

Data on Elementary Particles and Resonant States

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This data survey represents a merging of two periodic compilations of data—University of California Radiation Laboratory Report UCRL-8030 by Barkas and Rosenfeld, which has been issued several times since 1957, with accompanying wallet cards, and the tables of Matts Roos.¹ The wallet cards contain considerably more information than is summarized here; accordingly, they and the complete UCRL-8030 Rev will continue to be available from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley. (The wallet cards can be requested in two sizes: 2.5x3.5 in., to fit American wallets, and 7x10 cm, to fit European wallets.) We hope that readers will inform us of mistakes and omissions in our data.

As the available particle-spectroscopic data have grown, so has the job of compiling them, and we have finally automated the process. Accordingly, all data and references have been punched on cards. Cards are listed on pages 986–996. The data averaging has in most cases been done by a computer program. Further, our program plots ideograms of the input data, so that we can display clearly the cases with inconsistencies which make that averaging fraught with danger. Wherever it is possible, we have calculated a χ^2 for the sample, and if χ^2 is larger than its expectation value, we have written in the tables, after each error, “ \times Scale,” where “Scale” = $[\chi^2/(N-1)]^{1/2}$, N being the number of experiments used in the calculation. Whenever this warning is included, we suggest that the reader look at the appropriate ideogram (pages 997–1000) and make his own estimates of the experimental situation. “Scale” is discussed further under “Procedures for Treating the Data.”

The data are summarized in three tables. Table S covers all the stable particles: leptons, mesons, and baryons—i.e., those states which are immune to decay via the strong interaction.

There are two tables of data on the unstable particles, one on meson resonances, and one on baryon resonances. For the reader's convenience, these tables include again basic information on stable mesons and baryons.

Each table is of slightly different form; thus Table S includes mass differences, and will eventually include magnetic moments, whereas the baryon table includes information on what pion and K -meson beams will form certain resonances.

¹ Matts Roos, Nucl. Phys. **52**, 1 (1964); and Rev. Mod. Phys. **35**, 314 (1963).

NOTES ON THE TABLES

Quoted errors represent standard deviations.

The quantum number C stands for the eigenvalue of the charge-conjugation operator applied to a neutral meson. The notation C_n (n for neutral) means the eigenvalue of C applied to the *neutral member* of a nonstrange triplet, like the pion.

The approximate quantum number A has been suggested for mesons and the photon by Bronzan and Low.² It is far from established as a good approximation even for low-mass mesons, but we list it because at present it is a handy mnemonic.

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

We assume that particles and antiparticles share the same spins, masses, and mean lives.^{3–5}

For particles whose quantum numbers are well established, we list only those decays which do not violate strong selection rules.

For resonances, Γ represents the full width at half-maximum.

For broad resonances there is an inconsistency in the way the central value M_R is usually stated. For a well-studied resonance like $N_{\frac{3}{2}}^*(1238)$ or $Y_0^*(1520)$ it is conventional to call M_R or E_R the energy at which the resonant amplitude becomes pure imaginary. [For $N_{\frac{3}{2}}^*(1238)$ this corresponds to 1238 MeV.] But this does not mean that the peak in an observed cross section occurs at M_R , because kinematic factors enter into the relation between amplitude and cross section. This is discussed in Appendix I to the original UCRL-8030. Thus the peak in the πp cross section near 1238 MeV actually occurs at 1225 MeV. Nevertheless, for all resonances except $Y_0^*(1520)$ and $N_{\frac{3}{2}}^*(1238)$, it is conventional simply to report the energy of the peak in the observed cross section. We follow this inconsistent convention. Perhaps our next edition will include a small correction table.

² J. B. Bronzan and F. E. Low, Phys. Rev. Letters **12**, 522 (1964).

³ T. D. Lee, R. Oehme, and C. Yang, Phys. Rev. **106**, 340 (1957).

⁴ S. Okubo, Phys. Rev. **109**, 984 (1958).

⁵ A. Pais, Phys. Rev. Letters **3**, 342 (1959).

TABLES FROM UCRL-8030(rev.) June 1964

Table S - Stable particles

	I(J ^{PG})CA	Mass (MeV)	Mass diff. (MeV)	Mean life (sec)	Mass ² (BeV) ²	Important decays					
						Partial mode	Fraction	Q (MeV)	p or p _{max} (MeV/c)		
γ	J ^P =1 ⁻ C ⁻ A ⁺ ?	0		stable	0	stable					
LEPTONS	ν _e	J=1/2	0(<0.2 keV)	stable	0	stable					
	ν _μ		0(<4)		0						
	e [±]	J=1/2	0.511006 ±0.000002	stable	0.000	stable					
	μ [±]	J=1/2	105.659 ±0.002	2.2001×10 ⁻⁶ ±.0008 Xscale=2.5	0.011	evν	100%	105.15	52.8		
MESONS	π [±]	1(0 ⁻)C _H ⁺ A ⁻ ?	139.60 ±0.05	-33.95 ±0.05	2.551×10 ⁻⁸ ±.026	0.019	μν ev μνγ π ⁰ ev	100% (1.24±.05)10 ⁻⁴ (1.24±.25)10 ⁻⁴ (1.5±.3)10 ⁻⁸	33.95 139.10 33.94 4.08	29.80 69.80 29.81 4.49	
	π ⁰		135.01 ±0.05	4.590 ±.004 Xscale=2.4	1.80×10 ⁻¹⁶ ±.29 Xscale=1.3	0.018	γγ γe ⁺ e ⁻	98.8 (1.19±.05)%	135.01 133.99	67.51 67.50	
	K [±]	1/2(0 ⁻)A ⁻ ?	493.8 ±0.2		1.229×10 ⁻⁸ ±.008	0.244	μν π [±] π ⁰ π [±] π ⁻ π ⁺	(63.1±.4)% (21.5±.4)% (5.5±.1)%	388.1 219.2 75.0	235.6 205.2 125.5	
	K ⁰		498.0 ±0.5	-4.2 ±0.5 Xscale=1.2				50%K1, 50%K2			
	K ₁				0.92×10 ⁻¹⁰ ±.02	0.248	π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ π ⁰	(69.4±5.1)% (30.6±1.1)%	218.8 228.0	206.2 209.2	
	K ₂			-0.91×1/τ ₁ ±0.07 Xscale=2.3	5.62×10 ⁻⁸ ±.68	0.248	π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ πμν πev	(27.1±3.6)% (12.7±1.7)% (26.6±3.2)% (33.6±3.3)%	93.0 83.8 252.7 357.9	139.5 133.1 216.2 229.4	
	η	0(0 ⁺)C ⁺ A ⁻ ?	548.7 ±0.5		Γ < 10 MeV	0.301	γγ 3π ⁰ or π ⁰ 2γ π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	(35.3±3.0)% (31.8±2.3)% (27.4±2.5)% (5.5±1.3)%	548.7 143.7 134.5 269.5	274.4 179.4 174.4 236.2	
	BARYONS	p	1/2(1/2 ⁺)	938.256 ±0.005	-1.2933	stable	0.880				
		n		939.550 ±0.005	±.0001	1.01×10 ³ ±.03	0.883	pe ⁻ ν	100%	0.78	1.19
		Λ	1/2(1/2 ⁺)	1115.40 ±0.11		2.62×10 ⁻¹⁰ ±.02 Xscale=1.5	1.244	pπ ⁻ nπ ⁰ pμν pev	(67.7±1.0)% (31.6±2.6)% <1×10 ⁻⁴ (.88±.08)10 ⁻³	37.5 40.9 71.5 176.6	100.2 103.6 130.7 163.1
Σ ⁺		1/2(1/2 ⁺)	1189.41 ±0.14	2.9	0.788×10 ⁻¹⁰ ±.027	1.415	pπ ⁰ nπ ⁺	51.0±2.4% 49.0±2.4%	116.13 110.26	189.03 185.06	
Σ ⁰			1192.3 ±0.3	4.75 ±.10 Xscale=1.4	<1.0×10 ⁻¹⁴	1.422	Λγ	100%	77.0	74.5	
Σ ⁻		1197.08 ±0.19		1.58×10 ⁻¹⁰ ±.05	1.433	nπ ⁻	100%	116.94	191.73		
Ξ ⁰	1/2(1/2 ⁺) ?	1314.3 ±1.0	6.5 ±1.0	3.06×10 ⁻¹⁰ ±.40	1.727	Λπ ⁰	100%	76.9	150.1		
Ξ ⁻		1320.8 ±0.2 Xscale=1.3		1.74×10 ⁻¹⁰ ±.05	1.745	Λπ ⁻ Λe ⁻ ν nπ ⁻	100% (3.0±1.7)10 ⁻³ <5×10 ⁻³	65.8 204.9 214.7	138.7 189.4 303.0		
Ω ⁻	0(3/2 ⁺) ??	1675 ±3		~0.7×10 ⁻¹⁰		Ξπ ΔK	? ?	221 66	296 216		

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Table S Decay

An Appendix to Table S for particles with many decay modes

	Partial mode	Rate	Q (MeV)	p or p_{\max} (MeV/c)
K^\pm	$\mu^\pm \nu$	$63.1 \pm 5\%$	388.1	235.6
	$\pi^\pm \pi^0$	$21.5 \pm 4\%$	219.2	205.2
	$\pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$	$5.5 \pm 1\%$	75.0	125.5
	$\pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$	$1.7 \pm 1\%$	84.2	133.0
	$\pi^0 \mu^\pm \nu$	$3.4 \pm 2\%$	253.1	215.2
	$\pi^0 e^\pm \nu$	$4.8 \pm 2\%$	358.3	228.4
	$\pi^\pm \pi^\mp e^\pm \nu$	$(4.3 \pm 9) 10^{-5}$	214.1	203.5
	$\pi^\pm \pi^\mp e^\mp \nu$	$< 0.1 \times 10^{-5}$	214.1	203.5
Σ^+	$p \pi^0$	$(51.0 \pm 2.4)\%$	116.1	189.0
	$n \pi^+$	$(49.0 \pm 2.4)\%$	110.3	185.1
	$n \pi^+ \gamma$	$\sim 0.4 \times 10^{-4}$	110.3	185.1
	$\Delta e^+ \nu$	$\sim 0.2 \times 10^{-4}$	73.5	71.7
	$p \gamma$	$\sim 3 \times 10^{-3}$	251.1	224.6
	$n \mu^+ \nu$	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-4}$	144.2	202.4
	$n e^+ \nu$	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$	249.3	223.6
Σ^-	$n \pi^-$	100%	117.9	192.7
	$n \pi^- \gamma$	$\sim 0.1 \times 10^{-4}$	117.9	192.7
	$n \mu^- \nu$	$(0.66 \pm 0.14) 10^{-3}$	151.9	209.3
	$n e^- \nu$	$(1.4 \pm 0.3) 10^{-3}$	257.0	229.8
	$\Delta e^- \nu$	$(0.75 \pm 0.28) 10^{-4}$	81.2	78.9
Ξ^0	$\Lambda \pi^0$	$\sim 100\%$	76.9	150.1
	$p \pi^-$	$< 0.4\%$	249.4	309.3
	$p e^- \nu$	$< 0.4\%$	388.5	332.0
	$\Sigma^+ e^- \nu$	$< 0.3\%$	137.4	130.7
	$\Sigma^- e^+ \nu$	$< 0.25\%$	129.7	123.8

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Notes on Table S

The quantum numbers of all the stable particles seem well established, with the exception of the parity of Ξ . Of course, if we accept SU_3 , then Ξ becomes $\frac{1}{2}^+$, and Ω^- must be $\frac{3}{2}^+$.

Note that, since the preceding compilation, the proton mass has risen by 43 keV, and the Λ mass by 40 keV (see notes on these individual entries).

Notes on the Meson Table

Quantum Numbers and the Symbol C_n

For nonstrange mesons we list the eigenvalue of the G parity operator^{6,7}

$$G = C e^{2\pi i Y}, \tag{1}$$

For neutral mesons, C has the eigenvalue ± 1 , and it turns out that we can write⁸

$$G = C(-1)^I. \tag{2}$$

Now G and I have eigenvalues, of course, for all members of a charge multiplet, C only for the neutral member. So to generalize Eq. (2) we define C_n as the eigenvalue of C for the neutral member of the multiplet, and then write for any member of the multiplet

$$G = C_n(-1)^I. \tag{3}$$

The Symbol-Minded Approach

In addition to their colloquial names, we have used the names suggested by Chew, Gell-Mann, and Rosenfeld^{9,10}: atomic mass number A , hypercharge Y , and isospin I have been grouped into a single symbol. For mesons ($A=0$), we use η for ($Y=I=0$), π for ($Y=0, I=1$), and K for ($Y=1, I=\frac{1}{2}$). A, Y, I are easily determined, so all mesons can be given a symbol independent of ideas about Regge trajectories or SU_3 . In addition we introduce some subscripts to condense data on J and P :

- α for 0^+ , α^{II} for its Regge recurrence 2^+ ,
- β for 0^- , β^{II} for its Regge recurrence 2^- ,
- γ for 1^- (like the γ ray),
- δ for 1^+ .

Meson Decays into 2π or $\bar{K}K$

In this discussion we use $\bar{K}K$ as an example. If the $\bar{K}K$ system is in a state with orbital angular momentum l , Bose statistics require⁹ that for a neutral

pair

$$C = (-1)^l; \tag{4}$$

for a charged pair, C has no eigenvalue, but G does,⁹ namely,

$$G = (-1)^{l+I}. \tag{5}$$

Thus consider the A_2 meson $\pi(1310)$. Its main decay mode is $\pi\rho$, hence $G = -1$. It is also seen to go to K^-K_1 , so $I=1$. Then, by (5), observation of this mode establishes that l is even.

Next consider the A_1 meson $\pi(1090)$. Its main decay is again $\pi\rho$, so again $G = -1$, then again $l(\bar{K}K)$ must be even. Of course, if we have guessed correctly that A_1 has $J^P = 0^-$, we never expect to see $\bar{K}K$.

Finally consider the B meson $\pi(1220)$. Its main decay mode is $\pi\omega$, so $G = +1, I=1$. This time (5) forces $l(\bar{K}K)$ to be odd. Hence nonobservation of $\bar{K}K$ is evidence against a 1^- interpretation of B .

Whenever l is even, neutral $\bar{K}K$ must appear as K_1K_1, K_2K_2 , and K^+K^- in the ratio $1:1:2$. If l is odd, we can find only K_1K_2 and K^+K^- , in equal numbers.¹¹

Notes on the Baryon Table

Here we have included one extra column to describe the beam with which these resonances can be formed. In the case of " πp " resonances, where we are accustomed to talking of the "600 MeV" and "900 MeV" resonances, we have listed the beam energy in MeV. But beams nowadays are usually referred to by momentum, so for the more recently discovered " $K p$ " resonances, we list the K beam in MeV/ c . One can convert back and forth with the help of Fig. 2 on wallet card 2.

Symbol-Minded Approach for Baryons

Again we use familiar symbols to denote $A=1$, and various values of strangeness and isospin: namely N, Λ (for Y_0^*), Σ (for Y_1^*), Ξ , and Ω^- . Since there is no current symbol for $N_{\frac{3}{2}}^*$, we invent Δ .

To get subscripts we add $\frac{1}{2}$ unit of J to the list of subscripts for mesons, i.e.,

- α for $\frac{1}{2}^+$, α^{II} for $\frac{3}{2}^+$,
- like the Regge series $N(938), N(1688), \dots$,
- β for $\frac{1}{2}^-$,
- γ for $\frac{3}{2}^-$,
- δ for $\frac{5}{2}^+$, like the series $\Delta(1238), \Delta(1920), \dots$.

PROCEDURES FOR TREATING THE DATA

Except for mean lives, we have averaged the input data weighted according to inverse-square error, i.e., according to the prescription of least squares. We have belatedly realized that it would have been just as easy

⁶ T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang, *Nuovo Cimento* **3**, 749 (1956).
⁷ L. Michel, *Nuovo Cimento* **10**, 319 (1953).
⁸ A. H. Rosenfeld, in *Proceedings of the Varenna Summer School, Course 26, 1962* (Academic Press Inc., New York, 1963).
⁹ A. H. Rosenfeld, in *Proceedings of the 1962 Annual International Conference on High-Energy Physics* (CERN, Geneva, 1962), p. 325.
¹⁰ G. F. Chew, M. Gell-Mann, and A. H. Rosenfeld, *Sci. Am.* **210**, 74 (1964).

¹¹ M. Goldhaber, T. D. Lee, and C. N. Yang, *Phys. Rev.* **112**, 1796 (1958); D. R. Inglis, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **33**, 1 (1961).

Mesons									
	Mass (MeV)	$I(J^{PG})CA$ — = estab.	Symb.	Γ (MeV)	M^2 (BeV ²)	Important decays			
						Partial modes	Fraction %	Q (MeV)	p or p _{max} (MeV/c)
η	548.7 ± 0.5	$0(0^{-+})C^+A^-$	η_β	<10	0.301	See table S			
ω	782.8 ± 0.5 Xscale = 1.8	$0(1^{--})C^-A^-$	η_γ	9.4 ± 1.7	0.613	$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ $\pi^+\pi^-$ neutral($\pi^0\gamma$) $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ e^+e^- $\mu^+\mu^-$	86 <1 11 \pm 1 3.2 \pm 1 <0.3 <0.5	369 504 648 504 782 572	327 366 380 366 391 377
$\eta 2\pi$	959 ± 2	$0(0^{-+}, 1^{++}, \dots)C^+A^-$	η	<12	0.920	$\eta 2\pi$ 2π 3π 4π 6π $\pi\pi\gamma$	large <20 <30 < 3 < 3 ?	131 680 540 400 121 680	232 459 427 372 189 459
$K_1 K_1$	~ 1000	May be just large $\bar{K}K$ scattering length, see listings of data cards.							
ϕ	1019.5 ± 0.3 Xscale = 1.7	$0(1^{--})C^-A^+$	η_γ	3.1 ± 0.6	1.040	$K_1 K_2$ $K^+ K^-$ $\pi\pi$ $\pi^0 + 3\pi$ $\pi^0 \gamma$	41 \pm 6 59 \pm 6 <8 <10	23 32 740 117 885	109 126 490 188 501
f	1253 ± 20	$0(2^{++})C^+A^+$	η_a^{II}	100 ± 25	1.571	$\pi\pi$ 4π $\bar{K}K$	large 8 \pm 6 ?	974 695 265	611 547 386
$\bar{K}K\pi$	1410	$\leq 1(0^{-+}, 1^{++}, \dots)C^+A^-$	η	60		$K^* \bar{K}$ $\bar{K} K \pi$ 2π $\bar{K} K$ 3π	large small ? ? ?	25 283 1131 422 994	126 421 691 503 670
		If we guess $I=0$, then $G=+1$							
π^\pm π^0	139.6 135.0	$1(0^{--})C_n^+A^-$	π_β			See table S			
ρ	763 ± 4	$1(1^{-+})C_n^-A^+$	π_γ	106 ± 5 Xscale=1.5	0.582	2π 4π	100 small	483 204	355 241
A1	1090 $\pm ?$	$\geq 1(0^{--})C_n^-A^-$	π	125 ± 25		$\rho\pi$ $\bar{K}K$	~ 100 <5	188	251 G-forbidden for odd l if $I=1$
		May be just large $\rho\pi$ scattering length Only recently separated from A2							
B ⁺	1215 ± 18	$1(1^{++}, 2^-)C_n^-A^+$	π_δ	122 ± 17 Xscale = 1.9	1.476	$\omega\pi$ $\pi\pi$ $\bar{K}K$ 4π	~ 100 <30 <10 <50	293 293 657	335 I forbidden for even l G forbidden for even l 525
A2	1310	$1(2^{+-})C_n^+A^?$	π_a^{II}	80		$\rho\pi$ $\bar{K}K$ $\eta\pi$	~ 70 $\sim 30 \pm 7$ seen	408 816 622	418 562 529
		Only recently separated from A1(1090)							
K^\pm K^0	493.8 498.0	$1/2(0^-)A^-$	K_β		0.244	See table S			
κ	725	Existence not yet definitely established							
K^*	891 ± 1	$1/2(1^-)A^+$	K_γ	50 ± 2 Xscale=1.3	0.794	$K\pi$ $K\pi\pi$ $\kappa\pi$	~ 100 <0.2 <0.2	258 118 27	288 215 82
K_C	1215 ± 15	$\leq 3/2(1^+)A^-$	K	60 ± 10	1.476	$K\rho$ $K^* \pi$	strong ?	-30 184	<0 253

