

Review of particle properties

Particle Data Group

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This review of the properties of leptons, mesons, and baryons is an updating of the Review of Particle Properties, Particle Data Group [Phys. Lett. **111B** (1982)]. Data are evaluated, listed, averaged, and summarized in tables. Numerous tables, figures, and formulae of interest to particle physicists are also included. A data booklet is available.

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CONTENTS

Introduction

I. Overview	S2
II. Authors and consultants	S3
III. Reorganization	S4
IV. Nomenclature	S4
V. Procedures	S5
A. Selection and treatment of data	S5
B. Criteria for new states	S6
C. Statistical procedures	S6
1. Unconstrained averaging	S6
2. Constrained fits	S7
D. Discussion	S8
Acknowledgments	S9
References (for above sections)	S9

Tables of Particle Properties

Stable particles	S10
Addendum	S16
Mesons	S18
Baryons	S25

Miscellaneous Tables, Figures, and Formulae

Physical constants (rev.)	S31
Clebsch-Gordan coefficients, spherical harmonics, and d functions	S32
SU(3) isoscalar factors	S33
SU(n) multiplets and Young diagrams (new)	S34
Tests of conservation laws (new)	S35
Kinematics, decays, and scattering (new)	S38
C.M. energy and momentum vs. beam momentum	S42
Standard model of electroweak interactions (new)	S43
Cabibbo and Kobayashi-Maskawa mixing (new)	S43
Quark parton model for deep inelastic scattering (new)	S43
Nonrelativistic quark model (new)	S44
Probability and statistics (rev.)	S46
Particle detectors, absorbers, and ranges (rev.)	S48
Electromagnetic relations (rev.)	S58
Radioactivity and radiation protection (rev.)	S59
Periodic table of the elements	S60
Plots of cross sections and related quantities (rev.)	S61

Data Card Listings

Illustrative key	S73
Stable particles	S76
Gauge bosons	S76
Leptons	S77
Mesons	S91
Baryons	S120
Searches	S136
Mesons	S144
S = 0	S144
S = ± 1	S193
Charmed mesons	S203
Bottom (beauty) meson	S204
Baryons	S205
S = 0	S205
S = +1	S243
S = -1	S245
S = -2	S282
S = -3	S288
Charmed baryons	S288
Bottom (beauty) baryon	S288
Dibaryons	S288

Appendices

I. Status of the standard model of electroweak interactions (new)	S293
II. The perturbative QCD coupling constant (new)	S294
III. Kobayashi-Maskawa mixing matrix (new)	S296

Recent Particle Physics Compilations	S298
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Accessing and Using Particle Physics Databases	S299
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Index	S300
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I. OVERVIEW

This review is an updating through December 1983 of the Review of Particle Properties [Particle Data Group (1982)], a compilation of experimental results on the properties of particles studied in elementary particle physics. These properties include masses, widths or lifetimes, branching ratios, and other experimentally determined properties. Where feasible, we provide a suggested "best" value of each parameter based on our own judgment, using the best available data. A discussion of some of the procedures that we apply, and a brief review of the historical performance of averages of measurements, may be found below (Section V Part D).

The results of this compilation are presented in two sections, the "Tables of Particle Properties" and the "Data Card Listings." The Tables give our estimates of the properties of those states whose existence we consider well established. Our opinion of whether or not a particle's existence

is well established can change as new data become available. We attempt to be conservative, so particles whose existence awaits confirmation are not included, even if they may be theoretically well understood. Reported states which have been omitted from the Tables are indicated there by a short arrow (\rightarrow).

The Listings contain a complete record of our compiled data on all states whose existence is either well established or unconfirmed, but do not include reported states of historical interest only. All data used for the numerical estimates in the Tables are listed here, with references and our comments, if any. Those measurements considered recent enough or important enough to mention, but which for some reason were not used in the averaging, appear in parentheses.

The Listings also contain short reviews, which we call "mini-reviews," about subjects of particular interest or data which have particular problems. These are usually written by the same experts who have assisted with the data compilation itself.

In the past, we have attempted to use the Listings as an archive of all reported data on particles of interest. This is no longer possible because the growth of information would require a 5 to 10% per year expansion in this Review. Therefore we refer interested readers to previous editions [for example, Particle Data Group (1982)] for references to data considered obsolete.

We categorize the particles into types, intended to correspond roughly to the different types of data and problems encountered:

STABLE PARTICLES — All particles stable under the strong interaction. This includes the truly stable particles as well as those which decay weakly or electromagnetically, including the η , $D(1865)$, F , Λ_c , W , Z^0 , and so on.

MESONS — All meson resonances, including the ψ , χ , and T families.

BARYONS — All baryon resonances, including the resonant N and Δ families, dibaryon candidates, and so on.

This classification scheme is used to organize the Tables and the Listings.

We include a section of "Miscellaneous Tables, Figures, and Formulae." These are designed as a quick reference for the practicing elementary particle physicist. They normally presuppose some understanding of the subject matter, and do not attempt to serve as a textbook. We welcome all suggestions and comments regarding topics for inclusion or deletion, any errors or confusing passages, etc.

A pocket-sized Particle Properties Data Booklet is available. This contains the complete Tables of Particle Properties and the Miscellaneous Section, but not the Listings. For North and South America, Australia, and the Far East, write to Technical Information Department, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA. For all other areas, write to CERN Scientific Information Service, CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland.

This year we are beginning a multiyear effort aimed at modernization and reorganization. The first fruits are visible immediately in the form of improved readability. We also include, for the first time, an Index at the back. The Miscellaneous Section has been almost completely reorganized. Some new material has been added, and some of the old material is now in different sections. A detailed description of the changes is given in Section III below.

II. AUTHORS AND CONSULTANTS

The primary responsibilities of the authors are as follows:

(1) *Stable particles*: R. Frosch, T. Shimada, R.E. Shrock, T.G. Trippe, W.P. Trower, and C.G. Wohl.

(2) *Meson resonances*: M. Aguilar-Benitez, J.J. Hernandez, M.J. Losty, L. Montanet, F.C. Porter, M. Roos, N.A. Törnqvist, and Ch. Walck

(3) *Baryon resonances*: R.L. Crawford, G.P. Gopal, R.E. Hendrick, G. Höhler, L.D. Roper, and C.G. Wohl.

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

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- In addition, the Berkeley Particle Data Group has benefited from the advice of the PDG Advisory Committee, which meets annually to discuss matters of importance to the group, including the structure and content of this Review. The members of the 1983 committee are G. Feldman (SLAC) (chair), C.M. Lederer (University of California, Berkeley), J. Rosner (University of Chicago), R. Thun (University of Michigan), and L. Wolfenstein (Carnegie-Mellon University). In addition, G. Gidal (LBL) served in 1982.

The usefulness of this compilation depends in large part on the interaction between the users and the authors and

consultants. We appreciate comments, criticisms, and suggestions for improvements of all stages of data retrieval, evaluation, and presentation.

III. REORGANIZATION

This year we have reorganized the Introduction and Miscellaneous Sections, added an Index (at the back), changed the Appendices to reflect modern interest, and improved the readability of most of the Review. This is the first stage of our modernization of the Review of Particle Properties system. The input of our readership into this process is welcome and encouraged. Many of the planned future changes will be internal, e.g., in the data-handling programs, but we do plan some additional improvements in the appearance and layout of the Review.

The changes in the Introduction Section have been to move the portions with physics discussion to other places. The discussion on the quantum numbers of mesons is now found (condensed) in the new Nonrelativistic Quark Model discussion in the Miscellaneous Section. The discussion of partial-wave amplitudes is partly in the Kinematics, Decays, and Scattering portion of the Miscellaneous Section and partly in some of the baryon mini-reviews, along with the discussion of sign conventions for resonance couplings. The conventions and parameters for weak and electromagnetic decays are now in various mini-reviews in the Stable Particle Section, preceding the appropriate particles.

The changes to the Miscellaneous Section and the Appendices are as follows. Sections which have been substantially revised or which are new appear in italics.

Physical Constants:

General reorganization and updating. Most of the numerical constants have been removed to improve readability.

Clebsch-Gordan Coefficients, Spherical Harmonics, and d Functions:

No change.

SU(3) Isoscalar Factors:

No change.

SU(n) Multiplicities:

Removed; see new SU(n) Multiplets and Young Diagrams Section.

SU(n) Multiplets and Young Diagrams:

New.

Properties of Quarks:

Replaced by Nonrelativistic Quark Model Section.

Tests of Conservation Laws:

New.

Weak Interactions of Quarks and Leptons; Relativistic

Kinematics; Lorentz Invariant Phase Space Formulae:

Incorporated into the following five new sections:

Kinematics, Decays, and Scattering

Standard Model of Electroweak Interactions

Cabibbo and Kobayashi-Maskawa Mixing

Quark Parton Model for Deep Inelastic Scattering

Nonrelativistic Quark Model

C.M. Energy and Momentum vs. Beam Momentum:

No change.

Probability and Statistics:

Minor revisions.

Particle Detectors, Absorbers, and Ranges:

Revised. Silicon detectors added. Mean Range in

Pb, Cu, Al, C figure revised. Photon Mass Attenuation figures slightly revised. Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials revised.

Electromagnetic Relations:

Revised to include motion of charged particles in magnetic and electric fields, conversion of units.

Radioactivity and Radiation Protection:

Revised to include SI units, lethal dose, other changes.

Periodic Table:

No change.

Plots of Cross Sections and Related Quantities:

Revised. New νN figure. Structure Functions expanded. New e^+e^- figures. K_L^0 Regeneration figure deleted. π^+n ($=\pi^-p$) deleted.

Appendices:

Old Appendices [$\Delta I = 1/2$ Rule, SU(3) Classification of Baryon Resonances, Growth of Information] deleted. Portions of the Growth of Information Appendix moved to Introduction, Section V Part D.

Appendix I: *Status of the Standard Model of Electroweak Interactions:*

New.

Appendix II: *The Perturbative QCD Coupling Constant:*

New.

Appendix III: *Kobayashi-Maskawa Mixing Matrix:*

New.

IV. NOMENCLATURE

Our particle name conventions are summarized in Table I.

Stable particles tend to have a well-accepted colloquial name, e.g., e , τ , η , π , K, D, B, Λ , Σ , etc., and we use that name. If a *meson resonance* has such a well-accepted name, we use that. If not, or if there is conflict in the literature, we follow the naming conventions of Table I. For *baryon resonances*, the naming conventions of Table I are regularly followed in the literature. All of the resonances incorporate the mass value in the name, e.g., $\rho(770)$, $\omega(783)$, N(1440), $\Lambda(1520)$, $\Sigma(1385)$, etc. This allows one to distinguish, e.g., the charmed and bottomed mesons, D and B (stable under strong decay), from the meson resonances D(1285) and B(1235). It also distinguishes all of the N, Δ , Λ , etc., baryon resonances from one another.

The meson resonance naming convention of Table I incorporates some information as to the spin-parity J^P into the name. For a few such states believed to have identical quantum numbers, the colloquial names in the literature may incorporate primes into the name, e.g., $\rho(770)$, $\rho'(1600)$, $f(1270)$, $f'(1525)$, etc. However, we discourage this practice except for isosinglets within one SU(3) nonet. Thus $\eta(958)$ and $f'(1525)$ keep their primes, whereas $\rho'(1600)$ becomes $\rho(1600)$ in analogy with the radial excitations of the $\psi(3100)$ and the $\Upsilon(9460)$. We have taken the liberty of changing some colloquial meson names in accordance with Table I, having been urged for years to standardize the jungle of letters. The old names will still appear next to the new ones, to facilitate this conversion. We have restricted ourselves to relatively minor changes in this edition, but are considering more radical possibilities for the future. For example, it may be argued that, since the D(1285) and the

E(1420) have the same quantum numbers, they should get the same letter in spite of historical considerations. For a second example, there are several possible states whose interpretation is unclear [e.g., $\iota(1440)$, $\theta(1690)$, $\xi(2220)$, $g_S(1240)$, and $g_T(2240)$]. To the extent that some of these may be ordinary $q\bar{q}$ mesons, their exotic names should presumably be changed to more conventional ones. To the extent that some may not be ordinary mesons, it is less clear what naming convention, if any, should be adopted. We hope the reader will understand the rationale for the

Table I. Particle name conventions. These names are used in the absence of a different generally accepted name in the literature.

Name	Isospin	G-Parity	Strangeness	Bottom Charm	Bottom
Mesons, $P=(-1)^J$ ("normal" J^P)					
$\omega, \phi, \psi, T^\dagger$	0	-	0	0	0
ϵ, f	0	+	0	0	0
δ	1	-	0	0	0
ρ	1	+	0	0	0
K^*, κ	1/2		± 1	0	0
D^*	1/2		0	± 1	0
F^*	0		± 1	± 1	0
B^*	1/2		0	0	± 1
Mesons, $P=(-1)^{J+1}$ ("abnormal" J^P)					
η, D	0	+	0	0	0
π, A	1	-	0	0	0
H	0	-	0	0	0
B	1	+	0	0	0
K, Q	1/2		± 1	0	0
D	1/2		0	± 1	0
F	0		± 1	± 1	0
B	1/2		0	0	± 1
Baryons					
N^{\S}	1/2		0	0	0
Δ^{\S}	3/2		0	0	0
Z, Z_1	0, 1		+1	0	0
Λ^{\S}	0		-1	0	0
Σ^{\S}	1		-1	0	0
Ξ	1/2		-2	0	0
Ω	0		-3	0	0
Λ_c	0		0	+1	0
Σ_c	1		0	+1	0
A	1/2		-1	+1	0
Λ_b	0		0	0	-1

[†] We use the symbol ω for $I^G = 0^-$ mesons which are mainly $u\bar{u}$ and $d\bar{d}$ quark states, ϕ for those which are mainly $s\bar{s}$ quark states, ψ for mainly $c\bar{c}$ states, and T for mainly $b\bar{b}$ states.

[§] We occasionally use the symbol N^* to refer to the N and Δ resonances together, and Y^* to refer to the Λ and Σ resonances together.

changes we have made and, in particular, not take any name change as an offense.

For baryon resonances, the strangeness, charm, "bottomness," and isospin are incorporated into the name. The J^P is listed separately along with the spectroscopic notation for the partial-wave amplitude in which the particle is produced or decays. Our convention for spectroscopic notation is as follows:

$$L_{2I \cdot 2J}$$

for N, Δ , and Ξ resonances, and

$$L_{1 \cdot 2J}$$

for Λ and Σ resonances. Here the orbital angular momentum L is represented by S, P, D, F, \dots as $L = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$. For example, the $J^P = 7/2^- \Lambda(2100)$ is G_{07} and the $J^P = 5/2^+ \Delta(1905)$ is F_{35} . Where more than one resonance with the same quantum numbers exists, we add a prime to the lowest mass state, two primes to the second lowest, etc. Thus, for example, the $J^P = 5/2^+$ states $\Lambda(1820)$ and $\Lambda(2100)$ are listed as F'_{05} and F''_{05} , respectively.

Some discussion about quantum numbers is found under the Nonrelativistic Quark Model in the Miscellaneous Section.

V. PROCEDURES

A. Selection and treatment of data

The Listings contain a complete record of all relevant data known to us from the journals listed in the Illustrative Key at the start of the Listings. As a general rule, we do not include results from preprints or conference reports. It is our experience that preprinted results may change before publication. In some cases, such results may be cited but not used in computing the estimates given in the Tables. There are a few exceptions to this exclusion, which we decide on a case-by-case basis after consultation with the experimenters.

As mentioned earlier, we no longer attempt to maintain an archival record of data of historical importance only. Thus, in this edition, results from many early papers on the baryon resonances have been omitted.

If data are included in the Listings but not used in the final average given in the Tables, they are set off by parentheses. We give explanatory comments in some such cases. If no comment is given, the reason the data were excluded is one or more of the following:

- No error was given.
- The data were contained in a preprint or conference report.
- The result involves some assumptions we do not wish to incorporate.
- The measurement has poor signal-to-noise ratio, low statistical significance, or is otherwise of much poorer quality than other data which are available.
- The measurement is clearly inconsistent with other results which appear to be highly reliable (see discussion in Section V Part D below).
- The measurement is not independent of other results, e.g., it is from one of several partial-wave analyses, all of which use the same data, rendering averaging meaningless.

In some cases, none of the measurements pass all these criteria and no statistically meaningful average is quoted. For example, the masses of many of the baryon resonances, obtained from partial-wave analyses, are quoted as a range thought to probably include the true value rather than as an average with error. This is discussed in more detail in some of the Listings mini-reviews in the Baryon Section.

Our treatment of upper limits is normally to quote in the Tables the strongest limit available from a single experiment. We do not average or combine upper limits except in a very few cases where they may be re-expressed as measured numbers with Gaussian errors.

Our treatment of quantum number assignments is to indicate in the Tables those which are either well established or probable. For the Meson Table, we underline those which we consider well established; the others are inferred from whatever experimental evidence is available. In the Stable Particles Section, nearly all quantum numbers are well established and we do not underline; those which are not well established are indicated by a footnote.

As is customary, we assume that antiparticles are the result of operating with CPT on particles, so both share the same spins, masses, and mean lives. There is a new entry in the Miscellaneous Section, Tests of Conservation Laws, which contains tests of CPT and other conservation laws.

B. Criteria for new states

An experimentalist who sees indications of a new state will of course want to know what has been seen in that region in the past. Hence, we include in the Listings all reported states which have not been, in our opinion, disproved by better (e.g., more reliable) data.

For the Tables we are much more conservative in our judgment. We include only those reported states which we feel have a large chance of survival. An arrow (\rightarrow) at the left of the Tables of Particle Properties indicates that a questionable candidate has been omitted from the Table in that mass region, but that it can be found in the corresponding part of the Data Card Listings. One's betting odds for survival are of course subjective; therefore no precise criteria can be defined. For more detailed discussions, see the mini-reviews in the Listings. In what follows we shall attempt to specify some guidelines.

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

Of course even if Argand plots are available, it may still be a matter of opinion as to what behavior constitutes a resonance. Such an example is the $Z_0(1780)$ state seen in KN total cross-section experiments and in partial-wave analyses. The partial-wave analyses of Giacomelli (1974) and Martin (1975) find preferred solutions which exhibit a resonance-like loop in the P_{01} wave near 1740 MeV. However, Giacomelli et al. and Martin point out that, despite the resonant-like appearance of the loop, the evidence for

resonant energy dependence is inconclusive. Thus we omit the $Z_0(1780)$ from the Baryon Table. A similar quandary has existed for some time concerning the $Z_1(1900)$, and it too has been omitted from the Tables.

(b) When there are insufficient data to perform energy-independent analyses, one often resorts to energy-dependent partial-wave analyses. In this case Breit-Wigner behavior is an input. We therefore require that resonance solutions be found by several different analyses, preferably in different channels ($\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N, \pi\Sigma$, etc.), before putting the claim in the Tables.

(c) Stable particles, most meson resonances, Ξ resonances, and high-mass N^* and Y^* resonances fall into a category for which no partial-wave analyses exist. In general, we accept such states if they are experimentally reliable, of high statistical significance, or observed in several different production processes.

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

Thus, we enter into the Tables of Particle Properties only states for which there is experimentally convincing evidence, and we expect that nearly all of them will survive.

C. Statistical Procedures

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

1. The unconstrained case, or "simple averaging;" and
2. The constrained case.

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

1. Unconstrained averaging

We use a standard Gaussian procedure with a "scale factor" applied to the errors as our method of averaging the data. The Student's t -distribution, the basis of an earlier experiment of ours in data averaging, would give more conservative (and perhaps more realistic) errors at the two-standard-deviation (2σ) and higher level, but we do not choose to quote such errors. It is worth bearing in mind, however, that a 2σ error might more realistically be somewhat larger than twice a 1σ error, owing to the non-Gaussian character of some sets of real measurements. This is a persistent problem in data averaging arising from the existence of mildly discrepant measurements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, if $\chi^2/(N - 1)$ is greater than 1, but not greatly so, we still average the data, but then also do the following:

(a) We plot an ideogram to display the pattern of the data. Sometimes only one or two data points lie apart from the main body; other times the data split into two or more roughly equal-sized groups. The reader may use this information in deciding upon an alternative average, but caution is urged, as "outlying" data points are sometimes the "correct" ones. An example of such an ideogram is given in Fig. 1 below. Each experiment appearing in the plot is represented by a Gaussian with central value x_i , error δx_i , and area proportional to $1/\delta x_i$. The choice of area is somewhat arbitrary; it assumes that an experimenter will work to reduce the systematic errors until they are slightly smaller (but seldom much smaller) than the statistical errors. Thus, as a physicist collects more events, he or she will use them both to reduce the statistical errors and to study the biases. Our confidence that a significant systematic error has not been made in a given experiment, as compared with other contradictory experiments, then tends to go up as $1/\delta x_i$.

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

We emphasize the difference between least-squares averaging (where the weighting factor is the inverse square of the error) and the ideograms prepared for visual display. The former arithmetic is of course best if one has unbiased

data whose errors are well understood. In particular, the error analysis assumes that the true error on each datum is sampled from a Gaussian whose width is correctly reported. Then we obtain a narrow Gaussian distribution centered at the weighted mean for the answer. The ideogram (often multi-peaked and certainly not Gaussian) is based on the opposite hypothesis that some of the input is systematically in error. The idea behind least-squares averaging is that experiments 1, 2, 3, etc., are *all* valid (so we should multiply their probabilities). Our *ideograms* are based on the assumption that 1 or 2 or 3, etc., is valid, "hedged" with $1/\delta x_i$ betting odds; we then add their probabilities. Both approaches cannot simultaneously be right; we allow the reader to choose. However, we quote the least-squares result in the Tables. This is the most precise value if the data satisfy the appropriate assumptions. A glance at the ideogram will show that the difference between the two approaches is usually not severe.

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

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

Our reasoning is as follows. Since we do not know which of the experiments are wrong, we assume that all experimentalists underestimated their errors by the same scale factor (2). If we scale up all input errors by this factor, χ^2 becomes $N - 1$, and of course the output error scales up by the same factor.

If we are to combine experiments with widely varying errors, we modify this procedure slightly. This is because it is the more precise experiments that most influence not only the average value \bar{x} , but also the error $\delta\bar{x}$. Now, on the average, the low-precision experiments each contribute about unity to both the numerator and the denominator of SCALE, hence the χ^2 contribution of the sensitive experiments is diluted, i.e., reduced. Therefore, we evaluate SCALE by using *only* experiments for which the errors are not much greater than those of the more precise experiments, i.e., only those experiments with errors less than δ_0 , where the ceiling δ_0 is (arbitrarily) chosen to be

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

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

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

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

2. Constrained fits

Except for trivial cases, all branching ratios and rate measurements are analyzed by making a simultaneous

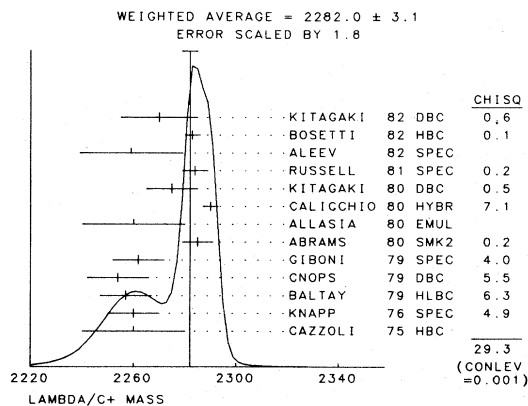


Fig. 1. Ideogram of measurements of the Λ_c^+ mass. The vertical line indicates the position of the weighted average, while the horizontal bar atop the line gives the error in the average after scaling by the SCALE factor. Only those experiments indicated by + error flags were precise enough to be accepted in the calculation of the SCALE factor; the column on the far right gives the χ^2 contribution of each of these experiments. The less precise experiments were included in the calculation of the weighted average, but not SCALE; they have \perp error flags.

least-squares fit to all the data and extracting the partial decay fractions P_i , the width Γ , the partial widths Γ_i , and the associated error matrix.

Assume, for a simple example, that a state has only three partial decay fractions, P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 ($\sum P_i = 1$), which have been measured in four different ratios, R_1, \dots, R_4 , where, e.g., $R_1 = P_1/P_2$, $R_2 = P_1/P_3$, etc.[‡] Further assume that each ratio r has been measured by N_r experiments (we designate each experiment with a subscript x , e.g., R_{1x}). We then find the best values of P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 by minimizing χ^2 :

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{r=1}^4 \left[\sum_{x=1}^{N_r} \left(\frac{R_{rx} - R_r(P_1, P_2, P_3)}{\delta R_{rx}} \right)^2 \right]. \quad (3)$$

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

Two further comments on the example above:

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

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

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

Inconsistent constrained data. According to Eq. (3), the double sum for χ^2 is first summed over experiments $x = 1$ to N_r , leaving a single sum over ratios

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

We test for SCALE factors after the fit. Knowing the fitted χ_r^2 and its expectation value $\langle \chi_r^2 \rangle$, we form SCALE factors (just as before), i.e.,

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

and if any $(\text{SCALE})_r$ is greater than 1, all N_r of the measurements of that particular ratio are equally penalized by having their errors increased by $(\text{SCALE})_r$. We then recycle the full fit, yielding new values $\delta P_i'$ for the errors in the partial decay modes, as well as new central values \bar{P}_i' .

Because of the constraint ($\sum P_i = 1$), some of the new

[‡] We can handle any R of the form $R = \sum \alpha_i P_i / \sum \beta_j P_j$, where α_i and β_j are constants, usually 1 or 0. The forms $R = P_i \cdot P_j$ and $R = (P_i \cdot P_j)^{1/2}$ are also allowed.

SCALE factors may still be greater than 1. If this is so, the whole procedure (i.e., increasing errors by the new SCALE factors and recycling through the fit) is repeated until the process converges.

At the end, we have final estimated errors $\delta \bar{P}_i'$ for the \bar{P}_i' . If SCALE factors have been used, they normally will have caused a shift in the central fitted values \bar{P}_i' , as well as having given larger errors $\delta \bar{P}_i'$. Often we find that the shift $|\bar{P}_i - \bar{P}_i'|$ due to the SCALE factors is the same size as (or greater than) the $\delta \bar{P}_i'$. We have decided to incorporate this shift into our errors as a reflection of the uncertainty due to the introduction of the SCALE factor; we tabulate an error

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

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

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

However, in line with our policy of not letting SCALE affect the central values, we quote the values of \bar{P}_i obtained from the original (unscaled) fit [which are always less than or equal to one standard deviation from \bar{P}_i' , by construction of $(\delta \bar{P}_i)_{\text{tab}}$].

D. Discussion

The entire question of averaging data containing discrepant values is nicely discussed by Taylor (1982). He considers a number of algorithms which attempt to incorporate data which are not completely consistent into a meaningful average. Problems occur because it is very difficult to develop a procedure which handles simultaneously in a reasonable way two basic types of situations: (a) data which seem to lie apart from the main body of the data are incorrect (contain unreported errors); and (b) the opposite (the main body of the data is systematically wrong). Unfortunately, as Taylor shows, case (b) is not infrequent. His conclusion is that the choice of procedure is less significant than the initial choice of data to include or exclude.

We place a great emphasis on the choice of data to include or exclude. Unfortunately, the volume of data precludes spending as much time on the problem as we would like. We address this problem by soliciting the help of as many outside experts (consultants) as possible. In the final analysis, however, it is often impossible to determine which (if either) of two discrepant measurements is correct. Our SCALE factor technique is an attempt to address this ignorance by increasing the error above that suggested by least-squares analysis. In effect, we are saying that present experiments do not allow a precise determination of this constant because of unresolvable discrepancies, and one must await further measurements. The reader is warned of this situation by the size of the SCALE factor; he or she is then able to go back to the literature (via the Listings) and redo the average as desired.

Our situation with regard to discrepant data is easier to handle than most of the cases Taylor considers, such as estimates of the fundamental constants like \hbar , etc. Most of the errors in his case are dominated by systematic effects. In

particle properties data, statistical effects are often at least as large as systematic effects, and statistical errors are usually easier to estimate. A notable exception occurs in partial-wave analyses, where different techniques applied to the same data yield different results. In this case, as stated earlier, we often do not attempt an average, but just quote a range of values.

A brief history of Particle Data Group averages is given in Rosenfeld (1975). Updated versions of some of Rosenfeld's figures are shown in Fig. 2. The least-squares error is shown by the thick portion of the error bars; the full error bar exhibits the SCALE factor extension.

Some cases of rather wild fluctuation are shown; this usually represents the introduction of significant new data or the discarding of some older data. Older data are sometimes discarded in favor of more modern data if it is felt that the newer data had fewer systematic errors, had more checks on their systematic errors, made some corrections unknown at the time of the older experiments, or some such reason. Near the time at which a large jump takes place, the SCALE factor sometimes becomes large, reflecting the uncertainty introduced by the new existence of partly inconsistent data.

By and large, a full scan of our history plots shows a rather dull progression toward greater precision at a central value completely consistent with the first data point shown. These plots are available on request from the Berkeley Particle Data Group.

We conclude that the reliability of the combination of experimental data and Particle Data Group averaging procedures is usually good, but it is important to realize that fluctuations outside of the quoted errors can and do occur, perhaps with more frequency than expected for truly Gaussian errors.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Particle Data Group wishes to acknowledge with appreciation the efforts made over many years by Robert Kelly. Kelly was in charge of the Baryon Section for a number of years and served a term as Berkeley group leader. His contributions will be missed, and we wish him well in his new endeavors.

We thank all those who have assisted in the many phases of preparing this Review. In particular, we acknowledge the usefulness of feedback from the physics community, especially those who have made suggestions or pointed out errors.

The European members of the Particle Data Group wish to acknowledge the generous support of CERN, in particular Division EP and Dr. A. Günther and his services.

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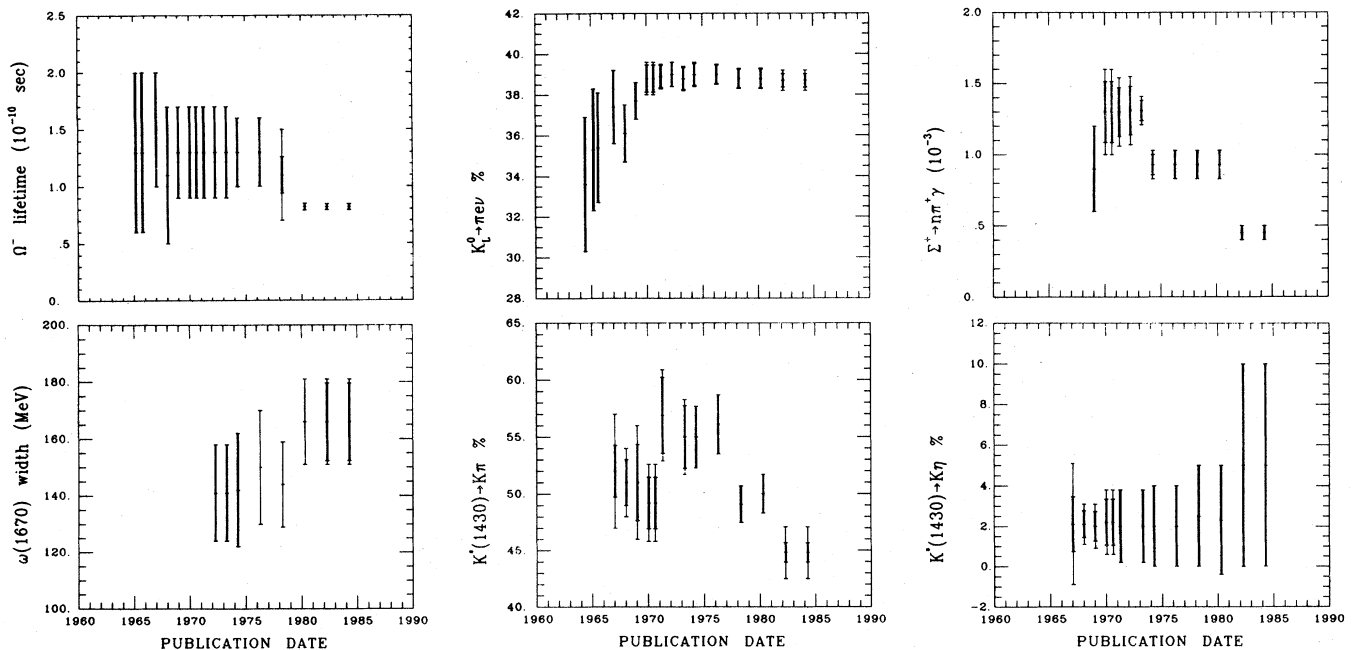


Fig. 2. Historical perspective of a few quantities tabulated in the Review of Particle Properties; abscissa specifies date of publication of the Review. Data measured by a variety of different techniques are included. The general reliability of the averages is good; very few are presently more than two standard deviations from their first tabulated values. Full error bar indicates quoted error; thick-lined portion indicates quoted error with "scale factor" removed (see Section V Part C above).

TABLES OF PARTICLE PROPERTIES

April 1984

M. Aguilar-Benitez, R.N. Cahn, R.L. Crawford, R. Frosch, G.P. Gopal, R.E. Hendrick,
J.J. Hernandez, G. Höhler, M.J. Losty, L. Montanet, F.C. Porter, A. Rittenberg,
M. Roos, L.D. Roper, T. Shimada, R.E. Shrock, N.A. Törnqvist, T.G. Trippe,
W.P. Trower, Ch. Walck, C.G. Wohl, G.P. Yost, and B. Armstrong (Technical Associate)

(Closing date for data: Jan. 1, 1984)

Stable Particle Table

For additional parameters, see Addendum to this table.

Quantities in italics are new or have changed by more than one (old) standard deviation since April 1982.

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C^a$	Mass ^b (MeV)	Mean life ^b (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		
				Mode	Fraction ^b	p or P _{max} ^c (MeV/c)
GAUGE BOSONS						
γ	0,1(1 ⁻) ⁻	($< 3 \times 10^{-33}$)	—	stable		
W		80800 ± 2700	$\Gamma < 7$ GeV	$e\nu$	(<i>seen</i>)	40400
Z		92900 ± 1600	$\Gamma < 8.5$ GeV	e^+e^- $\mu^+\mu^-$	(<i>seen</i>) (<i>seen</i>)	46450 46450
→ weak gauge boson searches						
LEPTONS						
ν_e	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	(< 0.000046) ^d	stable ($> 3 \times 10^8 m_{\nu_e}$ (MeV))	stable		
e	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	0.5110034 ± 0.0000014	stable ($> 2 \times 10^{22}y$)	stable		
ν_μ	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	0 (< 0.50)	stable ($> 1.1 \times 10^5 m_{\nu_\mu}$ (MeV))	stable		
μ	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.65932 ± 0.00029	2.19709 $\times 10^{-6}$ ± 0.00005 $c\tau = 6.5867 \times 10^4$	$\mu^- \rightarrow \nu_e \nu_\mu$ (or $\mu^+ \rightarrow \text{chg. conj.}$)	(100) %	53
				$e^- \nu \nu$	(1.4 \pm 0.4) %	53
				$e^- \nu_e \nu_\mu$	(< 5) %	53
				$e^- \nu \nu e^+ e^-$	(2.2 \pm 1.5) $\times 10^{-5}$ %	53
				$e^- \gamma$	(< 1.7) $\times 10^{-10}$ %	53
				$e^- e^+ e^-$	(< 1.9) $\times 10^{-9}$ %	53
				$e^- \gamma \gamma$	(< 8.4) $\times 10^{-9}$ %	53
τ	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	1784.2 ± 3.2	(3.4 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-13}$ $c\tau = 0.10$	$\tau^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_\mu$ (or $\tau^+ \rightarrow \text{chg. conj.}$)	(18.5 \pm 1.1) %	889
				$e^- \nu \nu$	(16.5 \pm 0.9) %	892
				hadron ⁻ neutrals	(48.1 \pm 2.0) %	S=1.1*
				3(hadron [±]) neutrals	(17.0 \pm 1.3) %	S=1.2*
				5(hadron [±]) neutrals	(< 1.4) %	
				†[3(hadron [±]) ν	(5 \pm 4) %	
				3(hadron [±]) ν ($> 1\gamma$)	(12 \pm 4) %]	
				†[$\pi^- \nu$	(10.3 \pm 1.2) %	887
				$\rho^- \nu$	(22.1 \pm 2.4) %	726
				$K^- \nu$	(1.3 \pm 0.5) %	824
				K^- neutrals	(<i>small</i>) %]	

(continued next page)

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)C^a$	Mass ^b (MeV)	Mean life ^b (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		p or p_{max}^c (MeV/c)	
				Mode	Fraction ^b		
$\tau^- \rightarrow \nu$ (or $\tau^+ \rightarrow$ chg. conj.)							
τ (continued)				$\dagger[K^{*-}(892)\nu$	(1.7 \pm 0.7)%	669	
				$K^{*-}(1430)\nu$	(<0.9)%	323	
				$\pi^-\rho^0\nu$	(5.4 \pm 1.7)%]	718	
				e^- chgd.parts. + μ^- chgd.parts.	(<4)%		
				$\mu^-\gamma$	(<5.5) $\times 10^{-4}$	889	
				$e^-\gamma$	(<6.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	892	
				$\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$	(<4.9) $\times 10^{-4}$	876	
				$e^-\mu^+\mu^-$	(<3.3) $\times 10^{-4}$	886	
				$\mu^-e^+e^-$	(<4.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	889	
				$e^-e^+e^-$	(<4.0) $\times 10^{-4}$	892	
				$\mu^-\pi^0$	(<8.2) $\times 10^{-4}$	884	
				$e^-\pi^0$	(<2.1) $\times 10^{-3}$	887	
				μ^-K^0	(<1.0) $\times 10^{-3}$	819	
				e^-K^0	(<1.3) $\times 10^{-3}$	823	
				$\mu^-\rho^0$	(<4.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	722	
			$e^-\rho^0$	(<3.7) $\times 10^{-4}$	726		
<p>\rightarrow searches for massive neutrinos and lepton mixing \rightarrow ν bounds from astrophysics and cosmology \rightarrow heavy lepton searches</p>							
NONSTRANGE MESONS^a							
$\pi^+ \rightarrow \nu$ (or $\pi^- \rightarrow$ chg. conj.)							
π^\pm	$1^-(0^-)$	139.5673 ± 0.0007	2.6030×10^{-8} ± 0.0023 $c\tau=780.4$	$\mu^+\nu$	100%	S=2.0*	30
				$e^+\nu$	(1.232 \pm 0.024) $\times 10^{-4}$		70
				$\dagger[\mu^+\nu\gamma$	\dagger (1.24 \pm 0.25) $\times 10^{-4}$		30
				$e^+\nu\gamma$	\dagger (5.6 \pm 0.7) $\times 10^{-8}$]		70
				$e^+\nu\pi^0$	(1.033 \pm 0.034) $\times 10^{-8}$		5
				$e^+\nu e^+e^-$	(<5) $\times 10^{-9}$		70
				$\mu^+\nu_e$	(<1.5) $\times 10^{-3}$		30
			$\mu^+\nu_e$	(<8) $\times 10^{-3}$	30		
π^0	$1^-(0^-)+$	134.9630 ± 0.0038	0.83×10^{-16} ± 0.06 S=1.8* $c\tau=2.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$\gamma\gamma$	(98.802 \pm 0.030)%	67	
				γe^+e^-	(1.198)%	67	
				$\gamma\gamma\gamma$	(<3.8) $\times 10^{-7}$	67	
				$e^+e^-e^+e^-$	\int (3.24) $\times 10^{-5}$	67	
				$\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$	(<4) $\times 10^{-6}$	67	
				e^+e^-	(1.8 \pm 0.7) $\times 10^{-7}$	67	
				$\nu\nu$	(<2.4) $\times 10^{-5}$	67	
				$\mu^+e^- + \mu^-e^+$	(<7) $\times 10^{-8}$	26	
η	$0^+(0^-)+$	548.8 ± 0.6 S=1.4*	$\Gamma=(0.88 \pm 0.12)\text{keV}$ Neutral decays (70.9 \pm 0.7)% Charged decays (29.1 \pm 0.7)%	$\gamma\gamma$	(39.0 \pm 0.8)%	S=1.1*	274
				$3\pi^0$	(31.8 \pm 0.8)%		180
				$\pi^0\gamma\gamma$	(0.10 \pm 0.02)%		258
				$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	(23.7 \pm 0.5)%		175
				$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	(4.91 \pm 0.13)%		236
				$e^+e^-\gamma$	(0.50 \pm 0.12)%		274
				$\mu^+\mu^-\gamma$	(3.1 \pm 0.4) $\times 10^{-4}$		253
				e^+e^-	(<3) $\times 10^{-4}$		274
				$\mu^+\mu^-$	(6.5 \pm 2.1) $\times 10^{-6}$		253
				$\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$	(0.13 \pm 0.13)%		236
				$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma\gamma$	(<0.21)%		236
				$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\gamma$	(<6) $\times 10^{-4}$		175
				$\pi^+\pi^-$	(<0.15)%		236
				$\pi^0e^+e^-$	(<5) $\times 10^{-5}$		258
				$\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-$	(<5) $\times 10^{-6}$		211
$\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-\gamma$	(<3) $\times 10^{-6}$	211					

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)^a$	Mass ^b (MeV)	Mean life ^b (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		p or P _{max} ^c (MeV/c)
				Mode	Fraction ^b	
STRANGE MESONS^a						
K^\pm	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	493.667 ± 0.015	1.2371×10^{-8} ± 0.0026 S=1.9* $c\tau=370.9$	$K^+ \rightarrow$ (or $K^- \rightarrow$ chg. conj.)		
				$\mu^+\nu$	(63.51 \pm 0.16)%	236
				$\pi^+\pi^0$	(21.17 \pm 0.15)%	205
				$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(5.59 \pm 0.03)%	S=1.1* 125
				$\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$	(1.73 \pm 0.05)%	S=1.4* 133
				$\pi^0\mu^+\nu$	(3.18 \pm 0.10)%	S=1.9* 215
				$\pi^0e^+\nu$	(4.82 \pm 0.05)%	S=1.1* 228
				$\dagger[\mu^+\nu\gamma$	ϵ 5.8 \pm 3.5 $\times 10^{-3}$	236
				$\pi^+\pi^0\gamma$	g,ℓ 2.75 \pm 0.16 $\times 10^{-4}$	205
				$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	ϵ 1.0 \pm 0.4 $\times 10^{-4}$	125
				$\pi^0\mu^+\nu\gamma$	ϵ < 6 $\times 10^{-5}$	215
				$\pi^0e^+\nu\gamma$	ϵ (3.7 \pm 1.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	228
				$\pi^0\pi^0e^+\nu$	(1.8 \pm 2.4) $\times 10^{-5}$	207
				$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+e^+\nu$	(3.90 \pm 0.15) $\times 10^{-5}$	203
				$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-e^-\nu$	(< 1.2) $\times 10^{-8}$	203
				$\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\nu$	(1.4 \pm 0.9) $\times 10^{-5}$	151
				$\pi^+\pi^+\mu^-\nu$	(< 3.0) $\times 10^{-6}$	151
				$e^+\nu$	(1.54 \pm 0.07) $\times 10^{-5}$	247
				$e^+\nu\gamma$ (SD+) ^h	(1.52 \pm 0.23) $\times 10^{-5}$	247
				$e^+\nu\gamma$ (SD-) ^h	(< 1.6) $\times 10^{-4}$	247
				$\pi^+e^+e^-$	(2.7 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-7}$	227
				$\pi^-e^+e^+$	(< 1) $\times 10^{-8}$	227
				$\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-$	(< 2.4) $\times 10^{-6}$	172
				$\pi^+\gamma\gamma$	ϵ < 8 $\times 10^{-6}$	227
				$\pi^+\gamma\gamma\gamma$	ϵ < 1.0 $\times 10^{-4}$	227
				$\pi^+\nu\nu$	(< 1.4) $\times 10^{-7}$	227
				$\pi^+e^+\mu^\pm$	(< 7) $\times 10^{-9}$	214
				$\pi^+e^-\mu^+$	(< 5) $\times 10^{-9}$	214
				$e^+\nu\nu\nu$	(< 6) $\times 10^{-5}$	247
				$\mu^+\nu\nu\nu$	(< 6) $\times 10^{-6}$	236
$\mu^+\nu e^+e^-$	(11 \pm 3) $\times 10^{-7}$	236				
$\mu^-\nu e^+e^+$	(< 2.0) $\times 10^{-8}$	236				
$e^+\nu e^+e^-$	(2 \pm 2) $\times 10^{-7}$	247				
$\mu^+\nu$	(< 4) $\times 10^{-3}$	236				
$\mu^+\nu e^-$	(< 3.3) $\times 10^{-3}$	236				
$\pi^0e^+\nu e^-$	(< 3) $\times 10^{-3}$	228				
K_S^0	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	497.67 ± 0.13 S=1.1*	0.8923×10^{-10} ± 0.0022 $c\tau=2.675$	50% K_{Short} , 50% K_{Long}		
				$\pi^+\pi^-$	(68.61 \pm 0.24)%	S=1.1* 206
				$\pi^0\pi^0$	(31.39 \pm 0.24)%	209
				$\dagger[\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	ϵ (1.85 \pm 0.10) $\times 10^{-3}$	206
				$\mu^+\mu^-$	(< 3.2) $\times 10^{-7}$	225
				e^+e^-	(< 3.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	249
				$\gamma\gamma$	(< 4) $\times 10^{-4}$	249
				$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	(< 8.5) $\times 10^{-5}$	133
				$\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0$	(< 3.7) $\times 10^{-5}$	139
				K_L^0	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	5.183×10^{-8} ± 0.040 $c\tau=1554$
$\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	(12.39 \pm 0.20)%	S=1.3* 133				
$\pi^\pm\mu^\mp\nu$	(27.1 \pm 0.4)%	S=1.4* 216				
$\pi^\pm e^\mp\nu$	(38.7 \pm 0.5)%	S=1.5* 229				
$\pi^+\pi^-$	i (0.203 \pm 0.005)%	S=1.1* 206				
$\pi^0\pi^0$	i (0.094 \pm 0.018)%	S=1.5* 209				
$\dagger[\pi e \nu \gamma$	ϵ 1.3 \pm 0.8 %	229				
$\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	ϵ (4.41 \pm 0.32) $\times 10^{-5}$	206				
$\pi^0\gamma\gamma$	(< 2.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	231				
$\gamma\gamma$	(4.9 \pm 0.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	249				
$e\mu$	j (< 6) $\times 10^{-6}$	238				
$\mu^+\mu^-$	(9.1 \pm 1.9) $\times 10^{-9}$	225				
$\mu^+\mu^-\gamma$	(2.8 \pm 2.8) $\times 10^{-7}$	225				
$\pi^0\mu^+\mu^-$	(< 1.2) $\times 10^{-6}$	177				

(continued next page)

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)^a$	Mass ^b (MeV)	Mean life ^b (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode			
				Mode	Fraction ^b	p or P _{max} ^c (MeV/c)	
K_L⁰ (continued)				e^+e^-	j (<2.0) $\times 10^{-7}$	249	
				$e^+e^-\gamma$	(1.7 ± 0.9) $\times 10^{-5}$	249	
				$\pi^0e^+e^-$	(<2.3) $\times 10^{-6}$	231	
				$\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$	(<9) $\times 10^{-6}$	206	
				$\pi^0\pi^\pm e^\mp\nu$	(6.2 ± 2.0) $\times 10^{-5}$	207	
				($\pi\mu$ atom) ν	(1.05 ± 0.11) $\times 10^{-7}$		
CHARMED NONSTRANGE MESONS^a							
D[±]	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	1869.4 ±0.6	$(9.2^{+1.7}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-13}$ $c\tau=0.028$	D⁺ → (or D⁻ → chg. conj.)			
				e^+ anything	(19 ± 4) %		
				K^- anything	(16 ± 4) %		
				\bar{K}^0 any + K^0 any	(48 ± 15) %		
				K^+ anything	(6.0 ± 3.3) %		
				η anything	k (<13) %		
				$\mu^+\nu$	(<2) %		
				† [$K^-\pi^+\pi^+$	(4.6 ± 1.1) %	S=1.3*	
				$K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^0$	(2.6 ± 3.1) %		
				$K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(<4) %		
				$\bar{K}^0\pi^+$	(1.8 ± 0.5) %		
				$\bar{K}^0\pi^+\pi^0$	(13 ± 8) %		
				$\bar{K}^0\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(8.4 ± 3.5) %		
				\bar{K}^0K^+	(0.45 ± 0.30) %		
				$K^+K^-\pi^+$	(<0.6) %		
$K^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(<0.23) %						
$\pi^+\pi^0$	(<0.5) %						
$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(<0.4) %						
† [$\bar{K}^*\pi^+$	(<3.7) %						
D⁰ D⁰	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)$	1864.7 ±0.6	$(4.4^{+0.8}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-13}$ $c\tau=0.013$	D⁰ → (or D⁰ → chg. conj.)			
				e^+ anything	(5.3 ± 2.9) %		
				K^- anything	(44 ± 10) %	S=1.3*	
				\bar{K}^0 any + K^0 any	(33 ± 10) %		
				K^+ anything	(8 ± 3) %		
				η anything	k (<13) %		
				† [$K^-\pi^+$	(2.4 ± 0.4) %		
				$K^-\pi^+\pi^0$	(9.3 ± 2.8) %		
				$K^-\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(4.6 ± 1.4) %	S=1.2*	
				$K^-\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$	(<i>seen</i>)		
				$\bar{K}^0\pi^0$	(2.2 ± 1.1) %		
				$\bar{K}^0\pi^+\pi^-$	(4.2 ± 0.8) %		
				$\pi^+\pi^-$	(7.9 ± 3.8) $\times 10^{-4}$		
				$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-$	(<1.0) %		
				K^+K^-	(2.7 ± 0.8) $\times 10^{-3}$		
† [$K^*\pi^+$	(3.4 ± 1.4) %						
$\bar{K}^*\pi^0$	(1.4 ± 2.3) %						
$K^-\rho^+$	(7.2 ± 3.0) %						
$\bar{K}^0\rho^0$	(0.1 ± 0.6) %						
$\bar{K}^*\rho^0$	(0.7 ± 0.8) %						
$K^-\pi^+\rho^0$	(3.9 ± 1.3) %						
$\bar{K}^*\pi^+\pi^-$	(<2.3) %						
$K^-\Lambda_2^+$	(<0.8) %						
CHARMED STRANGE MESON^a							
F[±]	$0(0^-)^m$	1971 ^m ±6	$(1.9^{+1.3}_{-0.7}) \times 10^{-13}$ $c\tau=0.006$	F⁺ → (or F⁻ → chg. conj.)			
				$\phi\pi^+$	(<i>seen</i>)	713	
				$\eta\pi^+$	(<i>possibly seen</i>)	903	
				$\eta\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(<i>possibly seen</i>)	857	
				$\eta'\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	(<i>possibly seen</i>)	679	
$\phi\rho^+$	(<i>possibly seen</i>)	411					

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)^a$	Mass ^b (MeV)	Mean life ^b (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		p or p_{\max}^c (MeV/c)	
				Mode	Fraction ^b		
BOTTOM MESONS ^a							
B^\pm	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)^n$	5270.8 ± 3.0		$B^+ \rightarrow$ (or $B^- \rightarrow$ chg. conj.)			
				$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+$	(4.2 \pm 4.2)%	2303	
				$D^{*-} \pi^+ \pi^+$	(4.8 \pm 3.0)%	2243	
B^0 \bar{B}^0	$\frac{1}{2}(0^-)^n$	5274.2 ± 2.8		$B^0 \rightarrow$ (or $\bar{B}^0 \rightarrow$ chg. conj.)			
				$\bar{D}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	(13 \pm 9)%	2298	
				$D^{*-} \pi^+$	(2.6 \pm 1.9)%	2253	
B^\pm, B^0, \bar{B}^0 (not separated) ^p			$(14 \pm 4) \times 10^{-13}$ $c\tau=0.042$	$e^\pm \nu$ hadrons		(13.0 \pm 1.3)%	
				$\mu^\pm \nu$ hadrons		(12.4 \pm 3.5)%	
				D^0 anything		(80 \pm 28)%	
				K anything		(seen)	
				p anything		(> 3.6)%	
				Λ anything		(> 2.2)%	
				e^+e^- anything		(< 0.8)%	
				$\mu^+ \mu^-$ anything	(< 0.7)%		
NONSTRANGE BARYONS ^a							
p	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	938.2796 ± 0.0027	stable ($> 10^{32}y$) ^q	stable			
				$ q_p - q_e < 10^{-21} q_e ^r$			
n	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	939.5731 ± 0.0027	898 \pm 16 $c\tau=2.7 \times 10^{13}$	$p e^- \bar{\nu}$		100%	
				$p \nu \bar{\nu}$ (chg.noncons.)		(< 9) $\times 10^{-24}$	1.3
		$m_p - m_n = -1.293323$ ± 0.000016		$ q_n < 10^{-21} q_e ^r$			
STRANGENESS -1 BARYONS ^a							
Λ	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1115.60 ± 0.05 S=1.2*	2.632 $\times 10^{-10}$ ± 0.020 S=1.6* $c\tau=7.89$	$p\pi^-$		(64.2 \pm 0.5)%	100
				$n\pi^0$		(35.8 \pm 0.5)%	104
				$p e^- \bar{\nu}$		(8.37 \pm 0.14) $\times 10^{-4}$	163
				$p \mu^- \bar{\nu}$		(1.57 \pm 0.35) $\times 10^{-4}$	131
				$\dagger [p\pi^- \gamma]$		ϵ (8.5 \pm 1.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	100
Σ^+	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1189.36 ± 0.06 S=1.8*	0.800 $\times 10^{-10}$ ± 0.004 $c\tau=2.40$	$p\pi^0$		(51.64 \pm 0.30)%	189
				$n\pi^+$		(48.36 \pm 0.30)%	185
				$p\gamma$		(1.20 \pm 0.13) $\times 10^{-3}$	S=1.2* 225
				$\dagger [n\pi^+ \gamma]$		ϵ (4.5 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-4}$	185
				$\Delta e^+ \nu$		(2.0 \pm 0.5) $\times 10^{-5}$	71
				$n\mu^+ \nu$		(< 3.0) $\times 10^{-5}$	202
				$ne^+ \nu$		(< 5) $\times 10^{-6}$	224
		$m_{\Sigma^+} - m_{\Sigma^-} = -7.97$ ± 0.07 S=1.3*	$\frac{\Gamma(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow \ell^+ n \nu)}{\Gamma(\Sigma^- \rightarrow \ell^- n \nu)} < .04$	$pe^+ e^-$		(< 7) $\times 10^{-6}$	225
Σ^0	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)^s$	1192.46 ± 0.08	5.8 $\times 10^{-20}$ ± 1.3 $c\tau=1.7 \times 10^{-9}$	$\Lambda\gamma$		100%	74
				$\Delta e^+ e^-$		f (5.45) $\times 10^{-3}$	74
				$\Lambda\gamma\gamma$		(< 3)%	74
Σ^-	$1(\frac{1}{2}^+)$	1197.34 ± 0.05	1.482 $\times 10^{-10}$ ± 0.011 S=1.3* $c\tau=4.44$	$n\pi^-$		100%	193
				$ne^- \bar{\nu}$		(1.022 \pm 0.034) $\times 10^{-3}$	230
				$n\mu^- \bar{\nu}$		(4.5 \pm 0.4) $\times 10^{-4}$	210
				$\Delta e^- \bar{\nu}$		(5.74 \pm 0.27) $\times 10^{-5}$	79
				$\dagger [n\pi^- \gamma]$		ϵ (4.6 \pm 0.6) $\times 10^{-4}$	193
		$m_{\Sigma^0} - m_{\Sigma^-} = -4.88$ ± 0.06					

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

Particle	$I^G(J^P)^a$	Mass ^b (MeV)	Mean life ^b (sec) $c\tau$ (cm)	Partial decay mode		p or P_{max}^c (MeV/c)				
				Mode	Fraction ^b					
STRANGENESS - 2 BARYONS^a										
Ξ^0	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)^s$	1314.9 ± 0.6	2.90×10^{-10} ± 0.10 $c\tau = 8.69$	$\Lambda\pi^0$	100%	135				
				$\Lambda\gamma$	(0.5 \pm 0.5)%	184				
				$\Sigma^0\gamma$	(< 7)%	117				
				$p\pi^-$	(< 3.6) $\times 10^{-5}$	299				
				$p e^- \nu$	(< 1.3) $\times 10^{-3}$	323				
				$\Sigma^+ e^- \nu$	(< 1.1) $\times 10^{-3}$	120				
				$\Sigma^- e^+ \nu$	(< 0.9) $\times 10^{-3}$	112				
				$\Sigma^+ \mu^- \nu$	(< 1.1) $\times 10^{-3}$	65				
				$\Sigma^- \mu^+ \nu$	(< 0.9) $\times 10^{-3}$	49				
				$p\mu^- \nu$	(< 1.3) $\times 10^{-3}$	309				
				Ξ^-	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+)^s$	1321.32 ± 0.13	1.641×10^{-10} ± 0.016 $c\tau = 4.92$	$\Lambda\pi^-$	100%	139
$\Lambda e^- \nu$	(5.5 \pm 0.6) $\times 10^{-4}$	S=2.0* 190								
$\Sigma^0 e^- \nu$	(8.7 \pm 1.7) $\times 10^{-5}$	123								
$\Lambda\mu^- \nu$	(3.5 \pm 3.5) $\times 10^{-4}$	163								
$\Sigma^0 \mu^- \nu$	(< 8) $\times 10^{-4}$	70								
$n\pi^-$	(< 1.9) $\times 10^{-5}$	303								
$ne^- \nu$	(< 3.2) $\times 10^{-3}$	327								
$n\mu^- \nu$	(< 1.5)%	313								
$\Sigma^- \gamma$	(< 1.2) $\times 10^{-3}$	118								
$p\pi^- \pi^-$	(< 4) $\times 10^{-4}$	223								
$p\pi^- e^- \nu$	(< 4) $\times 10^{-4}$	304								
$p\pi^- \mu^- \nu$	(< 4) $\times 10^{-4}$	250								
$\Xi^0 e^- \nu$	(< 2.3) $\times 10^{-3}$	6								
STRANGENESS - 3 BARYON^a										
Ω^-	$0(\frac{3}{2}^+)^s$	1672.45 ± 0.32	0.819×10^{-10} ± 0.027 $c\tau = 2.46$					ΛK^-	(68.6 \pm 1.3)%	211
				$\Xi^0 \pi^-$	(23.4 \pm 1.3)%	294				
				$\Xi^- \pi^0$	(8.0 \pm 0.8)%	290				
				$\Xi^0 e^- \nu$	(\sim 1)%	319				
				$\Xi^0 (1530) \pi^-$	(\sim 2) $\times 10^{-3}$					
				$\Lambda\pi^-$	(< 1.3) $\times 10^{-3}$	449				
				$\Xi^- \gamma$	(< 3.1) $\times 10^{-3}$	314				
NONSTRANGE CHARGED BARYON^a										
Δ_c^+	$0(\frac{1}{2}^+)^s$	2282.0 ± 3.1 S=1.8*	$(2.3^{+1.0}_{-0.6}) \times 10^{-13}$ $c\tau = 0.007$	$pK^- \pi^+$	(2.2 \pm 1.0)%	820				
				$p\bar{K}^0$	(1.1 \pm 0.7)%	870				
				$p\bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$	(< 4, seen)%	751				
				Λ anything	(33 \pm 29)%					
				†[$\Lambda\pi^+$	(0.6 \pm 0.5)%	861				
				$\Lambda\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	(< 3.1, seen)%	804				
				$\Sigma^0 \pi^+$	(seen)	822				
				†[pK^{*0}	(0.48 \pm 0.30)%	681				
				$\Delta^{++} K^-$	(0.45 \pm 0.27)%	706				
				$pK^{*-} \pi^+$	(seen)	575				
				e^+ anything	(4.5 \pm 1.7)%					
†[pe^+ anything	(1.8 \pm 0.9)%									
Δe^+ anything	(1.1 \pm 0.8)%									
<p>→ A^+</p> <p>→ Δ_b^0</p> <p>→ top hadron searches</p> <p>→ free quark searches</p> <p>→ magnetic monopole searches</p> <p>→ axion searches</p> <p>→ other stable particle searches</p>										

ADDENDUM TO
Stable Particle Table

Magnetic Moment			
e^+	$1.001\ 159\ 652\ 209$ $\pm 0.000\ 000\ 000\ 031$	$\frac{e\hbar}{2m_e c}$	
μ Decay parameters ^u			
μ^+	$1.001\ 165\ 924$ $\pm 0.000\ 000\ 009$	$\frac{e\hbar}{2m_\mu c}$	$\rho = 0.752 \pm 0.003$ $\eta = -0.06 \pm 0.15$ $S=1.1^*$ $\xi \cdot P > 0.9959^v$ $\delta = 0.755 \pm 0.009$ $h = 1.01 \pm 0.06$ $\alpha' = -0.12 \pm 0.10$ $\beta' = -0.029 \pm 0.037$ $\bar{\eta} = 0.006 \pm 0.080$
τ	Michel parameter $\rho = 0.72 \pm 0.15$	$ g_A/g_V = 0.91^{+0.24}_{-0.06}$ $\phi_{AV} = 180^\circ \pm 9^\circ$ $ g_S/g_V < 0.29$ $ g_T/g_V < 0.14$ $ g_P/g_V < 0.25$	
η	Mode $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ $\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	Left-right asymmetry (0.12 ± 0.17)% (0.88 ± 0.40)%	Sextant asymmetry (0.19 ± 0.16)% Quadrant asymmetry (-0.17 ± 0.17)% $\beta = 0.047 \pm 0.062$ $S=1.5^*$
K	Slope parameters for $K \rightarrow 3\pi^w$		Form factors for K_{e3} decays ^x
	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ $g = -0.215 \pm 0.004$ $S=1.4^*$ $K^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$ $g = -0.217 \pm 0.007$ $S=2.5^*$ $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^\pm$ $g = 0.607 \pm 0.030$ $S=1.3^*$ $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ $g = 0.670 \pm 0.014$ $S=1.6^*$	$K_{e3}^+ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_+ = 0.029 \pm 0.004 \\ f_S/f_+ = 0.125 \pm 0.044 \\ f_T/f_+ = 0.22 \pm 0.14 \end{array} \right.$ $K_{e3}^0 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_+ = 0.0300 \pm 0.0016$ $S=1.2^*$ $ f_S/f_+ < 0.04$ $ f_T/f_+ < 0.23$	
	See Data Card Listings for quadratic coefficients.		$K_{\mu 3}^+ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \lambda_+ = 0.032 \pm 0.008$ $S=2.3^*$ $\lambda_0 = 0.004 \pm 0.007$ $S=2.3^*$ $ f_T/f_+ = 0.02 \pm 0.12$
	$\Delta S = -\Delta Q$ in K_{e3}^0 decay		CP-violation parameters ^{y,i}
	$Re\ x = 0.009 \pm 0.020$ $S=1.4^*$ $Im\ x = -0.004 \pm 0.026$ $S=1.1^*$		$ \eta_{+-} = (2.274 \pm 0.022) \times 10^{-3}$ $ \eta_{00} = (2.33 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3}$ $S=1.1^*$ $\phi_{+-} = (44.6 \pm 1.2)^\circ$ $\phi_{00} = (54 \pm 5)^\circ$ $Re\ \epsilon = (1.621 \pm 0.088) \times 10^{-3}$ $ \eta_{+-0} ^2 < 0.12$ $ \eta_{000} ^2 < 0.1$ $\delta = (0.330 \pm 0.012)\%$
	Magnetic moment ($e\hbar/2m_p c$)	Decay parameters ^z	
		<u>Measured</u>	<u>Derived</u> <u>Coupling Constant Ratios</u>
		α $\phi(\text{degree})$	γ $\Delta(\text{degree})$
p^+	2.7928456 ± 0.0000011		
n^+	-1.91304184 ± 0.00000088	$p e^- \nu$	$g_A/g_V = -1.254 \pm 0.006$ $\phi_{AV} = (180.11 \pm 0.17)^\circ$
Δ^+	-0.613 ± 0.004	$p\pi^-$ 0.642 ± 0.013 $(-6.5 \pm 3.5)^\circ$ $n\pi^0$ 0.646 ± 0.044 $p e \nu$	0.76 $(7.7 \pm 4.1)^\circ$ $g_A/g_V = -0.694 \pm 0.025$ $S=1.3^*$
Σ^+	2.379 ± 0.020	$p\pi^0$ -0.979 ± 0.016 $(36 \pm 34)^\circ$ $n\pi^+$ $+0.068 \pm 0.013$ $(167 \pm 20)^\circ$ $p\gamma$ -0.72 ± 0.29 $S=1.1^*$	0.17 $(187 \pm 6)^\circ$ -0.97 $(-73_{-10}^{+134})^\circ$
Σ^-	-1.10 ± 0.05 $S=1.5^*$	$n\pi^-$ -0.068 ± 0.008 $(10 \pm 15)^\circ$ $n e^- \nu$ $\Delta e^- \nu$	0.98 $(249_{-116}^{+12})^\circ$ $ g_A/g_V = 0.372 \pm 0.050$ $S=1.9^*$ $g_V/g_A = 0.01 \pm 0.10$ $S=1.5^*$ $g_{WM}/g_A = 2.4 \pm 1.7$
Ξ^0	-1.250 ± 0.014	$\Lambda\pi^0$ -0.413 ± 0.022 $(21 \pm 12)^\circ$ $S=2.0^*$	0.85 $(218_{-18}^{+12})^\circ$
Ξ^-	-1.85 ± 0.75	$\Lambda\pi^-$ -0.434 ± 0.015 $(2 \pm 6)^\circ$ $S=1.4^*$ $S=1.1^*$ $\Delta e^- \nu$	0.90 $(184 \pm 12)^\circ$ $g_A/g_V = -0.25 \pm 0.05$
Ω^-		ΛK^- -0.10 ± 0.38 $S=1.2^*$	

Stable Particle Table (cont'd)

→ Indicates an entry in the Stable Particle Data Card Listings not entered in the Stable Particle Table.

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

† Square brackets indicate subreactions of some previous unbracketed decay mode(s). Reactions in one set of brackets may overlap with reactions in another set of brackets. A radiative mode such as $\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu\gamma$ is a subreaction of its parent mode $\pi \rightarrow \mu\nu$.

a. The strangeness S , charm C , and bottomness (beauty) B of the hadrons which appear in the Table are as follows:

Mesons	S	C	B	Mesons	S	C	B	Baryons	S	C	B
π, η	0	0	0	F^+	+1	+1	0	p, n	0	0	0
K^+, K^0	+1	0	0	F^-	-1	-1	0	Λ, Σ	-1	0	0
K^-, \bar{K}^0	-1	0	0	B^+, B^0	0	0	+1	Ξ	-2	0	0
D^+, D^0	0	+1	0	B^-, \bar{B}^0	0	0	-1	Ω^-	-3	0	0
D^-, \bar{D}^0	0	-1	0					Λ_c^+	0	+1	0

b. Quoted upper limits correspond to a 90% confidence level. Masses, mean lives, and partial rates evaluated assuming equality for particles and antiparticles. See Conservation Laws Section for further details.

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

d. 99% confidence level. See footnote in Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

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

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

g. The direct emission branching fraction is $(1.56 \pm .35) \times 10^{-5}$.

h. Structure-dependent part with positive (SD+) and negative (SD-) photon helicity.

i. The $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$ and $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi\pi$ branching fractions are from our branching fraction and rate fits and do not include results of $K_L^0 - K_S^0$ interference experiments. The $\pi\pi$ rate results are combined with the interference results to obtain the $|\eta_{+-}|$ and $|\eta_{00}|$ values given in the addendum.

j. The stronger limit $< 2 \times 10^{-9}$ of Clark et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 26, 1667 (1971) is not listed because of possible (but unknown) systematic errors. See Stable Particle Data Card Listings.

k. This is a weighted average of D^\pm (44%) and D^0 (56%) branching fractions.

l. $D_1^0 - D_2^0$ limits inferred from limit on $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \mu^-$ anything.

m. F mass determined from $\phi\pi$ mode. See note on conflicting F meson results in Stable Particle Data Card Listings. Quantum numbers shown are favored but not yet established.

n. Quantum numbers not measured. Values shown are quark model predictions.

p. Except for the neutral-current decay modes (e^+e^- anything), only data from $\Upsilon(10575)$ decays are used. Behrends et al. [Phys. Rev. Lett. 50, 881 (1983)] estimate the $\Upsilon(10575) \rightarrow B^+B^-$ and $\Upsilon(10575) \rightarrow B^0\bar{B}^0$ branching fractions to be 60 ± 2 and $40 \pm 2\%$.

q. Partial mean life for $p \rightarrow e^+\pi^0$ mode. For antiprotons the best mean life limit, inferred from observation of cosmic ray \bar{p} 's, is $\tau_{\bar{p}} > 10^7$ yrs, the cosmic ray storage time.

r. Limit from neutrality-of-matter experiments. Assumes $|q_n| = |q_p| - |q_e|$.

s. P for Ξ, J^P for Ω^- and Σ^0 , and J for Λ_c^+ not yet measured. Values shown are quark model predictions.

t. For limits on electric dipole moment, see Conservation Laws Section. Forbidden by P and T invariance.

u. $|g_A/g_V|$ defined by $g_A^2 = |C_A|^2 + |C_A'|^2$, $g_V^2 = |C_V|^2 + |C_V'|^2$, and $\Sigma[\bar{e}\Gamma_i\mu][\bar{\nu}\Gamma_i(C_i+C_i'\gamma_5)\nu]$; ϕ defined by $\cos\phi = -\text{Re}(C_A^*C_V + C_A'^*C_V')/g_Ag_V$. For more details, see Data Card Listings.

v. Value assumes $\rho = \delta$. P_μ is muon longitudinal polarization from π decay. In standard V-A theory, $P_\mu = 1$ and $\rho = \delta = 3/4$.

w. The definition of the slope parameter of the Dalitz plot is as follows [see also note in Data Card Listings]:

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

x. For definitions of form factors f_+ , f_S , and f_T , and linear t dependences λ_+ and λ_0 of $f_+(t)$ and $f_0(t)$, see note in K^+ section of Data Card Listings.

y. The definition for the CP violation parameters is as follows [see also note in Data Card Listings]:

$$\eta_{+-} = |\eta_{+-}| e^{i\phi_{+-}} = \frac{A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)}{A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)}, \quad \eta_{00} = |\eta_{00}| e^{i\phi_{00}} = \frac{A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)}{A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)}$$

$$\delta = \frac{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow e^+) - \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow e^-)}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow e^+) + \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow e^-)}, \quad |\eta_{+-0}|^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)_{\text{CP viol.}}}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)}, \quad |\eta_{000}|^2 = \frac{\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0)_{\text{CP viol.}}}{\Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0)}$$

z. The definition of these quantities is as follows [for more details and sign convention, see note in Data Card Listings]:

$$\alpha = \frac{2|s||p|\cos\Delta}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}, \quad \beta = \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \sin\phi, \quad g_A, g_V, g_{WM} \text{ defined by } \langle B_f | \gamma_\lambda (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) + (g_{WM}/m_{B_i}) \sigma^{\lambda\nu} q_\nu | B_i \rangle$$

$$\beta = \frac{-2|s||p|\sin\Delta}{|s|^2 + |p|^2}, \quad \gamma = \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2} \cos\phi, \quad \phi_{AV} \text{ defined by } g_A/g_V = |g_A/g_V| e^{i\phi_{AV}}$$

Meson Table

April 1984

In addition to the entries in the Meson Table, the Meson Data Card Listings contain all substantial claims for meson resonances. See Contents of Meson Data Card Listings at end of this Table.

Quantities in italics are new or have changed by more than one (old) standard deviation since April 1982.

J ^P	G ⁺	0	1	1/2	I ^G (J ^P)C _n	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay mode		
								Mode	Fraction(%) [Upper limits (%) are 90% CL]	p or p _{max} ^b (MeV/c)
NONSTRANGE MESONS										
π [±]		1 ⁻ (0 ⁻)±	139.57	0.0				See Stable Particle Table		
π ⁰			134.96	7.95 eV ±0.55 eV						
η		0 ⁺ (0 ⁻)±	548.8 ±0.6	0.83 keV ±0.12 keV			Neutral Charged	70.9 29.1	See Stable Particle Table	
ρ(770)		1 ⁺ (1 ⁻)-	769 [‡] ±3 [§]	154 [‡] ±5 [§]			ππ πγ μ ⁺ μ ⁻ e ⁺ e ⁻ γγ	≈ 100 0.046 ± 0.005 0.0067 ± 0.0012 ^d 0.0046 ± 0.0002 ^d seen [†]	358 372 370 384 189	
M and Γ from neutral mode.										
ω(783)		0 ⁻ (1 ⁻)-	782.6 ±0.2 S=1.1*	9.9 ±0.3			π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ π ⁰ γ π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ μ ⁺ μ ⁻ e ⁺ e ⁻ γγ	89.9 ± 0.5 8.7 ± 0.5 1.4 ± 0.2 0.010 ± 0.002 0.0067 ± 0.0004 S=1.2* seen [†]	327 380 366 349 391 199	
For upper limits, see footnote e										
η(958)		0 ⁺ (0 ⁻)± [‡]	957.57 ±0.25	0.29 ±0.05			ηππ ρ ⁰ γ ωγ γγ μ ⁺ μ ⁻ γ	65.3 ± 1.6 30.0 ± 1.6 2.8 ± 0.5 1.9 ± 0.2 0.009 ± 0.002	231 170 159 479 467	
For upper limits, see footnote g										
S(975) or S*		0 ⁺ (0 ⁺)±	975 ^c ±4 S=1.4*	33 ^c ±6			ππ K \bar{K}	78 ± 3 22 ± 3	467	
See note on ππ and K \bar{K} S wave. †										
δ(980) [‡]		1 ⁻ (0 ⁺)±	983 ^h ±2	54 ^h ±7			ηπ K \bar{K}	seen seen	320	
φ(1020)		0 ⁻ (1 ⁻)-	1019.5 ±0.1 S=1.2*	4.22 ±0.13			K ⁺ K ⁻ K _L K _S π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ (incl. ρπ) ηγ π ⁰ γ e ⁺ e ⁻ μ ⁺ μ ⁻ π ⁺ π ⁻	49.3 ± 1.0 34.7 ± 1.0 14.8 ± 0.7 1.2 ± 0.2 0.14 ± 0.05 0.031 ± 0.001 0.025 ± 0.003 0.02 ± 0.01	S=1.3* S=1.3* S=1.2* S=1.4*	127 110 462 362 501 510 499 490
For upper limits, see footnote i										
H(1190)		0 ⁻ (1 ⁺)-	1190 ±60	320 ±50			ρπ	seen	327	
Seen in one experiment only.										
B(1235)		1 ⁺ (1 ⁺)-	1234 ±10 [§]	150 ±10 [§]			ωπ	only mode seen	350	
[D/S amplitude ratio = 0.29 ± 0.05] For upper limits, see footnote j										

Meson Table (cont'd)

J ^P	G ⁺	0	1	1/2	I ^{G(J^P)C_n}	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay mode						
								Mode	Fraction(%) [Upper limits (%) are 90% CL]	p or P _{max} ^b (MeV/c)				
N	+	ε/f	ρ	K*,κ	— <i>estab.</i>	1274 ± 5 [§]	178 ± 20 [§]	ππ	84.3 ± 1.2	622				
	-	ω/φ	δ	K*,κ							2π ⁺ 2π ⁻	2.9 ± 0.4	S=1.2*	559
	-	η/D	B	K*,κ							K \bar{K}	2.9 ± 0.2		398
	-	H	π/A	K*,Q							γγ	0.0015 ± 0.0002		637
	-										π ⁺ π ⁻ 2π ⁰	seen		562
For upper limits, see footnote <i>k</i>														
A	+				— <i>estab.</i>	1275 [‡] ± 30	315 [‡] ± 45	ρπ	dominant	389				
	-							π(ππ) _{S-wave}	< 0.7 [§]	599				
→	-	H	π/A	K*,Q	— <i>estab.</i>	1283 ± 5 [§]	26 ± 5 [§]	K \bar{K} π	11 ± 3	302				
								ηππ	49 ± 6	482				
								†[δπ]	36 ± 7	236				
								4π (prob. ρππ) [‡]	40 ± 7	564				
ε	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	+	~1300	~1300	200–600	ππ	~90	635					
							K \bar{K}	~10	418					
							ηη	possibly seen	348					
See note on ππ and K \bar{K} S wave. [‡]														
π	1 ⁻	0 ⁻	+	~1300	~1300	200–600	ρπ	seen	407					
							π(ππ) _{S-wave}	seen	612					
Not a well-established resonance.														
A ₂	1 ⁻	2 ⁺	+	~1320	~1320	1318 ± 5 [§]	110 ± 5 [§]	ρπ	70.1 ± 2.2	419				
								ηπ	14.5 ± 1.2	534				
								ωππ	10.6 ± 2.5	361				
								K \bar{K}	4.9 ± 0.8	434				
								η'π	< 2 (CL=97%)	286				
								πγ	0.27 ± 0.06	652				
								γγ	0.0007 ± 0.0002	659				
E	0 ⁺	1 ⁺	+	~1420	~1420	1418 ± 10 [§]	52 ± 10 [§]	K \bar{K} π (incl. K* \bar{K} +K \bar{K} *)	seen	423				
								ηππ	possibly seen	565				
								†[δπ]	possibly seen	348				
ι	0 ⁺	0 ⁻	+	~1440	~1440	1440 [§] ± 10 [§]	76 ± 10 [§]	K \bar{K} π (incl. K* \bar{K} +K \bar{K} *)	seen	441				
								ηππ	seen	579				
								†[δπ]	seen	366				
f'	0 ⁺	2 ⁺	+	~1525	~1525	1525 ± 5 [§]	70 ± 10 [§]	K \bar{K}	dominant	578				
								ππ	possibly seen	750				
								γγ	0.0011 ± 0.0002	763				
→	ρ	1 ⁺	1 ⁻	-	~1600	1590 ^{‡§} ± 20 [§]	260 ^{‡§} ± 100 [§]	4π (incl. ρπ ⁺ π ⁻ , A(1270)π)	60 ± 7 [§]	733				
								ππ	23 ± 7 [§]	783				
								K* \bar{K} + \bar{K} *K	9 ± 2	377				
								ηππ	7 ± 2	669				
								K \bar{K}	1 ± 0.5	623				
								e ⁺ e ⁻	0.003 ± 0.001	795				
ω	0 ⁻	3 ⁻	-	~1670	~1670	1668 ± 5	166 ± 15 [§] S=1.1*	3π	seen	806				
								†[ρπ]	seen	648				
								5π	seen	740				
								†[ωππ (prob. Bπ)]	seen	616				
A	1 ⁻	2 ⁻	+	~1680	~1680	1680 [§] ± 30 [§]	250 [§] ± 50 [§]	fπ	53 ± 5	336				
								ρπ	34 ± 6	656				
								π(ππ) _{S-wave}	9 ± 5	813				
								K* \bar{K} + \bar{K} *K	4 ± 1.4	459				
								For upper limits, see footnote <i>ℓ</i>						
φ	0 ⁻	1 ⁻	-	~1685	~1685	1685 ± 10 [§]	150 [§] ± 30 [§]	K* \bar{K} + \bar{K} *K	dominant	466				
								ωππ	seen	624				
								K \bar{K}	seen	683				
								e ⁺ e ⁻	seen	842				
								π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰	possibly seen	814				

Meson Table (cont'd)

J ^P	G ⁺	0	1	1/2	I ^G (J ^P)C _n	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay mode		
								Mode	Fraction(%) [Upper limits (%) are 90% CL]	p or P _{max} ^b (MeV/c)
g(1690)	+	ε/f	ρ	K ⁺ K ⁻	1 ⁺ (3 ⁻) ₋	1691 ± 5 [§]	200 [§] ± 20 [§]	2π	23.8 ± 1.3	834
	-	ω/φ	δ	K ⁰ K ⁰				4π (incl. ππρ, ρρ, A ₂ π, ωπ)	70.9 ± 1.9	787
	+	η/D	B	K ⁰ K ⁰				K ⁰ K ⁰ π (incl. K ⁰ K ⁰ +K ⁰ K ⁰ *)	3.8 ± 1.2	625
	-	H	π/A	K ⁰ K ⁰	<i>estab.</i>			KK	1.5 ± 0.3	684
S=1.3*										
J ^P , M, and Γ from the 2π and K ⁰ K ⁰ modes.										
θ(1690)	0 ⁺ (2 ⁺) ₊	1690	180	ηη		± 30	± 50	seen		643
				KK				seen		683
φ(1850)	0 ⁻ (3 ⁻) ₋	1853	96	K ⁰ K ⁰		± 10	± 32	seen		784
				K ⁰ K ⁰ + K ⁰ K ⁰ *				seen		601
h(2030)	0 ⁺ (4 ⁺) ₊	2027	220	ππ		± 12	± 30	17 ± 2		1004
				KK				0.7 ^{+0.4} _{-0.2}		883
η _c (2980)	0 ⁺ (0 ⁻) _±	2981	< 20	ηπ ⁺ π ⁻		± 6		seen		1426
				2(π ⁺ π ⁻)				seen		1458
				K ⁺ K ⁻ π ⁺ π ⁻				seen		1343
				p \bar{p}				seen		1158
J/ψ(3100)	0 ⁻ (1 ⁻) ₋	3096.9	0.063	e ⁺ e ⁻		± 0.1	± 0.009	7.4 ± 1.2		1548
				μ ⁺ μ ⁻				7.4 ± 1.2		1545
				hadrons + radiative				85 ± 2		
Decay modes into stable hadrons										
†[2(π ⁺ π ⁻)π ⁰		3.7 ± 0.5	1496	†[ρπ				1.22 ± 0.12		1449
3(π ⁺ π ⁻)π ⁰		2.9 ± 0.7	1433	ω2π ⁺ 2π ⁻				0.85 ± 0.34		1392
π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰ K ⁺ K ⁻		1.2 ± 0.3	1368	ρA ₂				0.84 ± 0.45		1126
4(π ⁺ π ⁻)π ⁰		0.9 ± 0.3	1345	ωππ				0.68 ± 0.19		1435
π ⁺ π ⁻ K ⁺ K ⁻		0.72 ± 0.23	1407	K ⁰ K ⁰ (892)K ⁰ (1430)+c.c.				0.67 ± 0.26		1009
p \bar{p} π ⁺ π ⁻		0.53 ± 0.06	1107	K [±] K ^{*±} (892)				0.34 ± 0.05		1373
2(π ⁺ π ⁻)		0.4 ± 0.1	1517	B [±] (1235)π [±]				0.29 ± 0.07		1298
3(π ⁺ π ⁻)		0.4 ± 0.2	1466	K ⁰ K ⁰ (892)+c.c.				0.27 ± 0.06		1370
n \bar{n} π ⁺ π ⁻		0.38 ± 0.36	1106	ωf				0.23 ± 0.08	S=1.2*	1143
Σ [±] Σ [±]		0.32 ± 0.08	818	φπ ⁺ π ⁻				0.21 ± 0.09		1365
2(π ⁺ π ⁻)K ⁺ K ⁻		0.31 ± 0.13	1320	η'p \bar{p}				0.18 ± 0.06		596
K ⁰ K ⁰ ±π [±]		0.26 ± 0.07	1440	φK ⁰ K ⁰				0.18 ± 0.08		1176
Σ [±] Σ [±]		0.24 ± 0.26	988	ωp \bar{p}				0.16 ± 0.03		768
p \bar{p} η		0.23 ± 0.04	948	ωK ⁰ K ⁰				0.16 ± 0.10		1265
p \bar{p}		0.22 ± 0.02	1232	φη				0.10 ± 0.06		1320
p \bar{n} π ⁻ or p \bar{n} π ⁺		0.21 ± 0.02	1174	φf'(1525)				0.037 ± 0.013		871
n \bar{n}		0.18 ± 0.09	1231	φS(975)				0.026 ± 0.006		1184
p \bar{p} π ⁺ π ⁻ π ⁰		0.16 ± 0.06 ^m	1033	π [±] A ₂ [±]				< 0.43		1263
Σ ⁰ Σ ⁰		0.13 ± 0.04	988	K ⁰ K ⁰ ([430)K ⁰ (1430)				< 0.29		606
ΛΛ		0.11 ± 0.02	1074	K ⁰ K ⁰ (1430)+c.c.				< 0.2		1158
p \bar{p} π ⁰		0.11 ± 0.01	1176	K [±] K ^{*±} (1430)				< 0.2		1159
2(K ⁺ K ⁻)		0.07 ± 0.03	1131	φ2π ⁺ 2π ⁻				< 0.15		1318
K ⁺ K ⁻		0.022 ± 0.008	1468	φη'				< 0.13		1192
π ⁺ π ⁻		0.011 ± 0.005	1542	K ⁰ (892)K ⁰ (892)				< 0.05		1261
ΔΣ		< 0.015	1032	φf				< 0.037		1037
K _S ⁰ K _L ⁰		< 0.009]	1466	ωf'(1525)				< 0.016]		1003
Radiative decay modes										
†[γ2(π ⁺ π ⁻)		0.49 ± 0.17	1517	γη _c (2980)				seen		114
γρρ		seen	1344	γθ(1690)				seen		1087
γu(1440) → γK ⁰ K ⁰ π		0.42 ± 0.12 ⁿ	1214	γηππ				seen		1487
γη'		0.36 ± 0.05	1400	γD(1285)				< 0.6		1283
γf		0.15 ± 0.04	1286	2γ				< 0.05		1548
γη		0.086 ± 0.009	1500	γf'(1525)				< 0.03		1173
γπ ⁰		0.007 ± 0.005	1546	γp \bar{p}				< 0.01		1232
				3γ				< 0.006]		1548
Radiative decay modes (cont'd)										

Meson Table (cont'd)

J ^P	G ^N	0			I ^{G(J^P)C_N}	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay mode		
		+	1	1/2				Mode	Fraction(%) [Upper limits (%) are 90% CL]	p or p _{max} ^b (MeV/c)
N	-	ω/φ	ρ	K ^{*,K}	— <i>estab.</i>					
A	+	η/D	B	K, Q						
χ(3415)	0 ⁺ (0 ⁺) ⁺	3415.0 ±1.0						2(π ⁺ π ⁻) (incl. ππρ)	4.3±0.9	1679
								π ⁺ π ⁻ K ⁺ K ⁻ (incl. πK ⁰ K ⁰)	3.4±0.9	1580
								3(π ⁺ π ⁻)	1.7±0.6	1633
								π ⁺ π ⁻	0.9±0.2	1702
								γJ/ψ(3100)	0.8±0.3	303
								K ⁺ K ⁻	0.8±0.2	1635
								p \bar{p} π ⁺ π ⁻	0.6±0.2	1320
								For upper limits, see footnote o		
χ(3510)	0 ⁺ (1 ⁺) ⁺	3510.0 ±0.6						γJ/ψ(3100)	28±3	389
								3(π ⁺ π ⁻)	2.4±0.9	1683
								2(π ⁺ π ⁻) (incl. ππρ)	1.8±0.5	1727
								π ⁺ π ⁻ K ⁺ K ⁻ (incl. πK ⁰ K ⁰)	1.0±0.4	1632
								π ⁺ π ⁻ p \bar{p}	0.15±0.10	1381
								For upper limits, see footnote p		
χ(3555)	0 ⁺ (2 ⁺) ⁺	3555.8 ±0.6						γJ/ψ(3100)	15.5±1.8	429
								2(π ⁺ π ⁻) (incl. ππρ)	2.3±0.5	1750
								π ⁺ π ⁻ K ⁺ K ⁻ (incl. πK ⁰ K ⁰)	2.0±0.5	1656
								3(π ⁺ π ⁻)	1.2±0.8	1706
								π ⁺ π ⁻ p \bar{p}	0.35±0.14	1410
								π ⁺ π ⁻	0.20±0.11	1772
								K ⁺ K ⁻	0.16±0.12	1708
								For upper limits, see footnote q		
ψ(3685)	0 ⁻ (1 ⁻) ⁻	3686.0 ±0.1	0.215 ±0.040					e ⁺ e ⁻	0.9±0.1	1843
								μ ⁺ μ ⁻	0.8±0.2	1840
								hadrons + radiative	98.1±0.3	
		m _{ψ(3685)} - m _{ψ(3100)} = 589.06±0.13								
		Radiative decay modes			Decay modes into hadrons					
†[γχ(3415)		8.2±1.4	261	†[J/ψπ ⁺ π ⁻		33±2	477			
γχ(3510)		8.0±1.3	172	J/ψπ ⁰ π ⁰		17±2	481			
γχ(3555)		7.4±1.3	128	J/ψη		2.8±0.6 [§]	196			
γη _c (2980)		0.43±0.26	638	2(π ⁺ π ⁻)π ⁰		0.35±0.15	1799			
γη _c (3590)		0.2 to 1.3	91	π ⁺ π ⁻ K ⁺ K ⁻		0.16±0.04	1726			
γπ ⁰		<0.5 (CL=95%)	1841	J/ψπ ⁰		0.10±0.03	528			
γη		<0.02	1802	p \bar{p} π ⁺ π ⁻		0.08±0.02	1491			
γη'		<0.02	1719	K ⁰ (892)K ⁻ π ⁺ +cc.		0.067±0.025	1674			
γu(1440)→γK \bar{K} π		<0.012 ⁿ]	1562	2(π ⁺ π ⁻)		0.05±0.01	1817			
				ρ ⁰ π ⁺ π ⁻		0.042±0.015	1751			
				p \bar{p}		0.019±0.005	1586			
				3(π ⁺ π ⁻)		0.015±0.010	1774			
				K ⁺ K ⁻		0.010±0.007	1776			
				π ⁺ π ⁻		0.008±0.005	1838			
				ρπ		<0.1	1760			
				ΔΔ		<0.04]	1467			
ψ(3770)	(1 ⁻) ⁻	3770 ±3	25 ±3	e ⁺ e ⁻		0.0011±0.0002	1885			
				D \bar{D}		dominant	242			
		m _{ψ(3770)} - m _{ψ(3685)} = 83.9±2.4 S=1.8*								
ψ(4030)	(1 ⁻) ⁻	4030 [§] ±5 [§]	52 ±10	e ⁺ e ⁻		0.0014±0.0004	2015			
				hadrons		dominant				
				†[D \bar{D}		seen	752			
				D \bar{D}^* + D [*] D \bar{D}		seen	559			
				D [*] D \bar{D}^*		seen]	177			
ψ(4160)	(1 ⁻) ⁻	4159 ±20	78 ±20	e ⁺ e ⁻		0.0010±0.0004	2079			
				hadrons		dominant				
ψ(4415)	(1 ⁻) ⁻	4415 ±6	43 ±20 [§]	e ⁺ e ⁻		0.0010±0.0003 S=1.4*	2207			
				hadrons		dominant				

Meson Table (cont'd)

J ^P	G ^N	0	1	1/2	I ^G (J ^P)C _N	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay mode		
								Mode	Fraction(%) [Upper limits (%) are 90% CL]	p or P _{max} ^b (MeV/c)
Υ(9460) or Υ(1S)	(1 ⁻) ⁻				estab.	9460.0 ±0.3 S=1.6*	0.0443 ±0.0066	μ ⁺ μ ⁻ e ⁺ e ⁻ τ ⁺ τ ⁻	2.9±0.5 2.5±0.5 3.4±0.8	4729 4730 4381
χ _b (9875) or χ _b (1 ³ P ₀) ^r	() ⁺					9872.9 ±5.8		γΥ(9460)	seen	404
χ _b (9895) or χ _b (1 ³ P ₁) ^r	() ⁺					9894.5 ±3.5		γΥ(9460)	43±11	425
χ _b (9915) or χ _b (1 ³ P ₂) ^r	() ⁺					9914.6 ±2.4		γΥ(9460)	20.0±4.4	444
Υ(10025) or Υ(2S)	(1 ⁻) ⁻					10023.4 ±0.3	0.0296 ±0.0047	μ ⁺ μ ⁻ e ⁺ e ⁻ Υ(9460)ππ γχ _b (9875) γχ _b (9895) γχ _b (9915)	1.9±1.8 1.6±0.3 19.5±1.7 3.5±1.4 5.9±1.4 6.1±1.4	5011 5012 476 149 128 108
						m _{Υ(10025)} - m _{Υ(9460)} = 563.3±0.4				
χ _b (10255) or χ _b (2 ³ P ₁) ^r	() ⁺					10253.7 ±3.4		γΥ(9460) γΥ(10025)	seen seen	763 228
χ _b (10270) or χ _b (2 ³ P ₂) ^r	() ⁺					10271.0 ±2.4		γΥ(9460) γΥ(10025)	seen seen	779 245
Υ(10355) or Υ(3S)	(1 ⁻) ⁻					10355.5 ±0.5	0.0177 ±0.0051	e ⁺ e ⁻ μ ⁺ μ ⁻ Υ(9460)π ⁺ π ⁻ Υ(10025)π ⁺ π ⁻ γχ _b (10235) γχ _b (10255) γχ _b (10270)	2.0±0.7 3.3±2.0 5.1±1.1 3±3 7.6±3.5 15.6±4.2 12.7±4.1	5178 5177 814 177 122 101 84
						m _{Υ(10355)} - m _{Υ(9460)} = 895.5±.6				
Υ(10575) or Υ(4S)	(1 ⁻) ⁻					10573 ±4	14 ±5	e ⁺ e ⁻	0.0017±0.0007	5286
						m _{Υ(10575)} - m _{Υ(9460)} = 1113±4				
STRANGE MESONS										
K ⁺	1/2(0 ⁻)					493.67		See Stable Particle Table		
K ⁰						497.67				
K*(892)	1/2(1 ⁻)					892.1 ±0.4 S=1.4*	51.3 ±1.0 S=1.1*	Kπ Kγ Kππ	≈ 100 0.10±0.01 < 0.05	288 309 216
						M and Γ from charged mode; m ⁰ - m [±] = 6.7±1.2 MeV.				
Q(1280) or Q ₁	1/2(1 ⁺)					1270 [§] ±10 [§]	90 [§] ±20 [§]	Kρ κ(1350)π K*(892)π Kω Kε	42±6 28±4 16±5 11±2 3±2	45 298
κ(1350)	1/2(0 ⁺)					~1350	~250	Kπ	seen	574
						See note on Kπ S wave. [‡]				
Q(1400) or Q ₂	1/2(1 ⁺)					1406 ±10	184 ±9	K*(892)π Kρ Kε Kω	94±6 3±3 2±2 1±1	403 299 285

Meson Table (cont'd)

J ^P	G ⁺	0	1	1/2	I ^G (J ^P)	Mass M (MeV)	Full Width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay mode				
								Mode	Fraction(%) [Upper limits (%) are 90% CL]	p or P _{max} (MeV/c)		
N	+	ω/f	ρ	δ	K*, κ	— <i>estab.</i>	1425 [§] ± 5 [§]	100 [§] ± 10 [§]	Kπ	44.8 ± 2.3	S=2.7*	618
									K*(892)π	24.5 ± 2.0	S=1.1*	417
									K*(892)ππ	13.0 ± 2.6	S=1.1*	366
									Kρ	8.8 ± 1.0	S=1.2*	324
									Kω	4.2 ± 1.5		310
									Kη	5 ± 5 [§]		485
									Kγ	0.24 ± 0.05		627
→					L(1770) [‡]	1/2(2 ⁻)	~1770 [§]	~200 [§]	K*(1430)π	dominant		286
									K*(892)π	seen		651
									Kf	seen		
									Kφ	seen		816
					See note on L(1770). [‡]							
N	+	ω/f	ρ	δ	K*, κ	— <i>estab.</i>	1780 ± 10 [§]	160 ± 20 [§]	Kππ	large		796
									† [Kρ	large		620
									† [K*(892)π	large		657
									Kπ	17 ± 5 [§]		815
					See note on K*(1780). [‡]							
→					K*(2060)	1/2(4 ⁺)	2060 [§] ± 30 [§]	210 [§] ± 40 [§]	Kπ	7 ± 1		966
									K*(892)ππ	seen		809
									ρKπ	seen		751
									ωKπ	seen		744
					Not a well-established resonance.				K*(892)πππ	seen		775
CHARMED, NONSTRANGE MESONS												
D ⁺		1/2(0 ⁻)				1869.4			See Stable Particle Table			
D ⁰						1864.7						
D* ⁺ (2010)		1/2(1 ⁻)				2010.1 ± 0.7	< 2.0		D ⁰ π ⁺	64 ± 11		39
									D ⁺ π ⁰	28 ± 9		38
									D ⁺ γ	8 ± 7		136
									m _{D*⁺} - m _{D⁰} = 145.4 ± 0.2 MeV			
D* ⁰ (2010)		1/2(1 ⁻)				2007.2 ± 2.1	< 5		D ⁰ π ⁰	55 ± 15		44
									D ⁰ γ	45 ± 15		137
CHARMED, STRANGE MESON												
F ⁺		0(0 ⁻)				1971			See Stable Particle Table			
BOTTOM, NONSTRANGE MESON												
B ⁺		1/2(0 ⁻)				5271			See Stable Particle Table			
B ⁰						5274						

→ Indicates an entry in the Meson Data Card Listings not entered in the Meson Table. We do not regard these as established resonances. All the entries in the Listings can be found in the Table of Contents of the Meson Data Card Listings immediately following these footnotes.

‡ See Meson Data Card Listings.

* Quoted error includes scale factor $S = \sqrt{\chi^2/(N-1)}$. See footnote to Stable Particle Table.

† Square brackets indicate a subreaction of the previous (unbracketed) decay mode(s).

§ This is only an educated guess; the error given is larger than the error on the average of the published values. (See the Meson Data Card Listings for the latter.)

a. ΓM is approximately the half-width of the resonance when plotted against M².

b. For decay modes into ≥ 3 particles, p_{max} is the maximum momentum that any of the particles in the final state can have. The momenta have been calculated by using the averaged central mass values, without taking into account the widths of the resonances.

c. From pole position (M - iΓ/2).

Meson Table (cont'd)

- d. The e^+e^- branching fraction is from $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ experiments only. The $\omega\rho$ interference is then due to $\omega\rho$ mixing only, and is expected to be small. See note in the Meson Data Card Listings. The $\mu^+\mu^-$ branching fraction is compiled from 3 experiments, each possibly with substantial $\omega\rho$ interference. The error reflects this uncertainty; see notes in the Meson Data Card Listings. If $e\mu$ universality holds, $\Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) \times 0.99785$.
- e. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\rho(770)$ are $\pi^\pm\eta < 0.8\%$ (CL=84%), $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^- < 0.15\%$, $\pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 0.2\%$ (CL=84%).
- f. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\omega(783)$ are $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma < 5\%$, $\pi^0\pi^0\gamma < 1\%$, $\eta + \text{neutral(s)} < 1.5\%$, $\mu^+\mu^- < 0.02\%$.
- g. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\eta'(958)$ are $\pi^+\pi^- < 2\%$ (CL=84%), $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 5\%$ (CL=84%), $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^- < 1\%$ (CL=95%), $\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\pi^-\pi^0 < 1\%$ (CL=84%), $6\pi < 1\%$, $\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^- < 0.6\%$, $\pi^0e^+e^- < 1.3\%$ (CL=84%), $\eta e^+e^- < 1.1\%$, $\pi^0\rho^0 < 4\%$, $\eta\mu^+\mu^- < 1.5 \times 10^{-5}$, $\pi^0\mu^+\mu^- < 6 \times 10^{-5}$.
- h. The mass and width are from the $\eta\pi$ mode only. If the $K\bar{K}$ channel is strongly coupled, the width may be larger.
- i. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\phi(1020)$ are $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma < 0.7\%$, $\omega\gamma < 5\%$ (CL=84%), $\rho\gamma < 2\%$ (CL=84%), $2\pi^+2\pi^-\pi^0 < 1\%$ (CL=95%), $2\pi^+2\pi^- < 0.1\%$.
- j. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $B(1235)$ are $\pi\pi < 15\%$, $K\bar{K} < 2\%$ (CL=84%), $4\pi < 50\%$ (CL=84%), $\phi\pi < 1.5\%$ (CL=84%), $\eta\pi < 25\%$, $(\bar{K}K)^\pm\pi^0 < 8\%$, $K_S K_S \pi^\pm < 2\%$, $K_S K_L \pi^\pm < 6\%$.
- k. Empirical limits (CL=95%) on fractions for other decay modes of $f(1270)$ are $\eta\pi\pi < 1\%$, $K^0 K^- \pi^+ + \text{c.c.} < 0.4\%$, $\eta\eta < 2\%$.
- l. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $A(1680)$ are $\eta\pi < 10\%$, $5\pi < 10\%$.
- m. Includes $p\bar{p}\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ and excludes $p\bar{p}\eta$, $p\bar{p}\omega$, $p\bar{p}\eta'$.
- n. See E(1420) mini-review.
- o. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\chi(3415)$ are $2\gamma < 0.17\%$, $p\bar{p} < 0.11\%$.
- p. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\chi(3510)$ are $(\pi^+\pi^- \text{ and } K^+K^-) < 0.2\%$, $\gamma\gamma < 0.16\%$, $p\bar{p} < 0.13\%$.
- q. Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of $\chi(3555)$ are $2\gamma < 0.06\%$, $p\bar{p} < 0.10\%$, $J/\psi\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 < 1.5\%$.
- r. Spectroscopic labeling for these states is theoretical, pending experimental information.

Contents of Meson Data Card Listings

Non-strange (S = 0; C, B = 0)				Strange (S = 1; C, B = 0)			
entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	$I^G(J^P)C_n$	entry	$I(J^P)$		
π	$1^-(0^-)+$	ω (1670)	$0^-(3^-)-$	$\rightarrow e^+e^-$ (1100—2200)	(1^-)	K	$1/2(0^-)$
η	$0^+(0^-)+$	A (1680)	$1^-(2^-)+$	$\rightarrow \bar{N}N$ (1200—3600)		K^* (892)	$1/2(1^-)$
ρ (770)	$1^+(1^-)-$	ϕ (1680)	$0^-(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow X$ (1900—3600)		Q (1280)	$1/2(1^+)$
ω (783)	$0^-(1^-)-$	g (1690)	$1^+(3^-)-$	η_c (2980)	$0^+ +$	κ (1350)	$1/2(0^+)$
η' (958)	$0^+(0^-)+$	θ (1690)	$0^+(+)+$	J/ ψ (3100)	$0^-(1^-)-$	Q (1400)	$1/2(1^+)$
S (975)	$0^+(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow \eta$ (1700)	$+$	χ (3415)	$0^+(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow K$ (1400)	$1/2(0^-)$
δ (980)	$1^-(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow S$ (1730)	$0^+(0^+)+$	χ (3510)	$0^+(1^+)+$	K^* (1430)	$1/2(2^+)$
ϕ (1020)	$0^-(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow \pi$ (1770)	$1^-(0^-)+$	χ (3555)	$0^+(2^+)+$	$\rightarrow L$ (1580)	$1/2(2^-)$
H (1190)	$0^-(1^+)-$	$\rightarrow f$ (1810)	$0^+(2^+)+$	$\rightarrow \eta_c$ (3590)	$+$	$\rightarrow K^*$ (1650)	$1/2(1^-)$
B (1235)	$1^+(1^+)-$	ϕ (1850)	0	ψ (3685)	$0^-(1^-)-$	L (1770)	$1/2(2^-)$
$\rightarrow g_S$ (1240)	$0^+(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow S$ (1935)		ψ (3770)	$(1^-)-$	K^* (1780)	$1/2(3^-)$
$\rightarrow \rho$ (1250)	$1^+(1^-)-$	h (2030)	$0^+(4^+)+$	ψ (4030)	$(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow K$ (1830)	$1/2(0^-)$
f (1270)	$0^+(2^+)+$	$\rightarrow \delta$ (2040)	$1^-(4^+)+$	ψ (4160)	$(1^-)-$	K^* (2060)	$1/2(4^+)$
A (1270)	$1^-(1^+)+$	$\rightarrow A$ (2050)	$1^-(3^+)+$	ψ (4415)	$(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow K$ (2250)	$1/2(2^-)$
$\rightarrow \eta$ (1275)	$0^+(0^-)+$	$\rightarrow A$ (2100)	$1^-(2^-)+$	T (9460)	$(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow K$ (2320)	$1/2(3^+)$
D (1285)	$0^+(1^+)+$	$\rightarrow \rho$ (2150)	$1^+(1^-)-$	χ_b (9875)	$(+)$	$\rightarrow K$ (2500)	$1/2(4^-)$
ϵ (1300)	$0^+(0^+)+$	$\rightarrow \epsilon$ (2150)	$0^+(2^+)+$	χ_b (9895)	$(+)$	Charmed (C = 1)	
π (1300)	$1^-(0^-)+$	$\rightarrow \xi$ (2220)	$0(+)+$	χ_b (9915)	$(+)$	D	$1/2(0^-)$
A_2 (1320)	$1^-(2^+)+$	$\rightarrow g_T$ (2240)	$0^+(2^+)+$	T (10025)	$(1^-)-$	D^* (2010)	$1/2(1^-)$
E (1420)	$0^+(1^+)+$	$\rightarrow \rho$ (2250)	$1^+(3^-)-$	$\rightarrow \chi_b$ (10235)	$(+)$	F	$0(0^-)$
ι (1440)	$0^+(0^-)+$	$\rightarrow \epsilon$ (2300)	$0^+(4^+)+$	χ_b (10255)	$(+)$	$\rightarrow F^*$ (2140)	
f' (1525)	$0^+(2^+)+$	$\rightarrow \rho$ (2350)	$1^+(5^-)-$	χ_b (10270)	$(+)$	Bottom (Beauty) (B = 1)	
$\rightarrow D$ (1530)	$0^+(1^+)+$	$\rightarrow \delta$ (2450)	$1^-(6^+)+$	T (10355)	$(1^-)-$	B	
ρ (1600)	$1^+(1^-)-$	$\rightarrow r$ (2510)	$0^+(6^+)+$	T (10575)	$(1^-)-$	\rightarrow Exotics	

Baryon Table

April 1984

The following short list gives the name, the nominal mass, the quantum numbers (where known), and the status of each of the Baryon States in the Data Card Listings. States with 3- or 4-star status are included in the Baryon Table below; the others are omitted because the evidence for the existence of the effect and/or for its interpretation as a resonance is open to question.

N(939) P11 ****	$\Delta(1232)$ P33 ****	Z $\Omega(1780)$ P01 *	$\Sigma(1193)$ P11 ****	$\Xi(1318)$ P11 ****
N(1440) P11 ****	$\Delta(1550)$ P31 *	Z $\Omega(1865)$ D03 *	$\Sigma(1385)$ P13 ****	$\Xi(1530)$ P13 ****
N(1520) D13 ****	$\Delta(1600)$ P33 **	Z1(1900) P13 *	$\Sigma(1480)$ *	$\Xi(1630)$ *
N(1535) S11 ****	$\Delta(1620)$ S31 ****	Z1(2150) *	$\Sigma(1560)$ **	$\Xi(1680)$ **
N(1540) P13 *	$\Delta(1700)$ D33 ****	Z1(2500) *	$\Sigma(1580)$ D13 **	$\Xi(1820)$ 13 ***
N(1650) S11 ****	$\Delta(1900)$ S31 ***		$\Sigma(1620)$ S11 **	$\Xi(1940)$ **
N(1675) D15 ****	$\Delta(1905)$ F35 ****	$\Lambda(1116)$ P01 ****	$\Sigma(1660)$ P11 ***	$\Xi(2030)$ 1 ***
N(1680) F15 ****	$\Delta(1910)$ P31 ****	$\Lambda(1405)$ S01 ****	$\Sigma(1670)$ D13 ****	$\Xi(2120)$ *
N(1700) D13 ***	$\Delta(1920)$ P33 ***	$\Lambda(1520)$ D03 ****	$\Sigma(1690)$ **	$\Xi(2250)$ **
N(1710) P11 ***	$\Delta(1930)$ D35 ***	$\Lambda(1600)$ P01 ***	$\Sigma(1750)$ S11 ***	$\Xi(2370)$ 1 **
N(1720) P13 ****	$\Delta(1940)$ D33 *	$\Lambda(1670)$ S01 ****	$\Sigma(1770)$ P11 *	$\Xi(2500)$ *
N(1990) F17 **	$\Delta(1950)$ F37 ****	$\Lambda(1690)$ D03 ****	$\Sigma(1775)$ D15 ****	
N(2000) F15 **	$\Delta(2150)$ S31 *	$\Lambda(1800)$ S01 ***	$\Sigma(1840)$ P13 *	$\Omega(1672)$ P03 ****
N(2080) D13 **	$\Delta(2200)$ G37 *	$\Lambda(1800)$ P01 ***	$\Sigma(1880)$ P11 **	$\Lambda_c(2282)$ ****
N(2090) S11 *	$\Delta(2300)$ H39 **	$\Lambda(1820)$ F05 ****	$\Sigma(1915)$ F15 ****	$\Sigma_c(2450)$ **
N(2100) P11 *	$\Delta(2350)$ D35 *	$\Lambda(1830)$ D05 ****	$\Sigma(1940)$ D13 ***	
N(2190) G17 ****	$\Delta(2390)$ F37 *	$\Lambda(1890)$ P03 ****	$\Sigma(2000)$ S11 *	
N(2200) D15 **	$\Delta(2400)$ G39 **	$\Lambda(2000)$ *	$\Sigma(2030)$ F17 ****	A(2460) *
N(2220) H19 ****	$\Delta(2420)$ H311 ****	$\Lambda(2020)$ F07 *	$\Sigma(2070)$ F15 *	$\Lambda_b(5500)$ *
N(2250) G19 ****	$\Delta(2750)$ I313 **	$\Lambda(2100)$ G07 ****	$\Sigma(2080)$ P13 **	
N(2600) I111 ***	$\Delta(2950)$ K315 **	$\Lambda(2110)$ F05 ***	$\Sigma(2100)$ G17 *	Dibaryons
N(2700) K113 **	$\Delta(\sim 3000)$	$\Lambda(2325)$ D03 *	$\Sigma(2250)$ ***	NN(2170) 1D2 **
N(~ 3000)		$\Lambda(2350)$ ***	$\Sigma(2455)$ **	NN(2250) 3F3 **
		$\Lambda(2585)$ **	$\Sigma(2620)$ **	NN(?) *
			$\Sigma(3000)$ *	$\Lambda N(2130)$ 3S1 **
			$\Sigma(3170)$ *	$\Xi N(?)$ *

- **** Good, clear, and unmistakable.
- *** Good, but in need of clarification or not absolutely certain.
- ** Not established; needs confirmation.
- * Evidence weak; could disappear.

Particle ^a	$I(J^P)L_{2I-2J}^b$	P_{beam}^c (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass ^d M (MeV)	Full ^e width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay modes		
					Mode ^f	Fraction ^g (%)	p^h (MeV/c)
S=0 I=1/2 NUCLEON RESONANCES (N)							
p	1/2(1/2 ⁺)		938.3		See Stable Particle Table		
n			939.6				
N(1440)	1/2(1/2 ⁺)P ₁₁ '	p = 0.61 $\sigma = 31.0$	1400 to 1480	120 to 350 (200)	N π N η N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]	50-70 8-18 ~30 12-28]* ~7 ~5]	397 † 342 143 † †
N(1520)	1/2(3/2 ⁻)D ₁₃ '	p = 0.74 $\sigma = 23.5$	1510 to 1530	100 to 140 (125)	N π N η N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]	50-60 ~0.1 35-50 15-25]* 15-25 <5]	456 149 410 228 † †

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	$I(J^P)L_{2I-2J}^b$	P_{beam}^c (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass ^d M (MeV)	Full ^e width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay modes		
					Mode ^f	Fraction ^g (%)	p^h (MeV/c)
N(1535)	$1/2(1/2^-)S'_{11}$	$p = 0.76$ $\sigma = 22.5$	1520 to 1560	100 to 250 (150)	N π N η N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]*	35-50 ~35 ~5 ~1 ~3 ~2	467 182 422 242 † †
→ N(1650)	$1/2(1/2^-)S''_{11}$	$p = 0.96$ $\sigma = 16.4$	1620 to 1680	100 to 200 (150)	N π N η ΔK ΣK N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]*	55-65 ~1.5 ~8 3-10 ~30 4-15 ~20 <5	547 346 161 † 511 344 † †
N(1675)	$1/2(5/2^-)D'_{15}$	$p = 1.01$ $\sigma = 15.4$	1660 to 1690	120 to 180 (155)	N π N η ΔK N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ]*	30-40 ~1 ~0.1 55-70 50-65 ~5	563 374 209 529 364 †
N(1680)	$1/2(5/2^+)F'_{15}$	$p = 1.01$ $\sigma = 15.2$	1670 to 1690	110 to 140 (125)	N π N η ΔK N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]*	55-65 <1 not seen ~40 ~12 ~10 ~20	567 379 218 532 369 † †
N(1700)	$1/2(3/2^-)D''_{13}$	$p = 1.05$ $\sigma = 14.5$	1670 to 1730	70 to 120 (100)	N π N η ΔK N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]*	8-12 ~4 ~0.2 ~85 15-40 ~5 <40	580 400 250 547 385 † †
N(1710)	$1/2(1/2^+)P''_{11}$	$p = 1.07$ $\sigma = 14.2$	1680 to 1740	90 to 130 (110)	N π N η ΔK ΣK N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]*	10-20 ~25 ~15 2-10 >50 10-25 25-65 15-40	587 410 264 138 554 393 48 †
N(1720)	$1/2(3/2^+)P'_{13}$	$p = 1.09$ $\sigma = 13.9$	1690 to 1800	125 to 250 (200)	N π N η ΔK ΣK N $\pi\pi$ [$\Delta\pi$ N ρ N ϵ]*	10-20 ~3.5 ~5 2-5 ~70 ~20 45-70 ~20	594 420 278 162 561 401 104 †
→→→→ →→ N(2190)	$1/2(7/2^-)G_{17}$	$p = 2.07$ $\sigma = 6.21$	2120 to 2230	200 to 500 (350)	N π N η ΔK	~14 ~3 ~0.3	888 790 712

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	I(J ^P)L _{21-2J} ^b	P ^c _{beam} (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass ^d M (MeV)	Full ^e width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay modes		
					Mode ^f	Fraction ^g (%)	p ^h (MeV/c)
N(2220)	1/2(9/2 ⁺)H ₁₉	p = 2.14 σ = 5.97	2150 to 2300	300 to 500 (400)	N π	~18	905
					N η	~0.5	811
					Δ K	~0.2	732
N(2250)	1/2(9/2 ⁻)G' ₁₉	p = 2.21 σ = 5.74	2130 to 2270	200 to 500 (300)	N π	~10	923
					N η	~ 2	831
					Δ K	~0.3	754
N(2600)	1/2(11/2 ⁻)I ₁₁₁	p = 3.12 σ = 3.86	2580 to 2700	>300 (400)	N π	~ 5	1126
S=0 I=3/2 DELTA RESONANCES (Δ)							
Δ (1232)	3/2(3/2 ⁺)P' ₃₃	p = 0.30 σ = 94.8	1230 to 1234	110 to 120 (115)	N π	99.4	227
					N γ	0.6	259
Δ (1620)	3/2(1/2 ⁻)S' ₃₁	p = 0.91 σ = 17.7	1600 to 1650	120 to 160 (140)	N π	25-35	526
					N $\pi\pi$	~70	488
					[$\Delta\pi$ N ρ]	[35-50 <40]*	318 †
Δ (1700)	3/2(3/2 ⁻)D' ₃₃	p = 1.05 σ = 14.5	1630 to 1740	190 to 300 (250)	N π	10-20	580
					N $\pi\pi$	~85	547
					[$\Delta\pi$ N ρ]	[<50 ~40]*	385 †
Δ (1900)	3/2(1/2 ⁻)S'' ₃₁	p = 1.44 σ = 9.71	1850 to 2000	130 to 300 (150)	N π	6-12	710
					Σ K	~10	410
Δ (1905)	3/2(5/2 ⁺)F ₃₅	p = 1.45 σ = 9.62	1890 to 1920	250 to 400 (300)	N π	8-15	713
					Σ K	< 3	415
					N $\pi\pi$	~80	687
					[$\Delta\pi$ N ρ]	[10-30 ~60]*	542 421
Δ (1910)	3/2(1/2 ⁺)P'' ₃₁	p = 1.46 σ = 9.54	1850 to 1950	200 to 330 (220)	N π	20-25	716
					Σ K	2-20	421
					N $\pi\pi$	>40	691
					[$\Delta\pi$ N ρ]	[small <40]*	545 426
Δ (1920)	3/2(3/2 ⁺)P''' ₃₃	p = 1.48 σ = 9.38	1860 to 2160	190 to 300 (250)	N π	14-20	722
					Σ K	~ 5	431
Δ (1930)	3/2(5/2 ⁻)D' ₃₅	p = 1.50 σ = 9.21	1890 to 1960	150 to 350 (250)	N π	4-14	729
					Σ K	<10	441
Δ (1950)	3/2(7/2 ⁺)F' ₃₇	p = 1.54 σ = 8.91	1910 to 1960	200 to 340 (240)	N π	35-45	741
					Σ K	< 1	460
					N $\pi\pi$	~60	716
					[$\Delta\pi$ N ρ]	[~40 ~20]*	574 469
Δ (2420)	3/2(11/2 ⁺)H ₃₁₁	p = 2.64 σ = 4.68	2380 to 2450	300 to 500 (300)	N π	5-15	1023

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	$I(J^P)L_{I^b}^b_{I^c}J$	P^c beam (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass ^d M (MeV)	Full ^e width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay modes		
					Mode	Fraction ^g (%)	p^h (MeV/c)
S=-1 I=0 LAMBDA RESONANCES (Λ)							
Λ	$0(1/2^+)$		1115.6		See Stable Particle Table		
$\Lambda(1405)$	$0(1/2^-)S'_{01}$	Below K^-p threshold	1405 $\pm 5^i$	40 ± 10^i	$\Sigma\pi$	100	152
$\Lambda(1520)$	$0(3/2^-)D'_{03}$	$p = 0.395$ $\sigma = 82.3$	1519.5 $\pm 1.0^i$	15.6 ± 1.0^i	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Delta\pi\pi$ $\Sigma\pi\pi$ $\Delta\gamma$	45 \pm 1 42 \pm 1 10 \pm 1 0.9 \pm 0.1 0.8 \pm 0.2	244 267 252 152 351
$\Lambda(1600)$	$0(1/2^+)P'_{01}$	$p = 0.58$ $\sigma = 41.6$	1560 to 1700	50 to 250 (150)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$	15-30 10-60	343 336
$\Lambda(1670)$	$0(1/2^-)S''_{01}$	$p = 0.74$ $\sigma = 28.5$	1660 to 1680	25 to 50 (35)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Delta\eta$	15-25 20-60 15-35	414 393 64
$\Lambda(1690)$	$0(3/2^-)D''_{03}$	$p = 0.78$ $\sigma = 26.1$	1685 to 1695	50 to 70 (60)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Delta\pi\pi$ $\Sigma\pi\pi$	20-30 20-40 ~25 ~20	433 409 415 350
$\Lambda(1800)$	$0(1/2^-)S'''_{01}$	$p = 1.01$ $\sigma = 17.5$	1720 to 1850	200 to 400 (300)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	25-40 seen seen seen	528 493 345 †
$\Lambda(1800)$	$0(1/2^+)P''_{01}$	$p = 1.01$ $\sigma = 17.5$	1750 to 1850	50 to 250 (150)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	20-50 10-40 seen 30-60	528 493 345 †
$\Lambda(1820)$	$0(5/2^+)F'_{05}$	$p = 1.06$ $\sigma = 16.5$	1815 to 1825	70 to 90 (80)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$	55-65 8-14 5-10	545 508 362
$\Lambda(1830)$	$0(5/2^-)D_{05}$	$p = 1.08$ $\sigma = 16.0$	1810 to 1830	60 to 110 (95)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$	3-10 35-75 >15	553 515 371
$\Lambda(1890)$	$0(3/2^+)P'_{03}$	$p = 1.21$ $\sigma = 13.6$	1850 to 1910	60 to 200 (100)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	20-35 3-10 seen seen	599 559 420 233
$\Lambda(2100)$	$0(7/2^-)G_{07}$	$p = 1.68$ $\sigma = 8.68$	2090 to 2110	100 to 250 (200)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Delta\eta$ ΞK $\Delta\omega$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	25-35 ~ 5 < 3 < 3 < 8 10-20	751 704 617 483 443 514
$\Lambda(2110)$	$0(5/2^+)F''_{05}$	$p = 1.70$ $\sigma = 8.53$	2090 to 2140	150 to 250 (200)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Delta\omega$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	5-25 10-40 seen seen 10-60	757 711 455 589 524
$\Lambda(2350)$	$0(9/2^+)$	$p = 2.29$ $\sigma = 5.85$	2340 to 2370	100 to 250 (150)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$	~12 ~10	915 867

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	$I(J^P)L^b_{I-2J}$	P^c_{beam} (GeV/c) $\sigma = 4\pi\lambda^2$ (mb)	Mass ^d M (MeV)	Full ^e width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay modes		
					Mode	Fraction ^g (%)	p^h (MeV/c)
S=-1 I=1 SIGMA RESONANCES (Σ)							
Σ	$1(1/2^+)$		(+)1189.4 (0)1192.5 (-)1197.3		See Stable Particle Table		
$\Sigma(1385)$	$1(3/2^+)P'_{13}$	Below K^-p threshold	(+)1382.3 \pm 0.4 S=1.6' (0)1382.0 \pm 2.5 S=1.6' (-)1387.4 \pm 0.6 S=2.2'	35 \pm 1 S=1.0' ~35 40 \pm 2 S=1.9'	$\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	88 \pm 2 12 \pm 2	208 127
$\Sigma(1660)$	$1(1/2^+)P'_{11}$	$p = 0.72$ $\sigma = 29.9$	1630 to 1690	40 to 200 (100)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	10-30 seen seen	405 439 385
$\Sigma(1670)$	$1(3/2^-)D''_{13}$	$p = 0.74$ $\sigma = 28.5$	1665 to 1685	40 to 80 (60)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	7-13 5-15 30-60	414 447 393
$\Sigma(1750)$	$1(1/2^-)S''_{11}$	$p = 0.91$ $\sigma = 20.7$	1730 to 1800	60 to 160 (90)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma\eta$	10-40 seen < 8 15-55	486 507 455 81
$\Sigma(1775)$	$1(5/2^-)D_{15}$	$p = 0.96$ $\sigma = 19.0$	1770 to 1780	105 to 135 (120)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $\Lambda(1520)\pi$	37-43 14-20 2-5 8-12 17-23	508 525 474 324 198
$\Sigma(1915)$	$1(5/2^+)F'_{15}$	$p = 1.26$ $\sigma = 12.8$	1900 to 1935	80 to 160 (120)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$	5-15 seen seen < 5	618 622 577 440
$\Sigma(1940)$	$1(3/2^-)D'''_{13}$	$p = 1.32$ $\sigma = 12.1$	1900 to 1950	150 to 300 (220)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $\Lambda(1520)\pi$ $\Delta(1232)\bar{K}$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	<20 seen seen seen seen seen seen	637 639 594 460 354 410 320
$\Sigma(2030)$	$1(7/2^+)F_{17}$	$p = 1.52$ $\sigma = 9.93$	2025 to 2040	150 to 200 (180)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ ΞK $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $\Lambda(1520)\pi$ $\Delta(1232)\bar{K}$ $N\bar{K}^*(892)$	17-23 17-23 5-10 < 2 5-15 10-20 10-20 < 5	702 700 657 412 529 430 498 438
$\Sigma(2250)$	$1(?)$	$p = 2.04$ $\sigma = 6.76$	2210 to 2280	60 to 150 (100)	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	<10 seen seen	851 842 803

Baryon Table (cont'd)

Particle ^a	I(J ^P)L _{21-2J} ^b	Mass ^d M (MeV)	Full ^e width Γ (MeV)	Partial decay modes		
				Mode	Fraction (%)	p ^h (MeV/c)
S=-2 I=1/2 CASCADE RESONANCES (Ξ)						
Ξ	1/2(1/2 ⁺)	(0)1314.9 (-)1321.3		See Stable Particle Table		
$\Xi(1530)$	1/2(3/2 ⁺)P ₁₃	(0)1531.8 ± 0.3 S = 1.3 ^j (-)1535.0 ± 0.6	9.1 ± 0.5 10.1 ± 1.9	$\Xi\pi$	100	148
$\Xi(1820)$	1/2(3/2 ⁻)	1823 ± 6 ⁱ	20 ⁺ 15 ⁱ -10	$\Delta\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\bar{K}$ $\Xi\pi$ $\Xi(1530)\pi$	~45 ~10 small ~45	396 306 413 231
$\Xi(2030)$	1/2(?)	2024 ± 6 ⁱ	16 ⁺ 15 ⁱ -5	$\Delta\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\bar{K}$ $\Xi\pi$ $\Xi(1530)\pi$	~20 ~80 small small	587 524 573 418
OTHER BARYONS						
Ω^-	0(3/2 ⁺)	1672.4		See Stable Particle Table		
Λ_C^+	0(1/2 ⁺)	2282		See Stable Particle Table		

→ Each arrow in the left-hand margin indicates there is an entry in the Data Card Listings for a baryon that is not well enough established (status less than 3 stars) to be included here. There is a short list of *all* the baryons in the Listings, whatever their status, at the front of this Table.

f. This mode is energetically forbidden when the nominal mass of the decaying resonance (and of any resonance in the final state) is used, but is in fact allowed due to the nonzero widths of the resonance(s).

*. The modes in brackets are subreactions of the $N\pi\pi$ mode.

a. The nominal mass here (in MeV) is used for identification. See column 4 for the actual mass.

b. When there is more than one baryon with the same quantum numbers, one prime is attached to the spectroscopic symbol for the first of them (e.g., S'_{11}), two primes to the second, etc.

c. The quantities here are calculated using the nominal mass of column 1.

d. Usually a conservatively large range of masses rather than a statistical average of the various determinations of the mass is given. In these cases, the mass determinations are nearly entirely from various phase-shift analyses of more or less the same data. It is thus not appropriate to treat the determinations as independent measurements or to average them together. The masses, widths, and branching fractions in this Table are Breit-Wigner parameters. The Data Card Listings also include pole parameters where they are available.

e. Usually a conservatively large range of widths rather than a statistical average of the various determinations of the width is given (see note d for the reason). The nominal value in parentheses is then simply a best guess.

f. For information on the $N\gamma$ decay modes, see the Note on N and Δ Resonances in the Listings.

g. Most of the inelastic branching fractions come from partial-wave analyses, and these determine $\sqrt{xx'}$, where x and x' are the elastic and inelastic branching fractions, not x' directly. Thus any uncertainty (and it is often considerable) in x carries over into x'. When x' so determined is really poorly known, we here simply note that the mode is seen. The values of $\sqrt{xx'}$ are given in the Data Card Listings.

h. For a 2-body decay mode, this is the momentum of the decay products in the rest frame of the decaying particle. For a mode with more than two decay products, this is the maximum momentum any of the products can have in this frame. The nominal mass of column 1 is used, as is the nominal mass of any resonance in the final state.

i. The error given here is only an educated guess. It is larger than the error on the weighted average of the published values (the error on this average is given in the Listings).

j. The error given here has been scaled up by the "S factor" (see the * footnote to the Stable Particle Table for how S is defined) because the various measurements disagree more seriously than one would expect from statistics.

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS*

Quantity	Symbol, equation	Value	Uncert. (ppm)
speed of light	c	$2.997\,924\,58(1.2)\times 10^{10}$ cm s ⁻¹ (see note ^{**})	0.004
Planck constant	h	$6.626\,176(36)\times 10^{-27}$ erg s	5.4
Planck constant, reduced	$\hbar = h/2\pi$	$1.054\,588\,7(57)\times 10^{-27}$ erg s $= 6.582\,173(17)\times 10^{-22}$ MeV s	5.4 2.6
electron charge magnitude	e	$4.803\,242(14)\times 10^{-10}$ esu $= 1.602\,189\,2(46)\times 10^{-19}$ coulomb	2.9 2.9
conversion constant	$\hbar c$	$197.328\,58(51)$ MeV fm	2.6
conversion constant	$(\hbar c)^2$	$0.389\,385\,7(20)$ GeV ² mbarn	5.2
electron mass	m_e	$0.511\,003\,4(14)$ MeV/c ² = $9.109\,534(47)\times 10^{-28}$ g	2.8, 5.1
proton mass	m_p	$938.279\,6(27)$ MeV/c ² = $1.672\,648\,5(86)\times 10^{-24}$ g $= 1.007\,276\,470(11)$ amu = $1836.151\,52(70)$ m_e	2.8, 5.1 0.011, 0.38
deuteron mass	m_d	$1875.628\,0(53)$ MeV/c ²	2.8
atomic mass unit (amu)	(mass C ¹² atom)/12 = (1 g)/N _A	$931.501\,6(26)$ MeV/c ² = $1.660\,565\,5(86)\times 10^{-24}$ g	2.8, 5.1
fine structure constant	$\alpha = e^2/\hbar c$	1/137.036 04(11)	0.82
classical electron radius	$r_e = e^2/m_e c^2$	2.817 938 0(70) fm	2.5
electron Compton wavelength	$\lambda_e = \hbar/m_e c = r_e \alpha^{-1}$	3.861 590 5(64) $\times 10^{-11}$ cm	1.6
Bohr radius ($m_{\text{nucleus}} = \infty$)	$a_\infty = \hbar^2/cm_e e^2 = r_e \alpha^{-2}$	0.529 177 06(44) $\times 10^{-8}$ cm	0.82
Rydberg energy	$\hbar c R_\infty = m_e e^4/2\hbar^2 = m_e c^2 \alpha^2/2$	13.605 804(36) eV	2.6
Thomson cross section	$\sigma_T = 8\pi r_e^2/3$	0.665 244 8(33) barn	4.9
Bohr magneton	$\mu_B = e\hbar/2m_e c$	$5.788\,378\,5(95)\times 10^{-15}$ MeV gauss ⁻¹	1.6
nuclear magneton	$\mu_N = e\hbar/2m_p c$	$3.152\,451\,5(53)\times 10^{-18}$ MeV gauss ⁻¹	1.7
electron cyclotron frequency/field	$\omega_{\text{cycl}}^e/B = e/m_e c$	$1.758\,804\,7(49)\times 10^7$ rad s ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹	2.8
proton cyclotron frequency/field	$\omega_{\text{cycl}}^p/B = e/m_p c$	$9.578\,756(28)\times 10^3$ rad s ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹	2.8
gravitational constant	G_N	$6.672\,0(41)\times 10^{-8}$ cm ³ g ⁻¹ s ⁻²	615
grav. acceleration, sea level, 45° lat.	g	980.62 cm s ⁻²	—
Fermi coupling constant	$G_F/(\hbar c)^3$	$1.166\,37(2)\times 10^{-5}$ GeV ⁻²	17
Avogadro number	N_A	$6.022\,045(31)\times 10^{23}$ mol ⁻¹	5.1
Boltzmann constant	k	$1.380\,662(44)\times 10^{-16}$ erg K ⁻¹ $= 8.617\,35(28)\times 10^{-5}$ eV K ⁻¹	32 32
molar volume, ideal gas at STP	$N_A k(273.15\text{ K})/(1\text{ atmosphere})$	$22\,413.83(70)$ cm ³ mol ⁻¹	31
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma = \pi^2 k^4/60\hbar^3 c^2$	$5.670\,32(71)\times 10^{-5}$ erg s ⁻¹ cm ⁻² K ⁻⁴	125
$\pi = 3.141\,592\,653\,589\,793\,238$ $e = 2.718\,281\,828\,459\,045\,235$ $\gamma = 0.577\,215\,664\,901\,532\,861$			

1 in = 2.54 cm	1 newton = 10 ⁵ dyne	1 coulomb = 2.997 924 58 $\times 10^9$ esu	1 tropical year $\approx 3.155\,69 \times 10^7$ s
1 Å = 10 ⁻⁸ cm	1 joule = 10 ⁷ erg	1 tesla = 10 ⁴ gauss	1 light year = 9.460 528 $\times 10^{17}$ cm
1 fm = 10 ⁻¹³ cm	1 eV = 1.602 189 2 $\times 10^{-12}$ erg	1 atm. = 1.013 25 $\times 10^6$ dyne/cm ²	1 parsec = 3.261 633 light year
1 barn = 10 ⁻²⁴ cm ²	1 eV/c ² = 1.782 676 $\times 10^{-33}$ g	0°C = 273.15 K	1 astro. unit = 1.495 979 $\times 10^{13}$ cm

* Revised 1984 by Barry N. Taylor, based mainly on the "1973 Least-Squares Adjustment of the Fundamental Constants," by E.R. Cohen and B.N. Taylor, J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data 2, 663 (1973). The figures in parentheses give the 1-standard-deviation uncertainties in the last digits of the main numbers; the uncertainties in parts per million (ppm) are given in the last column. The uncertainties of the output values of a least-squares adjustment are in general correlated, and the laws of error propagation must be used in calculating additional quantities.

The set of constants resulting from the 1973 adjustment of Cohen and Taylor has been recommended for international use by CODATA (Committee on Data for Science and Technology), and is the most up-to-date, generally accepted set currently available. Since the publication of the 1973 adjustment, new experiments have yielded better values for some of the constants: $N_A = 6.022\,097\,8(63)\times 10^{23}$ mol⁻¹ (1.04 ppm); $\alpha^{-1} = 137.035\,963(15)$ (0.11 ppm); and $m_p/m_e = 1836.152\,470(79)$ (0.043 ppm). However, since a change in the measured value of one constant usually leads to changes in the adjusted values of others, one must be cautious in using together the values from the 1973 adjustment and the results of more recent experiments.

A new adjustment of the fundamental constants is planned for completion in 1984.

** In October 1983, the Conférence Générale des Poids et Mesures adopted a new definition of the meter. The meter is the length of the path traveled by light in vacuum during a time interval of 1/299 792 458 s. Thus the speed of light is *defined* to be 299 792 458 m/s. For a discussion of this change, see B.W. Petley, Nature 303, 373 (1983).

CLEBSCH-GORDAN COEFFICIENTS, SPHERICAL HARMONICS, AND D FUNCTIONS

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

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

$$1/2 \times 1/2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 x 1/2

5/2	3/2	1/2
+2 1/2	1	0
+2 -1/2	1/5 4/5	5/2 3/2
+1 +1/2	4/5 -1/5	1/2 +1/2
+1 -1/2	2/5 3/5	5/2 3/2
0 +1/2	3/5 -2/5	-1/2 -1/2

m_1	m_2	Coefficients
m_1	m_2	
\dots	\dots	

$$1 \times 1/2$$

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

3/2 x 1/2

2	1	1/2
+3/2 +1/2	1	0
+3/2 -1/2	1/4 3/4	2 1
+1/2 +1/2	3/4 -1/4	0 0
+1/2 -1/2	1/2 1/2	2 1
-1/2 +1/2	1/2 -1/2	-1 -1

$$2 \times 1$$

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

3/2 x 1

5/2	3/2	1/2
+3/2 +1	1	0
+3/2 0	2/5 3/5	5/2 3/2 1/2
+1/2 +1	3/5 -2/5	1/2 +1/2 +1/2
+1/2 0	1/10 2/5 1/2	5/2 3/2 1/2
-1/2 +1	3/5 1/15 -1/3	1/2 0 3/5
-1/2 0	3/10 -8/15 1/6	-1/2 -1/2 -1/2

$$1 \times 1$$

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

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

$$d_{l,m,0}^l = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi}{2l+1}} Y_l^m e^{-im\phi}$$

$$\langle j_1 j_2 m_1 m_2 | j_4 j_2 J M \rangle = (-1)^{J-j_1-j_2} \langle j_2 j_1 m_2 m_1 | j_2 j_1 J M \rangle$$

$$d_{m',m}^j = (-1)^{m-m'} d_{m,m'}^j = d_{-m,-m'}^j$$

3/2 x 3/2

3	2	1
+3/2 +3/2	1	0
+3/2 +1/2	1/2 1/2	3 2 1
+1/2 +3/2	1/2 -1/2	+1 +1 +1
+3/2 -1/2	1/5 1/2 3/10	3 2 1
+1/2 +1/2	3/5 0 -2/5	0 0 0
-1/2 +3/2	1/5 -1/2 3/10	1/5 -1/2 3/10

$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \quad d_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1,1}^1 = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} \quad d_{1,0}^1 = -\frac{\sin\theta}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$d_{1,-1}^1 = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{0,0}^1 = \cos\theta$$

$$2 \times 3/2$$

7/2	5/2	3/2
+2 +3/2	1	0
+2 +1/2	3/7 4/7	7/2 5/2 3/2
+1 +3/2	4/7 -3/7	+3/2 +3/2 +3/2
+2 -1/2	1/7 16/35 2/5	7/2 5/2 3/2
+1 1/2	4/7 1/35 -2/5	1/2 +1/2 +1/2
0 3/2	2/7 -18/35 1/5	+1/2 +1/2 +1/2

$$2 \times 2$$

4	3	2
+2 +2	1	0
+2 +1	1/2 1/2	4 3 2
+1 +2	1/2 -1/2	+2 +2 +2
+2 0	3/14 1/2 2/7	4 3 2
+1 1	4/7 0 -3/7	+1 +1 +1 +1
0 2	3/14 -1/2 2/7	+1 +1 +1 +1

$$d_{3/2,3/2}^{3/2} = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,1/2}^{3/2} = -\sqrt{3} \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = \sqrt{3} \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{3/2,-3/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,1/2}^{3/2} = \frac{3\cos\theta-1}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{1/2,-1/2}^{3/2} = -\frac{3\cos\theta+1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$$

$$d_{2,2}^2 = \left(\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{2,1}^2 = -\frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} \sin\theta$$

$$d_{2,0}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4} \sin^2 \theta$$

$$d_{2,-1}^2 = -\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2} \sin\theta$$

$$d_{2,-2}^2 = \left(\frac{1-\cos\theta}{2} \right)^2$$

$$d_{2,2}^2 = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} (2\cos\theta-1)$$

$$d_{1,0}^2 = -\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta$$

$$d_{1,-1}^2 = \frac{1-\cos\theta}{2} (2\cos\theta+1)$$

$$d_{1,1}^2 = \frac{1+\cos\theta}{2} (2\cos\theta-1)$$

$$d_{0,0}^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2} \cos^2 \theta - \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

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

SU(3) ISOSCALAR FACTORS

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

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

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|cc} 10 & 8 & 10 & \\ 0 & -2 & \frac{1}{2} & 1 \end{array} \middle| \begin{array}{cc} 10 & \\ \frac{1}{2} & -1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{-\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{24}}.$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

is

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

Thus,

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

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

$1 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

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

$8_1 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

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

$8_2 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

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

$10 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$

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

$8 \rightarrow 10 \otimes 8$

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

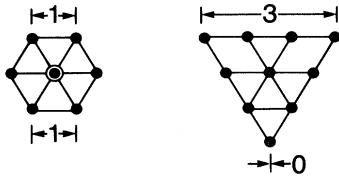
$10 \rightarrow 10 \otimes 8$

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

SU(N) MULTIPLETS AND YOUNG DIAGRAMS

This note tells how SU(n) particle multiplets are identified or labeled, how to find the number of particles in a multiplet from its label, how to draw the Young diagram for a multiplet, and how to use Young diagrams to determine the overall multiplet structure of a composite system, such as a 3-quark or a meson-baryon system.

(1) **Multiplet labels** — An SU(n) multiplet is uniquely identified by a string of (n-1) nonnegative integers: $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots)$. Any such set of integers specifies a multiplet. For an SU(2) multiplet such as an isospin multiplet, the single integer α is the number of steps from one end of the multiplet to the other (i.e., it is one fewer than the number of particles in the multiplet). In SU(3), the two integers α and β are the numbers of steps across the top and bottom levels of the multiplet diagram. Thus the labels for the SU(3) octet and decuplet



are (1,1) and (3,0). For larger n, the interpretation of the integers in terms of the geometry of the multiplets, which exist in an (n-1)-dimensional space, is not so readily apparent.

The label for the SU(n) singlet is $(0,0,\dots,0)$. In a flavor SU(n), the n quarks together form a $(1,0,\dots,0)$ multiplet, and the n anti-quarks belong to a $(0,\dots,0,1)$ multiplet. These two multiplets are conjugate to one another, which means their labels are related by $(\alpha, \beta, \dots) \leftrightarrow (\dots, \beta, \alpha)$.

(2) **Number of particles** — The number of particles in a multiplet, $N = N(\alpha, \beta, \dots)$, is given as follows (note the pattern of the equations). In SU(2), $N = N(\alpha)$ is

$$N = \frac{(\alpha+1)}{1}$$

In SU(3), $N = N(\alpha, \beta)$ is

$$N = \frac{(\alpha+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\beta+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+2)}{2}$$

In SU(4), $N = N(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)$ is

$$N = \frac{(\alpha+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\beta+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\gamma+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\beta+\gamma+2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+3)}{3}$$

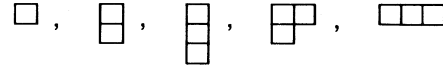
Note that there is no factor with $(\alpha+\gamma+2)$: only a consecutive sequence of the label integers appears in any factor. One more example should make the pattern clear for any SU(n). In SU(5), $N = N(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta)$ is

$$N = \frac{(\alpha+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\beta+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\gamma+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\delta+1)}{1} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\beta+\gamma+2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\gamma+\delta+2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+3)}{3} \cdot \frac{(\beta+\gamma+\delta+3)}{3} \cdot \frac{(\alpha+\beta+\gamma+\delta+4)}{4}$$

Multiplets that are conjugate to one another obviously have the same number of particles, but so can other multiplets. For example, the SU(4) multiplets (3,0,0) and (1,1,0) each have 20 particles.

(3) **Young diagrams** — A Young diagram consists of an array of boxes (or some other symbol) arranged in one or more left-justified

rows, with each row being at least as long as the row beneath. The correspondence between a diagram and a multiplet label is: The top row juts out α boxes to the right past the end of the second row, the second row juts out β boxes to the right past the end of the third row, etc. A diagram in SU(n) has at most n rows. There can be any number of "completed" columns of n boxes buttressing the left of a diagram; these don't affect the label. Thus in SU(3) the diagrams



represent the multiplets (1,0), (0,1), (0,0), (1,1), and (3,0). In any SU(n), the quark multiplet is represented by a single box, the anti-quark multiplet by a column of (n-1) boxes, and a singlet by a completed column of n boxes.

(4) **Coupling multiplets together** — The following recipe tells how to find the multiplets that occur in coupling two multiplets together. To couple together more than two multiplets, first couple two, then couple the third with each of the multiplets obtained from the first two, etc.

First a definition: A sequence of the letters a, b, c, \dots is admissible if at any point in the sequence at least as many a's have been reached as b's, at least as many b's have been reached as c's, etc. Thus $abcd$ and $aabc$ are admissible sequences and abb and acb are not. Now the recipe:

(a) Draw the Young diagrams for the two multiplets, but in one of the diagrams replace the boxes in the first row with a's, the boxes in the second row with b's, etc. The unlettered diagram forms the upper left-hand corner of all the enlarged diagrams constructed below.

(b) Add the a's from the lettered diagram to the unlettered diagram to form all possible legitimate Young diagrams that have no more than one a per column. (All the a's appear in each new diagram.)

(c) Use the b's to further enlarge the diagrams already obtained, subject to the same rules. Throw away any diagram in which the sequence of letters formed by reading right to left in the first row, then the second row, etc., is not admissible.

(d) Proceed as in (c) with the c's, etc.

Thus, for example, the calculation to find the multiplets that can occur in a system made up of two SU(3) octets (one might be the π -meson octet, the other the N-baryon octet) is as follows:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline & \\ \hline \end{array} \otimes \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & a \\ \hline b & \\ \hline \end{array} =$$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline a & a \\ \hline b & \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & a \\ \hline & a \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & a \\ \hline a & b \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & a \\ \hline b & a \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & a \\ \hline b & \\ \hline \end{array} \oplus \begin{array}{|c|c|} \hline & \\ \hline a & a \\ \hline \end{array}$$

where only the diagrams with admissible sequences and with fewer than four rows (since $n = 3$) have been kept. In terms of multiplet labels, the above may be written

$$(1,1) \otimes (1,1) = (2,2) \oplus (3,0) \oplus (0,3) \oplus (1,1) \oplus (1,1) \oplus (0,0),$$

or in terms of numbers of particles,

$$8 \otimes 8 = 27 \oplus 10 \oplus \bar{10} \oplus 8 \oplus 8 \oplus 1.$$

The product of the numbers of the left is equal to the sum on the right. (See the section on the Nonrelativistic Quark Model for results for 3-quark systems.)

TESTS OF CONSERVATION LAWS*

INTRODUCTION

In response to the current interest in tests of conservation laws, we have made a list of experimental limits on all weak and electromagnetic decays, mass differences, and moments, whose observation would violate conservation laws. The list is in two parts, "Number Conservation Laws," i.e., lepton, baryon, hadronic flavor, and charge conservation, and "Discrete Space Time Symmetries," i.e. C, P, T, CP, and CPT. The references for these data can be found in the Stable Particle Section of the Data Card Listings in this Review. A discussion of these tests follows.

CONSERVATION OF LEPTON NUMBERS

Present experimental evidence and the standard electroweak theory are consistent with the absolute conservation of three separate lepton numbers: electron number L_e , muon number L_μ , and τ -number L_τ . Searches for violations are of the following types:

a) $\Delta L = 2$ for one type of lepton. The best limit comes from the search for neutrinoless double beta decay $(Z,A) \rightarrow (Z+2,A) + e^- + e^-$. The best laboratory limit is $t_{1/2} > 2 \times 10^{22}$ yr for ^{76}Ge [E. Bellotti et al., Phys. Lett. 121B, 72 (1983)].

b) Conversion of one lepton type to another. For purely leptonic processes, the best limit is on $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$. For semileptonic processes, the best limit comes from the coherent conversion process in a muonic atom $\mu^- + (Z,A) \rightarrow e^- + (Z,A)$. Of special interest is the case in which the hadronic flavor also changes, as in $K_L \rightarrow \mu^\pm e^\mp$. Limits on the conversion of τ into e or μ are found in τ decay and are much less stringent than those for $\mu \rightarrow e$ conversion.

c) Conversion of one type of lepton into another type of antilepton. The case most studied is $\mu^- + (Z,A) \rightarrow e^+ + (Z-2,A)$.

d) Relation to neutrino mass. If neutrinos have masses then it is expected even in the standard electroweak theory that separate lepton numbers are not conserved. With small neutrino masses this would be observed first in neutrino oscillations which have been the subject of extensive experimental searches. If the $\Delta L = 2$ type of violation occurs, it is expected that neutrinos will have a nonzero mass of the Majorana type.

CONSERVATION OF HADRONIC FLAVORS

The conversion of quarks of a given charge, (d,s,b) or (u,c,t), into one another is forbidden in strong and electromagnetic interactions by the conservation of hadron flavors: S (strangeness), C (charm), B (bottomness), and T (topness). The weak interactions violate these conservation laws as a result of the Cabibbo or Kobayashi-Maskawa mixing (see Appendix III in the complete Review of Particle Properties). The way in which these conservation laws are violated is tested as follows:

a) $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ rule. In the semileptonic decay of strange particles, the strangeness change equals the change in charge of the

hadrons. Tests come from limits on decay rates such as $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow ne^+\nu$ and from a detailed analysis of $K_L \rightarrow \pi e\nu$, which yields the parameter x . A corresponding rule for charm decays is $\Delta C = \Delta Q$.

b) Change of flavor by 2 units. In the standard model this occurs only in second-order weak interactions. The one example for which this has been measured is the $\Delta S = 2$ $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mixing, which is directly measured by $m(K_S) - m(K_L)$. A limit on the $\Delta C = 2$ $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing provides a limit on $|m(D_1^0) - m(D_2^0)|$.

c) Flavor-changing neutral-currents. In the standard model the neutral-current interactions do not change flavor. The low rate of $K_L \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$ puts limits on such interactions; the nonzero value for this rate is attributed to a combination of the weak and electromagnetic interactions. The best test should come from a limit on $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$, which occurs in the standard model only as a second-order weak process with a branching fraction of 10^{-10} to 10^{-11} . Limits for charm-changing or bottom-changing neutral currents are much less stringent.

CPT INVARIANCE

General principles of relativistic field theory require invariance under the combined transformation CPT. The simplest tests of CPT invariance are the equality of the masses and lifetimes of a particle and its antiparticle. The best test comes from a limit on the mass difference between K^0 and \bar{K}^0 . Any such mass difference contributes to the CP-violating parameter ϵ . In fact ϵ can be explained by a CPT-conserving but CP-violating mixing of K^0 and \bar{K}^0 , which yields a prediction that $\phi_{+-} \approx 44^\circ$, while a $K^0 - \bar{K}^0$ mass difference would yield $\phi_{+-} \approx 44^\circ + 90^\circ$. It is thus possible to deduce that $|m(K^0) - m(\bar{K}^0)| < 10^{-4} |m(K_S) - m(K_L)| < 3 \times 10^{-10}$ eV. Also, an upper limit on $|m(D^0) - m(\bar{D}^0)|$ can be derived from the bound $|m(D_1^0) - m(D_2^0)| < 0.65 \times 10^{-9}$ MeV (inferred from bound on $D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \mu^-$ anything), given an input value of, or bound on, the CP-violation parameter ϵ for $D^0 - \bar{D}^0$ mixing.

CP AND T INVARIANCE

Given CPT invariance, CP violation and T violation are equivalent. So far the only evidence for CP or T violation comes from the measurements of η_{+-} , η_{00} , and the semileptonic decay charge asymmetry for K_L . Other searches for CP or T violation should be divided into (a) those that involve weak interactions or parity violation, and (b) those that involve processes allowed by the strong or electromagnetic interactions. In class (a) the most sensitive is probably the search for an electric dipole moment of the neutron, which requires both P and T violation to be nonzero. Class (b) searches involve looking for C or T violation in strong or electromagnetic processes. Examples are the search for C violation in η decay, believed to be an electromagnetic process, and the search for T violation in a number of nuclear and electromagnetic reactions.

* Prepared April 1984 by R.E. Shrock, T.G. Trippe, and L. Wolfenstein.

TESTS OF CONSERVATION LAWS (Cont'd)

Number Conservation Laws

Quantity ^(a)	Value ^(b)	Conservation Law Tested
$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$ / all	$< 5 \times 10^{-2}$	Lepton family number ^(c,d)
$\rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ / all	$< 1.7 \times 10^{-10}$	Lepton family number ^(d)
$\rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 1.9 \times 10^{-9}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ \gamma \gamma$ / all	$< 8.4 \times 10^{-9}$	" " "
$\mu^- S_{32} \rightarrow e^- S_{32}$ / all	$< 7 \times 10^{-11}$	" " "
coupling for $(\mu^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^- e^+)$ bound	$< 42 G_F$	" " "
$\tau^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \gamma$ / all	$< 5.5 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ \gamma$ / all	$< 6.4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ / all	$< 4.9 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ / all	$< 3.3 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 4.0 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0$ / all	$< 8.2 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$ / all	$< 2.1 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ K^0$ / all	$< 1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ K^0$ / all	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \rho^0$ / all	$< 4.4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ \rho^0$ / all	$< 3.7 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_e$ / all	$< 8.0 \times 10^{-3(e)}$	" " "
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ \mu^-$ / all	$< 7 \times 10^{-9}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \mu^+$ / all	$< 5 \times 10^{-9}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_e$ / all	$< 4 \times 10^{-3(e)}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_e e^+$ / all	$< 2 \times 10^{-8}$	" " "
$K_S^0 \rightarrow e \mu$ / charged	$< 8 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
ν oscillations and lepton mixing effects		
in particle decays	See Data Card Listings	" " "
$\mu^- S_{32} \rightarrow e^+ S_{32}$ / all	$< 9 \times 10^{-10}$	Total lepton number ^(f)
$\mu^- I_{127} \rightarrow e^+ S_{127}^{\text{stable}}$ / all	$< 3 \times 10^{-10}$	" " "
$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e$ / all	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-3(e)}$	" " "
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \mu^+$ / all	$< 1 \times 10^{-8}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \mu^+$ / all	$< 7 \times 10^{-9}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e$ / all	$< 3.3 \times 10^{-3(e)}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \bar{\nu}_e$ / all	$< 3 \times 10^{-3(e)}$	" " "
neutrinoless double beta decay	See Data Card Listings	" " "
τ_p / BR($p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$)	$< 1 \times 10^{32}$ years	Baryon number
mean time for $n \rightarrow \bar{n}$ trans.	> 1.0 year	" " "
e mean life	$> 2 \times 10^{22}$ years	Charge
$n \rightarrow p \bar{\nu}_e \nu_e$ / $p e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	$< 9 \times 10^{-24}$	" " "
Re x from $K^0 \rightarrow \pi \nu$	0.009 ± 0.020	$\Delta S = \Delta Q$ ^(g)
Im x from $K^0 \rightarrow \pi \nu$	-0.004 ± 0.026	" " "
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ e^- \nu$ / all	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-8}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \mu^- \nu$ / all	$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
$\Sigma^+ \rightarrow n e^+ \nu$ / all	$< 5 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
$\rightarrow n \mu^+ \nu$ / all	$< 3 \times 10^{-5}$	" " "
$(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow n e^+ \nu) / (\Sigma^- \rightarrow n e^- \bar{\nu})$	< 0.04	" " "
$\Xi^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^- e^+ \nu$ / all	$< 9 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \Sigma^- \mu^+ \nu$ / all	$< 9 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow p e^- \nu$ / all	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	$\Delta S = 2$ forbidden ^(g)
$\rightarrow p \mu^- \nu$ / all	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$\Xi^- \rightarrow n e^- \nu$ / all	$< 3.2 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$\rightarrow n \mu^- \nu$ / all	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-2}$	" " "
$\rightarrow p \pi^- e^- \nu$ / all	$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\rightarrow p \pi^- \mu^- \nu$ / all	$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\Xi^0 \rightarrow p \pi^-$ / all	$< 3.6 \times 10^{-5}$	" " "
$\Xi^- \rightarrow n \pi^-$ / all	$< 1.9 \times 10^{-5}$	" " "
$\rightarrow p \pi^- \pi^-$ / all	$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$\Omega^- \rightarrow \Lambda \pi^-$ / all	$< 3.1 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$m_{K_L} - m_{K_S}$	$(3.521 \pm 0.014) \times 10^{-12}$ MeV	" " "
$(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-) / (D^0 \rightarrow K \pi)$	< 0.16	$\Delta C = 2$ forbidden ^(g)
$(D^0 \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 \rightarrow \mu^- \text{ anything}) / (D^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \text{ anything})$	< 0.044	" " "
$ m_{D_1^0} - m_{D_2^0} $ (from previous limit)	$< 6.5 \times 10^{-10}$ MeV	" " "
$K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ / all	$(9.1 \pm 1.9) \times 10^{-9}$	no flav. chng. neut. curr.
$\rightarrow e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 2.0 \times 10^{-7}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \gamma$ / all	$(2.8 \pm 2.8) \times 10^{-7}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ / all	$(1.7 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-5}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$ / all	$< 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^0 e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 2.3 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 9 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
$K_S^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ / all	$< 3.2 \times 10^{-7}$	" " "
$\rightarrow e^+ e^-$ / all	$< 3.4 \times 10^{-4}$	" " "
$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ e^+ e^-$ / all	$(2.7 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-7}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ / all	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-6}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$ / all	$< 1.4 \times 10^{-7}$	" " "
$B \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ anything / all	$< 8 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "
$\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ anything / all	$< 7 \times 10^{-3}$	" " "

TESTS OF CONSERVATION LAWS (Cont'd)

Discrete Space Time Symmetries

Quantity ^(a)	Value ^(b)	Symmetry Tested or Violated
$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ / all	$< 3.8 \times 10^{-7}$	C
$(e^+e^-)_J=1 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ / all	$(5 \pm 3) \times 10^{-4}$ (h)	C
$\eta \rightarrow e^+e^- \pi^0$ / all	$< 5 \times 10^{-5}$	C (single photon process)
$\eta \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^- \pi^0$ / all	$< 5 \times 10^{-6}$	C (single photon process)
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ parameters:		
left-right asymmetry	$(1.2 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-3}$	C
sextant asymmetry	$(1.9 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-3}$	C
quadrant asymmetry	$(-1.7 \pm 1.7) \times 10^{-3}$	C
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ parameters:		
left-right asymmetry	$(8.8 \pm 4.0) \times 10^{-3}$	C
beta (D-wave)	0.047 ± 0.062	C
$\eta \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ / all	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-3}$	P and CP
e electric dipole moment	$< 3 \times 10^{-24}$ e cm	T and P
μ electric dipole moment	$(3.7 \pm 3.4) \times 10^{-19}$ e cm	T and P
p electric dipole moment	$< 4 \times 10^{-21}$ e cm	T and P
n electric dipole moment	$(2.3 \pm 2.3) \times 10^{-25}$ e cm	T and P
Λ electric dipole moment	$< 1.5 \times 10^{-16}$ e cm	T and P
α' / a from $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu$	-0.12 ± 0.10	T
β' / a from $\mu \rightarrow e\nu\nu$	-0.029 ± 0.037	T
Im ξ in $K_{\mu 3}^{\pm}$ decay (from transverse μ pol.)	-0.017 ± 0.025	T
Im ξ in $K_{\mu 3}^0$ decay (from transverse μ pol.)	-0.020 ± 0.022	T
$\phi(g_A) - \phi(g_V)$ for n	$(180.11 \pm 0.17)^\circ$	T (0° or 180°)
n 3-vector corr. coeff.	-0.0007 ± 0.0014	T
$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$ rate difference / average	$(0.07 \pm 0.12)\%$	CP
$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm 2\pi^0$ rate difference / average	$(-0.03 \pm 0.55)\%$	CP
$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \gamma$ rate difference / average	$(0.9 \pm 3.3)\%$	CP
$K \rightarrow 3\pi^\pm$ slope $(g^+ - g^-) / \text{sum}$	$(-0.7 \pm 0.5)\%$	CP
$ \eta_{+-0} ^2 = \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) / \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$	< 0.12	CP
$ \eta_{000} ^2 = \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0) / \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$	< 0.1	CP
Charge asymm. j in $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$	0.0011 ± 0.0008	CP
$K_L^0 \rightarrow (\mu^+\pi^-\nu - \mu^-\pi^+\nu) / \text{sum}$	$(0.319 \pm 0.038)\%$	CP (violated)
$K_L^0 \rightarrow (e^+\pi^-\nu - e^-\pi^+\nu) / \text{sum}$	$(0.333 \pm 0.014)\%$	CP (violated)
$ \eta_{00} = A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) / A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) $	$(2.33 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-3}$	CP (violated)
$ \eta_{+-} = A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) / A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) $	$(2.274 \pm 0.022) \times 10^{-3}$	CP (violated)
ϕ_{+-} : phase of η_{+-}	$(44.6 \pm 1.2)^\circ$	CP (violated)
ϕ_{00} : phase of η_{00}	$(54 \pm 5)^\circ$	CP (violated)
Re ϵ	$(1.621 \pm 0.088) \times 10^{-3}$	CP (violated)
$(g_{e^+} - g_{e^-}) / \text{average}$	$(2.2 \pm 6.4) \times 10^{-11}$	CPT
$(g_{\mu^+} - g_{\mu^-}) / \text{average}$	$(-2.6 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-8}$	CPT
$(\mu_p^\mu - \mu_n^\mu) / \text{average}$	$(-1 \pm 7) \times 10^{-3}$	CPT
$\pi^+ - \pi^-$ mass difference / average	$(2 \pm 5) \times 10^{-4}$	CPT
$K^+ - K^-$ mass difference / average	$(-0.6 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-4}$	CPT
$ K^0 - \bar{K}^0 $ mass difference / average	$< 6 \times 10^{-19}$	CPT
$p - \bar{p}$ mass difference / average	$(7 \pm 4) \times 10^{-5}$	CPT
$\Lambda - \bar{\Lambda}$ mass difference / average	$(7 \pm 7) \times 10^{-6}$	CPT
$\Xi^- - \bar{\Xi}^+$ mass difference / average	$(1.1 \pm 2.7) \times 10^{-4}$	CPT
$\Omega^- - \bar{\Omega}^+$ mass difference / average	$(-4 \pm 6) \times 10^{-4}$	CPT
$\mu^+ - \mu^-$ mean life difference / average	$(3 \pm 8) \times 10^{-5}$	CPT
$\pi^+ - \pi^-$ mean life difference / average	$(5 \pm 7) \times 10^{-4}$	CPT
$K^+ - K^-$ mean life difference / average	$(1.1 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-3}$	CPT
$\Lambda - \bar{\Lambda}$ mean life difference / average	$(4.4 \pm 8.5) \times 10^{-2}$	CPT
$\Xi^- - \bar{\Xi}^+$ mean life difference / average	(0.02 ± 0.18)	CPT
$K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu$ rate difference / average	$(-0.54 \pm 0.41)\%$	CPT
$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0$ rate difference / average	$(0.8 \pm 1.2)\%$	CPT ⁽ⁱ⁾

a. Branching fractions are described by a shorthand notation, e.g., " $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma$ /all" means $\Gamma(\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+\gamma) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \rightarrow \text{all})$.

b. Limits are given at 90% confidence level while errors are given as ± 1 standard deviation.

c. Test of additive vs. multiplicative lepton family number conservation.

d. Lepton family number conservation means separate conservation of e-number, μ -number, and τ -number.

e. These limits are derived from the analysis of neutrino oscillation experiments.

f. Violation of total lepton number conservation also implies violation of lepton family number conservation.

g. Can be violated in second-order weak interactions.

h. Orthopositronium data are from Liu and Roberts, Phys. Rev. Lett. 16, 67 (1966).

i. Neglecting photon channels. See, e.g., A. Pais and S.B. Treiman, Phys. Rev. D12, 2744 (1975).

KINEMATICS, DECAYS, AND SCATTERING

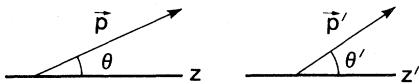
A. LORENTZ TRANSFORMATIONS

The energy E and three-momentum \vec{p} of a particle form a four-vector $p = (E, \vec{p})$. Viewed from a second frame with velocity $\vec{v} = \beta c \hat{z}$ relative to the original frame, the components of p are (E' , \vec{p}'), where

$$\begin{aligned} E' &= \gamma E - \beta \gamma p_z, \\ p'_z &= \gamma p_z - \beta \gamma E, \\ p'_x &= p_x; p'_y = p_y, \end{aligned}$$

and where $\gamma = (1 - \beta^2)^{-1/2}$. It follows that the scalar product of two momenta, $p_1 \cdot p_2 = E_1 E_2 - \vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2$, is invariant, that is, frame independent.

If \vec{p} makes an angle θ with the z -axis, then \vec{p}' makes an angle θ' with the z -axis,



where

$$\tan \theta' = \frac{|\vec{p}| \sin \theta}{\gamma |\vec{p}| \cos \theta - \beta \gamma E}.$$

In particular, if the unprimed frame is the center of mass and the primed frame is the lab, and if the velocity of the center of mass in the lab frame is $\beta \hat{z}$, we use $\beta = -\beta^*$ above to find (denoting $p_{cm} = |\vec{p}_{cm}|$)

$$\tan \theta_{lab} = \frac{p_{cm} \sin \theta_{cm}}{\gamma^* p_{cm} \cos \theta_{cm} + \beta^* \gamma^* E_{cm}}.$$

If $\beta^* > p_{cm}/E_{cm}$, the particle is necessarily moving forward in the lab and

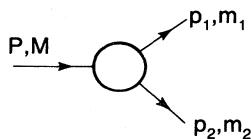
$$(\tan \theta_{lab})_{max} = \frac{p_{cm}}{\gamma^* E_{cm}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\beta^{*2} - p_{cm}^2/E_{cm}^2}}.$$

We denote $p_{\perp} = p_{\perp}' = |\vec{p}| \sin \theta_{cm}$. Then given a fixed p_{cm} and E_{cm} , as, for example, in a two-to-two scattering process, as θ_{cm} varies from 0 to 2π the lab momentum describes an ellipse:

$$\frac{(p'_z - \beta^* \gamma^* E_{cm})^2}{\gamma^{*2} p_{cm}^2} + \frac{p_{\perp}^2}{p_{cm}^2} = 1.$$

B. DECAYS

B.1.a Two-body kinematics:



In the rest frame of the decaying particle,

$$E_1 = \frac{M^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2M},$$

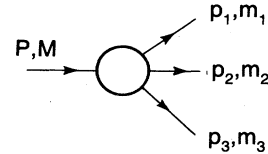
$$|\vec{p}_1| = \left[\frac{[M^2 - (m_1 + m_2)^2][M^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}{4M^2} \right]^{1/2}.$$

B.1.b Two-body partial decay rate: If \mathcal{M} is the Lorentz invariant matrix element (see Section D below), the partial decay rate in the rest frame of the decaying particle is

$$d\Gamma = \frac{1}{32\pi^2} |\mathcal{M}|^2 \frac{|\vec{p}_1| d\Omega}{M^2},$$

where $d\Omega$ is the differential solid angle in the rest frame of the decaying particle.

B.2.a Three-body kinematics:



We denote

$$p_{12} = p_1 + p_2, m_{12}^2 = p_{12}^2, \text{ etc.}$$

Then

$$m_{12}^2 + m_{23}^2 + m_{13}^2 = M^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2.$$

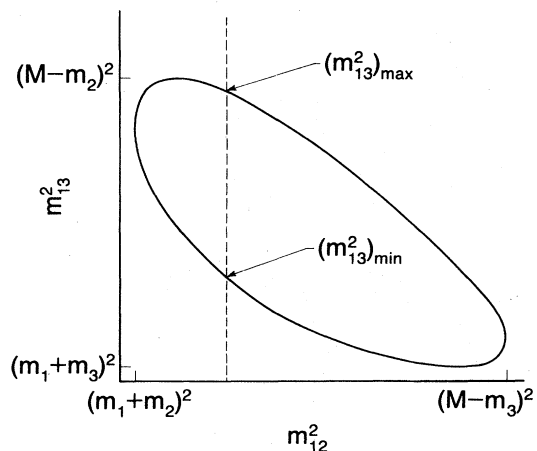
The invariant mass of the pair 1-2 is related to the energy of particle 3 in the rest frame of M ,

$$m_{12}^2 = (P - p_3)^2 = M^2 + m_3^2 - 2ME_3.$$

B.2.b Dalitz plot: If the orientation of the decaying particle is ignored, there are two kinematic variables, which may be chosen to be m_{12}^2 and m_{13}^2 . For fixed m_{12}^2 , the range of m_{13}^2 is determined by letting \vec{p}_1 be parallel or antiparallel to \vec{p}_3 . In the rest frame of $(p_1 + p_2)$, the energy of particle 3 is $E_3 = (M^2 - m_{12}^2 - m_3^2)/(2m_{12})$, and that of particle 1 is $E_1 = (m_{12}^2 + m_1^2 - m_2^2)/(2m_{12})$. Thus for a given m_{12}^2 ,

$$(m_{13}^2)_{max} = (E_1^* + E_3^*)^2 - \left[\sqrt{E_1^{*2} - m_1^2} - \sqrt{E_3^{*2} - m_3^2} \right]^2$$

$$(m_{13}^2)_{min} = (E_1^* + E_3^*)^2 - \left[\sqrt{E_1^{*2} - m_1^2} + \sqrt{E_3^{*2} - m_3^2} \right]^2.$$



The scatter plot in m_{12}^2 and m_{13}^2 is called a Dalitz plot. Phase space density is uniform across the plot. See below.

KINEMATICS, DECAYS, AND SCATTERING (Cont'd)

B.2.c Three-body phase space: Fixing the energies E_1 and E_2 of two of the final state particles in the M rest frame determines the relative orientation of the three outgoing particles. Their momenta may then be regarded as a rigid body whose orientation with respect to the initial particle is specified by the Euler angles α , β , and γ . The partial decay rate in the M rest frame is

$$d\Gamma = \frac{(2\pi)^{-5}}{16M} |\mathcal{M}|^2 dE_1 dE_2 d\alpha d\cos\beta d\gamma.$$

If the angles are integrated out, we have the Dalitz plot form,

$$d\Gamma = \frac{(2\pi)^{-3}}{8M} |\mathcal{M}|^2 dE_1 dE_2 = \frac{(2\pi)^{-3}}{32M^3} |\mathcal{M}|^2 dm_{12}^2 dm_{23}^2.$$

An alternative expression is

$$d\Gamma = \frac{(2\pi)^{-5}}{16M^2} |\mathcal{M}|^2 |\vec{p}_1^*| |\vec{p}_3| dm_{12} d\Omega_1^* d\Omega_3,$$

where

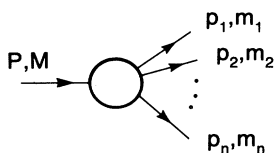
$$|\vec{p}_1^*| = \left[\frac{[m_{12}^2 - (m_1 + m_2)^2][m_{12}^2 - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}{4m_{12}^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

is the momentum of particle 1 in the rest frame of m_{12} ,

$$|\vec{p}_3| = \left[\frac{[M^2 - (m_{12} + m_3)^2][M^2 - (m_{12} - m_3)^2]}{4M^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

is the momentum of particle 3 in the M rest frame, $d\Omega_1^*$ is the solid angle element for particle 1 in the 1-2 rest frame, and $d\Omega_3$ is the solid angle element for particle 3 in the M rest frame.

B.3 n-body phase space:



The partial decay rate in the M rest frame is

$$d\Gamma = \frac{(2\pi)^4}{2M} |\mathcal{M}|^2 d\Phi_n(P; p_1, \dots, p_n),$$

where

$$d\Phi_n(P; p_1, \dots, p_n) = \delta^4(P - \sum_{i=1}^n p_i) \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{d^3 p_i}{(2\pi)^3 2E_i}.$$

In particular,

$$d\Phi_2(P; p_1, p_2) = (2\pi)^{-6} \frac{|\vec{p}_1^*|}{4M} d\Omega_1^*,$$

where $|\vec{p}_1^*|$ is the momentum of particle 1 in the M rest frame and $d\Omega_1^*$ is the solid angle element in the same frame.

Phase space for n particles can be related to that for $n-1$ by treating particles 1 and 2 as a single system of momentum $p_{12} = p_1 + p_2$ and mass squared $m_{12}^2 = p_{12}^2$. Thus

$$d\Phi_n(P; p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n) = d\Phi_{n-1}(P; p_{12}, p_3, \dots, p_n)$$

$$\times d\Phi_2(p_{12}; p_1, p_2) (2\pi)^3 dm_{12}^2.$$

C. SCATTERING

Throughout Section C, we set $\hbar = 1$, $c = 1$. Use $\hbar c = 197.3$ MeV fermi, and $(\hbar c)^2 = 0.3894$ GeV² mb for conversions.

C.1 Partial waves: The amplitude in the center of mass for elastic scattering of spinless particles may be written in a partial wave expansion

$$f(k, \theta) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{\ell} (2\ell + 1) a_{\ell} P_{\ell}(\cos \theta),$$

where k is the c.m. momentum, θ is the c.m. scattering angle, $a_{\ell} = (\eta_{\ell} e^{2i\delta_{\ell}} - 1)/2i$, $0 \leq \eta_{\ell} \leq 1$, and δ_{ℓ} is the phase shift of the ℓ^{th} partial wave. For purely elastic scattering, $\eta_{\ell} = 1$. The differential cross section is

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = |f(k, \theta)|^2.$$

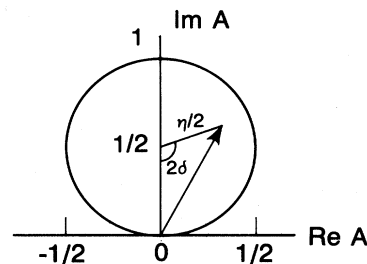
The optical theorem is

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} = \frac{4\pi}{k} \text{Im} f(k, 0),$$

and the cross section in the ℓ^{th} partial wave is

$$\sigma_{\ell} = \frac{4\pi}{k^2} (2\ell + 1) |a_{\ell}|^2 \leq \frac{4\pi (2\ell + 1)}{k^2}$$

The partial-wave amplitude a_{ℓ} can be displayed in an Argand plot.



The usual Lorentz invariant matrix element \mathcal{M} (see Section D below) for the elastic process is related to $f(k, \theta)$ by

$$\mathcal{M} = -8\pi \sqrt{s} f(k, \theta),$$

so

$$\sigma_{\text{tot}} = -\frac{1}{2k\sqrt{s}} \text{Im} \mathcal{M}(t=0),$$

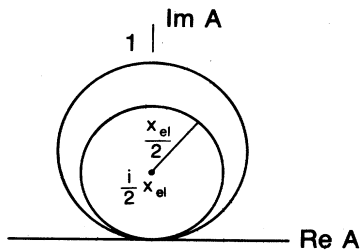
where s and t are the center-of-mass energy squared and momentum transfer squared, respectively (see Section C.3.a).

C.2 Resonances: The Breit-Wigner form for a_{ℓ} with a resonance at c.m. energy E_R , elastic width Γ_{el} , and total width Γ_{tot} is

$$a_{\ell} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \Gamma_{\text{el}}}{E_R - E - \frac{i}{2} \Gamma_{\text{tot}}},$$

where E is the c.m. energy. This gives a circle in the Argand plot with center $i x_{\text{el}}/2$ and radius $x_{\text{el}}/2$, where $x_{\text{el}} = \Gamma_{\text{el}}/\Gamma_{\text{tot}}$. The quantity x_{el} is called the elasticity. The amplitude has a pole at $E = E_R - i\Gamma_{\text{tot}}/2$.

KINEMATICS, DECAYS, AND SCATTERING (Cont'd)

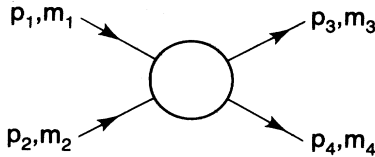


The Breit-Wigner cross section for a spin- J resonance produced in the collision of particles of spin S_1 and S_2 is

$$\sigma_{\text{BW}}(E) = \frac{(2J+1)}{(2S_1+1)(2S_2+1)} \frac{\pi}{k^2} \frac{B_{\text{in}} B_{\text{out}} \Gamma_{\text{tot}}^2}{(E - E_R)^2 + \Gamma_{\text{tot}}^2/4},$$

where k is the c.m. momentum, E is the c.m. energy, and B_{in} and B_{out} are the branching fractions of the resonance into the entrance and exit channels. The $2S+1$ factors are the multiplicities of the incident spin states, so they are replaced by 2 for photons, etc.

C.3.a Two-body scattering kinematics:



In the center of mass,

$$E_{1\text{cm}} = \frac{s + m_1^2 - m_2^2}{2\sqrt{s}},$$

$$p_{1\text{cm}} = \left[\frac{[s - (m_1 + m_2)^2][s - (m_1 - m_2)^2]}{4s} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$= \frac{p_{1\text{lab}} m_2}{\sqrt{s}},$$

where \sqrt{s} is the total c.m. energy. The Lorentz invariant Mandelstam variables are

$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2 = (p_3 + p_4)^2$$

$$= m_1^2 + 2E_1 E_2 - 2\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_2 + m_2^2,$$

$$t = (p_1 - p_3)^2 = (p_2 - p_4)^2$$

$$= m_1^2 - 2E_1 E_3 + 2\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_3 + m_3^2,$$

$$u = (p_1 - p_4)^2 = (p_2 - p_3)^2$$

$$= m_1^2 - 2E_1 E_4 + 2\vec{p}_1 \cdot \vec{p}_4 + m_4^2,$$

and they satisfy

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

If θ_{cm} is the c.m. scattering angle between particles 1 and 3, then (denoting $p_{1\text{cm}} = |\vec{p}_{1\text{cm}}|$, $p_{3\text{cm}} = |\vec{p}_{3\text{cm}}|$)

$$t = (E_{1\text{cm}} - E_{3\text{cm}})^2 - (p_{1\text{cm}} - p_{3\text{cm}})^2 - 4p_{1\text{cm}} p_{3\text{cm}} \sin^2(\theta_{\text{cm}}/2).$$

For $\theta_{\text{cm}} = 0$, $-t$ is a minimum.

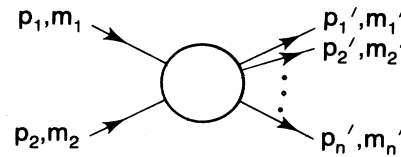
C.3.b Two-body differential cross sections: In the center of mass or lab,

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{1}{64\pi s} \frac{1}{p_{1\text{cm}}^2} |\mathcal{M}|^2.$$

In the center of mass,

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega_{\text{cm}}} = \frac{p_{1\text{cm}} p_{3\text{cm}}}{\pi} \frac{d\sigma}{dt}.$$

C.4 n-body differential cross sections:



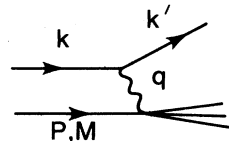
In the c.m. or lab

$$d\sigma = \frac{(2\pi)^4 |\mathcal{M}|^2}{4 \sqrt{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2}} d\Phi_n(p_1 + p_2; p_1', p_2', \dots, p_n'),$$

where n -body phase space, $d\Phi_n$, is described in Section B.3 above.

Note that $\sqrt{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2 - m_1^2 m_2^2} = p_{1\text{lab}} m_2 = p_{1\text{cm}} \sqrt{s}$.

C.5.a Leptonproduction kinematics:



$q = k - k'$ is the four-momentum transferred to the target.

Invariant quantities:

$\nu = \frac{q \cdot P}{M} = E - E'$ is the lepton's energy loss in the lab (in earlier literature sometimes $\nu = q \cdot P$). Here, E and E' are the initial and final lepton energies in the lab.

$Q^2 = -q^2 = 2(E E' - \vec{k} \cdot \vec{k}') - m_\ell^2 - m_{\ell'}^2$ where m_ℓ ($m_{\ell'}$) is the initial (final) lepton mass. If $E E' \sin^2(\theta/2) \gg m_\ell^2, m_{\ell'}^2$, then

$$\approx 4E E' \sin^2(\theta/2), \text{ where } \theta \text{ is the lepton's scattering angle in the lab.}$$

$x = \frac{Q^2}{2M\nu}$ In the parton model, x is the fraction of the target nucleon's momentum carried by the struck quark. See section on Quark Parton Model.

$y = \frac{q \cdot P}{k \cdot P} = \frac{\nu}{E}$ is the fraction of the lepton's energy lost in the lab.

$W^2 = (P + q)^2 = M^2 + 2M\nu - Q^2$ is the mass squared of the system recoiling against the lepton.

C.5.b Leptonproduction cross sections:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dy} = 2M\nu E \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\nu dQ^2} = \frac{2\pi M\nu}{E'} \frac{d^2\sigma}{d\Omega_{\text{lab}} dE'} = 2xME \frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dQ^2}.$$

KINEMATICS, DECAYS, AND SCATTERING (Cont'd)

C.5.b.i Electroproduction structure functions:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma}{dx dy} = \frac{8\pi\alpha^2 ME}{Q^4} \left[\frac{1+(1-y)^2}{2} 2xF_1^{em} + (1-y)(F_2^{em} - 2xF_1^{em}) - \frac{M}{2E} xyF_2^{em} \right]$$

$F_1^{em}(x, Q^2)$ and $F_2^{em}(x, Q^2)$ are the (unpolarized) structure functions, which are, in the naive parton model, independent of Q^2 .

C.5.b.ii Neutrino production structure functions:

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^\nu}{dx dy} = \frac{G_F^2 ME}{\pi} \left[\left(1-y - \frac{M}{2E} xy\right) F_2^\nu + \frac{y^2}{2} 2xF_1^\nu + \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) xF_3^\nu \right]$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{\bar{\nu}}}{dx dy} = \frac{G_F^2 ME}{\pi} \left[\left(1-y - \frac{M}{2E} xy\right) F_2^{\bar{\nu}} + \frac{y^2}{2} 2xF_1^{\bar{\nu}} - \left(y - \frac{y^2}{2}\right) xF_3^{\bar{\nu}} \right]$$

The structure functions $F_i^{\nu,\bar{\nu}}$ are related to quark distributions in the parton model (see section on Quark Parton Model). There are separate F_i 's for neutral- and charged-current processes.

C.6.a e^+e^- annihilation: For pointlike spin-1/2 fermions in the c.m., the differential cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow f\bar{f}$ via single photon annihilation is

$$\frac{d\sigma}{d\Omega} = \frac{\alpha^2}{4s} \beta \left[1 + \cos^2\theta + (1-\beta^2)\sin^2\theta \right] e_Q^2,$$

where β is the velocity of the final state fermion in the center of mass, and where e_Q is the charge of the fermion in units of the proton charge. For $\beta \rightarrow 1$,

$$\sigma = \frac{4\pi\alpha^2}{3s} e_Q^2 = \frac{86.8 e_Q^2 \text{ nb}}{s(\text{GeV}^2)}$$

C.6.b e^+e^- two-photon process: In the equivalent photon approximation, the cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-X$ is related to the cross section for $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X$ by

$$d\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-X}(s) = \eta^2 \int d\omega f(\omega) d\sigma_{\gamma\gamma \rightarrow X}(\omega s),$$

where

$$\eta \approx \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \ell_n \left[\frac{s}{4m_e^2} \right]$$

and

$$f(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega} \left[(2+\omega)^2 \ell_n \frac{1}{\omega} - 2(1-\omega)(3+\omega) \right]$$

For the production of a resonance of mass m_R and spin J ,

$$\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-R) = \eta^2 \frac{(2J+1) 8\pi^2 \Gamma(R \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)}{m_R s} f\left(\frac{m_R^2}{s}\right)$$

C.7 Inclusive hadronic reactions: A particle's momentum can be parametrized by selecting a particular direction for the z-axis and writing

$$(E = m_\perp \cosh y, p_z = m_\perp \sinh y, p_x, p_y),$$

where

$$m_\perp^2 = m^2 + p_x^2 + p_y^2,$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \ell_n \left[\frac{E+p_z}{E-p_z} \right] = \ell_n \left[\frac{E+p_z}{m_\perp} \right] = \tanh^{-1} \left[\frac{p_z}{E} \right]$$

The variable y is called the rapidity. A boost in the z-direction then modifies y by $y \rightarrow y + \Delta$, where $\gamma = \cosh \Delta$, $\beta = \tanh \Delta$. Thus the shape of the distribution dN/dy is invariant under such a boost, and

$$E \frac{d^3\sigma}{d^3p} = \frac{d^3\sigma}{dy d^2p_\perp}$$

Feynman's x variable is defined to be

$$x = \left(\frac{p_z}{p_{z \text{ max}}} \right)_{\text{cm}} \approx \frac{2p_{z \text{ cm}}}{\sqrt{s}} \approx \frac{2m_\perp \sinh y_{\text{cm}}}{\sqrt{s}}$$

For y_{cm} not small ($e^{-2y_{\text{cm}}} \ll 1$)

$$x \approx \frac{m_\perp}{\sqrt{s}} e^{y_{\text{cm}}}$$

and

$$(y_{\text{cm}})_{\text{max}} = \ell_n \frac{\sqrt{s}}{m}$$

D. LORENTZ INVARIANT AMPLITUDES

The quantity $-i\mathcal{M}$ is determined in perturbation theory by the Feynman rules. Our convention above is consistent with the Appendices of Bjorken and Drell except that fermion spinors are normalized so that $\bar{u}u = 2m$, etc. In particular, the S-matrix for two-body scattering is

$$\langle p'_1 p'_2 | S | p_1 p_2 \rangle = I - i(2\pi)^4 \delta^4(p_1 + p_2 - p'_1 - p'_2) \times \frac{\mathcal{M}(p_1, p_2; p'_1, p'_2)}{(2E_1)^{1/2} (2E_2)^{1/2} (2E'_1)^{1/2} (2E'_2)^{1/2}}$$

where the states are normalized so

$$\langle p' | p \rangle = (2\pi)^3 \delta^3(\vec{p} - \vec{p}')$$

C.M. ENERGY AND MOMENTUM VS. BEAM MOMENTUM (for scattering on a proton target)

E_cm dE_cm = m_p dT_beam = m_p v_beam dP_beam ≈ m_p dP_beam

Table with 12 columns: PBEAM (GeV/C), C.M. ENERGY (GeV), MOMENTUM IN C.M. (GeV/C), and four sub-columns for each (YP, VP, KP, PP). Rows represent various beam momenta from 0.00 to 17.00 GeV/C.

STANDARD MODEL OF ELECTROWEAK INTERACTIONS

The couplings of the photon, W^\pm , and Z to fundamental fermions are

$$\bar{\psi}\gamma^\mu \left[eQA_\mu + \frac{e}{\sqrt{2}\sin\theta_W} \left(T^+W_\mu^+ + T^-W_\mu^- \right) + \frac{e}{\sin\theta_W\cos\theta_W} \left(T_3 - \sin^2\theta_W Q \right) Z_\mu \right] \psi,$$

where

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} u \\ d' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} c \\ s' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} t \\ b' \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_e \\ e^- \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\mu \\ \mu^- \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \nu_\tau \\ \tau^- \end{pmatrix};$$

for mixing effects defining d' , s' , and b' see the section on Cabibbo and Kobayashi-Maskawa Mixing;

$$T^+ = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5) \times \text{weak isospin raising operator } (T^\pm \text{ act on left-handed fermions});$$

$$T_3 = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5) \times \text{third component of weak isospin, (i.e., } 1/2 \text{ for } \nu_e, \nu_\mu, \nu_\tau, u, c, t; \\ -1/2 \text{ for } e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-, d, s, b);$$

$$Q = \text{electric charge operator, in units of proton charge};$$

$$\theta_W = \text{weak mixing angle};$$

$$A = \text{electromagnetic vector potential.}$$

Thus, for example, the $W_{e\nu}$ coupling is

$$\left(\frac{e}{\sqrt{2}\sin\theta_W} \right) \left[W_\mu^- \bar{e} \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5)\nu + W_\mu^+ \bar{\nu} \gamma^\mu \frac{1}{2}(1 - \gamma_5)e \right]$$

and the $Zu\bar{u}$ coupling is

$$\left(\frac{e}{\sin\theta_W\cos\theta_W} \right) Z_\mu \bar{u} \gamma^\mu \left[\frac{1}{4}(1 - \gamma_5) - \frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_W \right] u.$$

The physical neutral fields A and Z are mixtures of W_3 , the partner of W^\pm , and another field B :

$$A = W_3 \sin\theta_W + B \cos\theta_W, \quad Z = W_3 \cos\theta_W - B \sin\theta_W.$$

The $SU(2) \times U(1)$ gauge couplings g and g' appear as

$$gW_\mu \cdot T + g'B_\mu \frac{Y}{2},$$

where electric charge Q , T_3 , and $Y/2$ are connected by $Q = T_3 + Y/2$. The couplings and mixing angle are related by $\tan\theta_W = g'/g$, $\sin\theta_W = e/g$.

In lowest order

$$M_W^2 = \frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\sin^2\theta_W G_F} \approx \left(\frac{37.3 \text{ GeV}}{\sin\theta_W} \right)^2,$$

$$M_Z^2 = M_W^2 / \cos^2\theta_W.$$

See Appendix I of this Review (found only in complete version, not in booklet) for more details.

Branching fractions of the W^\pm and Z are predicted to be roughly

$$\begin{aligned} \text{BR}(W^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e) &= 0.08, & \text{BR}(W^+ \rightarrow u\bar{d}) &= 0.24, \\ \text{BR}(Z \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e) &= 0.06, & \text{BR}(Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-) &= 0.03, \\ \text{BR}(Z \rightarrow u\bar{u}) &= 0.10, & \text{BR}(Z \rightarrow d\bar{d}) &= 0.13, \text{ etc.} \end{aligned}$$

and similarly for the other generations, assuming there is no suppression for phase space even for the t quark. The total widths are expected to be (with $\sin^2\theta_W \approx 0.21$): $\Gamma(W) \approx 2.8 \text{ GeV}$ and $\Gamma(Z) \approx 2.8 \text{ GeV}$.

CABIBBO AND KOBAYASHI-MASKAWA MIXING

The quark mass eigenstates are not the weak eigenstates. The unitary matrix connecting them is known as the Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix. It generalizes to three generations the Cabibbo mixing which includes only the first two generations. The K-M matrix can be parametrized by three angles θ_1 , θ_2 , and θ_3 and a phase $e^{i\delta}$, as described in Appendix II (found in the full Review of Particle Properties, not in the data booklet). Independent of such a parametrization we can write

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}.$$

The primed quarks are the weak eigenstates, while the unprimed ones are the mass eigenstates. The analysis in Appendix II leads to an estimate of the K-M matrix:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.9705 \text{ to } 0.9770 & 0.21 \text{ to } 0.24 & 0. & \text{to } 0.014 \\ 0.21 & \text{to } 0.24 & 0.971 \text{ to } 0.973 & 0.036 \text{ to } 0.070 \\ 0. & \text{to } 0.024 & 0.036 \text{ to } 0.069 & 0.997 \text{ to } 0.999 \end{pmatrix}.$$

QUARK PARTON MODEL FOR DEEP INELASTIC SCATTERING

In the naive parton model, the number of quarks, $q(x)dx$, of type q carrying a fraction between x and $x+dx$ of the proton's momentum (in a frame in which it is large) is independent of the Q^2 of the scattering. (In more complete QCD models there is a logarithmic dependence on Q^2 .) Thus deep inelastic leptonproduction probes $u(x)$, $d(x)$, $\bar{u}(x)$, etc. In particular, the structure functions for scattering from a proton (see section on Kinematics, Decays, and Scattering) are determined by these:

$$F_2^{\nu CC} = 2x [d(x) + s(x) + \bar{u}(x) + \bar{c}(x)]$$

$$xF_3^{\nu CC} = 2x [d(x) + s(x) - \bar{u}(x) - \bar{c}(x)]$$

$$F_2^{\bar{\nu} CC} = 2x [u(x) + c(x) + \bar{d}(x) + \bar{s}(x)]$$

$$xF_3^{\bar{\nu} CC} = 2x [u(x) + c(x) - \bar{d}(x) - \bar{s}(x)]$$

$$F_2^{\nu sm} = x \left[\frac{4}{9} [u(x) + \bar{u}(x)] + \frac{1}{9} [d(x) + \bar{d}(x)] + \dots \right]$$

$$F_2^{\nu NC} = 2\rho^2 x \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_W + \frac{8}{9}\sin^4\theta_W \right] [u(x) + \bar{u}(x)] + \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\sin^2\theta_W + \frac{2}{9}\sin^4\theta_W \right] [d(x) + \bar{d}(x)] \right\}$$

$$xF_3^{\nu NC} = 2\rho^2 x \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3}\sin^2\theta_W \right] [u(x) - \bar{u}(x)] + \left[\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3}\sin^2\theta_W \right] [d(x) - \bar{d}(x)] \right\}$$

$$F_2 = 2xF_1 \text{ (in all cases. This is the Callan-Gross relation, and ignores parton transverse momentum.)}$$

$$F_1^{\bar{\nu} NC} = F_1^{\nu NC}.$$

Here $\rho = M_W^2 / (M_Z^2 \cos^2\theta_W)$. See section on the Standard Model of Electroweak Interactions and Appendix I of this Review (found only in complete version, not in booklet).

NONRELATIVISTIC QUARK MODEL

A. QUANTUM NUMBERS

Each quark has spin 1/2. The additive quantum numbers (other than baryon number = 1/3) of the known (and presumed) quarks are shown in the table.

Quantum number	Quark type (flavor)					
	d	u	s	c	b	t
\mathcal{Q} — electric charge	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{2}{3}$	$-\frac{1}{3}$	$+\frac{2}{3}$
\mathcal{I}_z — z-component of isospin	$-\frac{1}{2}$	$+\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0
\mathcal{S} — strangeness	0	0	-1	0	0	0
\mathcal{C} — charm	0	0	0	+1	0	0
\mathcal{B} — bottomness	0	0	0	0	-1	0
\mathcal{T} — topness	0	0	0	0	0	+1

With these conventions the strangeness \mathcal{S} of the K^+ is +1 and the bottomness \mathcal{B} of the B^+ is +1.

The G-parity operator is defined to be $G = Ce^{-i\pi I_y}$, where C is the charge conjugation operator. The mesons with $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{C} = \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{T} = 0$ are eigenstates of G. If a meson is also an eigenstate of the charge conjugation operator with charge conjugation C, then $G = C(-1)^I$, where I is its isospin; all the other particles in the same isomultiplet have the same value of G: $G(\pi^\pm) = G(\pi^0) = -1$, $G(\rho^\pm) = G(\rho^0) = +1$, etc.

B. MESONS

Nearly all known mesons can be understood as bound states of a quark q and an antiquark \bar{q} (the flavors of q and \bar{q} may be different). If the orbital angular momentum of the $q\bar{q}$ state is L, then the parity $P = (-1)^{L+1}$. A state $q\bar{q}$ of a quark and its own antiquark is also an eigenstate of charge conjugation with $C = (-1)^{L+S}$, where the spin S = 0 or 1. The L = 0 states are the pseudoscalars, $J^P = 0^-$, and the vectors, $J^P = 1^-$. See table below.

Standard quark model assignments for some of the known mesons. Some assignments, especially for 0^{++} , are controversial. Note that only the states in the $u\bar{u}$, $d\bar{d}$, $s\bar{s}$, $c\bar{c}$, and $b\bar{b}$ columns and the neutral states in the I = 1 column are eigenstates of charge conjugation C.

$2S+1L_J$	J^{PC}	$u\bar{u}, d\bar{d}, s\bar{s}$ I = 0	$u\bar{d}, u\bar{u}, d\bar{d}$ I = 1	$s\bar{u}, s\bar{d}$ I = 1/2	$c\bar{u}, c\bar{d}$ I = 1/2	$c\bar{s}$ I = 0	$c\bar{c}$ I = 0	$b\bar{u}, b\bar{d}$ I = 1/2	$b\bar{b}$ I = 0
1S_0	0^{-+}	η, η'	π	K	D	F	η_c	B	
3S_1	1^{--}	ϕ, ω	ρ	$K^*(892)$	$D^*(2010)$		J/ ψ		τ
1P_1	1^{+-}	H	B(1235)	Q_B					
3P_0	0^{++}	S(975), ϵ	δ	κ			$\chi(3415)$		$\chi_b(9875)$
3P_1	1^{++}	D(1285), E	A(1270)	Q_A			$\chi(3510)$		$\chi_b(9895)$
3P_2	2^{++}	f', f	A_2	$K^*(1430)$			$\chi(3555)$		$\chi_b(9915)$
1D_2	2^{-+}		A(1680)						
3D_1	1^{--}						$\psi(3770)$		
3D_2	2^{--}			L(1770)					
3D_3	3^{--}	$\omega(1670)$	g	$K^*(1780)$					

States in the "normal" spin-parity series, $P = (-1)^J$, must, according to the above, have $S = 1$ and hence $CP = +1$. Thus mesons with normal spin-parity and $CP = -1$ are forbidden in the $q\bar{q}$ quark model. The $J^{PC} = 0^{--}$ state is forbidden as well. Mesons with such J^{PC} could exist, but would lie outside the $q\bar{q}$ model.

States with the same J^P and additive quantum numbers can mix (if they are eigenstates of charge conjugation, they must also have the same value of C). Thus the physical $J^P = 1^+$, strangeness $\mathcal{S} = 1$ states, $Q(1280)$ and $Q(1400)$, are mixtures of Q_A and Q_B . The $\psi(3770)$ is a mixture of 3S_1 and 3D_1 . The η and η' are mixtures of the SU(3) octet and singlet states.

For the pseudoscalar mesons, the Gell-Mann-Okubo formula is

$$m_\eta^2 = \frac{1}{3}(4m_K^2 - m_\pi^2),$$

assuming no octet-singlet mixing. However, the octet η_8 and singlet η_1 mix because of SU(3) breaking. The physical states η and η' are given by

$$\eta = \eta_8 \cos \theta_P - \eta_1 \sin \theta_P$$

$$\eta' = \eta_8 \sin \theta_P + \eta_1 \cos \theta_P.$$

These combinations diagonalize the mass-squared matrix

$$M^2 = \begin{pmatrix} M_{11}^2 & M_{18}^2 \\ M_{18}^2 & M_{88}^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $M_{88}^2 = \frac{1}{3}(4m_K^2 - m_\pi^2)$. It follows that

$$\tan^2 \theta_P = \frac{M_{88}^2 - m_\eta^2}{m_\eta^2 - M_{88}^2}.$$

The sign of θ_P is meaningful in the quark model. If

$$\eta_1 = (u\bar{u} + d\bar{d} + s\bar{s})/\sqrt{3}$$

$$\eta_8 = (u\bar{u} + d\bar{d} - 2s\bar{s})/\sqrt{6},$$

then the matrix element M_{18}^2 , which is due mostly to the strange

NONRELATIVISTIC QUARK MODEL (Cont'd)

quark mass, is negative. From the relation

$$\tan \theta_P = \frac{M_{88}^2 - m_\eta^2}{M_{18}^2},$$

we find $\theta_P < 0$.

For the vector mesons we replace $\pi \rightarrow \rho$, $K \rightarrow K^*$, $\eta \rightarrow \phi$, and $\eta' \rightarrow \omega$, so

$$\phi = \omega_8 \cos \theta_V - \omega_1 \sin \theta_V$$

$$\omega = \omega_8 \sin \theta_V + \omega_1 \cos \theta_V.$$

For "ideal mixing," $\phi = \bar{s}s$, $\tan \theta_V = 1/\sqrt{2}$, so $\theta_V \approx 35.3^\circ$. Experimentally, θ_V is near 35° , the sign being determined by a formula analogous to that for $\tan \theta_P$. Following this procedure we find the mixing angles below. There are uncertainties of a few degrees arising from electromagnetic mass splittings and uncertainties in resonance masses.

Singlet-octet mixing for the pseudoscalar, vector, and tensor mesons. The sign conventions are as above. The value of θ_{quad} is obtained from the equations above, and θ_{lin} is obtained by replacing $m^2 \rightarrow m$ throughout. Of the two isosinglets, the mostly octet one is listed first.

J ^{PC}	Nonet Members	θ_{quad}	θ_{lin}
0 ⁻⁺	π, K, η, η'	-10°	-23°
1 ⁻⁻	$\rho, K^*(892), \phi, \omega$	39°	36°
2 ⁺⁺	$A_2, K^*(1430), f', f$	28°	26°
3 ⁻⁻	$g(1690), K^*(1780), \phi(1850), \omega(1670)$	29°	28°

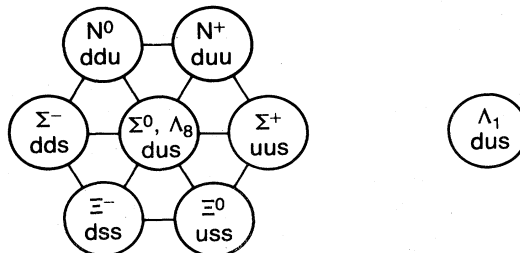
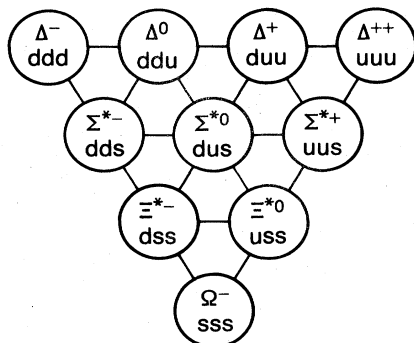
C. BARYONS

All the established baryons are apparently 3-quark (qqq) states, and each such state is an SU(3) color singlet, a completely antisymmetric state of the three possible colors. Since the quarks are fermions, the state function for any baryon must be antisymmetric under interchange of any two of its quarks. Thus the state is *symmetric* under interchange of the quantum labels other than color:

$$|qqq\rangle_A = |\text{color}\rangle_A \times |\text{space, spin, flavor}\rangle_S,$$

where the subscripts S and A indicate symmetry or antisymmetry under interchange of any two of the quarks. Note the contrast with the state function for the three nucleons in ^3H or ^3He :

$$|NNN\rangle_A = |\text{space, spin, isospin}\rangle_A.$$



This difference has major implications for internal structure, magnetic moments, etc. (For a nice discussion, see Ref. 1.)

Few of the baryons containing c or heavier quarks have yet been discovered, so we restrict further attention to baryons made up of just d, u, and s quarks. The three flavors imply a flavor SU(3), which requires that baryons made of these quarks belong to the multiplets on the right side of

$$3 \otimes 3 \otimes 3 = 10_S \oplus 8_M \oplus 8_M \oplus 1_A$$

(see the section on SU(n) Multiplets and Young Diagrams). Here the subscripts indicate symmetric, mixed-symmetric, or antisymmetric states under interchange of any two quarks. The figure shows particle assignments in these multiplets. States Λ_8 and Λ_1 that have the same spin and parity can mix; an example is the mainly octet $D_{03} \Lambda(1690)$ and mainly singlet $D_{03} \Lambda(1520)$. The formalism is the same as for $\eta-\eta'$ or $\phi-\omega$ mixing (see above), except that for baryons the mass M instead of M^2 is used. The section SU(3) Isoscalar Factors shows how relative decay rates in, say, $10 \rightarrow 8 \otimes 8$ decays may be calculated. A summary of results of fits to the observed baryon masses and decay rates for the best-known SU(3) multiplets is given in Appendix II of our 1982 edition.²

Flavor and spin may be combined in a flavor-spin SU(6) in which the six basic states are $d\uparrow, d\downarrow, \dots, s\downarrow$ (\uparrow, \downarrow = spin up, down). Then the baryons belong to the multiplets on the right side of

$$6 \otimes 6 \otimes 6 = 56_S \oplus 70_M \oplus 70_M \oplus 20_A.$$

These SU(6) multiplets decompose into flavor SU(3) multiplets as follows:

$$56 = 4_{10} \oplus 2_8$$

$$70 = 2_{10} \oplus 4_8 \oplus 2_8 \oplus 2_1$$

$$20 = 2_8 \oplus 4_1,$$

where the superscript (2S+1) gives the net spin S of the quarks for each particle in the SU(3) multiplet. The $J^P = 1/2^+$ octet containing the nucleon and the $J^P = 3/2^+$ decuplet containing the $\Delta(1232)$ together make up the "ground-state" 56-plet in which the orbital angular momenta between the quarks are zero (so that the spatial part of the state function is trivially symmetric). The 70 and 20 require some excitation of the spatial part of the state function in order to make the overall state function symmetric.

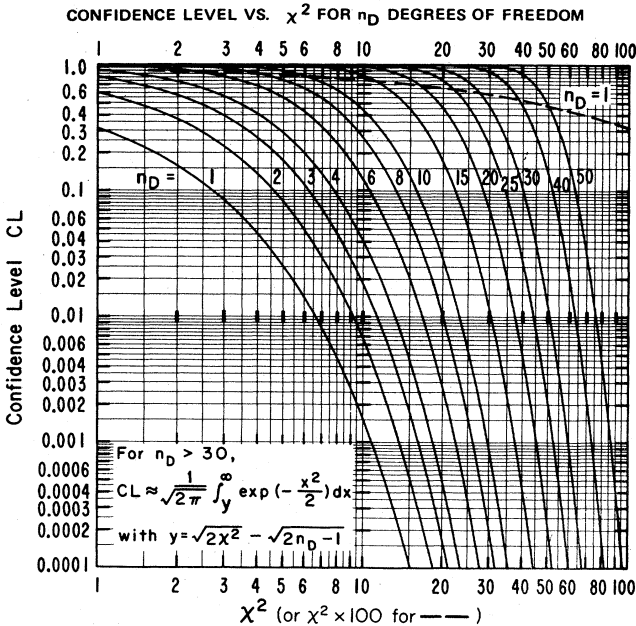
The quark model for baryons is extensively reviewed in Ref. 3.

1. F.E. Close, in *Quarks and Nuclear Forces* (Springer-Verlag, 1982), p. 56.
2. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. **111B** (1982).
3. A.J.G. Hey and R.L. Kelly, Phys. Reports **96**, 71 (1983).

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS

A. PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTIONS AND CONFIDENCE LEVELS

We give here properties of the three probability distributions most commonly used in high energy physics: normal (or Gaussian), chi-squared (χ^2), and Poisson. We warn the reader that there is no universal convention for the term "confidence level"; thus, explicit definitions that correspond to common usage are given for each distribution. It is explained below how confidence levels for all three distributions may be extracted from the following figure.



A.1 Normal distribution

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

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

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

$$CL = 2 \int_{\bar{x}+\delta}^{\infty} dx P(x), \tag{2}$$

since the distribution is symmetric about \bar{x} . The small figure in Eq. (2) is drawn with $\delta = 2\sigma$. CL is given by the ordinate of the $n_D = 1$ curve in the large figure at $\chi^2 = (\delta/\sigma)^2$. The confidence level for $\delta = 1\sigma$ is 31.7%; 2σ , 4.6%; 3σ , 0.3%. The odds against exceeding δ , $(1-CL)/CL$, for $\delta = 1\sigma$ are 2.15:1; 2σ , 21:1; 3σ , 370:1; 4σ , 16,000:1; 5σ , 1,700,000:1. Relations between σ and other measures of the width: probable error (CL = 0.5) = 0.67σ ; mean absolute deviation = 0.80σ ; RMS deviation = σ ; half width at half maximum = 1.18σ .

A.2 χ^2 distribution

The χ^2 distribution for n_D degrees of freedom is:

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

where h (for "half") = $n_D/2$. The mean and variance are n_D and $2n_D$ respectively. In evaluating Eq. (3) one may use *Stirling's approximation*: $\Gamma(h) \approx 2.507 e^{-h} h^{(h-1/2)}(1 + 0.0833/h)$, which is accurate to $\pm 0.1\%$ for all $h \geq 1/2$. The confidence level associated with a given value of n_D and an observed value of χ_0^2 is the probability of the χ^2 exceeding the observed value, i.e.,

$$CL = \int_{\chi_0^2}^{\infty} d\chi^2 P_{n_D}(\chi^2) \tag{4}$$

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

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

becomes normally distributed with unit standard deviation and mean zero. A better approximation is that χ , not χ^2 , becomes normally distributed; specifically

$$y_2 = \sqrt{2\chi^2} - \sqrt{2n_D - 1} \tag{6}$$

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

A.3 Poisson distribution

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

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

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

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

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

Tables of confidence levels for all three of these distributions, the relation between Poisson and χ^2 confidence levels, and numerous other useful tables and relations may be found in Ref. 1.

PROBABILITY AND STATISTICS (Cont'd)

B. STATISTICS

Suppose one is presented with N independent data, $y_n \pm \sigma_n$, and it is desired to make some *inference* about the "true" value of the quantity represented by these data. For this purpose we interpret each datum y_n as a single sample point drawn randomly (and independently of the other data) from a distribution having true mean \bar{y}_n (which we wish to estimate) and variance σ_n^2 . We do not require that they be normally distributed. (Identification of the true σ_n with the σ_n datum is often an *approximation* which may become seriously inaccurate when σ_n is an appreciable fraction of y_n .) Some methods of estimation commonly used in high energy physics are given below; see Ref. 2 for numerous applications. Section B.1 deals with the case in which all \bar{y}_n are the same, e.g., several different measurements of the same quantity; Sec. B.2 deals with the case in which $\bar{y}_n = \bar{y}(x_n)$, where x_n represents some set of independent variables, e.g., cross-section measurements at various values of energy and angle, $x_n = \{E_n, \theta_n\}$.

B.1 Single mean and variance estimates

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

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N y_n \quad \text{and} \quad (9)$$

$$\hat{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{n=1}^N (y_n - \hat{y})^2 = \frac{N}{N-1} \left[\langle (y^2) \rangle - (\hat{y})^2 \right] \quad (10)$$

are unbiased estimates of \bar{y} and σ^2 ; the angular brackets denote an average over the data. The variance of \hat{y} is σ^2/N . If the parent distribution is normal and N is large, the variance of $\hat{\sigma}^2$ is $2\sigma^4/N$.

(2) If the y_n are independent estimates of the same \bar{y} , and the σ_n are known, then the weighted average

$$\hat{y} = \frac{1}{w} \sum_n w_n y_n, \quad (11)$$

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

B.2 Linear least-squares fit

We wish to determine the best fit of independent unbiased data $y_n \pm \sigma_n$, measured at points x_n , to the form $y(x) = \sum a_i f_i(x)$, where the f_i are known, linearly independent functions (e.g., Legendre polynomials) one-to-one over the allowed range of x . The estimates for the linear coefficients a_i which minimize the sum of the squared deviations are

$$\hat{a}_i = \sum_{j,n} V_{ij} f_j(x_n) y_n / \sigma_n^2. \quad (12)$$

Here V is the covariance matrix of the fitted parameters

$$V_{ij} = \overline{(\hat{a}_i - \bar{a}_i)(\hat{a}_j - \bar{a}_j)}, \quad (13)$$

where the overbar denotes the unknown true value; V is estimated by

$$(V^{-1})_{ij} = \sum_n f_i(x_n) f_j(x_n) / \sigma_n^2. \quad (14)$$

The estimated variance of an interpolated or extrapolated value of y at point x , $\hat{y} = \sum \hat{a}_i f_i(x)$, is:

$$(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 |_{\text{est}} = \sum_{ij} V_{ij} f_i(x) f_j(x). \quad (15)$$

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

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

$$\hat{b} = (S_1 S_{xy} - S_x S_y) / D,$$

where

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

respectively, and

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

The covariance matrix of the fitted parameters is:

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

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

$$(\hat{y} - \bar{y})^2 |_{\text{est}} = \frac{1}{S_1} + \frac{S_1}{D} \left[x - \frac{S_x}{S_1} \right]^2. \quad (19)$$

A least-squares fit gives estimates for the a_i [Eq.(12)] with the smallest variance, under the conditions that the expansion of y in terms of $a_i f_i$ is the correct model and that the y_n are independent, unbiased measurements whose variances σ_n^2 are known.

C. ERROR PROPAGATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note that these equations will usually be applied by substituting measured quantities, $\{y\}$ say, for the true means, $\{\bar{y}\}$. If, as is often the case, $\bar{y}_n - \bar{y}_n$ is of order $\sqrt{V_{nn}}$, then the second-order terms in Eqs. (20) and (22) may be small compared with the first-order errors introduced by the substitution.

1. M. Abramowitz and I. Stegun, eds., *Handbook of Mathematical Functions* (Dover, New York, 1972).
2. W.T. Eadie, D. Drijard, F.E. James, M. Roos, and B. Sadoulet, *Statistical Methods in Experimental Physics* (North Holland, Amsterdam and London, 1971); S.L. Meyer, *Data Analysis for Scientists and Engineers* (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1975); A.G. Frodesen, O. Skjeggstad, and H. Tøfte, *Probability and Statistics in Particle Physics* (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo, Norway, 1979).

PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES*

A. DETECTOR PARAMETERS

In this section we give various parameters for common detectors. The quoted numbers are usually based on some typical apparatus, and obviously should be regarded as rough approximations, valid only for preliminary design when applied to other cases. A more detailed introduction to detectors can be found in "A Consumer's Guide to Particle Detectors," by D.J. Miller, Ruth-erford Lab Report RL-76-072, July 1976.

A.1 Scintillators: The photon yield in the frequency range of practical photomultiplier tubes is $\approx 1\gamma$ per 100 eV of charged particle ionization energy loss in plastic scintillator¹ and $\approx 1\gamma/25$ eV in NaI.^{1,2}

A.2 Cerenkov:³ The half-angle θ_c of the Cerenkov cone aperture in terms of the velocity β and the index of refraction n is:

$$\theta_c = \arccos \left(\frac{1}{\beta n} \right) \approx \left[2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta n} \right) \right]^{1/2}.$$

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

The number of photons N per cm of path length is given by:

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

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

A.3 Photon collection: In addition to the photon yield, one should take into account the light collection efficiency ($\approx 10\%$ for typical 1-cm-thick scintillator), the attenuation length (≈ 1 to 4 m for typical scintillators⁵), and the quantum efficiency of the photomultiplier cathode ($\approx 25\%$).

A.4 Typical detector characteristics:

Detector Type	Accuracy (rms)	Resolution Time	Dead Time
Bubble chamber	$\approx \pm 10$ to $\approx \pm 150\mu$	≈ 1 ms	$\approx 1/20$ s ^a
Streamer chamber	$\pm 300\mu$	≈ 2 μ s	≈ 100 ms
Proportional chamber	$> \pm 300\mu$ ^{b,c}	≈ 50 ns	≈ 200 ns
Drift chamber	± 50 to 300μ	≈ 2 ns ^d	≈ 100 ns
Scintillator	—	≈ 150 ps	≈ 10 ns
Emulsion	$\pm 1\mu$	—	—
Silicon strip	$\pm 5\mu$	e	e

^a Multiple pulsing time.

^b 300μ is for 1 mm pitch.

^c Delay line cathode readout can give $\pm 150\mu$ parallel to anode wire.

^d For two chambers.

^e Limited at present by noise and readout time of attached electronics.

A.5 Shower detectors: We give below typical energy resolutions (FWHM) for an incident electron in the 1 GeV range; E is in GeV. For a fixed number of radiation lengths, FWHM in the last three detectors would be expected to be proportional to \sqrt{t} for t (= plate thickness) > 0.2 radiation lengths.⁶ For all detectors, operational resolution may be up to 50% worse due to dead areas, non-normally incident tracks, and other effects.

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

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

Lead-liquid argon (15.75 rad. lengths):⁶ $\frac{16\%}{\sqrt{E}}$
(42 cells: 1.1 mm lead, 2 mm liquid argon, 2.3 mm lead-G10, 2 mm liquid argon)

Lead-scintillator sandwich (12.5 rad. lengths):⁹ $\frac{17\%}{\sqrt{E}}$
(66 cells: 1 mm lead, 5 mm scintillator)

Proportional wire shower chamber (17 rad. lengths):¹⁰ $\frac{40\%}{\sqrt{E}}$
(36 cells: 0.474 rad. length type-metal + Al, 9.5 mm 80% Ar - 20% CH₄ gas)

A.6 dE/dx resolution in Argon: Particle identification (relativistic, $Q = 1$ incident particles) by dE/dx is dependent on the width of the distribution:

Multiple-sample Ar gas counters (no lead):¹¹

$$\text{FWHM} \left(\frac{dE}{dx} \Big|_{\text{most probable}} \right) = 0.96N^{-0.46} (tp)^{-0.32};$$

$$\frac{dE}{dx} \Big|_{\text{most probable}}$$

N = no. samples, t = thickness per sample (cm), p = pressure (atm.); most commonly used chamber gases (except Xe) give approximately the same resolution.

A.7. Proportional chamber wire instability: The limit on the voltage V for a wire tension T , due to mechanical effects when the electrostatic repulsion of adjacent wires exceeds the restoring force of wire tension, is given by (MSKA)¹²

$$V < \frac{S}{\ell C} \sqrt{4\pi\epsilon_0 T},$$

where s , ℓ , and C are the wire spacing, length, and capacitance per unit length. An approximation to C for chamber half-gap t and wire diameter d (good for $s \lesssim t$) gives¹³

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

where V is in kV, and T is in grams-weight equivalent.

A.8 Proportional and drift chamber potentials: The potential distributions and fields in a proportional or drift chamber can usually be calculated with good accuracy from the exact formula for the potential around an array of parallel line charges q (coul/m) along z and located at $y = 0$, $x = 0, \pm s, \pm 2s, \dots$,

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

Errors from the presence of cathodes, mechanical defects, TPC-type edge effects, etc., are usually small and are beyond the scope of this review.

A.9 Silicon strip detectors: These are silicon diodes operated with a reverse bias voltage V (typically 30-300 volts) sufficient to deplete the sensitive volume of most mobile charge carriers (electrons and holes). The active (depletion layer) thickness t is given in a simple model by (MKSA)

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

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{2\epsilon V}{ne}} = \sqrt{2\rho\mu\epsilon V},$$

where

- n = number of impurity centers/m³
- e = electron charge
- ϵ = dielectric constant ≈ 105 pF/m $\approx 11.9 \epsilon_0$
- ρ = resistivity ≈ 10 -200 Ω -m
- μ = majority charge carrier mobility
 - ≈ 0.13 -0.15 m²/volt-sec (electrons)
 - ≈ 0.045 -0.06 m²/volt-sec (holes).

A minimum-ionizing particle has a Landau energy-loss distribution with average energy loss 39 keV/100 μ m and full width at half-maximum of $0.071t/\beta^2$ keV, where t is the detector thickness in microns and $\beta = v_{inc}/c$. The width is usually increased further by electronic noise ($\sigma \sim 1$ -10 keV) and for thin layers by a Gaussian contribution due to atomic effects [$\sigma \sim (0.3$ -0.4) \sqrt{t} keV]. The average energy required to produce an electron-hole pair is 3.62 eV, from which one can estimate total charge of either sign released. Silicon detectors can tolerate integrated charged-particle fluxes of up to $\sim 10^{14}$ - 10^{18} /m² and still operate as efficient detectors.

B. COSMIC RAY FLUXES

The fluxes of particles of different types depend on the latitude, their energy, and the conditions of measurement. Some typical sea-level values¹⁴ for charged particles are given below:

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

	Total Intensity	Hard Component	Soft Component	
I_v	1.1×10^2	0.8×10^2	0.3×10^2	m ⁻² sec ⁻¹ sterad ⁻¹
J_1	1.8×10^2	1.3×10^2	0.5×10^2	m ⁻² sec ⁻¹
J_2	2.4×10^2	1.7×10^2	0.7×10^2	m ⁻² sec ⁻¹

Very approximately, about 75% of all particles at sea level are penetrating, and are muons. The sea-level vertical flux ratio for protons to muons (both charges together) is about 3½% at 1 GeV/c, decreasing to about ½% at 10 GeV/c.

The muon flux at sea level has a mean energy of 2 GeV and a differential spectrum falling as E^{-2} , steepening smoothly to $E^{-3.6}$ above a few TeV. The angular distribution is $\cos^2\theta$, changing to $\sec\theta$ at energies above a TeV, where θ is the zenith angle at production. The $+$ - charge ratio is 1.25-1.30. The mean energy of muons originating in the atmosphere is roughly 300 GeV at slant depths \approx a few hundred meters. Beyond slant depths of ~ 10 km water-equivalent, the muons are due primarily to in-the-earth neutrino interactions (roughly 1/8 interaction ton⁻¹ year⁻¹ for $E_\nu > 300$ MeV, \sim constant throughout the earth).¹⁵ Muons from this source arrive with a mean energy of 20 GeV, and have a flux of 2×10^{-9} m⁻² sec⁻¹ sterad⁻¹ in the vertical direction and about twice that in the horizontal,¹⁶ down at least as far as the deepest mines.

C. PASSAGE OF PARTICLES THROUGH MATTER

C.1 Energy loss rates for heavy charged projectiles: A heavy projectile (much more massive than an electron) of charge $Z_{inc}e$, incident at speed βc ($\beta \gg 1/137$) through a slowing medium, dissipates energy principally via interactions with the electrons of the

medium. The mean rate of such energy loss per unit path length x , called the stopping power, is given by the Bethe-Bloch equation:¹⁷

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

where $D = 4\pi N_A r_e^2 m_e c^2 = 0.3070$ MeV cm²/g (see Physical Constants Table). Mean range and energy loss figures appear at the end of this section.

Here, Z_{med} and A_{med} are the charge and mass numbers of the medium and ρ_{med} is the mass density of the medium; I , δ , C , and ν are phenomenological functions. Frequently, the values of δ , C , and ν are negligibly small; the parameter I characterizes the binding of the electrons of the medium. As a rule of thumb, we may estimate I for an idealized medium as $I \approx 16 (Z_{med})^{0.9}$ eV when $Z_{med} > 1$. For realistic media the value of I will vary at the 10% level from this estimate. Variations of this order occur due to atomic effects such as completion of a shell, also due to chemical binding, and even due to the phase of the substance. Hydrogen, perhaps the most sensitive, has I of about 15 eV in the atomic mode, rising to about 19.2 eV as H₂ gas and to 21.8 eV as H₂ liquid.¹⁸ For many substances, the transition from gas to solid is accompanied by a 20-30% increase in I .¹⁸ We may approximately treat media which are chemical mixtures or compounds by computing

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

with $(dE/dx)_n$ appropriate to the n^{th} chemical constituent (using $\rho_{med}^{(n)}$ as the partial density in the formula for dE/dx).¹⁹ For many chemical compounds, small corrections to this additivity rule may be found in Ref. 18.

The function δ represents the density effect upon the energy loss rate; it is non-negligible only for highly relativistic projectiles in denser media.²⁰ For ultra-relativistic projectiles, δ approaches $2\epsilon_n \gamma + \text{constant}$, where the value of the constant depends upon the density of the medium as well as its chemical composition.

The function C represents shell corrections to the energy loss rate.¹⁷ These effects are non-negligible only for projectiles with speeds not much faster than the speeds of the fastest electrons bound in the medium.

The function ν represents corrections due to higher order electrostatics.²¹ These effects become important when $|Z_{inc}/\beta|$ is comparable to 137. For relativistic unit-charge projectiles, $|\nu|$ is of the order of 1%; positively charged projectiles lose energy more rapidly than do their charge conjugates.^{21,22}

For nonrelativistic projectiles, our formulae above are inapplicable. At the very slowest speeds, total energy loss rates are believed to be proportional to β , rising through a peak at projectile speeds comparable to atomic speeds (β on the order of αc), after having passed through a smaller peak (due to elastic Coulomb collisions with the nuclei of the slowing medium²³) at intermediate speeds. For example, for protons in Si, $dE/dx = 61.23 \beta$ GeV/(gm cm⁻²) for $\beta < 0.005$; the peak occurs at $\beta = 0.0126$ where $dE/dx = 522$ MeV/(gm cm⁻²). In some cases, energy loss rates depend significantly upon the relation of the projectile trajectory to the crystalline structure of the slowing medium.²⁴

For relativistic projectiles, $(dE/dx)_{inc}$ falls rapidly with increasing β until reaching a minimum around $\beta = 0.96$ (almost independent of medium), followed by a slow rise. Because of the density

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

effect, the quantity in square brackets approaches $\ell n \gamma + \text{constant}$ for large γ .

