

# 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. Lett. **75B** (1978)]. Data are evaluated, listed, averaged, and summarized in tables. Numerous tables, figures, and formulae of interest to particle physicists are also included. A data booklet is available.

PACS numbers: 14.20. - c, 14.40. - n, 14.60. - z, 13.90. + i

## CONTENTS

I. Introduction, credits, consultants	S2
II. Selection of data	S2
III. Nomenclature	S3
A. Quantum numbers	S3
B. Particle names	S5
IV. Conventions and parameters for strong interactions	S5
A. Partial-wave amplitudes and resonance parameters	S5
B. Sign conventions for resonance couplings	S6
C. Types of partial-wave analyses	S6
D. Production of resonances	S7
V. Criteria for resonances	S7
VI. Conventions and Parameters for Weak and Electromagnetic Decays	S8
A. Muon-decay parameters	S8
B. K-decay parameters	S8
C. $\eta$ -decay parameters	S11
D. Baryon decay parameters	S11
VII. Statistical Procedures	S12
A. Unconstrained averaging	S13
B. Constrained fits	S15
Acknowledgments	S15
References (for above sections)	S16

## Tables of Particle Properties

Stable particles	S17
Addendum	S20
Mesons	S22
Baryons	S27
<u>Miscellaneous Tables, Figures and Formulae</u>	
Physical and numerical constants (rev.)	S33
Clebsch-Gordan coefficients, spherical harmonics and $d$ functions	S34
SU(3) isoscalar factors (rev.)	S35
Probability and statistics	S36
Relativistic kinematics (rev.)	S38
Lorentz invariant phase space formulae	S40
Weak interactions of quarks and leptons (new)	S41
Particle detectors, absorbers and ranges (rev.)	S43
Electromagnetic relations (rev.)	S51
Radioactivity and radiation protection	S51
C. M. energy and momentum versus beam momentum (rev.)	S52
Periodic table of the elements (rev.)	S53
Cross section plots (rev.)	S54
<u>Data Card Listings</u>	
Illustrative key	S60
Stable particles	
Leptons	S63
Mesons	S67
Baryons	S95
Searches	S106
Mesons, S=0	S117
S=±1	S162
charmed mesons	S173
Baryons, S=0	S175
S=+1	S224
S=-1	S226

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†This work was jointly supported by the General Science and Basic Research Division (High Energy Physics) of the US Department of Energy, the Office of Standard Reference Data of the National Bureau of Standards, and the National Science Foundation.

S = -2	S267
S = -3	S273
charmed baryons	S273
dibaryons	S273
Appendix I. Test of $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule for $K$ decays	S276
Appendix II. Test of $\Delta I = 1/2$ rule for hyperon decays	S277
Appendix III. SU(3) classification of resonances	S279
Appendix IV. Growth of information	S282

## I. INTRODUCTION, CREDITS, CONSULTANTS

This review is an updating through December 1979 of our previous review of particle properties [Particle Data Group (1978)]. As in previous editions we have attempted to make the text as complete and self-contained as possible.

As usual, the results of our compilation are presented in two sections, the Tables of Particle Properties and the Data Card Listings. The Tables summarize the properties of only those particles whose existence is in our judgment experimentally well founded and which have a large probability of standing the test of time. This is a conservative judgment, and surely some genuine resonances are omitted, awaiting confirmation (see section V below).

The Data Card Listings give up-to-date information, with references, on all reported particles, whether considered well established or not. The Listings also contain mini-reviews on questions of interest.

A history of the Particle Data Group, with a discussion of procedures and problems, has been given by Rosenfeld (1975) and a short survey of the history of some of the constants we compile can be found in Appendix IV.

We have maintained in this review the statistical procedure introduced in 1976, i.e., we give simultaneously in the Listings the old (labeled "AVG") and new (labeled "STUDENT") average values and errors. Details may be found in Sec. VII.

A pocket-sized Particle Properties Data Booklet, containing the Tables and a reprint of the figures and formulae from the first part of the review, is available on request. For North and South America, Australia, and the Far East, write to Technical Information Department, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA. For all other areas, write to CERN Scientific Information Service, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland.

As usual, 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.

The responsibilities for the various sections can be broken down as follows:

(1) *Stable particles*: N. Barash-Schmidt, C. P. Horne, M. J. Losty, T. Shimada, and T. G. Trippe.

(2) *Meson resonances*: C. Dionisi, M. J. Losty, M. Mazzucato, L. Montanet, and M. Roos.

(3) *Baryon resonances*: C. Bricman, R. L. Crawford, C. P. Horne, R. L. Kelly, M. J. Losty, and C. G. Wohl.

(4) *General, including text*: All authors.

*Consultants*: To overcome unavoidable gaps in our

coverage, both intellectual and geographical, we have solicited the help of consultants:

- U. Amaldi (CERN),
- W. B. Atwood (SLAC),
- A. Barbaro-Galtieri (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory),
- V. E. Barnes (Purdue University),
- R. Cahn (LBL),
- M. S. Chanowitz (LBL),
- J. Engler (DESY),
- G. Feldman (SLAC),
- F. Foster (University of Lancaster),
- F. Gilman (SLAC),
- G. Goldhaber (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory),
- R. Hagstrom (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory),
- F. Mönig (Karlsruhe),
- R. G. Moorhouse (University of Glasgow),
- O. E. Overseth (University of Michigan),
- S. I. Parker (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory),
- M. Perl (SLAC),
- R. E. Shriock (SUNY Stony Brook),
- K. Shizaya (Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory),
- B. N. Taylor (U. S. National Bureau of Standards).

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

## II. 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, including the  $\eta$  and the photon and the leptons.
- (2) Meson resonances.
- (3) Baryon resonances.

The charmed, charmonium, and other new flavor particles have been merged into these groups.

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 (January 1, 1980) for all journals listed in the Illustrative Key. We also include preprints and unpublished conference reports that have come to our attention, but make no claim to completeness.

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

- The result 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 they are published (or explicitly verified to us by 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.
- It is inconsistent with other results, e.g. because of different methods employed, rendering averaging meaningless.
- It is not independent of other results, e.g. it is a result from one of several partial-wave analyses all using the same data, again rendering averaging meaningless.

When the data for a particle have received special treatment or 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 thus encouraged to become familiar with the Data Card Listings and, ultimately, with the original references.

### III. NOMENCLATURE

#### A. Quantum numbers

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

- $I$  = isospin,
- $G$  =  $G$  parity,
- $J$  = spin (also  $s$ ),
- $P$  = space parity,
- $C_n$  = charge-conjugation parity for the neutral member of the isospin multiplet.

We also use:

- $B$  = baryon number,
- $S$  = strangeness,
- $C$  = charm,
- $l$  = orbital angular momentum.

#### 1. Mesons

The charge-conjugation operator  $C$  turns particle into antiparticle and has eigenvalues  $\pm 1$  only for neutral states; so it is useful to define an operator  $G$  which has eigenvalues for charged states too. This is usually<sup>1</sup> defined by

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

A neutral nonstrange, noncharmed 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

<sup>1</sup>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).

if applied to the neutral member of the multiplet. Thus, for a  $\pi^0$ ,  $C$  has the eigenvalue  $+1$ , and since  $I=1$ ,  $G = -1$ . For a 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. quark-antiquark  $\bar{q}q$ , 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 as in Eq. (2)] is

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

Eqs. (2) and (3) combine to give

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

The parity is

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

Eqs. (3) and (5) combine to give

$$C_n P = -(-1)^s, \quad (6)$$

so all singlets ( ${}^1S_0, {}^1P_1, \dots$ ) have  $C_n P = -1$ , and all triplets ( ${}^3S_1, \dots$ ) 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 Eq. (5)!) apply *unchanged*. Of course, the mesons are often spinless, so  $s$  is zero, but the equations are more general. Eqs. (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- $C_n$ " mesons, i.e. mesons that cannot be composed of  $\bar{q}q$ . For this, it is sufficient to consider the SU(3) subgroup of the full unitary group of flavors, containing the  $u$ ,  $d$ , and  $s$  quarks in a  $\{3\}$  representation.

This triplet 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 octets and singlets. The non-observation of "exotic" mesons (i.e., mesons in larger SU(3) representations, or mesons requiring at least a  $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  structure) is of course a direct consequence of the naive quark model. States coupling directly to proton-antiproton channels are sometimes interpreted as "baryonium", requiring  $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  structure, but this interpretation is model-dependent, and no manifestly exotic mesons have been found. It is slightly less obvious that even some *octets* are forbidden by the model, namely those with  $(J^P)C_n = (0^+)-, (1^-)+, (2^+)-, \dots$ . Such states are not observed, and this is an additional success of the naive quark model classification scheme.

In what follows, do not confuse "Abnormal- $C_n$ " with "Normal" or "Abnormal"  $J^P$ , both of which are allowed by the quark model. The series  $J^P = 0^+, 1^-, 2^+, \dots$  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 1 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  ${}^3D_2, {}^1D_2$ .

TABLE I. Orbital excitations of the  $\bar{q}q$  system, and corresponding mesons. For the distinction between Abnormal  $J^P$  and Abnormal  $C_n$ , see text following Eq. (6) in Section III. Strange and charmed mesons share the same values of  $J^P$  as the  $I=0$  and 1 states shown, but are not eigenstates of  $G$ . The second column, which gathers together  $(J^P)_N$  or  $AC_nP$ , is a redundant intermediate step intended to make the table easier to read. The table repeats itself for each radial excitation.

$\bar{q}q$ State		$(J^P)_{C_n P}$ Normal or abnormal	$I^G(J^P)_{C_n}$	Examples of ground state mesons		
$C_n^P$ -	$C_n^P$ +			Non-strange, Non-charmed $S=C=0$	Strange $ S =1$ $(I=\frac{1}{2})$	Charmed $ C =1$ $(I=\frac{1}{2})$
NORMAL- $C_n$ STATES THAT CAN COME FROM $\bar{q}q$ MODEL						
Parity -	$1S_0$	$(0^-)_{A^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(0^-)+ \\ 1^-(0^-)+ \end{array} \right.$	$\eta, \eta'$ $\pi$	K	D(1870)
	$3S_1$	$(1^-)_{N^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(1^-)- \\ 1^+(1^-)- \end{array} \right.$	$\omega, \phi, J/\psi(3100)$ $\rho$	$K^*(892)$	$D^*(2010)$
Parity +	$1P_1$	$(1^+)_{A^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(1^+)- \\ 1^+(1^+)- \end{array} \right.$	B		
	$3P_0$	$(0^+)_{N^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(0^+)+ \\ 1^-(0^+)+ \end{array} \right.$	$\epsilon, S^*, X(3415)$ $\delta$	$\kappa$	
	$3P_1$	$(1^+)_{A^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(1^+)+ \\ 1^-(1^+)+ \end{array} \right.$	D $A_1$	Q1	
	$3P_2$	$(2^+)_{N^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(2^+)+ \\ 1^-(2^+)+ \end{array} \right.$	f, f' $A_2$	$K^*(1430)$	
Parity -	$1D_2$	$(2^-)_{A^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(2^-)+ \\ 1^-(2^-)+ \end{array} \right.$	$A_3$		
	$3D_1$	$(1^-)_{N^+}$	same as $3S_1$	$\psi(3770)$		
	$3D_2$	$(2^-)_{A^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(2^-)- \\ 1^+(2^-)- \end{array} \right.$	Regge recurrence of the Abnormal- $C_n$ state $(J^P)_{C_n} = (0^-)-$		
	$3D_3$	$(3^-)_{N^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(3^-)- \\ 1^+(3^-)- \end{array} \right.$	$\omega(1670)$ g	$K^*(1780)$	
Parity +	$1F_3$	$(3^+)_{A^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(3^+)- \\ 1^+(3^+)- \end{array} \right.$			
	$3F_2$	$(2^+)_{N^+}$	same as $3P_2$			
	$3F_3$	$(3^+)_{A^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(3^+)+ \\ 1^-(3^+)+ \end{array} \right.$			
	$3F_4$	$(4^+)_{N^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(4^+)+ \\ 1^-(4^+)+ \end{array} \right.$	h		
ABNORMAL- $C_n$ STATES THAT CANNOT COME FROM $\bar{q}q$ MODEL						
Abnormal $C_n$ states Have no $\bar{q}q$ model	$(0^-)_{A^+}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(0^-)- \\ 1^+(0^-)- \end{array} \right.$	All except $J^P = 0^-$ are $J^P = \text{normal},$ $C_n^P = -1$			
	$(1^-)_{N^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(1^-)+ \\ 1^-(1^-)+ \end{array} \right.$				
	$(0^+)_{N^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(0^+)- \\ 1^+(0^+)- \end{array} \right.$				
	$(2^+)_{N^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^-(2^+)- \\ 1^+(2^+)- \end{array} \right.$				
	$(3^-)_{N^-}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0^+(3^-)+ \\ 1^-(3^-)+ \end{array} \right.$				

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. (6) 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  $C_n$ .

When, in addition to the  $l$ -excitation, there are radial excitations of the  $\bar{q}q$  system, Table I repeats itself, and we need a radial quantum number  $n$  for each repetition ( $n=1$  for the ground state). Examples of first radial excitations,  $n=2$ , are  $\rho'$  (1600),  $\psi$  (3685), and  $\Upsilon'$  (10060). Examples of further possible radial excitations can be found in the  $\psi$  and  $\Upsilon$  families.

2. General remarks

Well-established quantum numbers are underlined in the Tables of Particle Properties (except for stable particles, where most of the quantum numbers are established). We have used what evidence is available (sometimes flimsy) to guess many of the remaining ones, and we have indicated with “?” ones (in the Baryon Table) 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 strangeness  $S$  and charm  $C$ , and, for a non-strange, non-charmed meson, its  $G$  parity.

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

TABLE II. Particle name conventions.

Name	$I$	$S$	$C$	$G$
<b>Mesons</b>				
$\eta$	0	0	0	+
$\omega, \phi, \psi, T^a$	0	0	0	-
$\rho$	1	0	0	+
$\pi$	1	0	0	-
$K$	1/2	$\pm 1$	0	
$D$	1/2	0	$\pm 1$	
$F$	0	$\pm 1$	$\pm 1$	
<b>Baryons</b>				
$N$	1/2	0	0	
$\Delta$	3/2	0	0	
$Z_0, Z_1$	0, 1	+1	0	
$\Lambda$	0	-1	0	
$\Sigma$	1	-1	0	
$\Xi$	1/2	-2	0	
$\Omega$	0	-3	0	
$\Lambda_c$	0	0	1	
$\Sigma_c$	1	0	1	

<sup>a</sup> We use the symbol  $\omega$  for those  $I^G = 0^-$  mesons which are mainly  $u\bar{u}$  and  $d\bar{d}$  quark states;  $\phi$  for those which are mainly  $s\bar{s}$  quark states,  $\psi$  for mainly  $c\bar{c}$  states, and  $T$  for mainly  $b\bar{b}$  (hypothesized) states.

For some pairs of mesons with supposedly identical quantum numbers, we also use primes; e.g.  $\eta, \eta'; f, f'; \rho, \rho'$ . Note that primes and subscripts do not carry any further specific meaning.

For baryons no attempt has been made to attach a subscript about  $J$  and  $P$ . The name conventions are given in the second part of Table II. For stable baryons of each  $I$  and  $S$  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  $P_{11}, D_{13}, F_{15}$ , which refer to the  $\pi p$  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  $\Delta$  and just  $I$  for  $Z, \Lambda$ , and  $\Sigma$ ). When two or more baryons have identical quantum numbers we warn the reader by adding primes to the spectroscopic symbol as explained in footnote (a) of the Baryon Table.

IV. CONVENTIONS AND PARAMETERS FOR STRONG INTERACTIONS

A. Partial-wave amplitudes and resonance parameters

The vast majority of information concerning baryon resonances comes in the form of partial-wave analyses. In addition data concerning meson resonances ( $\pi\pi, K\pi, \pi\pi\pi$ ) are, with increasing frequency, being subjected to partial-wave analyses. We thus find it natural to introduce the resonance parameters which we compile in terms of a Breit-Wigner approximation for the partial-wave amplitude.

In general the elastic amplitude for a given angular momentum  $l$  may be written as

$$T_{11} = \frac{\eta \exp(2i\delta) - 1}{2i}, \tag{1}$$

where  $\eta$  is the absorption parameter ( $0 \leq \eta \leq 1$ ) and  $\delta$  is the phase shift. The subscripts 11 on  $T$  denote scattering from channel 1 to channel 1 (e.g.  $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$  or  $\bar{K}K \rightarrow \bar{K}K$ ).

In Fig. 1 we show an Argand plot of the elastic partial wave amplitude  $T_{11}$ . It illustrates geometrically how the real parameters  $\eta$  and  $\delta$  are related to the real and imaginary parts of  $T_{11}$ . Many examples of such Argand plots may be found in the Baryon Data Card Listings.

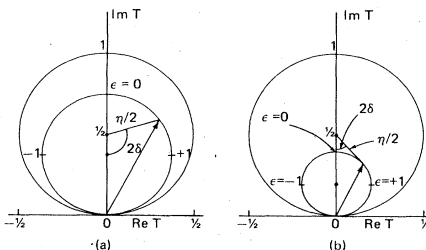


FIG. 1. Argand plots for the elastic partial wave amplitude  $T_{11}$ . The outer circles are the unitarity bound ( $\eta=1$ ). The inner circles correspond to the Breit-Wigner approximation of Eq. (2) for (a)  $x_1 = \Gamma_1/\Gamma = 0.75$  and (b)  $x_1 = 0.4$ . Note:  $\epsilon = \sqrt{2}(M - E)/\Gamma$ .

Consider the so-called non-relativistic Breit-Wigner approximation for  $T_{11}$ :

$$T_{11} = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma_1 / (M - E - \frac{1}{2} i\Gamma), \quad (2)$$

where  $E$  is the c.m. energy or invariant mass,  $\Gamma_1$  and  $\Gamma$  are the *elastic* and *total* widths, and  $M$  is the *resonance mass*. Equation (2) is, of course, not the only possible description of a resonant amplitude; but it suffices to illustrate the properties of partial-wave amplitudes which we associate with resonance behavior in the absence of any background in the same partial wave (see, e.g., the  $\pi N D_{15}$  and  $F_{15}$  waves in the Baryon Data Card Listings). Usually the widths contain barrier-penetration factors which can vary rapidly with energy. Near threshold,  $\Gamma_1(E)$  should start up as  $q^{2l+1}$  (also true for the inelastic width  $\Gamma_\beta$ ). Various  $E$  dependences are then used for  $\Gamma_1$ , mostly of the form

$$\Gamma_1(E) \propto \frac{(qR)^{2l+1}}{\text{const} + \dots + (qR)^{2l}}; \quad (3)$$

see Jackson (1964), Pišut and Roos (1968), and Barbaro-Galtieri (1968).

The BW approximation to the amplitude for an inelastic process leading from channel 1 to channel  $\beta$  ( $\pi\pi \rightarrow \bar{K}K$  or  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ , for example) is

$$T_{1\beta} = \frac{1}{2} (\Gamma_1 \Gamma_\beta)^{1/2} / (M - E - \frac{1}{2} i\Gamma) \quad (4)$$

$$= (x_1 x_\beta)^{1/2} [\frac{1}{2} \Gamma / (M - E - \frac{1}{2} i\Gamma)],$$

where

$$\Gamma = \sum_1^N \Gamma_\beta, \quad x_\beta = \Gamma_\beta / \Gamma, \quad (5)$$

and  $x_1$  (called the elasticity) is often written  $x_e$ . (Note that in the Data Card Listings we use the symbol  $P_\beta$  to denote  $x_\beta$ .) The channel cross section  $\sigma_{1\beta}$  for the reaction  $1 \rightarrow \beta$ , for spin 0-spin 1/2 scattering, is

$$\sigma_{1\beta} = 4\pi \lambda^2 (J + \frac{1}{2}) |T_{1\beta}|^2, \quad (6)$$

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

The important features of Eq. (4) which characterize resonant behavior in the Argand diagram ( $\text{Im } T_{1\beta}$  versus  $\text{Re } T_{1\beta}$ ) are:

energy variation given by circles with diameter  $(x_1 x_\beta)^{1/2}$  and maximum amplitude at  $E = M$  of

$$T_{1\beta}^{\text{max}} = i(x_1 x_\beta)^{1/2}; \quad (7)$$

a maximum in the speed near resonance, given approximately by

$$\text{“Speed” (res)} = \left| dT_{1\beta} / dE \right|_{E=M} = \frac{2(x_1 x_\beta)^{1/2}}{\Gamma(E)}, \quad (8)$$

for slowly varying  $\Gamma(E)$ . These features may be related to the  $\eta, \delta$  representation of  $T_{11}$ . Thus when  $E = M$ ,  $\delta$  is either  $90^\circ$  ( $x_1 > \frac{1}{2}$ ) or  $0^\circ$  ( $x_1 < \frac{1}{2}$ ) and  $\eta$  dips to its minimum value.

These simple properties can be used to judge the presence or absence of resonance behavior in an Argand plot, but do not necessarily constitute the criteria we use (see Sec. V). It must also be kept in mind that Eqs. (2) and (4) are only approximations to the “true” amplitude. The simple picture given above can be distorted by various effects:

the presence of “background” in the same partial wave as the resonance,

two resonances in the same partial wave overlapping in energy,

the resonant energy  $M$  being close to an inelastic channel threshold, in which case a  $K$ -matrix-like parametrization is more appropriate,

the speed of the resonance being very slow so that the resonance is very broad, and the Breit-Wigner formula a bad approximation.

## B. Sign conventions for resonance couplings

Consider the partial width  $\Gamma_\beta$  of a resonance decaying into the channel  $\beta$ . We can always define a coupling constant such that

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

In this case the inelastic amplitude in the Breit-Wigner approximation, Eq. (4), will go as

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

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) assignment of baryon resonances. See Appendix II for further details.

In the Data Card Listings for baryon resonances, we tabulate measured values for  $(x_1 x_\beta)^{1/2} \propto G_1 G_\beta$ . When the sign of the amplitude is determined, it is given; absence of an explicit sign indicates that it is undetermined (*not* that it is positive). For  $\Lambda$  and  $\Sigma$  resonances, the signs are chosen according to the convention advocated by Levi-Setti (1969) and used in the table of SU(3) Isoscalar Factors presented in this review. Thus the signs multiplying the Breit-Wigner amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma(1385) \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$  and  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda(1405) \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$  are simply the product of the phases of the appropriate isoscalar factors. This convention is shown in Fig. 2, adapted from Levi-Setti (1969).

## C. Types of partial-wave analyses

Partial-wave analyses (PWA) are classified into three categories in the Data Card Listings: energy-independent partial-wave analyses (IPWA), energy-dependent partial-wave analyses (DPWA), and model-dependent partial-wave analyses (MPWA), in increasing order of the number of explicit supplementary hypotheses that are used to extract the amplitudes from experimental data.

In an IPWA, data at different energies are analyzed separately. Usually each partial wave included in the fit is allowed to vary freely (subject to unitarity constraints) over some large region, and waves whose angular momenta are above some cutoff value are assumed to be negligible. The sharp cutoff in angular momentum resolves continuum ambiguities in the solution (such as the overall phase ambiguity), but there remains a finite number of indistinguishable “best” solutions (i.e., solutions corresponding to identical physical observables) which have been codified by Barrelet (1972). In addition, there are generally some

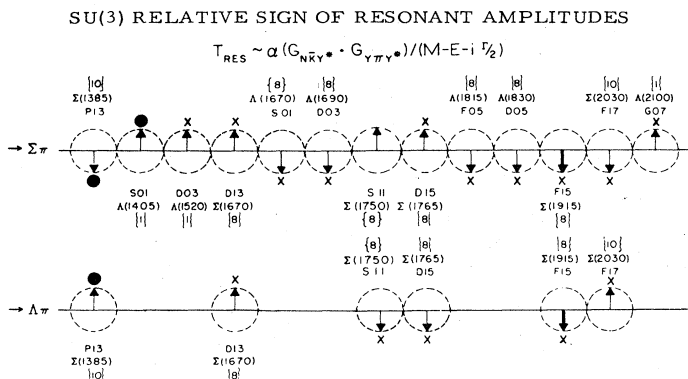


FIG. 2. Plot adapted from Levi-Setti (1969) showing the sign convention adopted here for the  $\Sigma\pi$  and  $\Lambda\pi$  amplitudes. Once the signs of one  $I=0$  and one  $I=1$  amplitude are fixed, the others can be measured relative to these two. Arrows here indicate signs predicted by SU(3);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

nearby solutions (and their associated Barrelet ambiguities) which have chi-squared values close to the minimum one.

At the end of the analysis a choice is made among these many solutions, usually on the basis of energy continuity. A popular criterion for making this choice is the shortest path technique in which the total "length" of the preferred solution is chosen to be a minimum. The definition of "length" used here is not universal but is usually closely related to the total geometrical length of the lines representing the various partial-wave amplitudes in Argand plots (see the baryon section of the Data Card Listings for examples of Argand plots). Various other criteria which are also used in some analyses are, e.g., matching with known solutions at low energies, the presence of known resonances in the final results, and limited inelasticity in high partial waves.

In a DPWA, data at different energies are fit simultaneously by using an energy dependent parametrization of the partial-wave amplitudes. The parametrization is usually chosen to include both resonances and nonresonant background of some sort and an attempt is made to keep it as "model independent" as possible. Often the data are grouped into several energy bins which are fit separately rather than trying to fit the whole energy range under consideration simultaneously. One of the main advantages of DPWA over IPWA is that sparse data spread over many different energies can be analyzed, e.g., nearly all  $S=-1$  analyses are DPWA. In addition, the built-in energy continuity helps to resolve the ambiguities that plague IPWA and eases the problems associated with resonance parameter extraction. The price one pays for these advantages lies in the danger of systematic error in the amplitudes and poor fits to the data if the parametrization is poorly chosen or insufficiently flexible.

An MPWA also uses an energy-dependent parametrization, but one based on explicit model-dependent theoretical assumptions such as Regge exchanges. This technique is usually applied to reactions where the data are incomplete. There is, of course, no sharp distinction between DPWA and MPWA, and a well chosen MPWA parametrization may actually be less biased than a model-independent but poorly chosen DPWA parametrization.

### D. Production of resonances

Hereby, we mean the observation of statistically significant peaks in invariant mass plots or, loosely, in integrated cross sections. Many meson resonances are of this type. We expect most of these peaks to be associated with Breit-Wigner behavior in appropriate Argand plots; thus the  $\rho$  meson peak in  $\pi\pi$  mass plots is firmly related to the  $I=1, l=1$   $\pi\pi$  phase shift passing through  $90^\circ$ .

From mass plots we can determine  $M$ ,  $\Gamma$ , and the approximate branching ratios

$$x_\alpha/x_\beta = \Gamma_\alpha/\Gamma_\beta. \tag{9}$$

In the case of total cross sections, the peak above background gives us, using the optical theorem, the product  $(J + \frac{1}{2})x_e$ :

$$\sigma^{\text{tot}}(E=M) = 4\pi\lambda^2 (J + \frac{1}{2})x_e. \tag{10}$$

### V. CRITERIA FOR RESONANCES

An experimentalist who sees indications of a resonance in some energy (or mass) region 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 all substantial claims for resonances.

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 large chance of survival. 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. One's betting odds for survival are of course subjective; therefore no precise criteria can be defined. Very slow speeds ( $\epsilon$  and  $\kappa$ ) make it quite difficult to decide what is a resonance and what is not. For more detailed discussions, see the mini-reviews in the Listings. In what follows we shall attempt to specify some guidelines.

(a) When 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 lefthand

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  $Z_0(1780)$  state seen in  $KN$  total cross-section experiments and in partial-wave analysis. The partial-wave analyses of Giacomelli (1974) and Martin (1975) find preferred solutions which exhibit a resonance-like loop in the  $P_{01}$  wave near 1740 MeV. However, Giacomelli *et al.* and Martin point out that, despite the resonantlike appearance of the loop, the evidence for resonant energy dependence is inconclusive. Thus we omit the  $Z_0(1780)$  from the Baryon Table. A similar quandary has existed for some time concerning the  $Z_1(1900)$ , and it too has been omitted from the Tables.

(b) When there are insufficient data to perform energy-independent analyses, one often 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 now 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, they provide increasingly reliable information on inelastic decay modes of otherwise established resonances.

(d) Most mesons,  $\Xi^*$  peaks, and high mass  $N^*$  and  $Y^*$  peaks fall into a category for which no partial-wave analyses exist. In general we accept such peaks if they are experimentally reliable, of high statistical significance or observed in several different production processes.

Thus, we enter into the Tables of Particle Properties only states for which there is experimentally convincing evidence, and we expect that most of these will be confirmed as resonances.

## VI. CONVENTIONS AND PARAMETERS FOR WEAK AND ELECTROMAGNETIC DECAYS

### A. Muon-decay parameters

The  $\mu$ -decay parameters describe the momentum spectrum ( $\rho$  and  $\eta$ ), the asymmetry ( $\xi$  and  $\delta$ ), 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

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

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 parameters

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

$$\eta = [g_S^2 - g_P^2 + 2g_A^2 - 2g_V^2]/D,$$

for the asymmetry parameters:

$$\xi = \frac{6g_S g_P \cos\phi_{SP} - 8g_A g_V \cos\phi_{AV} + 14g_T^2 \cos\phi_{TT}}{D},$$

$$\delta = [-6g_A g_V \cos\phi_{AV} + 6g_T^2 \cos\phi_{TT}]/D\xi,$$

and for the parameter describing the helicity of the electron:

$$h = \frac{2g_S g_P \cos\phi_{SP} - 8g_A g_V \cos\phi_{AV} - 6g_T^2 \cos\phi_{TT}}{D}.$$

Here

$$D = g_S^2 + g_P^2 + 4g_V^2 + 6g_T^2 + 4g_A^2,$$

$$g_i^2 = |C_i|^2 + |C_i'|^2,$$

and

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

The quantities  $g_i$  are defined to be real non-negative numbers, and the  $\phi_{ij}$  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  $\phi_{AV}$  is the phase angle between  $C_A$  and  $C_V$  in the complex plane.

By using the above equations and the experimental determinations of  $\rho$ ,  $\eta$ ,  $\xi$ ,  $\delta$ , and  $h$ , limits can be placed on  $g_S/g_V$ ,  $g_A/g_V$ ,  $g_T/g_V$ ,  $g_P/g_V$ , and  $\phi_{AV}$ . 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  $\rho$  and  $\eta$  are highly correlated, so they can only report  $\rho$  for  $\eta=0$  and  $\eta$  for  $\rho=\frac{3}{4}$ . The values for  $\rho$  and  $\eta$  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  $\phi_{AV}$  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  $\phi_{AV}$  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  $\mu$  section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

### B. $K$ -decay parameters

#### 1. Dalitz plot for $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ decays

The Dalitz plot distribution for the  $\tau$  mode ( $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\mp$ ), the  $\tau'$  mode ( $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm$ ), and the  $\tau^0$  mode ( $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ ) of  $K$  decay can be parametrized by a series expansion such as that introduced by Weinberg (1960).

We use the form

$$|M|^2 \propto 1 + g \frac{s_3 - s_0}{m_{\pi^+}^2} + h \left( \frac{s_3 - s_0}{m_{\pi^+}^2} \right)^2 + j \frac{s_2 - s_1}{m_{\pi^+}^2} + k \left( \frac{s_2 - s_1}{m_{\pi^+}^2} \right)^2 + \dots, \quad (1)$$

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

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

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

Here the  $P_i$  are 4-vectors,  $m_i$  and  $T_i$  are the 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  $h$  and  $k$  measure the quadratic dependence on  $s_3$  and  $(s_2 - s_1)$ , respectively. The coefficient  $j$  is related to the asymmetry of the plot and must be zero if  $CP$  invariance holds ( $C$  stands for charge conjugation throughout the discussion in this section). Note also that if  $CP$  is good,  $g$  must be the same for  $\tau^+$  and  $\tau^-$ , and similarly for  $h$  and  $k$ .

Since different experiments use different forms for  $|M|^2$ , in order to compare the experiments we have converted to  $g$ ,  $h$ ,  $j$ , and  $k$  whatever coefficients have been measured. See the mini-review in the  $K^+$  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  $K^+$  and  $K_L^0$  sections of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

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

## 2. Form factors in $K_{e3}$ leptonic decays

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

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

where  $P_K$  and  $P_\pi$  are the four momenta of  $K$  and  $\pi$  mesons;  $m_l$  is the lepton mass;  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  are dimensionless form factors which can depend only on  $t = (P_K - P_\pi)^2$ , the square of the four-momentum transfer to the leptons.  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  are relatively real if time-reversal invariance holds for these decays.  $K_{\mu 3}$  experiments measure  $f_+$  and  $f_-$ , while  $K_{e3}$  experiments are sensitive only to  $f_+$  because the presence of the lepton mass makes the  $f_-$  term negligible.

### (a) $K_{\mu 3}$ experiments.

Analyses of  $K_{\mu 3}$  data frequently assume a linear dependence of  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  on  $t$ , i.e.

$$f_\pm(t) = f_\pm(0) [1 + \lambda_\pm(t/m_\pi^2)]. \quad (3)$$

Most  $K_{\mu 3}$  data are adequately described by Eq. (3) for  $f_+$  and a constant  $f_-$  (i.e.  $\lambda_- = 0$ ). There are two equivalent parametrizations commonly used in these analyses:

(1)  $\lambda_+$ ,  $\xi(0)$  parametrization. Analyses of  $K_{\mu 3}$  data often introduce the ratio of the two form factors

$$\xi(t) = f_-(t)/f_+(t).$$

The  $K_{\mu 3}$  decay distribution is then described by the two parameters  $\lambda_+$  and  $\xi(0)$  (assuming time reversal

invariance and  $\lambda_- = 0$ ). These parameters can be determined by three different methods:

*Method A.* By studying the Dalitz plot or the pion spectrum of  $K_{\mu 3}$  decay. The Dalitz plot density is [see, e.g. Chounet *et al.* (1972)]:

$$\rho(E_\pi, E_\mu) \propto f_+^2(t) [A + B\xi(t) + C\xi(t)^2],$$

where

$$A = m_K(2E_\mu E_\nu - m_K E'_\pi) + m_\mu^2 (\frac{1}{4} E'_\pi - E_\nu),$$

$$B = m_\mu^2 (E_\nu - \frac{1}{2} E'_\pi),$$

$$C = \frac{1}{4} m_\mu^2 E'_\pi,$$

$$E'_\pi = E_\pi^{\max} - E_\pi = \frac{m_K^2 + m_\pi^2 - m_\mu^2}{2m_K} - E_\pi.$$

Here  $E_\pi$ ,  $E_\mu$ , and  $E_\nu$  are respectively the pion, muon, and neutrino energies in the kaon center of mass. The density  $\rho$  is fit to the data to determine the values of  $\lambda_+$ ,  $\xi(0)$ , and their correlation.

*Method B.* By measuring the  $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e3}$  branching ratio and comparing it with the theoretical ratio [see, e.g., Fearing *et al.* (1970)] as given in terms of  $\lambda_+$  and  $\xi(0)$ , assuming  $\mu$ - $e$  universality:

$$\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^+)/\Gamma(K_{e3}^+) = 0.6457 + 1.4115\lambda_+ + 0.1264\xi(0) + 0.0192\xi(0)^2 + 0.0080\lambda_+\xi(0),$$

$$\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^0)/\Gamma(K_{e3}^0) = 0.6452 + 1.3162\lambda_+ + 0.1246\xi(0) + 0.0186\xi(0)^2 + 0.0064\lambda_+\xi(0).$$

This cannot determine  $\lambda_+$  and  $\xi(0)$  simultaneously but simply fixes a relationship between them.

*Method C.* By measuring the muon polarization in  $K_{\mu 3}$  decay. In the rest frame of the  $K$ , the  $\mu$  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

$$\mathbf{A} = a_1(\xi) \mathbf{p}_\mu - a_2(\xi) \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{p}_\mu}{m_\mu} \left[ m_K - E_\pi + \frac{\mathbf{p}_\pi \cdot \mathbf{p}_\mu}{|\mathbf{p}_\mu|^2} (E_\mu - m_\mu) \right] + \mathbf{p}_\pi \right\} + m_K \text{Im} \xi(t) (\mathbf{p}_\pi \times \mathbf{p}_\mu).$$

If time-reversal invariance holds,  $\xi$  is real, and thus there is no polarization perpendicular to the  $K$ -decay plane. Polarization experiments measure the weighted average of  $\xi(t)$  over the  $t$  range of the experiment, where the weighting accounts for the variation with  $t$  of the sensitivity to  $\xi(t)$ .

(2)  $\lambda_+$ ,  $\lambda_0$  parametrization. Some of the more recent  $K_{\mu 3}$  analyses have parametrized in terms of the form factors  $f_+$  and  $f_0$  which are associated with vector and scalar exchange respectively to the lepton pair.  $f_0$  is related to  $f_+$  and  $f_-$  by

$$f_0(t) = f_+(t) + [t/(m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)] f_-(t).$$

Here  $f_0(0)$  must equal  $f_+(0)$  unless  $f_-(t)$  diverges at  $t=0$ . The earlier assumption that  $f_+$  is linear in  $t$  and  $f_-$  is constant leads to  $f_0$  linear in  $t$ :

$$f_0(t) = f_0(0) [1 + \lambda_0(t/m_\pi^2)].$$

With the assumption that  $f_0(0) = f_+(0)$ , the two parametrizations,  $(\lambda_+, \xi(0))$  and  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  are equivalent as

long as correlation information is retained.  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  correlations tend to be less strong than  $(\lambda_+, \xi(0))$  correlations.

The experimental results for  $\xi(0)$  and its correlation with  $\lambda_+$  are listed in the  $K^\pm$  and  $K_L^0$  sections of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings in Sec. XIA, XIB, or XIC depending on whether method *A*, *B*, or *C* discussed above was used. The corresponding values of  $\lambda_+$  are listed in subsection L+M.

Because current experiments tend to use the  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  parametrization, we have added a subsection L0 for  $\lambda_0$  results. Wherever possible we have converted  $\xi(0)$  results into  $\lambda_0$  results and vice versa.

(b)  $K_{e3}$  experiments.

Analysis of  $K_{e3}$  data is simpler than that of  $K_{\mu 3}$  because the second term of the matrix element assuming a pure vector current [Eq. (2) above] can be neglected. Here  $f_+$  is usually assumed to be linear in  $t$ , and the linear coefficient  $\lambda_+$  of Eq. (3) is determined.

If we remove the assumption of a pure vector current, then the matrix element for the decay, in addition to the terms in Eq. (2), would contain

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

where  $f_S$  is the scalar form factor, and  $f_T$  is the tensor form factor. In the case of the  $K_{e3}$  decays where the  $f_-$  term can be neglected, experiments have yielded limits on  $|f_S/f_+|$  and  $|f_T/f_+|$ .

The  $K_{e3}$  results for  $\lambda_+$ ,  $|f_S/f_+|$ , and  $|f_T/f_+|$  are listed in the subsections *L+M*, *FS*, and *FT*, respectively of the  $K^\pm$  and  $K_L^0$  sections of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

See also the Note on  $K_{13}^\pm$  and  $K_{13}^0$  Form Factors in the  $K^\pm$  section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings for additional discussion of the  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  parameters, correlations, and conversion between parametrization and also for a comparison of the experimental results.

### 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

$$A_S(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)/A_L(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0) \equiv x + iy. \quad (4)$$

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 Eq. (4) 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 (1) describing the Dalitz plot distribution for  $\tau^\pm, \tau^0$  decays of  $K$  mesons would be an indication of *CP* violation. Experimenters have used

several forms for this *CP*-violation term. As described in the mini-review in the  $K^\pm$  section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings, we have converted all results to coefficient  $j$  in Eq. (1) above. The latter is listed 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  $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ l^\pm \nu$  decays.

The quantity measured and compiled here is

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

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

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

where  $x$  is the  $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ -violating parameter defined in section B.4, and  $\epsilon$  is the parameter of the expansion

$$|K_L\rangle = [(1 + \epsilon)|K\rangle - (1 - \epsilon)|\bar{K}\rangle]/[2(1 + |\epsilon|^2)]^{1/2}, \quad (5a)$$

$$|K_S\rangle = [(1 + \epsilon)|K\rangle + (1 - \epsilon)|\bar{K}\rangle]/[2(1 + |\epsilon|^2)]^{1/2}. \quad (5b)$$

We give  $\delta$  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  $\delta$  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

$$\eta_{+-} = A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$$

$$= |\eta_{+-}| \exp(i\phi_{+-}),$$

$$\eta_{00} = A(K_L \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)/A(K_S \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$$

$$= |\eta_{00}| \exp(i\phi_{00}),$$

$\epsilon$ , defined in Eqs. (5) above, and

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

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

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

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

Wu and Yang (1964) have derived the relationships

$$\eta_{+-} = \epsilon + \epsilon', \quad \eta_{00} = \epsilon - 2\epsilon'.$$

We give  $\eta_{+-}$ ,  $\eta_{00}$ ,  $\phi_{+-}$ , and  $\phi_{00}$  in the Addendum to the Stable Particle Table. The phases are measured directly, whereas the magnitudes  $\eta_{+-}$  and  $\eta_{00}$  are derived parameters. We use, as far as we can, the directly measured quantities as input and calculate  $\eta_{+-}$  and  $\eta_{00}$  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  $\eta_{+-}$  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.



#### 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

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

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.

#### C. $\eta$ -decay parameters

##### 1. $C$ -violation in $\eta$ decays

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  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ . We list the following parameters:

(a) The left-right asymmetry

$$A = (N^+ - N^-) / (N^+ + N^-),$$

where  $N^{(\pm)}$  means the number of events with the  $\pi^{(\pm)}$  energy greater than the  $\pi^{(*)}$  energy in the  $\eta$  rest frame.

(b) The sextant asymmetry

$$A_s = \frac{N_1 + N_3 + N_5 - N_2 - N_4 - N_6}{N_1 + N_2 + N_3 + N_4 + N_5 + N_6}$$

for the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ . The numbers refer to the sextants of the Dalitz plot [see, for example, Layter (1972)].  $A_s$  is sensitive to an  $I=0$   $C$ -violating asymmetry.

(c) The quadrant asymmetry  $A_q$ , defined in a similar way as  $A_s$ , but with each sector of the Dalitz plot now containing  $\pi/2$  rather than  $\pi/3$  radians.  $A_q$  is sensitive to an  $I=2$   $C$ -violating final state.

(d) The  $d$ -wave contribution to the  $C$ -violating amplitude in the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ . The upper limit for this contribution is measured by the parameter  $\beta$ , defined by

$$dN/d|\cos\theta| \propto \sin^2\theta(1 + \beta \cos^2\theta),$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the  $\pi^+$  and the  $\gamma$  in the dipion center of mass. A term proportional to  $\cos^2\theta$  could also be due to  $p$ - and  $f$ -wave interference.

We list  $A$  for the decay modes  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  and  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ ,  $A_s$  and  $A_q$  for the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ , and  $\beta$  for the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$  in the  $\eta$  section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

##### 2. Dalitz plot for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$

The Dalitz plot for the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$  may be fit by the distribution

$$|M(x, y)|^2 \propto 1 + ay + by^2 + cx + dx^2 + exy.$$

Here,

$$x = \sqrt{3} (T_+ - T_-) / Q, \quad y = (3T_0 / Q) - 1,$$

$T_+$ ,  $T_-$ ,  $T_0$  are the kinetic energies of the  $\pi^+$ ,  $\pi^-$ , and  $\pi^0$  in the  $\eta$  rest system, and  $Q = m_\eta - m_{\pi^+} - m_{\pi^-} - m_{\pi^0}$ . The coefficient of the term linear in  $x$  is sensitive to  $C$ -violation due to an  $I=0$  or  $I=2$  final state. We list papers presenting determinations of the parameters  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  in the  $\eta$  section of the Stable Particle

Data Card Listings. However, we do not tabulate values of these parameters because the assumptions made by different authors are not compatible and do not allow comparison of the numerical values.

##### 3. Dalitz plot for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$

The Dalitz plot for the decay  $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$  may be fit to the expression

$$|M|^2 \propto 1 + 2\alpha z,$$

where

$$z = \frac{2}{3} \sum_{i=1}^3 \left[ \frac{3}{m_\eta - 3m_\pi} (E_i - \frac{1}{3} m_\eta) \right]^2 = \frac{\rho^2}{\rho_{\max}^2}.$$

Here  $E_i$  is the energy of the  $i$ th pion in the  $\eta$  rest frame, and  $\rho$  is the distance to the center of the Dalitz plot. We list the parameter  $\alpha$  in the  $\eta$  section of the Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

#### D. Baryon-decay parameters

##### 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

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

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  $q_\nu$  the sum of the lepton momenta. Here the Pauli representation is used for the  $\gamma$  matrices. The ratio  $g_A/g_V$  may be written as

$$g_A/g_V = |g_A/g_V| \exp(i\phi),$$

where  $\phi$  is  $0 + n\pi$  if time reversal holds [see Jackson *et al.* (1957)].

Experiments on the leptonic decays of baryons other than the neutron have generally assumed  $\phi$  to be either  $0$  or  $\pi$ , and have thus measured the magnitude and sign of  $g_A/g_V$ . In studying neutron beta decay, however, experiments have been sensitive enough to measure  $\phi$  more precisely, and we include the phase angle in our Listings for this case. It is consistent with time-reversal invariance, and 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)].

(e) The presence of a term proportional to

$$\sigma_{B_i} \cdot (\mathbf{p}_e \times \mathbf{p}_\nu),$$

where the initial baryon is polarized or

$$\sigma_{B_f} \cdot (\mathbf{p}_e \times \mathbf{p}_\nu),$$

where the polarization of the decay baryon is observed provides a measure of the deviation of  $\phi$  from 0 or  $\pi$ , and is thus a test of time-reversal invariance [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.

All the coupling constants and decay rates for baryon leptonic decays are related by Cabibbo's theory [Cabibbo (1963)], extended to six quarks (and three mixing angles) by Kobayashi and Maskawa (1973). A recent fit to this theory has been done by Shrock and Wang (1978).

## 2. Asymmetry parameters in nonleptonic hyperon decays

The transition matrix for the hyperon decay may be written as

$$M = s + p(\sigma \cdot \mathbf{q}), \quad (6)$$

where  $s$  and  $p$  are the parity-changing and the parity-conserving amplitudes, respectively;  $\sigma$  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

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2 \operatorname{Re}(s^*p) / (|s|^2 + |p|^2), \\ \beta &= 2 \operatorname{Im}(s^*p) / (|s|^2 + |p|^2), \\ \gamma &= (|s|^2 - |p|^2) / (|s|^2 + |p|^2). \end{aligned}$$

With the transition matrix (6), the angular distribution of the decay baryon, in the hyperon rest system, is of the form

$$I = 1 + \alpha \mathbf{P}_Y \cdot \mathbf{q},$$

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 is<sup>2</sup>

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

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.

<sup>2</sup>Note that Lee and Yang (1957) contains a misprint. The minus sign in the definition of  $\beta$  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.

Note that  $\alpha$  is the helicity of the decay baryon for unpolarized hyperons.

The three parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  satisfy the relation

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1.$$

It is then convenient to describe hyperon nonleptonic decays in terms of the two independent parameters  $\alpha$  and the angle  $\phi$  defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= (1 - \alpha^2)^{1/2} \sin \phi, \\ \gamma &= (1 - \alpha^2)^{1/2} \cos \phi, \end{aligned}$$

which has a more nearly gaussian distribution than  $\beta$  or  $\gamma$ . Evidently

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2}\pi &\leq \phi \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ for } \gamma > 0, \\ +\frac{1}{2}\pi &\leq \phi \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ for } \gamma < 0. \end{aligned}$$

In discussing time-reversal invariance, the quantity of interest is  $\Delta$ , defined by

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= 2 |s| |p| \cos \Delta / (|s|^2 + |p|^2), \\ \beta &= -2 |s| |p| \sin \Delta / (|s|^2 + |p|^2); \end{aligned}$$

that is,  $\Delta$  is the phase angle of  $s$  relative to  $p$ . Evidently

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2}\pi &\leq \Delta \leq \frac{1}{2}\pi \text{ for } \alpha > 0, \\ +\frac{1}{2}\pi &\leq \Delta \leq \frac{3}{2}\pi \text{ for } \alpha < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Under the assumption of time-reversal invariance, the angle  $\Delta$  must satisfy the relation

$$\Delta = \delta_s - \delta_p,$$

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

$$\Delta = \delta_s - \delta_p = (7.0 \pm 1.0) \text{ deg.}^3$$

In the Stable Particle Data Card Listings we give  $\alpha$  and  $\phi$  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  $\alpha$ ,  $\phi$ , and  $\Delta$  with errors; and for convenience we also give the central value of  $\gamma$ , without an error.

## VII. STATISTICAL PROCEDURES

We divide this discussion on obtaining averages and errors into two sections:

- A. the unconstrained case, or "simple averaging", and
- B. the constrained case.

In what follows, the term "error" means one standard deviation ( $1\sigma$ ); that is, for central value  $\bar{x}$  and error  $\delta\bar{x}$ , the range  $\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x}$  constitutes a 68.3% confidence interval.

<sup>3</sup>This value for  $\delta_s - \delta_p$  is derived from the phase-shift analyses by Ayed (1976). The error is our estimation of the uncertainty allowing for possible correlations.

### A. Unconstrained averaging

We first describe the standard procedure we have used for several years to determine averages and errors. We then discuss a second method, which we feel offers a less conservative, but possibly more accurate, estimate of errors.

#### 1. Standard procedure—Gaussian distribution with scale factor

We begin by assuming that measurements of a given quantity obey a gaussian distribution, and thus we calculate a weighted average and error

$$\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x} = \left( \frac{\sum_i w_i x_i}{\sum_i w_i} \right) \pm \left( \frac{\sum_i w_i}{\sum_i w_i} \right)^{-1/2}, \quad (1)$$

$$w_i = [1/(\delta x_i)^2],$$

where  $x_i$  and  $\delta x_i$  are the value and error, respectively, reported by the  $i$ th experiment, and the sums run over  $N$  experiments. We also calculate  $\chi^2$  and compare it with its expectation value of  $N - 1$ .

If  $\chi^2/(N - 1)$  is less than or equal to 1, and there are no known problems with the data, we accept the above results.

If  $\chi^2/(N - 1)$  is very large, or if there is prior knowledge of extremely large inconsistencies between experiments, we may choose not to average the data at all. Alternatively, we may quote the calculated average, but then give an educated guess as to the error; such a guess is generally a quite conservative estimate designed to take into account known problems with the data.

Finally, if  $\chi^2/(N - 1)$  is greater than 1, but not to such a large extent, we still average the data, but then try to make up for this fact in two ways:

(i) We plot an ideogram to guide the reader in deciding which data might be rejected before selected averages are made. An example of such an ideogram is given in Fig. 3 below. Each experiment appearing

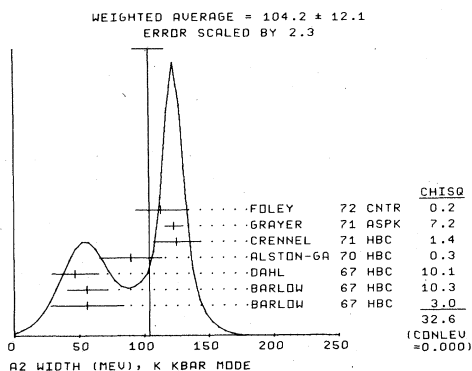


FIG. 3. Ideogram of early measurements of the  $A_2$  width, as determined from the  $K\bar{K}$  mode. The vertical line indicates the position of the weighted average, while the horizontal bar atop the line gives the error in the average after scaling by the SCALE factor. Only those experiments indicated by + error flags were precise enough to be accepted in the calculation of the SCALE factor; the column on the far right gives the  $\chi^2$  contribution of each of these experiments. Occasionally, less precise experiments are included in the calculation of the weighted average, but not SCALE; they have  $\perp$  error flags.

in the plot is represented by a gaussian with central value  $x_i$ , error  $\delta x_i$ , and area proportional to  $1/\delta x_i$ . The choice of area is a somewhat arbitrary one; it is based on the assumption that an experimenter will work to reduce his (or her) systematic errors until they are slightly smaller (but seldom much smaller) than the statistical errors. Thus, as a bubble chamber physicist gets more events, he (or she) will use them both to reduce the statistical errors and to study the biases. Our confidence that a significant systematic error has not been made in a given experiment, as compared with other contradictory experiments, then tends to go up as  $1/\delta x_i$ .

But why not assign a weight  $1/\delta x_i^2$ , as is done when computing a weighted average? We feel that this is equivalent to assuming that large systematic errors are as infrequent as large statistical fluctuations, and that this is unrealistic.

We emphasize the difference between least-squares averaging (where the weighting factor is the inverse square of the error) and the ideograms prepared for visual display. The former arithmetic is of course best if one has statistically distributed input, and yields a narrow gaussian distribution centered at the weighted mean. The ideogram (often multip peaked and certainly not gaussian) is based on the opposite hypothesis that some of the input is systematically in error. The idea behind least-squares averaging is that experiments 1, 2, 3, etc., are *all* valid (so we should multiply their probabilities). Our *ideograms* are based on the assumption that 1 *or* 2 *or* 3, etc., is valid, "hedged" with  $1/\delta x_i$  betting odds; we then add their probabilities. Both approaches cannot simultaneously be right; we leave it to the reader to choose. A glance at the ideogram will show, however, that the discrepancy is often not severe for reasonably distributed input.

(ii) The second way in which we try to take account of  $\chi^2/(N - 1)$  being greater than 1 is to scale up our quoted error  $\delta\bar{x}$  in Eq. (1) by a factor

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

Our reasoning is as follows. Since we do not know which one or more of the experiments are wrong, we assume that all experimentalists underestimated their errors by the same scale factor (2). If we scale up all input errors by this factor,  $\chi^2$  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 (straightforward) procedure for calculating SCALE is carried out. If, however, we are to combine experiments with widely varying errors, we must modify the procedure slightly. This is because it is the more precise experiments that most influence not only the average value  $\bar{x}$ , but also the error  $\delta\bar{x}$ . Now, on the average, the low-precision experiments each contribute about unity to *both* the numerator and the denominator of SCALE, hence the  $\chi^2$  contribution of the sensitive experiments is diluted, i.e., reduced. Therefore, we evaluate SCALE by using *only* experiments for which the errors are not much greater than those of the more precise experiments. Explicitly, to calculate SCALE we use only the most sensitive experiments, i.e., those with errors less than  $\delta_0$ , where

the ceiling  $\delta_0$  is (arbitrarily) chosen to be

$$\delta_0 = 3N^{1/2}\delta\bar{x}.$$

Here  $\delta\bar{x}$  is the unscaled error of the mean of all the experiments. Note that if each experiment had the same error  $\delta x_i$ , then  $\delta\bar{x}$  would be  $\delta x_i/N^{1/2}$ , so each individual experiment would be well under the ceiling on SCALE.

This scaling approach has the property that if there are two values with comparable errors separated by much more than their stated errors (with or without a number of other experiments of lower accuracy), the error on the mean value  $\delta\bar{x}$  is increased so that it is approximately half the interval between the two discrepant values.

We wish to emphasize the fact that our scaling procedures for errors in no way affect central values. In addition, if one wishes to recover the unscaled error  $\delta\bar{x}$ , one need only divide the given error by the SCALE factor for that error.

## 2. A second procedure—Student's distribution

The second method of averaging data, described in detail in Roos *et al.* (1975), relies upon an empirical determination of the distribution of the residuals for the ensemble of data appearing in the Review. The residual for the  $i$ th measurement of a quantity with average value  $\bar{x}$  is defined as

$$h_i = (x_i - \bar{x})/\delta x_i.$$

Roos *et al.* select several different subsamples of the data, and show that the residuals for each subsample have approximately the same properties; in particular, their first few even moments are similar. Since the distributions have longer tails than a gaussian, the authors choose to represent them by a distribution function having such a property, namely the Student distribution

$$S_n(h/c) = K \left[ 1 + \frac{(h/c)^2}{n} \right]^{-(n+1)/2}. \quad (3)$$

Here  $K$  is a normalization constant, and  $n$  and  $c$  are parameters which the authors then fit to the combined sample of data. The resulting empirical distribution is

$$S_{10}(h/1.11) = 0.351 \left[ 1 + \frac{(h/1.11)^2}{10} \right]^{-11/2}. \quad (4)$$

Note that the shape of  $S_{10}$  is somewhere between that of a gaussian ( $=S_\infty$ ) and that of a Breit-Wigner ( $=S_1$ ).

The proposed method of averaging the data for a given quantity then consists of finding the value of  $\bar{x}$  which maximizes the log-likelihood function

$$\log \mathcal{L}(\{x_i\}|\bar{x}) = \sum_i \log \left[ S_{10} \left( \frac{x_i - \bar{x}}{1.11\delta x_i} \right) \right]; \quad (5)$$

the sum here is again taken over all  $N$  measurements of  $x$ . The error  $\delta\bar{x}$  is determined by finding the variation in  $\bar{x}$  needed to decrease the log-likelihood by 1/2:

$$\log \mathcal{L}(\{x_i\}|\bar{x}) - \log \mathcal{L}(\{x_i\}|\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x}) = \frac{1}{2}. \quad (6)$$

## 3. Comparison of procedures

Both of the procedures described above adopt a partially empirical approach to the problem that measured values for the quantities tabulated in this Review do not exhibit the gaussian behavior naively expected. (This problem, it should be noted, persists even when careful attempts are made to resolve difficulties and inconsistencies in the data prior to averaging.)

The first approach operates on a quantity-by-quantity basis and adjusts the error in each case so that no scaled  $\chi^2/(N-1)$  is greater than 1. This is obviously rather conservative, since even if the data obeyed a gaussian distribution, about half of the quantities would be expected to have  $\chi^2/(N-1) > 1$ .

The second approach, on the other hand, assumes that (provided we first eliminate quantities with obvious, known problems) all quantities have the same theoretical distribution function, namely the fairly long-tailed  $S_{10}(h/1.11)$ . With this supposition, if a particular quantity has a large  $\chi^2$ , it is assumed to be just a happenstance, occasioned by a random fluctuation into the long tails, and no special scaling for this quantity is done. This procedure thus results in generally smaller, or less conservative, error estimates for quantities having  $\chi^2/(N-1) > 1$ . (However, it should be noted that, because of the overall scale of 1.11 appearing in the empirical Student's distribution, the errors for quantities with  $\chi^2/(N-1) \leq 1$  are actually increased by about 10%.) Table 3 shows some comparisons of sample results from the two procedures, using data from the 1978 edition of the Review. Shifts in both  $\bar{x}$  and  $\delta\bar{x}$  can be observed, especially where SCALE  $> 1$ .

Since the second procedure is a significant departure from the traditional method, we have repeated the previously adopted approach: in the Data Card Listings we give the average-and-error for each quantity cal-

TABLE III. Comparison of procedures (data from 1978 edition).

Particle property	Pure gaussian	Standard method:		Proposed method:
	$\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x}$	gaussian + scale factor	Scale	Student's distribution
		$\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x}$		$\bar{x} \pm \delta\bar{x}$
$\rho^0$ mass (MeV)	770.23 $\pm$ 0.65	770.23 $\pm$ 0.88	1.3	770.25 $\pm$ 0.82
$\eta'$ mass (MeV)	957.57 $\pm$ 0.25	957.57 $\pm$ 0.25	1.0	957.57 $\pm$ 0.28
$\phi$ mass (MeV)	1019.62 $\pm$ 0.16	1019.62 $\pm$ 0.24	1.5	1019.68 $\pm$ 0.21
$K_L^0$ mean life ( $10^{-8}$ s)	5.158 $\pm$ 0.042	5.158 $\pm$ 0.042	1.0	5.158 $\pm$ 0.046
$\nu^+$ mean life ( $10^{-10}$ s)	0.8015 $\pm$ 0.0053	0.8015 $\pm$ 0.0053	1.0	0.8015 $\pm$ 0.0058
$\chi^-$ mean life ( $10^{-10}$ s)	1.483 $\pm$ 0.011	1.483 $\pm$ 0.015	1.4	1.481 $\pm$ 0.012
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$ (%)	5.521 $\pm$ 0.075	5.521 $\pm$ 0.098	1.3	5.533 $\pm$ 0.089
$\Lambda \rightarrow p\pi^-$ (%)	63.99 $\pm$ 0.49	63.99 $\pm$ 0.49	1.0	63.98 $\pm$ 0.55

culated both ways; the standard way is labelled at the left with the code "AVG", while the second way is labelled "STUDENT". In the Tables of Particle Properties, we continue to use the standard procedure—gaussian with SCALE factor. As in the past, a SCALE factor greater than 1 is indicated by the appearance of "S=..." next to the value and error.

## B. Constrained fits

Except for trivial cases, all branching ratios and rate measurements are analyzed by the computer program AHR. This program makes a simultaneous least-squares fit to all the data, and outputs the partial-decay fractions  $\bar{P}_i$ , width  $\Gamma$ , partial widths  $\Gamma_i$ , and their error matrix.

The original version of AHR was written by J. Peter Berge. It is documented separately, and we wish here only to give the simplest nontrivial example that permits us to comment on the error matrix and the scale factor.

Assume that a state has only three partial-decay fractions,  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ , and  $P_3$  ( $\sum P_i = 1$ ), which have been measured in four different ratios,  $R_1, \dots, R_4$ , where, e.g.,  $R_1 = P_1/P_2$ ,  $R_2 = P_1/P_3$ , etc.<sup>4</sup> Further assume that each ratio has been measured by  $N$  experiments (we designate each experiment with a subscript  $x$ , e.g.,  $R_{1x}$ ). Then AHR finds the best values of  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ , and  $P_3$  by minimizing  $\chi^2$ , namely

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{r=1}^4 \left[ \sum_{x=1}^N \left( \frac{R_{rx} - R_r(P_1, P_2, P_3)}{\delta R_{rx}} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (7)$$

In addition to the fitted values  $\bar{P}_i$ , the program calculates an error matrix  $\langle \delta \bar{P}_i \delta \bar{P}_j \rangle$ . We tabulate the diagonal elements  $\delta \bar{P}_i = \langle \delta \bar{P}_i \delta \bar{P}_i \rangle^{1/2}$  (except that some errors are scaled according to Eq. (2) as discussed below). In the listings we give the complete error matrix; we also calculate the fitted value of each ratio, for comparison with the input data, and list it below the relevant input, along with a simple unconstrained average of the same input.

Two further comments on the example above.

(1) There was no connection between measurements of the width and the branching ratios. But often we also have information on partial widths  $\Gamma_i$  as well as total width  $\Gamma$ . In this case AHR must introduce  $\Gamma$  as a parameter into the fit, along with the relations  $\Gamma_i = \Gamma P_i$ ,  $\sum \Gamma_i = \Gamma$ . When appropriate, we tabulate the  $\Gamma_i$  along with the  $P_i$ , and give error matrices in the listings.

(2) Note that we do *not* allow for correlations between input data. We *do* try to pick those ratios and widths which are as independent and as close to the original data as possible.

In *asymmetric* errors, we use a continuous function of  $\delta(P)^+$  and  $\delta(P)^-$  in the fitting. When no errors are reported, we merely list the data for inspection.

*Hyperon-decay parameters.* The program AHR handles any type of input,  $\alpha$ ,  $\phi$ ,  $\Delta$ ,  $\beta$ , or  $\gamma$ , according to the definitions of Sec. VI. If for a particular hyperon decay there are data for more than two of the decay

<sup>4</sup>We can handle any  $R$  of the form  $R = \sum \alpha_i P_i / \sum \beta_i P_i$ , where  $\alpha_i$  and  $\beta_i$  are constants, usually 1 or 0.

parameters, they are analyzed by using the constraint

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = 1.$$

*Inconsistent constrained data.* According to our simple example, which led to Eq. (7), the double sum for  $\chi^2$  is summed over experiments  $x = 1$  to  $N$ , leaving a single sum over ratios

$$\chi^2 = \sum_r \chi_r^2.$$

Even before fitting, some of the  $\chi_r^2$  may be too large. But if we scaled them before fitting, then the scaling would move the central value, contrary to our policy. So we do not scale until after the first fit; then, knowing the fitted  $\chi_r^2$  and its expectation value  $\langle \chi_r^2 \rangle$  we form SCALE factors (just as before), i.e.,

$$(\text{SCALE})_r^2 = \chi_r^2 / \langle \chi_r^2 \rangle,$$

and if any  $(\text{SCALE})_r$  is greater than 1, all  $N$  of the measurements of that particular ratio are equally penalized by having their errors increased by  $(\text{SCALE})_r$ . Program AHR then recycles on all the data, those with errors unchanged as well as those with errors increased. We then get new values,  $\delta \bar{P}'_i$  for the errors in the partial decay modes.

Because of the constraint ( $\sum P_i = 1$ ) some SCALE factors may still be greater than 1 even after this second pass. If this is so, the whole procedure (i.e., increasing errors by the new SCALE factors and recycling through AHR) is repeated.

At the end of AHR's final pass we have two measures of the errors for the  $\bar{P}_i$ . One is, of course, the  $\delta \bar{P}'_i$ , i.e., the errors in the final fitted values  $\bar{P}'_i$  which include the effects of scaling the input errors. The other measure of the errors is  $(\bar{P}_i - \bar{P}'_i)$ , i.e., the *shift* in the central values of the  $i$ th mode between the first (unscaled) fit and the final (scaled) fit. In practice we find that on the average these two measures of the uncertainty are about equal. Rather than selecting just one or the other, our tabulated errors are given by the combination

$$(\delta \bar{P}_i)_{tab} = [\delta \bar{P}'_i{}^2 + (\bar{P}_i - \bar{P}'_i) {}^2]^{1/2},$$

where  $\bar{P}_i$  is the fitted value of the  $i$ th partial-decay mode before scaling,  $\bar{P}'_i$  is its value after scaling, and  $\delta \bar{P}'_i$  is the error in  $\bar{P}'_i$ . The SCALE factors we finally list in such cases are defined by

$$(\text{SCALE})_i = (\delta \bar{P}_i)_{tab} / \delta \bar{P}_i.$$

However, in line with our policy of not letting SCALE affect the central values, we give the values of  $\bar{P}_i$  obtained from the original (unscaled) fits. (The differences between the  $\bar{P}_i$  calculated with either the scaled or the unscaled errors are, of course, always within the tabulated errors,  $(\delta \bar{P}_i)_{tab}$ .)

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Particle Data Group wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the contributions made by Lina Barbaro-Galtieri throughout most of the years of the Review of Particle Properties.

We thank all those who have assisted in the many

phases of preparing this Review. In particular, we acknowledge the usefulness of feedback from the physics community, especially those who have made suggestions or pointed out errors. The comments and suggestions of Dr. Goldschmidt-Clermont were particularly helpful. The European members of the Particle Data Group wish to acknowledge the generous support of CERN, in particular Division EP and Dr. A. Günther and his services.

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# TABLES OF PARTICLE PROPERTIES

April 1980

N. Barash-Schmidt, C. Bricman, R. L. Crawford, C. Dionisi, C. P. Horne, R. L. Kelly, M. J. Losty, M. Mazzucato, L. Montanet, A. Rittenberg, M. Roos, T. Shimada, T. G. Trippe, C. G. Wohl, G. P. Yost

(Closing date for data: Jan. 1, 1980)

## 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 1978.

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C_n^a$	Mass (MeV) Mass <sup>2</sup> (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Mean life (sec) $\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		
				Mode	Fraction <sup>b</sup>	p or Pmax <sup>c</sup> (MeV/c)
<b>PHOTON</b>						
$\gamma$	0,1(1 <sup>-</sup> )	0(<6×10 <sup>-22</sup> )	—	stable		
<b>LEPTONS</b>						
$\nu_e$	J=1/2	0(<0.00006)	stable (>3×10 <sup>8</sup> m <sub>e</sub> (MeV))	stable		
e	J=1/2	0.5110034 ±.0000014	stable (>5×10 <sup>21</sup> y)	stable		
$\nu_\mu$	J=1/2	0(<0.57)	stable (>2.6×10 <sup>4</sup> m <sub><math>\nu_\mu</math></sub> (MeV))	stable		
$\mu$	J=1/2	105.65946 ±.00024 m <sup>2</sup> =0.01116392 m <sub><math>\mu</math></sub> -m <sub><math>\pi</math></sub> ±=-33.9074 ±.0012	2.197120×10 <sup>-6</sup> ±.000077 $\tau$ =6.5868×10 <sup>4</sup>	$\mu^- \rightarrow$ e <sup>-</sup> $\bar{\nu}_e$ $\nu_\mu$ e <sup>-</sup> $\bar{\nu}_e$ $\nu_\mu$ e <sup>-</sup> $\gamma$ $\gamma$ e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>+</sup> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>-</sup> $\nu_e$ $\bar{\nu}_\mu$	( 98.6 ±0.4 )% ( 1.4 ±0.4 )% ( <4 )×10 <sup>-6</sup> ( <1.9 )×10 <sup>-9</sup> ( <1.9 )×10 <sup>-10</sup> ( <25 )%	53 53 53 53 53
$\tau$	J=1/2 <sup>f</sup>	1764 ±4 m <sup>2</sup> =3.18	<2.3×10 <sup>-12</sup> $\tau$ <0.07	$\tau^- \rightarrow$ $\mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$ $\nu_\tau$ e <sup>-</sup> $\bar{\nu}_e$ $\nu_\tau$ hadron <sup>-</sup> neutrals π <sup>-</sup> $\nu$ ρ <sup>-</sup> $\nu$ K <sup>-</sup> neutrals e <sup>-</sup> $\gamma$ +μ <sup>-</sup> $\gamma$ 3(hadron <sup>*</sup> ) neutrals π <sup>-</sup> ρ <sup>0</sup> $\nu$ π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> $\nu$ (incl.πρν) π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> $\nu$ (≥0π <sup>0</sup> ) (≥3chgd.) neutrals e <sup>-</sup> chgd.parts. +μ <sup>-</sup> chgd.parts.	( 17.9 ±1.5 )% ( 17.0 ±1.1 )% ( 33 ±10 )% ( 8.2 ±2.6 )% ( 22 ±4 )% ( small ) ( <12 )% ( 35 ±11 )% ( 4.2 ±1.3 )% ( 7 ±5 )% ( 18 ±7 )% ( 32 ±5 )% ( <4 )%	889 892 887 723 892 715 864 864
<b>NONSTRANGE MESONS<sup>g</sup></b>						
$\pi^\pm$	1 <sup>-</sup> (0 <sup>-</sup> )	139.5669 ±.0012 m <sup>2</sup> =0.0194789	2.6030×10 <sup>-8</sup> ±.0023 $\tau$ =780.4 ( $\tau^+$ - $\tau^-$ )/ $\bar{\tau}$ = (0.05±0.07)% (test of CPT)	$\pi^\pm \rightarrow$ μ <sup>±</sup> $\nu$ e <sup>±</sup> $\nu$ μ <sup>±</sup> $\nu$ $\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> $\nu$ $\pi^0$ e <sup>±</sup> $\nu$ $\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> $\nu$ e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup>	100 % ( 1.267±0.023)×10 <sup>-4</sup> ( 1.24±0.25)×10 <sup>-4</sup> ( 1.02±0.07)×10 <sup>-8</sup> ( 5.6 ±0.7 )×10 <sup>-8</sup> ( <5 )×10 <sup>-9</sup>	30 70 30 5 70 70
$\pi^0$	1 <sup>-</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> )	134.9626 ±.0039 m <sup>2</sup> =0.0182149 m <sub><math>\pi^\pm</math></sub> -m <sub><math>\pi^0</math></sub> =4.6043 ±.0037	0.828×10 <sup>-16</sup> ±.057 S=1.8* $\tau$ =2.5×10 <sup>-6</sup>	$\gamma\gamma$ $\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup> $\gamma\gamma\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup> e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup> $\gamma\gamma\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup>	( 98.85±0.05)% ( 1.15±0.05)% ( <1.5 )×10 <sup>-6</sup> ( 3.32 )×10 <sup>-5</sup> ( <4 )×10 <sup>-5</sup> ( 2.2 ±2.4 -1.1 )×10 <sup>-7</sup>	67 67 67 67 67
$\eta$	0 <sup>+</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> )	548.8 ±0.6 S=1.4* m <sup>2</sup> =0.3012	Γ=(0.85±0.12)keV Neutral decays (71.0±0.7)% S=1.1* Charged decays (29.0±0.7)% S=1.1*	$\gamma\gamma$ π <sup>0</sup> $\gamma\gamma$ 3π <sup>0</sup> π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> $\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup> $\gamma$ e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup> π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> $\gamma$ π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> $\gamma$ π <sup>±</sup> π <sup>-</sup> π <sup>0</sup> $\gamma\gamma$ π <sup>±</sup> μ <sup>±</sup> $\gamma$ π <sup>±</sup> μ <sup>±</sup> π <sup>0</sup> e <sup>±</sup> e <sup>-</sup>	( 38.0 ±1.0 )% S=1.2* ( 3.1 ±1.1 )% S=1.2* ( 29.9 ±1.1 )% S=1.1* ( 23.6 ±0.6 )% S=1.1* ( 4.89±0.13)% S=1.1* ( 0.50±0.12)% ( <4 )×10 <sup>-5</sup> ( <0.15 )% ( <0.1 ±0.1 )% ( <0.2 )×10 <sup>-4</sup> ( <0.2 )% ( 2.2 ±0.8 )×10 <sup>-5</sup> ( 1.5 ±0.8 )×10 <sup>-4</sup> ( <5 )×10 <sup>-4</sup> ( <3 )×10 <sup>-4</sup>	274 258 180 175 236 274 258 236 236 175 236 253 253 211 274

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C_n^a$	Mass (MeV) Mass <sup>2</sup> (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Mean life (sec) cr (cm)	Mode	Partial decay mode Fraction <sup>b</sup>	p or Dma <sup>c</sup> (MeV/c)			
<b>STRANGE MESONS*</b>									
$K^\pm$	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	493.669 $\pm 0.015$ $m^2 = 0.24371$  $m_{K^+} - m_{K^0} = -4.01$ $\pm 0.13$ $S = 1.1^*$	$1.2371 \times 10^{-8}$ $\pm 0.0026$ $S = 1.9^*$ $\tau = 370.9$ $(\tau^+ - \tau^-) / \tau =$ $(.11 \pm .09)\%$ (test of CPT) $S = 1.2^*$	$K^+ \rightarrow d$					
				$\mu^+ \nu$	( 63.50 $\pm$ 0.16 ) %	236			
				$\pi^+ \pi^0$	( 21.16 $\pm$ 0.15 ) %	205			
				$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	( 5.59 $\pm$ 0.03 ) %	$S = 1.1^*$ 125			
				$\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	( 1.73 $\pm$ 0.05 ) %	$S = 1.3^*$ 133			
				$\mu^+ \nu \pi^0$	( 3.20 $\pm$ 0.09 ) %	$S = 1.7^*$ 215			
				$e^+ \nu \pi^0$	( 4.82 $\pm$ 0.05 ) %	$S = 1.1^*$ 228			
				$e^+ \nu \gamma$	$e( 5.8 \pm 3.5 ) \times 10^{-3}$	236			
				$e^+ \nu \pi^0 \pi^0$	( 1.8 $\pm$ 2.4 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	207			
				$e^+ \nu \pi^+ \pi^-$	( 3.90 $\pm$ 0.15 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	203			
				$e^+ \nu \pi^+ \pi^+$	( < 5 ) $\times 10^{-7}$	203			
				$\mu^+ \nu \pi^+ \pi^-$	( 0.9 $\pm$ 0.4 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	151			
				$\mu^+ \nu \pi^+ \pi^+$	( < 3.0 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	151			
				$e^+ \nu$	( 1.54 $\pm$ 0.09 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	247			
				$e^+ \nu \gamma (SD)^j$	( 1.52 $\pm$ 0.23 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	247			
				$e^+ \nu \gamma (SD)^j$	( < 1.0 ) $\times 10^{-4}$	247			
				$\pi^+ \pi^0$	$j.e( 2.75 \pm 0.16 ) \times 10^{-4}$	205			
				$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	$e( 1.0 \pm 0.4 ) \times 10^{-4}$	125			
				$\mu^+ \nu \pi^0 \gamma$	$e( < 6 ) \times 10^{-5}$	215			
				$e^+ \nu \pi^0 \gamma$	$e( 3.7 \pm 1.4 ) \times 10^{-4}$	228			
				$e^+ e^- \pi^+$	( 2.6 $\pm$ 0.5 ) $\times 10^{-7}$	227			
				$e^+ e^- \pi^-$	( < 1 ) $\times 10^{-8}$	227			
				$\mu^+ \mu^- \pi^+$	( < 2.4 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	172			
				$\pi^+ \gamma \gamma$	$e( < 3.5 ) \times 10^{-5}$	227			
				$\pi^+ \gamma \gamma \gamma$	$e( < 3.0 ) \times 10^{-4}$	227			
				$\pi^+ \nu \nu$	( < 0.6 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	227			
				$\pi^+ \gamma$	( < 4 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	227			
				$e^+ \mu^+ \pi^+$	( < 7 ) $\times 10^{-9}$	214			
				$e^+ \mu^+ \pi^+$	( < 5 ) $\times 10^{-9}$	214			
				$e^+ \nu \nu \bar{\nu}$	( < 6 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	247			
				$\mu^+ \nu \nu \bar{\nu}$	( < 6 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	236			
				$\mu^+ \nu e^+ e^-$	( 11 $\pm$ 3 ) $\times 10^{-7}$	236			
				$\mu^- \nu e^+ e^+$	( < 2.0 ) $\times 10^{-8}$	236			
$e^+ \nu e^+ e^-$	( 2 $\pm$ 2 ) $\times 10^{-7}$	247							
$K^0$ $\bar{K}^0$	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	497.67 $\pm 0.13$ $S = 1.1^*$ $m^2 = 0.24768$	50% KShort, 50% KLong						
				$K_S^0$	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	0.8923 $\times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 0.0022$ $\tau = 2.675$	$\pi^+ \pi^-$	( 68.61 $\pm$ 0.24 ) %	$S = 1.1^*$ 206
							$\pi^0 \pi^0$	( 31.39 $\pm$ 0.24 ) %	209
$\mu^+ \mu^-$	( < 3.2 ) $\times 10^{-7}$	225							
$e^+ e^-$	( < 3.4 ) $\times 10^{-4}$	249							
$\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	$e( 1.85 \pm 0.10 ) \times 10^{-3}$	206							
$\gamma \gamma$	( < 0.4 ) $\times 10^{-3}$	249							
$K_L^0$	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	5.183 $\times 10^{-8}$ $\pm 0.040$ $\tau = 1554$  $m_{K_L} - m_{K_S} = 0.5349 \times 10^{10} \text{ h sec}^{-1}$ $\pm 0.0022$		$\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$	( 21.5 $\pm$ 0.7 ) %	$S = 1.3^*$ 139			
				$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	( 12.39 $\pm$ 0.18 ) %	$S = 1.2^*$ 133			
				$\pi^+ \mu^+ \nu$	( 27.0 $\pm$ 0.5 ) %	$S = 1.1^*$ 216			
				$\pi^+ e^+ \nu$ (incl. $\pi e \nu \gamma$ )	( 38.8 $\pm$ 0.5 ) %	$S = 1.1^*$ 229			
				$\pi e \nu \gamma$	$e( 1.3 \pm 0.8 )$	229			
				$\pi^+ \pi^-$	$k( 0.203 \pm 0.005 )$	206			
				$\pi^0 \pi^0$	$k( 0.094 \pm 0.018 )$	$S = 1.5^*$ 209			
				$\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	$e( 6.0 \pm 2.0 ) \times 10^{-5}$	206			
				$\pi^0 \gamma \gamma$	( < 2.4 ) $\times 10^{-4}$	231			
				$\gamma \gamma$	( 4.9 $\pm$ 0.5 ) $\times 10^{-4}$	249			
				$e \mu$	( < 2.0 ) $\times 10^{-9}$	238			
				$\mu^+ \mu^-$	( 9.1 $\pm$ 1.9 ) $\times 10^{-9}$	225			
				$\mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$	( < 7.8 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	225			
				$\mu^+ \mu^- \pi^0$	( < 5.7 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	177			
				$e^+ e^-$	( < 2.0 ) $\times 10^{-9}$	249			
				$e^+ e^- \gamma$	( < 2.8 ) $\times 10^{-5}$	249			
				$\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$	( < 8.8 ) $\times 10^{-6}$	206			
$\pi^0 \pi^+ e^+ \nu$	( < 2.2 ) $\times 10^{-3}$	207							
<b>CHARMED MESONS*</b>									
$D^\pm$	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)^f$	1868.3 <sup>f</sup> $\pm 0.9$ $m^2 = 3.491$ $m_{D^\pm} - m_{D^0} = 5.0$ $\pm 0.8$	$(2.5^{+3.5}_{-1.5}) \times 10^{-13}$ $\tau = 0.007$	$D^+ \rightarrow d$					
				$K^-$ anything	( 10 $\pm$ 7 ) %				
				$\bar{t}[ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ (\text{incl. } K^* \pi) ]$	( 3.9 $\pm$ 1.0 ) %	845			
				$\bar{t}[ K^* (892)^0 \pi^+ ]$	( seen )	456			
				$\bar{t}[ K^- K^+ \pi^+ ]$	( < 0.6 ) %	743			
				$\bar{t}[ K^0 \text{ anything} ]$	( 39 $\pm$ 29 ) %				
				$\bar{t}[ \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ ]$	$m( 1.5 \pm 0.6 )$ %	862			
				$e^+ \text{ anything} $	$m( 8.2 \pm 1.2 )$ %				
				$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	( < 0.31 ) %	908			
				$K^+ \text{ anything} $	( 6 $\pm$ 6 ) %				
$K^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	( < 0.20 ) %	845							
$D^0$ $\bar{D}^0$	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)^f$	1863.1 <sup>f</sup> $\pm 0.9$ $m^2 = 3.471$ $\frac{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)}{\Gamma(D^0 \rightarrow K \pi)} < 0.16$	$(3.5^{+3.5}_{-1.7}) \times 10^{-13}$ $\tau = 0.01$	$D^0 \rightarrow d$					
				$K^+ \text{ anything} $	( 35 $\pm$ 10 ) %				
				$\bar{t}[ K^- \pi^+ ]$	( 1.8 $\pm$ 0.5 ) %	860			
				$\bar{t}[ K^- \pi^+ \pi^0 ]$	( 12 $\pm$ 6 ) %	843			
				$\bar{t}[ K^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- ]$	( 3.5 $\pm$ 0.9 ) %	812			
				$\bar{t}[ K^0 \text{ anything} + K^0 \text{ any} ]$	( 57 $\pm$ 26 ) %				
				$\bar{t}[ \bar{K}^0 \pi^0 + K^0 \pi^0 ]$	( < 6 ) %	859			
				$\bar{t}[ \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- + K^0 \pi^+ \pi^- ]$	( 4.4 $\pm$ 1.1 ) %	841			
				$e^+ \text{ anything} $	$m( 8.2 \pm 1.2 )$ %				
				$\pi^+ \pi^-$	( 5.9 $\pm$ 3.2 ) $\times 10^{-4}$	921			
$K^+ K^-$	( 2.0 $\pm$ 0.8 ) $\times 10^{-3}$	790							



Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C_n^a$	Mass (MeV) Mass <sup>2</sup> (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Mean life (sec) $\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		
				Mode	Fraction <sup>b</sup>	p or Pmax <sup>c</sup> (MeV/c)
<b>NONSTRANGE BARYONS<sup>a</sup></b>						
<b>p</b>	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	938.2796 $\pm 0.0027$ $m^2 = 0.880369$	stable ( $>10^{30}$ y)	stable	$ q_p  -  q_e  < 10^{-21} q_e ^n$	
<b>n</b>	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	939.5731 $\pm 0.0027$ $m^2 = 0.882798$ $m_p - m_n = -1.29343$ $\pm 0.00004$	$917 \pm 14$ $\tau = 2.75 \times 10^{13}$	$p e^- \bar{\nu}$ $p \nu \bar{\nu}$ (chg. noncons.)	(100 %) ( $< 3$ ) $\times 10^{-19}$	1 1
<b>STRANGENESS -1 BARYONS<sup>a</sup></b>						
<b><math>\Lambda</math></b>	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1115.60 $\pm 0.05$ $S = 1.2^*$ $m^2 = 1.2446$ $m_\Lambda - m_{\Sigma^0} = -76.86$ $\pm 0.08$	$2.632 \times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 0.020$ $S = 1.6^*$ $\tau = 7.89$	$p \pi^-$ $n \pi^0$ $p e^- \bar{\nu}$ $p \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $p \pi^- \gamma$	(64.2 (35.8 $\pm$ 0.5) (8.07 $\pm$ 0.28) (1.57 $\pm$ 0.35) (0.85 $\pm$ 0.14)) $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$	100 104 163 131 100
<b><math>\Sigma^+</math></b>	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1189.36 $\pm 0.06$ $S = 1.8^*$ $m^2 = 1.4146$ $m_{\Sigma^+} - m_{\Sigma^-} = -7.98$ $\pm 0.08$ $S = 1.2^*$	$0.800 \times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 0.004$ $\tau = 2.40$	$p \pi^0$ $n \pi^+$ $p \gamma$ $n \pi^+ \gamma$ $\Lambda e^+ \nu$ $\Lambda \mu^+ \nu$ $\Lambda e^+ e^-$ $\Lambda \mu^+ e^-$	(51.64 $\pm$ 0.30) (48.36 $\pm$ 0.30) (1.24 $\pm$ 0.18) (0.93 $\pm$ 0.10) (2.02 $\pm$ 0.47) ( $< 3.0$ ) ( $< 0.5$ ) ( $< 7$ ) $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-5}$ $\times 10^{-5}$ $\times 10^{-5}$ $\times 10^{-5}$ $\times 10^{-6}$	189 185 225 185 71 202 224 225
<b><math>\Sigma^0</math></b>	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)^p$	1192.46 $\pm 0.08$ $m^2 = 1.4220$	$5.8 \times 10^{-20}$ $\pm 1.3$ $\tau = 1.7 \times 10^{-9}$	$\Lambda \gamma$ $\Lambda e^+ e^-$ $\Lambda \gamma \gamma$	100 % (5.45 ( $< 3$ )) $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$	74 74 74
<b><math>\Sigma^-</math></b>	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1197.34 $\pm 0.05$ $m^2 = 1.4336$ $m_{\Sigma^0} - m_{\Sigma^-} = -4.88$ $\pm 0.06$	$1.482 \times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 0.011$ $S = 1.3^*$ $\tau = 4.44$	$n \pi^-$ $n e^- \bar{\nu}$ $n \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}$ $n \pi^- \gamma$	100 % (1.08 $\pm$ 0.04) (0.45 $\pm$ 0.04) (0.61 $\pm$ 0.05) (4.6 $\pm$ 0.6) $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$	193 230 210 79 193
<b>STRANGENESS -2 BARYONS<sup>a</sup></b>						
<b><math>\Xi^0</math></b>	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)^q$	1314.9 $\pm 0.6$ $m^2 = 1.7290$ $m_{\Xi^0} - m_{\Xi^-} = -6.4$ $\pm 0.6$	$2.90 \times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 1.0$ $\tau = 8.69$	$\Lambda \pi^0$ $\Lambda \gamma$ $\Sigma^0 \gamma$ $p \pi^-$ $p e^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Sigma^+ e^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Sigma^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Sigma^+ e^- \nu$ $\Sigma^+ \mu^- \nu$ $\Sigma^0 \mu^- \nu$	100 % (0.5 $\pm$ 0.5) ( $< 7$ ) ( $< 3.6$ ) ( $< 1.3$ ) ( $< 1.1$ ) ( $< 0.9$ ) ( $< 1.1$ ) ( $< 1.1$ ) ( $< 0.9$ ) ( $< 1.3$ ) $\times 10^{-5}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$	135 184 117 299 323 120 112 64 49 309
<b><math>\Xi^-</math></b>	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)^q$	1321.32 $\pm 0.13$ $m^2 = 1.7459$	$1.641 \times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 0.016$ $\tau = 4.92$	$\Lambda \pi^-$ $\Lambda e^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Sigma^0 e^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Lambda \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Sigma^0 \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $n \pi^-$ $n e^- \bar{\nu}$ $n \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Sigma^- \gamma$ $p \pi^- \pi^-$ $p \pi^- e^- \bar{\nu}$ $p \pi^- \mu^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Xi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}$	100 % (2.8 $\pm$ 1.2) ( $< 5$ ) (3.1 $\pm$ 1.2) ( $< 8$ ) ( $< 1.1$ ) ( $< 3.2$ ) ( $< 1.5$ ) ( $< 1.2$ ) ( $< 4$ ) ( $< 4$ ) ( $< 4$ ) ( $< 2.3$ ) $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-4}$ $\times 10^{-3}$	139 190 123 163 70 303 327 313 118 223 304 250 6
<b>STRANGENESS -3 BARYON<sup>a</sup></b>						
<b><math>\Omega^-</math></b>	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)^q$	1672.22 $\pm 0.31$ $m^2 = 2.7963$	$0.82 \times 10^{-10}$ $\pm 0.03$ $\tau = 2.5$	$\Lambda K^-$ $\Xi^0 \pi^-$ $\Xi^- \pi^0$ $\Xi^0 e^- \bar{\nu}$ $\Xi(1530)^0 \pi^-$ $\Lambda \pi^-$ $\Xi^- \gamma$	(68.6 $\pm$ 1.3) (23.4 $\pm$ 1.3) (8.0 $\pm$ 0.8) ( $\sim 1$ ) ( $\sim 2$ ) ( $< 1.3$ ) ( $< 3.1$ ) $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$ $\times 10^{-3}$	211 293 290 319 15 449 314
<b>NONSTRANGE CHARMED BARYON<sup>a</sup></b>						
<b><math>\Lambda_c^+</math></b>	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)^r$	2273 $\pm 6$ $S = 1.6^*$ $m^2 = 5.17$	$\sim 7 \times 10^{-13}$ $\tau \sim 0.02$	$\Lambda \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ $p K^+ \pi^+$ $p K^+(892)^0$ $\Delta(1232)^+ \pi^+ K^-$	( seen ) ( 2.2 $\pm$ 1.0 ) ( seen ) ( seen ) $\times 10^{-3}$	798 814 567 700

ADDENDUM TO  
Stable Particle Table

<b>Magnetic moment</b> $e$ 1.001 159 652 41 $\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e c}$ $\pm .000\ 000\ 000\ 20$		<b><math>\mu</math> Decay parameters <sup>a</sup></b>			
$\mu$ 1.001 165 924 $\frac{e\hbar}{2m_\mu c}$ $\pm .000\ 000\ 009$		$\rho = 0.752 \pm 0.003$ $\xi = 0.972 \pm 0.013$ $ g_A/g_V  = 0.86^{+0.33}_{-0.11}$	$\eta = -0.12 \pm 0.21$ $\delta = 0.755 \pm 0.009$ $\phi = 180^\circ \pm 15^\circ$ $h = 1.00 \pm 0.13$		
$\eta$	<b>Mode</b> $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ $\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	<b>Left-right asymmetry</b> $(0.12 \pm 0.17)\%$ $(0.88 \pm 0.40)\%$	<b>Sextant asymmetry</b> $(0.19 \pm 0.16)\%$ <b>Quadrant asymmetry</b> $(-0.17 \pm 0.17)\%$ $\beta = 0.047 \pm 0.062$		
$K^\pm$	<b>Mode</b> $\mu\nu$ $\pi\pi^0$ $\pi\pi^+\pi^-$ $\pi\pi^0\pi^0$ $\mu\pi^0\nu$ $e\pi^0\nu$	<b>Partial rate (sec<sup>-1</sup>)</b> $(51.33 \pm 0.17) \times 10^6$ $(17.10 \pm 0.13) \times 10^6$ $(4.52 \pm 0.02) \times 10^6$ $(1.40 \pm 0.04) \times 10^6$ $(2.58 \pm 0.07) \times 10^6$ $(3.90 \pm 0.04) \times 10^6$	<b>Slope parameters for <math>K \rightarrow 3\pi^+</math></b> $S = 1.2^*$ $S = 1.1^*$ $S = 1.1^*$ $S = 1.3^*$ $S = 1.7^*$ $S = 1.1^*$		
$K_S^0$	$\pi^+\pi^0$ $\pi^0\pi^0$	$k(0.7689 \pm 0.0033) \times 10^{10}$ $k(0.3517 \pm 0.0029) \times 10^{10}$	$S = 1.1^*$ <b>Slope parameters for <math>K \rightarrow 3\pi^+</math></b> $K_{13}^+ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{13}^+ = 0.029 \pm 0.004 \\ \lambda_{13}^0 = 0.026 \pm 0.008 \\ \lambda_{13}^- = -0.003 \pm 0.007 \end{array} \right. S = 1.5^*$ $K_{13}^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_{13}^+ = 0.0301 \pm 0.0016 \\ \lambda_{13}^0 = 0.034 \pm 0.006 \\ \lambda_{13}^- = 0.020 \pm 0.007 \end{array} \right. S = 2.5^*$ See Data Card Listings for $\xi$ , $f_S$ , and $f_L$ .		
$K_L^0$	$\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ $\pi\mu\nu$ $\pi e\nu$ $\pi^+\pi^-$ $\pi^0\pi^0$	$k(4.14 \pm 0.15) \times 10^6$ $k(2.39 \pm 0.04) \times 10^6$ $(5.21 \pm 0.10) \times 10^6$ $(7.49 \pm 0.11) \times 10^6$ $k(3.91 \pm 0.10) \times 10^4$ $k(1.81 \pm 0.35) \times 10^4$	$S = 1.3^*$ $S = 1.2^*$ $S = 1.1^*$ $S = 1.1^*$ $S = 1.5^*$		
		<b>CP violation parameters <math>u, k</math></b> $ \eta_{+-}  = (2.274 \pm 0.022) \times 10^{-3}$ $ \eta_{+-}  = (4.6 \pm 1.2)^\circ$ $ \eta_{+-0}  < 0.12$ $ \eta_{000} ^2 < 0.28$ $ \eta_{00}  = (2.33 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3}$ $\phi_{00} = (54 \pm 5)^\circ$ $\delta = (0.330 \pm 0.012) \times 10^{-2}$ <b><math>\Delta S = -\Delta Q</math></b> $\text{Re } x = 0.009 \pm 0.020$ $\text{Im } x = -0.004 \pm 0.026$			
<b>Magnetic moment</b> $(e\hbar/2m_p c)$		<b>Decay parameters <sup>V</sup></b>			
		Measured $\alpha$	Derived $\gamma$	$\frac{g_A}{g_V}$	$\frac{g_V}{g_A}$
$P$	2.7928456 $\pm .0000011$				
$n^w$	-1.91304184 $\pm .00000088$	$pe^- \nu$			-1.254 $\pm$ 0.007 $\delta = (180.11 \pm 0.17)^\circ$
$\Lambda^w$	-0.614 $\pm .005$	$p\pi^-$ 0.642 $\pm$ 0.013 $\pi\pi^0$ 0.646 $\pm$ 0.044 $pe\nu$	$(-6.5 \pm 3.5)^\circ$ 0.76 $(7.7^{+4.0}_{-4.1})^\circ$		-0.62 $\pm$ 0.05 $S = 1.2^*$
$\Sigma^+$	2.33 $\pm .13$	$p\pi^0$ -0.979 $\pm$ 0.016 $n\pi^+$ +0.068 $\pm$ 0.013 $p\gamma$ -1.03 $^{+0.52}_{-0.42}$	$(36 \pm 34)^\circ$ $(167 \pm 20)^\circ$ $S = 1.1^*$	0.17 -0.97 $(187 \pm 6)^\circ$ $(-72^{+132}_{-11})^\circ$	
$\Sigma^-$	-1.41 $\pm .25$	$n\pi^-$ -0.068 $\pm$ 0.008 $ne^- \nu$ $\Lambda e^- \nu$	$(10 \pm 15)^\circ$	0.98 $(249^{+12}_{-115})^\circ$	$\pm (0.385 \pm 0.070)$ $S = 2.3^*$ $0.10 \pm 0.22$ $S = 1.5^*$
$\Xi^0$	-1.20 $\pm .06$	$\Lambda\pi^0$	$(21 \pm 12)^\circ$ $S = 1.3^*$	0.84 $(216^{+13}_{-19})^\circ$	
$\Xi^-$	-1.85 $\pm .75$	$\Lambda\pi^-$	$(2 \pm 6)^\circ$ $S = 1.1^*$	0.92 $(185 \pm 13)^\circ$	
$\Omega^-$		$\Lambda K^-$	$-0.26 \pm 0.33$ $S = 1.5^*$		

### Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

- Indicates an entry in the Stable Particle Data Card Listings not entered in the Stable Particle Table. This is the case for  $\nu_\tau$ , for the charmed-strange meson  $F^*$ , and for listings of searches for heavy leptons other than  $\tau^*$ , intermediate boson searches, quark searches, magnetic monopole searches, charm searches, and other particle searches.
- \*  $S = \text{Scale factor} = \sqrt{\chi^2/(N-1)}$ , where  $N \approx$  number of experiments.  $S$  should be  $\approx 1$ . If  $S > 1$ , we have enlarged the error of the mean,  $\delta\bar{x}$ ; i.e.,  $\delta\bar{x} \rightarrow S\delta\bar{x}$ . This convention is still inadequate, since if  $S \gg 1$  the experiments are probably inconsistent, and therefore the real uncertainty is probably even greater than  $S\delta\bar{x}$ . See text, and ideograms in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.
- † Square brackets indicate a subreaction of the previous (unbracketed) decay mode.

a. The baryon number  $B$ , strangeness  $S$ , and charm  $C$  of the hadrons which appear in the tables are as follows:

Mesons ( $B=0$ )	$S$	$C$	Baryons ( $B=1$ )	$S$	$C$
$\pi, \eta$	0	0	$p, n$	0	0
$K^+, K^0$	+1	0	$\Lambda, \Sigma$	-1	0
$K^-, \bar{K}^0$	-1	0	$\Xi$	-2	0
$D^+, D^0$	0	+1	$\Omega^-$	-3	0
$D^-, \bar{D}^0$	0	-1	$\Lambda_c^+$	0	+1

- b. Quoted upper limits correspond to a 90% confidence level.
- c. In decays with more than two bodies,  $p_{\text{max}}$  is the maximum momentum that any particle can have.
- d. For simplicity, decay mode charge states are written for the particle shown. For antiparticle modes all particles must be charge conjugated.
- e. See Stable Particle Data Card Listings for energy limits used in this measurement.
- f. Quantum numbers shown are favored but not yet established. See Data Card Listings.
- g. Theoretical value; see also Stable Particle Data Card Listings.
- h. See note in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.
- i. Structure-dependent part with positive (SD+) and negative (SD-) photon helicity.
- j. The direct emission branching fraction is  $(1.56 \pm 35) \times 10^{-5}$ .
- k. The  $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$  and  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$  rates (and branching fractions) are from independent fits and do not include results of  $K_L^0 - K_S^0$  interference experiments. The  $|\eta_{+-}|$  and  $|\eta_{00}|$  values given in the addendum are these rates combined with the  $|\eta_{+-}|$  and  $|\eta_{00}|$  results from interference experiments.
- l. Error does not include 0.13% uncertainty in the absolute SPEAR energy calibration. Assumes  $m_\psi = 3095$  MeV.
- m. This is a weighted average of  $D^*$  (44%) and  $D^0$  (56%) branching fractions.
- n. Limit from neutrality-of-matter experiments. Assumes  $|q_n| = |q_p| - |q_e|$ .
- p.  $J^P$  not measured for  $\Sigma^0$ . Assumed same as  $\Sigma^*$  to allow isotriplet association.
- q.  $P$  for  $\Xi$  and  $J^P$  for  $\Omega^-$  not yet measured. Values shown are SU(3) predictions.
- r.  $J^P$  for  $\Lambda_c^+$  not yet measured. Values shown are SU(4) predictions.
- s.  $|g_A/g_V|$  defined by  $g_A^2 = |C_A|^2 + |C'_A|^2$ ,  $g_V^2 = |C_V|^2 + |C'_V|^2$ , and  $\Sigma(\bar{u}\Gamma_1\mu)(\bar{u}\Gamma_2(C_1+C'_1)\gamma_5)\nu$ ;  $\phi$  defined by  $\cos \phi = -\text{Re}(C_A^*C_V + C'_A C'_V)/g_A g_V$  [for more details, see text Section VI A].
- t. The definition of the slope parameter of the Dalitz plot is as follows [see also text Section VI B.1]:  $|M|^2 = 1 + g \left( \frac{s_3 - s_0}{m_{\pi^+}^2} \right)$ .

- u. The definition for the CP violation parameters is as follows [see also text Section VI B.3]:  $\eta_{+-} = |\eta_{+-}|e^{i\phi_{+-}} = \frac{A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)}{A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)}$ ,  $\eta_{00} = |\eta_{00}|e^{i\phi_{00}} = \frac{A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)}{A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)}$ ,  $\delta = \frac{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-) - \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^-\ell^-)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-) + \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \ell^-\ell^-)}$ ,  $|\eta_{+-}|^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{\text{CP viol.}}}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)}$ ,  $|\eta_{00}|^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0)_{\text{CP viol.}}}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0)}$ .

- v. The definition of these quantities is as follows [for more details on sign convention, see text Section VI B]:  $\alpha = \frac{2|s||p|\cos\Delta}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}$ ,  $\beta = \frac{-2|s||p|\sin\Delta}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}$ ,  $\beta = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}\sin\phi$ ,  $\gamma = \sqrt{1-\alpha^2}\cos\phi$ ,  $g_A/g_V$  defined by  $(B_1\gamma_\lambda(g_V - g_A\gamma_5))B_1$ ,  $\delta$  defined by  $g_A/g_V = |g_A/g_V|e^{i\delta}$ .

w. For limits on electric dipole moment of  $n$  and  $\Lambda$ , see Data Card Listings.

# Meson Table

April 1980

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 below.

*Quantities in italics are new or have changed by more than one (old) standard deviation since April 1978.*

Name $\frac{G}{-} \frac{I}{+} \frac{0}{1} \frac{1}{\pi}$ $\frac{+}{-} \frac{1}{\eta} \frac{1}{\rho}$	$I^G(J^P)C_{\eta}$ estab.	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width $\Gamma$ (MeV)	$M^2$ $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Mode	Partial decay mode		
						Fraction (%) [Upper limits are 1 $\sigma$ (%) ]	P or Pmax <sup>(b)</sup> (MeV/c)	
<b>NONSTRANGE MESONS</b>								
$\pi^{\pm}$	$1^-(0^-)^+$	139.57	0.0	0.019479				
$\pi^0$	$1^-(0^-)^+$	134.96	7.95 eV $\pm 55$ eV	0.018215		See Stable Particle Table		
$\eta$	$0^+(0^-)^+$	548.8 $\pm 0.6$	0.85 keV $\pm 12$ keV	0.301 $\pm 0.000$	Neutral Charged	71.0 29.0	See Stable Particle Table	
$\rho(770)$	$1^+(1^-)^-$	776 <sup>(f)</sup> $\pm 3^g$	158 <sup>(f)</sup> $\pm 5^g$	0.602 $\pm 123$	$\pi\pi$ $\pi\gamma$ $e^+e^-$ $\mu^+\mu^-$ $\eta\gamma$	$\approx 100$ 0.024 $\pm$ .007 0.0043 $\pm$ .0005 (d) 0.0067 $\pm$ .0012 (d) seen <sup>(f)</sup>	362 375 388 375 194	
M and $\Gamma$ from neutral mode:					For upper limits, see footnote (e)			
$\omega(783)$	$0^-(1^-)^-$	782.4 $\pm 0.2$ S=1.1*	10.1 $\pm 3$	0.612 $\pm 0.008$	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ $\pi^+\pi^-$ $\pi^0\gamma$ $e^+e^-$ $\eta\gamma$	89.8 $\pm$ 0.5 1.4 $\pm$ 0.2 8.8 $\pm$ 0.5 0.0076 $\pm$ .0017 seen <sup>(f)</sup>	S=1.9*	327 365 380 391 199
					For upper limits, see footnote (f)			
$\eta'(958)$	$0^+(0^-)^+$ <sup>(f)</sup>	957.57 $\pm 0.25$	0.28 $\pm 0.10$	0.917 $\pm 0.0003$	$\eta\pi\pi$ $\rho^0\gamma$ $\omega\gamma$ $\gamma\gamma$	65.6 $\pm$ 1.6 29.8 $\pm$ 1.6 2.7 $\pm$ 0.5 1.9 $\pm$ 0.2		231 164 159 479
					For upper limits, see footnote (g)			
$\delta(980)$	$1^-(0^+)^+$	981 <sup>(h)</sup> $\pm 3$	52 <sup>(h)</sup> $\pm 8$	0.962 $\pm 0.051$	$\eta\pi$ K $\bar{K}$	seen seen <sup>(f)</sup>		319
$S^*(980)$	$0^+(0^+)^+$	$\sim 980^{(c)}$ $\pm 10^g$	40 <sup>(c)</sup> $\pm 10^g$	0.960 $\pm 0.039$	K $\bar{K}$ $\pi\pi$	seen <sup>(f)</sup> seen		470
See note on $\pi\pi$ and K $\bar{K}$ S-wave <sup>(f)</sup> .								
$\phi(1020)$	$0^-(1^-)^-$	1019.6 $\pm 0.1$ S=1.3*	4.1 $\pm 2$	1.040 $\pm 0.004$	K <sup>+</sup> K <sup>-</sup> K <sub>L</sub> K <sub>S</sub> $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ (incl. $\rho\pi$ ) $\eta\gamma$ $\pi^0\gamma$ $e^+e^-$ $\mu^+\mu^-$	48.6 $\pm$ 1.2 35.2 $\pm$ 1.2 14.7 $\pm$ 0.7 1.5 $\pm$ 0.2 0.14 $\pm$ 0.05 .031 $\pm$ .001 .025 $\pm$ .003	S=1.3* S=1.5* S=1.2* S=1.1*	127 111 462 362 501 510 499
					For upper limits, see footnote (i)			
$A_1(1100-1300)$	$1^-(1^+)^+$	1100 <sup>(f)</sup> to 1300	$\sim 300^{(f)}$	1.44 $\pm 0.36$	$\rho\pi$ $\pi(\pi\pi)$ S-wave	dominant seen		329 558
$B(1235)$	$1^+(1^+)^-$	1231 $\pm 10^g$	129 $\pm 10^g$	1.52 $\pm 0.16$	$\omega\pi$ [D/S amplitude ratio = .29 $\pm$ .05] For upper limits, see footnote (j)	only mode seen		348
$f(1270)$	$0^+(2^+)^+$	1273 <sup>(g)</sup> $\pm 5^g$	178 <sup>(g)</sup> $\pm 20^g$	1.62 $\pm 0.23$	$\pi\pi$ $2\pi^+2\pi^-$ K $\bar{K}$ $\pi^+\pi^-2\pi^0$	83.1 $\pm$ 1.9 2.9 $\pm$ 0.3 2.8 $\pm$ 0.3 seen	S=1.4* S=1.1* S=1.3*	621 558 397 561
					For upper limits, see footnote (k)			
$D(1285)$	$0^+(1^+)^+$	1284 $\pm 10^g$	27 $\pm 10^g$	1.65 $\pm 0.03$	K $\bar{K}\pi$ $\eta\pi\pi$ [ $\frac{\delta\pi}{4\pi}$ (prob. $\rho\pi\pi$ ) ]	10 $\pm$ 2 49 $\pm$ 6 36 $\pm$ 7 41 $\pm$ 13		303 483 239 564
$\epsilon(1300)$	$0^+(0^+)^+$	$\sim 1300$	200-400		$\pi\pi$ K $\bar{K}$	$\sim 90$ $\sim 10$		635 423
See note on $\pi\pi$ and K $\bar{K}$ S wave <sup>(f)</sup> .								
$A_2(1310)$	$1^-(2^+)^+$	1317 <sup>(g)</sup> $\pm 5^g$	102 <sup>(g)</sup> $\pm 5^g$	1.73 $\pm 0.13$	$\rho\pi$ $\eta\pi$ $\omega\pi\pi$ K $\bar{K}$ $\eta'\pi$ $\pi\gamma$	70.0 $\pm$ 2.2 14.6 $\pm$ 1.1 10.6 $\pm$ 2.5 4.8 $\pm$ 0.5 <1 0.45 $\pm$ 0.11		414 534 360 434 285 651

Meson Table (cont'd)

Name	$\frac{G}{\Gamma} \frac{1}{\omega} \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\rho}$	$I^G(J^P)C_n$ estab.	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width $\Gamma$ (MeV)	$M^2$ $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Partial decay mode		P or P <sub>max</sub> <sup>(b)</sup> (MeV/c)
						Mode	Fraction (%) [Upper limits are 1 $\sigma$ (%)]	
E(1420)		$0^+(1^+)_{+}$	$1418_{\pm 10}^{\S}$	$50_{\pm 10}^{\S}$	$2.01 \pm 0.07$	$K\bar{K}\pi$ (prob. $K^*\bar{K} + \bar{K}^*K$ ) $\eta\pi\pi$ $\dagger[\delta_{\pi\pi}]$	seen possibly seen possibly seen	423 565 350
f'(1515)		$0^+(2^+)_{+}$	$1516_{\pm 12}^{\S}$	$67_{\pm 10}^{\S}$	$2.30 \pm 0.10$	$K\bar{K}$ $\pi\pi$ For upper limits, see footnote (k)	dominant seen	572 745
$\rho'$ (1600)		$1^+(1^-)_{-}$	$\sim 1600^{\S}$	$\sim 300^{\S}$	$2.56 \pm 0.48$	$4\pi$ (incl. $\rho\pi^+\pi^-$ ) $\pi\pi$	$\sim 85$ $\sim 15$	738 788
A <sub>3</sub> (1660)		$1^-(2^-)_{+}$	$1660_{\pm 10}^{\S}$	$200_{\pm 50}^{\S}$	$2.76 \pm 0.33$	$f\pi$ $\rho\pi$ $\pi(\pi\pi)_{S\text{-wave}}$	$\sim 60$ $\sim 30$ $\sim 10$	320 640 802
$\omega$ (1670)		$0^-(3^-)_{-}$	$1666 \pm 5$	$166_{\pm 15}^{\S}$	$2.78 \pm 0.28$	$\rho\pi$ $3\pi$ $5\pi$ $\dagger[\omega\pi\pi]$ (prob. B $\pi$ )	seen possibly seen seen seen	644 805 739 614
g(1700) <sup>¶</sup>		$1^+(3^-)_{-}$	$1700_{\pm 20}^{\S}$	$200_{\pm 20}^{\S}$	$2.89 \pm 0.34$	$2\pi$ $4\pi$ (incl. $\pi\pi\rho_2, \rho\rho_2, A_2\pi, \omega\pi$ ) $K\bar{K}\pi$ (incl. $K^*\bar{K}$ ) $K\bar{K}$	$24.0 \pm 1.3$ $72.1 \pm 1.6$ $2.4 \pm 0.7$ $1.5 \pm 0.3$	838 792 651 689
J <sup>P</sup> , M and $\Gamma$ from the $2\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$ modes.								
S(1935) <sup>¶</sup>			$1936_{\pm 5}^{\S}$		3.74	$N\bar{N}$	seen	236
Not a well established resonance. <sup>¶</sup>								
h(2040)		$0^+(4^+)_{+}$	$2040_{\pm 20}^{\S}$	$150_{\pm 50}^{\S}$	$4.16 \pm 0.31$	$\pi\pi$ $K\bar{K}$	seen seen	1010 890
+++++								
J/ψ(3100)		$0^-(1^-)_{-}$	$3097 \pm 1$	$0.063 \pm 0.009$	$9.598 \pm 0.000$	$e^+e^-$ $\mu^+\mu^-$ hadrons $\dagger$ [all stables]	$7 \pm 1$ $7 \pm 1$ 86 ± 2	1549 1545
						$2(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$ $3(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 K^+K^-$ $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$ $4(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$ $p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-$ $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ $\Xi^+\Xi^-$ $2(\pi^+\pi^-)K^+K^-$ $K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^+\pi^-$ $p\bar{p}\eta$ $p\bar{n}\pi^-$ or $\bar{p}n\pi^+$ $p\bar{p}$ $n\bar{n}$ $p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ $\Sigma^0 \bar{\Sigma}^0$ $\Lambda\bar{\Lambda}$ $p\bar{p}\pi^0$	$3.7 \pm 0.5$ $2.9 \pm 0.7$ $1.2 \pm 0.3$ $0.72 \pm 0.23$ $0.9 \pm 0.3$ $0.55 \pm 0.06$ $0.4 \pm 0.1$ $0.4 \pm 0.2$ $0.32 \pm 0.08$ $0.31 \pm 0.13$ $0.26 \pm 0.07$ $0.23 \pm 0.04$ $0.21 \pm 0.02$ $0.22 \pm 0.02$ $0.18 \pm 0.09$ $0.16 \pm 0.06$ (n) $0.13 \pm 0.04$ $0.11 \pm 0.02$ $0.11 \pm 0.01$	1496 1433 1368 1407 1345 1107 1517 1466 818 1320 1440 948 1174 1232 1231 1033 988 1074 1176
						$\dagger$ [with resonances]	$1.2 \pm 0.1$ $0.85 \pm 0.34$ $0.84 \pm 0.45$ $0.68 \pm 0.19$ $0.67 \pm 0.26$ $0.61 \pm 0.08$ $0.29 \pm 0.07$ $0.23 \pm 0.08$ $0.21 \pm 0.09$ $0.18 \pm 0.06$ $0.18 \pm 0.08$ $0.16 \pm 0.03$ $0.16 \pm 0.10$ $0.10 \pm 0.06$	1448 1392 1124 1435 1007 1373 1300 1144 1365 596 1176 768 1265 1320
						$\dagger$ [radiative decays]	$0.25 \pm 0.06$ $0.15 \pm 0.05$	1400 1287
For smaller branching ratios and upper limits see listing. <sup>¶</sup>								

Meson Table (cont'd)

Name	$\frac{G}{\omega} \frac{I}{\pi} \frac{0}{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi}$ +   -   +   -	$I^G(J^P)C_n$ estab.	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width $\Gamma$ (MeV)	$M^2$ $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Partial decay mode		p or Pmax (MeV/c) <sup>(b)</sup>
						Mode	Fraction (%) [Upper limits are 1 $\sigma$ ]	
$\chi(3415)$	$0^+(0^+)_{\pm}$		3414 $\pm$ 4		11.655	$2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ (incl. $\pi\pi\rho$ ) $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$ (incl. $\pi K K^*$ ) $\gamma J/\psi(3100)$ $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ $\pi^+\pi^-$ $K^+K^-$ $p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-$	4.6 $\pm$ 0.9 3.7 $\pm$ 0.9 2.7 $\pm$ 1.0 (m) 1.9 $\pm$ 0.7 0.9 $\pm$ 0.2 0.9 $\pm$ 0.2 0.6 $\pm$ 0.2	1678 1580 302 1632 1701 1634 1319
$P_C$ or $\chi(3510)$	$0^+(A)_{\pm}$		3507 $\pm$ 4		12.299	$\gamma J/\psi(3100)$ $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ (incl. $\pi\pi\rho$ ) $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$ (incl. $\pi K K^*$ ) $\pi^+\pi^-p\bar{p}$	31.5 $\pm$ 5.2 2.7 $\pm$ 1.1 2.0 $\pm$ 0.6 1.1 $\pm$ 0.4 0.17 $\pm$ 0.11	S = 1.3* 386 1681 1726 1650 1379
$J^P = 1^+$ preferred.								
$\chi(3550)$	$0^+(N)_{\pm}$		3551 $\pm$ 5		12.610	$\gamma J/\psi(3100)$ $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ (incl. $\pi\pi\rho$ ) $\pi^+\pi^-K^+K^-$ (incl. $\pi K K^*$ ) $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ $\pi^+\pi^-$ and $K^+K^-$ $\pi^+\pi^-p\bar{p}$	15.4 $\pm$ 2.4 2.4 $\pm$ 0.6 2.1 $\pm$ 0.6 1.3 $\pm$ 0.8 0.27 $\pm$ 0.11 0.37 $\pm$ 0.14	425 1748 1654 1704 1407
$J^P = 2^+$ preferred.								
$\psi(3685)$	$0^-(1^-)_{-}$		3685 $\pm$ 1 S=1.1*	0.215 $\pm$ 0.040	13.579 $\pm$ 0.001	$e^+e^-$ $\mu^+\mu^-$ hadrons +[J/ $\psi$ $\pi^0\pi^0$ ] +[J/ $\psi$ $\pi^0\pi^0$ ] +[J/ $\psi$ $\eta$ ] +[2( $\pi^+\pi^-$ ) $\pi^0$ ] +[ $\pi^+K^+K^-$ ] +[ $p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-$ ] +[2( $\pi^+\pi^-$ )] +[ $\gamma$ $\chi(3415)$ ] +[ $\gamma$ $\chi(3510)$ ] +[ $\gamma$ $\chi(3550)$ ]	0.9 $\pm$ 0.1 0.8 $\pm$ 0.2 98.1 $\pm$ 0.3 33 $\pm$ 2] 17 $\pm$ 2] 3.7 $\pm$ 0.4] 0.4 $\pm$ 0.2] 0.16 $\pm$ 0.04] 0.08 $\pm$ 0.02] 0.05 $\pm$ 0.01] 7 $\pm$ 2] 7 $\pm$ 2] 7 $\pm$ 2]	1842 1839 476 480 194 1798 1725 1490 1816 261 174 132
$m_{\psi(3685)} - m_{\psi(3100)} = 588.2 \pm 0.9$ S=1.2*								
For smaller branching ratios and upper limits see Listings. <sup>††</sup>								
$\psi(3770)$	$(1^-)_{-}$		3768 $\pm$ 3	25 $\pm$ 3	14.198 $\pm$ 0.094	$e^+e^-$ D $\bar{D}$	0.0013 $\pm$ 0.0002 dominant	1884 243
$m_{\psi(3770)} - m_{\psi(3685)} = 82.5 \pm 3.7$ S=2.2*								
$\psi(4030)$	$(1^-)_{-}$		4030 $^{+6}_{-5}$	52 $\pm$ 10	16.241 $\pm$ 0.210	$e^+e^-$ hadrons	0.0014 $\pm$ 0.0004 dominant	2015
$\psi(4160)$	$(1^-)_{-}$		4159 $\pm$ 20	78 $\pm$ 20	17.297 $\pm$ 0.324	$e^+e^-$ hadrons	0.0010 $\pm$ 0.0004 dominant	2079
$\psi(4415)$	$(1^-)_{-}$		4415 $\pm$ 6	43 $\pm$ 20 <sup>S</sup>	19.492 $\pm$ 1.190	$e^+e^-$ hadrons	0.0010 $\pm$ 0.0003 dominant	2207
T(9460)	$(1^-)_{-}$		9458 $\pm$ 6	$\sim$ 0.080	89.454 $\pm$ 0.0006	$\mu^+\mu^-$ $e^+e^-$	2.2 $\pm$ 2.0 2.5 $\pm$ 2.1	4728 4729
T(10020)	$(1^-)_{-}$		10016 $\pm$ 14	< 12	100.320	$\mu^+\mu^-$ $e^+e^-$	seen seen	5007 5008
$m_T(10020) - m_T(9460) = 559 \pm 7$								
Additional structure at $m = 10410 \pm 30$ is seen. <sup>††</sup>								
<b>STRANGE MESONS</b>								
$K^+$ $K^0$	$1/2(0^-)$		493.67 497.67		0.244 0.248	See Stable Particle Table		
$K^*(892)$	$1/2(1^-)$		891.8 $\pm$ 0.4 S=1.1*	50.3 $\pm$ 0.8	0.795 $\pm$ 0.045	$K\pi$ $K^*\pi$ $K\gamma$	$\approx$ 100 < 0.07 0.15 $\pm$ 0.07	288 216 309
M and $\Gamma$ from charged mode; $m^0 - m^{\pm} = 6.7 \pm 1.2$ MeV.								
$Q_1(1280)$	$1/2(1^+)_{\pm}$		$\sim$ 1280	$\sim$ 120	1.64 $\pm$ 0.15	$K\pi\pi$ +[ $K\rho$ ] +[ $K^*\pi$ ] $K\omega$	dominant large] possibly seen] possibly seen	501 62 307
$Q_2(1400)$	$1/2(1^+)_{\pm}$		$\sim$ 1400	$\sim$ 150	1.96 $\pm$ 0.21	$K\pi\pi$ +[ $K^*\pi$ ] +[ $K\rho$ ]	dominant large] possibly seen]	576 399 286

Meson Table (cont'd)

Name $\frac{G}{+} \frac{U}{-} \frac{0}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-} \frac{1}{+} \frac{1}{-}$	$I^G(J^P)C_n$ → estab.	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width $\Gamma$ (MeV)	$M^2$ $\pm \Gamma M^{(a)}$ (GeV) <sup>2</sup>	Mode	Partial decay mode		p or Pmax <sup>(b)</sup> (MeV/c)
						Fraction (%)	[Upper limits are 1σ · (%)]	
K* (1430)	$1/2(2^+)$	1434 <sup>S</sup> ±5 <sup>S</sup>	100 <sup>S</sup> ±10 <sup>S</sup>	2.06 ±.14	Kπ	49.1±1.6	S=1.1*	623
					K*π	27.0±2.2		424
					K*ππ	11.2±2.5		374
					Kω	6.6±1.5		327
					Kη	3.7±1.6		320
					Kη	2.5±2.6	492	
κ (1500)	$1/2(0^+)$	~1500	~250	2.25 ±.36	Kπ	seen	661	
See note on Kπ S wave <sup>¶</sup> .								
L region	$1/2$	1600 to 2000			Kππ	seen		
Not a well established resonance <sup>¶</sup> .								
K* (1780) <sup>¶</sup>	$1/2(3^-)$	1785 ±6	126 <sub>a</sub> ±20 <sup>S</sup>	3.19 ±.22	Kππ	large	798	
					[Kω	large]	619	
					[K*π	large]	660	
					Kπ	19±5 <sup>S</sup>	817	
<b>CHARMED, NONSTRANGE MESONS</b>								
D*	$1/2(0^-)$	1868.3		3.491	See Stable Particle Table			
D <sup>0</sup>		1863.1		3.471				
D*+ (2010)	$1/2(1^-)$	2008.6 ±1.0 m <sub>D*+</sub> - m <sub>D<sup>0</sup></sub> = 145.3 ± 0.4 MeV	< 2.0	4.034	D <sup>0</sup> π <sup>+</sup>	64±11	40	
					D*π <sup>0</sup>	28±9	37	
					D*γ	8±7	135	
D* <sup>0</sup> (2010)	$1/2(1^-)$	2006.0 ±1.5	< 5	4.024	D <sup>0</sup> π <sup>0</sup>	55±15	45	
					D <sup>0</sup> γ	45±15	138	

Contents of Meson Data Card Listings

Non-strange (S = 0, C = 0)				Strange ( S  = 1, C = 0)	
entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	I (J <sup>P</sup> )
π	1 <sup>-</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	A <sub>2</sub> (1310)	1 <sup>-</sup> (2 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	+ e <sup>+</sup> e <sup>-</sup> (1100-3100)	K 1/2(0 <sup>-</sup> )
η	0 <sup>+</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	E (1420)	0 <sup>+</sup> (1 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	+ X (2830)	K* (892) 1/2(1 <sup>-</sup> )
ρ (770)	1 <sup>+</sup> (1 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	+ X (1410-1440)		+ U (2980)	Q <sub>1</sub> (1280) 1/2(1 <sup>+</sup> )
ω (783)	0 <sup>-</sup> (1 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	f' (1515)	0 <sup>+</sup> (2 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	J/ψ (3100)	Q <sub>2</sub> (1400) 1/2(1 <sup>+</sup> )
+ M (940-953)		+ F <sub>1</sub> (1540)	1 (A )	X (3415)	+ K' (1400) 1/2(0 <sup>-</sup> )
η' (958)	0 <sup>+</sup> (0 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	ρ' (1600)	1 <sup>-</sup> (2 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	+ X (3455)	K* (1430) 1/2(2 <sup>+</sup> )
δ (980)	1 <sup>-</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	A <sub>3</sub> (1660)	1 <sup>+</sup> (1 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	P <sub>C</sub> or χ (3510)	κ (1500) 1/2(0 <sup>+</sup> )
S* (980)	0 <sup>+</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	ω (1670)	0 <sup>-</sup> (3 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	X (3550)	+ L (1580) 1/2(2 <sup>-</sup> )
+ H (990)		g (1700)	1 <sup>+</sup> (3 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	+ X (3590)	+ K* (1650) 1/2(1 <sup>-</sup> )
φ (1020)	0 <sup>-</sup> (1 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	+ X (1690)		ψ (3685)	+ K <sub>N</sub> (1700) 1/2
+ M (1033-1040)		+ A <sub>4</sub> (1900)	1 <sup>-</sup>	ψ (3770)	L region 1/2(A)
+ N (1080)	0 <sup>+</sup> (N ) <sup>+</sup>	+ A <sub>2</sub> (1900)	1 <sup>-</sup> (4 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	ψ (4030)	K* (1780) 1/2(3 <sup>-</sup> )
+ M (1150-1170)		S (1935)		ψ (4160)	+ K* (2200)
A <sub>1</sub> (1100-1300)	1 <sup>-</sup> (1 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	h (2040)	0 <sup>+</sup> (4 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	ψ (4415)	+ I (2600)
B (1235)	1 <sup>+</sup> (1 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	+ T0 (2150)	0 <sup>+</sup> (2 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	T (9460)	
+ ρ' (1250)	1 <sup>+</sup> (1 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>-</sup>	+ T1 (2190)	1	T (10020)	
f (1270)	0 <sup>+</sup> (2 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	+ X (2200)		T (10400)	
+ η (1275)	0 <sup>+</sup> (0 <sup>-</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	+ U0 (2350)	0		
D (1285)	0 <sup>+</sup> (1 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	+ U1 (2400)	1		
ε (1300)	0 <sup>+</sup> (0 <sup>+</sup> ) <sup>+</sup>	+ NN (1400-3600)			
		+ X (1900-3600)			
Charmed ( C  = 1)					
D (1870) 1/2(0 <sup>-</sup> )					
D* (2010) 1/2(1 <sup>-</sup> )					
+ F (2030)					
+ F* (2140)					
+ Exotics					

## 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. All the entries in the Listings can be found in the Table of Contents of Meson Data Card Listings.
- ¶ 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)  $\Gamma M$  is approximately the half-width of the resonance when plotted against  $M^2$ .
- (b) For decay modes into  $\geq 3$  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  $(M - i\Gamma/2)$ .
- (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,  $\Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) \times 0.99785$ .
- (e) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of  $\rho(770)$  are  $\pi^+\pi^- < 0.8\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 0.15\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 0.2\%$ .
- (f) Empirical values of fractions for other decay modes of  $\omega(783)$  are  $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma < 5\%$ ,  $\pi^0\pi^0\gamma < 1\%$ ,  $\eta + \text{neutral}(s) < 1.5\%$ ,  $\mu^+\mu^- < 0.02\%$ ,  $\pi^0\mu^+\mu^- = (9 \pm 5) \times 10^{-5}$ .
- (g) Empirical values of fractions for other decay modes of  $\eta'(958)$ :  $\pi^+\pi^- < 2\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 5\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 1\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0 < 1\%$ ,  $6\pi < 1\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^+e^+e^- < 0.6\%$ ,  $\pi^0e^+e^- < 1.3\%$ ,  $\eta e^+e^- < 1.1\%$ ,  $\pi^0\rho^0 < 4\%$ ,  $\mu^+\mu^-\gamma = (8 \pm 4) \times 10^{-5}$ .
- (h) The mass and width are from the  $\eta\pi$  mode only. If the  $K\bar{K}$  channel is strongly coupled, the width may be larger.
- (i) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of  $\phi(1020)$  are  $\pi^+\pi^- < 0.03\%$ ,  $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma < 0.7\%$ ,  $\omega\gamma < 5\%$ ,  $\rho\gamma < 2\%$ ,  $2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0 < 1\%$ ,  $2\pi^+2\pi^- < 0.1\%$ .
- (j) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of  $B(1235)$ :  $\pi\pi < 15\%$ ,  $K\bar{K} < 2\%$ ,  $4\pi < 50\%$ ,  $\phi\pi < 1.5\%$ ,  $\eta\pi < 25\%$ ,  $(\bar{K}K)^+\pi^0 < 8\%$ ,  $K_S K_S \pi^\pm < 2\%$ ,  $K_S K_L \pi^\pm < 6\%$ .
- (k) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of  $f'(1515)$  are  $\eta\eta < 50\%$ ,  $\eta\pi\pi < 30\%$ ,  $K\bar{K}\pi + K^+\bar{K} < 35\%$ ,  $2\pi^+2\pi^- < 32\%$ .
- (l) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of  $f(1270)$  are  $\eta\pi\pi < 1\%$ ,  $K^0K^-\pi^+ + \text{c.c.} < 1\%$ ,  $\eta\eta < 2\%$ .
- (m) Preliminary results from the Crystal Ball experiment give an upper limit of 0.007, see Meson Data Card Listings.
- (n) Includes  $p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$  and excludes  $p\bar{p}\eta$ ,  $p\bar{p}\omega$ ,  $p\bar{p}\eta'$ .
- 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 semicolon.

$(J^P)C_n$	Nonet members	$\theta_{\text{lin.}}$	$\theta_{\text{quadr.}}$
$(0^-)^+$	$\pi, K, \eta; \eta'$	$-24 \pm 1^\circ$	$-10 \pm 1^\circ$
$(1^-)^-$	$\rho, K^*, \phi; \omega$	$38 \pm 1^\circ$	$40 \pm 1^\circ$
$(2^+)^+$	$\Lambda_2, K^*(1430), f'; f$	$25 \pm 4^\circ$	$26 \pm 4^\circ$



# Baryon Table

April 1980

The following short list gives the status of all the Baryon States in the Data Card Listings. In addition to the status, the name, the nominal mass, and the quantum numbers (where known) are shown. States with three- or four-star status are included in the main Baryon 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(939) P11 ****	$\Delta(1232)$ P33 ****	$\Lambda(1115)$ P01 ****	$\Sigma(1193)$ P11 ****	$\Xi(1317)$ P11 ****
N(1470) P11 ****	$\Delta(1550)$ P31 **	$\Lambda(1330)$ Dead	$\Sigma(1385)$ P13 ****	$\Xi(1530)$ P13 ****
N(1520) D13 ****	$\Delta(1650)$ S31 ****	$\Lambda(1405)$ S01 ****	$\Sigma(1480)$ *	$\Xi(1630)$ **
N(1535) S11 ****	$\Delta(1670)$ D33 ****	$\Lambda(1520)$ D03 ****	$\Sigma(1560)$ **	$\Xi(1680)$ S11 **
N(1540) P13 *	$\Delta(1690)$ P33 ***	$\Lambda(1600)$ P01 **	$\Sigma(1580)$ D13 **	$\Xi(1820)$ 13 ***
N(1650) S11 ****	$\Delta(1890)$ F35 ****	$\Lambda(1670)$ S01 ****	$\Sigma(1620)$ S11 **	$\Xi(1940)$ **
N(1670) D15 ****	$\Delta(1900)$ S31 **	$\Lambda(1690)$ D03 ****	$\Sigma(1660)$ P11 ***	$\Xi(2030)$ 1 ***
N(1688) F15 ****	$\Delta(1910)$ P31 ****	$\Lambda(1800)$ S01 ***	$\Sigma(1670)$ D13 ****	$\Xi(2120)$ *
N(1700) D13 ****	$\Delta(1950)$ F37 ****	$\Lambda(1800)$ P01 **	$\Sigma(1670)$ **	$\Xi(2250)$ *
N(1710) P11 ****	$\Delta(1960)$ P33 **	$\Lambda(1800)$ G09 *	$\Sigma(1690)$ **	$\Xi(2370)$ 1 **
N(1810) P13 ****	$\Delta(1960)$ D35 ***	$\Lambda(1800)$ *	$\Sigma(1750)$ S11 ***	$\Xi(2500)$ **
N(1990) F17 **	$\Delta(2160)$ ***	$\Lambda(1815)$ F05 ****	$\Sigma(1765)$ D15 ****	
N(2000) F15 **	$\Delta(2300)$ H39 *	$\Lambda(1830)$ D05 ****	$\Sigma(1770)$ P11 *	$\Omega(1672)$ P03 ****
N(2040) D13 **	$\Delta(2420)$ H311***	$\Lambda(1860)$ P03 ***	$\Sigma(1840)$ P13 **	
N(2100) S11 *	$\Delta(2500)$ G39 *	$\Lambda(2010)$ *	$\Sigma(1880)$ P11 **	$\Lambda_c(2260)$ ***
N(2100) D15 **	$\Delta(2750)$ I313*	$\Lambda(2020)$ F07 *	$\Sigma(1915)$ F15 ****	
N(2190) G17 ****	$\Delta(2850)$ ****	$\Lambda(2100)$ G07 ****	$\Sigma(1940)$ D13 ***	$\Sigma_c(2430)$ **
N(2200) G19 ****	$\Delta(2950)$ K315**	$\Lambda(2110)$ F05 ***	$\Sigma(2000)$ S11 *	
N(2220) H19 ****	$\Delta(3230)$ ****	$\Lambda(2325)$ D03 *	$\Sigma(2030)$ F17 ****	
N(2600) I111***		$\Lambda(2350)$ ****	$\Sigma(2070)$ F15 *	Dibaryons
N(2700) K113*		$\Lambda(2585)$ ***	$\Sigma(2080)$ P13 **	S = 0 *
N(2800) G19 *	Z0(1780) P01 *		$\Sigma(2100)$ G17 *	S = -1 **
N(3030) ****	Z0(1865) D03 *		$\Sigma(2250)$ .****	S = -2 *
N(3245) *	Z1(1900) P13 *		$\Sigma(2455)$ ***	
N(3690) *	Z1(2150) *		$\Sigma(2620)$ ***	
N(3755) *	Z1(2500) *		$\Sigma(3000)$ **	
			$\Sigma(3170)$ *	

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

[See notes on N's and  $\Delta$ 's, Z's,  $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Xi$ 's,  $\Xi$ 's, and dibaryons 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 <sup>a</sup>	I (J <sup>P</sup> ) <sup>a</sup> estab.	$\pi$ or K beam <sup>b</sup> P <sub>beam</sub> (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass M <sup>c</sup> (MeV)	Full Width $\Gamma^c$ (MeV)	M <sup>2</sup> $\pm\Gamma M^b$ (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	Partial decay mode <sup>f</sup>		
						Mode	Fraction %	p or d P <sub>max</sub> (MeV/c)
S=0 I=1/2 NUCLEON RESONANCES (N)								
p	$1/2(1/2^+)$		938.3		0.880			
n			939.6		0.883			See Stable Particle Table
N(1470)	$1/2(1/2^+)P'_{11}$	p = 0.66 $\sigma = 27.8$	1400 to 1480	120 to 350 (200)	2.16 $\pm 0.29$	N $\pi$ N $\eta$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\pi$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] [N $\rho$ ]	50-65 ~18 ~25 ~7 <sup>e</sup> ~23 <sup>e</sup> ~7 <sup>e</sup>	420 d 368 d 177 d
N(1520)	$1/2(3/2^-)D'_{13}$	p = 0.74 $\sigma = 23.5$	1510 to 1530	100 to 140 (125)	2.31 $\pm 0.19$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\pi$ ] [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] N $\eta$	~55 ~45 < 5 <sup>e</sup> ~19 <sup>e</sup> ~23 <sup>e</sup> < 1	456 410 d d 228 d
N(1535)	$1/2(1/2^-)S'_{11}$	p = 0.76 $\sigma = 22.5$	1520 to 1560	100 to 250 (150)	2.36 $\pm 0.23$	N $\pi$ N $\eta$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] [N $\pi$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ]	~40 ~55 ~5 ~3 <sup>e</sup> ~2 <sup>e</sup> ~1 <sup>e</sup>	467 182 422 d d 243
N(1650)	$1/2(1/2^-)S''_{11}$	p = 1.05 $\sigma = 14.3$	1620 to 1680	100 to 200 (150)	2.72 $\pm 0.25$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\pi$ ] [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] $\Lambda K$ $\Sigma K$ N $\eta$	~60 ~30 < 10 <sup>e</sup> 7-21 <sup>e</sup> 4-15 <sup>e</sup> ~10 2-7 ~1	547 511 d d 344 161 d 346

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle <sup>a</sup>	I (J <sup>P</sup> ) <sup>a</sup> — estab.	$\pi$ or K beam <sup>b</sup> P <sub>beam</sub> (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass <sup>c</sup> M (MeV)	Full Width <sup>c</sup> $\Gamma^c$ (MeV)	M <sup>2</sup> $\pm\Gamma M^b$ (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	Partial decay mode <sup>f</sup>		
						Mode	Fraction <sup>e</sup> %	p or d <sup>d</sup> P <sub>max</sub> (MeV/c)
N(1670)	$1/2(5/2^-)D_{15}^+$	p = 1.00 $\sigma = 15.6$	1660 to 1690	120 to 180 (155)	2.79 ±0.26	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [ $\Delta\pi$ ] [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Sigma K$ ] N $\eta$	~40 ~60 ~50 <sup>e</sup> ~5 <sup>e</sup> < 0.3 < 0.5	560 525 360 d 200 368
N(1688)	$1/2(5/2^+)F_{15}^+$	p = 1.03 $\sigma = 14.9$	1670 to 1690	110 to 140 (130)	2.85 ±0.22	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] N $\eta$	~60 ~40 ~22 <sup>e</sup> ~13 <sup>e</sup> ~18 <sup>e</sup> < 0.3	572 538 340 d 375 388
N(1700)	$1/2(3/2^-)D_{13}^+$	p = 1.05 $\sigma = 14.3$	1670 to 1730	70 to 120 <sup>g</sup> (120)	2.89 ±0.20	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] [ $\Sigma K$ ] N $\eta$	~10 ~90 < 40 <sup>e</sup> < 5 <sup>e</sup> 15-40 <sup>e</sup> < 1 ~ 4	580 547 355 d 385 250 400
N(1710)	$1/2(1/2^+)P_{11}^+$	p = 1.20 $\sigma = 12.2$	1680 to 1740	100 to 140 <sup>h</sup> (120)	2.92 ±0.21	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] [ $\Sigma K$ ] N $\eta$	~20 > 50 15-40 <sup>e</sup> 40-65 <sup>e</sup> 10-20 <sup>e</sup> < 5 ~10 2-20 <sup>i</sup>	587 554 d d 393 264 138 410
N(1810)	$1/2(3/2^+)P_{13}^+$	p = 1.26 $\sigma = 11.5$	1690 to 1800	150 to 250 (200)	3.28 ±0.36	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] [ $\Delta\pi$ ] [ $\Sigma K$ ] N $\eta$	~17 ~70 ~20 <sup>e</sup> 45-70 <sup>e</sup> ~20 <sup>e</sup> 1-4 ~ 2 < 5	652 624 468 297 471 386 307 503
N(1990)	$1/2(7/2^+)F_{17}^+$	p = 1.62 $\sigma = 8.35$	1950 to 2050	100 to 400 (250)	3.96 ±0.50	N $\pi$ N $\eta$ [ $\Sigma K$ ] [ $\Sigma K$ ]	~5 ~3 seen seen	772 655 562 506
N(2190)	$1/2(7/2^-)G_{17}^-$	p = 2.07 $\sigma = 6.21$	2120 to 2180	<400 (250)	4.80 ±0.55	N $\pi$ N $\eta$ [ $\Sigma K$ ]	~15 ~ 2 < 1	888 790 712
N(2200)	$1/2(9/2^-)G_{19}^-$	p = 2.10 $\sigma = 6.12$	2130 to 2270	200 to 350 (250)	4.84 ±0.55	N $\pi$ N $\eta$	~10 ~ 2	894 810
N(2220)	$1/2(9/2^+)H_{19}^+$	p = 2.14 $\sigma = 5.97$	2150 to 2300	~300 (300)	4.93 ±0.67	N $\pi$ N $\eta$	~20 ~ 1	905 811
N(2600)	$1/2(11/2^-)I_{111}^-$	p = 3.26 $\sigma = 3.67$	2580 to 2700	>300 (400)	6.76 ±1.04	N $\pi$	~ 5	1014
N(3030)	$1/2( ? )$	p = 4.41 $\sigma = 2.62$	~3030	~400 (400)	9.18 ±1.21	N $\pi$	(J + 1/2) <sup>x</sup> < 0.1 <sup>k</sup>	1366

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle <sup>a</sup>	I (J <sup>P</sup> ) <sup>a</sup> estab.	$\pi$ or K beam <sup>b</sup> P <sub>beam</sub> (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass <sup>c</sup> M (MeV)	Full Width <sup>c</sup> $\Gamma$ (MeV)	M <sup>2</sup> $\pm\Gamma M$ <sup>b</sup> (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	Partial decay mode <sup>f</sup>		
						Mode	Fraction %	P or d <sup>d</sup> P <sub>max</sub> (MeV/c)
S=0 I=3/2 DELTA RESONANCES ( $\Delta$ )								
$\Delta(1232)$	$3/2(3/2^+)P_{33}^+$	p = 0.30 $\sigma = 94.3$	1230 to 1234	110 to 120 (115)	1.52 $\pm 0.14$	N $\pi$ N $\pi^+\pi^-$	~99.4 ~ 0	227 80
		$\Delta(++)$ Pole position: <sup>z</sup>	M - i $\Gamma/2 = (1211.0 \pm 0.8) - i(49.9 \pm 0.6)$					
		$\Delta(0)$ Pole position: <sup>z</sup>	M - i $\Gamma/2 = (1210.5 \pm 1.0) - i(52.9 \pm 1.0)$					
$\Delta(1650)$	$3/2(1/2^-)S_{31}^-$	p = 0.96 $\sigma = 16.4$	1600 to 1650	120 to 160 (140)	2.72 $\pm 0.23$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] <sup>e</sup> [ $\Delta\pi$ ] <sup>e</sup>	~32 ~65 <50 ~40	547 511 d 344
$\Delta(1670)$	$3/2(3/2^-)D_{33}^-$	p = 1.00 $\sigma = 15.6$	1630 to 1740	190 to 300 (200)	2.79 $\pm 0.33$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] <sup>e</sup> [ $\Delta\pi$ ] <sup>e</sup>	~15 ~85 ~40 <50	560 525 d 361
$\Delta(1690)$	$3/2(3/2^+)P_{33}^+$	p = 1.03 $\sigma = 14.9$	1500 to 1900 <sup>m</sup>	150 to 350 (250)	2.86 $\pm 0.42$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] <sup>e</sup> [ $\Delta\pi$ ] <sup>e</sup>	~20 ~80 <10 30-45	573 540 d 377
$\Delta(1890)$	$3/2(5/2^+)F_{35}^+$	p = 1.42 $\sigma = 9.88$	1890 to 1930	250 to 400 (250)	3.57 $\pm 0.47$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] <sup>e</sup> [ $\Delta\pi$ ] <sup>e</sup> $\Sigma K$	~15 ~80 ~60 10-30 < 3	704 677 403 531 400
$\Delta(1910)$	$3/2(1/2^+)P_{31}^+$	p = 1.46 $\sigma = 9.54$	1850 to 1950	200 to 330 (220)	3.65 $\pm 0.42$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] <sup>e</sup> [ $\Delta\pi$ ] <sup>e</sup> $\Sigma K$	20-25 >40 <40 small 2-20	716 691 429 545 420
$\Delta(1950)$	$3/2(7/2^+)F_{37}^+$	p = 1.54 $\sigma = 8.90$	1910 to 1950	200 to 340 (240)	3.80 $\pm 0.47$	N $\pi$ N $\pi\pi$ [N $\rho$ ] <sup>e</sup> [ $\Delta\pi$ ] <sup>e</sup> $\Sigma K$	~40 >30 ~20 ~30 < 1	741 716 471 574 460
$\Delta(1960)$	$3/2(5/2^-)D_{35}^-$	p = 1.56 $\sigma = 8.75$	1890 to 1940	150 to 300 (200)	3.84 $\pm 0.39$	N $\pi$ $\Sigma K$	4-12 <10	748 469
$\Delta(2160)^n$	$3/2( ?^- )$	p = 2.00 $\sigma = 6.46$	2150 to 2280	200 to 440 (300)	4.67 $\pm 0.65$	N $\pi$	(J+1/2) <sub>x</sub> = 0.2 - 1.2 k	870
$\Delta(2420)$	$3/2(11/2^+)H_{311}^+$	p = 2.64 $\sigma = 4.68$	2380 to 2450	300 to 500 (300)	5.86 $\pm 0.73$	N $\pi$	~10	1023
$\Delta(2850)$	$3/2( ?^+ )$	p = 3.85 $\sigma = 3.05$	2800 to 2900	~400 (400)	8.12 $\pm 1.14$	N $\pi$	(J+1/2) <sub>x</sub> ~0.25 k	1266
$\Delta(3230)$	$3/2( ? )$	p = 5.08 $\sigma = 2.25$	3200 to 3350	~440 (440)	10.43 $\pm 1.42$	N $\pi$	(J+1/2) <sub>x</sub> ~0.05 k	1475

<sup>z</sup>\* Evidence for states with strangeness +1 is inconclusive. See the Baryon Data Card Listings for data and discussion.

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle <sup>a</sup>	I (J <sup>P</sup> ) <sup>a</sup> estab.	$\pi$ or K beam <sup>b</sup> P <sub>beam</sub> (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (nb)	Mass M <sup>c</sup> (MeV)	Full Width $\Gamma^c$ (MeV)	M <sup>2</sup> $\pm\Gamma^b$ (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	Partial decay mode <sup>f</sup>		
						Mode	Fraction <sup>e</sup> %	P or $\bar{d}$ P <sub>max</sub> (MeV/c)
S=-1 I=0 LAMBDA RESONANCES ( $\Lambda$ )								
$\Lambda$	$0(1/2^+)$		1115.6		1.245	See Stable Particle Table		
$\Lambda(1405)$	$0(1/2^-)S'_{01}$	Below $K^-p$ threshold	1405 $\pm 5$	40 $\pm 10$ (40)	1.97 $\pm 0.06$	$\Sigma\pi$	100	142
$\Lambda(1520)$	$0(3/2^-)D'_{03}$	p = 0.389 $\sigma = 84.5$	1519.5 $\pm 1.5$	15.5 $\pm 1.5$ (16)	2.31 $\pm 0.02$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$ $\Sigma\pi\pi$	46 $\pm 1$ 42 $\pm 1$ 10 $\pm 1$ 0.9 $\pm 0.1$	234 258 250 140
$\Lambda(1670)$	$0(1/2^-)S''_{01}$	p = 0.74 $\sigma = 28.5$	1660 to 1680	20 to 60 (40)	2.79 $\pm 0.07$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\eta$ $\Sigma\pi$	15-25 15-35 20-60	410 64 393
$\Lambda(1690)$	$0(3/2^-)D''_{03}$	p = 0.78 $\sigma = 26.1$	1690 $\pm 10$	50 to 70 (60)	2.86 $\pm 0.10$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$ $\Sigma\pi\pi$	20-30 20-40 ~25 ~20	429 409 415 352
$\Lambda(1800)$	$0(1/2^-)S'''_{01}$	p = 1.16 $\sigma = 14.2$	1700 to 1850	200 to 400 (300)	3.50 $\pm 0.56$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	25-40 seen seen seen	525 488 346 d
$\Lambda(1815)$	$0(5/2^+)F'_{05}$	p = 1.05 $\sigma = 16.7$	1820 $\pm 5$	70 to 90 (80)	3.29 $\pm 0.15$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$	55-65 5-15 5-10	542 508 362
$\Lambda(1830)$	$0(5/2^-)D_{05}$	p = 1.09 $\sigma = 15.8$	1810 to 1830	60 to 110 (95)	3.35 $\pm 0.17$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$	<10 35-75 >15	554 519 375
$\Lambda(1860)$	$0(3/2^+)F'_{03}$	p = 1.14 $\sigma = 14.7$	1850 to 1920	60 to 200 (100)	3.46 $\pm 0.19$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	15-40 3-10 seen seen	576 534 396 162
$\Lambda(2100)$	$0(7/2^-)G_{07}$	p = 1.68 $\sigma = 8.68$	2080 to 2120	100 to 300 (250)	4.41 $\pm 0.53$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\eta$ $EK$ $\Lambda\omega$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	~30 ~5 <3 <3 <8 10-20	748 699 617 483 443 514
$\Lambda(2110)$	$0(5/2^+)F''_{05}$	p = 1.70 $\sigma = 8.48$	2080 to 2140	150 to 250 (200)	4.45 $\pm 0.42$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$ $\Lambda\omega$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$	5-25 <40 20-60 seen seen	756 709 524 454 589
$\Lambda(2350)$	$0(9/2^+)$	p = 2.29 $\sigma = 5.85$	2340 to 2420	100 to 250 (120)	5.52 $\pm 0.28$	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$	~12 ~10	913 865
$\Lambda(2585)$	$0(?)$	p = 2.91 $\sigma = 4.37$	~2585	~300 (300)	6.68 $\pm 0.78$	$N\bar{K}$	(J+1/2) <sub>x</sub> ~1.0 K	1058
S=-1 I=1 SIGMA RESONANCES ( $\Sigma$ )								
$\Sigma$	$1(1/2^+)$		(+)1189.4 (0)1192.5 (-)1197.3		1.415 1.422 1.434	See Stable Particle Table		
$\Sigma(1385)$	$1(3/2^+)F'_{13}$	Below $K^-p$ threshold	(+)1382.3 $\pm 0.4$ s = 1.6 P (-)1387.5 $\pm 0.6$ s = 1.0 P (0)1382.0 $\pm 2.5$ s = 1.6 P	(+)35 $\pm 2$ s = 2.2 P (-)40 $\pm 2$ s = 1.9 P (35)	1.92 $\pm 0.05$	$\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	88 $\pm 2$ 12 $\pm 2$	208 117

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle <sup>a</sup>	I (J <sup>P</sup> ) <sup>a</sup> estab.	$\pi$ or K beam <sup>b</sup> P <sub>beam</sub> (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass M <sup>a</sup> (MeV)	Full Width Γ <sup>a</sup> (MeV)	M <sup>2</sup> ±ΓM <sup>b</sup> (GeV <sup>2</sup> )	Partial decay mode <sup>f</sup>		
						Mode	Fraction %	P or d P <sub>max</sub> (MeV/c)
Σ(1660) <sup>q</sup>	1(1/2 <sup>+</sup> )F <sub>11</sub> '	p = 0.72 σ = 30.1	1580 to 1690	30 to 200 (100)	2.76 ±0.17	N $\bar{K}$ Σπ Λπ	<30 seen seen	402 383 440
Σ(1670)	1(3/2 <sup>-</sup> )D <sub>13</sub> "	p = 0.74 σ = 28.5	1675 ±10 <sup>o</sup>	40 to 60 (50)	2.79 ±0.08	N $\bar{K}$ Σπ Λπ	5-15 20-60 < 20	410 387 447
Σ(1750)	1(1/2 <sup>-</sup> )S <sub>11</sub> "	p = 0.91 σ = 20.7	1730 to 1820	50 to 160 (75)	3.06 ±0.13	N $\bar{K}$ Λπ Σπ Ση	10-40 5-20 < 8 15-55	483 507 450 54
Σ(1765)	1(5/2 <sup>-</sup> )D <sub>15</sub>	p = 0.94 σ = 19.6	1774 ±7 <sup>o</sup>	105 to 135 (120)	3.12 ±0.21	N $\bar{K}$ Λπ Λ(1520)π Σ(1385)π Σπ	~41 ~14 ~19 ~ 9 ~ 1	496 518 187 315 461
Σ(1915)	1(5/2 <sup>+</sup> )F <sub>15</sub> '	p = 1.25 σ = 13.0	1905 to 1930	70 to 160 (100)	3.67 ±0.19	N $\bar{K}$ Λπ Σπ Σ(1385)π	5-15 10-20 seen < 5	612 619 568 437
Σ(1940) <sup>q</sup>	1(3/2 <sup>-</sup> )D <sub>13</sub> "	p = 1.32 σ = 12.0	1900 to 1950	150 to 300 (220)	3.76 ±0.43	N $\bar{K}$ Λπ Σπ Λ(1520)π Δ(1232) $\bar{K}$ NK*(892) Σ(1385)π	<20 seen seen seen seen seen seen	678 680 589 370 410 320 461
Σ(2030)	1(7/2 <sup>+</sup> )F <sub>17</sub>	p = 1.52 σ = 9.93	2020 to 2040	120 to 200 (180)	4.12 ±0.37	N $\bar{K}$ Λπ Σπ ΣK Λ(1520)π Σ(1385)π Δ(1232) $\bar{K}$ NK*(892)	~20 ~20 5-10 < 2 10-20 5-15 10-20 < 5	700 700 652 412 429 530 498 438
Σ(2250) <sup>q</sup>	1( ? ) <sup>p</sup>	p = 2.04 σ = 6.76	2200 to 2300	50 to 150 (100)	5.06 ±0.22	N $\bar{K}$ Λπ Σπ	< 10 seen seen	849 841 801
Σ(2455)	1( ? )	p = 2.57 σ = 5.09	~2455	~120 (120)	6.03 ±0.29	N $\bar{K}$	(J+1/2) <sub>x</sub> ~0.2 <sub>K</sub>	979
Σ(2620)	1( ? )	p = 2.95 σ = 4.30	~2600	~200 (200)	6.86 ±0.52	N $\bar{K}$	(J+1/2) <sub>x</sub> ~0.3 <sub>K</sub>	1064
S=-2 I=1/2 CASCADE RESONANCES (Σ)								
Σ	1/2(1/2 <sup>+</sup> )		(0)1314.9 (-)1321.3		1.729 1.746		See Stable Particle Table	
Σ(1530)	1/2(3/2 <sup>+</sup> )P <sub>13</sub>		(0)1531.8±0.3 S = 1.3 P (-)1535.0±0.6	(0)9.1±0.5 (-)10.1±1.9 (10)	2.34 ±0.02	Σπ	100	144
Σ(1820)	1/2(3/2 <sup>-</sup> )		1823 ±6 <sup>o</sup>	20 <sup>+15</sup> <sub>-10</sub> (20)	3.31 ±0.04	Λ $\bar{K}$ Σ(1530)π Σ $\bar{K}$ Σπ	~45 ~45 ~10 small	396 234 306 413
Σ(2030)	1/2( ? )		2024 ±6 <sup>o</sup>	16 <sup>+15</sup> <sub>-5</sub> (16)	4.12 ±0.03	Σ $\bar{K}$ Λ $\bar{K}$ Σπ Σ(1530)π	~80 ~20 small small	524 587 573 418
Ω <sup>-</sup>	0(3/2 <sup>+</sup> )		1672.2±0.3		2.796		See Stable Particle Table	
Λ <sub>c</sub> <sup>+</sup>	0(1/2 <sup>+</sup> )		2273±6		5.17		See Stable Particle Table	

## Baryon Table (cont'd)

For convenience all Baryon States for which information exists in the Baryon Data Card Listings are listed at the beginning of the Baryon Table. States with only a one or two star (\*) rating in that list have been omitted from the main Baryon Table; each omitted state is indicated by an arrow in the left-hand margin of the Table. In the Listings there is an arrow under the name of each state omitted from the Table.

- a. The names of the Baryon States in Col. 1 [such as N(1470)] contain a nominal mass which is primarily for purposes of identification. See Col. 4 for actual mass values. The convention for using primes in the spectroscopic notation for the quantum numbers in Col. 2 (such as  $P_{11}$ ) is as follows: no prime is attached when the Data Card Listings include only one resonance in the given partial wave; when there is more than one resonance, the first has been designated with a prime, the second with a double prime, etc. The name and the quantum numbers for each state are also given in large print at the beginning of the Data Card Listings for that state. See footnote a. of the Stable Particle Table for the strangeness quantum numbers of the baryons; in addition to the names listed there, we also use  $N$  and  $\Delta$  for  $S=0$  baryons, and  $Z^*$  for  $S=+1$  baryons.
- b. The numbers in Col. 3 and Col. 6 are calculated using the nominal mass (see a. above) for  $M$  and the nominal width (see c. below) for  $\Gamma$ .
- c. For masses, widths, and branching fractions of most baryons we report here a range instead of an average. Averages are appropriate if each result is based on independent measurements, but inappropriate where the spread in parameters arises because different models or procedures have been applied to a common set of data. The ranges given in the Table are generally chosen to be *conservatively large*. See the Data Card Listings for the individual values obtained in specific analyses. A single value with an approximation sign ( $\sim$ ) indicates that there is not enough data to give a meaningful interval. A nominal width is included in parentheses in Col. 5; this nominal width is used to calculate the value of  $\Gamma M$  given in Col. 6.
- d. For two-body decay modes we give the momentum,  $p$ , of the decay products in the decaying baryon rest frame. For decay modes into  $\geq 3$  particles we give the maximum momentum,  $p_{\max}$ , that any of the particles in the final state can have in this frame. The momenta are calculated using the nominal mass (see a. above) of the decaying baryon, and of any isobars in the final state. Some decays which would be energetically forbidden for the nominal masses actually occur because of the finite widths of the decaying baryon and/or isobars in the final state. In these cases, the decay momentum is omitted from Col. 9 and replaced with a reference to this footnote.
- e. Square brackets around an isobar decay mode indicate that it is a sub-reaction of the previous unbracketed decay mode.
- f. Many of the branching fractions in the Table are extracted from significantly more accurate results, on  $\sqrt{xx}$  type couplings obtained in partial-wave analyses. The original  $\sqrt{xx}$  values are given in the Baryon Data Card Listings. For information on radiative decays of  $N$ 's and  $\Delta$ 's, see the mini-review preceding the Baryon Data Card Listings.
- g. The range given here does not include the widths of several hundred MeV reported by LONGACRE 75 and LONGACRE 77.
- h. The range given here does not include the width of 550 MeV reported by SAXON 80.
- i. The range given here does not include the branching ratio of approximately 80% reported by FELTESSE 75.
- k. This state has been seen only in an energy-dependent fit to total, channel, or fixed angle cross-section data.  $J$  is not known;  $x$  is  $\Gamma_{e1}/\Gamma$ .
- l. See note on determination of resonance parameters in the Baryon Data Card Listings. Values of mass and width are dependent upon resonance shape used to fit the data. The pole position is much less dependent upon the parametrization used. The pole positions given here are taken from results (in the Data Card Listings) of fits to phase shifts without Coulomb corrections.
- m. There may be more than one  $P_{33}$  resonance in or near this mass range.
- n. There is probably more than one  $\Delta$  resonance near 2160 MeV. The parameter ranges in the Table include the various possibilities. See the Baryon Data Card Listings.
- o. The error given here is only an educated guess; it is larger than the error of the average of the published values (see the Baryon Data Card Listings for the latter).
- p. Quoted error includes a  $S$  (scale) factor. See second footnote to Stable Particle Table.
- q. Because the elastic branching fraction of this resonance is poorly determined, it is not possible to extract inelastic branching fractions from partial-wave couplings. See the Baryon Data Card Listings for the partial-wave couplings.
- r. Recent partial-wave analyses of the College de France-Saclay group find evidence for a  $5/2^-$  and a  $9/2^-$   $\Sigma$  resonance at this mass. See the Baryon Data Card Listings.

## PHYSICAL AND NUMERICAL CONSTANTS\*

<u>PHYSICAL CONSTANTS</u>		Uncert. (ppm)
$N_A$	$= 6.022\,045(31) \times 10^{23} \text{ mole}^{-1}$	5.1
$V_m$	$= 22413.83(70) \text{ cm}^3 \text{ mole}^{-1} = \text{molar volume of ideal gas at STP}$	31
$c$	$= 2.997\,924\,58(1.2) \times 10^{10} \text{ cm sec}^{-1}$	0.004
$e$	$= 4.803\,242(14) \times 10^{-10} \text{ esu} = 1.602\,189\,2(46) \times 10^{-19} \text{ coulomb}$	2.9; 2.9
1 MeV	$= 1.602\,189\,2(46) \times 10^{-6} \text{ erg}$	2.9
$\hbar = h/2\pi$	$= 6.582\,173(17) \times 10^{-22} \text{ MeV sec} = 1.054\,588\,7(57) \times 10^{-27} \text{ erg sec}$	2.6; 5.4
$\hbar c$	$= 1.973\,285\,8(51) \times 10^{-11} \text{ MeV cm} = 197.32858(51) \text{ MeV fermi}$	2.6; 2.6
$(\hbar c)^2$	$= 0.389\,385\,7(20) \text{ GeV}^2 \text{ mb}$	5.2
$\alpha$	$= e^2/\hbar c = 1/137.03604(11)$	0.82
$k_{\text{Boltzmann}}$	$= 1.380\,662(44) \times 10^{-16} \text{ erg } ^\circ\text{K}^{-1}$	32
	$= 8.61735(28) \times 10^{-11} \text{ MeV } ^\circ\text{K}^{-1} = 1 \text{ eV}/11604.50(36) \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}$	32; 31
$\sigma_{\text{Stef. Boltz.}}$	$= 5.67032(71) \times 10^{-5} \text{ erg sec}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}^{-4}$	125
	$= 3.53911(44) \times 10^7 \text{ eV sec}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ } ^\circ\text{K}^{-4}$	125
$m_e$	$= 0.511\,003\,4(14) \text{ MeV} = 9.109\,534(47) \times 10^{-28} \text{ g}$	2.8; 5.1
$m_p$	$= 938.2796(27) \text{ MeV} = 1836.15152(70) m_e = 6.722\,795(61) m_{\pi^\pm}$	2.8; 0.38; 9.0
	$= 1.007\,276\,470(11) \text{ amu}$	0.011
1 amu	$= 1/12 m_{C^{12}} = 931.5016(26) \text{ MeV}$	2.8
$m_d$	$= 1875.6280(53) \text{ MeV}$	2.8
$r_e$	$= e^2/m_e c^2 = 2.817\,938\,0(70) \text{ fermi} (1 \text{ fermi} = 10^{-13} \text{ cm})$	2.5
$\lambda_e$	$= \hbar/m_e c = r_e \alpha^{-1} = 3.861\,590\,5(64) \times 10^{-11} \text{ cm}$	1.6
$a_{\infty \text{Bohr}}$	$= \hbar^2/m_e e^2 = r_e \alpha^{-2} = 0.529\,177\,06(44) \text{ \AA} (1 \text{ \AA} = 10^{-8} \text{ cm})$	0.82
$\sigma_{\text{Thomson}}$	$= (8/3)\pi r_e^2 = 0.665\,244\,8(33) \text{ barn} (1 \text{ barn} = 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2)$	4.9
$\mu_{\text{Bohr}}$	$= e\hbar/2m_e c = 0.578\,837\,85(95) \times 10^{-14} \text{ MeV gauss}^{-1}$	1.6
$\mu_N$	$= e\hbar/2m_p c = 3.152\,451\,5(53) \times 10^{-18} \text{ MeV gauss}^{-1}$	1.7
$\mu_p/\mu_{\text{Bohr}}$	$= 0.001\,521\,032\,209(16)$	0.011
$1/2\omega_{\text{cyclotron}}^e$	$= e/2m_e c = 8.794\,024(25) \times 10^6 \text{ rad sec}^{-1} \text{ gauss}^{-1}$	2.8
$1/2\omega_{\text{cyclotron}}^p$	$= e/2m_p c = 4.789\,378(14) \times 10^3 \text{ rad sec}^{-1} \text{ gauss}^{-1}$	2.8
Hydrogen-like atom (nonrelativistic, $\mu = \text{reduced mass}$ ):		
	$\frac{v}{c} r_{\text{rms}} = \frac{z\alpha}{n}; E_n = \frac{\mu}{2} v^2 = \frac{\mu}{2} \left(\frac{c z \alpha}{n}\right)^2; a_n = \frac{n^2 \hbar}{\mu z c \alpha}$	
$R_\infty = m_e e^4/2\hbar^2$	$= m_e c^2 \alpha^2/2 = 13.605\,804(36) \text{ eV (Rydberg)}$	2.6
	$= m_e c \alpha^2/2h = 109\,737.3177(83) \text{ cm}^{-1}$	0.075
$pc = 0.3 \text{ H}\rho$	(MeV, kilogauss, cm)	
1 year (sidereal)	$= 365.256 \text{ days} = 3.1558 \times 10^7 \text{ sec} (\approx \pi \times 10^7 \text{ sec})$	
density of dry air	$= 1.204 \text{ mg cm}^{-3}$ (at 20°C, 760 mm)	
acceleration by gravity	$= 980.62 \text{ cm sec}^{-2}$ (sea level, 45°)	
gravitational constant	$= 6.6720(41) \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^3 \text{ g}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-2}$	.615
1 calorie (thermochemical)	$= 4.184 \text{ joules}$	
1 atmosphere	$= 1.01325 \text{ bar} (1 \text{ bar} = 10^6 \text{ dynes cm}^{-2})$	
1 eV per particle	$= 11604.50(36) \text{ } ^\circ\text{K} (\text{from } E = kT)$	.31

NUMERICAL CONSTANTS

$\pi$	$= 3.141\,592\,7$	1 rad	$= 57.295\,779\,5 \text{ deg}$	$\sqrt{\pi}$	$= 1.772\,453\,85$
$e$	$= 2.718\,281\,8$	1/e	$= 0.367\,879\,4$	$\sqrt{2}$	$= 1.414\,213\,6$
$\ln 2$	$= 0.693\,147\,2$	$\ln 10$	$= 2.302\,585\,1$	$\sqrt{3}$	$= 1.732\,050\,8$
$\log_{10} 2$	$= 0.301\,030\,0$	$\log_{10} e$	$= 0.434\,294\,5$	$\sqrt{10}$	$= 3.162\,277\,7$

\*Revised April 1980 by Barry N. Taylor. Originally prepared by Stanley J. Brodsky, based mainly on the "1973 Least-Squares Adjustment of the Fundamental Constants," by E. R. Cohen and B. N. Taylor, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* **2**, 663 (1973). The figures in parentheses correspond to the one-standard-deviation uncertainty in the last digits of the main number. The equivalent uncertainty in parts per million (ppm) is given in the last column. Note that the uncertainties of the output values of a least-squares adjustment are in general correlated, and the general law of error propagation must be used in calculating additional quantities.

The set of constants resulting from the 1973 adjustment of Cohen and Taylor has been recommended for international use by CODATA (Committee on Data for Science and Technology), and is the most up-to-date, generally accepted set currently available. However, since the publication of the 1973 adjustment, a number of new experiments have been completed, yielding improved values for some of the constants:  $N_A = 6.022\,097\,8(63) \times 10^{23} \text{ mole}^{-1}$  (1.04 ppm);  $\alpha^{-1} = 137.035\,963(15)$  (0.11 ppm) [obtained using the Josephson effect]; and  $R_\infty = 109\,737.314\,76(32) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  (0.003 ppm). But it must be realized that, since the output values of a least-squares adjustment are related in a complex way and a change in the measured value of one constant usually leads to corresponding changes in the adjusted values of others, one must be cautious in carrying out calculations using both the output values from the 1973 adjustment and the results of more recent experiments. A new adjustment is planned for completion by early 1982.

CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND d FUNCTIONS

Note: A √ is to be understood over every coefficient; e.g., for -8/15 read -√8/15.

Notation: J J ... M M ...

1/2 x 1/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

Y1^0 = sqrt(3/4pi) cos theta

Y1^1 = -sqrt(3/8pi) sin theta e^{i phi}

Y2^0 = sqrt(5/4pi) (3/2 cos^2 theta - 1/2)

Y2^1 = -sqrt(15/8pi) sin theta cos theta e^{i phi}

Y2^2 = 1/4 sqrt(15/2pi) sin^2 theta e^{2i phi}

2 x 1/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

1 x 1/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

3/2 x 1/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

2 x 1 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

3/2 x 1 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

1 x 1 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

Y\_l^{-m} = (-1)^m Y\_l^m\*

d\_{m,0}^l = sqrt(4pi/2l+1) Y\_l^m e^{-im phi}

<j1 j2 m1 m2 | j1 j2 J M> = (-1)^{J-j1-j2} <j2 j1 m2 m1 | j2 j1 J M>

d\_{m',m}^{j1} = (-1)^{m-m'} d\_{m,m'}^{j1}

3/2 x 3/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

d\_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = cos(theta/2)

d\_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -sin(theta/2)

2 x 3/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

3/2 x 3/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

d\_{1,1}^3 = (1+cos theta)/2

d\_{1,0}^3 = -sin theta / sqrt(2)

2 x 2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

3/2 x 3/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

3/2 x 3/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

3/2 x 3/2 Clebsch-Gordan coefficient table

d\_{1,-1}^3 = (1-cos theta)/2

d\_{3/2,3/2}^{3/2} = (1+cos theta)/2 cos theta

d\_{3/2,1/2}^{3/2} = -sqrt(3) (1+cos theta)/2 sin theta

d\_{3/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -sqrt(3) (1-cos theta)/2 cos theta

d\_{3/2,-3/2}^{3/2} = -1/4 (1-cos theta) sin^2 theta

d\_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = (3cos theta - 1)/2 cos theta

d\_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -3cos theta + 1 / 2 sin theta

d\_{2,2}^2 = ((1+cos theta)/2)^2

d\_{2,1}^2 = -1/2 (1+cos theta) sin theta

d\_{2,0}^2 = sqrt(6)/4 sin^2 theta

d\_{2,-1}^2 = -1/2 (1-cos theta) sin theta

d\_{2,-2}^2 = ((1-cos theta)/2)^2

d\_{1,1}^2 = (1+cos theta)/2 (2cos theta - 1)

d\_{1,0}^2 = -sqrt(3)/2 sin theta cos theta

d\_{1,-1}^2 = -1/2 (1-cos theta) (2cos theta + 1)

d\_{1,-2}^2 = (3/2 cos^2 theta - 1/2)

d\_{1,1}^3 = (1+cos theta)/2 (2cos theta - 1)

d\_{1,0}^3 = -sqrt(3)/2 sin theta cos theta

d\_{1,-1}^3 = -1/2 (1-cos theta) (2cos theta + 1)

d\_{1,-2}^3 = (3/2 cos^2 theta - 1/2)

Sign convention is that of Wigner (Group Theory, Academic Press, New York, 1959), also used by Condon and Shortley (The Theory of Atomic Spectra, Cambridge Univ. Press, New York, 1953), Rose (Elementary Theory of Angular Momentum, Wiley, New York, 1957), and Cohen (Tables of the Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients, North American Rockwell Science Center, Thousand Oaks, Calif., 1974). The signs and numbers in the current tables have been calculated by computer programs written independently by Cohen and at LBL. (Table extended April 1974.)



SU(3) ISOSCALAR FACTORS

The most commonly used isoscalar factors, corresponding to the singlet, octet, and decuplet content of  $8 \otimes 8$  and  $10 \otimes 8$ , are displayed at the right. The notation uses particles names to identify the coefficients, so that the pattern of relative couplings can be seen at a glance. We illustrate the use of the coefficients by example; see J. J. de Swart, Rev. Mod. Phys. 35, 916 (1963) for detailed explanation and phase conventions.

A  $\sqrt{\quad}$  is understood over every integer in the matrices; the exponent  $\frac{1}{2}$  is a reminder of this. For example, in de Swart's notation the  $\Xi \rightarrow \Omega K$  element of our  $10 \rightarrow 10 \otimes 8$  matrix reads

$$\begin{pmatrix} 10 & 8 & 10 \\ 0 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 & \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{24}}$$

Intra-multiplet relative decay strengths can be read directly from our matrices. Thus, the partial widths for  $\Delta^* \rightarrow (N\pi)_{I=3/2}$  and  $\Omega^* \rightarrow (\Xi K)_{I=0}$  are in the ratio

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Omega^* \rightarrow (\Xi K)_{I=0})}{\Gamma(\Delta^* \rightarrow (N\pi)_{I=3/2})} = \frac{12}{6} \times (\text{threshold factors})$$

Supplying isospin Clebsch-Gordan coefficients one obtains, e.g.,

$$\frac{\Gamma(\Omega^{*-} \rightarrow \Xi^0 K^-)}{\Gamma(\Delta^{*+} \rightarrow p\pi^0)} = \frac{1/2}{2/3} \times \frac{12}{6} \times \text{tf} = \frac{3}{2} \times \text{tf}$$

Partial widths for  $8 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$  involve a linear superposition of  $8_1$  (symmetric) and  $8_2$  (anti-symmetric) couplings. For example,

$$\Gamma(\Xi^* \rightarrow \Xi\pi) \sim \left( -\sqrt{\frac{9}{20}} g_1 + \sqrt{\frac{3}{12}} g_2 \right)^2$$

The relation between  $g_1, g_2$  (with de Swart's normalization) and the standard D,F couplings appearing in the interaction Lagrangian,

$$\mathcal{L} = -\sqrt{2} D \text{Tr}([\bar{B}, B]_+ M) + \sqrt{2} F \text{Tr}([\bar{B}, B]_- M)$$

is

$$D = \frac{\sqrt{30}}{40} g_1, \quad F = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{24} g_2$$

Thus,  $\Gamma(\Xi^* \rightarrow \Xi\pi) \sim (1 - 2\alpha)^2$

where  $\alpha \equiv D/(D+F)$ .

$1 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Lambda \end{pmatrix}_1 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Lambda\eta & \Xi K \end{pmatrix}_{8 \otimes 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{8}} \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 3 & -1 & -2 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$8_1 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} N \\ \Sigma \\ \Lambda \\ \Xi \end{pmatrix}_{8_1} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N\pi & N\eta & \Sigma K & \Lambda K \\ N\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Lambda\pi & \Xi\eta & \Xi K \\ N\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Lambda\eta & \Xi K \\ \Sigma\bar{K} & \Lambda\bar{K} & \Xi\pi & \Xi\eta \end{pmatrix}_{8 \otimes 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{20}} \begin{pmatrix} 9 & -1 & -9 & -1 \\ -6 & 0 & 4 & -6 \\ 2 & -12 & -4 & -2 \\ 9 & -1 & -9 & -1 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$8_2 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} N \\ \Sigma \\ \Lambda \\ \Xi \end{pmatrix}_{8_2} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N\pi & N\eta & \Sigma K & \Lambda K \\ N\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Lambda\pi & \Xi\eta & \Xi K \\ N\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Lambda\eta & \Xi K \\ \Sigma\bar{K} & \Lambda\bar{K} & \Xi\pi & \Xi\eta \end{pmatrix}_{8 \otimes 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 3 & 3 & -3 \\ 2 & 8 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 & 3 & -3 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$10 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ \Sigma \\ \Xi \\ \Omega \end{pmatrix}_{10} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N\pi & \Sigma K \\ N\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Lambda\pi & \Xi\eta & \Xi K \\ \Sigma\bar{K} & \Lambda\bar{K} & \Xi\pi & \Xi\eta \\ \Xi\bar{K} \end{pmatrix}_{8 \otimes 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{12}} \begin{pmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ -2 & 2 & -3 & 3 & 2 \\ 3 & -3 & 3 & 3 \\ 12 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$8 \rightarrow 10 \otimes 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} N \\ \Sigma \\ \Lambda \\ \Xi \end{pmatrix}_8 \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \Delta\pi & \Sigma K \\ \Delta\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Xi\eta & \Xi K \\ \Sigma\pi & \Xi K \\ \Sigma\bar{K} & \Xi\pi & \Xi\eta & \Omega K \end{pmatrix}_{10 \otimes 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{15}} \begin{pmatrix} -12 & 3 \\ 8 & -2 & -3 & 2 \\ -9 & 6 \\ 3 & -3 & -3 & 6 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$10 \rightarrow 10 \otimes 8$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \Delta \\ \Sigma \\ \Xi \\ \Omega \end{pmatrix}_{10} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \Delta\pi & \Delta\eta & \Sigma K \\ \Delta\bar{K} & \Sigma\pi & \Xi\eta & \Xi K \\ \Sigma\bar{K} & \Xi\pi & \Xi\eta & \Omega K \\ \Xi\bar{K} & \Omega\eta \end{pmatrix}_{10 \otimes 8} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{24}} \begin{pmatrix} 15 & 3 & -6 \\ 8 & 8 & 0 & -8 \\ 12 & 3 & -3 & -6 \\ 12 & -12 \end{pmatrix}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

SU(n) Multiplicities

The table below gives the multiplicities of the multiplets that occur in qq, q $\bar{q}$ , and qqq systems in various SU(n). Normal mesons are q $\bar{q}$  systems, and normal baryons are qqq systems. Also given are the multiplicities that occur in meson-baryon scattering when the meson multiplet is the one to which the pion belongs and the

baryon multiplet is the one to which the proton belongs. Complex-conjugate representations are indicated by a bar. The two 20-dimensional representations of SU(4) are indicated as 20 (which contains the SU(3) decuplet) and 20' (which contains the SU(3) octet). The C(N,M)'s are the binomial coefficients N!/M!(N-M)!.

qq	
SU(2):	$2 \otimes 2 \rightarrow 3 \oplus 1$
SU(3):	$3 \otimes 3 \rightarrow 6 \oplus \bar{3}$
SU(4):	$4 \otimes 4 \rightarrow 10 \oplus 6$
SU(n):	$n \otimes n \rightarrow n(n+1)/2 \oplus n(n-1)/2$

q $\bar{q}$ (Mesons)	
SU(2):	$2 \otimes \bar{2} \rightarrow 3 \oplus 1$
SU(3):	$3 \otimes \bar{3} \rightarrow 8 \oplus 1$
SU(4):	$4 \otimes \bar{4} \rightarrow 15 \oplus 1$
SU(n):	$n \otimes \bar{n} \rightarrow (n^2-1) \oplus 1$

qqq (Baryons)	
SU(2):	$2 \otimes 2 \otimes 2 \rightarrow 4 \oplus 2 \oplus 2$
SU(3):	$3 \otimes 3 \otimes 3 \rightarrow 10 \oplus 8 \oplus 8 \oplus 1$
SU(4):	$4 \otimes 4 \otimes 4 \rightarrow 20 \oplus 20' \oplus 20' \oplus \bar{4}$
SU(n):	$n \otimes n \otimes n \rightarrow C(n+2,3) \oplus 2C(n+1,3) \oplus 2C(n+1,3) \oplus C(n,3)$

Meson-Baryon Scattering	
SU(2):	$3 \otimes 2 \rightarrow 4 \oplus 2$
SU(3):	$8 \otimes 8 \rightarrow 27 \oplus 10 \oplus \bar{10} \oplus 8 \oplus 8 \oplus 1$
SU(4):	$15 \otimes 20' \rightarrow 140 \oplus 60 \oplus 36 \oplus 20 \oplus 20' \oplus 20' \oplus \bar{4}$

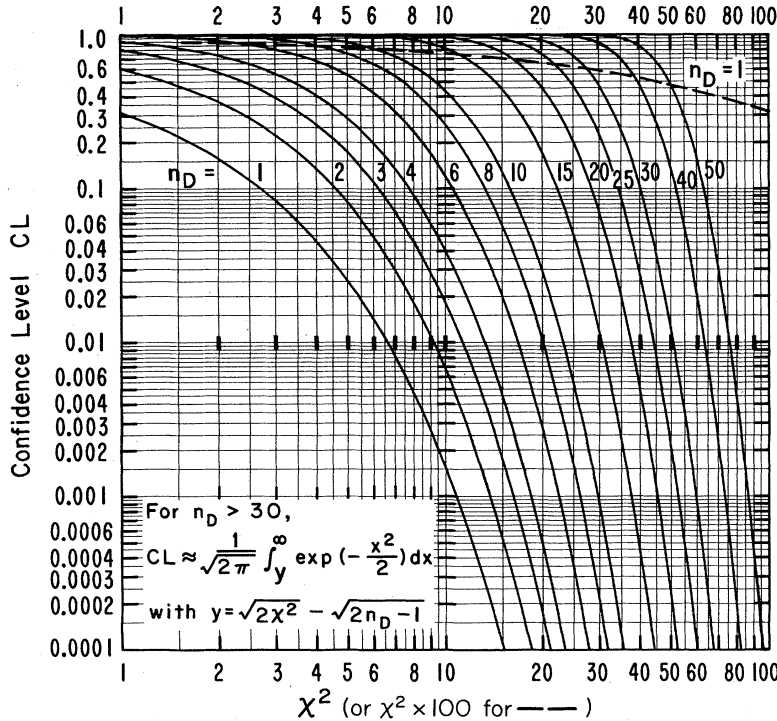
PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS

A. PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS AND CONFIDENCE LEVELS

We give here properties of the three probability distributions most commonly used in high energy physics: Normal (or Gaussian), Chi-squared, and Poisson. We warn the reader that there is no universal convention for the term "confidence level"

as used by physicists; thus, explicit definitions are given for each distribution, and we have attempted to choose definitions that correspond to common usage. It is explained below how confidence levels for all three distributions can be extracted from the following figure.

$\chi^2$  Confidence Level vs.  $\chi^2$  for  $n_D$  Degrees of Freedom

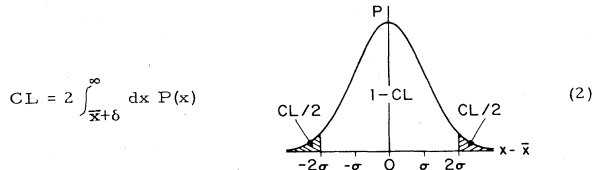


A.1. Normal Distribution

The normal distribution with mean  $\bar{x}$  and standard deviation  $\sigma$  (variance  $\sigma^2$ ) is:

$$P(x)dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\bar{x})^2/2\sigma^2} dx. \quad (1)$$

The confidence level associated with an observed deviation from the mean,  $\delta$ , is the probability that  $|x-\bar{x}| > \delta$ , i. e.,



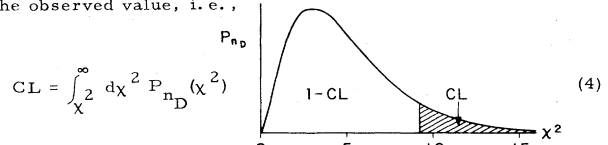
[The small figure in Eq. (2) is drawn with  $\delta = 2\sigma$ .] CL is given by the ordinate of the  $n_D = 1$  curve in the figure at  $\chi^2 = (\delta/\sigma)^2$ . The confidence level for  $\delta = 1\sigma$  is 31.7%;  $2\sigma$ , 4.6%;  $3\sigma$ , 0.3%. The central confidence interval,  $1-CL$ , (which is also sometimes called confidence level) for  $\delta = 1\sigma$  is 68.3%;  $2\sigma$ , 95.4%;  $3\sigma$ , 99.7%. The odds against exceeding  $\delta$ ,  $(1-CL)/CL$ , for  $\delta = 1\sigma$  are 2.15:1;  $2\sigma$ , 21:1;  $3\sigma$ , 370:1;  $4\sigma$ , 16,000:1;  $5\sigma$ , 1,700,000:1. Relations between  $\sigma$  and other measures of the width: probable error (CL = 0.5 deviation) =  $0.67\sigma$ ; mean absolute deviation =  $0.80\sigma$ ; RMS deviation =  $\sigma$ ; half width at half maximum =  $1.18\sigma$ .

A.2. Chi-squared Distribution

The chi-squared distribution for  $n_D$  degrees of freedom is:

$$P_{n_D}(\chi^2) d\chi^2 = \frac{1}{2^h \Gamma(h)} (\chi^2)^{h-1} e^{-\chi^2/2} d\chi^2 \quad (\chi^2 \geq 0), \quad (3)$$

where  $h$  (for "half") =  $n_D/2$ . The mean and variance are  $n_D$  and  $2n_D$ , respectively. In evaluating Eq. (3) one may use Stirling's approximation:  $\Gamma(h) = (h-1)! \approx 2.507 e^{-h} h^{(h-1/2)} \sqrt{2\pi} (1 + 0.0833/h)$  which is accurate to  $\pm 0.1\%$  for all  $h \geq 1/2$ . The confidence level associated with a given value of  $n_D$  and an observed value of  $\chi^2$  is the probability of chi-squared exceeding the observed value, i. e.,



[The small figure in Eq. (4) is drawn with  $n_D = 5$  and  $CL = 10\%$ .] CL is plotted as a function of  $\chi^2$  for several values of  $n_D$  in the above figure. For large  $n_D$ ,  $\chi^2$  becomes normally distributed about  $n_D$ . Thus,

$$y_1 = (\chi^2 - n_D)/\sqrt{2n_D} \quad (5)$$

becomes normally distributed with unit standard deviation. A better approximation, due to Fisher,<sup>1</sup> is that  $\chi$ , not  $\chi^2$ , becomes normally distributed, specifically

$$y_2 = \sqrt{2}\chi^2 - \sqrt{2n_D - 1} \quad (6)$$

approaches normality with unit standard deviation. For small CL's in particular,  $y_2$  is much more accurate than  $y_1$ . Thus, for  $n_D = 50$  and  $\chi^2 = 80$ , the true CL = 0.45%, but  $y_1$  is 3.0 corresponding to a CL of 0.13%, while  $y_2$  is 2.7 corresponding to a CL of 0.35%.

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS (Cont'd)

A.3. Poisson Distribution

The Poisson distribution with mean  $\bar{n}$  is:

$$P_{\bar{n}}(n) = \frac{e^{-(\bar{n})} (\bar{n})^n}{n!} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (7)$$

The variance is equal to the mean. Confidence levels for Poisson distributions are usually defined in terms of quantities called "upper limits" as follows: The confidence level associated with a given upper limit  $N$  and an observed value  $n_0$  of  $n$  is the probability that  $n > n_0$  if  $\bar{n} = N$ , i. e.,

$$CL = \sum_{n=n_0+1}^{\infty} P_N(n) = 1 - \sum_{n=0}^{n_0} P_N(n) \quad (8)$$

[The small figure in Eq. (8) is drawn with  $n_0 = 2$  and  $CL = 90\%$ .] A useful relation between Poisson and chi-squared confidence levels allows one to look up this quantity on the above figure. Specifically, the quantity  $1-CL$  is given by the ordinate of the  $n_D = 2(n_0+1)$  curve at  $\chi^2 = 2N$ . Thus, 90% confidence level upper limits for  $n_0 = 0, 1,$  and  $2$  are given by half the  $\chi^2$  value corresponding to an ordinate of 0.1 on the  $n_D = 2, 4,$  and  $6$  curves, respectively; the values are  $N = 2.3, 3.9,$  and  $5.3$ .

Tables of confidence levels for all three of these distributions, the relation between Poisson and chi-squared confidence levels, and numerous other useful tables and relations may be found in Ref. 2.

B. STATISTICS

We consider here the situation in which one is presented with  $N$  independent data,  $y_n \pm \sigma_n$ , and it is desired to make some inference about the "true" value of the quantity represented by these data. For this purpose we interpret each datum  $y_n$  as a single sample point drawn randomly (and independently of the other data) from a distribution having mean  $\bar{y}_n$  (which we wish to estimate) and variance  $\sigma_n^2$ . (Identification of the true  $\sigma_n$  with the  $\sigma_n$  datum is an approximation which may become seriously inaccurate when  $\sigma_n$  is an appreciable fraction of  $y_n$ .) Some methods of estimation commonly used in high energy physics are given below; see Ref. 3 for numerous applications. Section B.1. deals with the case in which all  $\bar{y}_n$  are the same, e. g., several different measurements of the same quantity; Sec. B.2. deals with the case in which  $\bar{y}_n = \bar{y}(x_n)$ , where  $x_n$  represents some set of independent variables, e. g., cross-section measurements at various values of energy and angle,  $x_n = \{E_n, \theta_n\}$ .

B.1. Single Mean and Variance Estimates

(1) If the  $y_n$  represent a set of values all supposedly drawn from a single distribution with mean  $\bar{y}$  and variance  $\sigma^2$  (i. e., the  $\sigma_n$  are all the same, but their common value is unknown) then

$$\bar{y}_e = \frac{1}{N} \sum y_n \quad \text{and} \quad (9)$$

$$\sigma_e^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum (y_n - \bar{y}_e)^2 = \frac{N}{N-1} \left[ \left( \bar{y}^2 \right)_e - \bar{y}_e^2 \right] \quad (10)$$

are unbiased estimates of  $\bar{y}$  and  $\sigma^2$ . The variance of  $\bar{y}_e$  is  $\sigma^2/N$ . If the parent distribution is normal and  $N$  is large, the variance of  $\sigma_e^2$  is  $2\sigma^4/N$ .

(2) If the  $\bar{y}_n$  all have the common value  $\bar{y}$  and the  $\sigma_n$  are known, then the weighted average

$$\bar{y}_e = \frac{1}{w} \sum w_n y_n \quad (11)$$

where  $w_n = 1/\sigma_n^2$  and  $w = \sum w_n$ , is an appropriate unbiased estimate of  $\bar{y}$ . This choice of weighting factors in Eq. (11) minimizes the variance of the estimate; the variance is  $1/w$ .

B.2. Linear Least Squares Fit

A least squares fit of the function  $y(x) = \sum_i a_i f_i(x)$  to independent data  $y_n \pm \sigma_n$  at points  $x_n$  (e. g., a Legendre fit in which the  $f_i$  are Legendre polynomials and the  $a_i$  are Legendre coefficients) gives the following estimates of the parameters  $a_i$ :

$$a_{e,i} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^N V_{ij} f_j(x_n) y_n}{\sigma_n^2} \quad (12)$$

Here  $V$  is the covariance matrix of the fitted parameters

$$V_{ij} = \frac{1}{\sigma_n^2} (\bar{a}_{e,i} - \bar{a}_{e,i}) (\bar{a}_{e,j} - \bar{a}_{e,j}) \quad (13)$$

which is given by

$$(V^{-1})_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^N f_i(x_k) f_j(x_k) / \sigma_k^2 \quad (14)$$

The variance of an interpolated or extrapolated value of  $y$  at point  $x$ ,  $y_e = \sum a_{e,i} f_i(x)$ , is:

$$(y_e - \bar{y}_e)^2 = \sum_{ij} V_{ij} f_i(x) f_j(x) \quad (15)$$

For the case of a straight line fit,  $y(x) = a + bx$ , one obtains the following estimates of  $a$  and  $b$ ,

$$a_e = (S_y S_{xx} - S_x S_{xy}) / D, \quad (16)$$

$$b_e = (S_1 S_{xy} - S_x S_y) / D,$$

where

$$S_1, S_x, S_y, S_{xx}, S_{xy} = \sum (1, x_n, y_n, x_n^2, x_n y_n) / \sigma_n^2 \quad (17)$$

$$D = S_1 S_{xx} - S_x^2$$

The covariance matrix of the fitted parameters is:

$$\begin{pmatrix} V_{aa} & V_{ab} \\ V_{ab} & V_{bb} \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{pmatrix} S_{xx} & -S_x \\ -S_x & S_1 \end{pmatrix} \quad (18)$$

The variance of an interpolated or extrapolated value of  $y$  at point  $x$  is:

$$(y_e - \bar{y}_e)^2 = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{S_1}{D} \left( x - \frac{S_x}{S_1} \right)^2 \quad (19)$$

C. ERROR PROPAGATION

We consider here the situation in which one wishes to calculate the value and error of a function of some other quantities with errors, e. g., in a Monte Carlo program. Let  $\{y\}$  be a set of random variables with means  $\{\bar{y}\}$  and covariance matrix  $V$ . Then the mean and variance of a function of these variables are approximately (to second order in  $\{y-\bar{y}\}$ ):

$$\bar{f} \approx f(\{\bar{y}\}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{mn} V_{mn} \left( \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y_m \partial y_n} \right)_{\{y\}=\{\bar{y}\}} \quad (20)$$

$$(f - \bar{f})^2 = \sum_{mn} V_{mn} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_m} \right)_{\{y\}=\{\bar{y}\}} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_n} \right)_{\{y\}=\{\bar{y}\}} \quad (21)$$

E. g., the mean and variance of a function of a single variable with mean  $\bar{y}$  and variance  $\sigma^2$  are:

$$\bar{f} \approx f(\bar{y}) + \frac{1}{2} \sigma^2 f''(\bar{y}), \quad (22)$$

$$(f - \bar{f})^2 = \sigma^2 f'(\bar{y})^2 \quad (23)$$

Note that these equations will usually be applied by substituting some measured quantities,  $\{\tilde{y}\}$  say, for the true means,  $\{\bar{y}\}$ . If, as is often the case,  $\tilde{y}_n - \bar{y}_n$  is of order  $\sqrt{V_{nn}}$ , then there is no point in keeping the second order terms in Eq. (20) or (22) since the substitution itself introduces first order errors.

1. R. A. Fisher, Statistical Methods for Research Workers (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh and London, 1958).
2. M. Abramovitz and I. Stegun, eds., Handbook of Mathematical Functions (National Bureau of Standards, Applied Mathematics Series, Vol. 55, Washington, 1964).
3. W. T. Eadie, D. Drijard, F. E. James, M. Roos, and B. Sadoulet, Statistical Methods in Experimental Physics (North-Holland, Amsterdam and London, 1971).

Revised and expanded April 1974.

## RELATIVISTIC KINEMATICS

## I. BASICS

(a) Lorentz transformations -- Let  $E$  and  $\vec{p}$  be the energy and 3-momentum of a particle or system as seen from a certain inertial frame, and let  $E^*$  and  $\vec{p}^*$  be the same quantities as seen from a second inertial frame that moves with velocity  $\vec{\beta}$  relative to the first. Then starred and unstarred quantities are related by

$$\begin{pmatrix} E^* \\ \vec{p}^*_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & -\gamma\beta \\ -\gamma\beta & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E \\ \vec{p}_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}, \quad p^*_{\perp} = p_{\perp}.$$

Here  $\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$ , and subscripts  $\parallel$  and  $\perp$  indicate components of  $\vec{p}$  or  $\vec{p}^*$  that are parallel or perpendicular to  $\vec{\beta}$  (often  $\eta$  is used for  $\gamma\beta$ ). The inverse transformation is given by changing  $\beta$  to  $-\beta$ . A particle of mass  $m$  at rest in the second frame, so that it is moving at velocity  $\vec{\beta}$  relative to the first, has  $E^* = m$  and  $\vec{p}^* = 0$ , so here

$$E = \gamma m, \quad \vec{p} = \gamma \vec{\beta} m.$$

In any frame, the energy, momentum, and mass are related by

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2.$$

(b) Four momenta; scalar products -- The 4-momentum vector of a particle or system having energy  $E$  and 3-momentum  $\vec{p}$  is

$$q = (E, \vec{p}) = (E, p_x, p_y, p_z).$$

Conservation of energy and the components of 3-momentum for any process  $a + b + \dots \rightarrow 1 + 2 + \dots$  may then be written as

$$q_a + q_b + \dots = q_1 + q_2 + \dots$$

Although the components of a 4-momentum are different in different frames, the scalar product of any two 4-momenta  $q$  and  $q'$ , defined as

$$q \cdot q' = EE' - \vec{p} \cdot \vec{p}',$$

is an invariant; i.e., in numerical calculations the same result is obtained in any frame, and in algebraic calculations results obtained in different frames may be equated. For a particle of mass  $m$ , the scalar product  $q \cdot q$  is

$$q \cdot q = q^2 = E^2 - \vec{p}^2 = m^2.$$

The invariant mass  $M$  (or total c.m. energy) of an  $n$ -particle system is given by

$$M^2 = \left( \sum_{i=1}^n q_i \right)^2 = \left( \sum_i E_i \right)^2 - \left( \sum_i \vec{p}_i \right)^2,$$

where  $q_i = (E_i, \vec{p}_i)$  is the 4-momentum of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  particle.

(c) Electric and magnetic forces -- In Gaussian cgs units, the force on a particle with charge  $q$  moving with velocity  $\vec{v}$  in electric and magnetic fields  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  is

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B},$$

where  $\vec{\beta} = \vec{v}/c$ . The units are  $\vec{F}$  in dynes,  $q$  in esu,  $\vec{E}$  in statvolts/cm, and  $\vec{B}$  in gauss. In mksa units, the force is

$$\vec{F} = q\vec{E} + q\vec{v} \times \vec{B},$$

where the units are  $\vec{F}$  in newtons ( $1 \text{ N} = 10^5$  dynes),  $q$  in coulombs ( $1 \text{ C} \approx 3 \times 10^9$  esu; each 3 in this section is really 2.9979...),  $\vec{E}$  in volts/m ( $1 \text{ V} \approx 1/300$  statvolt), and  $\vec{B}$  in tesla ( $1 \text{ T} = 10^4$  G). The force is zero if  $\vec{E}$  and  $\vec{B}$  are at right angles,  $\vec{\beta}$  (or  $\vec{v}$ ) is in the direction  $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ , and  $\beta = E/B$  (cgs) or  $v = E/B$  (mksa).

In a uniform, static magnetic field, the path of a charged particle is a helix of constant radius  $R$  and constant pitch angle  $\lambda$ , with the axis of the helix being along  $\vec{B}$ . The momentum is related to the other quantities by

$$p \cos \lambda \approx 3 \times 10^{-4} qBR,$$

where the units (very mixed!) are  $p$  in GeV/c,  $q$  in multiples of the electronic charge  $e$ ,  $B$  in kG, and  $R$  in cm. The angular velocity about the axis of the helix is

$$\omega \approx 3 \times 10^{-4} qB/\gamma m,$$

where the units are  $\omega$  in rad/sec,  $q$  in multiples of the electronic charge  $e$ ,  $B$  in kG, and the energy  $\gamma m$  in GeV.

## II. DECAYS

(a) Survival probabilities -- Let a particle have mass  $m$  and proper mean life  $\tau_0$ . In a frame in which its 4-momentum is  $(E, \vec{p})$ , the probability that it survives a time greater than  $t$  before decaying is

$$\text{Prob.}(>t) = \exp(-t/\gamma\tau_0) = \exp(-mt/E\tau_0).$$

The probability that it goes a distance greater than  $x$  before decaying is

$$\text{Prob.}(>x) = \exp(-x/\gamma\beta c\tau_0) = \exp(-mx/pc\tau_0);$$

values of  $c\tau_0$  (in cm) are given in the Stable Particle Table. If the particle has charge  $\pm e$  and is in a uniform magnetic field  $\vec{B}$  [see I(c)], then the probability that the projection of its helical path on the plane perpendicular to  $\vec{B}$  turns through an angle greater than  $\theta$  before decaying is

$$\text{Prob.}(>\theta) = \exp(-Cm\theta/B\tau_0),$$

where, if  $m$  is in GeV,  $\theta$  in deg,  $B$  in kG, and  $\tau_0$  in sec, then  $C$  is numerically  $1.942 \times 10^{-9}$ . This last distribution is independent of  $p$  or the helical pitch angle  $\lambda$ ; its only dependence is geometrical.

(b) Two-body decays -- A particle of mass  $m$  decays into two particles, masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ . In the rest frame of  $m$ , the energies of  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are

$$\epsilon_1 = (m^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2)/2m$$

$$\epsilon_2 = (m^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2)/2m.$$

In this frame, the 3-momenta of  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  are equal and opposite and of magnitude

$$k = (\epsilon_1^2 - m_1^2)^{1/2} = (\epsilon_2^2 - m_2^2)^{1/2} \\ = \{[m^2 - (m_1 + m_2)^2][m^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]\}^{1/2}/2m.$$

See also the third paragraph of III(b).

(c) Three-body decays -- A particle of mass  $m$  decays into three particles, masses  $m_1$ ,  $m_2$ , and  $m_3$ . The invariant masses  $m_{ij}$  of the 2-particle systems, where  $m_{ij}^2 = (q_i + q_j)^2$ , satisfy the relation

$$m_{12}^2 + m_{13}^2 + m_{23}^2 = m^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2,$$

so that only two of the three  $m_{ij}$ 's are independent. In a rectangular Dalitz plot,  $m_{13}^2$  (say) is plotted against  $m_{12}^2$ . The kinematic boundaries may be calculated as follows: (i) The lower and upper limits on  $m_{12}^2$  are  $(m_1 + m_2)^2$  and  $(m - m_3)^2$ . (ii) For any  $m_{12}^2$  between these limits, the lower and upper limits on  $m_{13}^2$  are given by taking the + and - signs in

$$m_{13}^2 = (E_1 + E_3)^2 - (p_1 \pm p_3)^2,$$

where

$$E_1 = (m_{12}^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2)/2m_{12}$$

$$E_3 = (m^2 - m_{12}^2 - m_3^2)/2m_{12}$$

$$p_1 = (E_1^2 - m_1^2)^{1/2}$$

$$p_3 = (E_3^2 - m_3^2)^{1/2}.$$

(These are the energies and momenta of particles 1 and 3 in the rest frame of  $m_{12}$ .) The phase-space density is uniform over the areas of both the above and the following form of the Dalitz plot.

In a triangular Dalitz plot, the kinetic energies  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ , and  $T_3$  of the final-state particles in the rest frame of  $m$  are plotted as the distances inward from the sides of an equilateral triangle whose altitude is the energy  $Q$  released by the decay:

$$Q = T_1 + T_2 + T_3 = m - m_1 - m_2 - m_3.$$

The kinetic energies are related to the 2-particle invariant masses by

$$2mT_1 = (m - m_1)^2 - m_{23}^2 = (m_{23}^{\text{max}})^2 - m_{23}^2,$$

etc.

## RELATIVISTIC KINEMATICS (Cont'd)

(d) **Four-body decays** -- A particle of mass  $m$  decays into four particles, masses  $m_1, m_2, m_3,$  and  $m_4$ . In a **triangle** (or Goldhaber) **plot**, the invariant mass of two of the particles is plotted against that of the other two, say  $m_{34}$  versus  $m_{12}$ , where  $m_{ij}^2 = (q_i + q_j)^2$ . The kinematic boundaries of this plot are the sides of the triangle whose vertices are at the points  $(m_{12}, m_{34}) = (m_1 + m_2, m_3 + m_4), (m_1 + m_2, m - m_1 - m_2),$  and  $(m - m_3 - m_4, m_3 + m_4)$ . The phase-space density is not uniform over the enclosed area.