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Baryons

	Beam πp (MeV) or Kp(MeV/c)	$I(J^P)$ ←=estab.	Sym- bol	Mass (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	Mass ² (BeV) ²	Important Decays				
							Partial mode	Frac- tion (%)	Q (MeV)	p or Pmax (MeV/c)	
		$1/2(1/2^+)$	N_a	938.2 939.6		0.88 0.88	See table S				
N	$N_{1/2}^*(1480)$	550 πp (MeV)	$1/2(1/2^+)$	N_a	~1480	~240	2.19	πN	~50	402	426
	$N_{1/2}^*(1512)$	600 πp	$1/2(3/2^-)$	N_γ	1518 ± 10	125 ± 12	2.30	πN $N\pi\pi$	~80	440 301	454 408
	$N_{1/2}^*(1688)$	900 πp	$1/2(5/2^+)$	N_a^{II}	1688	100	2.85	πN $N\pi\pi$	~80	610 471	572 538
	$N_{1/2}^*(2190)$	1935 πp	$1/2(9/2^+)$??	$N_a^{III} (?)$	2190	~200	4.80	πN Δk	~30	1112 577	888 710
	$N_{1/2}^*(2700)$	3265 πp	$1/2$	N	2700	~100	7.29	ηN πN	large ~6	1213 1622	1115 1182
Δ	$N_{3/2}^*(1238)$	198 πp	$3/2(3/2^+)$	Δ_δ	1236 ± 2	125	1.53	πN	100	160	233
	$N_{3/2}^*(1920)$	1347 πp	$3/2(7/2^-)$	Δ_δ^{II}	1924	170	3.70	πN ΣK	34	842 237	722 430
	$N_{3/2}^*(2360)$	2350 πp	$3/2(11/2^+)$??	$\Delta_\delta^{III} (?)$	2360	~200	5.57	πN	~10	1282	988
Λ	Λ		$0(1/2^+)$	Λ_a	1115.4		1.24	See table S			
	$Y_0^*(1405)$	<0 Kp	$0(1/2^-)$	Λ_β	1405	50	1.97	$\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$	100 < 1	76 10	151 69
	$Y_0^*(1520)$	Kp 395 (MeV/c)	$0(3/2^-)$	Λ_γ	1518.9 ± 1.5	16 ± 2	2.31	$\Sigma\pi$ $\bar{K}N$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$	55 ± 7 29 ± 4 16 ± 2	190 87 124	266 243 251
	$Y_0^*(1815)$	1040 Kp	$0(5/2^+)$	Λ_a^{II}	1815	70	3.29	$\bar{K}N$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$ $\Lambda\eta$	80 <10 <15 ?	383 486 420 151	541 504 515 344
	Σ	<0 Kp	$1(1/2^+)$	Σ_a	+1189.4 -1197.1 1192.4		1.41 1.43 1.42	See table S			
Σ	$Y_1^*(1385)$	<0 Kp	$1(3/2^+)$	Σ_δ	1382.1 $\pm .9$	53 ± 2	1.91	$\Delta\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	96 ± 4 9 ± 4	127 55	205 124
	$Y_1^*(1660)$	715 Kp	$1()$	Σ	1660 ± 10	44 ± 5	2.76	$\bar{K}N$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$	~16 ~32 ~6 ~33 ~23	225 328 405 188 265	406 383 439 321 389
	$Y_1^*(1765)$	940 Kp	$1(5/2^-)$	Σ	1765 ± 10	60 ± 10	3.12	$\bar{K}N$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$	60 510 517 Not yet resolved from $Y_0^*(1815)$	343 510 517	508 517
	Only recently resolved from $Y_0^*(1815)$										
Ξ	Ξ		$1/2(1/2^+)$	Ξ_a	-1321 1314		1.75 1.73	See table S			
	$\Xi^*(1530)$		$1/2(3/2^+)$ p wave	Ξ_δ	1529.1 ± 1.0	7.5 ± 1.7	2.34	$\Xi\pi$	~100	73	148
	$\Xi^*(1810)$		$1/2()$	Ξ	1810 ± 20	~70	3.27	$\Xi^*\pi$ $\Lambda\bar{K}$ $\Xi\pi$ $\Sigma\bar{K}$	~45 ~45 <10 <10	141 197 354 127	225 386 406 307
Ω	$\Omega^-(1675)$		$0(3/2^+)$	Ω_δ	1675 ± 3		2.81	See table S			

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to weight them according to the prescription of maximum likelihood, and we may do this in the next edition.

When no errors are reported, we merely list the data for inspection.

When inequalities are reported, we have on the first iteration ignored that experiment; then checked to see if the weighted average violates the inequality. If so, we changed the input data from $\langle x \rangle$ to $x \pm x$, or from $> x$ also to $x \pm x$.

χ^2 Scale Factor

When we calculate the weighted average $\langle x \rangle$, we also calculate χ^2 . If there are N experiments each with properly estimated errors, normally distributed, the average value of χ^2 should be $N-1$. If χ^2 is much larger than $N-1$, we should probably not average the data. So we plot an ideogram to help the reader decide which data to reject. He can then make his own selected average. However, if χ^2 is not too much greater than $N-1$, and we cannot select a single bad experiment, we can still be conservative by the following approach. Instead of rejecting one culprit, we can assume that all experimentalists underestimated their errors by the same factor [which is, of course $(\chi^2/N-1)^{1/2} \equiv$ "scale"]. If this were true, then we could correct the calculated error of the mean $\delta\langle x \rangle$ simply by multiplying it by "scale." The reader may wish to do this. This scaling approach is already common practice in bubble-chamber experiments, where track distortions are not fully understood. For bubble-chamber data, it can be justified. For this compilation, it has all the disadvantages of penalizing a whole class of students because of one naughty child, but (like the schoolmaster) we sometimes know of no other simple solution.

Conversion of Mean Lives to Rates

An experimenter has a choice of reporting a mean life or a rate. Suppose he has an infinitely large bubble chamber; then he can report

$$\tau = \Sigma t_i / N,$$

where N is the total number of decays observed, and t_i is the elapsed proper time for each decay.

Or alternatively he can report a rate

$$\Gamma = N / \Sigma t_i.$$

If his errors are large, it is probably because N is small. In that case one can see that the distribution of rate Γ , with N in the numerator, should be fairly Poisson. But the distribution on mean life τ , with N in the denominator, will be badly skewed. Accordingly we have inverted all mean lives before averaging or making ideograms.

Branching Ratios

We take the η as an example. We can think of only four decay modes (partial widths) which should

add up to 100%, i.e., $P1(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$, $P2(\rightarrow 3\pi^0 + \pi^0\gamma\gamma)$, $P3(\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$, and $P4(\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma)$.

Six different sorts of branching ratios have already been reported, each involving different combinations of $P1 \cdots P4$, i.e.,

$$R1 = \frac{\text{neutral}}{\text{charged}} = \frac{P1+P2}{P3+P4},$$

$$R2 = \frac{2\gamma}{\text{charged}} = \frac{P1}{P3+P4},$$

$$R4 = \frac{\pi^+\pi^-\gamma}{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0} = \frac{P4}{P3}, \text{ etc.}$$

J. Peter Berge has kindly provided us with a program which makes a simultaneous best χ^2 fit of all P_i (where $i=1, 2, 3, \dots$) to the input ratios, and then calculates an error matrix. We list the $\langle P_i \rangle$ and $\delta\langle P_i \rangle$ from this program, where $\delta\langle P_i \rangle$ are the diagonal elements of the error matrix.

NOTES ON THE DATA CARDS

Most of the entries are self-explanatory. In the case of bubble-chamber experiments on resonances, we thought is useful to fill in the actual number of events seen in the resonance peak—hence the second field entitled "Events in Peak."

Some of the data on the mass of the ρ , for example, are followed at the far right by the entries $+$, $-$, or 0 , depending on whether the experiment involved ρ^+ , ρ^- , or ρ^0 .

If skewed errors are reported, as is often the case for mean-life experiments, both the fields "error $+$ " and "error $-$ " are used. If there is no entry in "error $-$," then the errors were symmetric.

Partial decay modes: For two-body decays our computer program calculates the Q value, and the momentum of decay. For the three-body decays, it calculates Q , and then calculates the maximum momentum that any of the three particles can have. The numbers $S--$ or $U--$ in the far right-hand fields are simply the mass codes of the decay products for this program.

COMMENTS ON THE INDIVIDUAL PARTICLES

Stable Particles

Mass of the Electron

This is taken from Cohen and DuMond (COHEN 63). Note that the electron mass estimate has increased by about one part in 10^4 .

Mass of the Charged Pion

A series of experiments by Barkas, Birnbaum, and Smith (BARKAS 56) yielded

$$m_\pi/m_p = 0.148876 \pm 0.00016.$$

(The error here is a standard deviation; originally, a probable error was quoted.)

Using the current proton mass value, we then have

$$m_{\pi} = 139.68 \pm 0.15 \text{ MeV.}$$

These experiments also report a mass for the negative pion, but in view of the present evidence that the stopping power of matter is not the same for negative particles as for positive, the result for negative pions is now rejected. A good measurement has, however, been made by Crowe and Phillips (CROWE 54) by observing photons from π^- capture in hydrogen:

$$m_{\pi} = 139.37 \pm 0.14 \text{ MeV.}$$

These constitute the reliable *direct* measurements of the charged pion masses. By assuming that the neutral particle emitted in π^+ decay is massless, however, and by measuring the momentum of the muon emitted in pion decay, Barkas, Birnbaum, and Smith were able to make another estimate of the pion-muon mass difference which apparently is more accurate. The measurements obtained in two experiments are

$$m_{\pi} - m_{\mu} = 34.00 \pm 0.076 \text{ MeV,}$$

and

$$m_{\pi} - m_{\mu} = 33.89 \pm 0.076 \text{ MeV,}$$

$$\text{average} = 33.94 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV.}$$

With this mass difference, and the muon mass quoted above, one obtains the value listed in Table S:

$$m_{\pi} = 139.60 \pm 0.05 \text{ MeV.}$$

Because the masses of all the heavier mesons, of the unstable baryons, and of the strongly decaying states all depend on the pion mass, the present situation in which everything depends on a single ten-year-old experiment is unsatisfactory, especially because the current mass value is nearly two standard deviations larger than the excellent measurement by Crowe and Phillips.

The pion-to-proton mass ratio was carefully measured and is believed to be reliable to the accuracy quoted for it. The muon decay momentum, from which the $\pi-\mu$ mass difference is obtained, on the other hand, was something of a by-product of the main experiment. Consequently it was not measured many times and with a variety of experimental arrangements, as it should have been had it then been considered of prime importance. The two determinations from which the present value are derived in fact differ by 0.11 MeV. It is clear that a new, precise determination of the pion mass is overdue.

Mass of the Neutral Pion

The $\pi^- - \pi^0$ mass difference has been measured with a very good accuracy and the quoted error is too small to affect the π^0 mass uncertainty, which is therefore the same as that for the charged pion.

Mass of Charged K Mesons

Because the three-pion decay mode has a low Q value, the K^+ mass is best obtained from the measured ranges of the pion decay products. The Q value adopted by Cohen, Crowe, and DuMond (COHEN 57) need not be changed because there has been no better new data: it is $Q = 75.11 \pm 0.14$ MeV. This, with the mass of three pions, gives $M_{K^+} = 493.9 \pm 0.2$ MeV. A measurement of the K^- mass has been made with comparable accuracy by Barkas, Dyer, and Heckman. They give

$$M_{K^-} = 493.7 \pm 0.3 \text{ MeV.}$$

We take for the mass of the charged K meson 493.8 ± 0.2 MeV.

Sign of the $K_1 - K_2$ Mass Difference

According to the experiment performed by Meisner *et al.* (MEISNER 63), K_2 is heavier than K_1 .

Mass of the Proton

This report does not undertake any new re-evaluation of the fundamental physical constants. We quote the National Research Council Committee on Fundamental Constants (COHEN 63) for the proton mass and other equally basic data. Even such well-known quantities are, however, still in a state of flux. When the current values are compared with those in the book of Cohen, Crowe, and DuMond (COHEN 57), for example, the electron charge is found now to be larger by one part in 40 000 and the electron mass is larger by 9 parts in 10^5 . Although none of the changes is serious for most work in high-energy physics, the proton mass has been readjusted upwards by 0.043 MeV to a point where it affects the Λ mass.

Mass of the Neutron

Here we use the neutron-proton mass difference, the error in which is too small to affect the neutron mass. Taken together with the new proton mass, this number gives the quoted neutron mass.

Mass of the Λ Hyperon

The Λ mass from emulsion measurements has been recently reviewed (BHOWMIK 63). This is combined with hydrogen bubble-chamber measurements (BALTAI 62) (ARMENTEROS 62). The weighted average obtained was

$$M_{\Lambda} = 1115.35 \pm 0.11 \text{ MeV.}$$

In view of the readjusted proton mass, we quote it as

$$M_A = 1115.40 \pm 0.11 \text{ MeV},$$

which is about 0.04 MeV higher than our value of 1115.36 quoted in the preceding edition of UCRL-8030.

Masses of the Charged Σ Hyperons

These come from Barkas, Dyer, and Heckman (BARKAS 63) and from Burnstein *et al.* (BURNSTEIN 64).

The errors are largely systematic and reflect the uncertainty in the π and K masses as well as in the hydrogen and emulsion range-energy relations. The raising of proton and pion masses has a slight effect in the Σ masses.

Masses of Cascade Hyperons

These are affected to the extent of 0.04 MeV by the revised mass of the Λ .

Branching Ratios of the η Mesons

The neutral decay modes of the η have so far been resolved experimentally only into "2 γ " and "non-2 γ ". For the latter, the most likely candidates are $3\pi^0$ and $\pi^0\gamma\gamma$, both of which are electromagnetic decays of amplitude e^2 with comparable phase space. However, we have the theoretical prejudice that $3\pi^0$ should be rather close to $(\frac{3}{2})\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$. Accordingly all experimentalists have assumed that the "non 2 γ " decays represented six photons coming from the decay of $3\pi^0$, and calculated their detection efficiency on this reasonable hypothesis.

Unstable Mesons

Difficulties with Assignment of the Approximate Quantum Number A to the A_2 Meson

The two dominant decay modes of A_2 seem to be $\rho\pi$ and $\bar{K}K$, roughly in the ratio of 7/3. But $\rho\pi$ has

$A = -1$, $\bar{K}K$ must of course have $A = +1$. This seems to be the only meson for which the A approximation fails almost completely. Even if the approximation turns out to be good for low mass, it apparently becomes poor for these heavier mesons.

2 π Decay Mode of the K_1K_1 Enhancement

The K_1K_1 enhancement (be it an actual resonance or a large s -wave scattering) probably has a two-pion mode, but even if the $\pi\pi/\bar{K}K$ branching ratio were as large as 1/1 the two-pion mode would not yet have been detected. The explanation is that the production of K_1K_1 is very small compared with the production of pion pairs. Thus Alexander *et al.* (ALEXANDER 62) reported a K_1K_1 peak containing about 30 visible events. For their path length of 10 events/ μb , if we assume that there exists a 0^{++} state X^0 that decays into K_1K_1 , K_2K_2 , and $K^\pm K^\mp$ in the ratio of 1:1:2, and that K_1K_1 pairs are seen only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the time, this still corresponds to X^0 production of only $\approx 30 \mu\text{b}$.

Now the cross section for the reaction $\pi^-p \rightarrow n\pi^+\pi^-$ induced by pions of the same momentum (about 2 BeV/ c) is 5 mb, and $\frac{1}{10}$ of these pion pairs have an invariant mass in the X^0 region (1000 ± 50) MeV. For the purpose of this discussion this means that the two-pion background in the K region is 500 μb , or 15-fold larger than the signal, and explains why interesting upper limits in the $\pi\pi/\bar{K}K$ ratio are experimentally inaccessible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have had many instructive discussions with Frank S. Crawford and Frank T. Solmitz on the statistical treatment of data; Robert D. Tripp has contributed greatly to our understanding of Baryon resonances, and J. P. Berge has been most cooperative in helping us with programs.

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Stable Particles

DATA FOR TABLE S (REFERENCES AT LOWER RIGHT)

(GALTIERI, ROSENFELD JUNE/64)

DATA FOR TABLE S ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

CODE	EVENT IN PEAK	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECHNIQUE.
1 E-NEUTRINO (0, J=1/2)							
V		1 E-NEUTRINO MASS (KEV)					
S 1M	*	LESS THAN	0.25	0.15	LANGER	52 CNTR	
S 1M	*	LESS THAN	0.55	0.28	HAMILTON	53 CNTR	
S 1M	*	LESS THAN			FRIEDMAN	58 CNTR	
2 MU-NEUTRINO (0, J=1/2)							
S 2M	*	LESS THAN	3.5		BARKAS	56 EMUL	
S 2M	*	LESS THAN	4.0		DUZIAK	59 CNTR	
3 ELECTRON (0.5, J=1/2)							
S 3M		0.511006	0.000002		COHEN	63 RVUE	
4 MUON (106, J=1/2)							
S 4M		105.659	0.002		FEINBERG	63 RVUE	
4 MUON LIFETIME (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁶)							
S 4T		2.200	0.015	0.015	FISHER	59 CNTR	
S 4T		2.211	0.003	0.003	WEITER	60 CNTR	
S 4T		2.225	0.006	0.006	ASTBURY	60 CNTR	
S 4T		2.208	0.004	0.004	TELEGGI	60 CNTR	
S 4T		2.203	0.004	0.004	LUNDY	62 CNTR	
S 4T		2.198	0.001	0.001	FARLEY	62 CNTR	
S 4T		2.202	0.003	0.003	ECKHAUSE	62 CNTR	
S 4T		2.197	0.002	0.002	MEYER	63 CNTR	
4 MUON PARTIAL DECAY MODES							
S 4P1		MUON INTO E (E-NEU) (MU-NEU)					S 35 15 2
S 4P2		MUON INTO E 2GAMMA					S 35 05 0
S 4P3		MUON INTO ELECTRONS					S 35 35 3
S 4P4		MUON INTO E GAMMA					S 35 0
4 MUON BRANCHING RATIOS							
S 4R1	*	MUON INTO E+2GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10 ⁺⁻⁵)	1.6		FRANKEL 1	63 SPRK	(P2)/(P1)
S 4R2	*	MUON INTO 3E (IN UNITS OF 10 ⁺⁻⁷)	5.0		PARKER 1	62 CNTR	(P3)/(P1)
S 4R2	*	LESS THAN	1.3		ALIKHANOV	62 SPRK	
S 4R2	*	LESS THAN	1.5		FRANKEL 2	63 CNTR	
S 4R2	*	LESS THAN	1.45		HABAEV	63 SPRK	
S 4R3	*	MUON INTO E+GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10 ⁺⁻⁸)	1.2		FRANKEL 1	63 SPRK	(P4)/(P1)
S 4R3	*	LESS THAN	0.6		PARKER 2	64 SPRK	
8 CHARGED PION (140, JPC=0 ⁻) I=1							
8 CHARGED PI MASS (MEV)							
S 8M	*	139.37	0.14		CRÖME	54 CNTR	-
S 8M	*	139.68	0.15		BARKAS	56 EMUL	+
8 PI+ MU+ MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)							
S 8D		34.00	0.076		BARKAS	56 EMUL	
S 8D		31.89	0.076		BARKAS	56 EMUL	
8 CHARGED PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES							
S 8P1		25.6	0.5	0.5	CRÖME	57 RVUE	
S 8P1	HC00	25.66	0.32	0.32	ASHKIN	60 CNTR	
S 8P1	HT	25.6	0.8	0.8	ANDERSON	60 CNTR	
S 8P1	HT				MERRISON	62 RVUE	
8 CHARGED PION BRANCHING RATIOS							
S 8R1	*	CHAR.PIUN INTO MU NEU GAMMA (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁴)	1.24		CASTAGNOLI	58 EMUL	(P3)/(P1)
S 8R2	*	CHAR.PIUN INTO E NEU (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁴)	1.21		ANDERSON	60 CNTR	(P2)/(P1)
S 8R2	*	CHAR.PIUN INTO MU (E-NEU)	0.028		DI CAPUA	64 CNTR	
S 8R3	*	CHAR.PIUN INTO P0 E NEU (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁸)	0.23		BARTLETT	64 SPRK	(P4)/(P1)
9 NEUTRAL PION (135, JPC=0 ⁻) I=1							
9 PI MASS DIFFERENCE (PI ⁺⁻) - (PI0) (MEV)							
S 9D		4.59	0.01		PANOFSKY	51 CNTR	-
S 9D		4.59	0.01		CHININSKY	54 CNTR	-
S 9D		4.24	0.01		HADDUCK	59 CNTR	-
S 9D		4.60	0.04		HILLMAN	59 CNTR	-
S 9D		4.35	0.07		CASSELS	59 CNTR	-
S 9D		4.6056	0.0055		CZIRK	63 CNTR	-
S 9D		4.59	0.03		PETUKHIN	63 CNTR	-

INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

9 P0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁶)

CODE	EVENT IN PEAK	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECHNIQUE.	
S 9T		76	1.9	0.5	GLASSER	61 EMUL	*	
S 9T		44	1.9	1.3	SHWE	62 EMUL	*	
S 9T		45	2.3	1.1	TIETGE	62 EMUL	*	
S 9T		88	2.8	0.9	KOLLEK	63 EMUL	*	
S 9T		1.05	0.18	0.18	VON DARDEL	63 CNTR	*	
S 9T		47	1.25	0.57	0.45	EVANS	63 EMUL	
9 NEUTRAL PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
S 9P1		P0 INTO 2GAMMA					S 05 0	
S 9P2		P0 INTO E+ E- GAMMA					S 35 35 0	
S 9P3		P0 INTO 4ELECTRONS					S 35 35 3 3	
9 NEUTRAL PION BRANCHING RATIOS								
S 9R1	*	P0 INTO 2GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10 ⁺⁻⁴)	0.0046		SANTOS	61 HBC	(P2)/(P1)	
S 9R1	*	P0 INTO E+ E- GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10 ⁺⁻⁴)	0.0017					
S 9R1	*	P0 INTO 4ELECTRONS (IN UNITS OF 10 ⁺⁻⁴)	0.0017					

REFERENCES FOR TABLE S ON STABLE PARTICLES

IDENTIFIC.	YR	AUTHORS	JOUR.	VOL	PAGE	YR	INSTITUTION	COO
1 E-NEUTRINO (0, J=1/2)								
LANGER	52	CNTR L M LANGER, RJD MOFFAT	PK	88	689	52	INDIANA	S 1
HAMILTON	53	CNTR D R HAMILTON +	PK	92	1521	53	PRINCETON	S 1
FRIEDMAN	58	CNTR L FRIEDMAN, L G SMITH	PR	109	2214	58	R N L	S 1
2 MU-NEUTRINO (0, J=1/2)								
BARKAS	56	EMUL W H BARKAS +	PK	101	778	56	L R L	S 2
DUZIAK	59	CNTR W DUZIAK +	PK	114	336	59	L R L	S 2
3 ELECTRON (0.5, J=1/2)								
COHEN	63	RVUE E R COHEN, JMM DUMOND	REPORT	IUPAP		63	RVUE	S 3
4 MUON (106, J=1/2)								
FISHER	59	CNTR J FISHER +	PRL	3	349	59	CERN	S 4
ASTBURY	60	CNTR A ASTBURY +	ROCH	60	542	60	LIVERPOOL	S 4
DEVUNS	60	RAY S DEVUNS +	PRL	5	330	60	COLUMBIA	S 4
LATHROP	60	RAY J LATHROP +	NC	17	109	60	CHICAGO	S 4
LATHROP	60	RAY J LATHROP +	NC	17	114	60	CHICAGO	S 4
REITER	60	CNTR R A REITER +	PR	5	22	60	CARNEGIE	S 4
TELEGGI	60	CNTR V L TELEGGI	ROCH	60	713	60	CHICAGO	S 4
CHAPKAP	61	CNTR G CHAPKAP +	PRL	6	128	61	CERN	S 4
HUTCHINSON	61	CNTR D P HUTCHINSON +	PRL	7	129	61	COLUMBIA	S 4
ALIKHANOV	62	SPRK A I ALIKHANOV +	CERN		423	62	ITEP	S 4
CHAPKAP	62	CNTR G CHAPKAP +	PL	1	16	62	CERN	S 4
FARLEY	62	CNTR F J M FARLEY +	CERN		62	415	62	CERN
LUNDY	62	CNTR R A LUNDY	PR	125	1686	62	CHICAGO	S 4
PARKER 1	62	CNTR S PARKER, S PENMAN	NC	23	485	62	EFINS	S 4
SHAPIRO	62	RVUE S SHAPIRO +	PR	125	1022	62	COLUMBIA	S 4
HABAEV	63	SPRK A I HABAEV +	JETP	16	1397	63	ITEP	S 4
ECKHAUSE	63	CNTR M ECKHAUSE	PR	132	422	63	CARNEGIE	S 4
FEINBERG	63	RVUE G FEINBERG, LM LEDEHMAN	ARNS	13	431	63	RVUE	S 4
FRANKEL 1	63	SPRK S FRANKEL +	NC	27	874	63	PEN + LRL	S 4
FRANKEL 2	63	CNTR S FRANKEL +	PR	130	351	63	PEN + LRL	S 4
MEYER	63	CNTR S L MEYER +	PR	132	2693	63	COLUMBIA	S 4
PARKER 2	64	SPRK PARKER, ANDERSON, RAY	PR	133	8768	64	EFINS	S 4
8 CHARGED PION (140, JPC=0 ⁻) I=1								
CRÖME	54	CNTR K M CRÖME, RM PHILLIPS	PR	96	470	54	L R L	S 8
BARKAS	56	EMUL BARKAS, BIRNBAUM, SMITH	PR	101	778	56	L R L	S 8
CRÖME	57	RVUE K M CRÖME	NC	9	541	57	STANFORD	S 8
CASTAGNOLI	58	EMUL G CASTAGNOLI, M MUCHNICH	PR	112	1779	58	ROME	S 8
ANDERSON	60	CNTR H L ANDERSON +	PR	119	2050	60	EFINS	S 8
ASHKIN	60	CNTR J ASHKIN +	NC	16	490	60	CERN	S 8
BAGASTON	62	CNTR M BAGASTON +	PRL	9	400	62	L R L	S 8
MERRISON	62	RVUE A W MERRISON	ADVP	11	1	62	LIVERPOOL	S 8
SHAPIRO	62	RVUE G SHAPIRO +	PR	125	1022	62	COLUMBIA	S 8
CZIRK	63	CNTR J B CZIRK	PR	130	341	63	L R L	S 8
DEPOMMIER	63	CNTR P DEPOMMIER +	PL	5	61	63	CERN	S 8
DUNAITSEV	63	CNTR A F DUNAITSEV +	BNL		344	63	JINR	S 8
BARTLETT	64	SPRK D BARTLETT +	RAPS	9	71	64	COLUMBIA	S 8
DI CAPUA	64	CNTR E DI CAPUA +	PR	133B1333	64	COLUMBIA	S 8	
9 NEUTRAL PION (135, JPC=0 ⁻) I=1								
PANOFSKY	51	CNTR PANOFSKY, AAMDDT, HADLEY	PK	81	565	51	L R L	S 9
CASSELS	59	CNTR J M CASSELS +	PPS	74	92	59		S 9
CHININSKY	54	CNTR M CHININSKY, STEINBERGER	PR	93	586	54	COLUMBIA	S 9
HADDUCK	59	CNTR R P HADDUCK	PRL	3	478	59	L R L	S 9
HILLMAN	59	CNTR P HILLMAN +	NC	14	887	59		S 9
GLASSER	61	EMUL R G GLASSER +	JETP	11	757	61	JINR	S 9
SHWE	62	EMUL H SHWE +	PR	121	275	62	COLUMBIA + LRL	S 9
TIETGE	62	FMUL J TIETGE +	PR	123	1014	62	NAVAL RES	S 9
EVANS	62	EMUL D EVANS, J MULVEY	SIENA		477	63	OXFORD	S 9
KOLLER	63	EMUL E L KOLLER +	NC	27	1405	63	STEVENS	S 9
PETUKHIN	63	CNTR VI PETUKHIN, PRUKOSHKIN	SIENA		208	63	DURNA	S 9
VON DARDEL	63	CNTR G VON DARDEL +	PL	4	51	63	CERN	S 9

Stable Particles (Continued)

(GALTIERI, ROSENFELD JUNE/64)

DATA FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN

14 PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

K[±]

10 CHARGED K (494, JP=0-1) I=1/2

10 CHARGED K MASS (MEV)

S10M	493.9	0.2		COHEN	57 RVUE +	
S10M	493.7	0.3		BARKAS	63 EMUL -	

10 CHARGED K LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁺⁻⁸)

S10T	0.95	0.36	0.25	ILOFF	56 EMUL	
S10T	1.211	0.026	0.026	FITCH	57 CNTR	
S10T	1.227	0.015	0.015	ALVAREZ	57 CNTR	
S10T	1.600	0.3	0.3	EISENBERG	59 EMUL	
S10T	1.21	0.06	0.06	BURROUES	59 CNTR	
S10T	33	1.38	0.24	FREDEN	60 EMUL	
S10T	51	2.17	0.36	RHOWMIK	61 EMUL	
S10T	293	1.31	0.08	NORDIN	61 H BC	
S10T		1.25	0.22	BARKAS	61 EMUL	
S10T		1.231	0.011	BOYARSKY	62 CNTR	

10 CHARGED K PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S10P1	CHAR. K INTO MU (NEU)			K MU 2		S 45 2
S10P7	CHAR. K INTO PI P10			K PI 2		S 85 9
S10P3	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI-			TAU		S 85 85 8
S10P4	CHAR. K INTO PI 2P10			TAU PRIME		S 85 95 9
S10P5	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU			K MU 3		S 45 95 2
S10P6	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU			K E 3		S 35 95 1
S10P7	POSIT-K INTO PI+ PI- E+NEU			K E+ 4		S 85 85 35 1
S10P8	POSIT-K INTO PI+ PI+ E-NEU			K E- 4		S 85 85 35 1

10 CHARGED K BRANCHING RATIOS

S10R1+	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU (MU2)			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻²)		(P1)/TOTAL
S10R1	58.5	3.0		BIRGE	56 EMUL +	
S10R1	56.9	2.6		ALEXANDER	57 EMUL +	
S10R1	64.2	1.3		RUE	61 XRC +	
S10R1	63.0	0.8		SHAKLEE	64 XRC +	
S10R2+	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 (P12)			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻²)		(P2)/TOTAL
S10R2	27.7	2.7		BIRGE	56 EMUL +	
S10R2	23.2	2.2		ALEXANDER	57 EMUL +	
S10R2	18.6	0.9		RUE	61 XRC +	
S10R2	22.4	0.8		SHAKLEE	64 XRC +	
S10R3+	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- (TAU)			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻²)		(P3)/TOTAL
S10R3	5.6	0.4		BIRGE	56 EMUL +	
S10R3	6.8	0.4		ALEXANDER	57 EMUL +	
S10R3	5.2	0.3		TAYLOR	59 EMUL +	
S10R3	5.7	0.3		RUE	61 XRC +	
S10R3	5.1	0.2		SHAKLEE	64 XRC +	
S10R3 2332	5.52	0.13		CALLAHAN	64 XRC +	
S10R4+	CHAR. K INTO PI 2P10 (TAU PRIME)			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻²)		(P4)/TOTAL
S10R4	2.1	0.35		BIRGE	56 EMUL +	
S10R4	2.2	0.4		ALEXANDER	57 EMUL +	
S10R4	1.5	0.2		TAYLOR	59 EMUL +	
S10R4	1.7	0.2		RUE	61 XRC +	
S10R4	1.8	0.2		SHAKLEE	64 XRC +	
S10R5+	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU (MU3)			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻²)		(P5)/TOTAL
S10R5	2.0	1.0		BIRGE	56 EMUL +	
S10R5	5.9	1.3		ALEXANDER	57 EMUL +	
S10R5	2.8	0.4		TAYLOR	59 EMUL +	
S10R5	4.0	0.6		RUE	61 XRC +	
S10R5	3.0	0.5		SHAKLEE	64 XRC +	
S10R6+	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU (E3)			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻²)		(P6)/TOTAL
S10R6	5.1	1.3		ALEXANDER	57 EMUL +	
S10R6	3.2	1.3		BIRGE	56 EMUL +	
S10R6	5.0	0.5		RUE	61 XRC +	
S10R6	4.7	0.3		SHAKLEE	64 XRC +	
S10R7+	POSIT-K INTO PI+ PI- E+ NEU			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻⁵)		(P7)/TOTAL
S10R7	11	2.3	0.7	BIRGE	63 FHC +	
S10R7 75	4.3	0.9		BIRGE	64 FHC +	
S10R8+	POSIT-K INTO PI+ PI+ E- NEU			(UNITS 10 ⁺⁺⁻⁵)		(P8)/TOTAL
S10R8 0	0.1	0.1	0.1	BIRGE	64 FHC +	
S10R9+	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/(PI P1+ PI-)			(P5)/(P3)		
S10R9 1220	0.61	0.05		HISI	64 PBC	

K⁰

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

11 K0-K CH. MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

S11D	3.9	0.6		ROSENFELD	59 HBC -	
S11D	5.4	1.1		CRAWFORD	59 HBC +	

12 K0I LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁺⁻¹⁰)

S12T	90	1.07	0.13	0.13	BOLDT	58 CC	
S12T	62	0.81	0.23	0.15	BROWN	58 PBC	
S12T	29	0.84	0.35	0.19	COUPER	58 CC	
S12T	39	1.15	0.40	0.25	BLUMENFELD	58 CC	
S12T	259	1.06	0.08	0.06	EISLER	58 PBC	
S12I	512	0.94	0.05	0.05	CRAWFORD	59 HBC	
S12T	63	1.09	0.18	0.15	HUMEN	60 CC	
S12I	500	0.90	0.05	0.05	GARFINKEL	62 HBC	
S12I	378	0.94	0.05	0.05	BERTANZA	62 HBC	
S12I	2500	0.895	0.025	0.025	GOLDEN	62 HBC	
S12I	600	0.85	0.04	0.04	WUJICKI	63 HBC	

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN

14 PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

12 K0I PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S12P1	K0I INTO PI+ PI-					S 85 8
S12P2	K0I INTO P10 P10					S 95 9

12 K0I BRANCHING RATIOS

S12R1+	K0I INTO (PI+ PI-)/TOTAL					(P1)/TOTAL
S12R1	0.68	0.09		CRAWFORD	59 HBC	
S12R1	0.70	0.18		COLUMBIA	60 HBC	
S12R1	0.74	0.07		ANDERSON	62 HBC	
S12R2+	K0I INTO (P10 P10)/TOTAL					(P2)/TOTAL
S12R2	0.27	0.11		CRAWFORD	59 HBC	
S12R2	0.26	0.06		BAGLIN	60 PBC	
S12R2	0.30	0.035		BROWN	61 XBC	
S12R2 1066	0.335	0.014		BROWN	63 XBC	
S12R2 198	0.288	0.021		CHRISTEN	63 PBC	

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES

IDENTIFIC.	YR	AUTHORS	JOUR.	VOL	PAGE	YR	INSTITUTION	COD
K[±]								
							10 CHARGED K (494, JP=0-1) I=1/2	
BIRGE	56	EMUL R W BIRGE +	NC	4	834	56	L R L	S10
ILOFF	56	EMUL E L ILOFF +	PR	102	927	56	L R L	S10
ALEXANDER	57	EMUL G ALEXANDER +	NC	6	478	57	DUBLIN	S10
ALVAREZ	57	CNTR L M ALVAREZ +	UCRLR030				57 L R L	S10
COHEN	57	RVUE E M COHEN, CRAWE, HUMOND	FUND. CONS. PHYS	57	RVUE			S10
FITCH	57	CNTR V FITCH +	UCRLR030				57 PRINCETON	S10
EISENBERG	59	EMUL Y EISENBERG +	NC	8	663	59	RENY	S10
BURROUES	59	CNTR H C BURROUES +	PR	2	117	59	M I T	S10
TAYLOR	59	EMUL S TAYLOR +	PR	114	359	59	COLUMBIA	S10
FREDEN	60	EMUL S C FREDEN +	PR	118	564	60	L R L LV	S10
BARKAS	61	EMUL W H BARKAS +	P4	124	1209	61	L R L	S10
RHOWMIK	61	EMUL B RHOWMIK +	NC	20	857	61	DELMI	S10
NORDIN	61	HBC P NORDIN JR	PR	123	2168	61	L R L	S10
RUE	61	XRC R P RUE +	PR	9	346	61	MICHIGAN+LRL	S10
BOYARSKY	62	CNTR A M BOYARSKY +	PR	128	2398	62	M I T	S10
BARKAS	63	EMUL BARKAS, DYER, HECKMAN	PR	11	26	63	L R L	S10
BIRGE	63	FHC R W BIRGE +	PR	11	35	63	LRL+MISCUN+BARI	S10
BIRGE	64	FHC R W BIRGE +	DUBHA				64 LRL+MISCUN+BARI	S10
BISI	64	PBC BISI, BURREANI, CESTER +	PR	12	490	64	TORINO	S10
CALLAHAN	64	XRC CALLAHAN, MARCH, STARK	SUBM. PR	JUNE	64	WISCONSIN		S10
SHAKLEE	64	XRC F S SHAKLEE +	BAPS	9	34	64	MICHIGAN	S10
QUANTUM NUMBERS DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS								
BLUCK	62	HEBC BLOCK, LENDINARA, MONARI	CERN		371	62	NWEST+BOLUGNA	S10
K⁰								
							11 NEUTRAL K (JP=0-1) I=1/2	
CRAWFORD	59	HBC F S CRAWFORD +	PR	2	112	59	L R L	S11
ROSENFELD	59	HBC ROSENFELD, SULMITZ, TRIPP	PR	2	110	59	L R L	S11
K⁰_I								
							12 K0I (JP=0-1) I=1/2	
BLUMENFELD	58	CC H BLUMENFELD +	CERN		272	58	COLUMBIA	S12
BOLDT	58	CC E BOLDT +	PR	1	150	58	M I T	S12
BROWN	58	PBC J BROWN +	CERN		272	58	MICHIGAN	S12
COOPER	58	CC A COOPER +	CERN		272	58	JUNGFRAU	S12
EISLER	58	PBC F EISLER +	CERN		272	58	COLUMBIA	S12
CRAWFORD	59	HBC F S CRAWFORD +	PR	2	266	59	L R L	S12
BAGLIN	60	PBC C BAGLIN +	NC	18	1043	60	ECOL-PULY.	S12
BIRGE	60	PBC R W BIRGE +	ROCH	60	601	60	L R L	S12
HUMEN	60	CC T HUMEN +	PR	119	2030	60	PRINCETON	S12
COLUMBIA	60	HBC REPORTED VIA M SCHWARZ	ROCH		727	60	COLUMBIA	S12
MULLER	60	PBC F MULLER +	PR	4	418	60	L R L	S12
BROWN	61	XBC J L BROWN +	NC	19	1155	61	LRL+MICHIGAN	S12
FITCH	61	CNTR V L FITCH +	NC	22	1160	61	PRINCETON	S12
GUDD	61	PBC R H GUDD +	PR	124	1223	61	L R L	S12
ANDERSON	62	HBC J A ANDERSON +	CERN		836	62	L R L	S12
BERTANZA	62	HBC L BERTANZA +	PREPRINT				62 BRUCKHAV.	S12
CRAWFORD	62	RVUE F S CRAWFORD	CERN		827	62	RVUE	S12
GARFINKEL	62	HBC A F GARFINKEL	NEVIS106				62 COLUMBIA	S12
GOLDEN	62	HBC R L GOLDEN	CERN		839	62	L R L	S12
BROWN	63	XBC J L BROWN +	PR	130	769	63	LRL+MICHIG	S12
CHRISTEN	63	PBC M CHRISTEN +	PR	131	2208	63	BRU+BRU+HAR+MIT	S12
WUJICKI	63	HBC S G WUJICKI	PRIV COMM				63 L R L	S12

Stable Particles (Continued)

(GALTIERI, RUSENFELD JUNE/64)

JATA FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN
IN PEAK

• INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

13 K⁰-K⁰ MASS DIFF. (UNITS OF 1/TAU)

S13D	FOR SIGN OF MASS DIFF., SEE MEISNER 63				
S130	1.9	0.3	FITCH	61 CNTR	
S130	0.84	0.29	0.21	GUDD	61 PBC
S130	1.5	0.2	CAMERINI	62 PBC	
S130	0.6	0.6	CRAWFORD	64 HRC	
S130	0.47	0.15	0.20	CHRISTENSON 63 SPNK	
S130	0.78	0.20	AURENT	64 PBC	
S130	0.82	0.12	FUJII	64 SPBK	

13 K⁰ LIFETIME (NANOSEC)

S13T	ASSUMED DS=DU AND DELTA I=1/2	CRAWFORD	59 HRC			
S13T	34	81.0	32.0	24.0	BARDON	58 CC
S13T	15	51.0	24.0	13.0	DARMON	62 FBC
S13T		54.0	6.0		FUJII	64 SPBK

13 K⁰ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S13P1	K ⁰ INTO 3PI0				S 95 95 9
S13P2	K ⁰ INTO PI+ PI- PI0				S 85 85 9
S13P3	K ⁰ INTO PI+ PI- NEUTRINO				S 85 45 2
S13P4	K ⁰ INTO PI+ PI- NEUTRINO				S 85 35 1
S13P5	K ⁰ INTO PI+ PI-				S 85 8