The quantity $(dE/dx)_{\text{inc}} \delta x$ is the *mean* total energy loss via interactions with electrons of the medium in a layer of thickness δx . For any finite δx , Poisson fluctuations can cause the actual energy loss to deviate from the mean. For thin layers, the distribution is broad and skewed, being peaked below $(dE/dx)_{\text{inc}} \delta x$, and having a long tail toward large energy losses.²⁵ Only for a very thick layer $[(dE/dx)_{\text{inc}} \delta x \gg 2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2 c^2]$ will the distribution of energy losses become nearly Gaussian. The large fluctuations of the total energy loss rate from the mean are due to a small number of collisions involving large energy transfers. The fluctuations are greatly reduced for the so-called restricted energy loss rate, described in Section C.4.

C.2 Ionization yields: Physicists frequently relate total energy loss to the number of ion pairs produced near the projectile's track. This relation becomes complicated for relativistic projectiles due to the wandering of energetic knock-on electrons whose ranges exceed the dimensions of the fiducial volume. For a qualitative appraisal of the nonlocality of energy deposition by such modestly energetic knock-on electrons in various media, see Ref. 26. Furthermore, the mean local energy dissipation per local ion pair produced, W , while essentially constant for relativistic projectiles, increases at slow projectile speeds.²⁷ The numerical value of W for gases can be surprisingly sensitive to trace amounts of various contaminants.²⁷ Of course, in addition to the preceding effects, practical ionization yields may be greatly influenced by subsequent recombinations and other factors.²⁸

C.3 Energetic knock-on electrons: For a relativistic point-charge projectile, the production of high energy (kinetic energy $T \gg I$) electrons is given by:²⁹

$$\frac{d^2N}{dTdx} = \frac{1}{2} D \left(\frac{Z_{\text{med}}}{A_{\text{med}}} \right) \left(\frac{Z_{\text{inc}}}{\beta} \right)^2 \rho_{\text{med}} \frac{1}{T^2} F,$$

for $I \ll T \ll T_{\text{max}}$, where

$$T_{\text{max}} = \frac{2m_e \beta^2 \gamma^2 c^2}{1 + 2\gamma \frac{m_e}{M_{\text{inc}}} + \left(\frac{m_e}{M_{\text{inc}}} \right)^2},$$

M_{inc} is the mass of the incident projectile, and all other quantities except F are as in Sec. C.1. $F (\approx 1 \text{ for } T \ll T_{\text{max}})$ is a factor dependent upon the spin of the projectile.

For spin-0 projectiles,

$$F = 1 - \beta^2 \frac{T}{T_{\text{max}}};$$

for spin-1/2 projectiles,

$$F = 1 - \beta^2 \frac{T}{T_{\text{max}}} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{T}{T_{\text{inc}} + M_{\text{inc}} c^2} \right)^2,$$

where T_{inc} is the kinetic energy of the projectile; for electrons incident,

$$F = \beta^2 T^2 \left[\frac{T_{\text{inc}}}{T(T_{\text{inc}} - T)} - \frac{1}{T_{\text{inc}}} \right]^2;$$

and for positrons incident,

$$F = \beta^2 \left[1 - \frac{T}{T_{\text{inc}}} + \left(\frac{T}{T_{\text{inc}}} \right)^2 \right]^2.$$

For incident electrons, the indistinguishability of projectile and target means that the range of T is only up to $T_{\text{inc}}/2$. For additional formulas see Ref. 30. Our formula is inaccurate for T close to I ; for $2I \lesssim T \lesssim 10I$, the $1/T^2$ dependence above becomes $\approx T^{-\eta}$ with $3 \lesssim \eta \lesssim 5$.³¹

C.4 Rates of restricted energy loss for relativistic charged projectiles: The variability of energy loss for heavy projectiles is due primarily to the variability in the production of energetic knock-on electrons. Bremsstrahlung and pair-production processes make this variability even greater for electrons than for heavy particles as projectiles (see, e.g., the figure "Fractional Energy Loss for Electrons and Positrons in Lead," following). If an instrument, such as a bubble chamber, is capable of isolating these high-energy-loss interactions, then it is appropriate to consider the rate of energy loss excluding them, i.e., a restricted energy loss rate. The mean energy loss rate via all collisions which have energy transfer T such that $T \ll E_{\text{max}} \ll T_{\text{max}}$ is:¹⁷

$$\left(\frac{dE}{dx} \right)_{\ll E_{\text{max}}} = \frac{1}{2} D \frac{Z_{\text{med}} \rho_{\text{med}}}{A_{\text{med}}} \left(\frac{Z_{\text{inc}}}{\beta} \right)^2 \times \left[\ell n \left(\frac{E_{\text{max}} T_{\text{max}}}{I^2} \right) - \beta^2 - \delta - \frac{2C}{Z_{\text{med}}} \right].$$

Notice the overall factor of $1/2$. See Sec. C.1 above for definitions of the quantities in this equation.

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

C.5 Multiple scattering through small angles: As a charged particle traverses a medium it is deflected by many small-angle elastic scatterings. The bulk of this deflection is due to elastic Coulomb scattering from the nuclei within the medium, hence the usual identification as multiple Coulomb scattering (note, however, that strong interactions do contribute to the total multiple scattering for hadronic projectiles). For both Coulomb and strong interactions, the Central Limit Theorem provides little useful guidance in establishing the precise nature of the distribution of the total deflections resulting from multiple scattering. The true distribution is roughly Gaussian only for small deflection angles, while it shows much greater probability for large-angle scatterings (\gtrsim a few θ_0 , see below, depending on absorber) than the Gaussian would suggest. These tails on the distribution (a few per cent of peak height in the region where the Gaussian part becomes negligible) are more pronounced for hadrons than for muons as projectiles. The large-angle behavior of these distributions is best estimated by computing the exact distribution for the vectorial sum of the largest deflections based upon the true elastic scattering cross section of the projectile against the medium,³² or, when applicable, by interpolation from tabular data.³³ An easier alternative which may suffice for noncritical applications would be to use a Gaussian approximation with the following width:³⁴

$$\theta_0 = \frac{14.1 \text{ MeV}/c}{\beta p} Z_{\text{inc}} \sqrt{L/L_R} \left[1 + \frac{1}{9} \log_{10} \left(L/L_R \right) \right] \text{ (radians),}$$

where p , β , and Z_{inc} are the momentum (in MeV/c), velocity, and charge number of the incident particle, and L/L_R is the thickness, in radiation lengths, of the scattering medium. L_R for certain

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

materials is given in the Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials, following. See also Sec. C.7 below. The angle, θ_0 , is a fit to Moliere³² theory, accurate to about 5% for $10^{-3} < L/L_R < 10$ except for very light elements or low velocity where the error is about 10 to 20%. In this Gaussian approximation, θ_0 has the meaning

$$\theta_0 = \theta_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \theta_{\text{space}}^{\text{rms}}$$

The nonprojected (space) and projected (plane) angular distributions are given approximately³² by the Gaussian forms:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi\theta_0^2} \exp\left[-\frac{\theta_{\text{space}}^2}{2\theta_0^2}\right] d\Omega,$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\theta_0} \exp\left[-\frac{\theta_{\text{plane}}^2}{2\theta_0^2}\right] d\theta_{\text{plane}}$$

where θ is the deflection angle.

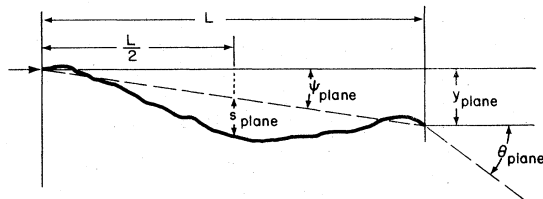
Other quantities are sometimes used to describe the amount of multiple Coulomb scattering: the auxiliary quantities ψ_{plane} , y_{plane} and s_{plane} (see the figure) obey:

$$\psi_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \theta_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \theta_0,$$

$$y_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} L \theta_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} L \theta_0,$$

and

$$s_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} L \theta_{\text{plane}}^{\text{rms}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{3}} L \theta_0.$$



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

C.6 Longitudinal distribution of electromagnetic showers: A photon of energy $E > 0.1$ GeV converting in a semi-infinite medium produces an electromagnetic cascade whose intensity initially increases with depth and then falls off. The average number of e^\pm with kinetic energy above 1.5 MeV, crossing a plane at a depth of L radiation lengths from the beginning of the medium, in a material of atomic number Z , calculated using the Monte Carlo program EGS,³⁵ can be fit by the empirical formula³⁶

$$N = N_0 L^a e^{-bL},$$

where $N_0 = 5.51 E(\text{GeV}) \sqrt{Z} b^{a+1} / \Gamma(a+1)$ and $b = 0.634 - 0.0021 Z$. For $Z > 26$, $a = 2.0 - Z/340 + (0.664 - Z/340) \ln E$. For $Z = 13$, $a = 1.77 - 0.52 \ln E$. The maximum intensity, N_{max} , occurs at the depth $L = a/b$. The maximum error of the fit occurs in the vicinity of this depth and is less than $0.15 N_{\text{max}}$. The

integral of the tail, $\int_{1.5a/b}^{\infty} N dL$ is fit to better than 2.5%. The total

longitudinally projected e^\pm path length, $\int_0^{\infty} N dL = 5.51 E \sqrt{Z}$, is

less than the total e^\pm path length due primarily to multiple Coulomb scattering.

C.7 Radiation length: For the passage of electromagnetically interacting particles through a medium it is convenient to measure thickness in terms of radiation length.³⁷ For most electromagnetic processes (Bremsstrahlung, Coulomb scattering, showering, pair production, etc.), over large energy intervals, some or all of the dependence upon the medium is contained in the radiation length.

The radiation length may be defined as the distance L_R over which a high energy electron (≈ 1 GeV for most materials) loses all but a fraction $1/e$ of its energy to Bremsstrahlung, on average. For a homogeneous monoatomic medium, $Z \geq 5$,

$$\frac{1}{L_R} = \frac{4\alpha r_e^2 N_A Z^2}{A} \left\{ \ln\left(\frac{184.15}{Z^{1/3}}\right) + \frac{1}{Z} \ln\left(\frac{1194}{Z^{2/3}}\right) - 1.202\alpha^2 Z^2 + 1.0369\alpha^4 Z^4 - \frac{1.008\alpha^6 Z^6}{1 + \alpha^2 Z^2} \right\} = \frac{Z^2 \left\{ \right\}}{716.405A},$$

where α , r_e , and N_A are found in the Physical Constants Table, and Z and A are the atomic number and weight of the medium. For $Z < 5$, a more complex numerical calculation is required. Radiation lengths for many substances are tabulated in the Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials, following. For media which are chemical mixtures or compounds,

$$\frac{1}{L_R} \approx \sum_i \frac{f_i}{L_{Ri}}$$

where f_i is the fraction by mass of atoms of type i , radiation length L_{Ri} . Chemical binding can lower L_R from this, typically by a few per cent.

For electrons of energy below about one GeV, the average fractional energy loss per unit length decreases as the energy decreases (see Fractional Energy Loss for Electrons and Positrons in Lead figure, following). With distances measured in units of L_R , dependence of the Bremsstrahlung fractional energy loss upon Z of the medium in the low energy region (≈ 10 MeV) is of order a few percent or less.

For photons of infinite energy, the total pair-production cross section is

$$\sigma = \frac{7}{9} (A/L_R N_A).$$

This is accurate to within a few per cent down to ~ 1 GeV for most materials. For energies below about 1 GeV, the cross section varies in a manner which may be determined from the Photon Mass Attenuation figures, following. See also Contributions to Photon Cross Section in Carbon and Lead figure, following.

C.8 Electron practical range: The electron "practical range" — a common measure of straight-line penetration distance — is shorter than the total path length because of multiple Coulomb scattering, which becomes increasingly important as the electron slows down. E.g., for a fast electron the rms projected angle due to multiple Coulomb scattering reaches 1 radian by the time the electron has slowed to 0.4 MeV in hydrogen, 1.5 MeV in carbon, 9 MeV in copper, and 24 MeV in lead. Electrons which have energy less than

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

0.2 MeV in Ar, 1.5 MeV in Cu, 3.5 MeV in Sn, and 5 MeV in Pb are likely to deposit 10% of their energy *behind* their starting plane. The practical range, R_p , is defined as that absorber thickness obtained by extrapolating to zero the linearly decreasing part of the curve of penetration probability vs. absorber thickness. Data for Al in the T range up to about 10 MeV are available, and fit (to $\sim \pm 10\%$) $R_p = AT[1-B/(1+CT)]$ mg cm⁻², a form suggested in Ref. 38, with $A=0.55$ mg cm⁻² keV⁻¹, $B = 0.9841$, and $C = 0.0030$ keV⁻¹. At this penetration depth, 90 - 95% of the incident electrons have stopped. Data for other elements are sketchy, but suggest that higher-Z (≤ 50) elements have $1 \lesssim R_p/R_p(\text{Al}) \lesssim 1.4$ below ~ 10 keV, and $0.6 \lesssim R_p/R_p(\text{Al}) \lesssim 1$ above ~ 100 keV. The "critical energy" (above which the energy loss due to bremsstrahlung exceeds that due to ionization, and showering becomes important) is 400 MeV for hydrogen, 100 MeV for carbon, 25 MeV for copper, and 10 MeV for lead. The mean positron range may differ from the mean electron range by several percent. See Refs. 39 and 40. Electron energy deposition and penetration probability vs. range are discussed in Refs. 26, 41, and 42.

C.9 Atomic and nuclear properties of matter: See table following.

C.10 Range and energy loss for heavy projectiles in lead, copper, aluminum, and carbon: See figure following.

C.11 Range and energy loss for heavy projectiles in liquid hydrogen: See figure following.

C.12 Photon mass attenuation coefficients, energy deposition: See figures following.

C.13 Fractional energy loss for electrons and positrons in lead: See figure following.

C.14 Contributions to photon cross section in lead and carbon: See figures following.

* Revised April 1984 by Sherwood Parker, Ray Hagstrom, and Geoff Hall.

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

Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials*

Material	Z	A	Nuclear total cross section σ_T [barn]	Nuclear inelastic cross section σ_I [barn]	Nuclear collision length λ_T [g/cm ²]	Nuclear interaction length λ_I [g/cm ²]	dE/dx min ^d		Radiation length ^e		Density ^f [g/cm ³] () is for gas [g/l]	Refractive index n ^g () is (n-1)×10 ⁶ for gas
							$\frac{\Delta E}{\Delta x}$ [MeV] [g/cm ²]	E_{mp} , 1 cm () is for gas [keV]	L_{rad} [cm] () is for gas	[cm]		
H ₂	1	1.01	0.0387	0.033	43.3	50.8	4.12	(0.19)	61.28	865	0.0708(0.090)	1.112(140)
D ₂	1	2.01	0.073	0.061	45.7	53.7	2.07	(0.17)	122.6	757	0.162(0.177)	1.128
He	2	4.00	0.133	0.102	49.9	65.1	1.94	(0.16)	94.32	755	0.125(0.178)	1.024(35)
Li	3	6.94	0.211	0.157	54.6	73.4	1.58	0.70	82.76	155	0.534	—
Be	4	9.01	0.268	0.199	55.8	75.2	1.61	2.61	65.19	35.3	1.848	—
C	6	12.01	0.331	0.231	60.2	86.3	1.78	3.57	42.70	18.8	2.265 ^g	—
N ₂	7	14.01	0.379	0.265	61.4	87.8	1.82	(0.93)	37.99	44.5	0.808(1.25)	1.205(300)
O ₂	8	16.00	0.420	0.292	63.2	91.0	1.82	(1.31)	34.24	28.7	1.14(1.43)	1.22(266)
Ne	10	20.18	0.507	0.347	66.1	96.6	1.73	(0.75)	28.94	24.0	1.207(0.90)	1.092(67)
Al	13	26.98	0.634	0.421	70.6	106.4	1.62	3.81	24.01	8.9	2.70	—
Si	14	28.09	0.660	0.440	70.6	106.0	1.66	3.36	21.82	9.36	2.33	—
Ar	18	39.95	0.868	0.566	76.4	117.2	1.51	(1.30)	19.55	14.0	1.40(1.78)	1.233(283)
Fe	26	55.85	1.120	0.703	82.8	131.9	1.48	10.7	13.84	1.76	7.87	—
Cu	29	63.54	1.232	0.782	85.6	134.9	1.44	11.85	12.86	1.43	8.96	—
Sn	50	118.69	1.967	1.21	100.2	163	1.26	8.3	8.82	1.21	7.31	—
Xe	54	131.30	2.120	1.29	102.8	169	1.24	(3.57)	8.48	2.77	3.057(5.89)	(705)
W	74	183.85	2.767	1.65	110.3	185	1.16	21.1	6.76	0.35	19.3	—
Pb	82	207.19	2.960	1.77	116.2	194	1.13	11.7	6.37	0.56	11.35	—
U	92	238.03	3.378	1.98	117.0	199	1.09	19.3	6.00	≈0.32	≈18.95	—
Air, 20°C, 1 atm. (STP in paren.)					62.0	90.0	1.82	(1.12)	36.66	(30420)	0.001205(1.29)	1.000273(293)
H ₂ O					60.1	84.9	2.03	1.72	36.08	36.1	1.00	1.33
Shielding concrete ^h					67.4	99.9	1.70	3.68	26.7	10.7	2.5	—
SiO ₂ (quartz)					67.0	99.2	1.72	3.28	27.05	12.3	2.2	1.458
H ₂ (bubble chamber 26°K)					43.3	50.8	4.12	0.20	61.28	≈1000	≈0.063 ⁱ	1.100
D ₂ (bubble chamber 31°K)					45.7	53.7	2.07	0.22	122.6	≈900	≈0.140 ⁱ	1.110
H-Ne mixture (50 mole percent) ^j					65.0	94.5	1.84	0.59	29.70	73.0	0.407	1.092
Ilford emulsion G5					82.0	134	1.44	4.79	11.0	2.89	3.815	—
NaI					94.8	152	1.32	4.13	9.49	2.59	3.67	1.775
BaF ₂					92.1	146	1.35	3.78	9.91	2.05	4.83	1.56
BGO (Bi ₄ Ge ₃ O ₁₂)					97.4	156	1.27	8.07	7.98	1.12	7.1	2.15
Polystyrene, scintillator (CH) ^k					58.4	82.0	1.95	1.72	43.8	42.4	1.032	1.581
Lucite, Plexiglas (C ₅ H ₈ O ₂)					59.2	83.6	1.95	1.98	40.55	≈34.4	1.16-1.20	≈1.49
Polyethylene (CH ₂)					56.9	78.8	2.09	1.68	44.8	≈47.9	0.92-0.95	—
Mylar (C ₂ H ₄ O ₂)					60.2	85.7	1.86	2.24	39.95	28.7	1.39	—
Borosilicate glass (Pyrex) ^l					66.2	97.6	1.72	3.32	28.3	12.7	2.23	1.474
CO ₂					62.4	90.5	1.82	(1.92)	36.2	(18310)	(1.977)	(410)
Methane CH ₄					54.7	74.0	2.41	(0.91)	46.5	(64850)	0.423(0.717)	(444)
Isobutane C ₄ H ₁₀					56.3	77.4	2.22	(3.43)	45.2	(16930)	(2.67)	(1270)
Freon 12 (CCl ₂ F ₂) gas, 26°C, 1 atm. ^m					70.6	106	1.62	4.49	23.7	4810	4.93	1.001080
Silica Aerogel ⁿ					65.5	95.7	1.83	0.28	29.85	≈150	0.1-0.3	1.0+0.25ρ
G10 plate ^o					62.6	90.2	1.87	2.7	33.0	19.4	1.7	—

* Table revised April 1984 by Joachim Engler. For details, see Report KfK 3386B, Kernforschungszentrum, D 7500 Karlsruhe, P.O. Box 3640, FRG.

a. σ_{total} at 80-240 GeV for neutrons ($\approx \sigma$ for protons) from Murthy et al., Nucl. Phys. **B92**, 269 (1975).

b. $\sigma_{inelastic} = \sigma_{total} - \sigma_{elastic} - \sigma_{quasielastic}$; for neutrons at 60-375 GeV from Roberts et al., Nucl. Phys., **B159**, 56 (1979). For protons and other particles, see Carroll et al., Phys. Lett. **80B**, 319 (1979); note that $\sigma_I(p) \approx \sigma_I(n)$.

c. Mean free path between collisions (λ_T) or inelastic interactions (λ_I), calculated from $\lambda = A/(N \times \sigma)$.

d. For minimum-ionizing protons and pions. ΔE is energy loss per g/cm² from Barkas and Berger, *Tables of Energy Losses and Ranges of Heavy Charged Particles*, NASA-SP-3013 (1964). For electrons and positrons see: M.J. Berger and S.M. Seltzer, *Stopping Powers and Ranges of Electrons and Positrons* (2nd Ed.), U.S. National Bureau of Standards report NBSIR 82-2550-A (1982). E_{mp} is the most probable deposited energy in one cm, in MeV for solids and liquids, in keV for gases. E_{mp} varies with depth in a nonproportional manner. (See Sec. C.1 preceding.) Parentheses refer to gaseous form at STP (0°C, 1 atm.).

e. From Y.S. Tsai, Rev. Mod. Phys. **46**, 815 (1974). Corrections for molecular binding applied for H₂ and D₂. Parentheses refer to gaseous form at STP (0°C, 1 atm.).

f. Values for solids, or the liquid phase at boiling point, except as noted. Values in parentheses for gaseous phase at STP (0°C, 1 atm.). Refractive index given for sodium D line.

g. For pure graphite; industrial graphite density may vary 2.1 - 2.3 g/cm³.

h. Standard shielding blocks, typical composition O₂ 52%, Si 32.5%, Ca 6%, Na 1.5%, Fe 2%, Al 4%, plus reinforcing iron bars. The attenuation length, $\ell = 115 \pm 5$ g/cm², is also valid for earth (typical $\rho = 2.15$), from CERN-LRL-RHEL Shielding exp., UCRL-17841 (1968).

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

j. Values for typical working conditions with H₂ target: 50 mole percent, 29°K, 7 atm.

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

l. Main components: 80% SiO₂ + 12% B₂O₃ + 5% Na₂O.

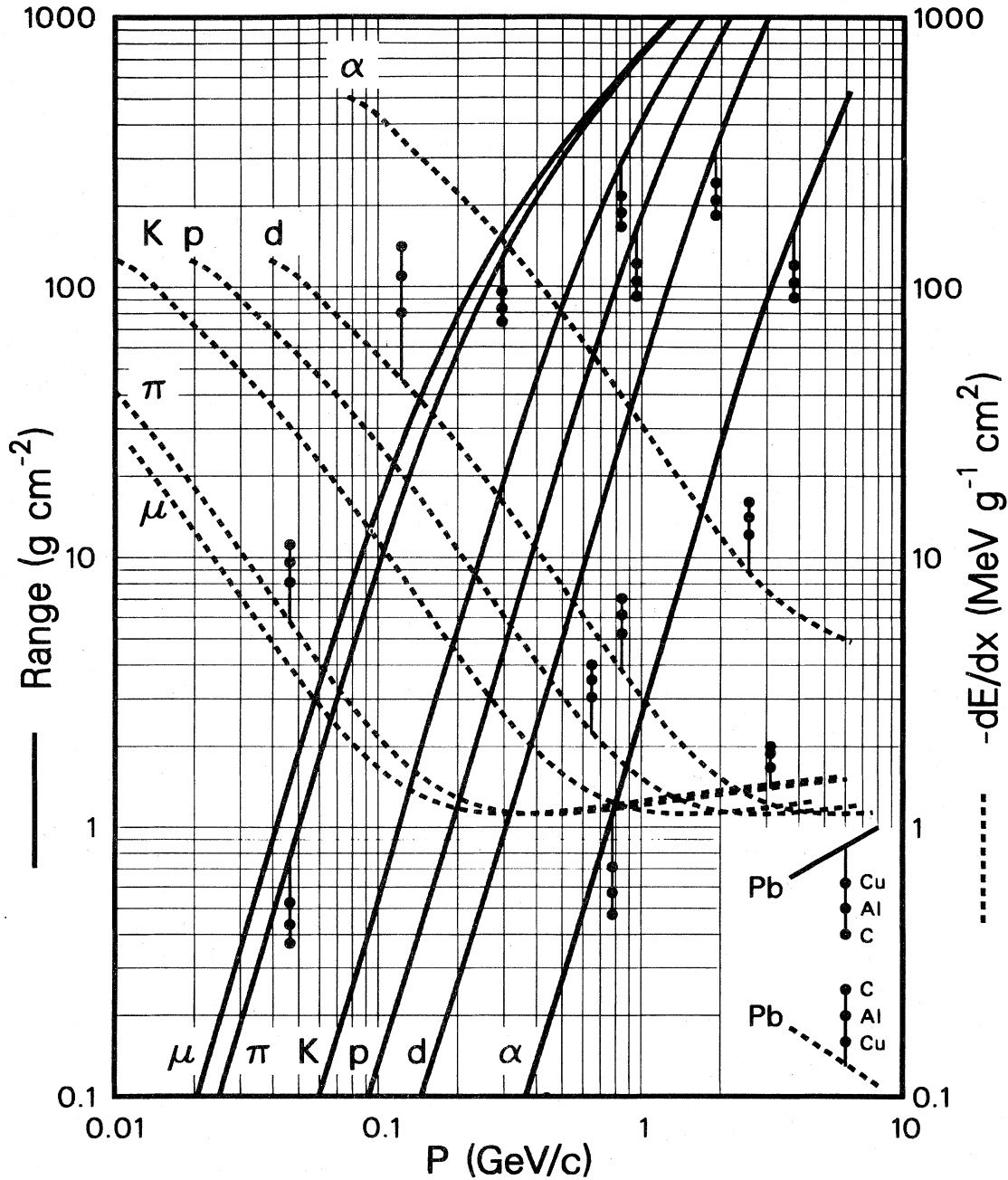
m. Used in Cerenkov counters. Values at 26°C and 1 atm. Indices of refraction from E.R. Hayes, R.A. Schluter, and A. Tamosaitis, ANL-6916 (1964).

n. n(SiO₂) + 2n(H₂O) used in Cerenkov counters, ρ = density in g/cm³. From M. Cantin et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. **118**, 177 (1974).

o. G10-plate, typical 60% SiO₂ and 40% Epoxy.

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

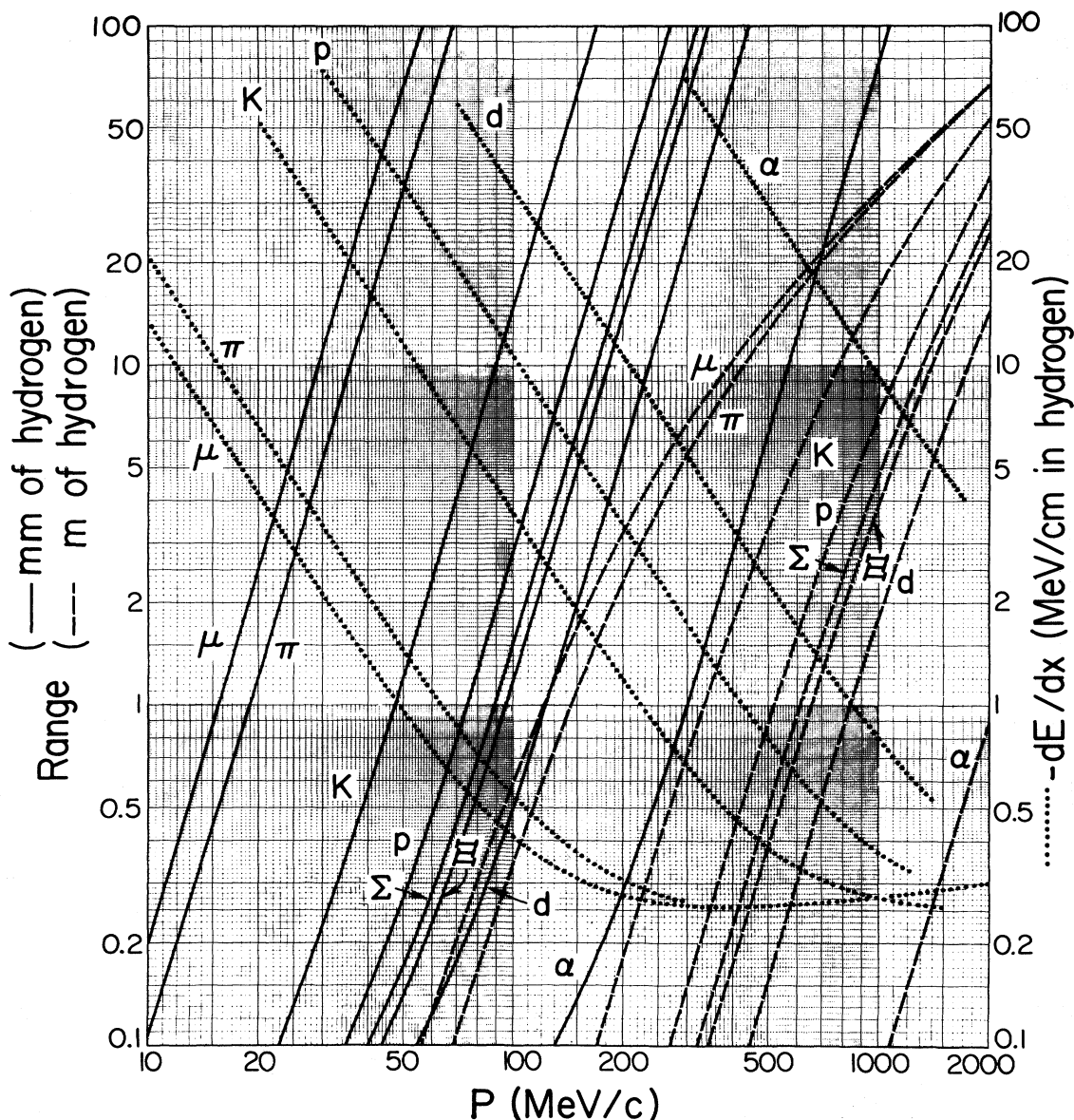
Mean Range and Energy Loss in Lead, Copper, Aluminum, and Carbon



Mean range and energy loss due to ionization for the indicated particles in Pb, with scaling to Cu, Al, and C indicated, using Bethe-Bloch equation (Section C.1 above) with corrections. Calculated by M.J. Berger, using ionization potentials and density effect corrections as discussed in M.J. Berger and S.M. Seltzer, "Stopping Powers and Ranges of Electrons and Positrons," (2nd ed.), U.S. National Bureau of Standards Report NBSIR 82-2550-A (1982). The average ionization potentials (I) assumed were: Pb (823 eV), Cu (322 eV), Al (166 eV), and C (78.0 eV). Figure indicates total path length; observed range may be smaller (by $\sim 1\% - 2\%$ in heavy elements) due to multiple scattering, primarily from small energy-loss collisions with nuclei. The functional forms have not been experimentally verified to better than roughly $\pm 1\%$. For higher energies refer to discussion by Cobb ["A Study of Some Electromagnetic Interactions of High Velocity Particles with Matter," University of Oxford Report HEP/T/55 (1973)] and by Turner ["Penetration of Charged Particles in Matter: A Symposium," National Academy of Sciences, Washington D.C. (1970), p. 48]. Scaling to other beam particles is, to a good approximation, described by the expression on the next page.

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

Mean Range and Energy Loss in Liquid Hydrogen

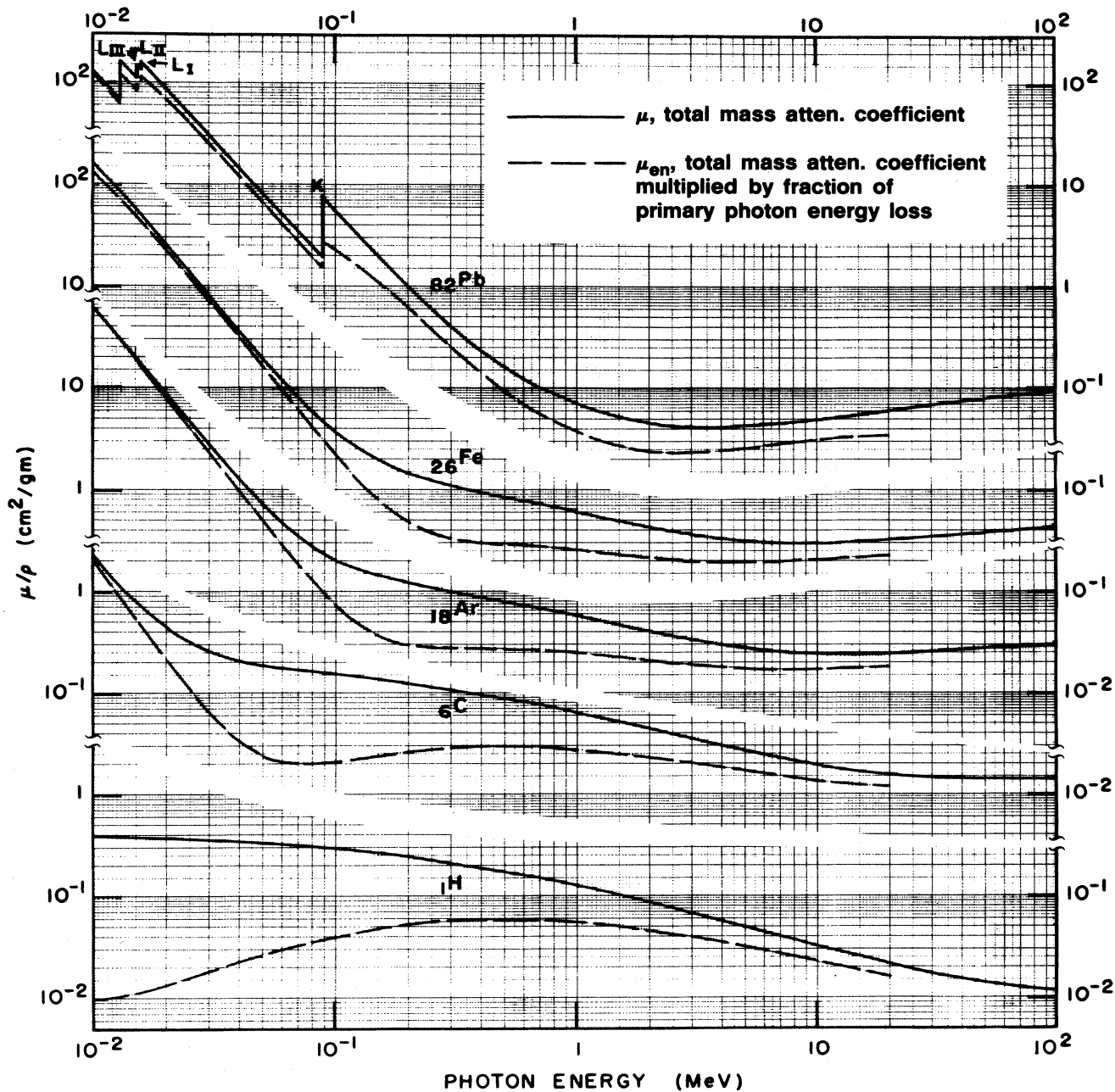


Range and energy loss in liquid hydrogen bubble chamber, based on Bethe-Bloch equation (Section C.1 above), using an average ionization potential for H_2 of $I = 20.0$ eV, which is an approximate average of the experimental result of Garbincius and Hyman [Phys. Rev. A2, 1834 (1970)] and the theoretical result of Ford and Browne [Phys. Rev. A7, 418 (1973)]. Bubble chamber conditions are chosen to be those of Garbincius and Hyman: parahydrogen of density = 0.0625 g/cm^3 (note: range $\propto 1/\text{density}$), with vapor-pressure 60.8 lb/in^2 (absolute) and temperature 26.2°K . The functional dependence of the Bethe-Bloch equation is not experimentally verified to better than about $\pm 1\%$ over large momentum ranges. It should be noted that the number of bubbles per cm of a track in a bubble chamber is nearly proportional to $1/\beta^2$, not dE/dx . For the linear portions of the range curves, $R \propto p^{3.6}$. **Scaling law for particles of other mass or charge (except electrons):** for a given medium, the range R_b of any beam particle with mass M_b , charge z_b , and momentum p_b is given in terms of the range R_a of any other particle with mass M_a , charge z_a , and momentum $p_a = p_b M_a / M_b$ (i.e., having the same velocity) by the expression:

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

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

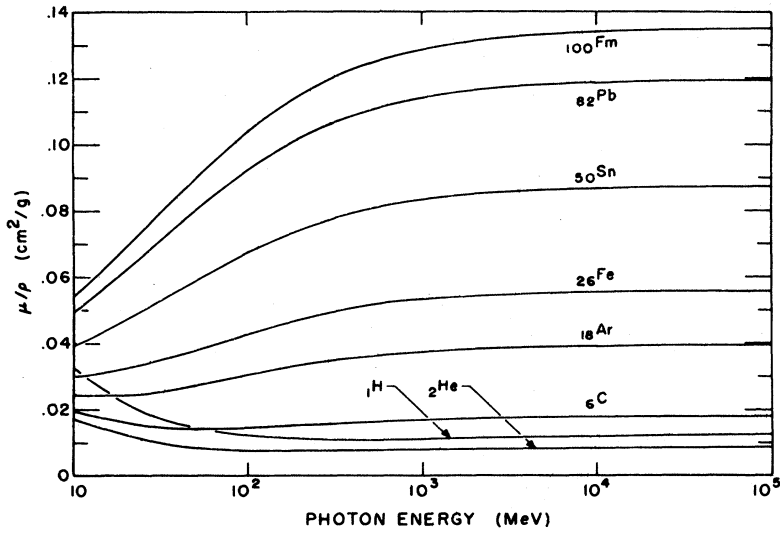
Photon Mass Attenuation Coefficients, Energy Deposition



The photon mass attenuation coefficient μ for various absorbers as a function of photon energy (*solid curves*). For a homogeneous medium of density ρ , the intensity I remaining after traversal of thickness t is given by $I = I_0 \exp(-\mu t)$. The accuracy is a few percent. Interpolation to other Z should be done in the cross section $\sigma = (\mu/\rho) A/N_A \text{ cm}^2/\text{atom}$, where A is the atomic weight of the absorber material and N_A is Avogadro's number. For a chemical compound or mixture, use $(\mu/\rho)_{\text{eff}} \approx \sum w_i (\mu/\rho)_i$, accurate to a few percent, where w_i is the proportion by weight of the i^{th} constituent. See next page for high energy range. The *dashed curves* give the mass energy-absorption coefficient μ_{en} , which is μ multiplied by the fraction of photon energy deposited in a small volume (assumed large enough to contain the ranges of most secondary electrons) about the interaction. This fraction is smaller than 1.0 because such processes as Compton scattering and electron bremsstrahlung imply radiation of some of the energy away from the immediate area. The absorption coefficient is an approximation to the energy available for chemical, biological, and other effects associated with exposure to ionizing radiation. At high energies, the range of secondary electrons tends to become comparable to the photon mean free path, and μ_{en} is not a useful approximation. From Hubbell, Gimm, and Øverbø, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 9, 1023 (1980). See also J.H. Hubbell, *Int. J. of Applied Rad. and Isotopes* 33, 1269 (1982). Figures courtesy J.H. Hubbell.

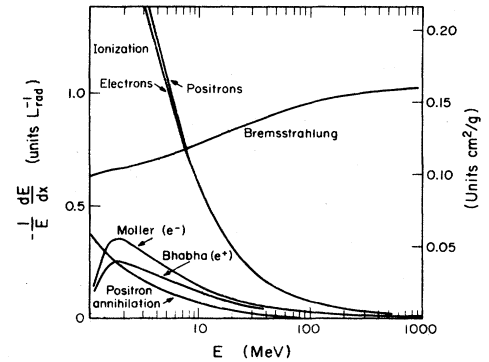
PARTICLE DETECTORS, ABSORBERS, AND RANGES (Cont'd)

Photon Mass Attenuation Coefficients (High Energy)



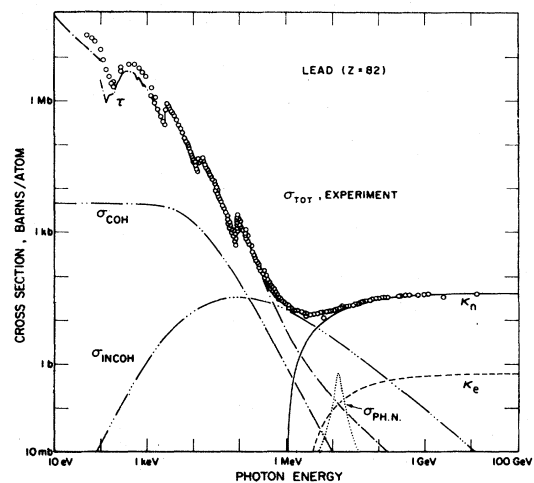
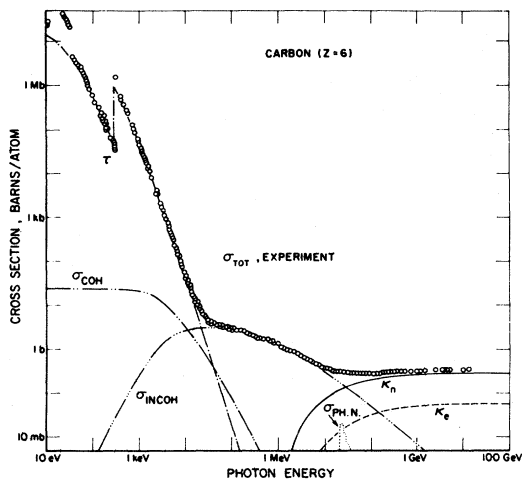
The photon mass attenuation coefficient, high energy range (note that ordinate is linear scale). See caption on previous page for details.

Fractional Energy Loss for Electrons and Positrons in Lead



Fractional energy loss per radiation length in lead as a function of electron or positron energy. Electron (positron) scattering is considered as ionization when the energy loss per collision is below 0.255 MeV, and as Moller (Bhabha) scattering when it is above. Adapted from Fig. 3.2 from Messel and Crawford, *Electron-Photon Shower Distribution Function Tables for Lead, Copper, and Air Absorbers*, Pergamon Press, 1970. Messel and Crawford use $L_r(\text{Pb}) = 5.82 \text{ g/cm}^2$, but we have modified the figures to reflect the value given in the Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials (following), namely $L_r(\text{Pb}) = 6.4 \text{ g/cm}^2$. The development of electron-photon cascades is approximately independent of absorber when the results are expressed in terms of inverse radiation lengths (i.e., scale on left of plot).

Contributions to Photon Cross Section in Carbon and Lead



Photon total cross sections as a function of energy in carbon and lead, showing the contributions of different processes.

- τ = Atomic photo-effect (electron ejection, photon absorption)
- σ_{COH} = Coherent scattering (Rayleigh scattering — atom neither ionized nor excited)
- σ_{INCOH} = Incoherent scattering (Compton scattering off an electron)
- K_n = Pair production, nuclear field
- K_e = Pair production, electron field
- $\sigma_{\text{PH.N.}}$ = Photonuclear absorption (nuclear absorption, usually followed by emission of a neutron or other particle)

From Hubbell, Gimm, and Øverbø, *J. Phys. Chem. Ref. Data* 9, 1023 (1980). Figures courtesy J.H. Hubbell.

ELECTROMAGNETIC RELATIONS

Quantity	Gaussian CGS	MKSA
Units and conversions: Charge: Potential: Magnetic field: Electron charge:	2.99792×10 ⁹ esu (1/299.792) statvolt = (1/299.792) erg/esu 10 ⁴ gauss = 10 ⁴ dyne/esu e = 4.803 242×10 ⁻¹⁰ esu	= 1 coul = 1 amp-sec = 1 volt = 1 joule/coul = 1 tesla = 1 nt/amp-m = 1.602 189 2×10 ⁻¹⁹ coul
Lorentz force:	$F = q(E + \frac{v}{c} \times B)$	$F = q(E + v \times B)$
Maxwell equations:	$\nabla \cdot D = 4\pi\rho$ $\nabla \times E = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$ $\nabla \cdot B = 0$ $\nabla \times H = \frac{4\pi j}{c} + \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$	$\nabla \cdot D = \rho$ $\nabla \times E = -\frac{\partial B}{\partial t}$ $\nabla \cdot B = 0$ $\nabla \times H = j + \frac{\partial D}{\partial t}$
Materials: Dielectric constant: Magnetic susceptibility:	$D = \epsilon E, B = \mu H$ $\epsilon_{vac} = 1$ $\mu_{vac} = 1$	$D = \epsilon E, B = \mu H$ $\epsilon_{vac} = \epsilon_0$ $\mu_{vac} = \mu_0$
Fields:	$E = -\nabla V - \frac{1}{c} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$ $B = \nabla \times A$	$E = -\nabla V - \frac{\partial A}{\partial t}$ $B = \nabla \times A$
Static potentials: (coulomb gauge)	$V = \sum \frac{q}{charges \ r}$ $A = \frac{1}{c} \sum \frac{I}{currents \ r}$	$V = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \sum \frac{q}{charges \ r}$ $A = \frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} \sum \frac{I}{currents \ r}$
Relativistic transformations: (v is the velocity of primed system as seen in unprimed system)	$E'_{\parallel} = E_{\parallel}$ $E'_{\perp} = \gamma(E_{\perp} + \frac{1}{c} v \times B)$ $B'_{\parallel} = B_{\parallel}$ $B'_{\perp} = \gamma(B_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c} v \times E)$	$E'_{\parallel} = E_{\parallel}$ $E'_{\perp} = \gamma(E_{\perp} + v \times B)$ $B'_{\parallel} = B_{\parallel}$ $B'_{\perp} = \gamma(B_{\perp} - \frac{1}{c^2} v \times E)$
$4\pi\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{c^2} 10^7 \frac{coul^2}{nt \ sec^2} = \frac{1}{8.987} 55 \times 10^{-9} \frac{coul^2}{nt \ m^2}$ $\frac{\mu_0}{4\pi} = 10^{-7} \frac{nt \ sec^2}{coul^2}$; $c = 2.997 \ 924 \ 58 \times 10^8 \ m \ sec^{-1}$		

Impedances (MKSA)

ρ = resistivity in 10⁻⁸ Ωm:

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

For alternating currents, instantaneous current I, voltage V, angular frequency ω :

$$V = V_0 e^{i\omega t} = ZI .$$

Impedance of self-inductance L: $Z = i\omega L .$

Impedance of capacitance C: $Z = 1/i\omega C .$

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

Impedance per unit length of a flat conductor of width w (high frequency, ν):

$$Z = \frac{(1+i)\rho}{w\delta} , \text{ where } \delta = \text{effective skin depth ;}$$

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

Capacitance \hat{C} and inductance \hat{L} per unit length (MKSA)

Flat rectangular plates of width w, separated by $d \ll w$:

$$\hat{C} = \epsilon \frac{w}{d} ; \hat{L} = \mu \frac{d}{w} ;$$

$$\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon_0} = 2 \text{ to } 6 \text{ for plastics; } 4 \text{ to } 8 \text{ for porcelain, glasses.}$$

Coaxial cable of inner radius r_1 , outer radius r_2 :

$$\hat{C} = \frac{2\pi\epsilon}{\ell n(r_2/r_1)} ; \hat{L} = \frac{\mu}{2\pi} \ell n(r_2/r_1) .$$

Transmission lines (no loss):

$$\text{Impedance: } Z = \sqrt{\hat{L}/\hat{C}} .$$

$$\text{Velocity: } v = 1/\sqrt{\hat{L}\hat{C}} = 1/\sqrt{\mu\epsilon} .$$

Motion of charged particles in a uniform, static, magnetic field

The path of motion of a charged particle of momentum p is a helix of constant radius R and constant pitch angle λ , with the axis of the helix along B:

$$p(\text{GeV}/c)\cos\lambda = 0.29979 \ q \text{ B(tesla)} \ R(\text{m}) ,$$

where the charge q is in units of the electronic charge. The angular velocity about the axis of the helix is

$$\omega(\text{rad sec}^{-1}) = 8.98755 \times 10^7 \ q \text{ B(tesla)}/E(\text{GeV}) ,$$

where E is the energy of the particle.

ELECTROMAGNETIC RELATIONS (Cont'd)

Synchrotron radiation (CGS)

For a relativistic particle of charge e , velocity β , γ , energy E , traveling in a circular orbit of radius R :

$$\text{Energy loss/revolution (MeV)} = \frac{4\pi}{3} \frac{e^2}{R} \beta^3 \gamma^4$$

$$\approx 0.0885 [E(\text{GeV})]^4 / R(\text{m}) \text{ for } e^\pm \text{ if } \beta \approx 1.$$

Energy spectrum: The energy radiated into the photon energy interval $d(\hbar\omega)$ is

$$dI = \alpha \gamma F(\omega/\omega_c) d(\hbar\omega),$$

where $\alpha = e^2/(\hbar c)$ is the fine-structure constant,

$$F(y) = 2\sqrt{3}y \int_{2y}^{\infty} dx K_{5/3}(x), \text{ with } K_{5/3}(x) \text{ a modified spherical}$$

Bessel function of the third kind, and $\omega_c = 3\gamma^3 c/R$ is a critical frequency;

$$\hbar\omega_c (\text{keV}) \approx 4.44 [E(\text{GeV})]^3 / R(\text{m}) \text{ for } e^\pm \text{ if } \beta \approx 1.$$

In the limit $\gamma \gg 1$,

for $\omega \ll \omega_c$:

$$\frac{dI}{d(\hbar\omega)} \approx 3.3\alpha \left(\frac{\omega R}{c} \right)^{1/3};$$

for $\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} = (0.01, 0.1, 0.2, 1.0, 2.0)$:

$$\frac{dI}{d(\hbar\omega)} \approx (1.0, 1.6, 1.6, 0.5, 0.08)\alpha\gamma, \text{ respectively};$$

for $\omega \gtrsim 2\omega_c$:

$$\frac{dI}{d(\hbar\omega)} \approx \sqrt{3\pi}\alpha\gamma \left(\frac{\omega}{\omega_c} \right)^{1/2} e^{-2\omega/\omega_c}.$$

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

See J.D. Jackson, *Classical Electrodynamics*, 2nd edition (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1975) for more formulae and details. (Prepared April 1974; revised April 1984.)

RADIOACTIVITY AND RADIATION PROTECTION

The International Commission on Radiation Units and Measurements (ICRU) recommends the use of SI units. Therefore we list SI units first, followed by cgs (or other common) units in parentheses, where they differ.

Unit of activity = becquerel (curie):

$$1 \text{ Bq} = 1 \text{ disintegration/sec} [= 1/(3.7 \times 10^{10}) \text{ Ci}].$$

Unit of exposure, the quantity of X- or γ -radiation at a point in space integrated over time, in terms of charge of either sign produced by showering electrons in a small volume of air about the point:

$$= 1 \text{ coul/kg of air (roentgen; } 1 \text{ R} = 2.58 \times 10^{-4} \text{ coul/kg}$$

$$= 1 \text{ esu/cm}^3 = 87.8 \text{ erg released energy per g of air); implicit}$$

in the definition is the assumption that the small test volume is embedded in a sufficiently large uniformly irradiated volume that the number of secondary electrons entering the volume equals the number leaving.

Unit of absorbed dose = gray (rad):

$$1 \text{ Gy} = 1 \text{ joule/kg} (= 10^4 \text{ erg/g} = 10^2 \text{ rad})$$

$$= 6.24 \times 10^{12} \text{ MeV/kg deposited energy.}$$

Unit of dose equivalent (for biological damage) = sievert [= 10^2 rem (roentgen equivalent for man)]:

Dose equivalent in Sv = grays \times Q, where Q (quality factor) expresses long-term risk (primarily cancer and leukemia) from low-level chronic exposure; it depends upon the type of radiation and other factors. For γ rays and β particles, $Q \approx 1$; for protons, $Q \approx 1$ at ~ 10 MeV, rising gradually to ≈ 2 at ~ 1 GeV; for thermal neutrons, $Q \approx 3$; for fast neutrons, Q ranges up to 10; and for α particles and heavy ions (assuming internal deposition — skin and clothing are usually sufficient protection against external sources), $Q \approx 20$.

Natural annual background, all sources: Most world areas, whole-body dose equivalent rate $\approx (0.4\text{--}4)$ mSv (40–400 millirems).

Can range up to 50 mSv (5 rems) in certain areas. U.S. average ≈ 0.8 mSv. The lungs receive an additional ≈ 0.1 mSv (≈ 10 mrem) from inhaled natural radioactivity, mostly radon and radon daughters (good to \approx factor of 2 in open areas; can range an order of magnitude higher in buildings and up to 1000 \times in poorly ventilated mines).

Cosmic ray background in counters (Earth's surface):

$\sim 10^4$ /min/m²/ster. For more accurate estimates and more details, see Sec. B of Particle Detectors, Absorbers, and Ranges.

Fluxes (per m²) to deposit one Gy in one kg of matter, assuming uniform irradiation:

\approx (charged particles) $6.24 \times 10^{12} / (dE/dx)$, where dE/dx (MeV m²/kg), the energy loss per unit length, may be obtained (after conversion of units) from the Mean Range and Energy Loss figures.

$\approx 3.5 \times 10^{13}$ minimum-ionizing singly charged particles in carbon.

\approx (photons) $6.24 \times 10^{12} / [E(\text{MeV})(\mu_{\text{en}}/\rho)(\text{m}^2/\text{kg})]$, for photons of energy E , mass energy absorption coefficient μ_{en} , and density ρ (see Photon Mass Attenuation Coefficients, Energy Deposition figure), for samples of thickness enough to contain the secondary electrons but $\ll 1/\mu_{\text{en}}$.

$\approx 2 \times 10^{15}$ photons of 1 MeV energy on carbon.

(Quoted fluxes good to about a factor of 2 for all materials.)

U.S. maximum permissible occupational dose for the whole body: 50 mSv/year (5 rem/year).

Lethal dose: Whole-body dose from penetrating ionizing radiation resulting in 50% mortality in 30 days (assuming no medical treatment), 2.5–3.0 Gy (250–300 rads) as measured internally on body longitudinal center line; surface dose varies due to variable body attenuation and may be a strong function of energy.

For a recent review, see E. Pochin, *Nuclear Radiation: Risks and Benefits* (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1983).

PERIODIC TABLE OF THE ELEMENTS

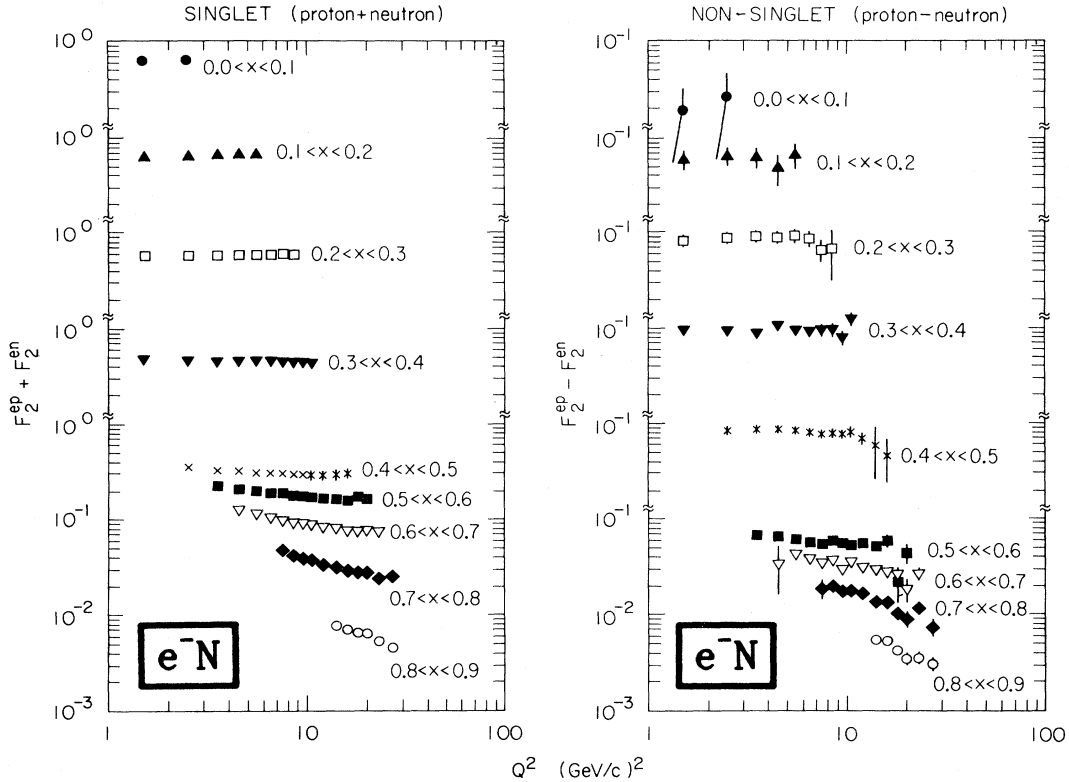
1 H 1.0079													2 He 4.00260																																																								
IA		IIA		IIIB		IVB		VB		VIB		VIIB		VIII		IB		IIB		IIIA		IVA		VA		VIA		VIIA		VIII																																							
3 Li 6.94	4 Be 9.01218	11 Na 22.98977	12 Mg 24.305	19 K 39.0983	20 Ca 40.08	21 Sc 44.9559	22 Ti 47.90	23 V 50.9415	24 Cr 51.996	25 Mn 54.9380	26 Fe 55.847	27 Co 58.9332	28 Ni 58.71	29 Cu 63.546	30 Zn 65.38	31 Ga 69.735	32 Ge 72.59	33 As 74.9216	34 Se 78.96	35 Br 79.904	36 Kr 83.80	5 B 10.81	6 C 12.011	7 N 14.0067	8 O 15.9994	9 F 18.998403	10 Ne 20.17	13 Al 26.98154	14 Si 28.0855	15 P 30.97376	16 S 32.06	17 Cl 35.453	18 Ar 39.948	37 Rb 85.467	38 Sr 87.62	39 Y 88.9059	40 Zr 91.22	41 Nb 92.9064	42 Mo 95.94	43 Tc 98.9062	44 Ru 101.07	45 Rh 102.9055	46 Pd 106.4	47 Ag 107.868	48 Cd 112.41	49 In 114.82	50 Sn 118.69	51 Sb 121.75	52 Te 127.60	53 I 126.9045	54 Xe 131.30	55 Cs 132.9054	56 Ba 137.33	57-71 Rare Earths	72 Hf 178.49	73 Ta 180.947	74 W 183.85	75 Re 186.207	76 Os 190.2	77 Ir 192.22	78 Pt 195.09	79 Au 196.9665	80 Hg 200.59	81 Tl 204.37	82 Pb 207.2	83 Bi 208.9804	84 Po (209)	85 At (210)	86 Rn (222)
87 Fr (223)	88 Ra 226.0254	89- Acti- nides	104 (260)	105 (260)	106 (263)	57 La 138.9055	58 Ce 140.12	59 Pr 140.9077	60 Nd 144.24	61 Pm (145)	62 Sm 150.4	63 Eu 151.96	64 Gd 157.25	65 Tb 158.9254	66 Dy 162.50	67 Ho 164.9304	68 Er 167.26	69 Tm 168.9342	70 Yb 173.04	71 Lu 174.967	89 Ac (227)	90 Th 232.0381	91 Pa 231.0359	92 U 238.029	93 Np 237.0482	94 Pu (244)	95 Am (243)	96 Cm (247)	97 Bk (247)	98 Cf (251)	99 Es (254)	100 Fm (257)	101 Md (258)	102 No (259)	103 Lr (260)																																		

Upper number is atomic number, expressing the positive charge of the nucleus in multiples of the electronic charge e. Lower number is atomic mass weighted by isotopic abundance in earth's surface, relative to the mass of the carbon 12 isotope, which has been arbitrarily assigned a mass of 12.00000 atomic mass units (amu). Numbers in parentheses are mass numbers (the whole number nearest the value of the atomic mass, in amu) of most stable isotope of that element. Adapted from the *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, 64th Ed., 1983-1984.* (Particle Data Group update, April 1984.)

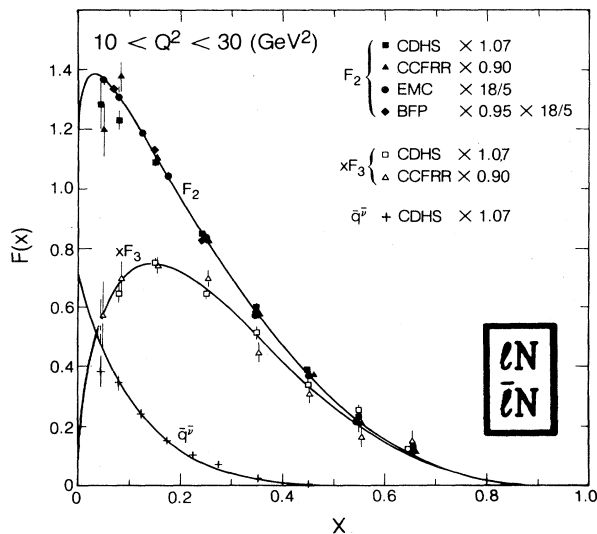
PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES

NOTE: THE FIGURES IN THIS SECTION ARE INTENDED TO SHOW THE "BEST" OR "MOST REPRESENTATIVE" DATA IN THE OPINION OF THE COMPILER. THEY ARE NOT NECESSARILY COMPLETE COMPILATIONS OF ALL THE WORLD'S RELIABLE DATA.

Structure Functions



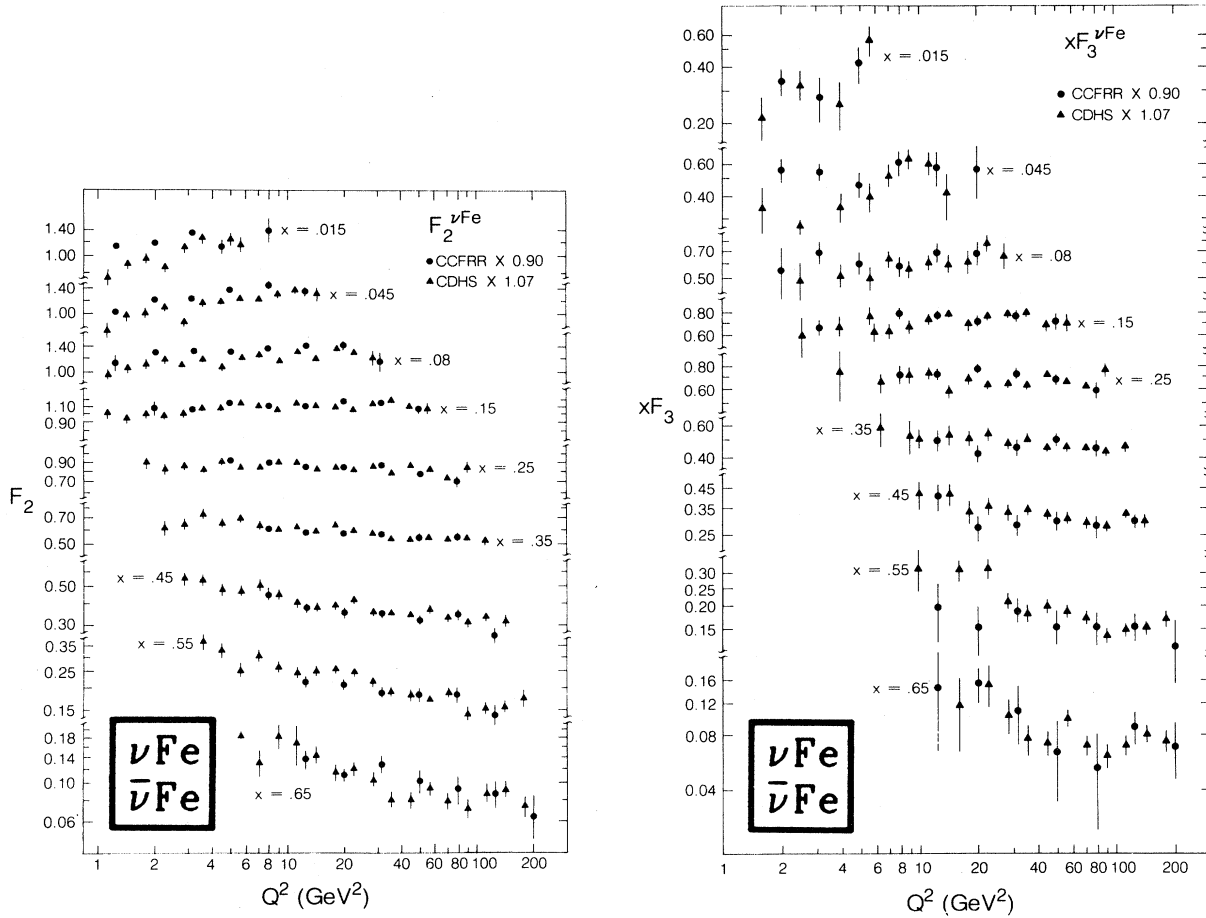
F_2 structure functions derived from inelastic electron-nucleon data taken at SLAC¹⁻⁴ with recoil mass > 2 GeV and four-momentum transfer squared $Q^2 > 1$ (GeV/c)² are shown. For definitions of F_2 , x , and Q^2 , see the Kinematics, Decays, and Scattering Section. $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0.21$ ³ was assumed. Systematic errors are comparable in size to the data point symbols. Corrections for nucleon motion in deuterium have been made. These corrections are small except for $x > 0.7$. No error was included to account for uncertainties in this correction. References: 1) A. Bodek et al., Phys. Rev. D20, 1471 (1979); 2) W.B. Atwood et al., SLAC Report No. 185 (1975); 3) M.D. Mestayer, SLAC Report No. 214 (1978); 4) S. Stein et al., Phys. Rev. D12, 1884 (1975). Courtesy W.B. Atwood, SLAC.



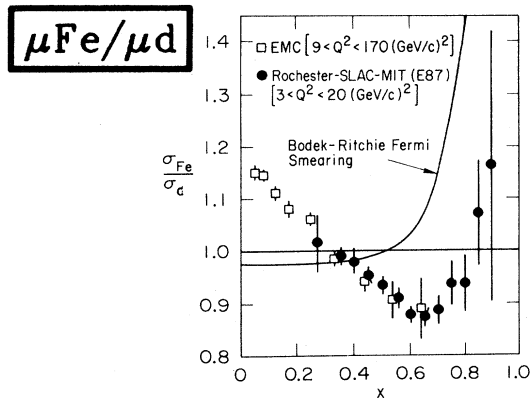
Structure functions F_2 , xF_3 , and \bar{q}^v , measured in different experiments, for fixed Q^2 versus x , plotted assuming $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0$. The electromagnetic structure function F_2^{pN} measured by EMC and BFP is compared with the charged-current structure function F_2^{pN} using the 18/5 factor from the average charge squared of the quarks. No correction has been applied for the difference between the strange and charm sea quarks so the interpretation is $F_2 = x[q + \bar{q} - \frac{3}{5}(s + \bar{s} - c - \bar{c})]$. (In this Q^2 range, F_2^{pN} is depleted by a similar amount due to charm threshold effects in the transition $s \rightarrow c$.) The antiquark distribution measured from antineutrino scattering is $\bar{q}^v = x(\bar{u} + \bar{d} + 2\bar{s})$. The solid lines have the forms: $F_2 = 3.9x^{0.55}(1-x)^{3.2} + 1.1(1-x)^8$, $xF_3 = 3.6x^{0.55}(1-x)^{3.2}$, $\bar{q}^v = 0.7(1-x)^8$. Relative normalization factors have been fitted to optimize agreement between the different data sets, and absolute changes have been arbitrarily chosen as indicated. References: CDHS — H. Abramowicz et al., Zeit. Phys. C17, 283 (1983); CCFRR — F. Sciulli, private communication; EMC — J.J. Aubert et al., Phys. Lett. 105B, 322 (1981); and A. Edwards, private communication; BFP — A.R. Clark et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 51, 1826 (1983); and P. Meyers, Ph.D. Thesis, LBL-17108 (1983), Univ. of Calif., Berkeley. Courtesy J. Carr, LBL.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)

Structure Functions



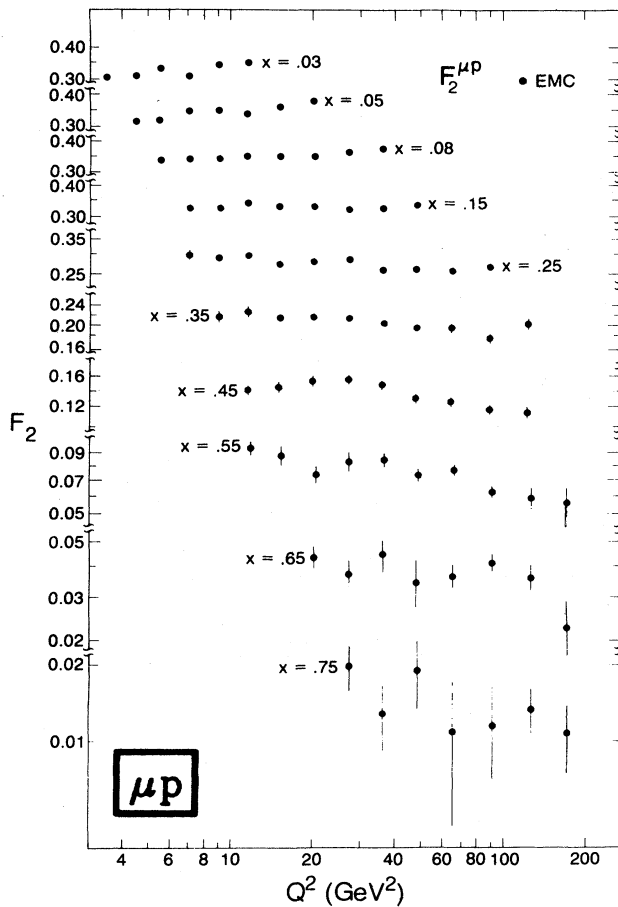
Structure functions F_2 and $x F_3$ for nucleons, measured in charged-current neutrino and antineutrino scattering from iron targets with $20 < E_\nu < 300$ GeV, versus Q^2 for fixed bins of x , plotted assuming $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0.1$. A relative normalization factor has been fitted to optimize the agreement between the different data sets, and absolute changes to the published data have been arbitrarily chosen as indicated. The point-to-point systematic errors for both experiments are generally smaller or of the same order as the statistical errors. In addition, CDHS quote an overall scale error of $\pm 6\%$ for F_2 and $\pm 8\%$ for $x F_3$, while for the CCFRR data the scale error is estimated to be $\pm 4\%$. References: CDHS — H. Abramowicz et al., *Zeit. Phys.* C17, 283 (1983); CCFRR — F. Sciulli, private communication. Courtesy J. Carr, LBL.



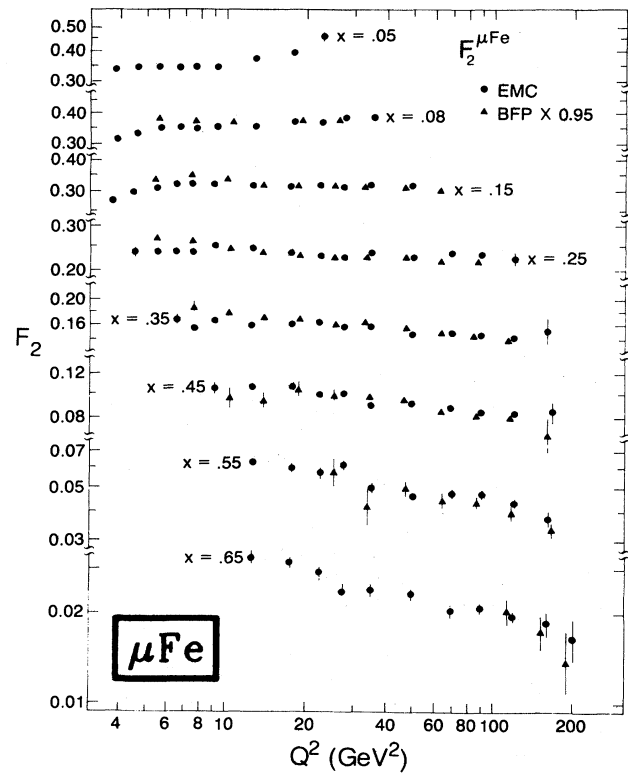
The "EMC" effect: the ratio of the differential cross section per nucleon, σ_{Fe}/σ_d , measured in electromagnetic deep inelastic scattering on iron and deuterium targets. (For equal values of $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T$ on each target, $\sigma_{Fe}/\sigma_d = F_2^{Fe}/F_2^d$). The curve indicates the contribution to the ratio from Fermi motion in the nucleus [Phys. Rev. D23, 1070 (1981) and D24, 1400 (1981)]. The errors plotted are statistical only. The systematic errors are estimated as ± 0.011 for the Rochester-SLAC-MIT data, and ± 0.015 at $x = 0.35$ and ± 0.06 at $x = 0.05$ and $x = 0.65$ for the EMC data. References: Rochester-SLAC-MIT (electrons) — Phys. Rev. Lett. 50, 1431 (1983); and EMC (muons) — Phys. Lett. 123B, 275 (1983). Courtesy D. Coward, SLAC.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)

Structure Functions

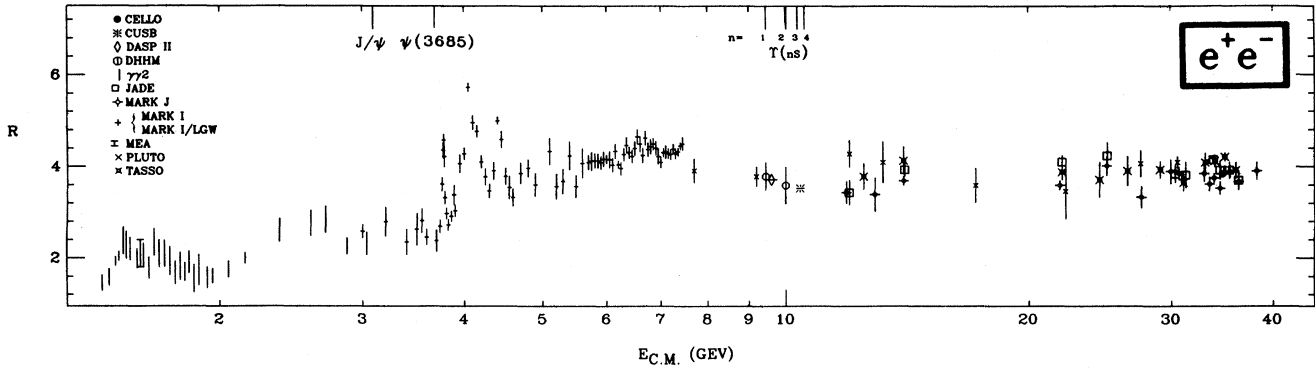


Structure function $F_2^{\mu p}$, measured in electromagnetic muon scattering from a hydrogen target with beam energies 120, 200, 240, 280 GeV, versus Q^2 for fixed bins of x , plotted assuming $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0$. References: J.J. Aubert et al., Phys. Lett. **105B**, 315 (1981); and A. Edwards, private communication. Courtesy J. Carr, LBL.

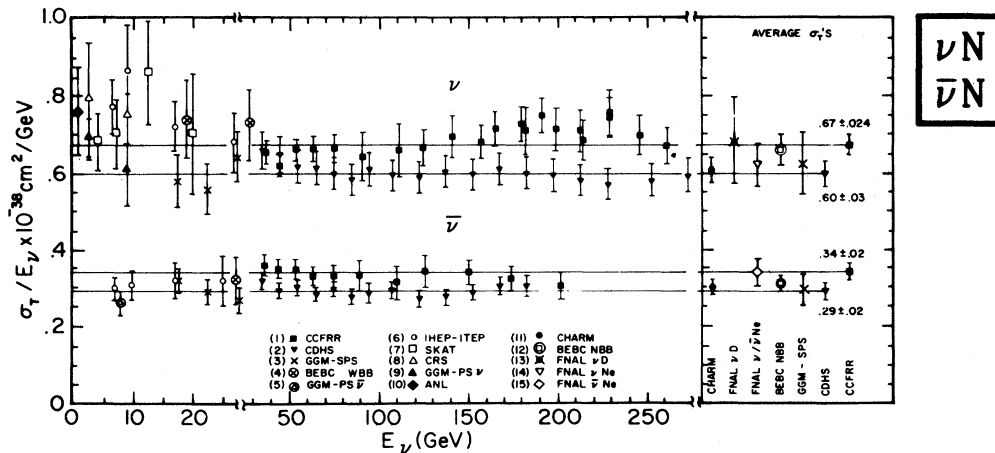


Structure function F_2 per nucleon, measured in electromagnetic muon scattering from iron targets with beam energies 120, 200, 250, 280 GeV (EMC) and 93, 215 GeV (BFP), versus Q^2 for fixed bins of x , plotted assuming $R = \sigma_L/\sigma_T = 0$. A relative normalization factor has been fitted to optimize agreement between the different data sets and has been arbitrarily applied to one data set as indicated. References: EMC — J.J. Aubert et al., Phys. Lett. **105B**, 322 (1981); and A. Edwards, private communication; BFP — A.R. Clark et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 1826 (1983); and P. Meyers, Ph.D. Thesis, LBL-17108 (1983), Univ. of Calif., Berkeley. Courtesy J. Carr, LBL.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)

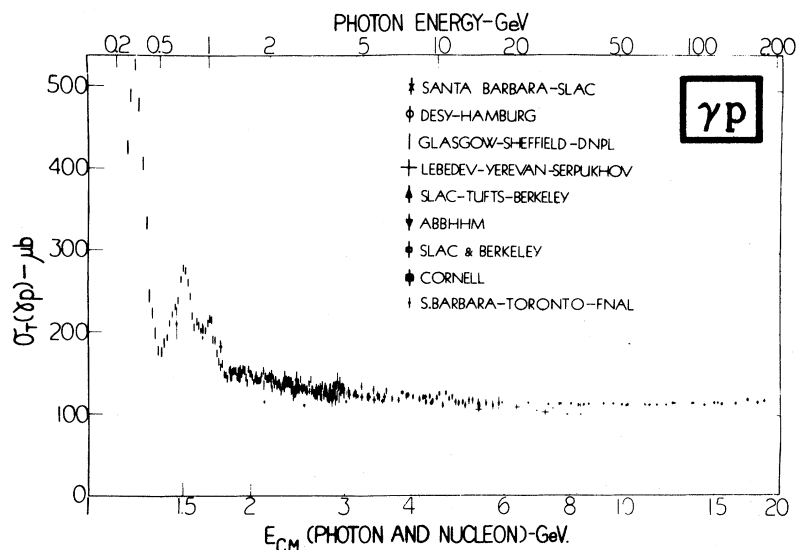


Measurements of $R \equiv \sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})/\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)$, where the annihilation proceeds via one photon. The denominator is a calculated quantity; see the section on Kinematics, Decays, and Scattering. Radiative corrections and, where important, corrections for two-photon processes and τ production have been made. Note that the ADONE data ($\gamma\gamma 2$ and MEA) is for ≥ 3 hadrons. The points in the $\psi(3770)$ region are from the MARK I - Lead Glass Wall experiment. The DASP [R. Brandelik et al., Phys. Lett. **76B**, 361 (1978)] and PLUTO (see references below) measurements have been omitted in the charm threshold region for clarity. Also for clarity, some points have been combined or shifted slightly ($<4\%$) in $E_{c.m.}$ and some points with low statistical significance have been omitted. Systematic normalization errors are not included; they range from $\sim 5 - 20\%$, depending on experiment. Note the suppressed zero. The horizontal extent of the plot symbols has no significance. The positions of the $J/\psi(3100)$, $\psi(3685)$, and the four known T vector-meson resonances are indicated at the top of the figure. References: CELLO — H.-J. Behrend et al., Phys. Lett. **B**, to be published (preprint DESY 81-029); CUSB — E. Rice et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **48**, 906 (1982); DASP II — Phys. Lett. **116B**, 383 (1982); DHHM — P. Bock et al. (DESY-Hamburg-Heidelberg-MPI München Collab.), Zeit. fur Physik **C6**, 125 (1980); $\gamma\gamma 2$ — C. Bacci et al., Phys. Lett. **86B**, 234 (1979); JADE — W. Bartel et al., Phys. Lett. **129B**, 145 (1983); MARK J — B. Adeva et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **50**, 799 (1983); and H. Newman, private communication; MARK I — J.L. Siegrist et al., Phys. Rev. **D26**, 969 (1982); MARK I + Lead Glass Wall — P.A. Rapidis et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **39**, 526 (1977); and P.A. Rapidis, thesis, SLAC-Report-220 (1979); MEA — B. Esposito et al., Lett. Nuovo Cimento **19**, 21 (1977); PLUTO — A. Bäcker, thesis Gesamthochschule Siegen, DESY F33-77/03 (1977); C. Gerke, thesis, Hamburg Univ. (1979); Ch. Berger et al., Phys. Lett. **81B**, 410 (1979); and W. Lackas, thesis, RWTH Aachen, DESY PLUTO-81/11 (1981); TASSO — R. Brandelik et al., Phys. Lett. **113B**, 499 (1982).

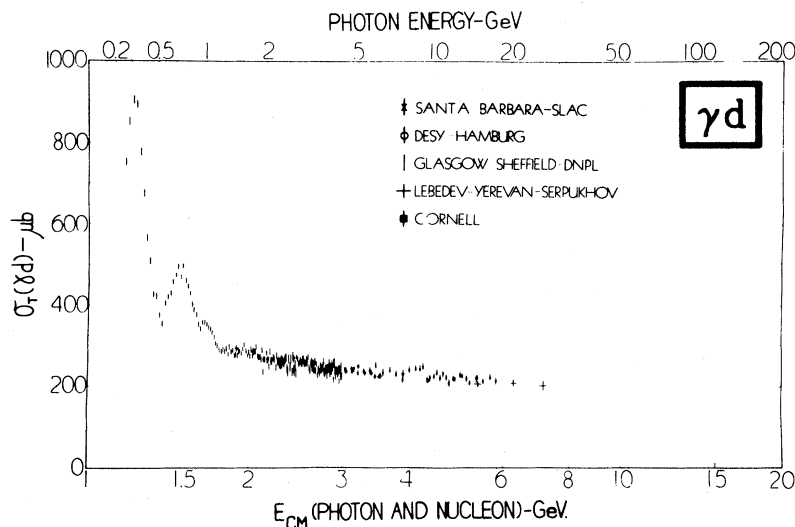


σ_T/E_ν for the muon neutrino and antineutrino charged-current total cross section as a function of neutrino energy. The error bars include both statistical and systematic errors. The straight lines are averages for the CCFRR and CDHS measurements. Note the change in the energy scale between 20 and 50 GeV. The data points on the right give averages for other high energy measurements. References: (1) R. Blair et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 343 (1983), and J.R. Lee, Ph.D. Thesis, Caltech (1981), "Measurements of νN Charged Current Cross Sections from $E_\nu = 25$ GeV to $E_\nu = 260$ GeV;" (2) H. Abramowicz et al., Zeit. fur Physik **C17**, 283 (1983); (3) J. Morfin et al., Phys. Lett. **104B**, 235 (1981); (4) D.C. Colley et al., Zeit. fur Physik **C2**, 187 (1979); (5) O. Erriquez et al., Phys. Lett. **80B**, 309 (1979); (6) A.S. Vovenko et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. **30**, 527 (1979); (7) D.S. Baranov et al., Phys. Lett. **81B**, 255 (1979); (8) C. Baltay et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **44**, 916 (1980); (9) S. Ciampolillo et al., Phys. Lett. **84B**, 281 (1979); (10) S.J. Barish et al., Phys. Rev. **D19**, 2521 (1979); (11) M. Jonker et al., Phys. Lett. **99B**, 265 (1981), $E_\nu = 20-200$ GeV; (12) P. Bosetti et al., Phys. Lett. **110B**, 167 (1982), $E_\nu = 20-200$ GeV; (13) T. Kitagaki et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **49**, 98 (1982), $E_\nu = 10-200$ GeV; (14) N.J. Baker et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 735 (1983), $E_\nu = 10-240$ GeV; (15) G.N. Taylor et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 739 (1983), $E_\nu = 5-250$ GeV. Courtesy M.H. Shaevitz, Columbia University (Nevis Laboratory).

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)

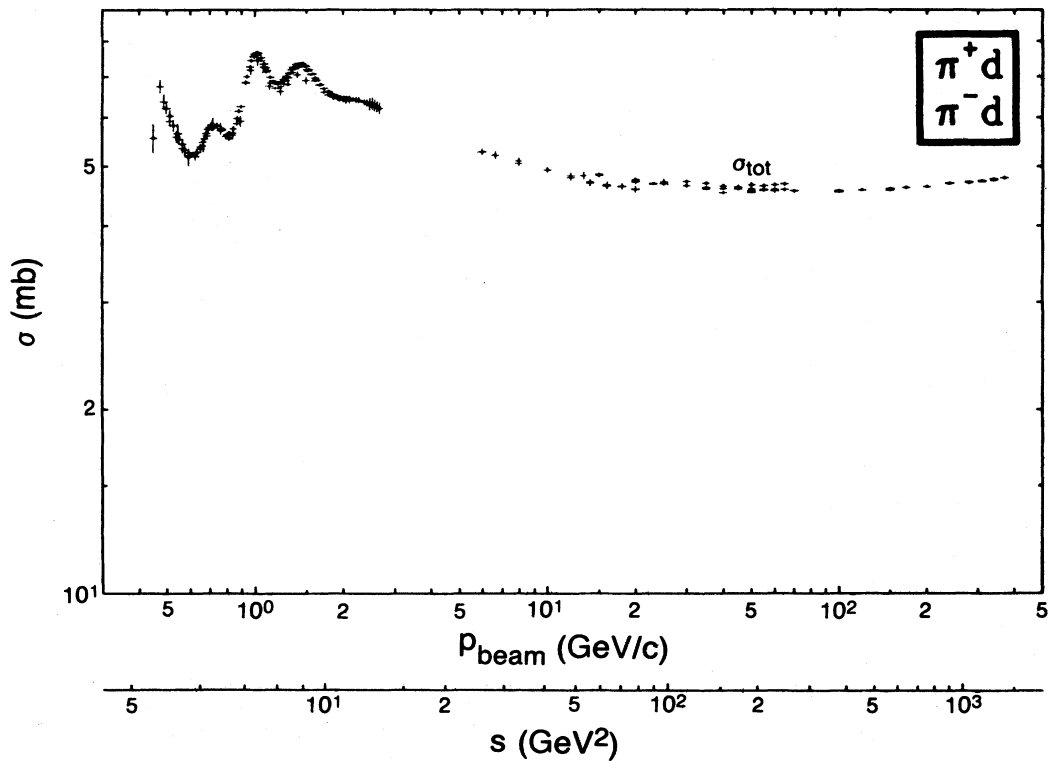
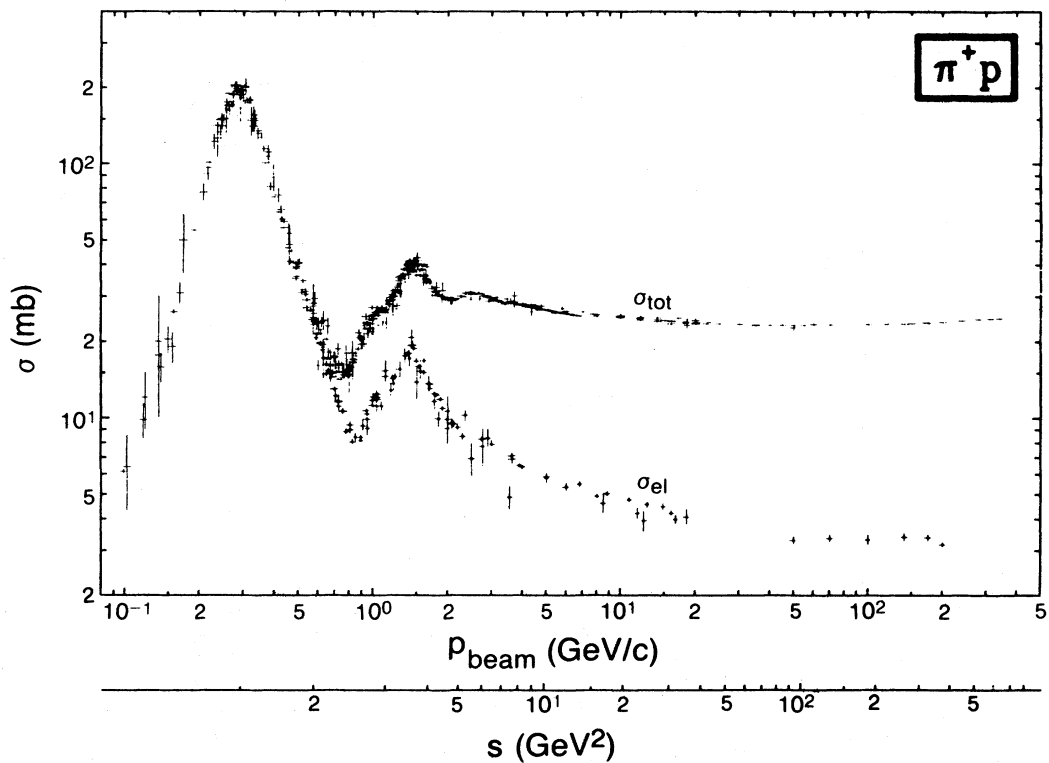


γp total cross section versus photon energy (top scale) and photon-plus-nucleon total center-of-mass energy (lower scale). References: SANTA BARBARA-SLAC — D.O. Caldwell et al., Phys. Rev. D7, 1362 (1973); DESY-HAMBURG — H. Meyer et al., Phys. Lett. 33B, 189 (1970); GLASGOW-SHEFFIELD-DNPL — T.A. Armstrong et al., Phys. Rev. D5, 1640 (1972); LEBEDEV-YEREVAN-SERPUKHOV — A.S. Belousov et al., Preprint 19, Moscow, (1970); A. S. Belousov et al., Sov. Phys. Doklady 19, 123 (1974); and A. S. Belousov et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 21(3), 289 (1975); SLAC-BERKELEY-TUFTS — J. Ballam et al., Phys. Rev. D5, 545 (1972); ABBHHM — H.G. Hilpert et al., Phys. Lett. 27B, 474 (1968); SLAC and BERKELEY — J. Ballam et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 21, 1544 (1968), and H.H. Bingham et al., Phys. Rev. D8, 1277 (1973); CORNELL — S. Michalowski et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 39, 737 (1977); SANTA BARBARA-TORONTO-FNAL — D.O. Caldwell et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 40, 1222 (1978). See, also, the ep data of E.D. Bloom et al., SLAC-PUB-653 (1969). Courtesy Gething M. Lewis, Glasgow.



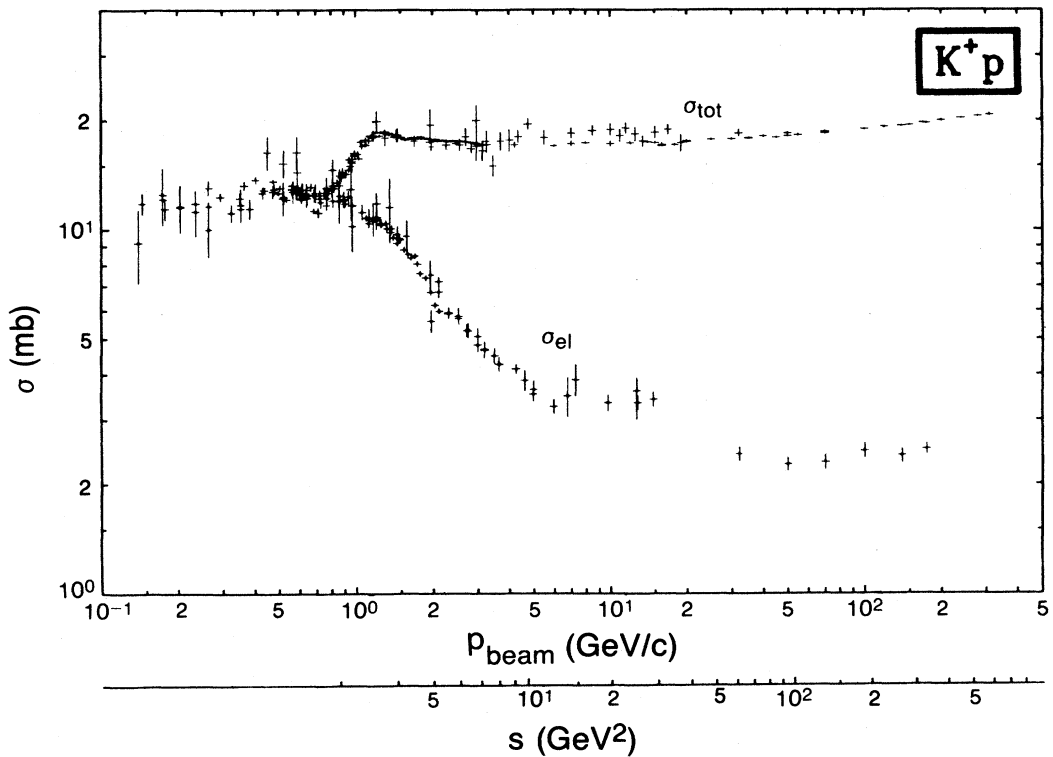
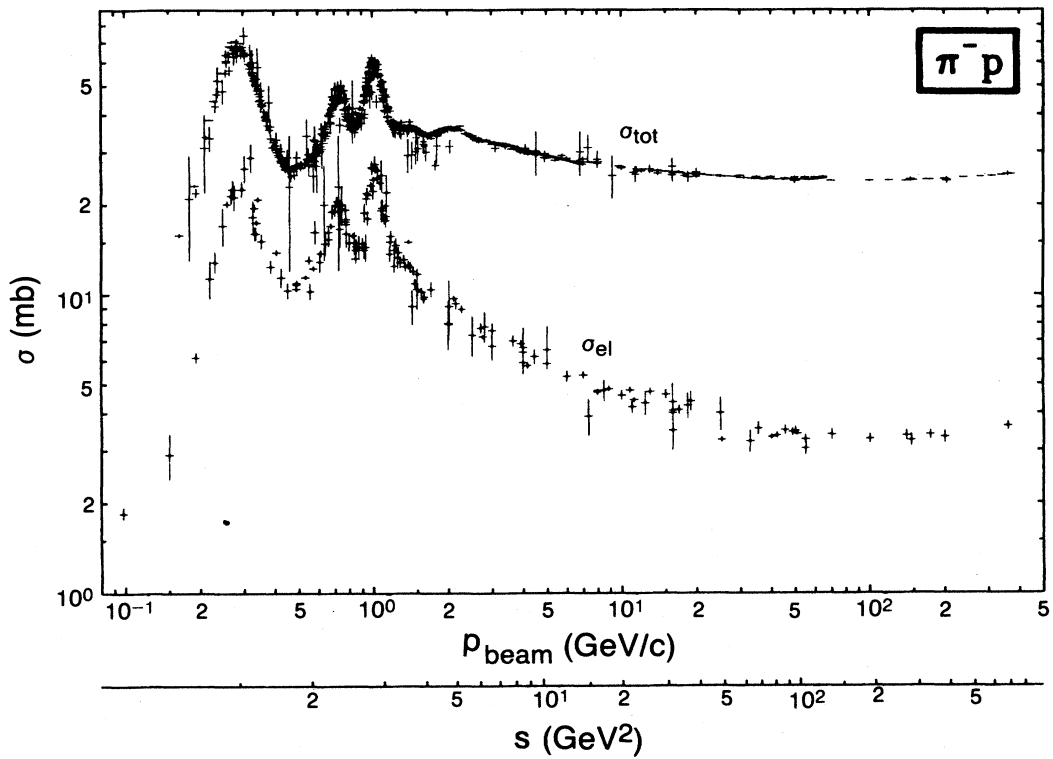
γd total cross section versus photon energy (top scale) and photon-plus-single-nucleon total center-of-mass energy (lower scale). References: SANTA BARBARA-SLAC — D.O. Caldwell et al., Phys. Rev. D7, 1362 (1973); DESY-HAMBURG — H. Meyer et al., Phys. Lett. 33B, 189 (1970); GLASGOW-SHEFFIELD-DNPL — T.A. Armstrong et al., Nucl. Phys. B41, 445 (1972); LEBEDEV-YEREVAN-SERPUKHOV — A.S. Belousov et al., Sov. J. Nucl. Phys. 21(3), 289 (1975); CORNELL — S. Michalowski et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 39, 737 (1977). Courtesy Gething M. Lewis, Glasgow.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



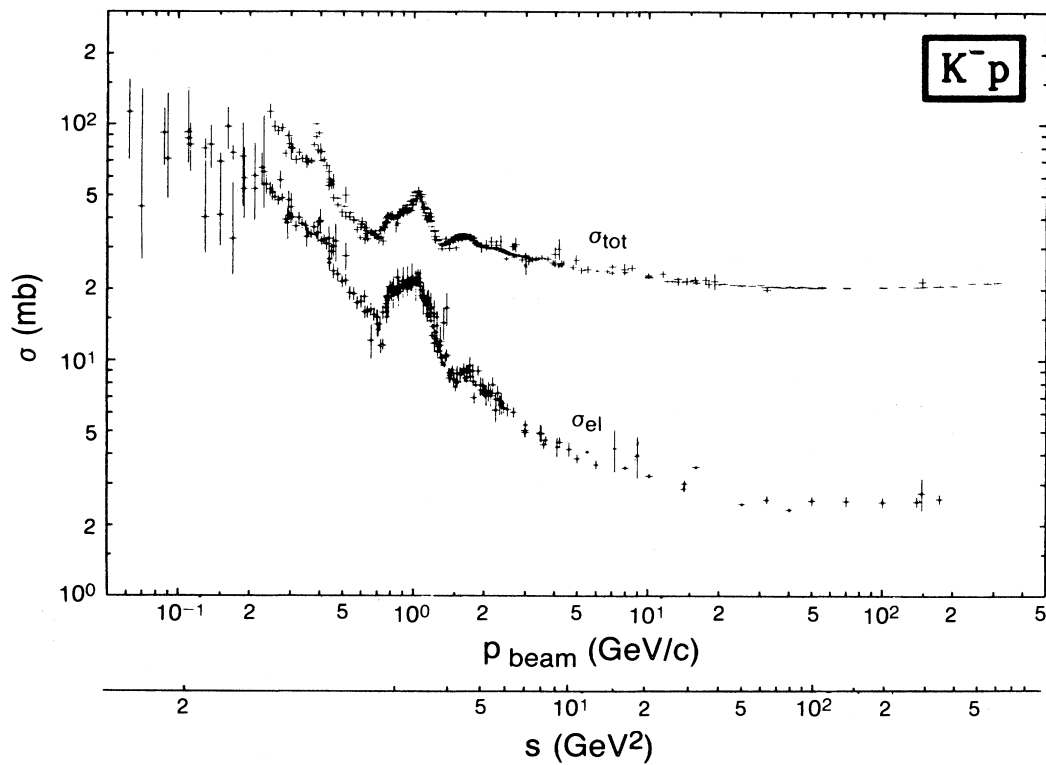
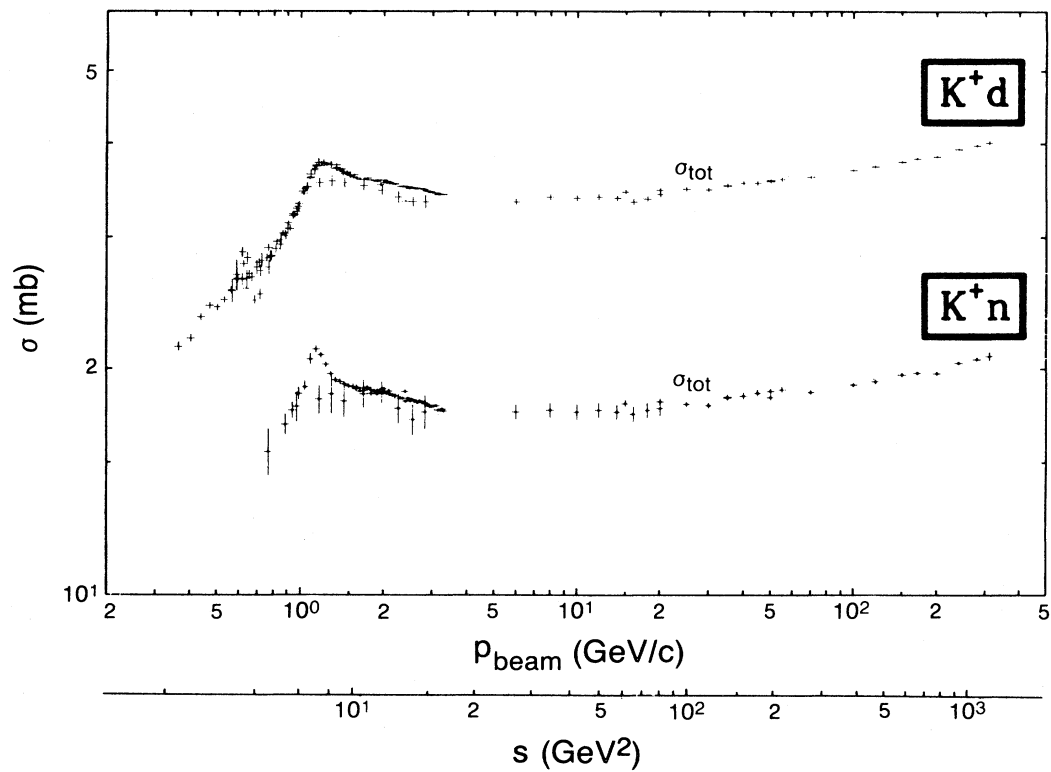
Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



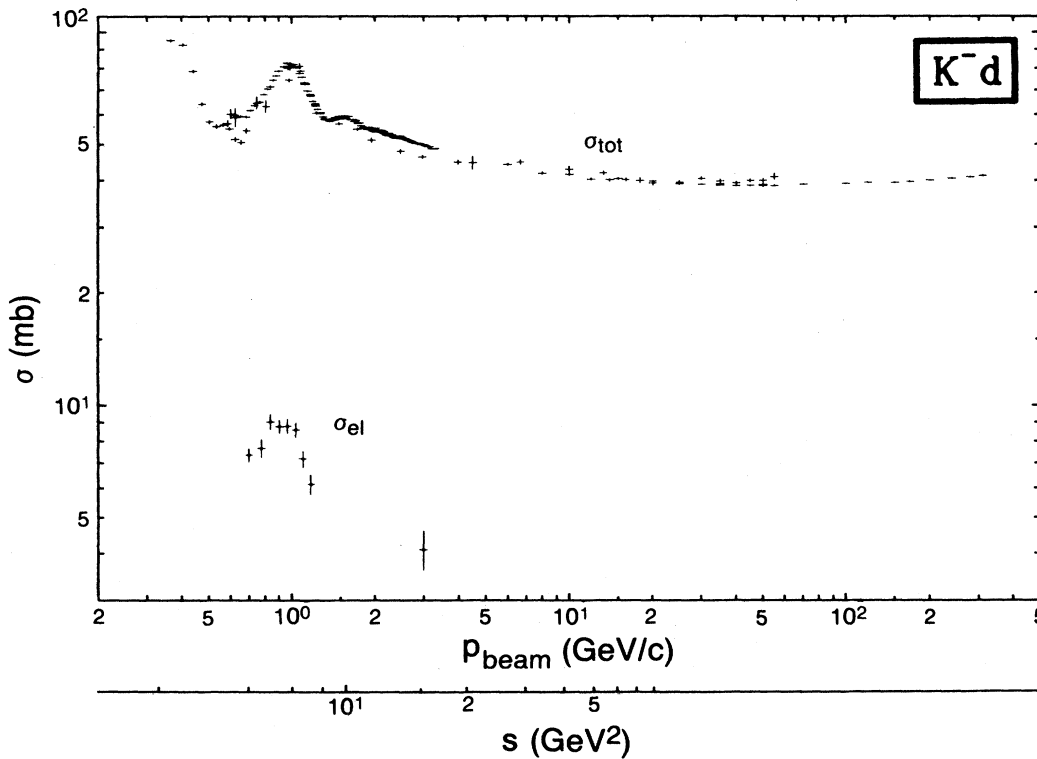
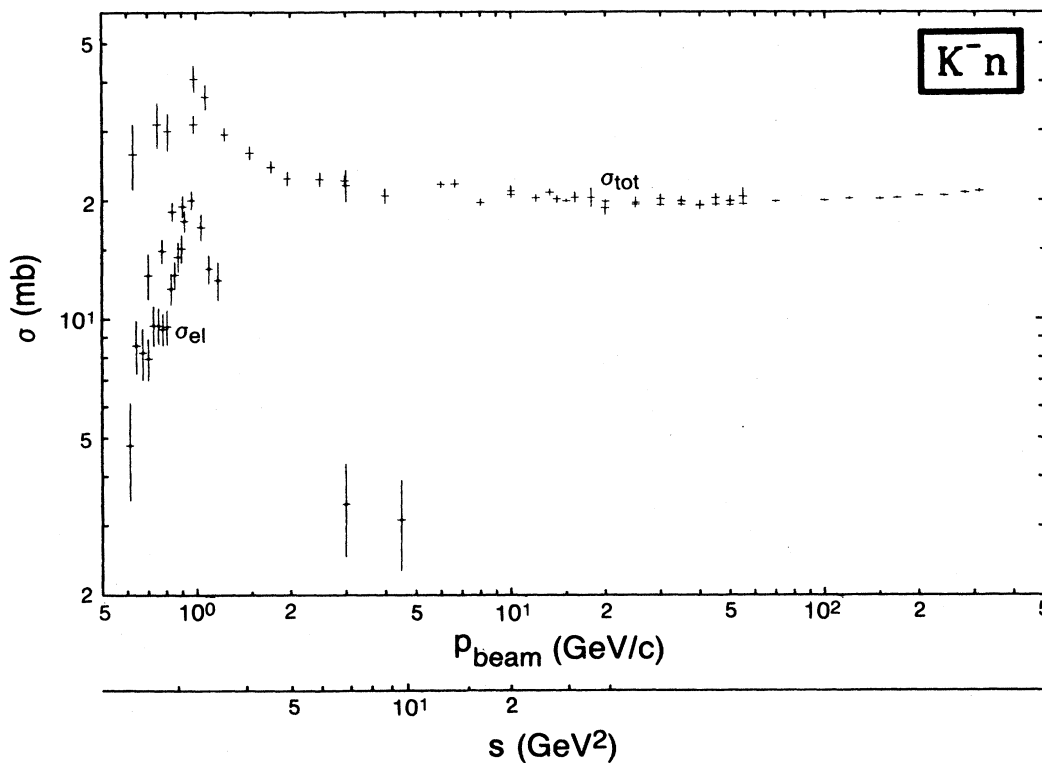
Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



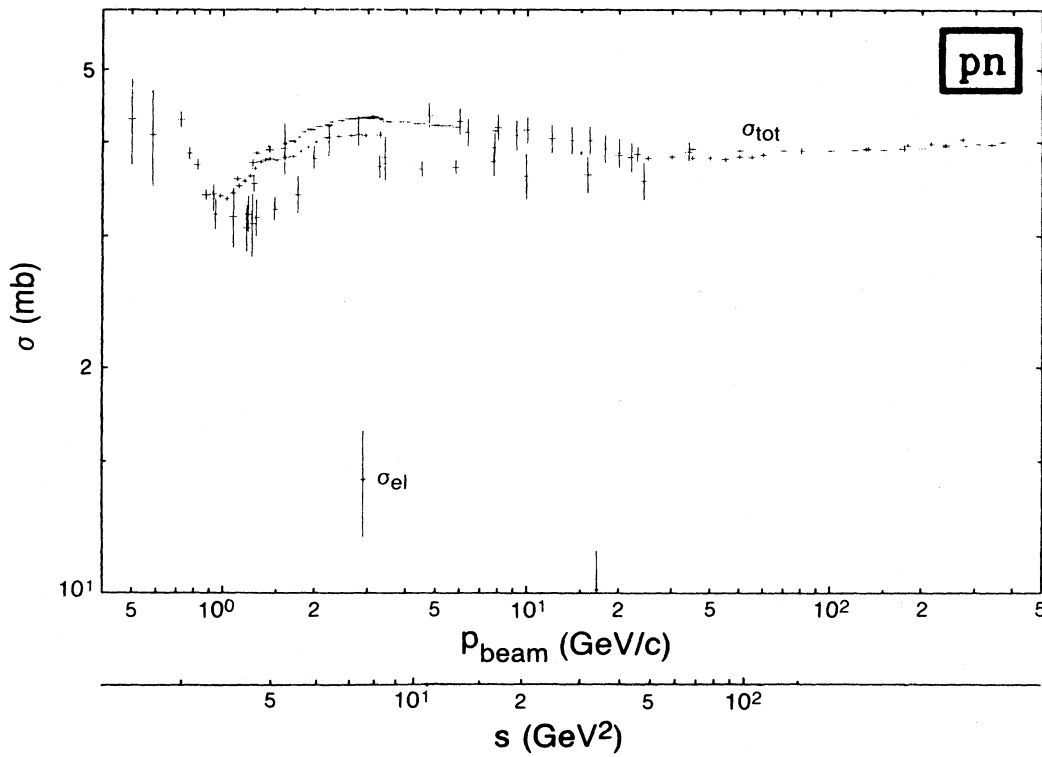
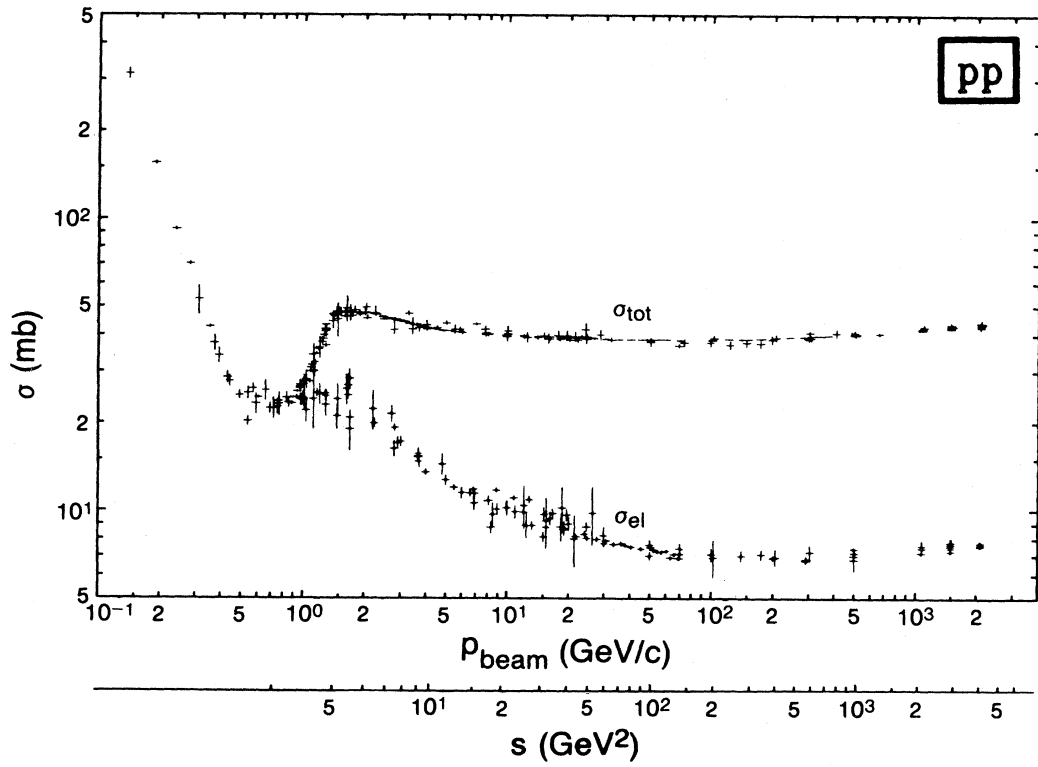
Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



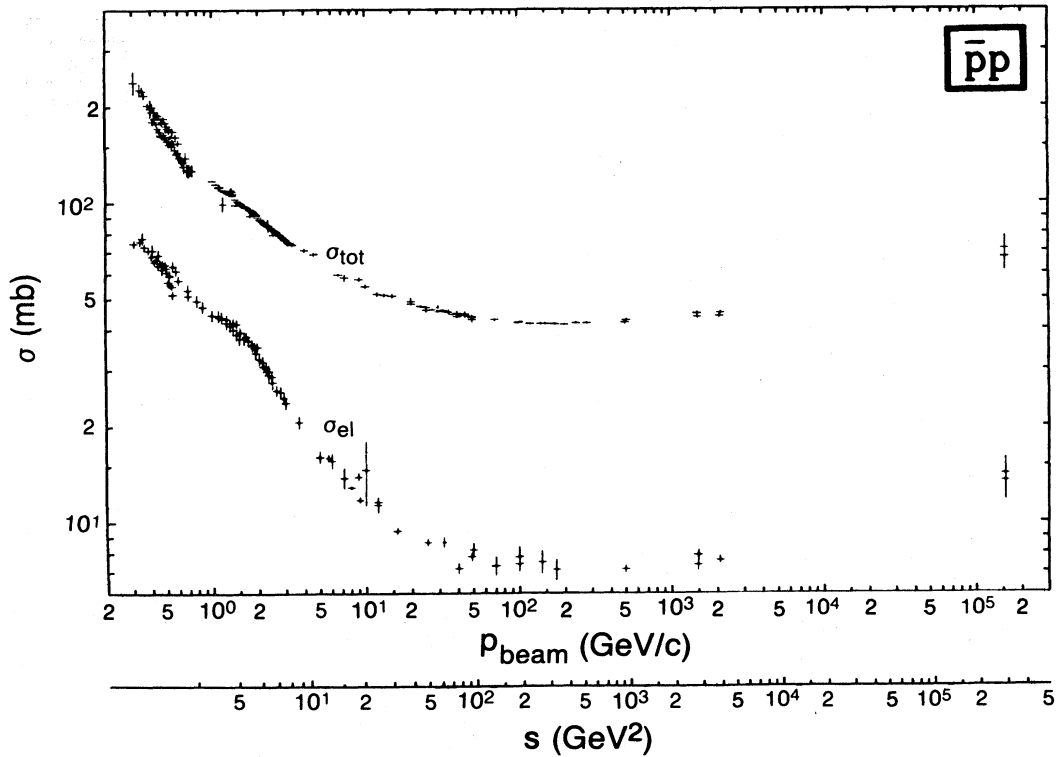
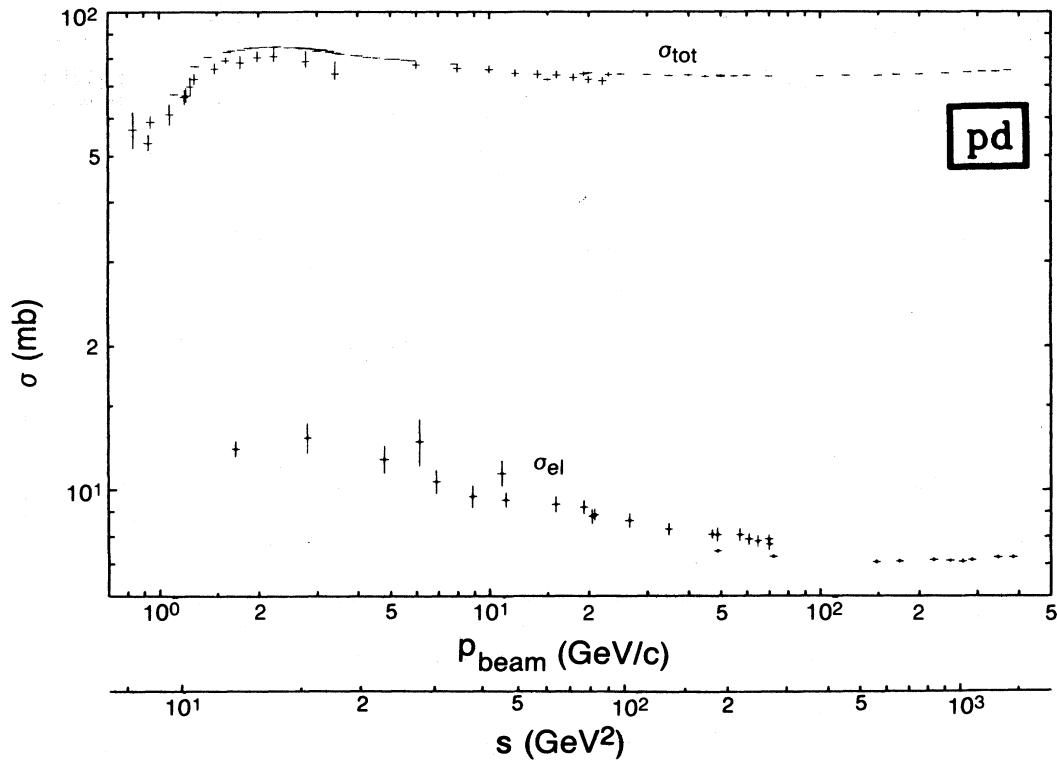
Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



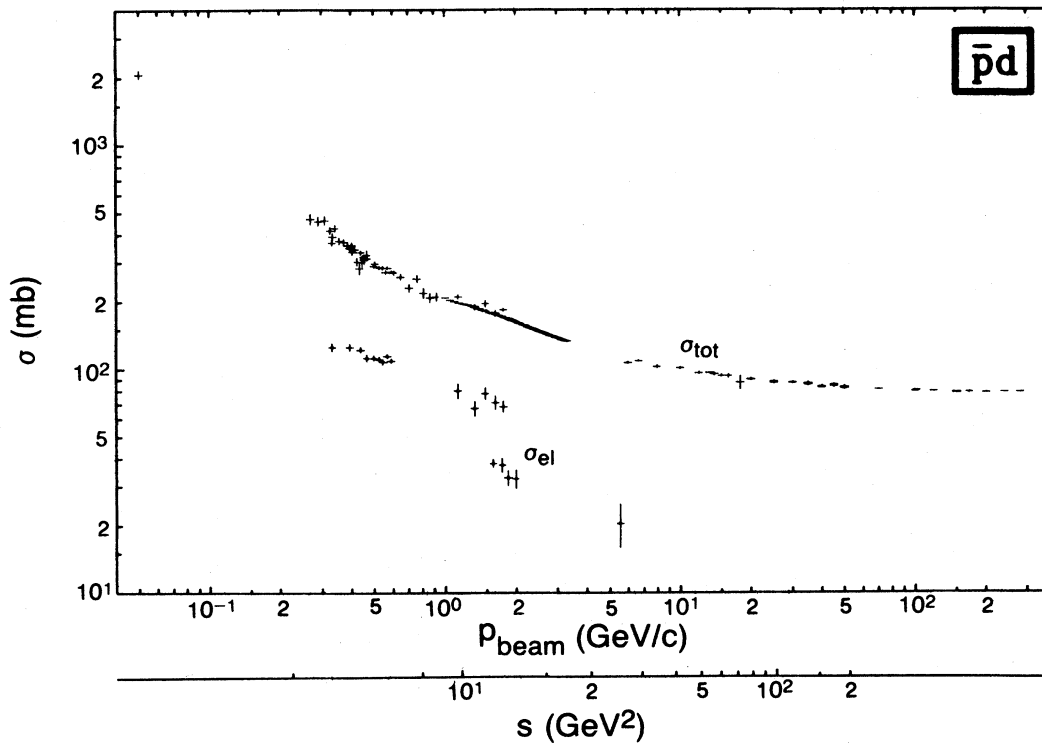
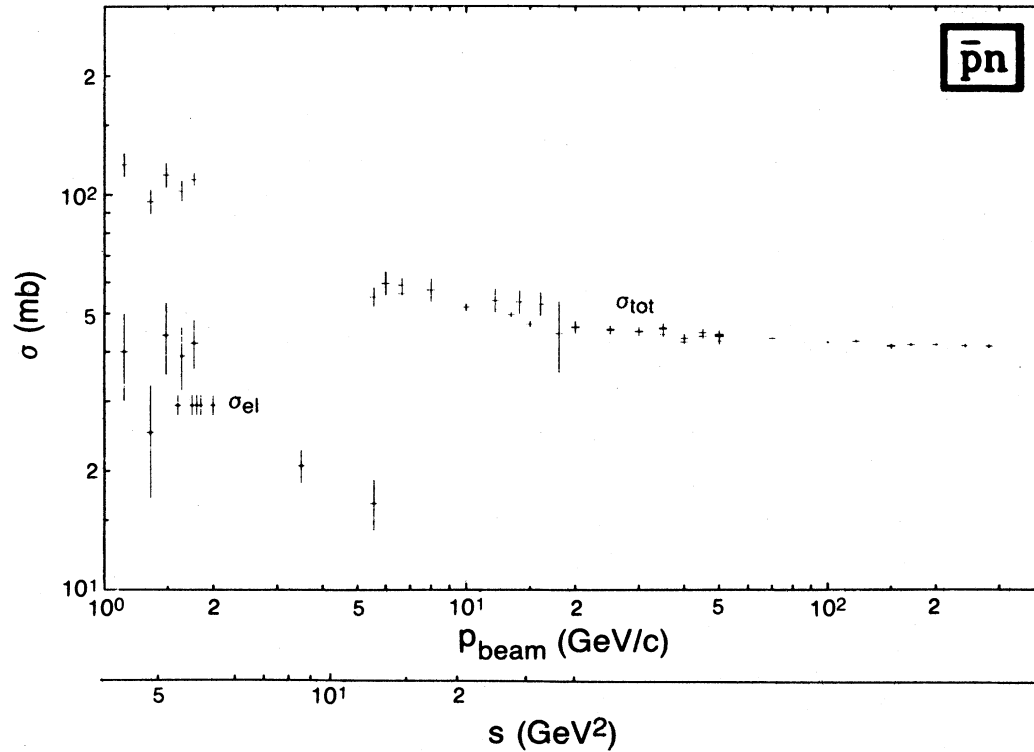
Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

PLOTS OF CROSS SECTIONS AND RELATED QUANTITIES (Cont'd)



Hadronic total and elastic cross sections vs. laboratory beam momentum p_{beam} and center-of-mass energy squared s . Figures courtesy V. Flaminio, W.G. Moorhead, D.R.O. Morrison, and N. Rivoire, CERN.

DATA CARD LISTINGS

Illustrative Key

Name of particle as it appears in table. **XX(1200)** 74 **XX MESON (1200, JP6- -) I=1**

Arrow indicates this particle omitted from table. **ORIGINALLY CALLED XXX**
OMITTED FROM TABLE

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

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

M	1216.	11.	MERRILL	76	HBC	0 3.2 K-P	7/76
M	150(1192.)	(16.)	LYNCH	77	HBC	+ 2.7 PI-P	6/77
M	1198.	10.	PIERCE	78	ASPK	+ 2.1 K-P	9/78
M	(1208.)	7.	FENNER	79	HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/79
M	80 1210.	8.	SMITH	83	MMS	- 3.5 PI-P	1/84*
M	S						
M	S						
M	AVG	1206.9	5.1	AVERAGE			

Symbol used to key together data card and related comments. **LYNCH DATA HAS QUESTIONABLE BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION**

Number of events above background. **80**

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

W	35.	5.	MERRILL	76	HBC	0 3.2 K-P	7/76
W	50.	5.	PIERCE	78	ASPK	+ 2.1 K-P	9/78
W	70.	40.	FENNER	79	HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/79
W	(60.)	OR LESS	SMITH	83	MMS	- 3.5 PI-P	1/84*
W	AVG	38.4	6.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			

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

Average value (and error) of quantity tabulated. **WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 38.4 ± 6.0**
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3

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

Value and error for each experiment.

Reaction producing particle, or comments. **0 3.2 K-P**

Date this result entered (asterisk indicates result added or changed since previous edition). **1/84***

Scale factor > 1 indicates inconsistent data. **1.3**

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

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

Partial decay mode (labeled by P_i). **P1 XX(1200) INTO 3PI**
P2 XX(1200) INTO K KBAR

		DECAY MASSES	
		139+ 139+ 139	
		493+ 493	

Representative masses of decay products (used for calculating last column of Particle Property Tables).

Branching ratio (labeled by R_j). **74 XX(1200) BRANCHING RATIOS**

R1	XX(1200) INTO 3PI/TOTAL						
R1	.66	.02	MERRILL	76	HBC	0 3.2 K-P	7/76
R1	L (.68)	(.03)	LYNCH	77	HBC	+ 2.7 PI-P	6/77
R1	L		LYNCH DATA HAS QUESTIONABLE BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION				
R1	FIT	0.675	0.012	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			
R2	XX(1200) INTO KKBAR/TOTAL						
R2	.35	.05	PIERCE	78	ASPK	+ 2.1 K-P	9/78
R2	FIT	0.325	0.012	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			
R3	XX(1200) INTO KKBAR/3PI						
R3	.50	.03	FENNER	79	HBC	0 4.2 PI+P	9/79
R3	.41	.04	SMITH	83	MMS	- 3.5 PI-P	1/84*
R3	AVG	0.468	0.043	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)			
R3	FIT	0.480	0.027	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)			

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

Branching ratio R_j in terms of partial decay mode fractions P_i above. **(P2)/(P1)**

References, listed by year, then author.

MERRILL	76	PRL	16	143
LYNCH	77	PR	155	610
PIERCE	78	PL	278	230
FENNER	79	NC	618	372
SMITH	83	PRL	46	14

Abbreviated reference form used on data cards above.

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

REFERENCES FOR XX(1200)

A. MERRILL	(SACLAY+CERN)IJP
B. LYNCH	(BNL)
N. PIERCE	(LRL)
D. FENNER, B. BEANE	(NYSE+AMEX)
J. SMITH	(SLAC)

Author(s).

Quantum number determinations in this reference.

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

Illustrative Key (cont'd)

Abbreviations

Journals

APAH	Acta Phys. Acad. Hungarica
ADVP	Advances in Physics
ANP	Annals of Physics
APJ	Astrophysical Journal
APP	Acta Physica Polonica
ARNS	Annual Review of Nuclear Science
BAPS	Bulletin of the Amer. Phys. Soc.
CJP	Canadian Journal of Physics
JAP	Journal of Applied Physics
JETP	English Transl. of Soviet Physics JETP
JETPL	Letters of Soviet Physics JETP
JPA	Journal of Physics A
JPG	Journal of Physics G
JPSJ	Journal of the Phys. Soc. of Japan
LNC	Lettere to Nuovo Cimento
NAT	Nature
NC	Nuovo Cimento
NIM	Nuclear Instruments and Methods
NP	Nuclear Physics
PL	Physics Letters
PN	Particles and Nuclei
PPLS	Proc. of the Phys. Soc. of London
PR	Physical Review
PRAM	Physica
PRL	Physical Review Letters
PRPL	Physics Reports (Physics Letters C)
PRSE	Proc. of the Royal Soc. of Edinburgh
PRSL	Proc. of the Royal Soc. of London
PS	Physica Scripta
PTP	Progress of Theoretical Physics
RA	Radiochimica Acta
RMP	Reviews of Modern Physics
RMP	Revue Moderne de Physique
SCI	Science
SJNP	Soviet Journal of Nuclear Physics
SPU	Soviet Physics - Uspekhi
ZNAT	Zeitschrift für Naturforschung
ZPHY	Zeitschrift für Physik

Conferences

Conferences are referred to by the location in which they were held (e.g., DUBNA, BOULDER, LUND, etc.).

Measurement Techniques (i.e., Detectors and Methods of Analysis)

AEMS	Argonne effective mass spectrometer
ARG	ARGUS detector at DORIS
ASPK	Automatic spark chambers
BEBG	Big European bubble chamber at CERN
BONA	Bonnaz nonmagnetic detector at DORIS
BPWA	Barrelet-zero partial-wave analysis
CALO	Calorimeter
CBAL	SLAC-SPEAR Crystal Ball detector
CC	Cloud chamber
CELL	CELLO detector at DESY
CHRM	CHARM neutrino detector at CERN
CIBS	CERN-IHEP boson spectrometer
CLSD	Cornell magnetic detector at CESR
CNTR	Counters
COSM	Cosmology and astrophysics
CUSB	Columbia U. - Stony Brook segmented NAI detector at CESR
DASP	DESY double-arm spectrometer
DBC	Deuterium bubble chamber
DLCO	SLAC-SPEAR DELCO detector
DMI	Detector at Orsay DMI collider
DPWA	Energy-dependent partial-wave analysis
ELCC	Electronic combination
EMUL	Emulsions
FBC	Freon bubble chamber
FIT	Fit to previously existing data
FRAB	ADONE BB Group detector
FRAG	ADONE Y Group detector
FRAM	ADONE MEA Group detector
FRBC	Freon bubble chamber
GOLI	CERN Goliath spectrometer
HBC	Hydrogen bubble chamber
HEBC	Helium bubble chamber
HDBC	Hydrogen and deuterium bubble chambers
HLBC	Heavy-liquid bubble chamber
HRS	SLAC high-resolution spectrometer
HYBR	Hybrid bubble chamber + electronics
INDU	Magnetic induction
IPWA	Energy-independent partial-wave analysis
JADE	JADE detector at DESY
LASS	Large-angle superconducting solenoid spectrometer at SLAC
LENA	Non-magnetic lead-glass NAI detector at DORIS
MAC	MAC detector at PEP/SLAC
MBR	Molecular beam resonance technique
MMS	Missing mass spectrometer
MPS	Multiparticle spectrometer at BNL
MPWA	Model-dependent partial-wave analysis
MRKJ	Mark-J detector at DESY
MRS	Magnetic resonance spectrometer
NEUL	Neuland large-angle neutrino spectrometer
OLYA	Detector at VEPP-4, Novosibirsk
OMEG	CERN OMEGA spectrometer
OSPK	Optical spark chamber
PBC	Propane bubble chamber
PLAS	Plastic detector
PLUT	DESY PLUTO detector
PWA	Partial-wave analysis
REDE	Resonance depolarization
RVUE	Review of previous data
SFM	CERN split-field magnet
SILI	Silicon detector
SMAG	SPEAR magnetic detector
SM2	SLAC Mark-II detector
SM3	SLAC Mark-III detector
SPEC	Spectrometer
SPRK	Spark chamber
STRC	Streamer chamber
TASS	DESY TASSO detector
TNRO	Theoretical or heavily model-dependent result
TPC	TPC detector at PEP/SLAC
UA1	UA1 detector at CERN
UA2	UA2 detector at CERN
UA5	UA5 detector at CERN
WIRE	Wire chamber
XEBC	Xenon bubble chamber

Institutions

AACH	Technische Univ. Aachen	Aachen, West Germany
AARH	Univ. of Aarhus	Aarhus, Denmark
ABO	Abo Akademi	Abo, Finland
ADEL	Adelphi Univ.	Gerdel City, NY, USA
AREE	Atomic Energy Res. Estab.	Harwell, Berks., England
AGDR	Acad. of Sci. of the German Demo. Rep.	Berlin-Zeuthen, East Germany
AICH	Alchi Univ. of Education	Kariya, Aichi Pref., Japan
AIKO	Inst. Keraphys. Onderzoek	Amsterdam, Netherlands
ALAH	Univ. of Alabama at Huntsville	Huntsville, AL, USA
ALBA	State Univ. of New York at Albany	Albany, NY, USA
ALBE	Alberta Univ., NRC	Edmonton, Alta., Canada
ARIZ	Univ. of Arizona	Tucson, AZ, USA
AMST	Univ. of Amsterdam	Amsterdam, Netherlands
ANIK	Amsterdam NIKHEF	Amsterdam, Netherlands
ANKA	Middle East Technical Univ.	Ankara, Turkey
ANL	Argonne National Lab.	Argonne, IL, USA
ARIZ	Univ. of Arizona	Tucson, AZ, USA
ARZS	Arizona State Univ.	Tempe, AZ, USA
ATEN	Nuclear Res. Centre Demokritos	Athens, Greece
ATHU	Univ. of Athens	Athens, Greece
AUCK	Univ. of Auckland	Auckland, New Zealand
BARC	Univ. de Barcelona	Barcelona, Spain
BARI	Univ. di Bari	Bari, Italy
BART	Bartol Research Foundation	Swarthmore, PA, USA
BASEL	Univ. of Basel	Basel, Switzerland
BAVY	Univ. Bayreuth	Bayreuth, West Germany
BEDF	Bedford College	London, England
BELG	Inst. Interuniv. des Sci. Nuc.	Bruelles, Belgium
BELL	Bell Labs.	Murray Hill, NJ, USA
BERG	Univ. of Bergen	Bergen, Norway
BERL	Inst. Hoheenergiephys. DAW	Berlin-Zeuthen, East Germany
BERN	Univ. Bern	Bern, Switzerland
BGNA	Univ. di Bologna	Bologna, Italy
BHAB	Bhabha Atomic Research Center	Bombay, India
BHEP	Inst. of High Energy Physics	Beijing, China
BIELE	Univ. Bielefeld	Bielefeld, West Germany
BING	State Univ. of New York at Binghamton	Binghamton, NY, USA
BIRM	Birmingham Univ.	Birmingham, England
BNL	Brookhaven National Lab.	Upton, L.I., NY, USA
BOHR	Niels Bohr Inst.	Copenhagen, Denmark
BOIS	Boise State Univ.	Boise, ID, USA
BOMB	Univ. of Bombay	Bombay, India
BONN	Univ. Bonn	Bonn, West Germany
BORD	Univ. de Bordeaux	Bordeaux, France
BOST	Boston Univ.	Boston, MA, USA
BRAN	Brandeis Univ.	Waltham, MA, USA
BRCO	Univ. of British Columbia	Vancouver, B.C., Canada
BRIS	H. H. Wills Phys. Lab., U. of Bristol	Bristol, England
BROW	Brown Univ.	Providence, RI, USA
BRUX	Univ. Libre de Bruxelles	Bruelles, Belgium
BUCH	Bucharest State Univ.	Bucharest, Romania
BUDA	Central Research Inst. of Physics	Budapest, Hungary
BUFF	State Univ. of New York at Buffalo	Buffalo, NY, USA
BURE	Inst. des Hautes Etudes Sci.	Bures-sur-Yvette, France
CAEN	Lab. de Phys. Corpusculaire	Caen, France
CAIW	Carnegie Inst. of Washington	Washington, DC, USA
CAMB	Cambridge Univ.	Cambridge, England
CANB	Australian National Univ.	Canberra, Australia
CARL	Carleton Univ.	Ottawa, Ont., Canada
CARN	Carnegie-Mellon Univ.	Pittsburgh, PA, USA
CASE	Case Western Reserve Univ.	Cleveland, OH, USA
CATH	Catholic Univ. of America	Washington, DC, USA
CAVE	Cavendish Lab., Cambridge Univ.	Cambridge, England
CCAC	Community College of Allegheny County	Pittsburgh, PA, USA
CDEF	College de France	Paris, France
CEA	Cambridge Electron Accel.	Cambridge, MA, USA
CENG	CEN, Grenoble	Grenoble, France
CERN	European Org. for Nuclear Research	Geneva, Switzerland
CHIC	Univ. of Chicago	Chicago, IL, USA
CINC	Univ. of Cincinnati	Cincinnati, OH, USA
CIT	Calif. Inst. of Technology	Pasadena, CA, USA
CLEV	Cleveland State Univ.	Cleveland, OH, USA
CNRC	Canadian National Research Council	Ottawa, Ont., Canada
COLO	Univ. of Colorado	Boulder, CO, USA
COLU	Columbia Univ.	New York, NY, USA
CORN	Cornell Univ.	Ithaca, NY, USA
CORS	Colorado State Univ.	Fort Collins, CO, USA
CRAC	Inst. for Nuclear Research	Cracow, Poland
CUNY	City Univ. of New York	New York, NY, USA
CURI	Laboratoire Joliot-Curie	Paris, France
DARE	Daresbury Nuclear Physics Lab.	Daresbury, England
DART	Dartmouth College	Hanover, NH, USA
DELFT	Univ. of Technology	Delft, Netherlands
DELH	Univ. of Delhi	Delhi, India
DESY	Deutsches Elektronen-Synchrotron	Hamburg, West Germany
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	Washington, DC, USA
DORT	Univ. Dortmund	Dortmund, West Germany
DUKE	Duke Univ.	Durham, NC, USA
DURH	Univ. of Durham	Durham, England
DUUC	University College	Dublin, Ireland
EDIN	Univ. of Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Scotland
EFTI	Enrico Fermi Inst. for Nucl. Studies	Chicago, IL, USA
ELMT	Elmhurst College	Elmhurst, IL, USA
EPOL	Ecole Polytechnique	Palaiseau, France
ERLA	Univ. Erlangen-Nurnberg	Erlangen, West Germany
ETH	Swiss Federal Inst. of Technology	Zurich, Switzerland
FIREZ	Univ. di Firenze	Firenze, Italy
FISK	Fisk Univ.	Nashville, TN, USA
FLOR	Univ. of Florida	Gainesville, FL, USA
FNAL	Fermi National Accelerator Lab.	Batavia, IL, USA
FOM	Found. for Fundamental Res. on Matter	Utrecht, Netherlands
FRAS	Lab. Nazionale del C.N.E.N.	Frascati, Italy
FREI	Univ. of Freiburg	Freiburg, West Germany
FSU	Florida State Univ.	Tallahassee, FL, USA
GENO	Univ. di Genova	Genova, Italy
CESE	General Electric Res. and Dev. Center	Schenectady, NY, USA
GEVA	Univ. de Geneve	Geneva, Switzerland
GLAS	Univ. of Glasgow	Glasgow, Scotland
GMAS	George Mason Univ.	Fairfax, VA, USA
GRAZ	Univ. Graz	Graz, Austria
GREN	Inst. des Sci. Nuc., Univ. de Grenoble	Grenoble, France
GSCO	Geological Survey of Canada	Ottawa, Ont., Canada
GUEL	Guelph Univ.	Guelph, Ont., Canada
HATF	Technion - Israel Inst. of Technology	Raifa, Israel
HAMB	Univ. Hamburg	Hamburg, West Germany
HARV	Harvard Univ.	Cambridge, MA, USA
HAWA	Univ. of Hawaii	Honolulu, HI, USA
HEBR	Hebrew Univ.	Jerusalem, Israel
HEID	Univ. Heidelberg	Heidelberg, West Germany
HELS	Helsingin Yliopisto	Helsinki, Finland
HIRO	Hiroshima Univ.	Hiroshima, Japan
HOUS	Univ. of Houston	Houston, TX, USA
HPC	Hewlett-Packard Corp.	Cupertino, CA, USA
IAS	Inst. for Advanced Study	Princeton, NJ, USA
IBM	International Business Machines	Palo Alto, CA, USA

Illustrative Key (cont'd)

Institutions (cont'd)

IFRJ Inst. de Física, Rio de Janeiro
 IIT Illinois Inst. of Tech.
 ILL Univ. of Illinois
 ILLC Univ. of Illinois at Chicago
 ILLG Inst. Laue-Langevin
 IND Univ. of Indiana
 INEL Idaho National Engineering Lab.
 INFN Ist. Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare
 INNS Phys. Inst., Univ. Innsbruck
 INRM Inst. for Nuclear Research
 INUS Inst. for Nuclear Study at Tokyo Univ.
 IOFF Ioffe Inst. of Physics and Tech.
 IOMA Univ. of Iowa
 IPCR Inst. of Physical and Chemical Research
 IPN Inst. de Phys. Nucleaire
 IPNP Inst. de Physique Nucleaire
 IPPC Inst. for Particle Physics of Canada
 IRAD Inst. du Radium
 ISU Iowa State Univ.
 ITEP Inst. for Theor. and Exp. Phys.
 ITHA Ithaca College
 ITPP Inst. for Theoretical Physics
 IUPU Indiana U. - Purdue U. at Indianapolis
 JAGL Jagellonian Univ.
 JHU Johns Hopkins Univ.
 JINR Joint Inst. for Nucl. Research
 KAGO Kagoshima Univ.
 KANS Univ. of Kansas
 KARL Univ. Karlsruhe
 KAZA Kazakh Academy of Science
 KEK Nat. Lab. for High Energy Phys., Japan
 KENT Kent Univ. at Canterbury, Kent
 KEYN Open Univ.
 KHAR Phys.-Tech. Inst., Acad. Sci., Ukr.-SSR
 KIAE Kurchatov Inst. of Atomic Energy
 KIEL Kiel Univ.
 KIEV Physical-Technical Inst.
 KINK Kinki Univ.
 KNTY Univ. of Kentucky
 KOBE Kobe Univ.
 KONA Konan Univ.
 KONS B. P. Konstantinov Inst. of Nucl. Phys.
 KYOT Kyoto Univ.
 LALO Linear Accelerator Lab, Orsay
 LANC Lancaster Univ.
 LANL U.C. Los Alamos National Lab.
 LAPP Lab. d'Annecy de Phys. des Particules
 LASL U.C. Los Alamos Scientific Lab.
 LAUS Univ. of Lausanne
 LBL U.C. Lawrence Berkeley Lab.
 LCGT Lab. di Cosmo-Geofisica del CNR
 LEBE Ledebey Physics Inst.
 LEED Univ. of Leeds
 LEHI Lehigh Univ.
 LEHM Herbert N. Lehman College
 LEID Inst. Lorentz
 LENO La Moine College
 LENI Inst. of Nucl. Phys., USSR Acad. Sci.
 LIBH Lab. Interuniv. Beige High Eng.
 LINZ Linz Inst. für Physik, Kepler Hoch.
 LISB Univ. de Lisboa
 LIVER Liverpool Univ.
 LLL Lawrence Livermore Lab.
 LOIC Imperial Col. of Sci. and Tech.
 LOMQ Queen Mary College
 LOUC University College
 LONC Westfield College
 LPNP Lab. de Phys. Nucl. et Hautes Energies
 LPPT Lab. de Phys. Theor. et Hautes Energies
 LRL U.C. Lawrence Berkeley Lab.
 LSU Louisiana State Univ.
 LUND Univ. i Lund
 LVLN Univ. Catholique de Louvain
 LYON Univ. de Lyon
 MADR Madrid Univ. of Energy Nuclear
 MADU Univ. Autonome de Madrid
 MANH Manhattan College
 MANI Univ. of Manitoba
 MANZ Univ. Mainz
 MARS Center National de la Recherche Sci.
 MASA Univ. of Massachusetts
 MASB Univ. of Massachusetts
 MCGI McGill Univ.
 MCHS Univ. Manchester
 MEIS Meisei Univ.
 MELB Univ. of Melbourne
 MHCO Mount Holyoke College
 MICH Univ. of Michigan
 MILA Univ. di Milano
 MINN Univ. of Minnesota
 MINR Inst. for Nuclear Research
 MION Miami Univ.
 MIT Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
 MODE Ist. di Fisica dell'Univ.
 MONP Univ. de Montpellier
 MONS Univ. de l'Ecat, Mons
 MONT Univ. de Montreal
 MOSU Moscow State Univ.
 MPEI Moscow Phys. Eng. Inst.
 MPFI Max Planck Inst. für Kernphysik
 MPIM Max Planck Inst. für Phys.-Astrophys.
 MSNA Ist. di Fisica dell'Univ.
 MSU Michigan State Univ.
 MTHO Mt. Holyoke College
 MUIH Centre Univ. du Haut-Rhin
 MUNI Univ. of Munich
 MURA Midwestern Univ. Research Assoc.
 NAGO Nagoya Univ.
 NAPL Univ. di Napoli
 NARA Nara Women's Univ.
 NASA NASA, Goddard Space Flight Center
 NBS U.S. National Bureau of Standards
 NDAM Univ. of Notre Dame
 NEAS Northeastern Univ.
 NEUC Univ. de Neuchatel
 NEVI Nevis Lab.
 NIJM R. K. Univ. Nijmegen
 NIUN Northern Illinois Univ.
 NORD Nordisk Inst. for Teor. Atomfys.
 NOVO Inst. of Nucl. Phys.
 NPOL Northern Polytechnic
 NRL Naval Research Laboratory
 NSF U.S. National Science Foundation
 NTUA National Technical Univ.
 NWES Northwestern Univ.
 NYU New York Univ.
 OHIO Ohio Univ.
 OKAY Okayama Univ.
 OREG Univ. of Oregon
 ORNL Oak Ridge National Lab.
 OSAK Univ. of Osaka, Fac. des Sci.
 OSAK Osaka Univ.
 OSAK Osaka City Univ.
 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 Chicago, IL, USA
 Urbana, IL, USA
 Chicago, IL, USA
 Grenoble, France
 Bloomington, IN, USA
 Idaho Falls, ID, USA
 Rome, Italy
 Innsbruck, Austria
 Moscow, USSR
 Tokyo, Japan
 Leningrad, USSR
 Iowa City, IA, USA
 Saitama, Japan
 Orsay, France
 Paris, France
 Montreal, Que., Canada
 Ames, IA, USA
 Moscow, USSR
 Ithaca, NY, USA
 Utrecht, Netherlands
 Indianapolis, IN, USA
 Cracow, Poland
 Baltimore, MD, USA
 Dubna, USSR
 Kagoshima, Japan
 Lawrence, KS, USA
 Karlsruhe, West Germany
 Alma-Ata, USSR
 Urecho, USSR
 Canterbury, England
 Milton Keynes, England
 Kharkov, USSR
 Moscow, USSR
 Kiel, West Germany
 Kiev, USSR
 Osaka, Japan
 Lexington, KY, USA
 Kobe, Japan
 Kobe, Japan
 Kyoto, Japan
 Orsay, France
 Lancaster, England
 Los Alamos, NM, USA
 Annecy, France
 Los Alamos, NM, USA
 Lausanne, Switzerland
 Berkeley, CA, USA
 Torino, Italy
 Moscow, USSR
 Leeds, England
 Bethlehem, PA, USA
 Bronx, NY, USA
 Leiden, Netherlands
 Syracuse, NY, USA
 Leningrad, USSR
 Bruxelles, Belgium
 Linz, Austria
 Lisboa, Codex, Portugal
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 Livermore, CA, USA
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 London, England
 Paris, France
 Paris, France
 Baton Rouge, LA, USA
 Lund, Sweden
 Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium
 Villeurbanne, France
 Madrid, Spain
 Madrid, Spain
 New York, NY, USA
 Winnipeg, Man., Canada
 Mainz, West Germany
 Marseille, France
 Amherst, MA, USA
 Boston, MA, USA
 Montreal, Que., Canada
 Manchester, England
 Hino, Tokyo, Japan
 Parkville, Australia
 South Hadley, MA, USA
 Ann Arbor, MI, USA
 Milano, Italy
 Minneapolis, MN, USA
 Moscow, USSR
 Oxford, OH, USA
 Cambridge, MA, USA
 Modena, Italy
 Montpellier, France
 Mons, Belgium
 Montreal, Que., Canada
 Moscow, USSR
 Moscow, USSR
 Heidelberg, West Germany
 Munich, West Germany
 Messina, Italy
 East Lansing, MI, USA
 South Hadley, MA, USA
 Mulhouse, France
 Munich, West Germany
 Stroughton, WI, USA
 Nagoya, Japan
 Napoli, Italy
 Nara, Japan
 Greenbelt, MD, USA
 Washington, DC, USA
 Notre Dame, IN, USA
 Boston, MA, USA
 Neuchatel, Switzerland
 Irvington-on-Hudson, NY, USA
 Nijmegen, Netherlands
 De Kalb, IL, USA
 Copenhagen, Denmark
 Novosibirsk, USSR
 London, England
 Washington, DC, USA
 Washington, DC, USA
 Athens, Greece
 Evanston, IL, USA
 New York, NY, USA
 Athens, OH, USA
 Okayama, Japan
 Eugene, OR, USA
 Oak Ridge, TN, USA
 Orsay, France
 Osaka, Japan
 Osaka, Japan

Institutions (cont'd)

Oslo Univ.
 OSU Ohio State Univ.
 OTTA Univ. of Ottawa
 OXF Oxford Univ.
 PADO Univ. di Padova
 PATR Univ. of Patras
 PAVI Univ. di Pavia
 PENN Univ. of Pennsylvania
 PERGIA Univ. di Perugia
 PHIL Philippine Univ.
 PISA Univ. di Pisa
 PITT Univ. of Pittsburgh
 PNL Pacific Northwest Lab.
 PPA Princeton Univ. Proton Accel.
 PRAG Inst. of Physics, CSAV
 PRIN Princeton Univ.
 PSLL Physical Science Lab.
 PURD Purdue Univ.
 QUKI Queens Univ.
 RAL Rutherford Appleton Lab. (formerly RL)
 REGE Univ. Regensburg
 REHO Weizmann Inst. of Sci.
 RHEL Rutherford High Energy Lab.
 RICE William Marsh Rice Univ.
 RISO Research Estab. Riso
 RL Rutherford Lab. (formerly RHEL)
 RML Royal Military College of Science
 ROCH Univ. of Rochester
 ROCK Rockefeller Univ.
 ROMA Univ. di Roma
 ROSE Ross Polytechnic Inst.
 RUTG Rutgers Univ.
 SACL Cntr. d'Etudes Nucl. Saclay
 SAGA Saga Univ.
 SANI Ist. Superiore di Sanita
 SBN San Bernardino State College
 SCUC Univ. of South Carolina
 SEAT Seattle Pacific College
 SEIB Research Center Seibersdorf
 SEOU Seoul Univ.
 SERP Inst. of High Energy Physics
 SETO Seton Hall Univ.
 SFLA Univ. of South Florida
 SFPU San Francisco State Univ.
 SHEF Univ. of Sheffield
 SHMP Univ. of Southampton
 SIBE Inst. of Nucl. Phys., USSR Acad. Sci.
 SIEG Gesamthochschule Siegen
 SIN Swiss Inst. of Nuclear Research
 SLAC Stanford Linear Accel. Center
 SMAS Southeastern Massachusetts Univ.
 SOPI Bulgarian Acad. of Sci.
 STAN Stanford Univ.
 STEV Stevens Inst. of Tech.
 STLO St. Louis Univ.
 STOII Stockholm Univ.
 STON State Univ. of New York at Stony Brook
 STRN Centre des Res. Nucleaires
 SURR Univ. of Surrey
 SUSS Univ. of Sussex
 SYDN Univ. of Sydney
 SYRA Syracuse Univ.
 TAMU Texas A and M Univ.
 TBLI Tbilisi State Univ.
 TELA Univ. of Tel-Aviv
 TEMP Temple Univ.
 TENN Univ. of Tennessee
 TEXA Univ. of Texas
 THES Univ. of Thessaloniki
 TIFR Tata Inst. of Fundamental Research
 TIT Tokyo Inst. of Technology
 TMSK Nucl. Phys. Inst., Tomsk Polytech Inst.
 TOKYO Tokyo Metropolitan Univ.
 TOTO Univ. of Toronto
 TOKO Tokohu Univ.
 TOIN Tokyo Inst. of Technology
 TOKY Univ. of Tokyo
 TORI Univ. di Torino
 TRIK Rikkyo Univ.
 TRIN Trinity College
 TRIU TRIUMF, Univ. of British Columbia
 TRST Univ. di Trieste
 TSUK Univ. of Tsukuba
 TUAM Tamagawa Univ.
 TUFT Tufts Univ.
 TWAS Waseda Univ.
 UBEL Univ. of Belgrade
 UCB Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley
 UCD Univ. of Calif. at Davis
 UCI Univ. of Calif. at Irvine
 UCLA Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles
 UCND Union Carbide Nuclear Division
 UCR Univ. of Calif. at Riverside
 UCSB Univ. of Calif. at Santa Barbara
 UCSC Univ. of Calif. at Santa Cruz
 UCSD Univ. of Calif. at San Diego
 UND Univ. of Maryland
 UNCS Union College
 UNH Univ. of New Hampshire
 UNM Univ. of New Mexico
 UOEH Univ. of Occup. and Environ. Health
 UPNJ Upala College
 UPPS Gustaf Werner Inst.
 USC Univ. of Southern California
 USTL Univ. Sci. et Tech. du Languedoc
 UTAR Univ. of Utah
 UTRU Univ. of Utrecht
 VAND Vanderbilt Univ.
 VICT Univ. of Victoria
 VIEI Inst. for High Energy Physics, A. A. S.
 VIRG Univ. of Virginia
 VPI Virginia Polytechnic Inst.
 WARS Univ. of Warsaw
 WASH Univ. of Washington
 WIEN Univ. Wien
 WILL College of William and Mary
 WINN Warsaw Inst. of Nuclear Research
 WISC Univ. of Wisconsin
 WITV Univ. of the Witwatersrand
 WIUW Western Michigan Univ.
 WOOD Woodstock College
 WUPG Gesamthochschule Wuppertal
 UPRF Univ. of Wuppertal
 WURZ Univ. Wurzberg
 WUSL Washington Univ.
 WYOM Univ. of Wyoming
 YALE Yale Univ.
 YERE Yerevan Physics Inst.
 YOKO Yokohama Univ.
 YORK York Univ.
 ZAKR Inst. Rudjer Boskovic
 ZEEM Zeeman Lab. Univ. of Amsterdam
 ZURI Univ. Zurich
 Oslo, Norway
 Columbus, OH, USA
 Ottawa, Ont., Canada
 Oxford, England
 Padova, Italy
 Patras, Greece
 Pavia, Italy
 Philadelphia, PA, USA
 Perugia, Italy
 Wuppertal, West Germany
 Pisa, Italy
 Pittsburgh, PA, USA
 Richland, WA, USA
 Princeton, NJ, USA
 Prague, Czechoslovakia
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 Las Cruces, NM, USA
 Lafayette, IN, USA
 Kingston, Ont., Canada
 Chilton, Did., Berks., England
 Regensburg, West Germany
 Rehovot, Israel
 Chilton, Did., Berks., England
 Houston, TX, USA
 Roskilde, Denmark
 Chilton, Did., Berks., England
 Strivenham, England
 Rochester, NY, USA
 New York, NY, USA
 Roma, Italy
 Centre Haute, IN, USA
 New Brunswick, NJ, USA
 Gif-sur-Yvette, France
 Saga, Japan
 Roma, Italy
 San Bernardino, CA, USA
 Columbia, SC, USA
 Seattle, WA, USA
 Vienna, Austria
 Seoul, Korea
 Serpukov, USSR
 South Orange, NJ, USA
 Tampa, FL, USA
 San Francisco, CA, USA
 Sheffield, England
 Southampton, England
 Siberia, USSR
 Huttental, West Germany
 Villigen, Switzerland
 Stanford, CA, USA
 North Dartmouth, MA, USA
 Sofia, Bulgaria
 Stanford, CA, USA
 Hoboken, NJ, USA
 St. Louis, MO, USA
 Stockholm, Sweden
 Stony Brook, L.I., NY, USA
 Strasbourg, France
 Surrey, England
 Falmer, Brighton, England
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 Riverside, CA, USA
 Santa Barbara, CA, USA
 Santa Cruz, CA, USA
 La Jolla, CA, USA
 College Park, MD, USA
 Schenectady, NY, USA
 Durham, NH, USA
 Albuquerque, NM, USA
 Kitakyushu, Japan
 East Orange, NJ, USA
 Uppsala, Sweden
 Los Angeles, CA, USA
 Montpellier, France
 Salt Lake City, UT, USA
 Utrecht, Netherlands
 Nashville, TN, USA
 Victoria, B.C., Canada
 Vienna, Austria
 Charlottesville, VA, USA
 Blacksburg, VA, USA
 Warsaw, Poland
 Seattle, WA, USA
 Wien, Austria
 Williamsburg, VA, USA
 Warsaw, Poland
 Madison, WI, USA
 Johannesburg, S. Africa
 Kalamazoo, MI, USA
 Woodstock, MD, USA
 Wuppertal, West Germany
 Wuppertal, West Germany
 Wurzberg, West Germany
 St. Louis, MO, USA
 Laramie, WY, USA
 New Haven, CT, USA
 Yerevan, Armenia, USSR
 Yokohama, Japan
 Toronto, Ont., Canada
 Zagreb, Yugoslavia
 Amsterdam, Netherlands
 Zurich, Switzerland

Stable Particles
gamma, W, Z, WEAK GAUGE BOSON SEARCHES

Data Card Listings

Gamma section header and initial data table with columns for particle type, mass, and references.

REFERENCES FOR GAMMA section listing various scientific publications and experiments.

W section header and data table for W boson mass and width measurements.

43 W PARTIAL DECAY MODES and 43 W BRANCHING RATIOS sections with associated data.

REFERENCES FOR W section listing publications related to W boson studies.

Z section header and data table for Z boson mass and width measurements.

44 Z PARTIAL DECAY MODES and 44 Z BRANCHING RATIOS sections with associated data.

REFERENCES FOR Z(95000) section listing publications related to Z boson studies.

WEAK GAUGE BOSON SEARCHES

MEASUREMENTS OF PARAMETERS OF THE W AND Z ARE LISTED IN SEPARATE SECTIONS ABOVE.

W BOSON MASS LIMITS (GEV) section listing various mass limit experiments and results.

RIGHT-HANDED W BOSON MASS LIMITS (GEV) section listing specific mass limit data.

W BOSON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (10**36 CM**2) section listing cross-section measurements.

CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN E+ E- -> MU+ MU- section listing asymmetry measurements.

Z0 BOSON MASS LIMITS IN E+ E- ANNIHILATION (GEV) section listing annihilation mass limits.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

WEAK GAUGE BOSON SEARCHES, Neutrinos

ZOM D BRANDELKZ 82 STUDIED E+E- -->E+E-, MU+MU- AT WCM=34.4 GEV. LIMIT 11/83*
 ZOM D ASSUMES LOW-ENERGY NU E SCATTERING RESULT GV**2=.0016, GA**2=.25 . 11/83*
 ZOM E FERNANDEZ 83 ANALYZED E+E- -->MU+MU- AT WCM=29 GEV WITH PEP-MAC. 11/83*
 ZOM E ABOVE LIMIT IS FROM FIT TO THE ENERGY-DEPENDENCE OF ASYMMETRY DATA 11/83*
 ZOM E INCLUDING THIS DATA AND ASSUMES GA(E)*GA(MU)=0.25. 11/83*

S SCALAR BOSON MASS LIMITS (GEV)
 S A 0 10.0 OR MORE CL=.90 CONVERSI 73 ASPK 0 E+E- FRASCATI 3/74
 S A CONVERSI 73 LOOKED FOR QED VIOLATION IN E+E- SCATTERING AT 2.8 GEV 3/74
 S A AND ASSUMED W BOSON MASS=10 GEV. FOR MW=15 GEV, MS LIMIT= 6.5 GEV 3/74

REFERENCES FOR WEAK GAUGE BOSON SEARCHES

BERNARDI 65 NC 38 608	BERNARDINI, BIENLEIN, BOHM, DARDEL, + (CERN)
BURNS 65 PRL 15 42	+GOULIANOS, HYMAN, LEDERMAN, LEE + (COLU+BNL)
ANKENBRA 71 PR D3 2582	ANKENBRANDT, LARSEN, LEIPUNER + (BNL+YALE)
BARISH 73 PRL 31 180	+BARTLETT, BUCHHOLZ, HUMPHREY + (CIT+FNAL)
BERGESON 73 PRL 31 66	+CASSIDAY, HENDRICKS (UTAH)
CONVERSI 73 PL 468 269	+D'ANGELO, GATTO, PAOLUZI (ROMA)
BUSSER 74 PL 488 371	+CAMILLIERI, DI LELLA + (CERN+COLU+ROCK)
ABRAMOV 77 SJNP 25 41	+ANISIMOVA, BONDARENKO, GRIDASOV + (SERP)
BARTEL 81 PL 998 281	JADE C. (DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RL+TOKY)
BERGER 81 ZPHY C7 289	PLUTO C. (AACH+BERG+DESY+HAMB+UMD+SIEG+WUPP)
BARTEL 82 PL 1088 140	JADE C. (DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RL+TOKY)
BRANDELI 82 PL 1138 499	TASSO C. (AACH+BOHN+DESY+HAMB+LOIC+DXF+RL)
BRANDEL2 82 PL 1178 365	BRANDELK1+ TASSO C. (AACH+BOHN+DESY+HAMB+)
BERGSM 83 PL 1228 465	CHARM C. (ANIK+CERN+HAMB+ITEP+ROMA)
CARR 83 PRL 51 627	+GIDAL, GOBBI, JODIDIO, ORAM + (LBL+NWES+TRIU)
FERNANDE 83 PRL 50 1238	+ (COLU+FRAS+HOUS+NEAS+STAN+SLAC+UTAH+WISC)
ALTHOFF 84 ZPHY (TO BE PUBL.)	TASSO C. (AACH+BOHN+DESY+HAMB+LOIC+DXF+RL+)
ALSO 82 BRANDELKZ	

NOTE ON NEUTRINOS

(by R.E. Shrock, State Univ. of New York, Stony Brook)

With the 1982 edition of this Review, the section on neutrino properties was expanded and reorganized. As before, there are listings which deal specifically with ν_e , ν_μ , and ν_τ . In addition, in the category of searches near the end of the Stable Particle Listings, we include sections which deal with correlated bounds on neutrino masses and lepton mixing but which do not pertain to any one weak eigenstate individually. Furthermore, we include constraints from cosmological and astrophysical data. (Since this Review is a compendium of data traditionally derived more or less directly from particle and nuclear physics, we have been somewhat less comprehensive in our coverage of astrophysical data.)

In contrast to the other particles in this Review, the neutrinos ν_e , ν_μ , and ν_τ are defined as weak eigenstates (that is, states which couple weakly with unit strength to e, ν , and τ) and are not, in general, states of definite mass. In the conventional case, where all neutrinos were assumed to be massless and hence degenerate, it was possible to define the weak eigenstates to be simultaneously mass eigenstates. However, in the general case of massive (nondegenerate) neutrinos, the weak eigenstates have no well-defined masses, but instead are linear combinations of mass eigenstates. Let us denote the charged leptons as the set $\{\ell_a\}$, $a = 1, \dots, n$, where $n \geq 3$ is the number of generations, with $\ell_1 \equiv e$, $\ell_2 \equiv \mu$, $\ell_3 \equiv \tau$. In the standard $SU(2)_L \times U(1)$ electroweak

theory¹ the mixing of the left-handed components of the mass eigenstates $(\nu_j)_L$ to form the weak gauge-group eigenstates $(\nu_{\ell_a})_L$ is specified by the transformation

$$(\nu_{\ell_a})_L = \sum_{j=1}^n U_{aj}(\nu_j)_L,$$

where $U^\dagger = U^{-1}$. (In the case of Dirac neutrinos there are right-handed components of the ν_j , but they are singlets under the gauge group; in the case of Majorana neutrinos in the standard theory there are no right-handed components.) The ordering of the mass eigenbasis is defined such that U is as nearly diagonal as possible, i.e., $|U_{jj}|$ (no sum on j) $\geq |U_{jk}|$, $k \neq j$. This does not imply that $m(\nu_j) > m(\nu_k)$ if $j > k$, although this ordering might be regarded as natural in view of the similar one that obtains in the quark sector. The virtue of this convention is that a mass limit on " $m(\nu_{\ell_a})$ " can be used as a definite limit on ν_j , $j = a$, the dominantly coupled mass eigenstate in ν_{ℓ_a} .

Thus, in this general case of n massive (Dirac or Majorana) neutrinos, decays such as $H^3 \rightarrow He^3 + e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$ and $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_\mu$, which have been used to set the best bounds on the respective neutrino masses, really consist of incoherent sums of the separate decay modes $H^3 \rightarrow He^3 + e^- + \bar{\nu}_j$ and $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_k$, where the ν_j , ν_k are mass eigenstates, and the indices j and k range over the subset $\{1, \dots, n\}$ allowed by phase space in these two respective decays.² The coupling strengths for the jth modes are given for the two decays by the factors $|U_{1j}|^2$ and $|U_{2j}|^2$, respectively. There are, in addition, certain kinematic factors depending on the $m(\nu_j)$ which enter in determining the branching ratio for the jth decay mode. Assuming that the off-diagonal elements of the lepton mixing matrix U are small relative to the diagonal elements, the dominantly coupled decays are the ones with coupling strength $|U_{aj}|^2$, $a = j$, i.e., $H^3 \rightarrow He^3 + e^- + \bar{\nu}_1$ and $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \nu_2$.

It follows that the old neutrino mass limits quoted in the literature for " $m(\nu_e)$ ", " $m(\nu_\mu)$ " and " $m(\nu_\tau)$ " are meaningful only insofar as they are reinterpreted as limits on the corresponding mass eigenstates. Specifically, a bound such as the Bergkvist limit,³ " $m(\nu_e)$ " < 60 eV (90% CL), really constitutes a weighted limit on each of the mass eigenstates ν_j in the weak eigenstate ν_e which are kinematically allowed to occur in tritium decay and which are coupled with strength $|U_{1j}|^2$ sufficiently

Stable Particles

Neutrinos

large to make a significant contribution to the observed spectrum. It is thus certainly a limit on ν_1 . If leptonic mixing is hierarchical as quark mixing is known to be (at least for the first three generations), i.e., $|U_{jj}|^2 \gg |U_{jk}|^2, j \neq k$, then ν_1 is the only mass eigenstate significantly constrained by a bound on “ $m(\nu_e)$.” Furthermore, a neutrino mass limit cannot be stated in isolation; it always contains some implicit dependence on the relevant lepton mixing angles. Fortunately, this dependence is relatively unimportant for the dominantly coupled decay modes, i.e., $e\bar{\nu}_1, \mu\bar{\nu}_2$, and $\tau\bar{\nu}_3$. Since these modes were the ones responsible for the mass limits given previously, the latter can be reinterpreted without significant complication as proper limits on $m(\nu_j), j = 1, 2$, and 3, respectively.

In addition to mass and lifetime limits, we have added data on neutrino magnetic dipole moments. These are of interest because a massless, purely chiral (empirically, left-handed) Dirac neutrino cannot have a magnetic (or electric) dipole moment. The same is true for a Majorana neutrino, whether massless or massive, because of its defining property of being self-conjugate.

If one considers the possibility of nonzero masses for neutrinos, for consistency one must also consider the leptonic mixing which would in general occur concomitantly. Accordingly we have devoted one category in the searches section to correlated bounds on neutrino masses and lepton mixing angles. These can be divided into two types. First, there are those due to decays involving neutrinos in the final state, which must be recognized to have the general multimode structure pointed out above. In the two most sensitive cases suggested as tests for neutrino masses and mixing,² one obtains a limit on $m(\nu_j)$ and $|U_{aj}|^2$ individually for each j . Second, there are those due to processes involving the propagation and subsequent interaction of neutrinos. The latter are often called neutrino “oscillation”³ limits, although this term is correct only if the differences in neutrino masses are sufficiently small relative to their momenta that the propagation is effectively coherent in a quantum mechanical sense; otherwise, the individual ν_j from a given decay such as $\pi_{\mu 2}$ or $K_{\mu 2}$ propagate in a measurably incoherent manner and there is no “oscillation.” Experimentalists usually present their results in terms of a simplifying model in which mixing is assumed to occur only between two neutrino species. Then the transformation equation becomes

$$\begin{pmatrix} \nu_{\ell_a} \\ \nu_{\ell_b} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \nu_i \\ \nu_j \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let the distance between the source of the neutrinos and their point of interaction be labeled as x , and their energy as E . Assume furthermore that the $m(\nu_j)$ are such that the coherence assumption is valid. Then, the probability of an initial ν_{ℓ_a} being equal to ν_{ℓ_b} at time t , or equivalently (given the above assumption) at distance $x = t$, is

$$|\langle \nu_{\ell_b}(0) | \nu_{\ell_a}(t) \rangle|^2 = \sin^2 2\theta \sin^2 \left[\frac{\Delta m^2 x}{4E} \right],$$

where

$$\Delta m^2 = m(\nu_i)^2 - m(\nu_j)^2.$$

Thus, neutrino oscillation experiments cannot measure individual neutrino masses, but only differences of masses squared, and indeed these are generally weighted in a more complicated way by mixing-matrix coefficients than in the two-species model. Experimental results are presented as allowed regions on a plot, the axes of which are $|\Delta m^2|$ and $\sin^2 2\theta$. These are often summarized in terms of the asymptotic limits $|\Delta m^2|_{\max}$ for $\sin^2 2\theta = 1$, and $\sin^2 2\theta$ for “large” $|\Delta m^2|$, i.e., sufficiently large $|\Delta m^2|$ that the detector averages over many cycles of oscillation (or there ceases to be any coherence). We refer the reader to the original papers for the two-dimensional plots; for the purpose of these Listings, we shall give only the asymptotic limits.

An important question has to do with whether neutrinos are Dirac or Majorana (self-conjugate) particles. In the former case neutrinoless double beta decay, $(Z, A) \rightarrow (Z+2, A) + e^- + e^-$, is forbidden from occurring.⁴ In the Majorana case it may occur if (a) neutrinos are massive and/or (b) there are right-handed leptonic currents. In the light-neutrino case an upper limit on neutrinoless double beta decay yields a correlated upper bound on the quantity

$$\bar{m} \equiv \left| \sum_{j=1}^n U_{1j}^2 m(\nu_j) \right|$$

and η , the fractional admixture of right-handed leptonic current.

The correlated limits given in the section on Massive Neutrinos and Lepton Mixing are in digital form. For

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

Neutrinos, ν .

recent compendia of limits in convenient graphical form, see Refs. 5 and 6, and Figs. 1 and 2 (pp. 332-333) of Ref. 7.

Further explanatory notes are included in the Listings.

References

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2. R.E. Shrock, Phys. Lett. **96B**, 159 (1980); Phys. Rev. **D24**, 1232 (1981); Phys. Rev. **D24**, 1275 (1981); and Phys. Lett. **112B**, 382 (1982).
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4. For recent studies of neutrinoless double beta decay, see H. Primakoff and S.P. Rosen, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Sci. **31**, 145 (1981); S.P. Rosen, *Proceedings of 1981 International Conference on Neutrino Physics and Astrophysics* (Maui, Hawaii), eds. R.J. Sens et al., v.2, p. 76; W.C. Haxton, G.L. Stephenson, Jr., and D. Strottman, Phys. Rev. Lett. **47**, 153 (1981); and M. Doi, T. Kotani, H. Nishiura, K. Okuda, and E. Takasugi, Phys. Lett. **103B**, 219 (1981), and Prog. Theor. Phys. **66**, 1739 and 1765 (1981).
5. M.H. Shaevitz, in *Proceedings of the 1983 International Symposium on Lepton and Photon Interactions at High Energies*, Cornell, eds. D.G. Cassel and D.L. Kreinich (Cornell University, 1983), p. 132.
6. F. Boehm and P. Vogel, Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci. **34** (1984).
7. R.E. Shrock, in *Proceedings of the Third LAMPF II Workshop*, eds. J.C. Allred et al. (Los Alamos National Laboratory, 1983), p. 316.

ν_e		1 NU-E(J=1/2)	
NOT IN GENERAL A MASS EIGENSTATE			

1 NU-E "MASS" (EV)			
<p>APPLIES TO NU-1, THE PRIMARY MASS EIGENSTATE IN NU-E. WOULD ALSO APPLY TO ANY OTHER NU-J WHICH MIXES STRONGLY IN NU-E AND HAS SUFFICIENTLY SMALL MASS THAT IT CAN OCCUR IN THE RESPECTIVE DECAYS. THE NEUTRINO MASS MAY BE OF DIRAC OR MAJORANA TYPE; THE FORMER CONSERVES TOTAL LEPTON NUMBER WHILE THE LATTER VIOLATES IT. IN GENERAL, EITHER WOULD VIOLATE LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER, SINCE NOTHING FORCES THE NEUTRINO MASS EIGENSTATES TO COINCIDE WITH THE NEUTRINO INTERACTION EIGENSTATES. FOR LIMITS ON MAJORANA NU-E MASS, SEE THE SECTION ON MASSIVE NEUTRINOS AND LEPTON MIXING, PART 5(C), ENTITLED SEARCHES FOR NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY.</p>			
NOTE -- THE ABBREVIATION ANU IS USED BELOW FOR ANTINU			
M	(250.)	OR LESS	LANGER 52 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM
M	(500.)	OR LESS	HAMILTON 53 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 11/73
M	(500.)	(280.)	FRIEDMAN 58 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM
M	(4100.)	OR LESS	CL-.67 BECK 68 CNTR NU, SODIUM 22 11/73
M	(500.)	OR LESS	CL-.90 DARIS 69 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 11/73
M	(320.)	OR LESS	CL-.90 SALGO 69 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 11/73
M	(60.)	OR LESS	CL-.90 BERGKVIST 72 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 11/73
M	(86.)	OR LESS	CL-.90 RODE 72 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 11/73
M	(100.)	OR LESS	PIEL 73 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 1/81
M	(4.5E5)OR LESS	CL-.90	CLARK 74 ASPK KE3 DECAY 11/75
M	(35.)	OR LESS	CL-.90 TRETYAKOV 76 SPEC ANU-E, TRITIUM 4/82
M	(14.)	TO 46.	LUBIMOV 80 SPEC ANU-E, TRITIUM 9/81
M	(65.)	OR LESS	CL-.95 SIMPSON 81 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 1/82
M	(1300.)	OR LESS	ANDERSEN 82 CNTR NU, HOLMIUM 163 11/82*
M	(500.)	OR LESS	CL-.90 JONSON 83 CNTR NU, PLATINIUM 193 2/84*
M	(20.)	OR MORE	CL-.95 LUBIMOV 83 CNTR ANU-E, TRITIUM 3/84*
M	(1250.)	OR LESS	YASUMI 83 CNTR NU, HOLMIUM 163 11/83*
M	D	DARIS 69 VALUE 75EV(CL-.67)	DISAGREES WITH THEIR FIG.6. WE USE 11/73
M	D	FIG.6.	11/73
M	L	TRETYAKOV 76 DATA INCLUDED, AT LEAST IN PART, IN LUBIMOV 80.	4/82
M	L	NOTE THAT LUBIMOV 83 REMARKS THAT THE 14 EV LOWER LIMIT GOES TO	3/84*
M	L	ZERO IF THE INTRINSIC RESOLUTION OF THE CONVERSION LINES USED FOR	3/84*
M	L	CALIBRATION ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT. A DETAILED DISCUSSION IS GIVEN	3/84*
M	L	BY SIMPSON 84. SEE ALSO THE DISCUSSION OF THE LUBIMOV 80 RESULT	3/84*
M	L	BERGKVIST 80. WE CONTINUE TO USE UPPER LIMIT FROM LUBIMOV 80	3/84*
M	L	IN THE STABLE PARTICLE TABLE.	3/84*
M	Y	LIMIT OBTAINED BY YASUMI 83 ASSUMES UPPER LIMIT ON Q-VALUE	11/83*
M	Y	REPORTED BY ANDERSEN 82.	11/83*
M	P	PRELIMINARY RESULT FROM BRIGHTON CONF.	3/84*

1 (NU-1) - (ANU-1) MASS DIFF. (EV)			
TEST OF CPT FOR A DIRAC NEUTRINO			
DM	(4100.)	OR LESS	CL-.67 BECK 68 CNTR NU, SODIUM 22 11/73
DM	(4.5E5)OR LESS	CL-.90	CLARK 74 ASPK KE3 DECAY 11/75
DM	(1300.)	OR LESS	ANDERSEN 82 CNTR NU, HOLMIUM 163 11/82*
DM	Y	1250.	OR LESS YASUMI 83 CNTR NU, HOLMIUM 163 11/83*
DM	Y	ASSUMES UPPER LIMIT ON Q-VALUE REPORTED BY ANDERSEN 82.	11/83*

1 NU-1 MEAN LIFE/MASS (UNITS SEC/EV)			
T	R	3. E 2 OR MORE	REINES 74 CNTR ANTI-NEUTRINO 3/78
T	R	REINES 74 LOOKED FOR NU-E OF NON-ZERO MASS DECAYING TO A NEUTRAL	3/78
T	R	OF LESSER MASS + GAMMA. USED LIQUID SCINT. DETECTOR NEAR FISSION	3/78
T	R	REACTOR. FINDS LAB LIFETIME 6.67 SEC OR MORE. ABOVE VALUE OF	3/78
T	R	MEAN LIFE/MASS ASSUMES AVE. EFFETIVE NEUTRINO ENERGY OF 0.2MEV.	3/78
T	R	TO OBTAIN THE LIMIT 6.67 SEC REINES 74 ASSUMED THAT THE FULL	2/84*
T	R	ANTI-NU REACTOR FLUX COULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR YIELDING DECAYS	2/84*
T	R	WITH PHOTON ENERGIES IN THE INTERVAL 0.1 MEV TO 0.5 MEV. THIS	2/84*
T	R	REPRESENTS SOME OVERESTIMATE; SO THEIR LOWER LIMIT IS AN OVER-	2/84*
T	R	ESTIMATE OF THE LAB LIFETIME (P. VOGEL, PRIV. COMM., 1984).	2/84*

1 NU-1 MAGNETIC MOMENT (UNITS EV/GAUSS)			
MUST VANISH FOR MAJORANA NEUTRINO OR PURELY CHIRAL MASSLESS DIRAC NEUTRINO			
MM	B	(1.1E-17)OR LESS	BERNSTEIN 63 1/82
MM	B	BERNSTEIN 63 IS A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF REACTOR ANTINU-E	1/82
MM	B	SCATTERING DATA.	1/82

REFERENCES FOR NU-E			
LANGER	52 PR 88 689	L M LANGER, R J D HOFFAT	(INDIANA)
HAMILTON	53 PR 92 1521	D HAMILTON, W P ALFORD, L GROSS	(PRINCETON)
FRIEDMAN	58 PR 109 2214	LEWIS FRIEDMAN, LINCOLN G SMITH	(BNL)
BERNSTEIN	63 PR 132 1227	BERNSTEIN, RUDERMAN, FEINBERG	(NYU+COLU)
BECK	68 PZHY 216 229	E BECK, H DANIEL	(MPH)
DARIS	69 NP 1138 545	R DARIS, C ST-PIERRE	(LAVALL-QUEBEC)
SALGO	69 NP 1138 417	R C SALGO, H H STAUB	(ZURICH)
BERGKVIST	72 NP 839 317	KARL-ERIK BERGKVIST	(UNIV STOCKHOLM)
RODE	72 LNC 5 139	B RODE, H DANIEL	(MUNICH+STOH)
PIEL	73 NP A203 369	WILLIAM F. PIEL, JR.	(IND)
CLARK	74 PR D9 533	+ELIOFF, FRISCH, JOHNSON, KERTH, SHEN+	(LBL)
REINES	74 PRL 32 180	+SOBEL, GURR	(UCI)
	ALSO 78 PRIVATE COMM.	V. BARNES	(PURD)
TRETYAKO	76 BASUP 40 10-1	TRETYAKOV+ (BULL. ACAD. SCI. USSR, PHY.)	(ITEP)
	ALSO 76 NU CONF. AACHEN	TRETYAKOV, MYASOEDOV, APALIKOV, KONYAEV+	(ITEP)
BERGKVIST	80 NEUTRINO 80, ERICE	K. E. BERGKVIST	(STOH)
LUBIMOV	80 PL 948 266	+NOVIKOV, NOZIK, TRETYAKOV, KOSIK	(ITEP)
	ALSO 80 SJNP 32 154	(YF 32 301) KOZIK, LUBIMOV, NOVIKOV, +	(ITEP)
	ALSO 81 JETP 54 616	(ZETF 81 1158) LUBIMOV, NOVIKOV, NOZIK+	(ITEP)
SIMPSON	81 PR D23 649	J. J. SIMPSON	(GUEL)
ANDERSEN	82 PL 1138 72	+BEYER, CHARPAK, DERUJULA +	(AARH+CERN+RISO)
JONSON	83 NP A396 479C	+ANDERSEN, BEYER+	(CERN+AARH+BOHR+LUND)
LUBIMOV	83 BRIGHTON CONF.	PROC. OF HEP 83, P. 386	(ITEP)
YASUMI	83 PL 122B 461	+RAJASEKARAN, ANDO+	(KEK+OSAK+TIT+TOHO+TSUK)
SIMPSON	84 PREPRINT SUB. TO PL	J. J. SIMPSON	(GUEL)

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

e, νμ

e

3 ELECTRON(O.5, J=1/2)

3 ELECTRON MASS (MEV)

M	(0.511006 0.00002)	COHEN	65 RVUE		
M	(0.5110041 .0000016)	TAYLOR	69 RVUE	USING NEW E/H	7/70
M	0.5110034 .0000014	COHEN	73 RVUE		3/74

3 ELECTRON MEAN LIFE / BRANCHING FRACTION (UNITS YRS)

TEST OF CHARGE CONSERVATION

T MS	(2. E21) OR MORE	MOE	65 CNTR	SEE NOTE S BELOW	6/66
T	(4. E22) OR MORE	MOE	65 CNTR	E- -> NEU GAMMA	6/66
T S	(5.3E21) OR MORE	STEINBERG	75 CNTR	SEE NOTE S BELOW	2/76
T S	2. E22 OR MORE CL=.68	KOVALCHUK	79 CNTR	SEE NOTE S BELOW	1/81
T	(3.5E23) OR MORE CL=.68	KOVALCHUK	79 CNTR	E- -> NEU GAMMA	1/81
T	(3. E23) OR MORE CL=.68	BELLOTTI	83 CNTR	E- -> NEU GAMMA	11/83*
T B	2. E22 OR MORE CL=.68	BELLOTTI	83 CNTR	SEE NOTE B BELOW	11/83*
T M	SEE MOE 65 FOR DISCUSSION OF EARLIER EXPERIMENTS.				1/81
T	MODE 65 LIMIT REESTIMATED BY STEINBERG 75 TO BE (1. E20).				1/81
T S	THESE LIMITS ARE FOR ALL MODES IN WHICH DECAY PARTICLES ESCAPE				1/81
T S	FROM THE DETECTOR WITHOUT DEPOSITING ENERGY.				1/81
T B	SECOND LIMIT OF BELLOTTI 83 IS FOR DISAPPEARANCE OF K-ELECTRONS IN				11/83*
T B	GE-ATOMS. THIS WOULD PRODUCE A PEAK IN THE GE(L1) COUNTER SPECTRUM.				11/83*

3 ELECTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT(E/2ME)

ELECTRON OR POSITRON G/2-VALUE

THIS IS MAGNETIC MOMENT IN UNITS (E/2ME+) FOR E+, (E/2ME-) FOR E-, (E/2ME+) FOR E+, (E/2ME-) FOR E-, AND RICH 72.

FOR MOST ACCURATE THEORETICAL CALCULATION, SEE KINOSHITA 81.

MM	(1.0011609) +-(24)E-7	SCHUPP	61 CNTR		
MM	(1.001159622) +-(27)E-9	WILKINSON	63 CNTR		8/66
MM	(1.001168) +-(22)E-6	RICH	68 CNTR	POSITRON	8/66
MM R	(1.001159557) +-(30)E-9	RICH	68 CNTR		6/68
MM	(1.0011596389) +-(31)E-10	TAYLOR	69 RVUE		2/71
MM	(1.001159644) +-(7)E-9	WESLEY	70 CNTR		6/70
MM	(1.0011596577) +-(35)E-10	WESLEY	71 CNTR		2/72
MM	(1.0011603) +-(12)E-7	GILLELAND	72 CNTR		2/72
MM	(1.0011596567) +-(35)E-10	COHEN	73 RVUE		3/74
MM	(1.001159667) +-(24)E-9	WALLS	73 CNTR	BOLOMETRIC TECHN	11/77
MM	(1.00115965241) +-(20)E-11	VANDYCK	77 CNTR	RPL BY VANDYCK79	12/77
MM V	1.00115965200 +-(40)E-12	VANDYCK	79 CNTR	PENNING TRAP	1/82
MM	1.001159652222 +-(50)E-12	SCHWINBER	81 CNTR	PENNING TRAP	1/82
MM R	RICH 68 IS REEVALUATION OF WILKINSON 63.				
MM V	VANDYCK 79 CONFIRMED FINAL BY H. DEHMELT, PRIV. COMM.				1/82
MM AVG	1.001159652209 +-(31)E-12 AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR 1.0)				1/82
MM	AVERAGE ASSUMING EQUAL G/2-VALUES FOR E+ AND E- BY CPT.				

POSITRON TO ELECTRON G-FACTOR RATIO MINUS ONE, (G+/G-)-1

MMR	TEST OF CPT				
MMR	(1.6E-8) OR LESS CL=.95	SEREDNYA	77 CNTR	ME=ME- ASSUMED	4/82
MMR	2.2E-11 6.4E-11	SCHWINBER	81 ELEC	PENNING TRAP	4/82

3 ELECTRON ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT(UNITS 10**-23 E-CM)

FORBIDDEN BY BOTH T INVARIANCE AND P INVARIANCE

EDM	0.3 OR LESS CL=.90	WEISSKOPF	68 MRS	CESIUM	12/79
EDM	(0.07) (0.22) CL=.90	PLAYER	70 MRS	XENON	4/82
EDM	(0.19) (0.34) CL=.90	SANDARS	75 MRS	THALLIUM	4/82
EDM	(8.1) (11.6)	VASILEV	78		12/79

REFERENCES FOR ELECTRON

SCHUPP 61 PR 121 1	A A SCHUPP, R W PIDD, H R CRANE (MICH)
WILKINSO 63 PR 130 852	D T WILKINSON, H R CRANE (MICH)
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537	COHEN, DUMOND (N.A. AVIATION SCI. CENTER-CIT)
MOE 65 PR 140 B 992	M K MOE, F REINES (CASE INST TECHNOLOGY)
RICH 66 PRL 17 271	A RICH, H R CRANE (MICH)
RICH 68 PRL 20 967	A RICH (MICH)
WEISSKOPF 68 PRL 21 1645	WEISSKOPF, CARRICO, GOULD, LIPWORTH+ (BRAN)
TAYLOR 69 RMP 41 375	+PARKER, LANGENBERG (PRIN+UCI+PENN)
PLAYER 70 JP 83 1620	M.A. PLAYER, P.G.H. SANDARS (OXF)
WESLEY 70 PRL 24 1320	J C WESLEY, A RICH (MICH)
WESLEY 71 PR A4 1341	J C WESLEY, A RICH (MICH)
GILLELAND 72 PR A5 38	J GILLELAND, A RICH (MICH)
LAUTRUP 72 PRL 3 193	B. LAUTRUP, A. PETERMAN, E. DE RAFAEL (CERN+BIURE)
RICH 72 RMP 44 250	A RICH, J C WESLEY (MICH)
COHEN 73 J. PHYS. CHEM. REF. DATA 2, P. 663,	E.R. COHEN, B.N. TAYLOR
WALLS 73 PRL 31 975	F.L. WALLS, T.S. STEIN (WASH)
SANDARS 75 PR A11 473	P.G.H. SANDARS, R.M. STERNHEIMER (OXF+BNL)
STEINBER 75 PR D12 2582	R.I. STEINBERG, KWATKOWSKI, MAENHAUT+ (UMD)
SEREDNYA 77 PL 668 102	SEREDNYA, SIDOROV, SKRINSKY+ (NOVO)
VANDYCK 77 PRL 38 310	+SCHWINBERG, DEHMELT (WASH)
KINOSHITA 78 TOKYO HEP P.571	T. KINOSHITA (CORN)
VASILEV 78 JETP 47 243	+KOLYCHEVA (JINR)
KOVALCHU 79 JETPL 29 145	KOVALCHUK, POMANSKY, SMOLNIKOV (INRM)
VANDYCK 79 BULL. APS 24 758	+SCHWINBERG, DEHMELT (WASH)
ALSO 81 AT. PHYS. 7, P. 337	H. DEHMELT (EDS, KLEPPNER+, PLENUM, NY, 81) (WASH)
KINOSHITA 81 PRL 47 1573	T. KINOSHITA, W.B. LINQUIST (CORN)
SCHWINBER 81 PRL 47 1679	SCHWINBERG, VAN DYCK, DEHMELT (WASH)
BELLOTTI 83 PL 1248 435	+CORTI, FIORINI, LIGUORI, PULLIA+ (MILA)

νμ

2 NU-MU(J=1/2)

NOT IN GENERAL A MASS EIGENSTATE. SEE NOTE ON NEUTRINOS IN THE ELECTRON NEUTRINO SECTION ABOVE.

2 NU-MU 'MASS' (MEV)

APPLIES TO ANY OTHER NU-J WHICH MIXES STRONGLY IN NU-MU AND HAS SUFFICIENTLY SMALL MASS THAT IT CAN OCCUR IN THE RESPECTIVE DECAYS. (THIS WOULD BE NONTRIVIAL ONLY FOR J .GE. 3, GIVEN THE NU-E 'MASS' LIMIT ABOVE.)

M	(3.5) OR LESS	BARKAS	56 EMUL		
M	(4.0) OR LESS	DUDZIAK	59 CNTR		
M	(3.6) OR LESS	FEINBERG	63 RVUE		7/66
M	(3.0) OR LESS	ALLCOCK	65 RVUE		7/66
M	(2.5) OR LESS	BARDON	65 ASPK		
M	(2.8) OR LESS CL=.90	SHAFER	65 CNTR		5/71
M	(1.6) OR LESS CL=.90	BOOTH	67 CNTR		3/68
M	(2.2) OR LESS CL=.90	HYMAN	67 HEBG	0. K- HE	11/67
M B M	(1.2) OR LESS CL=.90	BACKENSTOSS	71 CNTR	M**2=-1.28+-1.24	10/71
M S	(1.15) OR LESS CL=.90	SHRUM	71 CNTR	M**2=-1.55+-1.14	12/71
M B M	(1.15) OR LESS CL=.90	BACKENSTOSS	73 CNTR	M**2=-0.29+-0.90	1/73
M	(0.65) OR LESS CL=.90	CLARK	74 ASPK	KMU3 DECAY	7/74
M	(0.57) OR LESS CL=.90	DAUM	79 SPEC	M**2=0.13+-0.14	10/81
M L	(0.52) OR LESS CL=.90	DAUM	80 CNTR	M**2=0.102+-119	1/81
M	0.50 OR LESS CL=.90	ANDERHUB	82 SPEC	M**2=-0.14+-0.20	11/82*
M M	WE CALCULATE UPPER LIMIT AT CL=.90 FROM M**2.				1/76
M B	BACKENSTOSS 73 REPLACES BACKENSTOSS 71 AND USES THEIR NEW PI- MASS.				1/73
M S	SHRUM 71 USES SHAFER 67 PI- MASS VALUE AND CRANE 71 MU MASS VALUE.				1/73
M L	LU 80 COMBINES DAUM 79 PI+ -> MU+ NUMU MEASUREMENT WITH NEW LU 80				1/82
M L	PI- MASS AND REPLACES DAUM 79.				1/82

2 (NU-2) - (ANU-2) MASS DIFF. (MEV)

TEST OF CPT FOR A DIRAC NEUTRINO

DM	(0.45) OR LESS CL=.90	CLARK	74 ASPK	KMU3 DECAY	11/75
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2 NU-2 MEAN LIFE/MASS (UNITS SEC/EV)

T B	0 (3. E-3) OR MORE CL=.90	BELLOTTI	76 HLBC NU,	CERN GGM	1/78
T B	1 (1.3E-2) OR MORE CL=.90	BELLOTTI	76 HLBC ANTI NU,	CERN GGM	1/78
T B	0 (2.2E-3) OR MORE CL=.90	BARNES	77 DBC NU,	ANL 12FT.	1/78
T B	0 (1.0E-2) OR MORE CL=.90	BLIETSCHA	78 HLBC NU-MU CERN GGM		1/82
T B	0 (1.7E-2) OR MORE CL=.90	BLIETSCHA	78 HLBC ANU-MU CERN GGM		1/82
T B	0 0.11 OR MORE CL=.90	FRANK	81 CNTR NU,	ANU LAHPF	1/82
T B	THESE EXPERIMENTS LOOK FOR NU(MU) -> NU(E)+GAMMA OR ANU(MU) -> ANU(E)+GAMMA.				1/78

2 C - (NU-2 VELOCITY) - ABS((V-C)/C) (UNITS 10**-4)

EXPECTED TO BE ZERO FOR MASSLESS NEUTRINO

V	77 (2.0) OR LESS CL=.99	ALSPECTOR	76 SPEC	>S06V NU	1/78
V	26 (4.0) OR LESS CL=.99	ALSPECTOR	76 SPEC	<S06V NU	1/78
V	9800 (0.4) OR LESS CL=.95	KALBFLEIS	79 SPEC		12/79

2 NU-2 MAGNETIC MOMENT (UNITS EV/GAUSS)

MUST VANISH FOR MAJORANA NEUTRINO OR PURELY CHIRAL MASSLESS DIRAC NEUTRINO

MM K	(4.7 E-17) OR LESS	KIM	74		1/82
MM K	KIM 74 IS A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF ANTI NU-MU REACTION DATA.				1/82

REFERENCES FOR NU-MU

BARKAS 56 PR 101 778	W H BARKAS, W BIRNBAUM, F M SMITH (LRL)
DUDZIAK 59 PR 114 336	W F DUDZIAK, R SAGANE, J VEDDER (LRL)
FEINBERG 63 ARMS 13 431	G FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA)
ALLCOCK 65 PPSL 85 875	G R ALLCOCK (LIVERPOOL)
BARDON 65 PRL 14 449	BARDON, NORTON, PEOPLES + (COLU+STONY BROOK)
SHAFER 65 PRL 14 923	R E SHAFER, CROWE, JENKINS (LRL)
BOOTH 67 PL 268 39	BOOTH, JOHNSON, WILLIAMS, NORNALD (LIVERPOOL)
HYMAN 67 PL 258 376	+LOKEN, PEWITT, MCKENZIE+ (ANL+CORN+MSES)
BACKENSTOSS 71 PL 368 403	BACKENSTOSS, DANIEL, KOCH+ (CERN, KARL, HEID)
SHRUM 71 PL 378 114	E V SHRUM, K O H ZIOCK (UNIV OF VIRGINIA)
BACKENSTOSS 73 PL 438 539	BACKENSTOSS, DANIEL, KOCH+ (CERN+KARL+MUNICH)
CLARK 74 PR D9 533	+EL IOFF, FRISCH, JOHNSON, KERTH, SHEN + (LBL)
KIM 74 PR D9 3050	J.E. KIM, V.S. MATHER, S. OKUBO (ROCH)
ALSPECTOR 76 PRL 36 837	ALSPECTOR (BNL+PURD+CIT+FNAL+ROCK)
BELLOTTI 76 LNC 17 553	(MILA)
BARNES 77 PRL 38 1049	+CAVALLI, FIORINI, ROLLIER (MILA)
BLIETSCH 78 NP 8133 205	+CARMONY, DAUME, FERNANDEZ + (PURD+ANL)
	BLIETSCHAU+(AACH+LIBH+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORSA+)
KALBFLEIS 79 PRL 43 1361	KALBFLEISCH, BAGGETT, FOWLER+(FNAL+PURD+BELL)
DAUM 79 PR D20 2692	+EATON, FROSC, HIRSCHMANN, MCCULLOCH+ (SIN)
ALSO 76 PL 608 380	DAUM, DUBAL, EATON, FROSC, MCCULLOCH+(SIN+ETH)
ALSO 78 PL 748 126	DAUM, EATON, FROSC, HIRSCHMANN, + (SIN)
LU 80 PRL 45 1066	+DEER, DUGAN, MU, GAFFREY+ (YALE+COLU+JHU)
FRANK 81 PRD 24 2001	+BURMAN+(LASI+YALE-MIT+SAFL+SIN+CNRC+BERN)
ANDERHUB 82 PL 1148 76	+BOECKLIN, HOFER, KOTTMANN+ (ETH+SIN)

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

μ

NOTE ON MUON DECAY PARAMETERS

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

$$\sum_i [\bar{e}\Gamma_i\mu] [\bar{\nu}_\mu\Gamma_i(C_i + C'_i\gamma_5)\nu_e],$$

where the summation is taken over $i = S, V, T, A, P$. Using the definitions and sign conventions of Sachs and Sirlin¹ and Scheck² for the Lorentz-covariant operators, we have for the momentum parameters:

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

$$\eta = (g_S^2 - g_P^2 + 2g_A^2 - 2g_V^2)/D;$$

for the asymmetry parameters:

$$\xi = \frac{-6g_Sg_P \cos \phi_{SP} - 8g_Ag_V \cos \phi_{AV} + 14g_T^2 \cos \phi_{TT}}{D},$$

$$\delta = (-6g_Ag_V \cos \phi_{AV} + 6g_T^2 \cos \phi_{TT})/D\xi;$$

and for the parameter describing the helicity of the electron:

$$h = \frac{2g_Sg_P \cos \phi_{SP} + 8g_Ag_V \cos \phi_{AV} + 6g_T^2 \cos \phi_{TT}}{D}.$$

Here

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

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

and

$$\cos \phi_{ij} = \text{Re}(C_i^* C'_j + C'_i C_j^*)/g_i g_j.$$

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

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

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

References

1. A.M. Sachs and A. Sirlin, in *Muon Physics II*, eds. C.S. Wu and V. Hughes (Academic Press, New York, 1975), p. 49.
2. F. Scheck, *Phys. Rep.* **44**, 187 (1978).

4 MUON DECAY PARAMETERS

RHO	RHO PARAMETER	(V-A THEORY PREDICTS RHO=0.75)		
RHO C	(0.741) (0.027)	DUDZIAK	59 CNTR + 20-53 MEV E+	10/69
RHO P9213	0.745 0.025	PLANO	60 HBC + WHOLE SPECTRUM	10/69
RHO P	TWO PARAMETER FIT TO RHO AND ETA			
RHO C 2276	(0.751) (0.034)	BLOCK	62 HBC - WHOLE SPECTRUM	10/69
RHO D	(0.64) (0.04)	BARLOW	64 CNTR - WHOLE SPECTRUM	10/69
RHO D	(0.661) (0.016)	BARLOW	64 CNTR + WHOLE SPECTRUM	10/69
RHO D	(0.867) (0.035)	PONTECORV	64 CC -	10/69
RHO D	RESULTS IN DOUBT.			
RHO C 800K	(0.7503) (0.0026)	PEOPLES	66 ASPK + 20-53 MEV E+	10/69
RHO C 280K	(0.760) (0.009)	SHERWOOD	67 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+	10/69
RHO C 170K	(0.762) (0.008)	FRYBERGER	68 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+	10/69
RHO C	ETA CONSTRAINED +0. THESE VALUES INCORPORATED INTO A TWO PARAMETER			
RHO C	FIT TO RHO AND ETA BY DERENZO	69		
RHO	0.7518 0.0026	DERENZO	69 RVUE	10/69
RHO				
RHO AVG	0.7517 0.0026	AVERAGE		
ETA	ETA PARAMETER	(V-A THEORY PREDICTS ETA=0)		
ETA P 9213	(-2.0) (0.9)	PLANO	60 HBC + WHOLE SPECTRUM	10/69
ETA P	TWO PARAMETER FIT TO RHO AND ETA	ETA- PLANO	60 DISCOUNTS VALUE FOR ETA	10/69
ETA C 800K	(0.05) (0.5)	PEOPLES	66 ASPK + 20-53 MEV E+	10/69
ETA C 280K	(-0.7) (0.6)	SHERWOOD	67 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+	10/69
ETA C 170K	(-0.7) (0.5)	FRYBERGER	68 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+	10/69
ETA C	RHO CONSTRAINED =0.75.			
ETA	6346 -0.12 0.21	DERENZO	69 HBC + 1.6-6.8 MEV E+	10/69
ETA A1.2M	0.19 0.18	CORRIVEAU	83 CNTR + 10-53 MEV E+	11/83*
ETA A	CORRIVEAU 83 MEASURE TRANSVERSE POLARIZATION OF E+ VERSUS ENERGY OF			11/83*
ETA A E+	THEY DERIVE (ALPHA/A)=0.11+-0.11, (BETA/A)=-0.038+-0.037; AND			11/83*
ETA A	ETA=(ALPHA-2*BETA)/A. ALPHA,BETA AND A ARE DEFINED IN SECTION 3 OF			11/83*
ETA A	SHECK 78. RESULTS ON T-VIOLATION SEE SECTIONS ALP, BTP BELOW.			11/83*
ETA				
ETA AVG	0.06 0.15	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)		
XSI	(XSI PARAMETER)*(MUON LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION)	(V-A THEORY PREDICTS XSI=1, LONG.POL.=1)		
XSI				
XSI	9K (0.97) (0.05)	BARON	59 CNTR BROMOFORM TARGET	10/69
XSI	8354 (0.95) (0.06)	PLANO	60 HBC + 5.8 KGAUSS	10/69
XSI A		ALI-ZADE	61 EMUL + 27 KGAUSS	10/69
XSI A	DEPOLARIZATION BY MEDIUM NOT KNOWN SUFFICIENTLY WELL.			
XSI	66K (0.975) (0.030)	GUREVICH	64 EMUL REPL. BY AKHMANOV	68 10/69
XSI	(0.975) (0.015)	AKHMANOV	68 EMUL 140 KGAUSS	9/81
XSI C	0.9959 OR MORE CL=90	CARR	83 SPEC + 11 KGAUSS	10/83*
XSI C	CARR 83 FIND (XSI*PMU*DELTA/RHO) > 0.9959. WE USE (DELTA/RHO) = 1.0			10/83*
XSI C	FROM V-A THEORY TO DERIVE ABOVE LIMIT FOR (XSI*PMU).			10/83*
DEL	DELTA PARAMETER	(V-A THEORY PREDICTS DELTA=0.75)		
DEL	8354 0.78 0.05	PLANO	60 HBC + WHOLE SPECTRUM	10/69
DEL	0.782 0.031	KRUGER	61	10/69
DEL	490K 0.752 0.009	FRYBERGER	68 ASPK + 25-53 MEV E+	10/69
DEL	VOSSLER 69 HAS MEASURED THE ASYMMETRY BELOW 10 MEV			11/69
DEL				
DEL AVG	0.7551 0.0085	AVERAGE		

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

μ, ν, τ

HEL HELICITY OF DECAY ELECTRON.
HEL (V-A THEORY PREDICTS HELICITY=-1 FOR E+, RESPECTIVELY)
HEL WE HAVE FLIPPED THE SIGN FOR E- SO OUR PROGRAMS CAN AVERAGE
HEL D (0.28) (0.16) DICK 63 CNTR + ANNIHILATION 10/69
HEL D IN DOUBT- POSITRONS POSSIBLY DEPOLARIZED IN BE MODERATOR.
HEL 1.05 0.30 BUNLER 63 CNTR + ANNIHILATION 10/69
HEL 0.94 0.38 BLOOM 64 CNTR + BREMS TRANSMISS 10/69
HEL 1.04 0.18 DUCLOS 64 CNTR + BHABHA SCATT 10/69
HEL 29K 0.89 0.28 SCHWARTZ 67 OSPK - MOLLER SCATT 10/69
HEL 500K 1.010 0.064 CORRIVEAU 81 CNTR + BHABHA + ANNIHIL 1/82
HEL AVG 1.008 0.057 AVERAGE

ALP (ALPHA-PRIME)/A
ALP ALPHA-PRIME AND BETA-PRIME (SEE BELOW) AFFECT DEPENDENCE OF DIFFER-
ALP ENTIAL DECAY PROBABILITY ON ELECTRON SPIN DIRECTION, AND ARE ZERO
ALP IF TIME-REVERSAL INVARIANCE HOLDS. ALPHA-PRIME, BETA-PRIME AND A
ALP ARE DEFINED IN SECTION 3 OF CHECK 78
ALP C1.2M -0.12 0.10 CORRIVEAU 83 CNTR + 10-53 MEV E+ 11/83*
ALP C CORRIVEAU 83 MEASURE TRANSVERSE E+ POLARIZATION VERSUS E+ ENERGY . 11/83*

BTP (BETA-PRIME)/A
BTP SEE COMMENT IN SECTION ALP ABOVE . 11/83*
BTP C1.2M 0.029 0.037 CORRIVEAU 83 CNTR + 10-53 MEV E+ 11/83*
BTP C CORRIVEAU 83 MEASURE TRANSVERSE E+ POLARIZATION VERSUS E+ ENERGY . 11/83*

ETB ETA-BAR PARAMETER (V-A THEORY PREDICTS ETA-BAR=0)
ETB ETA-BAR AFFECTS SPECTRUM OF RADIATIVE MUON DECAY. 2/84*
ETB +0.09 0.14 BOGART 67 CNTR + 2/84*
ETB (-0.014) (0.090) EICHENBER 84 ELEC + RHO FREE 2/84*
ETB -0.035 0.098 EICHENBER 84 ELEC + RHO=0.75 ASSUMED 2/84*
ETB AVG -0.006 0.080 AVERAGE

GS SCALAR BOSON COUPLING CONSTANT IN MUON DECAY (IN UNITS OF GV)
GS 29 OR LESS MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
GS A (0.16) OR LESS MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
GS A ASSUMING EQUAL S AND PS COUPLINGS, AND NO TENSOR COUPLING. 3/83*

GA AXIAL BOSON COUPLING CONSTANT IN MUON DECAY (IN UNITS OF GV)
GA 0.91 0.24 0.06 MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
GA A (0.94) (0.19) (0.07) MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
GA B (0.97) (0.16) (0.10) MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
GA B ASSUMING NO SCALAR OR PSEUDOSCALAR COUPLINGS. 3/83*
GA A ASSUMING EQUAL S AND PS COUPLINGS, AND NO TENSOR COUPLING. 3/83*

FAV PHASE BETWEEN VECTOR AND AXIAL VECTOR COUPLINGS (DEGREES)
FAV 180. MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
FAV A (182.) (5.) (9.) MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
FAV B (184.) (4.) (10.) MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
FAV B ASSUMING NO SCALAR OR PSEUDOSCALAR COUPLINGS. 3/83*
FAV A ASSUMING EQUAL S AND PS COUPLINGS, AND NO TENSOR COUPLING. 3/83*

GT TENSOR BOSON COUPLING CONSTANT IN MUON DECAY (IN UNITS OF GV)
GT 0.14 OR LESS MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*
GP PS.SCALAR BOSON COUPLING CONSTANT IN MUON DECAY (IN UNITS OF GV)
GP 0.25 OR LESS MURSULA 83 RVUE 3/83*

REFERENCES FOR MUON

COFFIN 58 PR 109 973 +GARWIN,PENMAN,LEDERMAN,SACHS (COLUMBIA)
LUNDY 58 PR 138 +SENES,SWANSON,TELEDI,YOVANOVITCH (CHICAGO)
ASHKIN 59 NC 14 12666 +FAZZINI,FIDECARO,LIPMAN,MERRISON+(CERN)
BARDON 59 PRL 2 56 M BARDON, D BERLEY, L LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA)
DUDZIAK 59 PR 114 336 W DUDZIAK, R SAGANE, J VEDDER (LRL)
LEE 59 L 3 55 JULIET LEE, M. P. SAMIOS (COLU)
GARWIN 60 PR 118 271 GARWIN,HUTCHINSON,PENMAN,SHAPIRO (COLUMBIA)
GUREVICH 60 JETP 10 225 GUREVICH,NIKOLSKII,SURKOVA (ITEP)
PLANO 60 PR 119 1400 R J PLANO (COLUMBIA)

ALI-ZADE 61 JETP 13 313 ALLI-ZADE,GUREVICH,NIKOLSKI (USSR)
CRITTEIND 61 PR 121 1823 CRITTEINDEN,WALKER,BALLAM (WISC-MSU)
KRUGER 61 UCRL-9322 (UNPUB) H KRUGER (LRL)
ALIKHANO 62 CERN CONF 423 A I ALIKHANOV, A BABAEV + (ITEP MOSCOW)
BLOCK 62 PL 23 1114 BLOCK,FIORINI,KIKUCHI+DUKE,BOLOGNA,MILANO)
CHARPAK 62 PL 1 16 G CHARPAK, F J M FARLEY, R L GARWIN + (CERN)
FARLEY 62 CERN CONF 415 FARLEY,MASSAM,MULLER,ZICHICHI (CERN)

LUNDY 62 PR 125 1686 RICHARD A LUNDY (EFI)
PARKER 62 NC 23 485 S PARKER, S PENMAN (EFI)
BABAEV 63 JETP 16 1397 BABAEV,BALATS,KAFANOV,LANDSBERG + (ITEP)
BINGHAM 63 NC 27 1352 G.MCD.BINGHAM (LRL)
BUNLER 63 PL 7 368 -CABIBBO,FIDECARO,MASSAM,MULLER+(CERN)
DICK 63 PL 7 150 DICK,FEUVRATS,SPIGHNEL (CERN)

ECKHAUSE 63 PR 132 422 M ECKHAUSE, T A FILIPPAS + (CARNEGIE)
FEINBERG 63 ARNS 13 431 GERALD FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA)
FRANKEL 63 PR 130 351 S FRANKEL, W FRATI, J HALPERN + (PENN)
FRANKEL2 63 PR 130 351 S FRANKEL, W FRATI, J HALPERN + (PENN)
HUTCHINS 63 PR 131 1351 HUTCHINSON,MENES,PATLACH,SHAPIRO (COLUMBIA)
MEYER 63 PR 132 2693 S L MEYER, ANDERSON, BLESER, LEDERMAN+ (COLU)

BARLOW 64 PPS 84 239 +BOOTH,CARROL,COURT,DAVIES,EDWARDS- (LIVP)
BLOOM 64 PL 8 87 +DICK,FEUVRATS,HENRY,MACQ,SPIGHNEL (CERN)
DUCLOS 64 PL 9 62 +HEINTZE,DE RUJULA,SOERGEL (CERN)
GUREVICH 64 PL 11 185 GUREVICH,MAKARINA+ (KIAE)
PONTECOR 64 DUBN. CONF PONTECOROV,SULYAEV (MOSCOW)
PARKER 64 PR 133B 768 S PARKER, H L ANDERSON, C REY (EFI)

PEOPLES 66 NEVIS-147 (UNPUB) J PEOPLES (COLUMBIA)
BOGART 67 PR 156 1405 +DICAPUA,NEMETHY,STRELZOFF (COLU)
SCHWARTZ 67 PR 162 1306 D M SCHWARTZ (EFI)
SHERWOOD 67 PR 156 1475 B A SHERWOOD (EFI)
AKHMANOV 68 SJNP 6 230 +GUREVICH,DOBRETSEV,MAKARINA+ (KIAE)
BAILEY 68 PL 288 287 +BARTL,VON BOCHMANN,BROWN,FARLEY+(CERN)
ALSO 72 NC 9A 369 +BARTL,VON BOCHMANN,BROWN,FARLEY+(CERN)
FRYBERGE 68 PR 166 1379 D FRYBERGER (EFI)

DERENZO 69 PR 181 1854 S DERENZO (EFI)
EHRlich 69 PRL 23 513 +HOFER,MAGNON,STOWELL,SWANSON+ (CHICAGO)
HENRY 69 NC 63A 995 +SCHRANK,SWANSON (STAN+UCSB+UCSD)
TAYLOR 69 RMP 41 375 +PARKER,LANGENBERG (PRIN+UCI+PENN)
THOMPSON 69 PRL 25 628 +BARTL,VON BOCHMANN,MOBLEY+(CERN)
HAGUE 70 PRL 25 628 +ROTHBERG,SCHENCK,WILLIAMS+(WASH+LRL)
HUTCHINS 70 PRL 24 1254 HUTCHINSON,LARSON,SCHOEN,SOBER,+ (PPP)

CRANE 71 PRL 27 474 +CAPINSON,CRANE,EGAN,HUGHES+(YALE)
DEVOE 71 PRL 25 1779(E) +MCINTYRE,MAGNON,STOWELL,SWANSON+(CHICAGO)
ALSO 71 PRL 26 213 DEVOE,MCINTYRE,MAGNON,STOWELL+(CHICAGO)
FAVART 71 PRL 27 1336 +MCINTYRE,STOWELL,TELEDI,DEVOE+(CHICAGO)
KORENCH1 71 SJNP 13 190 KORENCHENKO,KOSTIN,MICELMACHER+(JINR)
KORENCH2 71 SJNP 13 728 KORENCHENKO,KOSTIN,MICELMACHER+(JINR)

GROVE 72 PR D5 2145 +HAGUE,ROTHBERG,SCHENCK+(LBL+WASH)
WILLIAMS 72 PR D6 737 R W WILLIAMS, D L WILLIAMS (WASHINGTON)
COHEN 73 J.PHYS.CHEM.REF.DATA 2, P.663 E.R.COHEN,B.N.TAYLOR
DUCLOS 73 PL 47B 491 +MAGNON,PICARD (SACL)
EICHTEN 73 PL 46B 281 +DEDEN+(AACH+BELG+CERN+EPOL+MILA+LALO+LOUC)

BALANDIN 74 JETP 40 811 +GREBENYUK,ZINOV,KONIN,PONOMAREV (JINR)
POUTISSO 74 NP 880 221 POUTISSOU,FELAWKA,INGRAM+(MONT+BRCC)
BAILEY 75 PL 55B 420 +BORER+(CERN+DARE+BERN+SHEF+MANZ+RMCS+BIRM)
CASPERSO 75 PR 39 397 CASPERSON,CRANE+(YALE+LASH+HEID+BYORN+WYOM)
KORENCH 76 JETP 43 KORENCHENKO,KOSTIN,MITSSELWACHER+(JINR)
BADERTSC 77 PRL 39 1385 BADERTSCHER,BORER,CZAPEK,FLUECKTIGER+(BERN)

BAILEY 77 PL 67B 225 +BORER+(CERN+DARE+BERN+SHEF+MANZ+RMCS+BIRM)
OR 77 PL 68B 191 +BORER+(CERN+DARE+BERN+SHEF+MANZ+RMCS+BIRM)
BAILEY2 77 NATURE 268 301 (DARE+BERN+SHEF+CERN+MANZ+RMCS+BIRM)
ALSO 79 BAILEY
CASPERSO 77 PRL 38 956 CASPERSON,CRANE+(BERN+HEID+LASH+WYOM+YALE)
DEPOMMIE 77 PRL 39 1113 DEPOMMIER,MARTIN+(MONT+BRCC+TRIU+VICT+MELB)
POVEL 77 PL 72B 183 +DEY,WALTER,PEIFFER+(ZURI+ETH+ZIN)

BADERTSC 78 PL 79B 371 BADERTSCHER,BORER,CZAPEK,FLUECKTIGER+(BERN)
BAILEY 78 JPD 4 345 (DARE+BERN+SHEF+MANZ+RMCS+CERN+BIRM)
ALSO 79 BAILEY
BLIETSCH 78 NP B133 205 BLIETSCHAU+(AACH+LIHB+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORSA+)
BOWMAN 78 PRL 41 442 +CHENG,LI,MATTS (LASL+IAS+CARN+EFFI)
CAMANI 78 PL 77B 326 +GYGAX,KLEMPIT,SCHENCK,SCHULZE+(ETH+MANZ)
BAILEY 79 NP B150 1 (DARE+BERN+SHEF+MANZ+RMCS+CERN+BIRM+LBL+)
BOWMAN 79 PRL 42 556 +COOPER,HAMM,HOFFMAN+(LASL+EFI+STAN)

ABELA 80 PL 95B 318 +BACKENSTOSS,SIMONS,WUEST+(BASL+KARL)
BADERTSC 80 LNC 28 411 BADERTSCHER,BORER,CZAPEK,FLUECKTIGER+(BERN)
JONKER 80 PL 93B 203 CHARM COLLAB. (ANIK+CERN+HAMB+ITEP+ROMA)
SCHAAF 80 NP A340 249 +ENGFER,POVEL,DEY+(ZURI+ETH+SIN)
WILLIS 80 PRL 44 522 +HUGHES+(YALE+LBL+LASH+SACL+SIN+CNRC+BERN)
ALSO 80 PRL 45 1370 WILLIS+(YALE+LBL+LASH+SACL+SIN+CNRC+BERN)

BARDIN 81 NP A352 365 +DUCLOS,MAGNON+(SACL+CERN+BGNA+TRIU)
CORRIVEAU 81 PR D24 2004 CORRIVEAU,EGGER,FETSCHER+(ETH+SIN+MANZ)
NEMETHY 81 CNPP 10 1471 P.NEMETHY,V.W.HUGHES (LBL+YALE)
KINNSIDE 82 PR D25 2846 +ANDERSON,SUN,MENIET+(ETH+SIN+MANZ)
KLEMPIT 82 PR D25 652 +SCHULZE,WOLF,CAMANI,GYGAX+(MANZ+ETH)
MARIAM 82 PRL 49 993 +BEER,BOLTON,EGAN,GARDNER+(YALE+HEID+BERN)
MARSHALL 82 PR D25 1174 +WARREN,ORAM,KIEFL (BRCC)

AZUELOS 83 PRL 51 164 +DEPOMMIER,LEROY,MARTIN+(MONT+TRIU+BRCC)
BERGSM 83 PL 122B 465 CHARM COLLAB. (ANIK+CERN+HAMB+ITEP+ROMA)
CARR 83 PRL 51 627 +GIDAL,GOBBI,JODIDIO,DRAM+(LBM+WMS+TRIU)
CORRIVEAU 83 PL 129B 260 CORRIVEAU,EGGER,FETSCHER+(ETH+SIN+MANZ)
MURSULA 83 NP B219 321 K.MURSULA,M.ROOS,F.SCHECK (HELS+MANZ)
BARDIN 84 SACLAY PREPRINT +DUCLOS,MAGNON+(SACL+CERN+BGNA+FRIZ)
ALSO 82 THESIS 2567 J. MARTINO (ORSA)
EICHENBE 84 NP A412 523 EICHENBERGER,ENGFER,VAN DER SCHAFF (ZURI)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
FISHER 59 PRL 3 349 FISHER,LEWITIC,LUNDBY,MEUNIER,STROOT (CERN)
ASTBURY 60 ROCH CONF 60 542 ASTBURY,HATTERSLEY,HUSSAIN (LIVERPOOL)
DEVONS 60 PRL 5 330 DEVONS,GIDAL,LEDERMAN,SHAPIRO (COLUMBIA)
LATHROP 60 NC 17 109 J LATHROP,R A LUNDY,V L TELEDI+(EFI)
LATHROP 60 NC 17 114 J LATHROP,R A LUNDY,S PENMAN+(EFI)
REITER 60 PRL 5 22 REITER,ROMANOWSKI,SUTTON+(CARNEGIE)
TELEDI 60 ROCH CONF 60 713 V L TELEDI (CERN)

CHARPAK 61 PRL 6 128 CHARPAK,FARLEY,GARWIN,MULLER,SENS+(CERN)
HUTCHINS 61 PRL 6 129 D P HUTCHINSON, J MENES+(LOLLUM+LBL)
SHAPIRO 62 PR 125 1022 G SHAPIRO, L M LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA)
FAIRLEY 66 NC 45A 281 FAIRLEY,BAILEY,BROWN,GIESCH+(CERN)
VOSSLER 69 NC 63A 423 C VOSSLER (EFI)

LATHROP 72 PRPL 3 193 B.LAUTRUP,A.PETERMAN,E.DE RAFAEL(CERN+BURE)
RICH 72 RMP 44 250 A RICH, J C WESLEY (MICH)
COMBLEY 74 PRPL 14 1 F.COMBLEY,E.PICASSO (CERN)
CALMET 78 RMP 49 21 J.CALMET,S.NARISON,M.PERROTTET+(MARS)
KINOSHIT 78 TOKYO HEP P.571 T.KINOSHITA (CORN)
SCHECK 78 PRPL 44C 187 F. SCHECK (MANZ)
FARLEY 79 ARNPS 29 243 F.J.M.FARLEY,E.PICASSO (RMCS+CERN)
DEPOMMIE 80 NP A335 97 P.DEPOMMIER (MONT)
COMBLEY 81 PRPL 68 93 COMBLEY,FARLEY,PICASSO (SHEF+RMCS+CERN)

36 NU-TAU (J=1/2)
EXISTENCE INDIRECTLY ESTABLISHED FROM TAU DECAY DATA
COMBINED WITH NU REACTION DATA. SEE FOR EXAMPLE
FELDMAN 81. KIRKBY 79 RULES OUT J=3/2 USING
TAU --> PI NUTAU BRANCHING RATIO.

NOT IN GENERAL A MASS EIGENSTATE. SEE NOTE ON NEUTRINOS
IN THE ELECTRON NEUTRINO SECTION ABOVE.
36 NU-TAU "MASS" (MEV)
APPLIES TO NU-3, THE PRIMARY MASS EIGENSTATE IN NU-TAU. WOULD ALSO
APPLY TO ANY OTHER NU-J WHICH MIXES STRONGLY IN NU-TAU AND HAS
SUFFICIENTLY SMALL MASS THAT IT CAN OCCUR IN THE RESPECTIVE DECAYS.
(THIS WOULD BE NONTRIVIAL ONLY FOR A HYPOTHETICAL J.G.E. 4, GIVEN
THE NU-E AND NU-MU "MASS" LIMITS ABOVE.)