## III. REACTIONS (MAINLY 2-BODY)

(a) **Initial state** -- Two particles, masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$ , interact. In the lab frame, where particle 2 is at rest, the 4-momenta are  $(E_1, \vec{p}_1)$  and  $(m_2, 0)$ . In the c.m. frame, where the 3-momenta are equal and opposite, the 4-momenta are  $(\epsilon_1, \vec{k})$  and  $(\epsilon_2, -\vec{k})$ . Then the total c.m. energy  $E$  is given by

$$E^2 = (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)^2 = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + 2E_1 m_2.$$

The c.m. energies of particles 1 and 2 are

$$\epsilon_1 = (m_1^2 + E_1 m_2)/E = (E^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2)/2E$$

$$\epsilon_2 = (m_2^2 + E_1 m_2)/E = (E^2 + m_2^2 - m_1^2)/2E.$$

The c.m. momentum  $k$  is

$$k = p_1 m_2 / E.$$

See also the expression in II(b) for  $k$ , in which replace  $m$  with  $E$ .

The velocity of the c.m. relative to the lab is

$$\beta = p_1 / (E_1 + m_2).$$

The parameters for the Lorentz transformation between these frames [see I(a)] are

$$\gamma = (E_1 + m_2)/E$$

and

$$\gamma\beta = p_1/E.$$

(b) **Two-body final states** -- In the reaction  $1 + 2 \rightarrow 3 + 4$ , let the masses be  $m_i$  and the final-state c.m. 4-momenta be  $(\epsilon_3, \vec{k}')$  and  $(\epsilon_4, -\vec{k}')$ . Then

$$\epsilon_3 = (E^2 + m_3^2 - m_4^2)/2E$$

$$\epsilon_4 = (E^2 + m_4^2 - m_3^2)/2E;$$

and

$$k' = (\epsilon_3^2 - m_3^2)^{1/2} = (\epsilon_4^2 - m_4^2)^{1/2} \\ = \{[E^2 - (m_3 + m_4)^2][E^2 - (m_3 - m_4)^2]\}^{1/2}/2E.$$

Let  $\Theta_3$  be the lab production angle of particle 3 (the angle between  $\vec{p}_3$  and  $\vec{p}_1$ ), and let  $\theta_3$  be the c.m. production angle (the angle between  $\vec{k}'$  and  $\vec{k}$ ). These angles are related by

$$\tan \Theta_3 = \frac{p_{3\perp}}{p_{3\parallel}} = \frac{\sin \theta_3}{\gamma (\cos \theta_3 + \beta/\beta_3)},$$

where  $p_{3\perp}$  and  $p_{3\parallel}$  are the components of  $\vec{p}_3$  perpendicular and parallel to  $\vec{p}_1$ , and  $\beta_3 = k'/\epsilon_3$  is the c.m. velocity of particle 3. [See III(a) for  $\gamma$  and  $\beta$ .] If  $\beta > \beta_3$ , then particle 3 can only go forward in the lab, the maximum  $\Theta_3$  being given by

$$\tan \Theta_3^{\max} = \beta_3 \left( \frac{1 - \beta^2}{\beta^2 - \beta_3^2} \right)^{1/2}.$$

The components of  $\vec{p}_3$  satisfy

$$\left( \frac{p_{3\parallel} - \gamma\beta\epsilon_3}{\gamma k'} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{p_{3\perp}}{k'} \right)^2 = 1,$$

which is the equation of an ellipse with semi-major axis  $\gamma k'$  and semi-minor axis  $k'$ . Thus the possible lab momenta of particle 3 are the vectors to the ellipse from the point a distance  $\gamma\beta\epsilon_3$  back along the major axis from the center of the ellipse.

The results of the preceding paragraph also apply to 2-body decay. Just set  $m_2 = 0$ , in which case  $E = m_1$ . [The decay-product masses are here  $m_3$  and  $m_4$ , not  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  as in II(b).]

The **Mandelstam variables**  $s, t,$  and  $u$  are the Lorentz scalars defined in terms of the particle 4-momenta  $q_i$  as

$$s = (q_1 + q_2)^2 = (q_3 + q_4)^2$$

$$t = (q_1 - q_3)^2 = (q_2 - q_4)^2$$

$$u = (q_1 - q_4)^2 = (q_2 - q_3)^2.$$

They satisfy the relation

$$s + t + u = m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2 + m_4^2,$$

so that only two of the three are independent. Evaluating  $s$  in the c.m. frame gives

$$s = (\epsilon_1 + \epsilon_2)^2 = E^2,$$

and evaluating  $t$  and  $u$ , the 4-momentum-transfer-squared variables, in this frame gives

$$t = m_1^2 + m_3^2 - 2\epsilon_1\epsilon_3 + 2kk' \cos \theta_3$$

$$= t_0 - 4kk' \sin^2(\theta_3/2)$$

$$u = m_1^2 + m_4^2 - 2\epsilon_1\epsilon_4 + 2kk' \cos \theta_4$$

$$= u_0 - 4kk' \sin^2(\theta_4/2),$$

where  $\theta_4$  is the c.m. production angle of particle 4 ( $\theta_3 + \theta_4 = \pi$ ), and

$$t_0 = t(\theta_3 = 0) = (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_3)^2 - (k - k')^2$$

$$u_0 = u(\theta_4 = 0) = (\epsilon_1 - \epsilon_4)^2 - (k - k')^2.$$

The differences  $\Delta t = t_0 - t_\pi$  and  $\Delta u = u_0 - u_\pi$ , where  $t_\pi = t(\theta_3 = \pi)$  and  $u_\pi = u(\theta_4 = \pi)$ , are

$$\Delta t = \Delta u = 4kk'.$$

For **elastic scattering**, where  $m_1 = m_3 = m$  and  $m_2 = m_4 = M$ ,  $t_0$  is zero and

$$t = -2k^2(1 - \cos \theta_3) = -4k^2 \sin^2(\theta_3/2).$$

And now

$$u_0 = (m^2 - M^2)^2/s.$$

Evaluating  $t$  in the lab frame gives

$$t = -2MT_4,$$

where  $T_4 = E_4 - M$  is the lab kinetic energy of particle 4. For small-angle elastic scattering,

$$(-t)^{1/2} \approx k\theta_3 \approx p_1\theta_3 \approx p_4,$$

where  $p_1, \theta_3,$  and  $p_4$  are lab quantities.

## IV. OTHER VARIABLES

(a) **Rapidity** -- For a system of energy  $E$  and momentum  $\vec{p}$ , the rapidity  $y$  is given by

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{E + p_{\parallel}}{E - p_{\parallel}} \right) = \tanh^{-1} \left( \frac{p_{\parallel}}{E} \right) = \ln \left( \frac{E + p_{\parallel}}{m_1} \right),$$

where  $p_{\parallel}$  is the component of  $\vec{p}$  along a particular axis (the "rapidity axis", chosen, for example, parallel to the direction of an incoming beam), and  $m_1 = (m^2 + p_{\perp}^2)^{1/2}$ . Inverting these equations, we find

$$E = m_1 \cosh y$$

$$p_{\parallel} = m_1 \sinh y.$$

The shape of a rapidity distribution is invariant under a Lorentz transformation between inertial frames with relative motion parallel to the rapidity axis. Such a transformation is given by

$$y^* = y - \ln[\gamma(1 + \beta)] = y - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left( \frac{1 + \beta}{1 - \beta} \right),$$

where the sign of  $\beta$  is positive in the direction of increasing rapidity and  $p_{\parallel}$ .

## RELATIVISTIC KINEMATICS (Cont'd)

(b) Scaling variable, hadron reactions -- In the inclusive reaction  $h + 2 \rightarrow 3 + X$ , with  $h$  any hadron, Feynman's  $x$  for particle 3 is defined as

$$x = k'_3/k'_{\max},$$

where  $k'$  is the c.m. momentum of particle 3.  $k'_{\max}$  is obtained [see Sec. III(b)] using the smallest mass  $m_X$  [called  $m_4$  in III(b)] consistent with quantum conservation laws. At high energies,  $k'_{\max} \approx \sqrt{s}/2$ . Rapidity and  $x$  are related at large  $\sqrt{s}$  by

$$x \approx \frac{2m_1}{\sqrt{s}} \sinh y^*,$$

where  $y^*$  is evaluated in the c.m.

(c) Scaling variables, lepton reactions -- For the inclusive reaction  $l + 2 \rightarrow l' + X$ , with particles  $l$  and  $l'$  leptons, we define the 4-vector

$$q = (p_l - p_{l'})$$

so that

$$Q^2 \equiv -q^2 = 2E_l E_{l'} - 2|\vec{p}_l||\vec{p}_{l'}| \cos \theta - m_l^2 - m_{l'}^2 \geq 0$$

where  $\theta$  is the  $l \rightarrow l'$  scattering angle, and the preceding relation is valid in any frame. Also useful are

$$\nu = p_2 \cdot q / m_2 = [E_l - E_{l'}]_{\text{LAB}} = [E_X - m_2]_{\text{LAB}}$$

and

$$W = \sqrt{p_X^2} = (-Q^2 + 2m_2\nu + m_2^2)^{1/2} = m_X.$$

$Q^2$ ,  $\nu$ , and  $W$  are Lorentz invariants, and the notation "LAB" refers to the reference frame with particle 2 at rest. (Note:  $\nu$  is sometimes written  $\nu = p_2 \cdot q$ , leading to the replacement of  $m_2\nu$  with  $\nu$  throughout.)

Scaling variables in common use include

$$x \equiv \omega^{-1} = Q^2 / 2m_2\nu, \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1$$

and

$$y = m_2\nu / p_l \cdot p_2 = [(E_l - E_{l'}) / E_l]_{\text{LAB}}, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 1.$$

Both  $x$  and  $y$  are dimensionless.

Cross sections for inclusive reactions in the energy region where masses are negligible can be written in terms of  $E_l$  and certain pairs of these variables, usually  $Q^2$  and  $\nu$ ,  $x$  and  $y$ , or  $Q^2$  and  $x$ . If, in any frame,  $|\vec{p}_l||\vec{p}_{l'}| \approx E_l E_{l'}$  and  $E_l E_{l'} \sin^2(\theta/2) \gg m_l^2$  and  $m_{l'}^2$  (i.e.,  $m_l, m_{l'}$  small), then

$$Q^2 \approx 4E_l E_{l'} \sin^2(\theta/2)$$

and

$$x \approx \frac{2E_l E_{l'} \sin^2(\theta/2)}{m_2\nu}.$$

†Inequality sometimes violated unless  $m_X \geq m_2$  and  $m_{l'} \geq m_l$ .

## LORENTZ INVARIANT PHASE SPACE FORMULAE

For a system of  $n$  particles with overall four-momentum  $p$  and final four momenta  $p_1, \dots, p_n$  [ $p_i = (E_i, \vec{p}_i)$ ],

Lorentz Invariant Phase Space is given by

$$d \text{LIPS}(s; p_1, \dots, p_n) = (2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p - \sum_i p_i) \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3n}} \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^3 \vec{p}_i}{2E_i}. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{For 2-body: } d \text{LIPS}(s, p_1, p_2) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \delta^4(p - p_1 - p_2) d^4 p \frac{|\vec{p}_1^{\text{cm}}|}{4\sqrt{s}} d\Omega_1^{\text{cm}}. \quad (2)$$

$$\text{For 3-body: } d \text{LIPS}(s, p_1, p_2, p_3) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^5} \delta^4(p - p_1 - p_2 - p_3) d^4 p \frac{1}{32s} ds_{12} ds_{23} d\alpha d\beta d\gamma, \quad (3)$$

where  $\alpha, \beta$ , and  $\gamma$  are Euler angles.

For  $a + b \rightarrow n$  particles or  $X \rightarrow n$  particles, in general  $|i\rangle \rightarrow |f\rangle$ ,

$$\sigma_{if} = \frac{1}{4F} \int |\mathcal{M}_{if}|^2 d \text{LIPS}(s; p_1, \dots, p_n), \quad (4)$$

or

$$\Gamma_{if} = \frac{1}{2m_X} \int |\mathcal{M}_{if}|^2 d \text{LIPS}(m_X^2; p_1, \dots, p_n), \quad (5)$$

where  $\mathcal{M}_{if}$  is an invariant matrix element.  $F$  is Møller's invariant flux factor,  $F^2 = (p_a \cdot p_b)^2 - m_a^2 m_b^2$ . If  $a$  is beam,  $b$ , target ( $\vec{p}_b^{\text{lab}} = 0$ ), then  $F = |\vec{p}_a^{\text{lab}}| m_b = |\vec{p}_a^{\text{cm}}| \sqrt{s}$ .

For elastic scattering in c.m.,  $|\vec{p}_a^{\text{cm}}| = |\vec{p}_1^{\text{cm}}|$ , and (2) and (4) yield

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{(8\pi)^2 s} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{|\mathcal{M}|^2}{64\pi |\vec{p}_a^{\text{cm}}|_s}. \quad (6)$$

The normalization is such that the optical theorem reads

$$\text{Im } \mathcal{M}|_{t=0} = 2 |\vec{p}_a^{\text{cm}}| \sqrt{s} \sigma_{\text{tot}}. \quad (7)$$

The choice of Eq. (4) implies a particular normalization of any spinors that may occur in  $\mathcal{M}$ . The advantage of this normalization is that it greatly simplifies the structure of  $\mathcal{M}$  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.

WEAK INTERACTIONS OF QUARKS AND LEPTONS

The "standard" SU(2) ⊗ U(1) model<sup>1,2</sup> is described here for six quarks and six leptons in left-handed doublets of SU(2)<sub>weak</sub> and right-handed singlets of SU(2)<sub>weak</sub> (T<sub>3</sub> = third component of weak isospin):

$$T_3 = +1/2 \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d' \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s' \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b' \end{pmatrix}_L$$

$$T_3 = -1/2 \begin{pmatrix} e^- \\ \mu^- \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} \tau^- \\ \tau^- \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s' \end{pmatrix}_L \begin{pmatrix} b' \\ b' \end{pmatrix}_L$$

$$T = T_3 = 0 \quad e^-_R \quad \mu^-_R \quad \tau^-_R \quad u_R \quad d_R \quad c_R \quad s_R \quad t_R \quad b_R$$

Mixing occurs between quarks d, s, b of charge -1/3 (by convention the charge 2/3 quarks, u, c, t, are unmixed) and is expressed by the Kobayashi-Maskawa (KM) mixing matrix<sup>2</sup>

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & s_1 c_3 & s_1 s_3 \\ -s_1 c_2 & c_1 c_2 c_3 + s_2 s_3 e^{i\delta} & c_1 c_2 s_3 - s_2 c_3 e^{i\delta} \\ -s_1 s_2 & c_1 s_2 c_3 - c_2 s_3 e^{i\delta} & c_1 s_2 s_3 + c_2 c_3 e^{i\delta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

where c<sub>i</sub> = cos θ<sub>i</sub>, s<sub>i</sub> = sin θ<sub>i</sub>, i=1,2,3. In the limit θ<sub>2</sub>=θ<sub>3</sub>=δ=0, this reduces to the usual Cabibbo mixing with θ<sub>1</sub> the Cabibbo angle.

The interaction Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L}_{int} = e \left[ \bar{\psi} \gamma_\alpha J_\alpha^em + \frac{1}{\sin\theta_W \cos\theta_W} Z^\alpha J_\alpha^N + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} \sin\theta_W} (W^+ J_\alpha^C + W^- J_\alpha^{C\dagger}) \right]$$

Here θ<sub>W</sub> is the weak mixing angle in the relations

$$W^0 = Z \cos\theta_W + A \sin\theta_W$$

$$B = -Z \sin\theta_W + A \cos\theta_W$$

which relate the physical fields A (photon) and Z (neutral weak gauge boson) to W<sup>0</sup> (SU(2)<sub>weak</sub> partner of W<sup>+</sup> and W<sup>-</sup>) and B (U(1) gauge field). The charged current is written

$$J_\alpha^C = (\bar{\nu}_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau) \left[ \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} \right] \begin{pmatrix} e^- \\ \mu^- \\ \tau^- \end{pmatrix} + (\bar{u} \bar{c} \bar{t}) \left[ \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} \right] \begin{pmatrix} KM \\ \text{matrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

i.e., V-A structure. The neutral current is written

$$J_\alpha^N = (\bar{\nu}_e \bar{\nu}_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} \right] \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix} + (\bar{e} \bar{\mu} \bar{\tau}) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} + \sin^2\theta_W \gamma_\alpha \right] \begin{pmatrix} e \\ \mu \\ \tau \end{pmatrix} + (\bar{u} \bar{c} \bar{t}) \left[ \frac{1}{2} \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^2\theta_W \gamma_\alpha \right] \begin{pmatrix} u \\ c \\ t \end{pmatrix} + (\bar{d} \bar{s} \bar{b}) \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \sin^2\theta_W \gamma_\alpha \right] \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}$$

where for fermion f the coupling [Γ<sub>α</sub><sup>f</sup>] has a V-A term depending on T<sub>3</sub><sup>f</sup> and a vector term depending on charge Q<sub>f</sub>:

$$[\Gamma_\alpha^f] = \left[ T_3^f \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} - Q_f \sin^2\theta_W \gamma_\alpha \right]$$

The effective Lagrangian for exchange of W<sup>±</sup> and Z between two currents reduces at low q<sup>2</sup> to

$$\mathcal{L}_{weak} = \frac{G}{\sqrt{2}} 4 \left( J_\alpha^C J_\alpha^{C\dagger} + 2\rho J_\alpha^N J_\alpha^N \right)$$

with G/√2 = πα/(2M<sub>W</sub><sup>2</sup> sin<sup>2</sup>θ<sub>W</sub>), α = e<sup>2</sup>/(4π), and ρ = M<sub>W</sub><sup>2</sup>/(M<sub>Z</sub><sup>2</sup> cos<sup>2</sup>θ<sub>W</sub>).

Assuming the simplest Higgs structure, ρ=1, and the W and Z masses are related by M<sub>Z</sub> = M<sub>W</sub>/cosθ<sub>W</sub>. Currently reported values of the weak interaction parameters are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} |\cos\theta_1| &= 0.9737 \pm 0.0025 \\ |\sin\theta_1 \cos\theta_3| &= 0.219 \pm 0.011 \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Ref. 3 ;}$$

$$|\sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_3| = 0.06 \pm 0.06 \quad \left. \vphantom{|\sin\theta_1 \sin\theta_3|} \right\} \text{Refs. 3,4 ;}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \theta_2 \text{ and } \delta \text{ not determined without} \\ \text{additional theoretical input} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Ref. 5 ;}$$

$$G = G_\mu = (1.16632 \pm 0.00004) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2} \quad \left. \vphantom{G} \right\} \text{Refs. 3,6 ;}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sin^2\theta_W &= 0.218 \pm 0.025, \quad \rho = 0.985 \pm 0.026 \\ \sin^2\theta_W &= 0.228 \pm 0.010, \quad \rho \equiv 1 \text{ (fixed)} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{Ref. 7 .}$$

The resulting mass estimates for W<sup>±</sup> and Z are M<sub>W</sub> = 37.3 GeV/sinθ<sub>W</sub> = 78.1 ± 1.7 GeV, and M<sub>Z</sub> = 88.9 ± 1.4 GeV, where the numerical values are obtained using the simplest Higgs structure (ρ ≡ 1).

Lepton-Nucleon Inclusive Scattering

For reactions ℓ+N → ℓ'+X, differential cross sections can be written using several choices of independent variables. These are related by

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dy} = 2ME_\ell^2 y \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\nu dQ^2} = 2ME_\ell^2 x \frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi ME_\ell^2 y}{|\vec{p}_\ell| |\vec{p}_\ell'|} \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\nu dE_\ell}$$

$$\cong \frac{2\pi ME_\ell y}{E_\ell} \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\nu dE_\ell}$$

where ν, Q<sup>2</sup>, x, and y are defined in the Relativistic Kinematics section IV(c), E<sub>ℓ</sub>, p<sub>ℓ</sub> and E<sub>ℓ'</sub>, p<sub>ℓ'</sub> are the incident and outgoing lepton lab energies and momenta, and M is the target nucleon mass.

Structure Functions<sup>8,9</sup>

For charged current (C.C.) and neutral current (N.C.) reactions, we have

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\nu(\bar{\nu})}}{dx dy} = \frac{G^2 M E_\ell}{\pi} \left[ \left( 1 - y - \frac{M}{2E_\ell} xy \right) F_2^{\nu(\bar{\nu})}(x, Q^2) + \frac{y^2}{2} 2x F_1^{\nu(\bar{\nu})}(x, Q^2) \pm \left( y - \frac{y^2}{2} \right) x F_3^{\nu(\bar{\nu})}(x, Q^2) \right],$$

where the upper and lower signs refer to ν and ν̄ scattering, respectively, and F<sub>3</sub> is defined as a positive quantity. The other common structure functions W<sub>i</sub> are related by MW<sub>1</sub> = F<sub>1</sub>, νW<sub>2</sub> = F<sub>2</sub>, and νW<sub>3</sub> = -F<sub>3</sub>. For electron and muon scattering, F<sub>3</sub>=0, and G<sup>2</sup> is replaced by 8π<sup>2</sup>α<sup>2</sup>/(Q<sup>2</sup>)<sup>2</sup>.

## WEAK INTERACTIONS OF QUARKS AND LEPTONS (Cont'd)

The ratio of the longitudinally to transversely polarized photon absorption cross section is

$$R = \frac{\sigma_L}{\sigma_T} = \frac{1}{2xF_1(x, Q^2)} \left[ F_2(x, Q^2) - 2xF_1(x, Q^2) + \frac{4M^2x^2}{Q^2} F_2(x, Q^2) \right].$$

To compare with the parton-model predictions below, we write for  $E_Q \gg M$ :

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{V(\bar{V})}}{dx dy} = \frac{G^2 ME_\ell}{\pi} \left[ \frac{1}{2} (2xF_1^{V(\bar{V})} \pm xF_3^{V(\bar{V})}) + \frac{1}{2} (1-y)^2 (2xF_1^{V(\bar{V})} \mp xF_3^{V(\bar{V})}) + (1-y) (F_2^{V(\bar{V})} - 2xF_1^{V(\bar{V})}) \right],$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{e, \mu}}{dx dy} = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2 ME_\ell}{(Q^2)^2} \left[ \frac{1+(1-y)^2}{2} 2xF_1^{e, \mu} + (1-y) (F_2^{e, \mu} - 2xF_1^{e, \mu}) \right].$$

### The Free-Quark-Parton-Model Predictions<sup>10</sup>

For this model in the Bjorken limit ( $Q^2, \nu \rightarrow \infty$  with  $x$  fixed),  $F_i(x, Q^2) \rightarrow F_i(x)$ .<sup>8,9</sup> For spin- $\frac{1}{2}$  quark partons, we have  $2xF_1(x) = F_2(x)$ , the Callan-Gross relation. Thus, in this approximation,  $R=0$  and there is no  $(1-y)$  term in the cross section.

$$\bullet \text{ (C.C.) } \frac{d^2\sigma^{VN \rightarrow \mu^+ X}}{dx dy} = \frac{G^2 ME_\ell}{\pi} 2x \sum_q \left[ f_q(x) + f_{\bar{q}}(x) (1-y)^2 \right].$$

For  $\bar{\nu}N \rightarrow \mu^+ X$ , interchange  $f_q(x)$  and  $f_{\bar{q}}(x)$  in the formula. Here  $f_q(x) dx$  is the number of quarks  $q$  in the target nucleon with momentum fraction  $x$  to  $x+dx$ . We include  $f_q(x)$  and  $f_{\bar{q}}(x)$  in the sum only for negative (positive) charged quarks and antiquarks in  $V(\bar{V})$  reactions.

$$\bullet \text{ (N.C.) } \frac{d^2\sigma^{VN \rightarrow \nu X}}{dx dy} = \frac{G^2 ME_\ell}{\pi} 2\rho^2 x \sum_q \left\{ (\epsilon_L^q)^2 [f_q(x) + f_{\bar{q}}(x) (1-y)^2] + (\epsilon_R^q)^2 [f_q(x) (1-y)^2 + f_{\bar{q}}(x)] \right\},$$

and the sum runs over all quarks. Here the neutral-current coupling is decomposed according to

$$F_\alpha^q = \epsilon_L^q \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1-\gamma_5)}{2} + \epsilon_R^q \gamma_\alpha \frac{(1+\gamma_5)}{2}$$

with left- and right-handed coupling constants  $\epsilon_L^q$  and  $\epsilon_R^q$ . In the "standard"  $SU(2) \otimes U(1)$  model

$$\epsilon_L^q = T_3^q - Q_q \sin^2 \theta_W, \quad \epsilon_R^q = -Q_q \sin^2 \theta_W.$$

For  $\bar{\nu}N \rightarrow \bar{\nu} X$ , interchange  $\epsilon_L^q$  and  $\epsilon_R^q$  in the cross-section formula.

$$\bullet \text{ (E.M.) } \frac{d^2\sigma^{e, \mu}}{dx dy} = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2 ME_\ell}{(Q^2)^2} x \sum_q Q_q^2 [f_q(x) + f_{\bar{q}}(x)] \frac{1+(1-y)^2}{2}.$$

Comparison with earlier structure function formulas gives:

$$\text{(C.C.) } F_2(x) = 2x \sum_q [f_q(x) + f_{\bar{q}}(x)],$$

$$xF_3(x) = 2x \sum_q [f_q(x) - f_{\bar{q}}(x)];$$

$$\text{(N.C.) } F_2(x) = 2\rho^2 x \sum_q [(\epsilon_L^q)^2 + (\epsilon_R^q)^2] [f_q(x) + f_{\bar{q}}(x)],$$

$$xF_3(x) = 2\rho^2 x \sum_q [(\epsilon_L^q)^2 - (\epsilon_R^q)^2] [f_q(x) - f_{\bar{q}}(x)],$$

$$F_1^{V(\bar{V})}(x) = F_1^{V(\bar{V})}(x);$$

$$\text{(E.M.) } F_2(x) = x \sum_q Q_q^2 [f_q(x) + f_{\bar{q}}(x)].$$

In the examples below,  $u(x)$ ,  $\bar{u}(x)$ ,  $d(x)$ ,  $\bar{d}(x)$ , etc., mean  $f_q$  ( $f_{\bar{q}}$ ) for the individual quark (antiquark) in the proton (for neutron, interchange  $u(x)$  and  $d(x)$ ). Charm production is taken into account.

$$\bullet \quad F_2^{VP \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = 2x [d(x) + s(x) + \bar{u}(x) + \bar{c}(x)],$$

$$F_2^{\bar{V}P \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = 2x [u(x) + c(x) + \bar{d}(x) + \bar{s}(x)],$$

$$xF_3^{VP \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = 2x [d(x) + s(x) - \bar{u}(x) - \bar{c}(x)],$$

$$xF_3^{\bar{V}P \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = 2x [u(x) + c(x) - \bar{d}(x) - \bar{s}(x)].$$

Hereafter we neglect small contributions of the  $s$ ,  $\bar{s}$ ,  $c$ ,  $\bar{c}$  quarks in the sea.

$$\bullet \text{ For charge-symmetric nuclei with } q(x) = u(x) + d(x), \bar{q}(x) = \bar{u}(x) + \bar{d}(x),$$

$$F_2^{VN \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = F_2^{\bar{V}N \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = x [q(x) + \bar{q}(x)],$$

$$xF_3^{VN \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = xF_3^{\bar{V}N \rightarrow \mu^+ X} = x [q(x) - \bar{q}(x)].$$

$$\bullet \quad F_2^{eP, \mu P}(x) = x \left[ \frac{4}{9} (u(x) + \bar{u}(x)) + \frac{1}{9} (d(x) + \bar{d}(x)) \right]$$

$$F_2^{ed}(x) \cong \frac{5}{18} F_2^{V(\bar{V})d} \text{ C.C.}$$

$$\left( \frac{5}{18} : \text{average squared charge of } u, d \text{ quarks} \right).$$

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PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES\*

A. DETECTOR PARAMETERS

In this section we give various parameters for common detectors. The quoted numbers represent at best an order of magnitude, and are useful only for preliminary design. A more detailed introduction to detectors can be found in "A Consumer's Guide to Particle Detectors," by D. J. Miller, Rutherford Lab Report RL-76-072, July 1976.

A.1 Scintillators: Photon yield  $\approx 1\gamma/100$  eV in plastic scintillator<sup>1</sup> and  $\approx 1\gamma/25$  eV in NaI.<sup>1,2</sup>

A.2 Čerenkov:<sup>3</sup> Half-angle  $\theta_c$  of cone aperture in terms of velocity  $\beta$  and index of refraction  $n$ :

$$\theta_c = \arccos\left(\frac{1}{\beta n}\right) \sim \sqrt{2\left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta n}\right)}$$

Threshold velocity:  $\beta_t = 1/n$ ;  $\gamma_t = 1/\sqrt{1 - \beta_t^2}$ .

Therefore,  $\beta_t \gamma_t = 1/\sqrt{2\delta + \delta^2}$ , where  $\delta = n-1$ . Values of  $\delta$  for various commonly used gases are given as a function of pressure and wavelength in Ref. 4; for values at atmospheric pressure, see the Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties following.

Number of photons  $N$  per cm:

$$N = \frac{\alpha}{c} \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta^2 n^2}\right) 2\pi \nu d\nu = \frac{\alpha}{c} \beta^2 \int \left(\frac{1}{\beta_t^2 \gamma_t^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2 \gamma^2}\right) 2\pi \nu d\nu$$

$$\approx 500 \sin^2 \theta_c / \text{cm} \quad (\text{visible spectrum})$$

A.3 Photon Collection: In addition to the photon yield, one should take into account the light collection efficiency ( $\lesssim 10\%$  for typical 1-cm-thick scintillator), attenuation length ( $\approx 1$  to 4 m for typical scintillators<sup>5</sup>), and quantum efficiency of the photomultiplier cathode ( $\lesssim 25\%$ ).

A.4 Bubble, Streamer, Wire Chambers:

Chamber Type	Accuracy (rms)	Resolution Time	Dead Time
Bubble	$\pm 75\mu$	$\approx 1$ ms	$\approx 1/20$ s <sup>d</sup>
Streamer	$\pm 300\mu$	$\approx 2$ $\mu$ s	$\approx 100$ ms
Optical spark	$\pm 200\mu$ <sup>b</sup>	$\approx 2$ $\mu$ s	$\approx 10$ ms
Magnetostrictive Spark	$\pm 500\mu$	$\approx 2$ $\mu$ s	$\approx 10$ ms
Proportional	$\geq \pm 300\mu$ <sup>c,d</sup>	$\approx 50$ ns	$\approx 200$ ns
Drift	$\pm 50$ to $300\mu$	$\approx 2$ ns <sup>e</sup>	$\approx 100$ ns

<sup>a</sup>Multiple pulsing time.  
<sup>b</sup>60 $\mu$  for high pressure.  
<sup>c</sup>300 $\mu$  is for 1 mm pitch.  
<sup>d</sup>Delay line cathode readout can give  $\pm 150\mu$  parallel to anode wire.  
<sup>e</sup>For two chambers.

A.5 Shower Detectors: Typical energy resolutions (FWHM) for incident electron in the 1 GeV range,  $E$  in GeV. For a fixed number of radiation lengths, FWHM in the last three detectors would be expected to be proportional to  $\sqrt{E}$  for  $t$  (= plate thickness)  $\geq 0.2$  radiation lengths.<sup>6</sup>

NaI (20 rad. lengths):  $7 \frac{2\%}{E^{1/4}}$

Lead Glass (14 rad. lengths):  $8 \frac{10-12\%}{\sqrt{E}}$

Lead-Liquid Argon (15.75 rad. lengths):  $6 \frac{16\%}{\sqrt{E}}$   
 (42 cells: lead, 2 mm liquid argon,  $\sqrt{E}$   
 lead-G10, 2 mm liquid argon)

Lead-Scintillator Sandwich (14 rad. lengths):  $9 \frac{22\%}{\sqrt{E}}$   
 (35 cells: 2 mm lead,  
 12.7 mm scintillator)

Proportional Wire Shower Chamber (17 rad. lengths):  $10 \frac{40\%}{\sqrt{E}}$   
 (36 cells: 0.474 rad. length type-metal + Al,  
 9.5 mm 80% Ar - 20% CH<sub>4</sub> gas)

A.6 Proportional Chamber Wire Instability: The limit on the voltage  $V$  for a wire tension  $T$ , due to mechanical effects when the electrostatic repulsion of adjacent wires exceeds the restoring force of wire tension, is given by<sup>11</sup>

$$V \leq \frac{sT^{1/2}}{\ell C}$$

where  $s$ ,  $\ell$ , and  $C$  are the wire spacing, length, and capacitance per unit length. An approximation to  $C$  for chamber half-gap  $t$  and wire diameter  $d$  (good for  $s \leq t$ ) gives<sup>12</sup>

$$V \leq 59T^{1/2} \left[ \frac{t}{\ell} + \frac{s}{\pi \ell} \ln \left( \frac{s}{\pi d} \right) \right]$$

where  $V$  is in kV, and  $T$  is in grams.

A.7 Proportional and Drift Chamber Potentials: Potential distributions and fields for an array of parallel line charges  $q$  (coul./m) along  $z$  and located at  $y=0$ ,  $x = 0, \pm a, \pm 2a, \dots$ , can usually be calculated with good accuracy from (MKSA):

$$V(x,y) = -\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \ln \left\{ 4 \left[ \sin^2 \left( \frac{\pi x}{a} \right) + \sinh^2 \left( \frac{\pi y}{a} \right) \right] \right\}$$

B. COSMIC RAY FLUXES

The fluxes of particles of different types depend on the latitude, their energy, and the conditions of measurement. Some typical sea-level values<sup>13</sup> are given below:

- $I_V$  flux per unit solid angle about vertical direction crossing unit horizontal area
- $J_1$  perpendicular component of total flux crossing unit horizontal area from above
- $J_2$  total flux crossing unit horizontal area

	Total Intensity	Hard Component	Soft Component	
$I_V$	$1.1 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.8 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.3 \times 10^{-2}$	cm <sup>-2</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup> sterad <sup>-1</sup>
$J_1$	$1.8 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.3 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.5 \times 10^{-2}$	cm <sup>-2</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup>
$J_2$	$2.4 \times 10^{-2}$	$1.7 \times 10^{-2}$	$0.7 \times 10^{-2}$	cm <sup>-2</sup> sec <sup>-1</sup>

Very approximately, about 75% of all particles at sea-level are penetrating, and are muons. The absolute flux of protons<sup>5</sup> at sea-level, in a momentum range 700-1100 MeV/c, is  $1.5 \times 10^{-5}$  cm<sup>-2</sup> sec<sup>-1</sup> sterad<sup>-1</sup>, or  $\sim 0.1\%$  of all particles.

## PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)

## C. PASSAGE OF PARTICLES THROUGH MATTER

C.1 Energy Loss Rates for Heavy Charged Projectiles: A heavy projectile (much more massive than an electron) of charge  $Z_{inc}e$ , incident at speed  $\beta c$  ( $\beta \gg 1/137$ ) through a slowing medium, dissipates energy principally via interactions with the electrons of the medium. The mean rate of such energy loss per unit path length  $x$  may be written as:<sup>14</sup>

$$\left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_{inc} = \frac{D \rho_{med} Z_{med}}{A_{med}} \left(\frac{Z_{inc}}{\beta}\right)^2 \times \left[ \ln \left( \frac{2m_e \gamma^2 \beta^2 c^2}{I} \right) - \beta^2 - \frac{\delta}{2} - \frac{C}{Z_{med}} \right] \{1 + \nu\},$$

where  $D = 4\pi N_A r_e^2 m_e c^2 = 0.3070 \text{ MeV cm}^2/\text{g}$  (see Physical and Numerical Constants Table).

Here  $Z_{med}$  and  $A_{med}$  are the charge and mass numbers of the medium and  $\rho_{med}$  is the mass density of the medium;  $I$ ,  $\delta$ ,  $C$ , and  $\nu$  are phenomenological functions. Frequently, the values of  $\delta$ ,  $C$ , and  $\nu$  are negligibly small; the parameter  $I$  characterizes the binding of the electrons of the medium. As a rule of thumb, we may estimate  $I$  for an idealized medium as  $I \approx 16 (Z_{med})^{0.9} \text{ eV}$  when  $Z_{med} > 1$ . For realistic media the value of  $I$  will vary at the 10% level from this estimate; for  $H_2$ ,  $I = 20.0 \text{ eV}$ . We may approximately treat media which are chemical mixtures or compounds by computing

$$\frac{dE}{dx} \approx \sum_{n=1}^N \left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_n$$

with  $(dE/dx)_n$  appropriate to the  $n^{\text{th}}$  chemical constituent (using  $\rho_{med}^{(n)}$  as the partial density).<sup>15</sup>

The function  $\delta$  represents the density effect upon the energy loss rate; it is non-negligible only for highly relativistic projectiles in dense media.<sup>16</sup> For ultra-relativistic projectiles,  $\delta$  approaches  $2\ln\gamma + \text{constant}$ , where the value of the constant depends upon the density of the medium and its chemical composition.

The function  $C$  represents shell corrections to the energy loss rate.<sup>14</sup> These effects are non-negligible only for projectiles with speeds not much faster than the speeds of the fastest electrons bound in the medium.

The function  $\nu$  represents corrections due to higher-order electrodynamics.<sup>17</sup> These effects become important when  $|Z_{inc}/\beta|$  is comparable to 137. For relativistic unit-charge projectiles,  $|\nu|$  is of the order of 1%; positively charged projectiles lose energy more rapidly than do their charge conjugates.<sup>17,18</sup>

$(dE/dx)_{inc}$  falls rapidly with  $\beta$  until reaching a minimum around  $\beta = 0.96$  (almost independent of medium), followed by a slow rise. Because of the density effect, the quantity in square brackets approaches  $\ln\gamma + \text{constant}$  for large  $\gamma$ .

The value  $(dE/dx)_{inc} \delta x$  is the mean total energy loss via interactions with electrons of the medium in a layer of thickness  $\delta x$ . For any finite  $\delta x$ , Poisson fluctuations can cause the actual energy loss to deviate from the mean. For thin layers, the distribution is broad and skewed, being peaked below  $(dE/dx) \delta x$ , and having a long tail toward large energy losses.<sup>19</sup> Only for a very thick layer [ $(dE/dx) \delta x \gg 2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2 c^2$ ] will the distribution of energy losses become nearly Gaussian. The large fluctuations of the total energy loss rate from the mean are due to a small number of collisions with large energy transfers. The fluctuations are greatly reduced for the so-called restricted energy loss rate, described in section C.3.

C.2 Energetic Knock-On Electrons: For a spinless point-charge projectile, the production of high energy (kinetic energy  $T \gg I$ ) electrons is given by (neglecting the spin of the electron):

$$\frac{dN}{dTdx} = \frac{1}{2} D \left(\frac{Z_{med}}{A_{med}}\right) \left(\frac{Z_{inc}}{\beta}\right)^2 \rho_{med} \frac{1}{T^2}$$

$$\text{for } I \ll T \leq T_{max}; T_{max} = \frac{2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2 c^2}{1 + 2\gamma \frac{m_e}{M_{inc}} + \left(\frac{m_e}{M_{inc}}\right)^2}$$

where  $M_{inc}$  is the mass of the incident projectile and all other quantities are as in section C.1. This formula does not differ significantly from the precise result, incorporating spin effects, for any projectile (including  $e^+$ ) in the restricted range  $I \ll T \ll T_{max}$ ; more accurate formulae are available for various projectiles.<sup>20,21</sup> Our formula is inaccurate for  $T$  close to  $I$ ; for  $2I \leq T \leq 10I$ , the  $1/T^2$  dependence above becomes  $\approx T^{-\eta}$  with  $3 \leq \eta \leq 5$ .<sup>22</sup>

## C.3 Rates of Restricted Energy Loss for Charged Projectiles:

The variability of energy loss for heavy projectiles is due primarily to the variability in the production of energetic knock-on electrons. Bremsstrahlung and pair production processes make this variability even greater for electrons than for heavy particles as projectiles (see, e.g., the figure "Fractional Energy Loss for  $e^+$  and  $e^-$  in Lead"). If an instrument is capable of isolating these high-energy-loss interactions, then it is appropriate to consider the rate of energy loss excluding them, i.e., a restricted energy loss rate. The mean energy loss rate via all collisions which have energy transfer  $T$  such that  $T \leq E_{max} \ll T_{max}$  is:<sup>14</sup>

$$\left(\frac{dE}{dx}\right)_{\leq E_{max}} = \frac{D}{2} \frac{Z_{med} \rho_{med}}{A_{med}} \left(\frac{Z_{inc}}{\beta}\right)^2 \times \left[ \ln \left( \frac{E_{max} T_{max}}{I^2} \right) - \beta^2 - \delta - \frac{2C}{Z_{med}} \right]$$

Notice the overall factor of  $1/2$ .

The density effect causes the restricted energy loss rate to approach a constant, the Fermi plateau value, for the fastest projectiles.

C.4 Multiple Coulomb Scattering through Small Angles: As a charged particle traverses a medium it is deflected via many independent small-angle Coulomb scatterings. The bulk of this deflection is due to scattering from the nuclei in the medium. The non-projected (space) and projected (plane) distributions are given approximately<sup>23</sup> by the Gaussian forms:

$$f(\theta_{space}) d\Omega \approx \frac{1}{\pi \theta_0^2} \exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{space}^2}{\theta_0^2}\right) d\Omega$$

$$g(\theta_{plane}) d\theta_{plane} \approx \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi} \theta_0} \exp\left(-\frac{\theta_{plane}^2}{\theta_0^2}\right) d\theta_{plane}$$

where

$$\theta_0 = \frac{20 \text{ MeV}/c}{p\beta} Z_{inc} \sqrt{\frac{L}{L_R}} \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{9} \log_{10} \left( \frac{L}{L_R} \right) \right] \text{ (radians),}$$

## PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)

$p$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $Z_{inc}$  are the momentum (in MeV/c), velocity, and charge number of the incident particle, and  $L/L_R$  is the thickness, in radiation lengths, of the scattering medium.  $L_R$  for certain materials is given in the Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials. The  $1/e$  angle,  $\theta_0$ , is a fit to Moliere<sup>24</sup> theory accurate to about 5% for  $10^{-3} < L/L_R < 10$  except for very light elements or low velocity where the error is about 10 to 20%. In this Gaussian approximation,  $\theta_0$  has the meaning

$$\theta_0 = \theta_{space}^{rms} = \sqrt{2} \theta_{plane}^{rms}$$

Beyond angles of about  $2\theta_0$ , the true distribution function has a long tail which contributes at the level of roughly 1% of peak height, slowly descending, beyond the point at which the Gaussian would be negligible, to the height expected for single large-angle Rutherford or nuclear scatters.

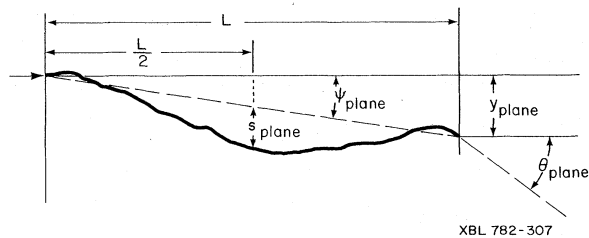
Other quantities are sometimes used to describe the amount of multiple Coulomb scattering: the auxiliary quantities  $\psi_{plane}$ ,  $y_{plane}$ , and  $s_{plane}$  (see the figure) obey:

$$\psi_{plane}^{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \theta_{plane}^{rms}$$

$$y_{plane}^{rms} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} L \theta_{plane}^{rms}$$

and

$$s_{plane}^{rms} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} L \theta_{plane}^{rms}$$



All the quantitative estimates in this section apply only in the limit of small  $\theta_{plane}^{rms}$  and in the absence of large-angle scatters.

C.5 Electron Range in Lead, Copper, Carbon, and Hydrogen: See figure following.

C.6 Fractional Energy Loss for Electrons and Positrons in Lead: See figure following.

C.7 Contributions to Photon Cross Section in Lead: See figure following.

C.8 Photon Mass Attenuation Coefficients, Energy Deposition: See figure following.

#### D. ATOMIC AND NUCLEAR PROPERTIES OF MATTER

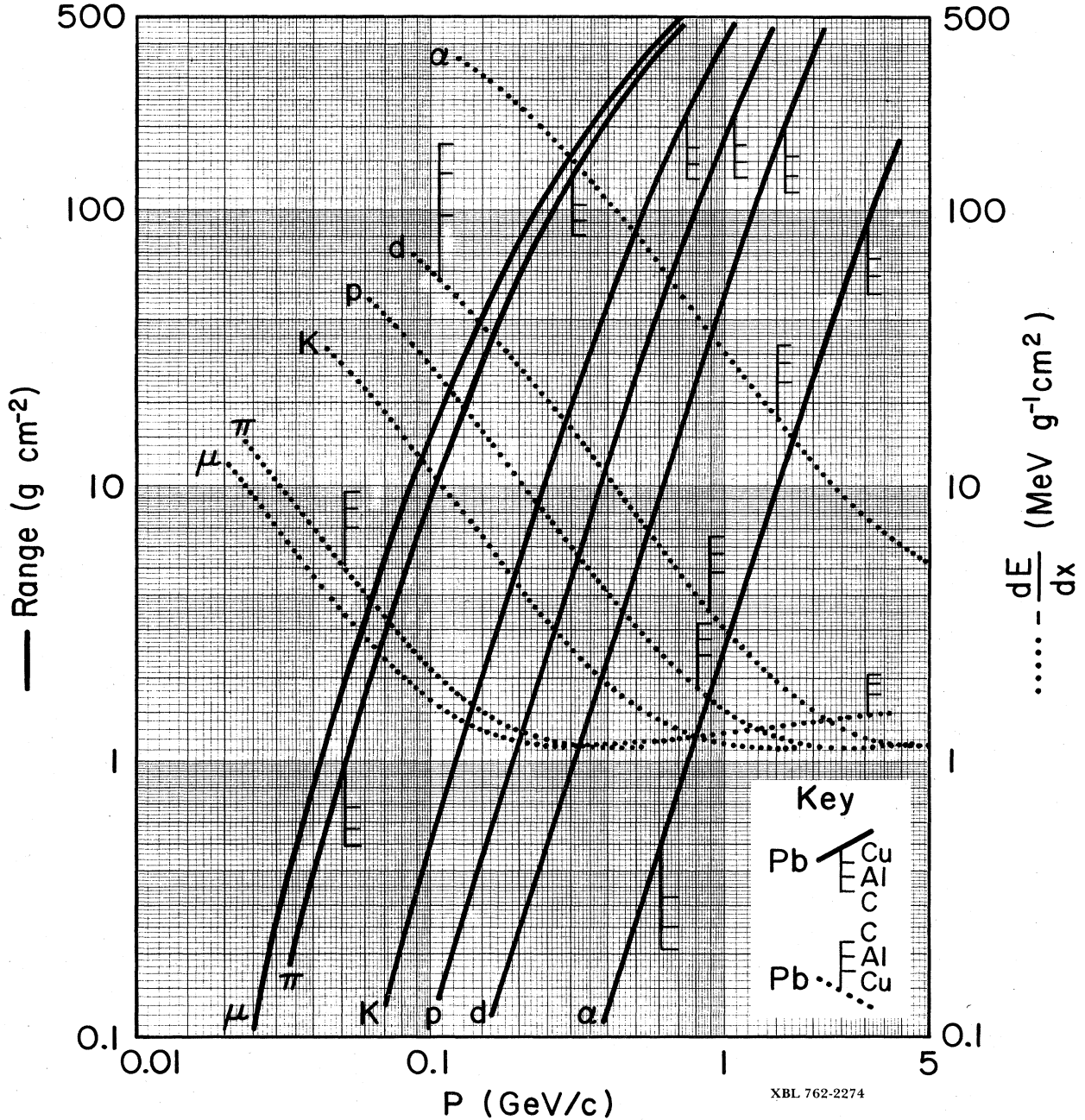
See Table following.

\*Prepared April 1974 by Sherwood Parker and Bernard Sadoulet. Revised April 1980 by Sherwood Parker and Ray Hagstrom.

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PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)

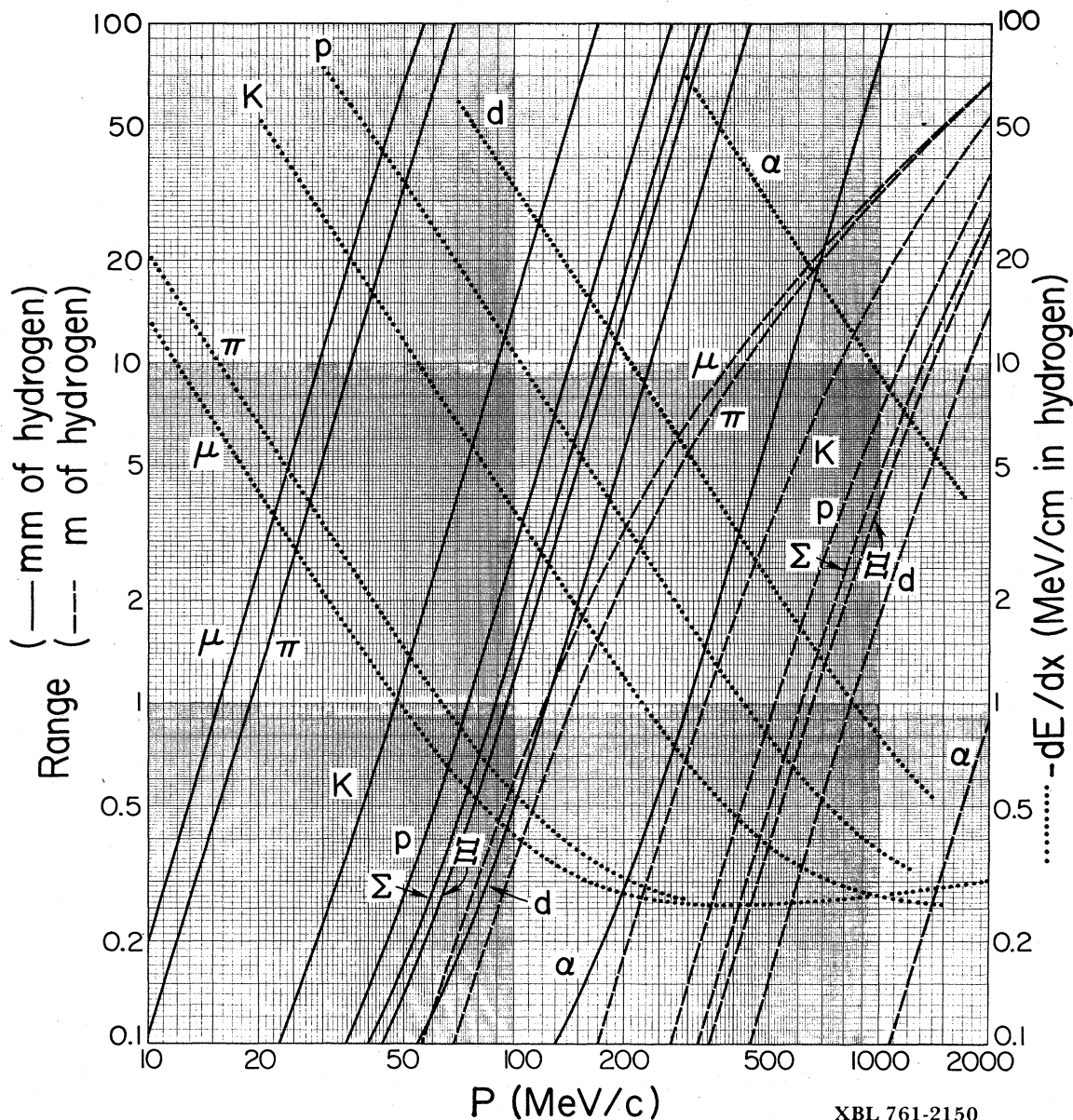
Mean Range and Energy Loss in Lead, Copper, Aluminum, and Carbon



Mean range and energy loss due to ionization for the indicated particles in Pb, with scaling to Cu, Al, and C indicated, using Bethe-Bloch equation (Section C.1 above) with corrections. Calculated using program of Hans Bichsel (UCRL-17538), with density correction added (Hans Bichsel, private communication). See also Joseph F. Janni [Air Force Weapons Laboratory Technical Report No. AFWL-TR-65-150 (1966)]. The average ionization potentials (I) assumed were: Pb (820 eV), Cu (320 eV), Al (166 eV), and C (77.5 eV). Figure indicates total path length; observed range may be smaller (by  $\sim 1\% - 2\%$  in heavy elements) due to multiple scattering, primarily from small energy-loss collisions with nuclei. The functional forms have not been experimentally verified to better than roughly  $\pm 1\%$ . For higher energies refer to discussion by Cobb ["A Study of Some Electromagnetic Interactions of High Velocity Particles with Matter," University of Oxford Report HEP/T/55 (1973)] and by Turner ["Penetration of Charged Particles in Matter: A Symposium", National Academy of Sciences, Washington D. C. (1970), p. 48]. Scaling to other beam particles is, to a good approximation, described by the expression on the next page.

## PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)

## Mean Range and Energy Loss in Liquid Hydrogen



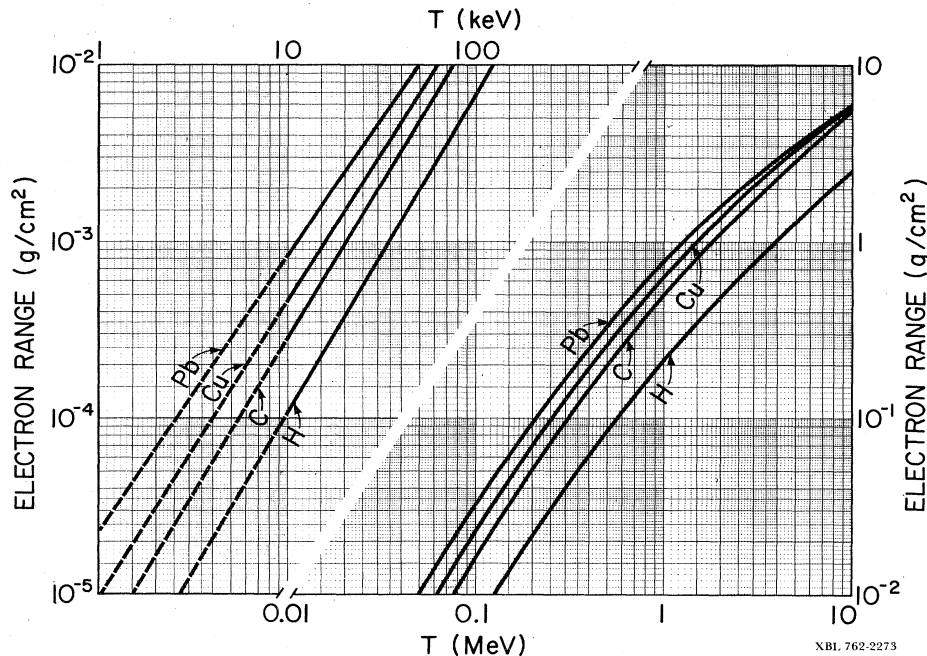
Range and energy loss in liquid hydrogen bubble chamber, based on Bethe-Bloch equation (Section C.1 above), using an average ionization potential for  $\text{H}_2$  of  $I = 20.0$  eV, which is an approximate average of the experimental result of Garbincius and Hyman [Phys. Rev. **A2**, 1834 (1970)] and the theoretical result of Ford and Browne [Phys. Rev. **A7**, 418 (1973)]. Bubble chamber conditions are chosen to be those of Garbincius and Hyman: parahydrogen of density =  $0.0625$  g/cm<sup>3</sup> (note: range  $\propto 1/\text{density}$ ), with vapor-pressure  $60.8$  lb/in<sup>2</sup> (absolute) and temperature  $26.2^\circ\text{K}$ . The functional dependence of the Bethe-Bloch equation is not experimentally verified to better than about  $\pm 1\%$  over large momentum ranges. It should be noted that the number of bubbles per cm of a track in a bubble chamber is nearly proportional to  $1/\beta^2$ , not  $dE/dx$ . For the linear portions of the range curves,  $R \propto p^{3.6}$ . Scaling law for particles of other mass or charge (except electrons): 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:

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

**PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)**

**Mean Electron Range in Lead, Copper, Carbon, and Liquid Hydrogen**

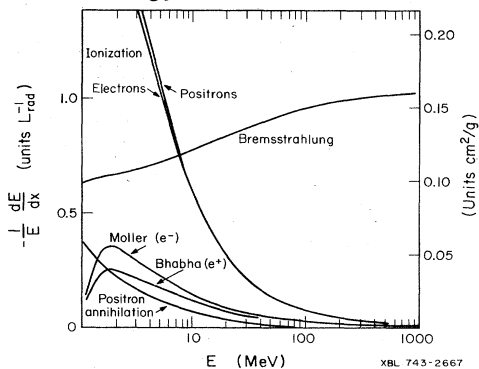
Mean range of electrons in the continuous-slowing-down approximation, taking into account energy loss by collisions with atomic electrons and by bremsstrahlung; strong fluctuations are to be expected for individual tracks. This range is the total path length; the "practical range" — a common measure of straight-line penetration distance — is shorter because of multiple Coulomb scattering, which becomes increasingly important as the electron slows down. E.g., for a fast electron the rms projected angle due to multiple Coulomb scattering reaches 1 radian by the time the electron has slowed to 0.4 MeV in hydrogen, 1.5 MeV in carbon, 9 MeV in copper, and 24 MeV (off scale) in lead. Electron energy deposition and penetration probability vs. range are discussed by L. V. Spencer, "Energy Dissipation by Fast Electrons," NBS Monograph #1, 1959, and S. M. Seltzer, "Transmission of Electrons through Foils," NBSIR 74, 457 (1974). Electrons which have energy less than 0.2 MeV in Ar, 1.5 MeV in Cu, 3.5 MeV in Sn, and 5 MeV in Pb are likely to deposit 10% of their energy behind their starting plane. The practical range,  $R_p$ , is defined as that absorber thickness obtained by extrapolating to zero the linearly decreasing part of the curve of penetration probability vs. absorber thickness. Data for Al in the T range of the figure are available, and fit (to ~10%)  $R_p = AT[1-B/(1+CT)]$  mg cm<sup>-2</sup> [a form suggested by K.-H. Weber, Nucl. Inst. Meth. 25, 261 (1964)], with  $A=0.55$  mg cm<sup>-2</sup> keV<sup>-1</sup>,  $B=0.9841$ , and  $C=0.0030$  keV<sup>-1</sup>. At this penetration depth, 90-95% of the incident electrons have stopped. Data for other elements are sketchy, but suggest that higher-Z ( $\leq 50$ ) elements have  $1 \lesssim R_p/R_p(\text{Al}) \lesssim 1.4$  below ~10 keV, and  $0.6 \lesssim R_p/R_p(\text{Al}) \lesssim 1$  above ~100 keV. The "critical energy" (above which the energy loss due to bremsstrahlung exceeds that due to ionization, and showering becomes important) is 400 MeV for hydrogen, 100 MeV for carbon, 25 MeV for copper, and 10 MeV for lead. The mean positron range may differ from the mean electron range by several percent. See Berger and Seltzer, NASA SP-3012 (1964) and SP-3036, and P. Trower, UCRL-2426, Vol. III, Rev. (1966). 1-10 keV range was obtained by linear extrapolation; in this region the true range may actually lie above the curves.



XBL 762-2273

The practical range,  $R_p$ , is defined as that absorber thickness obtained by extrapolating to zero the linearly decreasing part of the curve of penetration probability vs. absorber thickness. Data for Al in the T range of the figure are available, and fit (to ~10%)  $R_p = AT[1-B/(1+CT)]$  mg cm<sup>-2</sup> [a form suggested by K.-H. Weber, Nucl. Inst. Meth. 25, 261 (1964)], with  $A=0.55$  mg cm<sup>-2</sup> keV<sup>-1</sup>,  $B=0.9841$ , and  $C=0.0030$  keV<sup>-1</sup>. At this penetration depth, 90-95% of the incident electrons have stopped. Data for other elements are sketchy, but suggest that higher-Z ( $\leq 50$ ) elements have  $1 \lesssim R_p/R_p(\text{Al}) \lesssim 1.4$  below ~10 keV, and  $0.6 \lesssim R_p/R_p(\text{Al}) \lesssim 1$  above ~100 keV. The "critical energy" (above which the energy loss due to bremsstrahlung exceeds that due to ionization, and showering becomes important) is 400 MeV for hydrogen, 100 MeV for carbon, 25 MeV for copper, and 10 MeV for lead. The mean positron range may differ from the mean electron range by several percent. See Berger and Seltzer, NASA SP-3012 (1964) and SP-3036, and P. Trower, UCRL-2426, Vol. III, Rev. (1966). 1-10 keV range was obtained by linear extrapolation; in this region the true range may actually lie above the curves.

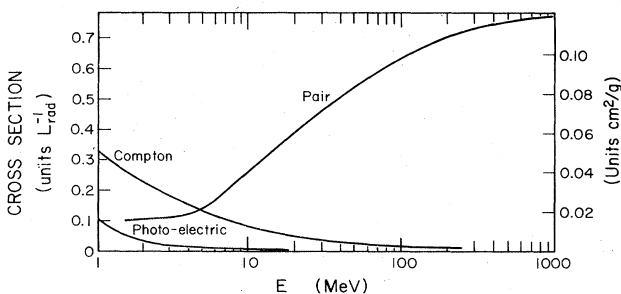
**Fractional Energy Loss for e<sup>+</sup> and e<sup>-</sup> in Lead**



XBL 743-2667

Fractional energy loss per radiation length in lead as a function of electron or positron energy. Electron (positron) scattering is considered as ionization when the energy loss per collision is below 0.255 MeV, and as Moller (Bhabha) scattering when it is above.

**Contributions to Photon Cross Section in Lead**



XBL 743-2668

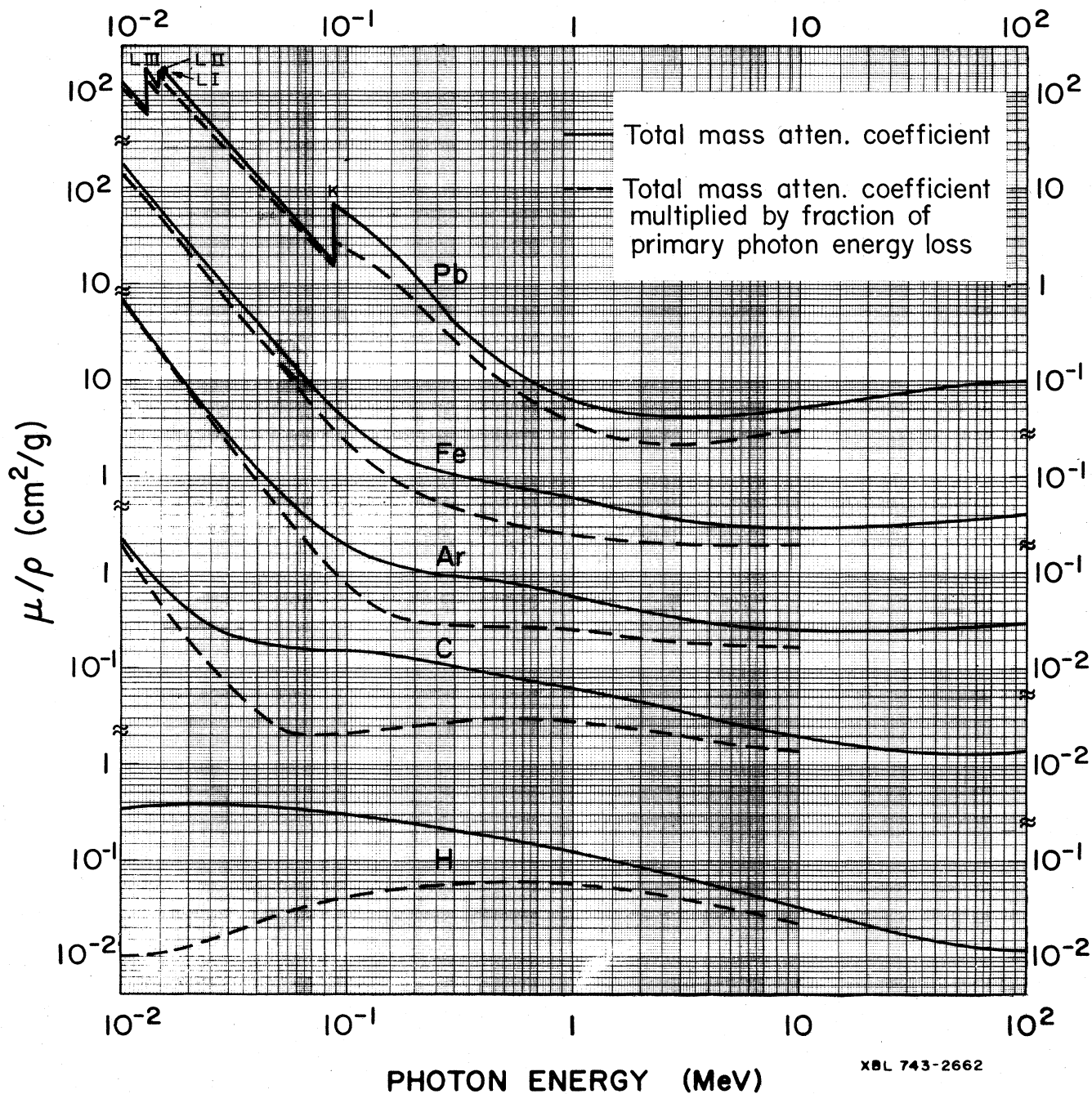
Photon cross section in lead in inverse radiation lengths as a function of photon energy. The intensity of photons can be expressed as  $I = I_0 \exp(-\sigma x)$ , where  $\sigma$  is read above and  $x$  is the path length in radiation lengths. See also figure following.

These figures are adapted from Fig. 3.2 and Fig. 3.3 from Messel and Crawford, *Electron-Photon Shower Distribution Function Tables for Lead, Copper and Air Absorbers*, Pergamon Press, 1970. Messel and Crawford use  $L_r(\text{Pb}) = 5.82$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>, but we have modified the figures to reflect the value given in the Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials (following), namely  $L_r(\text{Pb}) = 6.4$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>. The development of electron-photon cascades is approximately independent of absorber when the results are expressed in terms of inverse radiation lengths (i. e., scales on left of plots).



**PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)**

**Photon Mass Attenuation Coefficients, Energy Deposition**



The photon mass attenuation coefficient for various absorbers as a function of photon energy (solid curves). For a homogeneous medium of density  $\rho$ , the intensity  $I$  remaining after traversal of thickness  $t$  is given by  $I = I_0 \exp(-\mu t)$ . The accuracy is a few percent. Interpolation to other  $Z$  should be done in the cross section  $\sigma = (\mu/\rho) M/N_A$  cm<sup>2</sup>/atom, where  $M$  is the atomic weight of the absorber material and  $N_A$  is Avogadro's number. For a chemical compound or mixture, use  $(\mu/\rho)_{\text{eff}} \approx \sum_i w_i (\mu/\rho)_i$ , accurate to a few percent, where  $w_i$  is the proportion by weight of the  $i$ th constituent. The dashed curve is the mass energy-absorption coefficient, giving  $\mu/\rho$  multiplied by the fraction of photon energy deposited in a small volume (assumed large enough to contain the ranges of most secondary electrons) about the interaction. This fraction is smaller than 1.0 because such processes as Compton scattering and electron bremsstrahlung imply radiation of some of the energy away from the immediate area. From J. H. Hubbell, NSRDS-NBS 29(1969).

PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)

Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials\*

Material	Z	A	Nuclear cross section $\sigma^a$ [barns]	Nuclear collision length $L_{coll}^b$ [g/cm <sup>2</sup> ]	Nuclear collision length $L_{coll}^b$ [cm]	Absorption length $\lambda^b$ [cm]	$dE/dx$ min <sup>c</sup> [MeV/g/cm <sup>2</sup> ] [MeV/cm]		Radiation length $L_{rad}^d$ [g/cm <sup>2</sup> ] [cm]		Density <sup>e</sup> [g/cm <sup>3</sup> ] ( ) is for gas [g/l]	Refractive index $n_r^e$ ( ) is $(n-1) \times 10^6$ for gas
H <sub>2</sub>	1	1.01	0.039	43.0	607	790	4.12	0.292	63.05	890	{ 0.0708 (0.090)	{ 1.112 (140)
D <sub>2</sub>	1	2.01	0.074	45.1	273	342	2.07	0.342	126.1	764	0.163	1.128
He	2	4.00	0.134	49.6	397	478	1.94	0.243	94.32	755	{ 0.125 (0.178)	{ 1.024 (35)
Li	3	6.94	0.215	53.6	100.4	120.6	1.65	0.881	82.76	155	0.534	-
Be	4	9.01	0.270	55.4	30.0	36.7	1.61	2.97	65.19	35.3	1.848	-
C	6	12.01	0.340	58.7	≈37.8	49.9	1.78	≈2.76	42.70	≈27.5	≈1.55 <sup>f</sup>	-
N <sub>2</sub>	7	14.01	0.390	59.7	73.8	99.4	1.82	1.47	37.99	47.0	{ 0.808 (1.25)	{ 1.205 (300)
Ne	10	20.18	0.520	64.4	53.7	74.9	1.73	2.08	28.94	24.0	{ 1.207 (0.90)	{ 1.092 (67)
Al	13	26.98	0.650	68.9	25.5	37.2	1.62	4.37	24.01	8.9	2.70	-
Ar	18	39.95	0.890	74.5	53.2	80.9	1.51	2.11	19.55	14.0	{ 1.40 (1.78)	{ 1.233 (283)
Fe	26	55.85	1.160	79.9	10.2	17.1	1.48	11.6	13.84	1.76	7.87	-
Cu	29	63.54	1.270	83.1	9.3	14.8	1.44	12.9	12.86	1.43	8.96	-
Sn	50	118.69	2.040	96.6	13.2	22.8	1.28	9.4	8.82	1.21	7.31	-
W	74	183.85	2.810	108.6	5.6	10.3	1.17	22.6	6.76	0.35	19.3	-
Pb	82	207.19	3.080	111.7	9.8	18.5	1.13	12.8	6.37	0.56	11.35	-
U	92	238.03	3.380	116.9	≈6.2	12.0	1.09	≈20.7	6.00	≈0.32	≈18.95	-
Air				60.2	50000 <sup>g</sup>	67500 <sup>g</sup>	1.82	0.0022 <sup>g</sup>	36.20	30050 <sup>g</sup>	{ 0.001205 <sup>g</sup> (1.29)	{ 1.000273 <sup>g</sup> (293)
H <sub>2</sub> O				58.3	58.3	78.8	2.03	2.03	36.08	36.1	1.00	1.33
H <sub>2</sub> (bubble chamber 26°K) <sup>h</sup>				43.0	≈683	887	4.12	≈0.26	63.05	≈1000	≈0.063 <sup>h</sup>	1.112
D <sub>2</sub> (bubble chamber 31°K) <sup>h</sup>				45.1	≈322	403	2.07	≈0.29	126.1	≈900	≈0.140 <sup>h</sup>	1.110
H-Ne mixture (50 mole percent) <sup>i</sup>				62.9	154.5	215	1.84	0.75	29.70	73.0	0.407	1.092
Propane (C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> ) <sup>j</sup>				55.0	134	176	2.28	0.98	45.38	111	{ 0.41 <sup>j</sup> (2.0)	{ 1.25 <sup>j</sup> (1005)
Freon 13B1 (CF <sub>3</sub> Br) <sup>j</sup>				74.3	≈49.5	73.5	1.52	≈2.3	16.53	≈11	{ ≈1.50 <sup>j</sup> (8.71)	{ 1.238 <sup>j</sup> (750)
Ilford emulsion				88.1	23.1	36.7	1.44	5.49	11.02	2.94	3.815	-
NaI				91.9	25.0	41.3	1.32	4.84	9.49	2.59	3.67	1.775
LiF				61.1	23.1	30.7	1.69	4.46	39.25	14.9	2.64	1.394
Polyethylene (CH <sub>2</sub> )				55.7	≈59.6	78.4	2.09	≈1.95	44.78	≈48	0.92-0.95	-
Mylar (C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )				58.5	42.1	56.1	1.91	2.65	39.95	28.7	1.39	-
Polystyrene, scintillator (CH) <sup>k</sup>				57.0	55.2	68.5	1.97	2.03	43.8	42.9	1.032	1.581
Lucite, Plexiglas (C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )				57.7	≈48.9	65.0	1.97	≈2.32	40.55	≈34.5	1.16-1.20	≈1.49
Spark or proportional chamber <sup>l</sup>					0.030%	0.022%	-	0.034		0.067%	0.019	-
Shielding concrete <sup>m</sup>				65.5	26.2	36.8	1.70	4.25	26.7	10.7	2.5	-
CO <sub>2</sub> <sup>n</sup>				60.4	33800	46000	1.82	0.0033	36.2	20210	(1.79) <sup>n</sup>	(410) <sup>n</sup>
Freon 12 (CCl <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>n</sup>				68.1	13800	20200	1.64	0.0081	23.7	4810	(4.93) <sup>n</sup>	(1080) <sup>n</sup>
Freon 13 (CClF <sub>3</sub> ) <sup>n</sup>				66.0	15000	21400	1.70	0.0072	27.15	6380	(4.26) <sup>n</sup>	(720) <sup>n</sup>
Silica Aerogel <sup>o</sup>				62.3	≈311	430	1.82	≈0.36	30	≈150	0.1-0.3	1.0+0.25ρ

\*) Table revised April 1980 by J. Engler and F. Mönig. For details, see CERN NP Internal Report 74-1.

a)  $\sigma$  of neutrons ( $\approx \sigma$  of protons) at 20 GeV from Landolt-Bornstein, New Series I, Vol. 5. Energy dependence for all nuclei  $\approx 1/2$  percent/GeV (from 5-25 GeV).

b)  $L_{coll} = A/(N\sigma)$ . In the absorption length the elastic scattering is subtracted.

c) For a minimum-ionizing, singly-charged particle in the material. From W.H. Barkas and M.J. Berger, Tables of Energy Losses and Ranges of Heavy Charged Particles, NASA-SP-3013 (1964).

d) From Y.S. Tsai, Rev. Mod. Phys. **46**, 815 (1974).

e) Values for solids, or the liquid phase at boiling point, except where noted. Values in parentheses for gaseous phase STP (0°C, 1 atm.), except where noted.

f) Density variable.

g) Gas at 20°C.

h) Density may vary about  $\pm 3\%$ , depending on operating conditions.

i) Values for typical working condition with H<sub>2</sub> target: 50 mole percent, 29°K, 7 atm.

j) Values for typical chamber working conditions: Propane  $\sim 57^\circ\text{C}$ , 8-10 atm. Freon 13B1  $\sim 28^\circ\text{C}$ , 8-10 atm.

k) Typical scintillator; e.g. PILOT B and NE 102A have an atomic ratio H/C = 1.10.

l) Values for typical construction: 2 layers 50  $\mu\text{m}$  Cu/Be wires, 8 mm gap, 60% argon, 40% isobutane or CO<sub>2</sub>; 2 layers 50  $\mu\text{m}$  Mylar/Aclar foils.

m) Standard shielding blocks, typical composition O<sub>2</sub> 52%, Si 32.5%, Ca 6%, Na 1.5%, Fe 2%, Al 4% plus reinforcing iron bars. Attenuation length  $l = 115 \pm 5$  g/cm<sup>2</sup>, also valid for earth (typical  $\rho = 2.15$ ) from CERN-LRL-RHEL Shielding exp. UCRL 17841 (1968).

n) Used in Čerenkov counters, value at 26°C and 1 atm. Indices of refraction from E.R. Hayes, R.A. Schluter, and A. Tamosaitis, ANL-6916 (1964).

o) n(SiO<sub>2</sub>) + 2n(H<sub>2</sub>O) used in Čerenkov counters,  $\rho$  = density in g/cm<sup>3</sup>. From M. Cantin et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. **118**, 177 (1974).



**ELECTROMAGNETIC RELATIONS**

Maxwell's Equations

Quantity	CGS (statcoul., statamp., sec cm <sup>-1</sup> )	MKSA (coul., amp., ohm)
Potentials:	$V = \sum \frac{q}{r}$ $\vec{A} = \frac{1}{c} \sum \frac{\vec{I}}{r}$ c = speed of light in vacuum	$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum \frac{q}{r}$ $\vec{A} = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \sum \frac{\vec{I}}{r}$ $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{36\pi} 10^{-9}$ MKSA $\mu_0 = 4\pi 10^{-7}$ MKSA
Fields:	$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$ $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$	$\vec{E} = -\vec{\nabla}V - \frac{\partial \vec{A}}{\partial t}$ $\vec{B} = \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{A}$
Materials:	$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}, \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$	$\vec{D} = \epsilon \vec{E}, \vec{B} = \mu \vec{H}$
Force:	$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \frac{\vec{v}}{c} \times \vec{B})$	$\vec{F} = q(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$
Maxwell:	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = 4\pi\rho$ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \frac{4\pi\vec{j}}{c} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$	$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{D} = \rho$ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = -\frac{\partial \vec{B}}{\partial t}$ $\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$ $\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{H} = \vec{j} + \frac{\partial \vec{D}}{\partial t}$
Relativistic transformations:	$\vec{E}'_{\parallel} = \vec{E}_{\parallel}$ $\vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\vec{E}_{\perp} + \frac{1}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ $\vec{B}'_{\parallel} = \vec{B}_{\parallel}$ $\vec{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\vec{B}_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c} \vec{v} \times \vec{E})$	$\vec{E}'_{\parallel} = \vec{E}_{\parallel}$ $\vec{E}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\vec{E}_{\perp} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B})$ $\vec{B}'_{\parallel} = \vec{B}_{\parallel}$ $\vec{B}'_{\perp} = \gamma(\vec{B}_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c^2} \vec{v} \times \vec{E})$

Impedances: Alternating Currents (MKSA)

Ohm's law:  $V = ZI, V = V_0 e^{i\omega t}$

1. Impedance of self-inductance L:  $Z = i\omega L$ .
2. Impedance of a capacitor of capacitance C:  $Z = \frac{1}{i\omega C}$ .
3. Impedance of a flat conductor of width w at high frequency:  
 $Z = \frac{(1+i)\rho}{w\delta}$ ;

$\rho$  = resistivity in  $10^{-8} \Omega\text{m}$ :

- ~1.7 for Cu
- ~2.4 for Au
- ~2.8 for Al
- (Al alloys may have up to double this value.)
- ~5.5 for W
- ~73 for SS 304
- ~100 for Nichrome

$\delta$  = effective skin depth

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\rho}{\pi\nu\mu}} \approx \frac{6.6 \text{ cm}}{\sqrt{\nu(\text{sec}^{-1})}} \text{ for Cu}$$

4. Impedance of free space:  $Z = \sqrt{\mu_0/\epsilon_0} = 376.7\Omega$ .

Capacitance C and Inductance L per Unit Length (MKSA)

1. For flat plates of width w, separated by  $d \ll w$ :

$$C = \frac{\epsilon w}{d}, \quad L = \mu \frac{d}{w}$$

2. For coax cable of interior and exterior radii  $r_1$  and  $r_2$ :

$$C = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ln(r_2/r_1)}; \quad L = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \ln(r_2/r_1);$$

$\epsilon$  = dielectric constant { 2 to 6 for plastics;  
4 to 8 for porcelain, glasses;  
 $\mu$  = magnetic susceptibility.

Transmission Lines (No Loss) (MKSA)

Velocity =  $1/\sqrt{LC} = 1/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon}$

Impedance =  $\sqrt{L/C}$

L and C are inductance and capacitance per unit length.

Synchrotron Radiation (CGS)

Energy loss/revolution =  $\frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e^2}{\rho} \beta^3 \gamma^4$ ,  $\rho$  = orbit radius.

For electrons ( $\beta \approx 1$ ),  $\frac{\Delta E(\text{MeV})}{\text{rev.}} = 0.0885 [E(\text{GeV})]^4 / \rho(\text{meter})$ .

Critical frequency:  $\omega_c = 3\gamma^3 \frac{c}{\rho}$

Frequency spectrum (for  $\gamma \gg 1$ ):

$$I(\omega) \approx 3.3 \frac{e^2}{c} \left(\frac{\omega\rho}{c}\right)^{1/3}, \quad \omega \ll \omega_c;$$

$$I(\omega) \approx (1.0, 1.6, 1.6, 0.5, 0.08) \frac{e^2\gamma}{c} \text{ at } \frac{\omega}{\omega_c} = 0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 1.0, 2.0, \text{ respectively};$$

$$I(\omega) \approx \sqrt{3\pi} \frac{e^2\gamma}{c} \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c}\right)^{1/2} e^{-2\omega/\omega_c}, \quad \omega \gtrsim 2\omega_c.$$

The radiation is confined to angles  $\lesssim 1/\gamma$  relative to the instantaneous direction of motion.

See J. D. Jackson, Classical Electrodynamics, 2nd edition (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1975) for more formulae and details (Prepared April 1974; revised April 1980.)

**RADIOACTIVITY AND RADIATION PROTECTION**

Unit of activity = Curie:

1 Ci =  $3.7 \times 10^{10}$  disintegrations/sec

Unit of exposure dose for x and  $\gamma$  radiation = Roentgen:

1 R =  $1 \text{ esu/cm}^2 = 87.8 \text{ erg/g}$  ( $5.49 \times 10^7 \text{ MeV/g}$ ) of air

Unit of absorbed dose = rad:

1 rad =  $100 \text{ erg/g}$  ( $6.25 \times 10^7 \text{ MeV/g}$ ) 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  $\gamma$  rays and HE protons, QF  $\approx$  1; for thermal neutrons, QF  $\approx$  3; for fast neutrons, QF ranges up to 10; and for  $\alpha$  particles and heavy ions, QF ranges up to 20.

Maximum permissible occupational dose for the whole body:

5 rem/year (maximum 3 rem/calendar quarter)

Fluxes (per cm<sup>2</sup>) to liberate 1 rad in carbon:

$3.5 \times 10^{17}$  minimum ionizing singly charged particles

$4.0 \times 10^9$  photons 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

cosmic radiation ( $\gamma$  rays) ~ 25

radiation from rocks and air ( $\gamma$  rays) ~ 73

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

mrem/yr

C.M. ENERGY AND MOMENTUM VS. BEAM MOMENTUM

E\_cm dE\_cm = m\_p dT\_beam = m\_p v\_beam dp\_beam ≈ m\_p dp\_beam

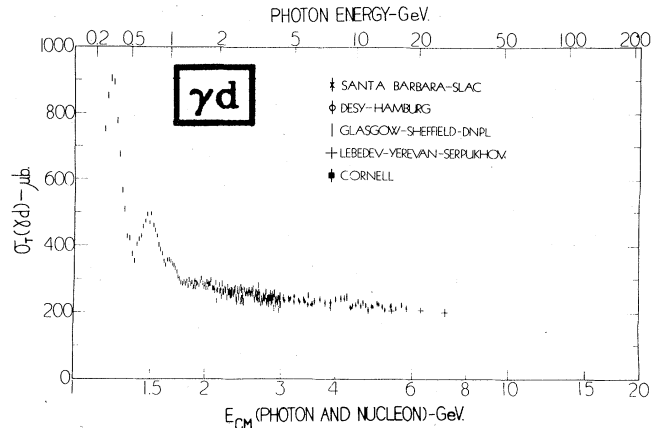
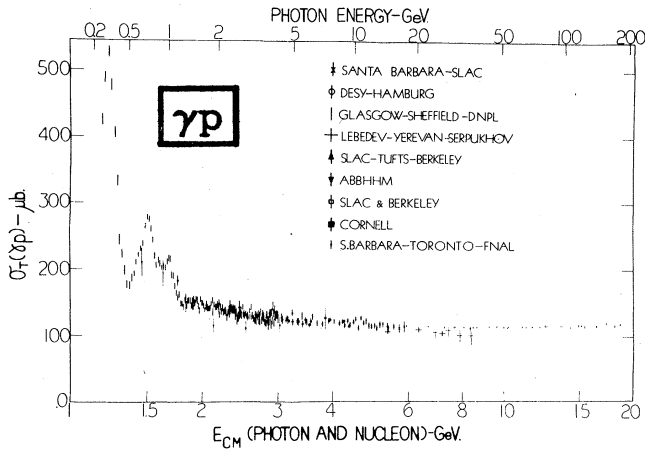
Table with 12 columns: PBEAM (GEV/C), C.M. ENERGY (GEV), MOMENTUM IN C.M. (GEV/C), PBEAM (GEV/C), C.M. ENERGY (GEV), MOMENTUM IN C.M. (GEV/C), PBEAM (GEV/C), C.M. ENERGY (GEV), MOMENTUM IN C.M. (GEV/C), PBEAM (GEV/C), C.M. ENERGY (GEV), MOMENTUM IN C.M. (GEV/C). Each column contains numerical data for various particle types and beam energies.

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

																		1 H 1.0079				2 He 4.00260																																			
IA		IIA				IIIB		IVB		VB		VIB		VIIB		VIII		IB		IIB		IIIA		IVA		VA		VIA		VIIA																											
3 Li 6.94	4 Be 9.01218	11 Na 22.98977	12 Mg 24.305	19 K 39.0983	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.9559	22 Ti 47.90	23 V 50.9415	24 Cr 51.996	25 Mn 54.9380	26 Fe 55.847	27 Co 58.9332	28 Ni 58.71	29 Cu 63.546	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.735	32 Ge 72.59	33 As 74.9216	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.904	36 Kr 83.80	37 Rb 85.467	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.9059	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.9064	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc 98.9062	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.9055	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.868	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.69	51 Sb 121.75	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.9045	54 Xe 131.30	55 Cs 132.9054	56 Ba 137.33	57-71 Rare Earths	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.947	74 W 183.85	75 Re 186.207	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.22	78 Pt 195.09	79 Au 196.9665	80 Hg 200.59	81 Tl 204.37	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 208.9804	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra 226.0254	89- Acti- nides	104 (260)	105 (260)	106 (263)	57 La 138.9055	58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.9077	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 151.96	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.9254	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.9304	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.9342	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174.967	89 Ac (227)	90 Th 232.0381	91 Pa 231.0359	92 U 238.029	93 Np 237.0482	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (254)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (260)	Rare earths (Lanthanide series)		Actinide series																			

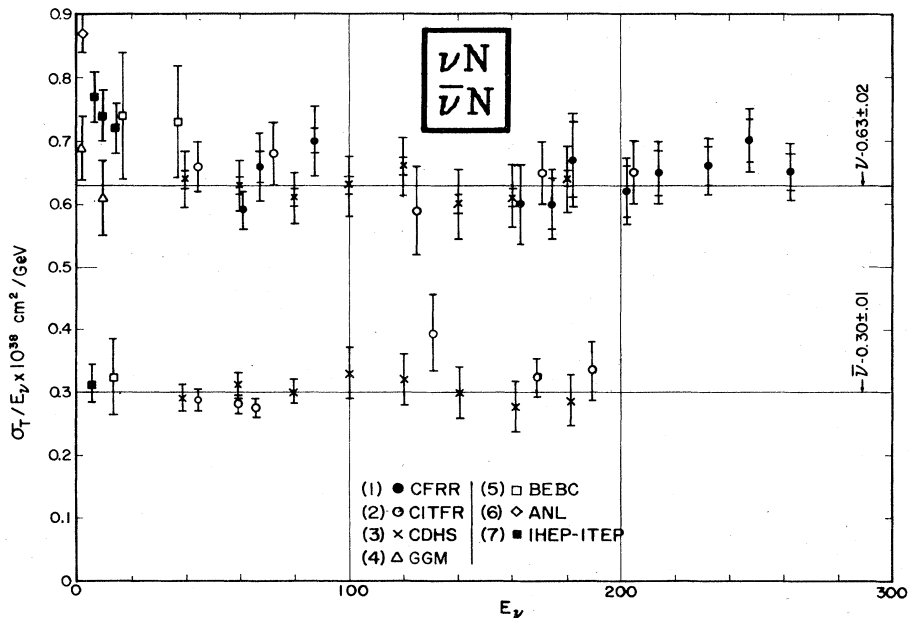
Upper number is atomic number, expressing the positive charge of the nucleus in multiples of the electronic charge e. Lower number is atomic mass weighted by isotopic abundance in earth's surface, relative to the mass of the carbon 12 isotope, which has been arbitrarily assigned a mass of 12.00000 atomic mass units (amu). Numbers in parentheses are mass numbers (the whole number nearest the value of the atomic mass, in amu) of most stable isotope of that element. Adapted from the Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 60th Ed., 1979-1980. (Particle Data Group update, April 1980.)

CROSS SECTION PLOTS



$\gamma p$  total cross section versus photon energy (top scale) and photon-plus-nucleon total center-of-mass energy (lower scale). References: SANTA BARBARA-SLAC: D.O.Caldwell et al., Phys. Rev. D7, 1362 (1973); DESY-HAMBURG: H.Meyer et al., Phys. Lett. 33B, 189 (1970); GLASGOW-SHEFFIELD-DNPL: T.A.Armstrong et al., Phys. Rev. D5, 1640 (1972); LEBEDEV-YEREVAN-SERPUKHOV: A.S.Belousov et al., Preprint 19, Moscow (1973), A.S.Belousov et al., Sov. Phys. Doklady 19, 123 (1974), and A.S.Belousov et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 21(3), 289 (1975); SLAC-BERKELEY-TUPTS: J.Ballam et al., Phys. Rev. D5, 545 (1972); ABBHHM: H.G.Hilpert et al., Phys. Lett. 27B, 474 (1968); SLAC and BERKELEY: J.Ballam et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 21, 1544 (1968), and H.H.Bingham et al., Phys. Rev. D8, 1277 (1973); CORNELL: S.Michalowski et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 39, 737 (1977); SANTA BARBARA-TORONTO-FNAL: D.O.Caldwell et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 40, 1222 (1978). Courtesy Gething M. Lewis, Glasgow.

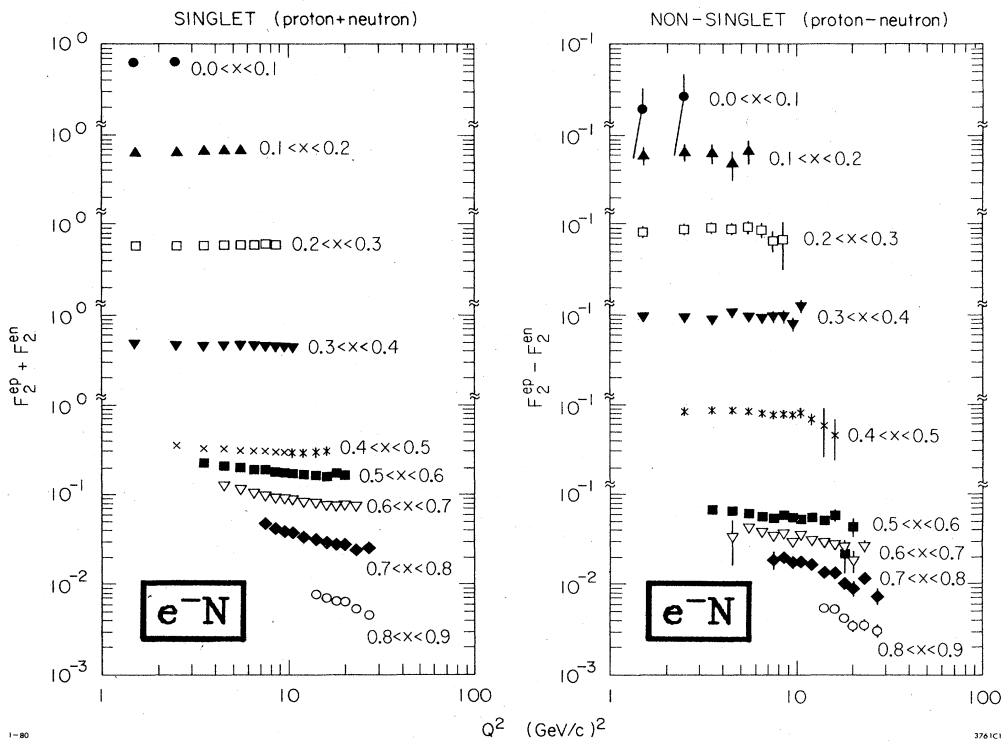
$\gamma d$  total cross section versus photon energy (top scale) and photon-plus-single-nucleon total center-of-mass energy (lower scale). References: SANTA BARBARA-SLAC: D.O.Caldwell et al., Phys. Rev. D7, 1362 (1973); DESY-HAMBURG: H.Meyer et al., Phys. Lett. 33B, 189 (1970); GLASGOW-SHEFFIELD-DNPL: T.A.Armstrong et al., Nucl. Phys. B41, 445 (1972); LEBEDEV-YEREVAN-SERPUKHOV: A.S.Belousov et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 21(3), 289 (1975); CORNELL: S.Michalowski et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 39, 737 (1977). Courtesy Gething M. Lewis, Glasgow.



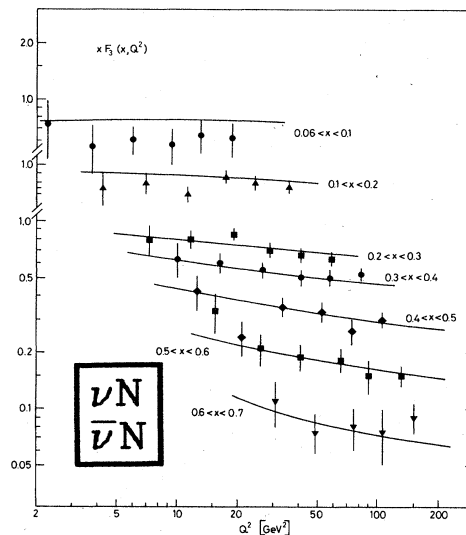
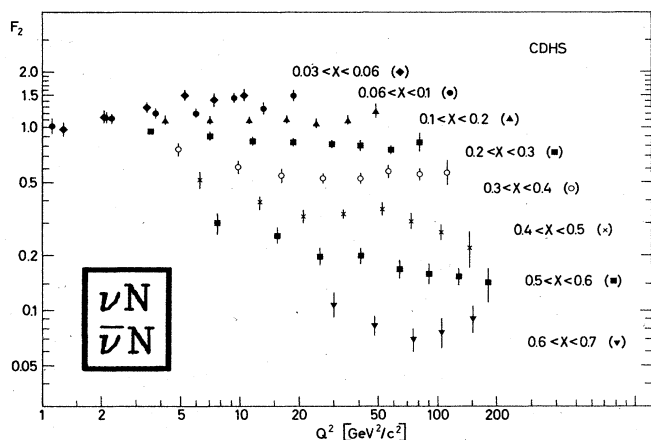
$\sigma_T/E_\nu$  for the muon neutrino and antineutrino charged-current total cross section as a function of neutrino energy. The straight lines are averages of all data. (1) B.Barish et al., Cal Tech preprint CALT 68-734 (1979); (2) B.C.Barish et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 39, 1595 (1977); (3) J.G.H.de Groot et al., Z. Physik C - Particles and Fields 1, 143 (1979); (4) S.Ciampolillo et al., Phys. Lett. 84B, 281 (1979); (5) D.C.Colley et al., Z. Physik C - Particles and Fields 2, 187 (1979); (6) S.J.Barish et al., Phys. Rev. D19, 2521 (1979); (7) A.E.Asralyan et al., Phys. Lett. 76B, 239 (1978), and A.E.Muklin, Serpukhov preprint SERP-4-45 (1979). Courtesy D. Theriot, FNAL.

CROSS SECTION PLOTS (Cont'd)

**Structure Functions**

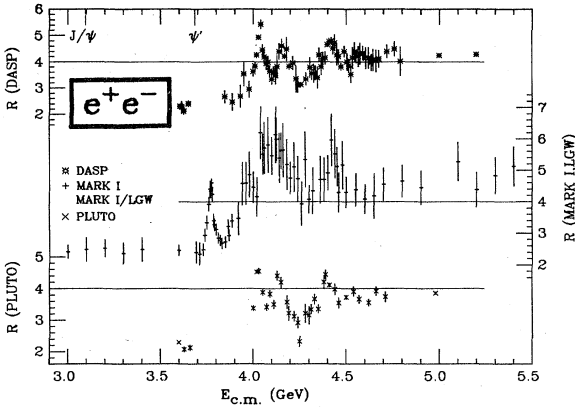


$F_2$  structure functions derived from inelastic electron-nucleon data taken at SLAC<sup>1-4</sup> with recoil mass  $>2$  GeV and four-momentum transfer squared  $Q^2 > 1(\text{GeV}/c)^2$  are shown. For definitions of  $F_2$ ,  $x$ , and  $Q^2$ , see the "Relativistic Kinematics" section and the "Weak Interactions of Quarks and Leptons" section.  $R \equiv \sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0.21^3$  was assumed. Systematic errors are comparable in size to the data point symbols. Corrections for nucleon motion in deuterium have been made. These corrections are small except for  $x > 0.7$ . No error was included to account for uncertainties in this correction. References: 1) A. Bodek et al., Phys. Rev. D20, 1471 (1979); 2) W.B. Atwood, SLAC Report No. 185 (1975); 3) M.D. Mestayer, SLAC Report No. 214 (1978); 4) S. Stein et al., Phys. Rev. D12, 1884 (1975). Courtesy W. B. Atwood, SLAC.

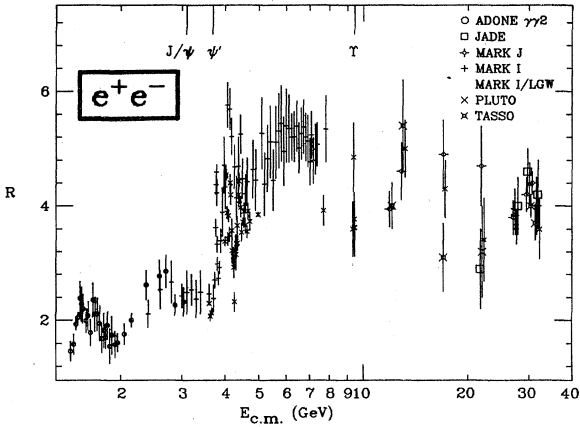


Nucleon structure functions as measured by the CDHS collaboration in high energy (30-200 GeV) charged-current neutrino- and anti-neutrino-nucleon scattering [J.G.H. de Groot et al., Z. Physik C - Particles and Fields 1, 143 (1979); reproduced by permission]. Definitions, and a discussion of the significance of these structure functions, may be found in the above reference, and also in the "Weak Interactions of Quarks and Leptons" section of the present work. See de Groot et al., for a discussion of experimental details, including corrections, etc. Curves are based on a QCD parametrization of Buras and Gaemers [Nucl. Phys. B132, 249 (1978)].

CROSS SECTION PLOTS (Cont'd)



An expanded view of R measurements around charm threshold. See the caption for the figure below for details (we have not combined any data points in this figure). We have arbitrarily added a horizontal line at R=4 as an aid to visual comparison of the three sets of data.

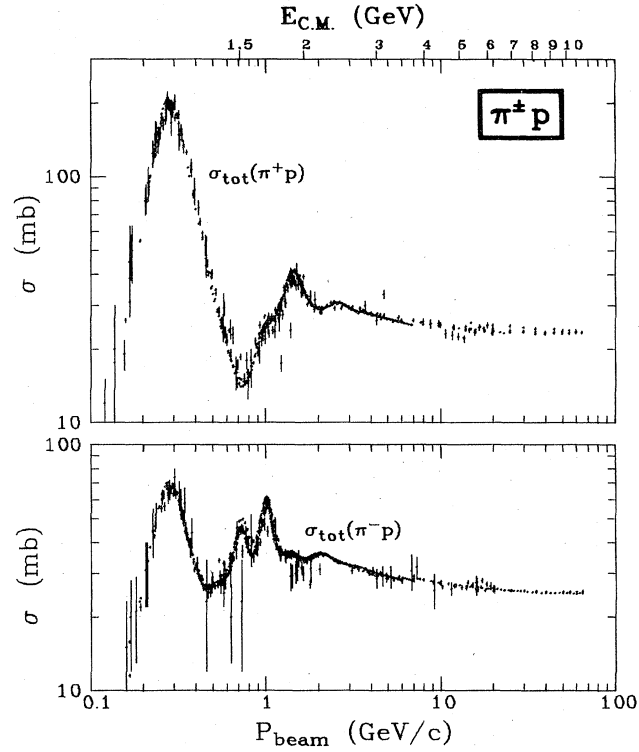


Measurements of  $R \equiv \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})/\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$ , where the annihilation proceeds via one photon. The denominator is a calculated quantity:

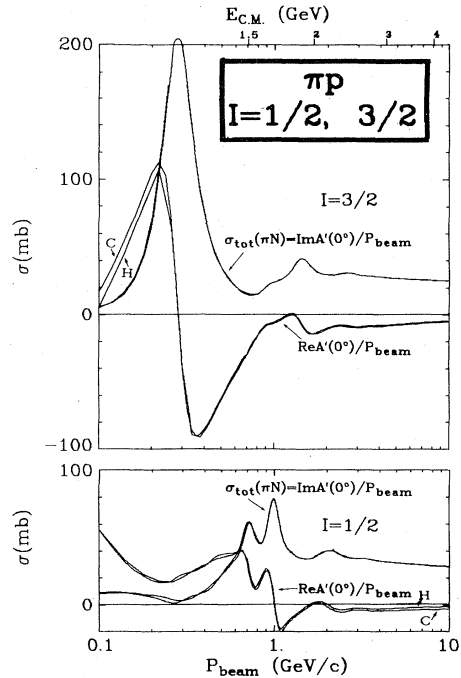
$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-) = (hc)^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{4E_{cm}^2} \beta_\ell \int_{(4\pi)} d\Omega_{cm} (2 - \beta_\ell^2 \sin^2 \theta_{cm})$$

$$\beta_{\ell=1} = \frac{4\pi}{3} (hc)^2 \frac{\alpha^2}{E_{cm}^2} = \frac{86.8}{[E_{cm}(\text{GeV})]^2} \text{ nb}; \quad \beta_\ell = \frac{v_\ell^{cm}}{E_{cm}};$$

for  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ ,  $\beta_\mu \cong 1$  for energies shown. Radiative corrections and, where important, corrections for two-photon processes have been made. The  $J/\psi$ ,  $\psi'$ , and  $T$  values are offscale at the positions indicated. Note the suppressed zero. The ADONE data is for  $\geq 3$  hadrons only, and the points in the  $\psi'$  region are from the MARK I - Lead Glass Wall (LGW) experiment. For clarity, some of the data points for  $E_{cm} < 10$  GeV have been combined by us, and some of the points above 10 GeV have been shifted slightly ( $< 2\%$ ) in  $E_{cm}$ . Systematic errors (not included in the figure) are typically between 10% and 20%. The horizontal extent of the plot symbols has no special significance. References: ADONE Y72: C. Bacci et al., PL 86B, 234 (1979); DASP: R. Brandelik et al., PL 75B, 361 (1978); JADE: W. Bartel et al., PL 88B, 171 (1979); MARK J: D.P. Barber et al., MIT Laboratory for Nuclear Science report #107 (1979), submitted to Nucl. Phys. B, H. Newman (private communication); MARK I: J.-E. Augustin et al., PRL 34, 764 (1975), W. Chinowsky, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Sci. 27, 393 (1977); MARK I + Lead Glass Wall: P.A. Rapidis et al., PRL 39, 526 (1977), P.A. Rapidis, Thesis, SLAC-Report-220 (1979); PLUTO: A. Bäcker, Thesis, Gesamthochschule Siegen, DESY F33-77/03, C. Gerke, Thesis, Hamburg University (1979), Ch. Berger et al., PL 81B, 410 (1979), Ch. Berger et al., PL 86B, 413 (1979); TASSO: R. Brandelik et al., DESY 79/74 (1979), submitted to Physics Letters. Courtesy F.C. Porter, Cal Tech.

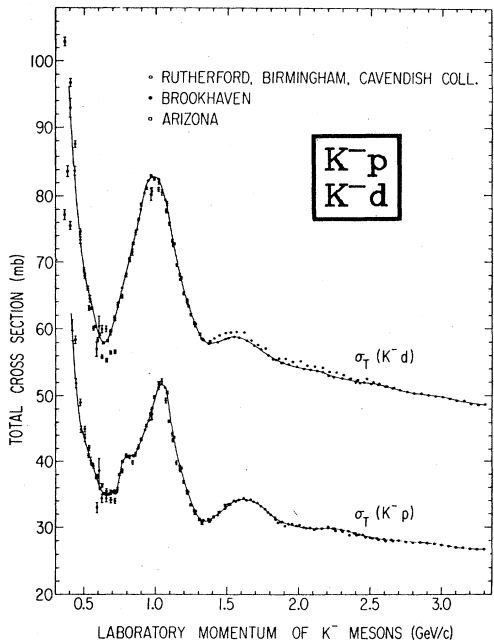


$\pi^\pm p$  total cross-section data from the Particle Data Group compilation "NN Two-Body Scattering Data," LBL-63 (1973).

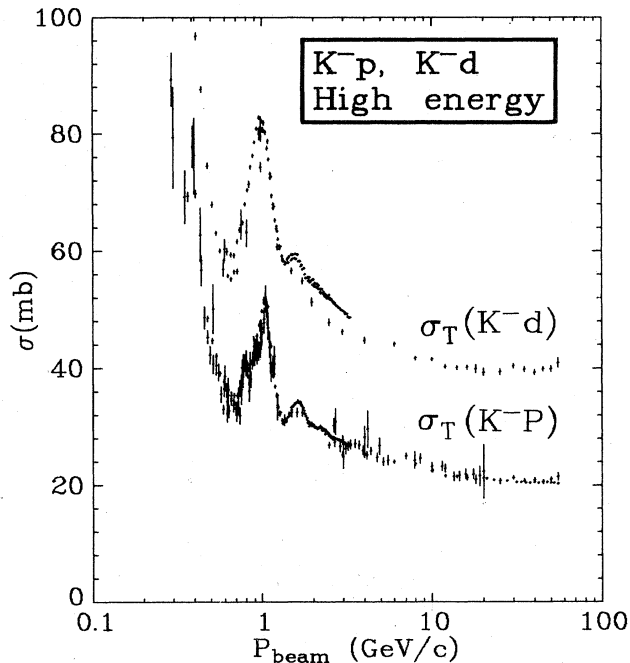


Interpolations of  $\pi N$  total cross sections for  $I=3/2$  and  $1/2$ , and the corresponding real parts of the forward amplitudes as calculated from dispersion relations by A. A. Carter and J. R. Carter (RHEL preprint RL-73-024, 1973; labeled C above), and by G. Höhler and H. P. Jakob (private communication, 1972; labeled H above). 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  $0^\circ$  in  $\text{mb}/(\text{GeV}/c)^2$ . For visual purposes, these old analyses are fine; for quantitative purposes, refer to G. Höhler et al., Handbook of Pion-Nucleon Scattering, Physik Daten Series No. 12-1 (1979), Fachinformationzentrum, Karlsruhe, Germany.

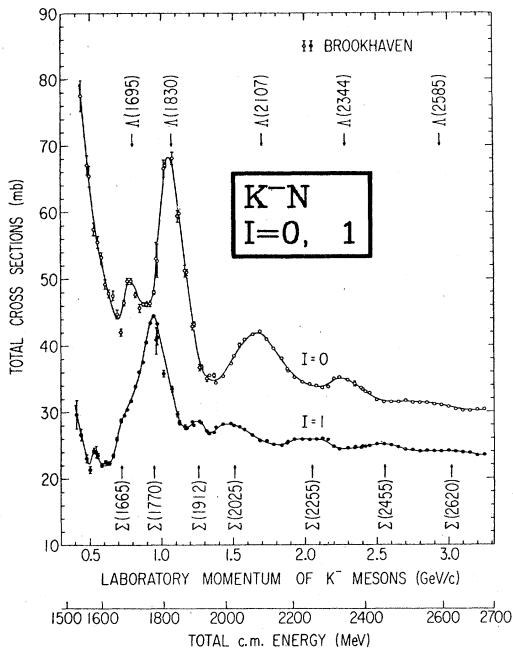
CROSS SECTION PLOTS (Cont'd)



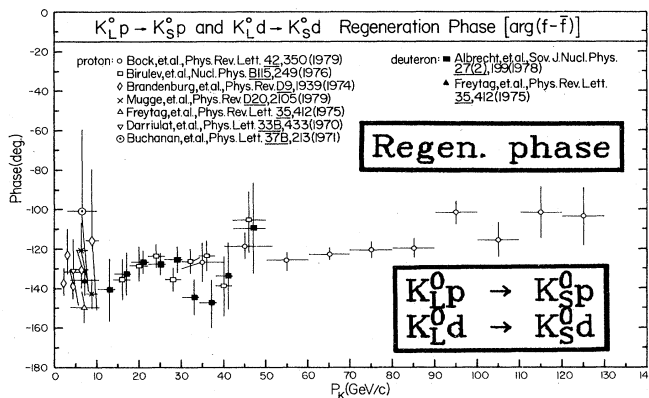
$K^-p$  and  $K^-d$  total cross-section data compiled by Li et al., Proc. 1973 Purdue Conf. on Baryon Resonances. The solid curve passes through the Brookhaven data.



$K^-p$  and  $K^-d$  total cross-section data. Compilation sources: E. Bracci et al., CERN/HERA 72-2,  $K^-p$ ; G.R. Lynch,  $K^-d$  ( $<3$  GeV/c); Particle Data Group,  $K^-d$  ( $>3$  GeV/c). The BNL data below 1 GeV/c are not included.

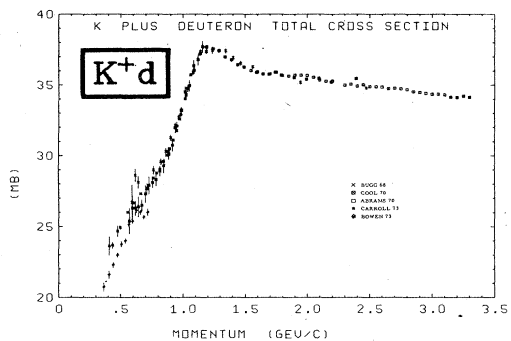
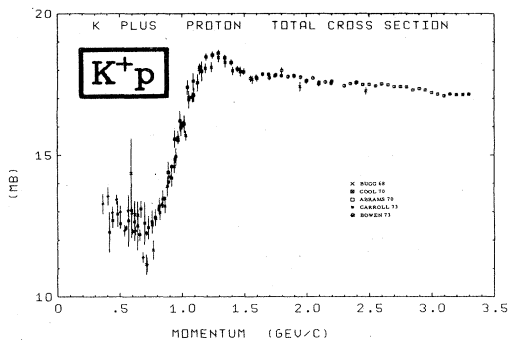


$K^-N$  total cross sections for  $I=0$  and  $I=1$  below 3.3 GeV/c. Compiled and unfolded by Li et al., Proc. 1973 Purdue Conf. on Baryon Resonances.

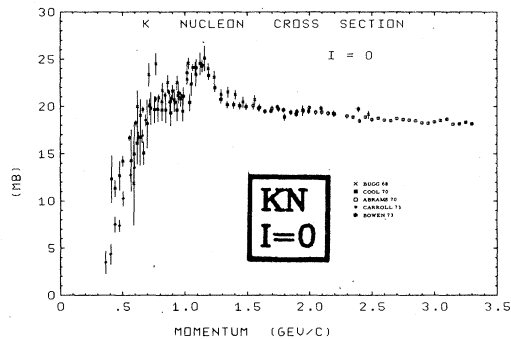


Phases of forward amplitudes for  $K_L^0 p \rightarrow K_S^0 p$  (open symbols) and  $K_L^0 d \rightarrow K_S^0 d$  (solid symbols). Courtesy S. Aronson, Brookhaven National Laboratory.

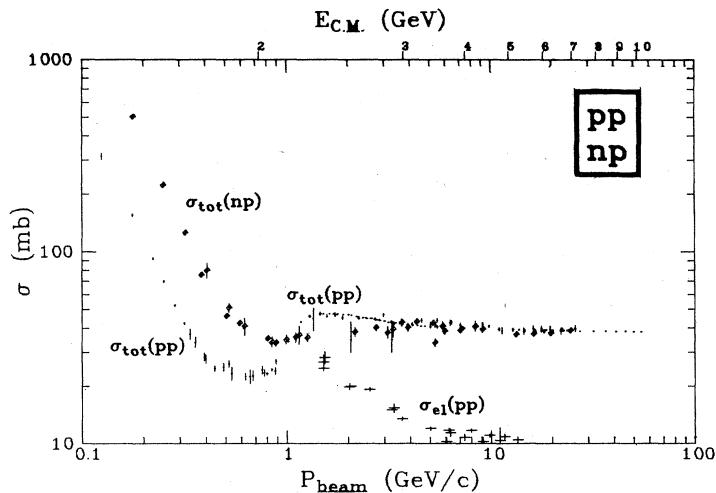
CROSS SECTION PLOTS (Cont'd)



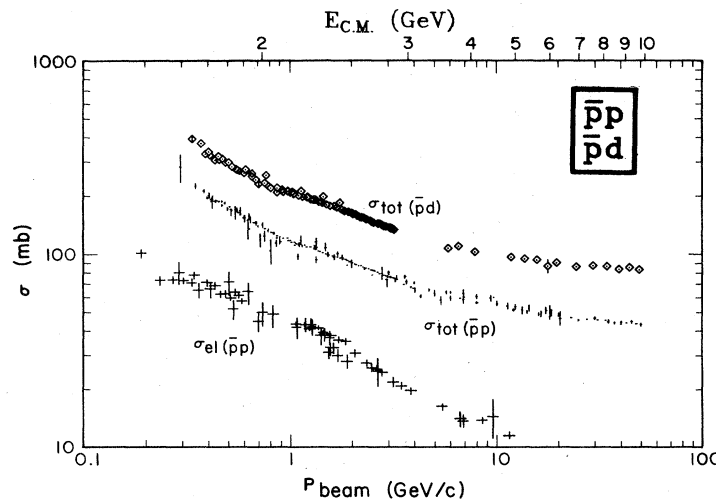
Compilation of  $K^+p$  and  $K^+d$  total cross-section measurements. References can be found in the Baryon Data Card Listings.



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  $\sigma_0$  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 1976 edition of this review, Particle Data Group, Rev. Mod. Phys. 48, 1 (1976)].



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.

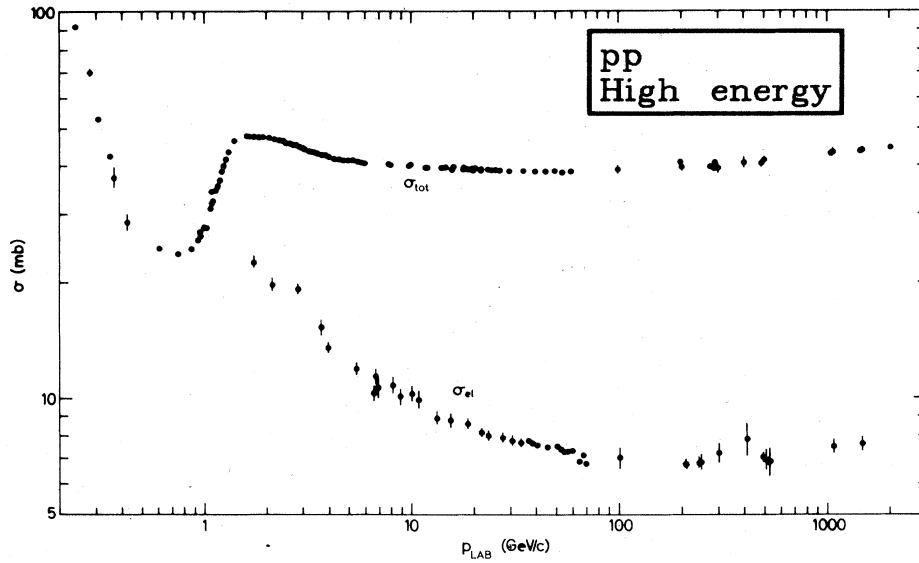


XBL 743-2661

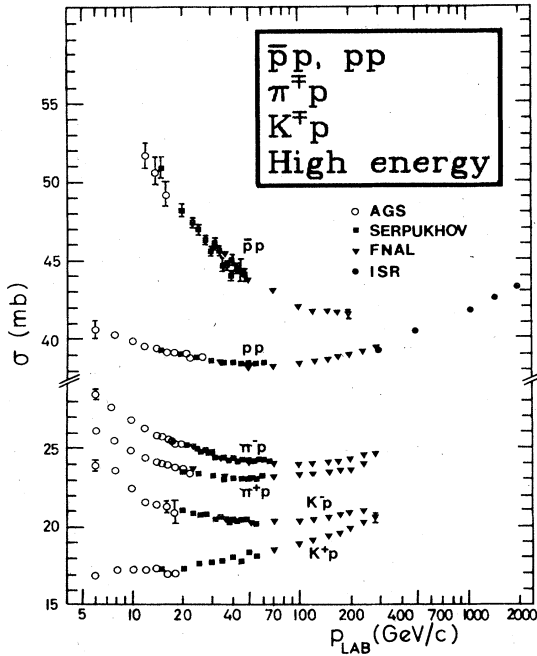
$\bar{p}p$  and  $\bar{p}d$  cross sections from Particle Data Group, "A Compilation of NN and ND Reactions," LBL-58 (1972); some points added since original compilation.



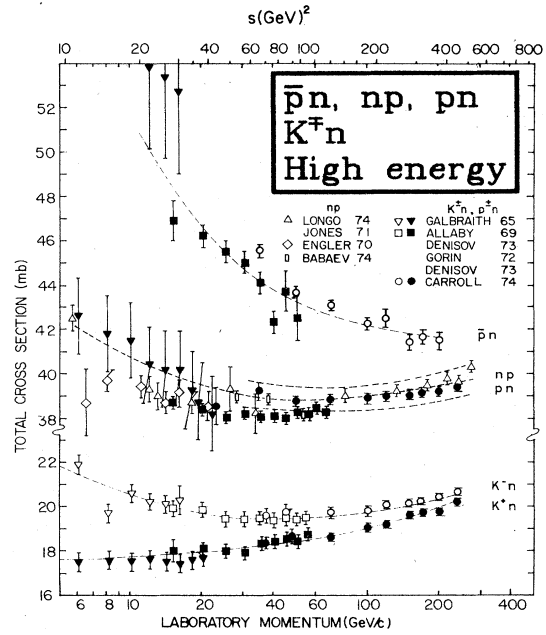
CROSS SECTION PLOTS (Cont'd)



Total and elastic pp cross-section data compiled by U. Amaldi, CERN.



$\bar{p}p$ ,  $pp$ ,  $\pi^-p$ ,  $\pi^+p$ ,  $K^-p$ , and  $K^+p$  total cross sections versus  $s (\approx 2m_p p_{lab})$ , as compiled by U. Amaldi, CERN.



$\bar{p}n$ ,  $np$ ,  $pn$ ,  $K^-n$ , and  $K^+n$  total cross sections versus  $s (\approx 2m_p p_{lab})$ , as compiled by G. Giacomelli, CERN.

# 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, JPC= -) I=1**

Quantity tabulated below. **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.)	7.	FENNER	69 HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/69
M	80 1210.	8.	SMITH	70 MMS	- 3.5 PI-P	2/79*
M	SUPERSEDES EARLIER RESULT					
M	AVG	1206.9	5.1	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		

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.

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  $\chi^2$  (if no entry present, experiment not used in calculating  $\chi^2$  or scale factor because of large error).

Partial decay mode (labeled by P<sub>i</sub>).

Decay masses

Representative masses of decay products (used for calculating last column of Particle Property Tables)

Branching ratio (labeled by R<sub>j</sub>).

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

Branching ratio R<sub>j</sub> in terms of partial decay mode fractions P<sub>i</sub> above.

Author(s)

References listed by year, then author.

Abbreviated reference form used on data cards above.

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

Quantum number determinations in this reference

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

74 XX(1200) MASS (MEV)

74 XX(1200) WIDTH (MEV)

74 XX(1200) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

74 XX(1200) BRANCHING RATIOS

REFERENCES FOR XX(1200)

# Illustrative Key (cont'd)

## Abbreviations

### Journals

APAH	Acta Phys. Acad. Hungarica
ADVP	Advances in Physics
ANP	Annals of Physics
ARNS	Annual Review of Nuclear Science
ARPS	Bulletin of the Amer. Phys. Soc.
CJP	Canadian Journal of Physics
JAP	Journal of Applied Physics
JETP	English Transl. of Soviet Physics JETP
JETPL	Letters of Soviet Physics JETP
JFA	Journal of Physics A
JPG	Journal of Physics G
JPSJ	Journal of the Phys. Soc. of Japan
LNC	Letters to Nuovo Cimento
NC	Nuovo Cimento
NIM	Nuclear Instruments and Methods
NP	Nuclear Physics
PL	Physics Letters
PN	Particles and Nuclei
PSL	Proc. of the Phys. Soc. of London
PR	Physical Review
PRAM	Pramana
PRL	Physical Review Letters
PRSE	Proc. of the Royal Soc. of Edinburgh
PRSL	Proc. of the Royal Soc. of London
PTP	Progress of Theoretical Physics
RMP	Reviews of Modern Physics
RRP	Revue Romaine de Physique
SJNP	Soviet Journal of Nuclear Physics
SPU	Soviet Physics - Uspekhi
ZNAT	Zeitschrift fur Naturforschung
ZPHY	Zeitschrift fur Physik

### Conferences

Conferences are referred to by the location in which they were held (e.g., DUBNA, BOULDER, LUND, etc.).

### Institutions

AACH	Technische Univ. Aachen	Aachen, Germany
AARH	Aarhus Univ.	Aarhus, Denmark
ABO	Abo Akademi	Abo, Finland
ADEL	Adelphi Univ.	Garden City, N. Y., USA
AERE	Atomic Energy Res. Estab.	Harwell, Berks., England
AICHI	Aichi Educational Univ.	Toyota, Aichi Pref., Japan
ALBA	State Univ. of New York at Albany	Albany, N. Y., USA
ALBE	Alberta Univ., NRC	Edmonton, Canada
AMST	Univ. of Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Netherlands
ANKA	Middle East Technical Univ.	Ankara, Turkey
ANL	Argonne National Lab.	Argonne, Ill., USA
ARIZ	Univ. of Arizona	Tucson, Ariz., USA
ATEN	Nuclear Res. Centre Demokritos	Athens, Greece
ATHU	Univ. of Athens	Athens, Greece
AUCK	Univ. of Auckland	Auckland, New Zealand
BARC	Univ. de Barcelona	Barcelona, Spain
BARI	Univ. di Bari	Bari, Italy
BART	Bartol Research Foundation	Swarthmore, Pa., USA
BASL	Basel Univ.	Basel, Switzerland
BEDF	Bedford College	London, England
BELG	Inst. Interuniv. des Sci. Nuc.	Bruxelles, Belgium
BELL	Bell Labs.	Murray Hill, N. J., USA
BERG	Univ. of Bergen	Bergen, Norway
BERL	Inst. Hochenergiephys. DAW	Zeuthen/Berlin, DDR
BERN	Univ. Bern	Bern, Switzerland
BGNA	Univ. di Bologna	Bologna, Italy
BING	State Univ. of New York at Binghamton	Binghamton, N. Y., USA
BIRM	Birmingham Univ.	Birmingham, England
BNL	Brookhaven National Lab.	Upton, L.I., N. Y., USA
BOHR	Niels Bohr Inst.	Copenhagen, Denmark
BOIS	Boise State Univ.	Boise, Idaho, USA
BONN	Univ. Bonn	Bonn, Germany
BORD	Univ. de Bordeaux	Bordeaux, France
BOST	Boston Univ.	Boston, Mass., USA
BRAN	Brandeis Univ.	Waltham, Mass., USA
BRCC	Univ. of British Columbia	Vancouver, Canada
BRIIS	H. H. Willis Phys. Lab., U. of Bristol	Bristol, England
BROW	Brown Univ.	Providence, R. I., USA
BRUX	Univ. Libre de Bruxelles	Bruxelles, Belgium
BUCH	Bucharest State Univ.	Bucharest, Rumania
BUDA	Central Research Inst. of Physics	Budapest, Hungary
BUFF	State Univ. of New York at Buffalo	Buffalo, N. Y., USA
CAEN	Lab. de Phys. Corpusculaire	Caen, France
CAMB	Cambridge Univ.	Cambridge, England
CANB	Australian National Univ.	Canberra, Australia
CARL	Carleton Univ.	Ottawa, Canada
CARN	Carnegie-Mellon Univ.	Pittsburgh, Pa., USA
CASE	Case Western Reserve Univ.	Cleveland, Ohio, USA
CATH	Catholic Univ. of America	Washington, D. C., USA
CAVE	Cavendish Lab., Cambridge Univ.	Cambridge, England
CCAC	Community College of Allegheny County	Pittsburgh, Penn., USA
CDEF	College de France	Paris, France
CEA	Cambridge Electron Accel.	Cambridge, Mass., USA
CENG	CEN, Grenoble	Grenoble, France

### Measurement Techniques

ASPK	Automatic spark chambers
CC	Cloud chamber
CNTR	Counters
DASP	DESY double-arm spectrometer
DBC	Deuterium bubble chamber
DLCO	SLAC-SPEAR DELCO detector
DPWA	Energy-dependent PWA
ELEC	Electronic combination
EMUL	Emulsions
FBC	Freon bubble chamber
FRAB	ADONE BB Group detector
FRAG	ADONE YY Group detector
FRAM	ADONE MEA Group detector
HBC	Hydrogen bubble chamber
HEBC	Helium bubble chamber
HLBC	Heavy liquid bubble chamber
HYBR	Hybrid: BC + electronics
IPWA	Energy-independent PWA
MMS	Missing mass spectrometer
MPWA	Model-dependent PWA
NEUL	Neuland large-angle $\nu$ spectrometer
OMEG	CERN OMEGA spectrometer
OSPK	Optical spark chamber
PBC	Propane bubble chamber
PLAS	Plastic detector
PLUT	DESY PLUTO detector
PWA	Partial-wave analysis
RVUE	Review of previous data
SFM	CERN split field magnet
SMAG	SPEAR magnetic detector
SMK2	SLAC Mark II detector
SPEC	Spectrometer
SPRK	Spark chamber
STRC	Streamer chamber
WIRE	Wire chamber
XEBC	Xenon bubble chamber

CERN	European Org. for Nuclear Research	Geneva, Switzerland
CHIC	Univ. of Chicago	Chicago, Ill., USA
CINC	Univ. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio, USA
CIT	Calif. Inst. of Technology	Pasadena, Calif., USA
CNRC	Canadian National Research Council	Ottawa, Canada
COLO	Univ. of Colorado	Boulder, Colo., USA
COLU	Columbia Univ.	New York, N. Y., USA
CORN	Cornell Univ.	Ithaca, N. Y., USA
COSU	Colorado State Univ.	Fort Collins, Colo., USA
CRAC	Inst. for Nuclear Research	Cracow, Poland
CUNY	City Univ. of New York	New York, N. Y., USA
CURI	Laboratoire Joliot-Curie	Paris, France
DARE	Daresbury Nuclear Physics Lab.	Daresbury, England
DART	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H., USA
DESY	Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron	Hamburg, Germany
DORT	Univ. Dortmund	Dortmund, Germany
DUKE	Duke Univ.	Durham, N. C., USA
DURH	Univ. of Durham	Durham, England
DUUC	University College	Dublin, Ireland
EDIN	Univ. of Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Scotland
EFT	Enrico Fermi Inst. for Nucl. Studies	Chicago, Ill., USA
EPOL	Ecole Polytechnique	Paris, France
ETH	Swiss Federal Inst. of Technology	Zurich, Switzerland
FIRZ	Univ. di Firenze	Firenze, Italy
FISK	Fisk Univ.	Nashville, Tenn., USA
FLOR	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, Fla., USA
FNAL	Fermi National Accelerator Lab.	Batavia, Ill., USA
FOM	Found. for Fundamental Res. on Matter	Utrecht, Netherlands
FRAS	Lab. Nazionali del C.N.E.N.	Frascati, Italy
FREI	Univ. of Freiburg	Freiburg, Germany
FSU	Florida State Univ.	Tallahassee, Fla., USA
GENO	Univ. di Genova	Genova, Italy
GESC	General Electric Res. and Dev. Center	Schenectady, N. Y., USA
GEVA	Univ. de Geneve	Geneva, Switzerland
GLAS	Univ. of Glasgow	Glasgow, Scotland
GRAZ	Univ. Graz	Graz, Austria
GREEN	Inst. des Sci. Nuc., Univ. de Grenoble	Grenoble, France
GSCO	Geological Survey of Canada	Ottawa, Canada
HAIF	Technion - Israel Inst. of Technology	Haifa, Israel
HAMB	Univ. Hamburg	Hamburg, Germany
HARV	Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, Mass., USA
HAWA	Univ. of Hawaii	Honolulu, Hawaii, USA
HEID	Univ. Heidelberg	Heidelberg, Germany
HELS	Helsingin Yliopisto	Helsinki, Finland
HIRO	Hiroshima Univ.	Hiroshima, Japan
HOUS	Univ. of Houston	Houston, Texas, USA
IBM	International Business Machines	Palo Alto, Calif., USA
IIT	Illinois Inst. of Tech.	Chicago, Ill., USA
ILL	Univ. of Illinois	Urbana, Ill., USA
ILLC	Univ. of Illinois at Chicago	Chicago, Ill., USA
ILLG	Inst. Laue-Langevin	Grenoble, France
IND	Univ. of Indiana	Bloomington, Ind., USA
INNS	Phys. Inst., Univ. Innsbruck	Innsbruck, Austria
IOWA	Univ. of Iowa	Iowa City, Iowa, USA

# Illustrative Key (cont'd)

## Abbreviations (cont'd)

### Institutions (cont'd)

IPN	Inst. de Phys. Nucleaire	Orsay, France	OXF	Oxford Univ.	Oxford, England
IPNP	Inst. de Physique Nucleaire	Paris, France	PADO	Univ. di Padova	Padova, Italy
IPPC	Inst. for Particle Physics of Canada	Montreal, Canada	PATR	Univ. of Patras	Patras, Greece
IRAD	Inst. du Radium	Paris, France	PAVI	Univ. di Pavia	Pavia, Italy
ISU	Iowa State Univ.	Ames, Iowa, USA	PENN	Univ. of Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa., USA
ITEP	Inst. for Theor. and Exp. Phys.	Moscow, USSR	PISA	Univ. di Pisa	Pisa, Italy
IUPUI	Indiana U. - Purdue U. at Indianapolis	Indianapolis, Ind., USA	PITT	Univ. of Pittsburgh	Pittsburgh, Pa., USA
JAGL	Jagellonian Univ.	Cracow, Poland	PPA	Princeton-Penn. Proton Accel.	Princeton, N. J., USA
JHU	Johns Hopkins Univ.	Baltimore, Md., USA	PRAG	Inst. of Physics, CSAV	Prague, Czechoslovakia
JINR	Joint Inst. for Nucl. Research	Dubna, USSR	PRIN	Princeton Univ.	Princeton, N. J., USA
KANS	Univ. of Kansas	Lawrence, Kansas, USA	PSLL	Physical Science Lab.	Lafayette, Ind., USA
KARL	Univ. Karlsruhe	Karlsruhe, Germany	PURD	Purdue Univ.	Rehovoth, Israel
KEK	Nat. Lab for High Energy Phys., Japan	Tsukuba-gun, Japan	REHO	Weizmann Inst. of Sci.	Chilton, Did., Berks., England
KENT	Kent Univ. at Canterbury, Kent	Canterbury, England	RHEL	Rutherford High Energy Lab.	Houston, Texas, USA
KEYN	Open Univ.	Milton Keynes, England	RICE	William Marsh Rice Univ.	Roskilde, Denmark
KIAE	Kurchatov Inst. of Atomic Energy	Moscow, USSR	RISO	Research Estab. Riso	Chilton, Did., Berks., England
KIEV	Physical-Technical Inst.	Kiev, USSR	RL	Rutherford Lab. (formerly RHEL)	Shrivenham, England
KINK	Kinki Univ.	Osaka, Japan	RMCS	Royal Military College of Science	Rochester, N. Y., USA
KNTY	Univ. of Kentucky	Lexington, Ky., USA	ROCH	Univ. of Rochester	New York, N. Y., USA
KONA	Konan Univ.	Kobe, Japan	ROCK	Rockefeller Univ.	Roma, Italy
KONS	B. P. Konstantinov Inst. of Nucl. Phys.	USSR	ROMA	Univ. di Roma	Terre Haute, Ind., USA
LALO	Linear Accelerator Lab, Orsay	Orsay, France	ROSE	Rose Polytechnic Inst.	New Brunswick, N. J., USA
LANC	Lancaster Univ.	Lancaster, England	RUTG	Rutgers Univ.	GiF-sur-Ivette, France
LAPP	Lapp Univ.	Annecy, France	SACL	Cntr. d'Etudes Nucl. Saclay	Saga, Japan
LASL	U. C. Los Alamos Scientific Lab.	Los Alamos, N. M., USA	SAGA	Saga Univ.	Roma, Italy
LAUS	Univ. of Lausanne	Lausanne, Switzerland	SANI	Ist. Superiore di Sanita	San Bernardino, Calif., USA
LBL	U. C. Lawrence Berkeley Lab.	Berkeley, Calif., USA	SBER	San Bernardino State College	Seattle, Wash., USA
LCGT	Lab. di Cosmo-Geofisica del CNR	Torino, Italy	SEAT	Seattle Pacific College	Vienna, Austria
LEBD	Lebedev Physics Inst.	Moscow, USSR	SEB	Research Center Selbersdorf	Serpukov, USSR
LEED	Univ. of Leeds	Leeds, England	SERP	Inst. of High Energy Physics	South Orange, N. J., USA
LEHI	Lehigh Univ.	Bethlehem, Pa., USA	SETO	Seton Hall Univ.	Tampa, Fla., USA
LEID	Inst. Lorentz	Leiden, Netherlands	SFLA	Univ. of South Florida	Sheffield, England
LENI	Inst. of Nucl. Phys., USSR Acad. Sci.	Leningrad, USSR	SHEF	Univ. of Sheffield	Southampton, England
LIBH	Lab. Interuniv. Belge High Eng.	Bruxelles, Belgium	SHMP	Univ. of Southampton	Siberia, USSR
LINZ	Linz Inst. fur Physik, Kepler Hoch.	Linz, Austria	SIBE	Inst. of Nucl. Phys., USSR Acad. Sci.	Huttental, Germany
LIVP	Liverpool Univ.	Liverpool, England	SIEG	Gesamthochschule Siegen	Villigen, Switzerland
LLL	Lawrence Livermore Lab.	Livermore, Calif., USA	SIN	Swiss Inst. of Nuclear Research	Stanford, Calif., USA
LOIC	Imperial Col. of Sci. and Tech.	London, England	SLAC	Stanford Linear Accel. Center	North Dartmouth, Mass., USA
LOQM	Queen Mary College	London, England	SMAS	Southeastern Massachusetts Univ.	Sofia, Bulgaria
LOUC	University College	London, England	SOFI	Bulgarian Acad. of Sci.	Stanford, Calif., USA
LOWC	Westfield College	London, England	STAN	Stanford Univ.	Hoboken, N. J., USA
LPNP	Lab. de Phys. Nucl. et Hautes Energies	Paris, France	STEV	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	St. Louis, Mo., USA
LPTP	Lab. de Phys. Theor. et Hautes Energies	Paris, France	STLO	St. Louis Univ.	Stockholm, Sweden
LRL	U. C. Lawrence Berkeley Lab.	Berkeley, Calif., USA	STOH	Stockholm Univ.	State Univ. of New York at Stonybrook
LSU	Louisiana State Univ.	Baton Rouge, La., USA	STON	State Univ. of New York at Stonybrook	Strasbourg, France
LUND	Univ. I Lund	Lund, Sweden	STRB	Centre des Res. Nucleaires	Surrey, England
MADR	Junta de Energia Nuclear	Madrid, Spain	SURR	Univ. of Surrey	Falmer, Brighton, England
MADU	Univ. Autonome de Madrid	Madrid, Spain	SUSS	Univ. of Sussex	Syracuse, N. Y., USA
MANH	Manhattan College	New York, N. Y., USA	SYRA	Syracuse Univ.	College Station, Texas, USA
MANI	Univ. of Manitoba	Winnipeg, Canada	TAMU	Texas A and M Univ.	Bombay, India
MANZ	Univ. Mainz	Mainz, Germany	TATA	Tata Inst. of Fundamental Research	Tel-Aviv, Israel
MASA	Univ. of Massachusetts	Amherst, Mass., USA	TELA	Univ. of Tel-Aviv	Philadelphia, Pa., USA
MASB	Univ. of Massachusetts	Boston, Mass., USA	TEMP	Temple Univ.	Knoxville, Tenn., USA
MCGI	McGill Univ.	Montreal, Canada	TENN	Univ. of Tennessee	Austin, Texas, USA
MCHS	Univ. Manchester	Manchester, England	TEXA	Univ. of Texas	Tomsk, USSR
MELB	Univ. of Melbourne	Parkville, Australia	TMSK	Nucl. Phys. Inst., Tomsk Polytech Inst.	Toronto, Canada
MHGO	Mount Holyoke College	South Hadley, Mass., USA	TWTO	Univ. of Toronto	Sendai, Japan
MICH	Univ. of Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich., USA	TOHO	Tohoku Univ.	Tokyo, Japan
MILA	Univ. di Milano	Milano, Italy	TOKY	Univ. of Tokyo	Torino, Italy
MINN	Univ. of Minnesota	Minneapolis, Minn., USA	TORI	Univ. di Torino	Vancouver, Canada
MIOH	Miami Univ.	Oxford, Ohio, USA	TRIU	TRIUMF, Univ. of British Columbia	Trieste, Italy
MIT	Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	Cambridge, Mass., USA	TRST	Univ. di Trieste	Medford, Mass., USA
MODE	Ist. di Fisica dell Univ.	Modena, Italy	TUFT	Tufts Univ.	Tokyo, Japan
MONP	Univ. de Montpellier	Montpellier, France	TWAS	Waseda Univ.	Belgrade, Yugoslavia
MONS	Univ. de l'Etat, Mons	Mons, Belgium	UBEL	Univ. of Belgrade	Berkeley, Calif., USA
MONT	Univ. de Montreal	Montreal, Canada	UCB	Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley	Davis, Calif., USA
MOSU	Moscow State Univ.	Moscow, USSR	UCD	Univ. of Calif. at Davis	Irvine, Calif., USA
MPEI	Moscow Phys. Eng. Inst.	Moscow, USSR	UCI	Univ. of Calif. at Irvine	Los Angeles, Calif., USA
MPHI	Max Planck Inst. fur Phys.--Astrophys.	Heidelberg, Germany	UCLA	Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles	Oak Ridge, Tenn., USA
MPIM	Max Planck Inst. fur Phys.--Astrophys.	Munich, Germany	UCND	Union Carbide Nuclear Division	Riverside, Calif., USA
MSNA	Ist. di Fisica dell Univ.	Messina, Italy	UCR	Univ. of Calif. at Riverside	Santa Barbara, Calif., USA
MSU	Michigan State Univ.	East Lansing, Mich., USA	UCSB	Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara	La Jolla, Calif., USA
MTHO	Mt. Holyoke College	South Hadley, Mass., USA	UCSD	Univ. of Calif. at Santa Cruz	College Park, Md., USA
MULH	Centre Univ. du Haut-Rhin	Mulhouse, France	UMD	Univ. of Maryland	Schenectady, N. Y., USA
MUNC	Univ. of Munich	Munich, Germany	UNCS	Union College	Durham, N. H., USA
MURA	Midwestern Univ. Research Assoc.	Stroughton, Wisc., USA	UNH	Univ. of New Hampshire	East Orange, N. J., USA
NAGO	Nagoya Univ.	Nagoya, Japan	UPNJ	Uppsala College	Uppsala, Sweden
NAPL	Univ. di Napoli	Napoli, Italy	UPPS	Gustaf Werner Inst.	Salt Lake City, Utah, USA
NASA	NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center	Greenbelt, Md., USA	UTAH	Univ. of Utah	Utrecht, Netherlands
NDAM	Univ. of Notre Dame	Notre Dame, Ind., USA	UTRE	Univ. of Utrecht	Nashville, Tenn., USA
NEAS	Northeastern Univ.	Boston, Mass., USA	VAND	Vanderbilt Univ.	Victoria, Canada
NEUC	Univ. de Neuchatel	Neuchatel, Switzerland	VICT	Univ. of Victoria	Vienna, Austria
NEVI	Nevis Lab.	Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., USA	VIRG	Inst. for High Energy Physics, A. A. S.	Charlottesville, Va., USA
NIJM	R. K. Univ. Nijmegen	Nijmegen, Netherlands	VPI	Univ. of Virginia	Blacksburg, Va., USA
NIU	Northern Illinois Univ.	De Kalb, Ill., USA	WARS	Virginia Polytechnic Inst.	Warsaw, Poland
NORD	Nordisk Inst. for Theor. Atomfys.	Copenhagen, Denmark	WASH	Univ. of Warsaw	Seattle, Wash., USA
NOVO	Inst. of Nucl. Phys.	Moscow, USSR	WASH	Univ. of Washington	Wien, Austria
NPOL	Northern Polytechnic	London, England	WIEN	Univ. of Washington	Williamsburg, Va., USA
NRL	Naval Research Laboratory	Washington, D.C., USA	WILL	College of William and Mary	Madison, Wisc., USA
NWES	Northwestern Univ.	Evanston, Ill., USA	WISC	Univ. of Wisconsin	Woodstock, Md., USA
NYU	New York Univ.	New York, N. Y., USA	WOOD	Woodstock College	Wuppertal, Germany
OHIO	Ohio Univ.	Athens, Ohio, USA	WUPG	Gesamthochschule Wuppertal	Wuppertal, Germany
OREG	Univ. of Oregon	Eugene, Ore., USA	WUPP	Univ. Wuppertal	St. Louis, Mo., USA
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Lab.	Oak Ridge, Tenn., USA	WUSL	Washington Univ.	Laramie, Wyoming, USA
ORSA	Univ. de Paris, Fac. des Sci.	Orsay, France	WYOM	Univ. of Wyoming	New Haven, Conn., USA
OSAK	Osaka Univ.	Osaka, Japan	YALE	Yale Univ.	Yokohama, Japan
OSKC	Osaka City Univ.	Osaka, Japan	YOKO	Yokohama Univ.	Amsterdam, Netherlands
OSLO	Oslo Univ.	Oslo, Norway	ZEMM	Zeeman Lab., Univ. of Amsterdam	Zurich, Switzerland
OSU	Ohio State Univ.	Columbus, Ohio, USA	ZURI	Univ. Zurich	
OTTA	Univ. of Ottawa	Ottawa, Canada			

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

## Stable Particles

 $\gamma, \nu$ 

		$\gamma$						
		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	TESTS GAUSS LAW	3/71	
M		(4.E-13)	MEV OR LESS	LOWENTHAL	73	GENL RELATIVITY	8/77	
M		0.73	OR LESS	HOLLWEG	74	ALFVEN WAVES	7/74	
M		0.6	OR LESS	CL=997	DAVIS	75	JUPITER MAGFIELD	1/78
M	F	INVALID MEASUREMENT. SEE CRITICISM IN KROLL 71 AND GOLDHABER 71.					3/78	
*****								
REFERENCES FOR GAMMA								
GINTSBUR	64	SOV. ASTR.	AJ7 536	M. A. GINTSBURG		(ACAD SCI, USSR)		
PATEL	65	PL	14 105	V. L. PATEL		(DURHAM)		
GOLDHABE	68	PRL	21 567	A. GOLDHABER, M. NIETO		(STONY BROOK)		
FRANKEN	71	PRL	26 115	P A FRANKEN, G W AMPULSKI		(NICH)		
WILLIAMS	71	PRL	26 721	+FALLER, HILL		(WESLEYAN)		
LOWENTHA	73	PR	D8 2349	D. D. LOWENTHAL		(UCI)		
HOLLWEG	74	PRL	32 961	J V HOLLWEG (NATL CENTER FOR ATMOS RESRCH)		(CIT-STON+LASL)		
DAVIS	75	PRL	35 1402	+GOLDHABER, NIETO				
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS								
GOLDHABE	71	RMP	43 277	A S GOLDHABER, M M NIETO		(STON+BOHR+UCSB)		
KROLL	71	PRL	26 1395	N M KROLL		(SLAC)		
BYRNE	77	AST.SP.SCI.	46 115	J.C.BYRNE		(LOIC)		
*****								

Note on Neutrino Mass Limits

(by R. Shrock, State Univ. of New York, Stonybrook)

In the conventional case where all neutrinos are assumed to be massless and hence degenerate, it is possible to define the neutrino weak-gauge-group eigenstates  $\nu_e$ ,  $\nu_\mu$ , and  $\nu_\tau$  (i.e., the states which couple with unit strength to  $e$ ,  $\mu$ , and  $\tau$ , respectively) to be simultaneously mass eigenstates. However, in the general case of massive (nondegenerate) neutrinos, the gauge-group eigenstates have no well-defined masses, but instead are linear combinations of mass eigenstates, which may be labeled  $\nu_1$ ,  $\nu_2$ , and  $\nu_3$ . In the standard  $SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)$  electroweak theory,<sup>1</sup> the mixing of the left-handed components of the mass eigenstates to form gauge-group eigenstates is specified<sup>2</sup> by a  $3 \otimes 3$  unitary matrix  $U$ :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ \nu_\mu \\ \nu_\tau \end{pmatrix}_L = U \begin{pmatrix} \nu_1 \\ \nu_2 \\ \nu_3 \end{pmatrix}_L$$

(The right-handed components  $\nu_{iR}$  are singlets.) The lepton mixing matrix  $U$  depends on four real parameters, of which three are CP-conserving rotation angles, and the remaining one is a CP-violating phase. It is easy to generalize these remarks to the case of  $n > 3$  neutrino species. One should note, however, that there are indications from astrophysics<sup>3</sup> that  $n$  may not be larger than 3.

Thus, in the general case of  $n$  neutrino species, decays such as  ${}^3\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$  and  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$ , which have been used to set the best upper bounds on the respective neutrino masses,<sup>4,5</sup> really consist of incoherent sums of the separate decay modes  ${}^3\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + e^- + \nu_i$  and  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_j$ , where the  $\nu_i, \nu_j$  are mass eigenstates, and  $i = 1, \dots, k \leq n$ ,  $j = 1, \dots, k' \leq n$ , with  $\nu_k$  and  $\nu_{k'}$  being the heaviest such states allowed by phase space in these two respective decays. The coupling strength for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  mode is given for the two decays by the factors  $|U_{1i}|^2 \equiv |U_{ei}|^2$  and  $|U_{2i}|^2 \equiv |U_{\mu i}|^2$ . There are, in addition, certain kinematic factors depending on  $m(\nu_i)$  which enter in determining the branching ratio for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  decay mode. Since the off-diagonal elements of the lepton mixing matrix  $U$  are constrained to be rather small, the dominant decays are the ones with coupling strength  $|U_{ij}|^2$ , where  $i=j$ , i.e.,  ${}^3\text{H} \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} + e + \nu_1$  and  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_2$ .

It follows that: (1) the old neutrino mass limits quoted in the literature for " $m(\nu_e)$ ", " $m(\nu_\mu)$ ", and " $m(\nu_\tau)$ " are meaningful only as limits on  $m(\nu_i)$ ,  $i=1, 2$ , and  $3$ , respectively; (2) a neutrino mass limit cannot be given in isolation — it always contains some implicit dependence on the relevant lepton mixing angles. Fortunately, however, this dependence is relatively unimportant for the dominantly coupled decay modes, i.e.,  $e\nu_1$ ,  $\mu\nu_2$ , and  $\tau\nu_3$ , since  $|U_{ij}|^2$  is close to unity for  $i=j$ . Since these decay modes were the ones responsible for the mass limits given previously, the latter can be reinterpreted without significant change or complication as proper limits on  $m(\nu_i)$ ,  $i=1, 2$ , and  $3$ . This has been done in the Table.

Further neutrino mass limits arising from subdominantly coupled decay modes and other phenomena, such as neutrino oscillations, which involve  $U_{ij}$  with  $i \neq j$ , are dependent upon the unknown lepton mixing angles, and hence we shall not consider them in the present edition.

References

1. S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **19**, 1264 (1967); A. Salam, in Elementary Particle Theory: Relativistic Groups and Analyticity, edited by N. Svartholm (Alqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm,

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

$\nu, \nu_e, e, \nu_\mu$

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

1968), p.367. See also S. Glashow, Nucl. Phys. 22, 579 (1961); S. Glashow, J. Iliopoulos, and L. Maiani, Phys. Rev. D2, 1285 (1970); and, for the n=3 case, M. Kobayashi and T. Maskawa, Prog. Theor. Phys. 49, 652 (1973).

- 2. See, e.g., B. W. Lee and R. E. Shrock, Phys. Rev. D16, 1444 (1977).
3. J. Yang et al., Astrophys. J. 227, 697 (1979); see also footnote 4 in G. Steigman et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 43, 239 (1979).
4. K. Berkvist, Nucl. Phys. B39, 317 (1972).
5. M. Daum et al., Phys. Rev. D20, 2692 (1979).

nu\_e

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

1 E-NEUTRINO MASS (KEV)

Table with columns M, D, C and various mass measurements for E-neutrino, including authors like Langer, Hamilton, Friedman, Beck, Daris, Bergkvist, Cowsik, and Rodé.

1 (E-NEUTRINO) - (E-ANTINEUTRINO) MASS DIFF. (KEV)

Table with columns DM and mass difference measurement by Clark.

1 E-NEUTRINO MEAN LIFE/MASS (UNITS SEC/EV)

Table with columns T, R and mean life/mass measurements for E-neutrino, including authors like Reines, Falk, and others.

REFERENCES FOR E-NEUTRINO

Table listing references for E-neutrino with columns for author, journal, and page numbers.

e

3 ELECTRON(0.5,J=1/2)

3 ELECTRON MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M and electron mass measurements by Cohen, Taylor, and others.

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

Table with columns T, S and electron mean life measurements by Moe, Steinfeld, Kovalchuk, and others.

Table with columns MM, MM R, DMM, DMH and magnetic moment measurements for electron, including authors like Schupp, Wilkinson, and others.

Table with columns EDM and electric dipole moment measurements for electron, including authors like Weisskopf and Vasiliev.

REFERENCES FOR ELECTRON

Table listing references for electron with columns for author, journal, and page numbers.

nu\_mu

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

2 MU-NEUTRINO MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, B M, M S, M D, M M and muon neutrino mass measurements by Barkas, Dudziak, Feinberg, and others.

2 (MU-NEUTRINO) - (MU-ANTINEUTRINO) MASS DIFF. (MEV)

Table with columns DM and mass difference measurement for muon neutrino by Clark.

2 MU-NEUTRINO MEAN LIFE/MASS (UNITS SEC/EV)

Table with columns T, B, T B, T C and muon neutrino mean life/mass measurements by Bellotti, Barnes, Cowsik, and others.

2 MU-NEUTRINO VELOCITY-C: ABS((V-C)/C) (UNITS 10\*\*4)

Table with columns V and muon neutrino velocity measurements by Alpector, Alpector, and others.

REFERENCES FOR MU-NEUTRINO

Table listing references for muon neutrino with columns for author, journal, and page numbers.

Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\nu_{\mu}, \mu$

SHAHER 65 PRL 14 923 R E SHAHER, CROWE, JENKINS (LRL)
BOOTH 67 PL 268 39 BOOTH, JOHNSON, WILLIAMS, WORMALD (LIVERPOOL)
HYMAN 67 PL 258 376 +LOKEN, PEWITT, MCKENZIE+ (ANL+CARN+NMES)
BACKENSTOSS 71 PL 368 403 BACKENSTOSS, DANIEL, KOCH+ (CERN, KARL, HEID)
SHRUM 71 PL 378 114 E V SHRUM, O H ZIOCK (UNIV OF VIRGINIA)
CGHSIK 72 PRL 29 669 R CGHSIK, J MC CLELLAND (UCB)
BACKENSTOSS 73 PL 438 539 BACKENSTOSS, DANIEL, KOCH+ (CERN+KARL+MUNICH)

CLARK 74 PR 09 533 +EL IOFF, FRISCH, JOHNSON, KERTH, SHEN + (LBL)
AL SPECTOR 76 PRL 36 837 ALSPECTOR + (BNL+PURD+CIT+FNAL+ROCK)
BELLOTTI 76 LNC 17 553 +CAVALLI, FIORINI, ROLLIER (MILA)
DAUM 76 PL 608 380 +DUBAL, EATON, FROSCH, MCCULLOCH+ (SIN+ETH)

BARNES 77 PRL 38 1049 +CARMONY, DAUWE, FERNANDEZ + (PURD+ANL)
COWSIK 77 PRL 39 784 R. COWSIK (MPIM+TATA)
ALSO 79 PR D19 2219 R. COWSIK (TATA)
ALSO 79 PR D19 2215 GOLDMAN, STEPHENSON (LASL)

BLIETSCH 78 NP B133 205 AACH+LIBH+CERN+EPOL+MIL+A+OR SA+LOUC
DAUM 78 PL 748 126 +EATON, FROSCH, HIRSCHMANN, MCCULLOCH+ (SIN)
FALK 78 PL 79B 511 S. FALK, D. SCHRAMM (EPF)

KALBFLEI 79 PRL 43 1361 KALBFLEI SCH, BAGGETT, FOWLER+(FNAL+PURD+BELL)

4 MUON(106, J=1/2)
4 MUON MASS (MEV)
M (105.659) (0.002) FEINBERG 63 RVUE
M (105.659) (0.0014) TAYLOR 69 141R USING NEW E/H 7/70
M C (105.6597) (0.0005) CRANE 71 CNTR INCLUDED IN COHEN73 1/73
M D (105.6594) (0.0004) CROWE 72 CNTR INCLUDED IN COHEN73 2/72
M 105.65948 0.00035 COHEN 73 RVUE 3/74
M A 105.65945 0.00033 CASPERSON 77 CNTR + 12/77

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 A CASPERSON 77 GIVES MU/ME=206.76859(29). WE USE ME=.5110034(14)MEV. 12/77

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 W (2.20026)(0.00081) WILLIAMS 72 CNTR + 2/76
T 2.1973 0.0003 DUCLOS 73 CNTR + 1/76
T 2.19711 0.00008 BALANDIN 74 CNTR + 1/76
T 2.1948 0.0010 BAILEY 77 CNTR - STORAGE RINGS 2/79\*
T 2.1966 0.0020 BAILEY 77 CNTR + STORAGE RINGS 2/79\*
T W WILLIAMS 72 MEAN LIFE MEASUREMENT WAS NOT THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF 1/76
T W THEIR EXPERIMENT AND DISAGREES STRONGLY WITH LATER EXPTS. NOT AVGD. 1/76
T AVG 2.197120 0.000077 0.000077 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
T STUDENT 2.197123 0.000083 0.000083 AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

4 MU+MU- MEAN LIFE RATIO
DT 1.000 0.001 MEYER 63 CNTR MEAN LIFE MU+/MU- 7/66
DT 1.0008 0.0010 BAILEY 79 CNTR STORAGE RING 7/79\*
DT AVG 1.00040 0.00071 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
DT STUDENT 1.00040 0.00077 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

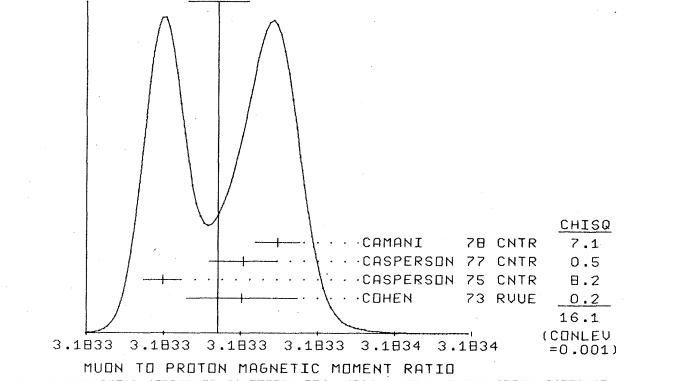
4 MUON ANOMALOUS MAGN. MOMENT (10\*\*--6\*(E/2MU MASS))
MM SEE RICH 72 AND COMBLEY 74 FOR A REVIEW OF THEORY AND EXPERIMENTS.
MM (1162.0) (5.0) CHRAPAK 62 CNTR +
MM B (1165.75) (6.71) BAILEY 68 CNTR + STOR. RINGS 5/69
MM B (1166.25) (0.24) BAILEY 68 CNTR - STOR. RINGS 5/69
MM B ERRORS STATISTICAL, VALUES COMBINED TO GIVE MU+- VALUE BELOW 5/69
MM 1166.16 0.31 BAILEY 68 CNTR +- STOR. RINGS 5/69
MM 1060. 67. HENRY 69 CNTR + 1/77
MM IA (1165.895) (0.027) BAILEY 75 CNTR + STORAGE RING 11/75
MM IA (1165.922) (0.009) BAILEY 77 CNTR +- STORAGE RING 11/77
MM I (1165.911) (0.011) BAILEY 79 CNTR + STORAGE RING 7/79\*
MM I (1165.937) (0.012) BAILEY 79 CNTR + STORAGE RING 7/79\*
MM I 1165.924 0.0085 BAILEY 79 CNTR +- STORAGE RING 7/79\*
MM A BAILEY 77 INCLUDES RESULTS OF BAILEY 75. 11/77
MM I BAILEY 79 IS FINAL RESULT. INCLUDES BAILEY 75 AND 77 DATA. 7/79\*
MM I THIRD BAILEY 79 RESULT IS FIRST TWO COMBINED. 7/79\*

4 MUON ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (UNITS 10\*\*--19 E-CM)
EDM B (8.6) (4.5) BAILEY 78 CNTR + STORAGE RINGS 2/79\*
EDM B (0.8) (4.3) PAILEY 78 CNTR - STORAGE RINGS 2/79\*
EDM B 3.7 3.4 BAILEY 78 CNTR +- STORAGE RING 2/79\*
EDM B BAILEY 78 YIELDS EDM < 1.05\*10\*\*--18 WITH CL=.95. THIRD RESULT IS FIRST TWO COMBINED. ASSUMING CPT. 2/79\*

4 MUON TO PROTON MAGNETIC MOMENT RATIO
MMR THIS RATIO IS USED TO OBTAIN PRECISE VALUES OF THE MUON MASS. 3/72
MMR SEE CROWE 72. 3/72
MMR (3.18351) (0.0022) COFFIN 58 CNTR + SPIN RESONANCE 2/72
MMR (3.1830) (0.011) LUNDY 58 CNTR + PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MMR (3.176) (0.013) LUNDY 58 CNTR - PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MMR (3.1834) (0.002) GARWIN 60 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MMR (3.18336) (0.0007) BINGHAM 63 CNTR + PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MMR (3.1808) (0.004) BINGHAM 63 CNTR - PRECESSION STROB 2/72
MMR (3.18338) (0.0004) HUTCHINS 63 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MMR D (3.183351) (0.00016) EHRlich 69 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MMR C (3.183314) (0.00034) THOMPSON 69 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MMR (3.183301) (0.00064) HUTCHINS 70 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MMR H (3.183347) (0.00009) HAGUE 70 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MMR C (3.183361) (0.00013) CRANE 71 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MMR D (3.183349) (0.00015) DEVOE 71 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 1/73

MMR F (3.1833261) (0.00013) FAVART 71 CNTR HFS SPLITTING 2/72
MMR H (3.1833467) (0.00082) CROWE 72 CNTR + PRECESSION PHASE 2/72
MMR R THE RESULTS THROUGH 1972 ARE INCLUDED IN COHEN 73. 3/74
MMR R 3.1833402 -0.000072 COHEN 73 RVUE 3/74
MMR 3.1833299 -0.000029 CASPERSON 75 CNTR 2/76
MMR 3.1833403 -0.000044 CASPERSON 77 CNTR + HFS SPLITTING 12/77
MMR 3.1833448 -0.000029 CAMANI 78 CNTR + PRECESSION STROB 7/79\*
MMR C CRANE 71 SUPERSEDES THOMPSON 69. THIS IS NOT A DIRECT MEASUREMENT. 1/73
MMR H CROWE 72 SUPERSEDES HAGUE 70.
MMR F FAVART 71 ASSUMES A ZERO VALUE FOR THE PROTON POLARIZABILITY. 1/73
MMR D DEVOE 71 SUPERSEDES EHRlich 69. THIS IS NOT A DIRECT MEASUREMENT. 1/73
MMR D WE GIVE A NEW VALUE WHICH CONTAINS A THEORETICAL CORRECTION OF 1/73
MMR D -7.8+-2.3 PPM, AS DISCUSSED IN FOOTNOTE 35A OF CROWE 72. 1/73

MMR AVG 3.18333710.000039 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)
MMR STUDENT 3.18333820.000032 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



4 MUON PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 MUON INTO E ANTI(E-NEU) (MU-NEU) .5+ 0+ 0
P2 MUON INTO E GAMMA .5+ 0+ 0
P3 MUON INTO SELECTIONS .5+ .5+ .5
P4 MUON INTO E GAMMA .5+ 0+ 0
P5 MUON INTO E (E-NEU) ANTI(MU-NEU) .5+ 0+ 0
P6 MUON INTO E ANTI(E-NEU) (MU-NEU) GAMMA .5+ 0+ 0+ 0

4 MUON BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 MUON INTO E+2GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10\*\*--5) (P2)/(P1)
R1 1.6 OR LESS CL=.90 FRANKEL 63 OSPK +
R1 P 0.4 OR LESS CL=.90 POUTISSOU 74 CNTR + 12/75
R1 P POUTISSOU 74 LIMIT APPLIES TO SUM OF ALL NEUTRINOLESS MU+ DECAYS. 1/76
R2 MUON INTO 3E (IN UNITS OF 10\*\*--7) (P3)/(P1)
R2 F 5.0 OR LESS CL=.90 PARKER 62 CNTR
R2 F 1.3 OR LESS CL=.90 ALIKHANDOV 62 OSPK
R2 F 1.5 OR LESS CL=.90 FRANKEL 63 CNTR
R2 F 1.2 OR LESS CL=.90 BABAEV 63 OSPK
R2 K 0.062 OR LESS CL=.90 KORENCH2 71 OSPK 2/72
R2 K 0.019 OR LESS CL=.90 KORENCHEN 76 SPEC + 6/77
R2 F FOUR ABOVE EXPERIMENTS EVALUATED UPPER LIMITS ASSUMING A SECOND ORDER V-A NEUTRINO LOOP DIAGRAM. LIMITS NOT SIGNIFICANTLY CHANGED BY ASSUMING A CONSTANT MATRIX ELEMENT. 10/77
R2 K THESE EXPERIMENTS ASSUME A CONSTANT MATRIX ELEMENT.
R3 MUON INTO E+GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10\*\*--8) (P4)/(P1)
R3 4.3 OR LESS CL=.90 FRANKEL 63 OSPK
R3 2.2 OR LESS CL=.90 PARKER 64 OSPK
R3 2.9 OR LESS CL=.90 KORENCH1 71 OSPK + 10/71
R3 0.36 OR LESS CL=.90 DEPCMHIER 77 CNTR + 12/77
R3 0.11 OR LESS CL=.90 PDEL 77 ELEC + 1/79\*
R3 0.019 OR LESS CL=.90 BOHMAN 79 SPEC + 7/79\*
R4 MUON+ INTO (E+ ANTI NEU) (MU-NEU) (P5)/(P1)
R4 FORBIDDEN BY ADDITIVE CONSERVATION LAW FOR MUON NUMBER.
R4 MULTIPLICATIVE LAW PREDICTS R4=0.5
R4 0.25 OR LESS CL=.90 EICHTEN 73 HLBC + 11/75
R5 MUON INTO E ANTI(E-NEU) (MU-NEU) GAMMA (P6)/(P1)
R5 27 EVENTS SEEN ASHKIN 59 CNTR 1/78
R5 1.4E-2 0.4E-2 CRITTENDE 61 CNTR T(GAM) GT 10 MEV 1/78
R5 3.3E-3 1.3E-3 CRITTENDE 61 CNTR T(GAM) GT 20 MEV 1/78
R5 862 EVENTS SEEN BOGART 67 CNTR T(GAM) GT 14.5 MEV 1/78

4 MUON DECAY PARAMETERS
RELATED TEXT SECTION VI A
RHO RHO PARAMETER (V-A THEORY PREDICTS RHO=0.75)
RHO C (0.741) (0.027) DUDZIAK 59 CNTR + 20-53 MEV E+ 10/69
RHO P9213 0.745 0.025 PLANO 60 HBC + WHOLE SPECTRUM 10/69
RHO P TWO PARAMETER FIT TO RHO AND ETA.
RHO C 2276 (0.751) (0.034) BLOCK 62 HBC - WHOLE SPECTRUM 10/69
RHO D (0.64) (0.04) BARLOW 64 CNTR - WHOLE SPECTRUM 10/69
RHO D (0.661) (0.016) BARLOW 64 CNTR + WHOLE SPECTRUM 10/69
RHO D (0.867) (0.035) PGNETCORV 64 CC - 10/69
RHO D RESULTS IN DOUBT.
RHO C 800K (0.7503) (0.0026) PEOPLES 66 ASPK + 20-53 MEV E+ 10/69
RHO C 280K (0.760) (0.009) SHERWOOD 67 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+ 10/69
RHO C 170K (0.762) (0.008) FRYBERGER 68 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+ 10/69
RHO C ETA CONSTRAINED =0-. THESE VALUES INCORPORATED INTO A TWO PARAMETER
RHO C FIT TO RHO AND ETA BY DERENZO 69.
RHO 0.7518 0.0026 DERENZO 69 RVUE 10/69
RHO
RHO AVG 0.7517 0.0026 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
RHO STUDENT 0.7517 0.0028 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

Stable Particles

$\mu, \nu, \tau$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

ETA PARAMETER FIT TO RHO AND ... ETA P TWO PARAMETER FIT TO RHO AND ... ETA C 800K (0.051) (0.5) ...

XSI PARAMETER (V-A THEORY PREDICTS XSI=1) ... XSI 9K 0.97 0.05 ... XSI 8354 0.93 0.06 ...

DELTA PARAMETER (V-A THEORY PREDICTS DELTA=0.75) ... DEL 8354 0.78 0.05 ... DEL 490K 0.752 0.031 ...

HELICITY OF DECAY ELECTRON. (V-A THEORY PREDICTS HELICITY=-1 FOR E+, RESPECTIVELY) ... HEL D IN DOUBT - POSITRONS POSSIBLY DEPOLARIZED IN BE MODERATOR ...

SCALAR COUPLING CONSTANT IN MUON DECAY (IN UNITS OF GV) ... GA AXIAL VECTOR COUPLING CONSTANT IN MUON DECAY (IN UNITS OF GV) ...

REFERENCES FOR MUON

COFFIN 58 PR 109 973 +GARWIN, PENMAN, LEDERMAN, SACHS (COLUMBIA) ... LUNDY 58 PRL 1 38 +SENS, SWANSON, TELEDGI, YOVANOVITCH (CHICAGO) ...

REFERENCES FOR TAU

PERL 77 PL 738 487 +FELDMAN, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI+ (SLAC+LBL) ... BRANDLEI 78 PL 738 109 BRANDELIK + (AAACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY) ...

DUCLOS 73 PL 478 491 +MAGNON, PICARD (SACL) ... EICHTEN 73 PL 468 281 +DEDEN+ (AAACH+BELG+CERN+EPOL+MTLA+LALO+LOUC) ...

FISHER 59 PRL 3 349 FISHER, LEONIG, LUNDBY, MEUNIER, STROUD (CERN) ... ASHBURY 60 KOCH CONF 60 542 ASHBURY, HATTERSELY, HUSSAIN + (LIVERPOOL) ...

REFERENCES FOR TAU NEUTRINO

PERL 77 PL 738 487 +FELDMAN, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI+ (SLAC+LBL) ... BRANDLEI 78 PL 738 109 BRANDELIK + (AAACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY) ...

PERL 77 PL 738 487 +FELDMAN, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI+ (SLAC+LBL) ... BRANDLEI 78 PL 738 109 BRANDELIK + (AAACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY) ...

REFERENCES FOR TAU NEUTRINO

PERL 77 PL 738 487 +FELDMAN, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI+ (SLAC+LBL) ... BRANDLEI 78 PL 738 109 BRANDELIK + (AAACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY) ...

REFERENCES FOR TAU NEUTRINO

PERL 77 PL 738 487 +FELDMAN, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI+ (SLAC+LBL) ... BRANDLEI 78 PL 738 109 BRANDELIK + (AAACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY) ...

T 77 (9.0) OR LESS CL=.95 ALEXANDER 79 PL E+- 3.9-5 GEV ECM 7/79\* ... S 594 (2.3) OR LESS CL=.95 BACIN2 79 DLCO E+- ECM=3.5-7.4GEV 7/79\*

REFERENCES FOR TAU NEUTRINO

P1 TAU+- INTO MU+- NEU(MU) NEU(TAU) 105+ 0+ 0 ... P2 TAU+- INTO E+- NEU(E) NEU(TAU) .5+ 0+ 0 ...



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

$\tau^\pm, \pi^\pm$

P10 TAU+- INTO NEU(TAU) A1(1100)+- 0+1100
P11 TAU+- INTO K+- NEUTRALS
P12 TAU+- INTO NEU(TAU) P1+- 0+ 139
P13 TAU+- INTO NEU(TAU) 2P1+- P1+- (INCL. P9, P10) 0+ 139+ 139+ 139
P14 TAU+- INTO NEU(TAU) 2P1+- P1+- (PIOS) (INCL. P13) 0+ 139+ 139+ 139
P15 TAU+- INTO NEU(TAU) AND 3 OR MORE CHGD. PARTICLES
P16 TAU+- INTO NEU(TAU) RHO+- 0+ 776

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^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.

Table with columns P1 to P16 and values for correlation coefficients and branching fractions.

35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R1 to R16 and values for tau branching ratios and fit parameters.

R2 TAU+- INTO (E+- NEU(E) NEU(TAU))/TOTAL (P2)
R2 B 459 0.160 0.013 BACIN0 78 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.1-7.4GEV 1/79\*
R2 B BACINO 78 VALUE COMES FROM FIT TO EVENTS WITH E+- AND 1 OTHER 1/79\*
R2 B NONELECTRON CHARGED PRONG. 1/79\*

R3 TAU+- INTO (L+- NEU(L) NEU(TAU))/TOTAL (P3)
R3 WHERE L MEANS E OR MU. EQUALITY OF E AND MU SQRTS IS ASSUMED.
R3 P 105 0.17 0.06 0.03 PERL 76 SMAG 3/77
R3 B 144 0.186 0.030 PERL 77 SMAG 12/77
R3 B 21 0.224 0.055 BARBARO-G 77 SMAG 11/77
R3 B 13 0.192 0.031 BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V-A DECAY 3/78
R3 B 13 (0.206) (0.036) BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V+A DECAY 3/78
R3 B WE HAVE COMBINED STATISTICAL AND SYSTEMATIC ERRORS QUADRATICALLY. 3/78
R3 P ASSUMES V-A COUPLING, TAU MASS=1.8 GEV, TAU NEUTRINO MASS=0.
R3 B ASSUMES V-A COUPLING, TAU MASS=1.9 GEV, TAU NEUTRINO MASS=0.
R3 AVG 0.186 0.018 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R3 STUDENT 0.186 0.020 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R3 FIT 0.1744 0.0085 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R4 TAU+- INTO (E+- NEU(E) NEU(TAU)/MU+- NEU(MU) NEU(TAU))(P2)/(P1)
R4 PREDICTED TO BE 1 FOR SEQUENTIAL LEPTON, 2 FOR PARAELECTRON,
R4 AND 1/2 FOR PARAMUON. PARAELECTRON ALSO RULED OUT BY HEILE 78.
R4 21 0.92 0.37 BURMEST2 77 PLUT ASSUMES V-A DECAY 12/77
R4 21 (0.67) (0.28) BURMEST2 77 PLUT ASSUMES V+A DECAY 12/77
R4 B 18 1.09 0.38 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 3.1-5.2GEV ECM 12/78\*
R4 B BRANDELIK 78 QUOTES THE INVERSE OF THIS RATIO AS .92+- .32. 12/78\*

R4 AVG 1.00 0.27 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R4 STUDENT 1.00 0.29 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R4 FIT 0.95 0.11 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R5 TAU+- INTO (MU+- NEU(MU) NEU(TAU))(P1)\*(P2)
R5 0.034 0.006 ABRAMS 79 SMAG 12/79\*
R5 B 20 0.034 0.009 BACIN01 79 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.6-7.4GEV 1/79\*
R5 B BACIN01 79 QUOTES BR(MU)=0.21+-0.0581 STAT.+SYST. ERRORS COMBINED IN 1/79\*
R5 B QUADRATURE) ASSUMING BR(E)=0.16. WE MPY. BY 0.16 TO GET ABOVE VAL. 1/79\*

R5 AVG 0.0340 0.0050 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R5 STUDENT 0.0340 0.0054 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R5 FIT 0.0304 0.0030 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R6 TAU+- INTO (E+- GAMMA(S) + MU+- GAMMA(S))/TOTAL (P3+P4)
R6 B 0.12 OR LESS CL=.90 BURMEST2 77 PLUT E+E- 4-5 GEV ECM 12/77
R6 B ASSUMES SAME MU,E MOM. SPEC. AS (MU E+ NOTHING DETECTED). 12/77

R7 TAU+- INTO (E+- CHARGED PRONG + MU+- CHARGED PRONG)/TOTAL (P5+P6)
R7 B 0.04 OR LESS CL=.90 BURMEST2 77 PLUT E+E- 4-5 GEV ECM 12/77
R7 B ASSUMES SAME MU,E MOM. SPEC. AS (MU E+ NOTHING DETECTED). 12/77

R8 TAU+- INTO (HADRON+- NEUTRALS)/TOTAL (P7)
R8 19 0.45 0.19 BARBARO-G 77 SMAG 11/77
R8 0.29 0.11 BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V-A DECAY 3/78
R8 (0.21) (0.10) BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V+A DECAY 3/78

R8 AVG 0.330 0.095 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R8 STUDENT 0.33 0.10 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

R9 TAU+- INTO (K+- NEUTRALS)/TOTAL (P11)
R9 B SMALL BRANDELIK 77 DASP 3.6-5.2ECM E+E- 1/78
R9 B BRANDELIK 77 FINDS 0.07+-0.06 K+- PER EVT IN E+E- --> E+- PRONG+- 1/78

R10 TAU+- INTO (3 HADRON+- NEUTRALS)/TOTAL (P8)
R10 0.35 0.11 BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V-A DECAY 3/78
R10 (0.38) (0.11) BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V+A DECAY 3/78

R11 TAU+- INTO (NEU RHO0 P1+-)\*(E+- NEU NEU) (P9)\*(P2)
R11 A 21 0.0072 0.0021 ALEXAND1 78 PLUT E+E- 4-5 GEV ECM 3/78
R11 A ALEXANDER1 78 REPORTS BR(NEU RHO0 P1)=0.045+-0.013 FOR 3/78
R11 A BR(NEU NEU)=0.16 AND M(TAU)=1.8 GEV. WE MPY. BY 0.16 TO GET 3/78
R11 A ABOVE VAL. 3/78

R11 FIT 0.0072 0.0021 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R12 TAU+- INTO (NEU A1(1100)+-)/TOTAL (P10)
R12 A 21 (0.10) (0.03) ALEXAND1 78 PLUT E+E- 4-5 GEV ECM 12/78\*
R12 A NOT INDEPENDENT OF ALEXANDER1 78 R11 VALUE ABOVE. ASSUMES THAT ALL 12/78\*
R12 A (NEU RHO0 P1+-) EVENTS ARE (NEU A1+-) AND THAT BR(E+- NEU NEU)=16. 12/78\*

R13 TAU+- INTO (NEU 2P1+- P1+-)\*(PIOS1)\*(MU+- NEU NEU) (P14)\*(P1)
R13 J 33 0.032 0.012 JAROS 78 SMAG E+E- ECM > 6 GEV 1/79\*
R13 J JAROS 78 FINDS BR(NEU 3P1 (PIOS))=.18+- .065 ASSUMING BR(MU)=0.18. 1/79\*
R13 J WE MULTIPLY TO OBTAIN ABOVE VALUE.
R13 FIT 0.032 0.012 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R14 TAU+- INTO (NEU 2P1+- P1+-)\*(MU+- NEU NEU) (P13)\*(P1)
R14 J 13 0.013 0.009 JAROS 78 SMAG E+E- ECM > 6 GEV 1/79\*
R14 J JAROS 78 FINDS BR(NEU 3P1)=.07+- .05 ASSUMING BR(MU)=0.18. WE 1/79\*
R14 J MULTIPLY TO OBTAIN ABOVE VALUE. EVENTS CONSISTENT WITH BEING R14 J RHO P1 OR A1.
R14 FIT 0.0130 0.0090 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R15 TAU+- INTO (NEU(TAU) .GE. 3 CHARGED PARTICLES)/TOTAL (P15)
R15 692 0.32 0.05 BACIN0 78 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.1-7.4GEV 1/79\*

R16 TAU+- INTO (NEU(TAU) P1+-)\*(E+- NEU(E) NEU(TAU)) (P12)\*(P2)
R16 A 23 0.015 0.006 ALEXAND2 78 PLUT E+E- ECM=3.6-5 GEV 2/79\*
R16 B 10 0.013 0.006 BACIN01 79 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.6-7.4GEV 1/79\*
R16 A ALEXANDER2 78 QUOTE BR(P1)=.090+- .038(STAT.+SYST. ERRORS COMBINED IN 2/79\*
R16 A QUADRATURE) USING BR(E)=.167+- .010. WE MPY. BY 1.67 TO GET ABOVE VAL. 2/79\*
R16 B BACIN01 79 QUOTES BR(P1)=0.080+-0.035(STAT.+SYST. ERRORS COMBINED IN 1/79\*
R16 B QUADRATURE) ASSUMING BR(E)=0.16. WE MPY. BY 0.16 TO GET ABOVE VAL. 1/79\*

R16 AVG 0.0140 0.0042 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R16 STUDENT 0.0140 0.0046 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R16 FIT 0.0140 0.0042 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R17 TAU+- INTO (NEU(TAU) RHO+-)\*(E+- NEU(TAU) NEU(E)) (P16)\*(P2)
R17 0.0421 0.0090 ABRAMS 79 SMAG 12/79\*
R17 FIT 0.0369 0.0089 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R18 TAU+- INTO (NEU(TAU) RHO+-)\*(MU+- NEU(TAU) NEU(MU)) (P16)\*(P1)
R18 0.0329 0.0100 ABRAMS 79 SMAG 12/79\*
R18 FIT 0.0389 0.0072 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

REFERENCES FOR TAU(1800) HEAVY LEPTON

PERL 75 PRL 35 1489 +ABRAMS,BOYARSKI,BREIDENBACH + (LBL+SLAC)
+FELOMAN,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI + (SLAC+LBL)
BARBARO-77 PRL 39 1058 +LBL+NWES+SLAC+HAWA
BRANDEL1 77 PL 708 125 BRANDEL1K + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY)
BURMESTER,CRIGEEE + (DESY+HAMB+SIEG+MUG)
BURMESTER,CRIGEEE + (DESY+HAMB+SIEG+MUG)
CAVALLI-SFORZA,GOGGI + (PAVI+PRIN+UMD)
PERL 77 PL 708 487 +FELOMAN,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI + (SLAC+LBL)
ALEXAND1 78 PL 738 99 ALEXANDER,CRIGEEE + (DESY+AACH+SIEG+MUG)
ALEXAND2 78 PL 788 162 ALEXANDER\* (DESY+AACH+HAMB+SIEG+MUG)
BACIN0 78 PRL 41 13 +FERGUSON,NDODULMAN + (UCLA+SLAC+UCI+STON)
BARTEL 78 PL 778 331 +DITTMANN,QUINKER,DLSSON,ONEILL+(DESY+HEID)
BRANDEL1 78 PL 738 109 BRANDEL1K + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+ MPI+TKY)J
HEILE 78 NP B138 189 +PERL,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI + (SLAC+LBL)
JAROS 78 PRL 40 1120 +ABRAMS+ALAM+ (SLAC+LBL+NWES+HAWA)
SMITH 78 PR D18 1 +FORD,MORSE,MANN,RESVANIS+(COLO+PENN+MISC)
ABRAMS 79 PRL 43 1555 +ALAM,BLOCKER,BOYARSKI + (SLAC+LBL)
ALEXANDER 79 PL 819 84 +ALEXANDER + (DESY+AACH+HAMB+SIEG+MUG)
BACIN01 79 PRL 42 6 +FERGUSON,NDODULMAN + (UCLA+SLAC+UCI+STON)
BACIN02 79 PRL 42 749 +FERGUSON,NDODULMAN+ (UCLA+SLAC+UCI+STON)
REVIEW'S
PERL2 77 HAMBURG SYMP. ALSO ISSUED AS SLAC-PUB-2022, M.PERL (SLAC)
FLUGGE 77 MESON CONF.BOSTON ALSO ISSUED AS DESY 77-35, G.FLUGGE (DESY)
AZIMOV 78 SPU 21 225 +FRANKFURT,KHOZE (LENI)
FELOMAN 78 SLAC-PUB-2224 G.J.FELDMAN (TOKYO CONF.1978) (SLAC)
PERL 78 SLAC-PUB-2219 M.L.PERL (KARLSRUHE SUMMER INST.1978) (DESY)
FLUGGE 79 IP C1 121 G.FLUGGE (DESY)
KIRKBY 79 SLAC-PUB-2419 J.KIRKBY (SLAC)

pi+ 8 CHARGED PION I=0, JP=0- I=1

Table with columns M, S, B and values for charged pion mass and other properties.

Stable Particles

$\pi^\pm, \pi^0$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for particle type, mass difference (MEV), and author names. Includes entries for  $\pi^+$  and  $\pi^-$  mass differences.

Table with columns for DM, mass difference (PERCENT), and author names. Includes entries for  $\pi^+$  and  $\pi^-$  mass differences in percent.

Table with columns for T, mass difference (UNITS 10\*\*9), and author names. Includes entries for charged pion mean life.

Table with columns for DT N, mass difference (PERCENT), and author names. Includes entries for mean life difference.

Table with columns for P1-P6, decay masses, and author names. Includes entries for charged pion partial decay modes.

Table with columns for R1-R2, branching ratios, and author names. Includes entries for charged pion branching ratios.

Table with columns for R3-R4, branching ratios, and author names. Includes entries for charged pion branching ratios.

Table with columns for R4-R5, branching ratios, and author names. Includes entries for charged pion branching ratios.

REFERENCES FOR CHARGED PION

Table listing references for charged pion, including author names and journal information.

Table listing references for charged pion, including author names and journal information.

Table listing references for charged pion, including author names and journal information.

Table listing references for charged pion, including author names and journal information.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table listing references for charged pion, including author names and journal information.

Table with columns for D, mass difference (MEV), and author names. Includes entries for neutral pion mass difference.

Table with columns for T N, mean life (UNITS 10\*\*16), and author names. Includes entries for neutral pion mean life.

Table with columns for P1-P6, decay masses, and author names. Includes entries for neutral pion partial decay modes.

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL PION

Table listing references for neutral pion, including author names and journal information.

Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

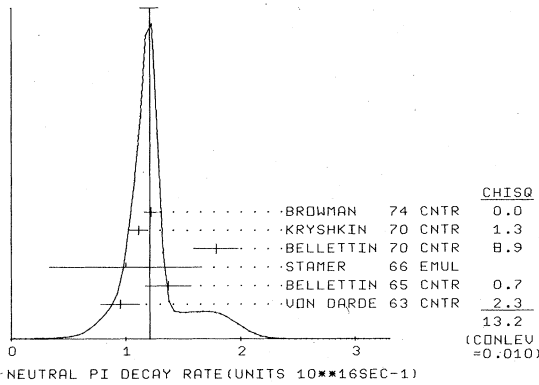
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\pi^0, \eta$

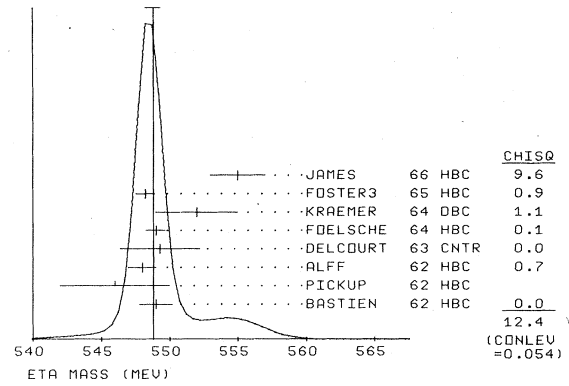
R2 PIO INTO (3 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-6) (P4)
R2 D 0 4.9 OR LESS CL=.90 DUCLOS 65 CNTR 6/66
R2 D 4.9 OR LESS CL=.90 KUTIN 65 CNTR 3/68
R2 D THESE EXPTS. GIVE BR(3GAMMA/2GAMMA)<5.0\*10\*\*-6.
R2 0 1.5 OR LESS CL=.90 AUERBAC1 78 CNTR 1/79\*

14 ETA(549, JPG=0->) I=0
14 ETA MASS (MEV)
M 53 549.0 1.2 BASTIEN 62 HBC
M 35 546.0 4.0 PICKUP 62 HBC
M 91 548.0 1.0 ALFF 62 HBC
M 549.3 2.9 DELCOURT 63 CNTR
M 148 549.0 0.7 FOELSCH 64 HBC
M 325 552.0 3.0 KRAEMER 64 DBC
M 548.2 0.65 FOSTER3 65 HBC 7/66
M 250 555.0 2.0 JAMES 66 HBC 6/66

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1.207 ± 0.080
ERROR SCALED BY 1.8



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 548.82 ± 0.56
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



9 NEUTRAL PION ELECTROMAGNETIC FORM FACTOR
THE AMPLITUDE FOR THE PROCESS P0 -> E+ E- GAMMA CONTAINS A
FORM FACTOR GAMMA(X\*\*2) AT THE (PIO GAMMA GAMMA) VERTEX
WHERE X=MASS(E+E-)/MASS(PIO). THE PARAMETER A IN THE LINEAR
EXPANSION GAMMA(X\*\*2)=1+A\*(X\*\*2) IS LISTED BELOW.
A LINEAR COEFFICIENT OF P0 ELECTROMAGNETIC FORM FACTOR
A (-0.15) (0.10) KOBRAK 61 HBC NO RAD. CORR. 2/80\*

14 ETA WIDTH
ETA WIDTH DETERMINED FROM MASS SPECTRUM (UNITS MEV)
W 91 (10.0) OR LESS ALFF 62 HBC
W 148 (10.0) OR LESS FOELSCH 64 HBC
W 31 (12.0) OR LESS JAMES 66 HBC
W (4.0) OR LESS BALYAY 66 DBC
W (1.9) OR LESS CL=.95 JONES 66 CNTR 8/67

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL PION
PANOF SKY 51 PR 81 565 W K H PANOF SKY, R L AAMODT, J HADLEY (LRL)
CHINDOWSK 54 PR 93 586 W CHINDOWSKY, J STEINBERGER (COLUMBIA)
CASSELS 59 PPS 74 92 CASSELS, JONES, MURPHY, O'NEILL (LIVERPOOL)
HADDOCK 59 PRL 3 478 HADDOCK, ABASHIAN, CROWE, CZIRR (LRL)
HILLMAN 59 NC 14 887 HILLMAN, MIDDELKOOP, YAMAGATA, ZAVATTINI (CERN)
BUDA GOV 60 JETP 11 755 BUDA GOV, VIKTOR, DZHELEPOV, ERMOLOV + (JINR)
JOSEPH 60 NC 16 597 D W JOSEPH (EFI)
SAMIOS 60 NC 18 154 N P SAMIOS (COLUMBIA)
GLASSER 61 PR 123 1014 R G GLASSER, N SEEMAN, B STILLER (NRL)
KOBRAK 61 NC 20 1115 H. KOBRAK (EFI)
SAMIOS 61 PR 121 275 N P SAMIOS (COLUMBIA+BNL)
SAMIOS 62 PR 126 1844 SAMIOS, PLANO, PRODELL + (COLUMBIA+BNL)
TIETGE 62 PR 127 1324 J TIETGE, W PUESCHEL (MAX PLANCK INST)
CZIRR 63 PR 130 341 JOHN B CZIRR (LRL)
KOLLER 63 NC 27 1405 E L KOLLER, S TAYLOR, T HUETTER (STEVENS)
ALSO 66 STAMER
PETRUKHI 63 SIENA CONF 208 V I PETRUKHIN, YU D PROKOSHKIN (JINR)
VEN DARD 63 PL 4 51 VON DARDEL, DEKKERS, MERMOD, VAN PUTTEN (CERN)
SHWE 64 PR 1368 1839 H SHWE, F N SMITH, W H BARKAS (LRL)
BELLETTINI 65 NC 40 A 1139 BELLETTINI, BEMPORAD, BRACCINI + (PISA+FRENZE)
DUCLOS 65 PL 19 253 DUCLOS, FREYTAG, HEINTZE + (CERN+HEIDELBERG)
EVANS 65 PR 139 B 982 D A EVANS (OXFORD)
KUTIN 65 JETP LETT 2 243 KUTIN, PETRUKHIN, PROKOSHKIN (JINR)
STAMER 66 PR 151 1108 STAMER, TAYLOR, KOLLER, HUETTER + (STEVENS)
VASTILEVS 66 PL 23 281 VASTILEVSKY, VISHNYAKOV, DUMAITSEV + (DUBNA)
DEVONS 69 PR 184 1354 +NEMENTHY, NISSIM-SABAT, DI CAPUA + (COLU+RGM)
BELLETTINI 70 NC 66A 243 BELLETTINI, BEMPORAD, LUBELSMY + (PISA+BCNN)
KRYSHKIN 70 JETP 30 1037 +STERLIGOV, USOV (TCMSK POLYTECH. INST.)
ABRAMS 73 PL 458 66 +CARROLL, KYCIA, LI, MICHAEL, MCKEET + (BNL)
MIYAZAKI 73 PR D8 2051 T. MIYAZAKI, E. TAKASUGI (TOKY)
BROWMAN 74 PRL 33 1400 +DEWIRE, GITTELMAN, HANSON + (CORN+B ING)
CAVIES 74 NC 244 324 +GUY, ZIA (BIRM+RHEL+SHMP)
AUERBAC1 78 PRL 41 275 +AUERBACH, HIGHLAND, JOHNSON, + (TEMP+LASL)
AUERBAC2 78 PL 788 353 +AUERBACH, HIGHLAND, JOHNSON, + (TEMP+LASL)
FISCHER1 78 PL 738 359 +EXTERMANN, GUI SAN, MERMOD, + (TEVA+SACL)
FISCHER2 78 PL 738 364 +EXTERMANN, GUI SAN, MERMOD, MOREL + (TEVA+SACL)

14 ETA PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 ETA INTO 2GAMMA 0+ 0
P2 ETA INTO 3PIO 134+ 134+ 134
P3 ETA INTO P1+ P1- PIO 139+ 139+ 134
P4 ETA INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA 139+ 139+ 0
P5 ETA INTO E+ E- PIO (VIOLATES C IN E.M.I.) 134+ .5+ .5
P6 ETA INTO E+ E- P1+ P1- 139+ 139+ .5+ .5
P7 ETA INTO P1O 2GAMMA 134+ 0+ 0
P8 ETA INTO E+ E- GAMMA .5+ .5+ 0
P9 ETA INTO 2PIO GAMMA (VIOLATES C) 134+ 134+ 0
P10 ETA INTO P1+ P1- PIO GAMMA 139+ 139+ 134+ 0
P11 ETA INTO P1+ P1- 2GAMMA 139+ 139+ 0+ 0
P12 ETA INTO MU+ MU- 105+ 105 0
P13 ETA INTO MU+ MU- GAMMA 105+ 105+ 134
P14 ETA INTO MU+ MU- PIO 139+ 139
P15 ETA INTO P1+ P1- 139+ 139
P16 ETA INTO E+ E- .5+ .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 ± delta P\_i, where delta P\_i = sqrt(delta P\_i^2 + 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 7 P 8
P 1 .3799+-0.0098
P 2 -.2691 .2990+-0.106
P 3 -.3224 -.2353 .2358+-0.0056
P 4 -.2866 -.2095 -.8201 .0489+-0.0013
P 7 -.4271 -.5781 -.0939 -.0801 .0314+-0.0109
P 8 -.0434 -.0326 -.0494 -.0501 -.0036 .0050+-0.0012

Stable Particles

$\eta$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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  $G_i \pm \delta G_i$ , 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.

Table with 6 columns (G1-G6) and 6 rows (G1-G6) showing fitted partial decay mode rates and correlation coefficients.

14 ETA DECAY RATES

Table listing decay rates for eta into 2 gamma (units keV) with various experimental references and fit results.

14 ETA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for eta into neutrals/charged and eta into 2 gamma/charged, including experimental data and fit results.

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,  $\pi^0 \gamma \gamma / \text{neutrals}$ .

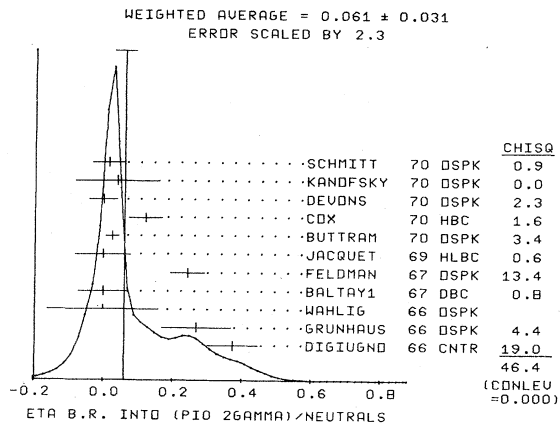


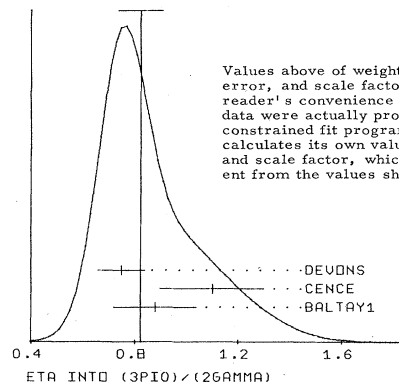
Table listing experimental data for eta into 2 gamma neutrals, including references like DIGIUGNO 66, FELDMAN 67, and SCHMITT 70.

Table listing experimental data for eta into pi+ pi- gamma / pi+ pi- pi0, including references like FOELSCH 64, PAULI 64, and CRAWFORD 66.

Table listing experimental data for eta into 3 pi0 + 2/3(pi0 2 gamma) / pi+ pi- pi0, including references like CRAWFORD 63, FOELSCH 64, and FOSTER 65.

Table listing experimental data for eta into 3 pi0 or more, including references like CHRETIEN 62, BALYAY 67, and DEVONS 70.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.024 ± 0.005  
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

Table listing CHISO values for various experiments: DEVONS 70 DSPK (0.7), CENCE 67 DSPK (1.9), BALYAY 67 DBC (0.1), and CDNLEU (0.259).

Table listing experimental data for eta into 2 gamma / (pi+ pi- pi0), including references like FOSTER 65, BAGLIN 69, and SCHMITT 70.

Table listing experimental data for eta into neutral / (pi+ pi- pi0), including references like KRAEMER 64, PAULI 64, FLATTE 67, and AGUILAR-B 72.

Table listing experimental data for eta into (e+e-pi0) / (pi+ pi- pi0) (units 10^-4), including references like PRICE 65, ALFF-STEI 66, and BAGLINI 67.

Data Card Listings

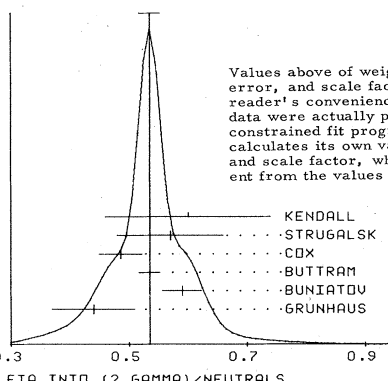
Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

η

Table with columns for particle ID (R10-R12), description (ETA INTO (E+E-PI+PI-)/TOTAL), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P6), (P6)/(P4), and (P1)/(P1+P2+P7).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.535 ± 0.018
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 %, δ%, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

CHISO

Table listing contributors to the CHISO fit: KENDALL 74 OSKP, STRUGALSK 71 HLBC, COX 70 HBC, BUTTRAM 70 OSKP, BUNIATOV 67 OSKP, GRUNHAUS 66 OSKP, and CDONLEU = 0.157.

Table with columns for particle ID (R13-R14), description (ETA INTO 3PI0/NEUTRALS), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P2)/(P1+P2+P7) and (P7)/(P1).

Table with columns for particle ID (R14-R15), description (ETA INTO P10 (2 GAMMA)/2GAMMA), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P7)/(P1) and (P5).

Table with columns for particle ID (R15-R16), description (ETA INTO (E+E-PI0)/TOTAL), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P5) and (P1)/(P2+P7).

Table with columns for particle ID (R16-R17), description (ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(3PI0 + P10 2GAMMA)), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P1)/(P2+P7) and (P10)/(P3).

Table with columns for particle ID (R17-R18), description (ETA INTO (PI+PI-PI0 GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0)), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P10)/(P3) and (P11)/(P3).

Table with columns for particle ID (R18-R19), description (ETA INTO (PI+PI- 2GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0)), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P11)/(P3) and (P2)/(P3).

Table with columns for particle ID (R19-R20), description (ETA INTO 3PI0/(PI+ PI- PI0)), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P2)/(P3) and (P1)/(P2+3P7).

Table with columns for particle ID (R20-R21), description (ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(3PI0)+P2/3(PI0 2GAMMA)), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P1)/(P2+3P7) and (P1+P2+P7).

Table with columns for particle ID (R21-R22), description (ETA INTO NEUTRALS/TOTAL), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P1+P2+P7) and (P1)/(P3).

Table with columns for particle ID (R22-R23), description (ETA INTO (E+E-GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0)), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P8)/(P3) and (P15).

Table with columns for particle ID (R23-R24), description (ETA INTO (MU+ MU- GAMMA)/TOTAL), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P13) and (P16).

Table with columns for particle ID (R22-R26), description (ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/TOTAL), and values. Includes sub-headers like (P7), (P12), (P14), (P12)/(P1), (P71)/(P2+P7), (P15), (P8)/(P3), and (P13).

14 ETA C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETERS

Table with columns for particle ID (A1-A2), description (LEFT-RIGHT ASYMMETRY PARAMETER), and values. Includes sub-headers like (UNITS 10\*\*=-2), (UNITS 10\*\*=-4), and (UNITS 10\*\*=-2).

14 ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF ETA DALITZ PLOT

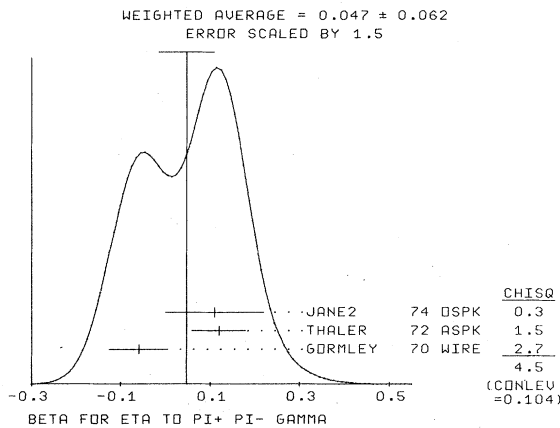
Table with columns for particle ID (DP), description (RELATED TEXT SECTION VI C.2), and values. Includes sub-headers like (THE FOLLOWING EXPTS FIT TO ONE OR MORE OF THE COEFFICIENTS) and (ALPHA PARAMETER FOR ETA TO 3 PI0).