13 K⁰ BRANCHING RATIOS

S13R1	K ⁰ INTO (PI0 PI0 PI0)/CHARGED			ANIKINA	62 CC	(P1)/(P2+P3+P4)
S13R1	0.38	0.07				
S13R2	K ⁰ INTO (PI+ PI- PI0)/CHARGED			ASTIER	61 CC	(P2)/(P2+P3+P4)
S13R2	320	0.185	0.038	0.034	CERN+ETH	63 CC
S13R2	304	0.13	0.02		LUERS	64 HRC
S13R2	479	0.157	0.03			
S13R3	K ⁰ INTO (PI+ PI- NEUTRINO)/CHARGED			CERN+ETH	63 CC	(P3)/(P2+P3+P4)
S13R3	304	0.18	0.03		LUERS	64 HRC
S13R3	479	0.156	0.07			
S13R4	K ⁰ INTO (PI+ PI- NEUTRINO)/CHARGED			CERN+ETH	63 CC	(P4)/(P2+P3+P4)
S13R4	304	0.69	0.03		LUERS	64 HRC
S13R4	479	0.487	0.05			
S13R5	K ⁰ INTO (PI+ PI- NEU)/(PI+ PI- NEU)+(PI+ PI- NEU)			ASTIER	61 CC	(P4)/(P3+P4)
S13R5	320	0.415	0.120			
S13R6	K ⁰ INTO (PI+ PI- PI0)/TOTAL			STERN	64 HRC	(P2)/TOTAL
S13R6	16	0.18	0.05			
S13R7	K ⁰ INTO (LEPTON PI NEUTRINO)/TOTAL			ALEXANDER	62 HRC	(P3+P4)/TOTAL
S13R7	14	0.58	0.17			
S13R9	K ⁰ INTO (PI+ PI-)/CHARGED			NEAGU	61 CC	(P5)/(P2+P3+P4)
S13R9	0	0.01	OR LESS			
S13R9	0	0.015	OR LESS		64 HRC	

14 ETA (549, JPG=0-+) I=0

14 ETA MASS (MEV)

S14M	53	549.0	1.2	BASTIEN	62 HRC
S14M	35	546.0	4.0	PICKUP	62 HRC
S14M	91	548.0	1.0	ALFF	62 HRC
S14M	50	546.0		TODHIG	62 HRC
S14M	549.4		2.9	DELCOURT	63 CNTR
S14M	143	549.0	0.7	FUELSCHKE	64 HRC

14 ETA WIDTH (MEV)

S14W	53	12	OR LESS	BASTIEN	62 HRC
S14W	91	10	OR LESS	ALFF	62 HRC
S14W	50	14.0	OR LESS	TODHIG	62 HRC
S14W	148	10	OR LESS	FUELSCHKE	64 HRC

14 ETA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S14P1	ETA INTO 2GAMMA				S 05 0
S14P2	ETA INTO 3PI0 AND PI0 2 GAMMA, CALLED 3PI0				S 95 95 9
S14P3	ETA INTO PI+ PI- PI0				S 85 45 9
S14P4	ETA INTO PI+ PI- GAMMA				S 85 85 0

14 ETA BRANCHING RATIOS

S14R1	ETA INTO NEUTRAL/CHARGED			PICKUP	62 HRC	(P1+P2)/(P3+P4)
S14R1	10	2.5	1.0			
S14R1	53	3.20	1.26	BASTIEN	62 HRC	
S14R1	91	2.5	0.5	ALFF	62 HRC	
S14R1		2.7	0.8	SHAFER	62 HRC	
S14R1		3.1	0.7	FIELDS	63 HRC	
S14R2	ETA INTO 2GAMMA/CHARGED			CRAWFORD	63 HRC	(P1)/(P3+P4)
S14R2	0.99	0.48		PETERS	64 HRC	
S14R2	1.05	0.45				
S14R3	ETA INTO 3PI0/CHARGED			CRAWFORD	63 HRC	(P2)/(P3+P4)
S14R3	0.66	0.25		PETERS	64 HRC	
S14R3	0.55	0.23				
S14R4	ETA INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- PI0)			FUELSCHKE	64 HRC	(P4)/(P3)
S14R4	0.26	0.08				
S14R4	0.14	0.08				
S14R5	ETA INTO 3PI0/(PI+ PI- PI0)			FUELSCHKE	64 HRC	(P2)/(P3)
S14R5	2.0	1.0				
S14R6	ETA INTO 2GAMMA/3PI0			CHRISTENSON	62 PBC	(P1)/(P2)
S14R6	1.1	0.3	OR LESS	BACCI	63 CNTR	
S14R6	0.80	0.25		MULLER	63 HRC	
S14R6	1.10	0.5				

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN
IN PEAK

• INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

16 PROTON (938, J=1/2) I=1/2

16 PROTON MASS (MEV)

S16M	938.256	0.005	COHEN	63 RVUE
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16 PROTON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**26 YR)

S16T	OVER	1.5	BACKENSTOSS	60 CNTR
S16T	OVER	1.0	GIAMATI	62 CNTR

17 NEUTRON (939, J=1/2) I=1/2

17 NEUTRON-PROTON MASS DIFF. (MEV)

S17D	1.2939	0.0004	BUNDELID	60 CNTR
S17D	1.2933	0.0001	SALGO	64

17 NEUTRON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**3)

S17T	1.01	0.03	0.03	SOSNOVSKIJ	59 PILE
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REFERENCES FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES

IDENTIFIC. YR AUTHORS JOUR. VOL PAGE YR INSTITUTION COD

K⁰

13 K⁰ (JP=0-) I=1/2

BARDON	58 CC	M BARDON ET AL	ANP	5	156	58	COLUMBIA	S13
CRAWFORD	59 HRC	F S CRAWFORD +	PRL	2	361	59	L R L	S13
ASTIER	61 CC	A ASTIER +	ANP	1	227	61	ECOLE POLYT.	S13
FITCH	61 CNTR	V L FITCH, PIRROU, PERKINS	SC	22	1160	61	PRINC+LOSALA.	S13
GUDD	61 PBC	R H GUDD +	PR	124	1223	61	L R L	S13
NEAGU	61 CC	D NEAGU +	PRL	6	552	61	JENN. (MUSCUW)	S13
ALEXANDER	62 HRC	G ALEXANDER +	PR	9	69	62	L R L	S13
ANIKINA	62 CC	M H ANIKINA +	CERN	452	62	DUBNA	S13	
CAMERINI	62 PRL	U CAMERINI +	PR	128	362	62	WISCONSIN+LRL	S13
DARMON	62 FBC	J DARMON, ROUSSET, SIX	PL	3	57	62	EP	S13
CERN+ETH	63 HRC	CERN+ETH	SIENA	25	63	CERN+ETH	S13	
DATA NOT USED, TOTAL LEPTONIC RATES NORMAL, BUT MU3/E3 SURPRISINGLY SMALL								
CHRISTENSON	63 SPBK	J H CHRISTENSON +	BNL	74	63	PRINCETON	S13	
JOWAUNICH	63 SPBK	J JOWAUNICH +	RNL	42	63	BNL/PD	S13	
MEISNER	63 HRC	G W MEISNER, CRAWFORD	BNL	67	63	L R L	S13	
AURENT	64 PBC	D AURENT +	PREPRINT				64 ECOLE POLIT.	S13
CRAWFORD	64 HRC	CRAWFORDS, GULBERG, MEISNER	BAPS	9	443	64	L R L	S13
FUJII	64 SPBK	T FUJII +	BAPS	9	442	64	BNL + MARYLAND	S13
LUERS	64 HRC	D LUERS +	PR	133	1277	64	B N L	S13
STERN	64 HRC	D STERN +	PRL	12	459	64	WISCONSIN+LRL	S13

14 ETA (549, JPG=0-+) I=0

ETA BRANCHING RATIOS

PEVSNER	61 HRC	A PEVSNER +	PRL	7	421	61	HOPKINS/N-WSTRN	S14
ALFF	62 HRC	C ALFF +	PRL	9	322	62	COLUMBIA+RUTU	S14
BASTIEN	62 HRC	PL BASTIEN +	PAL	8	114	62	L R L	S14
CHRISTENSON	62 PBC	H CHRISTENSON +	PRL	9	127	62	BRN+BRU+HA+MIT+PS	S14
FUELSCHKE	62 HRC	H FUELSCHKE +	PR	9	223	62	YALE	S14
PICKUP	62 HRC	C PICKUP +	PRL	8	329	62	MRC UTTANA+ RNL	S14
SHAFER	62 HRC	J BUTTON-SHAFER +	CERN	309	62	L R L	S14	
TODHIG	62 HRC	T TODHIG +	CERN	99	62	JOHNS-HOPKINS	S14	
BACCI	63 CNTR	C BACCI +	PRL	11	37	63	FRASCATI	S14
HERTHELOT	63 RVUE	A HERTHELOT	SIENA	2	64	63	RVUE	S14
MUSCHBECK-CZAPP	63 HRC	B MUSCHBECK-CZAPP +	SIENA	1	166	63	VIENNA-CERN-AR	S14
CRAWFORD	63 HRC	F S CRAWFORD +	PRL	10	546	63	L R L + DUKE	S14
DELCOURT	63 CNTR	D DELCOURT +	PL	7	215	63	ENS-ORSAY	S14
FIELDS	63 HRC	T FIELDS +	ATHEMS	195	63	7=MS, JHUPK, MDC	S14	
FOWLER	63 HRC	E C FOWLER +	PRL	10	110	63	DUKE+LRL	S14
MULLER	63 HRC	A MULLEN +	SIENA	99	63	SACLAY+ROME	S14	
FUELSCHKE	64 HRC	H FUELSCHKE, H KHAYBILL	PR TU RE	64	YALE	S14		
PETERS	64 HRC	M W PETERS	THESES				64 WISCONSIN	S14

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

BASTIEN	62 HRC	PL BASTIEN +	PRL	8	114	62	I, J, P, G, L	S14
CARMONY	62 HRC	U D CARMONY +	PRL	8	117	62	I, J	S14
RUSENFELD	62 HRC	A H RUSENFELD +	PRL	8	293	62	G	S14

16 PROTON (938, J=1/2) I=1/2

BACKENSTOSS	60 CNTR	G K BACKENSTOSS +	NC	16	749	60	CERN	S16
GIAMATI	62 CNTR	L C GIAMATI + F REINES	PR	126	2178	62	CASE IT	S16
COHEN	63 RVUE	F R COHEN, JHM DUMOND	REPRT	IUPAP			63 RVUE	S16

17 NEUTRON (939, J=1/2) I=1/2

SOSNOVSKIJ	59 PILE	SOSNOVSKIJ +	JETP	9	717	59	RUSSIA	S17
BUNDELID	60 CNTR	R O BUNDELID +	PR	120	887	60	USNR+CALTUONI.	S17
SALGO	64	SALGO +	VP	53	457	64		S17

Stable Particles (Continued)

(GALTIERI,ROSENFELD JUNE/64)
DATA FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGM

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

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CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM
18 LAMBDA (1115,JP=1/2+) I=0								
18 LAMBDA MASS (MEV)								
S18M		1115.25	0.36		HALTAY	62	HRC	
S18M	25	1115.04	0.41		ARMENTERUS	62	HRC	
S18M	61	2.08	0.46	0.31	BRUNN	63	RVEU	
S18M	317	1115.40	0.13		BHUMWIK	63	RVEU	
TO BE RAISED UP 0.043 BECAUSE PROTON MASS RAISED								
18 LAMBDA LIFETIME (UNITS 10 ⁻¹⁰)								
S18T	188	2.03	0.21	0.21	ROLOTT	58	CC	
S18T	74	2.75	0.45	0.38	BLUMENFELD	58	CC	
S18T	61	2.08	0.46	0.31	BRUNN	58	PBC	
S18T	40	3.04	0.78	0.51	COOPER	58	CC	
S18T	454	2.29	0.15	0.13	EISLER	58	HRC	
S18T	825	2.72	0.16	0.16	CRAWFORD	59	HRC	
S18T	140	2.72	0.29	0.27	BOWEN	60	CC	
S18T	600	2.69	0.14	0.12	FUNG	62	PBC	
S18T	799	2.69	0.11	0.11	MURPHY	62	HRC	
S18T	748	2.58	0.11	0.11	BERTANZA	62	HRC	
S18T	900	2.44	0.11	0.11	GARFINKEL	62	HRC	
S18T	2250	2.31	0.09	0.09	CRONIN	62	SPRK	
S18T	>500	2.68	0.03	0.03	GOLDEN	62	HRC	
S18T		2.60	0.28	0.20	C-C CHANG	62	HRC	
S18T	4500	2.70	0.07	0.07	MURRAY	62	HRC	
S18T	2239	2.36	0.06	0.06	BLUCK	63	HEBC	
S18T	820	2.75	0.12	0.12	BERGE	63	HRC	
S18T	794	2.59	0.09		HUBBARD	64	HRC	
S18T	1378	2.59	0.07		SCHWARTZ	64	HRC	

19 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM
S18P1	LAMBDA INTO PROTON P1-			1965	8	
S18P2	LAMBDA INTO NEUTRON P10			1965	9	
S18P3	LAMBDA INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO			1965	45 2	
S18P4	LAMBDA INTO PROTON E- NEUTRINO			1965	35 1	

18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM
18 LAMBDA INTO (P P1-)/(P P1-)+(N P10) (P1)/(P1+P2)								
S18R1		0.627	0.031		CRAWFORD	59	HRC	
S18R1		0.65	0.05		COLUMBIA	60	HRC	
S18R1	903	0.643	0.016		MURPHY	62	HRC	
S18R1		0.685	0.017		ANDERSON	62	HRC	
18 LAMBDA INTO (N P10)/(P P1-)+(N P10) (P2)/(P1+P2)								
S18R2		0.23	0.09		EISLER	57	PBC	
S18R2		0.43	0.14		CRAWFORD	59	HRC	
S18R2		0.28	0.08		BAGLIN	60	PBC	
S18R2		0.35	0.05		BRUNN	63	XBC	
S18R2	75	0.291	0.034		CHRETIEN	63	PBC	
18 LAMBDA INTO (P E- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁻⁴) (P4)/(P1+P2)								
S18R3		2.0	0.5		MURPHY	61	RVEU	
S18R3	8	3.0	1.5	1.2	AUBERT	61	FBC	
S18R3	150	0.82	0.12	0.13	ELY	63	FBC	
S18R3	95	0.78	0.12		BAGLIN	63	FBC	
S18R3	20	1.55	0.34		LIND	64	HRC	
18 LAMBDA INTO (P MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁻⁴) (P3)/(P1+P2)								
S18R4		1	0.2	0.08	GUDD	62	HRC	
S18R4	1	1.0	OR LESS		ALSTON	63	HRC	
S18R4	2	1.0	OR LESS		KERNAN	64	FBC	

18 LAMBDA MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM	
S18M*		-1.5		COOL	62	SPRK	
S18M*		0.0		KERNAN	63	CC	
S18M*8500		-1.4		ANDERSON	64	HRC	

Σ⁺

19 SIGMA+ ((1189,JP=1/2+)) I=1

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM		
S19M		1189.40	0.15		BARKAS	63	EMUL	
S19M		1189.5	0.5		BURNSTEIN	64	HRC	

19 SIGMA+ LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁻¹⁰)

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM
19 SIGMA+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES						
S19P1	SIGMA + INTO PROTON P10			1965	9	
S19P2	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON P1+			1965	8	
S19P3	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON P1+ GAMMA			1965	85 0	
S19P4	SIGMA + INTO LAMBDA E+ NEU			1965	35 0	
S19P5	SIGMA + INTO PROTON GAMMA			1965	0	
S19P6	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON MU+ NEUTRINO			1965	45 2	
S19P7	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON E+ NEUTRINO			1965	35 1	

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGM

IN PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM	
S19R1*	SIGMA+ INTO (NEUTRON P1+)(NUCLEON P1)					(P2)/(P1+P2)	
S19R1	308	0.490	0.024		HUMPHREY	62	HRC
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS							
S19R2*	SIGMA+ INTO (NEUTRON P1+ GAMMA)/(P1+ N)					(10 ⁻⁴)-(4) (P3)/(P2)	
S19R2*	ABOUT		0.4		COURANT	63	HRC
S19R3*	SIGMA+ INTO (LAMBDA E+ NEU)/(P1+ N)					(10 ⁻⁴)-(4) (P4)/(P2)	
S19R3*	1	0.25	APPX		BURNSTEIN	63	HRC
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS							
S19R4*	SIGMA+ INTO (N MU+ NEU)/(P1+ N)					(10 ⁻⁴)-(4) (P6)/(P2)	
S19R4*	0	LESS THAN		2.3	BURNSTEIN	63	HRC
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS							
S19R5*	SIGMA+ INTO (N E+ NEU)/(P1+ N)					(UNITS 10 ⁻⁴)-(4) (P7)/(P2)	
S19R5*	0	LESS THAN		2.6	BURNSTEIN	63	HRC
S19R5*	1	LESS THAN		4.0	MURPHY	64	PBC
S19R5*	1	LESS THAN		1.03	NAUENBERG	64	HRC
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS							
S19R6*	SIGMA+ INTO (P GAMMA)/(P P10)					(10 ⁻⁴)-(3) (P5)/(P1)	
S19R6*	B	ABOUT		3.0	NAUENBERG	64	HRC
19 SIGMA+ MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)							
S19M*		3.8		1.3	MCINTURF	64	EMUL

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES

IDENTIFIC. YR AUTHORS JOUR.VOL PAGE YR INSTITUTION COD

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IDENTIFIC.	YR	AUTHORS	JOUR.VOL	PAGE	YR	INSTITUTION	COD
18 LAMBDA (1115,JP=1/2+) I=0							
EISLER	57	PBC	F EISLER +	NC	5	1700 57 COLUMBIA+RNL	S18
BLUMENFELD	58	CC	H BLUMENFELD +	CERN	270	58 COLUMBIA	S18
ROLOTT	58	CC	C ROLOTT +	PHL	1	148 58 M I T	S18
BRUNN	58	PBC	J BRUNN +	CERN	270	58 MICHIGAN	S18
COOPER	58	CC	A COOPER +	CERN	270	58 JUNGFRAU	S18
EISLER	58	HRC	F EISLER +	CERN	270	58 COLUMBIA+PI+BO	S18
18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS							
CRAWFORD	59	HRC	F S CRAWFORD +	PRL	2	266 59 L R L	S18
BAGLIN	60	PBC	C BAGLIN +	NC	18	1043 60 ECULE POLYT	S18
ROWEJ	60	CC	T ROWEN +	PR	119	2030 60 PRINCETON	S18
COLUMBIA	60	HRC	REPORTED BY M SCHWARTZ	HDCN		726 60 COLUMBIA	S18
AUBERT	61	FBC	H AUBERT +	AIX	1	197 61 ECULE POLIT.	S18
MURPHY	61	RVEU	M E MURPHY +	PHL	6	478 61 L R L	S18
ANDERSON	62	HRC	J A ANDERSON +	CERN	832	62 L R L	S18
ARMENTERUS	62	HRC	R ARMENTERUS +	CERN	236	62 CERN ETC	S18
BALTAY	62	HRC	C BALTAY +	CERN	233	62 YALE+BRKH	S18
BERTANZA	62	HRC	L BERTANZA +	PREPRINT		62 R N L	S18
CHANG	62	HRC	C-C CHANG	NSA	16	2967662 DUKE	S18
18 LAMBDA MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)							
COOL	62	SPRK	COOL, JENKINS, KYCIA, MILL + PR		127	2223 62 J N L	S18
CRONIN	62	SPRK	J CRONIN +	CERN	459	62 PRINCETON	S18
FUNG	62	PBC	S YIU FUNG	BAPS	7	619 62 L R L	S18
GARFINKEL	62	HRC	A F GARFINKEL	NEVIS104		62 COLUMBIA	S18
18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS							
GOLDEN	62	HRC	M L GOLDEN +	AND	PRIV COMM	63 COLUMBIA	S18
GUDD	62	HRC	M L GUDD, V G LIND	CERN	839	62 L R L	S18
MURPHY	62	HRC	M MURPHY, R RUSS	PHL	9	519 62 WISCONSIN	S18
MURRAY	62	HRC	M MURRAY +	PR	127	1305 62 L R L	S18
ALSTON	63	HRC	M H ALSTON +	UCLRL	10926	63 L R L	S18
BAGLIN	63	FBC	C BAGLIN +	SIENA	8	63 EP+CERN+UC+RU+BS	S18
BERGE	63	HRC	J P BERGE	THESIS		63 L R L	S18
BHUMWIK	63	RVEU	B BHUMWIK, UP GUYAL	NC	28	1494 63 RVEU	S18
BLUCK	63	HRC	M M BLUCK +	PR	130	766 63 W MESTERY	S18
18 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES							
BRUNN	63	XBC	J L BRUNN +	PR	130	769 63 LRL+MICHIG	S18
CHRETIEN	63	PBC	H R CHRETIEN +	PR	131	2208 63 BRU+BRU+HAR+MIT	S18
ELY	63	FBC	R P ELY +	PR	131	868 63 LRL+UNIV.COL.	S18
KERNAN	63	CC	KERNAN, MOVEY, WAKSHAM +	PR	129	870 63 ARGONNE	S18
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS							
ANDERSON	64	HRC	J ANDERSON, CRAWFORD	BAPS	9	459 64 L R L	S18
HUBBARD	64	HRC	J R HUBBARD +	PR	JUNE	64 L R L	S18
KERNAN	64	PBC	A KERNAN +	PR	133B1271	64 LRL+UNIV.COL.	S18
LIND	64	HRC	LIND, BINFORD, GUDD, STERN	PREPRINT		64 WISCONSIN	S18
SCHWARTZ	64	HRC	J SCHWARTZ	UCLRL	11360	64 L R L	S18