M P 144 (600.) OR LESS CL.-95 PERL 77 SMAG E+E-3.8-7.86EV ECM 12/77
M (740.) OR LESS CL.-90 BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V-A DECAY 3/78
M B 594 (250.) OR LESS CL.-95 BACINO 79 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.5-4.6EV 7/79
M (250.) OR LESS CL.-95 BLOCKER 82 SMK2 E+E- ECM=5.2 GEV 2/82
M 164. OR LESS CL.-95 MATTEUZZI 84 SMK2 E+E- ECM=29 GEV 2/84*
M P PERL 77 IS E+E- TO TAU+ TAU- EXPT. VALUE QUOTED ASSUMES V-A DECAY 12/77
M P AND TAU MASS=1900 MEV M AND TAU MASS=1900 MEV 12/77
M B BACINO 79 EXPT RULES OUT V-A DECAY, DISFAVORS PURE V OR A, AND IS 7/79
M B IN GOOD AGREEMENT WITH V-A. 1/82

REFERENCES FOR NU-TAU
PERL 77 PL 70B 487 +FELDMAN,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI+(SLAC+LBL)
BRANDELIK 78 PL 73B 109 BRANDELIK+(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM-TOKY)
ALLES 79 NCL 25 404 W.ALLES (BGNA)
BACINO 79 PRL 42 749 +FERGUSON,NODULMAN+(UCLA+SLAC+UCI+STON)
KIRKBY 79 SLAC-PUB-2419 J.KIRKBY(LEPTON PHOTON SYMP. BATAVIA)(SLAC)
FELDMAN 81 SLAC-PUB-2839 G.J.FELDMAN(SANTA CRUZ APS 1981)(SLAC+STAN)
BLOCKER 82 PL 109B 119 +DORFAN,ABRAMS,ALAM,BLONDEL+(LBL+SLAC)
MATTEUZZI 84 SLAC-PUB-3291 MATTEUZZI,ABRAMS+(SLAC+LBL+HARV)

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

T±

T±

35 TAU+-(1785,J=1/2) HEAVY LEPTON
E+E- -> TAU+TAU- CROSS SECTION THRESHOLD BEHAVIOR
AND MAGNITUDE CONSISTENT WITH POINTLIKE SPIN 1/2
DIRAC PARTICLE. BRANDELIK 78 RULES OUT POINTLIKE
SPIN 0 OR SPIN 1 PARTICLE. FELDMAN 78 RULES OUT
J=3/2. KIRKBY 79 ALSO RULES OUT J=INTEGER, J=3/2.

35 TAU MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass values and associated references. Includes entries like PERL 75 SMAG INCL. IN PERL 77 2/78, BURMEST1 77 PLUT ASSUMES V-A DECAY 12/77, etc.

35 TAU MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-13 SEC)

Table with columns for mean life values and references. Includes entries like T 77 (90.) OR LESS CL=.95 ALEXANDER 79 PLUT E+E- 3.9-5.0 GEV ECM 7/79, etc.

35 TAU PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes and their branching fractions. Includes entries like P1 TAU+ INTO MU+- NUMU NUTAU, P2 TAU+ INTO E+- NUE NUTAU, etc.

LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER VIOLATING MODES.

Table listing lepton family number violating modes and their branching fractions. Includes entries like P31 TAU+ INTO MU+- GAMMA, P32 TAU+ INTO E+- GAMMA, etc.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Matrix of fitted partial decay mode branching fractions. Columns labeled P 1, P 2, P12, P16, P17, P18, P19. Values include .1845+-0.0114, .1646+-0.0094, etc.

35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P1). Includes entries like R1 TAU+ INTO (MU+- NUMU NUTAU)/TOTAL, R1 220 0.15 0.03 BURMEST1 77 PLUT ASSUMES V-A DECAY 12/77, etc.

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P2). Includes entries like R2 TAU+ INTO (E+- NUE NUTAU)/TOTAL, R2 B 459 0.160 0.013 BACINO 78 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.1-7.4GEV 1/79, etc.

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (SQRT(P1*P2)). Includes entries like R3 TAU+ INTO (L+- NUL NUTAU)/TOTAL, R3 WHERE L MEANS E OR MU. EQUALITY OF E AND MU MODES IS ASSUMED. 3/77, etc.

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P2)/(P1). Includes entries like R4 TAU+ INTO E+- NUE NUTAU/MU+- NUMU NUTAU, R4 PREDICTED TO BE 1 FOR SEQUENTIAL LEPTON, 2 FOR PARAELECTRON, etc.

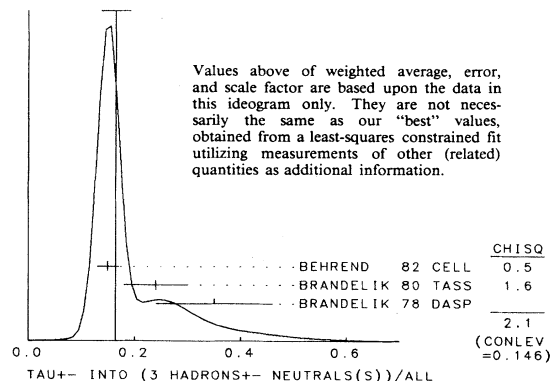
Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P1)*(P2). Includes entries like R5 TAU+ INTO (MU+- NUMU NUTAU)*(E+- NUE NUTAU), R5 (0.034) (0.006) ABRAMS 79 SMK2 REPL BY BLOCKER 82 12/79, etc.

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P12+P16+P19). Includes entries like R8 TAU+ INTO (HADRON+- NEUTRAL(S))/TOTAL, R8 19 0.45 0.19 BARBARO-G 77 SMAG 11/77, etc.

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P17+P18). Includes entries like R9 TAU+ INTO (K+- NEUTRAL(S))/TOTAL, R9 B SMALL BRANDELIK 77 DASP 3.6-5.2ECM E+E- 1/78, etc.

Table for 35 TAU BRANCHING RATIOS (P17+P18). Includes entries like R10 TAU+ INTO (3 HADRON+- NEUTRAL(S))/TOTAL, R10 35 0.35 0.11 BRANDELIK 78 DASP ASSUMES V-A DECAY 3/78, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.165 ± 0.027
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

7[±]

Table of particle properties for R11-R28, including tau decay parameters and various tests of lepton family number conservation.

Table of particle properties for R53-R64, including tau decay parameters and various tests of lepton family number conservation.

Table with 4 columns: RHO, RHO (MICHEL), PARAMETER, (V-A THEORY PREDICTS RHO=0.75). Row 1: RHO 594, RHO (MICHEL) 0.72, PARAMETER 0.15, (V-A THEORY PREDICTS RHO=0.75) BACINO2 79 DLCO E+E- ECM=3.5-7.4GEV 3/83*

Table of references for tau(1785) heavy lepton, listing authors and publication details.

Stable Particles
SEARCHES FOR MASSIVE NU'S & LEPTON MIXING

Data Card Listings

SEARCHES FOR MASSIVE NEUTRINOS AND LEPTON MIXING

SEE THE NOTE ON NEUTRINOS BY R.E. SHROCK IN THE ELECTRON NEUTRINO SECTION NEAR THE BEGINNING OF THESE DATA CARD LISTINGS.

SEARCHES FOR INDIRECT EFFECTS OF NEUTRINO MASSES AND LEPTON MIXING ARE LISTED HERE. DIRECT SEARCHES FOR MASSES OF DOMINANTLY COUPLED NEUTRINOS ARE LISTED IN THE APPROPRIATE SECTION ON NU-MU, NU-E, OR NU-TAU. RESULTS OF INDIRECT SEARCHES ARE CORRELATED UPPER BOUNDS ON MIXING MATRIX COEFFICIENTS U(A,J) VERSUS NEUTRINO MASS. THESE RESULTS ARE DIVIDED INTO THREE SECTIONS-- (A) BOUNDS FROM PARTICLE AND NUCLEAR DECAYS (B) BOUNDS FROM NEUTRINO REACTIONS (C) SEARCHES FOR NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY

5 (A). BOUNDS FROM PARTICLE AND NUCLEAR DECAYS

Table containing search results for massive neutrinos and lepton mixing under section 5(A). Includes sub-sections like 'LIMITS ON CABS(U(1,J))**2 AS FUNCTION OF MASS(NU-J)', 'APPLICATION OF PEAK SEARCH TEST TO EXISTING DATA', and 'NEW EXPERIMENTS TO APPLY PEAK AND KINK SEARCH TESTS'.

5 (B). BOUNDS FROM NEUTRINO REACTIONS

Table for 5(B) Solar Neutrino Experiments, listing solar mu flux (units, SMU) and solar neutrino unit (SNU) for various experiments like Bahcall 80, Davis 81, and Filipponi 82.

5 DEEP MINE EXPERIMENTS

Table for 5 Deep Mine Experiments, listing measured flux of nu-mu and expected flux of nu-mu for experiments like Crouch 78 and Boliev 81.

5 REACTOR ANTINEUTRINO EXPERIMENTS

Table for 5 Reactor Antineutrino Experiments, listing events observed and expected for experiments like Boehm 80, Reines 80, and Kwon 81.

5 ACCELERATOR EXPERIMENTS

Text describing bounds on delta(m**2) vs. sin(2*theta)**2 and experimental results for various accelerator experiments.

Table for NU-MU -> MU-E transitions, listing delta(m**2) for sin(2*theta)**2-1 for experiments like Bellotti 76 and Armentise 81.

Table for SIN(2*THETA)**2 FOR 'LARGE' DELTA(M**2) transitions, listing results for experiments like Bellotti 76 and Armentise 81.

Table for ANU-MU -> ANU-E transitions, listing delta(m**2) for sin(2*theta)**2-1 for experiments like Blietscha 78 and Nemethy 81.

Table for SIN(2*THETA)**2 FOR 'LARGE' DELTA(M**2) transitions, listing results for experiments like Blietscha 78 and Nemethy 81.

Table for NU-MU -> NU-TAU transitions, listing delta(m**2) for sin(2*theta)**2-1 for experiments like Armentise 81 and Erriquez 81.

Table for SIN(2*THETA)**2 FOR 'LARGE' DELTA(M**2) transitions, listing results for experiments like Armentise 81 and Erriquez 81.

Table for ANU-MU -> ANU-TAU transitions, listing delta(m**2) for sin(2*theta)**2-1 for experiments like Asratyan 81 and Taylor 83.

Table for SIN(2*THETA)**2 FOR 'LARGE' DELTA(M**2) transitions, listing results for experiments like Asratyan 81 and Taylor 83.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

MASSIVE ν'S & LEPTON MIXING, ν BOUNDS FROM ASTROPHYSICS & COSMOLOGY

Table with columns for experiment names (e.g., D6, S6, ANU-E), parameters (e.g., DELTA, SIN), and results (e.g., 1/82, 1/82).

5 (C). SEARCHES FOR NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY

THE DECAY (Z, A) -> (Z+2, A) + e- + e-, I.E. NEUTRINOLESS DOUBLE BETA DECAY...

Table with columns for experiment names (e.g., MW, MM, H), parameters (e.g., APPROX., OR LESS), and results (e.g., 1/82, 12/83).

LIMITS ON LEPTON-NUMBER VIOLATING (V+A) CURRENT ADMIXTURE

Table with columns for experiment names (e.g., ETA, ETA B), parameters (e.g., 2.4E-5), and results (e.g., 12/83).

REFERENCES FOR COR. BOUNDS ON NU MASS, MIXING.

Table listing references for neutrino mass and mixing, including authors like Bellotti, Blietsch, Crouch, etc.

Table listing references for neutrino mass and mixing, including authors like Asratyan, Baker, Baltay, etc.

NEUTRINO BOUNDS FROM ASTROPHYSICS AND COSMOLOGY

SEE THE NOTE ON NEUTRINOS BY R.E. SHROCK IN THE ELECTRON NEUTRINO SECTION...

NOTE ON ν MASS LIMITS

These limits apply to m_tot given by

m_tot = sum_{j=1,n} (g_j / 2) m_j

where n is the number of neutrino species and g_j is the number of independent components in the neutrino field...

6 NU MASS (EV)

Table listing neutrino mass limits in eV for various experiments and theoretical models.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

ν BOUNDS FROM ASTROPHYSICS & COSMOLOGY, HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

ML ASTROPHYSICAL AND COSMOLOGICAL LIMITS ON NEUTRINO MASSES. (UNITS EV)
 ML ANALYSES OF MASS/LIGHT RATIOS AND DYNAMICS OF GALAXIES AND
 ML CLUSTERS ARE CONSISTENT WITH PRESENCE OF DARK MATTER. TREMAINE 79
 ML STATED THAT THE DARK MATTER COULD NOT BE MUON OR ELECTRON NEUTRINOS
 ML OF NONZERO REST MASS OR ANY NEUTRAL LEPTON LESS MASSIVE THAN 1 MEV.
 ML AUTHORS BOND 81, DAVIS 81, AND SCHRAMM 81 CLAIMED THAT THIS DARK
 ML MATTER COULD CONSISTENTLY BE ASCRIBED TO MASSIVE NEUTRINOS
 ML WITH SUFFICIENTLY LONG LIFETIMS. SUBSEQUENT ANALYSES HAVE
 ML CHALLENGED THIS CLAIM; SEE PRIMACK 83. FOR DEGENERATE NEUTRINOS,
 ML SEE FREESE 83.
 ML
 ML
 ML ORDER 30 TREMAINE 79 COSM ISOTHERMAL 1/82
 ML 50-100 BOND 81 COSM ADIABATIC 2/82
 ML 4-20 DAVIS 81 COSM ADIA.-DECAYING MUS 1/82
 ML NO CONSISTENT VALUE SCHRAMM 81 COSM ISOTHERMAL 1/82
 ML PRIMACK 83 COSM 12/83*

MSW LIMITS ON MASSES OF STABLE RIGHT-HANDED NEUTRINOS
 (WITH NECESSARILY SUPPRESSED INTERACTION STRENGTHS)
 MSW 0 OLIVE 82 12/83*
 MSW 0 ALLOWED VALUES OF MASS ARE STRONGLY CORRELATED WITH INTERACTION
 STRENGTH. SEE FIG. 1 OF OLIVE 82. 12/83*

6 NU RADIATIVE MEAN LIFE VERSUS MASS

T		COWSIK	77 COSM	1/82
T		DICUS	77 COSM	1/82
T		GOLDMAN	77 COSM	4/82
T		FALK	78 COSM	1/82
T	STRONGLY CORRELATED	COWSIK	79 COSM	1/82
T	LIMITS. SEE REFERENCES	GOLDMAN	79 COSM	1/82
T		DERUJULA	80 COSM	1/82
T		STECKER	80 COSM	1/82
T		HENRY	81 COSM	1/82
T		KIMBLE	81 COSM	1/82
T		REPHAEELI	81 COSM	12/83*
T		TURNER	81 COSM	1/82
T		KRAUSS	83 COSM	12/83*

6 POSSIBLE LIMITS ON NUMBER OF LIGHT (< ABOUT 1 MEV) TWO-COMPONENT NU TYPES

N NUMBER COUPLING WITH FULL WEAK STRENGTH
 N (7) OR LESS SHVARTSMA 69 COSM 1/82
 N (4) OR LESS STEIGMAN 77 COSM 1/82
 N S CRITICISM OF BOUND YANG 79 COSM 1/82
 N MAYBE NO FIRM BOUND STECKER2 80 COSM 1/82
 N (4) OR LESS OLIVE 81 COSM 1/82
 N CRITICISM OF BOUND TURNER 81 COSM 1/82
 N (4) OR LESS RANA 82 COSM 1/82
 N (FROM 10 TO 1000) OR LESS SCHRAMM 82 COSM 1/84*
 N (4) OR LESS YANG 84 COSM ASTROPHYS MODEL-DEP 12/83*
 N S SEE, HOWEVER OLIVE2 81 CRITIQUE AND STECKER 81 REPLY. 1/82
 N UNCERTAINTIES AND CRITICISMS COME FROM DIFFERING ESTIMATES OF LOWER 4/82
 N LIMIT ON BARYON DENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE AND UPPER LIMIT ON THE 4/82
 N PRIMORDIAL HELIUM-4 ABUNDANCE. SEE ALSO BERNSTEIN 82. 4/82

NSW NUMBER COUPLING WITH LESS THAN FULL WEAK STRENGTH
 NSW A (20) OR LESS STEIGMAN 79 COSM 1/82
 NSW A LIMIT VARIES WITH STRENGTH OF COUPLING. 4/82

6 MAGNETIC MOMENT OF SUFFICIENTLY LIGHT MU (UNITS EV/GAUSS)

MM S (4.9E-19)OR LESS SUTHERLAN 76 COSM FOR M(NU)<10 KEV. 1/82
 MM S USES SUTHERLAND 76 EQ.3 WITH F=1/3 FROM THEIR TABLE AS MODIFIED TO 1/82
 MM S APPLY AS A LIMIT ON ANY ONE NEUTRINO SPECIES INDIVIDUALLY. 1/82

REFERENCES FOR NU BOUNDS FROM ASTRO. AND COSM.

SHVARTSM 69 JETPL 9 184
 COWSIK 72 PRL 29 669
 SUTHERLA 76 PR D13 2700

COWSIK 77 PRL 39 784
 ALSO 79 COWSIK
 DICUS 77 PRL 39 168
 GOLDMAN 77 PR D16 2256
 LEE 77 PRL 39 165
 SATO 77 PTP 58 1775
 STEIGMAN 77 PL 66B 202
 VYSOTSKY 77 JETPL 26 188

DICUS 78 PR D17 1529
 FALK 78 PL 79B 511
 ALSO 78 APJ 223 1015

COWSIK 79 PR D19 2219
 GOLDMAN 79 PR D19 2215
 HUT 79 PL 87B 144
 STEIGMAN 79 PRL 43 239
 TREMAINE 79 PRL 42 407
 YANG 79 APJ 227 697
 ALSO 79 STEIGMAN

DERUJULA 80 PRL 45 942
 STECKER 80 PRL 45 1460
 ALSO 81 NU 81 CONF HAWAII
 STECKER2 80 PRL 44 1237
 ZELDOVICH 80 SJNP 31 664

BOND 81 NU 81 CONF HAWAII
 DAVIS 81 APJ 250 423
 HENRY 81 PRL 47 618
 KIMBLE 81 PRL 46 80

OLIVE 81 APJ 246 557
 OLIVE2 81 PRL 46 516
 REPHAEELI 81 PL 106B 73
 SCHRAMM 81 APJ 243 1
 STECKER 81 PRL 46 517
 TURNER 81 NU 81 CONF HAWAII

BERNSTEIN 82 PRL 48 774
 OLIVE 82 PR D25 213
 RANA 82 PRL 48 209
 SCHRAMM 82 PRSL A307 43

V. F. SHVARTSMAN (MOSU)
 R. COWSIK, J. M. CLELLAND (UCB)
 SUTHERLAND, NG, FLOWERS, + (PENN+COLU+NYU)

R. COWSIK (MPIN+TIFR)

D. A. DICUS, E. W. KOLB, V. L. TEPLITZ (TEXA+VPI)
 T. GOLDMAN, M. J. STEPHENSON (LASL)
 B. W. LEE, S. WEINBERG (FNAL+STAN)
 K. SATO, M. KOBAYASHI (KYOT)
 G. STEIGMAN, D. SCHRAMM, J. GUNN (YALE, CHIC, CIT)
 VYSOTSKY, DOLGOV, ZELDOVICH (ITEP)

+KOLB, TEPLITZ, WAGONER (TEXA+VPI+STAN)
 S. FALK, D. SCHRAMM (CHIC)
 GUNN, LEE+ (CIT+CAMB+FNAL+CHIC+YALE)

R. COWSIK (TIFR)
 T. GOLDMAN, G. J. STEPHENSON (LASL)
 P. HUT, K. A. OLIVE (AMSTERDAM+EFI)
 G. STEIGMAN, K. OLIVE, D. SCHRAMM (BART+EFI)
 S. TREMAINE, J. E. GUNN (CIT+CAMB+CAIM)
 YANG, SCHRAMM, STEIGMAN, ROOD (CHIC+YALE+WIRG)
 FOOTNOTE 4

A. DE RUJULA, S. L. GLASHOW (MIT+HARV)
 F. W. STECKER (NASA)
 F. W. STECKER (PROC. V. 1, P. 124) (NASA)
 F. W. STECKER (NASA)
 ZELDOVICH, KLYPIN, KHLPOV, CHECHETKIN

J. R. BOND, A. S. SZALAY (UCB+CHIC)
 M. DAVIS, M. LECAR, C. PRYOR, E. WITTEN (HARV+PRIN) (EFI)
 R. C. HENRY, P. D. FELDMAN (JHU)
 R. KIMBLE, S. BOWYER, P. JAKOBSEN (UCB)

+SCHRAMM, STEIGMAN, TURNER, YANG+ (CHIC+BART)
 K. A. OLIVE, M. S. TURNER (CHIC)
 Y. REPHAEELI, A. S. SZALAY (UCB+BART)
 D. N. SCHRAMM, G. STEIGMAN (CHIC+BART)
 F. W. STECKER (NASA)
 M. S. TURNER (UCSB+CHIC)

J. BERNSTEIN (STEV)
 K. A. OLIVE, M. S. TURNER (CHIC+UCSB)
 N. C. RANA (TIFR)
 D. N. SCHRAMM (CHIC)

ELLIS 83 NP B223 256 J. ELLIS, K. A. OLIVE (CERN)
 FREESE 83 PR D27 1689 K. FREESE, E. W. KOLB, M. S. TURNER (CHIC+LAWL)
 KRAUSS 83 PL 128B 37 L. M. KRAUSS (HARV)
 PRIMACK 83 PHILADELPHIA J. PRIMACK (4TH WKSH. ON GRAND UNIF.) (UCSC)
 ALSO 82 MAT 299 37 BLUMENTHAL, PAGELS, PRIMACK (UCSC+ROCK)
 YANG 84 APJ (TO BE PUBL.) +TURNER, STEIGMAN, SCHRAMM, OLIVE (CHIC+BART)

HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

Data on the τ^\pm are listed in a separate section above, following the e and μ listings.

The following section contains information on searches for heavy leptons of other types and searches for the τ^\pm in collisions other than e^+e^- .

Several types of heavy leptons (that is, non-strongly-interacting fermions other than e and μ) have been proposed. In the Data Card Listings we distinguish four types.^{1,2} Each has a corresponding antiparticle with opposite charge and lepton number. For convenience we omit writing the antiparticles in the following descriptions. The four types are:

Sequential leptons (L^-, ν_L). Such a pair is assumed to have its own separately strictly conserved lepton number $n_L = +1$. This means that the radiative decays

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^- &\rightarrow e^- \gamma \\ L^- &\rightarrow \mu^- \gamma \end{aligned} \right\} \text{are forbidden,}$$

while the weak decays (assuming m_L sufficiently large)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} L^- &\rightarrow \nu_L e^- \bar{\nu}_e \\ L^- &\rightarrow \nu_L \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu \\ L^- &\rightarrow \nu_L \text{ hadrons} \end{aligned} \right\} \text{are allowed.}$$

There could be an increasing mass sequence of such pairs. It is frequently assumed that the neutrinos are massless.

Decay rates are assumed calculable from conventional weak interaction theory. For an L^- mass between 1 and 3 GeV, the branching fraction to each of the two leptonic modes above should be roughly 10 to 20%. For an L^- mass above 1 GeV, the mean life should be $\approx 10^{-12}$ seconds.

Paraleptons (E^+, E^0) and (M^+, M^0). These pairs have the same lepton numbers as the opposite-charge ordinary leptons, i.e., e^- and μ^- , respectively. Radiative decays are again forbidden and decays similar to those allowed for L^- are allowed here, e.g.,

$$M^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu e^+ \nu_e$$

or

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

$$M^+ \rightarrow \nu_\mu \mu^+ \nu_\mu$$

However, the lightest member is not stable as is the case for sequential leptons, so that bizarre decay schemes such as (assuming $m_{E^0} < m_{E^+}$)

$$E^+ \rightarrow E^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$$

$$\quad \quad \quad \downarrow$$

$$\quad \quad \quad e^- e^+ \nu_e$$

are allowed.

Heavy leptons of this type (and/or a neutral intermediate boson Z^0) are desired in unified gauge theories of weak and electromagnetic interactions to cancel unphysical high energy behavior in such processes as $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$.³

Ortholeptons (F^- and N^-). These have the same lepton numbers as e^- and μ^- , respectively. They may or may not have associated neutral leptons. Radiative decays are allowed in addition to weak modes similar to those of sequential leptons. The radiative mode can dominate or can be relatively unimportant depending on the model.⁴ Decays such as

$$F^- \rightarrow e^- + \text{hadrons}$$

are also allowed.

Long-lived penetrating particles. Heavy leptons could have long mean lives under certain circumstances. For example, if $m_{\nu_\mu} > m_{L^-}$, then L^- , the sequential lepton, is completely stable since its lepton number is conserved.

Experimental results. The results are summarized in the Data Card Listings below. Mass limits for sequential leptons are listed in subsection MS, while all other types are listed together in subsection M.

The Listings also contain cross-section upper limits reported as results of unsuccessful searches. We no longer list cross sections for anomalous $e\mu$ events in e^+e^- collisions. These cross sections are consistent with coming from $e^+e^- \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ where the τ^\pm is assumed to be a spin-1/2 Dirac point particle with a mass about 1785 MeV.

References

- M.L. Perl and P. Rapidis, SLAC-PUB-1496 (October 1974).

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SEE PERL 81 FOR A REVIEW

PROPERTIES OF THE TAU--(1785) HEAVY LEPTON AND ITS ASSOCIATED NEUTRINO ARE LISTED SEPARATELY ABOVE FOLLOWING THE E AND MU LISTINGS. THE FOLLOWING SECTION CONTAINS INFORMATION ON SEARCHES FOR HEAVY LEPTONS OF OTHER TYPES AND SEARCHES FOR TAU-- IN COLLISIONS OTHER THAN E+E-. WE LIST MASS LIMITS AND CROSS SECTION UPPER LIMITS REPORTED AS NEGATIVE SEARCH RESULTS. WE NO LONGER LIST CROSS SECTIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHED PROCESS E+ E- -> TAU+ TAU- AS WAS DONE IN OUR 1977 SUPPLEMENT.

25 HEAVY LEPTON MASS LIMITS			
LIMITS APPLY ONLY TO HEAVY LEPTON TYPE GIVEN IN COMMENT AT RIGHT OF DATA CARD. SEE REVIEW ABOVE FOR DESCRIPTION OF TYPES.			
IN COMMENTS BELOW, ALL BEAMS ARE MU TYPE NEUTRINO OR ANTINEUTRINO.			
L, E, M, F, N STAND FOR SEQUENTIAL LEPTON, PARA-ELECTRON, PARA-MUON, ORTHO-ELECTRON, ORTHO-MUON RESPECTIVELY.			
MS	SEQUENTIAL HEAVY LEPTON MASS LIMITS (GEV)		
MS	A	(13.) OR MORE	AZIMOV 80 +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 2/82
MS	B	16. OR MORE	CL=.95 BARBER 80 CNTR +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 9/81
MS	C	NONE 4GEV TO 14.5GEV	CL=.95 BERGER 81 PLUT +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 1/82
MS	D	NONE BELOW 15.5 GEV	CL=.95 BRANDELIK 81 TASS +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 1/82
MS	MS	NONE BELOW 14 GEV	CL=.95 ADEVA 82 MRKJ +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 1/84*
MS	E	NONE BELOW 18 GEV	ADEVA 83 MRKJ +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 11/83*
MS	F	NONE BELOW 18.0 GEV	CL=.95 BARTEL 83 JADE +- SEQUENTIAL (L) 11/83*
MS	A AZIMOV 80 ESTIMATED PROBABILITIES FOR M-N TYPE EVENTS IN E+ E- -> 2/82		
MS	L+ - DEDUCING SEMI-HADRONIC DECAY MULTIPLICITIES OF L FROM E+ E- 2/82		
MS	A ANNIHILATION DATA AT WCM=(2/3)*ML. OBTAINED ABOVE LIMIT COMPARING 2/82		
MS	A THESE WITH E+E- DATA (BRANDELIK 80, PL 92B 1999). 2/82		
MS	B	BARBER 80 LOOKED FOR E+ E- -> L+ L-, L->NEU(L)+X WITH MARK-J AT 9/81	
MS	B	DESY-PETRA. 9/81	
MS	C	BERGER 81 IS DESY DORIS AND PETRA EXPT. LOOKING FOR E+E- -> L+L-. 1/82	
MS	D	BRANDELIK 81 IS DESY PETRA EXPT. LOOKING FOR E+E- -> L+L-. 1/82	
MS	E	ADEVA 83 LOOKED FOR MUON OPPOSITE AGAINST A HADRON JET. 11/83*	
MS	F	BARTEL 83 LIMIT IS FROM PETRA E+E- EXP WITH AVERAGE WCM=34.2 GEV. 11/83*	
M	HEAVY LEPTON MASS LIMITS (GEV)		
M	A	1.0 OR MORE	BEHREND 65 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F) 6/77
M	B	NONE BETWEEN 0.12 AND 0.57	BETOURNE 65 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F) 6/77
M	C	NONE BETWEEN 0.3 AND 0.7	BUDNITZ 66 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F) 6/77
M	D	NONE BETWEEN 0.2 AND 0.92	BARNA 68 CNTR - LONG-LIVED 6/77
M	D	NONE BETWEEN 0.97 AND 1.03	BARNA 68 CNTR - LONG-LIVED 6/77
M	E	NONE BETWEEN 0.8 AND 1.3	BOLEY 68 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F) 6/77
M	F	NONE BETWEEN 0.2 AND 0.6	LIBERMAN 69 OSPK - ORTHOMUON(N) 6/77
M	G	0.490 OR MORE	ROTHE 69 RVUE 6/77
M	H	NONE BETWEEN 0.26 AND 1.32	LICHTENST 70 SPEC - ORTHOELECTRON(F) 6/77
M	I	20 (0.424) (0.013) (0.002)	RAMM 70 HLBC 0 6/77
M	I	22 (0.431) (0.004)	RAMM 71 HLBC - ORTHOMUON(N) 6/77
M	J	0 0.1 OR MORE	ANSORGE 73 HBC - LONG-LIVED 6/77
M	K	0 0.6 OR MORE	BACCI 73 ELEC +- ORTHOELECTRON(F) 1/76
M	K	0 2.2 OR MORE	BACCI 73 ELEC +- ORTHOELECTRON(F) 1/76
M	L	0 2.0 OR MORE	CL=.90 BARISH 73 ASPK + PARAMUON (M) 2/74
M	M	0 1.4 OR MORE	CL=.95 BERNARDIN 73 ASPK +- ANY NON-RAD TYPE 2/74
M	M	0 1.0 OR MORE	CL=.95 BERNARDIN 73 ASPK +- ANY NON-RAD TYPE 2/74
M	N	NONE BETWEEN 0.55 AND 4.5	BUSHNIN 73 CNTR - LONG-LIVED 2/74
M	O	0 2.4 OR MORE	CL=.90 EICHTEN 73 HLBC + PARAMUON (M) 3/74
M	P	7.8 OR MORE	CL=.95 HANSON 73 WIRE ORTHOELECTRON(F) 6/77
M	Q	1.8 OR MORE	CL=.90 ASRATYAN 74 HLBC +- ORTHOMUON (N) 11/75
M	R	8.4 OR MORE	CL=.90 BARISH 74 SPEC + PARAMUON (M) 7/74
M	S	NONE BETWEEN 0 AND 2.0	GITTELESON 74 SPEC ORTHOMUON (N) 12/77
M	T	0 1.15 OR MORE	CL=.95 ORITO 74 ASPK +- ANY NON-RAD TYPE 11/75
M	U	NONE BETWEEN 0.25 AND 2.3	BACCI 77 SPEC +- ORTHOELECTRON(F) 12/77
M	V	1.2 OR MORE	MEYER 77 SMAG 0 NEUTRAL 12/77
M	W	10.3 OR MORE	CL=.98 ASRATYAN 78 - ORTHOMUON (N) 1/79
M	X	0 7.5 OR MORE	CNOP5 78 HLBC - ORTHOMUON (N) 8/78
M	X	0 9.0 OR MORE	CNOP5 78 HLBC + PARAMUON (M) 8/78
M	Y	10.0 OR MORE	ERRIQUEZ 78 BEBC + PARAMUON (M) 1/79
M	Z	12. OR MORE	HOLDER 78 CNTR + PARAMUON (M) 6/78
M	1	NONE 1 GEV TO 9 GEV	CL=.90 CLARK 81 SPEC 0 PARAMUON(MOBAR) 1/82
M	1	NONE 1 GEV TO 9 GEV	CL=.90 CLARK 81 SPEC +- 1/82
M	2	NONE BETWEEN 0.6 AND 3.3	HAYES 82 SMK2 +- ORTHOMUON (N) 4/82
M	2	NONE BETWEEN 0.5 AND 3.3	HAYES 82 SMK2 +- ORTHOELECTRON(F) 4/82
M	3	22.5 OR MORE	CL=.95 BARTEL 83 JADE 0 PARAELECTRON(E0) 11/83*
M	3	22.5 OR MORE	CL=.95 BARTEL 83 JADE 0 PARAELECTRON(E0) 11/83*
M	A	BEHREND 65 IS DESY EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P->F P, F->E GAMMA. 6/77	
M	A	THIS MASS LIMIT CORRESPONDS TO A LIMIT ON LAMBDA**2 OF 6.25*10**-4. 6/77	
M	B	BETOURNE 65 IS ORSAY EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P->F P, MASS OF .12 6/77	
M	B	CORRESPONDS TO COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA**2 GT .0016, MASS OF .57 6/77	
M	B	TO LAMBDA**2 GT .22. 6/77	
M	C	BUDNITZ 66 IS CEA EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P->F P. 6/77	
M	D	BARNA 68 IS SLAC PHOTOPRODUCTION EXPT. 6/77	
M	E	BOLEY 68 IS CEA EXPT. LOOKS FOR E P->F P, MASS OF .1 CORRESPONDS 6/77	
M	E	TO COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA**2 GT 3*10**-4, MASS LIMIT OF 1.3 TO 6/77	
M	E	LAMBDA**2 GT .01. 6/77	
M	F	LIBERMAN 69 IS A BNL EXPT MEASURING MUON BREMSSTRAHLUNG. 6/77	

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

M	G	ROTHE 69 EXAMINES PREVIOUS DATA ON MU PAIR PROD AND PI AND K DECAYS	6/77
M	H	LICHTENSTEIN 70 IS CORNELL EXPT MEASURING E BREMSSTRAHLUNG.	6/77
M	H	MASS LIMIT DEPENDS ON COUPLING CONSTANT. FIRST VALUE ABOVE IS FOR	6/77
M	H	LAMBDA**2 GT .17, SECOND IS FOR LAMBDA**2 GT .42.	6/77
M	I	RAMM 70 FINDS PEAK IN MU PI COMBINED MASS PRODUCED BY NEUTRINO	6/77
M	I	INTERACTIONS. HE ALSO CLAIMS EVIDENCE FOR THIS IN KOMUS DECAYS IN	6/77
M	I	HSC WHERE PI MU COMBINED MASS PEAKS IN SAME REGION. CLARK 72 FINDS	6/77
M	I	NO EVIDENCE FOR PI MU PEAK IN HIGH STATISTICS KL3 EXPT.	6/77
M	I	RAMM 71 SEES PEAK IN MU GAMMA COMBINED MASS PRODUCED BY NEUTRINOS.	6/77
M	J	ANSORGE 73 LOOKS FOR ELECTRON PAIR PROD AND ELECTRON-LIKE BREMS.	6/77
M	K	BACCI 73 IS FRASCATI E+E EXPT. LOOKS FOR F --> E GAMMA.	1/76
M	K	MASS LIMIT DEPENDS ON COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA FOR THIS DECAY.	1/76
M	K	FIRST VALUE ABOVE IS FOR LAMBDA**2 GT 9*10**5, 2ND IS FOR	1/76
M	K	LAMBDA**2 GT 10**3.	1/76
M	L	BARISH 73 IS FNAL 50,145 GEV NEU EXPT. LOOKS FOR (NEU NUCLEON -->	3/77
M	L	M ANYTHING). ASSUMES (M+ --> MU+ NEU-NEU) WITH BR=.3.	3/77
M	M	BERNARDINI 73 IS FRASCATI E+E EXPT. FIRST VALUE ASSUMES UNIVERSAL	2/74
M	M	COUPLING TO ORDINARY LEPTONS. SECOND VALUE ALSO ASSUMES COUPLING	2/74
M	M	TO HADRONS.	2/74
M	N	BUSHNIN 73 IS SERPUKOV 70 GEV P EXPT. MASSES ASSUME MEAN LIFE ABOVE	2/74
M	N	7E-10 AND 3E-8 RESPECTIVELY. CALCULATED FROM CROSS SEC(DC BELOW)	2/74
M	N	AND 30 GEV MUON PAIR PRODUCTION DATA.	2/74
M	O	EICHTEN 73 IS CERN 1-10GEV NEU EXPT. LOOKS FOR M+ PRODUCED IN	2/76
M	O	NEU NUCL --> M+ HADRONS ASSUMING 15 PERCENT DECAY TO E+ NEU NEU.	2/76
M	P	HANSON 73 LOOK FOR DEVIATIONS FROM QED IN E+ E -->2 GAMMA. THEY	6/77
M	P	MEASURE THE PRODUCT OF THE F MASSES * THE COUPLING CONSTANT LAMBDA,	6/77
M	P	WHICH IS THE VALUE QUOTED ABOVE.	6/77
M	Q	ASRATYAN 74 USES EICHTEN 73 DATA ON NEU NUCL --> E- HADRONS AND	2/76
M	Q	ANTI-NEU NUCL --> E+ HADRONS TO SET LIMITS ON ORTHOMUON PRODUCTION.	2/76
M	R	BARISH 74 IS FNAL 50,135 GEV NEU EXPT. LOOKS FOR (NEU NUCLEON -->	7/74
M	R	M+ ANYTHING). ASSUMES (M+ --> MU+ NEU NEU) WITH BR=.3.	7/74
M	S	GITTLESON 74 IS MU P --> P ORTHOMUON SEARCH. COUPLING CONSTANT	12/77
M	S	LAMBDA**2 IS <.01 FOR MASS UP TO .7 GEV, LIMIT ON LAMBDA**2 RISES	12/77
M	S	TO <.1 FOR MASS OF 2.0 GEV.	12/77
M	T	ORITO 74 LOOKED FOR H+-H- PAIRS GIVING MU-E PAIRS. MASS LIMIT REFERS	3/74
M	T	TO ANY NON-RADIATIVE TYPE HEAVY LEPTON -- L, E, M, F, N.	3/74
M	T	COUPLING TO HADRON ASSUMED FROM THEORETICAL MODELS.	3/74
M	U	BACCI 77 IS SAME TYPE AS BACCI 73. LOWER MASS LIMIT CORRESPONDS TO	12/77
M	U	LAMBDA**2 LIMIT OF 4*10**5, UPPER VALUE IS FOR LAMBDA**2 LIMIT OF	12/77
M	U	1.5*10**3.	12/77
M	V	MEYER 77 LOOKS FOR NARROW NEUTRAL RESONANCE IN (E PI) AND (MU PI)	12/77
M	V	CHANNELS PRODUCED BY E+E AT 6.8 GEV (ECM). ASSUMED TO BE DECAY	12/77
M	V	PRODUCT OF THE TAU. SEE SECTION NE BELOW.	12/77
M	W	ASRATYAN 78 ANALYZES DEPENDENCE OF N.C./C.C. ON ENERGY OF ASSOC.	1/79
M	W	HADRONS. USES DATA OF HOLDER 77 (PL 72B, 254)--NUMU INTERACTIONS	1/79
M	W	AT CERN-SPS.	1/79
M	X	CNOPS 78 IS FNAL EXPT LOOKING FOR NEUMU NE --> L+(-), FOLLOWED BY	8/78
M	X	L+(-) --> E+(-) NEU NEU.	8/78
M	Y	ERRIQUEZ 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. LOOKS FOR NUMU NUCLEON-->MU- E+ X.	1/79
M	Y	FINDS CS FOR PRODUCING HVY LEPT--> E+ <.7*10**3 C.C. CS.	1/79
M	Z	HOLDER 78 IS A CERN NEU EXPT LOOKING FOR NEUMU NUCLEON --> MU+ ANY	6/78
M	Z	Z THING. ASSUMES M+ --> MU+ 2NEUMU WITH BR=0.2.	6/78
M	1	CLARK 81 IS FNAL EXP WITH 209 GEV MUONS. BOUNDS APPLY TO MO WHICH	1/82
M	1	COUPLES WITH FULL WEAK STRENGTH TO MUON. SEE ALSO SECTION MU.	1/82
M	2	HAYES 82 IS SLAC SPEAR EXPT. THEIR TBL.5,6 GIVES CROSS SEC. LIMITS	4/82
M	2	FOR ORTHOMUON AND ORTHOLEPTON FOR MASSES IN ABOVE RANGE.	4/82
M	3	BARTEL 83 IS PETRA E+E EXP WITH AVERAGE WCM=34.2 GEV. FIRST(SECOND)	11/83*
M	3	LIMIT IS FOR V+A(V-A) TYPE W-E0-E COUPLING.	11/83*

NEU	HEAVY LEPTON LIMITS (NEUTRINO NUCLEON)		
NEU	SEE ALSO SECTION 'I' IN 'OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES'.		
NEU	A	6 TRIMUON EVENTS	BENVENUT 77 NEUL 5/6NEU,1/6NEUBAR
NEU	A	10 MU+ MU-, 3 MU- MU- EVENTS	BENVENUT 77 NEUL
NEU	B		BOSETTI 78 HYBR
NEU	A	BENVENUT 1 77 IS FNAL EXPT. AND CLAIMS TRIMUON EVTS. INDICATE BY PROD	7/77
NEU	A	OF A NEW HEAVY LEPTON -->MU- NEUBAR NEW LIGHTER LEPTON --> MU+ MU-	7/77
NEU	A	NEUTRINO. SEE ALSO BENVENUT 77, ALBRIGHT 77 AND BARGER 77 FOR	7/77
NEU	A	FURTHER ANALYSIS. THIS CLAIM WAS REFUTED BY LATER EXPS. AT CERN	7/77
NEU	A	(HOLDER 78) AND FNAL (CNOPS 78), AND BY THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF	7/77
NEU	A	OF COMBINED DATA - SEE SMITH 78.	7/77
NEU	B	BOSETTI 78 ANALYSES MOMENTA OF MUONS FROM DIMUON EVENTS USING	6/78
NEU	B	200 GEV NARROW BAND NEU BEAM AT CERN. FINDS (NEUMU P --> HVY-LEPT)/	6/78
NEU	B	(NEUMU P --> MU) <.06 (90 PCT CL) WHERE HVY-LEPT --> E- NU(E)	6/78
NEU	B	NU(HVY-LEPT) 15 PCT OF THE TIME.	6/78

MU	HEAVY LEPTON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (MU NUCLEON) (CM**2)		
MU	SEE ALSO SECT 'MU' IN CHARM SEARCHES AND OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES		
MU	A	1.22E-34 OR LESS	LEBRITTON 80 SPEC MO-->MU+ MU- NU
MU	B	0 4. E-38 OR LESS	CLARK 81 SPEC O PARAMUON(MOBAR)
MU	B	0 6. E-38 OR LESS	CLARK 81 SPEC ++
MU	A	LEBRITTON 80 IS BNL EXP WITH 10.5GEV MUONS. TRIMUONS ARE CONSISTENT	12/81
MU	A	WITH QED TRIDENT AND DIFFRACTIVELY PRODUCED RHO DECAY.	12/81
MU	B	CLARK 81 IS FNAL EXP WITH 209 GEV MUON. LOOKED FOR MU+ N-->MOBAR X,	1/82
MU	B	MOBAR-->MU+ MU- ANTI-NEUMU) AND MU+ N-->M++ X, M++-->2MU+ NEU(MU).	1/82
MU	B	ABOVE LIMITS ARE FOR CS*BR TAKEN FROM THEIR MASS-DEP PLOT FIG.2.	1/82

DC	HEAVY LEPTON PRODUCTION DIFF. CROSS SEC. (P NUCLEON) (CM**2/SR-GEV)		
DC	A	0 1.6E-37 OR LESS CL=.90	GOLDOVIN 72 CNTR-70GEV P, SERPUKHOV
DC	B	0 4. E-38 OR LESS CL=.90	BUSHNIN 73 CNTR-70GEV P, SERPUKHOV
DC	A	MASS RANGE 1 TO 4.5 GEV, THETA=0, P=25 GEV/C.	1/76
DC	B	BUSHNIN 73 HEAVY LEPTON PATH TRAVERSES 6800 GM/CM**2 ABSORBER.	2/74
DC	B	DIFFERENTIAL CROSS-SECTION MEASURED AT P=30 GEV/C THETA= 2 MRAD.	3/74

TBD	TAU LEPTON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTIONS IN HADRONIC COLLISIONS (CM**2)		2/82
TBD	A	1.8E-30 OR LESS CL=.90	AGAKISHIE 80 SPRK 70GEV P FE BM DUMP
TBD	A	AGAKISHIEV 80 REANALYZED BEAM DUMP DATA (ASRATYAN 78 PL 79B 497).	2/82
TBD	A	FOUND NO EXCESS OF MUONLESS EVENT IN NEUTRINO DETECTOR. ABOVE LIMIT	2/82
TBD	A	IS FOR CS(P NUC-->F X)*BR(F-->TAU NUTAU X) ASSUMING LINEAR A DEP	2/82
TBD	A	AND THAT SOLE SOURCE OF TAU LEPTON IS DECAY OF F-MESON.	2/82

BD	PRODUCTION OF HEAVY LEPTON IN BEAM DUMP		
BD	A	LOSECCO 81 AT BNL AGS SET LIMIT FOR CS(PROD)*CS(INT) RATIO OF	1/83*
BD	A	SLOW (BETA=0.89) HEAVY LEPTONS TO PROMPT NEUS AS 2.2E-2(CL=.90).	1/83*

IC	INVARIANT HEAVY LEPTON PROD. CROSS SEC. (P NUCLEON) (CM**2/GEV**2)		
IC	A	0 5.4E-39 OR LESS CL=.90	CROWNIN 74 SPEC -- M=1-6.8 GEV
IC	B	0 6.4E-35 OR LESS CL=.90	BINTINGER 75 SPEC -- M=1-5 GEV
IC	C	0 1.8E-33 OR LESS CL=.90	ARMITAGE 79 SPEC M=1.87 GEV
IC	A	CROWNIN 74 IS AN FNAL 300 GEV P CU EXPT. LOOKED FOR LONG LIVED	2/76
IC	A	PENETRATING PARTICLES. ABOVE LIMIT ASSUMES STABLE. MULTIPLY IT BY	2/76
IC	A	EXP(1.22E-8M/TAU) FOR MASS M(GEV) AND LIFETIME TAU(SEC). LIMIT	2/76
IC	A	OBTAINED AT THETA(LAB) = 77 MRAD, PT = 2.38 GEV/C.	4/77
IC	B	BINTINGER 75 IS A 30-300 GEV P C EXPT. LOOKED FOR LONG LIVED	2/76
IC	B	PENETRATING PARTICLES. ABOVE LIMIT ASSUMES STABLE. MULTIPLY IT BY	2/76
IC	B	EXP(3.5E-8M/TAU/P) FOR MASS M(GEV), LIFETIME TAU(SEC), MOM.P(GEV).	2/76
IC	B	OBTAINED AT THETA(LAB) = 91 MRAD, PT = 1-2.25 GEV/C.	4/77
IC	C	ARMITAGE 79 IS CERN-ISR EXPT AT ECM=53 GEV. VALUE IS FOR X=0.1 AND	7/79
IC	C	PT=.15.	7/79

RPI	HEAVY LEPTON PROD. CROSS SECTION (CS(HVY LEP) / CS(PION))		
RPI	A	0 7. E-12 OR LESS CL=.95	BUSSIERE 80 CNTR Q=-1 M=4-4.5 GEV
RPI	A	0 2.5E-12 OR LESS CL=.95	BUSSIERE 80 CNTR Q=-2 M=5-7.5 GEV
RPI	A	BUSSIERE 80 IS CERN-SPS EXPT WITH 200-240 GEV PROTONS ON BE AND AL	12/81
RPI	A	EXP(3.5E-8M/TAU/P) FOR MASS M(GEV), LIFETIME TAU(SEC), MOM.P(GEV).	12/81
RPI	A	MASS RANGES SEE THEIR FIG. 7.	12/81

CN	NEUTRAL HEAVY LEPTON PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (CM**2)		
CN	A	5 (1. E-37 OR MORE)	KRISHNASW 75 CNTR +0- M=2-5 GEV
CN	B	0	BENVENUT 75 SPEC 0
CN	A	KRISHNASWAMY 75 IS KOLAR GOLD MINE COSMIC RAY EXPT. TYPICAL EVENT	2/76
CN	A	HAS VERTEX IN AIR 70 CM FROM WALL WITH THREE OBSERVED CHARGED	2/76
CN	A	TRACKS. AUTHORS SUGGEST NEU-ROCK GIVES NEW PARTICLE WITH MEAN LIFE	2/76
CN	A	10E-9 SEC OR LONGER. DE RUJULA 75 GIVES ANOTHER INTERPRETATION.	2/76
CN	A	SEE ALSO RAJASEKARAN 75.	8/76
CN	B	BENVENUT 75 IS AN FNAL EXPERIMENT WHICH ROUGHLY SIMULATES THE	2/76
CN	B	KRISHNASWAMY 75 EXPT. BUT APPARENTLY CONTRADICTS IT, FINDING NO	2/76
CN	B	EVENTS. SENSITIVE TO DECAYS OF NEUTRAL PENETRATING PARTICLES	5/77
CN	B	PRODUCED BY THE PRIMARY PROTONS OR BY SECONDARY NEUTRINO	3/77
CN	B	INTERACTIONS IN THE 1 KM. NEUTRINO BEAM EARTH SHIELD.	3/77

N	NEUTRAL HEAVY LEPTON PRODUCED IN NEUTRINO INTERACTIONS		
N	A	1 POSSIBLY SEEN	BARANOV 77 HLCB O SERPUKHOV
N	A	2 POSSIBLY SEEN	BARANOV 79 HLCB O SERPUKHOV
N	A	BARANOV HEAVY LEPTON CLAIM REFUTED BY BALTAY 78.	1/82

MM	UNEXPLAINED MISSING NEUTRAL (HEAVY LEPTON?) MOMENTUM / TOTAL MOMENTUM		
MM	A	0.05	ELLIOT 77 CALO
MM	A	ELLIOT 77 IS SLAC 10.5 GEV PI+ P --> P NPI-- NEUTRALS. FINDS THAT	1/78
MM	A	NEUTRAL SPECTRUM CAN BE EXPLAINED BY GAMMA, K0, LAMBDA, NEUTRON.	1/78

CP	NEUTRAL HEAVY LEPTON PROD. CROSS SEC. (PROTON NUCLEON) (CM**2)		
CP	A	0 1. E-29 OR LESS	FAISSNER 76 HLCB O
CP	B	0 2.8E-35 OR LESS CL=.90	BECHIS 78 SPEC O
CP	C	0 8.2E-40 OR LESS CL=.90	AGAKISHIE 80 SPRK O M=4GEV,TAU=E-7 S
CP	A	FAISSNER 76 LIMIT ASSUMES STABLE NEUTRAL WEAKLY INTERACTING LEPTON.	1/77
CP	A	ALSO RULES OUT DE RUJULA 75 INTERP. OF 5 KRISHNASWAMY 75 EVENTS AS	1/77
CP	A	(P NUCLEON --> L+ X, L+ --> L0 X) UNLESS L+ MASS IS ABOVE 3 GEV.	1/77
CP	B	BECHIS 78 IS 400 GEV FNAL EXPT. LOOKS FOR P NUCLEON --> L+.	8/78
CP	B	L+ --> L0 X, L0 --> MU PI OR E PI. RESULT IS CL=.90 FOR MASS OF L0	8/78
CP	B	< 1 GEV, LIFETIME BETW 10**10 AND 10**8 SEC.(VALID ONLY FOR CASES	8/78
CP	B	WHEN L0 UNACCOMPANIED BY MUON OF P=10 GEV.)	8/78
CP	C	AGAKISHIEV 80 REANALYZED BEAM DUMP DATA FROM 70 GEV PROTON ON IRON	2/82
CP	C	(ASRATYAN 78 PL 79B,497). ASSUMED DRELL-YAN PROD OF CHGD HVY LEPTON	2/82
CP	C	PAIR FOLLOWED BY DECAY INTO NEUTRAL HVY LEPTON. ABOVE VALUE IS WHEN	2/82
CP	C	LIMIT IS MOST STRINGENT. FOR OTHER MASS AND LIFE, SEE THEIR TABLE 1.	2/82
CP	C	AND FOR LIMIT DEDUCED FOR PI NUCLEON INTERACTION,SEE THEIR TABLE 2.	2/82

NE	NEUTRAL HEAVY LEPTON PROD. CROSS SECTION (E+ E-) (CM**2)		
NE	A	4.5E-36 OR LESS CL=.90	MEYER 77 SMAG E+E- 6.8 GEV (ECM)
NE	A	MEYER 77 EXPT LOOKS FOR NARROW NEUTRAL RESONANCE IN E-PI AND MU-PI	12/77
NE	A	CHANNELS. VALUE GIVEN IS FOR MASS OF 5 GEV, AND IS PRODUCT OF CS*	12/77
NE	A	BR(TAU--> NEU NEUTRAL LEPTON)*BR(NEUTRAL LEPTON--> E OR MU PI). IF	12/77
NE	A	MASS OF NEUTRAL LEPTON IS 1.5 GEV, LIMIT BECOMES 2.5E-36. SEE S25M.	12/77

TMU	LIMIT ON MU(TAU) PRODUCTION IN BEAM DUMP EXPERIMENT		
TMU	A		FRITZE 80 HYBR
TMU	A	FRITZE 80 IS CERN SPS EXP WITH BEBC. NC/CC RATIO CORRESPONDS TO	1/82
TMU	A	R=(PROMPT-MU(TAU)-INDUCED EVENTS)/(ALL PROMPT-MU EVENTS) <.01.	1/82
TMU	A	MIXING PROBABILITY P(NU(E)-->NU(TAU)) <.05 AT CL=.90.	1/82

EXC	LIMITS ON EXCITED ELECTRONS(E*) AND MUONS(MU*)		
EXC	A	NONE BELOW 58 GEV	CL=.95 ADEVA 82 MRKJ E* PROD IN E+E- 1/84*
EXC	A	NONE BELOW 10 GEV	CL=.95 ADEVA 82 MRKJ MU* PROD IN E+E- 1/84*
EXC	B		BUKIN 82 E* PROD IN E+E- 1/84*
EXC	C		REWARD 82 G-2 OF E*,MU* 11/83*
EXC	D		FORD 83 MAC MU* PROD IN E+E- 11/83*

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES, pi±

EXC A BERGSM 83 M(E*) LIMIT ASSUMES E* COUPLING EQUALS TO THAT OF E. 1/84*
EXC B BUKIN 82 IS VEPP-2M RING EXP FOR E+E- -> E+ E- GAMMA WITH WCM=0.64- 1/84*
EXC C RENARD 82 DERIVED FROM G-2 DATA LIMITS ON MASS AND COUPLINGS OF E* 11/83*

REFERENCES FOR HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES

BEHREND 65 PRL 15 900 +BRASSE, ENGLER, GANSSAUJE+ (DESY+KARL)
BEHREND 65 PL 17 70 +NGUYEN NGOC PEREZ Y JORBA+ (ORSA)
BUDNITZ 66 PR 141 1313 +DUNNING, GOITEIN, RAMSEY, WALKER, WILSON (HARV)
BARNA 68 PR 173 1391 +COX, MARTIN, PERL, TAN, TONER, ZIPF+ (SLAC+STAN)
BOLEY 68 PR 167 1275 +ELIAS, FRIEDMAN, HARTMANN, KENDALL+ (MIT+CEA)
LIBERMAN 69 PRL 22 663 +HOFFMAN, ENGELS, IMRIE+ (HARV+CASE+MCGI+SLAC)
ROTHE 69 NP B10 241 K. W. ROTHE, M. WOLSKY (PENN)
LICHTENS 70 PR D1 825 LICHTENSTEIN, ASH, BERKELMAN, HARTILL+ (CORN)
RAMM 70 NATURE 227 1323 C. A. RAMM (CERN)
ALSO 72 NATURE 237 388 CLARK, LEITOFF, FIELD, FRISCH, JOHNSON+ (LBL)
RAMM 71 NAT. PH. SC. 230 145 C. A. RAMM (CERN)
GOLOVKIN 72 PL 42B 136 +GRACHEV, KHODYREV, KUBAROVSKY+ (SERP)
ANGORGE 73 PR D7 26 +BAKER, KRZESINSKI, NEALE, RUSHBROOKE+ (CAVE)
BACCI 73 PR D10 1379 +DUNAYTSEV, GOLOVKIN, KUBAROVSKY+ (SERP)
BARISH 73 PRL 31 410 +GOLOVKIN, GRACHEV, SHODYREV+ (SERP)
BERNARDI 73 NC 17A 383 +DEDEN+ (AACH+BELG+CERN+EPOL+MILA+LALO+LOUC)
ALSO 70 LMC 4 +LEONG, NEWMAN, LAW, LITKE+ (MIT+HARV+CEA+HAIF)
BUSHNIN 73 NP 85B 476 +GERSHTEIN, KAFTANOV, KUBANTZEV, LAPIN+ (SERP)
ALSO 72 PL 42B 136 +BARTLETT, BUCHHOLZ, MERRITT+ (CIT+FNAL)
EICHTEH 73 PL 46B 281 +FRISCH, SHOCHET, BOYMOND, MERMUD+ (EFI+PRIN)
HANSON 73 NCL 7 587 +GITTLESON, KIRK, + (HARV+ROCH+COLU+FNAL)
+VISENTIN, CERADINI, CONVERSI+ (FRAS+ROMA)
BEHREND 75 PRL 35 1486 +BENVENUTI, CLINE, FORD+ (HARV+PENN+WISC+FNAL)
BINTING 75 PRL 34 982 +BINTINGER, CURRY+ (EFI+HARV+PENN+WISC)
BACCI 77 PL 71B 227 +DEZORZI, PENSO, STELLA+ (ROMA+FRAS)
KRISHNAS 75 PL 57B 105 +KRISHNASWAMY, MENON+ (BOMBAY+OSAKA)
ALSO 75 PRL 35 628 DE RUJULA, GEORGI, GLASHOW (HARV)
ALSO 75 PRAMA 5 78 RAJASEKARAN, SARMA (TIFR)
FAISSNER 76 PL 60B 401 +HASERT+ (AACH+BELG+CERN+EPOL+MILA+OXF+LOUC)
BARANOV 77 PL 70B 269 +VOLKOV, GERSHTEIN, IVANILOV+ (SERP)
ALSO 77 SJNP 26 57 +BARANOV, GOLKOV, GERSHTEIN, IVANILOV+ (SERP)
BENVENUTI 77 PRL 38 1110 +BENVENUTI, CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1187 ALBRIGHT, SMITH, VERMASEREN (FNAL+STON)
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1190 BARGER, GOTTSCHALK+ (WISC+ZARAGOZA+RHEL)
BENVENUT 77 PRL 38 1183 +BENVENUTI, CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
ELLIOT 77 PR D15 1851 +FORTNEY, GOSHAW, LAMSA, LOOS+ (DUKE+ALBA)
ASRATYAN 77 PL 70B 469 +NGUYEN, ABRAMS, ALAM+ (SLAC+LBL+WMS+HAMA)
ASRATYAN, KUBANTSEV (ITEP)
BALTAY 78 TOKYO CONF. C. BALTAY (19TH INTL. CONF. ON HEP) (COLU)
BECHIS 78 PRL 40 602 +CHANG, DOMBECK, ELLSWORTH, GLASSER, LAU+ (UMD)
BOSETTI 78 PL 73B 380 +DEDEN+ (AACH+BONN+CERN+LOIC+OXF+SACL)
CNOPI 78 PRL 40 144 +CONNOLLY, KAHN, KIRK, MURTAGH+ (BNL+COLU)
ERRIQUEZ 78 PL 77B 227 +BENVENUTI, CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
HOLDR 78 PL 74B 277 +KNOBLOCH, MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)
SMITH 78 NU 78 CONF. J. SMITH (COLU)
ARMITAGE 79 NP B150 87 +BENZ, BOBBINK+ (CERN+DARE+FOH+MCHS+UTRECHT)
BARANOV 79 PL 81B 261 +IVANILOV, KONYUSHKO, KORABLEV+ (SERP)
ALSO 79 SJNP 29 622 +BARANOV, +VOLKOV, IVANILOV, KONYUSHKO, + (SERP)
AGAKISHI 80 SJNP 32 345 AGAKISHIEV, VOYENKO, GORYACHEV, MUKHIN (SERP)
AZIMOV 80 JETPL 32 665 YA. I. AZIMOV, V. A. KHOZE (KONS)
BARBER 80 PRL 45 1904 +BECKER, BEI+ (AACH+DESY+MIT+AIKO+BHEP)
BUSSIERE 80 NP 8174 1 +GIACOMELLI, LESQUOY+ (BGNA+SACL+LAPP)
FRITZE 80 PL 96B 427 +AACH+BONN+CERN+LOIC+OXF+SACL COLLABORATION
LEBRITTON, MCCAL, MELISSINOS+ (ROCH+BNL+NSF)
BERGER 81 PL 99B 489 +GENZEL+ (AACH+BERG+DESY+HAMB+UMD+SIEG+WUPP)
BRANDELI 81 PL 99B 163 +BRANDELIK+ (AACH+BONN+DESY+HAMB+LOIC+OXF+)
CLARK 81 PRL 46 299 +JOHNSON, KERTH, LOKEN+ (UCB+LBL+FNAL+PRIN)
ALSO 82 PR D25 2762 SMITH, CLARK, JOHNSON+ (UCB+LBL+FNAL+PRIN)
LOSECCO 81 PL 102B 209 +SULAK, GALIK, HORSTKOTTE+ (MICH+PENN+BNL)
ADEVA 82 PRL 15 967 MARK-J C. (AACH+DESY+MIT+MADR+ANIK+GIT+BHEP)
BUKIN 82 SJNP 35 844 +KURDADZE, LELCHUK, PANIN, SIDOROV+ (CERN)
HAYES 82 PR D25 2869 +PERL, ALAM, BOYARSKI, BREIDENBACH+ (SACL+LBL)
RENARD 82 PL 116B 264 F. M. RENARD (CERN)
ADEVA 83 PRL 51 443 MARK J. C. (AACH+DESY+MIT+MADR+ANIK+GIT+BHEP)
BARTEL 83 PL 123B 353 +CORDS+ (DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RHEL+TOKY)
FORD 83 PRL 51 257 +READ, SMITH+ (COLO+FRAS+NEAS+SLAC+UTAH+WISC)
REVIEWS

PERL 81 SLAC-PUB-2752 M.L. PERL, PHYS. IN COLL. CONF. V.P.1. (SLAC)

pi±

CHARGED PION(140, JP=0-) I=1

CHARGED PION MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Error, Reference. Includes entries for CROME, BARKAS, SHAFER, BACKENSTO, SHAFER, BRANDTOD, BRANDTOD, CARTER, MARUSHENK, DAUM, LU.

S SHAFER 72 UPDATES SHAFER67 WITH NEW ALPHA AND NEW CALIB. LINE ENER. 1/73
M B BACKENSTOSS 73 CORRECTS BACKENSTOSS 71 WITH NEW VACUUM POL. CALC. 1/73
M THIS MARUSHENKO 76 VALUE USED AT AUTHORS REQUEST BECAUSE IT USES 3/78
M ACCEPTED SET OF CALIBRATION GAMMA ENERGIES. ERROR INCREASED FROM 3/78
M .0017 TO INCLUDE QED CALC. ERROR OF .0017 (12 PPM). 3/78
M D DAUM 79 VALUE DEPENDS ON ASSUMED MU+ MASS M(MU)=105.65948+.00035. 2/78
M D ENTERS OUR FIT VIA PI-MU MASS DIFF. BELOW WHICH IS INDEP. OF M(MU). 2/78
M AVG 139.56761 0.00077 AVERAGE
M FIT 139.5673 0.0007 FROM FIT 3/84*

(PI+) - (MU+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Includes entries for BARKAS, BARKAS, BARKAS, BOOTH, DAUM, AVG, FIT.

(PI+) - (PI-) / AVG., MASS DIFFERENCE (PERCENT)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Includes entry for AYRES 71 CNTR.

CHARGED PION MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-9 SEC)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Includes entries for CROME, RUVUE, ANDERSON, ASHKIN, ECKHAUSE, BARDON, DUNAITSEV, KINSEY, NORDBERG, AYRES.

(PI+) - (PI-) / AVG., MEAN LIFE DIFF. (PERCENT)

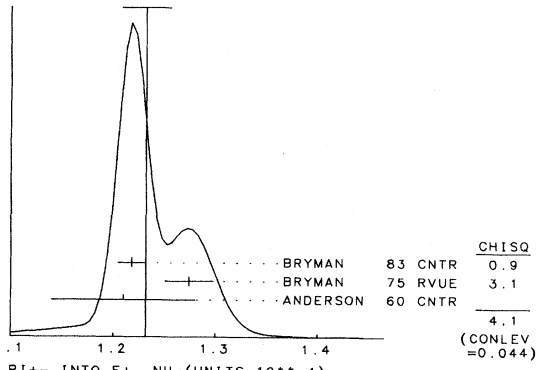
Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Includes entries for LOBKOWICZ, BARDON, PETRUKHIN, AYRES.

CHARGED PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mode, Value, Reference. Includes entries for CHAR. PION INTO MU, CHAR. PION INTO E, CHAR. PION INTO MU, CHAR. PION INTO PI, CHAR. PION INTO E, CHAR. PION INTO E, PI+ INTO MU+ NEUBAR(E), PI+ INTO MU+ NEU(E).

CHARGED PION BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Value, Error, Reference. Includes entries for CHAR. PION INTO MU NEU GAMMA, CHAR. PION INTO E NEU GAMMA, CHAR. PION INTO E NEU GAMMA.



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

π^0, η

Table with 4 columns: ID, Description, Parameters, and Values. Includes entries for R7, R7, R7, R7.

9 NEUTRAL PION ELECTROMAGNETIC FORM FACTOR

THE AMPLITUDE FOR THE PROCESS $\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^- \gamma$ CONTAINS A FORM FACTOR $G(x^2)$ AT THE (π^0 GAMMA) VERTEX WHERE $x = \text{MOM}(e^+ e^-) / \text{MOM}(\pi^0)$. THE PARAMETER A IN THE LINEAR EXPANSION $G(x^2) = 1 + Ax^2$ IS LISTED BELOW.

Table with 4 columns: ID, Description, Parameters, and Values. Includes entries for A, A, A, A, A, A.

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL PION

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL PION

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

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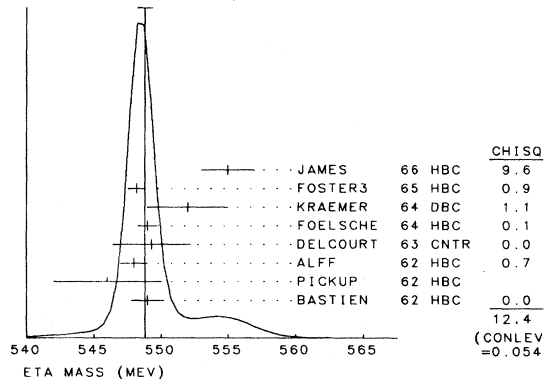
Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

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Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 548.82 ± 0.56
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



14 ETA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 2 columns: Decay Mode and Decay Masses. Lists various decay channels for the eta particle and their associated mass values.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Table with 8 columns: P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4, P 7, P 8. Shows the matrix of branching fractions and their correlations.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES

The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate space; i.e., $G_i = \Gamma_i = \Gamma_{total} P_i$ in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above, the diagonal elements are $G_i \pm \delta G_i$, where $\delta G_i = \sqrt{(\delta G_i)^2}$, while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients $(\delta G_i \delta G_j) / (\delta G_i \cdot \delta G_j)$. Note that, because of the error in Γ_{total} , the errors and correlations here are not directly derivable from those above.

Table with 8 columns: G 1, G 2, G 3, G 4, G 7, G 8. Shows the matrix of decay rates and their correlations.

14 ETA DECAY RATES

Table with 4 columns: Decay Mode, Rate, and Reference. Lists the decay rates for various eta decay modes.

η

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

14 ETA MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

14 ETA WIDTH

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

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Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

Table with 4 columns: Author, Year, Journal, and Reference Number. Lists various scientific references.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

η

14 ETA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for experiment name, values, and units. Includes sections for 'ETA INTO NEUTRALS/CHARGED' and 'ETA INTO 2GAMMA/CHARGED'.

NOTE ON $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$

It appears that earlier problems with the $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \gamma \gamma$ branching fraction have been resolved by the excellent new measurement of BINON 82.

Reference

- 1. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 111B (1982).

Table for R3: ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/NEUTRALS. Includes sub-sections for 'OTHER RESULTS ARE IN SECTIONS' and '16'.

Table for R4: ETA INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- PI0). Includes sub-sections for '24' and '7250 18K'.

Table for R6: ETA INTO 3PI0/2GAMMA. Includes sub-sections for '66' and '7/66'.

Table for R7: ETA INTO 2GAMMA/(PI+ PI- PI0). Includes sub-sections for '401' and '7/69'.

Table for R8: ETA INTO NEUTRAL/(PI+ PI- PI0). Includes sub-sections for '50' and '244'.

Table for R9: ETA INTO (E+E-PI0)/(PI+PI-PI0) (UNITS 10**4). Includes sub-sections for '110' and '1/82'.

Table for R10: ETA INTO (E+E-PI-PI-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2). Includes sub-sections for '6/66' and '11/67'.

Table for R13: ETA INTO 3PI0/NEUTRALS. Includes sub-sections for '6/66' and '10/81'.

Table for R14: ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/2GAMMA. Includes sub-sections for '7/66' and '11/67'.

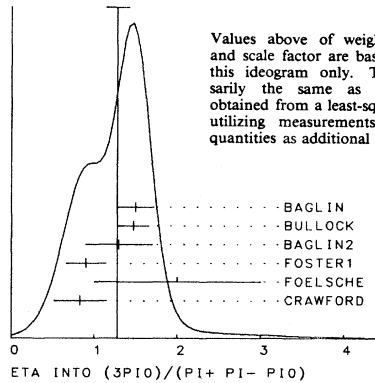
Table for R15: ETA INTO (E+E-PI0)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2). Includes sub-sections for '6/66' and '6/77'.

Table for R17: ETA INTO (PI+PI-PI0 GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0) (UNITS 10**2). Includes sub-sections for '8/67' and '6/73'.

Table for R18: ETA INTO (PI+PI- 2GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0). Includes sub-sections for '8/67' and '11/67'.

Table for R19: ETA INTO 3PI0/(PI+ PI- PI0). Includes sub-sections for '7/66' and '7/69'.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1.28 ± 0.14
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

CHISO

Table listing data points for CHISO: BAGLIN 69 HLBC 1.0, BULLOCK 68 HLBC 1.1, BAGLIN2 67 HLBC 0.0, FOSTER1 65 HBC 2.5, FOELSCHKE 64 HBC 2.0, CRAWFORD 63 HBC 6.5.

(CONLEY = 0.162)

Table for R21: ETA INTO NEUTRALS/TOTAL. Includes sub-sections for '11/67' and '8/71'.

Table for R22: ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/TOTAL. Includes sub-sections for '6/70' and '11/83'.

Table for R23: ETA INTO MU+MU-/TOTAL (UNITS 10**5). Includes sub-sections for '4/68' and '9/81'.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

η

R24	ETA INTO MU+MU-PI0/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--4)	(P14)							
R24	SINGLE PHOTON PROCESS FORBIDDEN BY C-PARITY								
R24	(5.) OR LESS	WEHMANN	68	OSPK				4/68	
R24	0.05 OR LESS	CL=.90	DZHELADI	81	SPEC	PI- P-->ETA N		1/82	
R25	ETA INTO MU+MU-/2GAMMA (UNITS 10**--5)	(P12)/(P1)							
R25	(5.9) (2.2)	HYAMS	69	OSPK				7/69	
R26	ETA INTO (PI0 2GAMMA)/(3PI0 + PI0 2GAMMA)	(P7)/(P2+P7)							
R26	(0.1) (0.3)	KANOFSKY	70	OSPK				2/71	
R26	FIT	0.00298	0.00072	FROM FIT					
R27	ETA INTO (PI+ PI-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--2)	(P15)							
R27	VIOLATES P AND T INVARIANCE								
R27	0 0.15 OR LESS	THALER	73	ASPK	CON. LEV. NOT GIVEN			6/73	
R28	ETA INTO (E+E-GAMMA)/(PI+PI-PI0) (UNITS 10**--2)	(P8)/(P3)							
R28	J 80 2.1 0.5	JANE2	75	OSPK				2/76	
R28	J VALUE CHANGED BY ERRATUM.							2/76	
R28	FIT	2.11	0.50	FROM FIT					
R29	ETA INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--4)	(P16)							
R29	D 3. OR LESS	CL=.90	DAVIES	74	RVUE			2/78	
R29	D DAVIES 74 EXTRACTS THIS INFORMATION FROM ESTEN 67.							2/78	
R30	ETA INTO (MU+ MU- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--4)	(P13)							
R30	100 (1.5) (0.75)	BUSHNIN	78	SPEC	REPL. BY DZHELADI 80			2/79	
R30	600 3.1 0.4	DZHELADI	80	SPEC	PI- P-->ETA N			9/81	
R31	ETA INTO (MU+ MU- PI0 GAMMA)/TOT (UNITS 10**--6)	(P17)							
R31	3. OR LESS	CL=.90	DZHELADI	81	SPEC	PI- P-->ETA N		1/82	

NOTE ON η DECAY PARAMETERS

C violation in η decays

As a test of possible C violation in electromagnetic interactions, a number of experiments have looked for possible charge asymmetries in the decays $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$. We list the following parameters:

(a) The left-right asymmetry

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

where N^\pm means the number of events with the π^\pm energy greater than the π^\mp energy in the η rest frame.

(b) The sextant asymmetry

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

for the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$. The numbers refer to sextants of the Dalitz plot (see, for example, Layter et al.¹). A_s is sensitive to an I = 0 C-violating asymmetry.

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

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

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

where θ is the angle between the π^+ and the γ in the dipion center of mass. A term proportional to $\cos^2\theta$ could also be due to P- and F-wave interference.

We list A for the decay modes $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ and $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$, A_s and A_q for the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$,

and β for the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$ in the Data Card Listings below.

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

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

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

Here,

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

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

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

Dalitz plot for $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$

The Dalitz plot for the decay $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$ may be fit to the expression

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

where

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

Here E_i is the energy of the i^{th} pion in the η rest frame, and ρ is the distance to the center of the Dalitz plot. We list the parameter α in section A0 below.

Reference

1. J.G. Layter et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **29**, 316 (1972).

14 ETA C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETERS									
A1	LEFT-RIGHT	ASYMMETRY	PARAMETER	FOR PI+ PI- PI0	(UNITS 10**--2)				
A1	1351	7.2	2.8	BALTAY	66	DBC			8/66
A1	1300	5.8	3.4	CLPHY	66	HBC			8/66
A1	10665	(0.3)	(1.0)	CHOPS	66	OSPK	REPL BY MULLER 69		8/67
A1	705	-6.1	4.0	LARRIBE	66	HBC			8/67
A1	636800	(1.5)	(0.5)	GORMLEY3	68	ASPK			6/68
A1	10709	0.3	1.1	MULLER	69	OSPK			9/69
A1	1138	-1.4	3.	CARPENTER	70	HBC			6/70
A1	349	3.2	5.4	DANBURG	70	DBC			2/71
A1	220K	-0.05	0.22	LAYER	72	ASPK			8/72
A1	165K	0.28	0.26	JANE1	74	OSPK			3/74
A1	G	GORMLEY3 68	ASYMMETRY	PROBABLY DUE TO UNMEASURED (E X B) SPK. CH.					3/74
A1	G	EFFECTS. NEW EXPTS. WITH (E X B) CONTROLS	DONT OBSERVE ASYMMETRY.						3/74
A1	AVG	0.12	0.17	AVERAGE					
A2	LEFT-RIGHT	ASYMMETRY	PARAMETER	FOR PI+ PI- GAMMA	(UNITS 10**--2)				
A2	33	-2.	17.	CRAWFORD	66	HBC			11/66
A2	1620	1.2	2.5	LITCHFIEL	67	DBC			8/67
A2	7257	1.22	1.56	MULLER	69	OSPK			9/69
A2	36K	0.5	0.6	GORMLEY	70	ASPK			6/70
A2	35K	1.2	0.6	THALER	72	ASPK			8/72
A2	N	MULLER 69 IS SENSITIVE ONLY TO UPPER .4 OF GAMMA-RAY SPECTRUM.							3/74
A2	AVG	0.88	0.40	AVERAGE					

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

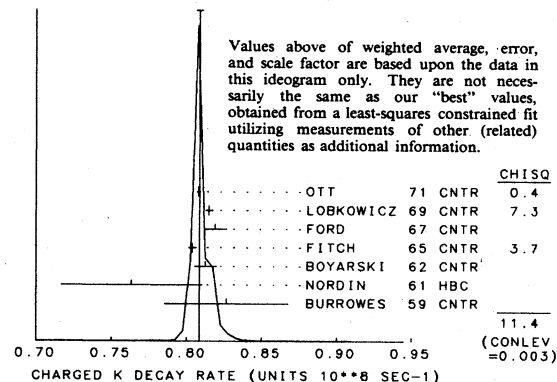
Stable Particles

K[±]

10 CHARGED K MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10⁻⁸ SEC)

T	CHAR.	K MEAN LIFE					
T 0	52	(0.95) (0.36)	(0.25)	LOFF	56	EMUL	
T 0	52	(1.60) (0.3)	(0.3)	EISENBERG	58	EMUL	
T 0	33	(1.21) (0.06)	(0.06)	BURROWES	59	CNTR	
T 0	33	(1.38) (0.24)	(0.24)	FREDEN	60	EMUL	
T 0	0	(1.25) (0.22)	(0.17)	BARKAS	61	EMUL	
T 0	51	(1.27) (0.36)	(0.23)	BHOWMIK	61	EMUL	
T 0	293	(1.31) (0.08)	(0.08)	NORDIN	61	HBC	
T 0		(1.24) (0.07)		NORDIN	61	RVUE	
T 0		1.231 0.011	0.011	BOYARSKI	62	CNTR +	
T 0		1.2443 0.0038		FITCH	65	CNTR + K AT REST	6/66
T 0		1.221 0.011		FORD	67	CNTR --	8/67
T 0		1.2272 0.0036		LOBKOWICZ	69	CNTR + K IN FLIGHT	9/66
T 0	3M	1.2380 0.0016		OTT	71	CNTR + STOPPING K	2/71
T 0		0.0026 FROM FIT				EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGING	2/71
T 0						OLD EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGING	
T AVG		1.2370 0.0032	0.0032	AVERAGE (ERROR INCL. SCALE FACTOR OF 2.4)			
T FIT		1.2371 0.0026	0.0026	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)			

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.8084 ± 0.0021
ERROR SCALED BY 2.4



	CHISO
OTT	71 CNTR 0.4
LOBKOWICZ	69 CNTR 7.3
FORD	67 CNTR
FITCH	65 CNTR 3.7
BOYARSKI	62 CNTR
NORDIN	61 HBC
BURROWES	59 CNTR

11.4
(CONLEV = 0.003)

10 ((K+) - (K-))/AVG., MEAN LIFE DIFFERENCE (PERCENT)

DT	N	THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.I.				
DT	0	0.47	0.30	FORD	67	CNTR 8/67
DT	0	0.090	0.078	LOBKOWICZ	69	CNTR 12/70
DT						
DT	AVG	0.114	0.093	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)		

10 CHARGED K PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P	CHAR.	K INTO MU NEU	K MU2	106+ 0	DECAY MASSES
P1	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU	K MU2	106+ 0		
P2	CHAR. K INTO PI P10	K PI2	140+ 135		
P3	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI-	TAU	140+ 140+ 140		
P4	CHAR. K INTO PI P10	TAU PRIME	140+ 135+ 135		
P5	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU	K MU3	106+ 135+ 0		
P6	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU	K E3	511+ 135+ 0		
P7	K+ INTO PI+ PI- E+ NEU	K E+ 4	140+ 140+ 511+ 0		
P8	K+ INTO PI+ PI- E- NEU	K E- 4	140+ 140+ 511+ 0		
P9	K+ INTO PI+ PI- MU+ NEU	K MU+ 4	140+ 140+ 106+ 0		
P10	K+ INTO PI+ PI+ MU- NEU	K MU- 4	140+ 140+ 106+ 0		
P11	CHAR. K INTO E NEU	K E2	511+ 0		
P12	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU GAMMA	K MU RAD	106+ 0+ 0		
P13	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 GAMMA	K PI RAD	140+ 135+ 0		
P14	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- GAMMA	TAU RAD	140+ 140+ 140+ 0		
P15	CHAR. K INTO PI E+ E-	PI E E	140+ 511+ 511		
P16	CHAR. K INTO PI MU+ MU-	PI MU MU	140+ 106+ 106		
P17	CHAR. K INTO PI GAMMA GAMMA	PI GAM GAM	140+ 0+ 0		
P18	CHAR. K INTO P10 E NEU GAMMA	PI E NEU GAM	135+ 511+ 0+ 0		
P19	K+ INTO PI+ E+ E-	PI -E+ E+	140+ 511+ 511		
P20	CHAR. K INTO PI NEU NEU	PI NEU NEU	140+ 0+ 0		
P21	CHAR. K INTO E NEU GAMMA	K E2 RAD	511+ 0+ 0		
P22	CHAR. K INTO PI GAMMA	K PI GAM	140+ 0		
P23	CHAR. K INTO PI 3GAMMA	PI 3GAM	140+ 0+ 0+ 0		
P24	CHAR. K INTO P10 P10 E NEU	K E4 2P10	135+ 135+ 511+ 0		
P25	K+ INTO PI- E+ MU+	PI -E+ MU+	140+ 511+ 106		
P26	K+ INTO PI+ E+ MU-	PI +E+ MU-	140+ 511+ 106		
P27	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU NEU NEUBAR	MU 3NEU	106+ 0+ 0+ 0		
P28	CHAR. K INTO P10 MU NEU GAMMA	PI MU NEU GAM	135+ 106+ 0+ 0		
P29	K+ INTO PI+ MU+ E-	PI MU+ E-	140+ 106+ 511		
P30	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU E+ E-	MU NEU E+ E-	106+ 0+ 511+ 511		
P31	K+ INTO MU+ NEU E+ E-	MU+ NEU 2E+	106+ 0+ 511+ 511		
P32	CHAR. K INTO NEU E E	NEU 3E	0+ 511+ 511+ 511		
P33	CHAR. K INTO E NEU NEU NEUBAR	E 3NEU	511+ 0+ 0+ 0		
P34	K+ INTO MU+ NEUBAR(E)		106+ 0		
P35	K+ INTO MU+ NEUBAR(E)		106+ 0		
P36	K+ INTO P10 E+ NEUBAR(E)		135+ 511+ 0		

CHARGED K CONSTRAINED FIT

OVERALL FIT OF MEAN LIFE, WIDTHS AND BRANCHING RATIOS USES 59 DATA POINTS TO DETERMINE SIX QUANTITIES. OVERALL FIT HAS CHISO=78.0. MAIN CONTRIBUTION (13.2) CONES FROM R19 OF HAIDT 71 (WE SEE NO REASON TO REJECT THIS EXPERIMENT AT THIS TIME)

4/82
4/82
4/82

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5	P 6
P 1	.6351+-0.0016				
P 2	-.7202	.2117+-0.0015			
P 3	-.1749	-.0208	.0559+-0.0003		
P 4	-.1578	.0502	.2232	.0173+-0.0005	
P 5	-.2912	-.2519	-.1649	-.3566	.0318+-0.0010
P 6	-.3397	-.1448	.1407	.0043	.2208 .0482+-0.0005

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES

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

G 1	G 2	G 3	G 4	G 5	G 6
G 1	.5134+-0.0017				
G 2	-.3170	.1711+-0.0013			
G 3	-.0862	.0116	.0452+-0.0002		
G 4	-.0904	.0629	.2263	.0140+-0.0004	
G 5	-.1815	-.2109	-.1725	-.3534	.0257+-0.0008
G 6	-.1566	-.0868	.1432	.0095	.2270 .0390+-0.0004

10 CHARGED K DECAY RATES

W1	CHAR.	K INTO MU NEU (UNITS 10 ⁻⁶ SEC ⁻¹)	(G1)	
W1	51.2	0.8	FORD	67 CNTR + 8/67
W1				
W1	FIT	51.34 0.17	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
W2	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ PI- (UNITS 10 ⁻⁶ SEC ⁻¹)	(G3)		
W2	F (4.496) (0.030)	FORD	67 CNTR +- SEE NOTE F	8/67
W2	F 3.2M (4.529) (0.032)	FORD	70 ASPK SEE NOTE F	11/70
W2	F	FORD	70 ASPK SEE NOTE F	11/70
W2	F	THE LAST IS THE COMBINED RESULT OF FORD 67 AND FORD 70		
W2				
W2	FIT	4.518 0.023	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

10 ((K+) - (K-))/AVG., DECAY RATE DIFFERENCE (PERCENT)

D1	DIFFERENCE IN K MU2 RATES ((G1)-(G1-))/G1	(G1)	(G1-)	(PERCENT)
D1	-0.54	0.41	FORD	67 CNTR 8/67
D2	DIFFERENCE IN TAU RATES ((G3)-(G3-))/G3 (PERCENT)			
D2	-0.50	0.90	FLETCHER	67 OSPK 8/67
D2	F (-0.04) (0.21)	FORD	67 CNTR	SEE NOTE F
D2	F 3.2M (0.10) (0.14)	FORD	70 ASPK	SEE NOTE F
D2	F	FORD	70 ASPK	SEE NOTE F
D2	S (-0.02) (0.16)	SMITH	73 ASPK +	11/73
D2	S	SECOND FORD 70 VALUE IS FIRST FORD 70 COMBINED WITH FORD 67.		
D2	S	SMITH 73 VALUE OF D2 IS DERIVED FROM SMITH 73 VALUE OF D3.		
D2	AVG	0.07	0.12	AVERAGE
D3	DIFFERENCE IN TAU PRIME RATES ((G4)-(G4-))/AVERAGE (PERCENT)			
D3	1802	-1.1	1.8	FORD 69 OSPK 5/70
D3		0.08	0.58	SMITH 73 ASPK + 11/73
D3	AVG	-0.03	0.55	AVERAGE
D4	DIFFERENCE IN K PI2 RATES ((G2)-(G2-))/AVERAGE (PERCENT)			
D4		0.8	1.2	HERZO 69 OSPK 5/70
D5	DIFFERENCE IN K PI RAD RATES ((G13)-(G13-))/AVERAGE (PERCENT)			
D5	24	0.0	24.0	EDWARDS 72 OSPK PI KE 58-90 MEV 8/72
D5	4000	1.0	4.0	ABRAMS 73 ASPK + PI KE 51-100 MEV 3/74
D5	2461	0.8	5.8	SMITH 76 WIRE + PI-KE 55-90 MEV 11/76
D5	AVG	0.9	3.3	AVERAGE

10 CHARGED K BRANCHING RATIOS

R 0	OLD DATA EXCLUDED
R 0	
R 1	CHAR. K INTO (MU NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁻²) (P1)
R 1	0 (58.5) (3.0) BIRGE 56 EMUL +
R 1	0 (56.9) (2.6) ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +
R 1	0 OLD EXPERIMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGING
R 1	62K 63.24 0.44 CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+ 1/71
R 1	FIT 63.51 0.16 FROM FIT 9/72
R 2	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁻²) (P2)
R 2	0 (27.7) (2.7) BIRGE 56 EMUL +
R 2	0 (23.2) (2.2) ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +
R 2	0 EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED IN AVERAGING
R 2	(21.0) (0.6) CALLAHAN 65 HLBC SEE R17
R 2	(21.6) (0.6) TRILLING 65 RVUE
R 2	16K 21.18 0.28 CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+ 6/66
R 2	FIT 21.17 0.15 FROM FIT 9/72

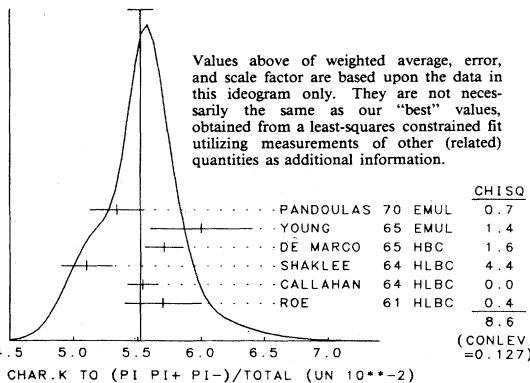
Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

K±

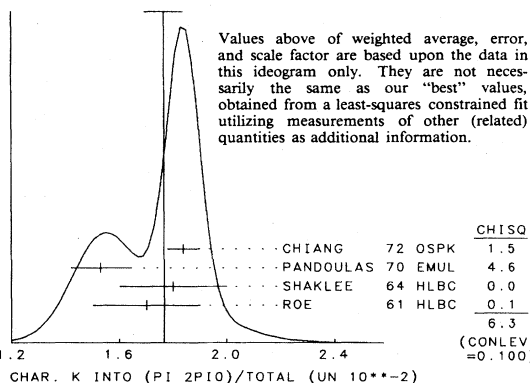
R3	CHAR. K INTO (PI P1+ PI-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2) (P3)	
R3 O	(5.6) (0.4) BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R3 O	(6.8) (0.4) ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R3 O	(5.2) (0.3) TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R3 O	EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED	
R3	5.7 0.3 ROE 61 HLBC +	9/66
R3	2332 5.54 0.12 CALLAHAN 64 HLBC +	
R3	540 5.1 0.2 SHAKLEE 64 HLBC +	9/66
R3	5.71 0.15 DE MARCO 65 HBC	6/66
R3	44 6.0 0.4 YOUNG 65 EMUL +	6/66
R3 P	693 5.34 0.21 PANDOULAS 70 EMUL +	10/70
R3 C	2330 (5.56) (0.20) CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+	9/72
R3 C	THIS VALUE IS NOT INDEPENDENT OF CHIANG 72 R1,R2,R4,R5, AND R6	
R3 P	INCLUDES EVENTS OF TAYLOR 59.	
R3	5.521 0.098 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)	
R3 AVG	5.521 0.098 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)	
R3 FIT	5.589 0.030 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 5.521 ± 0.098
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



R4	CHAR. K INTO (PI 2P10)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2) (P4)	
R4 O	(2.1) (0.5) BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R4 O	(2.2) (0.4) ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R4 O	(1.5) (0.2) TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R4 O	EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED	
R4	1.7 0.2 ROE 61 HLBC +	11/67
R4	108 1.8 0.2 SHAKLEE 64 HLBC +	11/67
R4 P	198 1.53 0.11 PANDOULAS 70 EMUL +	10/70
R4 P	1307 1.84 0.06 CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+	9/72
R4 P	INCLUDES EVENTS OF TAYLOR 59.	
R4	1.767 0.071 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
R4 AVG	1.767 0.071 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
R4 FIT	1.733 0.046 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1.767 ± 0.071
 ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



R5	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2) (P5)	
R5 O	(2.8) (1.0) BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R5 O	(3.9) (1.3) ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R5 O	(2.8) (0.4) TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R5 O	EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED	
R5	2345 3.33 0.16 CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+	9/72
R5	3.180 0.095 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)	
R6	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2) (P6)	
R6 O	(3.2) (1.3) BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R6 O	(5.1) (1.3) ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R6 O	EARLIER EXPERIMENTS NOT AVERAGED	
R6	5.0 0.5 ROE 61 HLBC +	11/67
R6	429 4.7 0.3 SHAKLEE 64 HLBC +	11/67
R6	3516 4.86 0.10 CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+	9/72
R6	4.849 0.093 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R6 AVG	4.849 0.093 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	
R6 FIT	4.819 0.052 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

R7	CHAR. K INTO (PI2 + MU3)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**2) (P2+P5)	11/67
R7	WE COMBINE THESE TWO MODES FOR EXPTS MEASURING THEM IN XENON BC	
R7	BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES OF SEPARATING THEM THERE	
R7	23.4 1.1 ROE 61 HLBC +	11/67
R7	886 25.4 0.9 SHAKLEE 64 HLBC +	11/67
R7	24.60 0.98 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
R7 AVG	24.60 0.98 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
R7 FIT	24.35 0.15 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

R8	K+ INTO (PI+ PI+ E- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**7) (P8)	
R8	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE	
R8	(20.) OR LESS CL=.95 BIRGE 65 FBC +	8/66
R8	0 (6.9) OR LESS CL=.95 ELY 69 HLBC +	10/69
R8	0 (9.0) OR LESS CL=.95 SCHWEINBE 71 HLBC +	9/71

R9	K+ INTO (PI+ PI- MU+ NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**5) (P9)	
R9	1 (0.77) (0.54) (0.50) CLINE 65 FBC +	8/66
R10	K+ INTO (PI+ PI+ MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**6) (P10)	
R10	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE	
R10	0 3.0 OR LESS CL=.95 BIRGE 65 FBC +	8/66

R11	CHAR. K INTO (E NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**5) (P11)	
R11	(160.0) OR LESS CL=.95 BORREANI 64 HBC +	11/67
R11	4 (2.1) (1.8) (1.3) BOWEN 67 OSPK +	8/67
R12	CHAR. K INTO (PI GAMMA GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**4) (P12)	
R12	ALL VALUES GIVEN HERE ASSUME A PHASE SPACE PION ENERGY SPECTRUM	2/72
R12	(-0.1) (0.6) CHEN 68 OSPK + T(PI) 60-90 MEV	9/73
R12	0 (0.5) OR LESS CL=.90 KLEWS 71 OSPK + T(PI)GT 117 MEV	8/71
R12	0 (0.35) OR LESS CL=.90 LANG 73 HLBC + 6-102,114-127 MEV	9/73
R12	0 (0.42) (0.52) ABRAMS 77 SPEC + T(PI)LT 92 MEV	12/77
R12	0 0.084 OR LESS CL=.90 ASANO 82 CNTR + TPI=117-127 MEV	11/82*

R13	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**4) (P13)	
R13 O	18 (2.2) (0.7) CLINE 64 FBC + PI+ KE 55-80 MEV	8/66
R13	0 (1.9) OR LESS CL=.90 EMMERSON 69 OSPK + PI+ KE 55-80 MEV	10/69
R13 M	0 (1.0) OR LESS CL=.90 MALTSEV 70 HLBC + PI+ KE LT 55 MEV	12/75
R13 A2100	2.71 0.19 ABRAMS 72 ASPK + PI+ KE 55-90 MEV	1/73
R13 O	24 (2.4) (0.8) EDWARDS 72 OSPK + PI+ KE 58-90 MEV	8/72
R13 L	(1.5) (1.1) (0.6) LJUNG 73 HLBC + PI+ KE 55-80 MEV	9/73
R13 L	(2.6) (1.5) (1.1) LJUNG 73 HLBC + PI+ KE 55-90 MEV	9/73
R13 OL	17 (6.8) (3.7) (2.1) LJUNG 73 HLBC + PI+ KE 55-102MEV	9/73
R13	2461 2.87 0.32 SMITH 76 WIRE + PI+ KE 55-90 MEV	11/76
R13 O	ONLY HIGH STATISTICS EXPERIMENTS ARE AVERAGED.	3/78
R13 M	MALTSEV 70 SELECTS LOW PI+ ENERGY TO ENHANCE DIRECT EMISSION CONTR.	1/76
R13 L	THE LJUNG 73 VALUES ARE NOT INDEPENDENT.	9/73
R13 A	ABRAMS 72 OBSERVES DIRECT EMISSION BR. RATIO OF (1.56-0.35)*10**5	1/73
R13 A	+0.5*10**5 ADDNL. SYST. ERROR AND INNER BREMSSTRAHLUNG BR. RATIO	1/73
R13 A	OF (2.55-0.18)*10**4. WE QUOTE THE SUM OF THESE BR. RATIOS.	1/73
R13	2.75 0.16 AVERAGE	
R13 AVG	2.75 0.16 AVERAGE	

R14	CHAR. K INTO (PI P1+ PI- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**4) (P14)	
R14	1.0 0.4 STAMER 65 EMUL + EGAM GT 11MEV	8/66
R15	CHAR. K INTO (PI E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**6) (P15)	
R15	1 (2.45) OR LESS CL=.90 CAMERINI 64 FBC +	8/66
R15	(4.4) OR LESS CL=.90 BISI 67 DBC +	11/67
R15 C	(0.4) OR LESS CLINE1 67 FBC +	11/67
R15 C	(0.88) OR LESS CL=.90 CLINE2 67 FBC +	2/74
R15	(32.0) OR LESS CL=.90 BEIER 72 OSPK +	9/72
R15	(1.7) OR LESS CL=.90 CENCE 74 ASPK + THREE TRACK EVTS	10/74
R15	(0.27) OR LESS CL=.90 CENCE 74 ASPK + TWO TRACK EVENTS	10/74
R15 C	CLINE2 REPLACES CLINE1. CLINE1 IS NOT FOR CL=.90.	2/74

R16	CHAR. K INTO (PI MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**6) (P16)	
R16	(3.0) OR LESS CL=.90 CAMERINI 65 FBC +	8/66
R16	2.4 OR LESS CL=.90 BISI 67 DBC +	11/67
R17	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/TAU (P2)/(P3)	
R17	134 3.24 0.34 YOUNG 65 EMUL +	8/66
R17	1045 3.96 0.15 CALLAHAN 66 FBC +	9/66
R17	3.84 0.27 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)	
R17 AVG	3.84 0.27 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)	
R17 FIT	3.787 0.034 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

R18	CHAR. K INTO (PI 2P10)/TAU (P4)/(P3)	
R18	2027 0.303 0.009 BISI 65 H+HL +	8/66
R18	17 0.393 0.099 YOUNG 65 EMUL +	8/66
R18	0.3037 0.0090 AVERAGE	
R18 AVG	0.3037 0.0090 AVERAGE	
R18 FIT	0.3100 0.0079 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)	

R19	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/TAU (P5)/(P3)	
R19 B2845	0.65 0.07 BISI 1 65 H+HL +	8/66
R19	58 0.90 0.16 YOUNG 65 EMUL +	8/66
R19 H 1505	(0.510) (0.017) EICHTEN 68 HLBC +	11/68
R19 H1505	0.503 0.019 HAIDT 71 HLBC +	12/70
R19 B	ERROR ENLARGED FOR BACKGROUND PROBLEMS. SEE GAILLARD 70.	
R19 H	HAIDT 71 IS A REANALYSIS OF EICHTEN 68.	11/83*
R19	0.517 0.032 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)	
R19 AVG	0.517 0.032 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)	
R19 FIT	0.569 0.018 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)	
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

R20	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/TAU (P6)/(P3)	
R20	230 0.90 0.06 BORREANI 64 HBC +	8/66
R20	37 0.90 0.16 YOUNG 65 EMUL +	8/66
R20	854 0.94 0.09 BELLOTT2 67 HLBC +	11/67
R20 H 4385	(0.846) (0.021) EICHTEN 68 HLBC +	11/68
R20 H4385	0.850 0.019 HAIDT 71 HLBC +	12/70
R20	2827 0.856 0.040 BRAUN 75 HLBC +	12/75
R20 H	HAIDT 71 IS A REANALYSIS OF EICHTEN 68.	
R20	0.858 0.016 AVERAGE	
R20 AVG	0.858 0.016 AVERAGE	
R20 FIT	0.8622 0.0098 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

R21	K+ INTO (PI+ PI- E+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10**4) (P7)/(P3)	
R21	69 6.7 1.5 BIRGE 65 FBC +	8/66
R21	269 5.83 0.63 ELY 69 HLBC +	11/68
R21	500 7.36 0.68 BROUQUIN 71 ASPK +	12/71
R21	106 7.0 0.9 SCHWEINBE 71 HLBC +	9/71
R21	30K 7.21 0.32 ROSSELET 77 SPEC +	11/77
R21	6.98 0.26 AVERAGE	
R21 AVG	6.98 0.26 AVERAGE	

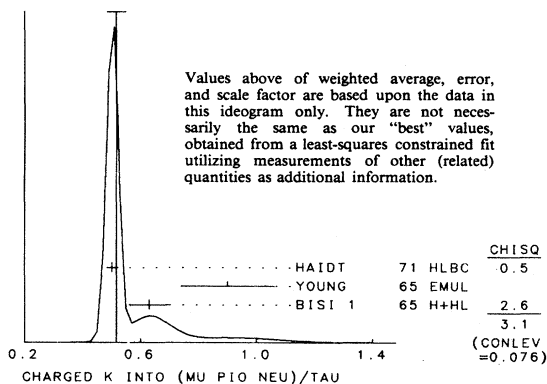
R22	K+ INTO (PI+ PI- MU+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10**4) (P9)/(P3)	
R22	1 (2.5) APPROX GREINER 64 EMUL +	8/66
R22	7 2.57 1.55 BISI 67 DBC +	11/67

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

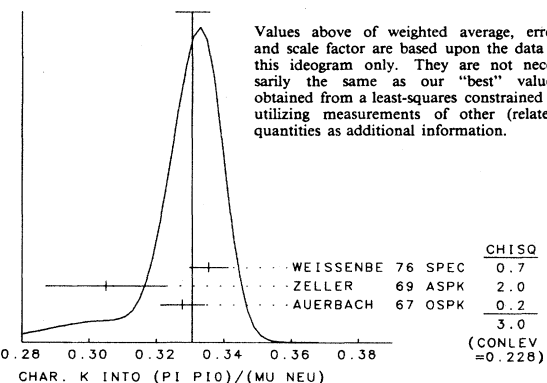
K[±]

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.517 ± 0.032
ERROR SCALED BY 1.8



CHAR.	K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU2+P12) (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻²)(P6)/(P1+P2)			
R23	1679	5.89	0.21	CESTER 66 OSPK + 8/67
R23	5110	6.16	0.22	ESCHSTRUT 68 OSPK + 3/68
R23	W	5.92	0.65	WEISSENBE 76 SPEC + 1/78
R23	W	VALUE CALCULATED FROM WEISSENBERG 76 KE3, KMU2, KP12 VALUES		
R23	W	TO ELIMINATE DEPENDENCE ON OUR 1974 TAU AND TAU-PRIME FRACTIONS.		
R23	AVG	6.01	0.15	AVERAGE
R23	FIT	5.691	0.067	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
CHAR.	K INTO (PI P10)/(MU NEU) (P2)/(P1)			
R24	A4517	0.3277	0.0065	AUERBACH 67 OSPK + 1/74
R24	1600	0.305	0.018	ZELLER 69 ASPK + 10/69
R24	W 25K	(0.328)	(0.005)	WEISSENBE 74 STRC + 7/74
R24	W	0.3355	0.0057	WEISSENBE 76 SPEC + 1/78
R24	W	AUERBACH 67 CHANGED FROM .3253--0.0065. SEE COMMENT WITH RATIO R26.		
R24	W	WEISSENBERG 76 REVISES WEISSENBERG 74.		
R24	AVG	0.3307	0.0051	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)
R24	FIT	0.3333	0.0030	FROM FIT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.3307 ± 0.0051
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



CHAR.	K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU NEU) (P6)/(P1)			
R25	A 295	0.0791	0.0054	AUERBACH 67 OSPK + 1/74
R25	960	0.0775	0.0033	BOTTERILL 68 ASPK + 5/68
R25	561	0.069	0.006	GARLAND 68 OSPK + 4/68
R25	350	0.069	0.006	ZELLER 69 ASPK + 10/69
R25	A	AUERBACH 67 CHANGED FROM .0797--0.0054. SEE COMMENT WITH RATIO R26.		
R25	A	THE VALUE .0785--0.0025 GIVEN IN AUERBACH 67 IS AN AVERAGE OF		
R25	A	AUERBACH 67 R25 AND CESTER 66 R23.		
R25	AVG	0.0752	0.0024	AVERAGE
R25	FIT	0.07588	0.00091	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
CHAR.	K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/(MU NEU) (P5)/(P1)			
R26	A 307	0.0486	0.0040	AUERBACH 67 OSPK + 1/74
R26	G 424	0.0480	0.0037	GARLAND 68 OSPK + 1/74
R26	240	0.054	0.009	ZELLER 69 ASPK + 10/69
R26	A	AUERBACH 67 CHANGED FROM .0602--0.0046 BY ERRATUM WHICH BRINGS THE		
R26	A	MU-SPECTRUM CALCULATION INTO AGREEMENT WITH GAILLARD 70 APPENDIX B.		
R26	G	GARLAND 68 CHANGED FROM .051--0.004 IN AGREEMENT WITH MU-SPECTRUM		
R26	G	CALCULATION OF GAILLARD 70 APPENDIX B. L.G.PONDROM, PRIV.COMM.(73)		
R26	AVG	0.0488	0.0026	AVERAGE
R26	FIT	0.0501	0.0015	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)
CHAR.	K INTO (MU NEU)/TAU (P1)/(P3)			
R27	R 427	(10.38)	(0.82)	YOUNG 65 EMUL + 9/66
R27	R	DELETED FROM OVERALL FIT BECAUSE YOUNG 65 CONSTRAINS HIS RESULTS.		
R27	R	TO ADD UP TO 1. ONLY YOUNG MEASURED MU2 DIRECTLY.		
R27	FIT	11.363	0.072	FROM FIT

CHAR.	K INTO (E NEU)/(MU NEU) (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁵) (P11)/(P1)			
R28	10	1.9	0.7	0.5 BOTTERILL 67 ASPK + 11/67
R28	8	1.8	0.8	0.6 MACEK 69 ASPK + 4/69
R28	112	2.42	0.42	CLARK 72 OSPK + 1/73
R28	534	2.37	0.17	HEARD2 75 SPEC + 11/75
R28	404	2.51	0.15	HEINTZE 76 SPEC + 2/76
R28	AVG	2.42	0.11	AVERAGE
CHAR.	K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/(E P10 NEU) (P5)/(P6)			
R29	C1509	0.703	0.056	CALLAHA1 66 HLBC 6/68
R29	5601	0.667	0.017	BOTTERILL 68 ASPK + 6/68
R29	H 1398	(0.604)	(0.022)	EICHTEN 68 HLBC 10/68
R29	H	(0.596)	(0.025)	HAIDT 71 HLBC + 12/70
R29	D3480	0.698	0.025	CHIANG 72 OSPK + 1.84 GEV/C K+ 9/72
R29	L 554	0.705	0.063	LUCAS2 73 HBC - DALITZ PRS ONLY 11/73
R29	B 1585	(0.608)	(0.014)	BRAUN 75 HLBC + 1/76
R29	E	0.67	0.12	WEISSENBE 76 SPEC + 1/78
R29	E	(0.670)	(0.014)	HEINTZE 77 SPEC + 12/77
R29	C	FROM CALLAHAN1 66 WE USE ONLY THE MU3/E3 RATIO AND DO NOT		
R29	C	INCLUDE IN THE FIT THE RATIOS MU3/TAU AND E3/TAU, SINCE THEY SHOW		
R29	C	LARGE DISAGREEMENTS WITH THE REST OF THE DATA.		
R29	H	HAIDT 71 IS A REANALYSIS OF EICHTEN 68.		
R29	H	ONLY INDIVIDUAL RATIOS INCLUDED IN FIT (SEE R19 AND R20).		
R29	D	CHIANG 72 R29 IS STATISTICALLY INDEPENDENT OF CHIANG 72 R5 AND R6. 9/72		
R29	L	LUCAS 73 GIVES N(MU3)=554+7.6PCT, N(E3)=786+3.1PCT. WE DIVIDE. 11/73		
R29	B	LUCAS 75 VALUE IS FROM FORM FACTOR FIT. ASSUMES MU-E UNIVERSALITY. 1/76		
R29	E	HEINTZE 77 VALUE FROM FIT TO LAMBDA0. ASSUMES MU-E UNIVERSALITY. 12/77		
R29	AVG	0.679	0.013	AVERAGE
R29	FIT	0.660	0.019	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)
CHAR.	K INTO (P10 E NEU GAMMA)/(P10 E NEU) (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻²) (P13)/(P6)			
R30	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.8)	BELLOTTI 67 HLBC + EGAM GT 30MEV 11/67
R30	R 13	0.76	0.28	ROMANO 71 HLBC + EGAM GT 10MEV 10/71
R30	R	(0.53)	(0.22)	ROMANO 71 HLBC + EGAM GT 30 MEV 9/73
R30	L 16	(0.48)	(0.20)	LJUNG 73 HLBC + EGAM GT 30 MEV 9/73
R30	L	(0.22)	(0.15)	(0.10) LJUNG 73 HLBC + EGAM GT 30 MEV 9/73
R30	L	FIRST LJUNG VALUE IS FOR COS(ELECT-GAMMA).L.T. 0.9. SECOND VALUE IS		
R30	L	FOR COS(ELECT-GAMMA) BETW 0.6 AND 0.9 FOR COMPARISON WITH ROMANO. 9/73		
R30	R	BOTH ROMANO VALUES ARE FOR COS(ELECT-GAMMA) BETW 0.6 AND 0.9. 9/73		
R30	R	SECOND VALUE IS FOR COMPARISON WITH SECOND LJUNG VALUE. 9/73		
R30	R	WE USE LOWEST EGAM CUT FOR TABLE VALUE. SEE ROMANO FOR EGAM DEPEND. 9/73		
K- INTO (P1- E- E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁵) (P19)				
R31	TEST OF TOTAL LEPTON NUMBER CONSERVATION.			
R31	(1.5)	OR LESS	CHANG 68 HBC - 3/68	
CHAR.	K INTO (PI NEU NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁶) (P20)			
R32	(1.4)	OR LESS	CL-.90 KLEMS 71 OSPK + T(P1) 117-127MEV 3/74	
R32	C	(0.94)	OR LESS	CL-.90 CABLE 73 CNTR + T(P1) 60-105 MEV 2/74
R32	C	(0.56)	OR LESS	CL-.90 CABLE 73 CNTR + T(P1) 60-127 MEV 2/74
R32	L	0 (57.0)	OR LESS	CL-.90 LJUNG 73 HLBC + 9/73
R32	C	0.16	OR LESS	CL-.90 ASANO 81 CNTR + T(P1) 116-127MEV 1/82
R32	C	KLEMS 71 AND CABLE 73 ASSUME PI SPECTRUM SAME AS KE3 DECAY. 3/74		
R32	C	SECOND CABLE LIMIT COMBINES CABLE AND KLEMS DATA FOR VECTOR INT. 2/74		
R32	L	LJUNG 73 ASSUMES VECTOR INTERACTION. 9/73		
CHAR.	K INTO (E NEU GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁵) (P21)			
R33	(7.1)	OR LESS	MACEK 70 OSPK + P(E) 234 TO 247 12/70	
R33	M	ABOVE IS MEASUREMENT OF STRUCTURE-DEPENDENT DECAY ONLY.		
CHAR.	K INTO (PI GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁶) (P22)			
R34	VIOLATES ANGULAR MOMENTUM CONSERVATION. NOT LISTED IN TABLES.			
R34	K	(4.0)	OR LESS	CL-.90 KLEMS 71 OSPK + 8/71
R34	K	(1.4)	OR LESS	CL-.90 ASANO 82 CNTR + 11/82*
R34	K	TEST OF MODEL OF SELLERI, NC 60A, 291(1969).		
CHAR.	K INTO (PI 3GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁴) (P23)			
R36	VALUES GIVEN HERE ASSUME A PHASE SPACE PION ENERGY SPECTRUM.			
R36	(3.0)	OR LESS	CL-.90 KLEMS 71 OSPK + T(P1) GT 117MEV 8/71	
R36	1.0	OR LESS	CL-.90 ASANO 82 CNTR + T(P1)-117-127 MEV 11/82*	
K+ INTO (P1+ P1+ E- NEU)/(P1+ P1- E+ NEU) (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁴) (P8)/(P7)				
R37	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE			
R37	0 (130.)	OR LESS	CL-.95 BOURQUIN 71 ASPK 8/76	
R37	B 3	3.6	OR LESS	CL-.95 BLOCH 76 SPEC 8/76
R37	B	CORRESPONDS TO 3E10-4 AT CL-.90. 2/80		
CHAR.	K INTO (P10 P10 E NEU)/KE3 (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁴) (P24)/(P6)			
R38	0 (37.0)	OR LESS	CL-.90 ROMANO 71 HLBC + 12/71	
R38	2	3.8	5.0	1.2 LJUNG 73 HLBC + 9/73
K+ INTO (P1- E+ MU-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁸) (P25)				
R39	K- INTO (P1+ E- MU-)/TOTAL IS ALSO INCLUDED HERE			
R39	(2.8)	OR LESS	CL-.90 BEIER 72 OSPK +- 9/72	
K+ INTO (P1+ E+ MU-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁸) (P26)				
R40	K- INTO (P1- E- MU-)/TOTAL IS ALSO INCLUDED HERE			
R40	(1.4)	OR LESS	CL-.90 BEIER 72 OSPK +- 9/72	
CHAR.	K INTO (MU 3NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁶) (P27)			
R41	P 0	6.0	OR LESS	CL-.90 PANG 73 CNTR + 11/73
R41	P	PANG 73 ASSUMES MU SPECTRUM FROM NEU-NEU INTERACTION OF BARDIN 70. 3/74		
CHAR.	K INTO (P10 MU NEU GAM)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻⁵) (P28)			
R42	0	6.1	OR LESS	CL-.90 LJUNG 73 HLBC + EGAM GT 30 MEV 9/73
CHAR.	K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(PI P10) (P6)/(P2)			
R43	L 786	0.221	0.012	LUCAS2 73 HBC - DALITZ PRS ONLY 11/73
R43	L	LUCAS 73 GIVES N(E3)=786+3.1PCT, N(P12)=3564+3.1PCT. WE DIVIDE. 11/73		
R43	FIT	0.2277	0.0031	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)
CHAR.	K INTO (PI 2P10)/(PI P10) (P4)/(P2)			
R44	L 574	0.081	0.005	LUCAS2 73 HBC - DALITZ PRS ONLY 11/73
R44	L	LUCAS 73 GIVES N(P1 2P10)=574+5.9 PCT, N(P12)=3564+3.1 PCT. 11/73		
R44	L	PAIR P10'S WERE USED. WHERE 0.5 IS BECAUSE ONLY DALITZ 11/73		
R44	FIT	0.0819	0.0022	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)
CHAR.	K INTO (MU NEU GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻³) (P12)			
R45	12	5.8	3.5	WEISSENBE 74 STRC + E-GAMMA GT 9 MEV 7/74
CHAR.	K INTO (P1 E- E-)/(P1- P1- E NEU) (UNITS 10 ⁺⁻³) (P15)/(P7)			
R46	TEST FOR DELTA-S = 1 WEAK NEUTRAL CURRENT. ALLOWED BY COMBINED			
R46	FIRST ORDER WEAK AND E.M. INTERACTIONS.			
R46	B 41	7.0	1.3	BLOCH 75 SPEC + 11/75
R46	B	BLOCH 75 QUOTES THIS RESULT MULTIPLIED BY OUR 1974 KE4 BR.FRAC. 11/75		
CHAR.	K INTO (E NEU GAM)/(E NEU) (P21)/(P11)			
R47	STRUCTURE DEPENDENT PART WITH + GAMMA HELICITY.			
R47	H 56	(1.05)	(0.30)	HEARD1 75 SPEC + P(E) 236 TO 247 11/75
R47	H	THIS VALUE IS INCLUDED IN THE SECOND HEINTZE 79 VALUE IN SEC.R54 11/75		
R47	H	BELOW. 11/75		

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

K[±]

R48	K+ INTO (PI+MU+ E+)/(PI+PI- E NEU) (UNITS 10**4) (P25+P26)/(P7)	11/76
R48	TEST OF LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER OR TOTAL LEPTON NUMBER CONSERVATION.	
R48	D 0 1.9 OR LESS CL=.90 DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC +	11/76
R48	D DIAMANTBE 76 QUOTES THIS RESULT TIMES OUR 1975 KE4 BR. RATIO.	11/76
R49	K+ INTO (PI+ MU+ E-)/(PI+PI- E NEU) (UNITS 10**4) (P29)/(P7)	11/76
R49	TEST OF LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER CONSERVATION.	
R49	D 0 1.3 OR LESS CL=.90 DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC +	11/76
R49	D DIAMANTBE 76 QUOTES THIS RESULT TIMES OUR 1975 KE4 BR RATIO.	11/76
R50	CHAR. K INTO (MU NEU E+ E-)/(PI+PI- E NEU) (UNITS 10**3) (P30)/(P7)	11/76
R50	D 14 (3.3) (0.9) DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC + MEE) GT 140	11/76
R50	D 14 27. 8. DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC + EXTRAPOLATED BR	11/76
R50	D DIAMANTBE 76 QUOTES THESE RESULTS TIMES OUR 1975 KE4 BR RATIO.	11/76
R50	D THE SECOND DIAMANTBE 76 VALUE IS THE FIRST VALUE EXTRAPOLATED TO 0	11/76
R50	D TO INCLUDE LOW MASS E PAIRS.	11/76
R51	K+ INTO(PI- E+ E-)/(PI+ PI- E NEU) UNITS(10**4) (P19)/(P7)	11/76
R51	TEST OF TOTAL LEPTON NUMBER CONSERVATION	
R51	D 0 2.5 OR LESS CL=.90 DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC +	11/76
R51	D DIAMANTBE 76 QUOTES THIS RESULT TIMES OUR 1975 BR RATIO.	11/76
R52	K+ INTO(MU- NEU E+ E-)/(PI+ PI- E NEU) (UNITS 10**3) (P31)/(P7)	11/76
R52	TEST OF LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER CONSERVATION.	
R52	D 0 0.5 OR LESS CL=.90 DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC +	11/76
R52	D DIAMANTBE 76 QUOTES THIS RESULT TIMES OUR 1975 KE4 BR RATIO.	11/76
R53	K+ INTO (NEU E+ E-)/(PI+PI- E NEU) (UNITS 10**2) (P32)/(P7)	11/76
R53	D 4 0.54 0.54 0.27 DIAMANTBE 76 SPEC +	11/76
R53	D DIAMANTBE 76 QUOTES THIS RESULT TIMES OUR 1975 KE4 BR RATIO.	11/76
R54	CHAR. K INTO (E NEU GAM)/(MU NEU) (UNITS 10**5)(P21)/(P1)	
R54	STRUCTURE DEPENDENT PART WITH + GAMMA HELICITY	
R54	H 51 (2.33) (0.42) HEINTZE 79 SPEC +	7/79
R54	H 107 2.40 0.36 HEINTZE 79 SPEC +	7/79
R54	H SECOND HEINTZE 79 RESULT IS FIRST COMBINED WITH HEARD1 75 RESULT	7/79
R54	H FROM SECTION R47 ABOVE.	7/79
R55	CHAR. K INTO (E NEU GAM)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**4) (P21)	
R55	STRUCTURE DEPENDENT PART WITH - GAMMA HELICITY	
R55	H 1.6 OR LESS CL=.90 HEINTZE 79 SPEC +	2/82
R55	H IMPLIES (AXIAL VEC./VECTOR) AMPL. RATIO OUTSIDE RANGE -1.8 TO -.54.	2/82
R56	CHAR. K INTO (E NEU NEU NEUBAR)/(E NEU) (P33)/(P11)	7/79
R56	0 3.8 OR LESS CL=.90 HEINTZE 79 SPEC +	7/79
R57	K+ INTO (MU+ NEU(E))/TOTAL (P34)	
R57	FORBIDDEN BY LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER CONSERVATION.	
R57	0 0.004 OR LESS CL=.90 LYONS 81 HLBC 200GEV K+ N.B. BEAM	2/82
R57	(0.012)OR LESS CL=.90 COOPER 82 HLBC WIDEBAND NEU BEAM	1/83*
R58	K+ INTO MU+ NEUBAR(E)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**3) (P35)	
R58	FORBIDDEN BY TOTAL LEPTON NUMBER CONSERVATION.	
R58	3.3 OR LESS CL=.90 COOPER 82 HLBC WIDEBAND NEU BEAM	1/83*
R59	K+ INTO PI0 E+ NEUBAR(E)/TOTAL (P36)	
R59	FORBIDDEN BY TOTAL LEPTON NUMBER CONSERVATION.	
R59	0.003 OR LESS CL=.90 COOPER 82 HLBC WIDEBAND NEU BEAM	1/83*

NOTE ON DALITZ PLOT PARAMETERS FOR K → 3π DECAYS

The Dalitz plot distribution for K[±] → π[±] π[±] π[∓], K[±] → π⁰ π⁰ π[±], and K_L⁰ → π⁺ π⁻ π⁰ can be parametrized by a series expansion such as that introduced by Weinberg.¹ We use the form

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

where m_{π[±]}² has been introduced to make the coefficients g, h, j, and k dimensionless, and

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

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

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

The coefficient g is a measure of the slope in the variable s₃ (or T₃) of the Dalitz plot, while h and k measure the quadratic dependence on s₃ and (s₂ - s₁), respectively. The coefficient j is related to the asymmetry of the plot and must be zero if CP invariance holds. Note also that if CP is good, g, h, and k must be the same for K⁺ → π⁺ π⁺ π⁻ as for K⁻ → π⁻ π⁻ π⁺.

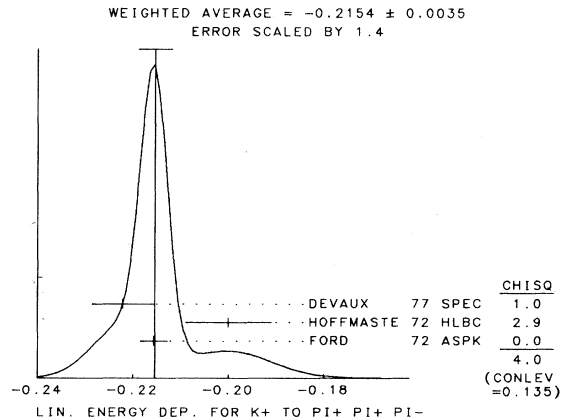
Since different experiments use different forms for |M|², in order to compare the experiments we have converted to g, h, j, and k whatever coefficients have been measured. For details of this conversion and discussion of the data, see the April 1982 version of this note.²

See also the review of Devlin and Dickey,³ which contains an analysis of K → 2π and K → 3π data in terms of transition amplitudes with appropriate energy dependence.

References

1. S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. 4, 87 (1960).
2. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 111B, 69 (1982).
3. T.J. Devlin and J.O. Dickey, Rev. Mod. Phys. 51, 237 (1979).

10 CHARGED K ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF DALITZ PLOT		
MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED = 1 + G*U + H*U**2 + K*V**2		1/79
WHERE U=(S3-S0)/(MPI**2) AND V=(S1-S2)/(MPI**2)		1/79
GT+ LINEAR COEFFICIENT G FOR TAU DECAYS K+ -> PI+ PI+ PI-		1/79
GT+ SOME EXPTS USE DALITZ VARIABLES X AND Y. WE GIVE AY=COEFF OF Y		1/79
GT+ TERM AT RIGHT. SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.		1/79
GT+ZL 5428 (-0.22) (0.024) ZINCHENKO 67 HBC + AY=0.28+-03		10/69
GT+L 9994 (-0.218) (0.016) BUTLER 68 HBC + AY=0.277+-020		10/69
GT+ G17898 (-0.196) (0.012) GRAUMAN 70 HLBC + AY=0.228+-030		8/70
GT+ 750K -0.2157 0.0028 FORD 72 ASPK + AY=0.2734+-0035		1/79
GT+H 39819 -0.200 0.009 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC +		1/79
GT+ 225K -0.2221 0.0065 DEVAUX 77 SPEC + AY=0.2814+-0082		1/79
GT+ L EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.		3/78
GT+ Z ALSO INCLUDES DBC EVENTS		
GT+ G EMULS. DATA ADDED - ALL EVENTS INCLUDED BY HOFFMASTE 72		1/71
GT+H HOFFMASTE 72 INCLUDES GRAUMAN 70 DATA.		1/79
GT+ AVG -0.2154 0.0035 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)		
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		



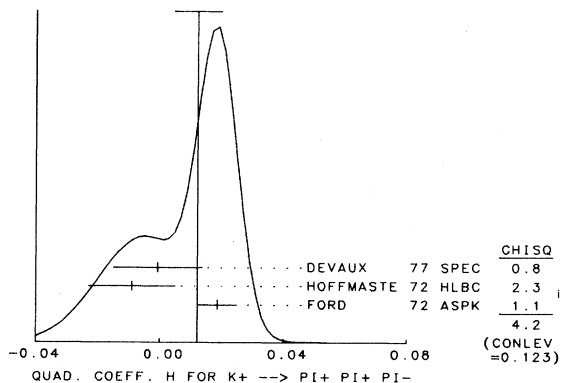
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K[±]

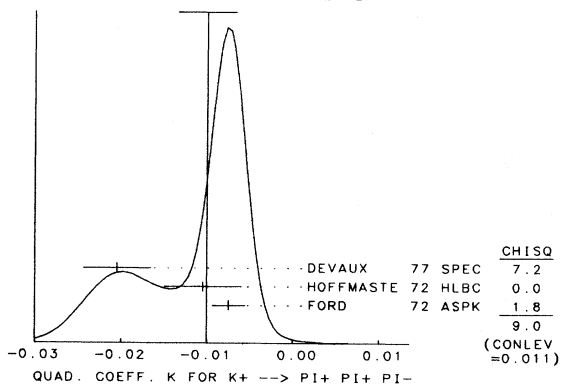
HT+	QUADRATIC COEFF. H FOR K+ --> PI+ PI+ PI-	1/79
HT+	750K 0.0187 0.0062 FORD 72 ASPK +	1/79
HT+	39819 -0.009 0.014 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC +	1/79
HT+	225K -0.0006 0.0143 DEVAUX 77 SPEC +	1/79
HT+	AVG 0.0122 0.0076 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0122 ± 0.0076
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



KT+	QUADRATIC COEFF. K FOR K+ --> PI+ PI+ PI-	1/79
KT+	750K -0.0075 0.0019 FORD 72 ASPK +	1/79
KT+	39819 -0.0105 0.0045 HOFFMASTE 72 HLBC +	1/79
KT+	225K -0.0205 0.0039 DEVAUX 77 SPEC +	1/79
KT+	AVG -0.0101 0.0034 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.1)	
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.0101 ± 0.0034
ERROR SCALED BY 2.1



GT-	LINEAR COEFFICIENT G FOR TAU DECAYS K- --> PI- PI- PI+	
GT-	FOR DEFINITION OF AY SEE NOTE IN SECTION GT+ ABOVE.	
GT- F	1347 (-0.220) (0.035) FERRG-LUZ 61 HBC - AY=0.28+-0.045	10/69
GT- ML	5778 (-0.190) (0.023) MOSCOSO 68 HBC - AY=0.24+-0.029	10/69
GT-	50919 -0.193 0.010 MAST 69 HBC - AY=0.24+-0.013	1/79
GT-	750K -0.2186 0.0028 FORD 72 ASPK - AY=0.2770+-0.0035	1/79
GT- Q	81K (-0.199) (0.008) LUCAS1 73 HBC - AY=0.252+-0.011	10/72
GT- F	NO RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS INCLUDED.	
GT- L	EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.	3/78
GT- H	ALSO INCLUDES DBC EVENTS.	
GT- Q	QUADRATIC DEPENDENCE IS REQUIRED BY KL EXPTS. FOR COMPARISON WE	1/79
GT- Q	AVERAGE ONLY THOSE K+- EXPERIMENTS WHICH QUOTE QUADRATIC FIT VALUES.	1/79
GT-	AVG -0.2167 0.0066 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.5)	

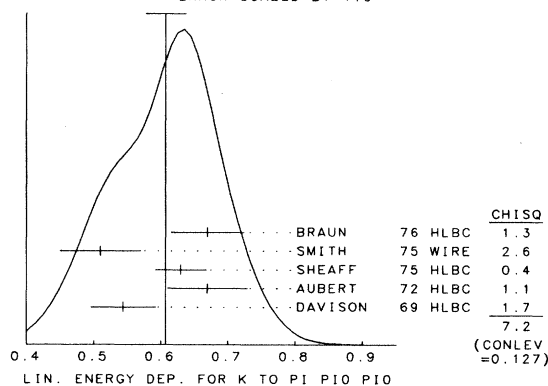
HT-	QUADRATIC COEFF H FOR K- --> PI- PI- PI+	1/79
HT-	50919 -0.001 0.012 MAST 69 HBC -	1/79
HT-	750K 0.0125 0.0062 FORD 72 ASPK -	1/79
HT-	AVG 0.0097 0.0055 AVERAGE	

KT-	QUADRATIC COEFF K FOR K- --> PI- PI- PI+	1/79
KT-	50919 -0.014 0.012 MAST 69 HBC -	1/79
KT-	750K -0.0083 0.0019 FORD 72 ASPK -	1/79
KT-	AVG -0.0084 0.0019 AVERAGE	

DG	((GT+)-(GT-))/((GT+)+(GT-)) IN PERCENT	
DG	A NON-ZERO VALUE FOR THIS QUANTITY INDICATES CP VIOLATION	
DG	3.2M -0.70 0.53 FORD 70 ASPK	11/70

GTP	LINEAR COEFFICIENT G FOR TAU PRIME DECAYS CHAR. K --> PI PI0 PI0.	
GTP	UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED, ALL EXPTS INCLUDE TERMS QUADRATIC IN	
GTP	(S3-S0)/(MPI**2). SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.	
GTP K	1792 (0.48) (0.04) KALMUS 64 HLBC +	1/79
GTP K	1874 (0.586) (0.098) BISI 65 HLBC + ALSO HBC	1/79
GTP	4048 0.544 0.048 DAVIDSON 69 HLBC + ALSO EMUL	1/79
GTP L	198 (0.527) (0.102) PANDOLAS 70 EMUL +	1/79
GTP	1365 0.67 0.06 AUBERT 72 HLBC +	1/79
GTP K	574 (0.484) (0.084) LUCAS2 73 HBC - DALITZ PRS ONLY	1/79
GTP	5635 0.630 0.038 SHEAFF 75 HLBC +	1/79
GTP	27K 0.510 0.060 SMITH 75 WIRE +	1/79
GTP L	4639 (0.806) (0.220) BERTRAND 76 EMUL +	1/79
GTP	3263 0.670 0.054 BRAUN 76 HLBC +	1/79
GTP K	AUTHORS GIVE LINEAR FIT ONLY.	
GTP L	EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.	
GTP	AVG 0.607 0.030 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)	
	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.607 ± 0.030
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



HTP	QUADRATIC COEFF H FOR CHAR K --> PI PI0 PI0. SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.	
HTP	4048 0.026 0.050 DAVIDSON 69 HLBC + ALSO EMUL	1/79
HTP L	198 (0.018) (0.124) PANDOLAS 70 EMUL +	1/79
HTP	1365 -0.01 0.08 AUBERT 72 HLBC +	1/79
HTP	5635 0.041 0.030 SHEAFF 75 HLBC +	1/79
HTP	27K 0.009 0.040 SMITH 75 WIRE +	1/79
HTP L	4639 (0.164) (0.121) BERTRAND 76 EMUL +	1/79
HTP	3263 0.152 0.082 BRAUN 76 HLBC +	1/79
HTP L	EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE.	1/79
HTP	AVG 0.034 0.020 AVERAGE	

NOTE ON K_{e3}[±] AND K_{e3}⁰ FORM FACTORS

Assuming that only the vector current contributes to K → πℓν decays, we write the matrix element as

$$M \propto f_+(t) [(P_K + P_\pi)_\mu \bar{\ell} \gamma_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) \nu] + f_-(t) [m_\ell \bar{\ell} (1 + \gamma_5) \nu], \quad (1)$$

where P_K and P_π are the four-momenta of the K and π mesons, m_ℓ is the lepton mass, and f₊ and f₋ are dimensionless form factors which can depend only on t = (P_K - P_π)², the square of the four-momentum transfer to the leptons. If time-reversal invariance holds, f₊ and f₋ are relatively real. K_{μ3} experiments measure f₊ and f₋, while K_{e3} experiments are sensitive only to f₊ because the small electron mass makes the f₋ term negligible.

(a) K_{μ3} experiments. Analyses of K_{μ3} data frequently assume a linear dependence of f₊ and f₋ on t, i.e.,

Stable Particles

 K^\pm

Data Card Listings

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

Most $K_{\mu 3}$ data are adequately described by Eq. (2) for f_+ and a constant f_- (i.e., $\lambda_- = 0$). There are two equivalent parametrizations commonly used in these analyses:

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

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

The $K_{\mu 3}$ decay distribution is then described by the two parameters λ_+ and $\xi(0)$ (assuming time reversal invariance and $\lambda_- = 0$). These parameters can be determined by three different methods:

Method A. By studying the Dalitz plot or the pion spectrum of $K_{\mu 3}$ decay. The Dalitz plot density is (see, e.g., Chounet et al.⁴):

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

where

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

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

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

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

Here E_{π} , E_{μ} , and E_{ν} are, respectively, the pion, muon, and neutrino energies in the kaon center of mass. The density ρ is fit to the data to determine the values of λ_+ , $\xi(0)$, and their correlation.

Method B. By measuring the $K_{\mu 3}/K_{e 3}$ branching ratio and comparing it with the theoretical ratio (see, e.g., Fearing et al.⁵) as given in terms of λ_+ and $\xi(0)$, assuming μ - e universality:

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

$$\Gamma(K_{\mu 3}^0)/\Gamma(K_{e 3}^0) = 0.6452 + 1.3162\lambda_+ + 0.1264\xi(0) \\ + 0.0186\xi(0)^2 + 0.0064\lambda_+\xi(0) .$$

This cannot determine λ_+ and $\xi(0)$ simultaneously but

simply fixes a relationship between them.

Method C. By measuring the muon polarization in $K_{\mu 3}$ decay. In the rest frame of the K , the μ is expected to be polarized in the direction \mathbf{A} with $\mathbf{P} = \mathbf{A}/|\mathbf{A}|$, where \mathbf{A} is given (Cabibbo and Maksymowicz⁶) by

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

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

(2) λ_+ , λ_0 parametrization. Most of the more recent $K_{\mu 3}$ analyses have parametrized in terms of the form factors f_+ and f_0 which are associated with vector and scalar exchange, respectively, to the lepton pair. f_0 is related to f_+ and f_- by

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

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

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

With the assumption that $f_0(0) = f_+(0)$, the two parametrizations, $(\lambda_+, \xi(0))$ and (λ_+, λ_0) are equivalent as long as correlation information is retained. (λ_+, λ_0) correlations tend to be less strong than $(\lambda_+, \xi(0))$ correlations.

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

Because recent experiments tend to use the (λ_+, λ_0) parametrization, we include a subsection L0 for λ_0 results. Wherever possible we have converted $\xi(0)$ results into λ_0 results and vice versa.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K[±]

See the 1982 version of this note⁴ for additional discussion of the $K_{\mu 3}^0$ parameters, correlations, and conversion between parametrizations, and also for a comparison of the experimental results.

(b) K_{e3} experiments. Analysis of K_{e3} data is simpler than that of $K_{\mu 3}$ because the second term of the matrix element assuming a pure vector current [Eq. (1) above] can be neglected. Here f_+ is usually assumed to be linear in t , and the linear coefficient λ_+ of Eq. (2) is determined.

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

$$+ 2m_K f_S \bar{\ell}(1 + \gamma_5)\nu$$

$$+ (2f_T/m_K)(P_K)_\lambda(P_\pi)_\mu \bar{\ell}\sigma_{\lambda\mu}(1 + \gamma_5)\nu,$$

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

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

References

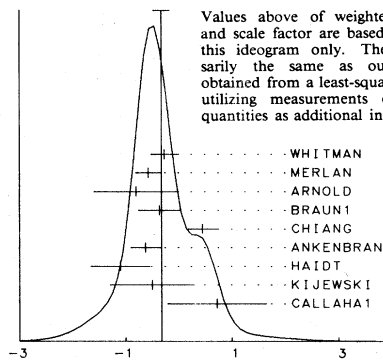
1. L.M. Chounet, J.M. Gaillard, and M.K. Gaillard, Phys. Rep. 4C, 199 (1972).
2. H.W. Fearing, E. Fischbach, and J. Smith, Phys. Rev. D2, 542 (1970).
3. N. Cabibbo and A. Maksymowicz, Phys. Lett. 9, 352 (1964).
4. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 111B, 73 (1982).

10 CHARGED K FORM FACTORS

IN THE FORM FACTOR COMMENTS, THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED. F₊ AND F₋ ARE FORM FACTORS FOR THE VECTOR MATRIX ELEMENT. FS AND FT REFER TO THE SCALAR AND TENSOR TERM. F₀ = (F₊) + (F₋)/T(MK*2-MPI*2). L₊, L₋ AND L₀ ARE THE LINEAR EXPANSION COEFFS. OF F₊, F₋ AND F₀. L₊ REFERS TO THE KMUS VALUE EXCEPT IN THE KE3 SECTIONS. DXI/DL IS THE CORRELATION BETWEEN XI(O) AND L₊ IN KMUS. DLO/DL₊ IS THE CORRELATION BETWEEN L₀ AND L₊ IN KMUS. T = MOMENTUM TRANSFER TO THE PI IN UNITS OF MPI*2. DP = DALITZ PLOT ANALYSIS. PI = PI SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. MU = MU SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. POL = MU POLARIZATION ANALYSIS. BR = KMUS/KE3 BRANCHING RATIO ANALYSIS. E = POSITRON OR ELECTRON SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. RC = RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS.

XIA	XIA = F ₋ /F ₊	(DETERMINED FROM SPECTRA)				
XIA	76	(+1.8)	(0.6)	BROWN	62 XEBC + DP+BR, L ₊ =0	1/74
XIA	87	(+0.7)	(0.5)	GIACOMELLI	64 EMUL + MU+BR RVUE, L ₊ =0	1/74
XIA	J	(-0.08)	(0.7)	JENSEN	64 XEBC + DP+BR(KMUS,KE3)	1/74
XIA	2648	(0.0)	(1.1)	(0.9)	CALLAHAN1 66 FRBC + MU, L ₊ =0, T UNKN	1/74
XIA	C 444	+0.72	0.93	CALLAHAN1	66 FRBC + PI, DXI/DL=-17	1/74
XIA	78	(-0.5)	(0.9)	EISLER	68 HLBC + PI, L ₊ =0, NO DX/DL	1/74
XIA	K2041	-0.5	0.8	KIJEWSKI	69 OSPK + PI, DXI/DL=-26	1/74
XIA	H3240	-1.1	0.56	HAIDT	71 HLBC + DP, DXI/DL=-29	1/74
XIA	A4025	-0.62	0.28	ANKENBRAN	72 ASPK + PI, DXI/DL=-12	1/74
XIA	B3480	+0.45	0.28	CHIANG	72 OSPK + DP, DXI/DL=-15	1/74
XIA	P1897	-0.36	0.40	BRAUN1	73 HLBC + DP, DXI/DL=-19	3/74
XIA	N 490	-0.8	0.8	ARNOLD	74 HLBC + DP, DXI/DL=-20	11/75
XIA	M6527	-0.57	0.24	MERLAN	74 ASPK + DP, DXI/DL=-9	3/74
XIA	3973	-0.27	0.25	WHITMAN	80 SPEC + DP, DXI/DL=-17	4/82
XIA	AVG	-0.32	0.15	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)		
XIA	FIT	-0.35	0.15	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)		3/84*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.32 ± 0.15
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



XIA = F₋/F₊ FOR K+MU3 DECAY SPECTRA

Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

			CHISO
	WHITMAN	80 SPEC	0.0
	MERLAN	74 ASPK	1.1
	ARNOLD	74 HLBC	0.4
	BRAUN1	73 HLBC	0.0
	CHIANG	72 OSPK	7.6
	ANKENBRAN	72 ASPK	1.1
	HAIDT	71 HLBC	1.9
	KIJEWSKI	69 OSPK	0.0
	CALLAHA1	66 FRBC	1.3
			13.4
			(CONLEV = 0.097)

XIA	XIA = F ₋ /F ₊	(DETERMINED FROM KMUS/KE3)				
XIB	500	(+0.8)	(0.6)	CUTTS	65 OSPK + BR, L ₊ =0	1/74
XIB	656	(+0.4)	(0.6)	CALLAHAN1	66 FRBC + BR, L ₊ =0	1/74
XIB	306	(+0.75)	(0.50)	AUERBACH	67 OSPK + BR, L ₊ =0	1/74
XIB	B 5601	(-0.08)	(0.15)	BOTTERIL2	68 ASPK + BR, L ₊ =0.023+-0.008	1/74
XIB	E 1398	(-0.60)	(0.20)	EICHTEN	68 HLBC + BR, SEE NOTE E	1/74
XIB	986	(+1.0)	(0.6)	GARLAND	68 OSPK + BR, L ₊ =0	1/74
XIB		(-0.91)	(0.82)	ZELLER	69 ASPK + BR, L ₊ =0.023	1/74
XIB	B	(-0.35)	(0.22)	BOTTERIL	70 OSPK + BR, L ₊ =0.045+-0.015	1/74
XIB	E1505	(-0.81)	(0.27)	HAIDT	71 HLBC + BR, L ₊ =0.028, FIG.8	1/74
XIB	5825	(0.0)	(0.15)	CHIANG	72 OSPK + BR, L ₊ =0.03, FIG.10	1/74
XIB	H 55k	-0.12	0.12	HEINTZE	77 CNTR + BR, L ₊ =0.029	3/78
XIB	FIT	-0.35	0.15	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)		3/84*

XIC	XIC = F ₋ /F ₊	(DETERMINED FROM MU POLARIZATION IN KMUS)					
XIC	T 2100	(+1.2)	(2.4)	(1.8)	BORREANI	65 HLBC + POLARIZATION	8/67
XIC	T 500 BTWN	-4.0	AND	1.7	CUTTS	65 OSPK + LONG. POL.	1/74
XIC	T 397	(-1.4)	(1.8)	CALLAHAN1	66 FRBC + TOTAL POL.	8/67	
XIC	T 2950	(-0.7)	(0.9)	(3.3)	CALLAHAN1	66 FRBC + LONG. POL.	8/67
XIC	86000	-1.0	0.3	BETTELS	68 HLBC + TOTAL POL. T=4.9	1/74	
XIC	C3133	-0.95	0.3	CUTTS	69 OSPK + TOTAL POL. T=4.0	1/74	
XIC	M 40K	(-0.66)	(0.27)	MERLAN	74 ASPK + POL, DXI/DL=+1.7	3/74	
XIC	D1585	-0.25	1.20	BRAUN	75 HLBC + POL. T=4.2	1/76	
XIC	AVG	-0.95	0.21	AVERAGE			
XIC	FIT	-0.35	0.15	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)		3/84*	

XIC	XIC = F ₋ /F ₊	(DETERMINED FROM MU POLARIZATION IN KMUS)					
XIC	T 2100	(+1.2)	(2.4)	(1.8)	BORREANI	65 HLBC + POLARIZATION	8/67
XIC	T 500 BTWN	-4.0	AND	1.7	CUTTS	65 OSPK + LONG. POL.	1/74
XIC	T 397	(-1.4)	(1.8)	CALLAHAN1	66 FRBC + TOTAL POL.	8/67	
XIC	T 2950	(-0.7)	(0.9)	(3.3)	CALLAHAN1	66 FRBC + LONG. POL.	8/67
XIC	86000	-1.0	0.3	BETTELS	68 HLBC + TOTAL POL. T=4.9	1/74	
XIC	C3133	-0.95	0.3	CUTTS	69 OSPK + TOTAL POL. T=4.0	1/74	
XIC	M 40K	(-0.66)	(0.27)	MERLAN	74 ASPK + POL, DXI/DL=+1.7	3/74	
XIC	D1585	-0.25	1.20	BRAUN	75 HLBC + POL. T=4.2	1/76	
XIC	AVG	-0.95	0.21	AVERAGE			
XIC	FIT	-0.35	0.15	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)		3/84*	

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K[±], K⁰, K_s⁰

Table of particle listings for K mesons, including names like MACEK, BOTTIERI, FORD, GRAUMAN, etc., with associated codes and values.

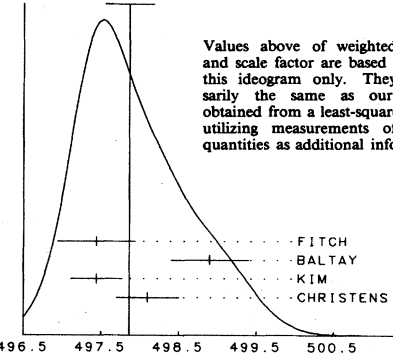
Table of particle listings for K mesons, including names like MACEK, MANN, MC FARLANE, ROBERTS, etc., with associated codes and values.

K⁰

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

Table with 4 columns: M, values, error, and source. Includes entries for CHRISTENS, KIM, BALTAY, FITCH, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 497.87 ± 0.32
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

Table with 2 columns: CHISQ and values. Includes entries for FITCH, BALTAY, KIM, CHRISTENS, etc.

11 (K⁰) - (K[±]) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: D, values, error, and source. Includes entries for ROSENFELD, CRAWFORD, BURNSTEIN, HILL, etc.

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL K

Table listing references for neutral K particles, including names like CRAWFORD, ROSENFELD, CHRISTEN, etc., with codes and values.

K_s⁰

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

Table with 4 columns: T, values, error, and source. Includes entries for BOLDT, CRAWFORD, BOWEN, etc.

Table with 4 columns: T, values, error, and source. Includes entries for SKJEGGEST, FACKLER, GEWENIGER, etc.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

K_S⁰

COMMENTS
T H HILL 68 HAS BEEN CHANGED BY THE AUTHORS FROM THE PUBLISHED VALUE
T H (0.865+-0.009) BECAUSE OF A CORRECTION IN THE SHIFT DUE TO ETA+-

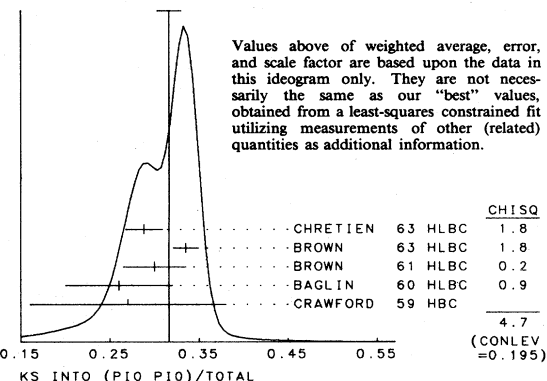
R6 KS INTO (E+ E-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**--5) (P4)/(P1)
R6 50.0 OR LESS CL=.90 BOHM 69 OSPK 2/71
R7 KS INTO 2 GAMMA/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--3) (P6)
R7 R 0 (21.0) OR LESS CL=.90 BANNER 69 OSPK 12/71

12 KS PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Mode (P1-P8), Decay Masses, and values. Includes modes like KS INTO PI+ PI-, KS INTO PI0 PI0, etc.

12 KS BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: Ratio (R1-R2), Values, and comments. Includes ratios like KS INTO (PI+ PI-)/TOTAL, KS INTO (PI0 PI0)/TOTAL.



VALUES ABOVE OF WEIGHTED AVERAGE, ERROR, AND SCALE FACTOR ARE BASED UPON THE DATA IN THIS IDEOGRAM.

R3 KS INTO (PI+ PI-)/(PI0 PI0) (P1)/(P2)
R3 N 267 (2.12) (0.17) BOZOKI 69 HLBC 5/70
R3 G 3016 (2.285) (0.055) GOBBI 69 OSPK K+N TO KOP 5/69

NOTE ON CP VIOLATION IN K_S⁰ -> 3pi

For K_S⁰ -> 3pi, the quantities which measure CP violation are the ratios of amplitudes

eta+-0 = (A_S(K_S -> pi+ pi- pi0)) / (A_L(K_L -> pi+ pi- pi0))

eta000 = (A_S(K_S -> pi0 pi0 pi0)) / (A_L(K_L -> pi0 pi0 pi0))

If one assumes that CPT invariance holds and that there are no transitions to I = 3 states, then Re(eta+-0) and Re(eta000) can be neglected, and CP violation would be observed as nonzero values of Im(eta+-0) and Im(eta000).

(Im eta+-0)^2 = (Gamma(K_S -> pi+ pi- pi0)) / (Gamma(K_L -> pi+ pi- pi0))

(Im eta000)^2 = (Gamma(K_S -> pi0 pi0 pi0)) / (Gamma(K_L -> pi0 pi0 pi0))

obtained under the above assumptions.

In the above expressions the three pions are restricted to the dominant symmetric I = 1 state, a CP = -1 state which couples to K_S only if CP is violated. The decay K_S -> pi+ pi- pi0 also has CP-allowed amplitudes to I = 0 and I = 2 states of the three pions.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K_S⁰, K_L⁰

12 CP VIOLATION PARAMETERS IN KS DECAY

ET+ IM(ETA+-0)**2
ET+ WHERE ETA+-0 = A(KS -> PI+ PI- P0, CP VIOL.)/(AKL -> PI+ PI- P0).

RSQ RHO**2
RSQ WHERE RHO=CABS(AKS -> PI+ PI- P0, CP CONS.)/(AKL -> PI+ PI- P0).
RSQ CONSERVES CP BUT LISTED HERE FOR COMPARISON WITH SECTION ET+ ABOVE.

REFERENCES FOR KS
BOLDT 58 PRL 1 150
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266
BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043

ALFF-STE 66 PL 21 595
AUERBACH 66 PR 149 1052
ALSO 65 AUERBACH
BALTAY 66 PR 142 932

BOTT-BOD 67 PL 248 94
DONALD 68 PL 278 58
HILL 68 PR 171 1418
BANNER 69 PR 188 2033

METCALF 72 PL 408 703
MORSE 72 PRL 28 388
NAGY 72 NP 847 94
ALSO 69 PL 308 498

BARMIN1 73 PL 468 465
BARMIN2 73 PL 478 463
BURGUN 73 PL 468 481
FACKLER 73 PRL 31 847

BALDOCEO 75 NC 25A 688
CARITHERS 75 PRL 34 1244
ARONSON 76 NC 32A 236
EVERHART 76 PR D14 661

BALDOCEO 75 NC 25A 688
CARITHERS 75 PRL 34 1244
ARONSON 76 NC 32A 236
EVERHART 76 PR D14 661

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA
BIRGE 60 ROCH CONF 601
MULLER 60 PRL 4 418
FITCH 61 NC 22 1160

K_L⁰

13 LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL K(498, JP=0-) I=1/2

13 (KL) - (KS) MASS DIFFERENCE
WE GIVE (KL-KS MASS DIFFERENCE / HBAR) IN UNITS OF 10**10 SEC-1

Table with columns for decay mode (D TX, D X, etc.), mass difference values, and references (FITCH, CAMERINI, etc.).

AVG 0.5349 0.0022 AVERAGE

NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO CORRECT OLDER EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE ERRORS FOR THE SUBSEQUENT CHANGES IN THE KS MEAN LIFE OR IN ETA+-.

13 KL MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**8 SEC)

Table with columns for KL MEAN LIFE, assumed DS=0Q, and delta I=1/2, with values for BARDON, CRAWFORD, etc.

13 KL PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode (P1, P2, etc.), particle type (KL INTO P1, etc.), and decay masses.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

K_L⁰

NEUTRAL K CONSTRAINED FIT
OVERALL FIT OF MEAN LIFE, WIDTHS AND BRANCHING
RATIOS USES 65 DATA POINTS TO DETERMINE SIX
QUANTITIES. OVERALL FIT HAS CHI-SQUARED=69.9

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Table with 6 columns: P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4, P 5, P 11. Values range from 0.2147 to 0.0009.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES

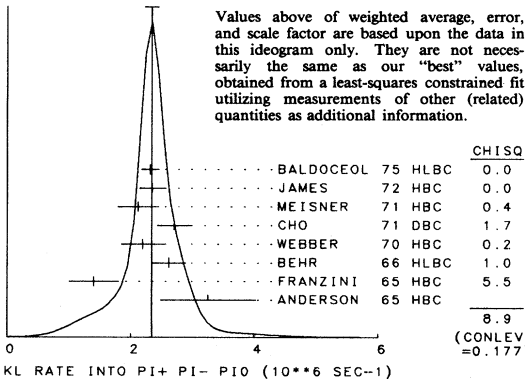
The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate
space: i.e., G_i = Γ_i = Γ_total P_i, in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above,
the diagonal elements are G_i ± δG_i, where δG_i = √(δG_i δG_i), while the off-diagonal
elements are the normalized correlation coefficients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

Table with 6 columns: G 1, G 2, G 3, G 4, G 5, G 11. Values range from 0.0414 to 0.0020.

13 KL DECAY RATES

Table listing decay rates for KL into various particles (P10, P11, P0) with associated uncertainties and fit statistics.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 2.34 ± 0.11
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



Values above of weighted average, error,
and scale factor are based upon the data in
this ideogram only. They are not neces-
sarily the same as our "best" values,
obtained from a least-squares constrained fit
utilizing measurements of other (related)
quantities as additional information.

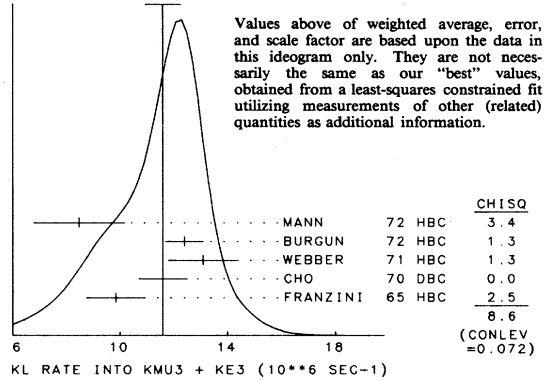
CHISQ

Table listing CHISQ values for various decay modes: BALDOCEOL (0.0), JAMES (0.0), MEISNER (0.4), CHO (1.7), WEBBER (0.2), BEHR (1.0), FRANZINI (5.5), ANDERSON (8.9).

Table listing KL decay rates for KL into pi+ pi- pi0 and KL into charged (3-body) with fit statistics.

Table listing KL into leptonic (Kmu3+KE3) with fit statistics and data points from various experiments.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 11.60 ± 0.65
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



Values above of weighted average, error,
and scale factor are based upon the data in
this ideogram only. They are not neces-
sarily the same as our "best" values,
obtained from a least-squares constrained fit
utilizing measurements of other (related)
quantities as additional information.

CHISQ

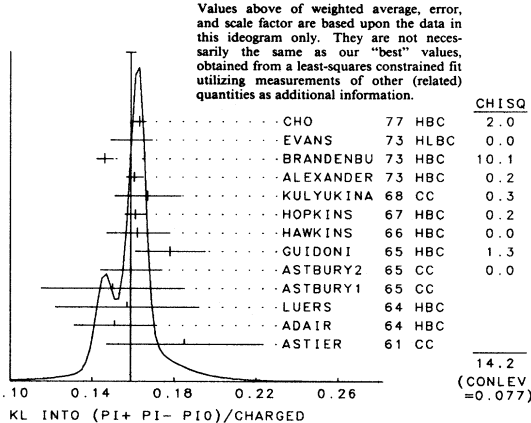
Table listing CHISQ values for various experiments: MANN (3.4), BURGUN (1.3), WEBBER (1.3), CHO (0.0), FRANZINI (2.5), CONLEV (8.6).

Table listing KL into pi mu neutrino units with fit statistics.

13 KL BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for KL into various particles (P10, P11, P0) with associated uncertainties and fit statistics.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.1587 ± 0.0024
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



Values above of weighted average, error,
and scale factor are based upon the data in
this ideogram only. They are not neces-
sarily the same as our "best" values,
obtained from a least-squares constrained fit
utilizing measurements of other (related)
quantities as additional information.

CHISQ

Table listing CHISQ values for various experiments: CHO (2.0), EVANS (0.0), BRANDENBU (10.1), ALEXANDER (0.2), KULYUKINA (0.3), HOPKINS (0.2), HAWKINS (0.0), GUIDONI (1.3), ASTBURY2 (0.0), ASTBURY1 (0.0), LUERS (0.0), ADAIR (0.0), ASTIER (0.0).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K_L^0

R3	KL INTO (PI MU NEUTRINO)/CHARGED	(P3)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R3 C	251 (0.356) (0.07) LUERS 64 HBC		7/66
R3 C	172 (0.39) (0.08) (0.10) ASTBURY1 65 CC		2/71
R3 C	330 (0.335) (0.055) KULYUKINA 68 CC		
R3 C	THIS MODE NOT MEASURED INDEPENDENTLY FROM R2 AND R4		
R3	FIT	0.3466 0.0028 FROM FIT	
R4	KL INTO (PI E NEUTRINO)/CHARGED	(P4)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R4	24 0.46 0.11 NEAGU 61 CC		2/76
R4	153 0.487 0.05 LUERS 64 HBC		7/66
R4	202 0.46 0.08 0.10 ASTBURY1 65 CC		2/71
R4	500 0.498 0.052 KULYUKINA 68 CC		
R4	AVG	0.485 0.032 AVERAGE	
R4	FIT	0.4951 0.0029 FROM FIT	
R5	KL INTO (PI E NEU)/(PI E NEU)+(PI MU NEU)	(P4)/(P3+P4)	
R5	320 0.415 0.120 ASTIER 61 CC		
R5	FIT	0.5882 0.0032 FROM FIT	
R6	KL INTO (PI+ PI- PI0)/TOTAL	(P2)	
R6	FIT	0.1239 0.0020 FROM FIT	
R7	KL INTO (LEPTON PI NEUTRINO)/TOTAL	(P3+P4)	
R7	FIT	0.6585 0.0087 FROM FIT	
R8	KL INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UN. 10**4)	(P9)	
R8 C	32 (1.3) (0.6) CRIEGEE 66 OSPK		8/66
R8 C	7 (2.0) (0.4) TODOROFF 67 OSPK		11/68
R8 K	33 (7.4) (1.6) CRONIN 1 67 OSPK	REPL. CRIEGEE66	11/67
R8	90 5.5 1.1 KUNZ 68 OSPK	NORM. TO 3PI(C+M)	2/71
R8	23 4.5 1.0 ENSTROM 71 OSPK	KL 1.5-9 GEV/C	2/72
R8 R	5.0 (1.0) REPELLIN 71 OSPK		11/71
R8 B	4.54 (0.4) BANNER2 72 OSPK		8/72
R8 B	THIS VALUE USES (E00/E+)**2=1.05+-0.14. IN GENERAL, S138 = (4.32+-0.55)*(10**4)*((E00/E+)**2).		
R8 R	ASSUMES REGEN AMPL IN COPPER AT 2GEV IS 22 MB. TO EVALUATE		
R8 R	FOR A GIVEN REGEN AMPL AND ERROR, MULTIPLY BY (REGEN AMPL/22MB)**2		
R8 C	CRIEGEE 66 REPLACED BY TODOROFF 67		
R8 K	CRONIN1 67 REPLACED BY KUNZ 68.		
R8	AVG	4.89 0.54 AVERAGE	
R8	R21 BELOW GIVES (4.82+-0.52)E-4. COMBINED AVG (4.85+-0.37)E-4.		
R9	KL INTO (PI+ PI-)/CHARGED (UNIT 10**3)	(P5)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R9 O	45 (2.0) (0.4) CHRISTIENS 64 OSPK	ETA +- = 1.95+-0.20	2/76
R9 O	54 (2.08) (0.35) GALBRAITH 65 OSPK	ETA +- = 1.99+-0.16	2/76
R9 O	(1.93) (0.26) BASILE 66 OSPK	ETA +- = 1.92+-0.13	2/76
R9 O	(1.993) (0.080) BOTT-BODE 66 OSPK	ETA +- = 1.95+-0.04	2/76
R9 M	4200 (2.60) (0.07) HESSNER 73 ASPK	ETA +- = 2.23+-0.05	6/73
R9 O	OLD EXPERIMENTS EXCLUDED FROM FIT. SEE SUBSECTION E+- BELOW FOR		
R9 O	AVERAGE ETA+- OF THESE EXPERIMENTS AND FOR NOTE ON DISCREPANCY.		
R9 M	FROM SAME DATA AS R27 HESSNER 73, BUT WITH DIFFERENT NORMALIZATION.		
R9	FIT	2.589 0.060 FROM FIT	
R10	KL INTO (PI MU NEU)/(PI E NEU)	(P3)/(P4)	
R10	0.81 0.19 ADAIR 64 HBC		6/66
R10	0.82 0.10 DESOARD 67 OSPK		11/67
R10	273 0.7 0.2 HAWKINS 67 HBC		8/67
R10	0.81 0.08 HOPKINS 67 HBC		8/67
R10	770 0.71 0.05 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC		10/68
R10 K	(0.67) (0.13) KULYUKINA 68 CC		3/74
R10 B	569 (0.71) (0.04) BELLIERE 69 HLBC		10/69
R10	1309 (0.648) (0.030) EVANS 69 HLBC	REPL. BY EVANS 73	1/73
R10	3548 0.68 0.08 BASILE 70 OSPK		10/70
R10	6700 0.741 0.044 BRANDEBU 73 HBC		1/74
R10	1309 0.71 0.05 EVANS 73 HLBC		10/73
R10	10K 0.662 0.037 WILLIAMS 74 ASPK		10/74
R10	33K 0.702 0.011 CHO 80 HBC		2/82
R10 K	KULYUKINA 68 R10 IS NOT MEASURED INDEPENDENTLY FROM R2 AND R4.		
R10 B	BELLIERE 69 IS A SCANNING EXPT USING SAME EXPOSURE AS BUDAGOV 68		
R10	AVG	0.7001 0.0093 AVERAGE	
R10	FIT	0.7001 0.0092 FROM FIT	
R11	KL INTO (MU+MU-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**6)	(P6)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R11	(100.0) OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC		6/66
R11	(250.0) OR LESS CL=.90 ALFF-STE1 66 OSPK		9/66
R11	(2.0) OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK		8/67
R11	(35.0) OR LESS CL=.90 FITCH 67 OSPK		3/68
R12	KL INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**3)	(P10)	
R12	(15.0) OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC		6/66
R12	0 (5.0) OR LESS BELLOTTI 66 HLBC	GAM KE 40-130 MV	8/67
R12	1 (3.0) OR LESS NEFKENS 66 OSPK	GAM KE 120 MV	6/66
R12	(0.4) OR LESS CL=.90 THATCHER 68 OSPK	GAM KE 20-170 MV	2/71
R12	(3.2) OR LESS CL=.90 BOBISUT 74 HLBC	GAM KE GT 40 MEV	12/75
R12 D	24 (0.062) (0.021) DONALDSE1 74 SPEC		10/74
R12	(0.46) OR LESS CL=.90 WOO 74 SPEC		12/75
R12 H	516 (0.0152) (0.0016) CARROLL2 80 SPEC	+0GAM KE GT 20 MEV	12/80
R12 J	546 (0.0289) (0.0028) CARROLL2 80 SPEC	+0	12/80
R12 K	1062 0.0441 0.0032 CARROLL2 80 SPEC	+0GAM KE GT 20 MEV	12/80
R12 D	USES KL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KL DECAYS = 0.126		
R12 H	INTERNAL BREMSSTRAHLUNG COMPONENT ONLY.		
R12 J	DIRECT GAMMA EMISSION COMPONENT ONLY.		
R12 K	BOTH COMPONENTS. USES KL TO PI+PI-PI0/ALL KL DECAYS = 0.1239		
R13	KL INTO (E+ E-)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**6)	(P7)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R13	(1000.0) OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC		6/66
R13	(200.0) OR LESS CL=.90 ALFF-STE1 66 OSPK		6/66
R13	(23.0) OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK		8/67
R14	KL INTO (E MU)/CHARGED (UNITS 10**6)	(P8)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R14	TEST OF LEPTON FAMILY NUMBER CONSERVATION.		
R14	(10.0) OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC		6/66
R14	(1.0) OR LESS CL=.90 CARPENTER 66 OSPK		8/66
R14	(0.1) OR LESS CL=.90 BOTT-BODE 67 OSPK		8/67
R14	(0.08) OR LESS CL=.90 FITCH 67 OSPK		3/68
R15	KL INTO (E- PI- NEU)/(E- PI+ NEU)		
R15 O	97 (0.90) (0.18) NEAGU 61 CC		8/66
R15 O	(1.01) (0.16) LUERS 64 HBC		9/66
R15 O	894 (0.99) (0.023) KULYUKINA 66 CC		8/67
R15 O	1539 (1.06) (0.05) VERHEY 66 OSPK		
R15 O	LOW PRECISION EXPTS NOT AVERAGED. FOR MORE PRECISE VALUE, SEE S13A2 IN THE CP VIOLATION SECTION BELOW.		
R16	KL INTO (MU+ PI- NEU)/(MU- PI+ NEU)		
R16	1M 1.0081 0.0027 DORFAN 67 OSPK		11/67
R16	SEE ALSO S13A2 AND S13AL IN THE CP VIOLATION SECTION BELOW.		

R17	KL INTO (PI0 PI0)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**3)	(P11)	
R17 C	7 (1.2) (1.5) (1.2) CRIEGEE 66 OSPK		7/66
R17 C	CRIEGEE EXPT NOT DESIGNED TO MEASURE 2 PI0 DECAY MODE		
R17 G	189 (2.5) (0.8) GAILLARD 69 OSPK	E00=3.6+-0.6	5/69
R17 G	LATEST RESULT OF THIS EXPERIMENT GIVEN BY FAISSNER 70 R19		
R17	FIT	0.94 0.19 FROM FIT	1/71
R18	KL INTO (SP10)/(PI+PI-PI0)	(P1)/(P2)	
R18	188 2.0 0.6 ALEKSANYA 64 FBC		9/66
R18	1010 1.80 0.13 BUDAGOV 68 HLBC		10/68
R18	883 (1.65) (0.07) BARMIN2 72 HLBC	ERROR STAT. ONLY	3/74
R18	AVG	1.81 0.13 AVERAGE	
R18	FIT	1.73 0.10 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)	
R19	KL INTO (2PI0)/(3PI0) (UNITS 10**2)	(P11)/(P1)	
R19 C	109 (1.89) (0.31) CRONIN 1 67 OSPK	ETA00=4.9+-0.5	8/67
R19 C	(1.36) (0.18) CRONIN 2 67 OSPK	ETA00=3.92+-0.3	11/67
R19 C	CRONIN2 IS FURTHER ANALYSIS OF CRONIN1, NOW BOTH WITHDRAWN		
R19	NO EVENTS SEEN	BARTLETT 68 OSPK	SEE E00 BELOW
R19	57 0.46 0.11 BANNER 69 OSPK	ETA00=2.2+-0.3	2/72
R19 R	133 (1.31) (0.31) CENCE 69 OSPK	ETA00=3.7+-0.5	10/69
R19	29 0.37 0.08 BARMIN 70 HLBC	ETA00=2.02+-0.23	12/70
R19	30 0.32 0.15 BUDAGOV 70 HLBC	ETA00=1.9+-0.5	10/70
R19 F	172 0.90 0.30 FAISSNER 70 OSPK	ETA00=3.2+-0.5	12/70
R19 R	150 1.21 0.30 REY 76 OSPK	ETA00=3.8+-0.5	8/76
R19 F	FAISSNER 70 CONTAINS SAME 2PI0 EVENTS AS GAILLARD 69 R17		
R19 R	CENCE 69 EVENTS ARE INCLUDED IN REY 76.		
R19	AVG	0.437 0.092 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)	
R19	FIT	0.437 0.085 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.437 ± 0.092
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6

Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

	REY	76 OSPK	CHI SQ
	FAISSNER	70 OSPK	2.4
	BUDAGOV	70 HLBC	0.6
	BARMIN	70 HLBC	0.7
	BANNER	69 OSPK	0.0
			10.4
			(CONLEV = 0.035)

R20	KL INTO (PI+ PI-)/(KE3 + KMU3) (UNITS 10**3)	(P5)/(P3+P4)	
R20 O	309 (2.51) (0.23) DEBOUARD 67 OSPK	ETA+-=2.00+-0.09	2/76
R20 O	525 (2.35) (0.19) FITCH 67 OSPK	ETA+-=1.94+-0.08	2/76
R20	2703 3.04 0.14 DEWE 77 SPEC	ETA+-=2.25+-0.05	11/77
R20 O	OLD EXPERIMENTS EXCLUDED FROM FIT. SEE SUBSECTION E+- BELOW FOR		
R20 O	AVERAGE ETA+- OF THESE EXPERIMENTS AND FOR NOTE ON DISCREPANCY.		
R20	FIT	3.076 0.075 FROM FIT	2/76
R21	KL INTO (2GAMMA)/(3 PI0) (UNITS 10**3)	(P9)/(P1)	
R21	16 2.5 0.7 ARNOLD 68 HLBC	VACUUM DECAY	11/68
R21	115 2.24 0.28 BANNER 69 OSPK		11/68
R21	28 2.13 0.43 BARMIN 71 HLBC		8/71
R21	AVG	2.24 0.22 AVERAGE	
R22	KL INTO (MU+MU-)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**6)	(P6)/(P5)	
R22	TEST FOR DELTA-S = 1 WEAK NEUTRAL CURRENT. ALLOWED BY FIRST ORDER WEAK INTERACTION COMBINED WITH ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERACTION.		
R22	0 (14.0) OR LESS CL=.90 FOETH 69 SPEC		5/70
R22	0 (18.0) OR LESS CL=.90 DARRIULAT 70 SPEC		11/70
R22 A	0 (1.53) OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 SPEC		2/76
R22 C	9 5.8 2.3 1.5 CARITHERS 73 SPEC		2/76
R22 F	3 4.2 5.1 2.6 FUKUSHIMA 76 SPEC		2/76
R22	15 4.0 1.4 0.9 SNOCHET 79 SPEC		7/79
R22 A	CLARK 71 LIMIT RAISED FROM 1.2 E-06 BY FIELD 74 REANALYSIS.		
R22 A	NOT IN AGREEMENT WITH SUBSEQUENT EXPTS. SO NOT AVERAGED.		
R22 C	CARITHERS 73 ERRORS ARE AT CL=0.68, W.CARITHERS, PRIV.COMM. 1979.		
R22 F	FUKUSHIMA 76 ERRORS ARE AT CL=90 PERCENT.		
R22	AVG	4.47 0.95 AVERAGE	
R23	KL INTO (E+ E-)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**6)	(P7)/(P5)	
R23	TEST FOR DELTA-S = 1 WEAK NEUTRAL CURRENT. ALLOWED BY FIRST ORDER WEAK INTERACTION COMBINED WITH ELECTROMAGNETIC INTERACTION.		
R23	0 10.0 OR LESS CL=.90 FOETH 69 ASPK		5/70
R23 A	(0.10) OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 ASPK		6/71
R23 A	POSSIBLE (BUT UNKNOWN) SYSTEMATIC ERRORS. SEE NOTE A IN R22 ABOVE.		
R24	KL INTO (E MU)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**6)	(P8)/(P5)	
R24 A	(0.10) OR LESS CL=.90 CLARK 71 ASPK		6/71
R24 A	POSSIBLE (BUT UNKNOWN) SYSTEMATIC ERRORS. SEE NOTE A IN R22 ABOVE.		
R25	KL INTO (PI E NEU GAM)/(KL E3) (UNITS 10**2)	(P12)/(P3)	
R25	10 3.3 2.0 PEACH 71 HLBC	GAM KE GT 15 MEV	6/71
R26	KL INTO (PI0 TWO GAMMAS)/(3PI0) (UNITS 10**3)	(P13)/(P1)	
R26	0 1.1 OR LESS CL=.90 BANNER 69 OSPK		2/72
R27	KL INTO (PI+ PI-)/TAU (UNITS 10**2)	(P5)/(P2)	
R27	4200 1.64 0.04 HESSNER 73 ASPK	ETA +- = 2.23	6/73
R27	FIT	1.635 0.035 FROM FIT	

Stable Particles

K_L⁰

Data Card Listings

Table listing particle data cards for K_L⁰ decays, including tests for delta-S = 1 weak neutral current and weak interaction combined with electromagnetic interaction. Cards include R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R34.

13 KL ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF DALITZ PLOT

FOR DISCUSSION, SEE NOTE ON SLOPE PARAMETERS IN THE CHARGED K SECTION OF THE DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE.

MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED = 1 + G*U + H*U**2 + J*V + K*V**2 WHERE U=(S3-S0)/(MPI**2) AND V=(S1-S2)/(MPI**2)

Table listing linear coefficient G for KL -> PI+ PI- PI0 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED. Includes columns for GTO, G, and various particle codes like ADAIR, LUERS, ASTBURY1, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.670 ± 0.014 ERROR SCALED BY 1.6

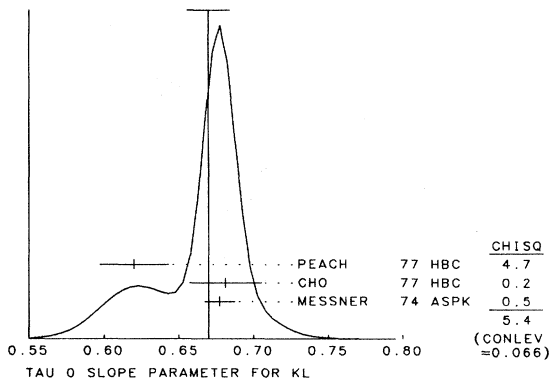


Table listing quadratic coefficient H for KL -> PI+ PI- PI0 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED. Includes columns for HTO, H, and various particle codes like ALBROW, SMITH, HESSNER, etc.

Table listing quadratic coefficient K for KL -> PI+ PI- PI0 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED. Includes columns for KTO, K, and various particle codes like MESSNER, CHO, PEACH, etc.

Table listing linear coefficient J for KL -> PI+ PI- PI0 CP VIOLATING TERM. Includes columns for JTO and various particle codes.

13 KL FORM FACTORS

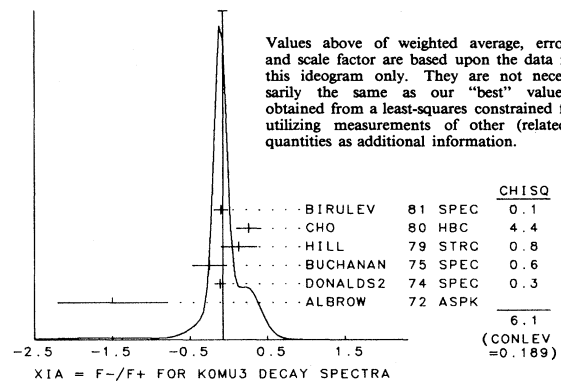
FOR DISCUSSION, SEE NOTE ON FORM FACTORS IN THE CHARGED K SECTION OF THE DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE.

IN THE FORM FACTOR COMMENTS, THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED. F+ AND F- ARE FORM FACTORS FOR THE VECTOR MATRIX ELEMENT. FS AND FT REFER TO THE SCALAR AND TENSOR TERM. FO = (F+) + (F-)*T/(MK**2-MPI**2). L+, L- AND LO ARE THE LINEAR EXPANSION COEFFS. OF F+, F- AND FO. L+ REFERS TO THE KMUJ VALUE EXCEPT IN THE KE3 SECTIONS. DLO/DL+ IS THE CORRELATION BETWEEN LO AND L+ IN KMUJ. T = MOMENTUM TRANSFER TO THE PI IN UNITS OF MPI**2. DP = DALITZ PLOT ANALYSIS. PI = PI SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. MU = MU SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. POL = MU POLARIZATION ANALYSIS. BR = KMUJ/KE3 BRANCHING RATIO ANALYSIS. E = POSITRON OR ELECTRON SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. RC = RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS.

Table listing form factors for KL -> PI+ PI- PI0 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED. Includes columns for XIA, X, and various particle codes like CARPENTER, CHIEN, ALBROW, DALLY, etc.

FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON KL3 FORM FACTORS IN 1982 EDITION. CARPENTER 66 XI(0) IS FOR L+=0. DXI/DL IS FROM FIG. 9. BASILE 70 IS INCOMPATIBLE WITH ALL OTHER RESULTS. AUTHORS SUGGEST THAT EFFICIENCY ESTIMATES MIGHT BE RESPONSIBLE. CHIEN 70 ERRORS ARE STATISTICAL ONLY. DXI/DL FROM FIG. 4. DALLY 72 IS A REANALYSIS OF CHIEN 70. THE DALLY 72 RESULT IS NOT COMPATIBLE WITH ASSUMPTION L=0 SO NOT INCLUDED IN OUR FIT. THE NON-ZERO L- VALUE AND THE RELATIVELY LARGE L+ VALUE FOUND BY DALLY 72 COME MAINLY FROM A SINGLE LOW T BIN (FIGS.1,2). THE (F+,XI) CORRELATION WAS IGNORED. WE ESTIMATE FROM FIG. 2 THAT FIXING L=0 WOULD GIVE XI(0)=-1.4+-0.3 AND WOULD ADD TO CHI SQUARED. DXI/DL IS NOT GIVEN. ALBROW 72 FIT HAS L- FREE, GETS L=-.030+-0.060 OR LAM+=.15+-1.1. PEACH 73 GIVES XIO=-.95+-0.45 FOR L+=L=-.025. THE ABOVE VALUE IS FOR L=0. K. PEACH, PRIVATE COMMUNICATION(1974). DONALDSON 74 GIVES XI=-.11+-0.2 NOT INCLUDING SYSTEMATICS. ABOVE ERROR AND DXI/DL WERE CALCULATED BY US FROM LO AND L+ ERRORS (WHICH INCLUDE SYSTEMATICS) AND DLO/DL+. BUCHANAN 75 IS CALCULATED BY US FROM LO, L+ AND DLO/DL+ BECAUSE THEIR APPENDIX A VALUE -20+-22 ASSUMES XI(T) CONSTANT, I.E. L=L+. HILL 79 AND CHO 80 CALCULATED BY US FROM LO, L+, AND DLO/DL+. BIRULEV 81 ERROR, DXI/DL CALC. BY US FROM LO, L+. DLO/DL+=0 USED.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.074 ± 0.061 ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

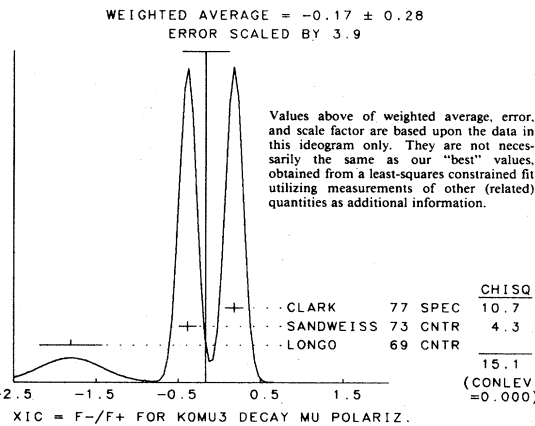
K⁰_L

XIB XIB = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM KMUS/KE3)
XIB THE KMUS/KE3 BRANCHING RATIO FIXES A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN XI(O) AND L+...

XIB FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON KL3 FORM FACTORS IN 1982 EDITION.
XIB E EVANS 73 REPLACES EVANS 69.

XIC XIC = F-/F+ (DETERMINED FROM MU POLARIZATION IN KMUS)
XIC THE MU POLARIZATION IS A MEASURE OF XI(T). NO ASSUMPTIONS ON L+... NECESSARY...

XIC FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON KL3 FORM FACTORS IN 1982 EDITION.
XIC T T VALUE NOT GIVEN.
XIC L LONGO 69 T=3.3 CALC. FROM DX1/DL=-6.0 (TABLE 1) DIVIDED BY XI=-1.81

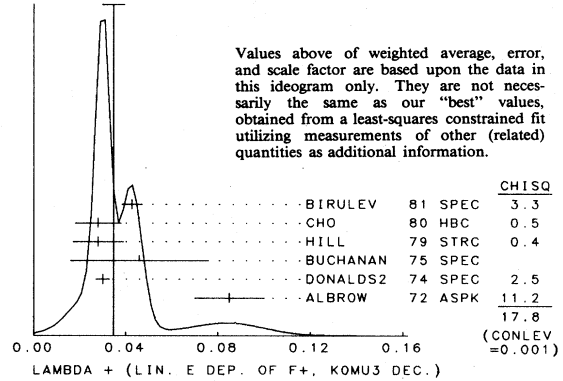


IXI IMAGINARY PART OF XI (TEST OF T REVERSAL)
IXI -0.2 0.6 ABRAMS 68 OSPK POLARIZATION 10/69
IXI -0.02 0.08 LONGO 69 CNTR POL. T=3.3 11/69

L+M LAMBDA + (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN KMUS DECAY)
L+M SEE ALSO THE CORRESPONDING ENTRIES AND NOTES IN SECTION XIA AND LO.
L+M FOR RAD. CORR. OF KMUS DP SEE GINSBURG 70 AND BECHERRAWY 70

L+M FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON KL3 FORM FACTORS IN 1982 EDITION.

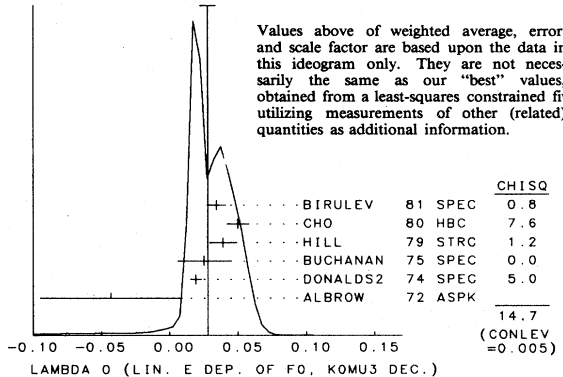
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0347 +/- 0.0049
ERROR SCALED BY 2.1



LO LAMBDA 0 (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F0 IN KMUS DECAY)
LO WHEREVER POSSIBLE, WE HAVE CONVERTED THE ABOVE VALUES OF XI(O) INTO VALUES OF LO USING THE ASSOCIATED L+ AND DX1/DL.
LO L 1371 -0.08 (0.07) CARPENTER 66 OSPK DP, DLO/DL+/-0.54 1/74

LO FIT DISCUSSED IN NOTE ON KL3 FORM FACTORS IN 1982 EDITION.
LO L LO VALUE IS FOR L+0.03 CALCULATED BY US FROM XI AND DX1/DL.
LO B BASILE 70 LO IS FOR L+0. CALCULATED BY US FROM XIA WITH DX1/DL=0.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0279 +/- 0.0057
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9



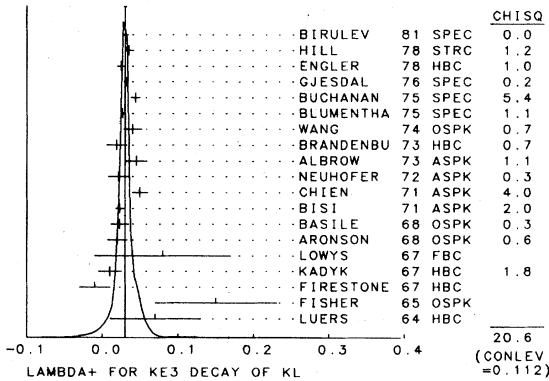
Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

K_L^0

L+E	LAMBDA + (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF F+ IN K0 E3 DECAY)	FOR RAD. COR. OF KE3 DP SEE GINSBURG 67 AND BECHERRAWY 70.	-----	3/74
L+E 153	+0.07	0.06	LUERS 64 HBC DP, NO RC	
L+E 577	+0.15	0.08	FISHER 65 OSPK DP, NO RC	8/67
L+E 762	-0.01	0.02	FIRESTONE 67 HBC DP, NO RC	8/67
L+E 551	+0.01	0.015	KADYK 67 HBC E, PI, NO RC	8/67
L+E 240	+0.08	0.10	LOWYS 67 FBC PI	8/67
L+E 1000	0.02	0.013	ARONSON 68 OSPK PI	5/69
L+E 4800	+0.023	0.012	BASILE 68 OSPK DP, NO RC	3/68
L+E 42K	0.023	0.005	BISI 71 ASPK DP	12/71
L+E 16K	0.05	0.01	CHIEN 71 ASPK DP, NO RC	6/71
L+E 1910	0.022	0.014	NEUHOFER 72 ASPK PI	1/73
L+E 5600	0.045	0.014	ALBROW 73 ASPK DP	9/73
L+E 1871	0.019	0.013	BRANDENBU 73 HBC PI TRANSV.	1/74
L+E 2171	0.040	0.012	WANG 74 OSPK DP	7/74
L+E 25K	0.0270	0.0028	BLUMENTHA 75 SPEC DP	7/75
L+E 24K	0.044	0.006	BUCHANAN 75 SPEC DP	7/75
L+E 48K	(0.032)	(0.0042)	BIRULEV 76 SPEC REPL. BY BIRULEV 81	1/78
L+E 500K	0.0312	0.0025	GJESDAL 76 SPEC DP	1/77
L+E 12K	0.025	0.005	ENGLER 78 HBC DP	7/79
L+E 18K	0.0348	0.0044	HILL 78 STRC DP	6/78
L+E 26K	(0.0286)	(0.0049)	BIRULEV 79 SPEC REPL. BY BIRULEV 81	10/81
L+E 19K	(0.029)	(0.005)	CHO 80 HBC DP	2/82
L+E 74K	0.0306	0.0034	BIRULEV 81 SPEC DP	1/82
L+E E	ENGLER 78 USES UNIQUE KE3 SUBSET OF CHO 80 EVENTS AND IS LESS			2/82
L+E E	SUBJECT TO SYSTEMATIC EFFECTS.			2/82
L+E AVG	0.0300	0.0016	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
			(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0300 ± 0.0016
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



FS	FS/F+	RATIO OF SCALAR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)	-----	10/69
FS	(0.15)	OR LESS CL=.68	KULYUKINA 67 CC	9/73
FS	5600	(0.19) OR LESS CL=.95	ALBROW 73 ASPK	7/75
FS	25K	(0.04) OR LESS CL=.68	BLUMENTHA 75 SPEC	1/78
FS	48K	(0.07) OR LESS CL=.68	BIRULEV 76 SPEC SEE ALSO BIRULEV 81	6/78
FS	18K	(0.095) OR LESS CL=.95	HILL 78 STRC	
FT	FT/F+	RATIO OF TENSOR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KE3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)	-----	10/69
FT	(1.0)	OR LESS CL=.68	KULYUKINA 67 CC	9/73
FT	5600	(1.0) OR LESS CL=.95	ALBROW 73 ASPK	7/75
FT	25K	(0.23) OR LESS CL=.68	BLUMENTHA 75 SPEC	1/78
FT	48K	(0.34) OR LESS CL=.68	BIRULEV 76 SPEC SEE ALSO BIRULEV 81	6/78
FT	18K	(0.40) OR LESS CL=.95	HILL 78 STRC	
FTM	FTM/F+	RATIO OF TENSOR TO F+ COUPLINGS FOR KMU3 DECAY (ABS. VALUE)	-----	2/82
FTM	(0.12)	(0.12)	BIRULEV 81 SPEC	

NOTE ON CP VIOLATION IN K_L^0 DECAY

We list the parameters which measure CP violation in K_L^0 decays and compare them with superweak model predictions.

Parameters

There are three different K_L^0 decays in which CP can be tested (for details, see Okun and Rubbia¹, Steinberger², and Wolfenstein³).

(a) Charge asymmetry in $K_L \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ decays. As was discussed in the note on $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ decay in the K^\pm section of the Data Card Listings, the Dalitz plot distribution for this decay contains a charge asymmetry term with coefficient j , the presence of which would indicate

CP violation. Experimenters have used several forms for this CP-violation term. As described in the "Note on Slope Parameters for $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ Decays" in the 1982 edition of this Review,⁴ we have converted all results to coefficient j and have listed the results in section JTO below. The coefficient j is consistent with zero, i.e., absence of CP violation.

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

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

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

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

where x is defined below in the "Note on the $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ Rule in K^0 Decay," and ϵ is the parameter of the expansion

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

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

We list δ separately for $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi\mu\nu$ and $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi e\nu$ in sections A1 and A2 respectively, and list the combined values in section AL.

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

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

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

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

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

ϵ , defined in Eqs. (1) above, and

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

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

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

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

Wu and Yang⁵ have derived the relationships

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

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K_L^0

Measurements of $|\eta_{+-}|$, $|\eta_{00}|^2$, ϕ_{+-} , and ϕ_{00} are listed in sections E+-, EOS, F+-, and F00. The FIT values given in these sections come from constrained fits which include the $|\eta_{00}|/|\eta_{+-}|$ and $\phi_{00} - \phi_{+-}$ measurements from sections ER and DF, respectively.

Superweak model predictions for $|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}|$, ϕ_{+-} , and $\text{Re } \epsilon$

The superweak model⁶ predicts that⁷

$$|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}| = 1,$$

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

and

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

The latter two expressions and the values of the $K_L^0 - K_S^0$ mass difference $\Delta m = (0.5349 \pm 0.0022) \times 10^{10} \hbar \text{ sec}^{-1}$, the K_S^0 mean life $\tau_S = (0.8923 \pm 0.0022) \times 10^{-10} \text{ sec}$, and the magnitude of the $(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)/(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$ amplitude ratio $|\eta_{+-}| = (2.274 \pm 0.022) \times 10^{-3}$, all from the current edition, result in the predictions that

$$\phi_{+-} = \phi_{00} = (43.67 \pm 0.14)^\circ$$

and

$$\text{Re } \epsilon = (1.645 \pm 0.016) \times 10^{-3}.$$

The above predictions can be compared with the experimental values

$$|\eta_{00}/\eta_{+-}| = 1.023 \pm 0.036,$$

$$\phi_{+-} = (44.6 \pm 1.2)^\circ,$$

$$\phi_{00} = (54.5 \pm 5.3)^\circ,$$

$$\text{Re } \epsilon = (1.621 \pm 0.088) \times 10^{-3},$$

where $\text{Re } \epsilon$ has been computed using the relation

$$\text{Re } \epsilon = \frac{\delta}{2} \left(\frac{|1-x|^2}{1-|x|^2} \right),$$

and our current values of the charge asymmetry parameter for leptonic K_L^0 decay $\delta = (0.330 \pm 0.012)\%$ and the $\Delta S = -\Delta Q$ amplitude $(\text{Re}x, \text{Im}x) = (0.009 \pm 0.020, -0.004 \pm 0.026)$.

The superweak predictions are within one standard deviation of the data except for the measured value of ϕ_{00} , which is two standard deviations above the prediction. This results primarily from the CHRISTENSON1 79 measurement $\phi_{00} = (55.7 \pm 5.8)^\circ$.

References

1. L.B. Okun and C. Rubbia, in *Proceedings Heidelberg Conference on Elementary Particles*, p. 301 (1967).
2. J. Steinberger, in *CERN Topical Conference on Weak Interactions*, CERN 69-7, p. 291 (1969).
3. L. Wolfenstein, in *Theory and Phenomenology in Particle Physics*, ed. A. Zichichi (Academic Press, New York, 1969) p. 218.
4. Particle Data Group, *Phys. Lett.* **111B**, 69 (1982).
5. T.T. Wu and C.N. Yang, *Phys. Rev. Lett.* **13**, 380 (1964).
6. L. Wolfenstein, *Phys. Lett.* **13**, 562 (1964).
7. T.D. Lee and L. Wolfenstein, *Phys. Rev.* **138B**, 1490 (1965).

13 CP VIOLATION PARAMETERS IN KL DECAYS

13 CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN TAU DECAYS

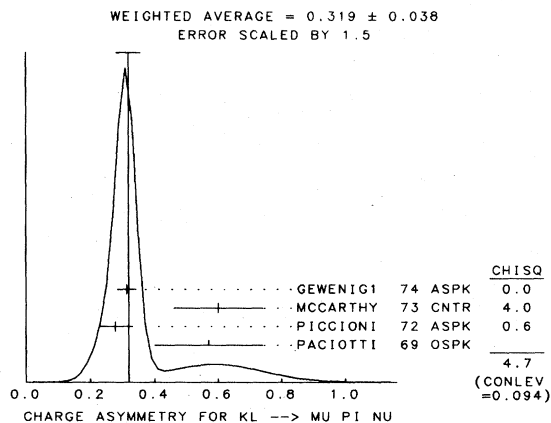
JTD	CP VIOL. COEFF. J FOR KL → π+ π- P10 MATRIX ELEMENT SQUARED. DEFINED AT BEGINNING OF SECTION GTO ABOVE. SEE ALSO NOTE ON SLOPE	PARAMETERS IN CHARGED K SECTION AND NOTE ON CP VIOLATION IN KL	JTD	DECAY ABOVE.	AVG	ERROR	AVG	ERROR
JTD	238K	0.001	0.004	BLANPIED	68		1/79	
JTD	3M	0.0013	0.0009	SCRIBANO	70		1/79	
JTD	4400	0.0	0.017	SMITH	70 OSPK		1/79	
JTD	6499	0.001	0.011	CHO	77		1/79	
JTD	4709	-0.001	0.003	PEACH	77		1/79	
JTD	AVG	0.00110	0.00084	AVERAGE				

13 CHARGE ASYMMETRY IN LEPTONIC DECAYS (PERCENT)

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

A1	KL INTO (MU+PI-NU)-(MU-PI+NU)/(MU+PI-NU)+(MU-PI+NU)	(PERCENT)	DERIVED FROM R16
A1 D	1M (0.403) (0.134)	DORFAN 67 OSPK	11/67
A1 D	1M 0.57 0.17	PACIOTTI 69 OSPK	1/73
A1	7.7M 0.278 0.051	PICCIONI 72 ASPK	1/73
A1	4.1M 0.60 0.14	MCCARTHY 73 CNTR	6/73
A1	15M 0.313 0.029	GEWENIGI 74 ASPK	7/74
A1 D	PACIOTTI 69 IS A REANALYSIS OF DORFAN 67 AND IS CORRECTED FOR		1/73
A1 D	MU+ MU- RANGE DIFFERENCE IN MC CARTHY 72.		1/73
A1	AVG	0.319	0.038

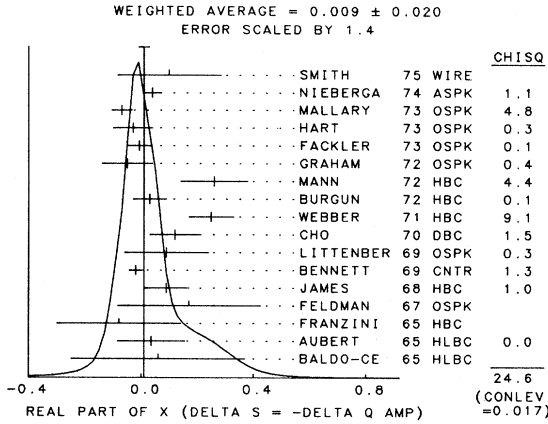
AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

K⁰_L



REFERENCES FOR KL

BARON 58 ANP 5 156	M BARON, K LANDE, L LEDERMAN (COLUMBIA-BNL)
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 361	CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD + (LRL)
ASTIER 61 AIX CONF 1 227	ASTIER, BLASKOVIC, RIVET, SIAUD + (EPOL)
FITCH 61 NC 22 1160	V FITCH, P PIRQUE, R PERKINS (PRINCETON)
GOOD 61 PR 124 1223	GOOD, MATSEN, MULLER, PICCIONI, POWELL + (LRL)
NEAGU 61 PRL 6 552	NEAGU, OKONOV, PETROV, ROSANOVA, RUSAKOV (JINR)
ALSO 61 JETP 13 1138	NYAGU, OKONOV, PETROV, ROSANOVA, RUSAKOV (JINR)
CAMERINI 62 PR 128 362	CAMERINI, FRY, GAIDOS, BIRGE, ELY + (WISC-LRL)
DARMON 62 PL 3 57	J DARMON, A ROUSSET, J SIX (EPOL)
ADAIR 64 PL 12 67	R K ADAIR, L B LEIPUNER (YALE-BNL)
ALEKSANY 64 DUBNA 2 102	ALEKSANYAN, ALIKHANYAN, VARTAZARYAN + (CEREVAN)
ALSO 64 JETP 19 1019	GOOD, NYAMA, (LEBEDEVANA, CLEBEDEVANA)
ANIKINA 64 JETP 19 42	ANIKINA, ZHURAVLEVA + (GEORG ACAD SCI+ DUBNA)
CHRISTEN 64 PRL 13 138	CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY (PRINCETON)
FUJII 64 DUBNA 2 146	FUJII, JOVANOVIICH, TURKOT + (BNL, MARYLAND, MIT)
LUERS 64 PR 133 B 1276	LUERS, MITTRA, WILLIS, YAMAMOTO (BNL)
ANIKINA 65 JINR P 2488	ANIKINA, VARDENGA, ZHURAVLEVA, KOTLYA + (DUBNA)
ANDERSON 65 PRL 14 475	ANDERSON, CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, STERN + (LRL+WISC)
ASTBURY 65 PL 16 80	ASTBURY, FINOCCHIARO, BEUSCH + (CERN+ZURICH)
ALSO 65 HELV. PH. AC. 39 523	M PEPIN
ASTBURY 65 PL 18 175	ASTBURY, MICHELINI, BEUSCH + (CERN+ZURICH)
ASTBURY 65 PL 18 178	ASTBURY, MICHELINI, BEUSCH + (CERN+ZURICH)
AUBERT 65 PL 17 59	AUBERT, BEHR, CANAVAN, CHOUNET + (EPOL-ORSAY)
ALSO 67 LOWYS	
BALDO-CE 65 NC 38 684	BALDO-CEOLIN, CALIMANI, CIAMPOLILLO + (PADO)
CHRISTEN 65 PR 140 B 74	CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY (PRINCETON)
FISHER 65 ANL 7130 85	FISHER, ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, CARPENTER + (ILL)
FITCH 65 PRL 15 73	FITCH, ROTH, RUSS, VERNON (PRINCETON)
FRANZINI 65 PR 140 B 127	FRANZINI, KIRSCH, PLANO + (COLUMBIA-RUTGERS)
GALBRAITH 65 PRL 14 383	GALBRAITH, HANNING, JONES + (AERE-BRIS-RHEL)
GUIDONI 65 ARGONNE CONF 49	+BARNES, FOELSCH, FERBEL, FRESTO + (BNL+YALE)
HOPKINS 65 ARGONNE CONF 67	H W K HOPKINS, BACON, EISLER (VAND-RUTGERS)
VISHNEVS 65 PL 18 339	VISHNEVSKY, GALANINA, SEMENOV + (ITEP)
ALFF-STE 66 PL 21 595	ALFF-STEINBERGER, HEUER, RUBBIA + (CERN)
ANIKINA 66 SJMP 2 339	ANIKINA, VARDENGA, ZHURAVLEVA + (JINR)
AUERBACH 66 PRL 17 980	AUERBACH, MANN, MCFARLANE, SCIULLI (PENN)
AUERBACH 66 PR 149 1052	AUERBACH, DOBBS, LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI + (PENN)
ALSO 65 PRL 14 192	+LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI, UTO, WHITE, YOUNG (PENN)
BALDO-CE 66 NC 45A 733	BALDO-CEOLIN, CALIMANI, CIAMPOLILLO + (PADUA)
ALSO 66 BALATON CONF	
BEHR 66 PL 22 540	+BRISSON, BALDO-CEOLIN, AUBERT + (PADO, EPOL)
BELLOTTI 66 NC 45A 737	BELLOTTI, PULLIA, BALDO-CEOLIN + (MILAN, PADUA)
BOTT-BOD 66 PL 23 277	BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD, CASSEL + (CERN)
CAMERINI 66 PR 150 1148	CAMERINI, CLINE, ENGLISH, FISCHBEIN+WISCONSIN
CANTER 66 PRL 17 942	+CHO, ENGLER, FISK, HILL + (CARNegie-BNL)
CARPENTER 66 PR 142 871	CARPENTER, ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, FISHER (ILLINOIS)
CHANG 66 PL 23 702	CHANG, BASSANO, KIKUCHI, DODD + (SYRACUSE, BNL)
CRIGEE 66 PRL 17 150	+FOX, FRAUENFELDER, HANSON, MOSCAT + (ILLINOIS)
FIRESTON 66 PRL 16 556	FIRESTONE, KIM, LACH, SANDWEISS + (YALE, BNL)
FIRESTON 66 PRL 17 116	FIRESTONE, KIM, LACH, SANDWEISS + (YALE, BNL)
FUJII 66 PRL 13 253	FUJII, JOVANOVIICH, TURKOT, ZORN (BNL+MARYLAND)
FUJII 66 IS THE CORRECTED	VALUE GIVEN BY JOVANOVIICH + 66
HAWKINS 66 PL 21 143	C J B HAWKINS (YALE)
ALSO 67 PR 156 1444	C J B HAWKINS (YALE)
JOVANOVI 66 PRL 17 1075	JOVANOVIICH, FUJII, TURKOT, ZORN + (BNL-UMD-MIT)
KULYUKIN 66 BENKLEY 28	KULYUKIN, MESTVIRISHVILI, NEAGU, PETR + (JINR)
MEISNER 66 PRL 16 278	G M MEISNER, B B CRAWFORD, F CRAWFORD (LRL)
MEISNER 66 PRL 17 492	G MEISNER, B CRAWFORD, F CRAWFORD (LRL)
NEFKENS 66 PL 19 706	NEFKENS, ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, CARPENTER + (ILL)
VERHEY 66 PRL 17 669	VERHEY, NEFKENS, ABASHIAN + (ILL)
BENNETT 67 PRL 19 993	BENNETT, NYGREN, SAAL, STEINBERGER + (COLUMBIA)
BOTT-BOD 67 PL 24B 194	BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DEBOUARD, CASSEL + (CERN)
BOTT-BOD 67 PL 24B 438	BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DEBOUARD, DEKKERS + (CERN)
ALSO 66 PL 20 212	+LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI, UTO, WHITE, YOUNG (PENN)
ALSO 66 PL 23 277	BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DEBOUARD, CASSEL + (CERN)
CANTER 67 THESIS	J. M. CANTER (CARNegie)
CRONIN 1 67 PRL 18 25	+KUNZ, RISK, WHEELER (PRINCETON)
CRONIN 2 67 PRINC CONF (11/67)	+KUNZ, RISK, WHEELER (PRINCETON)
DEBOUARD 67 NC 52A 662	DEBOUARD, DEKKERS, JORDAN, MERMOD + (CERN)
ALSO 65 PL 15 58	DE BOUARD, DEKKERS, SCHARFF + (CERN-ORSA+MPH)
DEVLIN 67 PRL 18 54	DEVLIN, SOLOMON, SHEPARD, BEALL + (PRIN-UMD)
ALSO 68 PR 169 1045	SAYER, BEALL, DEVLIN, SHEPARD + (UMD+PPA+PRIN)

DORFAN 67 PRL 19 987	DORFAN, ENSTROM, RAYMOND, SCHWARTZ + (SLAC-LRL)
FELDMAN 67 PR 155 1611	FELDMAN, FRANKEL, HIGHLAND, SLOAN (PENN)
FIRESTON 67 PRL 18 176	FIRESTONE, KIM, LACH, SANDWEISS + (YALE, BNL)
FITCH 67 PR 164 1711	FITCH, ROTH, RUSS, VERNON (PRINCETON)
HAWKINS 67 PR 156 1444	C J B HAWKINS (YALE)
HILL 67 PRL 19 668	HILL, LUERS, ROBINSON, CANTER + (BNL, CARNegie)
HOPKINS 67 PRL 19 185	HOPKINS, BACON, EISLER (BNL)
KADYK 67 PRL 19 597	KADYK, CHAN, DRIJARD, OREN, SHELDON (LRL)
KULYUKIN 67 PR 155 1611	KULYUKIN, MESTVIRISHVILI, NEAGU + (JINR)
LOWYS 67 PL 24B 75	LOWYS, AUBERT, CHOUNET, PASCAUD + (EPOL, ORSA)
MISCHEKE 67 PRL 18 138	MISCHEKE, ABASHIAN, ABRAMS + (ILLINOIS)
NEFKENS 67 PR 157 1233	+ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, CARPENTER, FISHER + (ILL)
TODOROFF 67 THESIS	JOHN A TODOROFF (ILLINOIS)
ABRAMS 68 PR 176 1603	+ABASHIAN, MISCHEKE, NEFKENS, SMITH + (ILLINOIS)
ARNOLD 68 PL 28B 56	ARNOLD, BUDAGOV, CUNDY, AUBERT + (CERN-ORSAY)
ARONSON 68 PRL 20 287	S. H. ARONSON, K. W. CHEN (PRINCETON)
BLANPIED 68 PRL 21 1650	S. H. ARONSON, K. W. CHEN (PRINCETON)
BALATZ 68 PL 26B 320	BALATZ, BEREZIN, VISHNEVSKY, GALANINA + (ITEP)
BARTLETT 68 PRL 21 558	BARTLETT, CARNegie, FITCH + (PRINCETON)
BASILE 68 PL 26B 542	BASILE, CRONIN, THEVENET, TURLAY + (SACLAY)
BASILE 68 PL 28B 58	+CRONIN, THEVENET, TURLAY, ZYLBERAJCH + (SACLAY)
BENNETT 68 PL 27B 244	BENNETT, NYGREN, STEINBERGER + (COLUMBIA-CERN)
BENNETT 68 PL 27B 248	BENNETT, NYGREN, STEINBERGER + (COLUMBIA-CERN)
BLANPIED 68 PRL 21 1650	BLANPIED, LEVIT, ENGELS + (CASE-HARV+MG1)
BUDAGOV 68 NC 57A 182	BUDAGOV, BURMEISTER, CUNDY + (CERN, ORSA, IOMP)
ALSO 68 PL 28B 215	+CUNDY, MYATT, NEZRICK + (CERN, ORSA, EPOL)
CARNegie 68 PRINC TR44 THESIS	R. K. CARNegie (PRINCETON)
JAMES 68 NP 88 365	F. JAMES, H BRIAND (IPNP, CERN)
ALSO 68 PRL 21 257	HELLAND, LONGO, YOUNG (UCLA, MICH)
KULYUKIN 68 JETP 26 20	KULYUKIN, MESTVIRISHVILI, NEAGU + (JINR)
KUNZ 68 THESIS (PU 46)	P. F. KUNZ (PRINCETON)
MELHOP 68 PR 175 1413	MELHOP, MURTY, BOWLES, BURNETT + (LRL)
THATCHER 68 PR 174 1674	THATCHER, ABASHIAN, ABRAMS, CARPENTER + (ILL)
BANNER 69 PR 188 2033	+CRONIN, LIU, PILCHER (PRINCETON)
ALSO 68 PRL 21 1103	BANNER, CRONIN, LIU, PILCHER (PRINCETON)
ALSO 68 PRL 21 1107	BANNER, CRONIN, LIU, PILCHER (PRINCETON)
BELLIER 69 PL 30B 202	BELLIERE, BOUTANG, LIMON (EPOL)
BENNETT 69 PL 29B 317	+NYGREN, SAAL, STEINBERGER + (COLU, BNL)
BOHM 69 NP 89 605	+DARRIULAT, GROSSO, KAFTANOV + (CERN)
ALSO 68 PL 27B 321	BOHM, DARRIULAT, GROSSO, KAFTANOV (CERN)
BOTT-BOD 69 CERN 69-7 329	BOTT-BODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD, CASSEL + (CERN)
CENCE 69 PRL 22 1210	CENCE, JONES, PETERSON, STENGER + (HAWAII, LRL)
EVANS 69 PR 181 1808	EVANS, GOLDEN, MUIR, PEACH + (EDINBURGH, UCL)
FAISSNER 69 PL 30B 204	+FOETH, STAUDE, TITTEL + (AACH, CERN, TORI)
FOETH 69 PL 30B 282	+HOLDER, RADERMACHER + (AACHEN, CERN, TORINO)
GAILLARD 69 NC 59A 453	+GALBRAITH, HUSSRI, JANE + (CERN, RHEL, AACHEN)
ALSO 67 PRL 18 20	+KRIEEN, GALBRAITH, HUSSRI + (CERN+RHEL+AACH)
GOBBI 69 PRL 22 685	+GREEN, HAKEL, MOFFETT, ROSEN, GOZ + (ROCH-RUTE)
LITTENBER 69 PRL 22 654	LITTENBERG, FELD, PICCIONI, MENHOP + (UCSD)
LONGS 69 PR 181 1808	M J LONGS, K K YOUNG, J A HELLAND (MICH, UCL)
PACIOTTI 69 THESIS, UCRL 19446	H J PACIOTTI (LRL)
SALII 69 THESIS	H J SALII (COLUMBIA)
ALBROW 70 PL 33B 516	+ASTON, BARBER, BIRD, ELLISON + (MCMS-DARE)
ARONSON 70 PRL 25 1057	+EHRICH, HOFER, JENSEN + (EFI, ILL, SLAC)
BARMIN 70 PL 33B 377	+BARYLON, BORISOV, BYSHEVA + (ITEP, JINR)
BASILE 70 PR D2 78	+CRONIN, THEVENET, TURLAY, ZYLBERAJCH + (SACL)
BUCHANAN 70 PL 33B 623	+DRICKEY, RUDNICK, SHEPARD + (SLAC, JHU, UCLA)
ALSO PRIVATE COMMUNICATION, B. COX, FEB. 71	
BUDAGOV 70 PR D2 815	+CUNDY, MYATT, NEZRICK + (CERN, ORSA, EPOL)
ALSO 68 PL 28B 215	+CUNDY, MYATT, NEZRICK + (CERN, ORSA, EPOL)
CHIEN 70 PRL 35B 627	C-Y. CHIEN, COX, ETTLINGER + (JHU+SLAC+UCLA)
ALSO PRIVATE COMMUNICATION, B. COX, FEB. 71	
CHO 70 PR D1 3031	+DRALLE, CANTER, ENGLER, FISK + (CERN, BNL, CASE)
ALSO 67 PRL 19 668	HILL, LUERS, ROBINSON, SAKITT + (BNL, CERN)
CHOLLET 70 PL 31B 658	+GAILLARD, JANE, RATCLIFFE, REPELLIN + (CERN)
CULLEN 70 PL 32B 523	+DARRIULAT, DEUTSCH, FOETH + (AACH, CERN, TORI)
DARRIULA 70 PL 33B 249	+FERRERO, GROSSO, HOLDER + (AACH, CERN, TORI)
FAISSNER 70 NC 70A 57	+REITHLER, THOME, GAILLARD + (AACH, CERN, RHEL)
JENSEN 70 THESIS	D. A. JENSEN (EFI)
ALSO 69 PRL 23 615	JENSEN, ARONSON, EHRlich, FRYBERGER + (EFI, ILL)
MARX 70 PL 32B 219	+NYGREN, PEOPLES, STEINBERGER + (COLU, HARV, CERN)
ALSO 70 THESIS, MSIS 179	JAY M. MARX (UMD, BNL)
SCRIBANO 70 PL 32B 224	+MANNELLI, PIERAZZINI, MARX + (PISA, COLU, HARV)
SMITH 70 PL 32B 133	+WANG, WHATLEY, ZORN, HORNOSTEL (UMD, BNL)
WEBBER 70 PR D1 1967	+SOLMITZ, CRAWFORD, ALSTON-GARNJOST (LRL)
ALSO 69 UCRL 19226 THESIS	B. R. WEBBER (LRL)
BALATS 71 SJMP 13 53	+BEREZIN, VISHNEVSKII, GALANINA + (ITEP)
BARMIN 71 PL 35B 604	+BARYLOV, VESELOVSKY, DAVIDENKO + (ITEP)
BISI 71 PL 36B 533	+DARRIULAT, FERRERO, RUBBIA + (AACH, CERN, TORI)
BURGUM 71 LNC 2 1169	+LESQUOY, MULLER, PAULI + (SACL+ CERN-OSLO)
CARNegie 71 PR D4 4	+CESTER, FITCH, STROVINK, SULAK (PRIN)
CHAN 71 LBL-350 THESIS	J. HIONG-SING CHAN (LBL)
CHIEN 71 PL 35B 261	+COX, ETTLINGER, RESVANIS + (JHU, SLAC, UCLA)
ALSO 72 DALLY	
CHO 71 PR D3 1557	+DRALLE, CANTER, ENGLER, FISK + (CERN, BNL, CASE)
CHIEN 71 PR D3 1667	+ELIOFF, FELD, FRISCH, JOHNSON, KERTH + (LRL)
ALSO 70 UCRL 19709-THESIS	ROLLAND JOHNSON (LRL)
ALSO 71 UCRL 20264-THESIS	HENRY FRISCH (LRL)
ALSO 74 SLAC-PUB-1498	R. C. FIELD (SLAC)
ENSTROM 71 PR D4 2629	+AKAVIA, COOMBS, DORFAN + (SLAC, STAN)
ALSO 70 THESIS (SLAC 125)	J. E. ENSTROM (STANFORD)
HILL 71 PR D4 2629	+SAKITT, SKJEGGESTAD, CANTER + (BNL, CERN, CASE)
JAMES 71 PR 35B 265	+MONTANET, PAULI + (CERN, SACL-OSLO)
MEISNER 71 PR D3 59	+MANN, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (MASA-BNL+YALE)
PEACH 71 PL 35B 351	+EVANS, MUIR, BUDAGOV, HOPKINS + (EDIN, CERN)
REPELLIN 71 PL 36B 603	+WOLFF, CHOLLET, GAILLARD, JANE + (ORSA, CERN)
WEBBER 71 PR D3 64	+SOLMITZ, CRAWFORD, ALSTON-GARNJOST (LRL)
ALSO 68 PRL 21 498	WEBBER, SOLMITZ, CRAWFORD, ALSTON-GARNJOST (LRL)
ALSO 69 UCRL 19266-THESIS	B. R. WEBBER (LRL)
WOLFF 71 PL 36B 517	+CHOLLET, REPELLIN, GAILLARD + (ORSA, CERN)
ALBROW 72 NP 844 1	+ASTON, BARBER, BIRD, ELLISON + (MCMS-DARE)
ASHFORD 72 PL 38B 47	+BROWN, MASEK, MAUNG, MILLER, RUDERMAN + (UCSD)
BANNER 72 PRL 28 1597	+CRONIN, HOFFMAN, KNAPP, SHOCHET (PRINCETON)
BARMIN 72 SJMP 15 636	+DAVIDENKO, DEMIDOV, DOLGOLENKO + (ITEP)
BARMIN 72 SJMP 15 638	+BARYLOV, DAVIDENKO, DEMIDOV + (ITEP)
BURGUM 72 PR D5 94	+LESQUOY, MULLER, PAULI, + (SACL+ CERN-OSLO)
CARNegie 72 PR D6 2335	+CESTER, FITCH, STROVINK, SULAK (PRINCETON)
DALLY 72 PL 41B 647	+INNOCENTI, SEPTI, CHIEN, COX + (SLAC+JHU+UCLA)
ALSO 70 CHIEN	
ALSO 71 CHIEN	

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

D[±], D⁰

Table of particle properties for D mesons. Columns include particle name (e.g., R9, R10), quantum numbers (D+, INTO, K-), mass (GeV), and other properties. Includes sections for references, reviews, and neutral D mass.

Table of particle properties for D mesons, continuing from the previous table. Includes sections for neutral D mean life, charged D/neutral D mean life ratio, neutral D partial decay modes, and decay masses.

Stable Particles
D0, F±

Data Card Listings

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Table with 7 columns: P 1, P 2, P 3, P 5, P 7, P 19. Rows include P 1, P 2, P 3, P 5, P 7, P 19 with numerical values and error bars.

32 NEUTRAL D BRANCHING RATIOS

Large table of branching ratios for neutral D mesons. Columns include decay mode (e.g., DO INTO (K- PI+)), total branching fraction, and various experimental references (e.g., PERUZZI, SCHINDLER, BACINO).

Table of particle data cards for D0 and F± mesons. Columns include particle name, mass, width, and various experimental references (e.g., R22, R23, R24).

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL D

Table of references for neutral D mesons, listing authors (e.g., GOLDHABER, PERUZZI, BACINO) and their respective publications.

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

Table listing quantum number determinations for neutral D mesons, including references like NGUYEN and BARBARO.

F±

34 F±-(1970, JP=0-) I=0

QUANTUM NUMBERS NOT MEASURED. VALUES ARE ASSIGNED HERE ASSUMING CHARMED-STRANGE GROUP STATE F MESON. CHEN 83 OBSERVATIONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH J=0.

NOTE ON THE F MESON

The strongest evidence for the F meson comes from the CLEO observation (CHEN 83) of a phi pi± signal of 104 ± 19 events above background with mass (1970 ± 5 ± 5) MeV and width consistent with resolution. The decay angular distributions are consistent with a spin-0 F decaying to phi pi followed by phi -> K+K-. The observation of a phi pi± state at this mass has been confirmed by TASSO (ALTHOFF 84) and supported in a preliminary report from ARGUS (ARGUS 83).

The 1970-MeV mass is inconsistent with that found by the OMEGA Spectrometer photoproduction experiment, while the earlier DASP mass (BRANDELIK 77,79) is consistent with both the CLEO and OMEGA

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

B^\pm, B^\pm

results. DASP (BRANDELIK 77,79) observed an $\eta\pi^\pm$ signal of 6 events with negligible background at (2030 ± 60) MeV. OMEGA reported signals in $\eta\pi^\pm$, $\eta\pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$, and $\eta'\pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$ at an average mass of $(2020 \pm 10 \pm 20)$ MeV (ASTON 81), in $\phi\rho^\pm$ at (2049 ± 15) MeV (ASTON2 81), and later in $\eta\pi^\pm$ at (2017 ± 13) MeV (ATKINSON 83). The disagreement between OMEGA and CLEO masses cannot be accounted for by any known systematic errors.

Another apparent disagreement involves the $F \rightarrow \phi\pi^\pm$ branching fraction. OMEGA sets a limit $\sigma_B < 4$ nb for the $\overline{F\overline{F}}$ photoproduction cross section times the branching fraction to this mode (ASTON2 81), compared with $\sigma_B = (140 \pm 20)$ nb for the sum of the four modes they reported, i.e., a branching ratio $\Gamma(F^\pm \rightarrow \phi\pi^\pm)/\Gamma(F^\pm \rightarrow \eta\pi^\pm + \eta\pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^- + \eta'\pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^- + \phi\rho^\pm) < 3\%$. This suggests a much smaller branching ratio to all possible modes: $B(F \rightarrow \phi\pi) \equiv \Gamma(F \rightarrow \phi\pi)/\Gamma(F \rightarrow \text{all}) \ll 3\%$. In contrast CLEO (CHEN 83), using a crude estimate of the level of F^\pm production, obtains $B(F \rightarrow \phi\pi) \sim 4.4\%$, while TASSO (ALTHOFF 84) finds a somewhat higher value. Theoretical estimates for this branching fraction are 2%-3%.¹

The hybrid-emulsion spectrometer wide-band neutrino beam experiment at Fermilab (USHIDA 83) cannot be used to establish an F mass because their cuts to eliminate D background effectively require their F candidates to have a mass greater than 2000 MeV. In a second run this group has reduced the mass bias by improved mass resolution and by including ϕ decay modes. Preliminary results for this run reported at Cornell² give a mass for 8 F^\pm candidates which is in agreement with both the CLEO and the OMEGA results.

The situation is thus by no means clear. In the Stable Particle Table we give the mass determined from e^+e^- observations of the $\phi\pi^\pm$ mode, $m_F = (1971 \pm 6)$ MeV, to which we attach a cautionary footnote pointing out the conflicting results. We list decay modes of the F other than $\phi\pi$ as "possibly seen" because the conflicting mass values suggest that these other modes may not be observations of the 1971-MeV state adopted here as the F.

References

1. L. Maiani, J. Phys. (Paris), Colloq. 43, C3-631 (1982); and D. Fakirov and B. Stech, Nucl. Phys. B133, 315 (1978).
2. N.W. Reay, Proceedings 1983 International Lepton/Photon Symposium (Cornell, 1983), eds. D.G. Cassel and D.L. Kreinick, p. 244.