Stable Particles

$\eta, K^\pm$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



REFERENCES FOR ETA

PEVSNER 61 PRL 7 421	PEVSNER, 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+ADVA)
PICKUP 62 PRL 8 329	E PICKUP, ROBINSON, SALANT (UCR+BNL)
SHAFER 62 CERN CONF 307	J SHAFER, FERRO-LUZZI, MURRAY + (CNC+LRL)
BACCI 63 PRL 11 37	BACCI, PENSO, SALVINI + (ROMA+FRAS)
BUSCHBECK 63 SIENA CONF 1 166	BUSCHBECK-GAPP, COOPER + (VIENNA, CERN, AMST)
CRAWFORD 63 PRL 10 546	F S CRAWFORD, LLOYD, FOWLER (LRL+DUKE)
ALSO 66 PRL 16 907	F S CRAWFORD, L LLOYD, E FOWLER (LRL+DUKE)
DEL COURT 63 PL 7 215	DEL COURT, LEFRANCOIS, PEREZ Y JORBA + (ORSAY)
MULLER 63 SIENA CONF 99	MULLER, PAULI + (SACL+RCHA)
FOELSCH 64 PR 134 B 1138	H W FOELSCH, H L KRAYBILL (YALE)
KRAEMER 64 PR 136 B 496	KRAEMER, MADANSKY, FIELDS + (JHU+NWS+WCOO)
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, GODD, MEER (WISCONSIN)
FOSTER3 65 THESIS	M.C. FOSTER (WISCONSIN)
PRICE 65 PRL 15 123	L.R. PRICE, F.S. CRAWFORD (LRL)
RITTENBERG 65 PRL 15 556	RITTENBERG, KALBFLEISCH (LRL+BNL)
ALFF-STE 66 PR 145 1072	ALFF-STEINBERGER, BERLEY + (COLUMBIA+RUTGERS)
BALTY 66 PRL 16 1224	+BALZANI, KIM, KIRSCH + (COLUMBIA+STONY BROOK)
CLPAY 66 PR 149 1044	COLUMBIA, LRL, PURDUE, WISCONSIN, YALE (LRL)
CNDPS 66 PL 22 546	CNDPS, FINOCCHIARO, LASSALLE, + (CERN, ETH, SACL)
CRAWFORD 66 PRL 16 333	F.S. CRAWFORD, L.R. PRICE (LRL)
DIGIUGNO 66 PRL 16 767	DIGIUGNO, GIORGI, SILVESTRI + (NAPL, TRST, FRAS)
GROSSMAN 66 PR 146 993	R GROSSMAN, L PRICE, F CRAWFORD (LRL)
GRUNHAUS 66 THESIS	J. GRUNHAUS (COLUMBIA)
JAMES 66 PR 142 896	F E JAMES, H L KRAYBILL (YALE+BNL)
WNEIS 66 PL 23 597	JONES, BINNIE, DUANE, HORSLEY, MASON, (LICI, RHEL)
LARRIBE 66 PL 23 600	LARRIBE, LEVEQUE, MULLER, PAULI, + (SACL+RHEL)
WAHLIG 66 PRL 17 221	WAHLIG, SHIBATA, MANNELLI (MIT+PISA)
BAGLINI 67 PL 248 637	BAGLINI, BEZAUQUET, DEGRANGE, + (EPOL+UCB)
BAGLIN2 67 BAPS 12 567	BAGLINI, BEZAUQUET, DEGRANGE, + (EPOL+UCB)
BALYAYI 67 PRL 19 1495	BALYAY, FRANZINI, KIM, NEWMAN + (COLU+BRAN)
BALYAY2 67 PRL 19 1458	BALYAY, FRANZINI, KIM, NEWMAN + (COLU+STON)
BEMPORAD 67 PL 258 380	BEMPORAD, BRACCINI, FOA, LUBELSMY + (PISA, BCNN)
ALSO PRIVATE COMMUNICATION	
BILLING 67 PL 258 435	BILLING, BULLOCK, ESTEN, GOVAN, + (LOUC, OXF)
BCNAMY 67 HEIDELBERG CONF.	BONAMY, SGNOREGGER (SACLAY)
BOWEN 67 PL 248 206	BOWEN, CNDPS, +FINOCCHIARO, + (CERN+ETH+SACL)
BUNIATOV 67 PL 258 560	BUNIATOV, ZAVATTINI, DEINET, + (CERN+KARL)
CENCE 67 PRL 19 1393	CENCE, PETERSON, STENGER, CHIU + (HAWAII+LRL)
ESTEN 67 PL 248 115	+GOVAN, KNIGHT, MILLER, TOVEY + (LOUC+OXF)
FELDMAN 67 PRL 18 868	FELDMAN, FRATTI, GLEESON, HALPERN, + (PERN)
FLATTE 67 PRL 18 976	S.M. FLATTE (LRL)
FLATTE2 67 PR 163 1441	S.M. FLATTE AND C.G. WOHL (LRL)
LITCHFIELD 67 PL 248 486	LITCHFIELD, RANGAN, SEGAR, SMITH + (RHEL+SACLAY)
PRICE 67 PRL 18 1207	L.R. PRICE, F.S. CRAWFORD (LRL)
ARNOLD 68 PL 278 466	+PATY, BAGLINI, BINGHAM + (STRB+MADR+EPOL+UCB)
BAZIN 68 PRL 20 895	BAZIN, GOSHAW, ZACHER, + (PRINCETON, QUEENS)
BULLOCK 68 PL 278 402	+ESTER, FLEMING, GOVAN, HENDERSON, OWEN + (LOUC)
GORMLEY3 68 PRL 21 402	GORMLEY, HYMAN, LEE, NASH, PEOPLES + (COLU+BNL)
WEHMANN 68 PRL 20 748	WEHMANN, ENGELS, + (HARV+CASE+SLAC+CORN+MGI)
BAGLINI 69 PL 298 445	BAGLINI, BEZAUQUET, + (EPOL+UCB, MADR, STRB)
ALSO 70 NP 822 66	+BEZAUQUET, DEGRANGE, MUSSET + (EPOL+MADR, STRB)
HYAMS 69 PL 298 128	HYAMS, KOCH, POTTER, VON LINDERN, + (CERN, MPIM)
JACQUET 69 NC 58 743	JACQUET, NGUYEN-KHAC, HAA TUFT + (EPOL, BERG)
MULLER 69 THESIS	ARMAND MULLER (STRB)
BAGLINI 70 NP 822 66	+BEZAUQUET, DEGRANGE, MUSSET + (EPOL+MADR+STRB)
BUTTRAM 70 PRL 25 1358	+KREISLER, MITSCHKE (PRIN)
CARPENTER 70 PR D1 1303	CARPENTER, BINKLEY, CHAPMAN, COX, DAGAN + (DUKE)
COX 70 PRL 24 534	COX, FORTNEY, GOLSON (DUKE)
DANBURG 70 PR D2 2564	+ABOLINS, DAHL, DAVIES, HOCH, KIRZ, + (LRL)
DEVONS 70 PR D1 1936	+GRUNHAUS, KOZLOWSKI, NEMETHY + (COLU, SYRA)
GORMLEY 70 PR D2 501	GORMLEY, HYMAN, LEE, NASH, PEOPLES + (COLU+BNL)
ALSO 70 NEVIS 181 (THESIS)	MICHAEL GORMLEY (COLU)
KANOFSKY 70 NC 68 413	A. KANOFSKY (LEHI)
SCHMITT 70 PL 328 638	+BUNIATOV, ZAVATTINI, DEINET + (CERN, KARL)

BASILE 71 NC 3A 796	+BOLLINI, DALPIAZ, FRABETTI + (CERN, BGNA, STRB)
STRUGALS 71 NP 827 429	+CHUVILO, GEMESTY, IVANOVSKAYA + (JINR)
AGUILAR 72 PR D6 29	AGUILAR-BEKTEZ, CHUNG-ETSNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
BLOODWORTH 72 NP 839 525	BLOODWORTH, JACKSON, PRENTICE, YOON (TORONTO)
LAYER 72 PRL 29 316	+APPEL, KOTLEWSKI, LEE, STEIN, THALER (COLU)
THALER 72 PRL 29 313	+APPEL, KOTLEWSKI, LAYER, LEE, STEIN (COLU)
LAYER 73 PR D7 2565	+APPEL, KOTLEWSKI, LEE, STEIN, THALER (COLU)
THALER 73 PR D7 2569	+APPEL, KOTLEWSKI, LAYER, LEE, STEIN (COLU)
BROWMAN 74 PRL 32 1067	+DEWIRE, GITTELMAN, HANSON, LOH + (CORN+BING)
DAVIES 74 NC 24A 324	+GUY, ZIA (BIRM+RHEL+SHMP)
JANE1 74 PL 48B 260	+JONES, LIPMAN, OWEN, PENNEY + (RHEL+LDC+SUSS)
JANE2 74 PL 48B 265	+JONES, LIPMAN, OWEN, PENNEY + (RHEL+LDC+SUSS)
KENDALL 74 NC 21A 387	+LANDU, MASSIMO, SHAPIRO + (BROW+BARI+MIT)
JANE1 75 PL 59B 99	+GRANNIS, JONES, LIPMAN, OWEN + (RHEL+LDC)
JANE2 75 PL 59B 103	+GRANNIS, JONES, LIPMAN, OWEN + (RHEL+LDC)
ALSO 76 PL (TO BE PUBL.)	ERRATUM, H.R. JANE, PRIVATE COMMUNICATION.
MARTYNOV 76 SJNP 23 48	+SALTYKOV, TARASOV, UZHINSKII (JINR)
BUSHNIN 78 PL 79B 147	+DZHEL'YADIN, GOLDOVKIN, GRITSUK + (SERP)
ALSO 78 SJNP 28 775	BUSHNIN, GOLDOVKIN, GRITSUK, DZHEL'YADIN + (SERP)

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

BASTIEN 62 PRL 8 114	BASTIEN, BERGE, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, MILLER + (LRL)
CARMONY 62 PRL 8 117	D CARMONY, A ROSENFELD, VAN DE WALLE (LRL)
ROSENFELD 62 PRL 8 293	A ROSENFELD, D CARMONY, VAN DE WALLE (LRL)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 K<sup>±</sup>  
 \*\*\*\*\*

10 CHARGED K MASS (MEV)

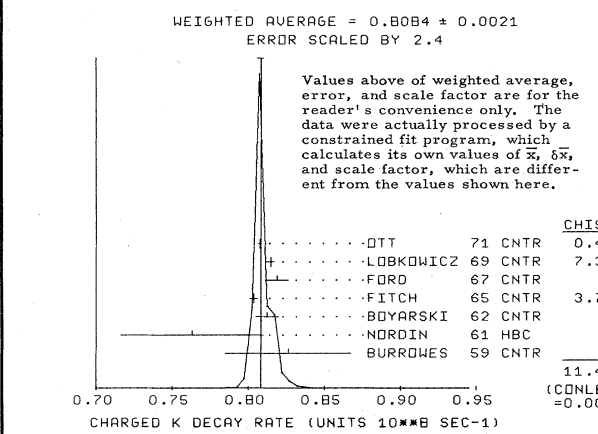
M	493.9	0.2	COHEN	57 RVUE +
M	493.7	0.3	BARKAS	63 EMUL -
M	493.78	0.17	GREINER	65 EMUL + VIA TAU DECAY
M A	(493.871)	(0.19)	KUNSELMAN 71 CNTR	- KAONIC ATOMS 10/71
M	493.691	0.040	JACKENSTO 73 CNTR	- KAONIC ATOMS 1/73
M A	493.662	0.19	KUNSELMAN 74 CNTR	- KAONIC ATOMS 3/74
M	493.657	0.020	CHENG	75 CNTR - KAONIC ATOMS 6/77
M	493.670	0.029	BARKOV	79 EMUL - E-E → K+ K- 7/79*
M A	KUNSELMAN 74 UPDATES	KUNSELMAN 71 WITH IMPROVED KAONIC ATOM CALC.		3/74*
M	AVG	493.668	0.015	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
M	STUDENT	493.668	0.017	AVERAGE USING STUDENT(10/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
M	FIT	493.669	0.015	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 2/80*

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(PI+)-M(PI-) = +284 TO KEV.			1/73

10 CHARGED K MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*=-8)

T	CHAR. K MEAN LIFE			
T 0	(0.95)	(0.36)	(0.25)	ILOFF 56 EMUL
T 0 52	(1.60)	(0.3)	(0.3)	EISENBERG 58 EMUL
T	1.21	0.06	0.06	BURROWES 59 CNTR
T 0 33	(1.38)	(0.24)	(0.24)	FREDEN 60 EMUL
T 0	(1.25)	(0.22)	(0.17)	BARKAS 61 EMUL
T 0 51	(1.27)	(0.36)	(0.23)	BHOWMIK 61 EMUL
T	2.93	1.31	0.08	NORDIN 61 HBC -
T	(1.24)	(0.07)		NORDIN 61 RVUE -
T	1.231	0.011	0.011	BOYARSKI 62 CNTR +
T	1.243	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	3M	1.2380	0.0016	OTT 71 CNTR + STOPPING K 2/71
T 0	OLD EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGING			2/71
T	AVG	1.2370	0.0032	0.0032 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 2.4)
T	STUDENT	1.2374	0.0016	0.0016 AVG BY STUDENT(10/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
T	FIT	1.2371	0.0026	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K±

Table with columns: DT, N, THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.I., DT, N, THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.I., DT, N, THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.I.

Table with columns: P1, CHAR., K INTO MU NEU, K MU2, 105+ 0, P2, CHAR., K INTO PI P10, K PI2, 139+ 134, P3, CHAR., K INTO PI P1+ PI-, TAU, 139+ 139+ 139, P4, CHAR., K INTO PI P2I0, TAU PRIME, 139+ 134+ 134, P5, CHAR., K INTO MU PI0 NEU, K MU3, 105+ 134+ 0, P6, CHAR., K INTO E P10 NEU, K E3, .5+ 134+ 0, P7, K+ INTO PI+ PI- E+ NEU, K E+ 4, 139+ 139+ .5+ 0, P8, K+ INTO PI+ PI+ E- NEU, K E- 4, 139+ 139+ .5+ 0, P9, K+ INTO PI+ PI- MU+ NEU, K+MU+ 4, 139+ 139+ 105+ 0, P10, K+ INTO PI+ 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 E, 135+ .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 P10 E NEU GAMMA, PI E NEU GAM, 134+ .5+ 0+ 0, P19, K+ INTO PI+ E+ E-, PI+E+E-, 139+ .5+ .5, P20, CHAR., K INTO PI MU NEU, PI MU 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, P23, CHAR., K INTO PI 3GAMMA, PI 3GAM, 139+ 0+ 0+ 0, P24, C+R, K INTO P10 P10 E NEU, K E4 2P10, 134+ 134+ .5+ 0, P25, K+ INTO PI+ E+ MU+, PI+E+MU+, 139+ .5+ 105, P26, K+ INTO PI+ E+ MU-, PI+E+MU-, 139+ .5+ 105, P27, CHAR., K INTO MU NEU NEU NEUBAR, MU 3NEU, 105+ 0+ 0+ 0, P28, CHAR., K INTO P10 MU NEU GAMMA, PI MU NEU GAM, 134+ 105+ 0+ 0, P29, K+ INTO PI+ MU+ E-, PI+MU+E-, 139+ 105+ .5, P30, CHAR., K INTO MU NEU E+ E-, MU NEU E+E-, 105+ 0+ .5+ .5, P31, K+ INTO MU+ NEU E+ E-, MU+ NEU 2E+, 105+ 0+ .5+ .5, P32, CHAR., K INTO NEU E E E, NEU 3E, 0+ .5+ .5+ .5, P33, CHAR., K INTO E NEU NEU NEUBAR, E 3NEU, .5+ 0+ 0+ 0

CHARGED K CONSTRAINED FIT
OVERALL FIT OF MEAN LIFE, WIDTHS AND BRANCHING RATIOS USES 59 DATA POINTS TO DETERMINE SIX QUANTITIES. OVERALL FIT HAS CHISQ=78.0. MAIN CONTRIBUTION (13.2) 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, Pij, as follows: The diagonal elements are Pij ± δPij, where δPij = √(δPij² + δPij²), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δPijδPkl)/(δPijδPkl). For the definitions of the individual Pij, see the listings above; only those Pij 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, P4, P5, P6 and rows of numerical values representing branching fractions and correlations.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES
The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate space; i.e., Gi = Γi / Γtotal, in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above, the diagonal elements are Gi ± δGi, where δGi = √(δGi² + δGi²), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δGiδGj)/(δGiδGj). Note that, because of the error in Γtotal, the errors and correlations here are not directly derivable from those above.

Table with columns: G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6 and rows of numerical values representing decay rates and correlations.

Table with columns: W1, CHAR., K INTO MU NEU (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1), (G1), W1, CHAR., K INTO PI P1+ PI- (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1), (G3), 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, 4.511, 0.024, FORD, 70 ASPK SEE NOTE F, 11/70, W2, F, THE LAST IS THE COMBINED RESULT OF FORD 67 AND FORD 70, W2, FIT, 4.517, 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, 0.039 FROM FIT

Table with columns: W4, CHAR., K INTO (MU P10 NEU) + (E P10 NEU) (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1), (G5+G6), W4, USED FOR DELTA I = 1/2 TEST., W4, FIT, 6.484, 0.089 FROM FIT

Table with columns: D1, DIFFERENCE IN K MU2 RATES ((G1+)-(G1-))/G1, (PERCENT), D1, FORD, 67 CNTR, 8/67, D2, DIFFERENCE IN TAU RATES ((G3+)-(G3-))/G3, (PERCENT), D2, FLETCHER, 67 OSPK, 8/67, D2, F, (-0.04), (0.21), FORD, 67 CNTR, SEE NOTE F, 8/67, D2, F, 3.2M, (0.10), (0.14), FORD, 70 ASPK, SEE NOTE F, 11/70, D2, F, 0.08, 0.12, FORD, 70 ASPK, SEE NOTE F, 11/70, D2, S, (-0.02), (0.16), SMITH, 73 ASPK +- 11/73, D2, F, SECOND FORD 70 VALUE IS FIRST FORD 70 COMBINED WITH FORD 67. D2, S, SMITH 73 VALUE OF D2 IS DERIVED FROM SMITH 73 VALUE OF D3. 11/73, D2, AVG, 0.07, 0.12, AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0), D2, STUDENT, 0.07, 0.13, AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

Table with columns: D3, DIFFERENCE IN TAU PRIME RATES ((G4+)-(G4-))/AVERAGE, (PERCENT), D3, 1802, -1.1, 1.8, HERZO, 69 OSPK, 5/70, D3, 0.08, 0.58, SMITH, 73 ASPK +- 11/73, D3, AVG, . . . . . AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0), D3, STUDENT, -0.03, 0.60, AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

Table with columns: D4, DIFFERENCE IN K PI2 RATES ((G2+)-(G2-))/AVERAGE, (PERCENT), D4, 0.8, 1.2, HERZO, 69 OSPK, 5/70

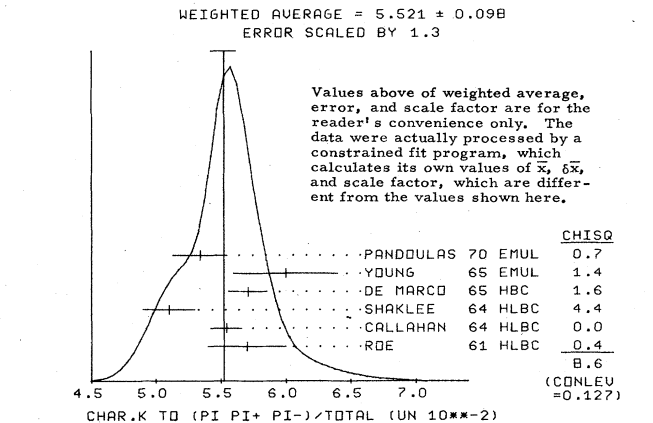
Table with columns: D5, DIFFERENCE IN K PI RAD RATES ((G13+)-(G13-))/AVERAGE, (PERCENT), D5, 24, 0.0, 24.0, EDWARDS, 72 OSPK, PI KE 58-90 MEV, 8/72, D5, 4000, 1.0, 4.0, ABRAMS, 73 ASPK +- PI KE 51-100 MEV, 3/74, D5, 2461, 0.8, 5.8, SMITH, 76 WIRE +- PI+KE 55-90 MEV, 11/76, D5, AVG, 0.9, 3.3, AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0), D5, STUDENT, 0.9, 3.5, AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

10 CHARGED K BRANCHING RATIOS
R O OLD DATA EXCLUDED

Table with columns: R1, CHAR., K INTO (MU NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*6-2), (P1), R1, O, (58.5), (3.0), BIRGE, 56 EMUL +, R1, O, (56.9), (2.6), ALEXANDER, 57 EMUL +, R1, O, GLD EXPERIMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGING, 1/71, R1, 62K, 63.24, 0.44, CHIANG, 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+, 9/72, R1, FIT, 63.50, 0.16, FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Table with columns: R2, CHAR., K INTO (PI P10)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*6-2), (P2), R2, O, (27.7), (2.7), BIRGE, 56 EMUL +, R2, O, (23.2), (2.2), ALEXANDER, 57 EMUL +, R2, O, EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED, R2, (21.0), (0.6), CALLAHAN, 65 HLBC, SEE R17, R2, (21.6), (0.6), TRILLING, 65 RVUE, 6/66, R2, 16K, 21.18, 0.28, CHIANG, 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+, 9/72, R2, FIT, 21.16, 0.15, FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

Table with columns: R3, CHAR., K INTO (PI P1+ PI-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*6-2), (P3), R3, O, (5.6), (0.4), BIRGE, 56 EMUL +, R3, O, (6.8), (0.4), ALEXANDER, 57 EMUL +, R3, O, (5.2), (0.3), TAYLOR, 59 EMUL +, R3, O, EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED, R3, 5.7, 0.3, ROE, 61 HLBC +, R3, 2332, 5.54, 0.12, CALLAHAN, 64 HLBC +, R3, 540, 5.1, 0.2, SHAKLEE, 64 HLBC +, R3, 5.71, 0.15, DE MARCO, 65 HBC, R3, 44, 6.0, 0.4, YOUNG, 65 EMUL +, R3, P, 693, 5.34, 0.21, PANDOLAS, 70 EMUL + 1.84 GEV/C K+, 10/70, R3, C, 2330, (5.56), (0.20), CHIANG, 72 OSPK +, R3, C, THIS VALUE IS NOT INDEPENDENT OF CHIANG 72 R1,R2,R4,R5, AND R6, R3, P, INCLUDES EVENTS OF TAYLOR 59., R3, AVG, 5.521, 0.098, AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3), R3, STUDENT, 5.533, 0.089, AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT, R3, FIT, 5.588, 0.030, FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

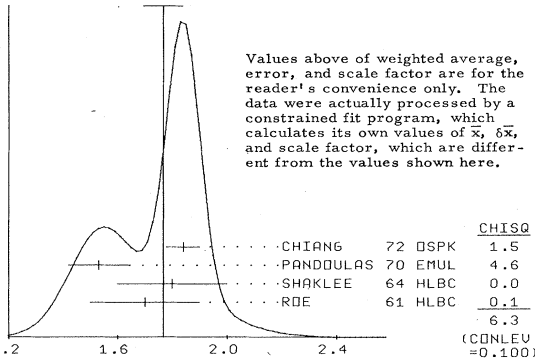


Stable Particles

K±

Table with columns for particle ID (R4), characteristics (CHAR.), and experimental details (K INTO (PI 2PI0)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*2)). Includes names like BIRGE, ALEXANDER, TAYLOR, ROE, SHAKLEE, PANDOULAS, CHIANG.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1.767 ± 0.071
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



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...

Table with columns for particle ID (R5), characteristics (CHAR.), and experimental details (K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*2)). Includes names like BIRGE, ALEXANDER, TAYLOR, CHIANG.

Table with columns for particle ID (R6), characteristics (CHAR.), and experimental details (K INTO (E P10 NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*2)). Includes names like BIRGE, ALEXANDER, ROE, SHAKLEE, CHIANG.

Table with columns for particle ID (R7), characteristics (CHAR.), and experimental details (K INTO (PI2 + MU3)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*2)). Includes names like ROE, SHAKLEE.

Table with columns for particle ID (R8), characteristics (K+ INTO (PI+ PI+ E- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*7)). Includes names like BIRGE, ELY, SCHWEINBE.

Table with columns for particle ID (R9), characteristics (K+ INTO (PI+ PI- MU+ NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*5)). Includes name CLINE.

Table with columns for particle ID (R10), characteristics (K+ INTO (PI+ PI+ MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*6)). Includes name BIRGE.

Table with columns for particle ID (R11), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (E NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*5)). Includes names BORREANI, BOWEN.

Table with columns for particle ID (R12), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (PI GAMMA GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*4)). Includes names CHEN, KLEMS, EDWARDS, ABRAMS.

Table with columns for particle ID (R13), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (PI P10 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*4)). Includes names BIRGE, EMERSON, MALTSEV, ABRAMS, EDWARDS, LJUNG, SMITH, WIRE.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

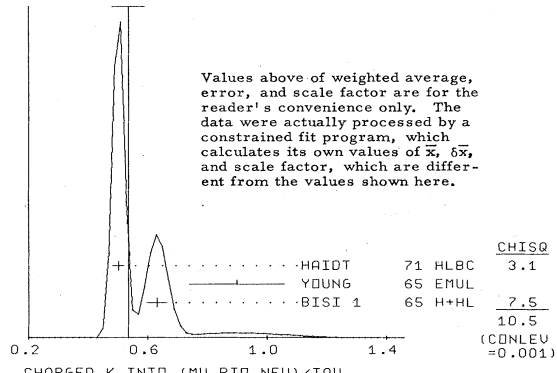
Table with columns for particle ID (R14, R15), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (PI PI+ PI- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*4)), and experimental details. Includes names STAMER, CAMERINI, BISI, CLINEZ.

Table with columns for particle ID (R16, R17), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (PI MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*6)), and experimental details. Includes names CAMERINI, BISI, YOUNG, CALLAHAN.

Table with columns for particle ID (R18), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (PI 2PI0)/TAU), and experimental details. Includes names BISI, YOUNG.

Table with columns for particle ID (R19), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/TAU), and experimental details. Includes names BISI, YOUNG, EICHTEN, HAIDT.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.536 ± 0.054
ERROR SCALED BY 3.2



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...

Table with columns for particle ID (R20), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/TAU), and experimental details. Includes names BORREANI, YOUNG, BELLOTTI, EICHTEN, HAIDT, BRAUN.

Table with columns for particle ID (R21), characteristics (K+ INTO (PI+ PI- E+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10\*\*4)), and experimental details. Includes names BIRGE, ELY, BOURQUIN, SCHWEINBE, ROSSELET.

Table with columns for particle ID (R22), characteristics (K+ INTO (PI+ PI- MU+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10\*\*4)), and experimental details. Includes names GREINER, BISI.

Table with columns for particle ID (R23), characteristics (CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU2+PI2) (UNITS 10\*\*2)), and experimental details. Includes names CESTER, ESCHSTRUT, WEISSENBERG.



Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K±

Table of particle data listings for K mesons, including parameters like CHAR, K INTO, and various fit results. Includes entries for K0, K±, and K\* particles.

Table of particle data listings for K mesons, continuing from the previous table. Includes entries for K0, K±, and K\* particles with detailed fit parameters.

Note on Slope Parameter for K → 3π Decays

As was discussed in Section VI B.1 of the text, for the 3π decays of the K mesons we list the slope parameter "g" which is defined, as in that section, by

Equation defining the slope parameter g: |M|^2 ∝ 1 + g \* (s3 - s0) / m\_pi^2 + h \* ((s3 - s0) / m\_pi^2)^2 + j \* (s2 - s1) / m\_pi^2 + k \* ((s2 - s1) / m\_pi^2)^2 + ...

where

## Stable Particles

 $K^\pm$ 

$$s_i = (\underline{p}_K - \underline{p}_i)^2 = (m_K - m_i)^2 - 2m_K T_i \quad (2)$$

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

$\underline{p}_K, \underline{p}_i$  are the four-vectors for the K and the  $i^{\text{th}}$  pion, and the index 3 refers to the odd pion, i.e., the third pion in the decays listed below. (4)

We refer to the three possible charged decays as  $\tau, \tau',$  and  $\tau^0$ :

$$\begin{array}{ll} \tau^\pm & K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\mp \\ \tau'^\pm & K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm \\ \tau^0 & K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0 \end{array}$$

The measurements of  $g$  vary considerably beyond the authors' quoted errors as can be seen in the ideograms associated with the GT+, GT-, and GTP subsections of the  $K^\pm$  Data Card Listings and the GTO subsection of the  $K_L^0$  Listings. Appendix I discusses tests of the  $\Delta I = 1/2$  rule utilizing these slopes.

There is no indication of a CP-violating asymmetry in  $K_L^0$  decay as measured by the coefficient  $j$  given in subsection JTO of the  $K_L^0$  Listings.

The high-statistics  $\tau^0$ -decay experiment of MESSNER 74 finds significant non-zero quadratic coefficients  $h$  and  $k$ . CHO 77, a lower-statistics  $\tau^0$  experiment, obtains results in agreement with MESSNER 74 but can also obtain good fits with a linear term ( $g$ ) only. The correlation between the linear and quadratic coefficients changes the CHO 77  $g_{\tau^0}$  from  $0.629 \pm 0.017$  (linear fit) to  $0.681 \pm 0.024$  (quadratic fit). Another experiment, PEACH 77, does not observe this correlation and is in agreement only with the linear fit of CHO 77.

There is some evidence for a non-zero  $k$  coefficient from  $\tau^\pm$  experiments. FORD 72 (1.5M events) have studied  $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^\pm \pi^\mp$  and find that the  $\chi^2/DF$  goes from 1.38 to 1.20 for  $DF \approx 150$  when the second order and CP-violation terms are added. However, the authors state that since their Coulomb

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

correction is larger than the experimental errors and is not well known, it is difficult to interpret these results. DEVAUX 77 also finds a non-zero  $k$ .

Because of the above evidence for quadratic terms, and for consistency in our treatment of  $\tau^0$  and  $\tau^\pm$  decay, we now include in our averages only those  $\tau^0$  and  $\tau^\pm$  experiments for which we have information on the three coefficients  $g, h,$  and  $k$ . Correlations prevent us from comparing fits which do not include these three parameters. For  $\tau^\pm$  decays we compile  $g$  and  $h$  only since no experiments measure  $k$ .

Parametrizations

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

a) For analysis of charged K's and some  $K^0$  experiments, the expression often used is:

$$|M|^2 = 1 + a_Y Y + b_Y Y^2 + d_Y X + e_Y X^2$$

with

$$Y = \frac{3T_3 - Q}{Q}$$

$$X = \frac{\sqrt{3} (T_1 - T_2)}{Q}$$

$$Q = m_K - \sum m_i$$

The relevant formulae are:

$$Y = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{s_3 - s_0}{m_K Q} + \Delta, \quad X = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{s_2 - s_1}{m_K Q}$$

with

$$\Delta = \frac{m_1 - m_3}{Q} \left( 2 - \frac{m_3 + m_1}{m_K} \right)$$

and

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

## Stable Particles

K<sup>±</sup>

$$\begin{aligned}
 g &= \frac{-c_y(a_y + 2b_y\Delta)}{1 + a_y\Delta + b_y\Delta^2} , \\
 h &= \frac{c_y^2 b_y}{1 + a_y\Delta + b_y\Delta^2} , \\
 j &= \frac{c_y d_y}{\sqrt{3} (1 + a_y\Delta + b_y\Delta^2)} , \\
 k &= \frac{c_y^2 e_y}{3(1 + a_y\Delta + b_y\Delta^2)} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

with

$$c_y = \frac{3}{2} \frac{m_{\pi^+}^2}{m_K Q}$$

b) For the analysis of some K<sup>0</sup> experiments the expression used is

$$\begin{aligned}
 |M|^2 &= 1 + 2a_t \frac{m_K}{m_{\pi^+}} (2T_3 - T_{3\max}) \\
 &+ b_t \left( \frac{m_K}{m_{\pi^+}} \right)^2 (2T_3 - T_{3\max})^2 ,
 \end{aligned}$$

with

$$T_{3\max} = \frac{(m_K - m_3)^2 - (m_1 + m_2)^2}{2m_K}$$

The relevant transformations are

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

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 g &= \frac{-2a_t - b_t c_t}{1 + a_t c_t + \frac{b_t c_t^2}{4}} , \\
 h &= \frac{b_t}{1 + a_t c_t + \frac{b_t c_t^2}{4}} ,
 \end{aligned}$$

with

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

c) Other K<sup>0</sup> authors use the same form of matrix element as given in b) above with a linear

term only, but define

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

The relevant transformation is then

$$g = \frac{-2a_u}{1 + a_u c_u} ,$$

with

$$c_u = \frac{4m_K}{3m_{\pi^+}} Q\Delta .$$

d) Older K<sup>0</sup> 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

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

and

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

e) The CP-violating term in  $|M|^2$  for K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup> → π<sup>+</sup>π<sup>-</sup>π<sup>0</sup> experiments has been parametrized in several ways. BLANPIED 68 and SCRIBANO 70 use the parametrization given in (b) above with no quadratic term and with an additional CP violating term. BLANPIED 68 parametrizes the CP-violating term as

$$2\sigma_B \frac{m_K}{m_{\pi^+}} (T_1 - T_2) .$$

The relevant transformation is then

$$j = \frac{\sigma_B}{1 + c_t a_t}$$

with c<sub>t</sub> as defined in (b) above. SCRIBANO 70 parametrizes the CP-violating term as

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \sigma_S \frac{T_1 - T_2}{T_{12\max}}$$

where T<sub>12max</sub> is the maximum kinetic energy of particle 1 or 2, the charged π's, given by

Stable Particles  
K±

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$$T_{12max} = \frac{(m_K - m_1)^2 - (m_2 + m_3)^2}{2m_K}$$

The resulting transformation is then

$$j = \frac{m_{\pi^+}^2}{\sqrt{3} m_K T_{12max}} \frac{\sigma_S}{(1 + c_t a_t)}$$

SMITH 70 gives the asymmetry

$$\alpha = \frac{N_+ - N_-}{N_+ + N_-}$$

where  $N_+$  is the number of events with  $T_1 > T_2$  and  $N_-$  is the converse. BLANPIED 68 gives the relation  $\sigma_B = \alpha/1.16$  which allows us to use the transformation to  $j$  given above for BLANPIED 68.

For the reader's convenience we give a table of numerical values for  $Q$ ,  $T_{3max}$ ,  $T_{12max}$ ,  $\Delta$ ,  $c_y$ ,  $c_t$ ,  $c_u$ ,  $c_v$ , and  $d_v$ , obtained using the masses from the current edition.

	$\tau^\pm$	$\tau^\pm$	$\tau^0$
$Q$	74.97	84.18	83.57
$T_{3max}$	48.08	53.20	53.89
$T_{12max}$	48.08	53.99	53.12
$\Delta$	0.0000	-0.0790	0.0798
$c_y$	0.7895	0.7031	0.7025
$c_t$	0.0962	-0.0769	0.3204
$c_u$	0.0000	-0.2247	0.2272
$c_v$	0.0400	0.0400	0.0393
$d_v$	0.0506	0.0523	0.0604

References

See the reference sections of the  $K^\pm$  and  $K_L^0$  Data Card Listings.

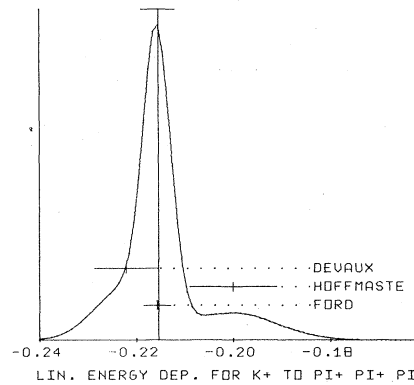
See also the review of T. J. Devlin and J. O. Dickey, Rev. Mod. Phys. 51, 237 (1979), which contains an analysis of  $K \rightarrow 2\pi$  and  $K \rightarrow 3\pi$  data in terms of transition amplitudes with appropriate energy dependence.

10 CHARGED K ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF DALITZ PLOT

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI B.1, APPENDIX I, AND MINI-REVIEW ABOVE

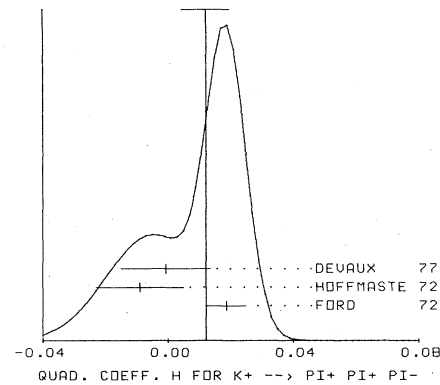
MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED =  $1 + G*U + H*U**2 + K*V**2$  1/79\*  
 WHERE  $U=(S3-S0)/(MPI**2)$  AND  $V=(S1-S2)/(MPI**2)$  1/79\*  
 GT+ LINEAR COEFFICIENT G FOR TAU DECAYS  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$  1/79\*  
 GT+ SOME EXPTS USE DALITZ VARIABLES X AND Y. WE GIVE  $AY=COEFF$  OF Y 1/79\*  
 GT+ TERM AT RIGHT. SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE. 1/79\*  
 GT+ZL 5428 (-0.22) (0.024) ZINGHENKO 67 HBC +  $AY=0.28+-0.03$  10/69  
 GT+ L 9994 (-0.218) (0.016) BUTLER 68 HBC +  $AY=0.277+-0.020$  10/69  
 GT+ G17898 (-0.196) (0.032) GRAUMAN 70 HLBC +  $AY=0.228+-0.030$  8/70  
 GT+ 750K -0.2157 0.0028 FORD 72 ASPK +  $AY=0.2734+-0.0035$  1/79\*  
 GT+H 39819 -0.200 0.009 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC + 1/79\*  
 GT+ 225K -0.2221 0.0065 DEVAUX 77 SPEC +  $AY=0.2814+-0.0082$  1/79\*  
 GT+ L EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE. 3/78  
 GT+ Z ALSO INCLUDES DBC EVENTS  
 GT+ G EMULS. DATA ADDED - ALL EVENTS INCLUDED BY HOFFMASTE 72 1/71  
 GT+H HOFFMASTE 72 INCLUDES GRAUMAN 70 DATA. 1/79\*  
 GT+ . . . . .  
 GT+ AVG -0.2154 0.0035 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)  
 GT+ STUDENT -0.2156 0.0028 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE =  $-0.2154 \pm 0.0035$   
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



HT+ QUADRATIC COEFF. H FOR  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$  1/79\*  
 HT+ 750K 0.0187 0.0062 FORD 72 ASPK + 1/79\*  
 HT+ 39819 -0.009 0.014 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC + 1/79\*  
 HT+ 225K -0.0006 0.0143 DEVAUX 77 SPEC + 1/79\*  
 HT+ . . . . .  
 HT+ AVG 0.0122 0.0076 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)  
 HT+ STUDENT 0.0124 0.0065 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE =  $0.0122 \pm 0.0076$   
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



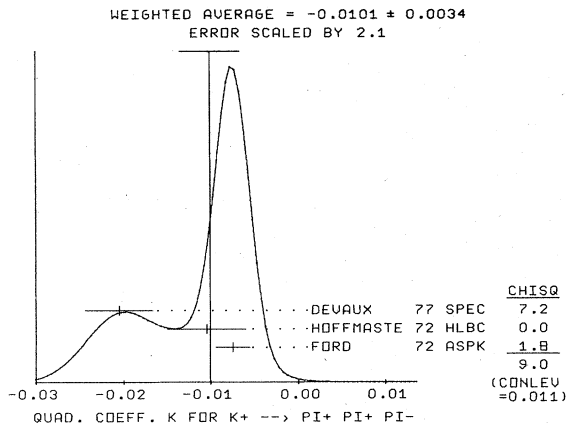
KT+ QUADRATIC COEFF. K FOR  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$  1/79\*  
 KT+ 750K -0.0075 0.0019 FORD 72 ASPK + 1/79\*  
 KT+ 39819 -0.0105 0.0045 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC + 1/79\*  
 KT+ 225K -0.0205 0.0039 DEVAUX 77 SPEC + 1/79\*  
 KT+ . . . . .  
 KT+ AVG -0.0101 0.0034 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.1)  
 KT+ STUDENT -0.0094 0.0021 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

Data Card Listings

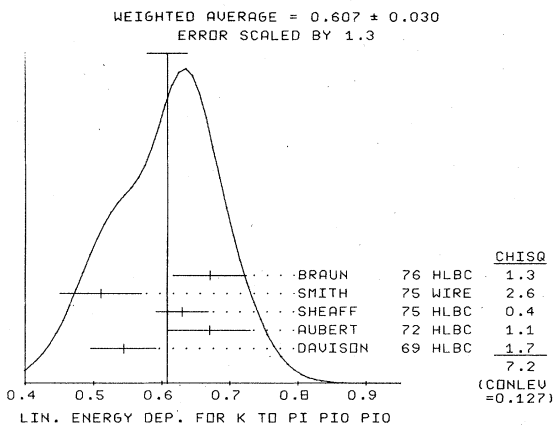
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K<sup>±</sup>



GT- LINEAR COEFFICIENT G FOR TAU DECAYS K- --> PI- PI- PI+  
GT- FOR DEFINITION OF AY SEE NOTE IN SECTION GT+ ABOVE.  
GT- F 1347 (-0.220) (0.035) FERRO-LUZ 61 HBC - AY=0.28+-0.045 10/69  
GT-ML 5778 (-0.190) (0.023) MOSCOSO 68 HBC - AY=0.242+-0.029 10/69  
GT- 50919 -0.193 0.010 MAST 69 HBC - AY=0.244+-0.013 1/79\*  
GT- 750K -0.2186 0.0028 FORD 72 ASPK - AY=0.2770+-0.0035 1/79\*  
GT- Q 81K (-0.199) (0.008) LUCAS1 73 HBC - AY=0.252+-0.011 10/72  
GT- F NO RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS INCLUDED.  
GT- L EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE. 3/78  
GT- M ALSO INCLUDES DBC EVENTS.  
GT- Q QUADRATIC DEPENDENCE IS REQUIRED BY KL EXPTS. FOR COMPARISON WE 1/79\*  
GT- Q AVERAGE ONLY THOSE K+ EXPERIMENTS WHICH QUOTE QUADRATIC FIT VALUES. 1/79\*  
GT- AVG -0.2167 0.0066 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.5)  
GT- STUDENT -0.2173 0.0031 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
HT- QUADRATIC COEFF H FOR K- --> PI- PI- PI+ 1/79\*  
HT- 50919 -0.001 0.012 MAST 69 HBC - 1/79\*  
HT- 750K 0.0125 0.0062 FORD 72 ASPK - 1/79\*  
HT- AVG 0.0097 0.0055 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
HT- STUDENT 0.0098 0.0061 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
KT- QUADRATIC COEFF K FOR K- --> PI- PI- PI+ 1/79\*  
KT- 50919 -0.014 0.012 MAST 69 HBC - 1/79\*  
KT- 750K -0.0083 0.0019 FORD 72 ASPK - 1/79\*  
KT- AVG -0.0084 0.0019 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
KT- STUDENT -0.0084 0.0020 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
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 COEFFICIENT G FOR TAU PRIME DECAYS CHAR. K --> PI PI0 PI0.  
GTP UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL EXPTS INCLUDE TERMS QUADRATIC IN  
GTP (S3-S0)/(MP1\*2). SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.  
GTP K 1792 (0.48) (0.04) KALMUS 64 HLBC + 1/79\*  
GTP K 1874 (0.586) (0.098) BISI 65 HLBC + ALSO HBC 1/79\*  
GTP 4048 0.544 0.048 DAVISON 69 HLBC + ALSO EMUL 1/79\*  
GTP L 198 (0.527) (0.102) PANDOLAS 70 EMUL + 1/79\*  
GTP 1365 0.67 0.06 AUBERT 72 HLBC + 1/79\*  
GTP K 574 (0.484) (0.084) LUCAS2 73 HBC - DALITZ PRS ONLY 1/79\*  
GTP 5625 0.630 0.038 SHEAFF 75 HLBC + 1/79\*  
GTP 27K 0.510 0.060 SMITH 75 WIRE + 1/79\*  
GTP L 4639 (0.806) (0.220) BERTRAND 76 EMUL + 1/79\*  
GTP 3263 0.670 0.054 BRAUN 76 HLBC + 1/79\*  
GTP K AUTHORS GIVE LINEAR FIT ONLY.  
GTP L EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.  
GTP AVG 0.607 0.030 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)  
GTP STUDENT 0.610 0.027 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



HTP QUADRATIC COEFF H FOR CHAR K --> PI PI0 PI0. SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE. 1/79\*  
HTP 4048 0.026 0.050 DAVISON 69 HLBC + ALSO EMUL 1/79\*  
HTP L 198 (0.018) (0.124) PANDOLAS 70 EMUL + 1/79\*  
HTP 1365 -0.01 0.08 AUBERT 72 HLBC + 1/79\*  
HTP 5635 0.041 0.030 SHEAFF 75 HLBC + 1/79\*  
HTP 27K 0.009 0.040 SMITH 75 WIRE + 1/79\*  
HTP L 4639 (0.164) (0.121) BERTRAND 76 EMUL + 1/79\*  
HTP 3263 0.152 0.082 BRAUN 76 HLBC + 1/79\*  
HTP L EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE. 1/79\*  
HTP AVG 0.034 0.020 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
HTP STUDENT 0.033 0.022 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

Note on K<sub>l3</sub><sup>±</sup> and K<sub>l3</sub><sup>0</sup> Form Factors

Definitions of the parameters λ<sub>+</sub>, ξ(0), λ<sub>0</sub>, |f<sub>S</sub>/f<sub>+</sub>| and |f<sub>T</sub>/f<sub>+</sub>| and a general discussion of the methods of analysis are given in Section VI B.2 of the text.

This note describes the contents of the Data Card Listings for the two K<sub>μ3</sub> parametrizations, (λ<sub>+</sub>, ξ(0)) and (λ<sub>+</sub>, λ<sub>0</sub>), which were discussed in the text. Problems related to our data entries for individual experiments are discussed and a comparison of results is given.

K<sub>μ3</sub> Experiments

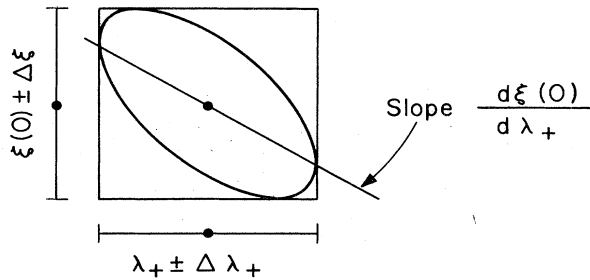
The matrix element for K<sub>μ3</sub> decay, assuming a pure vector current, is given by Eq. (2) in Section VI B.2 of the text. Most experiments appear to be compatible with the assumption that f<sub>+</sub> depends linearly on t and that f<sub>-</sub> is constant. Only DALLY 72 (K<sub>μ3</sub><sup>0</sup>) appears to require λ<sub>-</sub> ≠ 0 (by about three standard deviations). A single data bin at low q<sup>2</sup> seems to be responsible. The effect is not observed in the high-statistics experiment of DONALDSON2 74 (also K<sub>μ3</sub><sup>0</sup>).

λ<sub>+</sub>, ξ(0) Parametrization: λ<sub>+</sub> data from K<sub>μ3</sub> decay are entered into the K<sub>L</sub><sup>±</sup> and K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup> sections of the Data Card Listings in subsection L+M. The corresponding ξ(0) values are entered in subsection XIA, XIB, or XIC, depending on whether Method A, B, or C, discussed below and in the text, was used. The data cards contain the values, one-standard-deviation errors Δλ<sub>+</sub> and Δξ(0), as well as the correlation dξ(0)/dλ<sub>+</sub>, all indicated on the e<sup>-1/2</sup> likelihood contour below. The correlations are given on the right side of the ξ(0) data cards.

λ<sub>+</sub>, λ<sub>0</sub> Parametrization: This parametrization is used in recent K<sub>μ3</sub> analyses. To facilitate comparison between experiments, we convert earlier experiments from the (λ<sub>+</sub>, ξ(0)) parametrization to (λ<sub>+</sub>, λ<sub>0</sub>) whenever possible (i.e., when λ<sub>+</sub> and ξ(0) values, errors, and correlations are given). The

Stable Particles

K<sup>±</sup>



transformation between these parametrizations is:

$$\lambda_0 = \lambda_+ + a\xi(0) ,$$

$$\Delta\lambda_0^2 = (1 + 2a \frac{d\xi(0)}{d\lambda_+}) \Delta\lambda_+^2 + a^2 \Delta\xi^2 ,$$

$$\frac{d\lambda_0}{d\lambda_+} = 1 + a \frac{d\xi(0)}{d\lambda_+} ,$$

where  $a = m_\pi^2 / (m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)$ . The  $\lambda_0$  value, the one-standard-deviation error  $\Delta\lambda_0$ , and the correlation  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$  are given in subsection L0 of the data cards.

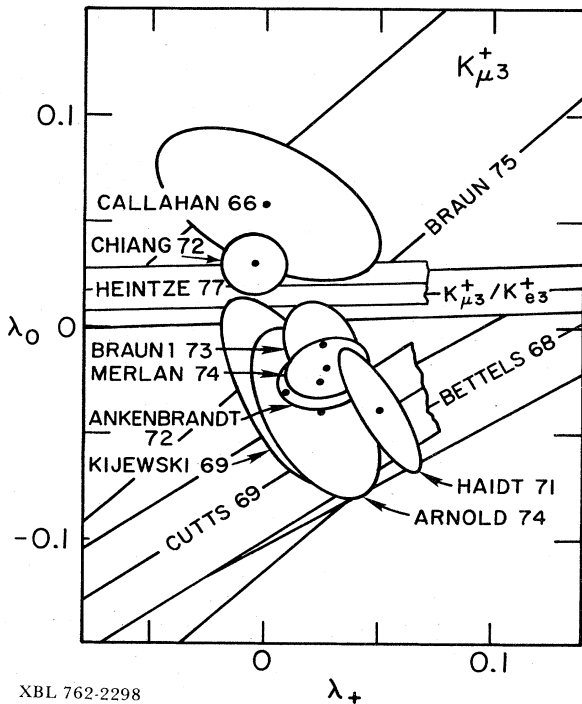


Fig. 1. One-standard-deviation ( $e^{-1/2}$ ) likelihood contours in the  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  plane for  $K_{\mu 3}^+$ .

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

We also convert  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  results into the  $(\lambda_+, \xi(0))$  parametrization whenever possible so that subsection L0 is essentially equivalent to the three subsections XIA, XIB, and XIC.

Individual analyses have used a variety of parametrizations. Problems arise when trying to express their results in terms of the parametrizations used here. The discussion of these problems is divided into three sections corresponding to the three methods of analyses discussed in the text.

Method A: Dalitz plot analyses and pion spectrum analyses usually determine  $\lambda_+$  and  $\xi(0)$  (or  $\lambda_0$ ) values, errors, and correlation. Such measurements are entered in the L+M, XIA, and L0 subsections. They give rise to the error ellipses shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These are approximations to likelihood contours.

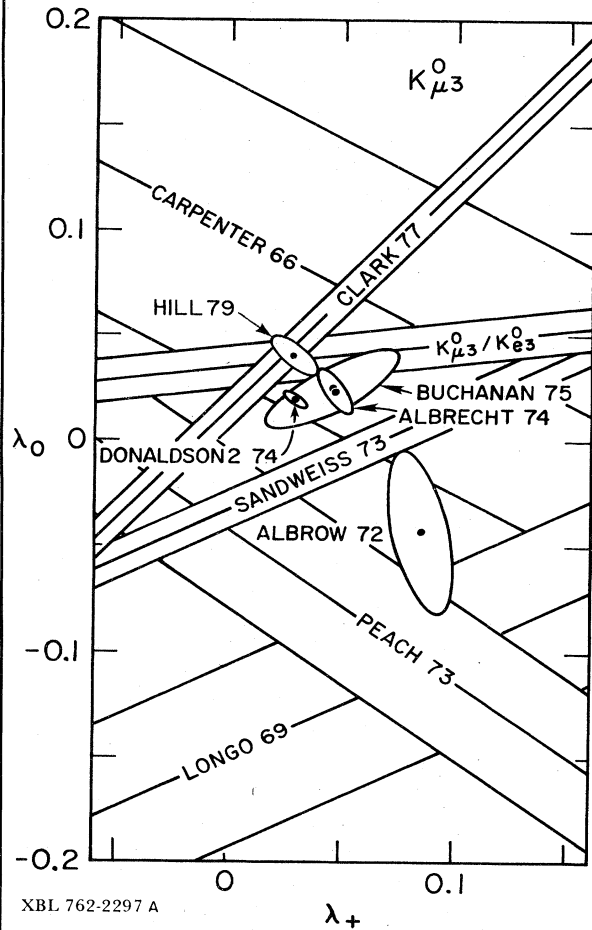


Fig. 2. One-standard-deviation ( $e^{-1/2}$ ) likelihood contours in the  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  plane for  $K_{\mu 3}^0$ .

## Data Card Listings

## Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K<sup>±</sup>

Some analyses of this type fix  $\lambda_+$  and determine  $\xi(0)$ , e.g., CARPENTER 66 and PEACH 73 (both  $K_{\mu 3}^0$ ). We enter  $\xi(0)$  and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  in the XIA section and give the fixed  $\lambda_+$  value in the data card footnote. The  $\xi(0)$  error is parenthesized because it does not include the uncertainty in the value of  $\lambda_+$ . These results, transformed to  $\lambda_0$  measurements, give rise to bands in Fig. 2. These bands are also approximations to the likelihood contours. The actual likelihood bands would not be straight.

In some cases, we alter an error from its published value in order to obtain an error ellipse with a width which matches the error in  $\xi(0)$  for fixed  $\lambda_+$ . These adjustments are noted in the  $\xi(0)$  data card footnotes, e.g., for CALLAHAN1 66 and HAIDT 71 (K<sup>+</sup> subsection XIA), where the published errors and correlation violate the constraint  $|C_{\lambda\xi}| < 1$  on the normalized correlation coefficient  $C_{\lambda\xi}$  given by

$$C_{\lambda\xi} = \frac{\Delta\lambda_+}{\Delta\xi} \frac{d\xi(0)}{d\lambda_+} .$$

In some cases, e.g., BRAUN1 73, the parametrization used is  $\lambda_+$ ,  $\xi(0)$ ,  $\xi(t^*)$ , where  $t^*$  is the weighted average of  $t$  with weighting according to the sensitivity to  $\xi$ . In this case we do not use  $\xi(0)$ . It is a badly determined parameter comparable to  $\lambda_-$  or the slope of  $\xi(t)$ . Instead, we use

$$\xi(0) = \xi(t^*) (1 + \lambda_+ t^*) ,$$

$$\frac{d\xi(0)}{d\lambda_+} = \frac{d\xi(t^*)}{d\lambda_+} (1 + \lambda_+ t^*) + \xi(t^*) t^* .$$

With the BRAUN1 73 values,  $\lambda_+ = 0.027$ ,  $\xi(6.6) = -0.34 \pm 0.20$ , and  $d\xi(6.6)/d\lambda_+ = -14$ , we obtain

$$\xi(0) = (-0.40 \pm 0.24) - 19(\lambda_+ - 0.027) ;$$

or for their fitted  $\lambda_+ = 0.025 \pm 0.017$ , we get  $\xi(0) = -0.36 \pm 0.40$ .

Method B: Branching ratio experiments cannot determine  $\lambda_+$  and  $\xi(0)$  simultaneously, but simply fix a relationship between them, given in Section VI B.2 of the text. Results are usually quoted as values of  $\xi(0)$  at fixed  $\lambda_+$ . We list these results in subsection XIB, but we do not average them because the  $\lambda_+$  values differ. Instead, we compute

a combined result by using the relations in the text and our fitted values of  $\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^{\pm})/\Gamma(K_{e 3}^{\pm})$  and  $\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^0)/\Gamma(K_{e 3}^0)$ , which include the branching ratios from these experiments. The branching ratios from our current edition and the results for  $\xi(0)$  and  $\lambda_0$  evaluated at  $\lambda_+ = 0.030$  are

	K <sup>±</sup>	K <sub>L</sub> <sup>0</sup>
$\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^{\pm})/\Gamma(K_{e 3}^{\pm})$	$0.663 \pm .018 (S=1.7)$	$0.695 \pm .017$
$\xi(0)$	$-0.20 \pm .15 (S=1.7)$	$+0.08 \pm .13$
$d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$	$-11.9$	$-10.3$
$\lambda_0$	$+0.014 \pm .012 (S=1.7)$	$+0.037 \pm .011$
$d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$	$+0.04$	$+0.12$

The scale factor  $S$  is the amount by which the error has been multiplied in order to compensate for discrepancies in the branching ratios. These  $\lambda_0$  results give rise to the  $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e 3}$  bands in Figs. 1 and 2.

Method C: Polarization experiments measure  $\langle \xi(t) \rangle$ , the weighted average of  $\xi(t)$  over the  $t$  range of the experiment, where the weighting accounts for the variation with  $t$  of the sensitivity to  $\xi(t)$ . Such measurements are entered in subsection XIC.

To reinterpret these results in the  $(\lambda_+, \xi(0))$  parametrization, we recognize that  $\lambda_+ = 0$  corresponds to  $\xi(t)$  constant (always assuming  $\lambda_- = 0$ ) so that

$$\xi(0) \Big|_{\lambda_+=0} \equiv \langle \xi(t) \rangle .$$

The correlation with  $\lambda_+$  is given by the following relations (valid for small  $\lambda_+$ ):

$$\xi(0) \approx \langle \xi(t) \rangle (1 + \lambda_+ \left\langle \frac{t}{m_\pi^2} \right\rangle) ,$$

$$\frac{d\xi(0)}{d\lambda_+} \approx \langle \xi(t) \rangle \left\langle \frac{t}{m_\pi^2} \right\rangle ,$$

where  $\langle t/m_\pi^2 \rangle$  is the average value of  $t$  weighted by the sensitivity to  $\xi(t)$ . These results, transformed to  $\lambda_0$  and  $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$  values, are entered in subsection L0 and give rise to bands in Figs. 1 and 2.

In Figs. 1 and 2, we disregard those polarization measurements for which  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  is not

## Stable Particles

 $K^\pm$ 

obtainable. Also we disregard MERLAN 73 because the signs of  $\xi(0)$  and  $d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$  are opposite, whereas the above equation requires them to be the same (since  $t > 0$ ).

Comparison of  $K_{\mu 3}$  Experiments: Figures 1 and 2 show the likelihood contours in the  $(\lambda_+, \lambda_0)$  plane for  $K_{\mu 3}^+$  and  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  respectively.

The  $K_{\mu 3}^+$  Dalitz plot results (ellipses) shown are fairly consistent and appear to cluster between the  $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e 3}$  result and the polarization results of BETTELS 68 and CUTTS 69. The  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  results are much less consistent with a small cluster appearing in the neighborhood of the DONALDSON2 74 result.

$\chi^2$  fits to the results shown in Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 yield the following values for  $\lambda_+$  and  $\lambda_0$ . The corresponding values of  $\xi(0)$  are also given.

	$K_{\mu 3}^+$	$K_{\mu 3}^0$
$\lambda_+$	$+0.026 \pm 0.008^*$	$+0.034 \pm 0.005^*$
$\lambda_0$	$-0.003 \pm 0.007^*$	$+0.022 \pm 0.006^*$
$d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$	-0.11	-0.30
$\chi^2/DF$	40/19	76/14
$S^*$	1.5	2.3
.....		
$\xi(0)$	$-0.35 \pm 0.14^*$	$-0.14 \pm 0.11$
$d\xi(0)/d\lambda_+$	-14.	-15.

\*All errors have been increased by the scale factor  $S = (\chi^2/DF)^{1/2}$  to take into account the discrepancies between measurements.

In view of the large  $\chi^2/DF$  of these fits, especially  $K_{\mu 3}^0$ , the fit results should be taken with a grain of salt. The largest contributors to  $\chi^2$  in the  $K_{\mu 3}^+$  case are CHIANG 72 with 8.1, and the polarization results, BETTELS 68 with 6.8 and CUTTS 69 with 5.5. In the  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  case the largest contributors are the polarization results of SANDWEISS 73 with 18, LONGO 69 with 14, and CLARK 77 with 10, and the Dalitz plot results of ALBROW 72 with 11, ALBRECHT 74 with 5.9, and PEACH 73 with 5.5. All other  $\chi^2$  values were less than 5.

The DONALDSON2 74 result

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$$\lambda_+ = 0.030 \pm 0.003$$

$$\lambda_0 = 0.019 \pm 0.004$$

clearly dominates the statistics in the  $K_{\mu 3}^0$  case. The  $\lambda_+$  value is consistent with the  $K_{e 3}$  value of  $\lambda_+$ , and with the pole approximation

$$f_+(t) = f_+(0) \frac{m_{K^*}^2}{m_{K^*}^2 - t}$$

Their  $f_0(t)$  extrapolates linearly to the Callan-Treiman point. It is less than two standard deviations from the  $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e 3}$  result.

 $K_{e 3}$  Experiments

The  $f_-$  term of the matrix element [Eq. (2) text Section VI B.2] can be neglected for  $K_{e 3}$  because it is proportional to the lepton mass. The  $f_+$  term is usually assumed to be linear in  $t = q^2 = (P_K - P_\pi)^2$ , the square of the four-momentum transfer, i.e., the effective mass of the lepton pair. We quote the linear coefficient  $\lambda_+^e$  (L+E on the data cards). There has been some suggestion of departure from linearity [CHIEN 71 ( $K_{e 3}^0$ ) and Chounet, Gaillard, and Gaillard<sup>1</sup> - Review] but no compelling evidence. The  $\lambda_+$  results are fairly consistent and the average values are

$$K_{e 3}^+: \lambda_+ = 0.0285 \pm 0.0043$$

$$K_{e 3}^0: \lambda_+ = 0.0301 \pm 0.0016 \quad (S=1.2)$$

where the  $K_{e 3}^0$  error has been multiplied by the scale factor 1.2 to compensate for inconsistencies (see ideogram in  $K_L^0$  section L+E).

See also the excellent reviews of Gaillard and Chounet,<sup>1</sup> Chounet, Gaillard, and Gaillard,<sup>2</sup> and Pondrom.<sup>3</sup>

References

1. M. K. Gaillard and L. M. Chounet, " $K_{L 3}$  Form Factors," CERN 70-14 (May 1970), and Phys. Letters **32B**, 505 (1970).
2. L. M. Chounet, J. M. Gaillard, and M. K. Gaillard, Physics Reports **4C**, 199 (1972).
3. L. G. Pondrom, "Weak Decay Processes," Proc. Particles and Fields 1976, BNL, Oct. 6-8, 1976.



Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K±

10 CHARGED K FORM FACTORS
RELATED TEXT SECTION VI B.2 AND MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

IN THE FORM FACTOR COMMENTS, THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED.
F+ AND F- ARE FORM FACTORS FOR THE VECTOR MATRIX ELEMENT.
FS AND FT REFER TO THE SCALAR AND TENSOR TERM.
FJ = (F+) + (F-) \* (MK\*\*2 - MP\*\*2)

Table with columns: XIA, XIA = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM SPECTRA), values for various particles like XIA 76, XIA 77, XIA J, XIA 2648, etc.

Table with columns: XIB, XIB = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM KMJ3/KE3), values for various particles like XIB 500, XIB 506, XIB 5601, etc.

Table with columns: XIC, XIC = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM MU POLARIZATION IN KMJ3), values for various particles like XIC T 2100, XIC T 500, XIC T 397, etc.

Table with columns: L+M, LAMBDA 0 (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F0 IN KMJ3 DECAY), values for various particles like L+M 444, L+M 2041, L+M 3240, etc.

Table with columns: L0, LAMBDA 0 (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F0 IN KMJ3 DECAY), values for various particles like L0 444, L0 6000, L0 L 3133, etc.

Table with columns: L+E, LAMBDA + (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN KE3 DECAY), values for various particles like L+E 217, L+E 407, L+E 230, etc.

Table with columns: FS, FS/F+ RATIO OF SCALAR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE), values for various particles like FS 2707, FS 4017, FS 2827, etc.

Table with columns: FT, FT/F+ RATIO OF TENSOR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE), values for various particles like FT 2707, FT 4017, FT 2827, etc.

Table with columns: KE4, KE4 KE4 DECAY FORM FACTORS ARE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING PAPERS, values for various particles like KE4 6, KE4 4, KE4 4.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR CHARGED K

Table with columns: BIRGE, BIRGE, PERKINS, PETERSON, STORK, WHITEHEAD (LRL), values for various particles like BIRGE 56 NC 4 834, BIRGE 56 PR 102 927, etc.

Table with columns: BORREANI, BORREANI, G RINAUDO, A WERBRUCK (TURIN), values for various particles like BORREANI 64 PL 12 123, CALLAHAN 64 PR 136 B 1463, etc.

Table with columns: DE MARCO, DE MARCO, GROSSO, RINAUDO (TORINO+ERN), values for various particles like DE MARCO 65 PR 140 B 1430, FITCH 65 PR 140 B 1088, etc.

Stable Particles

K<sup>±</sup>, K<sup>0</sup>

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

TRILLING 65 UCRL 14473 GEORGE H TRILLING (LRL)  
 UPDATED FROM 1965 ARGONNE CONF. PAGE 5.  
 YOUNG 65 UCRL 16362 POH-SHUN YOUNG (THIS IS, BERKELEY) (LRL)  
 ALSO 67 PR 156 1464 P-S YOUNG, W. Z. OSBORNE, W. H. BARKAS (LRL)

CALLAHAN 66 PR 150 1153 CALLAHAN, CAMERINI + (WISC., LRL, RIVERSIDE, BAR) (WISCONSIN)  
 CALLAHAN 66 NC 44A 90 A C CALLAHAN (WISCONSIN)  
 CESTER 66 PL 21 343 CESTER, ESCHSTRUTH, ONEILL + (PRINCETON-PENN)  
 ALSO 67 AUERBACH, FOOTNOTE 1

AUERBACH 67 PR 155 1505 +DOBBS, MANN, MCFARLANE, WHITE + (PENN., PRIN)  
 74 PR 09 3216 ERRATUM  
 BELLOTTI 67 HEIDELBERG CONF BELLOTTI, PULLIA (MILAN)  
 BELLOTTI 67 NC 52A 1287 BELLOTTI, FORINI, PULLIA (MILAN)  
 ALSO 66 PL 20 690 BELLOTTI, FORINI, PULLIA + (MILAN)  
 BISI 67 PL 258 572 BISI, CESTER, CHIESA, VIGONE (TORINO)

BOTTERILL 67 PRL 19 982 BOTTERILL, BROWN, CORBETT, CULLIGAN + (OXFORD)  
 68 BOTTERILL 68 BOTTERILL, BROWN, CORBETT, CULLIGAN + (OXFORD)  
 BOWEN 67 PR 154 1314 BOWEN, MANN, MCFARLANE, HUGHES + (PENN-PRINCETON)  
 CLINE 67 HEIDELBERG CONF CLINE, HAGGERTY, SINGLETON, FRY + (WISCONSIN)  
 CLINE 67 HERCEG NOVI TBL. 4 D. CLINE, PROC. INTL. SCH. ON ELEM. PART. PHYSICS

FLETCHER 67 PRL 19 98 FLETCHER, BEIER, EDWARDS, + (ILLINOIS)  
 FORD 67 PRL 18 1214 +LEONICK, NAUENBERG, PIRQUE (PRINCETON)  
 IMLAY 67 PR 160 1203 IMLAY, ESCHSTRUTH, FRANKLIN + (PRINCETON)  
 KALMUS 67 PR 159 1187 KALMUS, KERMAN (LRL)  
 ZINGHENK 67 RUTGERS (THIS IS) (RUTGERS)

BETTELS 68 NC 56A 1106 AACHEN-BARI-BERGEN-CERN-EP-NIJMEGEN-ORSAY +  
 ALSO 71 HAIDT  
 BOTTERILL 68 PR 171 1402 BOTTERILL, BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT + (OXFORD)  
 BOTTERILL 68 PR 174 1661 BOTTERILL, BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT + (OXFORD)  
 BOTTERILL 68 PR 21 766 BOTTERILL, BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT + (OXFORD)  
 BUTLER 68 UCRL-18420 +BLAND, GOLDBERGER, GOLDBERGER, HIRATA + (LRL)  
 CHANG 68 PRL 20 510 CHANG, YUDD, EHRLICH, PLANO + (MARYLAND, RUTGERS)

CHEN 68 PRL 20 73 CHEN, COTTI, KJEWSKI, STIENING + (LRL, MIT)  
 EICHEN 68 PR 169 586 AACHEN-BARI-CERN-EP-ORSAY-PADOVA-VALENCIA  
 EISLER 68 PR 169 1090 EISLER, FUNG, MARATECK, MEYER, PLANO (RUTGERS)  
 ESCHSTRUTH 68 PR 165 1487 ESCHSTRUTH, FRANKLIN, HUGHES + (PRINCETON, PENN)  
 GARLAND 68 PR 167 1225 +STIPS, DEVONS, ROSEN + (COLUMBIA, RUTG., WISC)  
 MOSCOSO 68 THE SIS M L MOSCOSO (UNIV PARIS ORSAY)

CUTTS 69 PR 184 1380 +STIENING, WIEGAND, DEUTSCH (LRL, MIT)  
 ALSO 68 PRL 20 955 CUTTS, STIENING, WIEGAND, DEUTSCH (LRL, MIT)  
 DAVISON 69 PR 180 1333 +BACASTOW, BARKAS, EVANS, FUNG, PORTER + (UCR)  
 ELY 69 PR 180 1319 ELY, GIDAL, HAGOPIAN, KALMUS + (LOUC+WISC+LRL)  
 EMMERSON 69 PRL 23 393 EMMERSON, QUIRK (OXFORD)

HERZO 69 PR 186 1403 +BANNER, BEIER, BERTRAM, EDWARDS + (ILL)  
 KIJEWSKI 69 UCRL-18433 THESIS P K KIJEWSKI (LRL)  
 LOBKOWICZ 69 PR 185 1676 +MELISSINOS, NAGASHIMA, TEWKSBURY + (ROCH, BNL)  
 ALSO 66 PRL 17 548 LOBKOWICZ, MELISSINOS, NAGASHIMA (ROCH+BNL)  
 MACEK 69 PRL 22 32 MACEK, MANN, MCFARLANE, ROBERTS + (PENN, TEMPLE)  
 MAST 69 PR 183 1200 +GERSHWIN, ALSTON-GARNJOST, BANGERTER + (LRL)  
 ZELLER 69 PR 182 1420 ZELLER, HADDOCK, HELLAND, PAHL + (UCLA, LRL)

BOTTERILL 70 PL 318 325 +BROWN, CLEGG, CORBETT, CULLIGAN + (CXF)  
 FORD 70 PRL 25 1370 +PIROU, REMMEL, SMITH, SOUDER (PRIN)  
 GRAUMAN 70 PR 01 1277 +KOLLER, TAYLOR, PANDOULAS + (STEV, SETO, LEHI)  
 ALSO 69 PRL 23 737 +KOLLER, TAYLOR, PANDOULAS + (STEV, SETO, LEHI)  
 MACEK 70 PR 01 1249 +MANN, MCFARLANE, ROBERTS (PENN)  
 MALTSEV 70 SJNP 10 678 +PASTEL, SGLODOVNIKOVA, FADEEV + (JINR)  
 PANDOUULA 70 PR 02 1205 +TAYLOR, KOLLER, GRAUMAN + (STEV, SETO)

BASTILE 71 PL 368 619 +BREHIN, DIAMANT-BERGER, KUNZ + (SACL+GEVA)  
 BOURQUIN 71 PL 368 615 +BOYMOND, EXTERMANN, MARASCO + (GEVA, SACL)  
 HAIDT 71 PR 03 10 AACHEN+BARI-CERN+EP+NIJMEGEN+ORSAY+PADOVA+  
 ALSO 69 PL 29B 691 +AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, NIJM, ORSAY, PADO, TORI  
 KLEMS 71 PR 04 66 +HILDEBRAND, STIENING (CHIC, LRL)  
 ALSO 70 PRL 24 1386 +HILDEBRAND, STIENING (LRL, CHIC)  
 ALSO 70 PRL 25 473 KLEMS, HILDEBRAND, STIENING (LRL, CHIC)

KUNSELMA 71 PL 348 485 R. KUNSELMAN (WYOMING)  
 QTT, PRITCHARD (LQW)  
 ROMANO 71 PL 368 525 +RENTON, AUBERT, BURBAN-LUTZ (BARI, CERN, ORSA)  
 SCHWEINB 71 PL 368 246 AACHEN+BELGIUM+CERN+NIJMEGEN+PADOVA+COLLAB  
 STEINER 71 PL 368 521 AACHEN+BARI-CERN+EPOL+ORSAY+NIJMEGEN+PADO+TORIN

ABRAMS 72 PRL 29 1118 +CARROLL, KYCIA, LI, MENES, MICHAEL + (BNL)  
 ANKENBRA 72 PRL 28 1472 ANKENBRANDT, LARSEN + (BNL+LASL+FNAL+YALE)  
 AUBERT 72 NC 12A 509 +HEUSSE, PASCAUD, VIALLE + (ORSA+BRUX+EPOL)  
 BEIER 72 PRL 29 678 +BUGHDOLZ, MANN, PARKER (PENNSYLVANIA)  
 CHIANG 72 PR 06 1254 +ROSEN, SHAPIRO, HANDLER, GLENN + (ROCH+WISC)

CLARK 72 PRL 29 1274 +CORK, ELIOFF, KERTH, MCREYNOLDS, NEWTON + (LBL)  
 EDWARDS 72 PR 05 2720 +BEIER, BERTRAM, HERZO, KOESTER + (ILL)  
 FORD 72 PL 380 335 +PIROU, REMMEL, SMITH, SOUDER (PRINCETON)  
 HOFFMAST 72 NP 836 1 HOFFMASTER, KOLLER, TAYLOR + (STEV+SETO+LEHI)

ABRAMS 73 PRL 30 500 +CARROLL, KYCIA, LI, MENES, MICHAEL + (BNL)  
 BACKENST 73 PL 438 431 BACKENSTOSS, BAMBERGER + (CERN+KARL+HEID+STOH)  
 BEIER 73 PRL 30 399 +BUGHDOLZ, MANN, PARKER, ROBERTS (PENN)  
 BRAUN 73 PL 478 182 AACHEN+BARI+BRUSSELS+CERN COLLABORATION  
 ALSO 75 BRAUN  
 BRAUN 73 PL 478 185 AACHEN+BARI+BRUSSELS+CERN COLLABORATION  
 ALSO 75 BRAUN

CABLE 73 PR 08 3807 AACHEN+BARI+BRUSSELS+CERN COLLABORATION  
 +HILDEBRAND, PANG, STIENING (EF1+LBL)

LJUNG 73 PR 08 1307 D. LJUNG, D. CLINE (WISC)  
 ALSO 72 PRL 28 523 D. LJUNG (WISC)  
 ALSO 72 PRL 28 1287 D. CLINE, D. LJUNG (WISC)  
 LUCAS 73 PR 08 719 CAMERINI, LJUNG, SHEAFF, CLINE (WISC)  
 LUCAS 73 PR 08 719 LUCAS, TAFT, WILLIS (YALE)  
 PANG 73 PR 08 1989 +HILDEBRAND, CABLE, STIENING (EF1+LBL)  
 ALSO 72 PL 40B 699 CABLE, HILDEBRAND, PANG, STIENING (EF1+LBL)  
 SMITH 73 NP 860 411 +BOOTH, RENSHALL, JONES + (GLAS+LIVP+OXF+RHEL)

ARNOLD 74 PR 09 1221 C. L. ARNOLD, B. P. ROE, D. SINCLAIR (MICH)  
 BRAUN 74 PL 518 393 +CORNELIUSSEN, MARTYN + (AACH+BARI+BRUX+CERN)  
 CENCE 74 PR 010 776 +HARRIS, JONES, MORGADO + (HAMA+LBL+WISC)  
 ALSO 73 THE SIS (UNPUBL.) D. B. CLARKE (WISC)  
 KUNSELMA 74 PR 09 2469 R. KUNSELMAN (WYOM)  
 MERLAN 74 PR 09 107 +KASHA, HANDLER, ADALR + (YALE+BNL+ASL)  
 WEISSENB 74 PL 488 474 WEISSENBERG, EGOROV, MINERVINA + (ITEP+LEBD)

BLOCH 75 PL 560 201 +BREHIN, BUNCE, DEVAUX + (SACL+GEVA)  
 BRAUN 75 NP 889 210 +CORNELIUSSEN, MARTYN + (AACH+BARI+BRUX+CERN)  
 CHENG 75 NP 825 381 +ASANO, CHEN, DUGAN, HU, WU, HUGHES + (COLU+YALE)  
 HEARD 75 PL 558 324 +HEINTZE, HEINZELMANN + (CERN+HEID)  
 HEARD 75 PL 558 327 +HEINTZE, HEINZELMANN + (CERN+HEID)  
 SHEAFF 75 PR 012 2570 W. SHEAFF (WISC)  
 SMITH 75 NP 891 45 +BOOTH, RENSHALL, JONES + (GLAS+LIVP+OXF+RHEL)

BERTRAND 76 NP B114 387 +SAXTON + (BRUX+UBEL+DUUC+LOUC+WARS)  
 BLOCH 76 PL 60B 393 +BUNCE, DEVAUX, DIAMANT-BERGER + (GEVA+SACL)  
 BRAUN 76 LNC 17 521 +MARTYN, ERRIQUEZ + (AACH+BARI+BEL+CERN)  
 DIAMANT 76 PL 62B 485 DIAMANT-BERGER, BLOCH, DEVAUX + (SACL+GEVA)  
 HEINTZE 76 PL 60B 302 +HEINZELMANN, IGO-KEMENES, HUNDENKES + (HEID)  
 SMITH 76 NP B109 173 +BOOTH, RENSHALL, JONES + (GLAS+LIVP+OXF+RHEL)  
 WEISSENB 76 NP B115 55 WEISSENBERG, EGOROV, MINERVINA + (ITEP+LEBD)

ABRAMS 77 PR 015 22 +CARROLL, KYCIA, LI, MICHAEL, MCKEET + (BNL)  
 DEVAUX 77 NP B126 11 +BLOCH, DIAMANT-BERGER, MALLARD + (SACL+GEVA)  
 HEINTZE 77 PL 70B 482 +HEINZELMANN, IGO-KEMENES, + (HEID+CERN)  
 ROSSELET 77 PR 015 574 +EXTERMANN, FISCHER, GUISSAN + (GEVA+SACL)  
 BARKOV 79 NP B148 53 +VASSERMAN, ZOLOTOREV, KRUPIN + (SIBERIA+KAE)  
 HEINTZE 79 NP B149 365 +HEINZELMANN, IGO-KEMENES + (HEID+CERN)

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 BRENE, EGARDT, QVIST (NCRD)  
 BIRGE 63 PRL 11 35 BIRGE, ELY, GIDAL, CAMERINI + (LRL+WISC+BARI)  
 ADAIR 64 PL 12 67 ADAIR, LEIPUNER (YALE, BNL)  
 CABIBBO 64 PL 9 352 CABIBBO, MAKSYMOWICZ (CERN)  
 ALSO 64 PL 11 360 CABIBBO, MAKSYMOWICZ (CERN)  
 ALSO 65 PL 14 72 CABIBBO, MAKSYMOWICZ (CERN)

CABIBBO 66 BERKELEY CONF 33 CABIBBO (CERN)  
 GINSBERG 67 PR 162 1570 EDWARD S GINSBERG (U. MASS BOSTON)  
 WILLIS 67 HEIDELBERG 273 W J WILLIS -RAPPORTEUR TALK (YALE)  
 CRONIN 68 VIENNA CONF 241 RAPPORTEUR TALK (PRINCETON)  
 HAIDT 2 69 PL 29B 696 + (AACH+BARI-CERN, EPOL, NIJM, ORSA, PADO, TCRI)

BARDIN 70 PL 32B 121 BARDIN, BILENKY, PONTECORVO (JINR)  
 BECHERRA 70 PR 01 1452 T. BECHERRA (ROCH)  
 FEARING 70 PR 03 542 +FISCHBACK, SMITH (STON+BOHR)  
 GAILLARD 70 CERN 70-14 M K GAILLARD, L M CHOUNET (CERN+ORSA)  
 GINSBERG 70 PR 01 229 E S GINSBERG (IIT HAIFA)

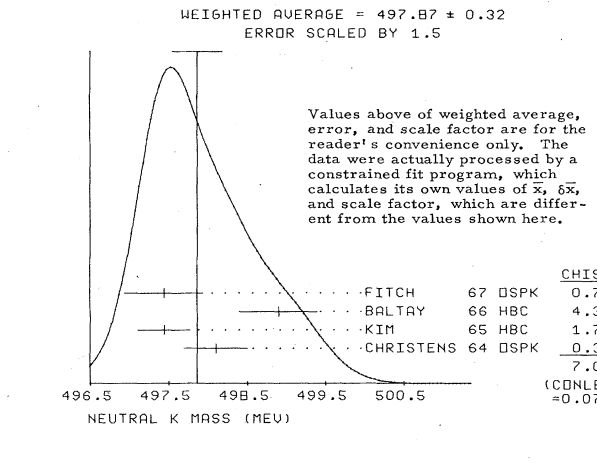
GINSBERG 71 PR 04 2893 E S GINSBERG (MIT)  
 CHOUNET 72 PL 4C 199 (PHYS. REPTS.) CHOUNET, 2\*GAILLARD (ORSA+CERN)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 K<sup>0</sup> 11 NEUTRAL K(498, JP=0-) I=1/2  
 \*\*\*\*\*

11 NEUTRAL K MASS (MEV)

M	2223	498.1	0.4	CHRISTENS 64 OSPK	
M	4500	497.44	0.33	KIM 65 HBC	KO FROM PBAR P 6/66
M		498.9	0.5	BALTAY 66 HBC	KO FROM PBAR P 6/66
M		497.44	0.50	FITCH 67 OSPK	11/67
M	AVG	497.87	0.32	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)	
M	STUDENT	497.83	0.26	AVERAGE USING STUDENT(10/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT	
M	FIT	497.67	0.13	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 2/80*	

(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



11 (K<sup>0</sup>) - (K<sup>±</sup>) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	3.9	0.6	ROSENFELD 59 HBC -	
D	5.4	1.1	CRAWFORD 59 HBC -	
D	9	0.25	BURNSTEIN 65 HBC -	
D	7	3.71	KIM 65 HBC -	K- P TO K <sup>0</sup> N 6/68
D	4.17	3.95	HILL 68 HBC -	K+D TO KOPP 3/68
D	AVG	3.92	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
D	STUDENT	3.91	AVERAGE USING STUDENT(10/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT	
D	FIT	4.01	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 2/80*	

\*\*\*\*\*  
 REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL K  
 CRAWFORD, CRESTI, GODO, STEVENSON, TICH0 (LRL)  
 ROSENFELD 59 PRL 2 110 A H ROSENFELD, F SOLMITZ, R D TRIPP (LRL)  
 CHRISTEN 64 PRL 13 138 CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY (PRINCETON)  
 BURNSTEIN 65 PR 13 B 895 R A BURNSTEIN, H A RUBIN (MARYLAND)  
 KIM 65 PR 140 B 1334 J K KIM, L KIRSCH, D MILLER (COLUMBIA)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K<sup>0</sup>, K<sub>S</sub><sup>0</sup>

BALTAY 66 PR 142 932 BALTAY,SANDWEISS,STONEHILL + (YALE+BNL)  
FITCH 67 PR 164 1711 FITCH,ROTH,RUSS,VERNON (PRINCETON)  
HILL 68 PR 168 1534 HILL,ROBINSON,SAKITI,CANTER (BNL,CARNEGIE)

\*\*\*\*\*  
K<sup>0</sup>

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

12 K<sup>0</sup>S MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10<sup>-10</sup> SEC)

T	G	KOS MEAN LIFE (PRE-1971 EXPERIMENTS)
T G	90	(1.07) (0.13) (0.13) BOLDT 58 CC
T	512	0.94 0.05 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
T O	63	(1.09) (0.18) (0.15) BOWEN 60 CC
T C	OLD EXPTS WITH LOW STATISTICS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.	6/68
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 OSPK
T	572	0.90 0.06 0.05 ALFF-STE 66 OSPK 9/66
T	4500	0.92 0.04 BALTAY 66 HBC 8/67
T B	(0.904) (0.024)	BOTT-BODE 66 OSPK 6/66
T	5000	0.843 0.013 KIRSCH 66 HBC 6/66
T	19994	0.858 0.005 DONALD 68 HBC 6/68
T H	20000	0.872 0.009 HILL 68 DBC 11/72
T	AVG	0.8641 0.0065 0.0065 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)
T	STUDENT	0.8642 0.0060 0.0059 AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

K<sup>0</sup>S MEAN LIFE (POST-1971 EXPERIMENTS)

T	G	KOS MEAN LIFE (POST-1971 EXPERIMENTS)
T	H	50K 0.8958 0.0045 SKJEGESTAD 72 HBC 1/73
T	F	2173 (0.867) (0.024) FACKLER 73 OSPK 11/73
T	M	6M 0.8937 0.0048 GEWENIGER 74 ASPK 3/74
T	C	26K 0.8913 0.0032 CARITHERS 75 SPEC 11/75
T		0.881 0.009 ARONSON 76 SPEC 7/76
T	AVG	0.8923 0.0022 0.0022 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
T	STUDENT	0.8924 0.0025 0.0024 AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
T	FIT	0.8923 0.0022 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

COMMENTS

- T H HILL 68 HAS BEEN CHANGED BY THE AUTHORS FROM THE PUBLISHED VALUE 11/72
- T H (0.865+-0.009) BECAUSE OF A CORRECTION IN THE SHIFT DUE TO ETA-- 11/72
- T H SKJEGESTAD 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. 6/68
- T F FACKLER 73 DOES NOT INCLUDE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS. 11/73
- T C CARITHERS 75 VALUE IS FOR K<sub>L</sub>-K<sub>S</sub> MASS DIFFERENCE DM=5348--0021. 11/75
- T C THE DM DEPENDENCE OF THE TOTAL DECAY RATE (INVERSE MEAN LIFE) IS 11/75
- T C GAMMA(K<sub>S</sub>)=((1.122+-0.004)+1.6\*(DM-5348)/DM)\*10\*\*10 %SEC. 11/75
- T C VALUE WOULD NOT CHANGE WITH OUR CURRENT DM=5349--0022. 2/76

12 K<sup>0</sup>S PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KOS INTO PI+ PI-	DECAY MASSES
P1	139+ 139	
P2	134+ 134	
P3	105+ 105	
P4	139+ 139+ 0	
P5	0+ 0	
P6	134+ 134+ 134	
P7		

12 K<sup>0</sup>S 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	0.670 0.010	DOYLE 69 HBC PI- P TO LAM KO 1/76
R1 U	ANDERSON RESULT NOT PUBLISHED, EVENTS ADDED TO DOYLE SAMPLE 2/71	
R1	AVG	0.6710 0.0096 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R1	STUDENT	0.671 0.010 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R1	FIT	0.6861 0.0024 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

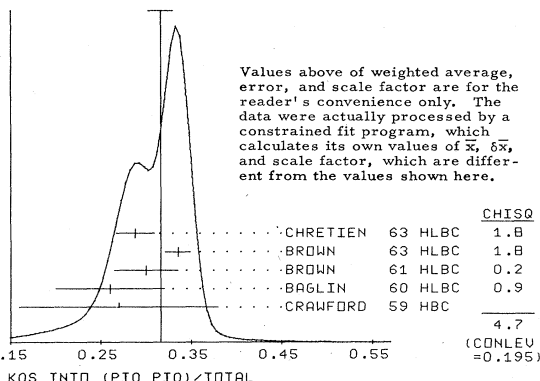
  

R2	KOS INTO (PIO P1O)/TOTAL	(P2)
R2	0.27 0.11	CRAWFORD 59 HBC
R2	0.26 0.06	BAGLIN 60 HBC
R2	0.30 0.05	BROWN 63 HLBC
R2	1066 0.335 0.014	BROWN 63 HLBC
R2	198 0.288 0.021	CHRETIEN 63 HLBC
R2	AVG	0.316 0.014 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)
R2	STUDENT	0.316 0.014 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R2	FIT	0.3139 0.0024 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

R3	KOS INTO (PI+ PI-)/(PIO P1O)	(P1)/(P2)
R3	2.67 (2.12) (0.17)	BOZOKI 69 HLBC 5/70
R3 G	3016 (2.285) (0.055)	GOBBI 69 OSPK K+N TO KOP 5/69
R3	3700 2.10 0.06	MORFETT 69 HLBC K+N TO KOP 10/69
R3 G	7944 2.282 0.043	MOFFETT 70 OSPK K+N TO KOP 2/72
R3 B	6150 2.22 0.095	BALTAY 71 HBC K-P TO KO +NEUTRALS 12/71
R3 A	3068 2.22 0.10	ALITTI 72 HBC K+P TO PI+ P KO 6/72
R3	6380 2.22 0.08	MORSE 72 DBC K+N TO KOP 2/72
R3 N	701 2.10 0.11	NAGY 72 HLBC K+N TO KOP 1/73
R3	4799 2.16 0.08	HILL 73 DBC K+D TO KO P P 9/73
R3	16K 2.169 0.094	CONNELL 74 OSPK PI- P TO LAM KO 7/75
R3	1315 2.11 0.09	EVERHART 76 WIRE PI- P TO LAM KO 11/76
R3 N	NAGY 72 IS A FINAL RESULT WHICH INCLUDES BOZOKI 69. 11/75	
R3 G	MOFFETT 70 IS A FINAL RESULT WHICH INCLUDES GOBBI 69. 2/72	
R3 B	THE DIRECTLY MEASURED QUANTITY IS K <sub>S</sub> TO PI+PI-/ALL KOBAR=345+-005 12/71	
R3 A	THE DIRECTLY MEASURED QUANTITY IS K <sub>S</sub> TO PI+PI-/ALL KO=345+-005 6/72	
R3	AVG	2.19 0.025 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R3	STUDENT	2.192 0.031 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R3	FIT	2.186 0.025 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.316 +/- 0.014  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



- CHISO  
63 HLBC 1.8  
61 HLBC 1.8  
61 HLBC 0.2  
60 HLBC 0.9  
59 HBC  
4.7  
(CONLEU =0.195)
- R4 (KOS INTO PI+ PI- P1O, CP VIOLATING)/(KOL INTO PI+ PI- P1O)  
R4 TEST OF CP VIOLATION - SEE TEXT SECTION VI B.3A FOR DEFINITIONS  
R4 CPI ASSUMED VALID - (I.E. RE(A)=0) - ONLY (I(MA)\*\*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 J 98 (1.0) OR LESS CL=-90 JAMES 71 HBC 6/71
  - R4 M 50 (1.2) OR LESS CL=-95 MEISNER 71 HBC CL=-9 NOT AVAIL. 2/71
  - R4 J 180 0.66 OR LESS CL=-90 JAMES 72 HBC 1/73
  - R4 99 1.2 OR LESS CL=-90 JONES 72 OSPK 10/72
  - R4 384 0.12 OR LESS CL=-90 METCALF 72 ASPK 2/74
  - R4 148 0.71 OR LESS CL=-90 MALLARY 73 OSPK RE(A)=-.05+-+.17 8/73
  - R4 192 1.2 OR LESS CL=-90 BALDGEOL 75 HLBC 12/75
  - R4 C THIS IS THE COMBINED RESULT OF ANDERSON 65 AND WEBBER 70
  - R4 J JAMES 72 IS A FINAL RESULT WHICH INCLUDES JAMES 71. 11/73
  - R4 M THESE AUTHORS FIND REAL(A)= 2.75+-+.65, ABOVE VALUE AT RE(A)=0 2/71
- R5 KOS INTO (MU+ MU-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10\*\*=5) (P3)/(P1)  
R5 10.0 OR LESS CL=-90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK 8/67- R5 20.0 OR LESS CL=-90 BOHM 69 OSPK 2/71
- R5 1.07 OR LESS CL=-90 HYAMS 69 OSPK 10/69
- R5 S 32.6 OR LESS CL=-90 STUTZKE 69 OSPK 5/69
- R5 0.047 OR LESS CL=-90 GJESDAL 73 ASPK 7/73
- R5 S VALUE CALCULATED BY US, USING 2.3 INSTEAD OF 1 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
- R6 B 2.8 0.6 BURGUN 73 HBC PG GT 50 MEV/C 11/73
- R6 C .29 (3.0) (0.6) BOBISUT 74 HLBC PG GT 40 MEV/C 12/75
- R6 T 2.68 0.15 TAUREG 76 SPEC PG GT 50 MEV/C 6/77
- R6 B BURGUN 73 ESTIMATES THAT DIRECT EMISSION CONTRIBUTION IS .3+-+.6 11/73
- R6 C BOBISUT 74 NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE BECAUSE P(GAMMA) CUT DIFFERS. 1/76
- R6 C ESTIMATES DIRECT EMISSION CONTRIBUTION TO BE 0.5 OR LESS, CL=-95. 1/76
- R6 T TAUREG 76 FIND DIRECT EMISSION CONTRIB LT .06 CL=-90. 6/77

R6 AVG 2.70 0.14 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R6 STUDENT 2.70 0.16 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

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

R8 KOS INTO 2 GAMMA/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*=3) (P6)  
R8 R 0 21.0 OR LESS CL=-90 BANNER 69 OSPK 12/71- R8 R 0 2.2 OR LESS CL=-90 REPELLIN 71 OSPK 12/71
- R8 R 0 0.71 OR LESS CL=-90 BANNER 72 OSPK 8/72
- R8 R 0 2.0 OR LESS CL=-90 MORSE 72 DBC 2/72
- R8 R 0 0.6 OR LESS CL=-90 BARNIMZ 73 HLBC 2/74
- R8 R THESE LIMITS ARE FOR MAXIMUM INTERFERENCE IN K<sub>S</sub>-K<sub>L</sub> TO 2 GAMMAS 12/71

R9 (KOS INTO PI+ PI- P1O, CP CONSERVING)/(KOL INTO PI+ PI- P1O)  
R9 384 0.42 OR LESS CL=-90 METCALF 72 ASPK 11/72

R10 (KOS INTO 3PIO, CP VIOLATING)/(KOL INTO 3PIO)  
R10 SEE COMMENTS UNDER BRANCHING RATIO R4  
R10 G 22 1.2 OR LESS CL=-90 BARNIMZ 73 HLBC 11/73- R10 G 0.28 OR LESS CL=-90 GJESDAL 74 SPEC 11/75
- R10 G GJESDAL 74 USES K2PI, KNU3 AND KE3 DECAY RESULTS AND UNITARITY. 11/75
- R10 G CALCULATES ABS(TETA000)=-.26+-+.20. WE CONVERT TO CL=-90 UPPER LIMIT. 11/75

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REFERENCES FOR K<sup>0</sup>S

  - BOLDT 58 PRL 1 150 E BOLDT, D CALDWELL, Y PAL (MIT)
  - CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266 CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLAS, GOOD, TIGHO + (LRL)
  - BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043 BAGLIN, BLOCH, BRIS SON, 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)
  - BEKTANZA 62 PREPRINT C105 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 OVERSTETH, J CRONIN (PRINCETON)
  - ANDERSON 65 PRL 14 475 +CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, STERN, RINFORD + (LRL+MISC)
  - ALFF-STE 66 PL 21 595 ALFF-STEINBERGER, HEUER, KLEINKNECHT + (CERN)
  - AUERBACH 66 PR 149 1052 AUERBACH, DOBBS, LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI + (PENN)
  - ALSO 65 AUERBACH
  - BALTAY 66 PR 142 932 BALTAY, SANDWEISS, STONEHILL + (YALE+BNL)
  - BEHR 66 PR 22 540 BEHR, BRIS SON, PETTALA + (EPOL, MILLA, PADO, ORSA)
  - BELLGOTTI 66 NC 45A 737 +PIULLI + BALDO + GELIN + (MILAN+PADUA)
  - BOTT-BODE 66 PL 23 277 BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD + (CERN)
  - KIRSCH 66 PR 147 939 L KIRSCH, P SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)

Stable Particles

K<sub>s</sub><sup>0</sup>, K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup>

BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD, CASSEL+ (CERN) DONALD, EDWARDS, NISAR+ (LIVP, CERN, LPNP, CDEF) HILL, ROBINSON, SAKITT+ (BNL, CARNEGIE) ... BOTT-BODENHAUSEN 69 IS A REEVALUATION OF BOTT-BODENHAUSEN 66. FAISSNER 69 HAS ADDNL. SYSTEMATIC ERROR LESS THAN TWO PERCENT. ARONSON 70 AND CARNEGIE 71 USE K<sub>S</sub> MEAN LIFE = .862+- .006 E-10 SEC. WE HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED TO ADJUST THESE VALUES FOR THE SUBSEQUENT CHANGE IN THE K<sub>S</sub> MEAN LIFE OR IN ETA+-.

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K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup>

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 X (2.29) (0.55) FITCH 61 CNTR 8/67 D X (0.84) (0.29) (0.22)GIDDY 61 HLBC 6/66 D TX (1.32) (0.23) CAMERINI 62 HLBC 8/67 D TX (0.55) (0.24) AUBERT 65 HLBC 6/66 D X (0.26) (0.36) (0.26)BALD-GEO 65 HLBC ASSUMES CP CONS. 6/66 D TXA (0.64) (0.12) CHRISTENS 65 DSPK 6/66 D TX (0.70) OR LESS FITCH 65 DSPK CF. MEISNER 66 7/66 D V 130 (0.89) (0.15) VISHNEVSK 65 DSPK CU AND AL REGEN 8/67 D X (0.514) (0.039) ALFF-STEI 66 DSPK 6/66 D X 84 (0.42) (0.24) (0.36) BALD-GEO 66 HLBC KO+N INTO HYPER. 8/67 D B (0.531) (0.027) BOTT-BODE 66 DSPK C REGEN 9/66 D TX 77 (0.59) (0.17) CAMERINI 66 HBC, DBC KO+N INTO HYPER 8/67 D N 72 (0.64) (0.18) CANTER 66 DBC KO SCATTER IN D2 11/66 D X 55 (0.62) (0.10) CHANG 66 HBC KO+P INTO HYPER. 8/67 D X 81 (0.81) (0.17) FUJII 66 DSPK IRON REGENERATOR 9/66 D X 59 (0.74) (0.34) MEISNER1 66 HBC 6/66 D + SIGN FAVORED MEISNER2 66 HBC 9/66 D X (0.38) (0.16) JOVANDVIC 66 DSPK C+URANIUM REGEN. 11/66 D TX 136 (0.64) (0.19) CANTER 67 DBC KO+D INTO HYPER. 11/67 D X (0.65) (0.11) MISCHEKE 67 DSPK 11/67 D X 590 (0.59) (0.13) BALATZ 68 DSPK AL REGENERATOR 3/68 D X (0.520) (0.044) CARNEGIE 68 HBC GAP METHOD 3/68 D TX (0.487) (0.046) MELHOP 68 DSPK ST. STEEL REGEN 6/68 D BX (0.547) (0.024) BOTT-BODE 69 DSPK C REGEN 1/71 D FX (0.555) (0.020) FAISSNER 69 ASFK REGEN IN CU 10/69 D 0.542 0.006 CULLEN 70 CNTR 1/71 D R (0.542) (0.006) ARONSON 70 ASFK GAP METHOD 1/71 D X (0.481) (0.052) BALATZ 71 DSPK 9/71 D R (0.534) (0.007) CARNEGIE 71 ASFK GAP METHOD. 8/71 D TH 119 (0.67) (0.14) HILL 71 DBC 10/71 D S 1757 (0.557) (0.038) FACKLER 73 DSPK 11/73 D 0.5343 0.0030 GEWENIG 74 SPEC GAP METHOD 11/73 D 0.5334 0.0040 SJEUSDAL 74 SPEC CHG ASYMMETRY 11/75 D AVG 0.5349 0.0022 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) D STUDENT 0.5348 0.0025 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) --- SEE MAIN TEXT COMMENTS

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

D C CAMERINI 62 VALUE CHANGED FROM 1.7 (SEE TABLE 1 OF CAMERINI 66) 8/67 D A CHRISTENSON 65 CORRECTED FOR INTERFERENCE BY FITCH 65 FOOTNOTE. 1/71 D V VISHNEVSKY 65 NOT CORRECTED FOR INTERFERENCE EFFECTS. 3/68 D N CANTER 66 ERROR IGNORES UNCERTAINTY OF PHASE SHIFTS. THESE EVENTS 10/71 D N ARE USED IN HILL 71. 10/71 D B BOTT-BODENHAUSEN 69 IS A REEVALUATION OF BOTT-BODENHAUSEN 66. 1/71 D F FAISSNER 69 HAS ADDNL. SYSTEMATIC ERROR LESS THAN TWO PERCENT. 1/71 D R ARONSON 70 AND CARNEGIE 71 USE K<sub>S</sub> MEAN LIFE = .862+- .006 E-10 SEC. 11/75 D R WE HAVE NOT ATTEMPTED TO ADJUST THESE VALUES FOR THE SUBSEQUENT 2/76 D R CHANGE IN THE K<sub>S</sub> MEAN LIFE OR IN ETA+-.

13 KOL MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*8 SEC) T KOL MEAN LIFE T 34 8+1 3.2 2.4 BARON 58 CNTR T ASSUMED DS=0Q AND DELTA I=1/2 CRAWFORD 59 HBC T 15 5+1 2+4 1+3 DARNOR 62 FBC T 5.3 0.6 FUJII 64 DSPK T 1700 6.1 1+5 1.2 ASTBURY3 65 CNTR T 5.15 0.14 DEVLIN 67 CNTR T L (5+0) (0.5) LOWNY 67 HLBC T .4M 5.154 0.044 VOSBURGH 72 CNTR T L SUM OF PARTIAL DECAY RATES. 2/71 T AVG 5.158 0.042 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) T STUDENT 5+158 0+046 0+045 AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.1) --- SEE MAIN TEXT T FIT 5.183 0.040 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

13 KOL PARTIAL DECAY MODES P1 KOL INTO 3P10 TAU 0 PRIME 134+ 134+ 134+ P2 KOL INTO P1+ P1- P10 TAU 0 139+ 139+ 134+ P3 KOL INTO P1 MU NEUTRINO KL MU3 135+ 105+ 0 P4 KOL INTO P1 E NEUTRINO KL E3 139+ +5+ 0 P5 KOL INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA KL P1+ P1- 139+ 139+ P6 KOL INTO MU+ MU- MU+ 105+ 105+ P7 KOL INTO E+ E- KL 2E .5+ .5 P8 KOL INTO E MU KL EMU .5+ 105 P9 KOL INTO TWO GAMMAS KL 2GAMMA 0+ 0 P10 KOL INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA KL P1+ G 139+ 139+ 0 P11 KOL INTO P10 P10 KL 2P10 134+ 134+ 0 P12 KOL INTO P1 E NEU GAMMA KL E3GAM 139+ +5+ 0+ 0 P13 KOL INTO P10 TWO GAMMAS KL P12GAMMA 134+ 0+ 0 P14 KOL INTO E+ E- GAMMA KL 2EGAM .5+ +5+ 0 P15 KOL INTO MU+ MU- GAMMA KL 2MUGAM 105+ 105+ 0 P16 KOL INTO MU+ MU- P10 KL 2MUP10 105+ 105+ 134+ P17 KOL INTO P1+ P1- E+ E- KL 2P1ZE 139+ 139+ +5+ +5 P18 KOL INTO P10 P1+ E+ NEU KL 2P1E0NEU 134+ 139+ +5+ 0 P19 KOL INTO (P1 MU ATOM) NEU KL (P1MU)NEU

NEUTRAL K CONSTRAINED FIT OVERALL FIT OF MEAN LIFE, WIDTHS AND BRANCHING RATIOS USES 64 DATA POINTS TO DETERMINE SIX QUANTITIES. OVERALL FIT HAS CHI-SQUARED=69.8 3/78 3/78

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P<sub>i</sub>, as follows: The diagonal elements are P<sub>i</sub> ± δP<sub>i</sub>, where δP<sub>i</sub> = √(δP<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup> + δP<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>j</sub>)/δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>j</sub>. For the definitions of the individual P<sub>i</sub>, see the listings above; only those P<sub>i</sub> appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

P 1 .2147+- .0073 P 2 -.5340 .1239+- .0018 P 3 -.5709 .1869 .2701+- .0048 P 4 -.0711 .2212 -.1788 .3884+- .0054 P 5 -.3361 .4867 .1379 .1627 .0020+- .0001 P11 .1719 -.1061 -.1115 -.1312 -.0665 .0009+- .0002

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES

The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate space; i.e., G<sub>i</sub> = Γ<sub>i</sub> / Γ<sub>total</sub> P<sub>i</sub>, in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above, the diagonal elements are G<sub>i</sub> ± δG<sub>i</sub>, where δG<sub>i</sub> = √(δG<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup> + δG<sub>i</sub><sup>2</sup>), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δG<sub>i</sub>δG<sub>j</sub>)/δG<sub>i</sub>δG<sub>j</sub>. Note that, because of the error in Γ<sub>total</sub>, the errors and correlations here are not directly derivable from those above.

G 1 .0414+- .0015 G 2 -.3285 .0239+- .0004 G 3 -.3816 .2970 .0521+- .0010 G 4 -.4277 .3439 -.0029 .0749+- .0011 G 5 -.2206 .5284 .2112 .2440 .0004+- .0000 G11 .1814 -.0706 -.0798 -.0896 -.0471 .0002+- .0000

13 KOL DECAY RATES

W1 KOL INTO P10 P10 P10 (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1) (G1) W1 54 5+22 1.03 0.84 BEHR. 66 HLBC ASSUMES CP 8/66 W1 FIT .4+14 .0+15 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K<sup>0</sup>

W2 KOL INTO PI+ PI- P0 (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1) (G2)
W2 18 3.26 0.77 ANDERSON 65 HBC 8/66
W2 14 1.4 0.4 FRANZINI 65 HBC 8/66
W2 136 2.62 0.28 0.27 BEHR 66 HLBC ASSUMES CP 8/66
W2 53 2.20 0.35 WEBBER 70 HBC ASSUMES CP 10/71
W2 99 2.71 0.28 CHO 71 DBC ASSUMES CP 4/71
W2 J 98 (2.51) (0.3) JAMES 71 HBC ASSUMES CP 6/71
W2 50 2.12 0.33 MEISNER 71 HBC ASSUMES CP 10/71
W2 J 180 2.35 0.20 JAMES 72 HBC ASSUMES CP 1/73
W2 192 2.32 0.13 0.15 BALDOCEOL 75 HLBC ASSUMES CP 1/76
W2 IN THE OVERALL FIT THIS RATE IS WELL DETERMINED BY THE MEAN LIFE AN
W2 THE BRANCHING RATIO R2. FOR THIS REASON THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE
W2 R2 MEASUREMENTS DOES NOT AFFECT THE SCALE FACTOR OF THE OVERALL FIT
W2 J JAMES 72 IS A FINAL MEASUREMENT AND INCLUDES JAMES 71. 11/73
W2
W2 AVG 2.34 0.11 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
W2 STUDENT 2.35 0.10 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
W2 FIT 2.391 0.038 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 2.34 ± 0.11
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2

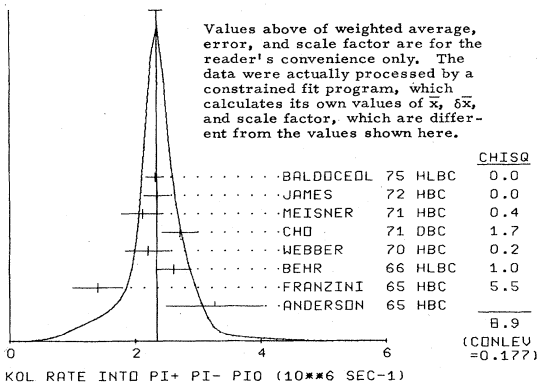


Table with columns: Name, Particle Type, CHISO value. Includes entries for BALDOCEOL 75 HLBC (0.0), JAMES 72 HBC (0.0), MEISNER 71 HBC (0.4), CHO 71 DBC (1.7), WEBBER 70 HBC (0.2), BEHR 66 HLBC (1.0), FRANZINI 65 HBC (5.5), ANDERSON 65 HBC (B.9), and CONLEV (0.177).

W3 KOL INTO PI E NEUTRINO (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1) (G4)
W3 7.52 0.85 0.72 AUBERT 65 HLBC DS=DQ,CP ASSUMED 8/67
W3 620 7.81 0.56 CHAN 71 HBC 2/72
W3
W3 AVG 7.71 0.46 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
W3 STUDENT 7.71 0.49 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
W3 FIT 7.49 0.11 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
W4 KOL INTO CHARGED (3-BODY) (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1) (G2+G3+G4)
W4 98 15.1 1.9 AUERBACH 66 OSPK 8/67
W4
W4 FIT 15.09 0.17 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
W5 KOL INTO LEPTICN (KMU3+KE3) (UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1) (G3+G4)
W5 0 109 9.85 1.15 1.05 FRANZINI 65 HBC K+N TO KO P 2/72
W5 C 335 (10.3) (0.8) HILL 67 HBC K+N TO KO P 8/67
W5 D 393 11.6 0.9 CHO 70 DBC K+N TO KO P 10/70
W5 D 252 13.1 1.3 WEBBER 71 HBC K- P TO KOBAR N 2/72
W5 D 410 12.4 0.7 BURGUN 72 HBC K+P TO KOPPI+ 1/73
W5 D 126 8.47 1.69 MANN 72 HBC K- P TO KOBAR N 9/72
W5 C CHO 70 INCLUDES EVENTS OF HILL 67
W5 D ASSUMES DS=DQ RULE
W5
W5 AVG 11.60 0.65 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)
W5 STUDENT 11.66 0.54 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
W5 FIT 12.70 0.15 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 11.60 ± 0.65
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5

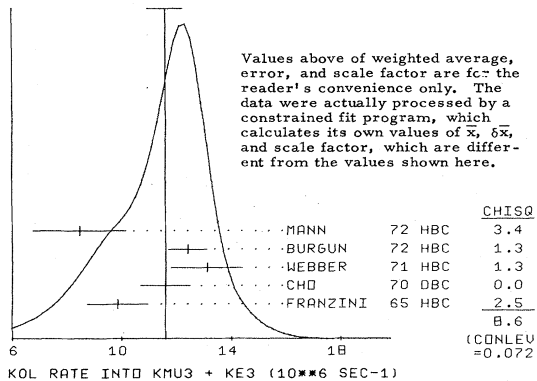


Table with columns: Name, Particle Type, CHISO value. Includes entries for MANN 72 HBC (3.4), BURGUN 72 HBC (1.3), WEBBER 71 HBC (1.3), CHO 70 DBC (0.0), and FRANZINI 65 HBC (2.5), and CONLEV (0.072).

W6 KOL INTO PI MU NEUTRINO UNITS 10\*\*6 SEC-1 (G3)
W6 19 4.54 1.24 1.08 LOWYS 67 HLBC 8/67
W6
W6 FIT 5.211 0.100 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

13 KOL BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 KOL INTO (PIO P10)/CHARGED (P1)/(P2+P3+P4)
R1 24 0.24 0.08 ANIKINA 64 CC 6/66
R1 549 0.251 0.014 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC OPSAY MEASUR. 10/68
R1 444 0.277 0.021 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC EC. POLYTEC.MEAS 10/68
R1 29 0.31 0.07 0.06 KULYUKINA 68 CC 2/71
R1
R1 AVG 0.260 0.011 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R1 STUDENT 0.260 0.013 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R1 FIT 0.274 0.012 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

R2 KOL INTO (PI+ PI- P10)/CHARGED (P2)/(P2+P3+P4)
R2 59 0.185 0.038 ASTIER 61 CC 8/66
R2 79 0.151 0.020 ADAIR 64 HBC 8/66
R2 75 0.157 0.03 0.04 LUERS 64 HBC 8/66
R2 66 0.15 0.03 0.04 ASTBURY1 65 CC 8/66
R2 326 0.159 0.015 ASTBURY2 65 CC 6/66
R2 566 0.178 0.017 GUIDONI 65 HBC 6/66
R2 1729 (0.144) (0.004) HOPKINS 65 HBC SEE HOPKINS 67 6/66
R2 126 0.162 0.015 HAWKINS 66 HBC 6/66
R2 0.161 0.005 HOPKINS 67 HBC 8/67
R2 1402 0.167 0.016 KULYUKINA 68 CC 2/71
R2 1590 0.1605 0.0038 ALEXANDER 73 HBC 1/74
R2 3200 0.146 0.004 BRANDENBU 73 HBC 1/74
R2 558 0.159 0.010 EVANS 73 HLBC 1/73
R2 6499 0.163 0.003 CHO 77 HBC 11/77
R2
R2 AVG 0.1587 0.0024 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)
R2 STUDENT 0.1600 0.0022 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R2 FIT 0.1584 0.0020 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.1587 ± 0.0024
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

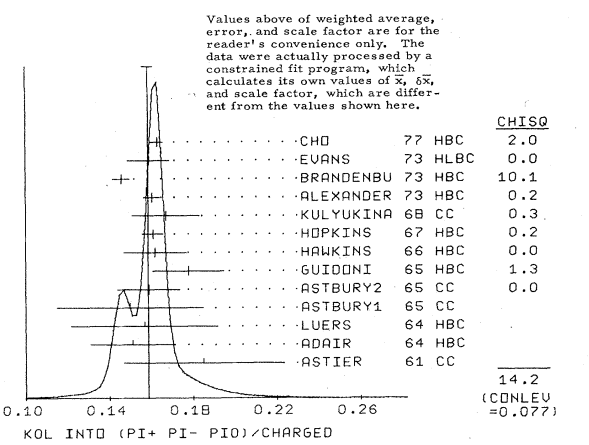


Table with columns: Name, Particle Type, CHISO value. Includes entries for CHO 77 HBC (2.0), EVANS 73 HLBC (0.0), BRANDENBU 73 HBC (10.1), ALEXANDER 73 HBC (0.2), KULYUKINA 68 CC (0.3), HOPKINS 67 HBC (0.2), HAWKINS 66 HBC (0.0), GUIDONI 65 HBC (1.3), ASTBURY2 65 CC (0.0), ASTBURY1 65 CC (0.0), LUERS 64 HBC (14.2), ADAIR 64 HBC (CONLEV = 0.077), and ASTIER 61 CC (14.2).

R3 KOL INTO (PI MU NEUTRINO)/CHARGED (P3)/(P2+P3+P4)
R3 C 251 (0.356) (0.07) LUERS 64 HBC 7/66
R3 C 172 (0.391) (0.08) (0.10) ASTBURY1 65 CC 2/71
R3 C 330 (0.335) (0.055) KULYUKINA 68 CC 2/71
R3 C THIS MODE NOT MEASURED INDEPENDENTLY FROM R2 AND R4
R3 FIT 0.3452 0.0051 FROM FIT

R4 KOL INTO (PI E NEUTRINO)/CHARGED (P4)/(P2+P3+P4)
R4 24 0.46 0.11 NEAGU 61 CC 2/76
R4 153 0.487 0.05 LUERS 64 HBC 2/71
R4 202 0.46 0.08 0.10 ASTBURY1 65 CC 7/66
R4 500 0.498 0.052 KULYUKINA 68 CC 2/71
R4
R4 AVG 0.485 0.032 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R4 STUDENT 0.485 0.034 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
R4 FIT 0.4964 0.0051 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

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 0.5898 0.0059 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R6 KOL INTO (PI+ PI- P10)/TOTAL (P2)
R6
R6 FIT 0.1239 0.0018 FROM FIT

R7 KOL INTO (LEPTON PI NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P3+P4)
R7
R7 FIT 0.6584 0.0066 FROM FIT

R8 KOL INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UN. 10\*\*4) (P9)
R8 C (1.3) (0.6) CRIGEE 66 OSPK 8/66
R8 32 6.7 2.2 TODOROFF 67 OSPK REPL. CRIGEE66 11/68
R8 K 33 (7.4) (1.6) CRONIN 1 67 OSPK 11/67
R8 90 5.5 1.1 KUNZ 68 OSPK NORM. TO 3PI(C+N) 2/71
R8 23 4.5 1.0 ENSTROM 71 OSPK KOL 1.5-9 GEV/C 2/72
R8 R 5.0 (1.0) REPELLIN 71 OSPK 11/71
R8 B 4.54 0.84 BANNERZ 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+0.55)\*(10\*\*4)\*((E00/E+-)\*\*2). TO EVALUATE 8/72
R8 R ASSUMES REGEN AMPL IN COPPER AT 2GEV 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 CRIGEE 66 REPLACED BY TODOROFF 67 11/68
R8 K CRONIN 67 REPLACED BY KUNZ 68 2/71
R8
R8 AVG 4.88 0.54 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
R8 STUDENT 4.88 0.59 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

Stable Particles

K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup>

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R9 KOL INTO (PI+ PI-)/CHARGED (UNIT 10\*\*--3) (P5)/(P2+P3+P4)  
R9 O 45 (2.0) (0.4) CHRISTENS 64 OSPK ETA +- = 1.95+-0.20 2/76  
R9 O 54 (2.08) (0.35) GALBRAITH 65 OSPK ETA +- = 1.99+-0.16 2/76  
R9 C (1.93) (0.26) BASILE 66 OSPK ETA +- = 1.92+-0.13 2/76  
R9 G (1.993) (0.090) BOTT-BODE 66 OSPK ETA +- = 1.95+-0.04 2/76  
R9 M 4200 (2.60) (0.07) MESSNER 73 ASPK ETA +- = 2.23+-0.05 6/73  
R9 C OLD EXPERIMENTS EXCLUDED FROM FIT. SEE SUBSECTION E-- BELOW FOR 2/76  
R9 O AVERAGE ETA+- OF THESE EXPERIMENTS AND FOR NOTE ON DISCREPANCY. 2/76  
R9 M FROM SAME DATA AS R27 MESSNER 73,BUT WITH DIFFERENT NORMALIZATION. 6/73  
R9 FIT 2.589 0.060 FROM FIT

R10 KOL INTO (PI MU NEU)/(PI E NEU) (P3)/(P4)  
R10 0.81 0.19 ADAIR 64 HBC 6/66  
R10 0.82 0.10 DEBOUARD 67 OSPK 11/67  
R10 273 0.7 0.2 HANKINS 67 HBC 8/67  
R10 0.81 0.08 HOPKINS 67 HBC 8/67  
R10 770 0.71 0.05 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC 10/68  
R10 K (0.67) (0.13) KULYUKINA 68 CC 3/74  
R10 B 569 (0.71) (0.04) BELLIERE 69 HLBC 10/69  
R10 1309 (0.648) (0.030) EVANS 69 HLBC REPL. BY EVANS 73 1/73  
R10 3548 0.68 0.08 BASILE 70 OSPK 10/70  
R10 6700 0.741 0.023 BRANDENBU 73 HBC 1/74  
R10 1309 0.662 0.030 EVANS 73 HLBC 1/73  
R10 10K 0.662 0.037 WILLIAMS 74 ASPK 10/74  
R10 K KULYUKINA 68 R10 IS NOT MEASURED INDEPENDENTLY FROM R2 AND R4.  
R10 B BELLIERE 69 IS A SCANNING EXPT USING SAME EXPOSURE AS BUDAGOV 68  
R10  
R10 AVG 0.695 0.019 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)  
R10 STUDENT 0.695 0.021 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
R10 FIT 0.695 0.017 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 35.0 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 0 15.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC 6/66  
R12 0 5.0 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  
R12 3.2 OR LESS CL=90 BOBISUT 74 HLBC GAM KE GT 40 MEV 12/75  
R12 D 24 0.62 0.07 BOITLSDI 74 SPEC 10/74  
R12 0.46 OR LESS CL=90 WOO 74 SPEC 12/75  
R12 D USES KOL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KOL DECAYS = 0.126 10/74

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

R16 KOL INTO (MU+ PI- NEU)/(MU- PI+ NEU)  
R16 1M 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 (PI0 PI0)/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 PI0 DECAY MODE  
R17 G 189 (2.5) (0.8) GAILLARD 69 OSPK E00=3.6+-0.6 5/69  
R17 G LATEST RESULT OF THIS EXPERIMENT GIVEN BY FAISSNER 7C R19 1/71  
R17 FIT 0.94 0.18 FROM FIT

R18 KOL INTO (3PI0)/(PI+PI-PI0) (P11)/(P2)  
R18 188 2.0 0.6 ALEKSANYA 64 FBC 9/66  
R18 1010 1.80 0.13 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC 10/68  
R18 883 (1.65) (0.07) BARMIN 72 HLBC ERROR STAT. ONLY 3/74  
R18 AVG 1.81 0.13 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
R18 STUDENT 1.81 0.14 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
R18 FIT 1.733 0.076 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

R19 KOL INTO (2PI0)/(3PI0) (UNITS 10\*\*--2) (P11)/(P1)  
R19 C 109 (1.89) (0.31) CRONIN 1 67 OSPK ETA00=4.9+-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 CRONIN 1 + NOW BOTH WITHDRAWN 11/68  
R19 NO EVENTS SEEN BARTLETT 68 OSPK SEE E00 BELOW 11/68  
R19 57 0.46 0.11 BANNER 69 OSPK ETA00=2.2+-0.3 2/72  
R19 R 133 (1.31) (0.31) CENCE 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=1.94+-0.5 10/70  
R19 F 172 0.90 0.30 FAISSNER 70 OSPK ETA00=3.2+-0.5 12/70  
R19 R 150 1.21 0.30 REY 76 OSPK ETA00=3.8+-0.5 8/76  
R19 F FAISSNER 70 CONTAINS SAME 2PI0 EVENTS AS GAILLARD 69 R17  
R19 R CENCE 69 EVENTS ARE INCLUDED IN REY 76. 1/77  
R19 AVG 0.437 0.092 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)  
R19 STUDENT 0.425 0.065 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
R19 FIT 0.437 0.083 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)  
R19 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

R20 KOL INTO (PI+ PI-)/(KES + KMUS) (UNITS 10\*\*--3) (P5)/(P3+P4)  
R20 C 309 (2.51) (0.23) DEBOUARD 67 OSPK ETA+-=2.00+-0.09 2/76  
R20 O 525 (2.39) (0.19) FITCH 67 OSPK ETA+-=1.94+-0.08 2/76  
R20 2703 3.04 0.14 DEVIE 77 SPEC ETA+-=2.25+-0.05 11/77  
R20 O OLD EXPERIMENTS EXCLUDED FROM FIT. SEE SUBSECTION E-- BELOW FOR 2/76  
R20 C AVERAGE ETA+- OF THESE EXPERIMENTS AND FOR NOTE ON DISCREPANCY. 2/76  
R20  
R20 FIT 3.076 0.075 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R21 KOL INTO (2GAMMA)/(3 PI0) (UNITS 10\*\*--3) (P9)/(P1)  
R21 16 5 BRIND 68 HLBC VACUUM DECAY 11/68  
R21 \$ BANNER 69 IS NEW EXPT. NOT TO BE CCNF WITH 88 OF CRONIN 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)  
R21 STUDENT 2.24 0.24 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.437 ± 0.092  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6

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  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\delta x$ , and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

R22 KOL INTO (MU+MU-)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10\*\*--6) (P6)/(P5)  
R22 0 140.0 OR LESS CL=90 FOETH 69 SPEC 5/70  
R22 0 18.0 OR LESS CL=90 DARRIULAT 70 SPEC 11/70  
R22 A 0 (1.59) OR LESS CL=90 CLARK 71 SPEC 2/76  
R22 C 9 5.8 2.3 1.5 CARITHERS 73 SPEC 2/76  
R22 F 3 4.2 5.1 2.6 FUKUSHIMA 76 SPEC 2/76  
R22 15 4.0 1.4 0.9 SHOCHET 79 SPEC 7/79\*  
R22 A CLARK 71 LIMIT RAISED FROM 1.2 E-06 BY FIELD 74 REANALYSIS. 2/76  
R22 A NOT IN AGREEMENT WITH SUBSEQUENT EXPTS. SO NOT AVERAGED. 2/76  
R22 C CARITHERS 73 ERRORS ARE AT CL=0.68, W-CARITHERS, PRV.V.COMM. 1979. 2/76  
R22 F FUKUSHIMA 76 ERRORS ARE AT CL=90 PERCENT. 2/76  
R22  
R22 AVG 4.47 0.95 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
R22 STUDENT 4.5 1.0 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

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 (PI0 TWO GAMMAS)/(3PI0) (UNITS 10\*\*--3) (P13)/(P1)  
R26 0 1.1 OR LESS CL=90 BANNER 69 OSPK 2/72

R27 KOL INTO (PI+ PI-)/TAU (UNITS 10\*\*--2) (P5)/(P2)  
R27 4200 1.64 0.04 MESSNER 73 ASPK ETA +- = 2.23 6/73  
R27 FIT 1.635 0.036 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R28 KOL INTO (E+ E- GAMMA)/(3PI0) (UNITS 10\*\*--4) (P14)/(P1)  
R28 0 1.3 OR LESS CL=90 BARMIN 72 HLBC 3/74

R29 KOL INTO (MU+ MU- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*--6) (P15)  
R29 D 7.81 OR LESS CL=90 DONALDSON 74 SPEC 6/77  
R29 D USES KOL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KOL DECAYS = 0.126 6/77

R30 KOL INTO (MU+ MU- PI0)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*--5) (P16)  
R30 D 5.66 OR LESS CL=90 DONALDSON 74 SPEC 12/75  
R30 D USES KOL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KOL DECAYS = 0.126 6/77

R31 KOL INTO (PI+PI-E+E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*--6) (P17)  
R31 30.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 76 STAR 3/78  
R31 D 8.81 OR LESS CL=90 DONALDSON 76 SPEC 6/77  
R31 D USES KOL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KOL DECAYS = 0.126 6/77

R32 KOL INTO (PI0 PI+- E+- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*--3) (P18)  
R32 D 2.2 OR LESS CL=90 DONALDSON 74 SPEC 6/77  
R32 D USES KOL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KOL DECAYS = 0.126 6/77

R33 KOL INTO (PI MU ATOM) NEU/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*--7) (P19)  
R33 18 SEEN COOMBS 76 WIRE 6/77

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13 KOL ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF DALITZ PLOT

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI B.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\*U + H\*U\*\*2 + J\*V + K\*V\*\*2  
-WHERE U=(S3-S0)/(MPI\*\*2) AND V=(S1-S2)/(MPI\*\*2)

GT0 LINEAR COEFFICIENT G FOR KL --> PI+ PI- PI0 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED  
GT0 Q 79 (0.55) (0.23) ADAIR 64 HBC AV=-7.6 +- 1.7 3/71  
GT0 Q 77 (0.51) (0.20) LUERS 64 HBC AV=-7.3 +- 1.6 3/71  
GT0 Q 66 (0.32) (0.13) ASTBURY1 65 CC AV=-5.5 +- 1.5 3/71  
GT0 Q 310 (0.51) (0.09) ASTBURY2 65 CC AV=-7.3 +- 0.8 +- 1.1 3/71  
GT0 Q 280 (0.64) (0.11) ANIKINA 66 CC AV=(8.2 +- 9 -1.3) 3/71  
GT0 Q 126 (0.70) (0.12) HANKINS 66 HBC AV=-8.6 +- 0.7 3/71  
GT0 Q 1350 (0.649) (0.044) HOPKINS 67 HBC AT=-0.294 +- .018 10/69  
GT0 Q 1198 (0.428) (0.055) NEFKENS 67 OSPK AU=-0.204 +- .025 3/71  
GT0 Q 2446 (0.600) (0.045) BASILE 68 OSPK AT=-0.188 +- .020 3/71  
GT0 Q 29K (0.650) (0.012) ALBROW 70 ASPK AV=-0.858+- .015 1/79\*  
GT0 QB 36K (0.593) (0.022) BUCHANAN 70 SPEC AU=-0.278 +- .010 2/76  
GT0 Q 4400 (0.664) (0.056) SMITH 70 OSPK AT=-0.306 +- 0.024 1/79\*  
GT0 Q 180 (0.50) (0.11) JAMES 72 HBC 1/73  
GT0 Q 1486 (0.608) (0.043) KRENZ 72 HLBC AT=-0.277 +- .018 11/72  
GT0 Q 384 (0.688) (0.074) METCALF 72 ASPK AT=-0.31 +- .03 11/72  
GT0 Q (0.612) (0.032) ALEXANDER 73 HBC 2/76  
GT0 Q 3200 (0.73) (0.04) BRANDENBU 73 HBC 1/74  
GT0 QC 20K (0.619) (0.027) BISI 74 ASPK AV=-0.282 +- .011 10/74  
GT0 Q 50K 0.677 0.010 MESSNER 74 ASPK AV=-0.917+- .013 7/75  
GT0 Q 192 (0.69) (0.07) BALDOCEOL 75 HLBC 12/75  
GT0 Q 56K (0.590) (0.022) BUCHANAN 75 SPEC AU=-0.277 +- .010 7/75  
GT0 H4+99 0.681 0.024 CHD 77 HBC 11/77  
GT0 4709 0.620 0.023 PEACH 77 HBC 11/77

Data Card Listings

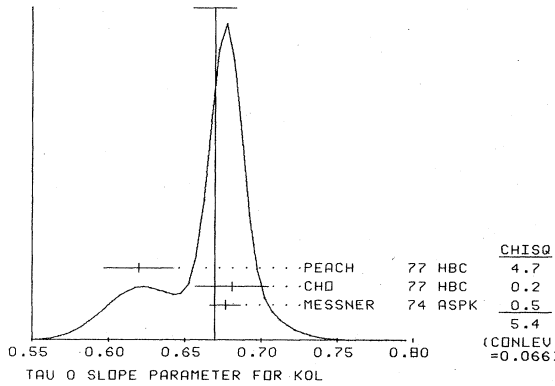
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

KI

GTO Q QUADRATIC DEPENDENCE REQUIRED BY SOME EXPERIMENTS (SEE SECTIONS GTO Q HTO AND KTO BELOW). CORRELATIONS PREVENT US FROM AVERAGING RESULTS...

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.670 ± 0.014
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



HTO QUADRATIC COEFF. K FOR KL --> P+ P- P0 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED
HTO Q 29K (-0.011) (0.018) ALBROW 70 ASPK 1/79\*

13 KOL FORM FACTORS

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI B.2 AND MINI-REVIEW ON FORM FACTORS IN THE CHARGED K SECTION OF THE DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE.
IN THE FORM FACTOR COMMENTS, THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED.

XIA XIA = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM SPECTRA)
XIA L341 +1.2 (0.8) CARPENTER 66 OSKP DP, DXI/DL=-18 1/74
XIA B 3140 (-0.9) (0.4) BASILE 70 OSKP DP, INDEP OF L+ 1/74

XIB XIB = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM KMU3/KE3)
XIB THE KMU3/KE3 BRANCHING RATIO FIXES A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN XI(O) AND L+.

XIC XIC = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM MU POLARIZATION IN KMU3)
XIC THE MU POLARIZATION IS A MEASURE OF XI(T). NO ASSUMPTIONS ON L+ NECESSARY, T (WEIGHTED BY SENSITIVITY TO XIO) SHOULD BE SPECIFIED.

IXI IMAGINARY PART OF XI (TEST OF T REVERSAL)
IXI -0.2 0.6 ABRAMS 68 OSKP POLARIZATION 10/69

L+M LAMBDA + (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN KMU3 DECAY)
L+M SEE ALSO THE CORRESPONDING ENTRIES AND NOTES IN SECTION XIA AND L.O. FOR RAD. COR. OF KMU3 DP SEE GINSBURG 70 AND BEGHERARY 70.

LO LAMBDA 0 (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF FO IN KMU3 DECAY)
LO WHEREVER POSSIBLE, WE HAVE CONVERTED THE ABOVE VALUES OF XI(O) INTO VALUES OF LO USING THE ASSOCIATED L+M AND DXI/DL.

LO L 1371 +0.08 (0.07) CARPENTER 66 OSKP DP, DLO/DL++=-0.54 1/74
LO L -0.140 (0.043) (0.022) LONGO 69 CNTR POL, DLO/DL++=+0.49 1/74

LO FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON K3 FORM FACTORS IN K+- SECTION OF DATA CARDS.
LO FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON K3 FORM FACTORS IN K+- SECTION OF DATA CARDS.

Stable Particles

KL<sup>0</sup>

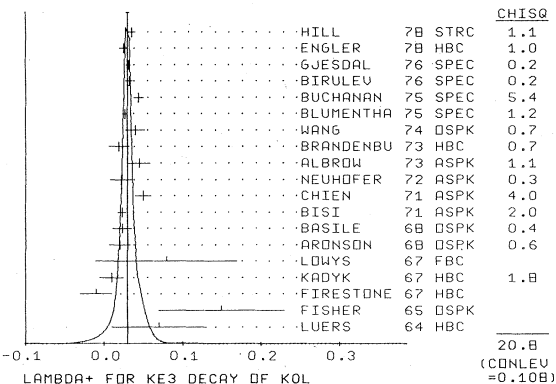
Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

LAMBDA+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN K0 E3 DECAY) -----  
 FOR RAD. COR. OF KE3 DP SEE GINSBURG 67 AND BECHERRAWY 70. 3/74  
 L+E 153 +0.07 .06 LUERS 64 HBC DP, NO RC 8/67  
 L+E 577 +0.15 .08 FISHER 65 OSPK DP, NO RC 8/67  
 L+E 762 -0.01 .02 FIRESTONE 67 HBC DP, NO RC 8/67  
 L+E 591 +0.01 .015 KADYK 67 HBC EPI, NO RC 8/67  
 L+E 240 +0.08 .10 .08 LOWYS 67 FBC PI, USES RC 8/67  
 L+E 1000 0.02 0.013 ARONSON 68 OSPK PI 5/69  
 L+E 4800 +0.023 0.012 BASILE 68 OSPK DP, NO RC 3/68  
 L+E 42K 0.023 0.005 BISI 71 ASPK DP, USES RC 12/71  
 L+E 16K 0.05 0.01 CHIEN 71 ASPK DP, NO RC 6/71  
 L+E 1910 0.022 0.014 NEUHOFER 72 ASPK PI, USES RC 1/73  
 L+E 5600 0.045 0.014 ALBROW 73 ASPK DP, USES RC 9/73  
 L+E 1871 0.019 0.013 BRANDENBU 73 HBC PI TRANSV., RC 1/74  
 L+E 2171 0.040 0.012 WANG 74 OSPK DP, USES RC 7/74  
 L+E 25K 0.0270 0.0028 BLUMENTHA 75 SPEC DP 7/75  
 L+E 24K 0.044 0.006 BUCHANAN 75 SPEC DP, USES RC 7/75  
 L+E 48K 0.032 0.0042 BIRULEV 76 SPEC DP, USES RC 1/78  
 L+E 500K 0.0312 0.0025 GJESDAL 76 SPEC DP, USES RC 1/77  
 L+E 12K 0.025 0.005 ENGLER 78 HBC DP, USES RC 7/79\*  
 L+E 18K 0.0348 0.0044 HILL 78 STRC DP, USES RC 6/78\*

L+E AVG 0.0301 0.0016 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)  
 L+E STUDENT 0.0300 0.0016 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0301 ± 0.0016  
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



FS FS/F+ RATIO OF SCALAR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)-----  
 FS 5600 0.19 OR LESS CL=.95 ALBROW 73 ASPK 10/69  
 FS 25K 0.04 OR LESS CL=.68 BLUMENTHA 75 SPEC 7/75  
 FS 48K 0.07 OR LESS BIRULEV 76 SPEC CL NOT GIVEN 1/78  
 FS 18K 0.095 OR LESS CL=.95 HILL 78 STRC 6/78\*

FT FT/F+ RATIO OF TENSOR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)-----  
 FT 5600 1.0 OR LESS CL=.95 ALBROW 73 ASPK 9/73  
 FT 25K 0.23 OR LESS CL=.68 BLUMENTHA 75 SPEC 7/75  
 FT 48K 0.34 OR LESS BIRULEV 76 SPEC CL NOT GIVEN 1/78  
 FT 18K 0.40 OR LESS CL=.95 HILL 78 STRC 6/78\*

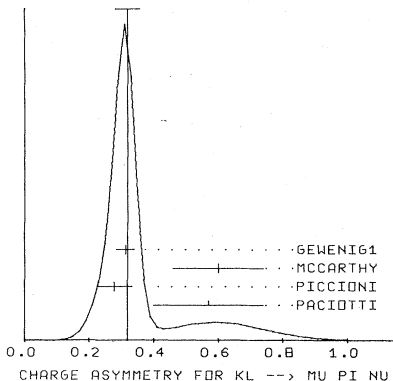
13 CP VIOLATION PARAMETERS IN K0L DECAYS  
 RELATED TEXT SECTION VI 8.3 AND MINI-REVIEW BELOW

13 CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN TAU DECAYS-----  
 JTO COEFF OF TERM (S1-S2)/(MP12) IN MATRIX ELEMENT DEFINED AT BEGINNING  
 JTO OF SECTION 6 TO ABOVE. SEE ALSO MINIREVIEW ON SLOPE PARAMETERS IN  
 JTO CHGD K SECTION AND TEXT SEC. VI 8.1. THIS SECTION REPLACES CHARGE  
 JTO ASYMMETRY PARAMETER SECTION(A) IN THE 1978 AND EARLIER EDITIONS.  
 JTO 238K 0.001 0.004 BLANPIED 68 1/79\*  
 JTO 3M 0.0013 0.0009 SCRIBAND 70 1/79\*  
 JTO 4400 0.001 0.017 SMITH 70 OSPK 1/79\*  
 JTO 6499 0.001 0.011 CHO 77 1/79\*  
 JTO 4709 -0.001 0.003 PEACH 77 1/79\*  
 JTO AVG 0.00110 0.00084 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 JTO STUDENT 0.00111 0.00091 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

13 CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN LEPTONIC DECAYS (PERCENT)-----  
 TEXT SECTION VI 8.3 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 OSPK DERIVED FROM R16 11/67  
 A1 D 1M 0.57 0.17 PACIOTTI 69 OSPK 1/73  
 A1 7.7M 0.278 0.051 PICCIONI 72 ASPK 1/73  
 A1 4.1M 0.60 0.14 MCCARTHY 73 CNTR 6/73  
 A1 19K 0.313 0.029 GENENIGI 74 ASPK 7/74  
 A1 D PACIOTTI 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF DORFAN 67 AND IS CORRECTED FOR  
 A1 D MU+ NU- RANGE DIFFERENCE IN MC CARTHY 72. 1/73  
 A1 AVG 0.319 0.038 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)  
 A1 STUDENT 0.316 0.027 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

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 B 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 40M 0.318 0.038 FITCH 73 ASPK 12/73  
 A2 34M 0.341 0.018 GENENIGI 74 ASPK 7/74  
 A2 B SAAL 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF BENNETT 67  
 A2 AVG 0.333 0.014 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 A2 STUDENT 0.334 0.016 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.319 ± 0.038  
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



AL KOL INTO ((L+)-(L-))/((L+)+(L-)) (COMBINED A1 AND A2) (PERCENT)  
 AL B 10M 0.246 0.059 SAAL 69 CNTR KE3 2/71  
 AL D 1M 0.57 0.17 PACIOTTI 69 OSPK KMU3 1/73  
 AL 10M 0.346 0.033 MARX 70 CNTR KE3 2/71  
 AL 600K 0.36 0.18 ASHFORD 72 ASPK KE3 2/72  
 AL 7.7M 0.278 0.051 PICCIONI 72 ASPK KMU3 1/73  
 AL 40M 0.318 0.038 FITCH 73 ASPK KE3 12/73  
 AL 4.1M 0.60 0.14 MCCARTHY 73 CNTR KMU3 6/73  
 AL 33M 0.333 0.050 WILLIAMS 73 ASPK KMU3+KE3 12/73  
 AL 15M 0.313 0.029 GENENIGI 74 ASPK KMU3 7/74  
 AL 34M 0.341 0.018 GENENIGI 74 ASPK KE3 7/74  
 AL SEE FOOTNOTES IN SECTIONS A1 AND A2 ABOVE. 1/73  
 AL AVG 0.330 0.012 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 AL STUDENT 0.330 0.013 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

13 PARAMETERS FOR KOL INTO 2PI DECAY-----  
 TEXT SECTION VI 8.3 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 THE RESULTS  
 OF A FIT TO ETA+-, ETA00 AND ETA00/ETA+- RESULTS. THE VALUES LISTED  
 BELOW WHICH ARE NOT PARENTHESIZED ENTER THE FIT AS SHOWN. THE  
 VALUES WHICH ARE PARENTHESIZED AND BEAR THE FOOTNOTE X DO NOT ENTER  
 THE FIT AS SHOWN. THESE EXPERIMENTS GIVE BRANCHING RATIOS AND ENTER  
 THE FIT VIA THE QUANTITY ACTUALLY MEASURED -- BRANCHING RATIOS  
 R9, R20 AND R27 (ETA+-) AND R17 AND R19 (ETA00). THESE BRANCHING  
 RATIOS ARE COMBINED WITH CURRENT NORMALIZATIONS AND CURRENT KL AND KS  
 MEAN LIVES TO OBTAIN PI PI RATES. THE ETA+- AND ETA00 VALUES OBTAINED  
 FROM THESE RATIOS ARE ENTERED BELOW WITH THE NAME \*GKL/GKS\*

E0S (ETA00)\*\*2 = (A(KL TO 2PI0)/A(KS TO 2PI0))\*\*2 (UNITS 10\*\*-6) ---  
 E0S X 0 (1.2) (7.0) BARTLETT 68 OSPK 10/69  
 E0S X 57 (4.9) (1.2) BANNER 69 OSPK 2/72  
 E0S XR 133 (14.1) (3.4) CENCE 69 OSPK 10/69  
 E0S XF 180 (13.1) (4.1) GAILLARD 69 OSPK 10/69  
 E0S X 29 (4.08) (0.9) BARNIN 70 HLBC 12/70  
 E0S X 30 (3.61) (1.9) BUDAGOV 70 HLBC 10/70  
 E0S C 8.7 3.7 CHOLLET 70 OSPK CU REG., 4 GAMMAS 2/72  
 E0S XF 172 (9.9) (3.4) FAISSNER 70 OSPK 12/70  
 E0S C 56 7.4 2.0 WOLFF 71 OSPK CU REG., 4 GAMMAS 12/71  
 E0S XR 150 (14.1) (3.4) REY 76 OSPK 8/76  
 E0S C 54.3 0.84 CHRISTEL 79 ASPK 12/79\*  
 E0S X 5.1 1.0 GKL/GKS 78 RVUE BR SCALE FACTOR=1.5 2/80\*  
 E0S X SEE NOTE ABOVE REGARDING FITTED VALUES OF ETA+- AND ETA00.  
 E0S R CENCE 69 EVENTS ARE INCLUDED IN REY 76. 1/77  
 E0S F FAISSNER 70 CONTAINS SAME 2PI0 EVENTS AS GAILLARD 69 2/72  
 E0S C CHOLLET 70 GIVES ETA00=(1.23+-0.24)\*(REGEN AMPL, 2GEV/C CU)/10000MB 2/72  
 E0S C WOLFF 71 GIVES ETA00=(1.13+-0.12)\*(REGEN AMPL, 2GEV/C CU)/10000MB 2/72  
 E0S C WE COMPUTE BOTH ETA00\*\*2 VALUES FOR (REGEN AMPL, 2GEV/C CU)=24+-2MB. 2/72  
 E0S C THIS REGEN AMPL RESULTS FROM AVERAGING OVER FAISSNER 69. 2/72  
 E0S C EXTRAPOLATED USING OPTICAL MODEL CALCULATIONS OF BOHM ET AL. 2/72  
 E0S C PL 278 594 (1968) AND THE DATA OF BALATS 71. (FROM H. FAISSNER, 2/72  
 E0S C PRIVATE COMMUNICATION)  
 E0S F FAISSNER 70 CONTAINS SAME 2PI0 EVENTS AS GAILLARD 69 2/72  
 E0S  
 E0S AVG 5.58 0.60 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 E0S STUDENT 5.56 0.66 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 E0S FIT 5.41 0.38 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1) 2/80\*  
 E0S THIS FIT VALUE CORRESPONDS TO ETA00=2.325+-0.082 2/80\*

E+- ETA+- = A(KL TO PI+PI-)/A(KS TO PI+PI-) UNITS 10\*\*-3 -----  
 E+- X 45 (1.95) (0.20) CHRISTENS 64 OSPK 2/76  
 E+- X 54 (1.99) (0.16) GALLBRATH 65 OSPK 2/76  
 E+- X (1.92) (0.13) BASILE 66 OSPK 2/76  
 E+- X (1.95) (0.04) BOTT-BODE 66 OSPK 2/76  
 E+- X (2.00) (0.09) DEBOUGH 67 OSPK 2/76  
 E+- X (1.94) (0.08) FITCH 67 OSPK 2/76  
 E+- X (1.95) (0.03) GKL/GKS 71 RVUE BR EXP. BEFORE 71 2/76  
 E+- A AVERAGE OF ABOVE EXPERIMENTS. THESE ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE GKL/GKS, 1/80\*  
 E+- A AVERAGE, AND FIT VALUES BELOW SINCE THEY DO NOT AGREE WITH MORE 1/80\*  
 E+- A RECENT PRECISE AND IN PRINCIPLE SUPERIOR EXPERIMENTS. 1/80\*  
 E+- X 4200 (2.23) (0.05) MESSNER 75 ASPK 11/75  
 E+- 2.30 0.035 GENENIGI 74 ASPK 3/74  
 E+- X 2703 (2.25) (0.05) DEVOTE 77 SPEC 11/77  
 E+- 2.27 0.12 CHRISTE2 79 ASPK 12/79\*  
 E+- X (1.94) (0.08) GKL/GKS 71 RVUE BR EXP. AFTER 71 2/78  
 E+- X SEE NOTE ABOVE REGARDING FITTED VALUES OF ETA+- AND ETA00.  
 E+-  
 E+- AVG 2.273 0.022 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 E+- STUDENT 2.272 0.025 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 E+- FIT 2.274 0.022 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 2/80\*



Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup>

ER	RATIO OF ETA00 OVER ETA+-									
ER	124	1.03	0.07	BANNER1	72	OSPK			8/72	
ER	167	1.00	0.06	HOLDER	72	ASPK			8/72	
ER	C	(1.00)	(0.09)	CHRISTE1	79	ASPK			2/80*	
ER	C	NOT INDEPENDENT OF F+- AND EOS VALUES WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN FIT.							2/80*	
ER	AVG	1.013	0.04	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)						
ER	STUDENT	1.013	0.049	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT						
ER	FIT	1.023	0.036	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)						
F+-	PHASE OF ETA +- (DEGREES)									
F+-	THE DEPENDENCE OF THE PHASE ON THE KOL-KOS MASS DIFFERENCE									
F+-	IS GIVEN FOR EACH EXPERIMENT IN THE COMMENTS BELOW, WHERE DM IS									
F+-	(MASS DIFF./HBAR) IN UNITS 10**10 SEC-1. WE HAVE EVALUATED THESE									
F+-	PHASES DEPENDENCES USING OUR APRIL 1978 VALUE, DM=0.5349+-0.0022									
F+-	TO OBTAIN THE VALUES AND AVERAGE QUOTED BELOW. WE ALSO GIVE THE									
F+-	REGENERATOR PHASE FR IN THE COMMENTS BELOW.									
F+-	D	(45.0)	(50.0)	FITCH	65	OSPK	BE	REGEN	11/67	
F+-	D	(30.0)	(45.0)	FIRESTONE	66	HBC			11/67	
F+-	D	(70.0)	(21.0)	BOTT-BODE	67	OSPK	C	REGEN	11/67	
F+-	D	(25.0)	(35.0)	MISCHKE	67	OSPK	CU	REGEN	7/68	
F+-	C	OLD EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.							2/76	
F+-	N	(51.0)	(11.0)	BENNETT2	68	CNTR	CU	REG. USES	8/68	
F+-	C	34.2	10.0	BENNETT	69	CNTR	CU	REGEN	2/71	
F+-	B	45.3	12.0	BOHM	69	OSPK	VACUUM	REGEN	2/71	
F+-	F	45.2	7.4	FAISSNER	69	ASPK	CU	REGEN	2/71	
F+-	J	40.6	4.2	JENSEN	70	ASPK	VACUUM	REGEN	2/71	
F+-	D	37.2	12.0	BALATS	71	OSPK	CU	REGEN	9/71	
F+-	P	36.2	8.1	CARNEGIE	72	ASPK	CU	REGEN	1/73	
F+-	G	46.5	1.6	GEWENIG2	74	ASPK	VACUUM	REGEN	3/74	
F+-	H	45.5	2.8	CARITHERS	75	SPEC	C	REGEN	7/75	
F+-		41.7	3.5	CHRISTE2	79	ASPK			12/79*	
F+-	AVG	44.6	1.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)						
F+-	STUDENT	44.6	1.4	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT						
F+-	FIT	44.6	1.2	FROM FIT (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-STEINBERGER 66.						2/71	
F+-	C	BENNETT 69	F+-=(34.9+-10.0)+ 69*(DM-.545) DEG. FR=-49.9+-5.4 DEG.						2/71	
F+-	B	BOHM 69	F+-=(41.0+-12.0)+479*(DM-.526) DEG. FR=-49.9+-5.4 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)+205*(DM-.555) DEG. FR=-42.7+-5.0 DEG.						2/71	
F+-	J	JENSEN 70	F+-=(42.2+-4.0)+576*(DM-.538) DEG. FR=-43.0+-4.0 DEG.						9/71	
F+-	D	BALATS 71	F+-=(39.0+-12.0)+198*(DM-.544) DEG. FR=-56.2+-5.2 DEG.						1/73	
F+-	P	CARNEGIE 72	F+- IS INSENSITIVE TO DM. FR=-56.2+-5.2 DEG.						3/74	
F+-	G	GEWENIG2 74	F+-=(49.0+-1.0)+56*(DM-.540) DEG. FR=-40.9+-2.6 DEG.						11/75	
F+-	H	CARITHER 75	F+-=(45.5+-2.8)+224*(DM-.5348) DEG. FR=-40.9+-2.6 DEG.						11/75	
F00	PHASE OF ETA 00 (DEGREES)									
F00	C	FIRST QUADRANT PREFERRED								
F00	C	51.0	30.0	GOBBI	69	OSPK			11/69	
F00	W	56	38.0	25.0	WOLFF	71	OSPK	CU	REG., 4 GAMMAS	
F00	AVG	43.3	19.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)						
F00	STUDENT	43.3	20.7	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT						
F00	FIT	54.5	5.3	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)						
DF	PHASE DIFFERENCE F00 - F+- (DEGREES)									
DF	B	7.6	18.0	BARBIELLI	73	ASPK			7/73	
DF	C	(12.6)	(6.2)	CHRISTE1	79	ASPK			2/80*	
DF	C	INDEPENDENT OF REGENERATOR MECHANISM, DM, AND LIFETIMES.							7/73	
DF	C	NOT INDEPENDENT OF F+- AND F00 VALUES WHICH ARE INCLUDED IN FIT.							2/80*	
DF	AVG	10.8	5.4	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)						

The above predictions can be compared with the experimental values

$$|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}| = 1.023 \pm 0.036$$

$$\phi_{+-} = (44.6 \pm 1.2)^\circ$$

$$\phi_{00} = (54.5 \pm 5.3)^\circ$$

$$\text{Re}\epsilon = (1.621 \pm 0.088) \times 10^{-3}$$

where  $\text{Re}\epsilon$  has been computed using the relation

$$\text{Re}\epsilon = \frac{\delta}{2} \left( \frac{|1-x|^2}{1-|x|^2} \right)$$

and our current values of the charge asymmetry parameter for leptonic  $K_L^0$  decay  $\delta = (0.330 \pm 0.012)\%$  and the  $\Delta S = -\Delta Q$  amplitude  $(\text{Re}\epsilon, \text{Im}\epsilon) = (0.009 \pm 0.020, -0.004 \pm 0.026)$ .

The superweak predictions are in agreement with the data except for the measured value of  $\phi_{00}$ , which is two standard deviations above the prediction. This results primarily from the recent CHRISTENSON1 79 measurement  $\phi_{00} = (55.7 \pm 5.8)^\circ$ .

References

- L. Wolfenstein, Phys. Lett. **13**, 562 (1964).
- T. D. Lee and L. Wolfenstein, Phys. Rev. **138B**, 1490 (1965).

Superweak Model Predictions for  $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$ ,  $\phi_{+-}$ , and  $\text{Re}\epsilon$

In terms of the parameters defined in the text, Sec. VI B(d), the superweak model<sup>1</sup> predicts that<sup>2</sup>

$$|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}| = 1$$

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

and

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

The latter two expressions and the values of the  $K_L^0 - K_S^0$  mass difference  $\Delta m = (0.5349 \pm 0.0022) \times 10^{10} \hbar \text{ sec}^{-1}$ , the  $K_S^0$  mean life  $\tau_S = (0.8923 \pm 0.0022) \times 10^{-10} \text{ sec}$ , and the magnitude of the  $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- / K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$  amplitude ratio  $|\eta_{+-}| = (2.274 \pm 0.022) \times 10^{-3}$ , all from the current edition, result in the predictions that

$$\phi_{+-} = \phi_{00} = (43.67 \pm 0.14)^\circ$$

and

$$\text{Re}\epsilon = (1.645 \pm 0.016) \times 10^{-3}$$

13 X = (DS=-DQ AMPLITUDE)/(DS=+DQ AMPLITUDE)

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI B.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 U 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 N 116	0.17	0.16	0.35	FELDMAN	67	OSPK	PI-P	TO KO LMBDA	11/67
REX N 335	(0.17)	(0.10)		MANN	67	DBC	K+	TO KOBAR N	9/72
REX B	(0.03)	(0.03)		BENNETT1	68	CNTR			7/68
REX J 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 U 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+	TO KOP	10/70
REX U 222	(0.04)	(0.07)	(0.08)	BURGUN	71	HBC	K+	TO KOPPI+	2/72
REX U 252	0.25	.07	.09	WEBBER	71	HBC	K-	TO KBAR N	10/69
REX U 410	0.03	0.06	0.06	BURGUN	72	HBC	K+	TO KOPPI+	1/73
REX U 326	0.26	0.10	0.14	MANN	72	HBC	K-	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	KMU3	FROM KO LMB	2/72
REX G 442	-0.05	0.09		GRAHAM	72	OSPK	PI-P	TO KO LMBDA	2/72
REX U 1757	-0.008	0.044		FACKLER	73	OSPK	KE3	FROM KO	9/73
REX U 1367	-0.03	0.07		HART	73	OSPK	KE3	FROM KO LMB	2/74
REX U 1079	-0.070	0.036		MALLARY	73	OSPK	KE3	FROM KO LM +	6/73
REX U 4724	0.04	0.03		NIEBERGA	74	ASPK	X+	TO KOPPI+	7/74
REX U 79	0.10	0.18	0.19	SMITH	75	WIRE	PI-P	TO KO LMBDA	8/76
REX C	BALDO-CE 65 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.								10/70
REX U	BURGUN 72 IS A FINAL RESULT WHICH INCLUDES BURGUN 71.								11/73
REX B	BENNETT 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF BENNETT1 68.								10/69
REX G	SECOND GRAHAM 72 VALUE IS FIRST GRAHAM 72 VALUE COMBINED WITH								2/72
REX G	MANTSCH 72.								2/72
REX	AVG	0.009	0.020	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)					
REX	STUDENT	0.008	0.017	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT					
				(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)					

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup>

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.009 ± 0.020  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4

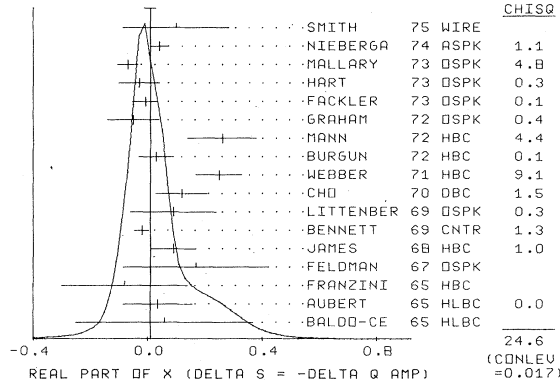


Table listing authors and their contributions to the K\_L^0 decay study. Columns include author names (e.g., SMITH, NIEBERGA, MALLARY), their affiliations (e.g., 75 WIRE, 74 ASPK), and numerical values. A 'CHISO' column is also present. The table includes a section for 'IMX' (imaginary part of x) and 'REAL PART OF X'.

Table listing authors and their contributions to the K\_L^0 decay study. Columns include author names (e.g., GRIEGER, FIRESTON, FUJII), their affiliations (e.g., 66 PRL 17 150, 66 PRL 16 556), and numerical values. A 'CHISO' column is also present.

\*\*\*\*\*  
REFERENCES FOR KOL

Table of references for KOL. Lists authors and their affiliations, such as M. BARDOU, K. LANDE, L. LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA+BNL), and others.

Table of references for KOL. Lists authors and their affiliations, such as HOPKINS, BACON, EISLER (BNL), and others.

Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K<sub>L</sub><sup>0</sup>, D<sup>±</sup>

CHO 71 PR D3 1557 +DRALLE,CANTER,ENGLER,FISK+ (CERN,BNL,CASE)
CLARK 71 PRL 26 1667 +ELLIOTT,FIELD,FRISCH,JOHNSON,KERTH+ (LRL)
ALSO 70 UCRL 19709-THESIS ROLLAND JOHNSON (LRL)
ALSO 71 UCRL 20264-THESIS HENRY FRISCH (LRL)
ALSO 74 SLAC-PUB-1498 R.C.FIELD (SLAC)

ALEXANDE 62 PRL 9 69 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
JOVANDVI 63 BNL CONF 42 G ALEXANDER,S ALMEIDA,F CRAWFORD (LRL)
STERN 64 PRL 12 459 JOVANDVI,FISCHER,BURRIS+ (BNL+MARYLAND)
BEHR 65 ARGONNE CONF 59 BEHR,ERISSON,BELLOTTI+ (EPOL,MILA,PADO)
MESTVIRI 65 JINR P 2449 MESTVIRISHVILI,NYAGU,PETROV,RUSAKOVA+ (JINR)
TRILLING 65 UCRL 16473 GEORGE H TRILLING (LRL)
UPDATED FROM 1965 ARGONNE CONF., PAGE 115.

\*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\*

D± 31 CHARGED D(1868,Jp=0-) I=1/2

31 CHARGED D MASS (MEV)
M L 50(1876.) (15.) PERUZZI 76 SMAG +- K+PI+PI+- 1/77
M L (1874.) (8.) GOLDBHABER 77 SMAG +- DO,D+ RECDL SPC 12/77
M P 1868.3 0.9 PERUZZI 77 SMAG +- E+E- 3.77GEV ECM 12/77
M L (1874.) (11.) PICCOLO 77 SMAG +- E+E-4.03,4.41ECM 1/78
M L VALUES WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT AVERAGED.
M P ERROR DOES NOT INCLUDE 0.13 PERCENT UNCERTAINTY IN THE ABSOLUTE 3/78
M P SPEAR ENERGY CALIBRATION. USES MP(SPI)=3095 MEV. 3/78

31 (D+-) - (D0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
DM P 5.0 0.8 PERUZZI 77 SMAG +- E+E- 3.77GEV ECM 3/78
DM P NOT INDEPENDENT OF PERUZZI 77 D+- AND DO MASSES. 3/78

31 CHARGED D MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*--13 SEC)
T 8. GR LESS CL=.90 ARMENISE 79 HYBR NEU P -->DIMUONS + 1/80\*
T 1 2.5 3.5 1.5 BALLAGH 80 HYBR NEU P -->DILEPTON + 2/80\*

31 CHARGED D WIDTH FROM MASS SPECTRUM (MEV)
W P 50 40. OR LESS CL=.90 PERUZZI 76 SMAG +- K+PI+PI+- 1/77
W P OR LESS PERUZZI 77 SMAG +- E+E- 3.77GEV ECM 1/77
W P PERUZZI WIDTHS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THEIR EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION. 1/77

31 EVIDENCE FOR WEAK DECAY OF D
WK 70 WISS .76 1/77
WK WISS 76, USING A SAMPLE OF ABOUT 70 D+- -> K+ PI+ PI+- 1/77
WK EVENTS WHICH INCLUDE THE PERUZZI 76 EVENTS, FINDS THAT THIS FINAL 1/77
WK STATE IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH NATURAL SPIN AND PARITY. THE NATURAL 1/77
WK SPIN PARITY FINAL STATE IN DO --> K- PI+ (GOLDBHABER 76) INDICATES 1/77
WK PARITY VIOLATION IN THE D+- AND DO DECAYS IF BOTH ARE MEMBERS OF 1/77
WK THE SAME ISOMULTIPLY AS SUGGESTED BY THEIR SIMILAR MASSES. 1/77
WK THIS SUGGESTS A WEAK DECAY AND CONSEQUENTLY A NARROW WIDTH OF ORDER 1/77
WK 10\*\*13 SEC-1 OR 10\*\*8 MEV. 1/77

31 CHARGED D PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 D+ INTO K- PI+ PI+ 493+ 139+ 139
P2 D+ INTO KOBAR PI+ 497+ 139
P3 D+ INTO PI+ PI+ PI- 139+ 139+ 139
P4 D+ INTO PI+ K+ K- 139+ 493+ 493
P5 D+ INTO K+ PI+ PI- 493+ 139+ 139
P6 D+ INTO E+ NUE .5+ 0
P7 D+ INTO E+ ANYTHING
P8 D+ INTO K- ANYTHING
P9 D+ INTO KOBAR ANYTHING
P10 D+ INTO K+ ANYTHING
P11 D+ INTO K\*(892)O BAR PI+ 1314+ 139

D- MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF THE ABOVE MODES

31 CHARGED D BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 D+ INTO (K- PI+ PI+)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 85 0.039 0.010 PERUZZI 77 SMAG E+E- 3.77GEV ECM 12/77
R2 D+ INTO (KOBAR PI+)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 17 0.015 0.006 PERUZZI 77 SMAG E+E- 3.77GEV ECM 12/77
R3 D+ INTO (KOBAR PI+)/(K- PI+ PI+) (P2)/(P1)
R3 P .45 OR LESS CL=.90 PICCOLO 77 SMAG +- E+E- 4.03GEV ECM 12/77
R3 P OBTAINED FROM SIGMA\*BR VALUES OF TABLE I. 12/77
R4 D+ INTO (PI+ PI+ PI-)/(K- PI+ PI+) (P3)/(P1)
R4 P .08 OR LESS CL=.90 PICCOLO 77 SMAG +- E+E- 4.03GEV ECM 12/77
R4 P OBTAINED FROM SIGMA\*BR VALUES OF TABLE I. 12/77
R5 D+ INTO (PI+ K+ K-)/(K- PI+ PI+) (P4)/(P1)
R5 P .15 OR LESS CL=.90 PICCOLO 77 SMAG +- E+E- 4.03GEV ECM 12/77
R5 P OBTAINED FROM SIGMA\*BR VALUES OF TABLE I. 12/77
R6 D+ INTO (K+ PI+ PI-)/(K- PI+ PI+) (P5)/(P1)
R6 P .05 OR LESS CL=.90 PICCOLO 77 SMAG +- E+E- 4.03GEV ECM 12/77
R6 P OBTAINED FROM SIGMA\*BR VALUES OF TABLE I. 12/77
R7 (D+ INTO E+ NUE)/(D+ INTO E+ ANYTHING + DO INTO E+ ANYTHING)
R7 0.10 OR LESS CL=.90 BRANDELIK 77 DASP E+E- 3.99-4.08 GEV 12/77

Stable Particles

D±, D0, F±

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and other properties. Includes entries for D+ AND DO INTO (E+ ANYTHING)/(TOTAL D+ AND DO) and R8 STUDENT.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and other properties. Includes entries for R9 D+ INTO (K- ANYTHING) and R10 D+ INTO (K0BAR ANYTHING).

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR CHARGED D \*\*\*\*\*

Table listing references for charged D particles, including authors like Goldhaber, Brandelik, and Feller.

Table listing reviews for charged D particles, including authors like Barabard-Galtieri and Kirckby.

\*\*\*\*\*



32 NEUTRAL D(1863,JP=0-) I=1/2

32 NEUTRAL D MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass, error, and other properties. Includes entries for Goldhaber, Feltman, and others.

32 NEUTRAL D MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*-13 SEC)

Table with columns for mean life, error, and other properties. Includes entries for Arnesen, Adamovich, and Ballagh.

32 NEUTRAL D WIDTH FROM MASS SPECTRUM (MEV)

Table with columns for width, error, and other properties. Includes entries for Goldhaber, Feltman, and others.

32 NEUTRAL D PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay modes, masses, and other properties. Includes entries for D0 INTO K- PI+, D0 INTO K- PI+ PI-, etc.

DOBAR MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF ABOVE MODES

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Table with columns for P1, P2, P3, P5, P7. Includes numerical values for various parameters.

32 NEUTRAL D BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and other properties. Includes entries for R1 DO INTO (K- PI+)/TOTAL, R2 DO INTO (K- PI+ PI-)/TOTAL, etc.

\*\*\*\*\*

32 NEUTRAL D(1863,JP=0-) I=1/2

32 NEUTRAL D MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass, error, and other properties. Includes entries for Goldhaber, Feltman, and others.

32 NEUTRAL D MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*-13 SEC)

Table with columns for mean life, error, and other properties. Includes entries for Arnesen, Adamovich, and Ballagh.

32 NEUTRAL D WIDTH FROM MASS SPECTRUM (MEV)

Table with columns for width, error, and other properties. Includes entries for Goldhaber, Feltman, and others.

32 NEUTRAL D PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay modes, masses, and other properties. Includes entries for D0 INTO K- PI+, D0 INTO K- PI+ PI-, etc.

DOBAR MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF ABOVE MODES

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

F<sup>±</sup>, p, n

34 F--(2030) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 F-- INTO (ETA PI+)/(ETA ANYTHING) (P1)/(P2)
R1 6 0.09 0.06 BRANDELIK 79 DASP E+E- ECM=4.42GEV 1/80\*

REFERENCES FOR F--(2030)
BRANDEL I 77 PL 708 132 BRANDEL I K + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TCKY)
BRANDEL I 79 PL 808 412 BRANDEL I K + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TCKY)

16 PROTON (938,J=1/2) I=1/2
16 PROTON MASS (MEV)
M (938.256) (0.005) COHEN 65 RVUE 7/66
M (938.2592) (0.0052) TAYLOR 69 RVUE 7/70
M 938.2796 0.0027 COHEN 73 RVUE 3/74

16 ANTI-PROTON MASS (MEV)
M1 938.3 0.5 BAMBERGER 70 CNTR 12/79\*
M1 938.179 0.058 HU 75 CNTR EXOTIC ATOMS 12/79\*
M1 938.229 0.049 ROBERSON 77 CNTR 12/79\*
M1 938.30 0.13 ROBERTS 78 CNTR 6/78\*

16 PROTON MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*26 YR)
T (.000001) OR MORE GOLDHABE 54 TH 232 FISS.MODE INDEPEN
T (.002) OR MORE FLEROV 57 TH 232 FISS.MODE INDEPEN
T B (1.5) OR MORE BACKENSTO 60 CNTR
T B (60.0) OR MORE KROPP 65 CNTR
T (200.0) OR MORE GURR 67 CNTR DEP. CN DECAY MODE
T (1300.0) OR MORE BERGAMASC 74 CNTR 12/75
T R (23000.0) OR MORE REINES 74 CNTR 12/75
T 10300.0 OR MORE LEARNED 79 CNTR 12/79\*

16 ANTI-PROTON MEAN LIFE (HOURS)
T1 B (3.3 E-8) OR MORE CL=.95 GANGULI 78 HBC 6/78\*
T1 B (32.) OR MORE BREGMAN 78 7/79\*
T1 E (1700.) OR MORE CL=.90 BELL 79 ICE PBAR-->E- P10 1/80\*
T1 G 1.67 YR CR MORE GOLDEN 79 SPEC 12/79\*

16 PROTON MAGNET. MOMENT (E/2MP)
MM (2.79276) (.00002) COHEN 65 RVUE 7/70
MM (2.792782) (.000017) TAYLOR 69 RVUE 7/70
MM 2.7928456 .0000011 COHEN 73 RVUE 3/74

16 ANTI-PROTON MAGNETIC MOMENT (E/2MP)
MM1 O (-1.81) (1.2) BUTTON 62 CNTR 11/75
MM1 R (-2.83) (0.10) FOX 72 CNTR 7/75
MM1 R (-2.819) (0.056) ROBERTS 74 CNTR 6/78\*

16 PROTON ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (UNITS 10\*\*23 E CM)
EDM 16 700. 900. HARRISON 69 MBR 10/69
EDM 55000. OR LESS KHRIPLOV I 76 1/78

16 PROTON ELECTRON CHARGE DIFFERENCE (UNITS E)
DQ D 1.0E-21 OR LESS DYLLA 73 NEUTRALITY OF SF6 2/80\*
DQ D ASSUMES THAT Q(NEUTRON)=Q(PROTON)-Q(E-). SEE DYLLA 73 FOR A 2/80\*
DQ D SUMMARY OF EXPERIMENTS ON THE NEUTRALITY OF MATTER. 2/80\*

REFERENCES FOR PROTON
GOLDHABE 54 PR 96 1157 FN0T2 GOLDHABER,F REINES+ (LOS ALAMOS,BNL)
FLEROV 57 SOV PHYS DOK 3 79 FLEROV,KLOCHKOV,SKOBKIN,TERENTEV (USSR)

BERGAMASC 74 LNC 11 636 BERGAMASC,D,PICCHI (TORI+FRAS)
REINES 74 PRL 32 493 +CROUCH (UCI+CASE)
ROBERTS 74 PRL 33 1181 +COX,ECKHAUSE+ (WILL+VPI+CARN+WYOM+CIT+BNL)
ALSO 75 PR D12 1232 ROBERTS,COX + (WILL+VPI+CARN+WYOM+CIT+BNL)
HU 75 NP A254 403 +ASANO,CHEN,CHENG,DUGAN+ (COLU+YALE)

16 NEUTRON (939,J=1/2) I=1/2
16 NEUTRON MASS (MEV)
M T (939.5527) (0.0052) TAYLOR 69 RVUE USING NEW E/H 7/70
M T 939.5791 0.0027 COHEN 73 RVUE 3/74
M T THESE DETERMINATIONS OF NEUTRON MASS NOT INDEPENDENT OF 7/70
M T NEUTRON-PROTON MASS DIFFERENCE MEASUREMENTS BELOW. 7/70

17 (NEUTRON) - (PROTON) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D M (1.29344) (0.00007) MATTAUCH 65 RVUE 3/71
D (1.293429 0.000036 COHEN 73 RVUE 3/74
D M WE HAVE CONVERTED MATTAUCH NEUTRON-HYDROGEN MASS DIFFERENCE TO 3/71
D M NEUTRON-PROTON MASS DIFFERENCE USING CURRENT VALUE OF ELECTRON MASS 3/71
D M AND A HYDROGEN BINDING ENERGY OF 13.6 EV. 3/71

17 NEUTRON MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*3 SEC)
THE MEASUREMENT OF THE NEUTRON MEAN LIFE BY SOSNOVSKI 59 HAS BEEN DISCARDED SINCE 1. IT DISAGREES WITH THE BETTER AND MORE RECENT RESULT OF CHRISTENSEN 67. 2. THE VALUE OF GA/GV DE- RIVED FROM THE NEW VALUE OF THE MEAN LIFE AGREES WELL WITH THE GA/GV VALUE OBTAINED FROM THE FREE NEUTRON DATA.

17 NEUTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.2 MEV)
MM (-1.913148 0.000066) COHEN 56 RVUE 7/66
MM (-1.91304211 0.0000088) GREENE 77 MRS 3/78
MM -1.91304164 0.00000088 GREENE 79 MRS 12/79\*

17 NEUTRON ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (UNITS 10\*\*23 E CM)
TEST OF CP OR T VIOLATION IN THE EM INTERACTION
EDM M (-20.) (30.) MILLER 67 MRS 1/78
EDM M +24. 39. SHULL 67 CNTR 1/78
EDM M (30.) OR LESS DRESS 68 MRS ABSOLUTE VALUE 1/78
EDM (5.) OR LESS BAIRD 69 MRS INCLUDED IN DRESS73 10/69
EDM - 2. 39. APDSTOLES 70 MRS 1/78
EDM 0.32 0.75 DRESS 73 MRS .LT.10\*\*23 CL=.80 6/73
EDM D 0.04 0.15 DRESS 77 MRS 6/77
EDM M DRESS 68 INCLUDES DATA OF MILLER 67. 1/78
EDM D THE DRESS 77 RESULT IS EQUIV TO EDM < 3 E-24 (CL=.90) 6/77

17 NEUTRON CHARGE
SEE SECTION DQ IN THE PROTON DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE

17 NEUTRON PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 NEUTRON INTO PROTON E- ANTI(NUE) 938+ .5+ 0 DECAY MASSES
P2 NEUTRON INTO PROTON NUE ANTI(NUE) 938+ 0+ 0 DECAY MASSES

17 NEUTRON BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 NEUTRON INTO (PROTON NUE ANTI(NUE))/((PROTON E- ANTI(NUE) (P2)/(P1)
R1 S 3. E-17 OR LESS SUNYAR 60 CNTR RB87-->SR87M+NEUTRL 2/80\*
R1 S 3. E-19 OR LESS NORMAN 79 CNTR RB87-->SR87M+NEUTRL 2/80\*
R1 S WE HAVE CONVERTED SUNYAR 60 NEAN LIFE LIMIT FOR (N -> P + NEUTRLS) 2/80\*
R1 S AS DESCRIBED IN NORMAN 79.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

n,  $\Lambda$

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

17 NEUTRON BETA DECAY PARAMETERS

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI D.1

GA/GV (SEE TEXT FOR SIGN CONVENTION)

AV C	(-1.250)	(0.044)	CONFORTO 67 RVUE	SEE NOTE C BELOW	
AV EP	(-1.231)	(0.011)	CHRISTENS 67 CNTR	N DECAY FT VALUE	11/68
AV P	(-1.221)	(0.081)	GRIGOREV 68 CNTR	E-NEU ANG CORREL	10/71
AV P	(-1.261)	(0.021)	CHRISTENS 70 CNTR	PE,NEUT SPIN CORREL	10/71
AV EP	(-1.271)	(0.025)	ERZOLIMS 71 CNTR	PE,NEUT SPIN CORREL	10/71
AV EP	(-1.239)	(0.011)	CHRISTENS 72 CNTR	N DEC. + FT VALUE	1/73
AV P	(-1.263)	(0.016)	KROPPF 73 RVUE	N DECAY ALONE	1/73
AV P	-1.259	0.009	KROPPF 73 RVUE	N DEC. + FT VALUE	1/73
AV ES	(-1.250)	(0.036)	DOBROZEMS 75 CNTR	E-NEU ANG CORREL	12/75
AV K	-1.253	0.021	KRDHN 75 CNTR	PE,NEUT SPIN CORREL	1/77
AV E S	-1.263	0.015	ERZOLIMS 77 CNTR	PE,NEUT SPIN CORREL	1/78
AV E S	-1.259	0.017	STRATOWA 78 CNTR	PROTON RECOIL SPECT	7/79*

CONFORTO 67 COMBINES FREE NEUTRON DATA TO 1967. REPL. BY KROPPF 73. 1/73

THESE EXPERIMENTS MEASURE THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF GA/GV ONLY. 10/71

KROPPF 73 VALUE OBTAINED BY FITTING ALL DATA THROUGH 1972. 1/73

KRDHN 75 PAPER GIVES -1.258--0.015 INCLUDING EVENTS OF CHRISTENS 70. 1/78

THE VALUE QUOTED ABOVE IS DERIVED FROM HIS A, BASED ON NEW EXPT ONLY. 1/77

STRATOWA 78 IS FINAL RESULT OF DOBROZEMS 75 EXPT. 7/79\*

AV . . . . .

AV AVG -1.2543 0.0067 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

AV STUDENT -1.2542 0.0073 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

F PHASE ANGLE OF GA RELATIVE TO GV (DEGREES)

F P	(175.)	(10.)	BURGY 60 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	6/77
F P	(159.)	(27.)	CLARK 60 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	6/77
F C	(176.1)	(6.4)	CONFORTO 67 RVUE	POLAR. NEUTRONS	11/68
F P	(181.3)	(1.3)	ERZOLIMS 70 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRON	10/69
F P	181.1	1.3	KROPPF 73 RVUE	N DECAY	1/73
F	180.35	0.43	ERZOLIMS 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	6/77
F	180.14	0.22	STEINBERG 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	6/77
F	179.71	0.39	ERZOLIMS 78 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	7/79*

F C CONFORTO 67 COMBINES FREE NEUTRON DATA TO 1967. REPL. BY KROPPF 73. 1/73

F P KROPPF 73 VALUE OBTAINED BY FITTING ALL DATA THROUGH 1972. 1/73

F . . . . .

F AVG 180.11 0.17 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

F STUDENT 180.11 0.19 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

D1 THREE-VECTOR CORRELATION COEFFICIENT 7/76

D1 D1 MEASURES COMPONENT OF NEUTRON SPIN PERPENDICULAR TO THE DECAY 7/76

D1 PLANE IN BETA DECAY. SHOULD BE ZERO IF T-INVARIANCE NOT 7/76

D1 VIOLATED. SEE TEXT SEC VI D. 7/76

D1	-0.31	.01	ERZOLIMS 70 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	7/76
D1	-0.0327	-0.033	ERZOLIMS 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	7/76
D1	-0.0011	0.017	STEINBERG 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	7/76
D1	+0.0022	-0.030	ERZOLIMS 78 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS	7/79*

D1 . . . . .

D1 AVG -0.0009 0.0013 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

D1 STUDENT -0.0009 0.0015 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRON

COHEN	56 PR 104 283	V W COHEN, CORNGOLD, RAMSEY	(BNL+HARVARD)
SCSNOVSK	59 JETP 9 717	SOSNOVSKII, SPIVAK, PROKOFEV +	(IAE MOSCOW)
BURGY	63 PR 1259 1829	*KROHN, MOVEY, RINGO	(ANL+CHIC)
CLARK	60 CJP 38 693	*ROBSON	(ANL)
SUNYAR	60 PR 120 871	A.W.SUNYAR, M.GOLDBABER	(BNL)

MATTAUCH 65 NP 67 1

CHRISTEN 67 PL 268 11

CONFORTO 67 AP4H 22 15

MILLER 67 PRL 19 381

SHULL 67 PRL 19 384

DRESS 68 PR 170 1200

GRIGOREV 68 SUNP 6 239

BAIRD 69 PR 179 1285

TAYLOR 69 RMP 41 375

APOSTOLE 70 RRP 15 343

CHRISTEN 70 PR C1 1693

ERZOLIM 70 SJNP 11 583

ALSO PL 278 557

ERZOLIM 71 JETPL 13 252

CHRISTEN 72 PR D5 1628

COHEN 73 J. PHYS. CHEM. REF. DATA 2, P. 663, E. R. COHEN, B. N. TAYLOR

DRESS 73 PR D7 3147

KROPPF 73 ZPHY TO BE PUBL.

ALSO 70 NP A154 160

ERZOLIM 74 JETPL 20 345

STEINBER 74 PRL 33 41

ALSO 76 PR D13 2469

DOBROZEM 75 PR D11 510

KRDHN 75 PL 558 175

DRESS 77 PR D15 9

ERZOLIM 77 JETPL 23 663

GREENE 77 PL 718 297

ERZOLIM 78 SJNP 28 48

STRATOWA 78 PR D18 3970

BLONDAREN 78 JETPL 28 303

GREENE 79 PR D20 2139

NORHAN 79 PRL 43 1226

ERZOLIMSKII, MOSTOVOI, FEDUNIN, FRANK +

STEINBERG, LIAUD, VIGNON, HUGHES (YALE+GREN)

STEINBERG, LIAUD, VIGNON, HUGHES (YALE+GREN)

DOBROZEMSKY, KERSCHBAUM, MORAW, PAUL + (SEIB)

KRDHN, RINGO (ANL)

\*MILLER, PENDLEBURY, PERRIN + (ORNL+GREN+HARV)

ERZOLIMSKII, BONDARENKO + (KIAE)

\*RAMSEY, MAMPE + (HARV+ILLG+SUSS+ORNL+CENG)

\*ERZOLIMSKII, MOSTOVOI, FEDUNIN, FRANK + (KIAE)

\*DOBROZEMSKY, WEINZIERL (SEIB)

BONDARENKO, KURGUZOVI, PROKOFEV + (KIAE)

\*RAMSEY, MAMPE + (HARV+ILLG+SUSS+ORNL+CENG)

E.B. NORMAN, A.G. SEAMSTER (WASH)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

JACKSON 57 PR 106 517

COHEN 65 RMP 37 537

BHALLA 66 PL 19 691

JACKSON, TREIMAN, WYLD (PRINCETON)

\*DUMOND (IN AMER. AVIATION SCIENCE CENT., CIT)

C P BHALLA (ALABAMA)

A

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

18 LAMDA MASS (MEV)

M N SINCE OUR FINAL VALUES FOR THE SIGMA AND LAMDA 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. THE SCHMIDT 65 MASSES HAVE

M N BEEN REEVALUATED USING OUR APRIL 1973 PROTON AND CHARGED K AND P1

M N MASSES. P. SCHMIDT, PRIVATE COMMUNICATION, (1974).

M 1115.44 0.12 BHOWMIK 63 RVUE + SEE NOTE L BELOW

M L ABOVE LAMDA 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 935(1115.96) (0.09) BALTAY 65 HBC ERROR IS STATIS. 6/66

M 488(1115.65) 0.07 SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE N 3/74

M S 1147(1115.74) (0.04) CHEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P 9/67

M S 972(1115.69) (0.05) CHEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P ANTIL 9/67

M 1115.6 0.4 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66

M (1115.0) (0.2) BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P, LLBAR 8/67

M 195(1115.39) 0.12 MAYER 67 EMUL 11/67

M B 1524(1115.52) (0.03) BOHM 70 EMUL 3/72

M 935(1115.96) 0.09 HYMAN 72 HBC 3/72

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. 3/72

M B THIS EFFECT, IF CONFIRMED, WOULD AFFECT VERY LITTLE THE VALUES OF

M B BHOWMIK 63 AND MAYER 67. 3/72

M S ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL.

M . . . . .

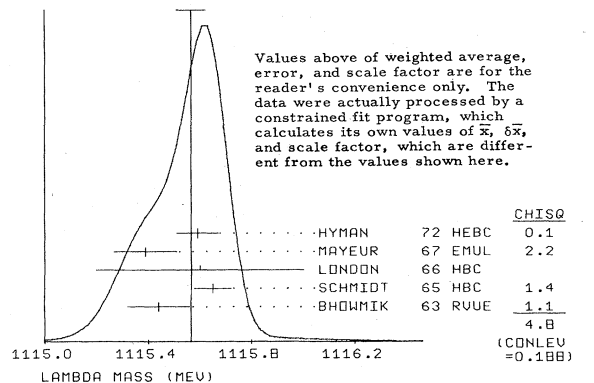
M AVG 1115.566 0.096 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

M STUDENT 1115.568 0.053 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

M FIT 1115.596 0.046 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2) 2/80\*

(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1115.566 ± 0.056  
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  $\bar{x}$ ,  $\delta\bar{x}$ , and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

DM	0.05	0.06	CHEN 66 HBC	6.9 PBAR P	9/67
DM	0.29	0.15	BADIER 67 HBC	2.4 PBAR P	8/67
DM	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
DM AVG	0.083	0.083	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)		
DM STUDENT	0.080	0.063	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

18 LAMDA MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\* -10)

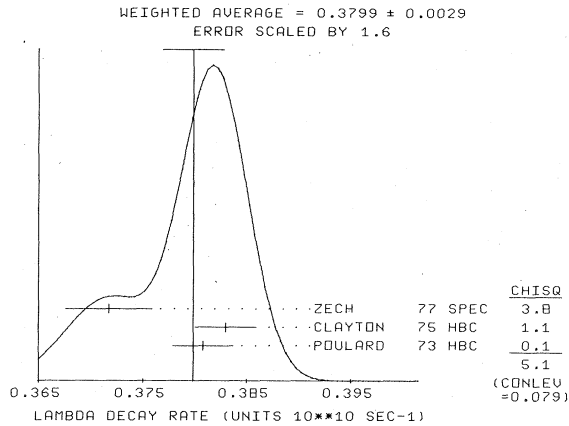
T	0	188	(2.63)	(0.21)	(0.21)	BOLDT	58 CC			
T	0	825	(2.72)	(0.16)	(0.16)	CRAWFORD	59 HBC			
T	0	140	(2.72)	(0.29)	(0.27)	BOWEN	60 CC			
T	0	186	(2.60)	(0.28)	(0.20)	CHANG	62 HBC			
T	0	799	(2.69)	(0.11)	(0.11)	HMPHREY	62 HBC			
T	0	2239	(2.36)	(0.06)	(0.06)	BLOCK	63 HBC			
T	0	706	(2.76)	(0.20)		CHRÉTIEN	63 HBC			
T	0	754	(2.59)	(0.09)		HUBBARD	64 HBC			
T	0	2260	(2.31)	(0.10)		KREISLER	64 OSPK			
T	0	1378	(2.59)	(0.07)		SCHWARTZ	64 HBC			
T	0	635	(2.91)	(0.16)		BALTAY	65 HBC	6/66		
T	0	2534	(2.61)	(0.11)		HILL	65 OSPK			
T	0	916	(2.35)	(0.09)		BURAN	66 HBC	6/66		
T	S	1147	(2.50)	(0.14)		CHEN 66 HBC	6.9 PBAR P	9/67		
T	S	972	(2.70)	(0.20)		CHEN 66 HBC	6.9 PBAR P, ANTI	9/67		
T	0	2213	(2.452)	(0.056)	(0.056)	ENGELMANN	66 HBC	9/66		
T	0	585	(2.68)	(0.13)	(0.11)	AUERBACH	67 OSPK	8/67		
T	0	(2.44)	(0.15)			BADIER	67 HBC	2.4 PBAR P	6/68	
T	0	(2.55)	(0.15)			BADIER	67 HBC	2.4 PBAR P, ANTI	6/68	
T	0	8342	(2.55)	(0.1)		GRIMM	68 HBC	6/68		
T	0	2600	(2.47)	(0.08)		HEPP	68 HBC	8/68		
T	0	1059	(2.39)	(0.10)		DEIDOV	70 HBC	P1-P, 3.86 GEV/C	12/70	
T	0	4572	(2.54)	(0.04)		BALTAY	71 HBC	K-P AT REST	6/71	
T	0	6582	(2.69)	(0.05)		ALTHOFF2	73 OSPK	P1+K TO K+LAMBDA	2/74	
T	0	36K	2.626	0.020		POLARO	73 HBC	K-P, KDM -4T02.3	9/73	
T	0	34K	2.611	0.020		CLAYTON	75 HBC	K-P, KDM +96-1.4	1/77	
T	0	53K	2.69	0.03		ZECH	77 SPEC NEUTRAL HYP. BEAM	12/77		
T	0	OLD LOWER STATISTICS EXPERIMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.								
T	S	ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL.								
T	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .		
T	AVG	2.632	0.020	0.020	AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)					
T	STUDENT	2.630	0.015	0.015	AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT					
T	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)									

Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

A



18 (LAMBDA - ANTILAMBDA)/AVG., MEAN LIFE DIFFERENCE						
DT	0.044	0.085	BADIER	67 HBC	2.4 PBAR P	8/67

18 LAMBDA MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)						
MM	-1.5	0.5	COOL	62 OSPK		
MM	0.0	0.6	KERNAN	63 CC		
MM	8553	-1.39	ANDERSON	64 HBC		
MM	151	-0.5	CHARRIERE	65 EMUL		
MM	49	(-0.67)	(0.31)	(0.37)	BARKOV	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 OS PK	10/71
MM	57	-0.65	0.28	BARKOV	72 EMUL	INCLUDES BARKOV 71 3/78
MM	1.2M	-0.57	0.05	BUNCE	76 SPEC	1/78
MM	350K	-0.59	0.07	HELLER	77 SPEC	1/78
MM	3M	-0.6138	0.0047	SCHACHING	78 SPEC	1/79*
MM	AVG	-0.6136	0.0047	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
MM	STUDENT	-0.6136	0.0050	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

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					2/72

18 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES						
P1	LAMBDA INTO PROTON PI-				DECAY MASSES	
P2	LAMBDA INTO NEUTRON P0				938+ 139	
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 P10)				(P1)/(P1+P2)	
R1	0.627	0.031	CRAWFORD	59 HBC		
R1	0.65	0.05	COLUMBIA	60 HBC		
R1	0.685	(0.017)	ANDERSON	62 HBC		
R1	903	0.643	0.016	HUMPHREY	62 HBC	
R1	6736	0.635	0.007	DOYLE	69 HBC	PI-P TO LAM. KO 2/71
R1	4572	0.646	0.008	BALTAY	71 HBC	K-P AT REST 6/71
R1	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	STUDENT	0.6398	0.0055	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		
R1	FIT	0.6419	0.0049	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
R2	LAMBDA INTO (N P10)/(P PI-)+(N P10)				(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	STUDENT	0.304	0.028	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		
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	0	15	(2.0)	(0.5)	HUMPHREY	61 RVUE	
R3	0	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	C	20	(1.55)	(0.34)	LIND	64 HBC	
R3	N	143	(0.90)	(0.08)	MALONEY	69 HBC	
R3	N	86	(0.78)	(0.09)	CANTER	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	0	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					
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	CANTER1	71 HBC	STOPPED K-P 7/71
R4	14	1.4	0.5	BAGGETT2	72 HBC	STOP K- 8/72
R4	AVG	1.57	0.35	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
R4	STUDENT	1.56	0.38	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

R5 LAMBDA INTO (P E- NEU)/(P PI-) (UNITS 10**3) (P4)/(P1)							
R5	150	1.23	0.20	ELY	63 FBC	2/72	
R5	120	1.17	0.18	BAGLIN	64 FBC	2/72	
R5	143	1.20	0.12	MALONEY	69 HBC	2/72	
R5	1076	1.31	0.06	ALTHOFF1	71 OSPK	2/72	
R5	C	86	1.17	0.13	CANTER	71 HBC K-P AT REST 3/72	
R5	LC	218	(1.32)	(0.15)	LINDQUIST	71 OSPK PI-P TO KO LAM 3/72	
R5	L	544	1.23	0.11	LINDQUIST	77 SPEC PI-P TO KO LAM 12/77	
R5	C	CALCULATED BY US FROM R3 ASSUMING THE AUTHORS USED (P PI-)/TD=2/3					3/72
R5	L	LINDQUIST 77 INCLUDES DATA OF LINDQUIST 71.					12/77
R5	AVG	1.257	0.043	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R5	STUDENT	1.256	0.048	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			

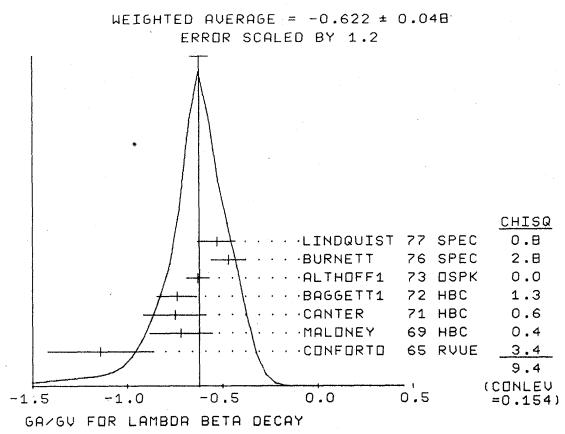
R6 LAMBDA INTO (P PI- GAMMA)/(P PI-) (UNITS 10**3) (P5)/(P1)						
R6	72	1.32	0.22	BAGGETT3	72 HBC	PI- MOM LT 95 MEV/C 1/73

18 LAMBDA DECAY PARAMETERS						
RELATED TEXT SECTION VI D AND APPENDIX III						
A-	ALPHA LAMBDA-	(LAMBDA INTO PI-	PROTON)			
A-	1156	0.62	0.07	CRONIN	63 CNTR	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 8/67
A-		(0.663)	(0.022)	BERGE	66 RVUE	INCLUDES ABOVE 9/66
A-	10130	0.645	0.017	OVERSETH	67 OSPK	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 8/67
A-	M	2529	(0.747)	(0.086)	MERRILL	68 HBC REPL BY DAUBER 68 6/68
A-	3520	0.67	0.06	DAUBER	69 HBC	FROM XI DECAY 6/68
A-	10325	0.649	0.023	CLELAND	72 OSPK	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 5/72
A-	8500	0.584	0.046	ASTURRY	75 SPEC	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 2/78
A-	AVG	0.642	0.013	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
A-	STUDENT	0.642	0.014	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

A0 ALPHA / ALPHA- FOR LAMBDA (L INTO P10 N/L INTO PI- P)						
A0	4760	1.000	0.068	CORK	60 CNTR	
A0				OLSEN	70 OSPK	PI+N TO K+ LAMBDA 5/70
A0	AVG	1.006	0.066	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
A0	STUDENT	1.006	0.071	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		
A0	DONE BY CMPARING PROTON DISTR. WITH N DISTR. FROM LAMBDA DECAY.					

F- PHI ANGLE (SIN(PHI)/COS(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREES)						
F-	1156	13.0	17.0	CRONIN	63 OSPK	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 11/67
F-	10130	-8.0	6.0	OVERSETH	67 OSPK	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 11/67
F-	7377	(-9.2)	(5.2)	CLELAND	67 OSPK	REPL BY CLELAND 72 5/72
F-	10325	-7.0	4.5	CLELAND	72 OSPK	LAMBDA FROM PI-P 5/72
F-	AVG	-6.5	3.5	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
F-	STUDENT	-6.6	3.8	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

AV GA/GV FOR LAMBDA BETA DECAY (SEE TEXT SEC. VI D.1 FOR SIGN CONV.)							
AV	C	22	(-1.03)	LIND	64 HBC	6/68	
AV	C	102	(0.6)	OR MORE	BAGLIN	65 HLBC NO SIGN GIVEN 1/71	
AV	C	BETW 0. AND -1.1			BARLOW	65 OSPK 6/68	
AV	C	102	(0.7)	OR MORE	CL=95	ELY 65 HLBC ABS. VALUE 1/71	
AV	C	EXPERIMENTS INCLUDED IN CONFORTO 65, RVUE				6/68	
AV	M	148	-0.72	0.14	0.33	CONFORTO 65, RVUE 11/67	
AV	A	1078	(-0.62)	(0.08)	(0.09)	ALTHOFF2 71 OSPK POLARIZED LAMBDA 7/73	
AV	H	141	-0.75	0.15	0.18	CANTER	71 HBC LAMBDA FROM PI-P 4/71
AV	L	173	(-0.40)	(0.13)	(0.17)	LINDQUIST 71 OSPK E-NEU AND UP-DOWN 9/71	
AV	M	352	-0.74	0.09	0.12	BAGGETT1 72 HBC STOP-K- 2/72	
AV	A	817	-0.63	0.06	ALTHOFF1	73 OSPK POLARIZED LAMBDA 7/73	
AV	A	405	-0.47	0.09	BURNETT	76 SPEC E-NEU AND SPIN 5/78	
AV	L	441	-0.53	0.09	0.11	LINDQUIST 77 SPEC POL LAMBDA, 3 ASYMM 12/77	
AV	A	ALTHOFF1 73 INCLUDES DATA OF ALTHOFF2 71. USES PROT SPECTRUM AND					7/73
AV	A	THREE SPIN ASYMMETRIES.					7/73
AV	M	EXPT MEASURES ONLY THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF A/V					7/73
AV	L	LINDQUIST 77 INCLUDES DATA OF LINDQUIST 71.					12/77
AV	AVG	-0.622	0.048	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)			
AV	STUDENT	-0.624	0.045	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
				(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)			



Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

$\Lambda, \Sigma^+$

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA

EISLER 57 NC 5 1700	EISLER, PLANO, SAMIOS, SCHWARTZ + (COLU+BNL)
BOLDT 58 PRL 1 148	E BOLDT, D O CALDWELL, Y PAL (MIT)
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266	CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD + (LRL)
BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043	BAGLIN, BLOCH, BRISSEN, HENNESSY + (EPOL)
BOWEN 60 PR 119 2030	BOWEN, HARDY, REYNOLDS, SUN + (PRINCE TON)
CORK 60 PR 120 1000	CORK, KERTH, WENZEL, CRONIN + (LRL+PRIN+BNL)
COLUMBIA 60 ROCH CONF 726	M SCHWARTZ + (COLUMBIA)
HUMPHREY 61 PRL 6 478	HUMPHREY, KIRZ, ROSENFELD, RHEE + (LRL+SYRA)
ANDERSON 62 CERN CONF 832	ANDERSON, CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, LLOYD + (LRL)
AUBERT 62 NC 25 479	AUBERT, BRISSON, HENNESSY, SIX + (EPOL)
CHANG 62 THESIS DUKE	CHUEN CHUEN CHANG (DUKE)
COOL 62 PR 127 2223	COOL, HILL, MARSHALL + (BNL+MIT+NYU+ANL)
GOOD 62 PRL 5 518	M L GOOD, V G LIND (WISCONSIN)
HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305	W E HUMPHREY, R R ROSS (LRL)
ALSTON 63 UCRL 1C926	ALSTON, KIRZ, NEUFELD, SOLMITZ, WOHLMUT (LRL)
BHDMIK 63 NC 28 1494	B BHDMIK, D P GOYAL (DELHI)
BLOCK 63 PR 130 766	BLOCK, GESSAROLI, RATTI + (MNS+BGNA+SYRA+ORNL)
BROWN 63 PR 130 769	BROWN, KADYK, TRILLING, ROE + (LRL+MICH)
CHRETIEN 63 PR 131 2208	CHRETIEN, CROUCH + (BRAN+BROWN+HARVAR+MIT)
CRONIN 63 PR 129 1795	J W CRONIN, G E OVERSETH + (PRINCE TON)
ELY 63 PR 131 868	ELY, GIDAL, KALMUS, OSWALD, POWELL + (LRL)
KERNAN 63 PR 129 870	KERNAN, NOVEY, MARSHAM, MATTENBERG (ANL+ILL)
ANDERSON 64 PRL 13 167	J A ANDERSON, F S CRAWFORD (LRL)
BAGLIN 64 NC 35 977	BAGLIN, BINGHAM + (EPOL+CERN+LOUC+RHEL+BERG)
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 8 183	HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER + (LRL)
KERNAN 64 PR 133 8 1271	KERNAN, POWELL, SANDLER + (LRL+LOUC)
KREISLER 64 PR 136 B 1074	M N KREISLER, O OVERSETH, J CRONIN (PRIN)
LIND 64 PR 135 B 1483	LIND, BINFORD, GOOD, STERN (WISCONSIN)
MCNEE 64 PL 11 357	RONNE + (CERN+EPOL+LOUC+UNIV. BERGEN)
SCHWARTZ 64 UCRL 1136J THESIS	JOSEPH ADAM SCHWARTZ (LRL)
BAGLIN 65 NC 35 577	BAGLIN + (EPOL, CERN, LOUC, RHEL, BERGEN)
BALTAY 65 PR 140 B 1027	BALTAY, SANDWEISS, CULWICK, KOPP + (YALE+BNL)
BARLOW 65 PL 18 64	J BARLOW, BLAIR, CCONFORTO + (CERN+RHEL+PENN)
CHARRIERE 65 PL 15 66	CHARRIERE, GIBSON + (EPOL+BRIS+CERN+MPIH)
ALSO 66 NC 468 205	CHARRIERE, GIBSON + (EPOL, BRIS, CERN, MPIH)
CCONFORTO 65 EC INT HERZEGNOVI	G CONFORTO (CERN)
ELY 65 PR 137 B1302	ELY, GIDAL, KALMUS, POWELL + (LRL, LOUC)
HILL 65 PRL 15 85	HILL, LI, JENKINS, KYCIA, RUDERMAN (MIT, BNL)
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328	P SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
BERGE 66 BERKELEY 46	BERGE, CABIBBO ((RVUE) LRL, CERN)
BURAN 66 PL 20 318	BURAN, EIVINDSON, SKJEGGE STAD, TOFTE + (OSLO)
CHIEN 66 PR 152 1171	+LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, OREN + (YALE+BNL)
ENGELMANN 66 NC 45A 1398	ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, ALEXANDER + (HEID, RHEID)
GIBSON 66 NC 45A 882	W M GIBSON, K GREEN (BRIS)
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN + (BNL, SYRA)
AUERBACH 67 NC 47A 19	AUERBACH, BOWEN, DOBBS, LANDE, MANN + (PENN)
BADIER 67 PL 258 152	+BONNET, BRIANDET, SADOULET (EPOL)
CLELAND 67 PL 260 45	CLELAND, BIRNLEIN, CONFORTO + (CERN+GEVA+LUND)
MAYEUR 67 U. LBR, BRUX, BUL32	C. MAYEUR, E. TOMPA, J. WICKENS (BELG, LOUC)
OVERSETH 67 PRL 19 391	O E OVERSETH, R F ROTH (MICH+PRIN)
GRIMM 68 NC 54A 187	H J GRIMM (HEIDELBERG)
HEPP 68 ZPHYS 214 71	V. HEPP, H. SCHLEICH (HEIDELBERG)
MERRILL 68 PR 167 1202	MERRILL, SHAFER (LRL)
DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262	+BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MILLER (LRL)
DOYLE 69 UCRL 18139-THESIS	J. C. DOYLE (LRL)
MALONEY 69 PRL 23 425	MALONEY, SECHI-ZORN (UNIV MARYLAND)
BOHM 70 NC 70A 384	+ KRECKER + (BERL+BRUX+DUUC+LOUC+WARS)
DEHIDOV 70 SJNP 10 681	+KIRILLOV, UGRYUMOV, PONDISOV, PROTASOV + (ITEP)
OLSEN 70 PRL 24 843	+PONDISOV, HANDLER, LIMON, SMITH + (WISC, MICH)
ALTHOFF1 71 PL 378 531	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE + (CERN, HEID)
ALTHOFF2 71 PL 378 535	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE + (CERN, HEID)
BALTAY 71 PR 04 670	+BRODEHARTER, COPPER, HABIBI + (COLU+BNL)
BARPKOV 71 JETPL 14 60	+GUREVICH, MAKARINA, MARTEMYANOV + (ITEP)
BARONI 71 LNC 2 1256	G BARONI, S PETRERA, G ROMANO (RMA)
CANTER 71 PRL 26 868	+COLE, LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS + (STON+CLUJ)
GANTER 71 PRL 27 59	+COLE, LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS + (STON+CLUJ)
DAHLJENS 71 NC 3A 1	DAHL-JENSEN + (CERN+ANKA+LAUS+MPIH+RMA)
HILL 71 PR 04 1979	+LI, JENKINS, KYCIA, RUDERMAN (MIT, BNL)
ALSO 69 PRL 15 85	HILL, LI, JENKINS, KYCIA, RUDERMAN (MIT, BNL)
LINDQUIST 71 PRL 27 612	LINDQUIST, SUMNER + (EFI, MUSL, OSU, ANL)
BAGGETT1 72 ZPHY 249 279	+BAGGETT, EISELE, FILTHUTH, FRESHE + (HEID)
BAGGETT2 72 ZPHY 252 362	+BAGGETT, EISELE, FILTHUTH, FRESHE + (HEID)
BAGGETT3 72 PL 428 379	+BAGGETT, EISELE, FILTHUTH, FRESHE, HEPP + (HEID)
BARKOV 72 JETPL 16 104	+GUREVICH, MAKARINA, MARTEMYANOV + (ITEP)
CLELAND 72 NP 840 221	+CONFORTO, EATON, GERBER + (CERN+GEVA+LUND)
HYMAN 72 PR 05 1063	+BUNNELL, DERRICK, FIELDS, KATZ + (ANL+CARN)
ALTHOFF1 73 PL 438 237	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE + (CERN+HEID)
ALTHOFF2 73 NP 866 29	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE + (CERN+HEID)
POULARD 73 PL 468 135	+GIVERNAUD, BORG (SACL)
ASTBYON 75 NP 899 30	+GALLIVAN, JAFAR + (LOIC+CERN+ETHS+AACL)
CLAYTON 75 NP 895 130	+BACON, BUTTERWORTH, WATERS + (LOIC+RHEL)
BUNCE 76 PRL 36 1113	+HANDLER, MARCH, MARTIN + (WISC+MICH+RUTG)
BURNETT 76 NC 34A 14	+INNES, MASEK, MAUNG, MILLER, RUDERMAN + (UCSC)
HELLER 77 PL 688 480	+OVERSETH, BUNCE, DYDAK + (MICH+WISC+HEID)
LINDQUIST 77 PR 016 2104	LINDQUIST, SWALLOW, SUMNER + (EFI+OSU+ANL)
ALSO 76 JPG 2 L211	LINDQUIST, SWALLOW, SUMNER + (EFI+MUSL+OSU+ANL)
ZECH 77 NP 8124 413	+DYDAK, NAVARRIA + (SIG+CERN+ORRT+HEID)
SCHACHIN 78 PRL 41 1348	SCHACHINGER, BUNCE, COX + (MICH+RUTG+WISC)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ARMENTER 62 CERN CONF 236	ARMENTEROS + (CERN+EPOL+LOIC+BIRM+CEN-SACLAY)
BALTAY 62 CERN CONF 233	BALTAY, FOWLER, SANDWEISS, CULWICK + (YALE+BNL)
BERGE 63 THESIS (BERKELEY)	J PETER BERGE (LRL)

\*\*\*\*\*

$\Sigma^+$

19 SIGMA+(1189, JP=1/2+) I=1

19 SIGMA+ MASS (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS

M 144 1189.38 0.15	BARKAS 63 EMUL + SEE NOTE 5 BELOW
M 58 1189.48 0.22	BHDMIK 64 EMUL + SEE NOTE 5 BELOW
M S ABOVE SIGMA+ MASSES HAVE BEEN RAISED 30 KEV TO ACCOUNT FOR 46 KEV	
M S INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 21 KEV DECREASE IN PION MASS	
M 4205 1189.61 0.08	SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE N 3/74
M 1189.16 0.12	HYMAN 67 HBC 6/68
M B 607 1189.33 0.04	BOHM 72 EMUL 12/73
M B BOHM 72 UPDATED WITH PDG APR. 73 K <sub>+</sub> , P <sub>+</sub> AND P <sub>0</sub> MASSES.	12/73
M AVG 1189.371 0.060	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)
M STUDENT 1189.354 0.041	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
M FIT 1189.365 0.058	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8) 2/80*
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1189.371 ± 0.060  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.8

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.

