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Data on Particles and Resonant States*

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Data on the properties of leptons, mesons, and baryons are listed, referenced, averaged, and summarized in tables and wallet cards. This is an updating of the *Reviews of Modern Physics* article of October 1965.

This data survey is an updating of that of October 1965.¹ An intermediate version was distributed at the XIII International Conference on High Energy Physics held at Berkeley in August 1966. This time a large number of early data and references have been deleted from the listings; these pioneer works can be found in any earlier edition.¹

As always; we make two requests of our readers:

(1) Please inform us of mistakes and omissions. We cannot do an adequate job without this help.

(2) We wish to emphasize that it is not appropriate to refer to this compilation instead of the original published work; nor is it necessary, since we provide complete listings of references!

Our procedures are as follows. We read journals and preprints and from information so obtained we punch data cards and reference cards for each relevant experiment. These cards are listed following the main text.

Computer programs make weighted averages of these data, and the results are summarized in three tables.

(1) Table S covers all stable particles (leptons, mesons, and baryons), i.e., those states which are immune to decay via the strong interaction;

(2) Meson Resonances, and (3) Baryon Resonances. For convenience, these tables include basic information on stable mesons and baryons.

Each table is of slightly different form; thus Table S includes magnetic moments and weak-decay asym-

metry parameters, the meson table has two columns of names, one familiar, another more orderly, and the baryon table includes information on what momentum pion and *K*-meson beams will form certain resonances.

These three tables, along with other useful information, appear at the end of this article on perforated sheets. These are the new "wallet cards": the paper is now thinner and more durable, and the reader can fold them according to his needs.

Of course most of our work involves deciding how to handle data. Often it is best not to average a result, either because it is already incorporated in a later paper or because we have some reservations about the experiment. (We then punch any character in Col. 8 of our data cards, thereby instructing the averaging programs to ignore the result.) When the data for an *individual* particle received special treatment, this is noted either in the listings or in a special note following them.

NOTES ON THE TABLES

Quoted errors represent standard deviations. Inequalities are also standard deviations or $1/e$ confidence levels.

The quantum number C stands for the eigenvalue of the charge-conjugation operator applied to a neutral particle. The notation C_n (n for neutral) means the eigenvalue of C applied to the *neutral member* of a nonstrange triplet, like the pion. Thus for all members of the $SU(3)$ 0^- nonet, $C_n = +1$.

Well-established quantum numbers are underlined (except in Table S, where most of the quantum num-

* Work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.

¹ A. H. Rosenfeld, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, W. H. Barkas, P. L. Bastien, J. Kirz, and M. Roos, *Rev. Mod. Phys.* **37**, 633 (1965).

bers are established). We have used flimsy evidence to guess many of the remaining ones, and we have indicated with ? the ones for which there is almost no evidence.

We define antiparticles as the result of operating with CPT on particles, so both share the same spins, masses, and mean lives.²⁻⁴

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

For broad resonances there is an inconsistency in the way the central value M_R is usually stated. For a well-studied resonance like $N_{3/2}^*(1236)$ or $Y_0^*(1520)$, it is conventional to call M_R or E_R the energy at which the resonant amplitude would (in the absence of background) become pure imaginary. [For $N_{3/2}^*(1236)$ this corresponds to 1236 MeV, but for further discussion of this point see the note following the baryon listings.] But this does not mean that the peak in an observed cross section occurs at M_R , because kinematic factors enter into the relation between amplitude and cross section. Thus the peak in the πp cross section near 1236 MeV actually occurs at 1223 MeV. Nevertheless, it is conventional simply to report the energy of the peak in the observed cross section. For well-studied resonances, we have protected the averaging programs (by putting a star in the eighth column of the data cards) from masses and widths obtained without the proper kinematical factors or the proper background treatment. For the others, we have used whatever data was available.

NOTES ON TABLE S

The quantum numbers of all the stable particles seem well established, with the exceptions of Ξ and Ω^- . Of course if we accept the normal $SU(3)$ assignments, then Ξ becomes $1/2^+$ and Ω^- must be $3/2^+$.

Hyperon Decay Asymmetries

We adopt the following conventions for the decay asymmetries:

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

where s is the parity-changing amplitude and p is *minus* the parity-conserving amplitude. (Here we use the Condon-Shortley conventions for spherical harmonics and Clebsch-Gordan coefficients. They are repeated in more detail on our wallet cards.) Then α is equal to the helicity of the decay baryon from unpolarized hyperon decay, and the polarization \mathbf{P}_N of the decay baryon from hyperons with polarization \mathbf{P}_Y

is⁵ (in the Y rest frame)

$$\mathbf{P}_N = (1 + \alpha P_Y \cos \theta)^{-1} \times \{ [\alpha + P_Y \cos \theta (1 - \gamma)] \hat{N} + \gamma \mathbf{P}_Y + \beta (\hat{P}_Y \times \hat{N}) \},$$

where \hat{N} is a unit vector along the direction of emission of the decay baryon, and θ is the angle between \mathbf{P}_Y and \hat{N} . This convention for α and γ is the same as that of Cronin and Overseth,⁶ except that they defined β with the opposite sign in its relation to s and p ; nevertheless, the experimental value of β that they quote is *in agreement* with the convention used here.

In practice, the value of α is usually known much more accurately than those of β and γ . Since

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

there is really only one other parameter to be determined. A quantity, ϕ , which has a more nearly Gaussian distribution than β or γ , is defined by

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

On the other hand, in discussing time-reversal invariance, the quantity of interest is Δ , defined by

$$\tan \Delta = -\beta / \alpha.$$

Under time-reversal invariance, one should have

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

the difference between pion-nucleon scattering phase shifts at the correct energy and in the appropriate isospin state. For Λ decay, if we assume the $\Delta |I| = \frac{1}{2}$ rule,

$$\delta_s - \delta_p \approx 7^\circ.^7$$

On the data cards, we list α and ϕ for each decay, since these are the most closely related to the experiment, and are essentially uncorrelated. In Table S we give α , ϕ , and Δ , with errors; and for convenience we also give the central value of γ , without an error.

NOTES ON THE MESON TABLE

The Symbol-Minded Approach

In addition to the colloquial names for particles, we have used the names suggested by Chew, Gell-Mann, and Rosenfeld^{8,9}: atomic mass number A , hypercharge Y , and isospin I have been grouped into a single symbol. For mesons, $A=0$, Matts Roos has

⁵ T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang, Phys. Rev. **108**, 1645 (1957).

⁶ J. W. Cronin and O. E. Overseth, Phys. Rev. **129**, 1795 (1963).

⁷ S. W. Barnes, B. Rose, G. Giacomelli, J. Ring, K. Miyake, and K. Kinsey, Phys. Rev. **117**, 226 (1960).

⁸ A. H. Rosenfeld, in *Proceedings of 1962 International Conference on High-Energy Physics at CERN* (CERN, Geneva, 1962), p. 325.

⁹ G. F. Chew, M. Gell-Mann, and A. H. Rosenfeld, Sci. Am. **210**, 74 (1964).

² T. D. Lee, R. Oehme, and C. Yang, Phys. Rev. **106**, 340 (1957).

³ S. Okubo, Phys. Rev. **109**, 984 (1958).

⁴ A. Pais, Phys. Rev. Letters **3**, 342 (1959).

suggested that the name should also reflect G , and sometimes J^P , so we now use

$$Y=0, I=0, \eta \text{ for } G=+1, \phi \text{ for } G=-1,$$

$$Y=0, I=1, \rho \text{ for } G=+1, \pi \text{ for } G=-1,$$

$$Y=1, I=\frac{1}{2}, K \text{ (called } K_V \text{ if } K \rightarrow K\pi, K_A \text{ if } \rightarrow K\pi),$$

$$Y=1, I=\frac{3}{2}, \text{ (if ever firmly established), } L.$$

Hence a nonet with charge-conjugation quantum number $C_n=+1$ will have members η, π, K, \bar{K} , and η' . If $C=-1$, the members will be $\phi, \rho, K^*, \bar{K}^*$, and ϕ' .

In older editions, we used subscripts α, β, γ , and δ for J^P :

$$\alpha \text{ for } 0^+, 2^+, \dots \text{ mesons or } 1/2^+, 5/2^+, \dots \text{ baryons.}$$

$$\beta \text{ for } 0^-, 2^-, \dots \text{ mesons or } 1/2^-, 5/2^-, \dots \text{ baryons.}$$

$$\gamma \text{ for } 1^-, 3^-, \dots \text{ mesons or } 3/2^-, 7/2^-, \dots \text{ baryons.}$$

$$\delta \text{ for } 1^+, 3^+, \dots \text{ mesons or } 3/2^+, 7/2^+, \dots \text{ baryons.}$$

This has been accepted by many authors for baryons, but has not been popular for mesons, for which no Regge recurrences are yet known. Hence we now just give J^P , unless it is unknown. In that case, depending on whether $2\pi, \bar{K}K$, or $K\pi$ decays are seen, we guess whether J^P belongs to the normal ($0^+, 1^- \dots$) or to the abnormal series ($0^-, 1^+, \dots$). In the former case, we write $J^P=V$ (for Vacuum, Vector, etc.) or A for (Abnormal, Axial, etc.)

When two states have identical quantum numbers, we call one of them "prime," e.g., $\eta, \eta', f, f', N, N'$ (1400, $1/2^+$). Note that $\eta(0^-)$ and $\eta(2^+)=f'$ are both the "mainly octet" members of their respective nonets. Then for our meson symbol for $I^G=0^-$, we must choose either ω or ϕ . We chose ϕ , since it is the ϕ (1019), not the ω (783), which is mainly octet.

We were tempted to go further and use names that also reflect the J^P series, A vs V , but that would require four more names and there are not four more mesons with simple names and really established quantum numbers. We would rather leave open the later possibility of doubling the names via the use of capital vs lower case letters, subscripts, \dots .

Quantum Numbers and the Symbol C_n

For nonstrange mesons we list the eigenvalue of the G parity operator^{10,11}

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

For neutral mesons, C has the eigenvalue ± 1 , and it turns out that we can write⁷

$$G=C(-1)^I. \quad (2)$$

Now G and I have eigenvalues, of course, for all members of a charge multiplet, but C only for the

neutral member. So to generalize Eq. (2) we define C_n as the eigenvalue of C for the neutral member of the multiplet, and then write for any member of the multiplet

$$G=C_n(-1)^I. \quad (3)$$

Meson Decays into 2π or $\bar{K}K$

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

$$C=(-1)^l; \quad (4)$$

for a charged pair C has no eigenvalue, but G does,¹² namely,

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

Thus consider the A_2 meson $\pi(1310)$. Its main decay mode is $\pi\rho$, hence $G=-1$. It is also seen to go to $K^-K_S^0$, so $I=1$. Then, by (5), observation of this mode establishes that l is even.

Next consider the isospin $I=1$ A_1 meson $\pi(1090)$. Its main decay is again $\pi\rho$, so again $G=-1$, then again $l(\bar{K}K)$ must be even. Of course, if A_1 has $J^P=0^-, 1^+$, or 2^- , we never expect to see $\bar{K}K$.

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

Whenever l is even, neutral $\bar{K}K$ must appear as $K_S K_S, K_L K_L$, and K^+K^- in the ratio 1:1:2. If l is odd, we can find only $K_S K_L$ and K^+K^- , in equal numbers.¹³

s-Wave Bumps Near Threshold— $\eta_V(1050) \rightarrow \bar{K}K$, $\pi_V(1003) \rightarrow \bar{K}K$, $N(1560), \Lambda(1405), \Lambda(1670), \Sigma(1780)$.

Peaks in cross sections near threshold pose special difficulties in interpretation, particularly for s -wave states. It is often uncertain which of the following causes the peak.

1. A Breit-Wigner resonance occurring just above or below threshold. In the complex energy plane, this is represented by a pole adjacent to the physical region but with a small negative imaginary displacement. See Fig. 1.

2. A pole near threshold but on or adjacent to the real axis of an *unphysical* sheet of the energy surface. See Fig. 2. This is often called an "antibound state."

3. Finally, the effect of non-threshold branch points in the energy plane often can be parameterized by a single pole whose position depends on the range of the nuclear force. With data of finite accuracy, such a parameterization may yield an adequate fit even though no pole really exists at the position indicated, but a "fake pole" cannot produce a scattering length larger than the dominant force range.

¹⁰ A. H. Rosenfeld, in *Proceedings of the Varenna Summer School, Course 26, 1962* (Academic Press Inc., New York, 1963).

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

¹⁰ T. D. Lee and C. N. Yang, *Nuovo Cimento* **3**, 749 (1956).

¹¹ L. Michel, *Nuovo Cimento* **10**, 319 (1953).

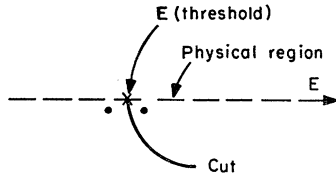


FIG. 1. The complex energy plane near threshold, showing possible poles (dots) corresponding to two ordinary Breit-Wigner resonances. The cut attached to the threshold branch point has been drawn so as to expose both the pole positions and the physical region.

Clearly we do not want to list in this compilation threshold bumps which are most probably effects of type 3. We do intend to list those in which some kind of pole seems to be present, though it may not be clear whether it is of type 1 or 2. Roughly speaking, a true pole is indicated whenever the measured scattering length has a real part of the order of 1 Fermi or more.

Careful experimental analysis can distinguish between poles of type 1 and type 2, but in most of the cases we are considering, the data are not yet sufficient for us to make this distinction with certainty. Even when type 2 is firmly indicated, as in the singlet deuteron, we still wish to list the state. Arguments have been given by Chew¹⁴ to support calling such states “particles.”

Of the cases listed at the head of this note, the $Y_0^*(1405)$ is well established as a type 1 pole, as is also the $N_{1/2}^*(1560, 1/2^-)$. The status of the other cases is less clear.

NOTES ON THE BARYON TABLE

S-Wave Bumps Near Threshold

This matter was discussed under Mesons.

Symbol-Minded Approach for Baryons (cf. Mesons)

Again we use familiar symbols to denote baryons with various values of hypercharge and isospin: namely, N for $N_{1/2}^*$, Λ for Y_0^* , Σ for $Y_{1/2}^*$, Ξ for $\Xi_{1/2}^*$, and Ω^- . For $N_{3/2}^*$ we have invented Δ , and for hypercharge $Y=+2$ we have recently added Z .

PROCEDURES FOR TREATING THE DATA

Except for trivial cases, all branching ratios and rate measurements are analyzed by computer program

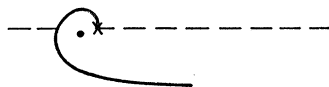


FIG. 2. The complex energy plane near threshold, showing the possible position of a pole corresponding to an “antibound state.” Notice that in order to expose the pole in the figure the physical region just below threshold has been obscured from view.

¹⁴G. F. Chew, “Resonances, Particles, and Poles from the Experimenter’s Point of View,” Lawrence Radiation Laboratory Report UCRL-16983, July 1966.

AHR. This program makes a simultaneous, least-squares fit to all the data, and outputs the partial decay fractions, \bar{f}_i , and their errors, $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$. It is these values which we report in our tables (except that some errors have been “scaled”—see following section on χ^2 Scale Factor).

Program AHR uses the constraints that the sum of all of the partial decay fractions must total 100%, and that the sum of the partial rates must equal the total decay rate. AHR was written by this project’s perennial friend, J. Peter Berge, and is documented in the 8030 Programming Memo.

When inequalities are reported from a particular experiment, we have on the first iteration ignored

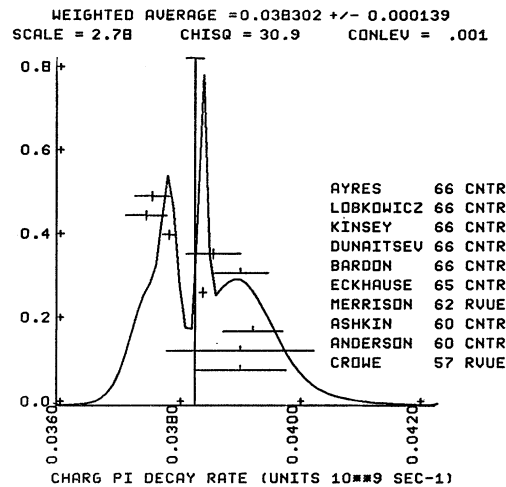


FIG. 3. Typical ideogram: π^\pm decay rates. Results are usually published as mean lives τ , but we average rates, $\Gamma=1/\tau$ because rates are more normally distributed. The rms average $\bar{\Gamma}=(38.33\pm 0.05)10^6 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ is drawn as a vertical line, with an error flag at the top scaled up by a scale factor $S=3.5$. (It is easily seen that even after scaling, this final result is not a satisfactory statement of the situation.) Only five experiments, indicated by + error flags, were precise enough to satisfy Eq. (6) and be accepted in the calculation of the scale factor. The less precise experiments were included in the calculation of $\bar{\Gamma}$ but not of scale, they have \perp flags.

that experiment; we then checked to see if the weighted average of the others violates the inequality. If so, we change the input data: $<x \rightarrow 0 \pm x$, or $>x \rightarrow 2x \pm x$, and iterate once more. If there are cases of small statistics, we weight them according to the prescription of maximum likelihood. When no errors are reported, we merely list the data for inspection.

χ^2 Scale Factor

When we calculate the weighted average \bar{x} , we also calculate the χ^2 that all the measurements of x agree. If there are N experiments, each with properly estimated errors normally distributed, the average value of χ^2 should be $N-1$. If χ^2 is much larger than $N-1$, we average the data even though this may not be warranted. *But we plot an ideogram (Fig. 3) to help*

the reader decide which data to reject. He can then make his own selected average. However, if χ^2 is not much greater than $N-1$, and we cannot select a single bad experiment, we can still be conservative by the following approach: Instead of rejecting one culprit, we can assume that all experimentalists underestimated their errors by the same factor (which is, of course, $[\chi^2/(N-1)]^{1/2} \equiv \text{SCALE}$). If this were true, then we could correct the calculated error of the mean simply by multiplying each of the reported errors by SCALE, and then recalculating the error of \bar{x} . Multiplying the original $\delta(\bar{x})$ by SCALE would obviously also give the same final result.

In fact, this is exactly *what we have done*. (This is a NEW CONVENTION, started August 1966. In the older editions we listed the SCALE factor but did not enlarge the errors. We made this change because we discovered that few people paid any attention to SCALE.) This scaling approach is already common practice in bubble-chamber experiments, where track distortion is not fully understood. For bubble-chamber data it can be justified. For this compilation, it has all of the disadvantages of penalizing a whole class of students because of one naughty child, but (like the schoolmaster) we sometimes know of no other simple solution.

If all the experiments have errors of about the same size, the above (straightforward) procedure for calculating SCALE is carried out. If, however, we are to combine experiments with widely varying errors, we must modify the procedure slightly. This is because it is the more precise experiments which 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. Explicitly, to calculate SCALE we use only the most sensitive experiments, i.e., those with errors less than δ_0 , where the ceiling δ_0 is (arbitrarily) chosen to be

$$\delta_0 = 3N^{1/2}\delta(\bar{x}). \quad (6)$$

Here $\delta(\bar{x})$ is the unscaled error of the mean of all the experiments. Note that if each experiment had the same error, δ_i , then $\delta(\bar{x})$ would be $\delta_i/N^{1/2}$, 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 in no way affect the value of \bar{x} . In addition,

if one wishes to recover the unscaled errors, $\delta(\bar{x})$, he need only divide the given errors by the SCALE factor given for that error.

A slightly different approach must be taken when a number of different (but related) quantities enter the constrained averaging program AHR. Program AHR calculates not only the best simultaneous fit to all of the partial decay fractions, f_i , but also the contribution to χ^2 for each of the input ratios. If any of these individual contributions to χ^2 is considerably greater than the average expected χ^2 (a "ceiling" of $\chi^2=2.0$ is used at present), *all* of the measurements of that particular ratio have their errors increased by SCALE, with SCALE defined as before. (N and χ^2 are now, of course, the number, and the total contribution to χ^2 , of only those experiments measuring that particular ratio.) Now, because of the many correlations induced by the constraint, it is not possible to merely multiply the output $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$'s by SCALE. Instead, one must actually rerun the program AHR on all of the data—those with errors unchanged as well as those with errors increased. We then get new values for $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$, i.e., the *errors* of the partial decay modes. These errors are the values given in our tables. (We list only the *largest* SCALE factor used for a particular particle. Thus it is not possible to recover the unscaled $\delta(\bar{f}_i)$'s from our reported values for particles which have constrained fits.) However, in line with our policy of not letting SCALE affect the central values, we give the values of \bar{f}_i obtained from the original (unscaled) fits. (In all data processed so far, the differences between the \bar{f}_i 's calculated with either the scaled or the unscaled errors have been within the scaled errors, $\delta\bar{f}_i$).

Conversion of Mean Lives to Rates

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

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

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

Alternatively he can report a rate

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

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

NOTES ON THE DATA CARDS

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

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

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

Cross-Sections Cards (Coded CS)

Starting in September 1966, we decided to punch cross-section information on some rare mesons, providing the information is new and easily available in papers we are processing anyway. We do not check or average these cross sections as carefully as our other input. This is an experiment, pursued randomly by some of us; absence of cross-section cards for a given paper does not imply absence of information in that paper.

Note added in proof. Overseth *et al.* have called our attention to a mistake in sign in the Λ phi-parameter card in the data listings. On Table S the Λ decay parameter angles should be changed to read: $\phi = (-6 \pm 7)^\circ$, $\Delta = (7 \pm 8)^\circ$.

Other mistakes are:

Table S: The entry for $c\tau$ for the η meson should read $(2 < c\tau < 20) 10^{-9}$ cm.

Meson Table: In the expression for the octet-singlet mixing angle in the lower right corner, the symbols η , m_8 , \dots should all be squared. The value of

$$\Gamma(A2 \rightarrow \eta\pi) / \Gamma(A2 \rightarrow \rho\pi)$$

given by Chung +66 has been changed to 0.12+0.08. Hence in the table, the following fractions should be changed: $A2 \rightarrow \rho\pi = (91 \pm 8)\%$, $A2 \rightarrow \eta\pi = (5 \pm 8)\%$, $S = 2.9$.

Baryon Table: We omitted an important entry for $\Xi^*(1815)$, namely a $\Sigma\bar{K}$ fraction of $< 3\%$ from Smith 1 65.

Wallet Sheets: Clesbsch-Gordan Coefficients. In the note under the title, extend the top of the \sqrt sign to read $\sqrt{\frac{8}{15}}$.

Table of Atomic and Nuclear Properties of Materials. A warning about the radiation length of hydrogen: The L_{rad} entries incorporate a correction for the incoherent scattering from atomic electrons, based on the Thomas-Fermi model. This is a poor approximation, especially for hydrogen, and the actual pair production and bremsstrahlung cross sections for hydrogen probably differ by as much as 10% from the values expected on the basis of the tabulated value of L_{rad} . In addition there is an effect of the molecular binding on L_{rad} [see Bernstein and Panofsky, Phys. Rev. **102**, 522 (1956)]. We shall try to give an improved result in our next revision, so we solicit relevant information.

EXPLANATION OF SYMBOLS USED ON DATA CARDS

The following abbreviations have been used:

1. Measurement Technique (TECH)

CC	Cloud chamber
CNTR	Counters, electronics
EMUL	Emulsions
HBC	Hydrogen bubble chambers
HEBC	Helium bubble chambers
DBC	Deuterium bubble chambers
PBC	Propane bubble chambers
XBC	Heavy liquid bubble chambers
SPRK	Spark chambers
MMS	Missing mass spectrometer
RVUE	Review of previous experimental data

2. Journals

ADVP	Advances in Physics
ANP	Annals of Physics
ARNS	Annual Reviews of Nuclear Science
BAPS	Bulletin of the American Physical Society

Data on Particles and Resonant States: Table S, Stable Particles. Rev. Mod. Phys., January 1967
 A. H. Rosenfeld, A. Barbaro-Galtieri, W. J. Podolsky, L. R. Price, Matts Roos, Paul Soding, W. J. Willis, C. G. Wohl

Particle	$I^G(J^PC)_n$	Mass (MeV)	Mass difference (MeV)	Mean life (sec)	τ (cm)	Mass ² (GeV) ²	Decays		Q (MeV)	p or P _{max} (MeV/c)	General Atomic and Nuclear Constants ^a
							Partial mode	Fraction			
γ	$0, 1(1)^-$	0	0	stable	0	0	stable	stable	0	0	$N = 6.02252 \times 10^{23}$ mole ⁻¹ (based on $A_{C12} = 12$) $c = 2.997925 \times 10^{10}$ cm sec ⁻¹ $e = 4.80298 \times 10^{-6}$ esu = 1.60210×10^{-19} coulomb $h = 1.60210 \times 10^{-6}$ erg $\hbar = 6.5819 \times 10^{-22}$ MeV sec $\hbar c = 1.05449 \times 10^{-27}$ erg sec $\hbar c = 1.9732 \times 10^{-11}$ MeV cm = 197.32 MeV fermi $k = 8.6174 \times 10^{-11}$ MeV deg ⁻¹ (Boltzmannconst) $a = e^2/\hbar c = 1/137.0358$ $m_e = 0.511006$ MeV/c ² = $1/1836.10$ m _p $m_p = 938.256$ MeV/c ² = 1836.10 m _e = 6.721 m _n $m_p = 1.00727663$ m _i (where $m_i = 1$ amu = $\frac{1}{12}$ m _{C12} = 931.478 MeV/c ²) $r_e = e^2/m_e c^2 = 2.81777$ fermi (1 fermi = 10^{-13} cm) $\lambda_c = \hbar/m_e c = 3.86144 \times 10^{-11}$ cm a_0 Bohr = $\hbar^2/m_e e^2 = r_e a^2 = 0.529167$ A ($1 \text{ A} = 10^{-8}$ cm) $\sigma_{\text{Thompson}} = \frac{8}{3} \pi r_e^2 = 0.66516 \times 10^{-24}$ cm ² = 0.66516 barn $R_{\infty} = m_e e^4/2\hbar^2 = m_e c^2 a^2/2 = 13.60535$ eV (Rydberg) Hydrogen-like atom (non-rel., $\mu =$ reduced mass) $E_n = \frac{\mu z^2 e^4}{2(\hbar)^2}$; $a_{n1} = \frac{\hbar^2}{\mu z e^2}$; $v = \frac{ze^2}{\hbar c}$ μ Bohr = $\hbar^2/2m_p c = 0.578817 \times 10^{-14}$ MeV gauss ⁻¹ $\mu_{\text{nucl}} = \hbar^2/2m_p c = 3.4524 \times 10^{-18}$ MeV gauss ⁻¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ cyclotron = $e\hbar/2m_p c = 8.79404 \times 10^6$ rad sec ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹ $\frac{1}{2}$ cyclotron = $e\hbar/2m_p c = 4.7895 \times 10^3$ rad sec ⁻¹ gauss ⁻¹ . $\sigma_{\text{natural}} = \pi(\hbar/m_p c)^2 = 62.768$ mb Other Physical Constants 1 year = 3.1536×10^7 sec ($\approx \pi \times 10^7$ sec) density of air = 1.205 mg cm ⁻³ (at 20°C) acceleration by gravity = 980.67 cm sec ⁻² gravitational constant = 6.670×10^{-8} cm ³ g ⁻¹ sec ⁻² 1 calorie = 4.184 joules 1 atmosphere = 1033.2 g cm ⁻² 1 eV per particle = 14604.9° K (from $E = kT$) Numerical Constants 1 rad = 57.29578 deg $\frac{e}{e} = 2.71828$ $C = 0.577216$ $\frac{1}{e} = 0.367879$ $\ln 2 = 0.69315$ $\log_{10} e = 0.43429$ $\ln 10 = 2.30259$ $\log_{10} 2 = 0.30103$ ^a Based mainly on E. R. Cohen and J. W. M. DuMont, Rev. Mod. Phys. 37, 537 (1965).
μ^\pm	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002		2.199 × 10 ⁻⁶ ± 0.01		0.011	ev $\bar{\nu}$ 100% ± 5 e ν (< 1.6) 10 ⁻⁷ 3e (< 1.3) 10 ⁻⁷ e ν (< 6) 10 ⁻⁹		105 53 105 53 4 5 105 53		
μ^\pm	$J = \frac{1}{2}$	105.659 ± 0.002		2.199 × 10 ⁻⁶ ± 0.01		0.011	ev $\bar{\nu}$ 100% ± 5 e ν (< 1.6) 10 ⁻⁷ 3e (< 1.3) 10 ⁻⁷ e ν (< 6) 10 ⁻⁹		105 53 105 53 4 5 105 53		
π^\pm	$1^-(0)^+$	139.579 ± 0.014	-33.920 ± 0.014	2.608 × 10 ⁻⁸ ± 0.015, S=3.5*	0.019		$\mu\nu$ 100% ± 4 e ν (1.24 ± 0.03) 10 ⁻⁴ $\mu\nu\gamma$ (1.24 ± 0.25) 10 ⁻⁸ $\pi^0 e\nu$ (1.01 ± 0.09) 10 ⁻⁸ e $\nu\gamma$ (3.0 ± 0.5) 10 ⁻⁸		34 30 139 70 34 30 4 5 139 70		
π^0	$1^-(0)^+$	134.975 ± 0.014	4.6041 ± 0.0037	2.608 × 10 ⁻⁸ ± 0.015, S=3.5* (test of CPT)	0.018		$\mu\nu$ 100% ± 4 e ν (1.24 ± 0.03) 10 ⁻⁴ $\mu\nu\gamma$ (1.24 ± 0.25) 10 ⁻⁸ $\pi^0 e\nu$ (1.01 ± 0.09) 10 ⁻⁸ e $\nu\gamma$ (3.0 ± 0.5) 10 ⁻⁸		34 30 139 70 34 30 4 5 139 70		
K^\pm	$\frac{1}{2}(0)^-$	493.82 ± 0.11	-4.05 ± 0.12	1.235 × 10 ⁻⁸ ± 0.006, S=2.4* $\tau = 3.70$ $(\tau^+ - \tau^-)/\tau = (0.9 \pm 0.8)\%$ (test of CPT)	0.244		$\mu\nu$ (63.4 ± 0.5) % S=1.5* $\pi\pi^+$ (21.0 ± 0.3) % $\pi\pi^0$ (5.6 ± 0.1) % $\pi\pi^-\pi^0$ (1.71 ± 0.08) % S=1.5* $\mu^0\nu$ (3.44 ± 0.22) % S=1.9* e ν (4.79 ± 0.18) % S=2.1* $\pi^+\pi^-\nu$ (3.8 ± 0.8) 10 ⁻⁶ $\pi^+\pi^0\nu$ (2) 10 ⁻⁶ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ (6.4 ± 1.8) 10 ⁻⁵ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\nu$ (3) 10 ⁻⁶ e ν (1.9 ± 1.2) 10 ⁻⁵ $\pi^+\pi^-\nu$ (2.2 ± 0.7) 10 ⁻⁵ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ (10 ± 4) 10 ⁻⁶ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\nu$ (4.1) 10 ⁻⁶ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ (3) 10 ⁻⁶		388 236 219 205 75 126 84 133 253 245 358 229 214 204 214 204 109 151 109 151 493 247 219 205 375 238 353 227 143 172		
K^0	$\frac{1}{2}(0)^-$	497.87 ± 0.16		50% K _{Short} , 50% K _{Long}			$\pi^+\pi^-$ (69.3 ± 1.2) % S=1.25* $\pi^0\nu$ (30.7 ± 1.2) %		249 206 228 209		
K^0_{Short}	$\frac{1}{2}(0)^-$		-0.48 × 10 ⁻¹² ± 0.2	0.87 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.09, S=1.3* $\tau = 2.61$	0.248		$\pi^+\pi^-$ (69.3 ± 1.2) % S=1.25* $\pi^0\nu$ (30.7 ± 1.2) %		249 206 228 209		
K^0_{Long}	$\frac{1}{2}(0)^-$			5.68 × 10 ⁻⁸ ± 0.26 $\tau = 1703$	0.248		$\pi^0\nu$ (23.5 ± 2.1) % $\pi^+\pi^-$ (14.5 ± .4) % $\mu\nu$ (27.5 ± 1.8) % $\pi^+\pi^-$ (37.4 ± 1.8) % $\pi^+\pi^-\nu$ (153 ± 0.07) % $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ (< 0.3) % $\pi^0\nu$ (< 2.7) 10 ⁻⁵ $\mu\nu$ (< 4) 10 ⁻⁵ $\pi^+\pi^-$ (4.3 ± 0.6) 10 ⁻⁴ $\mu^+\mu^-$ (< 4) 10 ⁻⁶ e ν (< 4) 10 ⁻⁵		93 139 84 133 253 246 358 229 249 206 219 206 228 209 392 238 498 249 287 225 497 249		
η	$0^+(0)^+$	548.6 ± 0.4		1 < Γ < 10 keV (2 < τ < 20) 10 ⁻¹⁰	Neutral 72.9% $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ 3 π^0 Charged 27.1% $\pi^+\pi^-\nu$ $\pi^0\nu$ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\nu$ e ν		(31.4 ± 2.2) % S=1.3* (20.5 ± 3.5) % S=1.5* (21.0 ± 3.2) % S=1.5* (22.4 ± 1.8) % S=1.1* (4.6 ± 0.8) % S=1.1* (0.2) % (0.1 ± 0.1) %		549 274 414 258 144 179 135 174 269 236 413 258 268 236		
p	$\frac{1}{2}(1)^+$	938.256 ± 0.005	-4.2933 ± 0.001	stable ($> 6 \times 10^{27}$ y)	0.880				2,792,763 ± 0.00030		
n	$\frac{1}{2}(1)^+$	939.550 ± 0.005		1.014 ± 0.03 10 ⁻³ $\tau = 3.03 \times 10^{13}$	0.882		pe $\bar{\nu}$ 100%		1 1 -1.931348 ± 0.00066		
Λ	$0(\frac{1}{2})^+$	1115.58 ± 0.10		2.51 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.04, S=1.4* $\tau = 7.52$	1.245		pe $\bar{\nu}$ (66.4 ± 1.1) % S=1.1* ne $\bar{\nu}$ (33.6 ± 1.1) % pe ν (0.88 ± 0.15) 10 ⁻³ pe ν (1.35 ± 0.60) 10 ⁻⁴		38 100 41 104 177 163 72 131		
Σ^+	$1(\frac{1}{2})^+$	1189.47 ± 0.08		0.810 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.013 $\tau = 2.43$	1.412		pe $\bar{\nu}$ (52.8 ± 1.5) % ne $\bar{\nu}$ (47.2 ± 1.5) % pe ν (1.9 ± 0.4) 10 ⁻³ ne ν (0.2) 10 ⁻⁴ e ν (4.5 ± 0.9) 10 ⁻⁵ ne ν (< 1.1) 10 ⁻⁴ ne ν (< 5) 10 ⁻⁵		146 189 140 185 251 225 140 185 73 72 144 202 249 224		
Σ^0	$1(\frac{1}{2})^+$	1192.56 ± 0.11		< 1.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁴ $\tau < 3 \times 10^{-4}$	1.422		$\Lambda\gamma$ 100% Λe^+e^- (< 5.45) 10 ⁻³		77 75		
Σ^-	$1(\frac{1}{2})^+$	1197.44 ± 0.09	-7.97 ± 1.11 -4.88 ± 0.06	1.65 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.03, S=1.4* $\tau = 4.95$	1.434		pe $\bar{\nu}$ (1.25 ± 0.17) 10 ⁻³ ne $\bar{\nu}$ (0.62 ± 0.12) 10 ⁻³ Λe^- (0.64 ± 0.16) 10 ⁻⁴ ne ν (1) 10 ⁻⁵		118 193 257 230 232 304 152 210 81 79 148 193		
Ξ^0	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^+$	1314.7 ± 0.1		3.0 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.5, S=1.3* $\tau = 8.99$	1.728		pe $\bar{\nu}$ (< .5) % pe ν (< .6) % $\Sigma^+ e\nu$ (< .7) % $\Sigma^+ \mu\nu$ (< .6) % $\Sigma^+ \mu^+\nu$ (< .7) % $\Sigma^+ \mu^-\nu$ (< .6) % pe ν (< .6) %		64 135 237 299 376 323 125 149 147 142 20 64 42 49 271 309		
Ξ^-	$\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2})^+$	1321.2 ± 0.2		1.74 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.05 $\tau = 5.22$	1.746		Λe^- 100% Λe^- (2.5 ± 4.8) 10 ⁻³ ne $\bar{\nu}$ (< 5) 10 ⁻³ Λe^- (< 4.2) % $\Sigma^0 e\nu$ (< 0.3) % $\Sigma^0 \mu\nu$ (< 0.5) % ne ν (< 1) %		66 139 205 190 242 303 100 163 128 122 23 70 381 327		
Ξ^-	$0(3/2)^+$	1674 ± 3		1.5 × 10 ⁻¹⁰ ± 0.5, $\tau = 4.5$	2.802		$\Xi\pi$ (~0) % ΛK (~0) %		221 296 66 216		

* S = Scale factor = $\sqrt{N(N-1)}$ where N = number of experiments. S should be ≈ 1 . If $S > 1$, we have enlarged the error of the mean, δx , i.e., $\delta x \rightarrow S \delta x$. This new convention, is still inadequate, since if $S > 1$, the real uncertainty is probably even greater than $S\delta x$. See text.
 † See notes on Stable Particles in text.
 ‡ See notes in data card listings.
 § Theoretical value. See also data card listings.
 In decays with more than two bodies, P_{max} is the maximum momentum that any particle can have.

The definition of these quantities is as follows
 $\alpha = \frac{2 \text{Re}(S^*P)}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$; $\beta = \frac{2 \text{Im}(S^*P)}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$; $\gamma = \frac{|S|^2 - |P|^2}{|S|^2 + |P|^2}$
 $\tan \phi = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$, $\tan \Delta = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$

M E S O N S, November 1966

Symbol(J ^{PC})	I ^G (J ^{PC}) _C I=estab.	Mass (MeV)	Width Γ (MeV)	M ² ±ΓM ^(a) (GeV) ²	Partial Decay Modes			p or Pmax (MeV/c)	CP=±1 Nonets					
					Mode	Frac- tion (%)	Q (MeV)		CP=+1 (0 ⁺)	(0 ⁺)	(1 ⁻)	(1 ⁻)	(2 ⁻)	
η(549) σ, e ⁺	0 ⁺ (0 ⁺) ₊	548.6 ±0.4	<0.01	0.304 <0.000005	all neutral π ⁺ π ⁰ π ⁻ π ⁺ π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁻ π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ π ⁰ γ ηπ neutral π ⁺ π ⁰ γ π ⁰ π ⁰ γ μ ⁺ μ ⁻	73 27	See Table S		η					
ω(783) e ⁺	0 ⁻ (1 ⁻) ₋	783.4 ±0.7 ₈ S=1.8 [*]	14.9 ±1.5	0.614 ±0.009	π ⁺ π ⁰ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ ηπ neutral π ⁺ π ⁰ γ μ ⁺ μ ⁻	≈ 90 seen (c) 9.7±0.8 < 1.5 < 5 < 0.01±0.003 < 0.10	369 504 648 234 504 782 572	328 366 380 199 366 392 377						
η'(958) or X ₂ H ⁺	0 ⁺ (0 ⁺) ₊	958.3 ±0.8	<4	0.918 <0.004	ηππ π ⁺ π ⁰ γ (incl. ρ ⁰ γ) for upper limits see footnote (f)	75 ± 3 25 ± 3	S=1.8 [*] 679	131 458	η'					
φ(1019) H ⁺	0 ⁻ (1 ⁻) ₋	1018.6 ±0.5	4.0 ±1.0	1.039 ±0.004	K ⁺ K ⁻ K _L K _S π ⁺ π ⁰ (incl. ρπ) for upper limits see footnote (g)	48 ± 3 40 ± 3 12 ± 4	31 23 604	125 107 461						
η _V (1050) or K _S K _S	0 ⁺ (0 ⁺) ₊	1050	50	1.10	ππ KK	< 70 > 30	780 54	507 167						
f(1250)	0 ⁺ (2 ⁺) ₊	1254 ±12	117 ±15	1.57 ±1.5	ππ 2π ⁺ 2π ⁻ KK	large < 4 2.3±0.6	975 696 258	611 547 381						
D(1285)	0 ⁺ (1 ⁺) ₊	1285 ±4	32 ±8	1.65 ±0.4	K ⁺ K ⁻ π K ⁰ K ⁰ π ππρ not seen	(mainly π _V (1003)π) only mode seen not seen	154 -100 256	304 356						
E(1420)	0 ⁺ (0 ⁺) ₊	1424 ±7	76 ±9	2.03 ±1.1	K ⁺ K ⁻ π _V (1003)π ππρ not seen	50 ± 10 50 ± 10 not seen	38 284 395	157 338 462						
K _s K _s ρρ f(1500)	0 ⁺ (2 ⁺) ₊	1514 ±16	86 ±23	2.29 ±1.3	ππ K ⁺ K ⁻ K ⁰ K ⁰ π ηη not seen	< 14 > 4 < 40 not seen	1255 518 128 417	744 570 294 522						
π [±] (140) π [±] (135)	1 ⁻ (0 ⁺) ₊	139.58 134.98		0.019 0.018	See Table S									
ρ [±] (760)	1 ⁺ (1 ⁻) ₋	778 (h) ±124	160 (h) ±1.6	0.605 ±0.124	ππ π ⁺ π ⁰ π ⁻ π ⁰ γ ηπ± e ⁺ e ⁻ μ ⁺ μ ⁻	≈100 < 0.2 < 0.6 < 0.4 < 0.8 .0065 ± 0.014 .0033 ± 0.016 -0.007	480 206 199 619 71 759 549	353 243 238 367 135 380 365						
φ(965)	1 ⁻ ()	963.1 ±4.2	<5	0.927 <0.005	6 [±] → 1 charged+neutral(s) ≈ 60 6 [±] → ≥3 charged+neutral(s) ≈ 40		11 315	75 333						
π _V (1003) → KK	1 ⁻ (0 ⁺) ₊	1003	70 ±15	1.006 ±0.057	K ⁺ K ⁻ ηπ see note in data listings	large	44 315	75 333						
A ₁ (1080)	1 ⁻ (1 ⁺) ₊	1079 ±8	130 ±40	1.16 ±1.4	ρπ KK ηπ η'π unresolved mixture of resonance and "Deck effect"	≈100 < 0.25, G=(-1) ^l I forbids this (Eq. 5) < 4.5 < 1.5	181 394 -19	245 385						
B(1210)	1 ⁻ (1 ⁺) ₊	1208 ±12	119 ±24	1.46 ±1.4	ωπ ππ KK 4π φπ	≈100 < 30 < 2 < 50 < 1.5	297 944 232 662 66	339 594 358 528 137						
A ₂ (1300)	1 ⁻ (2 ⁺) ₊	1306 ±8 S=2.6 [*]	81 ±8 S=1.4 [*]	1.70 ±1.1	ρπ KK ηπ η'π π ⁺ π ⁰ π ⁻ (excl. ρπ)	93 ± 3 3.8±1.3 2.9±2.4 < 1.5 < 17	408 314 618 208 892	417 425 527 276 616						
π(1640) → 3π	π(A) ?	1640 ±20	100 ±20	2.69 ±1.6	3π ρπ fπ KK	appears dominant < 40 ? < 40	1235 746 251 644	792 636 319 652						
ρ(1650) g-2π	ρ(V)	1637 ±23	150 ±24	2.68 ±2.4	2π ρππ probably observed	observed	1358 1079 599	807 758 605						
R ₁ R ₂ R ₃ S(1930) X ⁻	?	1929 ±14	≤35 ±0.7	3.72 ±0.7	4 charged 3 charged >3 charged	6(±15/-6) 92(± 8/-20) 2(±13/-2)								
T(2200) X ⁻	?	2195 ±15	≤13 ±0.3	4.82 ±0.3	4 charged 3 charged >3 charged	4(±11/-4) 94(± 6/-19) 2(±13/-2)								
U(2380) X ⁻	?	2382 ±24	≤30 ±0.7	5.67 ±0.7	4 charged 3 charged >3 charged	30 ± 10 45 ± 15 25 ± 10								
K ⁺ (494) K ⁰ (498)	K(0 ⁺)	493.78 497.7		0.244 0.248	See Table S									
K ⁰ (890)	K(1 ⁻)	892.4 ±0.8	49.8 ±1.7	0.796 ±0.044	Kπ Kππ	≈100 < 0.2	259 119	288 216						
κ(725) K _V (1080) K _s (1215) R _A (1320)	K(A)	1320 ±10	80 ±20	1.742 ±1.06	K ⁺ π ⁻ K _s π ⁻ K _s π ⁰ Kπ Kη m and Γ values taken from Sheintz. Appreciable discrepancies with other experiments. See note in data listings.	large probably seen < 10 < 30 < 10	288 63 39 678 287	338 198 155 558 405						
K _V (1420)	K(2 ⁺)	1441 ±5 S=1.8 [*]	92 ±7 S=1.2 [*]	1.991 ±1.30	K _V π ⁻ K _V π ⁰ K _V π ⁺ K _V ρ K _V η	52 ± 5 36 ± 6 9 ± 5 1.0±1.7 2.1±3.0	778 379 158 434 368	610 407 349 293 475						
K _S (1800)	K(A)	1789 ±10	80 ±20	3.20 ±1.4	K _S π ⁻ K _S π ⁰ K _V (1420)π K _V ρ K _V η Remaining Kππ	< 10 35 ± 12 8 ± 5 7 ± 5 40 ± 15 10 ± 3	1156 762 243 532 1024 508	819 664 345 630 804 616						

(a) ΓM is the half-width of the resonance when plotted against M².
 (b) For decay modes into ≥ 3 particles Pmax is the maximum momentum that any of the particles in the final state has. Pmax has been calculated using the average central mass values, without taking into account the widths of the resonances.
 (c) Reported values range between 4% and 10%, and depend on assumptions on ρ-ω interference.
 (d) If A₂ → both ππ and KK, then J^{PC} = 2⁻.
 (e) S is ρ(V) if identified with π⁺π⁻ bump at 1910 MeV. See note on mesons.
 (f) Empirical limits on fractions for other decay modes of φ(1019): π⁺π⁻ < 20%, ηγ < 8%, η⁺ neutrals < 13%, π⁺π⁰π⁻ < 4%, e⁺e⁻ < 0.2%, μ⁺μ⁻ < 0.5%, ωγ < 5%, π⁺π⁰π⁰π⁻ < Δ⁺ρ, |H| < 40 m², and comparison of P_{π⁺} < P_{π⁰} from p-wave fit to compiled spectrum of 2.4 GeV/c² π⁺π⁰π⁻ from Phys. Letters, to be published. Note contrast between Roos' p-wave fit vs. weighted average of published results (see listings), m(φ) 778 vs. 760, Γ(φ) 460 vs. 432, Γ(0) 140 vs. 116. This demonstrates present uncertainty.
 (g) Error on ππ taken to be 10 MeV.