34 F[±]-(1970) MASS (MEV)

M	4(2030.)	(60.)	BRANDELIK 77	DASP	+	IN	BRANDELIK 79	12/77
M	6(2030.)	(60.)	BRANDELIK 79	DASP	+	E+E-	ECM=4.42GEV	1/80
M	1(2017.)	(25.)	AMMAR	80	HYBR	+	NEU WIDEBAND	9/81
M	1(2026.)	(56.)	USHIDA	80	EMUL	-	FNAL NU WIDEBAND	2/82
M	1(2089.)	(121.)	USHIDA	80	EMUL	+	FNAL NU WIDEBAND	2/82
M	A 460(2020.)	(22.)	ASTON	81	OMEG	+	GAMMA P-->F +	1/82
M	30(2049.)	(15.)	ASTON2	81	OMEG	+	GAMMA P-->F +	2/84*
M	(1970.)	(10.)	ARGUS	83	ARG		PRELIMINARY	2/84*
M	C 17(2017.)	(13.)	ATKINSON	83	OMEG	+	GAMMA P-->F +	11/83*
M	S 104 1970.	7.	CHEN	83	CLEO	+	E+E- ECM=10.5GEV	10/83*
M	S 49 1975.	14.	ALTHOFF	84	TASS	+	E+E- ECM14-25GEV	2/84*
M	A		ERROR QUOTED BY ASTON 81 IS 10 MEV STAT AND <20 MEV SYST.					1/82
M	A		AVERAGE OF THREE MODES LISTED IN SECTIONS R2, R3, AND R4 BELOW.					2/84*
M	C		ATKINSON 83 MASS ERROR INCLUDES SYSTEMATIC UNCERTAINTIES.					11/83*
M	S		STATISTICAL AND SYSTEMATIC ERRORS COMBINED IN QUADRATURE.					2/84*
M	AVG	1971.0	6.3	AVERAGE				

34 F[±]-(1970) MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10⁻¹³ SEC)

T	2	(2.24)	(2.78)	(1.05)	USHIDA	80	EMUL	NEU WIDEBAND	12/81	
T	1	(1.4)			USHIDA	80	HYBR	+	NEU WIDEBAND	1/82
T	A	2	(2.1)	(3.6)	(0.8)	AGUILAR	83	HYBR	PI- P, P P	2/84*
T	A	4	1.9	1.3	0.7	USHIDA	83	EMUL	REPL. USHIDA 80	2/84*
T	A	WITHDRAWN BY AUTHORS. D INTERPRETATION CANNOT BE RULED OUT WITHOUT PARTICLE ID. S.REUCROFT (PRIVATE COMMUNICATION, 1984).								2/84*

34 F[±]-(1970) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	F-- INTO ETA PI+-							DECAY MASSES	
P2	F-- INTO ETA ANYTHING							549+ 140	
P3	F-- INTO ETA PI+- PI+ PI-							549+ 140+ 140+ 140	
P4	F-- INTO ETA PRIME PI+- PI+ PI-							958+ 140+ 140+ 140	
P5	F-- INTO PHI RHO+-							1020+ 769	
P6	F-- INTO PHI PI+-							1020+ 140	
P7	F-- INTO MU+- MU							106+ 0	
P8	F-- INTO PHI PI+- PI+ PI-							1020+ 140+ 140+ 140	

34 F[±]-(1970) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	F-- INTO (ETA PI+-)/(ETA ANYTHING)							(P1)/(P2)		
R1	A 6	(0.09)	(0.06)		BRANDELIK 79	DASP	+	E+E- ECM=4.42GEV	4/82	
R1	A	DENOMINATOR INCONSISTENT WITH PARTRIDGE 81 (CRYSTAL BALL)								4/82
R2	F-- INTO ETA PI+-							(P1)		
R2	40 +- 9	EVENTS SEEN			ASTON	81	OMEG	GAMMA P-->F +	2/84*	
R2	17 +- 6	EVENTS SEEN			ATKINSON	83	OMEG	GAMMA P-->F +	2/84*	
R3	F-- INTO ETA PI+- PI+ PI-							(P3)		
R3	360 +- 90	EVENTS SEEN			ASTON	81	OMEG	GAMMA P-->F +	1/82	
R4	F-- INTO ETA PRIME PI+- PI+ PI-							(P4)		
R4	60 +- 20	EVENTS SEEN			ASTON	81	OMEG	GAMMA P-->F +	1/82	
R5	F-- INTO PHI RHO+-							(P5)		
R5	83 +- 26	EVENTS SEEN			ASTON2	81	OMEG	GAMMA P-->F +	1/82	
R6	F-- INTO PHI PI+-							(P6)		
R6	(SEEN)				ARGUS	83	ARG	PRELIMINARY	10/83*	
R6	A 104	(0.044)			CHEN	83	CLEO	+	E+E- ECM=10.5GEV	10/83*
R6	A 49	(0.13)	(0.05)	(0.08)	ALTHOFF	84	TASS	+	E+E- ECM14-25GEV	2/84*
R6	A	BOTH VALUES BASED ON SAME CRUDE ESTIMATE OF F-- PRODUCTION LEVEL.								2/84*
R6	A	ALTHOFF 84 ERRORS ARE STATISTICAL AND SYSTEMATIC COMBINED IN QUADRATURE WITH ADDITIONAL NEGATIVE ERROR FOR F-- FROM PRIMARY B.								2/84*
R7	F-- INTO (MU+- NU)/TOTAL							(P7)		
R7	A 0	(0.03)	OR LESS		AUBERT	83	SPEC	MU+ FE, 250 GEV	11/83*	
R7	A	AUBERT 83 OBTAIN THIS LIMIT ASSUMING THAT F-- PRODUCTION RATE IS 20 PERCENT OF TOTAL CHARM PRODUCTION RATE.								11/83*
R8	F-- INTO PHI PI+- PI+ PI-							(P8)		
R8	(SEEN)				ARGUS	83	ARG	PRELIMINARY	2/84*	

REFERENCES FOR F[±]-(1970)

BRANDELI 77	PL 708 132	BRANDELIK +	(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY)
BRANDELI 79	PL 808 412	BRANDELIK +	(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPI+TOKY)
AMMAR 80	PL 948 118	+	(KANS+FNAL+SERP+ITEP+CRAC+JINR+WASH+)
USHIDA 80	PRL 45 1053	+	(AICH+FNAL+KOB+SEOU+MCGI+NAGO+OSU+OKAY+)
ASTON 81	PL 1008 91	(BONN+CERN+EPOL+GLAS+LANC+MCHS+LALO+LPNP+)	
ASTON2 81	NP 8189 205	(BONN+CERN+EPOL+GLAS+LANC+MCHS+LALO+LPNP+)	
PARTRIDG 81	PRL 47 760	PARTRIDGE, PECK +	(CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
AGUILAR 83	PL 1228 312	AGUILAR-BENITEZ +	LEBG-EHS COLLAB (CERN)
ARGUS 83	CERN COUR. 23 423	ARGUS COLLABORATION (PRELIMINARY)	
ATKINSON 83	2P C17 1	+	(BONN+CERN+GLAS+LANC+MCHS+LPNP+RL+SHEP)
AUBERT 83	NP 9213 31	EUROPEAN MUON COLLAB. (CERN+DESY+FREI+)	
CHEN 83	PRL 51 634	+	(SYR+VAND+HARV+OSU+CORN+ITHA+ROCH+RUTG)
USHIDA 83	PRL 51 2362	+	(AICH+FNAL+KOB+SEOU+MCGI+NAGO+OSU+OKAY+)
ALTHOFF 84	PL 141B TO BE PUB	TASSO C.	(AACH+BONN+DESY+HAMB+LOIC+OXF+)

REVIEWS

TRILLING 81	PRPL 75 57	G.H.TRILLING	(LBL+UCB)
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B[±] 41 CHARGED B(5271, JP=) I-
SEE ALSO THE LISTING FOR THE B (FOLLOWING THE ENTRY FOR THE NEUTRAL B) FOR MEASUREMENTS WHICH DO NOT IDENTIFY THE CHARGE STATE.

41 CHARGED B MASS (MEV)

M	A 6	5270.8	3.0	BEHREND 83	CLEO	+	D*- PI+ PI+ + CC	4/83*
M	A	STATISTICAL (2.3 MEV) AND SYSTEMATIC (2.0 MEV) ERRORS COMBINED.						4/83*

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

B[±], B⁰, B, p

41 CHARGED B PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for mode (P1, P2), decay masses (1865, 2007), and decay masses (140, 140). Includes text: B- MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF THE ABOVE MODES.

41 CHARGED B BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for mode (R1, R2), branching ratios (0.042, 0.030), and references (BEHREND 83 CLEO). Includes text: BEHREND 83 CLEO -- E+ E-, UPSIL(4S) 4/83*

REFERENCES FOR CHARGED B

BEHREND 83 PRL 50 881 + (ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND+CORN+ITHA+HARV+OSU)

B⁰

42 NEUTRAL B(5274, JP=) I-

SEE ALSO THE LISTING FOR THE B (FOLLOWING THIS ENTRY) FOR MEASUREMENTS WHICH DO NOT IDENTIFY THE CHARGE STATE.

42 NEUTRAL B MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mode (M A), mass (5274.2), and references (BEHREND 83 CLEO 0 D+ P1+ CC). Includes text: BEHREND 83 CLEO 0 D+ P1+ CC 4/83*

42 (B0) - (B+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with columns for mode (DM A), mass difference (3.4, 3.6), and references (BEHREND 83 CLEO E+E-, UPSIL(4S)). Includes text: BEHREND 83 CLEO E+E-, UPSIL(4S) 3/84*

42 NEUTRAL B PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for mode (P1, P2), decay masses (1865, 2007), and decay masses (140, 140). Includes text: BOBAR MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF THE ABOVE MODES.

42 NEUTRAL B BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for mode (R1, R2), branching ratios (0.13, 0.026), and references (BEHREND 83 CLEO 0 E+ E-, UPSIL(4S)). Includes text: BEHREND 83 CLEO 0 E+ E-, UPSIL(4S) 4/83*

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL B

BEHREND 83 PRL 50 881 + (ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND+CORN+ITHA+HARV+OSU)

B

39 BOTTOM MESON B(5271, JP=)

THIS ENTRY LISTS MEASUREMENTS OF B MESON PARAMETERS FOR WHICH THE CHARGE STATES ARE NOT SEPARATED. MEASUREMENTS IN WHICH THE CHARGE STATE IS CLEARLY IDENTIFIED ARE LISTED IN THE PRECEDING CHARGED B AND NEUTRAL B ENTRIES.

39 B MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mode (M A), mass (5180 to 5278), and references (ANDREWS 80 CLEO UPSIL(4S) THRESHOLD). Includes text: ANDREWS 80 CLEO UPSIL(4S) THRESHOLD 12/83*

39 B MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**--13 SEC)

Table with columns for mode (T A), mean life (14.), and references (BARTEL 82 JADE E+E-, AVG ECM 34 GEV). Includes text: BARTEL 82 JADE E+E-, AVG ECM 34 GEV 1/83*

39 B PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for mode (P1-P9) and decay masses. Includes text: B INTO ELECTRON NEUTRINO HADRONS, B INTO MUON NEUTRINO HADRONS, B INTO E+ E- ANYTHING, B INTO MU+ MU- ANYTHING, B INTO KAON ANYTHING, B INTO J/PSI ANYTHING, B INTO DO ANYTHING, B INTO PROTON ANYTHING, B INTO LAMBDA ANYTHING

39 B BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for mode (R1-R11), branching ratios (0.13, 0.042), and references (BEBEK 81 CLEO DIRECT E AT UPS(4S)). Includes text: BEBEK 81 CLEO DIRECT E AT UPS(4S) 4/82

ONLY THE EXPERIMENTS AT THE UPSILON(4S) ARE USED IN THE AVERAGE.

Table with columns for mode (R1), average branching ratios (0.130, 0.013), and reference (AVERAGE).

Table with columns for mode (R2-R4), branching ratios (0.094, 0.124), and references (CHADWICK 81 CLEO DIRECT MU AT UP(4S)). Includes text: CHADWICK 81 CLEO DIRECT MU AT UP(4S) 4/82

THE AVERAGE OF THE THREE HIGH-ENERGY RESULTS IS 0.113+-0.016. THESE EXPERIMENTS PRODUCE OTHER BOTTOM PARTICLES IN ADDITION TO THE B MESON.

Table with columns for mode (R3), branching ratios (0.05), and reference (BEBEK 81 CLEO E+ E- AT UPSIL(4S)). Includes text: BEBEK 81 CLEO E+ E- AT UPSIL(4S) 4/82

Table with columns for mode (R4-R6), branching ratios (0.017), and references (CHADWICK 81 CLEO E+ E- AT UPSIL(4S)). Includes text: CHADWICK 81 CLEO E+ E- AT UPSIL(4S) 4/82

Table with columns for mode (R5), branching ratios (0.008), and reference (MATTEUZZI 83 SMK2 E+ E- AT ECM-29 GEV). Includes text: MATTEUZZI 83 SMK2 E+ E- AT ECM-29 GEV 11/83*

Table with columns for mode (R6-R10), branching ratios (0.022), and references (BRODY 82 CLEO KAONS AT UPSIL(4S)). Includes text: BRODY 82 CLEO KAONS AT UPSIL(4S) 4/82

Table with columns for mode (R7), branching ratios (0.049), and reference (MATTEUZZI 83 SMK2 E+ E- AT ECM-29 GEV). Includes text: MATTEUZZI 83 SMK2 E+ E- AT ECM-29 GEV 11/83*

Table with columns for mode (R8), branching ratios (0.8), and reference (GREEN 83 CLEO E+ E- AT UPSIL(4S)). Includes text: GREEN 83 CLEO E+ E- AT UPSIL(4S) 12/83*

Table with columns for mode (R9-R10), branching ratios (0.036), and references (ALAM 83 CLEO PROTONS AT UPSI(4S)). Includes text: ALAM 83 CLEO PROTONS AT UPSI(4S) 11/83*

Table with columns for mode (R10), branching ratios (0.022), and reference (ALAM 83 CLEO LAMBDA AT UPSI(4S)). Includes text: ALAM 83 CLEO LAMBDA AT UPSI(4S) 11/83*

REFERENCES FOR BOTTOM MESON B(5271)

Table with columns for mode (ANDREWS, FINOCCHI, BEBEK, CHADWICK, SPENCER, BARTEL, BRODY, GIANNINI, SCHAMBERG, ADEVA1, ADEVA2, ALAM, BARTEL, FERNAND2, GREEN, KLOPFENS, LOCKYER, MATTEUZZI, NELSON, ALTHOFF) and references.

P

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

16 PROTON MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mode (M), mass (938.256, 938.2592, 938.2796), and references (COHEN 65 RVUE, TAYLOR 69 RVUE, COHEN 73 RVUE). Includes text: COHEN 65 RVUE 7/66

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

P

16 ANTIPROTON MASS (MEV)					
M1	938.3	0.5	BAMBERGER	70 CNTR	12/79
M1	938.179	0.058	HU	75 CNTR	12/79
M1	938.229	0.049	ROBERSON	77 CNTR	12/79
M1	938.30	0.13	ROBERTS	78 CNTR	6/78
M1	AVG	938.216	0.036	AVERAGE	

NOTE ON PROTON MEAN LIFE LIMITS

(by M. Goldhaber, Brookhaven National Laboratory, and F. Reines, University of California, Irvine)

Current ideas on the unification of the weak, electromagnetic, and strong forces suggest that baryon number might not be strictly conserved, so that the proton could decay. In the Particle Properties Tables there are nearly thirty particles listed with a mass smaller than that of the proton (if we count both particles and antiparticles and different members of multiplets separately). Ten of these particles are fermions and the remainder bosons. There are then a great many possible two-body decay modes of the proton and an even larger number of three-body, etc., decay modes which satisfy charge, energy, momentum, and angular momentum conservation. Each decay mode has to contain at least one fermion to satisfy angular momentum conservation.

The "decay signature" distributions as well as the backgrounds depend on detector characteristics (the material from which the detector is made, the method of detection, timing information, time resolution, etc.). The background, due chiefly to atmospheric neutrinos, depends also on the geomagnetic latitude and on the phase of the solar cycle with which the magnetic field of the sun is associated. The depth-dependent cosmic ray background is due to cosmic ray muons and their progeny. For each possible proton decay signature there is a finite probability of a background event with a similar signature, where the probability depends on the detector characteristics.

The Data Card Listings following this note show only published results. The lower limits quoted are partial mean life (mean life divided by branching fraction) for the proton or bound neutron decay mode listed at the right.

Since there are many new unpublished results, we also show a table of the latest (preliminary) results as reported at the ICOBAN '84 Conference at Park City, Utah, Jan. 4-8. This table is based on the summary talk given at the conference by W. Allison, Oxford. The table shows the 90% confidence level lower limits on the partial mean life for decay to the mode shown. The

units are 10^{30} years.

The number of candidate events is shown in brackets. A particular event may be listed as a candidate for several modes. The IMB collaboration considers their candidate events to be qualitatively compatible with neutrino background. An initial report on their neutrino background is given in Bionta et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 51, 27 (1983). The Kamiokande background estimates are given after the slash (/). The Kolar-Goldfield experiment (KRISHNASWAMY 82, Data Card Listings) has a total of 6 candidates for nucleon decay. Until the above results can be reproduced consistently and above neutrino background, it is too early to draw any conclusions about proton instability.

The simplest grand unified theory, minimal SU(5), predicts $e^+\pi^0$ to be the predominant proton decay mode. The IMB lower limit on the partial mean life for this mode, 2×10^{32} years, is at least a factor of 10 higher

Lower limits on partial mean life (τ/B) for proton or bound neutron decay. (Adapted from W. Allison, summary talk at ICOBAN '84.)

	NUSEX	IMB*	Kamiokande†
Sensitivity (ton-years)	180	2300	324
Mode	τ/B limit, CL=90%, units 10^{30} yr		
$p \rightarrow e^+\pi^0$	>10	>200	>26
$\mu^+\pi^0$	>7	>120	>18
$e^+\gamma$		>220	
$\mu^+\gamma$		>160	
$e^+\eta$		>130	>18
$\mu^+\eta$		>40 [2 ev]	>8 [1 ev/0]
e^+K^0		>31	>18
μ^+K^0	>13 1 ev	>26 [2 ev]	>8 [1 ev/0]
$e^+\omega$		>41 [1 ev]	>6 [1 ev/0.2]
$\mu^+\omega$		>51 [2 ev]	
νK^+	>5	>12 [3 ev]	>7 [3 ev/1]
$\nu\pi^+$	>4	—	>3 [5 ev/5.5]
$n \rightarrow e^+\pi^-$	>19	—	>9
$\mu^+\pi^-$	>4	—	>11
$\nu\pi^0$	>10	—	>15
νK^0	>6	>8 [3 ev]	>8

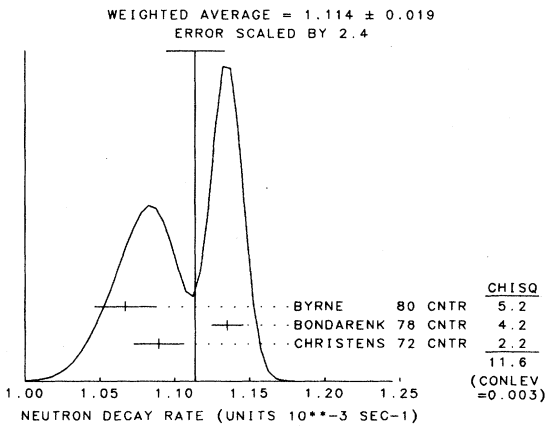
*No events observed unless listed in brackets. Background subtraction not made.

†Brackets contain the number of candidates observed followed by estimated background in listed mode.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

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17 NEUTRON ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (UNITS 10**-23 E CM)

FORBIDDEN BY BOTH T INVARIANCE AND P INVARIANCE

EDM M	(-20.)	(30.)	MILLER	67 HRS		1/78
EDM	(26.)	39	SHULL	67 CNTR		1/78
EDM M	(30.)	OR LESS	DRESS	68 MRS	ABSOLUTE VALUE	1/78
EDM	(5.)	OR LESS	BAIRD	69 HRS	INCLUDED IN DRESS73	10/69
EDM	- 2.	39	APOSTOLES	70 MRS		1/78
EDM	0.32	0.75	DRESS	73 MRS	< 10**-23 (CL=.80)	6/73
EDM	0.04	0.15	DRESS	77 MRS	< 3 E-24 (CL=.90)	6/77
EDM A	0.040	0.075	ALTAREV	79 MRS	< 1.6E-24 (CL=.90)	10/81
EDM A	0.021	0.024	ALTAREV	81 MRS	< 6 E-25 (CL=.90)	2/82
EDM M	DRESS 68 INCLUDES DATA OF MILLER 67.					1/78
EDM A	ALTAREV 79 AND 81 USE ULTRACOLD NEUTRONS.					4/82
EDM AVG	0.023	0.023	AVERAGE			

17 NEUTRON CHARGE

SEE ALSO SECTION DQ IN THE PROTON DATA CARD LISTINGS ABOVE

Q	17	NEUTRON CHARGE (UNITS 10**-20 E)			11/82*
Q	(-1.5)	(2.2) CL=.90	GAHLER	82 CNTR	REACTOR N BEAM

17 LIMIT ON NEUTRON-ANTINEUTRON OSCILLATIONS

NAN	MEAN TIME FOR N-ANTIN TRANSITION IN VACUUM (UNITS SEC.)					
NAN	TEST OF BARYON CONSERVATION.					
NAN	LIMITS ARE DERIVED FROM EXPERIMENTAL LIMITS ON DELTA-B = 2 NUCLEAR					3/84*
NAN	DECAY PROCESSES, USING THEORETICAL ASSUMPTIONS FOR NUCLEAR PHYSICS					3/84*
NAN	EFFECTS. SEE ALSO THE THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF DOVER, GAL, AND					3/84*
NAN	RICHARDS, PR D27, 1090 (1983). SEE THE REVIEWS OF H.L. ANDERSON,					3/84*
NAN	PROC. LASL CONF. ON NUCLEAR PARTICLE PHYSICS AT ENERGIES UP TO 31					3/84*
NAN	GEV, 1981.					1/82
NAN	(1.E8) OR MORE		CHEZYKIN	81 THEO		
NAN	(3.E7) OR MORE		ALBERICO	82 THEO	9/83*	
NAN	(2.E7) OR MORE		CHERRY	83 CNTR+THY	12/83*	
NAN	(1.E6) OR MORE	CL=.90	PUGLIERIN	83 CNTR REACTOR N, PRELIM.	1/84*	
NAN	2.7E7 TO 1.1E8	OR MORE	JONES	84 CNTR+THY	3/84*	

17 NEUTRON PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	NEUTRON INTO PROTON E- ANTI(NUE)	DECAY MASSES
P2	NEUTRON INTO PROTON NUE ANTI(NUE)	DECAY MASSES
		938+ .511+ 0
		938+ 0. 0

17 NEUTRON BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	NEUTRON INTO (PROTON NUE ANTI(NUE))/(PROTON E- ANTI(NUE) (P2)/(P1)	
R1	FORBIDDEN BY CHARGE CONSERVATION	
R1	(3. E-17) OR LESS	SUNYAR 60 CNTR R887-->SR87M+NEUTRL 2/80
R1	(3. E-19) OR LESS	NORMAN 79 CNTR R887-->SR87M+NEUTRL 2/80
R1	9. E-24 OR LESS	BARABANOV 80 CNTR GA71-->GE71 + ANY 2/82
R1	(7.9E-21) OR LESS	VAIDYA 83 CNTR R887-->SR87M+NEUTRL 11/83*
R1	S WE HAVE CONVERTED SUNYAR 60 MEAN LIFE LIMIT FOR (N --> P + NEUTRALS)	2/80
R1	S AS DESCRIBED IN NORMAN 79.	2/80

NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS

A/V ratio for baryon leptonic decays

Consider the decay

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

Assuming V, A theory, neglecting "induced" scalar,

"induced" pseudoscalar, and axial weak-magnetism terms, and neglecting the q^2 dependence of the form factors, the baryon part of the matrix element for these decays may be written as¹

$$\bar{B}_f [\gamma_\lambda (g_V - g_A \gamma_5) + (g_W/m_{B_i}) \sigma^{\lambda\nu} q_\nu] B_i.$$

Here B_i and \bar{B}_f are spinors which represent initial and final baryons, g_A and g_V are the axial and vector coupling constants, g_W is the weak magnetism coupling constant, and q_ν is the sum of the lepton momenta. The Pauli representation is used for the γ matrices. The ratio g_A/g_V may be written as

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

where ϕ is 0 plus $n\pi$ if time reversal holds.²

Experiments on the leptonic decays of baryons other than the neutron have generally assumed ϕ to be either 0 or π , and have thus measured the magnitude and sign of g_A/g_V . In studying neutron beta decay, however, experiments have been sensitive enough to measure ϕ more precisely, and we include the phase angle in our Listings for this case. It is consistent with time-reversal invariance, and by using the above definition of the matrix element with the Pauli representations, the value of g_A/g_V in neutron beta decay is negative.

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

(a) The lepton-neutrino angular correlation provides a measure of the absolute value of g_A/g_V (for relevant formulas, see, e.g., Albright³).

(b) The up-down asymmetry of the lepton from polarized baryon decays provides a measure of g_A/g_V with its sign (for relevant formulas, see, e.g., Albright³).

(c) The lepton spectrum, given enough statistics, provides a measure of g_A/g_V with its sign (for relevant formulas, see, e.g., Bender et al.⁴). The lepton spectrum also provides a measure of g_W/g_A if the CVC-SU(3) assumption is relaxed.

(d) The polarization of the decay baryon, from polarized or unpolarized initial baryon, also provides g_A/g_V with its sign (for formulas, see, e.g., Willis and Thompson⁵).

(e) The presence of a triple correlation term proportional to

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

n

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

where the initial baryon is polarized or

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

where the polarization of the decay baryon is observed provides a measure of the deviation of ϕ from 0 or π , and is thus a test of time-reversal invariance (see, e.g., Willis and Thompson⁵).

We compile the ratio g_A/g_V with its sign, for those decays for which it has been measured.

All the coupling constants and decay rates for baryon leptonic decays are related by Cabibbo's theory,⁶ extended to six quarks (and three mixing angles) by Kobayashi and Maskawa.⁷ A discussion of the Kobayashi-Maskawa mixing matrix is given in Appendix III to this edition.

Asymmetry parameters in nonleptonic hyperon decays

The transition matrix for hyperon decay may be written as

$$M = s + \mathbf{p}(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{q}), \quad (1)$$

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

The asymmetry parameters are defined by the relations

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

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

$$\gamma = (|s|^2 - |\mathbf{p}|^2) / (|s|^2 + |\mathbf{p}|^2).$$

With the transition matrix M given by Eq. (1) above, the angular distribution of the decay baryon, in the hyperon rest system, is of the form

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

where $\mathbf{P}_Y = \langle Y | \boldsymbol{\sigma} | Y \rangle$ is the hyperon polarization. In the notation of Lee and Yang,⁸ the polarization \mathbf{P}_B of the decay baryons is

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

where \mathbf{P}_B is defined in that rest system of the baryon obtained by a Lorentz transformation along \mathbf{q} from the

hyperon rest system in which \mathbf{q} and \mathbf{P}_Y are defined.

Note that α is the helicity of the decay baryon for unpolarized hyperons.

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

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

It is then convenient to describe hyperon nonleptonic decays in terms of the two independent parameters α and the angle ϕ defined by

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\alpha = 2|s||\mathbf{p}| \cos \Delta / (|s|^2 + |\mathbf{p}|^2),$$

$$\beta = -2|s||\mathbf{p}| \sin \Delta / (|s|^2 + |\mathbf{p}|^2);$$

that is, Δ is the phase angle of s relative to \mathbf{p} . Evidently

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

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

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

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

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

$$\Delta = \delta_s - \delta_p = (7.0 \pm 1.0) \text{ deg.}^9$$

In the Stable Particle Data Card Listings we give α and ϕ for each decay since they are the most closely related to the experiments and are essentially uncorrelated.

Whenever necessary we have changed the signs of the reported values, so as to agree with our conventions. In the Stable Particle Table we give α , ϕ , and Δ with errors; and for convenience we also give the central value of γ , without an error.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

n, Λ

References

1. M.L. Goldberger and S.B. Treiman, Phys. Rev. **11**, 354 (1958).
2. J.D. Jackson, S.B. Treiman, and H.W. Wyld Jr., Phys. Rev. **106**, 517 (1957).
3. C.H. Albright, Phys. Rev. **115**, 750 (1959).
4. I. Bender, V. Linke, and H.J. Rothe, Z. Physik **212**, 190 (1968).

17 NEUTRON BETA DECAY PARAMETERS

AV	GA/GV (SEE NOTE ABOVE FOR SIGN CONVENTION)		
AV C	(-1.250) (0.044)	CONFORTO 67 RVUE	SEE NOTE C BELOW
AV EP	(-1.23) (0.01)	CHRISTENS 67 CNTR	N DECAY FT VALUE
AV P	(-1.22) (0.08)	GRIGOREV 68 CNTR	E-NEU ANG CORREL
AV P	(-1.26) (0.02)	CHRISTENS 70 CNTR	PE, NEUT SPIN CORREL
AV EP	(-1.27) (0.025)	ERZOLZIMS 71 CNTR	REPL. BY ERZOLZIMS79
AV EP	(-1.239) (0.01)	CHRISTENS 72 CNTR	N DEC. + FT VALUE
AV P	(-1.263) (0.016)	KROPP 73 RVUE	N DECAY ALONE
AV P	(-1.250) 0.009	KROPP 73 RVUE	N DEC. + FT VALUE
AV E	(-1.250) (0.036)	DOBROZEMZ 75 CNTR	REPL. BY STRATOWA 78
AV K	-1.226 0.042	KROHN 75 CNTR	PE, NEUT SPIN CORREL
AV E	(-1.263) (0.015)	ERZOLZIMS 77 CNTR	REPL. BY ERZOLZIMS79
AV E	-1.259 0.017	STRATOWA 78 CNTR	PROTON RECOL SPECT
AV E	-1.261 0.012	ERZOLZIMS 79 CNTR	PE, NEUT SPIN CORREL
AV C	-1.226 0.042	MOSTOVOY 83 RVUE	
AV C	CONFORTO 67 COMBINES FREE NEUTRON DATA TO 1967.	REPL. BY KROPP 73.	2/84*
AV E	THESE EXPERIMENTS MEASURE THE ABSOLUTE VALUE OF GA/GV ONLY		10/71
AV P	KROPP 73 VALUE OBTAINED BY FITTING ALL DATA THROUGH 1972.		1/73
AV K	KROHN PAPER GIVES -1.258+-0.015 INCLUDING EVENTS OF CHRISTENS 70.		1/78
AV K	THE VALUE QUOTED ABOVE IS DERIVED FROM HIS A, BASED ON NEW EXPT ONLY		1/77
AV			
AV	AVG -1.2539 0.0063 AVERAGE		
F	PHASE ANGLE OF GA RELATIVE TO GV (DEGREES)		
F	TIME REVERSAL INVARIANCE WOULD REQUIRE THIS TO BE 0 OR 180 DEGREES		
F P	(175.) (10.)	BURGY 60 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
F P	(198.) (27.)	CLARK 60 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
F C	(176.1) (6.4)	CONFORTO 67 RVUE	
F P	(181.3) (1.3)	ERZOLZIMS 70 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRON
F P	181.1 1.3	KROPP 73 RVUE	N DECAY
F	180.35 0.4	ERZOLZIMS 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
F	180.14 0.22	STEINBERG 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
F	179.71 0.39	ERZOLZIMS 78 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
F C	CONFORTO 67 COMBINES FREE NEUTRON DATA TO 1967.	REPL. BY KROPP 73.	1/73
F P	KROPP 73 VALUE OBTAINED BY FITTING ALL DATA THROUGH 1972.		1/73
F	AVG 180.11 0.17 AVERAGE		
D1	TRIPLE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT		7/76
D1	D1 MEASURES COMPONENT OF NEUTRON SPIN PERPENDICULAR TO THE DECAY		7/76
D1	PLANE IN BETA DECAY. SHOULD BE ZERO IF T-INVARIANCE NOT		7/76
D1	VIOLATED. SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS ABOVE		7/76
D1	0.01 0.01	ERZOLZIMS 70 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
D1 E	-0.0027 0.0050	ERZOLZIMS 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
D1 E	-0.0011 0.0017	STEINBERG 74 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
D1	-0.0022 0.0030	ERZOLZIMS 78 CNTR	POLAR. NEUTRONS
D1 E	ERZOLZIMSKII 78 SAYS ASYMMETRIC PROTON LOSSES AND NON-UNIFORM BEAM		12/81
D1 E	POLARIZATION MAY GIVE SYSTEMATIC ERROR UP TO 0.003, THUS INCREASING		12/81
D1 E	THE ERZOLZIMSKII 74 ERROR TO 0.005. STEINBERG 74, 76 ESTIMATES		12/81
D1 E	THESE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS TO BE INSIGNIFICANT IN THEIR EXPERIMENT.		12/81
D1			
D1	AVG -0.0007 0.0014 AVERAGE		

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRON

COHEN 56 PR 104 283	V W COHEN, CORNGOLD, RAMSEY (BNL+HARVARD)
SOSNOVSKY 59 JETPL 717	SOSNOVSKII, SPIVAK, PROKOFEV + (IAE MOSCOW)
BURGY 60 PR 120 1829	+KROHN, NOVY, RINGO (ANL+CHIC)
CLARK 60 CJP 38 693	+ROBSON
SUNYAR 60 PR 120 871	A.W.SUNYAR, M.GOLDBERGER (BNL)
MATTAUCH 65 NP 67 1	+THIELE, WAPSTRA (MAX PLANCK INST.CHEM.)
CHRISTEN 67 PL 268 11	CHRISTENSEN, NIELSON, BAHNSEN, BROWN+ (RISO)
CONFORTO 67 APAH 22 15	G. CONFORTO (CERN)
MILLER 67 PRL 19 381	+DRESS, BAIRD, RAMSEY (ORNL+HARV)
SHULL 67 PRL 19 384	C.G.SHULL, R. NATHANS (MIT+BNL)
DRESS 68 PR 170 1200	+BAIRD, MILLER, RAMSEY (ORNL+HARV)
GRIGOREV 68 SJNP 6 239	+GRISHIN, VLADIMIRSKII, NIKOLAEVSKII + (ITEP)
BAIRD 69 PR 179 1285	+MILLER, DRESS, RAMSEY (ORNL, HARV)
TAYLOR 69 RMP 41 375	+PARKER, LANGENBERG (PRIN-UCI-PENN)
APOSTOLE 70 RRP 15 343	APOSTOLESCU, IONESCU, IONESCU-BUJOR + (BUCH)
CHRISTEN 70 PR C1 1693	CHRISTENSEN, KROHN, RINGO (ANL)
ERZOLZIM 70 SJNP 11 583	ERZOLZIMSKII, BONDARENKO, + (KIAE)
ALSO PL 278 557	ERZOLZIMSKY, BONDARENKO + (KIAE)
ERZOLZIM 71 JETPL 13 252	ERZOLZIMSKII, BONDARENKO (KIAE)
CHRISTEN 72 PR D5 1628	CHRISTENSEN, NIELSON, BAHNSEN, BROWN+ (RISO)
COHEN 73 J. PHYS. CHEM. REF. DATA 2, P. 663, E. R. COHEN, B. N. TAYLOR	+RAMSEY, MAMPE+ (HARV+ILLG+SUSS+ORNL-CENG)
DRESS 73 PR D7 1547	DRESS, MILLER, RAMSEY (ORNL+HARV)
KROPP 73 ZPHY TO BE PUBL.	A. KROPP, H. PAUL (LINZ)
ALSO 70 NP A154 160	H. PAUL (VIEN)
ERZOLZIM 74 JETPL 20 345	ERZOLZIMSKII, MOSTOVOY, FEDUNIN, FRANK+ (YALE-GREN)
STEINBERG 74 PRL 33 41	STEINBERG, LIAUD, VIGNON, HUGHES (YALE-GREN)
ALSO 76 PR D13 2469	STEINBERG, LIAUD, VIGNON, HUGHES (YALE-GREN)
DOBROZEMZ 75 PR D11 510	DOBROZEMSKY, KERSCHBAUM, MORAW, PAUL + (SEIB)
KROHN 75 PL 558 175	KROHN, RINGO (ANL)
DRESS 77 PR D15 9	+MILLER, PENDLEBURY, PERRIN+ (ORNL+GREN+HARV)
ERZOLZIM 77 JETPL 23 663	ERZOLZIMSKII, FRANK, MOSTOVOY+ (KIAE)
GREENE 77 PL 718 297	+RAMSEY, MAMPE+ (HARV+ILLG+SUSS+ORNL-CENG)
ERZOLZIM 78 SJNP 28 48	ERZOLZIMSKII, MOSTOVOY, FEDUNIN, FRANK+ (KIAE)
STRATOWA 78 PR D18 3970	+DOBROZEMSKY, WEINZIERL (SEIB)
BONDAREN 78 JETPL 28 303	BONDARENKO, KURGUZOV, PROKOFEV+ (KIAE)
ALSO 82 SMOLENICE CONF.	L.N. BONDARENKO (KIAE)
VYLOV 78 SJNP 28 585	+GROMOV, IVANOV, OSIPENKO, FROLOV (JINR)

ALTAREV 79 JETPL 29 730	+BORISOV, BRANDIN, EGOROV, EZHOV, IVANOV+ (LENI)
ERZOLZIM 79 SJNP 30 356	ERZOLZIMSKII, FRANK, MOSTOVOY+ (KIAE)
GREENE 79 PR D20 2139	+RAMSEY, MAMPE+ (HARV+ILLG+SUSS+ORNL-CENG)
NORMAN 79 PRL 43 1226	E. B. NORMAN, A. G. SEAMSTER (WASH)
BARABANO 80 JETPL 32 359	BARABANOV, VERETENKIN, GAVRIN + (LENI)
BYRNE 80 PL 928 274	+MORSE, SMITH, SHAIKH, GREEN, GREENE (SUSS+RL)
GREENWOOD 80 PR C21 498	R. C. GREENWOOD, R. C. CHRIEN (INEL+BNL)
KOSVINTS 80 JETPL 31 236	KOSVINTSEV, KUSHNIR, MOROZOV, TEREKHOV (JINR)
ALTAREV 81 PL 1028 13	+BORISOV, BOROVIKOVA, BRANDIN, EGOROV + (LENI)
CHEYRKI 81 PL 998 358	CHEYRKHIN, KAZARNOVSKY, KUZMIN+ (INR)
ALBERICO 82 PL 1148 266	+BOTTINO, MOLINARI (CERN+TORI)
GAHLER 82 PR D25 2887	+KALUS, MAMPE (BAYR-ILLG)
WILKINSO 82 NP A377 474	D. H. WILKINSO (SUSS+BNL)
CHERRY 83 PRL 50 1354	+LANDE, LEE, STEINBERG, CLEVELAND (PENN+BNL)
MOSTOVOY 83 JETPL 37 196	YU. A. MOSTOVOY (KIAE)
PUGLIERI 83 BRIGHTON CONF.	PUGLIERIN (CERN+ILL+PADO+RL+SUSS)
VAIDYA 83 PR D27 486	+ROY, EPHRAIM, DATAR, BHATTACHARJEE (TIFR)
JONES 84 PRL 52 720	IMB COLLAB(CICI+MICH+BNL+CIT+CLEV+HAMA+LOUC)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

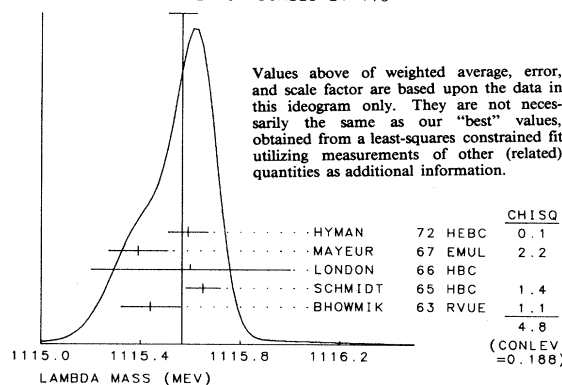
JACKSON 57 PR 106 517	JACKSON, TREIMAN, WYLD (PRINCETON)
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537	+DUMOND (N. AMER. AVIATION SCIENCE CENT., CIT)
BHALLA 66 PL 19 691	C P BHALLA (ALABAMA)
BYRNE 82 RPP 45 115	J. BYRNE (SUSS)
FRANK 82 SPU 25 280	A. I. FRANK (KIAE)

18 LAMBDA(1116, JP=1/2+) I=0

18 LAMBDA MASS (MEV)

M N	SINCE OUR FINAL VALUES FOR THE SIGMA AND LAMBDA MASSES COME FROM		
M N	DOING AN OVERALL FIT TO ALL MEASURED MASSES AND MASS DIFFERENCES,		
M N	WE HAVE USED THE UNCORRELATED MEASUREMENTS FROM SCHMIDT 65 RATHER		
M N	THAN THE ONES COMING FROM THE OVERALL FIT REPORTED IN THAT PAPER.		
M N	SINCE THERE SEEMS TO BE NO CONVINCING ARGUMENT AS TO WHY ONE SHOULD		
M N	IGNORE DATA USING RANGE MEASUREMENTS, WE HAVE INCLUDED HERE VALUES		
M N	DEPENDENT ON PROTON AND PION RANGES. THE SCHMIDT 65 MASSES HAVE		
M N	BEEN REEVALUATED USING OUR APRIL 1973 PROTON AND CHARGED K AND PI		
M N	MASSES. P. SCHMIDT, PRIVATE COMMUNICATION, (1974).		
M	1115.44 0.12	BHOWMIK 63 RVUE + SEE NOTE L BELOW	
M L	ABOVE LAMBDA MASS HAS BEEN RAISED 35 KEV TO ACCOUNT FOR 46 KEV		
M	INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 11 KEV DECREASE IN CHARGED PION MASS.		
M S	655(1115.86) (0.09)	BALTAY 65 HBC ERROR IS STATIS.	6/66
M	488 1115.65 0.07	SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE N	3/74
M S	1147(1115.74) (0.04)	CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR P	9/67
M S	972(1115.69) (0.05)	CHIEN 66 HBC 6.9 PBAR PANTIL	9/67
M	1115.6 0.4	LONDON 66 HBC	6/66
M	(1116.0) (0.2)	BADIER 67 HBC 2.4 PBAR P, LLBAR	8/67
M	195 1115.39 0.12	MAYEUR 67 EMUL	11/67
M B	1524(1115.52) (0.03)	BOHM 70 EMUL	3/72
M	935 1115.59 0.08	HYMAN 72 HBC	11/71
M B	AVERAGE OF VERY INCONSISTENT DATA. ERROR STATISTICAL ONLY. AUTHORS		3/72
M B	DETECT SYSTEMATIC EFFECT OF ABOUT .15 MEV, WHICH THEY ATTRIBUTE		3/72
M B	TO ERROR IN RANGE-ENERGY RELATIONS, IN REGION BETA=0.6-0.7.		3/72
M B	THIS EFFECT, IF CONFIRMED, WOULD AFFECT VERY LITTLE THE VALUES OF		3/72
M B	BHOWMIK 63 AND MAYEUR 67.		
M S	ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL.		
M AVG	1115.566 0.056 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)		
M FIT	1115.596 0.046 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)		3/84*

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1115.566 ± 0.056
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

18 LAMBDA - ANTILAMBDA MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

DM	TEST OF CPT						
DM	0.05	0.06	CHIEN 66 HBC	6.9 PBAR P	9/67		
DM	0.29	0.15	BADIER 67 HBC	2.4 PBAR P	8/67		
DM	0.083	0.083	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)				

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

A

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

Table listing particle data for Lambda mean life, including columns for particle type, mass, and various experimental results from different groups like BOLDT, CRAWFORD, BOWEN, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.3799 ± 0.0029
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6

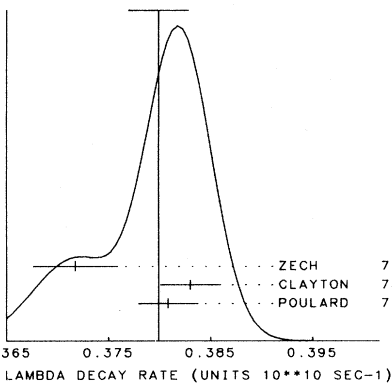


Table with 2 columns: Name and Value. Includes entries for ZECH (77 SPEC, 3.8), CLAYTON (75 HBC, 1.1), POULARD (73 HBC, 0.1), and CONLEV (=0.079).

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

Table with 6 columns: DT, TEST OF CPT, value, name, particle type, and reference. Includes entry for BADIER (67 HBC, 2.4 PBAR P, 8/67).

18 LAMBDA MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

Table with 6 columns: Name, value, name, particle type, reference. Includes entries for COOL (62 OSPK), KERNAN (63 CC), ANDERSON (64 HBC), etc.

18 LAMBDA ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (UNITS 10**--14 E CM)
NONZERO VALUE IMPLIES VIOLATION OF T AND P

Table with 6 columns: EDM, value, name, particle type, reference. Includes entries for GIBSON (66 EMUL), BARONI (71 EMUL), etc.

18 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 5 columns: Particle type, description, mass, and reference. Includes entries for LAMBDA INTO PROTON PI-, LAMBDA INTO NEUTRON P10, etc.

18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS

Large table listing branching ratios for various Lambda decays. Columns include particle type, ratio, name, particle type, and reference. Includes sections for Lambda into (P PI-), (N P10), (E- NEU), and (P MU- NEU).

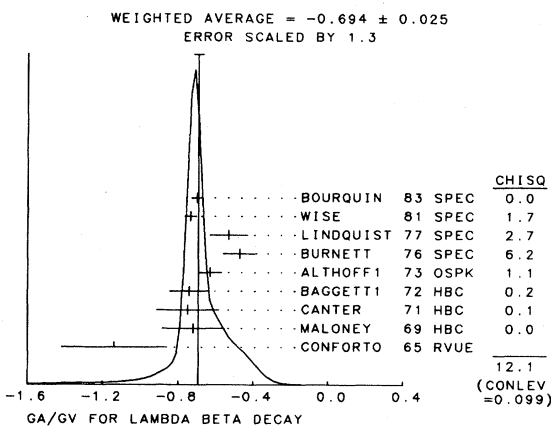
18 LAMBDA DECAY PARAMETERS

Table listing decay parameters for various Lambda decays. Columns include parameter name, value, name, particle type, and reference. Includes sections for Alpha Lambda, Phi angle, and Ga/ev for Lambda beta decay.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

Λ , Σ^+



REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA

EISLER 57 NC 5 1700	EISLER, PLANO, SAMIOS, SCHWARTZ + (COLU+BNL)
BOLDT 58 PRL 1 148	E BOLDT, D O CALDWELL, Y PAL (MIT)
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266	CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD + (LRL)
BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043	BAGLIN, BLOCH, BRISSON, HENNESSY + (EPOL)
BOWEN 60 PR 119 2030	BOWEN, HARDY, REYNOLDS, SUN + (PRINCETON)
CORK 60 PR 120 1000	CORK, KERTH, WENZEL, CRONIN+ (LRL+PRIN+BNL)
COLUMBIA 60 ROCH CONF 726	H SCHWARTZ + (COLUMBIA)
HUMPHREY 61 PRL 6 478	HUMPHREY, KIRZ, ROSENFELD, RHEE + (LRL+SYRA)
ANDERSON 62 CERN CONF 832	ANDERSON, CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, LLOYD + (LRL)
AUBERT 62 NC 25 479	AUBERT, BRISSON, HENNESSY, SIX + (EPOL)
CHANG 62 THESIS DUKE	CHUEN CHUEN CHANG (DUKE)
COOL 62 PR 127 2223	COOL, HILL, MARSHALL + (BNL+MIT+NYU+ANL)
GOOD 62 PRL 9 518	M L GOOD, V G LIND (WISCONSIN)
HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305	W E HUMPHREY, R R ROSS (LRL)
ALSTON 63 UCRL 10926	ALSTON, KIRZ, NEUFELD, SOLMITZ, WOHLMUT (LRL)
BHOWMIK 63 NC 28 1494	B BHOWMIK, D P GOYAL (DELHI)
BLOCK 63 PR 130 766	BLOCK, GESSAROLI, RATTI+ (NWES+BGNA+SYRA+ORNL)
BROWN 63 PR 130 769	BROWN, KADYK, TRILLING, ROE + (LRL+MICH)
CHRETIEN 63 PR 131 2208	CHRETIEN, CROUCH+ (BRAN+BROWN+HARVARD+MIT)
CRONIN 63 PR 129 1795	J W CRONIN, O E OVERSETH (PRINCETON)
ELY 63 PR 131 868	ELY, GIDAL, KALMUS, OSWALD, POWELL + (LRL)
KERNAN 63 PR 129 870	KERNAN, NOVEY, WARSHAW, WATTENBERG (ANL+ILL)
ANDERSON 64 PRL 13 167	J A ANDERSON, F S CRAWFORD (LRL)
BAGLIN 64 NC 35 977	BAGLIN, BINGHAM+ (EPOL+CERN+LOUC+RHEL+BERG)
HUBBARD 64 PR 130 B 183	HUBBARD, BERGE, KALFLEISCH, SHAFER + (LRL+LOUC)
KERNAN 64 PR 133 B 1271	KERNAN, POWELL, SANDLER + (LRL+LOUC)
KREISLER 64 PR 136 B 1074	M N KREISLER, O OVERSETH, J CRONIN (PRIN)
LIND 64 PR 135 B 1483	LIND, BINFORD, GOOD, STERN (WISCONSIN)
RONNE 64 PL 1 357	RONNE+ (CERN+EPOL+LOUC+UNIV. BERGEN)
SCHWARTZ 64 UCRL 11360 THESIS	JOSEPH ADAM SCHWARTZ (LRL)
BAGLIN 65 NC 35 977	BAGLIN + (EPOL, CERN, LOUC, RHEL, BERGEN)
BALTAY 65 PR 140 B 1027	BALTAY, SANDWEISS, CULWICK, KOPP + (YALE+BNL)
BARLOW 65 PL 18 64	J BARLOW, BLAIR, CONFORTO+ (CERN+RHEL+PENN)
CHARRIERE 65 PL 15 66	CHARRIERE, GIBSON+ (EPOL+BRIS+CERN+MPIM)
ALSO 66 NC 46A 205	CHARRIERE, GIBSON+ (EPOL, BRIS, CERN, MPIM)
CONFORTO 65 EC INT HERZEGNOVI	G CONFORTO (CERN)
ELY 65 PR 137 81302	ELY, GIDAL, KALMUS, POWELL + (LRL, LOUC)
HILL 65 PRL 15 85	HILL, LI, JENKINS, KYCIA, RUDERMAN (MIT, BNL)
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328	P SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
BERGE 66 BERKELEY 46	BERGE, CABIBBO (RVUE) (LRL)
BURAN 66 PL 20 318	BURAN, EVINDSON, SKJEGGESTAD, TOFTE + (OSLO)
CHEN 66 PR 152 1171	+LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, OREN + (YALE+BNL)
ENGELMANN 66 NC 45A 1038	ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, ALEXANDER+ (HEID, REHO)
GIBSON 66 NC 45A 862	W M GIBSON, K GREEN (BRIS)
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN+ (BNL, SYRA)
AUERBACH 67 NC 47A 19	AUERBACH, BOWEN, DOBBS, LANDE, MANN+ (PENN)
BADIER 67 PL 25B 152	+BONNET, BRIANDET, SADDULET (EPOL)
CLELAND 67 PL 26B 45	CLELAND, BISEL, CONFORTO+ (CERN+GEVA+LUNO)
MAYEUR 67 U-LIBR. BRUX. BUL32	C. MAYEUR, E. TOMPA, J. WICKENS (BELG, LOUC)
OVERSETH 67 PRL 19 391	O E OVERSETH, R F ROTH (MICH+PRIN)
GRIMM 68 NC 54A 187	H. J. GRIMM (HEIDELBERG)
HEPP 68 ZPHYS 214 71	V. HEPP, H. SCHLEICH (HEIDELBERG)
MERRILL 68 PR 167 1202	MERRILL, SHAFER (LRL)
DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262	+BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MILLER (LRL)
DOYLE 69 UCRL 18159-THESIS	J. C. DOYLE (LRL)
MALONEY 69 PRL 23 425	MALONEY, SECHI-ZORN (UNIV MARYLAND)
BOHM 70 NC 70A 384	+KRECKER + (BERL+BRUX+DUUC+LOUC+LOWC+WARS)
DEMIODOV 70 NC SJNP 10 681	+KIRILLOV-UGRYUMOV, PONOSOV, PROTASOV+ (ITEP)
OLSEN 70 PRL 24 843	+PONDROM, HANDLER, LIMON, SMITH + (WISC, MICH)
ALTHOFF1 71 PL 37B 531	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE + (CERN, HEID)
ALTHOFF2 71 PL 37B 535	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE + (CERN, HEID)
BALTAY 71 PR D4 670	+BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, HABIB+ (COLU+BNL)
BARKOV 71 JETPL 14 60	+GUREVICH, MAKARINA, MARTENYANOV+ (ITEP)
BARONI 71 LNC 2 1256	G BARONI, S PETERRA, G ROMANO (ROMA)
CANTER 71 PRL 26 868	+COLE, LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS + (STON+COLU)
CANTER 71 PRL 27 59	+COLE, LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS+ (STON+COLU)
DAHL-JENSEN 71 NC 3A 1	DAHL-JENSEN + (CERN+ANKA+LAUS+MPIM+ROMA)
HILL 71 PR D4 1979	+LJ, JENKINS, KYCIA, RUDERMAN (MIT, BNL)
ALSO 65 PRL 15 85	HILL, LI, JENKINS, KYCIA, RUDERMAN (MIT, BNL)
LINDQUIST 71 PRL 27 612	LINDQUIST, SUMNER+ (EFI, WUSL, OSU, ANL)
BAGGETT1 72 ZPHY 249 279	+BAGGETT, EISELE, FILTHUTH, FRENSE+ (HEID)
BAGGETT2 72 ZPHY 252 362	+BAGGETT, EISELE, FILTHUTH, FRENSE+ (HEID)
BAGSET73 72 PL 42B 379	+BAGGETT, EISELE, FILTHUTH, FRENSE, HEPP+ (HEID)
BARKOV 72 JETPL 16 104	+GUREVICH, MAKARINA, MARTENYANOV + (ITEP)
CLELAND 72 NP B40 221	+CONFORTO, EATON, GERBER+ (CERN+GEVA+LUNO)
HYMAN 72 PR D5 1063	+BUNNELL, DERRICK, FIELDS, KATZ+ (ANL+CARN)

ALTHOFF1 73 PL 43B 237	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE+ (CERN+HEID)
ALTHOFF2 73 NP B66 29	+BROWN, FREYTAG, HEARD, HEINTZE+ (CERN+HEID)
POULARD 73 PL 46B 135	+GIVERNAUD, BORG (SACL)
ASTBURY 75 NP B99 30	+GALLIVAN, JAFAR + (LOIC+CERN+ETH+SAEL)
CLAYTON 75 NP B95 130	+BACON, BUTTERWORTH, WATERS + (LOIC+RHEL)
BUNCE 76 PRL 36 1113	+HANDLER, MARCH, MARTIN + (WISC+MICH+RUTG+MWM)
BURNETT 76 NC 36A 14	+INNES, MASEK, MAUNG, MILLER, RUDERMAN+ (UCSC)
HELLER 77 PL 68B 480	+OVERSETH, BUNCE, DYDAK + (MICH+WISC+HEID)
LINDQUIST 77 PR D16 2104	LINDQUIST, SWALLOW, SUMNER + (EFI+OSU+ANL)
ALSO 76 JPG 2 L211	LINDQUIST, SWALLOW, SUMNER+(EFI+WUSL+OSU+ANL)
ZECH 77 NP B124, 413	+DYDAK, NAVARRIA+ (SIEG+CERN+DORT+HEID)
SCHACHIN 78 PRL 41 1348	SCHACHINGER, BUNCE, COX + (MICH+RUTG+WISC)
WISE 80 PL 91B 165	+JENSEN, KREISLER, LOMANNO, POSTER+ (MASA+BNL)
COX 81 PRL 46 877	+DWORKIN + (MICH+WISC+RUTG+MINN+BNL)
POMDROM 81 PRD 23 814	+HANDLER, SHEAFF, COX + (WISC+MICH+RUTG+MWM)
WISE 81 PL 98B 123	+JENSEN, KREISLER, LOMANNO, POSTER+ (MASA+BNL)
BOURQUIN 83 ZPHY C21 1	+BROWN+ (BRIS+GEVA+HEID+LALO+RL+STRB)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ARMENTEROS 62 CERN CONF 236	ARMENTEROS+ (CERN+EPOL+LOIC+BIRM+CEN-SACLAY)
BALTAY 62 CERN CONF 233	BALTAY, FOWLER, SANDWEISS, CULWICK+ (YALE+BNL)
BERGE 63 THESIS (BERKELEY)	J PETER BERGE (LRL)

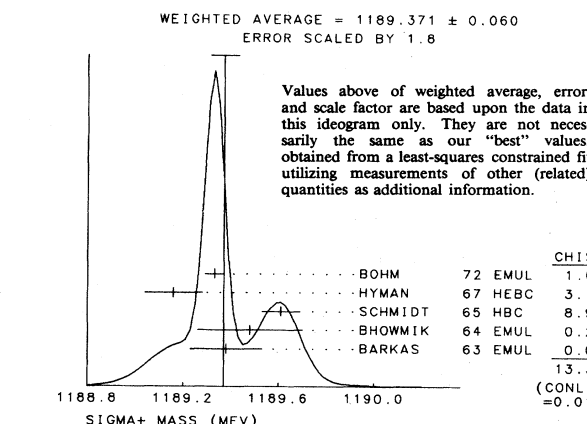
Σ^+ 19 SIGMA+(1189.1P=1/2+) I=1

19 SIGMA+ MASS (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS

M 144 1189.38 0.15	BARKAS 63 EMUL + SEE NOTE S BELOW
M 58 1189.48 0.22	BHOWMIK 64 EMUL + SEE NOTE S BELOW
M S ABOVE SIGMA+ MASSES HAVE BEEN RAISED 30 KEV TO ACCOUNT FOR 46 KEV	
M S INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 21 KEV DECREASE IN PION MASS	
M 4205 1189.61 0.02	SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE N 3/74
M 1189.16 0.18	HYMAN 67 HBC 6/68
M B 607 1189.33 0.04	BOHM 72 EMUL 12/73
M B BOHM 72 UPDATED WITH PDG APR. 73 X-, PI-, AND P10 MASSES.	
M AVG 1189.371 ± 0.060	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)
M FIT 1189.365 ± 0.058	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8) 3/84*

(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)



19 SIGMA+ MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10⁻¹⁰ SEC)

T 127 0.98 0.16	GLASER 58 RVUE
T 41 0.82 0.34	PUSCHEL 60 EMUL
T 117 0.85 0.14	EVANS 60 EMUL
T 54 0.80 0.10	FREDEN 60 EMUL
T 23 0.76 0.22	0.067 KARLON 60 EMUL
T 49 0.75 0.13	0.14 CHIESA 61 EMUL
T 140 0.82 0.10	0.09 BERTHELOT 61 HLBC
T 192 0.749 0.056	0.08 BARKAS 61 EMUL
T 456 0.765 0.04	0.052 GRUBB 62 HBC
T 203 0.84 0.12	0.08 HUMPHREY 62 HBC
T 181 0.84 0.09	BHOWMIK 64 EMUL
T 900 0.76 0.03	BALTAY 65 HBC
T 10664 0.803 0.008	CARAYAN 65 HBC
T 20K 0.795 0.010	CHANG 66 HBC
T 526 0.83 0.04	CHEN 66 HBC + 6.9 PBAR P
T 509 0.76 0.013	CHEN 66 HBC - 6.9 PBAR P, ANTI
T 31K 0.798 0.005	COOK 66 OSPK 9/67
T C 1300 0.83 0.032	BARLOUTAU 69 HBC K-P -4-1.2 GEV/C 11/69
T S 125 (0.86) (0.15)	EISELE 70 HBC K-P AT REST 2/71
T S 117 (1.10) (0.24)	BAKKER 71 HBC K-P TO SIG+ 2PI- 10/71
T 10664 0.803 0.008	CONFORTO 76 HBC K-P 1-1.4 GEV/C 11/77
T 20K 0.795 0.010	MARRAFFIN 80 HBC K-P TO SIG+ PI- 2/80
T 526 0.83 0.04	
T 509 0.76 0.013	
T 31K 0.798 0.005	
T C CHANG ERROR 0.018 RAISED BY US. SEE 1970 EDITION, RMP 42, 123(1970)	1/73
T S ERROR PURELY STATISTICAL	
T AVG 0.7997 ± 0.0036	0.0036 AVERAGE

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

Σ^+

19 SIGMA+ MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

Table with columns for particle name, value, error, and source. Includes entries for COOK, KOTELCHUC, SULLIVAN, COMBE, MAST, ALLEY, SAHA, DOBLE, SETTLES, ANKENBRAN, and AVG.

19 SIGMA+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode, value, error, and source. Includes entries for SIGMA+ INTO PROTON P10, SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON P1+, SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON P1+ GAMMA, SIGMA+ INTO LAMBDA E+ NEU, SIGMA+ INTO PROTON GAMMA, SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON MU+ NEUTRINO, SIGMA+ INTO NEUTRON E+ NEUTRINO, and SIGMA+ INTO PROTON E+ E-.

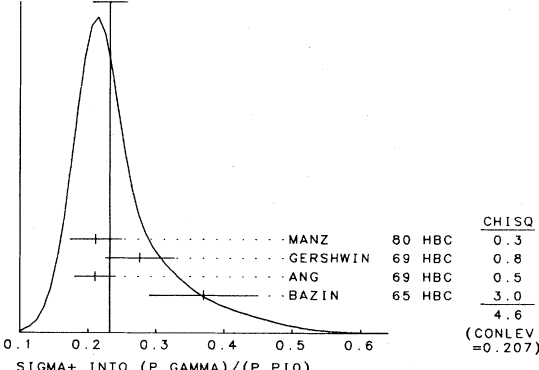
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for branching ratio, value, error, and source. Includes entries for SIGMA+ INTO (NEUTRON P1+)/(NUCLEON P1), SIGMA+ INTO (LAMBDA E+ NEU)/TOTAL, and SIGMA+ INTO (P GAMMA)/(P P10).

19 SIGMA+ DECAY PARAMETERS

Table with columns for decay parameter, value, error, and source. Includes entries for ALPHA+ FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ TO P1+ N)/(SIG+ TO P10 P), ALPHA+ FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ TO P1+ N), and ALPHA FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ INTO P10 PROTON).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.232 ± 0.025
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



19 SIGMA+ INTO (N MU+ NEU)/(N P1+) (UNITS 10**-5) (P7)/(P2)

Table with columns for particle name, value, error, and source. Includes entries for TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE, COURANT, MURPHY, NAUENBERG, BIERMAN, EISELEZ, NORTON, SECHIZORN, EBENHOH, and AVG.

19 SIGMA+ INTO (N MU+ NEU)/(N P1+) (UNITS 10**-5) (P6)/(P2)

Table with columns for particle name, value, error, and source. Includes entries for TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE, ANALYSED EVENTS, EFFECTIVE DENOM., and SIGMA+ INTO LEPTONS.

19 SIGMA+ DECAY PARAMETERS

Table with columns for decay parameter, value, error, and source. Includes entries for ALPHA+ FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ TO P1+ N)/(SIG+ TO P10 P), ALPHA+ FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ TO P1+ N), and ALPHA FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ INTO P10 PROTON).

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA+

Bibliography table listing references for SIGMA+ with columns for author, year, journal, and source. Includes entries for CORK, EVANS, FREDEN, KAPLON, PUSCHEL, BARKAS, BERTHELOT, CHIESA, BEALL, GARRARA, GALTIERI, HUMPHREY, TRIPP, BARKAS, BHOWMIK, COURANT, MURPHY, NAUENBERG, and WILLS.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

Σ^+ , Σ^-

Table listing particle properties for Sigma minus particles, including columns for name, PR number, and other identifiers.

Table listing particle properties for Sigma minus particles, including columns for name, PR number, and other identifiers.

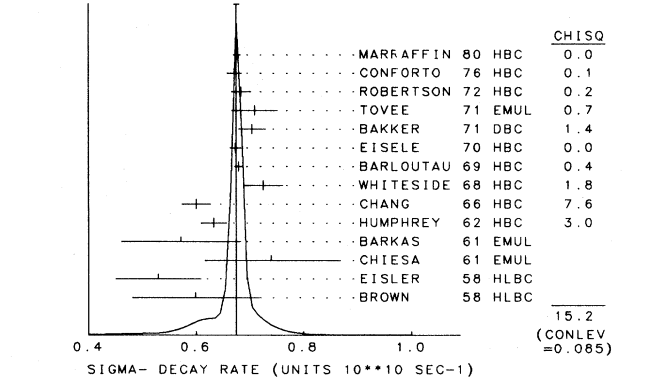
Table listing particle properties for Sigma minus particles, including columns for name, PR number, and other identifiers.

Table listing particle properties for Sigma minus particles, including columns for name, PR number, and other identifiers.

Table listing particle properties for Sigma minus particles, including columns for name, PR number, and other identifiers.

Table with 20 columns: SIGMA- MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-10 SEC). Lists various particle decays and their mean lifetimes.

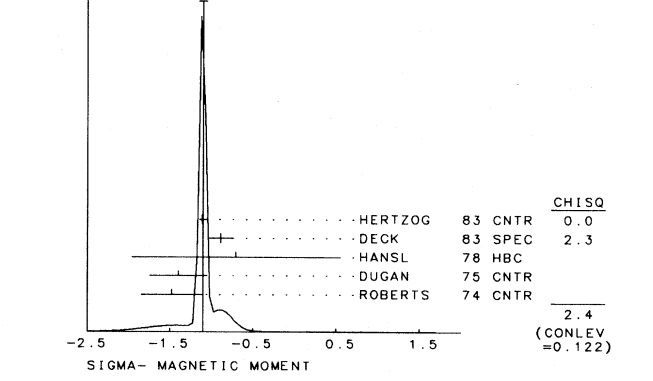
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.6747 ± 0.0050
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



20 SIGMA- MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

Table listing magnetic moments for Sigma minus particles, including columns for name, value, and other identifiers.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -1.104 ± 0.049
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



20 SIGMA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Sigma minus particles, including columns for mode name and decay masses.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

Σ^-

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	SIGMA- INTO (N MU- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**--3) (P3)/(P1)				
R1	22	0.66	0.15	COURANT	64 HBC
R1	11	0.56	0.20	BAZIN	65 HBC
R1	56	0.43	0.09	BAGGETT	69 HBC
R1	72	0.43	0.06	ANG 1	69 HBC
R1	13	0.38	0.11	COLE	71 HBC
R1	AVG	0.447	0.043	AVERAGE	

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS (CONT.)

R2	SIGMA- INTO (N E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**--3) (P4)/(P1)				
R2	9	(1.0)	(0.4)	MURPHY	64 HBC
R2	16	(1.37)	(0.34)	NAUENBERG	64 HBC
R2	16	(1.15)	(0.4)	MILLER	64 HBC
R2	31	(1.4)	(0.3)	COURANT	64 HBC
R2	180	1.11	0.09	BIERMAN	68 HBC
R2	331	(1.02)	(0.08)	ANG 1	69 HBC
R2	57	0.97	0.15	COLE	71 HBC
R2	A 455	1.05	0.07	0.13	SECHIZORN 73 HBC
R2	A 601	1.09	0.06	0.08	EBENHOH 74 HBC
R2	2847	0.96	0.05	BOURQUIN	83 SPEC
R2	A	ADDITIONAL NEGATIVE SYSTEMATIC ERROR INCLUDED FOR INTERNAL			
R2	A	RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS AND LATEST FORM FACTORS. SEE BOURQUIN 83.			
R2	AVG	1.022	0.034	AVERAGE	

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS (CONT.)

R3	SIGMA- INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**--4) (P5)/(P1)				
R3	11	0.75	0.28	COURANT	64 HBC
R3	35	0.64	0.12	BARASH	67 HBC
R3	31	0.69	0.12	EISELE1	69 HBC
R3	31	0.52	0.09	BALTAY	69 HBC
R3	H 122	(0.60)	(0.11)	HERBERT	78 ASPK
R3	H 114	0.63	0.11	THOMPSON	80 ASPK
R3	B 1620	0.561	0.031	BOURQUIN	82 SPEC
R3	H	HERBERT 78 REPLACED BY THOMPSON 80.			
R3	B	VALUE IS FROM BOURQUIN 83. INCLUDES RAD. CORR. AND NEW ACCEPTANCE.			
R3	AVG	0.574	0.027	AVERAGE	

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS (CONT.)

R4	SIGMA- INTO (N PI- GAMMA)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**--3) (P2)/(P1)				
R4	(1.1) APPROXIM.			BAZIN	65 HBC
R4	23	(0.10)	(0.02)	ANG 2	69 HBC
R4	292	0.46	0.06	EBENHOH	73 HBC
R4	PI+	MOMENTUM CUTS DIFFER, NOT AVERAGED. LATEST VALUE USED IN TABLE.			

20 SIGMA- DECAY PARAMETERS

SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS IN NEUTRON SECTION ABOVE.

ALPHA SIGMA-

A-	A-0.16	(0.21)	TRIPP	62 HBC	REPL. BY BANGERTER
A-	O 6500	(-0.010)	(0.043)	BANGERTER	62 HBC
A-	O 6068	(-0.104)	(0.04)	BERLEY	67 HBC
A-	51000	-0.071	0.012	BANGERTER	69 HBC
A-	B 5978	(-0.134)	(0.034)	BERLEY	70 HBC
A-	60000	-0.067	0.011	BOGERT	70 HBC
A-	28K	-0.062	0.024	HANSL	78 HBC
A-	O	OLD RESULTS. HAVE BEEN REPLACED.			
A-	B	BERLEY 70 REPLACED BY BOGERT 70			
A-	AVG	-0.0681	0.0077	AVERAGE	

PHI ANGLE (SIN(PHI)/COS(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREES)

F-	O 1006	(+22.)	(30.)	BERLEY	67 HBC
F-	1385	19		BANGERTER	67 HBC
F-	C1092	+ 5.	23.	BERLEY	70 HBC
F-	C	CHANGED FROM -5 TO +5 TO AGREE WITH SIGN CONVENTION			
F-	AVG	10.3	14.6	AVERAGE	

NOTE ON $\Sigma^- \rightarrow \Lambda e^- \nu$

(by J.A. Thompson, University of Pittsburgh)

The decay $\Sigma^- \rightarrow \Lambda e^- \nu$ is of special interest because its form is predicted by the strong form of CVC and is not sensitive to the current octet assumptions or SU(3) structure constants which enter into Cabibbo's predictions for the other hyperon decays. For $\Delta S = 0$ transitions, the weak interaction vector current is related to the electromagnetic current through a multiplicative constant, set by neutron beta decay, and an isospin rotation.

The decay $\Sigma^0 \rightarrow \Lambda \gamma$ (the isospin-rotation analogue of $\Sigma^- \rightarrow \Lambda e^- \nu$) is mediated predominantly through the magnetic interaction, assuming there are no inhomogeneities in the Σ^0 , Λ charge distributions. Thus we expect the g_{WM} term,

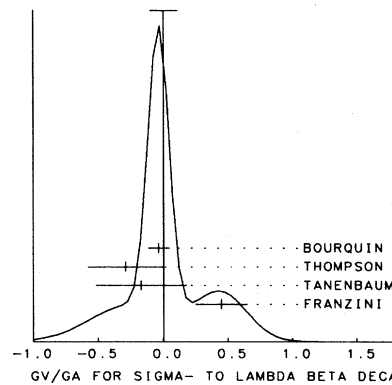
$$g_{WM} \sim \frac{\mu_{\Sigma\Lambda}}{\sqrt{2}} \sim -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \mu_n \text{ [by SU(3)]},$$

to dominate the vector part of the weak current. The strong CVC predictions are thus: $g_V/g_A = 0$ and $g_{WM} \sim 1.6$.

GV/GA FOR SIGMA TO LAMBDA BETA DECAY (FOR SIGN CONVENTION SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS IN NEUTRON SECTION ABOVE.)

AV	PREDICTED TO BE ZERO BY CONSERVED VECTOR CURRENT THEORY.		
AV	VALUES AVERAGED ASSUME CVC-SU3 WEAK MAGNETISM TERM.		
AV	FB 45	(0.31)	(0.30)
AV	FS 51	(0.7)	(0.4)
AV	FS 81	(+0.22)	(0.28)
AV	F S 186	0.45	0.20
AV	S 186	-0.17	0.35
AV	114	-0.29	0.29
AV	S 1620	-0.034	0.080
AV	B	BARASH 67 MEASURED ABSOLUTE VALUE.	
AV	S	SIGN CHANGED TO AGREE WITH OUR CONVENTION.	
AV	F	FRANZINI 72 INCLUDES EVENTS OF BARASH 67, EISELE1 69, BALTAY 69.	
AV	AVG	0.01	0.10

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.01 ± 0.10
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



WM	GV/GA FOR SIGMA TO LAMBDA BETA DECAY		
WM	VALUES QUOTED ASSUME THE CVC PREDICTION GV=0.		
WM	186	2.4	2.1
WM	55	3.5	4.5
WM	114	1.75	3.5
WM	AVG	2.4	1.7

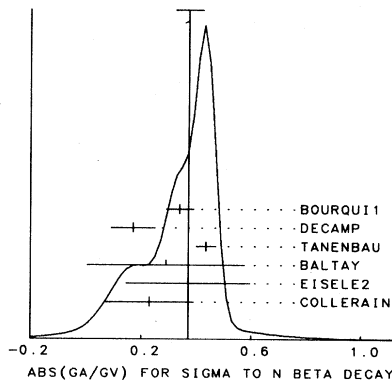
GA/GV FOR SIGMA TO NEUTRON BETA DECAY (FOR SIGN CONVENTION SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS IN NEUTRON SECTION ABOVE.)

AV1	57	(0.05)	(0.23)	(0.32)	GERSHWIN	68 HBC	REPLACED BY GER.69	6/68
AV1	61	+0.19	0.20	0.17	GERSHWIN	69 HBC	POLARIZED SIGMAS	10/69
AV1	63	-0.33	0.30	0.85	BOGERT	70 HBC	K-P AT 400 MEV/C	10/70
AV1	43	-0.4	0.52	1.5	ELLIS	72 ASPK	POLARIZED SIGMAS	10/71
AV1	S 193	0.15	OR LESS	CL=.95	KELLER	82 SPEC	POLARIZED SIGMAS	11/82*
AV1	S4456	+33	PREF. BY 2.65TD.DEV		BOURQUIN	83 SPEC	SPS HYPERON BEAM	2/84*
AV1	S	SIGN CHANGED TO AGREE WITH OUR CONVENTION.						

ABSOLUTE VALUE OF GA/GV FOR SIGMA TO NEUTRON BETA DECAY

AV2	49	0.23	0.16	COLLERAIN	69 HBC	NEUTRON SCATTER	10/69
AV2	35	0.37	0.26	0.19	EISELE2	69 HBC	NEUTRON SCATTER
AV2	36	0.29	0.28	0.29	BALTAY	72 HBC	NEUTRON SCATTER
AV2	3507	0.435	0.035		TANENBAU	74 ASPK	
AV2	519	0.17	0.07	0.09	DECAMP	77 ELEC	H.E. HYPERON BEAM
AV2	4456	0.34	0.05		BOURQUIN	83 SPEC	SPS HYPERON BEAM
AV2	AVG	0.372	0.050	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9)			

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.372 ± 0.050
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9



CHISO	0.4
CHISO	6.4
CHISO	3.2
CHISO	0.8
CHISO	10.8
CHISO	0.13

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

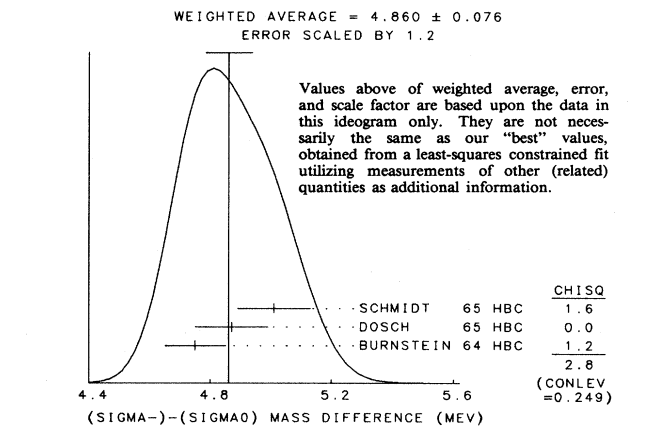
Σ⁻, Σ⁰, Ξ⁻

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA-

BROWN, GLASER, GRAVES, PERL, CRONIN + (MICH)
EISLER, BASSI, CONVERSI + (COLU, BNL, BGNA, PISA)
BARKAS, DYER, MASON, NICKOLS, SMITH (LRL)
A M CHIESA, B QUASSIATI, G RINAUDO (TURIN)
W E HUMPHREY, R ROSS (LRL)
R D TRIPP, M WATSON, M FERRO-LUZZI (LRL)
W H BARKAS, J N DYER, H H HECKMAN (LRL)
BURNSTEIN, DAY, KEHOE, SECHI ZORN, SNOW (UMD)
COURANT, FILTHUTH+ (CERN+HEID+UMD+NRL+BNL)
MILLER, STANNARD, BEZAGUET+ (LOUC, EPOL+BERG)
C THORNTON MURPHY (WISCONSIN)
NAUENBERG, SCHMIDT, MARATECK+ (COLU+RUTG+PRIN)
BAZIN, PLANO, SCHMIDT + (PRIN+RUTG+COLU)
DOSCH, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP, KLUGE+ (HEID)
CHUNG YUN CHANG (COLUMBIA)
P SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
BANGERTER, GALTIERI, BERGE, MURRAY+ (LRL)
CHUNG YUN CHANG (COLUMBIA)
+LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, OREN + (YALE+BNL)
BARASH, DAY, GLASSER, KEHOE, KNOP + (MARYLAND)
BERLEY, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
BIERMAN, KOUNOSU, NAUENBERG + (PRINCETON)
GERSHWIN, ALSTON-GARNJOST, BANGERTER+ (LRL)
V. NEPP, H. SCHLEICH (HEIDELBERG)
H. WHITESIDE, J. GOLLUB (OBERLIN)
ANG, EISELE, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH + (HEID)
+EBENHOR, EISELE, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH+ (HEID)
BAGGETT, KEHOE, SNOW (UNIV MARYLAND)
BALTAY, FRANZINI, NEWMAN, NORTON+ (COLU, STON)
ROGER ODELL BANGERTER (THESIS) (LRL)
BANGERTER, GARNJOST, GALTIERI, GERSHWIN+ (LRL)
BARLOUTAUD, BELLEFON, GRANET+ (SACL+CERN+HEID)
COLLERAINE, DAY, GLASSER, KNOP+ (UNIV MARYLAND)
+EINGELMANN, FILTHUTH, FOHLISCH, HEPP+ (HEID)
EISELE, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, FOHLISCH+ (HEID)
LAWRENCE KENNETH GERSHWIN (THESIS) (LRL)
+YAMIN, HERTZBACH, KOFLER + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
+LUCAS, TAFT, WILLIS, BERLEY + (BNL, MASA, YALE)
+FILTHUTH, HEPP, PRESSER, ZECH (HEIDELBERG)
+, SABRE COLLAB. (ZEEM+SACL+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)
+LEE-FRANZINI, LOVELESS, BALTAY+ (STON, COLU)
HERBERT NORTON (COLUMBIA)
LOUC, BELGRADE, BERL, BRUX, DUBLIN, WARS COLLAB
+FEINMAN, FRANZINI, NEWMAN, YEH+ (COLU+STON)
BERLIN, BELGRADE+BRUX+DUBLIN+LOUC+WARSAW
OXF+AERE+RHEL+LODM+LYON+WMS+ITEP COLLABOR
COLUMBIA+HEIDELBERG+MARYLAND+STONY BROOK
R. M. ROBERTSON (IIT)
+EISELE, FILTHUTH, HEPP, LEITNER, THOUW+ (HEID)
+LAM, BARNES, EISENSTEIN+ (BNL+VPI+WILL+WYOM)
B. SECHI-ZORN, G. SNOW (UMD)
+EISELE, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP + (HEID)
WILL+VPI+CARN+WYOM+CIT COLLABORATION
ERRATUM TO ROBERTS 74
ROBERTS, COX + (WILL+VPI+CARN+WYOM+CIT+BNL)
TANENBAUM, HUNGERBUENHLER + (YALE+FNAL+BNL)
+ASANO, CHEN, CHENG, HU, LIDOFSKY+ (COLU+YALE)
TANENBAUM, HUNGERBUENHLER + (YALE+FNAL+BNL)
+GOPAL, KALMUS, LITCHFIELD, ROSS + (RHEL+LOIC)
+BADIER, BLAND, COLLET, GAILLARD+ (LALO-EPOL)
+MANZ, MATT, REUCROFT, SETTLES + (MPIN+VAND)
+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS + (PITT+BNL)
MARRAFFINO, REUCROFT, ROOS, WATERS+ (VAND+MPIN)
+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS+ (PITT+BNL)
+BROWN + (BRIS+GEVA+HEID+LALO+RL+STRB)
+LESNIK, ROMANOWSKI, KEIG + (OSU+CHIC+ANL)
BOURQUIN+ (BRIS+GEVA+HEID+LALO+RL+STRB)
BOURQUIN+ (BRIS+GEVA+HEID+LALO+RL+STRB)
+BERETVAS, DEVLIN, LUK+ (RUTG+WISC+WICH+MINN)
+ECKHAUSE+ (WILL+BOST+CIT+CARN+WYOM)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
J BROWN, D GLASER, M PERL (MICH+BNL)
M NIETO (STON)

Σ⁰ 21 SIGMA(1193, JP=1/2+) I=1
JP NOT MEASURED FOR SIGMA. ASSUMED SAME AS SIGMA+
AND SIGMA- TO ALLOW ISOTRIplet ASSOCIATION.

Table with 4 columns: D1, N, SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS, MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV). Includes rows for D1 18, 37, 12, D1 AVG, D1 FIT.



21 (SIGMA0) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
DL N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS.
DL 208 76.63 0.28 SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE N 6/68
DL 109 76.23 0.55 COLAS 75 HLBC LAMBDA-GAMMA DEC 12/75
DL AVG 76.55 0.25 AVERAGE FROM FIT 3/84+
DL FIT 76.86 0.08

21 SIGMA0 MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-19 SEC)
T (E-14 OR LESS) DAVIS 62 EMUL 6/77
T 0.58 0.13 DYDAK 77 SPEC PRIMAKOFF EFFECT 6/77

21 SIGMA0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 SIGMA0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA 1116+ 0
P2 SIGMA0 INTO LAMBDA E+ E- 1116+.511+.511
P3 SIGMA0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA GAMMA 1116+ 0+ 0

21 SIGMA0 BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 SIGMA0 INTO (LAMBDA E+ E-)/TOTAL (P2)/(P1+P2) 9/66
R1 0.00545 THEORET. CAL. FEINBERG 58 QUANTUM ELECT.
R2 SIGMA0 INTO (LAMBDA GAMMA GAMMA)/(LAMBDA GAMMA) (P3)/(P1) 12/75
R2 0.03 OR LESS CL-.90 COLAS 75 HLBC 12/75

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA0
FEINBERG 58 PR 109 1019 G. FEINBERG (BNL)
DAVIS 62 PR 127 605 D. DAVIS, R. SETTI, M. RAYMOND, G. TOMASIN (EFI)
BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN, DAY, KEHOE, SECHI ZORN, SNOW (UMD)
DOSCH 65 PL 14 239 DOSCH, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP, KLUGE+ (HEID)
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P. SCHMIDT (COLUMBIA)
COLAS 75 NP B91 253 +FARWELL, FERRER, SIX (ORSA)
DYDAK 77 NP B118 1 +NAVARRIA, OVERSETH, STEFFEN+(CERN+DORT+HEID)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

COURANT 63 PRL 10 409 COURANT, FILTHUTH, FRANZINI+ (CERN+UMD+NRL)
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS
ALFF 65 PR 137 B1105 ALFF, GELFAND, NAUENBERG+ (COLUMBIA+RUTG+BNL)P

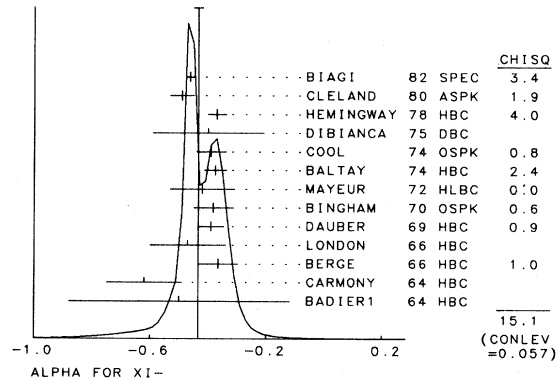
Ξ⁻ 22 XI-(1321, JP=1/2-) I=1/2
22 XI- MASS (MEV)
M H 11(1317.0) (2.2) WANG 61 HLBC
M H 18(1317.9) (1.9) FOWLER 61 HLBC
M H (OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J R HUBBARD)
M 517 1321.4 0.4 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
M 62 1321.1 0.65 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
M 241 1321.1 0.3 BADIER 64 HBC
M ALL MASSES ABOVE WERE RAISED 0.09 MEV BECAUSE LAMBDA MASS RAISED
M 149 1321.3 0.4 P.JERROU 65 HBC
M 6 1321.67 0.52 CHIEN 66 HBC - 6.9 PBAR P 9/67
M 299 1321.4 1.1 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66
M G 195 1321.87 0.51 GOLDWASSE 70 HBC 5.5 K-P 8/70
M G USES LAMBDA MASS OF 1115.58-M(XI) IS 1322.18 IF M(LAMBDA)=1115.84 8/70
M 268 1321.12 0.41 WILQUET 72 HLBC 1/75
M 632 1321.46 0.34 DIBIANCA 75 HBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
M AVG 1321.34 0.14 AVERAGE 3/84+
M FIT 1321.32 0.13 FROM FIT

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

Ξ^0 , Ξ^0

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.434 ± 0.015
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



AV GA/GV FOR XI- TO LAMBDA BETA DECAY
AV (FOR SIGN CONVENTION SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS IN
AV NEUTRON SECTION ABOVE.)
AV 1992 -0.25 0.05 BOURQUIN 83 SPEC SPS HYPERON BEAM 2/84*

REFERENCES FOR XI-

FOWLER 61 PRL 6 134	FOWLER, BIRGE, EBERHARD, ELY, GOOD, POWELL+(LRL)
WANG 61 JETP 13 512	K WANG, T WANG, VIRYASOV, TING, SOLOVEV+(JINR)
BROWN 62 PRL 8 255	BROWN, CULWICK, FOWLER, GAILLOUD+(BNL+YALE)
CARMONY 63 PRL 10 381	CARMONY, PJERROU (UCLA)
FERRO-LU 63 PR 130 1566	FERRO-LUZZI, ALSTON, ROSENFELD, WOJCICKI (LRL)
JAUNEAU 63 SIENA CONF 4	JAUNEAU+(EPOL+CERN+LOUC+RHEL+BERGEN)
ALSO 63 PL 5 261	JAUNEAU,+ (EPOL,CERN,LOUC,RHEL,BERGEN)
SCHNEIDE 63 PL 4 360	H SCHNEIDER (CERN)
CARMONY 64 PRL 12 482	CARMONY, PJERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK+(UCLA) J
BADIER1 64 DUBNA CONF I 593	BADIER, DEMOULIN, BARLOUTAUD+(EPOL,SACL,ZEEM)
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 B 183	HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER+(LRL)
BINGHAM 65 PRSL 285 202	H H BINGHAM (CERN)
PJERROU 65 PRL 14 275	+ SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO (UCLA)
PJERROU 65 THESIS	G N PJERROU (UCLA)
BERGE 66 PR 147 945	BERGE, EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL+(LRL)
BERGE 2 66 BERKELEY CONF 46	BERGE, CARIBBO (LRL,CERN(RVUE))
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN+(BNL+SYRACUSE)
CHEN 66 PR 152 1171	+LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, OREN+(YALE+BNL)
SHEN 67 PL 25 8 443	B.C. SHEN, A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDBERGER (UCB+BNL)
TRIPPE 67 PRIV. COMM.	T. TRIPPE (UCLA)
BURGUN 68 NP 88 447	+MEYER, PAULI, TALLINI,+(SACL+CDEF+RHEL)
HUBBARD 68 PRL 20 465	HUBBARD, BERGE, DAUBER (LRL)
MERRILL 68 PR 167 1202	MERRILL, SHAFER (LRL)J
DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262	+BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MILLER (LRL)J
BINGHAM 70 PR D1 3010	+COOK, HUMPHREY, SANDER, WILLIAMS+(UCSD,WASH)
GOLDWASS 70 PR D1 1960	GOLDWASSER, SCHULTZ (ILL)
STONE 70 PL 328 515	+BERLINGHIERI, BROMBERG, COHEN, FERBEL+(CROCH)
DUCLOS 71 NP 832 493	+FREYTAG, HEINTZE, HEINZELMAN, JONES+(CERN)
MAYEUR 72 NP 847 333	+VAN BINST, WILQUET+(BRUX+CERN+TUFT+LOUC)
VOTRUBA 72 NP 845 77	VOTRUBA, SAFER, RATLIFF+(BIRM+EDIN)
WILQUET 72 PL 428 372	+FLIAGINE, GUY, KNIGHT+(BRUX+CERN+TUFT+LOUC)
BALTAY 74 PR D9 49	+BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, GERSHWIN+(COLU+BING)J
COOL 74 PR D10 792	+GIACOMELLI, JENKINS, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI+(BNL)
ALSO 72 PRL 29 1630	COOL, GIACOMELLI, JENKINS, KYCIA, LEONTIC+(BNL)
YEH 74 PR D10 3545	+GAGALAS, SMITH, ZENDLE, BALTAY+(BING-COLL)
DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137	F.A. DIBIANCA, R.J. ENDORF (CERN)
HEMINGWAY 78 NP 8142 205	HEMINGWAY, ARMENTEROS+(CERN+ZEEM+NIJ+OXF)
HERBERT 78 PRL 40 1230	+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS+(PITT+BNL)
BOURQUIN 79 PL 878 297	(BRIS+GEVA+HEID+ORS+RHEL+STRB+CERN+MELB)
CLELAND 80 PR D21 12	+COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS, HERBERT+(PITT+BNL)
THOMPSON 80 PR D21 25	+CLELAND, COOPER, DRIS, ENGELS+(PITT+BNL)
BIAGI 82 PL 1128 265	+ (BRIS+CAMB+GEVA+HEID+LAUS+LOOM+RL)
BIAGI2 82 PL 1128 277	+ (LOOM+GEVA+RL+HEID+CAMB+LAUS+BRIS)
BOURQUIN 83 ZPHY C21 1	+BROWN+(BRIS+GEVA+HEID+LALO+RL+STRB)



23 XI0(1315, JP=1/2-) I=1/2

23 XI0 MASS (MEV)			
M	1	1313.4	1.8
M	49	1315.2	0.92
M			
M	AVG	1314.83	0.82
M	FIT	1314.91	0.55

23 (XI-) - (XI0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)			
D	23	6.8	1.6
D	45	(6.1)	(1.6)
D	88	6.1	0.9
D	29	6.9	2.2
D			
D	AVG	6.34	0.74
D	FIT	6.41	0.55

23 XI0 MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-10 SEC)			
T	24	3.9	1.4
T	45	(3.5)	(1.0)
T	101	2.5	0.4
T	80	3.0	0.5
T	340	3.07	0.22
T M	157	2.90	0.32
T	652	2.88	0.21
T Z	6300	2.77	0.16
T M	MAYEUR 72 VALUE MODIFIED BY ERRATUM.		
T Z	ZECH 77 VALUE IS FOR LAMBDA LIFETIME=2.69E-10. FOR LAM LIFETIME		
T Z	DIFFERENT FROM THIS, TAU10=(2.77-(TAULAMBDA-2.69))E-10.		
T	AVG	2.903	0.099

23 XI0 MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)			
MM	42K	-1.20	0.06
MM	270K	-1.253	0.014
MM			
MM	AVG	-1.250	0.014

23 XI0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	XI0 INTO LAMBDA P10		DECAY MASSES
P2	XI0 INTO PROTON PI-		1116+ 135
P3	XI0 INTO PROTON E- NEU		938+ 140
P4	XI0 INTO SIGMA+ E- NEU		938+ 511+ 0
P5	XI0 INTO SIGMA- E+ NEU		1189+ 511+ 0
P6	XI0 INTO SIGMA+ MU- NEU		1189+ 106+ 0
P7	XI0 INTO SIGMA- MU+ NEU		1197+ 106+ 0
P8	XI0 INTO PROTON MU- NEU		938+ 106+ 0
P9	XI0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA		1116+ 0
P10	XI0 INTO SIGMA0 GAMMA		1192+ 0

23 XI0 BRANCHING RATIOS			
R1	XI0 INTO (PROTON PI-)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10**-5)		(P2)/(P1)
R1	(2700.)	OR LESS	TICHO 63 HBC 6/68
R1	(500.)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R1	(90.)	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R1	0 (180.)	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 1300 EFF.DENOM. 11/75
R1	3.6	OR LESS CL=.90	GEWENIGER 75 SPEC 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (PROTON E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10**-3)			
R2	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE		(P3)/(P1)
R2	(27.0)	OR LESS	TICHO 63 HBC 6/68
R2	(6.0)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R2	1.3	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R2	0 (3.4)	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 670 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (SIGMA+ E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10**-3)			
R3	(13.0)	OR LESS	TICHO 63 HBC 6/68
R3	(7.0)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R3	(1.5)	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R3	0 1.1	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 2100 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (SIGMA- E+ NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (UNITS 10**-3)			
R4	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE		(P5)/(P1)
R4	(6.0)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R4	(1.5)	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R4	0 0.9	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 2500 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (SIGMA+ MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P6)			
R5	(7.0)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R5	(1.5)	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R5	0 1.1	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 2100 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (SIGMA- MU+ NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P7)			
R6	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE		(P7)
R6	(6.0)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R6	(1.5)	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R6	0 0.9	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 2500 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (PROTON MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P8)			
R7	TEST OF DELTA-S = DELTA-Q RULE		(P8)
R7	(6.0)	OR LESS	HUBBARD 66 HBC 6/68
R7	1.3	OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC 6/68
R7	0 (3.5)	OR LESS CL=.90	YEH 74 HBC 664 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (LAMBDA GAMMA)/(LAM P10) (UNITS 10**-3) (P9)/(P1)			
R8	1	5.	YEH 74 HBC 200 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

23 XI0 INTO (SIGMA0 GAMMA)/(LAM P10) (UNITS 10**-2) (P10)/(P1)			
R9	0-1	6.5	OR LESS CL=.90 YEH 74 HBC 60 EFF.DENOM. 11/75

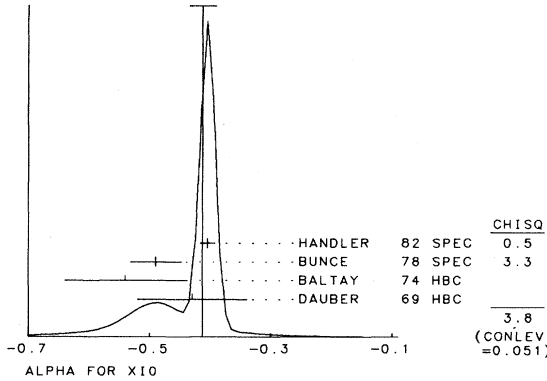
23 XI0 DECAY PARAMETERS			
SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS IN NEUTRON SECTION ABOVE.			
A	X	ALPHA XI 0	
A	X	146 (-0.13)	(0.17) PJERROU 65 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A	X	46 (-0.2)	(0.4) BERGE 66 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A	X	46 (-0.2)	(0.4) LONDON 66 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW 6/68
A	X	739 -0.43	0.09 DAUBER 69 HBC 1.7-2.6 GEV/C K- 1/73
A	X	130 (-0.84)	(0.27) MAYEUR 72 HLBC 2.1 GEV/C K- 3/74
A	B	652 -0.54	0.10 BALTAY 74 HBC 1.75 GEV/C K- 3/74
A	U	6075 -0.490	0.042 BUNCE 78 SPEC FNAL HYPERON BEAM 7/79
A	H	300K -0.405	0.012 HANDLER 82 SPEC FNAL HYPERON BEAM 1/82
A	X	LOW STATISTICS EXPERIMENTS EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGE	
A	D	ERRORS MULTIPLIED BY 1.1 DUE TO APPROXIMATIONS USED FOR XI	
A	D	POLARIZATION. (SEE DAUBER 69 FOR DETAILED DISCUSSION)	
A	A	DAUBER 69 USES ALPHA LAMBDA = 0.650 + 0.019.	
A	B	BALTAY 74 USES ALPHA-LAMBDA = 0.645	
A	U	BUNCE 78 USES ALPHA-LAMBDA = 0.647	7/79
A	H	HANDLER 82 USES ALPHA-LAMBDA=0.642+0.013	1/82
A	AVG	-0.413	0.022 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.0)
			(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

Ω^0, Ω^-

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = -0.413 ± 0.022
ERROR SCALED BY 2.0



F PHI ANGLE (SIN(PHI)/COS(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREES) 6/68
F 146 30. BERGE 66 HBC SEE NOTE D BELOW
F A 739 38. 19. DAUBER 69 HBC SEE NOTE A BELOW
F 652 16.0 17.0 BALTAY 74 HBC 1.75 GEV/C K- 3/74
F A USED ALPHA LAMBDA = 0.647 ± 0.020.
F D ERRORS MULTIPLIED BY 1.2 DUE TO APPROXIMATIONS USED FOR XI
F D POLARIZATION. (SEE DAUBER 69 FOR DETAILED DISCUSSION)
F AVG 20.7 11.7 AVERAGE

REFERENCES FOR X10

ALVAREZ 59 PRL 2 215 ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, TICHOU+ (LRL)
JAUNEAU 63 SIENA CONF 1 1 JAUNEAU+ (EPOL+ CERN+ LOUC+ RNEL+ BERGEN)
ALSO 63 PL 4 49 JAUNEAU+ (EPOL+ CERN+ LOUC+ RNEL+ BERGEN)
TICHO 63 BNL CONF 410 HAROLD K TICHO (UCLA)
CARMONY 64 PRL 12 482 CARMONY, PIERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK+ (UCLA)
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 B 183 HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER + (LRL)
+ SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO (UCLA)
PJERROU 65 PRL 14 275 G M PJERROU (UCLA)
PJERROU 65 THESIS
BERGE 66 PR 147 945 BERGE, EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL + (LRL)
HUBBARD 66 UCRL 11510 J RICHARD HUBBARD (THESIS, BERKELEY) (LRL)
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN+ (BNL+ SYRACUSE)
PALMER 68 PL 268 323 PALMER, RADOJICIC, RAU, RICHARDSON+ (BNL, SYRA)
DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262 +BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MILLER (LRL)
MAYEUR 72 NP B47 333 +VAN BINST, WILQUET+ (BRUX+ CERN+ TUFT+ LOUC)
ALSO 73 NP 853 268 ERRATUM TO MAYEUR 72
WILQUET 72 PL 428 372 +FLIAGINE, GUY, KNIGHT+ (BRUX+ CERN+ TUFT+ LOUC)
BALTAY 74 PR D9 49 +BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, GERSHWIN+ (COLU+ BING+ J)
YEH 74 PR D10 3545 +GAIGALAS, SMITH, ZENDLE, BALTAY + (BING+ COLU)
GEMENIGE 75 PL 578 193 GEMENIGER, GJESDAL, PRESSER + (CERN+ HEID)
ZECH 77 NP B124 413 +DYDAK, NAVARRIA+ (SIEG+ CERN+ DORT+ HEID)

Ω^-

24 OMEGA- (1672, JP=3/2+) I=0
QUANTUM NUMBERS ASSIGNED FROM SU3

24 OMEGA- MASS (MEV)

M E 1(1615.) EISENBERG 54 EMUL 9/73
M F 1 1672.1 1. FRY1 55 EMUL 9/73
M F 1 1670.6 (1.) FRY2 55 EMUL 9/73
M 1 1673.0 8.0 ABRAMS 64 HBC INTO XI- P10
M 3 1673.3 1.0 PALMER 68 HBC K-P 4.6, 5. GEV/C 11/69
M 3 1671.8 0.8 SCHULTZ 68 HBC K-P 5.5 GEV/C 11/69
M 5 1674.2 1.6 SCOTTER 68 HBC K-P 6. GEV/C 11/69
M B 6(1671.9) (1.2) SPETH 69 HBC K-P 10. GEV/C 11/69
M B 13(1671.43) (0.78) ABCLV 73 HBC K-P 10. GEV/C 12/73
M D 4 1673.4 1.7 DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
M 41 1673.0 0.8 BAUBILLIE 78 HBC 8.25 GEV/C K-P 2/79
M 27 1671.7 0.6 HEMINGWAY 78 HBC 4.2 GEV/C K-P 2/79
M AVG 1672.37 0.34 AVERAGE
M FIT 1672.45 0.32 FROM FIT 3/84*
THE FIT COMBINES OMEGA- AND ANTI-OMEGA- VALUES ASSUMING CPT

M E EISENBERG 54 MASS CALCULATED FOR DECAY IN FLIGHT. ALVAREZ 73 HAS 9/73
M E SHOWN THAT THE OMEGA INTERACTED WITH AG NUCLEUS TO GIVE K- XI AG. 9/73
M F BOTH FRY EVENTS IDENTIFIED AS OMEGA- BY ALVAREZ 73. 9/73
M F FRY MASSES ASSUME DECAY TO LAMBDA K- AT REST. DECAY FROM ATOMIC 3/74
M F ORBIT COULD DOPPLER SHIFT THE K- ENERGY AND RESULTING OMEGA- MASS 3/74
M F BY SEVERAL MEV FOR FRY 2. THIS SHIFT IS NEGLIGIBLE FOR FRY 1 3/74
M F BECAUSE THE OMEGA DECAY IS APPROXIMATELY PERPENDICULAR TO ITS 3/74
M F ORBITAL VELOCITY, AS IS KNOWN BECAUSE THE LAMBDA STRIKES THE 3/74
M F NUCLEUS (L. ALVAREZ, PRIVATE COMM. 1973). WE HAVE CALCULATED THE 3/74
M F ERROR ASSUMING THAT ORBITAL N IS 4 OR LARGER. 3/74
M F ABCLV VALUE INCLUDES THE SPETH 69 EVENTS. EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGE. 12/73
M B SEE NOTE D IN THE OMEGA- MEAN LIFE SECTION BELOW. 2/82
M D DIBIANCA 75 GIVES MASS FOR EACH EVENT. WE QUOTE AVERAGE. 1/77

24 ANTI-OMEGA+ MASS (MEV)

MB 1 1673.1 1.0 FIRESTONE 71 HBC 12 GEV/C K-D 3/71
MB FIT 1672.45 0.32 FROM FIT 3/84*
THE FIT COMBINES OMEGA- AND ANTI-OMEGA- VALUES ASSUMING CPT

24 OMEGA- MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**-10 SEC)

T 1 (1.63) ABRAMS 64 HBC 7/66
T 1 (0.7) BARNES 1 64 HBC 7/66
T 1 (1.4) BARNES 2 64 HBC 7/66
T 1 (1.85) COLLEY 65 HBC 7/66
T 1 (1.5) RICHARDSO 65 HBC 7/66
T 1 (1.20) SCHULTZ 68 HBC 11/67
T 1 (0.06) SCHULTZ 68 HBC 11/67
T 1 (0.63) SCHULTZ 68 HBC 11/67
T 1 (0.25) SCOTTER 68 HBC 6/68
T 1 (0.30) SCOTTER 68 HBC 6/68
T 1 (0.71) SCOTTER 68 HBC 6/68
T 1 (0.08) SCOTTER 68 HBC 6/68
T 1 (1.04) SCOTTER 68 HBC 6/68
T 1 (2.38) SCOTTER 68 HBC 6/68
T D 16 (1.39) (0.45) (0.31) ABCLV 73 HBC K-P 10. GEV/C 12/73
T 1 (0.135) DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
T 1 (0.482) DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
T 1 (0.702) DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
T 1 (0.228) DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
T 40 0.80 0.16 0.12 BAUBILLIE 78 HBC 8.25 GEV/C K-P 2/79
T D 101 (1.41) (0.15) (0.24) DEUTSCHMANN 78 HBC 10.16 GEV/C K- P 6/78
T 39 0.75 0.16 0.11 HEMINGWAY 78 HBC 4.2 GEV/C K-P 2/79
T 2437 0.222 0.028 BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 12/79
T D DEUTSCHMANN 78 INCLUDES EVENTS OF ABCLV 73. EXCLUDED FROM AVERAGE 2/80
T D BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DISAGREEMENT WITH OTHER RECENT EXPERIMENTS, 2/80
T D POSSIBLY DUE TO XI- CONTAMINATION. 2/82
T AVG 0.819 0.028 0.026 AVERAGE

24 OMEGA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 OMEGA- INTO LAMBDA K- 1116+ 496
P2 OMEGA- INTO X10 P1- 1315+ 140
P3 OMEGA- INTO XI- P10 1321+ 135
P4 OMEGA- INTO LAMBDA P1- 1116+ 140
P5 OMEGA- INTO XI- GAMMA 1321+ 0
P6 OMEGA- INTO XI*(1530) P1- 1533+ 140
P7 OMEGA- INTO X10 E- NEU 1315+ 511+ 0

24 OMEGA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 OMEGA- INTO LAMBDA K- (P1)
R1 F 1 EVENT FRY1 55 EMUL 11/73
R1 F 1 EVENT FRY2 55 EMUL 11/73
R1 F BOTH FRY EVENTS IDENTIFIED BY ALVAREZ 73. 11/73
R1 2 EVENTS PALMER 68 HBC 11/69
R1 3 EVENTS SCHULTZ 68 HBC 11/69
R1 5 EVENTS 1 XI P1 DECAY AMB SCOTTER 68 HBC 11/69
R1 13 EVENTS +2 AMBIG. WITH XI-ABCLV 73 HBC K-P 10. GEV/C 12/73
R1 2 EVENTS DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
R1 1920 0.686 0.013 BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80
R2 OMEGA- INTO X10 P1- (P2)
R2 5 EVENTS PALMER 68 HBC 11/69
R2 3 EVENTS SCOTTER 68 HBC 11/69
R2 3 EVENTS +1 AMBIG. WITH SIG-ABCLV 73 HBC K-P 10. GEV/C 12/73
R2 2 EVENTS DIBIANCA 75 DBC 4.9 GEV/C K-D 1/77
R2 317 0.234 0.013 BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80
R3 OMEGA- INTO XI- P10 (P3)
R3 1 EVENT ABRAMS 64 HBC 11/69
R3 1 EVENT PALMER 68 HBC 11/69
R3 1 EVENT SCOTTER 68 HBC 11/69
R3 1 EVENT ABCLV 73 HBC K-P 10. GEV/C 12/73
R3 145 0.080 0.008 BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80
R4 OMEGA- INTO (LAMBDA P1-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P4)
R4 0 1.3 OR LESS CL=-.90 BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80
R5 OMEGA- INTO (XI- GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P5)
R5 0 3.1 OR LESS CL=-.90 BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80
R6 OMEGA- INTO (XI(1530) P1-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P6)
R6 1 2. APPROX BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80
R7 OMEGA- INTO (X10 E- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-2) (P7)
R7 3 1. APPROX BOURQUIZ 79 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 1/80

24 OMEGA- DECAY PARAMETERS

SEE NOTE ON BARYON DECAY PARAMETERS IN NEUTRON SECTION ABOVE.
AL K ALPHA FOR OMEGA- TO K- LAMBDA (0.36) KOCHER 74 HBC 10 GEV/C K-P 10/74
AL 40 0.58 0.50 BAUBILLIE 78 HBC 8.25 GEV/C K-P 2/79
AL 40 -0.2 0.4 HEMINGWAY 78 HBC 4.2 GEV/C K-P 2/79
AL S 1400 (0.06) (0.14) SAUVAGE 78 SPEC CERN SPS HYPERON BM 4/82
AL K SEE NOTE D IN THE OMEGA- MEAN LIFE SECTION ABOVE. 2/82
AL S SAUVAGE 78 IS PRELIMINARY. 4/82
AL AVG 0.10 0.38 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA-

EISENBERG 54 PR 96 541 Y EISENBERG (CORNELL)
FRY1 55 PR 97 1189 FRY, SCHNEPS, SWAMI (WISC)
FRY2 55 NC 2 346 FRY, SCHNEPS, SWAMI (WISC)
ABRAMS 64 PRL 13 670 + BURNSTEIN, GLASSER + (UMD+NRL)
BARNES 1 64 PRL 12 204 V E BARNES, CONNOLLY, CRENNELL, CULWICK+ (BNL)
BARNES 2 64 PL 12 134 V E BARNES, CONNOLLY, CRENNELL, CULWICK+ (BNL)
COLLEY 65 PL 19 152 COLLEY, DODD + (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPIN+OXF+RHEL)
RICHARDSO 65 BAPS 10 115 RICHARDSON, BARNES, CRENNEL+ (BNL+SYRACUSE)
SAMIOS 65 ARGONNE CONF 189 N P SAMIOS (RVUE) BNL

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

Omega minus, Lambda plus

Table listing particle properties for PALMER, RADOJICIC, RAU, RICHARDSON+ (BNL, SYRA) and others.

Table listing particle properties for BAUBILLI, DEUTSCHMANN+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+INNS+LOIC+VIEN) and others.

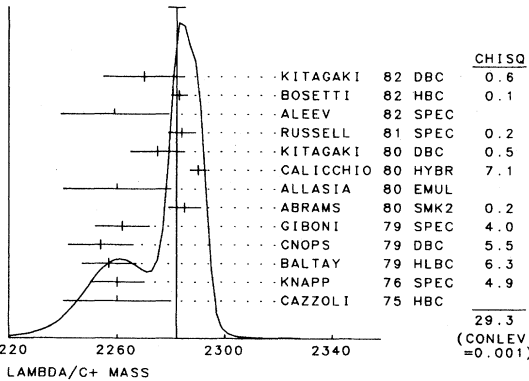


33 LAMBDA/C+ (2282, JP=) FOR THE (SIGMA/C)-(LAMBDA/C) MASS DIFFERENCE SEE THE SIGMA/C SECTION OF THE BARYON DATA CARD LISTINGS.

33 LAMBDA/C+ MASS (MEV)

Table listing mass measurements for Lambda plus particles from various experiments like CAZZOLI, KNAPP, BARISS, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 2282.0 +/- 3.1 ERROR SCALED BY 1.8



33 LAMBDA/C+ MEAN LIFE (UNITS 10**--13 SEC)

Table listing mean life measurements for Lambda plus particles from experiments like ANGELINI, USHIDA, ADAMOVIICH, etc.

33 LAMBDA/C+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes and masses for Lambda plus particles, including modes like LAMBDA/C+ INTO LAMBDA PI+ PI+ PI- and others.

33 LAMBDA/C+ BRANCHING RATIOS

Large table listing branching ratios for various decay channels of Lambda plus particles, such as DEL(1232)+ K-, P K-, etc.

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA/C+

Table listing references for Lambda plus particles, including authors like CAZZOLI, KNAPP, BARISS, ANGELINI, etc.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

Λ_c^+ , A^+ , Λ_b^0 , TOP HADRON SEARCHES, FREE QUARK SEARCHES

IRION 81 PL 99B 495 +SEEBRUNNER, + (AACH+CERN+HARV+MUNI+NMES)
RUSSELL 81 PRL 46 799 +AVERY,BUTLER,GLADDING + (CILL+FNAL+COLU)
ALEEV 82 SJNP 35 687 + (JIM+AGOR+BUDA+LEBD+MOSU+PRAG+SOFI+TBLI)
BOSETTI 82 PL 109B 234 +GRAESSLER, + (AACH+BONN+CERN+MPIM+OXF)
KITAGAKI 82 PRL 48 299 +TANAKA,YUTA,ABE,+ (TOHO+IIT+UMD+STON+TUFT)
SON 82 PRL 49 1128 +SNOW,CHANG,KUMORI+(UMD+IIT+STON+TOHO+TUFT)
VELLA 82 PRL 48 1515 +TRILLING,ABRAMS,ALAM,+ (SLAC+LBL+UCB)
USHIDA 83 PRL 51 2362 (ATICH+FNAL+KOB+SEQU+MCGI+NAGO+OSU+OKAY+)

THEORY AND REVIEW
+GEORGI, GLASHOW (HARV)
T.K. GAISSER, F. HALZEN (BART+WISC)
+QUIGG, ROSNER (FNAL)
F. MULLER (CARGESE LEC. 1979) (CERN)
D. DIBITONTO (CERN)
G. H. TRILLING (LBL)



45 A+(2460, JP=)
A NARROW SIGNAL (WIDTH COMPATIBLE WITH THE 23-MEV RESOLUTION) INTERPRETED AS A STABLE CHARMED STRANGE BARYON (QUARK CONTENT CSU).

M 82 2460. 25. BIAGI 83 SPEC SIGMA- BE-->A+ X 11/83*

45 A+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 A+ INTO LAMBDA K- PI+ PI+ DECAY MASSES
1116+ 494+ 140+ 140

45 A+ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 A+ INTO LAMBDA K- PI+ PI+ (P1)
R1 82 SEEN BIAGI 83 SPEC SIGMA- BE-->A+ X 11/83*

REFERENCES FOR A+(2460)

BIAGI 83 PL 122B 455 + (BRIS+CERN+GEVA+HEID+LAUS+LOQM+MELB+RL)



40 LAMBDA/B0(5500, JP=)
THE CLAIM BY BASILE 81 IS HOTLY DISPUTED BY DRIJARD 82. BASILE 82 IS THE REPLY, AND DRIJARD 82 IS THE REPLY TO THAT.

M 5425.0 175.0 75.0 BASILE 81 SFM 0 P P 62 GEV ECM 4/82

40 LAMBDA/B0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 LAMBDA/B0 INTO P D0 PI- DECAY MASSES
938+1865+ 140

40 LAMBDA/B0 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 LAMBDA/B0 INTO (P D0 PI-)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 SEEN BASILE 81 SFM DO TO K- PI+ 4/82

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA/B0

BASILE 81 LNC 31 97 +BONVICINI,CARA ROMEO+(CERN+BGNA+FRAS+PGIA)
BASILE 82 NC 68A 289 +BONVICINI,CARA ROMEO+ (CERN+BGNA+FRAS)
DRIJARD 82 PL 108B 361 +FISCHER,+ (CERN+CDEF+DORT+HEID+LAPP+WARS)
DRIJARD1 82 CERN/EP 82-31 +FISCHER,+ (CERN+CDEF+DORT+HEID+LAPP+WARS)

TOP HADRON SEARCHES

TE SEARCH FOR TOP HADRON PRODUCTION IN (E+ E-) COLLISIONS
TE A NONE ECM=22-31.6 GEV BARTEL1 79 JADE R 8/81
TE B NONE ECM=22-31.6 GEV BARTEL2 79 JADE -S- 8/81
TE C NONE ECM=31.6 GEV BARBER 79 MRKJ R,-S>,-<T>,MU 6/82*
TE D NONE ECM=22-31.6 GEV BERGER 79 PLUT R,-<T>,MU 8/81
TE E NONE ECM=30-36 GEV BARBER 80 MRKJ R,-<T>,MU 8/81
TE F NONE ECM=12-31.6 GEV BERGER 80 PLUT MU 8/81
TE G NONE ECM=33-35.8 GEV BARTEL 81 JADE MU 2/82
TE H NONE ECM=14-36.7 GEV BRANDEL 82 TASS R 11/83*
TE I NONE ECM < 38.54 GEV CL=.99 ADEVA1 83 MRKJ R,-<T>,(MU+MU-X) 11/83*
TE J NONE ECM < 38 GEV ADEVA2 83 MRKJ PT(MU),-<T> 11/83*

TE COMMENTS
TE ALL ABOVE MEASUREMENTS ARE DONE AT DESY-PETRA. THE LAST COLUMN SPECIFIES MEASURED QUANTITIES. 8/81

TE A BARTEL1 79 SAW NO EVIDENCE OF NEW Q=2/3 QUARK PROD. IN R-RATIO. 6/82*
TE B BARTEL2 79 OBSERVE NO SIGNIFICANT ACCUMULATION OF SPHERICAL EVENTS. 8/81
TE C BARBER 79 R,THRUST,SPHEROCITY INDICATE TOP-PRODUCTION UNLIKELY. 6/82*
TE D BERGER 79 FIND R=3.88+0.22 WHICH ALONG WITH SPHERICITY AND THRUST 8/81
TE E BEHAVIORS IS AGAINST OPEN TOP ANTI-TOP CHANNEL BELOW 30GEV. FINAL 8/81
TE F MUONS ARE ALSO CONSISTENT WITH EXPECTATION WITHOUT TOP QUARK STATE. 8/81
TE G BARBER 80 FIND NO EVIDENCE FOR AN OPEN TOP ANTI-TOP THRESHOLD IN R. 8/81
TE H THRUST DIST. AND INCLUSIVE MUONS. ENERGY SCAN IN THE RANGE 29.9-ECM 8/81
TE I <31.6GEV REVEALS NO HADRON RESONANCE CORRESPONDING TO A (TOP-QUARK 8/81
TE J ANTI-TOP-QUARK) BOUND STATE. 8/81
TE K BERGER 80 MEASURES INCLUSIVE MUONS WITH MOMENTUM >2 GEV/C. AGREE 8/81
TE L WITH EXPECTED SEMILEPTONIC DECAYS FROM CHARMED AND BOTTOM MESONS. 8/81
TE M BARTEL 81 MEASURES INCLUSIVE MUONS WITH MOMENTUM >1.4 GEV/C. AGREE 2/82
TE N WITH EXPECTED SEMILEPTONIC DECAYS FROM CHARMED AND BOTTOM MESONS. 2/82
TE O BRANDEL 82 GOT R=4.01+-0.03+-0.2 WITH NO STEP FOR W=14GEV. NARROW 10/83*
TE P STATE SEARCH FOR W=33-36.7GEV SETS EE-WIDTH*BR(HAD)<1.5KEV(CL=.95). 10/83*
TE Q ADEVA1 ENERGY SCAN EXCLUDES OPEN TOP CONTINUUM BELOW 38.54 GEV AND 11/83*
TE R TOPONIUM BETWEEN 29.90 AND 38.63 GEV (HAD.BR*E-WIDTH < 2.0 KEV IN 11/83*
TE S CL=.95). ALSO SET LIMIT BR(B->MU+MU-X) < 0.007 (CL=.95) WHICH 11/83*
TE T EXCLUDES FLAVOR-CHANGING NEUTRAL CURRENT IN TOPLESS MODELS. 11/83*

COMMENT

TE RECENT UPPER LIMITS ON THE FLAVOR CHANGING NEUTRAL CURRENT DECAY 1/84*
TE OF BOTTOM MESON ARE IN CONFLICT WITH THE EXPECTED RATE IN THE 1/84*
TE TOPLESS MODEL AND SERVE AS INDIRECT SUPPORT FOR THE TOP QUARK. 1/84*
TE SEE PARTIAL DECAY MODE B-->MU+ MU- X OF THE BOTTOM MESON SECTION. 1/84*

TP SEARCH FOR TOP HADRON PRODUCTION IN (P PBAR) COLLISIONS
TP A ARNISON 83 CALO UA1 COLLAB. 11/83*
TP B BARGER 83 RVUE 11/83*
TP C BASILE 83 RVUE 11/83*
TP D GODBOLE 83 RVUE 11/83*
TP A ARNISON 83 OBSERVED 11 LARGE-PT ELECTRON EVENTS WITH A JET OPPO- 11/83*
TP A SITE TO THE TRACK WITHIN A 30 DEGREE AZIMUTHAL ANGLE. 11/83*
TP A INTERPRETATION OF THESE AS T-->E MU JET IS GIVEN BY 3 RVUES BELOW. 11/83*
TP B BARGER 83 FIND MT(E NUE) DISTRIBUTION IS CONSISTENT WITH TOP. 11/83*
TP B FIT GIVES M(TOP)=34+-6 GEV. 11/83*
TP C BASILE 83 MONTE-CARLO ANALYSIS FINDS EVENT-RATE IS CONSISTENT WITH 11/83*
TP C BOTH SUPERBEAUTY(M ABOUT 55 GEV) AND TOP (M ABOUT 35 GEV). 11/83*
TP D GODBOLE 83 STUDIED EVENT-TOPOLOGY OF TOP DECAY. ASSOCIATED HADRON 11/83*
TP D (B) MAKES A LARGE RELATIVE AZIM. ANGLE TO E AS SEEN BY ARNISON 83. 11/83*

NOTE

TP BULK OF UA1 ELECTRON PLUS JET EVENTS DO NOT APPEAR TO HAVE ADDI-
TP TIONAL SIGNATURES FROM THE ASSOCIATED TOP DECAY (T-AND BBAR-JET).
TP SEE E.G. POSTSCRIPT IN BARGER 83.

REFERENCES FOR TOP HADRON SEARCHES

BARTEL1 79 PL 88B 171 JADE C. (DESY+HAMB+HEID+MCHS+LANC+RHEL+TOKY)
BARTEL2 79 PL 89B 136 JADE C. (DESY+HAMB+HEID+MCHS+LANC+RHEL+TOKY)
BARBER 79 PL 85B 463 MARK-J COLLAB. (AACH+DESY+MIT+AIKO+BHEP)
BERGER 79 PL 86B 413 PLUTO C. (AACH+BERG+DESY+HAMB+UMD+SIEG+WUPP)
BARBER 80 PRL 44 1722 MARK-J COLLAB. (AACH+DESY+MIT+AIKO+BHEP)
BERGER 80 PRL 45 1533 PLUTO C. (AACH+BERG+DESY+HAMB+UMD+SIEG+WUPP)
BARTEL 81 PL 99B 277 +CORDS+(DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RHEL+TOKY)
BRANDEL1 82 PL 113B 499 TASSO C. (AACH+BONN+DESY+HAMB+LOIC+OXF+L)

FREE QUARK SEARCHES

(by W.P. Trower, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)

The idea that all hadrons are constructed from a set of fractionally charged constituents (quarks) is central to the quantum-chromodynamics description of particle scattering and hadron spectroscopy. Quantum-chromodynamics in its usual form contains the as-yet-unproven restriction that quarks must forever be confined to the mesons and baryons they make up.

Experiments support the conclusion that it is at best difficult to "unglue" quarks. Accelerator searches at increasing energies have produced no evidence for free quarks. Of the several candidate cosmic ray events, one

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles
FREE QUARK SEARCHES

still enjoys the active advocacy of its discoverer.1 The only positive searches in matter, those of LARUE, have published no new data since November 1980.

This compilation should be used as a directory to the literature since the quoted experimental limits are often only indicative.

Reference

- 1. C.B.A. McCusker, Aust. J. Phys. 36, 717 (1983).

Table with columns: QUARK PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION, ACCELERATOR SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers: QUARK EVENTS, X-SECT CM2, CHARGE 1/3E, MASS GEV, REFERENCE, DET, BEAM GEV.

I - BOUND TO NUCLEI.
H - FOR X-SECT READ FRACTION OF FRAGMENTS.
G - FOR X-SECTION READ X-SECT(Q-q X)/X-SECT(HU-MU)
F - 3E-5 < LIFETIME < 1E-3 S.
E - X-SECTION CM2/GEV2.
D - INCLUDES BOTH 72 RESULTS.
C - HADRONIC OR LEPTONIC QUARKS.
B - ASSUMES ISOTROPIC CM PRODUCTION.
A - CROSS SECTION INFERRED FROM FLUX.

Table with columns: QUARK DIFFERENTIAL PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION, ACCELERATOR SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers: QUARK EVENTS, X-SECT CM2/SR/GEV, CHARGE 1/3E, MASS GEV, REFERENCE, DET, BEAM GEV.

Table with columns: QUARK FLUX, ACCELERATOR SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers: QUARK EVENTS, FLUX/CHARGE, MASS GEV, REFERENCE, DET, BEAM GEV.

Table with columns: QUARK FLUX, COSMIC RAY SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers: QUARK EVENTS, FLUX/CHARGE, MASS GEV, REFERENCE, DET, SHIELDING KG/CM2.

F - LIFETIME >10**--8 S; CHARGE +-70,.68,.42; AND MASS >-4.4, 4.8, AND 20 GEV, RESPECTIVELY.
F - ALSO 1/4 AND 1/6E CHARGES.
F D - NO EVENTS IN SUBSEQUENT EXPTS.
F C - LEPTONIC QUARKS.
F B - PROMPT AIR SHOWER SEARCH.
F A - TIME DELAYED AIR SHOWER SEARCH.
F * - ALTITUDE IN KM; ALL OTHERS SEALEVEL.

Table with columns: QUARK DENSITY, MATTER SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers: QUARK EVENTS, QUARKS/NUCLEON, CHARGE 1/3E, MASS GEV, REFERENCE, MATERIAL/METHOD.

REFERENCES FOR QUARK SEARCHES
ATHARA 84 PRL 52 168
AUBERT 83 PL 1338 461
BANNER 83 PL 1218 187
JOYCE 83 PRL 51 731
LIEBOWITZ 83 PRL 50 1640
LINDGREN 83 PRL 51 1621
MASHIMO 83 PL 1288 327
PRICE 83 PRL 50 566
VANDESTE 83 PRL 50 1234
+ (CERN+DESY+FERMI+KIEL+LANC+LAPP+LIVP+MARS+)
UA2 (CERN+CERN+BOH+LALO+PAVI+SAACL)
+ABRAMS,BLAND,JOHNSON,LINDGREN+ (SFSU)
LIEBOWITZ,BINDER,ZIOCK (VIRG)
+JOYCE,ABRAMS+ (SFSU+UCR+UCI+SLAC+LBL+LANL)
+ORITO,KANAGAE,NAKAMURA,NOZAKI (TOKY)
+TINCKNELL,TARLE,AHLEN,FRANKEL+ (UCB)
VANDESTEEG,JONGLOETS,WYDER (NIJM)

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

FREE QUARK SEARCHES, MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES

MARINI1	82	PRL	48	1649	+PERUZZI, PICCLO+ (FRAS+LBL+NWES+STAN+HAWA)	
MARINI2	82	PR	D26	1777	+PERUZZI, PICCLO+ (FRAS+LBL+NWES+STAN+HAWA)	
NAPOLITA	82	PR	D25	2837	NAPOLITANO, BESSET+ (STAN+FRAS+LBL+NWES+HAWA)	
ROSS	82	PL	1188	199	+ROMA, BESSET+ (FRAS+LBL+NWES+STAN+HAWA)	
HODGES	81	PRL	47	1651	+ABRAMS, BADEN, BLAND, JOYCE, ROYER+ (UCR+SFSU)	
LARUE	81	PRL	46	967	+PHILLIPS, FAIRBANK (STAN)	
WEISS	81	PL	1018	439	+ABRAMS, ALAM, BLOCKER, BLONDEL+ (SLAC+LBL+UCB)	
BARTEL	80	ZPHY	G6	295	JADE (DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RHEL+TOKY)	
BASTILE	80	INC	29	251	+BERBIERS, CONTIN+ (BGNA+CERN+FRAS+ROMA+BARI)	
BUSSIERE	80	NP	B174	1	+GIACOMELLI, LESOUQU+ (BGNA+SACL+LAPP)	
MARINELL	80	PL	948	433	MARINELLI, MORPURGO (GENO)	
ALSO	80	PL	948	427	MARINELLI, MORPURGO (GENO)	
BOYLI	79	PRL	43	1288	+BLATT, DONOGHUE, DRIES, HAUSMAN, SUITER (OSU)	
BOZZOLI	79	NP	B159	363	+BUSSIERE, GIACOMELLI+ (BGNA+LAPP+SACL+CERN)	
LARUE	79	PRL	42	142	+FAIRBANK, PHILLIPS (STAN)	
ERRATA	79	PRL	42	1019	LARUE, FAIRBANK, PHILLIPS (STAN)	
OGORODNI	79	PR	D29	953	JADE (DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RHEL+TOKY)	
STEVENS	79	PR	D20	82	STEVENS (LBL)	
YOCK	78	PR	D18	641	YOCK (AUCK)	
BASTILE1	78	NC	45A	171	+CARAROME, CIFARELLI, CONTIN+ (CERN+BGNA)	
BASTIEZ	78	NC	45A	171	+CARAROME, CIFARELLI, CONTIN+ (CERN+BGNA)	
BO1	78	PL	40	216	+ELMORE, MELISSINOS, SUGARBAKER (ROCH)	
BOYD2	78	PL	72B	484	+ELMORE, NITZ, OLSEN, SUGARBAKER, WARREN+ (ROCH)	
LUND	78	RAD.	ACTA	25	75	+BRANDT, FARES (PHIL)
PUTT	78	PR	D17	1466	+YOCK (AUCK)	
SCHIFFER	78	PR	D17	2241	+REINER, GEMMELL, MOORING (CHIC+AAHC)	
ANTREASY	77	PRL	39	513	ANTREASYAN, COCCONI, CRONIN, FRISCH+ (EFI+PRIN)	
BASTIE	77	NC	40A	41	+CARA ROMEO, CIFARELLI, GIUSTI+ (CERN+BGNA)	
BLAND	77	PRL	39	369	+BOCOCO, EUBANK, ROYER (SFSU)	
GALLINAR	77	PL	83	1255	+BLATT, DONOGHUE, DRIES, HAUSMAN, SUITER (OSU)	
LARUE	77	PRL	38	1011	+FAIRBANK, HEBARD (STAN)	
MULLER	77	SCI	196	521	+ALVAREZ, HOLLEY+STEPHENSON (LBL)	
OGORODNI	77	JETP	45	857	OGORODNIKOV, SAMOILOV, SOLNTSEV (KIAE)	
BALDINT	77	NC	31F	254	OGORODNIKOV, VISHNEVSKII, GRISHKEVICH+ (JINR)	
BRIATORE	76	NC	51F	553	+DARDO, PIAZZOLI, MANNOCCI+ (LCGT+FRAS+FREI)	
STEVENS	76	PR	D14	716	+SCHIFFER, CHUPKA (ANL)	
ALBROW	75	NP	B97	189	+BARBER, BENZ+ (CERN+DARE+FOM+LANC+MCHS+UTRE)	
FABIAN	75	NP	B101	349	+GRUHN, PEAK, SAULI, CALDWELL+ (CERN+MCHS)	
HAZEN	75	NP	B98	189	+HORN, MITCHELL, GREEN, KASS+ (MICH+LEED)	
JOVANOVI	75	PL	56B	105	JOVANOVIICH+ (MANI+AACH+CERN+GENO+HARV+TORI)	
KRISOR	75	NC	27A	132	KRISOR (AACH)	
CLARK	74	PR	D10	2721	+FINN, HANSEN, SMITH (LLL)	
GALIX	74	PR	D10	2721	+JORN, RICHTER, SEPPI, SIEMANN+ (SLAC+FMAL)	
KIFUNE	74	JPSJ	36	629	+HIEDA, KUROKAWA, TSUNEMOTO, KIMURA+ (TOYU+KEK)	
NASH	74	PRL	32	858	+YAMANOCHI, NEASE, SCULLI (FNAL+CORN+NYU)	
ALPER	73	PL	46B	265	+ (CERN+L1VP+LUND+BOHR+RHEL+STOH+BERG+LOUC)	
ASHTON	73	JPA	6	577	+COOPER, PARVARESH, SALEH (DURH)	
HICKS	73	NC	14A	65	+FLINT, STANDIL (MANI)	
LEIPUNER	73	PRL	31	1226	+LARSEN, SESSONS, SMITH, WILLIAMS+ (BNL+YALE)	
BEUCHAMP	72	PR	D6	1211	+BOWEN, COX, KALBACH (ARIZ)	
BOHM	72	PRL	28	326	+DIENONT, FAISSNER, FASOLD, KRISOR+ (AACH)	
BOTT	72	PL	40B	949	+CALDWELL, FABIAN, GRUBB, PEAK+ (CERN+MCHS)	
COX	72	PR	D6	1203	+BEUCHAMP, BOWEN, KALBACH (ARIZ)	
CROUCH	72	PR	D5	2667	+MORI, SMITH (CASE)	
DARDO	72	NC	9A	319	+NAVARRA, PENENGO, SITTE (TORI)	
EVANS	72	MP	5	569	+FANCEY, MUIR, WATSON (EDIN+LEED)	
TOWHAR	72	JPA	5	569	+NARANAN, SREEKANTAN (TIFR)	
ANTIPOV	71	NP	B27	374	+KACHANOV, KUTJIN, LANDSBERG, LEBEDEV+ (SERP)	
CHIN	71	NC	2A	419	+HANAYAMA, HARA, HIGASHI, TSUJII (OSAK)	
CLARK	71	PR	D7	51	+ERNST, FINN, GRIFFIN, HANSEN, SMITH+ (LLL+LBL)	
HAZEN	71	PRL	26	582	HAZEN (MICH)	
BOSTIA	70	NC	66A	167	+BRIATORE (TORI)	
CHU	70	PRL	24	917	+KIM, BEAM, KWAK (OSU+ROSE+KANS)	
ALSO	70	PL	25	550	ALLISON, DERRICK, HUNT, SIMPSON, VOYVODIC (ANL)	
ELBERG	70	NP	B20	217	+ERWIN, HERB, NIELSEN, PETRILAK, WEINBERG (MISC)	
FAISSNER	70	PRL	24	1357	+HOLDER, KRISOR, MASON, SAMAF, UMBACH (AACH)	
KRIDER	70	PR	D1	835	+BOWEN, KALBACH (ARIZ)	
MORPURGO	70	NIM	79	95	+GALLINARO, PALMIERI (GENO)	
ALLABY	69	NP	B10	75	+DREYFUS, DI DEDENS, DOBINSON, HARTUNG+ (SERP)	
ANTIPOV1	69	PL	29B	245	+KARPOV, KHROMOV, LANDSBERG, LAPSHIN+ (SERP)	
ANTIPOV2	69	PL	30B	576	+BOLOTOV, DEVISHEV, DEVISHOVA, ISAKOV+ (SERP)	
CAIRNS	69	PR	186	1394	+MCKUSKER, PEAK, WOOLCOTT (SYDN)	
COOK	69	PR	188	2092	+DESSAIGUALI, FRAUENFELDER, PEACOCK+ (ILL)	
FUKUSHIM	69	PR	178	2058	FUKUSHIMA, KIFUNE, KONDO, KOSHIBA+ (TOKY)	
MCCUSKER	69	PRL	23	658	+CAIRNS (SYDN)	
BELLAMY	68	PR	166	1391	+HOFSTADTER, LAKIN, PERL, TONER (STAN+SLAC)	
BJORNSBOE	68	NC	853	241	+DANGARD, HANSEN+ (BOHR+TIFR+BERG+BERG)	
BRIATORE	68	NC	66A	167	+CASTAGNOLI, BOLLINI, MASSAM+ (TORI+CERN+BGNA)	
FRANZINI	68	PRL	21	1013	+SHULMAN (COLU)	
GARMIRE	68	PR	166	166	+LEONG, SREEKANTAN (MIT)	
HANAYAMA	68	CJP	46	8734	+HARA, HIGASHI, KITAMURA, MIYONO+ (OSAK)	
KASHA1	68	PR	172	1297	+STEFANSKI (BNL+YALE)	
KASHA2	68	PRL	20	217	+LARSEN, LEIPUNER, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)	
KASHA3	68	CJP	46	8730	+LARSEN, LEIPUNER, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)	
MRAGINSK	68	JETP	27	51	MRAGINSKII, ZELDOVICH, MARTYNOV, MIGULIN+ (MOSU)	
RANK	68	PR	176	1635	RANK (MICH)	
BARTON	67	PRSL	90	87	BARTON (NPOL)	
BATHOW	67	PL	25B	163	+FREYTAG, SCHULZ, TESCH (DESY)	
BUHLER1	67	NC	49A	209	+FORTUNATO, MASSAM+ZICHICHI (CERN+BGNA)	
BUHLER2	67	NC	51A	837	+DALPIAZ, MASSAM, ZICHICHI (CERN+BGNA+STRB)	
FOSS	67	PL	25B	166	+BARELICK, HOMMA, LOBAR, OSBORNE, UGLUM (MIT)	
GOMEZ	67	PRL	18	1022	+KOBRAK, MOLINE, MULLINS, ORTH, VANPUTTEN+ (CIT)	
KASHA	67	PR	154	1263	+LEIPUNER, WAGLER, ALSPECTOR, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)	
STOVER	67	PR	164	1599	+MORAN, TRISCHKA (SYRA)	
BARTON	66	PL	21	360	+STOCKEL (NPOL)	
BENNETT	66	PRL	17	1196	BENNETT (YALE)	
BUHLER	66	NC	45A	520	+FORTUNATO, MASSAM, MULLER+ (CERN+BGNA+STRB)	
CHUPKA	66	PRL	17	60	+SCHIFFER, STEVENS (ANL)	
GALLINAR	66	PL	23	609	+DESSAIGUALI, MORPURGO (GENO)	
KASHA	66	PR	150	1140	+LEIPUNER, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)	
LAMB	66	PRL	17	1068	+LUNDY, NOVEY, YOVANOVITCH (ANL)	
MASSAM	65	NC	40A	589	+MULLER, ZICHICHI (CERN)	
FRANZINI	65	PL	14	196	+LEONTIC, RAHM, SAMIOS, SCHWARTZ (BNL+COLU)	
DORFAN	65	PRL	14	999	+EADES, LEDERMAN, LEE, TING (COLU)	
DELISE	65	PR	140B	458	+BOWEN (ARIZ)	
BINGHAM	64	PL	9	201	+DICKINSON, DIEBOLD, KOCH, LEITH+ (CERN+EPOL)	
BLUM	64	PL	13	353A	+BRANDT, COCCONI, CZYZEWSKI, DANYSZ+ (CERN)	
BOWEN	64	PRL	13	728	+DEISE, KALBACH, MORTARA (ARIZ)	
HAGOPIAN	64	PRL	13	280	+SELOVE, EHRlich, LEBOY, LANZA, RAHM+ (PEN+BNL)	
LEIPUNER	64	PRL	12	423	+CHU, LARSEN, ADAIR (BNL+YALE)	
MORRISON	64	PL	9	199	MORRISON (CERN)	
SUNYAR	64	PR	136B	1157	+SCHWARZSCHILD, CONNORS (AERE)	
HILLAS	59	NAT	184	892	+CRANSHAW (AERE)	

REVIEWS

LYONS 81 PPNP 7 157 (OXF)
 JONES 76 RMP 69 717 (MICH)

MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES

(by W.P. Trower, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)

Although the usual formulation of Maxwell's equations suggests magnetic monopoles, no observed phenomenon requires them for its explanation.¹ From the assertion that a monopole anywhere in the universe would result in electric charge quantization everywhere followed the prediction of a least magnetic charge $G = e/2\alpha$, the Dirac charge.² Observed pure multiphoton events have been attributed to virtual monopole production and annihilation.³ Monopoles have recently become indispensable to many gauge theories, which endow them with a variety of extraordinarily large masses.

Monopole detectors have predominantly used either induction or ionization. Induction experiments measure the monopole magnetic charge by detecting a change in current when a monopole passes through a loop.⁴ These measurements, which are independent of monopole electric charge, mass, and velocity, have produced a solitary monopole candidate event (CABRERA 82), uncorroborated by later searches (e.g., CABRERA 83).

Ionization experiments rely on a magnetic charge producing more ionization than an electrical charge with the same velocity. However, the ability to distinguish a monopole by ionization diminishes with velocity. The theory of monopole energy loss for $\beta \leq 10^{-3}$ is still unsettled.

Cosmic rays are the most likely source of large-mass monopoles, as accelerator energies are insufficient to produce them. Evidence for such monopoles may also be obtained from astrophysical observations.

This compilation should be used as a directory to the literature since the quoted experimental limits are often only indicative.

References

1. J.D. Jackson, CERN-77-17 (1977).
2. P.A.M. Dirac, Proc. Royal Soc. London A133, 60 (1931).
3. M.A. Ruderman and D. Zwanziger, Phys. Rev. Lett. 22, 146 (1969).
4. L.W. Alvarez, LRL Physics Note 470 (1963).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES, AXION SEARCHES

Table with columns: MONOPOLE PRODUCTION, CROSS SECTION, ACCELERATOR SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers for MONOPOLE X-SECT, MASS G, REFERENCE, DET, BEAM GEV.

Table with columns: MONOPOLE FLUX, COSMIC RAY SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers for MONOPOLE FLUX, MASS G, REFERENCE, DET, COMMENTS.

F D - ANOMALOUS LONG-RANGE ALPHA TRACKS.
F C - CATALYSIS OF NUCLEON DECAY.
F B - REEVALUATES PARKER 80 LIMIT FOR GUT MONOPOLES.
F A - ALVAREZ 75, FLEISCHER 75, FRIEDLANDER 75, ROSS 76 EXPLAIN AS FRAGMENTING NUCLEUS. EBERHARD 75 DISCUSSES CONFLICT WITH OTHER EXPTS. HAGSTROM REINTERPRETS AS ANTINUCLEUS. PRICE 78 REASSESSSES.

Table with columns: MONOPOLE DENSITY, MATTER SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers for MONOPOLE DENSITY, G, REFERENCE, DET, MATERIAL.

Table with columns: REFERENCES FOR MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES. Lists various researchers and their findings.

Table with columns: MONOPOLE PRODUCTION, CROSS SECTION, ACCELERATOR SEARCHES. Includes sub-headers for MONOPOLE X-SECT, MASS G, REFERENCE, DET, BEAM GEV.

AXION SEARCHES

Table with columns: VARIOUS AXION SEARCHES IN PRODUCTION OR DECAY. Includes sub-headers for AXION PRODUCTION RATIO TO P10 PROD CROSS SEC.

Table with columns: AXION PRODUCTION IN HADRONIC COLLISIONS AND VARIOUS BEAM DUMP EXPTS. Includes sub-headers for AXION PRODUCTION RATIO TO P10 PROD CROSS SEC.

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

AXION SEARCHES, OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

AXP B	BOSETTI 78 QUOTES CS(PROD)CS(INTERACT)< 2.E-67 CM**4	6/78
AXP C	DONNELLY 78 EXAMINES DATA FROM REACTOR NEUTRINO EXPTS OF REINES 76	12/79
AXP C	AND GURR 74 AS WELL AS SLAC BEAM DUMP EXPT. EVIDENCE IS NEGATIVE.	12/79
AXP D	MICELMACHNER 78 FINDS NO EVIDENCE OF AXION EXISTENCE IN REACTOR	12/79
AXP D	EXPTS OF REINES 76 AND GURR 74. (SEE REF UNDER DONNELLY 78 BELOW).	12/79
AXP E	VYSOTSSKII 78 DERIVED LOWER LIMIT FOR THE AXION MASS. 25 KEV FROM	1/80
AXP E	E LUMINOUSITY OF THE SUN AND 200 KEV FROM RED SUPERGIANTS.	1/80
AXP F	BECHIS 79 LOOKED FOR THE AXION PRODUCTION IN LOW ENERGY ELECTRON	12/79
AXP F	BREMSSTRAHLUNG AND THE SUBSEQUENT DECAY INTO EITHER 2 GAMMAS OR	12/79
AXP F	E+ E-. NO SIGNAL FOUND. C.L.=0.90 LIMITS FOR MODEL PARAMETER(S)	12/79
AXP F	ARE GIVEN.	12/79
AXP G	COTEUS 79 IS A BEAM DUMP EXPERIMENT AT BNL.	12/79
AXP H	DISHAW 79 IS A CALORIMETRIC EXPERIMENT AND LOOKS FOR LOW ENERGY	12/79
AXP H	TAIL OF ENERGY DISTRIBUTIONS DUE TO ENERGY LOST TO WEAKLY	12/79
AXP H	INTERACTING PARTICLES.	12/79
AXP I	FAISSNER 80 IS SIN BEAM DUMP EXPT WITH 590 MEV PROTONS LOOKING FOR	1/82
AXP I	A0-->E+ E- DECAY. ASSUMING A0/PI0=5.5E-7 OBTAINED DECAY RATE LIMIT	1/82
AXP I	20/(A0 MASS) MEV/SEC (CL=.90), WHICH IS ABOUT 10**7 BELOW THEORY	1/82
AXP I	AND INTERPRETED AS UPPER LIMIT TO MASS(A0) < 2* MASS(E-).	1/82
AXP J	JACQUES 80 IS A BNL BEAM DUMP EXP. FIRST LIMIT ABOVE COMES FROM	9/81
AXP J	NON-OBSERVATION OF EXCESS NC-TYPE EVENTS (CS(PROD)CS(INTERACT) <	9/81
AXP J	7.E-68 CM**4, CL=0.90). SECOND LIMIT IS FROM NON-OBSERVATION OF	9/81
AXP J	AXION DECAYS INTO TWO GAMMAS OR E+ E-, AND FOR AXION MASS A FEW MEV.	9/81
AXP K	SOUKAS 80 AT BNL OBSERVED NO EXCESS OF NC-TYPE EVENTS IN BEAM DUMP.	9/81
AXP L	FAISSNER 81 SEE EXCESS MU E EVENTS. SUGGEST AXION INTERACTIONS.	6/82*
AXP M	FAISSNER 81 IS SIN 590MEV PROTON BEAM DUMP. OBSERVED 14.5+-5.0 EVS	2/82
AXP M	OF 2 GAMMA DECAY OF LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL PENETRATING PARTICLE WITH	2/82
AXP M	M(2 GAMMA) < APPROX. 1 MEV. AXION INTERPR. WITH ETA-A0 MIXING GIVES	2/82
AXP M	M(A0)=(250+-25)KEV, TAU(2 GAMMA)=(7.3+-3.7)E-3 SEC FROM ABOVE RATE.	2/82
AXP N	KIM 81 ANALYZED 8 CANDIDATES FOR A0-->2 GAMMA OBTAINED BY AACHEN-	1/82
AXP N	PADOVA EXPT AT CERN WITH 26 GEV PROTONS ON BE. ESTIMATED AXION MASS	1/82
AXP N	IS ABOUT 300 KEV AND LIFE IS (0.86 TO 5.6)E-3 S DEPENDING MODELS.	1/82
AXP N	FAISSNER, PRIV. COMM, SAYS AXION PROD. UNDERESTIMATED AND MASS	4/82
AXP N	OVERESTIMATED. CORRECT VALUE AROUND 200 KEV.	4/82
AXP O	FETSCHER 82 RE-ANALYZES SIN BEAM-DUMP DATA OF FAISSNER 81. CLAIMS	11/83*
AXP O	NO EVIDENCE FOR AXION SINCE 2-GAMMA PEAK RATE REMARKABLY DECREASES	11/83*
AXP O	IF IRON WALL IS SET IN FRONT OF THE DECAY REGION.	11/83*
AXP P	FAISSNER 83 OBSERVED 19 1-GAMMA AND 12 2-GAMMA EVENTS WHERE A BKGD	11/83*
AXP P	OF 4.8 AND 2.3 RESPECTIVELY IS EXPECTED. A SMALL-ANGLE PEAK IS	11/83*
AXP P	OBSERVED EVEN IF IRON WALL IS SET IN FRONT OF THE DECAY REGION.	11/83*
AXP Q	FAISSNER 83 EXTRAPOLATE SIN GAM SIGNAL TO LAMPF NEU EXP CONDITION.	1/84*
AXP Q	RESULTING 370 GAMMAS ARE NOT AT VARIANCE WITH LAMPF UPPER LIMIT	1/84*
AXP Q	OF 450 GAMMAS. DERIVED FROM LAMPF LIMIT THAT (DSIGMA(A0)/DOMEGA AT	1/84*
AXP Q	90 DEG)*M(A0)/TAU(A0) < 14*10**3-35 CM**2*SR**.-1*MEV**MILLISEC**.-1.	1/84*
AXP R	HOFFMAN 83 SET CL=.90 LIMIT DSIGMA/DT*BR(E+ E-)<3.5E-32 CM**2/GEV**2	11/83*
AXP R	FOR 140 -M(A0)-160 MEV. LIMIT ASSUMES TAU(A0) < 10**9 SEC.	11/83*

AXD	AXION SEARCHES IN THE DECAY OR TRANSITION OF POSITRONIUM, QUARKONIUM,	
AXD	KAON, NUCLEON, AND RADIOACTIVE NUCLEUS. LIMITS ARE FOR BRANCHING RATIO	
AXD A	CARBON CALAPRICE 79	9/81
AXD B	ZHITNITSKY 79 HEAVY AXION	9/81
AXD C	0 ASANO 81 CNTR STOPPED K+-->PI+ A0	2/82
AXD D	0 VUILLEUMIER 81 CNTR REACTOR, A0-->2 GAM	1/84*
AXD E	0 ZEHNDRER 81 CNTR BA-->(A0-->2GAM)BA	1/82
AXD F	0 ALEKSEEV 82 CNTR LI*, D* TR. A0-->2GAM	11/83*
AXD G	0 ASANO 82 CNTR STOPPED K+-->PI+ A0	1/83*
AXD H	0 BARROSO 82 PHOTO-PROD. IN STARS	11/83*
AXD I	0 DATAR 82 CNTR LIGHT WATER REACTOR	1/83*
AXD J	1.4 E-5 OR LESS CL=.90 EDWARDS 82 CBAL J/PSI-->A0 GAMMA	11/83*
AXD K	0 LEHMANN 82 CNTR CU*-->(A0-->2GAM)CU	1/83*
AXD L	1.5 E-4 OR LESS CL=.90 SIVERTZ 82 CUSB UPSI(1S)-->A0 GAMMA	11/83*
AXD L	3.2 E-4 OR LESS CL=.90 SIVERTZ 82 CUSB UPSI(3S)-->A0 GAMMA	11/83*
AXD M	0 ZEHNDRER 82 CNTR LI*, NB*DECAY N-CAPT	1/83*
AXD N	3. E-4 OR LESS CL=.90 ALAM 83 CLEO UPSI(1S)-->A0 GAMMA	11/83*
AXD O	0 CARBONI 83 CNTR ORTHO-POSITRONIUM	11/83*
AXD P	0 CAVAIGNAC 83 CNTR NB97*, D* TR. A0-->2GAM	11/83*
AXD Q	9.1 E-4 OR LESS CL=.90 NICZYPORU 83 LENA UPSI(1S)-->A0 GAMMA	11/83*

AXD A	CALAPRICE 79 SAW NO AXION EMISSION FROM EXCITED STATES OF CARBON.	9/81
AXD A	SENSITIVE TO AXION MASS BETWEEN 1 AND 15 MEV.	9/81
AXD B	ZHITNITSKII 79 ARGUE THAT A HEAVY AXION BY YANG (3-M-40 MEV)	9/81
AXD B	CONTRADICTS EXPERIMENTAL MUON ANOM. MAGNETIC MOMENTS.	9/81
AXD C	ASANO 81 IS KEK EXPT. SET BR(K+ -->PI+ A0) < 3.8E-8 AT CL=.90.	2/82
AXD D	VUILLEUMIER 81 IS AT GRENOBLE REACTOR. SET LIMIT M(A0)->280 KEV.	1/84*
AXD E	ZEHNDRER 81 LOOKED FOR BA-->A0 BA TRANSITION WITH A0-->2 GAMMA.	1/82
AXD E	OBTAINED 2GAMMA COINCIDENCE RATE < 2.2E-5 /SEC(CL=.95) EXCLUDING	1/82
AXD E	MASS(A0)-160 KEV(OR 200 KEV DEPENDING ON HIGGS MIXING).	1/82
AXD E	HOWEVER, SEE BARROSO + MUKHOPADHYAY, REF. ABOVE.	4/82
AXD F	ALEKSEEV 82 WITH IBR-2 PULSED REACTOR EXCLUDE STANDARD A0 AT CL=.95	11/83*
AXD F	MASS-RANGES M(A0)<400 KEV (LI* DECAY) AND 330 KEV M(A0)<2.2MEV	11/83*
AXD F	(DEUT* DECAY).	11/83*
AXD G	ASANO 82 AT KEK SET LIMITS FOR BR(K+-->PI+ A0) FOR M(A0)-100 MEV AS	1/83*
AXD G	BR <4.E-8 FOR TAU(A0)-->N-GAMMAS>1.E-9S, BR<1.4E-6 FOR TAU-1.E-9S.	1/83*
AXD H	BARROSO 82 DERIVE IN DFS-MODEL(PI.1048.199) A0 MASS LIMITS FROM	11/83*
AXD H	STELLER-ENERGY-LOSS BOUND. ALLOWED MASS REGIONS ARE	11/83*
AXD H	M(A0)<10 EV (AXION INVISIBLE DUE TO VERY SMALL COUPLING), AND	11/83*
AXD H	M(A0) AROUND 200 KEV (CORRESPONDING DFS-A0 PARAM IS HARDLY	11/83*
AXD H	COMPATIBLE WITH REACTOR DATA OF ZEHNDRER 81).	11/83*
AXD I	DATAR 82 LOOKED FOR A0-->2 GAMMA IN NEUTRON CAPTURE (N P-->D A0) AT	1/83*
AXD I	TARAPUR 500 MW REACTOR. SENSITIVE TO SUM OF I=0 AND I=1 AMPLITUDES.	1/83*
AXD I	WITH ZEHNDRER 81((I=0)-(I=1)) RESULT, ASSERT NON-EX OF STANDARD A0.	1/83*
AXD J	EDWARDS 82 LOOKED FOR J/PSI-->GAMMA+AXION DECAYS BY LOOKING FOR	4/82
AXD J	EVENTS WITH A SINGLE GAMMA (OF ENERGY APPROX. 1/2 THE J/PSI MASS),	4/82
AXD J	PLUS NOTHING ELSE IN THE DETECTOR. THE LIMIT IS INCONSISTENT WITH	11/83*
AXD J	THE AXION INTERPRETATION OF THE FAISSNER 81 RESULT.	11/83*
AXD K	LEHMANN 82 OBTAINED A0-->2GAM RATE=6.2E-5 /SEC (CL=.95) EXCLUDING	1/83*
AXD K	MASS(AXION) BETWEEN 100 AND 1000 KEV.	1/83*

AXD L	SIVERTZ 82 IS CESR EXPT. LOOKED FOR UPSI-->GAMMA A0, A0 UNDETECTED.	11/83*
AXD L	LIMIT FOR 1S(3S) IS VALID FOR M(A0)->7 GEV (4 GEV).	11/83*
AXD M	ZEHNDRER 82 USED GOESGEN 2.8GW LIGHT-WATER REACTOR TO CHECK AO PROD.	1/83*
AXD M	NO TWO GAMMA PEAK IN LI*, NB* DECAY(BOTH SINGLE P TRANSITION) NOR IN	1/83*
AXD M	N CAPTURE(COMB WITH PREVIOUS BA* NEG RESULT) RULES OUT STANDARD A0.	1/83*
AXD M	M SET LIMIT M(A0)->60KEV FOR ANY A0.	1/83*
AXD N	ALAM 83 IS AT CESR. THIS LIMIT COMBINED WITH LIMIT FOR BR(J/PSI-->	11/83*
AXD N	A0 GAMMA) (EDWARDS 82) EXCLUDES STANDARD AXION.	11/83*
AXD O	CARBONI 83 LOOKED FOR ORTHOPOSITRONIUM-->A0 GAMMA. SET LIMIT FOR A0	11/83*
AXD O	ELECTRON COUPLING SQUARED, G(EA0)**2/(4*PI) < 6.E-10 TO 7.E-9 FOR	11/83*
AXD O	M(A0)FROM 150 TO 900 KEV(CL=.997). THIS IS ABOUT 1/10 OF G-2 BOUND.	11/83*
AXD P	CAVAIGNAC 83 AT BUZEY REACTOR EXCLUDE AXION AT ANY MASS(NB97*DECAY)	11/83*
AXD P	AND AXION WITH M(A0) BETWEEN 275 AND 288 KEV (DEUTERON* DECAY).	11/83*
AXD Q	NICZYPORUK 83 IS DESY-DORIS EXPERIMENT. THIS LIMIT TOGETHER WITH	11/83*
AXD Q	LOWER LIMIT 9.2 E-4 OF BR(UPSI-->A0 GAMMA) DERIVED FROM BR(J/PSI	11/83*
AXD Q	-->A0 GAMMA) LIMIT (EDWARDS 82) EXCLUDES STANDARD AXION.	11/83*

REFERENCES FOR AXION SEARCHES

ALIBRAN 78 PL 748 134	AACH+BARI+BERG+BRUX+CERN+EPOL+MILA+ORSA+
ASRATYAN 78 PL 798 497	+EPSTEIN, FAKHRUTDINOV+ (ITEP-SERP)
BELLOTTI 78 PL 768 223	+FIORINI, ZANOTTI (MILA)
BOSETTI 78 PL 748 143	+DEDE+ (AACH+BOHN+CERN+LOIC+OXF+SACL)
DONNELLY 78 PR D18 1607	+FREEDMAN,LYTEL,PECCEI,SCHWARTZ (STAN)
ALSO 76 PRL 37 315	REINES,GURR,SOBEL
ANSO 76 PRL 33 179	GURR,REINES,SOBEL
HANSLI 78 PL 748 139	+HOLDER,KNOBLICH+(CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+GNA)
MICELMAC 78 LNC 21 441	MICELMACHNER,PONTECORVO (JINR)
VYSOTSSK 78 JETPL 27 502	VYSOTSSKII+(INST.APPL.MATH.,USSR AC. SCI.)
BECHIS 79 PRL 42 1511	+DOMBECK+ (UMD+COLU+A.F.R.R.I.-BETHEDA)
CALAPRICE 79 PR D20 2708	CALAPRICE,DUNFORD,KOUZES,MILLER+ (PRIN)
COTEUS 79 PRL 42 1438	+DIESBURG,FINE,LEE,SOKOLSKY+ (COLU+ILL+BNL)
DISHAW 79 PL 858 142	+DIAMANT-BERGER,FAESSLER,LIU+ (SLAC-CIT)
ZHITNITS 79 SJMP 29 517	ZHITNITSKII,SKOVPEV (NOVO)
FAISSNER 80 PL 968 201	+FRENZEL,HEINRIGS,PREUSSGER,SAMM,SAMM(AACH)
JACQUES 80 PR D21 1206	+KALELKAR,MILLER,PLANO+ (RUTG+STEV-COLL)
SOUKAS 80 PRL 44 564	+MANDERER,WENG,BREGMAN+(BNL+HARV+ORNL+PENN)
ASANO 81 PL 1078 159	+KIKUTANI,KUROKAWA+ (KEK+TOKY+OSAK)
FAISSNE 81 ZPHY C10 95	FAISSNER,FRENZEL,GRIMM,HANSL,HOFMANN+(AACH)
FAISSNE 81 PL 1038 234	FAISSNER,FRENZEL,HEINRIGS,PREUSSGER+ (AACH)
KIM 81 PL 1058 55	B.R.KIM,CH.STAMM (AACH)
VUILLEUM 81 PL 1018 341	VUILLEUMIER,BOEHM,HANN,KWON+ (CIT+MUNI)
ZEHNDRER 81 PL 1048 494	A.ZEHNDRER (ETH)
ALEKSEEV 82 JETPL 36 116	+KALININA,KRUGLOV,KULKOV + (MOSU+JINR)
ASANO 82 PL 1138 195	+KIKUTANI,KUROKAWA+ (KEK+TOKY+OSAK)
BARROSO 82 PL 1168 247	A.BARROSO,C.BRANCO (LISB)
DATAR 82 PL 1148 63	+BABA,BETIGERI,SINGH (BMB)
EDWARDS 82 PRL 48 903	+PARTRIDGE,PECK+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
FETSCHER 82 JPG 8 L147	W.FETSCHER (ETH)
LEHMANN 82 PL 1158 270	+LESQUOT,MULLER,ZYLBERAICH (SACL)
SIVERTZ 82 PR D26 717	+LEE-FRANZINI+(STON+COLU+LSU+MPIM)
ZEHNDRER 82 PL 1108 419	+GABATHULER,VUILLEUMIER (ETH+SIM+CIT)
ALAM 83 PRD 27 1665	+ (VAND+CORN+ITHA+HARV+OHIO+ROCH+RUTG+SYRA)
CARBONI 83 PL 1238 349	G.CARBONI,W.DAHME (CERN-MUNI)
CAVAIGNA 83 PL 1218 193	CAVAIGNAC,HOUMMADA,KOANG,OST+ (GREEN-LAPP)
FAISSNER 83 PRD 28 1198	+HEINRIGS,PREUSSGER,SAMM (AACH)
FAISSNE 83 PRD 28 1787	FAISSNER,FRENZEL,HEINRIGS,PRESSGER,+ (AACH)
HOFFMAN 83 PRD 28 660	+FRANK,MISCHKE,MOIR,SCHARDT (LANL-ARZS)
NICZYPOR 83 ZPHY C17 197	NICZYPORUK+ LENA COLLAB. (CRAC+ERLA+DESY+)

OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

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We collect here those searches which do not fit neatly into one of the above search categories. These include searches for higgs bosons, technipions, gluinos, photinos, squarks, shadrons, and sleptons (sections H, HGC, EGT, EGP, SLP), trimuon and four-lepton production in neutrino and antineutrino reactions (T, FL), di- and trimuon production in muon interactions (MU), and heavy particle searches in accelerator experiments (EE, CH, CS, D, ICH, RPI, CA, CEN), in cosmic rays (F), and in matter (CON). Searches are also listed for light particles (C), highly-ionizing particles (ION), penetrating non-neutrino-like particles (BD), and tachyons (TCF, TCM, TCD). Note that axion searches now appear in a separate section above.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles

OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

BD	PRODUCTION OF NEW PENETRATING NON-NEUTRINO LIKE STATES IN BEAM DUMP	
BD	A NO EXCESS N.C.EVS LEADS TO CSP*CSI*ACCEPTANCE<2.26E-71 CM**4/MUC**2	1/82
BD	A (CL-.90)FOR LIGHT NEUTRALS. ACC. DEPENDS ON MODELS (0.1 TO 4.E-4).	1/82

T	TRIMUON PRODUCTION IN NEUTRINO NUCLEON INTERACTIONS	
T	SEE ALSO SECTION 'NEU' IN 'HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES'.	
T	FOR EXTENSIVE DISCUSSION, SEE ALBRIGHT 78 (PR D18, 108), HANSL 78 (NP B142, 381), AND KANE 79 (PR D19, 1978).	
T	A 2 EVENTS MU- MU MU BARISH 77 SPEC NEU BEAM	7/77
T	A BARISH 77 EVENTS CONTAIN FAST MU- AND 2 ADDITIONAL MUONS WITH LOW	7/77
T	A ENGERY IN DIMUON REST FRAME. SLOW MUONS COULD COME FROM EITHER	7/77
T	A VIRTUAL PHOTON OR VECTOR MESON OR FROM ASSOC PROD OF CHARMED	7/77
T	A PARTICLES WHICH DECAY LEPTONICALLY.	7/77
T	B 6 SEEN BENVENUTI 77 NEUL 5/6NEU,1/6NEUBAR	12/77
T	B BENVENUTI 77 IS FINAL EXPT. CAN BE EXPLAINED BY PROD OF NEW HEAVY	12/77
T	B LEPTON -> MU- NEUBAR NEW LIGHTER LEPTON -> MU+ MU- NEU.	12/77
T	C BLETZACKER 77 RVUE BLETZACKER 77 RVUE	12/77
T	C BLETZACKER 77 EXPLAINS TRIMUON AND LIKE SIGN DIMUON PROD AS ASSOC	12/77
T	C PROD OF CHARM.	12/77
T	D 3 SEEN HOLDER 77 SPEC	12/77
T	D HOLDER 77 EVENTS ARE MU-MU-MU AND MU-MU-MU+ WITH NEU BEAM, AND	12/77
T	D MU-MU-MU- WITH NEUBAR BEAM. RATE RELATIVE TO CHARGED CURRENT EVENTS	12/77
T	D IS 4*10**-.5.	12/77
T	E ALBRIGHT 78 RVUE ALBRIGHT 78 RVUE	12/79
T	E ALBRIGHT 78 COMPARES DATA OF TRIMUON AND FOUR-MUON EVENTS LISTED	12/79
T	E ABOVE WITH SIX MODELS.	12/79
T	F 7 SEEN BENVENUTI 78 NEUL	8/78
T	F BENVENUTI 78 IS FINAL EXPT. 6 OF THE EVENTS ARE SEEN USING A 95 PCNT	8/78
T	F NEU BEAM, 1 USING AN 83 PCNT NEUBAR BEAM. SEE MORI 78 FOR LIMITS	8/78
T	F OF THE PROB THAT THE TRIMUONS ARE PRODUCED BY A NEW SHORT-LIVED	8/78
T	F SOURCE OF NEUTRINOS.	8/78
T	G 76 EVENTS MU- MU- MU+ HANSL2 78 SPEC NEU BEAM	1/79
T	G HANSL2 78 IS CERN SPS EXPT. RATE RELATIVE TO SINGLE MUON EVENTS IS	1/79
T	G (3.0+- .4)*10**-.5 FOR E(NEU)>30 GEV. CAN BE EXPLAINED AS C.C.	1/79
T	G INTERACTIONS WITH ADDITIONAL LOW MASS MU PAIRS. NO EVIDENCE FOR NEW	1/79
T	G HEAVY LEPTON.	1/79
T	H 39 MU-MU-MU- SEEN BENVENUTI 79 NEUL NEU BEAM	7/79
T	H BENVENUTI 79 INCLUDES 9 EVENTS FROM BENVENUTI 77 AND 78. RATE	7/79
T	H RELATIVE TO SINGLE MUON EVENTS IS (1.1+- .5)*10**-.4 FOR E(NEU)>100	7/79
T	H GEV. CONSISTENT WITH E.M. AND DIRECT PRODUCTION OF MU PAIRS.	7/79
T	H CHARM ASSOC PROD MAY ACCOUNT FOR 20 PERCENT OF PRODUCTION. NO	7/79
T	H EVIDENCE FOR NEW HEAVY LEPTONS OR HEAVY QUARKS.	7/79
T	I 8 MU-MU-MU- DEGROOT 79 SPEC NEUBAR BEAM	12/79
T	I DEGROOT 79 IS CERN SPS EXPT. RATE RELATIVE TO SINGLE MUON EVENTS	12/79
T	I IS (1.8+- .0.6)E-5 FOR E(NEU)>30 GEV AND P(MU)>4.5 GEV/C. COULD BE	12/79
T	I EXPLAINED AS C.C. INTERACTION ACCOMPANIED BY A MUON PAIR OF EITHER	12/79
T	I HADRONIC OR E.M. ORIGIN AS IN NEU CASE. NEGATIVE SIGNAL FOR HEAVY	12/79
T	I LEPTON.	12/79

FL	FOUR-LEPTON PRODUCTION IN NEUTRINO-NUCLEON INTERACTIONS	2/79
FL	A 1 2MU+ 2MU- HOLDER 78 SPEC	2/79
FL	B 1 2E- E+ MU+ LOVELESS 78 HBC	2/79
FL	A HOLDER 78 EVENT IS FROM CERN-SPS EXPT. RATE RELATIVE TO MU-MU-	2/79
FL	A EVENTS IS 1.4E-4.	2/79
FL	B LOVELESS 78 EVENT IS FROM FINAL EXPT. EVENT ALSO HAS 1 KS AND 7	2/79
FL	B GAMMAS.	2/79

MU	DI- AND TRI-MUON PRODUCTION IN MU NUCLEON INTERACTIONS	
MU	SEE ALSO SECTION 'MU' IN HEAVY LEPTON SEARCHES AND CHARM SEARCHES	10/81
MU	A 11 TRIMUON EVENTS CHANG 77 SPEC	12/77
MU	A 32 DIMUON EVENTS CHANG 77 SPEC	12/77
MU	B 450 MU-MU- 223 MU-MU- EVENTS LEBRITTON 80 SPEC WCM(VIRTUAL PHOTON-	12/81
MU	B 158 MU-MU-MU- EVENTS LEBRITTON 80 SPEC NUCLEON) < 4.5 GEV	12/81
MU	A CHANG 77 DIMUON RATE IS GT 5*10**-.4 THAT OF INCLUSIVE MUON RATE.	12/77
MU	A CROSS SECTION UNCORRECTED FOR ACCEPTANCE IS 5*10**-.36 CM**2/NUCLEON	12/77
MU	B LEBRITTON 80 IS BNL EXP. LOOKED FOR MUOPRODUCTION OF SHORT-	12/81
MU	B LIVED PARTICLES BELOW CHARM THRESHOLD. TRIMUONS ARE CONSISTENT WITH	12/81
MU	B QED TRIDENT PLUS RHO DECAY AND DIMUONS ALSO WITH KNOWN SOURCES. AT	12/81
MU	B CL-.90 CS(MU-N->M+ X)*BR(M->MU+ X) < 1.64 E-34 CM**2 AND CS(MU-	12/81
MU	B N->M- X)*BR(M->MU- X)<.81E-34 CM**2 WITH M- SHORT-LIVED MESON.	12/81

EE	HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION CROSS-SECTION IN E+ E- REACTION	2/82
EE	(RATIO TO CS(E+E->MU+MU-)). SEE ALSO SECTION EE IN QUARK SEARCHES	2/82
EE	AND SECTION EE IN MAGNETIC MONOPOLE SEARCHES.	2/82
EE	A 0 5.0 E-2 OR LESS CL=.90 BARTEL 80 JADE Q=(3,4,5)/3 2-12GEV	2/82
EE	B 0 1.6 E-2 OR LESS CL=.95 KINOSHITA 82 PLAS Q=3-180,M<14.5GEV	2/82
EE	A BARTEL 80 IS DESY PETRA EXPT WITH WCM=27-35 GEV. ABOVE LIMIT IS FOR	2/82
EE	A INCLUSIVE PAIR PROD AND RANGES BETWEEN 1.E-1 - 1.E-2 DEPENDING ON	2/82
EE	A MASS AND PROD MOMENTUM DIST. (SEE THEIR FIGS.9,10,11).	2/82
EE	B KINOSHITA 82 IS SLAC PEP EXPT AT WCM=29 GEV USING LEXAN AND CR-39	2/82
EE	B PLASTIC SHEETS SENSITIVE TO HIGHLY IONIZING PARTICLES.	2/82

CH	HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION CROSS SECTION (CM**2)	
CH	A 0 1. E-31 OR LESS LEIPUNER 73 CNTR +- M=3-11 GEV	5/76
CH	B 0.3-1.3E-31 OR LESS CARROLL 78 SPEC M=2-.2.5 GEV	1/79
CH	A LEIPUNER 73 IS AN AL 300 GEV P EXPT. WOULD HAVE DETECTED PARTICLES	4/76
CH	A WITH LIFETIME GREATER THAN 200 NSEC.	4/76
CH	B CARROLL 78 LOOK FOR NEUTRAL, S=-2 DIHYPERON RESONANCE IN	1/79
CH	B P P -> 2K+ X. CS VARIES WITHIN ABOVE LIMITS OVER MASS RANGE AND	1/79
CH	B PLAB=5.1-5.9 GEV/C.	1/79

CS	HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION CROSS-SECTION (CM**2/NUCLEON)	
CS	A 0 2.5E-35 OR LESS GUSTAFSON 76 CNTR 0 TAU GT 10**-.7	1/77
CS	A GUSTAFSON 76 IS A 300 GEV FINAL EXPT LOOKING FOR HEAVY (M GT 2 GEV)	1/77
CS	A LONGLIVED NEUTRAL HADRONS IN THE M4 NEUTRAL BEAM. THE ABOVE TYPICAL	1/77
CS	A VALUE IS FOR M=3 GEV AND ASSUMES AN INTERACTION CROSS SECTION OF	1/77
CS	A 1 MB. VALUES AS A FUNCTION OF MASS AND INTERACTION CROSS SECTION	1/77
CS	A ARE GIVEN IN FIG. 2.	1/77

D	HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION (CM**2/SR-GEV)	
D	A 0 1.5E-36 OR LESS DORFAN 65 CNTR BE TARGET M=3-7GEV	5/76
D	A 0 3.0E-36 OR LESS DORFAN 65 CNTR FE TARGET M=3-7GEV	5/76
D	B 0 2.4E-35 OR LESS CL=.90 BINON 69 CNTR Q=M-1-1.8 GEV	3/77
D	B 0 2.4E-35 OR LESS CL=.90 ANTIPOV2 71 CNTR Q=M-1.2-1.7,2.1-4	3/77
D	C 0 1.2E-35 OR LESS CL=.90 ANTIPOV2 71 CNTR Q=M-2.2-2.8	3/77
D	D 0 5.8E-34 OR LESS CL=.90 ALPER 73 SPEC +- M=1.5-24 GEV	5/76
D	E 0 1. E-31 OR LESS CL=.90 APPEL 74 CNTR +- M=3.2-7.2 GEV	2/76
D	F 0 2.2E-33 OR LESS CL=.90 ALBROW 75 SPEC Q=M-1 M=4-15 GEV	1/77
D	F 0 1.1E-33 OR LESS CL=.90 ALBROW 75 SPEC Q=M-2 M=5-27 GEV	1/77
D	G 0 8. E-35 OR LESS CL=.90 JOVANOVIC 75 CNTR +- M=15-26 GEV	2/76
D	G 0 1.5E-34 OR LESS CL=.90 JOVANOVIC 75 CNTR +- M=3-10 GEV	2/76
D	G 0 6. E-35 OR LESS CL=.90 JOVANOVIC 75 CNTR Q=M-2, M=10-26 GEV	1/77
D	H 0 2.6E-36 OR LESS CL=.90 BALDIN 76 CNTR Q=M-1, M=2.1-9.4 GEV	2/76
D	A DORFAN 65 IS A 30 GEV/C P EXPT AT BNL. UNITS ARE PER GEV MOMENTUM	5/76
D	A PER NUCLEUS.	5/76
D	B ANTIPOV1 71 LIMIT INFERRED FROM FLUX RATIO. 70 GEV P EXPERIMENT.	3/77
D	C ANTIPOV2 71 IS FROM SAME 70 GEV P EXP. AS ANTIPOV1 71 AND BINON 69.	3/77
D	D ALPER 73 IS CERN ISR 26+26 GEV P+P EXPT. P>.9 GEV, .2<BETA<.65.	5/76
D	E APPEL 74 IS AN AL 300 GEV P+W EXPERIMENT. STUDIES FORWARD PRODUCTION	2/76
D	E OF HEAVY (UP TO 24 GEV) CHARGED PARTICLES WITH MOMENTA 24-200GEV(-)	2/76
D	E AND 40-150GEV (+CHG). ABOVE TYPICAL VALUE IS FOR 75 GEV AND IS	5/76
D	E PER GEV MOMENTUM PER NUCLEON.	5/76
D	F ALBROW 75 IS A CERN ISR EXPT WITH ECM=53 GEV. THETA=40 MR. SEE	1/77
D	F FIG. 5 FOR MASS RANGES UP TO 35 GEV.	1/77
D	G JOVANOVIC 75 IS A CERN ISR 26+26 AND 15+15 GEV P+P EXPERIMENT.	2/76
D	G FIG. 4 COVERS RANGES Q=1/3 TO 2 AND M=3 TO 26 GEV.	2/76
D	G VALUE IS PER GEV MOMENTUM.	5/76
D	H BALDIN 76 IS A 70 GEV SERP EXP. VALUE IS PER AL NUCLEUS AT	1/77
D	H THETA=0. FOR OTHER CHARGES IN RANGE -0.5 TO -3.0, CL=.90 LIMIT IS	1/77
D	H (2.6E-36)/ABS(CHARGE) FOR MASS RANGE (2.1 TO 9.4GEV)*ABS(CHARGE).	1/77
D	H ASSUMES STABLE PARTICLE INTERACTING WITH MATTER AS DD ANTI-PROTONS.	1/77

ICH	LONGLIVED HEAVY PARTICLE INVARIANT C.S. (CM**2/GEV**2/NUCLEON)	1/79
ICH	A 0 1.1E-37 OR LESS CL=.90 CUTTS 78 CNTR MASS=4-10 GEV	1/79
ICH	B 0 3.0E-37 OR LESS CL=.90 VIDAL 78 CNTR MASS=4.5-6 GEV	12/79
ICH	C 0 6. E-33 OR LESS CL=.90 ARMITAGE 79 SPEC M=1.87 GEV	7/79
ICH	C 0 1.5E-33 OR LESS CL=.90 ARMITAGE 79 SPEC M=1.5-3.0 GEV	7/79
ICH	D 0 BOZZOLI 79 CNTR Q=M-(2/3,1,4/3,2)	1/80
ICH	A CUTTS 78 IS P BE EXPT AT FINAL NEGATIVE TO PARTICLES OF TAU=5E-8SEC	1/79
ICH	A VALUE IS FOR -.3<X<0 AND PT=0.175.	1/79
ICH	B VIDAL 78 IS FINAL 400 GEV PROTON EXPT. VALUE IS FOR X=0 AND PT=0.	2/79
ICH	B PUTS LIFETIME LIMIT OF ~5*10**-.8 SEC ON PARTICLE IN THIS MASS RANGE	2/79
ICH	C ARMITAGE 79 IS CERN-ISR EXPT AT ECM=53 GEV. VALUE IS FOR X=0.1 AND	7/79
ICH	C PT=0.15. OBSERVED PARTICLES AT M=1.87 GEV ARE FOUND ALL CONSISTENT	7/79
ICH	C WITH BEING ANTIDEUTERONS.	7/79
ICH	D BOZZOLI 79 IS CERN-SPS 200 GEV P N EXPERIMENT. LOOKS FOR PARTICLE	1/80
ICH	D WITH TAU LARGER THAN 10**-.8 SEC. SEE THEIR FIG.11-18 FOR PRODUCTION	1/80
ICH	D CROSS SECTION UPPER LIMITS VS MASS.	1/80

RPI	LONGLIVED HEAVY PARTICLE PRODUCTION (CS(HEAVY PARTICLE)/CS(PION))	12/81
RPI	A 0 BUSSIERE 80 CNTR Q=M-(2/3,1,4/3,2)	12/81
RPI	A BUSSIERE 80 IS CERN-SPS EXPT WITH 200-240 GEV PROTONS ON BE AND AL	12/81
RPI	A TARGET. SEE THEIR FIG.6-7 FOR CS RATIO VS MASS.	12/81

CA	CROSS-SEC FOR PROD AND CAPT OF LONG-LIVED MASSIVE PARTICLES (CM**2)	
CA	A 0 0.1-9E-36 OR LESS FRANKEL 74 CNTR TAU=1 TO 1000 HRS	7/76
CA	B 0 1.4-9E-36 OR LESS FRANKEL 75 CNTR TAU=50 MS TO 10 HRS	2/77
CA	C 0 2-20E-34 OR LESS ALEKSEEV 76 ELEC TAU=100 MS TO 1 DAY	4/77
CA	C 0 0.2-8E-34 OR LESS ALEKSEEV 76 ELEC TAU=5 MS TO 1 DAY	3/77
CA	A FRANKEL 74 LOOKS FOR PARTICLES PRODUCED IN THICK AL TARGETS BY	7/76
CA	A 300-400 GEV/C PROTONS.	7/76
CA	B FRANKEL 75 IS EXTENSION OF FRANKEL 74.	2/77
CA	C ALEKSEEV(1,2) 76 ARE 61-70 GEV P SERP EXPT. CS IS PER PB NUCLEUS.	3/77

CEN	CENTAURO PROD. CROSS SECTION IN ACCELERATOR EXPERIMENT (CM**2)	
CEN	A 0 (1. E-30)OR LESS ALPGARD 82 UAS P PBAR COLLIDER	11/83*
CEN	A ALPGARD 82 IS CERN COLLIDER EXPERIMENT WITH WCM=540E15 TEV LAB	11/83*
CEN	A EQUIVALENT). OBSERVED NO LARGE CHGD MULTIPLICITY EVENTS WITH PHOTON	11/83*
CEN	A MULTIPLICITY CONSISTENT WITH ZERO IN 3600 INELASTIC EVENTS.	11/83*
CEN	B ARNISON 83 IS CERN COLLIDER EXPT WITH WCM=540E15. LOOKED FOR EVENTS	11/83*
CEN	B WITH LARGE HAD. AND LOW EM CONTENT. NONE IN 48000 LOW BIAS EVENTS.	11/83*

F	HEAVY PARTICLE FLUX IN COSMIC RAYS (NUMBER/CM**2-SEC-SR)	
F	0 5.0E-11 OR LESS CL=.90 JONES 67 ELEC M=5 TO 15 GEV	3/77
F	0 3.0E-10 OR LESS BJORNBOE 68 CNTR M ABOVE 5 GEV	4/77
F	0 3.0E-8 OR LESS DARDO 72 CNTR	4/77
F	0 1.5E-9 OR LESS TONWAR 72 CNTR M GT 10 GEV	4/77
F	A 5 6. E-9 OR MORE YOCK 74 CNTR M GT 6 GEV	1/76
F	0 7. E-10 OR LESS CL=.90 YOCK 75 ELEC + Q GT 7 OR LT -7E	9/76
F	0 1.0E-9 OR LESS BRIATORE 76 ELEC	4/77
F	B 0 1.3E-9 OR LESS CL=.90 BHAT 78 CNTR +- M GT 1 GEV	1/80

Stable Particles

Data Card Listings

OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

Table with columns for particle type, energy, and search details. Includes entries for YOCK, ULLMAN, YOCK, BHAT, MARINI, and SAKUYAMA.

Table titled 'CONCENTRATION OF HEAVY (CHARGE+) STABLE PARTICLES IN MATTER' with columns for particle type and concentration.

Table titled 'HIGGS BOSON MASS LIMIT (GEV)' with columns for mass limit and search details.

Table titled 'CHARGED HIGGS(OR TECHNI-PION) MASS LIMIT IN E+ E- REACTION' with columns for mass limit and search details.

Table titled 'MASS BOUNDS DERIVED FOR PARTICLES IN EXTENDED GAUGE THEORIES' with columns for mass bound and search details.

Table with columns for particle type, energy, and search details. Includes entries for BERGSM, MGLUINO, CHANOWITZ, and DESHPANDE.

Table titled 'PRODUCTION OF PARTICLES IN EXTENDED GAUGE THEORIES' with columns for particle type and production details.

Table titled 'SCALAR LEPTON MASS LIMIT IN E+ E- REACTIONS' with columns for mass limit and search details.

Table titled 'HIGHLY IONIZING PARTICLE FLUX (UNITS NUMBER/M**2-YR)' with columns for flux and search details.

Table titled 'TACHYON FLUX IN COSMIC RAYS (NUMBER/CM**2-SEC-SR)' with columns for flux and search details.

Table titled 'TACHYON SEARCHES IN E+ E- ANNIHILATION' with columns for search details and results.

Table titled 'SEARCHES FOR TACHYONIC DECAY (LOWER LIMIT FOR MEAN LIFE IN YEARS)' with columns for search details and results.

Table titled 'REFERENCES FOR OTHER NEW PARTICLE SEARCHES' with columns for author, year, and search details.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Stable Particles
OTHER STABLE PARTICLE SEARCHES

APPEL 74 PRL 32 428
FRANKEL 74 PR D9 1932
YOCK 74 NP B76 175

ALBROW 75 NP B97 189
BLAGOV 75 YAD.FIZ. 21,300
FRANKEL 75 PR D12 2561
JOVANOVI 75 PL 56B 105
LJUBICIC 75 PR D11 696
YOCK 75 NP B86 216

ALEKSEE1 76 SJNP 22 531
ALEKSEE2 76 SJNP 23 633
BALDIN 76 SJNP 22 264
BRIATORE 76 NC 31A 553
GUSTAFSO 76 PRL 37 474
PRESOTT 76 JPG 2 261

BARISH 77 PRL 38 577
BENVENUT 77 PRL 38 1110
BLETZACK 77 PRL 38 1241
CHANG 77 PRL 39 519
HOLDER 77 PL 70B 393
PEREPELI 77 PL 67B 471
SMITH 77 CJP 55 1280

ALBRIGHT 78 PR D18 108
BENVENUT 78 PRL 40 488
BHAT 78 PRAM 10 115
BOSETTI 78 PL 74B 143

CARROLL 78 PRL 41 777
CUTTS 78 PRL 41 363
HANSL2 78 PL 77B 114
ALSO 78 NP B142 381

HOLDER 78 PL 73B 105
LOVELESS 78 PL 78B 505
MORI 78 PRL 40 432
VIDAL 78 PL 77B 344
VIERTEL 78 LNC 22 235

ARMITAGE 79 NP B150 87
BHAT 79 JPG 5 L13
BENVENUT 79 PRL 42 1024
BOZZOLI 79 NP B159 363

DEGROOT 79 PL 85B 131
GODDMAN 79 PR D19 2572
SMITH 79 NP B149 525

+BOURQUIN,GAINES,LEDERMAN,PAAR+ (COLU+FNAL)
+FRATI,RESVANIS,YANG,NEZRICK (PENN+FNAL)
P.C.M.YOCK (UNIV OF AUCKLAND)

+BARBER,BENZ+(CERN+DARE+FOM+LANC+MCHS+UTRE)
+KOMAR,MURASHOVA,SYREISHCHIKOVA+ (LEBD)
+FRATI,RESVANIS,YANG,NEZRICK (PENN+FNAL)
JOVANOVI+ (MANI+AACH+CERN+GENO+HARV+TORI)
+PAVLOVIC,PISK,LOGAN (ZAGR+OTTA)
P.C.M.YOCK (UNIV OF AUCKLAND+SLAC)

ALEKSEEV,ZAITSEV,KALININA,KRUGLOV+ (JINR)
ALEKSEEV,ZAITSEV,KALININA,KRUGLOV+ (JINR)
+VERTOGADOV,VISHNEVSKII,GRISHKEVICH+(JINR)
+DARDO,PIAZZOLI,MANNOCCHI+ (LCGT+FRAS+FREE)
GUSTAFSON,ATRE,JONES,LONGO,MURTHY (MICH)
J.R.PRESOTT (ADELAIDE)

+BARTLETT,BODEK,BROWN + (CIT+FNAL+ROCK)
BENVENUTI,CLINE+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
BLETZACKER,NIEH,SONI (STON+UCSB)
+CHEN,VAN GINNEKEN (MSU+FNAL)
+KNOBLOCH,MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)
V.P.PEREPELITSA (ITEP)
G.R.SMITH,S.STANDIL (MANI)

+SMITH,VERMASEREN (FNAL+STON+PURD)
BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
+RAMANA MURTY (TIFR)
+DEDEN+ (AACH+BONN+CERN+LOIC+OXF+SACL)

+CHIANG,JOHNSON,KYCIA,KI + (BNL+PRIN)
+DULUDE + (BROW+FNAL+ILL+BART+MIT+WARS)
+HOLDER,KNOBLOCH+(CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)
HANSL,HOLDER+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)

+KNOBLOCH,MAY+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)
+BENADA+ (WISC+LBL+UCB+FNAL+HAWA+WASH)
+BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
+HERB,LEDERMAN,SNYDER+ (COLU+FNAL+STON+UCB)
+HAHM,SCHACHER (BERN)

+BENZ,BOBBINK+ (CERN+DARE+FOM+MCHS+UTRECHT)
BHAT,GOPALAKRISHNAN,GUPTA,TONWAR (TIFR)
BENVENUTI+ (FNAL+HARV+OSU+PENN+RUTG+WISC)
+BUSSIERE,GIACOMELLI (BGNA+CERN+LAPP+SACL)

+HANSL,HOLDER+ (CERN+DORT+HEID+SACL+BGNA)
+ELLSWORTH,IYO,MACFALL,SIOHAN + (UMD)
+BENNETT (RHEL)

BARBER 80 PRL 45 1904
BARTEL 80 ZPHY C6 295
BUSSIERE 80 NP B174 1
LEBRITTO 80 PL 89B 271
YOCK 80 PR D22 61

DZHELAD 81 PL 105B 239
ALSO 81 SJNP 33 822 (YF 33 1529)
KINOSHIT 81 PR D24 1707
LOSECCO 81 PL 102B 209
ULLMAN 81 PRL 47 289
YOCK 81 PR D23 1207

ADEVA 82 PL 115B 345
ALPGARD 82 PL 115B 71
BARTEL 82 PL 114B 211
BEHREND 82 PL 114B 287
BHAT 82 PR D25 2820
BLOCKER 82 PRL 49 517

BRANDELI 82 PL 117B 365
KANE 82 PL 112B 227
KINOSHIT 82 PRL 48 77
MARINI 82 PR D26 1777
SHANKER 82 NP B204 375
VERGADOS 82 PL 109B 96
ALSO 82 PL 113B 513
ALSO 83 NP 218B 109

WILLEY 82 PR D26 3287

ADEVA 83 PRL 51 443
ALTHOFF 83 PL 122B 95
ARNISON 83 PL 122B 189
BEHREND 83 PL 123B 127
BERGSM 83 PL 121B 429
BRYMAN 83 PRL 50 7

CHANOWIT 83 PL 126B 225
CHEN 83 PL 122B 317
DESHPAND 83 PR D27 1195
FERNANDEZ 83 PR D28 2721
GLADNEY 83 PRL 51 2253
HOFMAN 83 PR D28 660
SAKUYAMA 83 NCL 37 17
ALSO 83 NCL 36 389
ALSO 83 NC 78A 147
ALSO 83 NC 6C 371

+BECKER,BEI+ (AACH+DESY+MIT+AICO+BHEP)
JADE C.(DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RHEL+TOKY)
+GIACOMELLI,LESQUOY+ (BGNA+SACL+LAPP)
LEBRITTON,MCCAL,MELISSINOS+ (ROCH+BNL+NSF)
YOCK (AUCK)

+GOLOVKIN,KONSTANTINOV,KONSTANTINOV+ (SERP)
VIKTOROV,GOLOVKIN+ (SERP)
K.KINOSHITA,P.B.PRICE (UCB)
+SULAK,GALIK,HORSTKOTTE+ (MICH+PENN+BNL)
J.D.ULLMAN (LEHM+BNL)
P.C.M.YOCK (AUCK)

MARK-J COLLAB.(AACH+DESY+MIT+MADR+ANIK+BHEP)
+UA5 COLLAB. (BONN+BRUX+CAVE+CERN+STON)
JADE C. (DESY+HAMB+HEID+LANC+MCHS+RL+TOKY)
CELLO C. (DESY+KARL+MPIW+ORSA+LNP+SACL)
+GUPTA,RAMANA MURTHY,SREEKANTAN+ (TIFR)
+MATTEUZZI,ABRAMS+ (HARV+SLAC+LBL)

BLANDELK+ TASSO C. (AACH+BONN+DESY+HAMB+)
G.L.KANE,J.P.LEVEILLE (MICH)
KINOSHITA,PRICE,FRYBERGER (UCB+SLAC)
+PERUZZI,PICCOLO+ (FRAS+LBL+NWES+STAN+HAWA)
O.SHANKER (TRIU)
J.D.VERGADOS (CERN)
J.D.VERGADOS (CERN)
J.D.VERGADOS (CERN)
R.S.WILLEY,H.L.YU (PITT)

MARKJ C. (AACH+DESY+MIT+MADR+AICO+BHEP+CIT)
TASSO C. (AACH+BONN+DESY+HAMB+LOIC+OXF+)
+UA1 COLLAB. (AACH+LAPP+BIRM+CERN+HELS+)
+CELLO COL. (DESY+KARL+MPIW+ORSA+LNP+SACL)
+CHARM COLLAB. (ANIK+CERN+HAMB+OSU+ROMA)
+DUBOIS,NUMAO+ (TRIU+VICT+CNRC+BRCC+QUKI)

M.CHANOWITZ,S.SHARPE (UCB+LBL)
+ (SYRA+VAND+CORN+ITHA+HARV+OHIO+ROCH+RUTG)
DESHPANDE,JOHNSON (OREG)
FERNANDEZ+ (COLO+FRAS+HOUS+NEAS+SLAC+UTAH+)
+HOLLEBEEK,LECLAIRE,ABRAMS+ (SLAC+LBL+HARV)
+FRANK,MISCHKE,MOIR,SCHARDT (LANL+ARZS)
H.SAKUYAMA,N.NUZUKI (MEIS)
H.SAKUYAMA,K.WATANABE (MEIS)
H.SAKUYAMA,K.WATANABE (MEIS)
H.SAKUYAMA,K.WATANABE (MEIS)

Mesons

$\pi^\pm, \pi^0, \eta, \rho(770)$

Data Card Listings

 S=0, C=0, B=0 MESON STATES

 π^\pm

 8 CHARGED PION(140,JP6=0--) I=1
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

 π^0

 9 NEUTRAL PION(135,JP6=0--) I=1
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

 η

 14 ETA(549,JP6=0--) I=0
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

 $\rho(770)$

 9 RHO(770,JP6 = 1--) I=1

NOTE ON THE ρ^0 MASS AND WIDTH

Because of the broadness of the ρ meson, its shape is not very well described by a Breit-Wigner formula, which is a narrow-resonance approximation. Although most experimental distributions can be well described by a relativistic Breit-Wigner formula with a P-wave width and an additional shape parameter (PISUT 68), the resulting resonance parameters will clearly depend on this model. A consistent set of such determinations (PISUT 68, ESTABROOKS 74, BARTALUCCI 78, WICKLUND 78, HEYN 80) yields $m_{\rho^0} = (769 \pm 3)$ MeV, $\Gamma_{\rho^0} = (154 \pm 3)$ MeV.

Attempts have been made to determine the ρ pole position in a more model-independent way (LANG 79, BOHACIK 80). It is comforting that these determinations agree with the above mass average (LANG 79, however, finds a somewhat smaller width).

A phenomenological estimate of the ρ mass can be obtained with an SU(4) generalization of the Gell-Mann-Okubo mass formula, which in the limit of ideal mixing can be written (MONTONEN 75)

$$\rho = \frac{2[\psi K^*(892) - \phi D^*] + \omega[D^* - K^*(892)]}{2[\psi - \phi] - [D^* - K^*(892)]}$$

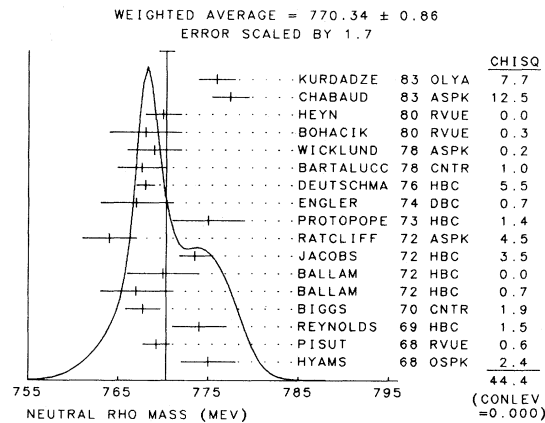
The masses of the vector mesons on the right-hand side have all been determined to a much better precision than that of the ρ and can be used to predict the mass of the $\rho = (768 \pm 2)$ MeV. The theoretical error due to nonideal mixing is expected to be of the order of ± 1.5 MeV. The result is consistent with the measured value (769 ± 3) MeV given above.

9 RHO MASS (MEV)

WE NO LONGER LIST S-WAVE BREIT-WIGNER FITS, PBAR P DATA WITH HIGH COMBINATORIAL BACKGROUND, AND INSIGNIFICANT OR DOUBTFUL DATA. SEE ALSO THE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

CHARGED ONLY			
M R	(760.0) (9.0)	CARMONY	64 HBC + 3.5 PI+P,TCUT 4 6/66
M R	(768.0) (5.0)	BLIEDEN	65 HMS - 3.5 PI- P 6/66
M R	(765.0) (5.0)	ALFF-STEI	66 HBC + 2.3 PI+ P 6/66
M R	(760.0) (5.0)	HAGOPIAN1	66 HBC - 3.0 PI- P 6/66
M R	(765.0) (5.0)	HAGOPIAN2	66 HBC - 2.14 PI-,TCUT12 9/67
M R	2775 (755.5) (10.5)	JACOBS	66 HBC - 2.3PI-,T CUT 20 6/68
M R	(758.0) (10.0)	JACOBS	66 HBC + 2.1 PI+,TCUT2.5 8/66
M R	(749.0) (3.0)	WEST	66 HBC - 2.1 PI- P 10/66
M R	(768.0) (5.0)	MILLER	67 HBC - 2.7 PI-,T CUT20 9/66
M R	(773.0) (2.0)	BATON	68 HBC - 2.8 PI-,T CUT13 7/69
M Z	900 767. 6.	EISNER	67 HBC - 4.2 PI-,T CUT10 1/73
M A	9650 766.8 1.5	PISUT	68 RVUE - 1.7-3.PI--CT10 6/68
M X	6500 766. 7.	BYERLY	73 OSPK - 5. PI- P 2/74
M			
M AVG	766.8 1.4	AVERAGE	
NEUTRAL ONLY			
M R	300 (760.0) (10.0)	ABOLINS	63 HBC 0 3.5 PI+P
M R	500 (770.0) (10.0)	GOLDBABER	64 HBC 0 3.7 PI+P
M R	(750.0) (5.0)	ALFF-STEI	66 HBC 0 2-3 PI+ P 6/66
M R	(775.0) (5.0)	HAGOPIAN1	66 HBC 0 3.0 PI- P 6/66
M R	(770.) (5.)	HAGOPIAN2	66 HBC 0 2.1 PI-,TCUT 12 2/67
M R	4207 (758.0) (7.5)	JACOBS	66 HBC 0 2-3PI-,T CUT 20 6/68
M R	(765.0) (8.0)	JAMES	66 HBC 0 2.1 PI+ P 6/66
M R	(760.0) (3.0)	WEST	66 HBC 0 2.1 PI- P 10/66
M P	4000 (765.) (5.0)	ASBURY 2	67 CNTR 0 GAMMA + PB 1/73
M R	(768.0) (2.0)	BACON	67 HBC 0 1.7 PI-P 9/67
M R	(761.) (3.)	HUWE	67 HBC 0 2.4 PI- P 7/67
M R	(770.0) (4.0)	MILLER	67 HBC 0 2.7 PI-,T CUT20 9/66
M R	(775.0) (2.0)	ARMENISE	68 DBC 0 5.1 PI+D 6/68
M R	(768.4) (2.4)	MALAMUD	69 RVUE 0 2-4 PI-P 1/73
M P	(765.0) (10.0)	ALVENSLEB	70 CNTR 0 GAMMA A,TCUT.01 1/73
M P	(775.) (5.)	GLADDING	73 CNTR 0 2.9-4.7 GAMMA P 2/74
M H	(778.) (2.)	HYAMS	73 ASPK 0 17.PI-P,PI+PI-N 1/74
M H	(770.) (9.)	ESTABROOK 74	RVUE 0 17.PI-P,PI+PI-N 12/75
M G	(775.) (2.)	GRAY	74 ASPK 0 17.PI-P,PI+PI-N 2/74
M D	(776.3) (0.4)	ROOS	75 RVUE 0 PHASE SHIFTS 12/75
M EG	(776.1) (2.6)	BECKER	79 ASPK 0 17.PI-P POLARIZ 12/79
M CH	(769.5) (0.7)	LANG	79 RVUE 0 1/82
M O	2250 775.0 3.0	HYAMS	68 OSPK 0 11.2 PI- P 9/68
M O A	13300 769.2 1.5	PISUT	68 RVUE 0 1.7-3.2PI--CT10 1/73
M O	1700 774.0 3.0	REYNOLDS	69 HBC 0 2.26 PI- P 12/78
M O	140K 767.7 1.9	BACON	70 CNTR 0 PHOTOPROD. 1/73
M O	1930 767.0 4.0	BALLAM	72 HBC 0 2.8 GAMMA P 1/73
M O	2430 770.0 4.0	BALLAM	72 HBC 0 4.7 GAMMA P 1/73
M Z	11200 773.5 1.7	JACOBS	72 HBC 0 2.8 PI- P 1/73
M O	6800 764.0 3.0	RATCLIFF	72 ASPK 0 15. PI-P,TCUT.3 1/74
M C	32000 775.0 4.0	PROTOPOPE	73 HBC 0 7.1 PI-P,TCUT.4 2/74
M O	4100 767. 4.	ENGLER	74 DBC 0 6. PI+N,PI+PI-P 12/75
M O	76000 768.0 1.0	DEUTSCHMA	76 HBC 0 16. PI+ P 4/78
M E	767.6 2.7	BARTALUCC	78 CNTR 0 BRENS,E+E-P 12/77
M X	769.0 3.0	WICKLUND	78 ASPK 0 3,4,6 PI--PN 4/78
M C H	768.0 4.0	BOHACIK	80 RVUE 0 1/82
M E B	770. 2.	HEYN	80 RVUE PION FORM FACTOR 9/81
M G	777.4 2.0	CHABAUD	83 ASPK 0 17.PI-P POLARIZ 12/83*
M K	775.9 2.0	KURDADZE	83 OLYA E+E- 1/84*
M O			
M O AVG	770.34 0.86	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

- NOTES-----
- M A FROM FIT OF 3-PARAMETER RELATIVISTIC P-WAVE BREIT WIGNER TO TOTAL MASS DISTRIBUTION.
 - M B HEYN 80 INCLUDES ALL SPACELIKE AND TIMELIKE F(P)
 - M B VALUES UNTIL 1978.
 - M C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION
 - M D ENERGY-DEPENDENT ANALYSIS OF BATON 70, HYAMS 73, PROTOPOPE 73 PHASE SHIFTS.
 - M E PURE P-WAVE SYSTEM.
 - M G FROM FIT OF 3-PARAMETER RELATIVISTIC BREIT-WIGNER TO HELICITY ZERO PART OF P-WAVE INTENSITY. CHABAUD 83 AND BECKER 79
 - M G INCLUDE DATA OF GRAYER 74.
 - M H FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF GRAYER 74 DATA.
 - M P FROM PHOTOPRODUCTION, MODEL DEPENDENT.
 - M R INCLUDED IN PISUT 68 RVUE
 - M X PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS. SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESPONDING TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS
 - M Z MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO WIDTH/SQRT(N),SEE K* TYPED NOTE
 - M K FROM THE GOUNARIS-SAKURAI PARAMETRIZATION OF THE PION FORM FACTOR



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
 $\rho(770)$

9 (RHOO) - (RHO+-) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D A 3600	-5.	5.	FOSTER	68 HBC	+0 PBAR P AT REST	12/78
D R 22950	2.4	2.1	PISUT	68 RVUE	PI N TO RHO N	6/68
D A 3000	-4.0	4.0	REYNOLDS	69 HBC	-0 2.26 PI- P	12/78
D D						
D	AVG	0.3	2.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3)		

9 RHO RANGE PARAMETER (GEV-1)

R	5.3	0.9	0.7	CHABAUD	83 ASPK	0 17 PI-P POLARIZ	12/83*
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9 RHO WIDTH (MEV)

WE NO LONGER LIST S-WAVE BREIT-WIGNER FITS, PBAR P DATA WITH HIGH COMBINATORIAL BACKGROUND, AND INSIGNIFICANT OR DOUBTFUL DATA. SEE FURTHER MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

W	CHARGED ONLY						
W R	(77.0)	(20.0)	CARMONY	64 HBC	+ 3.5 PI+P,TCUT 4		6/66
W R	(100.0)		ALFF-STEI	66 HBC	+ 2.3 PI+ P		6/66
W R	(127.0)	(5.0)	BLIEDEN	66 MMS	- 3.0 PI- P		6/66
W R	(150.0)	(20.0)	HAGOPIAN1	66 HBC	- 3.0 PI- P		6/66
W R	(135.0)	(20.0)	HAGOPIAN2	66 HBC	- 2.14 PI-,TCUT12	9/67	
W R	2775 (137.1)	(20.0)	JACOBS	66 HBC	- 2.3PI-,T CUT 20	6/68	
W R	(147.0)	(19.0)	JAMES	66 HBC	+ 2.1 PI+,TCUT2.5	8/66	
W R	(103.0)	(13.0)	JAMES	66 HBC	- 2.1 PI+ P	6/66	
W R	(153.0)	(13.0)	MILLER	67 HBC	- 2.7 PI-,T CUT20	9/66	
W R	(150.0)	(5.0)	BATON	68 HBC	- 2.8 PI- P	7/69	
W	900	146.	EISNER	67 HBC	- 4.2 PI-,T CUT10	9/67	
W A	9650	148.2	PISUT	68 RVUE	- 1.7-3.2PI-,CT10	6/68	
W X	6500	146.	BYERLY	73 OSPK	- 5. PI- P	2/74	
W	AVG	147.8	3.7	AVERAGE			

9 RHO PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

W3	RHO INTO (PI GAMMA)	(63)				
W3	(35.0)	(10.0)	GOBBI	74 OSPK	- 23. PI-A,PI-P10A	12/75
W3	71.0	7.0	JENSEN	83 SPEC	- PI-A,PI- P10 A	9/83*

9 RHO BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	RHO INTO 4PI/2PI	(P2)/(P1)				
R1	RHO+- INTO (PI+- PI+ PI- P10) / (PI+- P10)					
R1	(0.002)OR LESS	FERBEL	66 HBC	+ PI+- P ABOVE 2.5	10/66	
R1	0.0035	0.004	JAMES	66 HBC	+ 2.1 PI+P	11/66
R1	RHO0 INTO (PI+ PI- PI+ PI-) / (PI+ PI-)					
R1	(0.008)OR LESS	JAMES	66 HBC	0 2.1 PI+P	6/66	
R1	(0.002)OR LESS	CHUNG	68 HBC	0 3.2,4.2 PI-P	7/67	
R1	(0.002)OR LESS	CL=.90 HUSON	68 HLBC	0 16.0 PI- P	1/71	
R1	(0.0015)R LESS	CL=.90 ERBE	69 HBC	0 2.5-5.8 GAMMA P	10/67	

NOTES

W A FROM FIT OF 3-PARAMETER RELATIVISTIC P-WAVE BREIT WIGNER TO TOTAL MASS DISTRIBUTION.

W B HEYN 80 INCLUDES ALL SPACELIKE AND TIMELIKE F(PI)

W C VALUES UNTIL 1978.

W D FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION

W E ENERGY-DEPENDENT ANALYSIS OF BATON 70, HYAMS 73, PROTOPOESCU 73 PHASE SHIFTS.

W F PURE P-WAVE SYSTEM.

W G FROM FIT OF 3-PARAMETER RELATIVISTIC BREIT-WIGNER TO HELICITY ZERO PART OF P-WAVE INTENSITY. CHABAUD 83 AND BECKER 79

W H INCLUDE DATA OF GRAYER 74.

W I FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF GRAYER 74 DATA.

W J FROM PHOTOPRODUCTION, MODEL DEPENDENT.

W K INCLUDED IN PISUT 68 RVUE

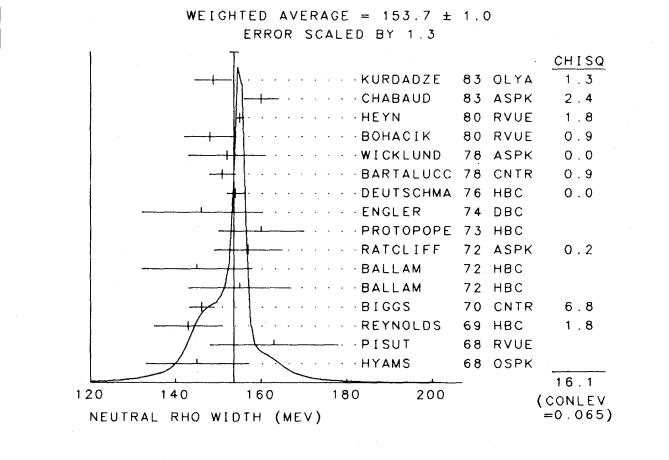
W X PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS. SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESPONDING TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.

W Y WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N),SEE K* TYPED NOTE

W Z FROM THE GOUNARIS-SAKURAI PARAMETRIZATION OF THE PION FORM FACTOR

9 RHO PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	RHO INTO 2PI	140+ 140
P2	RHO INTO 4PI	140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P3	RHO INTO PI GAMMA	140+ 0
P4	RHO INTO E+ E-	511+ 511
P5	RHO INTO PI ETA (VIOLATES G)	140+ 549
P6	RHO INTO MU+ MU-	106+ 106
P7	RHO INTO PI+ PI- P10 (VIOLATES G)	140+ 140+ 135
P8	RHO INTO ETA GAMMA	549+ 0



9 RHO PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

W3	RHO INTO (PI GAMMA)	(63)			
W3	(35.0)	(10.0)	GOBBI	74 OSPK	- 23. PI-A,PI-P10A
W3	71.0	7.0	JENSEN	83 SPEC	- PI-A,PI- P10 A

9 RHO BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	RHO INTO 4PI/2PI	(P2)/(P1)			
R1	RHO+- INTO (PI+- PI+ PI- P10) / (PI+- P10)				
R1	(0.002)OR LESS	FERBEL	66 HBC	+ PI+- P ABOVE 2.5	10/66
R1	0.0035	0.004	JAMES	66 HBC	+ 2.1 PI+P
R1	RHO0 INTO (PI+ PI- PI+ PI-) / (PI+ PI-)				
R1	(0.008)OR LESS	JAMES	66 HBC	0 2.1 PI+P	6/66
R1	(0.002)OR LESS	CHUNG	68 HBC	0 3.2,4.2 PI-P	7/67
R1	(0.002)OR LESS	CL=.90 HUSON	68 HLBC	0 16.0 PI- P	1/71
R1	(0.0015)R LESS	CL=.90 ERBE	69 HBC	0 2.5-5.8 GAMMA P	10/67

NOTE ON THE e^+e^- AND $\mu^+\mu^-$ DECAYS

Extraction of a ratio for $\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ is complicated by interference with ω decay. In photoproduction, $\gamma A \rightarrow e^+e^- A$, there is substantial interference between the allowed $(\rho^0, \omega) \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decays. The interference in the colliding-beam reaction $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ is due to G-parity-violating mixing of the overlapping ρ^0 and ω resonances; it alters the results for the rate $\Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ only by a small amount. Therefore at present we average only the values from the $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ experiments.

The same comment applies to the decay $\rho^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$.