BOHM 72 EMUL	CHIISO 1.0
HYMAN 67 HBC	3.1
SCHMIDT 65 HBC	8.9
BHDMIK 64 EMUL	0.2
BARKAS 63 EMUL	0.0
	13.3
	(CONCLU = 0.010)

19 SIGMA+ MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*--10)

T 127 0.98 0.16 0.12 0.12	GLASER 58 RVUE
T 41 0.82 0.34 0.20 0.20	PUSCHEL 60 EMUL
T 117 0.85 0.14 0.11 0.11	EVANS 60 EMUL
T 54 0.89 0.10 0.067 0.067	FREDEN 60 EMUL
T 23 0.76 0.22 0.14 0.14	KAPLON 60 EMUL
T 49 0.75 0.13 0.09 0.09	CHIESA 61 EMUL
T 140 0.82 0.10 0.08 0.08	BERTHELOT 61 HBC
T 192 0.749 0.056 0.052 0.052	CARAYAN 65 HBC
T 456 0.765 0.04 0.04	GRAD 62 HBC
T 203 0.84 0.12 0.08 0.08	HUMPHREY 62 HBC
T 181 0.84 0.09 0.09	BHDMIK 64 EMUL
T 900 0.76 0.03 0.03	BALTAY 65 HBC 6/66
T C 1300 0.83 0.032 0.032	CARAYAN 65 HBC 6/66
T S 125 (0.86) (0.15)	CHIEN 66 HBC + 6.9 PBAR P 9/67
T S 117 (1.10) (0.24)	CHIEN 66 HBC - 6.9 PBAR P, ANTI 9/67
T 881 0.80 0.07 0.07	CDOK 66 OSPK 7/66
T 10644 0.803 0.008 0.008	BARLOUOUT 69 HBC K-P .4-1.2 GEV/C 11/69
T 20K 0.795 0.010 0.010	EISELE AT REST 2/71
T 526 0.83 0.04 0.04	BAKKER 71 HBC K-N TO SIG+ 2P1- 10/71
T 5719 0.807 0.013 0.013	CONFORTO 76 HBC K-P 1-1.4 GEV/C 11/77
T 30K 0.798 0.005 0.005	MARRAFFIN 80 HBC K-P TO SIG+ P1- 2/80*
T C CHANGE ERROR 0.018 RAISED BY US. SEE 1970 EDITION, RMP 42, 123(1970) 1/73	
T S ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL	
T AVG 0.7977 0.0036 0.0036	AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
T STUDENT 0.7996 0.0040 0.0039	AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

19 SIGMA+ MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

MM 381 1.5 1.1	COOK 66 OSPK 7/66
MM 52 3.5 1.5	KOTLICHUK 67 EMUL K-P AT 1.15BEV/C 8/67
MM 51 3.0 1.2	SULLIVAN 67 EMUL PHOTO PRODUCTION 8/67
MM 69 3.5 1.2	COMBE 68 EMUL 10/68
MM 29333 2.1 1.0	MAST 68 HBC K-P AT .4 GEV/C 6/68
MM 955 2.67 0.97	ALLEY 71 OSPK 1.28 GEV/C P1+ 10/70
MM 2651 2.7 0.9	SAHA 73 HBC K-P 2.510, 2.56GEV/C 6/73
MM S 8503 (2.95) (0.31)	DOBLE 77 HBC K-P .46 GEV/C 12/77
MM S 14K 2.30 0.14	SETTLER 79 HBC K-P .4210, 506GEV/C 12/79*
MM S SETTLES 79 INCLUDES DOBLE 77 DATA.	12/79*
MM AVG 2.33 0.13	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
MM STUDENT 2.33 0.14	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

19 SIGMA+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 SIGMA+ INTO PROTON P10	DECAY MASSES 938+ 134
P2 SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON P1+	939+ 139
P3 SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON P1+ GAMMA	939+ 139+ 0
P4 SIGMA+ INTO LAMBDA E+ NEU	1115+ .5+ 0
P5 SIGMA+ INTO PROTON GAMMA	938+ 0
P6 SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON NU+ NEUTRINO	939+ 105+ 0
P7 SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON E+ NEUTRINO	939+ .5+ 0
P8 SIGMA+ INTO PROTON E+ E-	938+ .5+ .5



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

Σ+

19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, name, and branching ratios. Includes entries for R1 through R9, detailing various decay channels and experimental parameters.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.240 ± 0.035
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4

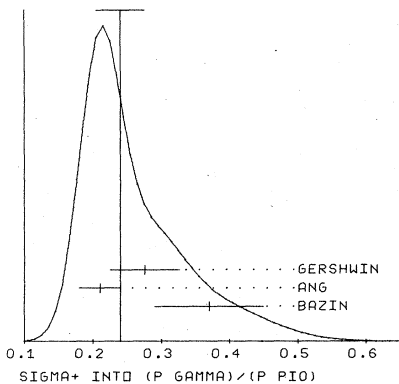


Table with columns for particle name and CHISO values. Includes entries for GERSHWIN, ANG, and BAZIN.

Table with columns for particle ID, name, and various parameters. Includes entries for R5 through R9, detailing decay parameters and statistical analysis.

Table with columns for particle ID, name, and parameters. Includes entries for R10 through R12, detailing decay parameters and statistical analysis.

19 SIGMA+ DECAY PARAMETERS

Table with columns for particle ID, name, and decay parameters. Includes entries for A+ through F+, detailing various decay channels and experimental parameters.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA+

Table listing references for SIGMA+ particles, including names of researchers and institutions, such as CORK, EVANS, FREDEN, etc.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

$\Sigma^+$ ,  $\Sigma^-$

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

BIERMAN 68 PRL 20 1459  
 COMBE 68 NC 57A 54  
 MAST 68 PRL 20 1312

ANG 69 ZPHYS 228 151  
 BAGGETT 69 MDDP-TR-973  
 BALTAY 69 PRL 22 615  
 BANGERT 65 UCLR-15244  
 BANGERT1 69 PR 187 1821

BARLOUTA 69 NP B14 193  
 EISELE1 69 ZPHYS 221 1  
 EISELE2 69 ZPHYS 221 401  
 GERSHWIN 69 PR 188 2077  
 ALSO UCLR 19246 THESIS  
 NORTON 65 NEVIS 175 (THESES)

BEFLEY 70 PR D1 2015  
 EISELE 70 ZPHY 238 372  
 HARRIS 70 PRL 24 165

ALLEY 71 PR D3 75  
 BAKKER 71 LNC 1 37  
 COLLE 71 PR D4 631  
 TOVEE 71 NP B33 493  
 BELAMY 72 PL 39B 299  
 BOHM 72 NP B48 1  
 ALSO 73 IHE-73.2 NOV

EBENHOH 73 ZPHY 264 413  
 LIPMAN 73 PL 43B 89  
 SAHA 73 PR D7 3295  
 SECHIZOR 73 PR D8 12

EBENHOH 74 ZPHY 266 367  
 CONFORTO 76 NP B105 189  
 DOBLE 77 PL 67B 483  
 REUCROFT 77 PR D15 5  
 NOWAK 78 NP B135 61

SETTLES 79 PR D20 2154  
 MARRAFFI 80 PR D (TO BE PUB.)

GLASER 58 CERN CCNF 270

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

TRIPP 62 PRL 8 175  
 ALFF 63 SIENA CONF 1 205  
 ALSO 65 PR 137 B 1105  
 COURANT 63 SIENA CONF 1 73

**$\Sigma^-$**

20 SIGMA-(1198,JP=1/2+) I=1

20 SIGMA- MASS (MEV)

M N SEE NCTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS

M	3000	1197.43	0.08	SCHMIDT	65 HBC	SEE NOTE N	3/74
M		1197.24	0.15	DUGAN	75 CNTR	EXOTIC ATOMS	12/79*
M							
M	AVG	1197.388	0.079	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)			
M	STUDENT	1157.390	0.080	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
M	FIT	1197.34	0.05	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 2/80*			

20 (SIGMA-) - (SIGMA+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	87	8.25	0.40	BARKAS	63 EMUL		
D	2500	8.25	0.25	DOSCH	65 HBC		
D	86	7.91	0.23	BOHM	72 EMUL		1/73
D							
D	AVG	8.09	0.16	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
D	STUDENT	8.10	0.18	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
D	FIT	7.97	0.07	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3) 2/80*			

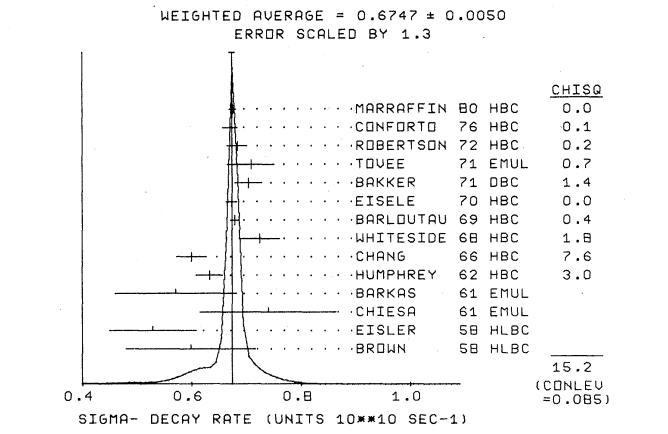
20 (SIGMA-) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

DL N SEE NCTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS.

DL		81.70	0.19	BURNSTEIN	64 HBC		9/66
DL	85	81.80	0.13	SCHMIDT	65 HBC	SEE NOTE N	3/74
DL	2279	81.64	0.09	HEPP	68 HBC		8/68
DL							
DL	AVG	81.693	0.069	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
DL	STUDENT	81.692	0.377	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
DL	FIT	81.740	0.052	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 2/80*			

20 SIGMA- MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*10)

T		1.67	0.40	0.28	BROWN	58 HLBC	
T		1.89	0.33	0.25	EISLER	58 HLBC	
T	45	1.35	0.32	0.17	CHIESA	61 EMUL	
T	41	1.75	0.39	0.30	EARKAS	61 EMUL	
T	1208	1.58	0.06	0.06	HUMPHREY	62 HBC	STOP. K-
T	C 3267	1.666	0.075		CHANG	66 HBC	STOP. K-
T	S 61	(2.08)	(0.22)		CHEN	66 HBC	+ 6-9 PBAR P, ANTI 9/67
T	S 64	(1.46)	(0.31)		CHEN	66 HBC	+ 6-9 PBAR P, ANTI 9/67
T		506	1.38	0.07	WHITESIDE	68 HBC	STOP. K-
T	10253	1.472	0.016		BARLOUTA	69 HBC	K-P 4-1.2 GEV/C 11/69
T	1M	1.485	0.022		EISELE	70 HBC	K-P AT REST 2/71
T	1383	1.42	0.05		BAKKER	71 DBC	K-N TO SIG- P1 10/71
T		1.41	0.09	0.08	TOVEE	71 EMUL	
T	2400	1.463	0.039		ROBERTSON	72 HBC	K-P .25 GEV/C 3/74
T	8437	1.49	0.03		CONFORTO	76 HBC	K-P 1-1.4 GEV/C 11/77
T	18K	1.480	0.014		MARRAFFIN	80 HBC	K-P TO SIG- P1+ 2/80*
T	C	CHANG	ERR 0.018	RAISED BY US.	SEE 1970 EDITION, RMP 42,123(1970)		1/73
T	S	ERROR	PURELY	STATISTICAL.			
T	AVG	1.482	0.011	0.011	AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)		
T	STUDENT	1.4806	0.0093	0.0092	AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		



20 SIGMA- MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

MM	R	BTWN -1.6 AND +0.8	FOX	73 CNTR	SIG-ATOM FINE ST	3/74	
MM	R	-1.48	0.37	ROBERTS	74 CNTR	SIG-ATOM FINE ST 12/75	
MM	D	-1.40	0.41	0.28	DUGAN	75 CNTR	SIG-ATOM FINE ST 12/79*
MM	D	(0.65)	(0.28)	(0.40)	DUGAN	75 CNTR	SIG-ATOM FINE ST 12/79*
MM	28K	-0.71	1.25	HANSL	78 HBC	K-P-->SIG- P1+ 1/79*	
MM	R	ROBERTS 74	INCLUDES DATA FROM FOX 73.				12/75
MM	D	DUGAN 75	NEGATIVE VALUE AVERAGED SINCE IT AGREES WITH ROBERTS 74.				12/79*
MM	AVG	-1.41	0.25	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
MM	STUDENT	-1.41	0.27	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			

20 SIGMA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	SIGMA- INTO NEUTRON PI-	939+ 139
P2	SIGMA- INTO NEUTRON PI- GAMMA	939+ 139+ 0
P3	SIGMA- INTO NEUTRON MU- NEUTRINO	939+ 105+ 0
P4	SIGMA- INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO	939+ .5+ 0
P5	SIGMA- INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO	1115+ .5+ 0

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	SIGMA- INTO (N MU- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**3)	(P3)/(P1)				
R1	22	0.66	0.15	COURANT	64 HBC	
R1	11	0.56	0.20	BAZIN	65 HBC	FROM STOP. K- 6/66
R1	56	0.43	0.09	BAGGETT	69 HBC	STOP. K- 10/69
R1	72	0.43	0.06	ANG 1	69 HBC	STOP K- 10/69
R1	13	0.38	0.11	COLE	71 HBC	STOP K- 10/71
R1	AVG	0.445	0.043	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
R1	STUDENT	0.445	0.047	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R2	SIGMA- INTO (N E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**3)	(P4)/(P1)				
R2	9	1.0	0.4	MURPHY	64 HLBC	
R2	16	1.37	0.34	NAUENBERG	64 HBC	
R2	16	1.15	0.4	MILLER	64 FBC	
R2	31	1.4	0.3	COURANT	64 HBC	
R2	180	1.11	0.059	BIERMAN	68 HBC	6/68
R2	A 331	(1.02)	(0.08)	ANG 1	69 HBC	STOP K- 10/69
R2	57	0.97	0.15	COLE	71 HBC	STOP K- 10/71
R2	455	1.05	0.07	SECHIZORN	73 HBC	STOP K- 8/73
R2	A 601	1.09	0.06	EBENHOH	74 HBC	STOP K- 1/76
R2	A ANG 1	69	REPLACED BY EBENHOH 74.			1/76
R2	AVG	1.082	0.038	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
R2	STUDENT	1.082	0.041	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R3	SIGMA- INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**4)	(P5)/(P1)				
R3	11	0.75	0.28	COURANT	64 HBC	STOP. K- 8/67
R3	35	0.64	0.12	BARASH	67 HBC	STOP K- 10/69
R3	31	0.69	0.12	EISELE	69 HBC	STOP K- 4/69
R3	31	0.52	0.09	BALTAY	69 HBC	STOP K- 6/78*
R3	H 122	(0.60)	(0.11)	HERBERT	78 ASPK	HYPERON BEAM 2/80*
R3	H 115	0.63	0.10	THOMPSON	80 ASPK	HYPERON BEAM 2/80*
R3	H	FERBERT 78	REPLACED BY THOMPSON 80.			
R3	AVG	0.611	0.052	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
R3	STUDENT	0.613	0.058	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

20 SIGMA- DECAY PARAMETERS

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI D AND APPENDIX III

A-	ALPHA SIGMA-					
A-	(-0.16)	(0.21)	TRIPP	62 HBC	REPL. BY BANGERTE	
A-	0.6500	(-0.010)	(0.043)	BANGERTER	66 HBC	K-P TO SIG- P1+ 7/66
A-	0.6068	(-0.104)	(0.04)	BERLEY	67 HBC	K-P TO SIG- P1+ 11/67
A-	51000	-0.071	0.012	BANGERTER	69 HBC	10/69
A-	B 5978	(-0.134)	(0.034)	BERLEY	70 HBC	K-P AT 400 MEV/C 2/71
A-	60000	-0.067	0.011	BOBERT	70 HBC	K-P AT 400 MEV/C 12/70
A-	28K	-0.062	0.024	HANSL	78 HBC	K-P-->SIG- P1+ 1/79*
A-	D	CLD	RESULTS.	HAVE BEEN REPLACED.		
A-	B	BERLEY 70	REPLACED BY BOBERT 70			2/71
A-	AVG	-0.0681	0.0077	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
A-	STUDENT	-0.0681	0.0082	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

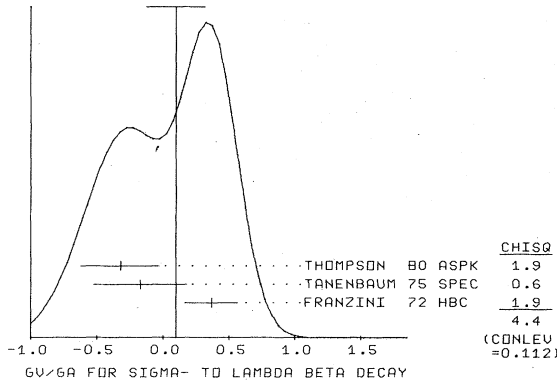
Stable Particles

$\Sigma^-, \Sigma^0$

PHI ANGLE (SIN(PHI)/COS(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREES)
F- O 1036 (+22.) (30.) BERLEY 67 HBC K-P TO SIG- PI+ 11/67
F- 1385 14. 19. BANGERTI 69 HBC 10/69
F- C1092 +5. 23. BERLEY 70 HBC NEUTRON RESCATT. 11/69
F- C CHANGED FROM -5 TO +5 TO AGREE WITH SIGN CONVENTION
F- AVG 10.3 14.6 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
F- STUDENT 10.4 15.8 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

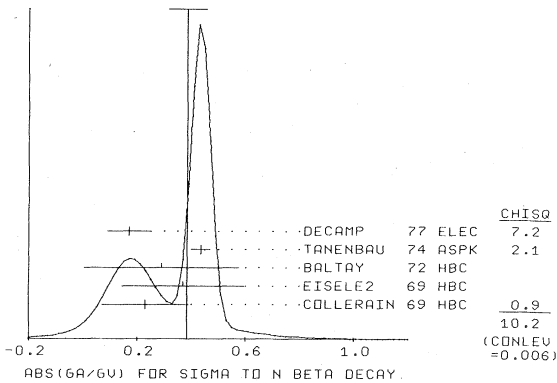
GV/GA FOR SIGMA TO LAMBDA BETA DECAY (TEXT SEC VI 0.1 FOR SIGN CONV)
PREDICTED TO BE ZERO BY CONSERVED VECTOR CURRENT THEORY
AV FB 45 (0.31) (0.30) BARASH 67 HBC 11/67
AV FS 51 (0.7) (0.4) BALTAY 69 HBC USING SIG+- 4/69
AV FS 81 (+0.27) (0.28) EISELEI 69 HBC 10/68
AV F S 186 0.37 0.20 FRANZINI 72 HBC USING SIG+- 1/73
AV T 55 -0.17 0.35 TANENBAUM 75 SPEC 12/75
AV T 115 -0.32 0.30 THOMPSON 80 ASPK HYPERON BEAM 2/80\*
AV B BARASH 67 MEASURED ABSOLUTE VALUE.
AV S SIGN CHANGED TO AGREE WITH OUR CONVENTION.
AV F FRANZINI 72 INCLUDES EVENTS OF BARASH 67, EISELEI 69, BALTAY 69. 1/73
AV T WE QUOTE TANENBAUM 75 WHICH ASSUMES CVC WK MAG TERM. 1/76
AV AVG 0.10 0.22 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)
AV STUDENT 0.09 0.19 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.10 ± 0.22
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



GA/GV FOR SIGMA TO NEUTRON BETA DECAY (TEXT SEC VI 0.1 FOR SIGN CONV)
AV1 57 (0.051) (0.23) (0.32) GERSHWIN 68 HBC REPLACED BY GER. 69 6/68
AV1 61 +0.19 0.20 0.17 GERSHWIN 69 HBC POLARIZED SIGMAS 10/69
AV1 63 -0.33 0.30 0.85 BOGERT 70 HBC K-P AT 400 MEV/G 10/70
AV1 43 -0.4 0.52 1.5 ELLIS 72 ASPK POLARIZED SIGMAS 10/71
AV1 E (+0.10) (0.11) ELLIS 72 RVUE SUM LIKEL. (+SOL) 10/71
AV1 E (-0.27) (0.15) (0.17) ELLIS 72 RVUE SUM LIKEL. (-SOL) 10/71
AV1 E ELLIS 72 HAS COMBINED THE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOODS OF COLLERAINE 69. 3/72
AV1 E EISELEI 69, GERSHWIN 69, ELLIS 72, AND GETS TWO POSSIBLE VALUES. 3/72
AV1 AVG 0.13 0.17 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
AV1 STUDENT 0.13 0.19 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
AV2 ABSOLUTE VALUE OF GA/GV FOR SIGMA TO NEUTRON BETA DECAY.
AV2 49 0.23 0.16 COLLERAINE 69 HBC NEUTRON SCATTER 10/69
AV2 33 0.37 0.26 EISELEI 69 HBC NEUTRON SCATTER 10/69
AV2 36 0.29 0.28 0.29 BALTAY 72 HBC NEUTRON SCATTER 6/72
AV2 3507 0.435 0.035 TANENBAU 74 ASPK NEUTRON SCATTER 10/74
AV2 519 0.17 0.07 0.09 DECAMP 77 ELEC H.E. HYPERON BEAM 11/77
AV2 AVG 0.385 0.070 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)
AV2 STUDENT 0.396 0.041 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.385 ± 0.070
ERROR SCALED BY 2.3



BROWN 58 CERN CONF 270
EISLER 58 NC SERIO 10 150
BARKAS 61 PR 124 1209
CHIESA 61 NC 19 1171
HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305
TRIPP 62 PRL 9 66
BARKAS 63 PRL 11 26
BURNSTEI 64 PRL 13 66
COURANT 64 PR 136 B 1791
MILLER 64 PL 11 262
MURPHY 64 PR 154 B 188
NAUMBER 64 PRL 12 679
BAZIN 65 PR 140 B 1358
DOSCH 65 PL 14 239
ALSO 65 PR 151 1081
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328
BANGERT E 66 PRL 17 495
CHANG 66 PR 151 1081
CHIEN 66 PR 152 1171
BARASH 67 PRL 19 181
BERLEY 67 PRL 19 979
BIERMAN 68 PRL 20 1459
GERSHWIN 68 PRL 20 1270
HEPP 68 ZPHY 214 71
WHITESID 68 NC 54A 537
ANG 1 69 ZPHY 223 103
ANG 2 69 ZPHY 228 151
BAGGETT 69 PRL 23 249
BALTAY 69 PRL 22 615
BANGERT E 69 UCRL-19244
BANGERT I 69 PR 187 1821
BARLOUTA 69 NP B14 153
COLLERAINE 69 PRL 23 198
EISELEI 69 ZPHY 221 1
EISELEI 69 ZPHY 223 487
GERSHWIN 69 UCRL-19246
BERLEY 70 PR D1 2015
BOGERT 70 PR D2 6
EISELEI 70 ZPHY 238 372
BAKKER 71 LNC 1 37
COLE 71 PR D4 631
ALSO 69 NEVIS-175 THESIS
TOYEE 71 NP B33 493
BALTAY 72 PR D5 1569
BOHM 72 NP B48 1
ELLIS 72 PR B39 77
FRANZINI 72 PR D6 2417
ROBERTSO 72 THESIS

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA-
BROWN, GLASER, GRAVES, PERL, CRONIN + (MICH)
EISLER, BASSI, CONVERSIT + (COLU, BNL, BGNA, PISA)
BARKAS, DYER, MASON, NICKOLS, SMITH (LRL)
A M CHIESA, B QUASSIATI, G RINAUDO (TURIN)
W E HUMPHREY, R R ROSS (LRL)
R D TRIPP, M WATSON, M FERRO-LUZZI (LRL)
H H BARKAS, J N DYER, H H HECKMAN (LRL)
BURNSTEIN, DAY, KEHOE, SECHI ZORN, SNOW (UMD)
COURANT, FILTHUTH + (CERN+HEID+UMD+NRL+BNL)
MILLER, STANNARD, BEZAGUE + (LOUC, EPUL+BERG)
C THORNTON MURPHY (MILSCON SIN)
NAUMBERG, SCHMIDT, MARATECK + (COLU+RUTG+PRIN)
BAZIN, PLANO, SCHMIDT + (PRIN+RUTG+COLU)
DOSCH, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP, KLUGE + (HEID)
CHUNG YUN CHANG (COLUMBIA)
P SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
BANGERTER, GALTIERI, BERGE, MURRAY + (LRL)
CHUNG YUN CHANG (COLUMBIA)
+LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, OREN + (YALE+BNL)
BARASH, DAY, GLASSER, KEHOE, KNOP + (MARYLAND)
BERLEY, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
BIERMAN, KOUNDSU, NAUMBERG + (PRINCETON)
GERSHWIN, ALSTON-GARJOST, BANGERTER + (LRL)
V. HEPP, H. SCHLEICH (HEIDELBERG)
H. WHITESIDE, J. GCLLUB (OBERLIN)

ANG 1 69 ZPHY 223 103
ANG 2 69 ZPHY 228 151
BAGGETT 69 PRL 23 249
BALTAY 69 PRL 22 615
BANGERT E 69 UCRL-19244
BANGERT I 69 PR 187 1821
BARLOUTA 69 NP B14 153
COLLERAINE 69 PRL 23 198
EISELEI 69 ZPHY 221 1
EISELEI 69 ZPHY 223 487
GERSHWIN 69 UCRL-19246
BERLEY 70 PR D1 2015
BOGERT 70 PR D2 6
EISELEI 70 ZPHY 238 372
BAKKER 71 LNC 1 37
COLE 71 PR D4 631
ALSO 69 NEVIS-175 THESIS
TOYEE 71 NP B33 493
BALTAY 72 PR D5 1569
BOHM 72 NP B48 1
ELLIS 72 PR B39 77
FRANZINI 72 PR D6 2417
ROBERTSO 72 THESIS
EBENHOH 73 ZPHY 264 413
FOX 73 PRL 31 1084
SECHIZOR 73 PR D8 12
EBENHOH 74 ZPHY 266 367
ROBERTS 74 PRL 32 1265
ALSO 74 PRL 33 122
ALSO 75 PR D12 1232
TANENBAU 74 PRL 33 175
ALSO 75 TANENBAUM
DUGAN 75 NP A254 396
TANENBAU 75 PR D12 1871
COMFORTO 76 NP B135 189
DECAMP 77 PL 66B 295
HANSL 78 NP B132 465
HERBERT 78 PRL 40 1230
MARRAFFI 80 PR D (TO BE PUB.)
THOMPSON 80 PR D (TO BE PUB.)
+YAMIN, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
+LUCAS, TAF T, WILLIS, BERLEY + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
+FILTHUTH, HEPP, PRESSER, ZECH (HEIDELBERG)
+ SABRE COLLAB. (ZEEM+SACL+BGN+REHO+EFOL)
+LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS, BALTAY + (STON, COLU)
HERBERT NORTON (COLUMBIA)
LOUC, BELGRADE, BERL, BRUX, DOUBLIN, WARS COLLAB
+FEINMAN, FRANZINI, NEWMAN, YEHI + (COLU+STON)
BERLIN+BELGRADE+BRUX+DOUBLIN+LOUC+WARS
OXF+AERE+RHEL+LOQM+LYON+NWES+ITEP COLLABOR
COLUMBIA+HEIDELBERG+MARYLAND+STONY BROOK
R.M. ROBERTSON (IIT)
+EISELEI, FILTHUTH, HEPP, LEITNER, THOUW + (HEID)
+LAM, EARNE, EISENSTEIN + (BNL+VPI+WILL+WYOM)
B. SECHI-ZORN, G. SNOW (UMD)
+EISELEI, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP + (HEID)
WILL+VPI+CARN+WYOM+CIT COLLABORATION
ERRATUM TO ROBERTS 74
+ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, FOHLISCH, HEPP + (HEID)
TANENBAUM, HUNGERBUEHLE + (YALE+FNAL+BNL)
+ASANO, CHEN, CHENG, HU, LIDOF SKY + (COLU+YALE)
TANENBAUM, HUNGERBUEHLE + (YALE+FNAL+BNL)
+GOPAL, KALMUS, LICHTFIELD, ROSS + (RHEL+LOIC)
+BADIER, BLAND, CHOLLET, GAILLARD + (LALOE+POL)
+MANZ, MATT, REICROFT, SETTLER + (MPI+VAND)
+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS + (PITT+BNL)
MARRAFFINO, REUCROFT, ROSS, WATER S + (VAND+MPI)
+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS + (PITT+BNL)

BARLOUTAUD, BELLEFON, GRANET + (SACL+CERN+HEID)
COLLERAINE, DAY, GLASSER, KNOP + (UNIV. MARYLAND)
+ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, FOHLISCH, HEPP + (HEID)
EISELEI, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, FOHLISCH + (HEID)
LAWRENCE KENNETH GERSHWIN (THEISIS) (LRL)
+YAMIN, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
+LUCAS, TAF T, WILLIS, BERLEY + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
+FILTHUTH, HEPP, PRESSER, ZECH (HEIDELBERG)
+ SABRE COLLAB. (ZEEM+SACL+BGN+REHO+EFOL)
+LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS, BALTAY + (STON, COLU)
HERBERT NORTON (COLUMBIA)
LOUC, BELGRADE, BERL, BRUX, DOUBLIN, WARS COLLAB
+FEINMAN, FRANZINI, NEWMAN, YEHI + (COLU+STON)
BERLIN+BELGRADE+BRUX+DOUBLIN+LOUC+WARS
OXF+AERE+RHEL+LOQM+LYON+NWES+ITEP COLLABOR
COLUMBIA+HEIDELBERG+MARYLAND+STONY BROOK
R.M. ROBERTSON (IIT)
+EISELEI, FILTHUTH, HEPP, LEITNER, THOUW + (HEID)
+LAM, EARNE, EISENSTEIN + (BNL+VPI+WILL+WYOM)
B. SECHI-ZORN, G. SNOW (UMD)
+EISELEI, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP + (HEID)
WILL+VPI+CARN+WYOM+CIT COLLABORATION
ERRATUM TO ROBERTS 74
+ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, FOHLISCH, HEPP + (HEID)
TANENBAUM, HUNGERBUEHLE + (YALE+FNAL+BNL)
+ASANO, CHEN, CHENG, HU, LIDOF SKY + (COLU+YALE)
TANENBAUM, HUNGERBUEHLE + (YALE+FNAL+BNL)
+GOPAL, KALMUS, LICHTFIELD, ROSS + (RHEL+LOIC)
+BADIER, BLAND, CHOLLET, GAILLARD + (LALOE+POL)
+MANZ, MATT, REICROFT, SETTLER + (MPI+VAND)
+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS + (PITT+BNL)
MARRAFFINO, REUCROFT, ROSS, WATER S + (VAND+MPI)
+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS + (PITT+BNL)

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\*\*\*\*\*

$\Sigma^0$

21 SIGMA0 (1193; JP=1/2+) = 1=1

21 (SIGMA-) - (SIGMA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D1 N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS.

Table with 4 columns: D1, N, Value, Reference. Data includes BURNSTEIN 64 HBC, DOSCH 65 HBC, SCHMIDT 65 HBC, and average values with error bars.

21 (SIGMA0) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: DL, N, Value, Reference. Data includes SCHMIDT 65 HBC, COLAS 75 HBC, and average values with error bars.

Stable Particles

$\Sigma^0, \Xi^-$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 4.860 ± 0.076  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2

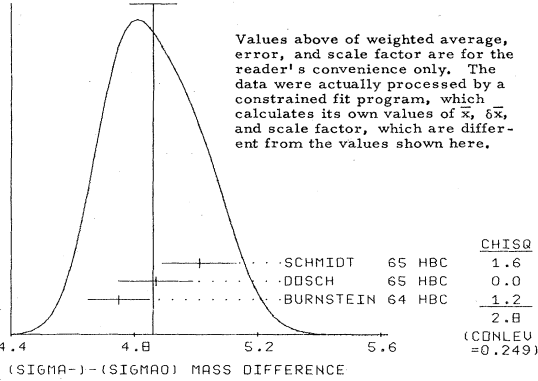


Table with 4 columns: T, (E-14 OR LESS), (E-14 OR LESS), and (CONLEU = 0.249). Rows include DAVIS 62 EMUL 6/77 and DYDAK 77 SPEC PRIMAKOFF EFFECT 6/77.

21 SIGMA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: P1, SIGMA0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA, DECAY MASSES, and values. Rows include P2 SIGMA0 INTO LAMBDA+ E- and P3 SIGMA0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA GAMMA.

21 SIGMA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: R1, SIGMA0 INTO (LAMBDA GAMMA+ E-)/TOTAL, (P2)/(P1+P2), QUANTUM ELECT., and values. Rows include R2 SIGMA0 INTO (LAMBDA GAMMA GAMMA)/(LAMBDA GAMMA) and R2 0.33 OR LESS CL=90 COLAS 75 HLBC 12/75.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA0

FEINBERG 58 PR 109 1019 G. FEINBERG (BNL)  
DAVIS 62 PR 127 605 D. DAVIS, R. SETTI, M. RAYMOND, G. TOMASIN (EPJ)  
BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN, DAY, KEOHE, SECHI ZORN, SNOW (UMD)  
DOSCH 65 PL 14 235 DOSCH, ENGE LMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP, KLUGE+ (HEID)  
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P. SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

COURANT 63 PRL 10 409 COURANT, FILTHUTH, FRANZINI+ (CERN-UMD-NRL)

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ALFF 65 PR 137 B1105 ALFF, GELFAND, NAUENBERG+ (COLUMBIA+RUTG+BNL+IP)



22 XI-(1321, JP=1/2-) I=1/2

22 XI- MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: M, H, (1321, JP=1/2-), (2, 2), WANG 61 HLBC, 61 HLBC, and values. Rows include M H 11(1317.0) (2, 2) WANG 61 HLBC 61 HLBC 9/67, M H 18(1317.9) (1, 9) FOWLER 61 HLBC 61 HLBC 9/67, and M H (OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J R HUBBARD).

22 ANTI-XI+ MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: M1, 1(1322.0) (1, 3), BROWN 62 HBC, ANTI-XI-, 7/66, and values. Rows include M1 5 1320.69 0.93 CHIEN 66 HBC + 6.9 PBAR P, ANTI 9/67, M1 S 12(1321.7) (0, 9) SHEN 67 HBC ANTI-XI- 10/67, M1 34 1321.2 0.4 STONE 70 HBC 10/70, M1 35 1321.6 0.8 VOTRUBA 72 HBC 10 GEV/C K+ P 11/72.

Table with 4 columns: DM, 1.0, 1.1, CHIEN 66 HBC, 6.9 PBAR P, 9/67.

Table with 4 columns: MM, 2724 -0.1 2.1 BINGHAM 70 OSPK - 1.8 GEV/C K-P 2/71, MM 2436 -2.1 0.78 COOL 74 OSPK - 1.8 GEV/C K-P 10/74, MM AVG -1.85 0.75 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0), MM STUDENT -1.86 0.82 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT.

Table with 4 columns: T, H, 11 (3.5) (3.4) (1.23) WANG 61 HLBC, 61 HLBC, and values. Rows include T H 18 (1.28) (0.41) (0.25) FOWLER 61 HLBC 61 HLBC 9/67, T H (OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J R HUBBARD), T 517 1.86 0.15 0.14 JAUNEAU 63 FBC 6/66, T 62 1.95 0.31 0.31 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC 6/66, T 356 (1.77) (0.12) CARMONY 64 HBC REP BY PJERROU 65, T 794 1.69 0.07 HUBBARD 64 HBC 6/68, T 246 1.70 0.12 PJERROU 65 HBC 11/67, T S 6 (1.37) (0.51) CHIEN 66 HBC - 6.9 PBAR P 9/67, T S 299 1.80 0.16 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66, T S 299 (1.87) (0.07) BURGUM 68 HBC K-P AT 1.3-1.8 2/71, T 2610 1.61 0.04 DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68, T 680 1.73 0.08 0.07 MAYEUR 72 HLBC 2.1 GEV/C K- 1/73, T 4303 1.63 0.03 BALTAY 74 HBC 1.75 GEV/C K- 3/74, T S 2436 (1.637) (0.050) COOL 74 OSPK - 1.8 GEV/C K-P 10/74, T 4286 1.609 0.028 DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77, T 41K 1.665 0.065 HEMINGWAY 78 HBC 4.2 GEV/C K-P 7/79\*, T S THE ERROR IS STATISTICAL ONLY, T AVG 1.641 0.016 0.016 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0), T STUDENT 1.640 0.019 0.018 AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT.

Table with 4 columns: T1, S, 5 (1.51) (0.55) CHIEN 66 HBC + 6.9 PBAR P, ANTI 9/67, T1 S 12 (1.9) (0.7) (0.5) SHEN 67 HBC ANTI-XI- 10/67, T1 34 1.6 0.3 STONE 70 HBC 10/70, T1 S 35 (1.55) (0.35) (0.20) VOTRUBA 72 HBC 10 GEV/C K+ P 11/72, T1 S THE ERROR IS STATISTICAL ONLY.

Table with 4 columns: P1, XI- INTO LAMBDA PI-, DECAY MASSES, 1115+ 139, and values. Rows include P2 XI- INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO 1115+ .5+ 0, P3 XI- INTO NEUTRON PI- 939+ 139, P4 XI- INTO LAMBDA MU- NEUTRINO 1115+ 105+ 0, P5 XI- INTO SIGMA E- NEUTRINO 1192+ .5+ 0, P6 XI- INTO SIGMA MU- NEUTRINO 1192+ 105+ 0, P7 XI- INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO 939+ .5+ 0, P8 XI- INTO NEUTRON MU- NEUTRINO 939+ 105+ 0, P9 XI- INTO SIGMA GAMMA 1197+ 0, P10 XI- INTO PROTON PI- PI- 938+ 139+ 139, P11 XI- INTO PROTON PI- E- NEUTRINO 938+ 139+ .5+ 0, P12 XI- INTO PROTON PI- MU- NEUTRINO 938+ 139+ 105+ 0, P13 XI- INTO XIO E- NEUTRINO 1314+ .5+ 0.

Table with 4 columns: R1, XI- INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(LAMBDA PI-) (UNITS 10\*\*-3), (P2)/(P1), and values. Rows include R1 1 155 EFFECTIVE DENOM. CARMONY 63 HBC 11/67, R1 0 260 EFFECTIVE DENOM. JAUNEAU 63 HBC 11/67, R1 0 220 EFFECTIVE DENOM. BERGE 66 HBC 11/67, R1 1 155 EFFECTIVE DENOM. LONDON 66 HBC 11/67, R1 0 717 EFFECTIVE DENOM. TRIPPE 67 HBC 11/67, R1 2 1976 EFFECTIVE DENOM. HUBBARD 68 HBC 6/68, R1 H 4 (1.15) (0.90) (0.55) HUBBARD 68 RVUE 6/68, R1 H HUBBARD 68 (RVUE) INCLUDES ALL ABOVE EVENTS 6/68, R1 1 0.24 0.24 YEH 74 HBC 7/75, R1 11 0.30 0.14 THOMPSON 80 ASPK HYPERON BEAM 2/80\*.

Table with 4 columns: R2, XI- INTO (NEUTRON PI-)/(LAMBDA PI-) (UNITS 10\*\*-3), (P3)/(P1), and values. Rows include R2 5.0 OR LESS FERRO-LU2 63 HBC 6/68, R2 1.1 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68, R2 0 3.0 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 760 EFF. DENOM. 7/75, R3 XI- INTO (LAMBDA MU- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-3) (P4), R3 12.0 OR LESS BERGE 66 HBC 6/68, R3 1.3 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68, R3 1 0.35 0.35 YEH 74 HBC 2859 EFF. DENOM. 7/75, R3 H 11 0.31 0.13 HERBERT 78 ASPK HYPERON BEAM 6/78\*, R3 H WE HAVE INCLUDED IN THE ERROR A 20 PCNT. SYSTEMATIC ERROR IN 6/78\*, R3 H ADDITION TO THE STATISTICAL ERROR OF .11 QUOTED IN HERBERT 78. 6/78\*.

Table with 4 columns: R4, XI- INTO (SIGMA E- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-3) (P5), and values. Rows include R4 3.0 OR LESS BERGE 66 HBC 6/68, R4 0.5 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68, R4 0 0.53 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 4363 EFF. DENOM. 7/75, R5 XI- INTO (SIGMA MU- NEU)/(LAM PI-) (UNITS 10\*\*-3) (P6)/(P1), R5 5.0 OR LESS BERGE 66 HBC 7/66, R5 0 0.76 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 3026 EFF. DENOM. 7/75, R6 XI- INTO (IN E- NEU)/(LAMBDA PI-) (UNITS 10\*\*-3) (P7)/(P1), R6 10.0 OR LESS CL=90 BINGHAM 65 RVUE 9/66, R6 0 3.2 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 715 EFF. DENOM. 7/75.

Data Card Listings

Stable Particles

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

E-, E0

R7 XI- INTO (SIGMA0 E- NEU + LAMBDA E- NEU)/TOTAL (10\*\*3) (P2+P5)
R7 17 0.68 0.22 DUCLOS 71 O5PK SEE NOTE D 10/71
R7 D THIS EXPERIMENT CANNOT DISTINGUISH SIGMA0 FROM LAMBDA. THE CABIBBO
R7 D THEORY PREDICTS SIGMA0 RATE ABOUT A FACTOR 6 SMALLER THAN THE
R7 D LAMBDA. TO GET A VALUE FOR THE TABLE R7 HAS BEEN AVERAGED WITH R1.

22 XI- DECAY PARAMETERS
RELATED TEXT SECTION VI D AND APPENDIX III

A ALPHA XI-
A 0 0.44 (0.12) JAUNEAU 63 FBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A 0 62 (-0.73) (0.23) SCHNEIDER 63 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A 240 -0.5 0.38 EADIERI 64 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A 356 -0.62 0.13 CARMENY 64 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A 1004 -0.365 0.068 BERGE 66 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A L 364 -0.47 0.13 LONDON 66 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A (-0.391) (0.032) BERGE 2 66 RVUE INCLUDES ALL ABOVE 9/66
A M 2529 (-0.375) (0.051) MERRILL 68 HBC
A 2781 (-0.391) 0.045 DAUBER 69 HBC SEE NOTE A BELOW
A 2724 -0.383 0.065 BINGHAM 70 O5PK 10/70
A 820 -0.42 0.11 MAYEUR 72 HLBC 2.1 GEV/C K- 1/73
A 4303 -0.376 0.038 BALTAY 74 HBC 1.75 GEV/C K- 3/74
A 2436 -0.39 0.05 COOL 74 O5PK - 1.8 GEV/C K-P 10/74
A B 414 -0.43 0.19 DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K=0 1/77
A 6599 -0.370 0.032 HEMINGWAY 78 HBC 4.2 GEV/C K-P 7/79\*
A -0.49 0.04 CLELAND 80 ASPK HYPERON BEAM 2/80\*

REFERENCES FOR XI-

FOWLER 61 PRL 6 134 FOWLER, BERGE, EBERHARD, ELY, GODD, POWELL+(LRL)
WANG 61 JETP 13 512 K WANG, T WANG, VI RYASOV, TING, SOLOVIEV+(JINR)
BRODN 62 PRL 8 255 BROWN, GULWICK, FOWLER, GAILLOUD + (BNL+YALE)
CARMENY 63 PRL 10 381 CARMENY, PJERROU (UCLA)
FERRU-LU 63 PR 133 1568 FERRU-LUZZI, ALSTON, ROSENFELD, WOJCICKI (LRL)
JAUNEAU 63 SIENA CONF 4 JAUNEAU+ (EPOL+CERN+LOUC+RHEL+BERGEN)
ALSO 63 PL 5 261 JAUNEAU+ (EPOL+CERN+LOUC+RHEL+BERGEN)
SCHNEIDE 63 PL 4 360 H SCHNEIDER (CERN)
CARMENY 64 PRL 12 482 CARMENY, PJERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK+(UCLA) J
BADIERI 64 DUBNA CONF I 593 BADIERI, DEMICLI, N BARLOUTAUD+ (EPOL, SACL, ZEEM)
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 B 183 HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER + (LRL)
BINGHAM 65 PRL 285 202 H H BINGHAM (CERN)
PJERROU 65 PRL 14 275 + SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHQ (UCLA)
G M PJERROU (UCLA)
BERGE 66 PR 147 945 BERGE, EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL + (LRL)
BERGE 2 66 BERKELEY CONF 46 BERGE, CABIBBO (LRL+CERN+RVUE)
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN+(BNL+SYRACUSE)
+LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, OREN + (YALE+BNL)
CHEN 66 PR 152 1171 B.C. SHEN, A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDBERGER (UCB+LRL)
SHEN 67 PL 25 B 443 T. TRIPPE (UCLA)
TRIPPE 67 PRIV. COMM.
BURGUN 68 NP 88 447 +MEYER, PAULI, TALLINI, + (SACL+CDEF+RHEL)
HUBBARD 68 PRL 20 465 HUBBARD, BERGE, DAUBER (LRL)
MERRILL 68 PR 167 1202 MERRILL, SHAFER (LRL)
DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262 +BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MILLER (LRL)
BINGHAM 70 PR D1 3010 +COOK, HUMPHREY, SANDER, WILLIAMS+(UCSD,WASH)
GOLDWASS 70 PR D1 1960 GOLDWASSER, SCHULTZ (JIL)
STONE 70 PL 32B 515 +BEKINGHIER, BROMBERG, COHEN, FERBEL+(CERN)
DUCLOS 71 NP 832 493 +FREYTAG, HEINTZE, HEINZELMAN, JONES+(CERN)
MAYEUR 72 NP 847 333 +VAN BINSN, WILQUET+ (BRUX+CERN+TUFT+LOUC)
VOTRUBA 72 NP 845 77 VOTRUBA, SARDER, RATLOFF (BIRM+EDIN)
WILQUET 72 PL 428 372 +FLIAGINE, GUY, KNIGHT + (BRUX+CERN+TUFT+LOUC)
BALTAY 74 PR D9 49 +BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, GER SHWIN+ (COLU+BNL)
COOL 74 PR D13 792 +GIACOMELLI, JENKINS, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI+(BNL)
ALSO 72 PRL 29 1630 COOL, GIACOMELLI, JENKINS, KYCIA, LEONTIC+(BNL)
YEH 74 PR D13 3545 +GAIAGLAS, SMITH, ZENDE, EALTY + (BING+COLU)
DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137 F.A. DIBIANCA, R. J. ENDORF (CARN)

HEMINGWAY 78 NP 8142 205 HEMINGWAY, ARMENTEROS+ (CERN+ZEEM+NIJM+DXF)
HERBERT 78 PRL 40 1230 +CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS + (PITT+BNL)
BOURQUIN 79 PL 87B 297 (BRIS+GEVA+HEID+ORS+RHEL+STRB+CERN+MELB)
CLELAND 80 PR D (TO BE PUB.) +COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS, HERBERT+ (PITT+BNL)
THOMPSON 80 PR D (TO BE PUB.) +CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS+ (PITT+BNL)

23 XI0(1314, JP=1/2) I=1/2
23 XI0 MASS (MEV)
M 1 1313.4 1.8 PALMER 68 HBC 3/68
M 49 1315.2 0.92 WILQUET 72 HLBC 1/73
M AVG 1314.83 0.82 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
M STUDENT 1314.84 0.91 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
M FIT 1314.91 0.55 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 2/80\*

23 (XI-) - (XIO) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D 23 6.8 1.6 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
D 45 (6.1) (1.6) CARMONY 64 HBC REP BY PJERROU 65
D 88 6.1 0.9 PJERROU 65 HBC 11/67
D 29 6.9 2.2 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66
D AVG 6.34 0.74 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
D STUDENT 6.34 0.80 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
D FIT 6.41 0.55 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0) 2/80\*

23 XI0 MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*10)
T 24 3.9 1.4 0.80 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
T 45 (3.5) (1.0) (0.8) CARMONY 64 HBC REP BY PJERROU 65
T 101 2.5 0.4 0.3 HUBBARD 64 HBC
T 80 3.0 0.5 PJERROU 65 HBC 11/67
T 340 3.07 0.22 0.20 DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
T B 469 (2.85) (0.20) (0.18) BRIDGEWATER 72 HBC 1.75 GEV/C K-P 1/73
T M 157 2.90 0.32 0.27 MAYEUR 72 HLBC 2.1 GEV/C K- 1/74
T B 652 2.88 0.21 0.19 BALTAY 74 HBC 1.75 GEV/C K- 3/74
T Z 6300 2.77 0.16 ZECH 77 SPEC NEUTRAL HYP. BEAM 12/77
T H MAYEUR 72 VALUE MODIFIED BY ERRATUM.
T B BALTAY 74 INCLUDES BRIDGEWATER 72. 3/74
T Z ZECH 77 VALUE IS FOR LAMBDA LIFETIME=2.69E-10. FOR LAM LIFETIME 12/77
T Z DIFFERENT FROM THIS, TAUXIO=(2.77-(TAULAMBDA-2.69)E-10. 12/77
T AVG 2.903 0.099 0.093 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
T STUDENT 2.90 0.11 0.10 AVG BY STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

23 XI0 MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)
MM 42K -1.20 0.06 BUNCE 79 SPEC 1/80\*

23 XI0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 XIO INTO LAMBDA P10 1115+ 134
P2 XIO INTO PROTON P1- 938+ 139
P3 XIO INTO PROTON E- NEU 938+ 5+ 0
P4 XIO INTO SIGMA+ E- NEU 1189+ 5+ 0
P5 XIO INTO SIGMA- E+ NEU 1197+ 5+ 0
P6 XIO INTO SIGMA+ MU- NEUTRINO 1189+ 105+ 0
P7 XIO INTO SIGMA- MU+ NEUTRINO 1197+ 105+ 0
P8 XIO INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO 938+ 105+ 0
P9 XIO INTO LAMBDA GAMMA 1115+ 0
P10 XIO INTO SIGMA GAMMA 1192+ 0

23 XI0 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 XIO INTO (PROTON P1-)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10\*\*5) (P2)/(P1)
R1 2700. OR LESS TICHQ 63 HBC 6/68
R1 500. OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R1 90. OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R1 0 180. OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 1300 EFF. DENOM. 11/75
R1 3.6 OR LESS CL=90 GEWENIGER 75 SPEC 11/75
R2 XIO INTO (PROTON E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10\*\*3)
R2 27.0 OR LESS TICHQ 63 HBC (P3)/(P1) 6/68
R2 6.0 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R2 1.3 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R2 0 3.4 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 670 EFF. DENOM. 11/75
R3 XIO INTO (SIGMA+ E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10\*\*3)
R3 13.0 OR LESS TICHQ 63 HBC (P4)/(P1) 6/68
R3 7.0 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R3 1.5 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R3 0 1.1 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 2100 EFF. DENOM. 11/75
R4 XIO INTO (SIGMA- E+ NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10\*\*3)
R4 6.0 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC (P5)/(P1) 6/68
R4 1.5 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R4 0 0.9 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 2500 EFF. DENOM. 11/75
R5 XIO INTO (SIGMA+ MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*3) (P6)
R5 7.0 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R5 1.5 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R5 0 1.1 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 2100 EFF. DENOM. 11/75
R6 XIO INTO (SIGMA- MU+ NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*3) (P7)
R6 6.0 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R6 1.5 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R6 0 0.9 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 2500 EFF. DENOM. 11/75
R7 XIO INTO (PROTON MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*3) (P8)
R7 6.0 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R7 1.3 OR LESS DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R7 0 3.5 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 664 EFF. DENOM. 11/75

Stable Particles

$\Xi^0, \Omega^-$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R8 XIO INTO (LAMBDA GAMMA)/(LAM P10) (UNITS 10\*\*-3) (P9)/(P1)
R8 1 5. 5. YEH 74 HBC 200 EFF.DENOM. 11/75
R9 XIO INTO (SIGMA GAMMA)/(LAM P10) (UNITS 10\*\*-2) (P10)/(P1)
R9 0-1 6.5 OR LESS CL=90 YEH 74 HBC 60 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XIO DECAY PARAMETER
RELATED TEXT SECTION VI D AND APPENDIX III

Table with columns for parameter name, value, and reference. Includes entries for ALPHA XI 0, LONDON, MERRILL, BRIDGEWATER, BALTAY, BUNCE, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.474 ± 0.045
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

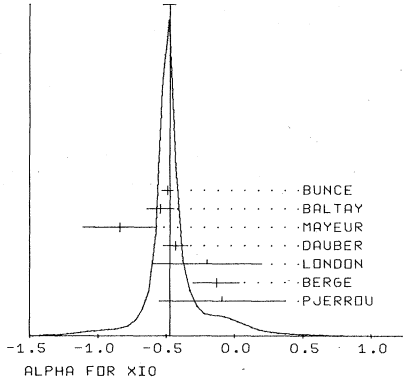


Table listing CHISO values for various experiments: BUNCE (7B SPEC, 0.1), BALTAY (74 HBC, 0.4), MAYEUR (72 HLBC, 1.8), DAUBER (69, 0.2), LONDON (66 HBC, 4.1), BERGE (66 HBC, 4.1), PJERRU (65 HBC, 6.8), and CDNLEU (0.150).

Table with columns for PHI ANGLE, SIN(PHI)/COS(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA, and DEGREES. Includes entries for BERGE, MERRILL, DAUBER, BRIDGEWATER, BALTAY, etc.

REFERENCES FOR XIO

List of references for XIO, including authors like ALVAREZ, JAUNEAU, TICHOU, CARMONY, HUBBARD, PJERRU, BERGE, LONDON, MERRILL, PALMER, DAUBER, BRIDGEWATER, MAYEUR, WILQUET, BALTAY, YEH, GEMENIGER, ZECH, BUNCE, etc.



24 OMEGA-(1672, JP=3/2+) I=0
QUANTUM NUMBERS ASSIGNED FROM SU3
SPIN 1/2 EXCLUDED BY DEUTSCHMANN 78

Table listing data for 24 OMEGA- MASS (MEV). Columns include mass values, errors, and references like EISENBERG, FRY, ABRAMS, PALMER, SCHULTZ, SCOTTER, SPEITH, ABCLV, DIBIANCA, BAUBILLIE, HEMINGWAY, etc.

Table listing data for 24 ANTI-OMEGA+ MASS (MEV). Columns include mass values, errors, and references like FIRESTONE, etc.

Note on Omega- Mean Life

The value of the Omega- mean life quoted in our 1978 edition was determined from the result of two large-statistics bubble chamber experiments, DEUTSCHMANN 78 and HEMINGWAY 78, with samples of 101 and 39 events, respectively. The result of HEMINGWAY 78 is about 2.5 standard deviations below that of DEUTSCHMANN 78 (see the Data Card Listings below). Another recent bubble chamber experiment with a sample of 40 events (BAUBILLIER 78) obtains a mean life consistent with the value of HEMINGWAY 78.

This year the first results from the CERN hyperon beam experiment are available. BOURQUIN 79 collected a total of some 2400 Omega- events and were able to make a very accurate measurement of the mean life. Their value is in agreement with BAUBILLIER 78 and HEMINGWAY 78.

The origin of the discrepancy with DEUTSCHMANN 78 is not known. It could be connected with the fact that the data of DEUTSCHMANN 78 is bubble chamber data at relatively high energy where contamination from Xi- decays might present a problem. In our calculation of the average Omega- mean life below, we do not include the value of DEUTSCHMANN 78.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

$\Omega^-$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$

24 OMEGA- MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*-10 SEC)

Table with columns for particle name, mean life values, and references. Includes entries for ABRAMS, BARNES, COLLEY, RICHARDSON, SCHULTZ, SCOTTER, ABCLV, DEUTSCHMANN, and BOURQUIN.

24 OMEGA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing decay modes for OMEGA- into various particles like LAMBDA K-, XIO PI-, XI- P10, LAMBDA PI-, XI- GAMMA, and XIO E- NEU, with associated decay masses.

24 OMEGA- BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for OMEGA- into various decay channels, categorized by event counts and specific decay modes.

24 OMEGA- DECAY PARAMETERS

Table providing decay parameters such as alpha values for OMEGA- to K- LAMBDA, with associated references and average values.

RELATED SECTION VI D IN TEXT

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA-

Table of references for OMEGA- particles, listing authors like Eisenberg, FRY, Burnstein, Barnes, Colley, Richardson, Samios, Palmer, Schultz, Speth, Firestone, and Kocher, along with their respective publications.

Table listing references for Lambda\_c+ particles, including authors like Baubillier, Deuschmann, Hemingway, Bourquin, and Baubillier.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.26 ± 0.33
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5

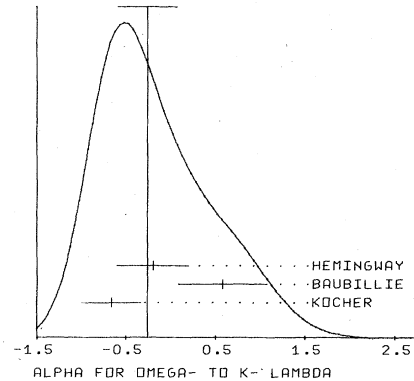


Table with CHISQ values for different decay modes: HEMINGWAY 7B HBC (0.0), BAUBILLIE 7B HBC (2.8), KOCHER 74 (1.5), and CDNLEU (0.116).

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33 LAMBDA/C+(2260, JP=)

FOR (SIGMA/C) - (LAMBDA/C) MASS DIFFERENCE SEE THE SIGMA/C SECTION OF THE BARYON DATA CARD LISTINGS

33 LAMBDA/C+ MASS (MEV)

Table listing mass measurements for Lambda\_c+ particles from various experiments, including references to Cazzoli, Sugimoto, Knapp, Barish, Angelini, Baltay, Cnops, Giboni, and ABRAMS.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 2272.9 ± 6.5
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6

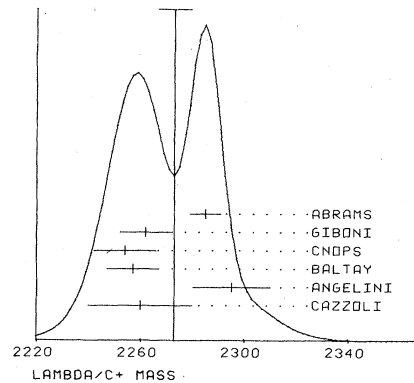


Table with CHISQ values for different mass measurements: ABRAMS 80 SMK2 (4.0), GIBONI 79 SPEC (1.2), CNOPS 79 DBC (2.5), BALTAY 79 HLBC (2.5), ANGELINI 79 HYBR (2.2), and CAZZOLI 75 HBC (0.4), and CDNLEU (0.025).

Stable Particles

$\Lambda_c^+$ , HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

33 LAMBDA/C+ MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10\*\*--12 SEC)

T	S	1	(4.5)	SUGIMOTO	75	EMUL	INTO	SIGMA	P10	3/77
T	S	1	(0.68)	SUGIMOTO	75	EMUL	INTO	SIGMA	ETA0	3/77
T	S	1	0.73	ANGELINI	79	HYBR	INTO	P	K- P1+	12/79*
T	S			SUGIMOTO	75	VALUES ASSUME DECAY TRACK IDENTIFICATION AS SIGMA+.				3/77
T	S			VALUES TAKEN FROM GAISSER 76 TABLE 3.		VERY SPECULATIVE.				3/77

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33 LAMBDA/C+ WIDTH FROM MASS SPECTRUM

W	C	60	75.	OR LESS	KNAPP	76	SPEC	-	ANTILAM	2P1-	P1+	3/77
W	C			KNAPP 76 MEASURES WIDTH 40+-20MEV CONSISTENT WITH THEIR EXPT								3/77
W	C			RESOLUTION (30MEV) FOR A ZERO WIDTH STATE.								3/77

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33 LAMBDA/C+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES			
P1	LAMBDA/C+ INTO LAMBDA P1+ P1- P1-	1115+	139+	139+	139
P2	LAMBDA/C+ INTO SIGMA+ P10	1189+	134		
P3	LAMBDA/C+ INTO SIGMA+ ETA	1189+	548		
P4	LAMBDA/C+ INTO P P1- P10 K0 E+ NEU	938+	139+	134+	497+
P5	LAMBDA/C+ INTO LAMBDA P1+	1115+	139		
P6	LAMBDA/C+ INTO P KOBAR	938+	497		
P7	LAMBDA/C+ INTO P KOBAR P1- P1+	938+	497+	139+	139
P8	LAMBDA/C+ INTO K- P1+ P	492+	139+	938	
P9	LAMBDA/C+ INTO K*(892)0 P	892+	938		
P10	LAMBDA/C+ INTO K- N*3/2(1232)++	493+	1232		
P11	LAMBDA/C+ INTO P K*(892)- P1+	938+	892+	139	

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NOTE ON VERY TENTATIVE MODES P2, P3, AND P4  
 THESE MODES ARE VERY TENTATIVE. P2 AND P3 ARE FROM SUGIMOTO 75  
 (SEE GAISSER 76 REVIEW) AND P4 IS FROM BARISH 77. EACH IS FROM A  
 SINGLE EVENT.

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33 LAMBDA/C+ BRANCHING RATIOS

R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
R1	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (LAMBDA P1+ P1- P1-)/TOTAL	(P1)																	
R1	1 SEEN	CAZZOLI	75	HBC	NEU	BROADBAND													2/80*
R1	60 SEEN	KNAPP	76	SPEC	NEU	WIDEBAND													2/80*
R1	2 SEEN	BALTAY	79	HLBC	NEU	WIDEBAND													2/80*
R1	12 SEEN	GIBONI	79	SPEC	P	P AT 63 GEV ECM													12/79*
R1	18 SEEN	LOCKMAN	79	SPEC	P	P AT 53+62 GEVECM													12/79*
R2	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (K- P1+ P1)/TOTAL	(P8)																	
R2	90 SEEN	DRIJARD	79	SFM	P	P AT 62.8 GEV ECM													12/79*
R2	98 SEEN	GIBONI	79	SPEC	P	P AT 63 GEV ECM													12/79*
R2	18 SEEN	LOCKMAN	79	SPEC	P	P AT 53+62 GEVECM													12/79*
R2	39 0.022 0.010	ABRAMS	80	SMK2	E4E-	5.2 GEV ECM													1/80*
R3	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (K*(892)0 P)	(P9)																	
R3	1 SEEN	ANGELINI	79	HYBR	NEU	300 GEV WIDE													12/79*
R3	47 SEEN	DRIJARD	79	SFM	P	P AT 52.5 GEV ECM													12/79*
R4	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (K- N*3/2(1232)++)	(P10)																	
R4	40 SEEN	DRIJARD	79	SFM	P	P AT 52.5 GEV ECM													12/79*
R5	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (LAMBDA P1+)	(P5)																	
R5	6 SEEN	BALTAY	79	HLBC	NEU	WIDEBAND													2/80*
R6	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (P KOBAR)	(P6)																	
R6	5 SEEN	BALTAY	79	HLBC	NEU	WIDEBAND													2/80*
R7	LAMBDA/C+ INTO (P K*892)- P1+)	(P11)																	
R7	1 SEEN	CNOPS	79	DBC	NEU	BROADBAND													2/80*

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\*\*\*\*\*  
 REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA/C+  
 CAZZOLI 75 PRL 34 1125 +CNOPS,CONNOLLY,LOUTTIT,MURTAGH+ (BNL)  
 SUGIMOTO 75 PTP 53 1540 +SATO,SAITO (TWS+TKCY)  
 KNAPP 76 PR D15 82 +LEE,LEUNG,SMITH + (COLU+HAWA+ILL+FNAL)  
 BARISH 77 PR D15 1 +DERRICK,DOMBECK,MUSGRAVE + (ANL+PURD)  
 ANGELINI 79 PL 848 150 (ANKA+LIB+ CERN+DUJG+LOUC+KEYN+PISA+ROMA+)  
 BALTAY 79 PRL 42 1721 +CAROUNBALIS,FRENCH,HIBBS,HYLTON+(COLU+BNL)  
 CNOPS 79 PRL 42 197 +CONNOLLY,KAHN,KIRK,MURTAGH,PALMER+ (BNL)  
 DRIJARD 79 PL 858 452 +FISCHER+ (CERN+CDEF+DORT+HEID+LAPP+WARS)  
 GIBONI 79 PL 858 437 +DIBITONTO+ (AACH+CERN+HARV+MUNC+NWES+UCR)  
 KERMAN 79 LEPTON CONF.FNAL AL KERMAN (UCR)  
 LOCKMAN 79 PL 858 443 +MEYER,RANDER,SCHLEIN,WEBB+ (UCLA+SACL)  
 ABRAMS 80 PRL 44 10 +ALAM,BLOCKER,BOYARSKI+ (SLAC+LBL)  
 THEORY AND REVIEW  
 DERJAJULA 75 PR D12 147 +GEORGI,GLASHOW (HARV)  
 GAISSER 76 PR D14 3153 T.R.GAISSER,F.HALZEN (BART+NSC)  
 LEE 77 PR D15 157 +QUIGG,ROSNER (FNAL)  
 MULLER 79 CERN/EP 79-148 F.MULLER (CARGESE LEC.1979) (CERN)  
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**HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES**

Data on the  $\tau^\pm$  (1800) heavy lepton are listed in a separate section above, following the e and  $\mu$  listings.

The following section contains information on searches for heavy leptons of other types and searches for the  $\tau^\pm$  in collisions other than  $e^+e^-$ .

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Several types of heavy leptons (that is, non-strongly-interacting fermions other than e and  $\mu$ ) have been proposed. In the Data Card Listings we distinguish four types.<sup>1,2</sup> Each has a corresponding antiparticle with opposite charge and lepton number. For convenience we omit writing the antiparticles in the following descriptions. The four types are:

Sequential Leptons ( $L^-, \nu_L$ ). Such a pair is assumed to have its own separately strictly conserved lepton number  $n_L = +1$ . This means that the radiative decays

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^- &\rightarrow e^- \gamma \\ L^- &\rightarrow \mu^- \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \text{are forbidden,}$$

while the weak decays (assuming  $m_L$  sufficiently massive)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^- &\rightarrow \nu_L e^- \bar{\nu}_e \\ L^- &\rightarrow \nu_L \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \\ L^- &\rightarrow \nu_L \text{ hadrons} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{are allowed.}$$

There could be an increasing mass sequence of such pairs. It is frequently assumed that the neutrinos are massless.

Decay rates are assumed calculable from conventional weak interactions theory. For  $L^-$  mass between 1 and 3 GeV, the branching fraction to each of the two leptonic modes should be roughly 10% to 20%. For  $L^-$  mass above 1 GeV, the mean life should be  $\leq 10^{-12}$  sec, too short to be observed in a track chamber.<sup>1</sup>

Paraleptons ( $E^+, E^0$ ) and ( $M^+, M^0$ ). These pairs have the same lepton numbers as the opposite-charge ordinary leptons, i.e.,  $e^-$  and  $\mu^-$ , respectively. Radiative decays are again forbidden and decays similar to those allowed for  $L^-$  are allowed here, e.g.,

$$\begin{aligned} M^+ &\rightarrow \nu_\mu e^+ \nu_e \\ \text{or} \quad M^+ &\rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ \nu_\mu \end{aligned}$$

However, the lightest member is not stable as is the case for sequential leptons, so that bizarre decay schemes such as (assuming  $m_{E^0} < m_{E^+}$ )

$$\begin{aligned} E^+ &\rightarrow E^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu \\ &\quad \downarrow \\ &\quad e^- e^+ \nu_e \end{aligned}$$



# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

# Stable Particles HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

are allowed.

Heavy leptons of this type (and/or a neutral intermediate boson  $Z^0$ ) are desired in unified gauge theories of weak and electromagnetic interactions to cancel unphysical high energy behavior in such processes as  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$ .

Ortho-leptons ( $F^-$  and  $N^-$ ). These have the same lepton numbers as  $e^-$  and  $\mu^-$ , respectively. They may or may not have associated neutral leptons. Radiative decays are allowed in addition to weak modes similar to those of sequential leptons. The radiative mode can dominate or can be relatively unimportant depending on the model.<sup>4</sup> Decays such as

$$F^- \rightarrow e^- + \text{hadrons}$$

are also allowed.

Long-Lived Penetrating Particles. Heavy leptons could have long mean lives under certain circumstances. For example, if  $m_{\nu_L} > m_{L^-}$ , then  $L^-$ , the sequential lepton, is completely stable since its lepton number is conserved.

Experimental Results. The results are summarized in the Data Card Listings below. Mass limits for all types are listed together in subsection M. Mass information on the  $\tau^+$  (1800) is no longer included here but has been moved into the new  $\tau^+$  (1800) section.

The Listings also contain cross-section upper limits reported as results of unsuccessful searches. We no longer list cross sections for anomalous ep events in  $e^+e^-$  collisions. These cross sections are consistent with coming from  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$  where the  $\tau^+$  (1800) is assumed to be a spin-1/2 Dirac point particle with a mass about 1800 MeV.

### References

1. M. L. Perl and P. Rapidis, SLAC-PUB-1496 (October 1974).
2. C. H. Llewellyn Smith, Invited paper presented at the Royal Society Meeting on New Particles and New Quantum Numbers, 11 March 1976, Oxford Ref. 33/76.
3. J. D. Bjorken and C. H. Llewellyn Smith, Phys. Rev. D7, 887 (1973).
4. F. Wilczek and A. Zee, Nucl. Phys. B106, 461 (1976).

PROPERTIES OF THE TAU+(1800) HEAVY LEPTON AND ITS ASSOCIATED NEUTRINO ARE LISTED SEPARATELY ABOVE FOLLOWING THE E AND MU LISTINGS. THE FOLLOWING SECTION CONTAINS INFORMATION ON SEARCHES FOR HEAVY LEPTONS OF OTHER TYPES AND SEARCHES FOR TAU+ IN COLLISIONS OTHER THAN E+E-. WE LIST MASS LIMITS AND CROSS SECTION UPPER LIMITS REPORTED AS NEGATIVE SEARCH RESULTS. WE NO LONGER LIST CROSS SECTIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHED PROCESS E+ E- -> TAU+ TAU- AS WAS DONE IN OUR 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

HEAVY LEPTON MASS LIMITS (GEV)						
M	H	0	1.0	OR MORE	BEHREND 65 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F)	6/77
M	T	NONE	BETWEEN .12	AND .57	BETOURNE 65 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F)	6/77
M	U	NONE	BETWEEN .3	AND .7	BUDNITZ 66 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F)	6/77
M	R	NONE	BETWEEN .2	AND .92	BARNA 68 CNTR - LONG-LIVED	6/77
M	R	NONE	BETWEEN .97	AND 1.03	BARNA 68 CNTR - LONG-LIVED	6/77
M	Y	NONE	BETWEEN .1	AND 1.3	BOLEY 68 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F)	6/77
M	L	NONE	BETWEEN .2	AND .6	LIBERMAN 69 DSPK - ORTHOMUON(N)	6/77
M	W		.490	OR MORE	ROTHE 69 RVUE	6/77
M	I	NONE	BETWEEN .26	AND 1.32	LICHTENST 70 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F)	6/77
M	M	20	(.424)	(.013)	(.002)RAMM 70 HLBC 0 ORTHOMUON(N)	6/77
M	M	22	(.431)	(.004)	RAMM 71 HLBC - ORTHOMUON(N)	6/77
M	S	0	0.1	OR MORE	ANSORGE 73 HBC - LONG-LIVED	6/77
M	B	0	0.6	OR MORE	BACCI 73 ELEC +- ORTHOELECTRON(F)	1/76
M	B	0	2.2	OR MORE	BACCI 73 ELEC +- ORTHOELECTRON(F)	1/76
M	C	0	2.0	OR MORE	CL=.90 BARISH 73 ASPK C PARAMUON (M)	3/74
M	D	0	1.8	OR MORE	CL=.95 BERNARDIN 73 ASPK +- ANY NON-RAD TYPE	2/74
M	D	0	1.0	OR MORE	CL=.95 BERNARDIN 73 ASPK +- ANY NON-RAD TYPE	2/74
M	N	NONE	BETWEEN 0.55	AND 4.5	BUSHNIN 73 CNTR - LONG-LIVED	2/74
M	E	0	2.4	OR MORE	CL=.90 EICHTEN 73 HLBC + PARAMUON (M)	3/74
M	A	1.8	OR MORE	CL=.90	ASRATYAN 74 HLBC +- ORTHOMUON (N)	11/75
M	F	8.4	OR MORE	CL=.90	BARISH 74 SPEC + PARAMUON (M)	7/74
M	G	NONE	BETWEEN 0	AND 2.0	GITTLESON 74 SPEC ORTHOMUON (N)	12/77
M	O	0	1.15	OR MORE	CL=.95 ORITO 74 ASPK +- ANY NON-RAD TYPE	11/75
M	K	NONE	BETWEEN 0.25	AND 2.3	BACCI 77 SPEC +- ORTHOELECTRON(F)	12/77
M	C		2.4-4.6		COX 77 NEUTRAL -> MU-MU+NU	12/79*
M	C		6.9-8.1		MEYER 77 CHARGED -> NEUTRAL MU-ANU	12/79*
M	P		1.2	OR MORE	GOX 77 SMAG 0 NEUTRAL	12/77
M	Y		10.3	OR MORE	CL=.98 ASRATYAN 78 - ORTHOMUON (N)	1/79**
M	Q	0	7.5	OR MORE	CNOP5 78 HLBC - ORTHOMUON (N)	8/78*
M	Q	0	9.0	OR MORE	CNOP5 78 HLBC + PARAMUON (M)	8/78*
M	M		10.0	OR MORE	ERIQUEZ 78 BEBC	1/79*
M	Z		12.	OR MORE	C=.90 HOLDER 78 + PARAMUON (M)	6/78*
COMMENTS						3/77
LIMITS APPLY ONLY TO HEAVY LEPTON TYPE GIVEN IN COMMENT AT RIGHT ON						3/77
DATA CARD. SEE REVIEW ABOVE FOR DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.						3/77
IN COMMENT BELOW: ALL BEAMS ARE MU TYPE NEUTRINO OR ANTINEUTRINO.						3/77
L,E,M,F,N STAND FOR SEQUENTIAL LEPTON, PARA-ELECTRON, PARA-MUON,						3/77
OR THO-ELECTRON, OR THO-MUON RESPECTIVELY.						3/77
M	H				BEHREND 65 IS DESY EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P -> F P, F -> E GAMMA.	6/77
M	H				THIS MASS LIMIT CORRESPONDS TO A LIMIT ON LAMBDA**2 OF 6.25*10**4.	6/77
M	T				BETOURNE 65 IS ORSAY EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P -> F P. MASS OF .12	6/77
M	T				CORRESPONDS TO COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA**2 GT .0016, MASS OF .57	6/77
M	U				LAMBDA**2 GT .31.	6/77
M	U				BUDNITZ 66 IS CE A EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P -> F P.	6/77
M	R				BARNA 68 IS SLAC PHOTOPRODUCTION EXPT.	6/77
M	Y				BOLEY 68 IS CE A EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P -> F P. MASS OF .1 CORRESPONDS	6/77
M	Y				TO COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA**2 GT 3*10**4, MASS LIMIT OF 1.3 TO	6/77
M	Y				LAMBDA**2 GT .01.	6/77
M	L				LIBERMAN 69 IS A BNL EXPT MEASURING MUON BREMSSTRAHLUNG.	6/77
M	W				ROTHE 69 EXAMINES PREVIOUS DATA ON MU PAIR PROD AND PI AND K DECAYS	6/77
M	I				LICHTENSTAM TO IS CORNELL EXPT MEASURING E BREMSSTRAHLUNG.	6/77
M	I				MASS LIMIT DEPENDS ON COUPLING CONSTANT. FIRST VALUE ABOVE IS FOR	6/77
M	I				LAMBDA**2 GT .17, SECOND IS FOR LAMBDA**2 GT .42.	6/77
M	M				RAMM TO FINDS PEAK IN MU PI COMBINED MASS PRODUCED BY NEUTRINO	6/77
M	M				INTERACTIONS. HE ALSO CLAIMS EVIDENCE FOR THIS IN KOMU5 DECAYS IN	6/77
M	M				HBC WHERE PI MU COMBINED MASS PEAKS IN SAME REGION. CLARK 72 FINDS	6/77
M	M				NO EVIDENCE FOR PI MU PEAK IN HIGH STATISTICS KOL3 EXPT.	6/77
M	M				RAMM 71 SEES PEAK IN MU GAMMA COMBINED MASS PRODUCED BY NEUTRINOS.	6/77
M	S				ANSORGE 73 LOOKS FOR ELECTRON PAIR PROD AND ELECTRON-LIKE BREMS.	6/77
M	B				BACCI 73 IS FRASCATI E+ E- EXPT. LOOKS FOR F -> E GAMMA.	1/76
M	B				MASS LIMIT DEPENDS ON COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA FOR THIS DECAY.	1/76
M	B				FIRST VALUE ABOVE IS FOR LAMBDA**2 GT 9*10**5, 2ND IS FOR	1/76
M	B				LAMBDA**2 GT 10**3.	1/76
M	C				BARISH 73 IS FNAL 50.145 GEV NEU EXPT. LOOKS FOR (NEU NUCLEON ->	3/77
M	C				+ ANYTHING) WITH BR=.3.	3/77
M	D				BERNARDINI 73 IS FRASCATI E+ E- EXPT. FIRST VALUE ASSUMES UNIVERSAL	2/74
M	D				COUPLING TO ORDINARY LEPTONS. SECOND VALUE ALSO ASSUMES COUPLING	2/74
M	D				TO HADRONS.	2/74
M	N				BUSHNIN 73 IS SERPUKOV TO GEV P EXPT. MASSES ASSUME MEAN LIFE ABOVE	2/74
M	N				7E-10 AND 3E-8 RESPECTIVELY. CALCULATED FROM CROSS SEC(DC BELOW)	2/74
M	N				AND 30 GEV MUON PAIR PRODUCTION DATA.	2/74
M	E				EICHTEN 73 IS CERN 1-10GEV NEU EXPT. LOOKS FOR M+ PRODUCED IN	2/76
M	E				NEU NUCL -> M+ HADRONS ASSUMING 15 PERCENT DECAY TO E+ NEU NEU.	2/76
M	J				HANSON 73 LOOK FOR DEVIATIONS FROM QED IN E+ E- -> 2 GAMMA. THEY	6/77
M	J				MEASURE THE PRODUCT OF THE F MASS * THE COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA,	6/77
M	J				WHICH IS THE VALUE QUOTED ABOVE.	6/77
M	A				ASRATYAN 74 USES EICHTEN 73 DATA ON NEU NUCL -> E- HADRONS AND	2/76
M	A				ANTINEU NUCL -> E+ HADRONS TO SET LIMITS ON ORTHOMUON PRODUCTION.	2/76
M	F				BARISH 74 IS FNAL 50.135 GEV NEU EXPT. LOOKS FOR (NEU NUCLEON ->	7/74
M	F				M+ ANYTHING). ASSUMES (M+ -> MU+ NEU NEU) WITH BR=.3.	7/74
M	G				GITTLESON 74 IS NU P -> P ORTHOMUON SEARCH. COUPLING CONSTANT	12/77
M	G				LAMBDA**2 IS <.01 FOR MASS UP TO .7 GEV, LIMIT ON LAMBDA**2 RISES	12/77
M	G				TO <.1 FOR MASS OF 2.0 GEV.	12/77
M	O				ORITO 74 LOOKED FOR H+H- PAIRS GIVING MU-E PAIRS. MASS LIMIT REFERS	3/74
M	O				TO ANY NON-RADIATIVE TYPE HEAVY LEPTON: L, E, M, F, N.	3/74
M	O				COUPLING TO HADRONS ASSUMED FROM THEORETICAL MODELS.	3/74
M	K				LAMBDA**2 LIMIT OF 4*10**5, UPPER VALUE IS FOR LAMBDA**2 LIMIT OF	12/77
M	K				1.5*10**3.	12/77
M	C				COX 77 ASSUMES TRIMUON EVENTS OF BENVENUTI 77 ARE A NEGATIVE HEAVY	12/79*
M	C				LEPTON DECAYING TO NEUTRAL HEAVY LEPTON MU- NUBAR.	12/79**
M	Z				ERIQUEZ 78 IS CERN SP5 EXPT. LOOKS FOR MU MU NUCLEON -> MU- E+ X.	1/79**
M	Z				77 LOOKS FOR NARROW NEUTRAL RESONANCE IN E+ E- AND(MU PI)	1/79**
M	P				CHANNELS PRODUCED BY E+ E- AT 6.8 GEV (ECM). ASSUMED TO BE DECAY	12/77
M	P				PRODUCT OF THE TAU. SEE SECTION NE BELOW.	12/77
M	Y				ASRATYAN 78 ANALYZES DEPENDENCE OF N.C./C.C. CN ENERGY OF ASSOC.	1/79*
M	Y				HADRONS. USES DATA OF HOLDER 77 (PL 72b, 254) - NU MU INTERACTIONS	1/79*
M	Y				AT CERN-SP5.	1/79*
M	Q				CNOP5 78 IS FNAL EXPT LOOKING FOR NEU MU -> L+(-), FOLLOWED BY	8/78*
M	Q				L+(-) -> E+(-) NEU NEU.	8/78*
M	Z				ERIQUEZ 78 IS CERN SP5 EXPT. LOOKS FOR MU MU NUCLEON -> MU- E+ X.	1/79**
M	Z				77 LOOKS FOR PRODUCING HWY LEPT -> E+ <.7*10**3 %C.C. CS.	1/79**
M	V				HOLDER 78 IS A CERN NEU EXPT LOOKING FOR NEU MU NUCLEON -> MU+ ANY	6/78*
M	V				THING. ASSUMES M+ -> MU+ 2NEU MU WITH BR=0.2.	6/78*
COS COSMOLOGICAL LIMITS ON MASS OF NEUTRAL HEAVY LEPTONS						12/79*
COS					NONE TO EV TO 23 MEV SATO 77 MASSIVE NEUTRINOS	12/79*
COS					NGNE 30 EV TO 2.5 GEV VYSOTSKII 77	12/79*
COS					NONE 50 EV TO 100 KEV DIGUS 78 RADIATIVE DECAY	12/79*
COS					NONE 3 EV TO 10 GEV SCHRAMM 78	12/79*
COS					60 GEV OR LESS HUT 79 HEAVY NEUTRINOS	12/79*

Stable Particles

INTERMEDIATE BOSON, QUARK SEARCHES

NEU HEAVY LEPTON EVIDENCE (NEUTRINO NUCLEON)  
 SEE ALSO SECTION 'Y' IN 'CHARMED HADRON SEARCHES' AND  
 SECTION 'T' IN 'OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES'.  
 NEU 8 6 TRIUMON EVENTS BENVENUTI 77 NEUL 5/6NEU, 1/6NEUBAR 1/77  
 NEU E 10 MU+ MU-, 3 MU- MU- EVENTS BOSETTI 78 HYBR 6/78\*  
 NEU B BENVENUTI 77 IS FINAL EXPT. TRIUMON EVENTS CAN BE EXPLAINED BY PROD  
 NEU B OF A NEW HEAVY LEPTON -> MU- NEUBAR NEW LIGHTER LEPTON -> MU+ MU-  
 NEU B NEUTRINO. SEE ALSO BENVENUTI 77, ALBRIGHT 77 AND BARGER 77 FOR  
 NEU B FURTHER ANALYSIS. HEAVIER LEPTON HAS M=7 (+3, -1) GEV, LIGHTER HAS  
 M=3.5(+1.5, -1) GEV.  
 NEU E BENVENUTI 77 IS FINAL EXPT WHICH ANALYSES THE DIMUON EVENTS THAT ARE  
 NEU E UNLIKELY TO COME FROM CHARM PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF MUON MOMENTA.  
 NEU E THEY MAY BE EXPLAINED BY SAME CASCADE DECAY PROCESS AS TRIUMON  
 NEU E EVENTS.  
 NEU S BOSETTI 78 ANALYSES MOMENTA OF MUONS FROM DIMUON EVENTS USING  
 NEU S 200 GEV NARROW BAND NEU BEAM AT CERN. FINDS (NEUMU P -> HVY-LEPTI/  
 NEU S (NEUMU P -> MU) < 0.06 (90 PCNT CL) WHERE HVY-LEPT -> E- NU(E)  
 NEU S NU(HVY-LEPT) 15 PCNT OF THE TIME.  
 DC HEAVY LEPTON PRODUCTION DIFF. CROSS SEC. (P NUCLEON) (CM\*\*2/SR-GEV)  
 DC C 0 1.6E-37 OR LESS CL=90 BUSHNIN 73 CNTR-70GEV P, SERPUKHOV 2/76  
 DC B 0 4E-38 OR LESS CL=90 GOLDKWIN 72 CNTR-70GEV P, SERPUKHOV 1/77  
 DC G MASS RANGE 1 TO 4.5 GEV, THETA=0, P=25 GEV/C. 2/76  
 DC B BUSHNIN 73 HEAVY LEPTON PATH TRAVERSES 6800 GM/CM\*\*2 ABSORBER. 1/77  
 DC B DIFFERENTIAL CROSS-SECTION MEASURED AT P=30 GEV/C THETA=2 MRAD. 3/74  
 IC INVARIANT HEAVY LEPTON PROD. CROSS SEC. (P NUCLEON) (CM\*\*2/GEV\*\*2)  
 IC S 0 5.4E-39 OR LESS CL=90 CRONIN 74 SPEC - M=1-6.8 GEV 2/76  
 IC B 0 6.4E-35 OR LESS CL=90 BINTINGER 75 SPEC +- M=1-5 GEV 1/77  
 IC A 0 1.0E-33 OR LESS CL=90 ARMITAGE 79 SPEC M=1.87 GEV 7/79\*  
 IC C CRONIN 74 IS AN FINAL 300 GEV P C U EXPT. LOOKED FOR LONG LIVED  
 IC S PENETRATING PARTICLES. ABOVE LIMIT ASSUMES STABLE. MULTIPLY IT BY  
 IC S EXPL(1.22E-08M/TAU) FOR MASS (MGEV) AND LIFETIME (TAU(SEC)). LIMIT  
 IC S OBTAINED AT (THETA LAB) = 77 MRAD, PT = 2.58 GEV/C. 2/76  
 IC B BINTINGER 75 IS A 300-300 GEV P C EXPT. LOOKED FOR LONG LIVED  
 IC B PENETRATING PARTICLES. ABOVE LIMIT ASSUMES STABLE. MULTIPLY IT BY  
 IC B EXPL(3.5E-08M/TAU/P) FOR MASS (MGEV), LIFETIME (TAU(SEC)), MOM.(PGEV).  
 IC B OBTAINED AT (THETA LAB) = 91 MRAD, PT = 1-2.25 GEV/C. 4/77  
 IC A ARMITAGE 79 IS CERN-ISR EXPT AT ECM=53 GEV. VALUE IS FOR X=0 AND  
 IC A PT=15. 7/79\*

REFERENCES FOR HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

BEHREND 65 PRL 15 900 +BRASSE, ENGLER, GANSSAUGE+ (DESY+KARL)  
 BETHOURNE 65 PL 17 70 +NGUYEN NGOC, PEREZ Y JORBA+ (ORSAS)  
 BUDNITZ 66 PR 141 1313 +BAKER, KRZYSINSKI, NEALE, RUSHBROOKE+ (CANE)  
 BARNA 68 PR 173 1391 +COX, MARTIN, PERL, TAN, TONER, ZIPF+ (ROMA+FRAS)  
 BOLEY 68 PR 167 1275 +ELIAS, FRIEDMAN, HARTMANN, KENDALL+ (MIT+CEA)  
 BERNARDI 69 NCL 1 15 BERNARDINI, FELICETTI+ (FRAS+NAPL+RCMA)  
 LIBERMAN 69 PRL 22 663 +HOFFMAN, ENGELS, IMRIE+ (HARV+CASE+MCGI+SLAC)  
 ROTHE 69 NP B10 241 K.W.ROTHE, A.M.WOLSKY (PENN)  
 LIGHTENS 70 PR D1 825 LICHTENSTEIN, ASH, BERKELMAN, HARTILL+ (CORN)  
 RAMM 70 NATURE 227 1323 C.A.RAMM (CERN)  
 ALSO 72 NATURE 237 388 CLARK, ELIOFF, FFIELD, FRISCH, JOHNSON+ (LBL)

RAMM 71 NAT.PH.SC.230 145 C.A.RAMM (CERN)  
 GLOVOKIN 72 PL 428 136 +GRACHEV, KHODYREV, KUBAROVSKY+ (SERP)  
 ANSGORE 73 PL 477 26 +BAKER, KRZYSINSKI, NEALE, RUSHBROOKE+ (CANE)  
 BACCI 73 PL 448 530 +PARISI, PENSO, SALVINI, STELLA+ (ROMA+FRAS)  
 BARISH 73 PRL 31 410 +BARTLETT, BUCHHOLZ, HUMPHREY+ (CIT+FNAL)

BERNARDI 73 NC 174 383 BERNARDINI, BOLLINI, BRUNINI+ (CERN+BGNA+FRAS)  
 ALSO 70 LNC 4 1156 ALLES-BORELLI, BERNARDINI, BOLLINI+ (CERN)  
 BUSHNIN 73 NP B58 476 +DUNNING, GOTTSTEIN, RAMSEY, WALKER, WILSON-HARRIS+ (SERP)  
 ALSO 72 PL 428 136 GLOVOKIN, GRACHEV, SHODYREV+ (SERP)  
 EICHTEN 73 PL 468 281 +EDONG, NEWMAN, LAW, LITKE+ (MIT+HARV+CEA+HAF)  
 HANSON 73 NCL 7 587

ASRATYAN 74 PL 498 488 +GERSHTEIN, KAFANDOV, KUBANTZEV, LAPIN+ (SERP)  
 BARISH 74 PRL 32 1587 +BARTLETT, BUCHHOLZ, MERRITT+ (CIT+FNAL)  
 CRONIN 74 PR D10 3092 +FRISCH, SHOCHET, BOYDMOND, MERMUD+ (EP+PRIN)  
 GITLILSO 74 PR D10 1379 GITLILSON, KIRK+ (HARV+ROCH+COLU+FNAL)  
 ORTIO 74 PL 488 165 +VISENTIN, CERADINI, CONVERSI+ (FRAS+RCMA)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

BENVENUTI 75 PRL 35 1486 BENVENUTI, CLINTE, FORD+ (HARV+PENN+WISC+FNAL)  
 BINTINGER 75 PRL 34 982 BINTINGER, CURRY+ (EP+HARV+PENN+WISC)  
 BACCI 77 PL 718 227 +DEZORZI, PENSO, STELLA+ (ROMA+FRAS)  
 KRISHNAS 75 PL 578 105 KRISHNASWAMY, MENON+ (BOMBAY+OSAKA)  
 ALSO 75 PRL 35 628 DE RUJULA, GEORGI, GLASHOW (HARV)  
 ALSO 75 PRAMANA 5 78 RAJASEKARAN, SARMA (TATA)  
 FAISSNER 76 PL 608 401 +HASERT+ (AACH+BELG+CERN+EPOL+MILA+OXF+LUC)  
 BARANOV 77 PL 708 269 +VOLKOV, GERSHTEIN, IVANILOV+ (SERP)  
 ALSO 77 SJNP 26 57 BARANOV, VOLKOV, GERSHTEIN, IVANILOV+ (SERP)  
 BENVENUTI 77 PRL 38 1110 BENVENUTI, CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 ALSO 77 PRL 38 1187 ALBRIGHT, SMITH, VERMASEREN (FNAL+STON)  
 ALSO 77 PRL 38 1190 BARGER, GOTTSCHALK+ (WISC+ZARAGOZA+HREL)  
 BENVENUTI, CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 CAVALLIS 77 LNC 29 337 CAVALLI-SFORZA, GOGGI+ (PAVI+PRIN+UMD)  
 GOK 77 PR D16 2897 PAUL COX, ASIM YILDIZ (UNH+HARV)  
 ELLIOT 77 PR D15 1851 +FORTNEY, GOSHAW, LAMSA, LEFS+ (DUKE+ALBA)  
 MEYER 77 PL 708 469 +NGUYEN, ABRAMS, ALAM+ (SLAC+BL+NWES+HAWA)  
 SATO 77 PTP 58 1775 +KOBAYASHI (KYOTO)  
 VYSOTSKI 77 JETPL 26 188 VYSOTSKI, DOLGOV, ZELDOVICH (ITEP)  
 ASRATYAN 78 PL 768 237 ASRATYAN, KUBININE, (ITEP)  
 BECHIS 78 PRL 40 602 +CHANG, DOMBECK, ELLSWORTH, GLASSER, LAU+ (UMD)  
 BOSETTI 78 PL 738 380 +DEJEN+ (AACH+BGON+CERN+LOI+C+OXF+SACL)  
 CNOP+ 78 PRL 40 144 +CONNOLLY, KAHN, KIRK, MURTAGH+ (BNL+COLU)  
 DICUS 78 PR D17 1529 +KOLB, TEPLITZ, WAGONER (TEXAS+VPI+STAN)  
 ERRIQUEZ 78 PL 778 227 BARI+DIRM+BRUX+EPOL+HREL+SACL+LUC  
 HOLDER 78 PL 748 277 +KNOBLOCH, MAY+ (CERN+DORT+THEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 SCHRAMM 78 EFI PREPRINT 78-25DAVID N. SCHRAMM (EFI)  
 ARMITAGE 79 NP B150 87 +BENZ, BOBBINK+ (CERN+DARE+FOU+MCHS+HUTRECHT)  
 BARANOV 79 PL B18 261 +IVANILOV, KONYUSHKO, KORABELY+ (SERP)  
 HUT 79 PL B78 144 +OLIVE (AMSTERDAM+EFI)  
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INTERMEDIATE BOSON SEARCHES

M W BOSON MASS LIMITS (GEV)  
 M B 0 1.7 OR MORE CL=.99 BERNARDIN 65 HYBR + NEU N, CERN 2/74  
 M B 0 2.0 OR MORE CL=.90 BURNS 65 OSKP + NEU N, BNL 2/74  
 M C 0 3.8 OR MORE CL=.90 BARISH 73 ASPK + W TO LEP+NEU-2 2/74  
 M C 0 4.5 OR MORE CL=.90 BARISH 73 ASPK + W TO LEP+NEU-5 2/74  
 M C 0 4.7 OR MORE CL=.90 BARISH 73 ASPK + W TO LEP+NEU-8 2/74  
 M E 0 5.0 OR MORE CL=.95 BERGESON 73 ELEC 1/76  
 M U 0 NONE WITH MASS 10-20 GEV, BUSSER 74 WIRE +-0 P-P, 52.7 GEV CM 8/76  
 M A 0 NONE WITH MASS 5-8.5 GEV, ABRAMOV 77 CNTR +- 12/77  
 M A ABRAMOV 77 IS TO GEV P-CU EXPT AT SERP LOOKING AT DIRECT MUONS OF 12/77  
 M A HIGH TRANSVERSE MOM. RESULT IS MODEL DEPENDENT. 12/77  
 M B LOOKED FOR (NEU N) TO (W+ MU- N), W+ TO (MU+ NEU, E+ NEU, OR HDNS) 2/74  
 M C BARISH 73 LOOKED FOR (NEU N) TO (W+ MU- N), W+ TO (MU+ NEU) AT NAL. 2/74  
 M C RESULT GIVEN FOR THREE ASSUMED BR.FRACS. W+ TO (LEPTON NU)/ALL. 2/74  
 M E BERGESON 73 LOOKED AT ENERGY DISTR OF NEU-INDUCED MUON FLUX UNDER- 1/76  
 M E GROUND. SCALE INVARIANCE OF THE INELASTIC STRUCT FN ASSUMED. 3/76  
 M U BUSSER 74 IS CERN ISR EXPT. LOOKED FOR ELECTRONS OF LARGE 8/76  
 M U TRANSVERSE MOMENTUM. RESULT QUOTED ABOVE IS MODEL DEPENDENT. 8/76

C W BOSON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (10\*\*36 CM\*\*2)  
 C A 0 6.0 OR LESS ANKENBRANDT 71 CNTR +- W TO (MU NEU) = 1.0 2/74  
 C A ANKENBRANDT 71 LOOKED FOR (P NITON HADRON S), W TO (MU NEU) AT BNL. 2/74  
 C A THIS ASSUMES BR OF W TO MU NEU IS 1. IN GENERAL THIS VALUE IS 2/74  
 C A 6.0/BR, WHERE BR=(W TO MU NEU)/(W TO ALL). 2/74  
 S SCALAR BOSON MASS LIMITS (GEV)  
 S C 0 10.0 OR MORE CL=.90 CONVERSI 73 ASPK 0 E+E- FRASCATI 3/74  
 S C CONVERSI 73 LOOKED FOR QED VIOLATION IN E+E- SCATTERING AT 2.8 GEV 3/74  
 S C AND ASSUMED W BOSON MASS=10 GEV. FOR MW=15 GEV, MS LIMIT= 6.5 GEV 3/74

REFERENCES FOR INTERMEDIATE BOSON SEARCHES

BERNARDI 65 NC 38 608 BERNARDINI, BIENLEIN, BOHM, DARDOL,+ (CERN)  
 BURNS 65 PRL 15 42 +GOLLIANOS, HYMAN, LEDERMAN, LEE+ (COLU+BNL)  
 ANKENBRA 71 PR D3 2582 ANKENBRANDT, LARSEN, LEIPUNER+ (BNL+YALE)  
 BARISH 73 PRL 31 180 +BARTLETT, BUCHHOLZ, HUMPHREY+ (CIT+FNAL)  
 BERGESON 73 PRL 31 66 +CASSIDAY, HENDRICKS (UTAH)  
 CONVERSI 73 PL 468 269 +D'ANGELO, GATTO, PADLUZI (ROMA)  
 BUSSER 74 PL 488 371 +CAMILLETTI, DI LELLA+ (CERN+COLU+ROCK)  
 ABRAMOV 77 SJNP 25 41 +ANISIMOVA, BONDAARENKO, GRIDASOV+ (SERP)

QUARK SEARCHES

SEARCHES FOR INTERCALLY CHARGED QUARKS APPEAR ALONG WITH OTHER SIMILAR SEARCHES IN 'OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES' SECTION BELOW.

Since the last edition, two more instances of charge  $\pm 1/3$  have been claimed by the Stanford group (LARUE 79) using magnetic levitation of heat-treated niobium beads. There has now been 15 no independent confirmation of the existence of free quarks.

The best searches for quarks in cosmic rays yield upper limits on the flux of quarks of about

# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

# Stable Particles QUARK SEARCHES

$10^{-11} \text{ cm}^{-2} \text{ ster}^{-1} \text{ sec}^{-1}$ . Cross-section upper limits established from proton accelerator experiments and calculations based on production models<sup>1</sup> imply that free quarks, if they exist, have a mass greater than about 5 GeV. Mass limits from photon and electron beam searches are slightly lower, but more reliable, depending only on the QED calculations for quark pair production. Limits on free quark concentrations in stable matter vary enormously depending on the source of matter and the technique.

The largely negative result of quark searches does not prove that free quarks do not exist, but indicates that they are hard to find. De Rujula, Giles, and Jaffe<sup>2</sup> have considered the question of unconfined quarks in a framework of a renormalizable, spontaneously broken version of QCD, and conclude that: (1) production cross sections are small, (2) interaction cross sections with nucleons are very large, and (3) the physical masses of quarks are probably very large. On this basis, primordial quarks would be expected to be non-integrally charged, superheavy nucleon complexes.

We group quark searches by experimental technique - proton beams, photon beams, neutrino beams, electron beams, cosmic rays, and stable matter. Proton beam experiments generally measure quark production cross sections (we quote these in section C), differential cross-section ratios (section AF), or differential cross sections (sections IC and D). The photon beam experiment measures cross section per equivalent quanta (section DC), and the neutrino experiment measures the ratio of quark events over total events (section NEU). Searches with electron beams may measure differential cross sections (section G) and set limits on the quark mass (section M). Cosmic ray experiments measure quark flux (section F), and searches in stable matter measure quark concentration (section RHO). Most of the accelerator and cosmic ray experiments have searched for fractionally charged particles, but some have searched for massive stable particles which would have low velocity. The latter searches are usually sensitive to a range of charges and may appear in the section below on Other New Particle Searches.

We have relied heavily on the review of

L. W. Jones<sup>3</sup> for data prior to April 1977.

### References

1. T. K. Gaisser and F. Halzen, Phys. Rev. **D11**, 3157 (1975).
2. A. de Rujula, R. C. Giles, and R. L. Jaffe, Phys. Rev. **D17**, 285 (1978).
3. L. W. Jones, Rev. Mod. Phys. **69**, 717 (1977).

C	QUARK PRODUCTION CROSS SECT. FROM PROTON BEAM EXPTS. (CM**2)			
0	2.0E-34 OR LESS	CL=90	BINGHAM 64	HBC Q= -1/3 M=5-2.0GEV 3/77
0	1.0E-34 OR LESS	CL=90	BINGHAM 64	HBC Q= -2/3 M=5-2.5GEV 3/77
0	2.0E-35 OR LESS		BLUM 64	HBC Q= -1/3 M=0-2.5GEV 3/77
0	9.5E-36 OR LESS		HAGOPIAN 64	HBC Q= +1/3 M=5-2.5GEV 3/77
0	1.0E-34 OR LESS		LEIPUNER 64	CNTR Q= -1/3 M=0-2.0GEV 3/77
0	1.0E-34 OR LESS		MORRISON 64	HBC Q= -1/3 M=5-2.5GEV 3/77
0	1.0E-34 OR LESS		MORRISON 64	HBC Q= -2/3 M=5-2.5GEV 3/77
0	2.0E-35 OR LESS		FRANZINI 65	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=0-2.5GEV 3/77
0	3.2E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q= -1/3 M=2GEV 1/76
0	5.5E-38 OR LESS	CL=90	ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=2GEV 1/76
0	1.4E-34 OR LESS		ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q= +1/3 M=2GEV 1/76
0	1.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q= +2/3 M=2GEV 1/76
0	4.0E-37 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV1 69	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=0-5GEV 2/74
0	3.0E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q= -1/3 M=4.5-5GEV 1/76
0	1.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=0-2GEV 1/76
0	1.0E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=4-24 GEV 1/76
0	3.0E-34 OR LESS		ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=4-24 GEV 1/76
0	1.0E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=4-24 GEV 1/76
0	6.0E-34 OR LESS		BOTT-BODE 72	CNTR Q= +1/3 M=0-2GEV 2/74
0	6.0E-34 OR LESS		BOTT-BODE 72	CNTR Q= +2/3 M=0-13GEV 2/74
0	1.0E-32 OR LESS	CL=90	ALPER 73	SPEC Q= 2/3 M=4-24 GEV 1/76
0	1.0E-32 OR LESS	CL=90	ALPER 73	SPEC Q= 4/3 M=4-24 GEV 1/76
0	1.0E-35 OR LESS		LEIPUNER 73	CNTR Q= 1/3 M=0-12GEV 2/74
0	1.0E-35 OR LESS		LEIPUNER 73	CNTR Q= 2/3 M=0-12GEV 2/74
0	5.0E-31 OR LESS		LEIPUNER 73	CNTR Q= 4/3 M=0-12GEV 2/74
0	5.0E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	NASH 74	CNTR Q= -1/3 M=4-9GEV 2/77
0	5.0E-38 OR LESS	CL=90	NASH 74	CNTR Q= -2/3 M=4-11GEV 2/77
0	4.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	FABJAN 75	CNTR Q= 1/3 M=0-20 GEV 1/77
0	8.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	FABJAN 75	CNTR Q= 2/3 M=0-20 GEV 1/77
0	1.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	BASILEI 78	SPEC Q= +1/3 M=0-20 GEV 2/79*
0	1.0E-33 OR LESS	CL=90	BASILEI 78	SPEC Q= +1/3 M=0-26 GEV 2/79*
Z	HAGOPIAN 64 CROSS SECTION INFERRED FROM FLUX DATA.			3/77
W	FRANZINI 65 CROSS SECTION INFERRED FROM FLUX DATA.			3/77
Y	ALLYBY 69 IS A CERN 27 GEV P+BE EXPT. STUDIES MASSES 0-2.7GEV			1/76
N	THEY DO NOT CLAIM THIS AS A QUARK.			2/78
Y	CROSS SECTIONS AT 26EV ARE GIVEN HERE. SEE FIG.9 FOR MASS DEPEN.			1/76
A	ANTIPOV1 69 IS A SERPUKHOV 70 GEV P EXPT. MASS LIMIT FROM NN=NNQ.			2/74
A	ANTIPOV1 69 AND ANTIPOV2 69 ARE SERPUKHOV 70GEV P EXPTS. ANTIPOV2			1/76
A	GIVES RESULTS FOR M=2-5GEV ASSUMING NN-->NNQ, HADRONIC OR LEPTONIC			1/76
A	QUARKS. WE QUOTE TYPICAL VALUES.			1/76
V	ANTIPOV 71 IS A SERPUKHOV 70 GEV P+AL EXPT. STUDIES DIQUARK MASSES			1/76
V	1.9-4.4GEV. WE SHOW 4GEV VALUE. SEE THEIR FIG.2 FOR MASS DEPEN.			1/76
B	BOTT-BODENHAUSEN 72 IS A CERN ISR 26+26 GEV P+P EXPERIMENT.			2/74
A	ALPER 73 IS CERN ISR 26+26 GEV P+P EXPT. ASSUMES ISOTROPIC C.M.			1/76
P	PRODUCTION. SENSITIVE TO ANY Q2/3.			1/76
L	LEIPUNER 73 IS AN AL 300 GEV P EXPERIMENT.			2/74
N	NASH 74 IS FINAL EXPT USING 200 AND 300 GEV PROTONS. SEE FIG 2, PG861			2/77
N	FOR OTHER MASS VALUES AND VARIOUS PRODUCTION MECHANISMS.			2/77
F	FABJAN 75 IS CERN ISR P+P EXPT. INCLUDES RESULTS OF BOTT-BODE 72			1/77
F	EXPT. RESULTS ARE FOR ECM=53 GEV.			1/77
S	BASILEI 78 IS CERN-ISR EXPT WITH ECM=52.5 GEV.			2/79*
X	THE ABOVE RESULT IS FOR ECM=62 GEV, FROM AN EARLIER EXP (BASILE 77)			2/79*
AF	QUARK PRODUCTION FLUX (FLUX QUARKS / FLUX CHARGED PARTICLES)			
F	0 6.2E-10 OR LESS		FABJAN 75	CNTR M=0-20 GEV 2/80*
B	0 1.78E-9 OR LESS	CL=90	BASILEI 77	SPEC Q= +1/3 M=0-26GEV 1/78
A	0 1.0E-9 OR LESS	CL=90	BASILEI 77	SPEC Q= -1/3 M=0-26GEV 1/78
A	0 5.11E-10R OR LESS	CL=90	BASILEI 78	SPEC Q= +1/3 M=0-21 GEV 2/79*
D	0 4.E-11 OR LESS		BOZZOLI 79	CNTR Q=-2/3, 1<K<3 12/79*
A	0 2.E-11 OR LESS		BOZZOLI 79	CNTR Q=-4/3, 2<K<6 12/79*
D	0 3.E-11 OR LESS		BOZZOLI 79	CNTR Q=+2/3, 1<K<3 12/79*
D	0 3.E-10 OR LESS		BOZZOLI 79	CNTR Q=+4/3, 2<K<6 12/79*
F	FABJAN 75 REPORTS BOTH FLUX AND CROSS SECTION (ABOVE)			
B	BASILE 77 IS A CERN-ISR PP EXP AT ECM=62.2 GEV COVERING PT UP TO 1			2/78
B	GEV BASILE 77 FIND ONE QUARK CANDIDATE WITH M .LT. .169 GEV.			2/78
B	THEY DO NOT CLAIM THIS AS A QUARK.			2/78
A	BASILE 78 IS CERN-ISR EXPT WITH ECM=52.5 GEV.			2/79*
AF	D BOZZOLI 79 SEARCHED FOR QUARKS WITH LIFETIME > 1.E-8 SEC IN 200			12/79*
AF	GEV/C P BE INTERACTIONS USING RF SEPARATOR AS MASS SPECTROMETER.			12/79*
IC	QUARK INVARIANT PRDD. CRDSS SECT. FROM PROTON BEAMS (CM**2/GEV**2)			
T	0 5.1E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTREASYA 77	SPEC Q= +1/3 M=0-6.3 GEV 11/77
T	0 8.8E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTREASYA 77	SPEC Q= -1/3 M=0-6.3 GEV 11/77
T	0 1.3E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTREASYA 77	SPEC Q= +2/3 M=0-8 GEV 11/77
T	0 2.2E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTREASYA 77	SPEC Q= -2/3 M=0-8 GEV 11/77
S	0 4.E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	STEVENSON 79	CNTR Q= 2/3 M=5 GEV 12/79*
S	0 5.E-38 OR LESS	CL=90	STEVENSON 79	CNTR Q= 1/3 M=5 GEV 12/79*
T	ANTREASYA 77 LOOKS FOR HIGH TRANSVERSE MOM QUARKS IN 400 GEV P-CU			11/77
IC	INTERACTIONS AT FNAL.			11/77
S	STEVENSON 79 IS 300 GEV P-CU EXPT AT FNAL, SENSITIVE TO PARTICLES			12/79*
S	WITH LIFETIMES BETWEEN 2.5E-5 AND 1.E-3 SEC.			12/79*
D	QUARK PRDD. DIFF. CROSS SEC. FROM PROTON BEAM EXPTS. (CM**2/SR-GEV)			
D	0 1.5E-36 OR LESS		DORFAN 65	CNTR BE TARG M=3-7GEV 2/74
D	0 3.0E-36 OR LESS		DORFAN 65	CNTR FE TARG M=3-7GEV 2/74
D	0 7.2E-39 OR LESS	CL=90	ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q=-1/3 THETA=0 MR 1/76
D	0 5.2E-38 OR LESS	CL=90	ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q=-2/3 THETA=0,5MR 1/76
D	0 2.4E-35 OR LESS		ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q=+1/3 THETA=44 MR 1/76
D	0 1.3E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	ALLYBY 69	CNTR Q=+2/3 THETA=44 MR 1/76
D	0 7.0E-38 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q=-1/3 M=0-5GEV 1/76
A	0 4.0E-38 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV2 69	CNTR Q=-2/3 M=0-2.5GEV 1/76
D	0 1.6E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV 71	CNTR Q=-4/3 THETA=47 MR 1/76
D	0 3.8E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	ANTIPOV 71	CNTR Q=-4/3 THETA=47 MR 1/76
N	0 5.6E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	NASH 74	CNTR Q=-1/3 2/77
N	0 5.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	NASH 74	CNTR Q=-2/3 M GT 1.76 2/77
N	0 8.9E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	NASH 74	CNTR Q=-2/3 H LT 1.76 2/77
L	0 1.6E-33 OR LESS	CL=90	ALBROW 75	SPEC Q=+4/3 M=5-20 GEV 1/77
J	0 5.0E-34 OR LESS	CL=90	JOVANOVIC 75	CNTR Q=1/3 M=7-15 GEV 2/76
J	0 2.0E-34 OR LESS	CL=90	JOVANOVIC 75	CNTR Q=1/3 M=15-26 GEV 11/75
J	0 1.3E-34 OR LESS	CL=90	JOVANOVIC 75	CNTR Q=2/3 M=10-26 GEV 11/75
D	0 8.0E-35 OR LESS	CL=90	JOVANOVIC 75	CNTR Q=4/3 M=10-26 GEV 11/75
D	0 3.9E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	BALDIN 76	CNTR Q=2/3 M=1.4-6 GEV 1/77
D	0 2.0E-36 OR LESS	CL=90	BALDIN 76	CNTR Q=-4/3 M=2.7-12GEV 1/77

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

QUARK SEARCHES

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

D D DORFAN 65 IS A 30 GEV/C P EXPERIMENT AT BNL. V=18-.995 2/74  
 Y SEE FOOTNOTE Y IN SUBSECTION C ABOVE. 2/76  
 D A SEE FOOTNOTE A IN SUBSECTION C ABOVE. 2/76  
 D V FIRST ANTIPOV 71 VALUE IS FOR M=1.9-2.3+2.7-4.4GEV, SECOND IS FOR M=2.3-2.7GEV. SEE ALSO NOTE V IN SECTION C ABOVE. 1/76  
 D N NASH 74 IS FINAL EXPT USING 200 AND 300 GEV PROTONS. VALUES ARE FOR D N A 1 MRAD LAB PROD. ANGLE AND OUTGOING MOMENTUM AT MAX OF FOUR BODY D N PHASE SPACE FOR QUARK-PAIR PROD. SEE TABLE 1 PG. 860 FOR OTHER D N LIMITS. 2/77  
 D L ALBROW 75 IS A CERN ISR EXPT WITH ECM=53 GEV. THETA=40 MR. SEE D L FIG. 5 FOR MASS RANGES UP TO 25 GEV. 1/77  
 D J JOVANDVICH 75 FIG.4 COVERS RANGES Q=1/3 TO 2 AND M=3 TO 26 GEV. 11/75  
 D B BALDIN 76 IS A 70 GEV SERP EXP. VALUES ARE PER AL NUCLEUS AT D B THETA=0. ASSUMES STABLE PARTICLE INTERACTING WITH MATTER IN SAME D B MANNER AS ANTIPOV. 1/77  
 DG QUARK PROD. DIFF. CROSS SEC. FROM PHOTOPROD. (CM\*\*2/SR-EQUIV.QUANTA) 1/76  
 DG G 5.0E-35 OR LESS CL=.90 GALIK 74 CNTR THETA=1.2,7 DEG. 11/76  
 DG G GALIK 74 IS 20 GEV(IMAX) GAMMA QU EXPT. USING SLAC 20 GEV SPRMETER. 11/76  
 NEU QUARK PRODUCTION IN NEUTRINO BEAMS (QUARK EVS./TOTAL EVS.) 7/79\*  
 NEU Q (5.0E-31) OR LESS CL=.90 BASILEZ 78 CNTR NUMJ BEAM AT SPS 7/79\*  
 M LIMIT ON QUARK MASS FROM ELECTRON BEAMS (GEV/C\*\*2)  
 M \*LEP QUARK INDICATES LEPTONIC QUARK  
 M \*STR QUARK INDICATES STRONG QUARK  
 M .85 OR MORE CL=.99 BATHOW 67 CNTR Q=1/3 \*LEP QUARK 3/77  
 M .90 OR MORE CL=.99 BATHOW 67 CNTR Q=2/3 \*LEP QUARK 3/77  
 M .70 OR MORE CL=.90 FOSS 67 CNTR Q=1/3 \*LEP QUARK 3/77  
 M .84 OR MORE CL=.90 BELLAMY 68 CNTR Q=2/3 \*LEP QUARK 3/77  
 M 1.0 OR MORE BELLAMY 68 CNTR Q=1/3 \*LEP QUARK 3/77  
 M 1.5 OR MORE BELLAMY 68 CNTR Q=2/3 \*LEP QUARK 3/77  
 M 0.5 OR MORE BELLAMY 68 CNTR Q=1/3 \*STR QUARK 3/77  
 M .75 OR MORE BELLAMY 68 CNTR Q=2/3 \*STR QUARK 3/77  
 M G 3.6 OR MORE CL=.90 GALIK 74 CNTR Q=1/3 \*STR QUARK 7/76  
 M G 4.5 OR MORE CL=.90 GALIK 74 CNTR Q=2/3 \*STR QUARK 7/76  
 M G 1.4 OR MORE CL=.90 GALIK 74 CNTR Q=1/3 \*LEP QUARK 7/76  
 M G 1.8 OR MORE CL=.90 GALIK 74 CNTR Q=2/3 \*LEP QUARK 7/76  
 M G FIRST TWO MASS LIMITS ARE FOR STRONGLY INTERACTING QUARKS; INFERRED 7/76  
 M G FROM CROSS-SEC LIMITS USING DRELL MODEL. LAST TWO ARE FOR LEPTONIC 7/76  
 M G QUARKS. EXPT USES PHOTOPRODUCTION ON COPPER. 7/76  
 F QUARK FLUX FROM COSMIC RAY EXPERIMENTS (NUMBER/CM\*\*2-SR-SEC)  
 F \*TD IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMNS INDICATES A SEARCH FOR MASSIVE QUARKS USING TIME DELAY AFTER AIR SHOWERS, SENSITIVE TO A RANGE OF CHARGES  
 F \*AS IN THE RIGHT HAND COLUMNS INDICATES A SEARCH IN AIR SHOWERS ALL SEARCHES ARE AT SEA LEVEL UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED  
 F 0.16E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 BOWEN 64 CNTR Q=-1/3 ALT=2750M 3/77  
 F 0.20E-7 OR LESS CL=.90 SUNYAR 64 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.87E-9 OR LESS CL=.90 DELISE 65 CNTR Q=1/3 ALT=2750M 3/77  
 F 0.18E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 MASSAM 65 CNTR Q=2/3 ALT=2750M 3/77  
 F 5.0E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 MASSAM 65 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F V 0.14E-10 OR LESS BARTON 66 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F 0.15E-9 OR LESS CL=.90 BUHLER-BR 66 CNTR Q=1/3 ALT= 450M 3/77  
 F 0.15E-9 OR LESS CL=.90 BUHLER-BR 66 CNTR Q=2/3 ALT= 450M 3/77  
 F 0.26E-9 OR LESS KASHA 66 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.21E-9 OR LESS KASHA 66 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F 0.45E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 LAMB 66 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.16E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 LAMB 66 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F W 0.14E-10 OR LESS BARTON 67 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F Q 0.16E-7 OR LESS BUHLER-1 67 CNTR Q=4/3 ALT= 450M 3/77  
 F Q 0.45E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 BUHLER-2 67 CNTR Q=1/3 ALT= 450M 3/77  
 F Q 0.17E-10 OR LESS BUHLER-2 67 CNTR Q=2/3 ALT= 450M 3/77  
 F 0.17E-10 OR LESS COMEZ 67 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.34E-10 OR LESS GOMEZ 67 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F 0.20E-9 OR LESS KASHA 67 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F C 0.30E-10 OR LESS BJORNBOE 68 CNTR M=5GEV OR MORE \*TD 2/74  
 F 0.18E-10 OR LESS BJORNDAL 68 CNTR Q=1/3 5/76  
 F R 0.18E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 BRIATORE 68 CNTR Q=2/3 5/76  
 F R 0.37E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 BRIATORE 68 CNTR Q=4/3 5/76  
 F Y 0.22E-8 OR LESS FRANZINI 68 CNTR V=-.5-+.9C M=2GEV UP 2/74  
 F 0.64E-11 OR LESS CL=.95 GARMIRE 68 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.84E-11 OR LESS CL=.95 GARMIRE 68 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F 0.31E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 HANAYAMA 68 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.24E-8 OR LESS CL=.95 KASHA 68 OSPK V=-.5-+.75C M=5-15GEV 2/74  
 F 0.12E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 KASHAZ 68 CNTR Q=2/3 3/77  
 F 0.14E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 KASHAZ 68 CNTR Q=4/3 3/77  
 F Z 0.50E-11 OR LESS CAIRNS 69 CC Q=2/3 3/77  
 F F 0.50E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 FUKUSHIMA 69 CNTR Q=1/3 2/74  
 F F 0.75E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 FUKUSHIMA 69 CNTR Q=2/3 2/74  
 F M 1 EVENT CLAIMED MCCUSKER 69 CC Q=2/3 \*AS 2/74  
 F 0.50E-10 OR LESS BOSIA 70 CNTR Q=1/3 ALT=3500M 1/78  
 F 0.25E-10 OR LESS BOSIA 70 CNTR Q=2/3 ALT=3500M 1/78  
 F U 1 EVENT CLAIMED CHU 70 HLBC \*AS 5/76  
 F 0.19E-9 OR LESS CL=.90 FAISSNER 70 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.94E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 KRIDER 70 CNTR Q=1/3 ALT=750M 3/77  
 F 0.16E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 KRIDER 70 CNTR Q=2/3 ALT=750M 3/77  
 F 0.13E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 CHIN 71 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.57E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 CHIN 71 CNTR Q=1/3 ALT=2770M 3/77  
 F 0.30E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 CC Q=1/3 \*AS 3/77  
 F 0.30E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 CC Q=2/3 \*AS 3/77  
 F 0.10E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 HAZEN 71 CC Q=1/3+2/3 \*AS 2/77  
 F 0.41E-10 OR LESS BEUCHAMP 72 CNTR Q=4/3 ALT=2750M 3/77  
 F 0.10E-10 OR LESS BOHM 72 CNTR Q=1/3 \*AS 2/74  
 F 0.10E-10 OR LESS BOHM 72 CNTR Q=2/3 \*AS 2/74  
 F 0.83E-11 OR LESS COX 72 ELEC Q=1/3 ALT=2750M 3/77  
 F 0.96E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 COX 72 ELEC Q=2/3 ALT=2750M 3/77  
 F 0.22E-10 OR LESS CRDUGH 72 CNTR Q=2/3 \*TD 3/77  
 F X 0.30E-9 OR LESS DARDO 72 \*TD 3/77  
 F 0.40E-9 OR LESS CL=.95 EVANS 72 CC Q=1/3 \*AS 1/77  
 F 0.15E-9 OR LESS TONWARR 72 CNTR M.GT.10GEV \*TD 3/77  
 F 0.80E-11 OR LESS ASHTON 73 CNTR Q=1/3 \*AS 3/77  
 F H 0.17E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 HICKS 73 CNTR Q=1/3 1/76  
 F H 0.17E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 HICKS 73 CNTR Q=2/3 1/76  
 F 0.10E-7 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 74 CC Q=1/6 \*AS 1/77  
 F 0.70E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 74 CC Q=1/4 \*AS 1/77  
 F 0.80E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 74 CC Q=1/3 \*AS 1/77  
 F K 0.30E-10 OR LESS CL=.95 KIFUNE 74 CNTR Q=1/3 7/76  
 F 0.12E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 HAZEN 75 CC Q=1/3 \*AS 7/76  
 F 0.70E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 KRISOR 75 CNTR Q=1/3 3/77  
 F 0.50E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 KRISOR 75 CNTR Q=2/3 GAMMA = 10 3/77  
 F 0.15E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 KRISOR 75 CNTR Q=2/3 GAMMA GT100 3/77  
 F 0.10E-9 OR LESS BRIATORE 76 ELEC \*TD 1/77  
 F 0 3 EVENTS CLAIMED YOCK 78 CNTR 2/79\*  
 F V BARTON 66 20 22000 G/C\*\*2 EXTRA SHIELDING 3/77  
 F W BARTON 67 HAD 6000 G/C\*\*2 EXTRA SHIELDING 3/77  
 F Q BUHLER-1 67 AND BUHLER-2 67 HAD 760 G/C\*\*2 EXTRA SHIELDING 3/77  
 F C BJORNBOE 68 TWO EXPERIMENTS HAVING 1650 AND 3600 G/C\*\*2 SHIELDING 3/77  
 F R BRIATORE 68 SEARCHES FOR LEPTONIC QUARKS WITH 6300 G/C\*\*2 SHIELDING 3/77  
 F R BRIATORE 68 SEARCHES FOR LEPTONIC QUARKS WITH 6300 G/C\*\*2 SHIELDING 3/77  
 F Z CAIRNS 69 OBSERVED 4 POSSIBLE QUARK CANDIDATES 3/77  
 F Y FRANZINI 68 MEASURES VELOCITY DIRECTLY BY TOP 3/77  
 F F FUKUSHIMA 69 DOES NOT RULE OUT QUARKS HEAVIER THAN 10 GEV. 7/76  
 F M MCCUSKER 69 CLAIMS 1 CANDIDATE. LATER SIMILAR EXPTS. SEE NONE. 2/74

F U Q=2/3 IF MASS LT 6.5 GEV, Q=1/3 IF MASS = 8 GEV. 5/76  
 F U COULD BE AN EARLY-TIME NORMALLY CHARGED COSMIC RAY. SEE ALLISON 70. 2/77  
 F X DARDO 72 HAD 7000 G/C\*\*2 EXTRA SHIELDING 3/77  
 F H HICKS 73 LOOKED AT LARGE ZENITH ANGLES, THUS USING THE ATMOSPHERE 1/76  
 F H AS AN EXTENDED FILTER FOR HADRONIC QUARKS. THEIR SEARCH PUTS AN 1/76  
 F H UPPER LIMIT ON LEPTONIC QUARK FLUX IN COSMIC RAYS. 1/76  
 F K KIFUNE 74 LOOKED AT LARGE ZENITH ANGLES. FROM THEIR FLUX LIMIT, THEY 7/76  
 F K GET A LOWER LIMIT ON QUARK MASS OF 20 GEV. 7/76  
 F O YOCK 78 EVENTS HAVE TAU > 10\*\*=0 SEC, CHARGES OF +-70, +-68, +-42, 2/79\*  
 F O AND MASSES 24.4, 4.8, AND 20 GEV RESPECTIVELY. MEASURES BETA AND 2/79\*  
 F O DE/DX IN OSPK-SCINTILLATOR COSMIC RAY TELESCOPE. IF TAKEN AS QUARK, 2/79\*  
 F O THE OBSERVED FLUX WOULD BE 2.4E-9. 7/79\*  
 RHO QUARK CONCENTRATION IN MATTER (QUARKS PER NUCLEON)  
 RHO S 0.10E-22 OR LESS HILLAS 59 3/77  
 RHO R 0.10E-10 OR LESS BENNETT 66 SOLAR SPECTRUM 3/77  
 RHO P 0.10E-17 OR LESS CHUPKA 66 METORITES 3/77  
 RHO 0.10E-16 OR LESS GALLINARO 66 GRAPHITE LEVITOMETER 3/77  
 RHO 0.40E-19 OR LESS STOVER 67 IRON LEVITOMETER 2/74  
 RHO 0.10E-17 OR LESS BRAGINSKI 68 GRAPHITE LEVITOMETER 3/77  
 RHO 0.10E-20 OR LESS RANK 68 DIL DRUPS 3/77  
 RHO T 0.10E-18 OR LESS RANK 68 SEA WATER 3/77  
 RHO T 0.10E-17 OR LESS RANK 68 SEA SALT, ETC. 3/77  
 RHO T 0.10E-18 OR LESS RANK 68 LAKE WATER 3/77  
 RHO V 0.10E-24 OR LESS COOK 69 SEAWATER 2/74  
 RHO 0.10E-23 OR LESS COOK 69 GCK SAMPLES 3/77  
 RHO V 0.50E-23 OR LESS COOK 69 LAVA 3/77  
 RHO 0.10E-15 OR LESS ELBERT 70 ION SPECTROMETER 3/77  
 RHO 0.50E-19 OR LESS MURPORGO 70 GRAPHITE LEVITOMETER 3/77  
 RHO Z 0.10E-21 OR LESS STEVENS 76 DEEP OCEAN SEDIMENT 3/77  
 RHO Z 0.10E-22 OR LESS STEVENS 76 LUNAR SOIL 3/77  
 RHO B 0.30E-18 OR LESS BLAND 77 TUNGSTEN BEADS 8/77  
 RHO 0.30E-21 OR LESS GALLINARO 77 IRON LEVITOMETER 7/77  
 RHO L 1 EVENT Q=0.337+-009 LARUE 77 NIOBIUM-TUNGSTEN LEVITOM 7/77  
 RHO L 1 EVENT Q=-0.331+-070 LARUE 77 NIOBIUM-TUNGSTEN LEVITOM 7/77  
 RHO M 012. E-19) OR LESS MULLER 77 CNTR 2.5CM\*7.7 GEV/C2 12/79\*  
 RHO M 011. E-13) OR LESS MULLER 77 CNTR FOR MC-3 12/79\*  
 RHO M 019. E-15) OR LESS MULLER 77 CNTR .3CM\*2.5 GEV/C2 12/79\*  
 RHO -015.0E-28) OR LESS OGRODNIK 77 SEAWATER 12/79\*  
 RHO 015.0E-27) OR LESS OGRODNIK 77 SEDIMENT, LAVA 12/79\*  
 RHO O 0.50E-15 OR LESS BOYD 78 TUNGSTEN IONS 8/78\*  
 RHO Y 015.0E-16) OR LESS CL=.67 BOYD2 78 HYDROGEN 1/79\*  
 RHO L LARUE 77 SEES RESIDUAL CHARGE FROM TUNSTEN BEADS 2/79\*  
 RHO H 0.10E-22 OR LESS SCHIFFER 78 NIOBIUM, TUNGSTEN+IRON 2/79\*  
 RHO D 016.4E-16) OR LESS CL=.67 BOYD 79 HELIUM 12/79\*  
 RHO 2 EVENTS Q=0.345+-035 LARUE 79 NIOBIUM BALL LEVITATION 7/79\*  
 RHO 4.7E-21 QUARKS/NUCLEON LARUE 79 NIOBIUM BALL LEVITATION 7/79\*  
 RHO S HILLAS 59 WAS INSENSITIVE TO QUARKS ACCORDING TO SUNYAR 64. 3/77  
 RHO R BENNETT 66 LIMIT INFERRED BY JONES 76. 3/77  
 RHO T RANK 68 USES O.V. SPECTROSCOPY. 3/77  
 RHO V COOK 69 USES MOLECULAR BEAMS. 3/77  
 RHO Z STEVENS 76 USES AN ION SPECTROMETER. 3/77  
 RHO B BLAND 77 IS A MILLIKAN OIL-DROP TYPE EXPT USING TUNSTEN PARTICLES. 8/77  
 RHO B NO FRACTIONAL CHARGE WAS FOUND ON A TOTAL SAMPLE OF 3.07E-7 GRAMS 8/77  
 RHO L LARUE 77 SEES RESIDUAL CHARGE FROM TUNSTEN BEADS 2/79\*  
 RHO L NIOBIUM BALL FROM A TUNGSTEN SUBSTRATE, CORRESPONDING TO A DENSITY 7/77  
 RHO L OF 1. E-23. 7/77  
 RHO M MULLER 77 SEARCHES FOR CHARGE 1 QUARKS IN HYDROGEN USING A 12/79\*  
 RHO M MICELTRON AS A MASS SPECTROGRAPH. 12/79\*  
 RHO M BOYD 78 USES VAN-DE-GRAFF AS MASS SPECTROMETER TO SEARCH FOR Q=1/3 8/78\*  
 RHO Y BOYD2 78 USES VAN-DE-GRAFF AS MASS SPECTROMETER TO SEARCH FOR Q=1 1/79\*  
 RHO Y WITH MASS < 1.75 GEV. 1/79\*  
 RHO Y STABLE CHARGE 1 QUARKS WITH MASS < 1.75 GEV. 1/79\*  
 RHO Y LISTED ABOVE TRANSFERRED TO A 2/79\*  
 RHO H SCHIFFER 78 LOOKS FOR QUARKS ACCELERATED BY A 1 MEV ELECTROSTATIC 2/79\*  
 RHO H FIELD ONTO A SI DETECTOR FROM HEATED W, FE AND NB FILAMENTS. 2/79\*  
 RHO D BOYD 79 USES HE BEAM WITH A VAN-DE-GRAFF AS MASS SPECTROMETER. 12/79\*

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 REFERENCES FOR QUARK SEARCHES  
 HILLAS 59 NATURE 184 892 HILLAS, CRANSHAW (AERE)  
 BINGHAM 64 PL 9 201 +DICKINSON, DIEBOLD, KOCH, LEITH+ (CERN)+EPOL  
 BLUM 64 PRL 13 353A +BRANDT, COCCONI, CZYZEWSKI, DANYSZ+ (CERN)  
 BOWEN 64 PRL 13 728 BOWEN, DE SE, KALBACH, MORTARA (ARIZ)  
 HAGOPIAN 64 PRL 13 280 +SELOVE, EHRICH, LEBOY, LANZ, RAHM+ (PENN+CAL)  
 LEIPUNER 64 PRL 12 423 LEIPUNER, CHU, LARSEN, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)  
 MORISON 64 PL 9 199 MORISON, LEIPUNER, TRISCHKA (YALE)  
 SUNYAR 64 PR 1368 1157 SUNYAR, SCHWARZSCHILD, CCNNORS (BNL)  
 DELISE 65 PR 1408 458 DELISE, BOWEN (ARIZ)  
 DORFAN 65 PRL 14 999 +EADES, LEDERMAN, LEE, TING (CGLU)  
 FRANZINI 65 PRL 14 196 +LEONTEIC, RAHM, SAMIOS, SCHWARTZ (BNL+CGLU)  
 MASSAM 65 NC 40A 589 MASSAM, MULLER, ZICHICH (CERN)  
 BARTON 66 PL 21 360 BARTON, STOCKEL (INPOL)  
 BENNETT 66 PRL 17 1196 W.R. BENNETT (YALE)  
 BUHLER-B 66 NC 45A 520 BUHLER-BROGLIN, FOR TUNATO, MASSAM+ (CERN)  
 CHUPKA PRL 17 60 CHUPKA, SCHIFFER, STEVENS (ANL)  
 GALLINARO PRL 17 609 GALLINARO, MURPORGO (GENO)  
 KASHA 66 PR 150 1140 KASHA, LEIPUNER, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)  
 LAMB 66 PRL 17 1068 LAMB, LUNDY, NOVEY, JOVANDVICH (ANL)  
 BARTON 67 PRSL 90 87 BARTON (INPOL)  
 BATHOW 67 PL 258 163 BATHOW-FREYTAG, SCHULZ, TESCH (DESY)  
 BUHLER-1 67 NC 49A 209 BUHLER-BROGLIN, DALPIAZ, MASSAM, ZICHICH(CERN)  
 BUHLER-2 67 NC 51A 937 BUHLER-BROGLIN, DALPIAZ, MASSAM, ZICHICH(CERN)  
 FOSS 67 PL 258 166 +GARELIK, HOMMA, LUBAR, OSBORNE, UGLUM (MIT)  
 GOMEZ 67 PRL 18 1022 +KOBRAK, MOLINE, MORT, VANPUTTEN+(CIT)  
 KASHA 67 PR 154 1263 +LEIPUNER, WAGLER, AL SPECTOR, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)  
 STOVER 67 PR 164 1599 +MORAN, TRISCHKA (SYRA)  
 BELLAMY 68 PR 166 1391 +HOFSTADTER, LAKIN, PERL, TONER (STAN+SLAC)  
 BJORNBOE 68 NC 853 241 +DAMGARD, HANSEN, CHATTERJEE+ (BOHR+BERN)  
 BRAGINSKI 68 JETP 27 51 BRAGINSKI I, ZELODVICH, MARYNOV (MOSU)  
 BRIATORE 68 NC 816 950 +CASTAGNOLI, BOLLINI, MASSAM+ (TOR+CERN)  
 FRANZINI 68 PRL 21 1013 FRANZINI, SHULMAN (CGLU)  
 GARMIRE 68 PR 166 1280 GARMIRE, LEONG, SREEKANTAN (MIT)  
 HANAYAMA 68 CJP 46 5734 +HARA, HIGA SHI, KITAMURA, MIYONO+ (OSAK)  
 KASHA 68 PR 172 1297 +STEFANSKI (BNL+YALE)  
 KASHA2 68 PRL 20 217 KASHA, LARSEN, LEIPUNER, ADAIR (BNL+ALE)  
 KASHA3 68 CJP 46 5730 KASHA, LARSEN, LEIPUNER, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)  
 RANK 68 PR 176 1635 D.M. RANK (MICH)  
 ALLABY 69 NC 64A 75 +BIANCHINI, DIDDENS, DOBINSON, HARTUNG+ (CERN)  
 ANTIPOV1 69 PL 298 245 +KARPOV, KHROMOV, LANDSBERG, LAPS HIN+ (SERP)  
 ANTIPOV2 69 PL 308 576 +BOLOTOV, DEVISHVILI, DEVISHVILI, SAKOVA+ (SERP)  
 CAIRNS 69 PR 186 1394 +MCCUSKER, PEAK, WOODCOTT (SYDNEY)  
 COOK 69 PR 188 2092 +DEPASQUALI, FRAUENFELDER, PEACOCK+ (ILL)  
 FUKUSHIMA 69 PR 178 2058 FUKUSHIMA, KIFUNE, KONDO, KOSHIBA+ (TOKY)  
 MCCUSKER 69 PRL 23 658 MCCUSKER, CAIRNS (SYDNEY)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

MAGNETIC MONOPOLE, CHARM SEARCHES

Table listing particle data for various experiments including BOSIA, CHU, ALBERT, FAISSNER, KRIDER, MORPURGO, ANTIPOV, CHIN, CLARK, HAZEN, BEUCHAMP, BOHM, BOTT-BODT, COX, CROUCH, DAKDO, EVANS, TONNAR, ALPER, ASHTON, HICKS, LEIPUNER, CLARK, GALIK, KIFUNE, NASH, ALBROW, FABJAN, HAZEN, JOVANDVI, KRISOR, BALDIN, BRIATORE, STEVENS, ANTREASY, BASILE, BLAND, GALLINAR, LARUE, MULLER, OGDORONI, BASILE1, BASILE2, BOVD, BOVD2, PUTT, SCHIFFER, YOCK, BOVD, BOZZOLI, LARUE, STEVENSO, ZAITSEV, JONES.

REVIEW ARTICLES

LANDSBERG (SERP)
L.W. JONES (MICH)

MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES

Table listing magnetic monopole searches with columns for experiment name, production method, cross section, and search details. Includes experiments like AMALDI, GOTO, PETUKHOV, PURCELL, CARITHERS, FLEISCHER, SCHATTEN, KOLM, GUREVICH, CARRIGAN, ROSS, GIACOMELLI, BURKE, PRICE, CARRIGAN, OFFMAN, HOFFMAN.

Table listing magnetic monopole searches with columns for experiment name, production method, cross section, and search details. Includes experiments like CARITHERS, FLEISCHER, SCHATTEN, KOLM, GUREVICH, CARRIGAN, ROSS, GIACOMELLI, BURKE, PRICE, CARRIGAN, OFFMAN, HOFFMAN.

REFERENCES FOR MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES

Table listing references for magnetic monopole searches, including authors and publication details. Includes references for AMALDI, GOTO, PETUKHOV, PURCELL, CARITHERS, FLEISCHER, SCHATTEN, KOLM, GUREVICH, CARRIGAN, ROSS, GIACOMELLI, BURKE, PRICE, CARRIGAN, OFFMAN, HOFFMAN.

CHARM SEARCHES

Data on specific charmed states are listed in separate sections in the appropriate places in the Data Card Listings: D, F, and Lambda\_c - Stable Particles; D\*, F\* - Mesons; Sigma\_c - Baryons.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

CHARM SEARCHES

CPI U BUNNELL 76 IS A SLAC 15.5 GEV P1+P EXPT. ALL POSSIBLE 2 TO 5-BODY... CP A 0 1. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC P1+ K- 2/76... CP A 0 4. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC K+ P1- 2/76... CP A 0 1. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC K+ K- 2/76... CP A 0 2. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC P1+ P1- 2/76... CP A 0 7. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC P K- 2/76... CP A 0 2. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC K+ PBAR 2/76... CP A 0 4. E-32 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC P1 2/76... CP A 0 2. E-33 OR LESS AUBERT 75 SPEC P1+ PBAR 2/76... CP H 0 20. 10 TO 35. E-30 OR LESS AHAHLN 76 HBC BARYON, M LT 2GEV 2/77... CP H 0 15. TO 100. E-30 OR LESS AHAHLN 76 HBC BARYON, M 2-3 GEV 2/77... CP H 0 10. TO 35. E-30 OR LESS AHAHLN 76 HBC MESON, M 1-2 GEV 2/77... CP L 0 3.05 TO 1.35E-27 OR LESS ALBROW 76 SPEC K P1, K P 1/78... CP J 0 2. 3.05 TO 1.35E-27 OR LESS ALBROW 76 SPEC M+ GEV/C#2 1/77... CP B 0 5. E-32 OR LESS BINTINGER 76 SPEC M+ GEV/C#2 1/77... CP C 0 9. E-30 OR LESS CL=95 ALDER 77 SPEC D -> K- P1+ 12/77... CP C 0 8. E-30 OR LESS CL=95 ALDER 77 SPEC DOBAR -> K+ P1- 12/77... CP C 0 3.6E-31 OR LESS CL=95 DITZLER 77 SPEC DO -> NOTE 5 BELOW 7/77... CP D 0 2.9E-31 OR LESS CL=95 DITZLER 77 SPEC DOBAR -> K+ P1- 1/78... CP U 0 7.6E-29 OR LESS CL=95 BAUM 78 SPEC PP -> DO BAR ANYTHING 2/79#... CP R 32 (7.0E-31E-29) CLARK 78 SPEC PP -> DO BAR ANYTHING 2/79#... CP T 0 1.0E-31 OR LESS LAUTERBERG 78 SPEC D+ DO TO K MU NU 12/79#... CP K 2.6E-29 OR LESS CL=95 BRANSON 79 PP -> DO DOBAR + D+D- 12/79#... CP K 5.9E-29 OR LESS CL=95 BRANSON 79 PP -> DO DOBAR + D+D- 12/79#... CP W (1.3 TO 6.3)E-29 BROWN 79 SPEC C RILTINGAR 79 SPEC D DOBAR INCLUSIVE 12/79#... CP M (7 TO 20)E-30 DIAMANTEB 79 CNTR D, DOBAR -> MUGNS 12/79#... CP I 6.7E-28 OR LESS CL=95 DISHAW 79 CALD 430 GEV PP -> DOBAR 12/79#... CP E 9211.5-20)E-28 DRJARD 79 SFM D+ -> X- P1+ P1+ 12/79#... CP E (3.0 TO 6.2)E-30 DRJARD 79 SFM LAM/C+ TO KOBAR# 12/79#... CP E (6.3 TO 6.7)E-30 DRJARD 79 SFM LAM/C+ TO K- DEL+ 12/79#... CP G (6.07 TO 1.8)E-30 GIBONI 79 SPEC LAM/C+ -> K- P1+ 12/79#... CP G (0.3 TO 0.7)E-30 GIBONI 79 SPEC LAM/C+ -> LAM (3P1) 12/79#... CP N (2.34-0.3)E-30 LOCKMAN 79 SPEC LAM/C+ -> X- P1+ P1+ 12/79#... CP N (2.34-0.3)E-30 LOCKMAN 79 SPEC LAM/C+ -> LAM (3P1) 12/79#... CP A AUBERT 75 IS A BNL 30 GEV EXPT. LOOKS FOR P BE -> JPRIME ANYTHING 2/76... CP A WHERE JPRIME DECAYED VIA THE CHANNEL SHOWN. ABOVE VALUES ARE 2/76... CP A FOR M=2.25GEV AND ASSUME A WIDTH SMALL COMPARED TO THE RESOLUTION. 2/76... CP A UPPER LIMITS ARE ALSO GIVEN FOR THE ABOVE CHANNELS AND P BAR FOR 2/76... CP A M=3.1 AND 2.0 THOSE LIMITS RANGE FROM 7E-36 TO 4E-33. 2/76... CP A MA 77 SAYS AUBERT 75 LIMITS SHOULD BE AN ORDER OF MAG. LARGER. 2/77... CP H AHAHLN 76 IS A 19 GEV/C P-P EXPT AT CERN. VALUES GIVEN ARE CL=.975. 2/77... CP H SEE TABLE 28, PG 479 FOR INDIVIDUAL LAMBDA (OR KS) +P1CNS CHANNELS. 2/77... CP L ALBROW 76 IS ISR EXPT. ECM=59GEV. SEE THEIR TABLE 28, PG 317 FOR 1/78... CP L INDIVIDUAL MESON AND BARYON CHANNELS. EXAMINES MASS RANGE 2-4 GEV. 1/78... CP B BINTINGER 76 IS CROSS-SEC TIMES BR INTO K- P1+. WE SHOW TWO VALUES 1/77... CP B FROM THEIR FIG.4 WHICH COVERS MASS RANGE 1.7-4 GEV. SIMILAR LIMITS 1/77... CP B ARE GIVEN FOR K+ P1- AND P1+ P1- CHANNELS. LIMITS ARE PROPORTIONAL 1/77... CP B TO C S\*BR FOR J/PSI INTO MU+ MU-, TAKEN-LONB FOR ABOVE VALUES. 1/77... CP C ALDER 77 IS CERN-ISR EXPT AT ECM=53 GEV. 12/77... CP S BRANSON 77 MEASURES (P1 NUC -> J C C BAR) / (P NUC -> ANYTHING) WITH 7/77... CP S J,C, AND C BAR ALL DECAYING TO MUONS. FINAL EXPT USING 225 GEV/C BEAM. 7/77... CP S DITZLER 77 IS FINAL 400 GEV P EXPT. ABOVE LIMITS ARE FOR 1/78... CP D BRK P1+ SIGMA/OY AT Y(CM)=-0.4. 1/78... CP U BAUM 78 IS ISR EXPT AT ECM=55 GEV. MEASURES C S\*BR(D -> X) BR(D -> MU) 1/78... CP U <.92 MICRONS AT THIS ENERGY. 2/79#... CP R CLARK 78 IS CERN-ISR EXPT LOOKING FOR E+ - MU+ - EVENTS. ERROR IS 2/79#... CP R STATISTICAL ONLY. ASSUMES THE SEMILEPTONIC BRANCHING FRACTIONS OF 2/79#... CP R THE D INTO ELECTRONS AND MUONS AS 10 PERCENT EACH. 2/79#... CP T LAUTERBERG 78 RESULT BASED ON POLARIZATION OF PROMPT MUONS IN 400 12/79#... CP T GEV P-NUCLEON INTERACTIONS. IN A FIELD OF D -> MU+ .07, CS#7 E-31. 12/79#... CP K FIRST BRANSON 79 VALUE IS AT ECM=54.4 GEV, SECOND AT ECM=27.4 GEV. 12/79#... CP W BRWON 79 SEES PROMPT 1 MUON SIGNAL IN 400 GEV PROTONS ON STEEL. 12/79#... CP V UNCERTAINTY IN C.S. IS DUE TO MODEL DEPENDENCE. 12/79#... CP V LINGARDY 79 ANALYZE CERN ISR EXPT AT 53 AND 63 GEV ECM FOR LOW 12/79#... CP V MASS LEPTON PAIR PRODUCTION. VALUE ABOVE IS C.S. PER UNIT OF 12/79#... CP V RAPIDITY NEAR Y=0. 12/79#... CP M DIAMANTBERGER 79 USES 400 GEV PROTONS CN FE AND LOOKS FOR MISSING 12/79#... CP M ENERGY IN MU+ MU- PRODUCTION INDICATIVE OF FINAL STATE NEUTRINOS. 12/79#... CP E DIAMANTBERGER 79 ISR EXPT. LOOKS FOR LOW ENERGY TAIL OF 12/79#... CP I ENERGY DISTRIBUTIONS DUE TO ENERGY LOST TO WEAKLY INTERACTING 12/79#... CP I PARTICLES. ASSUMES SEMILEPTONIC B.R.=0.11. 12/79#... CP E DRJARD 79 IS CERN-ISR EXPERIMENT AT ECM=53 GEV. FOUND A PEAK AT 12/79#... CP E DMASS (K+ P1+ P1+ MASS DISTRIBUTION WHEN MASS OF AT LEAST ONE OF 12/79#... CP E TWO (K+ P1+) PAIRS IS REQUIRED INSIDE THE K\*(890) REGION. CORRECTED 12/79#... CP E FOR BRANCHING RATIO. SEE TABLE 3 FOR C.S. ESTIMATION. 12/79#... CP E DRJARD 79 IS CERN ISR EXPT AT 53 GEV ECM. SEES MASS ENHANCEMENT 12/79#... CP E AT 2.26 GEV IN BOTH CHANNELS. RANGE IN VALUES DUE TO MODEL 12/79#... CP G DEPENDENCE VALUES ARE SHOWN FOR MODES SHOWN. 12/79#... CP G GIBONI 79 IS CERN ISR EXPT AT 63 GEV ECM. SEES MASS ENHANCEMENT NEAR 12/79#... CP G 2.255 GEV IN BOTH CHANNELS. VALUES ARE SIGMA\*BR FOR MODES SHOWN. 12/79#... CP N LOCKMAN 79 IS A CERN ISR EXPT AT 53 AND 62 GEV ECM. SEES A MASS 12/79#... CP N ENHANCEMENT AT 2.29 GEV IN BOTH CHANNELS. VALUES ARE SIGMA\*BR FOR 12/79#... CP N MODES SHOWN AND FOR 0.75X<0.90 IN ONE HEMISPHERE. 12/79#...

CHARMED HADRON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (N NUCLEON) (CM\*\*2) B 0 1.9E-31 OR LESS BLESER 75 SPEC K P1+, M=1.8 GEV 2/77... B 0 1.0E-31 OR LESS BLESER 75 SPEC K P1+, M=2.5 GEV 2/77... B 0 1.0E-31 OR LESS BLESER 75 SPEC K- P1+, M=2.5 GEV 2/77... W 0 2.5E-29 OR LESS CL=.975 WARD 75 HBC KS P1+ P1- 1/77... A 0 6. E-32 OR LESS ABOLINS 76 SPEC P1+ P1- 1/77... A 0 7. E-32 OR LESS ABOLINS 76 SPEC PBAR P 1/77... A 0 6. E-32 OR LESS ABOLINS 76 SPEC K- P1- 1/77... G 0-2 SEE COMMENT G BELOW BINKLEY 76 SPEC 1/77... L 0 1.10E-31 OR LESS ABOLINS 78 SPEC C+ TO LAMBDA P1+ 6/78#... L 2.8E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 78 SPEC D+ -> K- P1+ 12/79#... T 0 2.5E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 78 SPEC D+ -> KO P1+ 12/79#... P 0 3.4E-31 OR LESS CL=.95 LIPTON 78 SPEC 8/78#... S 0 2.0E-31 OR LESS CL=.95 SLEBRING 78 SPEC K+ P1-, M=1.86GEV 8/78#... D 0 3.8E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC DO -> K- P1+ 12/79#... D 0 3.2E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC DO -> K+ P1+ 12/79#... D 0 1.3E-30 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC D+ -> K+ P1+ 12/79#... D 0 1.1E-30 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC D+ -> K+ P1+ 12/79#... D 0 5.9E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC F -> K+ K- P1+ 12/79#... D 0 4.8E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC F -> K+ K- P1+ 12/79#... D 0 1.3E-30 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC LAM/C+ -> K- P1+ 12/79#... D 0 2.3E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 BDBMPSST 79 SPEC LAM/C+ -> P KOBAR 12/79#... B BLESER 75 USES NEUTRONS UP TO 300 GEV/C. BE TARGET. EXAMINES MASS 2/77... B RANGE UP TO 3.5 FOR KP1, UP TO 4.0 FOR K P1+. VALUES ARE CROSS-SEC/NUC 2/77... B PBAR P. POSSIBLE K+ P1+ PEAK AT 2.29 SEEN IN ABOLINS DOBAR -> K P1+ 6/78#... W RANGE 1.5-2.5 GEV. SEE TABLE 1 PG 31 FOR UPPER LIMITS ON C+K+, C+, 1/77... W C O+ DO, DO- DECAYS INTO VARIOUS FINALSTATES IN MASS RANGE 1.5-5.0GEV. 1/77... W UPPER LIMIT FOR SEEING DECAY OF CHGD CHARMED PARTICLE INTO VO FOR 1/77... W TAU GT 10\*\*11 SEC GIVEN AS 1.5E(PT) FOR VO - LAMBDA OR SIGMA. AND 1/77... W 3.0E(PT) FOR VO=KO. HERE, T=10\*\*11/TAU, CS GIVEN IN MICROBARS. 1/77... W A ABOLINS 76 IS FINAL EXPT. USES NEUTRONS UP TO 300 GEV/C ON BE TARG. 1/77... W A TYPICAL VALUES ABOVE ARE FOR M=3.0 GEV. SEE FIG 4 FOR MASS RANGE 1/77... W A 2-4 GEV. OBSERVES POSSIBLE K+ P1+ ENHANCEMENT AT 2.29. 12/79#... G BINKLEY 76 MEASURES BR(G) TO MU OTHERS\*BR WHERE R IS THE RATIO OF 1/77... G THE CROSS-SEC FOR PRODUCING THE J/PSI TOGETHER WITH A C-BAR PAIR 1/77... G TO THE TOTAL CROSS-SEC FOR PRODUCING THE J/PSI AT THIS ENERGY. THE 1/77... G EXPT WAS A 300 GEV FINAL RUN, AND SAW 2 TRI-MUON EVENTS. THIS GAVE 1/77... G A +0.01 CL UPPER LIMIT OF .003 FOR THE MEASURED QUANTITY DESCRIBED 1/77... G ABOVE. 1/77... L ABOLINS 78 IS A 250 GEV/C N-BE EXPT LOOKING FOR NARROW ENHANCEMENTS 6/78#... L IN RANGE 1.7-3.5 GEV. CHANNELS EXAMINED ARE P1+P1-, K+P1+, K, P, 6/78#... L PBAR P. POSSIBLE K+P1+ PEAK AT 2.29 SEEN IN ABOLINS 76 NOT SEEN 6/78#... L HERE. STATISTICS HERE ARE 5 TIMES ABOLINS 76 STATISTICS. 6/78#... L IF SAME PSI PRODUCTION MODEL WERE ASSUMED HERE AS WAS USED IN 6/78#... L ABOLINS 76, THE 78 LIMITS WOULD BE SMALLER BY A FACTOR OF 3. 6/78#... L BDBMPSST 78 IS A SERP EXPT USING 45 GEV NEUTRONS (LIMITS CS/NUC FOR 8/78#... L LIPTON 78 IS 300 GEV N-BE EXPT. FINAL. QUOTED IS CS/NUC FOR 8/78#... P ASSOC CHARM PROD WITH ONE CHARMED PARTICLE -> ELECTRON AND THE 8/78#... P OTHER -> MUON. 8/78#... S SLEBRING 78 IS 300 GEV N-BE EXPT AT FINAL. VALUE QUOTED IS CS/NUC 8/78#... R PROD OF DO AND ANOTHER CHARGED PART. DO -> K P1 AND 8/78#... S SECOND CHARMED PARTICLE DECAYING TO PROMPT MUON. 8/78#... D BDBMPSST 79 IS SAME EXPERIMENT AS BDBMPSST 78. 12/79#... CAP CHARMED HADRON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (P NUCLEON) (CM\*\*2) CAP C 0 E-29 OR LESS CL=.95 CARLSSON 75 HBC PBAR P ANYTHING 2/77... CAP C 0 3. E-29 OR LESS CL=.95 CARLSSON 75 HBC PBAR P P1+ P1- 2/77... CAP E 0 .8 TO 4.4 E-30 OR LESS CESTER 76 SPEC 12.4 TO 15 GEV/C 2/77... CAP J 0 .15 TO 1. E-29 OR LESS JACHOLKOW 78 BEBC 12GEV/C PBAR P 7/79#... CAP C CARLSSON 78 IS A 9GEV PBAR P CERN EXPT. LIMITS ARE FOR P BAR PEAK 2/77... CAP C IN CHANNELS INDICATED. K KBAR CHANNELS CHECKED BUT NO LIMITS GIVEN. 2/77... CAP E CESTER 76 LOOKS AT MASS RANGE 1.8 TO 2.5 GEV. SEE TABLE 1 FOR 2/77... CAP E INDIVIDUAL CHANNELS. VALUES GIVEN ARE CROSS-SEC/NUCLEON ON CARBON. 2/77... CAP J JACHOLKOWSKA 78 IS CERN EXPT LOOKING FOR NARROW PEAKS IN COBALT 7/79#... CAP J AND LAMBDA+PIONS SPECTRA. SEE TABLES 1 AND 2 FOR INDIVID CHANNELS. 7/79#... BD BEAM DUMP EXPTS SEARCHING FOR NEUTRAL PENETRATING PARTICLES AND 6/78#... BD PROMPT NEUTRONS FROM UNKNOWN SOURCES 6/78#... A ALIBRAN 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. SEE EXCESS PROD OF PROMPT ENU AND 6/78#... A ENEUBAR EVENTS. COULD BE EXPLAINED BY (CHARMED D PRODUCTION C.S.) 6/78#... A \*BR(D -> X+ NEU X) = 32+157-10 MICROBARS. 6/78#... B ASRATYAN 78 CALD ASRATYAN 78 ESTIMATE (D DOBAR PROD. C.S.) \*BR(D -> X) AS (1.9+1.5) 1/80#... B (0.15+0.4) MICROBAR FOR A\*\*1.5 OR A\*\*1 RESPECTIVELY. 1/80#... B BOSETTI2 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. BOSETTI2 78 HYBR 400 GEV PROTONS 6/78#... B BOSETTI2 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. BOSETTI2 PROMPT NEUTRONS WITH EQUAL 6/78#... B FLUXES OF NEU AND NEUBAR OF BOTH E AND MU TYPES COULD COME FROM 6/78#... B DECAY OF SHORT-LIVED LIGHT PARTICLES OF NEW TYPE. TAU LEPTONS AND 6/78#... B AXIONS EXCLUDED. CHARM (D DOBAR) PRODUCTION WOULD HAVE TO HAVE 6/78#... B 100-400 MICROBAR CROSS SECTION TO EXPLAIN RESULTS. 6/78#... B HANSL 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. SEES PROMPT NEUTRINO FLUX CONSISTENT 6/78#... B WITH EQUAL AMOUNTS OF ENU, ENEUBAR, MUNEU, MUNEUBAR. COULD BE 6/78#... B EXPLAINED AS CHARM(D DOBAR) PRODUCTION WITH ABOUT 30 MICROBAR 6/78#... B CROSS SECTION. 6/78#... C COTEU 79 IS BNL EXPT. SEES NO EXCESS N.C. RATE IN BEAM DUMP. SETS 7/79#... C LIMIT FOR CS(PROD)\*CS(INT) OF PENETRATING PARTICLES < 5E-68 CM\*\*4. 7/79#... Y CHARMED HADRON EVIDENCE IN NEUTRINO NUCLEON -> 2 LEPTONS ANYTHING 7/79#... Y ALSO SECTION 'NEU' IN 'HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES' AND VO AND VOA BELOW. 7/79#... Y SECTION 'TA' IN 'OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES' AND VO AND VOA BELOW. 7/79#... Y 1 4MU+MU- 0MU+MU- 0MU+MU+ BENVENUTI 75 SPEC PREDOM. NEU BEAM 2/76... Y 5 1MU+MU- 7MU+MU- 3MU+MU+ BENVENUTI 75 SPEC 6/77 NEU BEAM 2/76... Y 6 5MU+MU- 0MU+MU- 2MU+MU+ BENVENUTI 75 SPEC 9/10ANTINEU BEAM 2/76... Y 4 4MU+MU- 4 OTHER MU PAIRS BARISH 76 SPEC NEU BEAM 1/76... Y 32 DIMUON EVENTS ASRATYAN 77 SPEC NEU BEAM 1/78... Y 4 4MU+MU- 6MU+MU- BALLAGH 77 HLBC .95 NEUBAR. 4.5 NEU 12/77... Y 81 EVENTS MU+E BALTAY 77 HLBC PREDOM. NEU BEAM 8/77... Y K 1 EVENT MU+E BARISH 77 DBC NEU BEAM 3/77... Y 67 MU+MU- BARISH 77 SPEC FNAL 45-205GEV NEU 1/78... Y 28 MU+MU- BARISH 77 SPEC FNAL 45-205 ANTINEU 1/78... Y Z 17 EVENTS MU+E BOSETTI2 77 HYBR 7/77... Y D 11 MU+MU- DEDED 77 HLBC 12/77... Y 9 MU+MU- HAYD 77 HLBC 1/78... Y I 257MU+MU- HOLDER 77 SPEC INCIDENT NEU 12/77... Y I 58MU+MU- HOLDER 77 SPEC INCIDENT ANEU 12/77... Y J 47 MU+MU- HOLDER 77 SPEC NEU BEAM 12/77... Y 9 MU+MU- HAYD 77 HLBC 12/77... Y 46 MU+MU- 199 MU+ MU- BENVENUTI 78 SPEC PREDOM. NEU BEAM 1/79#... Y C 2 MU+MU+ 49 MU+ MU- BENVENUTI 78 SPEC PREDOM. NEUBAR BEAM 1/79#... Y E 10MU+MU- 3MU+MU- 5MU+E+ BOSETTI11 78 HYBR NEU BEAM 6/78#... Y E 2MU+MU- 1MU+E+ BOSETTI11 78 HYBR NEUBAR BEAM 6/78#... Y 15 MU+ E+ BARISH 78 BEBC NEU BEAM 1/79#... Y M 94 MU+MU- ARMENISE 79 HYBR NEU BEAM 1/80#... Y X 12 MU+E+ BERGE 79 HLBC NEUBAR BEAM 7/79#... Y G 67 MU+MU- DEGRDOT 79 SPEC NEU BEAM 1/80#... Y G 19 MU+MU- DEGRDOT 79 SPEC NEUBAR BEAM 1/80#... Y N 34 MU+MU- 35 MU E BALLAGH 80 HYBR NEU BEAM 2/80#...



Stable Particles  
CHARM SEARCHES

Data Card Listings  
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Y B BENVENUTI 75 ARE FINAL NEUTRINO NUCLEON EXPERIMENTS WHICH LOOKED FOR 2/76  
 Y B TWO OR MORE MUONS IN THE FINAL STATE. NO TRIMUON EVENTS WERE SEEN. 2/76  
 Y B AUTHORS STATE THAT THESE DIMUON EVENTS REQUIRE THE EXISTENCE OF ONE 2/76  
 Y B OR MORE NEW PARTICLES WITH M=2-4GEV AND TAU=10\*\*-.10SEC. OR LESS. 2/76  
 Y B BENVENUTI 75 SHOW THAT THE OBSERVED PROPERTIES OF THESE EVENTS 2/76  
 Y B DO NOT AGREE WITH HYPOTHESES OF HEAVY LEPTON OR INTERMEDIATE VECTOR 2/76  
 Y B BOSON. THEY SUGGEST A HADRON (Y1 WITH A NEW QUANTUM NUMBER. 2/76  
 Y S ASRAYTAN 77 IS SERPKOVH EXPT. FINDS R=(DIMUONS/SINGLE MUON EVENTS) 1/78  
 Y S GT (6.2+-1.7)E-3 FOR NEU BEAM AND LT .011 FOR NEUBAR BEAM. 1/78  
 Y A BALLAGH 77 IS AN FINAL EXPT. MEASURES (NEUMU N-->MU+ E+ X)/(ALL NUMU 12/77  
 Y C.C.1=.134+-23-.13)\*10\*\*-.2 AND (NEUMUOR N-->MU+ E+ X)/(ALL NUMUBAR 12/77  
 Y C.C.1=.135+-14-.08)\*10\*\*-.2. RATIO OF ANTIENU TO NEU FRACTIONS IS 12/77  
 Y (0.45+-0.6+-0.3). 12/77  
 Y L BALTAY 77 IS FINAL EXPT IN NEON-H2 MIXTURE. 8/77  
 Y K BARISH 77 EVENT COULD BE NEU P TO MU+ B\*\*+. SEE CHARMED BARYON NOTE 3/77  
 Y K AND LAMBDA/C+ SECTION ABOVE. 3/77  
 Y R BARISH 77 FINDS DIMUON TO SINGLE MUON RATE CONSISTENT WITH CHARM. 1/78  
 Y Z BLETZACKER 77 EXPLAINS TRIMUON AND LIKE SIGN DIMUON PROD AS ASSOC 12/77  
 Y Z PROD OF CHARM. 12/77  
 Y C BOSETTI 77 IS FINAL 15-FT CHAMBER EXPT. 1/77  
 Y D DEDEN 77 IS CERN WIDE BAND EXPT. EMAX=2 GEV.11+-5 EVENTS ABOVE A 12/77  
 Y D BACKGROUND OF 6 EVENTS. 12/77  
 Y H HAIDT 77 IS SAME EXPT AS VONKROGH 76 LISTED UNDER S29V0. MEASURES 1/78  
 Y H (NEUMU N-->MU+ E+ X)/(NEUMU N-->MU+ X)=(L63+-21)E-2 FOR T(E+)>.8 GEV. 1/78  
 Y THESE EVENTS HAVE AN AVERAGE OF 2.0+-0.6 KO PER EVENT. 1/78  
 Y I HOLDER 77 IS CERN NARROW-BAND BEAM EXPT IN WHICH ALL MOMENTA ARE 12/77  
 Y I MEASURED ENERGY SPECTRA,ANG.CORRELATIONS,PT DISTRIBUTIONS ALL IN 12/77  
 Y I AGREEMENT WITH PROD AND DECAY OF CHARMED PARTICLE. 12/77  
 Y J HOLDER 77 IS 200GEV NARROW BAND EXPT. AFTER BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION 12/77  
 Y J THE RATE OF LIKE-SIGN DIMUON EVENTS TO CHARGED CURRENT EVENTS IS 12/77  
 Y J (3+-2)\*10\*\*-.4. MAY COME FROM ASSOC PROD OF CHARM-ANTI CHARM PAIR. 12/77  
 Y C BENVENUTI 78 IS FINAL EXPT. MEASURE PROMPT DIMUON RATIO 1/79  
 Y C (MU+MU+)-(MU+MU-)-0.7 FOR (MU+MU+)>5 GEV/C AND E-12+-05 FOR 1/79  
 Y C (MU+MU+)>10 GEV/C. (MU+MU-) MAY COME FROM ASSOCIATED CHARM PRODUCTION. 1/79  
 Y C ABOVE 80 GEV, THE RATIO OF DIMUON TO SINGLE-MUON EVENTS IS 1/79  
 Y C (0.65+-0.13)\*10\*\*-.2 FOR NEU AND (0.70+-0.25)\*10\*\*-.2 FOR NEUBAR. 1/79  
 Y C FOR PNU 7.5 GEV/C. 1/79  
 Y E BOSETTI 78 IS A CERN NE-H2 EXPT USING 200 GEV NARROW BAND BEAM. 6/78  
 Y E RATE FOR (MU+E+ + MU+MU-)/MU- IN NEU BEAM IS 0.013+-0.004. 6/78  
 Y E RATE FOR (MU+E+ + MU+MU-)/MU+ IN NEUBAR BEAM IS 0.012+-0.005. 6/78  
 Y E ERRIQUEZ 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. FINDS (NUMU N-->MU+ E+ X)/(ALL NUMU 1/79  
 Y C.C.1=.41+-15)\*10\*\*-.2 (E+>3EVI). DIRECT E+ PROD. VIA N.C. IS 1/79  
 Y E <0.2 TIMES C.C. LIFETIME OF POSSIBLE E+ PARENT PARTICLE IS LESS 1/79  
 Y E THAN 3\*10\*\*-.12 SEC. 1/79  
 Y M ARMINISE 79 IS A CERN SPS EXPT. FINDS R=(MU+MU-)/(SINGLE MU- EVTS) 1/80  
 Y M =0.72+-0.14)E-2. UPPER LIMIT FOR D LIFETIME IS 0.8 E-12SEC(CI=0.9) 1/80  
 Y BERGE 79 IS FINAL EXPT IN 15 FT CHAMBER USING H-NE MIXTURE. RATE FOR 7/79  
 Y X (MU+E- X)/(MU+ X)=0.36+-0.11. 7/79  
 Y G DEGRODT 79 IS CERN WIDE BAND EXPT. RATES ARE (MU+MU-)/(LMU-)= 1/80  
 Y G (3.4+-1.8)E-5, (MU+MU-)/(MU+MU+)=(.041+-0.021), (MU+MU-)/(LMU+)= 1/80  
 Y G (4.4+-2.3)E-5. (MU+MU-)/(MU+MU+)=(.02+-0.003). 1/80  
 Y N BALLAGH 80 EVENTS INCLUDE DIRECT OBSERVATION OF PROD. AND VISIBLE 1/80  
 Y N SEMI-LEPTONIC DECAY OF SHORT-LIVED PARTICLES (1 CHGD, 2 NEUTRAL, 1/80  
 Y N AND 1 UNDETERMINED CHARGE). 1/80  
 VO NUMBER OF VOS PER EVENT IN NEUTRINO NUCLEON--> MU- E+ VO ANYTHING 11/79  
 VO WHERE THE VO IS A KOS OR A LAMBDA (SEE ALSO SECTION Y AND VO) 11/79  
 VO B 1 DEDEN 75 HLBC 2/76  
 VO B 1 BLIETSCHAU 76 HLBC 2/76  
 VO V 4 VONKROGH 76 HLBC 2/76  
 VO 15 0.6 0.2 BALTAY 77 HLBC 1/79  
 VO 11 1.84 0.63 0.53 BOSETTI 77 HYBR KOS/(MU+E+)EVENT 11/79  
 VO D 3 DEDEN 77 HLBC 12/77  
 VO 8 1.7 0.7 BOSETTI 78 HYBR KOS/(MU-L+)EVENT 11/79  
 VO 5 1.2 0.5 ERRIQUEZ 78 BEBC 1/79  
 VO A 9 0.53 0.25 0.20 ARMINISE 79 HYBR K0/(MU+MU-)EVENT 1/80  
 VO A 3 0.03 0.06 0.04 ARMINISE 79 HYBR LAMDA/(MU+MU-)EV 1/80  
 VO S 1 BARANOV 79 HLBC 7/79  
 VO B THE DEDEN 75 AND BLIETSCHAU 76 EVENTS ARE FROM CERN 2/76  
 VO B GARGAMELLE NEUTRINO EXPOSURE. THE MASSES OF THE E+ VO SYSTEM FOR 2/76  
 VO B THE TWO EVENTS ARE 1.24, 1.91 GEV FOR LAMBDA OR 0.65, 1.57 FOR KO. 2/76  
 VO V THE VON KROGH 76 EVENTS ARE FROM AN FINAL 15 FT NEON BUBBLE CHAMBER 2/76  
 VO H EXPOSURE. ALL FIDUCIAL EVENTS FOUND HAVE ASSOCIATED KOS. 2/76  
 VO D DEDEN 77 EVENTS INCLUDE THOSE OF DEDEN 75 AND BLIETSCHAU 76. 12/77  
 VO A ARMINISE 79 IS A CERN SPS EXPT. 1/80  
 VO S BARANOV 79 EVENT FROM SKAT(SERPKOVH). MAY BE LAMBDA/C+ TO E+NEU 7/79  
 VO S LAMBDA. 7/79  
 VO . . . . . 1/79  
 VO AVG 0.11 0.12 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.5) 12/79  
 VO STUDENT 0.97 0.66 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT 12/79  
 VO A NUMBER OF VOS PER EVENT IN ANTI NEUTRINO NUCLEON--> MU+E+ VO ANYTHING 12/79  
 VO WHERE VO IS A KOS,LAMBDA OR LAMBDA BAR(SEE ALSO SECTION Y AND VO) 12/79  
 VO E 0 BERGE 77 HLBC 3/77  
 VO B 8 1.8 0.7 BERGE 79 HLBC 12/79  
 VO A BERGE 77 USED FINAL 15 FT CHAMBER FILLED WITH H-NEON. SAW TWO 3/77  
 VO A POSSIBLE MU E EVENTS, COMMENSURATE WITH PREDICTED BACKGROUND. 3/77  
 VO A NEITHER WITH ASSOCIATED VO. 3/77  
 VO A BERGE 79 QUOTES 21+-8 NEUTRAL STRANGE PARTICLES FOR 12(MU+E-). WE 12/79  
 VO A DIVIDE. 12/79  
 R1 CHARMED HADRON BRANCHING RATIO INTO (MU NEU ANYTHING)/TCTAL 12/77  
 R1 B 8 A FEW PERCENT BENVENUZ 75 SPEC FINAL NEUTRINO NU 2/76  
 R1 H 315 APPROX 0.15 HOLDER 77 SPEC 12/77  
 R1 A 0.19 OR LESS BAUM 77 12/77  
 R1 D 3 .15 .18 .07 DEDEN 77 HLBC 1/78  
 R1 B BENVENUTI 75 LOOKS AT ANTI NEUTRINO NUCLEON --> MUON HADRONS. SEES 2/76  
 R1 B EXCESS EVENTS ABOVE INCIDENT ENERGY 30 GEV. COMPARES BENVENUTI 15 2/76  
 R1 B DIMUON EVENTS WITH EXCESS EVENTS TO GET BRANCHING RATIO. 2/76  
 R1 H HOLDER 77 VALUE IS FROM NEU AND ANEU INDUCED DIMUON EVENTS OF 12/77  
 R1 H OPPOSITE SIGN. SEE SEC. Y LISTING ABOVE. BR CALCULATED USING EFF 12/77  
 R1 H BASED ON DECAY OF D+(1850) TO KO MU+ NEU. 12/77  
 R1 A BAUM 77 PUTS UPPER LIMIT ON E-- MU+ PROD AT ISR. INFERS BR ABOVE 12/77  
 R1 A FROM THIS, ASSUMING THAT ALL DIRECT ELECTONS COME FROM THE D. 12/77  
 R1 D DEDEN 77 IS FOR CHARMED BARYON --> LAMBDA LEPTON+ NEU ANYTHING. 1/78  
 R1 D SEES 3 NEU N --> MU+ E+ X EVENTS AND EXCESS OF 42+-20 NEU N --> 1/78  
 R1 D MU+ LAMBDA X EVENTS OVER EXPECTED ASSOC. PROD.. SUGGESTS CHRM.BAR. 1/78  
 R2 CHARMED HADRON (ASSOC. VO) BRANCHING RATIO INTO SEMILEPTONICS/ALL 2/76  
 R2 B 2 0.1 OR MORE BLIETSCHAU 76 HLBC M=2.5-4 GEV 2/76  
 R2 B THIS BR.RATIO AND MASS ARE REQD. BY OBSERVED RATE AND CHARM SCHEME. 2/76  
 R3 CHARMED HADRON BRANCHING RATIO INTO (E NEU ANYTHING) 12/77  
 R3 B 0.11 0.03 BRANDELZ 77 SPEC E+E- 4-5.2 GEV(CM) 12/77  
 R3 B 0.16 0.06 BRANDELZ 77 SPEC E+E- 4-5.2 GEV(CM) 12/77  
 R3 B 0.082 0.019 FELLER 78 SMAG E+E- 3.9-7.4GEV ECM 11/79  
 R3 B FIRST BRANDELZ K1 VALUE USES INCLUSIVE ELECTRON EVENTS. SECOND 12/77  
 R3 B VALUE(ERROR STAT ONLY) USES EVENTS WITH A SECOND ELECTRON. 12/77

CC CHARMED HADRON EVIDENCE IN COSMIC RAYS 71 EMUL 9/76  
 CC N 1 EVENT TADOKORO 75 9/76  
 CC N NIU 71 DETECTS CHGD PARTICLE DECAYING INTO HADRON+PIO. MASS=1.78GEV 9/76  
 CC N AND TAU=2.2 E-14 IF SECONDARY IS PION. MASS=2.95 GEV AND TAU=2.6 9/76  
 CC N E-14 IF IT IS PROTON. POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF PAIR PRODUCTION. 9/76  
 CC T 8 EVENTS TASAKA 75 EMUL 9/76  
 CC S SAME TYPE AS NIU EVENT. TAU BETH 1.5 AND 175 E-13. 9/76  
 CC S 1 EVENT SUGIMOTO 75 EMUL 1/77  
 CC S SAME TYPE AS NIU EVENT. TWO SUCH PARTICLES PRODUCED TOGETHER. 1/77  
 CC S TAU1=6.E-13, DECAYS TO CHARGED PRONG + ETA. TAU2=4.E-12, DECAYS TO 1/77  
 CC S CHARGED PRONG + PIO. MASSES OF BOTH PARTICLES ARE ABOUT 2.0 GEV IF 1/77  
 CC S DECAY PRONG IS PROTON. 1.7 IF DECAY PRONG IS KADN. AND 1.55 IF 1/77  
 CC S DECAY PRONG IS PI. COMBINED MASS OF THE TWO NEW PARTICLES = 4.1 GEV 1/77  
 CC S OR 3.8 GEV ASSUMING THE DECAY PRONGS TO BE KADNS OR PIONS 1/77  
 CC S RESPECTIVELY. CONSISTENT WITH LAMBDA/C+ LAMBDA BAR/C- SEE GAISSER 76 1/77  
 CC A 4 EVENTS SAKAYANAG 79 EMUL 1/80  
 CC A SAKAYANAG 79 ANALYZE BRAZIL-JAPAN COLLAB DATA AT MT. CHACALATAYA. 1/80  
 CC A THE VERY HIGH RATE 4/24 OF X-PARTICLE EVENTS MAY BE DUE TO HIGH 1/80  
 CC A ENERGY OF THE INCIDENT HADRONS (APPROXIMATELY 10\*\*5 GEV). 1/80  
 EM CHARMED HADRON CROSS SEC. IN MISC. EMUL. EXPTS. WHERE LIFETIME SEEN 3/77  
 EM J 1 EVENT JAIN 75 EMUL TAU APPROX. 10E-13 2/77  
 EM K 2 EVENTS KCMAR 75 EMUL TAU LT. E-15 4/77  
 EM B 1 EVENT BURKH 76 EMUL TAU APPROX E-13 3/77  
 EM C 0.1SE-30 OR LESS CL=90 COREMANS 76 EMUL TAU E-12 TO E-14 3/77  
 EM N 3 EVENTS (SEMILEPTONIC) BANIK 77 EMUL TAU E-13 TO E-15 12/79  
 EM A 1 EVENT BANIK2 77 EMUL TAU APPROX E-14 12/79  
 EM Z 0.7E-30 OR LESS CL=90 BOZZOLI 77 300,400 GEV P-NUCL 1/78  
 EM M 0.0018 OR LESS CL=90 MUNDRA 77 EMUL TAU E-12 TO E-14 1/78  
 EM A 9 EVENTS KOMAR 78 EMUL TAU=1.2 E-14 1/80  
 EM U 1 EVENT PAIR PROD USHIDA 78 EMUL 400 GEV P-NUCLEUS 2/79  
 EM L 3 EVENTS ALLASTA 79 HYBR TAU APPROX E-13 12/79  
 EM K KOMAR 77 IS FINAL 200 GEV/C PROTON EXPT. AT CERN. APPROX 1E-28 CM\*\*2. 12/79  
 EM N 2 ANGELINI 79 HYBR NEU BEAM 1/80  
 EM F 1 EVENT (SEMILEPTONIC) FUCHI 79 EMUL TAU APPROX E-13 12/79  
 EM I 1 EVENT PAIR PROD FUCHI2 79 EMUL 400 GEV P-NUCLEUS 12/79  
 EM I 9 EVENTS KOMAR 79 EMUL 400 GEV P-NUCLEUS 12/79  
 EM R 1 EVENT BURKH 79 EMUL 200 GEV P-NUCLEUS 12/79  
 EM J JAIN 75 IS A FINAL 300 GEV PROTON EXPT. EVENT SHOWS DECAY OF NEUTRAL 2/77  
 EM J INTO HADRON-E-NEU, TAKING PLACE .019 CM FROM THE PROD VERTEX. 2/77  
 EM J BE LEPTONIC DECAY OF CHARMED PARTICLE. 4/77  
 EM K ANGELINI 79 IS CERN WIDE BAND NEU BEAM AT CERN. SEES DECAY OF NEUTRAL 4/77  
 EM K ELECTRON EMITTED FROM NEAR INTERACTION. SEE 2 EVENTS WITH SINGLE 2/77  
 EM B BURKH 76 EXPT DONE AT FERMILAB HIGH ENERGY NEUTRINO BEAM. USED A 3/77  
 EM B COMBINATION OF EMULSION AND SPARK CHAMBERS. THEY SEE A PARTICLE 3/77  
 EM B WITH TAU=ABOUT 6 E-13 SEC DECAYING TO VO + 3 CHGD TRACKS. DECAY 3/77  
 EM B MODE APPEARS DIFFERENT FROM PREVIOUSLY OBSERVED MODES OF CHARMED 3/77  
 EM B HADRON DECAYS. SEE READ 79 FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION. 7/79  
 EM C COREMANS 76 USED 300 GEV/C PROTONS, AND LOOKED FOR ABOVE LIFETIMES. 3/77  
 EM N DANNIK 77 USES 70 GEV PROTON BEAM AT SERPKOVH. MASS APPROX 2.4 GEV. 12/79  
 EM K ANGELINI 79 USES 400 GEV P-NUCL BEAM AT SERPKOVH. MASS APPROX 2.4 GEV. 12/79  
 EM Z BOZZOLI 77 IS FINAL EXPT LOOKING FOR ASSOC PROD OF CHARMED PARTICLES 1/78  
 EM Z WITH TAU=3E-15 TO 3E-13 SECONDS AND MASS LT 4.5 GEV. 1/78  
 EM M MUNDRA 77 IS FINAL 400GEV P EXPT. ABOVE VALUE IS RATIO TO P1+- PROD. 1/78  
 EM A KOMAR 78 IS 400 GEV/C PROTON EXPT AT FINAL. C.C. APPROX 1E-28 CM\*\*2. 1/80  
 EM U USHIDA 78 SEES TWO NEUTRALS WITH TAU=3.02E-14 AND 1.18E-12 IF 2/79  
 EM U MESONS, 4.21E-14 AND 1.23E-12 IF BARYONS. ASSUMES MESON DECAY MODES 2/79  
 EM U K+E+NU AND PIO KO, BARYON DECAY MODES XI+E+NU AND PIO XIO. 2/79  
 EM L ALLASTA 79 USES WIDE BAND NEU BEAM AT CERN. SEES DECAY OF NEUTRAL 12/79  
 EM B SHORT-LIVED PARTICLE. 12/79  
 EM A ANGELINI 79 IS NEU BEAM EXP AT CERN-SPS. SEE ALSO BURKH 76. 12/79  
 EM N ANGELINI 79 EVENTS INCLUDE LAM/C+ -->PI+K-P WITH ESTIMATED DECAY 1/80  
 EM N TIME (7.3+-0.1)\*E-13 SEC. 1/80  
 EM F FUCHI 79 IS 400 GEV P NUCLEUS EXPT AT CERN. 12/79  
 EM I FUCHI 79 EVENT GIVES TAU 2.8-4.4E-13. SEE ALSO USHIDA 78. 12/79  
 EM P KOMAR 79 EVENTS GIVE TAU APPROX 1.5E-14 SEC. CS/NUCLEON=1.2E-28. 12/79  
 EM R KOMAR 79 EVENT MAY BE CHARMED BARYON TO E+- HADRONS VIA N.C. 12/79

D CHARMED HADRON PRODUCTION IN NEU NUCLEON INTERACTIONS(RATIO TO C.C.) 1/79  
 D B 64 .007 .002 EALTAY 78 HLBC D--> KO P1+ PI- 1/79  
 D B 11 .001 .001 BALTAY 78 HLBC D--> KO K+ 1/79  
 D E .01 OR LESS BERGE 78 HBC DECAY TO LAMBDA PIS 12/79  
 D E .02 OR LESS BERGE 78 HBC DECAY TO KO PIONS 12/79  
 D L 2 0.041 0.024 BLIETSCHAU 79 HBC D\*\* PRODUCT I/O/C.C. 1/80  
 D B BALTAY 78 IS FINAL EXPT. NO DO SEEN IN N.C. EVENTS. 1/79  
 D E BERGE 79 ALSO SET NEU P --> MU- DI--> KO N(P1) X/C.C. <0.01 AT 12/79  
 D E CL=0. 12/79  
 D L BLIETSCHAU 79 IS CERN BEBC EXPT. SEES ONE EVENT NEU P-->MU+ P D\*\* 1/80  
 D L AND ONE EVENT NEU P-->MU- P O\*\* PI+ PI-, WHERE D\*\*=DO PI+ IN BOTH 1/80  
 D L CASES. 1/80  
 D . . . . . 1/79  
 D AVG 0.0023 0.0024 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7) 12/79  
 D STUDENT 0.0020 0.0012 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT 12/79  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 REFERENCES FOR CHARMED HADRON SEARCHES  
 NIU 71 PTP 46 1644 +MIKUMO,MAEDA (TOKY+YOKOHAMA)  
 TASAKA 73 PTP 50 1879 +YANAMOTO (KONA)  
 AUBERT 75 PRL 35 416 +BECKER,BIGGS,BURGER,CHEN+ (MIT+BNL)  
 ALSO 77 MA  
 BALTAY 75 PRL 34 1118 +CAUTIS,COHEN,CSORNA,KALELKAR + (COLU+BNB)  
 BENVENUTI 75 PRL 34 419 +BENVENUTI,CLINE,FORD+ (HARV,PENN,WISC,FNAL)  
 BENVENUZ 75 PRL 34 597 +BENVENUTI,CLINE,FORD+ (HARV,PENN,WISC,FNAL)  
 ALSO 74 PRL 33 984 AUBERT,BENVENUTI+ (HARV,PENN,WISC,FNAL)  
 BENVENUZ 75 PRL 35 1199 +BENVENUTI,CLINE,FORD+ (HARV,PENN,WISC,FNAL)  
 BENVENUZ 75 PRL 35 1203 +BENVENUTI,CLINE,FORD+ (HARV,PENN,WISC,FNAL)  
 BENVENUZ 75 PRL 35 1249 +BENVENUTI,CLINE,FORD+ (HARV,PENN,WISC,FNAL)  
 BLESER 75 PRL 35 76 +GOBBI,KENAH,KEREN+ (FNAL+MNS+ROCH+SLAC)  
 CARLSSON 75 NP 899 451 +EKSPONG,HOLMGREN,NILSSON+ (STOH+LIVP)  
 DEDEN 75 PL 588 361 (IACH+BRUX+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORSA+LUC)  
 JAIN 75 PRL 34 1238 P. L. JAIN, B. GIRARD  
 KOMAR 75 JETPL 21 239 +ORLOVA,TRETYAKOVA,CHERNYASKII (LEBO)  
 ALSO 76 SJNS 24 275 KOMAR,ORLOVA,TRETYAKOVA,CHERNYASKII (LEBO)  
 SUGIMOTO 77 PTP 51 540 +SAITO SAITO (TMS+TOKY)  
 WARD 75 NP 8101 29 +ANSORGE,CARTER,MOUNT,NEALE+ (CAVE)  
 AALIN 76 NP B107 476 +ALPGARD,ANDERSEN,BERGVAATN+(OSLO+STOH+HLS)  
 ARON 76 PRL 37 417 +CARDIMONO,MATTHEWS,SIDONELL+ (MUSI+GCU+ARL)  
 ALBROW 76 NP B114 365 +CERN+DARE+FOM+LANC+LIVP+MCHS+RHEL+UTR+LESD)  
 APEL 76 SJNP 24 507 +BERTOLUCCI,VIKTOROV,VINCELLI+ (SERP+CERN)  
 BARISH 76 PRL 36 939 +BARTLETT,BODEK,BROWN,BUCHHOLZ + (CIT+FNAL)  
 BINKLEY 76 PRL 37 578 +GAINES,PEOPLE,KNAPPP+ (FNAL+COLU+HAWA+ILL)  
 BINTINGER 76 PRL 37 732 +BINTINGER,LUNDY,AKERLOF+ (FNAL+MICH+PROD)  
 BLIETSCH 76 PL 608 207 (IACH+BRUX+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORSA+LUC)  
 BUNNELL 76 PRL 37 85 +CHENG,DELPAPE,DORFAN,DEUNGVAN+ (UGCS+SLAC)  
 BURHOP 76 PL 658 299 +LUDIG+FNAL+BEBC+DUBUC+CERN+MLOIC+ORSA+STRB+)  
 CESTER 76 PRL 37 1178 +FITZ,KADEL,WEBB,WHITAKER + (PRIN+BNL)



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

COREMANS 76 PL 658 480  
 GHIDINI 76 NP 8111 189  
 HAGOPIAN 76 PRL 36 296  
 KLEMS 76 APP 87 497  
 KNAPP 76 PRL 37 882  
 QUINN 76 PR D14 2957  
 VGNKROGH 76 PRL 36 710  
 ALDER 77 PL 668 401  
 ASRATYAN 77 PL 718 439  
 BALLGACH 77 PRL 39 1650  
 BALTAY 77 PRL 39 62  
 BANNIK 77 JETPL 25 550  
 BANNIK2 77 JETPL 26 275  
 BARISH 77 PR D15 1  
 BARISH2 77 PRL 39 981  
 BAUM 77 PL 688 279  
 BERGE 77 PRL 38 266  
 BLANAR 77 PRL 38 192  
 BLTZACKER 77 PRL 38 1241  
 BOSETTI 77 PRL 38 1248  
 BOZZOLI 77 LNC 19 32  
 BRANDEL2 77 PL 708 387  
 BRANSON 77 PRL 38 580  
 DEGEN 77 PL 678 474  
 DITZLER 77 PL 718 451  
 GODDARD 77 PR D16 2730  
 HAIDT 77 JPG 3 1  
 HOLDER 77 PL 698 377  
 HOLDER2 77 PL 708 396  
 JCNCKHEE 77 PR D16 2073  
 ALSO 76 PL 648 221  
 MA 77 PRL 38 172  
 MUNDRA 77 LNC 18 954  
 PICCOLO 77 PRL 39 1503  
 ABOLINS 78 PL 738 355  
 ALIDRAN 78 PL 748 134  
 ANTIPOV 78 JETPL 28 457  
 ANTIPOV2 78 JETPL 28 461  
 ASRATYAN 78 PL 798 497  
 BALLAM 78 PRL 43 741  
 BALTAY 78 PRL 41 73  
 BAUM 78 PL 778 337  
 BBPMSST 78 SJNP 29 46  
 BENVENUTI 78 PRL 41 725  
 ALSO 78 PRL 41 1204  
 BERGE 78 PR D19 1359  
 BOSETTI1 78 PL 738 380  
 BOSETTI2 78 PL 748 143  
 CESTER 78 PRL 43 139  
 CLARK 78 PL 778 339  
 EKRIQUEZ 78 PL 778 227  
 FELLER 78 PRL 43 1677  
 FERGUSON 78 PL 798 161  
 ALSO 79 PR D19 1935  
 HANSL 78 PL 748 139  
 JACHOLKO 78 NP 8142 53  
 KOMAR 78 JETPL 28 453  
 LAUTERBA 78 PR D17 2507  
 LIPTON 78 PRL 43 608  
 SPELBRIN 78 PRL 43 601  
 USHIDA 78 LNC 23 577  
 ALLASIA 79 PL 878 287  
 ANGELINI 79 PL 808 428  
 ANGELINI2 79 PL 868 150  
 ARMEINSE 79 PL 868 115  
 AT IYA 79 PRL 43 414  
 BARANOV 79 PL 818 261  
 BAUER 79 PRL 43 1551  
 BBPMSST 79 SJNP 29 46  
 BERGE 79 PL 818 89  
 BLIETSCH 79 PL 868 108  
 BRANSON 79 PR D20 337  
 BROWN 79 PRL 43 410  
 CHILINGAROV 79 PL 838 136  
 ALSO 79 NP 8151 29  
 COTEUS 79 PRL 42 1438  
 DEGRODT 79 PL 868 103  
 DIAMANTB 79 PRL 43 1774  
 DISHAW 79 PL 858 142  
 ORIJAROD 79 PL 858 452  
 FUCHI 79 NC 514 18  
 FUCHI2 79 PL 858 135  
 GIBONI 79 PL 858 437  
 KOMAR 79 SJNP 29 43  
 KOMAR2 79 SJNP 29 50  
 LOCKMAN 79 PL 858 443  
 READ 79 PR D19 1287  
 SAWAYANA 79 PR D20 1037  
 ADAMOVIC 80 PL 898 427  
 BALLGACH 80 PL 898 423  
 +SACTON+ (BELG+DUUC+LOUC+ROMA+STR+HARS)  
 +NAVACH,DOMELL,KENYON+ (OMEGA GROUPS)  
 +WILKINS,WIND,HAGOPIAN,ALBRIGHT+ (FSU+BRAN)  
 +KO,LANDER,PELLETT+ (UCD+CRAC+WASH+HARS)  
 +LEE,LEUNG,SMITH+ (COLU+HAWA+ILL+FNAL)  
 D. J. QUINN, R. H. MILBURN (TUTTS)  
 +FRY,CAMERINI,CLINE+ (WISC+LBL+CERN+HAMA)  
 +BLOCK+ (AACH+UCR+CERN+HARV+LAUS+MUNC+NWES)  
 +EPSTEIN,GRIGORIUS,KALGANOV+ (MIRA+SERP)  
 +BINGHAM,BOSETTI,FRETTER+ (LBL+HAWA+WASH)  
 +HIBBS,HYLTON,KALELKAR,DRANCE+ (COLU+BNL)  
 +BOBODZHANOV,SALOMOV,SUNTSZINYAN+ (JINR)  
 +BOBODZHANOV,LESKIN,MUKHTAROV+ (J INR)  
 +DERRICK,DOMBECK,MUSSGRAVE+ (ANL+PURD)  
 +BARTLETT,BODEK,BROWN+ (CIT+FNAL+RCKC)  
 +BLOCK,BOHM+ (AACH+UCR+CERN+HARV+MUNC+NWES)  
 +DIBIANCA,EMANS+ (FNAL+SERP+ITEP+MICH)  
 +BOYER,FAISSLER,GARELICK,GETTNER+ (NEAS)  
 BLTZACKER,NIEH,SONI (STON+UCSB)  
 +GALTIERI,LYNGH+ (LBL+CERN+HAWA+WISC)  
 +CANPININI,CAPILUPPI,GE SSARDI,IBRIGNA+ (IRZ)  
 BRANDEL,IK+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+WPI+TKRY)  
 +SANDERS,SMITH,THALER,ANDERSON+ (PRIN+EFI)  
 + (AACH+BELG+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ALD+LOUC)  
 +FINLEY,JOHNSON,LOEFLER+ (PURD+MICH+FNAL)  
 +GILBERT,KEY,GORDON,LAI (TNTO+BNL)  
 (BERKELEY+CERN+HAWAII+WISCONSIN)  
 +KNOBLOCH, MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 +KNOBLOCH, MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 JONCKHEERE, COOK, CSORNA+ (WASH+LALO+UCD)  
 COOK, CSORNA, HOLMGREN+ (WASH+LALO+UCD)  
 MA,OH (MSU)  
 +PITTS,STUETLEY,YOCK (LAUK)  
 +PERUZZI,LUKE, LUTH+ (SLAC+LBL+NWES+HAMA)  
 +MATTHEWS,SIDWELL+ (MSU+CARL+FNAL+CSU)  
 +BERG,BAUER,BRUX+CERN+EPOL+MILA+SERP)  
 +BEZUBOV, BUDANOV, BUSHNIN, GORIN+ (SERP)  
 +BEZUBOV, BUDANOV, GORIN, DENISENKO+ (SERP)  
 +EPSTEIN, FAKHRUTOINOV+ (ITEP+SERP)  
 +BOUCHEZ, CARROLI, CHADWICK+ (SLAC+DUK+H,DTIC)  
 +CAROUN, BALIS, FRENCH, HIBBS, HYLTON+ (COLU+BNL)  
 +BLOCK, BOEHM+ (AACH+UCR+CERN+HARV+MUNC+NWES)  
 BERL, BUDA+ DUBNA+ MOSCOW+ PRAG+ SOFI+ TBILLI  
 BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+OSU+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+OSU+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 +BOGERT, CUNDY, DIBIANCA+ (FNAL+UCB+HAWA+MICH)  
 +DEDEN+ (AACH+BNON+CERN+LOIC+OXF+SACL)  
 +DEDEN+ (AACH+BNON+CERN+LOIC+OXF+SACL)  
 +FITCH,KADEL,WEBB,WHITTAKER+ (PRIN+BNL)  
 +DARRIULAT,EGGERT+ (CERN+SACL+ZURI)  
 BARI+HIRM+BRUX+EPOL+RHEL+SACL+LOUC  
 +LIJKE, MADARAS, RONAN+ (LBL+SLAC+NWES+HAMA)  
 +BUCHANAN, NODULMAN, POSTER+ (UCLA+SLAC)  
 FERGUSON, KUCHANAN, NODULMAN+ (UCLA+SLAC)  
 +HOLDER, KNOBLOCH+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 JACHOLKONSKA+ (ORS+BEL+CERN+LOIC+MONS)  
 +ORLOVA, SALMANOVA, TRETAKOVA+ (LEBD)  
 M. J. LAUTERBA, (YALE)  
 +GOBBI, KEREN, ROSEN, RUCHTI+ (NWES+ROCH+FNAL)  
 +SPLER, TING, GOBBI, KEREN+ (NWES+ROCH+FNAL)  
 +FUCHI, HOSHINO+ (AICHI+NAGAYA+YOKOHAMA)  
 TORI+PISA+ROMA+LOUC+BRUX+DUBLIN+CERN+ANKA  
 ANKA+BRUX+CERN+DUBLIN+LOUC+KEYNES+PISA+  
 ANKA+BRUX+CERN+DUBLIN+LOUC+KEYNES+PISA+  
 +ERRIQUEZ+ (BARI+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORS)  
 +HOLMES, KNAPP, LEE+ (COLU+ILL+FNAL)  
 +IVANILOV, KONVUSHKO, KORABELY+ (SERP)  
 +KILEY, BALL, CHANG, CHEN, GHOSH+ (MSU+FNAL)  
 BERL+BUDA+DUBNA+MOSC+PRAG+SERP+SOFI+TBILLI  
 +BOGERT, ENDORF, HANFT+ (FNAL+SERP+ITEP+MICH)  
 BLIETSCHAU+ (AACH+BNON+CERN+MPIM+OXF)  
 +MCDONALD, SANDERS, SMITH, THALER+ (PRIN+EFI)  
 +BARISH, BARTLETT, BODEK, SHAEVITZ+ (CIT+STAN)  
 CHILINGAROV, CLARK+ (CERN+SACL+ETH)  
 CHILINGAROV, CLARK+ (CERN+SACL+ETH)  
 +DIESBURG, FINE, LEE, SOKOLSKY+ (COLU+ILL+BNL)  
 +HANSL, HOLDER (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 DIAMANT-BERGER, DISHAW, FAESSLER+ (STAN+CIT)  
 +DIAMANT-BERGER, FAESSLER, LIU+ (STAN+CIT)  
 +FISCHER, GEIST+ (CERN+CDEF+HEID+KARL)  
 +FISCHER+ (CERN+CDEF+DORT+HEID+LAPP+HARS)  
 +HOSHINO, KURAMATA+ (NAGAYA+AICHI+YOKOHAMA)  
 +HOSHINO, KURAMATA, NIU+ (NAGAYA+AICHI+YOKO)  
 AACH+CERN+HARV+MUNC+NWES+UCR+COLLABORATION  
 +ORLOVA, SALMANOVA, TRETAKOVA+ (LEBD)  
 +ORLOVA, TRETAKOVA, CHERNYAVSKII (LEBD)  
 +MEYER, RANDEA, SCHLEIN, WEBB+ (UCLA+SACL)  
 (FNAL+BELG+DUUC+LOIC+LOUC+KEYN+MULHOUSE+)  
 K. SAWAYANA (WASDA)  
 (PHOTON-ENUL, COLLAB., OMEGA-PHOTON COLLAB.)  
 +BINGHAM+ (UCB,LBL, FNAL, HAWA, WASH, WISC)  
 REVIEWS REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS  
 T. K. GAISSER, F. HALZEN (BART+WISC)

OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

We collect here those searches which do not fit neatly into one of the above search categories. These include axion searches (section AX), trimuon and four-lepton production in neutrino and anti-neutrino reactions (T, FL), and heavy particle searches in accelerator experiments (CH, CS, D, ICH) and in cosmic rays (F).