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGM	
TRIPP	62	HRC	TRIPP, WATSON, FERROLUZZI	PHL	8	175 62 P	S19
ALFF	63	HRC	C ALFF +	SIENA	1	205 63 COLUM+RUTG+BNL	S19
COURANT	63	HRC	H COURANT +	SIENA	1	73 63 MARYL+CERN+MRL	S19

Stable Particles (Continued)

(GALTIERI, ROSENFELD JUNE/64)

DATA FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN
IN PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN
IN PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

Σ^-

20 SIGMA- ((1198,JP=1/2+)) I=1
20 SIGMA- MASS (MEV)

S20M 1197.6 0.5 BARKAS 63 EMUL
S20M 583 1197.0 0.2 BURNSTEIN 64 HBC

20 SIGMA- LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁰)

S20T 1.67 0.40 0.28 BROWN 58 PBC
S20T 1.89 0.33 0.25 EISLER 58 PBC
S20T 1.45 0.12 0.12 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
S20T 45 1.35 0.32 0.17 CHIESA 61 EMUL
S20T 41 1.75 0.39 0.30 BARKAS 61 EMUL

S20T 1208 1.58 0.06 0.06 HUMPHREY 62 HBC

20 SIGMA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S20P1 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON PI- S175 B
S20P2 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON PI- GAMMA S175 B 0
S20P3 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON MU- NEUTRINO S175 45 2
S20P4 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO S175 35 1
S20P5 SIGMA - INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S185 35 1

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

S20K1 SIGMA - INTO (N MU- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10⁺⁻³) (P3)/(P1) 0.66 0.14 BURNSTEIN 63 HBC
S20K2 SIGMA - INTO (N E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10⁺⁻³) (P4)/(P1) 1.4 0.3 BURNSTEIN 63 HBC
S20K2 9 1.0 0.4 0.3 MURPHY 64 HBC
S20K2 16 1.37 0.34 NAUENBERG 64 HBC

S20K3 SIGMA - INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UN. 10⁺⁻⁴)(P5)/(P1) 0.75 0.28 BURNSTEIN 63 HBC

S20K4 SIGMA - INTO (N PI- GAMMA)/(N PI-) (UN. 10⁺⁻⁴) (P2)/(P1) ABOUT 0.1 COURANT 63 HBC

Σ^0

21 SIGMA 0 ((1193,JP=1/2+)) I=1
21 SIGMA- MASS DIFFER. (-)-(0)(MEV)

S21D 18 4.75 0.1 BURNSTEIN 64 HBC

21 SIGMA 0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁴)

S21T 1.0 OR LESS DAVIS 62 EMUL

Ξ^-

22 XI- ((1321,JP=1/2)) I=1/2
22 XI- MASS (MEV)

S22M 12 1320.4 2.2 UCL 8030 58 RVUE
S22M 11 1317.0 2.2 KANG-CHANG 61 PBC
S22M 19 1317.9 1.9 FOWLER 61 PBC
S22M 1 1327.0 1.3 BROWN 62 HBC
S22M 1321.0 0.5 BERTANZA 62 HBC

S22M 62 1321.1 0.65 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
S22M 517 1321.4 0.4 JANEAU 63 FBC
S22M 505 1320.4 0.3 LONDON 64 HBC
S22M * ALL THE XI- MASSES TO BE RAISED 0.09 MEV BECAUSE LAMBDA RAISED

22 XI- LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁰)

S22T 11 3.5 3.4 1.23 KANG-CHANG 61 PBC
S22T 18 1.28 0.41 0.25 FOWLER 61 PBC
S22T 62 1.55 0.31 0.31 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
S22T 332 1.80 0.16 0.15 CONNOLLY 63 HBC
S22T 517 1.86 0.15 0.14 JANEAU 63 FBC
S22T 356 1.77 0.12 CARMONY 64 HBC
S22T 794 1.69 0.07 HUBBARD 64 HBC

22 XI- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S22P1 XI- INTO LAMBDA PI- S185 B
S22P2 XI- INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S185 35 1
S22P3 XI- INTO NEUTRON PI- S175 B

Ξ^0

22 XI- ((1321,JP=1/2)) I=1/2
22 XI- MASS (MEV)

S22M 12 1320.4 2.2 UCL 8030 58 RVUE
S22M 11 1317.0 2.2 KANG-CHANG 61 PBC
S22M 19 1317.9 1.9 FOWLER 61 PBC
S22M 1 1327.0 1.3 BROWN 62 HBC
S22M 1321.0 0.5 BERTANZA 62 HBC

S22M 62 1321.1 0.65 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
S22M 517 1321.4 0.4 JANEAU 63 FBC
S22M 505 1320.4 0.3 LONDON 64 HBC
S22M * ALL THE XI- MASSES TO BE RAISED 0.09 MEV BECAUSE LAMBDA RAISED

22 XI- LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁰)

S22T 11 3.5 3.4 1.23 KANG-CHANG 61 PBC
S22T 18 1.28 0.41 0.25 FOWLER 61 PBC
S22T 62 1.55 0.31 0.31 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
S22T 332 1.80 0.16 0.15 CONNOLLY 63 HBC
S22T 517 1.86 0.15 0.14 JANEAU 63 FBC
S22T 356 1.77 0.12 CARMONY 64 HBC
S22T 794 1.69 0.07 HUBBARD 64 HBC

22 XI- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S22P1 XI- INTO LAMBDA PI- S185 B
S22P2 XI- INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S185 35 1
S22P3 XI- INTO NEUTRON PI- S175 B

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23 XI 0 ((1314,JP=1/2)) I=1/2
23 XI MASS DIFFERENCE (-)-(0)(MEV)

S23D 23 6.8 1.6 JANEAU 63 FBC
S23D 34 6.9 2.2 LONDON 64 HBC
S23D 45 6.1 1.6 CARMONY 64 HBC

23 XI 0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁰)

S23T 1 1.5 ALVAREZ 59 HBC
S23T 24 3.8 1.0 JANEAU 63 FBC
S23T 45 1.5 1.0 0.4 CARMONY 63 HBC
S23T 101 2.5 0.4 0.3 HUBBARD 63 HBC

23 XI 0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

S23P1 XI 0 INTO LAMBDA PI- S185 B
S23P2 XI 0 INTO PROTON PI- S185 B
S23P3 XI 0 INTO PROTON E- NEU S185 35 1
S23P4 XI 0 INTO SIGMA+ E- NEU S195 35 1
S23P5 XI 0 INTO SIGMA- E+ NEU S205 35 1

Ω^-

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

S24M 1 1620.0 25.0 10.0 EISENBERG 54 EMUL
S24M 2 1675.0 3.0 BARNES 64 HBC

24 OMEGA- LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁺⁻¹⁰)

S24T 1 0.7 BARNES 64 HBC

24 OMEGA- BRANCHING RATIOS

S24K1 XI 0 INTO (LAMBDA PI-)/(LAMBDA PI0) 0.027 OR LESS TICHU 63 HBC (P2)/(P1)
S24K2 XI 0 INTO (PROTON E- NEU)/(LAMBDA PI0) 0.027 OR LESS TICHU 63 HBC (P3)/(P1)
S24K3 XI 0 INTO (SIGMA+ E- NEU)/(LAMBDA PI0) 0.013 OR LESS TICHU 63 HBC (P4)/(P1)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

REFERENCES FOR TABLE 5 ON STABLE PARTICLES

IDENTIFIC. YR AUTHORS JOUR.VOL PAGE YR INSTITUTION COD

Σ^-

20 SIGMA - ((1198,JP=1/2+)) I=1

BROWN 58 PBC J BROWN + CERN 270 58 MICHIGAN S20
EISLER 58 PBC F EISLER + CERN 270 58 COLUMBIA S20
CRAWFORD 59 HBC F S CRAWFORD + PRIV COMM 59 L R L S20
BARKAS 61 EMUL W H BARKAS + PK 124 1209 61 L R L S20
CHIESA 61 EMUL A M CHIESA + HC 19 1171 61 TORINO S20

HUMPHREY 62 HBC W E HUMPHREY + R R RUSS PR 127 1305 62 L R L S20
BARKAS 61 EMUL W H BARKAS, DYER, HECKMAN PRL 11 26 63 L R L S20
BURNSTEIN 63 HBC R A BURNSTEIN + BNL 427 63 MARYL+CERN+BNL S20
COURANT 63 HBC H COURANT + AND PRIV COMM 64 MARYL+CERN+BNL S20
SIEVA 15 63 CERN+MARYLAND S20

64 HBC BURNSTEIN, DAY, KEHOE + PREPRINT JUNE 64 MARYL S20
64 PBC C T MURPHY PR 64 WISCONSIN S20
64 HBC U NAUENBERG + PRL 12 679 64 COL+RUTG+PRIN S20
AND PRIV COMM MAY 64 COL+RUTG+PRIN S20

Σ^0

21 SIGMA 0 ((1193,JP=1/2+)) I=1

DAVIS 62 J H DAVIS + PR 127 605 62 EFFINS S21
BURNSTEIN 64 HBC HURNSTEIN, DAY, KEHOE + PREPRINT 64 MARYL S21

Ξ^-

22 XI- ((1321,JP=1/2)) I=1/2

UCL 8030 58 RVUE W H BARKAS A H ROSENFELD UCL 8030 58 RVUE S22
FOWLER 61 PBC W R FOWLER + PRL 6 134 61 L R L S22
KANG-CHANG 61 PBC W KANG-CHANG + JETP 13 512 61 JINR RUSS S22

BERTANZA 62 HBC L BERTANZA + PRL 9 229 62 BROOKHAV. S22
BROWN 62 HBC H N BROWN + PRL 8 255 62 BROOKHAV. S22
CONNOLLY 63 HBC P L CONNOLLY + SIENA 34 63 B N L S22
AND PRIV COMM BY G LONDON APRIL 64 B N L S22
FERRO-LUZZI 63 HBC M FERRO-LUZZI + P4 130 1568 63 L R L S22

JANEAU 63 FBC L JANEAU + SIENA 4 63 EP+CERN+UC+RU+BE S22
ALSO 63 FBC L JANEAU + PL 4 49 63 EP+ S22
SCHNEIDER 63 HBC H SCHNEIDER + PL 4 360 63 CERN S22
TICHU 63 RVUE H K TICHU HNL 410 63 RVUE S22

CARMONY 64 HBC D D CARMONY + PRL 12 482 64 UCLA S22
HUBBARD 64 HBC J R HUBBARD + PR JUNE 64 L R L S22
64 HBC G W LONDON + RAPS 9 22 64 BNL+SYR S22

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

CARMONY 64 HBC D D CARMONY + PRL 12 482 64 UCLA, J S22
SHAFER 64 HBC J B SHAFER, ALVAREZ MEMO 508 MAY 64 L R L, J S22

Ξ^0

23 XI 0 ((1314,JP=1/2)) I=1/2

ALVAREZ 59 HBC L W ALVAREZ + PRL 2 215 59 L R L S23
JANEAU 63 FBC L JANEAU + SIENA 1 1 63 EP+CERN+UC+RU+BE S23
ALSO 63 FBC L JANEAU + PL 4 49 63 EP+ S23
TICHU 63 RVUE HUBBARD +, CARMONY + H4L 410 63 LRL+UCLA S23

CARMONY 64 HBC D D CARMONY + PRL 12 482 64 UCLA S23
HUBBARD 64 HBC J R HUBBARD + PR JUNE 64 L R L S23
LONDON 64 HBC G W LONDON + BAPS 9 22 64 BNL+SYR S23

Ω^-

24 OMEGA - ((1675,JP=3/2+)) I=0

EISENBERG 54 EMUL Y EISENBERG PR 96 541 54 CORNELL S24
BARNES 64 HBC V E BARNES + PRL 12 204 64 B N L S24
AND PRIV COMM MAY 64 B N L S24

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890

Meson Resonances

(REFERENCES AT LOWER RIGHT)

(GALTIERI, ROSENFELD JUNE 6/64)
 DATA ON MESON RESONANCES

CONF. EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH. SIGN

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

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1 ω MASS (MEV)

U 1*	407	782.0	1.0	ALFF	62	HRC
U 1*	64	774.4	1.6	ARMENTERUS	62	HRC
U 1*	96	784.0	0.9	GELFAND	63	HRC
U 1*	693	782.0	1.0	MURRAY	63	HRC
U 1*	34	784.0	1.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC

1 ω FULL WIDTH (MEV)

U 1*	30	9.5	2.1	GELFAND	63	HRC
U 1*	34	9.0	3.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC

1 ω PARTIAL DECAY MODES

U 1P1	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻	1.0	ALFF	62	HRC
U 1P2	ω → π ⁰ π ⁰	1.0	ARMENTERUS	62	HRC
U 1P3	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	1.0	MURRAY	63	HRC
U 1P4	ω → π ⁰ γ	1.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC
U 1P5	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	1.0	MURRAY	63	HRC
U 1P6	ω → π ⁰ γ	1.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

4 PHI WIDTH (MEV)

U 4*	34	5.0	OR LESS	SCHLEIN	63	HRC
U 4*	19	2.1	1.0	GELFAND	63	HRC
U 4*	25	3.1	0.9	CUNNOLLY	63	HRC
U 4*		1.4	1.7	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC

4 PHI PARTIAL DECAY MODES

U 4P1	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻	1.0	SCHLEIN	63	HRC
U 4P2	PHI INTU. π ⁰ π ⁰	1.0	GELFAND	63	HRC
U 4P3	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	1.0	CUNNOLLY	63	HRC
U 4P4	PHI INTU. π ⁰ γ	1.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC
U 4P5	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	1.0	MURRAY	63	HRC
U 4P6	PHI INTU. π ⁰ γ	1.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC
U 4P7	PHI INTU. π ⁰ γ	1.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC

4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS

U 4P1*	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.40	0.10	SCHLEIN	63	HRC
U 4P1	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.41	0.07	LAI	64	HRC
U 4P2*	PHI INTU. π ⁰ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	0.1	LAI	64	HRC
U 4P3*	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.04	OR LESS	CUNNOLLY	63	HRC
U 4P3*	PHI INTU. π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.01	OR LESS	CUNNOLLY	63	HRC
U 4P4*	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.01	OR LESS	GALTIERI	64	HRC
U 4P4*	PHI INTU. π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.01	OR LESS	GALTIERI	64	HRC
U 4P5*	PHI INTU. π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.01	OR LESS	GALTIERI	64	HRC
U 4P5*	PHI INTU. π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.01	OR LESS	GALTIERI	64	HRC

1 ω BRANCHING RATIOS

U 1R1*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.04	ALFF	62	HRC
U 1R1	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.03	MURRAY	63	HRC
U 1R1	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.04	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC
U 1R1	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.11	BUSCHHECK-C63	63	HRC
U 1R1	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.07	FIELDS	63	HRC

ω DECAY MODES

U 1R2*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.010	OR LESS	MUTTON	61	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁰ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.02	OR LESS	ALFF	62	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.005	OR GREATER	FICKINGER	63	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.07		ALITTI	63	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.045	0.016	0.01	MURRAY	63	HRC
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.005	OR LESS	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.02		JAMES	63	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.01P	0.012	0.006	WALKER	64	HRC
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.005	OR LESS	LUTJENS	64	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.006	OR GREATER	HUNE	64	HRC	
U 1R2*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.11	OR GREATER	HUNE	64	HRC	

ω BRANCHING RATIOS

U 1R3*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.04	DARWIN	63	HRC	
U 1R3*	ω → π ⁰ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.012	SHAFFER	63	HRC	
U 1R3*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.005	0.003	SHAFFER	63	HRC
U 1R3*	ω → π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.003	OR LESS	DARWIN	63	HRC
U 1R3*	ω → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ + π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.003	OR LESS	GALTIERI	64	HRC

ω^{2π} BRANCHING RATIOS

U 2*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰	2.0	GOLDBERG	64	HRC
U 2*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰	2.0	GOLDBERG	64	HRC
U 2*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ	2.0	GOLDBERG	64	HRC

ω^{2π} PARTIAL DECAY MODES

U 2P*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰	1.0	GOLDBERG	64	HRC
U 2P*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰	1.0	GOLDBERG	64	HRC
U 2P*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ	1.0	GOLDBERG	64	HRC

ω^{2π} BRANCHING RATIOS

U 2R1*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC
U 2R2*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC
U 2R3*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC
U 2R4*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC

K₁K₁ BRANCHING RATIOS

U 3*	K ₁ K ₁ → π ⁺ π ⁻	1.0	ALXANDER	62	HRC
U 3*	K ₁ K ₁ → π ⁰ π ⁰	1.0	BISHAM	62	HRC
U 3*	K ₁ K ₁ → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	1.0	BIGI	62	HRC

φ BRANCHING RATIOS

U 4*	φ → π ⁺ π ⁻	2.0	SCHLEIN	63	HRC
U 4*	φ → π ⁰ π ⁰	0.5	GELFAND	63	HRC
U 4*	φ → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	2.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC
U 4*	φ → π ⁰ γ	0.5	CUNNOLLY	63	HRC

REFERENCES ON MESON RESONANCES

IDENTIFIC.	YR	AUTHORS	JOUR.	VOL	PAGE	YR	INSTITUTION	CONF.
ω								
1 ω MASS (MEV)								
MUTTON	61	HRC	J	BUTTON	+	UCLR	9614	61
MAGLIC	61	HRC	H	C	MAGLIC	+	7	178
PEVNER	61	HRC	A	PEVNER	+	PRL	7	421
4 PHI WIDTH (MEV)								
ALFF	62	HRC	C	ALFF	+	PL	9	322
ALFF	62	HRC	L	ALFF	+	PL	9	325
ARMENTERUS	62	HRC	H	ARMENTERUS	+	CEM	90	62
4 PHI PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
ALITTI	63	HRC	J	ALITTI	+	NC	29	515
ARMENTERUS	63	HRC	A	ARMENTERUS	+	SIEHA	1	296
BANIN	63	HRC	V	BANIN	+	PL	6	279
BANIN	63	HRC	V	BANIN	+	SIEHA	1	207
BANIN	63	HRC	V	BANIN	+	SIEHA	1	207
BERTHELOT	63	HRC	A	BERTHELOT	+	SIEHA	2	60
BUSCHHECK-C63	63	HRC	H	BUSCHHECK-CZAPP	+	SIEHA	1	106
4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS								
FICKINGER	63	HRC	R	FICKINGER, RUMINSKY, SALA	+	PL	457	63
FIELDS	63	HRC	F	FIELDS	+	ATHYS	185	63
GOLDBERG	63	HRC	M	GOLDBERG	+	PL	11	636
JAMES	63	HRC	J	JAMES, H. L. KRAYBILL	+	PL	7	358
MURRAY	63	HRC	J	MURRAY	+	PL	7	358
SHAFFER	63	HRC	J	SHAFFER	+	STANFORD	63	L
4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS								
GALTIERI	64	HRC	B	GALTIERI, TRIEPP	+	DIHNA	64	L
HUNE	64	HRC	D	HUNE	+	THESIS	64	L
LUTJENS	64	HRC	L	LUTJENS, STEINBERGER	+	PL	12	517
WALKER	64	HRC	W	WALKER	+	PL	8	298
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS								
XUONG	61	HRC	H	XUONG	+	PL	7	327
STEVENSUN	62	HRC	H	STEVENSUN	+	PL	125	62

ω^{2π} BRANCHING RATIOS

U 2R1*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC
U 2R2*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC
U 2R3*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC
U 2R4*	ω ^{2π} → π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ γ / (π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ + π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰)	0.1	KALFLEISCH64	64	HRC

K₁K₁ BRANCHING RATIOS

U 3R1*	K ₁ K ₁ → π ⁺ π ⁻	1.0	ALXANDER	62	HRC
U 3R1*	K ₁ K ₁ → π ⁰ π ⁰	1.0	BISHAM	62	HRC
U 3R1*	K ₁ K ₁ → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	1.0	BIGI	62	HRC

φ BRANCHING RATIOS

U 4R1*	φ → π ⁺ π ⁻	2.0	SCHLEIN	63	HRC
U 4R1*	φ → π ⁰ π ⁰	0.5	GELFAND	63	HRC
U 4R1*	φ → π ⁺ π ⁻ γ	2.0	ARMENTERUS	63	HRC
U 4R1*	φ → π ⁰ γ	0.5	CUNNOLLY	63	HRC

Meson Resonances (Continued)

DATA ON MESON RESONANCES

CODE EVENT QUANTITY ERROR+ ERROR- REFERENCE YR TECH SIGN
IN PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

f

5 F (1250,JPG=++) I=0

5 F MASS (MEV)

U 5M	1250.0	25.0	SELOVE	62 HBC	
U 5M	1260.0	35.0	VEILLET	63 HBC	
U 5M	65 1250.0		GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	
U 5M	85 1260.0		BONDAR	63 HBC	
U 5M	100 1250.0		LEE	64 HBC	