§ The following bumps, excluded above, are listed among the data cards:
 σ(410), e(700), H(975), K_sK_s(1440) and ρρ(1410), R₁, R₂, R₃(≈1700), κ(725), K_V(1080), K_s(1215), K_{3/2}(1175), K₂(1270).
 * Quoted error includes scale factor S = √(X²/(N-1)). See footnote to Table S.
 Footnotes continued in right margin.

$$m_8 = \sqrt{\frac{K^2 + K^2 - \pi^2}{3}} = 566.8 \pm 0.2$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = \frac{\eta - m_8}{\eta - \eta'} = 0.033$$

$$\theta = 10.4^\circ$$

	928.4	1391.	1444.3
(1)±3.0	±13.	±6.9	
	0.414	0.25	0.29
(1)±0.013	±0.10	±0.06	
	40.1 ^o	29.7 ^o	32.4 ^o

BARYONS - January 1967

Particle or resonance	$I(J^P)$ = estab.	Beam π, K (BeV) (BeV/c)	Mass (MeV)	Γ (MeV)	$M^2 \pm 1' M$ (BeV ²)	Partial decay modes					
						Mode	Fraction (%)	Q (MeV)	p or p_{max}^\dagger (MeV/c)	$4\pi k^2$ (mb)	
p	$1/2(1/2^+)$		938.3 939.6		0.880 0.883	See Table S					
$N^*(1400)$	$1/2(1/2^+)$	P_{11}	$T=0.43$ $p=0.55$	$\sim 1400^a$	~ 200	$N\pi$	70	322	367	36.3	
$N(1525)$	$1/2(3/2^-)$	D_{13}	$T=0.62$ $p=0.75$	1525 ^a	105	$N\pi$ $N\pi\pi$ [$\Delta(1236)\pi$] ^e	65 35 [~ 20]	447 308 149	460 414 229	23.2	
$N(1570)$	$1/2(1/2^+)$	S_{11}	$T=0.69$ $p=0.82$	1570 ^a	130	$N\pi$ $N\pi\pi$ $N\eta$	~ 30 ~ 70	492 82	491 242	20.3	
$N(1670)$	$1/2(5/2^-)$	D_{15}	$T=0.87$ $p=1.00$	1670 ^a	140	$N\pi$ $N\pi\pi$ [$\Delta(1236)\pi$] ^e ΔK ΔK $N\eta$	40 dominant ^a [$\Delta(1236)\pi$] ^e small small	592 453 294 57 182	560 526 357 200 368	15.6	
$N(1688)$	$1/2(5/2^+)$	F_{15}	$T=0.90$ $p=1.03$	1688 ^a	110	$N\pi$ $N\pi\pi$ [$\Delta(1236)\pi$] ^e ΔK ΔK $N\eta$	65 dominant ^a [$\Delta(1236)\pi$] ^e small small	610 471 342 75 200	572 538 372 234 388	14.9	
$N^*(1700)^c$	$1/2(1/2^-)$	S_{11}	$T=0.92$ $p=1.05$	1700 ^a	240	$N\pi$	100	622	580	14.5	
$N(2190)$	$1/2(7/2^-)$		$T=1.94$ $p=2.07$	2190	200	$N\pi$ ΔK	30 ?	1112 577	888 710	6.21	
$N(2650)$	$1/2(11/2^-)^b$		$T=3.12$ $p=3.26$ ± 10	2650	~ 300	$N\pi$ ΔK	7 ?	1572 1037	1154 1022	3.67	
$N(3030)^c$	$1/2(15/2^-)^b$		$T=4.26$ $p=4.40$	3030	400	$N\pi$	0.7	1972	1377	2.62	
$\Delta(1236)$	$3/2(3/2^+)$	P_{33}	$T=0.195$ $p=0.304$ $m_0 - m_{++} = 0.45 \pm 0.85$	(++) 1236.0 +0.6 $m_0 - m_{++} = 7.9 \pm 6.8$	120 +2	$N\pi$ $N\pi^+\pi^-$	100 0	158 18	231 89	91.9	
$\Delta(1670)$	$3/2(1/2^-)$	S_{31}	$T=0.87$ $p=1.00$	1670 ^a	~ 180	$N\pi$ $N\pi\pi$	40 ?	592 453	560 526	15.6	
$\Delta(1920)$	$3/2(7/2^+)$		$T=1.35$ $p=1.48$	1920	200	$N\pi$ ΣK	50 seen	842 229	722 423	9.37	
$\Delta(2420)$	$3/2(11/2^+)^b$		$T=2.51$ $p=2.65$	2423	~ 275	$N\pi$ ΣK	10 ?	1345 732	1024 830	4.66	
$\Delta(2850)$	$3/2(15/2^+)^b$		$T=3.71$ $p=3.85$ ± 12	2850	~ 390	$N\pi$	3	1772	1266	3.05	
$\Delta(3230)^c$	$3/2(19/2^+)^b$		$T=4.94$ $p=5.08$	3230	440	$N\pi$	0.6	2152	1475	2.24	
$Z_0^*(1865)^c$	$0(?)$		$p=1.15$	K^+p	1863	150	NK	55 (if $J=1/2$)	432	579	14.6
Λ	$0(1/2^+)$		1115.6		1.24	See Table S					
$\Lambda(1405)^d$	$0(1/2^-)$		$p < 0$	K^-p	1405	35	$\Sigma\pi$	100	68	142	
$\Lambda(1520)$	$0(3/2^-)$		$p=0.392$	1518.8 ± 1.5	16 ± 2	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi\pi$	$S=1.7 \rightarrow$ 39 ± 5 51 ± 6 10 ± 2	81 182 124	235 258 251	83.6	
$\Lambda(1670)^a$	$0(1/2^-)$		$p=0.74$	1670	18	$\Lambda\eta$ $N\bar{K}$	$K^+p \rightarrow \Lambda\eta$ seen	6 233	66 410	28.5	
$\Lambda(1700)$	$0(3/2^-)$		$p=0.80$	1700 ± 10	40 ± 10	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$	20 seen	263 363	438 414	25.0	
$\Lambda(1820)$	$0(5/2^+)$		$p=1.06$	1819.5 ± 3.5	83 ± 8	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $\Lambda\eta$	70 11 18 ~ 1	382 482 295 155	544 502 362 349	16.5	
$\Lambda(2100)$	$0(7/2^-)$		$p=1.68$	2100	160	$N\bar{K}$ $\Sigma\pi$	29 seen	663 763	748 699	8.68	
$\Lambda(2340)$	$0(?)$		$p=2.27$	2340 ± 20	105	$N\bar{K}$ seen in σ (total)	10 if $J=9/2$	903	907	5.92	
Σ	$1(1/2^+)$		(+)1189.5 (0)1192.6 (-)1197.4		1.41 1.42 1.43	See Table S					
$\Sigma(1385)$	$1(3/2^+)$		$p < 0$	K^-p	(+)1382.240.9 (+)37 ± 3 $S=1.6^*$ $S=4.8^* \rightarrow (-)1388.0 \pm 3.0$ (-)38 ± 8 , $S=3.7^*$	1.92 ± 0.05	$\Delta\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	9143 9 ± 3	130 48	208 117	
$\Sigma(1660)^a$	$1(3/2^-)$		$p=0.72$	1660	50	$\Delta(1405)\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$ $\Lambda\pi$ $N\bar{K}$	large ? ? small	115 323 405 223	197 379 439 400	29.9	
$\Sigma(1770)$	$1(5/2^-)$		$p=0.95$	1768 ± 4 $S=1.5^*$	89 ± 12 $S=2.0^*$	3.13 ± 0.16	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Lambda(1520)\pi$ $\Sigma(1385)\pi$ $\Sigma\eta$ $\Sigma\pi$	49 17 19 12 2 < 1	331 517 110 243 27 431	498 520 192 318 143 463	19.4
$\Sigma(1910)^c$	$1(5/2^+)$		$p=1.25$	1910 ± 10	60	3.65 ± 0.11	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	8 10 3	473 655 573	612 619 568	12.9
$\Sigma(2035)$	$1(7/2^+)$		$p=1.53$	2035 ± 15	160	4.14 ± 0.33	$N\bar{K}$ $\Lambda\pi$ $\Sigma\pi$	16 25 seen	598 784 698	703 703 655	9.83
$\Sigma(2260)^c$	$1(?)$		$p=2.06$	2260 ± 20	180	5.11 ± 0.41	$N\bar{K}$ seen in σ (total)	14 if $J=9/2$	823	855	6.66
Ξ	$1/2(1/2^+)$		(0)1314.7 (-)1324.2		1.73 1.75	See Table S					
$\Xi(1530)$	$1/2(3/2^+)$		(0)1528.9 ± 1.1 (-)1533.8 ± 1.9	7.3 ± 1.7	2.34 ± 0.01	$\Xi\pi$	100	69	145		
$\Xi(1815)$	$1/2(?)$		1815 ± 3	16 ± 8 $S=2.2^*$	3.29 ± 0.03	$\Lambda\bar{K}$ $\Xi\pi$ $\Xi\pi\pi$ [$\Xi(1530)\pi$] ^e	~ 65 ~ 10 ~ 25 [~ 20]	202 354 245 145	391 409 351 229		
$\Xi(1930)$	$1/2(?)$		1933 ± 16	140 ± 35	3.74 ± 0.27	$\Xi\pi$ $\Lambda\bar{K}$	seen seen	472 320	501 504		
Ω^-	$0(3/2^+)$		1674		2.80	See Table S					

a. See note in data listings.
 b. J^P assignment based on straight-line Regge-trajectory-recurrence hypothesis and supported by fits to πp elastic scattering at 180°. See note following data listings.
 c. Evidence for the existence of the effect and/or for its interpretation as a resonance is open to some question.
 d. A virtual bound state of the KN system with negative scattering length [$a_0 = (-1.6 \pm 0.6) \text{fm}$]; i. e., a resonance with a width of the order of the elastic threshold. See notes in Table S and data listing.
 e. Square brackets indicate a sub-reaction of the previous unbracketed decay mode.

at left of Table indicates a candidate that has been omitted because the evidence for the existence of the effect and/or for its interpretation as a resonance is open to considerable question. See listings for information on the following: $N^*(3245)$, $N(3695)$, $N^*(1560)$, $Z_1^*(1910)$, $\Sigma(1780)$, $\Sigma(3000)$, $\Sigma(1705)$, and $\Sigma(2270)$.
 For decay modes in σ , see footnote to Table S.
 * indicates an S (scale) factor.
 † indicates the maximum momentum that any of the particles in the final state can have. The momenta have been calculated using the averaged central mass values, without taking into account the widths of the resonances.

JETP	English Translation of Soviet Physics JETP
NC	Nuovo Cimento
NP	Nuclear Physics
PL	Physics Letters
PPSL	Proceedings of the Physical Society of London
PR	Physical Review
PRL	Physical Review Letters
PRSI	Proceedings of the Royal Society of London
RMP	Reviews of Modern Physics

The following abbreviations refer to proceedings of Conferences

AIX	International Conference on Elementary Particles, Aix-en-Provence, 1961
ARGONNE	International Conference on Weak Interactions, Argonne National Laboratory, 1965
ATHENS	Athens Topical Conference on Recently Discovered Resonant Particles, Ohio University, 1963
BALATON	Symposium on Weak Interactions, Balatonvilaeos, Hungary, 1966
BERKELEY	International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1966
BNL	International Conference on Fundamental Aspects of Weak Interactions, Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1963
BOULDER	Symposium on Strong Interactions 1965
CERN	International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1958 and 1962
CORAL GABLES	Conference on Symmetry Principles at High Energy, 1964 and 1965
DESY	International Symposium on Electron and Photon Interactions at High Energies, Hamburg, 1965
DUBNA	International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1964
KIEV	Ninth Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics, 1959
OXFORD	International Conference on Elementary Particles, 1965
ROCH	Fifth (Sixth, Seventh) Annual Rochester Conference on High Energy Nuclear Physics, 1955 (1956, 1957). Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics, Rochester, 1960.
SIENA	International Conference on Elementary Particles, 1963
STANFORD	International Conference on Nucleon Structure, 1963.

Finally

BNL	Brookhaven National Laboratory
CU	Columbia University, includes Nevis Reports
NYO	New York Operations Office, AEC
UCRL	Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (University of California)
etc.	refer to unpublished reports of the Author's Institution.

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Alan Rittenberg has generously provided us with the nice routines which plot histograms and ideograms, and J. Peter Berge has as always been more than helpful with our fitting programs. Professor Gaurang Yodh helped us with the baryon table and the summary Chew-Frautschi plot for the baryons. This whole work is probably still littered with mistakes and omissions, but it would be far worse were it not for the help of many friends who have carefully read our listings and tables and tried to set us right.

DATA FOR TABLES ON STABLE PARTICLES
STABLE MEANING IMMUNE TO STRONG DECAY

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

N ANY SYMBOL IN COLUMN 8 INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY AVERAGING PROGRAMS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
*45678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678

γ
0 GAMMA (0,J=1)

 ν_e
1 E-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
1 E-NEUTRINO MASS (KEV)
M * LESS THAN 0.25 LANGER 52 CNTR
M * LESS THAN 0.15 HAMILTON 53 CNTR
M * LESS THAN 0.55 +OR- 0.28 FRIEDMAN 58 CNTR

REFERENCE S
1 E-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
LANGER 52 PR 88 689 L M LANGER, R J D MOFFAT // INDIANA
HAMILTON 53 PR 92 1521 D HAMILTON, W P ALFORD, L GROSS // PRINCETON
FRIEDMAN 58 PR 109 2214 LEWIS FRIEDMAN, LINCOLN G SMITH // BNL

ν_μ
2 MU-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
2 MU-NEUTRINO MASS (MEV)
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 ALLOCOCK 65 RVUE 7/66
M * 2.5 OR LESS BARDON 65 SPRK
M * 2.1 OR LESS SHAFER 65 CNTR CONF LEV = 68PCT 7/66

REFERENCE S
2 MU-NEUTRINO (0,J=1/2)
BARKAS 56 PR 101 778 W H BARKAS, W RIPNBAUM, F M SMITH // LRL
DUDZIAK 59 PR 114 336 W F DUDZIAK, R SAGANE, J VEDDER // LRL
FEINBERG 63 ARNS 13 431 G FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN // COLUMBIA
ALLOCOCK 65 PPSL 85 875 G R ALLOCOCK // LIVERPOOL
BARDON 65 PRL 14 449 BARDON, NORTON, PEOPLES // COLUMBIA STONY BROOK
SHAFER 65 PRL 14 923 R E SHAFER, CROME, JENKINS // LRL

e
3 ELECTRON (0.5,J=1/2)
3 ELECTRON MASS (MEV)
M 0.511006 0.000002 COHEN 65 RVUE

3 ELECTRON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**21 YR)
T * OVER 2.0 MDE 65 CNTR 6/66

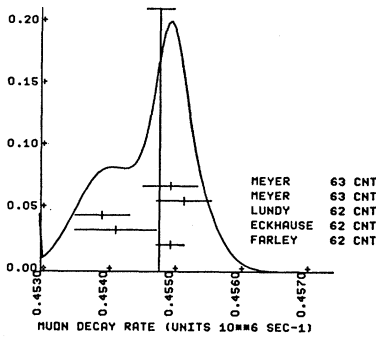
3 ELECTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT (E/2ME)
MM * 1.0011605 .0000024 SCHUPP 61 CNTR -
MM * 1.001159622 -(27)*10**9 WILKINSON 63 CNTR - 8/66
MM * 1.001168 0.000011 RICH 66 CNTR + POSITRON 8/66

REFERENCE S
3 ELECTRON (0.5,J=1/2)
SCHUPP 61 PR 121 1 A A SCHUPP, R W PIDDO, H R CRANE // MICHIGAN
WILKINSON 63 PR 130 852 D T WILKINSON, H R CRANE // MICHIGAN
COHEN 65 RMP 37 537 E R COHEN, J W M DUMOND // NAASC+CALTECH
MDE 65 PR 140 B 992 M K MDE, F REINES // CASE INST TECHNOLOGY
RICH 66 PRL 17 271 A RICH, H R CRANE // MICHIGAN

μ
4 MUON (106,J=1/2)
4 MUON MASS (MEV)
M 105.659 0.002 FEINBERG 63 RVUE

4 MUON LIFETIME (UNITS 10**6)
T N 2.200 0.015 0.015 FISHER 59 CNTR
T N 2.225 0.006 0.006 ASTBURY 60 CNTR
T N 2.211 0.003 0.003 REITER 60 CNTR
T N 2.208 0.004 0.004 TELEGTI 60 CNTR
T N OLD DATA NEGLECTED FOLLOWING SUGGESTION OF V. TELEGTI
T 2.198 0.001 0.001 FARLEY 62 CNTR
T 2.202 0.003 0.003 ECKHAUSE 62 CNTR
T 2.203 0.002 0.002 LUNDY 62 CNTR CONV. FROM CL=78 9/66
T 2.197 0.002 0.002 MEYER 63 CNTR +
T 2.198 0.002 0.002 MEYER 63 CNTR - 7/66
(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.454797 +/- 0.000203
SCALE = 1.34 CHISO = 7.2 CDNLEU = 0.127



4 RATIO OF LIFETIME OF MU+ TO MU-
LR 1.000 0.001 MEYER 63 CNTR LIFETIME MU+/MU- 7/66

4 MUON PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 MUON INTO E (E-NU) (MU-NU) S 35 IS 2
P2 MUON INTO E 2GAMMA S 35 OS 0
P3 MUON INTO 3ELECTRONS S 35 35 3
P4 MUON INTO E GAMMA S 35 0

4 MUON BRANCHING RATIOS
R1 * MUON INTO E+2GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10**-5) (P2)/(P1)
R1 * LESS THAN 1.6 FRANKEL 1 63 SPRK
R2 * MUON INTO 3E (IN UNITS OF 10**-7) (P3)/(P1)
R2 * LESS THAN 5.0 PARKER 1 62 CNTR
R2 * LESS THAN 1.3 ALIKHANOV 62 SPRK
R2 * LESS THAN 1.5 FRANKEL 2 63 CNTR
R2 * LESS THAN 1.45 BABAEV 63 SPRK
R3 * MUON INTO E+GAMMA (IN UNITS OF 10**-8) (P4)/(P1)
R3 * LESS THAN 1.2 FRANKEL 1 63 SPRK
R3 * LESS THAN 0.6 PARKER 2 64 SPRK

4 MUON MAGNETIC MOMENT (IN E/(2*MUON MASS))
MM 1.001162 0.000005 CHARPAK 62 CNTR +
MM 1.001165 0.000003 FARLEY 66 - STORAGE RINGS 11/66

REFERENCE S
+ MUON (106,J=1/2)
FISHER 59 PRL 3 349 FISHER, LEONTIC, LUNBY, MEUNIER, STROOD // CERN
ASTBURY 60 ROCH CONF 60 542 ASTBURY, HATTERSLEY, HUSSAIN // LIVERPOOL
DEVONS 60 PRL 5 330 DEVONS, O'CALL, LEDERMAN, SHAPIRO // COLUMBIA
LATHROP 60 NC 17 109 J LATHROP, R A LUNDY, V L TELEGTI // EFINS
LATHROP 60 NC 17 114 J LATHROP, R A LUNDY, S PENMAN // EFINS
REITER 60 PRL 5 22 REITER, ROMANOWSKI, SUITTON // CARNEGIE
TELEGTI 60 ROCH CONF 60 713 V L TELEGTI // CERN
CHARPAK 61 PRL 6 128 CHARPAK, FARLEY, GARWIN, MULLER, SENS // CERN
HUTCHINS 61 PRL 7 129 D P HUTCHINSON, J MENES // COLUMBIA
ALIKHANOV 62 CERN CONF 423 A I ALIKHANOV, A BABAEV // ITEP MOSCOW
CHARPAK 62 PL 1 16 G CHARPAK, F J M FARLEY, R L GARWIN // CERN
FARLEY 62 CERN CONF 415 FARLEY, MASSAN, MULLER, ZICHICHI // CERN
LUNDY 62 PR 125 1686 RICHARD A LUNDY // EFINS
PARKER 62 NC 23 485 S PARKER, S PENMAN // EFINS
SHAPIRO 62 PR 125 1022 G SHAPIRO, L M LEDERMAN // COLUMBIA
BABAEV 63 JETP 16 1397 BARAEV, BALATS, KAFITANOV, LANDSBERG // ITEP
ECKHAUSE 63 PR 132 422 M ECKHAUSE, T A FILIPPAS // CARNEGIE
FEINBERG 63 ARNS 13 431 GERALD FEINBERG, L M LEDERMAN // COLUMBIA
FRANKEL 63 NC 27 894 S FRANKEL, W FRATI, J HALPERN // PENNA
FRANKEL 63 PR 130 351 S FRANKEL, W FRATI, J HALPERN // PENNA
MEYER 63 PR 132 2693 S L MEYER, ANDERSON, BLESER, LEDERMAN // COLUMBIA
PARKER 64 PR 133B 768 S PARKER, H L ANDERSON, C REY // EFINS
FARLEY 66 BERKELEY CONF. FARLEY, BAILEY, BROWN, GIESCH // CERN

π^\pm
8 CHARGED PION (140,JPG=0--1) I=1
8 CHARGED PI MASS (MEV)
M 139.37 0.20 CROME 54 CNTR -
M 139.69 0.15 BARKAS 56 EMUL +
M 139.577 0.014 SHAFER 65 CNTR 6/66

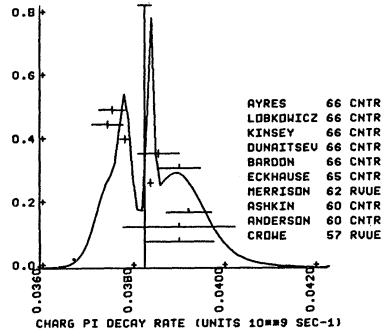
8 PI+ MU+ MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)
D 34.00 0.076 BARKAS 56 EMUL
D 33.89 0.076 BARKAS 56 EMUL

8 CHAR.PI LIFETIME (UNITS 10**--9)

T	25.6	0.5	0.5	CROWE	57 RVUE	
T	25.6	0.8	0.8	ANDERSON	60 CNTR	
T	8000	25.46	0.32	0.32	ASHKIN	60 CNTR +
T					MERRISON	62 RVUE
T	26.02	0.04		ECKHAUSE	65 CNTR +	9/
T	25.6	0.3		BARDDN	66 CNTR	6/66
T	25.9	0.3		DUNAITSEV	66 CNTR	9/66
T	26.40	0.08		KINSEY	66 CNTR +	6/66
T	26.67	0.24		LOBKOWICZ	66 CNTR	9/66
T	26.6	0.2		AYRES	66 CNTR	10/66

(Diagram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.038302 +/- 0.000139
SCALE = 2.78 CHISQ = 30.9 CONLEV = .001



8 MEANLIFE DIFFERENCE, (+) - (-) / AVGE. (PERCENT)

LR	N	THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.I.			
LR	0.56	0.28	AYRES	66 CNTR	10/66
LR	0.23	0.40	LOBKOWICZ	66 CNTR	9/66
LR	L	ABOVE IS THE MOST CONSERVATIVE VALUE QUOTED BY AUTHORS			9/66
LR	0.4	0.7	BARDDN	66 CNTR	7/66

8 CHARGED PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	CHAR.PION INTO MU (MU-NEU)	S 45 2
P2	CHAR.PION INTO E (E-NEU)	S 35 1
P3	CHAR.PION INTO MU (MU-NEU) GAMMA	S 45 25 0
P4	CHAR.PION INTO PIO E (E-NEU)	S 95 35 1
P5	CHAR.PION INTO E NEU GAMMA	S 35 15 0

8 CHARGED PION BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	* CHAR.PION INTO MU NEU GAMMA (UNITS 10**--4)	(P3)/(P1)
R1	26	1.24 0.25 CASTAGNOL 58 EMUL
R2	* CHAR.PION INTO E NEU (UNITS 10**--4)	(P2)/(P1)
R2	1.21	0.07 ANDERSON 60 CNTR
R2	1.247	0.07 DI CAPUA 64 CNTR
R3	* CHAR.PION INTO PIO E NEU (UNITS 10**--8)	(P4)/(P1)
R3	36	0.97 0.20 BARLETT 64 SPRK
R3	38	1.07 0.21 BACASTON 65 SPRK +
R3	3	1.10 0.26 BERTRAM 65 SPRK
R3	43	1.1 0.2 DUNAITSEV 65 CNTR
R3	1.01	0.08 0.10 DEPOHMIEER 66 CNTR
R4	* CHAR.PION INTO E NEU GAMMA (UNITS 10**--8)	(P5)/(P1)
R4	143	3.0 0.5 DEPOHMIEER 63 CNTR

REFERENCES
8 CHARGED PION (I40, JPG=0--1) I=1

CROWE 54 PR 96 470
BARKAS 56 PR 101 778
CROWE 57 NC 5 541
CASTAGNO 58 PR 112 1779
ANDERSON 60 PR 119 2050
ASHKIN 60 NC 16 490
MERRISON 62 ADVP 11 1
SHAPIRO 62 PR 125 1022
CZIRR 63 PR 130 341
DEPOHMIEER 63 PL 7 285
BARLETT 64 PR 1368 1432
DI CAPUA 64 PR 1338 1333
BACASTON 65 PR 139 8407
BERTRAM 65 PR 139 B 617
CLINE 65 PL 15 293
DUNAITSEV 65 JETP 20 58
ECKHAUSE 65 PL 19 348
SHAFFER 65 UCRL 16365 THESIS
REPLACES 65 PRL 14 923
D. S. AYRES, C. ALDRELL, GREENBERG, KURZ + // LRL
BARDDN, DORE, DOREFAN, KRIEGER + // COLUMBIA
DEPOHMIEER, SOERGEL // CERN
DUNAITSEV, KUTYIN, PROKOSHKIN + // SERPUKHOV
KINSEY, LOBKOWICZ, NORDBERG // ROCHESTER UNIV
LOBKOWICZ, MELISSINOS, NAGASHIMA + // ROCHESTER

π⁰
9 NEUTRAL PION (I135, JPG=0--1) I=1

D	*	5.37	1.0	PANOFSKY	51 CNTR -	
D		4.30	0.31	CHINOWSKY	54 CNTR -	
D		4.62	0.05	HADDOCK	59 CNTR -	
D		4.60	0.04	HILLMAN	59 CNTR	
D		4.55	0.07	CASSELS	59 CNTR	
D		4.6056	0.0055	CZIRR	63 CNTR	
D		4.59	0.03	PETRUHKIN	63 CNTR -	
D		4.6034	0.0052	VASILEVSK	66 CNTR -	9/66

9 PION LIFETIME (UNITS 10**--16)

T	N	76	1.9	0.5	0.5	GLASSER	61 EMUL	
T	N	45	2.3	1.1	1.0	TIETGE	62 EMUL	
T	N	88	2.8	0.9	0.9	KOLLER	63 EMUL	
T	T		1.05	0.18	0.18	VON DARDE	63 CNTR	
T	N	75	1.7	0.5		SHWE	64 EMUL	
T	N	67	0.730	0.105		BELLETTINI	65 CNTR	6/66
T	N	67	1.6	0.6	0.5	EVANS	65 EMUL	6/66
T	N							EMULSION MEASUREMENTS NOT USED BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE SYSTEMATIC SHIFT TO LARGER LIFETIME VALUES

9 NEUTRAL PION PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PIO INTO 2 GAMMA	S 05 0
P2	PIO INTO E+ E- GAMMA	S 35 35 0
P3	PIO INTO 4 ELECTRONS	S 35 35 35 3
P4	PIO INTO 3 GAMMA	S 05 05 0

9 NEUTRAL PION BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	* PIO INTO (GAMMA E+ E-)/(2 GAMMA) (P2)/(P1)	
R1	* 0.01196 THEORETICAL CALC. JOSEPH	61 QUANTUM ELECT. 9/66
R1	27	0.0117 0.0015 BUDAGOV 60 HBC
R1	3071	0.01166 0.00047 SAMIOS 61 HRC PI-P TO PIO N
R1	S	SAMIOS VALUE USES PANOFSKY RATIO = 1.62
R2	* PIO INTO (3 GAMMA)/(2 GAMMA) (UNITS 10**--6)	(P4)/(P1)
R2	* 0	5.0 OR LESS DUCLOS 65 CNTR CL=90 PERCENT 6/66
R3	* PIO INTO (E+ E- E-)/(2 GAMMA) (UNITS 10**--5)	(P3)/(P1)
R3	* 3.47	THEORETICAL CAL. KROLL 55 QUANTUM ELECT. 9/66
R3	146	3.18 0.30 SAMIOS 62 HBC 6/66
R3	N	ABOVE VALUE USES PANOFSKY RATIO=1.62

REFERENCES
9 NEUTRAL PION (I135, JPG=0--1) I=1

PANOFSKY 51 PR 81 565
CHINOWSKY 54 PR 93 586
KROLL 55 PR 98 1355
CASSELS 59 PPS 74 92
HADDOCK 59 PL 3 478
HILLMAN 59 NC 14 887
BUDAGOV 60 JETP 11 755
JOSEPH 60 NC 16 997
GLASSER 61 PR 123 1014
SAMIOS 62 PR 121 275
SAMIOS 62 PR 126 1844
TIETGE 62 PR 127 1324
CZIRR 63 PR 130 341
KOLLER 63 NC 27 1405
PETRUHKIN 63 SIENA CONF 208
VON DARDE 63 PL 4 51
SHWE 64 PR 1368 1839
BELLETTINI 65 NC 40 A 1139
DUCLOS 65 PL 19 253
EVANS 65 PR 139 B 982
VASILEVSKY 66 PL 23 281
W. K. H. PANOFSKY, R. L. AAMODT, J. HADLEY // LRL
M. CHINOWSKY, J. STEINBERGER // COLUMBIA
N. KROLL, W. HADA // COLUMBIA
CASSELS, JONES, MURPHY, O. NEILL // LIVERPOOL
HADDOCK, ABASHIAN, CROWE, CZIRR // LRL
HILLMAN, MIDDLEKOOP, YAMAGATA, ZAVATTINI, CERN
BUDAGOV, VIKTOR, DZHELEPCOV, ERMOLOV + // JINR
D. W. JOSEPH
R. G. GLASSER, N. SEEMAN, B. STILLER // NRL
M. P. SAMIOS // COLUMBIA
SAMIOS, PLANO, PRODELL + // COLUMBIA
J. TIETGE, W. PUESCHEL // MAX PLANCK INST
JOHN B. CZIRR // LRL
E. L. KOLLER, S. TAYLOR, T. HUETTER // STEVENS
V. I. PETRUHKIN, YU. D. PROKOSHKIN // JINR
VON DARDE, DEKKERS, MERMOD, VAN PUTTEN // CERN
H. SHWE, F. M. SMITH, W. H. BARKAS // LRL
BELLETTINI, BEMPORAD, BRACCINI, PISA, FIRENZE
DUCLOS, FREYTAG, HEINTZE + // CERN
D. A. EVANS // OXFORD

K[±]

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

M		493.9	0.2	COHEN	57 RVUE +	
M		493.7	0.3	BARKAS	63 EMUL -	
M		493.78	0.17	GREINER	65 EMUL +	VIA TAU DECAY 7/66

10 CHAR.K LIFETIME (UNITS 10**--8)

T		0.95	0.36	0.25	ILOFF	56 EMUL	
T	52	1.60	0.3	0.3	EISENBERG	58 EMUL	
T		1.21	0.06	0.06	BURROKES	59 CNTR	
T	33	1.38	0.24	0.24	FREDFN	60 EMUL	
T		1.25	0.22	0.17	BARKAS	61 EMUL	
T	51	1.27	0.36	0.23	BHONNIK	61 EMUL	
T	293	1.31	0.08	0.08	NORDIN	61 HBC -	
T		1.24	0.07		NORDIN	61 RVUE -	
T		1.231	0.011	0.011	BUYARSKY	62 CNTR +	
T		1.2443	0.0038		FITCH	65 CNTR +	6/66
T		1.2265	0.0030		LOBKOWICZ	66 CNTR +	9/66

10 LIFETIME DIFFERENCE, (+) - (-) / AVGE. (PERCENT)

LR	N	THIS QUANTITY IS A MEASURE OF CPT INVARIANCE IN W.I.			
LR	0.049	0.097	LOBKOWICZ	66 CNTR	SEE NOTE L 9/66
LR	L	ABOVE IS THE MOST CONSERVATIVE VALUE QUOTED BY AUTHORS			9/66

10 CHARGED K PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	CHAR. K INTO MU (NEU)	K MU	S 45 2
P2	CHAR. K INTO PI P10	K PI	S 85 9
P3	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ P1-	TAU	S 85 85 8
P4	CHAR. K INTO PI 2P10	TAU PRIME	S 85 95 9
P5	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU	K MU	S 45 95 2
P6	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU	K E	S 35 95 1
P7	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E+NEU	K E+	S 85 85 35 1
P8	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E-NEU	K E-	S 85 85 35 1
P9	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- MU+ NEU	K+MU+ 4	S 85 85 45 2
P10	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI+ MU- NEU	K+MU- 4	S 85 85 45 2
P11	CHAR. K INTO E NEU	K E 2	S 35 1
P12	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU GAMMA	K MU RAD	S 45 25 0
P13	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 GAMMA	K PI RAD	S 85 95 0
P14	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ P1- GAMMA	TAU RAD	S 85 85 85 0
P15	CHAR. K INTO PI E+ E-	PI E E	S 85 35 3
P16	CHAR. K INTO PI MU+ MU-	PI MU MU	S 85 45 4

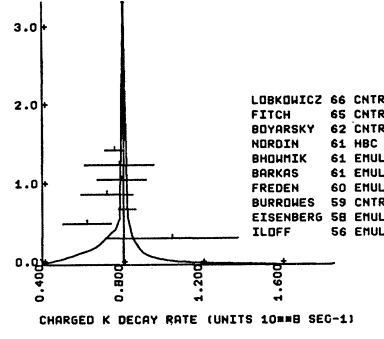
10 CHARGED K BRANCHING RATIOS

R O OLD DATA EXCLUDED

R1	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU (MU2)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P1)/TOTAL	
R1 0	58.5	3.0	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R1 0	56.9	2.6	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R2	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 (P12)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P2)/TOTAL	
R2 0	27.7	2.7	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R2 0	23.2	2.2	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R2 0	21.0	0.6	CALLAHAN 65 PBC	
R2 *	21.6	0.6	TRILLING 65 RVUE	
R3	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ P1- (TAU)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P3)/TOTAL	
R3 0	5.6	0.4	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R3 0	6.8	0.4	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R3 0	5.2	0.3	TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R3	5.7	0.3	ROE 61 XBC +	
R3	2332	5.54	0.12	CALLAHAN 64 XBC +
R3	5.1	0.2	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +	
R3	5.71	0.15	DE MARCO 65 HBC	
R3	6.0	0.4	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R4	CHAR. K INTO PI 2P10 (TAU PRIME)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P4)/TOTAL	
R4 0	2.1	0.5	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R4 0	2.2	0.4	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R4 0	1.5	0.2	TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R5	CHAR. K INTO MU P10 NEU (MU3)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P5)/TOTAL	
R5 0	2.8	1.0	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R5 0	5.9	1.3	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R5 0	2.8	0.4	TAYLOR 59 EMUL +	
R6	CHAR. K INTO E P10 NEU (E3)	(UNITS 10**2)	(P6)/TOTAL	
R6 0	3.2	1.3	BIRGE 56 EMUL +	
R6 0	5.1	1.3	ALEXANDER 57 EMUL +	
R7	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- E+ NEU	(UNITS 10**5)	(P7)/TOTAL	
R8	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI+ E- NEU	(UNITS 10**5)	(P8)/TOTAL	
R8	0.2	OR LESS	BIRGE 65 FBC + 95 PER CT COVF	

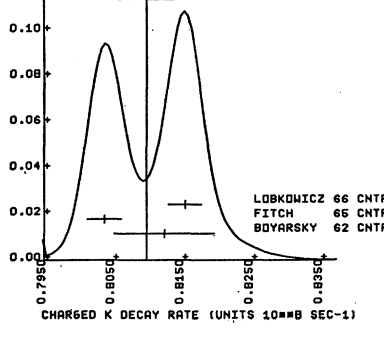
R9	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI- MU+ NEU (UNITS 10**5)	(P9)/TOTAL	
R9	1	0.77 0.54 0.50 CLINE 65 FBC +	
R10	POSIT.K INTO PI+ PI+ MU- NEU (UNITS 10**5)	(P10)/TOTAL	
R10	0	3.0 OR LESS BIRGE 65 FBC + 95 PER CT COVF	
R11	CHAR. K INTO E NEU	(UNITS 10**5)	(P11)/TOTAL
R11	*	16.0 OR LESS BORREANI 64 HBC +	
R11	*	4 1.9 1.2 BOWEN 66 SPRK +	
R12	CHAR. K INTO MU NEU GAMMA	(UNITS 10**5)	(P12)/TOTAL
R13	CHAR. K INTO PI P10 GAMMA	(UNITS 10**4)	(P13)/TOTAL
R13	*	18 2.2 0.7 CLINE 64 FBC + PI+ KE 55-90 NEV	
R14	CHAR. K INTO PI P1+ P1- GAMMA (UNITS 10**4)	(P14)/TOTAL	
R14	*	1.0 0.4 STAMER 65 EMUL +	
R15	CHAR. K INTO PI E+ E-	(UNITS 10**6)	(P15)/TOTAL
R15	*	1 1.1 OR LESS CAMERINI 64 FBC +	
R16	CHAR. K INTO PI MU+ MU-	(UNITS 10**6)	(P16)/TOTAL
R16	*	3.0 OR LESS CAMERINI 65 FBC + 90 PER CT COVF	
R17	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/TAU	(P2)/(P3)	
R17 N	3.26 0.23	ROE 61 XBC +	
R17 N	KMU RAD VS KMU3 SORTING DIFFICULTIES SUSPECTED BY AUTHORS	9/66	
R17	4.40 0.23	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +	
R17	134 3.24 0.34	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R17	1045 3.96 0.15	CALLAHAN 66 FBC	
R18	CHAR. K INTO (PI 2P10)/TAU	(P4)/(P3)	
R18	0.30 0.04	ROE 61 XBC +	
R18	0.35 0.04	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +	
R18	2027 0.303 0.009	BISI 65 H4HL +	
R18	17 0.393 0.099	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R19	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/TAU	(P5)/(P3)	
R19 N	0.84 0.14	ROE 61 XBC +	
R19 N	KMU RAD VS KMU3 SORTING DIFFICULTIES SUSPECTED BY AUTHORS	9/66	
R19	0.59 0.10	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +	
R19	2175 0.632 0.035	BISI 65 H4HL +	
R19	38 0.90 0.16	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R19	650 0.525 0.032	CALLAHAN 66 FBC	
R20	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/TAU	(P6)/(P3)	
R20	0.88 0.11	ROE 61 XBC +	
R20	230 0.90 0.06	BORREANI 64 HBC +	
R20	37 0.92 0.08	SHAKLEE 64 XBC +	
R20	37 0.90 0.16	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R20	864 0.727 0.028	CALLAHAN 66 FBC	
R21	POSIT.K INTO (PI+ PI- E+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10**4)	(P7)/(P3)	
R21	69 6.7 1.5	BIRGE 65 FBC +	
R22	POSIT.K INTO (PI+ PI- MU+ NEU)/TAU (UNITS 10**4)	(P9)/(P3)	
R22	1 2.5 APPROX	GREINER 64 EMUL +	
R23	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU2 + P2) (UNITS 10**2)	(P6)/(P1+P2)	
R23	1679 5.89 0.16	CESTER 66 SPRK +	
R24	CHAR. K INTO (PI P10)/(MU NEU)	(P2)/(P1)	
R24	0.3253 0.0062	AUERBACH 66 SPRK +	
R25	CHAR. K INTO (E P10 NEU)/(MU NEU)	(P6)/(P1)	
R25	0.0796 0.0054	AUERBACH 66 SPRK +	
R26	CHAR. K INTO (MU P10 NEU)/(MU NEU)	(P5)/(P1)	
R26	0.0602 0.0043	AUERBACH 66 SPRK +	
R26	0.059 0.004	TSIPIS 66 SPRK +	
R27	CHAR. K INTO (MU NEU)/(TAU)	(P1)/(P3)	
R27 R	427 10.38 0.82	YOUNG 65 EMUL +	
R27 R	ONLY YOUNG MEASURED MU2 DIRECTLY. SEE NOTE PRECEDING THE K+ BRANCHING RATIOS LISTINGS	9/66	

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.80971 +/- 0.00403
SCALE = 2.42 CHISQ = 11.7 CONLEV = 0.003



NOTE: Ideogram above contains all the data. Ideogram below contains only those in the central peak.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.80979 +/- 0.00403
SCALE = 2.42 CHISQ = 11.7 CONLEV = 0.003



1. In a number of experiments, the $K_{\mu 2}$ branching ratio is not determined from kinematically identified events, but essentially by subtracting the sum of other branching ratios from one. Since our averaging program applies this constraint, we omit those unmeasured branching ratios from the input.
2. The tau branching ratios are not all in agreement within the stated errors. Since one would expect the number of taus to be reliably determined in each case, we take this to indicate a systematic error in the total number of K-decays, which would be reflected in errors in the other branching ratios.