AX AXION PRODUCTION RATIO TO P10 PROD CROSS-SEC. 6/78\*

AX FOR THEORY AND REVIEW SEE WEINBERG PRL 40, 223 (1978), WILCZEK PRL 40, 279 (1978), AND DONNELLY PR D18, 1607 (1978)

AX B 0.5E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 ALIBRAN 78 HYBR BEAM DUMP 12/79\*

AX F 6. E-9 OR LESS CL=.95 ASRATYAN 78 CALO BEAM DUMP 6/78\*

AX F 5.4E-14 OR LESS CL=.90 BELLOTTI 78 HLBC FOR MASS=1.5 MEV 1/79\*

AX F 4.1E-9 OR LESS CL=.90 BELLOTTI 78 HLBC FOR MASS=1.5 MEV 1/79\*

AX F 1.5E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 BELLOTTI 78 HLBC BEAM DUMP 1/79\*

AX B 1. E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 BOSETTI 78 HYBR BEAM DUMP 6/78\*

AX D DONNELLY 78 12/79\*

AX D 0.5E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 HANSL 78 WIRE BEAM DUMP 6/78\*

AX M MICELMACH 78 HYBR 12/79\*

AX V VYSOTSII 78 1/80\*

AX L BECHIS 79 CNTR 12/79\*

AX C 1. E-8 OR LESS CL=.90 COTEUS 79 DSPK BEAM DUMP 7/79\*

AX H 1. E-3 OR LESS CL=.95 DISHAW 79 CALO 400 GEV P P 12/79\*

AX F BELLOTTI 78 FIRST VALUE COMES FROM SEARCH FOR A--2E+-. SECOND F VALUE COMES FROM SEARCH FOR A--2GAMMA, ASSUMING MASS<2\*MASS(E-). 1/79\*

AX F FOR ANY MASS SATISFYING THIS, LIMIT IS ABOVE VALUE\*(MASS\*\*-.4). 1/79\*

AX F THIRD VALUE USES DATA OF PL 608 401 AND QUOTES CS(PROD)\*CS(INTER- 1/79\*

AX F ACTION<10\*\*-.67 CM\*\*4. 1/79\*

AX B BOSETTI 78 QUOTES CS(PROD)\*CS(INTERACT)< 2.E-67 CM\*\*4 6/78\*

AX D DONNELLY 78 EXAMINES DATA FROM REACTOR NEUTRINO EXPTS OF REINES 76 12/79\*

AX D AND GURR 74 AS WELL AS SLAC BEAM DUMP EXPT. EVIDENCE IS NEGATIVE. 12/79\*

AX M MICELMACHER 78 FINDS NO EVIDENCE OF AXION EXISTENCE IN REACTOR 12/79\*

AX L BREMSSTRAHLUNG AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECAY INTO EITHER 2 GAMMAS OR EXPTS OF REINES 76 AND GURR 74. (SEE REF UNDER DONNELLY 78 BELOW). 12/79\*

AX V VYSOTSII 78 DERIVED LOWER LIMIT FOR THE AXION MASS. 25 KEV FROM 1/80\*

AX V LUMINOSITY OF THE SUN AND 200 KEV FROM RED SUPERGIANTS. 1/80\*

AX L BECHIS 79 LOOKED FOR THE AXION PRODUCTION IN LOW ENERGY ELECTRON 12/79\*

AX H DISHAW 79 IS A CALORIMETRY EXPERIMENT AND LOOKS FOR LOW ENERGY 12/79\*

AX L E+ E-. NO SIGNAL FOUND. C.L.=0.90 LIMITS FOR MODEL PARAMETER(S) 12/79\*

AX L ARE GIVEN. 12/79\*

AX C COTEUS 79 IS A BEAM DUMP EXPERIMENT AT BNL. 12/79\*

AX H DISHAW 79 IS A CALORIMETRY EXPERIMENT AND LOOKS FOR LOW ENERGY 12/79\*

AX H TAIL OF ENERGY DISTRIBUTIONS DUE TO ENERGY LOST TO WEAKLY 12/79\*

AX H INTERACTING PARTICLES. 12/79\*

T TRIMUON PRODUCTION IN NEUTRINO NUCLEON INTERACTIONS

T SEE ALSO SECTION 'NEU' IN 'HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES' AND SECTION 'Y' IN 'CHARGED HADRON SEARCHES'. FOR EXTENSIVE DISCUSSION, SEE ALBRIGHT 78 (PR D18, 1081), HANSL 78 (NP 8142, 381), AND KANE 79 (PR D19, 1578).

T R 2 EVENTS MU- MU MU BARISH 77 SPEC NEU BEAM 7/77

T R BARISH 77 EVENTS CONTAIN FAST MU- AND 2 ADDITIONAL MUONS WITH LOW 7/77

T R ENERGY IN DIMUON REST FRAME. SLOW MUONS COULD COME FROM EITHER 7/77

T R VIRTUAL PHOTON OR VECTOR MESON OR FROM ASSOC PROD OF CHARGED 7/77

T R PARTICLES WHICH DECAY LEPTONICALLY. BENVENUTI 77 NEUL 5/NEUL1/6NEUBAR 12/77

T E 6 SEEN BENVENUTI 77 IS FNAL EXPT. CAN BE EXPLAINED BY PROD OF NEW HEAVY 12/77

T E BENVENUTI 77 IS FNAL EXPT. CAN BE EXPLAINED BY PROD OF NEW HEAVY 12/77

T E LEPTON --> MU- NEUBAR NEW LIGHTER LEPTON --> MU- MU- NEU. 12/77

T L BLTZACKER 77 RVUE 12/77

T L BLTZACKER 77 EXPLAINS TRIMUON AND LIKE SIGN DIMUON PROD AS ASSOC 12/77

T L PROD OF CHARM. 12/77

T H 3 SEEN HOLDER 77 SPEC 12/77

T H HOLDER 77 EVENTS ARE MU-MU-MU+ AND MU-MU-MU+ WITH NEU BEAM, AND 12/77

T H MU-MU-MU- WITH NEUTRINO BEAM. RATE RELATIVE TO CHARGED CURRENT EVENTS 12/77

T H IS 4\*10\*\*-.5. 12/77

T I ALBRIGHT 78 RVUE 12/79\*

T I ALBRIGHT 78 COMPARES DATA OF TRIMUON AND FOUR-MUON EVENTS LISTED 12/79\*

T I ABOVE WITH SIX MODELS. BENVENUTI 78 NEUL 12/79\*

T B 7 SEEN BENVENUTI 78 NEUL 8/78\*

T B BENVENUTI 78 IS FNAL EXPT. 6 OF THE EVENTS ARE SEEN USING A 95 PCNT 8/78\*

T B NEU BEAM, 1 USING AN 83 PCNT NEUBAR BEAM. SEE MORI 78 FOR LIMITS 8/78\*

T B OF THE PROB THAT THE TRIMUONS ARE PRODUCED BY A NEW SHORT-LIVED 8/78\*

T A SOURCE OF NEUTRINOS. 8/78\*

T A 76 EVENTS MU- MU- MU+ HANSL2 78 SPEC NEU BEAM 1/79\*

T A HANSL2 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. RATE RELATIVE TO SINGLE MUON EVENTS IS 1/79\*

T A (3.0+-4.1)\*10\*\*-.5 FOR E(NEU)>30 GEV. CAN BE EXPLAINED AS C.C. 1/79\*

T A INTERACTIONS WITH ADDITIONAL LOW MASS MU PAIRS. NO EVIDENCE FOR NEW 1/79\*

T A HEAVY LEPTON. 1/79\*

T N 39 MU-MU-MU+ SEEN BENVENUTI 79 NEUL NEU BEAM 7/79\*

T N BENVENUTI 79 INCLUDES 9 EVENTS FROM BENVENUTI 77 AND 78. RATE 7/79\*

T N RELATIVE TO SINGLE MUON EVENTS IS (1.1+-5)\*10\*\*-.4 FOR E(NEU)>100 7/79\*

T N GEV. CONSISTENT WITH E.M. AND DIRECT PRODUCTION OF MU PAIRS. 7/79\*

T N CHARM ASSOC PROD MAY ACCOUNT FOR 20 PERCENT OF PRODUCTION. NC 7/79\*

T N EVIDENCE FOR NEW HEAVY LEPTONS OR HEAVY QUARKS. 7/79\*

T D 8 MU-MU-MU+ DEGRODT 79 SPEC NEUBAR BEAM 12/79\*

T D DEGRODT 79 IS CERN SPS EXPT. RATE RELATIVE TO SINGLE MUON EVENTS 12/79\*

T D IS (1.8+-0.6)\*E-5 FOR E(NEU)>30 GEV AND P(MU)=4.5 GEV/C. COULD BE 12/79\*

T D EXPLAINED AS C.C. INTERACTION ACCOMPANIED BY A MUON PAIR OF EITHER 12/79\*

T D HADRONIC OR E.M. ORIGIN AS IN NEU CASE. NEGATIVE SIGNAL FOR 12/79\*

T D LETPON. 12/79\*

FL FOUR-LEPTON PRODUCTION IN NEUTRINO-NUCLEON INTERACTIONS 2/79\*

FL H 1 2MU+ 2MU- HOLDER 78 SPEC 2/79\*

FL L 1 2E-+ 2MU- LOVELESS 78 HBC 2/79\*

FL H HOLDER 78 EVENT IS FROM CERN-SPS EXPT. RATE RELATIVE TO MU+MU- 2/79\*

FL H EVENTS IS 1.4E-4. 2/79\*

FL L LOVELESS 78 EVENT IS FROM FNAL EXPT. EVENT ALSO HAS 1 KOS AND 7 2/79\*

FL L GAMMAS. 2/79\*

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

MU D1- AND TRI-MUON PRODUCTION IN MU NUCLEON INTERACTIONS  
 MU C 11 TRIMUON EVENTS CHANG 77 SPEC 12/77  
 MU C 32 DIMUON EVENTS CHANG 77 SPEC 12/77  
 MU C CHANG 77 DIMUON RATE IS GT 5\*10\*\*4 THAT OF INCLUSIVE MUON RATE. 12/77  
 MU C CROSS SECTION UNCORRECTED FOR ACCEPTANCE IS 5\*10\*\*36 CM\*\*2/NUCLEON 12/77

CH HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (CM\*\*2)  
 CH L 0 1.E-31 OR LESS LEIPUNER 73 CNTR +- M=3-11 GEV 5/76  
 CH C 2.1-1.3E-31 OR LESS CARROLL 78 SPEC M=2-2.5 GEV 1/77\*  
 CH L LEIPUNER 73 IS AN ANAL 300 GEV P EXPT. WOULD HAVE DETECTED PARTICLES 4/76  
 CH L WITH LIFETIME GREATER THAN 200 NSEC. 4/76  
 CH C CARROLL 78 LOOK FOR NEUTRAL, S=2 DIHYPERON RESONANCE IN 1/77\*  
 CH C P F -> 2K+ X. G.S. VARIES WITHIN ABOVE LIMITS OVER MASS RANGE AND 1/77\*  
 CH C PLAB=5.1-5.9 GEV/C. 1/77\*

CS HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION CROSS-SECTION (CM\*\*2/NUCLEON)  
 CS C 0 2.5E-35 OR LESS GUSTAFSON 76 CNTR O TAU GT 10\*\*+7 1/77  
 CS C GUSTAFSON 76 IS 200 GEV FINAL EXPT LOOKING FOR HEAVY (M GT 2 GEV) 1/77  
 CS G LONGLIVED NEUTRAL HADRONS IN THE M4 NEUTRAL BEAM, THE ABOVE TYPICAL 1/77  
 CS G VALUE IS FOR M=3 GEV AND ASSUMES AN INTERACTION CROSS SECTION OF 1/77  
 CS G 1 MB. VALUES AS A FUNCTION OF MASS AND INTERACTION CROSS SECTION 1/77  
 CS G ARE GIVEN IN FIG. 2. 1/77

D HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION (CM\*\*2/SR-GEV)  
 D D 0 1.5E-36 OR LESS DORFAN 65 CNTR BE TARGET M=3-7GEV 5/76  
 D D 0 3.0E-36 OR LESS DORFAN 65 CNTR FE TARGET M=3-7GEV 5/76  
 D D 0 2.4E-35 OR LESS CL=90 BINON 69 CNTR Q=- M1=1.8 GEV 3/77  
 D S 0 2.4E-35 OR LESS CL=90 ANTIPOV1 71 CNTR Q=- M1,2=1.7,2.1-4 3/77  
 D T 0 1.2E-35 OR LESS CL=90 ANTIPOV2 71 CNTR Q=- M=2.2-2.8 3/77  
 D L 0 5.8E-34 OR LESS CL=90 ALPER 73 SPEC +- M=1.5-2.4 GEV 5/76  
 D O 0 1.E-31 OR LESS CL=90 APPEL 76 CNTR +- M=3.2-7.2 GEV 2/76  
 D W 0 2.1E-33 OR LESS CL=90 ALBROW 75 SPEC Q+=-1 M=4-15 GEV 1/77  
 D W 0 1.2E-33 OR LESS CL=90 ALBROW 75 SPEC Q+=-2 M=6-27 GEV 1/77  
 D J 0 8.E-35 OR LESS CL=90 JOVANOVI 75 CNTR +- M=15-26 GEV 2/76  
 D J 0 1.5E-35 OR LESS CL=90 JOVANOVI 75 CNTR Q+=-2 M=10-26 GEV 2/76  
 D J 0 1.E-35 OR LESS CL=90 JOVANOVI 75 CNTR Q=-1, M=2.1-9.4 GEV 1/77  
 D B 0 2.6E-36 OR LESS CL=90 BALDIN 76 CNTR Q=-1, M=2.1-9.4 GEV 5/76  
 D D DORFAN 65 IS A 30 GEV/C P EXPT AT BNL. UNITS ARE PER GEV MOMENTUM 5/76  
 D D PER NUCLEUS. 5/76  
 D S ANTIPOV1 71 LIMIT INFERRED FROM FLUX RATIO. 7C GEV P EXPERIMENT. 3/77  
 D T ANTIPOV2 71 IS FROM SAME 70 GEV P EXP. AS ANTIPOV1 71 AND BINON 69. 3/77  
 D L ALPER 73 IS CERN ISR 26+26 GEV P+P EXPT. P>.9 GEV, <.2 BETA <.65. 5/76  
 D A APPEL 74 IS ANAL 300 GEV P+W EXPERIMENT. STUDIES FORWARD PRODUCTION 2/76  
 D A OF HEAVY (UP TO 24 GEV) CHARGED PARTICLES WITH MOMENTA 24-200GEV(-) 2/76  
 D A AND 40-150GEV (+CHG). ABOVE TYPICAL VALUE IS FOR 75 GEV AND IS 5/76  
 D A PER GEV MOMENTUM PER NUCLEON. 5/76  
 D W ALBROW 75 IS A CERN ISR EXPT WITH ECM=53 GEV. THETA=40 MR. SEE 1/77  
 D W FIG. 5 FOR MASS RANGES UP TO 35 GEV. 1/77  
 D J JOVANOVI 75 IS A CERN ISR 26+26 AND 15+15 GEV P+P EXPERIMENT. 2/76  
 D J FIG.4 COVERS RANGES Q=1/3 TO 2 AND M=3 TO 26 GEV. 2/76  
 D J VALUE IS PER GEV MOMENTUM. 5/76  
 D B BALDIN 76 IS A 70 GEV SERP EXP. VALUE IS PER AL NUCLEUS AT 1/77  
 D B THETA=0. FOR OTHER CHARGES IN RANGE -0.5 TO +3.0. CL=90 LIMIT IS 1/77  
 D B (2.6E-36)/ABS(CHARGE) FOR MASS RANGE (2.1 TO 9.4GEV)\*ABS(CHARGE). 1/77  
 D B ASSUMES STABLE PARTICLE INTERACTING WITH MATTER AS DO ANTIPTONS. 1/77

ICH LONGLIVED HEAVY PARTICLE INVARIANT C.S. (CM\*\*2/GEV\*\*2/NUCLEON) 1/77\*  
 ICH C 0 1.1E-37 OR LESS CL=90 CUTTS 78 CNTR MASS=4-10 GEV 1/77\*  
 ICH V 0 3.0E-37 OR LESS CL=90 VIDAL 78 CNTR MASS=4.5-6 GEV 12/77\*  
 ICH A 0 6.E-33 OR LESS CL=90 ARMITAGE 79 SPEC M=1.87 GEV 7/77\*  
 ICH A 1.5E-33 OR LESS CL=90 ARMITAGE 79 SPEC M=1.5-3.0 GEV 7/77\*  
 ICH B 0 BOZZOLI 79 CNTR Q+=-(2/3+1/4)\*2 1/80\*  
 ICH C CUTTS 78 IS P BE EXPT AT FNAL SENSITIVE TO PARTICLES OF TAU=5E-8SEC 1/77\*  
 ICH C VALUE IS FOR -1.3<XCO AND PT=0.175. 1/77\*  
 ICH V VIDAL 78 IS FNAL 400 GEV PROTON EXPT. VALUE IS FOR X=0 AND PT=0. 2/77\*  
 ICH V PUTS LIFETIME LIMIT OF <5\*10\*\*8 SEC ON PARTICLE IN THIS MASS RANGE 2/77\*  
 ICH A ARMITAGE 79 IS CERN-ISR EXPT AT ECM=53 GEV. VALUE IS FOR X=0 AND 7/77\*  
 ICH A PT=0.15. OBSERVED PARTICLES AT M=1.87 GEV ARE FOUND ALL CONSISTENT 7/77\*  
 ICH A WITH BEING ANTIIDEUTERONS. 7/77\*  
 ICH B BOZZOLI 79 IS CERN-SPS 200 GEV P N EXPERIMENT. LOOKS FOR PARTICLE 1/80\*  
 ICH B WITH TAU LARGER THAN 10\*\*8 SEC. SEE THEIR FIG.11-18 FOR PRODUCTION 1/80\*  
 ICH B CROSS SECTION UPPER LIMITS VS MASS. 1/80\*

CA CROSS-SEC FOR PROD AND CAPT OF LONG-LIVED MASSIVE PARTICLES (CM\*\*2)  
 CA F 0 1.1E-36 OR LESS FRANKEL 74 CNTR TAU=1 TO 1000 HRS 7/76  
 CA R 0 1.4E-36 OR LESS FRANKEL 75 CNTR TAU=50 MS TO 10 HRS 2/77  
 CA A 0 2.2E-34 OR LESS ALEKSEE1 76 ELEC TAU=100 MS TO 1 DAY 4/77  
 CA A 0 2.2E-34 OR LESS ALEKSEE2 76 ELEC TAU=5 MS TO 1 DAY 3/77  
 CA F FRANKEL 74 LOOKS FOR PARTICLES PRODUCED IN THICK AL TARGETS BY 7/76  
 CA F 300-400 GEV/C PROTONS. 7/76  
 CA R FRANKEL 75 IS EXTENSION OF FRANKEL 74. 2/77  
 CA A ALEKSEEV(1,2) 76 ARE 61-70 GEV P SERP EXPT. CS IS PER PB NUCLEUS. 3/77

F HEAVY PARTICLE FLUX IN COSMIC RAYS (NUMBER/CM\*\*2-SEC-SR)  
 F 0 3.0E-10 OR LESS BJORNBOE 68 CNTR M ABOVE 5 GEV 4/77  
 F 0 5.0E-11 OR LESS CL=90 JONES 67 ELEC M=5 TO 15 GEV 3/77  
 F 0 3.0E-8 OR LESS DARDU 72 CNTR M GT 10 GEV 4/77  
 F 0 1.5E-9 OR LESS TONNAR 72 CNTR M GT 10 GEV 4/77  
 F Y 5 6.E-9 OR MORE YOCK 74 CNTR M GT 6 GEV 1/76  
 F 0 7.E-10 OR LESS CL=90 YOCK 75 ELEC +- Q GT 7 OR LT -7E 9/76  
 F 0 1.0E-9 OR LESS BRIATORE 76 ELEC 4/77  
 F B 0 7.8E-9 OR LESS CL=90 BOZZOLI 78 CNTR +- M GT 1 GEV 1/80\*  
 F 3 4.3+1.3 E-11 GOODMAN 79 ELEC M=2+5 GEV 7/77\*  
 F Y YOCK 74 EVENTS COULD BE TRITONS. 1/76  
 F B BHAT 78 IS AT KDLAR GOLD FIELDS. LIMIT IS FOR TAU > 10\*\*8-6 SEC. 1/80\*

C LIGHT (BETWEEN MU AND E MASSES) PARTICLE MASS (UNITS=ELECTRON MASSES)  
 C 0 NONE BETWEEN 6 AND 25 BELOUSOV 60 CNTR SPINOR,TAU>1 E=8 5/76  
 C 0 NONE BETWEEN 2 AND 25 GORBUNOV 60 CC SPINOR,TAU>1 E=9 5/76  
 C 0 NONE BETWEEN 5 AND 175 COWARD 63 CNTR SPINOR,TAU>2 E=10 5/76  
 C 0 NONE BETWEEN 5 AND 175 COWARD 63 CNTR SCALAR,TAU>6 E=10 5/76  
 C D 0 NONE BETWEEN 2 AND 13 BLAGOV 75 CNTR SPINOR,TAU>2E-10SEC 2/76  
 C D 0 NONE BETWEEN 2 AND 10.6 BLAGOV 75 CNTR SCALAR,TAU>2E-10SEC 2/76  
 C C 75 0 NONE BETWEEN 120 AND 190 VIERTEL 78 CNTR TAU >2.E=5 SEC 1/80\*  
 C D BLAGOV 75 BOUNDS ON LIFETIME DEPEND ON MASS AND IMPROVE AS MASS 7/77  
 C D DECREASES. AT 2 GEV THE EXPERIMENT IS SENSITIVE TO TAU>3E-11 SEC 4/77  
 C D FOR SPINOR, TAU>5E-11 SEC FOR SCALAR. 4/77  
 C V VIERTEL 78 SEARCHES FOR MU ->X+ NEU. FINDS BR<2.E=6 IN MASS 1/80\*  
 C V RANGE GIVEN ABOVE (CL=.90) 1/80\*

CCN CONCENTRATION OF HEAVY STABLE PARTICLES IN MATTER 7/77\*  
 CCN 2.E-22 TO 1.E-21 OR LESS SMITH 79 SPEC WATER,M=6-350 MPROT 7/77\*

REFERENCES FOR OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES  
 BELOUSOV 60 JETP 11 1143 +RUSAKOV,TAMM,CERENKOV (LEBD)  
 GORBUNOV 60 JETP 11 51 +SPIRIDONOV,CERENKOV (LEBD)  
 COWARD 63 PR 131 1782 +GITTELMAN,LYNCH,RIESEN (STAN)  
 DORFAN 65 PR L 14 999 +EADES,LEDERMAN,LEE,TING (CCLU)  
 JONES 67 PR 164 1584 (MICH+MISC+BL+UCLA+MINN+CO SU+COLO+MURA)

BJORNBOE 68 NC 853 241 +DAMGARD,HANSEN,CHATTERGEE+ (BOHR+BERN)  
 BINON 69 PL 308 510 +DUTEIL,KACHANOV,KHROMOV,KUTYIN+ (SERP)

ANTIPOV1 71 PL 348 164 +DENISOV,DONSKOV,GORIN,KACHANDV+ (SERP)  
 ANTIPOV2 71 NP 831 235 +DENISOV,DONSKOV,GORIN,KACHANDV+ (SERP)  
 DARDU 72 NC 9A 319 +DARDO,NAVARRA,PEENGO,SITTE (TCRI)  
 TONNAR 72 JPA 5 569 +TONNAR,NARANAN,SREKANTAN (TATA)  
 ALPER 73 PL 468 265 (CERN+LI VPA+LUND+BOHR+RHEL+STCH+BERG+LCUC)  
 LEIPUNER 73 PR L 31 1226 +LARSEN,SESSOMS,SMITH,WILLIAMS+ (BNL+YALE)

APPEL 74 PR L 32 428 +BODURQUIN,GAINES,LEDERMAN,PAAR+ (COLU+FNAL)  
 FRANKEL 74 PR D9 1932 +FRATI,RESVANIS,YANG,NEZRICK (PENN+FNAL)  
 YOCK 74 NP 876 175 P.C.M. YOCK (UNIV OF AUCKLAND)

ALBROW 75 NP 897 189 +BARBER,BENZ+(CERN+OARE+FOU+LANC+MCHS+UTRE)  
 APEL 75 PL 568 190 +AUGENSTEIN,BERTOLUCCI,DONSKOV,+ (SERP+CERN)  
 BOYARSKI 75 PR L 34 762 +BREIDENBACH,BULOS,FELDMAN+ (SLAC+LBL)  
 BLAGOV 75 YAD.F1Z. 21,300 +KOMAR,MURASHOVA,SYREISHCHIKOVA+ (LEBD)  
 FRANKEL 75 PR D12 2561 +FRATI,RESVANIS,YANG,NEZRICK (PENN+FNAL)  
 JOVANOVI 75 PL 568 105 +JOVANOVI+CH+ (MANI+AAHC+CERN+GENO+HARV+TORI)  
 YOCK 75 NP 886 216 P.C.M. YOCK (UNIV OF AUCKLAND+SLAC)

ALEKSEE1 76 SUNP 22 531 ALEKSEEV,ZAITSEV,KALINI NA,KRUGLOV+ (JINR)  
 ALEKSEE2 76 SUNP 23 633 ALEKSEEV,ZAITSEV,KALINI NA,KRUGLOV+ (JINR)  
 BACCI 76 PL 568 190 +BIODOLI,PENSO,STELLA+ (ROM+FERAS)

BALDIN 76 SUNP 22 264 +VYTOGRADOV,VISHNEVSKI,I,GRISHKEVICH+(JINR)  
 BARBIELL 76 PL 648 359 +BARBIELLINI,NICOLETTI+(FRAS+ANPL+PIS+ROMA)  
 BRIATORE 76 NC 31A 553 +DARDO,PIAZZOLI,MANNOCCI+ (LCGT+FRAS+FREI)  
 EARTLY 76 PR L 36 1355 +GIACOMELLI,I,PRETZL (FNAL+BNL+MPI)  
 ESPOSITO 76 PL 648 362 +FELICETTI,MARINI,+ (FRAS+ROMA+PADO+ANPL)  
 GUSTAFSO 76 PR L 37 474 GUSTAFSON,AYRE,JONES,LONGO,MURPHY (MICH)

HOMI 76 PR L 36 1236 +LEDERMAN,PARR,SNYDER+ (COLU+FNAL+STON)  
 HOM2 76 PR L 37 1374 +LEDERMAN,PARR,SNYDER,+ (COLU+FNAL+STON)  
 THEODOSI 76 PR L 37 126 THEODOSIOU,GITTELMAN,HANSON,LARSON+ (CCRN)

ASCHMAN 77 PR L 39 124 +COVNE,GROOM+ (PRIN+PAVI+UMD+UCSD+SLAC)  
 BARISH2 77 PR L 38 577 +BARILETTI,BODEK,BROWN+ (CIT+FNAL+ROCK)  
 BENVENUT 77 PR L 38 1110 BENVENUTI,CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 BEN INGE 77 NP 8119 77 BLETZACKER,NIEH,SONE (ISTON+UCS B) (BRAN+BNL+CARN+CINC+CUNY+MASA+PENN+SMAS+)

CHANG 77 PR L 39 519 +CHEN,VAN GINNEKEN (MSU+FNAL)  
 HOLDER 77 PR L 708 393 +KNOBLOCH,MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)

ALBRIGHT 78 PR D18 108 +SMITH,VERMASEREN (FNAL+STON+PURD)  
 ALIBRAN 78 PL 748 134 AACH+BAR+BERG+BRUX+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORSA+ (ITEP+SERP)  
 ASRAYAN 78 PL 798 497 +EPSTEIN,FAKHRIUDINOV+ (MILA)  
 BELLOTTI 78 PL 768 225 +FIORINI,ZANOTTI (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 BENVENUT 78 PR L 40 488 BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 BHAT 78 PRAM 10 115 +RAMANA MURTY (TATA)  
 BOSETTI 78 PL 748 143 +DEDEN+ (AACH+BOHN+CERN+LOIC+DXF+SACL)

CARROLL 78 PR L 41 777 +CHIANG,JOHNSON,KYCIA,KI+ (BNL+PRIN)  
 DULUDE 78 PL 41 363 +DULUDE+ (BROU+FNAL+ILL+BARI+MIT+WARS)  
 DONNELLY 78 PR D18 1607 +FREEDMAN,LYTE,PECCICI,SCHWARTZ (STAN)  
 ALSO 76 PR L 37 315 REINES,GURR,SOBEL  
 ALSO 74 PR L 39 179 GURR,REINES,SOBEL  
 HANSL 78 PL 748 139 +HOLDER,KNOBLOCH+(CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 HANSL2 78 PL 778 114 +HOLDER,KNOBLOCH+(CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 ALSO 78 NP 8142 381 HANSL,HOLDER+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)

HOLDER 78 PL 738 105 +KNOBLOCH,MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 LOVELESS 78 PL 788 505 +BENADA+CAMERINI+ (WISC+LBL+FNAL+HAWA+WASH)  
 MICELMAC 78 LNC 21 441 MICELMACHER,POINTECORVO (JINR)  
 MORI 78 PR L 40 432 +BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 VIDAL 78 PL 778 344 +HERB,LEDERMAN,SNYDER+ (COLU+FNAL+STON+UCB)  
 VIERTEL 78 LNC 22 235 +HAHN,SCHACHER (BERN)  
 VYSOTSSK 78 JETPL 27 502 VYSOTSSKI+(INST.APPL.MATH.,USSR ACA. SCI.)

ARMITAGE 79 NP 8150 87 +BENZ,BORBIN+ (CERN+OARE+FOU+MCHS+UTRECHT)  
 BENVENUT 79 PR L 42 1024 BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+OSU+PENN+RUTG+WISC)  
 BOZZOLI 79 NP 8155 363 +BUSSIERE,GIACOMELLI (BGNA+CERN+LAPP+SACL)

COTEUS 79 PR L 42 1438 +DIESBURG,FINE,LEE,SOKLORSKY+ (COLU+ILL+BNL)  
 DEGROD 79 PL 858 131 +HANSL,HOLDER+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)  
 DISHAW 79 PL 858 142 +DIAMANT-BERGER,FAESSLER,LIU+ (SLAC+CIT)  
 GODDMAN 79 PR D19 2572 +ELLSWORTH,ITO,MACFALL,STOHAN+ (UMD)  
 SMITH 79 NP 8149 525 +BENNETT (RHEL)

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Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$\pi^\pm, \pi^0, \eta, \rho(770)$

S=0, C=0 MESON STATES

**$\pi^\pm$**  8 CHARGED PION(140, JPC=0--) I=1  
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

**$\pi^0$**  9 NEUTRAL PION(135, JPC=0--) I=1  
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

**$\eta$**  14 ETA(549, JPC=0+-) I=0  
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

**$\rho(770)$**  9 RHO(770, JPC = 1--) I=1

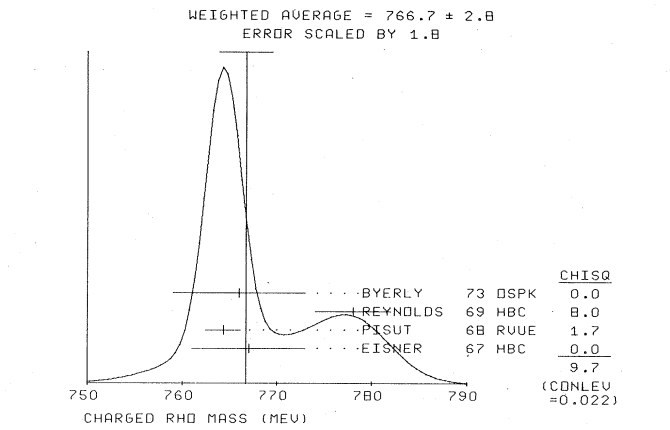
Note on the  $\rho^0$  Mass and Width

Because of the broadness of the  $\rho$  meson, determinations of the resonance parameters are beset with many difficulties. In physical-region fits, it is well known that the  $\rho$  line shape does not correspond to a relativistic Breit-Wigner function with a P-wave width, but requires one further shape parameter (PISUT 68). The same remark applies to the energy dependence of the phase shift  $\delta_1^1$ . Different ways of introducing the shape parameter lead to systematic differences in addition to the systematic errors due to different ways of accounting for the background in physical-region fits, or due to different ways of projecting out the partial waves in phase-shift analyses.

We consider phase-shift analyses more reliable than physical-region fits.

All phase-shift analyses can now be summarized by two pairs of parameters which agree: in an analysis of the BATON 70, HYAMS 73, and PROTOPEPSCU 73 phase shifts, ROOS 75 obtains  $M(\rho^0) = (776.3 \pm 0.4)$  MeV,  $\Gamma(\rho^0) = (154.5 \pm 1.0)$  MeV; combining the HYAMS 73 data with more recent data on polarized protons, BECKER2 79 obtains  $M(\rho^0) = (776.1 \pm 2.6)$  MeV,  $\Gamma(\rho^0) = (161.8^{+7.6}_{-7.2})$  MeV. We base our "educated guess" on these values.

M CHARGED ONLY			
M	(748.0)	KENNEY	62 HBC - 1.2 PI-P
M	130 (775.0)	GUIRAGOSS	63 HBC - 3.3 PI-P
M	R (760.0) (9.0)	CARMONY	64 HBC + 3.5 PI+P, TCUT 4
M	R (768.0) (5.0)	BLIEDEN	65 MMSP - 3.5 PI-P 6/66
M	R (765.0) (5.0)	ALFF-STEI	66 HBC + 2.3 PI+P 6/66
M	R (760.0) (5.0)	HAGOPIANI	66 HBC - 3.0 PI-P 6/66
M	R (765.0) (5.0)	HAGOPIAN2	66 HBC - 2.14 PI-, TCUT12 9/67
M	R 2775 (753.5) (10.5)	JACOBS	66 HBC - 2.3PI-, TCUT 20 6/68
M	R (758.0) (10.0)	JAMES	66 HBC + 2.1 PI+, TCUT2.5 8/66
M	R (749.0) (3.0)	WEST	66 HBC - 2.1 PI-P 10/66
M	Z 900 767. 6.	EISNER	67 HBC - 4.2 PI-, TCUT10 1/73
M	R (768.0) (5.0)	MILLER	67 HBC - 2.7 PI-, TCUT20 9/66
M	R (773.0) (2.0)	BATON	68 HBC - 2.8 PI-, TCUT13 7/69
M	1700 (782.1) (5.1)	FOSTER	68 HBC +- PBAR P AT REST 1/73
M	9650 764.3 1.9	1.8 PISUT	68 RVUE - 1.7-3.2PI-, CT10 6/68
M	A 9650 (764.3) (19.2) (3.3)	PISUT	68 RVUE - 1.7-3.2PI-, CT10 6/68
M	1300 778.0 4.0	REYNOLDS	69 HBC - 2.26 PI-P 12/78*
M	X 6500 766. 7.	BYERLY	73 OSK - 5.1 PI-P 2/74
M	AVG 766.7 2.8	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)	
M	STUDENT 766.0 2.0	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	



MO NEUTRAL ONLY			
MO	190 (750.0) (20.0)	SAMIOS	62 HBC 0 4.7 PI-P
MO	R 300 (760.0) (10.0)	ABOLINS	63 HBC 0 2.5 PI+P
MO	160 (775.0)	GUIRAGOSS	63 HBC 0 3.3 PI-P
MO	R 500 (770.0) (10.0)	GOLDHABER	64 HBC 0 3.7 PI+P
MO	R (750.0) (5.0)	ALFF-STEI	66 HBC 0 2.3 PI-P 6/66
MO	R (775.0) (5.0)	HAGOPIAN1	66 HBC 0 3.0 PI-P 6/66
MO	R (770.1) (5.1)	HAGOPIAN2	66 HBC 0 2.1 PI-, TCUT 12 2/67
MO	R 4207 (758.0) (7.5)	JACOBS	66 HBC 0 2-3PI-, TCUT 20 6/68
MO	R (765.0) (8.0)	JAMES	66 HBC 0 2.1 PI+P 6/66
MO	R (760.0) (3.0)	WEST	66 HBC 0 2.1 PI-P 10/66
MO	P 4000 (765.1) (5.0)	ASBURY 2	67 CNTR 0 GAMMA + PB 1/73
MO	R (768.0) (2.0)	BACCN	67 HBC 0 1.7 PI-P 9/67
MO	R (761.1) (3.1)	HUME	67 HBC 0 2.4 PI-P 7/67
MO	R (770.0) (4.0)	MILLER	67 HBC 0 2.7 PI-, TCUT20 9/66
MO	R (775.0) (2.0)	ARMENISE	68 DBC 0 5.1 PI+D 6/68
MO	1900 (776.1) (5.1)	FOSTER	68 HBC 0 PBAR P AT REST 1/73
MO	2250 775.0 3.0	HYAMS	68 OSK 0 11.2 PI-P 9/68
MO	13300 766.7 2.8	PISUT	68 RVUE 0 1.7-3.2PI-, CT10 1/73
MO	B (754.0) (9.0)	AUSLENDER	69 OSK 0 +- COLL.BEAMS 2/74
MO	R (768.4) (2.4)	MALAMUD	69 RVUE 0 2.4 PI-P 1/73
MO	1700 774.0 3.0	REYNOLDS	69 HBC 0 2.26 PI-P 12/78*
MO	G 759.0 7.0	SCHAREN	69 HBC 0 2-4 PI-P 1/73
MO	P (765.0) (10.0)	ALVENSLEB	70 CNTR 0 GAMMA A, TCUT.01 1/73
MO	C12630 (760.0)	BATON	70 HBC 0 2.8 PI-P 1/71
MO	140K 767.7 1.9	BIGGS	70 CNTR 0 PHCTOPRGD. 1/73
MO	C 140K 761.0 5.0	BATLLEN	72 ASPK 0 15. PI-P 1/73
MO	1930 767.0 4.0	BALLAM	72 HBC 0 2.8 GAMMA P 1/73
MO	2430 770.0 4.0	BALLAM	72 HBC 0 4.7 GAMMA P 1/73
MO	B (775.4) (7.3)	BENAKSAS	72 OSK 0 +- COLL.BEAMS 2/74
MO	Z 11200 773.5 1.7	BENAKSAS	72 RVUE 0 +- COLL.BEAMS 2/74
MO	6800 764.0 3.0	JACOBS	72 HBC 0 2.8 PI-P 1/73
MO	P (775.1) (5.1)	RATCLIFF	72 ASPK 0 15. PI-P, TCUT.3. 2/74
MO	H (778.1) (2.1)	GLADDING	73 CNTR 0 2.9-4.7 GAMMA P 2/74
MO	C 32000 775.0 4.0	HYAMS	73 ASPK 0 17. PI-P, PI+PI-N 1/74
MO	4100 767. 4.	PROTOPEPE	73 HBC 0 7.1 PI+P, TCUT.4 2/74
MO	H (770.1) (9.1)	ENGLER	74 DBC 0 6. PI+P, PI+PI-P 12/75
MO	G (771.1) (1.1)	ESTABROOK	74 RVUE 0 17. PI-P, PI+PI-N 12/75
MO	D (776.3) (0.4)	GRAY	74 ASPK 0 17. PI-P, PI+PI-N 2/74
MO	76000 768.0 1.0	ROOS	75 RVUE 0 PHASE SHIFTS 12/75
MO	X 767.6 2.7	DEUTSCHMA	76 HBC 0 16. PI+P 4/78*
MO	769.0 3.0	BARTALUCC	78 CNTR 0 BREMS, E+P 12/77
MO	766.1 2.6	WICKLUND	78 ASPK 0 3.4, 6 PI+PN 4/78*
MO		BECKER	79 ASPK 0 17. PI-P PLARI2 12/79*
MO	AVG 769.42 0.86	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)	
MO	STUDENT 769.11 0.78	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

9 RHO MASS (MEV)  
M WE NO LONGER LIST S-WAVE BREIT-WIGNER FITS, PEAR P DATA WITH HIGH COMBINATORIAL BACKGROUND, AND INSIGNIFICANT OR DOUBTFUL DATA. SEE ALSO THE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.  
M MIXED CHARGES  
M 240 (752.0) ALITTI 63 HBC -0 1.6 PI-P  
M 290 (755.0) CHADWICK 63 HBC +-0 0.0 PBAR P

M -----NOTES-----  
M A ERRORS ARE 2 STD AND INCLUDE SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES FROM THEORY  
M B INCLUDED IN BENAKSAS 72 RVUE VALUE  
M C FROM PLE EXTRAPOLATION  
M D INCLUDES BATON 70, HYAMS 73, PROTOPEPSCU 73  
M G INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS  
M H FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF GRAYER 74 DATA.  
M P FROM PHOTOPRODUCTION, MODEL DEPENDENT.  
M R INCLUDED IN PISUT 68 RVUE  
M X SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESP. TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.  
M Z MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K\* TYPED NOTE

Mesons

$\rho(770)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 769.42 ± 0.86  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5

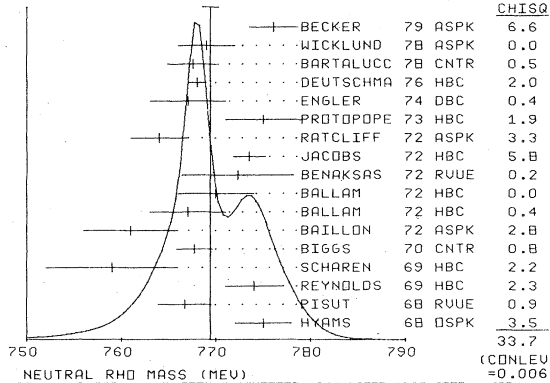


Table listing experimental data points for the rho meson mass. Columns include the name of the experiment, the mass value in MeV, and the error. The table includes entries for BECKER, WICKLUND, BARTALUCC, DEUTSCHMA, ENGLER, PROTOPOPE, RATCLIFF, JACOBS, BENAKSAS, BALLAM, BRILLON, BIGGS, SCHAREN, REYNOLDS, PISUT, and HYAMS.

Table 9: (RHOO) - (RHO++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV). This table lists mass differences for various rho meson states, including rho(770), rho(1450), and rho(1700), with values and errors.

D A FROM QUOTED MASSES OF CHARGED AND NEUTRAL MODES

9 RHO WIDTH (MEV)

WE NO LONGER LIST S-WAVE BREIT-WIGNER FITS. PBAR P DATA WITH HIGH COMBINATORIAL BACKGROUND, AND INSIGNIFICANT OR DOUBTFUL DATA. SEE FURTHER MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

Table 9: RHO WIDTH (MEV). This table lists the widths of various rho meson states, including rho(770), rho(1450), and rho(1700), with values and errors.

Table listing various rho meson states and their properties. Columns include the name of the state, the mass value, the width, and the spin-parity quantum numbers. States listed include rho(770), rho(1450), rho(1700), rho(1900), rho(2250), rho(2430), rho(2930), rho(3200), rho(4100), rho(42630), rho(4400), rho(4500), rho(4600), rho(4700), rho(4800), rho(4900), rho(5000), rho(5100), rho(5200), rho(5300), rho(5400), rho(5500), rho(5600), rho(5700), rho(5800), rho(5900), rho(6000), rho(6100), rho(6200), rho(6300), rho(6400), rho(6500), rho(6600), rho(6700), rho(6800), rho(6900), rho(7000), rho(7100), rho(7200), rho(7300), rho(7400), rho(7500), rho(7600), rho(7700), rho(7800), rho(7900), rho(8000), rho(8100), rho(8200), rho(8300), rho(8400), rho(8500), rho(8600), rho(8700), rho(8800), rho(8900), rho(9000).

NOTES  
W B INCLUDED IN BENAKSAS T2 REVUE VALUE  
W C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION  
W D INCLUDES BATON 70, HYAMS 73, PROTOPOPE 73  
W G INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS  
W H FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF GRAYER 74 DATA.  
W P FROM PHOTOPRODUCTION, MODEL DEPENDENT.  
W R INCLUDED IN PISUT 68 REVUE  
W X SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESP. TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.  
W Z WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4\*WIDTH/SQRT(N); SEE K\* TYPED NOTE

9 RHO PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes of the rho meson. Columns include the decay mode, the branching ratio, and the decay masses. Modes listed include rho into 2 pi, rho into 4 pi, rho into pi gamma, rho into e+ e-, rho into pi eta, rho into mu+ mu-, and rho into pi pi0.

9 RHO BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for various rho meson decays. Columns include the decay mode, the branching ratio, and the decay masses. Modes listed include rho into 4 pi/2 pi, rho into (pi+ pi- pi0) / (pi+ pi-), rho into pi gamma/2 pi, and rho into pi gamma/2 pi (units 10\*\*+3).

Note on the e+e- and mu+mu- Decays

Extraction of a ratio for  $\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$  is complicated by interference with  $\omega$  decay. In photoproduction,  $\gamma A \rightarrow e^+e^- A$ , there is substantial interference between the allowed  $(\rho^0, \omega) \rightarrow e^+e^-$  decays. The interference in the colliding-beam reaction  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  is due to G-parity-violating mixing of the overlapping  $\rho^0$  and  $\omega$  resonances; it alters the results for the rate  $\Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$  only by a small amount. Therefore at present we average only the values from the  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$  experiments.

The same comment applies to the decay  $\rho^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ .

Table listing various rho meson states and their properties. Columns include the name of the state, the mass value, the width, and the spin-parity quantum numbers. States listed include rho(770), rho(1450), rho(1700), rho(1900), rho(2250), rho(2430), rho(2930), rho(3200), rho(4100), rho(42630), rho(4400), rho(4500), rho(4600), rho(4700), rho(4800), rho(4900), rho(5000), rho(5100), rho(5200), rho(5300), rho(5400), rho(5500), rho(5600), rho(5700), rho(5800), rho(5900), rho(6000), rho(6100), rho(6200), rho(6300), rho(6400), rho(6500), rho(6600), rho(6700), rho(6800), rho(6900), rho(7000), rho(7100), rho(7200), rho(7300), rho(7400), rho(7500), rho(7600), rho(7700), rho(7800), rho(7900), rho(8000), rho(8100), rho(8200), rho(8300), rho(8400), rho(8500), rho(8600), rho(8700), rho(8800), rho(8900), rho(9000).

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R5 H HYAMS MASS RESOL. IS 20 MEV. THE OMEGA REGION WAS EXCLUDED.
R5 R POSSIBLY LARGE RHO-OMEGA INTERFERENCE LEADS US TO INCREASE
R5 R THE MINUS ERROR
R5 W RESULT CONTAINS (11 +- 1) PER CENT CORRECTION USING SU(3)
R5 W FOR CENTRAL VALUE. THE ERROR ON THE CORRECTION TAKES ACCOUNT
R5 W OF POSSIBLE RHO-OMEGA INTERFERENCE AND THE UPPER LIMIT AGREES
R5 W WITH THE UPPER LIMIT OF OMEGA INTO MU+ MU- FROM THIS EXPT.

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR RHO
ANDERSON 61 PRL 6 365
ERWIN 61 PRL 6 628
KENNEY 62 PRL 126 736
SAMIOS 62 PRL 9 139
XUCING 62 PRL 128 1849
ABLINS 63 PRL 11 381
ALITTI 63 NC 29 515
CHADWICK 63 PRL 62 63
GUITRACOS 63 PRL 11 85
SACLAY 63 SIENA CONF 1 239
BONDAR 64 NC 31 729
CARMONY 64 DUBNA CONF 1 486
GOLDHABER 64 PRL 12 336
ALVEA 65 PL 15 82
ARMENSE 65 NC 37 361
BLIEDEN 65 PL 19 444
CLARK 65 PR 139 B 1556
GUTAY 65 NC 39 381
LANZEROT 65 PRL 15 210
ZDANIS 65 PRL 14 721

ACCENS 66 PL 20 557
ALFF-STE 66 PR 145 1072
BALTAY 66 PR 145 1103
BLIEDEN 66 NC 43 71
CAMBRIDGE 66 PR 146 994
CASON 66 PR 148 1282
DEUTSCHM 66 PR 155 82
FERBEL 66 PL 21 111
FIDECARO 66 PL 23 163
HAGOPIAN 66 PR 145 1128
HAGOPIAN 66 PR 152 1183
HUSON 66 PL 20 91
JACOBS 66 UCRL-16877
JAMES 66 PR 142 896
WEST 66 PR 149 1089

ALLES-BO 67 NC 50 A 776
ASBURY 1 67 PR 189 809
ASBURY 2 67 PRL 19 865
BACON 67 PR 126 63
BANNER 67 PL 25 B 300
BARLOW 67 NC 50A 701
BATON 67 PL 25 B 419
ALSO 67 NP 3 349
ELEAR 67 NC 49 399
DANYSZ 67 NC 51 A 801
EISNER 67 PR 164 1699
FRENCH 67 NC 52A 442
HERTZBACH 67 PR 155 1461
ALSO 67 ZDANIS
HUWE 67 PL 248 252
HYAMS 67 PL 248 634
MILLER 67 PR 153 1423
POIRIER 67 PR 163 1662

ABC COLL 68 NP 84 501
ARMENSE 68 NC 54 999
ASTVACAT 68 PL 27 B 45
BATON 68 PR 176 1574
BLECHSCH 68 NC 53 A 1045
ALSO 68 NC 52 A 1348
CHUNG 68 PR 165 1491
DGNALD 68 NP 8 6 179
FOSTER 68 NP 8 6 107
HUSON 68 PL 288 208
HYAMS 68 NP 8 7 1
JONES 68 PR 166 1405
JOHNSON 68 PR 176 1651
KEY 68 PR 166 1430
LAMS 68 PR 166 1399
LANZEROT 68 PR 166 1365
MARATECK 68 PRL 21 1613
PISUT 68 NP 8 6 325

AUGUSTI1 69 PL 28 B 508
AUGUSTI2 69 LNC 2 214
AUSLENDE 69 SJNP 9 69
GERMAN C 69 PR 188 2060
HAISSINSKI 69 ARGONNE CONF. 373
JUHALLA 69 PR 184 1461
MALAMUD 69 ARGONNE CONF. P.93
MILLER 69 PR 178 2061
MOTT 69 PR 177 1966
REYNOLDS 69 PR 184 1424
ROOS 69 NP 8 10 563
ROTHWELL 69 PRL 23 1521
SCHAREN 69 ARGONNE CONF. 306
WEHMANN 69 PR 178 2095

ALVENSLEB 70 PRL 24 786
BATON 70 PL 33 B 528
BIGGS 70 PRL 24 1197
BINGHAM 70 PR 184 955
GALLOWAY 70 PR D 1 3077
ABRAMS 71 PR D 4 653
BLOODMOR 71 NP 8 35 133
DEERY 71 PR D 3 635

BAILLON 72 PL 38 B 555
BALLAM 72 PR D 5 545
BRADSWAN 72 PL 41 B 178
BENAKSAS 72 PL 39 B 289
DRIVER 72 NP 8 38 1
EISENBERG 72 PR D 5 15
GRAYER 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. 5
GRAYER 72 NP 8 50 29
JACOBS 72 PR D 6 1291
RATCLIFF 72 PL 38 B 345
TAKAHASHI 72 PR D 6 1266

BYERLY 73 PR D 7 637
CHARLESW 73 NP 8 65 253
GLADDING 73 PR D 8 3721
HYAMS 73 NP 8 64 134
PROTOPOP 73 PR D 7 1280

ROOS 75 NP 8 97 165
M. ROOS (HELS)

DEUTSCHM 76 NP 8 103 426
ANDREWS 77 PRL 38 198

BALTAY 78 PR D 17 62
BARTALUC 78 NC 44 A 587
WENZLER 78 PL 76 B 512
QUIKLUHD 78 PR D 17 1197

BECKER 79 NP 8 151 46

\*\*\*\*\*

omega(783)

1 OMEGA(783, JP G=1-1) I=0

1 OMEGA MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (Gamma), and various particle decays. Includes entries for ARMENTERO, ALFF, BARTALUC, etc.

M AVG 782.44 0.22 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

M STUDENT 782.48 0.24 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

M B OBSERVED BY THRESHOLD-CROSSING TECHNIQUE. MASS RESOL.=4.8 MEV FWHM
M C FROM TOTAL SAMPLE OF COYNE 71. THEY OBSERVE AN IMPORTANT
M C CORRELATION BETWEEN SIGMA OF EXP. RESOLUTION AND THE MEAS. MASS.

1 OMEGA FULL WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for full width (W), mass (M), and various particle decays. Includes entries for ARMENTERO, MILLER, BARASH, etc.

M AVG 10.11 0.31 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

M STUDENT 10.10 0.35 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

M B OBSERVED BY THRESHOLD-CROSSING TECHNIQUE. MASS RESOL.=4.8 MEV FWHM
M C UNFOLDED BY COYNE 71
M E ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SYSTEMATICS ADDED LINEARLY

\*CARNEGIE, KLUGE, LEITH, LYNCH, RATCLIFF+(SLAC)
\*CHADWICK, BINGHAM, MILBURN,+(SLAC+LBL+TUFT)
\*BASDEVANT, FROGGATT, PETERSEN (CERN)
\*COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULIAN, LAPLANCHE,+(ORSA)
\*HEINLOT, HOFME, HOFMANN, RATHJE,+(DESY+HAMB)
EISENBERG, BALLAM, DAGAN,+(REHO+SLAC+ELA)
\*HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM, DIETL,+(CERN+MPI)
\*HYAMS, JONES, NEILHAMMER, BLUM,+(CERN+MPI)
L.D. JACOBS (SACLAY)
\*BULOS, CARNEGIE, KLUGE, LEITH, LYNCH,+(SLAC)
TAKAHASHI, BARISH,+(TOHO+PENN+NDAM+ANL)

\*ANTHONY, COFFIN, MEANLEY, MEYER, RICE,+(MICH)
CHARLE SWARTH, EMMS, BELL,+(RHEL+BIRM+DURH)
\*RUSSEL, TANNENBAUM, WEISS, THOMSON (HARV)
\*HUDDUS, HULSIZER, KISTIAKOWSKI, LEVY,+(MIT)
\*ABRAMSON, ANDREK, HARVEY,+(CORN+RCHC)
R.SPITAL, D.R.YENNIE (CCRN)

\*MATTHEWS, WALKER,+(SLAC+DUKE+WISC+TNT)
\*KRAEMER, TOAFF, WEISSER, DIAZ,+(CAR+UN+SE)
P.ESTABROOKS, A.D. MARTIN (DURH)
\*ROSEN, SCOTT, SHAPIRO+(NWES+ROCH+CARN)
G. GRAYER, HYAMS, BLUM, DIETL,+(CERN+MPI)
\*HUDDUS, HULSIZER, KISTIAKOWSKI, LEVY,+(MIT)
\*ABRAMSON, ANDREK, HARVEY,+(CORN+RCHC)
R.SPITAL, D.R.YENNIE (CCRN)

\*KIRK,+(LAACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+HARS)
\*FUKUSHIMA, HARVEY, LOBKOWICZ, MA,+(RCHC)

\*CAUTI, S. COHEN, CSORNA, SMITH, YEH,+(COLU+BIN)
BARTALUCI, EASIN, BERTOLUCCI,+(DESY+FRSA)
\*RIES, RUMPF, BERTRAM, BIZOT, CHASE,+(LALO)
\*AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, PAMPLICKI (ANL)

\*BLANAR, BLUM, CERADA+(MPI+CEBN+ZEM+CRAC)

\*\*\*\*\*

Mesons

$\omega(783)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

1 OMEGA PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAy MASSES
P1 OMEGA INTO P1+ P1- P10 139+ 139+ 134
P2 OMEGA INTO P1+ P1- (VICILATES G) 139+ 139+ 134
P3 OMEGA INTO P10 GAMMA 134+ 0
P4 OMEGA INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA 139+ 139+ 0
P5 OMEGA INTO 2P10 GAMMA 134+ 134+ 0
P6 OMEGA INTO ETA GAMMA 548+ 0
P7 OMEGA INTO E+ E- 5+ 5
P8 OMEGA INTO MU+ MU- 105+ 105
P9 OMEGA INTO ETA P10 (VICILATES C) 548+ 134
P10 OMEGA INTO 3 GAMMA 0+ 0+ 0
P11 OMEGA INTO P10 MU+ MU- 134+ 105+ 105

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 ± 6P\_i, where 6P\_i = sqrt(6P\_i\*6P\_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (6P\_i\*6P\_j)/(6P\_i\*6P\_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 correlations for P1, P2, P3.

1 OMEGA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table of branching ratios for Omega meson decays into various channels like neutrals, eta, eta', and gamma.

Table of experimental data for Omega meson decays, including references and decay modes.

Data Card Listings

Mesons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\omega(783)$ ,  $M(940-953)$ ,  $\eta'(958)$

DEINET 69 PL 30 B 426
ERWIN 69 NP B 9 364
GOLDHABE 69 PRL 23 1351
JACQUET 69 NC 63 A 743
MILLER 69 PR 178 2061
STRUGALS 69 PL 29 B 532
WILSON 69 PRIVATE COMM.

\*MENZIONE, MULLER, BUNIATCV+ (KARL+CERN)
\*WALKER, GOSHAU, WEINBERG (WI SC+PRIN+VAND)
\*BUTLER, COYNE, HALL, MACNAUGHTON, TRILING(LRL)
\*NGUYEN-KHAC, HAATUFT, HALSTEIN(LI(EPOL+BERG)
R. MILLER, LICHTMAN, WILLMANN (PURDUE)
\*CHUVILO, FENYVES, (WARS+JINR+BUOA)
RICHARD WILSON (SEE ALSO PR 178 2095)(HARV)

ABRAMOV I 70 NP B 20 209
BIZZARRI 70 PRL 25 1385
ALLISON 70 PRL 24 618
ATHERTON 70 NP B 18 221
BIGGS 70 PRL 24 1201
CASON 70 PR D 1 851
CHAPMAN 70 NP B 24 445
DANBURG 70 PR D 2 2564
FLATTE 70 PR D 1 1
GOLDHABE 70 PHILA. CNF. P. 59
HAGOPIAN 70 PRL 25 1050
ROOS 70 DNPL/R7 P. 173

ABRAMOVICH, BLUMENFELD, BRUYANT, (CERN)
\*CIAPETTI, DORE, GASPERO, GUIDONI, + (ROMA+SYRA)
\*COOPER, FIELDS, RHINE+ (ANL)
\*BLAIR, CELIKER, DOMINGO, FRENCH+ (CERN+IPN)
\*CLIFFT, GABATHULER, KITCHING, RAND (DARE)
\*ANDREWS, BISWAS, GROVES, HARRINGTON, + (NDAM)
\*DAVIDSON, GREEN, LYS, ROE, VANDER VELDE (MICH)
\*ADOLINS, DALL, DAVIES, HOCH, KIRZ, MILLER+(LRL)
STANLEY M. FLATTE (LRL)
GERSON GOLDHABER, REVIEW (LRL)
S. AND V. HAGOPIAN, BOGART, SELOVE (FSU+PENN)
PROC. DARESBURY STUDY WEEKEND NO 1. (CERN)

ABRAMS 71 PR D 4 653
ALVENSLE 71 PRL 27 888
ANGELOW 71 SJNP 12 427
BALDIN 71 SJNP 13 758
BARADIAN 71 PR D4 2711
BEHREND 71 PRL 27 61
BIZZARRI 71 NP B 27 140
BLGDORF 71 NP B 35 133
CHAPMAN 71 PR D 3 38
COYNE 71 NP B 32 333
FIELDS 71 PRL 27 1749
MATTHEWS 71 PRL 26 400
MOFFETT 71 NP B 25 349

\*BARNHAM, BUTLER, COYNE, GOLDHABER, HALL, + (LBL)
ALVENSLE BEN, BECKER, BUSZA, CHEN, COHEN, + (DESY)
\*GRAMENITSKY, KANASIRSKY, KERATSCHEW, + (JINR)
\*YERKAROV, TREBUKHOVSKY, SHISHOV (ITEP)
BARADIAN-OTWINSKA, HOFMOKL, MICHEJDA+(WARS)
\*LEE, NORDBERG, WEHMAN, + (ROCH+CORN+PAL)
\*MCNANET, NILSSON, D-ANDLAU, + (CERN+GDEF)
BLGDORF TH, JACKSON, PRENTICE, YGON (TORONTO)
\*RODRIGUEZ, FOLBER (CERN)
\*BUTLER, FANG-LANDAU, MACNAUGHTON (LRL)
\*COOPER, RHINE, ALLISON (ANL+CXF)
\*PRENTICE, YGON, CARROLL, WALKER, + (INTL+ISC)
\*BRINGHAM, FREYTER, BALLAM+(LRL+UCB+SAC+TUFT)

AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29
APEL 72 PL 41 B 234
BASILE 72 PHIL. CNF. PROC153
BENKASAS 72 PL 39 B 289
BENKASAS172 PL 42 B 507
BENKASAS272 PL 42 B 511
BRDHN 72 PL 42 B 117
DAKIA 72 PR D 6 2321
EISENBERG 72 PR D 5 15
RATCLIFF 72 PL 38 B 345
BORENSTEIN 72 PR D 5 1559

AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
\*AUSSLANDER, MULLER, BERTOLUCCI, + (KARL+PISA)
\*BOLLINI, BROGLINI, DALPIAZ, FRABETTI, + (CERN)
\*COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE, + (ORSA)
\*COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE+(ORSAY)
\*COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE+(ORSA)
\*DOWNING, HOLLOWAY, HULD, BERNSTEIN+(ILL+LILC)
\*HAUSER, KRUISLER, MISCHKE (PRINCETON)
EISENBERG, BALLAM, DAGAN, + (REHO+SAC+TELA)
\*BULOS, CARNEGIE, KLUGE, LEITH, LYNCH, + (SLAC)
BORENSTEIN, DANBURG, KALBFLEISCH, + (BNL+MICH)

BINNIE 73 PR D 8 2789
BURNS 73 PR D 7 1310
ESTABROO 74 NP B 81 73
GREGORIO 74 NC 20 A 437
KRAMER 74 PRL 33 505
OREN 74 NP B 71 189

\*CARR, DEBENHAM, DUANE, GARBUTT, + (LOIC+SHMP)
\*CONDON, XI, MANDELKERN, PRICE, SCHULTZ (UCI)
ESTABROOKS, HYAMS, JONES, BLUM, (CERN+MPIM)
M. A. GREGORIO (ICTP-TRIESTE)
\*AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, PAWLICKI+ (ANL)
\*COOPER, FIELDS, RHINE, ALLISON+ (ANL+OXF)

EMMS 75 NP 898 1
KALBFLEI 75 PR D 11 987
ROOS 75 NP B 97 165
BRANDENB 76 NP B 104 413
KRAMER 76 PR D 14 28
ALSO 73 BINNIE

\*KINSON, STACEY, BELL, DALE, + (BIRM+DURH+RHEL)
KALBFLEISCH, STRAND, CHAPMAN (BNL+MICH)
M. ROOS (HELS)
BRANDENBURG, CARNEGIE, CA SHMORE, DAVIERE (SLAC)
\*BINNIE, CARR, DEBENHAM, GARBUTT, + (LOIC+SHMP)

ANDREWS 77 PRL 38 198
BARTKE 77 NP B 118 360
GESSAROL 77 NP B 126 382
HOLMGREN 77 PL 66 B 191
LYLNS 77 NP B 125 207
ROOS 77 LNC 19 419

\*FUKUSHIMA, HARVEY, LOBKOWICZ, MAY, + (RGCH)
+ (AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+LOIC+WIEN+WARS)
GESSAROL I, + (BGN+FRIZ+GENO+MILA+OXF+PAVI)
\*JONGEJANS, ENGELEN, + (CERN+AMST+NIJM+CXF)
\*COOPER, CLARK (OXF)
M. ROOS (HELSINKI)

APELDOOR 78 NP B 133 245
COOPER 78 NP B 146 1
QUENZER 78 PL 76 B 512
WICKLUND 78 PRD 17 1197
BENKHEIR 79 NP B 150 268
CORRIER 79 LAL-79/1
DZHELJAD 79 PL 84 B 143
ROOS 79 LNC

VAN APELDOORN, GRUNDEMAN, HARTING, + (ZEEM)
\*GURTU, MONTANET, + (TATA+CERN+COEF+MADR)
\*RIEBS, RUMPF, BERTRAND, EIZOT, CHASE, + (LALD)
\*AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, PAWLICKI (ANL)
BENKHEIR I, EISENSTEIN, + (EPOL+CERN+COEF+LALO)
\*DELCOURT, ESCHSTRUTH, FLUDA, + (LALD)
DZHELJADIN, GOLDOVNIK, GRITSUK, + (SERP)
\*PELLINEN (HELS)

M(940-953)

66 M(940-953)
THE CLAIM FOR A NARROW RESONANCE AT 940 MEV BY CHESHIRE 72 HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY BINNIE 72, 74, GRAY 74, BUTTRAM 75. OMITTED FROM TABLE. THE CLAIM FOR A RESONANCE M(953) IN THE PI+ PI- GAMMA CHANNEL (AGUILAR 70) HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

REFERENCES FOR M(940-953)

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 1635
MAGLICH 71 PRL 27 1479
ROSNER 71 PRL 26 933
AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29
CHESHIRE 72 PRL 28 520
BINNIE 72 PL 39 B 275
BINNIE 74 PRL 32 392
BUTTRAM 75 PRL 35 970
GRIGERIA 75 NP 891 232

AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BASSANO, SAMIOS, BARNES+(BNL)
\*DOOSTENS, BRODY, CVIJANDVICH (RUTG+PENN+UPNJ)
J. L. ROSNER, E. W. COLGLAZIER (MINN+CIT)
AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
\*HOFFMAN, GARFINKEL, + (IDW+ANL+PURD)
\*CAMILLETTI, DUANE, GARBUTT, BURTON+(LOIC+SHMP)
\*CAMILLETTI, CARR, DEBENHAM, + (LOIC+SHMP)
\*CRAMLEY, DUKE, LAMB, LEEPER, PETERSSON (ISU)
GRIGORIAN, LADAGE, MELLEMA, RUDNICK, + (UGLA)

eta'(958)

2 ETA PRIME(958, JP=0-+) I=0

Note on the J^P Assignment of eta'(958)

From the Dalitz plot analyses of the eta' -> pi pi pi and eta' -> pi+ pi- gamma decays and from the observation of an eta' -> gamma gamma decay mode, all assignments except JP=0-+ and 2-+ are excluded. The Dalitz plot analyses favor spin 0, but cannot rule out spin 2. The indication of anisotropy in the decay of very forward-produced eta' (KALBFLEISCH 73) has not been confirmed by BALTAY 74, thus again favoring spin 0, but still not ruling out spin 2 (LEDNICKY 77).

Two recent analyses, however, seem to have finally established the spin 0 assignment of the eta'.

CERRADA 77 perform a partial-wave analysis of the pi pi pi system produced in the reaction K- p -> eta' Lambda, taking into account the eta' and Lambda joint decay angular correlations. They conclude that JP is unambiguously 0- (see also DELAGUILA 77).

ROUSSARIE 77 analyze a large sample of events from the reaction pi- p -> eta' n at beam momenta just above threshold. They verify that the eta' is produced in a relative S-wave state, and thus the Adair condition is satisfied by their total sample of some 1800 events. The decay angular distribution of the eta' is consistent with isotropy, and thus ROUSSARIE 77 conclude that the spin cannot be 2.

Table with 4 columns: M, C, ONLY EXPERIMENTS GIVING ERROR, LESS THAN 2 MEV KEPT FOR AVERAGING. Rows include data for M(940-953) and 2 ETA PRIME MASS (MEV).

Table with 4 columns: W, CL, OR LESS, DAUBER, 64 HBC, BASILEI, 71 CNTR, DANBURG, 73 HBC, BINNIE, 79 MMS. Rows include data for 2 ETA PRIME WIDTH (MEV).

Mesons

$\eta'(958)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with 3 columns: Mode (e.g., P1, P2), Description (e.g., ETA PRIME INTO P1+ PI- ETA), and Values (e.g., 139+ 139+ 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 ± 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.

Matrix of branching fractions and correlations for P1 through P5.

Note on eta'(958) Branching Fractions

In our calculation of the branching fractions of the eta'(958), we use the decay modes eta pi pi (including eta pi pi^0), rho^0 gamma, omega gamma, and gamma gamma. It is assumed that the rate eta -> neutrals is 71.0%.

In the fit we do not use the constraint

R = (Gamma(eta' -> eta pi pi^+) / Gamma(eta' -> eta pi pi^0)) = 2

from I-spin conservation. The result of the fit is in agreement with it: R = 1.8 ± 0.2.

Table with 3 columns: Mode (e.g., W1), Description (e.g., ETA PRIME INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)), and Values (e.g., 15.8).

ETA PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

Table with 3 columns: Mode (e.g., R1), Description (e.g., ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- ETA (NEUTRAL DEC.))/TOTAL (PIN)), and Values (e.g., 68).

Large table with 3 columns: Mode (e.g., R4), Description (e.g., ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- NEUTRALS (EXCLUDING (P2C+P5))), and Values (e.g., 10/66).



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
eta'(958), delta(980)

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for eta prime and delta(980) with various experimental data points.

2 ETA PRIME C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETER

RELATED TEXT SECTION VI C

Table of decay asymmetry parameters for eta prime, listing authors, parameters, and references.

REFERENCES FOR ETA PRIME

Extensive list of references for eta prime, including author names, publication details, and particle identifiers.

delta(980)

36 DELTA(980, JPC=0+-) I=1

Observations of missing-mass peaks in the 960 MeV mass region are mostly controversial and are therefore not listed here.

- 1. eta pi decays, peaking slightly below the K-Kbar threshold. This defines IG=1- and JP=normal.
2. A K-Kbar threshold enhancement with I=1.

This association is justified by the remark (ASTIER 67) that the K-Kbar threshold enhancement may be due to a virtual bound state also coupled to the eta pi system.

The low Q-value of the K-Kbar threshold enhancement and decay distributions of the eta pi system favor JP=0+. Additional evidence (LIPKIN 69) comes from the absence of a rho eta decay mode (GRASSLER 77).

36 DELTA(980) MASS (MEV)

Table of Delta(980) mass measurements from various experiments, including author names, methods, and values.

36 DELTA(980) WIDTH (MEV)

Table of Delta(980) width measurements from various experiments, including author names, methods, and values.

Mesons

$\delta(980)$ ,  $S^*(980)$

W F USING A TWO CHANNEL RESONANCE PARAMETRIZATION OF GAY 76 DATA.
W J SEE NOTE J ABOVE.
W N THE ERROR IN THE PAPER IS WRONGLY QUOTED AT ONE POINT
W R FROM D(1285) DECAY
W W WEAK EVIDENCE ONLY FOR DELTA+ PRODUCTION.
W K KEAR ONLY, SEE THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE
W 143 (57.0) 13.0+SYSTEMATIC ROSENFELD 65 RVUE +- 8/66
W 100 (25.) APPROX. ASTIER 67 HBC +- SEE NOTE A ABOVE 9/67
W M (120.) APPROX. MORGAN 75 RVUE 1.2 PBAR P 12/75
W M FROM COUPLED CHANNEL FIT TO DUBOC 72 DATA

36 DELTA(980) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 3 columns: P1, P2, P3; Delta(980) into eta pi, rho pi, k kbar; Decay masses 548+134, 497+134, 497+497

36 DELTA(980) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 3 columns: R1, R2; Delta(980) into rho pi/eta pi, k kbar/eta pi; Branching ratios 70 HBC, 72 HBC, 76 HBC, 78 OMEG

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(980)

Extensive list of references for Delta(980) decays and branching ratios, including authors like Collins, Armenteros, Daloz, etc.

S\*(980)

3 S\*(980, JP=0++) I=0

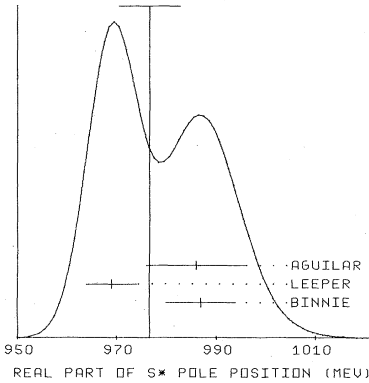
UNDER THIS ENTRY WE LIST PARAMETERS OF THE POLE IN THE ISOSCALAR S WAVE. FOR A MINI-REVIEW SEE UNDER EPSILON. POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF D-WAVE PI PI INTERACTIONS IN THIS REGION IS LISTED SEPARATELY UNDER ETA N(1080).

FOR EARLY WORK USING BREIT-WIGNER OR SCATTERING LENGTH PARAMETRIZATION IN FITS TO THE K KBAR MASS SPECTRUM, SEE REFERENCE SECTION AND OUR 1972 EDITION.

3 REAL PART OF THE S\* POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table listing real part of S\* pole position with columns for author, year, value, and decay mode. Includes entries for Protopope, Binnie, Estabrook, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 976.6 +/- 6.2
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



3 NEGATIVE IMAG. PART OF THE S\* POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table listing negative imaginary part of S\* pole position with columns for author, year, value, and decay mode. Includes entries for Protopope, Binnie, Estabrook, etc.

3 S\*(980) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 3 columns: P1, P2; S\*(980) into k kbar, pi pi; Decay masses 497+497, 139+139

REFERENCES FOR S\*

Extensive list of references for S\* decays and parameters, including authors like Wang, Bigi, Bingham, etc.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

S\*(980), H(990), phi(1020)

Table of particle data cards for H(990) and phi(1020) mesons, listing authors, institutions, and experimental parameters.

H(990)

35 H(990, JPC=A-) I=0
THE EVIDENCE OF BENSON 66 HAS DISAPPEARED AFTER RE-ANALYSIS (CHAUDHARY 70). NO SIGNIFICANT OTHER EVIDENCE HAS BEEN PUBLISHED. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

REFERENCES FOR H

Table of references for H(990) meson, listing authors and publication details.

phi(1020)

4 PHI(1020, JPC=1--) I=0
WE ONLY AVERAGE MASS AND WIDTH VALUES WHEN THE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS HAVE BEEN EVALUATED.

Table of particle data cards for phi(1020) meson, listing authors, institutions, and experimental parameters.

Table of particle data cards for S\*(980) meson, listing authors, institutions, and experimental parameters.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1019.631 +/- 0.094
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

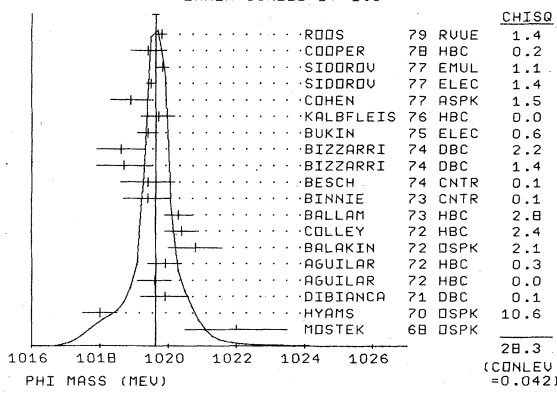


Table of particle data cards for phi(1020) meson, listing authors, institutions, and experimental parameters.

4 PHI MASS (MEV)
WE ONLY AVERAGE MASS AND WIDTH VALUES WHEN THE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS HAVE BEEN EVALUATED.

Table of particle data cards for phi(1020) meson, listing authors, institutions, and experimental parameters.

Mesons
phi(1020)

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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 4 columns: P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4. Values include .4861+-0.0116, .8014+-0.3517+-0.0123, etc.

4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS

Main data table for phi(1020) branching ratios. Columns include R1-R15, PHI INTO (K+ K-)/(K KBAR + PI+ PI- P0), and various decay modes like BADIERY, LINDSEY, BALAKIN, etc.

Table with columns R16-R16, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5). Values include 5 (6.6), 27 (7.2), 9 (6.1), etc.

R16 A ERROR OF ASTVACATUROV 68 DOES NOT INCLUDE SIGMA(PHI) UNCERTAINTY. USING TOTAL WIDTH 4.2 MEV, THEY DETECT 3 PI MODE AND OBSERVE

Table with columns R17-R17, PHI INTO (PI0 GAMMA)/(TOTAL), and (P7). Values include 7 (0.0025), 32 (0.0014), etc.

Table with columns R18-R18, PHI INTO (PI+ PI-)/(TOTAL) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P8). Values include 18 (50.1), 18 (80.1), etc.

Table with columns R19-R19, PHI INTO (KL KS)/(K+ K-), and (P2)/(P1). Values include 19 (144), 19 (125), etc.

Table with columns R19-R19, PHI INTO (KL KS)/(K KBAR), and (P2)/(P1+P2). Values include 19 (10), 19 (167), etc.

Table with columns R20-R20, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/TOTAL, and (P3). Values include 20 (34), 20 (0.28), etc.

Table with columns R21-R21, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 21 (40), 21 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R22-R22, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 22 (0.3), 22 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R23-R23, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 23 (0.3), 23 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R24-R24, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 24 (0.3), 24 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R25-R25, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 25 (0.3), 25 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R26-R26, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 26 (0.3), 26 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R27-R27, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 27 (0.3), 27 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R28-R28, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 28 (0.3), 28 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R29-R29, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 29 (40), 29 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R30-R30, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 30 (40), 30 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R31-R31, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 31 (40), 31 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R32-R32, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 32 (40), 32 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R33-R33, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 33 (40), 33 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R34-R34, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 34 (40), 34 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R35-R35, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 35 (40), 35 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R36-R36, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 36 (40), 36 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R37-R37, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 37 (40), 37 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R38-R38, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 38 (40), 38 (6.1), etc.

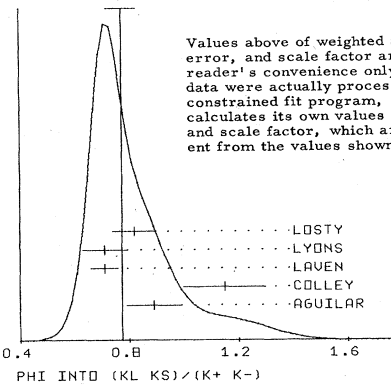
Table with columns R39-R39, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 39 (40), 39 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R40-R40, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 40 (40), 40 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R41-R41, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 41 (40), 41 (6.1), etc.

Table with columns R42-R42, PHI INTO (E+ E-)/(K+ K-) (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P5)/(P1). Values include 42 (40), 42 (6.1), etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.774 +/- 0.055
ERRDR SCALED BY 1.6



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 xi, xi-bar, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

Table with columns R20-R20, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K+ K-), and (P3)/(P1). Values include 20 (34), 20 (0.28), etc.

Table with columns R21-R21, PHI INTO (2PI+ 2PI- P0)/(K+ K-), and (P14)/(P1). Values include 21 (0.302), 21 (0.018), etc.

Table with columns R22-R22, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*+4), and (P15). Values include 22 (8.7), 22 (0.95), etc.

Table with columns R23-R23, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 23 (0.3), 23 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R24-R24, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 24 (0.3), 24 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R25-R25, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 25 (0.3), 25 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R26-R26, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 26 (0.3), 26 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R27-R27, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 27 (0.3), 27 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R28-R28, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 28 (0.3), 28 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R29-R29, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 29 (0.3), 29 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R30-R30, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 30 (0.3), 30 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R31-R31, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 31 (0.3), 31 (0.237), etc.

Table with columns R32-R32, PHI INTO (PI+ PI- P0 (INCL. RHO PI))/(K KBAR), and (P3)/(P2). Values include 32 (0.3), 32 (0.237), etc.

REFERENCES FOR PHI

List of references for phi(1020) including authors like BERTANZA, GELFAND, SCHLEIN, BADIERY, GRAY, LINDSEY, ABRAMS, BARLON, CHASE, DAHL, HERTZBACH, KHACHATU, etc.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

M(1033-1040), η<sub>N</sub>(1080), M(1150-1170), A<sub>1</sub>

Table listing meson data for M(1033-1040), η<sub>N</sub>(1080), and M(1150-1170). Includes columns for name, mass, width, and references.

M(1033-1040)

67 M(1033-1040) THE CLAIM FOR A NARROW RESONANCE AT 1033 MEV BY GARFINKEL 72 HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY BINNIE 74, GRAY 74, BUTTRAM 75. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

REFERENCES FOR M(1033-1040)

Table of references for M(1033-1040), listing authors and journal information.

η<sub>N</sub>(1080)

30 ETA N(1080, JPC=N+) I=0 J GREATER THAN 1 SOME EXPERIMENTS SUGGEST J=2. NOT CONFIRMED BY GRAY 74, FROGGATT 77. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table for η<sub>N</sub>(1080) mass and width data, including columns for mass (M), width (Γ), and references.

Table for η<sub>N</sub>(1080) width data, including columns for width (Γ), and references.

Mesons

Table listing meson data for M(1150-1170), including columns for name, mass, width, and references.

M(1150-1170)

68 M(1150-1170) THIS ENTRY LISTS REFERENCES TO PEAKS OF LOW STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN THE 3 PI SYSTEM BETWEEN THE A1 AND A2, AS WELL AS A CLAIM FOR A NARROW RESONANCE AT 1150 MEV BY JACOBEL 72. NOT CONFIRMED BY BUTTRAM 75. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

REFERENCES FOR M(1150-1170)

Table of references for M(1150-1170), listing authors and journal information.

A<sub>1</sub>(1100-1300)

10 A<sub>1</sub>(1100-1300, JPC=1-) I=1 The peak in the (3π)<sup>±</sup> mass distribution near the ρπ threshold was discovered by BELLINI 63 in very forward π<sup>-</sup> scattering on carbon without nuclear break-up, thus coherent diffractive ρπ production.

Until 1977, all the significant observations of a ρ<sup>0</sup>π<sup>±</sup> peak near 1100 MeV were made in the reaction π<sup>±</sup>N → (πππ)<sup>±</sup>N. At small momentum transfer, the diffraction-like mechanism without quantum number exchange in the t channel contributes to this reaction. The dominant effect is a broad J<sup>P</sup>=1<sup>+</sup> enhancement in the S-wave ρπ system, its width being ~300 MeV (ANTIPOV 73, OTTER 74, KRUSE 74, TABAK 74, THOMPSON 74, EMMS 75, BALTAY 77, PERNEGR 78, ROBERTS 78, DAUM 80). The position of the maximum intensity falls in the range 1100 to 1300 MeV and varies with t (DAUM 80).

Most of these experiments have been partial-wave analyzed by the method of ASCOLI 70. Assuming that, for a given momentum transfer t, the 3π vertex is independent of the NN vertex, the 3π vertex is composed, in the spirit of the non-unitary isobar model, of quasi-two-body πρ and πε amplitudes. The waves contributing to the diffractive 3π final state are (at most) the 0<sup>-</sup>P, 1<sup>+</sup>S, 1<sup>+</sup>D, 2<sup>-</sup>P, 3<sup>+</sup>D, 1<sup>-</sup>P, and 2<sup>+</sup>D ρπ waves and the 0<sup>-</sup>S, 1<sup>+</sup>P, and 2<sup>-</sup>D επ waves. Here ε stands for a pole simulating the non-resonant J<sup>P</sup>=0<sup>+</sup> ππ interaction in the 700 to 900 MeV region [see the review of

## Mesons

 $A_1(1100-1300)$ 

S-wave  $\pi\pi$  interactions under  $\epsilon(1300)$ .

The results of these analyses have shown that the phase of the  $1^+S$  wave displays little variation relative to the  $0^-S$  ( $\epsilon\pi$ ),  $1^+P$  ( $\epsilon\pi$ ), and  $2^-P$  ( $\rho\pi$ ) waves (ANTIPOV1 73, OTTER 74, TABAK 74, THOMPSON 74, BALTAY 77). As the  $2^+D$  wave exhibits a clear Breit-Wigner-like phase change in the  $A_2$  region (ASCOLI 70, ANTIPOV1 73, OTTER 74, TABAK 74, THOMPSON 74, BALTAY 77), the above results have been interpreted to imply that no resonant  $A_1$  is needed. Unitarity corrections to the isobar model did not change this conclusion (ASCOLI 75, AITCHISON 75).

More recent analyses, however, have provided new evidence for an  $A_1$  resonance. BOWLER 75 demonstrated that the small variation in the  $1^+S$  phase could be due to a phase difference between the Deck amplitude and the direct  $A_1$  resonance production amplitude. This small phase variation also could be due to inelasticity, because of the coupling of  $\rho\pi$  to the  $\epsilon\pi$  and  $K^*\bar{K}$  channels, or to rescattering (BRAYSHAW 76, LONGACRE 76,77). SCHULT 77 reanalyzed the ANTIPOV1 73 data using three-pion-state amplitudes which satisfy both unitarity and analyticity, and found a solution with considerably more phase variation than originally had been observed.

BASDEVANT 77 performed an analysis of the  $\rho\pi$  waves exclusively, ignoring the  $\epsilon\pi$  waves as being meaningless in an isobar analysis since the  $\epsilon$  could not be considered a bona fide particle. Their full amplitude is properly analytic and unitary, and it includes: the Deck amplitude (resonant as well as background elastic  $\rho\pi \rightarrow \rho\pi$  scattering), rescattering corrections, inelasticity due to the  $K^*\bar{K}$  channel, and direct diffractive  $A_1$  production. They take the  $1^+S$  phase from the difference of the known  $A_2$  phase and the observed  $2^+D-1^+S$  phase difference (ANTIPOV1 73). BASDEVANT 77 show that the ANTIPOV1 73 data are consistent with a resonance at  $M = 1300 \pm 150$  MeV,  $\Gamma = 400 \pm 100$  MeV, and that the data are rather inconsistent with the hypothesis of no resonance.

New light has been shed on the existence of the  $A_1$  by the PERNEGR 78 data on coherent  $\pi$  scattering on nuclei. For the first time these data contain information on the  $1^+S-0^-P$  phase difference.

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Although this phase-shift analysis is ambiguous between two solutions, one solution exhibits a  $1^+S-0^-P$  phase increase of  $90^\circ$  from threshold up to 1400 MeV, together with a peak in the  $1^+S$  intensity around 1100 MeV. The energy dependence of the  $1^+S-0^-P$  phase difference is in fact exactly as predicted by BASDEVANT 77 on the basis of the ANTIPOV1 73 data. Overwhelming confirmation now comes from the very large DAUM 80 experiment on a proton target. They find a unique and stable solution which exhibits not only the  $1^+S-0^-P$  phase increase up to 1400 MeV, but, by comparing with the  $A_2$  phase, they are able to show unambiguously that the  $1^+S$ ,  $1^+P$ , and  $0^-S$  phases all increase with mass, the forward motion of the  $1^+S$  phase being  $\approx 80^\circ$  in the 1100 to 1500 MeV region.

A long-standing problem of the  $A_1$  has been its non-observation in non-diffractive processes (for a review of the situation up to 1976, see HABER 77). Here also the situation is completely changed due to new observations.

GAVILLET 77 have analyzed backwardly produced  $3\pi$  events in the reaction  $K^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$  in sufficient number to project out the different partial waves. An  $A_1$  peak seen in the total  $3\pi$  mass distribution can be attributed to the  $1^+S$  partial wave. The Breit-Wigner parameters of the peak are  $M = 1041 \pm 13$  MeV,  $\Gamma = 230 \pm 50$  MeV. The SU(3) assignment of an  $A_1$  with these parameters to the  $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$  nonet together with the  $Q$ 's, the D(1285), and the E(1420) is not completely satisfactory and may indicate that the experimental masses are far from the pole positions on the second sheet (MAZZUCATO 79, DIONISI 80). A possible confirmation of backward  $A_1$  production by pions has been obtained by FERRER 78. The observed peak has the resonance parameters  $M \approx 1050$  MeV,  $\Gamma \approx 200 \pm 50$  MeV, but nothing is known about the partial-wave composition. The production cross sections at the two different beam momenta of FERRER 78 agree with limits set by earlier, less significant experiments (ANDERSON 69, ABASHIAN 75).

On the other hand, no evidence for the  $A_1$  is found in the charge-exchange reactions  $\pi^+n \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0p$  (EMMS2 75),  $\pi^+p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\Delta^{++}$  (WAGNER 75, BALTAY 77),  $\pi^-p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0n$  (CORDEN 78), or  $K^-p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\Lambda^0$  (CERRADA 77). However, the number of partial waves

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

is greater in charge exchange due to the two possible values of isospin, and thus the analysis is more complicated.

Other non-diffractive channels, such as  $\bar{p}p$  annihilation, have not produced consistent results of sufficiently high statistical significance. At best, an  $A_1$  shoulder has been seen in the  $(3\pi)^-$  spectrum from  $\bar{p}d \rightarrow p\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ . However no  $A_1^0$  is observed. The effect is interpretable as interference between various resonance channels (KASPER 79).

Finally, the semileptonic decay  $\tau^\pm \rightarrow A_1^\pm \nu$  seems to have been discovered at PLUTO (ALEXANDER 78, WAGNER 79) and confirmed at SLAC-LBL (JAROS 78). The PLUTO  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^\pm$  mass distribution with a  $\rho^0\pi^\pm$  selection shows a peak centered at  $M \lesssim 1200$  MeV,  $\Gamma \sim 400$  to 500 MeV, very unlike phase space. The Dalitz plot distribution is consistent with  $1^+S$ . However, with only 27 events in the plot, it is not possible to rule out all other possible waves.

To summarize, most of the data now seem to require the presence of an  $A_1$  resonance, but the quantitative details are far from being determined exactly. BASDEVANT 78 used the data of ALEXANDER 78 and JAROS 78 to restrict the range of solutions for the  $A_1$  resonance parameters obtained in their analysis of diffractive  $A_1$  production (BASDEVANT 77). The values they obtain, when expressed as second-sheet pole parameters rather than as simple Breit-Wigner parameters are  $M \approx 1180 \pm 50$  MeV,  $\Gamma = 400 \pm 50$  MeV.

DAUM 80, fitting simultaneously the  $1^+S$  intensity and the phase relative to the  $2^+D$  wave above 1 GeV with model amplitudes similar to the ones used by BOWLER 75 and BASDEVANT 77, find for the  $A_1$  parameters:  $M \approx 1280$  MeV,  $\Gamma \approx 300$  MeV. This is not in complete agreement with PERNEGR 78, GAVILLET 77, FERRER 78, ALEXANDER 78, and JAROS 78, who find the peak of the  $1^+S$  intensity around 1100 MeV. Thus, if the  $A_1$  can finally be considered as a well established meson, the determination of its parameters is far from settled.

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10 A1 MASS (MEV)	
M PRODUCED BY PI +	
M (1080.0)	
M (1090.0) APPROX.	ADERHOLZ 64 HBC + 4.0 PI+P 6/68
M (1095.0) (6.0)	BOESEBECK 68 HBC + 8 PI+ P 2/67
M F (1119.0) (30.)	ARMENISE 70 HBC 0 9 PI+ N -- A1 P 1/71
	THOMPSON 74 HBC + 13 PI+P, P(3PI)+ 12/75

Mesons  
 $A_1(1100-1300)$

M PRODUCED BY PI -	
M (1080.0)	ASCOLI 68 HBC - 0.5 PI-P 6/68
M (1089.0) (12.0)	BALLAM 68 HBC - 16.0 PI-P 9/68
M (1090.0) APPROX.	CHUNG 68 HBC - 3.2, 4.2 PI-P 2/67
M (1095.0) (6.0)	JUNKMANN 68 HBC - 16. PI- P, 5PI 9/69
M S (1119.0) (30.)	KEY 68 HBC - 3 PI-P 9/68
M S SHOULDER ON A2 ONLY	
M (1069.0) (7.0)	CASO 70 HBC - 11.2PI-P 5/70
M (1120.0)	CRENNELL 70 HBC - 6. PI- P, F PI 5/70
M F T (1150.0)	ANTIPOVI 73 CNTR - 25., 40. PI- P 1/74
M T MASS AND WIDTH SEEN TO DEPEND ON T, UNIQUE DET. IMPOSSIBLE	1/74
M (1152.0) (9.0)	BALTAY 77 HBC 0 15 PI- P, P 3PI 12/77
M P (1100.0)	PERNEGR 78 CNTR - 9+13+15 PI- NUC. 4/78*
M PD (1280.0) (30.0)	DAUM 80 CNTR 63, 94 PI- P 12/79*
M P PHASE VARIATION OBSERVED BETWEEN (1+S) AND (0-P) WAVES	
M D FROM A MODEL DEPENDENT FIT.	
M PRODUCED BY PICNS, BACKWARDS SCATT.	
M (1115.0) (20.0)	ANDERSON 69 MMS - 16 PI- P, BACKW 8/69
M J (1050.0) (11.0)	FERRER 2 78 OMEG - 9+12 PI- P, P 3PI 4/78*
M J NO JP DETERMINATION ATTEMPTED	
M PRODUCED BY PBARS.	
M (1034.0) (7.0)	DANYSZ 67 HBC +- 3, 3.6 PBAR P 7/67
M (1042.0) (21.0)	FRIDMAN 68 HBC +- 5.7 PBAR P 6/68
M A (1076.0) (5.0)	ATHERTON 73 HBC +- 5.7 PBAR P 1/74
M A JP ANALYSIS GIVES SOME EVIDENCE FOR RHO PI D-WAVE	
M PRODUCED BY K-.	
M (1111.0) (10.0)	ALLISON 67 HBC + 6 K-P, LAM +5 PI 1/68
M (1117.0) (30.0)	ALLISON 67 HBC + 6 K-P, LAM +4 PI 1/68
M (1060.0) (15.0)	JUHALA 67 HBC 0 4, 6-5 K-P, 5BODY 1/68
M PRODUCED BY K+.	
M K+ (1060.0) (20.0)	ALEXANDER 69 HBC + 9 K+P 9/69
M K+ (1030.0) (20.0)	BERLINGHI 69 HBC + 0 12.7 K+ P 9/69
M K+ FOR CONTRADICTIONARY EVIDENCE SEE RABIN 70.	
M PRODUCED BY K-, BACKWARDS SCATTERING	
M F (1041.0) (13.0)	GAVILLET 77 HBC + 4.2 K- P, S 3PI 12/77
M F FROM A FIT TO JP=1+ RHO PI PARTIAL WAVE	
M PRODUCED IN TAU DECAY	
M 42(1100.0) APPROX.	JAROS 78 SMAG +- E+E-, MU+- 3PI 12/78*
M 27(1200.0) OR LESS	WAGNER 79 PLUT +- E+E-, E(MU) 3PI 12/79*
M AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL	

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10 A1 WIDTH (MEV)	
W PRODUCED BY PI +	
W (80.0)	ADERHOLZ 64 HBC + 4.0 PI+P 6/68
W (130.0) APPROX.	BOESEBECK 68 HBC + 8 PI+ P 1/71
W (50.0) OR LESS	ARMENISE 70 HBC 0 9 PI+ N -- A1 P 6/78
W F (300.0) APPROX.	RINAUDO 71 HBC + 5. PI+P, P(3PI)+ 11/71
W (367.0) (30.0)	THOMPSON 74 HBC + 13 PI+P, P(3PI)+ 12/75
W PRODUCED BY PI -	
W (140.0) (31.0)	BALLAM 68 HBC - 16.0 PI- P 9/68
W (125.0) APPROX.	CHUNG 68 HBC - 3.2, 4.2 PI-P 2/67
W (177.0) (17.0)	JUNKMANN 68 HBC - 16. PI- P, 5PI 9/69
W K (76.0) (46.0)	KEY 68 HBC - 3.0 PI- P 11/67
W K SHOULDER ON A2 ONLY	
W (99.0) (15.0)	CASO 70 HBC - 11.2PI-P 5/70
W F T (300.0)	ANTIPOVI 73 CNTR - 25., 40. PI- P 1/74
W T MASS AND WIDTH SEEN TO DEPEND ON T, UNIQUE DET. IMPOSSIBLE	1/74
W (264.0) (11.0)	BALTAY 77 HBC 0 15 PI+ P, P 3PI 12/77
W P (300.0)	PERNEGR 78 CNTR - 9+13+15 PI- NUC. 4/78*
W PD (300.0) (30.0)	DAUM 80 CNTR 63, 94 PI- P 12/79*
W P PHASE VARIATION OBSERVED BETWEEN (1+S) AND (0-P) WAVES	
W D FROM A MODEL DEPENDENT FIT.	
W PRODUCED BY PICNS, BACKWARDS SCATT.	
W (198.0) (45.0) (20.0)	ANDERSON 69 MMS - 16 PI- P, BACKW 8/69
W J (195.0) (32.0)	FERRER 2 78 OMEG - 9+12 PI- P, P 3PI 4/78*
W J NO JP DETERMINATION ATTEMPTED	
W PRODUCED BY PBARS.	
W (33.0) (19.0)	DANYSZ 67 HBC +- 3, 3.6 PBAR P 7/67
W (130.0) APPROX.	FRIDMAN 68 HBC +- 5.7 PBAR P 6/68
W A (36.0) (20.0) (15.0)	ATHERTON 73 HBC +- 5.7 PBAR P 1/74
W A JP ANALYSIS GIVES SOME EVIDENCE FOR RHO PI D-WAVE	
W PRODUCED BY K-.	
W (50.0) (50.0)	ALLISON 67 HBC + 6 K-P, LAM +4 PI 1/68
W (50.0) (25.0)	ALLISON 67 HBC + 6 K-P, LAM +5 PI 1/68
W (120.0) (15.0)	JUHALA 67 HBC 0 4, 6-5 K-P, 5BODY 1/68
W PRODUCED BY K+.	
W (160.0) (20.0)	ALEXANDER 69 HBC + 9 K+P 9/69
W B (120.0) (30.0)	BERLINGHI 69 HBC 12.7 K+ P 8/69
W K+ FOR CONTRADICTIONARY EVIDENCE SEE RABIN 70.	
W (130.0) (20.0)	BERLINGHI 69 HBC + 0 12.7 K+ P 9/69
W PRODUCED BY K-, BACKWARDS SCATTERING.	
W F (230.0) (50.0)	GAVILLET 77 HBC + 4.2 K- P, S 3PI 12/77
W F FROM A FIT TO JP=1+ RHO PI PARTIAL WAVE	
W PRODUCED IN TAU DECAY	
W 42(200.0) APPROX.	JAROS 78 SMAG +- E+E-, MU+- 3PI 12/78*
W 27 400. TO 500.	WAGNER 79 PLUT +- E+E-, E(MU) 3PI 12/79*
W AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL	

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10 A1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES	
P1 A1 INTO RHO PI	DECAY MASSES
P2 A1 INTO KBAR K	776+ 139
P3 PI (PI PI) S WAVE	493+ 497
	139+ 139+ 139

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10 A1 BRANCHING RATIOS	
R1 A1 INTO (KBAR K)/(RHO PI)	(P2)/(P1)
R1 (0.0025) OR LESS	DAHL 67 HBC - 4.0 PI- P .10/66

Mesons

A<sub>1</sub>(1100-1300), B(1235)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR A<sub>1</sub>

Table listing references for A1 mesons, including authors like Bellini, Aderholz, Goldhaber, and various institutions like CERN, FNAL, and SLAC.

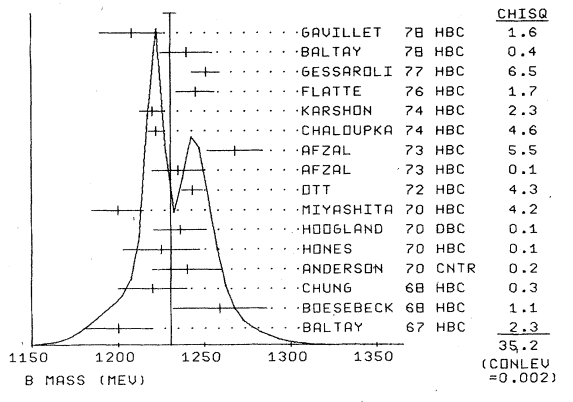
B(1235)

11 B(1235, JP=1++) I=1

11 B MASS (MEV)

Table listing B meson mass measurements from various experiments, including authors like Abolins, Goldhaber, Baltay, and institutions like CERN, FNAL, and SLAC.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1230.6 ± 3.7  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



11 B WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing B meson width measurements from various experiments, including authors like Abolins, Goldhaber, Baltay, and institutions like CERN, FNAL, and SLAC.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

B(1235), rho'(1250), f(1270)

11 B PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for particle ID (P1-P7), decay mode (e.g., B INTO OMEGA+PI), and decay masses (782, 139, 139+, 139+, 493+, 493).

11 B BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID (R10-R17), D/S RATIO FOR B(1235) INTO OMEGA PI, and branching ratios for various decay channels.

Table with columns for particle ID (R1-R6), decay mode (e.g., B INTO (4PI)/(OMEGA PI)), and branching ratios for various decay channels.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR B(1235) \*\*\*\*\*

Table of references for B(1235) meson, listing authors, journal names, and page numbers.

rho'(1250)

Table for rho'(1250) meson, including RHO PRIME(1250) MASS (MEV) and RHO PRIME(1250) WIDTH (MEV) data.

Table for rho'(1250) meson, including RHO PRIME(1250) WIDTH (MEV) data.

REFERENCES FOR RHO PRIME(1250)

Table of references for RHO PRIME(1250) meson, listing authors, journal names, and page numbers.

f(1270)

Table for f(1270) meson, including F(1270, JPC=2+-) I=0 and F MASS (MEV) data.

Table for f(1270) meson, including F MASS (MEV) data.

EVIDENCE FOR A STRUCTURE CLAIMED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS

Table for f(1270) meson, including F WIDTH (MEV) data.

Mesons f(1270)

Data Card Listings For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for author names (TAKAHASHI, WHITEHEAD, ENGLER, ESTABROOK, HYAMS, DEUTSCHMA, BECKER, CORDEN) and their respective contributions to the f(1270) study.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 178.0 ± 7.4 ERROR SCALED BY 1.7

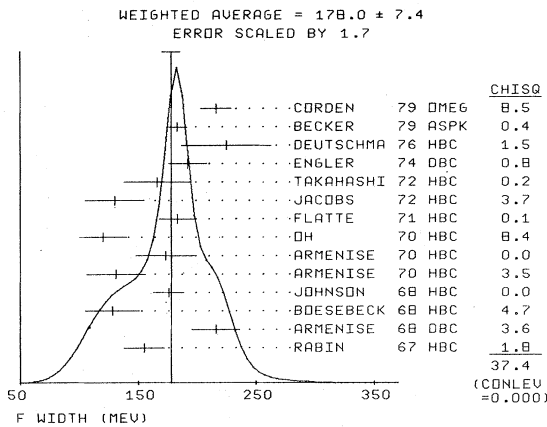


Table titled '5 F PARTIAL DECAY MODES' listing decay channels such as F INTO PI PI, F INTO 2PI+ 2PI-, F INTO PI+ PI- 2PI0, F INTO K KBAR, F INTO KBAR PI, F INTO ETA PI PI, F INTO ETA ETA, and F INTO GAMMA GAMMA, along with their corresponding decay masses.

Table titled '5 F PARTIAL WIDTHS' listing the partial widths for the decay modes: F INTO GAMMA GAMMA (KEV), F INTO 2PI+ 2PI-, F INTO PI+ PI- 2PI0, F INTO K KBAR, and F INTO KBAR PI.

Table titled '5 F BRANCHING RATIOS' listing branching ratios for various decay modes, including F INTO (2PI+ 2PI-)/(PI PI), F INTO (PI+ PI- 2PI0)/(PI PI), F INTO (K KBAR)/(PI PI), F INTO (KBAR PI)/(PI PI), and F INTO (ETA PI PI)/(PI PI).

Table titled '5 F BRANCHING RATIOS' (continued) listing branching ratios for F INTO (K KBAR)/(PI PI), F INTO (KBAR PI)/(PI PI), F INTO (ETA PI PI)/(PI PI), F INTO (ETA ETA)/(PI PI), and F INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)/(PI PI).

R3 C THIS DETERMINATION HAS QUANTITATIVELY ACCOUNTED FOR BOTH F-PRIME AND A2 INTERFERENCE EFFECTS. R3 M TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE F-F\* INTERFERENCE R3 N BY EXTRAPOLATION TO THE PION POLE R3 W USING F PRIME WIDTH = 40 MEV

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0339 ± 0.0033 ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

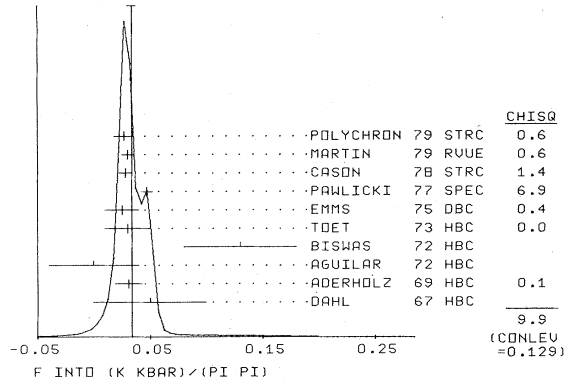


Table listing various authors and their contributions to the f(1270) study, including POLYCHRON, MARTIN, CARSON, PAWLICKI, EMMS, TDET, BISWAS, AGUILAR, ADERHOLZ, DAHL, AGUILAR, EISENBERG, and EMMS, along with their respective decay modes and branching ratios.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.831 ± 0.019 ERROR SCALED BY 1.4

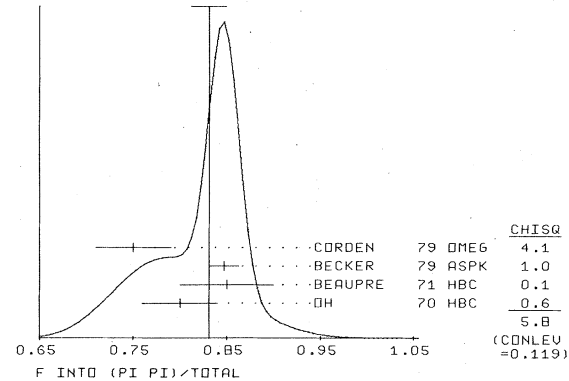


Table listing various authors and their contributions to the f(1270) study, including SELOVE, BENDAR, GUIRAGOS, VEILLET, ADERHOLZ, BRUYANT, LEE, SODDICKSO, BARMIN, CHUNG, DERADO, GUIRAGOS, WANGLER, SELOVE, BONDAR+, Z.G.T. GUIRAGOSSIAN, V. GAGHOPIAN, VEILLET, AACHEN-BERLIN-BERLIN-BONN-HAMBURG-LOIC-MPI, BRUYANT, GOLDBERG, HOLDER, FLURY+, LEE, ROE, SINCLAIR, VANDERVELDE, SODDICKSON, WAHLIG, MANNELLI, FRISCH+, +DOLGOLENKO, ELENSKY, EROFEEV+, +DOLGOLENKO, EROFEEV+KRESTNIKOV+, CHUNG, DERADO, KENNEY, POIRIER, SHEPHARD, Z G T GUIRAGOSSIAN, and T P WANGLER, A R ERWIN, W WALKER.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

f(1270), η(1275), D(1285)

ACCENSI 66 PL 20 557
JACOBS 66 UCRL-16877
WAHLIG 66 PR 147 941

BAKLOW 67 NC 50A 701
BEUSCH 67 PL 25 B 357
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377
EISNER 67 PR 164 1699
POIRIER 67 PR 163 1462
RABIN 67 THESES

ARMENISE 68 NC 54 A 999
ASCOLI 68 PRL 21 1712
BOESEBECK 68 NP B 4 501
FOSTER 68 NP B 6 107
JOHNSON 68 PR 176 1651
LANSA 68 PR 166 1395
WHITEHEAD 68 NC 53A 817

ADERHOLZ 69 NP B 11 259
AGUILAR 69 PL 29 B 241
ARMENISE 69 LNC 2 501
CASO 69 NC 62 A 755
DONALD 69 NP B 11 551

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58
ARMENISE 70 LNC 4 199
BADIER 70 NP B 22 512
OH 70 PR 0 1 2494
STUNTEBE 70 PL 32 B 391

BARDAIN 71 PR D4 2711
BEAUPRE 71 NP B 28 77
FARBER 71 NP B 29 237
FLATTE 71 PL 34 B 551

AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29
BISWAS 72 PR D 5 1564
FOGLI 72 NC 8 A 670
GRAYER 72 PHL CONF. PROC. 5
JACOBS 72 PR D 6 1291
KEMP 72 NC 8 A 611
SCAROTT 72 LNC 3 271
TAKAHASHI 72 PR D 6 1266
WHITEHEAD 72 NP B 48 365

ANDERSON 73 PRL 31 562
BUGG 73 PR D 7 3264
CHARLESW 73 NP B 65 253
HYAMS 73 NP B 64 134
TOET 73 NP B 63 248

EISENBERG 74 PL 52B 239
ENGLER 74 PR D10 2070
GRAYER 74 NP B 75 189
HOLLOWAY 74 PR D9 1161
LOUIE 74 PL 48B 385

EMMS 75 NP B96 155
ESTABROO 75 NP B95 222
HYAMS 75 NP B100 205
PAWLICKI 75 PR D12 631

DEUTSCHM 76 NP B 103 426
WETZEL 76 NP B 115 208

ALEXANDE 77 NP B 131 365
ANTIPOV 77 NP B 119 45
PAWLICKI 77 PR D 15 3196

SALTAY 78 PR D 17 62
CASON 78 PRL 41 271

ACCENSI, ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK+ (CERN)
L.D. JACOBS, THESES (LRL)
+SHIBATA, GORDON, FRISCH, MANNELLI (MIT+PISA) J

+LILLETOL+MONTANET+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD+LIVP)
+FISCHER, GIBBI, ASTBURY+ (ETH+CERN)
+HARDY+HES+KIRZ+MILLER (LRL)
+JOHNSON+KLEIN+PETERS+SAHNI+YEN+ (PURDUE)
+BISWAS, CASON, DERADO, KENNEY+ (NDAM+PENN)
+M. RABIN (RUTGERS)

+FORINO+CARTEGGI+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRENZE+ORSAY)
G. ASCOLI, H. B. CRAWLEY, D. W. MORTARA+ (ILL)
BOESEBECK, DEUTSCHMANN+ (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
+GAVILLET+LABROSSE+MONTANET+ (CERN+CDEF)
+POIRIER, BISWAS, GUTAY+ (NDAM+PURD+SLAC)
+CASON+BISWA S+DE RADO+GROVES+ (NOTREDAME)
+MCEWEN, OTT, AITKEN+ (AERE+SIMP+LUC)

+BARTSCH, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+JAGL+WARS)
M. AGUILAR-BENITEZ, J. BARLOW, + (CERN+CDEF)
+GHIDINI+FORINO, CARTEGGI+ (BARI+BGNA+FRIZ)
+CONTI, BENZI+ (GENO+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
+EDWARDS, BURAN, BETTINI, + (LIVP+OSLO+PAOD)

AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BARNES, BASSANO, + (BNL+SYRA)
+GHIDINI+FORINO, CARTEGGI+ (BARI+BGNA+FRIZ)
+BONNET, DREVILLON, BAUBILLIER, + (EPFL+IPNP)
+GARFINKEL, MORSE, WALKER, PRENTICE (WISC+INTJ)
STUNTEBECK, KENNEY, DEERY, BISWAS, CASON+ (NDAM)

BARDAIN-GTHINOWSKA, HOFMOKL, + (WARS)
+DEUTSCHMANN, GRAESSLER, + (AACH+BERL+CERN)
+DE PINTO, BISWAS, CASON, DEERY, KENNEY, + (NDAM)
+ALSTON-GARNJUST, BARBARO-GALTIERI, + (LBL)

AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
+CASON, HARRINGTON, KENNEY, SHEPHARD (NDAM)
FOGLI-MUCIACCA, PICCARELLI (BARI)
+HYALES+JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIIM)
L.D. JACOBS (SACLAY)
+MAJOR, CONTRI, + (DURH+GENO+MILA+EPOL+LPP)
SCAROTT, KEMP (DURHAM)
TAKAHASHI, BARISH, + (TOHO+PENN+NDAM+ANL)
WHITEHEAD, AULD, + (AERE+RHEL+SIMP+LUC)

+ENGLER, KRAEMER, TOAF, DIAZ, + (CERN+CASE)
+CONDO, HART, CGHN, ENDORF, + (TENN+ORNL+C INC)
CHARLESWORTH, EMMS, BELL, + (RHEL+BRIM+DURH)
+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL, + (CERN+MPIIM)
+THUAN, MAJOR, RINAUDO, + (NIJM+BONN+DURH+TCRI)

EISENBERG, ENGLER, HABER, KARSHON+ (REHO)
+KRAEMER, TOAFF, WEISSER, DIAZ+ (CERN+CASE)
G. GRAYER, HYAMS, BLUM, DIETL, + (CERN+MPIIM)
+HULD, JORDAN, KOETZ, BERNSTEIN+ (ILL+ILL)
+ALITTI, GANDOLFI, CHALOUKPA+ (SACL+CERN)

+KINSON, STACEY, VOTRUBA+ (BIRM+DURH+RHEL)
P. ESTABROOKS, A. D. MARTIN (DURH)
+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIIM)
+AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL)

+KIRK, + (AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS)
+FREUNDREICH, BEUSCH, + (ETH+CERN+LUC)
ALEXANDER, CORDEN, + (TELA+BIRM+RHEL+LWIC)
+BUSNELLO, DANGAARD, KIENZLE, + (SERP+GEVA)
+AYRES, COHEN, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL)

+CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, SMITH, YEH, + (COLU+BIN)
+BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, BISWAS, KENNEY, + (NDAM+ANL)
+ALAM, BLOCKER, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL)
+BLANAR, BLUM, GERDA, + (MPIIM+CERN+ZEEM+CRAC)
+HOWELL, GARVEY, JONES, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LWIC)
+NICZYPOUR, RZANSKA+ (CRAC+MPIIM+CERN+ZEEM)
+ARMENTEROS, DIONISI+ (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STOH)
+GZMUTLU (DURH)
POLYMERONAKIS, CASON, BISHOP+ (NDAM+ANL)

REFERENCES FOR ETA(1275)
STANTON 79 PRL 42 346 +BROCKMAN, DANKOWYCH, + (OSU+CARL+MCGI+TNT) J P

D(1285)

8 D(1285, JPG=1++) I=0

Table with columns for mass (MEV), particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for BARLOW, DAHL, D-ANDLAW, etc.

Table with columns for width (MEV), particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for DAHL, D-ANDLAW, DEFOIX, etc.

Table with columns for partial decay modes, particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for D INTO K KBAR, etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios, particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for D INTO (PI PI RHO) / (K KBAR PI), etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios, particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for D INTO (DELTA PI) / (ETA PI PI), etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios, particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for D INTO (2PI+ 2PI- INCL. RHO PI PI) / (ETA PI PI), etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios, particle name, and various parameters. Includes entries for D INTO (K\* KBAR) / TOTAL NOT SEEN, etc.

η(1275)

37 ETA(1275, JPG=0++) I=0
SEEN IN PHASE SHIFTS ANALYSIS OF THE ETA PI+ PI- SYSTEM WITH PI+ PI- IN AN S-WAVE (STANTON 79). WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.
37 ETA(1275) MASS (MEV)
M (1275.) APPROX. STANTON 79 CNTR 0 8.4PI-P, ETA 2PI 12/79\*
37 ETA(1275) WIDTH (MEV)
W (70.) APPROX. STANTON 79 CNTR 0 8.4PI-P, ETA 2PI 12/79\*
37 ETA(1275) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 ETA(1275) INTO DELTA PI 981+ 139
P2 ETA(1275) INTO ETA PI+ PI- 548+ 134+ 139
37 ETA(1275) BRANCHING RATIOS.
R1 ETA(1275) INTO DELTA PI (P1)
R1 LARGE STANTON 79 CNTR 0 8.4PI-P, ETA 2PI 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR ETA(1275)
STANTON 79 PRL 42 346 +BROCKMAN, DANKOWYCH, + (OSU+CARL+MCGI+TNT) J P

## Mesons

D(1285),  $\epsilon(1300)$ 

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR D

D-ANDLAU 65 PL 17 347  
 MILLER 65 PRL 14 1074  
 BARLOW 67 NC 50 A 701  
 DAHL 67 PR 163 1377  
 C-ANDLAU 68 NP B 5 693  
 DEFOIX 68 PL 28 B 353

CAMPBELL 69 PRL 22 1204  
 DCNALD 69 NP B 11 551  
 LORSTAD 69 NP B 14 63  
 OTWINDS 69 PL 29 B 529

AMMAR 70 PR D2 430

BARADIN 71 PR D4 2711  
 ROESEBEC 71 PL 34 B 659  
 GOLDBERG 71 LNC 1 627

BERENVI 72 NP B 37 621  
 CHAPMAN 72 NP B 42 1  
 DEFOIX 72 NP B 44 125  
 DUBOC 72 NP B 46 429  
 THUN 72 PRL 28 1733

VUILLEMI 75 LNC 14 165  
 WELLS 75 NP B 101 333

HANDLER 76 NP B 110 173  
 VUILLEMI 76 NC 33A 133

GRASSLER 77 NP B 121 189

CORDEEN 78 NP B 144 253  
 IRVING 78 NP B 139 327  
 NACASCH 78 NP B 135 203

GURTU 79 NP B 151 181  
 STANTON 79 PRL 42 346

DIONISI 80 CERN-EP 80/1

+BARLOW, ADAMSON, + (CDEF+CERN+IRAD+LIVP)  
 +CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, HARDY, KIRZ, + (LRL+UCB)  
 +MONTANET, D-ANDLAU, + (CERN+CDEF+IRAD+LIVP)  
 +HARDY, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL) I JP  
 +ASTIER, BARLOW, + (CDEF+CERN+IRAD+LIVP) I JP  
 +RIVET, SIAUD, CONFORTO, + (CDEF+IPNP+CERN)

+LICHTMAN, + (PURD)  
 +EDWARDS, BURAN, BETTINI, + (LIVP+OSLO+PADO) JP  
 B. LORSTAD, D-ANDLAU, ASTIER, + (CDEF+CERN) JP  
 S. OTWINDSKI (WARSAW)

+KROPAC, DAVIS, DERRICK, + (KANS+NWES+ANL+WISC)

BARADIN-COTWINSKA, HOFMOKL, MICHEJDA, + (WARS)  
 (AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS)  
 +MAKOWSKI, TOUCHARD, DONALD, + (IPNP+LIVP) JP

+PRENTICE, STEENBERG, YOON, WALKER (TNTD+NISC)  
 +CHURCH, LYS, MURPHY, RING, VANDER VELDE (MICH)  
 +NASCIMENTO, BIZZARRI, + (CDEF+CERN)  
 +GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD, + (LPNP+LIVP)  
 +BLIEDEN, FINOCCHIARO, BOWEN, + (STON+NEAS)

VUILLEMIN, + (LAUS+NEUC+LPNP+LIVP+GLAS) JP  
 +RADOJICIC, ROSCOE, LYONS, + (OXF)

+PLANO, BRUCKER, KOLLER, + (RUTG+STEV+SETO)  
 VUILLEMIN, + (LAUS+NEUC+LPNP+LIVP+GLAS)

+ (AACHEN+BERLIN+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS)

+CORBETT, ALEXANDER, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LCNC) JP  
 A. C. IRVING, H. R. SEPPANGI (LIVP)  
 +DEFDIX, DOBRZYNSKI, + (PARIS+MADRID+CERN)

+GAVILLET, BLOKZIJL, + (CERN+ZEEM+NIJUM+CKF)  
 +BROCKMAN, DANKOWYCH, + (DSU+CARL+MGI+TNTD) JP

+GAVILLET, ARMENTEROS, + (CERN+MA CR+CDEF+STOH)

 $\epsilon(1300)$ 

14 EPSILON(1300, JPG=D++) I=0

S-Wave  $\pi\pi$  and  $K\bar{K}$  Interactions

In this note we discuss information on the non-strange  $I^G_{J^P} = 0^+_{0^{++}}$  partial wave (S wave) coupled to the  $\pi\pi$  and  $K\bar{K}$  systems.

Near the  $\pi\pi$  threshold the S wave shows no resonant behavior. For a discussion of the relevant scattering lengths and various resonance-like kinematic effects, see our 1978 edition.

Up to the  $\rho$  meson mass region, the phase shift  $\delta^0_0$  is (qualitatively) uniquely determined: it rises monotonically and reaches  $60^\circ$  to  $70^\circ$  near 700 MeV (SONDEREGGER 69, BATON 70, BAILLON 72, CARROLL 72, FRENKIEL 72, GAIDOS 72, PROTOPOESCU 73, HYAMS 73, OCHS 73, ENGLER 74, ESTABROOKS 74,75, GRAYER 74).

In the early phase-shift analyses two solutions for  $\delta^0_0$  were found (the "up-down ambiguity") in the 700 to 900 MeV region. The "up" solution corresponds to an  $\epsilon$  resonance under the  $\rho$  meson with mass and width similar to the  $\rho$  meson, the  $\epsilon(800)$ . The "down" solution is characterized by an approximately energy-independent phase shift of almost  $90^\circ$ , showing no resonant behavior. This ambiguity was considered resolved in favor of the "down" solution by the observation of a very rapid decrease in the modulus of the S-wave amplitude between 900 MeV and the  $K\bar{K}$  threshold, followed by a sharp drop in the elasticity.  $\delta^0_0$  is  $\sim 90^\circ$  at about 900 MeV and reaches  $\sim 180^\circ$  around 990 MeV (FLATTE 72, GAIDOS 72, HYAMS 73,

BINNIE 73, ENGLER 74). However, the region is complicated by the simultaneous presence of the  $S^*$  resonance and the opening of the  $K\bar{K}$  channel, permitting almost discontinuous jumps from one solution to another.

Without polarization information, the reaction  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$  cannot be analyzed unambiguously due to the fact that there are more helicity amplitudes than observables (see, e.g., DONOHUE 75). Thus one is obliged to make some supplementary assumptions.

An amplitude analysis (ESTABROOKS 74) of the largest  $\pi^- p$  (unpolarized)  $\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n$  experiment (HYAMS 73, GRAYER 74) still finds both the "up" and the "down" solutions. This analysis assumes both spin coherence (the unnatural-parity-exchange, s-channel helicity amplitudes are nucleon spin-flip, i.e., no  $A_1$ -like exchange) and phase coherence (the S-wave amplitude and the unnatural-parity-exchange, meson helicity-zero P-wave amplitude have the same phase). These assumptions may tend to bias the results (MORGAN 74, DONOHUE 75,79).

The advent of  $\pi^- p$  (polarized)  $\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n$  data (BECKER 79) has made both the spin coherence and phase coherence assumptions unnecessary. Analyzing their data in a model-independent way, BECKER 79 also find both the "up" and the "down" solutions.

The reaction  $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \Delta^{++}$  has been analyzed in the region 660 to 860 MeV (OWENS 76, DONOHUE 79) and in the region 600 to 920 MeV (GELFAND 78), using all the information carried by the  $\Delta^{++}$  decay. The conclusion from both analyses is that the  $\epsilon(800)$  of the "up" solution cannot be ruled out.

In a coupled-channel fit of various pole parametrizations to both  $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$  (ESTABROOKS 74) and  $\pi\pi \rightarrow K\bar{K}$  data (CASON 76, PAWLICKI 77), ESTABROOKS 79 finds a pole located at 720 to 800 MeV with a width of 800 to 1000 MeV. Note that the "down" solution of ESTABROOKS 74 was used as input to this analysis. Further indirect information comes from elastic  $\pi\pi$  scattering in the crossed channel (ELVEKJAER 72, NIELSEN 70,72) in agreement with the "down" solution, but not with the "up" solution.

The only way to rule out the "up" solution at present is to study the  $\pi^0 \pi^0$  system, where the "up" solution predicts a  $\rho$ -meson-like bump unmasked by the  $\rho$  meson. With the exception of one experiment (DAVID 77), all the  $\pi^0 \pi^0$  experiments agree that no

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons  
 $\epsilon(1300)$ 

such bump is present and that the "down" solution describes the data well (DEINET 69, BENSINGER 71, APEL 72,79, BRAUN 73, SKUJA 73, RIESTER 75, BORREANI 79).

The region of elastic  $\pi\pi$  scattering is known to extend to about 990 MeV, near the  $K\bar{K}$  threshold (BATON 70, CARROLL 72, PROTOPODESCU 73, HYAMS 73, OCHS 73). Beyond 1 GeV we therefore have to consider the two channels  $\pi\pi$  and  $K\bar{K}$ . In addition, the solutions have inherent ambiguities related to the Barrelet zeros of the amplitudes. Thus HYAMS 75 find four solutions in the region 1.0 to 1.8 GeV, ESTABROOKS 74 find eight solutions, and CORDEN 79, extending the  $\pi\pi$  analysis to 2.08 GeV, find another eight solutions.

In the past many of these solutions have been ruled out by imposing continuity in various ways, as well as analyticity and unitarity (FROGGATT 75,77, COMMON 76, MARTIN 78).

Now that data on  $\pi^-p$  (polarized)  $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$  are available (BECKER 79), there is no need for such arguments. The model-independent partial-wave analysis of BECKER 79 selects solution  $\beta'$  of MARTIN 78 and possibly solution  $\beta$ .

The  $\beta$  and  $\beta'$  amplitudes describe the experimental moments in each bin without any explicit smoothing; they are analytic in  $s$  and approximately analytic in  $\cos\theta$ . They take into account all waves up to  $\ell=4$ . The  $\beta$  solution has a highly elastic S wave, whereas the S wave of solution  $\beta'$  is somewhat inelastic (MARTIN 78). The unique solution of FROGGATT 77, which has explicit smoothness built in and which takes account only of  $\ell \leq 3$  waves, is rather similar to  $\beta$ . However, it has problems with unitarity, apparently because of the neglected G wave (MARTIN 78).

The S wave is clearly resonant in the data of BECKER 79. In the 1150 to 1400 MeV region both the S-P and S-D phase differences show the presence of a broad resonance, and the intensity of the S wave confirms this by exhibiting a peak at about 1300 MeV with a width of about 300 MeV; see Fig. 1(a).

The amplitude analysis of the  $\pi^-p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$  experiment of CORDEN 79 has two preferred solutions which are close to  $\beta$  and  $\beta'$ , giving some support for an  $\epsilon(1300)$ . Also the S wave in the  $\pi^0\pi^0$  system

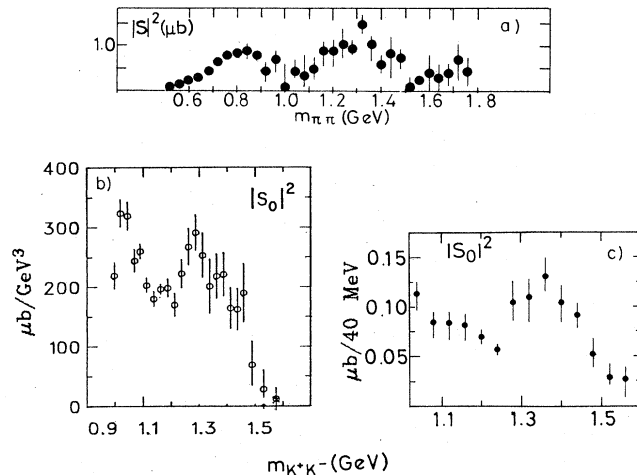


Fig. 1. (a) The absolute intensity (in  $\mu\text{b}$ ) of the  $\pi^+\pi^-$  S wave in 40 MeV bins (without dividing by the bin size), as given by the "down" solution of BECKER 79. (b) Absolute intensity (in  $\mu\text{b}/\text{GeV}^3$ ) of the  $K^+K^-$  S wave, as given by the favored solution of COHEN 78, for  $|t| < 0.08 \text{ GeV}^2$ . (c) The absolute intensity (in  $\mu\text{b}/40 \text{ MeV}$  bin) of the  $K^+K^-$  S wave, as given by the favored solution of GORLICH 79.

tends to confirm the  $\epsilon(1300)$  by staying near its unitarity limit around 1200 MeV (APEL 79).

Independent evidence for the  $\epsilon(1300)$  comes from studies of the  $K\bar{K}$  systems. In the reaction  $\pi^-p \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 n$ , the S wave exhibits a large intensity in the 1300 MeV region (WETZEL 76, LOVERRE 79), with some evidence for a bump. Moreover, the  $\langle Y_0^2 \rangle$  moment shows a large negative excursion indicating S-D interference (CASON 76, WETZEL 76, LOVERRE 79, POLYCHRONAKOS 79). The main problem is the isospin of the bump: if OPE were the only mechanism,  $I=0$  would be assured. However, an  $I=1$  non-OPE contribution in the same region cannot be excluded. Moreover, the  $I=1$   $K^-K^0$  system does show some peaking (MARTIN 79), so one will possibly have to disentangle two resonances in the  $K_S^0 K_S^0$  bump.

In agreement with this, the  $K^+K^-$  system produced in  $\pi^-p$ ,  $\pi^+n$ , and  $\pi^-p$  (polarized) scattering clearly shows the S wave peaking at 1300 MeV; again, both  $I=0$  and  $I=1$  may be present. While PAWLICKI 77, COHEN 78, and GORLICH 79 favor  $I=0$ , MARTIN 79 concludes that the isospin cannot be assigned unambiguously. The experiments disagree on the strength of the  $\epsilon(1300)$  coupling to  $K\bar{K}$ .

Mesons

ε(1300)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

The ANL group (PAWLICKI 77, COHEN 78) find a relatively narrow ε with a width ~200 MeV [see Fig. 1(b)], whereas the GORLICH 79 peak is smaller and broader [see Fig. 1(c)]. Part of the disagreement may be due to model-dependent assumptions in the ANL analysis. Note, however, that the S-wave amplitude and phase of the ANL experiment are impossible to fit with an S\* and a narrow ε(1300) (MARTIN 79). On the other hand, the ANL S-wave amplitude and phase are quite well described by an S\* and a broad ε(1300), just as are the amplitude and phase of GORLICH 79.

Thus in summary of the 1000 to 1400 MeV region: the ε(1300) exists, it is about 300 MeV wide, and it couples to K-K-bar with a branching ratio of the order of 7% (GORLICH 79, LOVERRE 79) or <= 10% (ESTABROOKS 79, GREENHUT 79). The elasticity of the β' solution (MARTIN 78) also seems to be of this order of magnitude.

Above the ε(1300) resonance the phase shift has completed a full circle in the Argand plane, as witnessed by the almost vanishing amplitude near 1550 MeV (BECKER2 79, GORLICH 79).

14 EPSILON MASS (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: Author, Mass (MeV), Approximation, Reference, and Notes. Includes entries for FROGGATT 77 RVUE, MARTIN 78 RVUE, PAWLICKI 77 SPEC, and POLYCHRON 79 STRC.

14 EPSILON WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: Author, Width (MeV), Approximation, Reference, and Notes. Includes entries for FROGGATT 77 RVUE, PAWLICKI 77 SPEC, POLYCHRON 79 STRC, and BRUNN 79 STRC.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR EPSILON \*\*\*\*\*

Table of references for the ε(1300) meson, listing authors and their respective publications.

Main data card listing for mesons, containing multiple columns of author names, publication details, and associated particle properties or notes.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

ε(1300), A<sub>2</sub>(1310)

ESTABROO 79 PR D 19 2678 P, ESTABROOKS (CARL)
GORLICH 79 CER/EP 79-139 +NICZYDRAK,ROZANSKA+ (CRAC+MPIM+CERN+ZEEM)
GREENHUT 79 PR D 20 2326 +INTEMANN (SETO)
LOWERRE 79 CER/EP 79-162 +ARMENTEROS,DIONISI+ (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STOH)I,JP
MARTIN 79 NP B 158 520 +OZMUTLU (DURHI)I,JP
POLYCHRO 79 PR D 19 1317 POLYCHRONAKOS,CASDON,BISHOP+ (NDAM+ANLI)I,JP

A<sub>2</sub>(1310)

12 A2(1310, JP=2+-) I=1

WE LIST THE A2 AS AN ORDINARY BREIT-WIGNER RESONANCE. FOR DISCUSSION OF THE REPORTED SPLITTING, SEE OUR APRIL 72 AND APRIL 73 EDITION.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), 3PI mode, and various particle identifiers. Includes entries like ADERHOLZ 64 HBC 4.0 PI+ P, GOLDHABER 64 HBC +- 3.7 PI+- P, etc.

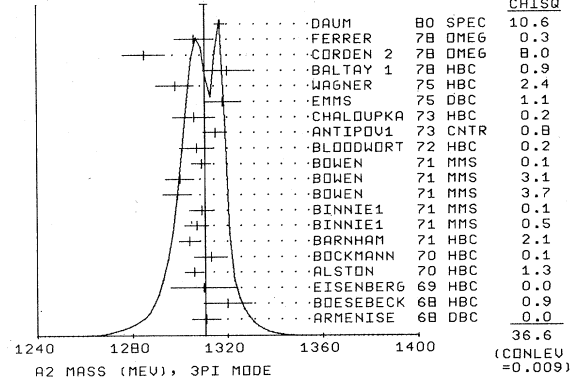
12 A2 MASS (MEV), K KBAR MODE

Table with columns for mass (MEV), K Kbar mode, and various particle identifiers. Includes entries like BARLOW 67 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P, BEUSCH 67 OSPK 0 5-12 PI-P,K1K1, etc.

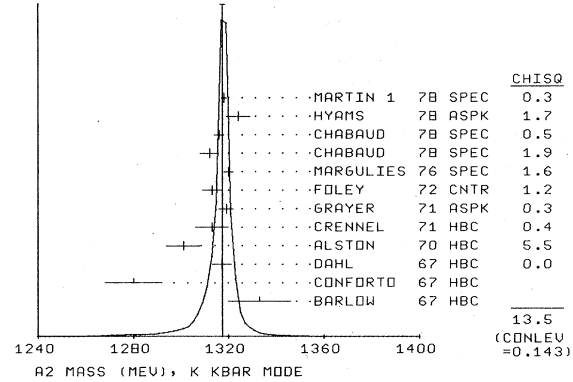
12 A2 MASS (MEV), ETA PI MODE

Table with columns for mass (MEV), ETA PI mode, and various particle identifiers. Includes entries like ALSTON 70 HBC + 7.0 PI+P,PI ETA, CASO 70 HBC - 11.2PI-P,PI ETA, etc.

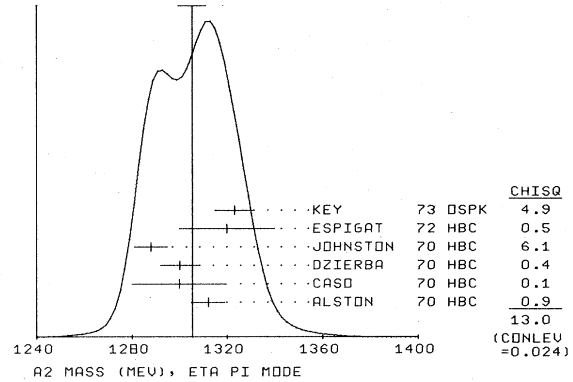
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1310.5 ± 1.6
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4.



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1317.47 ± 0.89
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1305.3 ± 5.8
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



Mesons  
A<sub>2</sub>(1310)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

12 A2 WIDTH (MEV), 3PI MODE

W	(100.0)		ADERHOLZ	64	HBC	4.0	PI+P		
W	(90.0)	(10.0)	GOLDHABER	64	HBC	3.7	PI+- P	12/75	
W	1425	99.0	LEFEBVRES	65	MSP	6.0	PI-P	1/73	
W	(70.0)	(10.0)	BARNES	66	HBC	6.0	PI-P	2/73	
W	(100.1)	(15.1)	BENSON	66	DBC	0.3	65 PI+0	12/75	
W	1060	58.1	LEVRAT	66	MMS	6.7	PI- P	1/73	
W	O 4000	(90.1)	CHIKOVANI	67	MMS	7	PI- P	12/75	
W	O 260	96.0	ARMENISE	68	DBC	0.5	1 PI+0	9/67	
W	O 120	(56.1)	BOESEBECK	68	HBC	0.8	PI+ P	1/73	
W	O (80.1)	(20.1)	CHUNG	68	HBC	2.7	4.5 PI- P	5/68	
W	(40.0)	(25.0)	VON KROGH	68	HBC	6.7	PI- P	9/68	
W	A (52.0)	(16.0)	JUNKMANN	68	HBC	16.0	PI- P, 3PI	1/73	
W	D (50.0)	(10.0)	ANDERSON	69	MMS	16	PI- P, BACKW	12/75	
W	AE 241	(164.0)	ARMENISE	69	DBC	5.1	PI+0, 3PI+-	5/70	
W	O (80.0)	(30.0)	EISENBERG	69	HBC	4.3	5.3 GAMMA P	12/69	
W	941	79.0	ALSTON	70	HBC	7.0	PI+P, 3PI	1/71	
W	O 280	(70.0)	BOCKMANN	70	HBC	0.5	PI+P	5/70	
W	A 581	(115.0)	CASO	70	HBC	11.2	PI-P, PI RHO	1/73	
W	O (90.0)	(20.0)	DIAZ	70	HBC	0.0	PBAR P, 4 PI	5/70	
W	D (35.0)	(35.0)	GARFINKEL	70	DBC	4.5	K-0, LAMBDA	1/71	
W	360	111.4	BARNHAM	71	HBC	3.7	PI+ P, (3PI)+	11/71	
W	10000	(100.1)	BINNIE1	71	MMS	0	PI- P NEAR A2 THR	12/71	
W	5000	72.1	BINNIE1	71	MMS	0	PI- P NEAR A2 THR	11/71	
W	28000	105.0	BOWEN	71	MMS	5	PI- P	11/71	
W	24000	99.0	BOWEN	71	MMS	5	PI+ P	11/71	
W	17000	105.0	BOWEN	71	MMS	7	PI+ P	11/71	
W	O 160	(72.1)	BLOODWORT	72	HBC	5.45	PI+ P, 3PI	12/72	
W	P 115.1	15.1	ANTIPOV1	73	CNTR	25.4	0.1 P- P	1/74	
W	P 1580	99.1	CHALOUKPA	73	HBC	3.9	PI- P, P A2	2/73	
W	P 1600	112.1	EMMS	75	DBC	0.4	PI+N, P A20	11/75	
W	P 51200	122.1	WAGNER	75	HBC	0.7	PI+P, DEL+ A2	11/75	
W	P 3000	(130.0)	GHIDINI	77	OMEG	12	PI- P, 3PI	12/77	
W	1097	110.0	BALTAY 1	78	HBC	0.15	PI+P, P 4PI	4/78*	
W	P 490	(115.0)	BALTAY 1	78	HBC	0.15	PI+P, DEL 3PI	4/78*	
W	O 150.0	20.0	CORDEN 2	79	OMEG	12	PI- P, 3PI N	4/78*	
W	P 25000	56.0	DAUM	80	SPEC	63.94	PI- P= 3PI	12/79*	
W	AVG	102.2					AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)		
W	STUDENT	102.2					AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

W O ONLY EXPERIMENTS GIVING MASS ERROR LT. 15 MEV KEPT FOR AVERAGING  
 W E BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION MODEL-DEPENDENT.  
 W D MAY BE DIFFERENT OBJECT, ALTHOUGH JPC=2+-. COMPARE CRENNELL 69.  
 W A ANALYSIS COMPLICATED BY NEARBY PEAK (A1,5) AND/OR A1  
 W S WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4\*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K\* TYPED NOTE  
 W P FROM A FIT TO JP=2+ RHO PI PARTIAL WAVE

12 A2 WIDTH (MEV), K KBAR MODE

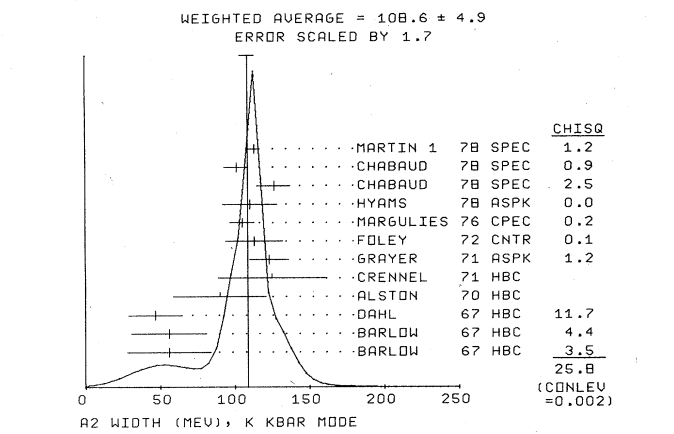
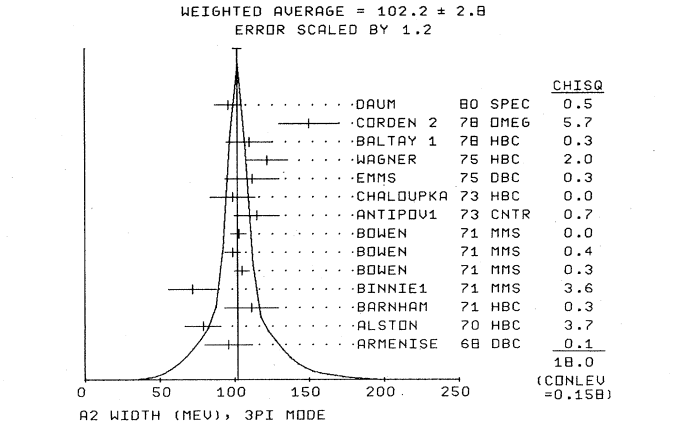
WK	60	56.0	28.0	BARLOW	67	HBC	1.2	PBAR P, KK	9/67
WK	S 80	56.0	25.0	BARLOW	67	HBC	1.2	PBAR P, KK	9/67
WK	N (88.1)	(23.1)	(22.1)	BEUSCH	67	OSPK	0.5	12 PI-P, K1K1	11/71
WK	130	(90.0)		CONFORTO	67	HBC	0.0	PBAR P IN KK	9/67
WK	47.1	18.1		DAHL	67	HBC	2.7	4.5 PI- P	8/67
WK	N (80.5)	(36.5)		DAHL	67	HBC	0.2	7.4 5 PI- P	11/71
WK	N (21.0)	(10.0)	(6.0)	CRENNELL	68	HBC	0.6	0.1 PI-P, K1K1	11/71
WK	S 132	90.0	31.0	ALSTON	70	HBC	7.0	PI+P, K+KS P	1/71
WK	S 150	125.0	36.0	CRENNEL	71	HBC	4.5	PI- P, KSK-P	11/71
WK	S 1500	123.0	13.0	GRAYER	71	ASPK	17.2	PI- P, K-KS P	11/71
WK	730	113.0	19.0	FOLEY	72	CNTR	20.3	PI- P, K-KS	12/72
WK	S 2724	105.0	8.0	MARGULIES	76	CPEC	23.1	PI- P, K-KS	12/77
WK	350	110.0	18.0	HYAMS	78	ASPK	12.7	PI+P, K+KS P	4/78*
WK	S 190	126.0	11.0	CHABAUD	78	SPEC	9.8	PI-P, K-KS P	4/78*
WK	4730	101.0	8.0	CHABAUD	78	SPEC	18.8	PI-P, K-KS P	4/78*
WK	P S 113.1	4.1		MARTIN 1	78	SPEC	10	PI P, K-K P	4/78*
WK	4000	(116.0)	(4.0)	CHABAUD	79	SPEC	17.1	NUCLEI, KSK-	12/79*
WK	AVG	108.6	4.9				AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)		
WK	STUDENT	109.5	3.4				AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		
WK	P						FROM A FIT TO JP=2+ PARTIAL WAVE.		
WK	N						THE NEUTRAL MODE CAN INTERFERE WITH THE F-MESON		
WK	S						WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K* TYPED NOTE		

12 A2 WIDTH (MEV), ETA PI MODE

W	189	103.0	20.0	ALSTON	70	HBC	7.0	PI+P, PI ETA	1/71
W	(120.0)			CASO	70	HBC	11.2	PI-P, PI ETA	5/70
W	32	(41.3)	(20.0)	DZIERBA	70	HBC	8	PI- P, PI ETA	11/70
W	T 30	(38.0)	(30.0)	JOHNSTON	70	HBC	7	PI-P, PI-ETA P	1/73
W	1000	108.1	9.1	ESPIGAT	72	HBC	0.0	PBAR P, ETA 2PI	11/71
W	M 6200	(104.1)	(9.1)	KEY	73	OSPK	6	PI-P, PI-ETA	1/74
W				CONFORTO	73	OSPK	6	PI-P, P MMS-	1/74
W	AVG	108.1	7.9				AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)		
W	STUDENT	108.0	8.5				AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT		
W	M						MISSING MASS WITH ENRICHED MMS=ETA PI-, ETA = 2 GAMMA		
W	T						WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K* TYPED NOTE		

12 A2 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	A2 INTO RHO PI	776+ 139	DECAY MASSES
P2	A2 INTO K KBAR	493+ 497	
P3	A2 INTO ETA PI	548+ 139	
P4	A2 INTO OMEGA PI PI	139+ 139+ 782	
P5 S	A2 INTO PI+ PI- PI0 EXCL. RHO PI	139+ 139+ 134	
P6 S	A2 INTO PI+ PI- PI- EXCL. RHO PI	139+ 139+ 139	
P7 S	A2 INTO PI GAMMA	139+ 0	
P8 S	A2 INTO ETA PRIME PI	957+ 139	
P9 S	A2 INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+ 0	
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<sub>i</sub>, as follows: The diagonal elements are P<sub>i</sub> ± δP<sub>i</sub>, where δP<sub>i</sub> = √(δP<sub>i</sub>²), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>j</sub>)/(δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>j</sub>). For the definitions of the individual P<sub>i</sub>, see the listings above; only those P<sub>i</sub> 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	.7004+-0.0217			
P 2	.1210	.0479+-0.0049		
P 3	-.0506	-.0382	.1458+-0.0114	
P 4	-.8714	-.2858	-.4049	.1058+-0.0250

12 A2 PARTIAL WIDTHS

W1	A2 INTO GAMMA GAMMA (KEV)					
W1 F	(2.5) OR LESS CL=0.95	ABRAMS	79	SMAG	E+ E-	12/79*
W1 F	FROM RHO PI DECAY MODE					
W1 D	(17.0) OR LESS CL=0.95	ABRAMS	79	SMAG	E+ E-	12/79*
W1 D	FROM K+ K- DECAY MODE					



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

A<sub>2</sub>(1310)

12 A2 BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various branching ratios. Includes entries for A2(1310) and A2(1640) with detailed decay data and references.

REFERENCES FOR A2

Table listing references for the A2 particle, including authors like Adersholz, Chung, Goldhaber, and others, along with their respective publications.

Table listing various meson decays and production channels, including particles like A2(1310), A2(1640), and their decay products with associated branching ratios and references.

Mesons

A<sub>2</sub>(1310), E(1420), X(1410-1440), f'(1515)

Data Card Listings

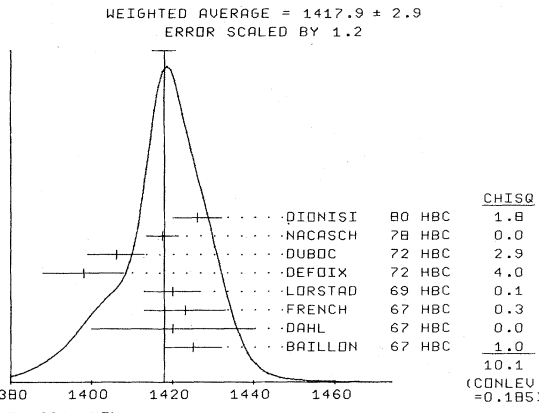
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

BALTAY 1 78 PR D 17 62 +CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, SMITH, YEH, + (COLU+ BING)
BALTAY 2 78 PRL 40 87 +CAUTIS, KALELKAR (COLU) JP
CHABAUD 78 NP B 145 349 +HYAMS, JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
CORDEN 1 78 NP B 136 77 DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBS, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LWGC) JP
CORDEN 2 78 NP B 138 235 +CORBETT, ALEXANDER, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LWGC) JP
FERRER 78 PL 74 B 287 +TRELLE, RIVET + (ORSAY+CERN+CDEF+LNP)
HYAMS 78 NP B 146 303 +JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM+ATEN)
MARTIN 1 78 PL 74 B 417 +OZMUTLU, BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSAZ, + (DURH+GEVA) JP
MARTIN 2 78 NP B 140 158 +OZMUTLU, BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSAZ, + (DURH+GEVA) JP
ABRAMS 79 SLAC-PUB 2421 +ALAM, BLOCKER, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL)
CHABAUD 79 CERN/EP 79-159 +HYAMS, PAPPADPOULOU, + (CERN+MPIM+AMST) JP
DAUM 80 PL 89 B 276 +HERTZBERGER, + (AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL) JP

\*\*\*\*\*

E(1420) 6 E(1420, JPC=1++) I=0

Table with columns: M, E MASS (MEV), BAILLON, DAHL, FRENCH, LORSTAD, DEFOIX, DUBOC, CORDEN, NACASCH, DIONISI. Includes average values and error scales.



6 E WIDTH (MEV) table with columns: W, BAILLON, DAHL, FRENCH, LORSTAD, DEFOIX, DUBOC, CORDEN, NACASCH, DIONISI.

6 E PARTIAL DECAY MODES table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and DECAY MASSES.

6 E BRANCHING RATIOS table with columns: R1, R2, R3 and various decay modes like E INTO (KBAR K\*(892) + C.C.)/(K KBAR PI).

R4 E INTO (DELTA PI)/(ETA PI PI) (P4)/(P5)
R4 0.4 0.2 DEFOIX 72 HBC 0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI 1/73
R4 NOT SEEN IN EITHER MODE CORDEN 78 OMEG 12-15PI-P 4/78\*

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR E
BAILLON 67 NC 50A 393 +EDWARDS+D-ANDLAU+ASTIER+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD)
BARASH 67 PR 156 1399 BARASH, NIRSCH, MILLER, TAN (COLUMBIA)
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377 +HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER (LRL) JP

VUILLEMI 75 LNC 14 165 VUILLEMIN, + (LAUS+NEUC+LNP+LIVP+GLAS) JP
HANDLER 76 NP B 110 173 +PLANO, BRUCKER, KOLLER, + (RUTG+STEV+SETO)
VUILLEMI 76 NC 33A 133 +VUILLEMIN, + (LAUS+NEUC+LNP+LIVP+GLAS)
EDWARDS 77 PREPRINT +LEGACEY+TOTTAWA+MONTEAL+COLUMBUS+TORONTO
GRASSLER 77 NP B 121 189 +AACHEN+BERLIN+BONN+CERN+CRACON+HEID+WARS

X(1410-1440) 38 X(1410-1440)

THIS ENTRY LIST PEAKS OF LOW STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE, SEEN IN RHO0 RHO0 OR K KBAR. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

38 X(1410-1440) MASS (MEV) table with columns: M, BAILLON, DAHL, FRENCH, LORSTAD, DEFOIX, DUBOC, CORDEN, NACASCH, DIONISI.

38 X(1410-1440) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns: W, BAILLON, DAHL, FRENCH, LORSTAD, DEFOIX, DUBOC, CORDEN, NACASCH, DIONISI.

REFERENCES FOR X(1410-1440)
BETTINI 66 NC 42A 695 +CRESTI, LIMENTANI, LORIA, PERUZZO+(PADO+PISA)
ABRAMS 67 PRL 18 620 +KEHOE, GLASSER, SECHI-ZORN, WOLSKY (MARYLAND)
BARLOW 67 NC 50 A 701 +MONTANEI, D-ANDLAU+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD+LIVP)
BEUSCH 67 PL 25 B 357 +FISCHER, GOBBI, ASTBURY, + (ETH+CERN)
DONALD 69 NP B 11 551 +EDWARDS, BURAN, BETTINI, + (LIVP+OSLO+PADO)
FOLEY 71 PRL 26 413 +LOVE, OZAKI, PLATNER, LINDENBAUM, + (BNL+CUYU)
DEFOIX 73 PL 43 B 141 +DOBRYZNSKI, ESPIGAT, NASCIMENTO, + (CDEF)
POLYCHRO 79 PR D 19 1317 POLYCHRONAKOS, CASON, BISHOP, (NDAM+ANL)

f'(1515) 13 F PRIME(1515, JPC=2++) I=0

13 F PRIME MASS (MEV) table with columns: M, P, CRENELL, ABRAMS, ANMAR, AGUILAR, COLLEY, VIDEAU, BRANDENBU, BARREIRO, EVANGELIS, PAWLICKI, CORDEN, GORLICH.

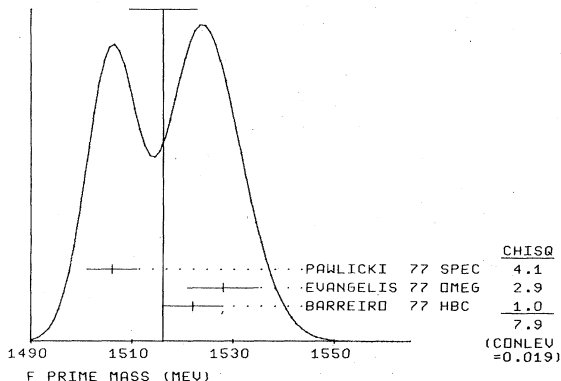
# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

# Mesons

$f'(1515)$ ,  $F_1(1540)$ ,  $\rho'(1600)$

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1516.1 ± 6.7  
ERROR SCALED BY 2.0



M C WITH A PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS  
M E MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K\* TYPED NCTE.  
M N FROM AN AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS WHERE THE F PRIME WIDTH AND ELASTICITY ARE IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH VALUES OBTAINED FROM KKBAR CHANNEL MAKING THE SOLUTION DUBIOUS.  
M P F=A2-F PRIME INTERFERENCE IN K+K- FINAL STATE NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

### 13 F PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

W B	5 (53.)	(18.)	ABRAMS	67 HBC	4.25 K- P, K KS	5/67
W B	BACKGROUND ESTIMATION DIFFICULT.					
W P	(35.0)	(25.0)	AMMAR	67 HBC	5.5 K-P, K KBAR	9/67
W P	100 (69.)	(22.)	AGUILAR	72 HBC	3.9, 4.6 K-P, K KB	12/72
W P	46 (28.)	(15.)	COLLEY	72 HBC	10. K+ P, K+ K-	12/72
W EP	47 (40.)	(20.)	VIDEAU	72 HBC	4. K- P, K KBAR	12/72
W EP	120 (61.0)	(22.0)	BRANDENBU	76 ASPK	13. K-P, K+K-	7/77
W	123 62.0	19.0	BARREIRO	77 HBC	4.15 K-P, K KS	7/77
W	186 72.0	25.0	EVANGELIS	77 OMEG	10 K-P	12/77
W C	66.0	10.0	PAWLICKI	77 SPEC	6. PI N, K+K-	12/77
W N	(165.0)	(42.0)	CORDEN	79 OMEG	12-15PI-P, N 2PI	12/79*
W	(150.0)	(83.0)	GORLICH	79 ASPK	0 17 PI-P, POLARIZ	12/79*
W M	92.0	39.0	POLYCHRON	79 STRC	7. PI-P, K KS N	12/79*
W	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
W AVG	67.4	7.8				
W STUDENT	67.3	8.4	AVERAGE USING STUDENT(10/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			

M C WITH A PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS  
M E WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4\*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K\* TYPED NCTE.  
M M FROM A FIT TO THE D WAVE WITH F-F PRIME INTERFERENCE. MASS FITED AT 1516 MEV.  
M N FROM AN AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS WHERE THE F PRIME WIDTH AND ELASTICITY ARE IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH VALUES OBTAINED FROM KKBAR CHANNEL MAKING THE SOLUTION DUBIOUS.  
M P F=A2-F PRIME INTERFERENCE IN K+K- FINAL STATE NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

### 13 F PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	F PRIME INTO PI PI	139+ 139	DECAY MASSES
P2	F PRIME INTO K KBAR	497+ 497	
P3	F PRIME INTO K K*(892)	493+ 892	
P4	F PRIME INTO ETA ETA	548+ 548	
P5	F PRIME INTO PI PI ETA	139+ 139+ 548	
P6	F PRIME INTO PI K KBAR	135+ 497+ 497	
P7	F PRIME INTO PI+ PI+ PI- PI-	139+ 139+ 139+ 139	
P8	F PRIME INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+ 0	

### 13 F PRIME PARTIAL WIDTHS

W1	F PRIME INTO GAMMA GAMMA (KEV)		12/78*
W1 B	(1.2) OR LESS CL=0.95	ABRAMS 79 SMAG	E+ E-
W1 B	USING BRANCHING RATIO F PRIME INTO K KBAR = 1.		12/79*

### 13 F PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	F PRIME INTO (PI PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1 C	(0.0086) OR LESS	BEUSCH 75 OSPK	8.9 PI-P, KO KO N 12/77
R1	(0.063) OR LESS CL=0.90	BRANDENBU 76 ASPK	13. K-P, K+K- 7/77
R1	(0.045) OR LESS CL=0.95	BARREIRO 77 HBC	4.15 K-P, K KS 7/77
R1 C	0.012 (0.004)	PAWLICKI 77 SPEC	6. PI N, K+K- 12/77
R1 N	(0.19) (0.03)	CORDEN 79 OMEG	12-15PI-P, N 2PI 12/79*
R1 C	(0.027) (0.071) (0.013)	GORLICH 79 ASPK	0 17, 18 PI-P POLAR 12/79*
R1 C D	0.0075 0.0025	MARTIN 79 RVUE	12/79*
R1 C	ASSUMING THAT THE F PRIME IS PRODUCED BY AN OPE PRODUCTION MECHANISM.		
R1 D	MARTIN 79 USES THE PAWLICKI 77 DATA WITH DIFFERENT INPUT VALUE OF THE F INTO K KBAR BRANCHING RATIO.		
R1	AVERAGE 'MEANINGLESS' (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)		
R3	F PRIME INTO (ETA ETA)/(K KBAR)	(P4)/(P2)	
R3	(0.50) OR LESS	BARNES 67 HBC	4.6, 5.0 K- P 10/67
R4	F PRIME INTO (PI PI ETA)/(K KBAR)	(P5)/(P2)	
R4	(0.3) OR LESS CL=.67	AMMAR 67 HBC	10/67
R4 A	(0.25) (0.13)	BARNES 67 HBC	4.6, 5.0 K- P 10/67
R4 A	SUPERSEDED BY AGUILAR 72		
R4	(0.41) OR LESS CL=.95	AGUILAR 72 HBC	3.9, 4.6 K- P 12/72
R5	F PRIME INTO (PI K KBAR + K K*(892))/(K KBAR)	(P6+P3)/(P2)	
R5	(0.41) OR LESS CL=.67	AMMAR 67 HBC	10/67
R5	(0.35) OR LESS CL=.55	AGUILAR 72 HBC	3.9, 4.6 K- P 12/72

R6 F PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- PI- PI-)/(K KBAR) (P7)/(P2)  
R6 (0.32) OR LESS CL=.95 AGUILAR 72 HBC 3.9, 4.6 K- P 12/72

### REFERENCES FOR F PRIME

BARNES 65 PRL 15 322	+CULWICK, GUIDONI, KALBFLEISCH, GOZ+ (BNL+SYRA)
CRENNELL 66 PRL 16 1025	+ KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN + (BNL) I
ABRAMS 67 PRL 18 620	+KEHDE, GLASSER, SECHI-ZORN, WOLSKY (MARYLAND)
AMMAR 67 PRL 19 1071	+DAVIS, HANG, DAGAN, DERRICK + (NYES+ANL) JP
BARNES 67 PRL 19 964	+DORRAN, GOLDBERG, LEITNER + (BNL+SYRACUSE) ICJP
ALITTI 68 PRL 21 1705	+BARNES, CRENNELL, FLAMINIO, GOLDBERG, + (BNL)
LORSTAD 69 NP B 14 63	B. LORSTAD, D-ANDLAU, ASTIER, + (CDEF+CERN)
SCOTTER 69 NC 62 A 1057	+ERSKINE, PALER, + (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPI+OXF)
AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29	AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
COLLEY 72 NP B 50 1	+JOBES, RIDDIFORD, GRIFFITHS, + (BIRM+GLAS)
VIDEAU 72 PL 41 B 213	+VIDEAU, ROUGE, BARREIRO, DEBRION, + (EPOL+SLAC)
BEUSCH 75 PL 60 B 101	+BIRMAN, WEBSDALE, WETZEL (CERN+ETH)
BRANDENB 76 NP B 104 413	BRANDENBURG, CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER + (SLAC)
BARREIRO 77 NP B 121 237	+DIAZ, GAY, HEMINGWAY, + (CERN+AMST+NIJ+OXF)
EVANGELI 77 NP B 127 384	EVANGELI STA, + (BARI+BCNN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+) JP
LAVEN 77 NP B 127 43	+OTTER, KLEIN, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIEN)
PAWLICKI 77 PR D 15 3156	+AYRES, COHEN, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL) I JP
ABRAMS 79 SLAC-PUB 2421	+ALAM, BLOCKER, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL)
BECKER 79 NP B 151 46	+BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA + (MPI+CPN+ZEM+CRAC)
CORDEN 79 NP B 157 250	+DOWELL, GARUY, JOBES, + (BIRM+RHEL+TEL+LWU) JP
GORLICH 79 CERN/EP 79-139	+NICZYDORUK, ROZANSKA + (CRAC+MPI+CPN+ZEM)
MARTIN 79 NP B 158 520	+OZMUTLU (DURH)
POLYCHRO 79 PR D 19 1317	POLYCHRONAKOS, CASON, BISHOP + (NDAM+ANL)

## F<sub>1</sub>(1540)

47 F<sub>1</sub>(1540, J<sub>P</sub>= 1-1)  
JP = 2-, 1+ FAVORED.  
A NEW EXPERIMENT (CERRADA 77, MONTANET 77) WITH 5 TIMES THE STATISTICS OF AGUILAR 65 DOES NOT CONFIRM THE F<sub>1</sub>. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

### 47 F<sub>1</sub> MASS (MEV)

M	10(1490.0)	(20.0)	ADERHOLZ 69 HBC	+ 8 PI+ P, KKBARPI	11/69
M	142 1540.0	5.0	AGUILAR 69 HBC	0. 7PBAR P, KKBARPI	11/69
M	25(1543.0)	(3.0)	DUBOC 71 HBC	0 1.1-1.2 PBAR P	2/72
M B	70(1557.1)	(10.)	BAKKEN 75 HBC	+ 19 PP, PN3PI	12/75
M B	DUBIOUS BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION				

### 47 F<sub>1</sub> 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. 7PBAR P, KKBARPI	11/69
W	25 (16.0)	(10.0)	DUBOC 71 HBC	0 1.1-1.2 PBAR P	2/72
W B	70 (40.)	(10.)	BAKKEN 75 HBC	+ 19 PP, PN3PI	12/75
W B	DUBIOUS BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION				

### 47 F<sub>1</sub> PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	F <sub>1</sub> INTO K KBAR PI	134+ 497+ 457	DECAY MASSES
P2	F <sub>1</sub> INTO K*(892) KBAR	892+ 497	
P3	F <sub>1</sub> INTO 3 PI	139+ 139+ 139	

### REFERENCES FOR F<sub>1</sub>

ADERHOLZ 69 NP B 11 259	+BARTSCH, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+CRAC+WAR5)
AGUILAR 65 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, + (IPNP+LIVP)
CHAPMAN 72 NP B 42 1	+CHURCH, LYS, MURPHY, RING, VANDER VELDE (MICH)
DUBOC 72 NP B 46 429	+GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD, + (LPNP+LIVP)
BAKKEN 75 NP B90 227	+JACOBSEN, OLSSON, SKJEVLING (OSLOIG--)
CERRADA 77 PREPR. BUDAPEST C	+DIAZ, FERRAND, GARZON+ (MADR+TATA+CERN+CDEF)
MONTANET 77 PRIVATE COMMUN.	L. MONTANET (CERN)
MINNAERT 78 NP B 132 88	+BILLY, + (BORD+LPNP+LAUS+NEUC+LIVP+GLAS) JP

## ρ'(1600)

65 RHO PRIME(1600, J<sub>P</sub>=1-) = 1

The  $\rho'(1600)$  was first seen in the  $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$  system, or its  $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-$  subsystem, in photoproduction (BINGHAM 72, DAVIER 73, SCHACHT 74, ALEXANDER 75, LEE 75, ATIYA 79, RICHARD 79) and in  $e^+e^-$  annihilation (BARBARINO 72, CONVERSI 74, CORDIER 79, COSME 79). The  $\pi^+\pi^-$  system in the  $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-$  final state is apparently in an S wave, although no  $\epsilon$  resonance at

Mesons
rho'(1600)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

sufficiently low mass exists to make this final state a quasi-two-body rho pi system. For this reason all rho pi analyses have difficulties and all mass fits are strongly parametrization dependent (SMADJA 72, BUDNEV 77, CORDIER 79). Moreover, other mechanisms exist that can simulate a resonance peak in e+e- annihilations to 4pi (HIRSCHFELD 74) and in photo-production (SCHACHT 74).

Evidence for a 2pi decay mode has been looked for in phase-shift analyses of the pi-pi to pi+pi- reaction, as well as in photoproduction and e+e- annihilations. The decay rho' to pi+pi- has been reported in photoproduction (ATIYA 79, RICHARD 79) with a branching ratio of 16 +/- 5% (RICHARD 79). This information can now be used to distinguish between the various phase-shift solutions.

As noted in the mini-review on S-wave pi pi interactions, the solutions denoted beta' and beta of MARTIN 77 fit the data of BECKER 79 best, with a slight preference for solution beta' in the rho' region, 1.5 to 1.7 GeV. Both solutions require a rho' at 1575 MeV. However, solution beta has a branching ratio to 2pi of 30%, while beta' has a branching ratio of only 15%. Thus the photoproduction data also select beta'.

The unique solution of FROGGATT 77 and the solution B of CORDEN 79 are similar to solution beta (having, however, problems with the unitarity of the S wave).

Further support for the rho'(1600) comes from an analysis of the pion form factor (GENSINI 78). No rho'(1250) is required in e+e- to pi+pi- when the analysis is extended well outside the rho'(1600) region. The rho'(1250) resonance, claimed mainly by vector dominance arguments to explain the nucleon form factors, is also not found in any of the phase-shift solutions. The J^P = 1^- partial wave of the omega pi system is expected to contribute to the pion form factor (ROOS 75, COSTAL 77); it is indeed strong in the 1250 MeV region, but does not exhibit a resonance behavior (CHUNG 73,75, CHALOUKKA 74, BUDNEV 77, GESSAROLI 77).

The rho'(1600) is most explicitly seen in e+e- annihilations into three or more hadrons (BACCI 79). Some support for a rho'(1600) decay into e+e- has been claimed in pp annihilation (BASSOMPIERRE 76).

Table with 10 columns: M, H, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M. Contains data for RHO PRIME MASS (MEV) with values like 400 1430., 1590., 1550., 160 1590., 340 1450., 65 1570., 1610., 1540., (1575.), 1600.0, 1558.0, 1533.0, (1600.0) APPROX., 1650.0.

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.9)
INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS
WITH ONLY ONE BREIT WIGNER FIT.
FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF HYAMS 73 DATA
AN ADDITIONAL 40 MEV UNCERTAINTY IN BOTH THE MASS AND WIDTH
IS PRESENT DUE TO THE CHOICE OF THE BACKGROUND SHAPE.

Table with 10 columns: W, H, W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W. Contains data for RHO PRIME WIDTH (MEV) with values like 400 450., (180.), 360., 160 400., 340 850., 65 340., 300., 220., (340.), 283.0, 175.0, 202.0, 230.0, 710.0.

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.6)
WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4\*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K\* TYPED NCTE
INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS
WITH ONLY ONE BREIT WIGNER FIT.
WITH TWO BREIT WIGNER FIT.
FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF HYAMS 73 DATA
AN ADDITIONAL 40 MEV UNCERTAINTY IN BOTH THE MASS AND WIDTH
IS PRESENT DUE TO THE CHOICE OF THE BACKGROUND SHAPE.

Table with 2 columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7. Contains data for RHO PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES with values like 139+ 139+ 776, 139+ 139+ 139+ 139, 776+ 776, 139+ 139, 493+ 493, 139+ 782, 139+ 139+ 134+ 134.

Table with 2 columns: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10. Contains data for RHO PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS with values like 0.7, 0.1, 0.16, 0.05, 0.15, 0.25, 0.20, 0.20, 0.30, 0.287, 0.043, 0.062, 0.04, 0.05, 2.6, 0.4.

Table with 2 columns: ALVENSLE, BRAUN, BULOS, BACCI, BARBARIN, BARTOLI, BINGHAM. Contains references for RHO PRIME with values like 71 PRL 26 273, 71 NP 830 213, 71 PRL 26 149, 72 PL 388 551, 72 LNC 3 689, 72 PR D 6 2374, 72 PL 418 635.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

ρ(1600), A<sub>3</sub>(1660)

Table of data card listings for various mesons, including authors, experiment numbers, and particle names.

A<sub>3</sub>(1660)

34 A3(1660, JP=2-) I = 1

Evidence for the existence of the A3 meson was previously confused due to its appearance near ππ threshold in the diffractive-like process πN → πππN, much like the A1 meson. While everybody agreed that there was a ≈300 MeV wide fπ enhancement in the JP=2- S0 partial wave at about 1650 MeV, some claimed non-resonant status (ANTIPOV1 73, ASCOLI1 73, BALTAY 77, GHIDINI 77), while others saw evidence for a resonance in the phase variation with respect to other partial waves (OTTER 74, THOMPSON 74).

In the non-diffractive charge-exchange reaction π+p → π+π-π0Δ++ (WAGNER 75, BALTAY 77, CAUTIS 77) and in the hypercharge exchange reaction K-p → π+π-π0Λ at 4.2 GeV/c (CERRADA 77), there is no evidence for A3 production.

Definitive proof for the resonant nature of the A3 has been given by PERNEGR 78 using 60,000 3π events, diffractively produced by incident π- on nuclei, and by DAUM 80 in an analysis of nearly 600,000 events of the reaction π-p → π-π+π-p. A partial-wave analysis shows the 3π system to be

resonant in the S-wave fπ system as well as in the P-wave ρπ system and in the D-wave eπ system.

Beyond the A3 meson, the JP=2- phase seems to continue to increase, indicating the possible existence of a second resonance in this wave at M = (2000 ± 100) MeV, Γ ≈ 400 MeV (DAUM 80).

Table 34 A3 MASS (MEV) showing various experimental data points for the mass of the A3 meson.

M B SAME EXPERIMENT AS BALTAY 77
M D CLEAR PHASE ROTATION SEEN IN (2-S), (2-P), (2-D) WAVES.
M E EVIDENCE FOR A ROTATION OF THE PHASE CLAIMED.
M F FIT ASSUMES AN ADDITIONAL PEAK AT 1830 MEV.
M M BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION DIFFICULT.
M P FROM A FIT TO JP=2- S (F P1) PARTIAL WAVE
M R CLEAR PHASE ROTATION SEEN IN (2-S) AND (2-P) WAVES

Table 34 A3 WIDTH (MEV) showing various experimental data points for the width of the A3 meson.

M B SAME EXPERIMENT AS BALTAY 77
M D CLEAR PHASE ROTATION SEEN IN (2-S), (2-P), (2-D) WAVES.
M E EVIDENCE FOR A ROTATION OF THE PHASE CLAIMED.
M F FIT ASSUMES AN ADDITIONAL PEAK AT 1830 MEV.
M M BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION DIFFICULT.
M P FROM A FIT TO JP=2- F PI PARTIAL WAVE
M R CLEAR PHASE ROTATION SEEN IN (2-S) AND (2-P) WAVES

Table 34 A3 PARTIAL DECAY MODES showing various decay channels and their branching ratios.

Table 34 A3 BRANCHING RATIOS showing various branching ratios for the A3 meson.

Mesons

A<sub>3</sub>(1660), ω(1670), g(1700)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various decay modes and branching ratios. Includes entries for A3+, R3, R5, R6, R8, R9, R10, R11, and R12.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR A3 \*\*\*\*\*

Table of references for A3 meson, listing authors, journals, and years. Includes entries like GESSAROLI, CERN MISSING MASS, etc.

ω(1670) 45 OMEGA(1670) MASS (MEV)

THIS RESONANCE OVERLAPS IN ITS 3PI MODE WITH THE A3, BUT IN SOME EXPERIMENTS ONE CAN ESTABLISH THE DECAY MODE RHO D0, THUS I=0. WAGNER 75 FIND JP=3- UNICUELY.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various decay modes and branching ratios for ω(1670).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various decay modes and branching ratios for E 110(1700.0) APPROX.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various decay modes and branching ratios for 45 OMEGA(1670) WIDTH (MEV).

\*\*\*\*\* E PHASE ROTATION SEEN FOR JP 3- (RHO PI) WAVE. FROM A FIT TO I=0, JP=3- RHO PI PARTIAL WAVE FROM OMEGA PI PI ) MODE \*\*\*\*\*

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various decay modes and branching ratios for 45 OMEGA(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various decay modes and branching ratios for 45 OMEGA(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR OMEGA(1670) \*\*\*\*\*

Table of references for OMEGA(1670), listing authors, journals, and years. Includes entries like GHIDINI, FORINO, etc.

g(1700) 15 G(1700, JPC = 3-+) I=1

The g meson is uniquely established near 1700 MeV in the I<sub>J</sub><sup>G,P</sup> = 1<sup>+</sup>3<sup>-</sup> partial wave of the π<sup>+</sup>π<sup>-</sup> system (HYAMS 75, MARTIN3 78, BECKER 79, CORDEN 79), in the K<sup>+</sup>K<sup>-</sup> system (GORLICH 79), and in the K<sup>-</sup>K<sup>0</sup> system (MARTIN1,2 78). Its branching ratio into ππ is unanimously in the range 23-26%, whereas determinations of the ratio K<sup>-</sup>K<sup>0</sup>/ππ are conflicting: 19.1% in a model-independent analysis of the K<sup>+</sup>K<sup>-</sup> system (GORLICH 79), but only 5.6% in K<sup>-</sup>K<sup>0</sup> (MARTIN1,2 78). It is clear from these numbers, however, that the g decays predominantly into channels other than ππ or K<sup>-</sup>K<sup>0</sup>, such as 4π, ωπ, ρππ, A<sub>2</sub>π, and K<sup>-</sup>K<sup>+</sup>π.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons  
g(1700)

15 G MASS (MEV)

WE AVERAGE ONLY THE 2PI AND KKBAR MODES WHICH HAVE LARGE STATISTICS

Table listing experimental data for the 2PI mode, including mass values, error bars, and researcher names like BELLINI, FORINO, GOLDBERG, etc.

MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K\* TYPED NOTE
USES SAME DATA AS HYAMS 75
INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS
FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS
ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SPREAD OF DIFFERENT PHASE-SHIFT SOLUTIONS
FROM A PHASE SHIFT SOLUTION CONTAINING A F PRIME WIDTH TWO TIMES LARGER THAN THE K KBAR RESULT.

Table listing experimental data for the K KBAR + K KBAR PI MODE, including mass values and researcher names like EHRlich, FRENCH, CRENELL, etc.

K OBSERVED IN NEUTRAL(K\* KBAR) MODE (G-PARITY UNKNOWN)
L THEY CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN G AND OMEGA(1670).
FROM A FIT TO JP=3- PARTIAL WAVE.
SYSTEMATIC ERROR ON MASS SCALE SUBTRACTED

AVG 1693.2 5.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)
STUDENT 1691.0 3.8 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

Table listing experimental data for the (4PI)+- MODE, including mass values and researcher names like BALTAY, JOHNSTON, BARTSCH, etc.

AVG 1675.2 11.1 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)
STUDENT 1674.9 7.8 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

F FROM (RHO+- RHO0) MODE
NOT SEPARATED FROM 2 PI DECAY

Table listing experimental data for the RHO0 RHO0 MODE, including mass values and researcher names MAURER, BRAUN.

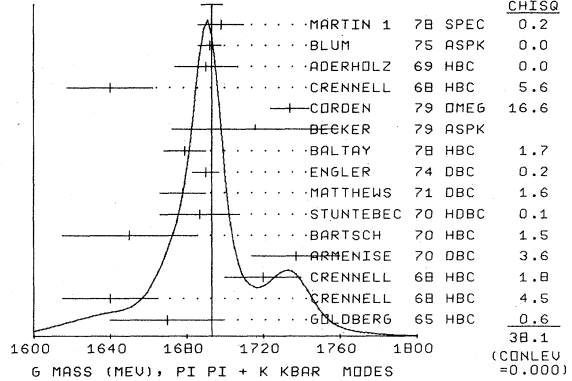
Table listing experimental data for the OMEGA PI MODE, including mass values and researcher names BARNHAM, CASO, THOMPSON, GESSAROLI.

AVG 1663.4 13.8 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)
STUDENT 1665.7 10.2 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

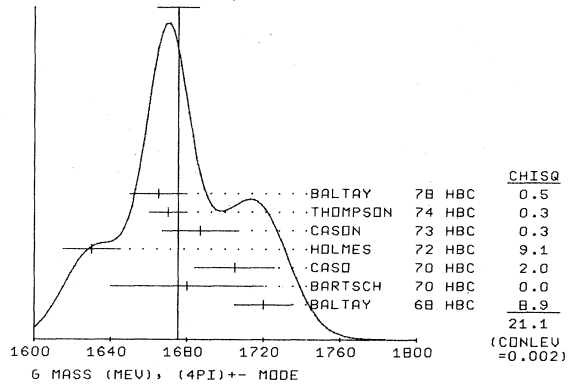
R PEAKS FROM MMS. (FOR DIFFICULTIES WITH MMS EXPTS. SEE THE A2 MINI-REVIEW IN THE 1973 EDITION)

Table listing experimental data for the R peaks from MMS, including mass values and researcher names FOCACCI, ANDERSON.

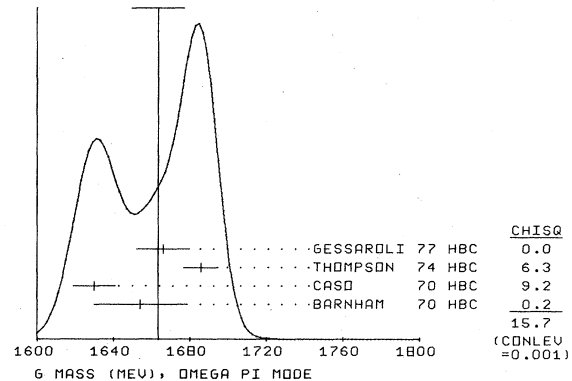
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1693.2 ± 5.5
ERROR SCALED BY 1.7



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1675.2 ± 11.1
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9



WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1663.4 ± 13.8
ERROR SCALED BY 2.3



Mesons  
g(1700)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

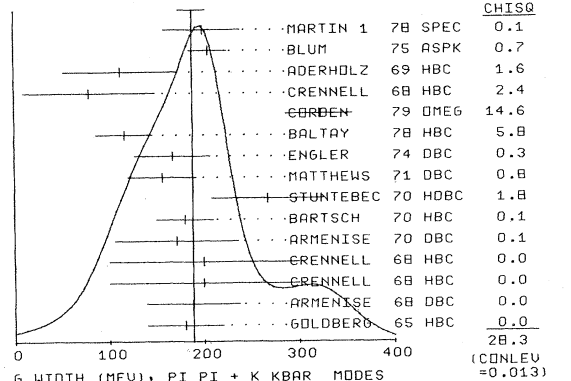
15 G WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing meson decay modes and their widths. Includes entries like FORINO 65 DBC 0 4.5 PI+D 6/66, GOLDBERG 65 HBC 0 6 PI+D, 8 PI-P 6/66, etc.

H INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS  
I FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS  
ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SPREAD OF DIFFERENT PHASE-SHIFT SOLUTIONS  
G USES SAME DATA AS HYAMS 75  
M FROM A PHASE SHIFT SOLUTION CONTAINING A F PRIME WIDTH TWO TIMES LARGER THAN THE K KBAR RESULT.

K KBAR + K KBAR PI MODE  
Table listing decays like CRENELL 68 HBC +- 6.0 PI-P, KBAR K 12/78\*, ADERHOLZ 69 HBC + 8 PI+P, KKBARP I 8/69, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 188.5 ± 14.4  
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



(4PI)+- MODE  
Table listing decays like BALTAY 68 HBC + 7, 8.5 PI+ P 6/68, JOHNSTON 68 HBC - 7.0 PI- P 6/68, BARTSCH 70 HBC + 8 PI+ P, 4 PI 4/71, etc.

AVG 117.8 12.9 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
STUDENT 117.6 14.1 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

OMEGA PI MODE  
Table listing decays like BARNHAM 70 HBC + 10 K+ P, OMEGA PI 6/70, CASO 70 HBC - 11.2PI-P, PI OMEG 5/70, etc.

R PEAKS FROM MMS. (FOR DIFFICULTIES WITH MMS EXPTS. SEE THE A2 MINI-REVIEW IN THE 1973 EDITION)  
NR1 (21.) OR LESS FOCACCI 66 MMS - 7-12 PI-P, P MMS 12/72  
NR2 (38.) OR LESS FOCACCI 66 MMS - 7-12 PI-P, P MMS 12/72  
NR3 (38.) OR LESS FOCACCI 66 MMS - 7-12 PI-P, P MMS 12/72  
R NOT SEEN BY BOWEN 72  
R (195.0) ANDERSON 69 MMS - 16 PI- P, BACKW 8/69

15 G PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes and masses. Includes entries like G INTO PI PI 139+ 139 DECAT MASSSES, G INTO 4PI (INCL. PI0'S) 139+ 139+ 139+ 139, 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<sub>i</sub>, as follows: The diagonal elements are P<sub>i</sub> ± δP<sub>i</sub>, where δP<sub>i</sub> = √(δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>i</sub>), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>j</sub>)/(δP<sub>i</sub>δP<sub>j</sub>). For the definitions of the individual P<sub>i</sub>, see the listings above; only those P<sub>i</sub> 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, P4 and values like .2401+-0.0126, -.8706, .72C9+-0.160, etc.

15 G BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for various decay modes. Includes entries like G INTO (2PI)/TOTAL (P1), G INTO (K KBAR)/(2PI), etc.

Table listing branching ratios for charged and neutral modes. Includes entries like G INTO (2 PI)/(4 PI) CHARGED, G INTO (K KBAR)/(2PI), etc.

Table listing branching ratios for neutral modes. Includes entries like G INTO (2 RHO)/(4 PI) ALL, G INTO (K KBAR)/(2PI), etc.

Table listing branching ratios for neutral modes. Includes entries like G INTO (RHO 2PI)/(4 PI) CHARGED, G INTO (2 RHO)/(4 PI) CHARGED, etc.

Table listing branching ratios for neutral modes. Includes entries like G INTO (2 RHO)/(ALL RHO 2PI), G INTO (PI A2)/(4 PI) CHARGED, etc.

Table listing branching ratios for neutral modes. Includes entries like G INTO (PI OMEGA)/(4 PI) CHARGED, G INTO (2 RHO)/(ALL RHO 2PI), etc.



Data Card Listings

Mesons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

g(1700), X(1690), A<sub>4</sub>(1900)

R11 G+ INTO (PI PHI)/(4 PI) CHARGED (P9)/(P11) BALTAY 68 HBC + 7,8,5 PI+P 6/68
R12 G+ INTO (PI+ 2PI+ 2PI- PI0)/(4 PI) CH. (0.15) OR LESS BALTAY 68 HBC + 7,8,5 PI+ P 6/68
R13 G+ INTO (PI ETA)/(4 PI) CHARGED (P10)/(P11) THOMPSON 74 HBC + 13 PI+ P 12/75
R14 G+ INTO (K KBAR)/TOTAL (P4) R14 B 0.013 0.004 MARTIN 2 78 SPEC -10 PI+K K- P 4/78\*

64 X(1690) WIDTH (MEV) W N (38.) (18.) DANYSZ 67 HBC 0 3,3,6 PBAR P 1/73
W N NOT SEEN IN HIGH STATISTICS EXP. OF OREN 74
W (50.0) (15.0) YOST 68 HBC 04.3 K-P, LMBD.5PI. 1/73
W 90. 20. BARNES 69 HBC 0 4.6 K-P, OMEG2PI 1/73
\*\*\*\*\*
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)
OREN 74 NP 871 189 +COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES, WHITMORE, + (ANL+CXF)

REFERENCES FOR G
BELLINI 65 NC 40 A 948 BELLINI, DI CERATO, DUMMIG, FIORINI (MILANO)
DEUTSCHMANN 65 PL 18 351 M. DEUTSCHMANN ET AL (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
FORINO 65 PL 19 65 FORINO, GESSAROLI + (BOLOGNA+ORSAY+SACLAY)
GOLDBERG 65 PL 17 354 GOLDBERG+ (CERN+EPOL+ORSAY+MILANO+CEA+SACL)

A4(1900) 43 A4(1900, JP= -) I=1
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE DIFFRACTIVE-LIKE 3PI AND 5PI BUMPS IN THE REGION OF 1900 MEV, AS WELL AS VARIOUS PEAKS NEARBY. NOTE THAT THE EXISTENCE OF AN S-WAVE GPI THRESHOLD BUMP (IN ANALOGY TO A1 AND A3) IS NOT UNEXPECTED. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

ADERHOLZ 69 NP 8 11 259 +BARTSCH, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+JAGL+WARS)
ANDERSON 69 PR 22 1390 +COLLINS, BLIEDEN+ (BNL+CERN)
BARISS 69 PR 184 1375 +SELOVE, BISWAS, CASON, + (PENNSYLVANIA+ROCH)
CASO 69 NC 62 A 755 +CONTE+IBENZ, + (GENO+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
VETLITSK 69 SJNP 9 461 +GUZHAYIN, KLIGER, KOLGANOV, LEBEDEV+ (ITEP)

43 A4 MASS (MEV) M (1900.) HUSCN 68 HLBC - 16, PI-A, A 5PI 2/74
M (1830.) SALZBERG 72 HBC - 13, 20 PI-P, P 3PI 2/74
M B 40(1960.) (30.) BASTIEN 73 DBC - 15, PI-D, D 3PI 2/74
M (1800.) DEUTSCHM 75 HBC + 16 PI+P, P 3PI 12/75
M C 208(280.) (40.) KALELKAR 75 HBC + 15 PI+P, P PI+G 12/75
M (2100.) APPROX. ANTIPOV 77 C1BS - 25PI-P, P 3PI 12/77
M (2214.) (15.) BALTAY 77 HBC 0 15PI-P, DEL+3PI 12/77

ARNOLD 73 LNC 6 707 +ENGEL, ESCOBES, KURTZ, LLORET, PATY, + (STRB)
CASON 73 PR D 7 1971 +BISWAS, KENNEY, MADDEN, SANDER, SHEPHARD (NDAM)
CASON 1 73 NP 8 64 14 +MADDEN, BISHOP, BISWAS, KENNEY, + (NDAM)
HYAMS 73 NP 8 64 134 +JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL, + (CERN+MPIM)
ROBERTSO 73 PR D 7 2554 ROBERTSON, WALKER, DAVIS (DUKE+ISC)

43 A4 WIDTH (MEV) W B 40 (200.) SALZBERG 72 HBC - 13, 20 PI-P, P 3PI 2/74
W C 208 (340.) (80.) BASTIEN 73 DBC - 15, PI-D, D 3PI 2/74
W (355.) APPROX. KALELKAR 75 HBC + 15 PI+P, P PI+G 12/75
W (2100.) ANTIPOV 77 C1BS - 25PI-P, P 3PI 12/77
W (2214.) (15.) BALTAY 77 HBC 0 15PI-P, DEL+3PI 12/77

ANTIPOV 77 NP 8 119 45 +BUSNELLO, DAMGAARD, KIENZLE+ (CERN+SERP)
GESSAROLI 77 NP 8 126 382 GESSAROLI, + (BGNA+FRZ+GENO+MILA+DXF+PAVI)

43 A4 PARTIAL DECAY MODES P1 A4 INTO 3PI DECAY MASS ES 139+ 139+ 139
P2 A4 INTO RHO PI 776+ 139
P3 A4 INTO G PI 1273+ 139
P4 A4 INTO G PI 1700+ 139

BECKER 79 NP 8 151 46 +BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA, + (MPIM+CERN+ZEE+CRAC)
CORDEN 79 NP 8 157 250 +DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBES, + (BIRM+RHEL+FLA+LONC)
EVANGELI 79 NP 8 154 381 + (BARI+BOIN+CERN+DARES+GLAS+LIV+MILA+MIEN)

43 A4 BRANCHING RATIOS R1 A4 INTO (G PI)/(ALL 3PI) KALELKAR 75 HBC + 15 PI+P, P 3PI 12/75
\*\*\*\*\*
REFERENCES FOR A4
DANYSZ 67 NC 51 A 801 DANYSZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)
FRENCH 67 NC 52 A 442 +KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BERM)

X(1690)

64 X(1690) THIS ENTRY CONTAINS OMEGA PI PI PEAKS AROUND 1690 MEV. EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

REFERENCES FOR A4
DANYSZ 67 NC 51 A 801 DANYSZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)
FRENCH 67 NC 52 A 442 +KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BERM)
HUSCN 68 PL 28 B 208 +LUBATTI, BELLINI, BINGHAM, + (ORSAY+MILA+LBL)
BEMPCRAD 71 NP 8 33 397 +DUFUY, COOLING, + (CERN+ETH+LDC+MILA)
CLAYTON 72 NP 8 47 81 +MASON, MUIRHEAD, RIGOPOLDS, + (LIVP+PATR)
HARRISON 72 PRL 28 775 +HEYDA, JOHNSON, KIM, LAW, MUELLER, + (HARV)
SALZBERG 72 NP 8 41 397 +HARRISON, HEYDA, JOHNSON, KIM, LAW, + (HARV)
BASTIEN 73 UPPSALA CONF. 73 +DUNN, HARRIS, LUBATTI, BINGHAM, + (SEAT+UCB)
OREN 74 NP 871 189 +COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES, WHITMORE, + (ANL+CXF)
DEUTSCHM 75 NP 899 397 DEUTSCHMANN, + (ABBCCHW COLLABORATION)
KALELKAR 75 THESIS (NEVIS 207) M.S. KALELKAR (COLU)
ANTIPOV 77 NP 8 119 45 +BUSNELLO, DAMGAARD, KIENZLE+ (CERN+SERP)
BALTAY 77 PRL 39 591 +CAUTIS, KALELKAR (COLUMBIA) JP
CAUTIS 77 THESIS NEVIS 221 C.V. CAUTIS (COLUMBIA) JP
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 52 +CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, KALELKAR+ (COLU+BING)

Mesons

$A_2(1900)$ ,  $S(1935)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

**A<sub>2</sub>(1900)** 17 A<sub>2</sub>(1900, JPC=4+-) I=1  
 THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE STRUCTURES FOUND WITH A MOMENTS ANALYSIS OF THE KS K- SYSTEM AND WITH A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF THE NEUTRAL  $\pi$   $\pi$  SYSTEM.  
 WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

17 A<sub>2</sub>(1900) MASS (MEV)  
 M Y 1903.0 10.0 BALDI 78 SPEC - 10 PI-P, P KS K- 12/77  
 M M 2030.0 50.0 CORDEN 78 OMEG 0 15 PI- P, 3 PI N 12/78\*  
 M M .....  
 M AVG 1907.9 9.8 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 M STUDENT1906.3 10.9 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

17 A<sub>2</sub>(1900) WIDTH (MEV)  
 W Y 166.0 43.0 BALDI 78 SPEC - 10PI-P, P KS K- 12/77  
 W M 510.0 200.0 CORDEN 78 OMEG 0 15 PI- P, 3 PI N 12/78\*  
 W W .....  
 W AVG 181.2 42.0 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 W STUDENT 178.6 46.4 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

\*\*\*\*\*  
 REFERENCES FOR A<sub>2</sub>(1900)  
 BALDI 78 PL 74 B 413 +BDHRINGER, DORSZ, HUNGERBULER, + (GENEVA) JP  
 CORDEN 78 NP B 136 77 DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBES+ (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC) JP  
 CORDEN 78 NP B 136 77 DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBES+ (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC) JP  
 \*\*\*\*\*

**S(1935)**

31 S(1935, JPC= )

A narrow enhancement has been observed in the antiproton-proton total cross section, called the S(1935) (CARROL 74, CHALOUPKA 76, BRUCKNER 77). The three experiments are in reasonable agreement on the mass and width (see the Data Card Listings below) and on the size of the enhancement above background. However, CHALOUPKA 76 finds a large elasticity, whereas BRUCKNER 77 observes the enhancement mainly in the annihilation channels. SAKAMOTO 79 sees a narrow enhancement compatible with CARROLL 74, CHALOUPKA 76, and BRUCKNER 77, but of more limited statistical significance.

Considerable doubt has been cast on the existence of the S(1935) as a narrow state by new measurements of the antiproton-proton total cross section. KAMAE 80 see no effect at all. With much better statistics, HAMILTON 80 observes a broad enhancement at  $1939 \pm 2$  MeV, with a width of  $22 \pm 6$  MeV. The magnitude of the enhancement above background is  $3.0 \pm 0.7$  mb, compared with the  $18_{-3}^{+6}$  mb found by CARROLL 74. The dominant coupling seems to be to the annihilation channels.

No significant signal is observed for a narrow S(1935) in backward antiproton-proton elastic scattering (GARNJOST 79), nor in the charge-exchange cross section (GARNJOST 75, CHALOUPKA 76, HAMILTON 80).

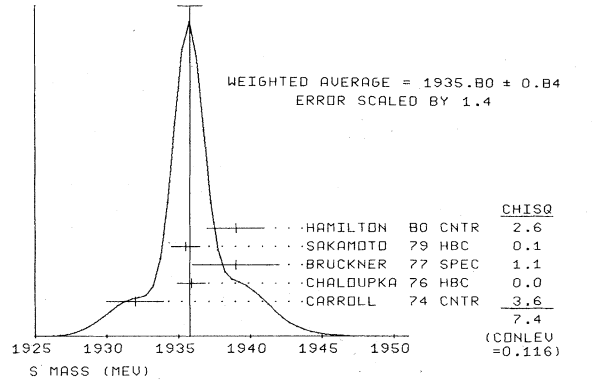
No evidence for the S(1935) has been reported in production experiments except by DAUM 79, who see a narrow enhancement at 1940 MeV in an inclusive  $\bar{p}p$  mass spectrum from proton-proton interactions at 93 GeV/c. A  $\bar{p}p$  enhancement at the mass of the S(1935) and having a narrow width is also observed in photoproduction (RICHARD 79).

The absence of the S(1935) in the most recent antiproton-deuterium total cross-section measurements (ALBERI 79, HAMILTON 80) favors I=0 for a resonance with a width smaller than 20 MeV. The DEFOIX 80 data suggest that a large enhancement (width of the order of 80 MeV) at 1950 MeV might be present in the I=1 five-pion annihilation channel.

The existence of a narrow S(1935) resonance is still open to conjecture, but it may be the case that two resonances, with I=0 and I=1, are present in the 1935-1950 MeV mass region, both having a relatively large coupling to the antiproton-proton channel. Spins of 2 to 4 are compatible with all experimental data, although HAMILTON 80 favors spin 0 or 1.

31 S MASS (MEV)  
 M S CHANNEL NBAR N  
 M C (1940.) (8.) CLINE 70 HBC 0 .25-.74 PBAR P 2/72  
 M B (1568.) BENVENUTI 71 HBC 0 .1-.8 PBAR P 2/72  
 M S 1932. 2. CARROLL 74 CNTR 5 CHAN, PBAR P, D 12/75  
 M C (1942.) (5.) D-ANDLAU 75 HBC 0 .175-.750 PBAR P 12/75  
 M Z (1924.4) (2.6) (1.4) KALGERO 75 DBC - PBAR N ANNH 12/75  
 M Z NOT SEEN BY ALBERI 79 WITH COMPARABLE STATISTICS.  
 M S 1935.9 1.0 CHALOUPKA 76 HBC 0 PBAR P TOT, ELAS 12/75  
 M M 1939.0 3.0 BRUCKNER 77 SPEC 0 .4-.85 PBAR P 7/77  
 M M 1935.5 1.0 SAKAMOTO 79 HBC 0 .37-.73 PB P 12/79\*  
 M A (1949.) (10.) DEFOIX 80 HBC 0 PBAR P, 5PI 1/80\*  
 M M 1939.0 2.0 HAMILTON 80 CNTR 0 S CHAN, PBAR P 12/79\*  
 M M  
 M PRODUCT ION EXPERIMENTS  
 M 36(1940.0) (1.0) DAUM 79 CNTR 0 93 P, P, PB P + X 12/79\*  
 M M  
 M AVG 1935.80 0.84 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)  
 M STUDENT1935.82 0.70 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

M A FROM ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF 5PI CROSS-SECTION. IG=1- FROM OBSERVATION  
 M A OF OMEGA RHO DECAY. P=+ AND J=1, A2 PI PI ALSO SEEN.  
 M B SEEN AS A BUMP IN THE PBAR P - KS KL CROSS SECTION WITH JPC=1--.  
 M C NOT SEEN BY CARSON 72 WITH EQUAL STATISTICS.  
 M C FROM ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF FAR BACKWARD ELASTIC SCATTERING.  
 M SOME INDICATION OF ADDITIONAL STRUCTURE.  
 M I=0 FAVOURED, J=0 OR 1, SEEN IN TOTAL PBAR P TOTAL CROSS-SECTION,  
 M PRIMARILY FROM ANNIH. REACTIONS; NOT SEEN IN PBAR D TOTAL AND  
 M ANNIH. CROSS SECTIONS.  
 M N SEEN IN 3 CHARGED MODE. NOT SEEN BY BOWEN 73 WITH 6X STATISTICS.  
 M S NARROW BUMP SEEN IN TOTAL PBAR P, D CROSS-SECTIONS. ISOSPIN UNCERTAIN  
 M NOT SEEN IN PBAR P CEX BY GARNJOST 75+CHALOUPKA 76. INTEGRATED  
 M CROSS-SECTION 3X LARGER THAN BRUCKNER 77.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

S(1935), h(2040)

Table with columns for channel number, S channel, NBAR, N, and various particle names and statistics.

Table with columns for P1, S INTO PBAR P, and DECAY MASSES.

Table with columns for particle names and references for S(1935).

Table with columns for particle names and references for S(1935) continued.

Table with columns for particle names and references for S(1935) continued.

Table with columns for particle names and references for S(1935) continued.

Table with columns for H(2040) mass and various decay modes.

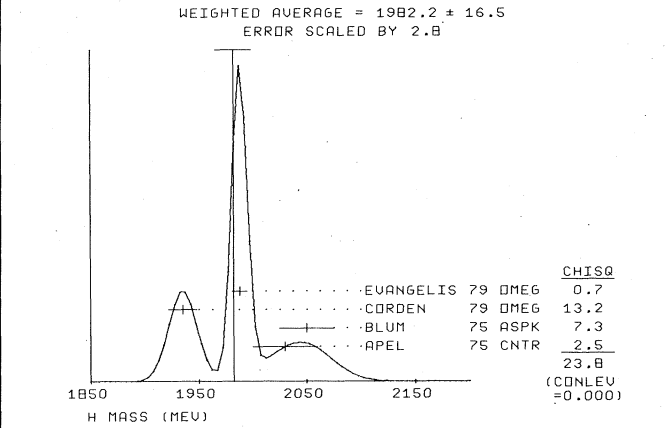


Table with columns for H WIDTH (MEV) and various decay modes.

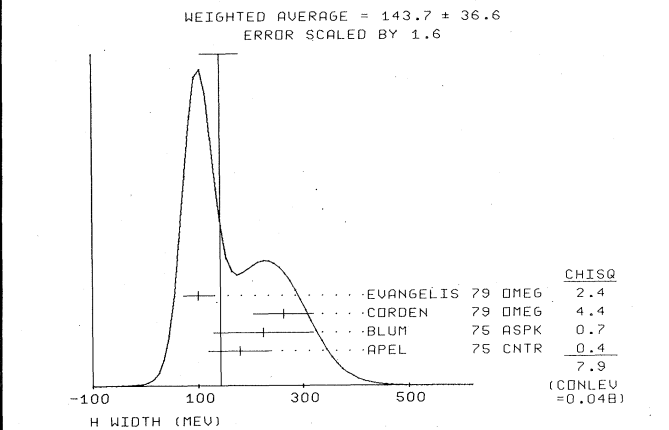


Table with columns for H(2040) mass and various decay modes.

Table with columns for H(2040) branching ratios.

Table with columns for particle names and references for H(2040).

Mesons

T AND U REGIONS, T0(2150), T1(2190)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Note on T and U Regions

The observation of broad enhancements at 2190 and 2350 MeV comes from pp total cross-section measurements (ABRAMS 67), pp annihilation measurements (ALSPECTOR 73), pp elastic cross-section measurements (COUPLAND 77), and from pp charge-exchange cross-section measurements (CUTTS 78).

The comparison of pp and pd total cross sections (ABRAMS 67) suggests I=1 for the 2190 MeV enhancement, called T1, whereas I=0 and I=1 are both present in the 2400 MeV mass region, which we call U0 and U1, respectively.

Partial-wave analysis of pp annihilation into pi+pi- (CARTER 77) and into pi0pi0 (DULUDE 78) have shown that resonances are formed in the pi pi annihilation channels in the 2100-2500 MeV mass region (no statistically significant data are available outside this mass region). The analysis of MARTIN 78 which combines the pi+pi- data of EISENHANDLER 75 and CARTER 77 and the pi0pi0 data of DULUDE 78 finds evidence for a JP=2+, IG=0+ resonance near 2150 MeV, called T0, and for a JP=5-, IG=1+ resonance near 2450 MeV, which may be too high in mass to be associated to the U1 bump observed in the pp total cross section. The pi pi partial-wave analysis gives ambiguous results on the I=1 component in the T region, favoring however, JP=1-, and on both I=0 and I=1 components in the U (2350-2450 MeV) mass region, where resonances with spin three and four may be present.

Model-dependent partial-wave analyses of the pp system produced with incident pion beams and relying on one-pion-exchange mechanisms suggest the presence of resonances with spin 2, 3, 4, and 5 in the 2100 to 2500 MeV mass region (EVANGELISTA 79, ROZANSKA 79).