5 F WIDTH (MEV)

U 5M	100.0	25.0	SELOVE	62 HBC	
U 5M	200.0	UR LESS	VEILLET	63 HBC	
U 5M	85 160.0		BONDAR	63 HBC	
U 5M	140.0		LEE	64 HBC	

5 F PARTIAL DECAY MODES

U 5P1	F INTO P1+ P1-				S RS R
U 5P2	F INTO 2P1+ 2P1-				S RS RS RS R

5 F BRANCHING RATIOS

U 5R1*	F INTO (4P1)/(2P1)		BONDAR	63 HBC	(P2)/(P1)
U 5R1	0.08				

KKπ

6 KKPI (1410,JPG=) I=0,1

6 KKPI MASS (MEV)

U 6M	1410.0		ARMENTEROS	63 HBC	0
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6 KKPI WIDTH (MEV)

U 6M	66.0		ARMENTEROS	63 HBC	0
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σ

7 SIGMA MESON (390,JPG=) I=0
EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE PROBABLY (0++)

7 SIGMA MESON MASS (MEV)

U 7M	173 395.0	10.0	SAMIOS	62 HBC	
U 7M	390.0		KIRZ	63 HBC	
U 7M	379.0	4.0	DEL FARRRO	64 SPRK	
S 7M	394.0		VIA ETA CRAWFORD	63 HBC BROWN-SINGER MODEL	
S 7M	*1800 337.0	4.0	VIA TAU PRIME KALMUS	64 HBC BROWN-SINGER MODEL	

7 SIGMA MESON WIDTH (MEV)

U 7M	173 50.0	20.0	SAMIOS	62 HBC	
U 7M	80.0		KIRZ	63 HBC	
U 7M	134.0	13.0	DEL FARRRO	64 SPRK	
S 7M	104.0		VIA ETA CRAWFORD	63 HBC BROWN-SINGER MODEL	
S 7M	*1800 87.0	9.0	VIA TAU PRIME KALMUS	64 HBC BROWN-SINGER MODEL	

P

9 RHO (750,JPG=1++) I=1

9 RHO MASS (MEV)

U 9M	610 770.0	10.0	ALFF	62 HBC	+
U 9M	744.0		KENNEY	62 HBC	-
U 9M	130 775.0		GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	
U 9M	765.0	10.0	ERWIN	63 HBC	-
U 9M	765.0	30.0	LEE	64 HBC	-
U 9M	290 755.0		CHADWICK	63 HBC	+0
U 9M	760.0		WALKER	62 HBC	-0
U 9M	240 752.0		ALITTI	63 HBC	-0
U 9M	190 750.0	20.0	SAMIOS	62 HBC	0
U 9M	100 750.0	10.0	ALFF	62 HBC	0
U 9M	160 775.0		GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	0
U 9M	300 760.0	10.0	ABULINS	63 HBC	0
U 9M	763.0	10.0	ERWIN	63 HBC	0
U 9M	500 770.0	10.0	GOLDBERGER	64 HBC	0
U 9M	765.0	15.0	LEE	64 HBC	0

9 RHO WIDTH (MEV)

U 9M	610 130.0	10.0	ALFF	62 HBC	+
U 9M	90.0	10.0	SACLAY	63 HBC	+
U 9M	290 115.0		CHADWICK	63 HBC	+0
U 9M	130 125.0	20.0	GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	-
U 9M	85.0		ERWIN	63 HBC	-
U 9M	98 180.0		BONDAR	64 HBC	-
U 9M	120.0		WALKER	62 HBC	-0
U 9M	190 150.0	20.0	SAMIOS	62 HBC	0
U 9M	100 100.0	10.0	ALFF	62 HBC	0
U 9M	160 175.0		GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	0
U 9M	300 90.0	10.0	ABULINS	63 HBC	0
U 9M	500 130.0		GOLDBERGER	64 HBC	0
U 9M	105.0	20.0	ERWIN	63 HBC	0
U 9M	96 210.0		BONDAR	64 HBC	0

9 RHO PARTIAL DECAY MODES

U 9P1	RHO INTO 2P1				S RS R
U 9P2	RHO INTO 4P1				S RS RS RS R

9 RHO BRANCHING RATIOS

U 9R1*	RHO INTO 4P1/2P1				(P2)/(P1)
U 9R1*	0.05 OR LESS		XUONG	62 HBC	

IN PEAK

* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS

10 A1 MESON (1200,JPG= -) I=1

A1

10 A1 MESON MASS (MEV)

U10M	1200.0	APPRX	BELLINI	63 HBC	-
U10M	*170 1200.0	APPRX	GOLDBERGER	64 HBC	+
U10M	70 1090.0		CHUNG	64 HBC	-
U10M	1080.0		ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	-

10 A1 MESON WIDTH (MEV)

U10M	*170 390.0	APPRX	GOLDBERGER	64 HBC	+
U10M	150.0		CHUNG	64 HBC	-
U10M	70 125.0	25.0	CHUNG,HESS	64 HBC	-
U10M	80.0		ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	-

10 A1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

U10P1	A1 INTO RHO P1				U 9S R
U10P2	A1 INTO P1 P1				S RS R
U10P3	A1 INTO KNAR K				S10S11

10 A1 BRANCHING RATIOS

U10R1*	A1 INTO (P1 P1)/(RHO P1)				(P2)/(P1)
U10R2*	A1 INTO (KNAR K)/(RHO P1)		CHUNG	64 HBC	(P3)/(P1)
U10R2*	0.05 UR LESS				

REFERENCES ON MESON RESONANCES

IDENTIFIC. YR AUTHORS JOUR.VOL PAGE YR INSTITUTION COD

f

5 F (1250,JPG=++) I=0

SELOVE	62 HBC	W SELOVE +	PRL	9	272	62	PENNSL	U 5
BONDAR	63 HBC	L BONDAR +	PL	5	153	63	AACHEN	U 5
GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	Z G T GUIRAGUSSIAN	PRL	11	85	63	L R L	U 5
VEILLET	63 HBC	J J VEILLET +	PRL	10	29	63	EP+MILAN	U 5
LEE	64 HBC	Y Y LEE +	PRL	12	342	64	MICHIGAN	U 5

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

HAGUPIAN	63 HBC	V HAGUPIAN, W SELOVE	PRL	10	533	63	I, J	U 5
ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	M ADERHOLZ + (AACHEN)	PL	10	240	64	I	U 5
SODICKSON	64 HBC	L SODICKSON +	PRL	12	485	64	I	U 5

KKπ

6 KKPI (1410,JPG=) I=0,1

ARMENTEROS	63 HBC	M ARMENTEROS +	SIENA	287	63	GERM+CDF	U 6
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σ

7 SIGMA MESON (390,JPG=) I=0

SAMIOS	62 HBC	V P SAMIOS +	PRL	9	139	62	BNL+CENY+CU+KY	U 7
CRAWFORD	62 HBC	F S CRAWFORD +	PRL	11	564	63	L R L	U 7
DEL FARRRO	64 SPRK	M DEL FARRRO +	PRL	12	674	64	FRASCATI	U 7
KIRZ	63 HBC	KIRZ, SCHWARTZ, TRIPP	PR	130	2431	63	L R L	U 7
KALMUS	64 HBC	G E KALMUS +	SUBM.	PR	JUNE	64	WISCONSIN+LRL	U 7

P

9 RHO (750,JPG=1++) I=1

ANDERSON	61 HBC	J A ANDERSON +	PRL	6	365	61	L R L	U 9
ALFF	62 HBC	C ALFF +	PRL	9	122	62	COL+RUTG	U 9
KENNEY	62 HBC	V P KENNEY +	PR	126	736	62	KENTUCKY UN.	U 9
SAMIOS	62 HBC	N P SAMIOS +	PRL	9	139	62	BNL+CENY+CU+KY	U 9
WALKER	62 HBC	W D WALKER +	CEN		62	WISCONSIN	U 9	
XUONG	62 HBC	N XUONG, G R LYNCH	PR	128	1849	62	L R L	U 9
ABULINS	63 HBC	M ABULINS +	PRL	11	381	63	UCSU	U 9
ALITTI	63 HBC	J ALITTI +	NC	29	515	63	SAC+ORS+9A+90	U 9
CHADWICK	63 HBC	G B CHADWICK +	PRL	10	62	63	OXFORD + PAUOVA	U 9
GUIRAGUSSIA	63 HBC	Z T GUIRAGUSSIAN	PRL	11	85	63	L R L	U 9
ERWIN	63 HBC	ERWIN, SATTERBLDM, WALKER, SIEVA		112	63	WISCONSIN	U 9	
SACLAY	63 HBC	SACLAY, ORSAY, BARI, BULGIG SIENA		239	63	SAC,ORS,9A,90	U 9	
BONDAR	64 HBC	L BONDAR +	NC	31	729	64	AAC,B1,80,HA,IC+9	U 9
GOLDBERGER	64 HBC	G GOLDBERGER +	PRL	12	336	64	L R L	U 9
LEE	64 HBC	LEE, RUE, SINCLAIR +	PRL	12	342	64	MICHIGAN	U 9

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ERWIN	61 HBC	A K ERWIN +	PRL	6	628	61	I, J	U 9
PICKUP	61 HBC	E PICKUP +	PRL	7	192	61	J	U 9
STONEHILL	61 HBC	D L STONEHILL +	PRL	6	624	61	I, J	U 9

A1

10 A1 MESON (1200,JPG= -) I=1

BELLINI	63 HBC	G BELLINI +	NC	29	896	63	MILAN	U10
HUSON	63 HBC	F R HUSON, W B FRETTER	APS	8	325	63	UC BERKELEY	U10
ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	M ADERHOLZ +	PL	10	226	64	AACHEN	U10
CHUNG	64 HBC	S U CHUNG +	PRL	12	621	64	L R L	U10
GOLDBERGER	64 HBC	G GOLDBERGER +	PRL	12	336	64	L R L	U10
HESS	64 HBC	HESS, CHUNG, UAHN, MILLEN	UUBVA	64			L R L	U10

Baryon Resonances

(REFERENCES AT LOWER RIGHT)

(GALTIERI, ROSENFELD JUNE/64)

DATA ON BARYON RESONANCES

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGN
IN PEAK								
* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS								
N*(1480)	24	N=1/2 (1480, JP=1/2+)			I=1/2			
EXISTENCE AND JP ASSIGNMENTS SLIGHTLY DUBIOUS								
U24*	1400.0	APPROX			GUCCIONI	64	CNTR	
U24*	1415.0	APPROX			BAKEYRE	64	RVUE	
U24*	1405.0	APPROX			ROPER	64	RVUE	
24 N=1/2(1480) WIDTH (MEV)								
U24*	240.0				BAKEYRE	64	RVUE	
U24*	238.0				ROPER	64	RVUE	
25 N=1/2 (1512, JP=3/2-) I=1/2								
PARITY ASSIGNMENT STILL NOT FINAL								
25 N=1/2(1512) MASS (MEV)								
S25*	1512.0				PETERLS	60	RVUE	
U25*	1512.0				FALK-VARIAN61	RVUE		
U25*	1512.0				MOYER	61	RVUE	
U25*	1515.0				DETUEUF	61	RVUE	
U25*	1518.0				BELLETTINI	63	CNTR	
U25*	1518.0				AUVIL	64	RVUE	
25 N=1/2(1512) WIDTH (MEV)								
U25*	160.0				FALK-VARIAN61	RVUE		
U25*	125.0				DETUEUF	61	RVUE	
U25*	80.0	APPROX			BELLETTINI	63	CNTR	
U25*	46.0	LOWER HALF WIDTH			AUVIL	64	RVUE	
25 N=1/2(1512) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U25P1	N=1/2(1512)	INTO N PI				S165	8	
U25P2	N=1/2(1512)	INTO N PI PI				S165	85	8
25 N=1/2(1512) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U25K1*	N=1/2(1512)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL						
U25K1	0.79				UMNES	61	RVUE	
U25K1	0.62				DEVLIN	62	CNTR	
U25K1	0.67				LAYSON	63	RVUE	
U25K1	0.71	0.38			DETUEUF	64	CNTR	
U25K1	0.54	0.03			AUVIL	64	RVUE	
26 N=1/2 (1688, JP=5/2+) I=1/2								
TY ASSIGNMENT STILL NOT FINAL								
26 N=1/2(1688) MASS (MEV)								
S26*	1715.0				PETERLS	60	RVUE	
U26*	1687.0				FALK-VARIAN61	RVUE		
U26*	1688.0				MOYER	61	RVUE	
U26*	1699.4				AUVIL	64	RVUE	
26 N=1/2(1688) WIDTH (MEV)								
U26*	120.0				FALK-VARIAN61	RVUE		
U26*	170.0				UMNES	61	RVUE	
U26*	69.0	20.0	10.0		AUVIL	64	RVUE	
U26*	48.0	HIGHER HALF WIDTH			AUVIL	64	RVUE	
26 N=1/2(1688) DECAY MODES								
U26P1	N=1/2(1688)	INTO N PI				S165	8	
U26P2	N=1/2(1688)	INTO N PI PI				S165	85	8
U26P3	N=1/2(1688)	INTO LAMBDA K				S18511		
U26P4	N=1/2(1688)	INTO ETA PRUTON				S18516		
26 N=1/2(1688) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U26K1*	N=1/2(1688)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL						
U26K1	0.91	0.10	0.13		UMNES	61	RVUE	
U26K1	0.88				LAYSON	63	RVUE	
U26K1	0.64				AUVIL	64	RVUE	
27 N=1/2 (2190, JP=) I=1/2								
27 N=1/2(2190) MASS (MEV)								
U27*	2190.0				DIDDENS	63	CNTR	
27 N=1/2(2190) WIDTH (MEV)								
U27*	200.0				DIDDENS	63	CNTR	
27 N=1/2(2190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U27P1	N=1/2(2190)	INTO N PI				S165	8	
U27P2	N=1/2(2190)	INTO LAMBDA K				S18511		
27 N=1/2(2190) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U27K1*	N=1/2(2190)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL						
U27K1	0.91	0.10	0.13		UMNES	61	RVUE	
U27K1	0.88				LAYSON	63	RVUE	
U27K1	0.64				AUVIL	64	RVUE	

CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGN
IN PEAK								
* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS								
N*(2700)	28	N=1/2 (2700, JP=) I=1/2						
EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING								
28 N=1/2(2700) MASS (MEV)								
U28*	2700.0				R ALVAREZ	64	CNTR	
28 N=1/2(2700) WIDTH (MEV)								
U28*	100.0				R ALVAREZ	64	CNTR	
28 N=1/2(2700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U28P1	N=1/2(2700)	INTO N ETA				S18514		
U28P2	N=1/2(2700)	INTO N PI				S165	8	
28 N=1/2(2700) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U28K1*	N=1/2(2700)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL						
U28K1*	0.06	OR LESS			R ALVAREZ	64	CNTR	

IDENTIFIC.	YR	AUTHORS	JOUR.	VOL	PAGE	YR	INSTITUTION	COD
N*(1480)	24	N=1/2 (1480, JP=1/2+)					I=1/2	
BAKEYRE	64	RVUE P BAKEYRE +	PL	8	127	64	SACLAY+CAEN	U24
GUCCIONI	64	CNTR G GUCCIONI +	PL	8	134	64	CERN	U24
ROPER	64	RVUE L D ROPER	PHL	12	340	64	LRL-LIVERMORE	U24
ROPER	64	RVUE L D ROPER	PRIV.COM	MAY	64		LRL-LIVERMORE	U24
N*(1512)	25	N=1/2 (1512, JP=3/2-) I=1/2						
PETERLS	60	RVUE R F PETERLS	PR	119	325	60	RVUE	U25
DETUEUF	61	RVUE J F DETUEUF	ATX	2	57	61	RVUE	U25
FALK-VARIA	61	RVUE FALK-VARIANT, VALLADAS	RMP	33	362	61	RVUE	U25
MOYER	61	RVUE B J MOYER	RMP	33	367	61	RVUE	U25
UMNES	61	RVUE R UMNES, G VALLADAS	ATX	1	467	61	RVUE	U25
DEVLIN	62	CNTR DEVLIN, MOYER, PEREZMENDEZ	PR	125	690	62	CNTR	U25
BELLETTINI	63	CNTR G BELLETTINI +	NC	29	1195	63	PRISAFIR+WCL	U25
LAYSON	63	RVUE W M LAYSON	NC	27	724	63	RVUE	U25
AUVIL	64	RVUE P AUVIL, C LOVELACE	PREP.	ICTP	37	64	IMPER. COLLEGE	U25
DETUEUF	64	CNTR J F DETUEUF +	PL	8	74	64	SACLAY	U25
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS								
CENCE	63	CNTR R CENCE, MOYER +	STANFORD			63	J P	U25
AUVIL	64	RVUE P AUVIL, C LOVELACE	PREP	ICTP/37		64	J P	U25
ROPER	64	RVUE L D ROPER	PHL	12	340	64	J P	U25
ROPER	64	RVUE L D ROPER	PHL	12	340	64	LRL-LIVERMORE	U25
N*(1688)	26	N=1/2 (1688, JP=5/2+) I=1/2						
PETERLS	60	RVUE R F PETERLS	PR	119	325	60	RVUE	U26
FALK-VARIANT61	RVUE FALK-VARIANT, VALLADAS	RMP	33	362	61	RVUE	U26	
MOYER	61	RVUE B J MOYER	RMP	33	367	61	RVUE	U26
UMNES	61	RVUE R UMNES, G VALLADAS	ATX	1	467	61	RVUE	U26
LAYSON	63	RVUE W M LAYSON	NC	27	724	63	RVUE	U26
AUVIL	64	RVUE P AUVIL, C LOVELACE	PREP.	ICTP	37	64	IMPER. COLLEGE	U26
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS								
DETUEUF	61	RVUE J F DETUEUF	ATX	2	57	61	J	U26
CENCE	63	CNTR R CENCE, MOYER +	STANFORD			63	J P	U26
HELLAND	63	SPRK J A HELLAND +	PHL	10	27	63	J	U26
AUVIL	64	RVUE P AUVIL, C LOVELACE	PREP	ICTP/37		64	J P	U26
N*(2190)	27	N=1/2 (2190, JP=) I=1/2						
DIDDENS	63	CNTR A N DIDDENS +	PHL	10	262	63	R N L	U27
SCHWARTZ	64	HBC J SCHWARTZ +	BAPS	4	420	64	L N L	U27
N*(2700)	28	N=1/2(2700, JP=) I=1/2						
R ALVAREZ	64	CNTR R ALVAREZ +	PREPRINT	MAY	64		MIT-CAMBRIDGE	U28

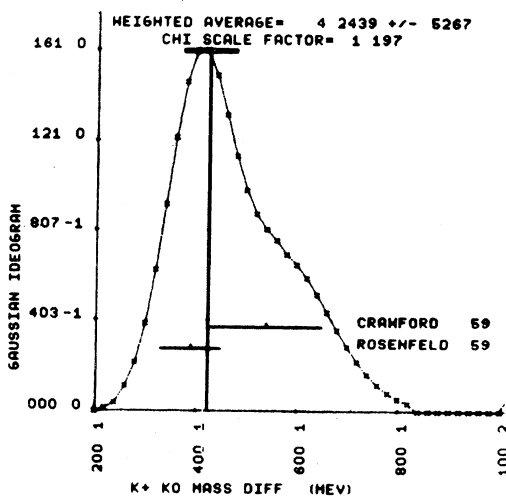
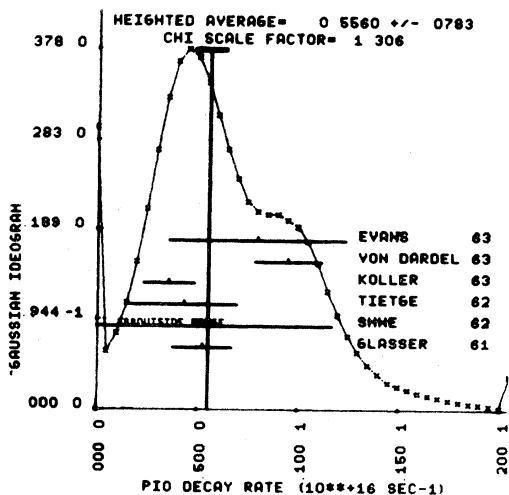
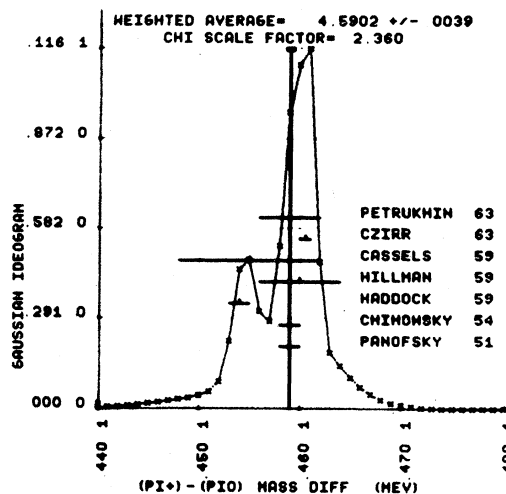
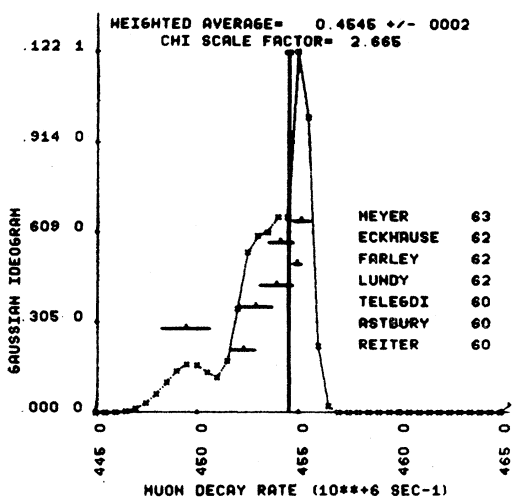
Baryon Resonances (Continued)