9 RHO PARTIAL DECAY MODES

R3	RHO INTO(E+ E-)/(PI+PI-) (UNITS 10**--4)	(P4)/(P1)			
R3	SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.				
R3	P 94 (0.65) (0.14)	ASBURY 1	67 CNTR	PHOTOPRODUCTION	9/67
R3	H (0.65) (1.1)	HERTZBACH	67 OSPK	ASSUME SU(3)+MIXING	10/66
R3	A 33 (0.53) (0.11)	ASTVACATU	68 OSPK	ASSUME SU(3)+MIXING	6/68
R3	F 0.50 0.10	AUSLENDER	69 OSPK	E+E- COLLID.BEAM	9/68
R3	(0.49) (0.12) (0.15)	BIGGS	70 CNTR	PHOTOPRODUCTION	6/70
R3	0.41 0.05	BENAKAS	72 OSPK	E+E- COLL.BEAMS	12/72
R3	0.462 0.018	KURDADZE	83 OLYA	E+E-	1/84*
R3	AVG 0.457 0.017	AVERAGE			
R3	A	NOT SEPARATED FROM OMEGA DECAY. ERROR STATISTICAL ONLY.			
R3	F	ASSUMING RHO WIDTH 140 MEV. ERROR STATISTICAL ONLY.			
R3	H	NOT SEPARATED FROM OMEGA DECAY.			
R3	P	POSSIBLY LARGE RHO-OMEGA INTERFERENCE			

Mesons

$\rho(770)$, $\omega(783)$

Data Card Listings

R4 RHO INTO (PI ETA)/(ZPI) (0.008)OR LESS FERBEL 66 HBC -- P1+ P ABOVE 2.5 11/66
R5 RHO INTO (MU+ MU-)/(PI+ PI-) (UNITS 10**4) (P6)/(P1)
R5 SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

R5 H 0.97 0.31 0.33 HYAMS 67 OSPK 11 PI- LI H 6/67
R5 R 0.82 0.16 0.36 ROTHWELL 69 CNTR PHOTOPRODUCTION 4/70
R5 W 0.56 0.15 WEHMANN 69 OSPK 12 PI- ON C,FE 7/69
R5 AVG 0.67 0.12 AVERAGE

R6 RHO INTO (PI+ PI- P10)/(PI+ PI-) (0.01) OR LESS CL-84 ABRAMS 71 HBC 0.5.7 PI+ P 11/71
R6 G MODEL DEPENDENT, ASSUMES I = 1,2, OR 3 FOR THE 3PI SYSTEM 11/71
R7 RHO INTO (ETA GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**4) (P8)
R7 A (3.6) (0.9) ANDREWS 77 CNTR 0 6.7-10 GAMMA CU 12/77
R7 B (1.1) (1.1) ANDREWS 77 CNTR 0 6.7-10 GAMMA CU 12/77
R7 A SOLUTION CORRESPONDING TO CONSTRUCTIVE OMEGA-RHO INTERFERENCE
R7 A THE QUARK MODEL PREDICTS A RELATIVE DECAY PHASE OF ZERO.
R7 B SOLUTION CORRESPONDING TO DESTRUCTIVE OMEGA-RHO INTERFERENCE

REFERENCES FOR RHO

ANDERSON 61 PRL 6 365 ANDERSON, BANG, BURKE, CARMONY, SCHMITZ (LRL)
ERWIN 61 PRL 6 628 A. R., R. MARCH, W. D. WALKER, E. WEST (MISC)
KENNEY 62 PR 126 736 V P KENNEY, W. D. SHEPARD, C. D. GALL (KENTUCKY)
SAMIOS 62 PRL 9 139 SAMIOS, BACHMAN, LEA+ (BNL+CUNY-COLU+KNTY)
XUONG 62 PR 128 1849 NGUYEN HUU XUONG, GERALD R. LYNCH (LRL)

ALBINS 63 PRL 11 381 ALBINS, LANDER, MEHLHOP, NGUYEN, YAGER (UCSD)
ALITTI 63 NC 29 515 ALITTI, BATION, ARMENISE+ (SACL+ORSA+BARI+BGNA)
CHADWICK 63 PRL 10 62 CHADWICK, DAVIES, DERRICK, CRESTI+ (OXF+PADO)
GIRAGOSI 63 PRL 11 85 ZAVEN GIRAGOSIAN (LRL)
SACLAY 63 SIENA CONF 1 239 SACLAY-ORSAY-BARI+ BOLOGNA- COLLABORATION

BONDAR 64 NC 31 729 BONDAR+ (CAACHEN+BIRM+BONN+DESY+LOIC+MPIM)
CARMONY 64 DUBNA CONF 1 486 CARMONY, HOA, LANDER, NG. H. XUONG, YAGER (UCSD)
GOLDHABE 64 PRL 12 336 GOLDHABER, BROWN, KADYK, SHEN+ (LRL+UCB)
ALYEA 65 PL 15 82 ALYEA, CRITTENDEN, MARTIN, RHODE+ (INDIANA)
ARMENISE 65 NC 37 361 SACLAY-ORSAY-BARI+BOLOGNA COLLABORATION
BLIEDEN 65 PL 19 444 CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
CLARK 65 PR 139 B 1556 A. CLARK, CHRISTENSON, CROWIN, TURLEY (PRINCETON)
GUTAY 65 NC 39 381 GUTAY, LANNUTTI, TULLI (FSU)
LANZEROT 65 PRL 15 210 LANZEROTTI, BLUMENTHAL, EHN, FAISSLER+ (HARV)
ZDANIS 65 PRL 14 721 ZDANIS, MADANSKY, KRAEMER+ (JHU+BNL)

ACCENSI 66 PL 20 557 ACCENSI, ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK+ (CERN)
ALFF-STE 66 PR 145 1072 ALFF-STEINBERGER, BERLEY, BRUGGER+ (COLU+RUTG)
BALTY 66 PR 145 1103 +FRANZINI, LUTJENS, SEVERINS, TYCKO+ (COLUMBIA)
BLIEDEN 66 NC 43 71 CERN MISSING MASS SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
CAMBRIDGE 66 PR 146 994 CAMBRIDGE BUBBLE CHAMBER GROUP (MIT-HARV)
CASON 66 PRL 148 1282 N. M. CASON (WISCONSIN)
DEUTSCHM 66 PL 20 82 DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG+ (SACL+BERLIN- CERN)
FERBEL 66 PL 21 111 FERBEL (ROCHESTER)
FIDECARO 66 PL 23 163 G.-M. FIDECARO, J. POIRIER, P. ACHAVON (CERN)
HAGOPIAN 66 PR 145 1128 HAGOPIAN, SELOVE, ALITTI, BATION+ (PENNSYLVANIA, LRL-BERKELEY)
HAGOPIAN 66 PR 152 1183 HAGOPIAN, PAN (PENNSYLVANIA, LRL-BERKELEY)
HUSON 66 PL 20 91 HUSON, ALLARD, DRI JARD, HENNESSY+ (ORSAY+EPDL)
JACOBS 66 UCLR 146 877 L. D. JACOBS (LRL)
JAMES 66 PR 142 896 F. E. JAMES, KRAYBILL (YALE+BROOKHAVEN)
WEST 66 PR 149 1089 WEST, BOYD, ERWIN, WALKER (WISCONSIN)

ALLES-BO 67 PRL 19 869 ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK+ (CERN+BONN)
ASBURY 2 67 PRL 19 865 +BECKER+BERTRAM+JODS+JORDAN+ (DESY+COLU)
ASBURY 2 67 PRL 19 865 +BECKER+BERTRAM+JODS+JORDAN+ (DESY+COLU)
BACON 67 PR 157 1263 +FICKINGER, HILL, HOPKINS, ROBINSON+ (BNL)
BANNER 67 PL 25 B 300 +FRYXELL, HAMEL, ZSEMERY, CHEZE+ (SACLAY+CAEN)
BARLOW 67 PL 25 B 401 +GOLMONTAINET+ (CERN+KDEF+IRAD+LIV)
BATON 67 PL 25 B 419 J. BATON, G. LAURENS, J. REIGNIER (SACLAY)
ALSO 67 NP B 3 349 P. BATON, G. LAURENS, J. REIGNIER (SACLAY)
CLEAR 67 NC 49A 399 +JOHNSTON+COOPER+MANNER+ (TNTO+ANL+MISC)
DANYSZ 67 NP 1 A 801 +MORITZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)
EISNER 67 PR 164 1699 +JOHNSON+KLEIN+PETERS+SAHNI+YEN+ (PURDUE)
FRENCH 67 NC 52A 442 +KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+ (CERN+BIRM)
HERTZBAC 67 PR 155 1461 HERTZBACH, KRAEMER, MADANSKI, ZDANIS+ (JHU+BNL)
HUWE 67 PL 24B 252 +MARGUIT+OPPENHEIMER+SCHULTZ+WILSON (COLU)
HYAMS 67 PL 24B 634 +KOCH+PELLET+POD+MANNER+ (CERN+MPIM)
MILLER 67 PR 153 1423 MILLER, GUTAY, JOHNSON, LOEFFLER+ (PURDUE)
POIRIER 67 PR 163 1462 +BISWAS, CASON, DERADO, KENNEY+ (NDAM+PENN)

ABC COLL 68 NP 84 501 AACHEN+BERLIN-CERN COLLABORATION
ARMENISE 68 NC 54A 999 +GHIDINI, FORINO+ (BARI+BGNA+PIRZ+ORSAY)
ASTVACAT 68 PL 27 B 45 ASTVACATUROV, AZIMOV, BALDIN+ (JINR+MOSCOW)
BATON 68 PR 176 1574 J. P. BATON, G. LAURENS (SACLAY)
BLECHSCH 68 NC 53 A 1045 BLECHSCHMIDT, DOWD, ELSNER, + (DESY+MCS)
ALSO 67 NC 52 A 1348
CHUNG 68 PR 165 1491 S. U. CHUNG, O. I. DAHL, J. KIRZ, D. H. MILLER (LRL)
DONALD 68 NP 8 6 174 +EDWARDS, FROESEN, BETTINI+ (LIVP+OSLO+PADO)
FOSTER 68 PR 166 1430 +GAVILLET+LABROSE+MONTANET+ (CERN+CDF)
HUSON 68 PL 28B 208 +LUBATTI, SIX, VEIET+ (ORSA+MILA+UCLA)
HYAMS 68 NP 8 7 1 +KOCH, POTTER, WILSON, VON LINDERN+ (CERN+MPIM)
JONES 68 PR 166 1405 +BLEULER, CALDWELL, ELSNER, HARTING+ (CERN)
JOHNSON 68 PR 176 1651 +POIRIER, BISWAS, GUTAY+ (NDAM+PURD+SLAC)
KEY 68 PR 166 1430 +PRENTICE+COOPER+MANNER+ (TNTO+ANL+MISC)
LAMS 68 PR 166 1395 +CASON+BISWAS+DERADO+GROVES+ (NOTREDAME)
LANZEROT 68 PR 166 1365 LANZEROTTI, BLUMENTHAL, EHN, FAISSLER+ (HARV)
MARATECK 68 PRL 21 1613 +HAGOPIAN, + (PENNSYLVANIA+COLU+PURD+TNTO+MISC)
PISUT 68 NP 8 B 325 J. PISUT, M. ROOS (CERN)

ALVENSLE 70 PRL 24 786
BATON 70 PL 33 B 528
BIGGS 70 PRL 24 1197
BINGHAM 70 PRL 24 955
GALLOWAY 70 PR D 1 3077
ABRAMS 71 PR D 4 653
BLOODWOR 71 NP B 35 133
DEERY 71 PR D 3 635

BAILLON 72 PL 38 B 555
BALLAM 72 PR D 5 545
BASDEVANT 72 PL 41 B 178
BENAKSAS 72 PL 39 B 289
DRIVER 72 NP B 38 1
EISENBER 72 PR D 5 15
GRAYER 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. 5
GRAYER 72 NP B 50 29
JACOBS 72 PR D 6 1291
RATCLIFF 72 PL 38 B 345
TAKAHASH 72 PR D 6 1266

BYERLY 73 PR D 7 637
CHARLESW 73 NP B 65 253
GLADDING 73 PR D 8 3721
HYAMS 73 NP B 64 134
PROTOPO 73 PR D 7 1280

CARROLL 74 PR D 10 1430
ENGLER 74 PR D 10 2070
ESTABROO 74 NP B 79 301
GOBBI 74 PRL 33 1450
GRAYER 74 NP B 75 189
HABER 74 PR D10 1387
NORDBERG 74 PL 51 B 106
SPITAL 74 PR D 9 126

MONTONEN 75 LNC 12 627
ROOS 75 NP B 97 165
DEUTSCHM 76 NP B 103 426
ANDREWS 77 PRL 38 198

BALTY 78 PR D 17 62
BARTALUC 78 NC 44 A 587
QUENZER 78 PL 76 B 512
WICKLUND 78 PR D 17 1197

BECKER 79 NP B 151 46
LANG 79 PR D 19 956

BERG 80 PRL 44 706
BOHACIK 80 PR D 21 1342
HEYN 80 ZPHY C 7 169

ALEKSEEV 82 JETP 55 591
CHABAUD 83 NP B 223 1
JENSEN 83 PR D 27 26
KURDADZE 83 JETP 3 613

M R 2198 (783.4) (0.7)
M R (784.0) (0.7)
M SR 4800 (782.0) (0.8)
M 2400 782.4 0.5
M 750 784.1 1.2
M 248 783.2 1.6
M 510 781.0 0.6
M D 418 783.7 1.0
M B 700 782.6 1.0
M 2100 783.5 0.8
M 535 782.7 0.9
M 1430 781.8 0.6
M 3000 782.6 1.8
M 783.3 0.4
M 33260 782.5 0.8
M 782.4 0.4
M AVG 782.58 0.18 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

M B OBSERVED BY THRESHOLD-CROSSING TECHNIQUE. MASS RESOL. ~4.8 MEV FWHM
M D FROM BEST-RESOLUTION SAMPLE OF COYNE 71
M F FROM OMEGA-RHO INTERFERENCE IN THE PI-PI- MASS SPECTRUM
M F ASSUMING OMEGA WIDTH 12.6 MEV.
M R INCLUDED IN ROOS 77, 79 RVUE
M S ERROR INCLUDES 0.5 MEV MASS SCALE ERROR

W 750 8.8 3.0
W 510 11.2 2.7
W 510 10.3 1.4
W 248 12.8 3.0
W 4270 9.5 1.0
W 418 13.3 2.
W 10.5 1.5
W E 940 7.70 1.65
W B 20000 10.22 0.43
W 2100 9.4 2.5
W 1430 12.0 2.0
W 9.0 0.8
W 9.8 0.9
W AVG 9.89 0.28 AVERAGE

M B OBSERVED BY THRESHOLD-CROSSING TECHNIQUE. MASS RESOL. ~4.8 MEV FWHM
W E ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SYSTEMATICS ADDED LINEARLY

ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BERTRAM, CHEN, COHEN (DESY)
+LAURENS, REIGNIER (SACLAY)
+BRABEN, CLIFFT, GABATHULER, KITCHING+ (CERN)
+FRETTER, MOFFETT, BALLAM+ (LRL+SLAC+TUFT)
+MOTT, ALYA, LEE, MARTIN, PRICKETT (IND)

+BARNHAM, BUTLER, COYNE, GOLDHABER, HALL, + (LBL)
BLOODWORTH, JACKSON, PRENTICE, YONER (TORONTO)
+BISWAS, CASON, GROVES, JOHNSON, + (NOTRE DAME)
+CARNEGIE, KLUGE, LEITH, LYNCH, RATCLIFF+ (SLAC)
+CHADWICK, BINGHAM, MILBURN, + (SLAC+LBL+TUFT)
+BASDEVANT, FROGGATT, PETERSEN (CERN)
+COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULIANNI, LAPLANCHE, + (ORSAY)
+HEINLOTH, HONNE, HOFMANN, RATHJE, + (DESY+HAMB)
+EISENBERG, BALLAM, DAGAN, + (REHO+SLAC+TELA)
+HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIM)
+HYAMS, JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
L. D. JACOBS (SACLAY)
+BULOS, CARNEGIE, KLUGE, LEITH, LYNCH, + (SLAC)
TAKAHASHI, BARISH, + (TOHO+PENN+NDAM+ANL)

+ANTHONY, COFFIN, MEANLEY, MEYER, RICE, + (MICH)
CHARLESWORTH, EMMS, BELL, + (CMBL+BRIM+DURN)
+RUSSEL, TANNENBAUM, WEISS, THOMSON (HARV)
+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL, + (CERN+MPIM)
PROTOPOESCU, GARNJUST, GALTIERI, FLATTE+ (LBL)

+MATTHEWS, WALKER+ (SLAC+DUKE+WISC+TNTO)
+KRAEMER, TOAFF, WEISSER, DIAZ+ (CERN+CASE)
P. ESTABROOKS, A. D. HARTIN (DURN)
+ROSEN, SCOTT, SHAPIRO+ (NWES+ROCK+CORN)
G. GRAYER, HYAMS, BLUM, DIETL, + (CERN+MPIM)
+HODDUS, HULSIZER, KISTIANSKY, LEVY+ (MIT)
+ABRAMSON, ANDREWS, HARVEY, + (CORN+ROCK)
R. SPITAL, D. R. YENNIE (CORN)

C. MONTONEN, M. ROOS, N. TORNQVIST (HELS)
M. ROOS (HELS)
+KIRK, + (AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS)
+FUKUSHIMA, HARVEY, LOKOWICZ, MAY, + (ROCH)

+CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, SMITH, YEH, + (COLU+BING)
BARTALUCCI, BASINI, BERTOLUCCI, (DESY+FRAS)
+RIBES, RUMPF, BERTRAND, BIZOT, CHASE, + (LALO)
+AYRES, DIEBOLD, ERENAME, KRAMER, PAWLICKI (ANL)

+BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA+ (MPIM+CERN+ZEEM+CORN)
C. B. LANG, A. MAS-PARRADA (GRAZ)
+CHANDLEE, BIEL, HEPPELMANN, + (CRAC+FNAL+MINN)
J. BOHACIK, H. KUHNELT (BRATISLAVA+WIEN)
M. F. HEYN, C. B. LANG (GRAZ)

ALEKSEEVA, KARTAMYSHEV, MAKARIN+ (KIAE)
+GORLICH, CERRADA+ (CERN+CRAC+MPIM)
+BERG, BIEL, COLLICK+ (ROCH+FNAL+MINN)
+LELCHUK, PAKHUSOVA+ (NOVO)

$\omega(783)$

1 OMEGA(783, JPG=1--) I=0

1 OMEGA MASS (NEV)

BALTY 67 HBC 0.0 PBAR P 2/74
ATHERTON 70 HBC 3.6 PBAR P, 7 PI 2/74
OREN 74 HBC 2.3 PBAR P, 5PI 12/75
BIZZARRI 69 HBC 0 PBAR P 9/69
ABRAMOVIC 70 HBC 3.9 PI- P 2/74
BIGGS 70 CNTR PHOTOPRODUCTION 2/74
BIZZARRI 71 HBC 0.0 P PBAR K1K- 11/71
BIZZARRI 71 HBC 0.0 P PBAR K1K1 11/71
COYNE 71 HBC 3.7 PI+ P 11/71
AGUILAR 72 HBC 3.9, 4.6 K- P 12/72
COYNE 71 HBC 0.0 P OMEGA N 12/75
GESSAROLI 77 HBC 11 PI- P, OMEGA PI 12/77
APELDOORN 78 HBC 7.2 PB P, P OM 4/78
COOPER 78 HBC 7.8 PB P, 5 PI 4/78
BENKHEIRI 79 OMEG 9-12 PI+ P 12/79
CORDIER 80 WIRE E+E-, PI+PI-P10 9/81
ROOS 80 RVUE 0-3.6 PBAR P 12/79
KURDADZE 83 OLYA E+E- 1/84*

1 OMEGA FULL WIDTH (MEV)

ABRAMOVIC 70 HBC 3.9 PI- P 6/70
ATHERTON 70 HBC 3.6 PBAR P, 7 PI 5/70
BIZZARRI 71 HBC 0.0 P PBAR K1K1 11/71
BIZZARRI 71 HBC 0.0 P PBAR K1K- 11/71
COYNE 71 HBC 3.7 PI+ P 11/71
AGUILAR 72 HBC 3.9, 4.6 K- P 12/72
BENAKSAS 72 OSPK E+E- COLL. BEAMS 2/73
BORNSTEI 72 HBC 2.18 K- P 7/77
BROWN 72 HMS 2.5 PI- P, N MNS 12/72
KEYNE 76 CNTR PI- P, OMEGA N 12/75
GESSAROLI 77 HBC 11 PI- P, OMEGA PI 12/77
COOPER 78 HBC 7.8 PB P, 5 PI 4/78
CORDIER 80 WIRE E+E-, PI+PI-P10 9/81
KURDADZE 83 OLYA E+E- 1/84*

M B OBSERVED BY THRESHOLD-CROSSING TECHNIQUE. MASS RESOL. ~4.8 MEV FWHM
W E ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SYSTEMATICS ADDED LINEARLY

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$\omega(783)$

1 OMEGA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

	DECAY MASSES
P1 OMEGA INTO P1+ P1- P10	140+ 140+ 135
P2 OMEGA INTO P1+ P1- (VIOLATES G)	140+ 140
P3 OMEGA INTO P10 GAMMA	135+ 0
P4 OMEGA INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA	140+ 140+ 0
P5 OMEGA INTO 2P10 GAMMA	135+ 135+ 0
P6 OMEGA INTO ETA GAMMA	549+ 0
P7 OMEGA INTO E+ E-	511+ 511
P8 OMEGA INTO MU+ MU-	106+ 106
P9 OMEGA INTO ETA P10 (VIOLATES C)	549+ 135
P10 OMEGA INTO 3 GAMMA	0+ 0+ 0
P11 OMEGA INTO P10 MU+ MU-	135+ 106+ 106

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

	P 1	P 2	P 3
P 1	.8990+-0051		
P 2	-.3762	-.0140+-0021	
P 3	-.9107	-.0400	.0870+-0047

1 OMEGA BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 OMEGA INTO NEUTRAL/(P1+ P1- P10)	(P3+...)/(P1)
R1	20 0.11 0.02 BUSCHBECK 63 HBC 1.5 K-P
R1	35 0.08 0.03 KRAEMER 64 HBC 1.2 P1+D
R1	65 0.10 0.04 ALFF-STEI 66 HBC CORR. BY SCHULTZ(COL)
R1	850 0.134 0.026 DIGIUGNO 66 CNTR 1.4 P1-P
R1	348 0.097 0.016 FLATTE 66 HBC 1.8 K-P
R1	0.06 0.016 JAMES 66 HBC 2.1 P1+P
R1	19 0.10 0.03 BARASH 67 HBC 0.0 PBAR P
R1	46 0.15 0.04 AGUILAR 72 HBC 3.9, 4.6 K-P
R1	AVG 0.1033 0.0091 AVERAGE
R1	FIT 0.0968 0.0057 FROM FIT
R2 OMEGA INTO (P1+ P1-)/(P1+ P1- P10). SEE ALSO R15 (P2)/(P1)	
R2 R	(0.011)OR MORE CL=.95 ABRAMOVICH 70 HBC 3.9 P1-P
R2 R	(0.035)OR LESS CL=.95 BIZZARRI 70 CNTR PHOTOPRODUCTION 6/70
R2 R	(0.019)OR MORE CL=.95 BIZZARRI 70 DBC PBAR N AT REST 11/71
R2 R	(0.022 0.009 0.01 ROOS 70 HBC 1.6-2.2 P PBAR 6/70
R2 S	0.021 0.028 0.009 RATCLIFF 72 ASPK 15. P1- P N 2P1 12/72
R2 C	(0.0115)OR MORE BURNS 73 HBC 4-1.1 PBAR P 12/75
R2	(0.04) (0.02) LYONS 77 HBC 3-4 K-P, LAM OMEG 12/77
R2	AVG 0.0157 0.0040 AVERAGE
R2	FIT 0.0155 0.0024 FROM FIT
R2 B RE-EVALUATED UNDER R2 BY BEHREND 71 USING MORE ACCURATE OMEGA TO RHO PHOTOPRODUCTION CROSS-SECTION RATIO.	
R2 C ASSUMING COMPLETE RHO-OMEGA COHERENCE	
R2 R ROOS 70 COMBINES ABRAMOVICH 70 AND BIZZARRI 70	
R2 S SIGNIFICANT INTERFERENCE EFFECT OBSERVED. NB OF OMEGA INTO 3P1 COMES FROM AN EXTRAPOLATION.	
R3 OMEGA INTO (P10 GAMMA) / (P1+ P1- P10)	(P3)/(P1)
R3	0.13 0.04 JACQUET 69 HLCB 10/67
R3	0.081 0.020 BALDIN 71 HLCB 2.9 P1+ P 11/71
R3	0.109 0.025 BENAKSAS 72 OSPK E+E- COLL. BEAMS 2/73
R3	0.084 0.013 KEYNE 76 CNTR P1-P, OMEGA N 12/75
R3	AVG 0.0898 0.0097 AVERAGE
R3	FIT 0.0968 0.0057 FROM FIT
R4 OMEGA INTO (P1+ P1- GAMMA)/(P1+ P1- P10)	(P4)/(P1)
R4	(0.05) OR LESS CL=.90 FLATTE 66 HBC 1.8 K-P 9/66
R4	(0.066) OR LESS CL=.90 KALBFLEI 75 HBC 2.2 K-P, GAMMA + 12/75
R6 OMEGA INTO (MU+ MU-)/(P1+ P1- P10) (UNITS 10**+3)	(P8)/(P1)
R6	(1.2) OR LESS GALTIERI 65 HBC 2.7 K-P
R6	(1.7) OR LESS CL=.74 FLATTE 66 HBC 1.8 K-P 9/66
R6	(0.2) OR LESS WILSON 69 OSPK 12 P1- ON C, FE 9/69
R7 OMEGA INTO (2P10 GAMMA)/(P10 GAMMA)	(P5)/(P3)
R7	(0.1) OR LESS BARMIN 64 HLCB 1.3-2.8 P1-P
R7	(0.14) OR LESS BALDIN 71 HLCB 2.9 P1+ P 11/71
R7	(0.15) OR LESS CL=.90 BENAKSAS 72 OSPK E+E- COLL. BEAMS 2/73
R7	(0.18) OR LESS CL=.95 KEYNE 76 CNTR P1-P, OMEGA N 7/77
R8 OMEGA INTO (ETA P10 + ETA GAMMA)/(P1+ P1- P10)	(P9+P6)/(P1)
R8	(0.017)OR LESS CL=.90 FLATTE 66 HBC 1.8 K-P 9/66
R8	(0.045)OR LESS CL=.95 JACQUET 69 HLCB 4/70
R9 OMEGA INTO (NEUTRALS) / (CHARGED)	(P3+...)/(P1+P2+...)
R9	0.124 0.021 FELDMAN 67 OSPK 1.2 P1-P 3/67
R9	FIT 0.0953 0.0056 FROM FIT
R10 OMEGA INTO (2P10 GAMMA)/(P1+P1-P10)	(P5)/(P1)
R10	(0.08) OR LESS CL=.95 JACQUET 69 HLCB 4/70
R11 OMEGA INTO (ETA GAMMA)/(P10 GAMMA)	(P6)/(P3)
R11	0.010 0.045 APEL 72 OSPK 4-8 P1- P, N 36M 2/73
R12 OMEGA INTO (P10 MU+ MU-) / TOTAL (UNITS 10**+3)	(P11)
R12	0.096 0.023 DZHEL'YADI 81 CNTR 25-33 P1-P, ONE N 1/82
R13 OMEGA INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**+4)	(P7)
R13 A	33 (0.65) (0.13) ASTVACATU 68 OSPK ASSUME SU(3)+MIXING 6/68
R13 Z	(0.40) (0.21) BOLLINI 68 CNTR 1.7 P1-P 9/68
R13 E	(0.92) (0.07) AUGUSTI 69 OSPK E+E-, 2P1 2/72
R13	0.83 0.03 BENAKSAS 72 OSPK E+E-, 3P1 2/73
R13	0.675 0.069 CORDIER 80 RE E+E-, 3P1 12/79
R13	0.64 0.04 KURDADZ 83 OLYA E+E- 1/84*
R13	AVG 0.668 0.041 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)

R13 A	NOT RESOLVED FROM RHO DECAY. ERROR STATISTICAL ONLY.
R13 E	RESCALED BY US TO CORRESPOND TO OMEGA WIDTH 10.1 MEV.
R13 Z	MASS RESOLUTION OF BOLLINI 1 IS +-10 MEV. HIS ERROR IS +-15
R13 Z	WITHOUT RHO-OMEGA INTERFERENCE. COMPLETE INTERFERENCE WOULD
R13 Z	CHANGE VALUE BY +-35 PER CENT. THEREFORE WE INCREASED ERROR.
R14 OMEGA INTO NEUTRALS / TOTAL	(P3+...)
R14	0.084 0.015 BOLLINI 68 CNTR 2.1 P1-P 6/68
R14	0.079 0.019 DEINET 69 OSPK 1.5 P1-P 9/69
R14	0.075 0.025 BIZZARRI 71 HBC 0.0 P PBAR 11/71
R14	42 0.073 0.018 BASILE 72 CNTR 1.67 P1-P 2/73
R14	AVG 0.0788 0.0092 AVERAGE
R14	FIT 0.0870 0.0047 FROM FIT

R15 OMEGA INTO (P1 P1)/(TOTAL). SEE ALSO R2 (P2)	
R15	0.032 0.028 0.019 AUGUSTI 69 OSPK E+E- COLL. BEAMS 8/69
R15	(0.003)OR MORE CL=.95 GOLDHABER 69 HBC 3.7, 4.0 P1+P 11/69
R15	(0.014)OR MORE CL=.95 ALLISON 70 HBC 1.3-1.7 PBAR P 6/70
R15 B	(0.0080) (0.0028) (0.0022)IGGS 70 CNTR PHOTOPRODUCTION 12/78
R15	0.0122 0.0030 ALVENSLEB 71 CNTR PHOTOPRODUCTION 11/71
R15	0.013 0.012 0.009 MOFFETT 71 HBC 2.8, 4.7 GAMMA P 11/71
R15	0.036 0.024 0.018 BENAKSAS 72 OSPK E+E- COLL. BEAMS 12/72
R15 F	(0.035) (0.018) BRANDENBU 76 ASPK 13. K-P, P1+P1- 12/79
R15 F	(0.04) (0.03) (0.02) HOLMGREN 77 HBC 4.2 K-P, P1+P1- 12/79
R15 F	(0.010) (0.001) 0.007 QUENZER 78 CNTR E+E- COLL. BEAMS 4/78
R15	0.020 0.06 KURDADZ 83 OLYA E+E- 1/84*
R15	AVG 0.0133 0.0027 AVERAGE
R15	FIT 0.0140 0.0021 FROM FIT

R15 B RE-EVALUATED UNDER R2 BY BEHREND 71 USING MORE ACCURATE OMEGA TO RHO PHOTOPRODUCTION CROSS-SECTION RATIO.

R15 F FROM A MODEL DEPENDENT ANALYSIS ASSUMING COMPLETE COHERENCE.

R17 OMEGA INTO (2 P10 GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS)	(P5)/(P3+...)
R17	(0.19) OR LESS CL=.90 DEINET 69 OSPK 9/69
R17 D	(0.2) (0.07) DAKIN 72 OSPK 1.4 P1- P, N MMO 12/72
R17 D	SEE R18

R18 OMEGA INTO (P10 GAMMA) / (ALL NEUTRALS)	(P3)/(P3+...)
R18	(0.81) OR MORE CL=.90 DEINET 69 OSPK 9/69
R18 D	(0.78) (0.07) DAKIN 72 OSPK 1.4 P1- P, N MMO 12/72
R18 D	ERROR STATISTICAL ONLY. AUTHORS OBTAIN GOOD FIT ALSO ASSUMING P10 GAMMA AS THE ONLY NEUTRAL DECAY.

R19 OMEGA INTO (ETA GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**+4)	(P6)
R19 A	(3.0) (2.5) (1.8) ANDREWS 77 CNTR 6.7-10 GAMMA CU 12/77
R19 B	(29.0) (7.0) ANDREWS 77 CNTR 6.7-10 GAMMA CU 12/77
R19 A	SOLUTION CORRESPONDING TO CONSTRUCTIVE OMEGA-RHO INTERFERENCE
R19 B	THE QUARK MODEL PREDICTS A RELATIVE PHASE OF ZERO
R19 B	SOLUTION CORRESPONDING TO DESTRUCTIVE OMEGA-RHO INTERFERENCE

R20 OMEGA INTO (P10 MU+ MU-) / (MU+ MU-)	(P11)/(P8)
R20 S	30 (1.2) (0.6) DZHEL'YADI 79 CNTR 25-33 P1- P 12/78
R20 S	SUPERSEDED BY DZHEL'YADI 81 RESULT ABOVE.

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA

MAGLIC 61 PRL 7 178	B MAGLIC, ALVAREZ, ROSENFELD, STEVENSON (LRL)
PEVSNER 61 PRL 7 421	PEVSNER, KRAEMER, NUSSBAUM, RICHARD+ (JHU+MSES)
XUONG 61 PRL 7 327	NGUYEN HUU XUONG, GERALD R LYNCH (LRL)
ALFF 62 PRL 9 325	ALFF, BERLY, COLLEY, GELFAND + (COLU+RUTGERS)
ARMENTER 62 CERN CONF 90	R ARMENTEROS, R BUDE + (CERN+CDEF+EPOL)
STEVENS 62 PR 125 687	STEVENS, ALVAREZ, MAGLIC, ROSENFELD (LRL)
ARMENTER 63 SIENA CONF 1 296	ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN+ (CERN+CDEF)
BARMIN 63 SIENA CONF 1 207	BARMIN, DOLGOLENKO, KRESTNIKOV+ (ITEP)
BUSCHBECK 63 SIENA CONF 1 166	BUSCHBECK, CZAPP+ (VIENNA+CERN+AMSTERDAM)
MURRAY 63 PL 7 358	GELFAND, MILLER, NUSSBAUM, RATAU+ (COLU+RUTG)
MURRAY 63 PL 7 358	MURRAY, FERROLLOZZI, HUWE, SHAFER, SOLMITZ+(LRL)
BARMIN 64 JETP 18 1289	BARMIN, DOLGOLENKO, KRESTNIKOV + (ITEP)
KRAEMER 64 PR 136 B 496	KRAEMER, MADANSKY, NEER+ (JHU+MSES+WOOD)
BINNIE 65 PL 18 348	BINNIE, DUANE, JANE, W JONES+ (LOIC+MCHS)
GALTIERI 65 PRL 14 279	A BARBARO GALTIERI, R D TRIPP (LRL)
MILLER D 65 CERN CONF 13 16	DAVLER, MILLER, THESIS (COLUMBIA)
ZDANIS 65 PRL 14 721	ZDANIS, MADANSKY, KRAEMER, HERTZBACH+(JHU+BNL)
ALFF-STE 66 PR 145 1072	ALFF-STEINBERGER, BERLY, BRUGGER+(COLU+RUTG)
DIGIUGNO 66 NC 44A 1272	DI GIUGNO, PERUZZI, TROISE+ (NAPL+FRAS+TRST)
FLATTE 66 PR 145 1050	+HUWE, MURRAY, BUTTON-SHAFER, SOLMITZ+ (LRL)
JAMES 66 PR 142 896	F E JAMES, KRAYBILL (YALE+BR00KHAVEN)
BALTAY 67 PRL 18 93	+FRANZINI, SEVERIENS, YEH, ZANELLO (COLUMBIA)
BARASH 67 PR 156 1399	BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN (COLUMBIA)
FELDMAN 67 PR 159 1219	+FRATI, GLEESON, HALPERN, NUSSBAUM. (PENN)
HERTZBAC 67 PR 155, 1461	HERTZBACH, KRAEMER, MADANSKI, ZDANIS+ (JHU+BNL)
ASTVACATU 68 PL 27 B 45	ASTVACATUROV, AZIMOV, BALDIN+ (JINR-MOSCOW)
BOLLINI 68 NC 56 A 531	+BUHLER, DALPIAZ, MASSANO (CERN+BGNA+STRB)
BOLLINI 68 NC 57 A 404	+BUHLER, DALPIAZ, MASSANO (CERN+BGNA+STRB)
KEY 68 PR 166 1430	+PRENTICE-COOPER+MANNER (TNT0+ANL+WISC)
PISUT 68 PR 166 6 325	J. PISUT, M. ROOS (CERN)
WEHMANN 68 PRL 20 748	+ENGELS+ (HARVARD+CASE+SLAC+CORNELL+MCGILL)
AUGUSTI 69 PL 28 B 513	+BENAKSAS, BUON, GRACCO, HAISINSKI, + (ORSAY)
AUGUSTI 69 LNC 2 214	+LEFRANCOIS, LEHMANN, MARIN, + (ORSAY)
BIZZARRI 69 NP B 14 169	+FOSTER, GAVET, MONTANET, + (CERN+CDEF)
DANBURG 69 UCRL-19275	JEROME S. DANBURG, THESIS (CERN)
DEINET 69 PL 30 B 426	+MENZIONE, MULLER, BUNIA TOV+ (KARL+CERN)
ERWIN 69 NP B 9 364	+WALKER, GOSHAM, WEINBERG (WISC+PRIN+VAND)
GOLDHABER 69 CERN CONF 13 151	+COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES (ANL)
JACQUET 69 NC 63 A 743	+BLAIR, CELINKER, DOMINGO, FRENCH+ (CERN+IPM)
MILLER 69 PR 178 2061	+NGUYEN-KHAC, HAUTFT, HALSTEINSLI (EPOL+BERG)
STRUGALS 69 PR 178 2061	R. MILLER, LICHTMAN, WILLMANN (PURDUE)
WILSON 69 PRIVATE COMM.	+CHUVILO, FENYVES, + (WARS+JINR+BUDA)
	RICHARD WILSON (SEE ALSO PR 178 2095) (HARV)
ABRAMOVICH 70 NP B 20 209	ABRAMOVICH, BLUMENFELD, BRUYANT, + (CERN)
BIZZARRI 70 PRL 25 1385	+CIAPETTI, DORE, GASPERO, GUIDONI, + (ROMA+SYRA)
ATHERTON 70 PRL 25 1351	+COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES (ANL)
ATHERTON 70 NP B 18 221	+BLAIR, CELINKER, DOMINGO, FRENCH+ (CERN+IPM)
BIGGS 70 PRL 24 1201	+CLIFFT, GABATHULER, KITCHING, RAND (DARE)
CASON 70 PR D 1 851	+ANDREWS, BISHAS, GROVES, HARRINGTON, + (NDAM)
CHAPMAN 70 NP B 24 545	+DAVIDSON, GREEN, LYS, ROE, VANDER VELDE (MICH)
DANBURG 70 PR D 2 2564	+ABOLINS, DAHL, DAVIES, HOCH, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL)
FLATTE 70 PR D 1 1	STANLEY M. FLATTE (LRL)
GOLDHABER 70 PHILA. CONF. P. 59	GERSON GOLDHABER, REVIEW (LRL)
HAGOPIAN 70 PRL 25 1050	S. AND V. HAGOPIAN, BOGART, SELOVE (FSU+PENN)
ROOS 70 DNPL/R7 P. 173	PROC. DARESBURY STUDY WEEKEND NO 1. (CERN)

Mesons

$\omega(783)$, $\eta'(958)$

Data Card Listings

ABRAMS 71 PR D 4 653
ALVENSLE 71 PRL 27 888
ANGELOW 71 S JNP 12 427
BALDIN 71 S JNP 13 758
BARBADIN 71 PR D 4 2711
BEHREND 71 PRL 27 61
BIZZARRI 71 NP B 27 140
BLOODWOR 71 NP B 35 133
CHAPMAN 71 PR D 3 38
COYNE 71 NP B 32 333
FIELDS 71 PRL 27 1749
MATTHEWS 71 PRL 26 400
MOFFEIT 71 NP B 29 349

AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29
APEL 72 PL 41 B 234
BASILE 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC 153
BENAKSAS 72 PL 39 B 289
BENAKSAS 72 PL 42 B 507
BENAKSAS 72 PL 42 B 511
BROWN 72 PL 42 B 117
DAKIN 72 PR D 6 2321
EISENBERG 72 PR D 5 15
RATCLIFF 72 PL 38 B 345
BORENSTE 72 PR D 5 1559

BINNIE 73 PR D 8 2789
BURNS 73 PR D 7 1310

ESTABROO 74 NP B 81 70
GREGORIO 74 NC 20 A 437
KRAMER 74 PRL 33 505
OREN 74 NP B 71 189

ELMS 75 NP B 98 1
KALBFLEI 75 PR D 11 987
ROOS 75 NP B 97 165

BRANDENB 76 NP B 104 413
KEYNE 76 PR D 14 28
ALSO 73 BINNIE

ANDREWS 77 PRL 38 198
BARTKE 77 NP B 18 360
GESSAROL 77 NP B 126 382
HOLMGREN 77 PL 66 B 191
LYONS 77 NP B 125 207
ROOS 77 LNC 19 419

APELDOOR 78 NP B 133 245
COOPER 78 NP B 146 1
QUENZE 78 PL 76 B 512
WICKLUND 78 PR D 17 1197

BENKHEIR 79 NP B 150 268
DZHELYAD 79 PL 84 B 143

CORDIER 80 NP B 172 13
ROOS 80 LNC 27 321

DZHELYAD 81 PL 102 B 296

KURDADZ1 83 JETPL 37 613
KURDADZ2 83 JETPL 36 274

+BARNHAM, BUTLER, COYNE, GOLDBERGER, HALL, + (LBL)
ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BUSZA, CHEN, COHEN, + (CDEY)
+GRAMENITSKY, KANASIRSKY, KERATSCHIEW, + (JINR)
+YERGAPOV, TREBUKHOVSKY, SHISHOV (ITEP)
BARADIN-OTWINSKA, HOFMOKL, WICHEJDA+(MARS)
+LEE, NORDBERG, MEHMAN, + (ROCH-CORN+FNAL)
+MONTANET, NILSSON, D-ANDLAU, + (CERN+CDEF)
BLOODWORTH, JACKSON, PRENTICE, YOON (TORONTO)
+FORTNEY, FÖHLER (DUKE)
+BUTLER, FANG-LANDAU, MACNAUGHTON (LRL)
+COOPER, RHINES, ALLISON (ANL-OXF)
+PRENTICE, YOON, CARROLL, WALKER, + (TNT+WISC)
+BINGHAM, FRETTER, BALLAM+(LRL+UCB+SLAC+TUFT)

AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
+AUSLANDER, MULLER, BERTOLUCCI, + (KARL+PISA)
+BOLLINI, BROGLIN, DALPIAZ, FRABETTI, + (CERN)
+COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE, + (ORSAY)
+COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE+(ORSAY)
+COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE+(ORSAY)
+DOWNING, HOLLOWAY, HULD, BERNSTEIN+(ILL+ILLIC)
+HAUSER, KREISLER, WISCHKE (PRINCETON)
EISENBERG, BALLAM, DAGAN, + (REHO-SLAC+TELA)
BULOS, CARNEGIE, KLUGE, LEITH, LYNCH, + (SLAC)
BERNSTEIN, DANBURG, KALBFLEISCH, + (BNL+MICH)

+CARR, DEBENHAM, DUANE, GARBUIT, + (LOIC+SHMP)
+CONDOM, XIM, MANDELKERN, PRICE, SCHULTZ (UCI)

ESTABROOKS, HYAMS, JONES, BLUM, (CERN+MPIW)
M. A. GREGORIO (ICTP-TRIESTE)
+AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, PAWLICKI+ (ANL)
+COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES, ALLISON+ (ANL+OXF)

+KINSON, STACEY, BELL, DALE+ (BIRM+DURH+RHEL)
KALBFLEISCH, STRAND, CHAPMAN (BNL+MICH)
M. ROOS (HELS)

BRANDENBURG, CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER+(SLAC)
+BINNIE, CARR, DEBENHAM, GARBUIT, + (LOIC+SHMP)

+FUKUSHIMA, HARVEY, LOSKOWICZ, MAY + (ROCH)
+AACH+BERL+BOHN+CERN+CRAC+LOIC+WIEN+WARS)
GESSAROLI, + (BGNA+FIRZ+GENO+MILA+OXF+PAVI)
+JONGEJANS, ENGELEN, + (CERN+AMST+NIJIM+OXF)
+COOPER, CLARK (OXF)
M. ROOS (HELSINKI)

VAN APELDOORN, GRUNDEMAN, HARTING, + (ZHEM)
+GURTU, MONTANET, + (TIFR+CERN+CDEF+MADR)
+RIBES, RUMF, BERTRAND, SZOT, CHASE, + (LALO)
+AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, PAWLICKI (ANL)

BENKHEIRI, EISENSTEIN, + (EPOL+CERN+CDEF+LALO)
DZHELYADIN, GOLOVKIN, GRITSUK, + (SERP)

+DELICOURT, ESCHSTRUTH, FULDA, + (LALO)
+PELLINEN (HELS)

DZHELYADIN, GOLOVKIN, KONSTANTINOV, + (SERP)

+LELCHUK, PAKHTUSOVA+ (NOVO)
+PAKHTUSOVA, SIDOROV+ (NOVO)

from the reaction $\pi^- p \rightarrow \eta' n$ at beam momenta just above threshold. They verify that the η' is produced in a relative S-wave state, and thus the Adair condition is satisfied by their total sample of some 1800 events. The decay angular distribution of the η' is consistent with isotropy, and thus ROUSSARIE 77 conclude that the spin cannot be 2.

2 ETA PRIME MASS (MEV)

M	3415	957.1	1.1	RITTENBERG 69 HBC	1.7-2.7 K- P	9/69
M	535	957.4	1.4	BASILE1 71 CNTR	1.6 P1- P,N X0	11/71
M	1414	958.2	0.5	DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P, LAM X0	2/74
M	400	958.	1.	JACOBS 73 HBC	2.9 K-P, LAM X0	1/74
M		957.46	0.33	DUANE 74 HMS	P1- P,N MM	1/74
M	AVG	957.57	0.25	AVERAGE		

2 ETA PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

WE INCLUDE DIRECT MEASUREMENTS OF THE ETA PRIME TOTAL WIDTH AND GAMMA GAMMA PARTIAL WIDTH TOGETHER WITH THE MEASURED BRANCHING RATIOS IN THE FIT FOR THE PARTIAL DECAY RATES.

W	1000	0.28	0.10	BINNIE 79 HMS	0 P1- P,N MM	12/79
W	FIT	0.291	0.051	FROM FIT		

2 ETA PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	ETA PRIME INTO P1+ P1- ETA	140+ 140+ 549
	P1(C) ETAS DECAY INTO ALL NEUTRALS	
	P1(C) ETAS DECAY CHARGED	
P2	ETA PRIME INTO P10 P10 ETA	135+ 135+ 549
	P2(N) ETAS DECAY INTO ALL NEUTRALS	
	P2(C) ETAS DECAY CHARGED	
P3	ETA PRIME INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA	140+ 140+ 0
	(INCLUDING RHO GAMMA)	
P4	ETA PRIME INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+ 0
P5	ETA PRIME INTO OMEGA GAMMA	783+ 0
P6	ETA PRIME INTO RHO GAMMA	769+ 0
P10	ETA PRIME INTO P1+ P1- E+ E-	140+ 140+ 511+ 511
P11	ETA PRIME INTO 2 P1	140+ 140
P12	ETA PRIME INTO 3 P1	140+ 140+ 135
P13	ETA PRIME INTO 4 P1	140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P14	ETA PRIME INTO 5 P1	
P15	ETA PRIME INTO 6 P1	
P16	ETA PRIME INTO P10 E+ E- (VIOLATES C IN BORN APPROX.)	135+ 511+ 511
P17	ETA PRIME INTO ETA E+ E- (VIOLATES C IN BORN APPROX.)	549+ 511+ 511
P18	ETA PRIME INTO P10 RHO 0 (VIOLATES C)	135+ 769
P19	ETA PRIME INTO P10 OMEGA (VIOLATES C)	135+ 783
P20	ETA PRIME INTO MU+ MU- GAMMA	106+ 106+ 0
P21	ETA PRIME INTO ETA MU+ MU-	549+ 106+ 106
P22	ETA PRIME INTO P10 MU+ MU-	135+ 106+ 106

 $\eta'(958)$ 2 ETA PRIME(958, JP=0-+) I=0

NOTE ON THE J^P ASSIGNMENT OF $\eta(958)$

From the Dalitz plot analyses of the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$ and $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ decays and from the observation of an $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ decay mode, all assignments except $J^{PC} = 0^{-+}$ and 2^{-+} are excluded. The Dalitz plot analyses favor spin 0, but cannot rule out spin 2. The indication of anisotropy in the decay of very forward-produced η' (KALBFLEISCH 73) has not been confirmed by BAL-TAY 74, thus again favoring spin 0, but still not ruling out spin 2 (LEDNICKY 77).

Two analyses, however, seem to have established the spin 0 assignment of the η' .

CERRADA 77 perform a partial-wave analysis of the $\eta\pi\pi$ system produced in the reaction $K^- p \rightarrow \eta' \Delta$, taking into account the η' and Δ joint decay angular correlations. They conclude that J^P is unambiguously 0^- (see also DELAGUILA 77).

ROUSSARIE 77 analyze a large sample of events

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4	P 5
P 1	.4266+-0.174				
P 2	-.6480	.2268+-0.206			
P 3	-.2784	-.5030	.3004+-0.160		
P 4	.0323	-.1057	.0043	.0187+-0.016	
P 5	.0672	-.2090	-.1437	-.0029	.0275+-0.0054

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE RATES

The matrix below is the branching fraction matrix above, transformed into rate space; i.e., $G_i = \Gamma_i = \Gamma_{total} P_i$, in appropriate units. In analogy to the matrix above, the diagonal elements are $G_i \pm \delta G_i$, where $\delta G_i = \sqrt{(\delta G_i^2)}$, while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients $(\delta G_i \delta G_j) / (\delta G_i \delta G_j)$. Note that, because of the error in Γ_{total} , the errors and correlations here are not directly derivable from those above.

	G 1	G 2	G 3	G 4	G 5
G 1	.1240+-0.223				
G 2	-.8000	.0659+-0.135			
G 3	-.9224	-.7796	.0873+-0.161		
G 4	.8768	.7630	-.8526	.0054+-0.009	
G 5	.6601	.5137	.6024	-.5868	.0080+-0.0021

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
 $\eta'(958)$

NOTE ON $\eta'(958)$ BRANCHING FRACTIONS

In our calculation of the branching fractions of the $\eta'(958)$, we use the decay modes $\eta\pi\pi$ (including $\eta\pi^0\pi^0$), $\rho^0\gamma$, $\omega\gamma$, and $\gamma\gamma$. It is assumed that the rate $\eta \rightarrow$ neutrals is 70.9%.

In the fit we do not use the constraint

$$R = \frac{\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-)}{\Gamma(\eta' \rightarrow \eta\pi^0\pi^0)} = 2$$

from isospin conservation. The result of the fit is in agreement with it: $R = 1.9 \pm 0.2$.

2 ETA PRIME PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEY)

W4	ETA PRIME INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)			(64)		
W4 B	23 (5.8)	(2.3)	ABRAMS	79 SMK2	E+E-,E+E- RHO GA	12/79
W4 C	213 (5.0)	1.4	BARTEL	82 JADE	E+E-,E+E- RHO GA	8/83*
W4 D	43 (6.2)	1.9	BEHREND	83 CELL	E+E-,E+E- RHO GA	8/83*
W4 E	(4.1)	(1.9)	FRAZER	83 TASS	E+E-,E+E- RHO GA	9/83*
W4 F	95 (5.8)	2.3	JENNI	83 SMK2	E+E-,E+E- RHO GA	9/83*
W4 AVG	5.5	1.0			AVERAGE	
W4 FIT	5.44	0.90			FROM FIT	

W4 C THE SYSTEMATIC ERROR HAS BEEN ADDED LINEARLY.
W4 B ABRAMS 79 IS INCLUDED IN JENNI 83.

2 ETA PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

SEE MINI-REVIEW ABOVE.

R1	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI-ETA (NEUTRAL DEC.))/TOTAL (P1N)					
R1	281	0.314	0.026	RITTENBER 69 HBC	1.7-2.7 K-P	9/69
R1	FIT	0.302	0.012	FROM FIT		
R2	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- NEUTRALS) / TOTAL (P1N+P2C+P5)					
R2	33	0.35	0.06	BADIER 65 HBC	3.0 K-P	10/66
R2	39	0.4	0.1	LONDON 66 HBC	2.2 K-P	10/66
R2	AVG	0.363	0.051	AVERAGE		
R2	FIT	0.393	0.011	FROM FIT		
R3	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- ETA (CHRGD.DECAY))/TOTAL (P1C)					
R3	7	0.07	0.04	BADIER 65 HBC	3.0 K-P	10/66
R3	10	0.1	0.04	LONDON 66 HBC	2.2 K-P	10/66
R3	107	0.123	0.04	RITTENBER 69 HBC	1.7-2.7 K-P	9/69
R3	AVG	0.116	0.013	AVERAGE		
R3	FIT	0.1241	0.0051	FROM FIT		
R4	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- NEUTRALS (EXCLUDING PI+ PI- ETA (NEUTR.DEC.)))/TOTAL (P2C+P5)					
R4	42	0.045	0.029	RITTENBER 69 HBC	1.7-2.7 K-P	9/69
R4	FIT	0.0908	0.0069	FROM FIT		
R5	ETA PRIME INTO (NEUTRALS) / TOTAL (P2N+P4)					
R5	123	0.189	0.026	RITTENBER 69 HBC	1.7-2.7 K-P	9/69
R5	535	0.185	0.022	BASILE1 71 CNTR	1.6 PI-P, P,N XO	11/71
R5	AVG	0.187	0.017	AVERAGE		
R5	FIT	0.182	0.014	FROM FIT		
R6	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA (INCLUDING RHO GAMMA))/TOTAL (P3)					
R6	35	0.34	0.09	BADIER 65 HBC	3.0 K-P	10/66
R6	20	0.2	0.1	LONDON 66 HBC	2.2 K-P	10/66
R6	298	0.329	0.033	RITTENBER 69 HBC	1.7-2.7 K-P	9/69
R6	AVG	0.319	0.030	AVERAGE		
R6	FIT	0.300	0.016	FROM FIT		
R7	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA (INCLUDING RHO GAMMA))/(PI PI ETA) (P3)/(P1+P2)					
R7	0.31	0.15	DAVIS 68 HBC	5.5 K-P		9/68
R7	FIT	0.460	0.035	FROM FIT		
R8	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 E+ E-)/TOTAL (0.013)OR LESS			RITTENBER 65 HBC	(P16)	2.7 K-P 10/66
R9	ETA PRIME INTO (ETA E+ E-)/TOTAL (0.011)OR LESS			RITTENBER 65 HBC	(P17)	2.7 K-P 10/66
R10	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 RHOD)/TOTAL (0.04) OR LESS			RITTENBER 65 HBC	(P18)	2.7 K-P 10/66
R12	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- E+ E-)/TOTAL (0.006)OR LESS			RITTENBER 65 HBC	(P10)	2.7 K-P 10/66
R13	ETA PRIME INTO (2 PI)/TOTAL (0.07) OR LESS			LONDON 66 HBC	(P11)	10/66
R14	ETA PRIME INTO (3 PI)/TOTAL (0.07) OR LESS			LONDON 66 HBC	(P12)	10/66
R15	ETA PRIME INTO (4 PI)/TOTAL (0.01) OR LESS			LONDON 66 HBC	(P13)	10/66

R16	ETA PRIME INTO (6 PI)/TOTAL (0.01) OR LESS			LONDON 66 HBC	(P15)	10/66
R17	ETA PRIME INTO (OMEGA GAMMA)/(PI+PI-ETA)			ZANFINO 77 ASPK	(P5)/(P1)	12/77
R17	68	0.068	0.013		8.4 PI-P	
R17	FIT	0.065	0.013	FROM FIT		
R18	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAM(INCL.RHO GAM))/(PI PI ETA + OMEGA GAM) (P3)/(P1+P2+P5)			DAUBER 64 HBC	1.95 K-P	10/66
R18	0.25	0.14				
R18	FIT	0.441	0.034	FROM FIT		
R19	ETA PRIME INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL (0.05) OR LESS			HARVEY 71 OSPK	(P4)	11/71
R19	31	0.020	0.008		3.65 PI-P, N XO	
R19	68	0.0171	0.0033	DALPIAZ 72 CNTR	1.6 PI-P, N XO	12/72
R19	0.025	0.007		DUANE 74 MMS	PI-P, N MM	12/75
R19	6000	0.018	0.002	APEL 79 CNTR	15-40 PI-P	12/79
R19	AVG	0.0183	0.0016	AVERAGE		
R19	FIT	0.0187	0.0016	FROM FIT		
R20	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+PI-)/TOTAL (0.02) OR LESS			RITTENBER 69 HBC	(P11)	1.7-2.7 K-P 9/69
R20	(0.08) OR LESS	CL-.95		DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R21	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+PI-PI0)/TOTAL (0.05) OR LESS			RITTENBER 69 HBC	(P12)	1.7-2.7 K-P 9/69
R21	(0.09) OR LESS	CL-.95		DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R22	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+PI+PI-PI-)/TOTAL (0.01) OR LESS			RITTENBER 69 HBC	(P13)	1.7-2.7 K-P 9/69
R22	(0.01) OR LESS	CL-.95		DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R23	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+PI+PI-PI-PI0)/TOTAL (0.01) OR LESS			RITTENBER 69 HBC	(P14)	1.7-2.7 K-P
R24	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+PI+PI- NEUTRALS)/TOTAL (0.01) OR LESS			RITTENBER 69 HBC	(P15+...)	1.7-2.7 K-P 9/69
R25	ETA PRIME INTO (RHOD GAMMA)/(ALL PI+ PI- GAMMA) (P6)/(P3)			AGUILAR 70 HBC	(P6)/(P3)	3.9-4.6K-P 1/71
R25	0.94	0.20		DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R25	E 473	1.15	0.10	DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R25	E 473	(0.95) OR MORE	CL-.95	DANBURG 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R25	137	1.01	0.15	JACOBS 73 HBC	2.9 K-P,LAM XO	1/74
R25	AVG	1.082	0.077	AVERAGE		
R25	E EQUIVALENT STATEMENTS					
R26	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 PI0 ETA INTO 3 PI0)/TOTAL (P2N(3PI0))			BENSINGER 70 DBC	2.2 PI+ D	1/71
R26	4	0.11	0.06			
R26	FIT	0.0680	0.0062	FROM FIT		
R27	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- ETA(NEUTRAL DEC.)) (P3)/(P1N)			AGUILAR 72 HBC	(P3)/(P1N)	3.9-4.6 K-P 12/72
R27	K (0.56)	(0.10)		JACOBS 73 HBC	2.2 K-P,LAM XO	2/74
R27	K NOT AVERAGED DUE TO COMPLICATION WITH M(953).SEE KALBFLEI 74.			JACOBS 73 HBC	2.9 K-P,LAM XO	1/74
R27	473	0.92	0.14			
R27	192	1.11	0.18			
R27	AVG	0.99	0.11	AVERAGE		
R27	FIT	0.993	0.075	FROM FIT		
R28	ETA PRIME INTO (2 GAMMA)/(PI0 PI0 ETA(NEUTRAL DEC.)) (P4)/(P2(N))			APEL 72 OSPK	(P4)/(P2(N))	3.8 PI-P, N XO 1/73
R28	16	0.188	0.058			
R28	FIT	0.116	0.015	FROM FIT		
R29	ETA PRIME INTO (GAMMA ZMU)/(2GAMMA)(UNITS 10**-3)(P20)/(P4)			VIKTOROV 80 CNTR	25,33 PI-P,2MU G	9/81
R29	33	4.9	1.2			
R30	ETA PRIME INTO (ETA MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-5)(P21)			DZHELYAD 81 CNTR	30 PI-P,ETAP N	1/82
R30	(1.5) OR LESS	CL-.90				
R31	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-5)(P22)			DZHELYAD 81 CNTR	30 PI-P,ETAP N	1/82
R31	(6.0) OR LESS	CL-.90				

2 ETA PRIME C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETER

SEE THE NOTE ON ETA DECAY PARAMETERS IN THE STABLE PARTICLE LISTINGS FOR DEFINITION OF THIS PARAMETER

A	DECAY ASYMMETRY PARAMETER FOR PI+ PI- GAMMA				
A	152	.07	.08	RITTENBER 65 HBC	2.1-2.7 K-P 12/75
A	103	.00	.10	KALBFLEI 75 HBC	2.2 K-P 12/75
A	295	-.069	.078	GRIGORIA 75 STRC	2.1 PI-P 12/75
A	AVG	-.0001	0.049	AVERAGE	

REFERENCES FOR ETA PRIME

DAUBER 64 PRL 13 449	DAUBER,SLATER,SMITH,STORK,TICHO (UCLA)JP
ALSO 64 DUBNA CONF 1 418	DAUBER,SLATER,L T SMITH,STORK,TICHO (UCLA)
GOLDBERG 64 PRL 12 546	+GUNDZIK,LEITMAN,CONNOLLY,HART,+ (SYRA+BNL)
GOLDBERG 64 PRL 13 249	+GUNDZIK,LEITMAN,CONNOLLY,HART,+ (SYRA+BNL)
KALBFLEI 64 PRL 12 527	KALBFLEISCH,ALVAREZ,BARBARO-GALTIERI+(LRL)JP
KALBFLEI 64 PRL 13 349	G.R.KALBFLEISCH,O.DAHL,A.RITTENBERG (LRL)JP
BADIER 65 PL 17 337	BADIER,DEMOULIN,BARLOUTAUD+(EPOL+SACL+AMST)
KIENZLE 65 PL 19 438	KIENZLE,MAGLIC,LEVRAIT,LEFEBVRES + (CERN)
RITTENBER 65 PRL 15 556	RITTENBERG,KALBFLEISCH (LRL+BNL)
TRILLING 65 PL 19 427	+BROWN,GOLDBERG,KADYK,SCANIO (LRL)
COHN 66 PL 21 347	COHN,MCCULLOCH,BUGG,CONDO (ORNL+TENN+UCND)
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON,RAU,SAMIOS,GOLDBERG + (BNL+SYRACUSE)JP
MARTIN 66 PL 22,352	MARTIN,CRITTENDEN,SCHROEDER (INDIANA UII)
BARBARO-68 PRL 20 349	BARBARO-GALTIERI,MATISON,RITTENBERG+ (LRL)I=0
BARLOUTAUD 68 PL 26 B 674	BARLOUTAUD+ (SACLAY+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)I=0
ROLLINI 68 NC 58 A 289	+BUHLER,DALPIAZ,MASSAM+ (CERN+BGNA+STRB)
DAVIS 68 PL 27 B 532	+AMMAR,MOTT,DAGAN,DERRICK,FIELDS (NWES+ANL)
DUFUY 69 PL 29 B 605	+GOBBI,POUCHON,CNOPS,+ (ETH+CERN+SACL)JP
MOTT 69 PR 177 1966	+AMMAR,DAVIS,KROPAC,SLATE,DAGAN+ (NWES+ANL)
RITTENBER 69 UCRL-18863	ALAN RITTENBERG (THESIS) (LRL)I=0

Mesons

Data Card Listings

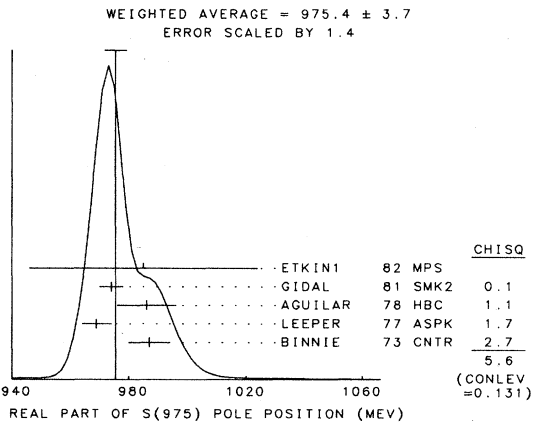
$\eta'(958), S(975) [S']$

Table listing meson data cards for S(975) and S(975) pole position. Includes columns for author, experiment, and parameters.

S(975) or S

3 S(975, JP=0++) I=0
FORMERLY CALLED S*
UNDER THIS ENTRY WE LIST PARAMETERS OF THE POLE IN THE ISOSCALAR S WAVE. FOR A MINI-REVIEW SEE UNDER EPSILON.
FOR EARLY WORK USING BREIT-WIGNER OR SCATTERING LENGTH PARAMETRIZATION IN FITS TO THE K KBAR MASS SPECTRUM, SEE REFERENCE SECTION AND OUR 1972 EDITION.

3 MASS OR REAL PART OF THE S(975) POLE POSITION (MEV)
Table with columns for mass determination, value, and reference.



M MASS DETERMINATIONS (REAL PART OF MASS MATRIX EIGENVALUE)
M B (975.) ACHASOV 80 RVUE 9/81
M B (985.) TORNVIST 82 RVUE 1/82

3 WIDTH OR IMAG. PART OF THE S(975) POLE POSITION (ME)
W R (27.) (8.) PROTOPOPE 73 HBC 7. PI+ P 12/77
W A (15.) (5.) ESTABROOK 75 ASPK 17 PI-P, PI+PI-N 12/75
W R (16.) (5.) GRAYER 73 ASPK 17 PI-P, PI+PI-N 12/77
W R (15.) (5.) HYAMS 73 ASPK 17 PI-P, N PI+PI- 12/77
W A (19.) (3.) FUJII 75 RVUE 17 PI-P, PI+PI-N 12/75
W AD (19.0) (6.0) BOHACIK 80 RVUE 9/81
W E (8.) IRVING 81 RVUE 3/82
W F (24.) IRVING 81 RVUE 3/82

W FULL WIDTH DETERMINATIONS (FROM IMAG PART OF MASS MATRIX EIGENVALUE)
W B (400.) APPROX. ACHASOV 80 RVUE 9/81
W B (400.) APPROX. TORNVIST 82 RVUE 1/82

3 S(975) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 S(975) INTO K KBAR 498+ 498
P2 S(975) INTO PI PI 140+ 140
P3 S(975) INTO ETA ETA 549+ 549

3 S(975) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 S(975) INTO (PI PI)/TOTAL (P2)
R1 (0.71) HYAMS 75 ASPK 17.2 PI-P, PI+PI- 9/81
R1 0.78 0.03 WETZEL 76 OSPK 8.9 PI-P, KS KS N 9/81
R1 0.81 0.09 CASON 78 STRC 7. PI- P, KS KS N 9/81
R1 0.67 0.09 LOVERRE 80 HBC 4. PI- P, K K N 9/81
R1 AVG 0.776 0.026 AVERAGE

REFERENCES FOR S(975)
WANG 61 JETP 13 323 WANG TSU-TSENG, VEKSLER, VRANA, + (JINR)
BIGI 62 CERN CONF 247 A BIGI, S BRANDT, R CARRARA + (CERN)
BINGHAM 62 CERN CONF 240 H B BINGHAM, M BLOCH + (EPOL-CERN)
ERWIN 62 PRL 9 34 ERWIN, HOYER, MARCH, WALKER, WANGLER (WISC-BNL)
BALTAY 64 DUBNA CONF 1 409 BALTAY, LACH, CRENNELL, OREN, STUMP + (YALE+BNL)
BARMIN 64 DUBNA CONF 1 433 BARMIN, DOLGOLENKO, YEROFEEV, KRSTINI + (ITEP)
CRENNELL 66 PRL 16 1025 CRENNELL, KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHU+ (BNL)
HESS 66 PRL 17 1109 +DAHL+HARDY+KIRZ+MILLER (LRL)
BARLOW 67 NC 50A 701 +LILLESTOL-MONTANET+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD-LIVP)
BEUSCH 67 PL 25 B 357 +FISCHER, GOBBI, ASTBURY+ (ETH-CERN)
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377 +HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER (LRL)
ALITTI 68 PRL 21 1705 +BARNES, CRENNELL, FLAMINIO, GOLDBERG, + (BNL)
LAI 68 PHILAD. CONF. P. 303 KWAN WU LAI (BNL)
PHELAN 68 THESIS JAMES J. PHELAN (ANL+ST. LOUIS UNIV)
ALSO 68 PRL 21 316 HOANG, EARTLY, PHELAN, ROBERTS+ (ANL+CHIC+NDAM)
AGUILAR- 69 PL 29 B 241 M. AGUILAR-BENITEZ, J. BARLOW, + (CERN+CDEF)
ALSO 69 NP B 14 195 M. AGUILAR-BENITEZ, J. BARLOW, + (CERN+CDEF)
HOANG 69 NC 61 A 325 T. F. HOANG (ANL)
HOANG 69 PR 184 1363 +EARTLY, PHELAN, ROBERTS, + (ANL+ILLC)
BADIER 70 NP B 22 512 +BONNET, DREVIILLON, BAUBILLIER, + (EPOL+IPNP)
BATON 70 PL 33 B 528 +LAURENS, REIGNIER (SACLAY)
BEUSCH 70 PHILA. CONF. P. 185 W. BEUSCH (ETH-CERN)
HYAMS 70 PHILA. CONF. P. 41 +KOCH, BEUSCH, + (CERN+MPIM+ETH+LOIC+HWA)
ALSO 70 NP B 22 189 HYAMS, KOCH, POTTER, VON LINDERN (CERN+MPIM)
OH 70 PR D 1 2494 +GARFINKEL, MORSE, WALKER, PRENTICE (WISC-TNTD)
ALSTON-G 71 PL 36 B 152 ALSTON-GARNJOST, BARBARO-GALTIERI, + (LBL)
BASDEVAN 72 PL 41 B 178 BASDEVANT, FROGGATT, PETERSEN (CERN)
DAMERI 72 NC 9 A 1 +BORZATTA, GOUSSU, + (GENO+MILA-SACL)
DUBOC 72 NP B 46 429 +GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD, + (LPNP+LIVP)
FLATTE 72 PL 38 B 232 +ALSTON-GARNJOST, BARBARO-GALTIERI, + (LBL)
GRAYER 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. 5 +HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIM)
WILLIAMS 72 PR D 6 3178 P. K. WILLIAMS (FSU)
BINNIE 73 PRL 31 1534 +CARR, DEBENHAM, DUANE, GARBUTT, + (LOIC-SHMP)
DIAMOND 73 PR D 7 1977 +BINKLEY, + (WISC+DUKE+COLO+TNTD+OHIO)
ESTABROOK 73 TALLAHASSEE ESTABROOKS, MARTIN, GRAYER, HYAMS+ (CERN+MPIM)
FUJII 73 NC 13 A 311 F. FUJII, M. KATO (TOKYO)
FLATTE 73 PL 38 B 232E +ALSTON-GARNJOST, BARBARO-GALTIERI, + (LBL)
HYAMS 73 NP B 64 134 +JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL, + (CERN+MPIM)
OCHS 73 THESIS W. OCHS (MPIM)
PROTOPOPE 73 PR D 7 1280 PROTOPOPOESCU, GARNJOST, GALTIERI, FLATTE+ (LBL)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
S(975) [S'], $\delta(980)$

GRAYER 74 NP B 75 189	+HYAMS, JONES, BLUM, DIETL, KOCH+ (CERN+MPIM)
GRAYER 74 NP B 76 375	+HYAMS, JONES, BLUM, DIETL (CERN+MPIM)
MORGAN 74 PL 51B 71	D. MORGAN (RHEL)
FUJII 75 NP B85 179	Y. FUJII, M. FUKUGITA (TOKY)
HYAMS 75 NP B 100 205	+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIM)
MORGAN 75 ARGONNE CONF. 45	D. MORGAN (RHEL)
PAWLICKI 75 PR D12 631	+AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL)
BRANDEB 76 NP B 104 413	+CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER, LASINSKI, + (SLAC)
BUTTRAM 76 PR D 13 1153	+CRAWLEY, DUKE, LAMB, LEEPER, PETERSON (ISU)
CERRADA 76 PL 62 B 353	+GONZALEZ-ARROYO, RUBIO, YNDURAIN (CERN+MADR)
FLATTE 76 PL 63 B 228	S. M. FLATTE (CERN)
WETZEL 76 NP B 115 208	+FREUDENREICH, BEUSCH, + (ETH+CERN+LOIC)
WILKINS 76 PR D 13 1831	+ALBRIGHT, S+V HAGOPIAN, LANNUTTI (FSU)
FROGATT 77 NP B 129 89	+PETERSEN (GLASGOW+COPENHAGEN)
LEEPER 77 PR D 16 2054	+BUTTRAM, CRAWLEY, DUKE, LAMB, PETERSON (ISU)
MARTIN 77 NP B 121 514	+OZMUTLU, SOUIRES (DURHAM)
PAWLICKI 77 PR D 15 3196	+AYRES, COHEN, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL) I J
AGUILAR 78 NP B 140 73	+CERRADA, + (MADRID+BOMBAY+CERN+PARIS)
BALAND 78 NP B 140 220	+GRARD, JOHNSON, + (MONS+BELG+CERN+LOIC+LALO)
CASON 78 PRL 41 271	+BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, BISWAS, KENNEY, + (NDAM+ANL)
ACHASOV 79 PL 88 B 367	+DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
APEL 79 NP B 160 42	+AUSLANDER, MULLER, REHAK, + (KARL+PISA)
BECKER 79 NP B 151 46	+BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA+ (MPIM+CERN+ZEEM+CRAC)
CORDEW 79 PR D 157 250	+DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBES, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOIC) JP
ESTABROO 79 PR D 19 2678	P. ESTABROOKS (CARL)
GREENHUT 79 PR D 20 2326	+INTEMANN (SETO)
MARTIN 79 NP B 158 520	+OZMUTLU (DURHAM) I, JP
POLYCHRO 79 PR D 19 1317	POLYCHRONAKOS, CASON, BISHOP+ (NDAM+ANL)
ACHASOV 80 SJNP 32 566	+DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
BOHACIK 80 PR D 21 1362	J. BOHACIK, H. KUHNELT (BRATISLAVA+WIEN)
COHEN 80 PR D 22 2595	+AYRES, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, PAWLICKI+ (ANL) I, JP
LOVERRE 80 ZPHY C 6 187	+ARMENTEROS, DIGNISI+ (CERN+DEF+MADR+STON) JP
WICKLUND 80 PRL 45 1469	+AYRES, COHEN, DIEBOLD, PAWLICKI (ANL)
ACHASOV 81 PL 102 B 196	+DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
AGUILAR 81 ZPHY C 10 299	AGUILAR-BENITEZ, DONE, MARTIN (MADR+DURM)
GIDAL 81 PL 107 B 153	+GOLDBERGER, GUY, MILLIKAN, ABRAMS, + (SLAC+LBL)
IRVING 81 ZPHY C 10 45	+MARTIN, DONE (LIVP+DURM)
ROUSSARI 81 PL 105 B 304	ROUSSARIE, BURKE, ABRAMS, ALAM, + (SLAC+LBL)
BARBER 82 ZPHY C 12 1	+DAINTON, BRODBECK, BROOKES, + (DARE+LANC+SHEF)
ETKIN1 82 PR D 25 1786	+FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND)
ETKIN2 82 PR D 25 2446	+FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND)
TORNQVIST 82 PRL 49 624	N. A. TORNQVIST (HELS)
MEHNESSI 83 ZPHY C 16 241	G. MEHNESSIER (MONP)

$\delta(980)$

36 DELTA(980, JP=0+-) I-1

The quantum numbers of the $\delta(980)$ resonance are: $I^G = 1^-$, deduced from its production in $D^0 \rightarrow \delta\pi$, from its $\eta\pi$ decay, and from the absence of a $\pi\pi$ decay; and $J^P = 0^+$, deduced from the absence of a 3π or $\rho\pi$ decay (LIPKIN 69, GRASSLER 77) and from the decay distributions of the $\eta\pi$ decay. With these quantum numbers, the $\delta(980)$ is expected to couple to the $I = 1$ $K\bar{K}$ system, too, and to explain the nearby $K\bar{K}$ threshold enhancement (ASTIER 67).

The SU(3) and quark-model classification of the $\delta(980)$ has been somewhat controversial. The naive quark model would suggest that the lightest 0^{++} states should belong to a $1P$ $q\bar{q}$ nonet. This conclusion is also supported by models with very general spin-dependent terms (SCHNITZER 82). The unconventional mass spectrum, in particular the near-degeneracy of $\delta(980)$ and S(975), has on the other hand led to suggestions for a 4-quark assignment of the $\delta(980)$ (JAFFE 79). A 4-quark assignment would predict a very large ("superaligned") coupling to $\eta\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$ (ACHASOV 79,80). A comparatively large coupling is not incompatible with a narrow δ peak width (FLATTE 76), since the $K\bar{K}$ threshold distorts drastically the $\delta(980)$ shape.

However, a $q\bar{q}$ interpretation also requires by SU(3) a large $\delta\eta\pi$ coupling, and it has been shown

(TORNQVIST 82) that it is possible to understand within the unitarized quark model the unconventional features of the lightest scalar mesons. In this framework, the mass shifts, mixings, and distortions of resonance shapes induced by the nearest SU(3)-related thresholds are crucial for the light 0^{++} states. Thus the $\delta(980)$ mass is shifted considerably by the nearby $\pi\eta$, $K\bar{K}$, and $\pi\eta'$ thresholds, whereas, e.g., the $\kappa(1350)$ is shifted much less by $K\pi$ and $K\eta'$, which lie relatively far from the resonance mass. Possible weaknesses of this approach have been discussed (ACHASOV 83).

A conventional $q\bar{q}$ assignment is also favored by the $D(1285)/E(1420) \rightarrow \rho\pi$ branching ratio, the decay $\eta' \rightarrow \delta\pi \rightarrow \eta\pi\pi$, and the tadpole contributions to e.m. mass differences and mixings (BRAMON 80,83), although some of these arguments might turn out to be inadequate (ACHASOV 83). Thus it seems plausible (TORNQVIST 82,83) that the $\delta(980)$ is a $q\bar{q}$ state with large Fock-space components of $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ in the form of virtual $\eta\pi$, $K\bar{K}$, and $\eta'\pi$ pairs. See also the mini-reviews under $\epsilon(1300)$ and $\kappa(1350)$.

36 DELTA(980) MASS (MEV)

M	ETA	PI	FINAL STATE ONLY					
M			10 (960.)	APPROX.	CHUNG S	68 HBC	- 3.2 PI-P	5/70
M			80 (975.0)		DEFOIX	68 HBC	+ 1.2 PB P, ETA PI	11/77
M			15 (980.0)	(10.0)	MILLER	69 HBC	+ 4.5 K-N, ETA PI	7/69
M			21 (968.0)	(7.0)	BARBADIN	71 HBC	+ 8 PI+P, P DO PI	11/77
M			30 980.0	10.0	AMMAR	68 HBC	+ .5, 5K-, ETA PI	2/73
M			20 970.0	15.0	BARNES	69 HBC	+ 4.5 K-P, PI-ETA	9/69
M			980.	10.	CAMPBELL	69 DBC	+ 2.7 PI- D	1/73
M			150 972.	10.	DEFOIX	72 HBC	+ 0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI	1/73
M	C		70 989.0	10.0	WELLS	75 HBC	+ 3.1-6 K-P, ETA PI	11/77
M			80 981.0	6.0	GAY	76 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, ETA PI	11/77
M			977.0	7.0	GRASSLER	77 HBC	+ 16 PI+P, ETA PI	11/77
M			47 980.	11.	CONFORTO	78 OSPK	+ 4.5 PI-P, P X-	4/78
M			50 978.0	16.0	CORDEW	78 OMEG	+ 12-15PI-P, ETA PI	4/78
M	R		145 990.0	7.0	GURTU	79 HBC	+ 4.2 K- P, ETA PI	12/79
M			R 500 986.	3.	EVANGELIS	81 OMEG	12 PI-P, ETASPIP	1/82
M			REVUE ARTICLES					
M	B		(982.)		ACHASOV1	80 RVUE		9/81
M			(970.)		TORNQVIST	82 RVUE		8/83*
M			AVG 983.4	2.1	AVERAGE			
M	C		SYSTEMATIC ERROR 6 MEV DUE TO ENERGY CALIBRATION ADDED					
M	B		COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS WITH FINITE WIDTH CORRECTIONS, SEE MINIREV.					
M	R		FROM D(1285) DECAY					
M	K		KBAR ONLY, SEE THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE					
M	A		143(1003.3)	7.0-SYSTEMATIC	ROSENFELD	65 RVUE	+ -	8/66
M			100(1016.)	(10.)	ASTIER	67 HBC	+ 0 PBAR P	12/77
M			316 976.	6.	DE BILLY	80 HBC	+ 1.2-2 PB, P, D OMG	6/81
M	A		ASTIER 67 INCLUDES DATA OF BARLOW 67, CONFORTO 67, ARMENTEROS 65.					

36 DELTA(980) WIDTH (MEV)

W	ETA	PI	FINAL STATE ONLY					
W			80 (25.0)		DEFOIX	68 HBC	+ 1.2 PB P, ETA PI	11/77
W			20 (50.0)	OR LESS	BARNES	69 HBC	+ 4.5 K-P, PI-ETA	11/77
W			150 (30.)	(5.)	DEFOIX	72 HBC	+ 0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI	2/74
W			70 (16.0)	(25.0)	WELLS	75 HBC	+ 3.1-6 K-P, ETA PI	
W			30 80.0	30.0	AMMAR	68 HBC	+ .5, 5K-, ETA PI	2/73
W			40. 15.		CAMPBELL	69 DBC	+ 2.7 PI+ D	1/73
W			15 60.0	30.0	MILLER	69 HBC	+ 4.5 K-N, ETA PI	2/74
W			21 31.0	28.0	BARBADIN	71 HBC	+ 8 PI+P, P DO PI	2/74
W	N		55.0	15.0	GAY	76 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, ETA PI	11/77
W			44.0	22.0	GRASSLER	77 HBC	+ 16 PI+P, ETA PI	11/77
W			47 60.	50.	CONFORTO	78 OSPK	+ 4.5 PI-P, P X-	4/78
W	D		50 86.0	60.0	CORDEW	78 OMEG	+ 12-15PI-P, ETA PI	4/78
W	R		145 60.0	20.0	GURTU	79 HBC	+ 4.2 K- P, ETA PI	12/79
W			R 500 62.	15.	EVANGELIS	81 OMEG	12 PI-P, ETASPIP	1/82
W			REVUE ARTICLES					
W	F		80 TO 300		FLATTE	76 RVUE	+ 4.2 K-P, ETA PI	11/77
W	B		103 TO 262		ACHASOV1	80 RVUE		9/81
W			(500.)	APPROX.	TORNQVIST	82 RVUE		1/82
W			AVG 53.7	6.7	AVERAGE			

Mesons
delta(980), phi(1020)

Data Card Listings

W B COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS WITH FINITE WIDTH CORRECTIONS, SEE MINIREV.
F USING A TWO CHANNEL RESONANCE PARAMETRIZATION OF GAY 76 DATA.
N THE ERROR IN THE PAPER IS WRONGLY QUOTED AT ONE POINT
R FROM D(1285) DECAY
W K KBAR ONLY, SEE THE TYPED NOTE ABOVE
143 (57.0) 13.0+SYSTEMATIC ROSENFELD 65 RVUE +- 8/66
100 (25.) APPROX. ASTIER 67 HBC +- SEE NOTE A ABOVE 9/67
M A (120.) APPROX. MORGAN 75 RVUE +- 1.2 PBAR P 12/75
W A ASTIER 67 INCLUDES DATA OF BARLOW 67, CONFORTO 67, ARMENTEROS 65.
M FROM COUPLED CHANNEL FIT TO DUBOC 72 DATA

36 DELTA(980) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, Decay Mode, Decay Masses. Includes entries for DELTA(980) INTO ETA PI, DELTA(980) INTO RHO PI, DELTA(980) INTO K KBAR, DELTA(980) INTO PI ETA PRIME.

36 DELTA(980) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, R2, R3, R4, Decay Mode, Branching Ratios. Includes entries for DELTA(980) INTO (RHO PI)/(ETA PI), DELTA(980) INTO (K KBAR)/(ETA PI), DELTA(980) INTO (RHO PI)/(K KBAR), DELTA(980) INTO (RHO PI)/(ETA PRIME).

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(980)

- TURKOT 63 SIENNA CONF 1 661 +COLLINS, FUJII, KEMP+ (BNL+PITTSBURGH)
ARMENTER 65 PL 17 344 ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN + (CERN+CDEF)
BARLOW 67 NC 50A 393 +FRANZINI, KIRSCH, MILLER, STEINBERGER+ (COLL)
KLENZLE 65 PL 19 438 +MAGLIC, LEVRAT, LEFEBVRES + (CERN)
ROSENFEL 65 OXFORD CONF 58 A H ROSENFELD (LRL--RVUE)
ALLEN D 66 PL 22 543 +GP FISHER, G GODDEN, L MARSHALL, SEARS (COLO)G++
BALTAY 66 PR 142 B 932 +LACH, SANDWEISS, TAFT, YEH, STONEHILL+ (YALE)
FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 +KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN (CERN)
OSTENS 66 PL 22 708 +CHAVANON, CROZON, TOCQUEVILLE (SACLAY,CDEF)I=1
ALLISON 67 PL 25B 619 +CRUZ+ (OXF+MPIM-BIRM-RHEL+GLAS+LOIC)
ASTIER 67 PL 25 B 294 +MONTANET, BAUBILLIER, DUBOC+(CDEF+CERN+IRAD)
ASTIER 67 INCLUDES DATA OF BARLOW 67, CONFORTO 67, ARMENTEROS 65.
BATLLOU 67 NC 50A 393 +EDWARDS+D-ANDLAU+ASTIER+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD)
BANNER 1 67 PL 25 B 300 +FAYOUX, HAMEL, ZSEMBERY, CHEZE+ (SACLAY+CAEN)
BANNER 2 67 PL 25 B 569 +CHEZE, HAMEL, MAREL, TEIGER+ (CDEF+SACL)
BARLOW 67 NC 50 A 701 +MONTANET, D-ANDLAU+ (CERN+CDEF+IRAD+LIVP)
CONFORTO 67 NP 83 469 CONFORTO, MARECHAL+ (CERN+CDEF+IPNP+LIVP)
AMMAR 68 PRL 21 1832 +DAVIS, KROPAC, DERRICK, FIELDS,+ (NMES+ANL)
CHUNG S 68 PR 165 1491 +O.DAHL, J. KIRZ, D.H.MILLER (LRL)
DEFOIX 68 PL 28 B 253 +RIVET, SIAUD, CONFORTO+ (CDEF+IPNP+CERN)
GALTIERI 68 PR 20 369 BARBARO-GALTIERI, MATISON, RITTENBERG+ (LRL)
JUHALA 68 PL 27 B 257 +FACOCK, RHODE, KOPELMAN, LIBBY+ (IOWA+COLO)
SABRE C 68 PL 26 B 674 BARLOUTAUD+ (SACL+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)
BARNES 69 PRL 23 610 +CHUNG, EISNER, BASSANO, GOLDBERG+ (BNL+SYRA)
CAMPELL 69 PRL 22 1204 J.H.CAMPBELL, LICHTMAN, LOEFFLER,+ (PURDUE)
CRENELL 69 PRL 22 1398 +KARSHON, KWAN WU LAI,+ (BNL+NYU)
JUHALA 69 PR 184 1461 +LEACOCK, RHODE, KOPELMAN, LIBBY,+ (ISU+COLO)
KRUSE 69 PR 177 1951 KRUSE, LOOS, GOLDWASSER (ILLINOIS)
LIPKIN 69 PRL 23 212 +MESHKOV (REHO+MSU)
MILLER 69 PL 25 B 255 S.L.H.MILLER, S.L. KRAMER, D.D. CARMONY,+ (PURDUE)
ALSO 69 PR 188 2011 YEN, AMMANN, CARMONY, ELSNER,+ (PURDUE)
SCHROEDE 69 PR 188 2081 SCHROEDER, KERMAN, FISHER, LIBBY,+ (ISU+COLO)
ABOLINS 70 PRL 25 469 +GRAVEN, MCCARTHY, G. SMITH, L. SMITH+ (LRL+UCD)
AMMAR 70 PR D 2 430 +KROPAC, DAVIS, DERRICK,+ (KANS+NMES+ANL+WISC)
COOPER 70 NP B 23 605 +HANNER, MUSGRAVE, POLLARD, VOYVODIC (ANL)
YIU 70 THESIS, A 646 TCHIU-PUNG YIU (ORSAY)
ANDERSON 71 PRL 26 108 +DIXIT,+ (CHIC+ANL+CARL+LASL+CNRC+NAGoya)
BARDADIN 71 PR D4 2711 BARDADIN-OTWINOWSKA, HOFMOKL, MICHEJDA+(WARS)
BINNIE 72 PL 39 B 275 +CAMILLERI, DUANE, GARBUTT, BURTON+(LOIC+SHMP)
CHESHIRE 72 PRL 28 520 +HOFFMAN, GARFINKEL,+ (IOWA+ANL+PURD)
DEFOIX 72 NP B 44 125 +NASCIMENTO, BIZZARRI,+ (CDEF+CERN)
DUBOC 72 NP B 46 429 +GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD,+ (LPPN+LIVP)
HOLLOWAY 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. 133+HULD, KOETZ, KRUSE, BERNSTEIN,+ (ILL+ILLC)
ATHERTON 73 PL 43 B 249 +FRANEK, FRENCH, GHIDINI, HILPERT,+ (CERN)
BINNIE 74 PRL 32 392 +CAMILLERI, CARR, DEBENHAM,+ (LOIC+SHMP)
KALBFLEI 74 NP 869 279 KALBFLEISCH, VANDERBURG,+ (BNL+RUTE+IND)
MORGAN 74 PL 518 71 D.MORGAN (RHEL)
BUTTRAM 75 PRL 35 970 +CRAMLEY, DUKE, LAMB, LEEPER, PETERSON (ISU)
MORGAN 75 ARGONNE CONF. 45 D.MORGAN (RHEL)
WELLS 75 NP B 101 333 +RADJICIC, ROSCOE, LYONS (OXF)
GAY 76 PL 63 B 220 +CHALOUPEK, BLOKZI JL, HEINEN+(CERN+AMST+NIJM)
FLATTE 76 PL 63 B 224 S.M.FLATTE (CERN)
GRASSLER 77 NP B 121 189 +(CAACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS)
IRVING 77 PL 70 B 217 A.C. IRVING (LIVERPOOL)
MARTIN 77 NP B 121 514 +OZMUTLU, SQUIRES (DURHAM)
MAY 77 PR D 16 1983 +ABRAMSON, ANDREWS, BUSNELLO,+ (ROCH+CORN)
CONFORTO 78 LNC 23 419 B+G CONFORTO, KEY+(RHEL+TNTO+CHIC+FNAL+WISC)
CORDEN 78 NP B 144 253 +CORBETT, ALEXANDER,+ (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC)
MARTIN 78 ANP 114 1 A.D.MARTIN, M.R. PENNINGTON (CERN)
ACHASOV 79 PL 88 B 367 +DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
ESTABROO 79 PR D 19 2678 P. ESTABROOKS (CARL)
GURTL 79 NP B 151 181 +MASSO (BARC)
MARTIN 79 NP B 158 520 +OZMUTLU (DURH)
ACHASOV1 80 SJNP 32 566 +DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
ACHASOV2 80 PL 96 B 168 +DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
BRAMON 80 PL 95 B 65 +MASSO (BARC)
DE BILLY 80 NP B 176 1 +BRIAND, DUBOC, LEVY+ (CURI+LAUS+NEUC+GLAS)

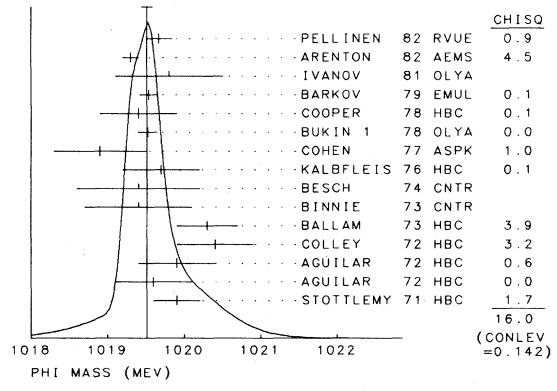
EVANGELI 81 NP B 178 197 EVANGELISTA+(BARI+BONN+CERN+DARE+LIVP+MILA)
ACHASOV 82 TP-20-130 +DEVYANIN, SHESTAKOV (NOVO)
BICKERST 82 ZPHY C 16 171 BICKERSTAFF, MCKELLAR (MELB)
TORNVIS 82 PRL 49 624 N.A.TORNVIS (HELS)
BRAMON 83 PL 120 B 240 +MASSO (BARC)

phi(1020)

Table with columns: M, MEV, and various decay modes. Includes entries for PHI(1020, JP=1--) I=0, PHI MASS (MEV), and a list of decay channels with their respective branching ratios and references.

M A SYSTEMATIC ERRORS NOT EVALUATED.
C SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
D MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K* TYPED NOTE
R INCLUDED IN PELLINEN 82 RVUE

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1019.513 +/- 0.069
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



4 PHI WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, W, MEV, and various decay modes. Includes entries for PHI WIDTH (MEV) and a list of decay channels with their respective widths and references.

W A SYSTEMATIC ERRORS NOT EVALUATED.
B NUMBER OF EVENTS INCLUDES A SMALL BACKGROUND CONTRIBUTION.
D WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K* TYPED NOTE

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
phi(1020)

4 PHI PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode (e.g., PHI INTO K+ K-), decay masses, and branching fractions.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Matrix of fitted partial decay mode branching fractions P1 through P4.

4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS

Table of branching ratios for various decay modes, including R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R34, R35, R36, R37, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R43, R44, R45, R46, R47, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59, R60, R61, R62, R63, R64, R65, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72, R73, R74, R75, R76, R77, R78, R79, R80, R81, R82, R83, R84, R85, R86, R87, R88, R89, R90, R91, R92, R93, R94, R95, R96, R97, R98, R99, R100.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.300 +/- 0.042
ERROR SCALED BY 2.1

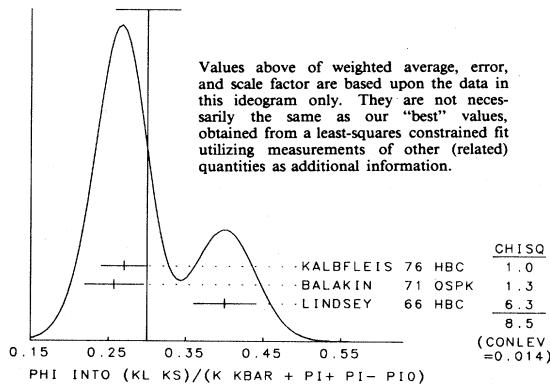


Table of branching ratios for various decay modes, including R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R34, R35, R36, R37, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R43, R44, R45, R46, R47, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59, R60, R61, R62, R63, R64, R65, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72, R73, R74, R75, R76, R77, R78, R79, R80, R81, R82, R83, R84, R85, R86, R87, R88, R89, R90, R91, R92, R93, R94, R95, R96, R97, R98, R99, R100.

Table of branching ratios for various decay modes, including R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16, R17, R18, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R24, R25, R26, R27, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R34, R35, R36, R37, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R43, R44, R45, R46, R47, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R54, R55, R56, R57, R58, R59, R60, R61, R62, R63, R64, R65, R66, R67, R68, R69, R70, R71, R72, R73, R74, R75, R76, R77, R78, R79, R80, R81, R82, R83, R84, R85, R86, R87, R88, R89, R90, R91, R92, R93, R94, R95, R96, R97, R98, R99, R100.

REFERENCES FOR PHI

List of references for phi(1020) decays, including Bertanza, Armenteros, Gelfand, Schlein, Badier, Berley, Galtieri, Lindsey, Miller, Gray, Lindsey, Schlein, ABRAMS, BARLOW, CHASE, DAHL, HERTZBACH, KHACHATURIAN, ABRAMS, ASTVACAT, ALSO, BECKER, BINNIE, BOLLINI, HOSTEK, WEHMANN, BERTANZA, BRISSON, CONNOLLY, HART, ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, ASTIER, GELFAND, MILLER, NUSSBAUM, KIRSCH, SCHLEIN, SILLER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO, BADIER, DEMOULIN, BARLOUTAUD, D BERLEY, N GELFAND, A BARBARO GALTIERI, R D TRIPP, JAMES S LINDSEY, GERALD A SMITH, LINDSEY 65 DATA INCLUDED IN LINDSEY 66 BELOW, DAVID C MILLER (THESIS), HAGERTY, BIZZARRI, CIAPETTI, JAMES S LINDSEY, GERALD A SMITH, J.S.LINDSEY, G.A.SMITH, LONDON, RAU, SAMIOS, GOLDBERG, GERALD ABRAMS, LILLETOL+MONTANET, R.C.CHASE, P.ROTHWELL, R.WEINSTEIN, HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER, HERTZBACH, KRAEMER, MADANSKI, ZDANIS, KHACHATURIAN+AZIMOV+BALDIN+BELOUSOVA, GLASSER, KEHOE, SECHI-ZORN, WOLSKY, ASTVACATUROV, AZIMOV, BALDIN, ASBURY, BECKER, BERTRAM, TING, ASBURY, BECKER, BERTRAM, TING, BERTRAM, BINKLEY, JORDAN, KNASEL, DUANE+FARUQI+HORSEY, BUNLIER, DALPIAZ, MASSAM, SENHANDLER, MCCLELLAN, MISTRY, ENGELS+ (HARVARD+CASE+SLAC-CORNELL+MCGILL)

Mesons

$\phi(1020)$, H(1190), B(1235)

AUGUSTIN 69 PL 28 B 517
 MOY 69 THESIS
 SCOTTER 69 NC 62 A 1057

BIZOT 70 PL 32 416
 ALSO 69 PEREZ-Y-JORBA, LIVERPOOL SYMP.69

BIZOT2 70 LNC 4 1273
 EARLES 70 PRL 25 1312
 HYAMS 70 NP B 22 189

ALVENSLE 71 PRL 27 441
 BALAKIN 71 PL 34 B 328
 CHATELUS 71 LAL 1247(THESIS)
 ALSO 70 BIZOT

DIBIANCA 71 NP B 35 13
 HAYES 71 PR D 4 899
 STOTTELM 71 ORO 2504 170

AGUILAR 72 PR D 6 29
 ALVENSLE 72 PRL 28 66
 BALAKIN 72 PL 40 B 431
 BASILE 72 NP B 44 605
 BENAKSAS 72 PL 42 B 511
 BORENSTE 72 PR D 5 1559
 COLLEY 72 NP B 50 1

BALLAM 73 PR D 7 3150
 BINNIE 73 PR D 8 2789

AYRES 74 PRL 32 1463
 BESCH 74 NP B70 257
 BIZZARRI 74 NC 20A 393
 COSME 74 PL 48 B 159
 COSME 2 74 PL 48 B 159
 DE GROOT 74 NP B74 77

KALBFLEI 75 PR D11 987

COSME 76 PL 63 B 352
 JULLIAN 76 TBLISI VOL.2 R19
 KALBFLEI 76 PR D 15 22
 PARROUR1 76 PL 63 B 357
 PARROUR2 76 PL 63 B 362

AKERLOF 77 PRL 39 861
 ANDREWS 77 PRL 38 198
 BALDI 77 PL 68 B 381
 CERRADA 77 NP B 126 241
 COHEN 77 PRL 38 269
 COURANT 77 PR D 16 1
 EVANGEL 77 NP B 127 384
 LAVEN 77 NP B 127 43
 LYONS 77 NP B 125 207

BARTALUC 78 NC 44 A 587
 BUKIN 1 78 SJNP 27 516
 BUKIN 2 78 SJNP 27 521
 COOPER 78 NP B 146 1
 LOSTY 78 NP B 133 38

BARKOW 79 IYAF 79-93
 CORDIER 79 PL B 81 389

CORDIER 80 NP B172 13
 ROOS 80 LNC 27 321

DAUM 81 PL 100 B 439
 IVANOV 81 PL 107 B 297
 ALSO 82 PRIVATE COMM.
 VASSERMA 81 PL 99 B 62

ARENTO 82 PR D 25 2241
 PELLINEN 82 PS 25 599

ARMSTRON 83 NP B 224 193
 BARATE 83 PL 12 B 449
 KURDADZE 83 JETPL 38 306

+BIZOT, BUON, DELCOURT, HAISSINSKI,+ (ORSAY)
 KEN MIN MOY (NORTHEASTERN UNIVERSITY)
 +ERSKINE, PALER,+ (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPIM+OXF)

+BUON, CHATELUS, JEANJEAN, LALANNE,+ (ORSA)
 LIVERPOOL SYMP.69

+DELCOURT, JEANJEAN, LALANNE,+ (ORSAY)
 +FAISSLER, GETTNER, LUTZ, MOY, TANG,+ (NEAS)
 +KOCH, POTTER, V. LINDERN, LORENZ, LUTJENS (CERN)

ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BUSZA, CHEN,+ (MIT+DESY)
 +BUDKER, PAKHTUSOVA, SIDOROV, SKRINSKY,+ (NOVO)
 Y. CHATELUS (STRASBOURG)

+EINSCHLAG, ENDORF, ENGLER, FISK,+ (CORN)
 +IMLAY, JOSEPH KEIZER, STEIN (CORN)
 A. R. STOTTELMAYER, THESIS (MARYLAND)

AGUILAR-BENITEZ, CHUNG, EISNER, SAMIOS (BNL)
 +ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BIGGS, BINKLEY+(MIT+DESY)
 +BOKIN, PAKHTUSOVA, SIDOROV,+ (NOVOSIBIRSK)
 +DALPIAZ, FRABETTI, ZICHICHI+(CERN+BGNA+STRB)
 +COSME, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE+(ORSAY)
 BORENSTEIN, DANBURG, KALBFLEISCH,+ (BNL+MICH)
 +JOBES, RIDDIFFORD, GRIFFITHS,+ (BIRM+GLAS)

+CHADWICK, EISENBERG, BINGHAM,+ (SLAC+LBL)
 +CARR, DEBENHAM, DUANE, GARBUTT,+ (LOIC+SHMP)

+DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, LEVINE,+ (ANL)
 +HARTMAN, KOSE, KRAUTSCHNEIDER, PAUL,+ (BONN)
 +CIAPETTI, DIONISI, DORE, GASPERO,+ (ROMA)
 +JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE,+ (ORSAY)
 +JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, LAPLANCHE,+ (ORSAY)
 +HOOGLAND, JONGEJANS, METZGER+ (AMST+NIJM)

KALBFLEISCH, STRAND, CHAPMAN (BNL+MICH)
 +COURAU, DUDELZAK, GRELAUD, JEAN-MARIE+(ORSAY)
 S. JULLIAN (ORSAY)
 KALBFLEISCH, STRAND, CHAPMAN (BNL+MICH)
 +GRELAUD, COSME, COURAU, DUDELZAK,+ (ORSAY)
 +GRELAUD, COSME, COURAU, DUDELZAK,+ (ORSAY)

+ALLEY, BINTINGER, DITZLER,+ (FNAL+MICH+PURD)
 +KUKUSHIMA, HARVEY, LOBKOWICZ, MAY,+ (ROCH)
 +BOHRINGER, DORSZAZ, HUNGERBUHLER,+ (GENEVA)
 +BLOCKZIJL, HEINEN,+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF)
 +AYRES, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, PAWLICKI, WICKLUND(ANL)
 +MAKDISI, MARSHAK, PETERSON, RUDDICK,+ (MENN)
 EVANGELISTA,+ (BARI+BOON+CERN+DARE+GLAS+)
 +OTTER, KLEIN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIEN)
 +COOPER, CLARK (OXF)

BARTALUCCI, BASINI, BERTOLUCCI+(DESY+FRAS)
 +KURDADZE, SEREDNYAKOV, SIDOROV+ (NOVO)
 +KURDADZE, SIDOROV, SKRINSKI+ (NOVO)
 +GURTU, MONTANET,+ (TIFR+CERN+CDEF+MADR)
 +HOLMGREN, BLOKZIJL,+ (CERN+AMST+NIJM+OXF)

+ZOLOTOREV, MAKARINA, MISHAKOVA,+ (NOVO)
 +DELCOURT, ESCHSTRUTH, FULDA,+ (LALO)

+DELCOURT, ESCHSTRUTH, FULDA+ (ORSAY)
 +PELLINEN (HELS)

+BARDSLEY+ (AMST+BRIS+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+RHIL)
 +KURDADZE, IELCHUK, SIDOROV, SKRINSKY,+ (NOVO)
 S. I. EIDELMAN (NOVO)
 VASSERMAN, KURDADZE, SIDOROV, SKRINSKY+ (NOVO)

+AYRES, DIEBOLD, MAY, SWALLOW+ (ANL+ILL)
 A. PELLINEN, M. ROOS (HELS)

ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI)
 +BAREYNE, ASHBURY, MCEWEN(SACL+LOIC+SHMP+IND)
 +LELCHUK, ROOT+ (NOVO)

H(1190)

30 H(1190, JP6=1+-) I=0

30 H(1190) MASS (MEV)

M C 1190. 60. DANKOWYCH 81 SPEC 08 PI P,3 PI N 6/81
 M T (1175.0) APPROX TORNVIST 82 RVUE 9/83*

M C USES THE MODEL OF BOWLER 75
 M T FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION

30 H(1190) WIDTH (MEV)

M C 320. 50. DANKOWYCH 81 SPEC 08 PI P,3 PI N 6/81
 M T (365.0) APPROX TORNVIST 82 RVUE 9/83*

M C USES THE MODEL OF BOWLER 75
 M T FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION

30 H(1190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 H(1190) INTO RHO PI DECAY MASSES 769+ 135

REFERENCES FOR H(1190)

BOWLER 75 NP B97 227 +GAME, ATTCHISON, DAINTON (OXF+DARE)
 DANKOWYC 81 PRL 46 580 +BROCKMAN, EDWARDS+(TNTO+BNL+CARL+MCGI+OHIO)
 TORNVIST 82 NP B 203 268 TORNVIST, (HELS)

Data Card Listings

B(1235)

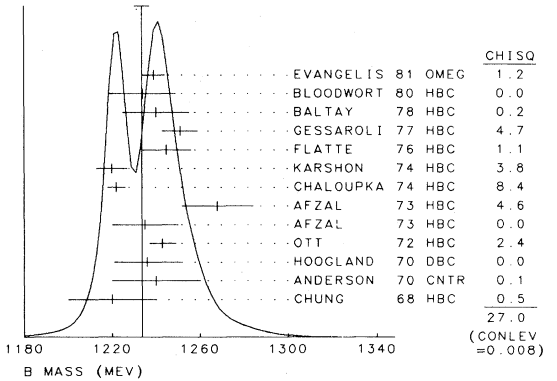
11 B(1235, JP6=1+-) I=1

11 B MASS (MEV)

M	W	(1228.)	(5.)	FRENKIEL	72 HBC	+ 0. PBAR PI,5 PI	12/72	
M	W	360(1208.0)	(18.0)	GAVILLET	78 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, BACKWARD	4/78	
M	T	(1243.0)	APPROX	TORNVIST	82 RVUE		9/83*	
M	W	1220.	20.	CHUNG	68 HBC	- 3.2, 4.2 PI- P	9/67	
M	W	1240.0	20.0	ANDERSON	70 CNTR	0 5-18 GAMMA P	11/70	
M	W	1236.0	15.0	HOOGLAND	70 DBC	- 3.0 K- D	2/71	
M	O	1163	1243.	OTT	72 HBC	+ 7.1 PI+ P, P B+	2/73	
M	W	1235.	15.	AFZAL	73 HBC	+ 11.7 PI+ P	2/73	
M	W	1268.	16.	AFZAL	73 HBC	- 11.2 PI- P	2/73	
M	W	1400	1222.	4.	CHALOUKPA	74 HBC	- 3.9 PI-P, P B-	12/75
M	W	600	1220.	7.	KARSHON	74 HBC	+ 4.9 PI+P, P B+	12/75
M	W	890	1245.0	11.0	FLATTE	76 HBC	- 4.2 K-P, PI-OMEGA	7/77
M	W	450	1251.0	8.0	GESSAROLI	77 HBC	- 11 PI-P, PI-OME	12/77
M	W	225	1240.0	15.0	BALTAY	78 HBC	+ 15 PI+P, 4PI	4/78
M	W	105	1234.0	15.0	BLOODWORT	80 HBC	- 8.2 K- P, Y*+ B-	12/79
M	W	1239.	5.	EVANGELIS	81 OMEG	- 12 PI-P, OME PI P	1/82	
M	AVG	1233.6	3.3	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)				
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)								

M O FROM FIT OF THE MASS SPECTRUM
 M W FIT REQUIRES AN ADDITIONAL JP=1- RESONANCE
 M W AT 1256 MEV, WIDTH 129 MEV.
 M T FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1233.6 ± 3.3
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



11 B WIDTH (MEV)

W	W	(126.)	(10.)	FRENKIEL	72 HBC	+ 0. PBAR PI,5 PI	12/72	
W	W	360	(163.0)	(50.8)	GAVILLET	78 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, BACKWARD	4/78
W	T	(118.0)	APPROX	TORNVIST	82 RVUE		9/83*	
W	W	150.	20.	CHUNG	68 HBC	- 3.2, 4.2 PI- P	9/67	
W	W	132.0	20.0	HOOGLAND	70 DBC	- 3.0 K- D	2/71	
W	O	1163	136.	25.	OTT	72 HBC	+ 7.1 PI+ P, P B+	2/73
W	W	120.	50.	AFZAL	73 HBC	+ 11.7 PI+ P	2/73	
W	W	130.	50.	AFZAL	73 HBC	- 11.2 PI- P	2/73	
W	W	1400	135.	20.	CHALOUKPA	74 HBC	- 3.9 PI-P, P B-	12/75
W	W	600	156.	22.	KARSHON	74 HBC	+ 4.9 PI+P, P B+	12/75
W	W	890	182.	45.0	FLATTE	76 HBC	- 4.2 K-P, PI-OMEGA	7/77
W	W	450	155.0	32.0	GESSAROLI	77 HBC	- 11 PI-P, PI-OME	12/77
W	W	225	170.0	50.0	BALTAY	78 HBC	+ 15 PI+P, 4PI	4/78
W	W	105	150.0	50.0	BLOODWORT	80 HBC	- 8.2 K- P, Y*+ B-	12/79
W	W	170.	15.	EVANGELIS	81 OMEG	- 12 PI-P, OME PI P	1/82	
W	AVG	150.0	7.3	AVERAGE				

M O FROM FIT OF THE MASS SPECTRUM
 M W SEE NOTE UNDER THE MASS ABOVE.
 M T FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION

11 B PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	B INTO OMEGA+PI	783+ 140
P2	B INTO 2PI+ 2PI-	140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P3	B INTO K KBAR	494+ 494
P4	B INTO PI PI	140+ 140
P5	B INTO PI PHI	135+1020
P6	B INTO ETA PI (FORBIDDEN BY G)	549+ 140
P7	B INTO K KBAR PI	494+ 494+ 140

11 B BRANCHING RATIOS

R10	D/S RATIO FOR B(1235) INTO OMEGA PI						
R10	0.3	0.1	CHALOUKPA	74 HBC	- 3.9-7.5 PI-P	1/74	
R10	0.35	0.25	KARSHON	74 HBC	+ 4.9 PI+P, P B+	12/75	
R10	0.21	0.08	CHUNG	75 HBC	+ 7.1 PI+P	12/75	
R10	0.4	0.1	0.1	GESSAROLI	77 HBC	- 11 PI-P, PI- OME	12/77
R10	0.291	0.052	AVERAGE				

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

B(1235), g_s(1240), ρ(1250), f(1270)

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8 and various particle properties like B INTO (4PI)/(OMEGA PI), ABOLINS, 63 HBC, (P2)/(P1), etc.

REFERENCES FOR B

Extensive list of references for B mesons, including names like ABOLINS, LANDER, MEHLHOP, KUONG, YAGER, etc.

g_s(1240)

87 G/S(1240, JP6=0++) I=0 SEEN IN PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF KOS KOS SYSTEM. NAMED G/S BY ETKIN 82. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

87 G/S(1240) MASS (MEV) table with columns M, A, 1240.0, 30.0, ETKIN, 82 MPS, 0 23 PI-P, 2KOS N, 9/83*

87 G/S(1240) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns W, A, 140.0, 30.0, ETKIN, 82 MPS, 0 23 PI-P, 2KOS N, 9/83*

87 G/S(1240) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1, G/S(1240) INTO K KBAR, DECAY MASSES, 498+ 498, and various decay modes like BAUBILLI 83 ZPHY C 17 309, etc.

ρ(1250)

69 RHO(1250, JP6=1-) I=1 FORMERLY CALLED RHO PRIME EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE. SEE ALSO THE RHO(1600) MINI-REVIEW.

69 RHO(1250) MASS (MEV) table with columns M, A, 1256.0, 10.0, 5.0, FRENKIEL, 72 HBC, etc.

69 RHO(1250) WIDTH (MEV)

69 RHO(1250) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns W, A, 130.0, 20.0, 35.0, FRENKIEL, 72 HBC, etc.

REFERENCES FOR RHO(1250)

List of references for RHO(1250) meson, including names like ANDERSON, PODOLSKY, FRENKIEL, etc.

f(1270)

5 F(1270, JP6=2++) I=0

5 F MASS (MEV) table with columns M, A, (1273.0), (7.0), ARMENISE, 70 HBC, etc.

M G INCLUDED IN CHABAUD 83 ANALYSIS M H USES SAME DATA AS HYAMS 75 M I ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SPREAD OF DIFFERENT PHASE-SHIFT SOLUTIONS M J JOHNSON 68 INCLUDES BONDAR 63, LEE 64, DERADO 65, EISENER 67. M T MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K*(892) TYPED NOTE

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

f(1270), A(1270) [A₁]

EMMS 75 NP B96 155	+KINSON, STACEY, VOTRUBA+ (BIRM+DURH+RHEL)
ESTABROO 75 NP B95 322	P. ESTABROOKS, A. D. MARTIN (DURH)
HYAMS 75 NP B100 205	+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL+ (CERN+MPIM)
PAWLICKI 75 PR D12 631	+AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL)
DEUTSCHM 76 NP B 103 426	+KIRK, + (AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS)
WETZEL 76 NP B 115 208	+FREUDENREICH, BEUSCH, + (ETH+CERN+LOIC)
ALEXANDE 77 NP B 131 365	ALEXANDER, CORDEN, + (TELA+BIRM+RHEL+LOWC)
ANTIPOV 77 NP B 119 45	+BUSNELLO, DAMGAARD, KIENZLE, + (SERP+GEVA)
PAWLICKI 77 PR D 15 3196	+AYRES, COHEN, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL)
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 62	+CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, SMITH, YEH, + (COLU+PING)
CASON 78 PRL 41 271	+BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, BISWAS, KENNEY, + (NDAM+ANL)
BECKER 79 NP B 151 46	+BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA+ (MPIM+CERN+ZEEM+CRAC)
CORDEN 79 NP B 157 250	+DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBES, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC)
MARTIN 79 NP B 158 520	+OZMUTLU (DURH)
POLYCHRO 79 PR D 19 1317	POLYCHRONAKOS, CASON, BISHOP+ (NDAM+ANL)
BERGER 80 DESY 80/34	+GENZER+ (AACH+BERG+DESY+HAMB+UMD+STEG+WUPG)
COSTA 80 NP B 175 402	+ (BARI+BONN+CERN+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIE)
GORLICH 80 NP B 174 16	+NICZYPORUK, ROZANSKA+ (CRAC+MPIM+CERN+WIE)
LOVERRE 80 ZPHY C 6 187	+ARMENTEROS, DIONISI+ (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STON)
AGUILAR 81 ZPHY C 8 313	+ALBAJAR, ARMENTEROS, + (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STON)
BRANDELI 81 ZPHY C 10 117	BRANDELIC, BOERNER, + (TASSO COLLABORATION)
CHABAUD 81 APP B 12 575	+NICZYPORUK, BECKER+ (CERN+CRAC+MPIM)
GIDAL 81 PL 107 8 153	+GOLDBABER, GUY, MILLIKAN, ABRAMS, + (SLAC+LBL)
ROUSSARI 81 PL 105 B 304	ROUSSARIE, BURKE, ABRAMS, ALAM, + (SLAC+LBL)
CASON 82 PRL 48 1316	+BISWAS, BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, CANNATA+ (NDAM+ANL)
EDWARDS 82 PL 110 B 82	+PARTIDGE, PECK, + (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
ETKIN 82 PR D 25 1766	+FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND)
ARMSTRON 83 NP B 224 193	ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LMPN+PAVI)
CASON 83 PR D 28 1586	+CANNATA, BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, WATSON+ (NDAM+ANL)
CHABAUD 83 NP B 223 1	+GORLICH, CERRADA+ (CERN+CRAC+MPIM)
FRAZER 83 AACHEN CONF.	RAPPORTEUR TALK (UCSD)
JENNI 83 PR D 27 1031	+BURKE, TELNOV, ABRAMS, BLOCKER+ (SLAC+LBL)

A(1270) or A ₁	10 A(1270, JP=1+-) I=1
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We no longer use the subscript 1 to specify this resonance.

The long-standing question concerning the resonance interpretation of the A(1270) was considerably clarified at the time of our 1982 edition.

The results of the partial-wave analyses obtained in two high-statistics experiments dealing with the diffractive (DAUM 80,81) and charge-exchange (DANKOWYCH 81) production of the 3π system in ππ interactions clearly show that the behavior of the 1⁺S₀⁺ intensity with the 3π mass and the phase variation of the 1⁺S₀⁺ (ρπ) amplitude with respect to other waves [already reported in a study of diffractive production from nuclei (PERNEGR 78)] require the presence of both Deck background and a resonance.

The resonance parameters of the A(1270) are obtained by fitting the data (intensity and relative phases) to a phenomenological amplitude containing direct resonance production and a coherent Deck background which is rescattered through the resonance (BOWLER 75, BASDEVANT 77). In the context of this model-dependent analysis, the Deck background is responsible for making the peak of the 1⁺S₀⁺ intensity occur some 110 MeV below the most-likely resonance mass.

We take the mass values for the A(1270) from the above reactions (1240 ± 80 MeV, DANKOWYCH 81; 1280 ± 30 MeV, DAUM 81). Note, however, the result reported in a study of a backwardly produced 3π system

in the reaction K⁻p → Σ⁻π⁺π⁺π⁻ (1041 ± 13 MeV, GAVILLET 77). Based on a small statistical sample, GAVILLET 77 fitted the 3π mass distribution with a relativistic S-wave Breit-Wigner and a background including reflections from all the competing channels.

10 A(1270) MASS (MEV)			
M A	1270. TO 1350.	BOWLER 75 RVUE +- 7-40 PI+- P	6/81
M B	(1382.)	BASDEVANT 77 RVUE - 25.40 PI- P	6/81
M F	(104.1.0) (13.0)	GAVILLET 77 HBC + 4.2 K- P, S 3PI	12/77
M D	1240.0 80.0	DANKOWYCH 81 SPEC 08.45 PI-P, 3PI N	6/81
M E	1280.0 30.0	DAUM 81 CNTR 63.94 PI- P	1/82
M E	(1250.0) (30.0)	LONGACRE 82 RVUE	8/83*
M T	(1250.0) APPROX	TORNQVIST 82 RVUE	9/83*
M AVG	1275.1 28.1	AVERAGE	
M A	USES DATA OF ANTIPOV 73, ASCOLI 74, OTTER 74, TABAK 74, THOMPSON 74.		
M B	USES ANTIPOV 73 DATA. WE SELECT SOLUTION B OF BASDEVANT 77.		
M D	USES THE MODEL OF BOWLER 75.		
M E	USES MULTICHANNEL FITTCHISON-BOWLER MODEL.		
M E	USES DATA FROM GAVILLET 77, DAUM 80 AND DANKOWYCH 81.		
M F	PRODUCED IN K- BACKWARD SCATTERING.		
M T	FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION		

10 A(1270) WIDTH (MEV)			
W A	240. TO 280.	BOWLER 75 RVUE +- 7-40 PI+- P	6/81
W B	(470.)	BASDEVANT 77 RVUE - 25.40 PI- P	6/81
W F	(250.0) (50.0)	GAVILLET 77 HBC + 4.2 K- P, S 3PI	12/77
W D	380.0 100.0	DANKOWYCH 81 SPEC 08.45 PI-P, 3PI N	6/81
W D	300.0 50.0	DAUM 81 CNTR 63.94 PI- P	1/82
W E	(330.0) (60.0)	LONGACRE 82 RVUE	8/83*
W T	(234.0) APPROX	TORNQVIST 82 RVUE	9/83*
W AVG	316.0 44.7	AVERAGE	
M A	USES DATA OF ANTIPOV 73, ASCOLI 74, OTTER 74, TABAK 74, THOMPSON 74.		
M B	USES ANTIPOV 73 DATA. WE SELECT SOLUTION B OF BASDEVANT 77.		
M D	USES THE MODEL OF BOWLER 75.		
M E	USES MULTICHANNEL FITTCHISON-BOWLER MODEL.		
M E	USES DATA FROM GAVILLET 77, DAUM 80 AND DANKOWYCH 81.		
M F	PRODUCED IN K- BACKWARD SCATTERING.		
M T	FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION		

10 A(1270) PARTIAL DECAY MODES			
P1	A(1270) INTO RHO P1	DECAY MASSES	
P2	A(1270) INTO KBAR K	769+ 140	
P3	A(1270) INTO PI (PI PI) S WAVE	494+ 498	
		140+ 140+ 140	

10 A(1270) BRANCHING RATIOS			
R4	A(1270) INTO (PI (PI PI) S WAVE)/(RHO P1)	(P3)/(P1)	8/83*
R4 E	0.003 0.003	LONGACRE 82 RVUE	
R4 E	USES MULTICHANNEL FITTCHISON-BOWLER MODEL.		
R4 E	USES DATA FROM GAVILLET 77, DAUM 80 AND DANKOWYCH 81.		

REFERENCES FOR A(1270)			
BELLINI 63 NC 29 896	BELLINI, FIORINI, HERZ, NEGRI, RATTI (MILAN)		
ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 226	AACH+BERL+BIRM+BONN+DESY+HAMBURG+LOIC+MPIM		
GOLDBABER 64 PRL 12 336	GOLDBABER, BROWN, KADYK, SHEN+ (LRL+UCB)		
LANDER 64 PRL 13 346 A	LANDER, ABOLINS, CARMONY, HENDRICKS + (UCSD) JP		
ABOLINS 65 ATHENS(OHIO) CONF.	+CARMONY, LANDER, XUONG, YAGER (LA JOLLA) I=1		
ALITTI 65 PL 15 69	ALITTI, BATON, DELER, CRUSSARD+ (SACL+BGNA)		
ALLARD 66 NC 46A 737	+DRIJARD+HENNESSY+ (ORSAY+MILAN+SACL+UCB)		
DEUTSCHM 66 PL 20 82	DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG (AACH+BERLIN+CERN)		
HESS 66 UCRL-16832	R I HESS (THESSIS, BERKELEY) (LRL)		
ALLISON 67 PL 25B 619	+CRUZ, (OXF+MPIM+BIRM+RHEL+GLAS+LOIC)		
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377	+HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER (LRL)		
DANYSZ 67 NC 51 A 801	DANYSZ+FRENCH+SIMAK (CERN)		
JUHALA 67 PRL 19 1355	+LEACOCK+RHODE+KOPPELMAN+ (IOWA+COLO)		
SLATTERY 67 NC 50A 377	+KRAYBILL+FORMAN+FERBEL (YALE+ROCH) JP		
ARMENISE 68 PL 26 B 336	+FORINO+CARTACCI+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ+ORSAY)		
ASCOLI 68 PRL 21 113	+CRAWLEY, KRUSE, MORTARA, SCHAFFER, + (ILLINOIS)		
BALLAM 68 PRL 21 934	+BRODY, CHADWICK, FRIES, GUJRAGOSSIAN+ (SLAC) JP		
BOESEBECK 68 NP B 4 501	BOESEBECK, DEUTSCHMANN, + (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)		
CASO 68 NC 54 A 983	+CONTE+CORSOS+DIAZ+ (GENOVA+HAMB+MILA+SACL)		
CHUNG 68 PR 165 1491	S. U. CHUNG, O. DAHL, J. KIRZ, D. H. MILLER (LRL)		
CNOPS 68 PRL 21 1609	+HOUGH, COHN, BUGG+ (BNL+ORNL+UCND+TENN+PENN)		
FRIDMAN 68 PR 167 1268	+MAUREL, MICHALON, OUDET+ (HEID+STRASBOURG)		
JUNKMANN 68 NP 88 471	+COCCONI + (AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+WARS)		
KEY 68 PR 166 1430	+PRENTICE+COOPER+MANNER+ (TNT+ANL+WISC)		
ALEXANDE 69 PR 183 1168	G. ALEXANDER, A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDBABER (LRL)		
ALLABY 69 PL 29B 198	+BINGN+DIDDENS+DUITEIL+KLOVNING+... (CERN)		
ANDERSON 69 PRL 22 1390	+COLLINS, + (BNL+CERN)		
BERLINGHIERI 69 PRL 23 42	BERLINGHIERI, FARBER, + (ROCH)		
DONALD 69 NP B 11 551	+EDWARDS, BURAN, BETTINI, + (LIVP+OSLO+PADO)		
FAYOLLE 69 NP B 13 40	+DE MONTAIGNE, MORANO, STRACCHANI, (PARIS)		
JUHALA 69 PR 184, 146+1	+LEACOCK, RHODE, KOPPELMAN, LIBBY, + (ISU+COLO)		
KENYON 69 PRL 23 146	+KINSON, SCARR, + (BNL+UCND+ORNL)		
ARMENISE 70 LNC 4 199	+GHIDINI, FORING, CARTACCI, + (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ)		
ASCOLI 70 PRL 25 962	+BROCKWAY, CRAWLEY, EISENSTEIN, HANFT, + (ILL) JP		
BRANDENB 70 NP B16 369	+BRENNER, IOFFREDO, JOHNSON, KIN+ (HARVARD)		
CASO 70 LNC 3 707	+CORDS, COSTA+ (GENO+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)		

Mesons

Data Card Listings

A(1270) [A₁], η(1275), D(1285)

Table listing meson properties for A(1270), η(1275), and D(1285). Columns include name, mass, width, and production experiments. Includes entries for GRENELL, GARELICK, ASCOLI, BERG, etc.

Summary table for η(1275) including mass, width, partial decay modes, branching ratios, and decay masses. Includes a note: 'SEEN IN PHASE SHIFTS ANALYSIS OF THE ETA PI+ PI- SYSTEM WITH PI+ PI- IN AN S-WAVE (STANTON 79). WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.'

REFERENCES FOR ETA(1275) listing STANTON 79 PRL 42 346, BARNES 82 PL 116 B 365, TANIMOTO 82 PL 116 B 198, and BROCKMAN, DANKOWYCH, OSU+CARL+MCGI+TNT0 JP.

D(1285) 8 D(1285, JP6=1++) I=0. Table showing mass (MEV) and width (MEV) for various experiments like THUN, CORDEN, STANTON, etc.

D(1285) WIDTH (MEV) table showing width values for experiments like DAHL, LORSTAD, BARDDADIN, etc.

D(1285) PARTIAL DECAY MODES table listing decay channels like D(1285) INTO K KBAR PI, D(1285) INTO PI PI RHO, etc.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS table showing matrix elements and branching fractions for various decay modes.

D(1285) BRANCHING RATIOS table listing ratios for decay into PI PI RHO, K KBAR PI, etc.

D(1285) INTO (PI PI RHO) / (K KBAR PI) table showing ratios for charged pi only.

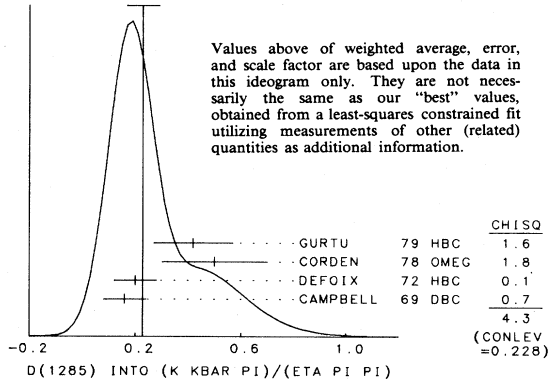
For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
D(1285), $\epsilon(1300)$

R2	D(1285) INTO (K KBAR PI)/(ETA PI PI)	(P1)/(P3)	
R2	0.16 0.08	CAMPBELL 69 DBC	2.7 PI+ D 1/73
R2 K	0.20 0.08	DEFOIX 72 HBC	0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI 1/73
R2	0.5 0.2	CORDEN 78 OMEG	12-15PI-P 4/78
R2	0.42 0.15	GURTU 79 HBC	4.2 K- P 12/79
R2 AVG	0.229 0.061	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)	
R2 FIT	0.229 0.053	FROM FIT (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	

R2 K K KBAR SYSTEM CHARACTERIZED BY THE I=1 THRESHOLD ENHANCEMENT (SEE UNDER DELTA(980)).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.229 ± 0.061
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



R3	D(1285) INTO (DELTA PI)/(ETA PI PI)	(P4)/(P3)	
R3	1.0 0.3	DEFOIX 68 HBC	PBAR P 1/80
R3	0.6 0.3	GRASSLER 77 HBC	0.16 PI+ P 11/77
R3	0.72 0.15	CORDEN 78 OMEG	12-15PI-P 4/78
R3	0.74 0.12	GURTU 79 HBC	4.2 K- P 12/79
R3 AVG	0.74 0.12	AVERAGE	
R4	D INTO (2PI+ 2PI- (INCL. RHO PI PI))/(ETA PI+PI-)(P5)/(2/3P3)		
R4	0.46 0.15	GRASSLER 77 HBC	16. PI+ P 11/77
R4	0.32 0.20	GURTU 79 HBC	4.2 K- P 12/79
R4 AVG	0.41 0.12	AVERAGE	
R4 FIT	0.41 0.12	FROM FIT	
R5	D(1285) INTO (K*(892) KBAR)/TOTAL	(P6)	
R5	NOT SEEN	NACASCH 77 HBC	.7+.76 PB P, KKBP 12/77
R6	D(1285) INTO (RH0 PI+ PI-)/(2PI+ 2PI-)	(1/3P2)/(P5)	
R6	1.0 0.4	GRASSLER 77 HBC	16 GEV PI+- P 11/77
R7	D(1285) INTO (RHO PI PI)/(ETA PI PI)	(P2)/(P3)	
R7 C	(0.4) OR LESS	CL=.95 CORDEN 78 OMEG	12-15PI-P 4/78
R7 C	NOTE THAT CORDEN 78 AND GRASSLER 77 ARE IN DISAGREEMENT.		

REFERENCES FOR D(1285)

D-ANDLAU 65 PL 17 347
MILLER 65 PRL 14 1074
BARLOW 67 NC 50 A 701
DAHL 67 PR 163 1377
D-ANDLAU 68 NP B 5 693
DEFOIX 68 PL 28 B 353
CAMPBELL 69 PRL 22 1204
DONALD 69 NP B 11 551
LORSTAD 69 NP B 14 63
OTWINOWSKI 69 PL 29 B 529
AMMAR 70 PR D2 430
BARDADIN 71 PR D4 2711
BOESEBEC 71 PL 34 B 659
GOLDBERG 71 LNC 1 627
BERENYI 72 NP B 37 621
CHAPMAN 72 NP B 42 1
DEFOIX 72 NP B 44 125
DUBOC 72 NP B 46 429
THUN 72 PRL 28 1733
VUILLEMI 75 LNC 14 165
WELLS 75 NP B 101 333
HANDLER 76 NP B 110 173
VUILLEMI 76 NC 33A 133
GRASSLER 77 NP B 121 189
CORDEN 78 NP B 144 253
IRVING 78 NP B 139 327
NACASCH 78 NP B 135 203
GURTU 79 NP B 151 181
STANTON 79 PRL 42 346
BROMBERG 80 PR D 22 1513
DE BILLY 80 NP B 176 1
DIONISI 80 NP B 169 1
EVANGELI 81 NP B 178 197
+BARLOW, ADAMSON, + (CDEF+CERN+IRAD+LIVP)
+CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, HARDY, KIRZ, + (LRL+UCB)
+MONTANET, D-ANDLAU, + (CERN+CDEF+IRAD+LIVP)
+HARDY, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER (LRL) I JP
+ASTIER, BARLOW, + (CDEF+CERN+IRAD+LIVP) I JP
+RIVET, STAUD, CONFORTO+ (CDEF+IPNP+CERN)
+LICHTMAN, + (PIURD)
+EDWARDS, BURAN, BETTINI, + (LIVP+OSLO+PADO)
B. LORSTAD, D-ANDLAU, ASTIER, + (CDEF+CERN) JP
S. OTWINOWSKI (WARSAW)
+KROPAC, DAVIS, DERRICK+ (KANS+WNES+ANL+WISC)
BARDADIN-OTWINOWSKA, HOFMOKL, MICHEJDA, (WARS)
(AACH+BERL+BONN+CERN+CRAC+HEID+WARS) JP
+MAKOWSKI, TOUCHARD, DONALD, + (IPN+LIVP)
+PRENTICE, STEENBERG, YOON, WALKER (TNTD+WISC)
+CHURCH, LYS, MURPHY, RING, VANDER VELDE (MICH)
+NASCIMENTO, BIZZARRI, + (CDEF+CERN)
+GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD, + (LPNP+LIVP)
+BLIEDEN, FINOCCHIARO, BOMEN, + (STON+NEAS)
VUILLEMIN, + (LAUS+NEUC+LPNP+LIVP+GLAS) JP
+RADOJICIC, ROSCOE, LYONS, + (OXF)
+PLANO, BRUCKER, KOLLER+ (RUTG+STEV+SETO)
VUILLEMIN+ (LAUS+NEUC+LPNP+LIVP+GLAS)
+ (AACHEN+BERLIN+BONN+CERN+CRACOW+HEID+WARS)
+CORBETT, ALEXANDER, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOMC) JP
A. C. IRVING, H. R. SEPANGI (LIVP)
+DEFOIX, DOBRZYNSKI, + (PARIS+MADRID+CERN)
+GAVILLET, BLOKZIJL, + (CERN+ZEEM+NLJN+OXF) JP
+BROCKMAN, DANKOWYCH, + (OSU+CARL+MCGI+TNTD)
+HAGGERTY, ABRAMS, DZIERBA (CIT+FNAL+ILLC+IND)
+BRIAND, DUBOC, LEVY, + (CURI+LAUS+NEUC+GLAS) JP
+GAVILLET, ARMENTEROS, + (CERN+MADR+CDEF+STON)

GAVILLET 82 ZPHY C 16 119	+ARMENTEROS, AGUILAR+ (CERN+CDEF+PADO+ROMA)
TORNQVIST 82 NP B 203 268	TORNQVIST (HELS)
PALANO 83 CERN/EP 83-107	+ARMSTRONG, APOSTOLAKIS (ATEN+BARI+BIRM+CERN)

$\epsilon(1300)$ 14 EPSILON(1300, JP6=0++) I=0

NOTE ON S-WAVE $\pi\pi$ AND $K\bar{K}$ INTERACTIONS

In this note we discuss information on the non-strange $I^G_{JPC} = 0^+0^{++}$ partial wave (S wave) coupled to the $\pi\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$ systems.

The threshold behavior of elastic $\pi^+\pi^-$ scattering involves S, P, and D waves which can be sufficiently well described by the scattering lengths $a_0^0, a_0^1, a_1^0, a_2^0$, and a_2^1 . The determination of these parameters has in the past met with great difficulties (see our 1978 edition). A consistent set of parameters has been proposed (see ALEKSEEVA 82 and references therein).

Up to the ρ meson mass region, the phase shift δ_0^0 is (qualitatively) uniquely determined: it rises monotonically and reaches 60° to 70° near 700 MeV (SONDEREGGER 69, BATON 70, BAILLON 72, CARROL 72, FRENKIEL 72, GAIDOS 72, PROTOPODESCU 73, HYAMS 73, OCHS 73, ENGLER 74, ESTABROOKS 74,75, GRAYER 74).

In the early phase-shift analyses two solutions for δ_0^0 were found (the "up-down ambiguity") in the 700-900-MeV region. The "up" solution corresponds to an ϵ resonance under the ρ meson with mass and width similar to the ρ meson, the $\epsilon(800)$. The "down" solution is characterized by an approximately energy-independent phase shift of almost 90° , showing no resonant behavior. This ambiguity was considered resolved in favor of the "down" solution by the observation of a very rapid decrease in the modulus of the S-wave amplitude between 900 MeV and the $K\bar{K}$ threshold, followed by a sharp drop in the elasticity. δ_0^0 is $\sim 90^\circ$ at about 900 MeV and reaches $\sim 180^\circ$ around 990 MeV (FLATTE 72, GAIDOS 72, HYAMS 73, BINNIE 73, ENGLER 74). However, the region is complicated by the simultaneous presence of the S(975) resonance and the opening of the $K\bar{K}$ channel, permitting almost discontinuous jumps from one solution to another.

Without polarization information, the reaction $\pi N \rightarrow \pi\pi N$ cannot be analyzed unambiguously due to the fact that there are more helicity amplitudes than observables (see, e.g., DONOHUE 75). Thus one is obliged to make some supplementary assumptions.

An amplitude analysis (ESTABROOKS 74) of the

Mesons

 $\epsilon(1300)$

largest π^-p (unpolarized) $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$ experiment (HYAMS 73, GRAYER 74) still finds both the “up” and “down” solutions. This analysis assumes both spin coherence (the unnatural-parity-exchange, s-channel helicity amplitudes are nucleon spin-flip, i.e., no $A(1270)$ -like exchange) and phase coherence (the S-wave amplitude and the unnatural-parity-exchange, meson helicity-zero P-wave amplitude have the same phase). These assumptions may tend to bias the results (MORGAN 74, DONOHUE 75,79).

The advent of π^-p (polarized) $\rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$ data (BECKER 79) has made both the spin coherence and phase coherence assumptions unnecessary. Analyzing their data in a model-independent way, BECKER 79 also find both the “up” and the “down” solutions.

The reaction $\pi^+p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\Delta^{++}$ has been analyzed in the region 660 to 860 MeV (OWENS 76, DONOHUE 79) and in the region 600 to 920 MeV (GELFAND 78), using all the information carried by the Δ^{++} decay. The conclusion from both analyses is that the $\epsilon(800)$ of the “up” solution cannot be ruled out.

The only way to rule out a narrow ϵ under the ρ meson (the “up” solution) is to study the $\pi^0\pi^0$ system. Many experiments agree that no such narrow resonance is present and that the “down” solution describes the data well (DEINET 69, SONDEREGGER 69, SHIBATA 70, BENSINGER 71, APEL 72,79, BRAUN 73, RIESTER 75, GRIVAZ 76, DAVID 77, BORREANI 79,81). The phase shifts of BISWAS 81 lie much lower than all others in the 300-700-MeV region, thus requiring a sudden phase motion in the ρ region to match the “down” solution above the ρ .

A recent amplitude analysis of the reaction $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ (CASON 83) has selected the so-called “down-down” solution as the only one making the $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0$ and $\pi^+\pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ data consistent (as already noted by SKUJA 73). This solution “leads to a rather rapid phase variation at approximately 750 MeV and a phase shift which goes through 90° at about 800 MeV” (CASON 83) (see Fig. 1).

Additional information on the $\pi\pi$ scalar states is emerging from the study of meson pair production in $\gamma\gamma$ scattering. A recent analysis of available data (MENESSIONER 83) argues in favor of a very broad low-mass scalar in the 500-700-MeV region.

The region of elastic $\pi\pi$ scattering is known to extend to about 990 MeV, near the $K\bar{K}$ threshold (BATON 70, CARROLL 72, PROTOPODESCU 73,

Data Card Listings

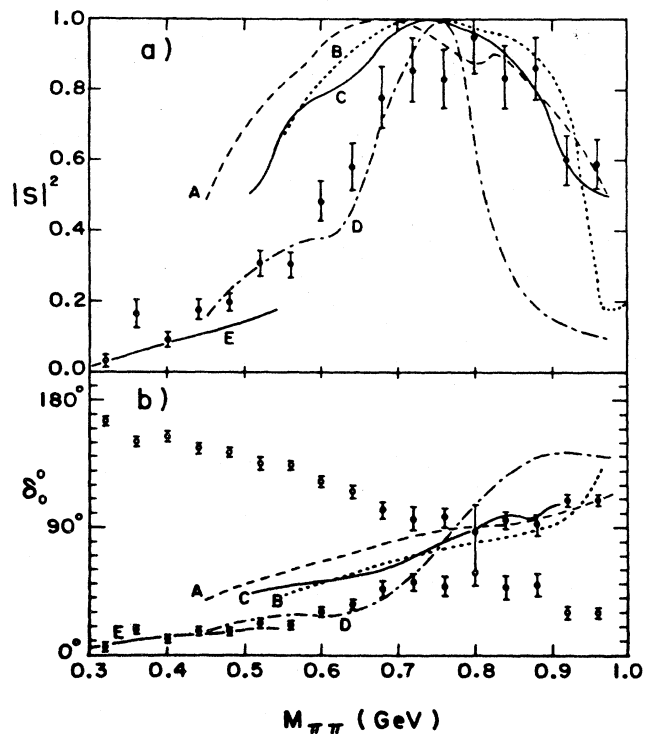


Fig. 1. (a) Extrapolated S-wave intensity as a function of the $\pi^0\pi^0$ mass. (b) $I = 0$, S-wave phase shifts. From CASON 83.

HYAMS 73, OCHS 73). Beyond 1 GeV we therefore have to consider the two channels $\pi\pi$ and $K\bar{K}$, and beyond 1100 MeV the $\eta\eta$ channel also opens up. In addition, the solutions have inherent ambiguities related to the Barrelet zeros of the amplitudes. Thus HYAMS 75 find four solutions in the region 1.0 to 1.8 GeV, ESTABROOKS 74 find eight solutions, and CORDEN 79, extending the $\pi\pi$ analysis to 2.08 GeV, find another eight solutions.

In the past many of these solutions have been ruled out by imposing continuity in various ways, as well as analyticity and unitarity (FROGGATT 75,77, COMMON 76, MARTIN 78).

One notes that a model-independent partial-wave analysis (BECKER 79 on polarized target) agrees qualitatively with solutions β and β' (of MARTIN 78).

The β and β' amplitudes describe the experimental moments in each bin without any explicit smoothing; they are analytic in s and approximately analytic in $\cos\theta$. They take into account all waves up to $\ell = 4$. The β solution has a highly elastic S wave, whereas the

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
 $\epsilon(1300)$

S wave of solution β' is somewhat inelastic (MARTIN 78). The unique solution of FROGGATT 77, which has explicit smoothness built in and which takes account only of $\ell \leq 3$ waves, is rather similar to β . However, it has problems with unitarity, apparently because of the neglected G wave (MARTIN 78).

The S wave is clearly resonant in the data of BECKER2 79. In the 1150-1400-MeV region both the S-P and S-D phase differences show the presence of a broad resonance, and the intensity of the S wave confirms this by exhibiting a peak at about 1300 MeV with a width of about 300 MeV.

The amplitude analysis of the $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n$ experiment of CORDEN 79 has two preferred solutions which are close to β and β' , giving some support for an $\epsilon(1300)$. Also the S wave in the $\pi^0 \pi^0$ system tends to confirm the $\epsilon(1300)$ by staying near its unitarity limit around 1200 MeV (APEL 79).

The new results on $\pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$ (CASON 83) establish that the only solutions consistent with the data are the β and β' , in agreement with BECKER2 79. That implies a significant $\pi\pi$ coupling of the $\rho(1600)$.

Independent evidence for the $\epsilon(1300)$ comes from studies of the $K\bar{K}$ systems. In the reaction $\pi^- p \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 n$, the S wave exhibits a large intensity in the 1300-MeV region (WETZEL 76, LOVERRE 80, ETKIN 82) with evidence for a bump. Moreover, the Y_0^2 moment shows a large negative excursion indicating S-D interference (CASON 76, WETZEL 76, POLYCHRONAKOS 79, GOTTESMAN 80, LOVERRE 80, ETKIN 82). The main problem was the isospin of the bump: if OPE were the only mechanism, $I = 0$ would be assured. The new high-statistics data (ETKIN 82), in the restricted t' region smaller than 0.1 GeV^2 , strongly argues in favor of OPE dominance and assigns the observed effects to the $I^G = 0^+$ state.

An enhancement in the intensity of the S wave around 1300 MeV has also been observed in the $K^+ K^-$ system produced in $\pi^- p$, $\pi^+ n$, and $\pi^- p$ (polarized) scattering. Again contributions from the $I = 0$ and $I = 1$ states may be present (PAWLICKI 77, MARTIN 79, COHEN 80, COSTA 80, GORLICH 80, WICKLUND 80).

To get from the mass-independent S-wave amplitudes and S-D relative phase to resonance parameters and $q\bar{q}$ composition several assumptions have to be made. Various analyses (PAWLICKI 80, ETKIN2 83) reach contradictory results concerning the number and

properties of the resonance states coupled to the $I^G = 0^+$ system.

Recently, two fully unitarized coupled-channel analyses have been performed (ACHASOV 79,80,81, TORNQVIST 82) giving fairly consistent results.

The picture emerging (TORNQVIST 82) is that of a dominantly $q\bar{q}$ system with large $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ components in the form of virtual two-meson bound states. At the SU(3) level, two isoscalar resonances are needed, a narrow S(975) superimposed on a broad ϵ . The position and width of the S(975) are well determined by the interference with the ϵ , visible as a dip in the $\pi\pi \rightarrow \pi\pi$ cross section.

The interpretation of the S(975) as a $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ system is another possibility.

The mass and width of the ϵ , however, are difficult to define in any simple way, its Breit-Wigner shape being completely distorted by hadronic mass-renormalization effects (cusps) from the $\pi\pi$, $K\bar{K}$, and $\eta\eta$ channels (MORGAN 74, ACHASOV 79,80,81, IRVING 81, TORNQVIST 82).

For further discussion of the scalar nonet, see the mini-reviews under $\delta(980)$ and $\kappa(1350)$.

14 EPSILON(1300) MASS (MEV)

M	(1256.0)		FROGGATT 77 RVUE	PI+PI- CHANNEL	12/77
M	(1270.)	APPROX.	MARTIN 78 RVUE	PI+PI- CHANNEL	12/77
M	(1300.)	APPROX.	POLYCHRON 79 STRC	7. PI-P,KS KS N	12/79
M	1425.	15.	WICKLUND 80 SPEC	6. PI N,K+ K- N	9/81
M	(1394.)		IRVING 81 RVUE	PI+PI-,K KBAR, CH	3/82
M	1463.0	9.0	ETKIN1 82 MPS	23 PI-P,2KOS N	9/83*
M C	1470.0	30.0	ETKIN2 82 MPS	23 PI-P,2KOS N	9/83*
M	(1237.)	APPROX	TORNQVIST 82 RVUE		1/82
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.6)				
M C	FIT INCLUDES INTERFERING G/S(1240) RESONANCE. SYSTEMATIC				
M C	ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				

14 EPSILON(1300) WIDTH (MEV)

W E	(400.)	APPROX.	FROGGATT 77 RVUE	PI+PI- CHANNEL	12/77	
W	(150.)	APPROX.	POLYCHRON 79 STRC	7. PI-P,KS KS N	12/79	
W	160.	30.	WICKLUND 80 SPEC	6. PI N,K+ K- N	9/81	
W P	(220.)		IRVING 81 RVUE	PI+PI-,K KBAR, CH	3/82	
W C	118.0	138.0	16.0	ETKIN1 82 MPS	23 PI-P,2KOS N	9/83*
W	140.0	30.0	ETKIN2 82 MPS	23 PI-P,2KOS N	9/83*	
W	(1400.)	APPROX.	TORNQVIST 82 RVUE		1/82	
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS					
W C	FIT INCLUDES INTERFERING G/S(1240) RESONANCE. SYSTEMATIC					
W C	ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.					
W P	WIDTH DEFINED AS DISTANCE BETWEEN 45 AND 135 DEGREES PHASE SHIFT. FROM POLE POSITION					

14 EPSILON(1300) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	EPSILON(1300) INTO PI PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	EPSILON(1300) INTO K KBAR	140+ 140
P3	EPSILON(1300) INTO ETA ETA	498+ 498
		549+ 549

14 EPSILON(1300) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	EPSILON(1300) INTO (PI PI)/TOTAL			(P1)		
R1	(0.73)		HYAMS 75 ASPK	17.2 PI-P,PI+PI-	9/81	
R1	0.936	0.019	0.015	GORLICH 80 ASPK	17.18 PI-P POLAR	9/81
R1	(0.93)		LOVERRE 80 HBC	4. PI-P, K K N	9/81	
R1	(0.93) APPROX.		TORNQVIST 82 RVUE		1/82	
R2	EPSILON(1300) INTO (K KBAR)/(PI PI)			(P2)/(P1)		
R2	0.08	0.01	COSTA 80 OMEG	0 10 PI-P,K+ K- N	1/82	

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

π(1300), A₂(1320)

58 π(1300) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 π(1300) INTO (PI PI) S WAVE/(RHO PI) (P3)/(P1) 3/82
R1 E (2.12) AARON 81 RVUE
R1 E USES MULTICHANNEL AITCHISON-BOWLER MODEL.
R1 E USES DATA FROM DAUM 80 AND DANKOWYCH 81.

REFERENCES FOR π(1300)

DAUM 80 PL 80 B 281 +HERTZBERGER+(AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)
AARON 81 PR D 24 1207 +LONGACRE (NEAS+BNL)
BELLINI 81 LISBON CONF. 413 +IVANSHIN,FRABETTI,+ (MILA+JINR+BGNA)
BONESINI 81 PL 103 B 75 +DONALD,+ (MILA+LIVP+DARE+CERN+BARI+BOON)
DANKOWYCH 81 PRL 46 580 +BROCKMAN,EDWARDS+(TNTO+BNL+CARL+MCGI+OHIO)
DAUM 81 NP B 182 269 +HERTZBERGER+(AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)
EVANGELI 81 NP B 178 197 +EVANGELISTA+(BARI+BOON+CERN+DARE+LIVP+MILA)
BELLINI 82 PRL 48 1697 +FRABETTI,IVANSHIN,LITKIN+ (MILA+BGNA+JINR)
LEEDOM 83 PR D 27 1426 +DE BONTE,GAIDOS,KEY,WONG+ (PURD+TNT0)

A₂(1320)

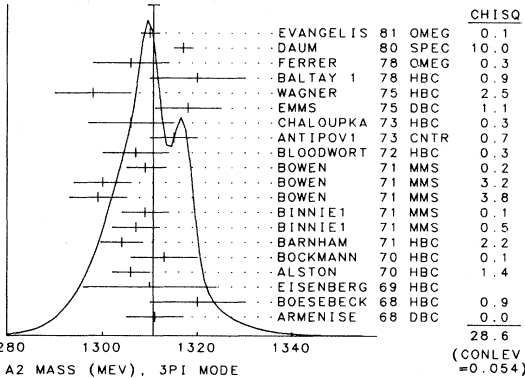
12 A₂(1320, JP=2-) I=1

ONLY EXPERIMENTS GIVING MASS ERROR LESS THAN 15 MEV ARE KEPT FOR AVERAGING.

12 A₂ MASS (MEV), 3PI MODE

Table with columns for mass (MEV), 3PI mode, and various experimental data points including ARMENISE, BOESEBECK, EISENBERG, ALSTON, BOCKMANN, BARNHAM, BINNIE1, BOWEN, BLOODWORT, ANTIPOV1, CHALOUKPA, EMMS, WAGNER, BALTAY, CORDEN, FERRER, DAUM, and EVANGELIS.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1310.7 ± 1.3
ERROR SCALED BY 1.3



12 A₂ MASS (MEV), CHARGED K KBAR MODE

Table with columns for mass (MEV), charged K Kbar mode, and various experimental data points including GRAYER, FOLEY, MARGULIES, CHABAUD, HYAMS, MARTIN 1, CHABAUD, CLELAND, and CLELAND.

SYSTEMATIC ERROR IN MASS SCALE SUBTRACTED
W NUMBER OF EVENTS EVALUATED BY US.

12 A₂ MASS (MEV), ETA PI MODE

Table with columns for mass (MEV), eta pi mode, and various experimental data points including KEY, CONFORTO, DELFOSSE, and DELFOSSE.

ERROR INCLUDES 5 MEV SYSTEMATIC MASS-SCALE ERROR
MISSING MASS WITH ENRICHED MMS-ETA PI-, ETA = 2 GAMMA

12 A₂ WIDTH (MEV), 3PI MODE

Table with columns for width (MEV), 3PI mode, and various experimental data points including ARMENISE, ALSTON, BARNHAM, BINNIE1, BOWEN, BOWEN, BOWEN, ANTIPOV1, CHALOUKPA, EMMS, WAGNER, BALTAY, BALTAY, CORDEN, DAUM, and EVANGELIS.

WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K*(892) NOTE
FROM A FIT TO JP=2- RHO PI PARTIAL WAVE

12 A₂ WIDTH (MEV), CHARGED K KBAR MODE

Table with columns for width (MEV), charged K Kbar mode, and various experimental data points including GRAYER, FOLEY, MARGULIES, HYAMS, CHABAUD, CHABAUD, MARTIN 1, CHABAUD, CLELAND, CLELAND, and CLELAND.

FROM A FIT TO JP=2- PARTIAL WAVE.
WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K* TYPED NOTE
NUMBER OF EVENTS EVALUATED BY US.

12 A₂ WIDTH (MEV), ETA PI MODE

Table with columns for width (MEV), eta pi mode, and various experimental data points including KEY, CONFORTO, DELFOSSE, and DELFOSSE.

MISSING MASS WITH ENRICHED MMS-ETA PI-, ETA = 2 GAMMA

12 A₂ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes and their corresponding decay masses. Modes include A2 INTO RHO PI, A2 INTO K KBAR, A2 INTO ETA PI, A2 INTO OMEGA PI PI, A2 INTO PI+ PI- PI0 EXCL. RHO PI, A2 INTO PI+ PI- PI- EXCL. RHO PI, A2 INTO PI GAMMA, A2 INTO ETA PRIME PI, and A2 INTO GAMMA GAMMA.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Matrix of branching fractions and correlations for P1, P2, P3, and P4. Values include 0.7006, 0.0225, -0.1065, 0.0487, -0.0080, -0.0680, -0.0451, 0.1448, -0.0117, -0.8336, -0.2037, -0.3936, 0.1058, -0.0250.

12 A₂ PARTIAL WIDTHS

Table with columns for partial widths (MEV), gamma (KEY), and various experimental data points including MAY and CHANGIR.

Mesons

Data Card Listings

A₂(1320)

Table with columns for meson name, mass, width, and various decay parameters. Includes rows for A2 INTO GAMMA GAMMA (KEY) and systematic error details.

12 A2 BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for A2 (CHARGED ONLY) INTO (K KBAR)/(RHO PI) and A2 INTO (ETA PI)/(RHO PI + K KBAR + ETA PI).

Table showing branching ratios for A2 INTO (ETA PI)/(RHO PI) and A2 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI) with various fit parameters.

Table showing branching ratios for A2 INTO (ETA PI)/(RHO PI) and A2 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI) with detailed fit results and error analysis.

Table showing branching ratios for A2 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI) and A2 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI) with fit parameters and error analysis.

Table showing branching ratios for A2 INTO (K KBAR)/(RHO PI + K KBAR + ETA PI) and A2 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI) with fit parameters and error analysis.

Table showing branching ratios for A2 INTO (PI+ PI-)/(RHO PI) and A2 INTO (PI GAMMA)/TOTAL with fit parameters and error analysis.

Table showing branching ratios for A2 INTO (OMEGA PI PI)/(RHO PI) and A2 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI) with fit parameters and error analysis.

Notes regarding the fit for K KASHON 74 and the central value used for the spread.

REFERENCES FOR A2

List of references for A2 meson properties, including works by Aderholz, Chung, Lander, Abolins, Alitti, Forino, LeFebvre, Sedlitz, Barnes, Ehlrich, Ferbel, Levrat, Armenise, Ballam, Beusch, Cason, Chikovan, Chung, CoHN, Conforto, etc.

Table listing references for A2 meson properties, including works by Conte, Dahl, Danysz, Slattery, Armenise, Ballam, Benz, Boesebeck, Cason, Chung, Crennell, Donald, Foster, Fridman, Junkmann, Key, Lamsa, Von Krogh, Aderholz, Aguilars, Anderson, Armesine, Chikovan, Crennell, Donald, Eisenberg, Veltitsk, Abramovi, Alston, Ascoli, Basile, Bauid, Bauid, Bockmann, Boller, Carroll, Cason, Diaz, Dzierba, Lynch, Johnston, Kruse, Sutherland, Aguilars, Alston, Barnham, Binniet, Binniet, Bowen, Crennell, Farber, Folley, Grayner, Rinaldo, Ankenbra, Berenyi, Bloomer, Dameri, Diebold, Eisenberg, Esiglat, Foley, Lassila, Morse, Ammann, Ankebrandt, Antipov, Antipov, Cason, Chaloupka, Conforto, CoHN, Eisenstein, Key, Toet, Diaz, Karshon, Otter, Thomsen, Thomsen, Abashian, Ems, Losty, Underwood, Wagner, Forino, Handler, Margulie, Cerrada, May, Pawlicki, Baltay, Chabaud, Corben, Corden, Ferrer, Hyams, Martin, Chabaud, Daum, Daum, DelFosse, Evangelisti.

Table listing references for A2 meson properties, including works by Tomasini, Cordis, Hardy, Danysz, Kraybill, Armenise, Brody, Cern, Boesebeck, Cordis, S.U. Chung, Karshon, Prodesen, Gavillet, Maurer, Cocconi, Prentice, Cason, Miyashita, Bartsch, Barlow, Collins, Ghidini, Cern, Karshon, Edwards, Eisenberg, Veltitsk, Abramovich, Alston, Ascoli, Basile, Bauid, Bauid, Bockmann, Boller, Carroll, Cason, Diaz, Dzierba, Lynch, Johnston, Kruse, Sutherland, Aguilars, Alston, Barnham, Binniet, Binniet, Bowen, Crennell, Farber, Folley, Grayner, Rinaldo, Ankenbra, Berenyi, Bloomer, Dameri, Diebold, Eisenberg, Esiglat, Foley, Lassila, Morse, Ammann, Ankebrandt, Antipov, Antipov, Cason, Chaloupka, Conforto, CoHN, Eisenstein, Key, Toet, Diaz, Karshon, Otter, Thomsen, Thomsen, Abashian, Ems, Losty, Underwood, Wagner, Forino, Handler, Margulie, Cerrada, May, Pawlicki, Baltay, Chabaud, Corben, Corden, Ferrer, Hyams, Martin, Chabaud, Daum, Daum, DelFosse, Evangelisti.

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For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$A_2(1320)$, $E(1420)$

BEHREND 82 PL 114 B 378	+D-AGOSTINI+(DESY+KARL+MPIM+LALO+LPNP+SACL)
CIHANGIR 82 PL 117 B 123	+BERG,BIEL,CHANDLEE,FERBEL+(FNAL+MINN+ROCH)
CLELAND 82 NP B 208 228	+DELFOSE,DORSAZ,GLOOR(DURH+GEVA+LAUS+SLAC)
EDWARDS 82 PL 110 B 82	+PARTRIDGE,PECK+(CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
BEHREND 83 PL 125 B 518	+D-AGOSTINI+(DESY+KARL+MPIM+LALO+LPNP+SACL)
FRAZER 83 AACHEN CONF.	RAPPORTEUR TALK (UCSD)
JENNI 83 PR D 27 1031	+BURKE,TELNOV,ABRAMS,BLOCKER+(SLAC+LBL)

E(1420) 6 E(1420, J^{PC}=1⁺⁺) I=0

NOTE ON THE E(1420) AND $\iota(1440)$

We are tentatively splitting the data on the E(1420)/ $\iota(1440)$ into two entries according to the proposed J^{PC} assignments.

The J^{PC} = 1⁺⁺ state (DIONISI 80), E(1420), appears to have a dominant decay mode into the K*(892)K system.

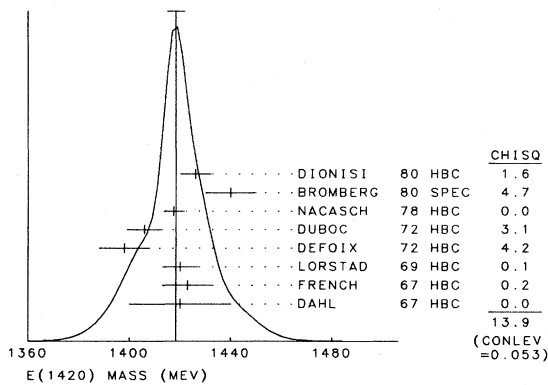
The state with J^{PC} = 0⁻⁺ is named $\iota(1440)$. Under this entry we group the results obtained in the early $\bar{p}p$ annihilation experiment at rest (BAILLON 67) and in the radiative decays of the J/ ψ resonance (SCHARRE 80,81, EDWARDS 82). The $\iota(1440)$ is largely coupled to the $\delta(980)\pi$ decay channel, although the lack of a signal in the $\eta\pi\pi$ system (EDWARDS 83) is a source of concern.

Note that the experimental situation in this mass region is still confused and that forthcoming results may drastically change present views on the subject (HITLIN 83).

6 E(1420) MASS (MEV)					
M	1420.	20.	DAHL	67 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI-P 9/66
M	1423.0	10.0	FRENCH	67 HBC	3-4 PBAR P 6/67
M	310 1420.	7.	LORSTAD	69 HBC	7PB P, 4, 5-BODY 9/69
M	170 1398.	10.	DEFOIX	72 HBC	0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI 1/73
M	280 1406.	7.	DUBOC	72 HBC	1.2 PBAR P, 2K4PI 12/72
M	36(1397.0)	(10.0)	CORDEN	78 OMEG	12-15PI-P, K+K-PI 4/78
M	1417.5	4.	NACASCH	78 HBC	.7, .76 PBAR P 4/78
M A	1440.0	10.0	BROMBERG	80 SPEC	100 PI-P, 2KPIX 1/82
M	221 1426.0	6.0	DIONISI	80 HBC	4. PI-P, K K PI N 12/79
M T	(1431.0)	APPROX	TORNQVIST	82 RVUE	9/83*
M	(1432.0)	(3.0)	PALANO	83 OMEG	85 PP PI+P, 2KPIX 12/83*
M	AVG	1418.4	3.5	AVERAGE	(ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)

M A MASS ERROR INCREASED TO ACCOUNT FOR DELTA(980) MASS CUT UNCERTAINTIES
M T FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1418.4 ± 3.5
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4



6 E(1420) WIDTH (MEV)					
W	60.0	20.0	DAHL	67 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI-P 10/66
W	45.	20.	FRENCH	67 HBC	3-4 PBAR P 6/67
W	310 60.	20.	LORSTAD	69 HBC	.7PB P, 4, 5-BODY 9/69
W	170 50.	10.	DEFOIX	72 HBC	0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI 1/73
W	280 50.	12.	DUBOC	72 HBC	1.2 PBAR P, 2K4PI 12/72
W	36 (45.0)	(30.0)	CORDEN	78 OMEG	12-15PI-P, K+K-PI 4/78
W	55.	20.0	NACASCH	78 HBC	.7, .76 PBAR P 4/78
W	62.0	14.0	BROMBERG	80 SPEC	100 PI-P, 2KPIX 1/82
W	221 40.0	15.0	DIONISI	80 HBC	4. PI-P, K K PI N 12/79
W	(58.0)	(9.0)	PALANO	83 OMEG	85 PP PI+P, 2KPIX 12/83*
W	AVG	51.7	5.2	AVERAGE	

6 E(1420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES					
P1	E(1420) INTO K K*(892)	498+ 892			
P2	E(1420) INTO K KBAR PI	498+ 498+ 140			
P3	E(1420) INTO PI PI RHO	140+ 140+ 769			
P4	E(1420) INTO DELTA(980) PI	983+ 140			
P5	E(1420) INTO ETA PI PI	549+ 140+ 140			
P6	E(1420) INTO 4 PI	140+ 140+ 140+ 140			
P7	E(1420) INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+ 0			

6 E(1420) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)					
W7	E(1420) INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)*(P2)	(67)*(P2)			
W7	A 8.0	OR LESS	CL=0.95	JENNI	83 SMK2 GAM GAM, KKBAR PI 1/84*
W7	A	THIS IS THE PARTIAL WIDTH TIMES THE E(1420) BRANCHING FRACTION			
W7	A	INTO K KBAR PI. SEE ALSO IOTA(1440).			

6 E(1420) BRANCHING RATIOS					
R1	E(1420) INTO (KBAR K*(892) + C.C.)/(K KBAR PI)	(P1)/(P2)			
R1	0.76	0.06	BROMBERG	80 SPEC	100 PI-P, 2KPIX 1/82
R1	0.86	0.12	DIONISI	80 HBC	4. PI-P, K K PI N 12/79
R1	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS				
R2	E(1420) INTO (PI PI RHO) / (K KBAR PI)	(P3)/(P2)			
R2	(2.0)	OR LESS	CL=.95	DAHL	67 HBC 0 1.6-4.2 PI-P 10/66
R2	(0.3)	OR LESS	CL=.95	CORDEN	78 OMEG 12-15PI-P 4/78
R3	E(1420) INTO (ETA 2 PI)/(K KBAR PI)	(P5)/(P2)			
R3	(1.5)	OR LESS	CL=.95	FOSTER	68 HBC - 0.0 PBAR P 9/69
R3	1.5	0.8	DEFOIX	72 HBC	0.7 PBAR P 1/73
R3	(0.5)	OR LESS	CL=.95	CORDEN	78 OMEG 12-15PI-P 4/78
R4	E(1420) INTO (DELTA(980) PI)/(ETA PI PI)	(P4)/(P5)			
R4	0.4	0.2	DEFOIX	72 HBC	0.7 PBAR P, 7 PI 1/73
R4	NOT SEEN IN EITHER MODE CORDEN 78 OMEG 12-15PI-P 4/78				
R5	E(1420) INTO (4PI)/(KBAR K*(892) + C.C.)	(P6)/(P1)			
R5	(0.90)OR LESS	CL=.95	DIONISI	80 HBC	4. PI-P, K K PI N 12/79
R6	E(1420) INTO	(P2)/(P1+P4)			
R6	(K KBAR PI)/(DELTA PI + KBAR K*(892) + C.C.)				
R6	C	0.65	0.27	DIONISI	80 HBC 4. PI-P 2/81
R6	C CALCULATED USING,				
R6	C (DELTA(980) INTO K KB)/(DELTA(980) INTO ETA PI)=0.24+-0.07				

REFERENCES FOR E(1420)					
BARASH	67 PR 156 1399	BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN	(COLUMBIA)		
DAHL	67 PR 163 1377	+HARDY+HESS+KIRZ+MILLER	(LRL) I JP		
ALSO	65 PRL 14 1074	MILLER, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, HARDY, KIRZ+(LRL+UCB)			
FRENCH	67 NC 52A 438	+KINSON+MCDONALD+RIDDIFORD+	(CERN+BIRM)		
FOSTER	68 NP B 8 174	+GAVILLET, LABROSSE, MONTANET, +	(CERN+CDEF)		
BETTINI	69 NC 62 A 1038	+CRESTI, LIMENTANI, BERTANZA, BIGI+(PADO+PISA) IC			
LORSTAD	69 NP B 14 63	B. LORSTAD, D-ANDLAU, ASTIER, +	(CDEF+CERN) JP		
DEVONS	71 PRL 27 1614	+KOZLOWSKI, HORWITZ, +	(COLU+SYRA)		
CHAPMAN	72 NP B 42 1	+CHURCH, LYS, MURPHY, RING, VANDER VELDE (MICH)			
DEFOIX	72 NP B 44 125	+NASCIMENTO, BIZZARRI, +	(CDEF+CERN)		
DUBOC	72 NP B 46 429	+GOLDBERG, MAKOWSKI, DONALD, +	(LPNP+LIVP)		
VUILLEMI	75 LNC 14 165	VUILLEMIN, +	(LAUS+NEUC+LPNP+LIVP+GLAS) JP		
HANDLER	76 NP B 110 173	+PLANO, BRUCKER, KOLLER, +	(RUTG+STEV+SETO)		
VUILLEMI	76 NC 33A 133	+VUILLEMIN, +	(LAUS+NEUC+LPNP+LIVP+GLAS)		
GRASSLER	77 NP B 121 189	+ (AACHEN+BERLIN+BONN+CERN+CRACOW+HEID+WARS)			
CORDEN	78 NP B 144 253	+CORBETT, ALEXANDER, +	(BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC)		
IRVING	78 NP B 139 327	A. C. IRVING, H. R. SEPANGI	(LIVP)		
NACASCH	78 NP B 135 203	+DEFOIX, DOBRZYNSKI, +	(PARIS+MADRID+CERN)		
STANTON	79 PRL 42 346	+BROCKMAN, DANKOWYCH, +	(OSU+CARL+MCGI+TNT) JP		
BROMBERG	80 PR D 22 1513	+HAGGERTY, ABRAMS, DZIERBA (CIT+FNAL+ILLC+IND)			
ALSO	82 PRIVATE COMM.	C. BROMBERG	(MSU)		
DIONISI	80 NP B 169 1	+GAVILLET, ARMENTEROS+	(CERN+MADR+CDEF+STOH) I, JP		
LACAZE	81 NP B 186 247	+NAVELET	(SACL)		
BAILLON	82 PARIS CONFERENCE	P. BAILLON	(CERN)		
GAVILLET	82 ZPHY C 16 119	+ARMENTEROS, AGUILAR, +	(CERN+CDEF+PADO+ROMA)		
EDWARDS	82 PRL 49 259	+PARTRIDGE, PECK+	(CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)		
ALSO	83 PRL 50 219	EDWARDS+PARTRIDGE+(CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)			
TORNQVIST	82 NP B 203 268	TORNQVIST	(HELS)		
BAILLON	83 CERN/EP 83-82	P. BAILLON	(CERN)		
EDWARDS	83 PRL 51 859	+PARTRIDGE, PECK, +	(CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)		
HITLIN	83 CORNELL CONF. 746	DAVID HITLIN, RAPPORTEUR'S TALK	(CIT)		
JENNI	83 PR D 27 1031	+BURKE, TELNOV, ALAM, BOYARSKI+	(SLAC+LBL)		
MENNESSI	83 ZPHY C 16 241	G. MENNESSIER	(MONP)		
PALANO	83 CERN/EP 83-107	+ARMSTRONG, APOSTOLAKIS (ATEN+BARI+BIRM+CERN)			

Mesons

$\iota(1440)$, $f(1525)$

Data Card Listings

$\iota(1440)$

27 IOTA(1440, JP6=0-+) I=0
CALLED E BY BAILLON 67
AND IOTA BY SCHARRE 80
SEE MINIREVIEW UNDER E(1420)

27 IOTA(1440) MASS (MEV)

Table with 7 columns: M, N, C, D, E, F, G. Rows include experimental data points and an average value of 1437.4 MeV.

27 IOTA(1440) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 7 columns: M, N, C, D, E, F, G. Rows include experimental data points and an average value of 75.9 MeV.

27 IOTA(1440) DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes for IOTA(1440) into various meson pairs like K K*, K K-bar, etc.

27 IOTA(1440) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table listing partial widths for IOTA(1440) into different meson channels.

27 IOTA(1440) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for IOTA(1440) into various meson channels.

27 IOTA(1440) INTO (K BAR PI)/(K BAR PI)

Table listing ratios for IOTA(1440) into (K BAR PI)/(K BAR PI) and (DELTA PI + K BAR K*)/(DELTA PI + K BAR K*) channels.

REFERENCES FOR IOTA(1440)

List of references for IOTA(1440) from various experiments and collaborations like CERN, SLAC, etc.

$f(1525)$

13 F PRIME(1525, JP6=2++) I=0

13 F PRIME MASS (MEV)

Table with 7 columns: M, N, C, D, E, F, G. Rows include experimental data points and an average value of 1500.0 MeV.

13 F PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 7 columns: M, N, C, D, E, F, G. Rows include experimental data points and an average value of 1524.9 MeV.

M C WITH A PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS
M C MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US BY FACTOR 1.5.
M N FROM AN AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS WHERE THE F PRIME WIDTH AND
M N ELASTICITY ARE IN COMPLETE DISAGREEMENT WITH VALUES
M N OBTAINED FROM KKBAR CHANNEL MAKING THE SOLUTION DUBIOUS.
M D CHABAUD 81 IS A RE-ANALYSIS OF PAWLICKI 77 DATA.

13 F PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 7 columns: M, N, C, D, E, F, G. Rows include experimental data points and an average value of 83.7 MeV.

13 F PRIME INTO K+- BEAM

Table with 7 columns: M, N, C, D, E, F, G. Rows include experimental data points and an average value of 70.3 MeV.

M C WITH A PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS
M C WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US BY FACTOR 1.5.
M N FROM A FIT TO THE D WAVE WITH F-F PRIME INTERFERENCE. MASS FIXED
M M AT 1516 MEV.
M N SEE NOTE N UNDER MASS.
M D CHABAUD 81 IS A RE-ANALYSIS OF PAWLICKI 77 DATA.

13 F PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for F PRIME into various meson pairs.

13 F PRIME PARTIAL WIDTHS

Table listing partial widths for F PRIME into different meson channels.

13 F PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for F PRIME into various meson channels.

R1 C ASSUMING THAT THE F PRIME IS PRODUCED BY AN OPE
R1 C PRODUCTION MECHANISM.
R1 D MARTIN 79 USES THE PAWLICKI 77 DATA WITH DIFFERENT INPUT
R1 VALUE OF THE F INTO K KBAR BRANCHING RATIO.
R1 N SEE NOTE N UNDER MASS.

13 F PRIME INTO (ETA ETA)/(K KBAR)

Table listing ratios for F PRIME into (ETA ETA)/(K KBAR) and (PI PI)/(K KBAR) channels.

13 F PRIME INTO (PI PI)/(K KBAR) + K K*(892)/(K KBAR)

Table listing ratios for F PRIME into (PI PI)/(K KBAR) + K K*(892)/(K KBAR) and (PI+ PI-)/(PI- PI-)/(K KBAR) channels.

REFERENCES FOR F PRIME

List of references for F PRIME from various experiments and collaborations like CERN, SLAC, etc.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$f'(1525)$, $D(1530)$, $\rho(1600)$ [ρ']

BARREIRO 77 NP B 121 237	+ DIAZ, GAY, HEMINGWAY, + (CERN+AMST+NIJM+OXF)
EVANGELI 77 NP B 127 384	EVANGELISTA, + (BARI+BONN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+)
LAVEN 77 NP B 127 43	+ OTTER, KLEIN, + (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIEN)
PAWLICKI 77 PR D 15 3196	+ AYRES, COHEN, DIEBOLD, KRAMER, WICKLUND (ANL) I JP
BECKER 79 NP B 151 46	+ BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA, + (MPIM+CERN+ZEEM+CRAC)
CORDEN 79 NP B 157 250	+ DOWELL, GARVEY, JOBES, + (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC) JP
MARTIN 79 NP B 158 520	+ OZMUTLU (DURH)
POLYCHRO 79 PR D 19 1317	POLYCHRONAKOS, CASON, BISHOP+ (NDAM+ANL)
COSTA 80 NP B 175 402	+ (BARI+BONN+CERN+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
GORLICH 80 NP B 174 16	+ NICZYPRUK, ROZANSKA+ (CRAC+MPIM+CERN+ZEEM)
AGUILAR 81 ZPHY C 8 313	+ ALBAJAR, ARMENTEROS, + (CERN+CDEF+MAOR+STOH)
ALHARRAN 81 NP B 191 26	+ BAUBILLIER, + (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MICH+LPNP)
CHABAUD 81 APP B 12 575	+ NICZYPRUK, BECKER+ (CERN+CRAC+MPIM)
ALTHOFF 82 PL 121 B 216	+ BRANDELIK, BOERNER+ (TASSO COLLABORATION)
ARMSTRON 82 PL 110 B 77	+ BAUBILLIER, + (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI)
ETKIN 82 PR D 25 1786	+ FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND)
LUKE 82 DESY 82 73	D. LUKE (DESY)
ARMSTRON 83 NP B 224 193	ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI)
GRAY 83 PR D 27 307	+ KALOGEROPOULOS, NANDY, ROY, ZENONE (SYR)
JENNI 83 PR D 27 1031	+ BURKE, TELNOV, ABRAMS, BLOCKER+ (SLAC+LBL)

D(1530)

84 D(1530, JP6-1++) I=0
NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.
NAMED D PRIME BY GAVILLET 82

84 D(1530) MASS (MEV)
M 271 1526.0 6.0 GAVILLET 82 HBC 0 4.2 K-P, LAM KKPI 9/83*

84 D(1530) WIDTH (MEV)
W 271 107.0 15.0 GAVILLET 82 HBC 0 4.2 K-P, LAM KKPI 9/83*

84 D(1530) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 D(1530) INTO K K*(892) DECAY MASSES 494+ 892

REFERENCES FOR D(1530)

GAVILLET 82 ZPHY C 16 119	+ ARMENTEROS, AGUILAR+ (CERN+CDEF+PADO+ROMA)
BAILLON 83 CERN/EP 83-82	P. BAILLON (CERN)

**$\rho(1600)$
or ρ'**

65 RHO(1600, JP6-1++) I=1

NOTE ON ρ , ω , ϕ RADIAL EXCITATIONS

We no longer use primes to distinguish radial excitations: thus the mesons formerly named $\rho'(1250)$, $\rho'(1600)$, and $\phi'(1680)$ have now become $\rho(1250)$, $\rho(1600)$, and $\phi(1680)$, respectively. The not-yet-established radial excitation of the ω is temporarily called $\omega(\text{rad. excit.})$.

The $\rho(1600)$ has been seen in the $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-$ final state in photoproduction (BINGHAM 72, DAVIER 73, SCHACHT 74, ALEXANDER 75, LEE 75, ATIYA 79, RICHARD 79, BARBER 80, ASTON1 81), in e^+e^- annihilation (BARBARINO 72, CONVERSI 74, CORDIER 79, COSME 79, BACCI 80, DELCOURT 81, 82, BUON 82, AUGUSTIN 83), in electroproduction (KILLIAN 80), in muoproduction (SHAMBROOM 82), and in a π^+d experiment (DIBIANCA 81). If the $\pi^+\pi^-$ subsystem were in an S wave, as has often been assumed, one would also expect to see the $\rho(1600)$ decaying into $\rho^0\pi^0\pi^0$. This has, however, not been seen (ATKINSON 82). Thus the most likely decay chain is

$\rho(1600) \rightarrow A(1270)\pi \rightarrow \rho\pi\pi \rightarrow 4\pi$.

For the determination of the $\rho(1600)$ parameters we turn to its relatively rare $\pi^+\pi^-$ and K^+K^- decays, which do not have the problems of the above decay chain. The $\pi^+\pi^-$ final state has been produced in π^-p interactions (HYAMS 73, BECKER 79), in photoproduction (ATIYA 79, ASTON1 80), and with weaker evidence in e^+e^- annihilation (reviewed by GENSINI 78, HEYN 80). The mass and width in these experiments are consistently 1600 MeV and 300 MeV, respectively. Note, however, that these parameters are the results of very simplified analyses which are not adequate for such a broad resonance. An attempt to determine the $\rho(1600)$ pole position in a more model-independent way (LANG 79) from the HYAMS 73 data yields a mass at 1660 MeV.

The mass determination of BECKER 79 is very well confirmed in the K^+K^- system by CLELAND 82, and in K^+K^- and $K_S K_L$ by BUON 82 in a global fit of all the vector mesons present in this energy range (see below). The $\rho(1600)$ parameters in the Meson Table are based on these three determinations only.

The elusive $\rho(1250)$ has been reclaimed in the diffractively photoproduced $\omega\pi^0$ system (ASTON 80, BARBER 80). However, the J^P determinations are complicated by the simultaneously present B(1235) resonance. In addition, other dynamical effects obscure the interpretation of the $\rho(1250)$ as a resonance.

The radial excitations of the ω and the ϕ have been looked for in the channels K^+K^- , $K_S K_L$, $K_S K^{\mp}\pi^{\pm}$, $\omega\pi^+\pi^-$, and $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, in e^+e^- annihilation and in photoproduction. We list the evidence for a state at 1680 MeV under the name $\phi(1680)$; however, the situation is far from clear. In a global analysis of all the channels above except $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, BUON 82 conclude that the data are well described by the tails of the ρ , ω , and ϕ , the $\rho(1600)$, a conspicuous $\phi(1680)$, and one $\omega(\text{rad. excit.})$ hidden under the $\rho(1600)$. This view is confirmed by AUGUSTIN 83 in preliminary K^+K^- data. The $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ system is not yet reliably analyzed.

In photoproduction, however, no $\phi(1680)$ resonance is seen in the $\omega\pi^+\pi^-$ channel, but rather a broad threshold enhancement (ASTON2 80, ATKINSON1 83), and nothing is seen in $K\bar{K}\pi$ (ATKINSON1 83). In the K^+K^- channel, the $\phi(1680)$ has been found (ASTON2 81) with the same parameters as in e^+e^- annihilation, but its interference with the ϕ looks quite different.

A resonance with parameters similar to the $\phi(1680)$

Mesons

$\rho(1600)$ [ρ]

has been found in the photoproduced $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ system (ATKINSON3,4 83). Its interpretation is, however, complicated, as it may contain both the ω (rad. excit.) and the ϕ (1680). So far we list this evidence under the ϕ (1680).

Data Card Listings

65 RHO(1600) MASS (MEV)
M H (1590.) (20.)
M P (1575.) (30.)
M R (1600.0) (10.0)
M P (1598.0) (25.)
M K KBAR MODE
M G MIXED MODES
M AVG 1595.7 7.3 AVERAGE
M 2(Pi+ Pi-) MODE
M A 400 1430. 50.
M M 1550. 60.
M H 160 1550. 50.
M E 340 1450. 100.
M D 65(1570.) (60.)
M C (1500.) (39.)
M A (1780.) (39.)
M B 34 (1780.) (39.)
M O 1520. 30.
M B 1654. 25.
M H (1540.) (30.)
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.2)

65 RHO(1600) WIDTH (MEV)
W H (180.) (50.)
W P 300. 100.
W R (340.) (14.0)
W P (175.0) (98.0)
W P (232.) (34.)
W M 230.0 80.0
W K KBAR MODE
W G MIXED MODES
W AVG 279.9 13.2 AVERAGE
W 2(Pi+ Pi-) MODE
W A 400 650. 100.
W H 160 400. 120.
W E 340 850. 200.
W D 65 (340.) (160.)
W C (600.) (160.)
W A (700.) (160.)
W B 34 (100.) (230.)
W M 400. 50.
W O 400. 146.
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.4)

M A SIMPLE RELATIV. BREIT-WIGNER FIT WITH MODEL DEPENDENT WIDTH
M B ASSUMING RHO+EPSILON(1300) DECAY MODE INTERFERES WITH
M C PARAMETERS ROUGHLY ESTIMATED, NOT FROM A FIT
M D SKEW MASS DISTRIBUTION COMPENSATED BY ROSS-STODOLSKY FACTOR
M E WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K*(892) NOTE
M H INCLUDED IN BECKER 79 ANALYSIS
M M SIMPLE RELATIV. BREIT WIGNER FIT WITH CONSTANT WIDTH
M O ONE PEAK FIT RESULT.
M P FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF HYAMS 73 DATA
M R AN ADDITIONAL 40 MEV UNCERTAINTY IN BOTH THE MASS AND WIDTH
M R IS PRESENT DUE TO THE CHOICE OF THE BACKGROUND SHAPE.
M G FROM GLOBAL FIT OF RHO, OMEGA, PHI AND THEIR RADIAL EXCITATIONS TO CHANNELS OMEGA PI+PI-, K+K-, KS KL, KS K+-- PI--.

65 RHO(1600) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
DECAY MASSES
P1 RHO(1600) INTO RHO PI+ PI- 769+ 140+ 140
P2 RHO(1600) INTO PI ALL CHARGED 140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P3 RHO(1600) INTO RHO RHO 769+ 769
P4 RHO(1600) INTO PI PI 140+ 140
P5 RHO(1600) INTO KBAR K 494+ 494
P6 RHO(1600) INTO PI OMEGA 140+ 783
P7 RHO(1600) INTO RHO PI O PI 769+ 135+ 135
P8 RHO(1600) INTO E+ E- 511+ 511
P9 RHO(1600) INTO RHO+- PI+- P IO 769+ 140+ 135
P10 RHO(1600) INTO KBAR K*(892) + C.C. 494+ 892+ 140
P11 RHO(1600) INTO PI PI ETA 140+ 140+ 549
P12 RHO(1600) INTO RHO PI PI 769+ 140+ 140

65 RHO(1600) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)
W8 RHO(1600) INTO E+ E- (68)
W8 D (7.5) (1.5) DELCOUR2 81 DM1 E+ E-, 2(Pi+Pi-) 9/81
W8 D MODEL DEPENDENT, NOT INDEPENDENT OF DELCOUR2 81 WIDTH TIMES E+E- BRANCHING RATIO BELOW

65 RHO(1600) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 RHO(1600) INTO (RHO PI+ PI-)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P1)/(P2)
R1 S (0.80) BINGHAM 72 HBC 9.3 GAM P,P 4PI 1/73
R1 500 0.7 0.1 SCHACHT 74 STRC 5.5-18 G P,P 4PI 12/75
R1 (1.0) APPROX. DELCOUR2 81 DM1 E+E-, 2(Pi+Pi-) 1/82
R1 S THE PI PI SYSTEM IS IN S WAVE

R3 RHO(1600) INTO (PI+ PI-)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P4)/(P2)
R3 (0.2) OR LESS 2 SIGMA BINGHAM 72 HBC 9.3 GAM P,P 2PI 1/73
R3 (0.14) OR LESS ESTIMATE DAVIER 73 STRC 6-18 G P,P 4PI 1/74
R3 0.13 0.05 ASTON 1 80 OMEG 20-70 GAM P,2PI 9/81
R4 RHO(1600) INTO (KBAR K)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P5)/(P2)
R4 (0.04) OR LESS CL=0.95 BINGHAM 72 HBC 0 9.3 GAM P 1/73
R4 D 0.015 0.010 DELCOUR2 81 DM1 E+E-, KBAR K 1/82
R4 D ASSUMING RHO(1600) AND OMEGA RAD.EXIT. TO BE DEGENERATE IN MASS.

R5 RHO(1600) INTO (PI+PI-)/TOTAL (P4)
R5 E (0.15) OR LESS EISENBERG 73 HBC 5 PI+ P, DEL++2PI 1/74
R5 H (0.25) (0.05) HYAMS 73 ASPK 17 PI-P, PI+PI- 1/74
R5 0.20 0.05 MONTANET 73 HBC PBAR P AT REST 12/77
R5 C (0.20) OR LESS COSTA 2 77 RVUE E+E-, 2 PI + 4 PI 12/77
R5 P (0.30) (0.05) FROGGATT 77 RVUE 17 PI-P, PI+PI-N 12/77
R5 (0.15) TO 0.30 MARTIN 78 RVUE 17 PI-P, PI+PI-N 12/77
R5 0.287 0.043 0.042 BECKER 79 ASPK 17 PI- P POLARIZ 12/79
R5 AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.3)

R6 RHO(1600) INTO (RHO PI O PI O)/(RHO+- PI+- P IO) (P7)/(P9)
R6 (0.15) OR LESS ATKINSON 82 OMEG 0 20-70GAM P,4PI P 1/82
R7 RHO(1600) INTO (PI+ PI- + NEUTRALS)/(4PI, ALL CHARGED)
R7 U (2.6) (0.4) BALLAM 74 HBC 9.3 GAMMA P 12/75
R7 U UPPER LIMIT. BACKGROUND NOT SUBTRACTED
R8 RHO(1600) INTO (PI PI ETA)/(4 PI, ALL CHARGED) (P11)/P2
R8 (0.1) APPROX. ASTON 1 80 OMEG 20-70 GAM P 1/82
R8 0.123 0.027 DELCOUR2 82 DM1 E+E-, PI+PI-MM 9/83+

R9 RHO(1600) INTO (KBAR K*(892)+C.C.)/(4PI, ALL CHG) (P10)/(P2)
R9 D 0.15 0.03 DELCOUR2 81 DM1 E+E-, KBAR K PI 1/82
R9 D ASSUMING RHO(1600) AND OMEGA RAD.EXIT. TO BE DEGENERATE IN MASS.
R10 RHO(1600) INTO (KBAR K)/(KBAR K*(892)+C.C.) (P5)/(P10)
R10 0.052 0.026 BUON 82 DM1 E+E-, HADRONS 1/84+

65 RHO(1600) G(I)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL) (KEV)

G2 G(4 PI, ALL CHARGED)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL) (G2)*(G8)/TOTAL
G2 2.83 0.42 80 FRAG E+ E-, 2(Pi+Pi-) 3/82
G2 P (0.4) PENSO 80 RVUE E+ E-, 2(Pi+Pi-) 3/82
G2 2.6 0.2 DELCOUR2 81 DM1 E+ E-, 2(Pi+Pi-) 3/82
G2 AVG 2.64 0.18 AVERAGE
G2 P ASSUMING RHO+EPSILON DECAY MODE INTERFERES WITH A(1270)+PI BACKGROUND.

REFERENCES FOR RHO(1600)
ALVENSLE 71 PRL 26 273 ALVENSLEBEN, BECKER, BERTRAM, CHEN, +(DESY+MIT) G
BRAUN 71 NP B50 213 +FRIDMAN, GERBER, GIVERNAUD, +(STRASSBOURG) G
BULOS 71 PRL 26 149 +BUSZA, KEHOE, BENISTON, +(SLAC+UMD+IBM+LBL) G
BACCI 72 PL 38B 551 +PENSO, SALVINI, STELLA, BALDINI-CE(ROMA-FRAS) JPC
BARBARIN 72 LNC 3 689 BARBARINO, CERADINI, +(FRAS+ROMA+PADO+UMD) IGP
BARTOLI 72 PR D 6 2374 +FELICETTI, OGREN, +(FRAS+ROMA+NAPL) IGP
BINGHAM 72 PL 41B 635 +RABIN, ROSENFELD, SMADJA, YOST+(LBL,UCB,SLAC) IGP
BRAMON 72 LNC 3 692 +GRECO (THEORETICAL PAPER) (FRASCATI)
DIEBOLD 72 BATAVIA CONF. R.DIEBOLD, RAPPOORTEUR TALK
EISENBER 72 PR D 5 15 EISENBERG, BALLAM, DAGAN, +(REHO+SLAC-TEL)
LAYSAC 72 NC 10A 407 J.LAYSAC, F.M.RENARD (MONP)
SMADJA 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC349 +BINGHAM, FRETTER, BALLAM, CHADWICK+(LBL+SLAC)
CERADINI 73 PL 43 B 341 +CONVERSI, EKSTRAND, GRILLI, +(ROMA+FRAS+PADO) IGP
CHUNG 73 PL 47 B 526 +PROTOPOESCU, LYNCH, FLATTE+ (BNL+LBL+USC)
DAVIER 73 NP B 58 31 +DERADO, FRIES, LIU, MOZLEY, ODIAN, PARK, +(SLAC)
EISENBER 73 PL 43 B 149 EISENBERG, KARSHON, MIKENBERG, PITLUCK, +(CERN)
HYAMS 73 NP B 64 134 +JONES, MEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL, +(CERN+MPIM)
KREUZER 73 PR D 8 1431 H.J.KREUZER, A.N.KAMAL (UNIV. OF ALBERTA)
OCHS 73 THESIS THESIS (MPIM)
MONTANET 73 ERICE SCHOOL 518 L.MONTANET (CERN)
PARK 73 NP B 58 45 J.C.W.PARK (MPIM) JP
BALLAM 74 NP B76 375 +CHADWICK, BINGHAM, FRETTER+ (SLAC+LBL+MPIM)
BERNABEI 74 LNC 11 261 +D. ANGELO, SPILLANTINI, VALENTE (ROMA-FRAS)
CHADWICK 74 NP B 75 407 CHADWICK, FERRANDO, LOSTY, MONTANET (CERN)
CONVERSI 74 PL 52B 493 +PAOLUZI, CERADINI, GRILLI+ (ROMA-FRAS)
ESTABROO 74 NP B79 301 P.ESTABROOKS, A.D.MARTIN (DURH)
FERBEL 74 PR D9 824 T.FERBEL AND P.SLATTERY (ROCH)
GRAY 74 NP B 75 189 G.GRAY, HYAMS, BLUM, DIETL, +(CERN+MPIM)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

ρ(1600) [ρ'], ω(1670), A(1680) [A₃]

Table listing particle properties for various mesons including HIRSHFEL, SCHACHT, ALEXANDE, ALLES, CHUNG, ESTABROO, FROGGATT, HYAMS, LANG, LANGACKER, LEE, ROOS, BASSOMPI, COMMON, JOHNSON, BUDNEV, COSTA, FROGGATT, GESSAROL, GENSIINI, MARTIN, ATIYA, BACCI, BECKER, CORDEN, CORDIER, COSME, LANG, RICHARD, ASTON, BARBER, BACCI, BIZOT, HEYN, KILLIAN, O-DONNELL, PENSO, ASTON, DELCOURT, ALSO, DIBIANCA, ATKINSON, BUON, DELCOURT, CLELAND, PENSO, SHAMBROO, AUGUSTIN, ATKINSO1, ATKINSO2, ATKINSO3, ATKINSO4.

ω(1670)

45 OMEGA(1670, JP=3- -) I=0.

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and phase rotation for ω(1670). Includes entries for ARMEISE, BARNES, KENYON, MATTHEWS, DIAZ, WAGNER, CERRADA, BALTAY, CORDEN, BAUBILLIE.

Table with columns for width (MEV) and phase rotation for ω(1670). Includes entries for ARMEISE, BARNES, KENYON, MATTHEWS, DIAZ, WAGNER, CERRADA, CORDEN, BAUBILLIE.

45 OMEGA(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay masses for OMEGA(1670) partial decay modes: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5.

Table listing branching ratios for OMEGA(1670) into various states. Includes entries for R1, R2, R3, R4, R5.

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA(1670)

Table listing references for OMEGA(1670) including ARMEISE, BARNES, KENYON, MATTHEWS, DIAZ, WAGNER, CERRADA, BALTAY, CORDEN, BAUBILLI.

A(1680) or A₃

We have dropped the subscript 3 on the A₃, and rename this meson A(1680).

Evidence for the existence of the A(1680) meson was previously confused due to its appearance near the fπ threshold in the diffractive-like process πN → πππN, much like the A(1270) meson. While everybody agreed that there was a ~300-MeV-wide fπ enhancement in the J^PLM = 2⁻S0 partial wave at about 1650 MeV, some claimed nonresonant states (ANTIPOV1 73, ASCOLI1 73, BALTAY 77), while others saw evidence for a resonance in the phase variation with respect to other partial waves (OTTER 74, THOMPSON 74).

In the nondiffractive charge-exchange reaction π⁻p → π⁺π⁻π⁰Δ⁺⁺ (WAGNER 75, BALTAY 77, CAUTIS 77) and in the hypercharge-exchange reaction K⁻p → π⁺π⁻π⁰Δ at 4.2 GeV/c (CERRADA 77), there is no evidence for A(1680) production.

Definitive proof for the resonant nature of the A(1680) has been given by PERNEGR 78 (3π system diffractively produced on nuclei) and DAUM 80,81 and EVANGELISTA 81 (3π diffraction on proton target). In all these experiments, the 2⁻S0⁺ (fπ) partial-wave amplitude exhibits resonance-like phase variation.

In a simultaneous fit to the four 2⁻ waves (επ, ρπ, twice fπ), DAUM 81 needs a heavier companion to the A(1680) in addition to the Deck background. This fit probably gives the most reliable estimates of the A(1680) and of its heavier companion, which we name A(2100).

Mesons

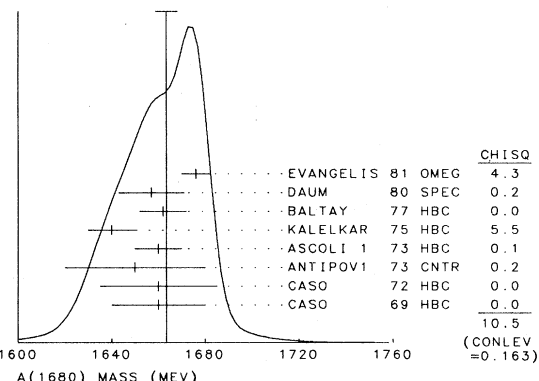
Data Card Listings

A(1680) [A₃], ϕ(1680) [ϕ']

34 A(1680) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and various experimental data points for A(1680) mass.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1663.5 ± 4.7
ERROR SCALED BY 1.2



34 A(1680) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W) and various experimental data points for A(1680) width.

AVERAGE = 248.3 ± 11.2

34 A(1680) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes (P1-P11) and their corresponding decay masses.

34 A(1680) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios (R2-R3) for various decay channels of A(1680).

Table listing various decay channels and ratios for A(1680) and related particles like ϕ(1680).

REFERENCES FOR A(1680)

List of references for A(1680) and ϕ(1680) from various experiments and publications.

ϕ(1680) or ϕ'

67 PHI(1680, JP=1-)- I=0
FORMERLY CALLED PHI PRIME
FIRST IDENTIFIED USING DALITZ PLOT ANALYSIS OF E+E- INTO K+K-(892) (BIZOT 80, DELCOURT 81)

67 PHI(1680) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M) and various experimental data points for PHI(1680) mass.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
phi(1680) [phi], g(1690)

M B JP NOT UNAMBIGUOUSLY 1-
M C FROM GLOBAL FIT OF RHO, OMEGA, PHI AND THEIR RADIAL EXCITATIONS TO CHANNELS OMEGA PI+PI-, K+K-, KS KL, KS K+-PI+-. ASSUME MASS 1570 MEV
M C AND WIDTH 510 MEV FOR RHO RAD. EXIT., MASS 1570 AND WIDTH 500 MEV
M C FOR OMEGA RADIAL EXCITATION.
M A MAY BE PHI OR OMEGA RADIAL EXCITATION. INTERPRETATION COMPLICATED.

67 PHI(1680) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV), experiment name, and branching ratios. Includes entries for COSME, ESPOSITO, ASTON, BUON, ATKINSO3, and an average value.

W B JP NOT UNAMBIGUOUSLY 1-
W C SEE NOTE C UNDER MASS.
W A MAY BE PHI OR OMEGA RADIAL EXCITATION. INTERPRETATION COMPLICATED.

67 PHI(1680) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes (P1-P6) and their corresponding decay masses.

67 PHI(1680) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for various decay channels (R1-R3) and their dominant components.

67 PHI(1680) G(I)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL) (KEV)

THIS COMBINATION OF A PARTIAL WIDTH WITH THE PARTIAL WIDTH INTO E+E- AND WITH THE TOTAL WIDTH IS OBTAINED FROM THE INTEGRATED CROSS SECTION INTO CHANNEL(I) IN E+E- ANNIHILATION. WE ONLY LIST DATA NOT HAVING BEEN USED TO DETERMINE THE PARTIAL WIDTH (G(I)) OR THE BRANCHING RATIO G(I)/TOTAL.

Table with columns for G(I)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL), experiment name, and branching ratios. Includes entries for BIZOT and an average value.

G M MODEL DEPENDENT

REFERENCES FOR PHI

- List of references for the phi(1680) particle, including authors like DUDELZAK, GRELAUD, JEAN-MARIE, JULLIAN, etc.

g(1690)

15 G(1690, JPC = 3--+) I=1

15 G MASS (MEV)

WE ONLY INCLUDE HIGH STATISTICS EXPERIMENTS IN THE AVERAGE FOR THE 2PI AND KKBAR MODES.

Table listing mass measurements for the g(1690) particle across various experiments and decay modes.

M E MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K*(892) TYPED NOTE
M G USES SAME DATA AS HYAMS 75
M I FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS
M I ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SPREAD OF DIFFERENT PHASE-SHIFT SOLUTIONS
M M FROM A PHASE SHIFT SOLUTION CONTAINING A F PRIME WIDTH
M N TWO TIMES LARGER THAN THE K KBAR RESULT.

K KBAR + K KBAR PI MODE

Table listing mass measurements for the K KBAR + K KBAR PI mode across various experiments.

M L THEY CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN G AND OMEGA(1670).
M P FROM A FIT TO JP=3- PARTIAL WAVE.
M S SYSTEMATIC ERROR ON MASS SCALE SUBTRACTED

AVG 1690.9 2.6 AVERAGE

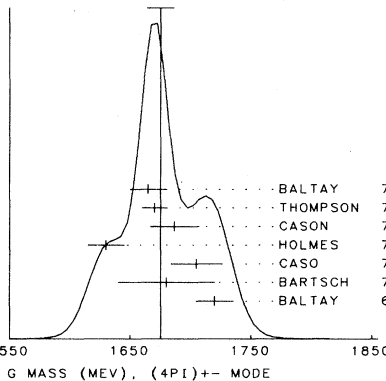
(4PI)-- MODE

Table listing mass measurements for the (4PI)-- mode across various experiments.

AVG 1675.2 11.1 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.9) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

M A FROM RHO- RHO0 MODE, NOT INDEPENDENT OF (B), (C)
M B FROM (A2)- PI0 MODE, NOT INDEPENDENT OF (A), (C)
M C FROM (A2)0 PI- MODE, NOT INDEPENDENT OF (A), (B)
M F FROM (RHO-- RHO0) MODE

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1675.2 +/- 11.1
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9



OMEGA PI MODE

Table listing mass measurements for the OMEGA PI mode across various experiments.

15 G WIDTH (MEV)

WE ONLY INCLUDE HIGH STATISTICS EXPERIMENTS IN THE AVERAGE FOR THE 2PI AND KKBAR MODES.

2 PI MODE

Table listing width measurements for the 2 PI mode across various experiments.

M I FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS
M I ERROR TAKES ACCOUNT OF SPREAD OF DIFFERENT PHASE-SHIFT SOLUTIONS
M G USES SAME DATA AS HYAMS 75 AND BECKER 79
M M FROM A PHASE SHIFT SOLUTION CONTAINING A F PRIME WIDTH
M N TWO TIMES LARGER THAN THE K KBAR RESULT.
M T WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*WIDTH/SQRT(N), SEE K*(892) NOTE

Mesons

Data Card Listings

g(1690)

Table with columns: K KBAR + K KBAR PI MODE, values (112.0, 60.0, etc.), and names (ADERHOLZ, BLUM, etc.).

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 213.5 ± 5.4
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5

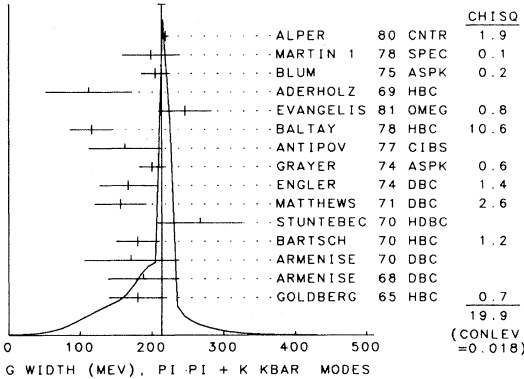


Table with columns: (4PI)-- MODE, values (100, 35, etc.), and names (BALTAY, BARTSCH, etc.).

W A FROM RHO- RHO MODE, NOT INDEPENDENT OF (B), (C)
W B FROM (A2)- P1O MODE, NOT INDEPENDENT OF (A), (C)
W C FROM (A2)O P1- MODE, NOT INDEPENDENT OF (A), (B)
W F FROM (RHO-- RHO) MODE

Table with columns: OMEGA PI MODE, values (130, 73, etc.), and names (BARNHAM, THOMPSON, etc.).

15 G PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, P10, P11 and DECAY MASSES (140+, 140, etc.).

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Matrix of branching fractions: P 1 .2380+-0.0129, P 2 -.7561 .7090--0.0189, etc.

15 G BRANCHING RATIOS

Large table of branching ratios with columns: R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7, R8, R9, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R16 and various decay modes and names.

REFERENCES FOR G

List of references including BELLINI, DI CORATO, DUMIO, FIORINI (MILANO); DEUTSCHMANN ET AL (AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN); etc.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$\eta(1690)$, $\theta(1690)$, $\eta(1700)$, $S(1730)$, $\pi(1770)$

ARMENISE 70 LNC 4 199	+GHIDINI, FORINO, CARTACCI,+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ)
BARHAM 70 PRL 24 1083	+COLLEY, JONES, KEENON, RIDDIFORD+(BIRM)
BARTSCH 70 NP B 22 109	+KRAUS, TSANOS, GROTE, KOTZAN+(AACH-BERL+CERN)
CASO 70 LNC 3 707	+CONTE, TOMASINI, CORDS+(GENO+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
KRAMER 70 PRL 25 396	+BARTON, GUTAY, LICHTMAN, MILLER,+ (PURDUE)
MAURER 70 THESIS NO. 588	G. MAURER (STRASBOURG)
STUNTEBE 70 PL 32 8 591	+BUNTEBECK, KENNEY, DEERY, BISWAS, CASON+(NDAM)
BALLAM 71 PR D 3 2606	+CHADWICK, GUIRAGOSSIAN, JOHNSON,+ (SLAC)
BRAUN 71 NP B 30 213	+FRIDMAN, GERBER, GIVERNAUD, KAHN,+ (STRB)
GRAY 71 PL 35 8 610	+HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM,+ (CERN+MPIM)JP3-
MATTHEWS 71 NP B 331	+PRENTICE, YOON, CARROLL,+ (TNTO+MISC)JP3-
ARMENISE 72 LNC 4 205	+FORINO, CARTACCI,+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ)
ALSO 72 LNC 14 177	+FOGLI-MUCIACCI, FORINO,+ (BARI+BGNA+FIRZ) JP
BOWEN 72 PRL 29 890	+EARLES, FAISSLER, BLIEDEN,+ (NEAS+STON)
CLAYTON 72 NP B 47 81	+MASON, MUIRHEAD, RIGOPOULOS,+ (LIVP+PATR)
GRAY 72 PHIL. CONF. PROC. 5	+HYAMS, JONES, SCHLEIN, BLUM, DIETL,+ (CERN+MPIM)
HOLMES 72 PR D 6 3336	+FERBEL, SLATTERY, WERNER (ROCH)
ARNOLD 73 LNC 6 707	+ENGEL, ESCOBES, KURTZ, LLORET, PATY,+ (STRB)
CASON 73 PR D 7 1971	+BISWAS, KENNEY, MADDEN, SANDER, SHEPHARD+(NDAM)
CASON 1 73 NP B 64 14	+MADDEN, BISHOP, BISWAS, KENNEY,+ (NDAM)
HYAMS 73 NP B 64 134	+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL,+ (CERN+MPIM)
ROBERTSON 73 PR D 7 2554	ROBERTSON, WALKER, DAVIS (DUKE+WISC)
DUBOVIKOV 74 SJNP 19 568	DUBOVIKOV, MATSYUK, NILOV, SOKOLOV (ITEP)
ENGLER 74 PR D10 2070	+KRAEMER, JOFF, WEISSER, DIAZ+ (CARN+CASE)
GRAY 74 NP B 75 189	G. GRAY, HYAMS, BLUM, DIETL,+ (CERN+MPIM)
KLIGER 74 SJNP 19 428	+BEKETOV, GRECHKO, GUZHAVIN, DUBOVIKOV+ (ITEP)
OREN 74 NP B71 189	+COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES, WHITMORE,+ (ANL+OXF)
THOMPSON 74 NP B69 220	+GAIDOS, MCILWAIN, MILLER, MULERA,+ (PURD)
BLUM 75 PL 57B 403	+CHABAUD, DIETL, GARELICK, GRAYER+ (CERN+MPIM) JP
ESTABROO 75 NP B95 322	P. ESTABROOKS, A. D. MARTIN (DURH)
HYAMS 75 NP B100 205	+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, DIETL,+ (CERN+MPIM)
KALELKHAR 75 THESIS(NEVIS 207)	M. S. KALELKHAR (COLU)I-1
ANTIPPOV 77 NP B 119 45	+BUSNELLO, DANGAARD, KIENZLE+ (CERN-SERP)
GESSAROL 77 NP B 126 382	GESSAROLI,+ (BGNA+FIRZ+GENO+MILA+OXF+PAVI)
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 62	+CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, SMITH, YEH,+ (COLU+MING)
FORINO 78 NP B 139 413	+CARTACCI,+ (BGNA+FIRZ+GENO+MILA+OXF+PAVI)
MARTIN 1 78 PL 74 B 417	+OZMUTLU+BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSAZ+(DURH+GEVA)
MARTIN 2 78 NP B 140 158	+OZMUTLU, BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSAZ+(DURH+GEVA)
MARTIN 3 78 ANP 114 1	A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (CERN)
BECKER 79 NP B 151 46	+BLANAR, BLUM, CERRADA+ (MPIM+CERN+ZEM+CRAC)
CORDEN 79 NP B 157 250	+DOWELL, GARVEY, JONES,+ (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC)
EVANGELI 79 NP B 154 381	+ (BARI+BOHN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEEN)
ALPER 80 PL 94 B 422	+BECKER,+ (AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)
COSTA 80 NP B 175 402	+ (BARI+BOHN+CERN+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEEN)
GORLICH 80 NP B 174 16	+NICZYPORUK, ROZANSKA+ (CRAC+MPIM+CERN+ZEM)
EVANGELI 81 NP B 178 197	EVANGELISTA+(BARI+BOHN+CERN+DARE+LIVP+MILA)
BARNETT 83 PL 120 B 455	+BLOCKUS, BURKA, CHIEN, CHRISTIAN+ (JHU)

$\theta(1690)$

68 THETA(1690, JP=2++) I=0
 NAMED THETA BY EDWARDS 82
 SEEN IN J/PSI INTO GAMMA THETA(1690), THEREFORE C++.
 THETA(1690) DECAYS INTO 2 ETA, THEREFORE IG=0+.
 JP=2+ IS PREFERRED OVER 0+, HIGHER SPINS NOT
 STUDIED.
 MASS AND WIDTH DETERMINATION COMPLICATED BY OVERLAP WITH F PRIME
 IN MASS SPECTRA. POSSIBLE CONNECTION OF THIS STATE WITH STRUCTURE
 SEEN IN J/PSI TO GAMMA RHO AND IN J/PSI TO GAMMA ETA PI PI
 IS UNCLEAR (SEE HITLIN 83).

68 THETA(1690) MASS (MEV)

M	1640.	50.	EDWARDS	82 CBAL	0 J/PSI, GAM ZETA	1/82
M	1708.0	30.0	FRANKLIN	82 SMK2	E+E-, GAM K+ K-	12/83*
M	(1719.0)	(6.0)	EINSEWILE	83 SMK3	E+E-, HADRON'S GAM	12/83*
M						
M	AVG	1690.0	30.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)		

68 THETA(1690) WIDTH (MEV)

W	220.	100.	70.	EDWARDS	82 CBAL	0 J/PSI, GAM ZETA	1/82
W	156.0	60.0		FRANKLIN	82 SMK2	E+E-, GAM K+ K-	12/83*
W	(117.0)	(23.0)		EINSEWILE	83 SMK3	E+E-, HADRON'S GAM	12/83*
W							
W	AVG	177.3	49.0	AVERAGE			

68 THETA(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	THETA(1690) INTO ETA ETA	DECAY MASSES
P2	THETA(1690) INTO K KBAR	549+ 549
		498+ 498

REFERENCES FOR THETA(1690)

ALTHOFF 82 PL 121 B 216
 ALTHOFF 82 ZPHY C 16 13
 BARNES 82 PL 116 B 365
 BARNES 82 NP B 198 360
 EDWARDS 82 PRL 48 458
 FRANKLIN 82 SLAC-254
 TANIMOTO 82 PL 116 B 198

BARNETT 83 PL 120 B 455
 EINSEWILE 83 BRIGHTON CONF.
 HITLIN 83 CORNELL CONF.

+BRANDELIK, BOERNER+ (TASSO COLLABORATION)
 +BOERNER, BURKHARDT+ (TASSO COLLABORATION)
 T. BARNES AND F. E. CLOSE (RHEL)
 +CLOSE, MONAGHAN (RHEL+OXF)
 +PARTRIDGE, PECK,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
 M. E. B. FRANKLIN (SLAC)
 M. TANIMOTO (BIEL)

+BLOCKUS, BURKA, CHIEN, CHRISTIAN+ (JHU)
 K. F. EINSEWILER+MARKIII COLLABORATION (SLAC)
 D. HITLIN (CIT)

$\eta(1700)$

63 ETA(1700, JP=0-) I=0
 ENHANCEMENT SEEN IN THE ETA PI PI SYSTEM
 PRODUCED IN THE RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE J/PSI(3100).
 MAY CONTAIN SIGNIFICANT SUB-STRUCTURE. RELATION TO
 OTHER ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN RADIATIVE J/PSI DECAY
 UNCLEAR (SEE HITLIN 83).
 TENTATIVELY CALLED ETA(1700) BY US.
 OMITTED FROM TABLE.

63 ETA(1700) MASS (MEV)

M	1700.0	45.	EDWARDS	83 CBAL	J/PSI, ETA 2PIGAM	12/83*
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63 ETA(1700) WIDTH (MEV)

W	520.	110.	EDWARDS	83 CBAL	J/PSI, ETA 2PIGAM	12/83*
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REFERENCES FOR ETA(1700)

EDWARDS 83 PRL 51 859
 HITLIN 83 CORNELL CONF.

+PARTRIDGE, PECK+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
 D. HITLIN (CIT)

$S(1730)$

86 S(1730, JP=0++) I=0
 NAMED S* PRIME BY ETKIN 82
 SEEN IN PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF KOS KOS SYSTEM.
 NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

86 S(1730) MASS (MEV)

M	AB	(1771.0)	(77.0)	(53.0)	ETKIN1	82 MPS	0 23 PI-P, 2KOS N	9/83*
M	A	1730.0	30.0		ETKIN2	82 MPS	0 23 PI-P, 2KOS N	2/84*

M A FROM AN AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS OF THE KOS KOS SYSTEM.
 M B SUPERSEDED BY ETKIN2 82.
 M S SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

86 S(1730) WIDTH (MEV)

W	A	200.0	156.0	9.0	ETKIN1	82 MPS	0 23 PI-P, 2KOS N	9/83*
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W A FROM AN AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS OF THE KOS KOS SYSTEM.

86 S(1730) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	S(1730) INTO K KBAR	DECAY MASSES
		498+ 498

REFERENCES FOR S(1730)

ETKIN1 82 PR D 25 1786
 ETKIN2 82 PR D 25 2446

+FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND) JP
 +FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND)

$\pi(1770)$

75 PI(1770, JP=0-) I=1
 SEEN IN PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFRACTIVELY
 PRODUCED 3 PI SYSTEM.
 NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

75 PI(1770) MASS (MEV)

M	1100 1770.	30.	BELLINI	82 SPEC -	40 PI-A, 3PI A	8/83*
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75 PI(1770) WIDTH (MEV)

W	1100 310.	50.	BELLINI	82 SPEC -	40 PI-A, 3PI A	8/83*
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75 PI(1770) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PI(1770) INTO EPSILON PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	PI(1770) INTO RHO PI	1300+ 140
		769+ 140

75 PI(1770) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	PI(1770) INTO (EPSILON PI)/TOTAL	BELLINI	82 SPEC -	(P1) 40 PI-A, 3PI A	8/83*
R2	PI(1770) INTO (RHO PI)/TOTAL	BELLINI	82 SPEC -	(P2) 40 PI-A, 3PI A	8/83*

REFERENCES FOR PI(1770)

BELLINI 82 PRL 48 1697
 +FRABETTI, IVANSHIN, LITKIN+ (MILA+BGNA+JINR)

Mesons

f(1810), $\phi(1850)$, S(1935)

Data Card Listings

f(1810) →

38 F(1810, JPC=2++) I=0
 FORMERLY CALLED X(1850).
 FROM AN AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS OF THE K+K- SYSTEM SEEN IN
 PI- P INTO K+ K- N AT 10 GEV/C. NOT CONFIRMED BY
 ETKIN 82. SEEN ALSO IN PI+PI- TO 2P10 AMPLITUDE
 ANALYSIS (CASON 82), BUT NOT SEEN IN THE PARTIAL
 WAVE ANALYSIS OF THE PI+PI- SYSTEM.
 NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

38 F(1810) MASS (MEV)

M	A	1857.0	35.0	24.0	COSTA	80 OMEG	0 10 PI-P, K+ K- N	1/82
M	M	1799.0	15.0		CASON	82 STRC	0 8 PI+P, PI+2P10 P	8/83*
M	M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.8)						
M	A	ERROR INCREASED BY SPREAD OF TWO SOLUTIONS.						

38 F(1810) WIDTH (MEV)

W	A	185.0	102.0	139.0	COSTA	80 OMEG	0 10 PI-P, K+ K- N	1/82
W	M	280.0	42.0	35.0	CASON	82 STRC	0 8 PI+P, PI+2P10 P	8/83*
W	M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS						
W	A	ERROR INCREASED BY SPREAD OF TWO SOLUTIONS.						

38 F(1810) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	F(1810) INTO K+ K-	DECAY MASSES
P2	F(1810) INTO PI PI	494+ 494
		140+ 140

38 F(1810) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	F(1810) INTO (K+ K-)/TOTAL SEEN	COSTA	80 OMEG	(P1)	0 10 PI-P, K+ K- N	1/82
R2	F(1810) INTO (PI PI)/TOTAL	CASON	82 STRC	(P2)	0 8 PI+P, PI+2P10 P	8/83*
	0.44 0.03					

REFERENCES FOR F(1810)

COSTA 80 NP B 175 402 + (BARI+BONN+CERN+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)

CASON 82 PRL 48 1316 +BISWAS, BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, CANNATA+(NDAM+ANL)

ETKIN 82 PR D 25 1786 +FOLEY, LAI, LINDENBAUM+ (BNL+CUNY+TUFT+VAND)

CASON 83 PR D 28 1586 +CANNATA, BAUMBAUGH, BISHOP, WATSON+(NDAM+ANL)

$\phi(1850)$ →

54 PHI(1850, JPC=) I=0
 SEEN IN THE K KBAR AND K KBAR PI MASS
 DISTRIBUTIONS.

54 PHI(1850) MASS (MEV)

M	123	1850.0	10.0	ALHARRAN	81 HBC	8.25 K-P, LAM 2K	1/82
M	430	1870.0	30.0	ARMSTRONG	82 OMEG	18.5 K-P, K-K+LAM	8/83*
M	M	AVERAGE					
M	AVG	1852.8	9.3				

54 PHI(1850) WIDTH (MEV)

W	123	80.0	40.0	30.0	ALHARRAN	81 HBC	8.25 K-P, LAM 2K	1/82
W	430	160.0	90.0	50.0	ARMSTRONG	82 OMEG	18.5 K-P, K-K+LAM	8/83*
W	M	AVERAGE						
W	AVG	96.0	32.0					

54 PHI(1850) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PHI(1850) INTO K KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P2	PHI(1850) INTO K*(892) K + C.C.	494+ 494
		892+ 494

54 PHI(1850) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	PHI(1850) INTO (K*(892) K+C.C.)/(K KBAR)	(P2)/(P1)
R1	0.8 0.4	ALHARRAN 81 OMEG 8.25 K-P, LAM 2K

REFERENCES FOR PHI(1850)

ASTON 80 PL 92 B 219 (BONN+CERN+EPOL+GLAS+LANC+MCHS+ORSA+PARIS+)

ALHARRAN 81 PL 101 B 357 +AMIRZADEH,+ (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MICH+LPNP)

ARMSTRON 82 PL 110 B 77 +BAUBILLIER+(BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI) JP

CORDIER 82 PL 110 B 335 +BISELLO, BIZOT, BUON, DELCOURT, FAYARD, +(LALO)

S(1935) →

31 S(1935, JPC=)

A narrow enhancement called the S(1935) has been observed in the antiproton-proton total cross section (CARROLL 74, CHALOUPKA 76, BRUCKNER 77, SAKAMOTO 79).

This observation has not been confirmed by other experiments (ALLEN 80, KAMAE 80, JAS-TRZEMBSKI 81, LOWENSTEIN 81), or the effect was found to be smaller in magnitude and larger in width (HAMILTON 80).

A recent experiment (SUMIYOSHI 82) has measured with high precision the $\bar{p}p$ total cross section, by an improved transmission method, rejecting both the narrow- (CARROLL 74) and broad- (HAMILTON 80) S hypotheses.

No significant signal is observed for a narrow S(1935) in backward antiproton-proton elastic scattering (GARNJOST 79), nor in the charge-exchange cross section (GARNJOST 75, CHALOUPKA 76, HAMILTON 80).

The nonexistence of the S is also confirmed by recent hadroproduction experiments (DAUM 81, BENSINGER 83, BARNETT 83).

The only observation in favor of a narrow S which remains unchallenged is the one of ASTON 80 in a photoproduction experiment. The weak statistical significance of the signal does not warrant taking the S(1935) as a well-established narrow resonance.

31 S MASS (MEV)

M	S CHANNEL NBAR N			
M	C (1940.) (8.)	CLINE	70 HBC	0 .25-.74 PBAR P
M	B (1968.)	BENVENUTI	71 HBC	0 .1-.8 PBAR P
M	S (1932.)	CARROLL	74 CNTR	S CHAN PBAR P, D
M	C (1942.) (5.)	D-ANDLAU	75 HBC	0 .175-.750 PBAR P
M	Z (1934.4) (2.6) (1.4)	KALOGERO	75 DBC	- PBAR N ANNIH
M	S 1935.9 1.0	CHALOUPKA	76 HBC	0 PBAR P TOT, ELAS
M	M 1939.0 3.0	BRUCKNER	77 SPEC	0 .4-.85 PBAR P
M	M 1935.5 1.0	SAKAMOTO	79 HBC	0 .37-.73 PB P
M	A 1930.0 2.0	ASTON	80 OMEG	GAM P, P PBAR X
M	M (1949.) (10.)	DEFOIX	80 HBC	0 PBAR P, SPI
M	M 1939.0 2.0	HAMILTOZ	80 CNTR	0 S CHAN, PBAR P

PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

M	36(1940.0) (1.0)	DAUM	80 CNTR	0 93 P P, PB P + X	12/79
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M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.7)

M A FROM ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF SPI CROSS-SECTION. IG=1- FROM OBSERVATION

M B OF OMEGA RHO DECAY. P=+ AND J>1. A2 PI PI ALSO SEEN

M C SEEN AS A BUMP IN THE PBAR P - KS KL CROSS SECTION WITH JPC=1---

M D NOT SEEN BY CARSON 72 WITH EQUAL STATISTICS.

M E FROM ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF FAR BACKWARD ELASTIC SCATTERING.

M F SOME INDICATION OF ADDITIONAL STRUCTURE.

M G I=0 FAVORED, J=0 OR 1, SEEN IN TOTAL PBAR P TOTAL CROSS-SECTION, PRIMARILY FROM ANNIH. REACTIONS. NOT SEEN IN PBAR D TOTAL AND ANNIH. CROSS SECTIONS.

M H N SEEN IN 3 CHARGED MODE. NOT SEEN BY BOWEN 73 WITH 6X STATISTICS.

M I S NARROW BUMP SEEN IN TOTAL PBAR P, D CROSS-SECTIONS. ISOSPIN UNCERTAIN

M J NOT SEEN IN PBAR P CEX BY GARNJOST 75, CHALOUPKA 76. INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTION 3X LARGER THAN BRUCKNER 77.

M K Z NOT SEEN BY ALBERI 79 WITH COMPARABLE STATISTICS.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons S(1935), h(2030), delta(2040)

31 S WIDTH (MEV) Table with columns for W, S, CHANNEL, NBAR, N, CLINE, HBC, etc.

31 S PARTIAL DECAY MODES Table with columns for P1, S INTO PBAR P, DECAY MASSES, REFERENCES FOR S(1935), etc.

h(2030) 16 H MASS (MEV) Table with columns for H, M, T, S, CHANNEL, NBAR, N, etc.

16 H WIDTH (MEV) Table with columns for W, H, CHANNEL, NBAR, N, etc.

M I=0, JP=4+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE

16 H PARTIAL DECAY MODES Table with columns for P1, H INTO PI PI, DECAY MASSES, etc.

16 H BRANCHING RATIOS Table with columns for R1, H INTO (PI PI)/TOTAL, etc.

REFERENCES FOR H(2030) Table with columns for WAGNER, APEL, BLUM, etc.

delta(2040) 17 DELTA(2040, JP=4+-) I=1 Table with columns for M, Y, C, etc.

17 DELTA(2040) MASS (MEV) Table with columns for M, Y, C, etc.

17 DELTA(2040) WIDTH (MEV) Table with columns for W, Y, C, etc.

M JP=4+ IS FAVORED, THOUGH 2+ CANNOT BE EXCLUDED.

17 DELTA(2040) PARTIAL DECAY MODES Table with columns for P1, DELTA(2040) INTO K KBAR, etc.

17 DELTA(2040) BRANCHING RATIOS Table with columns for R1, DELTA(2040) INTO (K KBAR)/TOTAL, etc.

Mesons

Data Card Listings

delta(2040), A(2050), A(2100), T and U Regions, rho(2150)

RZ DELTA(2040) INTO (PI+ PI- P10)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 SEEN CORDEN 78 OMEG 0 15 PI- P,3 PI N 6/81
REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2040)
BALDI 78 PL 74 B 413 +BOHRINGER,DORSZ,HUNGERBULER,+ (GENEVA) JP
CORDEN 78 NP B 136 77 DOWELL,GARVEY,JOBES+ (BIRM+RHEL+TELA+LOWC) JP
DELFOSE 81 NP B 183 349 +DORSZ,EXTERMANN,GLOOR,WEILL,+ (GEVA+LAUS)
CLELAND 82 NP B 208 228 +DELFOSE,DORSZ,GLOOR(DURH+GEVA+LAUS+PITT)

A(2050)

43 A(2050,JP6=3-) I=1
FORMERLY CALLED A4 OR P1.
NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

43 A(2050) MASS (MEV)
M 208 2080. 40. KALELKAR 75 HBC + 15 PI+P,P PI+G 12/75
(2100.) APPROX ANTIPOV 77 CIBS - 25PI-P,P PI-G 12/77
(2214.) (15.) BALTAY 77 HBC 0 15PI-P,DEL++3PI 12/77

43 A(2050) WIDTH (MEV)
W 208 340. 80. KALELKAR 75 HBC + 15 PI+P,P PI+G 12/75
(500.) APPROX ANTIPOV 77 CIBS - 25PI-P,P PI-G 12/77
(355.) (21.) BALTAY 77 HBC 0 15PI-P,DEL++3PI 12/77

43 A(2050) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 A(2050) INTO 3PI DECAY MASSES 140+ 140+ 140
P2 A(2050) INTO G PI 1691+ 140

43 A(2050) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 A(2050) INTO (G PI)/(ALL 3PI) KALELKAR 75 HBC + 15 PI+P,P 3PI 12/75
R1 DOMINANT

REFERENCES FOR A(2050)
HUSON 68 PL 28 B 208 +LUBATTI,BELLINI,BINGHAM,+ (ORSA+MILA+LBL)
BEMPORAD 71 NP B 33 397 +DUFY,CODLING,+ (CERN+ETH+LOIC+MILA)
CLAYTON 72 NP B 47 81 +MASON,MUIRHEAD,RIGOPOULOS,+ (LIVP+PATR)
BASTIEN 73 UPPSALA CONF. 73 +DUNN,HARRIS,LUBATTI,BINGHAM,+ (SEAT+UCB)
OREN 74 NP B71 189 +COOPER,FIELDS,RHINES,WHITMORE,+ (ANL+OXF)
DEUTSCHM 75 NP 899 397 DEUTSCHMANN,+ (ABBCCWH COLLABORATION)
KALELKAR 75 THESIS(NEVIS 207) M.S.KALELKAR (COLU)
ANTIPOV 77 NP B 119 45 +BUSNELLO,DAMGAARD,KIENZLE+ (CERN+SERP)
BALTAY 77 PRL 39 591 +CAUTIS,KALELKAR (COLUMBIA) JP
HARRIS 81 ZPHY C 9 275 +DUNN,LUBATTI,MORIYASU,PODOLSKY+ (SEAT+UCB)
CAUTIS 77 THESIS NEVIS 221 C.V.CAUTIS (COLUMBIA) JP
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 52 +CAUTIS,COHEN,CSORNA,KALELKAR+ (COLU+BING)

A(2100)

20 A(2100,JP6=2-) I=1
FORMERLY CALLED P1.
SEEN IN THE (RHO PI), (EPSILON(1300) PI) AND (F PI)
JP = 2- WAVES OF THE DIFFRACTIVELY PRODUCED 3 PI
SYSTEM. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

20 A(2100) MASS (MEV)
M L 2100. 150. DAUM 81 CNTR 63,94 PI- P,3PI 1/82
M L FROM A TWO RESONANCE FIT TO FOUR 2-0+ WAVES.

20 A(2100) WIDTH (MEV)
W L 651. 50. DAUM 81 CNTR 63,94 PI- P,3PI 1/82
W L FROM A TWO RESONANCE FIT TO FOUR 2-0+ WAVES.

20 A(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 A(2100) INTO 3PI DECAY MASSES 140+ 140+ 140
P2 A(2100) INTO RHO PI 769+ 140
P3 A(2100) INTO F PI 1274+ 140
P4 A(2100) INTO EPSILON(1300) PI 1300+ 140

20 A(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 A(2100) INTO (RHO PI)/(ALL 3PI) DAUM 81 CNTR (P2)/(P1) 63,94 PI- P 1/82
R1 L 0.19 0.05

R2 A(2100) INTO (F PI)/(ALL 3PI) DAUM 81 CNTR (P3)/(P1) 63,94 PI- P 1/82
R2 L 0.36 0.09
R3 A(2100) INTO (EPSILON(1300) PI)/(ALL 3PI) DAUM 81 CNTR (P4)/(P1) 63,94 PI- P 1/82
R3 L 0.45 0.07
R4 D/S RATIO FOR A(2100) INTO F PI DAUM 81 CNTR 63,94 PI- P 1/82
R4 L 0.39 0.23
R L FROM A TWO RESONANCE FIT TO FOUR 2-0+ WAVES.

REFERENCES FOR A(2100)
DAUM 81 NP B 182 269 +HERTZBERGER+(AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)

NOTE ON THE T AND U REGIONS

The observation of broad enhancements at 2190 and 2350 MeV comes from pp total cross-section measurements (ABRAMS 67), pp annihilation measurements (ALSPECTOR 73), pp elastic cross-section measurements (COUPLAND 77), and pp charge-exchange cross-section measurements (CUTTS 78). The mass regions centered around 2190 MeV and 2350 MeV have been called T and U regions, respectively.

Searches for resonances in exclusive pp annihilation channels which could be coupled to the enhancements observed in the pp total cross section and in pp elastic scattering have been unsuccessful, except for the two-body annihilation channels pi+pi- and pi0pi0, where partial-wave analyses have shown that resonances are formed in the 2100-2500-MeV mass region (CARTER 77, DULUDE 78, MARTIN A 80, MARTIN B 80). We have listed the results of these analyses under the headings epsilon(2150) for the I=0, JP=2+ wave; rho(2150) for the I=1, JP=1- wave; rho(2250) for the I=1, JP=3- wave; epsilon(2300) for the I=0, JP=4+ wave; and rho(2350) for the I=1, JP=5- wave.