\*\*\*\*\*

T0(2150)

42 T0(2150, JPC=2++) I=0
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE I=0 STRUCTURES FOUND BY AMPLITUDE ANALYSES OF PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K AND BY MOMENTS ANALYSES OF THE PBAR P SYSTEM PERIPHERALLY PRODUCED BY INCIDENT PIONS. WE LIST ALSO THE BUMPS FOUND IN S-CHANNEL NBAR N OF UNDEFINED ISOSPIN. SEE ALSO S,T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

42 T0(2150) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, S CHANNEL NBAR N, I, AL SPECTOR 73 CNTR, S CHANNEL PBAR P, 1/74, M E I, 2193.0, 2.0, COUPLAND 77 CNTR, 0.7-2.4PB-P, PB-P, 12/77, M I, 2155.0, 15.0, CUTTS 78 CNTR, .97-3. PB P, NB N 12/78\*

M PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
L (2150.0) APPROX. DULUDE 2 78 OSK 1.-2.PB P,PIOPIO 12/78\*
L IG=0+,JP=2+ FROM PARTIAL WAVE AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS
P (2150.0) APPROX. MARTIN 79 RVUE 12/79\*
P I=0,JP=2+ FROM SIMULTANEOUS ANALYSIS OF P PB --> PI-PI+ AND PIO PIO
P WITH THE PARTIAL-WAVE EXPANSION TRUNCATED IN J.
M PBAR P PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
M (2180.0) 10.0 ROZANSKA 80 SPRK 18.PI-P,P PB N 12/79\*
M I=0,JP=2+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE.
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.3)

42 T0(2150) WIDTH (MEV)

W S CHANNEL NBAR N
W I 98. 8. ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W E I 135.0 75.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB-P,PB-P
W E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED
M PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
L (2150.0) APPROX. DULUDE 2 78 OSK 1.-2.PB P,PIOPIO 12/78\*
L IG=0+,JP=2+ FROM PARTIAL WAVE AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS
P (2150.0) APPROX. MARTIN 79 RVUE 12/79\*
P I=0,JP=2+ FROM SIMULTANEOUS ANALYSIS OF P PB --> PI-PI+ AND PIO PIO
P WITH THE PARTIAL-WAVE EXPANSION TRUNCATED IN J.
M PBAR P PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
M (270.0) 10.0 ROZANSKA 80 SPRK 18.PI-P,P PB N 12/79\*
M I=0,JP=2+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = -13.4)

REFERENCES FOR T0(2150)

- ALSPECTO 73 PRL 30 511 ALSPECTOR, COHEN, CVIJANOVICH,+ (RUTG+UPNJ)
COUPLAND 77 PL 71 B 460 +EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, ASTBURY,+ (LOQM+RHEL)
CUTTS 78 PR D 17 16 +GOOD, GRANNIS, GREEN, LEE, PITTMAN+(STON+WISC)
DULUDE 1 78 PL 79 B 329 +LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE+ (BROW+MIT+BARI)
DULUDE 2 78 PL 79 B 335 +LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE+ (BROW+MIT+BARI)
BOWCOCK 79 PREP. BIRMINGH. J. E. BOWCOCK, D. C. HODGSON (BIRM)
MARTIN 79 PL 86 B 93 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ALSO 80 DURHAM PREPRINT A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ROZANSKA 80 NP B 162 505 +BLUM, DIETL, GRAYER, LORENZ+ (MPI+CERN)

T1(2190)

32 T1(2190, JPC= ) I=1.
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE I=1 BUMP OBSERVED IN S-CHANNEL NBAR N AND THE STRUCTURES FOUND BY AMPLITUDE ANALYSES OF PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K AND BY THE MOMENTS ANALYSES OF THE PBAR P SYSTEM PERIPHERALLY PRODUCED BY INCIDENT PIONS. SEE ALSO S,T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

32 T1(2190) MASS (MEV)

M S CHANNEL NBAR N
M B 2190. 10. ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 1/73
M B SEEN AS BUMP IN I=1 STATE. SEE ALSO COOPER 68.
M B PEASLEE 75 CONFIRM PBAR P RESULTS OF ABRAMS 70, NO NARROW STRUCTURE
M I 2193. 2. ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
M E I 2155.0 15.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB-P, PB-P 12/77
M E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
M I (2190.0) APPROX. CUTTS 78 CNTR .97-3. PB P, NB N 12/78\*
M I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED
M PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
M J (2150.0) CARTER 1 77 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB P,PIPI 12/77
M J I=1,JP=3- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS.
M K (2140.0) APPROX. CARTER 2 78 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB P,K-K+ 12/78\*
M K I=0,1,JP=3- FROM BARRELET ZERO'S ANALYSIS.
M PBAR P PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
M R (2110.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10,16 PI-P,PB P 12/79\*
M R I=1,JP=3- FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING
M R SOLUTION A.
M N 2110.0 10.0 ROZANSKA 80 SPRK 18.PI-P,P PB N 12/79\*
M N I=1,JP=3- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 5.8)

32 T1(2190) WIDTH (MEV)

W S CHANNEL NBAR N
W B (85.1) ABRAMS 67 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 7/67
W B SEE NOTE B ABOVE.
W I 98. 8. ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W E I 135.0 75.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB-P,PB-P 12/77
W E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED
M PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
M J (200.0) CARTER 1 77 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB P,PIPI 12/77
M J I=1,JP=3- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS.
M K (150.0) APPROX. CARTER 2 78 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB P,K-K+ 12/78\*
M K I=0,1,JP=3- FROM BARRELET ZERO'S ANALYSIS.
M PBAR P PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
M R (330.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10,16 PI-P,PB P 12/79\*
M R I=1,JP=3- FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING
M R SOLUTION A.
M N 190.0 10.0 ROZANSKA 80 SPRK 18.PI-P,P PB N 12/79\*
M N I=1,JP=3- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 7.2)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

T1(2190), X(2200), U0(2350)

32 SIGMA (MB) FOR FORMATION BY NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON
CS A (5.5) ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 1/71
FOR I=1 NBAR N 0.13 0.08 ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
CS 2,3

32 T1(2190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 T INTO PBAR P 938+ 938
P2 T INTO PI PI 139+ 139

REFERENCES FOR T1(2190)
+COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
+HYMAN, MANNER, MUSGRAVE, VOYVODIC (ANL)
+FERRO-LUZZI, BIZARD, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
+COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
+BUTTERWORTH, MILLER, PHELAN, + (RHEL+LIVP)
+COOPER, RHINES, ALLISON (ANL+OXF)
+BARI SH, CARROLL, LOBKOVICZ+ (CIT+BNL+RGCH)
ALEXANDER, BAR-NIR, BEVARY, DAGAN, + (TEL)
+CONDO, HART, COHN, ENDORF, + (TENN+ORNL+CINC)
+MASON, MUIRHEAD, RIGOPoulos, + (LIVP+PATR)
+GALLETT, EDWARDS, DE BILLY, + (LIVP+LBNP)
ALSPECTOR, COHEN, CVI JANOVICH, + (RUTG+UPNJ)
+GARNJOST, BIGI, + (PADO+LBL+PISA+TORI)
+EARLES, FAISSLER, BLIEDEN, + (INEAS+STON)
+EASTMAN, OH, PARKER, SMITH, SPRAFKA (MSU)
NICHOLSON, DELORME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
+BIGI, CASALI, LARICCIA, + (PISA+PADO+TORI)
+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
A. DONNACHIE, P. R. THOMAS (MANCHESTER)
EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, + (LOQM+LIVP+DARE+RHEL) JP
+COUPLAND, ATKINSON, ARNISON, + (LOQM+DARE+RHEL) JP
+GARNJOST, ROSS, + (LBL+PADO+PISA+TORI)
+DEMARZO, GUERRIERO, + (CANB+BARI+BROW+MIT)
A. A. CARTER (LQOM) JP
A. A. CARTER (LQOM)
+GODD, GRANNIS, GREEN, LEE, PITTMAN, + (STON+WISC)
+LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE, + (BROW+MIT+BARI)
+LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE, + (BROW+MIT+BARI)
EVANGELI 79 NP B 153 253 + (BARI+BCNN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
MARTIN 79 PL 86 B 93 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ALSO 80 DURHAM PREPRINT A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ROZANSKA 80 NP B 162 505 +BLUM, DIETL, GRAYER, LORENZ+ (MPIM+CERN)

X(2200)

44 X(2200, JPC= ) I=
SEEN IN K+, K- MASS SPECTRUM FROM PI- P INTERACTIONS
AT 10 GEV. (EVANGELI 79). NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

44 X(2200) MASS. (MEV)
M 2210.0 79.0 21.0 EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10. PI-P, K+ K- N 12/79\*

44 X(2200) WIDTH. (MEV)
W (203.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10. PI-P, K+ K- N 12/79\*

44 X(2200) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 X(2200) INTO PI+ PI- DECAY MASSES 139+ 139
P2 X(2200) INTO K+ K- 493+ 493

44 X(2200) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 X(2200) INTO ( K+ K- )/TOTAL (P2)
R1 SEEN EVANGELI 79 OMEG 0 10 PI- P, K+ K- 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR X(2200)
EVANGELI 79 NP B 154 381 + (BARI+BCNN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)

U0(2350)

41 U0(2350, JPC= ) I=0
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE BROAD I=0 BUMP OBSERVED
IN THE S-CHANNEL NBAR N AND THE STRUCTURE FOUND
BY AMPLITUDE ANALYSES OF PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
AND BY AMPLITUDE ANALYSES OF PBAR P SYSTEMS
PERIPHERALLY PRODUCED BY INCIDENT PIONS.
SEE ALSO S, T, U MINI-REVIEWS.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

41 U0(2350) MASS
M 2375. 10. ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL NBAR N 1/71
M I (2359.) (2.) ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
M EI (2345) (15.0) COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB-P, PB-P 12/77
M E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
M I (2380.0) APPROX. CUTS 78 CNTR .97-3. PB P, NB N 12/78\*
M I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED
M PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
M J (2310.0) CARTER 1 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB P, PIP 12/77
M J I=0, JP=+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS.
M K (2340.0) APPROX. CARTER 2 78 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB P, K+K- 12/78\*
M K I=0, JP=+ FROM BARRELET ZERO'S ANALYSIS
M PBAR P PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
M R (2260.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10, 16 PI-P, PB P 12/79\*
M R I=0, JP=+ FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING
M R SOLUTION A.
M M 2380.0 10.0 ROZANSKA 80 SPRK 18. PI-P, P, PB N 12/79\*
M M I=0, JP=+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

41 U0(2350) WIDTH
W I (190.) (165.) (18.) (8.) ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL NBAR N 1/71
W EI (135.0) (150.0) (65.0) COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB-P, PB-P 12/77
W E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED
W PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K
W J I=0, JP=+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS.
W J (210.0) APPROX. CARTER 1 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB P, PIP 12/77
W K (150.0) APPROX. CARTER 2 78 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB P, K+K- 12/78\*
W K I=0, JP=+ FROM BARRELET ZERO'S ANALYSIS
W PBAR P PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
W R (440.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10, 16 PI-P, PB P 12/79\*
W R I=0, JP=+ FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING
W R SOLUTION A.
W M 380.0 20.0 ROZANSKA 80 SPRK 18. PI-P, P, PB N 12/79\*
W M I=0, JP=+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE

41 U0(2350) SIGMA (MB) FOR FORMATION EXPERIMENTS
CS (2.5) ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL NBAR N 1/71
CS I (2.1) (0.2) (0.1) ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
CS I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED

41 U0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 U INTO PBAR P 938+ 938
P2 U INTO PI PI 139+ 139

REFERENCES FOR U0(2350)
BRICMAN 69 PL 29 B 451 +FERRO-LUZZI, BIZARD, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
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)
ALSPECTOR 73 PR 30 511 ALSPECTOR, COHEN, CVI JANOVICH, + (RUTG+UPNJ)
NICHOLSON 73 PR D 7 2572 NICHOLSON, DELORME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)

HYAMS 74 NP B 73 202 +JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
MING MA 74 NP B 68 214 +MOUNTZ, ZEMANY, SMITH (MICH)

DONNACHI 75 NC 26 A 317 A. DONNACHIE, P. R. THOMAS (MANCHESTER)
EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, + (LOQM+LIVP+DARE+RHEL) JP
CARTER 1 77 PL 67 B 117 +COUPLAND, EISENHANDLER, ASTBURY, + (LQOM+RHEL) JP
CARTER 2 77 PL 67 B 122 A. A. CARTER (LQOM) JP
CARTER 3 77 NP B 127 202 +COUPLAND, ATKINSON, ARNISON, + (LOQM+DARE+RHEL) JP
COUPLAND 77 PL 71 B 460 +EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, ASTBURY, + (LQOM+RHEL)
MONTANET 77 BOSTON CONF. L. MONTANET (CERN)

CARTER 1 78 NP B 132 176 A. A. CARTER (LQOM) JP
CARTER 2 78 NP B 141 467 A. A. CARTER (LQOM)
CUTTS 78 PR D 17 16 +GODD, GRANNIS, GREEN, LEE, PITTMAN, + (STON+WISC)
DULUDE1 78 PL 79 B 329 +LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE, + (BROW+MIT+BARI)
DULUDE2 78 PL 79 B 335 +LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE, + (BROW+MIT+BARI)

BOWCOCK 79 PREP. BIRMINGHAM. J. E. BOWCOCK, D. C. HODGSON (BIRM)
EVANGELI 79 NP B 153 253 + (BARI+BCNN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
MARTIN 79 PL 86 B 93 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ALSO 80 DURHAM PREPRINT A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ROZANSKA 80 NP B 162 505 +BLUM, DIETL, GRAYER, LORENZ+ (MPIM+CERN)

Mesons

U1(2400), NN(1400-3600)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

U1(2400) 33 U1(2400,JP= ) I=1
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS THE BROAD I=1 BUMP OBSERVED IN THE S-CHANNEL NEAR N AND THE STRUCTURE FOUND BY AMPLITUDE ANALYSES OF PBAR P INTO PI PI OR KB K AND BY AMPLITUDE ANALYSES OF PBAR P SYSTEMS PERIPHERALLY PRODUCED BY INCIDENT PIONS. SEE ALSO S,T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

33 U1(2400 ) MASS (MEV)
M S CHANNEL NBAR N
M A 2350. 10. ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL NBAR N 1/73
M N FOR I=1 NBAR N
M N (2360.0) (25.0) OH 70 HDBC -OPBAR(P,N),\*\*K2P1 1/73
M N NO EVIDENCE FOR THIS BUMP SEEN IN THE PBAR P DATA OF CHAPMAN 71
M N NARROW STATE NOT CONFIRMED BY OH 73 WITH MORE DATA.

33 U1(2400 ) WIDTH (MEV)
W S CHANNEL NBAR N
W N (140.) ABRAMS 67 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 1/73
W N (60.0) OR LESS OH 70 HDBC -OPBAR(P,N),\*\*K2P1 1/71
W N NO EVIDENCE FOR THIS BUMP SEEN IN THE PBAR P DATA OF CHAPMAN 71
W N NARROW STATE NOT CONFIRMED BY OH 73 WITH MORE DATA.

33 SIGMA (MB) FOR FORMATION BY NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON
CS A (3.2) ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL NBAR N 1/71
CS A FOR I=1 NBAR N
CS I (2.1) (0.2) (0.1) ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
CS I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED

REFERENCES FOR U1(2400)
ABRAMS 67 PRL 18 1209 +CODL,GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI,+ (BNL)
BKICMAN 69 PL 29 B 451 +FERRO-LUZZI,BIZARD,+ (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
CASO 69 LNC 3 707 +CONTE,BENZ,+ (GENO+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 1917 +CODL,GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI,+ (BNL)
OH 70 PRL 24 1257 +PARKER,EASTMAN,SMITH,SPRAFKA,MA (MSU)

MARTIN 80 DURHAM PREPRINT A.D. MARTIN,M.R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ROZANSKA 80 NP B 162 505 +BLUM,DIETL,GRAYER,LORENZ+ (MPI+ CERN)

NN(1400-3600) 51 NBAR N(1400-3600)
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS HIGH MASS, NON-STRANGE STRUCTURES COUPLED TO THE BARYON-ANTIBARYON SYSTEM AS WELL AS QUASI-NUCLEAR BOUND STATES BELOW THRESHOLD. SEE ALSO S,T,U DATA CARD LISTINGS AND MINIREVIEWS. EVIDENCE FOR STRUCTURES COUPLED TO THE ANTI-HYPERON NUCLEON (OR C.C.) SYSTEM IS LISTED UNDER K\*(2200), OMITTED FROM TABLE.

51 NBAR N(1400-3600) MASSES AND WIDTHS (MEV)
M W G (1395.) PAVLOPOUL 78 CNTR STOPPED PBARS 1/78
M W G (1646.) PAVLOPOUL 78 CNTR STOPPED PBARS 1/78
M W G (1684.) PAVLOPOUL 78 CNTR STOPPED PBARS 1/78
G OBSERVED WIDTHS CONSISTENT WITH EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION. THEY LOOKED FOR RADIATIVE TRANSITIONS TO BOUND P PBAR STATES, MONO-ENERGETIC GAMMA RAYS DETECTED.

M D (1794.5) (1.4) GRAY 71 DBC - 0.PBAR D 1/72
W D (8.) OR LESS CL=95 GRAY 71 DBC - 0.PBAR D 1/72
D DECAYS TO FOUR OR MORE PIONS,I=1.
M Z (1897.) (1.) KALOGERO 75 DBC - PBAR N ANNIH 12/75
W Z (25.) (6.) KALOGERO 75 DBC - PBAR N ANNIH 12/75
Z NOT SEEN BY ALBERI 79 WITH COMPARABLE STATISTICS.

M K (2190.) (17.0) ABASHIAN 76 STRC 8P1-P,P 3P1 12/77
W B (110.0) (82.0) ABASHIAN 76 STRC 8P1-P,P 3P1 12/77
B PRODUCED BACKWARDS.
M R (1920.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10,16 PI-P,PB P 12/79\*
W R (190.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10,16 PI-P,PB P 12/79\*
M R I=1,JP=1- FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING SOLUTION A.

M A (227.) (13.) ALLES-BOR 67 HBC 0 5.7 PBAR P 12/66
W A (62.) (52.) ALLES-BOR 67 HBC 0 5.7 PBAR P 12/66
A ALLES-BORELLI 67 SEE NEUTRAL MODE ONLY (PI+PI-PI0)
M S (214.) DONALD 73 HBC 0 S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W S (14.) DONALD 73 HBC 0 S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
S SEEN IN FINAL STATE (OMEGA PI+ P-1)

Data Card Listings

Mesons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

X(1900-3600), e+e-(1100-3100)

M Z (3600.) (20.) ALEXANDER 72 HBC 0 6.94 PBAR P 1/73
W Z (140.) (20.) ALEXANDER 72 HBC 0 6.94 PBAR P 1/73
Z DECAYS TO 4PI+ 4PI-

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR NBAR N(1400-3600) \*\*\*\*\*
ALLES-BO 67 NC 50 A 776 ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK, + (CERN+BCNNIG--
KALDFEI 69 PL 29 B 259 C, KALDFEISCH, R. STRAND, V. VANDERBURG (BNL)
ALEXANDER 70 PRL 25 63 \*BAR-NIR, DAGAN, SIDAL, GRUNHAUS, + (TEL-AVIV)
KALDFEI 70 PHILAD. CONF. P. 409 G, KALDFEISCH AND D. MILLER REVUES (BNL)
GRAY 71 PRL 26 1491 +HAGERT, KALGEROPOULOS (SYRA)
ALEXANDER 72 NP B 45 29 ALEXANDER, BAR-NIR, BEVARY, DAGAN, + (TELA)
BOGDANOV 72 PRL 28 1418 BOGDANOV, DALKAROV, SHAPIRO (ITEP)
DONALD 73 NP B 61 333 +EDWARDS, GIBBINS, BRIAND, DUBOC, + (LIVP+LPNP)
GRAY 73 PRL 30 1091 +PAPADOPOULOU, KARAGEROPOULOS, + (ATEN+SYRA)
NICHOLSON 73 PR D 7 2572 NICHOLSON, DELGRME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
HYAMS 74 NP B 73 202 +JONES, WEIHLAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
DONNACHI 75 NC 26 A 317 A. DONNACHI, P. R. THOMAS (MANCHESTER)
EISENHAN 75 NP B 96 109 EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, + (LQOM+LIVP+DARE+RHEL)
KALGEGE 75 PRL 34 1947 KALGEROPOULOS, TZANAKOS (SYRA)
ABASHIAN 76 PR D 13 5 +WATSON, GELFAND, BUTTRAM, (ILL+ANL+CHIC+ICWA)
BRAUN 76 PL B 60 481 +BRICK, FRIDMAN, GERBER, JUILLOT, MAURER, (STRB)
BENKHEIR 77 PL B 68 483 BENKHEIR, BOUCROT, + (CERN+CDEF+EPOL+LALO)
CARTER 77 PL 67 B 117 \*COUPLAND, EISENHANDLER, ASTBURY, + (LQOM+RHEL)
EVANGELI 77 PL B 72 139 EVANGELISTA, (BART+BONN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+)
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 52 +CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, KALELKAR, + (CGLU+BING)
BENKHEIR 78 LAL-78/30 BENKHEIR, BOUCROT, + (CERN+CDEF+EPOL+LALO)
CARTER 78 NP B 141 467 A. A. CARTER (LQOM)
PAVLOPOU 78 PL 72 B 415 PAVLOPOULOS, (KARL+BASL+CERN+STOH+STRB)
MARTIN 78 NP B 137 77 M. R. PENNINGTON (CERN)
ALBERTI 79 PL 83 B 247 +ALVEAR, CASTELLI, POROPAT, + (TRST+CERN+RHO)
ALSTON-G 79 PRL 43 1901 ALSTON-GARNJOST, HAMILTON, + (LBL+MHD+BNL)
ARMSTRON 79 PL B 85 304 ARMSTRONG, (AACH+BARI+BONN+CERN+GLAS+LIVP+)
BENKHEIR 79 PL 81 B 380 BENKHEIR, BOUCROT, + (EPOL+LALO+CDEF+BNL)
BOWCOCK 79 PREP. BIRMINGH. J. E. BOWCOCK, D. C. HODGSON (BJRM)
CARROLL 79 PR D 19 1950 +CHIANI, KYCIA, LI, LITTEBERG, + (BNL+RCH)
DELCOURT 79 PL B 86 395 +DERADO, BERTHANO, BISELL, G. RIZOT, BUON, + (LALO)
EVANGELI 79 NP B 153 253 + (BAR+BONN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
GIBBARD 79 PRL 42 1593 +AHRENS, BERKELMAN, CASSEL, DAY, HARDING, (CORN)
MARTIN 79 PL B 86 93 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
DEFOIX 80 NP B 162 12 +DOBRYZNSKI, ANGELINI, BIGI, + (CDEF+ISA)
HAMILTON 80 PRL +PUN, TRIPP, LAZARUS, NICHOLSON (LBL+BNL+MHO)
ROZANSKA 80 NP B 162 505 +BLUM, DIETL, GRAYER, LORENZ, + (MPIM+CERN)
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* X(1900-3600) \*\*\*\*\*
46 X(1900-3600)
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. As a satisfactory grouping into particles is not yet possible, we list all the Y=0 bumps coupled neither to NN nor to e+e-, and having M > 1900 MeV, together, ordered by increasing mass. Note that ANTIPOV 72 (pi-p -> p MM- at 25 and 40 GeV/c) see no narrow bumps.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for THOMPSON 74 HBC, BOESEBECK 68 HBC, CHLIAPNI 79 HBC, CASC 70 HBC, KRAMER 70 HBC, TAKAHASHI 72 HBC, etc.

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 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) CASC 70 HBC - 11.2PI- P, NOTE C 5/70
W (150.0) CASO 70 HBC - 11.2PI- P, NOTE C 5/70
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 (50.1) (10.) SABAU 71 HBC + 8. PI+ P 11/71
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) 5/71
Y 4.2 S.D. EFFECT - DECAY TO 7 PIONS
Y NOT SEEN BY KALELKAR 75 WITH 5 TIMES MORE DATA
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 (3145.0) (20.0) BAUD 70 MMS - 10.5-15 PI- P 5/70
W (10.0) OR LESS BAUD 70 MMS - 10.5-15 PI- P 5/70
M (33475.0) (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
\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR X(1900-3600) \*\*\*\*\*
CLAYTON 67 HEIDBG. CONF. P. 57 +MASON, MUIRHEAD, FILIPPAS, (LIVERPOOL+ATHENS)
BOESEBECK 68 NP B 4 501 BOESEBECK, DEUTSCHMANN, + (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
ANDERSON 69 PRL 22 1390 +COLLINS, + (BNL+CERN)
BAUD 69 PL 308 129 CERN BOSCN SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
BAUD 70 PL 31 B 549 CERN BOSCN SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
CASO 70 LNC 3 707 +CONTE, TOMASINI, CORO, (GENO+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
KRAMER 70 PRL 25 396 +BARTON, GUTAY, LICHTMAN, MILLER, + (PURDUE)
SABAU 71 LNC 1 514 +URETSKY (BUCH+ANL)
YOST 71 PR D 3 642 +MORRIS, ALBRIGHT, BRUCKER, LANNUTTI (FSU)
TAKAHASHI 72 PR D 6 1266 +MORRIS, ALBRIGHT, BRUCKER, LANNUTTI (FSU)
THOMPSON 74 NP B 69 220 +GAIOS, MCILWAIN, MILLER, MILLER, + (PURDUE)
BALTAY 75 PRL 35 891 +CAUTIS, COHEN, KALELKAR, PISELLO, (COLU+BING)
KALELKAR 75 THESIS(INEVIS 207) M. S. KALELKAR (CGLU)
KEMP 75 NC 27 A 195 +LOTT, CONTRI, FEDOROV, (DURH+GENO+MILA+LPNP)
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 52 +CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, KALELKAR, (COLU+BING)
BLANAR 79 PR D 20 615 +BOYER, EARLES, FAISSLER, GARELICK, (NEAS)
CHLIAPNI 79 PREP. CHLIAPNIKOV, GERDYUKOV, + (SERP+BRUX+MONS)
CLINE 79 PRL 43 1771 +DE BONTE, GAIOS, LEEDOM, KEY, + (PURDUE+TNT)
\*\*\*\*\*

e+e-(1100-3100) 7 E+ E-(1100-3100, JP6=1-) I=
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS NON-STRANGE VECTOR MESONS COUPLED TO E+ E-(PHOTON) BETWEEN PHI AND J/PSI MASS REGION. SEE ALSO RHO PRIME(1250) AND RHO PRIME(1600) MINI-REVIEW. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for BARTALUCC 79 OSPK, COSME 79 OSPK, CHLIAPNI 79 HBC, CASC 70 HBC, KRAMER 70 HBC, TAKAHASHI 72 HBC, etc.

Mesons

CHARMONIUM, X(2830), U(2980)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR E+ E-(1100-3100)

BACCI 75 PL 58 B 481	+BIDOLI, PENSO, STELLA, BALDINI,+ (ROMA+FRAS)
BACCI 76 PL 64 B 356	+BIDOLI, PENSO, STELLA, BALDINI,+ (ROMA+FRAS)
BACCI 77 PL B 68 393	+DE ZORZI, PENSO, STELLA, BALDINI,+ (ROMA+FRAS)
BARBIELL 77 PL B 68 397	BARBIELLINI, BARLETTA,+ (FRAS+NAPL+PISA+SANI)
BARTALUC 77 NC A 35 374	BARTALUCCI, BERTOLUCCI, BRADASCHIA (DESY+FRAS)
ESPOSITO 77 PL B 68 389	+FELICETTI, MARINI,+ (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
AMBROSIO 78 PL 80 B 141	+CERRITO, BEMFORAD, BRASCIO,+ (NAPL+PISA+ROMA)
BALDINI 78 PL 78 B 167	+BATTISTONI, CAPON, BACCI, DEZORZI+ (FRAS+ROMA)
ESPOSITI 78 LNC 22 305	ESPOSITO, FELICETTI+ (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
ESPOSITO 78 LNC 23 604	ESPOSITO, FELICETTI+ (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
PETERSON 78 PR D 18 3955	+DIXON, EHRLICH, GALIK, LARSON+ (CORN+HARV)
BARTALUC 79 NC 49 A 207	BARTALUCCI, BASINI, BERTOLUCCI+ (DESY+FRAS)
COSME 79 NP B 152 215	+DUDELZAK, GRELAUD, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN+ (IPN)
DELGOURT 79 PREP. LAL-79/21	+BERTRAND, BISELLO, BIZOT, BUON, CORDIER+ (LAL)
ESPOSITO 79 LNC 25 5	+MARINI, PALLOTTA+ (FRAS+UMD+PADO+ROMA)
SPINETTI 79 PREP. LFN-79/65	N. SPINETTI (FRAS)
BACCI 80 PREP. LFN 80/2	+BALDINI, BATTISTONI, CAPON, DE ZORZI+ (FRAS)

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\*\*\*\*\*

The Charmonium System

We group into this system those meson states commonly believed to consist of charmed-quark-charmed-antiquark pairs. Since the discovery of the  $J/\psi(3100)$  (AUBERT 74, AUGUSTINI 74) this family has increased to at least 13, of which we tabulate 9 as well established particles. Figure 1 shows the states of charmonium below the  $\psi(3685)$ , interpreted by the charmonium model, at the time of the 1979 Chicago Lepton-Photon Conference: 1) the  $X(2830)$  and  $X(3455) 0^{-+}$  candidates were not seen by the Crystal Ball Experiment (PARTRIDGE 79); 2) a new state,  $U(2980)$ , had been discovered by examining the inclusive photon spectrum at the  $\psi(3685)$  mass.

X(2830)

54 X(2830, JPC= ) I=

OBSERVED IN THE SEQUENTIAL RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE  $J/\psi(3100)$  INTO  $X(2830)$  GAMMA,  $X(2830)$  INTO 2 GAMMAS BY THE DASP AND DESY-HEIDELBERG GROUPS. NOT SEEN BY THE CRYSTAL BALL (PARTRIDGE 79) WITH MUCH LARGER STATISTICS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR X(2830)

WIJK 75 STANFORD SYMP. 69	B.H. WIJK (DESY)
BARTEL 76 TBILISI CONF. N56	+DUINKER, OLSSON, HEINTZE,+ (DESY+HEID)
AMALDI 77 LNC 20 409	+BENEVENTANO, DELL'OOHER+ (ROMA+BNL+ADELPHI)
BRAUNSCH 77 PL 67 B 243	BRAUNSCHWIG,+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY)
YAMADA 77 HAMB. CONF. P. 69	YAMADA (AACH+HAMB+DESY+MUNC+TOKY)
APEL 78 PL 72 B 500	+AUGENSTEIN,+ (KARL+PISA+SERP+MIEN+CERN)
PARTRIDGE 79 SLAC-PUB 2425	PARTRIDGE, PECK,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)

\*\*\*\*\*

U(2980)

26 U(2980, JPC= ) I=

OBSERVED IN THE INCLUSIVE GAMMA SPECTRUM GENERATED FROM  $\psi(3685)$  DECAY. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

26 U(2980) MASS (MEV)

M	1624(2980.0)	(20.0)	PARTRIDGE 79 CNTR	E+E-, GAMMA INCL. 12/79*
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26 U(2980) WIDTH (MEV)

W	1624 (60.0) OR LESS	SCHARRE 79 RVUE	E+E-, GAMMA INCL. 12/79*
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REFERENCES FOR U(2980)

PARTRIDGE 79 SLAC-PUB 2425	PARTRIDGE, PECK,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)
SCHARRE 79 SLAC-PUB 2426	D.L. SCHARRE

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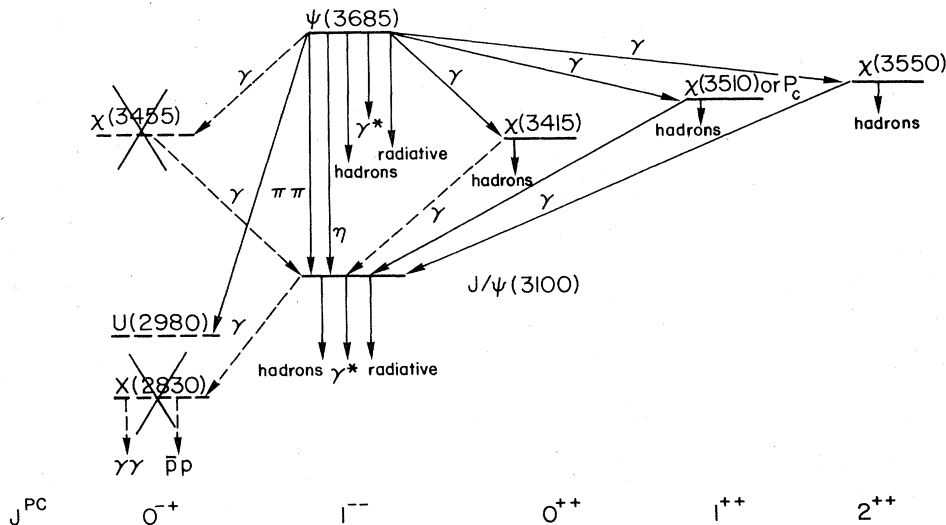


Fig. 1. The current state of knowledge of the charmonium system and transitions, as interpreted by the charmonium model. Uncertain states and transitions are indicated by dashed lines.  $J^{PC}$  quantum number assignments are in some cases tentative, but all are at least consistent with experiment; see individual particle listings for discussion. The notation  $\gamma^*$  refers to decay processes involving decays to  $e^+e^-$  and  $\mu^+\mu^-$ . The crosses correspond to the states not seen by PARTRIDGE 79.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

J/ψ(3100)

J/ψ(3100)

70 J/PSI(3100, JPC=1--) I=0

70 J/PSI(3100) MASS (MEV)

WE USE INDEPENDENT MEASUREMENTS OF THE J/PSI(3100) MASS, THE PSI(3685) MASS AND THE MASS DIFFERENCE TO PERFORM A CONSTRAINED FIT.

Table with columns for mass measurements, including entries for AUBERT, AUGUSTIN, BOYARSKI, CRIEGEEI, PREPOST, BEMORAD, SNYDER, BARATE, BRANDELIK, and average values.

70 J/PSI(3100) WIDTH (KEV)

Table with columns for width measurements, including entries for BOYARSKI, BALDINI1, ESPOSITO, BRANDELIK, and average values.

70 J/PSI(3100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Large table listing various decay modes (e.g., INTO E+ E-, INTO MU+ MU-, INTO HADRONS) and their corresponding decay masses.

70 J/PSI(3100) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table listing partial widths for various decay channels, including entries for BOYARSKI, BALDINI1, ESPOSITO, BRANDELIK, and average values.

70 J/PSI(3100) BRANCHING RATIOS

FOR THE BRANCHING RATIOS R1 - R4, SEE ALSO THE PARTIAL WIDTHS ABOVE, AND (PARTIAL WIDTHS)\*R1 BELOW.

Table listing branching ratios for various decay channels, including entries for BOYARSKI, BALDINI1, ESPOSITO, BRANDELIK, and average values.

Data Card Listings

Mesons  
J/ψ(3100)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table of particle data for J/ψ(3100) decays. Columns include particle ID (R20-R50), decay mode (e.g., INTO (RHO PI PI P1)), branching ratios, and references (e.g., FELDMAN 77 SMAG). Includes sub-sections for radiative decays and final state assumptions.

Table of particle data for J/ψ(3100) decays, continuing from the previous table. Includes detailed branching ratios, radiative decay rates, and a summary of the branching ratios for J/ψ(3100) into various states.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

J/ψ(3100), χ(3415), χ(3455), P<sub>c</sub> or χ(3510)

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios. Includes entries for G(2), G(3), and G(5).

G 5 SEE THE BRANCHING RATIOS AND PARTIAL WIDTHS ABOVE.

REFERENCES FOR J/PSI(3100)

Extensive list of references for J/ψ(3100) from various institutions like Stanford, CERN, and Brookhaven.

χ(3415)

56 CHI(3415, JP=0++) I=0 OBSERVED IN THE RADIATIVE DECAY OF PSI(3685) INTO CHI(3415) GAMMA. THEREFORE C=+.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for χ(3415).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for 56 CHI(3415) PARTIAL DECAY MODES.

56 CHI(3415) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for 56 CHI(3415) BRANCHING RATIOS.

REFERENCES FOR CHI(3415)

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for CHI(3415) references.

χ(3455)

58 CHI(3455, JP=0-) I=0 OBSERVED IN THE CASCADE RADIATIVE DECAY OF PSI(3685) INTO CHI(3455) GAMMA.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for χ(3455).

P<sub>c</sub> or χ(3510)

55 PC OR CHI(3510, JP=0+) I=0 OBSERVED IN THE RADIATIVE SEQUENTIAL DECAY OF THE PSI(3685) INTO PC GAMMA.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for P<sub>c</sub> or χ(3510).

Mesons

P<sub>c</sub> or  $\chi(3510)$ ,  $\chi(3550)$

Data Card Listings

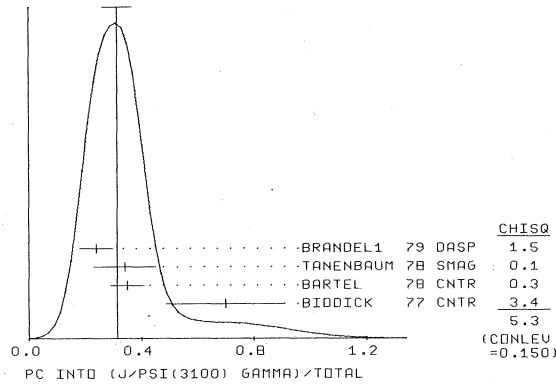
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

55 PC MASS (MEV)
M 40(3500.) (10.) TANENBAUM 75 SMAG HADRONS GAM 12/77
M W 7(3512.0) (7.0) WIJK 75 DASP E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 1/77
M (3510.0) (20.0) BARTEL 76 CNTR E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 1/77
M 3511.0 7.0 BIDDICK 77 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR. GAM 3/77
M Z 3505.0 6.0 BARTEL 78 CNTR E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 4/78\*

55 PC PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 PC INTO J/PSI(3100) GAMMA 3097+ 0
P2 PC INTO PI+ PI- 139+ 139
P3 PC INTO K+ K- 493+ 493
P4 PC INTO GAMMA GAMMA 0+ 0
P5 PC INTO 2(PI+ PI-) 139+ 139+ 139+ 139

55 PC BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 PC INTO (J/PSI(3100) GAMMA)/TOTAL
R1 T 0.70 0.21 BIDDICK 77 CNTR PSI(3685) TO GAM PC 12/77
R1 T 0.35 0.06 BARTEL 78 CNTR PSI(3685) TO GAM PC 4/78\*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.315 ± 0.052
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



R2 PC INTO (PI+PI- AND K+K-)/TOTAL (0.0321) OR LESS FELDMAN 77 SMAG PSI(3685) TO GAM PC 12/77
R2 T (0.0046) OR LESS CL=0.90 BRANDEL2 79 DASP PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79\*
R3 PC INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)/TOTAL (0.0319) OR LESS CL=0.90 YAMADA 77 DASP E+ E-3 GAMMA 12/77

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REFERENCES FOR PC
DASP 75 PL 578 407 BRAUNSCHEWIG, KONIGS, + (AACH+DESY+MPI+TKY)
G. J. FELDMAN
HEINTZE 75 STANFORD SYMP. 39 J. HEINTZE (HEIDELBERG)
SIMPSON 75 PRL 35 699 +BERON, FORD, HILGER, HOFSTADTER, + (STAN+PENN)
TANENBAU 75 PRL 35 1323 TANENBAUM, WHITAKER, ABRAMS, + (LBL+SLAC)
WIJK 75 STANFORD SYMP. 69 B. H. WIJK (DESY)

CHI(3550) 57 CHI(3550, JPC= +) I=0
OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF PSI(3685) INTO
CHI(3550) GAMMA. THEREFORE C=+. THE OBSERVED DECAY INTO 4PI
AND 6PI IMPLY G=+, THUS I=0.
J=0 IS EXCLUDED BY THE ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION IN THE HADRONIC
DECAYS. JP ABNORMAL EXCLUDED BY PI+ PI- AND K+ K- DECAYS.
JP=2+ PREFERRED (FELDMAN 77).

57 CHI(3550) MASS (MEV)
M (3550.0) (10.0) TRILLING 76 SMAG E+E-, HADRONS GAM 1/77
M (43563.0) (10.0) WHITAKER 76 SMAG E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 1/77
M (3561.0) (7.0) BIDDICK 77 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR. GAM 3/77
M Z 3551.0 7.0 BARTEL 78 CNTR E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 4/78\*

57 CHI(3550) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 CHI(3550) INTO PI+ PI- 139+ 139
P2 CHI(3550) INTO K+ K- 493+ 493
P3 CHI(3550) INTO 2(PI+ PI-) 139+ 139+ 139+ 139
P4 CHI(3550) INTO 3(PI+ PI-) 139+ 139+ 493+ 493
P5 CHI(3550) INTO PI+ PI- K+ K- 3097+ 0
P6 CHI(3550) INTO J/PSI(3100) GAMMA 0+ 0
P7 CHI(3550) INTO 2 GAMMA 0+ 0
P8 CHI(3550) INTO PI+ PI- P PBAR 139+ 139+ 938+ 938
P9 CHI(3550) INTO RHOO PI+ PI- 776+ 139+ 139
P10 CHI(3550) INTO K\*(892) K+/- PI-/+ 892+ 493+ 139
P11 CHI(3550) INTO P PBAR 938+ 938

57 CHI(3550) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 CHI(3550) INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL (0.0006) OR LESS CL=0.90 YAMADA 77 DASP E+ E-, 3 GAMMA 12/77
R2 T .024 .006 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78\*
R3 CHI(3550) INTO (PI+ PI- K+ K-)/TOTAL .021 .006 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78\*
R4 CHI(3550) INTO 3(PI+ PI-)/TOTAL .013 .008 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78\*
R5 CHI(3550) INTO (PI+ PI- AND K+ K-)/TOTAL .0027 .0011 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78\*
R6 T .0037 .0014 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78\*
R7 CHI(3550) INTO (J/PSI(3100) GAMMA)/TOTAL 0.31 0.14 BIDDICK 77 CNTR PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/77
R7 T 0.14 0.03 BARTEL 78 CNTR PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 4/78\*

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Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$\chi(3550)$ ,  $\chi(3590)$ ,  $\psi(3685)$

REFERENCES FOR  $\chi(3590)$

Table listing references for  $\chi(3590)$  with columns for author, journal, volume, page, and notes.

$\chi(3590)$

59 CHI(3590, JPC= ) I= OBSERVED IN THE CASCADE RADIATIVE DECAY OF  $\psi(3685)$  INTO  $\chi(3590)$  GAMMA,  $\chi(3590)$  INTO  $J/\psi(3100)$  GAMMA (BARTEL 79). THEREFORE, C=.

59 CHI(3590) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, S, mass, error, author, journal, volume, page, notes.

REFERENCES FOR  $\chi(3590)$

Table listing references for  $\chi(3590)$  with columns for author, journal, volume, page, and notes.

$\psi(3685)$

71  $\psi(3685, JPC=1--)$  I=0

71  $\psi(3685)$  MASS (MEV)

WE USE INDEPENDENT MEASUREMENTS OF THE  $J/\psi(3100)$  MASS, THE  $\psi(3685)$  MASS, AND THE MASS DIFFERENCE TO PERFORM A CONSTRAINED FIT.

Table with columns M, S, mass, error, author, journal, volume, page, notes.

71  $\psi(3685) - J/\psi(3100)$  MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with columns DM, mass, error, author, journal, volume, page, notes.

71  $\psi(3685)$  WIDTH (KEV)

Table with columns W, F, width, error, author, journal, volume, page, notes.

71  $\psi(3685)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes for  $\psi(3685)$  with columns for mode, branching fraction, and reference.

HADRONIC DECAYS

Table listing hadronic decays for  $\psi(3685)$  with columns for decay mode and branching fraction.

RADIATIVE DECAYS

Table listing radiative decays for  $\psi(3685)$  with columns for decay mode and branching fraction.

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  $\delta P_i = \sqrt{(\delta P_i^2 + \delta P_j^2)}$ , while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients  $(\delta P_i \delta P_j) / (\delta P_i \delta P_j)$ .

Matrix of correlation coefficients for branching fractions.

71  $\psi(3685)$  PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table listing partial widths for  $\psi(3685)$  with columns for mode, width, error, author, journal, volume, page, notes.

71  $\psi(3685)$  BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for  $\psi(3685)$  with columns for mode, ratio, error, author, journal, volume, page, notes.

Mesons

$\psi(3685)$ ,  $\psi(3770)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R13 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) P10 P10)/TOTAL  
 R13 0.17 0.029 ABRAMS1 75 SMAG E+E- 1/77  
 R13 .18 .06 WIJK 75 DASP E+E- 1/76  
 R13 .0172 0.026 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 R13 STUDENT 0.172 0.028 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 R13 FIT 0.172 0.018 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R14 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) P10 P10)/(J/PSI(3100) P1+ P1-)  
 R14 H (.64) (.15) HILGER 75 SPEC E+E- 1/76  
 R14 (.53) (.06) TANENBAUM 76 SMAG E+E- 1/77  
 R14 H IGNORING THE (J/PSI ETA) AND (J/PSI GAMMA GAMMA) DECAYS  
 R14  
 R14 FIT .0530 .0050 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R15 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) ETA)/TOTAL  
 R15 .043 .008 TANENBAUM 76 SMAG E+E- 1/76  
 R15 164 0.036 0.005 BARTEL 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*  
 R15 0.035 0.009 BRANDEL2 79 DASP PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79\*  
 R15  
 R15 AVG 0.0374 0.0038 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 R15 STUDENT 0.0374 0.0042 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
 R15 FIT 0.0374 0.0038 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R16 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) GAMMA OR J/PSI(3100) P10)/TOTAL  
 R16 (.0015)OR LESS CL=.90 TANENBAUM 76 SMAG E+E- 2/76  
 R16 (.001)OR LESS CL=.90 BARTEL 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*  
 R16 (.004)OR LESS CL=0.90 BRANDELL 79 DASP E+ E- 12/79\*

R HADRONIC DECAYS  
 R

R20 PSI(3685) INTO (P1+ P1-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-4)  
 R20 (.05) OR LESS CL=0.90 FELDMAN 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77  
 R20 0.8 0.5 BRANDELL 79 DASP E+ E- 12/79\*

R21 PSI(3685) INTO (RH0 P10)/TOTAL  
 R21 (.001)OR LESS CL=.90 ABRAMS 75 SMAG E+E- 1/76

R22 PSI(3685) INTO (2(P1+ P1-)/TOTAL  
 R22 .0035 .0015 ABRAMS 75 SMAG E+E- 1/76

R23 PSI(3685) INTO (K+ K-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-4)  
 R23 (.05) OR LESS CL=0.90 FELDMAN 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77  
 R23 1.0 0.7 BRANDELL 79 DASP E+ E- 12/79\*

R24 PSI(3685) INTO (P1+ P1- K+ K-)/TOTAL  
 R24S 0.0016 0.0004 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG E+E- 12/78\*  
 R24S ASSUMING ENTIRELY STRONG DECAY 12/78\*

R25 PSI(3685) INTO (PBAR P)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-4)  
 R25 2.3 0.7 FELDMAN 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77  
 R25 4 1.4 0.8 BRANDELL 79 DASP E+ E- 12/79\*

R25 AVG 1.91 0.53 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 R25 STUDENT 1.91 0.59 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

R26 PSI(3685) INTO (RH0 P1)/TOTAL  
 R26 (.001)OR LESS CL=0.90 BARTEL 1 76 CNTR E+E- 1/77

R27 PSI(3685) INTO (2(P1+P1-)/TOTAL  
 R27 0.00045 0.0001 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG E+E- 12/78\*

R28 PSI(3685) INTO (LAMBDA ANTI LAMBDA)/TOTAL  
 R28 (.00004)OR LESS CL=0.90 FELDMAN 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77

R29 PSI(3685) INTO (X1- ANTI X1-)/TOTAL  
 R29 (.0002) FELDMAN 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77

R31 PSI(3685) INTO (P1+ P1- P PBAR)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-3)  
 R31S 3.8 0.2 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG E+ E- 12/78\*  
 R31S ASSUMING ENTIRELY STRONG DECAY

R32 PSI(3685) INTO (3(P1+ P1-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-3)  
 R32S 0.15 0.1 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG E+ E- 12/78\*

R33 PSI(3685) INTO (RH0 P1+ P1-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-3)  
 R33 0.42 0.15 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG E+ E- 12/78\*

R34 PSI(3685) INTO (K\*(890)0 K+/ P1-+1)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-3)  
 R34 0.67 0.25 TANENBAUM 78 SMAG E+ E- 12/78\*

R RADIATIVE DECAYS  
 R

R41 PSI(3685) INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)/TOTAL  
 R41 U (.005)OR LESS CL=.95 HUGHES 75 SPEC E+E- 1/76

R42 PSI(3685) INTO (P10 GAMMA)/TOTAL  
 R42 U (.007)OR LESS CL=.95 HUGHES 75 SPEC E+E- 1/76  
 R42 (.01) OR LESS CL=.90 WIJK 75 DASP E+E- 1/76

R43 PSI(3685) INTO (ETA GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R43 U (1.8) OR LESS CL=.95 HUGHES 75 SPEC E+E- 1/76  
 R43 (0.02)OR LESS CL=0.90 YAMADA 77 DASP E+ E- 1,3 GAMMA 12/77

R44 PSI(3685) INTO (ETA PRIME GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R44C (.0023)OR LESS CL=0.90 BARTEL 2 76 CNTR E+E- 12/77  
 R44 R (.06) OR LESS CL=0.90 BRAUNSCW 77 DASP E+E- 12/77

R55 PSI(3685) INTO (CHI(3415) GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R55 A 7.5 2.6 WHITAKER 76 SMAG E+E- 1/77  
 R55 A 7.2 2.3 BIDICK 77 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR.GAM 3/77  
 R55 (7.6) (1.7) PARTRID1 79 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR.GAM 12/79\*  
 R55  
 R55 AVG 7.3 1.7 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 R55 STUDENT 7.3 1.8 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

R57 PSI(3685) INTO (CHI(3550) GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R57 CHI(3550) INTO CHANNEL SPECIFIED IN COMMENTS 12/78\*  
 R57 B 7.0 2.0 BIDICK 77 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR.GAM 3/77

R59 PSI(3685) INTO (PC(3510) GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R59 PC(3510) INTO CHANNEL SPECIFIED IN COMMENTS 12/78\*  
 R59 B 7.1 1.9 BIDICK 77 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR.GAM 3/77  
 R59 (7.5) (1.7) PARTRID1 79 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR.GAM 12/79\*

R61 PSI(3685) INTO (U(2980)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R60 U(2980) INTO CHANNEL SPECIFIED IN COMMENTS.  
 R60 (0.2) TO 0.5 PARTRID2 79 CNTR E+E-, MONOCHR.GAM 12/79\*

R63 PSI(3685) INTO (CHI(3590) GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-2)  
 R63 CHI(3590) INTO CHANNEL SPECIFIED IN COMMENTS  
 R63 0.18 0.06 BARTEL 78 CNTR CHI TO(J/PSI GAMMA) 4/78\*  
 R63 (0.06)OR LESS PARTRID2 79 CNTR CHI TO(J/PSI GAMMA) 12/79\*

R A ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION (1+COS\*\*2) ASSUMED  
 R B VALID FOR ISOTROPIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE PHOTON  
 R C THE VALUE IS NORMALIZED TO THE BRANCHI. RATIO 0 PSI(3685)  
 R C INTO (J/PSI(3100) ETA)/TOTAL.  
 R U RE-STATED BY US USING (MU+MU-)/TOTAL = .0077  
 R R RE-STATED BY US USING TOTAL DECAY WIDTH 228 KEV.

71 PSI(3685) G(1)\*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL) (KEV)  
 THIS COMBINATION OF A PARTIAL WIDTH WITH THE PARTIAL WIDTH  
 INTO E+E- AND WITH THE TOTAL WIDTH IS OBTAINED FROM THE INTEGRATED  
 CROSS-SECTION INTO CHANNEL(1) IN THE E+E- ANNIHILATION.  
 WE ONLY LIST DATA NOT HAVING BEEN USED TO DETERMINE THE PARTIAL  
 WIDTH G(1) OR THE BRANCHING RATIO G(1)/TOTAL.

G3 G(HADRONIC)\*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL) ABRAMS 75 SMAG E+E- 1/76  
 G3 2.2 .4

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 REFERENCES FOR PSI(3685)  
 ABRAMS 74 PRL 33 1453 +BRIGGS,AUGUSTIN,BOYARSKI+ (LBL+SLAC)  
 ABRAMS 75 STANFORD SYMP.25 G.S.ABRAMS (LBL)  
 ABRAMS1 75 PRL 34 1181 +BRIGGS,CHINDOMSKY,FRIEDBERG,+ (LBL+SLAC)  
 AUBERT 75 PRL 33 1624 +BECKER,BIGGS,BURGER,GLENN+ (MIT+BNL)  
 BOYARSKI 75 PALERMO CONF. 54 +BREIDENBACH,BULOS,ABRAMS,BRIGGS+(SLAC+LBL)  
 CAMERINI 75 PRL 35 483 +LEARNED,PREPST,ASH,ANDERSON,+ (NISC+SLAC)  
 CRIEGEE 75 PL 53B 489 +DEHNE,FRANKE,HORLITZ,KRECHLOK+ (DESY)  
 DASP3 75 PL 57B 407 BRAUNSCHWIG,KONIGS,+ (AACH+DESY+MPIM+TKY)  
 FELDMAN 75 PRL 35 821 +JEAN-MARIE,SADOLET,VANNUCCI,+ (LBL+SLAC)  
 GREGG 75 PL 56B 367 +PANCHERI-SRIVASTAVA,SRIVASTAVA (FRAS)  
 JACKSON 75 NIM 12B 13 J.D.JACKSON,D.SCHARRE (LBL)  
 HILGER 75 PRL 35 625 +BERON,FORD,HOFSTADTER,HOELL,+ (STAN+PENN)  
 HUGHES 75 PREP.HEPL 765 +BERON,CARRINGTON,FORD,HILGER,+ (STAN+PENN)  
 LUTH 75 PRL 35 4124 +BOYARSKI,LYNCH,BREIDENBACH,+ (SLAC+LBLJJPC)  
 PREPOST 75 STANFORD SYMP.241 R.PREPOST (MCCONSIN)  
 SIMPSON 75 PRL 35 699 +BERON,FORD,HILGER,HOFSTADTER,+ (STAN+PENN)  
 WIJK 75 STANFORD SYMP.69 B.H.WIJK (DESY)

BARTEL 1 76 PL 64 B 483 +DUINKER,OLSSON,STEFFEN,HEINTZE+(DESY+HEID)  
 BARTEL 2 76 TBILISI CONF.N56 +DUINKER,OLSSON,HEINTZE+ (DESY+HEID)  
 SNYDER 76 PRL 36 1415 +HOM,LEDERMAN,APPEL,KAPLAN+COLU+FNAL+STON)  
 TANENBAU 76 PRL 36 402 TANENBAUM,ABRAMS,BOYARSKI,BULOS,+ (SLAC+LBLJIG  
 WHITAKER 76 PRL 37 1596 +TANENBAUM,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI,+ (SLAC+LBL)

BIDDICK 77 PRL 38 1324 +BURNETT+ (UCSD+UMD+PAVI+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)  
 BRAUNSCW 77 PL 67 B 249 BRAUNSCHWIG,+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY)  
 BURMESTE 77 PL 66 B 395 BURMESTER,CRIEGEE,+ (DESY+HAMB+SIEG+HUPP)  
 FELDMAN 77 PL 33 C 285 +PERL (LBL+SLAC)  
 YAMADA 77 HAMB. CONF. P. 69 YAMADA (DESY+TKY)

BARTEL 78 PL 79 B 492 DITTMANN,DUINKER,OLSSON,+O'NEILL+(DESY+HEID)  
 TANENBAU 78 PR D 17 1731 TANENBAUM,ALAM,BOYARSKI,+ (SLAC+LBL)

BARTE 79 PREP. DPHPE 79-17+BAREYRE,BONAMI,+ (SACL+LQIC+SHMP+IND)  
 BRANDELL 79 ZPHY C 1 233 BRANDELK,CORDS,+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY)  
 BRANDEL2 79 NP 160 426 BRANDELK,CORDS,+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY)  
 PARTRID1 79 SLAC-PUB 2386 PARTRIDGE,PECK,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)  
 PARTRID2 79 SLAC-PUB 2425 PARTRIDGE,PECK,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)

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 **$\psi(3770)$**  53 PSI(3770,JPG=1- ) I=  
 53 PSI(3770) MASS (MEV)  
 M 3772.0 6.0 RAPIDIS 77 SMAG 0 E+E- 12/77  
 M 3770. 6.0 BACINO 78 SPEC 0 E+E- (DELCC) 4/78\*  
 M 3764.0 5.0 ABRAMS 79 SMAG E+ E- 12/79\*  
 M  
 M AVG 3768.1 3.2 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 M STUDENT 3768.1 3.6 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

53 PSI(3770)--PSI(3685) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)  
 DM 88.0 3.0 RAPIDIS 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77  
 DM 80.0 2.0 ABRAMS 79 SMAG E+ E- 12/79\*  
 DM  
 DM AVG 82.5 3.7 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.2)  
 DM STUDENT 82.2 2.2 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

53 PSI(3770) WIDTH (MEV)  
 W 28.0 5.0 RAPIDIS 77 SMAG 0 E+E- 12/77  
 W 24.0 5.0 BACINO 78 SPEC 0 E+E- (DELCC) 4/78\*  
 W 24.0 5.0 ABRAMS 79 SMAG E+ E- 12/79\*  
 W  
 W AVG 25.3 2.9 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
 W STUDENT 25.3 3.1 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

53 PSI(3770) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)  
 W1 PSI(3770) INTO E+E-  
 W1 R 0.37 0.09 RAPIDIS + 77 SMAG 0 E+E- 12/77  
 W1 0.18 0.06 BACINO 78 SPEC 0 E+E- (DELCC) 4/78\*  
 W1 0.276 0.050 ABRAMS 79 SMAG E+ E- 12/79\*  
 W1 R SEE ALSO R2 BELOW  
 W1  
 W1 AVG 0.257 0.046 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)  
 W1 STUDENT 0.259 0.042 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

Data Card Listings

Mesons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.  $\psi(3770)$ ,  $\psi(4030)$ ,  $\psi(4160)$ ,  $\psi(4415)$ ,  $T(9460)$

Table with 2 columns: P1, P2 and 2 columns: DECAY MASSES. Row 1: PSI(3770) INTO E+ E- .5+ .5. Row 2: PSI(3770) INTO D DBAR 1868+1868.

Table with 2 columns: R1, R2 and 2 columns: BRANCHING RATIOS. Row 1: PSI(3770) INTO (D DBAR)/TOTAL DOMINANT PERUZZI 77 SMAG (P2) E+E-, D DBAR 12/77. Row 2: PSI(3770) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-5) RAPIDIS 77 SMAG (P1) 0 E+E- 12/77.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(3770). PERUZZI 77 PRL 39 1301 +PICCOLO, FELDMAN, PERL, + (SLAC, LBL, NMFES+HAWA). RAPIDIS 77 PRL 39 526 +GOBBI, LUKE, PERL, + (STAN+SLAC+LBL+NMFES+HAWA). BACINO 78 PRL 40 671 +BAUMGARTEN, BIRKHOOD, + (SLAC+STAN+UCLA+UCI). ABRAMS 79 SLAC-PUB 2411 ALAM, BLOCKER, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL).

$\psi(4030)$

72 PSI(4030, JPG=1- ) I= SEEN CLEARLY SEPARATED FROM THE PSI(4160) BY DASP AND CONFIRMED WITH LESS STATISTICS BY PLUTO SEEN ALSO BY MARK I, DELCO AND THE CRYSTAL BALL (KIRKBY 79).

Table with 2 columns: M, M and 2 columns: MASS (MEV). Row 1: 4028.0 2.5 GOLDHABER 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77. Row 2: 4040.0 10.0 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 4/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: W, W and 2 columns: WIDTH (MEV). Row 1: 52.0 10.0 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 4/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and 2 columns: PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Row 1: PSI(4030) INTO D DBAR 1868+1868. Row 2: PSI(4030) INTO D\* DBAR AND D\*BAR D 2006+1863. Row 3: PSI(4030) INTO D\* DBAR 2006+2006. Row 4: PSI(4030) INTO J/PSI(3100) HADRONS. Row 5: PSI(4030) INTO E+ E- .5+ .5. Row 6: PSI(4030) INTO MU+ MU- 105+ 105.

Table with 2 columns: W1 and 2 columns: PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV). Row 1: 0.75 0.15 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+ E- 12/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: R1, R2 and 2 columns: BRANCHING RATIOS. Row 1: PSI(4030) INTO (D DBAR)/(D\* DBAR+D\*BAR D) GOLDHABER 77 SMAG (P1)/(P2) 0 E+ E- 12/77. Row 2: PSI(4030) INTO J/PSI(3100) HADRONS BURMESTER 77 PLUT (P4) E+E- 4/77. Row 3: PSI(4030) INTO (D\* DBAR)/(D\* DBAR+D\*BAR D) GOLDHABER 77 SMAG (P3)/(P2) 32.0 12.0 0 E+ E- 12/77. Row 4: PSI(4030) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-5) FELDMAN 77 SMAG (P5) E+ E- 12/77.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(4030). AUGUSTIN 75 PRL 34 764 +BOYARSKI, ABRAMS, BRIGGS, + (SLAC+LBL). BACCI 75 PL 58B 481 +BIDOLI, PENSO, STELLA, + (ROMA+FRAS). BOYARSKI 75 PRL 34 762 +BREIDENBACH, ABRAMS, BRIGGS, + (SLAC+LBL). ESPOSITO 75 PL 58B 478 +FELICETTI, PERUZZI, + (FRAS+NAFL+PADO+RMA). PERUZZI 76 PRL 37 569 +PICCOLO, FELDMAN, NGUYEN, WISS, + (SLAC+LBL). BURMESTER 77 PL 66 B 395 +CRIEGEE, DEHNE, + (DESY+HAMB+SIEG+WUPP). GOLDHABER 77 PL 69 B 503 GOLDHABER, WISS, ABRAMS, ALAM, LUTH, + (LBL+SLAC). FELDMAN 77 PL 33 C 285 +PERL (LBL+SLAC). LUTH 77 PL 70 B 120 +PIERRE, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI, + (LBL+SLAC). BRANDELIK 78 PL 76 B 361 BRANDELIK, CORDS, + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY). ALSO 79 ZPHY C 1 233 BRANDELIK, CORDS, + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY). KIRKBY 79 BATAVIA CONF. J. KIRKBY RAPPORTEUR (SLAC).

$\psi(4160)$

25 PSI(4160, JPG=1- ) I= SEEN CLEARLY SEPARATED FROM THE PSI(4030) BY DASP AND CONFIRMED WITH LESS STATISTICS BY PLUTO. MARK I, DELCO AND THE CRYSTAL BALL SEE A PROMINENT SHOULDER BUT NO SEPARATION (KIRKBY 79).

Table with 2 columns: M and 2 columns: MASS (MEV). Row 1: 4159.0 20.0 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 4/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: W and 2 columns: WIDTH (MEV). Row 1: 78.0 20.0 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 4/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: P1 and 2 columns: PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Row 1: PSI(4160) INTO E+ E- .5+ .5.

Table with 2 columns: W1 and 2 columns: PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV). Row 1: PSI(4160) INTO E+ E- 12/78\*. Row 2: 0.77 0.23 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+ E- 12/78\*.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(4160). BURMESTER 77 PL 66 B 395 +CRIEGEE, DEHNE, + (DESY+HAMB+SIEG+WUPP). BRANDELIK 78 PL 76 B 361 BRANDELIK, CORDS, + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY). KIRKBY 79 BATAVIA CONF. J. KIRKBY RAPPORTEUR (SLAC).

$\psi(4415)$

73 PSI(4415, JPG=1- ) I=

Table with 2 columns: M, M, M, M, M and 2 columns: MASS (MEV). Row 1: 4414. 7. SIEGRIST 76 SMAG E+E- 2/76. Row 2: (4400.) APPROX. KNIES 77 PLUT 0 E+E-, MU+ MU- 12/77. Row 3: 4417.0 10.0 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 4/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: W, W, W, W and 2 columns: WIDTH (MEV). Row 1: 33. 10. SIEGRIST 76 SMAG E+E- 2/76. Row 2: 46.0 15.0 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+E- 4/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: P1 and 2 columns: PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Row 1: PSI(4415) INTO E+ E- .5+ .5.

Table with 2 columns: W1 and 2 columns: PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV). Row 1: 0.49 0.13 BRANDELIK 78 DASP E+ E- 12/78\*.

Table with 2 columns: R1, R2 and 2 columns: BRANCHING RATIOS. Row 1: PSI(4415) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10\*\*-5) SIEGRIST 76 SMAG E+E- 2/76. Row 2: PSI(4415) INTO HADRONS/TOTAL DOMINANT SIEGRIST 76 SMAG E+E- 1/77.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(4415). SIEGRIST 76 PRL 36 700 +ABRAMS, BOYARSKI, BREIDENBACH, + (LBL+SLAC). BURMESTER 77 PL 66 B 395 +CRIEGEE, DEHNE, + (DESY+HAMB+SIEG+WUPP). KNIES 77 DESY 77/74 G. KNIES HAMBURG TALK ON PLUTO COLLAB. (DESY). LUTH 77 PL 70 B 120 +PIERRE, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI, + (LBL+SLAC). BRANDELIK 78 PL 76 B 361 BRANDELIK, CORDS, + (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TKY).

T(9460)

49 UPSILON(9460, JPG=1- ) I=

Table with 2 columns: M, M, M, M, M and 2 columns: MASS (MEV). Row 1: I (9410.) (13.) INNES 77 SPEC 0 400 P+A, MU+MU- 12/77. Row 2: CB (9460.0) (10.0) BERGER 78 PLUT E+E- 4/78\*. Row 3: C 9460.0 10.0 BIENLEIN 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*. Row 4: D 9456.3 11.0 BERGER 79 PLUT E+E- 12/79\*. Row 5: C 9457.0 10.0 DARDEN 79 DASP E+E- 12/79\*.

M B DATA INCLUDED IN BERGER 79. M C ERRORS COMPLETELY CORRELATED. M D 10 MEV SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US. M I FROM 2-PEAK FIT.

Table with 2 columns: W, W, W, W and 2 columns: WIDTH (MEV). Row 1: AB (18.0) OR LESS BERGER 78 PLUT E+E- 4/78\*. Row 2: A (8.0) OR LESS BIENLEIN 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*. Row 3: E (0.023) OR MORE CL=0.95 BERGER 79 PLUT E+E- 12/79\*. Row 4: (0.060) DARDEN 79 DASP E+E- 12/79\*.

W A FROM QUOTE RESOLUTION. W B DATA INCLUDED IN BERGER 79. W E FROM R1 AND ASSUMING E-MU UNIVERSALITY.

Mesons

Data Card Listings

T(9460), T(10020), T(10400), K±, K0, K\*(892) For notation, see key at front of Listings.

49 UPSILON(9460) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 UPSILON(9460) INTO MU+ MU- DECAY MASSES
P2 UPSILON(9460) INTO E+ E- .5+ .5

49 UPSILON(9460) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)
W1 UPSILCN(9460) INTO E+ E- (G2)
W1 CBD (1.3) (0.4) BERGER 78 PLUT E+E- 4/78\*

49 UPSILON(9460) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 UPSILCN(9460) INTO(MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 0.022 0.020 BERGER 79 PLUT E+E- 12/79\*

T(10020) 52 UPSILON(10020, JPC=1- ) I=
52 UPSILON(10020) MASS (GEV)
M I 10.060 (0.030) INNES 77 SPEC 400 P+A, MU+MU- 12/77

52 UPSILON(10020) WIDTH (MEV)
W A (12.0) OR LESS BIENLEIN 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*

52 UPSILON(10020)-UPSILON(9460) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
DM C 560.0 10.0 BIENLEIN 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*

52 UPSILON(10020) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 UPSILON(10020) INTO MU+ MU- DECAY MASSES
P2 UPSILCN(10020) INTO E+ E- .5+ .5

52 UPSILON(10020) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)
W1 UPSILCN(10020) INTO E+ E- (G2)
W1 C 0.32 0.13 BIENLEIN 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78\*

52 UPSILON(10020) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 UPSILON(10020) INTO(MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 SEEN HERB 77 SPEC 400 P A, MU+ MU- 12/78\*

R2 UPSILON(10020) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 SEEN COBB 77 SPEC P P, E+ E- X 12/78\*

T(10400) 48 UPSILON(10400, JPC=1- ) I=
48 UPSILON(10400)-UPSILON(9460) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
DM A 550.0 30.0 UENO 79 SPEC 400 P PT, MU+MU- 12/79\*

S=±1, C=0 MESON STATES

K± 10 CHARGED K(494, JP=0-) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

K0 11 NEUTRAL K(498, JP=0-) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

K\*(892) 18 K\*(892, JP=1-) I=1/2
18 K\*(892) MASS (MEV)
M CHARGED ONLY. THIS IS WHAT APPEARS ON MESON TABLE

M NEUTRAL ONLY.
M S 70 (897.0) (10.0) COLLEY 62 HBC 0 2.0 PI-P 12/75



Data Card Listings

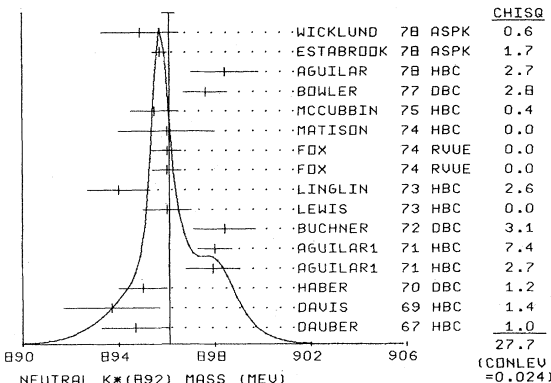
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

K\*(892)

Table with columns for experiment name, mass, error, and particle properties. Includes entries like GEORGE 67 HBC, SCHWEINGR 68 HBC, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 896.10 ± 0.26
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



M A INCLUDED IN LINGLIN 73 WORLD K+P DST
M C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION.
M D MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.

Note on K\*(892) Masses and Mass Differences

Unrealistically 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) = Gamma / sqrt(N), delta\_min(Gamma) = 4 \* Gamma / sqrt(N)

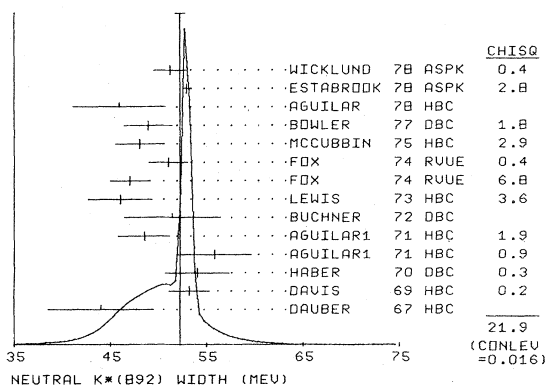
(For detailed discussion see the April 1971 edition of this note.) We consistently increase unrealistic errors before averaging.

Table with columns for experiment name, mass, error, and particle properties. Includes entries like BARASH 67 HBC, FICENEC1 68 HBC, etc.

Table with columns for experiment name, mass, error, and particle properties. Includes entries like CHADWICK 63 HBC, WJCIICKI 64 HBC, etc.

Table with columns for experiment name, mass, error, and particle properties. Includes entries like COLLEY 62 HBC, BARLOW 67 HBC, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 52.23 ± 0.52
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



M A INCLUDED IN LINGLIN 73 WORLD K+P DST
M C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION.
M D WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.

Mesons
K\*(892), Q

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various decay/branching ratios. Includes sections for '18 K\*(892) PARTIAL DECAY MODES', '18 K\*(892) BRANCHING RATIOS', and 'REFERENCES FOR K\*(892)'.

Q REGION, Kππ(1200-1400)

28 Q REGION (1200-1400) I=1/2

The main effect in the Q region is a broad bump in the Kππ spectrum between 1200 and 1400 MeV (not far above the K\*(892)π threshold), produced by K beams without charge exchange. In particular, it has been observed in coherent K+d interactions (FIRESTONE 72) and in coherent interactions on heavy nuclei (BINGHAM 73). Throughout the entire region, J^P = 1^+ and I = 1/2. FIRESTONE 72 observe a bump in the backward direction with a shape similar to that of the Q. 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. Dalitz plot analyses of the interference between the K\*π and Kp modes show the relative magnitude and relative phase of the two decay amplitudes varying with Kππ mass. The Kp mode has a maximum intensity below that of K\*π. Partial-wave analyses have confirmed the rather complex situation in the Q region (DEUTSCHMANN 74, ANTIPOV 75, OTTER 75,76, TOVEY 75, BRANDENBURG 76, BEUSCH 78, VERGEEST 79). The dominant states are 1^+S (K\*π), almost entirely I = 1/2 (VERGEEST 79), and 1^+S (Kp). Other important states are J^P = 0^- and J^P = 2^+. The K\*π and Kp modes are not produced coherently and have different polarization properties (BRANDENBURG 76, OTTER 76, VERGEEST 79). Whereas the Kp mode approximately conserves s-channel helicity, the K\*π mode is approximately t-channel helicity conserving. Experimentally, those data with sufficient statistics show the presence of a two-peak structure (OTTER 76, BRANDENBURG 76 claim to observe sufficient phase variation to warrant proposing the existence of two J^P = 1^+ Kππ resonances: Q1, with a mass around 1280 MeV, a width of the order of 150 MeV, and mainly coupled to the Kp channel; and Q2, with a mass around 1400 MeV, a width of the order of 150 MeV, and mainly coupled to the S-wave K\*π channel (CARNEGIE 77). These results are experimentally confirmed by VERGEEST 79 and supported by the BOWLER 77 and BASDEVANT 79 analyses.

# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

# Mesons

Q

AACHEN 76 and WOHL 78 have shown some evidence for a  $K\omega$  decay of the  $Q_1$  in diffraction-like processes.

The  $(K\pi\pi)^0$  system produced in the charge-exchange reaction appears to have an important  $J^P = 1^+$  contribution (OTTER 75, VERGEEST 76). The  $1^+(K^*\pi)$  and  $1^+(K\rho)$  waves cannot be explained as decay products of a single resonance and the  $K^*\pi$  wave behavior suggests a resonance contribution around 1400 MeV (VERGEEST 76).

There are a number of claims for the observation of  $K\pi\pi$  resonances in the Q mass region in other non-diffractive processes (ARMENTEROS 64, CRENNEL 67,72, ASTIER 69, DAVIDSON 74, DORE 75). These data can be described in terms of a single resonance of characteristics consistent with those of the  $Q_1$  (CONFORTO 77). A result from the hyperon-exchange reaction (GAVILLET 78) again shows the production of a  $J^P = 1^+$   $K\rho$  resonance with mass and width close to those of the  $Q_1$ . Neither ARMENTEROS 64 (nor a later analysis by ASTIER 69) nor GAVILLET 78 observe a  $K^*\pi$  resonance compatible with the  $Q_2$ . However the assignment to a  $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$  SU(3) nonet of the  $J^P = 1^+$   $K\rho$  resonance together with the  $A_1$ , D(1285), and E(1420) seems to support the existence of a  $Q_2$ (1400) with parameters compatible with those of CARNEGIE 77 (MAZZUCATO 79 and DIONISI 80).

Note that IRVING 80 discusses a model for non-diffractive Q production in which the  $Q_2$  is suppressed relative to the  $Q_1$ .

28 Q REGION MASS (MEV)	
M	PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS
M A	1242.0 9.0 10.0 ASTIER 69 HBC 0 PBAR P 9/69
M A	THIS IS THE C MESON.
M	45(130.0) CRENNELL 67 HBC 0 6 PI-P, LK2P1 7/67
M	40(1300.) CRENNELL 72 HBC 0 4.5P1-P, LK2P1 12/75
M	40(1278.) (5.) DAVIDSON 74 HBC +- 1.6-2.2 PBAR P 12/75
M C	43(1235.) (10.) DGRE 75 OSPK 06.2 PI-P, MM 12/75
M	PRODUCED BY K-, BACKWARDS SCATTERING, HYPERON EXCHANGE
M C	700 1275.0 10.0 GAVILLET 78 HBC + 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 4/78*
M C	COUPLES MAINLY TO RHO K.
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 NPI 12/75
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) 12/75
M	21(1300.0) (10.0) ERWIN 69 HBC 0 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 12/75
M	(1281.) (7.) FRIEDMAN 69 HBC - 2.6, 2.7 K- P 12/75
M	(1300.0) (10.0) ABRAMS 70 HBC + 2.5-3.2 K+ P 12/75
M	(1260.) (20.) FARBBER 70 HBC + 12.7 K+ P 12/75
M	(1325.0) DENEGR1 71 DBC - 12.6 K-D, K 2P1 D 12/75
M	(1296.) (5.) BARLOUTAU 73 HBC - 14.3 K-P, P K-2P1 12/75
M	(1283.) (6.) BARLOUTAU 73 HBC - 14.3 K-P, P K0P1 12/75
M	(1315.) (7.) BINGHAM 73 HBC - 5.5-12.7 COH K-A 12/75
M	(1260.) (10.) LEWIS 73 HBC + 2.1-2.7 K+ P 12/75
M	(1260.) (5.) LEWIS 73 HBC + 2.1-2.7 K+ P 12/75
M	AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL

28 Q LOW (Q1) 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 12/75
ML	(1240.0) (5.0) BARNHAM 71 HBC + 10.0 K+P, K 2P1 12/75
ML	(1243.) (8.) GARFINKEL 71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/75
ML	(1228.) (14.) ANDERSON 72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/75
ML	(1260.) DAVIS 72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72
ML	(1234.) (12.) FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 2/73
ML C	(1300.) APPROX. BRANDENB 76 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/75
ML E	(1299.0) (25.0) CARNEGIE 77 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, P KPIPI 12/77
ML	(1270.0) APPROX. OTTER 76 HBC - 10-14-16K-P 12/77
ML	(1300.0) APPROX. VERGEEST 79 HBC +- 4.2 K-P, K PI PI 12/79*
ML C	COUPLES MAINLY TO RHO K
ML E	FROM A MODEL DEPENDENT FIT WITH GAUSSIAN BACKGROUND TO
ML E	BRANDEMBURG 76 DATA.
ML	AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL

28 Q HIGH (Q2) MASS (MEV)	
MH	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS
MH	70(1320.0) (10.0) SHEN 66 HBC + 4.6 K+ P 12/75
MH	(1380.0) (20.0) ALEXANDER 69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/75
MH	(1420.0) (5.0) BARNHAM 71 HBC + 10.0 K+P, K 2P1 12/75
MH	(1344.) (8.) GARFINKEL 71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/75
MH	(1414.) (15.) ANDERSON 72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/75
MH	(1420.) DAVIS 72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72
MH	(1368.) (18.) FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 12/77
MH D	(1400.) APPROX. BRANDENB 76 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/75
MH E	(1404.0) (10.0) CARNEGIE 77 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, P KPIPI 12/77
MH	(1400.0) APPROX. VERGEEST 79 HBC +- 4.2 K-P, K PI PI 12/79*
MH D	COUPLES MAINLY TO K* PI
MH E	SEE NOTE E ABOVE.
MH	AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL

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 PI-P 7/67
W	40 (60.) CRENNELL 72 HBC 0 4.5P1-P, LK2P1 12/72
W D	40 (25.) (15.) DAVIDSON 74 HBC +- 1.6-2.2 PBAR P 12/75
W D	ERROR INCREASED BY US. SEE K* TV NOTE.
W	43 (30.) (25.) (18.) DORE 75 OSPK 06.2 PI-P, L MM 12/75
W	PRODUCED BY K-, BACKWARDS SCATTERING, HYPERON EXCHANGE
W C	700 75.0 15.0 GAVILLET 78 HBC + 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 4/78*
W C	COUPLES MAINLY TO RHO K.
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 (80.0) (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 NPI 12/75
W B	250. APPROX. BARBARO 69 HBC + 12. K+ P (K 2P1) 9/69
W B	NO BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION.
W	45 (60.0) (10.0) BISHOP 69 HBC + 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 12/75
W	21 (40.0) (15.0) ERWIN 69 HBC 0 3.5 K+P(K* P1) 12/75
W	(51.) (22.) FRIEDMAN 69 HBC - 2.6, 2.7 K- P 12/75
W	(80.0) (20.0) ABRAMS 70 HBC + 2.5-3.2 K+ P 12/75
W	(180.) (28.) FARBBER 70 HBC + 12.7 K+ P 12/75
W	(180.0) (16.0) DENEGR1 71 DBC - 12.6 K-D, K 2P1 D 5/71
W	(326.) (17.) BARLOUTAU 73 HBC - 14.3 K-P, P K-2P1 12/75
W	(266.) (21.) BARLOUTAU 73 HBC - 14.3 K-P, P K0P1 12/75
W	(150.) (70.) LEWIS 73 HBC + 2.1-2.7 K+ P 12/75
W	(47.) (18.) LEWIS 73 HBC + 2.1-2.7 K+ P 12/75
W	AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL

28 Q LOW (Q1) WIDTH (MEV)	
WL F	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS
WL	(100.0) (20.0) SHEN 66 HBC + 0 4.6 K+P, 5 BODY 12/75
WL	(40.0) (10.0) ALEXANDER 69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/75
WL	(110.0) (15.0) BARNHAM 71 HBC + 10.0 K+P, K 2P1 12/75
WL	(70.) (26.) (18.) GARFINKEL 71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/75
WL	(111.) (33.) ANDERSON 72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/75
WL	(120.) DAVIS 72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72
WL	(188.) (21.) FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 12/75
WL C	(200.) APPROX. BRANDENB 76 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/75
WL E	(150.0) (71.0) CARNEGIE 77 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, P KPIPI 12/77
WL	(150.0) APPROX. VERGEEST 79 HBC +- 4.2 K-P, K PI PI 12/79*
WL C	COUPLES MAINLY TO RHO K
WL E	SEE NOTE E ABOVE.
WL	AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL

28 Q HIGH (Q2) WIDTH (MEV)	
WH F	FROM EXPERIMENTS SPLITTING Q REGION INTO TWO PEAKS
WH	70 (80.0) (20.0) SHEN 66 HBC + 4.6 K+P 12/75
WH	(120.0) (20.0) ALEXANDER 69 HBC 9.0 K+ P 12/75
WH	(120.0) (15.0) BARNHAM 71 HBC + 10.0 K+P, K 2P1 12/75
WH	(60.) (26.) (18.) GARFINKEL 71 DBC + 9. K+ D 12/75
WH	(89.) (24.) ANDERSON 72 DBC - 7.3 K- D 12/75
WH	(80.) DAVIS 72 HBC + 12. K+ P 12/72
WH	(241.) (30.) FIRESTONE 72 DBC + 12. K+ D 12/75
WH D	(160.) APPROX. BRANDENB 76 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/75
WH E	(142.0) (16.0) CARNEGIE 77 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, P KPIPI 12/77
WH	(200.0) APPROX. VERGEEST 79 HBC +- 4.2 K-P, K PI PI 12/79*
WH D	COUPLES MAINLY TO K* PI
WH E	SEE NOTE E ABOVE.
WH	AVERAGING NOT MEANINGFUL

Mesons
Q, K'(1400)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

28 Q REGION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 (Decay Modes); Q REGION INTO K\*(892) PI, Q REGION INTO K RHO, Q REGION INTO K PI, Q REGION INTO K ETA, Q REGION INTO K OMEGA, Q REGION INTO K PI PI (Decay Modes); DECAY MASSES (892+139, 497+776, 497+139, 497+548, 497+782, 497+139+139)

28 Q REGION PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)

Table with columns: W, W1, W2, W3, W (Produced by K-, backwards scattering, hyperon exchange); C INTO K RHO, C INTO K\* PI, C INTO K OMEGA; MAZZUCATO 79 HBC; 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 12/79\*

28 Q LOW (Q1) PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)

Table with columns: WL, WL1, WL2, WL3, WL4, WL5, WL (From experiments splitting Q region into two peaks); Q1 INTO K RHO, Q1 INTO K\* PI, Q1 INTO K OMEGA, Q1 INTO KAPPA PI, Q1 INTO EPSILON K; CARNEGIEI 77 ASPK; 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78\*

28 Q HIGH (Q2) PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)

Table with columns: WH, WH1, WH2, WH3, WH (From experiments splitting Q region into two peaks); Q2 INTO K RHO, Q2 INTO K\* PI, Q2 INTO K OMEGA; CARNEGIEI 77 ASPK; 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78\*

28 Q REGION BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, R2, R4, R4 (Produced by beams other than K mesons); Q REGION INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL (UNITS OF 10\*\*2); Q REGION INTO (K\* PI)/TOTAL (UNITS OF 10\*\*2); Q REGION INTO (K O PI + PI - PI O) / (K+ O PI O + PI -); DC MINANT; OR LESS CL=90; CRENELL 67 HBC; 0.4, S PI-P, LK2PI 12/72

PRODUCED BY K BEAMS

Table with columns: R11, R13, R15, R16, R17, R17 (Produced by K beams); C REGION INTO (K OMEGA)/(K\*(892) PI); Q REGION INTO K\*(892) PI AND K RHO (OVERLAPPING BANDS); Q REGION INTO (K ETA) / TOTAL; Q REGION INTO (K OMEGA) / TOTAL; Q REGION INTO (K RHO) / (K\*(892) PI); STUDENT; AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9); STUDENT; Q REGION INTO (K PI PI) / TOTAL; POSSIBLY SEEN; WITH THE (PI PI) SYSTEM IN S-WAVE

REFERENCES FOR Q REGION

Table with columns: ARMENTER 64 DUBNA CONF 1 577; ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, D-ANDLAU + (CERN+CDEF); ARMENTEROS (RAPPOURTEUR); ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, D-ANDLAU, + (CERN+CDEF); BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN (COLUMBIA); ALMEIDA 65 PL 16 184; ALMEIDA, ATHERTON, BYER, DORNAN, FORSON\* (CAVE); SHEN 66 PRL 17 726; BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING (LRL); PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY B. JONGEJANS; GOLDHABER 67 PRL 19 576; GOLDHABER (LRL); BARTSCH 68 NP 88 9; +COCCEINI, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN); BOMSE 68 PRL 20 1519; +BORENSTEIN, CALLAHAN, COLE, COX, + (JOHNHOPK) 1+; DENEGRI 68 PRL 20 1194; +CALLAHAN+ETTLINGER+GILLESPIE\* (JOHNHOPK) 1+

Table with columns: ALEXANDE 69 NP B 13 503; ANDREWS 69 PRL 22 731; ASTIER 69 NP B 10 65; BARBARO 69 PRL 22 1207; BETTINI 69 NC 62 A 1038; BISHOP 69 NP B 9 403; CHLEN 69 PL 298 433; CHUNG 69 PR 182 1443; COLLEY 69 NC A 55 519; ERWIN 69 NP B 9 364; FRIEDMAN 69 UCRL-18860; WERNER 69 PR 188 2023; ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 2433; ANTICH 70 NP B 20 201; BOWLER 70 PL 31 B 318; FARBER 70 PR D 1 78; BARNHAM 71 NP B 25 49; DENEGRI 71 NP B 28 13; FORMAN 71 PR D 3 2610; GARFINK 71 PRL 26 1505; ANDERSON 72 PR D 6 1823; BINGHAM 72 NP B 48 589; BRANDENB 72 NP B 45 397; BRANDENB 72 NP B 45 397; BRANDENB 72 PRL 28 932; CRENNELL 72 PR D 6 1220; DAVIS 72 PR D 5 2688; FIRESTONE 72 PR D 5 505; FIRESTONE 72 NP B 47 348; FRATI 72 PR D 6 2361; HAATUFT 72 NP B 48 78; BARLOUTA 73 NP B 59 374; BINGHAM 73 NP B 52 31; DE JONGH 73 NP B 58 110; FORMAN 73 PR D 3 2813; LEWIS 73 NP B 60 283; WERNER 73 PR D 7 1275; ANGELOPO 74 NC 20A 49; BOWLER 74 NP B 74 493; DAVIDSON 74 PR D 9 77; DEUTSCHM 74 PL 49B 388; ANTIPOV 75 NP B 86 381; BOWLER 75 NP B 97 227; DORE 75 LNC 13 265; DREVILLO 75 PL 55 B 245; DUNWOODIE 75 NP B 81 189; OTTER 75 NP B 84 333; OTTER 75 NP B 93 365; OTTER 75 NP B 96 29; TOVEY 75 NP B 95 109; BASDEVANT, BERGER 76 PRL 37 977; EDWARDS, KAMAL, TORGESON (ALBERTA); BOWLER 76 JPG 3 775; BRANDENB 76 PRL 26 703; OTTER 76 NP B 106 77; VERGEEST 76 PL 62 B 471; CARNEGIEI 77 NP B 127 599; CARNEGIEI 77 PL B 68 287; CHEN 77 ANL HEP PR 77 22; CONFORTO 77 RL-77-024/A; BEUSCH 78 PL 74 B 282; GAVILLET 78 PL 76 B 517; WOHL 78 NP B 132 401; BASDEVANT 79 PR D 19 246; MAZZUCATO 79 NP B 156 532; VERGEEST 79 NP B 158 265; DIONISI 80 CERN/EP 80-1; IRVING 80 JPG 6 153

K'(1400) 21 K PRIME(1400, JP=0-) I=1/2 OBSERVED IN K PI PI PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS. WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

21 K PRIME MASS (MEV) M A (1400.) APPROX. BRANDENBU 76 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, KPIPI 12/77 M A COUPLED MAINLY TO K EPSILON. DECAY INTO K\*(890) PI SEEN.

21 K PRIME WIDTH (MEV) W A (250.) APPROX. BRANDENBU 76 ASPK +- 13 K+-P, KPIPI 12/77 W A COUPLED MAINLY TO K EPSILON. DECAY INTO K\*(890) PI SEEN.

REFERENCES FOR K PRIME BRANDENB 76 PRL 36 1239 BRANDENBURG, CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER+(SLAC) JP AACHEN 77 PREP. AACHEN 41 + (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN+LOIC+VIENNA) JP

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
K\*(1430)

K\*(1430)

22 K\*(1430, JP=2+) I=1/2
WE CONSIDER THAT PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES PROVIDE MORE RELIABLE DETERMINATIONS OF THE MASS AND WIDTH. SEE RHO(770) MINI-REVIEW.

22 K\*(1430) MASS (MEV)

Table listing mass measurements for K\*(1430) with columns for mass (MEV), error, and researcher name.

Table listing charged only mass measurements with other final states.

Table listing charged and neutral mass measurements.

Table listing neutral only mass measurements with various decay modes and researcher names.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1425.7 ± 2.0
ERRDR. SCALED BY 1.9

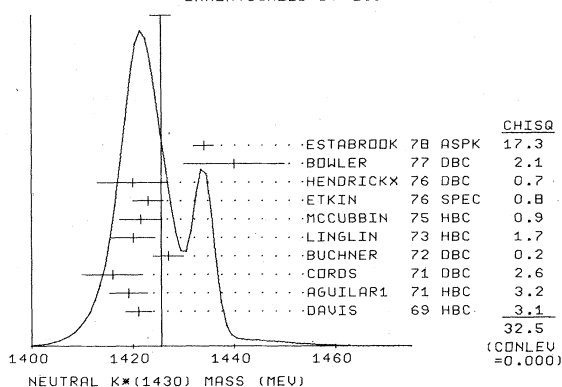


Table listing width measurements for K\*(1430) with columns for width (MEV), error, and researcher name.

Table listing charged only width measurements with other final states.

Table listing charged and neutral width measurements.

Table listing various decay modes and researcher names for K\*(1430).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 105.8 ± 5.9
ERRDR. SCALED BY 1.6

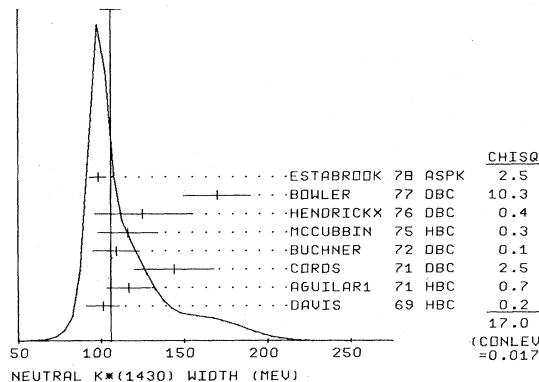


Table listing partial decay modes for K\*(1430) and their corresponding decay masses.

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 ± 6P\_i, where 6P\_i = sqrt(6P\_i \* 6P\_i), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (6P\_i \* 6P\_j) / (6P\_i \* 6P\_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 fitted partial decay mode branching fractions.

22 K\*(1430) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for various decay modes of K\*(1430).

Mesons

K\*(1430), κ(1500)

R4	0.47	0.08	AGUILAR	71 HBC	3.9,4.6 K-P	11/71
R4 G	0.91	0.20	CHARRIERE	73 HBC	0.5, K+P, K P	1/73
R4	REVISED BY GOLDSCHMIDT 75					
R4 AQ	0.65	(0.25)	ANTIPOV	75 ASPK	-40 K-P, K*-P	12/75
R4 A	K* PI SIGNAL FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF K-PI+PI- SYSTEM					
R4	0.54	0.16	DEHM	74 DBC	0.4, 6 K* N	12/75
R4	0.62	0.19	LAUSCHER	75 HBC	0.10, 1.6 K-P, K-PI+N	12/75
R4	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
R4 AVG	0.548	0.053	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
R4 STUDENT	0.544	0.060	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
R4 FIT	0.551	0.046	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R5	K*(1430) INTO (K OMEGA) / (K PI)					
R5	0.19	0.16	BADIER	65 HBC	(P4)/(P1)	1/78
R5 R	(0.08) OR LESS		SHEN	66 HBC	4.6 K+P	8/66
R5	(0.2) OR LESS		BASSOMPIE	69 HBC	+ 5 K+P	9/69
R5	0.13	0.07	BASSOMPIE	69 HBC	0.5 K+P	9/69
R5	0.05	0.04	AGUILAR	71 HBC	3.9,4.6 K-P	11/71
R5	(0.2) OR LESS		CHUNG	74 HBC	-7.3 K-P, K*-P	12/75
R5	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
R5 AVG	0.075	0.034	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R5 STUDENT	0.075	0.038	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
R5 FIT	0.075	0.033	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R6	K*(1430) INTO (K RHO) / (K PI)					
R6	(0.09) OR LESS		CHUNG	65 HBC	+ 0.3, 9-4.2 PI-P	8/66
R6	0.26	0.16	SCHWEINGRUBER	68 HBC	0.4, 1+5.5 K-P	10/67
R6	(0.2) OR LESS		BASSOMPIE	69 HBC	+ 5 K+P	9/69
R6	(0.3) OR LESS		BASSOMPIE	69 HBC	0.5 K+P	9/69
R6 Q	0.15	(0.06)	BISHOP	69 HBC	3.5 K+P	9/69
R6	0.16	0.05	AGUILAR	71 HBC	3.9,4.6 K-P	11/71
R6	0.32	0.10	DEHM	74 DBC	0.4, 6 K* N	12/75
R6 S	(0.24)	(0.14)	LAUSCHER	75 HBC	0.10, 1.6 K-P, K-PI+N	12/75
R6 S	USES RESULTS OF OTTER 75 (SEE R7 BELOW). WE DO NOT AVERAGE THIS					
R6 S	STATISTICALLY REDUNDANT RATIO, BUT KEEP THE LAUSCHER 75 RESULT					
R6 S	FOR R4 ABOVE.					
R6	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)					
R6 AVG	0.111	0.054	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)			
R6 STUDENT	0.116	0.047	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
R6 FIT	0.134	0.030	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)			
R7	K*(1430) INTO (K RHO) / (K*(892) PI)					
R7	(0.39) OR LESS		BASSOMPIE	67 HBC	+ 5. K+P	9/67
R7	(0.40) OR LESS		FIELD	67 HBC	-3.8 K-P	6/67
R7 P	0.13	0.09	OTTER	75 HBC	0.1, 0.16 K-P, K* N	12/75
R7 AN	(0.03)	(0.03)	ANTIPOV	75 ASPK	-40 K-P, K*-P	12/75
R7 N	K RHO MODE NOT OBSERVED					
R7 A	FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF (K-PI+PI-) SYSTEM					
R7 P	0.26	0.10	VERGEEST	76 HBC	0.4, 2 K-P, K OPIPI	12/77
R7 P	FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF (K O PI+PI-) SYSTEM					
R7	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)					
R7 AVG	0.23	0.11	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)			
R7 STUDENT	0.231	0.085	AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			
R7 FIT	0.243	0.057	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)			
R8	K*(1430) INTO (K OMEGA) / (K*(892) PI)					
R8 Q	(0.10)	(0.04)	FIELD	67 HBC	-3.8 K-P	6/67
R9	K*(1430) INTO (K ETA) / (K*(892) PI)					
R9 Q	(0.07)	(0.04)	FIELD	67 HBC	-3.8 K-P	6/67
R10	K*(1430) INTO (K ETA) / (K PI)					
R10 R	0.05	0.06	BADIER	65 HBC	-3.0 K-P	1/78
R10 R	(0.065) OR LESS		BASSOMPIE	69 HBC	5.0 K+P	1/78
R10	(0.02) OR LESS		BISHOP	69 HBC	3.5 K+P	9/69
R10	(0.04) OR LESS		AGUILAR	71 HBC	3.9,4.6 K-P	11/71
R10	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
R10 FIT	0.050	0.054	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R11	K*(1430) INTO (K*(892) PI) / TOTAL					
R11 T	0.12	0.04	GOLDBERG	76 HBC	-3 K-P, P KOPIPI	12/77
R11	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
R11 FIT	0.112	0.025	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R12	K*(1430) INTO (K*(892) PI) / (K PI)					
R12 R	0.21	0.08	JONGEJANS	78 HBC	-4K-P, P KOPIPI	4/78*
R12	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)					
R12 FIT	0.227	0.053	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)			
R13	K*(1430) INTO (K OMEGA PI) / TOTAL (UNITS 10**3)					
R13	0	(0.72) OR LESS	CL=0.95	JONGEJANS	78 HBC	4 K-P, P KO 4PI
R	FOLLOWING SUGGESTION BY AGUILAR 70, WE DO NOT MAKE USE OF MEASURE-					
R Q	MENTS WHERE THE (K PI) BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION IS DIFFICULT DUE					
R Q	TO THE NEARBY Q REGION.					
R	RESTARTED BY US.					
R T	ASSUMING PI PI SYSTEM HAS ISO-SPIN 1, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY					
R T	THE DATA					

REFERENCES FOR K\*(1430)

BADIER 65 PL 19 612  
 CHUNG 65 PRL 15 325  
 FOCARDI 65 PL 16 351  
 SHEN 66 PRL 17 726  
 ALSO 66 (PRIVATE COMMUN) GERSON GOLDHABER (LRL) (LRL)  
 BASSANO 67 PRL 19 968  
 BASSOMPIE 67 PL 268 30  
 CRENNELL 67 PRL 19 44  
 DAHL 67 PR 163 1377  
 ALSO 65 PRL 14 401  
 DE BAERE 67 NC 51 A 401  
 FIELD 67 PR 248 638  
 GOLDHABER 67 PRL 19 972  
 ADERHOLZ 68 NP B 5 567  
 ALSO 64 PL 22 251  
 ANTICH 68 PRL 21 1842  
 DUBAL 68 TESIS 1456  
 KANG 68 PR 176 1587  
 SCHWEINGRUBER 68 PR 166 1317  
 ALSO 67 TESIS  
 BASSOMPIE 69 NP 813 189  
 BISHOP 69 NP 82 403  
 CRENNELL 69 PRL 22 487  
 DAVIS 69 PRL 23 1071  
 DE BAERE 69 NC 61 A 397  
 FRIEDMAN 69 UCRL-18860  
 LIND 69 NP B 14 1  
 ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 2433  
 AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 1362  
 BADIER, DEMOULIN, GOLDBERG+ (EPOL+SACL+AMST)  
 DAHL, HARDY, HESS, JACOBS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)  
 FOCARDI, MINGUZZI, RANZI, SERRA+ (BOLOGNA+SACL)  
 BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDHABERS, TRILLING (LRL) (LRL)  
 GOLDBERG, GOZ, BARNES, LEITNER+ (BNL+SYRACUSE)  
 BARTSCH, PIERRE, GOLDSCHMIDT+ (CERN+BRUX+BRN+IJP)  
 KALBELEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN (BNL)  
 HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER (LRL)  
 HARDY, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)  
 GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT, HENRI+ (BRUX+CERN)  
 SCHENDRICKS+PICCIONI+YAGER (LAJOLLE)  
 G. GOLDHABER, FIRESTONE, SHEN (LRL)  
 DEUTSCHMANN+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIENNA)  
 DEUTSCHMANN, GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT (ABCL ICJ)  
 CALLAHAN, CARSON, COX, DENEGRI+ (JHU)  
 LOUBAL (GENEVE)  
 Y. M. KANG (IOWA)  
 SCHWEINGRUBER, DERRICK, FIELD+ (ANL+NWES)  
 F. L. SCHWEINGRUBER (NORTHWESTERN, EVANSTON)  
 BASSOMPIERE, GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERM. + (CERN+BRUX) JP  
 GOSHWAN, ERWIN, WALKER (WISC)  
 KARSHON, LAI, ONEALL, SCARR (BNL)  
 DERENZO, FLATTE, ALSTON, LYNCH, SOLMITZ (LRL)  
 GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT, HENRI+ (BELG+CERN)  
 J. FRIEDMAN, PH. D. THESIS (LRL) JP  
 ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, FU, GOLDHABER (LRL) JP  
 EISENSTEIN, KIM, MARSHALL, O. HALLORAN, + (ILL)  
 AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BASSANO, EISNER, + (BNL+PURD)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

AGUILAR	71 PR D 4 2583	+EISNER, KINSON (BNL)
BARNHAM	71 NP B 28 171	+COLLEY, JOBES, GRIFFITHS, HUGHES, + (BRN+GLAS)
CORDS	71 PR D 4 1974	+CARMONY, ERWIN, MEIERE, + (PURD+UCD+IUPU)
BUCHNER	72 NP B 45 333	+DEHM, CHARRIERE, CORNET, + (MPIM+CERN+BRUX)
CRENNELL	72 PR D 4 1220	+GORDON, KWAN, WU LAI, SCARR (BNL)
DEUTSCHMANN	72 NP B 36 373	+DEUTSCHMANN, + (ABCLV COLLABORATION)
ENGLERMAN	72 PR D 5 2162	+ENGLERMAN, MUSGRAVE, FORMAN, + (ANL+EFI)
FRAI	72 PR D 6 2361	+HALPERN, HARGIS, SNAPE, CARNAHAN, + (PENN+CINC)
ROUGE	72 NP B 46 29	+IDEAU, VOLTE, DE BRION, + (EPOL+SACL)
TECKE	72 NP B 39 596	+GRIJNS, HEINEN, DE GROOT, + (NIJM+AMST)
CHARRIERE	73 NP B 51 317	+CHARRIERE, DRIJARD, DE BAERE, + (CERN+BELG)
ALSO	75 (PRIVATE COMMUNICATION) GOLDSCHMIDT-CLERMONT	(CERN)
CLARK	73 NP B 54 432	+LYONS, RADOJICIC (OXFORD)
DE JONGH	73 NP B 58 110	+CORNET, CHARRIERE, + (BRUX+MONS+CERN+MPIM)
D. LINGLIN	73 NP B 55 408	D. LINGLIN (CERN)
WALUCH	73 PR D 8 2837	+FLATTE, FRIEDMAN (LBL)
CHUNG	74 PL 518 413	+EISNER, PROTOPOESCU, SAMIOS, STRAND (BNL)
DEHM	74 NP B 75 47	+GOEBEL, WITTEK, WOLF, + (MPIM+BRUX+MONS+CERN)
ANTIPOV	75 NP B 86 381	+ASCOLI, BUSNELLO, KIENZLE+ (SERP+CERN+ILL)
LAUSCHER	75 NP B 86 189	+OTTER, WIECZOREK, + (ABCLV COLLABORATION) JP
MCCUBBIN	75 NP B 86 13	N. A. MCCUBBIN, L. LYONS (OXF)
OTTER	75 NP B 84 333	+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN+ATHU+ATEN+LIVP)
ETKIN	76 PRL 36 1482	+FOLEY, GOLDMAN, LINDENBAUM, KIM, + (BNL+CUY)
GOLDBERG	76 LNC 17 253	J. GOLDBERG (HAIFA)
HENDRICK	76 NP B 112 189	+VIGNAUD, BURLAUD, + (MONS+SACL+LNP+BELG)
KIRK	76 NP B 116 99	+KLEIN, COUHNAN, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIEN)
VERGEEST	76 PL 62 B 471	+ENGELEN, JONGEJANS, + (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF) JP
BOWLER	77 NP B 126 31	+DANTON, DRAKE, WILLIAMS (OXFORD)
BALDI	78 NP B 134 365	+BOHRINGER, DORSAZ, HUNGERBUHLER + (GEVA)
BOHM	78 PRL 41 1761	+VAN DALEN, + (AACH+UCR+CERN+HARV+MUNC+NWES)
ENGELEN	78 NP B 134 14	+JONGEJANS, HELLINGWAY, + (NIJM+ZEEF+CERN+OXF)
ESTABROD	78 NP B 133 490	+ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE, + (MONT+CARL+DUR+SLAC)
ALSO	78 PR D 17 658	ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE+ (MONT+CARL+DUR+SLAC)
JONGEJANS	78 NP B 139 383	+JONGEJANS, CERRADA, + (ZEEF+CERN+NIJM+OXF)
MARTIN	78 NP B 134 392	+SHIMADA, BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSAZ+ (DUR+GEVA)

\*\*\*\*\*

κ(1500) 19 KAPPA(1500, JP=0+) I=1/2

S-Wave Kπ Interactions

The Kπ interactions are reminiscent of the ππ interactions, apart from the inelastic thresholds, both for the leading J<sup>P</sup> = 1<sup>-</sup>, 2<sup>+</sup>, 3<sup>-</sup> resonances and for the S wave. The first inelastic S-wave thresholds are Kπππ and Kη, neither of these channels being known to be important below 1400 MeV.

From the Kπ threshold to ~1400 MeV, the phase shift δ<sub>0</sub><sup>1</sup> of the I(J<sup>P</sup>) = 1/2(0<sup>+</sup>) wave is determined uniquely by the requirements of elastic unitarity.

It grows monotonically, reaching 40° at about 900 MeV, and 90° at about 1350 MeV, being everywhere well described by an effective range formalism (MERCER 71, BINGHAM 72, FIRESTONE 71,72, MATISON 72,74, GALTIERI 73, YUTA 73, FOX 74, BAKER 75, LAUSCHER 75, BOWLER 77, ESTABROOKS 78); see Fig. 1. The ambiguous "up" solution in the region of the K\*(892) has been ruled out conclusively (MATISON 72,74, GALTIERI 73, BOWLER 77, ESTABROOKS 78).

In the 1400 MeV region the analysis becomes complicated due to the largeness of δ<sub>0</sub><sup>1</sup>, to the nearness of the K\*(1430) and the resulting strong S-D interference, and to the opening of inelastic channels. Several groups have interpreted the slow passage of δ<sub>0</sub><sup>1</sup> through 90° as evidence for a resonance (FIRESTONE 71,72, FRATI 72, ROUGE 72, CORDS 73, LAUSCHER 75, MORGAN 75, ENGELEN 78), while others contended that δ<sub>0</sub><sup>1</sup> was large but

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

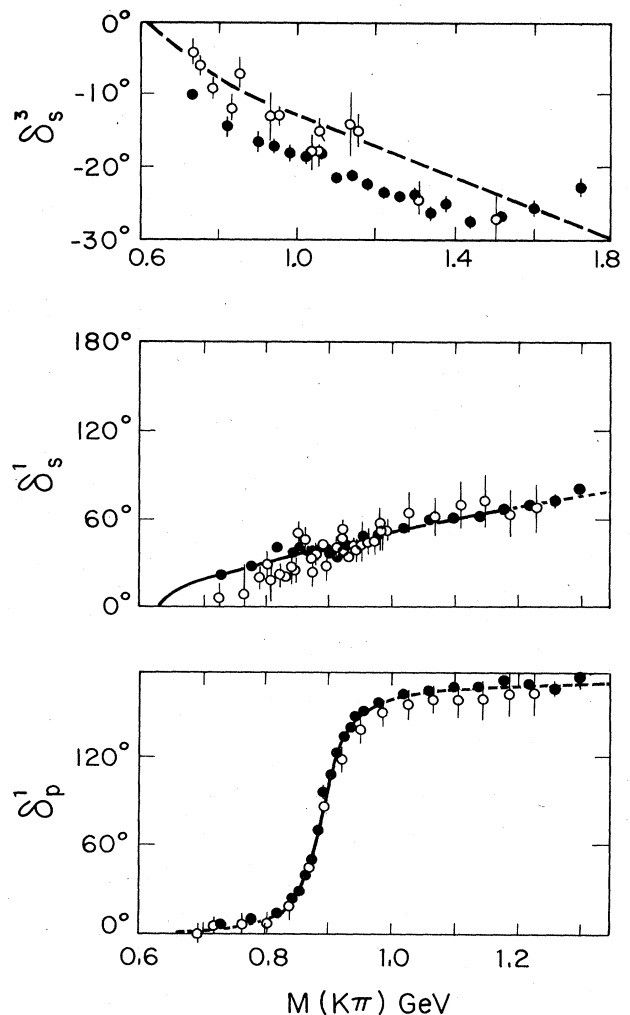
Mesons  
 $\kappa(1500)$ 

non-resonant (AGUILAR 72, BUCHNER 72, CRENNELL 72, ENGELMANN 72, BAKER 75).

New features emerge as the phase-shift analysis is continued up to 1900 MeV on a large-statistics experiment (ESTABROOKS 78). In the inelastic region where the ambiguities cannot be solved ESTABROOKS 78 find four solutions, in all of which the S wave exhibits a rapid drop in the modulus of the amplitude near 1450 MeV; see Fig. 2. This behavior is confirmed with less statistics by BOWLER 77 and MARTIN 78, and a clear circular motion is seen in the Argand plot with a maximum speed in the region 1400-1500 MeV. Thus all four solutions provide evidence for an S-wave  $0^+ K\pi$  resonance. The elasticity is greater than 0.8 in all but one solution. We call this resonance  $\kappa(1500)$  and enter it into the Table. ESTABROOKS 79 performs a coupled-channel fit to the mass dependence of the S-wave magnitude and phase using various parametrizations. All the fits result in a second-sheet pole very near the  $K\eta'$  threshold with  $M = 1480-1570$  MeV and  $\Gamma = 120-400$  MeV, depending on which of the four solutions is used as input. No additional pole is required to explain the slow passage of  $\delta_0^1$  through  $90^\circ$  at about 1350 MeV. We note that this situation is reminiscent of the  $\pi\pi$  system, where the "down" phase shift  $\delta_0^0$  goes slowly through  $90^\circ$  at about 850 MeV, far below the  $\epsilon(1300)$  resonance.

The present  $0^+$  nonet looks rather different from the one considered by MORGAN 75. The  $\epsilon$  and  $\kappa$  both have higher masses and smaller widths than before; the  $\epsilon$  in addition couples noticeably to  $K\bar{K}$ .

Finally, we remark that two of the four solutions of ESTABROOKS 78 provide evidence for a second P-wave resonance with mass  $\sim 1650$  MeV, width  $\sim 250$  MeV, and elasticity  $\sim 0.25$ . This new state,  $K^{*'}(1650)$ , would, if confirmed, most probably be assigned in the quark model as a radial excitation, similarly to  $\rho'(1600)$ .



XBL 783-397

Fig. 1. The solid points are the  $K\pi$  phase shifts calculated in a simultaneous analysis of the SLAC 13 GeV/c neutron and  $\Delta$  recoil reactions. The curves represent the effective range or resonance fits of ESTABROOKS 78, except for the dashed curve on the  $\delta_S^3$  plot which represents a constant cross section of 1.8 mb. The open circles are from MERCER 71, BINGHAM 72, BAKER 73, LINGLIN 73, and MATISON 74.

Mesons

$\kappa(1500)$ , L(1580)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

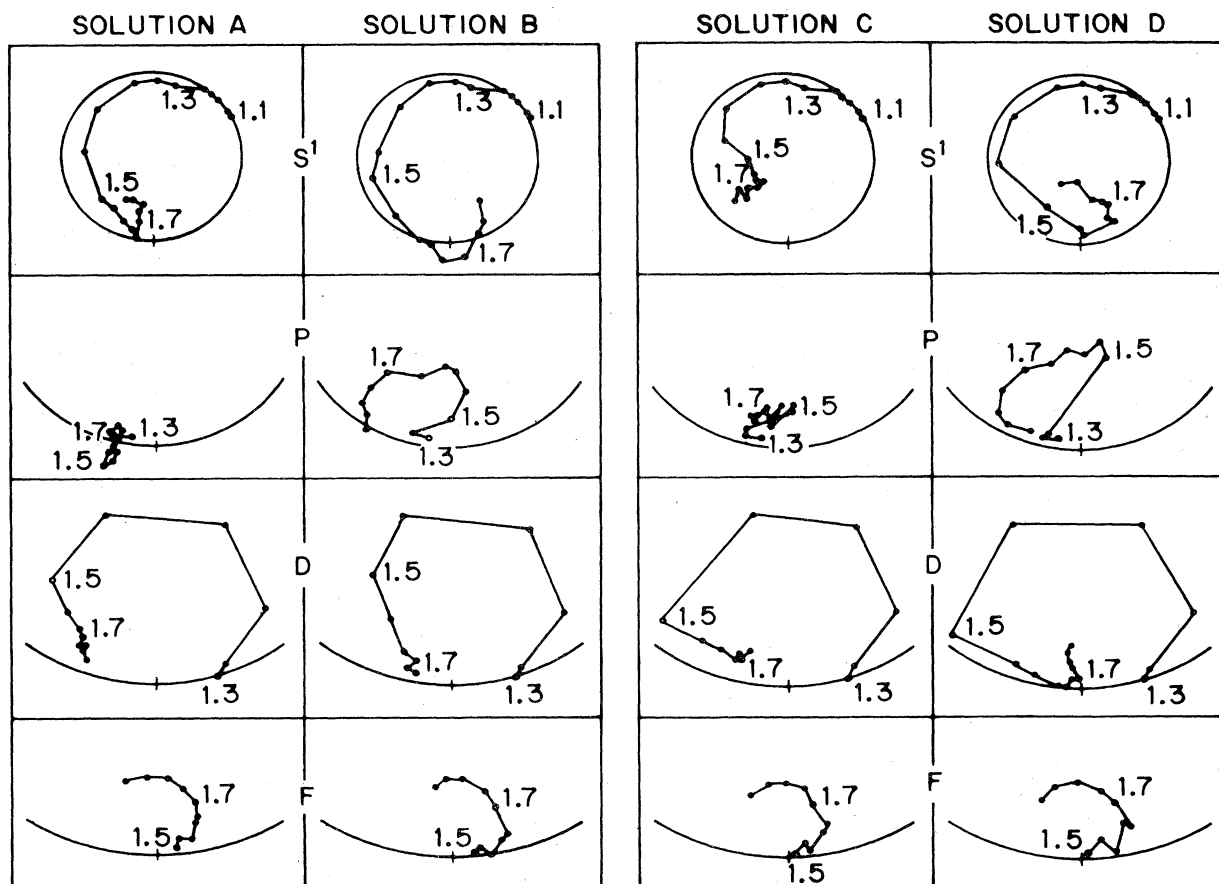


Fig. 2. Argand diagrams for the  $K\pi$  partial waves of ESTABROOKS 78.

19 KAPPA MASS (MEV)  
M C (1425.) APPROX. ESTABROOK 78 ASPK 13 K+- P 12/77  
M (1450.0) APPROX. MARTIN 78 SPEC 10 K+-P, KS PI P 12/78\*  
M C FROM ELASTIC K PI PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS ( SEE KAPPA MINI-REVIEW )

19 KAPPA WIDTH (MEV)  
W C 200-300 APPROX. ESTABROOK 78 ASPK 13 K+- P 12/77  
W C FROM ELASTIC K PI PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS ( SEE KAPPA MINI-REVIEW )

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 424 SABRE COLLABOR. (SACL+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)  
SCHLEIN 69 ARGONNE CONF. 446 P. SCHLEIN (UCLA)  
FIRESTON 71 PRL 26 1460 A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDBERGER, D. LISSAUER (LRL)  
MERCER 71 NP 832 381 +ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CHIEN, COX,+ (JOHN HOPKINS)  
YUTA 71 PRL 26 1502 +DERICK, 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,+ (MPIH+CERN+BRUX)  
CHUNG 72 PRL 29 1570 +EISNER, AGUILAR-BENITEZ (BNL)  
CRENNELL 72 PR D 6 1220 +GORDON, KWAN-WU LAI, SCARR (BNL)  
DIEBOLD 72 BATAV. CONF. v.3 17R. DIEBOLD RAPporteur TALK (ANL)  
ENGELMAN 72 PR D 5 2162 ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE, FORMAN,+ (ANL+EFI)  
FIRESTON 72 PR D 5 2198 +GOLDBERGER, LISSAUER, TRILLING (LBL+PIA)  
FRATI 72 PR D 6 2361 +HALPERN, HARGIS, SNAPE, CARNAHAN,+ (PENN+CINC)  
MATISON 72 LBL 1537 (THESIS) REVISED VERSION WILL GO TO PHYS. REV. LBL  
ROUGE 72 NP B 46 29 +VIDEAU, VOLTE, DE BRION,+ (EPOL+SACL)  
CORDS 73 NP B 54 109 +CARMONY, LANDER, MEIERE,+ (PURD+UCD+IUPUI)  
GALTIERI 73 LBL 1772 +MATISON, GARNJUST, FLATTE, FRIEDMAN+ (LBL)  
LINGLIN 73 NP B 55 408 D. LINGLIN (CERN)  
YUTA 73 NP B 52 70 +ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE, FORMAN,+ (ANL+EFI)

FOX 74 NP 880 403 G.C.FOX, M.L.GRISS (CIT)  
MATISON 74 PR D9 1872 +GALTIERI, GARNJUST, FLATTE, FRIEDMAN,+ (LBL)  
MORGAN 74 PL 518 71 D.MORGAN (RHEL)  
BAKER 75 NP 899 211 +BANERJEE, CAMPBELL, ALLEN, MARCH+ (LOIC+LOWC)  
LAUSCHER 75 NP 886 189 +OTTER, WIECZOREK,+ (ABCLV COLLABORATION)  
MORGAN 75 ARGONNE CONF. 45 D.MORGAN (RHEL)

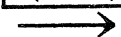
CHIEN 76 NP B 106 395 +FEIOCK, LUCAS, PEVSNER, ZONAS (BALTIMORE)  
BOWLER 77 NP B 126 31 +DAINTON, DRAKE, WILLIAMS (OXFORD)  
SPIRO 77 NP B 125 162 +BARLOUTAUD, COMBER, PALER,+ (SACL+RHEL+EPOL)

BALDI 78 NP B 134 365 +BOHRINGER, DORSZ, HUNGERBUHLER+ (GEVA)  
ENGELEN 78 NP B 134 14 +JONGEJANS, HEMINGWAY,+ (NIJM+ZEEM+CERN+OXF)  
ESTABROO 78 NP B 133 490 ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE,+ (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC)  
MARTIN 78 NP B 134 392 +SHIMADA, BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSZ+ (DURH+GEVA)

ESTABROO 79 PR D 19 2678 P. ESTABROOKS (CARL)  
VERGEEST 79 NP B 158 265 +ENGELEN, KITTEL+ (NIJM+AMST+CERN+OXF)

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

L(1580)



39 L(1580, JP=2-) I=1/2

SEEN IN PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF THE K-PI+PI- SYSTEM (OTTER 78). SEE L(1770) MINIREVIEW. NEED CONFIRMATION OMITTED FROM TABLE.

M (1580.) APPROX. OTTER 79 - 10,14,16 K-P 12/79\*

W (110.) APPROX. OTTER 79 - 10,14,16 K-P 12/79\*



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

L(1580), K\*(1650), KN(1700), L(1770)

39 L(1580) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and decay masses (892+139, 1434+139).

39 L(1580) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, decay mode, branching ratio, and other parameters.

REFERENCES FOR L(1580)

OTTER 79 NP B 147 1 +RUDOLPH, (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIG+WIEN) JP

\*\*\*\*\*

K\*(1650)

29 K\*(1650, JP=1-) I=1/2

SEEN IN K PI PHASE SHIFTS ANALYSIS (ESTABROOK 78). WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

29 K\*(1650) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass, approximation, and reference.

29 K\*(1650) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width, approximation, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR K\*(1650)

ESTABROOK 78 NP B 133 490 ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE, (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC)

\*\*\*\*\*

KN(1700)

27 KN(1700, JP= ) I=1/2

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS PEAKS IN STRANGE MESON SYSTEMS REPORTED IN THE 1700 MEV REGION. EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

27 KN(1700) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass, reference, and other parameters.

27 KN(1700) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width, reference, and other parameters.

27 KN(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and decay masses.

27 KN(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, decay mode, branching ratio, and other parameters.

REFERENCES FOR KN(1700)

CARMONY 67 PRL 18 615 D. CARMONY, T. HENDRICKS, L. LANDER (LA JOLLA)
JOBES 67 PL 26B 49 +BASSOMPIERRE, DE BAERE + (BIRM+CERN+BRUX)
CHARRIER 73 NP B 51 317 CHARRIERE, DRIJARD, DE BAERE, + (CERN+BELG)
CHUNG 74 PL 518 412 +EISNER, PROTOPOESCU, SAMIOS, STRAND (BNL)
ETKIN 76 PRL 36 1482 +FOLY, GOLDMAN, L. INDENBAUM, KIM, + (BNL+CUNY)
JONGEJAN 78 NP B 139 383 JONGEJANS, CERRADA, + (ZEEM+CERN+NIJM+OXF)

\*\*\*\*\*

L(1770)

23 L(1770, JP= ) I=1/2

The L(1770) is seen as a bump in the diffractive-like process KN -> (K pi pi) N. BARBARO 69 and FIRESTONE 72 find the decay is consistent with being entirely K\*(1430) pi, whereas AGUILAR 70, BARTSCH 70, COLLEY 71, and DENEGRI 71 present evidence for alternate decay modes. For a review see EISNER 74.

Partial-wave analyses (DEUTSCHMANN 74, ANTIPOV 75, OTTER 75,79) have shown that the situation in the L region is complicated with many unnatural parity waves contributing. The 2- K\*(1430) pi S wave is important, but cannot explain the whole L enhancement.

On the other hand, OTTER 79 propose the existence of a 2- resonance of mass approx 1580 MeV and width approx 110 MeV to explain the sharp rise of the 2- K\*(1430) pi channel, the peak in the 2- K\*(892) pi partial wave, and the observed phase variation. Further confirmation is, however, needed before considering this an established resonance.

23 L(1770) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass, reference, and other parameters.

23 L(1770) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width, reference, and other parameters.

23 L(1770) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and decay masses.

23 L(1770) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, decay mode, branching ratio, and other parameters.

R1 R LESS THAN 1.0 SEEMS TO BE ESTABLISHED.
R1 R FOR DISCUSSION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE ON OTHER DECAY
R1 R MODES SEE HUGHES 71, SLATTERY 71, EISNER 74.

\*\*\*\*\*

Mesons

L(1770), K\*(1780)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for author names and experimental details, and a column for references for L(1770). Includes entries for Bartsch, Berlingh, Bingham, etc.

K\*(1780) 60 K\*(1780, JP=3-)

Evidence for K\*(1780) has been reported by a number of experiments which observe peaks of low statistical significance around 1800 MeV in the mass spectra of Kpi and Kpi pi systems produced both with charge exchange (CARMONY 71, AGUILAR 73, SPIRO 76, CARMONY 77, GRASSLER 77) and without charge exchange (SPIRO 76). The large variation in the measured values of the mass (see the Data Card Listings) leads GRASSLER 77 to suggest that there may be further structure at higher mass (around 1850 MeV).

Additional evidence for the K\*(1780) has come from observations of structure in the charge-exchange Kpi angular distribution at ~1800 MeV (FIRESTONE 71, BRANDENBURG 76), which can be explained by a rapid rise of the F-wave amplitude interfering strongly with other waves. This behavior has been interpreted by BRANDENBURG 76 as implying the existence of a resonance with JP=3-, M~1780 MeV, and Gamma~270 MeV. The existence of such a resonance has been confirmed by BALDI 76 and CHUNG 78. BALDI 76 analyze non-charge-exchange data and find significant signals at ~1780 MeV in all moments up to L=6. A clear, statistically significant peak at ~1786 MeV is observed by CHUNG 78 in their charge-exchange Kpi mass spectrum. Both of these experiments obtain narrower widths than BRANDENBURG 76. BALDI 76 finds a width of 135 +/- 22 MeV and CHUNG 78 a width of 95 +/- 31 MeV.

There have been two phase-shift analyses of

the Kpi system in this energy region. The energy-dependent analysis of BOWLER 77 supports the existence of a broad JP=3- resonance at ~1760 MeV with a width ~300 MeV. The problem of the width has been partly resolved by the ESTABROOKS 78 analysis of the high-statistics spectrometer data of BRANDENBURG 76. ESTABROOKS 78 find four solutions (see the Kpi S-wave mini-review), all of which are compatible with the existence of an F-wave resonance at ~1780 MeV with a width ~175 MeV and elasticity ~0.2. The Kpi pi decay mode has been confirmed by BEUSCH 78 with good statistics and can be considered established.

Table titled '60 K\*(1780) MASS (MEV)' showing experimental data for mass measurements from various experiments like CARMONY 71, FIRESTONE 71, etc.

Table titled '60 K\*(1780) WIDTH (MEV)' showing experimental data for width measurements from various experiments like CARMONY 71, FIRESTONE 71, etc.

Table titled '60 K\*(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES' showing decay modes and masses for K\*(1780) into various channels like Kpi, Kpi pi, etc.

Table titled '60 K\*(1780) BRANCHING RATIOS' showing branching ratios for K\*(1780) into various channels like Kpi, Kpi pi, etc.

Data Card Listings

Mesons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

K\*(1780), K\*(2200), I(2600), D±, D0, D\*±, D\*0

R4 K\*(1780) INTO (K PI 1/2) TOTAL (P1)
R4 B (0.2) OR LESS BOWLER 77 DBC 0 5.4 K+D,K+PI-P P 12/77
R4 B 0.19 0.02 ESTABROO 78 ASPK 0 13 K+-P,K PI 12/77
R4 B SEE NOTE ABOVE.

C=±1 MESON STATES

REFERENCES FOR K\*(1780)
CARMONY 71 PRL 27 1160 +CORDS,CLOPP,ERWIN,MEIERE,+ (PURO+UCD+IUPU)
FIRESTONE 71 PL 36 B 513 FIRESTONE,GOLDBABER,LISSAUER,TRILLING (LBL)
AGUILAR 73 PRL 30 672 +CHUNG,EISNER,PROTOPOSCU,SAMIOS,+ (BNL)
WALUCH 73 PR D 8 2837 +FLATTE,FRIEDMAN (LBL)
BALDI 76 PL 63 B 344 +BOEHRINGER,DRSAZ,HUNGERBUHLER,+ (GENEVA) JP
BRANDEB 76 PL 60 B 478 BRANDEBURG,CARNEGIE,CASHMORE,DAVIER+(SLAC) JP
SPIRO 76 PL 60 B 389 +BARLOUTAUD,PALEK,CHAURAND+(SACL+RHUL+EPOL) JP
BOWLER 77 NP B 126 31 +DAINTON,DRAKE,WILLIAMS (OXFORD) JP
CARMONY 77 PRD 16 1251 +CLOPP,LANDER,MEIERE,YEN,+ (PURO+UCD+IUPU)
GRASSLER 77 NP B 125 189 +KLUOGW,+ (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN+LOIC+VIENNA) JP
BEUSCH 78 PL 74 B 282 +BIRMAN,KONIGS,OTTER,+ (CERN+AACH+ETH) JP
CHUNG 78 PRL 40 B 355 +ETKIN,FLAMIND+(BNL+BRAN+GUNY+MASA+PENN) JP
ESTABROO 78 NP B 133 490 ESTABROOKS,CARNEGIE,+ (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC) JP
ALSO 78 PR D 17 658 ESTABROOKS,CARNEGIE+ (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC) JP

D± 31 CHARGED D(1868,JP=0-) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS
D0 32 NEUTRAL D(1863,JP=0-) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS
D\*(2010) 62 CHARGED D\*(2010,JP=1-) I=1/2

K\*(2200) 40 K\*(2200,JP= )
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS PEAKS IN STRANGE MESON SYSTEMS REPORTED IN THE 2100-2200 MEV REGION AS WELL AS ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN ANTIHYPERON NUCLEON MASS SPECTRA. A MOMENTS ANALYSIS OF THE CLELAND 80 DATA GIVES EVIDENCE FOR TWO RESONANCES AT 2.3 AND 2.5 GEV WITH JP=2- AND 4- COUPLING TO ANTI-LAMBDA P (WITH SU+ AND LAMBDA ANTI-PROTON (WITH 50 GEV/C INCIDENT K-). INTERPRETATION UNCERTAIN. OMITTED FROM THE TABLE.

62 CHARGED D\*(2010) MASS (MEV)
M G (2008.) (3.) GOLDHAB2 77 SMAG +- E+E- 12/77
M P 2008.6 1.0 PERUZZI 77 SMAG +- E+E- 12/77
M G FROM SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO D\*\*+D\*0,D+,AND D0,NOT INDEPENDENT OF
M G FELDMAN 77 MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW.
M P PERUZZI 77 MASS NOT INDEPENDENT OF FELDMAN 77 MASS DIFFERENCE
M P BELOW AND PERUZZI 77 DO MASS VALUE.

40 K\*(2200) MASS (MEV)
M C 20(2240.) (20.) LISSAUER 70 HBC 9. K+ P 11/71
(2200.) APPROX. SLATTERY 71 RVUE 8-13 K+ P 11/71
M C COMPILATION OF (ANTIHYPERON-NUCLEON) MASS IN K+ P B.-13. GEV/C
M P 488(2115.) (46.) CARMONY 77 HBC 0 9 K+D,K+ PIONS 12/78\*
M P JP=4+ PREFERRED FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.
M P 37(2147.) (4.) CHLIAPNIK 79 HBC + K+P TO LAM-BAR P 1/80\*
M Q (2320.) APPROX. CLELAND 80 SPEC +- LAMBDA ANTI-P+CC 1/80\*
M Q JP=2- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.
M R (2510.) APPROX. CLELAND 80 SPEC +- LAMBDA ANTI-P+CC 1/80\*
M R JP=4- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.

62 (D\*\*+) - (D0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
DM 30 145.3 0.5 FELDMAN 77 SMAG D\*\* TO DO PI+ 12/77
DM 2 145.2 0.6 BLIETSCH 79 BEBC NEUTRINO P 12/79\*
DM AVG 145.26 0.38 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)
DM STUDENT 145.26 0.41 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
62 (D\*\*+) - (D\*0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
EM P 2.6 1.8 PERUZZI 77 SMAG +- E+E- 12/77
EM P NOT INDEPENDENT OF FELDMAN 77 MASS DIFFERENCE ABOVE, PERUZZI 77
EM P DO MASS, AND GOLDBABER2 77 D\*0 MASS.

40 K\*(2200) WIDTH (MEV)
W C 20 (80.) (20.) LISSAUER 70 HBC 9. K+ P 11/71
(200.) APPROX. SLATTERY 71 RVUE 8-13 K+ P 11/71
W C COMPILATION OF (ANTIHYPERON-NUCLEON) MASS IN K+ P B.-13. GEV/C
W P (300.) (200.) CARMONY 77 HBC 0 9 K+D,K+ PIONS 12/78\*
W P JP=4+ PREFERRED FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.
W P 37 (40.) APPROX. CHLIAPNIK 79 HBC + K+P TO LAM-BAR P 1/80\*
W Q (250.) APPROX. CLELAND 80 SPEC +- LAMBDA ANTI-P+CC 1/80\*
W Q JP=2- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.
W R (250.) APPROX. CLELAND 80 SPEC +- LAMBDA ANTI-P+CC 1/80\*
W R JP=4- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.

62 CHARGED D\*(2010) WIDTH (MEV)
W W 18 (20.0) OR LESS PERUZZI 76 SMAG +- E+E-,PSI(4030) 1/77
30 (2.0) OR LESS CL=.90 FELDMAN 77 SMAG D\*\* TO DO PI+ 12/77
62 CHARGED D\*(2010) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 D\*\*+(2010) INTO DO PI+ DECAY MASSES 186.3 139
P2 D\*\*+(2010) INTO D+ GAMMA 186.8 0
P3 D\*\*+(2010) INTO D+ P10 186.8 134
P D\*\*-(2010) MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF ABOVE MODES

REFERENCES FOR K\*(2200)
ALEXANDE 68 PRL 20 755 ALEXANDER,FIRESTONE,GOLDBABER,SHEN (LRL)
LISSAUER 70 NP B 18 491 ALEXANDER,FIRESTONE,GOLDBABER (LBL)
CARMONY 71 PRL 27 1160 +CORDS,CLOPP,ERWIN,MEIERE,+ (PURO+UCD+IND)
SLATTERY 71 UR-875-332(PREP) P.SLATTERY;A REVIEW OF STRANGE MESONS(RCCH)
CARMONY 77 PRD 16 1251 +CLOPP,LANDER,MEIERE,YEN,+ (PURO+UCD+IUPU)
CHLIAPNIK 79 NP B 150 253 CHLIAPNIKOV,GERDYUKOV+ (CERN+BEL+MONS)
CLELAND 80 PL B 89 290 +DELFOSSSE,DRSAZ+(PITT,GEVA,LAUS,CERN,DURH) JP

62 CHARGED D\*(2010) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 D\*\*+(2010) INTO (DO PI+)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 G 0.6 0.15 GOLDHAB2 77 SMAG +- E+E- 12/77
R1 G ASSUMING THAT ISOSPIN IS CONSERVED IN THE DECAY
R2 D\*\*+(2010) INTO (D+ GAMMA)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 0.08 0.07 KIRKBY 79 RVUE E+ E- 12/79\*
R3 D\*\*+(2010) INTO (D+ P10)/TOTAL (P3)
R3 G 0.28 0.09 KIRKBY 79 RVUE E+ E- 12/79\*

I(2600) 24 I(2600)
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS HIGH-MASS, NARROW STRANGE PEAKS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

REFERENCES FOR CHARGED D\*(2010)
PERUZZI 76 PRL 37 569 +PICCOLO,FELDMAN,NGUYEN,WISS,+ (SLAC+LBL)
FELDMAN 77 PRL 38 1313 +PERUZZI,PICCOLO,ABRAMS,ALAM+ (SLAC+LBL)
PERUZZI 77 PRL 39 1301 +PICCOLO,FELDMAN,PERL,+ (SLAC,LBL,NMES+HAWA)
GOLDBAB 77 CHICAGO APS G.GOLDBABER (LBL+SLAC)
GOLDBAB2 77 PL 69 B 503 +WISS,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI,+ (LBL+SLAC)

24 I MASS (MEV)
M N 130 2600.0 10.0 APOSTOLAK 77 HBC +- 12PB P,KSPIPIPI 12/77
M N NOT SEEN BY APELDOORN 78 IN THE SAME REACTION AND
M N WITH ABOUT THE SAME STATISTICS, BUT POORER RESOLUTION.
M N THE DISAGREEMENT IS AT A LEVEL OF ABOUT 2 STD.DEV.
M N ALSO NOT SEEN BY WHITMORE 78.
M

BLIETSCH 79 PL 86 B 108 BLIETSCHAU,+ (AACH+BONN+CERN+MPIM+OXF)
KIRKBY 79 SLAC-PUB 2419 J. KIRKBY (SLAC)

24 I WIDTH (MEV)
W N 130 (10.0) OR LESS APOSTOLAK 77 HBC +- 12PB P,KSPIPIPI 12/77
W N SEE NOTE N ABOVE.

D\*0(2010) 61 NEUTRAL D\*(2010,JP=1-) I=1/2
J CONSISTENT WITH 1, VALUE 0 RULED OUT (NGUYEN 77).

REFERENCES FOR I
APOSTOLA 77 PL 66 B 185 APOSTOLAKIS,+ (CERN+MONS+LOIC+BELG+LALO)
APELDOOR 78 PL 72 B 487 APELDOORN,KARIMAKI,+ (AMST+HELSE+LIV+STOH)
WHITMORE 78 PL 76 B 649 +LACH,KITAGAKI,CANTER,+ (MSU+FNAL+DOH+TOH)

61 NEUTRAL D\*(2010) MASS (MEV)
M G 2006. 1.5 GOLDHABE 77 SMAG E+E- 12/77
M G FROM SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO D\*\*+D\*0,D+,AND D0.
61 NEUTRAL D\*(2010) WIDTH (MEV)
W (5.) OR LESS GOLDHAB2 76 SMAG E+E- TO D\*D\* 3/77

Mesons

D\*0(2010), F±, F\*(2140), EXOTICS

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

61 NEUTRAL D\*(2010) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1, P2, D\*0(2010) INTO DO P10, D\*0(2010) INTO DO GAMMA, DECAY MASSES, and values like 1863+ 134, 1863+ 0.

61 NEUTRAL D\*(2010) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R1, R2, D\*0(2010) INTO (DO GAMMA)/(DO P10 + DO GAMMA), GOLDHABER 77 SMAG, KIRKBY 79 RVUE, and values like 0.45, 0.15, 12/77, 12/79\*.

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL D\*(2010)

Table listing references for neutral D\*(2010) with authors like GOLDHABER, PIERRE, ABRAMS, ALAM, KIRKBY and journal abbreviations like PRL, SLAC CONF, J.

F±

34 F±(2030, JP= ) I= SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

F\*(2140)

74 F\*(2140, JP= ) I= OMITTED FROM TABLE.

74 F\* MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, 2140.0, 60., BRANDELIK 77 DASP +- E+E-, PI 3 GAMMA, 12/77.

74 (F\*+) - (F0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with columns DM, 110., 46., BRANDELIK 79 DASP +- E+E-, F GAMMA, 12/79\*.

74 F\* PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1, F\* INTO F GAMMA, DECAY MASSES, 2030+ 0.

74 F\* BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R1, F\* INTO (F GAMMA)/TOTAL, BRANDELIK 77 DASP, (P1) E+E-, 12/77.

REFERENCES FOR F\*(2140)

Table listing references for F\*(2140) with authors like BRANDELIK, CORDS and journal abbreviations like PRL, PL.

EXOTIC MESON STATES

EXOTICS

50 EXOTICS

THE PURPOSE OF THIS ENTRY IS TO PROVIDE A LIST OF REFERENCES FOR EXOTIC MESON SEARCHES (SEE MAIN TEXT, SEC. 3 AND TABLE 1), AS WELL AS THEORETICALLY BASED SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPERIMENTS. NOTE THAT LIPKIN 73 PROPOSES EXPERIMENTS WHICH ARE CONCLUSIVE EVEN IF NEGATIVE RESULTS ARE OBTAINED.

REFERENCES FOR EXOTICS

REPORTS ON SEARCHES

Large table listing references for exotic meson states with authors like ROSENFEL, DODD, CHO, GIACOMELI, ROSNER, BUHL, COHEN, DURUSOY, ALAM, COHEN, OREN, BALTAY, DAVIS, BRUNDIER, BOUCROT, HODGLAND, MOSER, ALAM, ARMSTRONG, LEMOIGNE, RCSNER, FAJMAN, LIPKIN, HOLMGREN and journal abbreviations like PRL, PR, PL, NP, J.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SEARCHES

Table listing suggestions for searches with authors like J.L. ROSNER, C. BALTAY, D. FAJMAN, H.-J. LIPKIN and journal abbreviations like TEL-AVIV, CERN, ARGONNE.

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
N's and  $\Delta$ 'sNote on N's and  $\Delta$ 'sI. Determination of Resonance Parameters

Values of masses, widths, and branching ratios are obtained mainly from partial-wave analyses. In addition to a few comprehensive partial-wave analyses, there are numerous others which are based on somewhat incomplete data or cover only a limited energy range. We also include some information from production and total cross-section experiments. This can be valuable in establishing the existence of high mass bumps, but at the lower energies these experiments have limited statistics compared to formation experiments and it is seldom clear which of several states at similar masses is being observed.

There are two main problems in obtaining reliable resonance parameters. First there is often disagreement as to just what the values of the partial-wave amplitudes are. This problem is obviously related to the quality and quantity of the data and to the procedures used to determine the amplitudes. Secondly, even if smooth curves were available for the amplitudes, there would still be some parametrization-dependent ambiguity in deciding what the resonance parameters should be. From a theoretical standpoint the most unambiguously defined resonance parameters are the pole position and residue, and it has been found in practice that, given sufficiently precise partial-wave amplitudes, these quantities can be extracted in a stable and parametrization-independent way, in spite of the fact that they require an extrapolation away from the physical region. This point has been discussed in detail with regard to the  $\Delta(1232)$  in previous editions of this review.<sup>1,2</sup> Although the best-determined pole parameters are those of  $\Delta(1232)$ , there are now a number of determinations for higher lying resonances which are included in the Data Card Listings. In most cases we specify pole parameters by giving the real and imaginary parts of the pole position and residue. It should be kept in mind that these real and imaginary parts tend to be highly correlated. For the residue, in particular, it is often the case that the absolute value is better determined than the phase. For further discussion see the corresponding references, e.g.,

NOGOVA 73, SPEARMAN 74, BALL 75, LICHTENBERG 75, VASAN 76, LONGACRE 77, ZIDELL 78, CUTKOSKY 79, and MIROSHNICHENKO 79.

The following sections of this mini-review contain discussions of various new developments in experimental non-strange baryon spectroscopy. For a thorough discussion of earlier results see our 1978 edition<sup>3</sup> and the reviews of K. Lanius<sup>4</sup> and S. Ozaki.<sup>5</sup>

At the beginning of the Data Card Listings for N's and  $\Delta$ 's, we present a table giving our evaluation of the status of the N and  $\Delta$  resonances based on information contained in the Listings. In the Table of Particle Properties, we do not quote values and errors for most parameters, but give only ranges for masses and widths in order to emphasize that in some cases these parameters are quite poorly determined. When in doubt about the reliability of a particular parameter, we choose the range quoted in the Tables to be conservatively large.

References for Section I

1. Particle Data Group, Rev. Mod. Phys. **43**, S114 (1971).
2. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. **39B**, 103 (1972).
3. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. **75B**, No. 1 (1978).
4. K. Lanius, in Proceedings of the 18th International Conference on High Energy Physics, (Tbilisi, 1976), Vol. I, pg.C45.
5. S. Ozaki, in Proceedings of the 19th International Conference on High Energy Physics, (Tokyo, 1978), pg.101.

For other references see the Data Card Listings.

II. Two-Body Partial-Wave Analyses  
and New Resonances

Several new partial-wave analyses have appeared, and older analyses have been published in final form, since our 1978 edition.<sup>1</sup> In the  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$  reactions we have the analyses of CUTKOSKY 79, HOEHLER 79, HENDRY 78, ZIDELL 78, and Chew.<sup>2</sup> CUTKOSKY 79 analyzes  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$  reactions in the mass range 1300-2150 MeV, and supersedes the analysis of CUTKOSKY 76 which concentrated on  $I=3/2$  resonances in a narrower range. HOEHLER 79 is the published version

# Baryons

## N's and $\Delta$ 's

# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

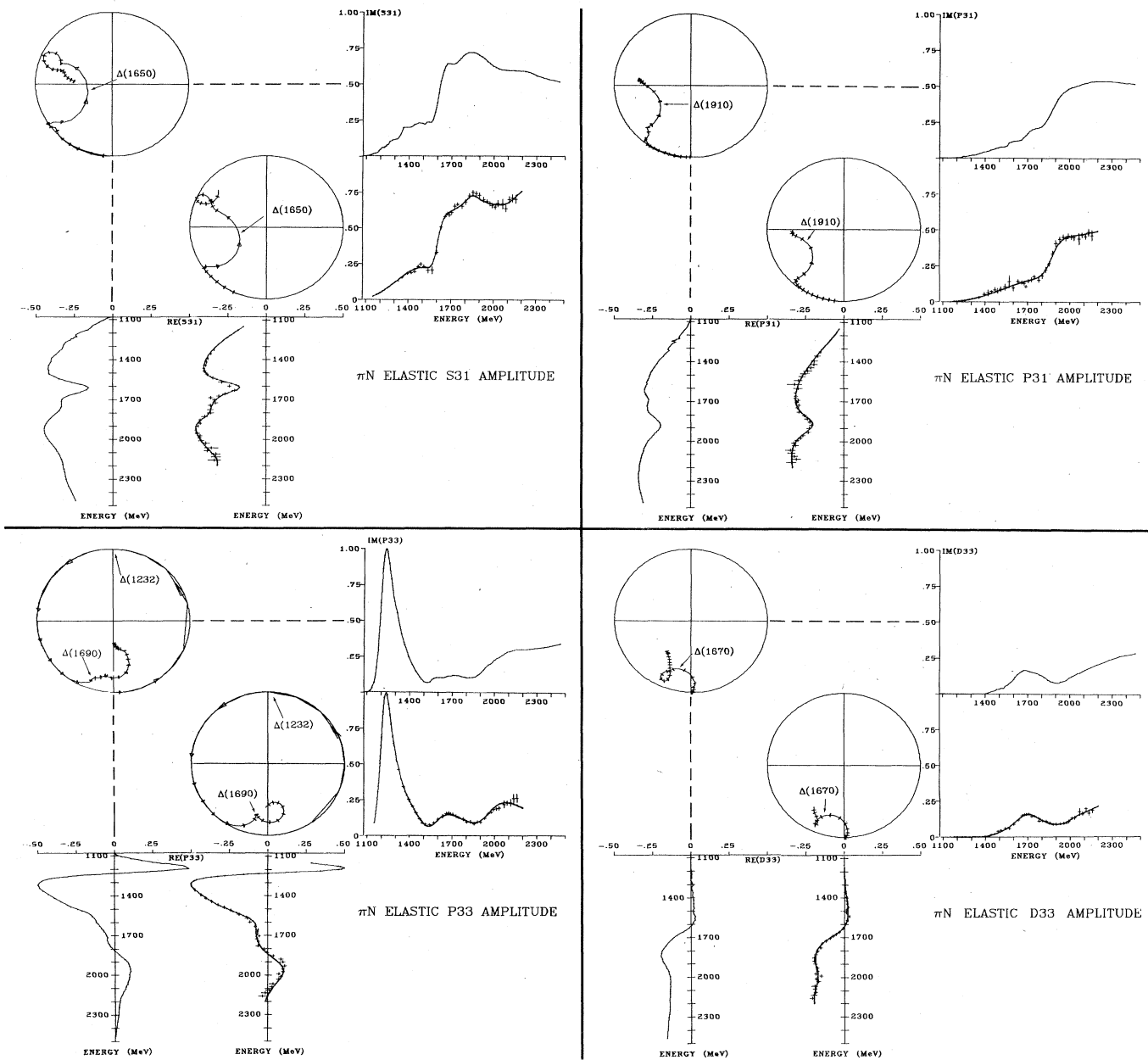


Fig. II.1. Amplitudes for  $I=3/2$   $\pi N$  elastic scattering in the  $J=1/2$  and  $J=3/2$  waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts vs. energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows are plotted on the Argand plots with bases positioned at integer multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV. All the energy axes run from elastic threshold to 2500 MeV. The established resonances in these waves are indicated on the Argand plots. The results of two different analyses are shown; the energy axes for the two analyses are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower Argand plot for each wave is from CUTKOSKY 79 (results of energy-independent fitting are shown as data points; the curves show an energy-dependent fit). The upper plot for each wave is from HOEHLER 79.

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

## Baryons

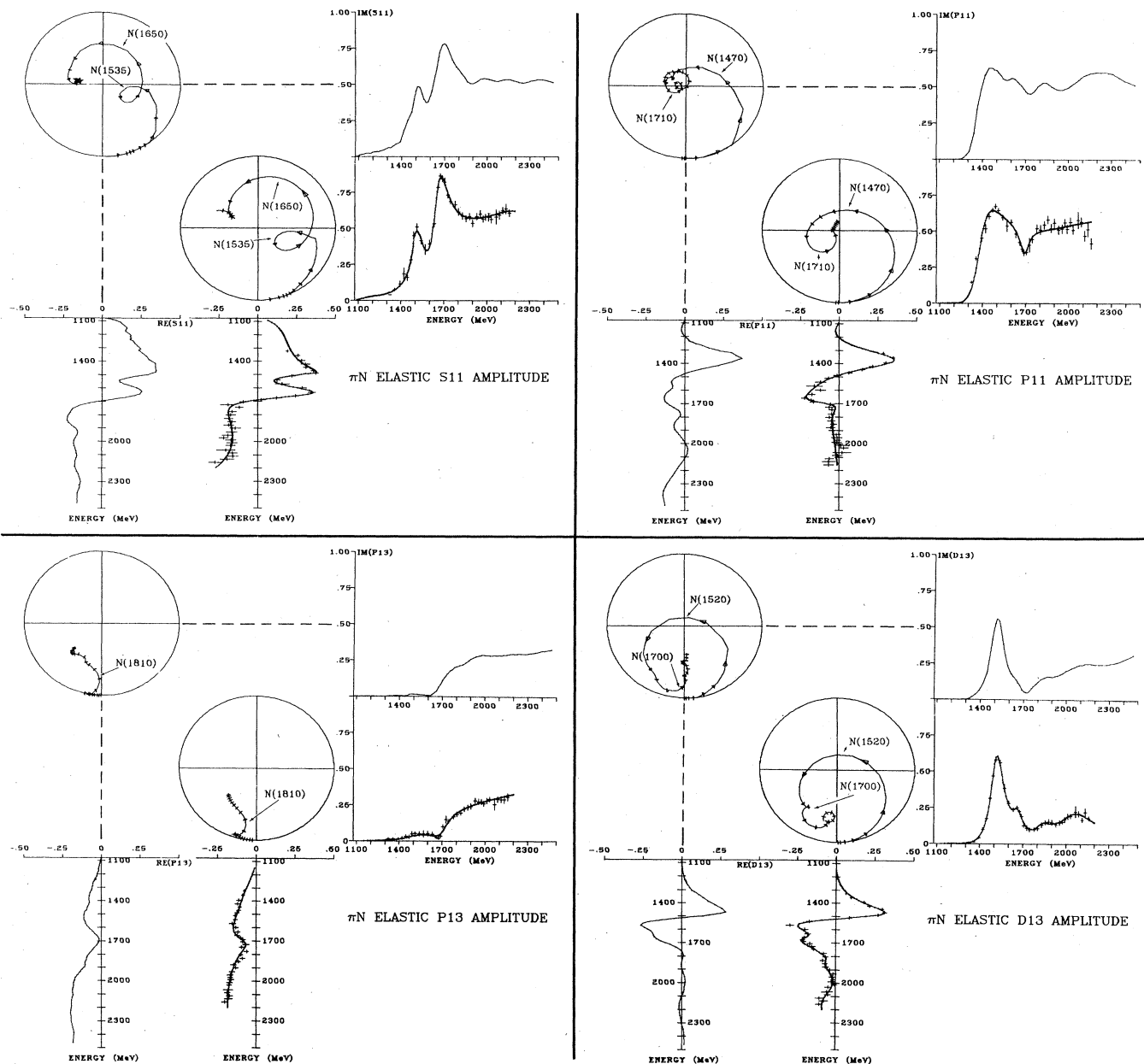
N's and  $\Delta$ 's

Fig. II.2. Amplitudes for  $I=1/2$   $\pi N$  elastic scattering in the  $J=1/2$  and  $J=3/2$  waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts vs. energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows are plotted on the Argand plots with bases positioned at integer multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV. All the energy axes run from elastic threshold to 2500 MeV. The established resonances in these waves are indicated on the Argand plots. The results of two different analyses are shown; the energy axes for the two analyses are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower Argand plot for each wave is from CUTKOSKY 79 (results of energy-independent fitting are shown as data points; the curves show an energy-dependent fit). The upper plot for each wave is from HOEHLER 79.

# Baryons

## N's and $\Delta$ 's

# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

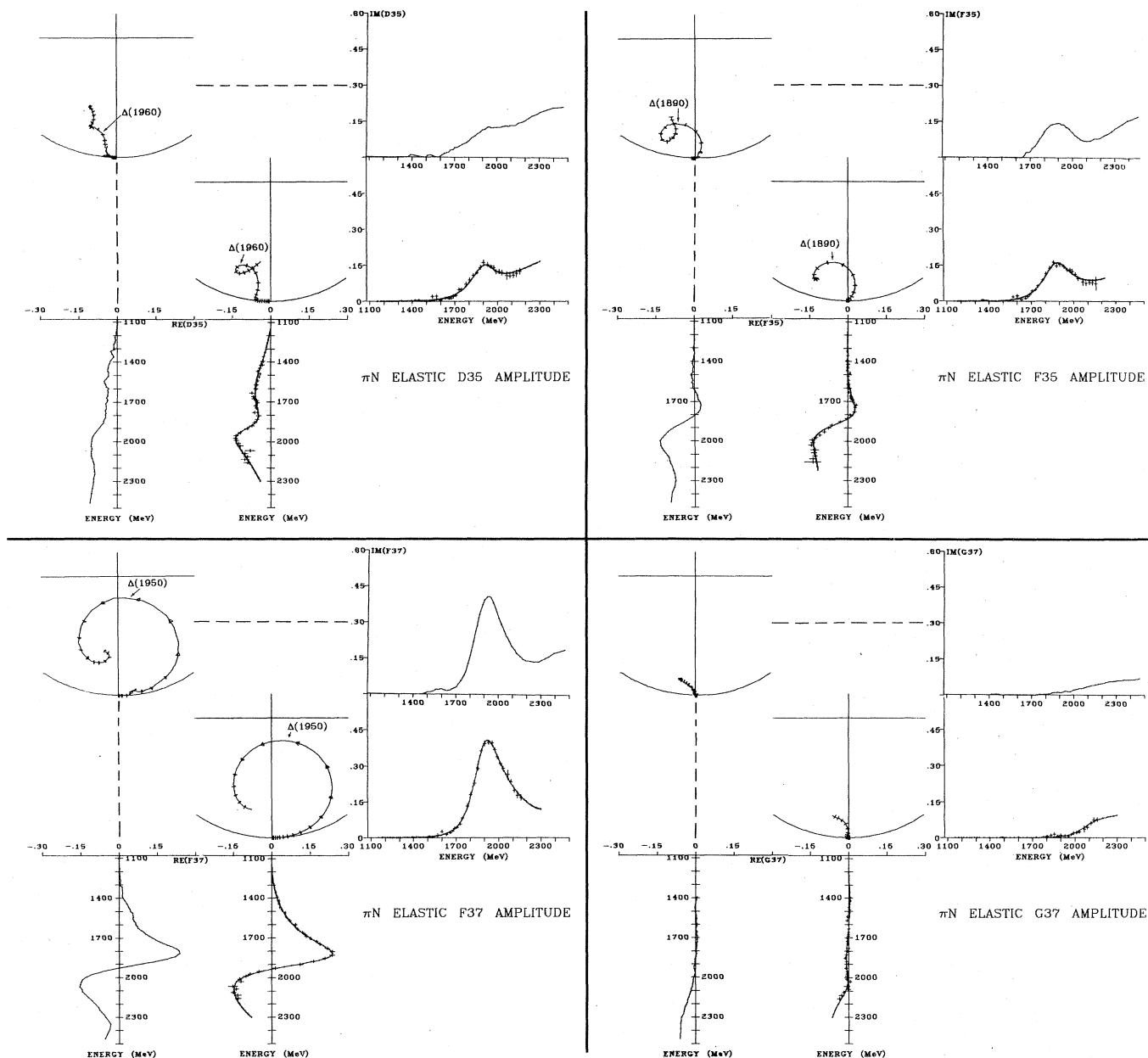


Fig. II.3. Amplitudes for  $I=3/2$   $\pi N$  elastic scattering in the  $J=5/2$  and  $J=7/2$  waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts vs. energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows are plotted on the Argand plots with bases positioned at integer multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV. All the energy axes run from elastic threshold to 2500 MeV. The established resonances in these waves are indicated on the Argand plots. The results of two different analyses are shown; the energy axes for the two analyses are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower Argand plot for each wave is from CUTKOSKY 79 (results of energy-independent fitting) are shown as data points; the curves show an energy-dependent fit). The upper plot for each wave is from HOEHLER 79.



## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

## Baryons

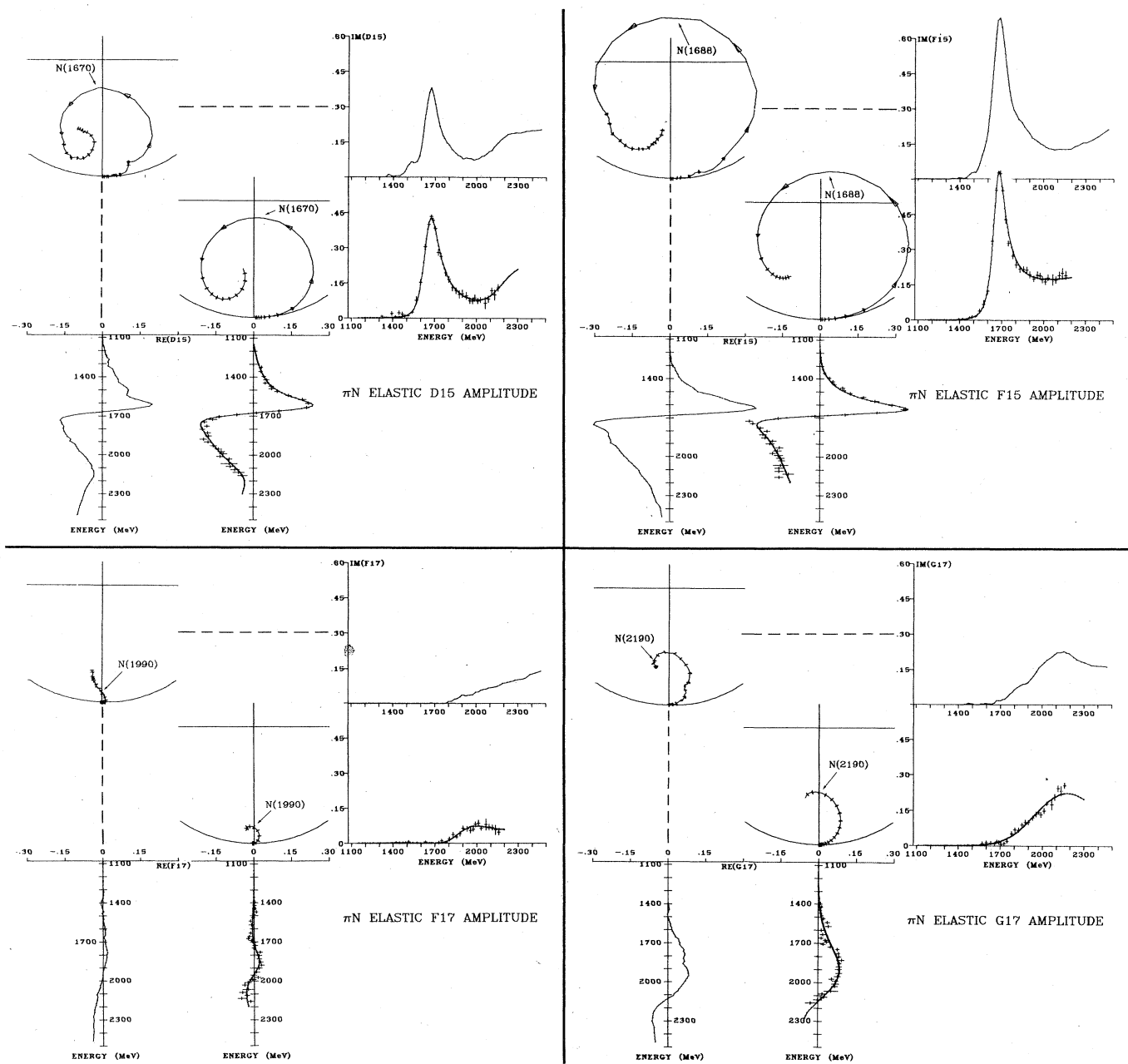
N's and  $\Delta$ 's

Fig. II.4. Amplitudes for  $I=1/2$   $\pi N$  elastic scattering in the  $J=5/2$  and  $J=7/2$  waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts vs. energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows are plotted on the Argand plots with bases positioned at integer multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV. All the energy axes run from elastic threshold to 2500 MeV. The established resonances in these waves are indicated on the Argand plots. The results of two different analyses are shown; the energy axes for the two analyses are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower Argand plot for each wave is from CUTKOSKY 79 (results of energy-independent fitting are shown as data points; the curves show an energy-dependent fit). The upper plot for each wave is from HOEHLER 79.

# Baryons

## N's and $\Delta$ 's

# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

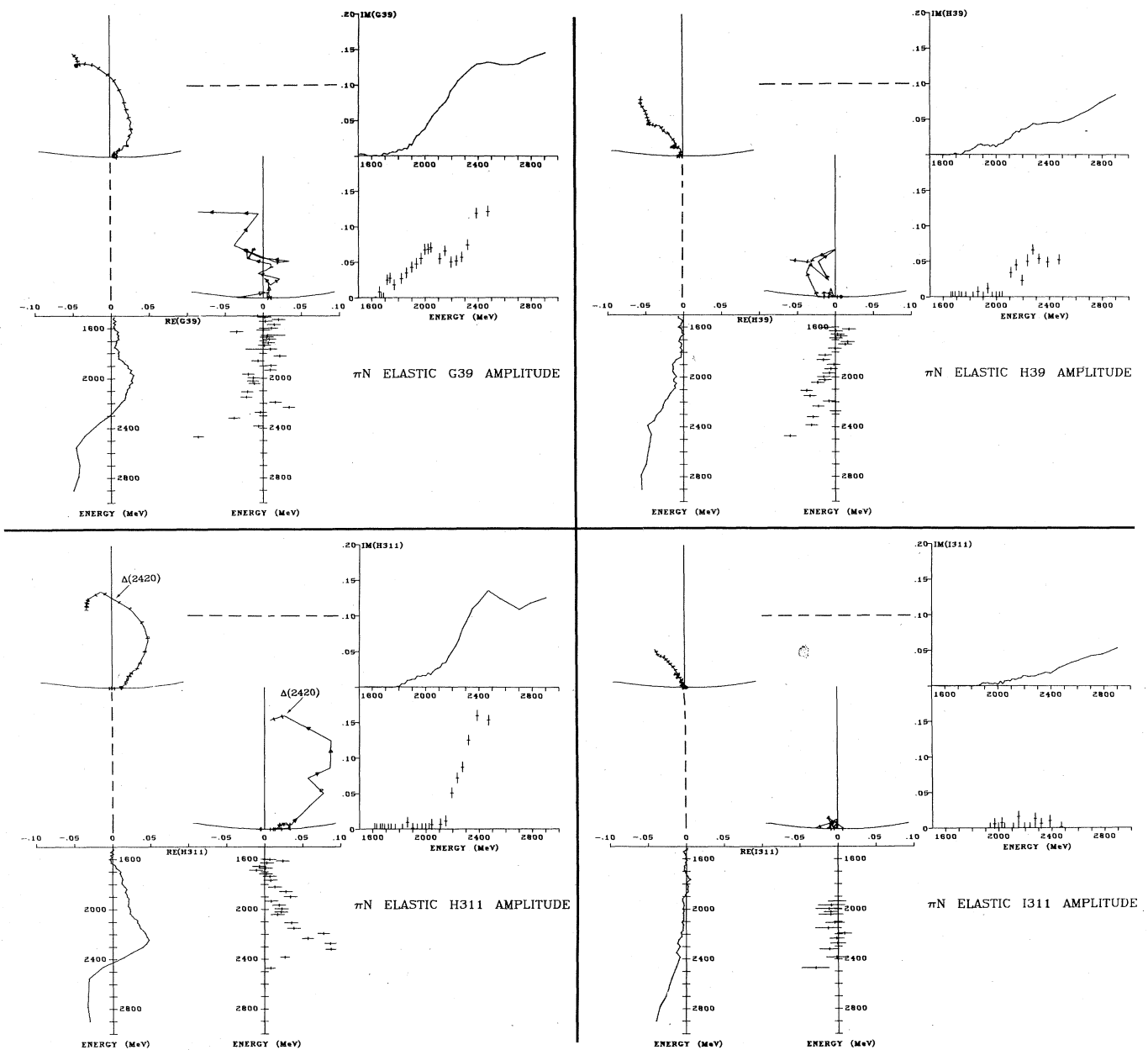


Fig. II.5. Amplitudes for  $I=3/2$   $\pi N$  elastic scattering in the  $J=9/2$  and  $J=11/2$  waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts vs. energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows are plotted on the Argand plots with bases positioned at integer multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV. All energy axes run from 1500 to 3000 MeV. The established resonance in the  $H_{311}$  wave is indicated on its Argand plots. The results of two different analyses are shown; the energy axes for the two analyses are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower Argand plot for each wave is from AYED 76; the upper plot is from HOEHLER 79.

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

## Baryons

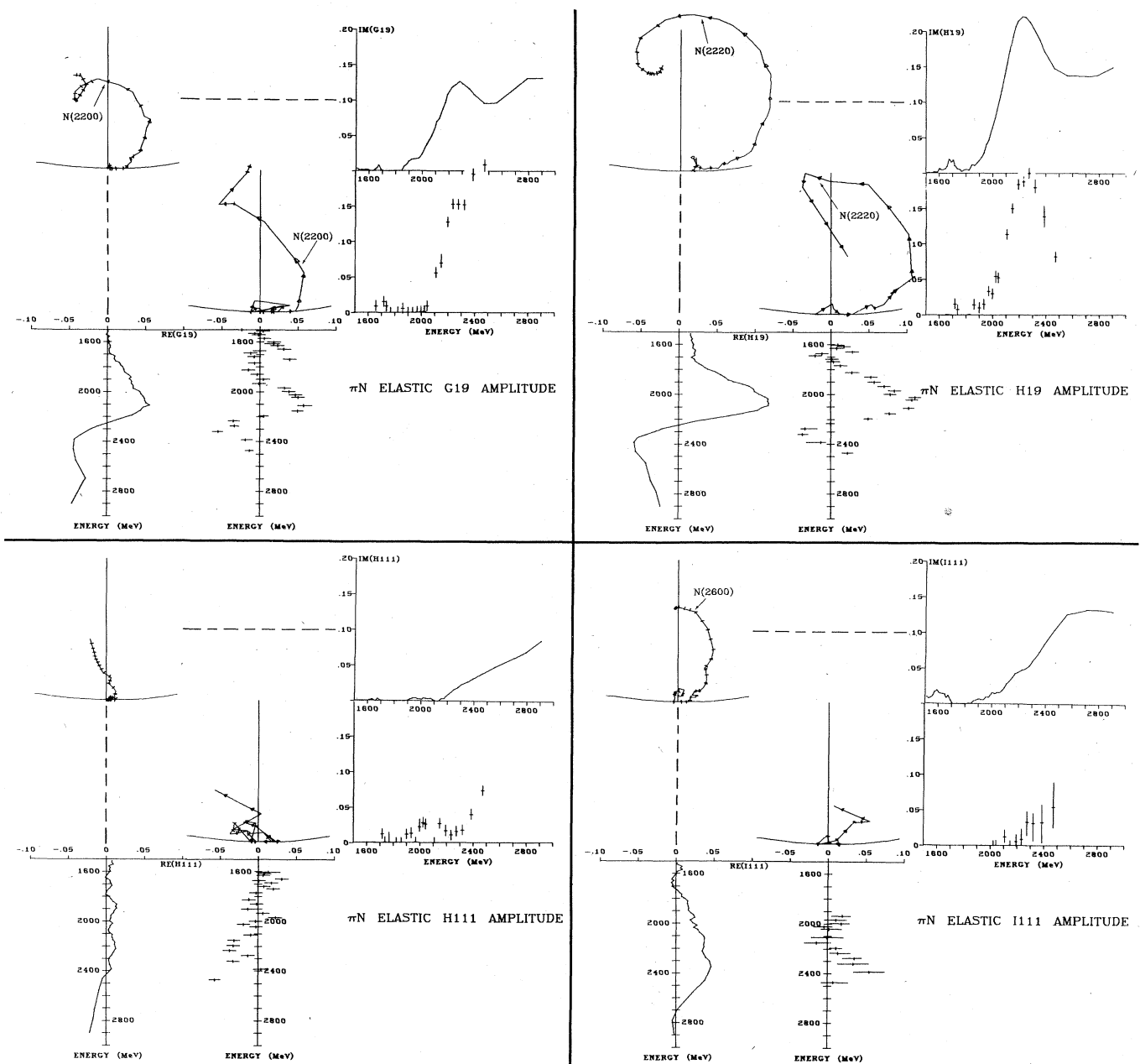
N's and  $\Delta$ 's

Fig. II.6. Amplitudes for  $I=1/2$   $\pi N$  elastic scattering in the  $J=9/2$  and  $J=11/2$  waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts vs. energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows are plotted on the Argand plots with bases positioned at integer multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV. All the energy axes run from 1500 to 3000 MeV. The established resonances in these waves are indicated on the Argand plots. The results of two different analyses are shown; the energy axes for the two analyses are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower Argand plot for each wave is from AYED 76; the upper plot is from HOEHLER 79.

## Baryons

### N's and $\Delta$ 's

of the analysis made available to us by Pietarinen<sup>3</sup> for our 1978 edition, and referred to there as PIETARINEN 78. This analysis covers a wide range, with claims for resonance masses as large as 3000 MeV. Both CUTKOSKY 79 and HOEHLER 79 make extensive use of analyticity in their parametrizations, but in quite different ways. The analysis of HENDRY 78 concentrates on the most peripheral high-spin, high-mass resonances, and extracts these using a diffractive + peripheral ansatz for the high energy behavior of the  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$  amplitudes in the impact-parameter representation. Resonances with spin as high as 21/2 and mass as high as 4100 MeV are reported. At lower energies ZIDELL 78 report new determinations of the  $\Delta^0$  and  $\Delta^{++}$  pole positions, and Chew<sup>2</sup> uses a Barrelet-zero technique to analyze  $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ p$  data below 2300 MeV.

Two analyses of inelastic reactions have also been reported. BAKER 79 analyzes  $\pi^- p \rightarrow \eta n$  between 1500 and 2250 MeV, and SAXON 80 analyzes  $\pi^- p \rightarrow K^0 \Lambda$  below 2300 MeV. Both are energy-dependent analyses in which the existence (and sometimes the masses and widths) of N resonances are taken from  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$  analyses, and the couplings to the inelastic reaction are determined.

In 1978 we added five new N and  $\Delta$  resonances to the Baryon Table (see Ref. 1). These have been strengthened by more recent results, and two have been promoted to 4-star status. This year we are adding one more nucleon resonance, the F17 N(1990). The results of CUTKOSKY 79 and HOEHLER 79 for this resonance are illustrated in Fig. II.4. It was also observed by BAKER 79, but not by SAXON 80.

An important change within the Listings, which does not yet appear in the Table, is the further clarification of the P33 amplitude in the range 1500-2000 MeV. The  $\Delta(1690)$  was added to the Table in 1978, and it seemed likely that there was another P33 resonance near 2000 MeV. Most of the evidence for this effect was contained in the rather confused listing for the  $\Delta(2160)$ . This year we have been able to extract the information relevant to the P33 partial wave from  $\Delta(2160)$ , combine it with newer information from CUTKOSKY 79 and HOEHLER 79, and list the new 2-star P33 resonance  $\Delta(1960)$ . Another important change in the Listings this year is the addition of many 1-star high-spin, high-mass

## Data Card Listings

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

resonances from the analyses of HOEHLER 79 and HENDRY 78.

### References for Section II

1. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. **75B**(1) (1978).
2. D. M. Chew, LBL-5306 and LBL-10075 (1979).
3. E. Pietarinen, private communication (1978).

For other references see the Data Card Listings.

### III. The $\pi N \rightarrow \pi \pi N$ Channel

In general, the 2  $\rightarrow$  3-body process,  $ab \rightarrow cde$ , is described by the center-of-mass energy,  $W$ , three angles,  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$ , and two subenergies,  $w_{cd}$  and  $w_{de}$ . Thus, unlike 2  $\rightarrow$  2-body reactions, fits at single values of  $W$  cannot be parametrized in terms of a set of constants without introducing some assumptions into the analysis. All fits to  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi \pi N$  use the isobar model, which notes that almost all events for the reaction lie in bands for quasi-two-body processes in the Dalitz plot. It is therefore assumed that there is no pure three-body interaction and that the reaction proceeds by the formation of a two-body state which decays into three bodies.

The basic form used is

$$T(\pi N \rightarrow \pi \pi N) = \sum \left\{ \begin{aligned} & T_{\Delta\pi}^{JILL'}(W) BW_{\Delta}(w_{\pi N}) X_{\Delta\pi}^{JILL'} \\ & + T_{N^*\pi}^{JILL'}(W) BW_{N^*}(w_{\pi N}) X_{N^*\pi}^{JILL'} \\ & + T_{\rho N}^{JILL'}(W) BW_{\rho}(w_{\pi\pi}) X_{\rho N}^{JILL'} \\ & + T_{\epsilon N}^{JILL'}(W) BW_{\epsilon}(w_{\pi\pi}) X_{\epsilon N}^{JILL'} \end{aligned} \right\},$$

where in present analyses  $\Delta = \Delta(1232)$ ,  $N^* = N^*(1470)$ ,  $\rho = \rho(770)$ , and  $\epsilon$  is the S-wave,  $I=0$   $\pi\pi$  enhancement (although not all the isobars may be included in the different analyses). Here,  $BW$  denotes the appropriate Breit-Wigner or corresponding two-body amplitude from  $\pi N$  or  $\pi\pi$  analyses, and  $X$  is a well-defined function containing all the angular information. The decay of the resonances formed in the reaction is given by the partial-wave amplitudes,  $T_{\Delta\pi}^{JILL'}$ , etc., with  $J$  giving the total angular momentum and  $I$  the total isospin of the state formed.  $L$  and  $L'$  are respectively the orbital angular momenta of the initial two-body and final quasi-two-body states.  $\vec{J} = \vec{L} + \vec{S} = \vec{L}' + \vec{S}'$ , with  $S$  and  $S'$  as the initial and final total spins. In the

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
N's and  $\Delta$ 's

case of the  $\rho N$  amplitude, it is necessary to add the suffix 2S', equal to 1 or 3, to indicate the total  $\rho N$  spin. The partial-wave amplitudes are frequently denoted by  $\Delta L L' 2I 2J$ ,  $N^* L L' 2I 2J$ ,  $\rho_{2S}$ ,  $L L' 2I 2J$ , and  $\epsilon L L' 2I 2J$ .

The Data Card Listings contain the results of four analyses.

LONGACRE 75 (LBL-SLAC) is an analysis using 200K events for  $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 p$ ,  $\pi^- \pi^+ n$  and  $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 p$  with  $1300 \text{ MeV} \leq W \leq 2000 \text{ MeV}$ . Approximate unitarity constraints are imposed in the form of a simplified K-matrix formalism that links the  $\pi\pi N$  channel to the  $\pi N$  channel. This gives smooth solutions and eliminates the overall phase ambiguity that can occur at each energy. The  $\Delta\pi$ ,  $\rho N$ , and  $\epsilon N$  isobar states are included. Couplings and T-matrix pole positions are given for 14 resonances. A fuller description is given in the 1974 edition of Review of Particles Properties.

LONGACRE 77 (Saclay) is a coupled-channel analysis similar to LONGACRE 75 that fits 100K events for  $1380 \text{ MeV} \leq W \leq 1740 \text{ MeV}$ . The couplings and pole positions of 16 resonances are measured including those of the  $P_{13}(1540)$  and  $P_{31}(1550)$ , which are suggested for the first time in this analysis and have not yet been seen in any other channel.

NOVOSELLER 78 (California Inst. of Technology) is an analysis of  $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^0 p$ ,  $\pi^- \pi^+ n$  and  $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 p$  for  $1630 \text{ MeV} \leq W \leq 1990 \text{ MeV}$ , based on the LBL-SLAC energy-independent analysis.<sup>1</sup> Again the  $\Delta\pi$ ,  $\rho N$ , and  $\epsilon N$  isobar states are used, but the resonances are fitted by a simple Breit-Wigner rather than the K-matrix formalism of LONGACRE 75. This analysis considers the criticism made of earlier analyses that they ignore the effects of one-pion-exchange with  $\pi\pi$  rescattering. This is used to calculate the higher partial waves, and it is concluded that it improves the fit for  $W \geq 1800 \text{ MeV}$  and helps eliminate the phase ambiguity. Another study of the importance of one-pion-exchange has been made by Aaron et al.,<sup>2</sup> who also find that it can give important corrections to the angular dependence. NOVOSELLER 78 quotes two solutions, the second including the effects of  $\pi$  exchange. They are given in the Data Card Listings as, respectively, fits to LONGACRE 75 and NOVOSELLER 78.

BARNHAM 79 (see also Ref. 3) is an analysis at Imperial College, London, of 44K events for  $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 p$ ,  $\pi^+ \pi^+ n$  for  $1440 \text{ MeV} \leq W \leq 1700 \text{ MeV}$ , thus concentrating on the  $\Delta$  resonances and using data not available to the other analyses. It considers that the reaction proceeds by the  $\pi\Delta$ ,  $\rho N$ , and  $\pi N^*(1470)$  isobar states, the last one being necessary to account for the difference between the  $\pi^+ \pi^0 p$  and  $\pi^+ \pi^+ n$  cross sections. Also included is the effect of one-pion-exchange leading to the S-wave  $\pi\pi$  state with  $I=2$ . The phase ambiguity is resolved by requiring the  $\pi\Delta$  amplitude for the  $D_{33}(1670)$  to have a Breit-Wigner phase. The parameters of four resonances are evaluated, including the  $P_{31}(1550)$ , but since some of the data used are also used by LONGACRE 77 it is not clear that the existence of this resonance is confirmed.

It is difficult to assess the accuracy with which the couplings of the resonances to the final isobar states are known, but those that are indicated in the Data Card Listings as being considered well determined in LONGACRE 77 do, in general, at least agree in sign with the values from other analyses, although some of the  $\rho_3$  couplings have not been measured elsewhere. The group at Imperial College also claim to get a clear measurement of the signs of  $\rho_1 \text{SS}31$ ,  $\rho_1 \text{DD}33$ , and  $N^* \text{PP}33$ .

All existing isobar models can be criticized because they neglect possible subenergy dependence of the partial-wave amplitudes and because it can be shown<sup>4</sup> that this is not consistent with unitarity. This problem has been studied by Aitchison and Brehm,<sup>5</sup> who derive an isobar expansion that is consistent with Bose symmetry and with subenergy analyticity and unitarity. The resulting coupled integral equations are suitable for both dynamical and phenomenological studies of  $\pi N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$ . They estimate the subenergy corrections to the isobar model and conclude that such corrections may not be significant for existing isobar fits but could become important with improved experimental data.<sup>6</sup> A rough estimate of these corrections has also been made by the Imperial College group,<sup>3</sup> who find that they are small.

References for Section III

1. D.J.Herdon, R.Longacre, L.R.Miller, A.H.Rosen-

## Baryons N's and $\Delta$ 's

## Data Card Listings

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

- feld, G.Smadja, P.Söding, R.J.Cashmore, and D.W.G.S.Leith, Phys. Rev. D11, 3183 (1975).
2. R.Aaron, R.D.Amado, R.A.Arndt, Y.Goradia, D.C.Teplitz, and V.L.Teplitz, Phys. Rev. D16, 50 (1977).
  3. K.W.J.Barnham, in Proceedings of the Topical Conference on Baryon Resonances, Oxford, 1976, edited by R.T.Ross and D.H.Saxon, pg.109.
  4. R.Aaron and R.D.Amado, Phys. Rev. Lett. 31, 1157 (1973).
  5. I.J.R.Aitchison and J.J.Brehm, Phys. Rev. D20, 1119 (1979).
  6. I.J.R.Aitchison and J.J.Brehm, Phys. Rev. D20, 1131 (1979).

### IV. Photon Couplings

#### IVa. Photoproduction

The couplings of  $\Upsilon N$  to  $N^*$  and  $\Delta$  resonances can be studied in any formation process in which the coupling to the final strong decay channel is well known. In practice, this limits the sources of such couplings to the analysis of single-pion photoproduction, for which the final state has been extensively studied in the phase-shift analysis of elastic  $\pi N$  scattering. There are also more experimental data for single-pion photoproduction than for any other photoproduction reactions. All analyses rely heavily on information from  $\pi N$  elastic phase-shift analyses for values of the masses and widths of the resonances. These are fitted in only a few photoproduction analyses, and even in these it is necessary to rely on the  $\pi N$  phase-shift analyses for a prior knowledge of the existence of a resonance and for starting values for its mass and width. However, the photoproduction results are of interest since they give information for the resonance states with charge of +1.

The most important analyses of single-pion photoproduction are reviewed below. The formalism has been previously described<sup>1</sup> and readers are referred there for additional information. There are three basic methods of analysis. All have had to cope with the difficulty of having four independent complex spin amplitudes at any energy and production angle, and of having only up to four independent experimental measurements. The recent measurements of the G and H observables<sup>2</sup> have not

yet been used in any analysis.

#### (a) Simple Isobar Model

This is the simplest form of energy-dependent analysis. The partial waves are parametrized as a smooth background to which Breit-Wigner resonant structure is added. Usually, the electric, but not magnetic, Born terms are included explicitly to reproduce the forward peak in charged-pion production. This method is sufficiently flexible to give excellent fits to the experimental data, but there are, in principle, difficulties concerning the uniqueness of the solution due to the large number of partial waves that are involved. This is overcome by the form of the parametrization, but it is not clear how this may bias the solution. The most extensive analysis of this type is METCALF 74, which is an extension of the earlier Walker analysis.<sup>3</sup> It fits  $\Upsilon p \rightarrow \pi^+ n$ ,  $\pi^0 p$  and  $\Upsilon n \rightarrow \pi^- p$  from the first to the fourth resonance region. FELLER 76 fits only  $\Upsilon p \rightarrow \pi^+ n$  and  $\pi^0 p$  from the first to the third resonance region but uses data not available to the earlier analysis. Other isobar analyses (ROSSI 73, HEMM1 73, HEMM2 73, BENEVENTANO 74, and KRIVETS 74<sup>4</sup>) have been made on a significantly smaller scale using small and sometimes restricted data sets.

#### (b) Fixed-t Dispersion Relations (FTDR)

This technique uses the apparent resonant dominance of the photoproduction amplitudes to get a relatively simple parametrization of their imaginary parts. Fixed-t dispersion relations are used to calculate the real parts without the introduction of other free parameters, or, in some cases, with only a relatively small number of additional parameters. This significantly reduces the possibility of multiple solutions and automatically satisfies the requirements of analyticity. However, the method is relatively inflexible compared to the isobar model, giving poorer fits. Also, as has been described in NOELLE 78 and elsewhere,<sup>5</sup> the divergence of the partial-wave expansions for the dispersion integrals does not allow the use of experimental data at all angles above about the third resonance region. Not all analyses include the constraints of unitarity and time-reversal invariance as given

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
N's and Δ's

by Watson's theorem.<sup>6</sup>

FTDR analyses have been made by groups at Berkeley (MOORHOUSE 73, KNIES 74, and MOORHOUSE 74), at Lancaster (DEVENISH 73, DEVENISH2 74), at Glasgow (CRAWFORD 75, BARBOUR 76, and BARBOUR 78) and at Yerevan (AZNAURYAN 77). NOELLE 78 is a hybrid analysis incorporating FTDR in a coupled-channel isobar model.

## (c) Energy-Independent Analysis

These evaluate the partial waves by making independent fits over a range of essentially single energies, and are thus the least biased of all the techniques employed. It is necessary to use Watson's theorem to fix the complex phases of the partial waves in order to get a unique solution. Due to inelasticity, this becomes difficult above the first resonance region, and only BERENDS 77 extends into the second resonance region. This analysis suggests in particular that the  $A_{3/2}^p$  coupling for the  $D_{13}^1(1520)$  from the energy-dependent analyses is too large by a factor of almost two due to the omission of non-resonant background.

## New Analyses in the Data Card Listings

AZNAURYAN 77 is an FTDR analysis of  $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^0 p$  from threshold to a laboratory photon energy of 1.2 GeV. NOELLE 78, as described, is a hybrid isobar and FTDR analysis of the first and second resonance regions. BARBOUR 78 is an FTDR analysis that combines a partial-wave analysis for center-of-mass energies,  $W$ , up to 2.5 GeV with an amplitude analysis at higher energies to reduce the uncertainty in the FTDR from the high energy parts of the dispersion integrals. Data at all accelerator energies are fitted, and, as in the other Glasgow analyses, the resonance masses and widths are evaluated with the couplings. MIROSHNICHENKO 79 is based on an earlier energy-independent analysis<sup>7</sup> and measures the pole position of the  $\Delta^+$ ,  $P_{33}(1232)$ , resonance.

Resonance Couplings and Errors  
in the Data Card Listings

The Data Card Listings give the results of all recent and extensive analyses. If no error is given, only a unique result has been quoted. The Berkeley analyses and CRAWFORD 75 give for the errors the spread of solutions around a central value. The

TABLE IV.1. The average of the couplings from MOORHOUSE 74, KNIES 74, METCALF 74, DEVENISH2 74, FELLER 76, BERENDS 77, and BARBOUR 78. The errors take into account both statistical errors and the variation of values over the analyses. Where no error is shown, it is considered that there are too few analyses to make a reliable estimate.

Resonance	Helicity	Helicity Couplings (GeV) <sup>-1/2</sup> × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	
		$A_{\lambda}^p$	$A_{\lambda}^n$
$P_{11}^1(1470)$	1/2	-77 ± 10	35 ± 22
$D_{13}^1(1520)$	1/2	-11 ± 8	-75 ± 15
	3/2	151 ± 37	-131 ± 17
$S_{11}^1(1535)$	1/2	60 ± 19	-56 ± 33
$D_{15}^1(1670)$	1/2	20 ± 12	-30 ± 26
	3/2	20 ± 11	-54 ± 27
$F_{15}^1(1688)$	1/2	-4 ± 16	24 ± 11
	3/2	133 ± 23	-20 ± 20
$S_{11}''(1700)$	1/2	45 ± 21	-22 ± 17
$D_{13}''(1700)$	1/2	-15 ± 35	-4 ± 45
	3/2	8 ± 25	12 ± 30
$P_{11}''(1780)$	1/2	2 ± 40	9 ± 50
$P_{13}''(1810)$	1/2	33 ± 54	9 ± 40
	3/2	-39 ± 43	-10 ± 55
$F_{17}(1990)$	1/2	40 ± ?	-69 ± ?
	3/2	4 ± ?	-72 ± ?
$G_{17}(2190)$	1/2	-30 ± ?	-85 ± ?
	3/2	180 ± ?	7 ± ?
		$\Delta_{\lambda}$	
$P_{33}^1(1232)$	1/2	-141 ± 7	
	3/2	-259 ± 10	
$S_{31}^1(1650)$	1/2	39 ± 45	
$D_{33}(1670)$	1/2	63 ± 43	
	3/2	58 ± 39	
$P_{33}''(1690)$	1/2	-8 ± 20	
	3/2	-7 ± 25	
$F_{35}(1890)$	1/2	35 ± 20	
	3/2	-7 ± 60	
$P_{31}''(1910)$	1/2	-14 ± 23	
$F_{37}(1950)$	1/2	-71 ± 15	
	3/2	-101 ± 45	
$D_{35}(1960)$	1/2	-62 ± ?	
	3/2	19 ± ?	

## Baryons

### N's and $\Delta$ 's

Lancaster group give as an error the change of value for each coupling that is required to increase the "best possible"  $\chi^2$  by 1%. METCALF 74, FELLER 76, and AZNAURYAN 77 quote similar errors. In BARBOUR 78, the point of view is taken that the systematic variations due to the different methods of analyses are at least as significant as the purely statistical errors that are usually given. Thus, the errors quoted are obtained by comparison with other analyses as well as from the random variation of the parameters over a number of fits.

In the compilation of couplings given in Table IV.1, the errors given are calculated in a similar manner from both the statistical errors quoted in the analyses used and from the spread of results over the analyses.

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#### IVb. Electroproduction in the Resonance Region (by F. Foster, Lancaster University, April 1978)

Both the quantity and quality of the data continue to improve in this interesting but somewhat unfashionable corner of the  $\nu$ ,  $Q^2$  plane. Most experiments now use the coincidence technique: detecting the scattered electron to fix the energy and momentum transfer, together with one of the final state hadrons ( $p, \pi^\pm$ ). By this method the virtual photoproduction differential cross sections for particular exclusive channels can be determined.

At the date of the 1976 Review many excellent data sets were already available. These included  $\pi^0$  production in the first resonance region from DESY,<sup>1,2</sup> the Lancaster-Manchester group at Daresbury,<sup>3</sup> and Bonn University.<sup>4</sup> There was

## Data Card Listings

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

also good  $\pi^0$  data in the second resonance region<sup>5</sup> and forward  $\pi^+$  data in the second and third resonance regions from Lancaster-Manchester.<sup>6</sup> Much interest was generated by the  $\eta$  data from Daresbury, DESY, and Bonn, which is a unique indicator for the  $S'_{11}$  (1535) resonance.<sup>7-9</sup> The total cross-section measurements from DESY,<sup>10</sup> Bonn,<sup>11</sup> and Stanford<sup>12</sup> gave essential information on the  $Q^2$  variation of the resonance "peak" heights in relation to the background, and demonstrated that the longitudinal-to-transverse ratio  $\sigma_L/\sigma_T$  was everywhere very close to zero.

During the past two years much new information has become available. In particular we have the detailed data sets from DESY on single  $\pi^+$  and  $\pi^0$  production in the second and third resonance regions<sup>13,14</sup> at  $Q^2$  values of 0.6 and 1.0  $\text{GeV}^2$ , and new  $\eta$  data near the  $S'_{11}$  (1535) from DESY<sup>15,16</sup> at 0.6, 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0  $\text{GeV}^2$  and Bonn<sup>17</sup> at  $Q^2$  of 0.4  $\text{GeV}^2$ . By changing the virtual photon polarization, both groups have succeeded in measuring the longitudinal excitation of the  $S_{11}$  resonance with the results:  $\sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0.15 \pm 0.18$  ( $Q^2 = 0.6$ ),<sup>15</sup>  $-0.06 \pm 0.16$  ( $Q^2 = 1.10$ ),<sup>16</sup>  $0.16 \pm 0.10$  ( $Q^2 = 0.4$ ).<sup>17</sup> The Lancaster-Manchester group has taken a large amount of data on  $\pi^-$  and  $\pi^+$  production from a deuterium target over the second and third resonance regions at  $Q^2$  values 0.5 and 1.0  $\text{GeV}^2$ . From this data it will be possible to extract the differential cross sections  $\gamma_\nu n \rightarrow p\pi^-$ , which are essential to the understanding of the multipole couplings to the isospin-1/2 resonances. Preliminary data were available at the Hamburg conference<sup>18</sup> for the  $\pi^-/\pi^+$  ratio at  $Q^2 = 0.5 \text{ GeV}^2$  in the forward direction, and estimates were presented of the neutral  $D'_{13}$  (1520) multipole couplings.<sup>19</sup>

Theoretical analyses of the data sets to extract resonance multipole couplings necessarily rely on fixed- $t$  dispersion-relation calculations which relate the real (background) and imaginary (resonant) parts of these matrix elements. R. C. E. Devenish and D. H. Lyth<sup>20</sup> incorporated the constraints into an energy-dependent fitting procedure and produced the first estimates of second and third resonance multipoles up to  $Q^2 = 1.5 \text{ GeV}^2$  using the Lancaster-Manchester<sup>5,6</sup> and preliminary DESY  $\pi^0$ ,  $\pi^+$ , and  $\eta$  data together with



## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
N's and  $\Delta$ 's

total cross-section measurements. Since then, Gayler<sup>21</sup> has used the final DESY data in the same fitting routines and has produced improved results on the couplings to the  $S'_{11}$  (1535),  $D'_{13}$  (1520),  $F'_{15}$  (1688), and  $P'_{11}$  (1470) resonances.

The present status of the couplings to the more prominent resonant states may be summarized as follows:

$P'_{33}$  (1232): There is no change from previous reviews. However, Gayler remarks<sup>21</sup> that while the resonance appears to be a dominantly magnetic (quark spin flip) excitation, the background, which forms an increasing fraction of the single-pion cross section as  $Q^2$  increases, is dominantly helicity-1/2 in the  $\gamma_{\nu p}$  system. This is to be expected on the basis of the quark parton model and duality.

$D'_{13}$  (1520): It is firmly established<sup>6,13,14,21</sup> that the transverse helicity-1/2 excitation increases rapidly as  $Q^2$  increases from 0 to 1.0  $\text{GeV}^2$ . The rate of increase observed depends on the details of the fitting procedures used, but is consistent with the magnetic coupling falling slowly and the electric coupling falling like a "dipole," almost as one would expect from a naive harmonic oscillator quark model.<sup>22</sup>

$S'_{11}$  (1535): The new data<sup>14-17</sup> establish beyond doubt that the excitation of this resonance falls less rapidly than its SU(6) partner  $D'_{13}$  (1520) and the excitation is dominantly transverse. At  $Q^2 = 0$ , contributions of the  $D'_{13}$  and  $S'_{11}$  are in the ratio 4:1, while at  $Q^2 = 3.0 \text{ GeV}^2$  the ratio becomes an amazing 1:2. Thus the second resonant peak in total cross-section measurements at high  $Q^2$  is dominated by the  $S'_{11}$  (1535) - this may account for possible small changes in the observed shape as  $Q^2$  increases.

$P'_{11}$  (1470): The situation here is fluid; although there are no clear signals for this resonance, some analyses<sup>21</sup> do require a significant contribution at  $Q^2 = 1.0 \text{ GeV}^2$ . New  $\pi^0$  and  $\pi^+$  data from Lancaster-Manchester below the second resonance and from DESY at high  $Q^2$  may clarify the position.

$F'_{15}$  (1688): Here again the helicity-1/2 to helicity-3/2 ratio is observed to increase with  $Q^2$  as we expect from the quark model.

Some progress has been made in understanding the phenomenology of resonance electroproduction within the framework of SU(6)<sub>w</sub> symmetry.<sup>23</sup> Cashmore et al.,<sup>24</sup> for example, have shown that radiative transitions between the nucleon and members of the  $\{70,1^-\}$  multiplet are consistent with only three independent amplitudes, corresponding to quark orbit flip, spin flip, and simultaneous spin-orbit excitation. (Note that the spin-orbit term is normally neglected in "naive" quark model calculations.<sup>22</sup>) It is necessary to find out if this relatively simple structure persists as  $Q^2$  increases and, if it does, to determine the  $Q^2$  variation of the three amplitudes. Using mainly the amplitudes connecting the proton and the charged  $D'_{13}$  and  $S'_{11}$  resonances, Foster<sup>25</sup> and Alcock et al.<sup>26</sup> have shown that all three excitation terms are necessary to describe electroproduction at  $Q^2$  values up to 1  $\text{GeV}^2$ . The orbit flip term falls rapidly, while the spin flip term remains almost constant as  $Q^2$  increases (just like the simple quark model predictions), causing the observed helicity change-over. The spin-orbit term has an intermediate variation with  $Q^2$  and appears to be influential in causing the  $S'_{11}$  to dominate the  $D'_{13}$  at  $Q^2$  values above 0.5  $\text{GeV}^2$ . To be sure that the three terms are sufficient to describe electroproduction of the  $\{70,1^-\}$  multiplet we will have to await accurate determination of more charged resonance multipoles or some measurements of the neutral isospin-1/2 resonance multipoles. The preliminary data from Lancaster-Manchester<sup>18,19</sup> on the process  $\gamma_{\nu n} \rightarrow \pi^- p$  near the second resonance give results for  $M_{2-}^n$  and  $E_{2-}^n$  which are in fair agreement with the SU(6)<sub>w</sub> scheme.<sup>25</sup>

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## Baryons

### N's and $\Delta$ 's

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#### V. Production Experiments

It is difficult to draw firm conclusions about N and  $\Delta$  resonance properties from production experiments because each prominent bump seen in production is generally a coherent superposition of several resonances plus non-resonant background. However, production and formation experiments are clearly closely related, and we give parameters obtained from production experiments in the Listings, although they are not used in the Tables. This section contains a brief review of the main results of recent N and  $\Delta$  production experiments. We concentrate on diffractive production of  $\pi N$  and  $\pi\pi N$  systems as this is where most of the recent experimental activity has been.

Data on the exclusive channels  $NN \rightarrow NN\pi$  and

## Data Card Listings

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

$NN\pi\pi$  at high energy are now available, both from FNAL (BIEL 78) and the CERN ISR (WEBB 75, DEKERRET 76, and GOGGI 79). Double diffraction dissociation reactions have also been studied at the ISR (GOGGI 78). The diffractively produced  $\pi N$  and  $\pi\pi N$  systems have mass shapes which are remarkably similar to those observed at lower momenta.

The low mass  $\pi N$  system is dominated by a broad bump peaking around 1.35 GeV, on which may be superimposed other structures at 1.5 and 1.7 GeV. The 1.35 GeV bump is produced more peripherally than those at 1.5 and 1.7 GeV (DEKERRET 76, HARRIS 77, BIEL 78, and CHADWICK 78). The two higher mass peaks are probably associated with the  $D_{13}^+(1520)$  and  $F_{15}^+(1688)$ , respectively.

There is mounting evidence for an appreciable  $J^P = 1/2^-$  component in low mass  $N \rightarrow N\pi$  diffractive dissociation. This is in violation of the Gribov-Morrison rule which would allow only  $1/2^+$ ,  $3/2^-$ ,  $5/2^+$ , etc. The reactions  $\pi^\pm p \rightarrow \pi^\pm(p\pi^0)$  and  $\pi^\pm(n\pi^+)$  have been analyzed by OCHS 75 at 14 GeV/c and OTTER 77 at 16 GeV/c [who included data on  $\pi^\pm p \rightarrow \pi^0(p\pi^\pm)$ ]. In each case the data were fitted with coherent sums of diffractive and  $\Delta$ -production amplitudes. Both analyses concluded that there is significant diffractive production of  $1/2^-$  background for  $\pi N$  masses below 1.3 - 1.4 GeV. Moreover, the diffractively produced  $\pi N$  system could be described completely by  $1/2^-$  and  $3/2^+$  waves only (i.e., both Gribov-Morrison violating), although a sizeable  $3/2^-$  contribution could not be excluded. SOTIRIOU 75 also analyzed  $\pi^\pm p \rightarrow \pi^\pm(n\pi^+)$  at 16 GeV/c for  $n\pi^+$  masses below 2 GeV. In addition to enhancements associated with known resonances, a 200-MeV broad bump at 1.35 GeV was found. The  $J^P$  determination at low mass was not completely unambiguous, but the bump appears to be predominantly  $1/2^-$  below 1.35 GeV, and predominantly  $1/2^+$  above. RUSHBROOKE 76 analyzed data on  $np \rightarrow (p\pi^-)p$  from 9 to 24 GeV/c. They used a Deck-plus-resonances parametrization and found broad resonance signals in both the  $1/2^-$  and  $1/2^+$  waves at about 1.4 GeV, as well as a large  $1/2^-$  Deck contribution peaking below 1.3 GeV. In STRACHMAN 75 the t-channel isospin-0 and isospin-1 parts of  $\bar{N}N \rightarrow \bar{N}(N\pi)$  at 5.7 GeV/c were separated and the  $I_t = 1$   $N\pi$  mass spectrum found to contain known resonance peaks, while the  $I_t = 0$

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
N's and Δ's

spectrum had only a broad bump centered at 1.35 GeV.

The low mass  $\pi\pi N$  system exhibits a broad enhancement below 2 GeV on which subsidiary peaks are superimposed at around 1.5 and 1.7 GeV. The production characteristics are consistent with diffraction.

Partial-wave analyses of diffractively produced  $\pi\pi N$  systems have recently been carried out by CARNEY 76, BACON 77, HEINEN 77, IDSCHOK 78, and OTTER 78. All these analyses use bubble chamber data in the medium energy range. CARNEY 76 use a compilation of data on  $K^+p \rightarrow K^+(p\pi^+\pi^-)$  between 7.3 and 16 GeV/c. The reaction  $K^-p \rightarrow K^-(p\pi^+\pi^-)$  is studied by HEINEN 77 at 4.2 GeV/c and by OTTER 78 at 10, 14.3, and 16 GeV/c. BACON 77 analyze the 10 and 16 GeV/c data of OTTER 78 together with  $\pi^{\pm}p \rightarrow \pi^{\pm}(p\pi^+\pi^-)$  at 8, 16, and 23 GeV/c. IDSCHOK 78 study  $pp \rightarrow p(p\pi^+\pi^-)$  at 12 and 24 GeV/c.

All the analyses agree that the low mass  $\pi\pi N$  system can be adequately described assuming a dominant contribution from partial waves having spin-parities  $J^P = 1/2^+$ ,  $3/2^-$ , and  $5/2^+$ , and having  $\Delta\pi$ ,  $p\pi$ , and, to a less extent,  $pp$  decay modes only. CARNEY 76 require  $J \geq 7/2$  above about 1.7 GeV. BACON 77 cannot rule out alternative solutions completely in terms of partial waves in the series  $J^P = 1/2^-, 3/2^+, 5/2^-, \text{etc.}$ , although this conclusion is not supported by CARNEY 76. OTTER 78 find evidence for a small contribution (of order 20%) from  $5/2^-(\ell=2)\Delta\pi$  in the mass region 1.60 - 1.75 GeV in addition to partial waves satisfying the Gribov-Morrison rule. The shape of the  $5/2^-$  enhancement is consistent with a Breit-Wigner form ( $M=1.67$  GeV,  $\Gamma=0.15$  GeV) and is interpreted as evidence for production of  $D_{15}^+$  (1670).

It seems clear that the enhancement at 1.5 GeV is predominantly  $3/2^-(\ell=0)\Delta\pi$ , although other partial waves such as  $1/2^+(\ell=0)p\pi$  are contributing in this region. No evidence for a resonant nature of the 1.5 GeV enhancement could be obtained from studies of relative phases (BACON 77, HEINEN 77, IDSCHOK 78, and OTTER 78).