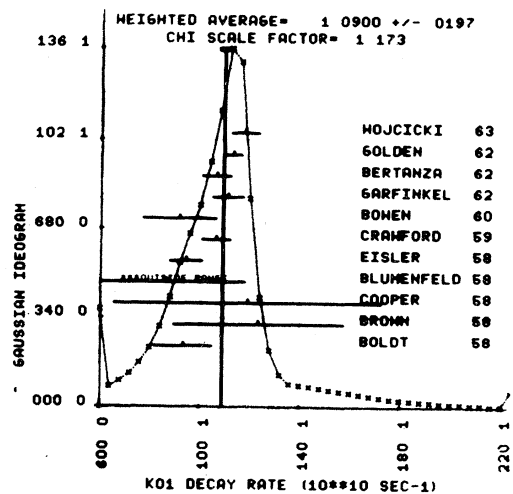
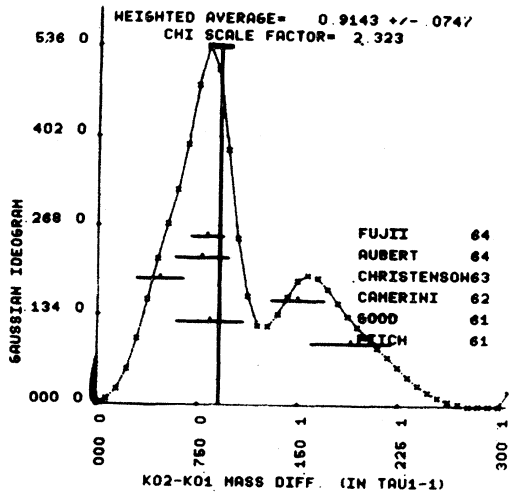
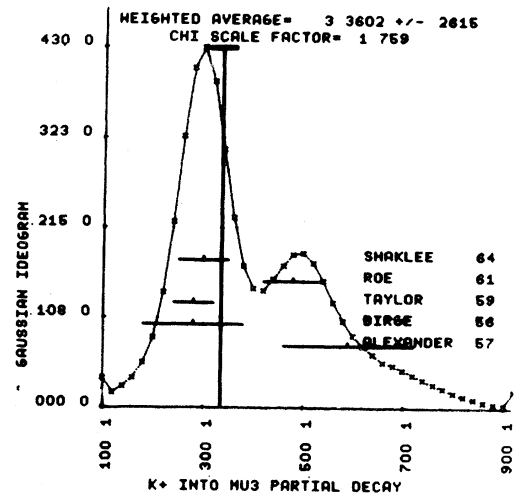
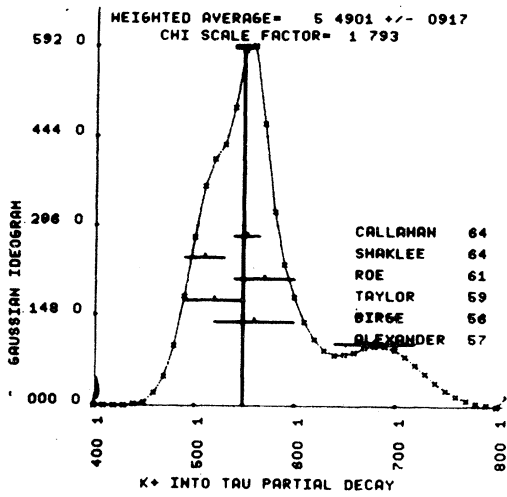
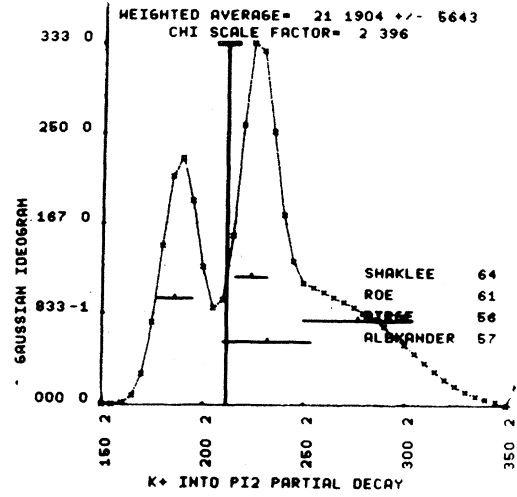
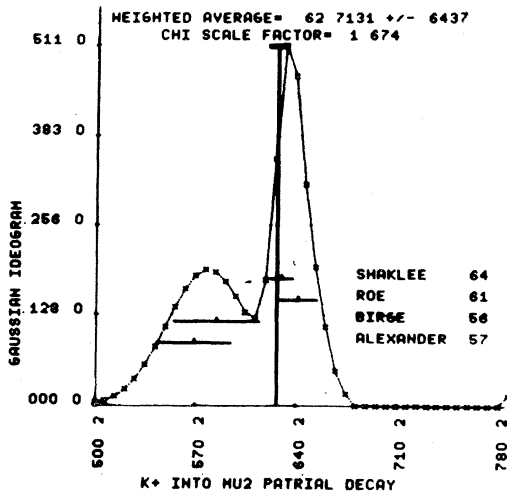
CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGN
* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS								
Δ (1238)	31	N=3/2	(1238)	JP=3/2+	I=3/2			
U31M	1238.0				DE HOFFMANN+54	RVUE		
U31M	1236.1	0.3			KLEPIKOV	60 RVUE		
U31V	1236.0				KUPEK	64 RVUE		
31 N=3/2(1238) MASS (MEV)								
U31M	42.8	LOWER HALF WIDTH			DE HOFFMANN+54	RVUE		
U31M	118.9	5.9			KLEPIKOV	60 RVUE		
U31M	82.0	UPPER HALF WIDTH			VIK	63 CNTR		
U31M	81.2	LOWER HALF WIDTH			KOPER	64 RVUE		
U31A	82.6	UPPER HALF WIDTH			KOPER	64 RVUE		
31 N=3/2(1238) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U31P1	Y=3/2(1238)	INTU N PI						S165 B
* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS								
Δ (1640)	32	N=3/2	(1640)	JP=	I=3/2			
EVIDENCE NOT YET CUMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE								
U32M	1680.0	APPROX			CARRUTHERS	60 RVUE		
U32M	1637.0	APPROX			DEVLIN	62 CNTR		
32 N=3/2(1640) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U32P1	Y=3/2(1640)	INTU N PI						S165 B
U32P2	Y=1/2(1640)	INTU SIGMA K						S195 D
32 N=3/2(1640) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U32P1	0.34	INTU IN P11/TOTAL			AUVIL	64 RVUE		(P11)/TOTAL
Δ (2360)	34	N=3/2	(2360)	JP=	I=3/2			
U34M	2360.0				DIIDENS	63 CNTR		
34 N=3/2(2360) MASS (MEV)								
U34M	200.0	WIDTH (MEV)			DIIDENS	63 CNTR		
34 N=3/2(2360) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U34P1	PI P FRACTION BASED ON GUESS THAT J=11/2							
35 N=3/2(2520) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U35P1	0.34	INTU IN P11/TOTAL			AUVIL	64 RVUE		(P11)/TOTAL
Δ (2520)	35	N=3/2	(2520)	JP=	I=3/2			
EVIDENCE NOT YET CUMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE								
U35M	2520.0	APPROX.			ALVAREZ	64 CNTR		
35 N=3/2(2520) MASS (MEV)								
U35M	50.0	WIDTH (MEV)			ALSTON	62 HBC		
U35M	35.0	5.0			ALEXANDER	62 HBC		
35 N=3/2(2520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES								
U35P1	Y=(1520)	1 TO SIGMA PI						S195 B
U35P2	Y=(1520)	INTU KBAR N						S12517
U35P3	Y=(1520)	INTU LAMBDA PI+ PJ-						S185 B5 B
35 N=3/2(2520) BRANCHING RATIOS								
U35P1	0.067	INTU SIG PI			WATSON	63 HBC		(P11)/TOTAL
U35P2	0.293	INTU K N			WATSON	63 HBC		(P21)/TOTAL
U35P3	0.02	INTU LAMBDA PI PI			WATSON	63 HBC		(P31)/TOTAL

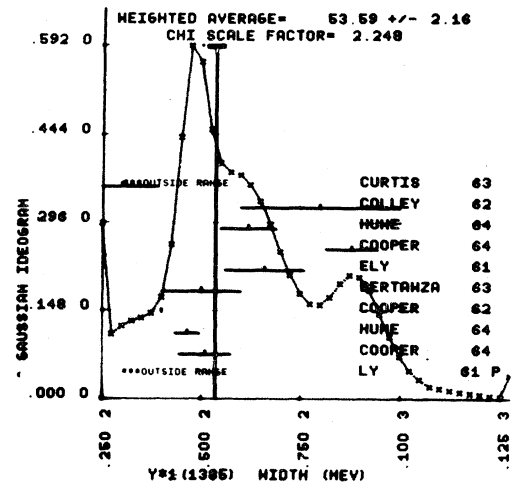
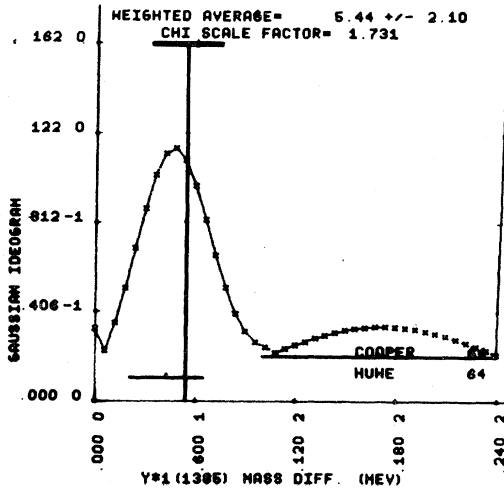
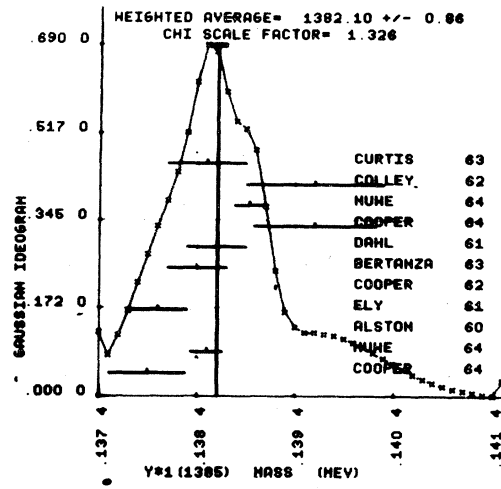
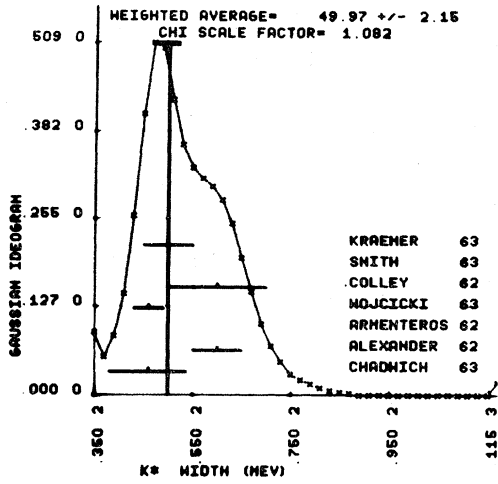
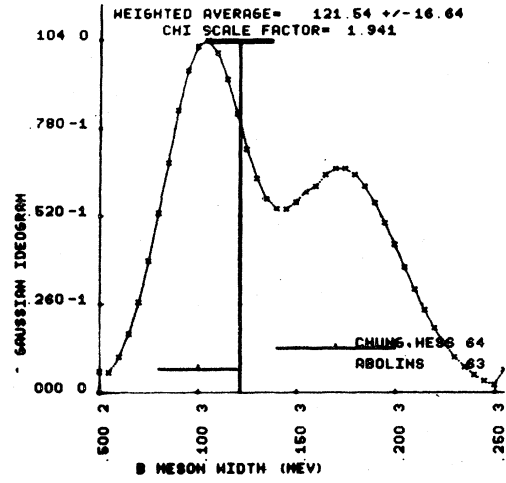
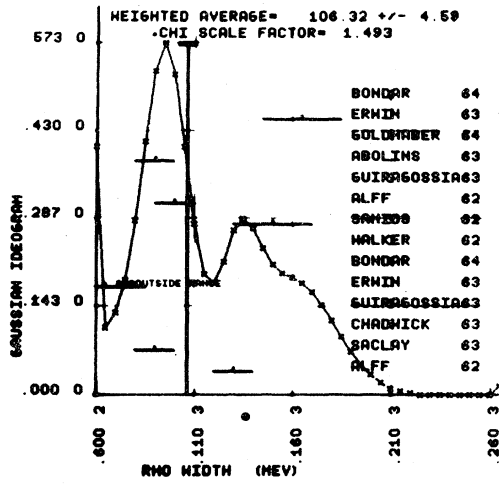
CODE	EVENT	QUANTITY	ERROR+	ERROR-	REFERENCE	YR	TECH	SIGN		
* INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY PROGRAMS										
Y_0^* (1815)	39	Y=0	(1815)	JP=5/2	I=0					
U39M	1815.0				CHAMBERLAIN+62	CNTR				
39 Y=0(1815) MASS (MEV)										
U39M	120.0				CHAMBERLAIN+62	CNTR				
U39M	70.0				GALTIERI	63 HBC				
39 Y=0(1815) PARTIAL DECAY MODES										
U39P1	Y=0(1815)	INTU KBAR N						S12517		
U39P2	Y=0(1815)	INTU SIGMA PI						S195 B		
U39P3	Y=0(1815)	INTU LAMBDA PI+ PJ-						S185 B5 B		
U39P4	Y=0(1815)	INTU LAMBDA ETA						S18514		
39 Y=0(1815) BRANCHING RATIOS										
U39P1	0.8	INTU KBAR N			WUHL	64 HBC		(P11)/TOTAL		
U39P2	0.15	INTU SIGMA PI1/TOTAL			WUHL	64 HBC		(P21)/TOTAL		
U39P3	0.10	INTU LAMBDA 2P11/TOTAL			WUHL	64 HBC		(P31)/TOTAL		
REFERENCES ON BARYON RESONANCES										
IDENTIFIC.	YR	AUTHORS	JOUR.	VOL	PAGE	YR	INSTITUTION	CDU		
Δ (1238)	31	N=3/2	(1238)	JP=3/2+	I=3/2					
DE HOFFMANN	54	RVUE	F DE HOFFMANN +		PR	45	1587	54	RVUE	U31
KLEPIKOV	60	RVUE	H P KLEPIKOV +		REPORT	0584	60	DURHAM		U31
VIK	63	CNTR	U T VIK, M R RUGGF		PR	129	2311	63	L R L	U31
KOPER	64	RVUE	L D KOPER		PRIV.COMM	MAY	64	LRL-LIVERMORAE		U31
Δ (1640)	32	N=3/2	(1640)	JP=	I=3/2					
CARRUTHERS	60	RVUE	P CARRUTHERS		PRL	4	303	60	RVUE	U32
DEVLIN	62	CNTR	DEVLIN, MOYER, PEREZMENEZ		PR	125	690	62	L R L	U32
Δ (1920)	33	N=3/2	(1920)	JP=7/2+	I=3/2					
DEVLIN	62	CNTR	DEVLIN, MOYER, PEREZMENEZ		PR	125	690	62	L R L	U33
AUVIL	64	RVUE	P AUVIL, C LOVELACE		PREP. ICTP	37	64	IMPER. COLLEGE		U33
Δ (2360)	34	N=3/2	(2360)	JP=	I=3/2					
DIIDENS	63	CNTR	A M DIIDENS +		PRL	10	262	63	B N L	U34
Δ (2520)	35	N=3/2	(2520)	JP=	I=3/2					
R ALVAREZ	64	CNTR	R ALVAREZ +		PREPRINT					U35
Y_0^* (1405)	37	Y=0	(1405)	JP=	I=0					
ALSTON	61	HBC	M H ALSTON +		PRL	6	698	62	L R L	U37
ALEXANDER	62	HBC	G ALEXANDER +		PRL	8	400	62	L R L	U37
ALSTON	62	HBC	M H ALSTON +		CERN		311	62	L R L	U37
Y_0^* (1520)	38	Y=0	(1520)	JP=3/2-	I=0					
FERRO-LUZZI	62	HBC	M FERRO-LUZZI +		PRL	8	28	62	L R L	U38
GALTIERI	63	DBC	A BARBARO GALTIERI +		PL	6	296	63	L R L	U38
WATSON	63	HBC	WATSON, FERROLUZZI, TRIPP		PR	131	2248	63	L R L	U38
ALMEIDA	64	HBC	S ALMEIDA, LYNGH		PL	9	204	64	CERN	U38
Y_0^* (1815)	39	Y=0	(1815)	JP=5/2	I=0					
CHAMBERLAIN	62	CNTR	U CHAMBERLAIN +		PR	125	1696	62	L R L	U39
GALTIERI	63	HBC	A BARBARO GALTIERI +		PL	6	296	63	L R L	U39
WUHL	64	HBC	C WUHL, S WUJCIK +		UGL	11340	64	L R L		U39
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS										
BEALL	62	SPNK	E F BEALL +		CERN		368	62	L R L	U39
SODICKSON	64	SPRK	L SODICKSON +		ALSO SIENA		123	63	L R L	U39
					PR	133	8757	64	P I T	U39

IDEOGRAMS WHICH HAD $\chi^2 > N - 1$

Vertical line and error flag above it show weighted mean and its statistical error







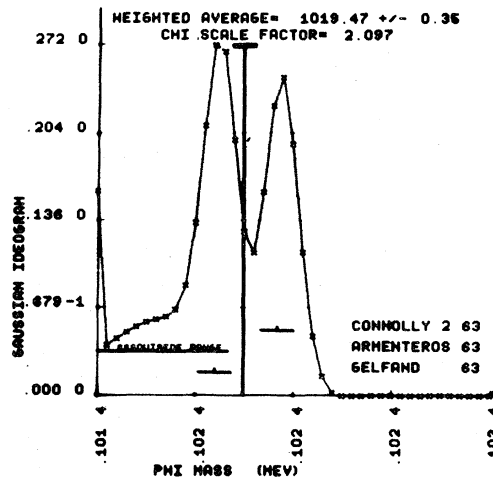
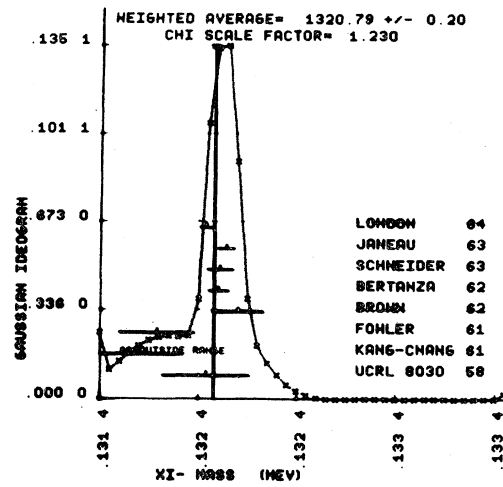
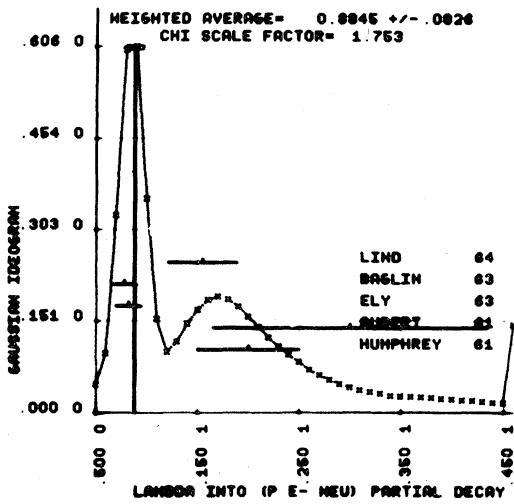
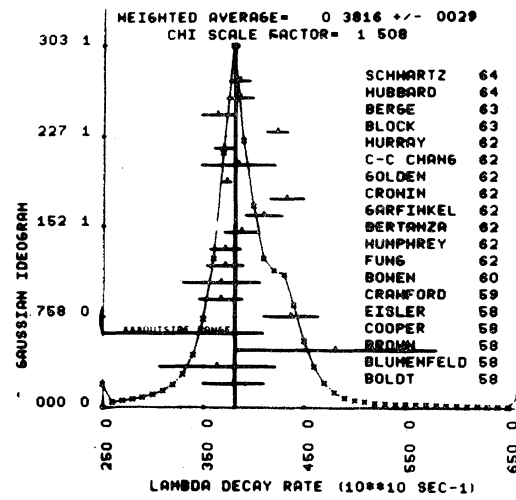
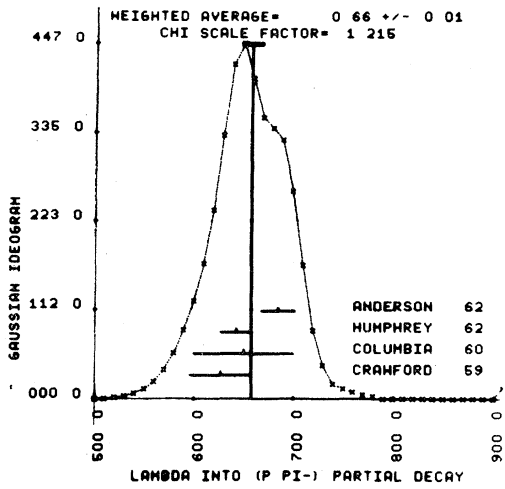