Various structures coupled to pp and observed in production experiments are listed under the heading NN(1200-3600).

rho(2150)

32 RHO(2150,JP6=1-) I=1
THIS ENTRY WAS PREVIOUSLY CALLED T1(2190).
CONTAINS ONLY RESULTS FROM FORMATION EXPERIMENTS, FOR
PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEE THE NBAR N(1200-3600) ENTRY.
SEE ALSO T,U MIWI-REVIEWS.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

32 RHO(2150) MASS (MEV)
M PBAR P INTO PI PI
M P (2100.0) APPROX. MARTIN A 80 RVUE 1/82
M P (2170.0) APPROX. MARTIN B 80 RVUE 1/82
M P I=1,JP=1- FROM SIMULTANEOUS ANALYSIS OF P PB --> PI-PI+ AND P10 P10
M S CHANNEL NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON
M B 2190. 10. ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 1/73
M I 2193. 2. ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
M E I 2155.0 15.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB-P,PB-P 12/77
M I (2190.0) APPROX. CUTTS 78 CNTR .97-3. PB P,NB N 12/78
M AVERAGE MEANINGLESS
M B SEEN AS BUMP IN I=1 STATE. SEE ALSO COOPER 68.
M B PEASLEE 75 CONFIRM PBAR P RESULTS OF ABRAMS 70, NO NARROW STRUCTURE
M E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
M I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

ρ(2150), ε(2150), ξ(2220), g_T(2240)

32 RHO(2150) WIDTH (MEV)
W PBAR P INTO PI PI
W P (200.0) APPROX. MARTIN A 80 RVUE 1/82
W P (250.0) APPROX. MARTIN B 80 RVUE 1/82
W P I=1, JP=1- FROM SIMULTANEOUS ANALYSIS OF P PB --> PI-PI+ AND PIO PIO
W S CHANNEL NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON
W B (85.) APPROX. ABRAMS 70 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 7/67
W I 95. 8 ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W E I 135.0 75.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB-P,PB-P 12/77
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS
W B SEE NOTE B ABOVE.
W E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED

REFERENCES FOR RHO(2150)
ABRAMS 67 PRL 18 1209 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
COOPER 68 PRL 20 1059 +HYMAN, MANNER, MUSGRAVE, VOYVODIC (ANL)
BRICMAN 69 PL 29 B 451 +FERRO-LUZZI, BIZARD, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
BACON 71 NP B 32 66 +BUTTERWORTH, MILLER, PHELAN, + (RHEL+LIVP)
FIELDS 71 PRL 27 1129 +COOPER, RHINES, ALLISON (ANL+OXF)
YOH 71 PRL 26 922 +BARISH, CAROLL, LOBKOVICZ + (CIT+BNL+ROCH)
ALEXANDE 72 NP B 45 29 ALEXANDER, BAR-NIR, BEVARY, DAGAN, + (TELA)
DONALD 72 PL 40 B 586 +GALLETLY, EDWARDS, DE BILLY, + (LIVP+LPNP)
ALSPECTO 73 PRL 30 511 ALSPECTOR, COHEN, CVIJANOVICH, + (RUTG+UPNJ)
BACON 73 PR D 7 577 +BUTTERWORTH, (RHEL+LIVP)
BETTINI 73 NC 15 A 563 +GARNJOST, BIGI, + (PADO+LBL+PISA+TORI)
DONALD 73 NP B 61 333 +EDWARDS, GIBBINS, BRIAND, DUBOC, + (LIVP+LPNP)
NICHOLSO 73 PR D 7 2572 NICHOLSON, DELORME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
BERTANZA 74 NC 23A 209 +BIGI, CASALI, LARICCIA, + (PISA+PADO+TORI)
HYAMS 74 NP B 73 202 +JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
DONNACHI 75 NC 26 A 317 A. DONNACHIE, P. R. THOMAS (MANCHESTER)
EISENHAN 75 NP B 96 109 EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, + (LOQM+LIVP+DARE+RHEL)
HANDLER 75 NP B101 35 +JACOUES, JONES, PANDOULAS, + (RUTG+STEV+ALBA)
HUESMAN 75 NC 25A 91 +GARNJOST, ROSS, + (LBL+PADO+PISA+TORI)
PEASLEE 75 PL 57B 189 +DEMARZO, GUERRIERO, + (CANB+BARI+BROW+MIT)
GAY 76 NC 31 A 593 +JEANNERET, BOGDANSKI, + (NEUC+LAUS+LIVP+LPNP)
ZEMANY 76 NP B 103 537 +MING MA, MOUNTZ, SMITH (MSU)
CARTER 1 77 PL 67 B 117 +COUPLAND, EISENHANDLER, ASTBURY, + (LOQM+RHEL) JP
CARTER 2 77 PL 67 B 122 A. A. CARTER (LOQM) JP
CARTER 3 77 NP B 127 202 +COUPLAND, ATKINSON, ARNISON, (LOQM+DARE+RHEL) JP
COUPLAND 77 PL 71 B 460 +EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, ASTBURY, + (LOQM+RHEL) JP
JONES 77 NP B 119 476 M. D. JONES, R. J. PLANO (RUTG)
MONTANET 77 BOSTON CONF. 260 L. MONTANET (CERN)
CARTER 1 78 NP B 132 176 A. A. CARTER (LOQM) JP
CARTER 2 78 NP B 141 467 A. A. CARTER (LOQM) JP
CUTTS 78 PR D 17 16 +GOOD, GRANNIS, GREEN, LEE, PITTMAN+(STON+WISC)
MARTIN 79 PL 86 B 93 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
MARTIN A 80 NP B 169 216 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH) JP
MARTIN B 80 NP B 176 355 B. R. MARTIN, D. MORGAN (LOUC+RHEL) JP

ε(2150)

42 EPSILON(2150, JP=2++) I=0
THIS ENTRY WAS PREVIOUSLY CALLED TO. CONTAINS ONLY RESULTS FROM FORMATION EXPERIMENTS, FOR PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEE THE NBAR N(1200-3600) ENTRY. SEE ALSO T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

42 EPSILON(2150) MASS (MEV)
M PBAR P INTO PI PI
M L (2150.0) APPROX. DULUDEZ 78 OSPK 1.-2.PB P, P, PIOPIO 12/78
M P (2150.0) APPROX. MARTIN A 80 RVUE 1/82
M P (2170.0) APPROX. MARTIN B 80 RVUE 1/82
M L IG=0+, JP=2+ FROM PARTIAL WAVE AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS
M P I=0, JP=2+ FROM SIMULTANEOUS ANALYSIS OF P PB --> PI-PI+ AND PIO PIO
W S CHANNEL PBAR P OR NBAR N
W I 2193. 2. ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W E I 2155.0 15.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB-P,PB-P 12/77
W I (2190.0) APPROX. CUTTS 78 CNTR .97-3. PB P, NB N 12/78
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS
W E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED

42 EPSILON(2150) WIDTH (MEV)
W PBAR P INTO PI PI
W L (250.0) APPROX. DULUDEZ 78 OSPK 1.-2.PB P, P, PIOPIO 12/78
W P (250.0) APPROX. MARTIN A 80 RVUE 1/82
W P (250.0) APPROX. MARTIN B 80 RVUE 1/82
W L IG=0+, JP=2+ FROM PARTIAL WAVE AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS
W P I=0, JP=2+ FROM SIMULTANEOUS ANALYSIS OF P PB --> PI-PI+ AND PIO PIO

S CHANNEL PBAR P OR NBAR N
W I 98. 8. ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W E I 135.0 75.0 COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0 .7-2.4PB-P,PB-P 12/77
W AVERAGE MEANINGLESS
W E FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED

42 EPSILON(2150) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 EPSILON(2150) INTO PI PI DECAY MASSES 140+140
REFERENCES FOR EPSILON(2150)
FIELDS 71 PRL 27 1749 +COOPER, RHINES, ALLISON (ANL+OXF)
YOH 71 PRL 26 922 +BARISH, CAROLL, LOBKOVICZ + (CIT+BNL+ROCH)
DONALD 72 PL 40 B 586 +GALLETLY, EDWARDS, DE BILLY, + (LIVP+LPNP)
ALSPECTO 73 PRL 30 511 ALSPECTOR, COHEN, CVIJANOVICH, + (RUTG+UPNJ)
BACON 73 PR D 7 577 +BUTTERWORTH, (RHEL+LIVP)
DONALD 73 NP B 61 333 +EDWARDS, GIBBINS, BRIAND, DUBOC, + (LIVP+LPNP)
NICHOLSO 73 PR D 7 2572 NICHOLSON, DELORME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
GAY 76 NC 31 A 593 +JEANNERET, BOGDANSKI, + (NEUC+LAUS+LIVP+LPNP)
COUPLAND 77 PL 71 B 460 +EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, ASTBURY, + (LOQM+RHEL)
CUTTS 78 PR D 17 16 +GOOD, GRANNIS, GREEN, LEE, PITTMAN+(STON+WISC)
DULUDEZ 78 PL 79 B 329 +LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE + (BROW+MIT+BARI) JP
DULUDEZ 78 PL 79 B 335 +LANOU, MASSIMO, PEASLEE + (BROW+MIT+BARI) JP
MARTIN 79 PL 86 B 93 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
BOWCOCK 80 LNC 28 21 J. E. BOWCOCK, D. C. HODGSON (BTRM)
MARTIN A 80 NP B 169 216 A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH) JP
MARTIN B 80 NP B 176 355 B. R. MARTIN, D. MORGAN (LOUC+RHEL) JP

ξ(2220)

82 XI(2220, JP=EVEN+) I=0
THIS STATE HAS BEEN SEEN IN THE K KBAR SYSTEM PRODUCED IN THE RADIATIVE DECAY OF J/PSI(3100) NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

82 XI(2220) MASS (MEV)
M A (2220.) (35.) EINSWEL 83 SMK3 E+E-, HADRONS GAM 12/83*
M A SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

82 XI(2220) WIDTH (MEV)
W A (30.) (30.) HITLIN 83 SMK3 E+E-, HADRONS GAM 12/83*
W A SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

REFERENCES FOR XI(2220)
EINSWEL 83 BRIGHTON CONF. K. F. EINSWEILER+MARKIII COLLABORATION (SLAC)
HITLIN 83 CORNELL CONF. D. HITLIN (CIT)

g_T(2240)

83 G/T(2240, JP=2++) I=0
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS STATES OBSERVED IN PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES OF THE PHI PHI SYSTEM. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

83 G/T(2240) MASS (MEV)
M1 D 2160.0 50.0 ETKIN 82 MPS 0 16 P1-P, 2PHI N 9/83*
M1 D D/S RATIO IS 0.02 APPROXIMATELY
M2 2320.0 40.0 ETKIN 82 MPS 0 16 P1-P, 2PHI N 9/83*

83 G/T(2240) WIDTH (MEV)
W1 310.0 70.0 ETKIN 82 MPS 0 16 P1-P, 2PHI N 9/83*
W2 220.0 70.0 ETKIN 82 MPS 0 16 P1-P, 2PHI N 9/83*

83 G/T(2240) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 G/T(2240) INTO PHI PHI DECAY MASSES 1020+1020
REFERENCES FOR G/T(2240)
ETKIN 82 PRL 49 1620 +FOLEY, LONGACRE, LINDENBAUM, CHAN+ (BNL+CUNY)I JP
ALSO 83 BRIGHTON CONF. LINDENBAUM (BNL+CUNY)I JP

Mesons

Data Card Listings

$\rho(2250)$, $\epsilon(2300)$, $\rho(2350)$

$\rho(2250)$

44 RHO(2250, JP=3-) I=1
CONTAINS ONLY RESULTS FROM FORMATION EXPERIMENTS, FOR PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEE THE NBAR N(1200-3600) ENTRY. SEE ALSO T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

44 RHO(2250) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle type (M, J, K, P), mass values, and experimental references (CARTER, MARTIN, ABRAMS, etc.)

44 RHO(2250) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle type (W, J, K, P), width values, and experimental references (CARTER, MARTIN, ABRAMS, etc.)

REFERENCES FOR RHO(2250)

Table listing references for RHO(2250) with columns for author names and publication details.

$\epsilon(2300)$

41 EPSILON(2300, JP=4++) I=0
THIS ENTRY WAS PREVIOUSLY CALLED U0(2350). CONTAINS ONLY RESULTS FROM FORMATION EXPERIMENTS, FOR PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEE THE NBAR N(1200-3600) ENTRY. SEE ALSO T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

41 EPSILON(2300) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle type (M, J, K, P), mass values, and experimental references (CARTER, DULUDEZ, MARTIN, etc.)

Table with columns for particle type (M, J, K, P), mass values, and experimental references (ABRAMS, COUPLAND, CUTTS, etc.)

41 EPSILON(2300) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle type (W, J, K, P), width values, and experimental references (CARTER, MARTIN, ABRAMS, etc.)

REFERENCES FOR EPSILON(2300)

Table listing references for EPSILON(2300) with columns for author names and publication details.

$\rho(2350)$

33 RHO(2350, JP=5-) I=1
THIS ENTRY WAS PREVIOUSLY CALLED U1(2400). CONTAINS ONLY RESULTS FROM FORMATION EXPERIMENTS, FOR PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS SEE THE NBAR N(1200-3600) ENTRY. SEE ALSO T,U MINI-REVIEWS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

33 RHO(2350) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for particle type (M, J, K, P), mass values, and experimental references (CARTER, MARTIN, ABRAMS, etc.)

33 RHO(2350) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for particle type (W, J, K, P), width values, and experimental references (CARTER, MARTIN, ABRAMS, etc.)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

ρ(2350), δ(2450), r(2510), e+e-(1100-2200), NN(1200-3600)

S CHANNEL NUCLEON ANTINUCLEON
W W (140.) APPROX. ABRAMS 67 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR N 1/73
W N (60.0) OR LESS OH 70 HBBC -OPBAR(P,N),K+K2P1 11/71
W I (165.) (18.) (8.) ALSPECTOR 73 CNTR S CHANNEL PBAR P 1/74
W EI (135.0) (150.0) (65.0) COUPLAND 77 CNTR 0.7-2.4PB-P,PB-P 12/77

FROM A FIT TO THE TOTAL ELASTIC CROSS SECTION.
W I ISOSPINS 0 AND 1 NOT SEPARATED
W N NO EVIDENCE FOR THIS BUMP SEEN IN THE PBAR P DATA OF CHAPMAN 71
W N NARROW STATE NOT CONFIRMED BY OH 73 WITH MORE DATA.

REFERENCES FOR RHO(2350)

- +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
+FERRO-LUZZI, BIZARD, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
+CONTE, BENZ, + (GENO+DESY+HAMB+MILA+SACL)
+COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
+PARKER, EASTMAN, SMITH, SPRAFKA, MA (MSU)
+GREEN, LYS, MURPHY, RING, + (MICH)
+COOPER, RHINES, ALLISON (ANL+OXF)
+BARISH, CAROLL, LOBKOVICZ+ (CIT+BNL+ROCH)
+MING MA, OH, PARKER, SMITH, SPRAFKA (MSU)
+EASTMAN, OH, PARKER, SMITH, SPRAFKA (MSU)
+EASTMAN, MING MA, PARKER, SMITH, + (MSU)
ALSPECTOR, COHEN, CVIJANOVICH, + (RUTG+UPNJ)
NICHOLSON, DELORME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
+MOUNTZ, ZEMANY, SMITH (MICH)
A. DONNACHIE, P. R. THOMAS (MANCHESTER)
EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, + (LOQM+LIVP+DARE+RHEL)
+COUPLAND, EISENHANDLER, ASTBURY, + (LOQM+RHEL) JP
A. A. CARTER (LOQM) JP
+COUPLAND, ATKINSON, ARNISON, + (LOQM+DARE+RHEL) JP
+EISENHANDLER, GIBSON, ASTBURY, + (LOQM+RHEL) JP
L. MONTANET (CERN)
A. A. CARTER (LOQM) JP
A. A. CARTER (LOQM) JP
+GOOD, GRANNIS, GREEN, LEE, PITTMAN+ (STON+WISC)
A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
J. E. BOWCOCK, D. C. HODGSON (BIRM)
A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH) JP
B. R. MARTIN, D. MORGAN (LOUC+RHEL) JP

δ(2450)

24 DELTA(2450, JP6=6+-) I=1
SEEN IN PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF THE K KBAR SYSTEM. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

24 DELTA(2450) MASS (MEV)
M C 2450. 130. CLELAND 82 SPEC +- 50 PI P, KS K+-P 8/83*

24 DELTA(2450) WIDTH (MEV)
W C 400. 250. CLELAND 82 SPEC +- 50 PI P, KS K+-P 8/83*

24 DELTA(2450) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 DELTA(2450) INTO K KBAR DECAY MASSES 498+ 498

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2450)

CLELAND 82 NP B 208 228 +DELFOSSIE, DORSZAZ, GLOOR (DURH+GEVA+LAUS+PITT)

r(2510)

89 R(2510, JP6=6+-) I=0
SEEN IN PI0 PI0. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

89 R(2510) MASS (MEV)
M 2510.0 30.0 BINON 83 SPEC 0 38 PI-P, N 2P10 9/83*

89 R(2510) WIDTH (MEV)
W 240.0 60.0 BINON 83 SPEC 0 23 PI-P, N 2P10 9/83*

89 R(2510) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 R(2510) INTO PI PI DECAY MASSES 135+ 135

REFERENCES FOR R(2510)

BINON 83 CERN-EP/83-98 +DONSKOV, DUTEIL, GOUANERE+ (SERP+BELG+LAPP) JP

e+e-(1100-2200)

7 E+ E-(1100-2200, JP6=1-) I=1
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS NON-STRANGE VECTOR MESONS COUPLED TO E+ E-(PHOTON) BETWEEN PHI AND J/PSI MASS REGION. SEE ALSO RHO(1250) AND RHO(1600) MINI-REVIEW. SEE ALSO PHI(1670) OMITTED FROM TABLE.

7 E+ E-(1100-2200) MASSES AND WIDTHS (MEV)

- M W (1097.0) (16.0) (19.0) BARTALUCC 79 OSPK 7 GAM P, E- P 12/79
W (31.0) (24.0) (20.0) BARTALUCC 79 OSPK 7 GAM P, E- P 12/79
M W (1830.0) APPROX. PETERSON 78 SPEC GAM P, K- P
W (120.0) APPROX. PETERSON 78 SPEC GAM P, K- P
M C (2130.) APPROX. ESPOSITO 78 FRAM E+E-, K*(892)+... 12/78
W C (30.) APPROX. ESPOSITO 78 FRAM E+E-, K*(892)+... 12/78
M A (1820.) APPROX. SPINETTI 79 RVUE E+E-, 4 PI+ 2GAM 1/82
W A (30.) APPROX. SPINETTI 79 RVUE E+E-, 4 PI+ 2GAM 1/82
A INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTION OF BARBIELLINI 77, BACCI 77, ESPOSITO 77.
C NOT SEEN BY DELCOURT 79.

REFERENCES FOR E+ E-(1100-2200)

- BACCI 75 PL 58 B 481 +BIDOLI, PENSO, STELLA, BALDINI, + (ROMA+FRAS)
BACCI 76 PL 64 B 356 +BIDOLI, PENSO, STELLA, BALDINI, + (ROMA+FRAS)
BACCI 77 PL B 68 393 +DE ZORZI, PENSO, STELLA, BALDINI, + (ROMA+FRAS)
BARBIELLI 77 PL B 68 397 BARBIELLINI, BARLETTA, + (FRAS+NAPL+PISA+SANI)
BARTALUCC 77 NC A 39 374 BARTALUCCI BERTOLUCCI, BRADASCHIA (DESY+FRAS)
ESPOSITO 77 PL B 68 389 +FELICETTI, MARINI, + (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
AMBROSIO 78 PL 80 B 141 +CERRITO, BEMPORAD, BROSCO, + (NAPL+PISA+ROMA)
BALDINI 78 PL 78 B 167 +BATTISTONI, CAPON, BACCI, DEZORZI+ (FRAS+ROMA)
ESPOSITO 78 LNC 22 305 ESPOSITO, FELICETTI+ (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
ESPOSITO 78 LNC 23 604 ESPOSITO, FELICETTI+ (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
PETERSON 78 PR D 18 3955 +DIXON, EHLRICH, GALIK, LARSON+ (CORN+HARV)
BARTALUCC 79 NC 49 A 207 BARTALUCCI, BASINI, BERTOLUCCI+ (DESY+FRAS)
DELCOURT 79 BATAVIA CONF. 499 +BERTRAND, BISELLO, BIZOT, BUON, CORDER+ (LALO)
ESPOSITO 79 LNC 25 5 +MARINI, PALLOTTA+ (FRAS+UMD+PADO+ROMA)
SPINETTI 79 BATAVIA CONF. 506 M. SPINETTI (FRAS)

BALDINI 81 LNC 30 337 +BATTISTONI, CAPON, BACCI, DEZORZI+ (FRAS+ROMA)

NN(1200-3600)

51 NBAR N(1200-3600)

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS HIGH MASS, NON-STRANGE STRUCTURES COUPLED TO THE BARYON-ANTIBARYON SYSTEM AS WELL AS QUASI-NUCLEAR BOUND STATES BELOW THRESHOLD. SEE ALSO S, T, U DATA CARD LISTINGS AND MINIREVIEWS. EVIDENCE FOR STRUCTURES COUPLED TO THE ANTI-HYPERON NUCLEON (OR C.C.) SYSTEM IS LISTED UNDER K(2200). OMITTED FROM TABLE.

51 NBAR N(1200-3600) MASSES AND WIDTHS (MEV)

- M W G 1210. 5.0 RICHTER 83 CNTR 0 STOPPED PBARS 9/83*
M W G (1395.) PAVLOPOUL 78 CNTR STOPPED PBARS 1/78
M W G 1638. 3.0 RICHTER 83 CNTR 0 STOPPED PBARS 9/83*
M W G (1646.) PAVLOPOUL 78 CNTR STOPPED PBARS 1/78
M W G (1684.) PAVLOPOUL 78 CNTR STOPPED PBARS 1/78
M W G 1694. 2.0 RICHTER 83 CNTR 0 STOPPED PBARS 9/83*
M W G 1771. 1.0 RICHTER 83 CNTR 0 STOPPED PBARS 9/83*
W OBSERVED WIDTHS CONSISTENT WITH EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION.
G THEY LOOKED FOR RADIATIVE TRANSITIONS TO BOUND P PBAR STATES, MONO-ENERGETIC GAMMA RAYS DETECTED.
M ZD (1794.5) (1.4) GRAY 71 DBC - 0. PBAR D 1/72
W ZD (8.) OR LESS CL-.95 GRAY 71 DBC - 0. PBAR D 1/72
Z D DECAYS TO FOUR OR MORE PIONS, I=1.
Z NOT SEEN BY AMSLER 80.
M Z (1897.) (1.) KALOGERO 75 DBC - PBAR N ANNIH 12/75
W Z (25.) (6.) KALOGERO 75 DBC - PBAR N ANNIH 12/75
Z NOT SEEN BY ALBERTI 79, AMSLER 80.
M B (1897.0) (17.0) ABASHIAN 76 STRC 8PI-P, P 3PI 12/77
W B (110.0) (82.0) ABASHIAN 76 STRC 8PI-P, P 3PI 12/77
B PRODUCED BACKWARDS.
M R (1920.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10, 16 PI-P, PB P 12/79
W (190.0) APPROX. EVANGELIS 79 OMEG 10, 16 PI-P, PB P 12/79
R I=1, JP=1- FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING R SOLUTION A.
M I 1949. 10. DEFOIX 80 HBC 0 0-1.2 PB P, 5 PI 12/79
W I 80. 20. DEFOIX 80 HBC 0 0-1.2 PB P, 5 PI 12/79
I ISOSPIN = 1 FAVORED

Mesons

$\bar{N}N(1200-3600)$, $X(1900-3600)$

Data Card Listings

M	Z	153(2020.0)	(3.0)	BENKHEIRI 77 OMEG	0 9, 12P1-P, PPPBP1-	12/77	
W	Z	153 (24.0)	(12.0)	BENKHEIRI 77 OMEG	0 9, 12P1-P, PPPBP1-	12/77	
Z		NOT SEEN BY BIONTA 80, CARROLL 80, HAMILTON 80, BANKS 81, CHUNG 81, BARNETT 83.					
M	T	(2020.0)	APPROX.	EVANGELIS 79 OMEG	10, 16 P1-P, PB P	12/79	
W	T	(160.0)	APPROX.	EVANGELIS 79 OMEG	10, 16 P1-P, PB P	12/79	
T		I=0, JP=2+ FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING SOLUTION A.					
M	Z	(2022.0)	(6.0)	AZOOZ 83 HYBR	+ 6 PBARP, PNBAR3P1	9/83*	
W	Z	(14.0)	(13.0)	AZOOZ 83 HYBR	+ 6 PBARP, PNBAR3P1	9/83*	
M	Z	(2026.0)	(5.0)	AZOOZ 83 HYBR	- 4 PBARP, PBARN3P1	9/83*	
W	Z	(20.0)	(11.0)	AZOOZ 83 HYBR	- 4 PBARP, PBARN3P1	9/83*	
M	K	2080.	10.	KREYMER 80 STRC	0 13 P1-D, PPBN(N)	4/82	
W	K	110.	20.	KREYMER 80 STRC	0 13 P1-D, PPBN(N)	4/82	
K		NEUTRON SPECTATOR. SEE ALSO NPPBP1-(P) CHANNEL FOLLOWING.					
M	L	2090.0	20.0	KREYMER 80 STRC	13 P1-D, NPPBP1-P	1/82	
W	L	170.0	50.0	KREYMER 80 STRC	13 P1-D, NPPBP1-P	1/82	
L		PROTON SPECTATOR. SEE ALSO PPBN(N) CHANNEL ABOVE.					
M	R	(2110.0)	APPROX.	EVANGELIS 79 OMEG	10, 16 P1-P, PB P	12/79	
R		(330.0)	APPROX.	EVANGELIS 79 OMEG	10, 16 P1-P, PB P	12/79	
R		I=1, JP=5- FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING SOLUTION A.					
M	N	2110.0	10.0	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
W	N	190.0	10.0	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
N		I=1, JP=5- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE					
M	S	(2141.)		DONALD 73 HBC	0 S CHANNEL PBAR P	1/74	
W	S	(14.)		DONALD 73 HBC	0 S CHANNEL PBAR P	1/74	
S		SEEN IN FINAL STATE (OMEGA P1+ P1-)					
M	M	2180.0	10.0	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
W	M	270.0	10.0	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
M		I=0, JP=2+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE.					
M	K	(2190.0)		KALBFLEIS 69 HBC	0 S-CHANNEL PBAR P	7/69	
W	K	BETWEEN 20 AND 80 MEV		KALBFLEIS 69 HBC	0 S-CHANNEL PBAR P	7/69	
K		SEEN IN PBAR P TO RHOO RHOO P10. I6=1-.					
K		NOT SEEN BY BACON 73, DONALD 73.					
K		NOT SEEN BY ZEMANY 76 IN RHOO RHOO P1-.					
M	Z	58(2204.0)	(5.0)	BENKHEIRI 77 OMEG	- 9, 12P1-P, PPPBP1-	12/77	
W	Z	58 (16.)	OR LESS	BENKHEIRI 77 OMEG	- 9, 12P1-P, PPPBP1-	12/77	
Z		NOT SEEN BY BIONTA 80, BANKS 81, CHUNG 81, BARNETT 83.					
M	A	(2207.)	(13.)	ALLES-BOR 67 HBC	0 5.7 PBAR P	12/66	
A		(62.)	(52.)	ALLES-BOR 67 HBC	0 5.7 PBAR P	12/66	
A		ALLES-BORELLI 67 SEE NEUTRAL MODE ONLY (P1+P1-P10)					
M		2210.0	79.0	21.0	EVANGEL2 79 OMEG	10. P1-P, K+ K- N	12/79
W		(203.0)	APPROX.	EVANGEL2 79 OMEG	10. P1-P, K+ K- N	12/79	
M	R	(2260.0)	APPROX.	EVANGELIS 79 OMEG	10, 16 P1-P, PB P	12/79	
R		(440.0)	APPROX.	EVANGELIS 79 OMEG	10, 16 P1-P, PB P	12/79	
R		I=0, JP=4+ FROM A MASS DEPENDENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS TAKING SOLUTION A.					
M		2307.0	6.0	ALPER 80 CNTR	0 62 P1-P, K+ K- N	1/82	
W		245.0	20.0	ALPER 80 CNTR	0 62 P1-P, K+ K- N	1/82	
M	M	2380.0	10.0	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
W	M	380.0	20.0	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
M		I=0, JP=4+ FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE					
M	M	(2450.0)	(10.0)	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	1/80	
W	M	(280.0)	(20.0)	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/80	
M		I=1, JP=5- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS ASSUMING ONE PION EXCHANGE					
M	J	(2480.0)	(30.0)	CARTER 77 CNTR	0 7-2.4PB P, P1P1	12/77	
W	J	(210.0)	(25.0)	CARTER 77 CNTR	0 7-2.4PB P, P1P1	12/77	
J		I=1, JP=5- FROM AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS OF PABAR P INTO P1 P1.					
M	K	(2500.0)	APPROX.	CARTER 78 CNTR	0 7-2.4PB P, K+K-	12/78	
W	K	(150.0)	APPROX.	CARTER 78 CNTR	0 7-2.4PB P, K+K-	12/78	
K		I=0, 1, JP=5- FROM BARRELET ZERO ANALYSIS.					
M		(2710.0)	(20.0)	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
W		(170.0)	(40.0)	ROZANSKA 80 SPRK	18, P1-P, P PB N	12/79	
M	V	(2850.0)	(5.0)	BRAUN 76 DBC	- 5.5PBAR D, N NBP+	12/77	
W	V	(39.)	OR LESS	BRAUN 76 DBC	- 5.5PBAR D, N NBP+	12/77	
V		DECAYS TO NBAR N AND NBAR N P1. NOT SEEN BY BARNETT 83.					
M	W	(3080.)	(20.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
W	W	(220.)	(70.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
W		DECAYS TO 3P1+ 3P1-					
W		NOT SEEN BY KALELKAR 75 WITH 1.5 TIMES MORE DATA					
M	X	(3370.)	(10.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
W	X	(150.)	(40.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
X		DECAYS TO 4P1+ 4P1-					
M	Y	(3390.)	(20.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
W	Y	(220.)	(100.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
Y		DECAYS TO 3P1+ 3P1-					
Y		NOT SEEN BY KALELKAR 75 WITH 1.5 TIMES MORE DATA					
M	Z	(3600.)	(20.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
W	Z	(140.)	(20.)	ALEXANDER 72 HBC	0 6.94 PBAR P	1/73	
Z		DECAYS TO 4P1+ 4P1-					

REFERENCES FOR NBAR N(1200-3600)

ALLES-BO 67 NC 50 A 776	ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK, + (CERN+BNON)G=-
KALBFLEI 69 PL 29 B 259	G. KALBFLEISCH, R. STRAND, V. VANDERBURG (BNL)
ALEXANDE 70 PRL 25 63	+BAR-NIR, DAGAN, GIDAL, GRUNHAUS+ (TEL-AVIV)
KALBFLEI 70 PHILAD. CONF. P. 409	G. KALBFLEISCH AND D. MILLER REVUES (BNL)
GRAY 71 PRL 26 1491	+HAGERT, KALOGEROPOULOS (SYRA)
ALEXANDER 72 NP B 45 29	ALEXANDER, BAR-NIR, BEVARY, DAGAN, + (TELA)
BOGDANOV 72 PRL 28 1418	BOGDANOVA, BALKAROV, SHAPIRO (ITEP)
BUGG 72 PR D 6 3047	+CONDO, HART, COHN, ENDORF, + (TENN+ORNL+CINC)
CLAYTON 72 NP B 47 81	+MASON, MURHEAD, RIGOPOULOS, + (LIVP+PATR)

BOWEN 73 PRL 30 332	+EARLES, FAISSLER, BLIEDEN, + (NEAS-STON)
DONALD 73 NP B 61 333	+EDWARDS, GIBBINS, BRIAND, DUBOC, + (LIVP+PNP)
GRAY 73 PRL 30 1091	+PAPADOPOULOU, KARAGEOPOULOS, + (ATEN+SYRA)
NICHOLSO 73 PR D 7 2572	NICHOLSON, DELORME, CARROLL, + (CIT+ROCH+BNL)
HYAMS 74 NP B 73 202	+JONES, WEILHAMMER, BLUM, + (CERN+MPIM)
DONNACHI 75 NC 26 A 317	A. DONNACHIE, P. R. THOMAS (MANCHESTER)
EISENHAN 75 NP B 96 109	EISENHANDLER, BRUNO, + (LOOM+LIVP+DARE+RHEL)
KALOGERO 75 PRL 34 1047	KALOGEROPOULOS, TZANAKOS (SYRA)
ABASHIAN 76 PR D 13 5	+WATSON, GELFAND, BUTTRAM (ILL+ANL+CHIC+IOWA)
BRAUN 76 PL B 60 481	+BRICK, FRIDMAN, GERBER, JUILLOT, MAURER+ (STRB)
ZEMANY 76 NP B 103 537	+MING MA, MOUNTZ, SMITH (MSU)
BENKHEIRI 77 PL B 68 483	BENKHEIRI, BOUCROT, + (CERN+CDEF+EPOL+LALO)
CARTER 77 PL 67 B 117	+COUPLAND, EISENHANDLER, ASTBURY, + (LOOM+RHEL)
EVANGELI 77 PL B 72 139	EVANGELISTA+ (BARI+BNON+CERN+DARE+GLAS+)
BALTAY 78 PR D 17 62	+CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, KALELKAR+ (COLU+BNING)
CARTER 78 NP B 141 467	A. A. CARTER (LOOM)
PAVLOPOU 78 PL 72 B 415	PAVLOPOULOS+ (KARL+BASL+CERN+STOH+STRB)
PENNINGT 78 NP B 137 77	M. R. PENNINGTON (CERN)
ALBERI 79 PL 83 B 247	+ALVEAR, CASTELLI, POROPAT+ (TRST+CERN+IFRJ)
ALSTON-G 79 PRL 43 1901	ALSTON-GARNJOST, HAMILTON+ (LBL+MTHO+BNL)
ARMSTRON 79 PL B 85 304	ARMSTRONG+ (AACH+BARI+BNON+CERN+GLAS+LIVP+)
BENKHEIR 79 PL 81 B 380	BENKHEIRI, BOUCROT, + (EPOL+LALO+CDEF+CERN)
CARROLL 79 PR D 19 1950	+CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, LITTEBERG, + (BNL+ROCH)
DELICOURT 79 PL B 86 395	+DERADO, BERTRAND, BISELLO, BIZOT, BUON, + (LALO)
EVANGELI 79 NP B 153 253	+ (BARI+BNON+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
EVANGEL2 79 NP B 154 361	+ (BARI+BNON+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
GIBBARD 79 PRL 42 1593	+AHRENS, BERKELMAN, CASSEL, DAY, HARDING+ (CORN)
MARTIN 79 PL B 86 93	A. D. MARTIN, M. R. PENNINGTON (DURH)
ALPER 80 PL 94 B 422	+BECKER, + (AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)
AMSLER 80 PRL 44 853	+AUERBACH, MANDELKERN, + (UNM+TEMP+UCI)
BIONTA 80 PRL 44 909	+CARROLL, EDELSTEIN, + (BNL+CERN+FNAL+SMAS)
BIONTA 2 80 PRL 46 970	+CARROLL, EDELSTEIN, + (BNL+CERN+FNAL+SMAS)
CARROLL 80 PRL 44 1572	+CHIANG, JOHNSON, CESTER, WEBB, + (BNL+PRIN)
CHUNG 80 PRL 45 1611	+ETKIN, BENSINGER, + (BNL+BRAN+CUNY+SMAS+MASA)
DEFOIX 80 NP B 162 12	+DOBZYNSKI, ANGELINI, BIGI, + (CERN+PISA)
HAMILTON 80 PRL 44 1179	+PUN, TRIPP, LAZARUS, NICHOLSON (LBL+BNL+MTHO)
KREYMER 80 PR D 22 36	+BAGGETT, FIEGUTH, ALAM, + (IND+PURD+SLAC+VAND)
ROZANSKA 80 NP B 162 505	+BLUM, DIETL, GRAYTER, LORENZ+ (MPIM+CERN)
BANKS 81 PL 100 B 191	+BOOTH, CAMPBELL, ARMSTRONG, + (LIVP+CERN)
CHUNG 81 PRL 46 395	+BENSINGER, + (BNL+BRAN+CINC+FSU+SMAS)
AJALTOUN 82 NP B 209 301	AJALTOUNI, BACHMAN+ (CERN+NEUC+EPOL+CDEF)
AZOOZ 83 PL 122 B 471	+BUTTERWORTH (LOIC+RHEL+SLAC+SLAC+TUFT)
BARNETT 83 PR D 27 493	+BLOCKUS, BURKA, CHIEH, CHRISTIAN+ (MIT)
BENSINGE 83 PR D 27 1417	BENSINGER, CHUNG (BRAN+BNL+CINC+FSU+S)
RICHTER 83 PL 126 B 284	+ADIELS (BASL+KARL+STOH+STRB+TH...)

X(1900-3600)

46 X(1900-3600)

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS HIGH-MASS NON-STRANGE PEAKS. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

The high-mass region is covered nearly continuously by evidence for peaks of various widths and decay modes. As a satisfactory grouping into particles is not yet possible, we list all the $Y = 0$ bumps coupled neither to $\bar{N}N$ nor to e^+e^- , and having $M > 1900$ MeV, together, ordered by increasing mass. Note that ANTIPOV 72 ($\pi^- p \rightarrow p MM^-$ at 25 and 40 GeV/c) see no narrow bumps.

		46 X(1900-3600)		MASSES AND WIDTHS (MEV)		
M	W	100(1898.)	(18.)	(27.)	THOMPSON 74 HBC	+ 13 P1+ P, 2RHO 12/75
W		100 (108.)	(41.)		THOMPSON 74 HBC	+ 13 P1+ P, 2RHO 12/75
M	W	100(1900.)	(40.)		BOESEBECK 68 HBC	+ 8 P1+ P, P1+ P10 12/75
W		100 (216.)	(105.)		BOESEBECK 68 HBC	+ 8 P1+ P, P1+ P10 12/75
M	W	(1970.)	(10.)		CHLIAPNIK 80 HBC	0 32 K+ P, 2KS 2P1 12/79
W		(1970.)	(10.)		CHLIAPNIK 80 HBC	0 32 K+ P, 2KS 2P1 12/79
M	W	30(1973.0)	(15.0)		CASO 70 HBC	- 11.2P1-P, RHO 2P1 12/75
W		30 (80.0)			CASO 70 HBC	- 11.2P1-P, RHO 2P1 12/75
M	K	40(1975.0)	(12.0)		KRAMER 70 HBC	+ 13.1 P1+ P, 2P1 11/70
W	K	40 (52.0)	OR LESS	CL=90	KRAMER 70 HBC	+ 13.1 P1+ P, 2P1 12/75
K		2P1 PEAK OF KRAMER NOT SEEN IN SAME EXP WITH MORE DATA (THOMPSON 74)				
M	W	50(2070.)			TAKAHASHI 72 HBC	8. P1-P, N 2P1 12/75
W		50 (160.)			TAKAHASHI 72 HBC	8. P1-P, N 2P1 12/75
M	A	24(2145.)	(10.)		AJINENKO 80 HBC	+ 32 K+P, PHI P1+ X 3/82
W	A	10(2100.)	(20.)		BARTH 82 BEBC	+ 70 K+P, PHI P1+ P 9/83*
M	AW	24 (25.)	OR LESS		AJINENKO 80 HBC	+ 32 K+P, PHI P1+ X 3/82
A		ASTON 81 SEES NO PEAK. HAS 850 EVENTS IN AJINENKO+BARTH BINS.				
W		AREPSTOV 80 SEES NO PEAK.				
W		COMPATIBLE WITH ESTIMATED EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION				
M	E	(2157.0)	(10.0)		KRAMER 70 HBC	+ 13.1 P1+ P, 2P1 11/70
W	E	(68.0)	(22.0)		KRAMER 70 HBC	+ 13.1 P1+ P, 2P1 11/70
E		EVIDENCE OF KRAMER 70 DISAPPEARED WITH MORE STATISTICS (THOMPSON 74)				
M		(2190.0)	(10.0)		CLAYTON 67 HBC	+ 2.5PBAR, A2+OMEGA 10/67
M	C	(2207.0)	(22.0)		CASO 70 HBC	- 11.2P1- P, NOTE C 5/70
W	C	(130.0)			CASO 70 HBC	- 11.2P1- P, NOTE C 5/70
C		SEEN IN RHO- P1+ P1- (OMEGA AND ETA ANTISELECTED IN 4 PI SYSTEM)				

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
X(1900-3600), Charmonium, $\eta_c(2980)$

M B	126(2340.)	(20.)	BALTAY	75 HBC +	15 PI+P, P5PI	12/75
M B	126(180.)	(60.)	BALTAY	75 HBC +	15 PI+P, P5PI	12/75
B	DOMINANT DECAY INTO RHO0 RHO0 PI-. BALTAY 75 FINDS CONFIRMATION IN 2PI+PI-2PI0 EVENTS WHICH CONTAIN RHO+ RHO0 PI0 AND 2RHO+PI-.					
M W	(2500.0)	(32.0)	ANDERSON	69 MMS	- 16 PI- P, BACKW9	8/69
M W	550(2620.)	(20.)	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M W	550(85.)	(30.)	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M W	(2676.0)	(27.0)	CASO	70 HBC	- 11.2PI- P, NOTE C	5/70
M W	(150.0)	(10.)	CASO	70 HBC	- 11.2PI- P, NOTE C	5/70
C	SEEN IN RHO- PI+ PI- (OMEGA AND ETA ANTISELECTED IN 4 PI SYSTEM)					
M W	640(2800.)	(20.)	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M W	640(46.)	(10.)	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M C	15(2820.)	(10.)	SABAU	71 HBC +	8. PI+ P	11/71
M C	15(50.)	(10.)	SABAU	71 HBC +	8. PI+ P	11/71
C	SEEN IN (K KBAR PI PI)+ MASS DISTRIBUTION					
M W	230(2880.)	(20.)	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M W	230(15.)	OR LESS	BAUD	69 MMS	- 8.-10. PI- P	9/69
M Y	43(3013.)	(5.)	YOST	71 HBC +	11.PI+ P, P(8PI)+	11/71
W Y	43(40.)	OR LESS	YOST	71 HBC +	11.PI+ P, P(8PI)	5/71
Y	4.3 S.D. EFFECT - DECAY TO 7 PIONS NOT SEEN BY KALELKAR 75 WITH 5 TIMES MORE DATA					
M W	(3025.0)	(20.0)	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
M W	(25.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
M W	(3075.0)	(20.0)	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
M W	(25.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-13 PI- P	5/70
M W	(3145.0)	(20.0)	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-15 PI- P	5/70
M W	(10.0)	OR LESS	BAUD	70 MMS	- 10.5-15 PI- P	5/70
M W	(3475.0)	(20.0)	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
M W	(30.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
M W	(3535.0)	(20.0)	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70
M W	(30.0)	APPROX.	BAUD	70 MMS	- 14-15.5 PI- P	5/70

REFERENCES FOR X(1900-3600)

CLAYTON	67 HEIDBG. CONF. P. 57	+MASON, MUIRHEAD, FILIPPAS+(LIVERPOOL+ATHENS)
BOESEBEC	68 NP B 4 501	BOESEBECK, DEUTSCHMANN, +(AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN)
ANDERSON	69 PRL 22 1390	+COLLINS, + (BNL+CORN)
BAUD	69 PL 30B 129	CERN BOSON SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
BAUD	70 PL 31 B 549	CERN BOSON SPECTROMETER GROUP (CERN)
CASO	70 LNC 3 707	+CONTE, TOMASINI, CORDS+(GENO+HAMB+MILA-SACL)
KRAMER	70 PRL 25 396	+BARTON, GUTAY, LICHTMAN, MILLER, + (PURDUE)
SABAU	71 LNC 1 514	+URETSKY (BUCH+ANL)
YOST	71 PR D 3 642	+MORRIS, ALBRIGHT, BRUCKER, LANNUCCI (FSU)
TAKAHASHI	72 PR D 6 1266	TAKAHASHI, BARISH, + (TOHO+PENN+NDAM+ANL)
THOMPSON	74 NP B69 220	+GAIDOS, MCILWAIN, MILLER, MULERA, + (PURD)
BALTAY	75 PRL 35 891	+CAUTIS, COHEN, KALELKAR, PISELLO, +(COLU+PING)
KALELKAR	75 THESIS (NEVIS 207)	M. S. KALELKAR (COLU)
KEMP	75 NC 27 A 155	+LOTTI, CONTRI, TEODORO+(DURH+GENO+MILA-LPNP)
BALTAY	78 PR D 17 52	+CAUTIS, COHEN, CSORNA, KALELKAR+ (COLU+PING)
BLANAR	79 PR D 20 615	+BOYER, EARLES, FAISSLER, GARELICK+ (NEAS)
CLINE	79 PRL 43 1771	+DE BONTE, GAIDOS, LEEDOM, KEY, + (PURD+TNTD)
AJINENKO	80 PL 95 B 451	+CHLIAPNIKOV, + (SERP+BELG+MONS+SACL)
CHLIAPNI	80 ZPHY C 3 285	CHLIAPNIKOV, GERDYUKOV, + (SERP+BRUX+MONS)
ASTON	81 NP B 189 205	(BONN+CERN+EPOL+GLAS+LANC+MCHS+ORSA+RHEL++)
BARTH	82 PL 117 B 267	+DREVERMANN+(BELG+CERN+GENO+MONS+NIJH+SERP)
ATKINSON	83 CERN-EP/83-106	+ (BONN+CERN+GLAS+LANC+MCHS+IPNP+RHEL+SHEF)

NOTE ON THE CHARMONIUM SYSTEM

We group into this system those meson states commonly believed to consist of charmed-quark-charmed-antiquark pairs. Since the discovery of the $J/\psi(3100)$ (AUBERT 74, AUGUSTIN 74), this family has increased to 11, of which we tabulate 10 as well-established particles. Figure 1 shows the states of charmonium below the $\psi(3685)$, interpreted by the charmonium model, as of January 1984.

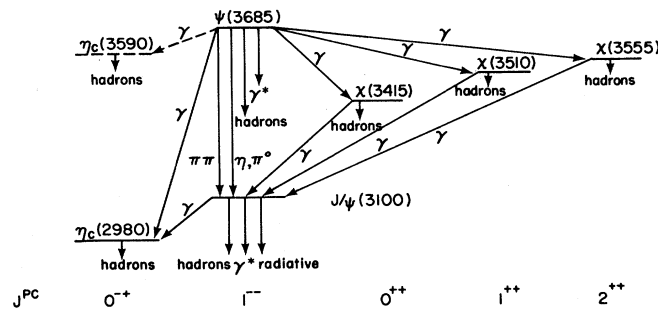


Fig. 1. The current state of knowledge of the charmonium system and transitions, as interpreted by the charmonium model. Uncertain states and transitions are indicated by dashed lines. The notation γ^* refers to decay processes involving intermediate virtual photons, including decays to e^+e^- and $\mu^+\mu^-$.

$\eta_c(2980)$

26 ETA/C(2980, JP=0-+) I=0
OBSERVED IN THE INCLUSIVE GAMMA SPECTRUM GENERATED FROM $\psi(3685)$ DECAY, THEREFORE C++. FROM THE 4 PI DECAY $G=+$, THEREFORE I=0. FROM ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION IN J/ψ TO ETA/C, ETA/C TO ϕ PHI PHI, JP=0- (HITLIN 83).

26 ETA/C(2980) MASS (MEV)

M M	18 2982.	8.	HIMEL	80 SMK2	E+ E-	9/81
M M	2980.	9.	PARTRIDGE	80 CBAL	E+ E-	9/81
M	(2980.)	(5.)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	12/83*
M	(2978.)	(5.)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	12/83*
M	AVG	2981.1	6.0	AVERAGE		

M M MASS ADJUSTED BY US TO CORRESPOND TO $J/\psi(3100)$ MASS = 3097.

26 ETA/C(2980) WIDTH (MEV)

W	18 (40.)	OR LESS	CL-.90	HIMEL	80 SMK2	E+ E-	9/81
W	(20.)	OR LESS	CL-.90	PARTRIDGE	80 CBAL	E+ E-	9/81
W	(35.)	OR LESS	CL-.90	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	12/83*
W	(36.)	OR LESS	CL-.90	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	12/83*

26 ETA/C(2980) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P	HADRONIC DECAYS						
P11	ETA/C(2980) INTO 2(PI+PI-)	140+	140+	140+	140		
P12	ETA/C(2980) INTO P PBAR	938+	938				
P13	ETA/C(2980) INTO PI+ PI- P PBAR	140+	140+	938+	938		
P14	ETA/C(2980) INTO K KBAR PI	498+	498+	140			
P15	ETA/C(2980) INTO PI+ PI- K+ K-	140+	140+	494+	494		
P16	ETA/C(2980) INTO ETA PI+ PI-	549+	140+	140			
P17	ETA/C(2980) INTO PHI PHI	1275+	1275				

26 ETA/C(2980) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	ETA/C(2980) INTO 2(PI+PI-)/TOTAL	0.013	0.009	0.006	HIMEL	80 SMK2	(P11)	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	9/81
R2	ETA/C(2980) INTO (PBAR P)/TOTAL	0.002	0.002	0.001	HIMEL	80 SMK2	(P12)	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	9/81
R2		0.018	0.009		EINSWELLE	83 SMK3		PSI3685, ETAC GAM	12/83*
R2	AVG	0.0024	0.0015	AVERAGE					
R3	ETA/C(2980) INTO 2(PI PBAR P)/TOTAL	(0.012)	OR LESS	CL-.90	HIMEL	80 SMK2	(P13)	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	9/81
R4	ETA/C(2980) INTO (K KBAR PI)/TOTAL	0.14	0.07	0.06	HIMEL	80 SMK2	(P14)	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	9/81
R5	ETA/C(2980) INTO 2(PI ZK)/TOTAL	0.009	0.014	0.006	HIMEL	80 SMK2	(P15)	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	9/81
R7	ETA/C(2980) INTO PHI PHI/TOTAL	(0.01)	(0.004)		EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	(P17)	PSI3685, ETAC GAM	12/83*

R A ESTIMATED USING BR ($\psi(3685)$ INTO ETA/C(2980) GAMMA) = .0043
R A THE ERRORS DO NOT CONTAIN THE UNCERTAINTY IN THE $\psi(3685)$ DECAY.
R B NOT SEEN BY PARTRIDGE IN K+ K- PI0.
R D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

Mesons

$\eta_c(2980)$, $J/\psi(3100)$

Data Card Listings

REFERENCES FOR $\eta_c(2980)$

Table with 4 columns: Name, PRL/CONF, Author(s), and Location. Includes BLOOM 79 FERILAB SYMP.92, HIMEL 80 PRL 45 1146, PARTRIDGE 80 PRL 45 1150, EINSWEIL 83 BRIGHTON CONF., HITLIN 83 CORNELL CONF.

$J/\psi(3100)$ 70 $J/\psi(3100, J_{PC}=1^{--}) I=0$

70 $J/\psi(3100)$ MASS (MEV)

WE USE INDEPENDENT MEASUREMENTS OF THE $J/\psi(3100)$ MASS AND THE $\psi(3685)$ MASS AND THE MASS DIFFERENCE TO PERFORM A CONSTRAINED FIT.

Table of mass measurements for J/psi(3100). Columns: Name, Value, Error, Author, Year, Comment, Reference. Includes M L (3100.), M L (3105.), M O 3095., M S 3089.5, M 3098., M 3096.0, M F 3097.0, M 9000(3095.44), M 502 3096.93, M 38K 3098.4, M AVG 3096.934, M FIT 3096.93.

M E SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO E^+E^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$ AND HADRONIC CHANNELS ASSUMING $G(E^+E^-) = G(\mu^+\mu^-)$. M L BOYARSKI 75 IS A REEVALUATION OF AUGUSTIN 74 BASED ON A RECALIBRATION OF THE SPEAR BEAM ENERGY. M O MASS, WIDTH, PARTIAL WIDTHS, AND BRANCHING RATIOS ALL OBTAINED FROM ONE OVERALL FIT TO DATA OF THIS EXPERIMENT. M S ERROR OF ABOUT 1 PER CENT FROM THE UNCERTAINTY IN CALIBRATION OF THE BEAM ENERGY.

70 $J/\psi(3100)$ WIDTH (KEV)

Table of width measurements for J/psi(3100). Columns: Name, Value, Error, Author, Year, Comment, Reference. Includes W 69., W 68., W 60., W F 58., W F FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO E^+E^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$ AND HADRONIC CHANNELS ASSUMING $G(E^+E^-) = G(\mu^+\mu^-)$, W AVG 63.0.

70 $J/\psi(3100)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table of partial decay modes for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Decay Masses. Includes P1 J/psi(3100) INTO E^+E^- , P2 J/psi(3100) INTO $\mu^+\mu^-$, P3 J/psi(3100) INTO HADRONS, P4 J/psi(3100) INTO VIRTUAL GAMMA INTO HADRONS, P HADRONIC DECAYS, P11 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-$, P12 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P13 J/psi(3100) INTO $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$, P14 J/psi(3100) INTO $2(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$, P15 J/psi(3100) INTO $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$, P16 J/psi(3100) INTO $3(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$, P17 J/psi(3100) INTO $4(\pi^+\pi^-)$, P18 J/psi(3100) INTO $4(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$, P19 J/psi(3100) INTO K^+K^- , P20 J/psi(3100) INTO $K^+K^-\pi^0$, P21 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 K^+K^-$, P22 J/psi(3100) INTO $2(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0 K^+K^-$, P23 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0 K^+K^-\pi^0$, P24 J/psi(3100) INTO $\rho^0\pi^0$, P25 J/psi(3100) INTO $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P26 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^0$, P27 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-$, P28 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P29 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$, P30 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-$, P31 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-$, P32 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P33 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, P34 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P35 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, P36 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P37 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P38 J/psi(3100) INTO $A_2\pi^0$, P39 J/psi(3100) INTO $A_2\rho^0$, P40 J/psi(3100) INTO $K^*(892)K^*(892) + C.C.$, P41 J/psi(3100) INTO $K^*(892)K^*(1430) + C.C.$, P42 J/psi(3100) INTO $K^*(892)K^*(1430)$, P43 J/psi(3100) INTO $K^*(1430)K^*(1430)$, P44 J/psi(3100) INTO $K^*(892)K^*(1430) + C.C.$, P45 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^0$, P46 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-$, P47 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P48 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, P49 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P50 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, P51 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Omega\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P52 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^0$, P53 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^+\pi^-$, P54 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P55 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, P56 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P57 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$, P58 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520)\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P59 J/psi(3100) INTO $N\pi^0$, P60 J/psi(3100) INTO $N\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, P61 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Sigma(1385)\pi^0$.

Table of radiative decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Branching Ratio. Includes P62 J/psi(3100) INTO $N^*(1232)^++ N^*(1232)^--$, P63 J/psi(3100) INTO $Y^*(1385)^- Y^*(1385)^+$, P64 J/psi(3100) INTO $Y^*(1385)^+ Y^*(1385)^-$, P65 J/psi(3100) INTO $Y^*(1385)^- \text{SIGMABAR}^+$, P66 J/psi(3100) INTO $Y^*(1385)^+ \text{SIGMABAR}^-$, P67 J/psi(3100) INTO $PBAR N^*(1440-1535)^+$, P68 J/psi(3100) INTO $N^*(1232)^++ PBAR \pi^-$, P69 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520) \text{SIGMABAR}^+ \pi^-$, P70 J/psi(3100) INTO $\Lambda(1520) \text{SIGMABAR}^+ \pi^0$, P91 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+ \text{SIGMA}^-$, P92 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+ \text{ANTILAMBDA}^0$, P93 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+ \text{ANTISIGMA}^0$, P94 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+ \text{SIGMA}^0$.

RADIATIVE DECAYS

Table of radiative decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Branching Ratio. Includes P70 J/psi(3100) INTO GAMMA GAMMA, P71 J/psi(3100) INTO 3 GAMMA, P72 J/psi(3100) INTO π^0 GAMMA, P73 J/psi(3100) INTO η GAMMA, P74 J/psi(3100) INTO η' GAMMA, P75 J/psi(3100) INTO $\eta_c(2980)$ GAMMA, P76 J/psi(3100) INTO η' GAMMA, P77 J/psi(3100) INTO η' PRIME GAMMA, P78 J/psi(3100) INTO $D(1285)$ GAMMA, P79 J/psi(3100) INTO $I(1440)$ GAMMA, P80 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+ \text{PBAR}$ GAMMA, P81 J/psi(3100) INTO $\eta(1690)$ GAMMA, P82 J/psi(3100) INTO $\pi^+ \text{PBAR} \pi^+ \pi^-$ GAMMA, P84 J/psi(3100) INTO $\rho^0 \rho^0$ GAMMA, P85 J/psi(3100) INTO $2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$ GAMMA, P86 J/psi(3100) INTO $\eta \pi^+ \pi^-$ GAMMA, P87 J/psi(3100) INTO $\eta \pi^0 \pi^0$ GAMMA.

70 $J/\psi(3100)$ PARTIAL WIDTHS

Table of partial widths for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Width, Error. Includes W1 J/psi(3100) INTO E^+E^- (KEY), W1 B (4.6), W1 B ASSUMING EQUAL PARTIAL WIDTHS FOR (E^+E^-) AND $(\mu^+\mu^-)$, W1 F FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO E^+E^- , $\mu^+\mu^-$ AND HADRONIC CHANNELS ASSUMING $G(E^+E^-) = G(\mu^+\mu^-)$, W1 AVG 4.60.

Table of partial widths for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Width, Error. Includes W2 J/psi(3100) INTO $\mu^+\mu^-$ (KEY), W2 5.0, W2 ESPOSITO 75 FRAM, W2 AVG 4.85.

Table of partial widths for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Width, Error. Includes W3 J/psi(3100) INTO HADRONS (KEY), W3 59., W3 24., W3 25., W3 AVG 57.3.

Table of partial widths for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Width, Error. Includes W4 J/psi(3100) INTO GAMMA INTO HADRONS (KEY), W4 C INCLUDED IN W3, W4 C BOYARSKI 75 SMAG.

Table of partial widths for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Width, Error. Includes W70 J/psi(3100) INTO GAMMA GAMMA (EV), W70 (5.4) OR LESS $CL=0.90$ BRANDELIC 79 DASP.

70 $J/\psi(3100)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

FOR THE BRANCHING RATIOS $R_1 - R_4$, SEE ALSO THE PARTIAL WIDTHS ABOVE, AND (PARTIAL WIDTHS)*R1 BELOW.

Table of branching ratios for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R1 J/psi(3100) INTO (E^+E^-) /TOTAL, R1 0.069, R1 BOYARSKI 75 SMAG.

Table of branching ratios for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R2 J/psi(3100) INTO $(\mu^+\mu^-)$ /TOTAL, R2 0.069, R2 BOYARSKI 75 SMAG.

Table of branching ratios for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R3 J/psi(3100) INTO (HADRONS)/TOTAL, R3 0.86, R3 BOYARSKI 75 SMAG.

Table of branching ratios for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R4 J/psi(3100) INTO $(E^+E^-)(\mu^+\mu^-)$, R4 1.00, R4 0.05, R4 0.93, R4 .91, R4 AVG 0.980.

Table of branching ratios for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R5 J/psi(3100) INTO (GAMMA INTO HADRONS)/TOTAL, R5 C INCLUDED IN R3, R5 C BOYARSKI 75 SMAG.

HADRONIC DECAYS

Table of hadronic decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R8 J/psi(3100) INTO $(\pi^+\pi^-)$ /TOTAL (UNITS 10^{*-4}), R8 5, R8 1.0, R8 0.5, R8 AVG 1.05.

Table of hadronic decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R9 J/psi(3100) INTO $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ /TOTAL, R9 76, R9 .004, R9 JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG.

Table of hadronic decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R10 J/psi(3100) INTO $2(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$ /TOTAL, R10 675, R10 .04, R10 .01, R10 1500, R10 0.0364, R10 0.0052, R10 147, R10 (0.0317), R10 (0.0042), R10 AVG 0.0372.

Table of hadronic decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R11 J/psi(3100) INTO $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ /TOTAL, R11 32, R11 .004, R11 JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG.

Table of hadronic decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R12 J/psi(3100) INTO $3(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$ /TOTAL, R12 181, R12 .029, R12 .007, R12 11, R12 (0.028), R12 (0.009), R12 AVG 1.76.

Table of hadronic decays for J/psi(3100). Columns: Mode, Reference, Ratio, Error. Includes R13 J/psi(3100) INTO $4(\pi^+\pi^-)\pi^0$ /TOTAL, R13 13, R13 .009, R13 .003, R13 JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
J/ψ(3100)

R14	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PI+ PI- K+ K-)/TOTAL	(P21)			
R14	205 0.0072 0.0023 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R15	J/PSI(3100) INTO (2(PI+ PI-) K+ K-)/TOTAL	(P22)			
R15	30 0.0031 0.0013 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R16	J/PSI(3100) INTO (RHO PI)/(PI+ PI- P10)	(P24)(P12)			
R16	(.7) OR MORE CL=0.90 JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG		E+E-	1/76	
R17	J/PSI(3100) INTO (RHO0 P10)/(RHO+ PI+)				
R17	0.63 0.22 BARTEL 1 76 CNTR		E+E-	1/77	
R17	0.59 0.17 JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG		E+E-	1/76	
R17	0.55 0.15 ALEXANDER 78 PLUT		E+E-	4/78	
R17	0.46 0.14 BRANDELIK 78 DASP		E+E-,PI+PI-GAMMA	4/78	
R17	(0.56) (0.06) SCHARRE 79 SMAG		E+E-	12/79	
R17	AVG	0.534 0.081 AVERAGE			
R18	J/PSI(3100) INTO (RHO PI)/TOTAL	(P24)			
R18	543 0.010 0.002 BARTEL 1 76 CNTR		E+E-	1/77	
R18	153 0.013 0.003 JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG		E+E-	1/76	
R18	183 0.016 0.004 ALEXANDER 78 PLUT		E+E-	4/78	
R18	0.0133 0.0021 BRANDELIK 78 DASP		E+E-,PI+PI-GAMMA	4/78	
R18	150 (0.013) (0.003) FRANKLIN 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS	9/83*	
R18	AVG	0.0122 0.0012 AVERAGE			
R19	J/PSI(3100) INTO (OMEGA PI PI)/(2(PI+ PI-) P10)	(P26)/(P14)			
R19	J (.2) JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG		E+E-	1/76	
R19	J FINAL STATE 2(PI+PI-)P10				
R20	J/PSI(3100) INTO (RHO PI PI)/(2(PI+ PI-) P10)	(P25)/(P14)			
R20	J (.3) JEAN-MARI 76 SMAG		E+E-	1/76	
R20	J FINAL STATE 2(PI+PI-)P10				
R21	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI PI+ PI-)/TOTAL	(P31)			
R21	23 0.0021 0.0009 FELDMAN 77 SMAG		E+E-	12/77	
R22	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K+ K-)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**4) (P19)			
R22	2 1.7 1.7 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R22	7 2.2 0.9 BRANDELIK 79 DASP		E+E-	12/79	
R22	AVG	2.15 0.78 AVERAGE			
R23	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K0S K0L)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**4) (P19)			
R23	(0.89) OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R24	J/PSI INTO (K+ K*(892)-)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**4) (P40)			
R24	39 41. 12. BRAUNSCHW 76 DASP		E+E-	1/77	
R24	48 32. 6. VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R24	24 (26.4) (5.7) FRANKLIN 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS	9/83*	
R24	AVG	33.8 5.4 AVERAGE			
R25	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K0 K*(892)0)/TOTAL	(P40)			
R25	45 27. 6. VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R26	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K+ K*(1430-))/TOTAL	(P41)			
R26	(0.0033)OR LESS CL=0.90 BRAUNSCHW 76 DASP		E+E-	1/77	
R27	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K0 K*(1430)0)/TOTAL	(P41)			
R27	(0.002) OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R28	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K*(892)0 K*(892)0)/TOTAL	(P42)			
R28	(0.0005)OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R29	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K*(1430)0 K*(1430)0)/TOTAL	(P43)			
R29	(0.0029)OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R30	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K*(892)0 K*(1430)0)/TOTAL	(P44)			
R30	40 0.0067 0.0026 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R31	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PBAR P)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**3) (P45)			
R31	A 331 2.2 0.2 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-	4/78	
R31	133 2.5 0.4 BRANDELIK 79 DASP		E+E-	4/78	
R31S	1420 (2.16) (0.22) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R31	AVG	2.23 0.17 AVERAGE			
R31S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R31	A ASSUMING ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION (1.+COS(THETA)**2)				
R32	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PBAR P)/(MU+ MU-)	(P45)/(P2)			
R32	A 20 (.051) (.02) WIKI 75 PLUT		E+E-	1/76	
R32	A ASSUMING ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION (1.+COS(THETA)**2)				
R33	J/PSI INTO (LAMBDA ANTILAMBDA)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P52)			
R33	196 1.1 0.2 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,L X, LBAR L	4/78	
R33	5 2.6 1.6 BESCH 81 BONA		E+E-	1/82	
R33S	365 (1.58) (0.27) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R33	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R33	AVG	1.12 0.20 AVERAGE			
R34	J/PSI(3100) INTO (P BAR P10)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P46)			
R34	109 1.00 0.15 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PB	4/78	
R34	1.4 0.4 BRANDELIK 79 DASP		E+E-	12/79	
R34	16 (1.0) (0.3) FRANKLIN 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS	9/83*	
R34S	685 (1.13) (0.18) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R34	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R34	AVG	1.05 0.14 AVERAGE			
R35	J/PSI(3100) INTO (P BAR PI-PI-)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P48)			
R35	533 5.5 0.6 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PB 1-2PI	4/78	
R35	48 3.8 1.6 BESCH 81 BONA		E+E-	1/82	
R35S	1435 (6.46) (0.60) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R35	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R35	AVG	5.29 0.56 AVERAGE			
R36	J/PSI INTO (P BAR PI+ PI- P10)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P49)			
R36	INCLUDING P BAR PI+PI- GAMMA AND EXCLUDING OMEGA,ETA PRIME				
R36	39 1.6 0.6 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PB 2PI	4/78	
R36S	364 (3.36) (0.60) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS	12/83*	
R36	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R37	J/PSI INTO (LAMBDA ANTISIGMA)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P53)			
R37	(0.15) OR LESS CL=0.90 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,LAMBDA X	4/78	
R38	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PI+ A2)/TOTAL				
R38	(0.0043)OR LESS CL=0.90 BRAUNSCHW 76 DASP		E+E-	1/77	
R39	J/PSI(3100) INTO (OMEGA PI PI)/TOTAL	(P26)			
R39	215 0.0078 0.00216 BURMESTER 77 PLUT		E+E-	12/77	
R39	348 0.0068 0.0019 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R39	AVG	0.0068 0.0019 AVERAGE			
R40	J/PSI(3100) INTO 2(K+ K-)/TOTAL	(P58)			
R40	0.0007 0.0003 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R41	J/PSI(3100) INTO (OMEGA K KBAR)/TOTAL	(P28)			
R41	22 0.0016 0.0010 FELDMAN 77 SMAG		E+E-	12/77	
R42	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI K KBAR)/TOTAL	(P33)			
R42	14 0.0018 0.0008 FELDMAN 77 SMAG		E+E-	12/77	
R43	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI ETA)/TOTAL	(P34)			
R43	5 0.0010 0.0006 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R44	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI ETA PRIME)/TOTAL	(P35)			
R44	(0.0013)OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R45	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI F PRIME)/TOT	(UNITS 10**4) (P35)			
R45B	6 8.0 5.0 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R45B	46 3.4 1.3 GIDAL 81 SMK2		E+E-	2/84*	
R45B	ASSUMES F PRIME INTO K KBAR IS 100 PER CENT.				
R45	AVG	3.7 1.3 AVERAGE			
R70	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI S(975))/TOT	(UNITS 10**4) (P90)			
R70	50 2.6 0.6 GIDAL 81 SMK2		E+E-	2/84*	
R46	J/PSI(3100) INTO (P NBAR PI-)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P47)			
R46	194 2.16 0.29 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PI-	4/78	
R46B	204 2.04 0.27 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PI+	4/78	
R46	32 1.7 0.7 BESCH 81 BONA		E+E-	1/82	
R46B	5 1.6 1.2 BESCH 81 BONA		E+E-	1/82	
R46S	1288 (2.02) (0.23) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R46S	B1191 (1.93) (0.23) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R46	AVG	2.06 0.19 AVERAGE			
R46S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R46B	FROM ANTI-CHANNEL (PBAR N PI+)				
R47	J/PSI(3100) INTO (P BAR ETA)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P50)			
R47	197 2.3 0.4 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PB 0-2PI	4/78	
R47	826 (2.03) (0.28) BRANDELIK 79 DASP		E+E-	12/79	
R47S	83 SMK2 EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R47S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R47	AVG	2.32 0.38 AVERAGE			
R48	J/PSI(3100) INTO (P BAR OMEGA)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P51)			
R48	77 1.6 0.3 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PB 1-2PI	4/78	
R48S	486 (1.10) (0.35) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R48S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R49	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K0S K+- PI-)/TOTAL				
R49	126 0.0026 0.0007 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R50	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI F)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**4) (P36)			
R50	(3.7) OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R51	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PHI 2(PI+PI-))/TOTAL	(P32)			
R51	(0.0015)OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R52	J/PSI(3100) INTO (OMEGA F)/TOTAL	(P29)			
R52	81 0.0019 0.0008 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R52	70 0.0040 0.0016 BURMESTER 77 PLUT		E+E-	12/77	
R52	AVG	0.00232 0.00084 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)			
R53	J/PSI(3100) INTO (OMEGA F PRIME)/TOT	(UNITS 10**4) (P30)			
R53	(1.6) OR LESS CL=0.90 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R54	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PI- PI- P10 K+ K-)/TOTAL	(P23)			
R54	309 0.012 0.003 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R55	J/PSI(3100) INTO (RHO A2)/TOTAL	(P39)			
R55	36 0.0084 0.0045 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R56	J/PSI(3100) INTO (OMEGA 2PI+ 2PI-)/TOTAL	(P27)			
R56	140 0.0085 0.0034 VANNUCCI 77 SMAG		E+E-	1/77	
R57	J/PSI(3100) INTO (XI- ANTIXI-)/TOTAL	(10**3) (P54)			
R57	51 1.4 0.5 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,XI-X	4/78	
R57 C	71 (3.2) (0.8) PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,L LBAR	4/78	
R57S	194 (1.14) (0.28) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R57S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R57 C	INCLUDES CHANNEL (X10 ANTIX10)				
R58	J/PSI(3100) INTO (RHO+ PI-)/(K*(892)- K+)	(P24)/(P40)			
R58	(0.26) (0.09) PIERRE 76 SMAG		E+E-	4/77	
R59	J/PSI(3100) INTO (B+ PI-)/TOTAL	(P55)			
R59	87 0.0029 0.0007 BURMESTER 77 PLUT		E+E-	12/77	
R60	J/PSI(3100) INTO (N NBAR)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**2) (P59)			
R60	0.18 0.09 BESCH 78 BONA		E+E-	4/78	
R61	J/PSI INTO (SIGMA SIGMABAR0)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P57)			
R61	52 1.3 0.4 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,L LBAR	4/78	
R61S	90 (1.58) (0.41) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R61S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R62	J/PSI INTO (P BAR ETA PRIME)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P56)			
R62	19 1.8 0.6 PERUZZI 78 SMAG		E+E-,P PB 1-2PI	4/78	
R62S	19 (0.68) (0.40) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*	
R62S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R63	J/PSI INTO (N NBAR PI+ PI-)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**3) (P60)			
R63	5 3.8 3.6 BESCH 81 BONA		E+E-	1/82	
R64	J/PSI INTO (SIGMA- SIGMABAR-)/TOT	(UNITS 10**3) (P61)			
R64	3 2.4 2.6 BESCH 81 BONA		E+E-	1/82	
R65	J/PSI(3100) INTO (K+ K- P10)/TOTAL	(UNITS 10**4) (P20)			
R65	25 (9.2) (2.0) FRANKLIN 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS	9/83*	
R66	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PI+PI-P10)/TOTAL	(P12)			
R66	168 (0.015) (0.002) FRANKLIN 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS	9/83*	
R66	(0.0149) (0.0022) EINSWILE 83 SMK3		E+E-,HADRONS	12/83*	
R67	J/PSI(3100) INTO N*(1232)+N*(1232)-/TOT	*10**3 (P62)			
R67S	233 (1.10) (0.37) EATON 83 SMK2		E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*	
R67S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				

Mesons

Data Card Listings

J/ψ(3100)

R68	J/PSI(3100) INTO Y*(1385)- Y*(1385)+ /TOT *10**-3(P63)				
R68S	56 (0.86) (0.40)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R68S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R69	J/PSI(3100) INTO Y*(1385)+ Y*(1385)- /TOT *10**-3(P64)				
R69S	68 (1.03) (0.49)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R69S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R70	J/PSI(3100) INTO Y*(1385)- SIGMABAR+ /TOT *10**-3(P65)				
R70S	26 (0.29) (0.21)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R70S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R71	J/PSI(3100) INTO Y*(1385)+ SIGMABAR+ /TOT *10**-3(P66)				
R71S	28 (0.31) (0.22)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R71S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R72	J/PSI(3100) INTO PBAR N*(1440-1535)+ /TOT *10**-3(P67)				
R72S	189 (0.93) (0.47)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R72S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R73	J/PSI(3100) INTO N*(1232)++ PBAR PI- /TOT *10**-3(P68)				
R73S	332 (1.58) (0.63)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R73S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R74	J/PSI(3100) INTO LAMBDA SIGMABAR+ PI-/TOT *10**-3(P69)				
R74S	135 (1.53) (0.55)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R74S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R75	J/PSI(3100) INTO LAMBDA SIGMABAR- PI-/TOT *10**-3(P70)				
R75S	118 (1.38) (0.56)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R75S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R76	J/PSI(3100) INTO P PBAR RHO /TOT *10**-3(P91)				
R76S	38 (0.31) OR LESS CL=.90	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R76S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R77	J/PSI(3100) INTO P K- ANTILAMBDA /TOT *10**-3(P92)				
R77S	307 (0.89) (0.21)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R77S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R78	J/PSI(3100) INTO P K- ANTISIGMA /TOT *10**-3(P93)				
R78S	90 (0.29) (0.11)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R78S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R79	J/PSI(3100) INTO P K- Y*(1385)0 /TOT *10**-3(P94)				
R79S	89 (0.51) (0.44)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	9/83*
R79S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R	RADIATIVE DECAYS				
R71	J/PSI(3100) INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P70)				
R71	(0.5) OR LESS CL=0.90	BARTEL	77 CNTR	E+E-	4/77
R72	J/PSI(3100) INTO (PI0 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P72)				
R72	10 0.073 0.047	BRANDELIX	79 DASP	E+ E-	12/79
R73	J/PSI(3100) INTO (ETA GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P73)				
R73	21 1.3 0.4	BARTEL	77 CNTR	E+E-,3 GAMMA	1/77
R73E	0.82 0.10	BRANDELIX	79 DASP	E+ E-	12/79
R73E	0.88 0.19	KONIGSMAN	82 CBAL	E+ E-,3 GAMMA	4/82
R73E	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R73	0.855 0.086	AVERAGE			
R74	J/PSI(3100) INTO (ETA PRIME GAM)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P74)				
R74	(2.2) OR LESS CL=.90	BARTEL	76 CNTR	E+E-	4/77
R74	57 (2.4) (0.7)	BRANDELIX	79 DASP	E+E-,2 GAMMA RHO	1/77
R74	6 2.9 1.1	SCHARRE	79 SMAG	E+E-,3 GAMMA	12/79
R74B	3.8 1.3	SCHARRE	79 SMAG	E+E-, GAMMA X	12/79
R74B	3.4 0.7	SCHARRE	79 SMAG	E+E-,2 PI 2GAMMA	12/79
R74E	4.1 0.9	KONIGSMAN	82 CBAL	E+ E-	4/82
R74E	(4.6) (1.0)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R74E	(4.7) (1.2)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R74	3.55 0.46	AVERAGE			
R74B	FROM THE INCLUSIVE GAMMA DECAY SPECTRUM				
R74E	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R78	J/PSI(3100) INTO (3 GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P71)				
R78	(0.055)OR LESS CL=0.90	PARTIDGE	80 CNTR	E+E-,3 GAMMA	12/79
R80	J/PSI(3100) INTO (GAMMA + 2 OR MORE NEUTRALS)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P75)				
R80	7.0 2.0	BARTEL	77 CNTR	E+E-	1/77
R81	J/PSI(3100) INTO (F GAMMA)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P76)				
R81	35 2.0 0.7	ALEXANDER	78 PLUT	0 E+E-	4/78
R81 T	30 1.2 0.6	BRANDELIX	78 DASP	E+E-,PI-PI-GAMMA	4/78
R81A	178 1.48 0.55	EDWARDS1	82 CBAL	E+E-,2 PI0 GAMMA	2/82
R81A	(1.7) (0.3)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R81	1.51 0.35	AVERAGE			
R81 T	RE-STATED BY US TO TAKE ACCOUNT OF SPREAD OF E1,M2,E3 TRANSITIONS.				
R81A	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US				
R82	J/PSI(3100) INTO (F PRIME GAM)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P77)				
R82	3 (0.23) OR LESS CL=0.90	ALEXANDEZ	78 PLUT	E+E-,K+K- GAMMA	4/78
R82 S	4 (0.34) OR LESS CL=0.90	BRANDELIX	79 DASP	E+E-,PI-PI-GAMMA	12/79
R82	(0.16) (0.065)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R82 S	ASSUMING ISOTROPIC PRODUCTION AND DECAY OF THE F PRIME, AND ISOSPIN.				
R84	J/PSI(3100) INTO (P PBAR GAM)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**-3) (P80)				
R84	(0.11) OR LESS CL=0.90	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,P PB SHOWER	4/78
R84S	49 (0.38) (0.14)	EATON	83 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R84S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R85	J/PSI(3100) INTO (D(1285) GAM)/TOTAL (P78)				
R85 D	(0.006)OR LESS CL=.90	SCHARRE	80 SMK2	E+E-	2/81
R85 D	USING BR(D INTO K KBAR PI)=0.12				
R86	J/PSI(3100) INTO (IOTA(1440) GAM)/TOTAL (P79)				
R86 B	0.0043 0.0017	SCHARRE	80 SMK2	E+E-	2/81
R86 B	0.0040 0.0017	EDWARDS1	83 CBAL	J/PSI,ETA GAM	12/83*
R86 B	(0.0053) (0.0025)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R86	0.0042 0.0012	AVERAGE			
R86 B	INCLUDES UNKNOWN BRANCHING FRACTION IOTA(1440) INTO K KBAR PI.				
R86C	CORRECTED FOR SPIN-ZERO HYPOTHESIS FOR IOTA(1440).				
R86S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				

R87	J/PSI(3100) INTO (THETA(1690) GAM)/TOT (10**-4) (P81)				
R87 A	(3.8) (1.6)	EDWARDS2	82 CBAL	E+E-,ETA ETA GAM	2/84*
R87SB	(4.8) (1.6)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,K+K- GAMMA	12/83*
R87SB	(6.0) (3.4)	FRANKLI2	83 SMK2	E+E-,K+K- GAMMA	2/84*
R87 A	INCLUDES UNKNOWN BRANCHING FRACTION TO ETA ETA.				
R87 B	INCLUDES UNKNOWN BRANCHING FRACTION TO K+K-.				
R87S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R88	J/PSI(3100) INTO (X1(2220) GAM)/TOT UNITS 10**-4 (P82)				
R88 B	(4.6) (0.72)	EINSWELLE	83 SMK3	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R88S	INCLUDES UNKNOWN BRANCHING FRACTION INTO K KBAR.				
R88S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R89	J/PSI(3100) INTO P PBAR PI+ PI- GAMMA/TOT *10**-3(P83)				
R89S	12 (.79) OR LESS CL=.90	EATON	83 SMK2		12/83*
R89S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R90	J/PSI(3100) INTO RHOD RHOD GAM/TOT (UNITS 10**-3) (P84)				
R90S M	1.25 0.75	BURKE	82 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R90 M	RHO RHO MASS LESS THAN 2.0 GEV.				
R90S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R91	J/PSI(3100) INTO ZPI+ ZPI- GAM/TOT (UNITS 10**-3) (P85)				
R91S M	4.85 1.65	BURKE	82 SMK2	E+E-,HADRONS GAM	12/83*
R91 M	4PI MASS LESS THAN 2.5 GEV.				
R91S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R92	J/PSI(3100) INTO ETA PI+ PI-GAM/TOT(UNITS 10**-3) (P86)				
R92S M	3.9 0.9	EDWARDS2	83 CBAL	J/PSI,HADR GAM	12/83*
R92 M	BROAD ENHANCEMENT AT 1700 MEV.				
R92S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				
R93	J/PSI(3100) INTO ETA PI0 GAM/TOT (UNITS 10**-3) (P87)				
R93S M	2.6 1.2	EDWARDS2	83 CBAL	J/PSI,HADR GAM	12/83*
R93 M	BROAD ENHANCEMENT AT 1700 MEV.				
R93S	SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.				

70 J/PSI(3100) G(I)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL) (KEV)

THIS COMBINATION OF A PARTIAL WIDTH WITH THE PARTIAL WIDTH INTO E+E- AND WITH THE TOTAL WIDTH IS OBTAINED FROM THE INTEGRATED CROSS-SECTION INTO CHANNEL(I) IN THE E+E- ANNIHILATION.

G1 S	G(E+E-)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL)	BALDINI1	75 FRAG	E+E-	1/76
G1 S	.32 .07	BEMPORAD	75 FRAB	E+E-	1/76
G1 S	.34 .09	ESPOSITO	75 FRAM	E+E-	1/76
G1 S	.36 .10	FORD	75 SPEC	E+E-	1/76
G1	0.35 0.02	BRANDELIX	79 DASP	E+E-	12/79
G1	AVERAGE				
G1 AVG	0.348 0.018	AVERAGE			
G2	G(MU+MU-)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL)	BEMPORAD	75 FRAB	E+E-	1/76
G2	.51 .09	DASP1	75 DASP	E+E-	1/76
G2 S	.38 .05	ESPOSITO	75 FRAM	E+E-	1/76
G2 S	.46 .10	LIBERMAN	75 SPEC	E+E-	1/76
G2	AVERAGE				
G2 AVG	0.401 0.037	AVERAGE			
G3	G(CHADRONIC)*G(E+E-)/G(TOTAL)	BALDINI1	75 FRAG	E+E-	1/76
G3 S	4 .8	ESPOSITO	75 FRAM	E+E-	1/76
G3 S	3.9 .8	AVERAGE			
G3	AVERAGE				
G3 AVG	3.95 0.57	AVERAGE			

G S DATA REDUNDANT WITH BRANCHING RATIOS OR PARTIAL WIDTHS ABOVE

***** REFERENCES FOR J/PSI(3100) *****

CHRISTEN	70 PRL 25 1523	CHRISTENSON,HICKS,LEDERMAN+ (COLU+BNL-CERN)
ABRAMS	74 PRL 33 1453	+BRIGGS,AUGUSTIN,BOYARSKI+ (LBL+SLAC)
ASH	74 NCL 11 705	+ZORN,BARTOLI+ (FRAS+UMD+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
AUBERT	74 PRL 33 1404	+BECKER,BIGGS,BURGER,CHEN,EVERHART(MIT+BNL)
AUGUSTIN	74 PRL 33 1406	+BOYARSKI,ABRAMS,BRIGGS+ (SLAC+LBL)
BACCI	74 PRL 33 1408	+BARTOLI,BARBARINO,BARBIELLINI+ (FRASCATI)
BALDINI	74 NCL 11 711	FOR ERRATA
BALDINI	74 NCL 11 711	BALDINI-CELIO,BACCI+ (FRASCATI+ROMA)
BARBIELL	74 NCL 11 718	BARBIELLINI,BEMPORAD+ (FRAS+NAPL+PISA+ROMA)
BRUNSCH	74 PL 538 393	BRUNSCHWEIG+ (AACHEH+HAMB+MUNICH+TOKYO)
ANDREWS	75 PRL 34 231	+HARVEY,LOBKOWICZ,MAY,NORDBERG (ROCH-CORN)
AUBERT	75 NP B 89 1	+BECKER,BIGGS,BURGER,GLENN,+ (MIT+BNL)
BACCI	75 NCL 12 269	+PENSO,STELLA,BALDINI-CELIO,+ (ROMA+FRAS)
BALDINI1	75 PL 588 471	BALDINI-CELIO,BOZZO,CAPON,BACCI+(FRAS+ROMA)
BALDINI2	75 PL 588 475	BALDINI-CELIO,CAPON,DEL FABBRO+ (FRAS+ROMA)
BEMPORAD	75 STANFORD SYMP.113	C.BEMPORAD (PISA+FRASCATI)
BLANAR	75 PRL 35 346	+BOYER,FAISSLER,GARELICK,GETTNER,+ (NEAS)
BOYARSKI	75 PRL 34 1357	+BREIDENBACH,BULOS,FELDMAN,+ (SLAC+LBL)JPC
BRUNSCH	75 PL 538 491	BRUNSCHWEIG+ (AACHEH+HAMB+MUNICH+TOKYO)
BUSSER	75 PL 56 B 482	+BLUMENFELD,BANNER,+ (CERN+COLU+ROCK-SACL)
CAMERINI	75 PRL 35 483	+LEARNED,PREPOST,ASH,ANDERSON,+ (WISC-SLAC)
CRIEGEE	75 PL 538 489	+DEHNE,FRANKE,HORLITZ,KRECHLOCK+ (DESY)
DAKIN	75 PL 56 B 405	+KREISLER,BOLON,HEILE+ (MASA-MIT+SLAC)
DASP1	75 PL 56B 491	BRUNSCHWEIG,KONIGS,+ (AACCH+DESY+MPIH+TOKY)
DASP2	75 PL 57B 297	BRUNSCHWEIG,KONIGS,+ (AACCH+DESY+MPIH+TOKY)
ESPOSITO	75 NCL 14 73	+BARTOLI,BISELLO,+ (FRAS+NAPL+PADO+ROMA)
FORD	75 PRL 34 604	+BERON,HILGER,HOFSTADTER+ (SLAC-PENN)
GITTELMA	75 PRL 35 1616	GITTELMA+HANSON+LARSON+LOH+ (CORN)
GRECO	75 PL 56B 367	+PANCHERI-SRIVASTAVA,SRIVASTAVA (FRAS)
HEINTZE	75 STANFORD SYMP.97	J.HEINTZE (HEIDELBERG)
JACKSON	75 NIM 128 13	J.D.JACKSON,D.SCHARRE (LBL)
KNAPP1	75 PRL 34 1040	+LEE,BRONSTEIN+ (COLU+HAWA+CORN-ILL+FNAL)
KNAPP2	75 PRL 34 1044	+LEE,BRONSTEIN+ (COLU+HAWA+CORN-ILL+FNAL)
LIBERMAN	75 STANFORD SYMP.55	A.D.LIBERMAN (STANFORD)
MARTIN	75 PRL 34 288	+BOLON,DAKIN,FELDMAN,HANSON+(MIT+MASA+SLAC)
PREPOST	75 STANFORD SYMP.241	R.PREPOST (WISCONSIN)
SIMPSON	75 PRL 35 699	+BERON,FORD,HILGER,HOFSTADTER,+ (STAN-PENN)
WIJK	75 STANFORD SYMP.69	B.H.WIJK (DESY)
YENNIE	75 PRL 34 239	D.R.YENNIE (CORNELL)
ANTIPOV	76 TBILISI CONF. N 8	+BESSUBOV,BUDANOV,BUSHNIN, DENISOV,+ (SERP)
BACCI	76 LNF-76/60(P)	+BALDINI-CELIO,CAPON+ (FRAS+ROMA+GENO)
BARTEL	76 PL 64 B 483	+DUINKER,OLSSON,STEFFEN,HEINTZE+(DESY+HEID)
BRUNSCH	76 PL 65 B 487	BRUNSCHWEIG,+ (AACCH+DESY+HAMB+MPIH+TOKY)
BUSSER	76 NP B 113 189	+BLUMENFELD,BANNER,+ (CERN+COLU+ROCK-SACL)
JEAN-MAR	76 PRL 36 291	+ABRAMS,BOYARSKI,BREIDENBACH,+ (SLAC+LBL)JPC
MURTAS	76 TBILISI CONF. N60	G.P.MURTAS (FRAS)
PIERRE	76 TBILISI CONF. N46	F.PIERRE (SLAC+LBL)
SNYDER	76 PRL 36 1415	+HOM,LEDERMAN,APPEL,KAPLAN+(COLU+FNAL+STON)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

$J/\psi(3100)$, $\chi(3415)$, $\chi(3510)$

BARTEL 77 PL 66 B 489	+DUINKER, OLSSON, HEINTZE, + (DESY+HEID)
BIDDICK 77 PRL 38 1324	+BURNETT, (UCSD+UMD+PAVI+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)
BURMESTE 77 PL 72 B 135	BURMESTER, CRIGEE, + (DESY+HAMB-SIEG+WUPP)
CORDEN 77 PL 68 B 96	+DOWELL, + (BIRM+CERN+MPIM+NEUC+EPOL+RHEL)
FELDMAN 77 PL 33 C 285	+PERL (LBL+SLAC)
VANNUCCI 77 PR D 15 1814	+ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL)
YAMADA 77 HAMB. CONF. P. 69	YAMADA (DESY+TOKY)
ALEXANDE 78 PL 72 B 493	ALEXANDER, CRIGEE, + (DESY+HAMB-SIEG+WUPP)
BESCH 78 PL 78 B 347	+EISERMANN, KOWALSKI, V EYSS+(BONN+DESY+MANZ)
BRANDELI 78 PL 74 B 292	BRANDELIX, CORDS+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)
PERUZZI 78 PR D 17 2901	+PICCOLO, ALAM, BOYARSKI, GOLDBABER+(SLAC+LBL)
BRANDELI 79 ZPHY C 1 233	BRANDELIX, CORDS, +(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)
KIRK 79 PRL 42 619	+GOODMAN, ALVERSON, +(FNAL+HARV+ILL+OXF+TUFT)
LEMOIGNE 79 FERMILAB CONF. 524	+ABOLINS, BARATE, + (SACL+LOIC+SHMP+IND)
SCHARRE 79 SLAC-PUB-2321	D.L. SCHARRE (SLAC+LBL)
ALSO 79 LBL 9502	ABRAMS, ALAM, BLOCKER, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL)
PARTRIDGE 80 PRL 44 712	PARTRIDGE, PECK, + (CIT+HARV+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)
SCHARRE 80 PL 97 B 329	+TRILLING, ABRAMS, ALAM, BLOCKER+ (SLAC+LBL)
ZHOLENTZ 80 PL 96 B 214	+KURDADZE, EL CHUK, MISHNEV, NIKITIN+ (NOVO)
ALSO 81 YAD.PHYS. 34 1471	ZHOLENTZ, ET AL. (NOVO)
BESCH 81 ZPHY C 8 1	+EISERMANN, LOHR, KOWALSKI, + (BONN+DESY+MANZ)
GIDAL 81 PL 107 B 153	+GOLDBABER, GUY, MILLIKAN, ABRAMS+ (SLAC+LBL)
BURKE 82 PRL 49 632	+TRILLING, ABRAMS, ALAM, BLOCKER+ (SLAC+LBL)
EDWARDS1 82 PR D 25 3065	+PARTRIDGE, PECK, + (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
EDWARDS2 82 PRL 48 458	+PARTRIDGE, PECK, + (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
KONIGSMA 82 HORIZO CONF.	KONIGSMANN, + (STAN+CIT+HARV+PRIN+SLAC)
LEMOIGNE 82 PL 113 B 509	+BARATE, ASTBURY, MCEWEN+(SACL+LOIC+SHMP+IND)
BARATE 83 PL 121 B 449	+BAREYRE, ASTBURY, MCEWEN+(SACL+LOIC+SHMP+IND)
EATON 83 SLAC-PUB-3122	+GOLDBABER, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI+(LBL+SLAC)
EDWARDS1 83 PRL 49 259	+PARTRIDGE, PECK, + (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
EDWARDS2 83 PRL 51 859	+PARTRIDGE, PECK, + (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)
EINSMEL 83 BRIGHTON CONF.	K. F. EINSMELER-MARKIII COLLABORATION (SLAC)
FRANKLIN 83 SLAC-PUB-3092	+FRANKLIN, FELDMAN, ABRAMS, ALAM+ (LBL+SLAC)
FRANKL12 83 SLAC-254 THESIS	M. E. B. FRANKLIN (STAN)

$\chi(3415)$

56 $\chi(3415, JP=0^{++}) I=0$
 OBSERVED IN THE RADIATIVE DECAY OF $\psi(3685)$ INTO $\chi(3415)$ GAMMA. THEREFORE C_{++} . THE OBSERVED DECAY INTO $\pi^+ \pi^-$ OR $K^+ K^-$ IMPLIES $G_{++}, JP=0^+, 2^+, \dots$. THE ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION IS CONSISTENT WITH $J=0$. JP ABNORMAL EXCLUDED BY $\pi^+ \pi^-$ AND $K^+ K^-$ DECAYS. JP=0+ PREFERRED (FELDMAN 77).

56 $\chi(3415)$ MASS (MEV)

M	2(3407.0)	(8.0)	WIK	75 DASP	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM	1/77
M	3415.0	9.0	BIDDICK	77 CNTR	E+E-, MONOCHR. GAM	3/77
M	3422.0	10.0	BARTEL	78 CNTR	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM	4/78
M	3416.0	4.0	TANENBAUM	78 SMAG	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM	12/78
M	3414.8	1.1	HIMEL	79 SMK2	E+E-, HADRONS	3/82
M	AVG	3415.0	1.0	AVERAGE		

M D MASS VALUE SHIFTED BY US BY AMOUNT APPROPRIATE FOR $\psi(3685)$ MASS=3686 AND $\psi(3100)$ MASS=3097.
 M E SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US
 M F FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO RADIATIVE AND HADRONIC DECAY CHANNELS
 M H SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US

56 $\chi(3415)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^-$	140+ 140
P2	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $K^+ K^-$	494+ 494
P3	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$	140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P4	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $3(\pi^+ \pi^-)$	0+ 0
P5	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$	140+ 140+ 494+ 494
P6	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $J/\psi(3100)$ GAMMA	3097+ 0
P7	$\chi(3415)$ INTO 2 GAMMA	0+ 0
P8	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^- P$ PBAR	140+ 140+ 938+ 938
P9	$\chi(3415)$ INTO RHOD $\pi^+ \pi^-$	769+ 140+ 140
P10	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $K^*(892) K^+/- \pi^-$	892+ 494+ 140
P11	$\chi(3415)$ INTO P PBAR	938+ 938

56 $\chi(3415)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\chi(3415)$ INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL	(P7)	
R1 T	(0.0017) OR LESS CL=0.90	YAMADA 77 DASP	E+ E-, 3 GAMMA 12/77
R2	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ /TOTAL	(P3)	
R2 T	0.043 0.009	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78
R3	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $(\pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-)$ /TOTAL	(P5)	
R3 T	0.034 0.009	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78
R4	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $3(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ /TOTAL	(P4)	
R4 T	0.017 0.006	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/77
R5	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ /TOTAL	(P1)	
R5 T	0.009 0.003	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/77
R5 T	0.008 0.003	BRANDEL2 79 DASP	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79
R5	AVG	0.0085 0.0021	AVERAGE
R6	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $(K^+ K^-)$ /TOTAL	(P2)	
R6 T	0.01 0.004	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/77
R6 T	0.007 0.003	BRANDEL2 79 DASP	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79
R6	AVG	0.0081 0.0024	AVERAGE
R7	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $(\pi^+ \pi^- P PBAR)$ /TOTAL	(P8)	
R7 T	0.006 0.002	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78
R8	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $(J/\psi(3100) GAMMA)$ /TOTAL	(P6)	
R8 T	0.024 0.024	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/77
R8 T	0.017 0.011	BARTEL 78 CNTR	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 4/78
R8 T	0.037 0.024	BRANDEL2 79 DASP	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79
R8 T	(0.068) OR LESS CL=0.90	HIMEL 80 SMK2	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 9/81
R8 T S 17	0.0072 0.0029	OREGLIA 82 CBAL	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 2/82
R8	AVG	0.0084 0.0028	AVERAGE

R9	$\chi(3415)$ INTO (RHOD $\pi^+ \pi^-$)/TOTAL	(P9)	
R9 T	0.017 0.006	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78
R10	$\chi(3415)$ INTO $(K^*(892) K^+ - \pi^-)$ /TOTAL	(P10)	
R10 T	0.014 0.005	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78
R11	$\chi(3415)$ INTO (P PBAR)/TOTAL (UNITS 10^{*-2})	(P11)	
R11 T	(0.11) OR LESS CL=0.90	BRANDEL2 79 DASP	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 3/82

R S SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
 R T CALCULATED USING $\psi(3685)$ TO (GAMMA $\chi(3415)$)/TOTAL=0.082 3/82
 R T THE ERRORS DO NOT CONTAIN THE UNCERTAINTY IN THE $\psi(3685)$ DECAY.

REFERENCES FOR $\chi(3415)$

FELDMAN 75 PRL 35 821	+JEAN-MARIE, SADOULET, VANNUCCI, + (LBL+SLAC)
ALSO 75 PRL 35 1189	(ERRATA)
TANENBAU 75 PRL 35 1323	TANENBAUM, WHITAKER, ABRAMS, + (LBL+SLAC)
ALSO 75 STANFORD SYMP. 69	B.H. WIJK (DESY)
BIDDICK 77 PRL 38 1324	+BURNETT, (UCSD+UMD+PAVI+PRIN+SLAC+STAN)
YAMADA 77 PL 33 C 285	+PERL (LBL+SLAC)
YAMADA 77 HAMB. CONF. P. 69	YAMADA (DESY+TOKY)
BRANDEL 78 PL 79 B 492	DITTMANN, DUINKER, OLSSON, O'NEILL, +(DESY+HEID)
TANENBAU 78 PR D 17 1731	TANENBAUM, ALAM, BOYARSKI, + (SLAC+LBL)
ALSO 82 PRIVATE COMM.	G.H. TRILLING (LBL+UCB)
BRANDEL1 79 ZPHY C 1 233	BRANDELIX, CORDS, +(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)
BRANDEL2 79 NP B 160 426	BRANDELIX, CORDS, +(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)
HIMEL 79 THESIS SLAC-223	T.M. HIMEL (SLAC)
ALSO 82 PRIVATE COMM.	G.H. TRILLING (LBL+UCB)
KIRK 79 PRL 42 619	+GOODMAN, ALVERSON, +(FNAL+HARV+ILL+OXF+TUFT)
HIMEL 80 PRL 44 920	+ABRAMS, ALAM, BLOCKER, + (SLAC+LBL)
OREGLIA 82 PR D 25 2259	+PARTRIDGE, BLOOM, +(SLAC+CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN)

$\chi(3510)$

55 $\chi(3510, JP=1^{++}) I=0$
 FORMERLY CALLED PC.
 OBSERVED IN THE RADIATIVE SEQUENTIAL DECAY OF THE $\psi(3685)$ INTO $\chi(3510)$ GAMMA, $\chi(3510)$ INTO $J/\psi(3100)$ GAMMA. THEREFORE, C_{++} .
 THE LACK OF DECAYS INTO $\pi^+ \pi^-$ OR $K^+ K^-$ IS SUGGESTIVE OF JP = ABNORMAL. THE DECAYS INTO 4π AND 6π IMPLY G_{++} , THUS $I=0$.
 $J=0, 2$ EXCLUDED BY ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION IN THE (GAMMA J/ψ) DECAY. JP=1+ PREFERRED (FELDMAN 77, OREGLIA 82)

55 $\chi(3510)$ MASS (MEV)

M	40(3500.)	(10.)	TANENBAUM 75 SMAG	HADRONS GAM	12/77
M	7(3507.0)	(7.0)	WIK	75 DASP	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 1/77
M	(3510.0)	(20.0)	BARTEL	76 CNTR	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 1/77
M	367 3513.0	7.0	BIDDICK	77 CNTR	E+E-, MONOCHR. GAM 3/77
M	3507.0	3.0	BARTEL	78 CNTR	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 4/78
M	3505.0	5.0	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	E+ E-	12/78
M	21 3509.0	11.0	BRANDEL 2 79 DASP	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM	12/79
M	15(3520.)		LEMOIGNE 79 GOLI	150 $\pi^+ \pi^-$, 2MU	12/79
M	D F 254 3510.1	1.1	HIMEL	80 SMK2	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM 9/81
M	P 91 3507.4	1.7	OREGLIA 82 GOLI	190 $\pi^+ \pi^-$, 6AMZU	3/82
M	E F 3510.4	0.6	OREGLIA 82 CBAL	E+E-, J/PSI 2 GAM	9/83*
M	AVG	3509.95	0.55	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)	

M D MASS VALUE SHIFTED BY US BY AMOUNT APPROPRIATE FOR $\psi(3685)$ MASS=3686 AND $\psi(3100)$ MASS=3097
 M E ASSUMING $\psi(3685)$ MASS=3686 AND $\psi(3100)$ MASS=3097
 M F SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US
 M H FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO RADIATIVE AND HADRONIC DECAY CHANNELS
 M P J/PSI MASS CONSTRAINED TO 3097.

55 $\chi(3510)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $J/\psi(3100)$ GAMMA	3097+ 0
P2	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^-$	140+ 140
P3	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $K^+ K^-$	494+ 494
P4	$\chi(3510)$ INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+ 0
P5	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$	140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P6	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $3(\pi^+ \pi^-)$	0+ 0
P7	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-$	140+ 140+ 494+ 494
P8	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $\pi^+ \pi^- P PBAR$	140+ 140+ 938+ 938
P9	$\chi(3510)$ INTO RHOD $\pi^+ \pi^-$	769+ 140+ 140
P10	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $K^*(892) K^+/- \pi^-$	892+ 494+ 140
P11	$\chi(3510)$ INTO P PBAR	938+ 938

55 $\chi(3510)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	$\chi(3510)$ INTO (J/PSI(3100) GAMMA)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1 T	(0.63) (0.19)	BIDDICK 77 CNTR	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/77
R1 T	0.31 0.05	BARTEL 78 CNTR	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 4/78
R1 T	0.30 0.10	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/78
R1 T	0.21 0.05	BRANDEL2 79 DASP	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79
R1 T	0.30 0.08	HIMEL 80 SMK2	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 9/81
R1 T S 943	0.30 0.06	OREGLIA 82 CBAL	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 2/82
R1	AVG	0.276 0.027	AVERAGE
R2	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ AND $(K^+ K^-)$ /TOTAL	(P2+P3)	
R2 T	(0.0019) OR LESS CL=0.90	FELDMAN 77 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM PC 12/77
R2 T	(0.0041) OR LESS CL=0.90	BRANDEL2 79 DASP	PSI(3685) TO GAM CHI 12/79
R3	$\chi(3510)$ INTO (GAMMA GAMMA)/TOTAL	(P4)	
R3 T	(0.0016) OR LESS CL=0.90	YAMADA 77 DASP	E+ E-, 3 GAMMA 12/77
R4	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ /TOTAL	(P5)	
R4 T	0.018 0.005	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM PC 12/78
R5	$\chi(3510)$ INTO $(\pi^+ \pi^- K^+ K^-)$ /TOTAL	(P7)	
R5 T	0.010 0.004	TANENBAUM 78 SMAG	PSI(3685) TO GAM PC 12/78

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
 $\eta_c(3590)$, $\psi(3685)$

59 $\eta_c(3590)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 $\eta_c(3590)$ INTO HADRONS

59 $\eta_c(3590)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 $\eta_c(3590)$ INTO HADRONS (P1)

R1	SEEN	EDWARDS	82	CBAL	(P1)	E+E-, GAM INCL	1/82
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REFERENCES FOR $\eta_c(3590)$

BARTEL 78 PL 79 B 492 -DITTMANN,DUINKER,OLSSON,+ (DESY+HEID)

PORTER 81 SLAC SUM.CONF.355 +EDWARDS,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)

EDWARDS 82 PRL 48 70 +PARTRIDGE,PECK,+ (CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN+SLAC)

OREGLIA 82 PR D 25 2259 +PARTRIDGE,BLOOM,+ (SLAC+CIT+HARV+PRIN+STAN)

$\psi(3685)$

71 $\psi(3685)$ J/PSI(3100) I=0

71 $\psi(3685)$ MASS (MEV)

WE USE INDEPENDENT MEASUREMENTS OF THE J/PSI(3100) MASS, THE $\psi(3685)$ MASS, AND THE MASS DIFFERENCE TO PERFORM A CONSTRAINED FIT.

M S	3680.3	37.	CRIEGEE	75	PLUT	E+E-	2/75
M R	(3684.)	(5.)	LUTH	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
M	3686.	9.	PREPOST	75	SPEC	21. GAMMA D	1/76
M	140.(3683.0)	(6.0)	LEMOIGNE	79	GOLI	0.150 PI-BE,2MU	12/79
M F	3686.	3.	BRANDEL1	79	DASP	E+ E-	12/79
M	413 3686.00	0.10	ZHOLENTZ	80	OLYA	E+E- COLL.BEAMS	9/81
M	AVG	3686.000	0.100	AVERAGE			
M	FIT	3686.00	0.10	FROM FIT			

M F FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO E+ E-,MU+ MU- AND HADRONIC CHANNELS

M F ASSUMING G(E+ E-) = G(MU+ MU-)

M R REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW

M S ERROR OF ABOUT 1 PER CENT FROM THE UNCERTAINTY IN CALIBRATION OF THE BEAM ENERGY.

71 $\psi(3685)$ - J/PSI(3100) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

DM	588.7	.8	LUTH	75	SMAG		1/76
DM R	(589.07)	(0.13)	ZHOLENTZ	80	OLYA	E+E-	3/82
DM	589.7	1.2	LEMOIGNE	82	GOLI	190 PI-BE,2MU	9/83*
DM	AVG	589.01	0.67	AVERAGE			
DM	FIT	589.06	0.13	FROM FIT			

DM R REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS ABOVE

71 $\psi(3685)$ WIDTH (KEV)

W	228.	56.	LUTH	75	SMAG		12/79
W F	202.	57.	BRANDEL1	79	DASP	E+ E-	
W F	FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO E+ E-,MU+ MU- AND HADRONIC CHANNELS						
W F	ASSUMING G(E+ E-) = G(MU+ MU-)						
W	AVG	215.2	39.9	AVERAGE			

71 $\psi(3685)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

DECAY MASSES

P1	PSI(3685)	INTO E+ E-	511+ 511
P2	PSI(3685)	INTO MU+ MU-	106+ 106
P3	PSI(3685)	INTO HADRONS	
P4	PSI(3685)	INTO VIRTUAL GAMMA INTO HADRONS	

DECAYS INTO J/PSI(3100) + ANYTHING

P11	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) + ANYTHING	
P12	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) + NEUTRALS	
P13	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) PI+ PI-	3097+ 140+ 140
P14	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) P0 P0	3097+ 135+ 135
P15	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) ETA	3097+ 549
P16	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) GAMMA GAMMA	3097+ 0+ 0
P17	PSI(3685)	INTO J/PSI(3100) P0	3097+ 135
P17	PSI(3685)	INTO SMALL -- NOT USED IN FIT	

HADRONIC DECAYS

P21	PSI(3685)	INTO PI+ PI-	140+ 140
P22	PSI(3685)	INTO RHO PI	769+ 140
P23	PSI(3685)	INTO K+ K-	494+ 494
P24	PSI(3685)	INTO K*(892)0 K+ PI-	140+ 140+ 140+ 140
P25	PSI(3685)	INTO 2(P0 PI-) P0	140+ 140+ 140+ 140+
P26	PSI(3685)	INTO PI+ PI- K+ K-	140+ 140+ 494+ 494
P27	PSI(3685)	INTO PBAR P	938+ 938
P28	PSI(3685)	INTO LAMBDA ANTILAMBDA	1116+ 1116
P29	PSI(3685)	INTO XI ANTIXI	1321+ 1321
P31	PSI(3685)	INTO PI+ PI- P PBAR	140+ 140+ 938+ 938
P32	PSI(3685)	INTO 3(P0 PI-) P0	769+ 140+ 140
P33	PSI(3685)	INTO RHO0 PI+ PI-	892+ 494+ 140
P34	PSI(3685)	INTO K*(892)0 K+ PI-	938+ 938+ 135
P35	PSI(3685)	INTO PBAR P P0	140+ 140+ 135
P36	PSI(3685)	INTO PI+ PI- P0	
P37	PSI(3685)	INTO 3(P0 PI-) P0	
P38	PSI(3685)	INTO K+ K- P0	494+ 494+ 135
P39	PSI(3685)	INTO K+ K*(892)-+	494+ 892

RADIATIVE DECAYS

P51	PSI(3685)	INTO GAMMA GAMMA	0+ 0
P52	PSI(3685)	INTO P0 GAMMA	135+ 0

PS3 PSI(3685) INTO ETA GAMMA 549+ 0

PS4 PSI(3685) INTO ETA PRIME GAMMA 958+ 0

PS6 PSI(3685) INTO CHI(3415) GAMMA 3415+ 0

PS8 PSI(3685) INTO CHI(3510) GAMMA 3510+ 0

PS9 PSI(3685) INTO CHI(3555) GAMMA 3556+ 0

P60 PSI(3685) INTO CHI(3510) + ANYTHING

P61 PSI(3685) INTO ETA/C(2980) GAMMA 2981+ 0

P62 PSI(3685) INTO IOTA(1440) GAMMA 1440+ 0

P63 PSI(3685) INTO ETA/C(3590) GAMMA 3594+ 0

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

J/psi pi+ pi-	J/psi pi+ pi-	J/psi pi+ pi0	J/psi eta	J/psi+OTHER	NON-J/psi
J/psi pi+ pi-	.3260+- .0238	.4579	-.1725+- .0176		
J/psi pi+ pi0			.0278+- .0037		
J/psi eta				-.2147	-.4634
J/psi+OTHER				-.0840	.0389+- .0248
NON-J/psi				-.8960	-.4103
				-.0265	-.5165
					.4348+- .0415

71 $\psi(3685)$ PARTIAL WIDTHS

W1 PSI(3685) INTO E+ E- (KEV) (G1)

W1	2.1	.3	LUTH	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
W1 F	2.	0.3	BRANDEL1	79	DASP	E+ E-	12/79
W1 F	FROM A SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO E+ E-,MU+ MU- AND HADRONIC CHANNELS						
W1 F	ASSUMING G(E+ E-) = G(MU+ MU-)						
W1	AVG	2.05	0.21	AVERAGE			

W3 PSI(3685) INTO HADRONS (KEV) (G3)

W3	224.	56.	LUTH	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
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W51 PSI(3685) INTO GAMMA GAMMA (EV) (G51)

W51	43.	OR LESS CL=0.90	BRANDEL1	79	DASP	E+ E-	12/79
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71 $\psi(3685)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 PSI(3685) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (P1)

R1 L	.0088	.0013	FELDMAN	77	RVUE	E+E-	12/77
R1 L	FROM AN OVERALL FIT ASSUMING EQUAL PARTIAL WIDTHS FOR (E+E-)						
R1 L	AND (MU+MU-). FOR A MEASUREMENT OF THE RATIO SEE THE ENTRY R4 BELOW						
R1 L	INCLUDES LUTH 75,HILGER 75,BURMESTER 77						

R2 PSI(3685) INTO (MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (P2)

R2 H	.0077	.0017	HILGER	75	SPEC	E+E-	1/76
R2 H	RE-STATED BY US USING (J/PSI(3100)+ANYTHING)/TOTAL = 0.55						

R3 PSI(3685) INTO (HADRONS)/TOTAL (P3)

R3 P	.981	.003	LUTH	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
R3 P	INCLUDES CASCADE DECAY INTO J/PSI(3100)						

R4 PSI(3685) INTO (MU+ MU-)/(E+ E-) (P2)/(P1)

R4	.89	.16	BOYARSKI	75	SMAG	E+E-	12/77
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R5 PSI(3685) INTO (GAMMA INTO HADRONS)/TOTAL (P4)

R5 C	.028	.004	LUTH	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
R5 C	INCLUDED IN R3						

DECAYS INTO J/PSI(3100) + ANYTHING

R10 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) + ANYTHING)/TOTAL (P11)

R10	.57	.08	ABRAMS	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
R10	0.51	0.12	BRANDEL1	79	DASP	E+ E-	12/79
R10	AVG	0.552	0.067	AVERAGE			
R10	FIT	0.565	0.041	FROM FIT			

R11 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI+NEU)/(J/PSI+ANYTHING) (P12)/(P11)

R11	.41	.02	TANENBAUM	76	SMAG	E+E-	2/76
R11	FROM FIT						

R12 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) PI+ PI-)/TOTAL (P13)

R12	.32	.04	ABRAMS1	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
R12	.36	.06	WIJK	75	DASP	E+E-	1/76
R12	AVG	0.332	0.033	AVERAGE			
R12	FIT	0.326	0.024	FROM FIT			

R13 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) P0 P0)/TOTAL (P14)

R13	0.17	0.029	ABRAMS1	75	SMAG	E+E-	1/77
R13	.18	.06	WIJK	75	DASP	E+E-	1/76
R13	AVG	0.172	0.026	AVERAGE			
R13	FIT	0.172	0.018	FROM FIT			

R14 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI P0 P0)/(J/PSI PI+ PI-) (P14)/(P13)

R14 H	(.64)	(.15)	HILGER	75	SPEC	E+E-	1/76
R14 S	0.53	0.06	TANENBAUM	76	SMAG	E+E-	1/77
R14 H	IGNORING THE (J/PSI ETA) AND (J/PSI GAMMA GAMMA) DECAYS						
R14	AVG	0.529	0.050	FROM FIT			

R15 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) ETA)/TOTAL (P15)

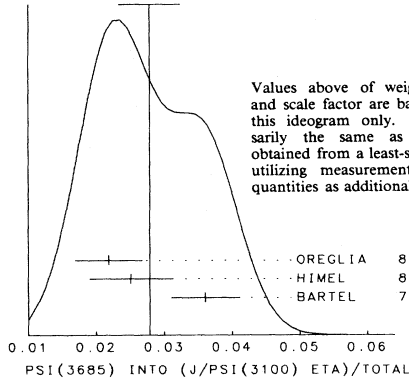
R15 S	44	(.043)	(.008)	TANENBAUM	76	SMAG	E+E-	1/76
R15 S	164	0.036	0.005	BARTEL	78	CNTR	E+E-	4/78
R15 S	17	(0.035)	(0.009)	BRANDEL2	79	DASP	E+E-, PSI 2GAM	12/79
R15	166	0.025	0.006	HIMEL	80	SMK2	E+E-	9/81
R15 D	386	0.0218	0.0049	OREGLIA	80	CBAL	E+E-, PSI 2GAM	9/81
R15	AVG	0.0278	0.0045	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)				
R15	FIT	0.0278	0.0037	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)				
				(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)				

Mesons

$\psi(3685)$

Data Card Listings

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.0278 ± 0.0045
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

Table with 2 columns: CHISQ and (CONLEV). Values: 1.5, 0.2, 2.7, 4.4, =0.110.

Main data table for psi(3685) decays. Columns include decay mode (e.g., R16 PSI(3685) INTO (J/PSI(3100) P10)/TOTAL), parameters (e.g., 0.0015, 0.0006), experiment names (e.g., HIMEI, OREGLIA), and branching ratios (e.g., 9/81).

Summary table for various psi(3685) decays. Columns include decay mode (e.g., R55 PSI(3685) INTO (CHI(3415) GAM)/TOT), parameters, experiment names, and branching ratios.

Table for G(HADRONIC)*G(E+ E-)/G(TOTAL) with values 2.2 and 0.4, and experiment names ABRAMS, 75 SMAG.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(3685) section. Lists various experiments and their contributions to the psi(3685) data, including ABRAMS, STANFORD SYMP, and others.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

ψ(3770), ψ(4030), ψ(4160), ψ(4415)

ψ(3770)

53 PSI(3770, JPC=1-) I=

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes data for PSI(3770) MASS (MEV) and errors.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes data for PSI(3770) - PSI(3685) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV).

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes data for PSI(3770) WIDTH (MEV).

53 PSI(3770) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Decay Masses, and Reference. Includes PSI(3770) INTO E+ E- and INTO D DBAR.

53 PSI(3770) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Width (KeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(3770) INTO E+ E- and INTO D DBAR.

53 PSI(3770) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Branching Ratio, and Reference. Includes PSI(3770) INTO (D DBAR)/TOTAL and INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(3770)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Reference, Particle, Reference. Lists various experiments and publications.

ψ(4030)

72 PSI(4030, JPC=1-) I=

SEEN CLEARLY SEPARATED FROM THE PSI(4160) BY DASP AND CONFIRMED WITH LESS STATISTICS BY PLUTO SEEN ALSO BY MARK I, DELCO AND THE CRYSTAL BALL (KIRKBY 79).

72 PSI(4030) MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4030) MASS (MEV) and average values.

72 PSI(4030) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4030) WIDTH (MEV).

72 PSI(4030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Decay Masses, and Reference. Includes PSI(4030) INTO D DBAR and INTO D* DBAR.

72 PSI(4030) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Width (KeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4030) INTO E+ E-.

72 PSI(4030) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Branching Ratio, and Reference. Includes PSI(4030) INTO (D DBAR)/(D0* D0BAR+D0*BAR D0) and INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(4030)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Reference, Particle, Reference. Lists various experiments and publications.

ψ(4160)

25 PSI(4160, JPC=1-) I=

SEEN CLEARLY SEPARATED FROM THE PSI(4030) BY DASP AND CONFIRMED WITH LESS STATISTICS BY PLUTO. MARK I, DELCO AND THE CRYSTAL BALL SEE A PROMINENT SHOULDER BUT NO SEPARATION (KIRKBY 79).

25 PSI(4160) MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4160) MASS (MEV).

25 PSI(4160) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4160) WIDTH (MEV).

25 PSI(4160) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Decay Masses, and Reference. Includes PSI(4160) INTO E+ E-.

25 PSI(4160) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Width (KeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4160) INTO E+ E-.

REFERENCES FOR PSI(4160)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Reference, Particle, Reference. Lists various experiments and publications.

ψ(4415)

73 PSI(4415, JPC=1-) I=

73 PSI(4415) MASS (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4415) MASS (MEV) and average values.

73 PSI(4415) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4415) WIDTH (MEV).

73 PSI(4415) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Decay Masses, and Reference. Includes PSI(4415) INTO E+ E-.

73 PSI(4415) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Width (KeV), and Reference. Includes PSI(4415) INTO E+ E-.

Mesons

Data Card Listings

ψ(4415), T(9460) [T(1S)], χ_b(9875) [χ_b(1³P₀)], χ_b(9895) [χ_b(1³P₁)]

73 PSI(4415) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 PSI(4415) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**--5)
R2 PSI(4415) INTO HADRONS/TOTAL
SIEGRIST 76 PRL 36 700
+ABRAMS,BOYARSKI,BREIDENBACH,+ (LBL+SLAC)
BURMESTE 77 PL 66 B 395
+CRIEGEE,DEHNE+ (DESY+HAMB-SIEG+WUPP)
KNIES 77 HAMBURG SYMP.93
G.KNIES HAMBURG TALK ON PLUTO COLLAB.(DESY)
LUTH 77 PL 70 B 120
+PIERRE,ABRAMS,ALAM,BOYARSKI,+ (LBL+SLAC)
BRANDELI 78 PL 76 B 361
BRANDELIK,CORDS+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)

T(9460) or T(1S)

49 UPSILON(9460, JP=1-) I=
REFLECTING COLLOQUIAL USAGE, WE GIVE ALSO THE SPECTROSCOPIC NAMES OF THE UPSILON SYSTEM RESONANCES. AS IS MOST COMMON IN THE LITERATURE, WE GIVE THE RADIAL QUANTUM NUMBER RATHER THAN THE PRINCIPAL QUANTUM NUMBER (I.E. THE RADIAL QUANTUM NUMBER PLUS THE ORBITAL ANGULAR MOMENTUM). THUS, THE LOWEST CHI/B STATES ARE 1 3P J RATHER THAN 2 3P J. NOTE THAT THE SPECTROSCOPIC ASSIGNMENT OF SOME OF THE PARTICLES IS ONLY TENTATIVE AT THIS TIME.

49 UPSILON(9460) MASS (MEV)
M I FIXED TARGET EXPERIMENTS (9410.) (13.) INNES 77 SPEC 0 400 P+A,MU+MU- 12/77
M E+E- EXPERIMENTS (9460.) (10.) BIENLEIN 78 CNTR E+E- 4/78
M D (9456.3) (11.0) BERGER 79 PLUT E+E- 12/79
M (9457.) (10.) DARDEN 79 DASP E+E- 12/79
M D (9433.) (30.) ANDREWS 80 CLEO E+E-,HADRONS 9/81
M D (9434.5) (30.0) BOHRINGER 80 CUSB E+E-,HADRONS 9/81
M D (9461.6) (10.6) NICZYPORU 81 LENA E+E-,HADRONS 9/81
M D (9462.0) (10.6) ALBRECHT 82 DASP E+E-,MU,MU- 8/83*
M 9460.6 0.4 ARTAMONOV 83 REDE E+E-,HADRONS 8/83*
M 9459.9 0.2 GITTELMAN 83 REDE E+E-,HADRONS 2/84*
M AVG 9460.04 0.28 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)
M D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
M I FROM 2-PEAK FIT

49 UPSILON(9460) WIDTH (KEV)
W B 45. 38. 14. BERGER 80 PLUT E+E- 9/81
W B 38. 27. 11. ALBRECHT 82 DASP E+E-,MU+MU- 8/83*
W D B 30. 23. 14. NICZYPORU 82 LENA E+E-,MU+MU-,HADR 8/83*
W D B 48. 8. ANDREWS 83 CLEO E+E-,MU+MU- 9/83*
W AVG 44.3 6.6 AVERAGE
W B FROM R1,R2,W2 BELOW AND ASSUMING E-MU-TAU UNIVERSALITY
W D SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

49 UPSILON(9460) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 UPSILON(9460) INTO MU+ MU- 106+ 106 DECAY MASSES
P2 UPSILON(9460) INTO E+ E- 511+ 511
P3 UPSILON(9460) INTO TAU+ TAU- 1784+1784
P HADRONIC DECAYS
P11 UPSILON(9460) INTO RHO PI 769+ 140
P12 UPSILON(9460) INTO J/PSI(3100) ANYTHING

49 UPSILON(9460) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)
W2 UPSILON(9460) INTO E+ E- (G2)
W2 E (1.33) (0.14) BERGER 79 PLUT E+E- 12/79
W2 1.08 0.25 BOCK 80 CNTR E+E-,HADRONS 9/81
W2 D 1.07 0.23 MAGERAS 81 CUSB E+E-,E+E-PI+PI- 9/81
W2 D A (1.23) (0.20) ALBRECHT 82 DASP E+E-,MU+MU- 8/83*
W2 1.13 0.17 NICZYPORU 82 LENA E+E-,MU+MU-,HADR 8/83*
W2 AVG 1.10 0.12 AVERAGE
W2 A ASSUMING E-MU-TAU UNIVERSALITY
W2 D SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
W2 E ASSUMING HADRONIC PARTIAL WIDTH EQUAL TO TOTAL WIDTH

49 UPSILON(9460) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 UPSILON(9460) INTO(MU+ MU-)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 0.022 0.020 BERGER 79 PLUT E+E- 12/79
R1 A 0.025 0.021 DARDEN 79 DASP E+E- 12/79
R1 0.014 0.034 0.014 BOCK 80 CNTR E+E-,MU+MU- 9/81
R1 0.039 0.011 MUELLER 81 CLEO E+E-,PI+PI-E+E- 9/81
R1 A (0.032) (0.016) ALBRECHT 82 DASP E+E-,MU+MU- 8/83*
R1 D A 0.038 0.017 NICZYPORU 82 LENA E+E-,MU+MU-,HADR 8/83*
R1 D 1652 0.027 0.006 ANDREWS 83 CLEO E+E-,MU+MU- 8/83*
R1 AVG 0.0291 0.0047 AVERAGE
R1 A ASSUMING E-MU-TAU UNIVERSALITY
R2 UPSILON(9460) INTO (E+ E-)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 0.051 0.030 BERGER 80 PLUT E+E- 9/81

R3 D UPSILON(9460) INTO (TAU+ TAU-)/TOTAL (P3)
0.034 0.008 GILES 83 CLEO E+E-,TAU+TAU- 9/83*
R11 UPSILON(9460) INTO (RHO PI)/TOTAL (P11)
(0.021)OR LESS NICZYPORU 83 LENA E+E-,HADRONS 9/83*
R12 UPSILON(9460) INTO (J/PSI(3100) ANYTHING)/TOTAL (P12)
(0.02) OR LESS NICZYPORU 83 LENA E+E-,HADRONS 9/83*
R D SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

REFERENCES FOR UPSILON(9460)
COBB 77 PL 72 B 273 +IWATA,FABJAN,GOLDBERG+(BNL+CERN+SYRA+YALE)
HERB 77 PRL 39 252 +HOM,LEDERMAN,APPEL,ITO,+ (COLU+FNAL+STON)
INNES 77 PRL 39 1240 +APPEL,BROWN,HERB,HOM,FISK+(COLU+FNAL+STON)
BERGER 78 PL 76 B 243 +ALEXANDER,DAUM,+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+SIEG+WUPG)
BIENLEIN 78 PL 78 B 360 +GLAWE,BOCK,BLANAR,+ (DESY+HAMB+HEID+MPIM)
DARDEN 78 PL 76 B 246 +HOFMANN,ALBRECHT,+ (DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND)
GARELICK 78 PR D 18 945 +GAUTHIER,HICKS,OLIVER,+ (NEAS+WASH+TUFT)
KAPLAN 78 PRL 40 435 +APPEL,HERB,HOM,LEDERMAN,+ (STON+FNAL+COLU)
YOH 78 PRL 41 684 +HERB,HOM,LEDERMAN,UENO,+ (COLU+FNAL+STON)
ANGELIS 79 PL 87 B 398 +BESCH,BLUMENFELD,+ (CERN+COLU+OXF+ROCK)
BADIER 79 PL 86 B 98 +BOUCROT,BURGUN+(SACL+CERN+CDF+PQ+LAL)
BERGER 79 ZPHY C 1 343 +ALEXANDER+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+SIEG+WUPG)
DARDEN 79 PL 80 B 419 +HOFMANN,ALBRECHT,+ (DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND)
ALBRECHT 80 PL 93 B 500 +CHILDERS,DARDEN,(DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND+ITEP)
ANDREWS 80 PRL 44 1108 + (CORN+ITHA+HARV+ITHA+LEMO+ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND)
BERGER 80 PL 93 B 497 +LACKAS,RAUPACH,+ (AACH+DESY+HAMB+SIEG+WUPP)
BOCK 80 ZPHY C 6 125 +BLANAR,BLUM,BIENLEIN+(HEID+MPIM+DESY+HAMB)
BOHRINGER 80 PRL 44 1111 +BOHRINGER,COSTANTINI,FINOCCIARO(COLU+STON)
KOURKOU 80 PL 91 B 481 +KOURKOU,ELIAS+(ATHU+NTUA+BNL+CERN+SYRA+YALE)
MAGERAS 81 PRL 46 1115 +BOHRINGER,FINOCCIARO+(COLU+STON+LSU+MPIM)
MUELLER 81 PRL 46 1181 + (RUTG+SYRA+LEMO+VAND+CORN+ITHA+HARV+ROCH)
NICZYPORU 81 PRL 46 92 +NICZYPORUK,CHEN,VOGEL,WEGENER+(LENA+COLLAB)
ALBRECHT 82 PL 116 B 383 +HOFMANN,SHUBERT+(DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND+ITEP)
ARTAMONO 82 PL 118 B 225 +BARU,BLINOV,BONDAR,BUKIN,GROSEVA+(NOVO)
NICZYPORU 82 ZPHY 15 C 299 +NICZYPORUK,FOLGER,BIENLEIN+(LENA+COLLAB)
ALBRECHT 83 DESY 83-101 +DREWS,HASEMANN+(ARGUS+COLLABORATION)
ANDREWS 83 PRL 50 807 + (CORN+ITHA+HARV+OSU+ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND)
ARTAMONO 83 PREPR. 83-84 +BARU,BLINOV,BONDAR,BUKIN,GROSEVA+(NOVO)
GILES 83 PRL 50 877 + (HARV+OSU+ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND+CORN+ITHA)
GITTELMAN 83 CORNELL CONF. 8/83* B. GITTELMAN (CORN)
NICZYPORU 83 ZPHY 17 C 197 + (CRAC+ERLA+DESY+NIJ+PITT+SACL+TELA+WURZ)

χ_b(9875) or χ_b(1³P₀)

76 CHI/B(9875, JP=) J=0 PREFERRED
OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE UPSILON(10025). INTO CHI/B GAMMA, THEREFORE C++.

76 CHI/B(9875) MASS (MEV)
M U 9872.9 5.8 KLOPFENST 83 CUSB E+E-,GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
M U FROM GAMMA ENERGY BELOW, ASSUMING UPSILON(10025) MASS = 10023.4 MEV

76 GAMMA ENERGY IN UPSILON(10025) DECAY (MEV)
DM S 149.4 5.7 KLOPFENST 83 CUSB E+E-,GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM S SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

76 CHI/B(9875) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 CHI/B(9875) INTO UPSILON(9460) GAMMA 9460+ 0 DECAY MASSES

76 CHI/B(9875) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 CHI/B(9875) INTO (UPSILON(9460) GAMMA)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 T (0.11) OR LESS CL-90 PAUSS 83 CUSB E+E-,GAMMAS LEPT 12/83*
R1 T CALCULATED USING UPSILON(10025) INTO CHI/B(9895) GAM/TOT = 0.035

REFERENCES FOR CHI/B(9875)
KLOPFENS 83 PRL 51 160 KLOPFENSTEIN,HAN+(STON+COLU+CORN+LSU+MPIM)
PAUSS 83 PL 130 B 439 +DIETL,EIGEN+(MPIM+COLU+CORN+LSU+STON)

χ_b(9895) or χ_b(1³P₁)

77 CHI/B(9895, JP=) J=1 PREFERRED
OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE UPSILON(10025). INTO CHI/B GAMMA, THEREFORE C++.

77 CHI/B(9895) MASS (MEV)
M U 9894.5 3.5
M U FROM GAMMA ENERGY BELOW ASSUMING UPSILON(10025) MASS = 10023.4 MEV

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

χ_b(9895) [χ_b(1³P₁)], χ_b(9915) [χ_b(1³P₂)], τ(10025) [τ(2S)]

77 GAMMA ENERGY IN UPSILON(10025) DECAY (MEV)

Table with columns for decay mode (DM), energy (S), and branching ratios (R1, R1 T, R1 AVG). Includes systematic error information.

77 CHI/B(9895) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing decay masses for CHI/B(9895) into Upsilon(9460) gamma.

77 CHI/B(9895) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for CHI/B(9895) into Upsilon(9460) gamma and total (P1).

REFERENCES FOR CHI/B(9895)

GAISER 83 SLAC-PUB-3232 J.E. GAISER+CRYSTAL BALL COLLABORATION(SLAC)
KLOPFENS 83 PRL 51 160 KLOPFENSTEIN, HAN+ (STON+COLU+CORN+LSU+MPIM)
PAUSS 83 PL 130 B 439 +DIETL, EIGEN+ (MPIM+COLU+CORN+LSU+STON)

χ_b(9915) or χ_b(1³P₂)

78 CHI/B(9915, J_P=) J=2 PREFERRED OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE UPSILON(10025). INTO CHI/B GAMMA, THEREFORE C=.

78 CHI/B(9915) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass values for CHI/B(9915) from gamma energy below.

78 GAMMA ENERGY IN UPSILON(10025) DECAY (MEV)

Table with columns for decay mode (DM), energy (S), and branching ratios (R1, R1 T, R1 AVG). Includes systematic error information.

78 CHI/B(9915) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing decay masses for CHI/B(9915) into Upsilon(9460) gamma.

78 CHI/B(9915) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for CHI/B(9915) into Upsilon(9460) gamma and total (P1).

REFERENCES FOR CHI/B(9915)

GAISER 83 SLAC-PUB-3232 J.E. GAISER+CRYSTAL BALL COLLABORATION(SLAC)
KLOPFENS 83 PRL 51 160 KLOPFENSTEIN, HAN+ (STON+COLU+CORN+LSU+MPIM)
PAUSS 83 PL 130 B 439 +DIETL, EIGEN+ (MPIM+COLU+CORN+LSU+STON)

τ(10025) or τ(2S)

52 UPSILON(10025, J_P=1-) I=

52 UPSILON(10025) MASS (GEV)

Table showing mass values for Upsilon(10025) from various experiments and fits.

52 UPSILON(10025) WIDTH (KEV)

Table with columns for decay mode (W B), width (S), and branching ratios (R1, R1 T, R1 AVG). Includes systematic error information.

52 UPSILON(10025)-UPSILON(9460) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table showing mass differences between Upsilon(10025) and Upsilon(9460) for various decay modes.

DM A FIXING THE UPSILON(9460) MASS AT 9460 MEV
DM B USING THE UPSILON(9460) MASS OF ARTAMONOV 82.
DM D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

52 UPSILON(10025) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing decay masses for Upsilon(10025) into various particles.

52 UPSILON(10025) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table with columns for decay mode (W2), width (S), and branching ratios (R1, R1 T, R1 AVG). Includes systematic error information.

52 UPSILON(10025) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Upsilon(10025) into various particles and total (P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6).

R D SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED LINEARLY BY US
R E ASSUMING THE BRANCHING RATIO OF UPSILON(9460) TO E+- TO BE 0.025

REFERENCES FOR UPSILON(10025)

COBB 77 PL 72 B 273 +IWATA, FABJAN, GOLDBERG+(BNL+CERN+SYR+YALE)
HERB 77 PRL 39 252 +HOFMANN, ALBRECHT, + (DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND)
INNES 77 PRL 39 1240 +APPEL, BROWN, HERB, HOM, FISK+(COLU+FNAL+STON)
BIENLEIN 78 PL 78 B 360 +GLAWE, BOCK, BLANAR, + (DESY+HAMB+HEID+MPIM)
DARDEN 78 PL 78 B 364 +HOFMANN, ALBRECHT, + (DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND)
KAPLAN 78 PRL 40 435 +APPEL, HERB, HOM, LEDERMAN, + (STON+FNAL+COLU)
YOH 78 PRL 41 684 +HERB, HOM, LEDERMAN, UENO, + (COLU+FNAL+STON)
UENO 79 PRL 42 486 +BROWN, HERB, HOM, FISK, ITO, + (FNAL+COLU+STON)
ANDREWS 80 PRL 44 1108 + (CORN+HARV+ITHA+LEMO+ROCH+RUTG+SYR+VAND)
ARESTOV 80 INEP 80-165 +BOGOLJUBSKI, +
BOCK 80 ZPH C 6 125 +BLANAR, BLUM, BIENLEIN-(HEID+MPIM+DESY+HAMB)
BOHRINGER 80 PRL 44 1111 +BOHRINGER, COSTANTINI, FINOCCHIARO+(COLU+STON)
KOURKOUM 80 PL 91 B 481 KOURKOUMELIS+(ATHU+NTUA+BML+CERN+SYR+YALE)
MAGERAS 81 PRL 46 1115 +BOHRINGER, FINOCCHIARO+(COLU+STON+LSU+MPIM)
MUELLER 81 PRL 46 1181 +(RUTG+SYR+VAND+CORN+ITHA+HARV+ROCH)
NICZYPO1 81 PL 99 B 169 NICZYPORUK, CHEN, VOGEL, WEGENER-(LEMA COLLAB)
NICZYPO2 81 PL 100 B 95 NICZYPORUK, CHEN, FOLGER, LURZ, + (LEMA COLLAB)
ALBRECHT 82 PL 116 B 383 +HOFMANN, SHUBERT+(DESY+DORT+HEID+LUND+ITEP)
GREEN 82 PRL 49 617 +(RUTG+SYR+VAND+CORN+ITHACA+HARV+OSU+ROCH)
ALSO 83 CORNELL CONF. +(RUTG+SYR+VAND+CORN+ITHACA+HARV+OSU+ROCH)

Mesons

Data Card Listings

$\chi_b(10235)$ [$\chi_b(2^3P_0)$], $\chi_b(10255)$ [$\chi_b(2^3P_1)$], $\chi_b(10270)$ [$\chi_b(2^3P_2)$], $\Upsilon(10355)$ [$\Upsilon(3S)$]

ALBRECHT 83 DESY 83-101 -DREWS, HASEMANN+ (ARGUS COLLABORATION)
ANDREWS 83 PRL 50 807 + (CORN+ITHA+HARV+OSU+ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND)
ARTAMONO 83 PREPR. 83-84 +BARU, BLINOV, BONDAR, BUKIN, GROSHEV+ (NOVO)
ALSO 83 CORNELL CONF. B. GITTELMAN (CORN)
BARBER 83 DESY 83-067 +(DESY, ARGUS COLLAB+CRYSTAL BALL COLLABOR.)
ALSO 83 SUB. TO PL +(DESY, ARGUS COLLAB+CRYSTAL BALL COLLABOR.)
GAISER 83 SLAC-PUB-3232 J.E. GAISER+CRYSTAL BALL COLLABORATION(SLAC)
KLOPFENS 83 PRL 51 160 KLOPFENSTEIN, HAN+ (STON+COLU+CORN+LSU+MPIM)

$\chi_b(10235)$ or $\chi_b(2^3P_0)$

79 CHI/B(10235, JPG=) J=0 PREFERRED
OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE UPSILON(10355).
INTO CHI/B GAMMA, THEREFORE C=+.
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

79 CHI/B(10235) MASS (GEV)

M U 10.2328 .0058 9/83*
M U FROM GAMMA ENERGY BELOW ASSUMING UPSILON(10355) MASS = 10355.5 MEV

79 GAMMA ENERGY IN UPSILON(10355) DECAY (MEV)

DM S 119.0 5.0 EIGEN 82 CUSB E+E-, 2 GAM L+L- 9/83*
DM CD (117.2) (5.0) HAN 82 CUSB E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM S 122.3 0.7 LEE-FRANZ 83 RVUE E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM

DM AVG 122.0 5.7 AVERAGE
DM A SYSTEMATIC ERROR OF 5 MEV FROM THE CUSB RESULTS HAS BEEN ADDED
DM LINEARLY BY US TO THE STATISTICAL ERROR ON THE AVERAGE.

DM S STATISTICAL ERROR ONLY.
DM D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
DM C SUPERSEDED BY LEE-FRANZINI 83.

79 CHI/B(10235) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 CHI/B(10235) INTO UPSILON(9460) GAMMA 9460+ 0
P2 CHI/B(10235) INTO UPSILON(10025) GAMMA 10023+ 0

REFERENCES FOR CHI/B(10235)

EIGEN 82 PRL 49 1616 +BOHRINGER, HERB+ (MPIM+COLU+CORN+STON+LSU)
HAN 82 PRL 49 1612 +HORSTKOTTE, IMLAY+(COLU+STON+CORN+LSU+MPIM)
LEE-FRAN 83 EMS 83 CONF. LEE-FRANZINI (COLU)
ALSO 83 CORNELL CONF. 284 P. MICHAEL TUTS (COLU)

$\chi_b(10255)$ or $\chi_b(2^3P_1)$

80 CHI/B(10255, JPG=) J=1 PREFERRED
OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE UPSILON(10355).
INTO CHI/B GAMMA, THEREFORE C=+.

80 CHI/B(10255) MASS (GEV)

M U 10.2537 .0034 9/83*
M U FROM GAMMA ENERGY BELOW ASSUMING UPSILON(10355) MASS = 10355.5 MEV.

80 GAMMA ENERGY IN UPSILON(10355) DECAY (MEV)

DM S 99.0 2.0 EIGEN 82 CUSB E+E-, 2 GAM L+L- 9/83*
DM CD (99.5) (3.2) HAN 82 CUSB E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM S 101.4 0.3 LEE-FRANZ 83 RVUE E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM

DM AVG 101.3 3.3 AVERAGE
DM A SYSTEMATIC ERROR OF 3 MEV FROM THE CUSB RESULTS HAS BEEN ADDED
DM LINEARLY BY US TO THE STATISTICAL ERROR ON THE AVERAGE.

DM S STATISTICAL ERROR ONLY.
DM D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
DM C SUPERSEDED BY LEE-FRANZINI 83.

80 CHI/B(10255) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 CHI/B(10255) INTO UPSILON(9460) GAMMA 9460+ 0
P2 CHI/B(10255) INTO UPSILON(10025) GAMMA 10023+ 0

REFERENCES FOR CHI/B(10255)

EIGEN 82 PRL 49 1616 +BOHRINGER, HERB+ (MPIM+COLU+CORN+STON+LSU)
HAN 82 PRL 49 1612 +HORSTKOTTE, IMLAY+(COLU+STON+CORN+LSU+MPIM)
LEE-FRAN 83 EMS 83 CONF. LEE-FRANZINI (COLU)
ALSO 83 CORNELL CONF. 284 P. MICHAEL TUTS (COLU)

$\chi_b(10270)$ or $\chi_b(2^3P_2)$

81 CHI/B(10270, JPG=) J=2 PREFERRED
OBSERVED IN RADIATIVE DECAY OF THE UPSILON(10355).
INTO CHI/B GAMMA, THEREFORE C=+.

81 CHI/B(10270) MASS (GEV)

M U 10.2710 .0024 9/83*
M U FROM GAMMA ENERGY BELOW ASSUMING UPSILON(10355) MASS = 10355.5 MEV.

81 GAMMA ENERGY IN UPSILON(10355) DECAY (MEV)

DM S 84.0 3.0 EIGEN 82 CUSB E+E-, 2 GAM L+L- 9/83*
DM CD (84.4) (2.0) HAN 82 CUSB E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM S 84.2 0.3 LEE-FRANZ 83 RVUE E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 9/83*
DM

DM AVG 84.2 2.3 AVERAGE
DM A SYSTEMATIC ERROR OF 2 MEV FROM THE CUSB RESULTS HAS BEEN ADDED
DM LINEARLY BY US TO THE STATISTICAL ERROR ON THE AVERAGE.

DM S STATISTICAL ERROR ONLY.
DM D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
DM C SUPERSEDED BY LEE-FRANZINI 83.

81 CHI/B(10270) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 CHI/B(10270) INTO UPSILON(9460) GAMMA 9460+ 0
P2 CHI/B(10270) INTO UPSILON(10025) GAMMA 10023+ 0

REFERENCES FOR CHI/B(10270)

EIGEN 82 PRL 49 1616 +BOHRINGER, HERB+ (MPIM+COLU+CORN+STON+LSU)
HAN 82 PRL 49 1612 +HORSTKOTTE, IMLAY+(COLU+STON+CORN+LSU+MPIM)
LEE-FRAN 83 EMS 83 CONF. LEE-FRANZINI (COLU)
ALSO 83 CORNELL CONF. 284 P. MICHAEL TUTS (COLU)

$\Upsilon(10355)$ or $\Upsilon(3S)$

48 UPSILON(10355, JPG=1-) I=

48 UPSILON(10355) MASS (GEV)

M R (10.351) (0.004) FROM UPSILON(9460) MASS AND MASS DIFF. BELOW
M 10.3555 0.0005 ARTAMONOV 83 REDE E+E-, HADRONS 12/83*
M R REDUNDANT WITH DATA ON MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW.

48 UPSILON(10355) WIDTH (KEV)

W B 23.0 9.0 6.0 PETERSON 82 CUSB E+E-, GAMMAS HADR 8/83*
W F D 13.0 7.0 ANDREWS 83 CLEO E+E-, MU+MU- 9/83*
W W
W W AVG 17.7 5.1 AVERAGE

W B MODEL DEPENDENT VALUE
W D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
W F FROM W2 AND R1 BELOW AND ASSUMING E=MU-TAU UNIVERSALITY.

48 UPSILON(10355)-UPSILON(9460) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

DM E 895.5 0.6
DM E EVALUATED BY US USING DIRECT MEASUREMENTS OF THE UPSILON(9460) AND
DM E UPSILON(10355) MASSES ABOVE. 2/84*

DM A 950.0 30.0 UENO 79 SPEC 400 P PT, MU+MU- 12/79
DM D 891.1 5.7 ANDREWS 80 CLEO E+E-, HADRONS 9/81
DM D 889. 6. BOHRINGER 80 CUSB E+E-, HADRONS 9/81
DM
DM AVG 891.2 4.1 AVERAGE

DM A FIXING THE UPSILON(9460) MASS AT 9460 MEV AND THE
DM A UPSILON(10025)-UPSILON(9460) MASS DIFFERENCE AT 558 MEV.
DM D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.

48 UPSILON(10355) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 UPSILON(10355) INTO MU+ MU- 106+ 106
P2 UPSILON(10355) INTO E+ E- 511+ 511
P3 UPSILON(10355) INTO PI+PI- UPSILON(9460) 140+ 140, 9460
P4 UPSILON(10355) INTO PI+ PI- UPSILON(10025) 140+ 140+10023
P5 UPSILON(10355) INTO CHI/B(10270) GAMMA 10271+ 0
P6 UPSILON(10355) INTO CHI/B(10255) GAMMA 10254+ 0
P7 UPSILON(10355) INTO CHI/B(10235) GAMMA 10233+ 0

48 UPSILON(10355) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

W2 UPSILON(10355) INTO (E+ E-) (62)
W2 D S 0.39 0.09 ANDREWS 80 CLEO E+E-, HADRONS 9/81
W2 D S 0.35 0.06 BOHRINGER 80 CUSB E+E-, HADRONS 9/81
W2
W2 AVG 0.362 0.050 AVERAGE

W2 D SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED LINEARLY BY US.
W2 S USING UPSILON(9460) PARTIAL WIDTH TO E+E- = 1.10 KEV

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

T(10355) [T(3S)], T(10575) [T(4S)], K±, K0, K*(892)

46 UPSILON(10355) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for experiment name, particle, branching ratio, and total branching ratio. Includes experiments like R1, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7.

REFERENCES FOR UPSILON(10355)

Table listing references for Upsilon(10355) with columns for author, journal, volume, page, and year.

T(10575) or T(4S)

47 UPSILON(10575, JP=1-) I=

Table for Upsilon(10575) mass (GeV) with columns for experiment, mass, and error.

47 UPSILON(10575) WIDTH (MEV)

Table for Upsilon(10575) width (MeV) with columns for experiment, width, and error.

47 UPSILON(10575)-UPSILON(9460) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table for Upsilon(10575)-Upsilon(9460) mass difference (MeV) with columns for experiment, difference, and error.

47 UPSILON(10575) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table for Upsilon(10575) partial decay modes with columns for mode and decay masses.

47 UPSILON(10575) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)

Table for Upsilon(10575) partial widths (keV) with columns for mode, width, and error.

REFERENCES FOR UPSILON(10575)

Table listing references for Upsilon(10575) with columns for author, journal, volume, page, and year.

S=±1, C=0, B=0 MESON STATES

K±

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

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

K0

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

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

K*(892)

18 K*(892, JP=1-) I=1/2

18 K*(892) MASS (MEV)

Table for K*(892) mass (MeV) with columns for experiment, mass, error, and reference.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 892.08 ± 0.37

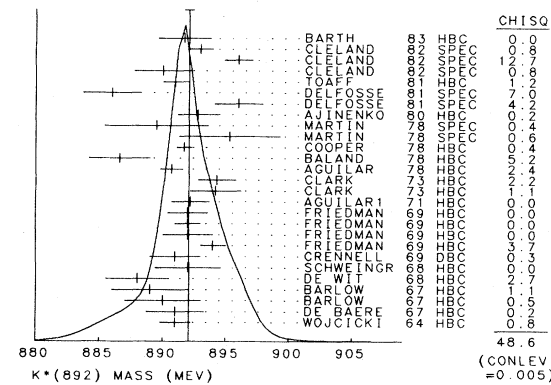
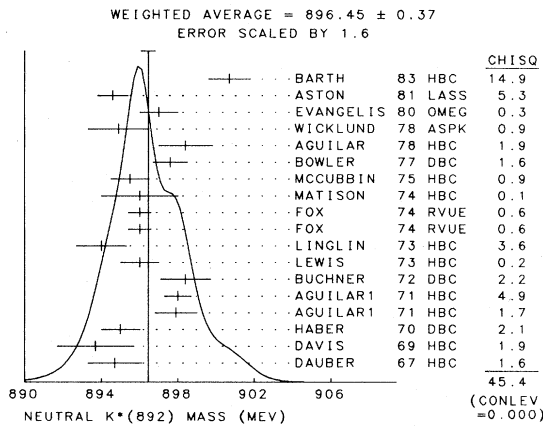


Table for K*(892) mass (MeV) with columns for experiment, mass, error, and reference.

Mesons
K*(892)

Data Card Listings



M C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION.
M D MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.
M I INCLUSIVE REACTION. COMPLICATED BACKGROUND AND PHASE-SPACE EFFECTS
M P FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF 155000 EVENTS.
M W NUMBER OF EVENTS IN PEAK REEVALUATED BY US
M X SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED

NOTE ON K*(892) MASSES AND MASS DIFFERENCES

Unrealistically small errors are reported by some experiments. We use simple "realistic" tests for the minimum errors on the determination of mass and width from a sample of N events:

delta_min(m) = Gamma / sqrt(N), delta_min(Gamma) = 4 * Gamma / sqrt(N)

(For a detailed discussion, see the 1971 edition of this note.) We consistently increase unrealistic errors before averaging.

Table with 4 columns: Experiment, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Title: '18 K*(0) - K*(+-) MASS DIFF. (MEV)'. Includes experiments like BARASH, FICENEC1, FICENEC2, AGUILAR1, etc.

D D MASS ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.
D S DATA WITH MASS ERROR OF 3 MEV OR MORE NOT AVERAGED
D W NUMBER OF EVENTS IN PEAK REEVALUATED BY US

Table with 4 columns: Experiment, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Title: '18 K*(892) WIDTH (MEV)'. Includes experiments like WU, D1700, D620, D430, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Experiment, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Title: 'NEUTRAL ONLY.'. Includes experiments like D1040, D10K, D4300, etc.

W C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION.
W D WIDTH ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE.
W I INCLUSIVE REACTION. COMPLICATED BACKGROUND AND PHASE-SPACE EFFECTS
W P FROM PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF 155000 EVENTS.
W W NUMBER OF EVENTS IN PEAK REEVALUATED BY US

Table with 3 columns: Experiment, Decay Mode, and Decay Masses. Title: '18 K*(892) PARTIAL DECAY MODES'. Includes experiments like P1, P2, P3.

Table with 4 columns: Experiment, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Title: '18 K*(892) PARTIAL WIDTHS (KEV)'. Includes experiments like W3, W3, W3.

Table with 4 columns: Experiment, Branching Ratio, Reference, and Comment. Title: '18 K*(892) BRANCHING RATIOS'. Includes experiments like R1, R1, R1, R2, R2, R2.

Table with 2 columns: Experiment, Reference. Title: 'REFERENCES FOR K*(892)'. Lists various experimental references and theoretical works.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
K*(892), Q(1280) [Q₁]

BERTHON 73 NP B 63 54	+MONTANET, PAUL, BERTRANET, + (CERN+SACL)
CHARRIER 73 NP B 51 317	+CHARRIERE, DRIJARD, DE BAERE, + (CERN+BELG)
CLARK 73 NP B 54 432	+LYONS, RADOJCIC (OXFORD)
LEWIS 73 NP B 60 283	+ALLEN, JACOBS, DANYSZ, BORG, +(LOWC+LOIC+CDEF)
LINGLIN 73 NP B 35 408	D. LINGLIN (CERN)
WALUCH 73 PR D 8 2837	+FLATTE, FRIEDMAN (LBL)
FOX 74 NP B 880 403	G. C. FOX, M. L. GRISS (CIT)
MATISON 74 PR D9 1872	+GALTIERI, GARNJUST, FLATTE, FRIEDMAN, + (LBL)
BRANDENB 75 PL 59 B 405	BRANDENBURG, CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER+(SLAC)
CARITHER 75 PRL 35 349	CARITHERS, MUHLEMANN, UNDERWOOD, +(ROCH+MCGI)
MCCUBBIN 75 NP B86 13	N. A. MCCUBBIN, L. LYONS (OXF)
PALER 75 NP B96 1	+TOVEY, SHAH, SPIRO, CHAURAND+(RHEL+SACL+EPOL)
KIRK 76 NP B 116 99	+KLEIN, COUNIHAN, +(AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIEN)
BOWLER 77 NP B 126 31	+DAINTON, DRAKE, WILLIAMS (OXFORD)
AGUILAR 78 NP B 141 101	+FERNANDEZ, COOPER, + (MADR+TIFR+CERN+CDEF)
BALAND 78 NP B 140 220	+GRARD, JOHNSON, + (MONS+BELG+CERN+LOIC+LALO)
BALDI 78 NP B 134 365	+BOHRINGER, DORSZ, HUNGERBUHLER+ (GEVA)
COOPER 78 NP B 136 365	+GURTU, DOBRZYNSKI, + (TIFR+CERN+CDEF+MADR)
ENGELEN 78 NP B 134 14	+JONGEJANS, HEMINGWAY, + (NIJM+ZEEM+CERN+OXF)
ESTABROO 78 NP B 133 490	ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE, + (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC)
ALSO 78 PR D 17 658	ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE+ (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC)
JONGEJAN 78 NP B 139 383	JONGEJANS, CERRADA, + (ZEEM+CERN+NIJM+OXF)
MARTIN 78 NP B 134 392	+SHIMADA, BALDI, BOHRINGER, DORSZ+(DURH+GEVA)
WICKLUND 78 PRD 17 1197	+AYRES, DIEBOLD, GREENE, KRAMER, PAWLICKI (ANL)
LANG 79 PR D 19 956	C. B. LANG, A. MAS-PARAREDA (GRAZ)
AJINENKO 80 ZPHY 5 177	+BARTH, DUJARDIN, + (SERP+LIBH+MONS+SACL)
EVANGELI 80 NP B 165 383	+ (BARI+NONN+CERN+DARE+GLAS+LIVP+MILA+WIEN)
ASTON 81 PL 106 B 235	+CARNEGIE, DUNWOODIE, DURKIN+(SLAC+CARL+OTTA) JP
BERG 81 PL 98 B 119	+CHANDLEE, BIEL, HEPELMANN, +(ROCH+FNAL+MIIN)
DELFOSE 81 NP B 183 349	+GUISAN, MARTIN, MUHLEMANN, WEILL, +(GEVA+LAUS)
TOAFF 81 PR D 23 1500	+MUSGRAVE, AMMAR, DAVIS, ECKLUND, + (ANL+KANS)
CLELAND 82 NP B 208 189	+DELFOSE, DORSZ, GLOOR (DURH+GEVA+LAUS+PITT)
BARTH 83 NP B 223 296	+DREVERMANN+(BRUX+CERN+GENO+MONS+NIJM+SERP)
BERG 83 THESIS	D. BERG (ROCH)
CHANDLEE 83 COO 3065 354	+BERG, CIHANGIR, COLLIK+ (ROCH+FNAL+MIIN)

Q(1280) or Q ₁	28 Q(1280, JP=1+) I=1/2
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NOTE ON THE Q(1280) AND Q(1400)

We no longer use the subscripts 1 and 2 on the Q states.

Since all the recent high-statistics experiments investigating the partial-wave contents of the $K\pi\pi$ system diffractively produced on protons (BRANDENBURG 76, OTTER 76, VERGEEST 79, DAUM 81) give consistent evidence for the existence of two strangeness-one axial vector mesons, we have split the "Q region" entry into two entries: one for the Q(1280) resonance, with a mass around 1280 MeV, a width of the order of 100 MeV, and coupled mainly to the $K\rho$ channel; and another one for the Q(1400) resonance, with a mass around 1400 MeV, a width of the order of 180 MeV, and coupled mainly to the $K^*(892)\pi$ channel.

Notice that, whereas both Q(1280) and Q(1400) are produced in diffractive processes, the nondiffractive reactions (ARMENTEROS 64, CRENNELL 67,72, ASTIER 69, GAVILLET 78, ETKIN 80, RODEBACK 81, BAUBILLIER 82) select preferentially the production of one of the two states.

28 Q(1280) MASS (MEV)				
M	PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS	ASTIER	69 HBC	0 PBAR P 9/69
M	A 1242.0 9.0	10.0		
M	THIS IS THE C MESON.			
M	45(1300.)	CRENNELL	67 HBC	0 6 PI- P, LK2PI 7/67
M	40(1300.)	CRENNELL	72 HBC	0 4.5PI-P, LK2PI 12/72
M	310(1294.) (10.)	RODEBACK	81 HBC	4 PI-P, LAM K 2PI 1/82

M	PRODUCED BY K-, BACKWARDS SCATTERING, HYPERON EXCHANGE			
M	700 1275.0 10.0	GAVILLET	78 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 4/78
M	PRODUCED BY K BEAMS			
M	(1260.)	DAVIS	72 HBC	+ 12. K+ P 12/72
M	(1234.) (12.)	FIRESTONE	72 DBC	+ 12. K+ D 2/73
M	(1300.) APPROX.	BRANDENB	76 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/75
M	(1289.0) (25.0)	CARNEGIE	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, P KPIPI 12/77
M	(1270.0) APPROX.	OTTER	76 HBC	- 10-14-16K-P 12/77
M	(1300.0) APPROX.	VERGEEST	79 HBC	- 4.2 K-P, K PI PI 12/79
M	1270. 10.	DAUM	81 CNTR	- 63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
M	(1276.0) APPROX	TORNQVIST	82 RVUE	9/83*
M	FROM A MODEL DEPENDENT FIT WITH GAUSSIAN BACKGROUND TO			
M	BRANDENBURG 76 DATA.			
M	FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION			

28 Q(1280) WIDTH (MEV)				
W	PRODUCED BY BEAMS OTHER THAN K MESONS			
W	127.0 7.0	ASTIER	69 HBC	0 PBAR P 9/69
W	45 (60.)	CRENNELL	67 HBC	0 6 PI- P 7/67
W	40 (60.)	CRENNELL	72 HBC	0 4.5PI-P, LK2PI 12/72
W	310 (66.) (15.)	RODEBACK	81 HBC	4 PI-P, LAM K 2PI 1/82
W	PRODUCED BY K-, BACKWARDS SCATTERING, HYPERON EXCHANGE			
W	700 75.0 15.0	GAVILLET	78 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 4/78
W	PRODUCED BY K BEAMS			
W	(120.)	DAVIS	72 HBC	+ 12. K+ P 12/72
W	(188.) (21.)	FIRESTONE	72 DBC	+ 12. K+ D 12/75
W	(200.) APPROX.	BRANDENB	76 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/75
W	(150.00) (71.0)	CARNEGIE	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, P KPIPI 12/77
W	(150.0) APPROX.	VERGEEST	79 HBC	- 4.2 K-P, K PI PI 12/79
W	90. 8.	DAUM	81 CNTR	- 63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
W	E	SEE NOTE E ABOVE.		

28 Q(1280) PARTIAL DECAY MODES				
P1	Q(1280) INTO K*(892) PI			DECAY MASSES
P2	Q(1280) INTO K RHO			892- 140
P3	Q(1280) INTO K PI			498- 769
P4	Q(1280) INTO K ETA			498- 140
P5	Q(1280) INTO K OMEGA			498- 549
P6	Q(1280) INTO K PI PI			498- 783
P7	Q(1280) INTO KAPPA(1350) PI			498- 140+ 140
P8	Q(1280) INTO K EPSILON(1300)			1350+ 140
				498+1300

28 Q(1280) PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)				
W1	Q(1280) INTO K*(892) PI			(61)
W1	2.0 2.0	CARNEGIE1	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78
W1	14.0 11.0	MAZZUCATO	79 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 12/79
W1	AVG 2.4 2.0	AVERAGE		
W2	Q(1280) INTO K RHO			(62)
W2	75.0 6.0	CARNEGIE1	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78
W2	57.0 5.0	MAZZUCATO	79 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 12/79
W2	AVG 64.4 8.9	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)		
W5	Q(1280) INTO K OMEGA			(65)
W5	24.0 3.0	CARNEGIE1	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78
W5	4.0 4.00	MAZZUCATO	79 HBC	+ 4.2 K-P, XI-KPIPI 12/79
W5	AVG 16.8 9.6	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 4.0)		
W7	Q(1280) INTO KAPPA(1350) PI			(67)
W7	26.0 6.0	CARNEGIE1	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78
W8	Q(1280) INTO EPSILON(1300) K			(68)
W8	22.0 5.0	CARNEGIE1	77 ASPK	+ 13 K+-P, (KPIPI)P 12/78

28 Q(1280) BRANCHING RATIOS				
R1	Q(1280) INTO K*(892) PI			(P1)
R1 F	0.16 0.05	DAUM	81 CNTR	63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
R2	Q(1280) INTO K RHO			(P2)
R2 F	0.42 0.06	DAUM	81 CNTR	63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
R2 F	DOMINANT	RODEBACK	81 HBC	4 PI-P, LAM K 2PI 1/82
R3	Q(1280) INTO K OMEGA			(P5)
R3 F	0.11 0.02	DAUM	81 CNTR	63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
R4	Q(1280) INTO KAPPA(1350) PI			(P7)
R4 F	0.28 0.04	DAUM	81 CNTR	63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
R5	Q(1280) INTO K EPSILON(1300)			(P8)
R5 F	0.03 0.02	DAUM	81 CNTR	63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
R6	Q(1280) INTO (K OMEGA)/(K RHO)			(P5)/(P2)
R6	(0.30) OR LESS CL=.95	RODEBACK	81 HBC	4 PI-P, LAM K 2PI 1/82
R9	D/S RATIO FOR Q(1280) INTO K*(892) PI			
R9 F	1.0 0.7	DAUM	81 CNTR	63 K-P, K 2PI P 1/82
R	F	AVERAGE FROM LOW AND HIGH T DATA.		

REFERENCES FOR Q(1280)				
ARMENTER	64 DUBNA CONF 1 577	ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, D-ANDLAU + (CERN+CDEF)		
ALSO	64 DUBNA CONF 1 617	R ARMENTEROS (RAPPORTEUR)		
ARMENTER	64 PL 9 207	ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, D-ANDLAU, + (CERN+CDEF)		
ALSO	66 PR 145 1095	BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN (COLUMBIA)		
ALMEIDA	65 PL 16 184	ALMEIDA, ATHERTON, BYER, DORNAN, FORSON+ (CAVE)		
SHEN	66 PRL 17 726	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDBABERS, TRILLING (LRL)		
ALSO	66 PRIVATE COMM.	GERSON GOLDBABER (LRL)		

Mesons

Q(1280) [Q₁], κ(1350)

Data Card Listings

BASSOMPI 67 PL 268 30	BASSOMPIERRE, GOLDSCHMIDT+ (CERN-BRUX+BIRM) IJP
BERLNGH 67 PRL 18 1087	BERLNGHIERI +FARBER+FERBEL+FORMAN (ROCH) IJP
CRENNELL 67 PRL 19 44	+KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN (BNL) I
DE BAERE 67 NC 49A 374	+DEBAISIEUX+FAST+FILIPPAS+ (CERN-BRUX)
ALSO PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY S. JONGEJANS	G. GOLDHABER (LBL)
GOLDHABE 67 PRL 19 976	
BARTSCH 68 NP 88 9	+COCCONI,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
BOMSE 68 PRL 20 1519	+BORENSTEIN, CALLAHAN, COLE, COX,+ (JOHNHOPK)
DENEGRI 68 PRL 20 1194	+CALLAHAN+ETTTLINGER+GILLESPIE+ (JOHNHOPK) 1+
ALEXANDE 69 NP B 13 503	G. ALEXANDER, FIRESTONE, GOLDHABER,+ (LRL)
ANDREWS 69 PRL 22 731	+LACH, LUDLAM, SANDWEISS, BERGER,+ (YALE-LRL)
ASTIERI 69 NP B 10 65	+MARECHAL, MONTANET,+ (CDEF+CERN+IPNP-LIVP) IJP
BARBARO 69 PRL 22 1207	BARBARO-GALTIERI, DAVIS, FLATTE,+ (LRL)
BETTINI 69 NC 62 A 1038	+CRESTI, LIMENTANI, BERTAUZA, BIGI+(PADO-PISA) I
BISHOP 69 NP B 9 403	+GOSHAW, ERWIN, WALKER (WISC)
CHIEN 69 PL 29B 433	+MALAMUD, MELLEMA, RUDNICK, SCHLEIN+ (UCLA)
CHUNG 69 PR 182 1443	+EISNER+BALI+LUERS (BNL)
COLLEY 69 NC A 59 519	+EASTWOOD,+ (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)
ERWIN 69 NP B 9 364	+WALKER, GOSHAW, WEINBERG (WISC+PRIN-VAND)
FRIEDMAN 69 UCRL-18260	J. FRIEDMAN, PH. D. THESIS (LRL)
WERNER 69 PR 188 2023	+AMMAR, DAVIS, KROPAC, YARGER, CHO,+ (NMES+ANL) 1+
ABRAMS 70 PR D 1 2433	+EISENSTEIN, KIM, MARSHALL, O-HALLORAN,+ (ILL)
ANTICH 70 NP B 20 201	+CARSON, CHIEN, COX, DENEGRI, ETTTLINGER,+ (JHU)
BOWLER 70 PL 31 B 318	M. G. BOWLER (OXFORD)
FARBER 70 PR D 1 78	+FERBEL, SLATTERY, YUTA (ROCH) 1+
BARNHAM 71 NP B25 49	+COLLEY, GRIFFITHS ALPER,+ (BIRM+GLAS+OXF)
DENEGRI 71 NP B 18 13	+ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CARSON, CHIEN, COX,+ (JHU)
FORMAN 71 PR D 3 2610	+GELFAND, LEARY, MOSER, SEIDL, WOLFSOHN (EFI)
GARFINKL 71 PRL 26 1505	G. GARFINKEL, HOLLAND, CARMONY, LANDER+(PURD-UCD) 1+
ANDERSON 72 PR D 6 1823	+FRANKLIN, GOODEN, KOPELMAN, LIBBY, TAN (COLO)
BINGHAM 72 NP B 48 589	+EISENSTEIN, GRAD, HERQUET,+ (CERN-BRUX)
BRANDBEN 72 NP B 45 397	BRANDBURG, BRODY, JOHNSON, LEITH, LOOS+(SLAC)
BRANDBEN 72 PRL 28 932	BRANDBURG, JOHNSON, LEITH, LOOS, LUSTE+(SLAC)
CRENNELL 72 PR D 6 1220	+GORDON, KWAN-WU, LAI, SCARR (BNL)
DAVIS 75 PR 25 2688	J. DAVIS, BARBARO, FLATTE, FRIEDMAN, LYNCH+(LBL)
FIRESTONE 72 PR D 5 505	FIRESTONE, GOLDHABER, LISSAUER, TRILLING (LBL)
FIRESTONE 72 NP B 47 348	A. FIRESTONE (CIT)
FRATI 72 PR D 6 2361	+HALPERN, HARGIS, SNAPE, CARNAHAN,+ (PENN+CINC)
HAATUFT 72 NP B 48 78	+ARNOLD, MAGUENAUER,+ (BERG+STRB+EPOL+MADR)
BARLOUTA 73 NP B 59 374	+DREVILLON, SHAH,+ (SACL+EPOL+RHEL) JP
BINGHAM 73 NP B 52 31	+FRANKLIN,+ (LBL+ORSAY+BNL+SACLAY+MILAN) JP
DE JONGH 73 NP B 58 110	+CORNET, CHARRIERE,+ (BRUX+MONS+CERN+MPIM) JP
JONES 73 NP B 52 383	G. T. JONES (CERN) JP
LEWIS 73 NP B 60 283	+ALLEN, JACOBS, DANYSZ, BORG,+ (LOWIC+LOIC+CDEF)
WERNER 73 PR D 7 1275	+SLATTERY, FERBEL (ROCHESTER) JP
ANGELOPO 74 NC 20A 49	ANGELOPOULOS, FILIPPAS+(ATHU+ATEN+LIVP+VIEN) JP
BOWLER 74 NP B74 493	+DAINTON, KADDOURA, AITCHISON (OXF)
DAVIDSON 74 PR D9 77	+CHAPMAN, GREEN, LYS, ROE (MICH) JP
DEUTSCHM 74 PL 49B 388	DEUTSCHMANN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN) JP
ANTIPOV 75 NP B86 381	+FRANKLIN, BUSNELLO, KIENZLE,+ (SERP+CERN+ILL) JP
BOWLER 75 NP B97 227	+GAME, AITCHISON, DAINTON (OXF+DARE)
DORE 75 LNC 13 265	+GUIDONI, LAAKSO, MARINI, CONFORTO+(ROMA+RHEL)
DREVILLON 75 PL 5 B 245	DREVILLON, BORENSTEIN+ (EPOL+BOHR+CDEF) JP
DUNWOODIE 75 NP B91 189	DUNWOODIE, GRANT+ (CERN+BELG+MONS+MPIM) JP
OTTER 75 NP B84 333	+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN+ATHU+ATEN+LIVP) JP
OTTER 75 NP B93 365	+RUDOLPH, RUMPF+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN) JP
OTTERS 75 NP B96 29	+RUDOLPH, SEYFERT+(AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN) I, JP
TOVEY 75 NP B95 109	+HANSEN, BORENSTEIN, BORG+ (RHEL+EPOL+SACL) I, JP
BASDEVAN 76 PRL 37 977	BASDEVANT, BERGER (FNAL+ANL)
BOAL 76 PR D 14 2998	+EDWARDS, KAMAL, TORGESON (ALBERTA)
BOWLER 76 JRG 3 775	M. G. BOWLER (OXFORD)
BRANDBEN 76 PRL 26 703	BRANDBURG, CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER+(SLAC) JP
OTTER 76 NP B 106 77	+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN+LPNP+RHEL+SACL) JP
VERGEEST 76 PL 62 B 471	+ENGELEN, JONGEJANS,+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF) JP
CARNEGIE 77 NP B 127 509	+CASHMORE, DAVIER, DUNWOODIE, LASINSKI+ (SLAC)
CARNEGIE 77 PL B 68 287	+CASHMORE, DUNWOODIE, LASINSKI,+ (SLAC)
BEUSCH 78 PL 74 B 282	+BERMAN, KONIGS, OTTER,+ (CERN+AACH+ETH) JP
GAUVILLET 78 PL 76 B 517	+DIAZ, DIONISI,+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF) JP
WOHL 78 NP B 132 401	+PALER, CHAURAND,+ (LPNP+RHEL+SACLAY) JP
BASDEVAN 79 PR D 19 246	BASDEVANT, BERGER (ANL)
MAZZUCATO 79 NP B 156 532	MAZZUCATO, PENNINGTON+ (CERN+ZEEM+NIJM+OXF)
VERGEEST 79 NP B 158 265	+JONGEJANS, DIONISI,+ (NIJM+AMST+CERN+OXF)
BACON 80 NP B 162 189	+BARREY, BUTTERWORTH, ANSORGE,+ (LOIC+CAVE)
DIONISI 80 NP B 169	+GAUVILLET, ARMENTEROS+ (CERN+MADR+CDEF+STOH)
ETKIN 80 PR D 22 42	+FOLEY, LINDENBAUM, KRAMER,+ (BNL+CUMY) JP
IRVING 80 JRG 6 153	A. C. IRVING (LIVP)
RADFORD 80 NP B 167 181	RADFORD, BRANDENBURG (MIT)
DAUM 81 NP B 187 1	+HERTZBERGER+(AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHEL)
OTTER 81 NP B 181 1	(AACH+BERL+LOIC+VIEN+BIRM+BELG+CERN+MONS)
RODEBACK 81 ZPHY C 9 9	+SJOEGREN, ARMENTEROS,+ (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STOH)
BAUBILLI 82 NP B 202 21	BAUBILLIER+ (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LPNP)
FERNANDE 82 ZPHY C 16 95	FERNANDEZ, AGUILAR+ (MADR+CERN+CDEF+STOH) JP
GAUVILLET 82 ZPHY C 16 119	+ARMENTEROS, AGUILAR+ (CERN+CDEF+PADO+ROMA)
TORNQVIST 82 NP B 203 268	TORNQVIST (HELS)

***** K(1350) 19 KAPPA(1350, JP=0+) I=1/2 *****

κ(1350) 19 KAPPA(1350, JP=0+) I=1/2

The isodoublet S-wave $K\pi$ phase shift δ_0^1 is compatible with elastic unitarity up to the $K\eta'$ threshold. It grows monotonically, reaching 90° at about 1350 MeV (MERCER 71, BINGHAM 72, FIRESTONE 71, 72, MATISON 72, 74, GALTIERI 73, YUTA 73, FOX 74, BAKER 75, LAUSCHER 75, BOWLER 77, ESTABROOKS 78, ASTON 81). The ambiguous "up" solu-

tion in the region of the K^* (892) has been ruled out conclusively (MATISON 72, 74, GALTIERI 73, BOWLER 77, ESTABROOKS 78).

The first inelastic two-body threshold is $K\eta$, which, however, is very weakly coupled to the $\kappa(1350)$, in accordance with the SU(3) prediction for the $\kappa(1350)K\eta$ coupling.

In the energy range 1350-1450 MeV, the phase shift exhibits rapid motion (BOWLER 77, ESTABROOKS 78, MARTIN 78), which has been taken as an indication of a κ resonance at 1500 MeV (ESTABROOKS 79). However, the phase-shift behavior can also be understood as a cusp effect due to the nearby $K\eta'$ threshold at 1455 MeV (TORNQVIST 82). Above this energy the inelasticity due to $K\eta'$ is important. The phase shift can be fitted up to about 1500 MeV in a unitary coupled-channel analysis with proper analytic structure with one resonance, the $\kappa(1350)$, without background (TORNQVIST 82). This supports earlier interpretations (FIRESTONE 71, 72, FRATI 72, ROUGE 72, CORDS 73, LAUSCHER 75, MORGAN 75, ENGELEN 78, ASTON 81) that this κ mass is indeed where δ_0^1 passes through 90° .

At still higher energies some evidence for a second scalar resonance exists (ASTON 81).

19 KAPPA(1350) MASS (MEV)							
H	C	(1425.)	APPROX.	ESTABROOK	78	ASPK	13 K+-P
M	C	(1450.0)	APPROX.	MARTIN	78	SPEC	10 K+-P, KS PI P
M	P	(1278.)	(50.)	LANG	79	RVUE	0
M	C	(1400.)	APPROX.	ASTON	81	LASS	0 11 K-P, K-PI+ N
M	T	(1350.)		TORNQVIST	82	RVUE	13 K+-P
M	C	FROM ELASTIC K PI PARTIAL WAVE ANAL. (SEE KAPPA(1350) MINI-REVIEW)					
M	P	POLE EXTRAPOLATION USING FIRESTONE 72 AND MATISON 74 DATA.					
M	T	FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION					

19 KAPPA(1350) WIDTH (MEV)							
W	C	200-300	APPROX.	ESTABROOK	78	ASPK	13 K+-P
W	P	(540.)	(106.)	LANG	79	RVUE	0
W	T	(250.)	APPROX.	ASTON	81	LASS	0 11 K-P, K-PI+ N
W	T	(430.)	OR MORE	TORNQVIST	82	RVUE	13 K+-P
W	C	FROM ELASTIC K PI PARTIAL WAVE ANAL. (SEE KAPPA(1350) MINI-REVIEW)					
W	P	POLE EXTRAPOLATION USING FIRESTONE 72 AND MATISON 74 DATA.					
W	T	FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION					

19 KAPPA(1350) PARTIAL DECAY MODES							
P1	KAPPA(1350) INTO K PI						DECAY MASSES
P2	KAPPA(1350) INTO K ETA						498+ 135
P3	KAPPA(1350) INTO K ETA PRIME						498+ 549
							498+ 958

19 KAPPA(1350) BRANCHING RATIOS							
R1	KAPPA(1350) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL						(P1)
R1	(0.85) APPROX.						ASTON 81 LASS 0 11 K-P, K-PI+ N
R1	(0.93) APPROX.						TORNQVIST 82 RVUE 13 K+-P
R1	T						FROM A UNITARIZED QUARK MODEL CALCULATION

REFERENCES FOR KAPPA(1350)							
TRIPPE	68	PL	28	B 203	+CHIEN, MALAMUD, MELLEMA, SCHLEIN,+ (UCLA)		
CRENNELL	69	PRL	22	487	+KARSHON, LAI, O'NEALL, SCARR (BNL)		
DODD	69	PR	177	1994	+JOLDERSMA, PALMER, SAMIOS (BNL)		
GOLDBERG	69	PL	30	B 434	SABRE COLLABOR. (SACL+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)		
SCHLEIN	69	ARGONNE CONF.	446		P. SCHLEIN (UCLA)		
FIRESTON	71	PRL	26	1460	A. FIRESTONE, G. GOLDHABER, D. LISSAUER (LRL)		
MERCER	71	NP	B32	381	+ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CHIEN, COX,+ (JOHN HOPKINS)		
YUTA	71	PRL	26	1502	+DERRICK, ENGELMANN, MUSGRAVE (ANL+EFI)		

Mesons

K(1400) [K'], K*(1430)

Data Card Listings

K(1400) or K' with an arrow pointing right

21 K(1400, JP=0-) I=1/2 FORMERLY CALLED K PRIME. OBSERVED IN K PI PI PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS. NOT SEEN BY VERGEEST 79. WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

21 K(1400) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, A, (1400.), APPROX., BRANDENBU 76 ASPK, 13 K+-P, KPIPI, 12/77, 1(1460.), APPROX., DAUM, 81 CNTR, 63 K-P, K 2PI P, 1/82

21 K(1400) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, A, (250.), APPROX., BRANDENBU 76 ASPK, 13 K+-P, KPIPI, 12/77, W, (260.), APPROX., DAUM, 81 CNTR, 63 K-P, K 2PI P, 1/82

21 K(1400) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1, K(1400) INTO K*(892) PI, 892+ 140, P2, K(1400) INTO K RHO, 494+ 769, P3, K(1400) INTO KAPPA(1350) PI, 1350+ 140

21 K(1400) PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)

Table with columns W1, K(1400) INTO K*(892) PI, (109.) APPROX., DAUM, 81 CNTR, 63 K-P, K 2PI P, 1/82, W2, K(1400) INTO K RHO, (34.) APPROX., DAUM, 81 CNTR, 63 K-P, K 2PI P, 1/82, W3, K(1400) INTO KAPPA(1350) PI, (117.) APPROX., DAUM, 81 CNTR, 63 K-P, K 2PI P, 1/82

REFERENCES FOR K(1400)

Table with columns BRANDENB 76 PLR 36 1239, BRANDENBURG, CARNEGIE, CASHMORE, DAVIER+(SLAC) JP, VERGEEST 79 NP B 158 265, +JONGEJANS, DIONISI, + (NIJM+AMST+CERN+OXF), DAUM 81 NP B 187 1, +HERTZBERGER+(AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIN+OXF+RHEL), BARNES 82 PL 116 B 365, T. BARNES AND F.E. CLOSE (RHEL), TANIMOTO 82 PL 116 B 198, M. TANIMOTO (BIEL)

K*(1430)

22 K*(1430, JP=2+) I=1/2

WE CONSIDER THAT PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES PROVIDE MORE RELIABLE DETERMINATIONS OF THE MASS AND WIDTH. SEE RHO(770) MINI-REVIEW.

22 K*(1430) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, CHARGED ONLY, WITH FINAL STATE K PI, M, D 39 1423, 11.0, BASSANO 67 HBC, - 4.6-5.0K-P, K0PI- 12/75, M, D 63 1427.0, 12.0, SCHWEINGR 68 HBC, - 5.5 K- P (K PI) 12/77, M, D 220 1416.0, 10.0, CRENELL 69 DBC, - 13.9 K-N (K0PI-) 7/69, M, D 60 1414, 13.0, LIND 69 HBC, + 9. K+ P(K0 PI+) 12/77, M, 1400 1420.0, 3.1, AGUILAR1 71 HBC, - 3.9, 4.6 K- P 11/71, M, W D 225 1425, 8.0, BARNHAM 71 HBC, + K+ P, K0 PI+ P 12/75, M, B 1428.0, 4.6, MARTIN 78 SPEC, + 10 K+-P, K PI P H, M, B 1423.8, 4.6, MARTIN 78 SPEC, + 10 K+-P, K PI P H, M, D 579(1448.5), (5.0), DELFOSSE 81 SPEC, + K+-P, K+- P IO P 1/82, M, D 292(1431.8), (5.6), DELFOSSE 81 SPEC, + K+-P, K+- P IO P 1/82, M, 935 1423.0, 5.0, TOAFF 81 HBC, - 6.5 K-P, K0 PI- P 1/82, M, W D 400 1436, 5.5, CLELAND 82 SPEC, + 30 K+P, K5 PI+P 8/83*, M, W D1500 1430, 3.2, CLELAND 82 SPEC, + 50 K+P, K5 PI+P 8/83*, M, W D1200 1430, 3.2, CLELAND 82 SPEC, - 50 K+P, K5 PI- P 8/83*

NEUTRAL ONLY

Table with columns M, 2200 1421.1, 2.6, DAVIS 69 HBC, 0 12. K+ P (K PI) 9/69, M, 1800 1419.1, 3.7, AGUILAR1 71 HBC, 0 3.9, 4.6 K- P 11/71, M, 600 1416, 6., CORDS 71 DBC, 0 9. K+ N, K+ PI- P 2/72, M, 1100 1427, 3., BUCHNER 72 DBC, 0 4.6 K+ N, K+ PI- P 12/72, M, C 1420.1, 4.3, LINGLIN 73 HBC, 0 2-13 K+P, K+PI- 12/75, M, 800 1421.6, 4.2, MCCUBBIN 75 HBC, 0 3.6 K-P, K-PI+N 12/75, M, E (1423.0), (3.0), ETKIN 76 SPEC, 06. K-P, K0 PI+PI- 7/77, M, 300 1420.0, 7.0, HENDRICKX 76 DBC, 8.25 K+N, K+PI 7/77, M, P 1440.0, 10.0, BOWLER 77 DBC, 0 5.5 K+D, K PI P 12/77, M, P (1424.0), (2.0), ESTABROOK 78 ASPK, 0 13K+-P, K PI 12/77, M, 1450, 30., ETKIN 80 SPEC, 0 6. K-P, K0 PI+PI- N 3/82, M, 1428, 3., ASTON 81 LASS, 0 11 K-P, K- PI+ N 1/82, M, P (1471.), (12.), BAUBILLIE 82 HBC, 0 8.25 K-P, K5 2PIN 9/83*

M B SYSTEMATIC ERROR ADDED BY US.

Table with columns M, C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION, USING WORLD K+P DST, M, D ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE ON K*(892), M, E SEE MORE RECENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS (ETKIN 80), M, P FROM PHASE SHIFT OR PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS., M, W NUMBER OF EVENTS IN PEAK REEVALUATED BY US

22 K*(1430) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, CHARGED ONLY, WITH FINAL STATE K PI, W, 1400 94.7, 15.1, 12.5, AGUILAR1 71 HBC, - 3.9, 4.6 K- P 11/71, W, 96.5, 3.8, MARTIN 78 SPEC, + 10 K+-P, K5 PI P 12/78, W, 97.7, 4.0, MARTIN 78 SPEC, + 10 K+-P, K5 PI P 12/78, W, D 579 118.9, 20.0, DELFOSSE 81 SPEC, + K+-P, K+- P IO P 1/82, W, D 292 96.0, 22.5, DELFOSSE 81 SPEC, + K+-P, K+- P IO P 1/82, W, 935 85.0, 16.0, TOAFF 81 HBC, - 6.5 K-P, K0 PI- P 1/82, W, W D 400 109, 22., CLELAND 82 SPEC, + 30 K+P, K5 PI+P 8/83*, W, W D1500 124, 12.8, CLELAND 82 SPEC, + 50 K+P, K5 PI+P 8/83*, W, W D1200 113, 12.8, CLELAND 82 SPEC, - 50 K+P, K5 PI- P 8/83*

NEUTRAL ONLY

Table with columns W, 2200 101, 10., DAVIS 69 HBC, 0 12. K+ P (K PI) 9/69, W, 1800 116.6, 10.3, 15.5, AGUILAR1 71 HBC, 0 3.9, 4.6 K- P 11/71, W, D1100 109, 14.0, BUCHNER 72 DBC, 0 4.6 K+ N, K+ PI- P 12/75, W, C (61.0), (14.0), LINGLIN 73 HBC, 0 2-13 K+P, K+PI- 1/74, W, P 800 116, 18., MCCUBBIN 75 HBC, 0 3.6 K-P, K-PI+N 12/75, W, P (170.0), (20.0), BOWLER 77 DBC, 0 5.5 K+D, K PI P 12/77, W, P (98.0), (5.0), ESTABROOK 78 ASPK, 0 13K+-P, K PI 12/77, W, P 140, 30., ETKIN 80 SPEC, 0 6. K-P, K0 PI+PI- N 3/82, W, P 98, 8., ASTON 81 LASS, 0 11 K-P, K- PI+ N 1/82, W, P (143.), (34.), BAUBILLIE 82 HBC, 0 8.25 K-P, K5 2PIN 9/83*

W C FROM POLE EXTRAPOLATION, USING WORLD K+P DST, W, D ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE K*(892) TYPED NOTE., W, P FROM PHASE SHIFT OR PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS., W, W NUMBER OF EVENTS IN PEAK REEVALUATED BY US

22 K*(1430) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1, K*(1430) INTO K PI, 494+ 140, P2, K*(1430) INTO K*(892) PI, 892+ 140, P3, K*(1430) INTO K RHO, 494+ 769, P4, K*(1430) INTO K OMEGA, 494+ 783, P5, K*(1430) INTO K ETA, 494+ 549, P6, K*(1430) INTO K*(892) PI PI, 892+ 140+ 140, P7, K*(1430) INTO K OMEGA PI, 494+ 783+ 140, P8, K*(1430) INTO K GAMMA, 494+ 0

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Matrix with columns P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4, P 5, P 6 and rows P 1, P 2, P 3, P 4, P 5, P 6

22 K*(1430) PARTIAL WIDTHS

Table with columns W8, K*(1430) INTO K GAMMA (KEY), 240, 45., W8, CIHANGIR 82 SPEC, + 200 PI+Z, A2, 9/83*

22 K*(1430) BRANCHING RATIOS

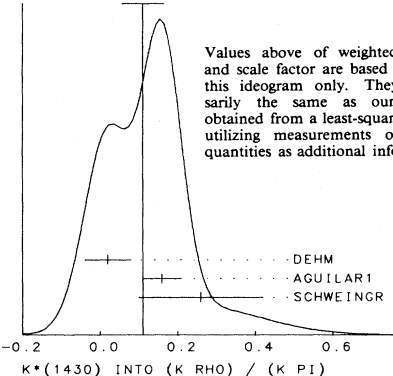
Table with columns R1, K*(1430) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL, 0.49, 0.02, ESTABROOK 78 ASPK, +13K+-P, K PI, 12/77, R1 P, 0.43, 0.01, ASTON 81 LASS, 0 11 K-P, K- PI+ N, 1/82, R1 P, FROM PHASE SHIFTS ANALYSIS., R1 AVG, 0.442, 0.024, AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7), R1 FIT, 0.448, 0.023, FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.7), R2, K*(1430) INTO (K*(892) PI)/(K PI + K PI PI), (0.45), (0.13), BADIER 65 HBC, - 3.0 K-P, 1/78, R2 Q, (0.47), (0.10), BASSANO 67 HBC, - 0 4.6, 5.0 K- P, 10/67, R3, K*(1430) INTO (K RHO)/(K PI + K PI PI), (0.14), (0.07), BADIER 65 HBC, - 3.0 K-P, 1/78, R3 Q, (0.14), (0.10), BASSANO 67 HBC, - 0 4.6, 5.0 K- P, 10/67, R4, K*(1430) INTO (K*(892) PI) / (K PI), 0.65, 0.20, SHEN 66 HBC, 0 N* PRODUCED, 10/66, R4 Q, (0.63), (0.20), SHEN 66 HBC, + NO N* PRODUCED, 10/66, R4 Q, 0.52, 0.12, SCHWEINGR 68 HBC, 0 4.1+5.5 K- P, 10/67, R4 Q, 84, (0.93), (0.11), BISHOP 69 HBC, 3.5 K+ P, 9/69, R4 Q, 0.47, 0.08, AGUILAR1 71 HBC, 3.9, 4.6 K- P, 11/71, R4 Q, 150, (0.65), (0.25), ANTIPOV 75 ASPK, - 40 K+P, K*- P, 12/75, R4 Q, 0.54, 0.16, DEHM 74 DBC, 0 4.6 K- P, 12/75, R4 A, 0.62, 0.19, LAUSCHER 75 HBC, 010, 16 N, K- P, PI+N, 12/75, R4 A, K*(892) PI SIGNAL FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF (K-PI-PI-) SYSTEM, R4 AVG, 0.517, 0.056, AVERAGE, R4 FIT, 0.548, 0.050, FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2), R5, K*(1430) INTO (K OMEGA) / K PI, 0.19, 0.16, BADIER 65 HBC, - 3.0 K-P, 1/78, R5 R, (0.08) OR LESS, SHEN 66 HBC, + 4.6 K+P, 8/66, R5, (0.2) OR LESS, BASSOMPIE 69 HBC, + 5 K+ P, 9/69, R5, 0.13, 0.07, BASSOMPIE 69 HBC, 0 5 K+ P, 9/69, R5, 0.05, 0.04, AGUILAR1 71 HBC, 3.9-4.6 K- P, 11/71, R5, (0.2) OR LESS, CL=95, CHUNG 74 HBC, - 7.3 K-P, K*- P, 12/75, R5 AVG, 0.075, 0.034, AVERAGE, R5 FIT, 0.093, 0.035, FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons
K*(1430), L(1580)

Table with columns: R6, K*(1430) INTO (K RHO) / (K PI), (P3)/(P1), and numerical values for various experiments like CHUNG, SCHWEINGR, BASSOMPI, etc.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.111 ± 0.054
ERROR SCALED BY 1.4

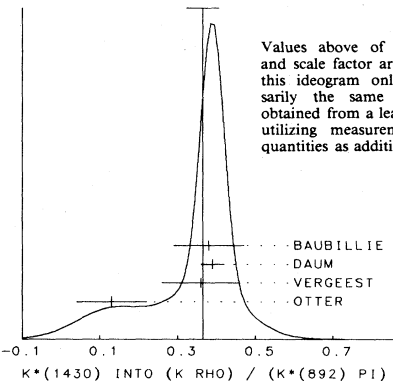


Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

Table with columns: CHISO, (CONLEV), and values for experiments like DEHM, AGUILAR1, SCHWEINGR, BASSOMPI, BISHOP, CRENNELL, DUBAL, KANG, SCHWEINGR, LIND.

Table with columns: R7, K*(1430) INTO (K RHO) / (K*(892) PI), (P3)/(P2), and numerical values for experiments like BASSOMPI, FIELD, OTTER, ANTIPOV, VERGEEST, ETKIN, DAUM, BAUBILLIE, FERNANDEZ.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.365 ± 0.042
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



Values above of weighted average, error, and scale factor are based upon the data in this ideogram only. They are not necessarily the same as our "best" values, obtained from a least-squares constrained fit utilizing measurements of other (related) quantities as additional information.

Table with columns: CHISO, (CONLEV), and values for experiments like BAUBILLIE, DAUM, VERGEEST, OTTER.

Table with columns: R8, K*(1430) INTO (K OMEGA) / (K*(892) PI), (P4)/(P2), R9, K*(1430) INTO (K ETA) / (K*(892) PI), (P5)/(P2), R10, K*(1430) INTO (K ETA) / (K PI), (P5)/(P1), R11, K*(1430) INTO (K*(892) PI PI)/TOTAL, (P6), and numerical values for experiments like FIELD, BASSOMPI, BISHOP, AGUILAR1, BASSOMPI, BISHOP, BASSOMPI, BISHOP, AGUILAR1, GOLDBERG.

Table with columns: R12, K*(1430) INTO (K*(892) PI PI)/(K PI), (P6)/(P1), R12 R, R12 F, R12 FIT, R13, K*(1430) INTO (K OMEGA PI)/TOTAL, (UNITS 10**--3) (P7), R13, and numerical values for experiments like JONGEJANS, CL., KONGEJANS.

REFERENCES FOR K*(1430)

Large table listing references for K*(1430) with columns for experiment names and their associated publications or institutions.

L(1580)

39 L(1580, JP=2-) I=1/2
SEEN IN PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF THE K-PI-PI- SYSTEM (OTTER 78). SEE L(1770) MINIREVIEW. NEED CONFIRMATION OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with columns: M, (1580.), APPROX., OTTER, 79, - 10, 14, 16, K-P, 12/79

Mesons

L(1580), K*(1650), L(1770)

Data Card Listings

39 L(1580) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(110.)	APPROX.	OTTER	79	-	10,14,16	K- P	12/79
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39 L(1580) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	L(1580) INTO K*(892) PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	L(1580) INTO K*(1430) PI	892+ 140 1425+ 140

39 L(1580) BRANCHING RATIOS

W1	L(1580) INTO K*(892) PI	(P1)
W1	SEEN	OTTER 79 HBC - 10,14,16 K- P 12/79
W2	L(1580) INTO K*(1430) PI	(P2)
W2	POSSIBLY SEEN	OTTER 79 HBC - 10,14,16 K- P 12/79

REFERENCES FOR L(1580)

OTTER 79 NP B 147 1 +RUDOLPH,+ (AACH-BERL+CERN+LOIC+WIEN) JP

K*(1650)

29 K*(1650, JP=1-) I=1/2

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS PEAKS OBSERVED IN THE 1- WAVE OF THE K PI AND K PI PI SYSTEMS. WAIT CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

29 K*(1650) MASS (MEV)

M	(1660.)	CHARRIERE 73 HBC	0 5. K+ P, K P 3PI	1/73
M	(1650.)	ESTABROOK 78 ASPK	0 13 K+-P, K+-PI+-N	12/78
M	1500.	30.	ETKIN 80 MPS	0 6 K-P, K0 PI+ PI- 1/82
M	1800.	70.	ETKIN 80 MPS	0 6 K-P, K0 PI+ PI- 1/82
M	(1700.)	APPROX.	ASTON 81 LASS	0 11 K-P, K- PI+ N 1/82
M	1474.	25.	BAUBILLIE 82 HBC	0 8.25 K-P, KS 2PIN 9/83*
M	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 3.1)			

29 K*(1650) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(60.)	CHARRIERE 73 HBC	0 5. K+ P, K P 3PI	1/73
W	250-300	APPROX.	ESTABROOK 78 ASPK	0 13 K+-P, K+-PI+-N 12/78
W	170.	30.	ETKIN 80 MPS	0 6 K-P, K0 PI+ PI- 1/82
W	500.	100.	ETKIN 80 MPS	0 6 K-P, K0 PI+ PI- 1/82
W	(200.)	APPROX.	ASTON 81 LASS	0 11 K-P, K- PI+ N 1/82
W	275.	65.	BAUBILLIE 82 HBC	0 8.25 K-P, KS 2PIN 9/83*
W	AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 2.4)			

29 K*(1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	K*(1650) INTO K PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	K*(1650) INTO K PI ETA	498+ 135 498+ 549

29 K*(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	K*(1650) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	(0.35) APPROX.	ASTON 81 LASS 0 11 K-P, K- PI+ N 1/82

REFERENCES FOR K*(1650)

CHARRIER 73 NP B 51 317 CHARRIERE, DRIJARD, DE BAERE,+ (CERN+BELG)

ESTABROO 78 NP B 133 490 ESTABROOKS, CARNEGIE,+ (MONT+CARL+DURH+SLAC)

ETKIN 80 PR D 22 42 +FOLEY, LINDENBAUM, KRAMER,+ (BNL+CUNY) JP

ASTON 81 PL 106 B 235 +CARNEGIE, DUNWOODIE, DURKIN+(SLAC+CARL+OTTA) JP

BAUBILLI 82 NP B 202 21 BAUBILLIER+ (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LPNP)

L(1770)

23 L(1770, JP=2-) I=1/2

The L(1770) is seen as a bump at a mass ~1.8 GeV in the diffractive-like processes KN → (Kππ)N. The effect is largely dominated by the J^P=2⁻ partial waves.

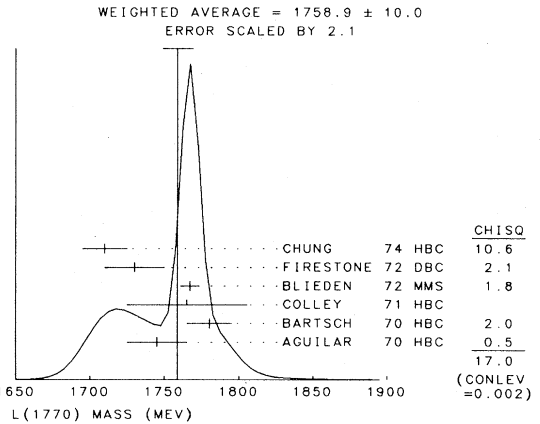
The long-standing questions concerning the resonant nature of the enhancement as well as its possible decay modes have been largely clarified. A detailed partial-wave analysis based on 200,000 diffractive K⁻p → K⁻π⁺π⁻p events (DAUM 81) establishes resonance-like phase variations and isolates several decay modes. The behavior of the extracted 2⁻ waves requires the

existence of at least one L meson, but there are indications suggesting the presence of a second state in this mass region.

23 L(1770) MASS (MEV)

M	1745.0	20.0	AGUILAR 70 HBC	- 4.6 K- P	6/70
M	1780.0	15.0	BARTSCH 70 HBC	- 10.1 K- P	1/71
M	(1760.0)	(15.0)	LUDLAM 70 HBC	- 12.6 K- P	1/73
M X	1765.0	40.0	COLLEY 71 HBC	+ 10. K+P, K 2PI	1/73
M	(1740.0)	6.	DENEGRY 71 HBC	- 12.6 K-D, K 2PI D	5/71
M	1757.	6.	BLIEDEN 72 MMS	- 11.-16. K- P	12/72
M P	306 1730.	20.	FIRESTONE 72 HBC	+ 12. K+ D	1/73
M	60 1710.	15.	CHUNG 74 HBC	- 7.3K-P, K-OMEGA P	12/75
M	(1820.)	APPROX.	DAUM 81 CNTR	- 63 K-P, K 2PI P	1/82
M	(1730.)	APPROX.	ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG	- 18.5 K-P, 3K P	9/83*
M	AVG 1758.9	10.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.1) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

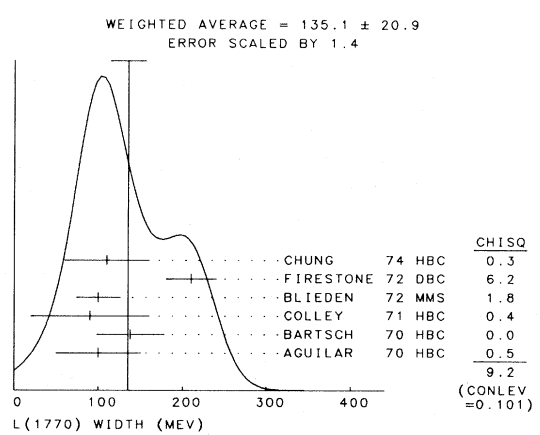
M P PRODUCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EXCITED DEUTERON.
M X SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESP. TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.



23 L(1770) WIDTH (MEV)

W	100.0	50.0	AGUILAR 70 HBC	- 4.6 K- P	6/70
W	138.0	40.0	BARTSCH 70 HBC	- 10.1 K- P	1/71
W	(50.0)	(40.0)	LUDLAM 70 HBC	- 12.6 K- P	1/73
W X	90.	70.	COLLEY 71 HBC	+ 10. K+P, K 2PI	1/73
W	(130.0)	70.	DENEGRY 71 HBC	- 12.6 K-D, K 2PI D	5/71
W	100.	26.	BLIEDEN 72 MMS	- 11.-16. K- P	12/72
W P	306 210.	30.	FIRESTONE 72 HBC	+ 12. K+ D	12/72
W	60 110.	50.	CHUNG 74 HBC	- 7.3K-P, K-OMEGA P	12/75
W	(200.)	APPROX.	DAUM 81 CNTR	- 63 K-P, K 2PI P	1/82
W	(220.)	APPROX.	ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG	- 18.5 K-P, 3K P	9/83*
W	AVG 135.1	20.9	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)		

M P PRODUCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EXCITED DEUTERON.
M X SYSTEMATIC ERRORS ADDED CORRESP. TO SPREAD OF DIFFERENT FITS.



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

L(1770), K*(1780)

23 L(1770) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	L(1770) INTO K PI P1	498+ 135+ 135
P2	L(1770) INTO K*(1430) PI	135+ 1425
P3	L(1770) INTO K PI P1 PI	498+ 135+ 135+ 135
P4	L(1770) INTO K*(892) PI	892+ 135
P5	L(1770) INTO K*(892) RHO	892+ 769
P6	L(1770) INTO K*(892) OMEGA	892+ 783
P7	L(1770) INTO K*(892) PI P1	892+ 135+ 135
P8	L(1770) INTO K OMEGA	498+ 783
P9	L(1770) INTO K F	498+ 1274
P10	L(1770) INTO K PHI	494+ 0

23 L(1770) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	L(1770) INTO (K*(1430) PI) / (K PI PI)	(P2)/(P1)	
R1	(1.0) BARBARO 69 HBC + 12.0 K+ P		1/71
R1	(0.2) OR LESS AGUILAR 70 HBC - 4.6 K- P		1/71
R1	(1.0) OR LESS BARTSCH 70 HBC - 10.1 K- P		1/71
R1	(1.0) OR LESS COLLEY 71 HBC 10. K+ P		11/71
R1	(1.0) APPROX. FIRESTONE 72 HBC + 12. K+ D		12/72
R1	(0.6) APPROX. DAUM 81 CNTR 63 K-P, K 2P1 P		1/82
R1	P PRODUCED IN CONJUNCTION WITH EXCITED DEUTERON		
R1	R FOR DISCUSSION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL EVIDENCE ON OTHER DECAY		
R1	R MODES SEE HUGHES 71, SLATTERY 71, EISNER 74.		
R2	L(1770) INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL	(P8)	
R2	SEEN CHUNG 74 HBC - 7.3K-P, K-OMEGAP		1/82
R2	SEEN OTTER 81 HBC -- 8.25, 10, 16 K+-P		1/82
R3	L(1770) INTO (K*(892) PI)/(K PI PI)	(P4)/(P1)	
R3	(0.24) APPROX. DAUM 81 CNTR 63 K-P, K 2P1 P		1/82
R4	L(1770) INTO (K F)/(K PI PI)	(P9)/(P1)	
R4	(0.16) APPROX. DAUM 81 CNTR 63 K-P, K 2P1 P		1/82
R5	L(1770) INTO (K PHI)/TOTAL	(P10)	
R5	SEEN ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG - 18.5 K-P, K-PHI		9/83*

REFERENCES FOR L(1770)

BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357	+DEUTSCHMANN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
BERLINGH 67 PRL 18 1087	BERLINGHIERI+FARBER+FERBEL+FORMAN+ (ROCH) I
CARMONY 67 PRL 18 615	D. CARMONY, T. HENDRICKS, L. LANDER (LA JOLLA)
JOBES 67 PL 26B 49	+BASSOMPIERRE, DE BAERE + (BIRM+CERN+BRUX)
BARTSCH 68 NP 88 9	+COCCONI,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
DENEGRI 68 PRL 20 1194	+CALLAHAN+ETTLINGER+GILLESPIE+ (JHU)
ANDREWS 69 PRL 22 731	+LACH, LUDLAM, SANDWEISS, BERGER,+ (YALE+LRL)
BARBARO 69 PRL 22 1207	BARBARO-GALTIERI, DAVIS, FLATTE,+ (LRL)
COLLEY 69 NC A 59 519	+EASTWOOD,+ (BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+MPIM+OXF+RHIEL)
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 54	AGUILAR-BENITIZ, BARNES, BASSANO, CHUNG,+ (BNL)
BARTSCH 70 PL 33 B 186	+DEUTSCHMANN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
LUDLAM 70 PR D 2 1234	+SANDWEISS, SLAUGHTER (YALE)
COLLEY 71 NP B 26 71	+JOBES, KENYON, PATHAK, HUGHES,+ (BIRM+GLAS)
DENEGRI 71 NP B 28 13	+ANTICH, CALLAHAN, CARSON, CHIEN, COX,+ (JHU) JP
ANDERSON 72 PR D 6 1823	+FRANKLIN, GODDEN, KOPELMAN, LIBBY, TAN (COLD)
BLIEDEN 72 PL 39 B 668	+FINOCCHIARO, BOWEN, EARLES,+ (STON+MEAS)
FIRESTONE 72 PR D 5 505	FIRESTONE, GOLDBERGER, LISSAUER, TRILLING (LBL)
BARLOUTA 73 NP B 59 374	+DREVILLON, SHAH,+ (SACL+EPOL+RHIEL)
BINGHAM 73 NP B 52 31	+FARWELL,+ (LBL+ORSAY+BNL+SACLAY+MILAN)
CHARRIER 73 NP B 51 317	CHARRIERE, DRIJARD, DE BAERE,+ (CERN+BELG)
CHUNG 74 PL 51B 412	+EISNER, PROTOPODESCU, SAMIOS, STRAND (BNL)
DEUTSCHM 74 PL 49B 388	+DEUTSCHMANN,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN) JP
EISNER 74 BOSTON CONF.	R. L. EISNER REVIEW TALK (BNL)
ANTIPOV 75 NP 886 381	+ASCOLI, BUSNELLO, KIENZLE,+ (SERP+CERN+ILL) JP
OTTER 75 NP 893 365	+RUDOLPH, RUMPF+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN) JP
OTTER 79 NP B 147 1	+RUDOLPH,+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN) JP
DAUM 81 NP B 187 1	+HERTZBERGER+(AMST+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+OXF+RHIEL)
OTTER 81 NP B 181 1	(AACH+BERL+LOIC+VIEN+BIRM+BELG+CERN+MONS)
ARMSTRON 83 NP B 221 1	ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LNP+PAVI)

K*(1780) 60 K*(1780, JP=3-) I = 1/2

All the recent high-statistics experiments studying the $K\pi$ system in $KN \rightarrow K\pi N$ interactions have shown clear evidence for the existence of a resonant effect at ~ 1800 MeV in the $J^P=3^-$ partial wave (BALDI 76, BRANDENBURG 76, CHUNG 78, CLELAND 80, ASTON 81). The intensity of the 3^- partial wave of the $K\pi\pi$ system produced in the charge-exchange process $K^-p \rightarrow K^0\pi^+\pi^-n$ also shows resonance-like behavior at ~ 1800 MeV (BEUSCH 78, ETKIN 80, BAUBILLIER 82). Since the mass values quoted for the $K\pi$ and $K\pi\pi$ modes are not significantly different, it seems

natural to consider them as alternative decay modes of a single resonance.

There appears to be some disagreement in the values of the width obtained using the $K\pi$ channel. The measured values tend to become larger when the number of angular moments included in the fit increases. For the time being the observed discrepancies seem to originate from the explicit parametrization of the experimental distributions rather than from the data themselves.

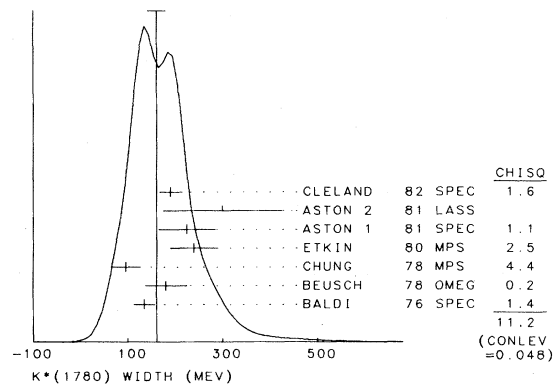
60 K*(1780) MASS (MEV)

M	M	1779.0	11.0	BALDI	76 SPEC + 10 K+P, K0 PI+P	12/77	
M	A	1776.	26.	BRANDENB	76 ASPK 013 K+-P, K+-PI+-	12/75	
M	M	1812.0	28.0	BEUSCH	78 OMEG 10K-P, K0 PI+PI-N	4/78	
M	M	1786.0	8.0	CHUNG	78 MPS 0 K-P, K-PI-N 6 GEV	1/78	
M	M	1850.	50	ETKIN	80 MPS 0 6 K-P, K0 PI+ PI-	1/82	
M	J	1786.	15.	ASTON 1	81 SPEC 011. K-P, K- PI- N	2/81	
M	K	1753.	25.	ASTON 2	81 LASS 0 11 K-P, K- PI- N	1/82	
M	M	190	1762.0	9.0	TOAF	81 HBC - 6.5 K-P, K0 PI- P	1/82
M	M	1790.0	15.0	BAUBILLIE	82 HBC 0 8.25 K-P, K52PI-N	9/83*	
M	M	2060	1784.0	9.0	CLELAND	82 SPEC + 50 K+P, K5 PI+-P	8/83*
M	M	AVG	1779.8	4.1	AVERAGE		
M	A CONFIRMED BY PHASE SHIFT ANALYSIS OF ESTABROOKS 77, YIELDS JP=3-						
M	J FROM A FIT TO Y(6,0) MOMENT.						
M	K FROM ENERGY INDEPENDENT PWA.						
M	M FROM A FIT TO Y(6,2) MOMENT. JP=3- FOUND.						

60 K*(1780) WIDTH (MEV)

W	M	135.0	22.0	BALDI	76 SPEC + 10 K+P, K0 PI+P	12/77
W	E	(270.)	(70.)	BRANDENB	76 ASPK 013 K+-P, K+-PI+-	12/75
W	D	181.0	44.0	BEUSCH	78 OMEG 10K-P, K0 PI+PI-N	4/78
W	M	96.0	31.0	CHUNG	78 MPS 0 K-P, K-PI-N 6 GEV	1/78
W	M	240.	50.	ETKIN	80 MPS 0 6 K-P, K0 PI+ PI-	1/82
W	J	225.	60.	ASTON 1	81 SPEC 011. K-P, K- PI- N	2/81
W	K	300.	170.	ASTON 2	81 LASS 0 11 K-P, K- PI- N	1/82
W	M	190	(80.)	APPROX.	TOAF	81 HBC - 6.5 K-P, K0 PI- P
W	M	(130.0)	APPROX.	BAUBILLIE	82 HBC 0 8.25 K-P, K52PI-N	9/83*
W	M	2060	191.0	24.0	CLELAND	82 SPEC + 50 K+P, K5 PI+-P
W	M	AVG	160.9	19.2	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)	
W	(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)					
W	D ERRORS ENLARGED BY US TO 4*GAMMA/SQRT(N). SEE K*(892) TYPED NOTE.					
W	E ESTABROOKS 77 FIND THAT BRANDENBURG 76 DATA ARE CONSISTENT					
W	E WITH 175 MEV WIDTH, NOT AVERAGED.					
W	J FROM A FIT TO Y(6,0) MOMENT.					
W	K FROM ENERGY INDEPENDENT PWA.					
W	M FROM A FIT TO Y(6,2) MOMENT. JP=3- FOUND.					

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 160.9 ± 19.2
ERROR SCALED BY 1.5



60 K*(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

		DECAY MASSES
P1	K*(1780) INTO K PI	494+ 140
P2	K*(1780) INTO K*(892) PI	892+ 140
P3	K*(1780) INTO K RHO	494+ 769
P4	K*(1780) INTO K*(1430) PI	1425+ 140
P5	K*(1780) INTO K PI PI	494+ 140+ 140
P6	K*(1780) INTO K*(892) RHO	1275+ 769

Mesons

K*(1780), K(1830), K*(2060), K(2250), K(2320)

Data Card Listings

60 K*(1780) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R4, K*(1780) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL, (P1), ESTABROO, 78 ASPK, 0 13 K+-P, K PI, 12/77, 1/82. Includes rows for R4, R4, R4, R4 AVG.

REFERENCES FOR K*(1780)

CARMONY 71 PRL 27 1160 +CORDS,CLOPP,ERWIN,MEIERE,+ (PURD+UCD+IUPU)
FIRESTON 71 PL 36 B 513 FIRESTONE,GOLDHABER,LISSAUER,TRILLING (LBL)
AGUILAR 73 PRL 30 672 +CHUNG,EISNER,PROTOPOESCU,SAMIOS,+ (BNL)
WALUCH 73 PR D 8 2837 +FLATTE,FRIEDMAN (LBL)
BALDI 76 PL 63 B 344 +BIRHMAN,KONIGS,OTTER,+ (GENEVA) JP
BRANDBEN 76 PL 60 B 478 BRANDBURG,CARNEGIE,CASHMORE,DAVIER+(SLAC) JP
SPIRO 76 PL 60 B 389 +BARLOUTAUD,PALER,CHAURAND+(SACL+RHEL+EPOL) JP
BOWLER 77 NP B 126 31 +DAINTON,DRAKE,WILLIAMS (OXFORD) JP
CARMONY 77 PRD 16 1251 +CLOPP,LANDER,MEIERE,YEN,+ (PURD+UCD+IUPU)
GRASSLER 77 NP B 125 189 +KLGOW,+ (AACHEM+BERLIN+CERN+LOIC+VIENNA)

K(1830)

88 K(1830,JP=0-) I=1/2

SEEN IN PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF K- PHI SYSTEM. NEEDS CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

88 K(1830) MASS (MEV)

M (1830.0) APPROX ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG - 18.5 K-P,3K P 9/83*

88 K(1830) WIDTH (MEV)

W (250.0) APPROX ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG - 18.5 K-P,3K P 9/83*

88 K(1830) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 K(1830) INTO K PHI DECAy MASSES 494+1020

REFERENCES FOR K(1830)

ARMSTRON 83 NP B 221 1 ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI) JP

K*(2060)

35 K*(2060,JP=4+) I=1/2

35 K*(2060) MASS (MEV)

M 488 2115. 46. CARMONY 77 HBC 0 9 K+D,K+ PIONS 12/78
M C (2092.) (21.) APPROX. ASTON 1 81 LASS 011.K-P,K- PI+ N 1/82
M D 2070. 100. 40. ASTON 2 81 LASS 011.K-P,K- PI+ N 1/82
M 650 2088. 20. BAUBILLIE 82 HBC - 8.25 K-P,KS PI-P 8/83*
M W B 400 2039. 10. CLELAND 82 SPEC +- 50 K+P,KS PI+P 8/83*

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS (SCALE FACTOR = 1.8)

M B FROM A FIT TO 8 MOMENTS.
M W NUMBER OF EVENTS EVALUATED BY US.
M C FROM A FIT TO Y(5,0), Y(7,0) AND Y(8,0) MOMENTS.
M D FROM ENERGY INDEPENDENT PWA.

35 K*(2060) WIDTH (MEV)

W 300. 200. CARMONY 77 HBC 0 9 K+D,K+ PIONS 12/78
W C (2095.) (20.) APPROX. (55.) ASTON 1 81 LASS 011.K-P,K- PI+ N 1/82
W D 240. 500. 100. ASTON 2 81 LASS 011.K-P,K- PI+ N 1/82
W 650 170. 100. 50. BAUBILLIE 82 HBC - 8.25 K-P,KS PI-P 8/83*
W W B 400 189. 35. CLELAND 82 SPEC +- 50 K+P,KS PI+P 8/83*

AVERAGE MEANINGLESS

M B FROM A FIT TO 8 MOMENTS.
M W NUMBER OF EVENTS EVALUATED BY US.
M C FROM A FIT TO Y(5,0), Y(7,0) AND Y(8,0) MOMENTS.
M D FROM ENERGY INDEPENDENT PWA.

35 K*(2060) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 K*(2060) INTO K PI DECAy MASSES 494+140
P2 K*(2060) INTO K*(892) PI PI 892+140+ 140
P3 K*(2060) INTO RHO K PI 769+ 498+ 140
P4 K*(2060) INTO OMEGA K PI 783+ 498+ 140
P5 K*(2060) INTO K*(892) PI PI PI 892+ 140+ 140+ 135

35 K*(2060) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 K*(2060) INTO (K PI)/TOTAL (P1) ASTON 2 81 LASS 0 11 K-P,K- PI+ N 1/82
R1 0.07 0.01
R2 K*(2060) INTO (K*(892) PI PI)/TOTAL (P2) BAUBILLIE 82 HBC - 8.25K-P,KS 3PI P 8/83*
R2 SEEN

R3 K*(2060) INTO (RHO K PI)/TOTAL (P3) BAUBILLIE 82 HBC - 8.25K-P,KS 3PI P 8/83*
R3 SEEN

R4 K*(2060) INTO (OMEGA K PI)/TOTAL (P4) BAUBILLIE 82 HBC - 8.25K-P,KS 3PI P 8/83*
R4 SEEN

R5 K*(2060) INTO (K*(892) 3 PI)/TOTAL (P5) BAUBILLIE 82 HBC - 8.25K-P,KS 3PI P 8/83*
R5 POSSIBLY SEEN

REFERENCES FOR K*(2060)

CARMONY 71 PRL 27 1160 +CORDS,CLOPP,ERWIN,MEIERE,+ (PURD+UCD+IND)
CARMONY 77 PRD 16 1251 +CLOPP,LANDER,MEIERE,YEN,+ (PURD+UCD+IUPU)
BROMBERG 80 PR D 22 1513 +HAGGERTY,ABRAMS,DZIERBA(CIT+FNAL+ILL+L) IND
CLELAND 80 PL 97B 465 +DORSAZ,MARTIN,NEF,+ (PITT+GEVA+LAUS+DURH)JP
ASTON 1 81 PL 99 B 502 +DUNWOODIE,DURKIN,FIEGUTH+(SLAC+CARL+OTTA)JP
ASTON 2 81 PL 106 B 235 +CARNEGIE,DUNWOODIE,DURKIN+(SLAC+CARL+OTTA) JP
BAUBILLI 82 PL 118 B 447 BAUBILLIER,BURNS+(BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LPNP)
CLELAND 82 NP B 208 189 +DELFOSS,DORSAZ,GLOOR(DURH+GEVA+LAUS+PITT)

K(2250)

40 K(2250,JP=2-) I=1/2

FORMERLY CALLED K*. THIS ENTRY CONTAINS VARIOUS PEAKS IN STRANGE MESON SYSTEMS REPORTED IN THE 2100-2300 MEV REGION AS WELL AS ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN ANTIHYPERON NUCLEON SYSTEM, EITHER IN THE MASS SPECTRA OR IN THE JP=2- WAVE. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

40 K(2250) MASS (MEV)

M 20(2240.) (20.) LISSAUER 70 HBC 9. K+ P 11/71
M C (2200.) APPROX. SLATTERY 71 RVUE 8-13 K+ P 11/71
M 37(2147.) (4.) CHLIAPNIK 79 HBC + K+P TO LAM-BAR P 1/80
M Q 2235. 50. BAUBILLIE 81 HBC - 8. K-P,LAM PBAR 1/82
M 2260. 20. CLELAND 81 SPEC +- 50 K+P,LAM PBAR 1/82
M Q 2200.0 40.0 ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG - 18 K-P,LAM PBAR 12/83*

M AVG 2246.5 16.8 AVERAGE

M C COMPILATION OF (ANTIHYPERON-NUCLEON) MASS IN K+ P 8.-13. GEV/C
M Q JP=2- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.

40 K(2250) WIDTH (MEV)

W 20 (80.) (20.) LISSAUER 70 HBC 9. K+ P 11/71
W C (200.) APPROX. SLATTERY 71 RVUE 8-13 K+ P 11/71
W 37 (40.) APPROX. CHLIAPNIK 79 HBC + K+P TO LAM-BAR P 1/80
W Q (200.) APPROX. BAUBILLIE 81 HBC - 8. K-P,LAM PBAR 1/82
W Q 210. 30. CLELAND 81 SPEC +- 50 K+P,LAM PBAR 1/82
W Q 150.0 30.0 ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG - 18 K-P,LAM PBAR 12/83*

M AVG 180.0 30.0 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)

M C COMPILATION OF (ANTIHYPERON-NUCLEON) MASS IN K+ P 8.-13. GEV/C
M Q JP=2- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS.

40 K(2250) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 K(2250) INTO K PI PI DECAy MASSES 498+ 135+ 135
P2 K(2250) INTO LAMBDA PBAR 1116+ 938

REFERENCES FOR K(2250)

ALEXANDE 68 PRL 20 755 ALEXANDER,FIRESTONE,GOLDHABER,SHEN (LRL)
LISSAUER 70 NP B 18 491 +ALEXANDER,FIRESTONE,GOLDHABER (LBL)
SLATTERY 71 UR-875-332(PREP) P.SLATTERY,A REVIEW OF STRANGE MESONS(ROCH)
CHLIAPNI 79 NP B 158 253 CHLIAPNIKOV,GERDYUKOV+ (CERN+BELG+MONS)
BAUBILLI 81 NP B 183 1 BAUBILLIER,+ (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LPNP) JP
CLELAND 81 NP B 184 1 +NEF,MARTIN,+ (PITT+GEVA+LAUS+DURH) JP
ARMSTRON 83 NP B 227 365 ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI)

K(2320)

90 K(2320,JP=3+) I=1/2

THIS ENTRY CONTAINS ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN THE JP=3+ WAVE OF THE ANTIHYPERON NUCLEON SYSTEM OMITTED FROM TABLE.

90 K(2320) MASS (MEV)

M P 2320.0 30.0 CLELAND 81 SPEC +- 50 K+P,LAM PBAR 12/83*
M P 2330.0 40.0 ARMSTRONG 83 OMEG - 18 K-P,LAM PBAR 12/83*
M AVG 2323.6 24.0 AVERAGE

M P JP=3+ FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Mesons

K(2320), K(2500), D+, D0, D*(2010), D*(2010)

Table with 7 columns: W, P, (250.0), APPROX., CLELAND, 81, SPEC, --, 50, K+P, LAM, PBAR, 12/83*, 150.0, 30.0, ARMSTRONG, 83, OMEG, - 18, K-P, LAM, PBAR, 12/83*

Table with 2 columns: P1, K(2320) INTO LAMBDA PBAR, DECAY MASSES, 1116+ 938

REFERENCES FOR K(2320)
+NEF, MARTIN, + (PITT+GEVA+LAUS+DURH)
ARMSTRONG 83 NP B 227 365 ARMSTRONG+ (BARI+BIRM+CERN+MILA+LPNP+PAVI)

K(2500)

91 K(2500, JP=4-) I=1/2
THIS ENTRY CONTAINS ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN THE JP=4- WAVE OF THE ANTIHYPERON NUCLEON SYSTEM OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with 7 columns: M, R, 2490.0, 20.0, CLELAND, 81, SPEC, --, 50, K+P, LAM, PBAR, 12/83*, JP=4- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS

Table with 7 columns: W, R, (250.0), APPROX., CLELAND, 81, SPEC, --, 50, K+P, LAM, PBAR, 12/83*, JP=4- FROM MOMENTS ANALYSIS

REFERENCES FOR K(2500)
+NEF, MARTIN, + (PITT+GEVA+LAUS+DURH)

C=±1 MESON STATES

D+

31 CHARGED D(1869, JP=0-) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

D0

32 NEUTRAL D(1865, JP=0-) I=1/2
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

D*(2010)

62 CHARGED D*(2010, JP=1-) I=1/2

Table with 7 columns: M, G, (2008.), (3.), GOLDHABE, 77, SMAG, --, E+E-, 12/77, (2008.6), (1.0), PERUZZI, 77, SMAG, --, E+E-, 12/77, MASS, 2010.1, 0.7, FROM DO MASS (TRILLING 81 RVUE) AND MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW

FROM SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO D*+, D*0, D+, AND D0, NOT INDEPENDENT OF FELDMAN 77 MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW.
PERUZZI 77 MASS NOT INDEPENDENT OF FELDMAN 77 MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW AND PERUZZI 77 DO MASS VALUE.