Since there are some recent and precise measurements of the tau branching ratio, the following method has been devised. The ratio of the other modes to the number of taus is taken whenever appropriate (of course, in a number of experiments this is the quantity actually measured, with some value of the tau branching ratio being used to convert this measurement to an absolute branching ratio). All the recent measurements of the tau branching ratio are used, and together with the ratios of other modes to taus, are entered in the averaging program.

If there is, as suspected, a large correlation between the tau branching ratio and the other branching ratios, in the presence of certain kinds of systematic errors, this method takes advantage of it, with an unimportant increase in the quoted errors.

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

BIRGE	56 NC	4	834	BIRGE, PERKINS, PETERSON, STORK, WHITEHEAD // LRL
BLUFF	56 PR	102	927	BLUFF, GOLDBERGER, LANNI, GILBERT // LRL
ALEXANDER	57 NC	6	478	ALEXANDER, JOHNSTON, OCEALLAIGH // DUBLIN INST
COHEN	57 FUND. CONS. PHYS.			E. R. COHEN, K. M. CROWE, J. DUMOND // AT+LRL+CF
EISENBERG	58 NC	8	663	EISENBERG, KOCH, L. DORRMAN, NI KOLIC // BERN
BURROUGHS	59 PRL	2	117	BURROUGHS, CALDWELL, FRISCH, HILL // MIT
TAYLOR	59 PR	114	359	S. TAYLOR, HARRIS, OREAR, LEE, BAUMEL // COLUMBIA
FREDEN	60 PR	118	564	S. C. FREDEN, F. C. GILBERT, R. S. WHITE // LRL
BARKAS	61 PR	124	1209	BARKAS, DYER, MASON, NORRIS, NICKOLS, SMIT // LRL
BHOWMIK	61 NC	20	857	B. BHOWMIK, P. C. JAIN, P. C. MATHUR // DELHI UNIV
NORDIN	61 PR	123	2166	PAUL NORDIN JR. // LRL
RUE	61 PRL	7	366	RUE, SINCLAIR, BROWN, GLASER // LRL
BOYARSKI	62 PR	128	2398	BOYARSKI, LON, NIEMELA, RITSON // MIT
BARKAS	63 PRL	11	26	W. H. BARKAS, J. N. DYER, H. H. HECKMAN // LRL
BIRGE	63 PRL	11	35	BIRGE, ELY, GIDAL, CAMERINI // LRL
BORREANI	64 PL	12	123	G. BORREANI, G. RINAUDO, A. WERBROUCK // TURIN
CALLAHAN	64 PR	136	8 1463	A. CALLAHAN, R. MARCH, R. STARK // WISCONSIN
CAMERINI	64 PRL	13	318	A. CALLAHAN, D. CLINE // WISCONSIN
CLINE	64 PRL	13	101	D. CLINE, W. F. FRY // WISCONSIN
GREINER	64 PRL	13	284	D. GREINER, W. OSBORNE, W. BARKAS // LRL
SHAKLEE	64 PR	136	8 1423	SHAKLEE, JENSEN, RUE, SINCLAIR // MICHIGAN
BIRGE	65 PR	139	8 1600	BIRGE, ELY, GIDAL, CAMERINI, CLINE // LRL
BISI	65 NC	35	768	BISI, BORREANI, CESTER, FERRARO // TURIN
BISI	65 PR	139	8 1068	BISI, HARZARI-CHIESA, RINAUDO // TURIN
CALLAHAN	65 PRL	15	129	A. CALLAHAN, D. CLINE // WISCONSIN
CAMERINI	65 NC	37	1795	CAMERINI, CLINE, GIDAL, KALMUS, KERNAN, WIS // LRL
CLINE	65 PL	15	293	A. CLINE, W. F. FRY // WISCONSIN
DE MARCO	65 PR	140	8 1430	DE MARCO, GROSSO, RINAUDO // TURIN
FITCH	65 PR	140	8 1088	FITCH, QUARES WILKINS // PRINCETON+MIT
GREINER	65 ARNS	15	67	QUOTED BY BARKAS
STAMER	65 PR	138	8 440	STAMER, HUETTER, KOLLER, TAYLOR, GRAUMAN // STEV
TRILLING	65 UCRL	16473		GEORGE H. TRILLING // LRL
TRILLING	65 IS AN UPDATE			(THIS REPORT AT THE 1965 ARGNONE CONF. P 115)
YOUNG	65 UCRL	16362		POH-SHIEN YOUNG (THIS IS, BERKELEY) // LRL
AUERBACH	66 BERKELEY	28		AUERBACH, MANN, WHITE, YOUNG // PENN-PRINCETON
BOWEN	66 BERKELEY	28		BOWEN, MANN, MC FARLANE, HUGHES // PENN-PRINCETON
CALLAHAN	66 NC	444	90	A. C. CALLAHAN // WISCONSIN
CESTER	66 PL	21	343	CESTER, ESCHSTRUTH, ONETILL // PRINCETON-PENN
LOBKOWICZ	66 PRL	17	548	LOBKOWICZ, MELI, SINIOS, NAGASHIMA // ROCHESTER
TSIPIS	66 BERKELEY	28		+ MEYER, ROSEN // COLUMBIA+RUTGERS+ROCHESTER

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

BLOCK 62 CERN CONF 371. BLOCK, LENDINARA, MONARI // NN+BOLOGNA

K⁰ 11 NEUTRAL K (JP=0-) I=1/2

11 KO MASS (MEV)

M	498.1	0.4	CHRISTENS 64 SPRK
M	2223	497.44	0.33 KIM 65 HBC
M	4500	498.9	0.5 BALTAY 66 HBC

(Diagram below)

11 KO-K CH. MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	3.9	0.6	ROSENFELD 59 HBC
D	5.4	1.1	CRAWFORD 59 HBC
D	9	3.90	0.25 BURNSTEIN 65 HBC
D	17	4.18	0.18 ENGLMANN 65 HBC
D	25	3.71	0.35 KIM 65 HBC

K - P TO KO N 6/66

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

CRAWFORD	59 PRL	2	112	A. H. ROSENFELD, F. SOLMITZ, R. D. TRIPP // LRL
CHRISTEN	64 PRL	13	138	CHRISTENSON, CRONIN, FITCH, TURLAY // PRINCETON
BURNSTEIN	65 PR	138	8 895	R. A. BURNSTEIN, H. A. RUBIN // MARYLAND
ENGLMANN	65 PR	1	COMM	ENGLMANN, FILLIETH // HEIDELBERG
KIM	65 PR	140	8 1334	J. K. KIM, L. KIRSCH, D. MILLER // COLUMBIA
BALTAY	66 PR	142	932	BALTAY, SANDWEISS, STONEHILL // YALE+BNL

K⁰ 12 SHORT-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-) I=1/2

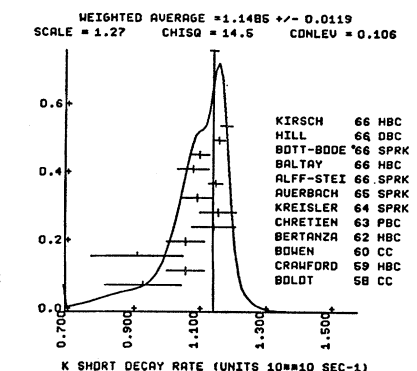
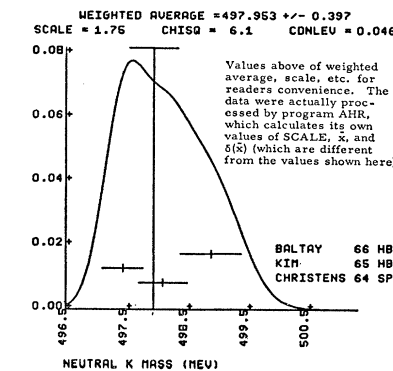
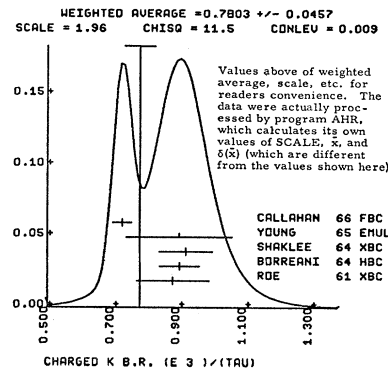
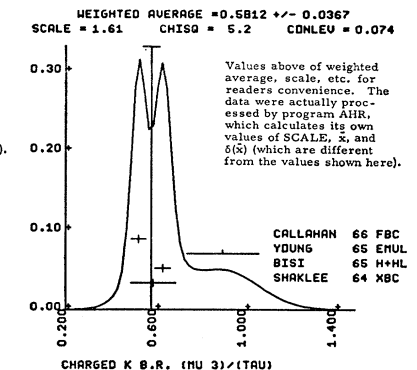
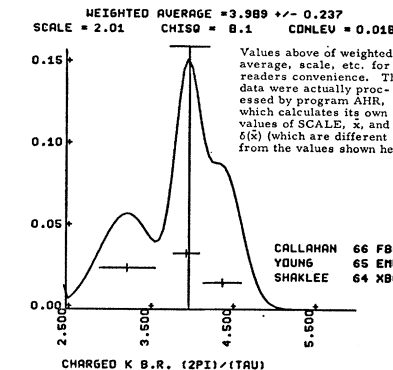
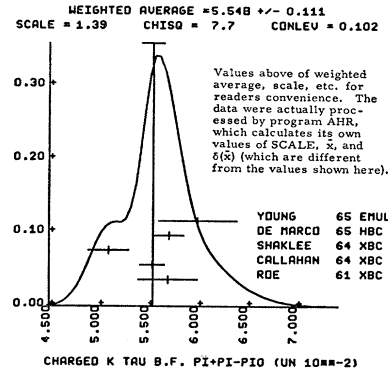
12 KO1 LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁻¹⁰)

T	90	1.07	0.13	BOLDT 58 CC
T	U	62	0.81	0.23 0.15 BROWN 58 PBC
T	U	29	0.84	0.35 0.19 COPPER 58 CC
T	U	39	1.15	0.40 0.25 BLUMENFEL 58 CC
T	U	259	1.06	0.08 0.06 EITSLER 58 PBC
T	U	UNPUBLISHED DATA EXCLUDED		
T	512	0.94	0.05	0.05 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
T	63	1.09	0.18	0.15 BOWEN 60 CC
T	378	0.94	0.05	0.05 BERTANZA 62 HBC
T	503	0.87	0.05	0.05 CHRETIEN 63 PBC
T	545	0.86	0.04	0.04 KREISLER 64 SPRK
T	572	0.91	0.04	AUERBACH 65 SPRK
T		0.866	0.016	ALFF-STEI 66 SPRK
T	4500	0.92	0.04	BALTAY 66 HBC
T		0.904	0.024	BOTT-BODE 66 SPRK
T		0.858	0.014	HILL 66 DBC
T	5000	0.843	0.013	KIRSCH 66 HBC

(Diagram below)

12 KO1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KO1 INTO PI+ PI-	S 85 8
P2	KO1 INTO PI0 PI0	S 95 9



12 K01 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * K01 INTO (P1+ P1-)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL
R1 0.68 0.04 CRAWFORD 59 HBC	
R1 0.70 0.08 COLUMBIA 60 HBC	
R1 0.740 0.024 ANDERSON 62 HBC	
R2 * K01 INTO (P10 P10)/TOTAL	(P21)/TOTAL
R2 0.27 0.11 CRAWFORD 59 HBC	
R2 0.26 0.06 BAGLIN 60 PBC	
R2 0.30 0.035 BROWN 61 XBC	
R2 1066 0.335 0.014 BROWN 63 XBC	
R2 198 0.288 0.021 CHRETIEN 63 PBC	
(Diagram below)	
R3 * (K01 INTO P1+ P1- P10)/(K02 INTO P1+ P1- P10)	
R3 0.45 OR LESS BEHR 66 HLBC	90 PER CT CONF 8/66

REFERENCES

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

BLUMENFE 58 CERN CONF 272	H BLUMENFELD, W CHINCNSKY, L LEDERMAN/COLUM
BNLDT 58 PRL 1 150	E BOLDT, D O CALDWELL, Y PAL // // // // // MIF
BROWN 58 CERN CONF 272	J BROWN, D GLASER + // // // // // MICHIGAN
COOPER 58 CERN CONF 272	M A COOPER, H FITZTHUM + // // // // // JUNGFRAUJUCH
EISLER 58 CERN CONF 272	F EISLER, R PLANO + // BNL+COLUMBOLOGNA+PISA
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266	CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD, TICHOU // // LRL
BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043	BAGLIN, BLOCH, BRITSON, HENNESSY + // PARIS EP
IRGE 60 ROCH CONF 601	R W IRGE, P P ELY + // // // // // LRL+WISCONSIN
BOWEN 60 PR 119 2030	BOWEN, HARDY, REYNOLDS, SUN, MCCOY + // PRINCETON
COLUMBIA 60 ROCH CONF 727	M SCHWARTZ + // // // // // COLUMBIA
MULLER 60 PRL 4 418	MULLER, IRGE, FOWLER, GOOD, PICCIONI + // LRL+BNL
BROWN 61 NC 19 1155	BROWN, BRYANT, BURNSTEIN, GLASER, KADYK + // MICH
FITCH 61 NC 22 1160	V FITCH, P PIRQUE, R PERKINS // // PRINCETON
GOOD 61 PR 124 1223	GOOD, MATSEN, MULLER, PICCIONI + // // // // // LRL
ANDERSON 62 CERN CONF 836	J A ANDERSON, F S CRAWFORD + // // // // // LRL
BERTANZA 62 PREPRINT D 105	BERTANZA, CONNOLLY, CULWICK, EISLER + // BNL
COLUMBIA 60 ROCH CONF 727	(BERTANZA UNPUBLISHED, REPERTED BY AUTHORS AUGUST 66)
CRAWFORD 62 CERN CONF 827	F S CRAWFORD // // // // // LRL
BROWN 63 PR 130 769	BROWN, KADYK, TRILLING, ROE + // // // // // MICHIGAN
CHRETIEN 63 PR 131 2208	CHRETIEN // // BRANDEIS+BROWN+HARVARD+ MIT
KREISLER 64 PR 136 B 1074	M KREISLER, O OVERSETH, J CRONIN / PRINCETON
AUERBACH 65 PRL 14 192	AUERBACH, LANDE, MANN, SCIULLI, JUTO + // PENN
TRILLING 65 UCL 16473	GEORGE H TRILLING // // // // // LRL
(THIS IS AN UPDATED VERSION OF REPORT AT 1965 ARGONNE CONF, PAGE 115)	
ALFF-STE 66 PL 21 595	ALFF-STEINBERGER, HEUER, KLEINNECHT // // CERN
BALTAJ 66 PR 142 932	BALTAJ, SAKITZ, STONEHILL + // // YALE+BNL
BOTT-ROD 66 BERKELEY CONF.	BOTT-RODENHAUSEN, DE BOUARD + // CERN
HILL 66 BERKELEY CONF.	HILL, ROBINSON, SAKITT + // BNL+CARNEGIE
KIRSCH 66 PR 147 939	L KIRSCH, P SCHMIDT // // // // // COLUMBIA

K₂

13 LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-) I=1/2

13 K02-K01 MASS DIFFERENCE (UNITS OF INVERSE K01 LIFE)

D * 1.9 0.3 FITCH 61 CNTR	
D 0.84 0.29 0.21 GOOD 61 PBC	
D * 1.5 0.2 CAMERINI 62 PBC	
D 0.5 0.1 CHRISTENS 63 SPRK	
D 0.47 0.21 AUBERT 65 PBC	6/66
D 0.26 0.36 0.26 BALDD-CEO 65 PBC	ASS. CP CONS. 6/66
D * 0.60 OR LESS FITCH 65 SPRK	CF. MEISNER 56 7/66
D 0.445 0.034 ALFF-STEI 66 SPRK	6/66
D 0.52 0.15 0.16 BALATZ 66 SPRK	9/66
D 0.480 0.024 BOTT-BODE 66 SPRK	9/66
D 72 + 0.64 0.18 CANTER 66 DBC	K0 SCATTER IN D2 11/66
D 0.55 0.1 CHRISTENS 66 SPRK	6/66
D 0.72 0.15 FUJII 66 SPRK	IRON REGENERATOR 9/66
D + 0.62 0.16 HILL 66 DBC	K0+D INTO HYPER. 9/66
D +0.35 0.15 JOVANOVIC 66 SPRK	CHURANTUM REGEN. 11/66
D +0.44 0.06 MEHLHOP 66 SPRK	9/66
D 59 0.65 0.30 MEISNER 1 66 HBC	SEE NOTE A 6/66
D M + SIGN FAVORED MEISNER 2 66 HBC	6/66
D 0.59 0.07 MISCHE 66 SPRK	9/66

(Diagram below)

13 K02 LIFETIME (NANOSEC) (MICROSEC)

T * ASSUMED DS=DQ AND DELTA I=1/2 CRAWFORD 59 HBC	
T 34 0.081 0.032 0.026 BARDON 58 CC	
T 15 0.051 0.024 0.013 DARMON 62 PBC	
T 0.054 0.06 FUJII 64 SPRK	
T 1700 0.061 0.015 6.0 ASTBURY 3 65 CC	

13 K02 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 K02 INTO 3P10	S 95 95 9
P2 K02 INTO P1+ P1- P10	S 85 85 9
P3 K02 INTO P1 MU NEUTRINO	S 85 45 2
P4 K02 INTO P1 E NEUTRINO	S 85 35 1
P5 K02 INTO P1+ P1-	S 85 8
P6 K02 INTO MU+ MU-	S 45 4
P7 K02 INTO E+ E-	S 35 3
P8 K02 INTO E MU	S 35 4
P9 K02 INTO TWO GAMMAS	S 05 0
P10 K02 INTO P1+ P1- GAMMA	S 85 85 0
P11 K02 INTO P10 P10	S 95 9

13 K02 DECAY RATES

W1 * K02 INTO P10 P10 P10	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁰ SEC-1) (P1)	
W1 54 5.22 1.03 C.84 BEHR 66 HLBC	ASSUMES CP	8/66
W2 * K02 INTO P1+ P1- P0	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁶ SEC-1) (P2)	
W2 18 3.26 0.77 ANDERSON 65 HBC		8/66
W2 14 1.4 0.4 FRANZINI 65 HBC		6/66
W2 136 2.62 0.28 0.27 BEHR 66 HLBC	ASSUMES CP	8/66
W2 2.54 0.43 HILL 66 DBC		9/66
(Diagram below)		
W3 * K02 INTO P1 E NEUTRINO	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁶ SEC-1) (P4)	
W3 8.1 1.0 AUBERT 65 HLBC		8/66
W4 * K02 INTO CHARGED (3-BODY)	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁶ SEC-1) (P2+P3+P4)	
W4 107 14.7 1.8 AUERBACH 65 SPRK	USING NEW K1 LIFE	6/66
W5 * K02 INTO LEPTONIC (KMU3+KE3)	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁶ SEC-1) (P3+P4)	
W5 109 9.4 1.3 FRANZINI 65 HBC		6/66
W5 204 10.3 0.8 CHO 66 DBC		9/66
W5 54 11.3 1.9 GOLDEN 66 HBC		9/66

13 K02 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * K02 INTO (P10 P10 P10)/CHARGED	(P1)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R1 24 0.24 0.08 ANIKINA 64 CC		6/66
R1 0.31 0.06 KULYUKINA 66 CC		9/66
R2 * K02 INTO (P1+ P1- P10)/CHARGED	(P2)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R2 59 0.185 0.038 ASTIER 61 CC		8/66
R2 79 0.151 0.020 ADAIR 64 HBC		8/66
R2 75 0.157 0.03 0.04 LUERS 64 HBC		8/66
R2 66 0.15 0.03 0.04 ASTBURY 1 65 CC		8/66
R2 326 0.159 0.015 ASTBURY 2 65 CC		6/66
R2 566 0.178 0.017 GUODINI 65 HBC		6/66
R2 1729 0.144 0.004 HOPKINS 65 HBC		6/66
R2 126 0.162 0.015 HAWKINS 66 HBC		6/66
R2 180 0.17 0.03 KULYUKINA 66 CC		9/66
R3 * K02 INTO (P1 MU NEUTRINO)/CHARGED	(P3)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R3 479 0.356 0.07 LUERS 64 HBC		7/66
R3 0.39 0.08 0.10 ASTBURY 1 65 CC		9/66
R3 330 0.32 0.07 KULYUKINA 66 CC		9/66
R4 * K02 INTO (P1 E NEUTRINO)/CHARGED	(P4)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R4 479 0.487 0.05 LUERS 64 HBC		7/66
R4 0.46 0.08 0.10 ASTBURY 1 65 CC		9/66
R4 500 0.51 0.06 KULYUKINA 66 CC		9/66
R5 * K02 INTO (P1 E NEU)/(P1 E NEU)+(P1 MU NEU)	(P4)/(P3+P4)	
R5 320 0.415 0.120 ASTIER 61 CC		
R6 * K02 INTO (P1+ P1- P10)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL	
R6 16 0.18 0.05 STERN 64 HBC		
R7 * K02 INTO (LEPTON P1 NEUTRINO)/TOTAL	(P3+P4)/TOTAL	
R7 14 0.58 0.17 ALEXANDER 62 HBC		
R8 * K02 INTO (2 GAMMA)/TOTAL	(UN. 10 ⁰⁶ -4) (P9)/TOTAL	
R8 1.3 0.6 CRIEGEE 66 SPRK		8/66
R9 * K02 INTO (P1+ P1-)/CHARGED	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁶ -3) (P5)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R9 45 2.0 0.4 CHRISTENS 64 SPRK		
R9 54 2.08 0.35 GALBRAITH 65 SPRK		
R9 1.97 0.18 CRONIN 65 SPRK		6/66
R9 1.93 0.26 BASILE 66 SPRK		9/66
R9 1.993 0.080 BOTT-BODE 66 SPRK		9/66
R9 2.22 0.27 DEKKERS 66 CNTR		6/66
R10 * K02 INTO (P1 MU NEU)/(P1 E NEU)	(P3)/(P4)	
R10 0.81 0.19 ADAIR 64 HBC		6/66
R10 0.78 0.15 DE BOUARD 65 CNTR		
R11 * K02 INTO (MU+ MU-)/CHARGED	(UNITS 10 ⁰⁶ -4) (P6)/(P2+P3+P4)	
R11 * 1.0 OR LESS ANIKINA 65 CC		6/66
R11 * 2.0 OR LESS DE BOUARD 65 SPRK		8/66
R11 * 0.5 OR LESS ADASHIAN 66 SPRK		8/66
R11 * 2.5 OR LESS ALFF 66 SPRK	90 PER CT CONF	9/66
R11 * 0.05 OR LESS BOTT-BODE 66 SPRK	0.70 CONF. LIMIT	9/66

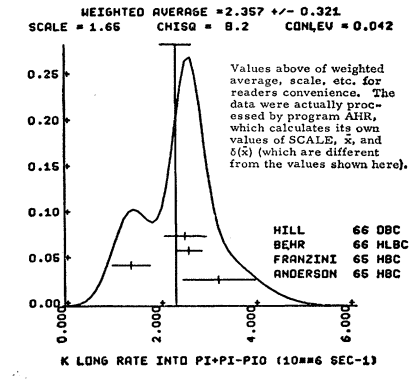
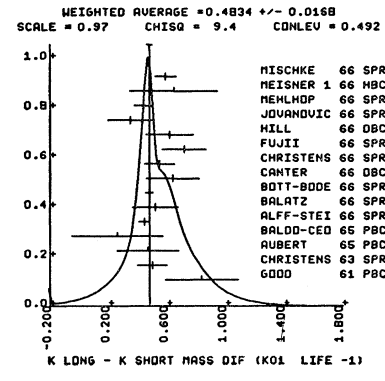
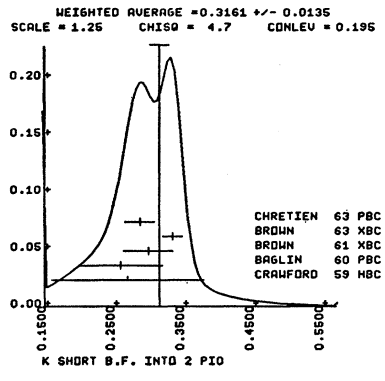


Table with columns for experiment name (e.g., R12, R13), setup description (e.g., K02 INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/TOTAL), units, and results (e.g., ANIKINA 65 CC, NEFKENS 66 SPRK).

Table titled '14 ETA WIDTH (MEV)' showing data for experiments W, M, W, M, W, M with columns for energy (10.0, 16.0, 10.0, 12.0, 4.0) and results (ALFF, KRAMER, FOELSCH, JAMES, BALATY).

Table titled '14 ETA PARTIAL DECAY MODES' showing decay modes (ETA INTO 2GAMMA, 3PIO, P10, P1+ PI- GAMMA, E+E-PIO, E+E-PI+PI-, 2PIO GAMMA) and results (S OS 0, S 95 95 9, S 85 85 9, etc.).

Table titled '14 ETA BRANCHING RATIOS' with sub-header '(P9) IS ASSUMED = 0 IN ALL RATIOS'. Shows data for experiments R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1, R1.

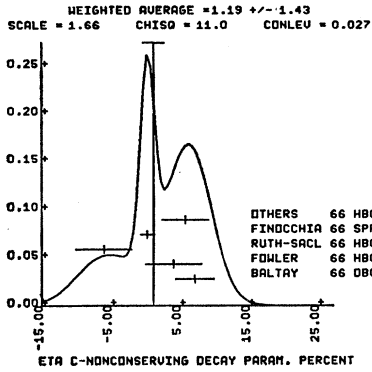
REFERENCES

13 LONG-LIVED NEUTRAL K (498, JP=0-) I=1/2
BARDON, K. LANDE, L. LEDERMAN, COLUMBIA + BNL
CRAWFORD, CREST + DODD + BNL
ASTIER, BLASKOVIC, RIVET, SIAUD, PARIS + EP
FITCH, P. PIRROU, R. PERKINS, PRINCETON
GOOD, MATSEN, MULLER, PICCIONI, POWELL, LRL

R2 * ETA INTO 2GAMMA/CHARGED
R2 0.99 0.48 CRAWFORD 63 HBC
R3 * ETA INTO P10 2GAMMA/NEUTRALS
R3 0.375 0.072 DI GIUGNO 66 CNTR ERROR DOUBLED
R4 * ETA INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA)/(PI+ PI- P10)
R4 0.14 0.08 FOELSCH 64 HBC
R5 * ETA INTO 3PIO/(PI+ PI- P10)
R5 0.83 0.32 CRAWFORD 63 HBC

Table titled '14 ETA MASS (MEV)' showing mass values for experiments M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M, M.

Table titled '14 ETA C-NONCONSERVING DECAY PARAMETER' showing decay asymmetry parameters for experiments A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A, A.



REFERENCES
14 ETA(549, J_{PC}=0⁻1) I=0

PEVSNR	61 PRL	7 421	PEVSNR, KRAEMER, NUSSBAUM, RICHARDSON // JHU
ALFF	62 PRL	9 322	ALFF, BERLEY, COLLE, BRUGGER // COL+RUTGERS
BASTIEN	62 PRL	8 114	BASTIEN, BERGE, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI // LRL
CHRETIEN	62 PRL	9 127	CHRETIEN // BRAND+BROWN+HARVARD+MIT+PADDDA
PICKUP	62 PRL	8 329	PICKUP, ROBINSON, SALANT // HRC+LANL+BNL
SHAFFER	62 CERN CONF	307	J. SHAFFER, FERRO-LUZZI, MURRAY // UCALRL
BACCI	63 PR	11 37	BACCI, PENSO, SALVINI // ROME U+CNEN FRASCA
BUSCHBECK	63 SIENA CONF	1 166	BUSCHBECK-CZAPP, COOPER // VIENNA+CERN+AMS
CRAWFORD	63 PRL	10 546	F. S. CRAWFORD, LLOYD, FOWLER // LRL+DUKE
DEL COURT	63 PL	7 215	DEL COURT, LEFRANCIS, PEREZ Y JORBA // ORSAY
MULLER	63 SIENA CONF	99	MULLER, PAULI // LPCH+SACLAY IF+ROME+INFN
FOELSCH	64 PR	134 8 1138	H. W. FOELSCH, H. L. KRABYLL // YALE
KRAEMER	64 PR	136 8 496	KRAEMER, MADANSKY, FIELDS // JHU+NW U+WOOD
PAULI	64 PL	13 351	E. PAULI, A. MULLER // LPCH+SACLAY
PRICE	65 PRL	15 123	L. R. PRICE // F. S. CRAWFORD // LRL
FOSTER1	65 PR	138 8 652	FOSTER, PETERS, MEER, LOEFFLER // WISC+PURDUE
FOSTER2	65 ATHENS		FOSTER, GOOD, MEER // WISCONSIN
FOSTER3	65 THESIS		M. C. FOSTER // WISCONSIN
RITTENBERG	65 PRL	15 556	RITTENBERG, KALBFLEISCH // LRL+BNL
ALFF-STE	66 PR	145 1072	ALFF-STEINBERGER, BERLEY // COLUMBIA+RUTGERS
BAGLIN	66 BERKELEY CONF		BAGLIN, BEZUGUET, DEGRANGE // EC, POLYT+LRL
ALSO	66 PL	22 219	BAGLIN, BEZUGUET, DEGRANGE // EC, POLYT+LRL
BALTAJ	66 PRL	16 1224	FRANZINI, KIM, KIRSCH // COLUMBIA+STONY BROOK
CRAWFORD1	66 PRL	16 333	F. S. CRAWFORD, L. R. PRICE // LRL
CRAWFORD2	66 PRL	16 907	F. S. CRAWFORD, L. LLOYD, E. FOWLER // LRL+DUKE
DIGIUGNO	66 PRL	16 767	DIGIUGNO, GIORGI, SILVESTRI // INF+TRST+FRASC
JAMES	66 PR	142 896	F. E. JAMES, H. L. KRABYLL // YALE+BNL
GROSSMAN	66 PR	146 993	R. GROSSMAN, L. PRICE, F. CRAWFORD // LRL
GRUNHAUS	66 THESIS		J. GRUNHAUS // COLUMBIA
LIEBELS	66 BERKELEY 8A		LIEBELS, SNEYER // BBNH
STRUGALS	66 BERK CONF		STRUGALSKI, CHUVILE, IVANOVSKAJA, // DUBNA
WAHLIG	66 PRL	17 221	WAHLIG, SHIBATA, MANNELLI // MIT+PISA

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

BASTIEN	62 PRL	8 114	BASTIEN, BERGE, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, MILLER // LRL
CARMONY	62 PRL	8 117	D. CARMONY, A. ROSENFELD, VAN DE WALLE // LRL
ROSENFEL	62 PRL	8 293	A. ROSENFELD, D. CARMONY, VAN DE WALLE // LRL

REFERENCES ON ETA ASYMMETRY PARAMETERS

BALTAJ	66 PRL	16 1224	BALTAJ, FRANZINI, KIM, KIRSCH // COLUMBIA+STONY BK
CRAWFORD1	66 PRL	16 333	F. S. CRAWFORD, L. R. PRICE // LRL
OTHERS	66 PR	149 1044	COLUMBIA, LRL, PURDUE, WISCONSIN, YALE
FOWLER	66 BAPS	11 380	E. C. FOWLER // DUKE
FINOCCHIA	66 BERKELEY CONF		FINOCCHIA, RO, CNOPS, MULLER // CERN+ZUR+SACLAY
RUTH-SACL	66 BERKELEY CONF		RUTHERFORD-SACLAY COLLABORATION

p

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

16 PROTON MASS (MEV)

M	938.256	0.005	COHEN	65 RVUE	7/66
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16 PROTON LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁻²⁶ YR)

T	* OVER	1.5	BACKENSTO	60 CNTR	6/66
T	* OVER	60.0	KROPP	65 CNTR	6/66

16 PROTON MAGNET. MOMENT (E/2MP)

MM	2.792763	0.000030	COHEN	65 RVUE	7/66
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REFERENCES

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

BACKENST	60 NC	16 749	BACKENSTOSS, FRAUENFELDER, HYAMS // CERN
COHEN	65 RMP	37 537	E. R. COHEN, J. W. M. DUMOND // NAASC+CALTECH
KROPP	65 PR	137 B 740	W. R. KROPP, F. REINES // CASE INST TECHNOLOGY

n

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

17 NEUTRON-PROTON MASS DIFF. (MEV)

D	1.2939	0.0004	BONDELID	60 CNTR	
D	1.2933	0.0001	SALGO	64 CNTR	

17 NEUTRON LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁻⁸ SEC)

T	1.01	0.03	0.03	SOSNOVSKI	59 PILE
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17 NEUTRON MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.2 MEV)

MM	-1.913148	0.000066	COHEN	56 SPECIAL	7/66
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REFERENCES

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

COHEN	56 PR	104 283	V. M. COHEN, CORNGOLD, RAMSEY // BNL+HARVARD
SOSNOVSK	59 JETP	9 717	SOSNOVSKI, SPIVAK, PROKSEV // IAE MOSCOW
BONDELID	60 PR	120 887	BONDELID, BUTLER, KENNEDY // USNRL+CATH UNIV
SALGO	64 NP	53 457	R. SALGO, STAUD, WINKLER, ZAMBONI // ZURICH
COHEN	65 RMP	37 537	E. R. COHEN, DUMOND // NAASC+CAL INST TECH

A

18 LAMBDA (1115, J_P=1/2⁺) I=0

Hyperon Masses

For the Λ mass, there is a large discrepancy between the measurement of SCHMIDT 65 and the emulsion measurements reviewed by BHOWMIK 63. The former determination used range measurements in a hydrogen bubble chamber.

The Σ^- mass of SCHMIDT 65 (1196.53 ± 0.24 MeV) also obtained using HBC range measurements, is also in disagreement with previous emulsion determinations and with the one, by the same author, which does not use range measurements. Therefore, as a temporary procedure, we do not include any determinations of absolute masses which use range measurements in HBC. BURNSTEIN 64 has two sorts of measurements: absolute masses which again depend on HBC ranges, and mass differences; we have used only the latter. Both authors, P. Schmidt and G. Snow (representing Burnstein et al.) agree with this procedure.

18 LAMBDA MASS (MEV)

M	* 25 1115.06	0.41	ARMENTERO	62 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS.
M	* 1115.27	0.36	BALTAJ	62 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS.
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 L INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 11 KEV DECREASE IN CHARGED PION MASS.				
M	* 1115.4	0.2	BADIER	64 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS.
M	* 635 1115.86	0.09	BALTAJ	65 HBC	ERROR IS STATIS.
M	N 1115.61	0.07	SCHMIDT	65 HBC	9/66
M	N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS				
M	N 1115.6	0.4	LONDON	66 HBC	6/66

18 LAMBDA LIFETIME (UNITS 10⁻¹⁰)

T	U 74 ⁺	2.75	0.45	0.38	BLUMENFEL	58 CC
T	U 188	2.63	0.21	0.21	BOLDT	58 CC
T	U 61	2.08	0.46	0.31	BROWN	58 PBC
T	U 40	3.04	0.78	0.51	COOPER	58 CC
T	U 454	2.29	0.15	0.13	EISLER	58 HBC
T	U 825	2.72	0.16	0.16	CRAWFORD	59 HBC
T	U 140	2.72	0.29	0.27	BOWEN	60 CC
T	U 748	2.58	0.11	0.11	BERTANZA	62 HBC
T	U 186	2.60	0.28	0.20	C-C CHANG	62 HBC
T	U 3447	2.52	0.08		FUNG	62 PBC
T	U 799	2.69	0.11	0.11	HUNPHREY	62 HBC
T	U 2239	2.36	0.06	0.06	BLOCK	63 HBC
T	U 706	2.76	0.20		CHRETIEN	63 PBC
T	U 794	2.59	0.09		HUBBARD	64 HBC
T	U 2260	2.31	0.10		KREISLER	64 SPRK
T	U 1378	2.59	0.07		SCHWARTZ	64 HBC
T	U 635	2.51	0.16		BALTAJ	65 HBC
T	U 2534	2.6	0.1		HILL	65 SPRK
T	U 916	2.35	0.09		BIRAN	66 HBC
T	U 2213	2.652	0.056	0.054	ENGELMANN	66 HBC

T U UNPUBLISHED MEASUREMENTS (EXCEPT THESE) NOT INCLUDED IN AVERAGE (Diagram on next page)

18 LAMBDA MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

MM	-1.5	0.5	COOL	62 SPRK	
MM	-0.0	0.6	KERNAN	63 CC	
MM	8553	-1.37	0.72	ANDERSON	64 HBC
MM	151	-0.5	0.28	CHARLIERE	65 EMUL
MM		-0.75	0.19	HILL	66 SPRK

18 LAMBDA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	LAMBDA INTO PROTON PI-	S165 8
P2	LAMBDA INTO NEUTRON PI0	S175 9
P3	LAMBDA INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO	S165 4S 2
P4	LAMBDA INTO PROTON E- NEUTRINO	S165 3S 1

18 LAMBDA BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 *	LAMBDA INTO (P PI-1)/(P PI-1+IN P101)	(P11)/(P1+P2)
R1	0.627 0.031	CRAWFORD 59 HBC
R1	0.65 0.05	COLUMBIA 60 HBC
R1	903 0.643 0.016	HUMPHREY 62 HBC
R1	0.685 0.017	ANDERSON 62 HBC
(Diagram below)		
R2 *	LAMBDA INTO (IN P101)/(P PI-1+IN P101)	(P21)/(P1+P2)
R2	0.23 0.09	EISLER 57 HBC
R2	0.53 0.14	CRAWFORD 59 HBC
R2	0.28 0.08	BAGLIN 60 HBC
R2	0.35 0.05	BROWN 63 HBC
R2	75 0.291 0.034	CHRETIEN 63 HBC
R3 *	LAMBDA INTO (P E- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**3)	(P41)/(P1+P2)
R3	15 2.0 0.5	HUMPHREY 61 RVUE
R3	2.9 1.5	AUBERT 62 HBC
R3	150 0.82 0.12	0.13 EL 63 HBC
R3	20 1.55 0.34	LIND 64 HBC
R3	102 0.78 0.12	BAGLIN 64 HBC
(Diagram below)		
R4 *	LAMBDA INTO (P MU- NEU)/TOTAL (UNITS 10**4)	(P31)/(P1+P2)
R4 *	1 0.2 OR GREATER	GOOD 62 HBC
R4 *	1 1.0 OR LESS	ALSTON 63 HBC
R4 *	2 1.0 OR LESS	KERNAN 64 HBC
R4 *	BETWEEN 1.3 AND 6.0	LIND 64 HBC
R4	3 1.3 0.7	LIND 64 RVUE
R4	2 1.5 1.2	RONNE 64 HBC

18 LAMBDA DECAY PARAMETERS

A- *	ALPHA LAMBDA- (LAMBDA INTO PI- PROTON)	6/66
A-	0.62 0.05	CRONIN 63 CNTR
A-	2529 0.747 0.086	MERRILL 66 HBC FROM XI- DECAY 6/69
A-	4660 0.655 0.025	OVERSETH 66 SPRK LAMBDA FROM PI-P 9/66
A-	0.663 0.022	BERGE 66 RVUE INCLUDES ALL ABOVE 9/66

AO *	ALPHA ALPHA- FOR LAMBDA (L INTO P10 N/L INTO PI- P)	7/66
AO	1.10 0.27	CORK 60 CNTR
AE	ALPHA LAMBDA E- (LAMBDA INTO PROTON E- NEUTRINO)	7/66
AE	0.06 0.19	BARLOW 65 SPRK
F- *	PHI ANGLE (TAN(PHI))=BETA/GAMMA (DEGREE)	
F-	13.0 17.0	CRONIN 63 SPRK LAMBDA FROM PI-P
F-	4660 6.0 7.5	OVERSETH 66 SPRK LAMBDA FROM PI-P 9/66

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

EISLER 57 NC 5 1700	EISLER, PLANO, SAMIOS, SCHWARTZ + //COLUM+BNL
BLUMENFELD 58 CERN CONF 270	H BLUMENFELD, W CHINDENSKY, L LEDERMAN//COLUM
BOLDT 58 PRL 1 148	E BOLDT, D O CALDWELL, Y PAL //MICH
BROWN 58 CERN CONF 270	BROWN, CLARKE, GRAVES, PERL, CRONIN + // MITCH
COOPER 58 CERN CONF 270	W A COOPER, H FILTHUTH + // JUNGFRAUJOCH
EISLER 58 CERN CONF 270	F EISLER, PLANO, BASSI + //BNL+COLUM+BOL+L
CRAWFORD 59 PRL 2 266	CRAWFORD, CRESTI, DOUGLASS, GOOD + //LRL
BAGLIN 60 NC 18 1043	BAGLIN, BLOCH, BRISSON, HENNESSY + //PARIS-EP
BOWEN 60 PR 119 2030	BOWEN, HARDY, REYNOLDS, SUN + //PRINCETON
CORK 60 PR 120 1000	CORK, KERTH, MENZEL, CRONIN, COOL //LRL+PR+BNL
COLUMBIA 60 RICH CONF 726	W SCHWARTZ + //COLUMBIA
HUMPHREY 61 PRL 6 478	HUMPHREY, KIRZ, ROSENFELD, RHEE + //LRL+SYRAC
ANDERSON 62 CERN CONF 832	ANDERSON, CRAWFORD, GOLDEN, LLOYD + //LRL
ARMENTERO 62 CERN CONF 236	ARMENTERO S+//CERN+EP+LONDON+BIRO+CEN+SACLM
AUBERT 62 NC 25 479	AUBERT, BRISSON, HENNESSY, SIX + //PARIS-EP
BALTAY 62 CERN CONF 233	BALTAY, FOMLER, SANDWEISS, CULWICK + //YALE+BNL
BERTANZA 62 THESIS DUKE	BERTANZA, CONNOLLY, CULWICK, EISLER + //BNL
CHANG 62 PR 127 2223	CHUEN CHUEN CHANG //BRAND+RONN+BRV+ARMA+MIT
COOL 62 PR 127 2223	COOL, HILL, MARSHALL + //BNL+MIT+NYU+ANL
FUNG 62 BAPS 7 619	SUN YU FUNG //LRL
GOOD 62 PRL 9 518	H L GOOD, V R LIND //LRL WISCONSIN
HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305	W E HUMPHREY, R R ROSS //LRL
ALSTON 63 UCRL 10926	ALSTON, KIRZ, NEUFELD, SOLMITZ, WOHLMUT //LRL
BERGE 63 THESIS (BERKELEY)	J PETER BERGE //LRL
BHOWMIK 63 NC 28 1494	B BHOWMIK, D P GOYAL //DELHI
BLOCK 63 PR 130 766	BLOCK, GESSAROLI, RATTI, KIKUCHI + //NM+BLGNA
BROWN 63 PR 130 769	BROWN, KADYK, TRILLING, ROE + //LRL+MICHIGAN
CHRETIEN 63 PR 131 2208	CHRETIEN, CRUCH//BRAND+RONN+BRV+ARMA+MIT
CRONIN 63 PR 129 1795	J W CRONIN, D E OVERSETH //PRINCETON
ELY 63 PR 131 868	ELY, GIDAL, KALMUS, OSWALD, POWELL + //LRL
KERNAN 63 PR 129 870	KERNAN, NOVY, WARSHAW, WATTENBERG + //ANL+ILL
ANDERSON 64 PRL 13 167	J A ANDERSON, F S CRAWFORD //LRL
BADIER 64 DUBNA CONF 1 593	BADIER, BARLOTAUD + //EP+SACLAY+AMSTDM
BAGLIN 64 NC 35 977	BAGLIN, BINGHAM//EP+CERN+UC LOND+RHEL+BERG
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 B 193	HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBELEIS, SHAFER + //LRL
KERNAN 64 PR 133 B 1271	KERNAN, POWELL, SANDLER + //LRL+UN-COLL-LOND