The situation concerning the peak at 1.7 GeV is more complex in that the different analyses come to different conclusions as to the detailed spin-parity decomposition. However, all analyses do

agree that  $5/2^+$  is not the only contribution, and thus the enhancement cannot be completely associated with the  $F_{15}^+$  (1688). CARNEY 76 are unable to conclusively identify all the waves contributing to the enhancement, but both  $3/2^-(\ell=1)p\pi$  and  $3/2^-(\ell=2)\Delta\pi$  are strong. On the other hand, BACON 77 find that  $1/2^+(\ell=0)p\pi$  is important in the 1.7 GeV region, together with  $3/2^-(\ell=1)p\pi$ ,  $3/2^-(\ell=2)\Delta\pi$ , and  $5/2^+(\ell=1)\Delta\pi$ . HEINEN 77 also find that spin-parity  $1/2^+$  contributes, but that the decay mode is  $(\ell=1)\Delta\pi$ . In addition,  $3/2^-(\ell=1)p\pi$  and  $5/2^+(\ell=2)p\pi$  are present. Spin-parity  $5/2^+$  is the most important contribution to the data of IDSCHOK 78 above 1.6 GeV, but  $3/2^-(\ell=1)p\pi$  is also significant. No partial wave exhibits a phase variation. OTTER 78 also conclude that the 1.7 GeV enhancement is composed of several partial waves with spin-parities  $1/2^+$  (or  $1/2^-$  - the analysis cannot distinguish the two possibilities in this region),  $3/2^-$ , and  $5/2^+$  all contributing, as well as  $5/2^-(\ell=2)\Delta\pi$ .

The production of the different spin-parity states depends very differently on four-momentum transfer (IDSCHOK 78). Thus the apparent disagreement concerning the exact nature of the 1.7 GeV enhancement could be due in part to the different regions of four-momentum transfer used by the various analyses.

It is interesting to note that the Gribov-Morrison rule appears to be reasonably well satisfied for diffractively produced  $\pi\pi N$  systems, in contrast to the situation for  $\pi N$  diffraction dissociation. This could be connected with the fact that the Deck mechanism is expected to be important at low mass and that the major contribution is to S-wave states. Thus S-wave  $\Delta\pi(J^P = 3/2^-)$  and  $p\pi(1/2^+)$  both give rise to spin-parities in the "allowed" series, whereas S-wave  $\pi N(1/2^-)$  does not. A similar situation occurs in three-meson diffractive production, where the "allowed" series is dominant.

## References for Section V

See the Data Card Listings.

Baryons

N's and Δ's, p, n, N(1470)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

\*\*\*\*\* 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 --

Table with columns: PARTICLE, LIJ, OVERALL STATUS, TOTAL CR.S., PI N, ETA N, K LAM, K SIG, PI DE, GAM N, OTHER CHANN. Lists various baryon resonances like N(939), N(1470), N(1520), etc.

Table with columns: DEL, LIJ, OVERALL STATUS, TOTAL CR.S., F, R, B, I, D, E, N. Lists decuplet resonances like DEL(1232)P33, DEL(1550)P31, etc.

\*\*\*\* 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.

S=0 I=1/2 NUCLEON STATES (N)

\*\*\*\*\*

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)

P11

61 N\*1/2(1470, JP=1/2+) I=1/2
MASS AND WIDTH ARE BEST DETERMINED FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES. WE LIST PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEPARATELY -- SEE BELOW.

AYED 76 CLAIMS TWO P11 STATES IN THE 1500 MEV REGION. WE TENTATIVELY LIST BOTH HERE.

61 N\*1/2(1470) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, LIJ, MASS (MEV), BRANDSEN, ROPER, BAREYRE, DONNACHI, AYED, FROM ENER. DEP., DAVIES, ALMEHED, CRANFORD, LONGACRE. Lists mass and production data for N(1470).

Table with columns: M, LIJ, MASS (MEV), AYED, DONNACHI, BAREYRE, LONGACRE, FROM SOLUTION, POSITION WHICH IS FROM SOLUTIONS S1 AND C1, SUPERSEDES BARBOUR 76., BAKER, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER. Lists resonance data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) WIDTH (MEV)
Table with columns: W, LIJ, MASS (MEV), BAREYRE, DONNACHI, AYED, DAVIES, ALMEHED, CRANFORD, LONGACRE, BARBOUR, BAKER, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER. Lists width data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
Table with columns: RE, LIJ, MASS (MEV), LEE, LONGACRE, CUTKOSKY. Lists real part of pole position data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) -2\*IMAG PART OF PCLE POSITION (MEV)
Table with columns: IM, LIJ, MASS (MEV), LEE, LONGACRE, CUTKOSKY. Lists imaginary part of pole position data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
Table with columns: RER, LIJ, MASS (MEV), CUTKOSKY. Lists real part of elastic pole residue data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
Table with columns: IMR, LIJ, MASS (MEV), CUTKOSKY. Lists imaginary part of elastic pole residue data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) ABSOLUTE VALUE OF POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
Table with columns: ABS, LIJ, MASS (MEV), LEE. Lists absolute value of pole residue data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) PHASE OF POLE RESIDUE (RADIAN)
Table with columns: PH, LIJ, MASS (MEV), LEE. Lists phase of pole residue data for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11, P12. Lists partial decay modes for N(1470).

61 N\*1/2(1470) BRANCHING RATIOS
Table with columns: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12. Lists branching ratios for N(1470).

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(1470)

Table of particle data cards for N(1470) baryons, including columns for ID, description, parameters, and references.

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.

Table of photon decay amplitudes for N\*1/2(1470) baryons, listing helicity and amplitude values.

A1 N\*1/2(1470) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)

Table of gamma decay amplitudes for N\*1/2(1470) baryons, listing helicity and amplitude values.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1470) \*\*\*\*\*

Table of references for N\*1/2(1470) baryons, listing author names and journal information.

Table of particle data cards for various baryons, including columns for ID, description, parameters, and references.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THEORETICAL PAPERS CONCERNING THE N\*1/2(1470) --

1470 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

91 N\*1/2(1470, JP= ) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

Table of production experiments for the 1470 MeV region, listing experiment names, energies, and results.

Baryons

N(1470), N(1520)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing particle properties for N(1470) and N(1520) with columns for mass, width, and various decay modes.

Table listing particle properties for N(1470) and N(1520) with columns for mass, width, and various decay modes.

Table titled '91 N\*1/2(1470) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)' listing width measurements and production experiments.

Table titled '91 N\*1/2(1470) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)' listing partial decay modes and production experiments.

Table titled '91 N\*1/2(1470) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)' listing branching ratios for various decay channels.

Table titled '62 N\*1/2(1520) MASS (MEV)' listing mass measurements and associated parameters.

Table titled 'REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1470) (PROD. EXP.)' listing references for production experiments.

Table titled '62 N\*1/2(1520) WIDTH (MEV)' listing width measurements and associated parameters.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N(1520)

Table with 5 columns: RE, ID, Description, Source, Date. Row 8: (1514.), LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, 11/77, 12/79\*

Table with 5 columns: IM, ID, Description, Source, Date. Row 8: (146.), LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, 11/75, 12/79\*

Table with 5 columns: RER, ID, Description, Source, Date. Row (34.): CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79\*

Table with 5 columns: IMR, ID, Description, Source, Date. Row (-8.): CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79\*

Table with 5 columns: P, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 1-16: N\*1/2(1520) INTO PI N, N\*1/2(1520) INTO N\*3/2(1232) PI, etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 1-16: N\*1/2(1520) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, (0.54), (0.509), etc.

R1 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(1232) PI, IN BOTH R1 S AND D WAVES.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 2-8: N\*1/2(1520) INTO (N\*3/2(1232) P1)/TOTAL, (0.20, 0.05), (0.593), etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 4-8: N\*1/2(1520) INTO (N\*3/2(1232) P1)/(N PI P1), (LARGE), (LARGE), etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 5-8: N\*1/2(1520) INTO (N EPSILON)/TOTAL, (PROBABLY PRESENT), (0.02), etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 6-8: N\*1/2(1520) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL, (0.066), APPROX, (0.014), etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 8-10: N\*1/2(1520) FROM PI N INTO N EPSILON, (0.01), FROM PI N TO N\*3/2(1232) PI, S-WAVE, etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 10-12: N\*1/2(1520) FROM PI N TO N RHO, S=3/2, S-WAVE, (+2.24J0R +.30), (+2.21), etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 11-16: N\*1/2(1520) FROM PI N TO N RHO, S=3/2, S-WAVE, (+3.2J0R +.24), (+35), etc.

Table with 5 columns: R, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 9, 12: N\*1/2(1520) FROM PI N TO ETA N, (+0.111J0R +.058), SUPERSEDES LEMOIGNE 73, USES M AND W OF AYED 76;

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with 5 columns: A, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 1-16: N\*1/2(1520) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2, (-0.262), (+0.11), etc.

Table with 5 columns: A, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 2-16: N\*1/2(1520) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2, (+1.94), (-1.71), etc.

Table with 5 columns: A, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 3-16: N\*1/2(1520) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2, (-0.75), (-0.85), etc.

Table with 5 columns: A, ID, Description, Source, Date. Rows 4-16: N\*1/2(1520) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2, (-1.26), (-0.87), etc.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1520)

SEE A PREVIOUS EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLIER REFERENCES. BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 B1566, +ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL); JJP ROPER 65 PR 138 B190, LD ROPER, RM WRIGHT, BT FELD (LRL-LVMR, MIT); JJP THURNAUE 65 PRL 14 985, P G THURNAUER (Rochi)

Baryons

N(1520), N(1535)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing various baryon decays and production experiments, including entries for DEVENISH, HEMMI, LEMOINE, MOORHOUSE, ROSSI, BENEVENTA, DEVENISH, DEVENISH, KNIES, METCALF, MOORHOUSE, CRAWFORD, FELTESSE, KRIVETS, LONGACRE, AYED, BARBOUR, FELLER, AZNAURYA, BERENDS, LONGACRE, BARBOUR, NOELLE, BAKER, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, KIRZ, BAREYRE, CROUCH, DERADO, MERLO, THE ABOVE PAPERS DISCUSS INELASTIC CHANNELS NEAR THE RESONANCE, JOHNSON, DEANS, DONNACHI, WALKER, AYED.

1520 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

8 N\*1/2(1520, JP= ) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE N AND DELTA LISTINGS FOR A DISCUSSION OF PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS.

Table listing masses and widths for N(1520) resonance, including columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and production experiments.

Table listing partial decay modes for N(1520) resonance, including columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and production experiments.

Table listing decay masses for N(1520) resonance, including columns for decay mode and mass.

Table listing branching ratios for N(1520) resonance, including columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and production experiments.

Table listing references for N(1520) resonance, including names of researchers and their institutions.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
RUSHBROOK 76 PRD 13 1835
SOTIRIOU 76 NP 1107 457
BIEL 78 PR 18 3079
ALSO 76 PRL 36 504, 507
CHADWICK 78 PRD 17 1713
GOGGI 72 NP 1143 365
GOGGI 79 NP 8161 14

N(1535) 63 N\*1/2(1535, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S11
THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED. IT IS STRONGLY COUPLED TO THE ETA NEUTRON CHANNEL, WITH A BRANCHING RATIO OF 0.70 (BHANDARI 77 AND R. BHANDARI, PRIV. COMM., 1979).

Table listing masses and widths for N(1535) resonance, including columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and production experiments.

Table listing decay masses for N(1535) resonance, including columns for decay mode and mass.



Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N(1535)

Table with columns: W, #, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE. Rows include AYED, DRIVES, ALMEHD, HICKS, CRAWFORD, LONGACRE, etc.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV). Columns: RE, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV). Columns: IM, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Columns: RER, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Columns: IMR, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Columns: P, NAME, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) BRANCHING RATIOS. Columns: R1, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) INTO (N ET A)/TOTAL. Columns: R2, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) INTO (N EPSILON)/TOTAL. Columns: R4, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) INTO (N RHO)/TOTAL. Columns: R5, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) INTO GAMMA PROTON/TOTAL. Columns: R6, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for N\*1/2(1535) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA. Columns: R9, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

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.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2). Columns: A1, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

Table for 63 N\*1/2(1535) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2). Columns: A2, (value), NAME, TYPE, ANALYSIS, DATE.

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1535)

HENDRY 65 PL 18 171 A W HENDRY, R G MOORHOUSE (R-EL)
REVIEWS EARLY PHASE-SHEFT-ANALYSIS RESULTS AND PI-P TO ETA N EXPERIMENTS. WE TAKE NUMBERS FROM THE SOLUTION USING BRANDSEN 65.

ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RTG)IJP
DEANIS 72 PN 3 217 +JACOBS, LYONS, HICKS (U S FL TAMPA+CARN)
DEVENISH 72 PL 478 53 DEVENISH, RANKIN,LYTH (LOUC+BONN+ANCI)IJP

AYED 76 CE-A-N-1921 AYED (THESES) (SACL)IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B11 358 I. M. BARBOUR, R. L. CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
FELLER 76 NP B104 219 +FUKUSHIMA, HORIKAWA,KAJIKAWA+(NAGOYA+OSAKA)IJP

BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253 BARBOUR, CRAWFORD, PARSONS (GLAS)
NOELLE 78 PTP 60 778 P. NOELLE (NAGO)
R8 43 (+4.8) +BROWN, CLARK, DAVIES, DEPAGTER, EVANS+ (KIEV)IJP

Baryons

N(1535), N(1540), N(1650)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 B1566 +ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHELI)IJP
BASIS OF NUMBERS WE QUOTE FROM HENDRY 65.
JOHNSON 67 UCL-17683 THESIS C H JOHNSON (LRL)
LOVELACE 67 HEIDELBERG C. 79 C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHI, R KIRSOPP (GLASGOW)
AYED 70 PL 318 598 +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 THE 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 983 +PENSO, SALVINI, MENCUCINI, + (ROMA, FRASCATI)IJP
JONES 66 PL 23 597 +BINNIE, DUANE, HORSEY, MASON, + (LOIC, RHEL)
RICHARDS 66 PRL 16 1221 +CHIU, EANDI, HELMHOLDZ, KENNEY, + (LRL, HAWAII) IJ
PREPOST 67 PRL 18 82 R PREPOST, D LUNDQUIST, D QUINN (STANFORD)
BLOOM 68 PR 21 1100 +HEUSCH, PRESCOTT, ROCHESTER (CIT)
BULOS 69 PR 187 1827 +LANOU, BORDNER, BASTIEN, (BOST+HARV+MIT+PENN)
HEUSCH 70 PRL 25 1381 +PRESCOTT, ROCHESTER, WINSTEIN (CIT)
BINNIE 73 PRD 8 2789 +CAMILLIERI, DEBENHAM, DUANE, + (LOIC, SHMP)

MAINLY THEORETICAL --
BALL 66 PR 149 1191 J S BALL (UCLA)
DOBSON 66 PR 146 1022 P N DOBSON (HAWAII)
MINAMI 66 PR 147 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)
MENCUCINI 67 NC 48A 579 C MENCUCINI, 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 (CDFE)

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N(1540) 109 N\*1/2(1540, JP=3/2-) I=1/2 P13 11/77

109 N\*1/2(1540) MASS (MEV) 11/77
M 8 (1540.) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
M 8 ALL LONGACRE77 PARAMETERS ARE FROM SOLUTION S2, EXCEPT FOR THE POLE POSITION WHICH IS FROM SOLUTIONS S1 AND C1. 11/77

109 N\*1/2(1540) WIDTH (MEV) 11/77
W 8 (200.) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77

109 N\*1/2(1540) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) 11/77
RE 8 1935. OR 1482. LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77

109 N\*1/2(1540) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) 11/77
IM 8 207. OR 314. LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77

109 N\*1/2(1540) PARTIAL DECAY MODES 11/77
P1 N\*1/2(1540) INTO PI N 139+ 938
P2 N\*1/2(1540) INTO N RHO, S=1/2, P-WAVE 938+ 776
P3 N\*1/2(1540) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE 938+ 776
P4 N\*1/2(1540) INTO N\*3/2(1232) PI, P-WAVE 1232+ 139
P5 N\*1/2(1540) INTO N EPSILON 938+1300

109 N\*1/2(1540) BRANCHING RATIOS 11/77
R1 N\*1/2(1540) FROM PI N TO N RHO, S=1/2, P-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P2) 11/77
R1 8 (-.08) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
R2 N\*1/2(1540) FROM PI N TO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P3) 11/77
R2 8 (.00) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
R3 N\*1/2(1540) FROM PI N TO N\*3/2(1232) PI, P-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P4) 11/77
R3 8 (+.11) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
R4 N\*1/2(1540) FROM PI N TO N EPSILON SQRT(P1\*P5) 11/77
R4 8 (.00) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77

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REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1540)
LONGACRE 77 NP B122 493 LONGACRE, DOLBEAU (SACLAY)IJP
ALSO 76 NP B108 365 DOLBEAU, TRIANTIS, NEVEU, CADIET (SACLAY)IJP

N(1650) 66 N\*1/2(1650, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S11
THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

66 N\*1/2(1650) 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 G (1710.0) BAREYRE 68 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 11/67
M G 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 ENK. 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.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
M 2 (1699.) HICKS 73 MPWA GAM P-ETA P 9/73
M 2 ONLY STATES FROM TABLE VII OF HICKS73 ARE INCLUDED IN LISTINGS. 9/73
M 2 M AND W ARE FROM SOLUTION C2, BR-SQRT(G)W WITH G FROM TABLE VII. 9/73
M 1 (1860.) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG.SOL 2 9/73
M 1 S11 AMPLITUDE LARGE BUT NOT RESONANT IN SOLUTION 1 OF LANGBEIN73 9/73
M 1 DEANS75 AND LANGBEIN73 DISAGREE WITH PI+ P TO K+ SIGMA+ DATA OF 1/78
M 1 WINNIK77 AROUND 1920 MEV. 1/78
M (1675.) KNASEL 75 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K0 LAM 11/75
M L 1675. OR 1660. LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
M L THE 2 SETS OF PARAMETERS ARE FROM METHODS 1 AND 2 OF LONGACRE 75. 11/75
M (1673.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M (1676.) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
M D (1700.) (5.) BAKER 77 IPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
M E (1680.) BAKER 77 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
M D THE TWO ENTRIES FOR BAKER 77 ARE FOR AN IPWA USING THE BARRELET 1/78
M E ZERO METHOD AND A CONVENTIONAL ENERGY-DEPENDENT ANALYSIS. 1/78
M 8 (1700.) LANGBEIN 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
M 8 ALL LNCACRE77 PARAMETERS ARE FROM SOLUTION S2, EXCEPT FOR THE POLE POSITION WHICH IS FROM SOLUTIONS S1 AND C1. 11/77
M 8 (1680.) BAKER 78 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 3/79\*
M 9 (1694.) BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
M 9 SUPERSEDES BARBOUR 76.
M 1640. 30. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 1670. 8. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M (1680.) SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

66 N\*1/2(1650) WIDTH (MEV)
W 1 (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 (164.0) DAVIES 70 RVUE P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
W 4 SOL B GIVES 121 MEV (99.0)
W A (110.0)OR(140.0) SCHORSCH 70 DPWA K LAM PHOTOPRO. 10/71
W 7 (120.) WAGNER 71 IPWA PI-P TO K LAMB 1/71
W 2 (195.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
W 1 (200.) HICKS 73 MPWA GAM P-ETA P 9/73
W L (170.) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG.SOL 2 9/73
W L 150. OR 130. KNASEL 75 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K0 LAM 11/75
W (150.) LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
W (154.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W D (130.) (10.) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
W E (90.) BAKER 77 IPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
W 8 (170.) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
W (90.) BAKER 78 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 3/79\*
W 9 (193.) BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
W 140. 40. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 180. 20. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W H (120.) SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

66 N\*1/2(1650) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) 11/75
RE (1648.) LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
RE 8 1699. OR 1698. LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
RE (1639.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

66 N\*1/2(1650) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) 11/75
IM 8 (117.) LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
IM (140.) OR 173. LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

66 N\*1/2(1650) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER (3.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

66 N\*1/2(1650) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR (-58.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

66 N\*1/2(1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N\*1/2(1650) INTO PI N 139+ 938
P2 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N ETA 938+ 548
P3 N\*1/2(1650) INTO LAMBDA K 1115+ 497
P4 N\*1/2(1650) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 0+ 938
P5 N\*1/2(1650) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 0+ 939
P6 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N PI PI 938+ 139+ 139
P7 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N EPSILON 938+1200
P8 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N RHO 938+ 776
P9 N\*1/2(1650) INTO K SIGMA 493+1189
P10 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N RHO, S=1/2, S-WAVE 938+ 776
P11 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, 0-WAVE 938+ 776
P12 N\*1/2(1650) INTO N\*3/2(1232) PI 1232+ 139

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(1650), N(1670)

66 N\*1/2(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*1/2(1650) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL
R1 (1.01) APPROX MICHAEL 66 RVUE 7/66
R1 3 (0.79) DONNACHI 68 RVUE 8/69
R1 6 (0.642) AYES 70 IPWA 1/71
R1 4 (0.56) DAVIES 70 RVUE P-S ANAL SOL A 8/69
R1 7 (0.5) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
R1 (.54) AYMED 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 .60 .05 CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 .61 .04 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

R2 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA
R2 (.20) (.05) ORITO 69 RVUE SQRT(PI\*P3) 4/75
R2 A (.21)OR .23 WAGNER 71 IPWA PI- P TO K LAMB 4/75
R2 (-.179) .033 DEVENISH 74 0 FIXED T DISP REL 4/75
R2 (-.12) KNASEL 75 DPWA 0 PI- P TO KO LAM 11/75
R2 D (-.23) (.01) BAKER 77 IPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
R2 E (-.25) BAKER 77 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
R2 F (-.25) BAKER 78 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 3/79\*

R3 N\*1/2(1650) INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL
R3 (0.028) APPROX. RUSH 68 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 8/69
R3 B PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING

R4 N\*1/2(1650) INTO (ETA)/TOTAL
R4 (0.013) BOTKE 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 10/69
R4 B (0.03) (0.02) DEANS 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 8/69
R4 C (0.19) OR 0.27 CARRERAS 70 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 5/70
R4 B PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING
R4 C CARRERAS 70 USES REGGE POLES + RESONANCES. VALUES SUSPICIOUSLY LARG

R5 N\*1/2(1650) FROM GAMMA PROTON TO K LAMBDA
R5 (0.002)OR LESS ORITO 69 CNTR K LAM PHOTOPROD 10/71
R5 (0.072) SCHORSCH 70 DPWA K LAM PHOTOPROD. 10/71
R5 (0.060) DEANS 72 MPWA GAM P-K LM, SOL D 9/73

R6 N\*1/2(1650) FROM GAMMA PROTON TO ETA PROTON
R6 (0.101) HICKS 75 MPWA GAM P-ETA P 9/73

R7 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO K SIGMA
R7 (.11) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI-N-K SIG, SOL 2 9/73
R7 5 (-0.66)TO .137 DEANS 75 DPWA PI N TO K SIGMA 11/75
R7 8 RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS.
R7 (.20) KNASEL 75 DPWA 0 PI- P TO KO LAM 11/75

R8 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO N\*3/2(1232) PI
R8 L (-.16)OR -.15 LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
R8 8 (-.29) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
R8 8 LONGACRE 77 CONSIDER THIS COUPLING TO BE WELL DETERMINED.

R9 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO N RHO, S=1/2, S-WAVE
R9 L (-.23)OR +.16 LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
R9 8 (-.17) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77

R10 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO N RHO, S=3/2, D-WAVE
R10 (-.29) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
R10 8 LONGACRE 77 CONSIDER THIS COUPLING TO BE WELL DETERMINED.

R11 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO N EPSILON
R11 L (-.23)OR -.25 LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
R11 8 (-.00) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77

R12 N\*1/2(1650) FROM PI N TO ETA N
R12 I (-.09) BAKER 79 DPWA 0 PI- P TO ETA N 12/79\*
R12 I THIS COUPLING WAS FIXED DURING FITTING, BUT THE NEGATIVE SIGN
R12 I RELATIVE TO N(1535) IS WELL DETERMINED. 12/79\*

66 N\*1/2(1650) PHOTON DECAY AMPL (GEV\*\*1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1 N\*1/2(1650) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A1 .024 .035 DEVENISH 73 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A1 +.066 .042 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/73
A1 .029 .018 DEVENISH 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 4/75
A1 .058 .018 KNIES 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A1 +.012 .015 METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A1 -.054 .005 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A1 +.044 .018 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
A1 (+.044) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
A1 +.068 .009 FELLER 76 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/77
A1 +.004 .004 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHOTOPROD, SOL 1 12/79\*
A1 +.003 .004 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHOTOPROD, SOL 2 12/79\*
A1 9 +.048 .017 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD 3/79\*

66 N\*1/2(1650) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)

A2 N\*1/2(1650) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A2 .010 .043 DEVENISH 73 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A2 -.072 .066 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/73
A2 -.006 .031 DEVENISH 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 4/75
A2 -.015 .035 KNIES 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A2 -.019 .022 METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A2 -.027 .009 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 2/74
A2 -.103 .010 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
A2 (-.022) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
A2 9 -.045 .024 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD 3/79\*

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1650) \*\*\*\*\*

BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHEL)IJP
MICHAEL 66 PL 21 93 C MICHAEL (OXF)
BAREVRE 68 PR 165 1731 P BAREVRE, 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)
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 I 936 S ORITO+S SASAKI (TKOY-OSAKA)
ORITO2 69 INS J 113 S ORITO (THEISIS) (TKOY)

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREVRE, G VILLET (SACL)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 +TIETGE,WELLNBOECK (MPIM)

WAGNER 71 NP B25 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)
ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
DEANS 72 PR 6 1906 DEANS,JACOBS, LYONS,MONTGOMERY (SOUTH FLA.)IJP
HICKS 73 PR D 7 2614 DEVENISH,RANKIN,LYTH (LOUC+BOUN+LANC)IJP
LANGBEIN 73 PL B53 251 +DEANS,JACOBS+LYONS+ (CARN+ORNL+SOUTH FLA.)IJP
MOORHOUSE 73 PL 43B 44 LANGBEIN,WAGNER (MUNICH)IJP
MOORHOUSE 73 PL 43B 44 MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (GLAS+LBL)IJP

DEVENISH 74 NP B81 330 DEVENISH,FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY,NORDITA, LOUC)
DEVENISH 74 PL 52B 227 DEVENISH,LYTH,RANKIN (DESY,LANC,BONN)IJP
KNIES 74 PR 9 2680 KNIES,MOORHOUSE,OBERLACK (DESY,LANC,BONN)IJP
METCALF 74 NP B76 253 W J METCALF,R L WALKER (CIT)IJP
MOORHOUSE 74 PR 9 1 MOORHOUSE,OBERLACK,ROSENFELD (GLAS+LBL)IJP

CRAWFORD 75 NP B97 125 R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
DEANS 75 NP B96 90 +MITCHELL,MONTGOMERY,+ (SFLA,ALABAMA)IJP
KNASEL 75 PR 11 1 +LINDQUIST,NELSON+ (CHIC,MUSL,OSU,ANL)IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 55B 415 +ROSENFELD,LASINSKI,SMADJA+ (LBL,SLAC)IJP
ALSO 78 PR D 17 1795 LONGACRE,LASINSKI,ROSENFELD+ (LBL,SLAC)

AYED 76 CEAN-1921 AYED (THEISIS) (SACL)IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B11 358 I. M. BARBOUR, R. L. CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
FELLER 76 NP B104 219 +FUKUSHIMA,HORIKAWA,KAJIKAWA+(NAGOYA+OSAKA)IJP

AZNAURYA 77 EP1-264(57)-77 +AKOPOV,BAGDASARYAN (YEREVAN PHYSICS INST.)IJP
KNASEL 77 NP B122 493 +BLISSET,BLLOODWORTH,BROCKE,HART+ (RHEL)IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 55B 415 LONGACRE,DOLBEAU (SACL)IJP
ALSO 76 NP B108 365 DOLBEAU,TRIANTIS,NEVEU,CADLET (SACL)IJP

BAKER 78 NP B141 29 +BLISSET,BLLOODWORTH, BROCKE+ (RL+CAMB)IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253 BARBOUR,CLARK,DAVIES,DEPAGTER,EVANS+ (RHEL)IJP
BAKER 79 NP B156 93 +BRODM,CLARK,DAVIES,DEPAGTER,EVANS+ (RHEL)IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 PR D 20 2839 +FORSYTH,HENDRICK,KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 /KARLSRUHE IJP
SAXON 80 NP B162 522 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (RHEL+BRIS)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
BAREVRE 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)
WANNIK 77 NP B128 66 +TOAFF,REVEL,GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIFI)

\*\*\*\*\* N(1670) 64 N\*1/2(1670, JP=5/2-) I=1/2 D'15 \*\*\*\*\*
THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

64 N\*1/2(1670) MASS (MEV)

M (1650.0) APPROX BRANDSEN 65 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 7/66
M 1 (1680.0) BAREVRE 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 (1683.0) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
M L 1652. TO 1687. CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
M L 1640. OR 1660. LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
M L THE 2 SETS OF PARAMETERS ARE FROM METHODS 1 AND 2 OF LONGACRE 75. 11/75
M (1660.0) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M (1687.0) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
M 8 (1650.0) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
M 8 ALL LONGACRE 77 PARAMETERS ARE FROM SOLUTION S2, EXCEPT FOR THE POLE 11/77
M 8 POSITION WHICH IS FROM SOLUTIONS S1 AND C1. 11/77
M 5 (1680.0) BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD 3/79\*
M 5 SUPERSEDES BARBOUR 76. 3/79\*
M 1680. 15. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 1679. 8. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 9 (1670.0) 8. SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

64 N\*1/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

W 1 (135.0) BAREVRE 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 6/69
W 7 (150.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
W 165. TO 185. CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
W L 145. OR 150. LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
W (146.0) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W (172.) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD 1/76
W (130.) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
W 5 (192.) BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD 3/79\*
W (169.0) BAKER 79 DPWA 0 PI- P TO ETA N 12/79\*
W 180. 30. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 120. 15. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W (40.) SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.8) SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED.

64 N\*1/2(1670) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) 11/75
RE (1663.) LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
RE 8 1649. OR 1650. LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
RE (1663.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

Baryons
N(1670)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

64 N\*1/2(1670) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) 11/75
IM 8 (146.) LONGACRE 75 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 11/75
IM 127. OR 127. LONGACRE 77 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 11/77
IM (150.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

64 N\*1/2(1670) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER (33.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

64 N\*1/2(1670) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR (-11.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

64 N\*1/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 N\*1/2(1670) INTO P I 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(1232) P I 1232+ 139
P5 N\*1/2(1670) INTO N P I P I 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
P10 N\*1/2(1670) INTO SIGMA K 493+1189
P11 N\*1/2(1670) INTO N\*3/2(1232) P I, D-WAVE 1232+ 139
P12 N\*1/2(1670) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, D-WAVE 938+ 776
P13 N\*1/2(1670) INTO N EPSILON 938+1300

64 N\*1/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*1/2(1670) INTO (P I N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 1 (0.41) BAREYRE 68 RVUE 11/67
R1 3 (0.391) DONNACHI 68 RVUE 6/68
R1 4 (0.392) AYEY 70 IPWA 1/71
R1 4 (0.50) DAVIES 70 RVUE 8/69
R1 7 (0.45) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
R1 (.41) AYEY 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 .35 .06 CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*
R1 .38 .03 HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

R2 N\*1/2(1670) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 (0.02) OR LESS TRIPP 67 RVUE 8/67
R2 8 (0.018) BOTKE 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 10/69
R2 8 (0.006) (0.004) DEANS 69 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 5/70
R2 8 (0.006) OR 0.012 CARRERAS 70 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 5/70
R2 8 PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING

R3 N\*1/2(1670) INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL (P3)
R3 (0.014) OR LESS TRIPP 67 RVUE 8/67
R3 8 (0.001) OR LESS RUSH 68 MPWA T POLE + RESON. 8/69
R3 8 PARAMETRIZATION USED COULD BE IN DANGER OF DOUBLE COUNTING
R3 (0.0028) OR LESS CL=+.63 WAGNER 71 IPWA P I-P TO K LAMB 1/71

R4 N\*1/2(1670) INTO (N\*3/2(1232) P I)/TOTAL (P4)
R4 E 12600 0.63 0.1 BRODY 71 HBC P I-P--2P I N, PWA 6/70
R4 E ASSUMES ELASTIC BRANCHING RATIO 0.42+0.04

R5 N\*1/2(1670) FROM P I N TO K LAMBDA SQR(I P I\*P3) 4/75
R5 (-0.03) +0.06 DEVENISH 74 0 FIXED T DISP REL 4/75
R5 COUPLING TO LAMBDA K NOT REQUIRED IN THE ANALYSES OF BAKER77 AND 3/79\*
R5 BAKER78. 3/79\*

R6 N\*1/2(1670) FROM P I N TO ETA N SQR(I P I\*P2) 11/75
R6 2 (0.0) OR (+.009) FELTESSE 75 DPWA 0 1480 TO 1745 MEV 11/75
R6 2 USES M AND W OF AYEY 76. BAKER 79 DPWA 0 P I- P TO ETA N 12/79\*

R7 N\*1/2(1670) FROM P I N TO K SIGMA SQR(I P I\*P10) 11/75
R7 2 LESS THAN .005 DEANS 75 DPWA P I N TO K SIGMA 11/75
R7 2 RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS. 11/75
R7 2 DEANS75 DISAGREES WITH P I+ P TO K SIGMA+ DATA OF WINNIK77 1/78
R7 2 AROUND 1920 MEV. 1/78

R8 N\*1/2(1670) FROM P I N TO N\*3/2(1232) P I, D-WAVE SQR(I P I\*P11) 11/75
R8 L (-.45) OR -.50 LONGACRE 75 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 11/75
R8 8 (-.46) LONGACRE 77 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 11/77
R8 8 LONGACRE 77 CONSIDER THIS COUPLING TO BE WELL DETERMINED.
R8 N (-.5) NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 3/79\*
R8 N BW FIT TO LONGACRE 75 IPWA. 3/79\*

R9 N\*1/2(1670) FROM P I N INTO N RHO, S=3/2, D-WAVE SQR(I P I\*P12) 11/77
R9 8 (+.15) LONGACRE 77 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 11/77
R9 8 LONGACRE 77 CONSIDER THIS COUPLING TO BE WELL DETERMINED.

R10 N\*1/2(1670) FROM P I N INTO N EPSILON SQR(I P I\*P13) 11/77
R10 8 (-.03) LONGACRE 77 IPWA P I N TO 2P I N 11/77

SEE NOTE PRECEDING THE N\*1/2(1688) INELASTIC DECAY MODE MEASUREMENTS.

64 N\*1/2(1670) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV\*\*1/2)
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) P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A1 .027 .030 DEVENISH 73 DPWA + FWD P I O PHTOPROD 2/74
A1 (.029) HEMMI 73 2/73
A1 +.011 .012 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 .015 .021 DEVENISH 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A1 .013 .014 KNIES 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 +.010 .013 METCALF 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 .019 .007 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 +.027 .009 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 (+.004) KRIVETS 75 DPWA P I-N PHOTO-PROD 1/78
A1 (+.008) BARBOUR 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 +.034 .004 FELLER 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/77

A1 +.034 .003 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P I O PHTPRO,SOL 1 12/79\*
A1 +.071 .002 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P I O PHTPRO,SOL 2 12/79\*
A1 +.022 .010 BARBOUR 78 DPWA P I-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 5.2)

A2 N\*1/2(1670) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*1/2) P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A2 .036 .030 DEVENISH 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/73
A2 +.021 .020 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A2 .014 .004 DEVENISH 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 .014 .008 KNIES 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 +.042 .024 METCALF 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 .016 .002 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 +.015 .006 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 (+.021) KRIVETS 75 DPWA P I-N PHOTO-PROD 1/78
A2 (+.021) BARBOUR 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 +.019 .009 FELLER 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/77
A2 +.010 .010 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P I O PHTPRO,SOL 1 12/79\*
A2 +.002 .021 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P I O PHTPRO,SOL 2 12/79\*
A2 5 +.015 .006 BARBOUR 78 DPWA P I-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A2 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

A3 N\*1/2(1670) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2) P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A3 -.060 .062 DEVENISH 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/73
A3 +.010 .040 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A3 -.029 .023 DEVENISH 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A3 -.043 .006 KNIES 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A3 .004 .015 METCALF 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A3 -.017 .004 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A3 -.052 .003 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A3 (-.058) BARBOUR 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A3 5 -.066 .020 BARBOUR 78 DPWA P I-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A3 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 4.4)

A4 N\*1/2(1670) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*1/2) P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A4 -.072 .022 DEVENISH 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/73
A4 -.035 .014 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A4 -.068 .020 DEVENISH 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 -.071 .030 KNIES 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 -.009 .029 METCALF 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 -.049 .004 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 -.043 .007 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A4 (-.080) BARBOUR 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A4 5 -.073 .014 BARBOUR 78 DPWA P I-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A4 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.1)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1670)

BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +ODDNELL, MOORHOUSE (DURHAM, RHELIJ)
TRIPP 67 NP 83 10 + LEITH, + (LRL,SLAC,CERN,HEID,SLACLAY)
BAREYRE 68 PR 165 1731 P BAREYRE, C BRICMAN, G VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
DENNACHI 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)
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 169 35 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE, MCHS)
DAVIES 70 NP 821 359 A DAVIES (GLAS)
BRODY 71 PL 348 665 +CASHMORE+..+HERNDON+.. (SLAC+LRL)
WAGNER 71 NP 825 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)
ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTGI)IJP
DEVENISH 73 PL 478 53 DEVENISH,RANKIN,LYTH (LDUC+BNON+LANC)IJP
HEMMI 73 PL 438 79 HEMMI,INAGAKI (KYOTO+SAGA+KEK+TKY)IJP
MOORHOUSE 73 PL 438 44 MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (GLAS+LBL)IJP
DEVENISH 74 NP 881 330 DEVENISH,FROGGATT,MARTIN,DESY,NORDITA,L DUC
DEVENISH 74 PL 52 227 DEVENISH,LYTH,RANKIN (DESY,LANC,BNON)IJP
KNIES 74 PRD 9 2680 KNIES,MOORHOUSE,OBERLACK (LBL,GLAS)IJP
METCALF 74 NP 876 253 W J METCALF,R L WALKER (CIT)IJP
MOORHOUSE 74 PRD 9 1 MOORHOUSE,OBERLACK,ROSENFELD (GLAS+LBL)IJP
CRAWFORD 75 NP 897 125 R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
DEANS 75 NP 896 90 +MITCHELL,MONTGOMERY,+ (SFLA,ALABAMA)IJP
FELTESSE 75 NP 893 242 +AYED,BAREYRE,BORGEAUD,DAVID,ERNWEIN+(SACLAY)IJP
KRIVETS 75 SUNJ 20 430 +KIROSHICHENKO,NIKI FOROV,SANIN (KIEV)IJP
ALSO 74 SUNJ 19 112 KRIVETS,NIKI FOROV,SANIN,SHALATSKII (KIEV)IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 558 415 +ROSENFELD,LASINSKI,SMADJA+ (LBL,SLAC)IJP
ALSO 78 PRD 17 1795 LONGACRE,LASINSKI,ROSENFELD+ (LBL,SLAC)IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THEISIS) (SACLAY)IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP 811 358 I. M. BARBOUR,R. L. CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
FELLER 76 NP 8104 219 +FUKUSHIMA,HORIKAWA,KAJIKAWA+INAGAYA+OSAKAI)IJP
AZNAURYA 77 EFF-264(57)-77 +AKOPIVA,BAGDASARYAN (YEREVAN PHYSICS INST)IJP
LONGACRE 77 NP 8122 493 LONGACRE,DOLBEAU (SACLAY)IJP
ALSO 76 NP 8108 365 DOLBEAU,TRIAINTIS,NEVEU,CADIEY (SACLAY)IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP 8141 253 BARBOUR,CRAWFORD,PARSONS (GLAS)
NOVOSELL 78 NP 8137 509 D. E. NOVOSSELLER (CAL TECH)IJP
ALSO 78 NP 8137 445 D. E. NOVOSSELLER (CAL TECH)IJP
BAKER 79 NP 8156 93 +BROWN,CLARK,DAVIES,DEPAGTER,EVANS+ (RHEL)IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 NP 82 2839 +CUTKOSKY,HEMME,KELLY (CARN+CP)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF P I-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL-12-1 (LRL)
SAXON 80 NP 8162 522 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARLSRUHE)IJP
+BAKER,BELL,BLISSETT,BLOODWORTH+(RHL+BRIS)IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET (SACLAY)IJP
DUKE 65 PR 15 468 +JONES,KEMP,MURPHY,PRENTICE, + (RHEL,OXF)IJP
JOHNSON 67 UCL-1763 THESIS G 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)
BAKER 77 NP 8126 365 +BLISSETT,BLOODWORTH,BROOME,HART+ (RHEL)IJP
WINNIK 77 NP 8128 66 +TOAFF,REVEL,GOLDBERG,BERNY (HAIF)IJP
BAKER 78 NP 8141 29 +BLISSETT,BLOODWORTH,BROOME+ (LRL+CAMB)IJP

Baryons N(1688)

Data Card Listings For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table containing data cards for N(1688) with columns for mass, width, real part of pole position, imaginary part of pole position, branching ratios, and decay masses. Includes sub-sections like '65 N\*1/2(1688) MASS (MEV)', '65 N\*1/2(1688) WIDTH (MEV)', etc.

Table containing data cards for N(1688) with columns for helicity, photon decay amplitudes, and branching ratios. Includes sub-sections like '65 N\*1/2(1688) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV\*\* -1/2)', '65 N\*1/2(1688) BRANCHING RATIOS', etc.

MORE INFORMATION ON THE INELASTIC DECAY MODES OF THE 1690 MEV BUMP, AS SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, MAY BE FOUND BELOW

Baryons
N(1688), N(1700)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, helicity, and references. Includes entries for N(1688) and N(1700) with various experimental data points.

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REFERENCES FOR N(1688)

SEE A PREVIOUS EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLIER REFERENCES.

Main reference table for N(1688) and N(1700) listing authors, journals, and helicity values.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table listing papers not referred to in data cards, including authors and journal information.

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N(1700)

18 N\*1/2(1700, JP=3/2-) I=1/2

D13

18 N\*1/2(1700) MASS (MEV)

Table listing mass measurements for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing mass measurements for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing real part of pole position (MEV) for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing real part of pole position (MEV) for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing imaginary part of pole position (MEV) for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing real part of elastic pole residue (MEV) for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing imaginary part of elastic pole residue (MEV) for N(1700) with columns for mass value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing partial decay modes for N(1700) with columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and reference.

18 N\*1/2(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for N(1700) with columns for ratio value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing branching ratios for N(1700) with columns for ratio value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing branching ratios for N(1700) with columns for ratio value, uncertainty, and reference.

Table listing branching ratios for N(1700) with columns for ratio value, uncertainty, and reference.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N(1700)

R8 N\*1/2(1700) FROM PI N TO N RHO,S=3/2,S-WAVE SQRT(PI\*P11) 11/75
R8 L (0.1 OR (-.07) LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
R8 8 (-.07) LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
R9 N\*1/2(1700) FROM PI N TO ETA N SQRT(PI\*P12) 12/79\*
R9 (.065) BAKER 79 DPWA 0 PI- P TO ETA N 12/79\*

18 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 -.103 .130 DEVENISH 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A1 -.048 .050 DEVENISH 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A1 -.015 .040 KNIES 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A1 (.023) METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 (-.023) MOORHOUS 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 -.012 .010 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 (-.005) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 -.014 .025 FELLER 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/77
A1 +.078 .008 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTPRD,SOL 1 12/79\*
A1 +.038 .005 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTPRD,SOL 2 12/79\*
A1 4 -.033 .021 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A1 4 SUPERSEDES BARBOUR 76. 3/79\*

A1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 4.1)

A2 N\*1/2(1700) INTO GAM P, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A2 -.055 .065 DEVENISH 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A2 -.036 .014 DEVENISH 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A2 -.030 .040 KNIES 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A2 .0 .029 METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 (-.035) MOORHOUS 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 -.012 .010 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 (-.009) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 .0 .014 FELLER 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/77
A2 -.066 .007 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTPRD,SOL 1 12/79\*
A2 -.048 .007 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTPRD,SOL 2 12/79\*
A2 4 -.016 .025 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*

A2 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.6)

A3 N\*1/2(1700) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A3 -.013 .222 DEVENISH 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A3 -.021 .098 DEVENISH 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A3 -.036 .040 KNIES 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A3 (.028) METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A3 (-.015) MOORHOUS 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A3 +.081 .015 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A3 (+.017) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A3 4 +.050 .042 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A3 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.9)

A4 N\*1/2(1700) INTO GAM N, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A4 -.088 .067 DEVENISH 73 DPWA PI N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A4 -.026 .067 DEVENISH 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 4/75
A4 .024 .024 KNIES 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 .0 .044 METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 (.028) MOORHOUS 74 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A4 +.107 .025 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A4 (+.022) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A4 4 +.035 .030 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A4 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.5)

\*\*\*\*\*
REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1700)
DONNACHZ 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE RAPPORTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
WAGNER 71 NP 825 411 F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)
DEANS 72 PRD 6 1906 DEANS, JACOBS, LYONS, MONTGOMERY (SOUTH FLA.) IJP
DEVENISH 73 PL 478 53 DEVENISH, RANKIN, LYTH (LOUC+BOON+LANC) IJP
LANGBEIN 73 NP 853 251 LANGBEIN, WAGNER (MUNICH) IJP
DEVENISH 74 NP 881 330 DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTINIDES, MORDITA, LUCIC
DEVENISH 74 PL 528 227 DEVENISH, LYTH, RANKIN (DESY, LANG, BONN) IJP
KNIES 74 PRD 9 2680 KNIES, MOORHOUS, OBERLACK (LBL, GLAS) IJP
METCALF 74 NP 876 253 W J METCALF, R L WALKER (CITIJ) IJP
MOORHOUS 74 PRD 9 1 MOORHOUS, OBERLACK, ROSENFELD (GLAS+LBL) IJP
CRAWFORD 75 NP 897 125 R L CRAWFORD (GLAS) IJP
DEANS 75 NP 896 90 +MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY,+ (SFLA, ALABAMA) IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 558 415 +ROSENFELD, LASINSKI, SMADJA+ (LBL, SLAC) IJP
ALSO 78 PRD 17 1795 LONGACRE, LASINSKI, ROSENFELD+ (LBL, SLAC)
AYED 76 CEAN-1921 AYED (THISIS) (SACL) IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B111 358 I. M. BARBOUR, R. L. CRAWFORD (GLAS) IJP
FELLER 76 NP B104 219 +FUKUSHIMA, HORIKAWA, KAJIKAWA+(NAGDYA+OSAKA) IJP
AZNAURYAN 77 EFI-264(571)-77 +AKOPOV, BAGDASARYAN (YEREVAN PHYSICS INST.) IJP
BAKER 77 NP B126 365 +BLISSET, BLOODWORTH, BROCKE, HART+ (RH) IJP
LONGACRE 77 NP B122 493 LONGACRE, DOLBEAU (SACL) IJP
ALSO 76 NP B198 365 DOLBEAU, TRANTANTIS, NEVEU, CADDET (SACL) IJP
BAKER 78 NP B141 29 +BLISSET, BLOODWORTH, BROOME+ (RL+CAMB) IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253 BARBOUR, CRAWFORD, PARSONS (GLAS)
BAKER 79 NP B156 93 +BROWN, CLARK, DAVIES, DEPAGTER, EVANS+ (RH) IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 PRD 20 2839 +FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL) IJP
HDEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 /KARLSRUHE IJP
+KAI SER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP
SAXON 80 NP B162 522 +BAKER, BELLI, BLISSETT, BLOODWORTH+(RH+LBL+BRIS) IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
HERNDON 77 LBL 1065 +...ROSENFELD...+CASHMORE+... (LBL, SLAC)
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66 +TOAFF, REVEL, GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIF) IJP

1700 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

20 N\*1/2(1700, JP= ) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE N AND DELTA LISTINGS FOR DISCUSSION OF PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS.

Table with columns: Particle Name, Mass (MeV), Production Experiment, and Cross Section. Includes entries for A-Borelli, Bellam, Berketov, etc.

Table with columns: Particle Name, Width (MeV), Production Experiment, and Cross Section. Includes entries for A-Borelli, Almeida, Galloway, etc.

Baryons
N(1700), N(1710)

Table listing baryon decays and properties for N(1700) and N(1710), including decay modes like N(1700) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

20 N\*1/2(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing partial decay modes for N\*1/2(1700) with columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and production cross-section.

20 N\*1/2(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R1 = 0.67/0.40 and R2 = 0.025/0.005.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R5 = 0.25/0.13 and R6 = 0.47/0.25.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R7 = 0.47/0.25 and R8 = 0.74/0.14.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R9 = 0.465/0.064 and R10 = 0.36/0.90.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R11 = 0.42/0.08 and R12 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R13 = 0.465/0.064 and R14 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R15 = 0.465/0.064 and R16 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R17 = 0.465/0.064 and R18 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R19 = 0.465/0.064 and R20 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R21 = 0.465/0.064 and R22 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R23 = 0.465/0.064 and R24 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R25 = 0.465/0.064 and R26 = 0.465/0.064.

Table showing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1700) decays, including ratios like R27 = 0.465/0.064 and R28 = 0.465/0.064.

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.

Table listing particle data for N(1710) decays, including decay modes like N(1710) to N(1670) + pi and N(1710) to N(1670) + pi.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(1710)

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, width, and various properties. Includes entries for N(1710) with width and real part of pole position.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and real part of pole position. Includes entries for N(1710) with real part of pole position.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and real part of elastic pole residue. Includes entries for N(1710) with real part of elastic pole residue.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and imaginary part of elastic pole residue. Includes entries for N(1710) with imaginary part of elastic pole residue.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and partial decay modes. Includes entries for N(1710) with partial decay modes.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and branching ratios. Includes entries for N(1710) with branching ratios.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and various properties. Includes entries for N(1710) with various properties.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and various properties. Includes entries for N(1710) with various properties.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and photon decay amplitudes. Includes entries for N(1710) with photon decay amplitudes.

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and references. Includes entries for N(1710) with references.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
N(1810), N(1990)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1810)

Table listing references for N\*1/2(1810) with columns for author names and affiliations.

N(1990) 17 N\*1/2(1990, JP=7/2+) I=1/2 F17

17 N\*1/2(1990) MASS (MEV)

Table listing mass measurements for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for mass values and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing width measurements for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for width values and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table listing real part of pole position for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for real part values and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table listing -2\*imag part of pole position for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for -2\*imag part values and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table listing real part of elastic pole residue for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for real part values and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table listing imag part of elastic pole residue for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for imag part values and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for decay modes and branching ratios.

17 N\*1/2(1990) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for branching ratios and references.

17 N\*1/2(1990) PHOTON DECAY AMPL (GEV\*\*=-1/2)

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for amplitudes and references.

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(1990)

Table listing references for N\*1/2(1990) with columns for author names and affiliations.

Baryons

N(2000), N(2040)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

N(2000)

06 N\*1/2(2000, JP=5/2+) I=1/2

F<sup>u</sup>15

06 N\*1/2(2000) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and decay modes. Includes entries for ALMEHED, DEANS, LANGBEIN, AYED, and HOEHLER.

06 N\*1/2(2000) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, width, and decay modes. Includes entries for ALMEHED, DEANS, LANGBEIN, AYED, and HOEHLER.

06 N\*1/2(2000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for N(2000) into various baryons and mesons, with associated decay masses.

06 N\*1/2(2000) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for N(2000) into various decay channels, including gamma proton to K lambda and gamma proton to K lambda lambda.

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2000)

- List of references for N(2000) including works by Lovelace, Deans, Langbein, Deans, Ayed, Baker, Hoehler, Saxton, and Shaw.

N(2040)

16 N\*1/2(2040, JP=3/2-) I=1/2

D<sup>u</sup>13

THERE ARE INDICATIONS OF 1 OR 2 RESONANCES IN THIS WAVE WITH MASSES BETWEEN 1800 AND 2200 MEV. THE EVIDENCE IN THE PI N CHANNEL IS RATHER STRONG (SEE CUTKOSKY 79 AND HOEHLER 79) BUT IS NOT YET CONCLUSIVE ENOUGH FOR INCLUSION IN THE TABLES.

16 N\*1/2(2040) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and decay modes. Includes entries for DONNACH1, DONNACH2, KIRSOPP, LEA, ALMEHED, HICKS, DEANS, AYED, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, and SAXON.

16 N\*1/2(2040) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, width, and decay modes. Includes entries for DONNACH1, DONNACH2, KIRSOPP, ALMEHED, HICKS, AYED, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, and SAXON.

16 N\*1/2(2040) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, real part of pole position, and decay modes. Includes entries for CUTKOSKY.

16 N\*1/2(2040) -2\*IMAG PART OF PCLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, -2\*imag part of pole position, and decay modes. Includes entries for CUTKOSKY.

16 N\*1/2(2040) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, real part of elastic pole residue, and decay modes. Includes entries for CUTKOSKY.

16 N\*1/2(2040) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns for particle ID, imag part of elastic pole residue, and decay modes. Includes entries for CUTKOSKY.

16 N\*1/2(2040) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for N(2040) into various baryons and mesons, with associated decay masses.

16 N\*1/2(2040) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for N(2040) into various decay channels, including gamma proton to K lambda and gamma proton to K lambda lambda.

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Table listing average meaningless branching ratios for N(2040) into various decay channels.

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Table listing average meaningless branching ratios for N(2040) into various decay channels.

16 N\*1/2(2040) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV\*\*-1/2)

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for N(2040) into various decay channels.

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Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(2040), N(2100), N(2190)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2040)

DOONNACHI 68 PL 26B 161 A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
DCNNACH2 68 VIENNA 139 DONNACHIE, RAPPORTEUR,S TALK (GLAS)
KIRSOPP 68 THESIS R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)

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N(2100) 04 N\*1/2(2100, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S11

04 N\*1/2(2100) MASS (MEV)
M (2070.) ROYCHOUD 71 DPWA 3/72
M 7 (2100.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
M (2280.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M 1880. 20. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

04 N\*1/2(2100) WIDTH (MEV)
W 7 (200.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
W (320.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W 95. 30. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

04 N\*1/2(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N\*1/2(2100) INTO PI N DECAF MASSES 139+ 938
P2 N\*1/2(2100) INTO LAMBDA K 1115+ 497

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 2/72
R1 (1.15) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 .09 .05 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2100)

RCYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN (DURH)IJP
ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP

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N(2100) 05 N\*1/2(2100, JP=5/2-) I=1/2 D15

05 N\*1/2(2100) MASS (MEV)
M 7 (2100.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
M (2076.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M E (1870.) BAKER 77 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
M E IN ADDITION TO THE LISTED PARAMETERS OBTAINED IN A DPWA, BAKER 77 1/78
M E SEE A POSSIBLE EFFECT ABOVE 2000 MEV IN AN IPWA. 1/78
M 2228. 30. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M (1920.) SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*

05 N\*1/2(2100) WIDTH (MEV)

W 7 (150.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
W (206.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W E (93.) BAKER 77 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 1/78
W 310. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W (220.) SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*

05 N\*1/2(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 N\*1/2(2100) INTO PI N DECAF MASSES 139+ 938
P2 N\*1/2(2100) INTO LAMBDA K 1115+ 497
P3 N\*1/2(2100) INTO ETA N 939+ 548

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 2/72
R1 (1.09) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 .07 .02 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2100)

ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
BAKER 77 NP B126 365 +BLISSETT,BLOODWORTH,BROOME,HART+ (RH)EL)IJP

2100 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

114 N\*1/2(2100, JP= ) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
RESONANCE-LIKE BUMP OBSERVED IN PP TO (PI N PI+) AT CERN
ISR (DE KERRET 76). THE ENHANCEMENT SHOWS UP MORE
CLEARLY WHEN EVENTS CORRESPONDING TO TRANSVERSAL DECAYS
OF THE (N PI+) SYSTEM ARE SELECTED, CONTRARY TO WHAT
WOULD BE EXPECTED FOR A DIFFRACTIVE-LIKE EFFECT.

114 N\*1/2(2100) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXPERIMENTS)
M (2100.) DE KERRET 76 ISR + (PI N PI+)E\*\*45GEV 1/78

114 N\*1/2(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 N\*1/2(2100) INTO PI N DECAF MASSES 139+ 493
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REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2100) PROD. EXPERIMENTS

DEKERRET 76 PL 63B 477,483 +NAGY,REGLER,BRANDT+ (CERN+HAMB+IPN+VIEN)
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N(2190) 71 N\*1/2(2190, JP=7/2-) I=1/2 G17

THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

71 N\*1/2(2190) MASS (MEV)

M (2190.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR PI+ P TOTAL
M (2210.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE DATA + DISP REL 7/66
M (2190.0) APPROX YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR PI- P DSIG + PDL
M (2265.0) DONNACHI 68 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 6/68
M (2000.0) APPROX LEA 69 CNTR PI-P ELASTIC 5/69
M 2180. 25. ANDERSON 70 MMS - PI- P TO PI- MMS 2/71
M (2158.0) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71
M 6 FROM ENER. DEP. FIT OF ARGAND DIAGRAM
M (2240.0) HULL 70 MPWA SMALL ANGLE PI-P 1/71
M (2160.0) (50.0) AMALDI 71 CNTR P P AT 24 GEV 10/71
M (2160.) BRANSDEN 71 DPWA 3/72
M (2200.) ROYCHOUD 71 DPWA 3/72
M (2225.) ALMEHED 72 IPWA 2/72
M (2190.) OIT 72 MPWA 0 PI- P BKWD ELSTC 2/73
M 1 (2208.) HICKS 73 MPWA GAM P-ETA P 9/73
M 1 ONLY STATES FROM TABLE VII OF HICKS73 ARE INCLUDED IN LISTINGS. 9/73
M 1 M AND W ARE FROM SOLUTION C2,BR-SQRT(G) W WITH G FROM TABLE VII. 9/73
M (2208.) (20.) ABE 74 + P+P->P+X, JCBN PK 4/75
M (2141.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M (2117.) BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
M 2140. 40. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M (2140.) BAKER 79 DPWA 0 PI- P TO ETA N 12/79\*
M 2150. 100. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 2140. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M (2180.) SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79\*
N AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Baryons

N(2190), N(2200)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) WIDTH (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, real part of pole position, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, imaginary part of pole position, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, real part of elastic pole residue, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, imaginary part of elastic pole residue, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, partial decay modes, and decay masses. Includes entry for N(2190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, branching ratios, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) BRANCHING RATIOS.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entries for N(2190) FROM GAMMA PROTON TO K LAMBDA and N(2190) FROM GAMMA PROTON TO ETA PROTON.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) PHOTON DECAY AMPL (GEV\*\*-1/2).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) FROM PI N TO ETA N.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2190) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) MASS (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, real part of pole position, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, imaginary part of pole position, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, real part of elastic pole residue, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, imaginary part of elastic pole residue, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, partial decay modes, and decay masses. Includes entry for N(2200) PARTIAL DECAY MODES.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, branching ratios, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) BRANCHING RATIOS.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entries for N(2200) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA and N(2200) FROM PI N TO ETA N.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) PHOTON DECAY AMPL (GEV\*\*-1/2).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) FROM PI N TO ETA N.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various properties. Includes entry for N(2200) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA.

Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

N(2200), N(2220), N(>2500), N(2600)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2200)

AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 (SACL)IJP
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 (IND+LBL)IJP
BAKER 79 NP B156 93 +BROWN, CLARK, DAVIES, DEPAGTER, EVANS+ (RHEL)IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 PRD 20 2839 +FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 /KARLSRUHE IJP
SAXON 80 NP B162 522 +BAKER, BELL, BLISSETT, BLODOWORTH+ (RHEL+BRIS)IJP

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N(2220) 90 N\*1/2(2220, JP=9/2+) I=1/2 H19
THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

90 N\*1/2(2220) MASS (MEV)
M 6 (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
M (2249.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M 2300. 100. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M (2350.) BAKER 79 DPWA 0 PI- P TO ETA N 12/79\*
M (2250.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 2205. 10. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

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
W (347.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W 450. 150. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W (450.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 365. 30. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

90 N\*1/2(2220) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
REE (2180.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

90 N\*1/2(2220) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
IME (400.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

90 N\*1/2(2220) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER (37.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

90 N\*1/2(2220) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR (-21.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

90 N\*1/2(2220) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 N\*1/2(2220) INTO PI N 139\* 938
P2 N\*1/2(2220) INTO N ETA 939\* 548
P3 N\*1/2(2220) INTO LAMBDA K 1115\* 497

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
R1 (.20) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 .12 .04 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 (.20) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 .18 .015 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.4)
R2 N\*1/2(2220) FROM PI N TO K LAMBDA SQRT(P1\*P3) 12/79\*
R2 NOT SEEN SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM. 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2220)
+DAVIS, DUFF, HEYMANN, NIMMON + (LOUC+LOWC)
R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
J HULL, R LEACOCK (ISU)
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 (SACL)IJP
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 (IND+LBL)IJP
BAKER 79 NP B156 93 +BROWN, CLARK, DAVIES, DEPAGTER, EVANS+ (RHEL)IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 PRD 20 2839 +FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 /KARLSRUHE IJP
SAXON 80 NP B162 522 +BAKER, BELL, BLISSETT, BLODOWORTH+ (RHEL+BRIS)IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE, VILLET (SACL)IJP
MA 76 PRD 13 3027 E. MA, G. L. SHAW (OREG+UCI)IJP

2200 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

111 N\*1/2(2200, JP=?) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
WE LIST HERE BUMPS OBSERVED IN THE RANGE 1900-2500 MEV.

111 N\*1/2(2200) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
M 2160. 50. AMALDI 71 SAS + P P TO P MM 1/78
M 2120. 30. APPLE 77 SPEC + P P TO P (P PI) 1/78
M 2362. 20. APPLE 77 SPEC + P P TO P (N PI+) 1/78
M D 45 1930. 20. SUGAHARA 79 HBC +0 PI-P AT 4.5 GEV 12/79\*
M D 34 2120. 10. SUGAHARA 79 HBC +0 PI-P AT 4.5 GEV 12/79\*
M D SEEN IN N\*3/2(1232) PI PI (NOT RHO)
M R 176(2200.) SUGAHARA 79 HBC + PI-P AT 4.5 GEV 12/79\*
M R N\*3/2(1232) RHO IS DOMINANT. IDENTIFIED WITH G17(2190).

111 N\*1/2(2200) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W 125. 70. APPLE 77 SPEC + P P TO P (P PI) 1/78
W 75. 50. APPLE 77 SPEC + P P TO P (N PI+) 1/78
W D 45 160. 30. SUGAHARA 79 HBC +0 PI-P AT 4.5 GEV 12/79\*
W D 34 20. 30. SUGAHARA 79 HBC +0 PI-P AT 4.5 GEV 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.9)
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED ABOVE.

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2200)
AMALDI 71 PL 34B 435 +BIANCASTELLI, BOSIO, MATTHIAE+ (SANI+CERN)
APPLE 77 LNC 18 167 +ASH, CHENG, COYNE, GROSSMAN+ (PRIN+PAVIA)
SUGAHARA 79 NC 52A 373 +SUZUKI, FUKAWA, KABE, KICHIMI, OCHIAI+ (KEK)

>2500 MEV REGION - FORMATION EXPERIMENTS

128 N\*1/2(>2500) I=1/2
WE LIST HERE I=1/2 RESONANCES WITH MASS GREATER THAN ABOUT 2.5 GEV WHICH HAVE BEEN SEEN IN A SINGLE PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS ONLY. ALL RESONANCES WHICH HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN >1 ANALYSIS AT ABOUT THE SAME MASS ARE GIVEN A SEPARATE LISTING WITH THE APPROPRIATE QUANTUM NUMBERS.

128 N\*1/2(>2500) MASS (MEV)
M 3500. 200. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N L115 12/79\*
M 3800. 200. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N M117 12/79\*
M 4100. 200. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N N119 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.5)

128 N\*1/2(>2500) WIDTH (MEV)
W 1300. 200. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N L115 12/79\*
W 1600. 200. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N M117 12/79\*
W 1900. 300. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N N119 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.2)

128 N\*1/2(>2500) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 N\*1/2(>2500) INTO PI N 139\* 938

128 N\*1/2(>2500) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*1/2(>2500) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 12/79\*
R1 .055 .02 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N L115 12/79\*
R1 .040 .015 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N M117 12/79\*
R1 .030 .015 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N N119 12/79\*
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(>2500)
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP

N(2600) 120 N\*1/2(2600, JP=11/2-) I=1/2 I111

120 N\*1/2(2600) MASS (MEV)
M 2700. 100. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 2577. 50. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.1)

Baryons

Data Card Listings

N(2600), N(2650), N(2700), N(2800), N(3030) For notation, see key at front of Listings.

120 N\*1/2(2600) WIDTH (MEV)
W 900. 100. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R 400. 100. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.5)

120 N\*1/2(2600) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI N\*1/2(2600) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
139+ 938

120 N\*1/2(2600) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*1/2(2600) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 12/79\*
R1 .08 .02 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 .05 .01 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.3)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2600)
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL) IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
+KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

2650 MEV REGION - MISCELLANEOUS EXPERIMENTS

72 N\*1/2(2650, ) I=1/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

ROYCHUDHURY 71 CLAIM F15(2400) AND G19(2400) TO BE POSSIBLE RESONANCES. BRANDEN 71 FIND THE POSSIBLE RESONANT CANDIDATES S11(2520) AND H19(2590). RECENT PI N PWA'S ESTABLISH THE EXISTENCE OF A JP=11/2- STATE IN THIS REGION, BUT THE POSSIBILITY THAT THERE ARE ALSO OTHER STATES REMAINS. SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE N AND DELTA LISTINGS.

72 N\*1/2(2650) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M (2700.0) ALVAREZ 64 CNTR P1 PHOTOPROD
M (2660.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE DATA + DISP REL
M (2600.0) APPROX WAHLIG 64 DSPK 0 PI-P CH EX
M (2635.0) BARGER 66 FIT TOTAL + CH EX 11/67
M 2649.0 10.0 CITRON 66 CNTR PI-P TOTAL 7/66

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.)

PI N\*1/2(2650) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
P2 N\*1/2(2650) INTO LAMBDA K 139+ 938
P3 N\*1/2(2650) INTO N PI P1 115+ 497
93+ 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)\* (PI N)/TOTAL MEASURED FOR THIS STATE
R1 B (0.436) (0.018) BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EXC. 11/67
R1 (0.30) CITRON 66 CNTR TOTAL CROSS-SEC. 11/67
R1 B (0.30) BARGER 67 RVUE USES KORMANYOS67 11/67
R1 B USES REGGE AMP.+RESCN. TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREE
R1 B FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.
R1 D (0.24) DIKMEV 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,SCDICKSON,FACKLER,WARD, + (MIT)
BARGER 66 PR 151 1123 V BARGER, M GLSSON (WISC)
CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH,KYCIA,LEONTIC,PHILLIPS, + (BNL) I
BARGER 67 PR 155 1792 V BARGER, D CLINE (WISC) P
DIKMEV 67 PRL 18 798 F N DIKMEV (MICH)
KORMANYOS 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MCH,ANL) P

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BAACKE 67 NC 51A 761 J BAACKE, M YVERT (KARLSRUHE,ORSAY)J-L
DLEEN 68 PR 166 1768 R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID (CIT)
WAHLIG 68 PR 158 1715 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.

BRANDEN 71 NP 826 511 +ODGEN (DURHIJJP)
ALSO 70 NP 816 461 ROYCHUDHURY,PERRIN,BRANDSEN (DURHIJJP)
ROYCHUD 71 NP 827 125 R K ROYCHUDHURY, B H BRANDSEN (DURHIJJP)

N(2700)

121 N\*1/2(2700) MASS (MEV)
M 3000. 100. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 2612. 45. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.5)

K113

121 N\*1/2(2700) WIDTH (MEV)
W 900. 150. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 350. 50. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.5)

121 N\*1/2(2700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI N\*1/2(2700) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
139+ 938

121 N\*1/2(2700) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*1/2(2700) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 12/79\*
R1 .07 .02 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 .04 .01 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.3)

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2700)
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL) IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
+KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

N(2800)

122 N\*1/2(2800) MASS (MEV)
M 2792. 100. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

G19

122 N\*1/2(2800) WIDTH (MEV)
W 240. 100. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

122 N\*1/2(2800) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI N\*1/2(2800) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
139+ 938

122 N\*1/2(2800) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*1/2(2800) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1) 12/79\*
R1 .02 .015 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR N\*1/2(2800)
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
+KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

N(3030) BUMPS

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

73 N\*1/2(3030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
PI N\*1/2(3030) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
P2 N\*1/2(3030) INTO N PI P1 139+ 938
93+ 139+ 139



Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

N<sub>7</sub>(3245), N(3690), N<sub>7</sub>(3755), Δ(1232)

73 N\*1/2(3030) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
R1 N\*1/2(3030) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 ONLY (J+1/2)\*(PI N/TOTAL) MEASURED FOR THIS STATE

HOHLER 64 PL 12 149
BARGER 66 PR 151 1123
CITRON 66 PR 144 1101
BARGER 67 PR 155 1192
DIKMEN 67 PRL 18 798

KORMANYO 67 PR 164 1661
DOLEN 68 PR 166 1768

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

74 N\* /2(3245) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W (35.0) OR LESS KORMANYOS 67 CNTR 6/68

74 N\* /2(3245) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
PI N\* /2(3245) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938

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)\*(PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 (0.37) KORMANYOS 67 CNTR 6/68

REFERENCES FOR N\* /2(3245) (PROD. EXP.)
KORMANYO 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH, ANL) P

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.)
PI 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, DRSAY) I

N7(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 BAR 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 BAR 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.)
PI N\* /2(3755) INTO PI+ P P BAR 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)

S=0 I=3/2 NUCLEON STATES (Δ)

Δ(1232)
33 N\*3/2(1232, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 P'33
THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED. SEE CARTER 71 AND CARTER 73 FOR PI N CROSS-SECTION DATA IN THIS REGION.

33 N\*3/2(1232) MASS (MEV)

M (1234.) ROPER 65 DPWA ++0 PHASE SHIFT AN. 2/72
M (1235.) ALMEHE 72 IPWA 2/74
M 3 (1243.3) (1241.7) CHENG 73 FIT CARTER 71 2/74
M 3 THE TWO ENTRIES ARE FROM TWO DIFFERENT PARAMETRIZATIONS OF THE 2/74
M 3 RESONANCE CONTRIBUTION TO THE P33 PHASE SHIFT. 2/74
M (1230.4) TSCHANG 73 FIT CARTER 71 P33 1/74
M (1231.) AYED 76 IPWA PI N TO PI N 11/77
M (1233.) 2. HOEHLER 79 IPWA 12/79\*

M+ 1236.0 0.55 OLSSON 65 RVUE ++ TOTAL-SIGMA DATA 4/75
M+ 2 1231.0 1.5 CARTER 71 MPWA ++ PI+P SIG. TOTAL 1/74
M+ 1 1231.1 .2 CARTER 73 IPWA ++ PI N 88-310 MEV 9/73
M+ 1 EXPERIMENTAL QUANTITY-SEE CARTER 73 FOR COULOMB BARRIER CORRECTIONS 9/73
M+ 2 EXPERIMENTAL QUANTITY-SEE CARTER 71 FOR COULOMB BARRIER CORRECTIONS 3/79\*
M+ AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 8.4) 3/79\*

33 N\*3/2(1232) WIDTH (MEV)

W (120.) ROPER 65 DPWA ++0 PHASE SHIFT AN. 2/72
W (129.) ALMEHE 72 IPWA 2/74
W 3 (152.2) (145.8) CHENG 73 FIT CARTER 71 2/74
W (120.) TSCHANG 73 FIT CARTER 71 P33 1/74
W (109.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W 116. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

M+ 120.0 2.0 OLSSON 65 RVUE ++ 1/74
M+ 2 111.1 1.8 CARTER 71 MPWA ++ PI+P SIG. TOTAL 1/74
M+ 1 111.5 .4 CARTER 73 IPWA ++ PI N 88-310 MEV 9/73
M+ AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0) 1/76
M+ 120.2 3.9 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
M+ (117.4) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
M+ 4 (111.0) BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
M+ 131.1 2.4 MIROSHNIC 79 + FIT PHOTO-PROD 12/79\*

33 (N=0) - (N=++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D R (0.45) (0.85) OLSSON 65 RVUE 1/74
D 2 1.3 1.9 CARTER 71 MPWA ++ PI+P SIG. TOTAL 9/73
D 1 1.4 .4 CARTER 73 IPWA PI N 88-310 MEV 9/73
D R REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.
D AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Baryons
Δ(1232)

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

33 N\*3/2(1232) WIDTH DIFFERENCE (MEV) 9/73
WD 2 6.5 2.2 CARTER 71 MPWA ++ P1+P SIG. TOTAL 1/74
WD 1 10.3 1.3 CARTER 73 IPWA P1 N 88-310 MEV 9/73
WD AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.5)

33 N\*3/2(1232) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
REE M (1214.) MICHAEL 67 2/74
REE (1211.) BALL 72 2/73
REE P (1211.6 0.7) POG 72 FIT DELTA 33 2/73
REE 3 (1210.7) (1210.7) CHENG 73 FIT CARTER 71 2/74
REE (1214.5 10.) NGOOVA 73 FIT ALMEHD72 2/74
REE (1213.) SPEARMAN 74 FIT ZERO TRJCTRY 4/75

REE M FIT INCLUDES OLSSON 65 PARAMETERS PLUS SCATTERING LENGTH PLUS 6
REE M PHASE SHIFT VALUES FOR TPI=120 TO 492 MEV.
REE P ERROR EST. FROM FITS WITH SOMEWHAT VARYING ASSUMPTIONS
REE Z FIT TO ZIDELL 78 NUCLEAR PHASE SHIFT WITHOUT COULOMB
REE Z BARRIER CORRECTIONS.
R++ U 1211.5 .6 BALL 75 ++ FIT CARTER 73 11/75
R++ U 1210.9 .8 LICHTENB 75 ++ FIT CARTER 73 11/75
R++ C 1209.6 .5 VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76

RE+ 1209. 2. CAMPBELL 76 + FIT PHOTO-PROD 2/77
RE+ 1206.9+-0.9 TO 1210.5+-1.8 MIROSHNIC 79 + FIT PHOTO-PROD 12/79\*
REO U (1211.6) BALL 75 0 FIT CARTER 73 11/75
REO U 1210.9 1.4 LICHTENB 75 0 FIT CARTER 73 11/75
REO C 1210.75 .6 VASAN 76 0 FIT CARTER 73 1/76
REO U (1210.2) VASAN 76 0 FIT CARTER 73 1/76
REO Z 1209.5 .41 ZIDELL 78 0 FIT ZIDELL 78 3/79\*

33 N\*3/2(1232) -IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
IME M (52.) MICHAEL 67 2/74
IME (50.1) BALL 72 2/73
IME P (50.7) (50.6) CHENG 73 FIT CARTER 71 2/74
IME 3 48.6 5. NGOOVA 73 FIT ALMEHD72 2/74
IME (49.) SPEARMAN 74 FIT ZERO TRJCTRY 4/75

I++ U 50.1 .6 BALL 75 ++ FIT CARTER 73 11/75
I++ U 49.6 .75 LICHTENB 75 ++ FIT CARTER 73 11/75
I++ C 50.4 .5 VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
I++ U (49.9) TO (50.0) VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
I++ Z 49.745 .14 ZIDELL 78 ++ FIT ZIDELL 78 3/79\*
I++ AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)
IM+ 53. 2. CAMPBELL 76 + FIT PHOTO-PROD 2/77
IM+ 55.6+-1.0 TO 58.3+-1.1 MIROSHNIC 79 + FIT PHOTO-PROD 12/79\*

IMO U (53.0) BALL 75 0 FIT CARTER 73 11/75
IMO U 53.25 1.75 LICHTENB 75 0 FIT CARTER 73 11/75
IMO C 52.8 .6 VASAN 76 0 FIT CARTER 73 1/76
IMO U (52.9) TO (53.1) VASAN 76 0 FIT CARTER 73 1/76
IMO Z 52.45 .2 ZIDELL 78 0 FIT ZIDELL 78 3/79\*
IMO AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

33 N\*3/2(1232) ABSOLUTE VALUE OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
ABS (53.) BALL 73 FIT DELTA 33 9/73
A++ C (52.4) TO (53.2) VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
A++ U (52.1) TO (52.4) VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
ABO C (54.8) TO (55.0) VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
ABO U (55.2) TO (55.3) VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76

33 N\*3/2(1232) PHASE OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (RADIAN)
PH (-.81) BALL 73 FIT DELTA 33 9/73
P++ C (-.82) TO -.833 VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
P++ U (-.823) TO -.830 VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
PHO C (-.840) TO -.847 VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76
PHO U (-.848) TO -.856 VASAN 76 ++ FIT CARTER 73 1/76

33 N\*3/2(1232) PHASE OF M1+(3/2) PHOTOPRODUCTION MULTIPLE AMPLITUDE POLE RESIDUE
MIP INFORMATION ON THE PHASE (AND MAGNITUDE) OF THE M1+(3/2) MULTIPLE 12/79\*
MIP AMPLITUDE POLE RESIDUE IS CONTAINED IMPLICITLY IN THE PAPER OF 12/79\*
MIP MIROSHNICHENKO 79. THEY FIND THAT THE PHASE IS CONSISTENT WITH 12/79\*
MIP BEING EQUAL TO THAT OF THE ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE. 12/79\*

33 N\*3/2(1232) MAGNETIC MOMENT (NUCLEAR MAGNETONS)
MM (44.7) TO (46.7) NEFKENS 78 P I P TO P I P GAM 12/79\*

33 N\*3/2(1232) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N\*3/2(1232) INTO N P1 938+ 139
P2 N\*3/2(1232) INTO N GAMMA 938+ 0
P3 N\*3/2(1232) INTO N P1 P1 938+ 139+ 139
P4 N\*3/2(1232) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 0+ 938
P5 N\*3/2(1232) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 0+ 938

33 N\*3/2(1232) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*3/2(1232) INTO (N GAMMA)/(N P1) (PERCENT) (P2)/(P1)
R1 0.55 0.02 DALITZ 66 RVUE 7/68
R1 0.53 0.025 BERENDS 71 IPWA PHOTOPROD. ANAL. 10/71
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

R2 N\*3/2(1232) INTO (N P1)/TOTAL (P1)
R2 2 (.99) CARTER 71 MPWA ++ P1+P SIG. TOTAL 1/74
R2 (1.) AYE 76 IPWA 11/77
R2 (1.) HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

33 N\*3/2(1232) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDE (GEV\*\*1/2)
FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1 N\*3/2(1232) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A1 -144 .014 DEVENISH 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A1 -142 .006 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/73
A1 -138 .004 KNIES 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A1 -140 .006 METCALF 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 -142 .001 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A1 -130 .002 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 (-139) KRIVETS 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/78
A1 (-129) BARBOUR 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 -141 .004 FELLER 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/77
A1 -136 .002 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P I O PHTRD, SOL 1 12/79\*

A2 N\*3/2(1232) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*1/2)
A2 -262 .015 DEVENISH 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO PROD 2/74
A2 -259 .016 MOORHOUSE 73 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/73
A2 -253 .002 KNIES 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 -254 .007 METCALF 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 -261 .001 MOORHOUSE 74 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/74
A2 -248 .002 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 (-253) KRIVETS 75 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/78
A2 (-251) BARBOUR 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 -256 .003 FELLER 76 DPWA P I N PHOTO-PROD 2/77
A2 -255 .002 AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P I O PHTRD, SOL 1 12/79\*

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REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1232)
ELSSCN 65 PRL 14 118 M G OLSSON (WISC)
ROPER 65 PR 138 B190 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.
MICHAEL 67 PR 156 1677 MICHAEL (RHEL) IJP
+WEAVER (CEA, MIT, TUFT)
CARTER 71 NP 826 445 +WILLIAMS, BUGG, BUSSEY, DANCE (CAVE, RHEL)
ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOWLACE (LUND, RUTG) IJP
BALL 72 PRL 28 1143 +CAMPBELL, LEE, SHAW (UTAH, BOIS, UC1)
POG 72 PL 398 103 SODING, BARTELS, + (DESY+LBL+BRAN+GERN+HELS) IJP
BALL 73 PRD 7 2789 BALL, LEE, SHAW (UTAH+UC1) IJP
CARTER 73 NP 858 378 CARTER, BUGG, CARTER (CAVENDISH+QUEEN MARY) IJP
CHENG 73 PRD 7 2249 CHENG, LICHTENBERG (IND) IJP
DEVENISH 73 PL 478 53 DEVENISH, RANKIN, LYTH (LOUC+BOON+LANC) IJP
MOORHOUSE 73 PL 438 44 MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (GLAS+LBL) IJP
NGOOVA 73 NP 861 445 NGOOVA, PISUT (IP SLOVAK ACAD SCI, COMENIUS) U IJP
ALSO 73 NP 865 544 NGOOVA, PISUT+ (IP SLOVAK ACAD SCI, COMENIUS) U IJP
TSCHANG 73 NP 859 445 TSCHANG, PARKINSON (FLOR+GAINESVILLE) IJP

KNIES 74 PRD 9 2680 KNIES, MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (LBL, GLAS) IJP
METCALF 74 NP 876 253 W J METCALF, R L WALKER (CIT) IJP
MOORHOUSE 74 PRD 9 1 MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK, ROSENFELD (GLAS+LBL) IJP
SPEARMAN 74 PRD 10 1660 T D SPEARMAN (TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN)
BALL 75 PRD 11 1171 J S BALL, R L GOBLE (UTAH) IJP
BERENDS 75 NP 884 342' BERENDS, DONNAGHIE (LEID, MCHS)
CRAWFORD 75 NP 897 125 R L CRAWFORD (GLAS) IJP
KRIVETS 75 SUNP 20 430 +MIROSHNICHENKO, NIKIFOROV, SANIN+ (KIEV) IJP
ALSO 74 SUNP 19 112 KRIVETS, NIKIFOROV, SANIN, SHALATSKII (KIEV) IJP
LICHTENB 75 LNC 12 616 D B LICHTENBERG (IND) IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THESES) (SACL) IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP 811 358 I. M. BARBOUR, R. L. CRAWFORD (GLAS) IJP
CAMPBELL 76 PRD 15 2421 CAMPBELL, LEE, SHAW, BALL (BOIS+UC1) IJP
FELLER 76 NP 8104 219 +FUKUSHIMA, HORIKAWA, KAJIKAWA+ (NAGAYA+OSAKA) IJP
VASAN 76 NP 8106 535 S. S. VASAN (CARN) IJP
ALSO 76 NP 8106 526 S. S. VASAN (CARN) IJP

AZNAURYA 77 EFI-266(57)-77 +AKOPDV, BAGDASARYAN (YEREVAN PHYSICS INST.) IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP 8141 253 BARBOUR, CRAWFORD, PARSONS (GLAS)
NEFKENS 78 PRD 18 3911 +ARMAN, BALAGH, GLODIS, HADDOCK+ (UCLA+CATH) IJP
NOELLE 78 PTP 60 778 P. NOELLE (NAGO)
ZIDELL 78 LNC 21 140 ZIDELL, ARNDT, ROPER (VP) IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF P1-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL. 12-1 +KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP
MIROSHNI 79 SUNP 29 94 MIROSHNICHENKO, NIKIFOROV, SANIN+ (KHARKOV) IJP

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Δ(1232), Δ(1550), Δ(1650)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table listing particle data for Δ(1232) region, including names like DCNNACHI, FONDA, HENVEY, OLSSON, PFELL, SUZUKI and their associated parameters.

Table listing particle data for Δ(1232) region, including names like DONNACHI, FONDA, HENVEY, OLSSON, PFELL, SUZUKI and their associated parameters.

1232 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

81 N\*3/2(1232, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE N AND DELTA LISTINGS FOR A DISCUSSION OF PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS.

Main data table for Δ(1232) region, showing mass, width, and production parameters for various experiments and theoretical models.

81 (N\*-) - (N\*++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing mass difference for Δ(1232) region.

81 N\*3/2(1232) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing width for Δ(1232) region.

Main data table for Δ(1232) region, showing mass, width, and production parameters for various experiments and theoretical models.

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1232) (PRCD. EXP.)

Table listing references for Δ(1232) region, including names like FERRO-LUZZI, GEORGE, S R DEANS, W G HOLLADAY, G GIDAL, A KERNAN, S KIM, etc.

Table listing particle data for Δ(1550) region, including names like COOPER, LICHTMAN, BRAUN1, BRAUN2, MUSGRAVE, etc.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table listing particle data for Δ(1550) region, including names like ALEXANDE, BEAUPRE, BERLAND, etc.

Δ(1550)

110 N\*3/2(1550, JP=1/2+) I=3/2

P31

11/77

110 N\*3/2(1550) MASS (MEV)

11/77

Table listing mass parameters for Δ(1550) region.

110 N\*3/2(1550) WIDTH (MEV)

11/77

Table listing width parameters for Δ(1550) region.

110 N\*3/2(1550) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

11/77

Table listing real part of pole position for Δ(1550) region.

110 N\*3/2(1550) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

11/77

Table listing imaginary part of pole position for Δ(1550) region.

110 N\*3/2(1550) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

11/77

Table listing partial decay modes for Δ(1550) region.

110 N\*3/2(1550) BRANCHING RATIOS

11/77

Table listing branching ratios for Δ(1550) region.

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1550)

Table listing references for Δ(1550) region.

Δ(1650)

82 N\*3/2(1650, JP=1/2-) I=3/2

S31

THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

82 N\*3/2(1650) MASS (MEV)

Main data table for Δ(1650) region, showing mass, width, and production parameters for various experiments and theoretical models.

Baryons

$\Delta(1650)$ ,  $\Delta(1670)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Width (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Real Part of Pole Position (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), -2\*Imag Part of Pole Position (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Real Part of Elastic Pole Residue (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Imag Part of Elastic Pole Residue (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Partial Decay Modes, Decay Masses, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Branching Ratios, Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Branching Ratios, Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS (continued)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Photon Decay Amplitude (GeV^-1/2), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 82 N\*3/2(1650) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV\*\*-1/2)

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Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Decay Mode, Reference, and Notes. Section: REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1650)

$\Delta(1670)$  10 N\*3/2(1670, JP=3/2-) I=3/2 D33 THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Mass (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 10 N\*3/2(1670) MASS (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Width (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 10 N\*3/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), Real Part of Pole Position (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 10 N\*3/2(1670) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: ID, Energy (MeV), -2\*Imag Part of Pole Position (MeV), Decay Mode, and Reference. Section: 10 N\*3/2(1670) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Δ(1670), Δ(1690)

Table with columns: RE, (24.), CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79\*. Rows include 10 N\*3/2(1670) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) and 10 N\*3/2(1670) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Table with columns: R1, N\*3/2(1670) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, DONNACHI 68 RVUE, 8/69. Rows include 10 N\*3/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES and 10 N\*3/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS.

Table with columns: R2, N\*3/2(1670) INTO (K SIGMA)/TOTAL, FEUERBACH 70 RVUE, 7/70. Rows include 10 N\*3/2(1670) PHOTON DECAY AMPL (GEV\*\*-1/2) and 10 N\*3/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS.

Table with columns: A1, N\*3/2(1670) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*-1/2), DEVENISH 73 DPWA, 2/74. Rows include 10 N\*3/2(1670) PHOTON DECAY AMPL (GEV\*\*-1/2) and 10 N\*3/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS.

Table with columns: DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161, A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (GERN)IJP. Includes references for N\*3/2(1670).

Table with columns: ALMEHED 72 NP 840 157, +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG)IJP. Rows include 10 N\*3/2(1670) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) and 10 N\*3/2(1670) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Δ(1690) 19 N\*3/2(1690), JP=3/2+ I=3/2 P33. RECENT ANALYSES INDICATE AT LEAST ONE P33 RESONANCE SOMEWHERE IN THE 1650-1900 MEV REGION.

Table with columns: M 3 (1690.), DONNACH2 68 RVUE, PHAS. SHIFT-CERN1 10/69. Rows include 19 N\*3/2(1690) MASS (MEV) and 19 N\*3/2(1690) WIDTH (MEV).

Table with columns: W 3 (281.), DONNACH2 68 RVUE, PHAS. SHIFT-CERN1 10/69. Rows include 19 N\*3/2(1690) WIDTH (MEV) and 19 N\*3/2(1690) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV).

Table with columns: IM 8 (323.), LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, 11/77. Rows include 19 N\*3/2(1690) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) and 19 N\*3/2(1690) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).

Table with columns: IMR (-11.), CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79\*. Rows include 19 N\*3/2(1690) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV).



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Δ(1890), Δ(1900), Δ(1910)

11 N\*3/2(1890) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, width, and various branching ratios for Δ(1890). Includes sub-sections for K SIGMA and K SIGMA\*.

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.

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for various nucleon states and transitions.

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1890) \*\*\*\*\*

Table of references for N\*3/2(1890) from various sources like Donnachie, R G Kirsopp, etc.

Δ(1900) 30 N\*3/2(1900, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 S31 9/73 THIS EFFECT IS SEEN IN TWO CHANNELS.

Table for Δ(1900) MASS (MEV) with columns for mass, width, and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) WIDTH (MEV) with columns for width, mass, and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for real part, imaginary part, and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) -2\*IMAG PART OF PCLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for imaginary part and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for real part and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for imaginary part and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) PARTIAL DECAY MODES with columns for partial decay modes and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) BRANCHING RATIOS with columns for branching ratios and various decay channels.

Table for Δ(1900) INTO PI N/TOTAL (P1) with columns for various decay channels and branching ratios.

Table of references for N\*3/2(1900) including Langbein, Deans, Aved, etc.

Δ(1910) 12 N\*3/2(1910, JP=1/2+) I=3/2 P31 THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

Table for Δ(1910) MASS (MEV) with columns for mass, width, and various decay channels.

Baryons

$\Delta(1910)$ ,  $\Delta(1950)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns for mass, width, and various parameters for baryons. Includes entries for  $\Delta(1789)$ ,  $\Delta(1940)$ ,  $\Delta(1790)$ ,  $\Delta(1899)$ ,  $\Delta(1920)$ , and  $\Delta(1888)$ .

12 N\*3/2(1910) WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing width measurements for  $\Delta(1910)$  from various experiments and theorists, including Donnachie, Almed, Langbein, and others.

12 N\*3/2(1910) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table listing real part of pole position measurements for  $\Delta(1910)$ .

12 N\*3/2(1910) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table listing imaginary part of pole position measurements for  $\Delta(1910)$ .

12 N\*3/2(1910) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table listing real part of elastic pole residue measurements for  $\Delta(1910)$ .

12 N\*3/2(1910) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table listing imaginary part of elastic pole residue measurements for  $\Delta(1910)$ .

12 N\*3/2(1910) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes and branching ratios for  $\Delta(1910)$ .

12 N\*3/2(1910) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for  $\Delta(1910)$  into various channels.

12 N\*3/2(1910) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for  $\Delta(1910)$  into various channels.

12 N\*3/2(1910) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for  $\Delta(1910)$  into various channels.

12 N\*3/2(1910) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV\*\*1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDE'S, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for  $\Delta(1910)$  into various channels.

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1910)

Table listing references for  $\Delta(1910)$  from various sources and experiments.

$\Delta(1950)$

83 N\*3/2(1950, JP=7/2+) I=3/2 F37 THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

83 N\*3/2(1950) MASS (MEV)

Table listing mass measurements for  $\Delta(1950)$  from various experiments.

83 N\*3/2(1950) WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing width measurements for  $\Delta(1950)$  from various experiments.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Δ(1950)

Table of particle data for Δ(1950) baryons, including sections for REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV), IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV), REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV), IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV), PARTIAL DECAY MODES, BRANCHING RATIOS, and PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDE. Includes columns for REE, IME, RER, IMR, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R34, R35, R36, R37, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R43, R44, R45, R46, R47, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59, R60, R61, R62, R63, R64, R65, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72, R73, R74, R75, R76, R77, R78, R79, R80, R81, R82, R83, R84, R85, R86, R87, R88, R89, R90, R91, R92, R93, R94, R95, R96, R97, R98, R99, R100.

Table of particle data for Δ(1950) baryons, including sections for HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*1/2), REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1950), 1950 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND σTOTAL EXP'TS, and 1950 MEV REGION MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.). Includes columns for A2, A3, A4, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A15, A16, A17, A18, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A24, A25, A26, A27, A28, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A34, A35, A36, A37, A38, A39, A40, A41, A42, A43, A44, A45, A46, A47, A48, A49, A50, A51, A52, A53, A54, A55, A56, A57, A58, A59, A60, A61, A62, A63, A64, A65, A66, A67, A68, A69, A70, A71, A72, A73, A74, A75, A76, A77, A78, A79, A80, A81, A82, A83, A84, A85, A86, A87, A88, A89, A90, A91, A92, A93, A94, A95, A96, A97, A98, A99, A100.

Baryons

$\Delta(1950)$ ,  $\Delta(1960)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

70 N\*3/2(1950) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
P1 N\*3/2(1950) INTO PI N
P2 N\*3/2(1950) INTO SIGMA K
P3 N\*3/2(1950) INTO N\*3/2(1232) PI
P4 N\*3/2(1950) INTO Y\*1(1385) K
P5 N\*3/2(1950) INTO N\*3/2(1232) RHO
P6 N\*3/2(1950) INTO NEUTRON PI+ PI+
P7 N\*3/2(1950) INTO N\*3/2(1232) PI PI (NOT RHO)
P8 N\*3/2(1950) INTO PROTON PI+ P10
P9 N\*3/2(1950) INTO PI PI N

70 N\*3/2(1950) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
R1 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL
R2 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (SIGMA K)/(PI N)
R3 N\*3/2(1950) INTO N\*3/2(1232) PI PI (NOT RHO)
R4 N 3/2(1950) INTO (PI N)/(N\*3/2(1232) PI)
R5 N\*3/2(1950) INTO ((PI N)\*(NEUTRON PI+ PI+)/TOTAL)\*\*2
R6 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (Y\*1(1385) K)/(PI N)
R7 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (N\*3/2(1232) RHO)/(PI N)
R8 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (N\*3/2(1232) RHO)/TOTAL
R9 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (PROTON PI+ P10)/TOTAL
R10 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (NEUTRON PI+ PI+)/TOTAL
R11 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (SIGMA K)/TOTAL
R12 N\*3/2(1950) INTO (PI PI N)/(PI N + PI PI N)

DEUTSCHM 75 NP 899 397
DEUTSCHMANN+ (AACH+BOHN+BERL+CEHN+CRAC+HEID)
COOL 56 PR 103 1082
BRISSON 61 NC 19 213
DEVILIN 65 PRL 14 1031
LEE 67 PR 159 1156
YCON 67 PL 248 307
CHINDWSKY 68 PR 171 1421
CHUNG 68 PR 165 1491
GALLOWAY 68 PL 268 334
BOGGILD 70 NP 816 503
COLTON 72 PR D6 55
COLLEY 74 NP 869 205
BRAUN 75 NP 895 503
CHUNG 75 PL 578 384
ALSO 75 PRD 12 693
GAIDOS 75 PRD 12 2565
ZEMANY 78 NP 8137 365
ALSO 78 NP 8138 265
ALSO 78 PRD 17 2888
APELDOORN 79 NP 8156 111

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(1950) (PROD. EXP.)
COOL, O PICCIGNI, D CLARK (BNL) I
\*DETOUF, FALK-VAIRANT, VAN ROSSUM, + (SACLAY) I
T. J. DEVILIN, J. SLOMON, G. BERTSCH (PRINCETON) I
+MOEBS, ROE, SINGLAIR, VANDER VELDE (MICH)
+BERENYI, KEY, PRENTICE, + (TORONTO, WISC)
CHINDWSKY, GENDON, KINSEY, KLEIN, + (LRL, SLAC)
S. U. CHUNG, DAHL, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)
F. GALLOWAY (INDIANA) I
\*KORAE-AMO-JACOBSEN+ (BOHR+ HELS+OSLO+STOH)
E. COLTON, A. KIRSCHBAUM (LBL)
COLLEY, HUQ, JOBES, KINSON, MILNE, + (BIRM+GLASS) I
+GERBER, MAURER, MICHALON, SCHIBY, STORB, L'IMP I
+PROTOPESCU, EISNER+ (BNL+CASE+LBL+UCSC) I, J, P
CHUNG, PROTOPESCU, EISNER+ (BNL+CASE+UCSC) I, J, P
GAIDOS, MILLER (PURDUE) I, J, P
+BEAUFAYS, GODDARD, KEY+ (TNTO+PURD+BNL) I, J, P
GODDARD, KEY, GORDON, LAI (TNTO+BNL)
KENNEDY, ZEMANY, BEAUFAYS, KEY, LUSTE+ (TNTO)
VAN APELDOORN, HARTING, HOLTUIZEN+ (AMST)

$\Delta(1960)$  117 N\*3/2(1960), JP=3/2+ I=3/2 P33
EARLY ANALYSES FOUND EVIDENCE FOR A P33 RESONANCE NEAR 2160 MEV. THERE MAY HAVE BEEN CONFUSION WITH OTHER RESONANCES IN THAT REGION (SEE LISTING FOR N\*3/2(2160)). RECENT ANALYSES AGREE THAT THE MASS IS CLOSER TO 1960 MEV.
117 N\*3/2(1960) MASS (MEV)
M 3 (2160.) KIRSOPP 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANAL 10/69
M (2120.) ROYCHOUD 71 DPWA 3/72
M 7 (2150.) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
M 1 (1980.) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG,SOL 1 9/73
M 1 NOT SEEN IN SOLUTION 2 OF LANGBEIN73 9/73
M 1 DEANS75 AND LANGBEIN73 DISAGREE WITH PI+ P TO K+ SIGMA+ DATA CF 1/78
M 1 WINNIK77 AROUND 1920 MEV. 1/78
M 1960. 80. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 1860. 10. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

117 N\*3/2(1960) WIDTH (MEV)
W 3 (260.) KIRSOPP 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANAL 10/69
W 7 (200.) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
W 1 (190.) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG,SOL 1 9/73
W 302. 100. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 220. 80. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

117 N\*3/2(1960) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
REE (1933.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
117 N\*3/2(1960) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
IME (280.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
117 N\*3/2(1960) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER (-10.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
117 N\*3/2(1960) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR (-27.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

117 N\*3/2(1960) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N\*3/2(1960) INTO PI N
P2 N\*3/2(1960) INTO K SIGMA
139+ 938
493+1189

117 N\*3/2(1960) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*3/2(1960) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 3 (.25) KIRSOPP 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANAL 10/69
R1 7 (0.3) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
R1 .17 .04 CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 .14 .04 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)
R2 N\*3/2(1960) FROM PI N TO K SIGMA SORT(P1\*P2) 12/79\*
R2 1 (.08) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG,SOL 1 9/73
R2 5 (.048) TO .120 DEANS 75 DPWA PI N TO K SIGMA 11/75
R2 5 RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS. 11/75

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) I, J, P
ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND,RUTG) I, J, P
LANGBEIN 73 NP 853 251 LANGBEIN, WAGNER (MUNICH) I, J, P
DEANS 75 NP B96 90 +MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, + (SFLA, ALABAMA) I, J, P
CUTKOSKY 79 PRD 20 2839 +FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL) I, J, P
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING: PHYSIC DATEN VOL.12-1 +KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE I, J, P

$\Delta(1960)$  13 N\*3/2(1960), JP=5/2- I=3/2 D35

13 N\*3/2(1960) MASS (MEV)
M 3 (1950.0) DONNACHI 68 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL 6/68
M 3 (1970.) KIRSOPP 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANAL 10/69
M X (1950.0) APPROX LEA 69 CNTR PI-P ELASTIC 8/69
M X SEE ALSO APLIN 70
M 3 WHERE MAX. ABSORPTION IS -DONNACHI, 2, KIRSOPP EYEBALL FIT CERN 1 10/69
M 7 (2200.) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
M 1 (1960.) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG,SOL 2 9/73
M 1 NOT SEEN IN SOLUTION 1 OF LANGBEIN73 9/73
M 1 DEANS75 AND LANGBEIN73 DISAGREE WITH PI+ P TO K+ SIGMA+ DATA CF 1/78
M 1 WINNIK77 AROUND 1920 MEV. 1/78
M (1894.) 20. AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M 1925. 20. CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
M 4 (2024.) 20. BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
M C 1930. 20. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M C SUPERSEDES CUTKOSKY 76.
M L 1901. 15. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M H 2305. 26. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M LH HOEHLER79 FINDS A HIGHER MASS O35 RESONANCE, AS WELL AS ONE IN THIS 12/79\*
M LH MASS REGION. BOTH ARE LISTED HERE, AND LABELED L AND H FOR LOW AND 12/79\*
M LH HIGH, AWAITING CONFIRMATION OF THE HIGHER MASS STATE. 12/79\*
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 8.1)

13 N\*3/2(1960) WIDTH (MEV)
W 3 (311.00) DONNACHI 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANAL 8/69
W 3 (400.) KIRSOPP 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANAL 10/69
W 7 (600.) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
W 1 (190.) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG,SOL 2 9/73
W (121.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W 350. 100. CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
W (462.) 20. BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
W C 280. 90. CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W L 195. 60. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W H 300. 70. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Δ(1960), Δ(2160)

13 N\*3/2(1960) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
REE C 1860. (1968.) 15. CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

13 N\*3/2(1960) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
IME C 276. (226.) 40. CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

13 N\*3/2(1960) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER C 12. (13.) 3. CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

13 N\*3/2(1960) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR C -15. (2.) 4. CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

13 N\*3/2(1960) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N\*3/2(1960) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
P2 N\*3/2(1960) INTO K SIGMA 139+ 938
493+1189

13 N\*3/2(1960) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*3/2(1960) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 3 (1.54) DONNACHI 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANA. 10/69
R1 3 (.12) KIRSOPP 68 RVUE PHASE SHIFT ANA. 10/69
R1 7 (0.25) ALMEHD 72 IPWA 2/72
R1 (.08) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 .113 .013 CUTKOSKY 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 C .12 .03 CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA 12/79\*

R2 N\*3/2(1960) INTO (K SIGMA)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 1 (0.013) (0.01) FEUERBACH 70 RVUE PI P TO K+ SIG+ 7/70
R2 1 ASSUME MASS, WIDTH, X(ELAST) OF DONNACHIE 68
R2 1 MODEL USED MAY DOUBLE COUNT.
R3 N\*3/2(1960) FROM PI N TO K SIGMA SQR(T(P1\*P2)) 9/73
R3 1 (.08) LANGBEIN 73 IPWA PI N-K SIG+SOL 2 9/73
R3 2 (-0.18) .035 DEANS 75 DPWA PI N TO K SIGMA 11/75
R3 2 RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS. 11/75

13 N\*3/2(1960) PHOTON DECAY AMPL(GEV\*\*--1/2)
FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-
REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1 N\*3/2(1960) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV\*\*--1/2) 1/76
A1 +.003 .016 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 (-.085) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A1 .062 .064 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*
A1 4 SUPERSEDES BARBOUR 76. 3/79\*
A1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)
A2 N\*3/2(1960) INTO GAM NUCLEON, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV\*\*--1/2) 1/76
A2 -.010 .032 CRAWFORD 75 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 (+.066) BARBOUR 76 DPWA PI N PHOTO-PROD 1/76
A2 4 +.019 .054 BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTO-PROD 3/79\*

\*\*\*\*\*
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)
ALMEHD 72 NP 840 157 +LOVELACE (LUND, RUTG)IJP
LANGBEIN 73 NP 853 251 LANGBEIN, WAGNER (MUNICH)IJP
CRAWFORD 75 NP 897 125 R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
DEANS 75 NP 896 90 +MITCHELL, MCNTGOMERY, + (SFLA, ALABAMA)IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THIS IS) (SACL)IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B111 358 I. M. BARBOUR, R. L. CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
CUTKOSKY 76 PRL 37 645 CUTKOSKY, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
ALSO 76 OXFORD CONF. 49 CUTKOSKY, HENDRICK, CHAO+ (CARN+LBL+BRIS)IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253 BARBOUR, CRAWFORD, PARSONS (GLAS)
CUTKOSKY 79 PRD 20 2839 +FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (CARN+LBL)IJP
+KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
BRANDSEN 71 NP 826 511 +GGDEN (DURH)IJP
AYED 70 NP 816 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANDSEN (DURH)IJP
ROYCHOUD 71 NP 827 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANDSEN (DURH)IJP
VON SCHL 72 LNC 4 767 VON SCHLIPPE (LDWC)IJP
BAKER 74 PRL 32 251 BAKER, EARTLY, PRETAL, PRUSS, + (FNAL, ANL, NDAM)IJP
MA 75 PRD 11 1832 MA, SHAW (UCSB, SLAC)IJP
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66 +TOAFF, REVEL, GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIF)IJP
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Δ(2160)

9 N\*3/2(2160), I=3/2
EARLY ANALYSES FOUND EVIDENCE FOR A RESONANCE
NEAR THIS MASS IN THE P33 PARTIAL WAVE. THESE
RESULTS ARE NOW INCLUDED WITH THE LISTING FOR
N\*3/2(1960), JP=3/2+, IN ADDITION, ROYCHOUDHURY 71
FIND POSSIBLE EVIDENCE FOR P31, D33, AND D35
RESONANCES IN THIS MASS REGION. IN A SIMILAR ANALYSIS
BRANDSEN 71 FOUND SOME EVIDENCE FOR G31, D33, AND D35
RESONANCES IN THIS REGION. VON SCHLIPPE 72 SUGGESTS A G39. A PRONOUNCED
SHARP DIP IS OBSERVED IN PI+ P BACKWARD SCATTERING AT 2200 MEV BY
REY 74. DUAL INTERFERENCE MODEL ANALYSIS OF MA 75 FINDS SIGNAL FOR
P33, P31, AND D35, BUT NOT FOR G39. AYED 76 FINDS A G39 RESONANCE
IN THIS MASS REGION. CUTKOSKY 79 AND HOEHLER 79 FIND A G37 RESONANCE,
HENDRY 78 FINDS BOTH A G37 AND A G39 RESONANCE.

9 N\*3/2(2160) MASS (MEV)
M 4 (2196.) (46.) (41.) REY 74 MPWA ++ PI+ P 180 DEG CS 10/74
M 4 BAKER 74 AND REY 74 FIND NEGATIVE PARITY (SPIN UNDETERMINED).
M 2 (2170.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
M 2 AYED 76 RESULT IS A G39 RESONANCE. 11/77
M 9 2200. 100. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 9 HENDRY 78 RESULT LABELED 9 IS A G39 RESONANCE. 12/79\*
M 7 2280. 80. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 7 HENDRY 78 RESULT LABELED 7 IS A G37 RESONANCE. 12/79\*
M C (2200.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M C CUTKOSKY 79 RESULT IS A G37 RESONANCE. 12/79\*
M 1 2215. 60. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
M 1 HOEHLER 79 RESULT IS A G37 RESONANCE. 12/79\*

9 N\*3/2(2160) WIDTH (MEV)
W 4 (302.) (143.) REY 74 MPWA ++ PI+ P 180 DEG CS 10/74
W 2 (205.) 60. AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
W 9 450. 200. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 7 400. 150. HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W C (350.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
W 1 400. 100. HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

9 N\*3/2(2160) REAL PART OF PCLE POSITION (MEV)
REE C (209.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

9 N\*3/2(2160) -2\*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
IME C (294.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

9 N\*3/2(2160) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER C (2.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

9 N\*3/2(2160) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR C (-7.) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

9 N\*3/2(2160) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N\*3/2(2160) INTO PI N DECAY MASSES
P2 N\*3/2(2160) INTO K SIGMA 139+ 938
493+1189

9 N\*3/2(2160) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N\*3/2(2160) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 4 REY74 FINDS (J+1/2)X=.81+/-(.54+.39) 10/74
R1 2 (.04) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77
R1 9 .10 .03 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 7 .09 .02 HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 C (-.05) CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*
R1 1 -.05 .02 HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79\*

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REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2160)
REY 74 PRL 32 908 REY, LENNOX, POIRIER, PRETZL (NDAM+MPI)IJP
ALSO 74 PRL 33 250 REY, LENNOX, POIRIER, PRETZL (NDAM+MPI)IJP
ALSO 75 PRD 11 1777 LENNOX, POIRIER, REY, SANDER+ (NDAM+FNAL+ANL)IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THIS IS) (SACL)IJP
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 PRD 20 2839 +FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (CARN+LBL)IJP
+KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
DONNACHI 69 NP 108 433 A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
BRANDSEN 71 NP 826 511 +GGDEN (DURH)IJP
ALSO 70 NP 816 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANDSEN (DURH)IJP
ROYCHOUD 71 NP 827 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANDSEN (DURH)IJP
VON SCHL 72 LNC 4 767 VON SCHLIPPE (LDWC)IJP
BAKER 74 PRL 32 251 BAKER, EARTLY, PRETAL, PRUSS, + (FNAL, ANL, NDAM)IJP
MA 75 PRD 11 1832 MA, SHAW (UCSB, SLAC)IJP
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66 +TOAFF, REVEL, GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIF)IJP
\*\*\*\*\*

Baryons

$\Delta(2300)$ ,  $\Delta(2420)$ ,  $\Delta(2500)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

**$\Delta(2300)$**  **H<sub>39</sub>**

123 N\*3/2(2300, JP=9/2+) I=3/2

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M 2217. 80. HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

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123 N\*3/2(2300) MASS (MEV)

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W 300. 100. HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

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123 N\*3/2(2300) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P I N\*3/2(2300) INTO P I N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938

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123 N\*3/2(2300) BRANCHING RATIOS

R I N\*3/2(2300) INTO (P I N)/TOTAL (P I) 12/79\*

R I .03 .02 HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2300) \*\*\*\*\*

HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF P I - N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 +KAI SER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

**$\Delta(2420)$**  **H<sub>311</sub>**

84 N\*3/2(2420, JP=11/2+) I=3/2

BOTH ROYCHOUDHURY 71 AND BRANSDEN 71 SEE A POSSIBLE RESONANT P35 IN THIS MASS REGION. IN ADDITION BRANSDEN 71 FIND A RESONANT P33 AT 2600 MEV.

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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 (2400.) OTT 72 MPWA 0 P I - P BKWD ELSTC 2/73

M 1 (2400.) (63.) REY 74 MPWA ++ P I + P 180 DEG CS 10/74

M (2392.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77

M 2400. 60. HENDRY 78 MPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

M 2416. 17. HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

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84 N\*3/2(2420) WIDTH (MEV)

W 6 (347.0) AYED 70 IPWA 1/71

W 1 (484.) (79.) REY 74 MPWA ++ P I + P 180 DEG CS 10/74

W (289.) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77

W 460. 100. HENDRY 78 MPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

W 340. 28. HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.2)

---

84 N\*3/2(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P I N\*3/2(2420) INTO P I N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938

P 2 N\*3/2(2420) INTO SIGMA K 1197+ 493

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84 N\*3/2(2420) BRANCHING RATIOS

R I N\*3/2(2420) INTO (P I N)/TOTAL (P I) 1/71

R I 6 (0.113) AYED 70 IPWA (DURH) IJP

R I 7 (.4) OTT 72 MPWA 0 P I - P BKWD ELSTC 2/73

R I 1 (.157) (.070) (.035) REY 74 MPWA ++ P I + P 180 DEG CS 10/74

R I 1 REY 74 DETERMINES (J+1/2) ONLY, WE HAVE DIVIDED BY 6. 10/74

R I (.091) AYED 76 IPWA 11/77

R I .11 .02 HENDRY 78 MPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

R I .08 .015 HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

R I AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.2)

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2420) \*\*\*\*\*

AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL) IJP

BRANSDEN 71 NP 826 511 +ODGEN (DURH) IJP

ALSO 70 NP 916 461 ROYCHOUDHURY, PERRIN, BRANSDEN (DURH) IJP

ROYCHOUD 71 NP 827 125 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) IJP

REY 74 PRL 32 908 REY, LENNOX, POIRIER, PRETZL (NDAM+MPIM) IJP

ALSO 74 PRL 33 250 REY, LENNOX, POIRIER, PRETZL (NDAM+MPIM) IJP

ALSO 75 PRD 11 1777 LENNOX, POIRIER, REY, SANDER+ (NDAM+FNA+ANL) IJP

AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THE SIS) (SACL) IJP

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL) IJP

HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF P I - N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 +KAI SER, KOCH, PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BELLAMY 67 PRL 19 476 +BUCKLEY, DOBINSON, + (WESTFIELD, LOUC) JP

AYED 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE+VILLET (SACL) Y

2420 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND  $\sigma_{TOTAL}$  EXPTS

69 N\*3/2(2420, JP= ) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE N AND DELTA LISTINGS FOR A DISCUSSION OF PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS.

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69 N\*3/2(2420) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M (2360.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR P I + P TOTAL

M (2520.0) (40.0) ALVAREZ 64 CNTR P I PHOTOPROD 7/66

M (2440.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE DATA + DISP REL

M (2400.0) APPROX WAHLIG 64 OSPK 0 P I - 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 DEGRE

M B FGR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68.

M 2423.0 10.0 CITRON 66 CNTR P I + P TOTAL 7/66

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69 N\*3/2(2420) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W (200.0) DIDDENS 63 CNTR 7/66

W (245.0) HOHLER 64 RVUE 11/67

W B (275.0) BARGER 66 RVUE TOTAL + CH EX 11/67

W 310.0 20.0 CITRON 66 CNTR 7/66

69 N\*3/2(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P I N\*3/2(2420) INTO P I N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938

P 2 N\*3/2(2420) INTO SIGMA K 1197+ 493

P 3 N\*3/2(2420) INTO N\*3/2(1232) P I 1232+ 139

P 4 N\*3/2(2420) INTO NEUTRON P I + P I + 939+ 139+ 139

69 N\*3/2(2420) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R I N\*3/2(2420) INTO (P I N)/TOTAL (P I) 7/66

R I (0.067) APPROX DIDDENS 63 CNTR ASSUMING J=11/2 7/66

R I 0.113 0.0036 CITRON 66 CNTR ASSUMING J=11/2 7/66

R I B (0.121) BARGER 67 FIT ASSUMING J=11/2 11/67

R I D (0.163) DIKMEN 67 FIT ASSUMING J=11/2 11/67

R I D USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES

R I (0.06) KORMANYOS 67 CNTR ASSUMING J=11/2 11/67

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R 2 N\*3/2(2420) INTO (P I N)\*(NEUTRON P I + P I +)/(TOTAL\*2) (P I\*P 4)

R 2 0.0195 0.0048 GALLGWAY 68 RVUE 6/68

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2420) (PROD. EXP.) \*\*\*\*\*

DIODENS 63 PRL 10 262 +JENKINS, KYCIA, RILEY (BNL) I

ALVAREZ 64 PRL 12 710 +BAR-YAM, KERN, LUCKEY, OSBORNE, + (MIT, CE) A

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 CLUSSON (WISC) P

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) P

KORMANYOS 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH, ANL) P

GALLGWAY 68 PL 268 334 K F GALLGWAY (INDIANA) I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BAACKE 67 NC 51A 761 J BAACKE, M YVERT (KARLSRUHE,GRSAY) 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.

**$\Delta(2500)$**  **G<sub>39</sub>**

124 N\*3/2(2500, JP=9/2-) I=3/2

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124 N\*3/2(2500) MASS (MEV)

M 2468. 50. HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

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124 N\*3/2(2500) WIDTH (MEV)

W 480. 100. HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

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124 N\*3/2(2500) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P I N\*3/2(2500) INTO P I N DECAY MASSES 139+ 938

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124 N\*3/2(2500) BRANCHING RATIOS

R I N\*3/2(2500) INTO (P I N)/TOTAL (P I) 12/79\*

R I .06 .03 HOEHLER 79 IPWA P I N TO P I N 12/79\*

Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings. Δ(2500), Δ(>2500), Δ(2750), Δ(2850), Δ(2950)

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2500)

HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

>2500 MEV REGION - FORMATION EXPERIMENTS

127 N\*3/2(>2500) I=3/2

WE LIST HERE I=3/2 RESONANCES WITH MASS GREATER THAN ABOUT 2.5 GEV WHICH HAVE BEEN SEEN IN A SINGLE PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS ONLY. ALL RESONANCES WHICH HAVE BEEN OBSERVED IN >1 ANALYSIS AT ABOUT THE SAME MASS ARE GIVEN A SEPARATE LISTING WITH THE APPROPRIATE QUANTUM NUMBERS.

127 N\*3/2(>2500) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, Mass (MeV), HENDRY, MPWA, PIN, H39, 12/79\*

127 N\*3/2(>2500) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, Mass (MeV), HENDRY, MPWA, PIN, H39, 12/79\*

127 N\*3/2(>2500) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, N\*3/2(>2500) INTO PI N, DELAY MASSES, 139+ 938

127 N\*3/2(>2500) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, N\*3/2(>2500) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, HENDRY, MPWA, PIN, H39, 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(>2500)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP

Δ(2750)

125 N\*3/2(2750, JP=13/2-) I=3/2

I313

125 N\*3/2(2750) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, Mass (MeV), HENDRY, MPWA, PIN TO PIN, 12/79\*

125 N\*3/2(2750) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, Mass (MeV), HENDRY, MPWA, PIN TO PIN, 12/79\*

125 N\*3/2(2750) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, N\*3/2(2750) INTO PI N, DELAY MASSES, 139+ 938

125 N\*3/2(2750) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, N\*3/2(2750) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, HENDRY, MPWA, PIN TO PIN, 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2750)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN /KARLSRUHE IJP

Δ(2850) BUMPS

85 N\*3/2(2850, JP= +) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

85 N\*3/2(2850) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: M, Mass (MeV), HOEHLER, RVUE, DATA + DISP REL, 12/79\*

85 N\*3/2(2850) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: W, Mass (MeV), BARDADIN, HBC, CNTR, 7/66

85 N\*3/2(2850) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: P1, N\*3/2(2850) INTO PI N, DECAY MASSES, 139+ 938

85 N\*3/2(2850) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: R1, N\*3/2(2850) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, BARGER, RVUE, TOTAL + CH EXC., 11/67

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2850) (PROD. EXP.)

HOEHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOEHLER, J GIESECKE (KARLSRUHE) I
WAHLIG 64 PRL 13 103 +MANNELLI,SODICKSON,FACKLER,WARD, + (MIT)
BARDADIN 66 PL 21 357 BARDADIN-OTHINOWSKA,DANYSZ, + (WARSAW)
BARGER 66 PR 151 1123 V BARGER, M CLSSON (WISC)
CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH,KYCIA,LEONTIC,PHILLIPS, + (BNL) I

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, O HORN, C SCHMID (CITI)
WAHLIG 68 PR 168 1515 M A WAHLIG, I MANNELLI (MIT,PNLS)

Δ(2950)

126 N\*3/2(2950, JP=15/2+) I=3/2

K315

126 N\*3/2(2950) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, Mass (MeV), HENDRY, MPWA, PIN TO PIN, 12/79\*

126 N\*3/2(2950) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, Mass (MeV), HENDRY, MPWA, PIN TO PIN, 12/79\*

126 N\*3/2(2950) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, N\*3/2(2950) INTO PI N, DECAY MASSES, 139+ 938

126 N\*3/2(2950) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, N\*3/2(2950) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, HENDRY, MPWA, PIN TO PIN, 12/79\*

Baryons

$\Lambda(3230)$ , EXOTIC NUCLEONS,  $Z^*$ 's,  $Z_0(1780)$

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

REFERENCES FOR N\*3/2(2950)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 ARCHIBALD W. HENDRY (IND+LBL)JP
DOEHLE 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 /KARLSRUHE 1JP
+KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN

Lambda(3230) BUMPS

86 N\*3/2(3230, JP= ) I=3/2 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

86 N\*3/2(3230) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: M, (3230.0), (3296.), (79.), (78.), CITRON, 66 CNTR, P1+ P TOTAL, 7/66, REY, 74 MPWA ++ PI+ P 180 DEG CS, 10/74

86 N\*3/2(3230) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: W, (440.0), (687.), (1043.), (323.), CITRON, 66 CNTR, 7/66, REY, 74 MPWA ++ PI+ P 180 DEG CS, 10/74

86 N\*3/2(3230) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: P1, N\*3/2(3230) INTO PI N, DECAY MASSES, 139+ 938, P2, N\*3/2(3230) INTO N PI PI, 938+ 139+ 139

86 N\*3/2(3230) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, N\*3/2(3230) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL, (P1), 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 (0.061), CITRON, 66 CNTR, TOTAL CROSS. 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 DEGRE, R1 B FOR CRITICISM OF THIS METHOD, SEE DOLEN 68, DIKMEN, 67 RVUE, USES KORMANYOS67 11/67, R1 D (0.25), DIKMEN, 67 RVUE, USES KORMANYOS67 11/67, R1 D USES ONLY RESONANCES TO CALCULATE DIF. CROSS SECTIONS AT 180 DEGREES, R1 (.45) (.09) (.13) REY, 74 MPWA ++ PI+ P 180 DEG CS, 10/74

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
DIKMEN 67 PRL 18 798 F N DIKMEN (MICH)
REY 74 PRL 32 908 REY,LENNOX,POIRIER,PRETZL (NDAM+MPI)IP
ALSO 74 PRL 33 250 REY,LENNOX,POIRIER,PRETZL (NDAM+MPI)IP
ALSO 75 PRO 11 1777 LENNOX,POIRIER,REY,SANDER+ (NDAM+FNAL+ANL)IP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

KORMANYOS 67 PR 164 1661 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + (MICH,ANL) P
DOLEN 68 PR 166 1768 R DOLEN, D HORN, C SCHMID (GIT)

EXOTIC NUCLEONS - 1640 MEV REGION

EXOTIC NUCLEONS

THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST. WE WILL TABULATE EXOTICS FROM NOW ON

EX(1640, JP= ) I=5/2

THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST. WE TABULATE ONLY FROM 1970 ON.

IN A MISSING MASS EXPERIMENT, PI+ P TO PI- X+X+, BIRULEV 71 FIND NO EVIDENCE FOR EXOTIC (I=5/2) RESONANCES IN THE MASS INTERVAL 1.2 TO 2.2 GEV.

EX(1640) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, A, 29 1627., 12., PRICE, 70 DBC -- K-D AT 4.91GEV/C, 3/71, A FOUR S. D. EFFECT

EX(1640) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: 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

EX(1640) CROSS SECTION LIMITS (MICROBARN)

Table with columns: CS, B, 40., OR LESS, BANNER, 70 DSPK +++ 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,ZACCONO + (SACLAY)
PRICE 70 PL 338,533 +BERG,SALANT,WATERS,WESTER,WEINBERG (VAND)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

AMMANN 71 PL 348 533 +CARMONY,GARFINKEL,GUTAY,MILLER,YEN (PURD)
BIRULEV 71 SJP 12 536 +VOYENKO,GUSKOV,DOBROVLSKII,++ (JINR)
JOHNSON 71 PL 348 428 D JOHNSON (ANL)

Note on the S=+1 Baryon System

The evidence for S=+1 baryons was thoroughly reviewed in our 1976 edition. More recent measurements, including completed experiments and experiments in progress, have been reviewed by Kelly. Most of the new data which have recently been becoming available have not yet been subjected to partial-wave analysis, and the whole Z\* question may be clarified when this is done. In the interim two analyses have been reported by ARNDT 78 and GIACOMELLI 76. ARNDT 78 is an energy-dependent analysis of K+p elastic scattering below 2 GeV/c. Although seven resonance poles are found in various waves, only the P13 pole at (1796-101i)MeV is considered to be a strong Z1\* candidate, and only this pole is entered in the Data Card Listings below. No information is given on the pole residue and its uncertainty. GIACOMELLI 76 searched for a Z1\* decaying into KLambda, but found no evidence for such an effect. The evidence for the existence of Z\*s thus remains inconclusive.

References

- 1. Particle Data Group, Rev. Mod. Phys. 48, S188 (1976).
2. R. L. Kelly, in Proceedings of the Meeting on Exotic Resonances (HUPD-7813), eds. I. Endo et al., Hiroshima, 1978.
See the Data Card Listings for other references.

S=1 I=0 EXOTIC STATES (Z0)

\*\*\*\*\*

Z0(1780)

95 Z\*0(1780, JP=1/2+) I=0

P01

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THIS LISTING.

WILSON 72 AND GIACOMELLI 74 FIND SOME SOLUTIONS WITH RESONANT-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN THE P01 PARTIAL WAVE. THE EFFECT SEEN IN THE I=0 TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS, 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.

95 Z\*0(1780) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, D, 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 70, M, W, (1800.), WILSON, 72 PWA, K+N P01 WAVE, 3/72, M, W, ESTIMATE OF PARAMETERS FROM BW + QUADRATIC BACKGROUND FIT TO P01, 3/72, M, 1, (1750.), CARROLL, 73 CNTR, KN I=0 TCS, FIT 1, 9/73, M, 1, (1825.), CARROLL, 73 CNTR, KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2, 9/73, M, 1, FIT 1=FIT OF SINGLE L=1 BW+BACKGROUND TO I=0 TCS FROM .4-1.1 GEV/C, 9/73, M, 1, FIT 2=FIT OF L=1 AND L=2 BWS TO SAME DATA, SEE Z0(1865) FOR L=2 PART, 9/73, M, (1740.), GIACOMELI, 74 PWA, .38-1.51 GEV/C, 10/74

95 Z\*0(1780) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, W, (565.0), COOL, 70 CNTR + K+P, D TOTAL, 1/71, W, W, (300.), WILSON, 72 PWA, K+N P01 WAVE, 3/72, W, 1, (600.), CARROLL, 73 CNTR, KN I=0 TCS, FIT 1, 9/73, W, 1, (845.), CARROLL, 73 CNTR, KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2, 9/73, W, (300.), GIACOMELI, 74 PWA, .38-1.51 GEV/C, 10/74

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Z<sub>0</sub>(1780), Z<sub>0</sub>(1865), Z<sub>1</sub>(1900)

95 Z\*0(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Z\*0(1780) INTO K N
DECAY MASSES
493+ 939

95 Z\*0(1780) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Z\*0(1780) INTO (K N)/TOTAL
R1 W (0.85) COOL 70 CNTR + K+P, D TOTAL 1/71
R1 1 (.75) WILSON 72 PWA K+N P01 WAVE 3/72
R1 1 (.91) CARROLL 73 CNTR IF J=1/2, FIT 1 9/73
R1 1 (.85) CARROLL 73 CNTR IF J=1/2, FIT 2 9/73
R1 1 (.85) GIACOMEL 74 PWA .38-1.51 GEV/C 10/74

Z0(1865) 96 Z\*0(1865, JP=3/2-) I=0
THIS EFFECT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE K\* N THRESHOLD. SEE HIRATA 68 AND 70, WILSON 72 AND GIACOMELLI 73 REPORT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES. AARON 73 CLAIMS A RESONANCE IN A MODEL DEPENDENT PWA. SEE ALSO Z\*0(1780).

96 Z\*0(1865) MASS (MEV)
M (1860.0) (15.0) CARTER 67 THEO DISPERSION REL. 8/67
M (1830.) (10.0) AARON 73 MPWA I=0 KN .6-1.66/C 9/73
M 1 (1840.) CARROLL 73 CNTR KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2 9/73
M 1 FIT 2-FIT OF L=1 AND L=2 BWS TO I=0 TCS FROM .4-1.1 GEV/C. 9/73
M 1 SEE Z0(1780) FOR FIT 1 AND L=1 PART OF FIT 2. 9/73

96 Z\*0(1865) WIDTH (MEV)
W (200.0) (50.0) CARTER 67 THEO 8/67
W (160.0) (30.0) COOL 70 CNTR K+P, D TOTAL 8/67
W (100.) AARON 73 MPWA I=0 KN .6-1.66/C 9/73
W 1 (75.) CARROLL 73 CNTR KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2 9/73

96 Z\*0(1865) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Z\*0(1865) INTO K N
DECAY MASSES
493+ 939
P2 Z\*0(1865) INTO N K\*(892) 938+ 892

96 Z\*0(1865) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Z\*0(1865) INTO (K N)/TOTAL
R1 (.155) (.025) CARTER 67 THEO IF J=3/2 9/73
R1 (.115) (.025) COOL 70 CNTR IF J=3/2 9/73
R1 1 (.085) CARROLL 73 CNTR IF J=3/2, FIT 2 9/73

S=1 I=1 EXOTIC STATES (Z1)

Z1(1900) 97 Z\*1(1900, JP=3/2+) I=1
THIS EFFECT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE K-DELTA THRESHOLD. SEE THE MINIREVIEW PRECEDING Z\*0(1780)

97 Z\*1(1900) MASS (MEV)
M 1 (1932.0) AYED 70 IPWA P13, SOL I 6/70
M 1 (1899.0) AYED 70 IPWA P13, SOL II 6/70
M 1 (2030.0) AYED 70 IPWA S11, SOL III 6/70

97 Z\*1(1900) WIDTH (MEV)
W 1 (520.0) AYED 70 IPWA K+P 6/70
W 1 (357.0) AYED 70 IPWA K+P 6/70
W 1 (357.0) AYED 70 IPWA K+P 6/70

97 Z1\*(1900) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION
REE 3 (1787.) ARNDT 74 DPWA K+ P ELASTIC 4/75
REE 3 (1796.) ARNDT 78 DPWA K+ P 3/79\*

97 Z1\*(1900) -IMAGINARY PART OF POLE POSITION
IME 3 (100.) ARNDT 74 DPWA K+ P ELASTIC 4/75
IME 3 (101.) ARNDT 78 DPWA K+ P 3/79\*

97 Z\*1(1900) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
PI Z\*1(1900) INTO K N
DECAY MASSES
493+ 938
P2 Z\*1(1900) INTO N\*3/2(1232) K 1232+ 493

97 Z\*1(1900) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Z\*1(1900) INTO (K N)/TOTAL
R1 (0.10) OR LESS CARTER 67 THEO DISPERSION REL. 8/67
R1 1 (0.16) AYED 70 IPWA 6/70

97 Z\*1(1900) REFERENCES FOR Z\*1(1900)
BLAND 67 PRL 18 1077 +BOWLER, BROWN, G+S GOLDBERGER, SEEGER, + (LRL)
CARTER 67 PRL 18 801 A A CARTER (CAVENDISH)

TOTAL-CROSS-SECTION EXPERIMENTS
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
BOWEN 70 PR D2 2599 +CALDWELL, DIKMAN, JENKINS, KALBACH, + (ARIZ) I

Baryons

Z<sub>1</sub>(1900), Z<sub>1</sub>(2150), Z<sub>1</sub>(2500),  $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

A K-MATRIX ANALYSIS OF SOME OF THE EARLY K+P DATA --- (ILLINOIS)
HITE 67 THESIS D E HITE

EXPERIMENTS MAINLY ABOUT INELASTIC CHANNELS --- (LRL)
BLAND 68 UCRL-18131 THESIS R W BLAND
BLAND 69 NP 813 595 +BOWLER, BROWN, KADYK, GOLDBER, + (LRL)

THE MAIN ELASTIC SCATTERING AND POLARIZATION EXPERIMENTS --- (BNL,RCCCH)
CARROLL 68 PRL 21 1282 +FISCHER, LUNDBY, PHILLIPS, + (BNL,RCCCH)
ANDERS-1 69 PL 288 611 ANDERSSON, DAUM, ERNE, LAGNAUX, + (CERN)
ANDERS-2 69 PL 308 56 ANDERSSON, DAUM, ERNE, LAGNAUX, + (CERN)

PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES (SEE ALSO ADAMS 73 AND CAMERON 74) (DARE)+MCHS+EDIN
CARRERA 70 NP 823 525 B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE)+MCHS+EDIN
ALSO 70 DUKE 447 +DONNACHIE, K TRSOPP (DARE)+MCHS+EDIN

LATEST REVIEW TALKS AND PAPERS
LEVISETT 69 LUND CONF 341 R LEVI SETTI (RAPporteur) (CHICAGO)
GOLDBERG 70 DUKE 407 G.GOLDBER (REVIEWER) (LRL)

Table with 6 columns: Label, Z1(2150) BUMPS, Parameters (93, 2150, 20, ABRAMS), and Totals (70 CNTR, K+P, TOTAL). Includes sections for MASS (MEV), WIDTH (MEV), PARTIAL DECAY MODES, BRANCHING RATIOS, and INTRODUCTION TO K N.

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) BUMPS 94 Z1(2500, JP= ) I=1
A SMALL BUMP IN TOTAL CROSS SECTION AT PK=2.7 GEV/C

Table with 6 columns: Label, Z1(2500) BUMPS, Parameters (94, 2500, 20, ABRAMS), and Totals (70 CNTR, K+P, TOTAL). Includes sections for MASS (MEV), WIDTH (MEV), PARTIAL DECAY MODES, and BRANCHING RATIOS.

REFERENCES FOR Z1(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 MICROBARNS
CS A LESS THAN +2 +3 -1 ANDERSON 69 ASPK + PI-P TO K-Z\*+ 10/69

REFERENCES FOR Z1 CROSS SECTION LIMITS
BASSOMPI 68 PL 27B 468 BASSOMPIERRE, + (CERN,BRUXELLES)
ANDERSON 69 PL 29B 136 +BLESER, BLIEDEN, COLLINS, + (BNL,CARNEGIE)

Note on  $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

The number of confirmed resonances is still increasing, but very slowly; in 1978, we added three more states to the Y\* portion of the Baryon Table, and there has been no further increase this year.

All the Y\*'s proposed in the last few years are only weakly coupled to their two-body decay channels KN,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$ . For this reason they appear as very small peaks or make no appearance at all in invariant mass distributions. Rather,



## Data Card Listings

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

Baryons  
 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

when the two-body reactions  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$ ,  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ , and  $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$  are partial-wave analyzed, some of the amplitudes are found to traverse resonance-like counterclockwise circles. The results of partial-wave analysis give  $J^P$  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.

Formation Experiments

Partial-wave analyses have been performed mainly for the channels  $\bar{K}N$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$ ; a few results exist also for  $\bar{K}K$ ,  $\Lambda\omega$ , and some quasi-two-body channels. With a few exceptions (e.g., BAILLON 75 and VANHORN 75 for the  $\Lambda\pi$  channel), the great majority of the analyses done so far cover rather narrow energy ranges, usually corresponding to a single bubble chamber experiment. A disturbing feature that appears when examining the partial waves obtained in such analyses is that they do not always join smoothly with the partial waves given in analyses done for the same channel over a different energy range.

More ambitious analyses treat all channels simultaneously so that unitarity constraints are automatically obeyed and the resonances appear with the same masses and widths in the different channels. The multi-channel analyses done prior to 1974 (KIM 71, LANGBEIN 72, and LEA 73) included the three two-body channels  $\bar{K}N$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$ , and were carried out in the mass range 1.5 to 1.9 GeV. This is the mass range of a particular bubble chamber experiment (ARMENTEROS 68), the only one which at that time had relatively good statistical accuracy.

In recent years, additional experimental results have been obtained. Bubble chamber experiments now exist with better statistics in the mass range already considered (HEMINGWAY 75, RLIC 77) and with somewhat lower statistical accuracy up to a mass of 2.5 GeV (BELLEFON 75, 2 75, 77, and 78). However, the most important recent contributions to this field, for the  $\bar{K}N$  channel at least, are from electronic counter experiments. These provide results which are difficult if not impossible to get in a conventional bubble chamber experiment.

They include high-statistics measurement of the  $\bar{K}^-p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0n$  total<sup>1</sup> and differential cross section<sup>2</sup> at low energies,  $\bar{K}^-p$  elastic polarization measurements,<sup>3</sup> and  $\bar{K}^-n$  elastic angular distributions (DECLAIS 77 and Ref. 4).

We may hope that improved partial-wave analyses over a wide energy range will be performed in the near future in order to disentangle the rather unsatisfactory present situation. Even though the unconfirmed resonances (one- and two-star states in Table 1) are often "seen" in several analyses with more or less compatible parameters, the corresponding partial-wave behavior is often very different in each of these analyses. Thus the confidence one has in the existence of these resonances is rather weak.

The three more recent analyses are discussed below. Two of them are multi-channel analyses, fitting data from the three channels,  $\bar{K}N$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$ , and covering a wide mass range.

a) In the analysis of the Rutherford Laboratory-Imperial College collaboration (RLIC 77) the mass range extends from 1480 to 2170 MeV. The data used have been carefully selected in order to eliminate inconsistencies (usually the older and statistically less accurate points have been rejected). Angular distributions were directly used in the fit except when the quality of the data was such that no loss of information occurred by using Legendre coefficients (e.g.,  $\bar{K}^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^0\pi^0$ ). In this work, a conventional energy-dependent analysis is performed first for each of the three channels ( $\bar{K}N$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$ ). As usual, the presence of a resonance in a partial wave is detected by comparing the goodness of the fit when this wave is parametrized as a smooth background to the alternative fit when a Breit-Wigner is added to the background. The three separate fits are then considered together in order to obtain a real multi-channel analysis. Internal consistency requires that the masses and widths of the resonances be the same in each of the three channels. The final fit has been done with these resonance parameters fixed and equal to a "weighted average" of the three values.

Some suspected resonances are confirmed by this analysis, but many other reported "resonance

Baryons

$\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

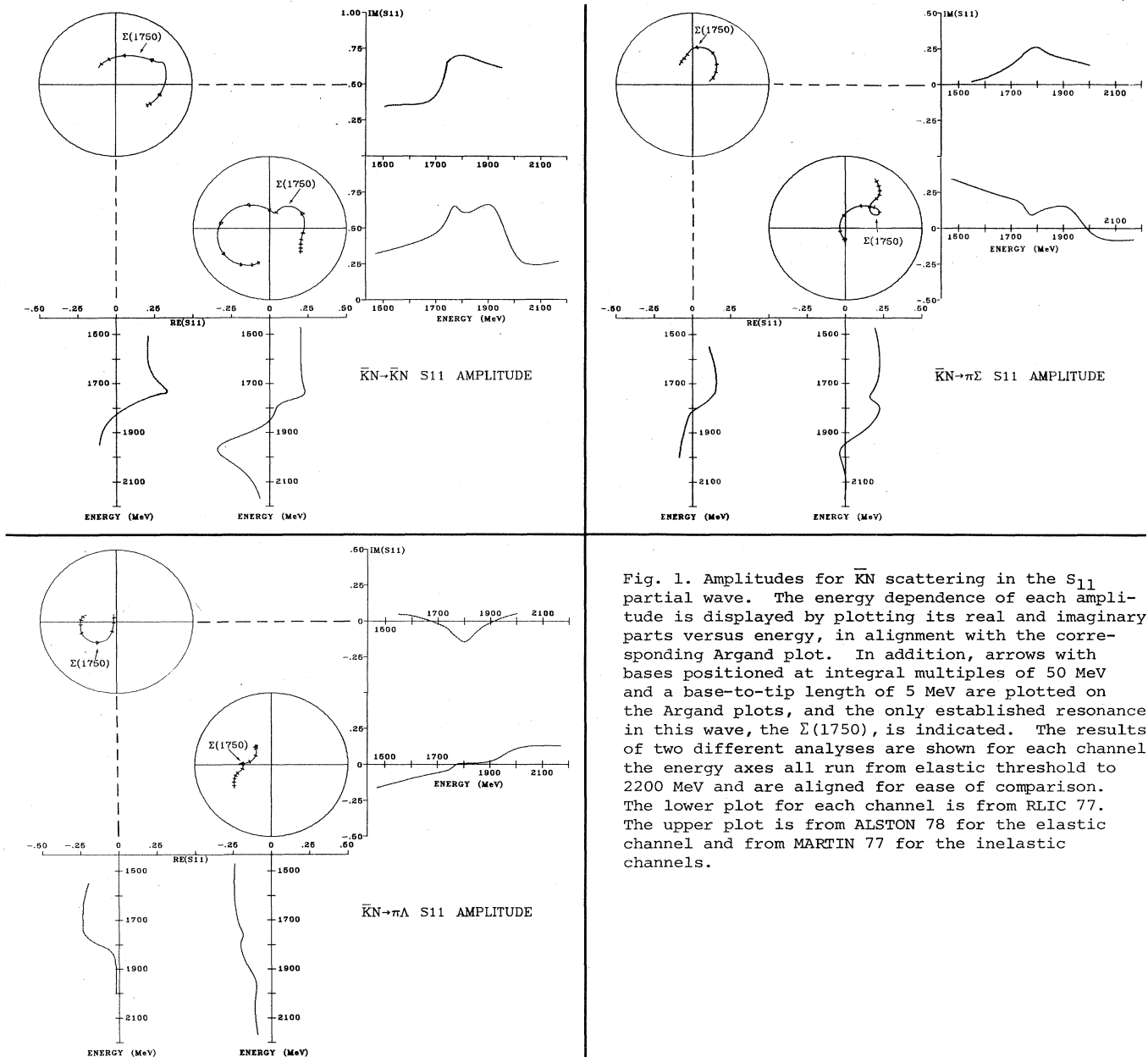


Fig. 1. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $S_{11}$  partial wave. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the only established resonance in this wave, the  $\Sigma(1750)$ , is indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

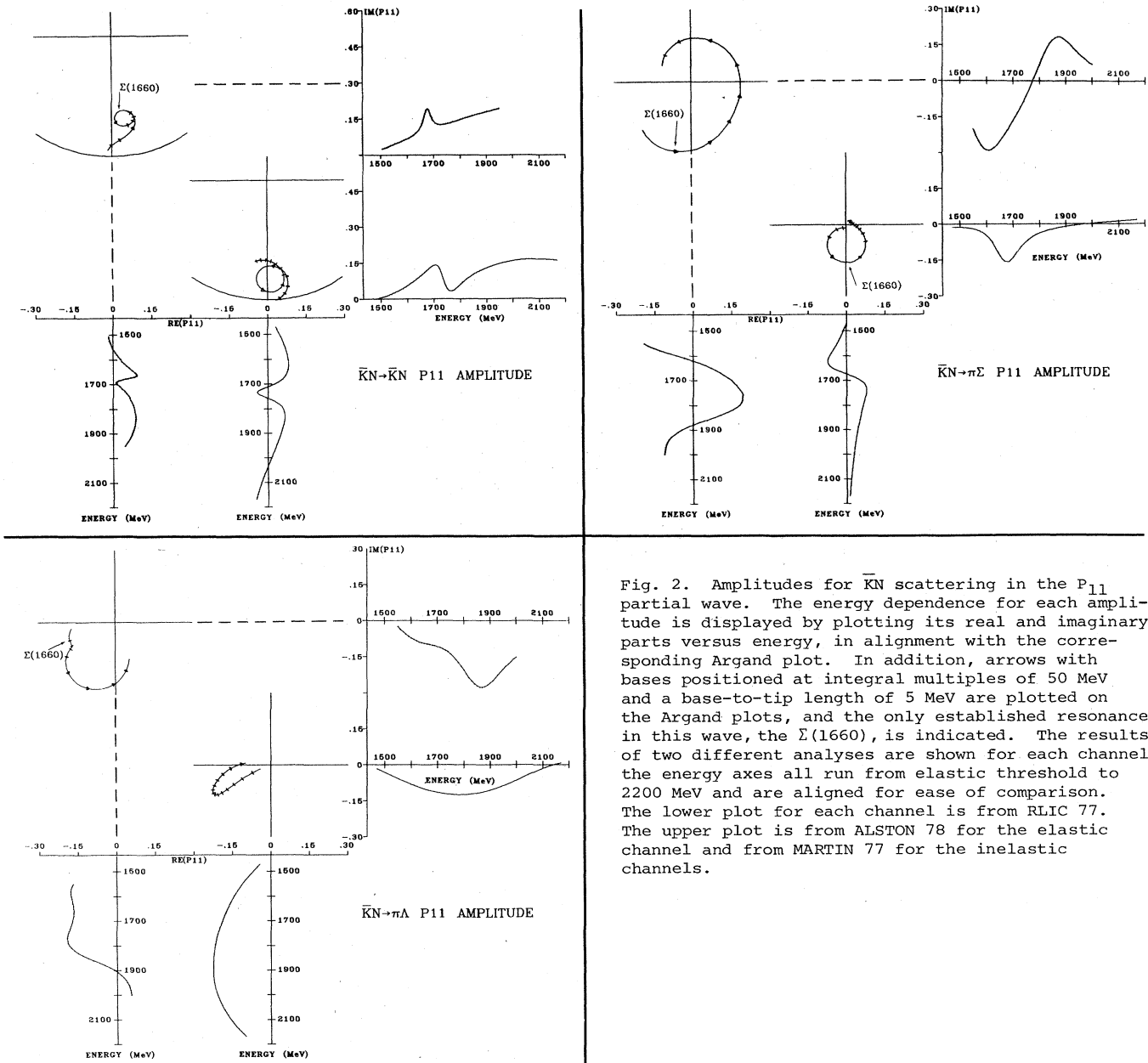


Fig. 2. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $P_{11}$  partial wave. The energy dependence for each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the only established resonance in this wave, the  $\Sigma(1660)$ , is indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.

**Baryons**  
 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

**Data Card Listings**

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

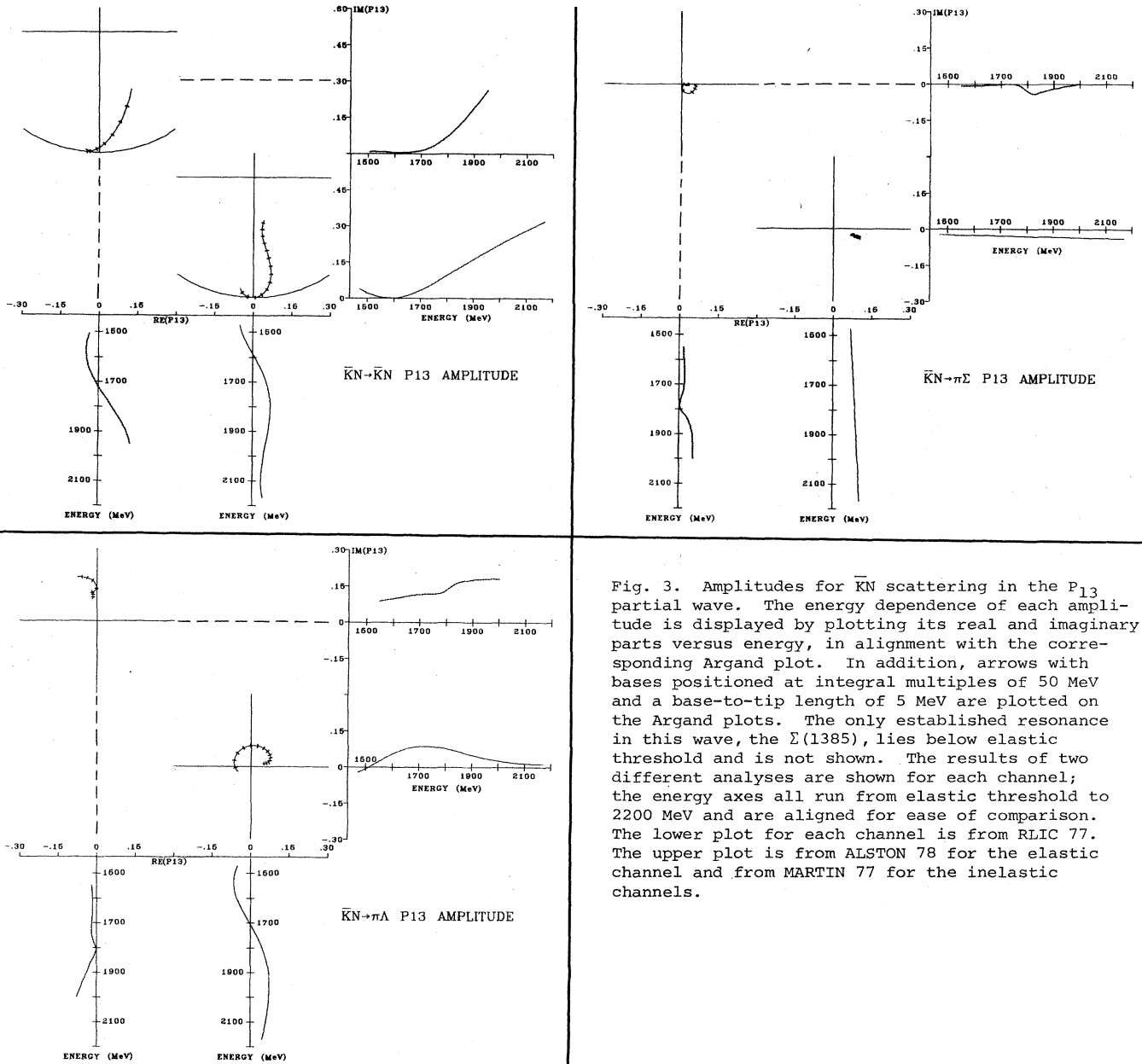


Fig. 3. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $P_{13}$  partial wave. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots. The only established resonance in this wave, the  $\Sigma(1385)$ , lies below elastic threshold and is not shown. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

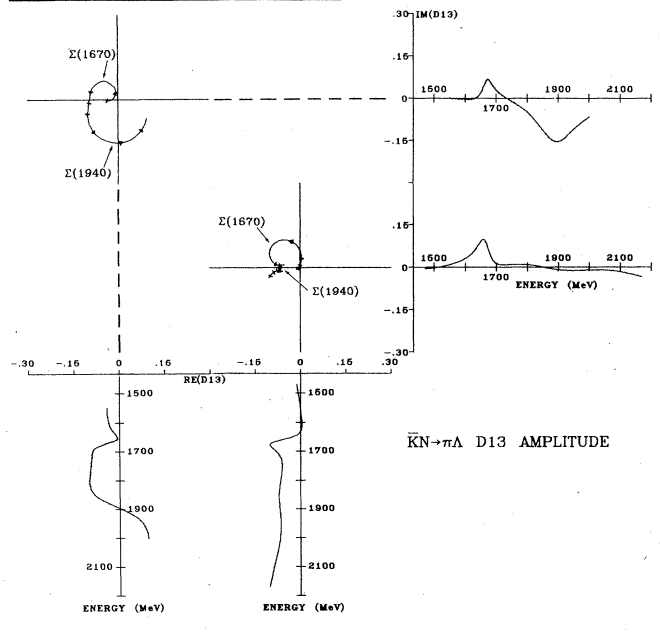
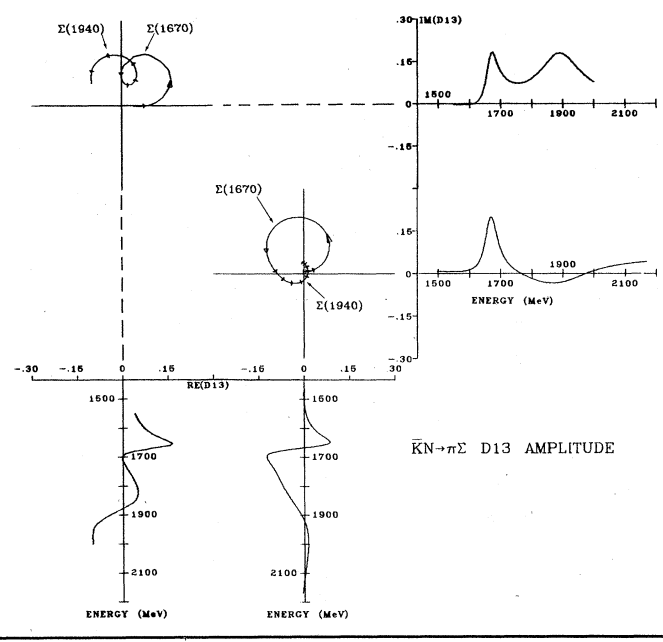
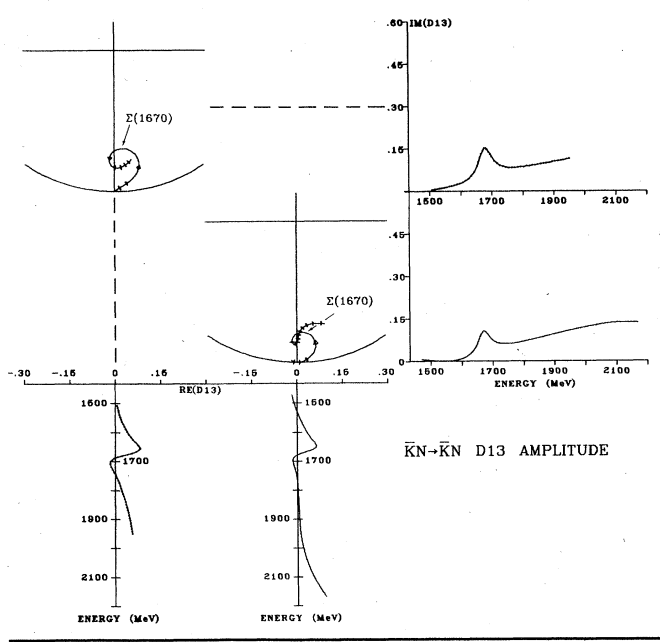


Fig. 4. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $D_{13}$  partial wave. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the established resonances in this wave, the  $\Sigma(1670)$  and the  $\Sigma(1940)$ , are indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.

## Baryons

 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

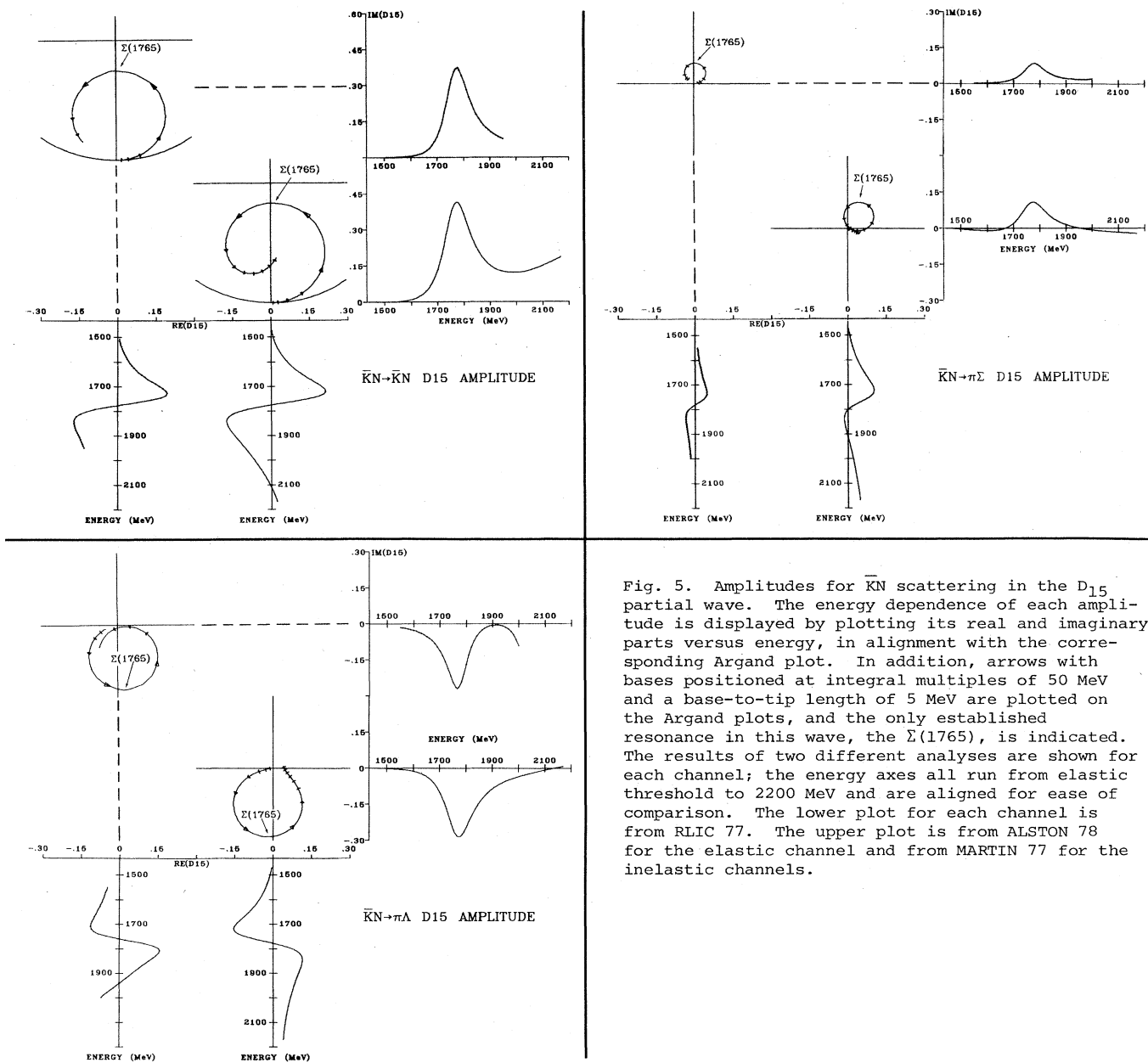


Fig. 5. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $D_{15}$  partial wave. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the only established resonance in this wave, the  $\Sigma(1765)$ , is indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

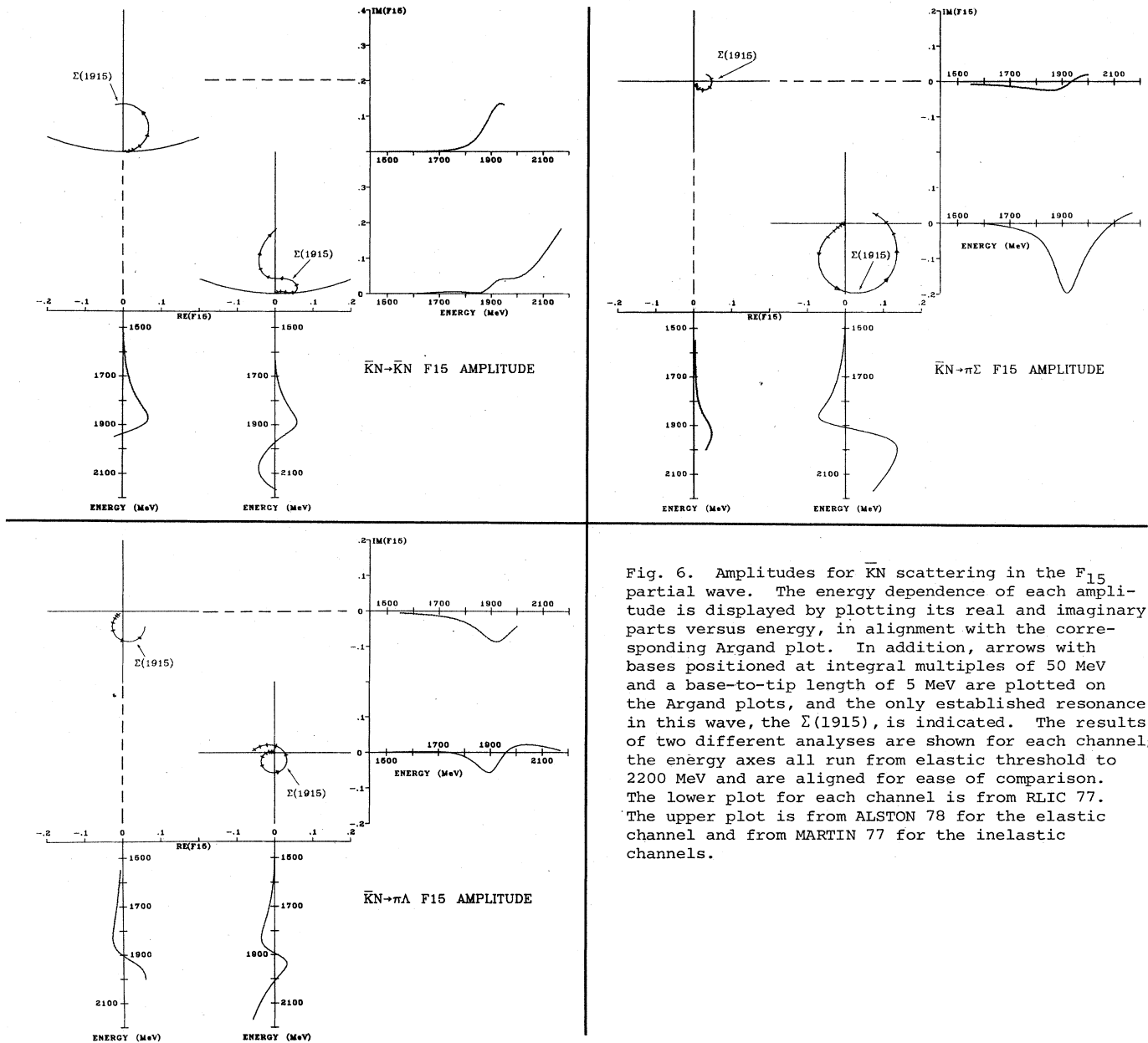


Fig. 6. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the F<sub>15</sub> partial wave. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the only established resonance in this wave, the  $\Sigma(1915)$ , is indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.

**Baryons**  
Λ's and Σ's

**Data Card Listings**

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

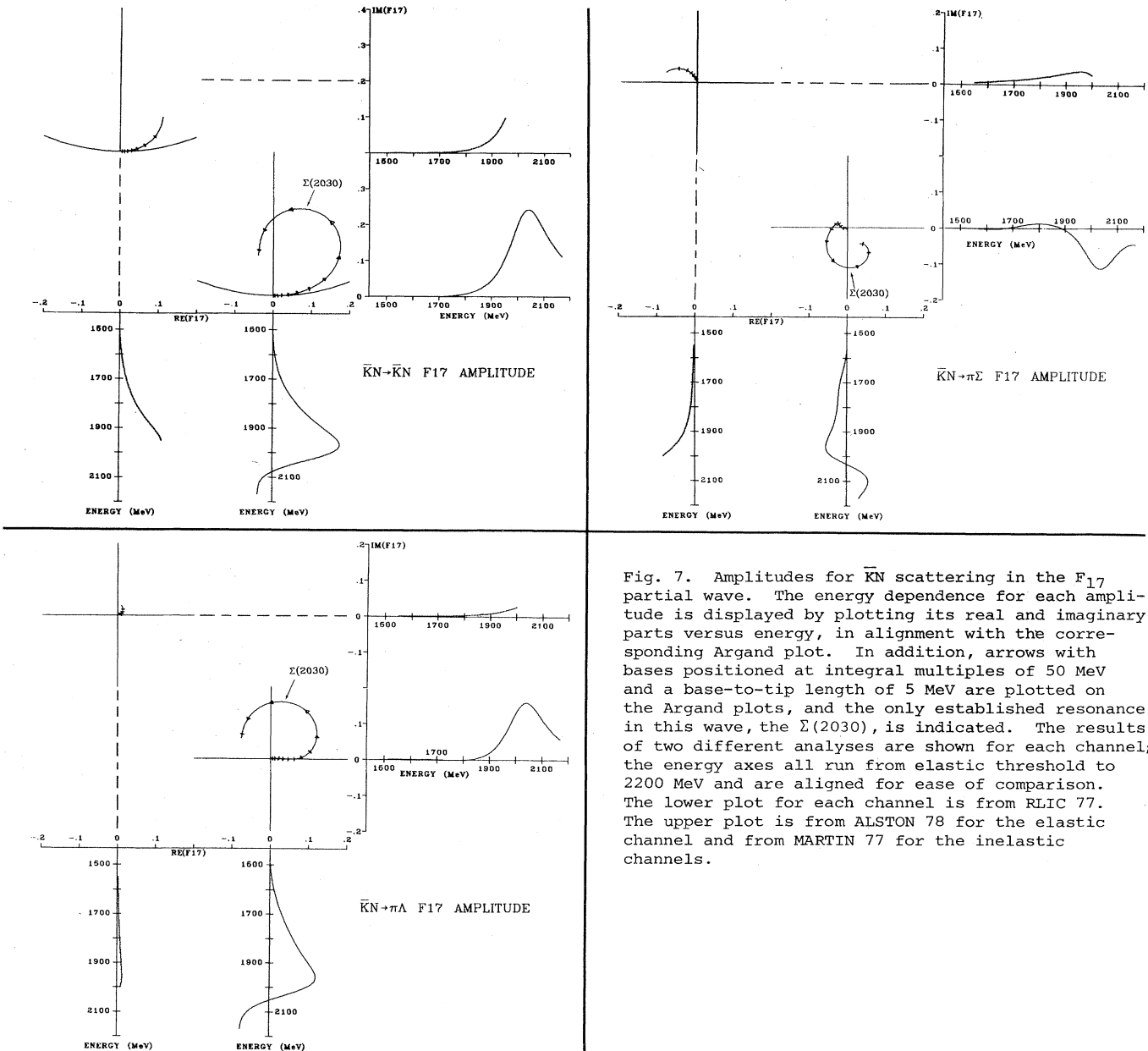


Fig. 7. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $F_{17}$  partial wave. The energy dependence for each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the only established resonance in this wave, the  $\Sigma(2030)$ , is indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the inelastic channels.



## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

## Baryons

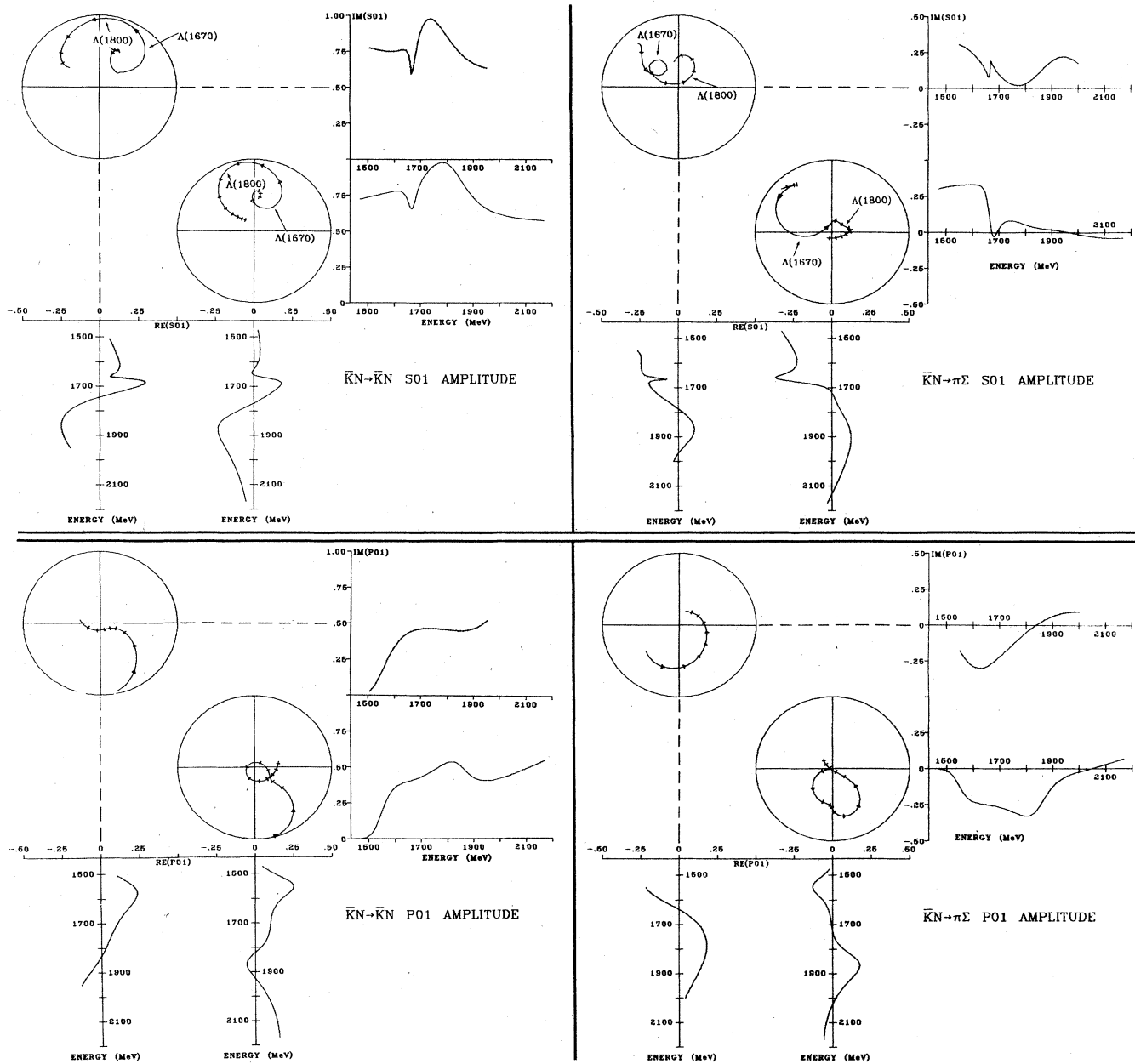
 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

Fig. 8. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $S_{01}$  and  $P_{01}$  partial waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the established resonances  $\Lambda(1670)$  and  $\Lambda(1800)$  are indicated. The only other established resonance in these waves is the  $\Lambda(1405)$ , which lies below elastic threshold in the  $S_{01}$  wave and is not shown. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the  $\pi\Sigma$  channel.

## Baryons

 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

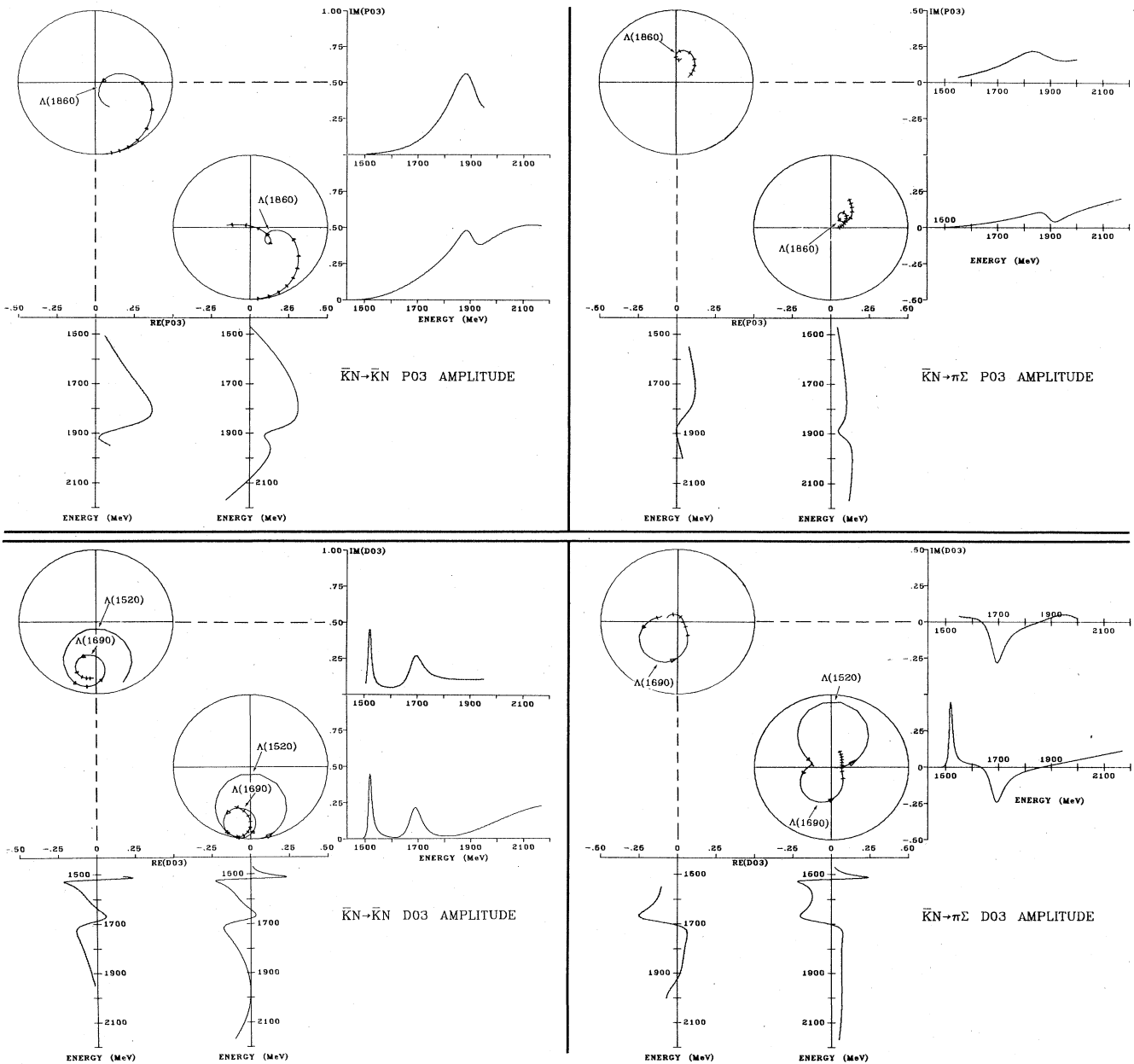


Fig. 9. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $P_{03}$  and  $D_{03}$  partial waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the established resonances  $\Lambda(1520)$ ,  $\Lambda(1690)$ , and  $\Lambda(1860)$  are indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the  $\pi\Sigma$  channel.

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

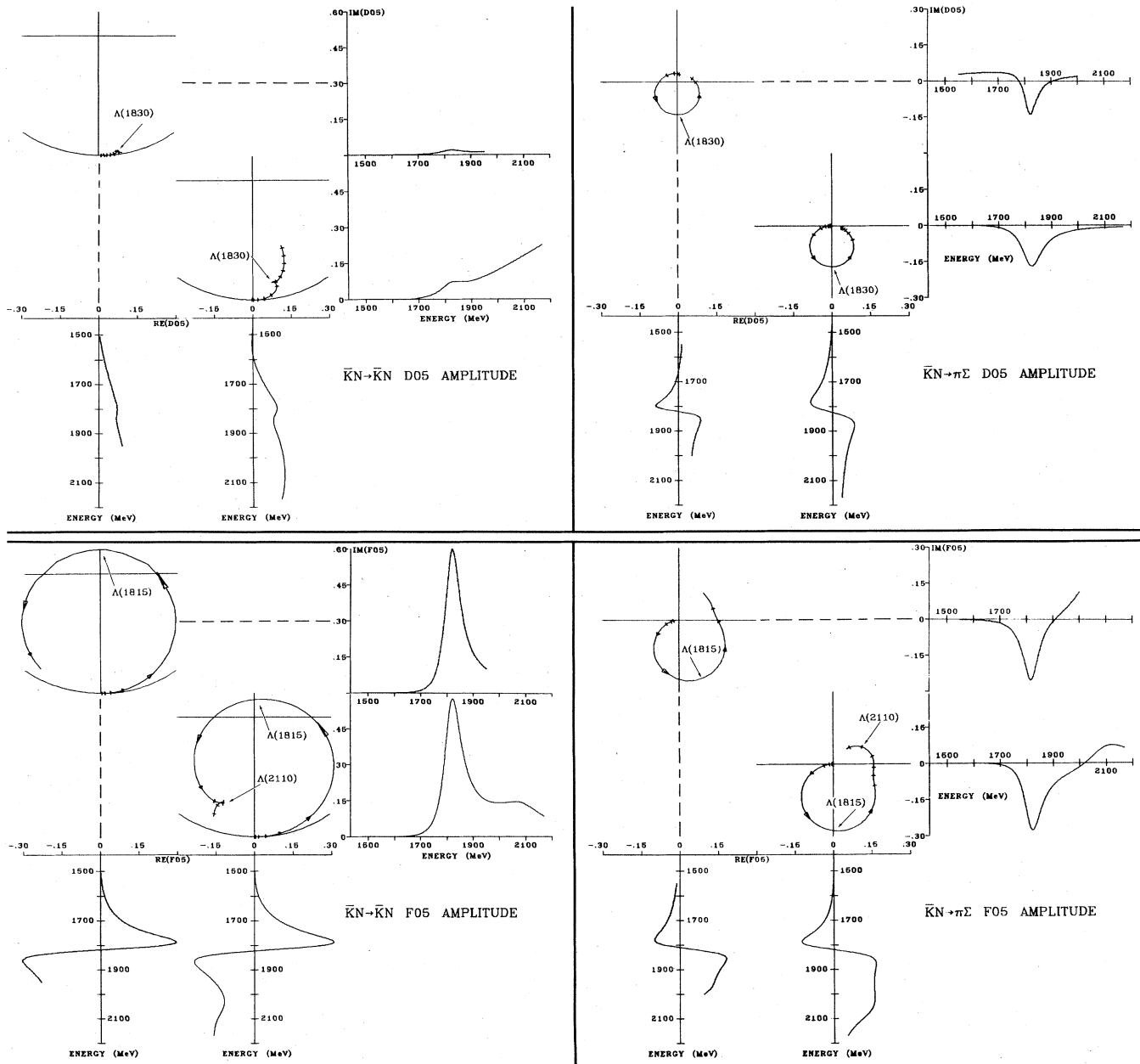
Baryons  
 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

Fig. 10. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the  $D_{05}$  and  $F_{05}$  partial waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the established resonances  $\Lambda(1815)$ ,  $\Lambda(1830)$ , and  $\Lambda(2110)$  are indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the  $\pi\Sigma$  channel.

# Baryons

## $\Lambda$ 's and $\Sigma$ 's

# Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

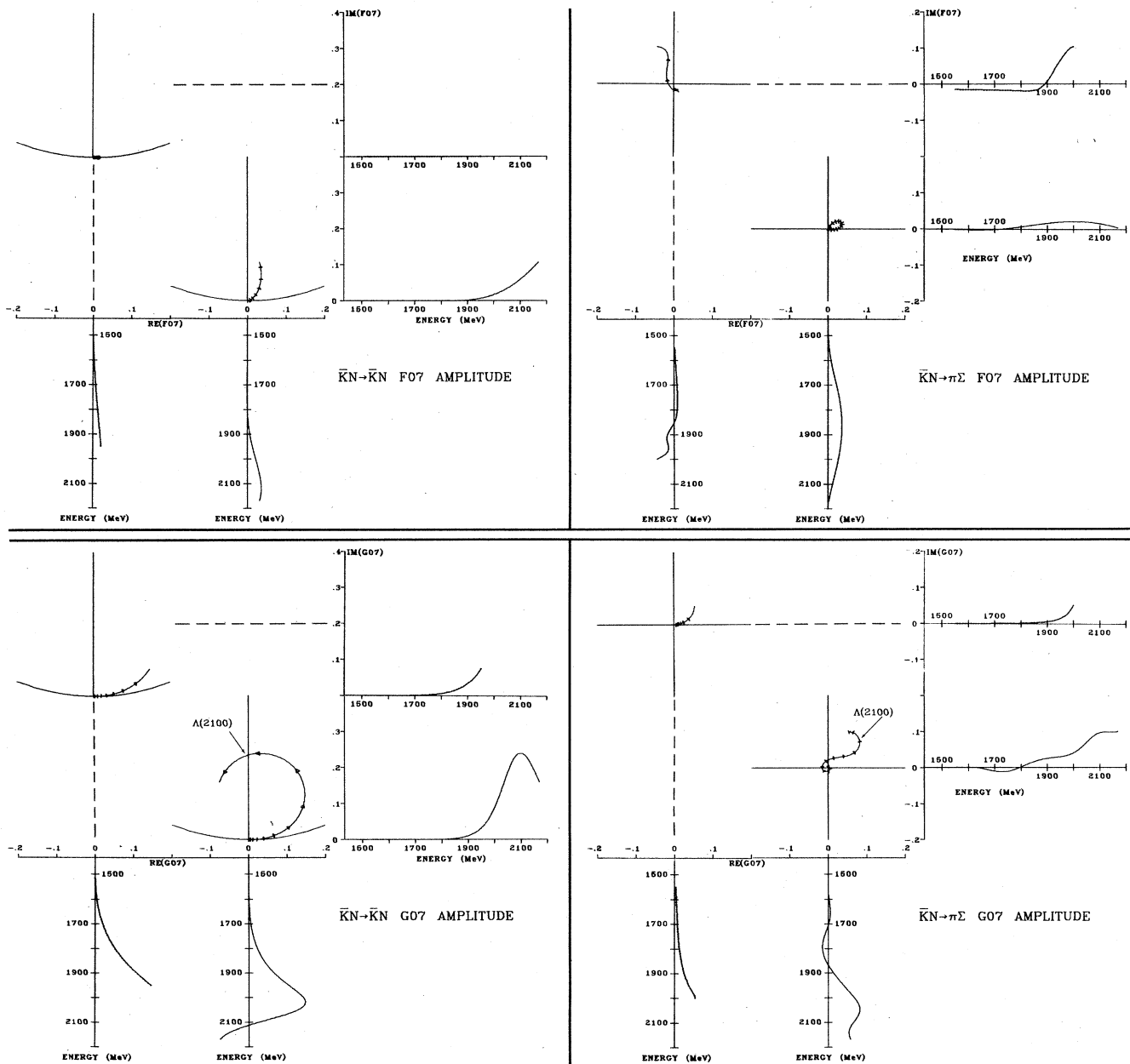


Fig. 11. Amplitudes for  $\bar{K}N$  scattering in the F<sub>07</sub> and G<sub>07</sub> partial waves. The energy dependence of each amplitude is displayed by plotting its real and imaginary parts versus energy, in alignment with the corresponding Argand plot. In addition, arrows with bases positioned at integral multiples of 50 MeV and a base-to-tip length of 5 MeV are plotted on the Argand plots, and the established resonance  $\Lambda(2100)$  is indicated. The results of two different analyses are shown for each channel; the energy axes all run from elastic threshold to 2200 MeV and are aligned for ease of comparison. The lower plot for each channel is from RLIC 77. The upper plot is from ALSTON 78 for the elastic channel and from MARTIN 77 for the  $\pi\Sigma$  channel.

## Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons  
 $\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's

effects" are not found and new possible resonances are proposed. The situation in particular for the low partial waves and for low energy is still very confused.

The same group has also published analyses for the main quasi-two-body channels, namely  $\Lambda(1520)\pi$ ,  $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ , and  $\bar{N}\bar{K}^*(892)$  (CAMERON 77, CAMERON 78, and CAMERON2 78). The statistical accuracy of the data here is lower than for the real two-body channels, and only constrained energy-dependent fits have been made, with most of the well-known resonances being included with fixed parameters. Only one new resonant structure, not observed in real two-body analyses, is suggested, and this is seen in the  $\bar{N}\bar{K}^*$  channel only. Many new couplings of known resonances to quasi-two-body channels were found.

b) The analysis of B. Martin and M. Pidcock (MARTIN 77) is a multi-channel energy-dependent partial-wave analysis with parametrized K-matrix elements. The mass range covered is 1.54 to  $\sim 2$  GeV. Here the 3 channels  $\bar{K}N$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$  are always considered simultaneously, a fictitious channel being introduced to account for the global effect of the remaining final states. The  $\Lambda\eta$  and  $\Sigma\eta$  channels have thresholds within the above mass range and they may induce a "cusp effect". In order not to exclude such a possibility, an additional channel, opening up at the right energy, is also included for the S waves. (It is known that the inelasticities in the S waves are largely due to the production of the  $\eta$  meson, and a similar effect is seen in S-wave  $\bar{N}N$  elastic scattering.) These additional channels, for which no data are fitted, have large cross sections, so it is not clear if such a multi-channel analysis really imposes more stringent unitarity constraints than those already contained in single-channel fits. For this analysis also, a careful selection of the available data has been made. The number of data points which have been fitted amounts to about 12,000. Some of the experimental points have been renormalized in order to suppress unphysical discontinuities in the data. The various channels or types of data may have very different numbers of data points; it would be possible to have a good overall  $\chi^2$  with some pieces of data being badly fitted. This was prevented by introducing weights

for the various types of data so that each type is reasonably well fitted.

Resonances can appear as poles of the K-matrix, but the K-matrix parameters thus deduced are difficult to compare to those obtained in the more conventional analyses. Two other methods in which the resonance parameters are calculated from the poles of the T-matrix are also given. We list the results of these two methods in the Data Card Listings. It should be noted that no claim for uniqueness of the proposed solution is made; in fact, another solution with almost the same  $\chi^2/N$  was presented at the Oxford Conference.<sup>5</sup> This latter solution has not been retained as it was not in agreement with present ideas about the low energy behavior of some waves.

c) The single-channel  $\bar{K}N$  analysis of ALSTON 78 is worth mentioning because it includes a large amount of new data<sup>1-3</sup> not used by the two analyses mentioned above. It is a conventional energy-dependent analysis, covering the mass range 1.5 to 1.94 GeV, which uses a unitary background parametrization expressed in terms of scattering lengths. The cusp effects observed at the  $\Lambda\eta$  and  $\Sigma\eta$  thresholds are included by the introduction of a square-root singularity in the energy variation of the S-wave resonance widths. All the confirmed states are observed, but most of the less well established resonances (one and two stars in Table I) are neither observed nor required.

d) Other analyses: Preliminary results of a  $\bar{K}N$  single-channel analysis by Hansen *et al.*<sup>6</sup> have been reported. They incorporate more theoretical ingredients than any of the analyses done so far. We have not yet included these results in the Listings. In this energy-independent analysis, invariant amplitudes at fixed  $t$  are used as supplementary constraints in the fit. These fixed- $t$  amplitudes themselves are computed using dispersion relations for which not only experimental data but also a first estimate of the partial waves is needed. The method requires that the process of estimating the fixed- $t$  amplitudes and then the partial-wave amplitudes be iterated a few times until full consistency is obtained. This kind of analysis may eventually provide us with more

## Baryons

### $\Lambda$ 's and $\Sigma$ 's

reliable partial-wave amplitudes which satisfy fixed- $t$  analyticity and crossing.

In the Listings, the resonance parameters obtained in the latest single-channel analyses are given. These usually cover a limited mass range, but include new data not yet incorporated in the multi-channel analyses described above. In particular, the Saclay-Collège de France collaboration has now published three separate energy-dependent analyses for the channels  $\bar{K}N$ ,  $\Lambda\pi$ , and  $\Sigma\pi$  extending up to a mass of 2.5 GeV (BELLEFON 78, 76, and 77, respectively). They indicate that the bumps seen in total cross sections at these higher energies are made up of many resonant states.

For a brief description of the older analyses we refer to the previous editions of this compilation.

#### Production Experiments

Production experiments are often difficult to analyze for the same reasons as mentioned in the preceding Note on  $N$ 's and  $\Delta$ 's.  $I=0$  states can only be studied when there is no  $I=1$  state at a similar mass. In the Baryon Table we only use results from production experiments for the lower mass states.  $\Sigma(1385)$  and  $\Lambda(1405)$  lie below the  $\bar{K}N$  threshold. Production and formation experiments agree quite well in the case of  $\Lambda(1520)$ , and thus they have been combined for this state. There is some disagreement between the two types of experiment in the 1600-to-1700 MeV region. See the  $\Sigma(1620)$  and  $\Sigma(1670)$  mini-reviews for details.

#### Figures

Argand plots of fifteen  $S=-1$  partial waves are shown in Figs. 1 through 11. The analyses shown were picked largely for illustrative purposes rather than on the basis of our judgment of their quality; for the  $\bar{K}N$  channel, we chose to show the amplitudes obtained by RLIC 77 and ALSTON 78, and for the  $\Lambda\pi$  and  $\Sigma\pi$  channels those from RLIC 77 and MARTIN 77.

#### Errors on Masses and Widths

Often the quoted errors in partial-wave analyses are only statistical, and the values of masses and widths can change by more than these errors when a new parametrization is used. For this reason we report the values of  $M$ ,  $\Gamma$ , and  $x_i$

## Data Card Listings

*For notation, see key at front of Listings.*

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. Sometimes the errors quoted are obtained by the inspection of various fits done with different hypotheses (see, for example, BERTHON 70, GALTIERI 70, VANHORN 75, RLIC 76). For three states,  $\Lambda(1520)$ ,  $\Lambda(1815)$ , and  $\Sigma(1765)$ , there are enough data available to perform an overall fit of the various  $x_i$  of the type discussed in the main text (Sec. VII B). 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 the Baryon Table we choose not to give errors on masses and total widths determined primarily by partial-wave analyses, but, whenever necessary, to show 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 I is an attempt to evaluate the status of the various  $Y^*$ '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 are probably many new resonances underlying those already established.

#### References

1. M. Alston-Garnjost *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D17, 2216 (1978).
2. M. Alston-Garnjost *et al.*, Phys. Rev. D17, 2226 (1978).
3. R. D. Ehrlich *et al.*, Phys. Lett. 71B, 455 (1977).
4. C. Damerell *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. B129, 397 (1977).
5. B. R. Martin, in Proceedings of the Topical Conference on Baryon Resonances (Oxford, 1976), edited by R. T. Ross and D. H. Saxon, pg.285.
6. P. N. Hansen *et al.*, in Oxford Conference Proceedings (*ibid.*), pg.275.

For other references, see the Data Card Listings.

Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\Lambda$ 's and  $\Sigma$ 's,  $\Lambda$ ,  $\Lambda(1330)$ ,  $\Lambda(1405)$

TABLE I. STATUS OF  $\Sigma^*$  RESONANCES

THOSE WITH AN OVERALL STATUS OF \*\*\* OR \*\*\*\* ARE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE. THE OTHERS AWAIT CONFIRMATION.

Table with columns: PARTICLE, LIJ, OVERALL STATUS, TOTAL# CR. SEC., KBAR N, LAM PI, SIG PI, OTHER CHANNELS. Lists various particle resonances and their properties.

\*\*\*\* 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.

S=-1 I=0 HYPERON STATES ( $\Lambda$ )

$\Lambda$

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

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Lambda(1330)$  BUMPS

A PEAK WAS SEEN NEAR 1330 MEV IN THE LAMBDA GAMMA SPECTRUM IN THREE PI-PROPANE EXPERIMENTS (YUNG-CHANG 64, BUBELEV 67, AND BOZOKI 68). ALL MORE RECENT RESULTS INDICATE THAT THERE IS NO RESONANCE NEAR THIS MASS VALUE.

REFERENCES FOR  $\Sigma^*(1330)$  (PROD. EXP.)

Table listing references for  $\Sigma^*(1330)$  with columns for author, publication, and resonance details.

$\Lambda(1405)$

37  $\Sigma^*(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0$  PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

S<sub>01</sub>

THIS RESONANCE CAN BE IDENTIFIED WITH THE VIRTUAL BOUND STATE IN THE K $\bar{K}$ -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  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing mass measurements for  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  from various experiments like ALSTON, ALEXANDER, ENGLER, etc.

37  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing width measurements for  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  from various experiments like ALSTON, ALEXANDER, ENGLER, etc.

37  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  INTO SIGMA PI 11974 139

REFERENCES FOR  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  (PROD. EXP.)

Table listing references for  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  with columns for author, publication, and decay mode details.

1405 MEV REGION: EXTRAPOLATIONS BELOW THRESHOLD

24  $\Sigma^*(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0$  S<sub>01</sub> EXTRAPOLATION BELOW THRESHOLD

SEE NOTE IN  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS. THE DIFFICULTIES IN EXTRAPOLATING FROM THE PHYSICAL REGION TO THE RESONANCE LOCATION ARE DISCUSSED BY DALITZ 67.

THE QUESTION ON WHETHER  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  IS A K $\bar{K}$ -N BOUND STATE OR A CDD POLE (DALITZ 70, RAJASEKARAN 72 HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED BY CLINE 71, MARTIN 71, GALTIERI 72, AND DBSSON 72. THE LAST TWO PAPERS CONCLUDE THAT THE DATA CANNOT TELL THE DIFFERENCE.

THE (N K $\bar{K}$ )/(PI SIGMA) COUPLING RATIO IS DISCUSSED BY DADES 77.

24  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  from various experiments like KIM, SAKITT, KITTEL, etc.

24  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  from various experiments like KIM, SAKITT, KITTEL, etc.

REFERENCES FOR  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  (FROM EXTRAPOLATIONS)

Table listing references for  $\Sigma^*(1405)$  from extrapolations with columns for author, publication, and resonance details.

Baryons

$\Lambda(1405), \Lambda(1520)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ABRAMS 65 PR 139 B454 G S ABRAMS, B SECHI-ZORN (UMD)IJP
DONALD 66 PL 22 711 + EDWARDS, GYS, 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-

\*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\*

$\Lambda(1520)$

D03

38 Y\*0(1520, JP=3/2-) I=0
PRODUCTION AND FORMATION EXPERIMENTS AGREE QUITE WELL WITH EACH OTHER, SO THE RESULTS OF THE TWO KINDS OF EXPERIMENTS ARE LISTED TOGETHER HERE.

THE DECAY MODE LAMBDA P1 P1 IS LARGELY DUE TO Y\*(1385) P1. ONLY THE VALUES OF (Y\*(1385) P1)/(LAMBDA P1 P1) GIVEN BY MAST 72 AND GORDEN 75 ARE BASED ON REAL 3-BODY PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES (THE OLDER RESULTS BEING OBTAINED USING CRUDER METHODS). THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE 2 RESULTS IS ESSENTIALLY DUE TO THE DIFFERENT HYPOTHESIS MADE CONCERNING THE SHAPE OF THE EPSILON MESON.

38 Y\*0(1520) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass values and associated authors/experiments. Includes entries for M, B, and R with various mass measurements and error bars.

38 Y\*0(1520) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width values and associated authors/experiments. Includes entries for W, R, and B with various width measurements and error bars.

38 Y\*0(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Y\*0(1520) into various channels like KBAR N, SIGMA P1, LAMBDA GAMMA, etc., with associated branching fractions.

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.

Matrix of branching fractions with columns P1 through P6 and rows 1 through 6. Values include correlations like -0.2288, 0.0945, etc.

38 Y\*0(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS

Large table of branching ratios for Y\*0(1520) into various channels. Columns include channel names like SIGMA P1/(KBAR N), LAMBDA P1 P1/(KBAR N), etc., and values for different experiments and fits.

\*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\*



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Lambda(1520), Lambda(1600), Lambda(1670)

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1520)
A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, R D TRIPP (LRL)
M B WATSON, M FERRO-LUZZI, R D TRIPP (LRL) IJP
S P ALMEIDA, G R LYNCH (CERN)
ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + (CERN, HEID, SACLAY)
+PETEZAS, + (BIRM, CERN, EPOL, LOIC, SACLAY)

BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377
DAUBER 67 PL 248 525
UHLIG 67 PR 155 1448
MAST 68 PRL 21 1715
SCHEUER 68 NP 88 503
BURKHARD 69 NP 814 1166
CLINE 69 LNC 2 407
GALTIERI 69 LUND 352
ALSO 70 DUKE 95
BURKHARD 71 NP 827 64
COLLEY 71 NP 831 61
KIM 71 PRL 27 356
ALSO 70 DUKE 161

CHAN 72 PRL 28 256
MAST 73 PR 07 5
MAST 73 PR 07 3212
BERTHON 74 NC 21A 146
CORDEN 75 NP 884 306
MAST 76 PRD 14 13
CAMERON 77 NP 813 399
RLIC 77 NP 819 362
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007
BARLAG 79 NP B149 220
BERLEY 70 PR D1 1996
GOLONICH 74 PRD 10 3861

Lambda(1600) 101 Y\*0(1600, JP=1/2+) I=0 P01
SEE THE NOTE FOR THE Y\*0(1600, JP=1/2+) P01.
SOMEWHERE IN THIS REGION THERE IS PROBABLY ONE,
AND PERHAPS TWO, P01 STATES.

101 Y\*0(1600) MASS (MEV) 1/76
M 1 (1570.) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 1/76
M 1 POSSIBLE EFFECT IN SIGMA PI AND KBAR N CHANNELS.
M 1620.0 10.0 LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 1/76
M 2 1646. 7. CARROLL 76 DPWA I=0 TOTAL CS 2/77
M 3 1572. OR 1617. MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
M 3 THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77 CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE
M 3 PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.
M 1573. 25. RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
M 1703. 100. ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78

101 Y\*0(1600) WIDTH (MEV) 1/76
W 1 (50.) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 1/76
W 2 60.0 10.0 LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 1/76
W 3 420.1 10.0 CARROLL 76 DPWA I=0 TOTAL CS 2/77
W 247. OR 271. MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
W 147. 50. RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
W 593. 200. ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78
W AVG 64.6 16.8 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)
W STUDENT 63.6 10.9 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

101 Y\*0(1600) PARTIAL DECAY MODES 1/76
P1 Y\*0(1600) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939
P2 Y\*0(1600) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139

101 Y\*0(1600) BRANCHING RATIOS 1/76
R1 Y\*0(1600) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1) 1/76
R1 0.25 0.15 LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 1/76
R1 2 TOTAL CROSS SECTION BUMP WITH (J+1/2)X=.04 SEEN BY CARROLL 76 2/77
R1 3 (.30)OR .29 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R1 .24 .04 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R1 .14 .05 ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78
R1 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.1)
R2 Y\*0(1600) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P2) 1/76
R2 0.28 0.09 LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 1/76
R2 NOT SEEN HEPP2 76 DPWA -0 K- NUC TO SIG PI 2/77
R2 3 (-.39)OR -.39 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R2 -.16 .04 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R2 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.2)

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1600)
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J. K. KIM (HARV) IJP
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (HARV) IJP
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 \*MAGNER (MPI) IJP
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 836 \*CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL+ (BNL) I
HEPP2 76 PL 65B 487 \*BRAUN, GRIMM, STROBEL, THDL+ (CERN, HEID, MPI) IJP

MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS) IJP
ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
ALSO 77 NP 8126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC) IJP
RLIC 77 NP 8119 362 GOPAL, ROSS+VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+HELI) IJP
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LB+MTHO+CERN) IJP
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARNJUST, KENNEY (LB+MTHO+CERN) IJP

Lambda(1670) 40 Y\*0(1670, JP=1/2-) I=0 S01
SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE \*\* LISTINGS.
THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

40 Y\*0(1670) MASS (MEV)
M M (1666.0)OR(1675.0) BERLEY 65 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM ETA 7/66
M M THE FIRST VALUE ASSUMES THE BRANCHING RATIO INTO LAMBDA ETA IS
M SMALL, THE SECOND THAT IT IS LARGE. BECAUSE THE RESONANCE IS NEAR
M THE LAMBDA ETA THRESHOLD, THE BRANCHING RATIO AFFECTS THE MOMENTUM
M DEPENDENCE OF THE TOTAL WIDTH, AND THUS ALSO THE RESONANCE PARA-
METERS OBTAINED BY FITTING TO THE DATA.
M N (1663.0) (3.0) ARMENT-1 68 HBC 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 11/68
M N (1678.0) (2.0) ARMENT-2 68 HBC 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 11/68
M A 1674.0 (5.0) ARMENT-3 69 HBC 0 MULTICHANNEL 9/69
M N 1662.0 (3.0) ARMENT-4 69 HBC 0 ELAST, CH EXC, ED 9/69
M N 1680.0 (1.0) ARMENT-4 69 HBC 0 K-P TO SIG PI, ED 9/69
M M 1674.0 (5.0) BERLEY 69 HBC 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 6/70
M M 1693.0 (5.0) GALTIERI 70 HBC 0 SIG PI, EDPA 7/70
M M 1670.0 (5.0) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
M M 1640.0 (40.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72
M M 1700. (10.) BAXTER 73 DPWA 0 K- P TO NEUTRALS 10/74
M M 1672. (1.) HART 73 DPWA EL+CX, 7- .8GEV/C 2/74
M M 1665. (5.) PREVOST 74 DPWA 0 K- NUC TO SIG PI 2/77
M M 1675. (2.) HEPP2 76 DPWA -0 K- NUC TO SIG PI 2/77
M 2 (1664.) MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
M 2 MARTIN 77 OBTAINS IDENTICAL RESONANCE PARAMETERS FROM THE
M T-MATRIX POLE AND FROM A B-W FIT
M 1670. (5.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
M 1671. (3.) ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78
M A THE MULTICHANNEL ANALYSIS INCLUDES ELASTIC AND SIGMA PI .
M N THE APPARENT DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THESE RESULTS IS PROBABLY NOT
M SERIOUS. THE ERRORS GIVEN ARE JUST STATISTICAL. THE SYSTEMATIC
M ERRORS THAT RESULT FROM THE RESTRICTIVE PARAMETRIZATION FORCED ON
M THE PARTIAL-WAVE AMPLITUDES ARE NOT INCLUDED, AND CAN BE LARGE.

40 Y\*0(1670) WIDTH (MEV)
W M (22.0)OR(15.0) BERLEY 65 HBC 0 SEE NOTE M ABOVE 7/66
W N (26.0) (8.0) ARMENT-1 68 HBC 0 SEE NOTE N ABOVE 11/68
W N (26.0) (5.0) ARMENT-2 68 HBC 0 11/68
W A 23.0 (3.0) ARMENT-3 69 HBC 0 9/69
W N 38.0 (15.0) ARMENT-4 69 HBC 0 ELAST, CH EXC, ED 9/69
W N 33.0 (5.0) ARMENT-4 69 HBC 0 K-P TO SIG PI, ED 9/69
W 31.0 BERLEY 69 HBC 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 6/70
W 25.0 (5.0) GALTIERI 70 HBC 0 SIG PI, EDPA 7/70
W 35. KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
W 45.0 (20.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72
W 19. (2.) BAXTER 73 DPWA 0 K- P TO NEUTRALS 10/74
W 19. (5.) HART 73 DPWA EL+CX, 7- .8GEV/C 2/74
W 46. (5.) PREVOST 74 DPWA 0 K- NUC TO SIG PI 2/77
W 2 (12.) MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
W A 45. (10.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
W 29. (5.) ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

40 Y\*0(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 Y\*0(1670) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939
P2 Y\*0(1670) INTO LAMBDA ETA 1115+ 548
P3 Y\*0(1670) INTO SIGMA PI 1189+ 139
P4 Y\*0(1670) INTO SIGMA(1385) PI 139+1384

40 Y\*0(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Y\*0(1670) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 P (0.14) (0.04) ARMENT-1 68 HBC 0 OLD DATA 11/68
R1 0.17 ARMENT-3 69 HBC 0 9/69
R1 P 0.14 (0.04) ARMENT-4 69 HBC 0 NEW DATA 9/69
R1 A (0.39) (0.05) CONFORTO 71 HBC 0 K-P, ELAST, CEX 6/70
R1 0.08 KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R1 0.35 (0.06) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72
R1 .36 (.03) HART 73 DPWA EL+CX, 7- .8GEV/C 2/74
R1 2 (.15) MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R1 .20 (.03) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R1 .17 (.03) ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78
R1 A EFFECT BELOW REGION ANALYZED. VALUE OF .18 DOES NOT
R1 A AFFECT FIT OR VALUES OF OTHER PARAMETERS.
R1 P THIS IS THE DIAMETER OF THE CIRCLE IN THE ARGAND PLOT. IT IS
R1 SUPERIMPOSED ON A LARGE BACKGROUND.