Table with 7 columns: DM, 30, 145.3, 0.5, FELDMAN, 77, SMAG, D*+ TO DO PI+, 12/77, 2, 145.2, 0.6, BLIETSCHA, 79, BEBC, NEUTRINO P, 12/79, (145.5), APPROX., AVERY, 80, SPEC, GAMMA A, 1/82, 60, 145.5, 0.3, FITCH, 81, SPEC, PI- A, 1/82, 14, 145.5, 0.5, YELTON, 82, SMK2, 29, E+E-, K-PI+, 8/83*, 16, 145.8, 1.5, AHLEN, 83, HRS, D*+ TO DO PI+, 12/83*, 12, 145.1, 1.8, BAILEY, 83, SPEC, D*+ TO DO PI+, 9/83*, 28, 145.5, 0.3, BAILEY, 83, SPEC, D*+ TO DO PI+, 12/83*, 14, 145.1, 0.5, BAILEY, 83, SPEC, D*+ TO DO PI+, 12/83*, DM AVG, 145.41, 0.16, AVERAGE

62 (D*+) - (D0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
EM P 2.6 1.8 PERUZZI 77 SMAG -- E+E- 12/77
EM P NOT INDEPENDENT OF FELDMAN 77 MASS DIFFERENCE ABOVE, PERUZZI 77
EM P DO MASS, AND GOLDHABER 77 D*0 MASS.
EM DM 2.9 1.3 FROM (D*+)-(D0) AND (D*0)-(D0) MASS DIFFERENCES

Table with 7 columns: W, 30, (2.0), OR LESS, CL=.90, FELDMAN, 77, SMAG, D*+ TO DO PI+, 12/77, (2.2), OR LESS, YELTON, 82, SMK2, 29, E+E-, K-PI+PI-, 8/83*

Table with 2 columns: P1, D*(2010) INTO D0 PI+, 1865+ 140, P2, D*(2010) INTO D+ GAMMA, 1869+ 0, P3, D*(2010) INTO D+ P10, 1869+ 135, P, D*(2010) MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF ABOVE MODES

Table with 7 columns: R1, D*(2010) INTO (D0 PI+)/TOTAL, (P1), 12/77, R1, G, 0.6, 0.15, GOLDHABE, 77, SMAG, +, E+E-, R1, G, ASSUMING THAT ISOSPIN IS CONSERVED IN THE DECAY, R2, D*(2010) INTO (D+ GAMMA)/TOTAL, (P2), 12/79, R2, 0.08, 0.07, KIRKBY, 79, RVUE, E+ E-, R3, D*(2010) INTO (D+ P10)/TOTAL, (P3), 12/79, R3, G, 0.28, 0.09, KIRKBY, 79, RVUE, E+ E-

REFERENCES FOR CHARGED D*(2010)
PERUZZI 76 PRL 37 569 +PICCOLO, FELDMAN, NGUYEN, WISS, + (SLAC+LBL)
FELDMAN 77 PRL 38 1313 +PERUZZI, PICCOLO, ABRAMS, ALAM, + (SLAC+LBL)
PERUZZI 77 PRL 39 1301 +PICCOLO, FELDMAN, PERL, + (SLAC, LBL, NWES+HAWA)
GOLDHABE 77 PL 69 B 503 +WISS, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI, + (LBL+SLAC)
BLIETSCH 79 PL 86 B 108 BLIETSCHAU, + (AACH+ BONN+CERN+MPIM+OXF)
KIRKBY 79 BATAVIA CONF. 107 J. KIRKBY (SLAC)
AVERY 80 PRL 44 1309 +WISS, BINKLEY, ATIYA, + (ILL+FNAL+COLU)
FITCH 81 PRL 46 761 +DEVAUX, CAVAGLIA, MAY, + (PRIN+SAFL+TORI+BNL)
TRILLING 81 PRPL 75 57 G.H. TRILLING (LBL+UCB)
BEBEK 82 PRL 49 610 +(HARV+OSU+ROCH+RUTG+SYRA+VAND+CORN+ITHACA)
YELTON 82 PRL 49 430 +FELDMAN, GOLDHABER, + (SLAC+LBL+UCB+HARV)
AHLN 83 PRL 51 1147 +AKERLOF, + (ANL+IND+LBL+MICH+PURD+SLAC)
ALTHOFF 83 PL 126 B 493 +FISCHER, BURKHARDT, + (TASSO COLLABORATION)
BAILEY 83 PL 132 B 230 +BARDSLEY, + (AMST+BRIS+CERN+CRAC+MPIM+RHENL)

D*(2010)

61 NEUTRAL D*(2010, JP=1-) I=1/2
J CONSISTENT WITH 1, VALUE 0 RULED OUT (NGUYEN 77).

Table with 7 columns: M, G, (2006.), (1.5), GOLDHABE, 77, SMAG, E+E-, 12/77, M, G, FROM SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO D*+, D*0, D+, AND D0, M, MASS, 2007.2, 2.1, FROM DO MASS (TRILLING 81 RVUE) AND MASS DIFFERENCE BELOW

Table with 7 columns: DM, G, 142.7, 1.7, GOLDHABE, 77, SMAG, 0, E+E-, 3/82, DM, G, 142.2, 2.0, SADROZIN, 80, CBAL, 0, D*0 TO DO P10, 3/82, DM, G, FROM SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO D*+, D*0, D+, AND D0, DM, AVG, 142.5, 1.3, AVERAGE

Table with 7 columns: W, (5.) OR LESS, GOLDHAB2, 76, SMAG, E+E- TO D*0*, 3/77

Table with 2 columns: P1, D*0(2010) INTO D0 P10, 1865+ 135, P2, D*0(2010) INTO D0 GAMMA, 1865+ 0, P, D*0(2010) BAR MODES ARE CHARGE CONJUGATES OF ABOVE MODES

Table with 7 columns: R1, D*0(2010) INTO (D0 GAMMA)/(D0 P10 + D0 GAMMA), (P2)/(P1+P2), 12/77, R1, G, 0.45, 0.15, GOLDHABE, 77, SMAG, E+E-, R1, G, WE QUOTE THE NORMAL FIT VALUE FROM TABLE 1. THE ISO-SPIN R1, G, CONSTRAINED FIT IS NOW KNOWN TO GIVE A DO GAMMA FRACTION WHICH IS R1, G, TOO LARGE. SEE DETAILS IN FOOTNOTE 21 OF FELDMAN 77 REVIEW. R2, D*0(2010) INTO (D0 P10)/TOTAL, (P1), 12/79, R2, G, 0.55, 0.15, KIRKBY, 79, RVUE, E+ E-

REFERENCES FOR NEUTRAL D*(2010)
GOLDHAB1 76 PRL 37 255 GOLDHABER, PIERRE, ABRAMS, ALAM, + (LBL+SLAC)
GOLDHAB2 76 SLAC CONF. 379 G. GOLDHABER (AVAIL. AS LBL-5534) (LBL+SLAC)
GOLDHABE 77 PL 69 B 503 GOLDHABER, ABRAMS, ALAM, + (LBL+SLAC)
ALSO 77 BANFF SUM. INST 75 G. J. FELDMAN (SLAC)
NGUYEN 77 PRL 39 262 +WISS, ABRAMS, ALAM, BOYARSKI, + (LBL+SLAC) J
KIRKBY 79 BATAVIA CONF. 107 J. KIRKBY (SLAC)
SADROZIN 80 MADISON CONF. 681 SADROZINSKI, + (PRIN+CIT+HARV+SLAC+STAN)

Mesons

$D^0(210)$, F^\pm , $F^*(2140)$, B^\pm , B^0 , Exotic Mesons

Data Card Listings

TRILLING 81 PRPL 75 57 G.H.TRILLING (LBL+UCB)

F[±]

34 $F^\pm(1970, JP=0^-) I=0$
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

F*(2140)

74 $F^*(2140, JP=1^-) I=0$
OMITTED FROM TABLE.

74 **F* MASS (MEV)**
M 2140.0 60. BRANDELIK 77 DASP +- E+E-, PI 3 GAMMA 12/77

74 **(F*+) - (F0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)**
DM 110. 46. BRANDELIK 79 DASP +- E+E-, F GAMMA 12/79

74 **F* PARTIAL DECAY MODES**
P1 F* INTO F GAMMA DECAY MASSES
1971+ 0

74 **F* BRANCHING RATIOS**
R1 F* INTO (F GAMMA)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 PROBABLY SEEN BRANDELIK 77 DASP E+E- 12/77

REFERENCES FOR F*(2140)

- BRANDELIK 77 PL 70 B 132 BRANDELIK, CORDS, +(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)
- BRANDELIK 78 PL 76 B 361 BRANDELIK, CORDS, +(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)
- BRANDELIK 79 PL 80 B 412 BRANDELIK, CORDS, +(AACH+DESY+HAMB+MPIM+TOKY)

B=±1 MESON STATES

B[±]

41 CHARGED B(5271, JP=) I=
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

B⁰

42 NEUTRAL B(5274, JP=) I=
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

EXOTIC MESON STATES

EXOTICS

50 EXOTICS

THE PURPOSE OF THIS ENTRY IS TO PROVIDE A LIST OF REFERENCES FOR EXOTIC MESON SEARCHES (SEE THE SECTION ON THE NONRELATIVISTIC QUARK MODEL IN THE MISCELLANEOUS SECTION OF THIS REVIEW), AS WELL AS THEORETICALLY BASED SUGGESTIONS FOR EXPERIMENTS. NOTE THAT LIPKIN 73 PROPOSES EXPERIMENTS WHICH ARE CONCLUSIVE EVEN IF NEGATIVE RESULTS ARE OBTAINED.

REFERENCES FOR EXOTICS

REPORTS ON SEARCHES

- ROSENFEL 68 PHILA.CONF.P.455 A.H.ROSENFELD (LRL)
- DODD 69 PR 177 1991 +JOLDERSMA, PALMER, SAMIOS (BNL)
- CHO 70 PL 32 B 409 +DERRICK, JOHNSON, MUSGRAVE, + (ANL+NWES+KANS)
- GIACOMEL 70 PL 33 B 373 G.GIACOMELLI + (BGN+SACL+AMST+REHO+EPOL)
- LYS 70 PR D 2 2525 J.LYS+ (MICH)
- ROSNER 70 EXP.MESON SPECTROSCOPY, ED. C.BALTAY AND A.H.ROSENFELD, P.499
- BUHL 72 NP B 37 421 +CLINE, TERRELL (WISCONSIN)
- COHEN 73 NP B 53 1 +FERBEL, SLATTERY, HERNER (ROCHESTER)
- DURUSOY 73 PL 45 B 517 +BAUBILLIER, GEORGE, ARMENISE, + (LBNP+BARI)
- ALAM 74 PL 53B 207 +BRABSON, GALLOWAY, + (IND+PURD+SLAC+VAND)
- COHEN 74 BOSTON D.COHEN REVIEW TALK (COLU)
- OREN 74 NP 871 189 +COOPER, FIELDS, RHINES, WHITMORE, + (ANL+OXF)
- BALTAY 75 PL 57B 293 +CAUTIS, COHEN, KALELKA, PISELLO, + (COLU+PING)
- DAVIS 75 NP 896 426 +AMMAR, KROPAC, YARGER, + (KANS+CCAC+ANL)
- BRUNDIR 76 PL 64 B 107 BRUNDIERS, BRUN, FLURI, + (FREIBURG+SACL+ETH)
- BOUCROT 77 NP B 121 251 +NAVACH, RIVET, + (LALO+CERN+CDEF+EPOL)
- HOOGLAND 77 NP B 126 109 +GRAYER, HYAMS, BLUM, DITL, + (AMST+CERN+MPIM)
- HOOGLAND 77 NP B 126 109 +GRAYER, HYAMS, BLUM, DITL, + (AMST+CERN+MPIM)
- MOSER 77 NP B 129 28 F.L.MOSER (EFI)
- ALAM 78 PRL 40 1685 +BAGGETT, BAGLIN, BONAMY, + (IND+PURD+SLAC+VAND)
- ARMSTRON 78 PL 77 B 447 ARMSTRONG, FRAME, HUGHES, BIENLEIN, + (GLAS+DESY)
- LEMOIGNE 79 BATAVIA CONF.524 +ABOLINS, BARATE, + (SACL+LOIC+SHMP+IND)
- KOOIJMAN 80 PRL 45 316 +ARENTON, AYRES, DIEBOLD, MAY, + (ANL+EFI)
- AGUILAR 81 ZPHY C 6 109 +ALBAJAR, SJOGREN, + (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STOH)
- APEL 81 NP B 193 269 +AUGENSTEIN, BERTOLUCCI, DOONSKOV, + (SERP+CERN)
- BIONTA 81 PRL 46 970 +CARROLL, EDELSTEIN, + (BNL+CERN+FNAL+SMAS)
- EVANGELI 81 NP B 178 197 EVANGELISTA, (BARI+BONN+CERN+DARE+LIVP+MILA)
- FRAME 81 PL 107 B 301 +HUGHES, COLLEY, ARMSTRONG, + (GLAS+BIRM+CERN)
- IRVING 81 NP B 193 1 +LOVERRE, AGUILAR, + (CERN+CDEF+MADR+STOH)
- SUGGESTIONS FOR SEARCHES
- ROSNER 68 PRL 21 950, 1468 J.L.ROSNER (TEL-AVIV)
- ROSNER 70 EXP.MESON SPECTROSCOPY, ED. C.BALTAY AND A.H.ROSENFELD, P.499
- FAIMAN 73 PL 43 B 307 D.FAIMAN, G.GOLDBERGER, Y.ZARMI (CERN)
- LIPKIN 73 PR D 7 2262 H.J.LIPKIN (ARGONNE+FNAL)
- HOLMGREN 78 PL 77 B 304 +PENNINGTON (STOH+CERN)
- ARENTON 82 PR D 25 2241 +AYRES, DIEBOLD, MAY, SWALLOW+ (ANL+ILL)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N's and Δ's

NOTE ON N AND Δ RESONANCES

I. Introduction

The excited states of the nucleon have been studied in a large number of formation and production experiments. Production experiments are not suitable for an accurate determination of resonance parameters, but they are of interest in searching for the many predicted nucleon resonances that decouple from the πN channel.¹

The masses, widths, and elasticities of the N and Δ resonances in the main Baryon Table have been determined almost entirely from partial-wave analyses of πN elastic and charge-exchange scattering data (Sec. II). Similar methods of analysis have been used to get the branching fractions for decay into Nη, ΔK, and ΣK. The remaining branching fractions are from analyses of πN → Nππ data, which so far have only taken into account the contributions from quasi-2-body intermediate states (Sec. III).

In addition to the usual Breit-Wigner parameters, the Data Card Listings give the locations and the residues of the poles of the resonant partial waves on the second sheet of the complex energy plane as obtained from πN partial-wave analyses and from the isobar model analyses of πN → Nππ. The Listings also give γN decay amplitudes of the resonances (Sec. IV), and there are brief remarks on electroproduction of nucleon resonances (Sec. V) and on nucleon resonances as seen in production experiments (Sec. VI).

Table 1 lists all the entries in the Listings and gives our evaluation of the status of each, both overall and channel by channel. We have made a number of changes since the 1982 edition. Four N and three Δ resonances have been removed from the main Baryon Table: the N(1990), N(2080), N(2200), and Δ(1600) have been reduced from 3-star to 2-star status, and the N(3030), Δ(2850), and Δ(3230) have been killed altogether [see the notes in the Listings for the N(~3000) and the Δ(~3000) for the reasons for this]. A resonance is considered to be well established only if it has been seen in at least two independent analyses and if its partial wave does not behave erratically or have large errors. Good reason for a cautious attitude is the fact that some recent data² differ appreciably from earlier data and from predictions of the analyses. Only the established resonances (overall status 3 or 4 stars) appear in the main Baryon Table.

Table 1. The status of the N and Δ resonances. Only those with an overall status of *** or **** are included in the main Baryon Table.

Particle	L _{21-2J}	Overall status	Status as seen in --					
			Nπ	Nη	ΔK	ΣK	Δπ	Nγ
N(939)	P ₁₁	****						
N(1440)	P ₁₁	****	****	*			***	***
N(1520)	D ₁₃	****	****	*			***	***
N(1535)	S ₁₁	****	****	****			*	***
N(1540)	P ₁₃	*					*	
N(1650)	S ₁₁	****	****	*	***	**	***	***
N(1675)	D ₁₅	****	****	*	*		***	***
N(1680)	F ₁₅	****	****				***	***
N(1700)	D ₁₃	**	**	*	**	*	**	**
N(1710)	P ₁₁	***	***	*	**	*	***	**
N(1720)	P ₁₃	****	****	*	**	*	*	*
N(1990)	F ₁₇	**	**	*	*	*	*	*
N(2000)	F ₁₅	**	**	*	*	*		
N(2080)	D ₁₃	**	**	*	*			*
N(2090)	S ₁₁	*	*					
N(2100)	P ₁₁	*	*					
N(2190)	G ₁₇	****	****	*	*	*		*
N(2200)	D ₁₅	**	**	*	*			
N(2220)	H ₁₉	****	****	*				
N(2250)	G ₁₉	****	****	*				
N(2600)	I ₁₁₁	***	***					
N(2700)	K ₁₁₃	**	**					
N(~3000)								
Δ(1232)	P ₃₃	****	****	F				****
Δ(1550)	P ₃₁	*		o			*	
Δ(1600)	P ₃₃	**	**	r			***	*
Δ(1620)	S ₃₁	****	****	b			***	**
Δ(1700)	D ₃₃	****	****	i		*	***	***
Δ(1900)	S ₃₁	***	***	d		*	*	*
Δ(1905)	F ₃₅	****	****	e		*	**	**
Δ(1910)	P ₃₁	****	****	n		*	*	*
Δ(1920)	P ₃₁	***	***			*	*	*
Δ(1930)	D ₃₅	***	***	F		*	*	*
Δ(1940)	D ₃₃	*	*	o				
Δ(1950)	F ₃₇	****	****	r		*	**	***
Δ(2150)	S ₃₁	*	*	b				
Δ(2200)	G ₃₇	*	*	i				
Δ(2300)	H ₃₉	**	**	d				
Δ(2350)	D ₃₅	*	*	e				
Δ(2390)	F ₃₅	*	*	n				
Δ(2400)	G ₃₉	**	**					
Δ(2420)	H ₃₁₁	****	****					
Δ(2750)	I ₃₁₃	**	**					
Δ(2950)	K ₃₁₅	**	**					
Δ(~3000)								

**** Good, clear, and unmistakable.
 *** Good, but in need of clarification or not absolutely certain.
 ** Not established; needs confirmation.
 * Evidence weak; could disappear.

The Data Card Listings in this edition have been much shortened by the omission of many now-obsolete results. Nearly all of the omitted results were published before 1975. There also used to be separate entries for bumps seen in production experiments — bumps with masses in the 1440-MeV region, the 1520-MeV region, etc. — but these have been removed. All the omitted material may be found in our 1982 edition.³

There are two recent extensive reviews of nucleon resonances.^{4,5}

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Baryons

N's and Δ 's

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II. Two-body partial-wave analyses and determination of resonance parameters

(by G. Höhler, University of Karlsruhe)

π N partial-wave analysis: Even if all measurable π N \rightarrow π N scattering data were measured with infinite accuracy, it would not be possible in the inelastic region to determine a unique set of partial waves from the data alone. It is essential to add theoretical constraints, and unitarity, analyticity, and isospin invariance are chosen in order to avoid using a specific model or parametrization that might bias the solution.

Atkinson et al.,¹ in a continuation of earlier work, have recently investigated how much the amplitudes are restricted by unitarity if the $d\sigma/d\Omega$ and P angular distributions for π^+ p elastic scattering are given at a certain energy with very high precision. They found a variety of solutions, which differ from one another substantially in some of the lower partial waves and strongly in the tail of high partial waves. They concluded that cutting off the partial-wave expansion sharply (which was done in many early and some recent analyses^{2,3,4}) is not justified.

In QCD, isospin is not exactly conserved in strong interactions because the masses of the up and down quarks are different. At present, the only experimental evidence for a violation is in the $\Delta(1232)$ region, where one expects an effect because of the splitting of the Δ^{++} and Δ^0 masses. Other cases reported in the literature turned out to be caused by errors in the data or the analysis.

The uniqueness problem remains serious even if one includes data for all three reactions and isospin invariance. Therefore it is necessary to add analyticity constraints. Many analyses used as input predictions for the forward amplitudes, which follow from total-cross-section data, the optical theorem, and forward dispersion relations, but this is still not nearly enough.

Constraints based on Mandelstam's 2-variable analyticity have so far been used successfully only in the analyses of the CMU-LBL⁵ and Karlsruhe-Helsinki⁶ groups. In both, long tails of high partial waves were admitted, but only some global effects of these waves should be taken seriously, not the value of a single high partial wave. The resonance masses, widths, and elasticities in the Baryon Table are mainly determined by these two analyses, whose partial-wave amplitudes are shown in Fig. 1.

Results from other recent analyses are suspect due to sharp cutoff of the partial waves and for other reasons (see Sec. 2.1 in Ref. 7). It is necessary to check if Hendry's solution⁸ is compatible with analyticity.

Substantial progress in partial-wave analysis may be expected in 1984/85 when the final results of several experiments⁹ will become available. Furthermore, the analysis will be simplified and improved if predictions for the tail of high partial waves, based on new evaluations of the nearby parts of the Mandelstam double spectral function¹⁰ and of the left-hand cut singularities of the partial-wave dispersion relation,¹¹ are used. A good test of predictions for the highest resonances (masses > 2.2 GeV) is not yet possible because the data are still too poor. Evidence for resonances in this range has been reported by Koch⁶ and by Hendry.⁸

Determination of resonance parameters: Since a dynamical theory of π N scattering does not yet exist, the "resonance parameters" are not defined in a unique way. One can fit the partial-wave amplitudes to a phenomenological ansatz consisting of a generalized Breit-Wigner form combined with a background term, and most of the earlier analyses, including the first CMU-LBL analysis and the KH 78 analysis,⁶ used a prescription of this type. A more sophisticated multichannel coupled resonance scheme was applied in the recent work of the CMU-LBL group.⁵ The parameters listed in the Baryon Table have been derived by these methods.

This approach has a difficulty which becomes more and more important as the energy increases: some "background terms" such as diffraction and ρ -exchange give contributions to the partial waves which resemble highly inelastic resonances (see Sec. 2.4.1.1 in Ref. 7). It is true that the energy dependence is different, but at high energies the speed with which an amplitude

Data Card Listings

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N's and Δ's

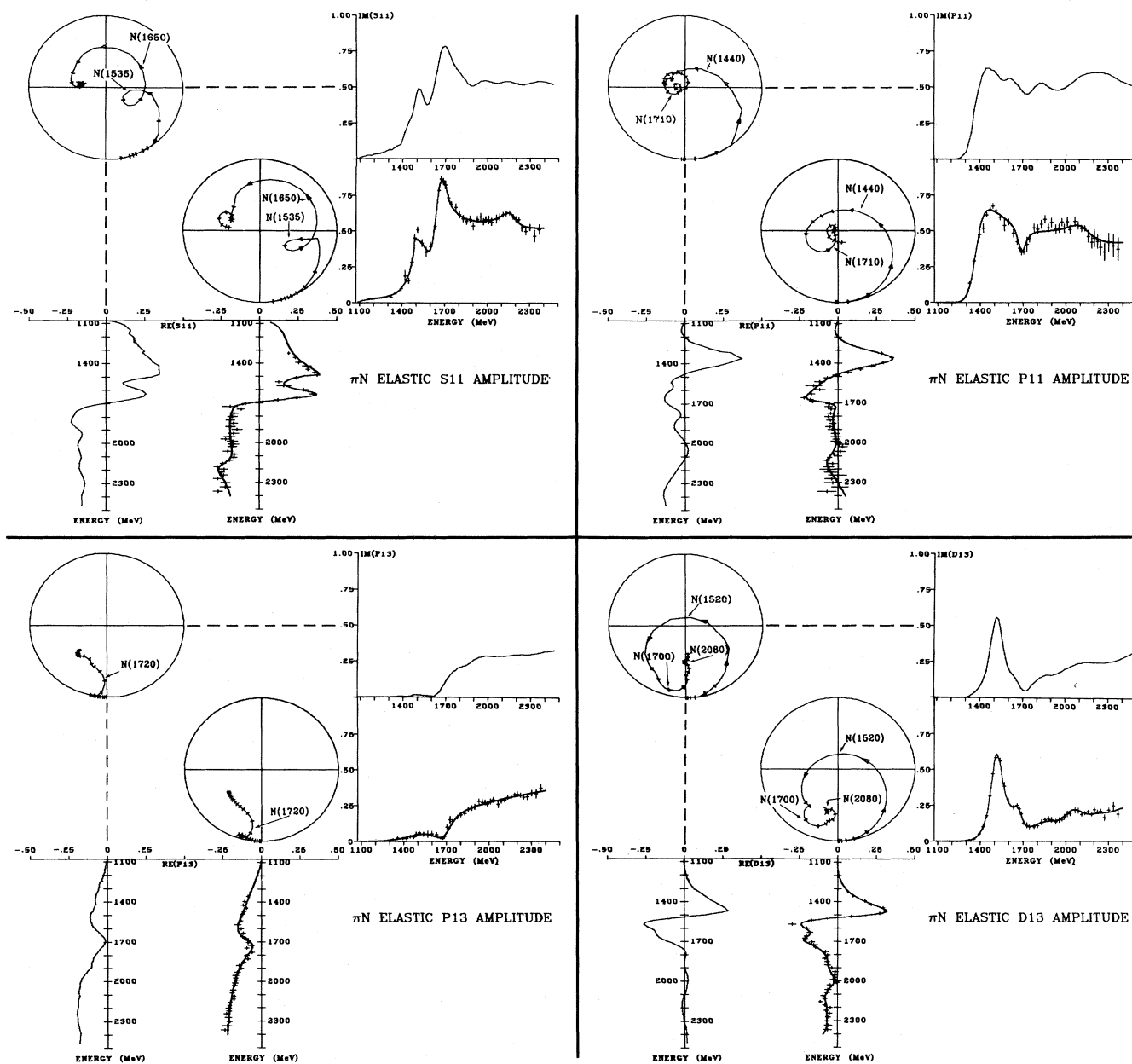


Fig. 1(a). The $L_{21-2J} = S_{11}, P_{11}, P_{13}$, and D_{13} partial-wave amplitudes for πN elastic scattering. The upper plot for each amplitude is from HOEHLER 79 and the lower one is from CUTKOSKY 80. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots (in the projections of the CUTKOSKY 80 amplitudes, the "data points" are results of energy-independent fits, and the curves are from an energy-dependent fit to join them).

Baryons

N's and Δ 's

Data Card Listings

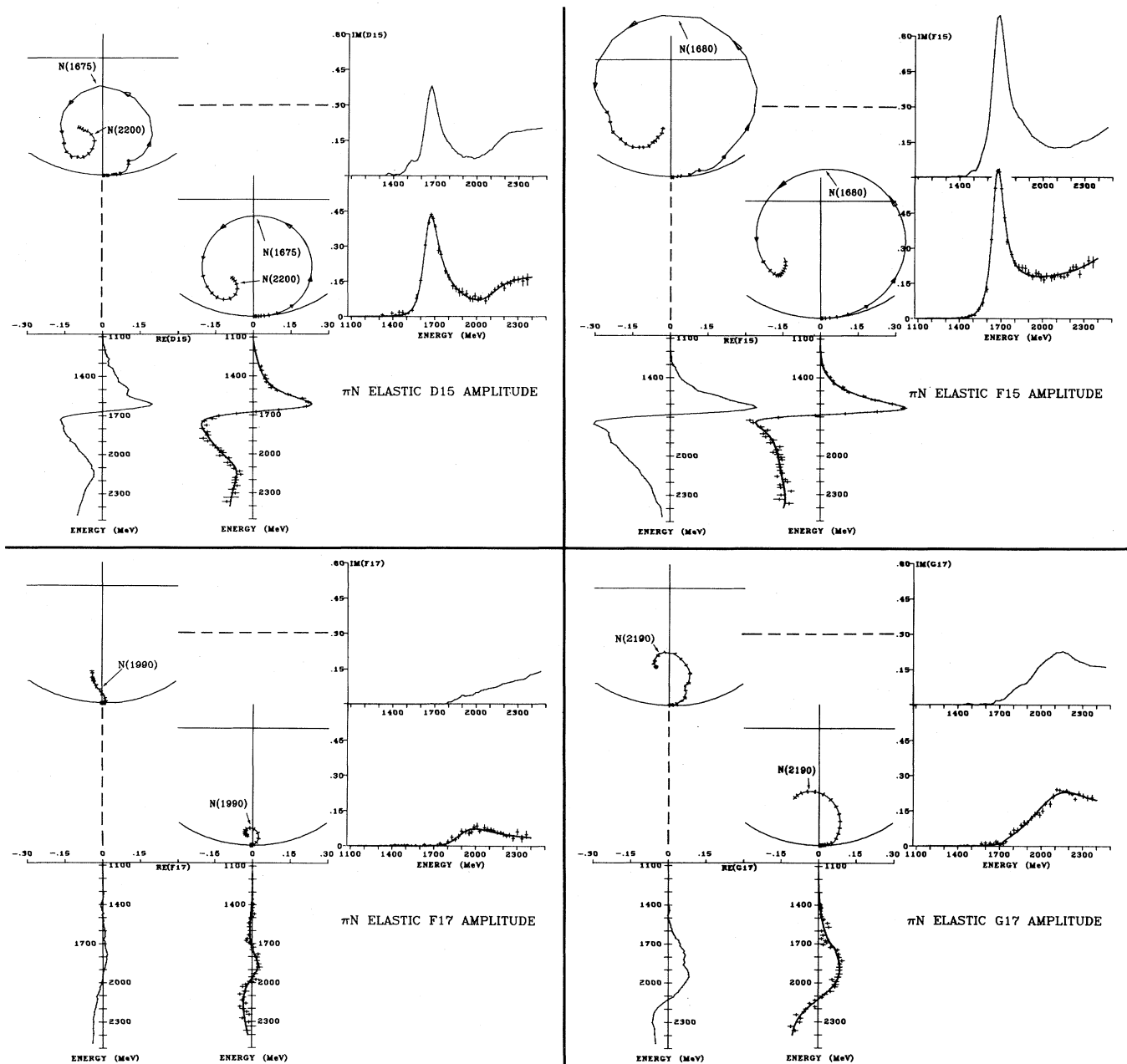


Fig. 1(b). The $L_{2I-2J} = D_{15}, F_{15}, F_{17},$ and G_{17} partial-wave amplitudes for πN elastic scattering. The upper plot for each amplitude is from HOEHLER 79 and the lower one is from CUTKOSKY 80. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots (in the projections of the CUTKOSKY 80 amplitudes, the "data points" are results of energy-independent fits, and the curves are from an energy-dependent fit to join them).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N's and Δ 's

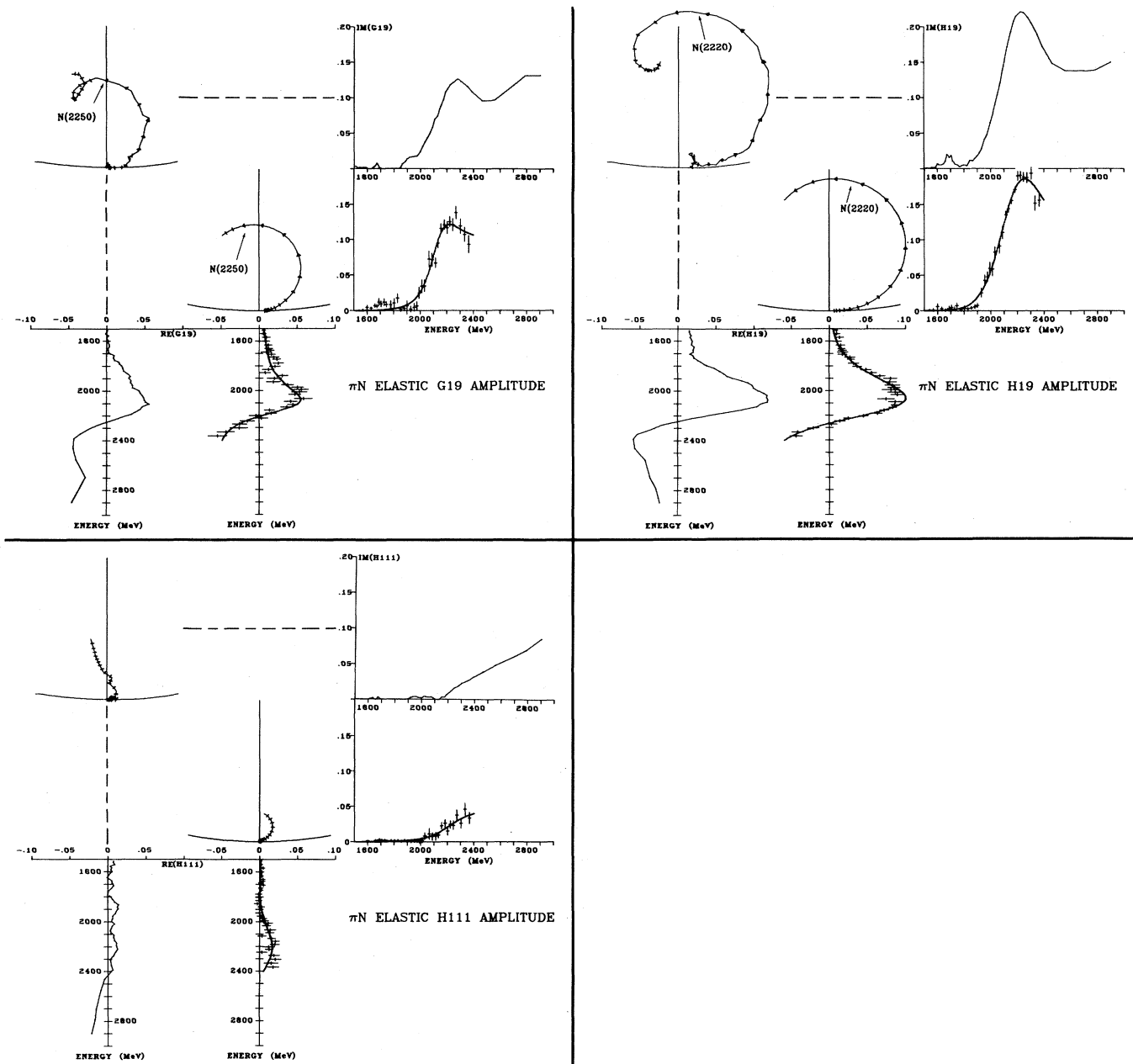


Fig. 1(c). The $L_{2I-2J} = G_{19}$, H_{19} , and H_{111} partial-wave amplitudes for πN elastic scattering. The upper plot for each amplitude is from HOEHLER 79 and the lower one is from CUTKOSKY 80. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots (in the projections of the CUTKOSKY 80 amplitudes, the "data points" are results of energy-independent fits, and the curves are from an energy-dependent fit to join them).

Baryons

N's and Δ 's

Data Card Listings

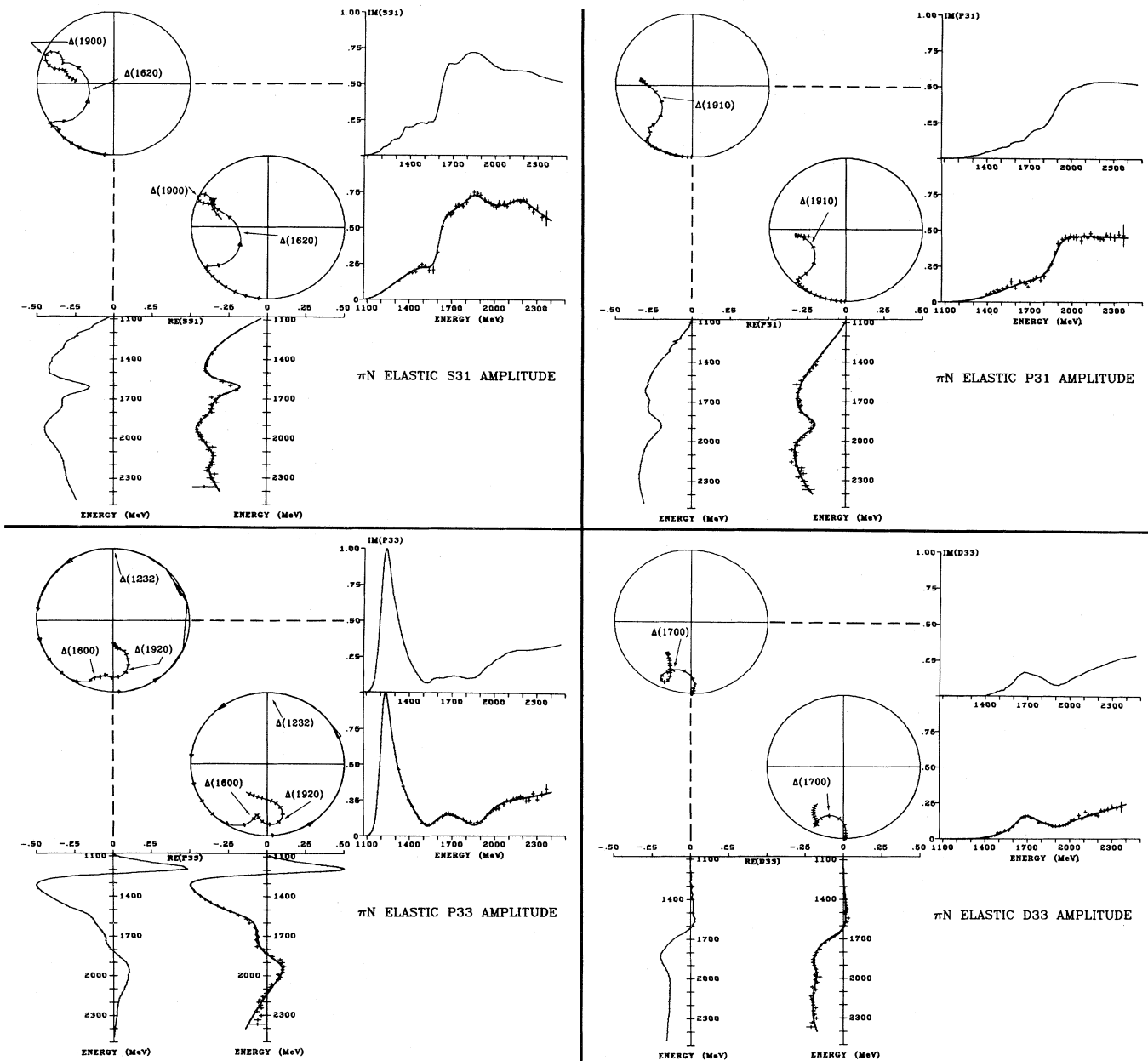


Fig. 1(d). The $L_{21,2J} = S_{31}, P_{31}, P_{33},$ and D_{33} partial-wave amplitudes for πN elastic scattering. The upper plot for each amplitude is from HOEHLER 79 and the lower one is from CUTKOSKY 80. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots (in the projections of the CUTKOSKY 80 amplitudes, the "data points" are results of energy-independent fits, and the curves are from an energy-dependent fit to join them).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N's and Δ 's

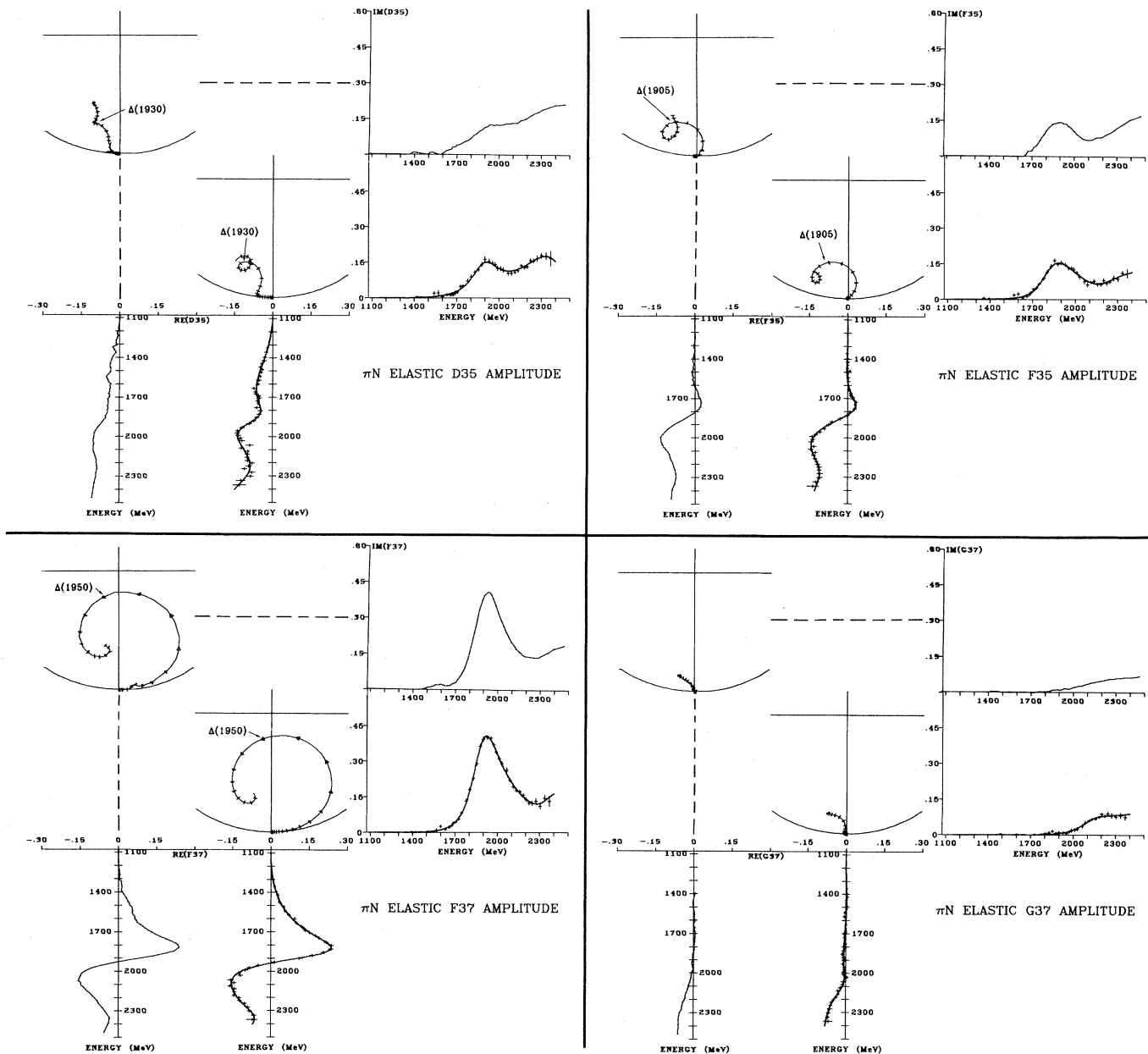


Fig. 1(e). The $L_{21,21} = D_{35}, F_{35}, F_{37},$ and G_{37} partial-wave amplitudes for πN elastic scattering. The upper plot for each amplitude is from HOEHLER 79 and the lower one is from CUTKOSKY 80. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots (in the projections of the CUTKOSKY 80 amplitudes, the "data points" are results of energy-independent fits, and the curves are from an energy-dependent fit to join them).

Baryons

N's and Δ 's

Data Card Listings

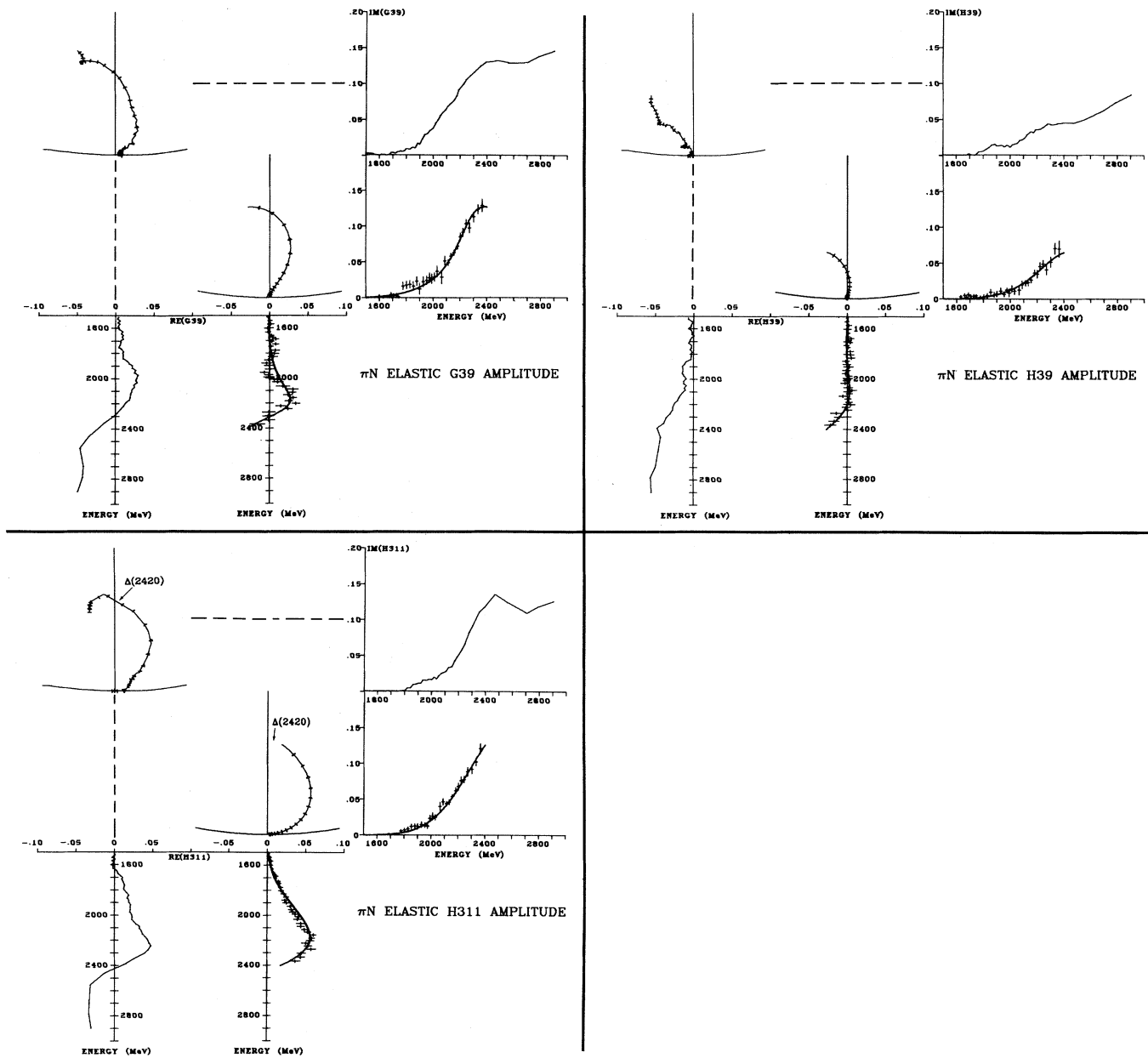


Fig. 1(f). The $L_{21-21} = G_{39}$, H_{39} , and H_{311} partial-wave amplitudes for πN elastic scattering. The upper plot for each amplitude is from HOEHLER 79 and the lower one is from CUTKOSKY 80. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots (in the projections of the CUTKOSKY 80 amplitudes, the "data points" are results of energy-independent fits, and the curves are from an energy-dependent fit to join them).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons N's and Δ 's

traverses the complex plane cannot be accurately determined due to insufficient data. Furthermore, it is a dynamical question whether this background is part of the resonance mechanism.

If the resonances are ordered according to the shapes of their Argand plots, one finds a continuous transition from textbook-type resonances to tiny wiggles superimposed on a huge background. The Baryon Table lists all objects which have a "resonance-like" shape of the Argand diagram and a maximum of the speed. We have to leave it to the reader to decide which of these objects are "resonances" in the framework of his or her model.

The above discussion shows that a comparison of the resonance masses listed in the Baryon Table with predictions from quark-shell or -bag models or from lattice calculations has appreciable uncertainties, in particular where small mass splittings are concerned, since the models cannot yet treat the scattering process including the background.

The Data Card Listings contain a second set of resonance parameters: the locations and residues of the resonance poles on the second sheet of the s-plane. These numbers can be determined in a (more or less) model-independent way. However, it is a warning that Fonda et al.¹² were able to fit the resonant P_{33} amplitude *without a pole*. One needs a theoretical assumption that excludes parametrizations of this type.

It is remarkable that there exist families of resonances in each of which the splittings of the pole positions are comparable with the errors; i.e., a degeneracy is not excluded.⁷ For example, all six isospin-1/2 partial waves from S_{11} to F_{15} have a well-established resonance with a pole near $\sqrt{s} = (1665-60i)$ MeV, and at least six of the seven possible isospin-3/2 resonances from S_{31} to F_{37} have a pole near $(1880-120i)$ MeV.

Inelastic 2-body reactions: Partial-wave analyses of the inelastic 2-body reactions $\pi N \rightarrow N\eta$, ΔK , and ΣK may be carried out in a way similar to the analysis of $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$. However, since the data are less complete and accurate, energy-dependent parametrizations must be used.

The most accurate results, which include information on the resonance masses and widths, follow from the $\pi^- p \rightarrow \Delta K^0$ data of the Rutherford group.¹³ In an energy-dependent analysis, the nonresonant and high waves were represented by a reggeized K^* exchange

term.^{13,14} Another analysis used a Lagrangian model for the long range forces.¹⁵ In general, agreement with the $\pi N \rightarrow \pi N$ analyses is good, but there are discrepancies for the widths of the P_{11} N(1710) and the D_{15} N(1675) and for the mass of the D_{15} N(2200).

In the analysis of the less accurate $\pi^- p \rightarrow n\eta$ data,¹⁶ the partial waves were parametrized as Breit-Wigner resonances without background. The resonance spectrum was assumed and the data were used to determine the couplings to the $n\eta$ channel. In some cases of relatively large couplings, the masses and widths were varied in a second step.

The results derived from the bubble chamber data for $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \Sigma^+ K^+$ ¹⁷ have larger uncertainties. Values of the resonance masses were assumed and Breit-Wigner formulas and an empirical ansatz for the background were used for partial waves up to F waves (the G waves are probably not negligible at 1.7 GeV/c). The recent addition of precise data from 1820 to 2350 MeV¹⁸ has allowed an improved analysis.¹⁹ The solution found is unique. Above 2 GeV, all the resonances with two or more stars are seen, but none of the 1-star states is supported.

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Baryons

N's and Δ 's

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III. The π N \rightarrow N π π channel

(by R.L. Crawford, University of Glasgow)

The π N \rightarrow N π π reaction has been analyzed using isobar models, which are prompted by the observation that almost all π N \rightarrow N π π events in the resonance region lie in quasi-2-body bands in the Dalitz plot. Thus it is assumed that any purely 3-body interaction is negligible and that the reaction proceeds entirely through quasi-2-body intermediate states.

The resulting parametrization contains the couplings of a number of N and Δ resonances to these quasi-2-body states, and it is these which are given in the Listings. A more complete description of the analyses and of the definition of the couplings may be found in our 1982 edition.¹

The Listings give the results from four analyses, none new to this edition.

LONGACRE 75 (LBL-SLAC)² is based on an analysis of 200,000 π^- p \rightarrow p π^- π^0 , π^- p \rightarrow n π^- π^+ , and π^+ p \rightarrow p π^+ π^0 events with the c.m. energy between 1300 and 2000 MeV. It includes the intermediate states $\Delta(1232)\pi$, N ρ , and N ϵ (where ϵ is the isospin-0 S-wave $\pi\pi$ enhancement). The couplings and the T-matrix poles of 14 resonances are given.

LONGACRE 77 (Saclay)³ is a similar analysis that fits 100K data points between 1380 and 1740 MeV. The couplings and pole positions of 16 resonances are given,

including a P₁₃ N(1540) and a P₃₁ Δ (1550) suggested for the first time by this analysis.

NOVOSELLER 78 (Cal Tech)⁴ is an analysis of π^- p \rightarrow p π^- π^0 , π^- p \rightarrow n π^- π^+ , and π^+ p \rightarrow p π^+ π^0 events from 1650 to 1970 MeV and is based on the earlier LBL-SLAC energy-independent analysis.⁵ Two solutions are given, with the second including the effects of single-pion exchange. They are noted in the Listings as being fits to Longacre 75 and Novoseller 78.

BARNHAM 80 (Imperial College)⁶ is an analysis of 44,000 π^+ p \rightarrow p π^+ π^0 and π^+ p \rightarrow n π^+ π^+ events between 1440 and 1700 MeV. It thus gives information only about Δ resonances. Decays into $\Delta(1232)\pi$, N ρ , and N(1440) π are considered. It again finds evidence for the P₃₁ Δ (1550), but since it uses data also used by Longacre 77 it is not clear that it confirms this resonance.

It is difficult to assess the systematic uncertainties of the results from these analyses. Again, the reader is referred to our 1982 edition for more details.

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IV. Photoproduction and Compton Scattering

(by R.L. Crawford, University of Glasgow)

Most of the information about the γ N couplings of the N and Δ resonances is obtained from partial-wave analyses of single-pion photoproduction. There is now a large amount of data, including many measurements from single and double polarization experiments giving up to six independent experimental observables in some energy ranges. Recently, some couplings have also been obtained from proton Compton scattering. All photoproduction analyses rely heavily on π N \rightarrow π N analyses for knowledge about the existence, masses, and widths of the resonances; there are few photoproduction analyses that treat the masses and widths as free param-

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N's and Δ 's

eters, although the results obtained are of some interest since they give access to the charge +1 states. The results may be found in the appropriate sections of the Data Card Listings. We refer to an earlier edition of this Review¹ for more about the formalism of single-pion photoproduction.

There are three main methods for the partial-wave analysis of single-pion photoproduction.

(a) The simple isobar model: This is the simplest form of energy-dependent partial-wave analysis (DPWA): the partial waves are parametrized as Breit-Wigner resonances plus smooth background. The method is sufficiently flexible to give good fits to data, but there are possible problems concerned with the uniqueness of the solutions. This is overcome by the form of the parametrization, but it is not clear how this may introduce bias into the solution.

The Listings contain the couplings from isobar analyses of photoproduction from METCALF 74, TAKEDA 80, and BRATASHEVSKIJ 80. ISHII 80 is an isobar analysis of proton Compton scattering in the second resonance region.

(b) Fixed- t dispersion relations (FTDR): In this method, the real parts of the production amplitudes are not parametrized directly but are calculated from the imaginary parts using fixed- t dispersion relations. The latter can be assumed to be resonance dominated and thus can be given a relatively simple parametrization in terms of Breit-Wigner resonances with a little background in the low-angular-momentum partial waves. Alternatively, a K-matrix formalism can be used. Compared to the isobar model, there are fewer parameters and the results may be less sensitive to the details of the parametrization. The method gives fewer problems in obtaining a unique solution than does the isobar model, but it is less flexible and tends to give poorer fits.

The Listings contain the results from the FTDR analyses of AZNAURYAN 77, BARBOUR 78, ARAI 80, CRAWFORD 80, FUJII 81, and AWAJI 81. NOELLE 78 is a hybrid analysis using FTDR in a coupled-channel isobar calculation.

(c) Energy-independent analyses (IPWA): These evaluate the partial waves by fitting at a set of essentially single energies and should be the least biased of all the forms of analysis. At low energies, Watson's theorem² is used to fix the complex phases of many of

the partial waves in order to get a single solution. This becomes more difficult as the energy increases due to the onset of inelasticity, and only BERENDS 77 uses this method up to the second resonance region. CRAWFORD 83 is an energy-independent analysis for energies below 1750 MeV, based on the CRAWFORD 80 FTDR analysis. It is described below.

New analyses in the Listings: The most recent FTDR analysis, AWAJI 81 (Nagoya), is a revision of the 1979 Tokyo analysis (ARAI 80), and uses new data and more recent resonance parameters from π N elastic partial-wave analyses. It treats the production amplitudes differently depending on the energy. Below 2200 MeV a 3-channel K-matrix formalism is used, and above 2200 MeV a Regge parametrization is used for the dispersion integrals. Pseudo-resonances are used to describe the imaginary background. The couplings for resonances up to the $F_{17} N(1990)$ are determined for both proton and neutron targets.

CRAWFORD 83 is an energy-independent analysis using only proton data for energies between 1200 and 1920 MeV. A unique solution is obtained at each energy by requiring that it not differ radically from the FTDR analysis of CRAWFORD 80. Although the constraints thus applied were the loosest possible that still gave stability of the energy-independent solutions, the two analyses are therefore not totally independent. However, CRAWFORD 83 gives a useful extension of the FTDR solution and achieves a significant improvement in the quality of the fits at all the single energies. The two analyses agree well and again there is weak evidence for the $P_{31} \Delta(1550)$.

Resonance couplings in the Listings: The Listings in this edition omit a number of analyses that are now obsolete due to later analyses that used improved data sets. The omitted analyses are ROSSI 73, HEMMI1 73, HEMMI2 73, BENEVENTANO 74, KRIVETS 75 (isobar model), MOORHOUSE 73, DEVENISH 73, KNIES 74, MOORHOUSE 74, DEVENISH2 74, CRAWFORD 75, and BARBOUR 76 (FTDR). They may all be found in our 1982 edition.³

The errors for the couplings given in the Listings vary very widely for the different analyses since they have been obtained in different ways and are not comparable. METCALF 74, FELLER 76, AZNAURYAN 77, and ARAI 80 quote errors obtained from the sensi-

Baryons

N's and Δ 's

tivity of the "best possible" χ^2 to the value of each coupling and thus give only statistical errors based on the data. In BARBOUR 78, CRAWFORD 80, and CRAWFORD 83, it is considered that systematic errors that depend on different forms of parametrization, including that for the background, are more important, and the errors given are an estimate of these. The errors given in AWAJI 81 also include a contribution from the uncertainty in the π N elasticity used to calculate the couplings from the partial waves.

Table 2 gives a compilation of the couplings obtained from BARBOUR 78, ARAI 80, CRAWFORD 80, FUJII 81, AWAJI 81, and CRAWFORD 83. The errors quoted are a combination of the statistical errors from the analyses and of the systematic differences between them. They are compared with the range of predictions from recent quark models.⁴⁻⁷ There is qualitative agreement in that (1) any coupling whose sign is the same in all the quark models also has the same sign in the analyses, and (2) those couplings which are predicted to be zero or small do seem to be small.

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V. Electroproduction

The excitation of the N and Δ resonances by virtual photons has been investigated using pion and η electroproduction data. For example, a recent measurement of π^+ electroproduction¹ gives additional information about the switching in importance of the helicity 3/2 and 1/2 amplitudes for the D_{13} N(1520) and F_{15} N(1680) resonances. Such information provides tests of the single-quark transition model.² However, there is not much new information for the present Review of Particle Properties, so we refer to our last edition for a

Data Card Listings

Table 2. A compilation of measured γ N decay couplings and predictions of the quark model. Sources are given in the text.

(a) Proton target couplings				
Couplings ($\text{GeV}^{-1/2} \times 10^{-3}$)				
Resonance	Helicity	Partial-wave analyses	Status	Quark-model predictions
N(1440) P_{11}	1/2	-69 \pm 7	good	-50 to -5
N(1520) D_{13}	1/2	-22 \pm 10	good	-41 to +6
	3/2	+167 \pm 10	good	+95 to +174
N(1535) S_{11}	1/2	+73 \pm 14	good	+97 to +147
N(1650) S_{11}	1/2	+48 \pm 16	fair	-9 to +95
N(1675) D_{15}	1/2	+19 \pm 12	good, $\neq 0$	0 to +12
	3/2	+19 \pm 12	good, $\neq 0$	0 to +16
N(1680) F_{15}	1/2	-17 \pm 10	good, $\neq 0$	-7 to +24
	3/2	+127 \pm 12	good	+47 to +154
N(1700) D_{13}	1/2	-22 \pm 13	good, ≈ 0	-7 to +9
	3/2	0 \pm 19	fair, ≈ 0	-12 to +33
N(1710) P_{11}	1/2	+5 \pm 16	fair, ≈ 0	-47 to -7
N(1720) P_{13}	1/2	+52 \pm 39	poor	-133 to +74
	3/2	-35 \pm 24	fair	-65 to +46
N(1990) F_{17}	1/2	+24 \pm 30	poor	-10 to -8
	3/2	31 \pm 55	bad	-13 to -10
Δ (1232) P_{33}	1/2	-141 \pm 5	good	-127 to -94
	3/2	-258 \pm 11	good	-220 to -162
Δ (1550) P_{31}	1/2	+16 \pm 16	?	?
Δ (1600) P_{33}	1/2	-20 \pm 29	poor, ≈ 0	-61 to +2
	3/2	+1 \pm 22	fair, ≈ 0	-107 to +4
Δ (1620) S_{31}	1/2	+19 \pm 16	fair	+43 to +86
Δ (1700) D_{33}	1/2	+116 \pm 17	fair	+78 to +106
	3/2	+77 \pm 28	fair	+79 to +105
Δ (1900) S_{31}	1/2	+10 \pm ?	?	-3
Δ (1905) F_{35}	1/2	+27 \pm 13	good	-10 to +44
	3/2	-47 \pm 19	fair	-41 to +15
Δ (1910) P_{31}	1/2	-12 \pm 30	poor	-16 to +15
Δ (1920) P_{33}	1/2	+40 \pm ?	?	—
	3/2	+23 \pm ?	?	—
Δ (1930) D_{35}	1/2	-30 \pm 40	poor	-17
	3/2	-10 \pm 35	poor	-24
Δ (1950) F_{37}	1/2	-73 \pm 14	good	-50 to -25
	3/2	-90 \pm 13	good	-69 to -32

(b) Neutron target couplings				
Couplings ($\text{GeV}^{-1/2} \times 10^{-3}$)				
Resonance	Helicity	Partial-wave analyses	Status	Quark-model predictions
N(1440) P_{11}	1/2	+37 \pm 19	fair	+4 to +38
N(1520) D_{13}	1/2	-65 \pm 13	good	-52 to -23
	3/2	-144 \pm 14	good	-144 to -102
N(1535) S_{11}	1/2	-76 \pm 32	fair	-119 to -83
N(1650) S_{11}	1/2	-17 \pm 37	poor	-45 to +4
N(1675) D_{15}	1/2	-47 \pm 23	fair	-55 to -31
	3/2	-69 \pm 19	fair	-78 to -44
N(1680) F_{15}	1/2	+31 \pm 13	good	-32 to +27
	3/2	-30 \pm 14	good	-25 to +2
N(1700) D_{13}	1/2	0 \pm 56	bad	-15 to +23
	3/2	-2 \pm 44	bad	-76 to -17
N(1710) P_{11}	1/2	-5 \pm 23	fair	-21 to +29
N(1720) P_{13}	1/2	-2 \pm 26	fair	-23 to +57
	3/2	-43 \pm 94	bad	-61 to +12
N(1990) F_{17}	1/2	-49 \pm 45	poor	-19 to -18
	3/2	-122 \pm 55	poor	-25 to -23

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N's and Δ 's, p, n, N(1440)

brief review³ and to a recent article for an extensive review⁴ of electroproduction.

References for section V

1. H. Breuker et al., Zeit. Physik C13, 113 (1982).
2. F. Foster and G. Hughes, Zeit. Physik C14, 123 (1982).
3. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 111B (1982).
4. F. Foster and G. Hughes, Rep. Prog. Phys. 46, 1445 (1983).

VI. Production experiments

Partial-wave analyses of course separate partial waves, whereas a peak in a cross section or an invariant mass distribution usually cannot be disentangled from background and analyzed for its quantum numbers; and more than one resonance may be contributing to the peak. We used to have separate entries in the Listings for bumps seen in production experiments in the 1440-MeV region, the 1520-MeV region, etc., but these have been removed from this edition. They may be found in the 1982 edition.¹

Reference for section VI

1. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 111B (1982).

S=0 I=1/2 NUCLEON STATES (N)

p	16 PROTON(938, JP=1/2+) I=1/2
	SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

n	17 NEUTRON(939, JP=1/2+) I=1/2
	SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

N(1440) P ₁₁	Status: ****
	61 N(1440, JP=1/2+) I=1/2 P ¹¹
	MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.
	IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY AS THE NEXT ENTRY, HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

61 N(1440) MASS (MEV)

Method	Mass (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
M A	1415. OR 1390.	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
M A	(1460.0)	BERENDS 77 IPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	1/78
M B	(1380.0)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77
M B	(1417.0)	BARBOUR 78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
M C	(1472.0)	BAKER 79 DPWA	PI-N TO 2PI N	12/79
M	(1450.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	1410.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(1411.0)	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
M	1440.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) WIDTH (MEV)

Method	Width (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
W A	180. OR 200.	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
W B	(279.0)	BERENDS 77 IPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	1/78
W B	(200.0)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77
W C	(331.0)	BARBOUR 78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
W	(113.0)	BAKER 79 DPWA	PI-N TO 2PI N	12/79
W	(370.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	135.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(334.0)	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
W	340.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Method	Real Part (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
RE B	(1381.0)	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
RE	1360. OR 1333.	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77
RE	(1369.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RE	1375.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Method	-2*Imag Part (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
IM B	(209.0)	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
IM	167. OR 234.	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77
IM	(178.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IM	180.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Method	Real Part (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
RER	(-9.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RER	-9.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Method	Imag Part (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
IMR	(-48.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IMR	-51.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) ABSOLUTE VALUE OF POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Method	Absolute Value (MeV)	Source	Notes	Ref.
ABS	52.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) PHASE OF POLE RESIDUE (RADIAN)

Method	Phase (Radian)	Source	Notes	Ref.
PH	-1.75	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

61 N(1440) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Mode	Branching Ratio	Source	Notes	Ref.
P1	N(1440) INTO N PI		DECAY MASSES	
P2	N(1440) INTO N EPSILON		938-140	
P3	N(1440) INTO DELTA(1232) PI		938-1300	
P4	N(1440) INTO N PI P1		1232-140	
P5	N(1440) INTO N GAMMA		938-140+140	
P6	N(1440) INTO N RHO		938-0	
P7	N(1440) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2		938-769	
P8	N(1440) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2		938-0	
P9	N(1440) INTO N ETA		940-0	
P10	N(1440) INTO LAMBDA K		940+549	
P11	N(1440) INTO N RHO, S=1/2, P-WAVE		1116-498	
P12	N(1440) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE		938-769	

61 N(1440) BRANCHING RATIOS

Mode	Branching Ratio	Source	Notes	Ref.
R1	N(1440) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL		(P1)	
R1	(0.65)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
R1	0.51	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
R1	0.68	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

R2 D N(1440) FROM N PI INTO N ETA
 (+0.328) FELTESSE 75 DPWA 0 1488 TO 1745 MEV 11/75
 D AN ALTERNATIVE WHICH CAN NOT BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THIS IS TO HAVE 11/75
 R2 D A P13 RESONANCE WITH M=1530, W=79, AND COUPLING=+.271 11/75
 R2 C BAKER 79 FINDS A COUPLING OF THE N(1440) TO THE N ETA CHANNEL 12/79
 R2 C NEAR (BUT SLIGHTLY BELOW) THRESHOLD. 12/79

R3 N(1440) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI

Method	Value	Source	Notes	Ref.
R3 A	-0.30 OR -0.37	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
R3 B	(-0.41)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77
R3 B	LONGACRE 77 CONSIDER THIS COUPLING TO BE WELL DETERMINED.			

R4 N(1440) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=1/2, P-WAVE

Method	Value	Source	Notes	Ref.
R4 A	0.0 OR -0.23	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
R4 B	(+0.11)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77

R5 N(1440) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE

Method	Value	Source	Notes	Ref.
R5 B	(-0.18)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77
R5 B	LONGACRE 77 CONSIDER THIS COUPLING TO BE WELL DETERMINED.			

R6 N(1440) FROM N PI TO N EPSILON

Method	Value	Source	Notes	Ref.
R6 A	0.18 OR +0.23	LONGACRE 75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75
R6 B	(+0.18)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/77

61 N(1440) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**=-1/2)
 FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

N(1440) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**=-1/2)

Method	Amplitude	Source	Notes	Ref.
A1	-0.070	METCALF 74 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	2/74
A1	-0.087	FELLER 76 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	2/77
A1	-0.038	AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA	PI0 PHOTOPROD, SOL 1	12/79
A1	-0.019	AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA	PI0 PHOTOPROD, SOL 2	12/79
A1	(-0.076)	BERENDS 77 IPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	1/78
A1	-0.075	BARBOUR 78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
A1 N	(-0.125)	NOELLE 78	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	1/80
A1 N	CONVERTED TO OUR CONVENTIONS USING M=1.486, W=-.613 FROM NOELLE 78.			1/80
A1	-0.069	ARAI 80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 1	12/81
A1	-0.066	ARAI 80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 2	12/81
A1	-0.079	BRATASHEV 80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
A1	-0.068	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
A1	-0.0584	ISHII 80 DPWA	P COMPTON SCAT	12/81

Baryons
N(1440), N(1520)

Data Card Listings

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and production methods. Includes entries for A1, A2, and N(1440).

REFERENCES FOR N(1440)

Extensive list of references for N(1440) and N(1520) baryons, including author names, journal abbreviations, and page numbers.

N(1520) D13

Status: ****

62 N(1520, JP=3/2-) I=1/2 D13

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY AS THE NEXT ENTRY, HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

62 N(1520) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass values for N(1520) from various experiments and methods, including Longacre, Bratashchev, and others.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and production methods. Includes entries for M, H, and N(1520).

62 N(1520) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width values for N(1520) from various experiments and methods, including Longacre, Bratashchev, and others.

62 N(1520) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing real part of pole position for N(1520) from various experiments and methods, including Longacre, Bratashchev, and others.

62 N(1520) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing -2*imag part of pole position for N(1520) from various experiments and methods, including Longacre, Bratashchev, and others.

62 N(1520) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table showing real part of elastic pole residue for N(1520) from various experiments and methods, including Longacre, Bratashchev, and others.

62 N(1520) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table showing imag part of elastic pole residue for N(1520) from various experiments and methods, including Longacre, Bratashchev, and others.

62 N(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for N(1520), including decay masses and branching ratios for various channels like Delta(1232) and Lambda K.

62 N(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for N(1520) into various decay channels, including Delta(1232) and Lambda K, with associated uncertainties.

62 N(1520) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table showing photon decay amplitudes for N(1520) into various channels, including Delta(1232) and Lambda K, with associated uncertainties.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N(1520), N(1535)

Table listing particle properties for N(1520) and N(1535) including helicity, gamma, and various experimental references.

REFERENCES FOR N(1520)

FOR VERY EARLY REFERENCES, SEE RMP 37, 633 (1965).

Extensive list of references for N(1520) and N(1535) from various journals and authors.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) S11, including helicity, gamma, and various experimental references.

N(1535) S11 Status: ****

63 N(1535, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S'11
MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) MASS (MEV) with columns for mass, width, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) WIDTH (MEV) with columns for width, mass, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for real part, imaginary part, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for imaginary part, real part, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for real part, imaginary part, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for imaginary part, real part, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) PARTIAL DECAY MODES with columns for decay mode, branching ratio, and various experimental references.

Table listing particle properties for N(1535) BRANCHING RATIOS with columns for branching ratio, mass, and various experimental references.

Baryons

N(1535), N(1540), N(1650)

Data Card Listings

Table with columns for resonance name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for N(1535) FROM N PI TO N EPSILON and N(1535) INTO P GAMMA TO P ETA.

63 N(1535) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table of photon decay amplitudes for N(1535) into P gamma and N gamma, listing helicity and various references.

REFERENCES FOR N(1535)

Extensive list of references for N(1535) from various authors and institutions, including Bricman, Stirling, Villet, etc.

SEE HERE IN THE 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B) FOR ADDITIONAL EARLY REFERENCES (NONE AFTER 1973) ON THE N ETA THRESHOLD.

N(1540) P_13

Status: *

109 N(1540, JP=3/2-) I=1/2 P'13

THIS RESONANCE HAS NOT BEEN SEEN IN PI N --> PI N ANALYSES, AND ITS EXISTENCE IS THUS DOUBTFUL.

109 N(1540) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for N(1540) from different experiments and methods.

109 N(1540) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for N(1540).

109 N(1540) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing real part of pole position for N(1540).

109 N(1540) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing imaginary part of pole position for N(1540).

109 N(1540) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for N(1540) into various channels like N pi, N rho, etc.

109 N(1540) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for N(1540) into different decay channels.

109 N(1540) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

Table of photon decay amplitudes for N(1540) into P gamma and N gamma.

REFERENCES FOR N(1540)

References for N(1540) from various authors and institutions.

N(1650) S''_11

Status: ****

66 N(1650, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S''11

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

66 N(1650) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for N(1650) from various experiments and methods.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N(1650), N(1675)

66 N(1650) WIDTH (MEV)
Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references.

66 N(1650) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
Table with columns for particle name, real part, imaginary part, and references.

66 N(1650) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
Table with columns for particle name, real part, imaginary part, and references.

66 N(1650) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
Table with columns for particle name, real part, imaginary part, and references.

66 N(1650) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
Table with columns for particle name, real part, imaginary part, and references.

66 N(1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
Table listing decay modes and their corresponding masses.

66 N(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS
Table listing branching ratios for various decay channels.

66 N(1650) BRANCHING RATIOS (continued)
Table listing branching ratios for various decay channels.

66 N(1650) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)
Table listing photon decay amplitudes for various particles.

REFERENCES FOR N(1650)
Bibliography listing references for N(1650) and N(1675).

N(1675) D_15

Status: ****

64 N(1675, JP=5/2-) I=1/2 D*15
MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.
IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY IN AN ENTRY FOLLOWING THE N(1700), HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

Baryons

N(1675)

Data Card Listings

Table with columns for mass (MEV), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) MASS (MEV) with values like 1660.0, 1680.0, etc.

Table with columns for width (MEV), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) WIDTH (MEV) with values like 145.0, 150.0, etc.

Table with columns for real part of pole position (MEV), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with values like 1663.0, 1649.0, etc.

Table with columns for -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with values like 146.0, 127.0, etc.

Table with columns for real part of elastic pole residue (MEV), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with values like 33.0, 27.0, etc.

Table with columns for imag part of elastic pole residue (MEV), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with values like -11.0, -16.0, etc.

Table with columns for partial decay modes, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) PARTIAL DECAY MODES with various decay channels like N(1675) INTO N PI, etc.

Table with columns for branching ratios, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) BRANCHING RATIOS with values like 0.35, 0.38, etc.

Table with columns for photon decay amplitudes (GEV**-1/2), parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2) with values like -0.45, -0.50, etc.

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with columns for gamma-nucleon decay amplitudes, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**-1/2) with values like +0.010, +0.034, etc.

Table with columns for gamma-nucleon decay amplitudes, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**-1/2) with values like +0.034, +0.071, etc.

Table with columns for gamma-nucleon decay amplitudes, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=-1/2 (GEV**-1/2) with values like +0.042, +0.019, etc.

Table with columns for gamma-nucleon decay amplitudes, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**-1/2) with values like 0.004, -0.066, etc.

Table with columns for gamma-nucleon decay amplitudes, parameters, and references. Includes entries for N(1675) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**-1/2) with values like -0.009, -0.029, etc.

REFERENCES FOR N(1675)

List of references for N(1675) including authors like BAREYRE, BRANDESEN, DUKE, JOHNSON, etc., and their respective publications.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(1680)

N(1680) F15

Status: ****

65 N(1680, JP=5/2+) I=1/2 F*15

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY IN AN ENTRY FOLLOWING THE N(1700), HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

65 N(1680) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass values and references. Includes entries for KNASEL, LONGACRE, BARBOUR, HOEHLER, CRAWFORD, and CUTKOSKY.

65 N(1680) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width values and references. Includes entries for KNASEL, LONGACRE, BARBOUR, HOEHLER, CRAWFORD, and CUTKOSKY.

65 N(1680) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns for real part of pole position values and references. Includes entries for LONGACRE, CUTKOSKY, and BARBOUR.

65 N(1680) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns for -2*imag part of pole position values and references. Includes entries for LONGACRE, CUTKOSKY, and BARBOUR.

65 N(1680) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns for real part of elastic pole residue values and references. Includes entries for CUTKOSKY.

65 N(1680) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns for imag part of elastic pole residue values and references. Includes entries for CUTKOSKY.

65 N(1680) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes and their corresponding decay masses. Includes modes like N(1680) INTO N PI, N(1680) INTO LAMBDA K, etc.

65 N(1680) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for various decay channels. Includes entries for N(1680) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL, N(1680) FROM N PI TO N ETA, etc.

Table listing various decay channels and their corresponding values. Includes entries for N(1680) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, P-WAVE, N(1680) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE, etc.

65 N(1680) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for various channels. Includes entries for N(1680) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=-1/2, N(1680) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=-1/2, etc.

REFERENCES FOR N(1680)

FOR VERY EARLY REFERENCES, SEE RMP 37, 633 (1965).

Table listing references for the N(1680) particle. Includes authors like BAREYRE, BRANDSEN, CROUCH, DERADO, DUKE, HEUSCH, MERLO, ROBERTS, TRIPP, BANNER, etc.

Baryons

N(1680), N(1700)

Data Card Listings

Table listing authors and their affiliations for N(1680) and N(1700) baryons. Includes names like CRAWFORD, DEANS, KASEL, KRIVETS, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Columns: IMR, (0-3), 5.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79.

Table 18 N(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Columns: P1-P12, N(1700) INTO N PI, N(1700) INTO N LAMBDA K, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS. Columns: R1, R2, N(1700) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K. Columns: R3, R3 B, R3 C, R3 F, N(1700) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K. Columns: R4, R4 G, N(1700) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, S-WAVE. Columns: R5, R5 A, R5 D, N(1700) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, S-WAVE, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, D-WAVE. Columns: R6, R6 A, R6 D, N(1700) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, D-WAVE, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S-3/2, S-WAVE. Columns: R7, R7 A, R7 D, N(1700) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S-3/2, S-WAVE, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM N PI TO N EPSILON. Columns: R8, R8 A, R8 D, N(1700) FROM N PI TO N EPSILON, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) FROM P GAMMA TO LAMBDA K. Columns: R9, R9 A, N(1700) FROM P GAMMA TO LAMBDA K, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2). Columns: A1, A1 A, A1 B, A1 C, A1 D, A1 E, A1 F, A1 G, A1 H, A1 I, A1 J, A1 K, A1 L, A1 M, A1 N, A1 O, A1 P, A1 Q, A1 R, A1 S, A1 T, A1 U, A1 V, A1 W, A1 X, A1 Y, A1 Z, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2) - continued. Columns: A2, A2 A, A2 B, A2 C, A2 D, A2 E, A2 F, A2 G, A2 H, A2 I, A2 J, A2 K, A2 L, A2 M, A2 N, A2 O, A2 P, A2 Q, A2 R, A2 S, A2 T, A2 U, A2 V, A2 W, A2 X, A2 Y, A2 Z, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**-1/2). Columns: A3, A3 A, A3 B, A3 C, A3 D, A3 E, A3 F, A3 G, A3 H, A3 I, A3 J, A3 K, A3 L, A3 M, A3 N, A3 O, A3 P, A3 Q, A3 R, A3 S, A3 T, A3 U, A3 V, A3 W, A3 X, A3 Y, A3 Z, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV**-1/2). Columns: A4, A4 A, A4 B, A4 C, A4 D, A4 E, A4 F, A4 G, A4 H, A4 I, A4 J, A4 K, A4 L, A4 M, A4 N, A4 O, A4 P, A4 Q, A4 R, A4 S, A4 T, A4 U, A4 V, A4 W, A4 X, A4 Y, A4 Z, etc.

N(1700) D13 Status: ***

18 N(1700, JP=3/2-) I-1/2 D**13. MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY AS THE NEXT ENTRY, HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

THE VARIOUS PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES DO NOT AGREE VERY WELL.

Table 18 N(1700) MASS (MEV). Columns: M, A, B, C, D, E, 1710. OR 1710., LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) WIDTH (MEV). Columns: W, A, B, C, D, E, 100. OR 300., LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV). Columns: RE, D, 1616. OR 1613., LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) -2iMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV). Columns: IM, D, 577. OR 575., LONGACRE 75 IPWA, PI N TO 2PI N, etc.

Table 18 N(1700) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Columns: RER, 4.0, 3.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, etc.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N(1700), N(1710)

REFERENCES FOR N(1700)

DONNACH2 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE R APPOURTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
KIRSOPP 68 THESIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
WAGNER 71 NP 825 411	F WAGNER, C LOVELACE (CERN)
DEANS 72 PR D6 1906	DEANS, JACOBS, LYONS, MONTGOMERY (SFLA) IJP
HERNDON 72 LBL 1065	+... ROSENFELD... +CASHMERE... (LBL+SLAC)
DEVENISH 73 PL 478 53	DEVENISH, RANKIN, LYTH (LOUC+BOHN+LANC) IJP
LANGBEIN 73 NP 853 251	LANGBEIN, WAGNER (MUNI) IJP
DEVENISH 74 NP 881 330	DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY+NORD+LOUC)
DEVENISH 74 PL 528 227	DEVENISH, LYTH, RANKIN (DESY+LANC+BOHN) IJP
KNIES 74 PR D9 2680	KNIES, MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (LBL+GLAS) IJP
METCALF 74 NP 876 253	W J METCALF, R L WALKER (CIT) IJP
MOORHOU5 74 PR D9 1	MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK, ROSENFELD (GLAS+LBL) IJP
CRAWFORD 75 NP 897 125	R L CRAWFORD (GLAS) IJP
DEANS 75 NP 896 90	+MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, + (SFLA+ALAH) IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 558 415	+ROSENFELD, LASINSKI, SMADJA+ (LBL+SLAC) IJP
LONGACRE 75 PR D17 1795	LONGACRE, LASINSKI, ROSENFELD+ (LBL+SLAC)
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921	AYED (THESES) (SACL) IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B111 358	I M BARBOUR, R L CRAWFORD (GLAS) IJP
FELLER 76 NP B104 219	+FUKUSHIMA, HORIKAWA, KAJIKAWA+ (NAGO+OSAK) IJP
ZAHAURYA 77 EF1-264(57)-77	+AKOPOV, BAGDASARYAN (YERE) IJP
BAKER 77 NP B126 365	+BLISSET, BLOODWORTH, BROOME, HART+ (RHEL) IJP
LONGACRE 77 NP B122 493	LONGACRE, DOLBEAU (SACL) IJP
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66	DOLBEAU, TRIANTIS, NEVEU, CADIEI +TOAFF, REVEL, GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIF) I
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 29	+BLISSET, BLOODWORTH, BROOME+ (RL+CAMB) IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253	BARBOUR, CRAWFORD, PARSONS (GLAS)
BAKER 79 NP B156 93	+BROWN, CLARK, DAVIES, DEPAETTER, EVANS+ (RHEL) IJP
CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839	+FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL) IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N	SCATTERING PHYSIK DATEN VOL. 12-1 (KARL) IJP
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3	+KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN (KARL) IJP
ARAI 80 TORONTO CONF 93	I ARAI (TOKY)
ALSO 82 NP B194 251	I ARAI, H FUJII (TOKY)
CRAWFORD 80 TORONTO CONF 107	R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)
CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19	+FORSYTH, BARCOCK, KELLY, HENDRICK (CARN+LBL) IJP
LIVANOS 80 TORONTO CONF 35	+BATON, COUTURES, KOCHOWSKI, NEVEU (SACL) IJP
SAXON 80 NP B162 522	+BAKER, BELL, BLISSETT, BLOODWORTH, (RHEL+BRIS) IJP
AWAJI 81 BONN CONF 352	R KAJIKAWA (TALK) (NAGO)
ALSO 82 NP B197 365	FUJII, HAYASHII, IWATA, KAJIKAWA+ (NAGO)
FUJII 81 NP B187 53	FUJII, HAYASHII, IWATA, KAJIKAWA+ (TOKY)
BELL 83 NP B222 389	+BLISSET, BROOME, DALEY, HART, LINTERN,+ (RL) IJP
CRAWFORD 83 NP B211 1	R L CRAWFORD, W T MORTON (GLAS)

N(1710) P₁₁

Status: ***

14 N(1710, JP=1/2+) I=1/2 P⁺⁺11

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION PHYSICS LETTERS 118). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THE VARIOUS PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES DO NOT AGREE VERY WELL.

14 N(1710) MASS (MEV)

M	(1670.0)	KNASEL	75 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K0 LAM	11/75
M	1730. OR 1710.	LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
M	A THE 2 SETS OF PARAMETERS ARE FROM METHODS 1 AND 2 OF LONGACRE 75.				11/75
M	B (1625.0) (10.0)	BAKER	77 IPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	1/78
M	C (1650.0)	BAKER	77 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	1/78
M	B THE TWO ENTRIES FOR BAKER 77 ARE FOR AN IPWA USING THE BARRELET				1/78
M	C ZERO METHOD AND A CONVENTIONAL ENERGY-DEPENDENT ANALYSIS.				1/78
M	D (1720.0)	LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77
M	D ALL LONGACRE 77 PARAMETERS ARE FROM SOLUTION S2, EXCEPT FOR THE POLE				11/77
M	D POSITION WHICH IS FROM SOLUTIONS S1 AND C1.				11/77
M	1650. TO 1680.	BAKER	78 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM	3/79
M	(1721.0)	BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
M	(1690.0)	BAKER	79 DPWA	0 PI - P TO ETA N	12/79
M	(1710.0) (60.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	1723.0 9.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(1692.0)	CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
M	1700.0 50.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
M	(1730.0)	SAXON	80 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM	12/79

14 N(1710) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(174.0)	KNASEL	75 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K0 LAM	11/75
W	A 165. OR 75.	LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
W	B (1690.0)	BAKER	77 IPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	1/78
W	C (95.0)	BAKER	77 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	1/78
W	D (120.0)	LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77
W	90. TO 150.	BAKER	78 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM	3/79
W	(167.0)	BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
W	(1690.0)	BAKER	79 DPWA	0 PI - P TO ETA N	12/79
W	(1710.0) (50.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	120.0 15.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(200.0)	CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
W	90.0 30.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
W	(550.0)	SAXON	80 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM	12/79
W	(540.0)	BELL	83 DPWA	0 PI - P TO LAM KO	2/84*

14 N(1710) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	(1708.0)	LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
RE	D 1720. OR 1711.	LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77
RE	(1692.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RE	1690.0 20.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

14 N(1710) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	(17.0)	LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
IM	D 123. OR 115.	LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77
IM	(88.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IM	80.0 20.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

14 N(1710) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	(-9.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RER	-8.0	2.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

14 N(1710) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	(0.1)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IMR	1.0	5.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

14 N(1710) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

					DECAY MASSES
P1	N(1710) INTO N PI				938. 140
P2	N(1710) INTO LAMBDA K				1116+ 498
P3	N(1710) INTO N ETA				940+ 549
P4	N(1710) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2				938+ 0
P5	N(1710) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2				940+ 0
P6	N(1710) INTO N PI PI				938+ 140+ 140
P7	N(1710) INTO N EPSILON				938+1300
P8	N(1710) INTO N RHO				938+ 769
P9	N(1710) INTO SIGMA K				1189+ 494
P10	N(1710) INTO DELTA(1232) PI				1232+ 140
P11	N(1710) INTO N RHO, S=1/2, P= WAVE				938+ 769
P12	N(1710) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, P= WAVE				938+ 769

14 N(1710) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N(1710) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL			(P1)		
R1	(0.19)	(0.05)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
R1	0.12	0.04	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
R1	0.20	0.04	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

R2	N(1710) FROM N PI TO N ETA			SORT(P1*P3)		
R2	(0.22)		BAKER	79 DPWA	0 PI - P TO ETA N	12/79

R3	N(1710) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K			SORT(P1*P2)		
R3	(0.10)		KNASEL	75 DPWA	0 PI - P TO KO LAM	11/75
R3	B (-0.05) (0.03)		BAKER	77 IPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	1/78
R3	C (-0.10)		BAKER	77 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	1/78
R3	E (-0.12)		BAKER	78 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM.	3/79
R3	E THE (UNDETERMINED) OVERALL PHASE OF ALL COUPLINGS FROM BAKER 78				3/79	
R3	E HAS BEEN CHANGED TO AGREE WITH PREVIOUS CONVENTIONS. SUPERSEDED				3/79	
R3	E BY SAXON 80.				3/79	
R3	(+0.16)		SAXON	80 DPWA	0 PI - P TO K LAM	12/79
R3			BELL	83 DPWA	0 PI - P TO LAM KO	2/84*

R4	N(1710) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K			SORT(P1*P9)		
R4	F 0.075 TO 0.205		DEANS	75 DPWA	PI N TO K SIGMA	11/75
R4	F RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS.				11/75	
R4	(-0.034)		LIVANOS	80 DPWA	PI P TO K SIGMA	1/82

R5	N(1710) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI			SORT(P1*P10)		
R5	A 0.13 OR -0.20		LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
R5	D (-0.17)		LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77

R6	N(1710) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=1/2, P= WAVE			SORT(P1*P11)		
R6	A +0.32 OR +0.20		LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
R6	D (-0.19)		LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77

R7	N(1710) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=3/2, P= WAVE			SORT(P1*P12)		
R7	D (-0.31)		LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77

R8	N(1710) FROM N PI TO N EPSILON			SORT(P1*P7)		
R8	A +0.18 OR +0.28		LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/75
R8	D (-0.26)		LONGACRE	77 IPWA	PI N TO 2P1 N	11/77

R9	N(1710) FROM P GAMMA TO P ETA			SORT(P3*P4)		
R9	(0.0075)		HICKS	73 MPWA	GAM P-ETA P	9/73

R10	N(1710) FROM P GAMMA TO LAMBDA K			SORT(P2*P4)		
R10	(0.0027)		ORITZO	69 CNTR	K LAM PHOTOPRO	10/71
R10	(0.0088)		SCHORSCH	70 DPWA	K LAM PHOTOPRO.	9/71
R10	(0.0104)		DEANS	72 MPWA	GAM P-K LM, SOL D	10/73

14 N(1710) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	N(1710) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)				PI N PHOTOPROD.	2/74
A1	-0.068	0.024	METCALF	74 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	2/77
A1	+0.053	0.019	FELLER	76 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
A1	-0.001	0.039	BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
A1	-0.009	0.006	ARAI	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 1	12/81
A1	-0.012	0.005	ARAI	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 2	12/81
A1	0.015	0.025	CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
A1	0.028	0.009	AWAJI	81 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*
A1	0.006	0.018	CRAWFORD	83 IPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*
A2	N(1710) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)				PI N PHOTOPROD.	2/74
A2	0.048	0.045	METCALF	74 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
A2	-0.028	0.045	BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
A2	0.005	0.013	ARAI	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 1	12/81
A2	0.011	0.021	ARAI	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 2	12/81
A2	-0.017	0.020	CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
A2	0.000	0.018	AWAJI	81 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*
A2	-0.001	0.003	FUJII	81 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81

REFERENCES FOR N(1710)

DONNACH1 68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN) IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE R APPOURTEUR.S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THESIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
RUSH 68 PR 173 1776	J E RUSH (ALAH)
BOTKE 69 PR 180 1417	J C BOTKE (UCSB)
DEANS 69 PR 185 1797	S DEANS, J WOOTEN (SFLA)
DEANS2 69 PR 177 2623	S R DEANS (SFLA)
DONNACH1 69 NP 108 435	A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
ORITZO 69 LNC 1 936	S ORITO, S SASAKI (TOKY+OSAK)
ORITZO 69 INS J 113	S ORITO (TOKY)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREVIRE, G VILLET (SACL) IJP
AYED2 70 P 318 598	+BAREVIRE, VILLET (SACL)
CARRERAS 70 NP 168 35	B CARRERAS, A DONNACHIE (DARE+MCHS)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N(1720), N(1990), N(2000)

Table listing particle properties for N(1990) F17, including authors (AYED, DEANS, CARRERAS, DAVIES, APLIN, WAGNER, ALMEHED, DEANS, DEVENISH, HICKS, DEVENISH, KNIES, METCALF, CRAWFORD, DEANS, MAZUR, AZNAURYA, BAKER, LONGACRE, WINNIK, BAKER, BARBOUR, BAKER, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, ARAI, CRAWFORD, CUTKOSKY, SAXON, AWAJI, BELL, CRAWFORD), masses, widths, and other parameters.

N(1990) F17 Status: **

17 N(1990, JP=7/2+) I=1/2 F17

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THE VARIOUS ANALYSES DO NOT AGREE VERY WELL WITH ONE ANOTHER.

Summary table for N(1990) F17 showing mass (MEV), width (MEV), real part of pole position (MEV), real part of elastic pole residue (MEV), and imaginary part of elastic pole residue (MEV).

Table showing partial decay modes and decay masses for N(1990) F17.

Table listing particle properties for N(1990) branching ratios and photon decay amplitudes, including authors (P4, P5, P6, P7, P8, P9, R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, A1, A2, A3, A4) and various parameters.

Table listing particle properties for N(2000) F15, including authors (DONNACH1, KIRSOPP, DEANS, DEANSZ, LEA, AYED, APLIN, DEANS, HICKS, LANGBEIN, DEVENISH, DEANS, AYED, BARBOUR, MAZUR, WINNIK, BARBOUR, BAKER, HOEHLER) and various parameters.

Table listing particle properties for N(2000) F15, including authors (DONNACH1, KIRSOPP, DEANS, DEANSZ, LEA, AYED, APLIN, DEANS, HICKS, LANGBEIN, DEVENISH, DEANS, AYED, BARBOUR, MAZUR, WINNIK, BARBOUR, BAKER, HOEHLER) and various parameters.

Table listing particle properties for N(2000) F15, including authors (DONNACH1, KIRSOPP, DEANS, DEANSZ, LEA, AYED, APLIN, DEANS, HICKS, LANGBEIN, DEVENISH, DEANS, AYED, BARBOUR, MAZUR, WINNIK, BARBOUR, BAKER, HOEHLER) and various parameters.

Table listing particle properties for N(2000) F15, including authors (DONNACH1, KIRSOPP, DEANS, DEANSZ, LEA, AYED, APLIN, DEANS, HICKS, LANGBEIN, DEVENISH, DEANS, AYED, BARBOUR, MAZUR, WINNIK, BARBOUR, BAKER, HOEHLER) and various parameters.

Baryons
N(2000), N(2080)

Data Card Listings

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes N(2000) WIDTH (MEV) data for ALMEHED, DEANS, LANGBEIN, AYED, and HOEHLER.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Decay Masses, and Reference. Includes N(2000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES for various decay channels like N(2000) INTO N PI, N(2000) INTO P GAMMA, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Branching Ratio, Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2000) BRANCHING RATIOS for various decay channels.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Reference, and Decay Masses. Includes N(2000) FROM N PI TO N ETA, N(2000) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2000) FROM P GAMMA TO LAMBDA K and N(2000) FROM P GAMMA TO N ETA.

REFERENCES FOR N(2000)

- List of references for N(2000) including ALMEHED, DEANS, LANGBEIN, AYED, MA, BAKER, HOEHLER, and SAXON.

N(2080) D13 Status: **

16 N(2080, JP=3/2-) I=1/2 D''13

THERE IS SOME EVIDENCE THAT TWO RESONANCES EXIST IN THIS WAVE BETWEEN 1800 AND 2200 MEV (SEE CUTKOSKY 80). THE SOLUTION OF HOEHLER 79 IS QUITE DIFFERENT.

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes N(2080) MASS (MEV) data for CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, LANGBEIN, SAXON, and BELL.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Width (MeV), and Reference. Includes N(2080) WIDTH (MEV) data for CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, LANGBEIN, SAXON, and BELL.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Real Part of Pole Position (MeV), Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) data.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, -2*Imag Part of Pole Position (MeV), Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) data.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Real Part of Elastic Pole Residue (MeV), Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) data.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Imag Part of Elastic Pole Residue (MeV), Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) data.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Decay Masses, and Reference. Includes N(2080) PARTIAL DECAY MODES for various decay channels.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Branching Ratio, Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) BRANCHING RATIOS for various decay channels.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Decay Mode, Reference, and Decay Masses. Includes N(2080) FROM N PI TO N ETA, N(2080) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) FROM P GAMMA TO P ETA, N(2080) FROM P GAMMA TO LAMBDA K, etc.

16 N(2080) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with 4 columns: Particle, Amplitude, Reference, and Decay Mode. Includes N(2080) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES for various decay channels.

REFERENCES FOR N(2080)

- List of references for N(2080) including DONNACHI, KIRSOPP, LEA, DONNACHIE, AYED, CARRERAS, APLIN, ALMEHED, DEANS, DEVENISZ, DEANS, AYED, WINNIK, BAKER, CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, and SAXON.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
N(2090), N(2100), N(2190)

N(2090) S₁₁^{'''}

Status: *

04 N(2090, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S^{'''}11

ANY STRUCTURE IN THIS WAVE ABOVE 1800 MEV IS LISTED HERE. A FEW EARLY RESULTS THAT ARE NOW OBSOLETE HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

04 N(2090) MASS (MEV)

M	1880.0	20.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2180.0	80.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

04 N(2090) WIDTH (MEV)

W	95.0	30.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	350.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

04 N(2090) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2150.0	70.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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04 N(2090) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	350.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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04 N(2090) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	40.0	20.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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04 N(2090) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	0.0	60.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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04 N(2090) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N(2090) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	N(2090) INTO LAMBDA K	938+ 140 1116+ 498

04 N(2090) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N(2090) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.09	0.05	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.18	0.08	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82
R2	N(2090) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K	SQRT(P1*P2)	
R2	NOT SEEN	0	SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79

REFERENCES FOR N(2090)

ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY, B H BRANSDEN (DURH)IJP
 ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157 +LOVELACE (LUND+RUTG)IJP
 AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
 MA 76 PR D13 3027 E MA, G L SHAW (OREG+UCI)IJP
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
 +KAISER, KOECH, PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 +FORSYTH, BABCOCK, KELLY, HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +BAKER, BELL, BLISSETT, BLOODWORTH+(RHEL+BRIS)IJP
 SAXON 80 NP B162 522

N(2100) P₁₁^{'''}

Status: *

132 N(2100, JP=1/2+) I=1/2 P^{'''}11

132 N(2100) MASS (MEV)

M	2050.0	20.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
M	2125.0	75.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

132 N(2100) WIDTH (MEV)

W	200.0	30.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
W	260.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

132 N(2100) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2120.0	40.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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132 N(2100) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	240.0	80.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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132 N(2100) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	11.0	7.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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132 N(2100) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	8.0	6.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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132 N(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N(2100) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

132 N(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N(2100) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.10	0.04	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82
R1	0.12	0.03	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

REFERENCES FOR N(2100)

HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (KARL)IJP
 KOCH 80 TORONTO CONF 3 +KAISER, KOECH, PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH, BABCOCK, KELLY, HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP

N(2190) G₁₇

Status: ****

71 N(2190, JP=7/2-) I=1/2 G₁₇

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71 N(2190) MASS (MEV)

M	(2117.0)		BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
M	2140.0	40.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(2140.0)		BAKER	79 DPWA	0 PI- P TO ETA N	12/79
M	(2150.0)	(100.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2140.0	12.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(2098.0)		CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
M	2200.0	70.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
M	(2180.0)		SAXON	80 DPWA	0 PI- P TO K LAM	12/79

71 N(2190) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(220.0)		BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79
W	270.0	50.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(319.0)		BAKER	79 DPWA	0 PI- P TO ETA N	12/79
W	(300.0)	(100.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	390.0	30.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(238.0)		CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
W	500.0	150.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
W	(80.0)		SAXON	80 DPWA	0 PI- P TO K LAM	12/79

71 N(2190) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	(2111.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RE	2100.0	50.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

71 N(2190) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	(308.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IM	400.0	160.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

71 N(2190) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	(24.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RER	22.0	14.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

71 N(2190) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	(-12.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IMR	-13.0	20.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

71 N(2190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N(2190) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	N(2190) INTO LAMBDA K	938+ 140
P3	N(2190) INTO N PI PI	1116+ 494
P4	N(2190) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2	938+ 140+ 140
P5	N(2190) INTO P GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2	938+ 0
P6	N(2190) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2	938+ 0
P7	N(2190) INTO N GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2	940+ 0
P8	N(2190) INTO N ETA	940+ 549
P9	N(2190) INTO SIGMA K	1189+ 494

71 N(2190) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N(2190) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.16	0.04	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	(0.16)	(0.07)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.14	0.02	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.12	0.06	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

R2	N(2190) FROM N PI TO N ETA	SQRT(P1*P8)	
R2	(+0.052)	0	BAKER 79 DPWA 0 PI- P TO ETA N 12/79

Baryons

N(2190), N(2200), N(2220)

Data Card Listings

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for N(2190) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K and N(2190) FROM P GAMMA TO P ETA.

71 N(2190) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table listing photon decay amplitudes for N(2190) into various states, including helicity and decay rates.

REFERENCES FOR N(2190)

List of references for N(2190) including works by Diddens, Hoeherler, Barger, Carrroll, Kormanyos, etc.

Table for N(2200) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

Table for N(2200) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

Table for N(2200) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

Table for N(2200) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

05 N(2200) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for N(2200) into N PI, N ETA, and N LAMBDA K.

05 N(2200) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for N(2200) into N PI/TOTAL, N(2200) FROM N PI TO N ETA, and N(2200) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K.

REFERENCES FOR N(2200)

List of references for N(2200) including works by Almeded, Ayed, MA, Baker, and Hoeherler.

N(2220) H19 Status: ****

90 N(2220, JP=9/2+) I=1/2 H19

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Table for N(2220) MASS (MEV) with columns for mass, width, and references.

Table for N(2220) WIDTH (MEV) with columns for width, real part, and references.

Table for N(2220) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

Table for N(2220) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

Table for N(2220) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

Table for N(2220) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV) with columns for real and imaginary parts and references.

N(2200) D15 Status: **

05 N(2200, JP=5/2-) I=1/2 D15

THE MASS IS NOT WELL DETERMINED. A FEW EARLY RESULTS HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

05 N(2200) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass and width for N(2200) with columns for mass, width, and references.

05 N(2200) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width and real part for N(2200) with columns for width, real part, and references.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

N(2220), N(2250), N(2600), N(2700)

90 N(2220) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N(2220) INTO N PI
P2 N(2220) INTO N ETA
P3 N(2220) INTO LAMBDA K
DECAY MASSES
938+ 140
940+ 549
1116+ 498

90 N(2220) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N(2220) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL
R1 0.12 0.04
R1 (0.20)
R1 0.18 0.015
R1 0.15 0.03
R2 N(2220) FROM N PI TO N ETA
R2 (0.034)
R3 N(2220) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K
R3 NOT SEEN
R3 NOT REQUIRED

REFERENCES FOR N(2220)
BUSZA 67 NC 52A 331
AYED 70 KIEV CONF
AYED2 70 PI 318 598
HULL 70 PR D2 1783
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921
MA 76 PR D13 3027
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222
BAKER 79 NP 8156 93
CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3
CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19
SAXON 80 NP B162 522
HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1
BELL 83 NP B222 389

N(2250) G19 Status: ****
113 N(2250, JP=9/2-) I=1/2 6*19

113 N(2250) MASS (MEV)
M 2200.0 100.0
M (2200.0)
M 2268.0 15.0
M 2250.0 80.0

113 N(2250) WIDTH (MEV)
W 350.0 100.0
W (350.0)
W 300.0 40.0
W 480.0 120.0

113 N(2250) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
RE (2169.0)
RE 2150.0 50.0

113 N(2250) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)
IM (290.0)
IM 360.0 100.0

113 N(2250) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
RER (15.0)
RER 13.0 7.0

113 N(2250) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)
IMR (-7.0)
IMR -15.0 6.0

113 N(2250) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N(2250) INTO N PI
P2 N(2250) INTO LAMBDA K
P3 N(2250) INTO N ETA
DECAY MASSES
938+ 140
1116+ 498
940+ 549

113 N(2250) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N(2250) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL
R1 0.09 0.02
R1 (0.10)
R1 0.10 0.02
R1 0.10 0.02
R2 N(2250) FROM N PI TO N ETA
R2 (-0.043)

R3 N(2250) FROM N PI TO LAMBDA K
R3 NOT SEEN
R3 (-0.02)
SAXON 80 DPWA 0 PI- P TO K LAM 12/79
BELL 83 DPWA 0 PI- P TO LAM KO 2/84*

REFERENCES FOR N(2250)
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222
BAKER 79 NP 8156 93
CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3
CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19
SAXON 80 NP B162 522
HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1
BELL 83 NP B222 389

N(2600) I111 Status: ***
120 N(2600, JP=11/2-) I=1/2 I1 11

120 N(2600) MASS (MEV)
M 2700.0 100.0
M 2577.0 50.0

120 N(2600) WIDTH (MEV)
W 900.0 100.0
W 400.0 100.0

120 N(2600) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N(2600) INTO N PI
DECAY MASSES
938+ 140

120 N(2600) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N(2600) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL
R1 0.08 0.02
R1 0.05 0.01

REFERENCES FOR N(2600)
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3
HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1

N(2700) K113 Status: **
121 N(2700, JP=13/2+) I=1/2 K1 13

121 N(2700) MASS (MEV)
M 3000.0 100.0
M 2612.0 45.0

121 N(2700) WIDTH (MEV)
W 900.0 150.0
W 350.0 50.0

121 N(2700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 N(2700) INTO N PI
DECAY MASSES
938+ 140

121 N(2700) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 N(2700) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL
R1 0.07 0.02
R1 0.04 0.01

REFERENCES FOR N(2700)
HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3
HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1

Baryons

N(~3000), Δ(1232)

Data Card Listings

~3000 MEV REGION - FORMATION EXPERIMENTS

128 N(~3000) I=1/2

WE LIST HERE MISCELLANEOUS HIGH-MASS CANDIDATES FOR ISOSPIN-1/2 RESONANCES FOUND IN PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. SO FAR, NO ANALYSIS OF THIS REGION HAS USED ALL THE AVAILABLE DATA OR INCORPORATED ANALYTICITY CONSTRAINTS.

OUR 1982 EDITION ALSO HAD AN N(3030), AN N(3245), AN N(3690), AND AN N(3755). NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM THEM SINCE THE 1960'S, AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY GRANTED INTO US BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS WE DECLARE THEM TO BE DEAD. THE LAST THREE WERE NARROW PEAKS SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS. THE N(3030) WAS DEDUCED FROM TOTAL-CROSS-SECTION AND 180-DEG-ELASTIC-CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENTS; PLACED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE IN THE ANYTHING-GOES 1960'S, IT REMAINED THERE DUE TO INATTENTION UNTIL THIS EDITION.

128 N(~3000) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and various experimental references (HENDRY, KOCH, PEDRONI, ZIDELL) for N(~3000) mass measurements.

128 N(~3000) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W) and various experimental references (HENDRY, KOCH, PEDRONI, ZIDELL) for N(~3000) width measurements.

128 N(~3000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes (P1) for N(~3000) into N PI, with decay masses (938+140).

128 N(~3000) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios (R1) for N(~3000) into N PI/TOTAL, with various experimental references.

REFERENCES FOR N(~3000)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)JJP
-- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
KOCH 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)JJP
HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)JJP

S=0 I=3/2 NUCLEON STATES (Δ)

Δ(1232) P33 Status: ****

33 DELTA(1232, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 P'33

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1977 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 118). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY AS THE NEXT ENTRY, HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

33 DELTA(1232) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and various experimental references (HOEHLER, CUTKOSKY, PEDRONI, KOCH, ZIDELL, BERENDS, BARBOUR, MIROSHNIC, CRAWFORD, PEDRONI, KOCH, ZIDELL) for Δ(1232) mass measurements.

33 DELTA(1232) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W) and various experimental references (HOEHLER, CUTKOSKY, PEDRONI, KOCH, ZIDELL, BARBOUR, MIROSHNIC, CRAWFORD, PEDRONI, KOCH, ZIDELL) for Δ(1232) width measurements.

33 (DELTA0) - (DELTA++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table showing mass difference measurements for 33 (DELTA0) - (DELTA++) with references (PEDRONI, KOCH, ZIDELL).

33 (DELTA0) - (DELTA++) WIDTH DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table showing width difference measurements for 33 (DELTA0) - (DELTA++) with references (PEDRONI, KOCH, ZIDELL).

33 DELTA(1232) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing real part of pole position for 33 DELTA(1232) with references (CUTKOSKY, VASAN, ZIDELL, CAMPBELL, MIROSHNIC).

33 DELTA(1232) -IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing imaginary part of pole position for 33 DELTA(1232) with references (CUTKOSKY, VASAN, ZIDELL, CAMPBELL, MIROSHNIC).

33 DELTA(1232) ABSOLUTE VALUE OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table showing absolute value of elastic pole residue for 33 DELTA(1232) with references (CUTKOSKY, VASAN).

33 DELTA(1232) PHASE OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (RADIAN)

Table showing phase of elastic pole residue for 33 DELTA(1232) with references (CUTKOSKY, VASAN).

33 DELTA(1232) PHASE OF M1+(3/2) PHOTOPRODUCTION MULTIPOLE AMPLITUDE POLE RESIDUE

Table showing phase of M1+(3/2) photoproduction multipole amplitude pole residue for 33 DELTA(1232) with references (VASAN, MIROSHNICHEKO).

33 DELTA(1232) MAGNETIC MOMENT (NUCLEAR MAGNETONS)

Table showing magnetic moment for 33 DELTA(1232) with reference (NEFKENS).

33 DELTA(1232) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for 33 DELTA(1232) with decay masses (938+140).

33 DELTA(1232) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for 33 DELTA(1232) with various experimental references.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Δ(1232), Δ(1550), Δ(1600)

33 DELTA(1232) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with columns for particle name (A1, A2), helicity (1/2, 3/2), and various decay amplitudes and references.

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1232)

Extensive list of references for Delta(1232) decays, including names of researchers and institutions.

Δ(1550) P31

Status: *

110 DELTA(1550, JP=1/2+) I=3/2 P'31
THIS RESONANCE HAS NOT BEEN SEEN IN PI N --- PI N ANALYSES, AND ITS EXISTENCE IS THUS DOUBTFUL.

110 DELTA(1550) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for Delta(1550) from various experiments like Longacre, Barmham, and Crawford.

110 DELTA(1550) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for Delta(1550) from various experiments.

110 DELTA(1550) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing real part of pole position for Delta(1550).

110 DELTA(1550) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing -2*imag part of pole position for Delta(1550).

110 DELTA(1550) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table showing partial decay modes for Delta(1550) into various nucleon-pion states.

110 DELTA(1550) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Delta(1550) decays.

110 DELTA(1550) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

Table showing photon decay amplitudes for Delta(1550).

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1550)

List of references for Delta(1550) decays.

Δ(1600) P33

Status: **

19 DELTA(1600, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 P''33

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THE AGREEMENT AMONG THE VARIOUS ANALYSES IS NOT VERY GOOD.

19 DELTA(1600) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for Delta(1600) from various experiments.

19 DELTA(1600) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for Delta(1600) from various experiments.

19 DELTA(1600) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table showing real part of pole position for Delta(1600).

Baryons
Δ(1600), Δ(1620)

Data Card Listings

Table with columns for particle name, mass, and various parameters. Includes entries for Δ(1600) and Δ(1620) with values like 178.0, 178.0, 230.0, 60.0.

Table for Δ(1600) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Columns include particle name, real part, imaginary part, and references.

Table for Δ(1600) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Columns include particle name, real part, imaginary part, and references.

Table for Δ(1600) PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Lists decay channels like INTO N PI, INTO SIGMA K, etc., with associated masses.

Table for Δ(1600) BRANCHING RATIOS. Columns include particle name, branching ratio, and references.

Table for Δ(1600) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K. Lists specific decay modes and their branching ratios.

Table for Δ(1600) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, P-WAVE. Lists decay modes and branching ratios.

Table for Δ(1600) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, F-WAVE. Lists decay modes and branching ratios.

Table for Δ(1600) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=1/2, P-WAVE. Lists decay modes and branching ratios.

Table for Δ(1600) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE. Lists decay modes and branching ratios.

Table for Δ(1600) FROM N PI TO N(1440) PI. Lists decay modes and branching ratios.

Table for Δ(1600) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2). Lists decay amplitudes for various channels.

Table for REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1600). Lists various scientific references and authors.

Table for Δ(1620) S31. Lists authors like CUTKOSKY, HOEHLER, and parameters for the S31 state.

Status: ****
82 DELTA(1620, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 S*31
MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED.

Table for Δ(1620) MASS (MEV). Lists mass values and references for various Δ(1620) states.

Table for Δ(1620) WIDTH (MEV). Lists width values and references for various Δ(1620) states.

Table for Δ(1620) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE POSITION (MEV). Lists real part values and references.

Table for Δ(1620) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV). Lists imaginary part values and references.

Table for Δ(1620) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Lists real part values and references.

Table for Δ(1620) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV). Lists imaginary part values and references.

Table for Δ(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Lists decay channels and masses for Δ(1620).

Table for Δ(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS. Lists branching ratios for various Δ(1620) states.

Table for Δ(1620) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI. Lists decay modes and branching ratios.

Baryons

$\Delta(1700)$, $\Delta(1900)$, $\Delta(1905)$

Data Card Listings

A2	0.050	0.007	ARAI	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTO FIT 2	12/81
A2	0.102	0.015	CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
A2	0.050	0.015	AWAJI	81 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*
A2	0.107	0.015	CRAWFORD	83 IPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*

REFERENCES FOR $\Delta(1700)$

DONNACH1 68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE, R APPORTEUR'S TALK (GLAS)
ALSO 68 THESIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
DONNACH1 69 NP 108 433	A DONNACHIE, R KIRSOPP (GLAS+EDIN)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREVRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
AYED2 70 PL 318 598	+BAREVRE, VILLET (SACL)
BOWLER 70 NP 178 331	+CASHMORRE (OXF)
DAVIES 70 NP B21 359	A DAVIES (GLAS)
FEUERBAC 70 NP 168 85	FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VAND)
ALMEHEID 72 NP B40 157	+LOVELACE (LUND+RUTG)IJP
DEVENISH 73 PL 478 53	DEVENISH, RANKIN, LYTH (LOUC+BONN+LANC)IJP
MOORHOUS 73 PL 438 44	MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (GLAS+LBL)IJP
DEVENIS2 74 PL 528 227	DEVENISH, LYTH, RANKIN (DESY+LANC+BONN)IJP
KNIES 74 PR D9 2680	KNIES, MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK (LBL+GLAS)IJP
METCALF 74 NP B76 253	W J METCALF, R L WALKER (CIT)IJP
MOORHOUS 74 PR D9 1	MOORHOUSE, OBERLACK, ROSENFELD (GLAS+LBL)IJP
CRAWFORD 75 NP B97 125	R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
DEANS 75 NP B96 90	+MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, + (SFLA+ALAH)IJP
GAIDOS 75 PR D12 2565	GAIDOS, MILLER (PURD)IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 558 415	+ROSENFELD, LASINSKI, SMADJA+ (LBL+SLAC)IJP
ALSO 78 PR D17 1795	LONGACRE, LASINSKI, ROSENFELD. (LBL+SLAC)
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921	AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B111 358	I W BARBOUR, R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
FELLER 76 NP B104 219	+FUKUSHIMA, HORIKAWA, KAJIKAWA+ (NAGO+OSAK)IJP
AZNAURYA 77 EFI-264(57)-77	+AKOPOV, BAGDASARYAN (YERE)IJP
LONGACRE 77 NP B122 493	LONGACRE, DOLBEAU (SACL)IJP
ALSO 76 NP B108 365	DOLBEAU, TRIANTIS, NEVEU, CADIEU (SACL)IJP
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66	+TOAFF, REVEL, GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIF)I
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253	BARBOUR, CRAWFORD, PARSONS (GLAS)
CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839	+FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL. 12-1	+KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3	R KOCH (KARL)IJP
ARAI 80 TORONTO CONF 93	I ARAI (TOKY)
ALSO 82 NP B194 251	I ARAI, H FUJII (TOKY)
BARNHAM 80 NP B168 243	BARNHAM, GLICKMAN, MIER-JEDRZEJOWICZ+ (LOIC)
CHEW 80 TORONTO CONF 123	D M CHEW (LBL)IJP
CRAWFORD 80 TORONTO CONF 107	R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)
CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19	+FORSYTH, BABCOCK, KELLY, HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
LIVANOS 80 TORONTO CONF 35	+BATON, COUTURES, KOCHOWSKI, NEVEU (SACL)IJP
AWAJI 81 BONN CONF 352	R KAJIKAWA (TALK) (NAGO)
ALSO 82 NP B197 365	FUJII, HAYASHII, IWATA, KAJIKAWA+ (NAGO)
CRAWFORD 83 NP B211 1	R L CRAWFORD, W T MORTON (GLAS)
HOEHLER 83 LANDOLT-BORNSTEIN VOL I 982	G HOEHLER (KARL)

$\Delta(1900)$ S₃₁

Status: ***

30 DELTA(1900, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 S⁺⁺31

30 DELTA(1900) MASS (MEV)

M	(1850.0)	(35.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	1908.0	30.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(1918.5)	(23.0)	CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
M	(1803.0)		CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
M	1890.0	50.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

30 DELTA(1900) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(130.0)	(40.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	140.0	40.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(93.5)	(54.0)	CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
W	(137.0)		CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
W	170.0	50.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

30 DELTA(1900) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	(1844.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RE	1870.0	40.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

30 DELTA(1900) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	(142.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IM	180.0	50.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

30 DELTA(1900) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	(7.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RER	9.0	4.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

30 DELTA(1900) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	(-1.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IMR	3.0	7.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

30 DELTA(1900) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(1900) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	DELTA(1900) INTO SIGMA K	938+ 140
		1189+ 494

30 DELTA(1900) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(1900) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)				
R1	(0.08)	(0.03)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
R1	0.08	0.04	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
R1	(0.28)		CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
R1	0.10	0.03	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
R2	DELTA(1900) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K	SQRT(P1*P2)				
R2	(0.11)		LANGBEIN	73 IPWA	PI N-K SIG, SOL 1	9/73
R2	(0.12)		LANGBEIN	73 IPWA	PI N-K SIG, SOL 2	9/73
R2 A	(0.076)		DEANS	75 DPWA	PI N TO K SIGMA	11/75
R2 A	VALUE GIVEN IS FROM SOLUTION 1, NOT PRESENT IN SOLUTIONS 2,3,4.					11/75

30 DELTA(1900) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1	DELTA(1900) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV**1/2)				
A1	-0.006 TO -0.025	CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
A1	0.029 TO 0.008	AWAJI	81 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*
A1	-0.004 TO 0.016	CRAWFORD	83 IPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	1/84*
A1	AVG	0.022	0.013	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)	

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1900)

LANGBEIN 73 NP B53 251	LANGBEIN, WAGNER (MUNI)IJP
DEANS 75 NP B96 90	+MITCHELL, MONTGOMERY, + (SFLA+ALAH)IJP
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921	AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66	+TOAFF, REVEL, GOLDBERG, BERNY (HAIF)I
CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839	+FORSYTH, HENDRICK, KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL. 12-1	+KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3	R KOCH (KARL)IJP
CHEW 80 TORONTO CONF 123	D M CHEW (LBL)IJP
CRAWFORD 80 TORONTO CONF 107	R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)
CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19	+FORSYTH, BABCOCK, KELLY, HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
AWAJI 81 BONN CONF 352	R KAJIKAWA (TALK) (NAGO)
ALSO 82 NP B197 365	FUJII, HAYASHII, IWATA, KAJIKAWA+ (NAGO)
CRAWFORD 83 NP B211 1	R L CRAWFORD, W T MORTON (GLAS)

$\Delta(1905)$ F₃₅

Status: ****

11 DELTA(1905, JP=5/2+) I=3/2 F35

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

CUTKOSKY 80 ALSO FINDS WEAK EVIDENCE FOR A HIGHER MASS F35 RESONANCE IN ADDITION TO THIS STATE. BOTH RESONANCES ARE LISTED HERE FOR NOW.

11 DELTA(1905) MASS (MEV)

M	A	1870. OR 1830.	LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75		
M	A	THE 2 SETS OF PARAMETERS ARE FROM METHODS 1 AND 2 OF LONGACRE 75.				11/75		
M		(1892.0)	BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79		
M		(1920.0)	(30.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79	
M		1905.0	20.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79	
M		(1787.0)	(6.0)	(5.7)	CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
M		(1880.0)			CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
M	B	1910.0	30.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82	
M	C	2200.0	125.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82	
M	BC	CUTKOSKY 80 FINDS A HIGHER MASS F35 RESONANCE AS WELL AS THE ONE IN THIS MASS REGION. THEY ARE LISTED HERE AS B AND C.					1/82	

11 DELTA(1905) WIDTH (MEV)

W	A	255. OR 220.	LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75		
W		(159.0)	BARBOUR	78 DPWA	PI-N PHOTOPROD.	3/79		
W		(340.0)	(80.0)	CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79	
W		260.0	20.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79	
W		(66.0)	(24.0)	(16.0)	CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
W		(193.0)			CRAWFORD	80 DPWA	PI N PHOTOPROD.	12/81
W	B	400.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82	
W	C	400.0	125.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82	

11 DELTA(1905) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	(1813.0)		LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75	
RE	(1865.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79	
RE	B	40.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82	
RE	C	1150.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

11 DELTA(1905) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	(193.0)		LONGACRE	75 IPWA	PI N TO 2PI N	11/75	
IM	(266.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79	
IM	B	280.0	60.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
IM	C	350.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
 $\Delta(1905)$, $\Delta(1910)$

11 DELTA(1905) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	(20.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
RER B	16.0	8.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
RER C	-14.0	13.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

11 DELTA(1905) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	(-5.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
IMR B	-19.0	8.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
IMR C	8.0	22.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

11 DELTA(1905) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(1905) INTO N PI	938+ 140
P2	DELTA(1905) INTO N PI PI	938+ 140+ 140
P3	DELTA(1905) INTO SIGMA K	1189+ 494
P4	DELTA(1905) INTO DELTA(1232) PI	1232+ 140
P5	DELTA(1905) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2	938+ 0
P6	DELTA(1905) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2	938+ 0
P7	DELTA(1905) INTO N RHO	938+ 769
P8	DELTA(1905) INTO DELTA(1232) PI, P-WAVE	1232+ 140
P9	DELTA(1905) INTO DELTA(1232) PI, F-WAVE	1232+ 140
P10	DELTA(1905) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE	938+ 769

11 DELTA(1905) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(1905) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	(0.15)	(0.02)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.15	0.02	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	(0.11)		CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
R1 B	0.08	0.03	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82
R1 C	0.07	0.04	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

R2 DELTA(1905) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K

R2	0.021 TO 0.054	DEANS 75 DPWA PI N TO K SIGMA 11/75
R2 D	RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS.	11/75
R2	(-0.013)	LIVANOS 80 DPWA PI P TO K SIGMA 1/82

R3 DELTA(1905) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, F-WAVE

R3	A (-0.12 OR -0.20)	LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
R3	E (-0.17)	NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 3/79
R3	E BW FIT TO LONGACRE 75 IPWA.	3/79
R3	F (-0.06)	NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 3/79
R3	F BW FIT TO NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA.	3/79

R4 DELTA(1905) FROM N PI TO N RHO, S=3/2, P-WAVE

R4	A (-0.28 OR -0.33)	LONGACRE 75 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/75
R4	E (-0.26)	NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 3/79
R4	G (-0.11 TO -0.33)	NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 3/79
R4	G BW FIT TO NOVOSELLE 78 IPWA, PHASE IS NEAR 90 DEGREES.	12/79

11 DELTA(1905) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV** -1/2)
 FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

A1 DELTA(1905) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2 (GEV** -1/2)

A1	+0.047	0.067	METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 2/74
A1	-0.001	0.012	AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTRD,SOL 1 12/79
A1	+0.063	0.018	AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTRD,SOL 2 12/79
A1	+0.033	0.018	BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD. 3/79
A1	0.022	0.010	ARAI 80 DPWA PI N PHOTO FIT 1 12/81
A1	0.051	0.009	ARAI 80 DPWA PI N PHOTO FIT 2 12/81
A1	0.024	0.014	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 12/81
A1	0.043	0.020	AWAJI 81 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 1/84*
A1	0.021	0.010	CRAWFORD 83 IPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 1/84*

A2 DELTA(1905) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY=3/2 (GEV** -1/2)

A2	-0.028	0.066	METCALF 74 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 2/74
A2	-0.094	0.027	AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTRD,SOL 1 12/79
A2	-0.101	0.018	AZNAURYAN 77 DPWA P10 PHTRD,SOL 2 12/79
A2	-0.055	0.019	BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD. 3/79
A2	-0.029	0.007	ARAI 80 DPWA PI N PHOTO FIT 1 12/81
A2	-0.045	0.006	ARAI 80 DPWA PI N PHOTO FIT 2 12/81
A2	-0.072	0.035	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 12/81
A2	-0.025	0.023	AWAJI 81 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 1/84*
A2	-0.056	0.028	CRAWFORD 83 IPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 1/84*

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1905)

DONNACH1 68 PL 268 161	A DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
ALSO 68 VIENNA 139	DONNACHIE, R G KIRSOPP, C LOVELACE (CERN)IJP
ALSO 68 THESIS	R G KIRSOPP (EDIN)
AYED 70 KIEV CONF	R AYED, P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
AYED2 70 PL 318 598	+BAREYRE, VILLET (SACL)
DAVIES 70 NP B21 359	A DAVIES (GLAS)
FEUERBAC 70 NP 168 85	FEUERBACHER+HOLLADAY (VAND)
KALMUS 70 PR D2 1824	G KALMUS, G BORREANI, J LOUIE (LRL)
ALMEHED 72 NP B40 157	+LOVELACE (LUND+RUTG)IJP
MEHTANI 72 PRL 29 1634	+FUNG, KERNAN, SCHALK, + (UCR +LBL)
LANGBEIN 73 NP B53 251	LANGBEIN,WAGNER (MUNI)IJP
DEVENISH2 73 PL 528 227	DEVENISH,LYTH,RANKIN (DESY+LANC+BONN)IJP
KNIES 74 PR D9 2480	KNIES,MORHOUSE, OBERLACK (LBL+GLAS)IJP
METCALF 74 NP B76 253	W J METCALF,R L WALKER (CIT)IJP
CRAWFORD 75 NP B97 125	R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
DEANS 75 NP B96 90	+HITCHEL, MONTGOMERY, + (SFLA+ALAM)IJP
LONGACRE 75 PL 558 415	+ROSENFELD,LASINSKI, SMADJIA+ (LBL+SLAC)IJP
ALSO 78 PR D17 1795	LONGACRE,LASINSKI,ROSENFELD+ (LBL+SLAC)
AYED 76 CEA-N-1921	AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
BARBOUR 76 NP B111 358	I M BARBOUR,R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)IJP
CUTKOSKY 76 PRL 37 645	CUTKOSKY,HENDRICK,KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
ALSO 76 OXFORD CONF. 49	CUTKOSKY,HENDRICK,CHAO+ (CARN+LBL+BRIS)IJP
AZNAURYA 77 EF1-264(57)-77	+AKKOPV,BAGDASARYAN (YERE)IJP
WINNIK 77 NP B128 66	+TOAFF,REVEL,GOLDBERG,BERNY (HAIFI)IJP
BARBOUR 78 NP B141 253	BARBOUR,CRAWFORD,PARSONS (GLAS)
NOVOSELL 78 NP B137 509	D E NOVOSELLER (CIT)IJP
ALSO 78 NP B137 445	D E NOVOSELLER (CIT)IJP

CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839 +FORSYTH,HENDRICK,KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 R KOCH (KARL)IJP

ARAI 80 TORONTO CONF 93 I ARAI (TKY)
 ALSO 82 NP B194 251 I ARAI, H FUJII (TKY)
 CHEW 80 TORONTO CONF 123 D M CHEW (LBL)IJP
 CRAWFORD 80 TORONTO CONF 107 R L CRAWFORD (GLAS)
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
 LIVANOS 80 TORONTO CONF 35 +BATON,COUTURES,KOCHOWSKI,NEVEU (SACL)IJP

AWAJI 81 BONN CONF 352 R KAJIKAWA (TALK) (NAGO)
 ALSO 82 NP B197 365 FUJII,HAYASHII,IWATA,KAJIKAWA+ (NAGO)
 CRAWFORD 83 NP B211 1 R L CRAWFORD, W T MORTON (GLAS)

 $\Delta(1910) P_{31}$ Status: ****

12 DELTA(1910, JP=1/2+) I=3/2 P=31
 MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

12 DELTA(1910) MASS (MEV)

M A	(1790.0)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
M A	ALL LONGACRE77 PARAMETERS ARE FROM SOLUTION S2, EXCEPT FOR THE POLE 11/77	
M A	POSITION WHICH IS FROM SOLUTIONS S1 AND C1. 11/77	
M	(1899.0)	BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD. 3/79
M	(1920.0) (50.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
M	1888.0 20.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
M B	(1715.2) (21.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
M C	(1778.4) (9.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
M D	(1960.1) (21.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
M E	(2121.4) (13.0) (14.3)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
M BC	CHEW 80 REPORTS FOUR RESONANCES IN THE P31 WAVE. ALL ARE LISTED 2/84*	
M DE	HERE LABELED B-E. PROBLEMS WITH THIS ANALYSIS ARE DISCUSSED IN 2/84*	
M DE	SEC.2, P.11 OF HOEHLER 83.	
M	(1921.0)	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 12/81
M	1910.0 40.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

12 DELTA(1910) WIDTH (MEV)

W A	(170.0)	LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
W	(230.0)	BARBOUR 78 DPWA PI-N PHOTOPROD. 3/79
W	(300.0) (100.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
W	280.0 50.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
W B	(95.5) (55.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
W C	(23.0) (29.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
W D	(152.9) (60.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
W E	(172.2) (37.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
W	(351.0)	CRAWFORD 80 DPWA PI N PHOTOPROD. 12/81
W	225.0 50.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

12 DELTA(1910) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE A	1792. OR 1801.0	LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
RE	(1871.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
RE	1880.0 30.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

12 DELTA(1910) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM A	172. OR 165.	LONGACRE 77 IPWA PI N TO 2PI N 11/77
IM	(200.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
IM	200.0 40.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

12 DELTA(1910) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	(-0.6)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
RER	0.0 10.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

12 DELTA(1910) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	(-18.0)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
IMR	-20.0 4.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

12 DELTA(1910) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(1910) INTO N PI	938+ 140
P2	DELTA(1910) INTO N PI PI	938+ 140+ 140
P3	DELTA(1910) INTO SIGMA K	1189+ 494
P4	DELTA(1910) INTO DELTA(1232) PI	1232+ 140
P5	DELTA(1910) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY=1/2	938+ 0
P6	DELTA(1910) INTO N RHO, S=3/2	938+ 769

12 DELTA(1910) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(1910) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	(0.19)	(0.04)	CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.24	0.06	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1 B	(0.18)		CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
R1 C	(0.20)		CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
R1 D	(0.17)		CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
R1 E	(0.40)		CHEW 80 BPWA ++ PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
R1	0.19	0.03	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA PI N TO PI N 1/82

R2 DELTA(1910) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K

R2	F 0.082 TO 0.184	DEANS 75 DPWA PI N TO K SIGMA 11/75
R2	F RANGE GIVEN IS FROM FOUR BEST SOLUTIONS.	11/75
R2	(-0.019)	LIVANOS 80 DPWA PI P TO K SIGMA 1/82

Baryons

$\Delta(1910)$, $\Delta(1920)$, $\Delta(1930)$

Table with columns: R3, R4, DELTA(1910) FROM N PI TO DELTA(1232) PI, LONGACRE 77 IPWA, SQRT(P1*P4), 11/77

12 DELTA(1910) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with columns: A1, DELTA(1910) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY-1/2 (GEV**-1/2), METCALF 74 DPWA, 2/74

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1910)

Table listing references for Delta(1910) with columns: CARYANN 65 PR 138 B433, DONNACHI 68 PL 268 161, etc.

Table listing references for Delta(1910) with columns: AZNAURYA 77 EF1-264(57)-77, LONGACRE 77 NP B122 493, etc.

$\Delta(1920)$ P₃₃

Status: ***

117 DELTA(1920) I=3/2 P⁺⁺⁺33

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

117 DELTA(1920) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, (1960.0), (80.0), CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

117 DELTA(1920) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, (300.0), (100.0), CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

117 DELTA(1920) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns: RE, (1933.0), 1900.0, 80.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

117 DELTA(1920) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns: IM, (280.0), 300.0, 100.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

Data Card Listings

Table with columns: RER, (-10.0), 7.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

Table with columns: IMR, (-27.0), 11.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

117 DELTA(1920) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, DELTA(1920) INTO N PI, 938-140, 1189-494

117 DELTA(1920) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, DELTA(1920) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

Table with columns: R2, DELTA(1920) FROM N PI TO SIGMA K, DEANS 75 DPWA, PI N TO K SIGMA, 11/75

117 DELTA(1920) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with columns: A1, DELTA(1920) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY-1/2 (GEV**-1/2), AWAJI 81 DPWA, PI N PHOTOPROD., 1/84*

Table with columns: A2, DELTA(1920) INTO NUCLEON GAMMA, HELICITY-3/2 (GEV**-1/2), AWAJI 81 DPWA, PI N PHOTOPROD., 1/84*

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1920)

Table listing references for Delta(1920) with columns: KIRSOPP 68 THESIS, ROYCHOUD 71 NP B27 125, etc.

$\Delta(1930)$ D₃₅

Status: ***

13 DELTA(1930, JP=5/2-) I=3/2 D³⁵

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THE AGREEMENT AMONG THE VARIOUS ANALYSES IS NOT VERY GOOD.

13 DELTA(1930) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, (2024.0), (20.0), BARBOUR 78 DPWA, PI-N PHOTOPROD., 3/79

13 DELTA(1930) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, (462.0), (90.0), BARBOUR 78 DPWA, PI-N PHOTOPROD., 3/79

13 DELTA(1930) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns: RE, (1908.0), 1890.0, 50.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

13 DELTA(1930) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns: IM, (226.0), 260.0, 60.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

13 DELTA(1930) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns: RER, (13.0), 17.0, 7.0, CUTKOSKY 79 IPWA, PI N TO PI N, 12/79

Baryons
Δ(1950), Δ(2150), Δ(2200)

Data Card Listings

P10 DELTA(1950) INTO N RHO
P11 DELTA(1950) INTO DELTA(1232) P1, F-WAVE
P12 DELTA(1950) INTO DELTA(1232) P1, H-WAVE
P13 DELTA(1950) INTO N RHO, S=3/2, F-WAVE

83 DELTA(1950) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R1, R2, R3, R4 and various branching ratios and decay modes for Delta(1950).

83 DELTA(1950) PHOTON DECAY AMPLITUDES (GEV**-1/2)

FOR DEFINITION OF GAMMA-NUCLEON DECAY AMPLITUDES, SEE MINI-REVIEW PRECEDING THE BARYON LISTINGS.

Table with columns A1, A2 and photon decay amplitudes for Delta(1950).

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(1950)

List of references for Delta(1950) including authors like Hoeherler, Layson, Auvil, etc.

Δ(2150) S31

Status: *

137 DELTA(2150, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 S1131

137 DELTA(2150) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, A, B and mass values for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, A, B and width values for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns RE and real part of pole position values for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns IM and -2*imag part of pole position values for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns RER and real part of elastic pole residue values for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns IMR and imag part of elastic pole residue values for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P1 and partial decay modes for Delta(2150).

137 DELTA(2150) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R1, R1 A, R1 B and branching ratios for Delta(2150).

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2150)

List of references for Delta(2150) including authors like Chew, Cutkosky, etc.

Δ(2200) G37

Status: *

135 DELTA(2200, JP=7/2-) I=3/2 G37

THE AGREEMENT AMONG THE VARIOUS ANALYSES IS NOT VERY GOOD.

135 DELTA(2200) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, A, B and mass values for Delta(2200).

135 DELTA(2200) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, A, B and width values for Delta(2200).

135 DELTA(2200) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns RE and real part of pole position values for Delta(2200).

135 DELTA(2200) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

Table with columns IM and -2*imag part of pole position values for Delta(2200).

135 DELTA(2200) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

Table with columns RER and real part of elastic pole residue values for Delta(2200).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Delta(2200)$, $\Delta(2300)$, $\Delta(2350)$, $\Delta(2390)$

135 DELTA(2200) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	(-7.0)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
IMR	-8.0	3.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

135 DELTA(2200) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2200) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

135 DELTA(2200) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2200) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)			
R1	0.09	0.02	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N
R1	(0.05)		CUTKOSKY	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N
R1	0.05	0.02	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N
R1	0.06	0.02	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2200)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
 CUTKOSKY 79 PR D20 2839 +FORSYTH,HENDRICK,KELLY (CARN+LBL)IJP
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (KARL)IJP
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

$\Delta(2300) H_{39}$ Status: **

123 DELTA(2300, JP=9/2+) I=3/2 H39

123 DELTA(2300) MASS (MEV)

M	2450.0	100.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2217.0	80.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(2204.5)	(3.4)	CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
M	2400.0	125.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

123 DELTA(2300) WIDTH (MEV)

W	500.0	200.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	300.0	100.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(32.5)	(1.0)	CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
W	425.0	150.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

123 DELTA(2300) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2370.0	80.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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123 DELTA(2300) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	420.0	160.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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123 DELTA(2300) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	9.0	4.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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123 DELTA(2300) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	-3.0	5.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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123 DELTA(2300) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2300) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

123 DELTA(2300) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2300) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)			
R1	0.08	0.02	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N
R1	0.03	0.02	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N
R1	(0.05)		CHEW	80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P
R1	0.06	0.02	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2300)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (KARL)IJP
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 CHEW 80 TORONTO CONF 123 D M CHEW (LBL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

$\Delta(2350) D_{35}$ Status: *

134 DELTA(2350, JP=5/2-) I=3/2 D'35

134 DELTA(2350) MASS (MEV)

M	2305.0	26.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
M	2400.0	125.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

134 DELTA(2350) WIDTH (MEV)

W	300.0	70.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
W	400.0	150.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

134 DELTA(2350) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2400.0	125.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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134 DELTA(2350) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	400.0	150.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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134 DELTA(2350) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	5.0	17.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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134 DELTA(2350) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	-14.0	10.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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134 DELTA(2350) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2350) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

134 DELTA(2350) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2350) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)			
R1	0.04	0.02	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N
R1	0.20	0.10	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2350)

HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1 (KARL)IJP
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP

$\Delta(2390) F_{37}$ Status: *

133 DELTA(2390, JP=7/2+) I=3/2 F'37

133 DELTA(2390) MASS (MEV)

M	2425.0	60.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
M	2350.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

133 DELTA(2390) WIDTH (MEV)

W	300.0	80.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
W	300.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

133 DELTA(2390) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2350.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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133 DELTA(2390) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	260.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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133 DELTA(2390) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	0.0	13.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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133 DELTA(2390) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	-12.0	6.0	CUTKOSKY	80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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133 DELTA(2390) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2390) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

Baryons

$\Delta(2390)$, $\Delta(2400)$, $\Delta(2420)$, $\Delta(2750)$

Data Card Listings

133 DELTA(2390) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2390)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)		
R1	0.07	0.04	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
R1	0.08	0.04	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2390)

HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP

$\Delta(2400)$ G_{39} Status: **

124 DELTA(2400, JP=9/2-) I=3/2 639

124 DELTA(2400) MASS (MEV)

M	2200.0	100.0	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2468.0	50.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2300.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

124 DELTA(2400) WIDTH (MEV)

W	450.0	200.0	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	480.0	100.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	330.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

124 DELTA(2400) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2260.0	60.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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124 DELTA(2400) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	320.0	160.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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124 DELTA(2400) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	7.0	4.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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124 DELTA(2400) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	-3.0	3.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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124 DELTA(2400) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2400)	INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
			938+ 140

124 DELTA(2400) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2400)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.10	0.03	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.06	0.03	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.05	0.02	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N 1/82

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2400)

AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
 HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDR
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

$\Delta(2420)$ H_{311} Status: ****

84 DELTA(2420, JP=11/2+) I=3/2 H3 11

MOST OF THE RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN OMITTED. THEY MAY BE FOUND IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). HOWEVER, ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

IN ADDITION, RESULTS IN THIS REGION FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS, WHICH USED TO BE LISTED SEPARATELY AS THE NEXT ENTRY, HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY REMOVED.

84 DELTA(2420) MASS (MEV)

M	2400.0	60.0	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2416.0	17.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	(2358.0)	(9.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
M	2400.0	125.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

84 DELTA(2420) WIDTH (MEV)

W	460.0	100.0	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	340.0	28.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	(202.2)	(45.0)	CHEW 80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P	1/82
W	450.0	150.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82

84 DELTA(2420) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

RE	2360.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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84 DELTA(2420) -2*IMAG PART OF POLE POSITION (MEV)

IM	420.0	100.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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84 DELTA(2420) REAL PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

RER	16.0	8.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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84 DELTA(2420) IMAG PART OF ELASTIC POLE RESIDUE (MEV)

IMR	-9.0	11.0	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	1/82
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84 DELTA(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2420)	INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	DELTA(2420)	INTO SIGMA K	938+ 140 1197+ 494

84 DELTA(2420) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2420)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.11	0.02	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.08	0.015	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	(0.22)		CHEW 80 BPWA ++	PI+P TO PI+P 1/82
R1	0.08	0.03	CUTKOSKY 80 IPWA	PI N TO PI N 1/82

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2420)

BELLAMY 67 PRL 19 476 +BUCKLEY,DOBINSON, + (LOWC+LOUC) JP
 AYED 70 KIEV CONF R AYED,P BAREYRE, G VILLET (SACL)IJP
 AYED2 70 PL 318 598 +BAREYRE,VILLET (SACL)
 BRANSDEN 71 NP 826 511 +OGDEN (DURH)IJP
 ALSO 70 NP 816 461 ROYCHOUDHURY,PERRIN,BRANSDEN (DURH)IJP
 ROYCHOUD 71 NP 827 125 R K ROYCHOUDHURY,B H BRANSDEN (DURH)IJP
 OTT 72 PL 428 133 +TRISCHUK,VAVRA,RICHARDS,+ (MCGI+STLO-IOWA)IJP
 ALSO 72 MCGILL THESIS J. VAVRA (MCGI) JP
 REY 74 PRL 32 908 REY,LENNOX,POIRIER,PRETZL (NDAM+MPIN)IP
 ALSO 74 PRL 33 250 REY,LENNOX,POIRIER,PRETZL (NDAM+MPIN)IP
 ALSO 75 PR D11 1777 LENNOX,POIRIER,REY,SANDER+ (NDAM+FNAL+ANL)IP

AYED 76 CEA-N-1921 AYED (THESIS) (SACL)IJP
 HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 CHEW 80 TORONTO CONF 123 D M CHEW (LBL)IJP
 CUTKOSKY 80 TORONTO CONF 19 +FORSYTH,BABCOCK,KELLY,HENDRICK (CARN+LBL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

$\Delta(2750)$ I_{313} Status: **

125 DELTA(2750, JP=13/2-) I=3/2 13 13

125 DELTA(2750) MASS (MEV)

M	2650.0	100.0	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2794.0	80.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79

125 DELTA(2750) WIDTH (MEV)

W	500.0	100.0	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	350.0	100.0	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79

125 DELTA(2750) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2750)	INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
			938+ 140

125 DELTA(2750) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2750)	INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)	
R1	0.05	0.01	HENDRY 78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.04	0.015	HOEHLER 79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N 12/79

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2750)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING, PHYSIK DATEN VOL.12-1
 +KAISER,KOCH,PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Delta(2950)$, $\Delta(\sim 3000)$, Z's, $Z_0(1780)$

$\Delta(2950)$ K_{315} Status: **
 \rightarrow 126 DELTA(2950, JP=1/2+) I=3/2 K3 15

126 DELTA(2950) MASS (MEV)

M	2850.0	100.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
M	2990.0	100.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79

126 DELTA(2950) WIDTH (MEV)

W	700.0	200.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79
W	330.0	100.0	HOEHLER	79 IPWA	PI N TO PI N	12/79

126 DELTA(2950) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(2950) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

126 DELTA(2950) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(2950) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	0.03 0.01	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79
R1	0.04 0.02	HOEHLER 79 IPWA PI N TO PI N 12/79

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(2950)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
 HOEHLER 79 HANDBOOK OF PI-N SCATTERING PHYSIK DATEN VOL. 12-1
 +KAISER, KOCH, PIETARINEN (KARL)IJP
 ALSO 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

~3000 MEV REGION - FORMATION EXPERIMENTS

127 DELTA(~3000) I=3/2

WE LIST HERE MISCELLANEOUS HIGH-MASS CANDIDATES FOR ISOSPIN-3/2 RESONANCES FOUND IN PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. SO FAR, NO ANALYSIS OF THIS REGION HAS USED ALL THE AVAILABLE DATA OR INCORPORATED ANALYTICITY CONSTRAINTS.

OUR 1982 EDITION ALSO HAD A DELTA(2850) AND A DELTA(3230). NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM THEM IN 10 YEARS, AND UNDER THE AUTHORITY GRANTED UNTO US BY THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, WE DECLARE THEM TO BE DEAD. THE EVIDENCE FOR THEM WAS DEDUCED FROM TOTAL-CROSS-SECTION AND 180-DEG-ELASTIC-CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENTS. PLACED IN THE MAIN BARYON TABLE IN THE ANYTHING-GOES 1960'S, THEY REMAINED THERE DUE TO INATTENTION UNTIL THIS EDITION.

127 DELTA(~3000) MASS (MEV)

M	2850.0	150.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N I311	12/79
M	3200.0	200.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N K313	12/79
M	3500.0	200.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N L317	12/79
M	3700.0	200.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N M319	12/79
M	4100.0	500.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N N321	12/79
M	(3300.0)		KOCH	80 IPWA	PI N L317	2/84*
M	(3500.0)		KOCH	80 IPWA	PI N M315	2/82
M						2/84*

M IN ADDITION, KOCH 80 REPORT SOME EVIDENCE FOR AN S31 DELTA(2700) AND A P33 DELTA(2800).

127 DELTA(~3000) WIDTH (MEV)

W	700.0	200.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N I311	12/79
W	1000.0	300.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N K313	12/79
W	1100.0	300.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N L317	12/79
W	1300.0	400.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N M319	12/79
W	1600.0	500.0	HENDRY	78 MPWA	PI N N321	12/79

127 DELTA(~3000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	DELTA(~3000) INTO N PI	DECAY MASSES
		938+ 140

127 DELTA(~3000) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	DELTA(~3000) INTO (N PI)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	0.06 0.02	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N I311 12/79
R1	0.045 0.02	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N K313 12/79
R1	0.03 0.01	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N L317 12/79
R1	0.025 0.01	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N M319 12/79
R1	0.018 0.01	HENDRY 78 MPWA PI N N321 12/79

REFERENCES FOR DELTA(~3000)

HENDRY 78 PRL 41 222 A W HENDRY (IND+LBL)IJP
 -- THE ANALYSIS AND RESULTS ARE DISCUSSED MORE FULLY IN HENDRY 81.
 KOCH 80 TORONTO CONF 3 R KOCH (KARL)IJP
 HENDRY 81 ANP 136 1 A W HENDRY (IND)

NOTE ON THE S = +1 BARYON SYSTEM

The evidence for strangeness +1 baryon resonances was thoroughly reviewed in our 1976 edition,¹ and has been reviewed more recently by Kelly² and by Oades.³ One new partial-wave analysis⁴ has been published since our 1982 edition. As usual, the results permit no definite conclusion — the same story heard for 15 years. The general feeling, supported by the prejudice against baryons not made up of three quarks, is that the suggestive counterclockwise movement in the Argand diagram of some of the partial waves is not real evidence for true Breit-Wigner resonances. But until the dynamics of the KN system is better understood, the possibility that Z* resonances exist will not be finally laid to rest.

References

1. Particle Data Group, Rev. Mod. Phys. 48, S188 (1976).
2. R.L. Kelly, in *Proceedings of the Meeting on Exotic Resonances* (Hiroshima, 1978), ed. I. Endo et al.
3. G.C. Oades, in *Low and Intermediate Energy Kaon-Nucleon Physics* (1981), ed. E. Ferrari and G. Violini.
4. K. Nakajima et al., Phys. Lett. 112B, 80 (1982).

S=1 EXOTIC STATES (Z)

$Z_0(1780)$ P_{01} Status: *
 \rightarrow 95 Z0(1780, JP=1/2+) I=0 P01

WILSON 72, GIACOMELLI 74, AND NAKAJIMA 82 FIND SOME SOLUTIONS WITH RESONANT-LIKE BEHAVIOR IN THE P01 PARTIAL WAVE. THE EFFECT SEEN IN THE I=0 TOTAL CROSS SECTION, IF A RESONANCE, MUST HAVE SPIN=1/2, BECAUSE THE INELASTIC CROSS SECTION IS VERY SMALL AND THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION IS ABOUT 4*PI/K**2.

95 Z0(1780) MASS (MEV)

M	1780.0	10.0	COOL	70 CNTR +	K+P, D TOTAL	1/71
M	A	SEEN	DOWELL	70 CNTR	K+P, D TOTAL	7/70
M	A	SEE ALSO DISCUSSION OF LYNCH 70				7/70
M	B	(1800.0)	WILSON	72 PWA	K+N P01 WAVE	3/72
M	B	ESTIMATE OF PARAMETERS FROM BW + QUADRATIC BACKGROUND FIT TO P01.				3/72
M	C	(1750.0)	CARROLL	73 CNTR	KN I=0 TCS, FIT 1	9/73
M	C	(1825.0)	CARROLL	73 CNTR	KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2	9/73
M	C	FIT 1=FIT OF SINGLE L=1 BW+BACKGROUND TO I=0 TCS FROM 0.4-1.1 GEV/C				9/73
M	C	FIT 2=FIT OF L=1 AND L=2 BWS TO SAME DATA, SEE Z0(1865) FOR L=2 PART				9/73
M		(1740.0)	GIACOMELLI	74 PWA	0.38-1.51 GEV/C	10/74
M		(1778.0)	NAKAJIMA	82 PWA	KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C	1/84*

95 Z0(1780) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(565.0)		COOL	70 CNTR +	K+P, D TOTAL	1/71
W	B	(300.0)	WILSON	72 PWA	K+N P01 WAVE	3/72
W	C	(600.0)	CARROLL	73 CNTR	KN I=0 TCS, FIT 1	9/73
W	C	(845.0)	CARROLL	73 CNTR	KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2	9/73
W		(300.0)	GIACOMELLI	74 PWA	0.38-1.51 GEV/C	10/74
W		(662.0)	NAKAJIMA	82 PWA	KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C	1/84*

95 Z0(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z0(1780) INTO N K	DECAY MASSES
		940+ 494

Baryons

Z₀(1780), Z₀(1865), Z₁(1900)

Data Card Listings

95 Z0(1780) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 Z0(1780) INTO (N K)/TOTAL
R1 (0.95) COOL 70 CNTR + K+P, D TOTAL 1/71
R1 B (0.85) WILSON 72 PWA K+N P01 WAVE 3/72
R1 C (0.75) CARROLL 73 CNTR IF J=1/2, FIT 1 9/73
R1 (0.91) CARROLL 73 CNTR IF J=1/2, FIT 2 9/73
R1 (0.85) GIACOMELI 74 PWA .38-1.51 GEV/C 10/74
R1 (0.56) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

REFERENCES FOR Z0(1780)

COOL 70 DUKE CONF 47
ALSO 69 PL 308 564
ALSO 70 PR D1 1887
DOWELL 70 DUKE 53
WILSON 72 NP 842 445
CARROLL 73 PL 458 531
GIACOMELI 74 NP B71 138
NAKAJIMA 82 PL 1128 80
LYNCH 70 DUKE 9
HIRATA 71 NP B30 157
BOWEN 73 PR D7 22
JOHNSON 74 PL 508 343
CAMERON 75 PALERMO CONF.
BIGI 76 NP B110 25
ROIESNEL 79 PR D20 1646
MARTIN 80 TORONTO CONF. 355
OADES 81 ROME CONF. 53
CORDEN 82 PR D25 720

SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYS. LETT. 111B) FOR A NUMBER OF OTHER REFERENCES TO EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN THIS REGION.

Z0(1865) D03

Status: *

96 Z0(1865, JP=3/2-) I=0 D03

THIS EFFECT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE K* N THRESHOLD. SEE ALSO THE Z0(1780).

96 Z0(1865) MASS (MEV)

M (1860.0) (15.0) CARTER 67 THEO DISPERSION REL. 8/67
M (1868.0) (10.0) COOL 70 CNTR K+P, D TOTAL 8/67
M (1830.0) AARON 73 MPWA I=0 KN .6-1.66/C 9/73
M A (1840.0) CARROLL 73 CNTR KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2 9/73
M A FIT 2 + FIT OF L=1 AND L=2 BWS TO I=0 TCS FROM 0.4-1.1 GEV/C. 9/73
M A SEE Z0(1780) FOR FIT 1 AND L=1 PART OF FIT 2. 9/73
M (1907.0) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

96 Z0(1865) WIDTH (MEV)

W (200.0) (50.0) CARTER 67 THEO 8/67
W (160.0) (30.0) COOL 70 CNTR 8/67
W (100.0) AARON 73 MPWA I=0 KN .6-1.66/C 9/73
W A (75.0) CARROLL 73 CNTR KN I=0 TCS, FIT 2 9/73
W (291.0) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

96 Z0(1865) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 Z0(1865) INTO N K DECAY MASSES 940+ 494
P2 Z0(1865) INTO N K*(892) 938+ 892

96 Z0(1865) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 Z0(1865) INTO (N K)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 (0.155) (0.025) CARTER 67 THEO IF J=3/2 9/73
R1 (0.115) (0.025) COOL 70 CNTR IF J=3/2 9/73
R1 A (0.085) CARROLL 73 CNTR IF J=3/2, FIT 2 9/73
R1 (0.35) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

R2 Z0(1865) INTO (N K*(892))/TOTAL (P2)
R2 MAIN INELASTIC DECAY HIRATA 68 HBC 11/68

REFERENCES FOR Z0(1865)

CARTER 67 PRL 18 801
HIRATA 68 PRL 21 1485
COOL 70 PR D1 1887
ALSO 66 PRL 17 102
ALSO 69 PL 308 564
AARON 73 PR D7 1401
CARROLL 73 PL 458 531
NAKAJIMA 82 PL 1128 80
HIRATA 70 DUKE 429
AARON 71 PL 26 407
HIRATA-1 71 NP B33 445
GIACOMELI 72 NP B37 577
WILSON 72 NP B42 445

Z1(1900) P13

Status: *

97 Z1(1900, JP=3/2+) I=1 P13

THIS EFFECT IS STRONGLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE K-DELTA THRESHOLD.

97 Z1(1900) MASS (MEV)

M A (1932.0) AYED 70 IPWA P13, SOL. I 6/70
M A (1899.0) AYED 70 IPWA P13, SOL. II 6/70
M A (2030.0) AYED 70 IPWA S11, SOL. III 6/70
M A THREE SOLNS IN ORDER OF DECREASING SIGNIFICANCE. THOUGH AYED 70 GIVE PARAMETERS, THEY CONCLUDE RESONANT INTERPRETATION DOUBTFUL.
M B (1850.0) BARNETT 70 IPWA P13, SOLN III 9/73
M B RESONANCE SIGNAL BARELY ABOVE BACKGROUND DUE TO THE LARGE ERRORS IN THE AMPLITUDES RESULTING FROM THE ANALYSIS
M 1900.0 COOL 70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL 1/71
M (1880.0) ALBROW 71 IPWA ++ SOL. GAMMA 10/71
M (1890.0) KATO 71 IPWA SOL I (FIT BW) 10/71
M C (2040.0) KATO 71 IPWA SOL II (FIT BW) 10/71
M C KATO 71 ESTIMATE RESONANCE PARAMETERS -- UPDATED PHASE SHIFTS 3/72
M C PUBLISHED IN MILLER 72. 3/72
M (1951.0) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

97 Z1(1900) WIDTH (MEV)

W A (520.0) AYED 70 IPWA K+P 6/70
W A (397.0) AYED 70 IPWA K+P 6/70
W A (557.0) AYED 70 IPWA K+P 6/70
W B (120.0) BARNETT 70 IPWA P13, SOLN III 9/73
W (240.0) COOL 70 CNTR ++ K+ TOTAL 1/71
W (190.0) ALBROW 71 IPWA ++ SOL. GAMMA 10/71
W C (280.0) KATO 71 IPWA SOL I (FIT BW) 10/71
W C (260.0) KATO 71 IPWA SOL II (FIT BW) 10/71
W (347.0) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

97 Z1(1900) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION

RE D (1787.0) ARNDT 74 DPWA K+ P ELASTIC 4/75
RE D SUPERSEDED BY ARNDT 78. 3/79
RE (1796.0) ARNDT 78 DPWA K+ P 3/79

97 Z1(1900) -IMAGINARY PART OF POLE POSITION

IM D (100.0) ARNDT 74 DPWA K+ P ELASTIC 4/75
IM (101.0) ARNDT 78 DPWA K+ P 3/79

97 Z1(1900) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 Z1(1900) INTO N K DECAY MASSES 938+ 494
P2 Z1(1900) INTO DELTA(1232) K 1232+ 494

97 Z1(1900) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 Z1(1900) INTO (N K)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 (0.10) OR LESS CARTER 67 THEO DISPERSION REL. 8/67
R1 A (0.16) AYED 70 IPWA 6/70
R1 A (0.20) AYED 70 IPWA 6/70
R1 A (0.17) AYED 70 IPWA 6/70
R1 B (0.12) BARNETT 70 IPWA P13, SOLN III 9/73
R1 (0.12) (ASSUMING J=3/2) COOL 70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL 1/71
R1 (0.15) AYED 71 IPWA ++ SOL. GAMMA 10/71
R1 C (0.22) KATO 71 IPWA SOL I (FIT BW) 10/71
R1 C (0.27) KATO 71 IPWA SOL II (FIT BW) 10/71
R1 (0.24) NAKAJIMA 82 PWA KN 0.2-1.6 GEV/C 1/84*

R2 Z1(1900) INTO (DELTA(1232) K)/TOTAL (P2)
R2 MAIN INELASTIC DECAY BLAND 67 HBC ++ 8/67
R2 NO EVIDENCE, SPEED HAS MINIM. GRIFFITHS 72 HBC K+P .9-1.5 GEV/C 3/72

REFERENCES FOR Z1(1900)

BLAND 67 PRL 18 1077
CARTER 67 PRL 18 801
AYED 70 PL 32B 404
BARNETT 70 JUD. RPT 70-101
ALSO 70 DUKE 443
COOL 70 PR D1 1887
ALSO 66 PRL 17 102
ALBROW 71 NP B30 273
ALSO 70 DUKE 375
KATO 71 MORIOND
ALSO 70 DUKE 367
ALSO 70 PRL 24 615
GRIFFITH 72 NP B38 365
MILLER 72 NP B37 401
ARNDT 74 PRL 33 987
ARNDT 78 PR D18 3278
NAKAJIMA 82 PL 1128 80
REVIEW TALKS AND PAPERS ---
LEVISETT 69 LUND CONF 341
GOLDHABE 70 DUKE 407
DOWELL 72 NAL REVIEW
LOVELACE 72 NAL REVIEW
DOWELL 73 PURDUE CONF. 157
CUTKOSKY 74 LONDON CONF II-54

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Z₁(1900), Z₁(2150), Z₁(2500), Λ's and Σ's

KELLY 75 ANL-HEP-CP-75-58 REVIEW TALK IN BARYON SESSION (LBL)
 URBAN 75 PL 608 77 URBAN (LBL)
 MARTIN 76 OXFORD CONF. 409 RAPPORTEUR'S TALK (LOUC)
 KELLY 76 HUPO-7613 44 MTG. ON EXOTIC RESONANCES, HIROSHIMA (LBL)
 OADES 81 ROME CONF. 53 LOW + INTERMEDIATE ENERGY KN PHYSICS (AARN)

SEE ALSO OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYS. LETT. 111B) FOR A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER REFERENCES TO THEORETICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL WORK IN THIS REGION.

Z₁(2150) BUMPS Status: *

→ 93 Z₁(2150, JP=) I=1
 A SMALL BUMP IN THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION AT 1.8 GEV/C.

93 Z₁(2150) MASS (MEV)

M	2150.0	20.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL	10/71
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93 Z₁(2150) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(175.0)		ABRAMS	70 CNTR + K+P TOTAL	10/71
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93 Z₁(2150) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z ₁ (2150) INTO N K	DECAY MASSES 938+ 494
----	--------------------------------	--------------------------

93 Z₁(2150) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Z ₁ (2150) INTO (N K)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	J IS NOT KNOWN, THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1	
R1	(0.04)	ABRAMS 70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL

REFERENCES FOR Z₁(2150)

ABRAMS 70 PR D1 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI + (BNL)
 ALSO 67 PRL 19 257 ABRAMS, COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC+ (BNL)

Z₁(2500) BUMPS Status: *

→ 94 Z₁(2500, JP=) I=1
 A SMALL BUMP IN THE TOTAL CROSS SECTION AT 2.7 GEV/C.

94 Z₁(2500) MASS (MEV)

M	2500.0	20.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL	10/71
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94 Z₁(2500) WIDTH (MEV)

W	(160.0)		ABRAMS	70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL	10/71
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94 Z₁(2500) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Z ₁ (2500) INTO N K	DECAY MASSES 938+ 494
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94 Z₁(2500) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Z ₁ (2500) INTO (N K)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	J IS NOT KNOWN, THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1	
R1	(0.03)	ABRAMS 70 CNTR ++ K+P TOTAL

REFERENCES FOR Z₁(2500)

ABRAMS 70 PR D1 1917 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI + (BNL)
 ALSO 67 PRL 19 257 ABRAMS, COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC+ (BNL)

NOTE ON Δ AND Σ RESONANCES

I. Introduction

Progress in Y*'s has ground to a halt. Whether the field is dead or is merely in suspended animation, to be revived eventually at the lower energy accelerators such as KEK and TRIUMF, remains to be seen. Since the 1982 edition, there has been a paper giving new data on

K⁻n elastic scattering,¹ and that is it: no new partial-wave analyses, no new Y*'s promoted to the Baryon Table (in fact, we have removed three — see below). Nor does there appear to be a single new experiment on Y*'s, planned or in progress, anywhere in the world.

Table 1 is an attempt to evaluate the status, both overall and channel by channel, of each Y* in the Listings; the evaluations are of course partly subjective. A blank indicates there is no evidence at all: either the relevant couplings are small or the resonance does not really exist. The main Baryon Table includes only the established resonances (overall status 3 or 4 stars). We have reduced the Δ(2585), the Σ(2455), and the Σ(2620)

Table 1. The status of the Δ and Σ resonances. Only those with an overall status of *** or **** are included in the main Baryon Table.

Particle	L _{1,2J}	Overall status	Status as seen in --			
			N \bar{K}	Δπ	Σπ	Other channels
Δ(1116)	P ₀₁	****				Nπ (weakly)
Δ(1405)	S ₀₁	****	****	F	****	
Δ(1520)	D ₀₃	****	****	o	****	Δππ, Δγ
Δ(1600)	P ₀₁	***	***	r	**	
Δ(1670)	S ₀₁	****	****	b	****	Λη
Δ(1690)	D ₀₃	****	****	i	****	Δππ, Σππ
Δ(1800)	S ₀₁	***	***	d	**	N \bar{K} *, Σ(1385)π
Δ(1800)	P ₀₁	***	***	d	**	N \bar{K} *
Δ(1820)	F ₀₅	****	****	e	****	Σ(1385) π
Δ(1830)	D ₀₅	****	****	n	****	Σ(1385) π
Δ(1890)	P ₀₃	****	****	F	**	N \bar{K} *, Σ(1385)π
Δ(2000)		*		o	*	Λω, N \bar{K} *
Δ(2020)	F ₀₇	*	*	r	*	
Δ(2100)	G ₀₇	****	****	b	***	Λω, N \bar{K} *
Δ(2110)	F ₀₅	***	***	i	*	Λω, N \bar{K} *
Δ(2325)	D ₀₃	*	*	d	*	Λω
Δ(2350)		***	***	d	*	
Δ(2585)		**	**	e	n	
Σ(1193)	P ₁₁	****				Nπ (weakly)
Σ(1385)	P ₁₃	****		****	****	
Σ(1480)		*	*	*	*	
Σ(1560)		**	**	**	**	
Σ(1580)	D ₁₃	**	*	*	*	
Σ(1620)	S ₁₁	**	**	*	*	
Σ(1660)	P ₁₁	***	***	*	***	
Σ(1670)	D ₁₃	****	****	****	****	several others
Σ(1690)		**	*	**	*	Δππ
Σ(1750)	S ₁₁	***	***	**	*	Ση
Σ(1770)	P ₁₁	*				
Σ(1775)	D ₁₅	****	****	****	***	several others
Σ(1840)	P ₁₃	*	*	**	*	
Σ(1880)	P ₁₁	**	**	**	*	N \bar{K} *
Σ(1915)	F ₁₅	****	***	****	***	Σ(1385)π
Σ(1940)	D ₁₃	***	*	***	**	quasi-2-body
Σ(2000)	S ₁₁	*		*	*	N \bar{K} *, Δ(1520)π
Σ(2030)	F ₁₇	****	****	****	**	several others
Σ(2070)	F ₁₅	*	*	*	*	
Σ(2080)	P ₁₃	**	**	**	*	
Σ(2100)	G ₁₇	*	*	*	*	
Σ(2250)		***	***	*	*	
Σ(2455)		**	*	*	*	
Σ(2620)		**	*	*	*	
Σ(3000)		*	*	*	*	
Σ(3170)		*	*	*	*	multi-body

**** Good, clear, and unmistakable.
 *** Good, but in need of clarification or not absolutely certain.
 ** Not established; needs confirmation.
 * Evidence weak; could disappear.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

from 3-star to 2-star status and removed them from the main Table: they are seen only as ripples in isospin-unfolded total cross sections, and nothing at all has been learned about them since 1970. Several of the 1- and 2-star resonances may eventually disappear, but there are probably many resonances yet to be discovered underlying the established ones.

None of the Y^* 's proposed in the last decade couple strongly to the main 2-body decay channels $N\bar{K}$, $\Lambda\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$, and thus they seldom appear in cross sections or invariant mass distributions. However, when the reactions $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \bar{K}N$, $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$, and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ are partial-wave analyzed, some of the amplitudes are found to traverse small, more-or-less resonance-like counter-clockwise circles. The question in each case is: Is this really a resonance, or is it an idle meander? Is the effect even real, or is it the result of imperfect data and analysis procedures?

What follows is the review of Y^* 's, somewhat revised, that appeared in the 1982 edition: it summarizes "recent" progress and problems. (For another brief overview, see Tripp.²) In the Data Card Listings, some obsolete results, nearly all from before 1975, have been removed. This has been done only for the established Y^* 's, where the addition of much improved data to partial-wave analyses has really made obsolete the older results. Where little new has been learned in the last decade [such as for the $\Lambda(1405)$], or where the situation is uncertain, nothing has been removed.

II. Formation experiments

(by G.P. Gopal, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory)

Partial-wave analyses have been made mainly for the $N\bar{K}$, $\Lambda\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels, but there are also a few results for the ΞK , $\Lambda\omega$, and some quasi-2-body channels. The early analyses usually covered only the range of a single bubble chamber experiment. Although the amplitudes obtained often did not join smoothly with those from analyses in neighboring mass ranges, they did give fairly reliable information about the strongly coupled resonances. The more recent analyses have used the Breit-Wigner forms of these dominant resonances as input to provide constraints in determining the overall amplitudes and thus to get information about the less strongly coupled resonances. Besides covering wider ranges, some of the more ambitious of the analyses at the lower energies have treated several channels simul-

taneously, so that unitarity constraints are automatically satisfied and only a single mass and width is obtained for each resonance.

In the mid and late 1970's, a large amount of new data became available. Results from several large K^-p bubble chamber experiments were published.³⁻⁶ Other bubble chamber experiments studied K^-n reactions⁷ and K_L^0p reactions.⁸ Counter experiments measured the $K^-p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0n$ total and differential cross sections at low energies,⁹ the K^-p polarizations down to 1630 MeV for the first time,¹⁰ the K^-p polarizations from 1700 to 1900 MeV with an order of magnitude increase in statistics,¹¹ the K^-n elastic angular distributions from 1600 to 1800 MeV¹² and from 1900 to 2300 MeV,¹³ and the $180^\circ K^-p$ and $0^\circ \Sigma^-\pi^+$ differential cross sections from 1550 to 1900 MeV.¹⁴

In the following, we compare the more recent partial-wave analyses with each other and with the data. Some of the data have yet to be incorporated into any analysis.

The $N\bar{K}$ channel: The most recent analysis¹⁵ is an update of the old Rutherford Lab-Imperial College (RLIC 77) analysis.¹⁶ As before, it is a conventional energy-dependent analysis with the added constraint that the masses and widths of the resonances had to be consistent with those determined in the inelastic channels analyzed previously — $\Lambda\pi$, $\Sigma\pi$, $\Lambda(1520)\pi$, $\Sigma(1385)\pi$, and $N\bar{K}^*(892)$. The analysis also goes closer to threshold: the range covered is 1470 to 2170 MeV. It includes all the $N\bar{K}$ data mentioned above except for the high-statistics charge-exchange counter measurements⁹ (which disagree with both the earlier and the latest⁴ high-statistics bubble chamber measurements), the backward elastic data,¹⁴ and the most recent K^-n elastic data.¹ As before, angular distributions (a total of 5110 data points) were fit directly. The new amplitudes are not very different from the RLIC 77 amplitudes for this channel. However, the K^-n data removed some of the uncertainties in the Σ spectrum.

The LBL-Mt. Holyoke-CERN analysis¹⁷ covers the narrower range of 1500 to 1940 MeV and also includes most of the new data. It is an energy-dependent analysis using a unitary background parametrized in terms of scattering lengths. The cusp effects at the $\Lambda\eta$ and $\Sigma\eta$ thresholds are included by introducing a square-root singularity in the energy variation of the widths of the appropriate resonances. This group's own high-

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

statistics charge-exchange data⁹ (which do not agree with bubble chamber measurements) all but kill the less well-established resonances.

The University College, London (UCL) K-matrix energy-dependent analysis¹⁸ covers from 1540 to 2000 MeV. The NK amplitudes are consistent with those of the other analyses over most of this range. However, at the low end there are major differences, indicating the absence of constraints from the $\Lambda(1520)$, which lies just outside the range covered. The K^-n angular distributions and K^-p polarization measurements are not very well described by this analysis.

The above analyses, all below 2200 MeV, are complemented by the College de France-Saclay (CdF-S) energy-dependent analysis⁶ covering from 2070 to 2440 MeV. Besides the conventional polynomial parametrization of the background amplitudes, also tried is a parametrization using constraints imposed by the duality hypothesis (that s-channel backgrounds come exclusively from the t-channel Pomeron exchange amplitude). With 30 fewer free parameters, the results are consistent with the conventional approach.

The $\Sigma\pi$ channel: There is very little agreement, particularly in the lower partial waves, between the two multichannel analyses.^{16,18} The low-energy $K_{LP}^0 \rightarrow \Sigma^0 \pi^+$ data⁸ are better explained by the RLIC 77 amplitudes than by the UCL amplitudes. At the high end, there is good continuity between the RLIC 77 amplitudes and those from the single-channel analysis of the CdF-S collaboration⁶ covering from 2070 to 2440 MeV. The $\Lambda(1520)$ and $\Lambda(2110)$ resonances, which lie outside the range covered by the UCL analysis, clearly provide strong constraints on the amplitudes.

The $\Lambda\pi$ channel: This isospin-1 channel has been the subject of many energy-dependent and -independent analyses (for example, RLIC 77,¹⁶ UCL,¹⁸ Baillon-Litchfield,¹⁹ de Bellefon-Berthon,²⁰ and Van Horn²¹). However, even the widespread use of the method of Barrelet zeroes has not helped to resolve the Σ spectrum — probably because most Σ resonances simply do not couple strongly to the initial $N\bar{K}$ channel.

Quasi-2-body channels: The RLIC group has made energy-dependent analyses of the $\Lambda(1520)\pi$, $\Sigma(1385)\pi$, and $N\bar{K}^*$ (892) channels over the widest ranges for which data are available. The data were extracted from the

appropriate 3-particle final states by making 4-variable fits to an incoherent superposition of quasi-2-body final states and 3-particle Lorentz-invariant phase space. The quality of the fits suggests a maximum model-dependent systematic uncertainty of 10%. The $\Lambda\omega$ channel has been analyzed from threshold to 2440 MeV by the CdF-S collaboration.⁶

Sign conventions for resonance couplings: In terms of the isospin-0 and -1 elastic scattering amplitudes A_0 and A_1 , the amplitude for $K^-p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 n$ scattering is $\pm(A_1 - A_0)/2$, where the sign depends on conventions used in conjunction with the Clebsch-Gordan coefficients (such as, is the baryon or the meson the “first” particle). If this reaction is partial-wave analyzed and if the overall phase is chosen so that, say, the $D_{15} \Sigma(1775)$ amplitude at resonance points along the positive imaginary axis (points “up”), then any Σ at resonance will point “up” and any Λ at resonance will point “down” (along the negative imaginary axis). Thus the phase at resonance determines the isospin. The above ignores background amplitudes in the resonating partial waves.

That is the basic idea. In a similar but somewhat more complicated way, the phases of the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ and $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Sigma\pi$ amplitudes for a resonating partial wave help determine the SU(3) multiplet to which the resonance belongs. Again, a convention has to be adopted for some overall arbitrary phases: which way is “up”? Our convention is that of Levi-Setti²² and is shown in Fig. 1, which also compares experimental results with theoretical predictions for the signs of several other resonances. In the Listings, a + or - sign in front of a measurement of an inelastic resonance coupling indicates the sign (the absence of a sign means that the sign is not determined, *not* that it is positive). For more details, see Appendix II of our 1982 edition.²³

Argand plots: Figure 2 shows some representative Argand plots of partial-wave amplitudes. For the $N\bar{K}$ channel we show the amplitudes from RLIC 77¹⁶ and from LBL-Mt. Holyoke-CERN,¹⁷ and for the $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels we show those from RLIC 77¹⁶ and from UCL.¹⁸

Errors on masses and widths: The errors quoted on resonance parameters from partial-wave analyses are often only statistical, and the parameters can change by more than these errors when a different parametrization

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

of the waves is used. Furthermore, the different analyses use more or less the same data, so it is not really appropriate to treat the different determinations of the resonance parameters as independent or to average them together. In any case, the spread of the masses, widths, and branching fractions from the different analyses is certainly a better indication of the uncertainties than are the quoted errors. In the Baryon Table, usually a range reflecting the spread of the values is given rather than a particular value with error.

For three states, the $\Lambda(1520)$, the $\Lambda(1820)$, and the $\Sigma(1775)$, there is enough information to make an overall fit to the various branching fractions. It is then necessary to use the quoted errors, but the errors obtained from the fit should not be taken seriously.

III. Production experiments

Partial-wave analyses of course separate partial waves, whereas a peak in a cross section or an invariant mass distribution usually cannot be disentangled from background and analyzed for its quantum numbers; and more than one resonance may be contributing to the peak. Results from partial-wave analyses and from production experiments are generally kept separate in the Listings, and in the Baryon Table results from production experiments are used only for the low mass states: the $\Sigma(1385)$ and $\Lambda(1405)$ of course lie below the $\bar{K}N$ threshold and everything about them comes from pro-

duction experiments; and production and formation experiments agree quite well in the case of $\Lambda(1520)$ and results have been combined. There is some disagreement between production and formation experiments in the 1600-1700-MeV region: see the Note on the $\Sigma(1670)$.

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4. B. Conforto et al., Nucl. Phys. **B105**, 189 (1976); and W. Cameron et al., Nucl. Phys. **B193**, 21 (1981).
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6. A. de Bellefon et al., Nuovo Cim. **42A**, 403 (1977); Nuovo Cim. **37A**, 175 (1977); Nucl. Phys. **B90**, 1 (1975); and Nuovo Cim. **41A**, 96 (1977).
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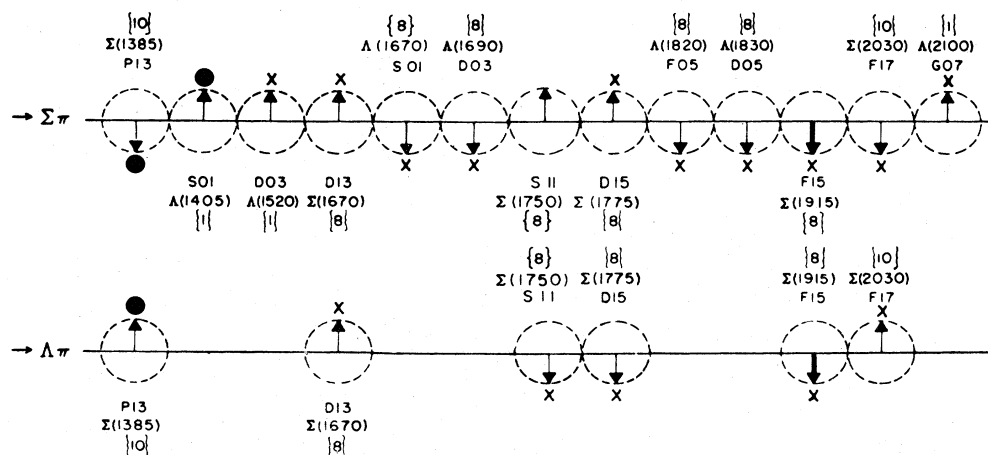


Fig. 1. The signs of the imaginary parts of resonating amplitudes in the $\bar{K}N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The signs of the $\Sigma(1385)$ and $\Lambda(1405)$, marked with a \bullet , are set by convention, and then the others are determined relative to them. The signs required by the SU(3) assignments of the resonances are shown with an arrow, and the experimentally determined signs are shown with an \times .

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

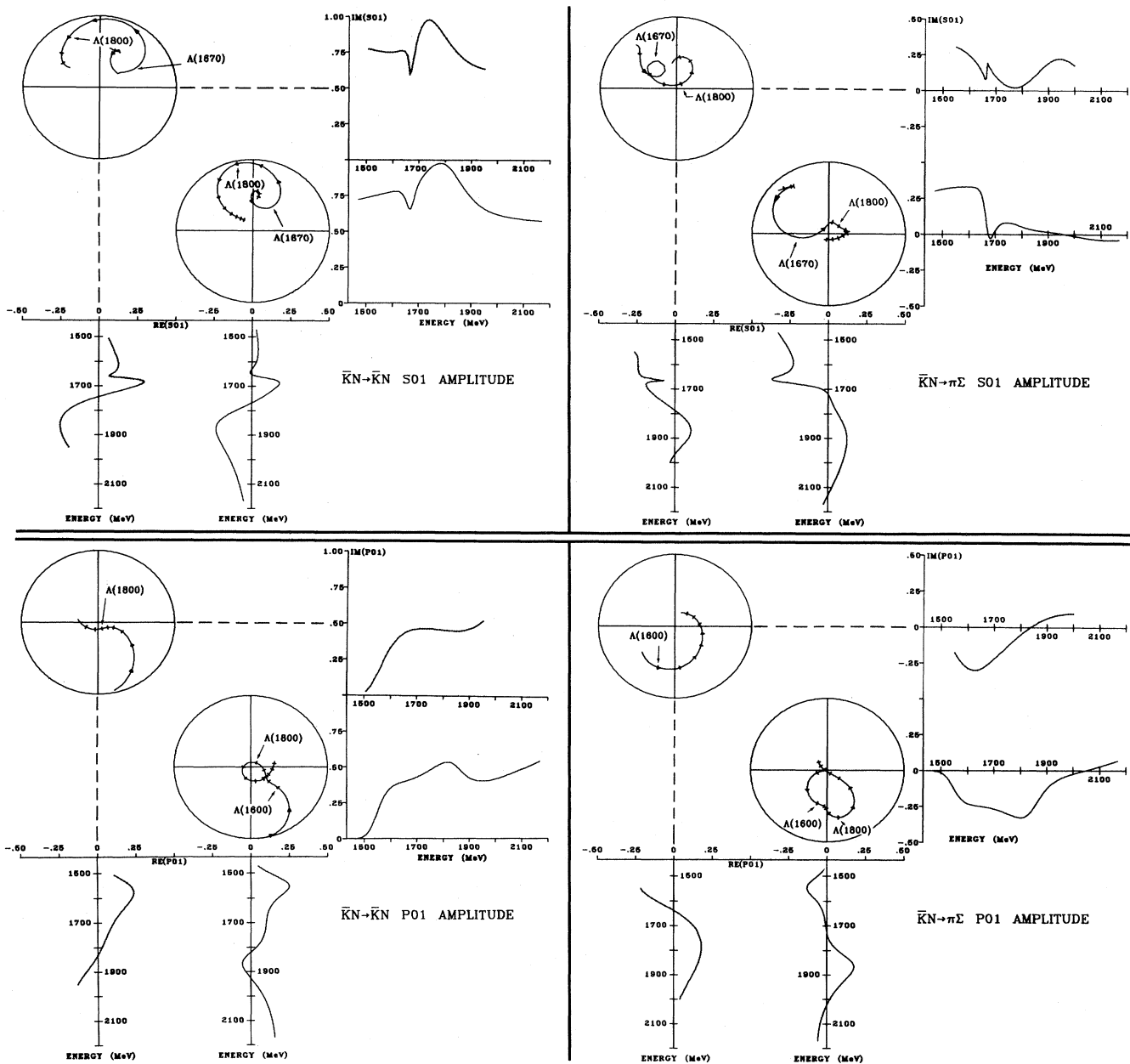


Fig. 2(a). The $L_{1,2J} = S_{01}$ and P_{01} partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plots for the elastic amplitudes are from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Sigma\pi$ amplitudes are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions [the S_{01} $\Lambda(1405)$ is of course below threshold and is not shown]. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

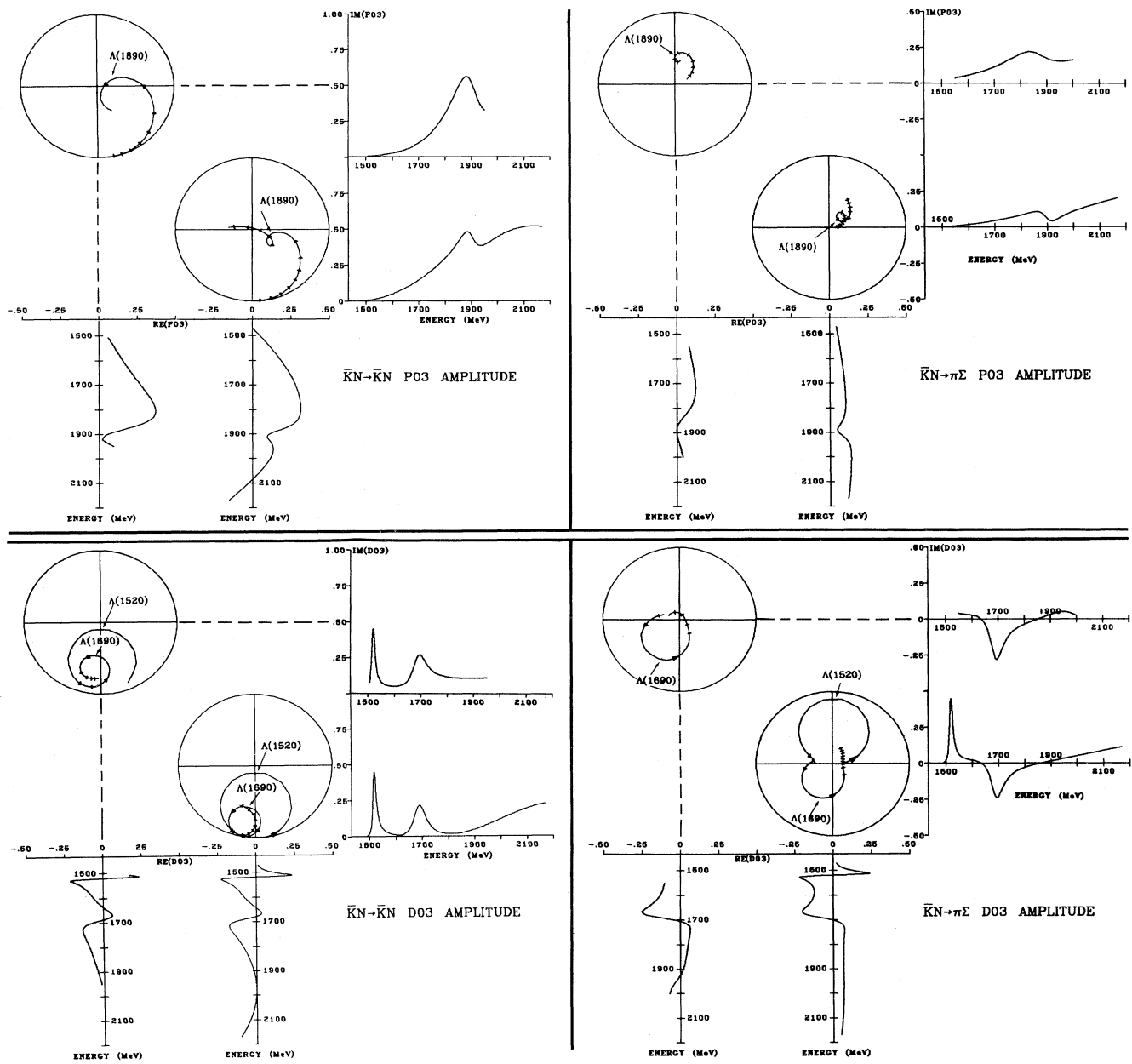


Fig. 2(b). The $L_{1,2J} = P_{03}$ and D_{03} partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plots for the elastic amplitudes are from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Sigma\pi$ amplitudes are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

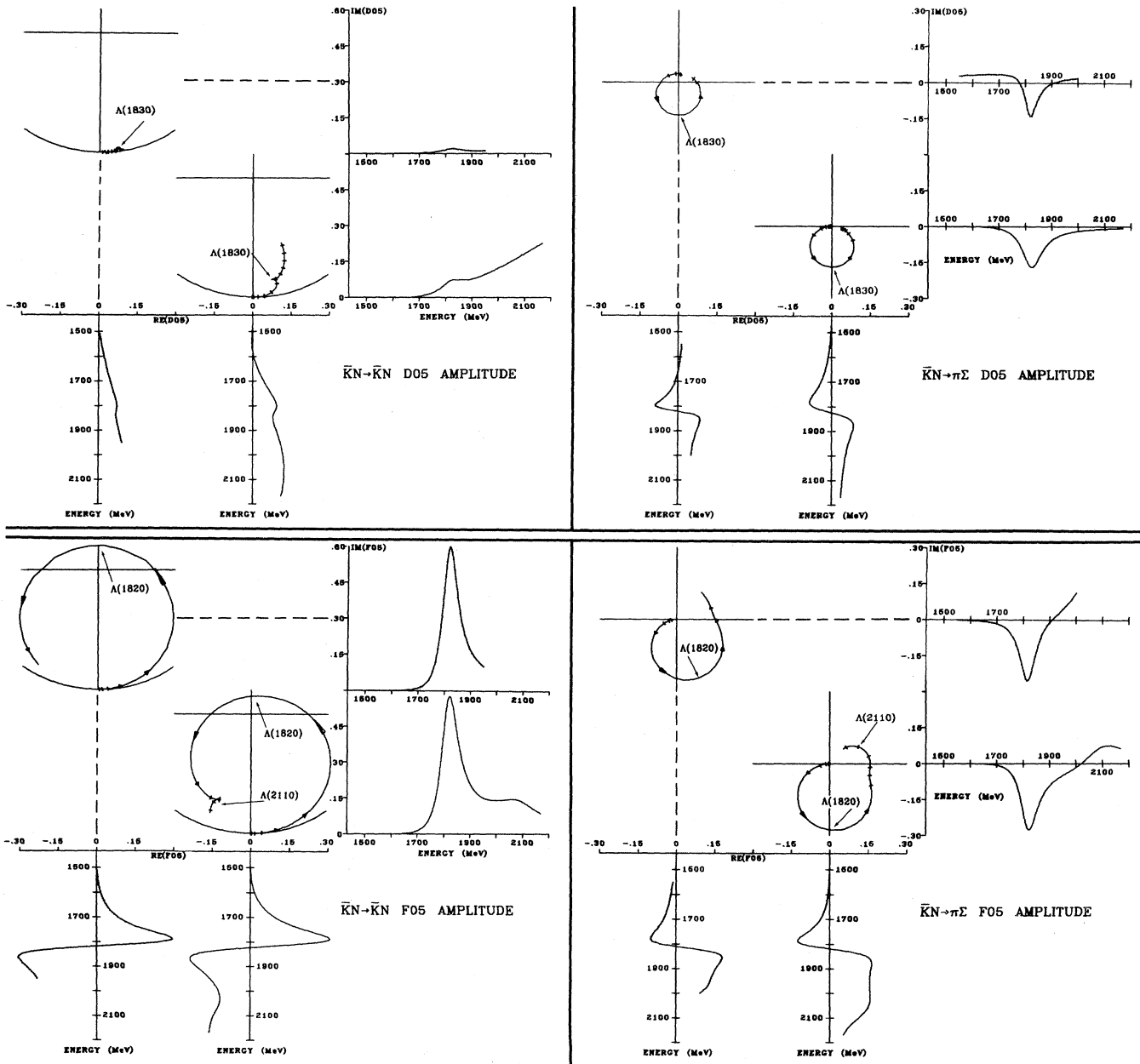


Fig. 2(c). The $L_{1,2J} = D_{05}$ and F_{05} partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plots for the elastic amplitudes are from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Sigma\pi$ amplitudes are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

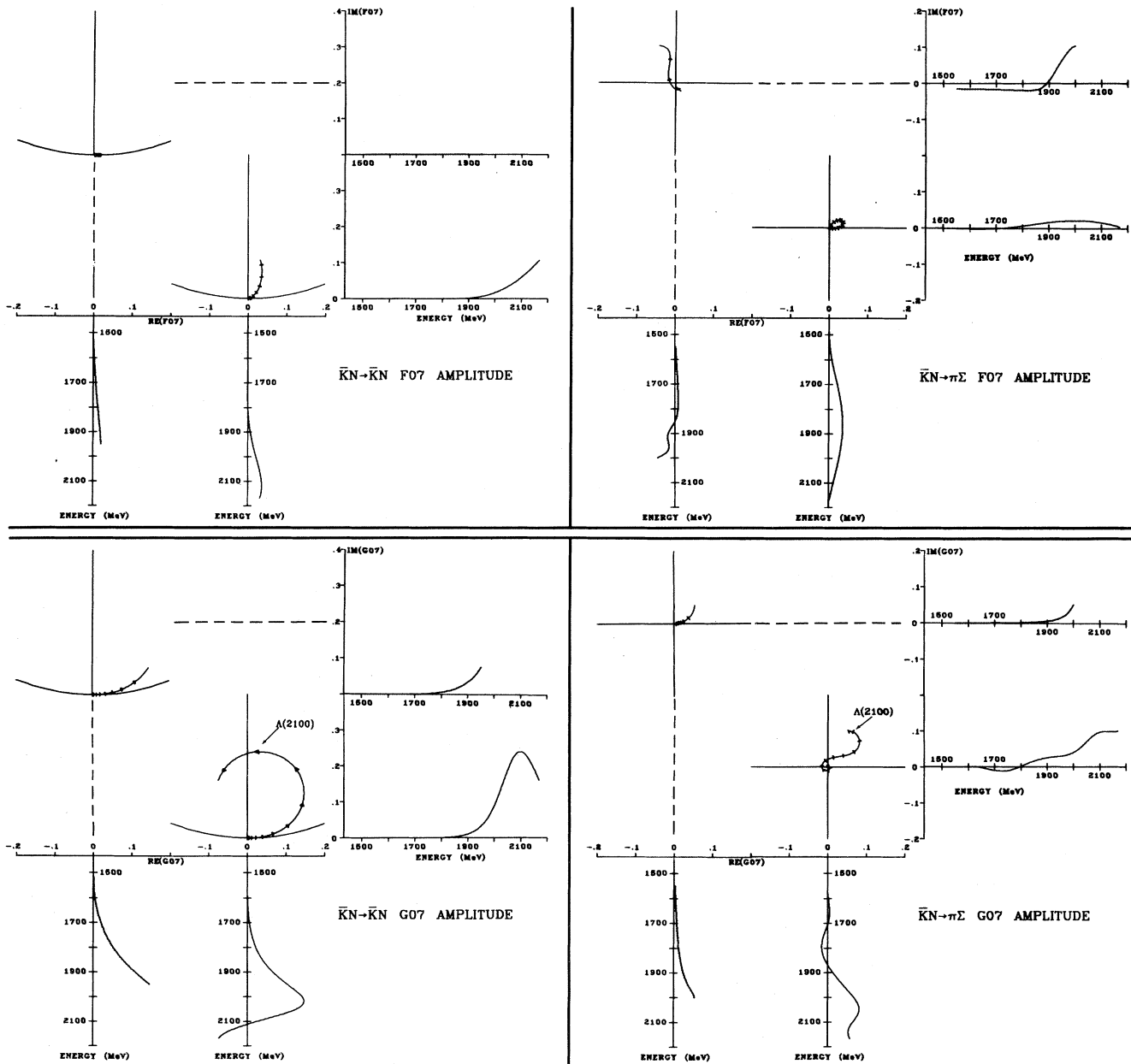


Fig. 2(d). The $L_{1,2J} = F_{07}$ and G_{07} partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plots for the elastic amplitudes are from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Sigma\pi$ amplitudes are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonance is shown at its nominal position. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

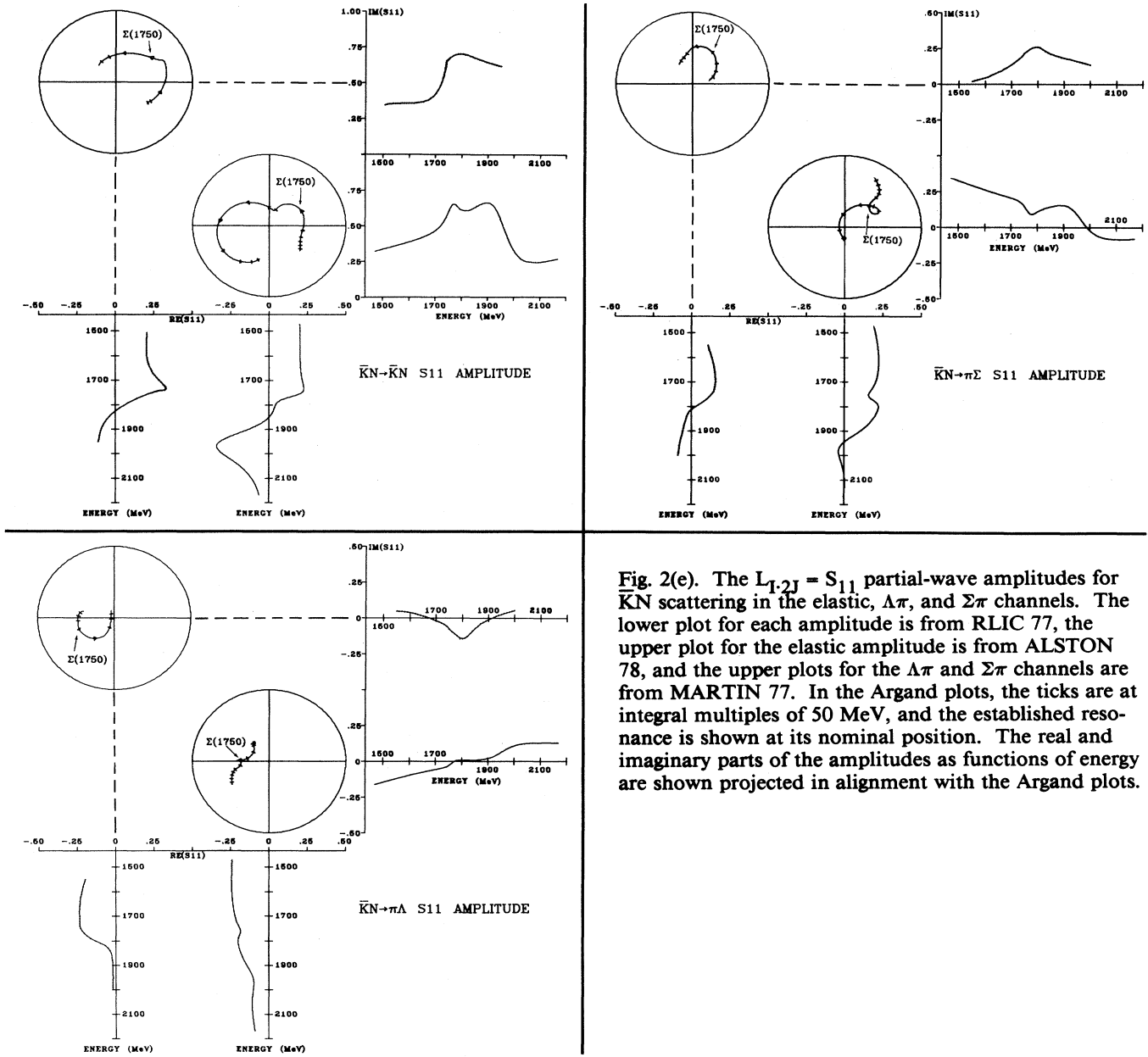


Fig. 2(e). The $L_{1,2J} = S_{11}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Delta\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Delta\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonance is shown at its nominal position. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

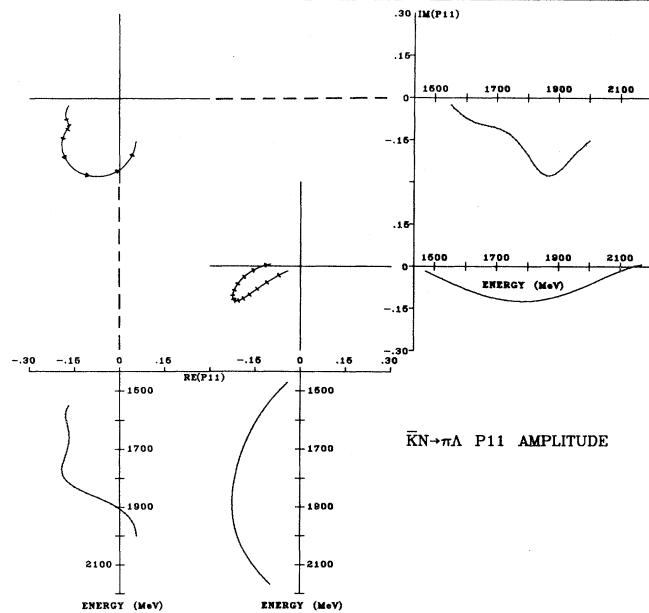
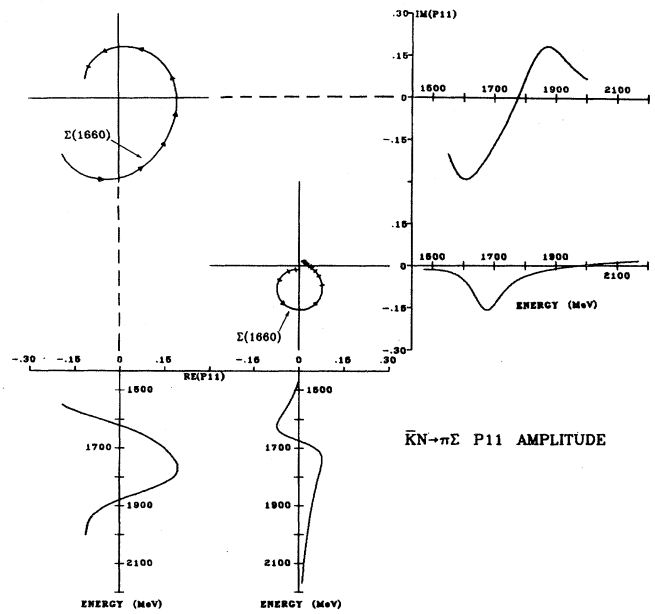
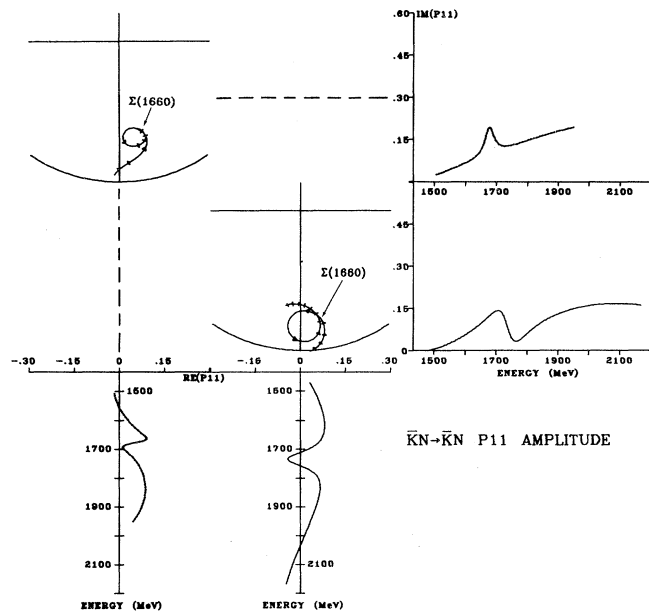


Fig. 2(f). The $L_{1,2J} = P_{11}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Lambda\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonance is shown at its nominal position. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

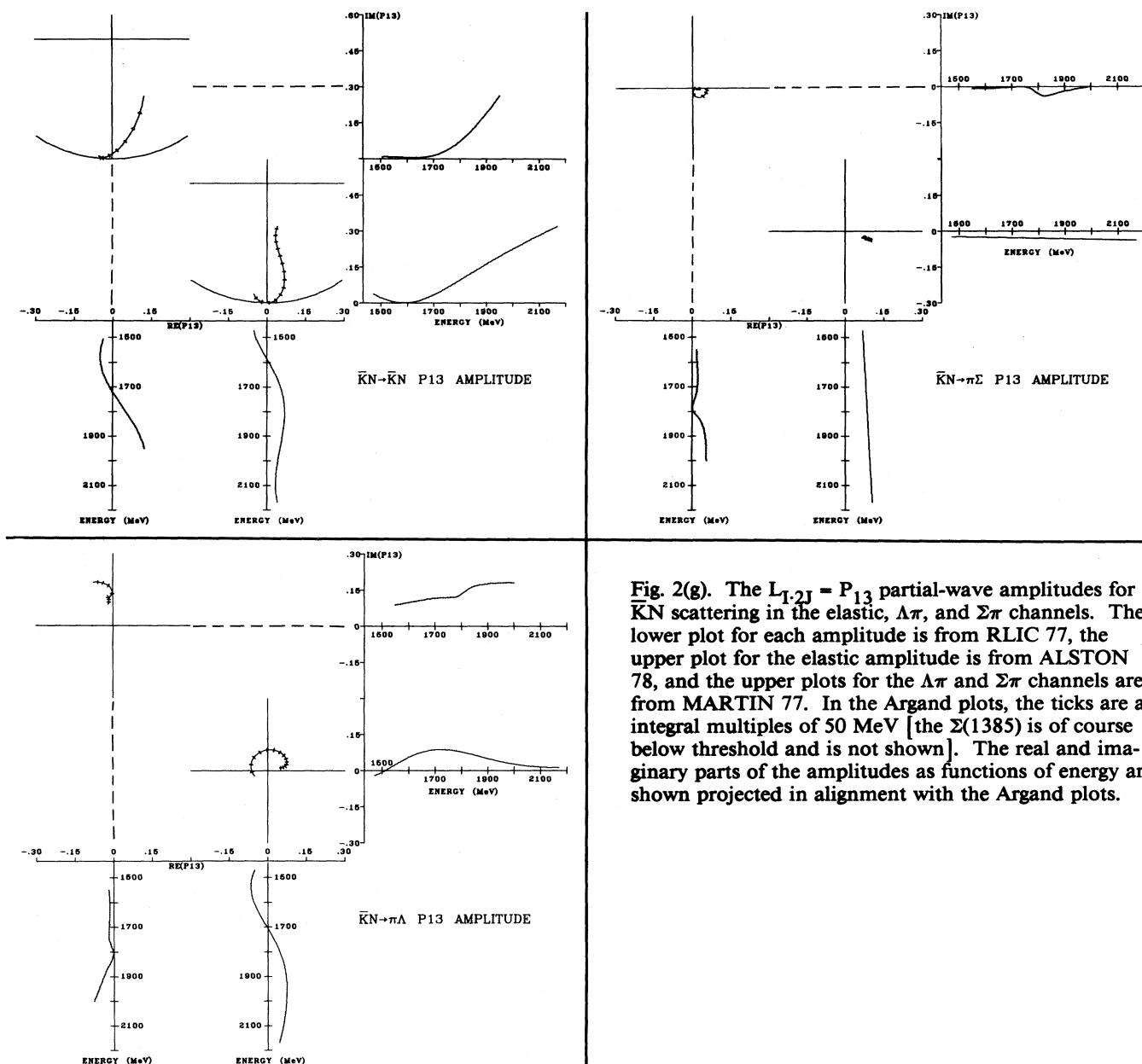


Fig. 2(g). The $L_{1,2J} = P_{13}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Lambda\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV [the $\Sigma(1385)$ is of course below threshold and is not shown]. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

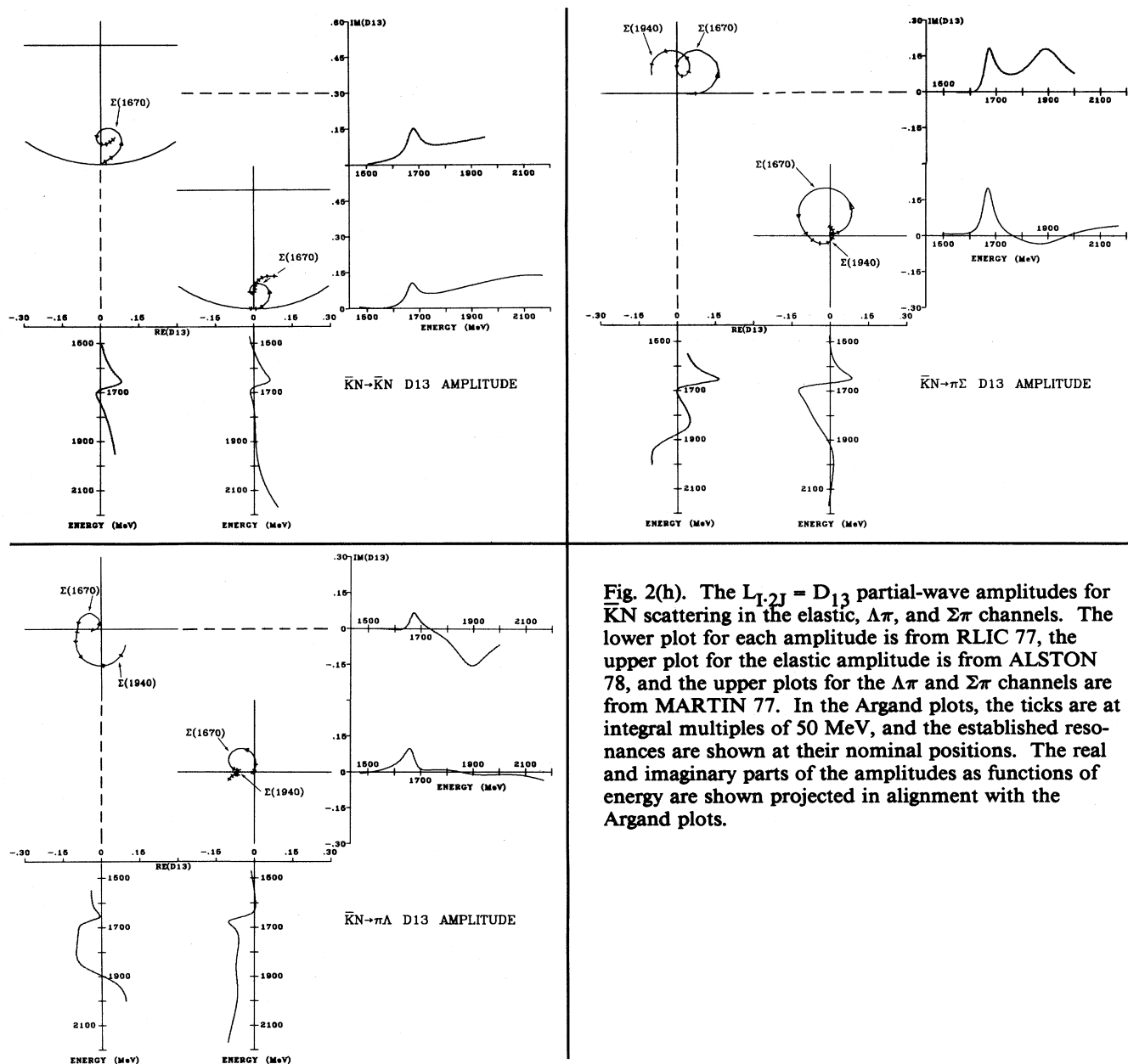


Fig. 2(h). The $L_{1,2J} = D_{13}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Lambda\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonances are shown at their nominal positions. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Λ's and Σ's

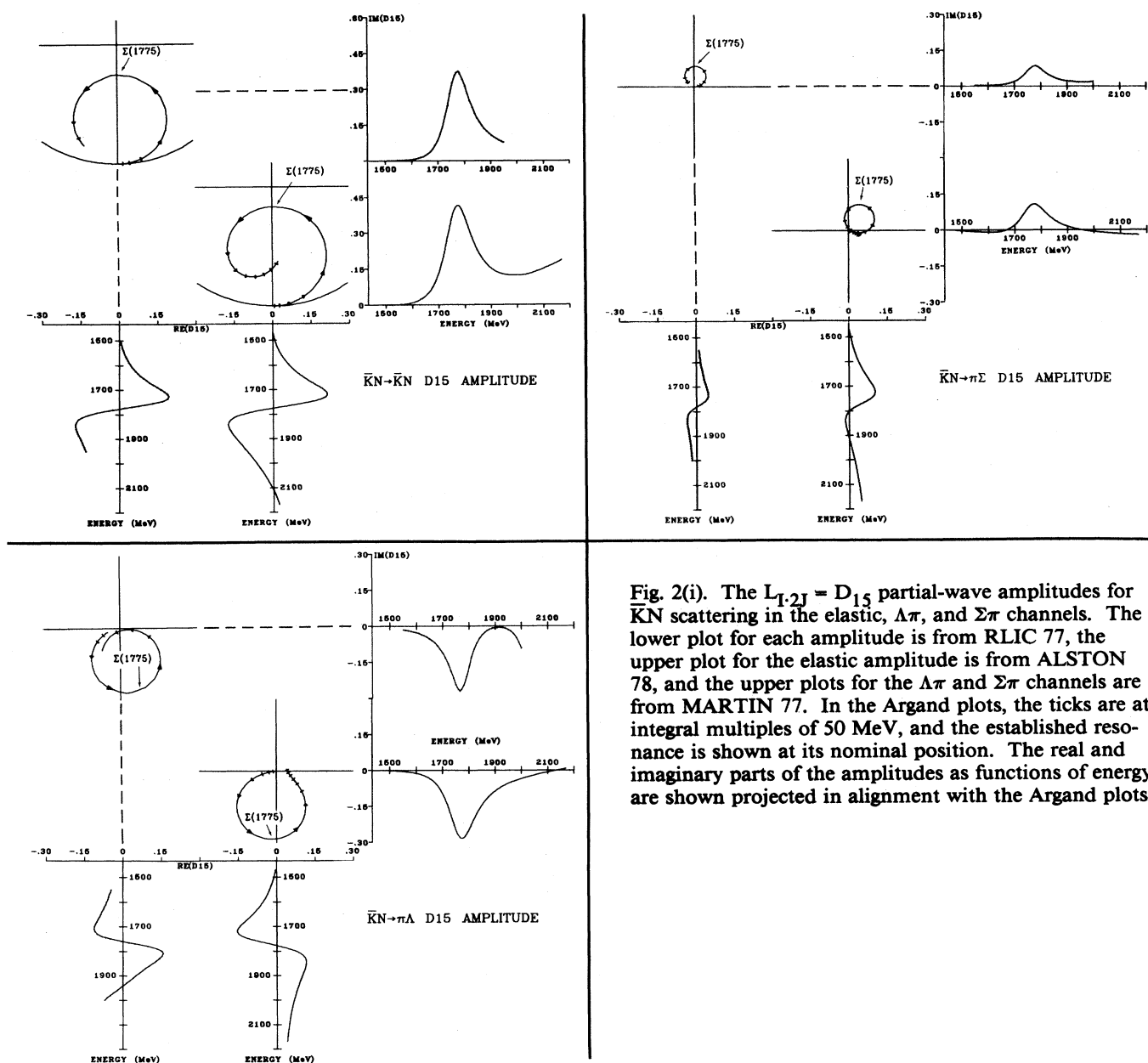


Fig. 2(i). The $L_{1,2J} = D_{15}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Lambda\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Lambda\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonance is shown at its nominal position. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

Data Card Listings

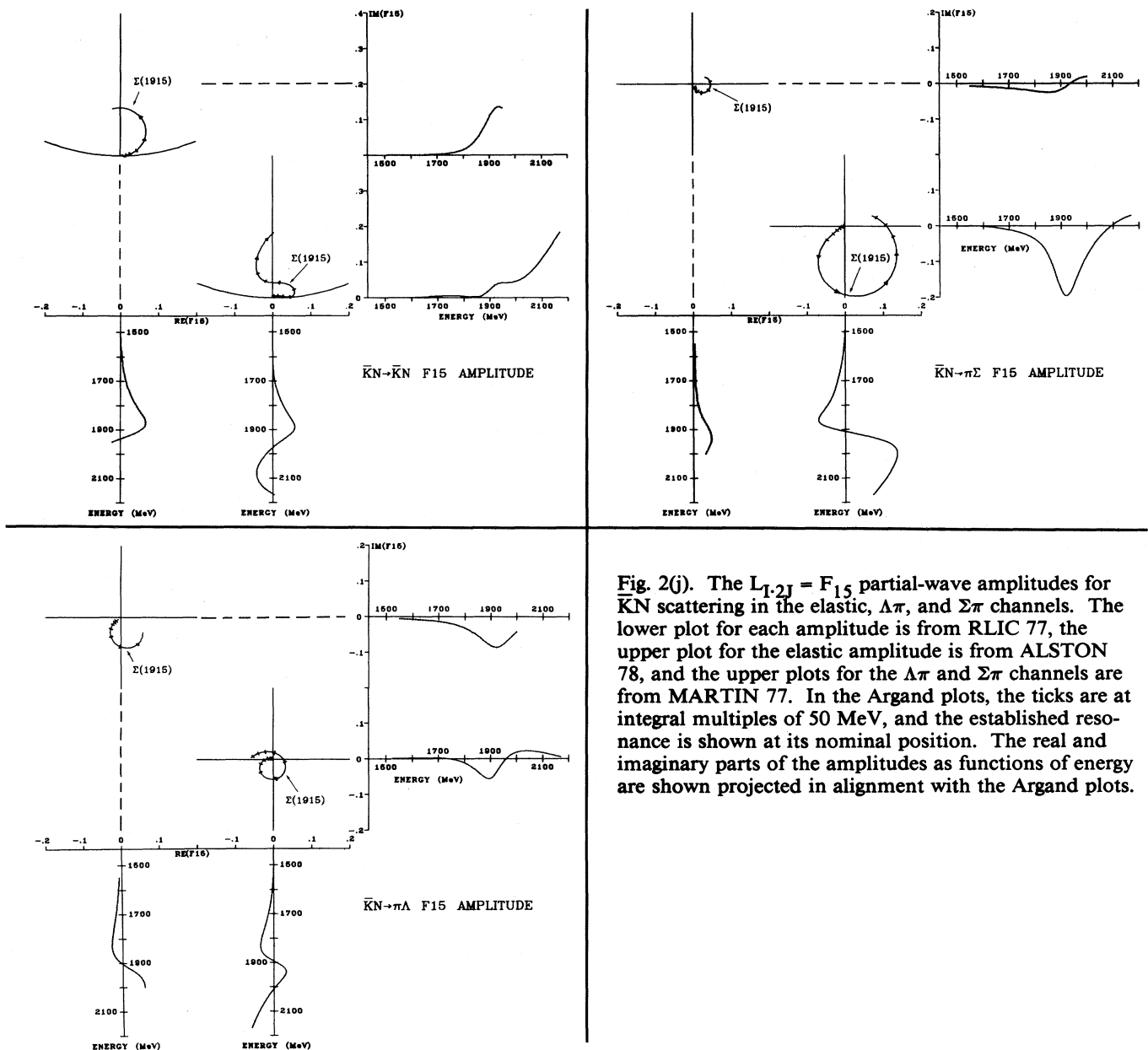


Fig. 2(j). The $L_{1,2J} = F_{15}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Delta\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Delta\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonance is shown at its nominal position. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
 Λ 's and Σ 's

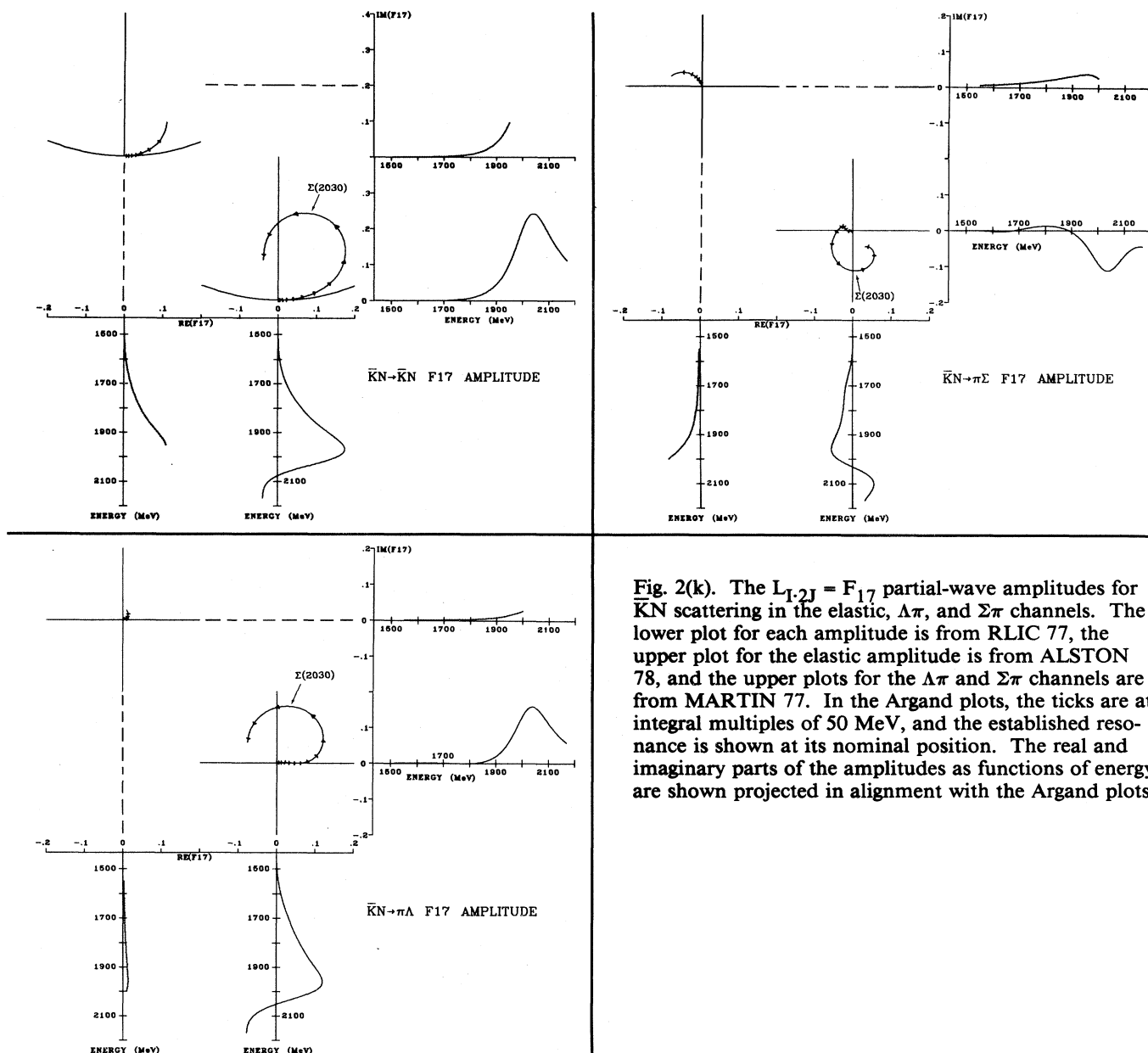


Fig. 2(k). The $L_{1,2}J = F_{17}$ partial-wave amplitudes for $\bar{K}N$ scattering in the elastic, $\Delta\pi$, and $\Sigma\pi$ channels. The lower plot for each amplitude is from RLIC 77, the upper plot for the elastic amplitude is from ALSTON 78, and the upper plots for the $\Delta\pi$ and $\Sigma\pi$ channels are from MARTIN 77. In the Argand plots, the ticks are at integral multiples of 50 MeV, and the established resonance is shown at its nominal position. The real and imaginary parts of the amplitudes as functions of energy are shown projected in alignment with the Argand plots.

Baryons

Λ 's and Σ 's, Λ , $\Lambda(1405)$, $\Lambda(1520)$

12. C.J.S. Damerell et al., Nucl. Phys. **B155**, 13 (1979).
13. Y. Declais et al., CERN 77-16 (1977).
14. M. Alston-Garnjost et al., Phys. Rev. **D21**, 1191 (1980).
15. G.P. Gopal, in *Proceedings of the IVth International Conference on Baryon Resonances* (Toronto, 1980), edited by N. Isgur, p. 159.
16. G.P. Gopal et al., Nucl. Phys. **B119**, 362 (1977).
17. M. Alston-Garnjost et al., Phys. Rev. **D18**, 182 (1978).
18. B.R. Martin et al., Nucl. Phys. **B126**, 266 (1977); **B126**, 285 (1977); and **B127**, 349 (1977).
19. P. Baillon and P.J. Litchfield, Nucl. Phys. **B94**, 39 (1975).
20. A. de Bellefon and A. Berthon, Nucl. Phys. **B109**, 129 (1976).
21. A.J. Van Horn, Nucl. Phys. **B87**, 145 (1975).
22. R. Levi-Setti, in *Proceedings of the Lund International Conference on Elementary Particles* (Lund, 1969), p. 339.
23. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. **111B** (1982).