KREISLER 64 PR 136 B 1074	M N KREISLER, O OVERSETH, J CRONIN //PRINCE
LIND 64 PR 135 B 1403	LIND, BINFORD, GOOD, STERN //WISCONSIN
RONNE 64 PL 11 357	RONNE //CERN+EP+UCOL-LONDON+UNIV. BERGEN
SCHWARTZ 64 UCRL 11360 THESIS	JOSEPH ADAM SCHWARTZ //LRL
BALTAY 65 PR 140 B 1027	BALTAY, SANDWEISS, CULWICK, KOPP + //YALE+BNL
BARLOW 65 PL 18 64	J BARLOW, E L DUKER, HANN//CERN+RUTH+PENNA
CHARRIERE 65 PL 15 66	CHARRIERE, GIBSON + //EPUL+BRIST+CERN+MPI
HILL 65 PRL 15 85	D A HILL, K K LI //MIT
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328	P SCHMIDT //COLUMBIA
BERGE 66 BERKELEY CONF.	BERGE, CABIRBO //RVUE
BURAN 66 PL 20 318	BURAN, EIVINDSON, SKJEGGESTAD, TOFTE + //OSLO
ENGELMANN 66 BERKELEY CONF.	ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, ALE KANDER, HEIDBOM, EIZM
HILL 66 BERKELEY CONF.	HILL, LI, JENKINS, KACIA, RUDEMAN //BNL
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN//BNL+SYRACUS
MERRILL 66 BERKELEY CONF	MERRILL, SHAFER, BERGE //LRL
CF 66 UCRL 16455	OFANE, MERRILL (THESIS, BERKELEY) //LRL
OVERSETH 66 BERKELEY CONF	D E OVERSETH, R F ROTH//MICHIGAN+PRINCETON

Σ+

19 SIGMA+	(1189, JP=1/2+) I=1
19 SIGMA+ MASS (MEV)	
M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS	
M	144 1189.38 0.15 BARKAS 63 EMUL + SEE NOTE 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
N	INCREASE IN PROTON MASS AND 21 KEV DECREASE IN PION MASS
N	1189.59 0.11 SCHMIDT 65 HBC 9/66

19 SIGMA+ LIFETIME (UNITS 10**10)

T *	GLASER 58 RVUE
T	127 0.98 0.16 0.12 PUSCHEL 60 EMUL
T	41 0.82 0.34 0.20 EVANS 60 EMUL
T	117 0.85 0.14 0.11 FREDEN 60 EMUL
T	54 0.80 0.10 0.07 KAPLON 60 EMUL
T	23 0.76 0.22 0.14 CHIESA 61 EMUL
T	49 0.75 0.13 0.09 BERTHOLOT 61 HBC
T	140 0.82 0.10 0.08 BARKAS 61 EMUL
T	192 0.749 0.056 0.052 GRARD 62 HBC
T	456 0.765 0.04 0.04 HUMPHREY 62 HBC
T	203 0.84 0.12 0.08 BHOWMIK 64 EMUL
T	181 0.84 0.09 0.08 BALTAY 65 HBC
T	900 0.76 0.03 CARAYANNO 65 HBC
T	0.3 0.018 0.018 CHANG 65 HBC
T	381 0.80 0.07 COOK 66 SPRK 7/66

19 SIGMA+ MAGNETIC MOMENT (MAGNETONS, 938.26 MEV)

MM	43 1.2 1.5 BRISTOL 66 EMUL 9/66
MM	381 1.5 1.1 COOK 66 SPRK 7/66
MM	3.2 1.1 GOZA 66 EMUL K-P 9/66
MM	44 3.1 1.4 SULLIVAN 66 EMUL PHOTOPROD 9/66

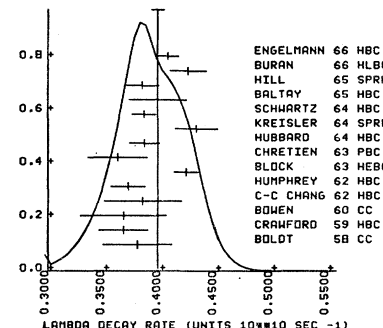
19 SIGMA+ PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	SIGMA + INTO PROTON P10	\$165 9
P2	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON P1+	\$175 8
P3	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON P1+ GAMMA	\$175 85 0
P4	SIGMA + INTO LAMBDA E+ NEU	\$185 35 0
P5	SIGMA + INTO PROTON GAMMA	\$165 0
P6	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON MU+ NEUTRINO	\$175 45 2
P7	SIGMA + INTO NEUTRON E+ NEUTRINO	\$175 35 1

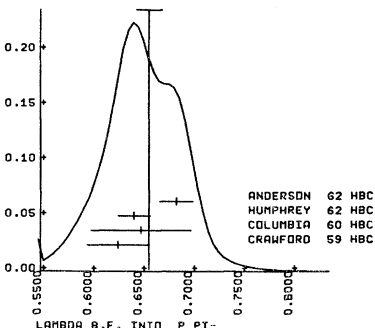
19 SIGMA+ BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 *	SIGMA+ INTO (NEUTRON P1+)/(NUCLEON P1)	(P21)/(P1+P2)
R1	308 0.490 0.024	HUMPHREY 62 HBC
R1	0.46 0.02	CHANG 65 HBC
R2 *	SIGMA+ INTO (NEUT P1+ GAM)/(P1+N)	(UNITS 10**4) (P31)/(P2)
R2	ABOUT 0.4	COURANT 63 HBC
R3 *	SIGMA+ INTO (LAMBDA E+ NEU)/TOTAL (UNIT 10**4-5)	(P41)/TOTAL
R3 *	4 3.3 1.7	WILLIS 64 HBC STOP, K-
R3 *	3 1.5 0.9	BAGGETT 66 RVUE SEE NOTE B BELOW 9/66
R3 *	B ABOVE EXP. CONTAINS 1 EVNT OF WILLIS + ASSUMES \$20R3=0.0006	9/66
R4 *	SIGMA+ INTO (N MU+ NEU)/(P1+N)	(UNITS 10**4) (P61)/(P2)
R4 *	1 EVENT SEEN, NO RATIO GIVEN.	GALTIERI 62 EMUL
R4 *	0 LESS THAN	2.3 BURNSTEIN 63 HBC

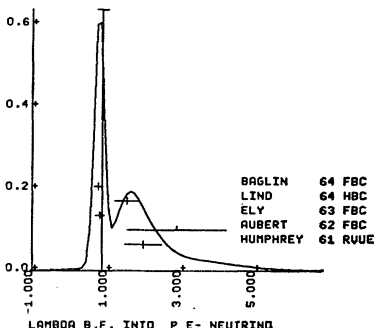
HEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.39844 +/- 0.00561
SCALE = 1.36 CHISO = 23.9 CONLEU = 0.032



HEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.6579 +/- 0.0129
SCALE = 1.21 CHISO = 4.4 CONLEU = 0.219



HEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.884 +/- 0.149
SCALE = 1.81 CHISO = 9.8 CONLEU = 0.020



R5 * SIGMA+ INTO (N E+ NEU)/(N PI+) (UNITS 10**4) (P7)/(P2)
 R5 * 0 LESS THAN 2.6 BURNSTEIN 63 HBC
 R5 * 1 LESS THAN 4.0 MURPHY 64 PBC
 R5 * 1 LESS THAN 1.03 NAUENBERG 64 HBC

R6 * SIGMA+ INTO (P GAMMA)/(P P10) (UNITS 10**2) (P5)/(P1)
 R6 * 1 0.68 OR LESS CARRARA 64 HBC
 R6 * 24 0.37 0.08 BAZIN 65 HBC
 R6 * 4 0.17 QUARENTI 65 EMUL 6/66

19 SIGMA+ DECAY PARAMETERS

A+ * ALPHA+ALPHA FOR SIGMA+ (SIG+ TO PI+ N)/(SIG+ TO P10 P)
 A+ * 0.0 0.11 CORK 60 CNTR SIG+ FROM PI+
 A+ * 0.20 0.24 TRIPP 62 HBC + REPLAC.BY BANGER
 A+ * 3500 -0.014 0.052 BANGERTER 66 HBC + SIG+ FROM K-P 9/66
 A+ * 2600 -0.047 -0.07 BERLEY 66 HBC + SIG+ FROM K-P 9/66

A0 * ALPHA SIGMA0 (SIG+ INTO P10 PROTON)
 A0 * -0.80 0.16 BEALL 62 CNTR
 A0 * -0.90 0.25 CORK 62 HBC
 A0 * 5200 -0.986 0.072 BANGERTER 66 HBC REPLAC. BY BANGER
 K-P TO SIG+ PI- 7/66

F * PHI ANGLE (TAN(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREE)
 F * 370 180. 30. BERLEY 66 HBC + NEUTRON RESCATT. 9/66

REFERENCES

19 SIGMA+ (1189,JP=1/2+) I=1
 GLASER 58 CERN CONF 270 GLASER,GOOD,MORRISON // MICH+LRL
 EVANS 60 NC 15 873 BRIST+BRUSS+IAS-U,COL-DUBLIN+LON+MILAN+PAD
 FREDEN 60 NC 16 611 S FREDEN,H KORNBUM,R WHITE // LRL
 KAPLON 60 ANP 9 139 M KAPLON,A HELISSINDS,YAMAMOUCHI // ROCHEES
 CORK 60 PR 120 1000 CORK,KERH,WENZEL,CRONIN,COL // LRL+PRI+BNL
 PUSCHELL 60 NP 20 254 W PUSCHELL // MAX PLANCK INST

BARKAS 61 PR 124 1209 BARKAS,DYER,MASON,NICHOLS,SMITH // LRL
 BERTHELO 61 NC 21 693 BERTHELO,DAUDIN,GOUSSU // SACLAY+ORSAY
 CHIESA 61 NC 19 1171 CHIESA,QUASSIATI,RINAUDO // INFN-TURIN

BEALL 62 PRL 8 75 BEALL,CORK,KEEFE,MURPHY,WENZEL // LRL
 GRARD 62 PR 127 607 F GRARD,S K SMITH // LRL
 GALTIERI 62 PRL 9 26 GALTIERI,BARKAS,HECKMAN,PATRICK,SMITH//LRL
 HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305 W E HUMPHREY,R R ROSS // LRL
 TRIPP 62 PRL 9 66 R D TRIPP,M B WATSON,M FERRO-LUZZI // LRL

BARKAS 63 PRL 11 26 W H BARKAS,J N DYER,H H HECKMANN // LRL
 ALSO 61 UCRL 9450 JOHN DYER (THESTS, BERKELEY) // LRL
 COURANT 63 SIENA CONF 1 15 COURANT,FILTHUTH,BURNSTEIN // CERN-MD+NRL

BHOWMIK 64 NP 53 22 R BHOWMIK,P JAIN,P MATHUR,LAKSHMI // DELHI
 BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN,DAY,KEHOE,SECHI ZORN,SNOW // MARYL
 CARRARA 64 PL 12 72 CARRARA,CRESTI,GRIGOLETTI,PERUZZO // PADOVA
 COURANT 64 PR 136 8 1791 COURANT,FILTHUTH//CERN+HEIDLB+MD+NRL +BNL
 MURPHY 64 PR 134 8 188 C THORNTON MURPHY // WISCONSIN
 NAUENBERG 64 PRL 12 679 NAUENBERG,MARATECK,RUMENFELD // COL+RUT+PR
 WILLIS 64 PRL 13 291 WILLIS,COURANT,ENGELMANN // BNL+CERN+HEIDHD

BALTAY 65 PR 140 B 1027 BALTAY,SANDHEISS,CULWICK,KOPP // YALE+BNL
 BAZIN 65 PRL 14 154 BAZIN,BLUMENFELD,NAUENBERG // PRINC+RUTG+COLUM
 CARRARA 65 PR 138 8 433 CARRARA,POULOS,TAUJEST,WILLMANN // PURDUE
 CHANG 65 NEVIS 145 THESIS CHUNG YUN CHANG // COLUMBIA
 QUARENTI 65 NC 40 A 928 QUARENTI,CAR TACCI // BNL+RUT+GEN+PARMA
 SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P SCHMIDT // COLUMBIA

BAGGETT 66 (PREPRINT) BAGGETT,DAY,GLASSER // MARYLAND
 BANGERTER 66 PRL 17 495 BANGERTER,GALTIERI,BERGE,MURRAY // LRL
 BERLEY 66 PRL 17 1071 HERZBERG,KOPLER,YAMAMOTO // BNL+MASS+YALE
 BRISTOL 66 BERKELEY CONF BRISTOL-CERN-LAUSANNE-MUNICH-ROME COLLARDON
 CORK 66 PRL 17 223 V COOK,EMART,MASEK,ORR,PLATNER/WASHINGTON
 GOZA 66 BERKELEY CONF GOZA,KOTELCHUCK,ROOS,SULLIVAN // VANDERBILT
 SULLIVAN 66 BERKELEY CONF SULLIVAN,KOTELCHUCK,MCINTURFF,ROOS // VANDER
 ALSO 64 PRL 13 246 A D MCINTURFF,C E ROOS // VANDERBILT

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

TRIPP 62 PRL 8 175 R TRIPP,M WATSON,M FERRO-LUZZI // LRL
 63 SIENA CONF 1 205 ALFF,NAUENBERG,KIRSCH,BERLEY//COLUM+RUT+BNL
 ALSO 65 PR 137 B 1105 ALFF,GELFAND,BRUGGER,BERLEY//COLUM+RUT+BNL
 COURANT 63 SIENA CONF 1 73 COURANT,FILTHUTH,BURNSTEIN,DAY//CERN-MARY

Σ⁻

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

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS
 M * 1197.47 0.11 SCHMIDT 65 HBC 9/66

20 SIGMA- MASS DIFFER. (-) - (+) (MEV)

D 87 8.25 0.40 BARKAS 63 EMUL -
 D 2500 8.25 0.25 DOSCH 65 HBC

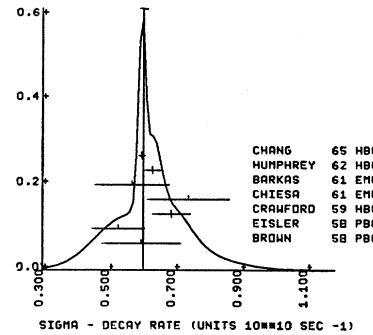
20 (SIGMA-) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS
 DL 81.70 0.19 BURNSTEIN 64 HBC 9/66

20 SIGMA- LIFETIME (UNITS 10**10)

T 1.67 0.40 0.28 BROWN 58 PBC
 T 1.89 0.33 0.25 EISLER 58 PBC
 T 1.45 0.12 0.12 CRAWFORD 59 HBC
 T 45 1.25 0.32 0.17 CHIESA 61 EMUL
 T 41 1.75 0.39 0.30 BARKAS 61 EMUL
 T 1208 1.58 0.06 0.06 HUMPHREY 62 HBC
 T 1.666 0.026 CHANG 65 HBC 6/66
 (Diagram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 0.6060 +/- 0.0117
 SCALE = 1.37 CHISQ = 3.7 CONLEV = 0.154



20 SIGMA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON PI- S175 8
 P2 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON PI- GAMMA S175 85 0
 P3 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON MU- NEUTRINO S175 45 2
 P4 SIGMA - INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO S175 35 1
 P5 SIGMA - INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S185 35 1

20 SIGMA- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * SIGMA - INTO (N MU- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**3) (P3)/(P1)
 R1 22 0.66 0.15 COURANT 64 HBC
 R1 11 0.56 0.20 BAZIN 65 HBC FROM STOP. K- 6/66
 R2 * SIGMA - INTO (N E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**3) (P4)/(P1)
 R2 9 1.0 0.4 0.3 MURPHY 64 PBC
 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
 R3 * SIGMA - INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**4) (P5)/(P1)
 R3 11 0.75 0.28 COURANT 64 HBC STOP. K-
 R3 12 0.50 0.16 BAGGETT 66 HBC - STOP. K- 9/66
 R3 * 23 0.61 0.16 BAGGETT 66 RVUE - AVER. ABOVE 2 EX 9/66
 R4 * SIGMA - INTO (N PI- GAMMA)/(N PI-) (UNITS 10**4) (P2)/(P1)
 R4 * ABOUT 0.1 COURANT 63 HBC

20 SIGMA- DECAY PARAMETERS

A- * ALPHA SIGMA-
 A- * 6500 -0.16 0.21 TRIPP 62 HBC REPL. BY BANGERTER
 -0.010 0.043 BANGERTER 66 HBC K-P TO SIG- PI+ 7/66

REFERENCES

20 SIGMA- (1198,JP=1/2+) I=1
 BROWN 58 CERN CONF 270 BROWN,GLASER,GRAVES,PERL,CRONIN + // MICH
 EISLER 58 NC SERIO 10 150 EISLER,BASST,CONVERSI // COL+BNL+BOL+PISA
 BROWN 57 PR 108 1036 J BROWN, D GLASER, M PERL / MICHIGAN + BNL
 BARKAS 61 PR 124 1209 BARKAS,DYER,MASON,NICKOLS,SMITH // LRL
 CHIESA 61 NC 19 1171 A M CHIESA,B QUASSIATI,G RINAUDO // TURIN
 HUMPHREY 62 PR 127 1305 W E HUMPHREY,R R ROSS // LRL
 TRIPP 62 PRL 9 66 R D TRIPP,M WATSON,M FERRO-LUZZI // LRL

BARKAS 63 PRL 11 26 W H BARKAS,J N DYER,H H HECKMANN // LRL
 COURANT 63 SIENA 1 15 COURANT,FILTHUTH,BURNSTEIN // CERN-MD+NRL
 BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN,DAY,KEHOE,SECHI ZORN,SNOW // MARY
 COURANT 64 PR 136 8 1791 COURANT,FILTHUTH//CERN+HEIDLB+MD+NRL +BNL
 MILLER 64 PL 11 262 MILLER,STANNARD,BEZAQUET // LOND+PARIS+BERG
 MURPHY 64 PR 134 8 188 C THORNTON MURPHY // WISCONSIN
 NAUENBERG 64 PRL 12 679 NAUENBERG,SCHMIDT,MARATECK // COL+RUT+PRINC

BAZIN 65 PR 140 B 1358 BAZIN,PLAND,SCHMIDT // PRINC+RUTG+COLUM
 CHANG 65 NEVIS 145 THESIS CHUNG YUN CHANG // COLUMBIA
 DOSCH 65 PL 14 239 DOSCH,ENGELMANN,FILTHUTH,HEPP,KLUEDER // HEID
 SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P SCHMIDT // COLUMBIA
 BAGGETT 66 (PREPRINT) BAGGETT,DAY,GLASSER // MARYLAND
 BANGERTER 66 PRL 17 495 BANGERTER,GALTIERI,BERGE,MURRAY // LRL

Σ⁰

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

21 (SIGMA-) - (SIGMA0) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D1 18 4.75 0.1 BURNSTEIN 64 HBC SEE NOTE IN TEXT
 D1 37 4.87 0.12 DOSCH 65 HBC
 D1 4.99 0.12 SCHMIDT 65 HBC SEE NOTE IN TEXT 6/66

21 (SIGMA 0) - (LAMBDA) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

M N SEE NOTE PRECEDING LAMBDA MASS LISTINGS
 DL 76.61 0.28 SCHMIDT 65 SEE NOTE IN TEXT 9/66

21 SIGMA0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10**14)

T * 1.0 OR LESS DAVIS 62 EMUL

21 SIGMA 0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 SIGMA 0 INTO LAMBDA GAMMA S185 0
P2 SIGMA 0 INTO LAMBDA E+ E- S185 3S 3
R1 * SIGMA 0 INTO (LAMBDA E+ E-)/TOTAL (P2)/(P1+P2)
R1 * 0.00545 THEORET. CAL. FEINBERG 58 QUANTUM ELECT. 9/66

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

FEINBERG 58 PR 109 1019 G. FEINBERG // BNL
DAVIS 62 PR 127 605 D. DAVIS, R. SETTI, M. RAYMOND, G. TOMASIN // CHI
COURANT 63 PRL 10 409 COURANT, F. L. THUTH, FRANZINI // CERN+UMD+USNRL
BURNSTEIN 64 PRL 13 66 BURNSTEIN, DAY, KEHOE, SECHI, ZORN, SNOW // MARY
DOSCH 65 PL 14 239 DOSCH, ENGELMANN, FILTHUTH, HEPP, KLUEDE // HEID
SCHMIDT 65 PR 140 B 1328 P. SCHMIDT // COLUMBIA

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS
ALFF 65 PR 137 B1105 ALFF, GELFAND, NAUENBERG // COLUMBIA+RUTG+BNL P

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

22 XI- MASS (MEV)
M H 11 1317.0 2.2 WANG 61 PBC
M H 18 1317.9 1.9 FOWLER 61 PBC
M H (OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J. R. HUBBARD)
M * 1 1322.0 1.3 BROWN 62 HBC ANTI-XI-
M 62 1321.1 0.65 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
M 517 1321.4 0.4 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
M 241 1321.1 0.3 BADIER 64 HBC
M * ALL MASSES ABOVE MUST BE RAISED 0.09 MEV BECAUSE LAMBDA MASS RAISED
M 299 1321.4 1.1 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66

22 XI- LIFETIME (UNITS 10**10)

T H 11 3.5 3.4 1.23 WANG 61 PBC
T H 18 1.28 0.41 0.25 FOWLER 61 PBC
T H (OLD DATA AND LOW STATISTICS DROPPED ON SUGGESTION OF J. R. HUBBARD)
T 517 1.86 0.15 0.14 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
T 62 1.55 0.31 0.31 SCHNEIDER 63 HBC
T 356 1.77 0.12 CARMONY 64 HBC
T 794 1.69 0.07 HUBBARD 64 HBC
T 299 1.80 0.16 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66

22 XI- PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 XI- INTO LAMBDA PI- S185 8
P2 XI- INTO LAMBDA E- NEUTRINO S185 3S 1
P3 XI- INTO NEUTRON PI- S175 8
P4 XI- INTO LAMBDA MU- NEUTRINO S185 4S 2
P5 XI- INTO SIGMA E- NEUTRINO S215 3S 1
P6 XI- INTO SIGMA MU- NEUTRINO S215 4S 2
P7 XI- INTO NEUTRON E- NEUTRINO S175 3S 1

22 XI- BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * XI- INTO (LAMBDA E- NEU)/(LAMBDA PI-) (P2)/(P1)

We have arrived at a new world average using the following input:

Leptonic events	Efficiency	Nonleptonic events	Effective denominator	Reference
1	0.8	194	155	CARMONY 63
1	0.5	310	155	LONDON 66
0	0.4	551	220	BERGE 66
0	0.8	326	260	H. Bingham, priv. comm. EP + CERN
2			790	Total

The resulting branching ratio is $(2.5 \pm 1.8) \cdot 10^{-3}$

R2 * XI- INTO (NEUTRON PI-)/(LAMBDA PI-) (P3)/(P1)
R2 * 0.005 OR LESS FERRO-LUZZI 63 HBC
R3 * XI- INTO (LAMBDA MU- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P4)/TOTAL
R3 * 0.012 OR LESS BERGE 66 HBC 7/66
R4 * XI- INTO (SIGMA E- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P5)/TOTAL
R4 * 0.003 OR LESS BERGE 66 HBC 7/66
R5 * XI- INTO (SIGMA MU- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P6)/TOTAL
R5 * 0.005 OR LESS BERGE 66 HBC 7/66
R6 * XI- INTO (N E- NEUTRINO) / (LAMBDA PI-) (P7)/(P1)
R6 * 0.01 OR LESS BINGHAM 65 RVUE CONF. LIMIT 0.9 9/66

22 XI- DECAY PARAMETERS

A * ALPHA XI-
A 240 -0.44 0.11 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
A 356 -0.45 0.35 BADIER 64 HBC 7/66
A 62 -0.62 0.12 CARMONY 64 HBC
A 62 -0.73 0.21 SCHNEIDER 64 HBC
A * 1004 -0.368 0.057 BERGE 66 HBC - REPL. BY MERRILL 7/66
A 2529 -0.342 0.044 MERRILL 66 HBC USED ALPHA=0.747 9/66
A 364 -0.47 0.12 LONDON 66 HBC USING A=LAMB=0.62 6/66
A * -0.391 0.032 BERGE 2 66 RVUE INCLUDES ALL ABOVE 9/66

P * PHI ANGLE (TAN(PHI)=BETA/GAMMA) (DEGREE)
F -16 374 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
F 356 54.0 25.0 CARMONY 64 HBC
F 62 45.0 30.0 SCHNEIDER 64 HBC
F * 1004 0.45 10.7 BERGE 66 HBC - REPL. BY MERRILL 7/66
F 364 0.0 17.0 LONDON 66 HBC USED ALPHA=0.62 9/66
F 2529 1.2 7.5 MERRILL 66 HBC USED ALPHA=0.747 9/66

REFERENCES

22 XI - (1321, JP=1/2) I=1/2
FOWLER 61 PRL 6 134 FOWLER, BIRGE, EBERHARD, ELY, GOOD, FENELL // LRL
WANG 61 JETP 13 512 K. WANG, T. WANG, WIRYASOVITJING, SODLOVE // IANR
BERTANZA 62 PRL 9 229 BERTANZA, BRITSON, GOLDBERG, GRAY // BNL+SYRACU
BROWN 62 PRL 8 255 BROWN, CULMICK, FOWLER, GATTLI, LLOYD // BNL+YALE
CARMONY 63 PRL 10 381 CARMONY, P. JERROU // UCLA
FERROLUZZI 63 PR 130 1568 FERRO-LUZZI, ALSTON, ROSENFELD, MOJICICKI // LRL
JAUNEAU 63 SIENA CONF 4 JAUNEAU // PARIS+CERN+LOND+RUTH+BERGEN
ALSD 63 PL 4 49 JAUNEAU // PARIS+CERN+LOND+RUTH+BERGEN
SCHNEIDER 63 PL 4 360 H. SCHNEIDER // CERN

CARMONY 64 PRL 12 482 CARMONY, P. JERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK // UCLA
BADIER 64 OUBNA CONF BADIER, DE MOULIN, BARLOUTAUD // PARIS+AC+ZEE
HUBBARD 64 PR 135 B 183 HUBBARD, BERGE, KALBFLEISCH, SHAFER // LRL
BINGHAM 65 PRSL 285 202 H. BINGHAM // CERN
P. JERROU 65 PRL 14 275 + SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, STORK, TICHIO // UCLA
BERGE 66 PR 147 945 BERGE, EBERHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL // LRL
BERGE 2 66 BERKELEY CONF. BERGE, CABIBBO // RVUE
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMAN // BNL+SYRACU
MERRILL 66 BERKELEY CONF MERRILL, SHAFER, BERGE // LRL
CF. 66 UCRL 16455 DEANE MERRILL (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

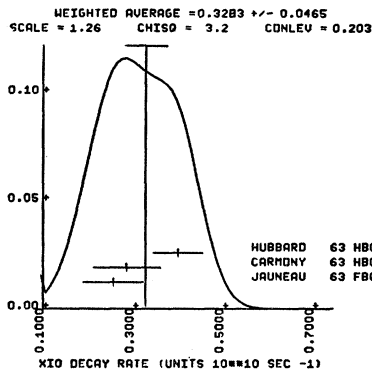
CARMONY 64 PRL 12 482 CARMONY, P. JERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK // UCLA J
SHAFER 65 UCRL 11884 J. BUTTON SHAFER, DEANE MERRILL // LRL J
MERRILL 66 UCRL 16455 DEANE MERRILL (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL J

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

23 XI MASS DIFFERENCE (-1-0)(MEV)
D 23 6.8 1.6 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
D 45 6.1 1.6 CARMONY 64 HBC
D 29 6.9 2.2 LONDON 66 HBC 6/66

23 XI 0 LIFETIME (UNITS 10**10)

T 24 3.9 1.4 0.80 JAUNEAU 63 FBC
T 45 3.5 1.0 0.8 CARMONY 63 HBC
T 101 2.5 0.4 0.3 HUBBARD 63 HBC
(Ideogram below)



23 XI 0 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1 XI 0 INTO LAMBDA P10 S185 9
P2 XI 0 INTO PROTON PI- S165 8
P3 XI 0 INTO PROTON E- NEU S165 3S 1
P4 XI 0 INTO SIGMA+ E- NEU S195 3S 1
P5 XI 0 INTO SIGMA- E+ NEU S205 3S 1
P6 XI 0 INTO SIGMA+ MU- NEUTRINO S195 4S 2
P7 XI 0 INTO SIGMA- MU+ NEUTRINO S205 4S 2
P8 XI 0 INTO PROTON MU- NEUTRINO S165 4S 2

23 XI 0 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 * XI 0 INTO (PROTON PI-)/(LAMBDA P10) (P2)/(P1)
R1 * 0 0.027 OR LESS TICHIO 63 HBC
R1 * 0 0.005 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R2 * XI 0 INTO (PROTON E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (P3)/(P1)
R2 * 0 0.027 OR LESS TICHIO 63 HBC
R2 * 0 0.006 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R3 * XI 0 INTO (SIGMA+ E- NEU)/(LAMBDA P10) (P4)/(P1)
R3 * 0 0.013 OR LESS TICHIO 63 HBC
R3 * 0 0.007 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66
R4 * XI 0 INTO (SIGMA- E+ NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (P5)/TOTAL
R4 * 0 0.006 OR LESS HUBBARD 66 HBC 7/66

Table with 4 columns: R5, R6, R7 (rows), XI 0 INTO (SIGMA- MU- NEUTRINO)/TOTAL (columns), HUBBARD 66 HBC (values), and (P6)/(TOTAL) (P7)/(TOTAL) (P8)/(TOTAL) (values).

Table with 4 columns: A, F, F, F (rows), ALPHA XI 0 (columns), values, P JERROU 65 HBC, BERGE 66 HBC, LONDON 66 HBC, MERRILL 66 HBC, and using A-LAMB=0.62, A-LAMB=0.69+/-0.08, 7/66, 8/66, 8/66, 8/66.

REFERENCES section containing various scientific citations and names like ALVAREZ, JAUNEAU, TICH0, CARMONY, HUBBARD, P JERROU, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, UCL, BERGE, EBENHARD, HUBBARD, MERRILL, J RICHARD, HUBBARD, THESIS, BERKELEY, LONDON, RAU, GOLDBERG, LICHTMANN, BNL, SYRACUS, MERRILL, SHAFER, BERGE, DEANE, MERRILL, THESIS, BERKELEY.

Table with 4 columns: M, M, M, M, M, M (rows), values, 25.0, 10.0, EISENBERG 54 EMUL, ABRAMS 64 HBC, BARNES 1 64 HBC, BARNES 2 64 HBC, COLLEY 65 HBC, RICHARDSO 65 HBC, ABOVE EVENTS INCLUDED IN SAMIOS RVUE, SAMIOS 65 RVUE, 7/66, 7/66, 7/66, 6/66, 7/66, 7/66.

Table with 4 columns: T, T, T, T, T, T (rows), values, 1.63, 0.7, 1.4, 1.85, 1.5, ABOVE EVENTS INCLUDED IN SAMIOS RVUE, SAMIOS 65 RVUE, 7/66, 7/66, 7/66, 7/66, 7/66, 7/66.

24 OMEGA- PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 OMEGA- INTO LAMBDA K- S18S10
P2 OMEGA- INTO XI 0 PI- S23S 8

Table with 4 columns: EISENBERG 54 PR 96 541, ABRAMS 64 PR 13 670, BARNES 1 64 PR 12 204, BARNES 2 64 PR 12 136, COLLEY 65 PR 19 152, RICHARDSO 65 BAPS 10 115, SAMIOS 65 ARGONNE CONF 189, Y EISENBERG, BURNSTEIN, GLASSER, BARNE S, CONNOLLY, CRENELL, CULWICK, BNL, COLLEY, BTRGLA+IC+MUN+DK+ARHEL, RICHARDSON, BARNES, CRENELL, BNL+SYRACUSE, N P SAMIOS, CORNELL, MARYLAND+USNR, MARYLAND+USNR, BNL+SYRACUSE, FRASCATI, WISCONSIN, NDATHE STERN, CHC+ARG+DIT+MGSILL+DMC, COLORADO+ICWA, CERN.

DATA ON MESON RESONANCES

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

N ANY SYMBOL IN COLUMN 8 INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY AVERAGING PROGRAMS

sigma (410) 7 SIGMA MESON (410, JP=0++) I = 0
NO COMPELLING EVIDENCE FOR NARROW RESONANCE. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

There are four kinds of information concerning a pi pi, T = 0, JP = 0+ interaction at about 400 MeV invariant mass, called sigma in each case:

- I) direct evidence of a narrow peak (50-140 MeV) in experiments of limited statistics (SAMIOS 62, DEL FABRO 64, KOPELMANN 66);
II) indirect model-dependent evidence (width 90-100 MeV, but consistent with larger width) from eta and K+ decay (CRAWFORD 64, KALMUS 64, BROWN 65);
III) indirect evidence for a broad resonance (about 400 MeV) via pi N (and NN) dispersion relations (LOVELACE 66); and
IV) indirect evidence for a broad resonance from the existence of a peak near the upper limit of phase space in the reaction

pi- p -> pi+ pi- n

at low energies (KIRZ 63, BLOKINTSEVA 63, BARISH 64, and perhaps others).

It is almost certain that the sigma of types I and III cannot be the same object, unless the broad type III turns out to be in fact two narrower resonances, one of which is seen as type I. More experiments of better statistics and smaller background would be needed, in particular to exhibit the broad type III sigma more directly.

There is good evidence from numerous peripheral experiments for a large S-wave at the p mass, which could be the tail of type III. Some such experiments have claimed to see a narrow resonance at about 720 MeV, but this is still controversial.

Table with 4 columns: SAMIOS 62 PR 9 139, BLOKINTSEVA 63 JETP 17 80, BLOKINTSEVA 63 PR 132 2314, KIRZ 63 PR 130 2481, BARISH 64 PR 135 B 416, CRAWFORD 64 PR 13 421, ANDERSON 66 BERKELEY CONF., KOPELMANN 66 PL 22 118, LOVELACE 66 PL 22 332, BACHMAN+LEA, BLOKINTSEVA, GREIDINIK, ZHUKOV, DUBNA, ABASHIAN, SCHWARTZ + TRIPP, BARISH, KIRZ, PEREZ-MENDEZ, SOLOMON, GROSSMAN, LLOYD, PRICE, FOLGER, DEL FABRO, DE PRITIS, JONES, KERMAN, PU, POWELL, DDWD, BROWN+FAIER, FUKUI, KESLER, CHC+ARG+DIT+MGSILL+DMC, ALLEN, GODDEN, MARSHALL, COLORADO+ICWA, LOVELACE, HEINEZ, DONNACHIE, CERN.

FOR NEGATIVE EVIDENCE FROM PI PI PHASE SHIFT DETERMINATIONS, SEE BIRGE 65 PR 139 D 1600, WOLF 65 PL 19 328, BIRGE 66 BERKELEY CONF., JACCS 66 PR 14 669, JONE 66 BERKELEY CONF.

SEE ALSO DISCUSSION BY G. GOLDBAHER, BERKELEY CONF., 1966, MESON REVIEW

Table with 4 columns: M, M, M, M (rows), 700.0, 20 710., 720.0, 740.0, FELDMAN 65 SPRK, FORINO 65 HBC, HAGOPIAN 65 HBC, WOLF 65 RVUE, SEE GOLDBAHER MESON REVIEW, 1966 BERKELEY CONF, 10/66, 6/66.

Table with 4 columns: W, W, W (rows), 50.0, 50.0, 90.0, FELDMAN 65 SPRK, HAGOPIAN 65 HBC, WOLF 65 RVUE, 6/66.

REFERENCES FOR EPSILON section containing various scientific citations and names like COHN, CORBETT, DURAND, FELDMAN, FORINO, HAGOPIAN, WOLF, GOLDBAHER, RUTAY, OLSSON, H O COHN, BUGG, ORNL, TENN, UNCAR, COLU+EFINS, CORBETT, DAMERELL, MIDDEMAS, CLEGG, OXF+RIE L, DURAND AND Y.T. CHIU, YALE, FELDMAN, PRATI, HALPERN, CHOLDRY+PENNA+COLU, GESSAROLI, LENDINARA, GOL+ORSAY+SAGLA, HAGOPIAN, SELOVE, ALIT+PENNA+SAGLA+ROLDNA, G WOLF, G. GOLDBAHER, SAMIOS+ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, MESON REVIEW, L.J. GUTAY, JOHNSON, CSUNKA, PURDUE+UCL, MARTIN G. OLSSON, WISCONSIN.

ω (783) 1 OMEGA (783, JPC=1-1) I=0

Table with 5 columns: M, W, W, W, M. Lists various researchers and their associated values for the ω(783) meson.

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 783.164 +/- 0.723
SCALE = 1.94 CHISO = 30.1 CONLEV = .001

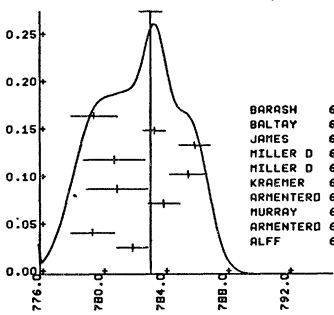


Table with 5 columns: W, W, W, W, M. Lists researchers and their values for the full width of the omega meson.

1 OMEGA PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 3 columns: P1-P9, CMEGA INTG, S. Lists various decay modes for the omega meson and their branching ratios.

1 OMEGA BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: R1-R8, OMEGA INTG, P, S. Lists various branching ratios for the omega meson and their values.

REFERENCES FOR OMEGA

List of references for the omega meson, including authors, journal names, and publication years.

η' (958) 2 ETA PRIME (958, JPC=0-1) I=0 KNOWN EARLIER AS X0 OR ETA*

Table with 5 columns: M, W, W, W, M. Lists researchers and their values for the eta prime meson.

2 ETA PRIME WIDTH (MEV)

Table with 5 columns: W, W, W, W, M. Lists researchers and their values for the eta prime width.

2 ETA PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES

Table with 3 columns: P1-P14, ETA PRIME INTG, S. Lists various partial decay modes for the eta prime meson and their branching ratios.

2 ETA PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS

Table with 4 columns: R1-R6, ETA PRIME INTG, P, S. Lists various branching ratios for the eta prime meson and their values.

R7	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- GAMMA (INCLUDING RHO GAMMA)) / (PI+ PI ETAI)	NLM 5	DEN 1234	
R7	0.25 0.14 DAUER 64 HBC			10/66
R8	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 E+ E-)/TOTAL	NLM 6	DEN 12345	
R8	0.013 OR LESS RITTENBER 65 HBC			10/66
R9	ETA PRIME INTO (ETA E+ E-)/TOTAL	NLM 7	DEN 12345	
R9	0.011 OR LESS RITTENBER 65 HBC			10/66
R10	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 RHO0)/TOTAL	NLM 8	DEN 12345	
R10	0.04 OR LESS RITTENBER 65 HBC			10/66
R11	ETA PRIME INTO (PI0 OMEGA)/TOTAL	NLM 9	DEN 12345	
R11	0.08 OR LESS RITTENBER 65 HBC			10/66
R12	ETA PRIME INTO (PI+ PI- E+ E-)/TOTAL	NLM 0	DEN 12345	
R12	0.006 OR LESS RITTENBER 65 HBC			10/66
R13	ETA PRIME INTO (2 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 1	DEN 12345	
R13	0.07 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66
R14	ETA PRIME INTO (3 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 2	DEN 12345	
R14	0.07 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66
R15	ETA PRIME INTO (4 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 3	DEN 12345	
R15	0.01 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66
R16	ETA PRIME INTO (6 PI)/TOTAL	NLM 4	DEN 12345	
R16	0.01 OR LESS COMP.BY LONDON 66 HBC			10/66

η' Branching Ratios

There is evidence for only two η' partial modes, $\eta'2\pi$ and $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$. (This electromagnetic mode may be mainly $\rho^0\gamma$.) In the $\eta'2\pi$ mode, the two pions, in an I = 0 state, will appear as $2/3 \pi^+\pi^-$, $1/3 \pi^0\pi^0$. The η' then decays into 2.7% visible decay products, 73% invisible, yielding the following four distinguishable configurations:

$$\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3}(\pi^+\pi^-\eta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{2}{3} \times 0.27 \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \gamma \\ \pi^0 \end{matrix} \right\} \\ \frac{2}{3} \times 0.73 \pi^+\pi^- + (\eta \text{ decaying into neutrals}) \end{cases} \\ \frac{1}{3}(\pi^0\pi^0\eta) \rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} \times 0.27 \pi^0\pi^0\pi^+\pi^- \left\{ \begin{matrix} \gamma \\ \pi^0 \end{matrix} \right\} \\ \frac{1}{3} \times 0.73 \text{ all neutrals} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

A measurement of the rate of any of these final states is therefore equivalent to a measurement of the rate of $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$ (provided the decay is I-conserving). Of course for the final states arising from $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\eta$, the presence of an η as an intermediate particle cannot be proved experimentally, at least in a bubble chamber. Our branching ratios for the η' have been calculated using the additional assumption that the only strong decay mode of the η' is $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$. This is based on the experimental result that the observed decay $\eta' \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ always proceeds via an intermediate $\pi^+\pi^-\eta$ state, and further on the fact that η' decay into $\pi^+\pi^-$, $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, or $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+\pi^-$ has not been observed.