40 Y\*0(1670) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA ETA SQRT(P1\*P2)
R2 Y\*0(1670) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA ETA 7/66
R2 M (0.20) OR 0.23 BERLEY 65 HBC 0 SEE NOTE M ABOVE 7/66
R2 (0.24) ARMENT-3 69 HBC 0 9/69
R2 (0.24) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R2 +.20 (.05) BAXTER 73 DPWA 0 K- P TO NEUTRALS 10/74
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED
R3 Y\*0(1670) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P3)
R3 1 (-0.25) (0.06) ARMENT-2 68 HBC 0 OLD DATA 9/69
R3 1 (-0.27) ARMENT-3 69 HBC 0 NEW DATA 9/69
R3 1 (0.24) (0.03) ARMENT-4 69 HBC 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 6/70
R3 1 PUBLISHED SIGN CHANGED TO AGREE WITH LUND 1969 CONVENTION (SEE TEXT) 10/74
R3 -0.27 BERLEY 69 HBC 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 6/70
R3 -0.28 (0.03) GALTIERI 70 HBC 0 SIG PI, EDPA 7/70
R3 -0.38 KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71
R3 -0.28 (.05) BAXTER 73 DPWA 0 K- P TO NEUTRALS 10/74
R3 -23 (.03) LONDON 75 HLBC 0 K- P TO SIG PI 4/75
R3 -29 (.03) HEPP2 76 DPWA -0 K- NUC TO SIG PI 2/77
R3 2 (-.13) MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R3 -.31 (.03) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

Baryons

$\Lambda(1670)$ ,  $\Lambda(1690)$ ,  $\Lambda(1800)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R4 Y\*0(1670) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA(1385) PI SQRT(P1\*P4)
R4 -18 .05 PREVOST 74 DPWA O- K-N TO S(1385)PI 10/74

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1670) \*\*\*\*\*

BERLEY 65 PRL 15 641 \*CONNOLLY, HART, RAUM, STONEHILL, + (BNL)IJP
ARMENT-1 68 NP 88 195 \*ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
ARMENT-2 68 NP 88 223 \*ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP

BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148 (BIRMINGHAM, GLASGOW, LOIC, OXFORD, RUTHERFORD)
LEVISETT 69 LUND 339 R LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) (CHICAGO)

$\Lambda(1690)$

55 Y\*0(1690, JP=3/2-) I=0

$D_{03}^0$

SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.

THIS RESONANCE IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

55 Y\*0(1690) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and references. Includes entries for ARMENT-1, ARMENT-3, BARTLEY, BUGG, CONFORTO, GALTIERI, KIM, LANGBEIN, MARTIN, PREVOST, etc.

55 Y\*0(1690) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W) and references. Includes entries for ARMENT-1, ARMENT-3, BARTLEY, BUGG, CONFORTO, GALTIERI, KIM, LANGBEIN, MARTIN, PREVOST, etc.

55 Y\*0(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay modes (P1-P6) and decay masses. Includes entries for Y\*0(1690) INTO KBAR N, SIGMA PI, LAMBDA PI PI, etc.

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.

Table with columns for branching ratios (R1-R6) and references. Includes entries for Y\*0(1690) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL, Y\*0(1690) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI, etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios (R3-R6) and references. Includes entries for Y\*0(1690) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI PI, Y\*0(1690) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI PI, etc.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1690)

ARMENT-1 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP
ARMENT-2 68 NP 88 216 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY) I
ARMENT-3 68 NP 88 223 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

$\Lambda(1800)$

36 Y\*0(1800, JP=1/2-) I=0

$S_{01}^0$

THE S01 AMPLITUDE SHOWS A RATHER CLEAR SECOND RESONANCE BEHAVIOR IN THE 1700-1900 MEV REGION. THERE ARE WIDE DISAGREEMENTS AMONG THE MASS, WIDTH, AND COUPLING DETERMINATIONS.

36 Y\*0(1800) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M) and references. Includes entries for BRICHAN, KIM, LANGBEIN, MARTIN, RLIC, ALSTON, etc.



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda(1800)$ ,  $\Lambda(1815)$

$\Lambda(1800)$   
BUMPS

119 Y\*0(1800, JP= ) I=7 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

LOCKMAN 78 OBSERVE A 5 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT IN THE LAMBDA PI+ PI- MASS SPECTRUM FROM THE REACTION PP -> LAMBDA PI+ PI- + ANYTHING IN A CERN 138 EXPERIMENT AT C.M. ENERGIES OF 43 AND 62 GEV. THE MAIN DECAY MODES APPEAR TO BE Y\*1(1385) PI AND Y\*1(1560) PI (SEE THE ENTRY FOR Y\*1(1560)). THE I-SPIN IS NOT ESTABLISHED, BUT SINCE THE LAMBDA PI DECAY IS NOT OBSERVED, I=0 IS MARGINALLY PREFERRED.

M 60 1802. 3. LOCKMAN 78 SPEC 0 PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*

119 Y\*0(1800) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W C 60 24. 8. LOCKMAN 78 SPEC 0 PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*  
W C OBSERVED WIDTH CONSISTENT WITH EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION.

119 Y\*0(1800) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 Y\*0(1800) INTO LAMBDA PI PI 1115+ 139+ 139  
P2 Y\*0(1800) INTO Y\*1(1385) PI 1384+ 139  
P3 Y\*0(1800) INTO Y\*1(1560) PI 1553+ 139

119 Y\*0(1800) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 Y\*0(1800) INTO LAMBDA PI PI (P1) LOCKMAN 78 SPEC 0 PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*  
R2 SEEN  
R2 Y\*0(1800) INTO Y\*1(1385) PI (P2) LOCKMAN 78 SPEC 0 PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*  
R2 SEEN  
R3 Y\*0(1800) INTO Y\*1(1560) PI (P3) LOCKMAN 78 SPEC 0 PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*  
R3 SEEN

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1800) (PROD. EXP.)

LOCKMAN 78 CEN DPHPE 78-01 +MEYER,RANDER,POSTER,SCHLEIN+ (UCLA+SACL)

$\Lambda(1815)$

F05

39 Y\*0(1815, JP=5/2+) I=0

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.

39 Y\*0(1815) MASS (MEV)

M N 1813.0 (2.0) ARMENT-1 67 HBC 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 8/67  
M N 1816.0 (4.0) BELL 67 HBC 0 K-N TO SIGMA PI 11/67  
M N 1817.0 (2.0) ARMENT-3 68 HBC 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 11/68  
M N 1819.0 (4.0) BUGG 68 CNTR 0 K-P, D TOTAL 6/68  
M N 1825.0 (1.0) BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70  
M N 1819.0 (1.0) BRICMAN 70 DPWA SIGTOT,ELAS,CHEX 1/71  
M N 1830.0 (10.0) COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70  
M N 1820.0 (10.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70  
M N 1818.0 (2.0) CONFORTO 71 DPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 6/70  
M N 1810.0 (3.0) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71  
M N 1823.0 (3.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71  
M N 1818.0 (3.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72  
M N 1820.0 (3.0) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78  
M 2 1817. OR 1819. MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77  
M 2 THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77 CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE  
M 2 PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.  
M N 1822. (2.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76  
M N 1819. (2.) ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78  
M N ERROR STATIST. ONLY- NO ERROR DUE TO PARTICULAR P.W.A. ANAL. INCLUDED 1/71

39 Y\*0(1815) WIDTH (MEV)

W 87.0 (15.0) ARMENT-1 67 HBC 0 8/67  
W 64.0 (12.0) BELL 67 HBC 0 11/67  
W N 71.0 (4.0) ARMENT-3 68 HBC 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 11/68  
W N 75.0 (7.0) BUGG 68 CNTR 0 K-P, D TOTAL 6/68  
W N 80.0 (6.0) BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70  
W N 79.0 (3.0) BRICMAN 70 DPWA SIGTOT,ELAS,CHEX 1/71  
W 100.0 (20.0) COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70  
W N 90.0 (4.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70  
W 70.0 KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71  
W N 104.0 (16.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71  
W N 70.0 (5.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72  
W (82.) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78  
W 2 76. OR 76. MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77  
W N 81. (5.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76  
W 72. (5.) ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

39 Y\*0(1815) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 Y\*0(1815) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939  
P2 Y\*0(1815) INTO SIGMA PI 1189+ 139  
P3 Y\*0(1815) INTO SIGMA PI PI 1192+ 139+ 139  
P4 Y\*0(1815) INTO ETA LAMBDA 548+1115  
P5 Y\*0(1815) INTO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE 139+1384  
P6 Y\*0(1815) INTO Y\*1(1385) PI F-WAVE 139+1384

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  $\delta P_i = \sqrt{(\delta P_i \delta P_i)}$ , while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients  $(\delta P_i \delta P_j) / (\delta P_i \cdot \delta P_j)$ . 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 6 columns: P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4, P 5, P 6. Values include 0.6008+-0.0193, -0.4763, 0.1155+-0.0078, etc.

39 Y\*0(1815) 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\*0(1815) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)  
R1 0.62 0.02 ARMENT-3 68 HBC 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 11/68  
R1 (0.72) BUGG 68 CNTR 0 K-P, D TOTAL 6/68  
R1 0.58 0.02 BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70  
R1 0.58 0.02 BRICMAN 70 DPWA SIGTOT,ELAS,CHEX 1/71  
R1 (0.8) COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70  
R1 0.63 0.01 CONFORTO 71 DPWA 0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 6/70  
R1 (0.52) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71  
R1 0.47 0.02 LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72  
R1 (.51) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78  
R1 2 (.59)JDR .58 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77  
R1 .65 .02 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76  
R1 .60 .03 ALSTON 78 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC 1/78  
R1 . . . . .  
R1 AVG 0.601 0.021 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 3.2)  
R1 STUDENT 0.6128 0.0100 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
R1 FIT 0.601 0.019 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 3.0)  
R2 Y\*0(1815) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI (P1\*P2)  
R2 1 -0.27 0.01 ARMENT-1 67 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/74  
R2 1 PUBLISHED SIGN CHANGED TO AGREE WITH LUND 1969 CONVENTION (SEE TEXT) 10/74  
R2 0.26 0.025 BELL 67 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 11/67  
R2 -0.26 0.03 GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70  
R2 (0.26) KIM 71 DPWA K-MATRIX ANAL. 3/71  
R2 -0.268 0.027 KANE 72 DPWA 0 K P TO PI SIG 10/71  
R2 (0.25) 0.03 LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72  
R2 2 (-.25)JDR -.25 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77  
R2 -.28 .03 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76  
R2 . . . . .  
R2 AVG MOD 0.2645 0.0078 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
R2 STUDENT 0.2650 0.0087 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
R2 FIT 0.2635 0.0078 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
R3 Y\*0(1815) FROM KBAR N TO ETA LAMBDA (P1\*P4) 9/73  
R3 -0.096 .040 .020 RADER 73 MPWA 9/73  
R3 . . . . .  
R3 FIT 0.096 0.027 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
R4 Y\*0(1815) INTO (Y\*1(1385) PI)/TOTAL (P5)  
R4 0.20 0.05 BIRGE 65 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM PI PI 7/66  
R4 . . . . .  
R4 FIT 0.103 0.029 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)  
R5 Y\*0(1815) INTO (SIGMA PI PI)/TOTAL (P3)  
R5 P NO CLEAR SIGNAL ARMENT-4 68 HBC 0 K-N TO SIG PI PI 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\*1(1385) -- ABOUT 0.02.  
R5 . . . . .  
R5 FIT 0.158 0.033 FROM FIT  
R6 Y\*0(1815) FROM KBAR N TO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE (P1\*P5)  
R6 A (0.31) (0.05) ARMENT-2 67 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM P+ P+  
R6 +.27 .03 PREVOST 74 DPWA 0- K-N TO S(1385)PI 10/74  
R6 3 -1.67 .05 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78  
R6 . . . . .  
R6 AVG MOD 0.2465 0.044 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)  
R6 STUDENT 0.248 0.031 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT  
R6 FIT 0.249 0.034 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)  
R7 Y\*0(1815) FROM KBAR N TO Y\*1(1385) PI F-WAVE (P1\*P6)  
R7 3 +.065 .029 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78  
R7 3 THE SIGN HERE AND IN R6 IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE 12/79\*\*  
R7 3 BARYON-FIRST CONVENTION. 12/79\*\*  
R7 . . . . .  
R7 FIT 0.065 0.029 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)  
\*\*\*\*\*  
REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1815)  
BIRGE 65 ATHENS CONF 296 +ELY,KALMUS,KERNAN,LOUIE,SAHOURIA, + (LRL)IJP  
ARMENT-1 67 PL 248 198 ARMENTEROS, F LUZZI, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP  
ARMENT-2 67 ZEIT PHYS 202 486 ARMENTEROS, F LUZZI, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP  
BELL 67 PRL 19 936 R B BELL (LRL)IJP  
ARMENT-3 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP  
ARMENT-4 68 NP 88 216 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY)IJP  
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL+BIRM+CAVE) I  
BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN,CAEN,SACLAY)  
BRICMAN 70 PL 338 511 +FERRO-LUZZI,LAGNAUX (CERN)  
COOL 70 PR D 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I  
GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP  
CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI,LASINSKI..OBERLACK+ (EFI+HEIDI)IJP  
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP  
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP  
KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL)IJP  
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP  
RADER 73 NC 164 178 +BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+HEID+CERN+HEID)CDFE  
PREVOST 74 NP 869 246 +BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+CERN+HEID)

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Lambda(1815), Lambda(1830), Lambda(1860)

DECLAIS 77 CERN 77-16
MARTIN 77 NP B127 349
ALSO 77 NP B126 266
ALSO 77 NP B126 285
RLIC 77 NP B119 362
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007
CAMERON 78 NP B143 189

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

THE FOLLOWING PAPERS ARE NOW OF ONLY HISTORICAL INTEREST --

CHAMBERLAIN 62 PR 125 1696
GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296
SODICKSON 64 PR 133 8757
HOLLEY 65 UCLR-16274 THESIS
BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228
GELFAND 66 PRL 17 1224
ARMENTER 67 NP B3 592
CONFORTO 68 NP B8 265
LASINSKI 68 PR 163 1792
PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF

+DUCHON, LOUVEL, PATRY, SEGUINOT+ (CAEN+ CERN) IJP
MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS) IJP
MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LUCJ)
MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LUCJ) IJP
GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL) IJP
+KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LBL+MTHO+ CERN) IJP
ALSTON-GARAJOST, KENNEY (LBL+MTHO+ CERN) IJP
+FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+ (RHEL+LOIC) IJP

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\*\*\*\*\*

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 IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

56 Y\*0(1830) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, N, mass, and resonance parameters for Lambda(1830) mass measurements.

56 Y\*0(1830) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, N, width, and resonance parameters for Lambda(1830) width measurements.

56 Y\*0(1830) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes and masses for Lambda(1830).

56 Y\*0(1830) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for Lambda(1830) into various channels.

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\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1830)

ARMENTERO 67 PL 248 198
BELL 67 PRL 19 936
ARMENTERO 68 NP B8 195
CONFORTO 68 NP B8 265
15 SUPERSEDED BY CCNFORTO
BRICMANI 70 PL 338 511
GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173
CONFORTO 71 NP B34 41
KIM 71 PRL 27 356
ALSO 70 DUKE 161
KANE 72 PR D5 1583
LANGBEIN 72 NP B47 477
RADER 73 NC 16A 178
PREVOST 74 NP B69 246
MARTIN 77 NP B127 349
ALSO 77 NP B126 286
ALSO 77 NP B126 285
RLIC 77 NP B119 362
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007
CAMERON 78 NP B143 189

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

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Lambda(1860)

60 Y\*0(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. SEE ALSO Y\*0(2010) MINI-REVIEW.

60 Y\*0(1860) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, N, mass, and resonance parameters for Lambda(1860) mass measurements.

60 Y\*0(1860) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, N, width, and resonance parameters for Lambda(1860) width measurements.

60 Y\*0(1860) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes and masses for Lambda(1860).

60 Y\*0(1860) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for Lambda(1860) into various channels.

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\*\*\*\*\*

Baryons

$\Lambda(1860)$ ,  $\Lambda(2010)$ ,  $\Lambda(2020)$ ,  $\Lambda(2100)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R2 Y\*0(1860) INTO SIGMA PI (P2)  
 R2 P PROBABLY SEEN GALTIERI 68 DBC 0 K-N TO SIG PI PI 11/68  
 R2 (0.03) OR LESS LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72  
 R2 POSSIBLY THIS BUMP SEEN AT 1840+10 MEV WITH A WIDTH OF 35+10 MEV  
 R2 IS THE Y\*0(1860), WHICH DECAYS STRONGLY TO SIGMA PI. HOWEVER THE  
 R2 NARROW WIDTH HERE ARGUES FOR ITS BEING THE Y\*0(1860).  
 R3 Y\*0(1860) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P2) 9/73  
 R3 2 (+.15) LEA 73 DPWA MULTICHNL K-MTRX 9/73  
 R3 4 (+.15)OR +.14 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77  
 R3 -.09 .03 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76  
 R4 Y\*0(1860) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA SQRT(P1\*P3) 1/76  
 R4 (.052) NAKKASYA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/76  
 R5 Y\*0(1860) FROM KBAR N INTO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P4) 1/78  
 R5 LESS THAN 0.03 CAMERON2 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78  
 R6 Y\*0(1860) FROM KBAR N INTO Y\*1(1385) PI F-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P5) 1/78  
 R6 -.126 .055 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78  
 R6 SIGN CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST CONVENTION. 12/79\*  
 R7 Y\*0(1860) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), P1 WAVE SQRT(P1\*P6) 12/79\*  
 R7 -.07 0.03 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*N 12/79\*  
 R7 6 THE SIGN HERE IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST  
 R7 6 CONVENTION. UPPER LIMITS ON THE P3 AND F3 WAVES ARE EACH 0.03. 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(1860)

ARMENTEROS68 NP 88 195  
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466  
 GALTIERI 68 PRL 21 573  
 BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152  
 BRICMAN1 70 PL 338 511  
 CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41  
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356  
 ALSO TO DUKE 161  
 LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477  
 LEA 73 NP 856 77  
 HEMINGWA 75 NP 891 12  
 NAKKASYA 75 NP 893 85  
 MARTIN 77 NP B127 349  
 ALSO 77 NP B126 266  
 ALSO 77 NP B126 285  
 RLIC 77 NP B119 362  
 ALSTON 78 PR D18 182  
 ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007  
 CAMERON 78 NP B143 189  
 CAMERON2 78 NP B146 327  
 +MARTIN, MOORHOUSE+ (RHEL+LOUC+GLAS+AARHUS)IJP  
 HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+ (CERN, HEID, MPIM)IJP  
 A. NAKKASYAN (CERN)IJP  
 +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  
 +MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP  
 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)  
 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LUC)IJP  
 GOPAL ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL)IJP  
 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP  
 ALSTON-GARNJOST, KENNEY (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP  
 +FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+(RHEL+LOIC)IJP  
 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, +(RHEL+LOIC)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ARMENTEROS 67 NP 83 592  
 REPLACED BY ARMENTEROS 68  
 CNCONFORTO 68 NP 88 265  
 SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO 71.  
 LEVISETTI 69 LUND 339  
 ALBROW 71 NP B29 413  
 BACCARI 77 NC 41A 96  
 +ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + (CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY)IJP  
 +HARMSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO, HEIDEL)IJP  
 R. LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) (EFI)  
 +ANDERSON, BOSNJAKOVIC, DAUN, ERNZ, + (CERN)  
 +POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF)IJP

$\Lambda(2010)$

89 Y\*0(2010, ) I=0  
 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.  
 WE LIST HERE ALL THE AMBIGUOUS RESONANCE POSSIBILITIES  
 WITH A MASS AROUND 2 GEV. THE PROPOSED QUANTUM NUMBERS  
 ARE D3 (GALTIERI 70 IN SIGMA PI), D3+F5, P3+D5, OR  
 P1+03 (BRANDSTETTER 72 IN LAMBDA OMEGA), AND S1  
 (CAMERON2 78 IN N K\*). THE FIRST TWO OF THE ABOVE ANALYSES SHOULD NOW  
 BE CONSIDERED OBSOLETE.

89 Y\*0(2010) MASS (MEV)  
 M (2010.0) (30.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70  
 M 1 1935. TO 1971. BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74  
 M 1 1951. TO 2034. BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74  
 M 1 PARAMETERS QUOTED ARE RANGES FROM THREE BEST FITS. THE LOWER 11/75  
 M 1 (HIGHER) MASS STATE PROBABLY HAS J.LE.3/2(5/2). 11/75  
 M 2030.0 30.0 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*(890) N 12/79\*

89 Y\*0(2010) WIDTH (MEV)  
 W (130.0) (50.0) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70  
 W 1 180. TO 240. (LWR. MASS) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74  
 W 1 73. TO 154. (HGR. MASS) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74  
 W 125.0 25.0 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*(890) N 12/79\*  
 SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

89 Y\*0(2010) PARTIAL DECAY MODES  
 P1 Y\*0(2010) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939  
 P2 Y\*0(2010) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139  
 P3 Y\*0(2010) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA 1115+ 782  
 P4 Y\*0(2010) INTO N K\*(890), S1 WAVE 93+ 892  
 P5 Y\*0(2010) INTO N K\*(890), D3 WAVE 93+ 892

89 Y\*0(2010) BRANCHING RATIOS  
 R1 Y\*0(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\*0(2010) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA SQRT(P1\*P3)  
 R2 1 (.17) TO .25 (LWR.) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74  
 R2 1 (.04) TO .15 (HGR.) BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74

R3 Y\*0(2010) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), S1 WAVE SQRT(P1\*P4)  
 R3 2 -0.12 0.03 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*N 12/79\*  
 R3 2 THE SIGN HERE IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST  
 R3 2 CONVENTION. 12/79\*  
 R4 Y\*0(2010) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), D3 WAVE SQRT(P1\*P5)  
 R4 +0.09 0.03 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*N 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(2010)

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP  
 BRANDSTE 72 NP B39 13 BRANDSTETTER-BUTTERWORTH, + (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)  
 CAMERON2 78 NP B146 327 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, +(RHEL+LOIC)IJP  
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS  
 NAKKASYA 75 NP 893 85 A. NAKKASYAN (CERN)IJP

$\Lambda(2020)$

27 Y\*0(2020, JP=7/2+) I=0  
 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. THE STATE WAS NOT REQUIRED  
 IN THE KBAR N TO KBAR N ANALYSIS OF HEMINGWAY 75, BUT  
 COULD NOT BE CONCLUSIVELY RULED OUT. IT IS NOW  
 SEEN IN THE NEW ANALYSIS OF DECLAIS 77 WHICH INCLUDES  
 K- NEUTRON ELASTIC DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION DATA,  
 AND IS WEAKLY SUPPORTED BY BACCARI 77.

27 Y\*0(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  
 M (2140.) (21.4) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78  
 M (2117.) (21.17) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78

27 Y\*0(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  
 W (128.) (12.8) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78  
 W (167.) (16.7) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78

27 Y\*0(2020) PARTIAL DECAY MODES  
 P1 Y\*0(2020) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939  
 P2 Y\*0(2020) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139  
 P3 Y\*0(2020) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA 1115+ 782

27 Y\*0(2020) BRANCHING RATIOS  
 R1 Y\*0(2020) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)  
 R1 (0.05) (0.02) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71  
 R1 (.05) (0.02) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78  
 R2 Y\*0(2020) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P2)  
 R2 (-0.15) (0.02) GALTIERI 70 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 7/70  
 R3 Y\*0(2020) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA OMEGA SQRT(P1\*P3)  
 R3 LESS THAN .05 BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(2020)

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP  
 LITCHFIE 71 NP B30 125 LITCHFIELD, ...+LESQUOY, ... (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP  
 BACCARI 77 NC 41A 96 +POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF)IJP  
 DECLAIS 77 CERN 77-16 +DUCHON, LOUVEL, PATRY, SEGUINOT+ (CAEN+CERN)IJP  
 PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS  
 HEMINGWA 75 NP 891 12 HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+ (CERN, HEID, MPIM)IJP

$\Lambda(2100)$

41 Y\*0(2100, JP=7/2-) I=0  
 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 A SEPARATE ENTRY BELOW.

41 Y\*0(2100) MASS (MEV)  
 M (2120.0) (10.0) WOHLL 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. (15.) 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 1 2113. TO 2154. BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74  
 M 2092.0 (12.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda(2100)$ ,  $\Lambda(2110)$

M 2105. (10.) HEMINGWA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO KBAR N 11/75
M 2 2110. DR 2089. NAKKASYA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 11/75
M 3 (2094.) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
M (2094.) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
M 2110. (10.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
M 2106. (30.) BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
M 2 QUOTED PARAMETERS CORRESPOND TO THE TWO BEST SOLUTIONS FOUND. 11/75
M 2 EACH HAS THE Y\*0(2100) AND ONE ADDITIONAL RESONANCE (P3 OR F5). 11/75
M A BURGUN 68 SEE A RESONANCE-LIKE EFFECT IN THIS REGION IN THE REACTION K-P TO XI K. HOWEVER, AS THE POINT OUT, IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER IT IS MAINLY THE GOT Y\*0(2100) OR INSTEAD A SO FAR OTHERWISE UNOBSERVED RESONANCE WITH A SPIN LESS THAN 7/2.
M L LITCHFIELD 71 IS AN UPDATE OF BERTHON1 70 3/72
M 1 PARAMETERS QUOTED ARE RANGES FROM THREE BEST FITS. 1/74

41 Y\*0(2100) WIDTH (MEV)
W (145.0) WDH 66 HBC 7/66
W A (80.0) (10.0) BURGUN 68 DPWA 0 K-P TO XI K 10/69
W 140.0 (15.0) BERTHON1 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 + TG B.W. + BCKGRD
W L 140.0 (50.0) (30.0) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO SIG PI 10/71
W 1 208. TO 229. BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74
W (144.0) (26.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
W 241. (50.) HEMINGWA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO KBAR N 11/75
W 2 244. DR 302. NAKKASYA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 11/75
W 3 (98.) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
W (250.) DECLAIS 77 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
W 250. (30.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
W 157. (40.) BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

41 Y\*0(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 Y\*0(2100) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939
P2 Y\*0(2100) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139
P3 Y\*0(2100) INTO XI K 1321+ 497
P4 Y\*0(2100) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA 1115+ 782
P5 Y\*0(2100) INTO ETA LAMBDA 548+115
P6 Y\*0(2100) INTO N K\*(890), D3 WAVE 939+ 892
P7 Y\*0(2100) INTO N K\*(890), G1 WAVE 939+ 892

41 Y\*0(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Y\*0(2100) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL WDH 66 HBC (P1) 7/66
R1 D (0.33) DAUM 68 CNTR K-P ELA, POL, SIGT 7/70
R1 0.30 (.03) LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
R1 .31 (.03) HEMINGWA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO KBAR N 11/75
R1 (.29) DECLAIS 77 DPWA KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
R1 .30 (.03) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R1 .24 (.06) BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
R1 D DAUM 68 ASSUMES (J+1/2)\*X VALUE SEEN IN TOTAL CROSS SECTION.

R2 Y\*0(2100) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQR(P1\*P2)
R2 L (+0.16) (0.02) BERTHON1 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 (+0.06) (0.037) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
R2 +.12 (.04) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R3 Y\*0(2100) FROM KBAR N TO XI K SQR(P1\*P3)
R3 (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\*0(2100) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA SQR(P1\*P4)
R4 1 (.05) TO .11 BRANDSTE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/74
R4 2 (.122) DR .154 NAKKASYA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 11/75
R4 3 (-.070) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 G37-WAVE 1/78
R4 3 (-.011) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 GG17-WAVE 1/78
R4 3 (+.008) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 GG37-WAVE 1/78
R4 3 NOTE THAT THE 3 ENTRIES FOR BACCARI77 ARE FOR 3 DIFFERENT WAVES. 1/78
R5 Y\*0(2100) FROM KBAR N TO ETA LAMBDA SQR(P1\*P5) 9/73
R5 -.050 .020 RADER 73 MPWA 9/73
R6 Y\*0(2100) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), D3 WAVE SQR(P1\*P6) 12/79\*
R6 +0.21 0.04 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*N

R7 Y\*0(2100) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), G1 WAVE SQR(P1\*P7) 12/79\*
R7 4 -0.04 0.03 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*N
R7 4 THE SIGN HERE IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST CONVENTION. THE UPPER LIMIT ON THE G3 WAVE IS 0.03. 12/79\*
SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING MASSES QUOTED

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(2100)
WDH 66 PRL 17 107 C G WDH, F T SOLMITZ, M L STEVENSON (LBL)IJP
TRIPP 67 NP B3 10 + LEITH, + (LRL, SLAC, CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY)
BURGUN 68 NP 88 447 + MEYER, PAULI, + (SACLAY, COLFRANCE, RHEL)
DAUM 68 NP B7 19 + ERNE, LAGNAUX, SENS, STEUER, UDO (CERN)IJP
CONFIRMS THE SPIN-PARITY ASSIGNMENT. (LRL)
MULLER 69 THESIS, UCRL 19372 R A MULLER (LRL)
BERTHON1 70 NP B24 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDFE, RHEL, SACLAY)IJP
GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARD-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
LITCHFIE 71 NP B50 125 LITCHFIELD, ...+LESQUOY, ... (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP
BRANDSTE 72 NP B39 13 BRANDSTETTER, ...+TALLINI (RHEL+CDEF, SACL) IJP
KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
RADER 73 NC 16A 178 +BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+HEID+CERN+RHEL+CDEF)
HEMINGWA 75 NP B91 12 HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+ (CERN, HEID, MPIM)IJP
NAKKASYA 75 NP B93 85 A. NAKKASYAN (CERN)IJP

BACCARI 77 NC 41A 96 +POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF)IJP
DECLAIS 77 CERN 77-16 +DUGNON, LOUVEL, PATRY, SEGUINOT+ (CAEN+CERN)IJP
RLIC 77 NP B119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
BELLEFON 78 NC 42A 403 +BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET+ (CDFE+SACL)IJP
CAMERON2 78 NP B146 327 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, + (RHEL+LOIC)IJP

A(2110) 35 Y\*0(2110, JP=5/2+) I=0 F'05

BERTHON1 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. HOWEVER RLIC 77, BELLEFON 77, AND BELLEFON 78 ALSO FIND AN F05. THE EVIDENCE FOR F05 FROM THE LAMBDA OMEGA ANALYSES, NAKKASYAN 75 AND BACCARI 77, IS QUITE WEAK, BUT THEY GIVE NO EVIDENCE IN FAVOR OF D05. THE WEIGHT OF THE EVIDENCE IS THUS IN FAVOR OF F05. SEE ALSO THE Y\*0(2010) MINI-REVIEW.

35 Y\*0(2110) MASS (MEV)
M (2110.) (10.) BERTHON1 70 DPWA - K-P TO SIG PI 1/71
M D05 2140. 40. LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
M A (2141.0) (4.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
M A RESONANCE OUTSIDE RANGE OF DATA.
M 1 (2103.) NAKKASYA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/76
M 1 FOUND IN ONE OF TWO BEST SOLUTIONS.
M (2140.) (20.) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
M (2100.) (50.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
M 2 (2106.) (50.) BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
M 2125.0 25.0 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*(890) N 12/79\*

35 Y\*0(2110) WIDTH (MEV)
W (185.) (30.) BERTHON1 70 DPWA - K-P TO SIG PI 1/71
W D05 120. 40. LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
W A (504.0) (10.0) KANE 72 DPWA 0 K-P TO PI SIG 10/71
W 1 (351.) (132.) NAKKASYA 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/76
W (132.) (50.) BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
W (140.) (20.) BELLEFON 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIG PI 1/77
W (200.) (50.) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
W 2 (251.) (50.) BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
W 160.0 30.0 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*(890) N 12/79\*

35 Y\*0(2110) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 Y\*0(2110) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939
P2 Y\*0(2110) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139
P3 Y\*0(2110) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA 1115+ 782
P4 Y\*0(2110) INTO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE 139+1384
P5 Y\*0(2110) INTO N K\*(890), F1 WAVE 939+ 892

35 Y\*0(2110) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Y\*0(2110) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI SQR(P1\*P2)
R1 (+.17) (.03) BERTHON1 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
R1 (+.14) (.01) BELLEFON 76 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIG PI 1/76
R1 (+.10) (.03) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R2 Y\*0(2110) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)
R2 D05 0.14 0.04 LITCHFIE 71 DPWA K-P TO KBAR N 10/71
R2 (.07) (.03) RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R2 2 (.27) (.06) BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
R2 2 THE PUBLISHED ERROR OF 0.6 WAS A MISPRINT. 12/79\*

R3 Y\*0(2110) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA OMEGA SQR(P1\*P3) 1/76
R3 1 LESS THAN .05 BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
R4 Y\*0(2110) FROM KBAR N TO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE SQR(P1\*P4)
R4 2 +.071 .025 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78
R4 2 CAMERON 78 UPPER LIMIT ON F-WAVE DECAY IS 0.03. THE SIGN HERE IS 12/79\*
R4 2 CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST CONVENTION. 12/79\*

R5 Y\*0(2110) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), F1 WAVE SQR(P1\*P5) 12/79\*
R5 3 0.17 0.04 CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K\*N 12/79\*
R5 3 THE SIGN HERE IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST 12/79\*
R5 3 CONVENTION. UPPER LIMITS ON THE P3 AND F3 WAVES ARE EACH 0.03. 12/79\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*0(2110)
BERTHON1 70 NP B24 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDFE, RHEL, SACLAY)IJP
LITCHFIE 71 NP B30 125 LITCHFIELD, ...+LESQUOY, ... (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP
KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
NAKKASYA 75 NP B93 85 A. NAKKASYAN (CERN)IJP
BACCARI 77 NC 41A 96 +POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF)IJP
BELLEFON 77 NC 37A 175 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR+ (CDFE+SACL)IJP
RLIC 77 NP B119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
BELLEFON 78 NC 42A 403 +BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET+ (CDFE+SACL)IJP
CAMERON 78 NP B143 199 +FRANEK, GOPAL, SACON, BUTTERWORTH (RHEL+LOIC)IJP
CAMERON2 78 NP B146 327 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, + (RHEL+LOIC)IJP

Baryons

$\Lambda(2110)$ ,  $\Lambda(2325)$ ,  $\Lambda(2350)$

2100 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND  $\sigma_{TOTAL}$  EXP'TS

25  $Y^*(2100, JP=)$  I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS  
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE  $Y^*$  LISTINGS.

SEE THE NOTE TO THE  $G_{07} Y^*(2100)$ , 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.

25  $Y^*(2100)$  MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: M, W, M, W, M, W. Values include masses like (2097.0), (6.0) and production rates like 65 HBC, 68 CNTR.

25  $Y^*(2100)$  WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: W, W, W, W, W. Values include widths like (24.0), (14.0) and production rates like 65 HBC, 68 CNTR.

25  $Y^*(2100)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4. Values include decay masses like 497+ 939, 497+ 939+ 139.

25  $Y^*(2100)$  BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: R1, R1, R1, R1, R2, R2, R3, R3, R4, R4. Values include branching ratios like 0.305, 0.24, 0.4.

REFERENCES FOR  $Y^*(2100)$  (PROD. EXP.)

Table listing references for Y\*(2100) with names like BOCK, BRICMAN, COOL, BRICMAN, COOL, LU, BRICMAN, COOL, LU.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table listing papers not referred to in data cards with names like COOL, SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.

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$\Lambda(2325)$

112  $Y^*(2325, JP=3/2-)$  I=0

$D_{03}$

BACCARI 77 FIND THIS STATE WITH JP EITHER 3/2- OR 3/2+ IN A DPWA OF K- P TO LAMBDA OMEGA FROM 2070 TO 2436 MEV. A SUBSEQUENT SEMI-ENERGY-INDEPENDENT PWA FROM THRESHOLD TO 2436 MEV SELECTS 3/2-.

112  $Y^*(2325)$  MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, M, M, M. Values include masses like 2327., 20., 2342., 30.

112  $Y^*(2325)$  WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, W, W, W. Values include widths like 160., 40., 177., 40.

112  $Y^*(2325)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2. Values include decay masses like 497+ 939, 1115+ 782.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

112  $Y^*(2325)$  BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R2, R2. Values include branching ratios like 0.06, 0.02, 0.08, 0.03.

REFERENCES FOR  $Y^*(2325)$

Table listing references for Y\*(2325) with names like BACCARI, BELLEFON, POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI, BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET.

$\Lambda(2350)$  BUMPS

42  $Y^*(2350, JP=)$  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  $Y^*(2350)$  MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M. Values include masses like 2340.0, (7.0), 2358.0, (6.0).

42  $Y^*(2350)$  WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: W, W, W, W, W, W, W, W. Values include widths like 140.0, (20.0), 324.0, (30.0).

42  $Y^*(2350)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3. Values include decay masses like 497+ 939, 1197+ 139, 1115+ 782.

42  $Y^*(2350)$  BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: R1, R1, R2, R2, R3, R3, R4, R4, R4, R4. Values include branching ratios like 0.12, 0.04, -0.11, 0.02.

REFERENCES FOR  $Y^*(2350)$  (PROD. EXP.)

Table listing references for Y\*(2350) with names like BUGG, DAUM, BRICMAN, COOL, LU, BACCARI, BELLEFON, POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI, DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR, BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS  
+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.

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Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Λ(2585), Σ+, Σ-, Σ0, Σ(1385)

Λ(2585) BUMPS
7 Y\*(2585, JP= ) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.
7 Y\*(2585) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
M 2585.0 45.0 ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
M (2530.0) (25.0) 70 CNTR O GAMMA P TO K+ Y\* 1/71
7 Y\*(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\*(2585) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
PI Y\*(2585) INTO KBAR N DECAY MASSES 497+ 939
7 Y\*(2585) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
R1 Y\*(2585) INTO KBAR N/TOTAL
R1 J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)+P1 (P1)
R1 (1.0) ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
R1 C (0.12) (0.12) BRICMAN 70 CNTR TOTAL AND CH EX 10/70
R1 C RESONANCE AT END OF REGION ANALYZED -- NO CLEAR SIGNAL.
REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2585) (PROD. EXP.)
ABRAMS 70 PR 10 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, + (BNL) I
BRICMAN 70 PL 31B 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

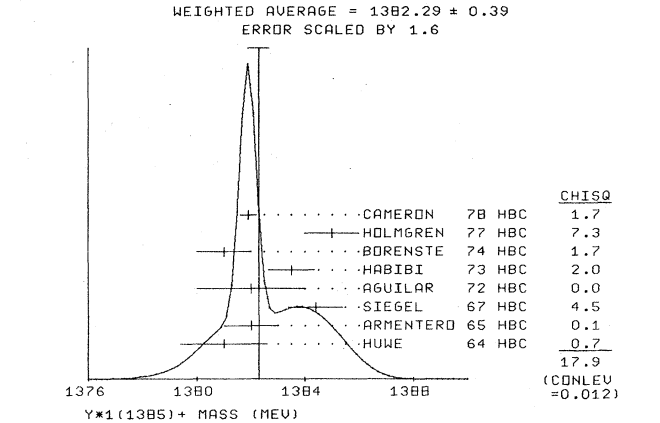
S=-1 I=1 HYPERON STATES (Σ)

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
Σ0 21 SIGMA0(1193, JP=1/2+) I=1
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Σ(1385) P13
43 Y\*(1385, JP=3/2+) I=1
SERIOUS INCOMPATIBILITIES EXIST BETWEEN DIFFERENT MEASUREMENTS OF THE Y\*(1385) MASS AND WIDTH. THESE INCOMPATIBILITIES ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY SOME EXPERIMENTS QUOTING UNREALISTICALLY SMALL ERRORS. WE CONSISTENTLY INCREASE UNREALISTIC ERRORS BEFORE AVERAGING (SEE THE TYPED NOTE ON K\*(892)).
IN THE LISTINGS BELOW WE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE BEST VALUES FOR THE SEPARATE CHARGE STATE MASSES AND WIDTHS. THUS WE DO NOT USE RESULTS QUOTED FOR MIXED CHARGES.
WE NO LONGER USE EVERY PUBLISHED VALUE, BUT AVERAGE ONLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DETERMINATIONS. NEITHER DO WE AVERAGE RESULTS FROM INCLUSIVE EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE BACKGROUNDS OR RESULTS WHICH ARE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY AT LEAST A DISCUSSION ON EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION. NEVERTHELESS SYSTEMATIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXPERIMENTS REMAIN (SEE THE IDEOGRAMS INSERTED IN THE DATA CARD LISTINGS BELOW). THESE DIFFERENCES COULD ARISE FROM INTERFERENCE EFFECTS THAT CHANGE WITH PRODUCTION MECHANISM AND/OR BEAM MOMENTUM. THEY CAN ALSO BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN PART BY DIFFERENCES IN THE PARAMETRIZATIONS EMPLOYED (SEE BORENSTEIN 74 FOR A DISCUSSION ON THIS POINT). THUS BORENSTEIN 74 USE A BREIT-WIGNER WITH ENERGY INDEPENDENT WIDTH, SINCE A P-WAVE WAS FOUND TO GIVE UNSATISFACTORY FITS, CAMERON 78 USE THE SAME FORM. ON THE OTHER HAND HOLMGREN 77 OBTAIN A GOOD FIT TO THEIR LAMBDA PI MASS SPECTRUM WITH A P-WAVE BREIT-WIGNER, BUT INCLUDE THE PARTIAL WIDTH FOR THE SIGMA PI DECAY MODE IN THE PARAMETRIZATION.

43 Y\*(1385) MASS (MEV)
M 141(1384.0) ALSTON 60 HBC -- K-P 1.15 BEV/C
M (1385.0) 61 HBC -- K-P -- .85 BEV/C
M 38(1384.0) MARTIN 61 HBC +0 K20 P .98 BEV/C
M (1392.0) (7.0) COLLEY 62 HLBC -0 PI- PRP 2. BEV/C
M (1389.0) (3.0) BALTAY 65 HBC +- PBAR P 3.7 BEV/C
M (1392.0) (10.0) MUSGRAVE 65 HBC +-OPBAR P 3+- BEV/C
M 200(1384.8) (2.0) ATHERTON 71 HBC +- LAM PI+ + C.C. 11/77
M 190(1380.) (5.) AMMANN 73 DBC +- K-N 4.5GEV/C 11/77
M 200(1386.) ATHERTDI 73 HBC +-OPBAR P 5.7 GEV/C 1/76
M 242(1396.-) (5.) DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y\* K KBAR 3/79\*
M I 1K(1383.) (1.) BANERJEE 79 HBC +- LAM PI+ + C.C. 1/80\*
M I 500(1388.) (2.) BANERJEE 79 HBC +- LAM PI- + C.C. 1/80\*

NO 106(1381.0) (4.0) CURTIS 63 OSPK 0 PI-P 1.5 BEV/C
MO E 240 1385.1 2.5 THOMAS 73 HBC 0 PI-P TO PIKOLM 11/77
MO E ERROR ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE ON K\* MASS.
MO 2 3100 1380. 2. BORENSTE 74 HBC 0 K-P TO(1385)+PIS 11/77
MO 2 FROM FIT TO LAM PIO MASS SPECTRUM (IN LAM PI+ PI- PIO EVENTS) WITH
MO 2 NO FIXED AT 34 MEV.
MO F 500(1389.) (3.) BAUBILLIE 79 HBC 0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV 1/80\*
MO
MO AVG 1382.0 2.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)
MO STUDENT1381.9 1.9 AVERAGE USING STUDENT10(H/1.1) -- SEE MAIN TEXT
MO F FROM FIT TO INCLUSIVE LAMBDA PIO SPECTRUM WITH WIDTH FIXED AT
MO F 40 MEV.
M+ E 154(1376.0) (3.9) ELY 61 HLBC + K-P 1.11 BEV/C 11/77
M+ 170(1375.0) (3.9) COOPER 64 HBC + K-P 1.45 BEV/C 11/77
M+ 859 1381.0 1.6 HUME 64 HBC + K-P 1.22 BEV/C
M+ 750 1382.0 1.0 ARMENTERO 65 HBC + K-P 9-1.2 BEV/C
M+ E 250(1384.3) (1.9) SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.8 BEV/C 11/77
M+ E 250(1382.6) (2.1) SMITH 65 HBC + K-P 1.95 BEV/C 11/77
M+ E 62(1383.0) (8.0) BIRMINGHA 66 HBC + K-P 3.5 GEV/C 11/77
M+ 135(1378.0) (5.0) LONDON 66 HBC + K-P 2.24 BEV/C 11/77
M+ 1260 1384.4 1.0 SIEGEL 67 HBC + K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
M+ 46(1390.0) (6.0) AGULLAR 70 HBC + K-P 4 GEV/SIG-PI 11/77
M+ 400 1382.0 2.0 AGULLAR 72 HBC + K-P TO LAM+PIS 10/74
M+ 2300 1383.5 .85 HABIBI 73 HBC + K-P TO 2PI LAM 9/73
M+ R 3740(1382.) (1.) BERTHON 74 HBC + K-P 1263-1843MEV 10/74
M+ R ERRORS STATISTICAL ONLY. RESOLUTION NOT UNFOLDED.
M+ I 22K(1385.) (3.) BORENSTE 74 HBC + K-P TO(1385)+PIS 10/74
M+ I (1380.) (2.) BARBADIN 75 HBC + K-P 14.3 GEV/C 11/77
M+ HI 22K(1385.) (3.) BARREIRO 77 HBC + K-P AT 4.2 GEV 11/77
M+ H INCLUDES DATA OF HOLMGREN 77
M+ 2594 1385. 3. HOLMGREN 77 HBC + K-P AT 4.2 GEV 11/77
M+ 6900 1381.9 0.3 CAMERON 78 HBC + K-P 0.96-1.36GEV 11/77
M+ I 7K(1381.) (2.) BAUBILLIE 79 HBC + K-P AT 8.25 GEV 1/80\*
M+ 2K(1391.) (2.) GAUTIS 79 HYBR + PI+K-P 11.5 GEV 1/80\*
M+ I 100(1390.) (2.) SUGAHARA 79 HBC + PI-P AT 6 GEV/C 1/80\*



M- 93(1382.0) (3.0) DAHL 61 DBC - K-D 0.45 BEV/C 11/77
M- E 224(1376.0) (4.4) ELY 61 HLBC - K-P 1.11 BEV/C 11/77
M- E 200(1392.0) (6.2) COOPER 64 HBC - K-P 1.45 BEV/C 11/77
M- E 1086 1385.3 1.9 HUME 64 HBC - K-P 1.15-1.30GEV 11/77
M- 1380 1384.0 1.0 ARMENTERO 65 HBC - K-P 9-1.2 BEV/C
M- E 120(1391.5) (2.6) SMITH 65 HBC - K-P 1.8 BEV/C 11/77
M- E 58(1399.8) (5.2) SMITH 65 HBC - K-P 1.95 BEV/C 11/77
M- 15(1389.0) (9.0) LONDON 66 HBC - K-P AT 2.24 GEV 11/77
M- 370 1390.7 2.0 SIEGEL 67 HBC - K-P AT 2.1 GEV/C 10/69
M- 1900 1390.7 1.2 HABIBI 73 HBC - K-P TO 2PI LAM 9/73
M- E 630 1387.1 1.9 THOMAS 73 HBC - PI-P TO PI+K+M 11/77
M- R 3060(1389.) (1.) BERTHON 74 HBC - K-P 1263-1843MEV 10/74
M- R ERRORS STATISTICAL ONLY. RESOLUTION NOT UNFOLDED.
M- 2303 1383. 2. BORENSTE 74 HBC - K-P TO(1385)+PIS 10/74
M- I (1383.) (2.) BARBADIN 75 HBC - K-P 14.3 GEV/C 11/77
M- HI 12K(1387.) (3.) BARREIRO 77 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV 11/77
M- H INCLUDES DATA OF HOLMGREN 77
M- 193 1391. 3. HOLMGREN 77 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV 11/77
M- 9720 1387.6 0.3 CAMERON 78 HBC - K-P 0.96-1.36GEV 11/77
M- I 4.5K(1383.) (1.) BAUBILLIE 79 HBC - K-P AT 8.25 GEV 1/80\*
M- I 150(1380.) (6.) SUGAHARA 79 HBC - PI-P AT 6 GEV/C 1/80\*

Baryons
Σ(1385)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1387.44 ± 0.5B
ERROR SCALED BY 2.2

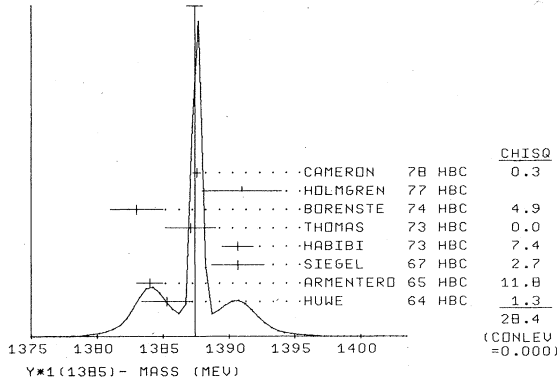


Table listing mass differences for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, mass difference, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for ELY, COOPER, HUWE, ARMENTERO, SMITH, LONDON, LONDON, SIEGEL, HABIBI, BORENSTE, and HUWE.

Table listing mass differences for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, mass difference, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for BORENSTE and THOMAS.

Table listing mass differences for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, mass difference, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for THOMAS.

Table listing widths for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, width, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for ALSTON, BERGE, MARTIN, COLLEY, BALTAY, MUSGRAVE, ATHERTON, and ATHERTON.

Table listing branching ratios for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, branching ratio, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for CURTIS, THOMAS, BORENSTE, ELY, COOPER, HUWE, ARMENTERO, SMITH, BIRMINGHAM, SIEGEL, AGUILAR, AGUILAR, HABIBI, BERTHON, BORENSTE, BORENSTE, BARDAVIN, BARREIRO, HOLMGREN, CAMERON, THOMAS, CAUTIS, and SUGAHARA.

Table listing mass differences for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, mass difference, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for DAHL, ELY, COOPER, HUWE, ARMENTERO, SMITH, SIEGEL, HABIBI, THOMAS, BERTHON, BORENSTE, BARDAVIN, BARREIRO, HOLMGREN, CAMERON, BAUBILLIE, and SUGAHARA.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 39.9 ± 2.4
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9

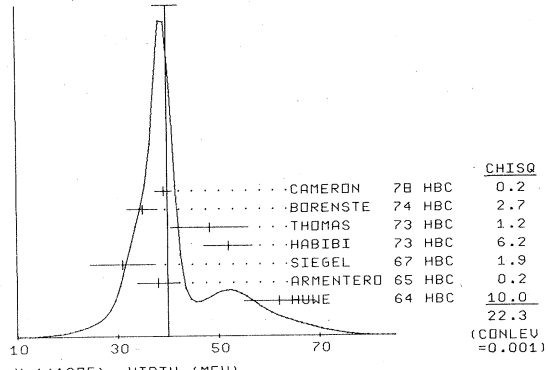


Table listing real parts of pole positions for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, real part, imaginary part, and chi-squared value.

Table listing imaginary parts of pole positions for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, real part, imaginary part, and chi-squared value.

Table listing partial decay modes for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, decay mode, and chi-squared value.

Table listing branching ratios for Σ(1385) with columns for particle name, branching ratio, and chi-squared value. Includes entries for BASTIEN, ALSTON, HUWE, ARMENTERO, LONDON, PAN, COLLEY, AGUILAR, MASTZ, THOMAS, BERTHON, BERTHON, BORENSTE, and DIONISI.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Σ(1385), Σ(1480), Σ(1560), Σ(1580)

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1385)
ALSTCN 60 PRL 5 520
BASTIEN 61 PRL 6 702
BERGE 61 PRL 6 557
DAHL 61 PRL 6 142
ELY 61 PRL 7 461
MARTIN 61 PRL 6 283
ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311
COLLEY 62 PR 128 1930
CURTIS 63 PR 132 1771
COOPER 64 PL 8 365
HUME 64 UGRL-11291 THESIS
ALSO 69 PR 180 1824
ARMENTEROS 65 PL 19 75
BALTAY 65 PR 140 B1027
MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735
SMITH 65 THESIS (UCLA)
BIRMINGHAM 66 PR 152 1148
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034
SIEGEL 67 UGRL 18041 THESIS
PAN 69 PRL 23 808
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58
ATHERTON 71 NP B29 477
COLLEY 71 NP B31 61
AGUILAR 72 PR D6 29
MEISNER 72 NC 12A 62
AMMANN 73 NP B91 330
MAST 73 PRD 7 3212
ALSO 73 PRD 7 5
HABIBI 73 NEVIS 1991 THESIS
ALSO 73 PURD73, PG. 387
THOMAS 73 NP B56 15
BERTHON 74 NC 21A 146
BORENSTEIN 74 PR D9 3006
DEVENISH 74 NP B81 330
LICHTENB 74 PRD 10 3865
ALSO 74 PRIV. COMM.
ATHERTON 75 NC 25A 1
BARDADIN 75 NP B98 418
COLAS 75 NP B91 253
BARREIRO 77 NP B126 319
HCLMGTREN 77 NP B119 261
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182
CAMERON 78 NP B143 189
DICIENSI 78 PL 788 154
BANERJEE 79 ZPHY C3 1
BAUBILLIER 79 NP B148 18
CAUTIS 79 NP B156 507
SUGAHARA 79 NP B156 237
MALAMUD 64 PL 10 145
SHAFFER 64 PR 134 B1372
HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051

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Σ(1480) BUMPS

23 Y\*(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+ P10 CHANNEL SEEMS UNLIKELY (SEE PAN 73) 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. MAST 75 SEES NO STRUCTURE IN THIS MASS REGION IN K- P TO LAMBDA P10.

Table with 4 columns: M, L, C, and values. Row 1: M 1479, L 10, C PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI LAM 3/71. Row 2: M 1465, L 15, C PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI SIG 3/71. Row 3: M 1485, L 10, C CLINE 73 MPWA K- D TO LM PI- P 9/73. Row 4: M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Table with 4 columns: W, L, C, and values. Row 1: W 31, L 15, C PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI LAM 3/71. Row 2: W 30, L 20, C PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI SIG 3/71. Row 3: W 40, L 20, C CLINE 73 MPWA K- D TO LM PI- P 9/73. Row 4: W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, and values. Row 1: P1 Y\*(1480) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939. Row 2: P2 Y\*(1480) INTO LAMBDA P1 1115+ 139. Row 3: P3 Y\*(1480) INTO SIGMA PI 1189+ 139

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, and values. Row 1: R1 Y\*(1480) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI) (P3)/(P2) 0.82 0.51 PAN 70 HBC + 3/71. Row 2: R2 Y\*(1480) INTO (PROTON KOBAR)/(LAMBDA PI) (P1)/(P2) 0.36 0.25 PAN 70 HBC + 3/71

R3 Y\*(1480) INTO KBAR N (P1) 9/73
R3 SMALL CLINE 73 MPWA K- D TO LM PI- P 9/73
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REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1480) (PROD. EXP.)
PAN 70 PR D2, 49 +FORMAN,KO,HAGOPIAN,SELOVE (PENN)
CLINE 73 LNC 6 205 CLINE,LAUMANN,MAPP (WISCONSIN)JP
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)
HANSON 71 PR D4 1296 +KALMUS,LOUIE (LBL) I
MAST 75 PRD 11 3078 +ALSTON-GARNJOST, BANGERTER+ (LBL)

Σ(1560) BUMPS
80 Y\*(1560, JP= ) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
THIS ENTRY LISTS PEAKS REPORTED IN MASS SPECTRA AROUND 1560 MEV WITHOUT IMPLYING THAT THEY ARE NECESSARILY RELATED.
DIONISI 78 OBSERVE A 6 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT AT 1553 MEV IN THE CHARGED (LAMBDA/SIGMA PI) MASS SPECTRA FROM K-P --> LAMBDA/SIGMA PI K BAR AT 4.2 GEV/C. IN A CERN ISR EXPERIMENT, LOCKMAN 78 REPORT A NARROW 6 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT AT 1572 MEV IN THE LAMBDA PI+PI- SYSTEMS FROM THE REACTION PP --> LAMBDA PI+ PI- + ANYTHING AT C.M. ENERGIES OF 53 AND 62 GEV. THESE ENHANCEMENTS ARE UNLIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE Y\*(1580) (WHICH HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY SEVERAL RECENT EXPERIMENTS - SEE THE DATA CARD LISTINGS BELOW).
CARROLL 76 OBSERVE A BUMP AT 1550 MEV (AS WELL AS AT 1580 MEV) IN THE K-N I=1 TOTAL CROSS SECTION, BUT UNCERTAINTIES IN CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENTS OUTSIDE THE MASS RANGE OF THE EXPERIMENT PRECLUDE ESTIMATING ITS SIGNIFICANCE. IN NEED OF CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLES.

Table with 4 columns: M, L, C, and values. Row 1: M 121 1553, L 7, C DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y\* K BAR 3/79\*. Row 2: M 40 1572, L 4, C LOCKMAN 78 SPEC +- PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*. Row 3: M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.4)

Table with 4 columns: W, L, C, and values. Row 1: W 121 79, L 30, C DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y\* K BAR 3/79\*. Row 2: W 40 15, L 6, C LOCKMAN 78 SPEC +- PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*. Row 3: W C OBSERVED WIDTH CONSISTENT WITH EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION. Row 4: W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, and values. Row 1: P1 Y\*(1560) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 139. Row 2: P2 Y\*(1560) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, and values. Row 1: R1 Y\*(1560) INTO SIGMA PI/(SIGMA PI + LAMBDA PI) (P2)/(P1+P2) 0.35 0.12 DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y\* K BAR 3/79\*. Row 2: R2 Y\*(1560) INTO LAMBDA PI (P1) SEEN LOCKMAN 78 SPEC +- PP TO L PI PI X 12/79\*

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\*\*\*\*\*
REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1560) (PROD. EXP.)
DIONISI 78 PL 78B 154 +ARMENTEROS,DIAZ+ (CERN+AMST+NIJH+OXF)I
LOCKMAN 78 CEN DPHE 78-01 +MEYER,RANDER,POSTER,SCHLEIN+ (UCLA+SACL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806 +CHIANG,KYCIA,LI,MAZUR,MICHAEL+ (BNL)I
\*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\*

Σ(1580) D13
00 Y\*(1580, JP=3/2-) I=1 4/75
OBSERVED IN K- N I=1 TOTAL CS WITHOUT JP ASSIGNMENT AT BNL(LI 73, CARROLL 73, CARROLL 76) AND IN PWA OF K- P --> LAMBDA PI FOR CM ENERGIES=1560-1600 MEV BY LITCHFIELD 74. LITCHFIELD 74 FINDS JP=3/2-. NOT SEEN B ENGLER 78 OR BY CAMERON 78 (WITH LARGER STATISTICS), IN KLONG P TO PI+ LAMBDA AND PI+ SIGMA0.

Table with 4 columns: M, L, C, and values. Row 1: M L 1582, L 4, C LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM PI 4/75. Row 2: M C 1583, L 4, C CARROLL 76 DPWA I=1 TOTAL CS 2/77

Table with 4 columns: W, L, C, and values. Row 1: W L 11, L 4, C LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM PI 4/75. Row 2: W C (15.), L 4, C CARROLL 76 DPWA I=1 TOTAL CS 2/77

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, and values. Row 1: P1 Y\*(1480) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939. Row 2: P2 Y\*(1480) INTO LAMBDA P1 1115+ 139. Row 3: P3 Y\*(1480) INTO SIGMA PI 1189+ 139

Baryons

$\Sigma(1580)$ ,  $\Sigma(1620)$

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

00 Y\*1(1580) PARTIAL DECAY MODES 4/75

P1	Y*1(1580) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1580) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 139
P3	Y*1(1580) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139

-----

00 Y\*1(1580) BRANCHING RATIOS 4/75

R1	Y*1(1580) INTO KBAR N/TOTAL	(P1)	4/75	
R1 L	+0.03	.01	LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	4/75
R1 L	MAIN EFFECT OBSERVED BY LITCHFIELD 74 IS IN PI LAMBDA FINAL STATE, 4/75			
R1 L	KBAR N AND SIGMA PI COUPLINGS ALSO ESTIMATED FROM MULTICHANNEL FIT 4/75			
R1 L	INCLUDING TOTAL CROSS SECTION DATA (LI 73). 4/75			
R1 C	TOTAL CROSS SECTION BUMP WITH (J+1/2)X=.06 SEEN BY CARROLL 76 2/77			
R2	Y*1(1580) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)	4/75	
R2 L	+0.10	.02	LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA 0 K- P TO LAM PI	4/75
R2	NOT SEEN	CAMERON 78 HBC + KL P TO P1+ LAM	1/78	
R2	NOT SEEN	ENGLER 78 HBC + KL P TO P1+ LAM	2/77	
R3	Y*1(1580) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P3)	4/75	
R3 L	+0.03	.04	LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	4/75
R3	NOT SEEN	CAMERON 78 HBC + KL P TO P1+ SIGMA	1/78	
R3	NOT SEEN	ENGLER 78 HBC + KL P TO P1+ SIGMA	2/77	

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1580)

LITCHFIELD 74 PL 518 509	LITCHFIELD	(GERNIJJP)
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806	+CHIANG,KYCIA,LI,MAZUR,MICHAEL+	(BNLII)
ENGLER 76 PL 638 231	+KEYES,KRAEMER,SCHLERETH,TANAKA+	(CARN,ANL)I
CAMERON 78 NP B132 189	+CAPILUPPI+ (BGNA+EDIN+GLAS+PISA+RHEL)I	
ENGLER 78 PR D18 3061	+KEYES,KRAEMER,TANAKA,CHD,+	(CARN,ANL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

CARROLL 73 APS BRKLY M7G 208	CARROLL,CHIANG,KYCIA,LI,MAZUR,MICHAEL+(BNL)I
LI 73 PURDUE CONF. 283	LI (BNL)I

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Note on  $\Sigma(1620)$

This state was first suggested by the BNL-CCNY collaboration (CRENNELL 68) who presented evidence for it in the reaction  $K^-n \rightarrow \Sigma(1620)^{\pm} \pi^{\mp} \pi^-$  with  $\Sigma(1620)^{\pm}$  decaying into  $\Lambda\pi^{\pm}$ . Since then there have been conflicting reports about this state (or states).

Total Cross-Section Experiment

A measurement of the  $K^-p$  and  $K^-d$  total cross sections in the 0.4 to 1.1 GeV/c range has been reported by the BNL group (CARROLL 76). Three narrow (10-15 MeV wide) bumps in the  $I=1$   $K^-N$  cross section are seen at 1583, 1608, and 1633 MeV.

Formation Experiments

There is evidence from several partial-wave analyses for one or two fairly narrow states within ~50 MeV of the effect seen in production; see the entries for  $\Sigma(1580,3/2^-)$ ,  $\Sigma(1620,1/2^-)$ , and  $\Sigma(1660,1/2^+)$ . Note however that the various analyses do not agree on the widths and branching ratios of these states.

Production Experiments

A good review of the production experiments has been given by MILLER 70. There has been no new evidence from production experiments since 1970. The existing evidence is only in the  $\Lambda\pi$  channel. The BNL-CCNY collaboration (CRENNELL 69) claimed

the effect in the  $\Lambda\pi$  channel with 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 did not see any evidence for it in the  $\Lambda\pi$  channel; on the contrary, they believed it to be a spurious peak resulting from misidentified  $\Sigma^0$  from the production of  $\Sigma(1670)$  decaying into  $\Sigma^0\pi^+$ . AMMANN 70 studied the same reaction at 4.5 GeV/c and reported a state at 1640 MeV, again decaying only into  $\Lambda\pi$  (no evidence seen in  $\Sigma\pi$  or  $\bar{K}N$  channels). Upper limits on production cross sections for a 25 GeV/c  $\Sigma^-$  beam are reported by HUNGERBUHLER 74.

In conclusion, for understanding of the  $\Sigma(1620)$  we probably have to wait for more data and for a more complete understanding of the entire mass region from 1600 to 1700 MeV. The closeness of the  $\Sigma(1620)$  mass to 1670 MeV is suggestive that this effect may be related to what goes on in that region (see the "Note on  $\Sigma(1670)$ " below).

$\Sigma(1620)$

→

S<sub>11</sub>

32 Y\*1(1620, JP=1/2-) I=1

THE S<sub>11</sub> STATE AT 1697 MEV REPORTED BY VANHORN 75 IS INTERMEDIATE IN MASS BETWEEN THE SIGMA(1620) AND SIGMA(1750). WE TENTATIVELY LIST IT UNDER SIGMA(1750). CARROLL 76 SEES TWO BUMPS IN THE I=1 TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS NEAR THIS MASS.

32 Y\*1(1620) MASS (MEV)

M	(1620.)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
M	1630.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72	
M	L 1608.	5.	CARROLL	76 DPWA	I=1 TOTAL CS	2/77	
M	H 1633.	10.	CARROLL	76 DPWA	I=1 TOTAL CS	2/77	
M	1 (1600.0)	(6.0)	MORRIS	78 DPWA -	K- N TO LAM PI-	3/79*	
M	1	AN EQUALLY GOOD FIT IS OBTAINED WITHOUT INCLUDING THIS RESONANCE.					3/79*
M	AVG	1613.0	10.0	AVERAGE [ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.2]			
M	STUDENT	1612.1	5.6	AVERAGE USING STUDENT(10/1,11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT			

32 Y\*1(1620) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(40.)		KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71
W	L 65.0	(20.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72
W	H (15.)		CARROLL	76 DPWA	I=1 TOTAL CS	2/77
W	H (10.)		CARROLL	76 DPWA	I=1 TOTAL CS	2/77
W	1 (87.0)	(19.0)	MORRIS	78 DPWA -	K- N TO LAM PI-	3/79*

32 Y\*1(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*1(1620) INTO KBAR N	497+ 939
P2	Y*1(1620) INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 139
P3	Y*1(1620) INTO LAMBDA PI	1115+ 134

32 Y\*1(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*1(1620) INTO KBAR N	(P1)	3/71			
R1	(0.05)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R1 A	0.05	OR LESS	WONG	71 DPWA	K-+P--LAM*PI	10/71
R1	0.22	(0.02)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72
R1 L	TOTAL CROSS SECTION BUMP WITH (J+1/2)X=.06 SEEN BY CARROLL 76 2/77					
R1 H	TOTAL CROSS SECTION BUMP WITH (J+1/2)X=.04 SEEN BY CARROLL 76 2/77					
R1 A	K-MATRIX FIT(NEGLECTS 3-BODY CHANNELS) REQUIRES NO RESONANCE 10/71					
R2	Y*1(1620) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)	3/71			
R2	(0.08)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R2	0.40	(0.06)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72
R2	NOT SEEN	HEPP2	76 DPWA -0	K- NUC TO SIG PI	2/77	
R3	Y*1(1620) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P3)	3/71			
R3	(0.15)	KIM	71 DPWA	K-MATRIX ANAL.	3/71	
R3	NOT SEEN	BAILLON	75 IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM PI	11/75	
R3 1	(0.12)	(0.02)	MORRIS	78 DPWA -	K- N TO LAM PI-	3/79*

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Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Sigma(1620), Sigma(1660)

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 (YALE)IJP
LANGBEIN 72 NP B47 477 \*WAGNER (MPIM)IJP
BAILLON 75 NP B94 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIELD (CERN,RHEL)IJP
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806 \*CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL (BNL)I
HEPP2 76 PL 658 487 \*BRAUN, GRIMM, STROBELE, THOL+ (CERN, HEID, MPIM)IJP
MORRIS 78 PR D17 55 \*ALBRIGHT, COLLERAINE, KIMEL, LANNOTTI (FSU)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

VANHORN 75 NP B87 145 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
ALSO 75 NP B87 157 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL)IJP

1620 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

78 Y\*(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\*(1620). SEE MILLER 70 FOR A REVIEW OF THESE CONFLICTS.

78 Y\*(1620) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns M, N, mass values, and references. Includes entries for CRENNELL 68 DBC, BLUMENFEL 69 HBC, and AMMANN 70 DBC.

78 Y\*(1620) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns W, N, width values, and references. Includes entries for CRENNELL 68 DBC, BLUMENFEL 69 HBC, and AMMANN 70 DBC.

78 Y\*(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and decay mode descriptions. Includes entries for INTO KBAR N, INTO LAMBDA PI, and INTO Y\*(1385) PI.

78 Y\*(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and branching ratio descriptions. Includes entries for INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(LAMBDA PI), INTO (KBAR N)/(LAMBDA PI), and INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI).

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(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 \*GARFINKEL, CARMONY, GUTAY, + (PURDUE, IND)
ALSO 73 PR D7 1345 AMMANN, CARMONY, GARFINKEL, (PURDUE)IJP
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
ARMENTERO 68 NP B8 183 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON + (CERN,HEID+SACL)
LEVISETTI 69 LUND CONF R LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) EFINS
TRIPP 69 UCRL 19361 R D TRIPP (LRL)
ARMENTERO 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON + (CERN,HEID+SACL)

MILLER 70 DUKE 229 D H MILLER (REVIEW TALK) (PURDUE)
SABRE 70 NP B16 201 SABRE COLLAB. (SACL, AMST, B6NA, REHO, EPOL)
HUNGERBU 74 PR D10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER, MAJKA, + (YALE, FNAL, BNL, PITT)

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Sigma(1660) 79 Y\*(1660, JP=1/2+) I=1 P11
SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.

79 Y\*(1660) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, N, mass values, and references. Includes entries for ARMENTERO 70 HDBC, KIM 71 DPWA, and LEA 73 DPWA.

79 Y\*(1660) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, N, width values, and references. Includes entries for ARMENTERO 70 HDBC, KIM 71 DPWA, and LEA 73 DPWA.

79 Y\*(1660) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1, P2, P3 and decay mode descriptions. Includes entries for INTO KBAR N, INTO SIGMA PI, and INTO LAMBDA PI.

79 Y\*(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6 and branching ratio descriptions. Includes entries for FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI, FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI, and FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA PI.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1660)

ARMENTERO 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN,HEIDEL)IJP
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (HARV)IJP
HART 73 PURDUE CONF. 311 \*RICE, BACA STOW, FUNG, + (TENN+UCR+MASA+BUFF)IJP
LEA 73 NP B56 77 \*HARTIN, MOORHOUSE+ (RHEL+LOUC+GLAS+ARHUS)IJP
BAILLON 75 NP B94 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIELD (CERN,RHEL)IJP
PCNTE 75 PR D 12 2597 \*HERTZBACH, BUTTON-SHAFER+ (MASA+TENN+UCR)IJP
VANHORN 75 NP B87 145 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
ALSO 75 NP B87 157 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
HEPP2 76 PL 658 487 \*BRAUN, GRIMM, STROBELE, THOL+ (CERN,HEID, MPIM)IJP
MARTIN 77 NP B127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
ALSO 77 NP B126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
ALSO 77 NP B126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
RLIC 77 NP B119 362 GOPAL, ROSS-VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+HHEL)IJP
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182 \*KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARNJOST, KENNEY (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP

Baryons

$\Sigma(1670)$

Note on  $\Sigma(1670)$

Production Experiments

The measured  $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$  branching ratio for produced  $\Sigma(1670)$ 's is strongly dependent on momentum transfer. This was first discovered by EBERHARD 69, who suggested the existence of two  $Y_1^*$ 's 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 been confirmed by AGULLAR-BENITEZ 70, ASPPELL 74, ESTES 74, and TIMMERMANS 76. When determined, the most likely quantum numbers are  $3/2^-$  [for both  $\Sigma\pi$  and  $\Lambda(1405)\pi$ ]. There is also 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 and somewhat larger mass. The large branching ratio is the main justification for this hypothesis and needs confirmation. These problems have been reviewed by EBERHARD 73 and MILLER 70.

Formation Experiments

Two states are also observed near this mass in formation. One of these, the  $\Sigma(1670, 3/2^-)$ , has the same quantum numbers as those observed in production and a large  $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$  branching ratio. It may well correspond to the produced  $\Sigma(1670)$  seen at larger angles. (See TIMMERMANS 76 on this point.) The other state, the  $\Sigma(1660, 1/2^+)$ , has different quantum numbers from those seen in production, and its  $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$  branching ratio is unknown. Thus its relation to the produced  $\Sigma(1670)$  remains obscure. (See also the "Note on  $\Sigma(1620)$ " above.)

$\Sigma(1670)$

44 Y\*(1670, JP=3/2-) I=1 D'13  
SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.  
WELL ESTABLISHED RESONANCE. IT HAS BEEN SEEN IN BOTH FORMATION AND PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS.

SEE LISTING OF PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS BELOW

Table with columns for mass (MEV), quantum numbers, and references for production experiments.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), quantum numbers, and references for formation experiments.

Table 44 Y\*(1670) WIDTH (MEV) listing various decay channels and branching ratios.

Table 44 Y\*(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES listing decay masses and partial widths.

Table 44 Y\*(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS listing various decay modes and their ratios.

Table 44 Y\*(1670) MASS (MEV) listing mass values and references for various states.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Σ(1670)

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1670)

BERLEY 64 DUBNA CONF I 565 +CONNOLLY,HART,RAHM,STONEHILL,+ (BNL)JIP
ARMENTER 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS,BAILLON + (CERN+HEID+SACLAY)IJP
ARMENTE1 68 NP 88 182 (CERN+HEID+SACLAY)IJP
ARMENTE2 68 NP 88 223 ARMENTEROS,BAILLON + (CERN+HEID+SACLAY)IJP
ARMENTE3 68 PL 280 521 ARMENTEROS,BAILLON + (CERN+HEID+SACLAY)I
SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413 SIMS,ALBRIGHT,BARTLEY,MEER+ (FSU,TUFT,BRAN)

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-16779 THESIS P L BASTIEN (LRL) IJ
T-ZADEH 63 PRL 11 470 TAHER-ZADEH,PROWSE,SCHLEIN,SLATER,+ (UCLA) JP
SEE NOTE FOLLOWING SCHLEIN 66.

Σ(1670) BUMPS

51 Y\*(1670, JP= ) I=1 PROD. AND CROSS SECT. EXPS.
SEE NOTE PRECEDING Y\*(1670)
PROBABLY THERE ARE TWO STATES AT SAME MASS WITH SAME
QUANTUM NUMBERS, ONE DECAYING INTO SIGMA PI AND LAMBDA
PI, THE OTHER INTO Y\*(1405) PI.

51 Y\*(1670) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for mass (mev), production experiment, and branching ratios. Includes entries for Alexander, Alvarez, Bugg, etc.

51 Y\*(1670) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for mass (mev), production experiment, and branching ratios. Includes entries for Alexander, Alvarez, Bugg, etc.

51 Y\*(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for decay mode, production experiment, and branching ratios. Includes entries for Y\*(1670) into Kbar N, Y\*(1670) into Lambda PI, etc.

51 Y\*(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Large table of branching ratios for Y\*(1670) decays. Columns include decay mode, production experiment, and branching ratio. Includes entries for Y\*(1670) into Kbar N/(Sigma PI), Y\*(1670) into Lambda PI/(Sigma PI), etc.

51 Y\*(1670) QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATION (PROD. EXP.)

Table of quantum number determination for Y\*(1670). Columns include decay mode, production experiment, and quantum numbers. Includes entries for JP=3/2-, JP=3/2+, JP=3/2-.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(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
HUWE 64 PR 180 1824(1969) D O HUWE (LRL) I
EBERHARD 65 PRL 14 466 +SHIVELY,ROSS,SIEGAL,PI CENEC,+ (LRL,ILL) I

Baryons

$\Sigma(1690)$ ,  $\Sigma(1750)$

$\Sigma(1690)$   
BUMPS

58 Y\*(1690, JP= ) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE MINI-REVUE AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.

SEE NOTE PRECEDING Y\*(1670) LISTINGS, SEEN IN PRG. EXPERIMENTS ONLY, MAIN DECAY MODE IS LAMBDA PI.

58 Y\*(1690) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), production experiments, and decay modes. Includes entries for COLLEY, PRIMER, SIMS, ADERHOLZ, BLUMENFEL, MOTT, and GODDARD.

58 Y\*(1690) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for width (MEV), production experiments, and decay modes. Includes entries for COLLEY, PRIMER, SIMS, ADERHOLZ, BLUMENFEL, MOTT, and GODDARD.

58 Y\*(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table listing partial decay modes for Y\*(1690) into various baryon and meson states.

58 Y\*(1690) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(1690) decays into various channels.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1690) (PROD. EXP.)

COLLEY 67 PL 248 499 (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 20 619 +GOLDBERG, JAEGER, BARNES, + (SYRACUSE, BNL) I  
SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413 +ALBRIGHT, + (FSU, TUFTS, BRANDEIS) I  
ADERHOLZ 69 NP 811 259 +BARTSCH, SCHULTE+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+CRAC+WARS) I  
BLUMENFEL 69 PL 298 58 B J BLUMENFELD, G R KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I  
MOTT 69 PR 177 1566 +AMMAR, DAVIS, KROPAC, +(NORTHWEST, ARGONNE) I  
GODDARD 79 PR D19 1350 +KEY, LUSTE, PRENTICE, YOON, GORDON+ (TNTC+BNL) I  
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS  
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58 AGUILAR-BENI TEZ, BARNES, BASSANO+ (BNL+SYR) I  
CCOPER 70 NP B23 605 +MANNER, MUSGRAVE, POLLARD, VOYVODIC (ANL) I

$\Sigma(1750)$

57 Y\*(1750, JP=1/2-) I=1

S<sub>11</sub>

THERE IS EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IN MANY PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES, BUT WITH RATHER WIDE VARIATIONS IN THE MASS, WIDTH AND COUPLINGS. THE LATEST ANALYSES INDICATED SIGNIFICANT COUPLINGS TO KBAR N AND LAMBDA PI, AS WELL AS SIGMA ETA WHOSE THRESHOLD IS NEARBY AT 1746 MEV (JONES 74).

57 Y\*(1750) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), production experiments, and decay modes. Includes entries for CLINE, MEYER, ARMENBERG, CONFORTO, KIM, LANGBEIN, BAXTER, CHU, JONES, DEVENISH, and PREVOST.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing data card entries for Y\*(1690) decays, including production experiments and decay modes.

57 Y\*(1750) WIDTH (MEV)

Table listing width (MEV) data for Y\*(1750) decays.

57 Y\*(1750) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Y\*(1750) into various baryon and meson states.

57 Y\*(1750) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(1750) decays into various channels.

Table listing data card entries for Y\*(1750) decays, including production experiments and decay modes.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1750)

CLINE 67 PL 258 41 CLINE, OLSSON (WISCONSIN) IJP  
MEYER 67 HEIDELBERG C 117 J MEYER (RAPPORTEUR) (SACLAY) IJP  
ARMENBERG 70 DUKE 123 ARMENBERG, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL) IJP  
CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI, LASINSKI, OBERLACK+ (FEI+HEID) IJP  
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV) IJP  
ALSO TO DUKE 161 J. K. KIM (MPIM) IJP  
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER  
BAXTER 73 NP 867 125 BAXTER, BUCKINGHAM, CORBETT, DUNN, + (OXFORD) IJP  
CHU 74 NC 20A 35 CHU, BARTLEY, + (SUNY PLATTSBURG+TUFTS+BRAN) IJP  
JONES 74 NP 873 141 JONES (U. CHICAGO) IJP  
DEVENISH 74 NP 881 330 DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY, NORDITA, LUGO) IJP  
PREVOST 74 NP 869 246 PREVOST, BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+CERN+HEID)



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Σ(1750), Σ(1765)

BELLEFON 76 NP B109 129
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806
CAMERON 77 NP B131 399
MARTIN 77 NP B127 349
ALSO 77 NP B126 266
ALSO 77 NP B126 285
RLIC 77 NP B119 362
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007

DE BELLEFON, BERTHON
+CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL+
(CDEF)IJP
(BNL)I
+FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON+ (RHEL+LOIC)IJP
MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LUCC)
MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHL)IJP
+KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LBL+MTHG+CERN)IJP
ALSTON-GARNJOST, KENNEY (LBL+MTHG+CERN)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

FERRO-LU 66 BERKELEY CONF 183 M FERRO LUZZI (RAPPORTEUR) (CERN)
ARMENTER 68 NP B9 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)

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\*\*\*\*\*
\*\*\*\*\*

Σ(1765)

45 Y\*(1765, JP=5/2-) I=1
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.

D15

45 Y\*(1765) MASS (MEV)

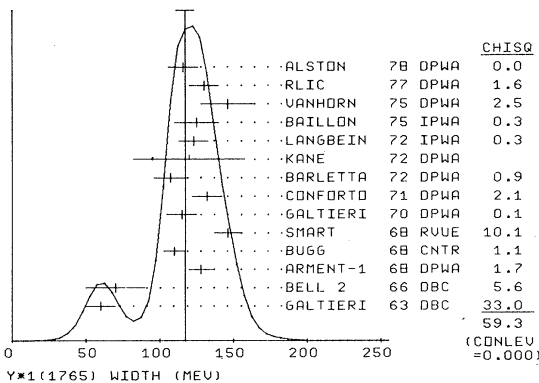
Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and various decay channels and branching ratios for Σ(1765).

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

45 Y\*(1765) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV), mass (MEV), and various decay channels and branching ratios for Σ(1765).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 117.4 ± 6.2
ERROR SCALED BY 2.2



45 Y\*(1765) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Σ(1765) and their corresponding decay masses.

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.

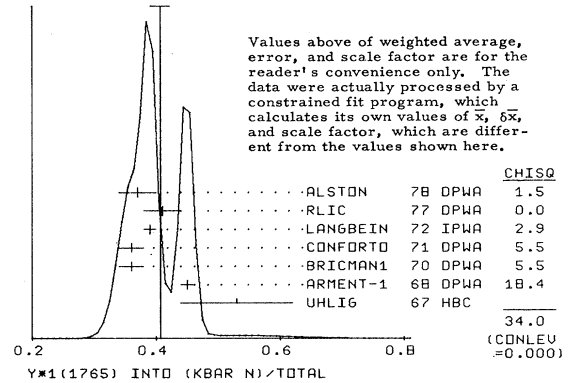
Table showing fitted partial decay mode branching fractions for Σ(1765).

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.

Table listing branching ratios for Σ(1765) into various decay channels, including K-bar N and Lambda P1.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.407 ± 0.016
ERRR SCALED BY 2.6



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 branching ratios for Σ(1765) from K-bar N into Lambda P1 and other decay channels, including Smart, Galtieri, and Vanhorn.

Baryons

$\Sigma(1765)$ ,  $\Sigma(1770)$ ,  $\Sigma(1840)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

R4 Y\*1(1765) FROM KBAR N TO Y\*1(1385) PI 0-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P4)

R4 A (0.24) (0.03) ARMENT-2 67 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM PI 8/67

R4 S (0.32) (0.06) SIMS 68 DBC - K-N TO LAM PI 11/68

R4 S SIMS 68 USES ONLY CROSS-SECT. DATA. RESULT USED AS UPPER LIMIT ONLY 3/72

R4 +2.0 +.081OR +.02 PREVOST 74 DPWA 0 K-N TO S(1385)PI 10/74

R4 2 -184 +.011 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78

R4 2 CAMERON 78 UPPER LIMIT ON G-WAVE DECAY IS .03 1/78

R4 R4 . . . . .

R4 AVG MOD 0.1877 0.0096 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R4 STUDENT 0.188 0.011 AVERAGE USING STUDENT(100/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

R4 FIT 0.1884 0.0094 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)

R5 Y\*1(1765) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P5)

R5 +0.07 0.02 ARMENTERO 67 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI 10/74

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 (+.081OR +.08 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

R5 +.13 +.02 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

R5 R5 . . . . .

R5 AVG 0.086 0.015 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)

R5 STUDENT 0.082 0.013 AVERAGE USING STUDENT(100/1.11) -- SEE MAIN TEXT

R5 FIT 0.077 0.012 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

R6 Y\*1(1765) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(KBAR N) (P2)/(P1)

R6 0.33 0.05 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, .9 GEV/C 9/66

R6 R6 . . . . .

R6 FIT 0.339 0.034 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)

R7 Y\*1(1765) INTO (Y\*0(1520)PI)/(KBAR N) (P3)/(P1)

R7 0.28 0.05 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, .9 GEV/C 9/66

R7 R7 . . . . .

R7 FIT 0.467 0.087 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR CF 3.2)

R8 Y\*1(1765) INTO (Y\*1(1385)PI)/(KBAR N) (P4)/(P1)

R8 0.25 0.09 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, .9 GEV/C 9/66

R8 R8 . . . . .

R8 FIT 0.208 0.025 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)

R9 Y\*1(1765) INTO (SIGMA PI PI)/TOTAL (P7)

R9 P (0.12) ARMENT-2 68 HBC -0 K-N TO SIG PI 11/68

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.

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REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1765)

GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, RD TRIPP (LBL) J

ARMENTEROS 65 P 238 ARMENTEROS, + (CERN, HEIDELBERG, SACLAY) IJP

BELL 1 66 PRL 16 203 R B BELL, R W BERGE, Y-L PAN, R T PU (LBL) IJP

BELL 2 66 UCRL-16936 THESIS R B BELL (LBL) IJP

ARMENTER 67 PL 248 198 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN, HEID, SACLAY) I

ARMENT-2 67 ZEIT. PHYS. 202 486 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN, HEID, SACLAY)

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) I

BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, DAVIES+ (BIRM, CAVE, RHEL) I

SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413 SIMS, ALBRIGHT, BARTLEY, MEER+ (FSU, TUFT, BRAN)

SMART 68 PR 169 1330 W M SMART (LBL) IJP

BRICMAN 70 PL 338 511 +FERRO-LUZZI, LAGNAUX (CERN)

COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CCNF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LBL) IJP

CCNFCTO 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 840 45 W.A. BARLETTA (EFI) IJP

KANE 72 PR 05 1583 D F KANE (LBL) IJP

DEVENISH 74 NP 881 230 +WAGNER (MPI) IJP

PREVOST 74 NP 869 246 DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY, NORDITA, LEUC)

BAILLON 75 NP 894 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIELD (CERN, RHEL) IJP

VANHORN 75 NP 887 145 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL) IJP

ALSO 75 NP 887 157 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL) IJP

BELLEFON 76 NP 8109 129 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDF) IJP

CAMERON 77 NP 8131 399 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON+ (RHEL+LOIC) IJP

MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS) IJP

ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)

RLIC 77 NP 8119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL) IJP

ALSTON 78 PR D18 182 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LBL+MTHO+CERN) IJP

ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARNDUST, KENNEY (LBL+MTHO+CERN) IJP

CAMERON 78 NP 8143 189 +FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+ (RHEL+LOIC) 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 (THISIS) (FSU)

PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

$\Sigma(1770)$  100 Y\*1(1770, JP=1/2+) I=1

P<sub>11</sub>

100 Y\*1(1770) MASS (MEV)

M (1772.0) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 11/77

M 1 1770. 20. BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO PI LAM 11/75

M 1 FROM SOLUTION 1 OF BAILLON 75, NOT PRESENT IN SOLUTION 2. 1/76

M 1738. 10. RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

M . . . . .

M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.4)

100 Y\*1(1770) WIDTH (MEV)

W (80.) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 11/77

W 1 80. 30. BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO PI LAM 11/75

W 72. 10. RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

W . . . . .

W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

100 Y\*1(1770) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 Y\*1(1770) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939

P2 Y\*1(1770) INTO LAMBDA PI 115+ 139

P3 Y\*1(1770) INTO SIGMA PI 1197+ 139

100 Y\*1(1770) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 Y\*1(1770) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI SQRT(P1\*P2)

R1 1 -.08 .02 BAILLEN 75 IPWA KBAR N TO PI LAM 11/75

R1 LESS THAN .04 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

R2 Y\*1(1770) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)

R2 -.14 .04 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

R3 Y\*1(1770) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P3)

R3 (-108) KANE 72 DPWA K-P TO SIGMA PI 11/77

R3 LESS THAN .04 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1770)

KANE 72 PR 05 1583 D F KANE (LBL)

BAILLON 75 NP 894 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIELD (CERN, RHEL) IJP

RLIC 77 NP 8119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL) IJP

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$\Sigma(1840)$  01 Y\*1(1840, JP=3/2+) I=1

P<sub>13</sub>

SEE THE MINI-REVIEWS PRECEDING THE Y\*0'S.

FOR THE TIME BEING, WE LIST ALL RESONANCE CLAIMS IN THE P13 WAVE IN THE 1700-1900 MEV MASS REGION TOGETHER UNDER THIS HEADING.

01 Y\*1(1840) MASS (MEV)

M 1840.0 (10.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72

M 1 (1720.) (30.) BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75

M 1 FROM SOLUTION 1 OF BAILLON 75, NOT PRESENT IN SOLUTION 2. 1/76

M 1925. (200.) VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75

M 2 1758. OR 1802. MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

M 2 THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77 CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE

M 2 PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.

01 Y\*1(1840) WIDTH (MEV)

W 120.0 (10.0) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72

W 1 (120.) (30.) BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75

W 65. (50.) (20.) VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75

W 2 93. OR 93. MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

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 115+ 134

01 Y\*1(1840) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 Y\*1(1840) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)

R1 0.37 (0.13) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72

R1 (0.0)DR(0.0) MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

R2 Y\*1(1840) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1\*P2)

R2 0.15 (0.04) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72

R2 (-0.4)DR -0.4 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

R3 Y\*1(1840) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI SQRT(P1\*P3)

R3 0.20 (0.04) LANGBEIN 72 IPWA MULTICHANNEL 12/72

R3 +.122 -.078 DEVENISH 74 0 FIXED T DISP REL 4/75

R3 1 (+.11) (.02) BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO LAM P10 11/75

R3 +.06 (.04) VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75

R3 2 (+.03)DR +.03 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

\*\*\*\*\*

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1840)

LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPI) IJP

DEVENISH 74 NP 881 330 DEVENISH, FRGGGATT, MARTIN (DESY, NORDITA, LOUC)

BAILLON 75 NP 894 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIELD (CERN, RHEL) IJP

VANHORN 75 NP 887 145 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL) IJP

ALSO 75 NP 887 157 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL) IJP

MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS) IJP

ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)

ALSO 77 NP 8126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC) IJP

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Σ(1880), Σ(1915)

Σ(1880)

67 Y\*1(1880, JP=1/2+) I=1 P11 SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS. A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SEVERAL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION, BUT WITH WIDE VARIATIONS IN THE MASS AND OTHER PARAMETERS. WE LIST HERE ALL CLAIMS WHICH LIE WELL ABOVE THE Y\*1(1770).

Table with columns for mass (MEV), spin-parity, and various decay channels for Σ(1880). Includes entries for SMART, BAILEY, ARMENTERO, GALTIERI, LITCHFIE, LEA, BAILLON, VANHORN, MARTIN, CAMERON2, and K\*P TO K\*(890) N.

Table with columns for width (MEV), spin-parity, and various decay channels for Σ(1880). Includes entries for SMART, ARMENTERO, GALTIERI, LITCHFIE, LEA, BAILLON, VANHORN, MARTIN, CAMERON2, and K\*P TO K\*(890) N.

Table with columns for decay masses for Σ(1880) partial decay modes. Includes entries for Y\*1(1880) INTO KBAR N, LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, and K\*(890), P1 WAVE.

Table with columns for branching ratios for Σ(1880). Includes entries for Y\*1(1880) INTO (KBAR NI)/TOTAL and Y\*1(1880) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI.

Table with columns for branching ratios for Σ(1880). Includes entries for Y\*1(1880) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI and Y\*1(1880) FROM KBAR N INTO K\*(890), P1 WAVE.

Table with columns for branching ratios for Σ(1880). Includes entries for Y\*1(1880) FROM KBAR N INTO K\*(890), P3 WAVE and Y\*1(1880) FROM KBAR N INTO N K\*(890), P3 WAVE.

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 ARMENTERO 70 DUKE CONF 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN, HEIDEL)IJP GALTIERI 70 DUKE CCNF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP LITCHFIE 70 NP B22 269 P J LITCHFIE (RUTHERFORD)IJP LEA 73 NP B56 77 +MARTIN, MOORHOUSE+ (RHEL+LOUC+GLAS+AARHUS)IJP DEVENISH 74 NP B81 330 DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTINIDESY, NORDITA, LUCI BAILLON 75 NP B94 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIE (CERN, RHEL)IJP VANHORN 75 NP B87 145 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL)IJP ALSO 75 NP B87 157 A. J. VAN HORN (LBL)IJP MARTIN 77 NP B127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP ALSO 77 NP B126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP ALSO 77 NP B126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP CAMERON2 78 NP B146 327 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, + (RHEL+LCLIC)IJP

\*\*\*\*\* REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1880) \*\*\*\*\*

Σ(1915)

46 Y\*1(1915, JP=5/2+) I=1 F15 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 EXTRACT THE F15 WAVE. SEE ALSO THE NOTE TO THE NEXT ENTRY.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), spin-parity, and various decay channels for Σ(1915). Includes entries for SMART, BERTHON, BERTHONI, BRICMANI, COX, GALTIERI, LITCHFIE, KANE, BAILLON, HEMINGWA, VANHORN, BELLEFON, GORDEN, and K\*P TO K\*(890) N.

Table with columns for width (MEV), spin-parity, and various decay channels for Σ(1915). Includes entries for ARMENTER1, SMART, BERTHON, BERTHONI, BRICMANI, COX, GALTIERI, LITCHFIE, KANE, BAILLON, HEMINGWA, VANHORN, BELLEFON, GORDEN, CORDENI, MARTIN, RLIC, ALSTON, and K\*P TO K\*(890) N.

Table with columns for decay masses for Σ(1915) partial decay modes. Includes entries for Y\*1(1915) INTO KBAR N, LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, and Y\*1(1915) INTO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE.

Table with columns for branching ratios for Σ(1915). Includes entries for Y\*1(1915) INTO (KBAR NI)/TOTAL and Y\*1(1915) FROM KBAR N INTO LAMBDA PI.

Table with columns for branching ratios for Σ(1915). Includes entries for Y\*1(1915) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI and Y\*1(1915) FROM KBAR N INTO SIGMA PI.

Baryons

$\Sigma(1915)$ ,  $\Sigma(1940)$

R4 Y\*1(1915) FROM KBAR N INTO Y\*1(1385) PI P-WAVE SQRT(P1\*P4)
LESS THAN .01 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1915)

ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI\* (CERN, HEID, SACLAY)
ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI\* (CERN, HEID, SACLAY)
W M SMART (LRL) IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

SMART 66 PRL 37 556 W M SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY (LRL) IJP
SUPERSEDED BY SMART 68.
CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265 +HARMSSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHICAGO, HEIDEL)
SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO 71.

1915 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND  $\sigma_{TOTAL}$  EXP'TS

29 Y\*1(1915, 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 D13 Y\*1(1940).

29 Y\*1(1915) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), production experiments, and cross-section peaks. Includes rows for invariant-mass-distribution peaks and elastic DCS.

29 Y\*1(1915) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for width (MEV), production experiments, and cross-section peaks. Includes rows for invariant-mass-distribution peaks and elastic DCS.

29 Y\*1(1915) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for partial decay modes and decay masses. Includes entries for KBAR N, LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, and XI K.

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

29 Y\*1(1915) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for branching ratios and production experiments. Includes rows for elastic DCS, average values, and student values.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(1915) (PROD. EXP.)

BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN, SACLAY) I
+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)

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.

$\Sigma(1940)$  D13

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 IN THIS REGION. 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)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), production experiments, and cross-section peaks. Includes rows for invariant-mass-distribution peaks and elastic DCS.

98 Y\*1(1940) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV), production experiments, and cross-section peaks. Includes rows for invariant-mass-distribution peaks and elastic DCS.

98 Y\*1(1940) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for partial decay modes and decay masses. Includes entries for KBAR N, LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, and XI K.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Sigma(1940), Sigma(2000), Sigma(2030)

98 Y\*(1940) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, mass, and branching ratios for Sigma(1940). Includes entries for R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(1940)

Table listing references for Sigma(1940) with columns for author names and journal information.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table listing papers not referred to in data cards, including HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+.

Sigma(2000)

02 Y\*(2000, JP=1/2-) I=1

S11

WE LIST HERE ALL REPORTED S11 STATES LYING ABOVE THE Y\*(1750)

02 Y\*(2000) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass values for Sigma(2000) with columns for mass, width, and reference.

02 Y\*(2000) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width values for Sigma(2000) with columns for width, mass, and reference.

02 Y\*(2000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Sigma(2000) with columns for mode, mass, and width.

02 Y\*(2000) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Sigma(2000) with columns for mode, ratio, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2000)

Table listing references for Sigma(2000) with columns for author names and journal information.

Sigma(2030)

47 Y\*(2030, JP=7/2+) I=1

F17

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 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 Y\*(2030) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass values for Sigma(2030) with columns for mass, width, and reference.

47 Y\*(2030) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width values for Sigma(2030) with columns for width, mass, and reference.

Baryons
Σ(2030)

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table with columns W, N, M, and text describing particle properties and decay modes for Σ(2030).

47 Y\*(2030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and decay masses.

47 Y\*(2030) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

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Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

Table listing branching ratios for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

Table listing particle properties and decay modes for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

Table listing particle properties and decay modes for Y\*(2030) with columns for particle ID, decay mode, and ratios.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2030)

Table listing references for Y\*(2030) with columns for author, year, and journal.

Table listing references for Y\*(2030) with columns for author, year, and journal.

2030 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND σTOTAL EXPTS

Table listing production and total cross-section experiments for the 2030 MeV region.

Table listing mass (MeV) for production experiments.

Table listing width (MeV) for production experiments.

Table listing partial decay modes for production experiments.

Table listing branching ratios for production experiments.

Table listing branching ratios for production experiments.

Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings. Σ(2030), Σ(2070), Σ(2080), Σ(2100), Σ(2250)

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(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
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL, BIRM, CAVE) I
BRICMAN 70 PL 31B 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)
COOL 70 PR 01 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
LU 70 PR 02 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)

Σ(2070)

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.

Table with 5 columns: M, (2070.), (10.), BERTHONI, 70 DPWA, K-P TO SIG PI, 1/71

Table with 5 columns: W, (140.), (20.), BERTHONI, 70 DPWA, K-P TO SIG PI, 1/71

Table with 2 columns: P1, Y\*(2070) INTO KBAR N, 497+ 939; P2, Y\*(2070) INTO SIGMA PI, 1197+ 139

Table with 5 columns: R1, Y\*(2070) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA, SQRT(P1\*P2); R1, (+.12), (.02), BERTHONI, 70 DPWA, K-P TO SIG PI, 1/71

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2070)

BERTHONI 70 NP 824 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF, RHEL, SACLAY) IJP
KANE 72 PR 05 1583 D F KANE (LBL)

Σ(2080)

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.

Table with 5 columns: M, (2082.0), (4.0), COX, 70 DPWA, K-N TO LAM PI, 6/70

Table with 5 columns: W, (187.0), (20.0), COX, 70 DPWA, K-N TO LAM PI, 6/70

Table with 2 columns: P1, Y\*(2080) INTO KBAR N, 497+ 939; P2, Y\*(2080) INTO LAMBDA PI, 1115+ 139

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2080)

BLANPIED 65 CNTR GAMMA P TO K+ Y\*
BOCK 65 HBC P BAR P 5.7 BEV/C
BUGG 68 CNTR K-P, 0 TOTAL 6/68
AGUILAR 70 HBC + K- 3.9-4.6 GEV/C 5/70
BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
COOL 70 CNTR K-P, 0 TOTAL 10/70
LU 70 CNTR 0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y\* 1/71
BELLEFON 75 DPWA 05 WAVE 11/75
BELLEFON 75 DPWA 09 GR H11 WAVE 11/75
EVIDENCE FOR 2 RESONANCES IN THIS LAMBDA PI DPWA
BELLEFON 75 HBC 0 K- P TO XI\*0 KO 11/75
V 2251. 30. 20. VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75
VANHORN 72 VALUE FROM A DPWA THAT FINDS JP=5/2+
BELLEFON 76 IPWA 0 05 WAVE 2/77
BELLEFON 76 IPWA 0 09 WAVE 2/77
SUPERSEDES BELLEFON 75.
2275. 20. BELLEFON 77 DPWA 0 05 WAVE 11/77
2215. 20. BELLEFON 77 DPWA 0 09 WAVE 11/77
2270. 50. BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 05 WAVE 1/78
2210. 30. BELLEFON 78 DPWA 0 09 WAVE 1/78

88 Y\*(2080) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 5 columns: R1, Y\*(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

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2080)

ISLAM, COLLEY, + (BIRM, EDIN, GLAS, LOIC) IJP
LITCHFIELD P J LITCHFIELD (RUTHERFORD) IJP
BAILLON 75 NP 894 39 P. BAILLON, P. J. LITCHFIELD (CERN, RHEL) IJP
DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BRUNET+ (CDEF, SACL) IJP
BELLEFON 76 NP 8109 129 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDEF) IJP
CORDEN 76 NP 8104 382 +COX, DARTNELL, KENYON, ONEALE, SUMOROK+ (BIRM) IJP

Σ(2100)

G17

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.

Table with 5 columns: M, (2660.0), (20.0), GALTIERI, 70 DPWA, 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI, 7/70

Table with 5 columns: W, (170.0), (30.0), GALTIERI, 70 DPWA, 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI, 7/70

Table with 2 columns: P1, Y\*(2100) INTO KBAR N, 497+ 939; P2, Y\*(2100) INTO LAMBDA PI, 1115+ 134; P3, Y\*(2100) INTO SIGMA PI, 1197+ 139

26 Y\*(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 5 columns: R1, Y\*(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

REFERENCES FOR Y\*(2100)

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP

Σ(2250) BUMPS

48 Y\*(2250, JP= ) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS. THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS RESULTS ARE TOO WEAK TO WARRANT SEPARATING THEM FROM THE PRODUCTION AND CROSS-SECTION EXPERIMENTS.

LASINSKI 71 IN KBAR N, USING A POWERN+RESONANCES MODEL, AND BELLEFON 76, BELLEFON 77, AND BELLEFON 78 (COLLEGE DE FRANCE-SACLAY GROUP) IN DPWA'S OF KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, AND KBAR N, RESPECTIVELY, SUGGEST THE PRESENCE OF TWO RESONANCES AROUND THIS MASS VALUE.

48 Y\*(2250) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 5 columns: M, (2245.0), (6.0), BLANPIED, 65 CNTR, GAMMA P TO K+ Y\*

Baryons

$\Sigma(2250)$ ,  $\Sigma(2455)$ ,  $\Sigma(2620)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

48 Y\*1(2250) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
Table with columns for mass, width, and various experimental parameters for the Sigma(2250) baryon.

48 Y\*1(2250) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
Table listing decay channels for Sigma(2250) such as INTO KBAR N, INTO LAMBDA P1, etc.

48 Y\*1(2250) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
Table showing branching ratios for Sigma(2250) decays into various channels.

48 Y\*1(2250) FROM KBAR N TO LAMBDA P1
Table detailing the transition from Sigma(2250) to Lambda P1 via K-bar N.

48 Y\*1(2250) FROM KBAR N TO SIGMA P1
Table detailing the transition from Sigma(2250) to Sigma P1 via K-bar N.

48 Y\*1(2250) INTO (LAMBDA P1)/(SIGMA P1)
Table comparing the branching ratios for Lambda P1 and Sigma P1.

48 Y\*1(2250) FROM K- P TO XI\*1/2(1530) KO
Table detailing the transition from Sigma(2250) to Xi\*1/2(1530) KO via K- P.

SEE THE NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE MASSES QUOTED

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(2250) (PROD. EXP.)
List of references for the production experiments of Sigma(2250).

AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58
BRICMAN 70 PR 310 152
CCDL 70 PR D1 1887
GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173
LU 70 PR D2 1846

BELLEFO1 75 NP 890 1
BELLEFO2 75 NC 28A 289
VANHORN 75 NP 887 145
ALSO 75 NP 887 157

BELLEFON 76 NP B109 129
BELLEFON 77 NC 37A 175
BELLEFON 78 NC 42A 403

DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDEF+SACL) IJP
DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR+ (CDEF, SACL)
A. J. VAN HORN (LBL) IJP
A. J. VAN HORN (LBL) IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I

+SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHO (UCLA)(LRL) J
SUGGESTS J=9/2 RESONANT BEHAVIOR IN SIGMA- P1+, BUT APPEARS INCONSISTENT WITH PARAMETERS OF COOL 66.

DAUM 68 NP 87 19
LASINSKI 71 NP 829 125
HEMINGWAY 75 NP 891 12

+ERNE, LAGHAUX, SENS, STEUER, UDD (CERN) IJP
T A LASINSKI (EFI) IJP
HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+ (CERN, HEID, MPI) IJP

Boxed header for Sigma(2455) BUMPS. Text: SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS. THERE IS ALSO SOME SLIGHT EVIDENCE FOR Y\* STATES IN THIS MASS REGION FROM THE REACTION GAMMA + P TO K+ + MISSING MASS -- SEE GREENBERG 68.

53 Y\*1(2455) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
Table with columns for mass, width, and various experimental parameters for the Sigma(2455) baryon.

53 Y\*1(2455) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
Table with columns for mass, width, and various experimental parameters for the Sigma(2455) baryon.

53 Y\*1(2455) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
Table listing decay channels for Sigma(2455) such as INTO KBAR N.

53 Y\*1(2455) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
Table showing branching ratios for Sigma(2455) decays into various channels.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(2455) (PROD. EXP.)
List of references for the production experiments of Sigma(2455).

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
+COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, + (BNL) I
+FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)

Boxed header for Sigma(2620) BUMPS. Text: SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* LISTINGS.

54 Y\*1(2620) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
Table with columns for mass, width, and various experimental parameters for the Sigma(2620) baryon.

54 Y\*1(2620) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
Table with columns for mass, width, and various experimental parameters for the Sigma(2620) baryon.

54 Y\*1(2620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
Table listing decay channels for Sigma(2620) such as INTO KBAR N.

54 Y\*1(2620) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
Table showing branching ratios for Sigma(2620) decays into various channels.

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(2620) (PROD. EXP.)
List of references for the production experiments of Sigma(2620).

+COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
+FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN, CAEN, SACLAY)

DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137
DIBIANCA, ENDORFER (CERN)



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Sigma(3000)$ ,  $\Sigma(3170)$ , EXOTIC HYPERONS,  $\Xi$ 's

**$\Sigma(3000)$   
BUMPS**

59 Y\*1(3000, JP= ) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS  
SEE THE MINI-REVIEW AT THE START OF THE Y\* 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.

M (3000.0) EHRlich 66 HBC 0 PI-P 7.91 BEV/C 9/66

59 Y\*1(3000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 Y\*1(3000) INTO KBAR N 497+ 939  
P2 Y\*1(3000) INTO LAMBDA PI 1115+ 139

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(3000) (PROD. EXP.)

EHRlich 66 PR 152 1194 R EHRlich, W SELOVE, H YUTA (PENN(BNL)) I

**$\Sigma(3170)$   
BUMPS**

118 Y\*1(3170, JP= ) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS  
SEEN BY AMIRZADEH1 79 AS A NARROW 6.5 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT IN THE REACTION K-P  $\rightarrow$  Y\* PI- USING DATA FROM TWO INDEPENDENT HIGH STATISTICS BUBBLE CHAMBER EXPERIMENTS AT 8.25 AND 6.5 GEV/C. THE DOMINANT DECAY MODES ARE INTO MULTI-BODY, MULTI-STRANGE FINAL STATES AND THE PRODUCTION IS VIA I=3/2 BARYON EXCHANGE. I=1 IS FAVORED.  
IN NEED OF CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLES.

M 35 3170. 5. AMIRZAD1 79 HBC + K-P TO Y\* PI- 12/79\*

118 Y\*1(3170) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W C 35 (20.1) OR LESS AMIRZAD1 79 HBC + K-P TO Y\* PI- 12/79\*  
W C OBSERVED WIDTH CONSISTENT WITH EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION.

118 Y\*1(3170) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 Y\*1(3170) INTO LAMBDA K KBAR + PIONS  
P2 Y\*1(3170) INTO SIGMA K KBAR + PIONS  
P3 Y\*1(3170) INTO XI K + PIONS

118 Y\*1(3170) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 Y\*1(3170) INTO LAMBDA K KBAR + PIONS (P1) 12/79\*  
R1 SEEN AMIRZAD1 79 HBC + K-P TO Y\* PI-  
R2 Y\*1(3170) INTO SIGMA K KBAR + PIONS (P2) 12/79\*  
R2 SEEN AMIRZAD1 79 HBC + K-P TO Y\* PI-  
R3 Y\*1(3170) INTO XI K + PIONS (P3) 12/79\*  
R3 SEEN AMIRZAD1 79 HBC + K-P TO Y\* PI-

REFERENCES FOR Y\*1(3170) (PROD. EXP.)

AMIRZAD1 79 PL 898 125 AMIRZADEH+ (BIRN+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LNP+CAVE+II)

EXOTIC HYPERON CROSS SECTION LIMITS

31 EXOTIC HYPERON CROSS SECTION LIMITS

THIS IS NOT A COMPLETE LIST. WE TABULATE ONLY FROM 1970 ON.

CS UNITS MICROBARN  
CS G (20.1) OR LESS GALTIERI 68 DBC -- K-N TO SG-PI-PI0 7/70  
CS G ABOVE LIMIT FOR MASS < 2.15 GEV AND WIDTH < 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 WIDTH < 120 MEV- (2.7 GEV/C K-) 7/70  
CS X (4.7) OR LESS CL=90 BRIEFEL 75 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS X WIDTH < 60 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (XI- PI-1) K+ P10  
CS Y (1.4) OR LESS CL=90 BRIEFEL 75 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS Y WIDTH < 40 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (XI- PI- P10) K+  
CS Z (5.4) OR LESS CL=90 BRIEFEL 75 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS Z WIDTH < 60 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (XI- PI-1) K+ P10  
CS B (8.6) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS B WIDTH < 60 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI-) P1+  
CS C (13.3) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS C WIDTH < 120 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI-) P1+  
CS D (6.9) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS D MASS > 2 GEV. WIDTH < 60 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI-) P1+  
CS E (7.7) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS E MASS > 2 GEV. WIDTH < 120 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI-) P1+  
CS F (17.1) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS F WIDTH < 60 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI- P10) P1+  
CS H (23.) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS H WIDTH < 120 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI- P10) P1+  
CS I (28.1) OR LESS CL=90 KATSOUFI 78 DBC -- K-D 2.87 GEV/C 3/79\*  
CS I WIDTH < 80 MEV. K-N  $\rightarrow$  (SIGMA- PI-) P1- P10

REFERENCES FOR EXOTIC HYPERONS

GALTIERI 68 PRL 21 573 A. BARBARO-GALTIERI, CHADWICK + (LRL+SLAC)  
BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GUREVITCH, KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT) I  
KATSOUFI 78 PRD 18 16 KATSOUFIS, CANTER, MANN, SCHNEPS+ (TUFT+BRAN) I

Note on  $\Xi$  Resonances

The  $\Xi$  resonance situation has long been unsettled. This is mainly because: (1)  $\Xi^*$ 's can only be produced as part of a final state,  $K^+ p \rightarrow \Xi^* +$  others, where the analysis is more complicated than if direct formation were possible; (2) they are so-produced with small cross sections (typically a few  $\mu$ b); and (3) the final states are in general topologically complicated and difficult to study with purely electronic techniques. Thus over the years our knowledge of  $\Xi^*$  spectroscopy has come wholly from bubble chamber experiments, where the number of events available are small.

Until fairly recently only the  $\Xi(1530)$  could be considered as really well established. However, the 1978 edition of this review<sup>1</sup> saw a significant improvement in our understanding of the  $\Xi^*$  spectrum with the data of GAY 76 and HEMINGWAY 77. The  $\Xi(1820)$  and  $\Xi(2030)$  were definitely established as narrow states (with widths  $\sim 20$  MeV), and the spin of the  $\Xi(1820)$  was determined to be 3/2 (TEODORO 77).

As far as the other  $\Xi^*$  states are concerned, the situation continues much as before, although there is some evidence for a new  $\Xi(2370)$  (AMIRZADEH2 79). There is probably at least one other state in the 1850-2000 MeV region and there are indications of several others above 2000 MeV. Indeed, numerous states are predicted to exist below 2500 MeV and the broad  $\Xi(1940)$  could well be a mixture of several.<sup>2</sup> Thus for the time being, we are still forced to group together rather disparate observations and await more new results. The disagreement among various experiments is indicated by means of ideograms in the Data Card Listings.

More new results may shortly be forthcoming from two large bubble chamber experiments currently in progress (MORRIS 75, AMIRZADEH2 79). In addition, future experiments with the MPS at BNL and with hyperon beams at both FNAL and CERN<sup>3</sup> may further clarify the situation.

The table following this note gives our evaluation of the status of the  $\Xi$  resonances, based on data available at this time.

Baryons

$\Xi$ 's,  $\Xi^-$ ,  $\Xi^0$ ,  $\Xi(1530)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

References

- 1. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 75B, 1 (1978).
2. R.J.Hemingway, Proc. of the Topical Conference on Baryon Resonances, Oxford, 1976, edited by R.T.Ross and D.H.Saxon (Science Research Council, Chilton).
3. M. Bourquin et al., Nucl. Phys. B153, 13 (1979).
For other references see the Data Card Listings.

STATUS OF XI\* RESONANCES
THOSE WITH AN OVERALL STATUS OF \*\*\* OR \*\*\*\* ARE INCLUDED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE. THE OTHERS AWAIT CONFIRMATION.
IN THE PAST WE HAVE LOWERED OUR STANDARDS FOR XI\* RESONANCES AND TABULATED STATES EVEN THOUGH THEY HAD ONLY BEEN SEEN AT LOW LEVELS OF STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE. NOW THAT NEW HIGH STATISTICS DATA IS BECOMING AVAILABLE, WE PROPOSE TO ADOPT SOMEWHAT STRICTER CRITERIA.

Table with columns: PARTICLE, LIJ, OVERALL STATUS, XI PI, LAM K, SIG K, XI\* PI, OTHER CHANNELS. Lists various Xi resonances and their properties.

\*\*\*\* GOOD, CLEAR, AND UNMISTAKABLE.
\*\*\* GOOD, BUT IN NEED OF CLARIFICATION OR NOT ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN.
\*\* NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
\* WEAK.

S=-2 I=1/2 HYPERON STATES (Xi)

Xi- 22 XI\*(1321, JP=1/2) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Xi0 23 XI0(1314, JP=1/2) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

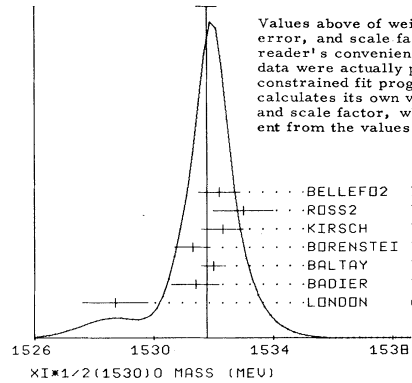
Xi(1530) 49 XI\*1/2(1530, JP=3/2+) I=1/2 P13
THIS IS THE ONLY WELL-ESTABLISHED XI\* WHOSE PROPERTIES ARE ALL AT LEAST REASONABLY WELL-KNOWN. SPIN-PARITY 3/2+ IS FAVOURED BY THE DATA.

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.

Table with columns: M, MIXED CHARGES, NEGATIVE CHARGE ONLY, AVG, STUDENT, FIT. Lists mass and fit parameters for Xi(1530).

Table with columns: MO, NEUTRAL CHARGE ONLY, LONDON, BADIER, BALTAY, BORENSTEIN, KIRSCH, ROSS2, BERTHON, BELLEF02, SIXEL, SIXEL. Lists various resonance data points.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1531.7B +/- 0.34
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



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 xi, delta xi, and scale factor, which are different from the values shown here.

Table with columns: CHISO, CONLEU. Lists values for different channels.

Table with columns: D, R, D, R, D, R, D, R. Lists mass differences for various resonances.

Table with columns: W, MIXED CHARGES, NEGATIVE CHARGE ONLY, AVG, STUDENT. Lists width and fit parameters for Xi\*1/2(1530).

Table with columns: W, NEUTRAL CHARGE ONLY, AVG, STUDENT, Z0, R. Lists mass and fit parameters for Xi(1530).

Table with columns: REO, RE-. Lists real part of pole position for Xi\*1/2(1530).

Table with columns: IM0, IM-. Lists imaginary part of pole position for Xi\*1/2(1530).

Table with columns: P1, P2. Lists partial decay modes for Xi\*1/2(1530).

Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

E(1530), E(1630), E(1680), E(1820)

49 XI\*1/2(1530) BRANCHING RATIOS (MEV)
R1 XI\*1/2(1530) INTO (XI GAMMA)/TOTAL (P2) 1/76
R1 (0.04) OR LESS CL=90 KALBFLEI 75 HBC - K-P AT 2.18 GEV 1/76
REFERENCES FOR XI\*1/2(1530)
+BRINSON,CONNOLLY,GOLDBERG,GRAY,+ (BNL,SYRA) IJ
+PROWS,SCHLEIN,SLATER,STORK,TICHO (UCLA) I
+CARMONY,PJERROU,SLATER,STORK,TICHO (UCLA) IJP
+DEMOULIN,GOLDBERG,+ (EPOL,SACLAY,AMST) I
+SCHLEIN,SLATER,SMITH,STORK,TICHO (UCLA) I
+EBERHARD,HUBBARD,MERRILL,B-SHAFER,+ (LRL) I
+RAU,SAMIOS,YAMAMOTO,GOLDBERG,+ (BNL,SYRA) IJ
D W MERRILL (LRL) JP
+BARRELET,CHARLTON,VIDEAU (EPOL)
+BRIDGEWATER,COOPER,GERSHWIN,+ (COLU+BING)
HABIBI (COLUMBIA)
BORENSTEIN,DANBURG,KALBFLEISCH++ (BNL,MICH) I
SCHMIDT+CHANG,HEMINGWAY(BRAN,UMD,SYRA,TUFT) I
ROSS,LLOYD,RADJICIC (OXFORD)
BORENSTEIN,TRISTRAM,+ (COEF+RHEL+SACL+STRB)
D B LICHTENBERG (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)
D B LICHTENBERG (INDIANA UNIVERSITY)
DE BELLEFON,BERTHON,BILLOIR+ (COEF,SACL)
KALBFLEISCH,STRAND,CHAPMAN (BNL,MICH)
+BOYTCHER,KLEIN+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
SHAFER 66 PR 142 883 BUTTON-SHAFER,LINDSEY,MURRAY,SMITH (LRL) JP
A SPIN-PARITY DETERMINATION.
HABIBI 73 NEVIS 199(THISIS) HABIBI (COLU)
HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER,MAJKA,+ (YALE,FNAL,BNL,PITT)
BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GOUREVITCH,KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
+GOUREVITCH,CHANG+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)

E(1630)

21 XI\*1/2(1630, JP= ) I=1/2
THIS EFFECT NEEDS CONFIRMATION.
BARTSCH 69 SEE A SMALL, BROAD ENHANCEMENT NEAR
1650 MEV - IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT IT IS THE SAME
PHENOMENON AS BRIEFEL 77, WHO FIND CS=2.6+-0.9
MICROBARN AT 2.87 GEV/C INCIDENT K- MOMENTUM.
BORENSTEIN 72 SEE NO EFFECT IN THIS REGION. THEY FIND
CS<2 MICROBARN AT 2.18 GEV/C.
ROSS 72 ARGUE THAT THE EFFECT THEY SEE IS NOT THE SAME AS THAT
SEEN BY BRIEFEL 77 [WHOSE PRELIMINARY RESULTS WERE REPORTED IN
BMST 70], AND FIND CS=2+-1 MICROBARN AT 3.3 GEV/C.
BELLEFON 75 FIND A CS OF AROUND 10 MICROBARN NEAR 2 GEV/C,
BUT LESS THAN 3 MICROBARN AROUND 2.3 GEV/C.
21 XI\*1/2(1630) MASS (MEV)
M 29 1406. 6. ROSS 72 HBC 0 K-P AT 3.1-3.7 3/72
M 34 1633. 12. BELLEFON 75 HBC 0 K-P TO XI- K PI 11/75
M 31 1624. 3. BRIEFEL 77 HBC 0 K-P 2.87 GEV/C 1/78
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.0)
21 XI\*1/2(1630) WIDTH (MEV)
W 29 21. 7. ROSS 72 HBC 0 XI-PI+ K\*0(890) 3/72
W 34 40. 15. BELLEFON 75 HBC 0 K-P TO XI- K PI 11/75
W F 31 (22.5) BRIEFEL 77 HBC 0 K-P 2.87 GEV/C 1/78
W F GOODNESS OF FIT INSENSITIVE TO VALUES BETWEEN 15 AND 30 MEV.
W F THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EFFECT IS CLAIMED TO BE ABOUT 9 STD. DEV.
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.1)

21 XI\*1/2(1630) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI XI\*1/2(1630) INTO XI PI DECAY MASSES 1321+ 139
SEEN IN K- P TO XI- PI+ KO AND XI- P IO K+.
REFERENCES FOR XI\*1/2(1630)
+BURAN,LLOYD,MULVEY,RADJICIC (OXF) I
DE BELLEFON,BERTHON,BILLOIR+ (COEF,SACL)
+GOUREVITCH,CHANG+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
BMST (BRANDEIS+MARYLAND+SYRACUSE+TUFTS)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
+ (BRANDEIS, MARYLAND, SYRACUSE, TUFTS)
+ (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)
G R KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I
SUMMARIZES EVIDENCE FOR ISOSPIN ONE-HALF.
BORENSTEIN 72 PRD 05 1559 BORENSTEIN,DANBURG,KALBFLEISCH++ (BNL,MICH) I
SCHMIDT (BRANDEIS)
HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER,MAJKA,+ (YALE,FNAL,BNL,PITT)
BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GOUREVITCH,KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)

E(1680)

S11

5 XI\*1/2(1680, JP=1/2-) I=1/2
SEEN BY DIONISI 78 AS A THRESHOLD ENHANCEMENT IN BOTH
THE NEUTRAL AND NEGATIVELY CHARGED SIGMA KBAR MASS
SPECTRA FROM THE REACTIONS K-P -> (SIGMA KBAR) K PI
AT 4.2 GEV/C. THE DATA FROM THE SIGMA KBAR CHANNELS
ALONE CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A RESONANCE
INTERPRETATION AND A LARGE SCATTERING LENGTH.
WEAKER EVIDENCE FOR AN ENHANCEMENT AT THE SAME MASS IS SEEN IN THE
CORRESPONDING LAMBDA KBAR CHANNELS AND A COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS
YIELDS RESULTS CONSISTENT WITH A NEW XI\*.
IN NEED OF CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM THE TABLES.
5 XI\*1/2(1680) MASS (MEV)
MO NEUTRAL CHARGE (5.) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
MO F 175(1699.) (5.) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
MO C 183(1684.) (5.) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
MO F FROM FIT TO SIGMA+ K- SPECTRUM 3/79\*
MO C FROM COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS OF SIGMA+ K- AND LAMBDA KO SPECTRA 3/79\*
M- NEGATIVE CHARGE (6.) DIONISI 78 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
M- C FROM COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS OF SIGMAO K- AND LAMBDA K- SPECTRA 3/79\*
5 XI\*1/2(1680) WIDTH (MEV)
WO NEUTRAL CHARGE (23.) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
WO F 175 (44.) (23.) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
WO C 183 (20.) (4.) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
WO F FROM FIT TO SIGMA+ K- SPECTRUM 3/79\*
WO C FROM COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS OF SIGMA+ K- AND LAMBDA K- SPECTRA 3/79\*
W- NEGATIVE CHARGE (6.) DIONISI 78 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
W- C 45 (26.) (6.) DIONISI 78 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
W- C FROM COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS OF SIGMAO K- AND LAMBDA K- SPECTRA 3/79\*

5 XI\*1/2(1680) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

DECAY MASSES
P1 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO SIGMA KBAR 1192+ 497
P2 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO LAMBDA KBAR 1115+ 497
P3 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO XI PI 1314+ 134
P4 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO XI\*1/2(1530) PI 1533+ 134
P5 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO XI PI PI (INCLUDING P4) 1314+ 134+ 134

5 XI\*1/2(1680) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO (SIGMA KBAR)/(LAMBDA KBAR) (P1)/(P2)
R1 Z (2.7) (0.9) DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
R1 N (3.1) (1.4) DIONISI 78 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
R1 Z NEUTRAL CHARGE
R1 N NEGATIVE CHARGE
R2 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO (XI PI)/(SIGMA KBAR) (P3)/(P1)
R2 (.09) OR LESS DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
R3 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO (XI- PI+ P IO)/(SIGMA KBAR) (P5)/(P1)
R3 (.04) OR LESS DIONISI 78 HBC 0 K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
R4 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO (XI- PI+ PI- I)/(SIGMA KBAR) (P5)/(P1)
R4 (.03) OR LESS DIONISI 78 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*
R5 XI\*1/2(1680) INTO (XI\*(1530) PI)/(SIGMA KBAR) (P4)/(P1)
R5 (.06) OR LESS DIONISI 78 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C 3/79\*

REFERENCES FOR XI\*1/2(1680)

DIGNISI 78 PL 80B 145 +DIAZ,ARMENTEROS+ (CERN+AMST+NIJH+OXF) I,JP
\*\*\*\*\*

E(1820)

50 XI\*1/2(1820, JP=3/2-) I=1/2
WE LIST HERE EVERYTHING REPORTED IN THE MASS RANGE
1750-1875 MEV.
THE CLEARER EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IS THAT OF
GAY 76, WHO SEE AN 8 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT IN
LAMBDA K-, AS WELL AS ENHANCEMENTS IN XI\*(1680) PI,
AND SIGMA KBAR. THE ENHANCEMENT OBSERVED BY GAY 76
IS NARROW (WIDTH 21 +- 7 MEV), IN CONTRAST TO RESULTS FROM EARLIER LESS
SIGNIFICANT DATA WHERE WIDTHS OF UP TO 100 MEV HAVE BEEN REPORTED (SEE
THE DATA CARD LISTINGS BELOW). GAY 76 OBSERVE NO SIGNAL IN THE XI PI
CHANNEL. IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE XI PI ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN THIS MASS
REGION BY SOME EXPERIMENTS AT LOWER MOMENTUM ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY DUE
TO THE XI\*(1940), WITH A SHAPE DISTORTED BY THE MORE LIMITED AVAILABLE
PHASE SPACE (SMITH 65). THE SITUATION IS FURTHER CONFUSED BY SOME
EXPERIMENTS BEING FORGED TO ADD SEVERAL DIFFERENT CHANNELS TO OVERCOME
POOR STATISTICS (CRENNELL 70, BADIER 71).
A SPIN PARITY ANALYSIS OF THE GAY 76 DATA BUT WITH MORE STATISTICS
(TEODORO 78), FAVOURS J=3/2 BUT CANNOT MAKE A PARITY DISCRIMINATION.
50 XI\*1/2(1820) MASS (MEV)
M (1770.0) HALSTEIN 63 FBC -0 K-FR 3.5 GEV/C
M 30 1814.0 4.0 BADIER 65 HBC 0 LAMBDA KOBAR
M 29 1817.0 7.0 SMITH 1 65 HBC -0 LAMBDA KBAR
M C 40 1830.0 10.0 ALITTI 69 HBC - LAM, SIG KBAR 9/69
M C 25 1830.0 10.0 CRENNELL 70 DBC -0 3.6, 3.9 GEV/C 10/70
M C FROM FIT TO INCLUSIVE XI PI, XI PI PI AND LAMBDA K- SPECTRA
M O (1826.0) (12.0) CRENNELL 70 DBC -0 3.6, 3.9 GEV/C 11/77
M C FROM FIT TO INCLUSIVE XI PI AND XI PI SPECTRA ONLY
M B 28 1762.0 8.0 BADIER 72 HBC -0 XI PI,XI2PI,K Y 10/71
M B 38 1838.0 5.0 BADIER 72 HBC -OXI PI,XI2PI,K Y 10/71
M B BADIER 72 ADDS ALL CHANNELS AND DIVIDES PEAK IN LOWER AND HIGHER
M B MASS REGIONS. THE DATA CAN ALSO BE FITTED WITH A SINGLE BREIT-
M B WIGNER OF MASS 1800 AND WIDTH 150 MEV.

Baryons

$\Xi(1820)$

Table with columns for mass, width, and branching ratios for various decay modes of Xi\*1/2(1820). Includes entries for Lambda K-bar, Sigma K-bar, and Xi Pi Pi decays.

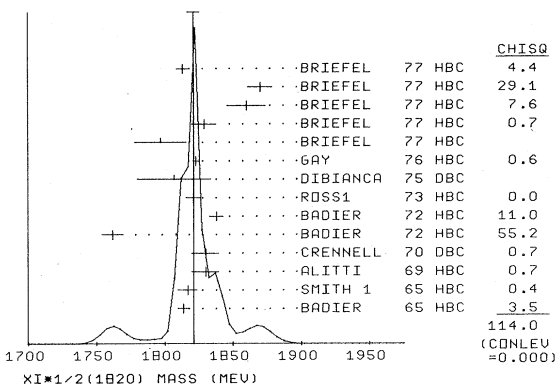


Table titled '50 XI\*1/2(1820) WIDTH (MEV)' listing widths and branching ratios for various decay channels. Includes entries for Lambda K-bar, Sigma K-bar, and Xi Pi Pi decays.

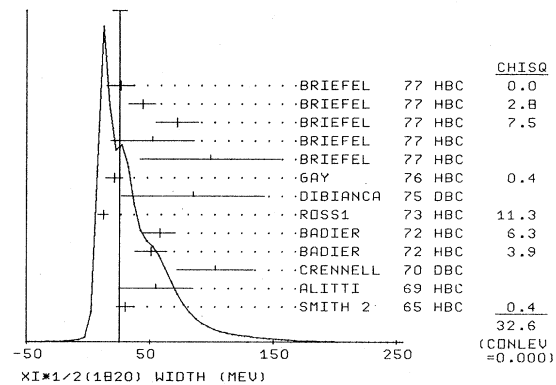


Table titled '50 XI\*1/2(1820) PARTIAL DECAY MODES' listing decay modes and their corresponding masses. Includes entries for Lambda K-bar, Sigma K-bar, and Xi Pi Pi decays.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

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^2, where P\_i = sqrt(delta P\_i^2 / (delta P\_i^2 + delta P\_i^2)). 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 P1, P2, P3, P4. Values include 0.4974, 0.0812, 0.1061, 0.4931, 0.1463, 0.0469, 0.7972, 0.5122, 0.4933, 0.1674, 0.0620.

Table of branching ratios for various decay modes of Xi\*1/2(1820). Includes entries for Lambda K-bar, Sigma K-bar, and Xi Pi Pi decays. Columns include mode name, branching ratio, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR XI\*1/2(1820) listing various experimental sources such as HALSTEIN 63 SIENA CONF 173, BADIER 69 PL 16 171, SMITH 1 65 PRL 14 25, etc.

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Xi(1940), Xi(2030)

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.

Table with columns for mass (MEV) and various particle identifiers (M, BADI, DAUB, GOLD, ROSS, DIBI, BRIE, etc.) and their associated values.

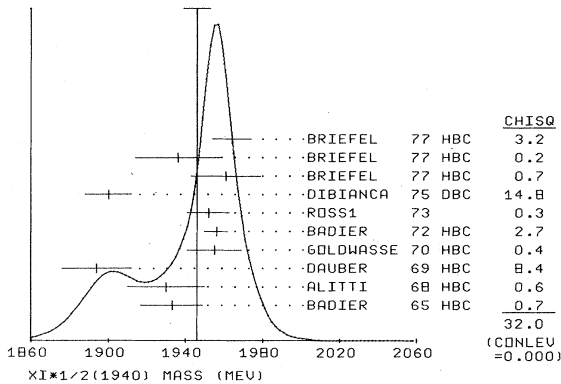


Table for width (MEV) of Xi\*1/2(1940) with columns for width and particle identifiers.

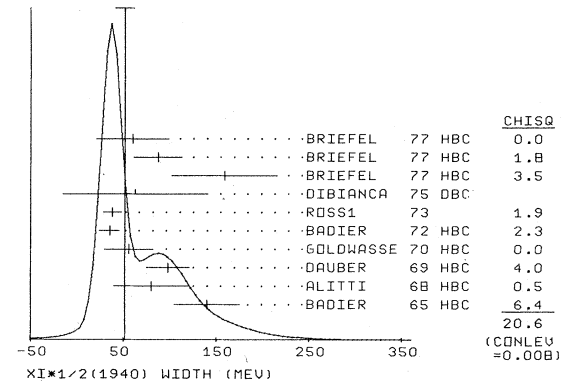


Table for partial decay modes of Xi\*1/2(1940) listing decay masses and modes (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5).

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.

REFERENCES FOR Xi\*1/2(1940)
BADI, ALIT, DAUB, APSE, GOLD, BADI, ROSS, DIBI, BRIE, etc.

Xi(2030)

68 Xi\*1/2(2030, JP=5/2 OR GREATER) I=1/2
THE EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED BY HEMINGWAY 77, WHO SEE AN 8 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT IN SIGMA KBAR AND A WEAKER COUPLING TO LAMBDA KBAR.

Table for mass (MEV) of Xi\*1/2(2030) with columns for mass and particle identifiers.

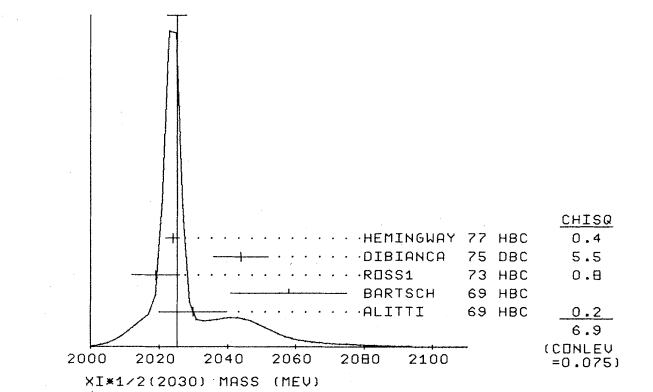


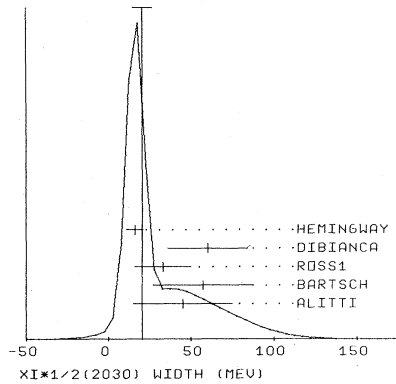
Table for width (MEV) of Xi\*1/2(2030) with columns for width and particle identifiers.

Baryons

$\Xi(2030)$ ,  $\Xi(2120)$ ,  $\Xi(2250)$ ,  $\Xi(2370)$

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.



68  $\Xi^*1/2(2030)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO $\Xi$ PI	1321+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1115+ 497
P3	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR	1197+ 497
P4	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO $\Xi^*1/2(1530)$ PI	1533+ 139
P5	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO $\Xi$ PI (EXCLUDING P4)	1321+ 139+ 139
P6	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	1115+ 497+ 139
P7	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	1189+ 497+ 139

68  $\Xi^*1/2(2030)$  BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Decay Mode	Branching Ratio
R1	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO ( $\Xi$ PI)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P1)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)
R11	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO ( $\Xi$ PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P1)/(P3)
R2	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P2)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)
R21	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P2)/(P3)
R3	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO (SIGMA KBAR)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P3)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)
R4	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO ( $\Xi^*1/2(1530)$ PI)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P4)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)
R41	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO ( $\Xi$ PI PI INCLUDING $\Xi^*1/2(1530)$ PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P4+P5)/(P3)
R7	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	(P7)
R71	$\Xi^*1/2(2030)$ INTO (SIGMA KBAR PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P7)/(P3)

REFERENCES FOR  $\Xi^*1/2(2030)$

ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 +BARNES,FLAMINIO,METZGER, + (BNL,SYRACUSE) I  
 BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)  
 ROSSI 73 PURDUE CONF. 345 ROSS, LLOYD, RADOJICIC (OXFORD)

DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137 DIBIANCA, ENDORF (CERN)  
 HEMINGWAY 77 PL 688 197 HEMINGWAY, ARMENTEROS+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+CXF) J  
 ALSO 76 PL 628 477 GAY, ARMENTEROS, BERGE+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM)

$\Xi(2120)$

103  $\Xi^*1/2(2120)$ , JP=  $1/2^-$

THIS EFFECT IS REPORTED IN GAY 76 AS A FOUR STANDARD DEVIATION ENHANCEMENT IN LAMBDA K-. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SAME DATA BY HEMINGWAY 77, BUT WITH ADDITIONAL STATISTICS, POINTS OUT THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ENHANCEMENT IS GREATLY REDUCED IF A RESTRICTIVE FOUR-MOMENTUM CUT (U-CUT) IS MADE. THIS SUGGESTS AN ANCILLARY PRODUCTION MECHANISM IF THE STATE IS GENUINE.

CHLIAPNIKOV 79 REPORT A BUMP OF 18 EVENTS AT 2137 MEV IN AN INCLUSIVE ANTI-LAMBDA K+ SPECTRUM FROM K+P INTERACTIONS AT 32 GEV/C. THE K+ ARE NOT UNIQUELY IDENTIFIED. BUMPS WITH LOWER NUMBERS OF EVENTS ARE ALSO REPORTED AT 2240, 2830, AND 2540 MEV. IN NEED OF CONFIRMATION, OMITTED FROM TABLES.

103  $\Xi^*1/2(2120)$  MASS (MEV)

M	Value
M	2123.0
M	18(2137.)
	7.0
	(4.)
	GAY 76 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV
	CHLIAPNIK 79 HBC + ANTI-LAMBDA K+

103  $\Xi^*1/2(2120)$  WIDTH (MEV)

W	Value
W	25.0
W	18 (20.)
	OR LESS
	GAY 76 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV
	CHLIAPNIK 79 HBC + ANTI-LAMBDA K+

103  $\Xi^*1/2(2120)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	$\Xi^*1/2(2120)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1115+ 497

103  $\Xi^*1/2(2120)$  BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Decay Mode	Branching Ratio
R1	$\Xi^*1/2(2120)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR	(P1)
R1	SEEN	GAY 76 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV

REFERENCES FOR  $\Xi^*1/2(2120)$

GAY 76 PL 628 477 +ARMENTEROS, BERGE, GAVILLET+(AMST+CERN+NIJM) I  
 HEMINGWAY 77 PL 688 197 HEMINGWAY, ARMENTEROS+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+CXF)  
 CHLIAPNI 79 NP B158 253 CHLIAPNIKOV, GERDYUKOV+ (SERP+BELG+MONS)

$\Xi(2250)$

22  $\Xi^*1/2(2250)$ , 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 XI-PI-PI MASS SPECTRA. GOLDWASSER TO SEE A NARROWER BUMP IN XI-PI-PI AT A HIGHER MASS. PERHAPS THEY ARE THE SAME STATE, PERHAPS THEY ARE NOT, BUT SEE ALSO MORRIS 75.

22  $\Xi^*1/2(2250)$  MASS (MEV)

M	Value
M	35 2244.0
M	18 2295.0
M	52.0
M	15.0
	BARTSCH 69 HBC - K-P 10 GEV/C
	GOLDWASSE 70 HBC - K-P 5.5 GEV/C
	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.0)

22  $\Xi^*1/2(2250)$  WIDTH (MEV)

W	Value
W	130.0
W	80.0
W	LESS THAN 30.0
	BARTSCH 69 HBC - K-P 10 GEV/C
	GOLDWASSE 70 HBC - K-P 5.5 GEV/C

22  $\Xi^*1/2(2250)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	$\Xi^*1/2(2250)$ INTO $\Xi$ PI PI	1321+ 139+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*1/2(2250)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	1115+ 497+ 139
P3	$\Xi^*1/2(2250)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	1197+ 497+ 139

REFERENCES FOR  $\Xi^*1/2(2250)$

BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, LOIC, VIENNA)  
 GOLDWASSER 70 PR 10 1960 E L GOLDWASSER, P F SCHULTZ (ILLINOIS)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

MORRIS 75 ANL-HEP-CP-75-58 MORRIS, OH, PARKER, SMITH, WHITMORE (MSU)

$\Xi(2370)$

131  $\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ , JP=  $1^-$  I=1/2

SEEN BY AMIRZADEH 79 IN THE CHARGED AND NEUTRAL LAMBDA/SIGMA KBAR PI MASS SPECTRA FROM THE REACTIONS K-P --> XI\* K AND XI\* K PI AT 8.25 GEV/C. A SMALL EFFECT AT THE SAME MASS IS ALSO OBSERVED IN THE OMEGA- K MASS SPECTRUM. IN NEED OF CONFIRMATION, OMITTED FROM TABLES.

131  $\Xi^*1/2(2370)$  MASS (MEV)

M	Value
M	94 2373.
	8.
	AMIRZAD2 79 HBC -0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV

131  $\Xi^*1/2(2370)$  WIDTH (MEV)

W	Value
W	94 80.
	25.
	AMIRZAD2 79 HBC -0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV

131  $\Xi^*1/2(2370)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	$\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	1115+ 497+ 139
P2	$\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	1197+ 497+ 139
P3	$\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ INTO OMEGA- K	1672+ 497

131  $\Xi^*1/2(2370)$  BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Decay Mode	Branching Ratio
R1	$\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	(P1)
R1	SEEN	AMIRZAD2 79 HBC -0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV
R2	$\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	(P2)
R2	SEEN	AMIRZAD2 79 HBC -0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV
R3	$\Xi^*1/2(2370)$ INTO OMEGA- K	(P3)
R3	SEEN	AMIRZAD2 79 HBC - K-P AT 8.25 GEV

Data Card Listings

Baryons

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

$\Xi(2500)$ ,  $\Omega^-$ ,  $\Lambda_c^+$ ,  $\Sigma_c(2430)$ , DIBARYONS

REFERENCES FOR  $\Xi(2500)$

AMIRZAD2 79 CERN/EP 79-130 AMIRZADEH+ (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LPNP) I

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

$\Xi(2500)$

99  $\Xi(2500)$ , JP= ) I=1/2

IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT THE REASON THE EXPERIMENTS DISAGREE ABOUT THE MASS AND WIDTH IS THAT THEY ARE SEEING DIFFERENT  $\Xi$ 'S. FOR NOW, HOWEVER, WE GROUP THEM TOGETHER.

99  $\Xi(2500)$  MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, mass values, and references. Includes entries for ALITTI, BARTSCH, and DIBIANCA.

99  $\Xi(2500)$  WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, width values, and references. Includes entries for ALITTI, BARTSCH, and DIBIANCA.

99  $\Xi(2500)$  PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes and masses for  $\Xi(2500)$ . Includes modes like  $\Xi(2500) \rightarrow \Xi \pi$  and  $\Xi(2500) \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$ .

99  $\Xi(2500)$  BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for various decay channels of  $\Xi(2500)$ . Includes channels like  $\Xi(2500) \rightarrow \Xi \pi$  and  $\Xi(2500) \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$ .

REFERENCES FOR  $\Xi(2500)$

ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 +BARNES, FLAMINIO, METZGER, + (BNL, SYRACUSE) I  
BARTSCH 69 PRL 28B 439 + (AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN, COIC, VIENNA)

S=-3 I=0 HYPERON STATE ( $\Omega$ )

$\Omega^-$

24 OMEGA-(1675, JP=3/2+) I=0

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

CHARMED BARYONS

$\Lambda_c^+$

33 LAMBDA/C+(2260, JP= )

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Sigma_c(2430)$

104 SIGMA/C(2430, JP= )

104 SIGMA/C MASS

Table with columns for particle name, mass values, and references. Includes entries for CAZZOLI, KNAPP, BARIKH, and KNAPP.

104 (SIGMA/C)-(LAMBDA/C+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, mass difference values, and references. Includes entries for BALTAY and BALTAY.

104 SIGMA/C(2430) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes and masses for  $\Sigma_c(2430)$ . Includes modes like  $\Sigma_c(2430) \rightarrow \Sigma \pi$  and  $\Sigma_c(2430) \rightarrow \Lambda \pi$ .

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA/C(2430)

CAZZOLI 75 PRL 34 1125 +CNOOPS, CONNOLLY, LOUITT, MURTAGH+ (BNL)  
KNAPP 76 PRL 37 882 +LEE, LEUNG, SMITH + (COLU+HAWA+ILL+FNAL)

Dibaryon States

Dibaryon resonances have been predicted theoretically<sup>1-4</sup> and claimed experimentally, but although considerable evidence for them has been published, their existence remains controversial. Problems with the pp data have been pointed out by Bugg.<sup>5</sup> Either the  $\Delta(\sigma_L)$  data and elastic data at 1 and 1.1 GeV/c are inconsistent, or accepted ideas about the mechanism of the inelastic channels are wrong. Most significant evidence is included in the Listings, but there may be omissions, especially in earlier work. We have not included evidence on nuclear properties, hypernuclei, d\*'s, or  $\Delta$ 's bound within the deuteron - though these may be related to effects observed in the search for dibaryon resonances. We have also omitted most data on low energy  $\pi^+ d \rightarrow pp$ . There is a large amount of literature on this reaction which we did not have time to review adequately. Most of these experiments are addressed to the question of whether there is a resonance associated with the  $N\Delta$  threshold.

The Listings are grouped by strangeness.

References

- 1. R. J. Oakes, Phys. Rev. 131, 2239 (1963).
- 2. R. Dyson and N. Xuong, Phys. Rev. Lett. 13, 815 (1964).

Baryons
DIBARYONS

- 3. R. L. Jaffe, Phys. Rev. Lett. 38, 195 (1977).
4. J. J. de Swart, Nijmegen preprint THEF-NYM-79-16.
5. D. V. Bugg, J. Phys. G5, 1349 (1979).

DIBARYONS

S=0

106 BARYON NUMBER 2, STRANGENESS 0 STATES

EXPERIMENTS USING THE POLARIZED PROTON BEAM AND TARGET AT ARGONNE HAVE SHOWN BROAD STRUCTURES IN THE DIPTRON SYSTEM. THE DATA SHOW A SIGNIFICANT DIP IN THE PP TOTAL CROSS SECTION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANTI-PARALLEL AND PARALLEL LONGITUDINALLY POLARIZED STATES...

MINAMI 78 HAS PRESENTED CRITICISM OF THE ANALYSIS OF BOTH HIDAKA 77 AND HOSHIZAKI 77, AND SUGGESTS THE OBSERVED EFFECTS ARE CONSISTENT WITH THE ABSENCE OF A RESONANCE.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE FOR THE EXISTENCE OF A DIBARYON RESONANCE IN THE 2350 MEV REGION COMES FROM A PHOTODISINTEGRATION EXPERIMENT (KAMAE 77 AND IKEDA 79), WHERE AN ANOMALY IN THE POLARIZATION IS CONSISTENT WITH AN I=0, J=3 STATE.

UEDA 78 SUGGESTS THE 3F3 STATE IS A (PI N N) SYSTEM WITH THE PI N SYSTEMS IN THE DELTA33 RESONANCE. MACGREGOR 79 RELATES THE PROPOSED RESONANCES AT 2140, 2260, AND 2430 TO ROTATIONAL LEVELS OF A VIRTUAL P-P(2020) BOUND STATE. OHBA 79 DISCUSSES A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PROPOSED 2260 RESONANCE AND THE A1-2 EXCHANGE DEGENERACY.

BUGG 79 POINTS OUT AN INCONSISTENCY BETWEEN THE LONGITUDINALLY POLARIZED CROSS SECTION DATA AND THE REAL PART OF THE CORRESPONDING FORWARD AMPLITUDE BELOW THE REGION OF THE RESONANCES CLAIMED BY THE ARGONNE GROUP. WANTANBE 79 CALCULATES LARGER-THAN-EXPECTED CORRECTION FROM COULOMB-NUCLEAR INTERFERENCE TO PURE SPIN STATE CROSS SECTIONS.

IN SPITE OF THE PROGRESS MADE BY RECENT WORK, MORE EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE IS NEEDED BEFORE THE EXISTENCE OF A TWO-NUCLEON RESONANCE CAN BE CONSIDERED CONFIRMED. IT IS UNLIKELY THAT THE DIPTRON(S) CAN BE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED UNTIL MUCH MORE INFORMATION ON ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS WITH POLARIZED BEAM AND TARGET IS AVAILABLE.

THE GENEVA GROUP HAS RECENTLY MADE ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS, BUT THEY ARE NOT YET READY TO PUBLISH THEIR RESULTS. PRELIMINARY RESULTS PRESENTED AT THE 1979 CONFERENCE ON HIGH ENERGY PHYSICS AND NUCLEAR STRUCTURE (VANCOUVER) MAY DISAGREE WITH THE (CL,L;0,0) MEASUREMENTS FROM ARGONNE.

106 B=2, S=0 STATES - CROSS SECTION

THIS SECTION WE USE THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS FOR MEASURED QUANTITIES. LP THE ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF THE P P TOTAL CROSS SECTION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANTI-PARALLEL AND PARALLEL LONGITUDINALLY POLARIZED SPIN STATES. TP THE ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF THE P P TOTAL CROSS SECTION DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ANTI-PARALLEL AND PARALLEL TRANSVERSELY POLARIZED SPIN STATES. LEG THE ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF THE LEGENDRE COEFFICIENTS FOR P P ELASTIC SCATTERING IN PURE SPIN STATES. 77. CS E THEY FAVOR S=1, L=3, J=3 QUANTUM NUMBERS FOR THE 2260 EFFECT. CS B BIEGERT 78 STUDIES TP FROM 1 TO 3 GEV/C. THEY OBSERVE STRONG VARIATION OF TP, WHICH MAY BE RELATED TO THE 2260 EFFECT SEEN IN OTHER STUDIES. CS R BRYAN 78 OBTAINS I=0 PHASE SHIFTS FROM N P SCATTERING AT .325 GEV/C AT TRIUMF. CS D HOSHIZAKI 78 AND 79 PREFORMS A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS FOR P P INTERACTIONS IN THE C.M. MASS RANGE 2.1 TO 2.8 GEV. CS O HOSHIZAKI 78 DESCRIBES A 3F3 STATE AT 2220 MEV. CS O HOSHIZAKI 79 DESCRIBES AHE 1D2 STATE AT 2170 MEV.

Table with columns for state labels (CS D, CS C, CS E, CS S, CS B, CS R, CS O, CS I, CS D, CS C, CS E, CS B, CS R, CS D, CS C, CS E, CS B, CS R, CS D, CS C, CS O, CS D, CS O) and corresponding data points (e.g., DEBOER 75 CNTR TP, AUER 77 CNTR LP, HIDAKA 77 CNTR LP, LEG, AUER1 78 CNTR LP, AUER2 78 CNTR CL, BIEGERT 78 CNTR TP, BRYAN 78 CNTR PWA, HOSHIZAKI 78 CNTR PWA, HOSHIZAKI 79 CNTR PWA, IKEDA 79 CNTR GAMMA D, DEBOER 75 STUDY LP AT 2.3, 4 AND 6 GEV/C AT ARGONNE, AUER 77 STUDY LP FROM 1 TO 2.5, HIDAKA 77 USE DATA FROM THE SAME EXPERIMENT AS AUER 77, BIEGERT 78 STUDIES TP FROM 1 TO 3 GEV/C, BRYAN 78 OBTAINS I=0 PHASE SHIFTS FROM N P SCATTERING AT .325 GEV/C AT TRIUMF, HOSHIZAKI 78 AND 79 PREFORMS A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS FOR P P INTERACTIONS IN THE C.M. MASS RANGE 2.1 TO 2.8 GEV, HOSHIZAKI 78 DESCRIBES A 3F3 STATE AT 2220 MEV, HOSHIZAKI 79 DESCRIBES AHE 1D2 STATE AT 2170 MEV).

Data Card Listings
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Table listing particle data for 106 B=2, S=0 STATES - MASS (MEV). Columns include particle type (M G, M H, M E, M A, M U, M O, M K, M S, M I, M M), mass values, and references (e.g., GREIN 77 CNTR, HIDAKA 77 CNTR, HOSHIZAKI 77 PWA, KAMAE 78, AUER2 78 CNTR, HOSHIZAKI 78 PWA, IKEDA 79 CNTR, KAMO 79).

Table listing particle data for 106 B=2, S=0 STATES - WIDTH (MEV). Columns include particle type (W G, W E, W H, W O, W I, W S, W M), width values, and references (e.g., GREIN 77 CNTR, HIDAKA 77 CNTR, HOSHIZAKI 77 PWA, IKEDA 79 CNTR, HOSHIZAKI 79 PWA, KAMO 79).

REFERENCES FOR B=2, S=0 STATES

Table of references for B=2, S=0 states, listing authors and years (e.g., DEBOER 75 PRL 34 558, AUER 77 PL 678 113, GREIN 77 NP 813 173, HIDAKA 77 PL 708 479, AUER2 78 PRL 41 354, AUER2 78 PRL 41 1436, BIEGERT 78 PL 738 235, BRYAN 78 PL 748 321, AUER2 78 PR 618 371, HOSHIZAKI 78 PTP 60 1796, KAMAE 78 NP 813 391, AUER2 77 PRL 38 448, AUER2 77 PRL 38 471, HOSHIZAKI 79 PTP 61 129, IKEDA 79 NCL 26 45, KAMO 79 NCL 26 45).

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

Table of references for papers not referred to in data cards, listing authors and years (e.g., KANE 76 PRD 13 2944, BRAYSHAW 76 PRL 37 1329, KLOEFT 77 LA-UR-77-2321, MINAMI 77 OCU-37, MINAMI 77 PL 748 120, KRULL 78 MORIOND 78, P331, MINAMI 78 PR D18 3273, UEDA 78 PTP 59 2, AUER2 78 PL 748 123, AUER2 78 PL 798 487, BUGG 79 J. PHYS G5 1349, HIDAKA 79 ANL-HEP-PR-79-25, MACGREGOR 79 PRL 42 1724, MACGREGOR 79 PRD 20 1616, OHBA 79 PR D23 1115, WANTANBE 79 PR D19 1022).

S=-1

107 BARYON NUMBER 2, STRANGENESS -1 STATES

THE POSITIVE EVIDENCE FOR A LAMBDA P RESONANCE COMES FROM EXPERIMENTS USING NUCLEAR TARGETS, USUALLY DEUTERIUM. THIS EVIDENCE IS COMPLICATED BY NUCLEAR EFFECTS, BUT EVEN MORE SERIOUS AMBIGUITIES ARISE FROM THE FACT THAT THE MOST LIKELY LAMBDA P RESONANCE, AT 2130 MEV, LIES PRECISELY AT SIGMA NUCLEON THRESHOLD. BRAUN 77 EXAMINE THE T DEPENDENCE OF THE 2130 MEV ENHANCEMENT AND FIND TWO COMPONENTS. THE PERIPHERALLY PRODUCED PART OF THE 2130 MEV PEAK IS NARROW AND HAS A STEEP T DEPENDENCE, WHILE THE LARGE T EVENTS FORM A BROAD ENHANCEMENT AT SIGMA NUCLEON THRESHOLD, WHICH IS INTERPRETTED AS NON-RESONANT. BRAUN 77 FAVOR THE DEUTERON-LIKE 3S1 ASSIGNMENT FOR THE NARROW PEAK ON THE BASIS OF ITS PERIPHERAL PRODUCTION, BUT THEY CANNOT EXCLUDE THE POSSIBILITY THAT IT IS A NON-RESONANT CUSP EFFECT. DOSCH 78 ANALYZES THE 2130 EFFECT BY CALCULATING DIRECTLY THE ABSORPTION PART DUE TO THE SIGMA-NUCLEON IN THE LAMBDA-P CHANNELS AND DETERMINING THE DISPERSIVE PART BY A DISPERSION RELATION. DOSCH 80 EXTENDS THIS ANALYSIS TO SHOW THAT THERE IS A POLE IN THE 3S1 AMPLITUDE CORRESPONDS TO AS A BOUND STATE IN THE SIGMA-N CHANNEL AND A RESONANCE IN THE LAMBDA-P CHANNEL.



Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
DIBARYONS

EXPERIMENTS USING FREE HYPERON BEAMS MAY LACK THE STATISTICAL SENSITIVITY TO OBSERVE THE 2130 MEV EFFECT SEEN IN THE NUCLEAR TARGET DATA.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 107 LAMBDA P(2130) PEAK - CROSS SECTION (MICROBARN). Rows include data from Alexander, Bunnell, Kadyk, Hauptman, Braum, Shahbaz, and Dorsch.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 107 LAMBDA P(2130) PEAK - MASS (MEV). Rows include data from Cline, Alexander, Jain, Tan, Eastwood, Sims, Shahbaz, Nishimura, Nagels, Dorsch, and Goyal.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 107 LAMBDA P(2130) PEAK - WIDTH(MEV). Rows include data from Cline, Jain, Tan, Eastwood, Sims, Shahbaz, Sodhi, Braum, Shahbaz, Nagels, and Dorsch.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 107 OTHER LAMBDA P PEAKS - CROSS SECTION (MICROBARN). Rows include data from Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 107 OTHER LAMBDA P PEAKS - MASS (MEV). Rows include data from Cohn, Shahbaz, and Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 107 OTHER LAMBDA P PEAKS - WIDTH(MEV). Rows include data from Cohn, Shahbaz, and Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: REFERENCES FOR B=2, S=-1 STATES. Rows include references from Cohn, Alexander, Cline, Alexander, Jain, Tan, Bunnell, Eastwood, Kadyk, Sims, Shahbaz, Hauptman, Sodhi, Braum, and Goyal.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Rows include data from Dorsch, Goyal, Nishimura, Shahbaz, Nagels, and Dorsch.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

S=-2 108 BARYON NUMBER 2, STRANGENESS -2 STATES
EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE FOR RESONANCES IN THE STRANGENESS = -2 DIBARYON SYSTEMS IS NOT VERY STRONG, THOUGH RESONANCES ARE PREDICTED (JAFFE 77).

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 108 B=2, S=-2 STATES - CROSS SECTION (MICROBARN/NUCL.). Rows include data from Belliere, Wilquet, Goy, Shahbaz, and Goyal.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 108 B=2, S=-2 STATES - MASS (MEV). Rows include data from Belliere, Shahbaz, and Goyal.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 108 B=2, S=-2 STATES - WIDTH(MEV). Rows include data from Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: REFERENCES FOR B=2, S=-2 STATES. Rows include references from Belliere, Shahbaz, Wilquet, Goyal, and Jaffe.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Rows include data from Jaffe.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 115 BARYON NUMBER >=2, STRANGENESS -2 STATES. Rows include data from Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 115 B>=2, S=-2 STATES - CROSS SECTION (MICROBARN). Rows include data from Shahbaz, Carroll, and Carroll.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 115 B>=2, S=-2 STATES - MASS (MEV). Rows include data from Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: 115 B>=2, S=-2 STATES - WIDTH(MEV). Rows include data from Shahbaz.

Table with 5 columns: Label, Description, Author, Energy/State, Reference. Title: REFERENCES FOR B>=2, S=-2 STATES. Rows include references from Carroll, Shahbaz, and Carroll.

## 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) and (+-0) refer to the sign of the pions into which the $K_L$ decays.	
$\Gamma_{K_{l3}^+} = \Gamma_{K_{e3}^+} + \Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+}$	$= (6.484 \pm 0.089) 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$
$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+} / \Gamma_{K_{e3}^+}$	$= 0.663 \pm 0.018 \quad S=1.7^*$
$\Gamma_{K_7^+} / \Gamma_{K_7^+}$	$= 3.226 \pm 0.082$
$\Gamma_{K_{l3}^0} = \Gamma_{K_{e3}^0} + \Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0}$	$= (12.70 \pm 0.15) 10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1} \quad S=1.1^*$
$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0} / \Gamma_{K_{e3}^0}$	$= 0.695 \pm 0.017$
$\Gamma_{K^0(000)} / \Gamma_{K^0(+ - 0)}$	$= 1.733 \pm 0.076 \quad S=1.3^*$

## 1. Leptonic decay rates

The  $\Gamma_{K_{l3}}$  rates are useful in testing the leptonic  $\Delta I=1/2$  rule in the way suggested by Trilling.<sup>1</sup> The predictions are

$$\Gamma_{K_{l3}^0} / 2\Gamma_{K_{l3}^+} = 1.012, \text{ a phase-space factor,}^2$$

and

$$\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0} / \Gamma_{K_{e3}^0} = \Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+} / \Gamma_{K_{e3}^+}.$$

From Table 1,

$$\Gamma_{K_{l3}^0} / 2\Gamma_{K_{l3}^+} = 0.979 \pm 0.018$$

and

$$\frac{\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^0}}{\Gamma_{K_{e3}^0}} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{K_{\mu 3}^+}}{\Gamma_{K_{e3}^+}} \right]^{-1} = 1.048 \pm 0.038.$$

These results seem to show a less than  $2\sigma$  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 Listings for the charged K meson.)

## 2. Three-pion decays

We follow here the tests done by Mast et al.,<sup>3</sup> based on the general analysis of K decays suggested by Zemach.<sup>4</sup> Both decay rates ( $\Gamma$ ) 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:

$$\text{Test 1} = \frac{2}{3} \frac{\Gamma_{K^0(000)}}{\phi_1} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{K^0(+ - 0)}}{\phi_2} \right]^{-1} - 1,$$

$$\text{Test 2} = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma_{K_7^+}}{\phi_3} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{K_7^+}}{\phi_4} \right]^{-1} - 1,$$

$$\text{Test 3} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma_{K_7^+}}{\phi_3} \left[ \frac{\Gamma_{K^0(+ - 0)}}{\phi_2} \right]^{-1} - 1,$$

$$\text{Test 4} = \frac{1}{2} g_{K_7^+} + g_{K_7^+},$$

$$\text{Test 5} = g_{K^0(+ - 0)} + g_{K_7^+} - \frac{1}{2} g_{K_7^+}.$$

The  $\phi_i$  are phase-space factors which have been calculated as described in Mast et al.<sup>3</sup> by use of a relativistic formulation and the masses and slopes from this edition. The factors labeled UDP are the relative areas of the Dalitz plots, assuming a uniform distribution. The NU DP include the observed slopes (see below). The CNU DP have been calculated by including the final-state Coulomb interaction.

The values are:

	Method		
	UDP	NU DP	CNU DP
$\phi_1(000) =$	1.490	1.490	1.444
$\phi_2(+ - 0) =$	1.221	1.303	1.287
$\phi_3(+ + -) =$	1.000	1.000	1.000
$\phi_4(+ 0 0) =$	1.247	1.173	1.137

For convenience, we repeat the slope parameters tabulated in the Stable Particle Table. They are as follows:

$g_{K_7^+}$	$= -0.215 \pm 0.004$	$S=1.4^*$
$g_{K_7^-}$	$= -0.217 \pm 0.007$	$S=2.5^*$
$\bar{g}_{K_7^+}$	$= -0.215 \pm 0.003$	
$g_{K_7^+}$	$= 0.607 \pm 0.030$	$S=1.3^*$
$g_{K^0(+ - 0)}$	$= 0.670 \pm 0.014$	$S=1.6^*$

A difference in the  $\tau^+$  and  $\tau^-$  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 and Test 5.

We use the CNUDP factors and the rates and slopes reported in this edition to compute the five test quantities which the  $\Delta I=1/2$  rule predicts to be zero. The results are:

- Test 1 =  $0.030 \pm 0.045$
- Test 2 =  $-0.083 \pm 0.023$
- Test 3 =  $0.216 \pm 0.020$
- Test 4 =  $0.088 \pm 0.016$
- Test 5 =  $0.152 \pm 0.021$

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 slopes<sup>5</sup>, 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  $\Delta I=3/2$ .

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## Appendix II

### TEST OF $\Delta I=1/2$ RULE FOR HYPERON DECAYS

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#### 1. Nonleptonic decay Amplitudes

In this edition we again use the new convention for the amplitudes A and B adopted in 1973. Some theorists have suggested that dimensionless amplitudes are more useful to them than the ones appearing in the literature. Berge<sup>1</sup> used a convention with A and B in units of  $\text{sec}^{-1/2}$ . Samios<sup>2</sup> used a convention which gave A and B in units of  $(\text{MeV}\text{-sec})^{-1/2}$ . Following is the convention suggested by Jackson<sup>3</sup>, which gives dimensionless A and B.

The effective Lagrangian density for nonleptonic hyperon decays ( $B_1 \rightarrow B_2 + \pi$ ) can be written

$$L_{\text{eff}} = G\mu_c^2 [\bar{\psi}_2(A+B\gamma_5)\psi_1]\phi_\pi,$$

where  $G=10^{-5}m_p^{-2}$  is a coupling constant characteristic of first-order weak decays,  $\mu_c$  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  $\gamma_5$  is to be taken in the Pauli form,  $\gamma_5 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ . The invariant amplitude for the decay is

$$M = G\mu_c^2 [\bar{u}(p)(A+B\gamma_5)u(P)],$$

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,  $\bar{u}_i u_i = 2m_i$ , the Pauli form of the matrix element in the rest frame of the decaying hyperon is

$$M = G\mu_c^2 (\chi_2 | \sqrt{2M(E+m)}A + \sqrt{2M(E-m)}B\hat{\sigma}\cdot\hat{q} | \chi_1),$$

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 Sec. VI D of the text shows that the amplitudes s and p defined there are proportional to A and B:

$$\frac{p}{s} = \left( \frac{E-m}{E+m} \right)^{1/2} \frac{B}{A} = \left[ \frac{(M-m)^2 - \mu^2}{(M+m)^2 - \mu^2} \right]^{1/2} \frac{B}{A}.$$

Here  $\mu$  is the mass of the pion entering the decay. The parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  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

$$\Gamma = \frac{G^2 \mu_c^4}{8\pi} q \left\{ \left[ \frac{(M+m)^2 - \mu^2}{M^2} \right] |A|^2 + \left[ \frac{(M-m)^2 - \mu^2}{M^2} \right] |B|^2 \right\},$$

where  $q$  is the c.m. momentum of the decay products. For reference, the dimensionless constant in this expression has the value  $(G^2 \mu_c^4 / 8\pi) = 1.9488 \times 10^{-15}$ .

Table I summarizes the amplitudes  $A$  and  $B$  for the nonleptonic decays of the  $\Lambda$ ,  $\Sigma$ , and  $\Xi$  hyperons. These amplitudes have been calculated by using the experimental data for mean lives, branching ratios, and the decay asymmetry  $\alpha$  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. 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  $A(\Lambda_0^0)$  as positive, the other  $S$ -wave decay amplitudes are chosen to give an approximate fit to the triangular relationships

$$\sqrt{2}A(\Sigma_0^+) + A(\Sigma_0^+) = A(\Sigma^-) \text{ and } \sqrt{3}A(\Sigma_0^+) + A(\Lambda_0^0) = 2A(\Xi^-).$$

The signs of the  $B$  amplitudes relative to those of the corresponding  $A$  amplitudes are determined by the sign of the appropriate  $\alpha$  decay parameter.

M	$\rightarrow m + \mu$	A	B	$C_{AB}$
$\Lambda_0^0$	$\rightarrow p + \pi^-$	$1.47 \pm 0.01$	$9.98 \pm 0.24$	$-0.289$
$\Lambda_0^0$	$\rightarrow n + \pi^0$	$-1.07 \pm 0.01$	$-7.14 \pm 0.56$	$-0.741$
$\Sigma_0^+$	$\rightarrow n + \pi^+$	$0.06 \pm 0.01$	$19.07 \pm 0.07$	$-0.038$
$\Sigma_0^+$	$\rightarrow p + \pi^0$	$1.48 \pm 0.05$	$-12.04 \pm 0.58$	$0.982$
$\Sigma_0^-$	$\rightarrow n + \pi^-$	$1.93 \pm 0.01$	$-0.65 \pm 0.07$	$0.003$
$\Xi_0^0$	$\rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^0$	$1.54 \pm 0.03$	$-6.43 \pm 0.66$	$0.188$
$\Xi_0^-$	$\rightarrow \Lambda + \pi^-$	$2.04 \pm 0.01$	$-6.93 \pm 0.31$	$0.268$

## 2. Tests of the $\Delta I=1/2$ Rule

### (a) $\Lambda$ Decay

For  $\Lambda$  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<sup>4</sup> for the  $\Delta I=3/2$  A- and B-wave amplitudes in terms of  $\Delta\alpha$ , where  $\Delta\alpha$  is the measured value of  $\alpha_0/\alpha_-$  minus the predicted value, and in terms of  $\Delta\Gamma$  similarly defined. Evaluating these we find

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\alpha &= -1.54 (A_3/A_1) + 1.61 (B_3/B_1), \\ \Delta\Gamma &= 1.84 (A_3/A_1) + 0.25 (B_3/B_1). \end{aligned}$$

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  $B/A$ . The uncertainties in the coefficients are small compared to the uncertainties in  $\Delta\alpha$  and  $\Delta\Gamma$ . Final-state  $\pi N$  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

$$(A_3/A_1) = 0.027 \pm 0.008$$

and

$$(B_3/B_1) = 0.030 \pm 0.037.$$

The possible 3%  $\Delta I=3/2$  A-wave amplitude is due to the disagreement of decay rates with prediction. At this level the results are sensitive to electromagnetic corrections. However, in  $\Lambda$  decay the phase space correction and the other radiative corrections appear to be about equal in magnitude and have opposite signs,<sup>5,6</sup> and hence cancel each other in the correction to the decay rates.

### (b) $\Xi$ Decay

The analysis for  $\Xi$  decay is very similar to that for  $\Lambda$  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  $\Delta I=3/2$  A- and B-wave amplitudes are<sup>4</sup>

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\alpha &= 1.37 (A_3/A_1) - 1.37 (B_3/B_1), \\ \Delta\Gamma &= -1.44 (A_3/A_1) - 0.06 (B_3/B_1). \end{aligned}$$

From the Stable Particle Table,

$$\Delta\alpha = 0.18 \pm 0.12, \quad \Delta\Gamma = 0.066 \pm 0.020,$$

and we find

$$(A_3/A_1) = -0.038 \pm 0.014$$

and

$$(B_3/B_1) = -0.17 \pm 0.09.$$

### (c) $\Sigma$ Decay

The traditional test of the  $\Delta I=1/2$  rule in  $\Sigma$  decay is that the amplitudes satisfy the relationship

$$\sqrt{2} \Sigma_0^+ + \Sigma_0^+ - \Sigma_0^- = 0.$$

Graphically this is equivalent to closing the  $\Sigma$  triangle when the amplitudes are plotted on A, B axes. Including  $\Delta I \geq 3/2$  amplitudes in  $\Sigma$  decay analysis, the " $\Sigma$  triangle" relationship becomes

$$\sqrt{2} A_0 + A_+ - A_- = -3\sqrt{2/5} A_3 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{15}} A_5.$$

where  $A_3$  and  $A_5$  are  $\Delta I=3/2$  and  $\Delta I=5/2$  amplitudes, respectively. There is a similar equation for the B amplitudes. From Table I,

$$\sqrt{2}A_0 + A_+ - A_- = 0.22 \pm 0.09$$

and

$$\sqrt{2}B_0 + B_+ - B_- = 2.7 \pm 1.0$$

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

$$\frac{A_3}{A_-} = -0.061 \pm 0.024$$

and

$$\frac{B_3}{B_+} = -0.074 \pm 0.027$$

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 relation,<sup>7,8</sup>  $\sqrt{3}\Sigma_0^+ + \Lambda_0^0 - 2\Sigma_- = 0$ , is satisfied to  $-0.07 \pm 0.11$  for the A amplitudes, and to  $3.0 \pm 1.9$  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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Appendix III

A. SU(3) CLASSIFICATION OF BARYON RESONANCES

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It is established that a symmetry higher than SU(3) is necessary to classify the known baryon resonances. However, many higher-symmetry schemes have been proposed, and even for SU(6) various versions exist (for a review see Dalitz<sup>1</sup>). Since it is not clear which one of these schemes best fits the data, we do not review them here, but we report once again fits of baryon states into SU(3) multiplets.

For the reader's convenience, we collect here the relevant formulae.

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 and Okubo independently.<sup>2</sup> In addition, for the isospin-0 vector mesons ( $\omega$  and  $\phi$ ), an additional symmetry-breaking interaction has been introduced by Sakurai<sup>3</sup> to take care of octet-singlet mixing. The relevant formulae for masses and decay rates are given below.

Mass Formulae

Broken SU(3) gives:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{Decuplet} & \Delta - \Sigma = \Sigma - \Xi = \Xi - \Omega \quad \text{GMO} \quad (1) \\ \text{Octet} & 2(N + \Xi) = 3\Lambda + \Sigma \quad \text{GMO} \quad (2) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Octet-} \\ \text{Singlet} \\ \text{mixing} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{ll} \sin^2\theta = \frac{\Lambda - M_B}{\Lambda - \Lambda'} & \text{Mixing} \\ & \text{angle}^4 \quad (3) \\ M_B = \frac{2(N + \Xi) - \Sigma}{3} & \text{GMO} \quad (4) \end{array} \end{array}$$

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,  $\Lambda$  is the "mostly-octet" particle,  $\Lambda'$  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  $\Gamma$  must transform as  $1/E$ , we introduce the denominator  $M_R$ .<sup>5</sup>

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

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma &= \frac{|T|^2 k}{M_R} M_N, \text{ for baryons} & (5') \\ &= \frac{|T|^2 k}{M_R^2} M_N^2, \text{ for mesons.} & (5'')\end{aligned}$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Decuplet} \\ \text{Singlet} \end{array} \right\} \Gamma = (c_g)^2 B_l(k) \frac{M_N}{M_R} k \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Octet} \quad \Gamma = (c_D g_D + c_F g_F)^2 B_l(k) \frac{M_N}{M_R} k \quad (7)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Octet-} \\ \text{Singlet} \\ \text{mixing} \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} \Lambda &= G_B \cos\theta + G_1 \sin\theta \\ \Lambda' &= -G_B \sin\theta + G_1 \cos\theta \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{with} \\ G_B \\ G_1 \end{array} \right\} \begin{aligned} G_B &= c_D g_D + c_F g_F \\ G_1 &= c_1 g_1 \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Here  $c_i$  are the SU(3) coefficients with the sign convention adopted in this article [see note in 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  $\Gamma$  is calculated,  $k$  is the center-of-mass momentum for the channel being considered, and  $g_i$  are the relevant couplings. For the case of singlet-octet mixing, formula (8) has to be used in conjunction with (6) and (7).  $G_B$  and  $G_1$  represent the couplings for the multiplet, and  $\Lambda$  and  $\Lambda'$  represent the couplings for the physical states.

The relation between  $g_D$ ,  $g_F$ , and the parameter  $\alpha$  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) sum rules have been derived by Becchi,<sup>6</sup> Gupta,<sup>7</sup> and Konuma<sup>8</sup> independently. The form derived by Gupta 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 B) 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  $T \propto \sqrt{x_e x_i} \propto G_e G_i$ , 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-Gordan coefficients  $c_i$ . Once a sign convention is adopted (we use the Levi-Setti<sup>9</sup> convention, see Fig. 2 in the text) and the signs for a  $\Sigma$  state ( $I=1$ ) and a  $\Lambda$  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 in, among others, papers by Tripp,<sup>10,11</sup> Levi-Setti,<sup>9</sup> Samios,<sup>12</sup> and Plane.<sup>13</sup> The most recent fits were made by Barbaro-Galtieri<sup>14</sup> and Samios.<sup>15</sup> A fit of the decay rates within SU(6)<sub>w</sub> can be found in Litchfield et al.<sup>16</sup> Analysis of the baryon mass spectrum using the quark shell model has been done by Jones et al.<sup>17</sup> An analysis of baryon couplings in a quark model with chromodynamics has been done recently by Koniuk and Isgur.<sup>18</sup>

For our SU(3) analysis in fitting the data a choice for  $B_l$  has to be made. Plane<sup>13</sup> tried two forms for  $B_l$ :

(a) The form  $B_l = (kr)^{2l} D_l(kr)$ ,  $r$  being the radius of interaction and  $D_l$  the polynomials in  $kr$  given by Blatt and Weisskopf.<sup>19</sup> Usually  $r$  is taken to be 1 fermi.<sup>10</sup>

(b) The form  $B_l = k^{2l}$ .

However, for final results form (b) was chosen. A discussion of the differences among these two forms has been given by Barbaro-Galtieri.<sup>20</sup> As shown in Ref. 20, 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 the isospin-0 member of the octet,  $\Lambda(1690)$ , the mixing angles obtained in the two cases were

$$\theta_a = (-16.1_{-1.3}^{+1.4})^\circ, \quad \theta_b = (-27.5_{-3.4}^{+3.6})^\circ,$$

in disagreement by a few standard deviations. However, if a

radius of interaction of  $r = 0.15$  fermi was used for form (a), the two values of  $\theta$  agreed. This value of  $r$  does not fit resonance shapes when used in the Breit-Wigner resonant form.

Samios<sup>15</sup> used form (b) for  $B_L$ .

Table I is a summary of the fits made by us (update of Barbaro-Galtieri<sup>14</sup>) using the barrier factor form (a) and exact SU(3). The values of the masses, widths, and amplitudes used in the fits are taken from this edition's Tables and Listings.

1/2<sup>-</sup> Nonet (Baryon-Eta Resonances)

For this nonet Eq. (7) was multiplied by the factor

$$\left[ \frac{M_R - M_B}{M_R - \bar{M}_B} \right]^2$$

where  $M_B$  is the decay baryon and  $\bar{M}_R - \bar{M}_B = 564$  MeV is the difference of the mean 1/2<sup>-</sup> and 1/2<sup>+</sup> baryon octet masses. This kinematic factor comes from PCAC arguments (i.e., the assumption that the axial vector current remains an octet in the presence of symmetry breaking) and it was advocated by Graham.<sup>21</sup> For the 1/2<sup>-</sup> nonet it was used in this form first by Gell-Mann.<sup>22</sup>

3/2<sup>+</sup> Decuplet

The agreement among the coupling constants obtained for the four rates in this decuplet is very bad. The fit made using form (a) for  $B_L$  has  $\chi^2=58$  for 3 degrees of freedom; the one made with form (b) for  $B_L$  has  $\chi^2/DF=13/3$ . 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

$$4\hat{K} = 3\hat{\eta} + \hat{\pi} \quad (2')$$

The symbol  $\hat{K}$  was introduced by Glashow and Socolow<sup>4</sup> 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<sup>-</sup>, 1<sup>-</sup>, 2<sup>+</sup>) and their mixing angles are listed at the bottom of the Meson Table.

Table I. SU(3) baryon multiplets with two or more known members. Values of  $\theta$  and  $\alpha$  [defined by Eqs. (8) and (10)] are the result of fits made to all the measured two-body decay rates of each multiplet.

J <sup>P</sup>	Octet members <sup>a</sup>			Singlet	$\theta(\text{deg})^b$	$\alpha$
1/2 <sup>-</sup>	N(1535)	$\Lambda(1670)$	$\Sigma(1750)$	$\Lambda(1405)$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -2 \pm 6 \\ -32 \pm 6 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.94 \pm .14 \\ 0.38 \pm .08 \end{array} \right.$
			$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [\Xi(1850)] \\ [\Xi(1737)] \end{array} \right.$			
3/2 <sup>-</sup>	N(1520)	$\Lambda(1690)$	$\Sigma(1670)$	$\Lambda(1520)$	-21 ± 3	0.32 ± .04
5/2 <sup>-</sup>	N(1670)	$\Lambda(1830)$	$\Sigma(1765)$			1.21 ± .04
5/2 <sup>+</sup>	N(1688)	$\Lambda(1815)$	$\Sigma(1915)$	$\Lambda(2110)$	24 ± 4	0.72 ± .02
Decuplet members <sup>d</sup>				$\Xi_{10}$		
3/2 <sup>+</sup>	$\Delta(1232)$	$\Sigma(1385)$	$\Xi(1530)$	$\Omega^-$	1.0-1.5	$\chi^2/DF=58/3$
7/2 <sup>+</sup>	$\Delta(1950)$	$\Sigma(2030)$				

<sup>a</sup>Masses in parentheses are the nominal masses used in the Baryon Table. The  $\Xi$  members have masses as calculated by using formulae (1) and (2) with the mixing angle  $\theta$  derived from the decay widths.

<sup>b</sup>See text for a discussion of the 1/2<sup>-</sup> mixing angle.

<sup>c</sup>The first values of  $\theta$  and  $\alpha$  are obtained by using a plus sign for the amplitudes of both  $N(1535) \rightarrow N\eta$  and  $\Lambda(1670) \rightarrow \Lambda\eta$ . The second values use a minus sign for the second amplitude. Both fits, however, have a bad  $\chi^2$ , mostly due to the two baryon- $\eta$  amplitudes.

<sup>d</sup>Coupling constants updated from Ref. 14, using new  $\Xi(1530)$  data.

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## Appendix IV

## GROWTH OF INFORMATION

From time to time we have presented figures demonstrating the amount of experimental work which has gone into spectroscopy, and the amount of new information available as a result. The 1980 versions of these figures are shown as Figs. 1 and 2.

Figure 1 is a simple count of the number of meson resonances listed in the Tables, categorized as those "understood" -- i.e., all quantum numbers are believed known -- and those simply "listed". The rapid recent increase in both of these categories occurred because of the discovery of the  $J/\psi$  and related particles.

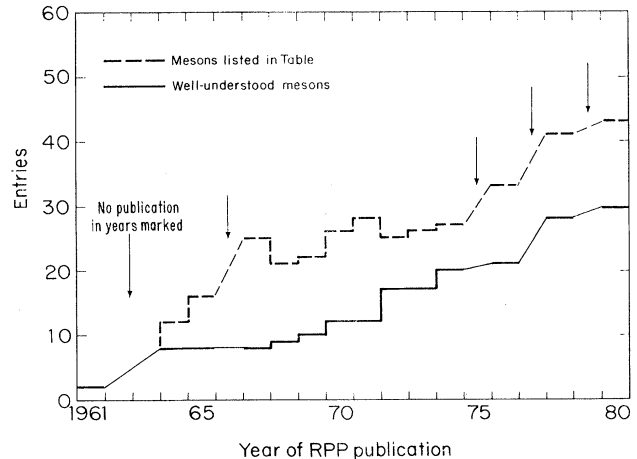


Fig. 1. Number of meson resonances listed in the Tables (dashed line) and those for which all quantum numbers are known (solid line), as a function of year of publication of the Review of Particle Properties.

In Figure 2 we present similar information for the baryon resonances, but concentrate here on the "growth of understanding". That is, the number of known baryons (we include for this figure only those with known  $J^P$ ) has grown only very slowly with time (dashed line); the real progress has been in the measurement of the properties of those baryons. Therefore we show as the solid line a count of the number of baryonic properties -- mass, width, and branching ratios. Most of these results are from partial-wave analyses.



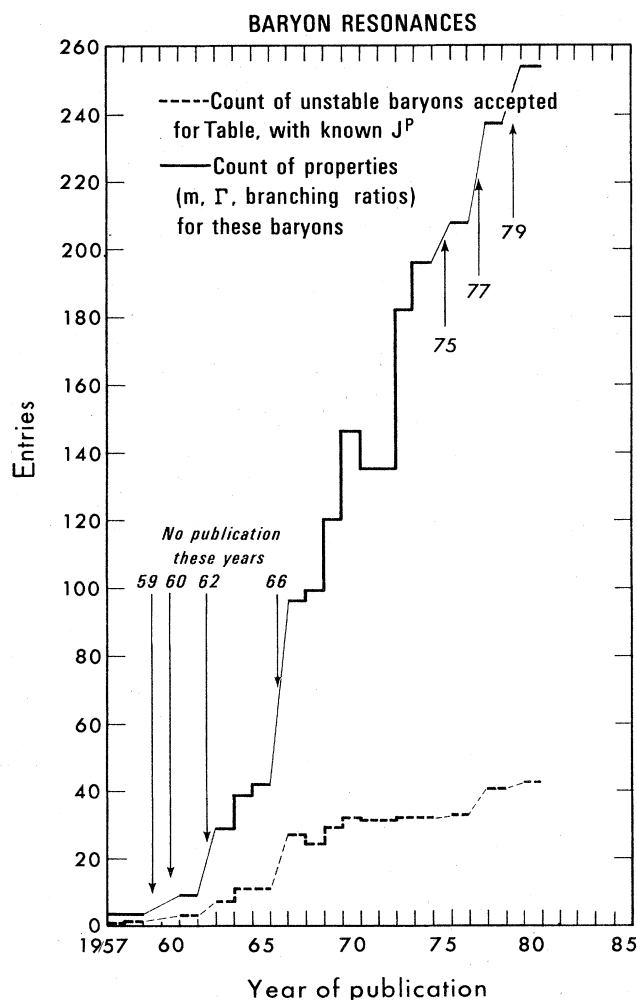


Fig. 2. Total amount of information (mass + width + branching ratios) on baryon resonances listed in the Tables, restricted to those with well-established  $J^P$  (solid line). Dashed line shows numbers of such resonances listed. Abscissa shows year of publication of Review of Particle Properties.

A history of the values of some of the constants in the Review of Particle Properties is presented in Figs. 3-7. It may be said that one can estimate the age of a high energy physicist by asking him or her the mass of the  $\Lambda$ . If the answer is 1115.44 MeV, he probably was deep into his graduate training in 1965.

A history of this sort has more than whimsical value. We may use it as a guide to develop a "feel" for the reliability of current values. In Fig. 3 we show how the generally accepted values for the speed of light and a couple of other constants have changed with time. The "generally accepted value" is

usually an average over several experiments, performed by a compiler (in Fig. 3, the compiler is other than the Particle Data Group in all cases, although we do quote the compiled results). The abscissa on all these figures is the date of publication of the value shown. Clearly there is a general progression toward better understanding -- at least as measured by the size of the error bars. However, the size of the error bars does not tell the full story, as we can see by the frequency with which the "best" value has changed by more than one standard deviation. Changes in these values can come from several sources: a new experimental measurement, re-evaluation of an old measurement (which can come about if a previously unrecognized source of bias is discovered and corrected, or if a new value for one of the input constants, e.g. the electric charge, is available), or a change in the averaging procedure.

In Fig. 4 we show the history of some masses (including the  $\Lambda$ , for radioactive  $\Lambda$  dating of your colleagues), based on averages which we ourselves performed. These are adapted from those originally presented by Rosenfeld<sup>1</sup> in 1975. The publication date refers to the publication of the Review of Particle Properties.

In Fig. 5 we show the best estimates for the lifetimes of some of the particles stable against strong decay. These and subsequent figures have been compiled since publication of the Rosenfeld article.<sup>1</sup> In Fig. 6 we show the widths of some of the resonances, and in Fig. 7, the values of some of the branching fractions. All values are taken from the Tables. Before 1964, very few branching fractions were listed in the Tables. In all cases, a representative sample is chosen, usually from those with a lot of activity (a limited number of special requests for a more complete set of such figures may be honored, for those seriously interested in the history of the "best" values of physical constants). In each figure, the heavy inner error bar represents the statistical error computed in the averaging procedure, and the thin outer error bars, when present, indicate the increase in the error due to the "scale factor". The scale factor is described in the introductory text, Sec. VII. It represents an attempt to quantify the increase in the uncertainty which is present in the case of experiments which disagree by more than a certain amount. In the case where the error represents an "educated guess," rather than a calculation, the inner error bar is absent.

On the whole, the number of times the values have changed by more than one standard deviation over the years is remarkably few. Even those branching fractions which involve rare decays and which are therefore presumably difficult to measure (Fig. 7) are, for the most part, within one or two standard deviations in 1978 of their value in any year since 1960. This is in spite of the vast amount of new experimental input, and indicates the general reliability of the results.

Of course, the data points for a given quantity are hardly independent of each other, but those differing by several years frequently have quite different experimental input. The relative lack of change is a comment both on the experiments and on the averaging procedures. We, of course, are responsible only for the averages (except Fig. 3). These averages entail considerable exercise of judgment: there are conflicting experiments, experiments with impossibly small errors, "preliminary" results, and so forth. Statistical procedures will tell us that two experiments do not agree; they do not give a clue as to which (if either) is a good representation of the truth.

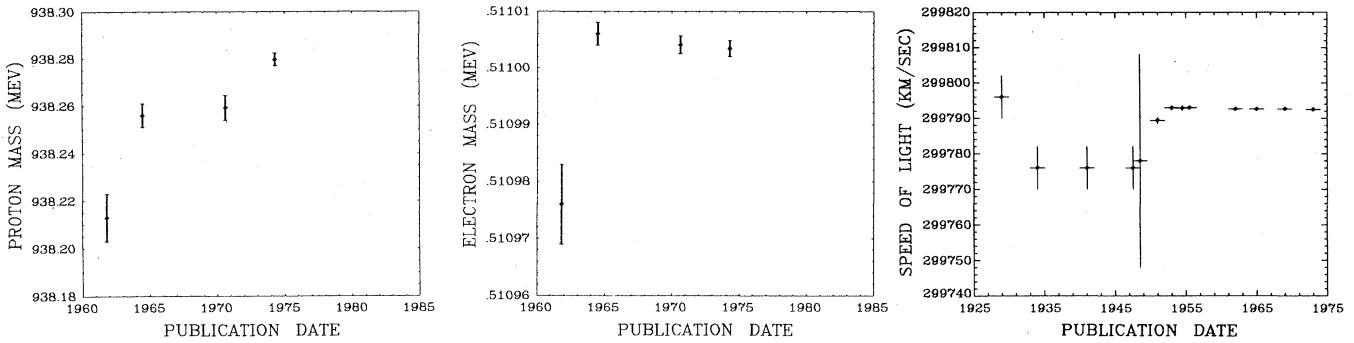


Fig. 3. The "generally accepted values" of the proton mass, the electron mass, and the speed of light, as a function of the publication date of the compilation used (not done by the Particle Data Group). Data for the speed of light plot courtesy of E. R. Cohen, Rockwell International Science Center. See the Stable Particle Data Card Listings for references on proton and electron masses.

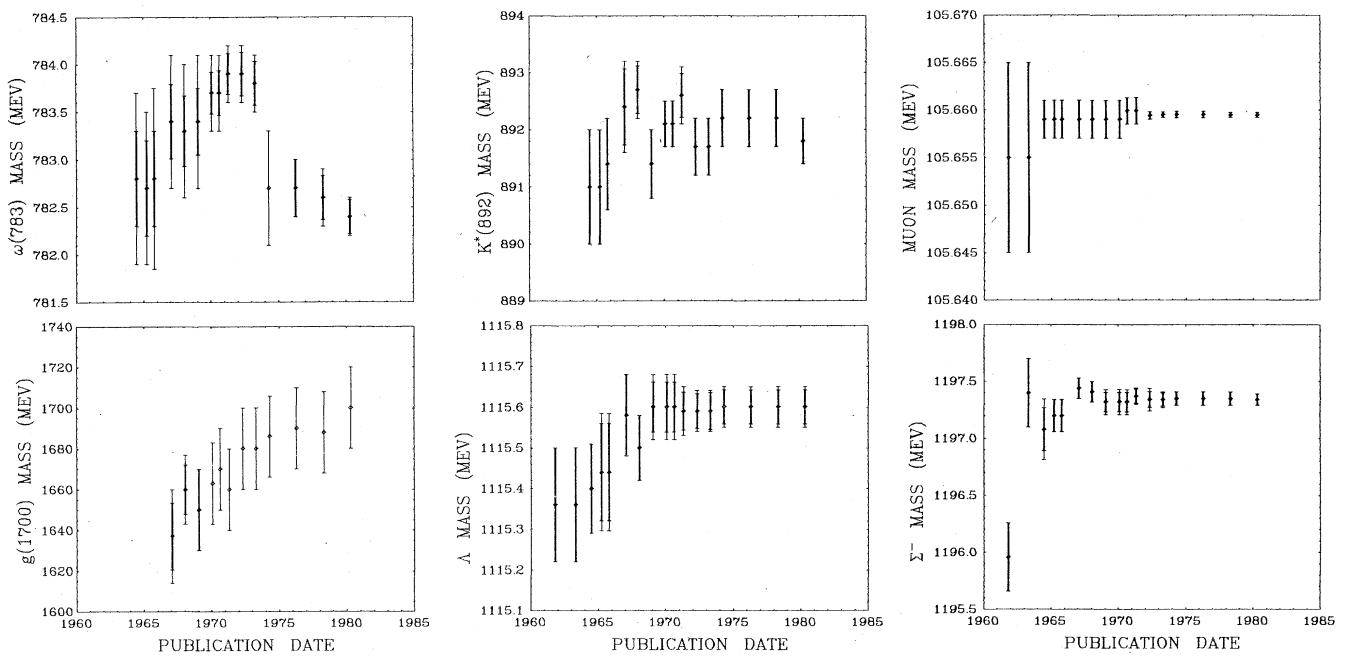


Fig. 4. Particle Data Group averages of the masses of various particles, as a function of date of publication of Review of Particle Properties (Adapted, with permission, from *Annual Review of Nuclear Science*, Volume 25. Copyright 1975 by Annual Reviews, Inc. All rights reserved). Full error bar indicates quoted error; thick-lined portion indicates quoted error with "scale factor" removed (see Sec. VII of introductory text).

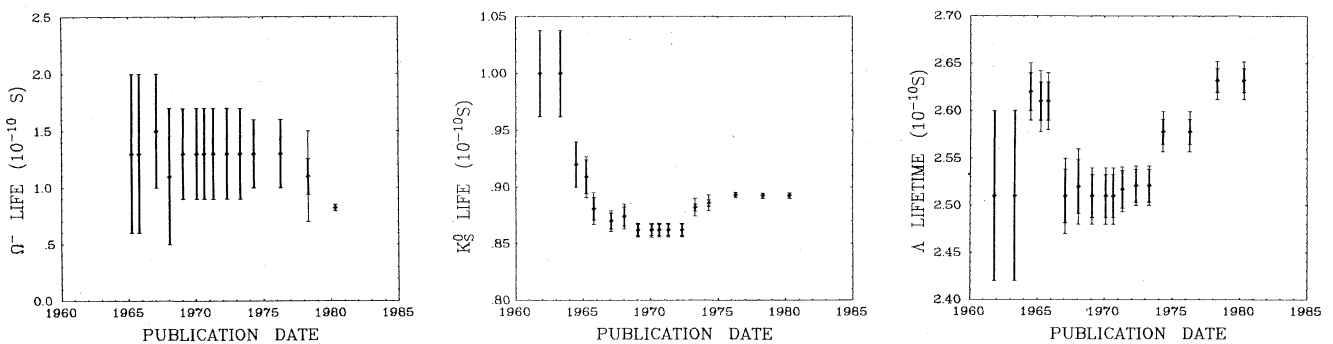


Fig. 5. Particle Data Group averages of the lifetimes of various particles, as a function of publication date of RPP.

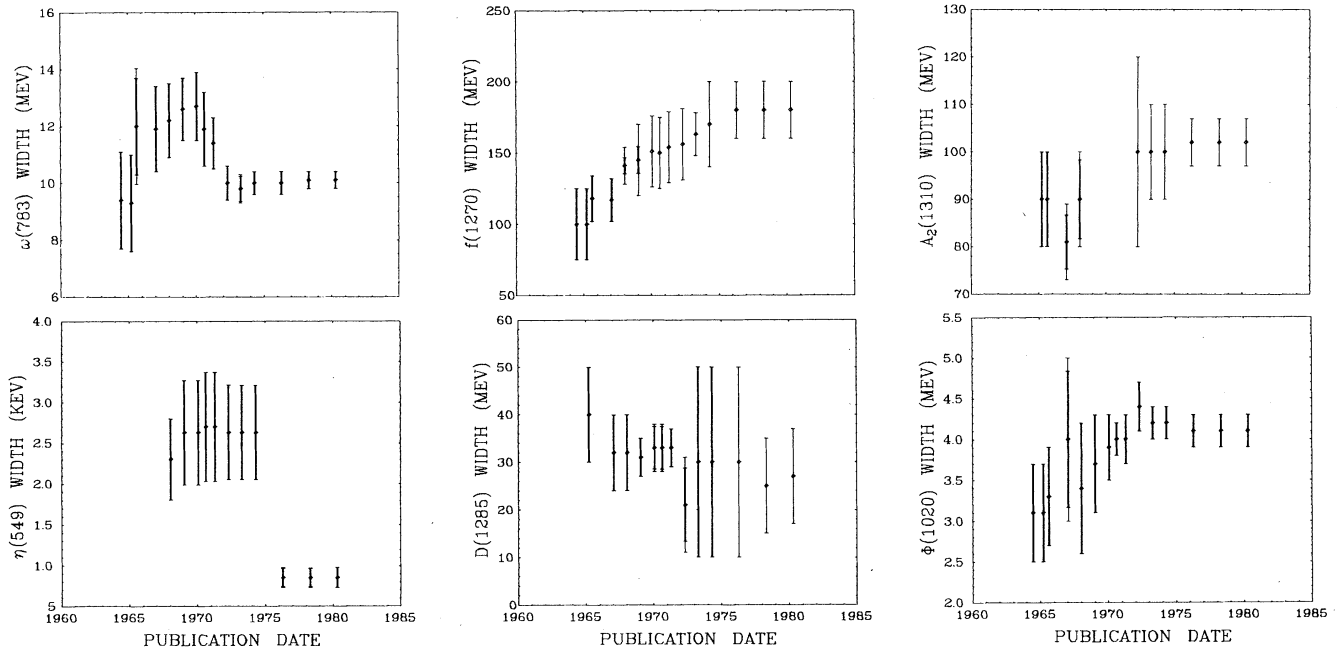


Fig. 6. Particle Data Group averages of the widths of various resonances, as a function of date of publication of RPP. The gap in the  $A_2$  data indicates the years when the  $A_2$  was thought to be split.

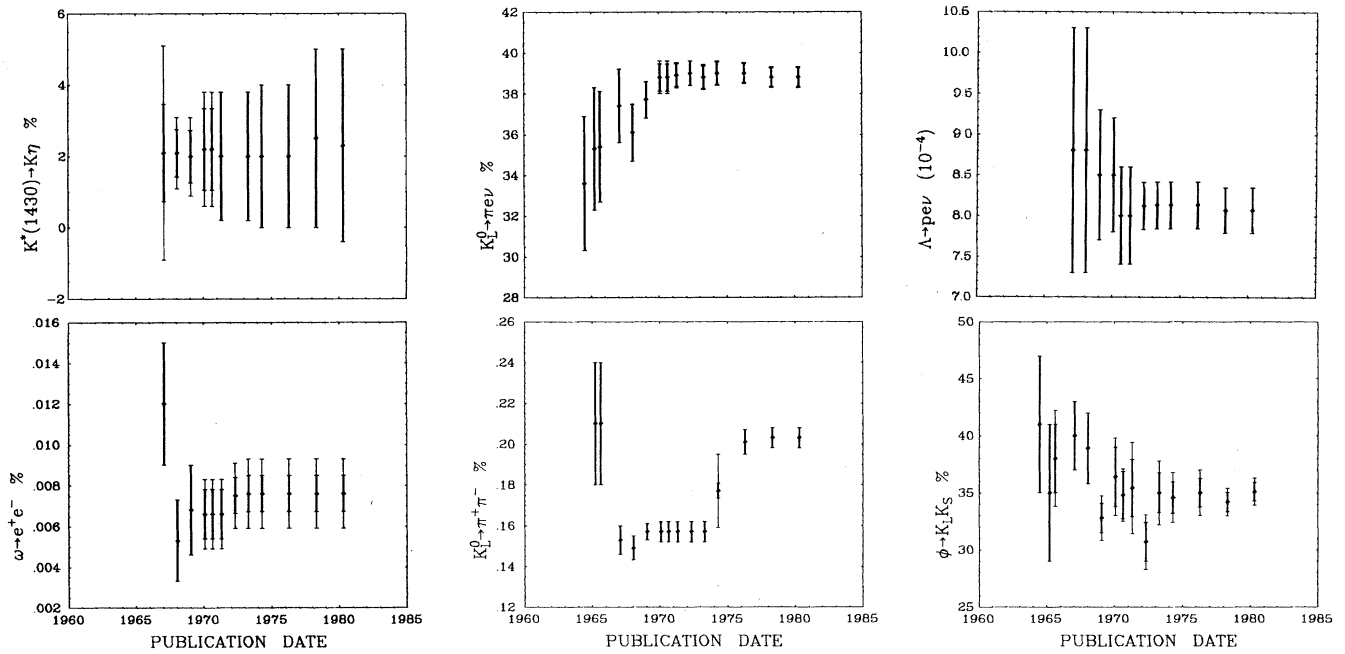


Fig. 7. Particle Data Group averages of various branching fractions, as a function of date of publication of RPP.

Major decisions, and their motivations, are usually discussed on a case-by-case basis in the Data Card Listings; general comments may be found in Sec. II of the text and in Rosenfeld<sup>1</sup>. Note that, occasionally, the error bars increase from one publication to the next. This is usually the result of decision making by the compiler, e.g., to cease using a particular result, or because of new results in poor agreement with the old results.

We show these figures not only to demonstrate that there is not much change in these averages in the usual case, but also to show that there exist cases with relatively large changes. There is a psychological danger in preparing tables of "right" answers.

The old joke about the experimenter who fights the systematics until he or she gets the "right" answer (read "agrees with previous experiments"), and then publishes, contains a germ of truth (presumably, those who compile and average experimental results are also not immune to this disease). A result can disagree with the average of all previous experiments by five standard deviations, and still be right! Hence, perhaps it is of value to show that large changes can (and do) sometimes occur.

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