S=-1 I=0 HYPERON STATES (Λ)

Λ

18 LAMBDA(1116, JP=1/2+) I=0
SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Lambda(1405) S_{01}$

Status: ****

37 LAMBDA(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0
PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS
THIS RESONANCE IS IDENTIFIED WITH THE VIRTUAL BOUND STATE IN THE N-KBAR SYSTEM FOUND IN THE ANALYSIS OF LOW ENERGY K-P INTERACTIONS. WE LIST THOSE RESULTS SEPARATELY IN THE NEXT ENTRY. WE USE ONLY PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS FOR GETTING THE MASS AND WIDTH FOR THE BARYON TABLE.

37 LAMBDA(1405) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(1405.0)	ALSTON	61 HBC	K-P 1.15 GEV/C	
M	(1410.0)	ALEXANDER	62 HBC	PI-P 2.1 GEV/C	
M	(1405.0)	ALSTON	62 HBC	K-P 1.2-5 GEV/C	
M	(1382.0)	ENGLER	65 HDBC	PI-P, PI+D 1.68	7/66
M	1400.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC	PBAR P 3-4 GEV/C	7/66
M	67 1400.0	BIRMINGHAM	66 HBC	K-P 3.5	9/67
M	120 1405.0	GALTIERI	68 HBC	K-D 2.1-2.7GEV/C	6/68
M	AVG	1402.4	3.5	AVERAGE	

37 LAMBDA(1405) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(20.0)	ALSTON	61 HBC		7/66
W	35.0	ALEXANDER	62 HBC		
W	(50.0)	ALSTON	62 HBC		
W	(89.0)	ENGLER	65 HDBC		7/66
W	60.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC		7/66
W	67 50.0	BIRMINGHAM	66 HBC	K-P 3.5	9/67
W	120 35.0	GALTIERI	68 HBC	K-D 2.1-2.7GEV/C	6/68
W	AVG	38.1	3.9	AVERAGE	

37 LAMBDA(1405) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	LAMBDA(1405) INTO SIGMA PI	DECAY MASSES	1189+ 140
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REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1405) (PROD. EXP.)

ALSTON	61 PRL 6 698	+ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, +	(LRL) I
ALEXANDE	62 PRL 8 447	ALEXANDER, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, SMITH	(LRL) I
ALSTON	62 CERN CONF 311	+ALVAREZ, FERRO-LUZZI, ROSENFELD, +	(LRL) I
ENGLER	65 PRL 15 224	+FISK, KRAEMER, MELTZER, WESTGARD, +	(CARN+BNL) IJ
MUSGRAVE	65 NC 35 735	+PETHEZAS, +	(BIRM+CERN-EPOL+LOIC-SACL)
BIRMINGHAM	66 PR 152 1148	(BIRM+GLAS+LOIC+OXF+RHEL)	
GALTIERI	68 PRL 21 573	BARBARO-GALTIERI, CHADWICK +	(LRL+SLAC)

1405 MEV REGION: EXTRAPOLATIONS BELOW THRESHOLD

24 LAMBDA(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0 S⁰1
EXTRAPOLATIONS BELOW THRESHOLD
SEE THE NOTE IN THE PREVIOUS ENTRY. THE DIFFICULTIES IN EXTRAPOLATING FROM THE PHYSICAL REGION TO THE RESONANCE LOCATION ARE DISCUSSED BY DALITZ 67.
THE QUESTION ON WHETHER LAMBDA(1405) IS AN M-KBAR BOUND STATE OR A CDD POLE (DALITZ 70, RAJASEKARAN 72) HAS BEEN INVESTIGATED BY CLINE 71, MARTIN 71, GALTIERI 72, AND DOBSON 72. THE LAST TWO PAPERS CONCLUDE THAT THE DATA CANNOT TELL THE DIFFERENCE.
THE (N KBAR)/(SIGMA PI) COUPLING RATIO IS DISCUSSED BY OADES 77.

24 LAMBDA(1405) MASS (MEV)

M	1410.7	(1.0)	KIM	65 HBC	0-EFF-RANGE FIT	7/66
M	1409.6	(1.7)	SAKITT	65 HBC	0-EFF-RANGE FIT	7/66
M	1407.5	(1.2)	DATA OF SAKITT ARE USED IN FIT BY KITTEL			
M	1403.0	(3.0)	KITTEL	66 HBC	0-EFF-RANGE FIT	7/66
M	1416.0	(4.0)	KIM	67 HBC	K MATRIX FIT(KP)	8/67
M	(1421.0)		MARTIN	69 HBC	CONST. K MATRIX	10/69
M	A (1406.0)		MARTIN	70 RVUE	CONST. K MATRIX	6/70
M	A	SEE ALSO THE ACCOMPANYING PAPER OF THOMAS 73.	CHAO	73 DPWA	0-RNG. FIT-SOL B	9/73
M	A					9/73

24 LAMBDA(1405) WIDTH (MEV)

W	37.0	(3.2)	KIM	65 HBC		7/66
W	26.2	(4.1)	SAKITT	65 HBC		7/66
W	34.1	(4.1)	KITTEL	66 HBC		7/66
W	50.0	(5.0)	KIM	67 HBC	K MATRIX FIT(KP)	8/67
W	29.0	(6.0)	MARTIN	69 HBC	CONST. K MATRIX	10/69
W	(20.0)		MARTIN	70 RVUE	CONST. K MATRIX	6/70
W	B (55.0)		CHAO	73 DPWA	0-RNG. FIT-SOL B	9/73
W	B	ASYMMETRIC SHAPE, W/2=41 MEV BELOW RESONANCE, 14 MEV ABOVE.				9/73

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1405) (EXTRAPOLATIONS)

KIM	65 PRL 14 29	J K KIM	(COLU)IJP
SAKITT	65 PR 139 87 19	+DAY, GLASSER, SEAMAN, FRIEDMAN, +	(UMD+LRL)IJP
KITTEL	66 PL 21 349	W KITTEL, G OTTER, I WACEK	(VIEN)IJP
KIM	67 PRL 19 1074	J KIM	(YALE)IJP
MARTIN	69 PR 183 1352	B R MARTIN, M SAKITT	(LOUC+BNL)
MARTIN	70 NP 816 479	A D MARTIN, G G ROSS	(DURH)IJP
CHAO	73 NP 856 46	CHAO, KRAEMER, THOMAS, MARTIN (RHEL+CARN+LOUC)IJP	
ALSO	73 NP 856 15	THOMAS, ENGLER, FISK, KRAEMER	(CARN)IJ

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ABRAMS	65 PR 139 8454	G S ABRAMS, B SECHI-ZORN	(UMD)IJP
DONALD	66 PL 22 711	+ EDWARDS, LYS, NISAR, MOORE	(LIV)
KADYK	66 PRL 17 599	+OREN, G+S GOLDBERGER, TRILLING	(LRL)IJP
DALITZ	67 PR 153 1617	DALITZ, WONG, RAJASEKARAN	(OXF+BOMB)
DALITZ	70 DUKE-HR 70 03	R D DALITZ	(OXF)
CLINE	71 PRL 26 1194	D CLINE, R LAUMANN, J MAPP	(MISC)
MARTIN	71 PL 358 62	A D MARTIN, B R MARTIN, ROSS	(DURH+LOUC+RHEL)
DOBSON	72 PR 06 3256	P N DOBSON, R MCCLANEY	(LRL)
GALTIERI	72 LBL 555	A BARBARO-GALTIERI	(LBL)
RAJASEKA	72 PR D5 610	RAJASEKARAN	(TIFR)
ALSO	EARLIER PAPERS CITED IN RAJASEKARAN 72		
SHAW	73 PURDUE CONF. 417	SHAW	(UCI)IJP
OADES	77 NC 42A 462	G C OADES, G RASCHE	(AARH+ZURI)IJP

$\Lambda(1520) D_{03}$

Status: ****

38 LAMBDA(1520, JP=3/2-) I=0 D⁰3

THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY THAT WERE PUBLISHED BEFORE 1975 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN REMOVED. THEY WERE LAST LISTED IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

PRODUCTION AND FORMATION EXPERIMENTS AGREE QUITE WELL WITH EACH OTHER, SO THE TWO ARE LISTED TOGETHER HERE.

THE DECAY MODE LAMBDA PI PI IS LARGELY DUE TO SIGMA(1385) PI. ONLY THE VALUES OF (SIGMA(1385) PI)/(LAMBDA 2PI) GIVEN BY MAST 72 AND CORDEN 75 ARE BASED ON REAL 3-BODY PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES (THE OLDER RESULTS USE CRUDER METHODS). THE DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE TWO RESULTS IS ESSENTIALLY DUE TO THE DIFFERENT HYPOTHESES MADE CONCERNING THE SHAPE OF THE EPSILON MESON.

38 LAMBDA(1520) MASS (MEV)

M	2000 1519.4	0.3	CORDEN	75 DBC	K-D 1.4-1.8GV/C	4/75
M	4K 1519.7	0.3	CAMERON	77 HBC	K-P 0.96-1.36GEV	1/78
M	1519.0	1.0	RLIC	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76
M	1520.0	0.5	ALSTON	78 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC	1/78
M	5K 1517.8	1.2	BARLAG	79 HBC	K-P AT 4.2 GEV/C	12/79
M	300 1517.3	1.5	BARBER	80 SPEC	GAM P TO K+ Y*	2/82
M	1519.0	1.0	GOPAL	80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC	12/81
M	AVG	1519.50	0.18	AVERAGE		

Baryons

Data Card Listings

$\Lambda(1600)$, $\Lambda(1670)$, $\Lambda(1690)$

101 LAMBDA(1600) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and branching ratios for various decay channels like K-bar N, K-bar N pi, etc.

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1600)

Table listing references for Lambda(1600) with columns for author, journal, and reference number.

$\Lambda(1670)$ S₀₁

Status: ****

40 LAMBDA(1670, JP=1/2-) I=0 S**01

THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY THAT WERE PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN REMOVED. THEY WERE LAST LISTED IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

40 LAMBDA(1670) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for Lambda(1670) with columns for mass, width, and reference.

40 LAMBDA(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for Lambda(1670) with columns for width, mass, and reference.

40 LAMBDA(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Lambda(1670) and their corresponding decay masses.

40 LAMBDA(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Lambda(1670) into various channels like K-bar N, K-bar N pi, etc.

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1670)

Table listing references for Lambda(1670) with columns for author, journal, and reference number.

$\Lambda(1690)$ D₀₃

Status: ****

55 LAMBDA(1690, JP=3/2-) I=0 D**03

THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY THAT WERE PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 ARE NOW OBSOLETE AND HAVE BEEN REMOVED. THEY WERE LAST LISTED IN OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

55 LAMBDA(1690) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for Lambda(1690) with columns for mass, width, and reference.

55 LAMBDA(1690) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for Lambda(1690) with columns for width, mass, and reference.

55 LAMBDA(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Lambda(1690) and their corresponding decay masses.

55 LAMBDA(1690) BRANCHING RATIOS

THE SUM OF ALL THE QUOTED BRANCHING RATIOS IS MORE THAN 1.0. THE TWO-BODY RATIOS ARE FROM PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES, AND THUS PROBABLY ARE MORE RELIABLE THAN THE THREE-BODY RATIOS, WHICH ARE DETERMINED FROM BUMPS IN CROSS SECTIONS. OF THE LATTER, THE SIGMA PI PI BUMP LOOKS MORE SIGNIFICANT (THE ERROR GIVEN FOR THE LAMBDA PI PI RATIO LOOKS UNREASONABLY SMALL). HARDLY ANY OF THE SIGMA PI PI DECAY CAN BE VIA SIGMA(1385), FOR THEN NINE TIMES AS MUCH LAMBDA PI PI DECAY WOULD BE REQUIRED.

Table showing branching ratios for Lambda(1690) into various channels like K-bar N, K-bar N pi, etc.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Lambda(1690), Lambda(1800)

R6 LAMBDA(1690) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI S-WAVESQRT(P1*P5)
R6 +0.27 0.04 PREVOST 74 DPWA 0-K-N TO S(1385)PI 10/74

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1690)

ARMENT-1 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID+SACL)IJP
ARMENT-2 68 NP 88 216 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID+SACL) I
ARMENT-3 68 NP 88 223 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID+SACL)IJP
BARTLEY 68 PRL 21 1111 +CHU, DOWD, GREENE, + (TUFT+FSU+BRAN) I
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (BIRM+CAVE+RHEL) I
ALSO 67 PRL 18 62 DAVIES, DOWELL, + (BIRM+CAVE+RHEL) I
CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265 +HARMSSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHIC+HEID)IJP
ARMENT-4 69 NP 814 91 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID+SACL)IJP
BERLEY 69 PL 308 430 +HART, RAHM, WILLIS, YAMAMOTO (BNL)IJP
BERTANZA 69 PR 177 2036 +BIGI, CARRARA, CASALI, + (PISA+BNL+MPI)IJP
GALTIERI 70 DUKE 173 A BARBARO GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI, LASINSKI..OBERLACK+ (EFI+HEID)IJP
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF +CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPI)IJP
BAXTER 73 NP 867 125 BAXTER, BUCKINGHAM, CORBETT, DUNN, + (OXF)IJP
HART 73 PURDUE CONF. 311 +RICE, BACASTOW, FUNG, + (TENN+UCR+MASA+BUFF)IJP
KANE 74 LBL-2452 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
PREVOST 74 NP 869 246 PREVOST, BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+CERN+HEID)
LONDON 75 NP 885 289 LONDON, YU, BOYD, + (BNL+CERN+EPOL+ORSA+TORI)
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806 +CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL + (BNL)I
HEPPZ 76 PL 658 487 +BRAUN, GRIMM, STROBELE, THOL + (CERN+HEID+MPI)IJP
MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
ALSO 77 NP 8126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
RLIC 77 NP 8119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON, + (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
ALSTON 78 NP 818 182 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARAJOST, KENNEY, + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

Lambda(1800) S01

Status: ***

36 LAMBDA(1800, JP=1/2-) I=0 S''01
THE S01 AMPLITUDE SHOWS A RATHER CLEAR SECOND RESONANCE BEHAVIOR IN THE 1700-1900 MEV REGION. THERE ARE MAJOR DISAGREEMENTS ABOUT THE MASS, WIDTH, AND COUPLINGS.

36 LAMBDA(1800) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, mass (MeV), and references. Includes entries for BRICMAN, KIM, LANGBEIN, MARTIN, GOPAL, RLIC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

36 LAMBDA(1800) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, width (MeV), and references. Includes entries for BRICMAN, KIM, LANGBEIN, MARTIN, RLIC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

36 LAMBDA(1800) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P, decay mode, and decay masses. Includes entries for LAMBDA(1800) INTO N KBAR, INTO SIGMA PI, INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, INTO N K*(892), and INTO N K*(892), D3 WAVE.

36 LAMBDA(1800) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R, branching ratio, and references. Includes entries for LAMBDA(1800) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI, FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), S1 WAVE, FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), D3 WAVE, and FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), P3 WAVE.

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1800)

BRICMAN 70 PL 358 511 C BRICMAN, M FERRO-LUZZI, J P LAGNAUX(CERN)IJP
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPI)IJP
MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
ALSO 77 NP 8126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
RLIC 77 NP 8119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON, + (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
ALSTON 78 NP 818 182 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARAJOST, KENNEY, + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
CAMERON 78 NP 8143 189 +FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+(RHEL+LOIC)IJP
CAMERON2 78 NP 8146 327 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, + (RHEL+LOIC)IJP
GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

Lambda(1800) P01

Status: ***

77 LAMBDA(1800, JP=1/2-) I=0 P''01

THE EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IS SOMEWHAT CONFUSED. IT WAS FIRST SUGGESTED IN A PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSIS OF N KBAR DATA BY THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE PO1 AMPLITUDE WHEN IT WAS PARAMETRIZED AS A TWO-STRAIGHT-LINE BACKGROUND (ARMENTEROS 68).

ALMOST ALL THE RECENT ANALYSES CONTAIN A P01 STATE, AND SOMETIMES TWO, BUT THE MASSES, WIDTHS, AND BRANCHING RATIOS VARY GREATLY. SEE ALSO THE LAMBDA(1600) P01 LISTING.

77 LAMBDA(1800) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns M, mass (MeV), and references. Includes entries for ARMENTEROS, BAILEY, ARMENTEROS, ARMENTEROS, GALTIERI, KIM, LANGBEIN, PREVOST, CARROLL, MARTIN, CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE, RLIC, and GOPAL.

77 LAMBDA(1800) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns W, width (MeV), and references. Includes entries for ARMENTEROS, BAILEY, ARMENTEROS, GALTIERI, KIM, LANGBEIN, PREVOST, CARROLL, MARTIN, RLIC, CAMERON2, and GOPAL.

77 LAMBDA(1800) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns P, decay mode, and decay masses. Includes entries for LAMBDA(1800) INTO N KBAR, INTO SIGMA PI, INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, INTO N K*(892), P1 WAVE, and INTO N K*(892), P3 WAVE.

77 LAMBDA(1800) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns R, branching ratio, and references. Includes entries for LAMBDA(1800) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, PUBLISHED SIGM CHANGED TO AGREE WITH LUND 1969 CONVENTION, GALTIERI, KIM, OR LESS, MARTIN, RLIC, FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI, FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), P1 WAVE, CAMERON2, and FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), P3 WAVE.

Baryons

$\Lambda(1800)$, $\Lambda(1820)$, $\Lambda(1830)$

Data Card Listings

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(1800)$

ARMENTER 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID+SACL)IJP
BAILEY 69 THESIS UCRL-50617 DAVID SAAL BAILEY (LLL)IJP
ARMENTER 70 DUKE CONF 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID)IJP
GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP
PREVOST 74 NP B69 246 PREVOST, BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+CERN+HEID)
CARROLL 74 PRL 37 806 +CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL+ (BNL)I
MARTIN 77 NP B127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
ALSO 77 NP B126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
ALSO 77 NP B126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
RLIC 77 NP B119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
CAMERON 78 NP B146 327 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, + (RHEL+LOIC)IJP
GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

$\Lambda(1820)$ F'05

Status: ****

39 LAMBDA(1820, JP=5/2-) I=0 F'05

FOR MOST RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1973 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THIS STATE IS WELL ESTABLISHED. MOST OF THE QUOTED ERRORS ARE STATISTICAL ONLY. THE SYSTEMATIC ERRORS DUE TO THE PARTICULAR PARAMETRIZATIONS USED IN THE P.W.A. ARE NOT INCLUDED. FOR THIS REASON WE DO NOT CALCULATE WEIGHTED AVERAGES FOR THE MASS AND WIDTH.

39 LAMBDA(1820) MASS (MEV)

Table with 6 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Error, Reference, and Notes. Includes entries for KANE, DECLAIS, MARTIN, RLIC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

39 LAMBDA(1820) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 6 columns: Particle, Width (MeV), Error, Reference, and Notes. Includes entries for KANE, DECLAIS, MARTIN, RLIC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

39 LAMBDA(1820) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Mode, Reference, Decay Masses, and Notes. Lists decay modes P1 through P6.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

Matrix of branching fractions with 6 columns (P1-P6) and 6 rows (P1-P6).

39 LAMBDA(1820) BRANCHING RATIOS

ERRORS QUOTED BY EXPERIMENTERS DO NOT INCLUDE UNCERTAINTY DUE TO PARAMETRIZATION USED IN THE P.W.A. THEY SHOULD BE INCREASED.

Table with 4 columns: Mode, Reference, Branching Ratio, and Notes. Lists ratios for P1 through P6.

LAMBDA(1820) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI

Table with 4 columns: Mode, Reference, Branching Ratio, and Notes. Lists ratios for A and B.

LAMBDA(1820) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA ETA

Table with 4 columns: Mode, Reference, Branching Ratio, and Notes. Lists ratios for R3 and R3 FIT.

R4 LAMBDA(1820) INTO (SIGMA(1385) PI)/TOTAL (P5)
R4 0.20 0.05 BIRGE 65 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM PI PI 7/66
R4 FIT 0.105 0.029 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)

R5 LAMBDA(1820) INTO (SIGMA PI PI)/TOTAL (P3)
R5 C NO CLEAR SIGNAL ARMENT-4 68 HDCC 0 K-N TO SIG PI PI 11/68
R5 C THERE IS A SUGGESTION OF A BUMP ENOUGH TO BE CONSISTENT WITH
R5 C WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM SIGMA(1385) TO SIGMA PI DECAY -- ABOUT 0.02.

R6 LAMBDA(1820) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI P-WAVESORT(P1*P5)
R6 +0.27 0.03 PREVOST 74 DPWA 0- K-N TO S(1385)PI 10/74
R6 D -0.167 0.054 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78
R6 D THE SIGN HERE AND IN R7 IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE
R6 D BARYON-FIRST CONVENTION. 12/79

R7 LAMBDA(1820) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI F-WAVESORT(P1*P6)
R7 D +0.065 0.029 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78
R7 FIT 0.065 0.029 FROM FIT

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(1820)

CHAMBERL 62 PR 125 1696 CHAMBERLAIN, CROME, KEEFE, KERTH, + (LRL) I
GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, R D TRIPP(LRL)IJP
SODICKSO 64 PR 153 8757 SODICKSON, MANNELL, FRISCH, WAHLIG (MIT+BNL) J
BIRGE 65 ATENUS CONF 296 +ELY, KALMUS, KERMAN, LOUIE, SAHOURIA, + (LRL)IJP
HOLLEY 65 UCRL-16274 THESIS W R HOLLEY (R) J
BIRMINGH 66 PR 152 1148 +BIRMINGHAM+LOIC+OXF+RHEL
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LUNDBY + (BNL)I
GELFAND 66 PRL 17 1224 +HARMSSEN, LEVI-SETTI, PREDAZZI+ (EFI+ANL)

$\Lambda(1830)$ D05

Status: ****

56 LAMBDA(1830, JP=5/2-) I=0 D05

FOR RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1973 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THE BEST EVIDENCE FOR THIS RESONANCE COMES FROM THE SIGMA PI CHANNEL. IT IS WELL ESTABLISHED.

56 LAMBDA(1830) MASS (MEV)

Table with 6 columns: Particle, Mass (MeV), Error, Reference, and Notes. Includes entries for KANE, MARTIN, RLIC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

56 LAMBDA(1830) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 6 columns: Particle, Width (MeV), Error, Reference, and Notes. Includes entries for KANE, MARTIN, RLIC, and GOPAL.

56 LAMBDA(1830) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 4 columns: Mode, Reference, Decay Masses, and Notes. Lists decay modes P1 through P4.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda(1830)$, $\Lambda(1890)$, $\Lambda(2000)$

56 $\Lambda(1830)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID, name, and branching ratios. Includes sub-sections for INTRODUCTION, FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, and FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA OMEGA.

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(1830)$

Table listing references for $\Lambda(1830)$ with columns for author, year, and journal details.

$\Lambda(1890)$ P₀₃

Status: ***

60 $\Lambda(1890, JP=3/2^+)$ I=0 P03

FOR RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THE JP=3/2+ ASSIGNMENT IS CONSISTENT WITH ALL AVAILABLE DATA (INCLUDING POLARIZATION) AND RECENT PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES. THE DOMINANT INELASTIC MODES REMAIN UNKNOWN.

60 $\Lambda(1890)$ MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for $\Lambda(1890)$ with columns for mass value, error, and reference.

60 $\Lambda(1890)$ WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for $\Lambda(1890)$ with columns for width value, error, and reference.

60 $\Lambda(1890)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for $\Lambda(1890)$ with columns for mode, branching ratio, and reference.

60 $\Lambda(1890)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for $\Lambda(1890)$ with columns for mode, ratio, and reference.

Table showing branching ratios for $\Lambda(1890)$ with columns for mode, ratio, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(1890)$

Table listing references for $\Lambda(1890)$ with columns for author, year, and journal details.

$\Lambda(2000)$

Status: *

89 $\Lambda(2000)$ I=0

WE LIST HERE ALL THE AMBIGUOUS RESONANCE POSSIBILITIES WITH A MASS AROUND 2 GEV. THE PROPOSED QUANTUM NUMBERS ARE D3 (GALTIERI 70 IN SIGMA P1), D3F5, P3D5, OR P1D3 (BRANDSTETTER 72 IN LAMBDA OMEGA), AND S1 (CAMERON2 78 IN N K*(892)). THE FIRST TWO OF THE ABOVE ANALYSES SHOULD NOW BE CONSIDERED OBSOLETE.

89 $\Lambda(2000)$ MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for $\Lambda(2000)$ with columns for mass value, error, and reference.

89 $\Lambda(2000)$ WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for $\Lambda(2000)$ with columns for width value, error, and reference.

89 $\Lambda(2000)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for $\Lambda(2000)$ with columns for mode, branching ratio, and reference.

89 $\Lambda(2000)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for $\Lambda(2000)$ with columns for mode, ratio, and reference.

REFERENCES FOR $\Lambda(2000)$

Table listing references for $\Lambda(2000)$ with columns for author, year, and journal details.

Baryons

$\Lambda(2000)$, $\Lambda(2020)$, $\Lambda(2100)$

Data Card Listings

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

NAKKASYA 75 NP B93 85 A NAKKASYAN (CERN)IJP

$\Lambda(2020)$ F₀₇

Status: *

27 LAMBDA(2020, JP=7/2-) I=0 F07

EFFECTS IN THIS PARTIAL WAVE HAVE BEEN OBSERVED AT DIFFERENT ENERGIES IN TWO CHANNELS. IN LITCHFIELD 71, NEED FOR THE STATE RESTS SOLELY ON POSSIBLY INCONSISTENT POLARIZATION MEASUREMENT AT 1.784 GEV/C. HEMINGWAY 75 ANALYSIS OF N KBAR DOES NOT REQUIRE THIS STATE. RLIC 77 DO NOT NEED IT IN EITHER N KBAR OR SIGMA PI. WITH NEW K- NEUTRON ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS INCLUDED, DECLAIS 77 SEE THIS STATE. HOWEVER, THIS AND OTHER NEW DATA ARE INCLUDED IN GOPAL 80 AND THIS STATE IS NOT REQUIRED. BACCARI 77 WEAKLY SUPPORTS THIS STATE.

27 LAMBDA(2020) MASS (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: M, (2020.0), (20.0), GALTIERI 70 DPWA, 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI, 7/70

27 LAMBDA(2020) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: W, (160.0), (30.0), GALTIERI 70 DPWA, 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI, 7/70

27 LAMBDA(2020) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 5 columns: P1, LAMBDA(2020) INTO N KBAR, 938+ 494, DECAY MASSES

27 LAMBDA(2020) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 5 columns: R1, LAMBDA(2020) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, (0.05), (0.02), LITCHFIE 71 DPWA, (P1)

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2020)

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
LITCHFIE 71 NP B30 125 LITCHFIELD,...+LESQUOY,+ (RHEL+CDEF+SACL)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

HEMINGWAY 75 NP B91 12 HEMINGWAY,EADES,HARMSEN+ (CERN+HEID+MPIM)IJP

$\Lambda(2100)$ G₀₇

Status: ****

41 LAMBDA(2100, JP=7/2-) I=0 G07

FOR MOST RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1973 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THIS ENTRY ONLY INCLUDES RESULTS FROM PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS AROUND 2100 MEV ARE GIVEN IN A SEPARATE ENTRY BELOW.

41 LAMBDA(2100) MASS (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: M, 2115.0, (10.0), KANE 74 DPWA, K-P TO PI SIG, 12/81

41 LAMBDA(2100) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: W, 152.0, (15.0), KANE 74 DPWA, K-P TO PI SIG, 12/81

41 LAMBDA(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 5 columns: P1, LAMBDA(2100) INTO N KBAR, 938+ 494, DECAY MASSES

41 LAMBDA(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 5 columns: R1, LAMBDA(2100) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, (0.31), (0.03), HEMINGWAY 75 DPWA, (P1)

Table with 5 columns: R2, LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, +0.11, (0.01), KANE 74 DPWA, SQRTP1*P2

Table with 5 columns: R3, LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO XI K, (0.05), (0.03), TRIPP 67 RVUE, 0 K-P TO XI K, 8/67

Table with 5 columns: R4, LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA OMEGA, -0.04, 0.154, NAHKASYA 75 DPWA, SQRTP1*P4

Table with 5 columns: R5, LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA ETA, -0.050, 0.020, RADER 73 MPWA, SQRTP1*P5

Table with 5 columns: R6, LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), D3 WAVE, +0.21, 0.04, CAMERON2 78 DPWA, SQRTP1*P6

Table with 5 columns: R7, LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), G1 WAVE, -0.04, 0.03, CAMERON2 78 DPWA, SQRTP1*P7

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2100)

WOHL 66 PRL 17 107 C G WOHL, F T SOLMITSZ, M L STEVENSON (LRL)IJP
TRIPP 67 NP B3 10 + LEITH + (LRL+SLAC+ CERN+HEID+SACL)IJP

BERTHON1 70 NP B24 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF+RHEL+SACL)IJP
GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP

HEMINGWAY 75 NP B91 12 HEMINGWAY,EADES,HARMSEN+ (CERN+HEID+MPIM)IJP
NAKKASYA 75 NP B93 85 A NAKKASYAN (CERN)IJP

BACCARI 77 NC 41A 96 +POULARD,REVEL,TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF)IJP
DECLAIS 77 CERN 77-16 +DUCHON,LOUVEL,PATRY,SEGUINOT+ (CAEN+CERN)IJP

GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

2100 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND σ_{TOTAL} EXP'TS

25 LAMBDA(2100, JP=) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE NOTE TO THE G07 LAMBDA(2100), IN FRONT OF THIS ENTRY. HERE WE LIST ONLY PARAMETERS OF PEAKS IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. THE CROSS SECTION PEAKS ARE AT LEAST DOMINANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE LAMBDA(2100), BUT MAY CONTAIN A SMALL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SUGGESTED BUT NOT ESTABLISHED OTHER RESONANCES IN THIS REGION.

25 LAMBDA(2100) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 5 columns: M, (2097.0), (6.0), BOCK 65 HBC, PBAR P 5.7 GEV/C, 7/66

25 LAMBDA(2100) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 5 columns: W, (24.0), (14.0), (24.0), BOCK 65 HBC, INTO KBAR N (P1), 7/66

25 LAMBDA(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 5 columns: P1, LAMBDA(2100) INTO N KBAR, 938+ 494, DECAY MASSES

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Lambda(2100)$, $\Lambda(2110)$, $\Lambda(2325)$, $\Lambda(2350)$

25 LAMBDA(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	LAMBDA(2100) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	THESE VALUES OF ELASTICITIES ASSUME J=7/2 --	
R1	0.305 BUGG 68 CNTR	6/68
R1	0.24 (0.02) BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
R1	0.4 COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
R2	LAMBDA(2100) INTO (N KBAR PI)/TOTAL	(P2)
R2	SEEN BOCK 65 HBC	
R3	LAMBDA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA ETA	SQRT(P1*P3)
R3	(0.09) OR LESS FLATTE 2 67 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM ETA	6/68
R4	LAMBDA(2100) INTO (LAMBDA OMEGA)/TOTAL	(P4)
R4	(0.1) OR LESS FLATTE 1 67 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM OMEGA	8/67

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2100) (PROD. EXP.)

BOCK 65 PL 17 166	+COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN+SACL)
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228	+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.	
FLATTE 1 67 PR 155 1517	S M FLATTE (LRL)
FLATTE 2 67 PR 163 1441	S M FLATTE, C G WOHL (LRL)
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466	+GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL+BIRM-CAVE) I
BRICMAN 70 PL 318 152	+FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
COOL 70 PR D1 1887	+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
LU 70 PR D2 1846	+GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MÖRZ, + (YALE)

$\Lambda(2110)$ F₀₅

Status: ***

35 LAMBDA(2110, JP=5/2+) I=0 F''05

FOR RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THIS RESONANCE IS IN THE BARYON TABLE, BUT THE EVIDENCE FOR IT COULD BE IMPROVED.

35 LAMBDA(2110) MASS (MEV)

M	2112.0	7.0	KANE	74 DPWA	K-P TO PI SIG	12/81
M	A (2103.0)		NAKKASYA	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/76
M	A FOUND IN ONE OF TWO BEST SOLUTIONS.					
M	(2137.0)		BACCARI	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/78
M	2140.0	(20.0)	BELLEFON	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIG PI	11/77
M	2100.0	(50.0)	RLIC	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76
M	2106.0	(50.0)	BELLEFON	78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N	1/78
M	2125.0	(25.0)	CAMERON2	78 DPWA	K-P TO K*(892) N	12/79
M	2092.0	(25.0)	GOPAL	80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC	12/81

35 LAMBDA(2110) WIDTH (MEV)

W	190.0	(30.0)	KANE	74 DPWA	K-P TO PI SIG	12/81
W	A (391.0)		NAKKASYA	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/76
W	(132.0)		BACCARI	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/78
W	140.0	(20.0)	BELLEFON	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIG PI	11/77
W	200.0	(50.0)	RLIC	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76
W	251.0	(50.0)	BELLEFON	78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N	1/78
W	160.0	(30.0)	CAMERON2	78 DPWA	K-P TO K*(892) N	12/79
W	245.0	(25.0)	GOPAL	80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC	12/81

35 LAMBDA(2110) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	LAMBDA(2110) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P2	LAMBDA(2110) INTO SIGMA PI	938+ 494
P3	LAMBDA(2110) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA	1189+ 140
P4	LAMBDA(2110) INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, P-WAVE	1116+ 783
P5	LAMBDA(2110) INTO N K*(892), F1 WAVE	1385+ 140
		940+ 892

35 LAMBDA(2110) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	LAMBDA(2110) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)
R1	+0.20 (0.03) KANE 74 DPWA	K-P TO PI SIG 12/81
R1	+0.14 (0.01) BELLEFON 77 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIG PI 1/76
R1	(+0.10) (0.03) RLIC 77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R2	LAMBDA(2110) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R2	B (0.07) (0.03) RLIC 77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
R2	B (N KBAR)/TOTAL FROM RLIC 77 IS SUPERSEDED BY GOPAL 80.	
R2	C 0.27 (0.06) BELLEFON 78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78
R2	C THE PUBLISHED ERROR OF 0.6 WAS A MISPRINT.	12/79
R2	R2 0.07 (0.03) GOPAL 80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC 12/81
R3	LAMBDA(2110) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA OMEGA	SQRT(P1*P3)
R3	A (0.112) NAKKASYA 75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/76
R3	LESS THAN 0.05 BACCARI 77 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
R4	LAMBDA(2110) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI P-WAVES	SQRT(P1*P4)
R4	D +0.071 0.025 CAMERON2 78 DPWA	0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78
R4	D CAMERON 78 UPPER LIMIT ON F-WAVE DECAY IS 0.03. THE SIGN HERE IS	12/79
R4	D CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST CONVENTION.	12/79
R5	LAMBDA(2110) FROM N KBAR TO N K*(892), F1 WAVE	SQRT(P1*P5)
R5	E -0.17 0.04 CAMERON2 78 DPWA	K-P TO K*N 12/79
R5	E THE SIGN HERE IS CHANGED TO BE IN ACCORD WITH THE BARYON-FIRST	12/79
R5	E CONVENTION. UPPER LIMITS ON THE P3 AND F3 WAVES ARE EACH 0.03.	12/79

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2110)

BERTHON1 70 NP B24 417	+VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF+RHEL+SACL) IJP
LITCHFIELD 71 NP B30 125	LITCHFIELD, ...+LESQUDY, ... (RHEL+CDEF+SACL) IJP
KANE 72 PR D5 1583	D F KANE (LBI) IJP
KANE 74 LBL-2452	D F KANE (LBI) IJP

NAKKASYA 75 NP 893 85	A NAKKASYAN (CERN) IJP
BACCARI 77 NC 414 96	+POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF) IJP
BELLEFON 77 NC 374 175	DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR+ (CDEF+SACL) IJP
RLIC 77 NP B119 362	GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL) IJP
BELLEFON 78 NC 42A 403	+BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET+ (CDEF+SACL) IJP
CAMERON 78 NP B143 189	+FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+ (RHEL+LOIC) IJP
CAMERON2 78 NP B146 327	+FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON+ (RHEL+LOIC) IJP
GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL	(RHEL) IJP

$\Lambda(2325)$ D₀₃

Status: *

112 LAMBDA(2325, JP=3/2-) I=0 D''03

BACCARI 77 FIND THIS STATE WITH JP EITHER 3/2- OR 3/2+ IN A DPWA OF K-P TO LAMBDA OMEGA FROM 2070 TO 2436 MEV. A SUBSEQUENT SEMI-ENERGY-INDEPENDENT PWA FROM THRESHOLD TO 2436 MEV SELECTS 3/2-. BELLEFON 78 (SAME GROUP) ALSO SEE THIS STATE IN A DPWA OF K-P ELASTIC AND CHARGE-EXCHANGE DATA IN THE SAME ENERGY RANGE, AND FIND JP=3/2- OR 3/2+. THEY AGAIN PREFER JP=3/2-, BUT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF MODEL PREFERRED CONSIDERATIONS.

112 LAMBDA(2325) MASS (MEV)

M	2327.0	20.0	BACCARI	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/78
M	2342.0	30.0	BELLEFON	78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N	1/78

112 LAMBDA(2325) WIDTH (MEV)

W	160.0	40.0	BACCARI	77 IPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/78
W	177.0	40.0	BELLEFON	78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N	1/78

112 LAMBDA(2325) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	LAMBDA(2325) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P2	LAMBDA(2325) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA	938+ 494
		1116+ 783

112 LAMBDA(2325) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	LAMBDA(2325) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA OMEGA	SQRT(P1*P2)
R1	3 0.06 0.02 BACCARI 77 IPWA	0 DS33-WAVE 1/78
R1	3 0.05 0.02 BACCARI 77 DPWA	0 DD13-WAVE 1/78
R1	3 0.08 0.03 BACCARI 77 DPWA	0 DD33-WAVE 1/78
R1	3 NOTE THAT THE 3 ENTRIES FOR BACCARI 77 ARE FOR 3 DIFFERENT WAVES.	1/78
R2	LAMBDA(2325) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R2	0.19 0.06 BELLEFON 78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2325)

BACCARI 77 NC 414 96	+POULARD, REVEL, TALLINI+ (SACL+CDEF) IJP
BELLEFON 78 NC 42A 403	+BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET+ (CDEF+SACL) IJP

$\Lambda(2350)$ BUMPS

Status: ***

42 LAMBDA(2350, JP=) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

DAUM 68 FAVORS JP=7/2- OR 9/2+. BRICMAN 70 FAVORS 9/2+. LASTINSKI 71 SUGGESTS THREE STATES IN THIS REGION USING A POMERON + RESONANCES MODEL. THERE ARE NOW ALSO THREE FORMATION EXPERIMENTS FROM THE COLLEGE DE FRANCE-SACLAY GROUP WHICH WE INCLUDE HERE, BELLEFON 77, BACCARI 77, AND BELLEFON 78, WHICH FIND 9/2+ IN DPWAS OF KBAR N TO SIGMA PI, LAMBDA OMEGA, AND KBAR N.

42 LAMBDA(2350) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2340.0	(7.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
M	2358.0	(6.0)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
M	2344.0	(15.0)	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	(2360.0)	(20.0)	LU	70 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71
M	(2372.0)		BACCARI	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/78
M	2365.0	20.0	BELLEFON	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIG PI	11/77
M	2370.0	50.0	BELLEFON	78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N	1/78

42 LAMBDA(2350) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	140.0	(20.0)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
W	324.0	(30.0)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
W	(190.0)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	(55.0)		LU	70 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71
W	(257.0)		BACCARI	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM. OMG.	1/78
W	110.0	20.0	BELLEFON	77 DPWA	0 K-P TO SIG PI	11/77
W	204.0	50.0	BELLEFON	78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N	1/78

42 LAMBDA(2350) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	LAMBDA(2350) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P2	LAMBDA(2350) INTO SIGMA PI	938+ 494
P3	LAMBDA(2350) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA	1189+ 140
		1116+ 783

42 LAMBDA(2350) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	LAMBDA(2350) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	0.12 0.04 BELLEFON 78 DPWA	0 KBAR N TO KBAR N 1/78

Baryons

$\Lambda(2350)$, $\Lambda(2585)$, Σ^+ , Σ^- , Σ^0 , $\Sigma(1385)$

Data Card Listings

R2 LAMBDA(2350) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI SORT(P1*P2)
R2 -0.11 0.02 BELLEFON 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO SIG PI 11/77
R3 LAMBDA(2350) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA OMEGA SORT(P1*P3)
R3 LESS THAN 0.05 BACCARI 77 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM. OMG. 1/78
R4 LAMBDA(2350) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL (J+1/2)*(P1)
R4 J IS NOT DETERMINED IN THESE EXPTS. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1
R4 (0.57) BUGG 68 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 3/78
R4 (1.1) 0.25 BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 3/78
R4 (1.0) COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 3/78

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2350) (PROD. EXP.)

BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE,KNIGHT,+ (RHEL+BIRM+CAVE) I
DAUM 68 NP 87 19 +ERME,LAGNAUX,SENS,STEUER,UDDO (CERN)JP
BRICMAN 70 PL 31B 152 +FERRO LUZZI,PERREAU,+ (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI,+ (BNL) I
LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG,HUGHES,MINIHART,MORI,+ (YALE)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI,LUNDBY,+ (BNL) I
SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.
LASINSKI 71 NP 829 125 T A LASINSKI (EF1)IJP
BELLEFON 77 NC 28A 289 DE BELLEFON,BERTHON,BILLOIR+ (CDEF+SACL) I
PRESENTLY LISTED UNDER SIGMA(2250), BUT ISOSPIN UNDETERMINED.

$\Lambda(2585)$ BUMPS

Status: **

7 LAMBDA(2585, JP=) I=0 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

7 LAMBDA(2585) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M 2585.0 45.0 ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
M (2530.0) (25.0) LU 70 CNTR 0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 1/71

7 LAMBDA(2585) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M (300.0) ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
M (150.0) LU 70 CNTR 0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y* 1/71

7 LAMBDA(2585) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1 LAMBDA(2585) INTO N KBAR DECAY MASSES
938+ 494

7 LAMBDA(2585) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1 LAMBDA(2585) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL (P1)
R1 J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.
R1 (1.0) ABRAMS 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
R1 C (0.12) (0.12) BRICMAN 70 CNTR TOTAL AND CH EX 10/70
R1 C RESONANCE AT END OF REGION ANALYZED -- NO CLEAR SIGNAL.

REFERENCES FOR LAMBDA(2585) (PROD. EXP.)

COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LUNDBY+ (BNL)I
SUPERSEDED BY ABRAMS 70.
ABRAMS 70 PR 10 1917 +COOL,GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,+ (BNL) I
BRICMAN 70 PL 31B 152 +FERRO LUZZI,PERREAU,+ (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG,HUGHES,MINIHART,MORI,+ (YALE)

S=-1 I=1 HYPERON STATES (Σ)

Σ^+

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

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Σ^-

20 SIGMA-(1197, JP=1/2+) I=1

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

Σ^0

21 SIGMA0(1193, JP=1/2+) I=1

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Sigma(1385)$ P₁₃

Status: ****

43 SIGMA(1385, JP=3/2+) I=1 P¹³

SERIOUS INCOMPATIBILITIES EXIST BETWEEN DIFFERENT MEASUREMENTS OF THE SIGMA(1385) MASS AND WIDTH. THESE INCOMPATIBILITIES ARE AT LEAST PARTIALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY SOME EXPERIMENTS QUOTING UNREALISTICALLY SMALL ERRORS. WE CONSISTENTLY INCREASE UNREALISTIC ERRORS BEFORE AVERAGING (SEE THE TYPED NOTE ON K*(892)).

IN THE LISTINGS BELOW WE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN THE BEST VALUES FOR THE SEPARATE CHARGE STATE MASSES AND WIDTHS. THUS WE DO NOT USE RESULTS QUOTED FOR MIXED CHARGES.

WE NO LONGER USE EVERY PUBLISHED VALUE, BUT AVERAGE ONLY THE MOST SIGNIFICANT DETERMINATIONS. NEITHER DO WE AVERAGE RESULTS FROM INCLUSIVE EXPERIMENTS WITH LARGE BACKGROUNDS OR RESULTS WHICH ARE NOT ACCOMPANIED BY AT LEAST A DISCUSSION ON EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION. NEVERTHELESS SYSTEMATIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXPERIMENTS REMAIN (SEE THE IDEOGRAMS INSERTED IN THE DATA CARD LISTINGS BELOW). THESE DIFFERENCES COULD ARISE FROM INTERFERENCE EFFECTS THAT CHANGE WITH PRODUCTION MECHANISM AND/OR BEAM MOMENTUM. THEY CAN ALSO BE ACCOUNTED FOR IN PART BY DIFFERENCES IN THE PARAMETRIZATIONS EMPLOYED (SEE BORENSTEIN 74 FOR A DISCUSSION ON THIS POINT). THUS BORENSTEIN 74 USES A BREIT-WIGNER WITH ENERGY INDEPENDENT WIDTH, SINCE A P-WAVE WAS FOUND TO GIVE UNSATISFACTORY FITS. CAMERON 78 USE THE SAME FORM ON THE OTHER HAND HOLMGREN 77 OBTAIN A GOOD FIT TO THEIR LAMBDA PI MASS SPECTRUM WITH A P-WAVE BREIT-WIGNER, BUT INCLUDE THE PARTIAL WIDTH FOR THE SIGMA PI DECAY MODE IN THE PARAMETRIZATION.

43 SIGMA(1385) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and various experimental references (ALSTON, BERGE, MARTIN, COLLEY, BALTAY, MUSGRAVE, ATHERTON, AMMANN, ATHERTO1, DIONISI, BANERJEE, BANERJEE) and their corresponding values and units.

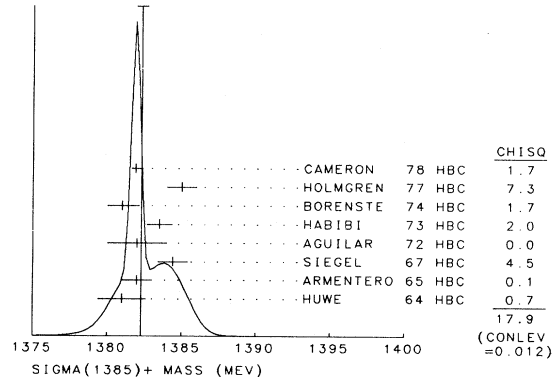
MO 106(1381.0) (4.0) CURTIS 63 OSPK 0 PI-P 1.5 GEV/C
MO E 240 1385.1 2.5 THOMAS 73 HBC 0 PI-P TO PI0K0M 11/77
MO E ERROR ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SORT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE ON K* MASS.
MO 2 3100 1380.0 2.0 BORENSTE 74 HBC 0 K-P TO(1385)+PI5 11/77
MO 2 FROM FIT TO LAM P10 MASS SPECTRUM (IN LAM P1+ PI- P10 EVENTS) WITH
MO 2 NO FIXED AT 34 MEV.
MO F 500(1389.0) (3.0) BAUBILLIE 79 HBC 0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV 1/80
MO F FROM FIT TO INCLUSIVE LAMBDA PI SPECTRUM WITH WIDTH FIXED AT
MO F 40 MEV.

MO AVG 1382.0 2.5 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)

Table with columns for mass (M), width (W), and various experimental references (ELY, COOPER, HUME, ARMENTERO, SMITH, SMITH, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, SIEGEL, AGUILAR, AGUILAR, HABIBI, BIRNBOIM, BARREIRO, BORENSTE, BARBADIN, BARREIRO) and their corresponding values and units.

MO I FROM FIT TO INCLUSIVE LAMBDA PI SPECTRUM
MO E ERROR ENLARGED BY US TO GAMMA/SORT(N). SEE TYPED NOTE ON K* MASS.
MO AVG 1382.29 0.39 AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)
(SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1382.29 ± 0.39
ERROR SCALED BY 1.6



For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Sigma(1385)

Table listing particle properties for Sigma(1385) with columns for mass, error, and various experimental references and measurements.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1387.44 +/- 0.58
ERROR SCALED BY 2.2

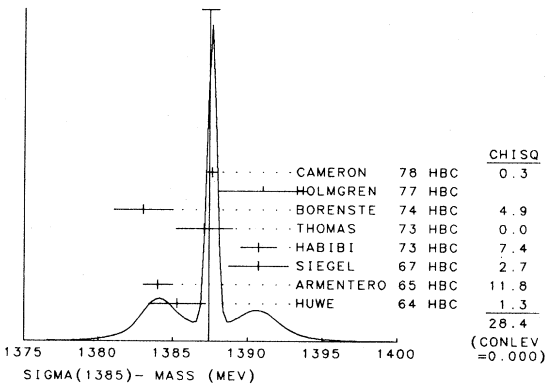


Table 43: (Sigma(1385)-) - (Sigma(1385)+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV). Lists experimental results and their uncertainties.

Table 43: (Sigma(1385)0) - (Sigma(1385)+) MASS DIFFER. (MEV). Lists experimental results for the neutral state.

Table 43: (Sigma(1385)-) - (Sigma(1385)0) MASS DIFFER. (MEV). Lists experimental results for the mass difference between charged and neutral states.

Table 43: Sigma(1385) WIDTH (MEV). Lists various width measurements and fit parameters for the Sigma(1385) resonance.

Table listing particle properties for Sigma(1385) with columns for mass, error, and various experimental references and measurements.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 39.9 +/- 2.4
ERROR SCALED BY 1.9

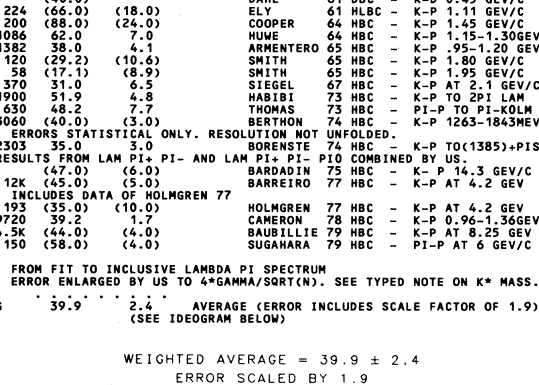


Table 43: Sigma(1385) REAL PART OF POLE POSITION. Lists real part of pole position measurements for Sigma(1385).

Table 43: Sigma(1385) IMAGINARY PART OF POLE POSITION. Lists imaginary part of pole position measurements for Sigma(1385).

Table 43: Sigma(1385) PARTIAL DECAY MODES. Lists partial decay modes and branching ratios for Sigma(1385).

Baryons

Data Card Listings

$\Sigma(1385)$, $\Sigma(1480)$, $\Sigma(1560)$

43 SIGMA(1385) BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 SIGMA(1385) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI) (P2)/(P1)
R1 (0.04) (0.04) BASTIEN 61 HBC +
R1 (0.04) OR LESS ALSTON 62 HBC +-OK-P 1.15 GEV/C

R2 SIGMA(1385) INTO (LAMBDA GAMMA)/TOTAL (P3)
R2 1 (0.17) (0.17) MEISNER 72 HBC 0 1 EVENT ONLY 1/73
R3 SIGMA(1385) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI SQRTP1*P4
R3 C 0.586 0.319 DEVENISH 74 0 FIXED T DISP REL 4/75

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1385)

ALSTON 60 PRL 5 520 +ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, + (LRL) I
BASTIEN 61 PRL 6 702 P BASTIEN, M FERRO-LUZZI, A H ROSENFELD (LRL)
BERGE 61 PRL 6 557 +BASTIEN, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, KIRZ, + (LRL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

MALAMUD 64 PL 10 145 E MALAMUD, P E SCHLEIN (CERN-UCLA) JP
SHAFER 64 PR 134 B1372 J B SHAFER, D O HUWE (LRL) JP
HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER, MAJKA, + (YALE+FNAL+BNL+PITT)

$\Sigma(1480)$ BUMPS Status: *

23 SIGMA(1480, JP-) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

PEAKS ARE SEEN IN LAMBDA PI AND SIGMA PI SPECTRA IN THE REACTION PI+P TO K+ PI Y AT 1.7 GEV/C. ALSO THE Y POLARIZATION OSCILLATES IN THE SAME REGION.

SEE MILLER 70 FOR A DISCUSSION OF THIS STATE. HE SUGGESTS A POSSIBLE ALTERNATE EXPLANATION IN TERMS OF A REFLECTION OF N(1675) DECAY TO LAMBDA K. HOWEVER, SUCH AN EXPLANATION FOR THE K+ SIGMA+ P10 CHANNEL SEEMS UNLIKELY (SEE PAN 70) IN TERMS OF KNOWN DELTA(1650) DECAY INTO SIGMA K. IN ADDITION SUCH REFLECTIONS WOULD ALSO HAVE TO ACCOUNT FOR THE OSCILLATION OF THE Y POLARIZATION IN THE 1480 MASS REGION.

HANSON 71, WITH FEWER DATA THAN PAN 70, CAN NEITHER CONFIRM NOR DENY THE EXISTENCE OF THIS STATE. MAST 75 SEES NO STRUCTURE IN THIS MASS REGION IN K- P TO LAMBDA P10.

ENGELEN 81 PERFORM A MULTI-CHANNEL ANALYSIS OF K-P --> KO PI- P AT 4.2 GEV/C. THEY OBSERVE A 3.5 STD. DEV. SIGNAL AT 1480 MEV IN P KOBAR WHICH CANNOT BE EXPLAINED AS A REFLECTION OF ANY COMPETING CHANNEL.

23 SIGMA(1480) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
M 1479.0 10.0 PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI LAM 3/71
M 1465.0 15.0 PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI SIG 3/71

23 SIGMA(1480) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W 31.0 15.0 PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI LAM 3/71
W 30.0 20.0 PAN 70 HBC + PI+P TO K PI SIG 3/71

23 SIGMA(1480) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
P1 SIGMA(1480) INTO N KBAR 938+ 494
P2 SIGMA(1480) INTO LAMBDA PI 1116+ 140
P3 SIGMA(1480) INTO SIGMA PI 1189+ 140

23 SIGMA(1480) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
R1 SIGMA(1480) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI) (P3)/(P2)
R1 0.82 0.51 PAN 70 HBC + 3/71

23 SIGMA(1480) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL (P1)
R3 SMALL CLINE 73 MPWA K- D TO LM PI- P 9/73

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1480) (PROD. EXP.)
PAN 70 PR D2, 49 +FORMAN, KO, HAGOPIAN, SELOVE (PENN)
CLINE 73 LNC 6 205 CLINE, LAUMANN, MAPP (MISC) IJP

$\Sigma(1560)$ BUMPS Status: **

80 SIGMA(1560, JP-) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

THIS ENTRY LISTS PEAKS REPORTED IN MASS SPECTRA AROUND 1560 MEV WITHOUT IMPLYING THAT THEY ARE NECESSARILY RELATED.

DIONISI 78 OBSERVE A 6 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT AT 1553 MEV IN THE CHARGED (LAMBDA/SIGMA PI) MASS SPECTRA FROM K-P --> LAMBDA/SIGMA PI K KBAR AT 4.2 GEV/C.

IN A CERN ISR EXPERIMENT, LOCKMAN 78 REPORT A NARROW 6 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT AT 1572 MEV IN THE LAMBDA PI+P1- SYSTEMS FROM THE REACTION PP --> LAMBDA PI+ P1- + ANYTHING AT C.M. ENERGIES OF 53 AND 62 GEV.

THESE ENHANCEMENTS ARE UNLIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE SIGMA(1580) (WHICH HAS NOT BEEN CONFIRMED BY SEVERAL RECENT EXPERIMENTS - SEE THE DATA CARD LISTINGS BELOW).

CARROLL 76 OBSERVE A BUMP AT 1550 MEV (AS WELL AS AT 1580 MEV) IN THE K-N I=1 TOTAL CROSS SECTION, BUT UNCERTAINTIES IN CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENTS OUTSIDE THE MASS RANGE OF THE EXPERIMENT PRECLUDE ESTIMATING ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

SEE ALSO MEADOWS 80 FOR A REVIEW OF THIS STATE.

80 SIGMA(1560) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
M 121 1553.0 7.0 DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y* K KBAR 3/79
M 40 1572.0 4.0 LOCKMAN 78 SPEC +- PP TO L PI PI X 12/79

80 SIGMA(1560) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)
W 121 79.0 30.0 DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y* K KBAR 3/79
W C 40 15.0 6.0 LOCKMAN 78 SPEC +- PP TO L PI PI X 12/79

80 SIGMA(1560) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)
P1 SIGMA(1560) INTO LAMBDA PI 1116+ 140
P2 SIGMA(1560) INTO SIGMA PI 1189+ 140

80 SIGMA(1560) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)
R1 SIGMA(1560) INTO SIGMA PI/(SIGMA PI + LAMBDA PI) (P2)/(P1+P2)
R1 0.35 0.12 DIONISI 78 HBC +- K-P TO Y* K KBAR 3/79

80 SIGMA(1560) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/TOTAL (P1)
R2 SEEN LOCKMAN 78 SPEC +- PP TO L PI PI X 12/79

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Sigma(1560), Sigma(1580), Sigma(1620)

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1560) (PROD. EXP.)

DIONISI 78 PL 78B 154 +ARMENTEROS, DIAZ+ (CERN+AMST+NIJM+OXF)I
LOCKMAN 78 CEN DPHPE 78-01 +MEYER, RANDER, POSTER, SCHLEIN+ (UCLA+SACL)

Sigma(1580) D13

Status: **

00 SIGMA(1580, JP=3/2-) I=1 D*13

OBSERVED IN K- N I=1 TOTAL CS WITHOUT JP ASSIGNMENT AT
BNL(LI 73, CARROLL 76, CARROLL 76) AND IN PMA OF K- P
--> LAMBDA PI FOR CH ENERGIES=1560-1600 MEV BY
LITCHFIELD 74. LITCHFIELD 74 FINDS JP=3/2-. NOT SEEN
BY ENGLER 78 OR BY CAMERON 78 (WITH LARGER STATISTICS),
IN KLONG P TO PI+ LAMBDA AND PI- SIGMA0.

00 SIGMA(1580) MASS (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: M, L, C, mass values, and references (LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA, CARROLL 76 DPWA, etc.)

00 SIGMA(1580) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: W, L, C, width values, and references (LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA, CARROLL 76 DPWA, etc.)

00 SIGMA(1580) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 3 columns: P1, P2, P3, decay masses (938+ 494, 1189+ 140, 1189+ 140)

00 SIGMA(1580) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 3 columns: R1, R2, R3, branching ratios and references (LITCHFIELD 74 DPWA, CAMERON 78 HBC, etc.)

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1580)

LITCHFIELD 74 PL 518 509 LITCHFIELD (CERN)IJP
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806 +CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL+ (BNL)I
ENGLER 76 PL 63B 231 +KEYES, KRAEMER, SCHLERETH, TANAKA+ (CARN+ANL)I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

CARROLL 73 APS BRKLY MTG 208 CARROLL, CHIANG, KYCIA, LI, MAZUR, MICHAEL+(BNL)I
73 PURDUE CONF. 283 LI (BNL)I

Sigma(1620) S11

Status: **

32 SIGMA(1620, JP=1/2-) I=1 S*11

THE S11 STATE AT 1697 MEV REPORTED BY VANHORN 75 IS
INTERMEDIATE IN MASS BETWEEN THE SIGMA(1620) AND
SIGMA(1750). WE TENTATIVELY LIST IT UNDER SIGMA(1750).
CARROLL 76 SEES TWO BUMPS IN THE I=1 TOTAL CROSS
SECTIONS NEAR THIS MASS.

PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS ARE LISTED SEPARATELY IN THE NEXT ENTRY.

32 SIGMA(1620) MASS (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: M, L, C, mass values, and references (KIM 71 DPWA, LANGBEIN 72 IPWA, etc.)

32 SIGMA(1620) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: W, L, C, width values, and references (KIM 71 DPWA, LANGBEIN 72 IPWA, etc.)

32 SIGMA(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 3 columns: P1, P2, P3, decay masses (938+ 494, 1189+ 140, 1116+ 135)

32 SIGMA(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 3 columns: R1, R2, R3, branching ratios and references (KIM 71 DPWA, LANGBEIN 72 IPWA, etc.)

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1620)

KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
WONG 71 NC 2A 353 N S WONG (YALE)IJP
LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

VANHORN 75 NP 887 145 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
ALSO 75 NP 887 157 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP

1620 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

78 SIGMA(1620, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

FORMATION EXPERIMENTS ARE LISTED SEPARATELY IN THE
PREVIOUS ENTRY.

THIS RESONANCE NEEDS CONFIRMATION. THE RESULTS OF
CRENNELL 69 AT 3.9 GEV/C ARE NOT CONFIRMED BY THE SABRE
COLLABORATION AT 3.0 GEV/C (SABRE 70). HOWEVER IN AN EXPERIMENT AT
4.5 GEV/C, AMMANN 70 SEE A PEAK AT 1642 MEV WHICH ON THE BASIS OF
BRANCHING RATIOS THEY DO NOT ASSOCIATE WITH THE SIGMA(1670). SEE MILLER
70 FOR A REVIEW OF THESE CONFLICTS.

78 SIGMA(1620) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 5 columns: M, N, mass values, and references (CRENNELL 68 DBC, AMMANN 70 DBC, etc.)

78 SIGMA(1620) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 5 columns: W, N, width values, and references (CRENNELL 68 DBC, AMMANN 70 DBC, etc.)

78 SIGMA(1620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 3 columns: P1, P2, P3, decay masses (938+ 494, 1116+ 140, 1116+ 140+ 140)

78 SIGMA(1620) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with 3 columns: R1, R2, R3, branching ratios and references (BLUMENFEL 69 HBC, CRENNELL 68 DBC, etc.)

Baryons

$\Sigma(1620)$, $\Sigma(1660)$, $\Sigma(1670)$

Data Card Listings

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1620) (PROD. EXP.)

CRENNELL 68 PRL 21 648 +DELANEY, FLAMINIO, KARSHON, + (BNL+CUNY) I
BLUMENFE 69 PL 298 58 BLUMENFELD, KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I
CRENNELL 69 LUND PAPER 183 +KARSHON, LAI, ONEILL, SCARR, + (BNL+CUNY) I
RESULTS ARE QUOTED IN LEVI SETTI 69.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ARMENTER 68 NP 88 183 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON + (CERN+HEID+SACL)
LEVISETT 69 LUND CONF R LEVI SETTI (RAPPORTEUR) (EF1)
TRIPP 69 UURL 19361 R D TRIPP (LRL)
ARMENTER 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON + (CERN+HEID+SACL)
MILLER 70 DUKE 229 D H MILLER (REVIEW TALK) (PURD)
SABRE 70 NP B16 201 SABRE COLLAB. (SACL+AMST+BGNA+REHO+EPOL)
HUNGERBU 74 PR D10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER, MAJKA, + (YALE+FNAL+BNL+PITT)

$\Sigma(1660) P_{11}$

Status: ***

79 SIGMA(1660, JP=1/2+) I=1 P*11

FOR RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

79 SIGMA(1660) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: Mass (MeV), Error, Reference, Decay Mode, and other parameters. Includes entries for KANE, BAILLON, PONTE, VANHORN, MARTIN, RLC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

79 SIGMA(1660) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: Width (MeV), Error, Reference, Decay Mode, and other parameters. Includes entries for KANE, BAILLON, PONTE, VANHORN, MARTIN, RLC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

79 SIGMA(1660) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: Decay Mode, Reference, and Decay Masses. Includes entries for SIGMA(1660) INTO N KBAR, INTO SIGMA PI, and INTO LAMBDA PI.

79 SIGMA(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: Branching Ratio, Error, Reference, Decay Mode, and other parameters. Includes entries for SIGMA(1660) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, and FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1660)

ARMENTER 70 DUKE 123 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID)IJP
KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
HART 73 PURDUE CONF. 311 +RICE, BACASTOW, FUNG, + (TENN+UCR+MASA+BUFF)IJP
LEA 73 NP B56 77 +GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON, (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
KANE 74 LBL-2452 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
BAILLON 75 NP B94 39 P BAILLON, P J LITCHFIELD (CERN+RHEL)IJP
PONTE 75 PRD 12 2597 +HERTZBACH, BUTTON-SHAFER, (MASA+TENN+UCR)IJP
VANHORN 75 NP B87 145 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
ALSO 75 NP B87 157 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
HEPP2 76 PL 65B 487 +BRAUN, GRIMM, STROBELE, THOL, + (CERN+HEID+MPI)IJP
MARTIN 77 NP B127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
ALSO 77 NP B126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
ALSO 77 NP B126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
RLIC 77 NP B119 362 +RICE, BACASTOW, FUNG, + (TENN+UCR+MASA+BUFF)IJP
ALSTON 78 PR D18 182 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS, + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARAJOST, KENNEY, + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

NOTE ON THE $\Sigma(1670)$

Production experiments: The measured $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ branching ratio for produced $\Sigma(1670)$'s is strongly dependent on momentum transfer. This was first discovered by EBERHARD 69, who suggested that there exist two Σ resonances with the same mass and quantum numbers: one with a large $\Sigma\pi\pi$ [mainly $\Lambda(1405)\pi$] decay mode produced peripherally, and the other with a large $\Sigma\pi$ decay mode produced at larger angles. These results were confirmed by AGUILAR-BENITEZ 70, ASPELL 74, ESTES 74, and TIMMERMANS 76. The most likely quantum numbers for both the $\Sigma\pi$ and the $\Lambda(1405)\pi$ states are D_{13} . There is also possibly a third Σ , the $\Sigma(1690)$ in the Listings, the main evidence for which is a large $\Delta\pi/\Sigma\pi$ branching ratio. These topics have been reviewed by EBERHARD 73 and by MILLER 70.

Formation experiments: Two states are also observed near this mass in formation experiments. One of these, the $D_{13} \Sigma(1670)$, has the same quantum numbers as those observed in production and has a large $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ branching ratio. It may well be the $\Sigma(1670)$ produced at larger angles (see TIMMERMANS 76). The other state, the $P_{11} \Sigma(1660)$, has different quantum numbers from those seen in production, and its $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ branching ratio is unknown. Thus its relation to the produced $\Sigma(1670)$'s remains obscure.

$\Sigma(1670) D_{13}$

Status: ****

44 SIGMA(1670, JP=3/2-) I=1 D**13

FOR MOST RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

RESULTS FROM PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS ARE LISTED SEPARATELY IN THE NEXT ENTRY.

44 SIGMA(1670) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: Mass (MeV), Error, Reference, Decay Mode, and other parameters. Includes entries for KANE, BAILLON, PONTE, VANHORN, BELLEFON, HEPP2, MARTIN, RLC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

44 SIGMA(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: Width (MeV), Error, Reference, Decay Mode, and other parameters. Includes entries for KANE, BAILLON, PONTE, VANHORN, BELLEFON, HEPP2, MARTIN, RLC, ALSTON, and GOPAL.

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Σ(1670)

44 SIGMA(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for particle ID (P1-P8), decay mode description, and decay masses (938, 494, 1116, 140, 1189, 140, 1116, 140+140, 1192, 140+140, 1385, 140, 1405, 140, 1520, 140).

44 SIGMA(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for particle ID (R1-R10), branching ratio description, and values. Includes sub-sections for (P1), (P4), (P5), (P7), (P1*P2), (P1*P3), (P1*P6), and (P1*P8).

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1670)

Table listing references for Sigma(1670) with columns for author names (e.g., Bastien, Zadeh, Berley, Schlein, Smart, Armenteros, Sims, Langbein, Baxter, Hart, Devenish, Kane, Prevost, Bailon, Hertzbach, Vanhorn, Bellefon, Hepp2, Cameron, Martin, Vanhorn, Alston, Morris, Gopal) and their respective publications.

Σ(1670) BUMPS

51 SIGMA(1670, JP=) I=1 PROD. AND CROSS SECT. EXPS
FORMATION EXPERIMENTS ARE LISTED SEPARATELY IN THE PRECEDING ENTRY.
PROBABLY THERE ARE TWO STATES AT SAME MASS WITH SAME QUANTUM NUMBERS, ONE DECAYING INTO SIGMA PI AND LAMBDA PI, THE OTHER INTO LAMBDA(1405) PI. SEE THE NOTE PRECEDING THE PRECEDING ENTRY.

Table with columns for particle ID (M, A, B, C, D), mass (MEV), and experimental data for Sigma(1670) mass.

Table with columns for particle ID (W, A, B, D), width (MEV), and experimental data for Sigma(1670) width.

Table with columns for particle ID (P1-P7), decay mode description, and decay masses (938+494, 1116+140, 1189+140, 1116+140+140, 1192+140+140, 1385+140, 1405+140).

51 SIGMA(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for particle ID (R1-R8), branching ratio description, and values. Includes sub-sections for (P1)/(P3), (P2)/(P3), (P4)/(P3), (P5)/(P3), (P7)/(P3), (P3)/(P5), and (P7)/(P5).

Baryons

Data Card Listings

$\Sigma(1670)$, $\Sigma(1690)$, $\Sigma(1750)$

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for SIGMA(1670) INTO (LAMBDA PI PI)/(SIGMA PI PI) and SIGMA(1690) INTO (LAMBDA PI PI)/(SIGMA PI PI).

51 SIGMA(1670) QUANTUM NUMBERS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for JP, L, and references. Includes entries for JP=3/2-, JP=3/2-, and JP=3/2-.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1670) (PROD. EXP.)

ALEXANDE 62 CERN CONF 320
ALEVAREZ 63 PRL 10 184
SMITH 63 ATHENS CONF 67
HUWE 64 PR 180 1824(1969)
EBERHARD 65 PRL 14 466
BIRMINGH 66 PR 152 1148
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466
BUTTON-S 68 NP B112 77
PRIMER 68 PRL 20 610
BARNES 69 BNL 13823
EBERHARD 69 PR 163 1466
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58
APSELL 74 PRD 10 1419
BERTHOIN 74 NC 214 146
ESTES 74 LBL-3827 (THESES) R D ESTES
CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806
HEPPI 76 NP B115 82
TIMMERMA 76 NP B112 77
FERRER 81 NP B178 373

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

LEVEQUE 65 PL 18 69
LEE 66 PRL 17 45
EBERHARD 67 PR 163 1466
MILLER 70 DUKE 229
EBERHARD 73 PURDUE CONF. 247
HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051

$\Sigma(1690)$ BUMPS

Status: **

58 SIGMA(1690, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE NOTE PRECEDING THE SIGMA(1670) LISTINGS. SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS ONLY, MAINLY IN LAMBDA PI.

58 SIGMA(1690) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for mass, width, and references. Includes entries for (12.0), (24.0), (6.0), (20.0), (20.0), (20.0), (20.0), (20.0).

58 SIGMA(1690) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for width, mass, and references. Includes entries for (35.0), (35.0), (14.0), (40.0), (10.0), (25.0), (25.0), (60.0).

58 SIGMA(1690) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for decay mode and mass. Includes entries for SIGMA(1690) INTO N KBAR, SIGMA(1690) INTO LAMBDA PI, SIGMA(1690) INTO SIGMA PI, SIGMA(1690) INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, SIGMA(1690) INTO LAMBDA PI PI (INCLUDING P4).

58 SIGMA(1690) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns for branching ratio, mass, and references. Includes entries for (0.4), (0.25), (0.2), (0.2).

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for SIGMA(1690) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI) and SIGMA(1690) INTO (LAMBDA PI PI)/(LAMBDA PI).

Table with columns for JP, L, and references. Includes entries for JP=3/2-, JP=3/2-, and JP=3/2-.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1690) (PROD. EXP.)

COLLEY 67 PL 248 489
DERRICK 67 PRL 18 266
PRIMER 68 PRL 20 610
SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413
ADERHOLZ 69 NP B11 259
BLUMENFE 69 PL 298 58
MOTT 69 PR 177 1966
GODDARD 79 PR D19 1350
AGUILAR 70 PRL 25 58
COOPER 70 NP B23 605

$\Sigma(1750)$ S11

Status: ***

57 SIGMA(1750, JP=1/2-) I=1 S11

FOR MOST RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THERE IS EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IN MANY PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES, BUT WITH RATHER WIDE VARIATIONS IN THE MASS, WIDTH AND COUPLINGS. THE LATEST ANALYSES INDICATED SIGNIFICANT COUPLINGS TO N KBAR AND LAMBDA PI AS WELL AS SIGMA ETA WHOSE THRESHOLD IS NEARBY AT 1746 MEV (JONES 74).

57 SIGMA(1750) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass, width, and references. Includes entries for (1785.0), (1760.0), (1739.0), (1780.0), (1697.0), (1730.0), (1700.0), (1715.0), (1800.0), (1715.0), (1770.0), (1756.0).

57 SIGMA(1750) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width, mass, and references. Includes entries for (89.0), (92.0), (108.0), (140.0), (160.0), (66.0), (110.0), (10.0), (117.0), (60.0), (161.0), (64.0).

57 SIGMA(1750) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode and mass. Includes entries for SIGMA(1750) INTO N KBAR, SIGMA(1750) INTO SIGMA ETA, SIGMA(1750) INTO LAMBDA PI, SIGMA(1750) INTO SIGMA PI, SIGMA(1750) INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, SIGMA(1750) INTO LAMBDA(1520) PI.

57 SIGMA(1750) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for branching ratio, mass, and references. Includes entries for (0.06), (0.15), (0.33), (0.14), (0.23), (0.01).

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Σ(1750), Σ(1770), Σ(1775)

Table listing particle properties for Σ(1750) and Σ(1770) from various experiments like Berkeley, Fermilab, etc.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1750) table listing sources like CLINE OLSSON, J MEYER, etc.

Σ(1770) P11 Status: * 100 SIGMA(1770, JP=1/2+) I=1 P111

EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE NOW RESTS SOLELY ON SOLUTION 1 OF BAILLON 75 - BUT THE LAMBDA PI PARTIAL WAVE AMPLITUDES OF THIS SOLUTION ARE IN DISAGREEMENT WITH AMPLITUDES FROM MOST OTHER LAMBDA PI ANALYSES.

100 SIGMA(1770) MASS (MEV) table with columns for mass, experiment, and decay modes.

100 SIGMA(1770) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns for width, experiment, and decay modes.

100 SIGMA(1770) PARTIAL DECAY MODES table listing decay channels and masses.

100 SIGMA(1770) BRANCHING RATIOS table listing ratios for various decay modes.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1770) table listing sources like KANE, BAILLON, etc.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS KANE 74 LBL-2452 D F KANE (LBL)JJP CARROLL 76 PRL 37 806 +CHIANG,KYCIA,LI,MAZUR,MICHAEL,+ (BNL)I

Σ(1775) D15 Status: ***

45 SIGMA(1775, JP=5/2-) I=1 D15 FOR MOST RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

45 SIGMA(1775) MASS (MEV) table with columns for mass, experiment, and decay modes.

45 SIGMA(1775) WIDTH (MEV) table with columns for width, experiment, and decay modes.

45 SIGMA(1775) PARTIAL DECAY MODES table listing decay channels and masses.

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

The matrix below is derived from the error matrix for the fitted partial decay mode branching fractions, P_i, as follows: The diagonal elements are P_i ± 6P_i, where 6P_i = sqrt(6P_i^2), while the off-diagonal elements are the normalized correlation coefficients (6P_i 6P_j) / (6P_i 6P_j). For the definitions of the individual P_i, see the listings above; only those P_i appearing in the matrix are assumed in the fit to be nonzero and are thus constrained to add to 1.

Matrix of branching fractions for P1 through P6.

45 SIGMA(1775) BRANCHING RATIOS

ERRORS QUOTED BY EXPERIMENTERS DO NOT INCLUDE UNCERTAINTY DUE TO PARAMETRIZATION USED IN THE P.W.A. THEY SHOULD BE INCREASED.

45 SIGMA(1775) BRANCHING RATIOS table listing ratios for various decay modes.

45 SIGMA(1775) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI table listing ratios for various decay modes.

45 SIGMA(1775) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA(1520) PI table listing ratios for various decay modes.

45 SIGMA(1775) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA(1520) PI table listing ratios for various decay modes.

Baryons

$\Sigma(1775)$, $\Sigma(1840)$, $\Sigma(1880)$

Data Card Listings

R4 SIGMA(1775) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA(1385) PI, D-WAVESORT(P1*P4)
 R4 D (0.24) (0.03) ARMENT-2 67 HBC 0 K-P TO LAM PI PI 8/67
 R4 D (0.32) (0.06) SIMS 68 DBC - K-N TO LAM PI PI 11/68
 R4 D SIMS 68 USES ONLY CROSS-SECT. DATA. RESULT USED AS UPPER LIMIT ONLY 3/72
 R4 +0.20 0.02 PREVOST 74 DPWA 0 K-N TO S(1385)PI 10/74
 R4 C -0.184 0.011 CAMERON 78 DPWA 0 K-P TO S(1385)PI 1/78
 R4 C CAMERON 78 UPPER LIMIT ON G-WAVE DECAY IS 0.03.
 R4 AVG MOD 0.1877 0.0096 AVERAGE
 R4 FIT 0.1889 0.0096 FROM FIT

R5 SIGMA(1775) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI SQRT(P1*P5)
 R5 0.09 (0.01) KANE 74 DPWA K-P TO PI SIG 12/81
 R5 A +0.08 OR +0.08 MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
 R5 +0.13 0.02 RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL 1/76
 R5 FIT 0.130 0.020 FROM FIT

R6 SIGMA(1775) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(N KBAR) (P2)/(P1)
 R6 0.33 0.05 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, .9 GEV/C 9/66
 R6 FIT 0.331 0.042 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)

R7 SIGMA(1775) INTO (LAMBDA(1520)PI)/(N KBAR) (P3)/(P1)
 R7 0.28 0.05 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, .9 GEV/C 9/66
 R7 FIT 0.413 0.082 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.5)

R8 SIGMA(1775) INTO (SIGMA(1385)PI)/(N KBAR) (P4)/(P1)
 R8 0.25 0.09 UHLIG 67 HBC 0 K-P, .9 GEV/C 9/66
 R8 FIT 0.175 0.031 FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)

R9 SIGMA(1775) INTO (SIGMA PI)/TOTAL (P7)
 R9 E (0.12) ARMENT-2 68 HBC 0 K-N TO SIG PI 11/68
 R9 E FOR ABOUT 3/4 OF THIS, THE SIGMA PI SYSTEM HAS I=0 AND IS ALMOST
 R9 E ENTIRELY LAMBDA(1520). FOR THE REST, THE SIGMA PI HAS I=1. THIS
 R9 E IS ABOUT WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THE KNOWN RATE SIGMA(1775) TO
 R9 E SIGMA(1385) PI, AS SEEN IN LAMBDA PI PI.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1775)

GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, R D TRIPP(LRL)IJP
 ARMENTER 65 PL 19 338 ARMENTEROS, (CERN-HEID+SACL)IJP
 BELL 1 66 PRL 16 203 R B BELL, R W BIRGE, Y-L PAN, R T PU (LRL)IJP
 BELL 2 66 UCLR-16936 THESIS R B BELL (LRL)IJP
 FENSTER 66 PRL 17 841 +GELFAND, HARMSEN, L-SETTI, + (CHIC+ANL+CERN)IJP
 - FENSTER 66 IS SUPERSEDED BY BARLETTA 72
 ARMENTER 67 PL 248 198 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN-HEID+SACL)IJP
 ARMENT-2 67 ZEIT-PHYS.202 486 ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI+ (CERN-HEID+SACL)
 UHLIG 67 PR 155 1448 +CHARLTON, CONDON, GLASSER, YODH, + (UMD+NRL)

ARMENT-1 68 NP 88 195 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN-HEID+SACL)IJP
 ARMENT-2 68 NP 88 216 ARMENTEROS, BAILLON, + (CERN-HEID+SACL) I
 BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, DAVIES, + (BIRM+CAVE+RHEL)I
 CONFORTO 68 NP 88 265 +HARMSEN, LASINSKI, + (CHIC-HEID)IJP
 SUPERSEDED BY CONFORTO 71.
 SIMS 68 PRL 21 1413 SIMS, ALBRIGHT, BARTLEY, MEER+ (FSU+TUFT+BRAN)
 SMART 68 PR 169 1330 W M SMART (LRL)IJP

BRICHMAN 70 PL 338 511 +FERRO-LUZZI, LAGNAUX (CERN)
 COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
 GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
 HARRISON 70 FSU-HEP 70 3 1 W C HARRISON (THEISIS) (FSU)

CONFORTO 71 NP 834 41 +LEVI SETTI, LASINSKI..OBERLACK++ (EFI+HEID)IJP
 KIM 71 PRL 27 356 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
 ALSO 70 DUKE 161 J K KIM (HARV)IJP
 PREVOST 71 AMSTERDAM CONF + CHS COLLABORATION (CERN+HEID+SACL)

BARLETTA 72 NP 840 45 W A BARLETTA (EFI) IJP
 KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
 LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP
 DEVENISH 74 NP 881 350 DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY+NORD+LOUC)
 KANE 74 LBL-2452 D F KANE (LBL)IJP
 PREVOST 74 NP 869 246 PREVOST, BARLOUTAUD, + (SACL+CERN-HEID)

BAILLON 75 NP 894 39 P BAILLON, P J LITCHFIELD (CERN+RHEL)IJP
 VANHORN 75 NP 887 145 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
 ALSO 75 NP 887 157 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP

BELLEFON 76 NP 8109 129 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDEF)IJP
 CAMERON 77 NP 8131 399 +FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON+ (RHEL+LOUC)IJP
 MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
 ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
 ALSO 77 NP 8126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
 RLIC 77 NP 8119 362 GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL)IJP

ALSTON 78 PR D18 182 +KENNEY, POLLARD, ROSS+ (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
 ALSO 77 PRL 38 1007 ALSTON-GARAJOST, KENNEY, + (LBL+MTHO+CERN)IJP
 CAMERON 78 NP 8143 189 +FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+(RHEL+LOUC)IJP
 GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

$\Sigma(1840)$ P₁₃

Status: *

01 SIGMA(1840, JP=3/2+) I=1 P¹³

FOR THE TIME BEING, WE LIST ALL RESONANCE CLAIMS IN THE P13 WAVE IN THE 1700-1900 MEV MASS REGION TOGETHER UNDER THIS HEADING.

01 SIGMA(1840) MASS (MEV)

M	1840.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72
M	1	(1720.0)	(30.0)	BAILLON	75 IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75
M	1	FROM SOLUTION 1 OF BAILLON 75,	NOT PRESENT IN SOLUTION 2.			1/76
M	1	1925.0	(200.0)	VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75
M	2	1798.0	OR 1802.0	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
M	2	THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77	CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE			
M	2	PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE	AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.			

01 SIGMA(1840) WIDTH (MEV)

W	120.0	(10.0)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	MULTICHANNEL	12/72	
W	1	(120.0)	(30.0)	BAILLON	75 IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75	
W	0	65.0	(50.0)	(20.0)	VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75
W	2	93.0	OR 93.0	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77	

01 SIGMA(1840) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	SIGMA(1840)	INTO N KBAR	938+ 494
P2	SIGMA(1840)	INTO SIGMA PI	1189+ 140
P3	SIGMA(1840)	INTO LAMBDA PI	1116+ 135

01 SIGMA(1840) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	SIGMA(1840)	INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)	MULTICHANNEL	12/72	
R1	1	0.37	(0.13)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75
R1	2	0.0	OR 0.0	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R2	SIGMA(1840)	FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)	MULTICHANNEL	12/72	
R2	1	0.15	(0.04)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R2	2	-0.04	OR -0.04	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R3	SIGMA(1840)	FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P3)	MULTICHANNEL	12/72	
R3	1	0.20	(0.04)	LANGBEIN	72 IPWA	0 FIXED T DISP REL 4/75
R3	1	+0.122	0.078	DEVENISH 74		KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75
R3	1	(+0.11)	(0.02)	BAILLON 75	IPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75
R3	2	+0.06	(0.04)	VANHORN 75	DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R3	2	+0.03	OR +0.03	MARTIN 77	DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1840)

LANGBEIN 72 NP 847 477 +WAGNER (MPIM)IJP
 DEVENISH 74 NP 881 350 DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY+NORD+LOUC)
 BAILLON 75 NP 894 39 P BAILLON, P J LITCHFIELD (CERN+RHEL)IJP
 VANHORN 75 NP 887 145 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP
 ALSO 75 NP 887 157 A J VAN HORN (LBL)IJP

MARTIN 77 NP 8127 349 MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
 ALSO 77 NP 8126 266 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)
 ALSO 77 NP 8126 285 MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP

$\Sigma(1880)$ P₁₁

Status: **

67 SIGMA(1880, JP=1/2+) I=1 P¹¹

A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SEVERAL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION, BUT WITH WIDE VARIATIONS IN THE MASS AND OTHER PARAMETERS. WE LIST HERE ALL CLAIMS WHICH LIE WELL ABOVE THE SIGMA(1770).

67 SIGMA(1880) MASS (MEV)

M	1882.0	40.0	SMART	68 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAM PI	7/68
M	(1850.0)		BAILEY	69 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	10/70
M	ABOUT 1850.0		ARMENTERO	70 IPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
M	1950.0	50.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAM PI	7/70
M	1920.0	30.0	LITCHFIELD	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAM PI	6/70
M	2	(1898.0)	LEA	73 DPWA	MULTICHNL K-MTRX	9/73
M	2	ONLY UNCONSTRAINED STATES FROM TABLE 1	OF LEA73 ARE IN LISTINGS.			9/73
M	1	(1960.0)	(30.0)	BAILLON	75 IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75
M	1	FROM SOLUTION 1 OF BAILLON 75,	NOT PRESENT IN SOLUTION 2.			1/76
M	1	1985.0	50.0	VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75
M	3	1847.0	OR 1863.0	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
M	3	THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77	CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE			
M	3	PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE	AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.			
M	1	1870.0	10.0	CAMERON2	78 DPWA	K-P TO K*(892) N 12/79
M	1	1826.0	(20.0)	GOPAL	80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC 12/81

67 SIGMA(1880) WIDTH (MEV)

W	222.0	150.0	SMART	68 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAM PI	7/68
W	(200.0)		BAILEY	69 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	10/70
W	ABOUT 30.0		ARMENTERO	70 IPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH	6/70
W	200.0	50.0	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAM PI	7/70
W	1	170.0	40.0	LITCHFIELD	70 DPWA	0 K-N TO LAM PI 6/70
W	2	(222.2)		LEA	73 DPWA	MULTICHNL K-MTRX 9/73
W	1	(260.0)	(40.0)	BAILLON	75 IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM PI 11/75
W	1	220.0	140.0	VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10 11/75
W	3	216.0	OR 220.0	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
W	3	80.0	10.0	CAMERON2	78 DPWA	K-P TO K*(892) N 12/79
W	1	86.0	(15.0)	GOPAL	80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC 12/81

67 SIGMA(1880) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	SIGMA(1880)	INTO N KBAR	938+ 494
P2	SIGMA(1880)	INTO LAMBDA PI	1116+ 135
P3	SIGMA(1880)	INTO SIGMA PI	1197+ 140
P4	SIGMA(1880)	INTO N K*(892), P1 WAVE	940+ 892
P5	SIGMA(1880)	INTO N K*(892), P3 WAVE	940+ 892

67 SIGMA(1880) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	SIGMA(1880)	INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)	MULTICHANNEL	12/72	
R1	1	(0.22)		BAILEY	69 DPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 10/70
R1	1	(0.20)		ARMENTERO	70 IPWA	0 ELASTIC, CH EXCH 6/70
R1	1	(0.31)		LEA	73 DPWA	MULTICHNL K-MTRX 9/73
R1	3	0.27	OR 0.27	MARTIN	77 DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL 11/77
R1	1	0.06	(0.02)	GOPAL	80 DPWA	KBAR N ELASTIC 12/81

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Σ(1880), Σ(1915)

Table listing Sigma(1880) resonance data from N Kbar to Lambda Pi, including authors like SMART, DEVENISH, and BAILLON, with various parameters and references.

Table listing Sigma(1915) resonance data from N Kbar to Lambda Pi, including authors like DEVENISH, VANHORN, and BALLEFON, with various parameters and references.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1880)

References for Sigma(1880) listing authors and their respective publications, such as SMART 68 PR 169 1330 and BAILLON 70 DUKE CONF 123.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1915)

References for Sigma(1915) listing authors and their respective publications, such as SMART 66 PRL 17 556 and BERTHON 70 NP 820 476.

Σ(1915) F15

Status: ****

46 SIGMA(1915, JP=5/2+) I=1 F15

FOR RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THIS RESONANCE WAS FIRST SEEN IN THE TOTAL-CROSS-SECTION MEASUREMENTS OF COOL 66. IN THIS ENTRY, HOWEVER, WE LIST ONLY THE RESULTS FROM PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. SEE THE NEXT ENTRY FOR THE PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN AROUND 1900-1950 MEV IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. WE MAKE THIS SEPARATION BECAUSE ONLY THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ISOLATE THE F15 WAVE. SEE ALSO THE NOTE TO THE NEXT ENTRY.

46 SIGMA(1915) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for Sigma(1915) in MeV, listing authors like KANE, BAILLON, and VANHORN with their respective values and uncertainties.

1915 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND σ TOTAL EXP'TS

29 SIGMA(1915, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE NOTES TO THE SIGMA(1915) AND SIGMA(1940), WHICH IMMEDIATELY PRECEDE AND FOLLOW THIS ENTRY. HERE WE LIST ONLY PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. THE CROSS-SECTION PEAKS ARE ALMOST CERTAINLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE F15 SIGMA(1915) SEEN IN PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. THE INVARIANT-MASS PEAKS SEEM MORE LIKELY TO BE ASSOCIATED WITH THE D13 SIGMA(1940).

29 SIGMA(1915) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing production experiments for Sigma(1915) mass, listing authors like BUGG, BRICHAN, and COOL with their respective mass values and cross-sections.

29 SIGMA(1915) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table showing production experiments for Sigma(1915) width, listing authors like BUGG, BRICHAN, and COOL with their respective width values and cross-sections.

46 SIGMA(1915) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Sigma(1915), such as INTO N KBAR, INTO LAMBDA PI, INTO SIGMA PI, INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, and INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, F-WAVE.

46 SIGMA(1915) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table listing branching ratios for Sigma(1915) into various channels, including N KBAR/TOTAL, LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, and SIGMA(1385) PI.

Baryons

$\Sigma(1915)$, $\Sigma(1940)$, $\Sigma(2000)$

Data Card Listings

29 SIGMA(1915) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	SIGMA(1915) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P1	SIGMA(1915) INTO N KBAR	938+ 494
P2	SIGMA(1915) INTO LAMBDA PI	1116+ 135
P3	SIGMA(1915) INTO SIGMA PI	1189+ 140
P4	SIGMA(1915) INTO XI K	1315+ 494

29 SIGMA(1915) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	SIGMA(1915) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	THESE VALUES OF ELASTICITIES ASSUME J=5/2 --	ASSUMING J=5/2
R1	0.06	BUGG 68 CNTR 6/68
R1	0.07	BRICMAN 70 CNTR 0 TOTAL AND CH EX 6/70
R1	0.07	COOL 70 CNTR K-P, D TOTAL 10/70
R1	1 THIS ELASTICITY ASSUMES J=7/2	DADO 72 HBC 0 K-P ELSTC DCS 2/73
R1	0.62	0.08
R1	0.10	0.13
R1	AVG	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 6.7)

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1915) (PROD. EXP.)

BOCK	65 PL 17 166	+COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN+SAEL) I
COOL	66 PRL 16 1228	+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDY, + (BNL) I
	SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.	
BUGG	68 PR 168 1466	+GILMORE, KNIGHT, DAVIES+ (BIRM+CAVE+RHEL) I
PRIMER	68 PRL 20 610	+GOLDBERG, JAEGER, BARNES, DORNAN + (SYRA+BNL)
	SUPERSEDED BY BARNES 69	+AGUILAR, BENITEZ 70
BARNES	69 PRL 22 479	+FLAMINIO, MONTANET, SAMIOS + (BNL+SYRA)
AGUILAR	70 PRL 25 58	AGUILAR-BENITEZ, BARNES, + (BNL+SYRA)
BRICMAN	70 PL 318 152	+FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN+CAEN+SAEL)
COOL	70 PR D1 1887	+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
DADO	72 PRL 29 1695	+BIRMAN, GOLDBERG, WEISS (HAIF) J
BRIEFEL	77 PRD 16 2706	+GOUREVITCH, CHANG+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
FERRER	81 NP B178 373	+TREILLE, RIVET, VOLTE+ (CERN+CDEF+EPOL+LALO)

$\Sigma(1940)$ D₁₃ Status: ***

98 SIGMA(1940, JP=3/2-) I=1 D^{***}13

FOR RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

SOME, NOT ALL, PARTIAL WAVE ANALYSES SUGGEST A STATE IN THIS REGION. IT IS PERHAPS ASSOCIATED WITH THE BUMPS SEEN IN PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS NEAR THIS MASS (SEE THE PRECEDING ENTRY). THIS STATE IS NOT REQUIRED IN K- NEUTRON TO (PI SIGMA)- ANALYSIS OF GOYAL 77 KBAR N ANALYSIS (GOPAL 80) WITH K- NEUTRON ELASTIC DATA DOES NOT REQUIRE THIS STATE.

98 SIGMA(1940) MASS (MEV)

M	1935.0 (80.0)	KANE 74 DPWA K-P TO PI SIG	12/81
M	1940.0 20.0	LITCHFIE 74 DPWA 0 K-P TO L(1520)PI	10/74
M	1950.0 20.0	LITCHFIE 74 DPWA 0 K-P TO KBAR DEL	10/74
M	1950.0 30.0	BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO LAM P10	11/75
M	1949.0 40.0	VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75
M	(1940.0)	BELLEFON 76 IPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P1	2/77
M	A SLIGHT BUMP IN MODULUS OF F7 WAVE.		
M	B 1886- OR 1893.	MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	11/77
M	B THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77 CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE		
M	B PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.		
M	1920.0 50.0	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76

98 SIGMA(1940) WIDTH (MEV)

W	330.0 (80.0)	KANE 74 DPWA K-P TO PI SIG	12/81
W	60.0 20.0	LITCHFIE 74 DPWA 0 K-P TO L(1520)PI	10/74
W	70.0 30.0 20.0	LITCHFIE 74 DPWA 0 K-P TO KBAR DEL	10/74
W	150.0 75.0	BAILLON 75 IPWA KBAR N TO LAM P10	11/75
W	160.0 70.0	VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75
W	B 157. OR 159.	MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	11/77
W	300.0 80.0	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76
W	170.0 25.0	CAMERON2 78 DPWA K-P TO K*(892) N	12/79

98 SIGMA(1940) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	SIGMA(1940) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P1	SIGMA(1940) INTO N KBAR	938+ 494
P2	SIGMA(1940) INTO LAMBDA PI	1116+ 140
P3	SIGMA(1940) INTO SIGMA PI	1189+ 140
P4	SIGMA(1940) INTO LAMBDA(1520) PI, P-WAVE	1520+ 135
P5	SIGMA(1940) INTO LAMBDA(1520) PI, F-WAVE	1520+ 135
P6	SIGMA(1940) INTO DELTA(1232) KBAR, S-WAVE	1232+ 494
P7	SIGMA(1940) INTO DELTA(1232) KBAR, D-WAVE	1232+ 494
P8	SIGMA(1940) INTO SIGMA(1385) PI, S-WAVE	1385+ 140
P9	SIGMA(1940) INTO N K*(892), S3 WAVE	940+ 892

98 SIGMA(1940) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	SIGMA(1940) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	0.14 OR 0.13	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL
R1	LESS THAN 0.04	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL
R1	NO SIGNAL FOR THIS STATE WITH X LARGER THAN ABOUT 0.03 IN THE	
R1	ANALYSIS OF HEMINGWAY 75.	

R2 SIGMA(1940) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI

R2	-0.153	0.070	DEVENISH 74	DPWA	0 FIXED T DISP REL	4/75
R2	-0.04	0.02	BAILLON 75	IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM P1	11/75
R2	-0.05	0.03	0.02	VANHORN 75	DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10
R2	-0.15	OR -0.14	MARTIN 77	DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	11/77
R2	-0.06	0.03	RLIC 77	DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(1940)

GALTIERI	70 DUKE CONF 173	A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP
LITCHFIE	70 NP B22 269	P J LITCHFIELD (RHEL)IJP
KANE	72 PR D5 1583	D F KANE (LRL)IJP
LEA	73 NP B56 77	+MARTIN, MOORHOUSE+ (RHEL+LOUC+GLAS+AARR)IJP
DEVENISH	74 NP B81 330	DEVENISH, FROGGATT, MARTIN (DESY-NORD+LOUC)
KANE	74 LBL-2452	D F KANE (LRL)IJP
LITCHFIE	74 NP B74 19	LITCHFIELD, HEMINGWAY, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID)IJP
LITCHFIE	74 NP B74 39	LITCHFIELD, HEMINGWAY, BAILLON, + (CERN+HEID)IJP
BAILLON	75 NP B94 39	P BAILLON, P J LITCHFIELD (CERN+RHEL)IJP
HEMINGWAY	75 NP B91 12	HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+ (CERN+HEID+MPIM)IJP
VANHORN	75 NP B87 145	A J VAN HORN (LRL)IJP
	ALSO 75 NP B87 157	A J VAN HORN (LRL)IJP
BELLEFON	76 NP B109 129	DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDEF)IJP
CAMERON	77 NP B131 399	+FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON+ (RHEL+LOIC)IJP
GUYAL	77 PR D16 2746	+SODHI (DELH)IJP
MARTIN	77 NP B127 349	MARTIN, PIDCOCK, MOORHOUSE (LOUC+GLAS)IJP
	ALSO 77 NP B126 266	MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
	ALSO 77 NP B126 285	MARTIN, PIDCOCK (LOUC)IJP
RLIC	77 NP B119 362	GOPAL, ROSS, VAN HORN, MCPHERSON+ (LOIC+RHEL)IJP
CAMERON	78 NP B143 189	+FRANEK, GOPAL, BACON, BUTTERWORTH+ (RHEL+LOIC)IJP
CAMERON2	78 NP B146 327	+FRANEK, GOPAL, KALMUS, MCPHERSON, + (RHEL+LOIC)IJP

$\Sigma(2000)$ S₁₁ Status: *

02 SIGMA(2000, JP=1/2-) I=1 S^{***}11

WE LIST HERE ALL REPORTED S11 STATES LYING ABOVE THE SIGMA(1750).

02 SIGMA(2000) MASS (MEV)

M	2004.0 40.0	VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75
M	1755. OR 1834.	MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	11/77
M	1 THE TWO ENTRIES FOR MARTIN 77 CORRESPOND TO EXTRACTION OF RESONANCE		
M	1 PARAMETERS FROM THE T-MATRIX POLE AND FROM A B-W FIT, RESPECTIVELY.		
M	1955.0 15.0	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76
M	1944.0 (15.0)	GOPAL 80 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC	12/81

02 SIGMA(2000) WIDTH (MEV)

W	116.0 40.0	VANHORN 75 DPWA 0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75
W	413. OR 450.	MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	11/77
W	170.0 40.0	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76
W	215.0 (25.0)	GOPAL 80 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC	12/81

02 SIGMA(2000) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	SIGMA(2000) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES
P1	SIGMA(2000) INTO N KBAR	938+ 494
P2	SIGMA(2000) INTO LAMBDA PI	1116+ 135
P4	SIGMA(2000) INTO LAMBDA(1520) PI	1520+ 140
P5	SIGMA(2000) INTO N K*(892), S1 WAVE	940+ 892
P6	SIGMA(2000) INTO N K*(892), D3 WAVE	940+ 892

02 SIGMA(2000) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	SIGMA(2000) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)
R1	0.62 OR 0.57	MARTIN 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL
R1	(0.44) (0.05)	RLIC 77 DPWA KBAR N MULTICHNL
R1	C (N KBAR)/TOTAL FROM RLIC 77 IS SUPERSEDED BY GOPAL 80.	
R1	0.51 (0.05)	GOPAL 80 DPWA KBAR N ELASTIC

02 SIGMA(2000) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI

R2	NOT SEEN	BAILLON 75	IPWA	KBAR N TO LAM P1	11/75	
R2	+0.07	0.02	0.01	VANHORN 75	DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10
R2	-0.19	OR -0.18	MARTIN 77	DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	11/77
R2	0.08	0.03	RLIC 77	DPWA	KBAR N MULTICHNL	1/76

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
Sigma(2000), Sigma(2030)

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2000) and Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2000)

Table listing references for Sigma(2000) with columns for author names and journal information.

Sigma(2030) F17

Status: ****

47 SIGMA(2030, JP=7/2-) I=1 F17

FOR MOST RESULTS PUBLISHED BEFORE 1974 (THEY ARE NOW OBSOLETE), SEE OUR 1982 EDITION (PHYSICS LETTERS 111B). ALL THE REFERENCES HAVE BEEN RETAINED.

THIS ENTRY ONLY INCLUDES RESULTS FROM PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES. PARAMETERS OF PEAKS SEEN IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS AROUND 2030 MEV ARE GIVEN IN THE NEXT ENTRY.

47 SIGMA(2030) MASS (MEV)

Table showing mass measurements for Sigma(2030) with columns for mass, width, and references.

47 SIGMA(2030) WIDTH (MEV)

Table showing width measurements for Sigma(2030) with columns for width, mass, and references.

47 SIGMA(2030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing partial decay modes for Sigma(2030) with columns for mode, branching ratio, and references.

47 SIGMA(2030) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table showing branching ratios for Sigma(2030) with columns for mode, ratio, and references.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

Table with columns for particle name, mass, width, and references. Includes entries for Sigma(2030) from various experiments like K-bar to Sigma pi and K-bar to Lambda pi.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2030)

Table listing references for Sigma(2030) with columns for author names and journal information.

Baryons

$\Sigma(2030)$, $\Sigma(2070)$, $\Sigma(2080)$, $\Sigma(2100)$

2030 MEV REGION - PRODUCTION AND σ_{TOTAL} EXP'TS

28 SIGMA(2030, JP=) I=1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

SEE THE NOTE ON THE F17 SIGMA(2030), IN FRONT OF THIS ENTRY. HERE WE LIST ONLY PARAMETERS OF PEAKS IN CROSS SECTIONS AND INVARIANT-MASS DISTRIBUTIONS. THE CROSS-SECTION PEAKS ARE AT LEAST DOMINANTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE SIGMA(2030), BUT MAY CONTAIN A SMALL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE SUGGESTED BUT NOT ESTABLISHED OTHER RESONANCES IN THIS REGION.

28 SIGMA(2030) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: M, (2022.0), (20.0), BLANPIED, 65 CNTR, 0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y*, 6/68. Includes rows for BUGG, BRICHMAN, and LU.

28 SIGMA(2030) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: W, (120.0), (20.0), BLANPIED, 65 CNTR, 0, 6/68. Includes rows for BUGG, BRICHMAN, and LU.

28 SIGMA(2030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: P1, SIGMA(2030) INTO N KBAR, DECAY MASSES, 938+ 494. Includes row for P2.

28 SIGMA(2030) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

Table with columns: R1, SIGMA(2030) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, THESE VALUES OF ELASTICITIES ASSUME J=7/2 -- (P1). Includes rows for BUGG, BRICHMAN, and COL.

Table with columns: R2, SIGMA(2030) INTO (N KBAR PI)/TOTAL, SEEN, BOCK, HBC (P2).

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2030) (PROD. EXP.)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, LU, + (YALE+CEA)
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.
BUGG 68 PR 168 1466 +GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL-BIRM+CAVE) I
BRICHMAN 70 PL 31B 152 +FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
COOL 70 PR D1 1887 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
LU 70 PR D2 1846 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)

$\Sigma(2070)$ F₁₅

Status: *

34 SIGMA(2070, JP=5/2+) I=1 F''15

THIS STATE SUGGESTED BY BERTHON 70 NOW FINDS CONFIRMATION IN GOPAL 80 WITH NEW K-P POLARIZATION AND K- NEUTRON ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS. THE VERY BROAD STATE SEEN IN KANE 72 IS NOT REQUIRED IN THE LATER (KANE 74) ANALYSIS OF PI SIGMA.

34 SIGMA(2070) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, (2070.0), (10.0), BERTHON1, 70 DPWA, - K- P TO SIG PI, 1/71. Includes rows for KANE and GOPAL.

34 SIGMA(2070) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, (140.0), (20.0), BERTHON1, 70 DPWA, - K- P TO SIG PI, 1/71. Includes rows for KANE and GOPAL.

34 SIGMA(2070) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, SIGMA(2070) INTO N KBAR, DECAY MASSES, 938+ 494. Includes row for P2.

34 SIGMA(2070) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, SIGMA(2070) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, SQRTP1*P2. Includes rows for BERTHON1 and KANE.

Table with columns: R2, SIGMA(2070) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL, (P1). Includes row for GOPAL.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2070)

BERTHON1 70 NP B24 417 +VRANA, BUTTERWORTH, + (CDEF+RHEL+SACL)IJP
KANE 72 PR D5 1583 D F KANE (LBL)
GOPAL 80 TORONTO CONF 159 G P GOPAL (RHEL)IJP

$\Sigma(2080)$ P₁₃

Status: **

88 SIGMA(2080, JP=3/2+) I=1 P''13

SUCH A RESONANCE IS SUGGESTED BY SOME BUT NOT ALL PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSES ACROSS THIS REGION. UNTIL THERE IS MORE EVIDENCE, WE OMIT THIS STATE FROM THE MAIN BARYON TABLE.

88 SIGMA(2080) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, (2082.0), (4.0), COX, 70 DPWA, - K- N TO LAM PI, 6/70. Includes rows for LITCHFIE, BAILLON, BELLEFO1, BELLEFON, and CORDEN.

88 SIGMA(2080) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, (87.0), (20.0), COX, 70 DPWA, - K- N TO LAM PI, 6/70. Includes rows for LITCHFIE, BAILLON, BELLEFO1, BELLEFON, and CORDEN.

88 SIGMA(2080) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, SIGMA(2080) INTO N KBAR, DECAY MASSES, 938+ 494. Includes row for P2.

88 SIGMA(2080) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, SIGMA(2080) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI, SQRTP1*P2. Includes rows for COX, LITCHFIE, BAILLON, BELLEFO1, BELLEFON, and CORDEN.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2080)

COX 70 NP B19 61 +ISLAM, COLLEY, + (BIRM+EDIN+GLAS+LOIC)IJP
LITCHFIE 70 NP B22 269 P J LITCHFIE (RHEL)IJP
BAILLON 75 NP B94 39 P BAILLON, P J LITCHFIE (CERN+RHEL)IJP
BELLEFO1 75 NP B90 1 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BRUNET, + (CDEF+SACL)IJP
BELLEFON 76 NP B109 129 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDEF)IJP
CORDEN 76 NP B104 382 +COX, DARTNELL, KENYON, ONEALE, SUMOROK+ (BIRM)IJP

$\Sigma(2100)$ G₁₇

Status: *

26 SIGMA(2100, JP=7/2-) I=1 617

26 SIGMA(2100) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns: M, (2060.0), (20.0), GALTIERI, 70 DPWA, 0 K-P TO LAMBDA PI, 7/70. Includes row for GALTIERI.

26 SIGMA(2100) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns: W, (70.0), (30.0), GALTIERI, 70 DPWA, 0 K-P TO SIGMA PI, 7/70. Includes row for GALTIERI.

26 SIGMA(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns: P1, SIGMA(2100) INTO N KBAR, DECAY MASSES, 938+ 494. Includes rows for P2 and P3.

26 SIGMA(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns: R1, SIGMA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI, SQRTP1*P2. Includes row for GALTIERI.

Table with columns: R2, SIGMA(2100) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI, SQRTP1*P3. Includes row for GALTIERI.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2100)

GALTIERI 70 DUKE CONF 173 A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL)IJP

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Sigma(2250)$, $\Sigma(2455)$, $\Sigma(2620)$

$\Sigma(2250)$ BUMPS

Status: ***

48 SIGMA(2250, JP=) I-1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

THE PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS RESULTS ARE TOO WEAK TO WARRANT SEPARATING THEM FROM THE PRODUCTION AND CROSS-SECTION EXPERIMENTS.

LASINSKI 71 IN KBAR N, USING A POMERON-RESONANCES MODEL, AND BELLEFON 76, BELLEFON 77, AND BELLEFON 78 (COLLEGE DE FRANCE-SACLAY GROUP) IN DPMA'S OF KBAR N TO LAMBDA PI, SIGMA PI, AND KBAR N, RESPECTIVELY, SUGGEST THE PRESENCE OF TWO RESONANCES AROUND THIS MASS VALUE.

48 SIGMA(2250) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	(2245.0)		BLANPIED	65 CNTR	GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	
M	(2299.0)	(6.0)	BOCK	65 HBC	PBAR P 5.7 GEV/C	
M	2250.0	7.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
M	2280.0	14.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	+ K- 3.9-4.6 GEV/C	5/70
M	2237.0	11.0	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
M	2255.0	10.0	COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	(2250.0)	(20.0)	LU	70 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71
M	(2260.0)	(30.0)	BELLEFO1	75 DPWA	D5 WAVE	11/75
M	B	(2215.0)	BELLEFO1	75 DPWA	G9 OR H11 WAVE	11/75
M	B	EVIDENCE FOR 2 RESONANCES IN THIS LAMBDA PI DPWA				
M	1	2300.0	BELLEFO2	75 HBC	0 K- P TO XI*0 K0	11/75
M	V	2251.0	VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75
M	V	VANHORN 72 VALUE FROM A DPWA THAT FINDS JP=5/2+				
M	2	(2251.0)	BELLEFO1	76 IPWA	0 D5 WAVE	2/77
M	2	(2215.0)	BELLEFO1	76 IPWA	0 G9 WAVE	2/77
M	2	SUPERSEDES BELLEFO1 75.				
M		2275.0	BELLEFO1	77 DPWA	0 D5 WAVE	11/77
M		2270.0	BELLEFO1	77 DPWA	0 G9 WAVE	11/77
M		2270.0	BELLEFO1	78 DPWA	0 D5 WAVE	1/78
M		2210.0	BELLEFO1	78 DPWA	0 G9 WAVE	1/78

48 SIGMA(2250) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(150.0)		BLANPIED	65 CNTR	GAMMA P TO K+ Y*			
W	(21.0)	(17.0)	(21.0)	BOCK	65 HBC	PBAR P 5.7 GEV/C		
W	230.0	20.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68		
W	100.0	20.0	AGUILAR	70 HBC	+ K- 3.9-4.6 GEV/C	5/70		
W	164.0	50.0	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70		
W	(125.0)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70		
W	(100.0)	(20.0)	LU	70 CNTR	0 GAMMA P TO K+ Y*	1/71		
W	B	(60.0)	(40.0)	(20.0)	BELLEFO1	75 DPWA	D5 WAVE	11/75
W	B	130.0	20.0	BELLEFO1	75 DPWA	G9 OR H11 WAVE	11/75	
W	1	192.0	30.0	BELLEFO2	75 HBC	0 K- P TO XI*0 K0	11/75	
W	2	(100.0)		VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75	
W	2	(140.0)		BELLEFO1	76 IPWA	0 D5 WAVE	2/77	
W		70.0		BELLEFO1	76 IPWA	0 G9 WAVE	2/77	
W		60.0		BELLEFO1	77 DPWA	0 D5 WAVE	11/77	
W		120.0		BELLEFO1	77 DPWA	0 G9 WAVE	11/77	
W		120.0		BELLEFO1	78 DPWA	0 D5 WAVE	1/78	
W		80.0		BELLEFO1	78 DPWA	0 G9 WAVE	1/78	

48 SIGMA(2250) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	SIGMA(2250) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES	938+ 494
P2	SIGMA(2250) INTO LAMBDA PI		1116+ 135
P3	SIGMA(2250) INTO SIGMA PI		1189+ 140
P4	SIGMA(2250) INTO N KBAR PI		938+ 498+ 140
P5	SIGMA(2250) INTO XI(1530) K		1533+ 498

48 SIGMA(2250) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	SIGMA(2250) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)	1/78				
R1	0.08	0.02	BELLEFO1	78 DPWA	0 D5 WAVE	1/78	
R1	0.02	0.01	BELLEFO1	78 DPWA	0 G9 WAVE	1/78	
R2	SIGMA(2250) FROM N KBAR TO LAMBDA PI	SQRT(P1*P2)	10/70				
R2	-0.18 (FOR JP=9/2-)	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K-P TO LAMBDA PI	10/70		
R2	(+0.12) (0.03)	BELLEFO1	75 DPWA	D5 WAVE	11/75		
R2	(-0.09) (0.02)	BELLEFO1	75 DPWA	G9 OR H11 WAVE	11/75		
R2	V	-0.16	0.03	VANHORN	75 DPWA	0 K-P TO LAM P10	11/75
R2	2	(+0.11)		BELLEFO1	76 IPWA	0 D5 WAVE	2/77
R2	2	(-0.10)		BELLEFO1	76 IPWA	0 G9 WAVE	2/77
R3	SIGMA(2250) FROM N KBAR TO SIGMA PI	SQRT(P1*P3)	10/70				
R3	+0.07 (FOR JP=9/2-)	GALTIERI	70 DPWA	K-P TO SIGMA PI	10/70		
R3	+0.06	0.02	BELLEFO1	77 DPWA	0 D5 WAVE	11/77	
R3	-0.03	0.02	BELLEFO1	77 DPWA	0 G9 WAVE	11/77	
R4	SIGMA(2250) INTO (N KBAR)/(SIGMA PI)	(P1)/(P3)	10/69				
R4	(0.18) OR LESS	BARNES	69 HBC	+ 1 STAN DEV LIMIT	10/69		
R5	SIGMA(2250) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/(SIGMA PI)	(P2)/(P3)	10/69				
R5	(0.18) OR LESS	BARNES	69 HBC	+ 1 STAN DEV LIMIT	10/69		
R6	SIGMA(2250) FROM K- P TO XI(1530) K0	SQRT(P1*P5)	11/75				
R6	1	0.05	BELLEFO2	75 HBC	0 K- P TO XI*0 K0	11/75	
R6	1	SEEN IN D05 WAVE IN NEUTRAL CHANNEL ONLY, ISOSPIN UNDETERMINED.				11/75	
R7	SIGMA(2250) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(J+1/2)*P1	3/78				
R7	J IS NOT DETERMINED IN THESE EXPTS. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.						
R7	(0.47)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	3/78		
R7	(0.16)	(0.12)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	3/78	
R7	(0.42)		COOL	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	3/78	

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2250) (PROD. EXP.)

BLANPIED	65 PRL 14 741	(YALE-CEA)
BOCK	65 PL 17 166	(CERN+SACL)
BUGG	68 PR 168 1466	+COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + (CERN+SACL)
BARNES	69 PRL 22 479	+GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL+BIRM+CAVE) I
		+FLAMINIO, MONTANET, SAMIOS, + (BNL+SYRA)
AGUILAR	70 PRL 25 58	(BNL+SYRA)
BRICMAN	70 PL 31B 152	+FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)
COOL	70 PR D1 1887	+GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL) I
GALTIERI	70 DUKE CONF 173	A BARBARO-GALTIERI (LRL) IJP
LU	70 PR D2 1846	+GREENBERG, HUGHES, MINEHART, MORI, + (YALE)

BELLEFO1 75 NP 890 1 DE BELLEFO2, BERTHON, BRUNET+ (CDEF-SACL) IJP
 BELLEFO2 75 NC 28A 289 DE BELLEFO2, BERTHON, BILLOIR+ (CDEF-SACL)
 VANHORN 75 NP 887 145 A J VAN HORN (LBL) IJP
 ALSO 75 NP 887 157 A J VAN HORN (LBL) IJP

BELLEFO1 76 NP 8109 129 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON (CDEF) IJP
 BELLEFON 77 NC 37A 175 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR+ (CDEF+SACL) IJP
 BELLEFON 78 NC 42A 403 +BERTHON, BILLOIR, BRUNET+ (CDEF+SACL) IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + (BNL) I
 SUPERSEDED BY COOL 70.
 DAUBER 66 PL 23 154 +SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHO (UCLA+LRL) J
 SUGGESTS J=9/2 RESONANT BEHAVIOR IN SIGMA- PI+, BUT APPEARS
 INCONSISTENT WITH PARAMETERS OF COOL 66.
 DAUM 68 NP 87 19 +ERNE, LAGNAUX, SENS, STEUER, UDO (CERN) JIP
 LASINSKI 71 NP 829 125 T A LASINSKI (EFI) IJP
 HEMINGWAY 75 NP B91 12 HEMINGWAY, EADES, HARMSEN+ (CERN+HEID+MPI) IJP

$\Sigma(2455)$ BUMPS

Status: **

53 SIGMA(2455, JP=) I-1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

THERE IS ALSO SOME SLIGHT EVIDENCE FOR Y* STATES IN THIS MASS REGION FROM THE REACTION GAMMA + P TO K+ + MISSING MASS -- SEE GREENBERG 68.

53 SIGMA(2455) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2455.0	7.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
M	2455.0	10.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	AVG	2455.0	5.7	AVERAGE		

53 SIGMA(2455) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	100.0	20.0	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68
W	140.0		ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70

53 SIGMA(2455) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	SIGMA(2455) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES	938+ 494
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53 SIGMA(2455) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	SIGMA(2455) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)	6/68				
R1	J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.						
R1	(0.33)	BUGG	68 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	6/68		
R1	0.39	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70		
R1	C	(0.05)	(0.05)	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70
R1	C	FIT OF TOTAL CROSS SECTION GIVEN BY BRICMAN 70 IS POOR IN THIS REGION.					

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA(2455) (PROD. EXP.)

BUGG	68 PR 168 1466	+GILMORE, KNIGHT, + (RHEL+BIRM+CAVE) I
ABRAMS	70 PR 1D 1917	+COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, + (BNL) I
BRICMAN	70 PL 31B 152	+FERRO LUZZI, PERREAU, + (CERN+CAEN+SACL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

ABRAMS 67 PRL 19 678 +COOL, GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, + (BNL)
 SUPERSEDED BY ABRAMS 70.
 GREENBERG 68 PRL 20 221 GREENBERG, HUGHES, LU, MINEHART, + (YALE)

$\Sigma(2620)$ BUMPS

Status: **

54 SIGMA(2620, JP=) I-1 PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS

54 SIGMA(2620) MASS (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

M	2620.0	15.0	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
M	2542.0	22.0	DIBIANCA	75 DBC	XI K PI	1/76

54 SIGMA(2620) WIDTH (MEV) (PROD. EXP.)

W	(175.0)		ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70
W	221.0	81.0	DIBIANCA	75 DBC	XI K PI	1/76

54 SIGMA(2620) PARTIAL DECAY MODES (PROD. EXP.)

P1	SIGMA(2620) INTO N KBAR	DECAY MASSES	938+ 494
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54 SIGMA(2620) BRANCHING RATIOS (PROD. EXP.)

R1	SIGMA(2620) INTO (N KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)	10/70			
R1	J IS NOT KNOWN. THE FOLLOWING IS (J+1/2)*P1.					
R1	(0.32)	ABRAMS	70 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	10/70	
R1	0.36	0.12	BRICMAN	70 CNTR	0 TOTAL AND CH EX	6/70

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

Ξ^+ , Ξ^0 , $\Xi(1530)$

Table 1. The status of the Ξ resonances. Only those with an overall status of *** or **** are included in the main Baryon Table.

Particle	$L_{21,2J}$	Overall status	Status as seen in --				
			$\Xi\pi$	ΔK	ΣK	$\Xi(1530)\pi$	Other channels
$\Xi(1318)$	P_{11}	****					Weak to $\Delta\pi$
$\Xi(1530)$	P_{13}	****	****				
$\Xi(1630)$		*	*				
$\Xi(1680)$		**		*	**		
$\Xi(1820)$	13	***	*	***	**	***	
$\Xi(1940)$		**	**			**	
$\Xi(2030)$	1	***		**	***		
$\Xi(2120)$		*		*			
$\Xi(2250)$		**					3-body decays
$\Xi(2370)$	1	**					3-body decays
$\Xi(2500)$		*	*	*			3-body decays

**** Good, clear, and unmistakable.
 *** Good, but in need of clarification or not absolutely certain.
 ** Not established; needs confirmation.
 * Evidence weak; could disappear.

S=-2 I=1/2 HYPERON STATES (Ξ)

Ξ^- 22 $\Xi^-(1321, JP=1/2^-)$ I=1/2
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

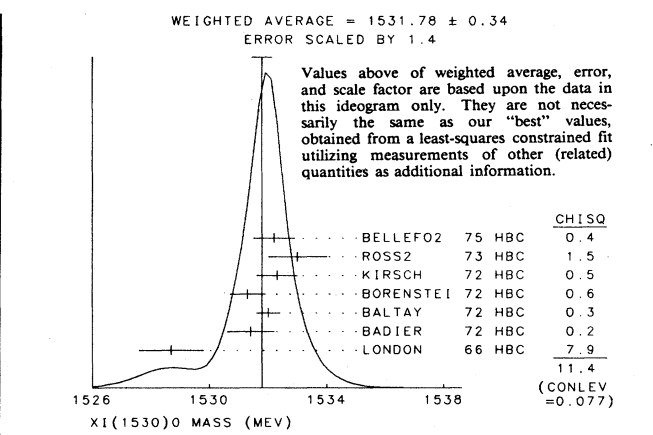
Ξ^0 23 $\Xi^0(1315, JP=1/2^-)$ I=1/2
 SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Xi(1530) P_{13}$ Status: ****

49 $\Xi(1530, JP=3/2^-)$ I=1/2 P13
 THIS IS THE ONLY XI RESONANCE WHOSE PROPERTIES ARE ALL AT LEAST REASONABLY WELL KNOWN. SPIN-PARITY 3/2- IS FAVORED BY THE DATA.
 WE DO NOT USE DETERMINATIONS OF THE MASS AND THE WIDTH OF THIS STATE UNLESS THEY ARE ACCOMPANIED BY SOME DISCUSSION OF SYSTEMATICS AND RESOLUTION.

49 $\Xi(1530)$ MASS (MEV)

M MIXED CHARGES					
M 20(1535.0)		BERTANZA	62 HBC	-0 K-P 2.3 GEV/C	
M 55(1529.0)	(5.0)	PJERROU	62 HBC	-0 K-P 1.8 GEV/C	
M (1532.0)	(2.0)	BADIER	64 HBC	-0 K-P 3 GEV/C	
M- NEGATIVE CHARGE ONLY					
M- 38 1535.7	3.2	LONDON	66 HBC	- K-P 2.24 GEV/C	7/66
M- 334(1534.7)	(1.1)	BALTAY	72 HBC	- K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73
M- 185 1536.2	1.6	KIRSCH	72 HBC	- K-P 2.87GEV/C	2/72
M- 1535.3	2.0	ROSS2	73 HBC	- XI KBAR PI (P1)	2/74
M- 48(1540.0)	(3.0)	BERTHON	74 HBC	- QUASI 2 BODY CS	10/74
M- 1534.5	1.2	BELLEFO2	75 HBC	- K-P TO XI- K PI	11/75
M- AVG	1535.18			AVERAGE	
M- FIT	1534.97			FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	
M0 NEUTRAL CHARGE ONLY					
M0 76 1528.7	1.1	LONDON	66 HBC	0 K-P 2.24 GEV/C	7/66
M0 59 1531.4	0.8	BADIER	72 HBC	0 K-P AT 3.95GEV/C	10/71
M0 1262 1532.0	0.4	BALTAY	72 HBC	0 K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73
M0 324 1531.3	0.6	BORENSTEI	72 HBC	0 K-P 2.26GEV/C	2/72
M0 286 1532.3	0.7	KIRSCH	72 HBC	0 K-P 2.87GEV/C	2/72
M0 1533.0	1.0	ROSS2	73 HBC	0 XI KBAR PI (P1)	2/74
M0 97(1533.6)	(1.4)	BERTHON	74 HBC	0 QUASI 2 BODY CS	10/74
M0 1532.2	0.7	BELLEFO2	75 HBC	0 K-P TO XI- K PI	11/75
M0 80(1527.0)	(6.0)	SIXEL	79 HBC	0 INCL. K-P 10 GEV	1/80
M0 100(1535.0)	(4.0)	SIXEL	79 HBC	0 INCL. K-P 16 GEV	1/80
M0 A 2700(1532.1)	(0.6)	BAUBILLIE	81 HBC	0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV	2/82
M0 A FIT TO INCLUSIVE SPECTRUM.				RESOLUTION (5 MEV) NOT UNFOLDED.	
M0 450(1530.0)	(1.0)	BIAGI	81 SPEC	- HYPERON BEAM	2/82
M0 AVG	1531.78			AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.4)	
M0 FIT	1531.80			FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.3) (SEE IDEOGRAM BELOW)	



49 $\Xi(1530)$ - $\Xi(1530)0$ MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	5.7	3.0	PJERROU	65 HBC	-0 1.8-1.95 GEV/C	7/66
D B	(7.0)	(4.0)	LONDON	66 HBC	-0 2.24 GEV/C	7/66
D	2.0	3.2	MERRILL	66 HBC	-0 1.7-2.0 GEV/C	7/66
D	2.7	1.0	BALTAY	72 HBC	-0 K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73
D B	(3.9)	(1.8)	KIRSCH	72 HBC	-0 K-P 2.87 GEV/C	2/72
D B			REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.			
D	2.92	0.91			AVERAGE	
D FIT	3.17	0.64			FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.0)	

49 $\Xi(1530)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W MIXED CHARGES						
W 20 (35.0)	OR LESS		BERTANZA	62 HBC	-0 K-P 2.3 GEV/C	
W- NEGATIVE CHARGE ONLY						
W- 7.8	3.5	7.8	BALTAY	72 HBC	- K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73
W- 16.2	4.6		KIRSCH	72 HBC	- K-P 2.87 GEV/C	2/72
W- 8.3	3.6		ROSS2	73 HBC	- XI KBAR PI (P1)	2/74
W- 9.6	2.8		BELLEFO2	75 HBC	- K-P TO XI- K PI	11/75
W- AVG	10.1	1.9			AVERAGE	
W0 NEUTRAL CHARGE ONLY						
W0 7.0	2.0		SCHLEIN	63 HBC	0 1.8, 1.95 GEV/C	
W0 7.0	7.0		BERGE	66 HBC	0 1.5-1.7 GEV/C	7/66
W0 8.5	3.5		LONDON	66 HBC	0 2.24 GEV/C	7/66
W0 11.0	2.0		BADIER	72 HBC	0 K-P AT 3.95GEV/C	10/71
W0 9.0	0.7		BALTAY	72 HBC	0 K-P 1.75 GEV	1/73
W0 8.4	1.4		BORENSTEI	72 HBC	0 XI- PI+ MODE	2/72
W0 11.0	1.8		KIRSCH	72 HBC	0 XI- PI+	2/72
W0 9.1	2.4		ROSS2	73 HBC	0 XI KBAR PI (P1)	2/74
W0 9.5	1.2		BELLEFO2	75 HBC	0 K-P TO XI- K PI	11/75
W0 C 80 (19.0)	(6.0)		SIXEL	79 HBC	0 INCL. K-P 10 GEV	1/80
W0 C 100 (14.0)	(5.0)		SIXEL	79 HBC	0 INCL. K-P 16 GEV	1/80
W0 C			EXPERIMENTAL RESOLUTION OF 15 MEV NOT UNFOLDED.			
W0 D 2700 (12.8)	(1.0)		BAUBILLIE	81 HBC	0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV	2/82
W0 D			FIT TO INCLUSIVE SPECTRUM. RESOLUTION (5 MEV) NOT UNFOLDED.			
W0 AVG	9.14	0.48			AVERAGE	

49 $\Xi(1530)$ REAL PART OF POLE POSITION

REO	1531.6	0.4	LICHTENB	74	0 EXTRAP HABIBI73	4/75
RE-	1534.4	1.1	LICHTENB	74	- EXTRAP HABIBI73	4/75

49 $\Xi(1530)$ IMAGINARY PART OF POLE POSITION

IM0	4.45	0.35	LICHTENB	74	0 EXTRAP HABIBI73	4/75	
IM-	3.9	1.75	3.9	LICHTENB	74	- EXTRAP HABIBI73	4/75

49 $\Xi(1530)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	$\Xi(1530)$ INTO Ξ PI	DECAY MASSES
P2	$\Xi(1530)$ INTO Ξ GAMMA	1321+ 140
		1321+ 0

49 $\Xi(1530)$ BRANCHING RATIOS (MEV)

R1	$\Xi(1530)$ INTO (Ξ GAMMA)/TOTAL	(P2)	
R1	(0.04) OR LESS CL=.90	KALBFLEI 75 HBC - K-P AT 2.18 GEV	1/76

REFERENCES FOR $\Xi(1530)$

BERTANZA 62 PRL 9 180	+BRISSON, CONNOLLY, GOLDBERG, GRAY, +(BNL+SYRA) IJ
PJERROU 62 PRL 9 114	+PROWSE, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHO (UCLA) I
SCHLEIN 63 PRL 11 167	+CARMONY, PJERROU, SLATER, STORK, TICHO (UCLA) IJP
BADIER 64 DUBNA I 593	+DEMOULIN, GOLDBERG, + (EPOL+SACL+AMST) I
PJERROU 65 PRL 14 275	+SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHO (UCLA)

Baryons

$\Xi(1530)$, $\Xi(1630)$, $\Xi(1680)$, $\Xi(1820)$

Data Card Listings

BERGE 66 PR 147 945 +EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL, B-SHAFER, + (LRL) I
 LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 +RAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + (BNL+SYRA) IJ
 MERRILL 66 UCRL-16455 THESIS D W MERRILL (LRL) JP

BADIER 72 NP B37 429 +BARRELET, CHARLTON, VIDEAU (EPOL)
 BALTAY 72 PL 42B 129 +BRIDGEWATER, COOPER, GERSHWIN, + (COLU+BIN)
 ALSO 73 NEVIS 199 THESIS HARBISI (COLU)
 BORENSTEIN 72 PR D5 1559 BORENSTEIN, DANBURG, KALBFLEISCH, + (BNL+MICH) I
 KIRSCH 72 NP B40 349 SCHMIDT+CHANG, HEMINGWAY(BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT) I

ROSS2 73 PURDUE CONF. 355 ROSS, LLOYD, RADOJICIC (OXF)
 BERTHON 74 NC 21A 146 BERTHON, TRISTRAM, + (CDEF+RHEL+SACL+STRB)
 LICHTENB 74 PRD 10 3865 D B LICHTENBERG (IND)
 ALSO 74 PRIV. COMM. D B LICHTENBERG (IND)

BELLEFO2 75 NC 28A 289 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR, + (CDEF+SACL)
 KALBFLEI 75 PRD 11 987 KALBFLEISCH, STRAND, CHAPMAN (BNL+MICH)
 SIXEL 79 NP B159 125 +BOTTCHER, KLEIN+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
 BAUBILLI 81 NP B192 1 BAUBILLIER, + (BIRM+CERN+GLAS+MSU+LPNP)
 BIAGI 81 ZPHY C9 305 + (BRIS+CAMB+GEVA+HEID+LAUS+LOQM+RHEL)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

SHAFER 66 PR 142 883 BUTTON-SHAFER, LINDSEY, MURRAY, SMITH (LRL) JP
 HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER, MAJKA, + (YALE+FNAL+BNL+PITT)
 BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GOUREVITCH, KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 BRIEFEL 77 PRD 16 2706 +GOUREVITCH, CHANG+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 MAZZUCAT 81 NP B178 1 MAZZUCATO, PENNINO+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF)

$\Xi(1630)$

Status: *

21 $\Xi(1630)$, JP=) I=1/2

SEEN ONLY IN THE XI PI CHANNEL.

BARTSCH 69 SEE A SMALL, BROAD ENHANCEMENT NEAR 1650 MEV - IT IS NOT CLEAR THAT IT IS THE SAME PHENOMENON AS BRIEFEL 77, WHO FIND CS=2.6+-0.9 MICROBARN AT 2.87 GEV/C INCIDENT K- MOMENTUM.

BORENSTEIN 72 SEE NO EFFECT IN THIS REGION. THEY FIND CS=2 MICROBARN AT 2.18 GEV/C.

ROSS 72 ARGUE THAT THE EFFECT THEY SEE IS NOT THE SAME AS THAT SEEN BY BRIEFEL 77 (WHOSE PRELIMINARY RESULTS WERE REPORTED IN BMST 70), AND FIND CS=2+-1 MICROBARN AT 3.3 GEV/C.

BELLEFO2 75 FIND A CS OF AROUND 10 MICROBARN NEAR 2 GEV/C, BUT LESS THAN 3 MICROBARN AROUND 2.3 GEV/C.

NOT SEEN BY HASSALL 81 IN A HIGH STATISTICS BUBBLE CHAMBER EXPERIMENT (46 EVENTS/MICROBARN) AT 6.5 GEV/C.

21 $\Xi(1630)$ MASS (MEV)

M	29	1606.0	6.0	ROSS	72	HBC	0	K-P	AT	3.1-3.7	3/72
M	34	1633.0	12.0	BELLEFO2	75	HBC	0	K-P	TO	XI- K PI	11/75
M	31	1624.0	3.0	BRIEFEL	77	HBC	0	K-P	2.87	GEV/C	1/78

21 $\Xi(1630)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	29	21.0	7.0	ROSS	72	HBC	0	XI-PI,	K*0(890)	3/72	
W	34	40.0	15.0	75	HBC	0	K-P	TO	XI- K PI	11/75	
W A	31	(22.5)		BRIEFEL	77	HBC	0	K-P	2.87	GEV/C	1/78
W A	GOODNESS OF FIT INSENSITIVE TO VALUES BETWEEN 15 AND 30 MEV.										

21 $\Xi(1630)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XI(1630)	INTO	XI PI	DECAY MASSES	1321+ 140
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SEEN IN K- P TO XI- PI+ K0 AND XI- P10 K+.

REFERENCES FOR XI(1630)

ROSS 72 PL 38B 177 +BURAN, LLOYD, BULVEY, RADOJICIC (OXF) I
 BELLEFO2 75 NC 28A 289 DE BELLEFON, BERTHON, BILLOIR, + (CDEF+SACL)
 BRIEFEL 77 PRD 16 2706 +GOUREVITCH, CHANG+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 ALSO 70 DUKE CONF. 317 BMST (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

APSELL 69 PRL 23 884 + (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 SUPERSEDED BY BMST 70.
 BARTSCH 69 PL 28B 439 + (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
 KALBFLEI 70 DUKE CONF 331 G R KALBFLEISCH (BNL) I
 SUMMARIZES EVIDENCE FOR ISOSPIN ONE-HALF.
 BORENSTEIN 72 PR D5 1559 BORENSTEIN, DANBURG, KALBFLEISCH, + (BNL+MICH) I
 SCHMIDT 73 PURDUE CONF. 363 SCHMIDT (BRAN)
 HUNGERBU 74 PRD 10 2051 HUNGERBUHLER, MAJKA, + (YALE+FNAL+BNL+PITT)
 BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GOUREVITCH, KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 HASSALL 81 NP B189 397 +ANSORGE, CARTER, NEALE, RUSHBROOKE+ (CAMB+MSU)

$\Xi(1680)$

Status: **

5 $\Xi(1680)$, JP=1/2-) I=1/2

SEEN BY DIONISI 78 AS A THRESHOLD ENHANCEMENT IN BOTH THE NEUTRAL AND NEGATIVELY CHARGED SIGMA KBAR MASS SPECTRA FROM THE REACTIONS K-P --> (SIGMA KBAR) K PI AT 4.2 GEV/C. THE DATA FROM THE SIGMA KBAR CHANNELS ALONE CANNOT DISTINGUISH BETWEEN A RESONANCE INTERPRETATION AND A LARGE SCATTERING LENGTH.

WEAKER EVIDENCE FOR AN ENHANCEMENT AT THE SAME MASS IS SEEN IN THE CORRESPONDING LAMBDA KBAR CHANNELS AND A COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS YIELDS RESULTS CONSISTENT WITH A NEW XI.

THE HYPERON BEAM EXPERIMENT OF BIAGI 81 OBSERVE AN ENHANCEMENT AT 1700 MEV IN THE DIFFRACTIVELY PRODUCED LAMBDA K- SYSTEM. A PEAK IS ALSO OBSERVED IN THE LAMBDA K0 MASS SPECTRUM AT 1660 MEV WHICH IS CONSISTENT WITH A RESONANCE OF MASS 1720 MEV DECAYING INTO SIGMA K0, WITH THE GAMMA FROM THE SIGMA0 DECAY NOT DETECTED. IN NEED OF FUTHER CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM THE TABLES.

5 $\Xi(1680)$ MASS (MEV)

M0	NEUTRAL CHARGE									
M0 A	175(1699.0)	(5.0)	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
M0 A	FROM FIT TO SIGMA+ K- SPECTRUM									
M0 B	183(1684.0)	(5.0)	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
M0 B	FROM COUPLED CHANNEL ANALYSIS OF SIGMA+ K- AND LAMBDA K0 SPECTRA									

5 $\Xi(1680)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W0	NEUTRAL CHARGE									
W0 A	175 (44.0)	(23.0)	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
W0 B	183 (20.0)	(4.0)	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79

5 $\Xi(1680)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XI(1680)	INTO	SIGMA KBAR	DECAY MASSES	1192+ 498
P2	XI(1680)	INTO	LAMBDA KBAR		1116+ 498
P3	XI(1680)	INTO	XI PI		1315+ 135
P4	XI(1680)	INTO	XI(1530) PI		1533+ 135
P5	XI(1680)	INTO	XI PI PI (INCLUDING P4)		1315+ 135+ 135

5 $\Xi(1680)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	XI(1680)	INTO	(SIGMA KBAR)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P1)/(P2)						
R1 E	(2.7)	(0.9)	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
R1 F	NEUTRAL CHARGE									
R1 F	(3.1)	(1.4)	DIONISI	78	HBC	-	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
R1 F	NEGATIVE CHARGE									
R2	XI(1680)	INTO	(XI PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P3)/(P1)						
R2	(0.09)	OR LESS	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
R3	XI(1680)	INTO	(XI- PI+ P10)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P5)/(P1)						
R3	(0.04)	OR LESS	DIONISI	78	HBC	0	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
R4	XI(1680)	INTO	(XI- PI+ PI-)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P5)/(P1)						
R4	(0.03)	OR LESS	DIONISI	78	HBC	-	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79
R5	XI(1680)	INTO	(XI(1530) PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P4)/(P1)						
R5	(0.06)	OR LESS	DIONISI	78	HBC	-	K-P	AT	4.2 GEV/C	3/79

REFERENCES FOR XI(1680)

DIONISI 78 PL 80B 145 +DIAZ, ARMENTEROS- (CERN+AMST+NIJM+OXF) I, JP
 BIAGI 81 ZPHY C9 305 + (BRIS+CAMB+GEVA+HEID+LAUS+LOQM+RHEL)

$\Xi(1820)$

Status: ***

50 $\Xi(1820)$, JP=3/2) I=1/2

WE LIST HERE EVERYTHING REPORTED IN THE MASS RANGE 1750-1875 MEV.

The clearest evidence for this state comes from GAY 76, who saw an 8-standard-deviation peak in ΔK^- as well as signals in $\Xi(1530)\pi$ and $\Sigma\bar{K}$. The peak is narrow ($\Gamma = 21 \pm 7$ MeV), whereas earlier (and much smaller) experiments found widths of up to 100 MeV (see the Listings below). A spin-parity analysis of the GAY 76 data, but with more events (TEODORO 78), favors spin 3/2 but cannot make a parity discrimination.

BIAGI 81 used the CERN hyperon beam to study Ξ^- interactions in hydrogen and deuterium. The diffractively produced ΔK^- system has a broad peak ($\Gamma = 72 \pm 20$ MeV) at 1830 MeV on top of a substantial background. There is also a smaller peak in the inclusive ΔK_S^0 spectrum.

Neither GAY 76 nor BIAGI 81 saw a peak in the $\Xi\pi$ channel. It is possible that $\Xi\pi$ peaks seen in this region by some lower momentum experiments are at least partly due to the $\Xi(1940)$, with a shape distorted by the limited phase space available (SMITH 65). The situa-

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

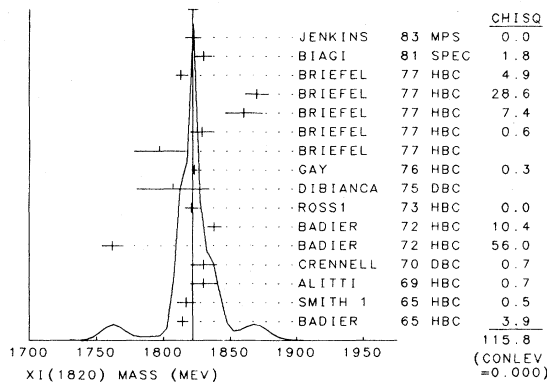
Baryons

$\Xi(1820)$

tion is further confused because some of the experiments were forced to add several different channels together to overcome poor statistics (CRENNELL 70, BADIER 71).

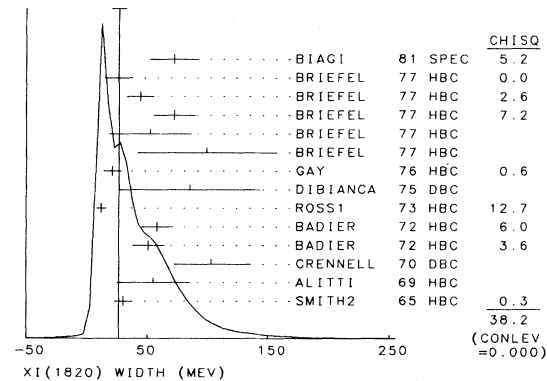
50 $\Xi(1820)$ MASS (MEV)

M	(1770.0)		HALSTEINS	63 FBC	-0 K-FR 3.5 GEV/C	
M	30 1814.0	4.0	BADIER	65 HBC	0 LAMBDA KOBAR	
M	29 1817.0	7.0	SMITH 1	65 HBC	-0 LAMBDA KBAR	
M	40 1830.0	10.0	ALITTI	69 HBC	- LAM, SIG KBAR	9/69
M A	25 1830.0	10.0	CRENNELL	70 DBC	-0 3.6, 3.9 GEV/C	10/70
M B	(1826.0)	(12.0)	CRENNELL	70 DBC	-0 3.6, 3.9 GEV/C	11/77
M B	FROM FIT TO INCLUSIVE XI PI, XI PI PI AND LAMBDA K- SPECTRA ONLY					
M C	28 1762.0	8.0	BADIER	72 HBC	-0 XI PI, XI2PI, K Y	10/71
M C	38 1838.0	5.0	BADIER	72 HBC	-OXI PI, XI2PI, K Y	10/71
M C	BADIER 72 ADDS ALL CHANNELS AND DIVIDES PEAK IN LOWER AND HIGHER MASS REGIONS. THE DATA CAN ALSO BE FITTED WITH A SINGLE BREIT-WIGNER OF MASS 1800 AND WIDTH 150 MEV.					
M D	30 1821.0	5.0	ROSS1	73 HBC	-0 LAMBDA K-/KBARO	2/74
M D	LESS SIGNIFICANT ENHANCEMENTS SEEN IN XI(1530) PI (M=1825, W=100) AND SIGMA KBAR (M=1810+-9, W=16+-11).					
M	1807.0	27.0	DIBIANCA	75 DBC	-0 XI 2PI, XI* PI	1/76
M	130 1823.0	2.0	GAY	76 HBC	- K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77
M	74 1797.0	19.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	0 XI PI (2.87 K-P)	1/78
M	68 1829.0	9.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	-0 XI(1530) PI	1/78
M	39 1860.0	14.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	- SIGMA- KOBAR	1/78
M	44 1870.0	9.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	0 LAMBDA KOBAR	1/78
M	57 1813.0	4.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	LAMBDA K-	1/78
M E	300 1830.0	6.0	BIAGI	81 SPEC	- HYPERON BEAM	2/82
M E	FIT TO INCLUSIVE SPECTRUM FROM XI-N -> LAM K- X					
M	1822.0	6.0	JENKINS	83 MPS	- K- P TO K+ MM	1/84*



50 $\Xi(1820)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	(80.0)	OR LESS	HALSTEINS	63 FBC	-0 K-FR 3.5 GEV/C	
W	(12.0)	(4.0)	BADIER	65 HBC	0 LAMBDA KOBAR	
W	30.0	7.0	SMITH2	65 HBC	-0 LAMBDA KBAR	
W	55.0	40.0	ALITTI	69 HBC	- LAM, SIG KBAR	9/69
W A	103.0	38.0	CRENNELL	70 DBC	-0 3.6, 3.9 GEV/C	10/70
W B	(48.0)	(36.0)	CRENNELL	70 DBC	-0 3.6, 3.9 GEV/C	11/77
W C	51.0	13.0	BADIER	72 HBC	-0 LOWER MASS	10/71
W C	58.0	13.0	BADIER	72 HBC	-0 HIGHER MASS	10/71
W D	30	12.0	ROSS1	73 HBC	-0 LAMBDA K-/KBARO	2/74
W	85.0	58.0	DIBIANCA	75 DBC	-0 XI 2PI, XI* PI	1/76
W	130	21.0	GAY	76 HBC	- K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77
W	74	99.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	0 XI PI (2.87 K-P)	1/78
W	68	52.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	-0 XI(1530) PI	1/78
W	39	72.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	- SIGMA- KOBAR	1/78
W	44	44.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	0 LAMBDA KOBAR	1/78
W	57	26.0	BRIEFEL	77 HBC	- LAMBDA K-	1/78
W E	300	72.0	BIAGI	81 SPEC	- HYPERON BEAM	2/82



50 $\Xi(1820)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	XI(1820) INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1116+ 498
P2	XI(1820) INTO XI PI	1321+ 140
P3	XI(1820) INTO SIGMA KBAR	1197+ 498
P4	XI(1820) INTO XI(1530) PI	1533+ 140
P5	XI(1820) INTO XI PI PI (EXCLUDING P4)	1321+ 140+ 140

FITTED PARTIAL DECAY MODE BRANCHING FRACTIONS

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

	P 1	P 2	P 3	P 4
P 1	.4974+-0871			
P 2	-.7612	.1889+-0529		
P 3	.1335	-.5080	.1463+-0477	
P 4	-.8220	-.5813	-.5009	.1674+-0647

50 $\Xi(1820)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	XI(1820) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/TOTAL	(P1)			
R1	0.30	0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC - K-P 3.9-5.0 GEV	9/69	
R1	FIT	.0497 .0087	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.8)		
R2	XI(1820) INTO (XI PI)/TOTAL	(P2)			
R2	0.10	0.10	ALITTI 69 HBC - K-P 3.9-5.0 GEV	9/69	
R2	FIT	.0189 .0053	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.2)		
R21	XI(1820) INTO (XI PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P2)/(P1)			
R21	0.20	0.20	BADIER 65 HBC 0 K-P AT 3 GEV	7/66	
R21	(0.36) OR LESS	CL-.95	GAY 76 HBC - K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77	
R21	FIT	.038 .016	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.5)		
R22	XI(1820) INTO (XI PI)/(XI(1530) PI)	(P2)/(P4)			
R22	1.5	0.6	APSELL 70 HBC 0 K-P AT 2.87 GEV	6/70	
R22	FIT	.113 .036	FROM FIT		
R3	XI(1820) INTO (SIGMA KBAR)/TOTAL	(P3)			
R3	(0.02) OR LESS	TRIPP 67 RVUE	69 HBC - K-P 3.9-5.0 GEV	8/67	
R3	0.30	0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC - K-P 3.9-5.0 GEV	9/69	
R3	FIT	.0146 .0048	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)		
R31	XI(1820) INTO (SIGMA KBAR)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P3)/(P1)			
R31	0.24	0.10	GAY 76 HBC - K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77	
R31	FIT	.029 .010	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)		
R4	XI(1820) INTO (XI(1530) PI)/TOTAL	(P4)			
R4	0.30	0.15	ALITTI 69 HBC - K-P 3.9-5.0 GEV	9/69	
R4	F	(0.25) OR LESS	DAUBER 69 HBC K-P 2.7 GEV/C	9/69	
R4	G	USES IN PART THE SAME DATA AS SMITH 65			
R4	G	NOT SEEN	HASSALL 81 HBC K-P 6.5 GEV/C	2/82	
R4	G	INCLUDING XI PI PI			
R4	FIT	.0167 .0065	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.6)		
R41	XI(1820) INTO (XI(1530) PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P4)/(P1)			
R41	0.26	0.13	SMITH1 65 HBC -0 K-P 2.45-2.70GEV		
R41	1.0	0.3	GAY 76 HBC - K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77	
R41	FIT	.038 .027	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 2.3)		
R41	AVG	0.34	0.18	FROM FIT (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.7)	
R51	XI(1820) INTO (XI PI PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P5)/(P1)			
R51	(0.1) OR MORE	SMITH1 65 HBC -0 K-P 2.45-2.70GEV			
R52	XI(1820) INTO (XI PI PI)/(XI(1530) PI)	(P5)/(P4)			
R52	H	(0.3) (0.5)	APSELL 70 HBC 0 K-P AT 2.87 GEV	6/70	
R52	H	OR LESS. UPPER LIMIT FOR THE 3-BODY DECAY			
R52	CONSISTENT WITH ZERO	GAY 76 HBC - K-P AT 4.2 GEV		11/77	
R53	XI(1820) INTO (XI PI PI INCL. XI(1530) PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR)	(P4+P5)/(P1)			
R53	I	(0.14) OR LESS	BADIER 65 HBC 0 1 STD.DEV.LIMIT	11/77	
R53	I	FOR THE DECAY MODE (XI- PI+ PI0) ONLY			

REFERENCES FOR XI(1820)

HALSTEIN 63 SIENA CONF 173 HALSTEINSLID, + (BERG+CERN+EPOL+RHEL+LOUC) I
 BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +DEMOULIN,GOLDBERG, + (EPOL+SACL+AMST) I
 SMITH1 65 PRL 14 25 +LINDSEY,BUTTON-SHAFER,MURRAY (LRL)IJP
 SMITH2 65 ATHENS CONF 251 G A SMITH, J S LINDSEY (LRL)
 TRIPP 67 NP 83 10 + LEITH, + (LRL+SACL+CERN+HEID+SACL)
 USES DATA OF SMITH1.

ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 +BARNES,FLAMINIO,METZGER, + (BNL+SYRA) I
 DAUBER 69 PRD 179 1262 +BERGE, HUBBARD, HERRILL, MULLER (LRL)
 APSELL 70 PRL 24 777 + (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT) I
 CRENNELL 70 PR 10 847 +KARSHON, LAI, ONEALL, SCARR, SCHUMANN(BNL)
 BADIER 72 NP 837 429 +BARRELET,CHARLTON,VIDEAU (EPOL)
 ROSS1 75 PURDUE CONF. 345 ROSS,LLOYD,RADJOJIC (OXF)

DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137 (CARN)
 GAY 76 PL 628 477 +ARMENTEROS,BERGE,GAVILLET+(AMST+CERN+NIJM)I
 BRIEFEL 77 PRD 16 2706 +GOREVITCH,CHANG+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 ALSO 70 DUKE CONF. 317 BNST (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 BIAGI 81 ZPHY C9 305 + (BRIS+CAMB+GEVA+HEID+LAUS+LOQM+RHEL)
 HASSALL 81 NP 8189 397 +ANSORGE,CARTER,NEALE,RUSHBROOKE+(CAMB+MSU)
 JENKINS 83 PRL 51 951 +ALBRIGHT,DIAMOND,+(FSU+BRAN+LBL+CINC+SMAS)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS

SMITH 64 PRL 13 61 +LINDSEY,MURRAY,BUTTON-SHAFER+ (LRL) IJP
 HERRILL 68 PR 167 1202 D W HERRILL, J BUTTON-SHAFER (LRL)
 APSELL 69 PRL 23 884 + (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
 SUPERSEDED BY BRIEFEL 77.

Baryons

$\Xi(1820)$, $\Xi(1940)$, $\Xi(2030)$

Data Card Listings

SCHMIDT 73 PURDUE CONF. 363 SCHMIDT (BRAN)
BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GOUREVITCH,KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
TEODORO 78 PL 778 451 +DIAZ,DIONISI,BLOKZIJL+(AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF) JP

$\Xi(1940)$

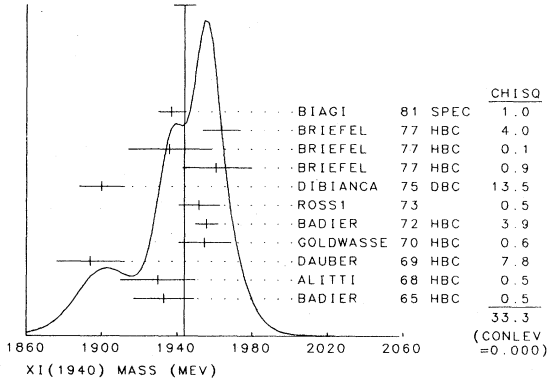
Status: **

52 $\Xi(1940)$, JP= I=1/2

WE LIST UNDER $\Xi(1940)$ EVERYTHING REPORTED IN THE MASS RANGE 1875-2000 MEV.

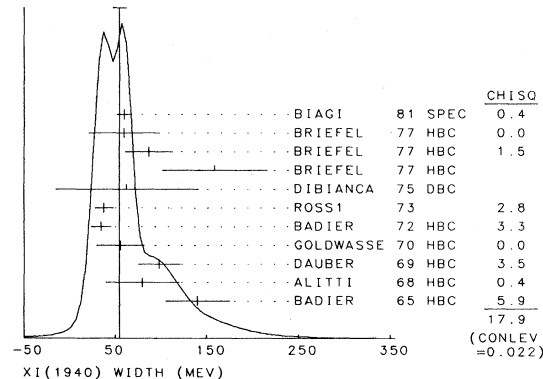
52 $\Xi(1940)$ MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and various experimental references (e.g., BADIER 65 HBC, ALITTI 68 HBC, etc.)



52 $\Xi(1940)$ WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV) and various experimental references (e.g., BADIER 65 HBC, ALITTI 68 HBC, etc.)



52 $\Xi(1940)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table listing decay modes (e.g., XI(1940) INTO XI PI, XI(1940) INTO XI(1530) PI) and their corresponding decay masses.

52 $\Xi(1940)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

THE $\Xi(1940)$ IS SEEN MAINLY IN XI PI AND SOME IN XI(1530) PI. IT HAS BEEN LOOKED FOR IN OTHER CHANNELS BUT ONLY OBSERVED BY HASSALL 81 WHO SEE A 3 SIGMA EFFECT IN SIGMA KBAR.

Table of branching ratios for Xi(1940) into various channels (e.g., XI(1940) INTO XI PI, XI(1940) INTO XI(1530) PI, etc.)

REFERENCES FOR XI(1940)

BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +DEMOULIN,GOLDBERG,+ (EPOL+SACL+AMST) I
ALITTI 68 PRL 21 1119 +FLAMINIO,METZGER,RADOJICIC,+ (BNL+SYRA) I
DAUBER 69 PR 179 1262 +BERGE, HUBBARD, MERRILL, MULLER (LRL) I

APSELL 69 PRL 23 884 + (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)
SCHMIDT 73 PURDUE CONF. 363 SCHMIDT (BRAN)
BRIEFEL 75 PRD 12 1859 +GOUREVITCH,KIRSCH+ (BRAN+UMD+SYRA+TUFT)

$\Xi(2030)$

Status: ***

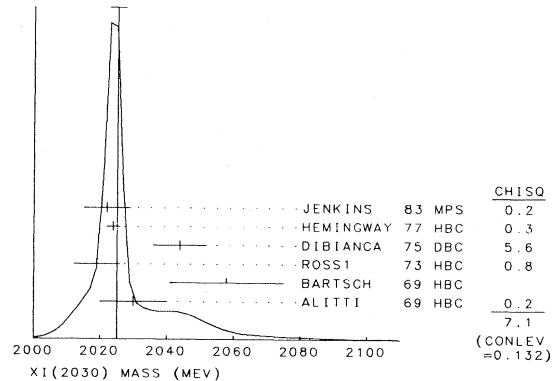
68 $\Xi(2030)$, JP=5/2 OR GREATER I=1/2

THE EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED BY HEMINGWAY 77, WHO SEE AN 8 STD. DEV. ENHANCEMENT IN SIGMA KBAR AND A WEAKER COUPLING TO LAMBDA KBAR. ALITTI 68 AND HEMINGWAY 77 OBSERVE NO SIGNALS IN THE XI PI PI (OR XI(1530) PI) CHANNEL, IN CONTRAST TO DIBIANCA 75. THE DECAY INTO LAMBDA/SIGMA KBAR PI REPORTED BY BARTSCH 69 IS ALSO NOT CONFIRMED BY HEMINGWAY 77.

A MOMENTS ANALYSIS OF THE HEMINGWAY 77 DATA INDICATES THAT THE SPIN IS GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 5/2 AT A LEVEL OF 3 STD. DEVIATIONS.

68 $\Xi(2030)$ MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (MEV), width (MEV), and various experimental references (e.g., ALITTI 69 HBC, BARTSCH 69 HBC, etc.)



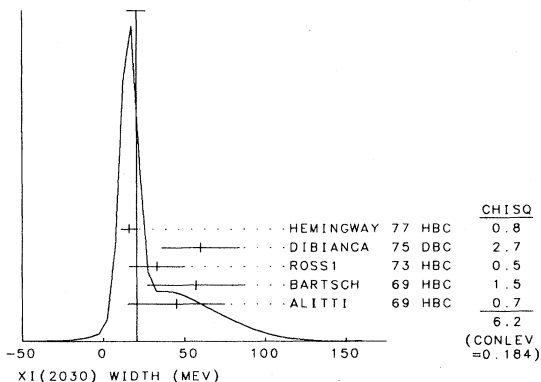
68 $\Xi(2030)$ WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (MEV) and various experimental references (e.g., ALITTI 69 HBC, BARTSCH 69 HBC, etc.)

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons

$\Xi(2030)$, $\Xi(2120)$, $\Xi(2250)$, $\Xi(2370)$



68 $\Xi(2030)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	XI(2030) INTO XI PI	1321+ 140
P2	XI(2030) INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1116+ 498
P3	XI(2030) INTO SIGMA KBAR	1197+ 498
P4	XI(2030) INTO XI(1530) PI	1533+ 140
P5	XI(2030) INTO XI PI (EXCLUDING P4)	1321+ 140+ 140
P6	XI(2030) INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	1116+ 498+ 140
P7	XI(2030) INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	1189+ 498+ 140

68 $\Xi(2030)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Decay Mode	Branching Ratio	Reference
R1	XI(2030) INTO (XI PI)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P1)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R11	XI(2030) INTO (XI PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P1)/(P3)	11/77
R2	XI(2030) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P2)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R21	XI(2030) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P2)/(P3)	11/77
R3	XI(2030) INTO (SIGMA KBAR)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P3)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R4	XI(2030) INTO (XI(1530) PI)/(MODES P1 TO P4)	(P4)/(P1+P2+P3+P4)	9/69
R41	XI(2030) INTO (XI PI PI INCL. XI(1530) PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P4+P5)/(P3)	11/77
R6	XI(2030) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR PI)/TOTAL SEEN	(P6)	11/77
R61	XI(2030) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P6)/(P3)	11/77
R7	XI(2030) INTO (SIGMA KBAR PI)/TOTAL SEEN	(P7)	11/77
R71	XI(2030) INTO (SIGMA KBAR PI)/(SIGMA KBAR)	(P7)/(P3)	11/77

REFERENCES FOR $\Xi(2030)$

ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79	+BARNES, FLAMINIO, METZGER, + (BNL+SYRA) I
BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439	+ (AACH+BERL+CERN+LOIC+VIEN)
ROSSI 73 PURDUE CONF. 345	ROSS, LLOYD, RADOJICIC (OXF)
DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137	DIBIANCA, ENDORF (CERN)
HEMINGWAY 77 PL 688 197	HEMINGWAY, ARMENTEROS+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF) IJ
ALSO 76 PL 628 477	GAY, ARMENTEROS, BERGE+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM)
JENKINS 83 PRL 51 951	+ALBRIGHT, DIAMOND, + (FSU+BRAN+LBL+CINC+SMAS)

$\Xi(2120)$ Status: *

103 $\Xi(2120)$, JP=) I=1/2

THIS EFFECT IS REPORTED IN GAY 76 AS A FOUR STANDARD DEVIATION ENHANCEMENT IN LAMBDA K-. AN ANALYSIS OF THE SAME DATA BY HEMINGWAY 77, BUT WITH ADDITIONAL STATISTICS, POINTS OUT THAT THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ENHANCEMENT IS GREATLY REDUCED IF A RESTRICTIVE FOUR-MOMENTUM CUT (U-CUT) IS MADE. THIS SUGGESTS AN ANOMALOUS PRODUCTION MECHANISM IF THE STATE IS GENUINE.

CHLIAPNIKOV 79 REPORT A BUMP OF 18 EVENTS AT 2137 MEV IN AN INCLUSIVE ANTI-LAMBDA K+ SPECTRUM FROM K+P INTERACTIONS AT 32 GEV/C. THE K+ ARE NOT UNIQUELY IDENTIFIED. BUMPS WITH LOWER NUMBERS OF EVENTS ARE ALSO REPORTED AT 2240, 2830, AND 2540 MEV.

IN NEED OF CONFIRMATION, OMITTED FROM TABLES.

103 $\Xi(2120)$ MASS (MEV)

M	2123.0	7.0	GAY	76 HBC	-	K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77
M	18(2137.0)	(4.0)	CHLIAPNIKOV	79 HBC	+	ANTI-LAMBDA K+	1/80

103 $\Xi(2120)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	25.0	12.0	GAY	76 HBC	-	K- P AT 4.2 GEV	2/77
W	18 (20.0)	OR LESS	CHLIAPNIKOV	79 HBC	+	ANTI-LAMBDA K+	1/80

103 $\Xi(2120)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	XI(2120) INTO LAMBDA KBAR	1116+ 498

103 $\Xi(2120)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Decay Mode	Branching Ratio	Reference
R1	XI(2120) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/TOTAL SEEN	(P1)	2/77

REFERENCES FOR $\Xi(2120)$

GAY 76 PL 628 477	+ARMENTEROS, BERGE, GAVILLET+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM) I
HEMINGWAY 77 PL 688 197	HEMINGWAY, ARMENTEROS+ (AMST+CERN+NIJM+OXF)
CHLIAPNIKOV 79 NP 158 253	CHLIAPNIKOV, GERDYUKOV+ (SERP+BELG+MONS)

$\Xi(2250)$ Status: **

22 $\Xi(2250)$, JP=)

THE EVIDENCE FOR THIS STATE IS MIXED. BARTSCH 69 SEE A BUMP OF NOT MUCH STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE IN LAMBDA-KBAR-PI, SIGMA-KBAR-PI, AND XI-PI-PI MASS SPECTRA. GOLDWASSER 70 SEE A NARROWER BUMP IN XI-PI-PI AT A HIGHER MASS. NOT SEEN BY HASSALL 81 WITH 45 EVENTS/MICROBARN AT 6.5 GEV/C. SEEN BY JENKINS 83.

22 $\Xi(2250)$ MASS (MEV)

M	35 2244.0	52.0	BARTSCH	69 HBC	-	K-P 10 GEV/C	9/69
M	18 2295.0	15.0	GOLDWASSE	70 HBC	-	K-P 5.5 GEV/C	10/70
M	2214.0	5.0	JENKINS	83 MPS	-	K- P TO K+ MM	1/84*

22 $\Xi(2250)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	130.0	80.0	BARTSCH	69 HBC	-	K-P 10 GEV/C	9/69
W	LESS THAN	30.0	GOLDWASSE	70 HBC	-	K-P 5.5 GEV/C	10/70

22 $\Xi(2250)$ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Decay Mode	Decay Masses
P1	XI(2250) INTO XI PI PI	1321+ 140+ 140
P2	XI(2250) INTO LAMBDA KBAR PI	1116+ 498+ 140
P3	XI(2250) INTO SIGMA KBAR PI	1197+ 498+ 140

REFERENCES FOR $\Xi(2250)$

BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439	+ E L GOLDWASSER, P F SCHULTZ (ILL)
GOLDWASSER 70 PR 10 1950	+ALBRIGHT, DIAMOND, + (FSU+BRAN+LBL+CINC+SMAS)
JENKINS 83 PRL 51 951	PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
HASSALL 81 NP B189 397	+ANSORGE, CARTER, NEALE, RUSHBROOKE+ (CAMB+MSU)

$\Xi(2370)$ Status: **

131 $\Xi(2370)$, JP=) I=1/2

SEEN BY AMIRZADEH 80 AND HASSALL 81 IN THE CHARGED AND NEUTRAL LAMBDA/SIGMA KBAR PI MASS SPECTRA FROM THE REACTIONS K+P -> XI(1530) K AND XI(1530) K PI. AMIRZADEH 80 ALSO OBSERVE A SMALL EFFECT AT THE SAME MASS IN THE OMEGA- K MASS SPECTRUM. KINSON 80 RE-ANALYSE THE DATA OF AMIRZADEH 80 BUT WITH 50 PER CENT MORE STATISTICS. IN NEED OF FURTHER CONFIRMATION. OMITTED FROM TABLES.

131 $\Xi(2370)$ MASS (MEV)

M	2392.0	27.0	DIBIANCA	75 DBC	XI 2P1	1/76	
M	94 2373.0	8.0	AMIRZAD	80 HBC	-0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV	1/80	
M	50(2370.0)		HASSALL	81 HBC	-0 K-P AT 4.5 GEV/C	2/82	
M	2356.0	10.0	JENKINS	83 MPS	-	K- P TO K+ MM	1/84*
M	AVG	2367.7	7.0	AVERAGE (ERROR INCLUDES SCALE FACTOR OF 1.1)			

131 $\Xi(2370)$ WIDTH (MEV)

W	75.0	69.0	DIBIANCA	75 DBC	XI 2P1	1/76
W	94 80.0	25.0	AMIRZAD	80 HBC	-0 K-P AT 8.25 GEV	1/80
W	50 (80.0)		HASSALL	81 HBC	-0 K-P AT 4.5 GEV/C	2/82
W	AVG	79.4	23.5	AVERAGE		

Baryons

$\Xi(2370)$, $\Xi(2500)$, Ω^- , Λ_c^+ , $\Sigma_c(2450)$, A^+ , Λ_b^0 , DIBARYONS

131 XI(2370) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode (P1-P6), particle name, and decay masses (1116+498, 140, etc.).

131 XI(2370) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for mode (R1-R6), particle name, branching ratio, and other parameters.

REFERENCES FOR XI(2370)

DIBIANCA 75 NP 898 137 AMIRZAD 80 PL 908 324 KINSON 80 TORONTO CONF. 263 J B KINSON+ HASSALL 81 NP 189 397 JENKINS 83 PRL 51 951

$\Xi(2500)$

Status: *

99 XI(2500, JP=) I=1/2

THE ALITTI 69 PEAK MIGHT BE INSTEAD THE XI(2370) OR MIGHT BE NEITHER THE XI(2370) NOR THE XI(2500).

99 XI(2500) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), value, and reference.

99 XI(2500) WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for width (W), value, and reference.

99 XI(2500) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode (P1-P6), particle name, and decay masses.

99 XI(2500) BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with columns for mode (R1-R6), particle name, branching ratio, and other parameters.

REFERENCES FOR XI(2500)

ALITTI 69 PRL 22 79 BARTSCH 69 PL 288 439 JENKINS 83 PRL 51 951

S=-3 I=0 HYPERON STATE (Ω)

Ω

24 OMEGA-(1672, JP=) I=0

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

CHARMED BARYONS

Λ_c^+

33 LAMBDA/C+(2282, JP=)

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

$\Sigma_c(2450)$

Status: **

104 SIGMA/C(2450, JP=)

THE SIGMA/C DECAYS TO LAMBDA/C PI, AND THE SCHISM IN MASSES HERE REFLECTS THAT IN MEASUREMENTS OF THE LAMBDA/C MASS (THE HIGHER MASSES ARE PRESENTLY FAVORED). THE IMPRESSIVE AGREEMENT ON THE SIGMA/C-LAMBDA/C MASS DIFFERENCE STRONGLY INDICATES THIS TO BE THE CASE, RATHER THAN THAT TWO STATES (THE SIGMA/C AND Y*/C) THIS PARTICLE IS AT ABOUT THE 2-AND-1/2-STAR LEVEL. A DEFINITIVE EXPERIMENT IS NEEDED.

104 SIGMA/C(2450) MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M), value, and reference.

104 (SIGMA/C)-(LAMBDA/C+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

Table with columns for mass difference (D), value, and reference.

104 SIGMA/C(2450) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with columns for decay mode (P1), particle name, and decay masses.

REFERENCES FOR SIGMA/C(2450)

CAZZOLI 75 PRL 34 1125 KNAPP 76 PRL 37 882 BARISH 77 PR D15 1 BALTAY 79 PRL 42 1721 CALICCHIO 80 PL 938 521 BOSETTI 82 PL 109B 234

THEORY AND REVIEW

DERUJULA 75 PR D12 147 LEE 77 PR D15 157 TRILLING 81 PRPL 75 57

A^+

45 A+(2460, JP=)

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

BOTTOM (BEAUTY) BARYON

Λ_b^0

40 LAMBDA/B0(5500, JP=)

SEE STABLE PARTICLE DATA CARD LISTINGS

NOTE ON DIBARYON RESONANCES

(by L.D. Roper, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)

The first modern theoretical discussion of dibaryon resonances was probably by Oakes.¹ The first experimental hint of them was in a Ap invariant mass distribution by Dahl,² and in a pp partial-wave analysis by

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons DIBARYONS

Arndt³ for the 1D_2 state. [The notation is $(2S+1)L_J$, where S is the total spin, L is the orbital angular momentum, and J is the total angular momentum. The Pauli principle restricts two nucleons to be in one of the following states:

$$I=0: (^3S_1, ^3D_1), ^1P_1, ^3D_2, (^3D_3, ^3G_3), ^1F_3, ^3G_4, \dots$$

$$I=1: ^1S_0, ^3P_0, ^3P_1, (^3P_2, ^3F_2), ^1D_2, ^3F_3, \dots$$

Here the states that couple together (same J^P) are grouped together in parentheses. Similarly, only certain states are allowed for $\Lambda\Lambda$, etc.]

Interest in dibaryons rose dramatically in 1977 when strong energy dependence was unexpectedly observed in pp polarization experiments at Argonne.⁴ Also, in that year and the next, Hoshizaki claimed the existence of dibaryon resonances in a pp partial-wave analysis.⁵ In the same year Jaffe gave a detailed theoretical treatment of multi-quark states.⁶ There is now a vast literature on dibaryon resonances.

However, there is still disagreement about what "dibaryon resonances" are. There is little doubt of the existence of distinct structures in NN partial-wave amplitudes that look very much like ordinary highly inelastic resonances, such as are seen in πN scattering. The question is whether these structures are caused by resonance poles in the complex energy plane or by some other structure of the scattering amplitude.

One aspect of the arguments about dibaryon resonances is whether they are calculable in terms of quark theory or should instead be calculated using some hadron interaction theory without reference to the underlying quarks. Both approaches have had successes and failures, so possibly both will make contributions to unraveling the mysteries of dibaryon resonances.

The idea that dibaryon resonances are "pseudo-resonances"⁷ has taken some new turns. The idea is that box diagrams (e.g., involving $N\Delta$ in NN scattering) create resonance-like loops in the Argand diagram without resonance poles actually existing. The problem with believing this is whether poles would be created when one unitarizes the box-diagram calculations in order to calculate physical scattering amplitudes. Kloet and Tjon⁸ have recently shown that a model exists in which, indeed, this is the case. However, resonance hunters should definitely report pole positions rather than looping Argand diagrams in the future. All who suggest that the NN 1D_2 or 3F_3 resonance-like structure

is a resonance or is instead due to some other dynamics must take their case to the world collection of NN scattering data in the form of a detailed partial-wave analysis, and should report the existence or nonexistence of resonance poles.

Closely related to the work described above is that by Ueda,⁹ in which Faddeev πNN dynamics is fitted to the NN partial-wave amplitudes. Although the fit is not good, the approximately correct structure is present. The interesting point is that poles do occur on the "resonance" sheets in the complex energy plane. Ueda claims this work is important because many claims for resonance poles assume that the poles exist, but the Faddeev approach does not make such prior assumptions.

VerWest¹⁰ recently reported separable potential model fits to the 1D_2 and 3F_3 NN amplitudes and claims some solutions had no resonance poles, but Kloet and Tjon¹¹ have shown that these potential model fits all do, indeed, have resonance poles.

The dinucleon resonances also communicate with the γd and πd channels. There is not much γd data, and the multipole analysis does not yield much certainty about which dibaryons are involved. In the πd case, uncertainties abound, and the partial-wave analysis yields poor fits compared to the NN analyses. In addition to NN analyses, results from partial-wave analyses of $\pi d \rightarrow \pi d$, $\pi d \rightarrow \pi pn$, $pp \rightarrow \pi d$, and $\gamma d \rightarrow pn$ scattering are listed below. Most of these strongly indicate the existence of dibaryon resonances in the 1D_2 and 3F_3 NN states, and some indicate possible resonances in the 1S_0 , 3S_1 , 3P_1 , 3P_2 , 3D_3 , 1F_3 , and 1G_4 states.

Since our last edition, many papers have been published about dibaryon resonances, but very little new hard information has emerged. There are ten new references for dinucleons and only one new reference for strange dibaryons giving new values for the resonance-pole (or Breit-Wigner) parameters. However, most of the new references for dinucleons are merely new fits to NN partial-wave amplitudes.

A notable paper is that of Semianczuk et al.,¹² in which two prominent peaks are seen in the np invariant mass spectrum from $dp \rightarrow (np)p$ deuteron breakup. However, a recent preprint by Katayama et al.¹³ claims to have done a similar experiment and did not see the peaks.

Since our last edition, only one paper has appeared giving data for the strange dibaryon states. It appears

Baryons

DIBARYONS

Data Card Listings

that the strangeness -1 dominant resonance is in the 3S_1 state, an SU(3) partner of the deuteron. An excellent review is given by Dalitz.¹⁴ He concludes that the $S = -1$ 3S_1 resonance pole probably exists. However, May et al.¹⁵ report no enhancements in the Σ^+n , Σ^0p , or Δp invariant mass spectra in the $K^-d \rightarrow \pi^-X$ reaction, and Arenton et al.¹⁶ report no enhancement in the Δp spectrum in the $pp \rightarrow \Delta p K^+$ reaction.

In the Listings below, we separate the determinations of pole positions and Breit-Wigner parameters. To be a resonance, the pole must occur on the lower half of the second sheet for the elastic channel; it may be a bound state or resonance for inelastic channels.

In summary, this reviewer feels that the evidence, both experimental and theoretical, for the 1D_2 and 3F_3 dinucleon resonances is now very strong. The theoretical calculations almost all now agree that resonance poles occur in the NN amplitudes. The disagreement among production experiments is inherent in the difficulties of that kind of experiment; overlapping highly inelastic resonances are very difficult to see in final states.

For more detailed reviews of dibaryons, with a wide variety of opinions, see Hoshizaki,¹⁷ Bugg,¹⁸ Kamae,¹⁹ Vinh Mau,²⁰ Kroll,²¹ and Locher.²²

References

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- O.I. Dahl et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. **6**, 142 (1961).
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DIBARYONS

S=0 DIBARYONS

106 BARYON NUMBER 2, STRANGENESS 0 STATES

IN THIS SECTION WE USE THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS FOR TYPES OF ANALYSES--

DB D P \rightarrow P P N (DEUTERON BREAKUP); INVARIANT MASSES
 GDPN GAMMA D \rightarrow P N PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS RESONANCE
 PARAMETRIZATION
 NN FIT TO NN ELASTIC PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS RESULTS
 NNF FIT TO NN FORWARD AMPLITUDES
 NPT NP TOTAL CROSS SECTION BREIT-WIGNER FIT
 PID PI- D ELASTIC PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS RESONANCE
 PARAMETRIZATION
 PIDC PI D DIFFERENTIAL CROSS SECTION BREIT-WIGNER FIT
 PIDI PI D \rightarrow PI P N AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS RESONANCE
 PARAMETRIZATION
 PNI P N \rightarrow P P PI- CROSS SECTIONS BREIT-WIGNER FIT
 PPPD P P \rightarrow PI+ D PARTIAL-WAVE ANALYSIS RESONANCE
 PARAMETRIZATION

NN(2170) I=1, 1D_2

Status: **

106 B=2, S=0, 1D2 -- BREIT-WIGNER MASS (MEV)
 BREIT-WIGNER MASS APPROXIMATELY EQUALS RE(POLE POSITION).

M	(2170.0)	HOSHIZAKI 79 NN	1D2 ASSUMED BCDGRND	1/82
M	(2180.0)	ARVIEUX 80 PID 1D2		1/82
M	A (2185.0)	KAMO 80 PPPD 1D2		1/82
M	(2170.0)	HOFTIEZE 81 PID1 1D2		1/82
M	B (2140.0)	KANAI 81 PID 1D2 SOL. B AND C		1/82
M	C 2140. TO 2160.	DAKHO 82 PNI 1D2		12/83*
M	(2116.0)	UEDA 82 NN 1D2 FADDEEV ''FIT''		12/83*
M				
M	A KAMO 80 DID NOT TRY FITS WITH FEWER THAN SIX RESONANCES.			1/82
M	B KANAI 81 FIT WITH NO RESONANCES WAS VERY POOR AND DID NOT TRY			1/82
M	C OTHER FITS WITH FEWER THAN FOUR RESONANCES.			1/82
M	C UEDA 82 REPORTS AS ''MASS'' BUT DOES NOT EXPLAIN HOW CALCULATED			12/83*
M	C FROM POLE POSITION.			12/83*

106 B=2, S=0, 1D2 -- BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH (MEV)
 BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH APPROXIMATELY EQUALS 2 TIMES IM(POLE POSITION).

W	100. TO 150.	HOSHIZAKI 79 NN	1D2 ASSUMED BCKGRND	1/82
W	A (154.0)	KAMO 80 PPPD 1D2		1/82
W	(75.0)	HOFTIEZE 81 PID1 1D2		1/82
W	B (56.0)	KANAI 81 PID 1D2 SOL. B		1/82
W	B (54.0)	KANAI 81 PID 1D2 SOL. C		1/82
W	C 50. TO 100.	DAKHO 82 PNI		12/83*
W	(61.0)	UEDA 82 NN 1D2 FADDEEV ''FIT''		12/83*

106 B=2, S=0, 1D2 -- BREIT-WIGNER ELASTICITY
 BREIT-WIGNER ELASTICITY APPROXIMATELY EQUALS
 ABS(RESIDUE OF POLE)/IM(POLE POS.).

R1	(0.1)	HOSHIZAKI 79 NN	1D2	1/82
R1	(0.1)	HOSHIZAKI 79 NN	1D2	1/82

For notation, see key at front of Listings.

Baryons
DIBARYONS

106 B=2, S=0, 1D2 -- RE(POLE POSITION) (MEV)
RE(POLE POSITION) APPROXIMATELY EQUALS BREIT-WIGNER MASS.
RE (2045.0) BHANDARI 81 NN 1D2 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82

106 B=2, S=0, 1D2 -- IM(POLE POSITION) (MEV)
IM(POLE POSITION) APPROXIMATELY EQUALS ONE-HALF BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH.
IM (110.0) BHANDARI 81 NN 1D2 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82

106 B=2, S=0, 1D2 -- ABS(RESIDUE)/IM(POLE POSITION)
ABS(RES)/IM(POLE POSITION) APPROXIMATELY EQUALS BREIT-WIGNER ELASTICITY.
RES (0.175) BHANDARI 81 NN 1D2 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82

NN(2250) I=1, 3F3 Status: **

106 B=2, S=0, 3F3 -- BREIT-WIGNER MASS (MEV)
M G (2390.0) GREIN 78 NNF 3F3 1/82
M H (2220.0) HOSHIZAKI 78 NN 3F3 ASSUMED BCKGRND 1/82

106 B=2, S=0, 3F3 -- BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH (MEV)
W G (290.0) GREIN 78 NNF 3F3 1/82
W H (50.0 TO 100.0) HOSHIZAKI 78 NN 3F3 ASSUMED BCKGRND 1/82

106 B=2, S=0, 3F3 -- BREIT-WIGNER ELASTICITY
R1 J (0.2) HOSHIZAKI 78 NN 3F3 1/82
R1 K 0.11 TO 0.13 BHANDARI 82 NN 3F3 12/83*

106 B=2, S=0, 3F3 -- RE(POLE POSITION) (MEV)
RE (2190.0) BHANDARI 81 NN 3F3 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82
RE (2215.0) EDWARDS 81 NN 3F3 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82

106 B=2, S=0, 3F3 -- IM(POLE POSITION) (MEV)
IM (65.0) BHANDARI 81 NN 3F3 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82
IM (70.0) BHANDARI 81 NN 3F3 M-MATRIX FIT 1/82

106 B=2, S=0, 3F3 -- ABS(RESIDUE)/IM(POLE POSITION)
RES (0.15) BHANDARI 81 NN 3F3 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82
RES (0.30) EDWARDS 81 NN 3F3 K-MATRIX FIT 1/82

OTHER NN Status: *

106 B=2, S=0 MISCELL. -- BREIT-WIGNER MASS (MEV)
M N (2170.0) (10.0) ALADASHVI 76 DB PP INVARIANT MASS 12/83*
M (2250.0) GREIN 80 NNF 3S1 OR 3D3 1/82

106 B=2, S=0 MISCELL. -- BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH (MEV)
W N (50.0) ALADASHVI 76 DB PP INVARIANT MASS 12/83*
W (100.0) GREIN 80 NNF 3S1 OR 3D3 1/82

106 B=2, S=0 MISCELL. -- BREIT-WIGNER ELASTICITY
R1 (0.12) HASHIMOTO 80 NN 1F3 ASSUMED BCKGRND 1/82

REFERENCES FOR B=2, S=0 STATES
ALADASHV 76 NP A274 486 ALADASHVILI, GLAGOLEV+ (JINR-WARS-WINR)
GREIN 78 NP B137 173 W GREIN, P KRULL (KARL-WUPP)

Baryons
DIBARYONS

Data Card Listings

S=-1 DIBARYON

107 BARYON NUMBER 2, STRANGENESS -1 STATES

IN THIS SECTION WE USE THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS FOR TYPES OF ANALYSES--

- BB BARYON-BARYON SCATTERING COMBINED AMPLITUDE ANALYSIS
LNIM LAMBDA-N INVARIANT MASS
LPIM LAMBDA-P INVARIANT MASS
LPPIM LAMBDA-P-PI INVARIANT MASS
SPIM SIGMA-P INVARIANT MASS

AN(2130) I=1/2, 3S1 Status: **

107 B=2, S=-1 -- BREIT-WIGNER MASS (MEV)

BREIT-WIGNER MASS APPROXIMATELY EQUALS RE(POLE POSITION).

Table with columns for mass (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I), width (W), and references (COHN, CLINE, ALEXANDER, JAIN, TAN, EASTWOOD, SIMS, SHAHBAZI, SODHI, BRAUN, GOYAL, KADYK, ROOSEN, D'AGOSTI, KIMURA, TOKER).

- M A SIGMA- D TO LAMBDA N X.
M B K- D TO PI- LAMBDA P.
M C GOYAL 71 RAISES DOUBTS ABOUT THE EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE USED.
M D IN JAIN 69. JAIN STUDIED K- EMULSION TO LAMBDA P.
M E K- D TO PI- LAMBDA P, PI- LAMBDA PI+ N, AND PI- LAMBDA P10 P.
M F N P TO LAMBDA P X FOR P IN CARBON 12.
M G K- D TO PI- P10 LAMBDA P.
M H GOYAL 78 SEES ANOTHER UNCERTAIN PEAK AT 2195-2210 MEV.
M I K- D TO 2PI- PI+ LAMBDA P.
M J K- D TO PI+ PI- SIGMA- P.
M K SIMULTANEOUS FIT TO INVARIANT MASS AND LAMBDA-P ELASTIC SCATTERING EFFECTIVE CROSS SECTION.

107 B=2, S=-1 -- BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH (MEV)

BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH APPROXIMATELY EQUALS 2 TIMES IM(POLE POSITION).

Table with columns for mass (W, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I), width (W), and references (COHN, CLINE, JAIN, TAN, EASTWOOD, SIMS, SHAHBAZI, SODHI, BRAUN, GOYAL, SHAHBAZI).

107 B=2, S=-1 -- RE(POLE POSITION) (MEV)

RE(POLE POSITION) APPROXIMATELY EQUALS BREIT-WIGNER MASS.

Table with columns for mass (RE J, RE J, RE B, RE, RE), width (W), and references (NAGELS, DOSCH, TAKAHASHI).

107 B=2, S=-1 -- IM(POLE POSITION) (MEV)

IM(POLE POSITION) APPROXIMATELY EQUALS ONE-HALF BREIT-WIGNER WIDTH.

Table with columns for mass (IM J, IM J, IM B, IM), width (W), and references (NAGELS, DOSCH, TAKAHASHI).

REFERENCES FOR B=2, S=-1 STATES

- COHN 64 PRL 22 668
CLINE 68 PRL 20 1452
ALEXANDE 69 PRL 22 483
JAIN 69 PR 187 1816
TAN 69 PRL 23 395
EASTWOOD 71 PR D3 2603
SIMS 71 PR D5 1162
SHAHBAZI 73 NP B53 19
SODHI 75 NP B97 403
BRAUN 77 NP B124 45
GOYAL 78 PR D18 948
NAGELS 79 PR D20 1633
DOSCH 80 ZPC 3 249
GOYAL 80 PTP 64 700
TAKAHASHI 80 NP A336 347
SHAHBAZI 82 NP A374 73C
H O COHN, K H BHATT, W M BUGG (CORNL+TENN)
D CLINE, R LAUMANN, J MAPP (WTSC)
ALEXANDER, HALL, JEW, KALMUS, KERNAN (LBL+UCR)
P L JAIN (BUFF)
T H TAN (SLAC)
+FRY, HEATHCOTE, ISLAN+ (BIRM+EDIN+GLAS+LOIC)
+O'NEAL, ALBRIGHT, BRUCKER, LANUTTI (FSU)
B SHAHBAZIAN, A TIMONINA (JINR)
A SODHI, D GOYAL (DELH)
+GRIMM, HEPP, STROEBELE, THOEL+ (HEID+MPIM)
D GOYAL, A SODHI (DELH)
M NAGELS, T RIJKEN, J DESWART (NIJM)
H DOSCH, I STAMATESCU (HEID)
D GOYAL, J MISRA (DELH)
TAKAHASHI, IWAMURA, KIMURA, KUME (TOKY)
SHAHBAZIAN, TEMNIKOV, TIMONINA (JINR)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
P A PIRQUE (PRIN)
+KASHORN, SHAPIRA+ (REHO+HEID)
+DERRICK, FIELDS, HYMAN, KEYES (NWES+ANL)
D P GOYAL (DELH)
-ALEXANDER, CHAN, GAPOCHKIN, TRILLING (LBL)
H G DOSCH, V HEPP (HEID)
T MIZUNO (TOKY)
+VANDERVELDE-WILQUET, WICKENS+ (LOUC+BRUX)
81 PL 1048 330 (ROMA+SACL+VAND)
M KIMURA, Y IWAMURA, Y TAKAHASHI (TOKY)
G TOKER, A GAL, J EISENBERG (HEBR+TELA)

S=-2 DIBARYON Status: *

108 BARYON NUMBER 2, STRANGENESS -2 STATES

IN THIS SECTION WE USE THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS FOR MEASURED QUANTITIES--

- LLIM LAMBDA-LAMBDA INVARIANT MASS
LLPI LAMBDA-LAMBDA-PI INVARIANT MASS
XPIM XI-P INVARIANT MASS

108 B=2, S=-2 -- MASS (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (M A, M B, M C, M B), width (W), and references (BEILLIERE, GOYAL, SHAHBAZI).

108 B=2, S=0 -- WIDTH (MEV)

Table with columns for mass (W A, W B), width (W), and references (BEILLIERE, SHAHBAZI).

REFERENCES FOR B=2, S=-2 STATES

- BEILLIER 72 PL 398 671
SHAHBAZI 73 NP B53 19
GOYAL 80 PR D21 607
SHAHBAZI 82 NP A374 73C
BEILLIERE, MAYEUR+ (BRUX+CERN+TUFT+LOUC)
B SHAHBAZIAN, A TIMONINA (JINR)
D GOYAL, J MISRA, A SODHI (DELH)
SHAHBAZIAN, TEMNIKOV, TIMONINA (JINR)
PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS
+CHIANG, JOHNSON, KYCIA, KI,+ (BNL+PRIN)
D'AGOSTI 82 NP B209 1 (INFN+SACL+VAND+CERN)

APPENDIX I

THE STATUS OF THE STANDARD MODEL OF ELECTROWEAK INTERACTIONS

(by R.N. Cahn, LBL)

The standard SU(2)×U(1) model of electroweak interactions has (aside from the masses of the fermions and the Higgs boson) three fundamental parameters.¹ Thus the model is fully specified by measuring three independent constants. Two of these are well established: $G_F = 1.16637 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ and $\alpha = 1/137.036$. The measurement of one more parameter suffices to determine all the predictions of the theory, assuming that quark distributions in the hadrons are known and that radiative corrections can be dealt with. For the present we ignore radiative corrections.

Prior to the discoveries of the W and Z, the third measurement was made in neutral-current experiments and conventionally expressed in terms of $\sin^2 \theta_W$. See the section on the Standard Model of Electroweak Interactions. The usual model, which has only doublet Higgs bosons, has the value unity for the parameter $\rho = M_W^2 / (M_Z^2 \cos^2 \theta_W)$, ignoring radiative corrections. A multitude of neutral-current experiments have produced values for the mixing angle which are in good agreement and thus provide strong evidence for the standard model. Among the experiments are:

1. Neutrino and antineutrino deep inelastic scattering from isoscalar targets.
2. Neutrino and antineutrino deep inelastic scattering by protons.
3. Elastic $\nu_\mu p$ and $\bar{\nu}_\mu p$ scattering.
4. Exclusive and inclusive π production in neutral-current events.
5. Neutrino disintegration of the deuteron: $\bar{\nu}_e d \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e np$.
6. Polarized-electron deuteron deep inelastic scattering.
7. Forward-backward asymmetry in $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-$.
8. Elastic νe scattering.

The data for these processes and a comparison with the predictions of the standard model are given in two extensive reviews.^{2,3} The conclusion of these and all similar studies is that all available data are consistent with the standard model. Moreover, if it is treated as a free parameter, the value of ρ is consistent with unity, the value it has in the simplest model. For example, Kim et al. find $\rho = 1.002 \pm 0.015 \pm (0.011)$ and $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.234 \pm 0.013 \pm (0.009)$, where the parentheses indicate a theoretical uncertainty. If only the data from deep inelastic scattering and from the e-d experiment are used, the results are $\rho = 0.992 \pm 0.017 \pm (0.011)$ and $\sin^2 \theta_W = 0.224 \pm 0.015 \pm (0.012)$.

Some of the most precise data are used in the accompanying figure, which shows the region of the ρ - $\sin^2 \theta_W$ plane allowed by data for deep inelastic scattering from an isoscalar target and for the scattering of polarized electrons by deuterons. It is important to notice that the allowed values of the two variables are correlated. The curves were obtained from the following formulas:

$$R_{\nu N} = \frac{\sigma_{\nu N}^{NC}}{\sigma_{\nu N}^{CC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 \theta_W + \frac{20}{27} \sin^4 \theta_W + \epsilon \left(\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W + \frac{20}{27} \sin^4 \theta_W \right)}{1 + \frac{1}{3} \epsilon}$$

$$R_{\bar{\nu} N} = \frac{\sigma_{\bar{\nu} N}^{NC}}{\sigma_{\bar{\nu} N}^{CC}} = \frac{\frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W + \frac{20}{27} \sin^4 \theta_W + \epsilon \left(\frac{1}{2} - \sin^2 \theta_W + \frac{20}{27} \sin^4 \theta_W \right)}{\frac{1}{3} + \epsilon}$$

The parameter ϵ is the ratio of antiquark momentum to quark momentum in the nucleon. It is related to the ratio of the neutrino charged-current cross section to the antineutrino charged-current cross section:

$$\frac{\sigma_{\nu N}^{CC}}{\sigma_{\bar{\nu} N}^{CC}} = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} \epsilon}{\frac{1}{3} + \epsilon}$$

The curves correspond to the limits $R_{\nu N} = 0.31 - 0.33$, $R_{\bar{\nu} N} = 0.357 - 0.397$, indicative of the results of the CHARM collaboration,⁴ with ϵ taken to be 0.20.

The polarized-electron deuteron scattering experiment measured the asymmetry in the cross section for left-handed (σ_L) and right-handed (σ_R) electrons:

$$A = \frac{\sigma_R - \sigma_L}{\sigma_R + \sigma_L}$$

In the quark parton model, this has the form (with $q^2 > 0$ for deep inelastic scattering)

$$\frac{A}{q^2} = a_1 + a_2 \left[\frac{1 - (1-y)^2}{1 + (1-y)^2} \right],$$

where y is the fraction of the incident lepton's energy lost in the collision. For an isoscalar target like the deuteron, and ignoring the antiquarks, the standard model gives

$$a_1 = -\frac{G_F}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{9}{10} \rho \left(1 - \frac{20}{9} \sin^2 \theta_W \right)$$

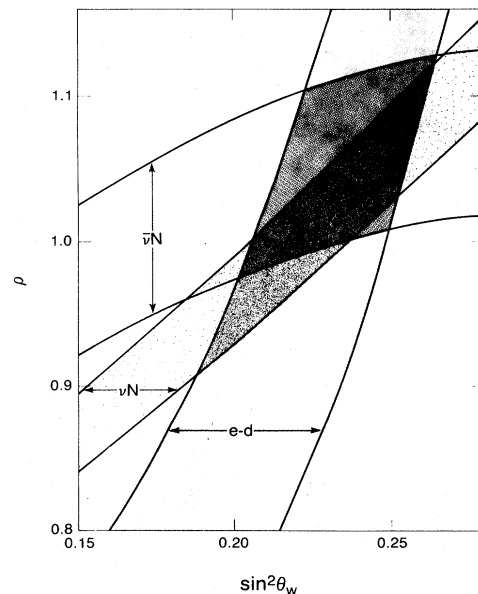
$$a_2 = -\frac{G_F}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \frac{9}{10} \rho \left(1 - 4 \sin^2 \theta_W \right).$$

The best determined linear combination of the parameters a_1 and a_2 is

$$0.24a_2 + 0.97a_1 = (-8.1 \pm 1.1) \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}.$$

This is inferred from Ref. 5, and the uncertainty corresponds to 1σ . The 1σ extremes are shown in the figure.

Once the masses of the W and Z are known, either one or their ratio (or any other single combination) can be used as the third



measured parameter, replacing the neutral-current data. For example, we can use the ratio of the masses as the third parameter. Then $\sin^2 \theta_W$ is simply a parameter derived from the measured quantities G_F and α . It can always be eliminated from any expression in favor of G_F , α , and M_W/M_Z . It is convenient, however, to retain it by defining:

$$\cos^2 \theta_W = M_W^2/M_Z^2.$$

This is now a definition and is not modified by radiative corrections.⁶ However, the lowest order prediction for M_W^2 is modified by corrections of order α :

$$M_W^2 = \frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{2}G_F \sin^2 \theta_W (1 - \Delta r)}.$$

The quantity Δr is of order α and depends on the masses of the leptons, quarks, and Higgs boson. The dominant terms are due to vacuum polarization by light fermions. If the t quark mass is set to 36 GeV and the Higgs boson mass to the mass of the Z , the value of Δr is 0.0696 ± 0.0020 . This value is not very sensitive to these last two assumed values.

As of this writing (December 1983) the most recent results^{7,8} from the UA-1 and UA-2 experiments at the CERN SPS collider for the W and Z masses are (in GeV)

	M_W	M_Z
UA-1	$80.9 \pm 1.5(stat)$	$95.6 \pm 1.4(stat)$
UA-2	$81.0 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.3$	$91.9 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.4$

Thus we find from the definition of $\cos^2 \theta_W$

	$\sin^2 \theta_W$
UA-1	$0.284 \pm 0.016(stat)$
UA-2	$0.223 \pm 0.027(stat)$

The systematic uncertainties may make the total uncertainty about twice as large as the indicated statistical uncertainties.

Given the uncertainties in the data above, a detailed test of the model is not possible. That the neutral-current data are consistent with $\rho = 1$ and with a single value of $\sin^2 \theta_W$ is important evidence

for the model. Moreover, the W and Z masses are consistent with this value for the weak mixing angle. A detailed test of the model awaits higher precision data on the weak boson masses. Such data will permit a single test involving the four measured parameters α , G_F , M_W , and M_Z , and one additional test comparing the derived quantity $\sin^2 \theta_W$ with the value obtained in neutral-current experiments. In making this comparison, it will be necessary to include radiative corrections for the neutral-current experiments.⁹ Their effect is to lower the values of $\sin^2 \theta_W$ discussed in connection with the neutral-current experiments to a value 0.217 ± 0.014 .

Should such a high-precision test reveal a discrepancy with the radiatively corrected theory, it could indicate that the model needs fundamental modification. Small deviations from the predictions described above could arise if the t quark mass or Higgs boson mass is far from the value assumed or if there are additional generations of fermions. At present there is no indication of the need for a modification of the theory, but the tests are not yet very stringent.

References

1. In the Lagrangian they are the $SU(2)$ coupling constant g , the $U(1)$ coupling constant g' , and the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field. We do not consider the mass of the Higgs boson here.
2. J.E. Kim et al., *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **53**, 211 (1981).
3. P.Q. Hung and J.J. Sakurai, *Ann. Rev. Nucl. Part. Sci.* **31**, 375 (1981).
4. M. Jonker et al., *Phys. Lett.* **99B**, 265 (1981).
5. C. Prescott et al., *Phys. Lett.* **84B**, 524 (1979).
6. Radiative corrections have been discussed by many authors. Here we rely on W.J. Marciano and A. Sirlin, "Testing the Standard Model by Precise Determinations of W^\pm and Z Masses," *Phys. Rev.* **D29**, 945 (1984).
7. UA-1 Collaboration, G. Arnison et al., *Phys. Lett.* **122B**, 103 (1983); *ibid.* **126B**, 398 (1983).
8. UA-2 Collaboration, M. Banner et al., *Phys. Lett.* **122B**, 476 (1983).
9. C.H. Llewellyn-Smith and J. Wheeler, *Phys. Lett.* **105B**, 486 (1981).

APPENDIX II

THE PERTURBATIVE QCD COUPLING CONSTANT

(by I. Hinchliffe, LBL)

This note is concerned with the definition of the running coupling constant and of the scale parameter Λ in QCD. It is intended to be pedagogical rather than rigorous; one of the many excellent reviews can be consulted for more details.¹ Comments will be made on the theoretical uncertainties inherent in attempts to extract Λ from the data, but no critique of individual experiments will be given.

In the limit of zero quark masses QCD contains only one fundamental parameter, its coupling constant (α_s). In a field theory it is necessary to define a coupling constant order by order in perturbation theory. If a process is calculated beyond leading order, divergences can arise in the integrations over momenta flowing in closed loops of Feynman diagrams. These divergences are removed by absorbing them into a renormalized coupling constant (α). In order to do this, α is defined in terms of some quantity calculated to the same order in perturbation theory. This constitutes the renormalization scheme.

In the familiar case of QED, the coupling constant (α_{EM}) is defined to be the value of the photon-electron-electron coupling in

the limit of zero photon momentum when the electrons are on their mass shells (mass-shell renormalization scheme). This definition is readily related to the scattering rate for low-energy electrons off a static source. Notice that the relevant energy scale characterizing the coupling constant definition is the electron mass (m_e). If some other QED process with momentum scale Q is calculated (e.g., $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$ at wide angle and with center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = Q \gg m_e$), the cross section can be written as a power series in α_{EM} and will have the following form

$$A \left[1 + \frac{B\alpha_{EM}}{\pi} \log(Q^2/m_e^2) + \dots \right].$$

Here the term A is the rate calculated to lowest nontrivial order in α_{EM} , and B is constant. In the $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$ case, $A \propto \alpha_{EM}^2/s$.

In the asymptotic limit $Q \gg m_e$, the term $\frac{B\alpha_{EM}}{\pi} \log(Q^2/m_e^2)$ could become of order one, and the perturbation series would fail to converge. Fortunately these terms, and all terms of order $\alpha_{EM}^N \log^N(Q^2/m_e^2)$, can be summed. This summation leads to the introduction of a coupling constant which depends on Q . This running coupling constant $\alpha_{REM}(Q)$ is such that $\alpha_{REM}(m_e) = \alpha_{EM}$, and if $\alpha_{REM}(Q)$ is expanded as a power series in α_{EM} and inserted

into the term A, all the terms $\alpha_{EM}^N \log^N(Q^2/m_e^2)$ are reproduced.

In QED, $\alpha_{REM}(Q)$ is a rather slow function of Q increasing with Q so that $\alpha_{REM}(m_w) \approx 1/128$.² In contrast, the running coupling constant in QCD decreases relatively rapidly as Q rises due to the self-interactions of the gluons.³ The coupling constant is large at $Q \approx m_\pi$, the scale of hadronic binding. A perturbation expansion will not therefore enable one to calculate the hadron spectrum and obtain α_s from the values of the hadron masses.

In the absence of strong coupling techniques we are restricted to using perturbation theory to calculate processes from QCD and to determine α_s . We can only use processes which have a large momentum scale and hence a small α_s . As an illustration consider the ratio

$$R = \frac{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \text{hadrons})}{\sigma(e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-)} \equiv 3 \sum_i Q_i^2 \left(1 + \frac{\alpha_s(s)}{\pi} + N \frac{\alpha_s^2(s)}{\pi^2} + \dots \right). \quad (1)$$

Here we are assuming that \sqrt{s} , the center-of-mass energy, is large compared to quark masses; the sum i runs over all quarks of charge Q_i and N is a numerical factor. We have used $\alpha_s(s)$ since \sqrt{s} is the only scale present in the problem. If we assume that $N\alpha_s(s)/\pi \ll 1$, then, by comparing with data to leading order in $\alpha_s(s)$ [the $\alpha_s(s)/\pi$ term], we could determine $\alpha_s(Q)$, confident that the leading terms reproduce the full perturbation series fairly well.

It is usual to introduce the parameter Λ to parametrize the Q^2 dependence of $\alpha_s(Q^2)$:³

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{12\pi}{(33 - 2f)\log(Q^2/\Lambda^2)}, \quad (2)$$

where f is the number of quark flavors with mass less than $Q/2$. Λ now appears as the fundamental parameter in QCD. Unfortunately if we do not know the coefficient N in Eq. (1), then Λ is arbitrary in the following sense. Rescale $\Lambda = x\Lambda'$; then

$$\alpha_s(Q^2, \Lambda) = \alpha_s(Q^2, \Lambda') \left[1 + \frac{(33 - 2f)}{6\pi} \alpha_s(Q^2, \Lambda') \log x + O(\alpha_s^2) \right].$$

If Eq. (1) is now rewritten as a series in $\alpha_s(Q^2, \Lambda')$, then the coefficient N will change. If we have neglected this term, then Λ and Λ' are equivalent! A fit to the data to leading order can of course still be used to determine a Λ_{LO} defined by Eq. (2), but we have no guarantee that another process will yield the same Λ_{LO} . The situation only clarifies (or becomes more muddled depending on one's point of view) when we know the coefficient N .

We should of course check that $N\alpha_s(s)/\pi \ll 1$, so that the perturbation series is reliable. Unfortunately N is not well defined; it depends on the renormalization scheme. We cannot define α_s in the same way as α_{EM} was defined in QED, since perturbation theory is unreliable in that region of momenta. One possibility is to define $\alpha_s(Q^2)$ as the value of the three-gluon vertex (or quark-quark-gluon vertex) when the invariant masses of the particles are $-Q^2$. This is the momentum-space scheme,⁴ and α_s is denoted by $\alpha_{MOM}(Q^2)$. $\alpha_{MOM}(Q^2)$ is not related directly to any physical process. The scheme is difficult to calculate with and produces a gauge-dependent $\alpha_s(Q^2)$; much more convenient is the minimal-subtraction scheme (MS). Here loop integrals are evaluated in n dimensions. The divergences appear as singularities of the form $1/(n-4)$. These terms are dropped and $\alpha_{MS}(Q^2)$ so defined.⁵ These singularities are always accompanied by $\log 4\pi$ and the Euler constant $\gamma_E = 0.577 \dots$; these can be dropped also (the \overline{MS} scheme) and an $\alpha_{\overline{MS}}(Q^2)$ defined.⁶ The coupling constants in all these schemes are related as follows (α_{MOM} is defined in Feynman gauge):

$$\alpha_{MOM}(Q^2) = \alpha_{MS}(Q^2) [1 + x\alpha_{MS}(Q^2) \dots],$$

$$x = 3.57 - 0.38f;$$

$$\alpha_{MOM}(Q^2) = \alpha_{\overline{MS}}(Q^2) [1 + x'\alpha_{\overline{MS}}(Q^2) \dots],$$

$$x' = 1.86 - 0.48f.$$

The \overline{MS} and MOM schemes are most frequently used. Other schemes are also possible; for example we could define $\alpha_R(Q^2)$ so that

$$R \equiv 3 \sum_i Q_i^2 \left[1 + \frac{\alpha_R(Q^2)}{\pi} \right]$$

with no correction at $Q^2 = s_0$. Then

$$\alpha_R(s_0) = \alpha_{\overline{MS}}(s_0) \left[1 + N' \frac{\alpha_{\overline{MS}}(s_0)}{\pi} \right]$$

with $N' = 2 - 0.1f$.⁷

It is now clear that N will depend on the scheme so that the size of $N\alpha_s/\pi$ is a scheme dependent. This simple fact can lead to long discussions about which scheme is best and which processes have reliable perturbation expansions.⁸

Beyond leading order Eq. (2) does not accurately represent the Q^2 dependence of $\alpha_s(Q^2)$. To next order we have

$$\alpha_s(Q^2) = \frac{12\pi}{(33 - 2f)\log(Q^2/\Lambda^2)} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{6(153 - 19f)}{(33 - 2f)^2} \frac{\log[\log(Q^2/\Lambda^2)]}{\log(Q^2/\Lambda^2)} + \frac{D}{\log(Q^2/\Lambda^2)} \right\} \quad (3)$$

where D is arbitrary to this order. If $\alpha = \alpha_{\overline{MS}}$, it is customary⁶ to define $\Lambda_{\overline{MS}}$ from Eq. (3) with $D = 0$; but other definitions are possible. It seems that some confusion could be avoided by abolishing Λ and simply quoting $\alpha_s(Q^2)$ in some scheme at some $Q^2 = Q_0^2$.

There are several more theoretical complications in QCD predictions. In the case of R the scale Q^2 was unambiguous; this is not always the case. For example, the production of three jets in e^+e^- collisions is predicted by QCD but is Q^2 equal to s or to the invariant mass of a jet pair? To leading order in QCD, we cannot tell. The coefficient of the next-to-leading term will change if Q^2 is changed (c.f. the shift in N as Λ was rescaled above), further complicating the issue of whether the perturbation series is reliable.

Many processes are also subject to "higher twist corrections." For example, if we retain quark masses, R receives corrections depending on m_q^2/s so that extra parameters enter QCD predictions. Some higher twist corrections are purely kinematic in origin and can be calculated if the quark masses are known. Unfortunately other higher twist corrections cannot be calculated (e.g., those in deep inelastic scattering); they are all of order $1/Q^2$ relative to the perturbation theory, but the coefficients are unknown.

In comparing quoted values for α_s or Λ , the following must be considered:

1. What order in perturbation theory was used?
2. What renormalization scheme was used?
3. What scale Q^2 was used?
4. If the Q range of the experiment covers some quark masses, how were thresholds dealt with?
5. How were higher twist terms parametrized?

For example, attempts have been made to extract α_s (or Λ) from data on 3-jet events in e^+e^- annihilation. Issues 1 and 5 appear to be pertinent here. The perturbation expansion is not very reliable⁹ so the value of Λ depends on the order used. Issue 5 manifests itself in the dependence of α_s upon Monte Carlo program parameters used to parametrize jet fragmentation.¹⁰ Values of α_s quoted from these data range from 0.12 to 0.21.¹⁰ In contrast, data on deep inelastic scattering do not suffer from problems concerning the perturbation theory, and values of Λ_{LO} range from 125 to 275 MeV.¹¹

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APPENDIX III

THE KOBAYASHI-MASKAWA MIXING MATRIX

(by F.J. Gilman, SLAC)

In the "standard model" with $SU(2) \times U(1)$ as the gauge group of electroweak interactions, both the quarks and leptons are assigned to be left-handed doublets and right-handed singlets. The quark mass eigenstates are not the same as the weak eigenstates, and the matrix connecting them has become known as the Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix¹ since an explicit parametrization in the six-quark case was first published by them in 1973.

By convention, the three charge 2/3 quarks (u, c, and t) are unmixed, and all the mixing is expressed in terms of a 3×3 unitary matrix V operating on the charge $-1/3$ quarks (d, s, b):

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{ud} & V_{us} & V_{ub} \\ V_{cd} & V_{cs} & V_{cb} \\ V_{td} & V_{ts} & V_{tb} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

Kobayashi and Maskawa¹ themselves used a parameterization involving four angles, $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \delta$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} d' \\ s' \\ b' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 & -s_1 c_3 & -s_1 s_3 \\ s_1 c_2 & c_1 c_2 c_3 - s_2 s_3 e^{i\delta} & c_1 c_2 s_3 + s_2 c_3 e^{i\delta} \\ s_1 s_2 & c_1 s_2 c_3 + c_2 s_3 e^{i\delta} & c_1 s_2 s_3 - c_2 c_3 e^{i\delta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} d \\ s \\ b \end{pmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

where $c_i = \cos \theta_i$ and $s_i = \sin \theta_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$. In the limit $\theta_2 = \theta_3 = 0$, this reduces to the usual Cabibbo mixing with θ_1 identified with the Cabibbo angle (up to a sign). The angles $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ can all be made to lie in the first quadrant (so that all s_i, c_i are positive) by an appropriate redefinition of quark field phases.

Slightly different forms of the Kobayashi-Maskawa parametrization are found in the literature. The K-M matrix used in the 1982 Review of Particle Properties is obtained by letting $s_1 \rightarrow -s_1$ and $\delta \rightarrow \delta + \pi$ in the matrix given above. An alternative used in another review² is to change Eq. (2) by $s_1 \rightarrow -s_1$ but leave δ unchanged. With this change in s_1 , θ_1 becomes the usual Cabibbo angle, with the "correct" sign (i.e., $d' = d \cos \theta_1 + s \sin \theta_1$), in the limit $\theta_2 = \theta_3 = 0$. The angles $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3$ can, as before, all be taken to lie in the first quadrant by adjusting quark field phases. Since all these parametrizations are referred to as "the" Kobayashi-Maskawa form, some care about which one is being used is needed when the quadrant in which δ lies is under discussion.

A quite different parametrization is due to Maiani³ in terms of angles θ, β, γ , and δ :

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} c_\beta c_\theta & c_\beta s_\theta & s_\beta \\ -s_\gamma c_\theta s_\beta e^{i\delta'} - s_\theta c_\gamma & c_\gamma c_\theta - s_\gamma s_\beta s_\theta e^{i\delta'} & s_\gamma c_\beta e^{i\delta'} \\ -s_\beta c_\gamma c_\theta + s_\gamma s_\theta e^{-i\delta'} & -c_\gamma s_\beta s_\theta - s_\gamma c_\theta e^{-i\delta'} & c_\gamma c_\beta \end{pmatrix} \quad (3)$$

where $c_\beta = \cos \beta$, $s_\beta = \sin \beta$, etc. With $\beta = \gamma = 0$, the first two generations of quarks decouple from the third, and θ is directly the

Cabibbo angle. No physics can depend on which of the above parametrizations (or any other) is used as long as it is used consistently and care is taken to be sure that no other choice of phases is in conflict.

The values of individual Kobayashi-Maskawa matrix elements can in principle all be determined from weak decays of the relevant quarks, or, in some cases, from deep inelastic neutrino scattering. Our present knowledge comes from the following sources:

(1) Nuclear beta decay, when compared to muon decay, gives

$$|V_{ud}| = 0.9737 \pm 0.0025 \quad (4)$$

in one evaluation⁴ and

$$|V_{ud}| = 0.9730 \pm 0.0024 \quad (5)$$

in another.⁵

(2) An analysis of hyperon and $K_{\ell 3}$ decays yielded⁴

$$|V_{us}| = 0.219 \pm 0.011, \quad (6)$$

where the quoted uncertainty includes a statistical minimization error of ± 0.003 and an estimate of $\sim 5\%$ theoretical uncertainty due to $SU(3)$ symmetry breaking. For the hyperon decays this involved a simultaneous χ^2 fit to $|V_{us}|$ and the $SU(3)$ parameter $\alpha_D = D/(D+F)$. A subsequent analysis using some new data on hyperon decays and similar theoretical inputs for form factors, etc., gave⁵

$$|V_{us}| = 0.227 \pm 0.003 \pm 0.013. \quad (7)$$

The first error is statistical and the second represents an estimate of the effect of $SU(3)$ symmetry breaking. A recent CERN hyperon experiment carried out a series of different Cabibbo fits with various experimental and theoretical inputs.⁶ Results are quoted for the effective "vector" and "axial-vector" Cabibbo angles and the overall Cabibbo angles (see Table III of Ref. 6). A representative value is

$$|V_{us}| = 0.231 \pm 0.003, \quad (8)$$

where the quoted error is statistical and does not include an estimate of the uncertainty due to $SU(3)$ symmetry breaking.

(3) From neutrino and antineutrino production of charm, the CDHS group has deduced⁷

$$|V_{cd}| = 0.24 \pm 0.03. \quad (9)$$

Values of $|V_{cs}|$ from such experiments are dependent on assumptions about the strange quark density in the parton-sea and are not well enough constrained to give information which is not already in hand from $|V_{cd}|$ and $|V_{cb}|$ (see below), plus unitarity.

(4) The ratio $|V_{ub}/V_{cb}|$ is obtained from the semileptonic decay of B mesons by fitting to the lepton energy spectrum as a sum of contributions involving $b \rightarrow u$ and $b \rightarrow c$. The relative overall phase space factor between the two processes is calculated from the usual four-fermion interaction with one massive fermion

(c quark or u quark) in the final state. The value of this factor is between 0.4 and 0.5, depending on the quark masses used. We use 0.45, in which case the experimental lack of observation of the hard lepton spectrum characteristic of $b \rightarrow u\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell$, which is quoted as a limit⁸

$$\frac{\Gamma(b \rightarrow u\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell)}{\Gamma(b \rightarrow c\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell)} < 0.05, \quad (10)$$

translates to

$$\frac{|V_{ub}|}{|V_{uc}|} < 0.15. \quad (11)$$

There are some theoretical uncertainties in this analysis stemming from the fact that the physical decays involve actual hadrons, primarily pseudoscalar B mesons, and not free quarks as is assumed in the calculations of the lepton spectra for $b \rightarrow u\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell$ and $b \rightarrow c\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell$.

(5) The magnitude of V_{cb} itself can be determined if the measured semileptonic bottom hadron partial width is assumed to be that of a b quark decaying through the usual V-A interaction:

$$\Gamma(b \rightarrow c\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell) = \frac{\text{BR}(b \rightarrow c\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell)}{\tau_b} = \frac{G_F^2 m_b^5}{192\pi^3} F(m_b, m_c) |V_{cb}|^2, \quad (12)$$

where τ_b is the b lifetime and $F(m_b, m_c)$ is the phase space factor chosen above as 0.45. Following S. Stone⁸ and using an average semileptonic branching ratio of 0.116 ± 0.006 (which from Eq. (10) is $\text{BR}(b \rightarrow c\bar{\ell}\bar{\nu}_\ell)$ to within 5%), a bottom hadron lifetime between 0.6 and 1.4×10^{-12} sec, and m_b between 4.8 and 5.2 GeV/c²:

$$0.036 < |V_{cb}| < 0.070. \quad (13)$$

Using Eqs. (4), (6), (11), and (13) together with unitarity and the assumption that there are only three generations, the 90% confidence limits on the magnitude of matrix elements of the complete matrix are:⁸

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0.9705 \text{ to } 0.9770 & 0.21 \text{ to } 0.24 & 0. & \text{to } 0.014 \\ 0.21 & \text{to } 0.24 & 0.971 \text{ to } 0.973 & 0.036 \text{ to } 0.070 \\ 0. & \text{to } 0.024 & 0.036 \text{ to } 0.069 & 0.997 \text{ to } 0.999 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Similar values for these matrix elements, are found in several other analyses.^{9,10} The ranges shown are for the individual matrix elements. The constraints of unitarity connect different elements, so choosing a specific value for one element restricts the range of the others. The data do not preclude there being more than three generations. However, the entries deduced from unitarity might be altered when the K-M matrix is expanded to accommodate more generations.

Further information on the angles requires theoretical assumptions. In particular, as CP-violating amplitudes involve $\sin \delta$, assuming that observed CP violation is solely related to a nonzero value of δ allows additional constraints to be brought to bear. While hadronic matrix elements whose values are imprecisely known now enter, the constraints from CP violation in the neutral kaon system are tight enough that there may be no solution at all for certain quark masses, values of δ , etc. See Refs. 11, 12, and 13. Additional correlated bounds on quark masses and mixing angles can be obtained from $K_L^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$, which involves a hadronic matrix element known from K_{e3} decay.¹⁴

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ACCESSING AND USING PARTICLE PHYSICS DATABASES

A number of publicly accessible computer databases containing particle physics information now exist at various institutions. Some of these databases are for literature searching, allowing the user to locate papers of interest, while others contain actual numerical data. The following discussion gives some idea of what is available and how to get started using these databases. The two locations covered are SLAC and Rutherford Appleton Laboratory (RAL).

The SLAC Particle Physics Databases

The databases of interest at SLAC are: (1) HEP, a literature-searching guide for all particle physics journal articles, preprints, reports, theses, etc., indexed by the standard bibliographic quantities and, starting sometime in mid-1984, also indexed by accelerator, detector, beam momentum, reactions and particles studied, etc.; (2) RPP, containing the Data Card Listings from the Review of Particle Properties, indexed by particle property; and (3) EXPERIMENTS, a guide to current and past particle physics experiments, indexed similarly to the HEP database. In addition, it is hoped that the Durham-RAL databases discussed below will also be available at SLAC in the near future.

All these databases are managed by the SPIRES database management system, which runs interactively under VM/CMS on SLAC's mainframe IBM computers. To enter SPIRES, once you are logged onto the computer, key in CALL SPIRES. You can then obtain information about the database you are interested in by typing in, say, EXPLAIN RPP. To actually access the database, enter, for example, SELECT RPP. You may then find out what terms are available for searching on by keying in SHOW INDEXES. To see the form of the contents of a particular index, say the PP (particle property) index of the RPP database, key in BROWSE PP; this will give you an idea of what kinds of expressions appear in this index, and thus will suggest what form you should use in your search. Then to do an actual search for information, say for the RPP Data Card Listings on the η meson mass, you would key in a command like FIND PP ETA MASS, followed by the command TYPE; this would print out the Listings for the η mass. At any time, you may get help by typing in such commands as EXPLAIN EXPLAIN, EXPLAIN SHOW INDEXES, EXPLAIN BROWSE, EXPLAIN FIND, EXPLAIN TYPE,

etc. When you are finished searching, key in EXIT, which gets you out of SPIRES.

Anyone who has an account on the SLAC computing system can access these databases online. If you do not have an account and cannot find anyone who does (at main laboratories, ask at the library), please contact SLAC directly. An extensive wall poster, "A Guide to VM Spires," is available from the SLAC library. For more information, contact Alan Rittenberg at LBL (CMS-id AXRVX, tel. 415-486-4723, or 451-4723 on FTS), or Louise Addis at SLAC (CMS-id ADDIS, tel. 415-854-3300, ext. 2411).

The Durham-RAL Particle Physics Databases

These databases contain compilations of current and past experimental particle physics data (e.g., reaction cross sections), and are available for interactive searching under CMS on Rutherford Appleton Laboratory's mainframe IBM computer. The topics included are: (1) two-body (and quasi-two-body) reactions; (2) hadron and photon one- and two-particle inclusive distributions; (3) lepton-produced inclusive data (i.e., deep inelastic scattering, structure functions, etc.); and (4) data from e^+e^- annihilations. The databases also contain complete bibliographic information on these and other related topics, plus status information of current particle physics experiments. To insure that the databases are up to date, experimentalists are urged to send their data to the compilers immediately on completion.

The databases can be easily used by anyone having network access to the RAL computers; a guest identifier PDG (password PDG) is available for those who do not have their own CMS account. An EXEC file, HEPDATA, on the UDISK gives direct access to the databases, and contains an extensive built-in HELP facility to assist the unfamiliar user. Data is retrieved using a simple keyword-based search, and can be displayed in either tabular or graphical form.

For more information, or a guide to the service, please contact Michael Whalley at Durham University, England (CMS-id MRW; tel. 0385-64971, ext. 591), or Richard Roberts at RAL (CMS-id RGR; tel. 0235-21900, ext. 5259).