(Since the strong decay and the $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$ decay of the η' have comparable rates, one might worry about a possible I-nonconserving admixture in the $\eta' \rightarrow \pi\pi\eta$ decay amplitude. One may, however, expect such an amplitude to be considerably smaller than the amplitude for $\eta' \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$, (a) because of the much smaller phase space, and (b) because such an amplitude would be either of the order e^2 , or would represent an I-nonconserving part of the strong interaction, which is known to be very small.)

REFERENCES FOR ETA PRIME

DAUER 64 DUBNA CONF 1 418	DAUER, SLATER, L. T. SMITH, STURK, TICHO // UCLA
DAUER 2 64 PRL 13 449	DAUER, SLATER, SMITH, STURK, TICHO // UCLA
KALBFLEI 64 PRL 13 349	G.R. KALBFLEISCH, D. DAHL, A. RITTENBERG // LRL
BADIER 65 PL 17 337	BADIER, DEMOULIN, BARLOUTAUD, +PAR+SAC+ZEEMA
KIENZLE 65 PL 19 438	KIENZLE, MAGLIC, LEVRAT, LEBEVRES + // CERN
RITTENBER 65 PRL 15 556	RITTENBERG, KALBFLEISCH // LRL + NLM
TRILLING 65 PL 19 427	+BRUN, GOLDBERGER, KADYK, SCANIO // LRL
COMN 66 PL 21 347	COMN, MCCULLUCH, BURG, CONDO // ORNL + TENN + LINCOLN
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034	LONDON, RAU, SAMIOS, GOLDBERG // BNL + SYRACUSE

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

GALTIERI 65 DXF-VOL. 2, P. 10	+ RITTENBERG, IN ROSENFELD MESON REVIEW/LRL I=0
GALTIERI 66 BERKELEY CONF	+ RITTENBERG, IN GOLDBERGER MESON REVIEW/LRL I=0
MARTIN 66 PL 22-352	MARTIN, KITTENDEN, SCHROEDER // INDIANA U I

H (975)

35 H (975, JPC= -) I=0

EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE FOR COMPILATION SEE GOLDBERGER MESON REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONFERENCE ALSO COMPILED IN APPENDIX A.

35 H (975) MASS (MEV)

M C	50	975.0	15.0	BARTSCH 64 HBC	4.0 PI+ P	8/66
M C	30	975.0	APPROX	GOLDBERGER 65 HBC	3.65 PI+ P	9/66
M C	30	998.	10.	BENSON 66 DBC	3.65 PI+ D	9/66
M C	50	1000.	APPROX	COMPILED BY GOLDBERGER 66 RVUE	C SEE ABOVE	P 9/66

35 H (975) WIDTH (MEV)

W C	90	120.0	30.0	BARTSCH 64 HBC	4.0 PI+ P	8/66
W C	30	45.0	30.0	BENSON 66 DBC	3.65 PI+ D	10/66
W	50	80.0	COMPILED BY	GOLDBERGER 66 RVUE	C ONLY 3.65, 4 PI P	9/66

H MESON CROSS SECTION (MICROBARN)

CS *	75.0	15.0	BENSON 66 DBC	3.65 PI+ D TO HPP	9/66
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REFERENCES FOR H MESON

BARTSCH 64 PL 11 167 AACHEN-ZEUTHEN-BIRM-BONN-HAMB-MUNCHEN COLL

GOLDBERGER 65 CORAL GABLES P 76 G. GOLDBERGER // LRL

BENSON H 66 BERK. CONF - PRL +MARKUIT, ROE, SINCLAIR, VANDER VELDE // MICH.

GOLDBERGER 66 BERKELEY CONF G. GOLDBERGER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI. MESON REVIEW

ϕ (1019)

4 PHI (1019, JPC= 1--) I=0

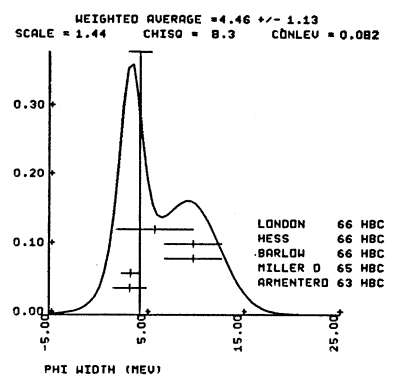
4 PHI MASS (MEV)

W	1017.0	2.0	ARMENTERO 63 HBC		
W	1019.0	2.0	SCHLEIN 63 HBC	2.0 K- P	8/66
W	1018.6	0.5	MILLER 65 HBC		11/66
W	1019.	3.	BARLOW 66 HBC	1.2 PHAR P	9/66
W	1021.0	4.0	HESS 66 HBC	1-4 PI- P	6/66
W	1020.0	4.0	LONDON 66 HBC		6/66

4 PHI WIDTH (MEV)

W	34	3.4	1.7	ARMENTERO 63 HBC	
W		5.0	OR LESS	SCHLEIN 63 HBC	
W		3.5	1.0	MILLER 65 HBC	
W		10.	3.	BARLOW 66 HBC	1.2 PHAR P
W		10.0	3.0	HESS 66 HBC	1-4 PI- P
W		6.0	4.0	LONDON 66 HBC	

(Diagram below)



4 PHI PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PHI INTO K+ K-	SIGSIO
P2	PHI INTO K01 K02	S11S11
P3	PHI INTO PI+ PI- P10 (INCLUDING RHO P1)	S 85 85 9
P4	PHI INTO PI+ PI- (VIOLATES G)	S 85 8
P5	PHI INTO E+ E-	S 35 3
P6	PHI INTO MU+ MU-	S 45 4
P7	PHI INTO P10 GAMMA	S 95 0
P8	PHI INTO ETA GAMMA	S145 0
P9	PHI INTO PI+PI-GAMMA	S 85 85 0
P10	PHI INTO OMEGA GAMMA (VIOLATES C)	L 15 0
P11	PHI INTO ETA P10 (VIOLATES C)	S145 9
P12	PHI INTO RHO GAMMA (VIOLATES C)	L 95 0

4 PHI BRANCHING RATIOS

PARTIAL MODES ADJUSTED BY PROGRAM AHR=123

R1	PHI INTO (K+ K-)/TOTAL	NLM 1	DEN 123
R1	0.26 0.06	RADIER 65 HBC	10/66
R1	0.48 0.04	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66
R2	PHI INTO (K1 K2)/TOTAL	NLM 2	DEN 123
R2	0.23 0.06	RADIER 65 HBC	10/66
R2	0.40 0.04	LINDSEY 66 HBC	10/66

0 D MESON BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 * D MESON INTO (PI PI RHO) / (K KBAR PI) NUM 2
 R1 * DEN 1
 R1 * 2.0 OR LESS HESS 66 HBC 0 CHARGED PI ONLY 10/66
 R *FOR I+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GOLDBERG, REVIEW BERKELEY CONF. 1966

REFERENCES FOR D MESON
 D. ANDLAU 65 PL 17 347 D. ANDLAU, ASTIER, BARLOW +//CDF+CEMN+RAD+LIV
 HESS 66 UCRL-16832 R I HESS (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL
 SEE ALSO 65 PRL 14 1074 MILLER, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, HARDY, KIRZ +//LKL+UC

E (1420) 6 E MESON (1420, JPC= +) I=0

6 E MESON MASS (MEV)

M	1425.	7.	BAILLON	66 HBC	C. PBAR P	11/66
M	1420.0	20.0	HESS	66 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI- P	10/66

6 E MESON WIDTH (MEV)

W	80.	10.	BAILLON	66 HBC	C. PBAR P	11/66
W	60.0	20.0	HESS	66 HBC	1.6-4.2 PI- P	10/66

6 E MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 E INTO K K*(890) S10U18
 P2 E INTO K KBAR PI S12S12S B
 P3 E MESON INTO PI PI RHO S 9S 9U 9
 P4 E INTO PI(1003) PI L16S B

6 E MESON BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 * E INTO K K*(890)/(K K*)+(PI(1003) PI) NLM 1
 R1 * DEN 1 4
 R1 * .50 .10 BAILLON 66 HBC 11/66
 R2 * E MESON INTO (PI PI RHO) / (K KBAR PI) NLM 3
 R2 * DEN 2
 R2 * 2.0 OR LESS HESS 66 HBC 0 CHARGED PI ONLY 10/66
 R *FOR I+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GOLDBERG, REVIEW BERKELEY CONF. 1966

REFERENCES FOR E MESON
 ARMENTEROS 64 DUBNA CONF 1 467 ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN, ASTIER +//CERN
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58 A H ROSENFELD +//LRL--RVUE
 BAILLON 66 PREPRINT - NC +EDWARDS+D. ANDLAU+ASTIER+//CERN+CDF+IR
 BARASH 66 CU258(NEVIS 154) BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN +//COLUMBIA
 HESS 66 UCRL-16832 R I HESS (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL
 SEE ALSO 65 PRL 14 1074 MILLER, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, HARDY, KIRZ +//LRL+UC

K_s K_s(1440) 29 KSKS(1440) AND RHORHO(1410) (JPC= +) I G I O
p p (1410)
 EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE

29 KSKS AND RHORHO MASS (MEV)

M	1410.0	BETTINI	66 DBC	C O. PBAR P TO SPR	9/66
M	1439.0	SHOULDER ON A2	BEUSCH	66 SPRK 5-12 PI- P	9/66

29 KSKS AND RHORHO WIDTH (MEV)

W	90.0	BETTINI	66 DBC	C O. PBAR P TO SPR	9/66
W	43.0	40.0	BEUSCH	66 SPRK 5-12 PI- P	9/66

REFERENCES FOR KSKS(1440) AND RHO RHO(1410)
 BETTINI 66 NC 424 695 +CRESTI, LIMENTANI, LORIA, PERLZZO+//PAD+PISA
 BEUSCH W 66 BERKELEY CONF +ASTBURY, FINOCCHIARO, MICHELIN/CERN, ZURICH

f'(1500) 13 F PRIME (1500, JPC=2++) I=0

13 F PRIME(1500) MASS (MEV)

M	14 1480.0	CRENNELL	66 HBC	6.0 PI- P	8/66
M	35 1514.0	16.0	BARNES	66 HBC KI KI ONLY 5.0 K-P	9/66

13 F PRIME(1500) WIDTH (MEV)

W	35 86.	23.	BARNES	66 HBC KI KI ONLY 5.0 K-P	10/66
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13 F PRIME PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 F PRIME INTO PI+ PI- S08S08
 P2 F PRIME INTO K KBAR S12S12
 P3 F PRIME INTO K K*(890) S10U18
 P4 F PRIME INTO ETA ETA S14S14

13 F PRIME BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 * F PRIME INTO (PI+ PI-)/(K KBAR) (P1)/(P2)
 R1 * 0.14 OR LESS BARNES 66 HBC CONF.LIMIT 0.95 10/66
 R1 N SU3 .03 ESTIMATE FROM SU3 GLASHOW 65 SU3
 R2 * F PRIME INTO (K KBAR) / TOTAL (P2)/TOTAL
 R2 X 0.64 0.31 GOLDBERG 66, WITTHORRN 8/66
 R2 X BARNES 66 POINT OUT THAT F PRIME UNRESOLVABLE FROM E MESON

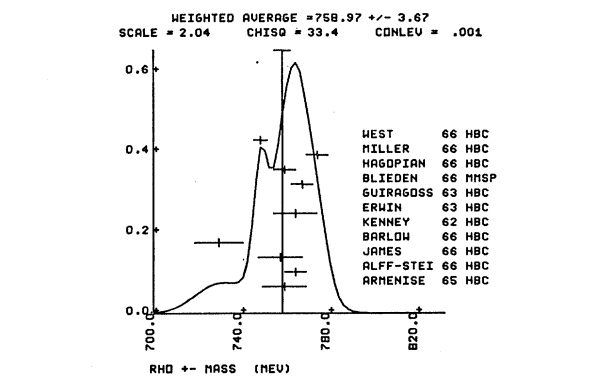
R3 * F PRIME INTO (ETA ETA)/(K KBAR) (P4)/(P2)
 R3 * 1.0 OR LESS BARNES 66 HBC CONF.LIMIT 0.95 10/66
 R *FOR 2+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GLASHOW, SOCOLOW, PRL 15,329(65)

REFERENCES FOR F PRIME
 GLASHOW 65 PRL 15 329 S L GLASHOW, R H SOCOLOW //SU3 BERKELEY
 BARNES 66 BERKELEY CONF. +DORNAN, GUIDONI, KALBFLEISCH, LONDON/BNL, SYR I=0
 BARNES 65 PRL 15 322 REPLACED BY REFERENCE ABOVE
 CRENNELL 66 PRL 16 1025 + KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN +//BNL I
 GOLDBERG 66 SUBMITTED TO NC + LEITNER, MUSTO, RAIFERKATIGH //SYRACUSE
 CRENNELL 66 BERKELEY CONF +KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN+//BNL I=0

p (760) 9 RHO (760, JPC=1-+) I=1

9 RHO MASS (MEV)

M	760.0	9.0	CARMONY	64 HBC +	
M	765.0	10.0	ERWIN	63 HBC -	
M	760.	10.	ARMENI SE	65 HBC +	
M	765.0	5.0	ALFF-STEI	66 HBC +	2-3 PI+ P 6/66
M	783.0	6.0	JAMES	66 HBC +	2.1 PI+ P 6/66
M	758.0	10.0	JAMES	66 HBC	SEE NOTE J BELOW 9/66
M	750.0	3.0	BALTAY	66 HBC +- 0.0 PBAR P	6/66
M	730.	11.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P	11/66
M	748.0		KENNEY	62 HBC -	
M	775.0	10.0	GUTRAGOSS	63 HBC -	
M	768.0	5.0	BLIEDEN	65 MSP -	3-5 PI- P 6/66
M	772.0	19.0	FIDECAPO	66 SPRK -	2.5 PI- T CJT18 11/66
M	760.0	5.0	HAGOPIAN	66 HBC -	3.0 PI- P 6/66
M	777.0	6.0	MILLER	66 HBC -	2.7 PI- T CJT 5 9/66
M	775.0	5.0	MILLER	66 HBC -	2.7 PI- T CJT10 9/66
M	768.0	5.0	MILLER	66 HBC -	2.7 PI- T CJT20 9/66
M	749.0	3.0	WEST	66 HBC -	2.1 PI- P 10/66



NO * 190 750.0 20.0 SAMIOS 62 HBC 0
 NO * 300 760.0 10.0 ABOLINS 63 HBC 0
 NO * 763.0 10.0 ERWIN 63 HBC 0
 NO * 150 775.0 10.0 GUTRAGOSS 63 HBC 0
 NO * 500 770.0 10.0 GOLDBERGER 64 HBC 0
 NO * 735.0 10.0 ALVEA 65 DBC 0 2.2 K- P 6/66
 NO * 750.0 10.0 CLARK 65 SPRK 0
 NO * 763.0 10.0 DERAD 65 DBC 0 4.0 PI- P 6/66
 NO * 750.0 15.0 GUTAY 65 HBC 0 2.0 PI- P 6/66
 NO * 736.0 10.0 CLARK 65 SPRK 0 1.5 PI- P 10/66
 NO * N AT PI PI SCATT. ANGLE OF 90 DEG. WITHOUT INTERFERENCE WITH NONRES. BACKGD
 NO * M 753.0 CLARK 65 SPRK 0 1.5 PI- P 10/66
 NO * M AT PI PI SCATT. ANGLE OF 90 DEG. ALLOWING FOR INTERF. WITH NONRES. BACKGD
 NO * 768.0 14.0 ACCENSI 66 HBC 0 5.7 PBAR P 6/66
 NO * 750.0 5.0 ALFF-STEI 66 HBC 0 2-3 PI+ P 6/66
 NO * 749.4 3.3 BALTAY 66 HBC 0 0.0 PBAR P 6/66
 NO * 745. 9. BARLOW 66 HBC 0 1.2 PBAR P 11/66
 NO * 773.0 12.0 CASON 66 HBC 0 7.0 PI- P 9/66
 NO * 775.0 5.0 HAGOPIAN 66 HBC 0 3.0 PI- P 6/66
 NO * 765.0 8.0 JAMES 66 HBC 0 2.1 PI+ P 6/66
 NO * 770.0 4.0 MILLER 66 HBC 0 2.7 PI- T CJT20 9/66
 NO * 760.0 3.0 WEST 66 HBC 0 2.1 PI- P 10/66

NO P IN PHOTOPRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS THE RHO MASS VALUE APPEARS SHIFTED
 NO P 740.0 10.0 LANZEROTT 65 CNTR 0 GAMMA P 10/66
 NO P 728.0 8.0 CAMBRIDGE 66 HBC 0 1.0-6.0 GAMMA P 10/66
 NO P 728.0 6.0 GERMAN CO 66 HBC 0 3.5-5.8 GAMMA P 10/66

290 755.0 CHADWICK 63 HBC +-
 M 740.0 WALKER 62 HBC -
 M 240 752.0 ALITTI 63 HBC -
 M 765.0 LEE 65 HBC -

9 RHO WIDTH (MEV)

M	77.0	20.0	CARMONY	64 HBC +
M	90.0	10.0	SACLAY	63 HBC +
M	160.	10.	ARMENI SE	65 HBC +
M	100.0		ALFF-STEI	66 HBC +
M	177.0	15.0	JAMES	66 HBC +
M	147.0	19.0	JAMES	66 HBC
M	150.0	30.0	BALTAY	66 HBC +- 0.0 PBAR P
M	130.	25.	BARLOW	66 HBC +- 1.2 PBAR P

Table with columns for author names, dates, and journal information. Includes entries for ERWIN, GUIRAGROSS, BONDAR, BLIEDEN, HAGOPIAN, MILLER, WEST, SAMIOS, etc.

Table with columns for author names, dates, and journal information. Includes entries for BATON, BERTHELOT, ALLES, BORELLI, BONDAR, CARMONY, DAUDIN, GOLDBER, ALEYA, etc.

9 RHO PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 RHO INTO 2P1
P2 RHO INTO 4P1
P3 RHO INTO PI GAMMA
P4 RHO INTO E+ E-
P5 RHO INTO PI ETA
P6 RHO INTO MU+ MU-

Table with columns for author names, dates, and journal information. Includes entries for RHO BRANCHING RATIOS, RHO D INTO (PI+ PI- PI+ PI-), RHO INTO PI GAMMA/2P1, RHO INTO (E+ E-)/(PI+ PI-), RHO INTO (PI+ PI-)/(PI+ PI-), RHO INTO (E+ E-)/(PI+ PI-), RHO INTO (MU+ MU-)/(PI+ PI-).

- REFERENCES FOR RHO
ANDERSON 61 PRL 6 365
KENNEY 62 PR 126 736
SAMIOS 62 PRL 9 139
WALKER 62 CERN CONF 42
XUONG 62 PR 128 1849
ANDERSON, BANG, BURKE, CARMONY, SCHMITZ // LRL
Y. KENNEY, W.D. SHEPARD, C.D. GALL / KENTUCKY
SAMIOS, BACHMAN, LEA // BNL+CCNY+COLUMBIEN
W.D. WALKER, E. WEST, A.R. ERWIN // WISCONSIN
NGUYEN HUU XUONG, GERALD R. LYNCH // LRL

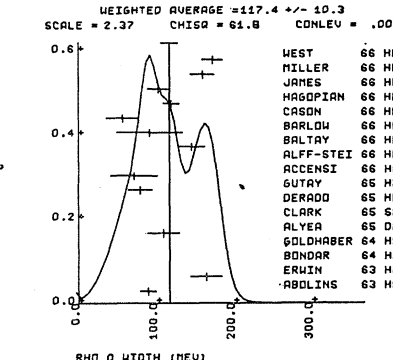
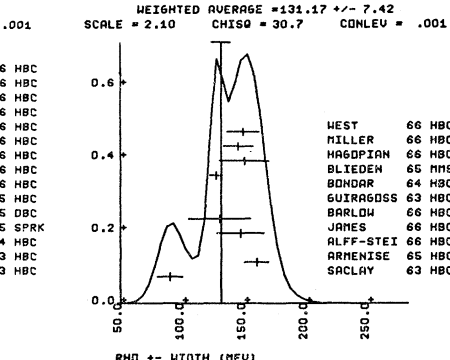
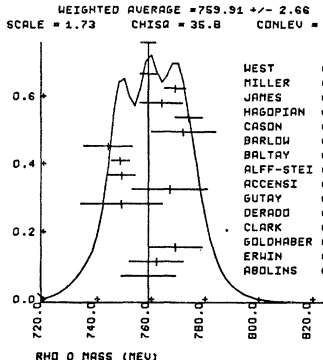
8 (965) 36 DELTA MESON (963, JPG =) I = 1
COMPILATION AVAILABLE SEPARATELY IN UCLH-8030-SPECTRA
36 DELTA (963) MASS (MEV)
M SEE GOLDBER MESON REVIEW, 1966 BERKELEY CNF

Table with columns for author names, dates, and journal information. Includes entries for 36 DELTA (963) MASS (MEV) and 36 DELTA (963) WIDTH (MEV).

36 DELTA MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES
P1 DELTA MESON INTO 2 P1
P2 DELTA MESON INTO 3 P1
P3 DELTA MESON INTO 4 P1
P4 DELTA MESON INTO 5 P1
P5 DELTA MESON INTO ETA PI
P6 DELTA MESON INTO RHO PI

36 DELTA MESON BRANCHING RATIOS
RI CHARGED DELTA INTO (I CHARGED) / (3 OR MORE CHARGED)
RI 1.3 0.9 0.7 KIENZLE 66 MMS - 3-5 PI- P 9/66

- REFERENCES FOR DELTA(963)
TURKOT 63 SIENNA CONF 1 661
KIENZLE 65 PL 19 438
ALLEN 66 PL 22 943
JACOBS 66 DISS. BERKELEY
ODSTENS 66 PL 22 708
WEST 66 PR 149 1089
+ COLLINS, FUJII, KEMP // BNL+PITTSBURGH
+ MAGLI, LEVRAI, LEFEBVRES // CERN
+ P. FISHER, G. GOODEN, L. MARSHALL, SEARS / CULL G+
L.D. JACOBS // LRL
+ CHAVANON, CROZON, TOCQUEVILLE // SACLAY, I=1
WEST, BUOY, ERWIN, WALKER // WISCONSIN



$\pi^+ \nu$ (1003) 16 PI(1003, JPC= + I=1
 $\rightarrow K\bar{K}$ 16 PI(1003) MASS (MEV)

M	1060.0	APPROX.	BELYAKOV	64 PBC	7.5 PI- P	6/66
M	50	1025.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	0.0 PBAR P	
M	143	1003.3	ROSENFELD	65 RVUE		8/66
M		7.0+SYSTEMATIC				
M		SCAT. LENGTH 2 TO 6 FERMIS	BALTAY	66 HBC	3.7 PBAR P	8/66
M		SCAT. LENGTH 2.4+-0.5 FERMIS	BARLOW	66 HBC	1.2 PBAR P	11/66

16 PI(1003) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	APPROX.	BELYAKOV	64 PBC		6/66
W	50	40.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC		
W	143	37.0	ROSENFELD	65 RVUE		8/66
W	70.0	15.0	MONTANET	66 HBC		11/66

16 PI(1003) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PI(1003) INTO K KBAR	S10S11
P2	PI(1003) INTO ETA PI	S14S 8

The $I = 1/2$ $K\bar{K}$ enhancement has been seen only in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations, where no $\eta\pi$ mass spectra are known to us. There are $\eta\pi$ spectra in π^+p interactions [see Alitti et al., Phys. Letters 15, 69 (1965)], but there the total production of $K\bar{K}_1$ is $\leq 3 \mu\text{b}$ at 3.2 GeV/c [see Richard I. Hess et al., Phys. Rev. Letters 17, 1109 (1966)].

REFERENCES FOR PI(1003)

BELYAKOV 64 JINR P-1586
 ARMENTERO 65 PL 17 344
 ASTIER 65 OXFORD ABSTRACT 143 AND SUPPLEMENT P 13 // CERN+PARIS
 BARASH 65 PR 139 B 1659
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58
 BALTAY 66 PR 142 B 932
 BARLOW 66 CERN-TC66-22 NC
 MONTANET 66 PRIVATE COMM.

BELYAKOV, VIRYASOV, KLADNITSKAYA + /// DUBNA
 ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN + /// CERN+PARIS
 *FRANZINI, KIRSCH, MILLER, STEINBERGER+ /COLUM
 A H ROSENFELD + /// LRL--RVUE
 *LACH, SANDHEISS, TAFT, YEH, STONEHILL + /// YALE
 *CERN+PARIS+LIVERPOOL
 L. MONTANET + /// CERN

A1 (1080) 10 A1 MESON (1C79, JPC= -) I=1
 SEE COMPILATION AND DISCUSSION IN G. GOLDBAHER'S REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONFERENCE.

10 A1 MESON MASS (MEV)

M	1080.0	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC		
M	1080.0	ALLARD	64 FBC		
M	1080.0	HESS	64 HBC		
M	1076.0	DEUTSCH 2	66 HBC	+	9/66

10 A1 MESON WIDTH (MEV)

W	80.0	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC		
W	150.0	ALLARD	64 FBC		
W	100.0	HESS	64 HBC		
W	130.0	50.0	40.0	DEUTSCH 2	66 HBC + 9/66

10 A1 PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	A1 INTO RHO PI	L 9S 8
P2	A1 INTO KBAR K	S10S11
P3	A1 INTO ETA PI	S14S 8
P4	A1 INTO ETA PRIME PI	L 2S 8

10 A1 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	A1 INTO (KBAR K)/(RHO PI)	DEUTSCH 1	66 HBC	+	(P2)/(P1)	6/66
R1	0.01 OR LESS	HESS	66 HBC	+	4.0 PI- P	10/66
R1	0.0025 OR LESS					
R2	A1 INTO (ETA PI)/(RHO PI)	DEUTSCH 1	66 HBC	+	(P3)/(P1)	6/66
R2	0.015 OR LESS					
R3	A1 INTO (ETA PRIME PI)/(RHO PI)	DEUTSCH 1	66 HBC	+	(P4)/(P1)	6/66
R3	0.015 OR LESS					

R *FOR 1+ NCNET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GOLDBAHER, REVIEW BERKELEY CONF. 1966

REFERENCES FOR A1

BELLINI 63 NC 29 896
 ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 226
 ALLARD 64 PL 12 143
 GOLDBAHER 64 PRL 12 336
 HESS 64 DUBNA CONF I 422
 LANDER 64 PRL 13 346 A

BELLINI, FIORINI, HERZ, NEGRI, RATTI // MILAN
 AACH+BERL+BRUN+KADYK+SHEN+TRILLING/LRL+UC
 *PARIS+CEA-SAC+UC-BKY
 *GOLDBAHER, BRUNN, KADYK, SHEN, TRILLING/LRL+UC
 HESS, CHUNG, DAHL, HARDY, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
 LANDER, ABOLINS, CARMONY, HENDRICKS + /// UCSD JP

ABOLINS 65 ATHENS (OHIO) CONF
 ALITTI 65 PL 15 69
 DEUTSCH 1 66 PL 20 82
 DEUTSCH 2 66 PL 22 112
 GOLDBAHER 66 BERKELEY CONF
 HESS 66 UCRL-16832

*CARMONY, LANDER, XUDONG, YAGER + /// LA JOLLA I=1
 ALITTI, BATON, DELER, CRUSSARD + /// SAC+BOL
 DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG // AACH+BERLIN+CERN
 DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG // AACH+BERLIN+CERN
 G. GOLDBAHER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAT. MESON REVIEW
 R I HESS (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL

B (1210) 11 B MESON (1210, JPC= +) I=1

The B meson was first seen in πp collisions, where its analysis was complicated by Deck Effect (see CHUNG & 64). However, in 1966 Baltay et al. reported a significant B peak in $\bar{p}p$ annihilations. This seems to confirm the existence of the B.

11 B MESON MASS (MEV)

M	60	1220.0	ABOLINS	63 HBC	+	
M		1220.0	HESS	64 HBC		
M		1220.0	GOLDBAHER	65 HBC		
M	344	1200.0	BALTAY	66 HBC		9/66
M		15.0			0.0 PBAR P	
M						SEE CHUNG 66

FOR EVIDENCE THAT THE B IS JUST DECK EFFECT,

11 B MESON WIDTH (MEV)

W	60	100.0	20.0	ABOLINS	63 HBC	+
W		180.0	30.0	HESS	64 HBC	
W		80.0		GOLDBAHER	65 HBC	
W	344	100.0	30.0	BALTAY	66 HBC	
W						0.0 PBAR P 9/66

11 B MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	B MESON INTO OMEGA+PI	L 1S 8
P2	B MESON INTO 2PI+ 2PI-	S 8S 8S 8S 8
P3	B MESON INTO K KBAR	S10S10
P4	B MESON INTO PI PI	S 8S 8
P5	B MESON INTO PI PHI	S 9U 4

11 B MESON BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	B INTO 4PI/(OMEGA PI)	ABOLINS	63 HBC	+	(P2)/(P1)
R1	0.5 OR LESS				
R2	B MESON INTO (K KBAR)/(OMEGA PI)	HESS	66 HBC	+	(P3)/(P1)
R2	0.02 OR LESS				1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66
R3	B MESON INTO (PI PI)/(PI OMEGA)	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC	+	(P4)/(P1)
R3	0.3 OR LESS				7/66
R4	B MESON INTO (PI PHI) / (PI OMEGA)	HESS	66 HBC	+	(P5)/(P1)
R4	0.015 OR LESS				1.6-4.2 PI- P 10/66

REFERENCES FOR B MESON

ABOLINS 63 PRL 11 381
 BONDAR 63 PL 5 209
 ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 240
 HESS 64 DUBNA CONF I 422
 SEE ALSG CHUNG 66
 GOLDBAHER 65 PRL 15 118
 BALTAY C 66 BERKELEY CONF
 CHUNG S 66 PRL 16 441
 HESS 66 UCRL-16832

ABOLINS, LANDER, MEHROOP, XUDONG, YAGER // UCSD
 BONDAR, DODD+//AACHEN+BRUN+HAMB+IC-LOND+MPI
 AACHEN+BERL IN+BRUN+BONN+HAMBUR+IC-LOND+MPI
 HESS, CHUNG, DAHL, HARDY, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
 G GOLDBAHER, S GOLDBAHER, KADYK, SHEN // LRL
 *FRANZINI, SEVERIENS, YEH, ZANELLO //BNL, CERN
 +NEVEU, DAHL, KIRZ, MILLER, GLIKRADOUSTAN // LRL
 K I HESS (THESIS, BERKELEY) // LRL

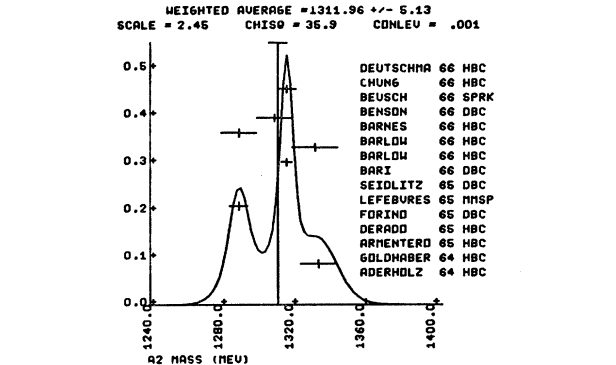
QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

CARMONY 64 PRL 12 254 CARMONY, LANDER, RINDOLFLEISCH, XUDONG, YAGER // UC JP

A2 (1300) 12 A2 MESON (1300, JPC=2+-) I=1
 SEE COMPIL. AND DISC. IN G. GOLDBAHER'S REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONF.

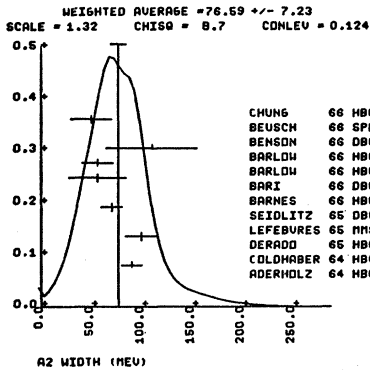
12 A2 MESON MASS (MEV)

M	1320.0	ADERHOLZ	64 HBC		
M	1335.0	GOLDBAHER	64 HBC	+	3.7 PI+ P
M	1285.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC		KIKI DECAY 6/66
M	1270.0	DERADO	65 HBC		6/66
M	1310.0	FORIND	65 DBC	+	C 4.5 PI+ D 10/66
M	1425	LEFEBVRES	65 MMS P		6/66
M	1300.0	SEIDLITZ	65 DBC		6/66
M	1325.0	BART	66 DBC		C 5.1 PI+ D 10/66
M	1317.0	BARLOW	66 HBC	+	(K KBAR MODE) 11/66
M	1333.0	BARLOW	66 HBC	+	(K KBAR MODE) 11/66
M	1290.0	BARNES	66 HBC		6/66
M	1310.0	BENSON	66 DBC		6/66
M	1325.0	BEUSCH	66 SPRK		0 5-12 PI- P 10/66
M	1317.0	CHUNG	66 HBC		-0 3-4 PI- P 10/66
M	1280.0	DEUTSCHMA	66 HBC	+	8.0 PI+ P 6/66
M	+ 1800	1310.0	FERBEL	66	++ PI+ P 10/66
M	S	1260.0	LEVRAT	66 MMS	- 7-12 PI- P 10/66
M	S	1312.0	LEVRAT	66 MMS	- 7-12 PI- P 10/66
M	S	LEVRAT ET AL	SEE SLIGHT EVIDENCE FOR TWO NARROW A2 PEAKS.		



12 A2 MESON WIDTH (MEV)				
W	100.0		ADERHOLZ 64 HBC	6/66
W	90.0	10.0	GOLDHABER 64 HBC	6/66
W	150.0		DERAOD 65 HBC	6/66
W	99.0	15.0	LEFEBVRES 65 HBC	6/66
W	140.0		SEIDLITZ 65 HBC	6/66
W	70.0	10.0	BARNES 66 HBC	6/66
W	120.0		BARI 66 DBC	10/66
W	56.0	28.0	BARLOW 66 HBC	11/66
W	56.0	15.0	BARLOW 66 HBC	11/66
W	110.0	45.0	BENSON 66 DBC	6/66
W	90.0		BEUSCH 66 SPRK	10/66
W	50.0	20.0	CHUNG 66 HBC	10/66
W	* 1800	10.0	COMP. BY FERBEL 66	10/66
W	S	26.0	OR LESS LEVRAT 66 HMS	10/66

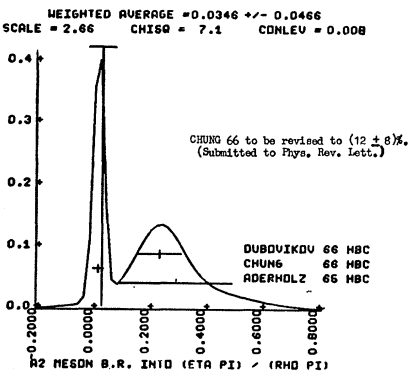
(Ideogram below)



12 A2 MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES				
P1	A2 MESON INTO RHO PI	L 95 B		
P2	A2 MESON INTO KBAR K	S10512		
P3	A2 MESON INTO ETA PI	S145 B		
P4	A2 MESON INTO ETA PRIME PI	L 25 B		
P5	A2 MESON INTO PI+ PI- PI0	S 85 B5 9		

12 A2 MESON BRANCHING RATIOS				
R1	A2 MESON INTO (K KBAR) / (RHO PI)	(P2)/(P1)		
R1	0.08 OR LESS	LANDER 64 HBC	+	10/66
R1	0.04 OR LESS	ARMENTEROS 65 HBC	-	10/66
R1	0.053	CHUNG 66 HBC	-	6/66
R1	0.03	DEUTSCHMA 66 HBC	-	6/66
R2	A2 MESON INTO (ETA PI) / TOTAL	(P3) / TOTAL		
R2	0.03 OR LESS	DEUTSCHMA 66 HBC	+	6/66
R3	A2 MESON INTO (ETA PI) / (RHO PI)	(P3)/(P1)		
R3	0.3	ADERHOLZ 65 HBC	-	10/66
R3	0.022	DUBOVIKOV 66 HBC	-	11/66
R3	0.24	DUBOVIKOV 66 HBC	-	11/66

(Ideogram below)



12 A2 MESON PARTIAL DECAY MODES				
R4	A2 MESON INTO (ETA PRIME PI) / TOTAL	(P4) / TOTAL		
R4	0.1 OR LESS	CHUNG 65 HBC	+	6/66
R4	0.015 OR LESS	DEUTSCHMA 66 HBC	+	6/66
R5	A2 MESON INTO (PI+ PI- PI0) / (RHO PI)	(P5)/(P1)		
R5	0.17 OR LESS	BENSON 66 DBC	(-)	

R *FOR 2+ NUNET S03 RATES SEE E.G. GLASHOW, SOLOV, PRL 15, 329(65)

REFERENCES FOR A2

ADERHOLZ 64 PL 10 248	AACHEN+BERLIN+BIRM+BUNY+HAMB+IC-LONDON+MPI
GOLDHABER 64 DUBNA CONF 1 480	G GOLDHABER, S GOLDHABER, UHALLORAN, SHEN/LRL
LANDER 64 PRL 13 346	*ABULINS, CARMONY, HENDRICKS, XUONG+ LA JOLLA
ABULINS 65 ATHENS(UHIO)CONF	*CARMONY, LANDER, XUONG, YAGER // LA JOLLA I=1
ARMENTEROS 65 PL 17 344	ARMENTEROS, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN + //CERN+GDF
CHUNG 65 PRL 15 325	*DAHL, HARUY, HESS, JACOBS, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
DERAOD 65 PRL 14 872	DERAOD, KENNY, POIRIER, SHEPARD//NOTRE DAME
FORINO 65 PL 19 58	*GESSARUKI, LENDINARA+BDL+BARI+FR+UK+SAC
LEFEBVRE 65 PL 19 534	LEFEBVRES, LEVRAT, BLIEDEN, OUBAL + //CERN
SEIDLITZ 65 PRL 15 217	L SEIDLITZ, I DAHL, D H MILLER //LRL
BARI 66 BERKELEY CONF 7A	BARI-BOLUGNA-FIRENZE-ORSAY COLLABORATION
BARLOW 66 CERN-IC66-22 -NC	BARLOW, D. ANDLAU+ // CERN+PAKISTAN+LIVERPOOL
BARNES 66 PRL 16 41	BARNES, FOWLER, LAI, URENSTEIN + // BNL+CNRY
BENSON 66 PRL 16 117	G BENSON, L D VELL-MARQUIET, HODES + // MICHIGAN
BEUSCH 66 BERKELEY CONF 7A	*FISCHER, GORRI, PEPIN, ASTURY + // ETHCERN
CHUNG 66 BERKELEY CONF 7A	S CHUNG, DAHL, HARUY, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL JP
SEE ALSO 66 UCRL-15832	RICHARD I HESS-THESIS, BERKELEY // LRL
DEUTSCHMA 66 PL 20 82	DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG + // AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN
DUBOVIKOV 66 BERKELEY+PRIV.C.	DUBOVIKOV, GIGURIEV, VLADIMIRSKY + // ITEP
FERBEL 66 PL 21 111	FERBEL // RUCHESTER
GOLDHABER 66 BERKELEY CONF	G. GOLDHABER, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, HESS, REVIEW
LEVRAT 66 PL 22 714	*TDLSTRUP, SCHUBELIN, NEF, MAGLIE + // CERN

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

LANDER 64 PRL 13 346 A	LANDER, ABULINS, CARMONY, HENDRICKS + // UCSD JP
ADERHOLZ 65 PR 138 B 897.	AACHEN+BERLIN+BIRM+BONN+HAMB+LUND+MUENCHEIN
ALITTI 65 PL 15 69	ALITTI, BATON, DELER, CRUSSARD+ // SACLAY+BOLOG

FOR QUANTUM NUMBERS OF NEUTRAL A2, SEE BENSON ABOVE

π (1640)

$\rightarrow 3\pi$	34 PI (1640, JP= -) I GTE 1
*	FUR COMPILATION BY T. FERBEL, SEE REVIEW ON MESONS, 1966 BERKELEY CONFERENCE
*	34 3 PI (1640) MASS (MEV)
M C 30 1600.0	FORINO 65 DBC 0 4.5 PI+ D 10/66
M C 1700 EVENTS, COMPILED BY FERBEL.	ABC COLL. 66 HBC + 8.0 PI+ P 10/66
M C 4000 EVENTS, COMPILED BY FERBEL.	BALYAY 66 HBC + 8.4 PI+ P 10/66
M C 2000 EVENTS, COMPILED BY FERBEL.	SLATTERY 66 HBC + 7.0 PI+ P 10/66
M C THESE ARE MOST OF THE AVAILABLE DATA ABOVE	6 GEV/C PI+ P 10/66
M 110 1640.	20. FERBEL 66 RVUE + 7-8 PI P 11/66
M 20 1630.0	30.0 VETLITSKY 66 HBC - 4.7 PI P

34 3 PI (1640) WIDTH (MEV)

W 110 100.	20.	FERBEL 66 RVUE + 7-8 PI P 11/66
W * 20 100.		VETLITSKY 66 HBC - 6/66

34 PI (1640) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	PI(1640) INTO 3 PI	S 95 95 9
P2	PI(1640) INTO RHO PI	S 90 9
P3	PI(1640) INTO ETA PI	S 9514
P4	PI(1640) INTO S PI	S11118
P5	PI(1640) INTO K KBAR (180)	S11115 9
P6	PI(1640) INTO K KBAR P1	S11511
P7	PI(1640) INTO K KBAR	S11511
P8	PI(1640) INTO F PI	U 55 9

34 PI (1640) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	PI(1640) INTO (K KBAR) / (3 PI)	NLM 7
R1		DEN 1
R1	.40 OR LESS (ESTIMATED FROM DATA OF DEUTSCHMANN 66)	11/66

REFERENCES FOR PI(1640)

ABC COLL 66 COMM. TO T. FERBEL	FOR AUTHORS SEE PL 19, 608(65) AACHEN, BERLIN, CERN
BALYAY C 66 COMM. TO T. FERBEL	*YEH, FRANZ, IVI, KUNG, PLANU, RAVIN, COL, KLITGER
DEUTSCHMA 66 PL 20 82	DEUTSCHMANN, STEINBERG + // AACHEN+BERLIN+CERN
FERBEL 66 BERKELEY CONF.	SEE G. GOLDHABER, REVIEW ON MESONS // LRL
FORINO 65 PL 19 58	*GESSARUKI, LENDINARA+BDL+BARI+FR+UK+SAC
LUBATTI 66 THESIS, BERKELEY	H. J. LUBATTI // UCSD
SLATTERY 66 PL 19 53-NC	*SLATTERY, G. FORMAN, T. FERBEL // RUCHESTER
VETLITSKY 66 PL 21 579	VETLITSKY, GUSZAVIN, KLITGER, ZOLGANOV // ITEP

ρ (1650)

$\rightarrow 2\pi$	15 RHO (1650, JP= +) I =	
*	FUR COMPILATION SEE GOLDHABER MESON REVIEW 1966 BERKELEY CONFERENCE.	
	15 RHO (1650) MASS (MEV)	
M 1700.0	100.0	BELLINI 65 HBC 0 6/66
M 1620.0	20.0	DEUTSCHMA 65 HBC + 6/66
M 1640.0		FORINO 65 DBC 0 6/66
M 1670.0	30.0	GOLDBERG 65 HBC 0
M 70 1700.		CRENNELL 66 HBC 0 6.0 PI-P 10/66
M 25 1625.		CRENNELL 66 HBC - 6.0 PI-P 10/66
M C MOST OF DATA ABOVE COMPILED BY GOLDHABER		
M C 300 1650.0	COMP. BY GOLDHABER 66 RVUE	U 5-8 PI P, PI D 9/66
M C 50 1650.0	COMP. BY GOLDHABER 66 RVUE	+ 5-8 PI P, PI D 9/66
	DECAY INTO FOUR PIONS	
M * 23 1610.0	40.	KERNAN 65 HBC 0 2.7 PBAR P 10/66
M * 1680.0	APPRX.	CONTE 66 HBC - 11 PI-P 10/66

15 RHO (1650) WIDTH (MEV)

W 13 80.0	40.0	DEUTSCHMA 65 HBC + 6/66
W 40.0		FORINO 65 DBC 0 6/66
W 100.0	40.0	GOLDBERG 65 HBC 0
W 70 200.		CRENNELL 66 HBC 0 6.0 PI-P 10/66
W 25 60.		CRENNELL 66 HBC - 6.0 PI-P 10/66
W C 350 150.0	50.0	COMP. BY GOLDHABER 66 RVUE + 0 5-8 PI P, PI D 9/66
	DECAY INTO FOUR PIONS	
W * 155.	85.	KERNAN 65 HBC 0 2.7 PBAR P 10/66
W * 160.0	APPRX.	CONTE 66 HBC - 11 PI-P 10/66

15 RHO (1650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	RHO (1650) INTO PI P1	S 85 8
P2	RHO (1650) INTO PI P1 P1 P1	S 85 85 85 8
P3	RHO (1650) INTO PI P1 RHO	S 85 80 9
P4	RHO (1650) INTO RHO RHO	U 90 9

15 RHO (1650) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	RHO(1650) INTO (4 PI) / TOTAL	NUM 2	
R1		DEN 1234	
R1	KERNAN+ PROBABLY SEE THIS MODE		10/66
R1	CONTE+ PROBABLY SEE THIS MODE		10/66
R2	RHO(1650) INTO (PI P1 RHO) / (4 PI)	NUM 3*	
R2		DEN 2	
R2	0.25 OR LESS	KERNAN 65 HBC	10/66
R2	SEEN PROBABLY	CONTE 66 HBC	10/66

REFERENCES FOR RHO(1650)

BELLINI 65 NC 40 A 948 BELLINI, DI CORATO, DUIMINO, FIURINI //MILANO
 DEUTSCHM 65 PL 18 351 DEUTSCHMANN, SCHULTE + //// AACH+ZEUTH+CERN
 FORINO 65 PL 19 65 FORINO, GESSARDI + //BOLOGNA+ORSAY+SACLAY
 GOLDBERG 65 PL 17 354 GOLDBERG+/CERN+PARIS+ORSAY+MILANO+CEA-SACL
 CONTE 66 PL 22 702 +TOMASINI+DITTMANN+GENOVA+HAMB+MIL+SACLAY
 CRENNELL 66 BERKELEY CONF +HUGH, KALBFLEISCH, LAI, BACHMANN // BNL, CCNY
 GOLDBERG 66 BERKELEY CONF G. GOLDBERG, SAMIOS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, MESON REVIEW
 KERNAN 65 PRL 15 803 +YUN+CRAWLEY //IOWA
 KERNAN+ SEE DECAY ONLY INTO NEUTRAL 4 PI ON STATE

R (1700) 30 R (1700, JP=) I GTE 1, MAY BE 3 PEAKS

* OMITTED FROM TABLE. SEE NOTES ON MESONS FOLLOWING THIS LISTING.