Table II. Atomic and nuclear properties (dE/dx, collision mean free path, radiation length, etc.) of materials used as absorbers and detectors

Material	Z	A	Cross section σ [a] (barns)	$\frac{dE}{dx} \frac{[b]}{\text{min}}$ Mev g/cm ²	Collision [a] length L_{coll} g/cm ² cm	Radiation [c] length L_{rad} g/cm ² cm	Density ρ (g/cm ³) boiling at 1 atmos
H ₂	1	1.01	0.063	4.14	26.5	58	0.0708
Li	3	6.94	0.23	1.72	50.4	77.5	0.534
Be	4	9.01	0.28	1.71	55.0	62.2	1.84
C	6	12.00	0.33	1.86	60.4	42.5	1.55 (variable)
Al	13	26.97	0.57	1.66	79.2	23.9	2.70
Cu	29	63.57	1.00	1.45	105.4	12.8	8.9
Sn	50	118.70	1.55	1.27	129.7	8.54	7.30
Pb	82	207.21	2.20	1.12	156.2	5.8	11.34
U	92	238.07	2.42	1.095	163.6	5.5	18.7
Hydrogen (bubble chamber, 27.6°K)				0.243 Mev/cm	26.5	58	0.0586
Propane (C ₃ H ₈ , bubble chamber)				0.935 Mev/cm	48.9	44.7	0.41
Freon CF ₃ Br				2.3	87.1	17.25	1.5
Polystyrene (CH scintillator)				2.14 Mev/cm	54.9	43.4	~ 1.05
Ilford emulsion				5.49 Mev/cm	103	11.2	3.815

[a] $\sigma_{\text{natural}} \equiv \pi \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\pi c} \right)^2 \times A^{2/3} = 63 \text{ mb} \times A^{2/3}$; $L_{\text{collision}} \equiv \frac{A}{N_0 \sigma_{\text{natural}}} = \frac{A^{1/3}}{N_0 \pi \left(\frac{\hbar}{m\pi c} \right)^2} = 26.4 A^{1/3} \text{ g/cm}^2$.

[b] From range-energy tables of M. Rich and R. Madey, UCRL-2301, March 1954, and of Walter H. Barkas, UCRL-3769, April 1957.

[c] From Experimental Nuclear Physics, E. Segrè, Ed. (Wiley, New York, 1953), Table 8, p. 265. The radiation lengths have not been corrected for failure of the Born approximation and several additional small effects.

Table IIIa. Multiple Coulomb scattering and Lorentz transformation

The rms projected angle θ due to multiple Coulomb scattering (only) of a particle of charge z , momentum P , velocity V is

$$\theta_{proj} = z \frac{15(\text{MeV})}{PV(\text{MeV})} \sqrt{\frac{L}{L_0}} (1 + \epsilon) \text{ radians;} \tag{4}$$

L = Length in scatterer; L_0 (radiation) from Table II. For $L \geq 1/10 L_0$ ϵ is generally $< 1/10$. The distribution of θ is not truly Gaussian. The rms projected displacement y on traversing an absorber of thickness L is

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

Lorentz transformations. Notation: Lower-case type for c. m. 4-momentum (p, w) and capitals for lab (P, W). ($c \equiv 1$.) To transform from c. m. to lab write

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & \eta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \eta & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \gamma p \cos \theta + \eta w \\ p \sin \theta \\ 0 \\ \eta p \cos \theta + \gamma w \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} P \cos \Theta \\ P \sin \Theta \\ 0 \\ W \end{pmatrix} \tag{5}$$

If two particles (1 and 2) collide, the invariant "mass" μ of the system is given by

$$\mu^2 = (W_1 + W_2)^2 - (\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2)^2, \tag{6}$$

$$\gamma = \frac{W_1 + W_2}{\mu}; \quad \eta = \frac{|\vec{P}_1 + \vec{P}_2|}{\mu} = \gamma \beta. \tag{7}$$

Write T for lab kinetic energy, t for c. m.; thus $\mu = m_1 + m_2 + t_1 + t_2 = m_1 + m_2 + Q$. If the target is at rest ($0, m_2$) μ simplifies:

$$\mu^2 = (m_1 + m_2)^2 + 2T_1 m_2. \tag{8}$$

To get a threshold T_1 , set $\mu =$ sum of masses of reaction products, then

$$[\sum m(\text{products})]^2 = (m_1 + m_2)^2 + 2T_1 m_2. \tag{9}$$

Other invariants are: $w_1 w_2 - p_1 p_2 \cos \theta_{12}$ and

$$\frac{1}{P} \frac{d^2 \sigma}{d\omega d\omega}. \tag{10}$$

The max. lab angle that a particle of c. m. momentum P_i can have is given by

$$\sin \Theta_i = \frac{\eta_i}{\gamma} \left(\eta_i = \frac{P_i}{m_i} \text{ must be } < \eta \right); \tag{11}$$

If $\eta_i > \eta$, then of course Θ_i can be π . Crawford's mnemonic for extending nonrelativistic formulas to relativistic case: "To the rest energy of each moving particle add $Q/2$ " where $Q =$ the total kinetic energy (c. m.) = $\mu - \sum m_i$. Thus in the rest frame of a two-body decay the kinetic energy Q is shared between the two particles according to

$$t_1 = Q \frac{m_2 + Q/2}{\mu}; \quad t_2 = Q \frac{m_1 + Q/2}{\mu}. \tag{12}$$

The above of course applies in the c. m. for the production of a two-body final state. To express t in terms of p , apply the mnemonic to a single particle (then $Q = t$). The non-rel. relation $p^2 = 2tm$ becomes

$$p^2 = 2t(m + t/2) = 2tm + t^2. \tag{13}$$

Energy Transfer for elastic collisions of beam (P_1, W_1) with resting target ($0, m_2$), is

$$T_2 = 2m_2 \frac{P_1^2}{\mu^2} \sin^2(\theta_{c.m.}/2). \tag{14}$$

Note that for max T_2 , $\theta_{c.m.} = \pi$, so

$$T_{2max.} = 2m_2 P_1^2 / \mu^2 \approx 2 m_2 \eta^2. \tag{15}$$

TABLES FROM UCRL-8030(rev.) June 1964
Table IV. Atomic and nuclear constants in units of MeV, cm, and sec ^a

GENERAL ATOMIC CONSTANTS		Cross Section	
$N = 6.02252 \times 10^{23}$ molecules/mole ^b		$\sigma_{\text{Thompson}} = \frac{8}{3} \pi r_e^2 = 0.66516 \times 10^{-24} \text{ cm}^2 = 0.66516 \text{ barn}$	
$c = 2.997925 \times 10^{10}$ cm/sec		<u>Magnetic Moment and Cyclotron Angular Frequency</u>	
$e = 4.80298 \times 10^{-10}$ esu = 1.6021×10^{-19} coulomb.		$\mu_{\text{Bohr}} = \frac{e\hbar}{2mc} = 0.578815 \times 10^{-14}$ MeV/gauss	
1 MeV = 1.6021×10^{-6} erg [1 ev = $e(10^8/c)$]		$\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\text{cyclotron}} = \frac{e}{2mc} = 8.79398 \times 10^6$ rad sec ⁻¹ /gauss	
$\hbar = 6.5820 \times 10^{-22}$ MeV sec = 1.05450×10^{-27} erg sec.		$g_{\text{electron}} = 2[1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} - 0.328 (\frac{\alpha}{\pi})^2] = 2[1.001159\pm 15]^c$	
$\hbar c = 1.9732 \times 10^{-11}$ MeV cm [= λ for $p = 1$ MeV/c]		$g_{\text{muon}} = 2[1 + \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} + 0.75 (\frac{\alpha}{\pi})^2] = 2[1.0011650\pm 10]^c$	
$k = 8.6171 \times 10^{-11}$ MeV/°C [Boltzmann constant]			
$\alpha = \frac{e^2}{\hbar c} = 1/137.0388$; $e^2 = 1.4399 \times 10^{-13}$ MeV cm			
QUANTITIES DERIVED FROM THE ELECTRON MASS, m_e		QUANTITIES DERIVED FROM THE PROTON MASS, m_p	
<u>Mass and Energy</u>		Rest mass = $938.256 \text{ MeV}/c^2 = 1836.10 m_e = 6.724 m_\pi$	
$m = 0.511006 \text{ MeV} = 1/1836.10 m_p = 1/273.19 m_\pi$		$= 1.0782522 m_1$	
Rydberg, $R_\infty = \frac{me^4}{2\hbar^2} = mc^2 \times \frac{\alpha^2}{2} = 13.605 \text{ eV}$		where $m_1 = 1 \text{ amu} = \frac{1}{12} C^{12} = 931.478 \text{ MeV}$	
<u>Length</u> (1 fermi = 10^{-13} cm; 1 Å = 10^{-8} cm)		<u>Magnetic Moment and Cyclotron Angular Frequency</u>	
$r_e = e^2/mc^2 = 2.81777$ fermi		$\mu_p = \frac{e\hbar}{2m_p c} = 3.1524 \times 10^{-18}$ MeV/gauss	
$\lambda_{\text{Compton}} = \frac{\hbar}{mc} = r_e \alpha^{-1} = 3.86144 \times 10^{-11}$ cm		$\frac{1}{2} \omega_{\text{cyclotron}} = \frac{e}{2m_p c} = 4.7894 \times 10^3$ rad sec ⁻¹ /gauss	
$a_\infty \text{ Bohr} = \frac{\hbar^2}{me^2} = r_e \alpha^{-2} = 0.52967 \text{ Å}$		$\left(\frac{\mu}{m_p}\right)_{\text{proton}} = 2.79276$; $\left(\frac{\mu}{m_p}\right)_{\text{neutron}} = -1.9128$	
<u>Hydrogen-like atom</u> (Non. Rel.; $\mu \equiv$ reduced mass).			
$E_n = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\mu z^2 e^4}{(\hbar c)^2}$; $a_{n=1} = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu z e^2}$; $\left(\frac{v}{c}\right)_{\text{rms}} = \frac{ze^2}{\hbar c}$			
QUANTITIES DERIVED FROM THE MASS OF THE CHARGED PION, m_π		MISCELLANEOUS	
Rest mass = $139.60 \text{ MeV}/c^2 = 273.19 m_e = 0.14878 m_p$		<u>Physical Constants</u>	
<u>Length</u>		1 year = 3.1536×10^7 sec ($\approx \pi \times 10^7$ sec)	
$\frac{\hbar}{m_\pi c} = 1.4135$ fermi ($\sim \sqrt{2}$ fermi)		Density of air = $1.205 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^3$ at 20°C	
<u>Natural (\approx "geometrical") Nucleon Cross Section</u>		Acceleration by gravity = $980.67 \text{ cm}/\text{sec}^2$	
$\pi \left(\frac{\hbar}{m_\pi c}\right)^2 = 62.7655 \text{ mb}$ (1 mb = 10^{-27} cm^2)		1 calorie = 4.184 joules	
<u>(3/2, 3/2)$\pi\pi$ Resonance of mass 1237 MeV (Q = 159 MeV).</u>		1 atmosphere = $1033.2 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^2$	
Center-of-mass momentum: $p_\pi = 230 \text{ MeV}/c$		<u>Numerical Constants</u>	
Lab-system momentum: $P_\pi = 303 \text{ MeV}/c$ ($T_\pi = 195 \text{ MeV}$)		1 radian = 57.29578 deg; $e = 2.71828$	
		$\ln 2 = 0.69315$; $\log_{10} e = 0.43429$;	
		$\ln 10 = 2.30259$; $\log_{10} 2 = 0.30103$.	
<u>RADIOACTIVITY</u>		<u>Stirling's approximation</u>	
1 curie = 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations/sec		$\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n < n! < \sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \left(1 + \frac{1}{12n-1}\right)$	
1 R = 87.8 ergs/g air = 5.49×10^7 MeV/g air		<u>Gaussianlike Distributions</u>	
Fluxes (per cm^2) to liberate 1 R in carbon:		For $n > -1$ but not necessarily integral:	
3×10^7 minimum ionizing singly charged particles		$\int_0^\infty x^{2n+1} \exp\left[-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}\right] dx = 2^n n! \sigma^{2n+2}$; $(\frac{1}{2})! = \sqrt{\pi}/2$	
0.9×10^9 photons of 1 MeV energy.		Relation between standard deviation σ and mean deviation a :	
(These fluxes are actually correct to within a factor of two for all materials.)		$2\sigma^2 = \pi a^2$; $\sigma = 1.4826$ probable error.	
Natural background: 100 mR/year		Odds against exceeding one standard deviation = 2.15:1;	
"Tolerance" 100 millirem/week [Note, 1 R may produce up to 10 "Rem" (R equivalent for man), depending on type of radiation.]		two, 21:1; three, 370:1; four, 16,000:1;	
		five, 1,700,000:1	

^aBased mainly on E. Richard Cohen and J. W. M. DuMond, "Present Status of our Knowledge of the Numerical Values of the Fundamental Physical Constants," Second International Conference on Nuclidic Masses, Vienna, Austria, July 15-19, 1963.

^bBased on atomic weight of C^{12} being exactly 12.

^cC. Sommerfield, Phys. Rev. 107, 328 (1957) and A. Petermans, Helv. Phys. Acta. 30, 407 (1957).

TABLE VII
CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS AND SPHERICAL HARMONICS

1/2x1/2					1x1/2					3/2x1/2				
m_1	m_2	J	M		m_1	m_2	J	M		m_1	m_2	J	M	
+1/2	+1/2	1	+1	1	+1	+1/2	3/2	+3/2	1	+3/2	+1/2	2	+2	1
+1/2	-1/2		0	$\sqrt{1/2}$	+1	-1/2	3/2	+1/2	$\sqrt{1/3}$	+3/2	-1/2	2	+1	$\sqrt{3/4}$
-1/2	+1/2		0	$\sqrt{1/2}$	0	+1/2	3/2	-1/2	$\sqrt{2/3}$	0	+1/2	2	0	$\sqrt{3/4}$
-1/2	-1/2		-1	$\sqrt{1/2}$	-1	-1/2	3/2	-3/2	$\sqrt{2/3}$	-1	-1/2	2	-1	$\sqrt{3/4}$

2x1/2					1x1					3/2x1				
m_1	m_2	J	M		m_1	m_2	J	M		m_1	m_2	J	M	
+2	1/2	5/2	+5/2	1	+1	0	3	+3	1	+3/2	+1	5/2	+5/2	1
+2	-1/2		3/2	$\sqrt{1/5}$	+1	+1	3	+1	$\sqrt{1/2}$	+3/2	0	5/2	+3/2	$\sqrt{2/5}$
+1	+1/2		3/2	$\sqrt{4/5}$	0	0	3	0	$\sqrt{1/2}$	0	+1	5/2	0	$\sqrt{3/5}$
+1	-1/2		1/2	$\sqrt{4/5}$	0	+1	3	+1	$\sqrt{1/2}$	+1	0	5/2	+1	$\sqrt{3/5}$
0	+1/2		1/2	$\sqrt{3/5}$	-1	0	3	0	$\sqrt{2/5}$	-1	+1	5/2	0	$\sqrt{1/5}$
0	-1/2		-1/2	$\sqrt{3/5}$	-1	+1	3	-1	$\sqrt{2/5}$	-1	0	5/2	-1	$\sqrt{1/5}$
-1	+1/2		-1/2	$\sqrt{2/5}$	-1	-1	3	-1	$\sqrt{2/5}$	-1	-1	5/2	-1	$\sqrt{1/5}$
-1	-1/2		-3/2	$\sqrt{4/5}$	-1	-1	3	-3	$\sqrt{4/5}$	-1	-1	5/2	-3	$\sqrt{1/5}$
-2	+1/2		-3/2	$\sqrt{1/5}$	-2	0	3	-1	$\sqrt{1/5}$	-2	0	5/2	-1	$\sqrt{2/5}$
-2	-1/2		-5/2	$\sqrt{4/5}$	-2	0	3	-3	$\sqrt{4/5}$	-2	0	5/2	-3	$\sqrt{2/5}$

1x1					3/2x1				
m_1	m_2	J	M		m_1	m_2	J	M	
+1	0	2	+2	1	+3/2	+1	5/2	+5/2	1
0	+1		1	$\sqrt{1/2}$	+3/2	0	5/2	+3/2	$\sqrt{2/5}$
0	0		0	$\sqrt{1/2}$	+1/2	+1	5/2	+1/2	$\sqrt{3/5}$
+1	-1		0	$\sqrt{1/6}$	+1/2	0	5/2	0	$\sqrt{1/2}$
0	0		0	$\sqrt{2/3}$	-1/2	+1	5/2	+1/2	$\sqrt{1/2}$
-1	+1		0	$\sqrt{1/6}$	-1/2	0	5/2	0	$\sqrt{1/2}$
0	-1		-1	$\sqrt{1/6}$	-3/2	+1	5/2	-1/2	$\sqrt{2/5}$
-1	0		-1	$\sqrt{1/2}$	-3/2	0	5/2	-3/2	$\sqrt{2/5}$
-1	-1		-2	$\sqrt{1/2}$	-3/2	-1	5/2	-5/2	$\sqrt{2/5}$

2x1				
m_1	m_2	J	M	
+2	+1	3	+3	1
+2	0		2	$\sqrt{1/3}$
+1	+1		2	$\sqrt{2/3}$
+2	-1		1	$\sqrt{1/15}$
+1	0		1	$\sqrt{1/3}$
0	+1		1	$\sqrt{1/3}$
+1	-1		0	$\sqrt{1/15}$
0	0		0	$\sqrt{1/3}$
-1	+1		0	$\sqrt{1/15}$
0	-1		-1	$\sqrt{1/15}$
-1	0		-1	$\sqrt{1/3}$
-2	+1		-2	$\sqrt{1/15}$
-1	-1		-2	$\sqrt{1/3}$
-2	0		-2	$\sqrt{1/3}$
-2	-1		-3	$\sqrt{1/15}$

$$Y_0^0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4\pi}}$$

$$Y_1^0 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{4\pi}} \cos \theta; \quad Y_1^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{8\pi}} \sin \theta e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_2^0 = \sqrt{\frac{5}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad Y_2^1 = -\sqrt{\frac{15}{8\pi}} \sin \theta \cos \theta e^{i\phi}$$

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

$$Y_3^0 = -\sqrt{\frac{7}{4\pi}} \left(\frac{5}{2} \cos^3 \theta - \frac{3}{2} \cos \theta \right); \quad Y_3^1 = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{21}{4\pi}} \sin \theta (5 \cos^2 \theta - 1) e^{i\phi}$$

$$Y_3^2 = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{105}{2\pi}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta e^{2i\phi}; \quad Y_3^3 = -\frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\frac{35}{4\pi}} \sin^3 \theta e^{3i\phi}$$

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

Note: When calculating terms which are linear in the above coefficients (e.g., interference, polarization), the sign convention becomes important. This table follows the one in Blatt and Weisskopf, Edmonds, Rose, Condon and Shortley, etc. Other authors (e.g., Schiff, Bethe and de Hoffmann) use different conventions.