30 R (1700) MASS (MEV)

M	360 1632.0	15.0 R1	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 7-12 PI P	9/66
M	485 1700.0	15.0 R2	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 7-12 PI P	9/66
M	425 1748.0	15.0 R3	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 7-12 PI P	9/66
M	75 1675.		CRENNELL 66 HBC	- 6.0 PI-P	10/66

30 R (1700) WIDTH (MEV)

W	21.0	OR LESS R1	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 7-12 PI P	9/66
W	30.0	OR LESS R2	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 7-12 PI P	9/66
W	38.0	OR LESS R3	LEVRAT 66 MMS	- 7-12 PI P	9/66
W	75 150.		CRENNELL 66 HBC	- 6.0 PI-P	10/66

30 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARNS/(GEV/C)**2)

CS	125.0	30.0	FOCACCI 66 MMS	+23 LTE T LTE .28	9/66
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30 R1,R2,R3 BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	R1 MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS	0.37 / 0.59 / 0.04	FOCACCI 66 MMS	-	10/66
R2	R2 MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS	0.42 / 0.56 / 0.01	FOCACCI 66 MMS	-	10/66
R3	R3 MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS	0.14 / 0.80 / 0.05	FOCACCI 66 MMS	-	10/66

REFERENCES FOR R(1700)

FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN
 LEVRAT 66 PL 22 714 + TOLSTRUP, MAGLIC, FOCACCI, DUBAL + // CERN
 CRENNELL 66 BERKELEY CONF +HUGH, KALBFLEISCH, LAI, BACHMANN // BNL, CCNY

S (1930) 31 S (1930, JP=) I GTE 1) 3 CHARGED DECAY TRACKS

31 S (1930) MASS (MEV)

M	1929.0	14.0	CHIKOVANI 66 MMS	-	8/66
M	15 1910.0	20.0	DEUTSCHMANN 66 HBC	+	6/66

31 S (1930) WIDTH (MEV)

W	35.0	OR LESS	CHIKOVANI 66 MMS	-	8/66
W	15 90.0	40.0	DEUTSCHMANN 66 HBC	+	6/66

31 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARNS/(GEV/C)**2)

CS	35.0	12.0	FOCACCI 66 MMS	+22 LTE T LTE .36	9/66
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REFERENCES FOR S(1930)

CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 +DUBAL, FOCACCI, KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLI+/CERN+
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN
 DEUTSCHM 66 BERK. CONF. --PL +SCHULTE+STEINBERG+ //// AACH+BERLIN+CERN

POSSIBLE CONTRADICTION SINCE MMS HAS LESS THAN 20 PERCENT OF DECAYS WITH 1 CHARGED TRACK, WHEREAS HBC SEES DECAY INTO PI+ PI0.

T (2195) 32 T(2200, JP=) I GTE 1) 3 CHARGED DECAY TRACKS

32 T(2200) MASS (MEV)

M	2195.0	15.0	CHIKOVANI 66 MMS	-	8/66
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32 T(2200) WIDTH (MEV)

M	13.0	OR LESS	CHIKOVANI 66 MMS	-	8/66
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32 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARNS/(GEV/C)**2)

CS	29.0	10.0	FOCACCI 66 MMS	+22 LTE T LTE .36	9/66
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REFERENCES FOR T(2200)

CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 +DUBAL, FOCACCI, KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLI+/CERN+
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN

U (2382) 33 U(2380, JP=) I GTE 1) 1,3,5 CHARGED TRACKS

33 U(2380) MASS (MEV)

M	2382.0	24.0	CHIKOVANI 66 MMS	-	8/66
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33 U(2380) WIDTH (MEV)

W	30.0	OR LESS	CHIKOVANI 66 MMS	-	8/66
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33 D(SIGMA)/D(T) (MICROBARNS/(GEV/C)**2)

CS	42.0	14.0	FOCACCI 66 MMS	+28 LTE T LTE .36	9/66
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33 U MESON BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	U- MESON FRACTION INTO ONE / THREE / FIVE OR MORE CHARGED TRACKS	0.30 / 0.45 / 0.25	FOCACCI 66 MMS	-	10/66
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REFERENCES FOR U(2380)

CHIKOVAN 66 PL 22 233 +DUBAL, FOCACCI, KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLI+/CERN+
 FOCACCI 66 PRL 17 890 + KIENZLE, LEVRAT, MAGLIC, MARTIN // CERN

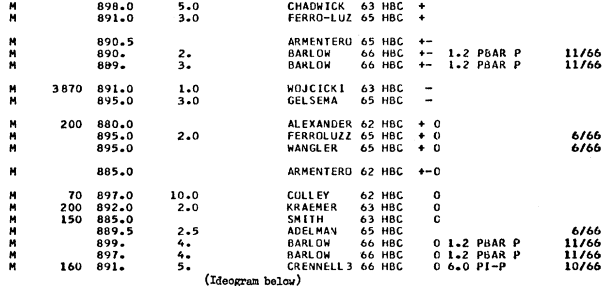
K (725) 17 KAPPA (725, JP=) I=1/2

* COMPILED IN APPENDIX A.

K* (892) 18 K* (890, JP = 1-) I=1/2

18 K* (890) MASS (MEV)

M	898.0	5.0	CHADWICK 63 HBC	+	
M	891.0	3.0	FERRLO-LUZ 65 HBC	+	
M	890.5		ARMENTERO 65 HBC	+-	
M	890.	2.	BARLOW 66 HBC	+-	1.2 PBAR P 11/66
M	889.	3.	BARLOW 66 HBC	+-	1.2 PBAR P 11/66
M	3870 891.0	1.0	WOJCIK 63 HBC	-	
M	895.0	3.0	GELSEMA 65 HBC	-	
M	200 880.0		ALEXANDER 62 HBC	+ 0	
M	895.0	2.0	FERRLOLUZZ 65 HBC	+ 0	6/66
M	895.0		WANGLER 65 HBC	+ 0	6/66
M	885.0		ARMENTERO 62 HBC	+0	
M	70 897.0	10.0	CULLEY 62 HBC	0	
M	200 892.0	2.0	KRAEMER 63 HBC	0	
M	150 885.0		SMITH 63 HBC	C	
M	889.5	2.5	ADELMAN 65 HBC		6/66
M	899.	4.	BARLOW 66 HBC	0 1.2 PHAR P	11/66
M	897.	4.	BARLOW 66 HBC	0 1.2 PHAR P	11/66
M	160 891.	5.	CRENNELL 3 66 HBC	0 6.0 PI-P	10/66



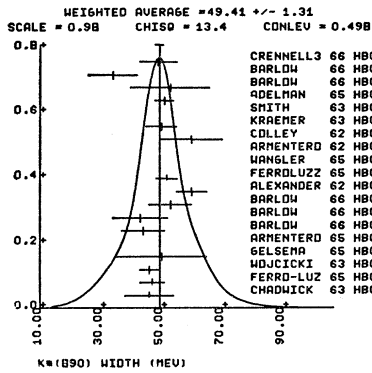
18 K*(0) - K*(+) MASS DIFF. (MEV)

D	6.5	3.8	BARASH 66 HBC	0 PBAR P	11/66
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18 K* (890) WIDTH (MEV)

W	46.0	8.0	CHADWICK	63 HBC	+		
W	47.0	4.0	FERRO-LUZZI	65 HBC	+		
W	3870	46.0	WOJCICKI	63 HBC	-		
W		50.0	GELSEMA	65 HBC	-		
W	31.0		ARMENTERO	65 HBC	+-		
W	44.	7.	BARLOW	66 HBC	+-	1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	43.	9.	BARLOW	66 HBC	+-	1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	53.	7.	BARLOW	66 HBC	+-	1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	200	60.0	ALEXANDER	62 HBC	+	0	6/66
W		51.8	FERRDLUZZI	65 HBC	+	0	6/66
W		40.0	WANGLER	65 HBC	+	0	6/66
W		55.0	ARMENTERO	62 HBC	+-	0	
W	70	60.0	COLLEY	62 HBC	0		
W	200	50.0	KRAEMER	63 HBC	0		
W	150	50.0	SMITH	63 HBC	0		
W		51.0	ADELMAN	65 HBC			6/66
W		53.	BARLOW	66 HBC	0	1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W		34.	BARLOW	66 HBC	0	1.2 PBAR P	11/66
W	160	49.	CRENNELL	66 HBC	0	0.60 PI-P	10/66

(Ideogram below)



18 K* (890) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	K* INTO K PI	S10S B
P2	K*(890) INTO (K PI PI)	S10S B5 B

18 K* (890) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	* K*(890) INTO (K PI PI)/(K PI)	(P2)/(P1)
R1	* 0 0.002 OR LESS	WOJCICKI 63 HBC -

REFERENCES FOR K*

ALSTON	61 PRL 6 300	ALSTON, ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GODD, GRAZIANO, LRL
ALEXANDER	62 PRL 8 447	ALEXANDER, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, G SMITH // LRL
ARMENTERO	62 CERN CONF 295	ARMENTERO, MONTANET, D ANDLAU + // CLN+CDF
COLLEY	62 CERN CONF 315	D COLLEY, N GELFAND + // COLUMBIA+RUTGERS
CHADWICK	63 PL 6 309	CHADWICK, CRENNELL, DAVIES, BETTINI, D'OXF+PADU
GOLDHABER	63 ATHENS CONF 92	SULAMITH, GOLDHABER, // // // // // LRL
KRAEMER	63 ATHENS CONF 130	R KRAEMER, L MADANSKY + // // // // // LRL
SMITH	63 PRL 10 138	SMITH, SCHWARTZ, MILLER, KALBFLEISCH, HUF+LRL
FERRDLUZZI	64 PL 12 255	FERRDLUZZI, GEORGE, HENRI, JONGEJANS // CERN
WOJCICKI	64 PR 135 B 495	S WOJCICKI, M ALSTON, G KALBFLEISCH // LRL
WOJCICKI	64 PR 135 B 484	STANLEY G WOJCICKI // // // // // LRL
ADELMAN	65 ATHENS 521	STUART LEE ADELMAN // CAVENDISH
ARMENTERO	65 PL 17 170	ARMENTERO, EDWARDS, JACOBSEN + // CERN+PARIS
FERRDLUZZI	65 NC 36 1101	FERRDLUZZI, GEORGE, HENRI, JONGEJANS // CERN
FERRDLUZZI	65 NC 39 417	FERRDLUZZI, GEORGE, GULDSCHMIDT-CKE // CLN
GELSEMA	65 DISS. AMSTERDAM	E.S. GELSEMA (SEE ALSO PL 10 341) // AMSTERDAM
WANGLER	65 PR 137 B 414	WANGLER, ERWIN, WALKER // // // // // WISCONSIN
BARLOW	66 CERN-TC66-22 -NC	BARLOW, D. ANDLAU + // // CERN+PARIS+LIVERPOOL
CRENNELL	66 BERKELEY CONF	*KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARR, SCHUMANN+ // // // DNL

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN THE DATA CARDS

CHINOWSK 62 PRL 9 330 CHINOWSKY, GOLDHABER, LEE, DHALLORAN // // LRL J

K_v (1080) 19 KV (1080)

VERY TENTATIVE EVIDENCE HAS BEEN FOUND BY DE BAERE* (BRUXELLES+CERN), 1966 BERKELEY CONF. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

K_c (1215) 20 KC MESON (1215, JP=) I=1/2

- SEEN ONLY IN ANNIHILATIONS AT REST.
- NO COMPELLING EVIDENCE FOR RESONANCE OMITTED FROM TABLE.

20 KC MASS (MEV)

M	1215.0	15.0	ARMENTERO	64 HBC
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20 KC WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	15.0	ARMENTERO	64 HBC
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20 KC PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KC INTO K RHO	S10U 9
P2	KC INTO K* PI	U18S 8
P3	KC INTO K PI PI	S11S 85 B

20 KC BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	* KC INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL	(UNITS OF 10**2)	(P1)/TOTAL	6/66
R1		75.0	10.0	ARMENTERO 64 HBC
R2	* KC INTO (K* PI)/TOTAL	(UNITS OF 10**2)	(P2)/TOTAL	6/66
R2		25.0	10.0	ARMENTERO 64 HBC

REFERENCES FOR KC(1215)

ARMENTERO 64 DUBNA CONF 1 577 ARMENTERO, EDWARDS, D ANDLAU + // // CERN+CDF
ALSO DUBNA CONF 1 617 R ARMENTERO, S RAPPAPORT
SEE ALSO 66 PR 145 1095 BARASH, KIRSCH, MILLER, TAN // COLUMBIA

K_A (1320) 21 KA (1320, JP=) I=1/2

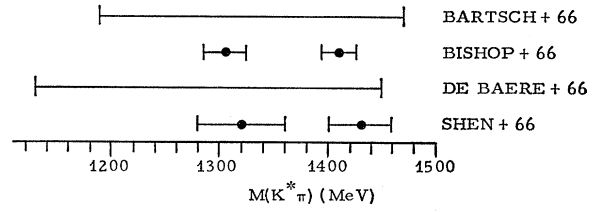
- THIS BUMP PARTLY DECK EFFECT BUT BISHOP*
- SHEN* SEE EVIDENCE FOR RESONANCE

21 KA (1320) MASS (MEV)

M	12 1320.0	25.0	ALMEIDA	65 HBC	+	3-5 K+ P	8/66	
M	B	1310.0	SEE NOTE BELOW	BRITISH	65 HBC	-	6, K-P TO K 2PI	10/66
M	B	WIDTH ABOUT 300 MEV, MIXED	REAL + DECK + TRIANGLE SINGULARITY					10/66
M		50 1320.0	DE BAERE	65 HBC	+	3-5 K+ P	8/66	
M	*	1330.0	APPROX.	BARTSCH	66 HBC	-	10.0 K- P	11/66
M		20 1305.0	10.0	BISHOP	66 HBC	+	0 2.0 K+ P	8/66
M		40 1310.0		BISHOP	66 HBC	+	K PI MODE-SURPRISE	8/66
M		70 1320.0	10.0	SHEN	66 HBC	+	4.6 K+ P	8/66

Mass of K_A(1320)

There are appreciable discrepancies between the K_{ππ} mass spectra measured in different experiments, as indicated below.



The bars show position and widths of bumps.

21 KA (1320) WIDTH (MEV)

W	12	60.0	20.0	ALMEIDA	65 HBC	+	8/66
W	*	250.	APPROX.	BARTSCH	66 HBC	-	11/66
W	60	40.0	15.0	BISHOP	66 HBC	+	8/66
W	70	80.0	20.0	SHEN	66 HBC	+	8/66

21 KA (1320) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KA INTO K*(890) PI	U18S08
P2	KA INTO K RHO	S11U09
P3	KA INTO K OMEGA	S11U01
P4	KA INTO K PI	S10S B
P5	KA INTO K ETA	S10S14

21 KA (1320) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	* KA INTO K*(890) PI AND K RHO (OVERLAPPING BANDS)	SHEN 66 HBC +	8/66	
R1		1.0		
R2	* KA INTO (K OMEGA)/(K*(890) PI)	SHEN 66 HBC +	10/66	
R2		0.1 OR LESS		
R3	* KA (1320) INTO (K*(890) PI) / TOTAL	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66	
R3		0.24 0.09		
R4	* KA(1320) INTO (K PI) / TOTAL	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66	
R4		0.68 0.12		
R5	* KA (1350) INTO (K RHO) / TOTAL	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66	
R5		0.06 0.06		
R6	* KA (1320) INTO (K ETA) / TOTAL	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66	
R6		0.0 0.030		
R7	* KA (1320) INTO (K OMEGA) / TOTAL	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66	
R7		0.020 0.020		
R8	* KA (1320) INTO (K PI) / (K*(890) PI)	SHEN 66 HBC +	10/66	
R8		0.30 OR LESS		
R8		0.21 OR LESS	DE BAERE 66 HBC	11/66

R C ADDITIONAL DATA ARE FORTHCOMING. SEE GOLDHABER MESON RLV. BERK. CONF #FOR I* NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GOLDHABER, REVIEW BERKELEY CONF. 1966

NOTE ON K OMEGA MUDE

BESIDES A WIDE PEAK IN THE (K+ P1) MASS DISTRIBUTION, BARTSCH+ SEE A SIMILAR PEAK IN THE (K OMEGA) MASS. SINCE THE (K OMEGA) DECAY OF THE KV(1420) APPEARS TO BE VERY WEAK, IT IS REASONABLE TO ASSOCIATE AT LEAST PART OF THE (K OMEGA) PEAK OBSERVED BY BARTSCH+ WITH A (K OMEGA) MODE OF THE KA(1320).

REFERENCES FOR KA(1320)

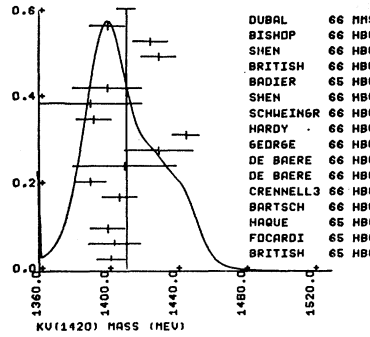
ALMEIDA 65 PL 16 104	ALMEIDA, ATHERTON, BYEK, DURRAN, FORSON+ /CAMBR
BRITISH 65 OXFORD CONF	BIRM, GLASGOW, IC--LONDON, MUNICH, OXFORD, RUTH
DE BAERE 65 OXFORD SUPPL. 53	+DEBATSIEUX, DUFOUR, JUNGE-JANS+ // GER+BRUX
BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357	+DEUTSCHMANN, GROTE, MORRISON, + // ABCLICIV
BISHUP 66 PRL 16 1069	+GOSHAW, ERWIN, THOMPSON, WALKER, WEINBL // WISC
DE BAERE 66 BERK. CONF. - NC	DE BAERE, DEBATSIEUX, FILIPPA+ // BRUX+GERN
AND PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY B. JUNGE-JANS	
SHEN 66 PRL 17 726	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDBABERS, TRILLING // LRL
ALSO SHLN BERKELEY CONF	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDBABERS, TRILLING // LRL

K_V (1420)

22 KV (1420, JP=) I=1/2	
22 KV(1420) MASS (MEV)	
M • 1480.0 20.0	BRITISH 65 HBC - 6. K-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1402.0 8.0	BRITISH 65 HBC - 0.35 K-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1404.0 15.0	FOCARDI 65 HBC - 0.3. K-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 21 1405.0 10.0	HAQUE 65 HBC - 3.5 K-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 40 1440.0 10.0	BARTSCH 66 HBC - 10. K-P (K P1)
M • 35 1407.0 10.0	CRENNELL 3 66 HBC 0.6. P1-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1390. 9.0	DE HAERE 66 HBC + 3.5 K+P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1410. 20.0	DE BAERE 66 HBC + 3.5 K+P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1430.0 20.0	GEORGE 66 HBC 0.5. K+P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1446.0 7.9	HARDY 66 HBC 0.4. P1-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1392.0 10.0	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC 0.4. 1+5.5 K-P 10/66
M • 1390.0 30.0	SHEN 66 HBC + 0.4.6 K+P (K P1) 10/66
M • 1400.0 20.0	BADIER 65 HBC - 3. K-P (K+P1) 10/66
M • 1450.0 20.0	BRITISH 65 HBC - 6. K-P (K+P1) 10/66
M • 1430.0 10.0	BRITISH 66 HBC 0.6. K-P (K+P1) 10/66
M • 1450.0 APPROX.	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC 0.4. 1+5.5 K-P 10/66
M • 1430.0 10.0	SHEN 66 HBC + 0.4.6 K+P (K+P1) 10/66
M • 1425.0 10.0	BISHOP 66 HBC + 3.5 K+P (K+P1) 10/66
M • 1400.0 10.0	DUBAL 66 MMS - 7-12 K-P 10/66

(Diagram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1411.05 +/- 5.16
SCALE = 1.75 CHISO = 40.0 CONLEV = .001



22 KV(1420) WIDTH (MEV)

M • 140.0 20.0	BRITISH 65 HBC - 0.35 K-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 150.0 50.0	BRITISH 65 HBC - 6. K-P (K P1) 10/66
M • 92.0 14.0	FOCARDI 65 HBC
M • 21 160.0 10.0	HAQUE 65 HBC
M • 35 70. 30.	CRENNELL 3 66 HBC + 0.6.0 P1-P 10/66
M • 100.0 25.0	DE BAERE 66 HBC + 3.5 K+P 10/66
M • 110.0 40.0	GEORGE 66 HBC 0.5.0 K+P 10/66
M • 61.0 24.0	HARDY 66 HBC 0.3.8-4.2 P1-P 9/66
M • 124.0 25.0	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC 0.4.1+5.5 K-P 9/66
M • 75.0 25.0	SHEN 66 HBC 4.6 K+P 8/66
M • 105.0 30.0	BADIER 65 HBC
M • 160.0 50.0	BRITISH 65 HBC - 6. K-P TO K+P1 10/66
M • 96.0 10.0	BISHOP 66 HBC
M • 62.0 16.0	DUBAL 66 MMS - 7-12 K-P 9/66

(Diagram at right)

22 KV (1420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KV(1420) INTO K P1	S105 8
P2	KV(1420) INTO K (890) P1	S105 8
P3	KV(1420) INTO K RHO	S10U 9
P4	KV(1420) INTO K OMEGA	S10U 1
P5	KV(1420) INTO K ETA	S10S14

U22 KV(1420) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1 • KV(1420) INTO (K P1)/TOTAL		(P1)/TOTAL	
R1	0.37 0.19	BADIER 65 HBC	6/66
R1	0.33 0.07	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R2 • KV(1420) INTO (K+890) P1 / TOTAL		(P2)/TOTAL	
R2	0.41 0.14	BADIER 65 HBC	6/66
R2	0.56 0.10	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R3 • KV(1420) INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL		(P3)/TOTAL	
R3	0.14 0.05	BADIER 65 HBC	6/66
R3	0.10 0.05	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66

R4 • KV(1420) INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL		(P4)/TOTAL	
R4	0.07 0.04	BADIER 65 HBC	6/66
R4	0.007 0.008	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66
R5 • KV(1420) INTO (K ETA)/TOTAL		(P5)/TOTAL	
R5	0.02 0.02	BADIER 65 HBC	6/66
R5	0.017 0.020	BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66

R6 • KV(1420) INTO (K+890) P1 / (K P1)		(P2)/(P1)	
R6	0.33 0.33	CHUNG 65 HBC	+ 0 3.9-4.2 P1-P 8/66
R6	0.56 0.11	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	0.4.1+5.5 K-P 9/66
R6	0.65 0.20	SHEN 66 HBC	+ NO N+ PRODUCED 10/66
R6	0.63 0.20	SHEN 66 HBC	

R7 • KV(1420) INTO (K OMEGA) / K P1		(P4)/(P1)	
R7	0.08 OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC	8/66

R8 • KV(1420) INTO (K RHO) / (K P1)		(P3)/(P1)	
R8	0.09 OR LESS	CHUNG 65 HBC	+ 0 3.9-4.2 P1-P 8/66
R8	0.35 0.20	SCHWEINGR 66 HBC	0.4.1+5.5 K-P 9/66

R *FOR 2+ NONET SU3 RATES SEE E.G. GLASHOW, SOLOVUN, PRL 15, 329(65)

REFERENCES FOR KV(1420)

BADIER 65 PL 19 612	BADIER, DEMOULIN, GOLDBERG+//EP+SAELY+ZEEMAN
BRITISH 65 OXFORD CONF	BIRM, GLASGOW, IC--LONDON, MUNICH, OXFORD, RUTH
CHUNG 65 PRL 15 325	+DAHL, HARDY, HESS, JACOBS, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
FOCARDI 65 PL 16 351	FOCARDI, MINGUZZI, RANZI, SERRA+ ZHULIGANOV
HAQUE 65 PL 14 338	HAQUE, SCOTTER + // //BIRM, IMP COL+OXF+RUTH
BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357	+DEUTSCHMANN+GROTE+MORRISON+ // ABCLICIV
BISHOP 66 PRL 16 1069	BISHOP, GOSHAW, ERWIN, THOMPSON+ // WISCONSIN
BRITISH 66 BERKELEY CONF.	BIRM+GLASGOW+LONDON+IC+MUNICH+OXFORD+RUTH
CRENNEL 66 BERKELEY CONF.	+KALBFLEISCH, LAI, SCARF, SCHUMANN+ // // BNL 1, JIP
DE BAERE 66 BERK. CONF. - NC	DE BAERE, DEBATSIEUX, FILIPPA+ // BRUX+GERN
DUBAL 66 BERKELEY CONF.	+BAFLYR, BRICMAN, CHIKOVANI, MAGLIC+ // CLRN
GEORGE 66 BERK. CONF. - NC	+GOLDSCHMIDT-CLEMMEN+HARRI+ // GER+BRUX
HARDY L 66 UCRL 16788	LYNLMN HARDY (THIS IS, BERKLEY) // LRL
SEE ALSO 65 PRL 14 401	HARDY, CHUNG, DAHL, HESS, KIRZ, MILLER // LRL
SCHWEING 66 (PREPRINT)	SCHWEINGRUBER, SIMPSON, ANMAR+ // ARGONNE+HW
SHEN 66 BERKELEY CONF.	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDBABERS, TRILLING // LRL
ALSO SHEN 66 PRL 17 726	+BUTTERWORTH, FU, GOLDBABERS, TRILLING // LRL
ALSO 66 (PRIVATE COMMUN) GERSUN GOLDBABER	

K_A (1800) 23 KA (1800, JP=) I=1/2

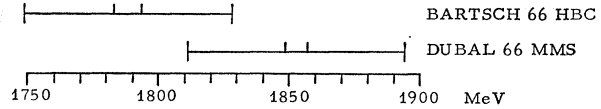
M • 80 1789.0 10.0	BARTSCH 66 HBC - 10.0 K-P	8/66
M • 35 1852.0 8.0	DUBAL 66 MMS - 12.0 K-P	8/66

U23 KA (1800) WIDTH (MEV)

W • 80.0 20.0	BARTSCH 66 HBC	8/66
W • 84.0 14.0	DUBAL 66 MMS	8/66

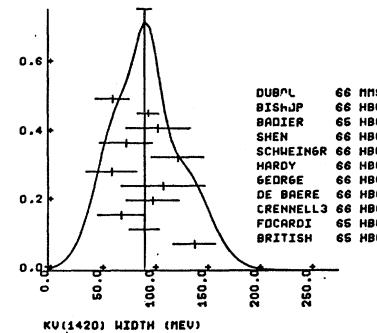
Mass and Width of K_A (1800)

The results of the two experiments can be sketched as follows:



The total length of the bars is Γ ; the smaller hatch marks show the uncertainty in mass reported by the two groups. It can be seen that the central values, with the errors reported, are inconsistent ($\chi^2 = 4.9^2$), and accordingly the result of Dubal et al. has been suppressed with an * until more data are obtained, at the suggestion of Bogdan Maglic. However the sketch shows that the results are not really as inconsistent as suggested by the large value of χ^2 .

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 92.25 +/- 6.79
SCALE = 1.21 CHISO = 14.7 CONLEV = 0.145



U23 KA (1800) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	KA	INTO K PI	S115 9	
P2	KA	INTO K RHO	S11U 9	
P3	KA	INTO K*(890) PI	S 9U18	
P4	KA	INTO K OMEGA	S11U 1	
P5	KA	INTO K PI PI	S115 9S 9	
P6	KA	INTO K*(1420) PI	S 9U22	

U23 KA (1800) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	KA	INTO (K PI)/TOTAL	BARTSCH+ SEE NONE(LESS THAN .05).	8/66
R2	KA	INTO (K RHO)/TOTAL	0.075 0.05 BARTSCH 2 66 HBC	10/66
R3	KA	INTO (K*(890) PI)/TOTAL	0.35 0.12 BARTSCH 2 66 HBC	10/66
R4	KA	INTO (K OMEGA)/TOTAL	0.10 0.03 BARTSCH+ PROBABLY SEE THIS MODE	8/66
R5	KA	INTO 1 CHARGED(3 CH.+ 5 CH.)	DUBAL 66 GIVE ABOUT 0.4.	8/66
R6	KA	INTO (K PI PI)/TOTAL	0.40 0.15 BARTSCH 2 66 HBC	10/66
R7	KA	INTO (K*(1420) PI) / TOTAL	0.085 0.05 BARTSCH 2 66 HBC	10/66

NOTE ON KA (1800) - NEGATIVE EVIDENCE

REACTION	NUMBER OF ACCEPTED 4C EVENTS / NUMBER OF P K-PI+PI-	P KO PI-PI-	N KO PI+PI-	KA (1800) P K-OMEGA
BARTSCH 66 10 K-P	999 / 35	425 / 35	-	40 / 10
BGLMOR 66 6 K-P	-	1150 / 0	740 / 0	-

REFERENCES FOR KA(1800)

BARTSCH 66 PL 22 357 DEUTSCHMANN, GROTE, MORRISON, + //ABCL(1)CIV
 BARTSCH 66 BERKELEY CONF. BARTSCH ET AL, QUOTED BY GOLDHABER, MESON REVIEW
 BGLMOR 66 BERKELEY CONF. BIRMINGHAM+LONDON(1)C)+MUNICH+OXFORD+RUTH
 DUBAL 66 BERKELEY CONF. +BAKEYRE, BRICHAN, CHIKOVANI, MAGLIC+ // CLRN

K* (1175) 24 K* 3/2 (1175, JP=) I = 3/2

EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE.
 FOR COMPILATIONS + NEG. EVIDENCE, SEE ROSENFELD, OXFORD 1965 SUPPL., AND G. GILDHABER, BERKELEY CONF. 1966.

24 K* 3/2 (1175) MASS (MEV)

M	23 1175.0		WANGLER 64 HBC	
M	15 1160.0	10.0	MILLER 65 HBC	PURDUE
M	1180.0		BISHOP 66 HBC	SUGGEST I=3/2 6/66

24 K* 3/2 (1175) WIDTH (MEV)

W	23 25.0	OR LESS	WANGLER 64 HBC	
W	15 35.0	10.0	MILLER 65 HBC	PURDUE
W	50.0		BISHOP 66 HBC	6/66

REFERENCES FOR K*(1175)

WANGLER 64 PL 9 71 T P WANGLER, A R ERWIN, W D WALKER //MISCONS
 MILLER 65 PL 15 74 MILLER, KOVACS, McILWAIN, PALFREY +// PURDUE
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58 A H ROSENFELD //LRL--RVUE
 BISHOP 66 PRL 16 1069 FOR SLIGHT EVID. FOR K*(1175) WITH I = 3/2 SEE BISHOP 66
 +GUSHAW, ERWIN, THOMPSON, WALKER, WEINBC//MISC I

K* (1270) 25 K* 1/2(1270, JP=) I =

EVIDENCE NOT YET COMPELLING, OMITTED FROM TABLE.
 FOR COMPILATIONS + NEG. EVIDENCE, SEE ROSENFELD, OXFORD 1965 SUPPL., AND G. GILDHABER, BERKELEY CONF. 1966.

25 K*(1270) MASS (MEV)

M	1270.0	20.0	I=3/2	BOCK 64 HBC	
M	1270.0	I = 1/2	DE BAERE 66 HBC	3.5-5 K+ P	10/66
M	1280.0	I = 1/2	SHEN 66 HBC	+0 4.6 K+P TO 3PI	10/66

25 K*(1270) WIDTH (MEV)

W	60.0	30.0	I=3/2	BOCK 64 HBC	
W	200.0	I = 1/2	DE BAERE 66 HBC	3.5-5 K+ P	10/66
W	100.0	20.0	I = 1/2	SHEN 66 HBC	+0 4.6 K+P TO 3PI 10/66

25 K*(1270) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	K*(1270)	INTO K PI	S115 9	
P2	K*(1270)	INTO K*(890) PI	S11U 9	
P3	K*(1270)	INTO K RHO	S11U 9	

25 K*(1270) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	K*(1270)	INTO (K PI) / (K*(890) PI)	(PI)/(PI2)	
R1		0.8 OR LESS	SHEN 66 HBC	10/66

REFERENCES FOR K*(1270)

BOCK 64 PL 12 65 BOCK, FRENCH, KINSON, BADIET+//CERN+PAR+ LOND
 ROSENFELD 65 OXFORD CONF 58 A H ROSENFELD //LRL--RVUE
 GOLDHABER 66 BERKELEY CONF G. GILDHABER, SAMIDS, ASTIER, SHEN, LAI, MESON REVIEW
 DE BAERE 66 BERKELEY CONF DE BAERE, DEHAISIEUX, DUFUR+//MUNICH+LOND+LRL
 SHEN 66 BERKELEY CONF +BUTIKWORTH, FU, GOLDBLUMS, TRILLING // LRL

DATA ON BARYON RESONANCES

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

BACKGROUND

N ANY SYMBOL IN COLUMN 8 INDICATES DATA IGNORED BY AVERAGING PROGRAMS

N (1400) 61 N*1/2(1400, JP=1/2+) I=1/2 P11

WHETHER THE BUMP NEAR 1400 MEV SEEN IN INELASTIC PP SCATTERING IS A RESONANCE OR A KINEMATIC EFFECT IS A SUBJECT OF DEBATE. SEE GELLERT 66 FOR THE VIEW THAT IT IS A KINEMATIC EFFECT -- SEE ALMEIDA 66 FOR THE OPPOSITE VIEW. WE LIST BUT STAR RESULTS OF PP SCATTERING EXPERIMENTS. PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES APPEAR TO GIVE BETTER EVIDENCE FOR A RESONANCE IN THIS REGION. HOWEVER THAT DOESN'T END THE PROBLEM. THE RESONANT ENERGY IS PROBABLY NOT WHERE THE P11 AMPLITUDE BECOMES PURE IMAGINARY BUT RATHER SOMEWHAT LOWER WHERE THE AMPLITUDE VARIES MOST RAPIDLY. SEE THE NOTE ON THE N*1/2(1400) FOLLOWING THE LISTINGS. (THE AUTHORS OF THE PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE NUMBERS WE DEDUCE FROM THEIR WORK.)

61 N*1/2(1400) MASS (MEV)

M	1400.0	APPROX	COCCONI 64 CNTR + PP 3.6-12 BEV/C	
M	1425.0	APPROX	ADELMAN 64 HBC + K-P 1.45 BEV/C	7/66
M	1430.0	APPROX	ANKENBRANDT 65 CNTR + PP 7.1 BEV/C	7/66
M	1400.0	APPROX	BELLETTINI 65 SPRK + PP-D 10-26 BEV/C	7/66
M	1405.0	15.0	ANDERSON 66 SPRK + PP 6-30 BEV/C	9/66
M	1410.0	15.0	BLAIR 66 CNTR + PP 2.8-7.9 BEV/C	9/66
M	1450.0		ALMEIDA 66 HBC + PP 2.1 10 BEV/C	9/66
M	1380.0		ROPER 65 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	1400.0		BARREYRE 65 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	1370.0		BRANDSEN 65 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	1471.0		LOVELACE 66 RVUE PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

N WHERE THE AMPLITUDE IS PURE IMAGINARY. DON'T HAVE ARGAND DIAGRAM TO GET POINT OF FASTEST VARIATION.

61 N*1/2(1400) WIDTH (MEV)

W	200.0	APPROX	BELLETTINI 65 SPRK +	7/66
W	180.0	50.0	ANDERSON 66 SPRK +	9/66
W	125.0	20.0	BLAIR 66 CNTR +	9/66
W	210.0		BARREYRE 65 RVUE	7/66
W	204.0		LOVELACE 66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS 9/66

61 N*1/2(1400) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N*1/2(1400)	INTO PI N	S 8516	
P2	N*1/2(1400)	INTO N SIGMA (SIGMA MESON)	S16U 7	
P3	N*1/2(1400)	INTO N*3/2(1236) PI	U815 8	

61 N*1/2(1400) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N*1/2(1400)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(PI1)/TOTAL	
R1		0.7	BARREYRE 65 RVUE	7/66
R1 N		0.60	LOVELACE 66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS 9/66
R2	N*1/2(1400)	INTO (N SIGMA)/TOTAL	(PI2)/TOTAL	
R2			DOMINANT INEL DECAY	LOVELACE 66 RVUE 9/66

REFERENCES -- N*1/2(1400)

COCCONI 64 PL 8 134 *LILLETUHN, SCANLON, STAHLBRANDT, + //CERN
 ADELMAN 64 PRL 13 555 S L ADELMAN //CAMBRIDGE(CERN)
 ANKENBRANDT 65 NC 35 1052 ANKENBRANDT, CLYDE, CORK, KEEFE, KERTH, + //LRL
 BELLETTINI 65 PL 18 167 BELLETTINI, COCCONI, DIDDENS, + //CERN
 ANDERSON 66 PRL 16 955 *BLESER, COLLINS, FUJII, + //BNL, CARNEGIE
 BLAIR 66 PRL 17 789 *TAYLOR, CHAPMAN, +//HARWELL, QUEENMARY, RTHFD
 GELLERT 66 PRL 17 884 *SMITH, MOJICICKI, COLTON, SCHLEIN, +//LRL, UCLA
 ALMEIDA 66 BERKELEY CONF +RUSHBROOKE, + //CAMBRIDGE, HAMBURG
 ROPER 65 PR 138 B190 LD ROPER, RM WRIGHT, BT FELD //LRL-LVM, MIT IJP
 BARREYRE 65 PL 18 342 *BRICHAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 B1566 *ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BARREYRE 64 PL 8 137 *BRICHAN, VALLADAS, VILLET, + //SACLAY, CAFN IJ
 ADELMAN 65 PRL 14 1043 S L ADELMAN //CAMBRIDGE(CERN)
 DALITZ 65 PL 14 159 R H DALITZ, R G MOORHOUSE //OXF, RTHFD
 -- DALITZ 65 REVIEWS EARLY PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS RESULTS (AND DISCUSSES WHETHER THEY IN FACT REQUIRE THE EXISTENCE OF A RESONANCE).
 FRIDMAN 66 PL 23 386 *MAURER, MICHALON, + //STRASBOURG, HEIDEL IJP
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

N (1518) 62 N=1/2(1518), JP=3/2-1 I=1/2 D13

WE LIST MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES ALONE. THE PROXIMITY OF THE P11 AND S11 STATES MAKES THE DETERMINATION OF THE D13 PARAMETERS FROM LESS SOPHISTICATED METHODS (SUCH AS BUMPS IN TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS OR INVARIANT PASSES) SUBJECT TO ERROR. FOR REFERENCE TO SUCH EARLIER DETERMINATIONS, SEE THE LAST EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965).

62 N=1/2(1518) MASS (MEV)

M	*	1536.0	RUPER	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	*	1535.0	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	*	1530.0	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	*	1519.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

62 N=1/2(1518) WIDTH (MEV)

W	*	110.0	BARREYRE	65 RVUE		9/66
W	*	111.0	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE		9/66
W	*	102.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE		9/66

62 N=1/2(1518) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N=1/2(1518)	INTO PI N	S 8516		
P2	N=1/2(1518)	INTO N=3/2(1236) PI	L815 8		
P3	N=1/2(1518)	INTO N PI P1	S165 85 8		
P4	N=1/2(1518)+	INTO NEUTRON PI+	S175 8		
P5	N=1/2(1518)+	INTO PROTON PI+ P1-	S165 85 8		

62 N=1/2(1518) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N=1/2(1518)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	*	0.60	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	9/66
R1	*	0.6	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	9/66
R1	*	0.72	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	9/66

EXPERIMENTS DISAGREE ABOUT WHETHER THE N PI P1 MODE IS MAINLY N=3/2(1236) PI. IN ANY CASE THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE INELASTIC BRANCHING RATIOS ARE MODEL DEPENDENT AND OUGHT NOT BE TAKEN AS MORE THAN QUALITATIVE INDICATIONS OF TRUTH. ONLY OLSSON 66 AND KIRZ 66 DEFINITELY ASSOCIATED THE OBSERVED EFFECT WITH THE D13 WAVE.

R2 N=1/2(1518) INTO (N=3/2(1236) PI)/TOTAL (P4)/TOTAL

R2	DOMINANT INEL DECAY	OLSSON 66 RVUE	PI P TO PI P1 N	9/66	
R2	0.20	0.05	KIRZ 66 HBC 0	ASSUMING RI=0.72	9/66

R3 N=1/2(1518) INTO (N PI)/(N PI P1) (P1)/(P3)

R3	1.25	0.44	0.71	A-BURELLI 66 HBC	0	PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C	9/66
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R4 N=1/2(1518) INTO (N=3/2(1236) PI)/(N PI P1) (P2)/(P3)

R4	0.00	0.09		A-BURELLI 66 HBC			9/66
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R5 N=1/2(1518) INTO (NEUTRON P1+)/(P PI+ P1-) (P4)/(P5)

R5	0.77	0.45		ALEXANDER 66 HBC	+	PP 5.5 BEV/C	9/66
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REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1518)

RUPER 65 PR 138 8190 LD RUPER, RM WRIGHT, BT FELD //LRL-LVMR, MIT IJP
 BARREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 81566 +ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 OLSSON 66 PR 145 1309 M G OLSSON, G B YODH //WISC, MD
 ALLES-BC 66 NC (SUBMITTED) ALLES-BORELLI, FRNCH, FRISK, MICHEJDA //CERN IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 ALEXANDER 66 BERKELEY CONF ALEXANDER, BENARY, CZAPEK, + //WEIZMANN(CERN)
 KIRZ 66 PRIVATE COMM J KIRZ //LRL
 -- NUMBER EXTRACTED FROM DATA DISCUSSED IN KIRZ 63.

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
 SEE LAST EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLY REFERENCES.

KIRZ 63 PR 130 2481 J KIRZ, J SCHWARTZ, R D TRIPP //LRL
 CROUCH 65 DESY CONF II 21 + //BROWN, CEA, HARVARD, MIT, PADUVA, WEIZMANN
 DERADD 65 ATHENS CONF 244 +KENNEY, LANSKA, + //NCTRE DAME, KENTUCKY
 MERLG 66 P ROY SOC 289 489 J P MERLO, G VALLADAS //SACLAY
 -- THE ABOVE PAPERS DISCUSS INELASTIC CHANNELS NEAR THE RESONANCE.
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

N (1570) 63 N=1/2(1570), JP=1/2-1 I=1/2 S11

SEE NOTE IN MAIN TEXT ON S-WAVE BUMPS NEAR THRESHOLD.

63 N=1/2(1570) MASS (MEV)

M	*	1519.0	HENDRY	65 RVUE	ETA N + S11 PI N	9/66
M	*	1570.0	MICHAEL	66 RVUE	FITS BAREYRE S11	7/66
M	*	1557.0 OR 1565.0	UCHIYAMA	66 RVUE	FITS N ETA DATA	9/66
M	*	1561.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	*	1561.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

AS GIVEN. WITHOUT ARGAND DIAGRAM WE DONT KNOW HOW DETERMINED.

63 N=1/2(1570) WIDTH (MEV)

W	*	130.0	HENDRY	65 RVUE		9/66
W	*	130.0	MICHAEL	66 RVUE		7/66
W	*	156.0 OR 144.0	UCHIYAMA	66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS	9/66
W	*	180.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS	9/66

63 N=1/2(1570) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N=1/2(1570)	INTO PI N	S 8516		
P2	N=1/2(1570)	INTO N ETA	S17514		
P3	N=1/2(1570)	INTO N PI P1	S165 85 8		

63 N=1/2(1570) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N=1/2(1570)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL			
R1	*	0.69	HENDRY	65 RVUE	9/66	
R1	*	0.32	MICHAEL	66 RVUE	9/66	
R1	*	0.71	UCHIYAMA	66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS	9/66
R1	*	0.40	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS	9/66

R2 N=1/2(1570) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL (P2)/TOTAL

R2	DOMINANT INEL DECAY	HENDRY 65 RVUE		9/66
R2	0.68	MICHAEL 66 RVUE		9/66
R2	0.29 OR 0.71	UCHIYAMA 66 RVUE	SEE NOTE ON MASS	9/66

R3 N=1/2(1570) INTO (N PI P1)/TOTAL (P3)/TOTAL

R3	SMALL TRACE	LOVELACE 66 RVUE		9/66
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REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1570)

HENDRY 65 PL 18 171 A W HENDRY, R G MOORHOUSE //RTHFD
 -- REVIEWS EARLY PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES AND PI- P TO ETA N EXPERIMENTS. WE TAKE NUMBERS FROM THE SOLUTION USING BRANDSEN 65.
 BARREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 MICHAEL 66 PL 21 93 C MICHAEL //UXF
 UCHIYAMA 66 PR 149 1220 F UCHIYAMA-CAMPBELL, R K LOGAN //IILL IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BULCS 64 PRL 13 486 + //BROWN, BRANDEIS, HARVARD, MIT, PADUVA I
 RICHARDS 66 PRL 16 1221 +CHIU, EANDI, HELMHOLZ, KENNEY, + //LRL, HAWAII 7/66
 -- BULCS 64 AND RICHARDS 66 ARE EXPERIMENTS ON PI- P TO ETA N NEAR THRESHOLD. THEY ARE IN SOME DISAGREEMENT.
 BRANDSEN 65 PR 139 81566 +ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 -- BASIS OF NUMBERS WE QUOTE FROM HENDRY 65.
 PREPOST 65 DESY CONF II 152 R PREPOST, D LUNDQUIST, D OLIN //STANFORD
 BACCI 66 PRL 16 157 +PENSO, SALVINI, MENCUCINI, +//HOME, FRASCATI
 -- PREPOST 65 AND BACCI 66 ARE EXPERIMENTS ON ETA PHOTOPRODUCTION NEAR THRESHOLD.
 THE FOLLOWING THREE ARE ANALYSES OF ETA PRODUCTION NEAR THRESHOLD --
 DOBSON 66 PR 146 1022 P N DOBSON //HAWAII
 MINAMI 66 PR 147 1123 S MINAMI //OSAKA
 BALL 66 PR 149 1191 J S BALL //UCLA
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

N (1670) 64 N=1/2(1670), JP=5/2-1 I=1/2 D15

UNTANGLED FROM THE 1688 MEV BUMP BY DUKE 65 AND PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES. SEE THE NOTE ON THE N=1/2(1688).

64 N=1/2(1670) MASS (MEV)

M	*	1674.0	DUKE	65 CNTR	PI+- P EL DSIG, P	7/66
M	*	1690.0	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	*	1650.0	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	*	1652.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

APPROX

64 N=1/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

W	*	100.0	DUKE	65 CNTR		7/66
W	*	150.0	BARREYRE	65 RVUE		9/66
W	*	134.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE		9/66

64 N=1/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N=1/2(1670)	INTO PI N	S 8516		
P2	N=1/2(1670)	INTO N ETA	S17514		
P3	N=1/2(1670)	INTO LAMBDA K	S18511		
P4	N=1/2(1670)	INTO N=3/2(1236) PI	L815 8		

64 N=1/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N=1/2(1670)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	*	0.42	DUKE	65 CNTR	7/66
R1	*	0.52	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	9/66
R1	*	0.40	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	9/66
R1	*	0.40	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	9/66

SEE NOTE PRECEDING THE N=1/2(1688) INELASTIC DECAY MODE MEASUREMENTS.

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1670)

DUKE 65 PRL 15 468 +JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, PRENTICE, + //RTHFD, UXF IJP
 BARREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +ODONNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

N (1688) 65 N=1/2(1688), JP=5/2+1 I=1/2 F15

WE LIST MASS, WIDTH, AND ELASTICITY FROM PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES ALONE. THE PROXIMITY OF THE D15 AND F15 STATES MAKES THE DETERMINATION OF THE F15 PARAMETERS FROM LESS SOPHISTICATED METHODS (SUCH AS BUMPS IN TOTAL CROSS SECTIONS) SUBJECT TO SERIOUS ERROR. FOR REFERENCE TO SUCH EARLY DETERMINATIONS, SEE THE LAST EDITION (RMP 37, 633, 1965).

65 N=1/2(1688) MASS (MEV)

M	*	1688.0	DUKE	65 CNTR	PI+- P EL DSIG, P	7/66
M	*	1695.0	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	*	1680.0	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	*	1672.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

APPROX

65 N=1/2(1688) WIDTH (MEV)

W	*	100.0	DUKE	65 CNTR	VERY ENERGY DEP	7/66
W	*	120.0	BARREYRE	65 RVUE		9/66
W	*	104.0	LOVELACE	66 RVUE		9/66

65 N=1/2(1688) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	N=1/2(1688)	INTO PI N	S 8516		
P2	N=1/2(1688)	INTO N ETA	S17514		
P3	N=1/2(1688)	INTO LAMBDA K	S18511		
P4	N=1/2(1688)	INTO N=3/2(1236) PI	L815 8		
P5	N=1/2(1688)	INTO N PI P1	S165 85 8		
P6	N=1/2(1688)+	INTO NEUTRON PI+	S175 8		
P7	N=1/2(1688)+	INTO PROTON PI+ P1-	S165 85 8		
P8	N=1/2(1688)+	INTO N=3/2(1236)++ P1-	L815 8		

65 N=1/2(1688) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	N=1/2(1688)	INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	*	0.80	DUKE	65 CNTR	7/66
R1	*	0.62	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	9/66
R1	*	0.61	BRANDSEN	65 RVUE	9/66
R1	*	0.66	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	9/66

WE LIST MEASUREMENTS OF THE INELASTIC DECAY MODES OF THE 1688 MEV BUMP. SUCH MEASUREMENTS HAVE NOT UNTANGLED THE D15 AND F15 (AND POSSIBLE S11) COMPONENTS. IT IS CLEAR THAT BOTH D15 AND F15 DECAY ALOT INTO N PI P1. THERE IS SOME DISAGREEMENT ABOUT WHETHER THIS IS DOMINATED BY N=3/2(1236) PI. IN ANY CASE THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE BRANCHING RATIO TO THIS FINAL STATE ARE MODEL DEPENDENT AND OUGHT NOT BE TAKEN AS MORE THAN QUALITATIVE INDICATIONS OF TRUTH.

R2	N=1/2(1688) INTO (N ETA)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL	
R2	0.025 OR LESS KRAEMER 64 DBC + PI+D 1.23 BEV/C		9/66
R2	0.042 OR LESS (95PC CL) A-BORELLI 66 HBC + PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C		9/66
R3	N=1/2(1688) INTO (N ETA)/(PI N)	(P2)/(P1)	
R3	0.027 OR LESS HEUSCH 66 RVUE + PIC, ETA PHOTO		9/66
R4	N=1/2(1688) INTO (LAMBDA K)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL	
R4	0.013 OR LESS (95PC CL) A-BORELLI 66 HBC +		9/66
R5	N=1/2(1688) INTO (N PI)/(N PI P1)	(P1)/(P5)	
R5	1.25 OR LESS (95PC CL) A-BORELLI 66 HBC +		9/66
R6	N=1/2(1688) INTO (N=3/2(1236) P1)/(N PI P1)	(P4)/(P5)	
R6	NO EVIDENCE A-BURELLI 66 HBC +		9/66
R7	N=1/2(1688) INTO (NEUTRON P1+1/2(P PI+ P1-))	(P6)/(P7)	
R7	0.67 0.04 ALEXANDER 66 HBC + PP 5.5 BEV/C		9/66
R8	N=1/2(1688) INTO (N=1(236)+ P1-1/2(P PI+ P1-))	(P8)/(P7)	
R8	0.7 0.3 ALEXANDER 66 HBC +		9/66
R8	1.0 0.3 ALMEIDA 66 HBC + PP 10 BEV/C		9/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1688)

KRAEMER 64 PR 136 8476 +MACANSKY, + //J HOPKINS, NESTERN, WOODSTOCK I
 DUKE 65 PRL 15 468 +JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, PRENTICE, + //RTHFD, OXF IJP
 BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICHAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +ODDUNNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 HEUSCH 66 PRL 17 1019 C A HEUSCH, C Y PRESCOTT, R F DASHEN //CIT
 ALLES-BE 66 NG (SUBMITTED) ALLES-BORELLI, FRENCH, FRISK, MICHEIDA //ZERN
 ALMEIDA 66 BERKELEY CONF +RUSHBROOKE, + //CANVSH, DESY(CERN)
 ALEXANDE 66 BERKELEY CONF ALEXANDER, BENARY, CZEPEK, + //WILZMANN(CERN)

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.
 SEE LAST EDITION (IMP 37, 633, 1965) FOR EARLY REFERENCES.

CROUCH 65 DESY CONF II 21 + //BROWN, CEA, HARVARD, MIT, PADOVA, WEIZMANN
 DERADO 65 ATHENS CONF 244 +KENNEY, LAMSA, + //NOTRE DAME, KENTUCKY
 MERLO 66 P ROY SOC 289 489 J P MERLO, G VALLADAS //SACLAY
 --- THE ABOVE PAPERS DISCUSS INELASTIC CHANNELS NEAR THE BUMP.
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

N(1700) 66 N=1/2(1700, JP=1/2-) I=1/2 S11

EXISTENCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. SEE LOVELACE 66.

M	1695.0	BRANDSEN 65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66
M	1700.0	MICHAEL 66 RVUE	FITS BAREYRE S11	7/66

66 N=1/2(1700) WIDTH (MEV) -----				
W	240.0	MICHAEL 66 RVUE		7/66

66 N=1/2(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----				
P1	N=1/2(1700) INTO PI N	S 8S16		
P2	N=1/2(1700) INTO N ETA	S17S14		
P3	N=1/2(1700) INTO LAMBDA K	S18S11		

66 N=1/2(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS -----				
R1	N=1/2(1700) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	1.0 APPROX MICHAEL 66 RVUE			7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(1700)

BAREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BRICHAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 BRANDSEN 65 PL 19 420 +ODDUNNELL, MOORHOUSE //DURHAM, RTHFD IJP
 MICHAEL 66 PL 21 93 C MICHAEL //OXF
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN
 --- LOVELACE 66 QUESTIONS THE EXISTENCE OF THIS SECOND S11 RESONANCE.

N(2190) 71 N=1/2(2190, JP=7/2-) I=1/2

M	2190.0	DIDDENS 63 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	
M	2210.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	
M	2190.0	YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR	PI- P DSG + PCL	7/66

71 N=1/2(2190) WIDTH (MEV) -----				
W	200.0	DIDDENS 63 CNTR		7/66
W	200.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE		7/66
W	220.0	YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR		7/66

71 N=1/2(2190) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----				
P1	N=1/2(2190) INTO PI N	S 8S16		
P2	N=1/2(2190) INTO LAMBDA K	S18S11		

71 N=1/2(2190) BRANCHING RATIOS -----				
R1	N=1/2(2190) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	0.3 APPROX DIDDENS 63 CNTR			7/66
R1	0.3 APPROX YOKOSAWA 66 CNTR			7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(2190)

DIDDENS 63 PRL 10 262 +JENKINS, KYCIA, RILEY //BNL I
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
 YOKOSAWA 66 PRL 16 714 +SUNA, HILL, ESTERLING, BOOTH //ARG, CHI JP

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CARRCLL 66 PRL 16 288 +CURBETT, DAMERELL, MIDDLEPAS, + //RTHFD, OXF J-L
 KORMANYO 66 PRL 16 709 KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, + //MICH, ARG P
 BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

N(2650) 72 N=1/2(2650, JP=1/2-) I=1/2

FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE AFTER LISTINGS.

72 N=1/2(2650) MASS (MEV) -----				
M	2700.0	ALVAREZ 64 CNTR	PI PHOTOPROD	
M	2600.0	WAHLIG 64 SPK C	PI+P CH EX	
M	2660.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	
M	2649.0	CITRON 66 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66

72 N=1/2(2650) WIDTH (MEV) -----				
W	100.0	ALVAREZ 64 CNTR		
W	200.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE		7/66
W	360.0	CITRON 66 CNTR		7/66

72 N=1/2(2650) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----				
P1	N=1/2(2650) INTO PI N	S 8S16		
P2	N=1/2(2650) INTO LAMBDA K	S18S11		

72 N=1/2(2650) BRANCHING RATIOS -----				
R1	N=1/2(2650) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	0.0703 0.0045 CITRON 66 CNTR	ASSUMING J=1/2		7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(2650)

ALVAREZ 64 PRL 12 710 +BAR-YAM, KERN, LUCKEY, OSBORNE, + //MIT, CEA
 WAHLIG 64 PRL 13 103 +MANNELL, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, + //MIT
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
 CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, + //BNL I
 BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

N(3030)

73 N=1/2(3030, JP=15/2-) I=1/2

EVIDENCE FOR EXISTENCE NOT COMPLETELY CONCLUSIVE. FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE FOLLOWING LISTINGS.

73 N=1/2(3030) MASS (MEV) -----				
M	3080.0	HOHLER 64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	7/66
M	3030.0	CITRON 66 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66

73 N=1/2(3030) WIDTH (MEV) -----				
W	400.0	CITRON 66 CNTR		7/66

73 N=1/2(3030) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----				
P1	N=1/2(3030) INTO PI N	S 8S16		

73 N=1/2(3030) BRANCHING RATIOS -----				
R1	N=1/2(3030) INTO (PI N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	0.0070 CITRON 66 CNTR	ASSUMING J=15/2		7/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(3030)				
HOHLER 64 PL 12 149	G HOHLER, J GIESECKE	//KARLSRUHE I		
CITRON 66 PR 144 1101	+GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, +	//BNL I		
BARGER 66 PRL 16 913	V BARGER, D CLINE	//MISC P		

N(3245)

74 N=1/2(3245, JP=)

EXISTENCE ONLY TENTATIVE. I-SPIN NOT DETERMINED BUT NARROW WIDTH PRECLUDES IDENTIFICATION WITH N=3/2(3230). OMITTED FROM TABLE.

74 N=1/2(3245) MASS (MEV) -----				
M	3245.0	10.0	KORMANYOS 66 CNTR	PI+P EL AT 180 D 7/66

74 N=1/2(3245) WIDTH (MEV) -----				
W	35.0	OR LESS	KORMANYOS 66 CNTR	7/66

74 N=1/2(3245) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----				
P1	N=1/2(3245) INTO PI N	S 8S16		

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(3245)				
KORMANYO 66 PRL 16 709	KORMANYOS, KRISCH, OFALLON, +	//MICH, ARG		

N(3695)

75 N=1/2(3695, JP=) I=1/2

EVIDENCE PRELIMINARY AND NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

75 N=1/2(3695) MASS (MEV) -----				
M	3694.0	7.0	BARTKE 66 HBC + PI+P 8 PRONGS	9/66

75 N=1/2(3695) WIDTH (MEV) -----				
W	46.0	23.0	BARTKE 66 HBC +	9/66

REFERENCES -- N=1/2(3695)				
BARTKE 66 BERKELEY CONF	+CZYZEWSKI, DANYSH, ESKREYS, +	//KRAKOW(CERN) I		

Δ (1236) 81 N=3/2(1236, JP=3/2+) I=3/2 P33

M	1234.0		ROPER	65 RVUE	C+PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	
M++	1236.0	0.55	OLSSON	65 RVUE	TOTAL-SIGMA DATA	
M++	1232.0	6.0	FERRI-LUZ	65 HBC	K+P TO KC P PI+	
M++	1233.4	4.4	GIDAL	66 DBC	D D TO NN(NN) I	7/66
M+	1236.0		DEANS	66 RVUE	P1+P TOTAL	7/66
MO	1236.45	0.65	OLSSON	65 RVUE	C	
M-	1241.3	5.1	GIDAL	66 DBC	-	7/66

81 N*(0) - N*(++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	0.45	0.85	OLSSON	65 RVUE	
R	REDUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.				

81 N*(-) - N*(++) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	7.9	6.8	GIDAL	66 DBC	
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81 N=3/2(1236) WIDTH (MEV)

M++	120.0	2.0	OLSSON	65 RVUE	++
M++	125.0	30.0	FERRI-LUZ	65 HBC	++
M++	124.0	14.0	GIDAL	66 DBC	++
M++	121.0		DEANS	66 RVUE	++
MO	119.6	2.4	OLSSON	65 RVUE	C
M-	149.0	18.0	GIDAL	66 DBC	-

81 N=3/2(1236) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI N=3/2(1236) INTO PI N S 8516

REFERENCES -- N=3/2(1236)

OLSSON 65 PRL 14 118 M G OLSSON //WISC
 FERRO-LU 65 NC 36 1101 FERRO-LUZZI, GEORGE, + //CERN
 ROPER 65 PR 138 B190 L D ROPER, K M WRIGHT, B T FELD //LRL, MIT JP
 GIDAL 66 PR 141 1261 G GIDAL, A KERNAN, S KIM //LRL
 DEANS 66 PREPRINT S R DEANS, W G HOLLADAY //VANDERBILT

FOR EXTENSIVE REFERENCES TO DATA AND PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSES TILL 1965, SEE ROPER 65, ESPECIALLY APPENDIX II.

Δ (1670) 82 N=3/2(1670, JP=1/2-) I=3/2 S31

M	1648.0	12.0	DEVLIN	65 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	
M	1665.0		BARREYRE	65 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	7/66
M	1692.0		LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

82 N=3/2(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

W	201.0	74.0	DEVLIN	65 CNTR	VERY ASYMMETRIC	7/66
W	130.0		BARREYRE	65 RVUE		9/66
W	230.0		LOVELACE	66 RVUE		9/66

82 N=3/2(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI N=3/2(1670) INTO PI N S 8516

82 N=3/2(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

RI	0.56	DEVLIN	65 CNTR	(PI1)/TOTAL
RI	0.33	BARREYRE	65 RVUE	
RI	0.44	LOVELACE	66 RVUE	

REFERENCES -- N=3/2(1670)

DEVLIN 65 PRL 14 1031 T J DEVLIN, J SOLOMON, G BERTSCH //PRINCETON I
 BARREYRE 65 PL 18 342 + BKICMAN, STIRLING, VILLET //SACLAY IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CARRUTHE 60 PRL 4 303 P CARRUTHERS //CORNELL I
 DEVLIN 62 PR 125 690 T J DEVLIN, B J MOYER, V PEREZ-MENDEZ //LRL I
 HELLAND 64 PR 134 B1062 + DEVLIN, HAGGE, LONGO, MOYER, WOOD //LRL I
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

Δ (1920) 83 N=3/2(1920, JP=7/2+) I=3/2

M	1922.0		COOL	56 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66
M	1912.0	15.0	BRISSON	61 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66
M N	1956.0		LAYSON	63 RVUE	PI P TOTAL, EL	7/66

83 N=3/2(1920) MASS (MEV)

ASSUMES AN N=3/2(1855).

M	1920.0		HOHLER	64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	7/66
M	1900.0	9.0	DEVLIN	65 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66
M	1920.0		DUKE	65 CNTR	PI+ P EL, POLAR	7/66
M	1950.0		YOKOSAWA	66 CNTR	PI+ P DISG + PCL	7/66
M	1950.0		LOVELACE	66 RVUE	PHASE-SHIFT ANAL	9/66

83 N=3/2(1920) WIDTH (MEV)

W	170.0		HOHLER	64 RVUE		7/66
W	256.0	39.0	DEVLIN	65 CNTR		7/66
W	170.0		DUKE	65 CNTR		7/66
W	200.0		YOKOSAWA	66 CNTR		7/66
W	250.0		LOVELACE	66 RVUE		9/66

83 N=3/2(1920) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI N=3/2(1920) INTO PI N S 8516
 P2 N=3/2(1920) INTO SIGMA K S20S10
 P3 N=3/2(1920) INTO N=3/2(1236) PI L81S 8

83 N=3/2(1920) BRANCHING RATIOS

RI	0.33	LAYSON	63 RVUE	(PI1)/TOTAL	7/66	
RI	0.73	OR LESS	HOHLER	63 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	7/66
RI	0.57		DEVLIN	65 CNTR		7/66
RI	0.41		DUKE	65 CNTR	VERY ENERGY DEP	7/66
RI	0.4	APPROX	YOKOSAWA	66 CNTR		7/66
RI	0.50		LOVELACE	66 RVUE		9/66

REFERENCES -- N=3/2(1920)

COOL 56 PR 103 1082 R COOL, D PICCIONI, D CLARK //BNL I
 BRISSON 61 NC 19 210 +DETDEUF, FALK-VAIRANT, VAN ROSSUM, + //SACLAY I
 LAYSON 63 NC 27 724 W M LAYSON //CERN IJP
 HOHLER 63 NP 48 470 G HOHLER, G EBEL //KARLSRUHE I
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
 DEVLIN 65 PRL 14 1031 T J DEVLIN, J SOLOMON, G BERTSCH //PRINCETON I
 DUKE 65 PRL 15 468 +JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, PRENTICE, + //KTHFD, OXF IJP
 HOLLADAY 65 PR 139 B1348 W G HOLLADAY //VANDERBILT
 YOKOSAWA 66 PRL 16 714 +SUWA, HILL, ESTERLING, BOOTH //ARG, CHI IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

R2 N=3/2(1920) INTO (SIGMA K)/TOTAL (P2)/TOTAL
 R2 SEEN HOLLADAY 65 RVUE PI+P DATA 11/66

R3 N=3/2(1920) INTO (N=3/2(1236) PI1)/TOTAL (P3)/TOTAL
 R3 DOMINANT INEL DECAY LOVELACE 66 RVUE 9/66

REFERENCES -- N=3/2(1920)

COOL 56 PR 103 1082 R COOL, D PICCIONI, D CLARK //BNL I
 BRISSON 61 NC 19 210 +DETDEUF, FALK-VAIRANT, VAN ROSSUM, + //SACLAY I
 LAYSON 63 NC 27 724 W M LAYSON //CERN IJP
 HOHLER 63 NP 48 470 G HOHLER, G EBEL //KARLSRUHE I
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
 DEVLIN 65 PRL 14 1031 T J DEVLIN, J SOLOMON, G BERTSCH //PRINCETON I
 DUKE 65 PRL 15 468 +JONES, KEMP, MURPHY, PRENTICE, + //KTHFD, OXF IJP
 HOLLADAY 65 PR 139 B1348 W G HOLLADAY //VANDERBILT
 YOKOSAWA 66 PRL 16 714 +SUWA, HILL, ESTERLING, BOOTH //ARG, CHI IJP
 LOVELACE 66 BERKELEY CONF C LOVELACE //CERN IJP

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

HELLAND 64 PR 134 B1062 +DEVLIN, HAGGE, LONGO, MOYER, WOOD //LRL IJP
 AMILG 64 NC 33 473 P AMILG, C LOVELACE //MPCOL IJP
 DONNACHI 66 BERKELEY CONF DONNACHIE, KIRSOPP, LEA, LOVELACE //CERN IJP
 -- NUMBERS OF LOVELACE 66 ARE BASED ON THIS PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS.

Δ (2420) 84 N=3/2(2420, JP=11/2+) I=3/2

FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE AFTER LISTINGS.

M	2360.0		DIDDENS	63 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	
M	2520.0	40.0	ALVAREZ	64 CNTR	PI PHOTOPROD	7/66
M	2400.0		WAHLIG	64 SPRK C	PI+ P CH EX	
M	2440.0		HOHLER	64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL	7/66
M	2423.0	10.0	CITRON	66 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66

84 N=3/2(2420) WIDTH (MEV)

W	200.0		DIDDENS	63 CNTR		7/66
W	245.0		HOHLER	64 RVUE		7/66
W	310.0	20.0	CITRON	66 CNTR		7/66

84 N=3/2(2420) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI N=3/2(2420) INTO PI N S 8516
 P2 N=3/2(2420) INTO SIGMA K S20S10

84 N=3/2(2420) BRANCHING RATIOS

RI	0.067	APPROX	DIDDENS	63 CNTR	ASSUMING J=11/2	7/66
RI	0.113	0.0036	CITRON	66 CNTR	ASSUMING J=11/2	7/66

REFERENCES -- N=3/2(2420)

DIDDENS 63 PRL 10 262 +JENKINS, KYCIA, RILEY //BNL I
 ALVAREZ 64 PRL 12 710 +BAK-YAM, KERN, LUCKEY, OSBORNE, + //MIT, CEA
 WAHLIG 64 PRL 13 403 +MANNELLI, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, + //MIT
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
 CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, + //BNL I
 BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE //WISC P

Δ (2850) 85 N=3/2(2850, JP=15/2+) I=3/2

FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE AFTER LISTINGS.

M	2700.0		APPROX	WAHLIG	64 SPRK C	PI+ P CH EX
M	2870.0			HOHLER	64 RVUE	DATA + DISP REL
M	2850.0	12.0		CITRON	66 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL
M	2850.0			BARDADIN	66 HBC	++ N* TO P + 3 PIS

85 N=3/2(2850) WIDTH (MEV)

W	400.0	40.0	CITRON	66 CNTR		7/66
W	150.0		BARDADIN	66 HBC	++	7/66

85 N=3/2(2850) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI N=3/2(2850) INTO PI N S 8516
 P2 N=3/2(2850) INTO P PI PI S16S 85 S 8

85 N=3/2(2850) BRANCHING RATIOS

RI	0.0314	0.0025	CITRON	66 CNTR	ASSUMING J=15/2	7/66
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REFERENCES -- N=3/2(2850)

WAHLIG 64 PRL 13 103 +MANNELLI, SODICKSON, FACKLER, WARD, + //MIT
 HOHLER 64 PL 12 149 G HOHLER, J GIESECKE //KARLSRUHE I
 CITRON 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH, KYCIA, LEONTIC, PHILLIPS, + //BNL I
 BARDADIN 66 PL 21 357 +BARDADIN, OTHINOWSKA, DANYSZ, + //WARSAW
 BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE //WISC P

Δ (3230) 86 N=3/2(3230, JP=19/2+) I=3/2

EVIDENCE FOR EXISTENCE NOT COMPLETELY CONCLUSIVE. FOR JP ASSIGNMENT SEE BARGER 66 AND NOTE FOLLOWING LISTINGS.

M	3230.0			CITRON	66 CNTR	PI+ P TOTAL	7/66
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86 N=3/2(3230) WIDTH (MEV)

W	440.0			CITRON	66 CNTR		7/66
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86 N=3/2(3230) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

PI N=3/2(3230) INTO PI N S 8516

86 N=3/2(3230) BRANCHING RATIOS
 RI N=3/2(3230) INTO (P1 N)/TOTAL (P1)/TOTAL
 RI 0.0063 CITRON 66 CNTR ASSUMING J=19/2 7/66

REFERENCES -- N=3/2(3230)

CITRCN 66 PR 144 1101 +GALBRAITH,KYCIA,LEONTIC,PHILLIPS, +//BNL I
 BARGER 66 PRL 16 913 V BARGER, D CLINE //MISC P

N_{8/2}(1560)

91 N=5/2(1560, JP=) I=5/2
 PROBABLE KINEMATIC EFFECT. SEE DASH 66, CONTE 66, AND ALEXANDER 66. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

91 N=5/2(1560) MASS (MEV)
 M 1560.0 20.0 GOLDHABER 64 HBC +++3.65 BEV/C PI+ P 7/66
 M 1570.0 ALEXANDER 66 HBC +++PP 4PI 5.5 BEV/C 9/66

91 N=5/2(1560) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 220.0 20.0 GOLDHABER 64 HBC +++ 7/66
 W 140.0 ALEXANDER 66 HBC +++ 9/66

91 N=5/2(1560) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 N=5/2(1560) INTO N P1 P1 S165 8S B
 P2 N=5/2(1560) INTO N=3/2(1236) P1 L815 8

REFERENCES -- N=5/2(1560)

GOLDHABE 64 DUBNA CONF I 480 G+S GOLDHABER,OHALLORAN,SHEN //LRL(BNL) I
 DASH 65 LRL UC10-2752 J DASH, G GOLDHABER, J SMINHART //LRL
 CONTE 66 BERKELEY CONF +CAMERL,RATTI,ROSSO, +//GENOVA,MILANO,OXF
 ALEXANDE 66 BERKELEY CONF ALEXANDER,BENARY,CZAPEK, +//HEIZMANN(CERN)

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

ALEXANDE 65 PRL 15 207 ALEXANDER,BENARY,REUTER, +//HEIZMANN(CERN) I
 -- REPLACED BY ALEXANDER 66.

Z₀(1865)

96 Z=0(1865, JP=) I=0
 IT IS NOT ESTABLISHED THAT THIS EFFECT IS A RESONANCE. HOWEVER IF SUCH A LARGE EFFECT APPEARED IN A PI N OR KBAR N CHANNEL IT WOULD IMMEDIATELY BE TAKEN AS A RESONANCE. WE INCLUDE IT IN THE TABLE UNTIL A PLAUSIBLE ALTERNATE INTERPRETATION IS PUT FORTH.

96 Z=0(1865) MASS (MEV)
 M 1863.0 COOL 66 CNTR + K+P, D TCTAL 7/66

96 Z=0(1865) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 150.0 COOL 66 CNTR + 7/66

96 Z=0(1865) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Z=0(1865) INTO K N S10S17
 P2 Z=0(1865) INTO K+(892) N L81516

REFERENCES -- Z=0(1865)

COOL 66 PRL 17 102 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI,LUNDBY, +//BNL I

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BLAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +BOKLER,BROWN,G+S GOLDHABER,HIRATA, +//LRL
 -- PRELIMINARY RESULTS INDICATING THAT INELASTIC CHANNELS ARE NOT AS DOMINANT AS IN THE I=1 EFFECT (SEE THE Z=1(1910) BELOW).

Z₁(1910)

97 Z=1(1910, JP=) I=1
 ESSENTIALLY ALL THE EFFECT IS DUE TO A BUMP IN THE KN* CHANNEL NEAR ITS THRESHOLD. ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS IN THIS CHANNEL INDICATE THE PREDOMINANCE OF THE P3/2 STATE IN THE K N* (AND THUS ALSO IN THE K N) SYSTEM. HOWEVER IT MAY BE POSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND THIS CHANNEL WITHOUT INVOKING RESONANT BEHAVIOR -- SEE BLAND 66. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

97 Z=1(1910) MASS (MEV)
 M 1910.0 20.0 COOL 66 CNTR ++ K+P TUFAL 7/66

97 Z=1(1910) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 180.0 COOL 66 CNTR ++ 7/66

97 Z=1(1910) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Z=1(1910) INTO K N S10S16
 P2 Z=1(1910) INTO N=3/2(1236) K L81510

REFERENCES -- Z=1(1910)

COOL 66 PRL 17 102 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,LI,LUNDBY, +//BNL I
 BLAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +BOKLER,BROWN,G+S GOLDHABER,KADYK, +//LRL I

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

LEA 66 PL 23 380 LEA, MARTIN, DADES //COPENHAGEN,NORDITA
 -- PRELIMINARY PHASE-SHIFT ANALYSIS. THE ONLY WAVE WITH POSITIVE AND INCREASING PHASE IS THE P1/2.

Δ(1405)

37 Y=0(1405, JP=1/2-) I=0
 THIS RESONANCE CAN BE IDENTIFIED WITH THE VIRTUAL BOUND STATE IN THE KBAR-N SYSTEM DEDUCED FROM THE I=0 SCATTERING LENGTH DETERMINED FROM LOW ENERGY K-P INTERACTIONS. THE DIFFICULTIES IN EXTRAPOLATING FROM THE PHYSICAL REGION TO THE RESONANCE LOCATION ARE DISCUSSED BY DALITZ 66. THE PARAMETERS ARISING FROM ZERO-EFFECTIVE-RANGE FITS ARE MODEL DEPENDENT AND SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN AS SERIOUSLY AS THE SMALL QUOTED ERRORS SUGGEST. SEE THE NOTE IN THE MAIN TEXT ON S-WAVE BUMPS NEAR THRESHOLD.

37 Y=0(1405) MASS (MEV)
 M 1405.0 ALSTON 61 HBC K-P 1.15 BEV/C
 M 1410.0 ALEXANDER 62 HBC PI-P 2.1 BEV/C
 M 1405.0 ALSTON 62 HBC K-P 1.2-5 BEV/C
 M 1400.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC PBAR P 3-4 BEV/C 7/66
 M 1382.0 8.0 ENGLER 65 HODC PI-P, PI+D 1.68 7/66
 M 1410.7 1.0 KIM 65 HBC 0-EFF-RANGE FIT 7/66
 M N 1409.6 1.7 SAKITT 65 HBC 0-EFF-RANGE FIT 7/66
 M N DATA OF SAKITT ARE USED IN FIT BY KITTEL.
 M N 1407.5 1.2 KITTEL 66 HBC 0-EFF-RANGE FIT 7/66

37 Y=0(1405) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 20.0 ALSTON 61 HBC 7/66
 W 35.0 ALEXANDER 62 HBC
 W 50.0 ALSTON 62 HBC 7/66
 W 60.0 20.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 7/66
 W 89.0 20.0 ENGLER 65 HODC 7/66
 W 37.0 3.2 KIM 65 HBC 7/66
 W N 28.2 4.1 SAKITT 65 HBC 7/66
 W N DATA OF SAKITT ARE USED IN FIT BY KITTEL.
 W N 34.1 4.1 KITTEL 66 HBC 7/66

37 Y=0(1405) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y=0(1405) INTO SIGMA PI S20S 8

REFERENCES -- Y=0(1405)

ALSTON 61 PRL 6 698 +ALVAREZ,EBERHARD,GOOD,GRAZIANO, +//LRL I
 ALEXANDE 62 PRL 8 447 ALEXANDER,KALFLEISEH,MILLER,SMITH //LRL I
 ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311 +ALVAREZ,FERRO-LUZZI,ROSENFELD, +//LRL I
 MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735 +PEIMEZAS, +//BIRMINGHAM,CERN,EP,IMPCOL,SACLAY
 ENGLER 65 PRL 15 224 +FISK,KRAEMER,MELTZER,WESTGAARD, +//CRNG,BNL IJ
 KIM 65 PRL 14 29 J K KIM //CULMANTA IJP
 SAKITT 65 PR 139 8719 +CAY,GLASSER,SEEMAN,FRIEDMAN, +//MD,LRL IJP
 KITTEL 66 PL 21 349 W KITTEL, G OTTER, I WACEK //VIENNA IJP
 DALITZ 66 PREPRINT DALITZ, WONG, RAJASEKARAN //OXFORD,BOMBAY

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

ABRAMS 65 PR 139 8454 G S ABRAMS, B SECHI-ZORN //MO IJP
 KADYK 66 PRL 17 999 +UREN, G+S GOLDHABER, TRILLING //LRL IJP
 DONALD 66 PL 22 711 +EDWARDS, LYS, NISAR, MOORE //LIVERPOOL
 -- ABRAMS 65, KADYK 66, AND DONALD 66 SUPPORT THOSE EFFECTIVE-RANGE-FIT SOLUTIONS GIVING AN I=0 S1/2 RESONANCE.

Δ(1520)

38 Y=0(1520, JP=3/2-) I=0
 38 Y=0(1520) MASS (MEV)
 M 1519.4 2.0 WATSON 63 HBC K-P ALL CHANNELS
 M 145 1517.2 3.0 GALTIERI 63 HBC K-D 1.51 BEV/C
 M 29 1520.0 4.0 ALMEIDA 64 HBC K-P 1.45 BEV/C
 M 1511.0 15.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC PBAR P 3-4 BEV/C 7/66

38 Y=0(1520) WIDTH (MEV)
 W 16.4 2.0 WATSON 63 HBC 7/66
 W 19.0 19.0 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 9/66
 W 18.0 OR LESS HARDY 66 HBC

38 Y=0(1520) PARTIAL DECAY MODES
 P1 Y=0(1520) INTO KBAR N S11S17
 P2 Y=0(1520) INTO SIGMA PI S20S 8
 P3 Y=0(1520) INTO LAMBDA PI PI S18S 8S 8

38 Y=0(1520) PARTIAL WIDTHS (MEV)
 W1 Y=0(1520) INTO KBAR N (P1)
 W1 4.8 0.5 WATSON 63 HBC
 W2 Y=0(1520) INTO SIGMA PI (P2)
 W2 9.0 1.0 WATSON 63 HBC

38 Y=0(1520) BRANCHING RATIOS
 R1 Y=0(1520) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL (P1)/TOTAL
 R1 0.47 0.09 HESS 66 HBC PI-P 1.6-4 BEV/C 9/66
 R2 Y=0(1520) INTO (SIGMA PI)/TOTAL (P2)/TOTAL
 R2 0.45 0.04 HARDY 66 HBC 9/66
 R3 Y=0(1520) INTO (KBAR N)/(SIGMA PI) (P1)/(P2)
 R3 0.58 0.26 MUSGRAVE 65 HBC 7/66
 R4 Y=0(1520) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI) (P2)/(P3)
 R4 4.5 1.0 ARMENTEROS 65 HBC 7/66
 R4 4.8 1.2 UHLIG 66 HBC K-P .9-1.0 BEV/C 9/66

REFERENCES -- Y=0(1520)

WATSON 63 PR 131 2248 M B WATSON, M FERRO-LUZZI, R D TRIPP //LRL IJP
 GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI A HUSSAIN,AD TRIPP//LRL IJP
 ALMEIDA 64 PL 9 204 S P ALMEIDA, G R LYNCH //CERN
 MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735 +PEIMEZAS, +//BIRMINGHAM,CERN,EP,IMPCOL,SACLAY
 ARMENTEROS 65 PL 19 338 ARMENTEROS,F-LUZZI, +//CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY
 HARDY 66 UCRL-16788 THESIS L W HARDY //LRL
 HESS 66 UCRL-16832 THESIS R I HESS //LRL
 UHLIG 66 PR (ACCEPTED) +CHARLTON,CUNDON,GLASSER,YUDH, +//MD,LSNL

Δ (1670)

40 Y*(1670, JP=1/2-) I=0
SEE NOTE IN MAIN TEXT ON S-WAVE BUMPS NEAR THRESHOLD.

40 Y*(1670) MASS (MEV)

M	1680.0	Y-CHANG BERLEY	64 PBC	PI-PRP 7-8 BEV/C	7/66
M	1670.0	BERLEY	65 HBC	K-P TO LAM ETA	7/66

40 Y*(1670) WIDTH (MEV)

M	20.0	DR LESS	Y-CHANG BERLEY	64 PBC	7/66
W	18.0		BERLEY	65 HBC	7/66

40 Y*(1670) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1670) INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y*(1670) INTO LAMBDA ETA	S18S14
P3	Y*(1670) INTO SIGMA PI	S20S 8

40 Y*(1670) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1670) INTO ((KBAR N)/(LAM ETA))/TOTAL**2	(P1*P2)/TOTAL**2	7/66
R1	0.046	BERLEY	65 HBC

REFERENCES -- Y*(1670)

Y-CHANG 64 DUBNA CONF I 615 YUNG-CHANG, IN, KLDNITSKAYA, + //DUBNA I
BERLEY 65 PRL 15 641 +CONNOLLY,HART,RAHM,STONEHILL, + //BNL IJP

PAPER NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

BANNIK 66 BERKELEY CONF +BUBELVY,CHADRAA, + //DUBNA,BUCHAREST,CERN I
-- SUPPORTS RESULT OF YUNG-CHANG 64.

Δ (1700)

55 Y*(1700, JP=3/2-) I=0
SPIN-PARITY DETERMINATION TENTATIVE.

55 Y*(1700) MASS (MEV)

M	1705.0	10.0	ARMENTERO	66 HBC	K-P EL, CH EX	9/66
M	1698.0	5.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	11/66

55 Y*(1700) WIDTH (MEV)

W	30.0	APPRUX	ARMENTERO	66 HBC	9/66
W	40.0	10.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	11/66

55 Y*(1700) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1700) INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y*(1700) INTO SIGMA PI	S20S 8

55 Y*(1700) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1700) INTO ((KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL	9/66
R1	0.18	APPRUX	ARMENTERO 66 HBC
R1	0.24		DAVIES 66 CNTR
			ASSUMING J=3/2 11/66

REFERENCES -- Y*(1700)

ARMENTERO 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMENTEROS,F-LUZZI, + //CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY IJP
DAVIES 66 PRL (TO BE SUBM) +DOWELL,HATTERSLEY,+ //DIRNGHN,CAMBR,THFD I

Δ (1815)

39 Y*(1815, JP=5/2+) I=0

39 Y*(1815) MASS (MEV)

M	1815.0	GALTIERI	63	K-P RVUE	7/66
M	1815.0	BIRGE	65 HBC	KBAR N,LAM PI	7/66
M	1811.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD	9/66
M	1814.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE	BGD PURE IMAG	9/66
M	1820.0	5.0	ARMENTERO	66 HBC	2-BODY CHANNELS
M	1819.0	5.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL

39 Y*(1815) WIDTH (MEV)

W	70.0	GALTIERI	63	7/66
W	60.0	BIRGE	65 HBC	7/66
W	73.0	10.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE
W	70.5	9.0	LEVI SETT	66 RVUE
W	80.0	10.0	ARMENTERO	66 HBC
W	90.0	15.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR

39 Y*(1815) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1815) INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y*(1815) INTO SIGMA PI	S20S 8
P3	Y*(1815) INTO LAMBDA ETA	S18S14
P4	Y*(1815) INTO Y*(11385) PI	L49S 8

39 Y*(1815) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1815) INTO ((KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL	9/66
R1	0.8	GALTIERI 63	K-P RVUE
R1	0.67	0.08	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE
R1	0.61	0.07	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE
R1	0.60	0.05	ARMENTERO 66 HBC
R1	0.74		DAVIES 66 CNTR
R2	Y*(1815) INTO ((SIGMA PI)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL	9/66
R2	0.12	0.02	ARMENTERO 66 HBC
R3	Y*(1815) INTO ((LAMBDA ETA)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL	9/66
R3	0.01		ARMENTERO 66 HBC
R4	Y*(1815) INTO ((Y*(11385) PI)/TOTAL	(P4)/TOTAL	7/66
R4	0.20	0.05	BIRGE 65 HBC
R4	0.19	0.04	BARLOUTAU 66 HBC
			ASSUMING R1=0.60 9/66

REFERENCES -- Y*(1815)

GALTIERI 63 PL 6 296 A BARBARO-GALTIERI,A HUSSAIN,RO TRIPP//LRL IJ
BIRGE 65 ATHENS CONF 296 +ELY,KALMUS,KERNAN,LOUIE,SAHOURIA, + //LRL IJP
LEVI SETT 66 BERKELEY CONF R LEVI SETT, I PREDAZZI //CHI
ARMENTERO 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMENTEROS,F-LUZZI, + //CERN,HEIDEL,SACLAY IJP

BARLOUTA 66 BERKELEY CONF BARLOUTAU,GRANET, + //SACLAY,HEIDEL,CERN IJP
DAVIES 66 PRL (TO BE SUBM) +DOWELL,HATTERSLEY,+ //DIRNGHN,CAMBR,THFD I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

CHAMBERL 62 PR 125 1696 CHAMBERLAIN,CROWE,KEEFE,KERTH, + //LRL I
-- FIRST SEEN IN CHAMBERLAIN 62 TOTAL CROSS SECTION MEASUREMENTS.
SODICKSO 64 PR 133 8757 SODICKSON,MANNELLI,FRISCH,WAHLIG//MIT(BNL) J
HOLLEY 65 UCRL-16274 THESIS W R HOLLEY //LRL J
-- SODICKSON 64 AND HOLLEY 65 ELASTIC SCATTERING WORK INDICATED J=5/2.
GELFAND 66 BERKELEY CONF +HARSEN,LEVI SETT,RAYMUND, + //CHI,ARG
-- ELASTIC SCATTERING DATA FIT BY LEVI SETT 66.

Δ (2100)

41 Y*(2100, JP=7/2-) I=0

41 Y*(2100) MASS (MEV)

M	2097.0	6.0	BOCK	65 HBC	PBAR P 5.7 BEV/C	7/66
M	2100.0	20.0	COOL	66 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	7/66
M	2120.0		WOHL	66 HBC	K-P CH EX	7/66

41 Y*(2100) WIDTH (MEV)

W	24.0	14.0	24.0	BOCK	65 HBC	INTO KBAR N (PI)	7/66
W	160.0			COOL	66 CNTR		7/66
W	145.0			WOHL	66 HBC		7/66

41 Y*(2100) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(2100) INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y*(2100) INTO SIGMA PI	S20S 8
P3	Y*(2100) INTO LAMBDA OMEGA	S18S 1
P4	Y*(2100) INTO KBAR N PI	S11S17S 8

41 Y*(2100) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(2100) INTO ((KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL	7/66
R1	0.29	COOL	66 CNTR
R1	0.25	WOHL	66 HBC
R2	Y*(2100) INTO ((LAMBDA OMEGA)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL	9/66
R2	0.1	OR LESS	FLATTE 66 HBC
R3	Y*(2100) INTO ((KBAR N PI)/TOTAL	(P4)/TOTAL	9/66
R3	SEEN	BOCK	65 HBC

REFERENCES -- Y*(2100)

BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER,FRENCH,KINSON, + //CERN,SACLAY
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,L1,LUNDBY,+//BNL I
WOHL 66 PRL 17 107 C G WOHL, F T SOUMITZ, M L STEVENSON //LRL IJP
FLATTE 66 PRIVATE COMM S M FLATTE //LRL

Δ (2340)

42 Y*(2340, JP=) I=0

42 Y*(2340) MASS (MEV)

M	2340.0	20.0	COOL	66 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL	7/66
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42 Y*(2340) WIDTH (MEV)

W	105.0		COOL	66 CNTR	7/66
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42 Y*(2340) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(2340) INTO KBAR N	S11S17
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42 Y*(2340) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(2340) INTO ((KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL	7/66
R1	0.102	COOL	66 CNTR
			ASSUMING J=9/2

REFERENCES -- Y*(2340)

COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI,KYCIA,LEONTIC,L1,LUNDBY,+//BNL I

Σ (1385)

43 Y*(1385, JP=3/2+) I=1
FOR THE TABLES WE USE ONLY THE UNSTARRED DATA, WHICH ARE ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN THE SEPARATE CHARGE-STATE MASSES AND WIDTHS. SEE HOWEVER THE IDEOGRAMS INSERTED IN LISTINGS. THESE INDICATE SERIOUS SYSTEMATICS, PERHAPS ARISING FROM INTERFERENCE EFFECTS THAT CHANGE WITH PRODUCTION MECHANISM AND BEAM MOMENTUM.

43 Y*(1385) MASS (MEV)

M	141 1384.0	ALSTON	60 HBC	+K-P 1.15 BEV/C
M	38 1384.0	MARTIN	61 HBC	C K20 P .98 BEV/C
M	1385.0	BERGE	61 HBC	+K-P .4-.85 BEV/C
M	1392.0	COLLEY	62 PBC	C-PI- PRP 2.8 BEV/C
M	106 1381.0	CURTIS	63 SPRK C	PI-P 1.5 BEV/C
M	1392.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC	+OPBAR P 3-4 BEV/C
M	1389.0	BALTAY	65 HBC	+PBAR P 3.7 BEV/C
M	154 1376.0	ELY	61 PBC	+K-P 1.11 BEV/C
M	170 1375.0	COOPER	64 HBC	+K-P 1.45 BEV/C
M	859 1381.0	MUJE	66 HBC	+K-P 1.22 BEV/C
M	1382.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	+K-P .9-1.2 BEV/C
M	1378.0	LONDON	66 HBC	+K-P 2.24 BEV/C
M	1384.3	COLTON	66 HBC	+K-P 1.8 BEV/C
M	1382.6	COLTON	66 HBC	+K-P 1.95 BEV/C
M	93 1382.0	DAHL	61 DBC	-K-D 0.45 BEV/C
M	224 1376.0	ELY	61 PBC	-
M	200 1392.0	COOPER	64 HBC	-
M	1086 1385.3	MUJE	64 HBC	-
M	1384.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	-
M	1389.0	LONDON	66 HBC	-
M	1391.5	COLTON	66 HBC	+K-P 1.8 BEV/C
M	1399.8	COLTON	66 HBC	+K-P 1.95 BEV/C

(Ideograms on next page)

43 Y*(-) - Y*(+) MASS DIFFERENCE (MEV)

D	R	0.0	4.2	ELY	61 PBC	+K-P 1.11 BEV/C	8/66
D	R	4.3	2.2	HUWE	64 HBC	+K-P 1.22 BEV/C	8/66
D	R	2.0	1.5	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	+K-P .9-1.2 BEV/C	8/66
D	R	11.0	9.0	LONDON	66 HBC	+K-P 2.24 BEV/C	8/66
D	R	7.2	2.1	COLTON	66 HBC	+K-P 1.8 BEV/C	9/66
D	R	17.2	2.0	COLTON	66 HBC	+K-P 1.95 BEV/C	9/66
D	R	9.0	6.0	LONDON	66 HBC	+K-P 2.24 BEV/C	8/66

REUNDANT WITH DATA IN MASS LISTING.

43 Y*(1385) WIDTH (MEV)

M	64.0	ALSTON	60 HBC	+
M	20.0	MARTIN	61 HBC	+
M	40.0	BERGE	61 HBC	+
M	80.0	COLLEY	62 PBC	-
M	30.0	9.0	CURTIS	63 SPK C
M	38.0	9.0	MUSGRAVE	65 HBC
M	26.0	5.0	BALTAY	65 HBC

M	48.0	8.0	ELY	61 PBC	+
M	51.0	10.0	COOPER	64 HBC	+
M	46.5	3.0	HUME	64 HBC	+
M	32.0	3.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	+
M	30.3	3.1	COLTON	66 HBC	+
M	33.1	3.8	COLTON	66 HBC	+
M	40.0		DAHL	61 PBC	-
M	66.0	10.0	ELY	61 PBC	-
M	88.0	10.0	COOPER	64 HBC	-
M	62.0	7.0	HUME	64 HBC	-
M	38.0	3.0	ARMENTERO	65 HBC	-
M	29.2	5.7	COLTON	66 HBC	-
M	17.1	4.4	COLTON	66 HBC	-

43 Y*(1385) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1385) INTO LAMBDA PI	S185 B
P2	Y*(1385) INTO SIGMA PI	S205 B

43 Y*(1385) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1385) INTO (SIGMA PI)/(LAMBDA PI)	(P2)/(P1)
R1	0.04	0.04
R1	0.04	OR LESS
R1	0.09	0.04
R1	0.163	0.035
R1	0.08	0.06

REFERENCES -- Y*(1385)

ALSTON 60 PRL 5 520 +ALVAREZ, EBERHARD, GOOD, GRAZIANO, + //LRL I

DAHL 61 PRL 6 142 +HORNWITZ, MILLER, MURRAY, WHITE //LRL

MARTIN 61 PRL 6 283 +LEIPUNER, CHINOWSKY, SHIVELY, + //BNL, YALE

BERGE 61 PRL 6 557 +BASTIEN, DAHL, FERRO-LUZZI, KIRZ, + //LRL

BASTIEN 61 PRL 6 702 P BASTIEN, M FERRO-LUZZI, A H ROSENFELD //LRL

ELY 61 PRL 7 461 +FUNG, GIDAL, PAN, POWELL, WHITE //LRL J

ALSTON 62 CERN CONF 311 +ALVAREZ, FERRO-LUZZI, ROSENFELD, + //LRL

COLLEY 62 PR 128 1930 +GELFAND, NAUENBERG, + //COLUMBIA, RUTGERS J

CURTIS 63 PR 132 1771 +COFFIN, MEYER, TERWILLIGER //MICH J

COOPER 64 PL 8 365 +FILTHUTH, FRIDMAN, MALAMUD, + //CERN, AMSTR

HUME 64 UCLR-11291 THESIS D O HUME //LRL JP

MUSGRAVE 65 NC 35 735 +PETEZAS, + //BIRMGHM, CERN, EP, IMPCOL, SACLAY

ARMENTERO 65 PL 19 75 + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY

BALTAY 65 PR 140 B1027 +SANDWEISS, TAFT, CULWICK, KOPP, + //YALE, BNL

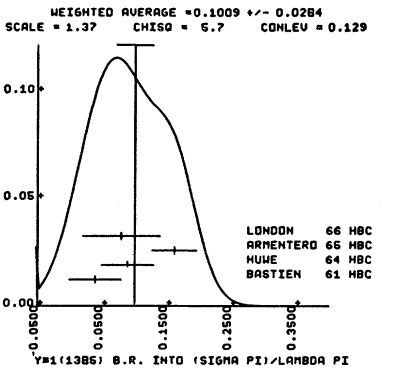
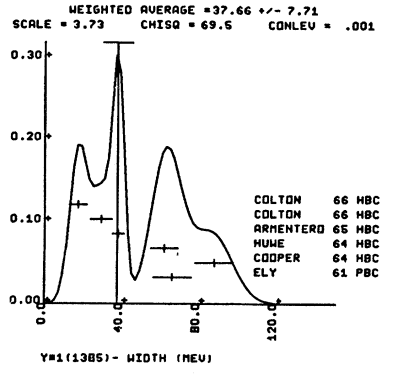
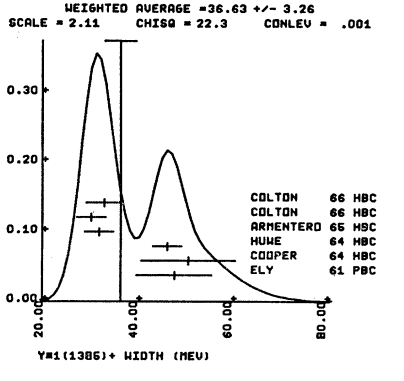
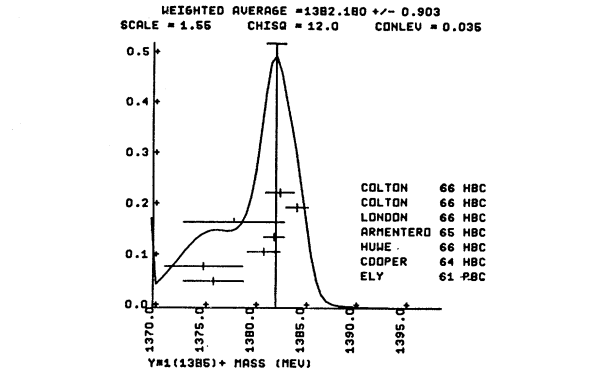
LONDON 66 PR 143 1034 +RAU-SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, + //BNL, SYCR J

COLTON 66 H E P MENC 27 +TICHO, DAUBER, SCHLEIN, SLATER, SMITH, + //UCLA

QUANTUM NUMBER DETERMINATIONS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

SHAFFER 64 PR 134 B1372 J B SHAFFER, D O HUME //LRL JP

MALAMUD 64 PL 10 145 E MALAMUD, P E SCHLEIN //CERN, UCLA JP



Σ (1660) 44 Y*(1660, JP=3/2-) I=1

THE Y*(1660) IS DIFFICULT TO STUDY IN FORMATION EXPERIMENTS BECAUSE (1) IT COUPLES ONLY SLIGHTLY TO THE KBAR N CHANNEL, AND (2) THERE ARE NEIGHBORING RESONANCES, THE Y*(1670) AND Y*(1700) AND PERHAPS OTHERS YET UNDETECTED, TO COMPLICATE THE ANALYSIS. THE LAMBDA PI CHANNEL HAS INDICATED THE PROBABLE JP=3/2 ASSIGNMENT. THERE IS NOT MUCH AGREEMENT BETWEEN FORMATION AND PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS ON BRANCHING RATIOS.

THERE IS ALSO DISAGREEMENT AMONG EXPERIMENTS PRODUCING CHARGED Y*(1660) AT DIFFERENT ENERGIES. THIS EVEN WHEN THE I=1 STATE IS LOOKED AT ALONE THERE ARE PROBLEMS. HOWEVER, EXCEPT FOR LEVEQUE 65 THE EXPERIMENTS DO AGREE THAT THE MOST PROBABLE JP ASSIGNMENT IS 3/2-.

44 Y*(1660) MASS (MEV)

M	1685.0	ALEXANDER	62 HBC	C-
M	1660.0	10.0	ALVAREZ	63 HBC
M	1660.0		BERLEY	64 HBC
M	1645.0	7.0	LEVEQUE	65 HBC
M	1662.0	5.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR

44 Y*(1660) WIDTH (MEV)

M	45.0	10.0	ALEXANDER	62 HBC	C-
M	40.0		ALVAREZ	63 HBC	+
M	60.0		BERLEY	64 HBC	C
M	55.0	10.0	LEVEQUE	65 HBC	+
M	45.0	15.0	DAVIES	66 CNTR	+

44 Y*(1660) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1660) INTO KBAR N	S1151 F
P2	Y*(1660) INTO LAMBDA PI	S185 B
P3	Y*(1660) INTO SIGMA PI	S205 B
P4	Y*(1660) INTO LAMBDA PI P1	S185 B5 B
P5	Y*(1660) INTO SIGMA PI P1	S205 B5 B
P6	Y*(1660) INTO Y*(1385) P1	U435 B
P7	Y*(1660) INTO Y*(1405) P1	U475 B

44 Y*(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1660) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL
R1	0.05	OR LESS
R1	0.16	OR MORE
R1	0.2	OR LESS
R1	0.065	OR LESS

44 Y*(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS (continued)

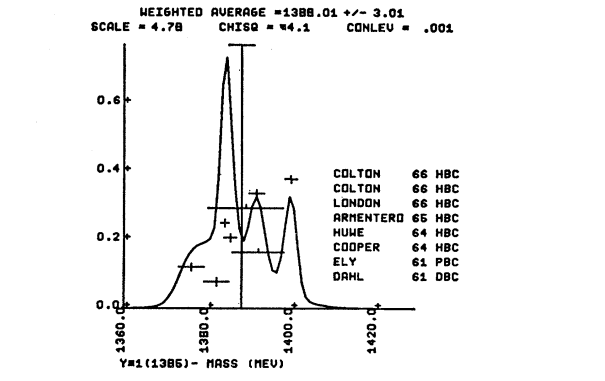
R2	Y*(1660) INTO (LAMBDA PI)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL
R2	0.32	OR LESS
R2	0.09	OR LESS
R2	0.2	OR LESS
R2	0.06	0.06
R2	0.45	OR LESS

44 Y*(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS (continued)

R3	Y*(1660) INTO (SIGMA PI)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL
R3	0.22	0.06
R3	0.25	0.15
R3	0.15	OR LESS

44 Y*(1660) BRANCHING RATIOS (continued)

R4	Y*(1660) INTO (LAMBDA PI P1)/TOTAL	(P4)/TOTAL
R4	0.18	OR LESS
R4	0.16	0.05
R4	0.2	OR LESS



R5	Y*(1660) INTO (SIGMA PI P1)/TOTAL	(P5)/TOTAL	
R5	0.18	ALVAREZ 63 HBC +	
R5	0.25	0.06 BASTIEN 2 63 HBC 0	
R6	Y*(1660) INTO (Y*(01405) P1)/TOTAL	(P7)/TOTAL	
R6	0.75	0.25 LONDON 66 HBC +	7/66
R7	Y*(1660) INTO (KBAR N)/(LAMBDA P1)	(P1)/(P2)	
R7	0.43	OR MORE SMITH 63 HBC C-	
R8	Y*(1660) INTO (SIGMA P1)/(LAMBDA P1)	(P3)/(P2)	
R8	0.86	SMITH 63 HBC 0-	
R8	6.8	3.0 HUME 64 HBC +	
R9	Y*(1660) INTO (LAMBDA P1 P1)/(LAMBDA P1)	(P4)/(P2)	
R9	0.14	SMITH 63 HBC C-	
R10	Y*(1660) INTO (Y*(01405) P1)/(SIGMA P1 P1)	(P7)/(P5)	
R10	0.90	0.10 EBERHARD 65 +	7/66
R11	Y*(1660) INTO (Y*(01405) P1)/(Y*(1385) P1)	(P7)/(P6)	
R11	0.8	OR MORE EBERHARD 65 +	7/66

REFERENCES -- Y*(1660)

ALEXANDE 62	CERN CONF 320	ALEXANDER, JACOBS, KALBFLEISCH, MILLER, +	//LRL I
ALVAREZ 63	PRL 10 184	+ALSTON, FERRO-LUZZI, HUME, +	//LRL I
BASTIEN 63	UCRL-10779 THESIS	P L BASTIEN	//LRL IJ
SMITH 63	ATHENS CONF 67	G A SMITH	//LRL
HUME 64	UCRL-11291 THESIS	D O HUME	//LRL IJP
BERLEY 64	DUBNA CONF 1 565	+CONNOLLY, HART, RAHM, STONEHILL, +	//BNL IJP
EBERHARD 65	PRL 14 466	+SHIVELY, ROSS, SEGAL, FICLENK, +	//LRL, ILL I
LEVEQUE 65	PL 18 69	+ //SACLAY, EP, GLASGOW, IMPGOL, OXF, RTHFD JP	
LONDON 66	PR 143 1034	+RAU, SAMIOS, YAMAMOTO, GOLDBERG, +	//BNL, SYCR IJP
SMART 66	PRL 17 556	W H SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY, //LRL IJP	
ARMENTER 66	BERKELEY CONF	ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP	
DAVIES 66	PRL (TO BE SUBM)	+DOWELL, HATTERSLEY, + //BIRMINGHAM, CAMBR, RTHFD I	

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

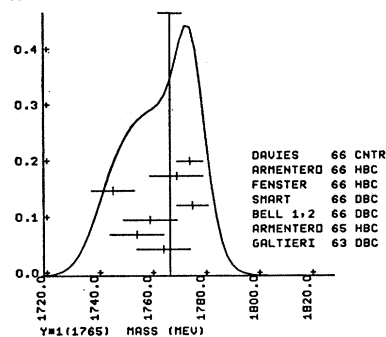
BASTIEN 63	PRL 10 188	P L BASTIEN, J P BERGE	//LRL IJ
		-- REPLACED BY BASTIEN 2, BUT SIMILAR AND MORE READILY AVAILABLE.	
T-ZADEH 63	PRL 11 470	TAFER-ZADEH, PROWSE, SCHLEIN, SLATER, +	//UCLA JP
		-- SEE NOTE FOLLOWING SCHLEIN 66.	
EBERHARD 65	BAPS 10 478	P EBERHARD	//LRL IJP
SLATER 65	BAPS 10 1196	+CAUBER, SCHLEIN, STORK, TICHQ	//UCLA JP
LEE 66	PRL 17 45	Y Y LEE, D D REEDER, R W HARTUNG	//WISC JP
SCHLEIN 66	UCLA-1016	P E SCHLEIN, T G TRIPPE	//UCLA JP
		-- REANALYZES DATA OF TAFER-ZADEH 63 AND BASTIEN 63 AND ALL PUBLISHED LAMBDA P1 CROSS SECTION DATA IN THE LIGHT OF THE NOW KNOWN Y*(1765) AND REVERSES THE MODEL-DEPENDENT CONCLUSION OF TAFER-ZADEH ON THE PREFERRED JP ASSIGNMENT (FROM 3/2+ TO 3/2-).	

Σ (1765)

45	Y*(1765, JP=5/2-)	I=1		
45	Y*(1765) MASS (MEV)			
M	1765.0	10.0	GALTIERI 63 DBC 0	K-D 1.51 BEV/C
M	1755.0	10.0	ARMENTERO 65 HBC C	K-P TO Y*(1520) PI 7/66
M	1760.0	10.0	BELL 1,2 66 DBC -	K-N TO Y*(1520) PI 7/66
M	1776.0	6.0	SMART 66 DBC -	K-N TO LAM P1- 7/66
M	1746.0	8.0	FENSTER 66 HBC 0	K-P TO Y*(1520) PI 9/66
M N	1758.0	11.0	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD 9/66
M N	1770.0	11.0	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD 9/66
M	1770.0	10.0	ARMENTERO 66 HBC 0	2-BODY CHANNELS 9/66
M	1775.0	5.0	DAVIES 66 CNTR	K-P, D TOTAL 11/66

(Ideogram below)

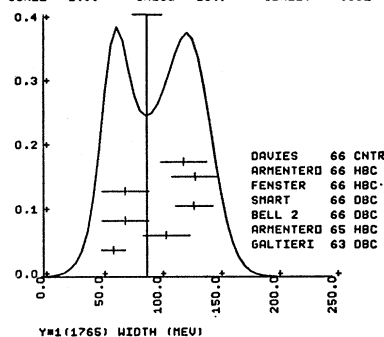
WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 1767.50 +/- 4.31
SCALE = 1.51 CHISQ = 13.7 CONLEV = 0.033



45	Y*(1765) WIDTH (MEV)			
W	60.0	10.0	GALTIERI 63 DBC C	
W	105.0	20.0	ARMENTERO 65 HBC C	7/66
W	70.0	20.0	BELL 2 66 DBC -	7/66
W	129.0	16.0	SMART 66 DBC -	7/66
W	70.0	20.0	FENSTER 66 HBC C	9/66
W N	113.0	25.0	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD 9/66
W N	158.0	38.0	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD 9/66
W N	130.0	20.0	ARMENTERO 66 HBC 0	9/66
W	120.0	20.0	DAVIES 66 CNTR	11/66

(Ideogram below)

WEIGHTED AVERAGE = 88.7 +/- 12.2
SCALE = 1.99 CHISQ = 23.7 CONLEV = .001



45 Y*(1765) PARTIAL DECAY MODES

P1	Y*(1765) INTO KBAR N	S11S17
P2	Y*(1765) INTO LAMBDA P1	S18S 9
P3	Y*(1765) INTO SIGMA P1	S20S 8
P4	Y*(1765) INTO SIGMA ETA	S21S14
P5	Y*(1765) INTO Y*(1385) PI	L43S 8
P6	Y*(1765) INTO Y*(1520) PI	L38S 8

45 Y*(1765) BRANCHING RATIOS

R1	Y*(1765) INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL	(P1)/TOTAL		
R1	0.6	GALTIERI 63 HBC 0	K-P RVUE	
R1	0.53	0.09	UHLIG 66 HBC C	
R1	0.46	0.05	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE	SOME REAL BGD 9/66
R1	0.46	0.04	LEVI SETT 66 RVUE	BGD PURE IMAG 9/66
R1	RES + DIFFRACTIVE BGD FOR K-P EL.	DATA ARE IN ARMENT 66 FITS TCC.		
R1	0.45	0.05	ARMENTERO 66 HBC C	9/66
R1	0.43		DAVIES 66 CNTR	11/66
R2	Y*(1765) INTO (LAMBDA P1)/TOTAL	(P2)/TOTAL		
R2	0.14	0.02	SMART 66 DBC -	ASSUMING R1=0.5 7/66
R2	0.17	0.02	UHLIG 66 HBC C	9/66
R2	0.20	0.05	ARMENTERO 66 HBC 0	ASSUMING R1=0.44 9/66
R3	Y*(1765) INTO (SIGMA P1)/TOTAL	(P3)/TOTAL		
R3	0.01	0.01	UHLIG 66 HBC C	9/66
R3	0.01		OR LESS ARMENTERO 66 HBC 0	9/66
R4	Y*(1765) INTO (SIGMA ETA)/TOTAL	(P4)/TOTAL		
R4	0.02		APPRUX ARMENTERO 66 HBC C-	9/66
R5	Y*(1765) INTO (Y*(1385) P1)/TOTAL	(P5)/TOTAL		
R5	0.14	0.05	UHLIG 66 HBC C	9/66
R5	0.12	0.02	ARMENTERO 66 HBC C	ASSUMING R1=0.44 9/66
R6	Y*(1765) INTO (Y*(1520) P1)/TOTAL	(P6)/TOTAL		
R6	0.15	0.03	ARMENTERO 65 HBC C	R1=0.5, HYPERONS 7/66
R6	0.24	0.06	FENSTER 66 HBC 0	R1=0.5, KBAR N 9/66
R6	0.15	0.02	UHLIG 66 HBC C	9/66

REFERENCES -- Y*(1765)

GALTIERI 63	PL 6 296	A BARBARO-GALTIERI, A HUSSAIN, RD TRIPP //LRL IJ
ARMENTERO 65	PL 19 338	ARMENTEROS, + //CERN, HEIDELBERG, SACLAY IJP
BELL 1	66 PRL 16 203	R B BELL, R W BIRGE, Y-L PAN, R T PU //LRL IJP
BELL 2	66 UCRL-16936 THESIS	R B BELL //LRL IJP
SMART 66	PRL 17 556	W H SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY //LRL IJP
FENSTER 66	PRL 17 841	+GELFAND, HARMSEN, L-SETTI, + //CHI, ARG (CERN) IJP
UHLIG 66	PR (ACCEPTED)	+CHARLTON, CONDON, GLASSER, YODH, + //M, USNRL IJ
LEVI SETT 66	BERKELEY CONF	R LEVI SETT, E PREDAZZI //CHI
SMART 66	PRL 17 556	W H SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY //LRL IJP
ARMENTERO 66	BERKELEY CONF	ARMENTEROS, FERRO-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP
BARLOUTA 66	BERKELEY CONF	BARLOUTA, GRANET, + //SACLAY, HEIDEL, CERN IJP
DAVIES 66	PRL (TO BE SUBM)	+DOWELL, HATTERSLEY, + //BIRMINGHAM, CAMBR, RTHFD I

PAPERS NOT REFERRED TO IN DATA CARDS.

YODH 65	ATHENS CONF 269	G B YODH	//MARYLAND IJ
BIRGE 65	ATHENS CONF 296	+ELY, KALMUS, KERNAN, LOUIE, SAHOURI, +	//LRL IJP
GELFAND 66	BERKELEY CONF	+ARMSEN, LEVI SETT, RAYMUND, +	//CHI, ARG
		-- ELASTIC SCATTERING DATA FIT BY LEVI SETT 66.	

Σ (1780)

SIGMA ETA THRESHOLD EFFECT. INTERPRETATION AS RESONANCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. SEE FERRO-LUZZI 66. OMITTED FROM TABLE

57	Y*(1780) MASS (MEV)		
M	1780.0	CLINE 66 DBC -	K-N TO SIG- ETA 9/66
57	Y*(1780) WIDTH (MEV)		
W	100.0	CLINE 66 DBC -	9/66
57	Y*(1780) PARTIAL DECAY MODES		
P1	Y*(1780) INTO KBAR N	S11S17	
P2	Y*(1780) INTO SIGMA ETA	S20S14	

REFERENCES -- Y*(1780)

CLINE 66	BERKELEY CONF	D CLINE, M OLSSON	//WISC (LKL) I
F-LUZZI 66	BERKELEY CONF	M FERRO-LUZZI	//CERN

Σ (1915)

46 Y=1(1915, JP=5/2+) I=1
PERHAPS SOME SLIGHT RESERVATION SHOULD BE HELD AGAINST COMPLETE ACCEPTANCE OF THE INTERPRETATION OF THIS EFFECT AS (1) BEING A RESONANCE (2) HAVING JP = 5/2+.

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for BOCK, COOL, DAVIES, HBC, CNTR, PBAR, P, 5.7 BEV/C.

Table with 4 columns: W, Y, and values. Includes data for BOCK, COOL, DAVIES, HBC, CNTR, PBAR, P, 5.7 BEV/C.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, Y, and values. Includes data for INTO KBAR N, INTO LAMBDA PI, INTO SIGMA PI.

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, R3, Y, and values. Includes data for BRANCHING RATIOS, INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL, INTO (LAMBDA PI)/TOTAL, INTO (SIGMA PI)/TOTAL.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(1915)

BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + //CERN, SACLAY I
COOL 66 PL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + //BNL I

Σ (2035)

47 Y=1(2035, JP=7/2+) I=1

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for BLANPIED, BOCK, COOL, WHHL, CNTR, GAMMA, P, TO K+ Y.

Table with 4 columns: W, Y, and values. Includes data for BLANPIED, BOCK, COOL, WHHL, CNTR, GAMMA, P, TO K+ Y.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, P3, Y, and values. Includes data for INTO KBAR N, INTO LAMBDA PI, INTO SIGMA PI.

Table with 4 columns: R1, R2, Y, and values. Includes data for BRANCHING RATIOS, INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL, INTO (LAMBDA PI)/TOTAL.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(2035)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, LU, + //YALE (CEA)
COOL 66 PRL 16 1228 +GIACOMELLI, KYCIA, LEONTIC, LI, LUNDBY, + //BNL I

SMART 66 PRL 17 556 W M SMART, A KERNAN, G E KALMUS, R P ELY //LRL IJP
ARMENTER 66 BERKELEY CONF ARMENTEROS, F-LUZZI, + //CERN, HEIDEL, SACLAY IJP

Σ (2260)

48 Y=1(2260, JP=) I=1

EVIDENCE NOT COMPLETELY CONCLUSIVE. THE BUMP IS SMALL AND SENSITIVE TO DETAILS OF THE UNFOLDING OF THE EFFECTS OF INTERNAL MOMENTA OF THE NUCLEONS IN THE DEUTERON.

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for BLANPIED, BOCK, COOL, WHHL, CNTR, GAMMA, P, TO K+ Y.

Table with 4 columns: W, Y, and values. Includes data for BLANPIED, BOCK, COOL, WHHL, CNTR, GAMMA, P, TO K+ Y.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, Y, and values. Includes data for INTO KBAR N, INTO KBAR N PI.

Table with 4 columns: R1, Y, and values. Includes data for BRANCHING RATIOS, INTO (KBAR N)/TOTAL.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(2260)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, LU, + //YALE (CEA)
BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + //CERN, SACLAY I

REFERENCES -- Y=1(2260)

BLANPIED 65 PRL 14 741 +GREENBERG, HUGHES, KITCHING, + //YALE (CEA)
BOCK 65 PL 17 166 +COOPER, FRENCH, KINSON, + //CERN, SACLAY I

DAUBER 66 PL 23 154 +SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHU //UCLA (LRL) J
SUGGESTS J=9/2 RESONANT BEHAVIOR IN SIGMA-PI+, BUT APPEARS INCONSISTENT WITH COOL 66 PARAMETERS.

Σ (3000)

59 Y=1(3000, JP=) I=1

ENHANCEMENT IN LAMBDA PI AND KBAR N INVARIANT MASS SPECTRA AND IN MISSING MASS OF NEUTRALS RECOILING AGAINST KO. EVIDENCE NOT CONCLUSIVE. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for EHRlich, HBC, C, PI-P, 7.91 BEV/C.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, Y, and values. Includes data for INTO KBAR N, INTO LAMBDA PI.

REFERENCES -- Y=1(3000)

EHRlich 66 PR (SUBMITTED) R EHRlich, W SELOVE, H YLTA //PENN(BNL) I

Ξ (1530)

49 XI=1/2(1530, JP=3/2+) I=1/2

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for PJERROU, BADIER, LONDON, HBC, C, K-P, 1.8 BEV/C.

Table with 4 columns: D, R, Y, and values. Includes data for PJERROU, LONDON, MERRILL, HBC, C, K-P, 1.8-1.95 B/C.

Table with 4 columns: W, Y, and values. Includes data for SCHLEIN, BERGE, HBC, C, K-P, 1.8-1.95 B/C.

Table with 4 columns: P1, Y, and values. Includes data for INTO XI PI.

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1530)

PJERROU 62 PRL 9 114 +PROME, SCHLEIN, SLATER, STORK, TICHU //UCLA I
SCHLEIN 63 PRL 11 167 +CAMMONY, PJERROU, SLATER, STORK, TICHU //UCLA IJP

SHAFFER 66 PR 142 883 BUTTON-SHAFFER, LINDSEY, MURRAY, SMITH //LRL JP

Ξ (1705)

51 XI=1/2(1705, JP=) I=1/2

EVIDENCE NOT COMPELLING. OMITTED FROM TABLE.

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for APPROX, SMITH, HBC, C, K-P, 2.1-1.7 BEV/C.

Table with 4 columns: W, Y, and values. Includes data for APPROX, SMITH, HBC, C.

Table with 4 columns: P1, P2, Y, and values. Includes data for INTO XI PI, INTO LAMBDA KBAR.

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1705)

SMITH 65 ATHENS CONF 251 G A SMITH, J S LINDSEY //LRL I

Ξ (1815)

50 XI=1/2(1815, JP=) I=1/2

Table with 4 columns: M, W, Y, and values. Includes data for HALSTEINS, SMITH 1, BADIER, HBC, C, K-FR, 3.5 BEV/C.

Table with 4 columns: W, Y, and values. Includes data for OR LESS, HALSTEINS, BADIER, SMITH 2, HBC, C.

REFERENCES -- XI=1/2(1815)

HALSTEINS 63 FBC 0- K-FR 3.5 BEV/C
SMITH 1 65 HBC C K-P 2.4-1.7 BEV/C


```

----- 50 XI*1/2(1815) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----
P1 XI*1/2(1815) INTO LAMBDA KBAR S18S11
P2 XI*1/2(1815) INTO XI PI S22S B
P3 XI*1/2(1815) INTO XI*1/2(1530) PI U45S B
P4 XI*(1815) INTO XI PI PI (XI PI NOT XI*(1530)) S22S BS 8

----- 50 XI*1/2(1815) BRANCHING RATIOS -----
R1 XI*1/2(1815) INTO (LAMBDA KBAR)/TOTAL (P1)/TOTAL
R1 * LARGE BADIER 65 HBC 7/66
R1 * SMALL SMITH 2 65 HBC 7/66
R2 XI*1/2(1815) INTO (XI PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR) (P2)/(P1)
R2 * 0.20 0.20 BADIER 65 HBC 7/66
R2 * SMALL SMITH 2 65 HBC IF XI*1933 EXIST 7/66
R3 XI*1/2(1815) INTO (XI*(1530) PI)/(LAM KBAR) (P3)/(P1)
R3 * 0.26 0.13 SMITH 1 65 HBC 7/66
R3 * SMALL BADIER 65 HBC 7/66
R4 XI*1/2(1815) INTO (XI PI PI)/(LAMBDA KBAR) (P4)/(P1)
R4 * 0.1 DR MORE SMITH 1 65 HBC 7/66
R4 * SMALL BADIER 65 HBC 7/66

*****
REFERENCES -- XI*1/2(1815)
*****
HALSTEIN 63 SIENA CONF 173 HALSTEINSLID, //BERGEN, CERN, EP, RTHF, UNICOL I
SMITH 1 65 PRL 14 25 +LINDSEY, BUTTON-SHAFFER, MURRAY //LRL IJP
BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +CEMULIN, GOLDBERG, + //EP, SACLAY, AMSTR I
SMITH 2 65 ATHENS CONF 251 G A SMITH, J S LINDSEY //LRL
    
```

```

E (1935) 52 XI*1/2(1935, JP= 1 1=1/2
52 XI*1/2(1935) MASS (MEV) -----
M 1933.0 16.0 BADIER 65 HBC C K-P 3 BEV/C
-----
52 XI*1/2(1935) WIDTH (MEV) -----
M 140.0 35.0 BADIER 65 HBC 0
-----
52 XI*1/2(1935) PARTIAL DECAY MODES -----
P1 XI*1/2(1935) INTO XI PI S22S B
P2 XI*1/2(1935) INTO LAMBDA KBAR S18S11

*****
REFERENCES -- XI*1/2(1935)
*****
BADIER 65 PL 16 171 +CEMULIN, GOLDBERG, + //EP, SACLAY, AMSTR I
*****
E_p (2270) 53 XI* /2(2270, JP= 1 1= /2
EVIDENCE PRELIMINARY. OMITTED FROM TABLE.
53 XI* /2(2270) MASS (MEV) -----
M 2270.0 ABRAMS 66 HBC K-P 4.25 BEV/C 9/66
-----
REFERENCES -- XI* /2(2270)
*****
ABRAMS 66 BERKELEY CONF +CAY, GLASSER, KEMDE, SECHI-ZORN, + //MD (BNL)
    
```

Eta Decay Into Neutrals (Price, Nov. '66)

Certain HBC and DBC experiments report the mode $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$, but actually they detect both $\eta \rightarrow 3\pi^0$ plus $\eta \rightarrow \pi^0 2\gamma$, and they cannot distinguish them (we ignore the mode $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma$). Since the detection efficiencies are different for the various modes, one may not merely substitute the combined rate ($3\pi^0 + \pi^0 2\gamma$) for the reported $3\pi^0$ rate in these experiments. MULLER+ 63 (DBC) state that their detection efficiency per γ rays is about the same regardless of the mode of decay ($3\pi^0$ or $\pi^0 2\gamma$). CRAWFORD 2 66 (HBC) has shown that the same is true for the HBC experiments listed. Thus for all these experiments (assuming $\eta \rightarrow 2\pi^0 \gamma$ to be equal to zero)

$$3\pi^0_{\text{true}} = 3\pi^0_{\text{reported}} \times \frac{1}{1 + \frac{4}{6}r} \quad (1)$$

and

$$\pi^0 2\gamma_{\text{true}} = 3\pi^0_{\text{reported}} \times \frac{r}{1 + \frac{4}{6}r} \quad (2)$$

where

$$r \equiv \frac{\pi^0 2\gamma}{3\pi^0} \quad (3)$$

CRAWFORD 2 gives values for $3\pi^0/\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$, using (1) and assuming $r = 1.79 \pm 0.58$, from DIGIUGNO+ 66 (CNTR).

Now in principle it would be possible for us to include $\pi^+\pi^0$ in our least-squares fitting, recalculating it at every step. In reality, however, this would require a major programmatic change in program AHR. Thus we have not included these particular HBC and DBC experiments in our present constrained fitting. For the purposes of comparison, we note that our over-all best fits to all data (excluding the particular HBC and DBC experiments) gives

$$R \equiv \frac{3\pi^0}{\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0} = 0.94 \pm 0.16.$$

If we now use the experimental results from the BC experiments along with our best-fit values for the partial modes $\pi^0 2\gamma$ and $3\pi^0$,

we have [Eqs. (1) and (3)]:

$$R = 0.50 \pm 0.12.$$

The agreement is not good (it is about 2 standard deviations). If such a discrepancy persists, we will recode program AHR to accept all of the data next time.

Relationship between peaks seen in missing mass spectrometer and in bubble chamber experiments

a) Relationship between:

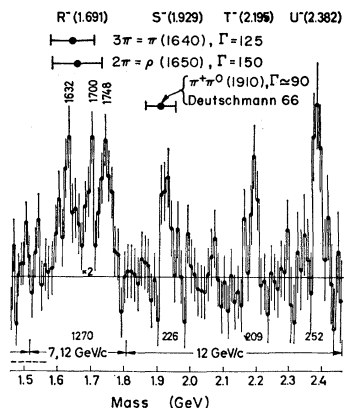
1. Narrow R^- peaks seen by MMS
2. Broad 3π peak, $\pi(1640)$ seen by HBC
3. Broad 2π peak, $\rho(1650)$ seen by HBC

The figure below shows the R^- data of the MMS group (LEVRAT + 66). We have added the average mass and width of the HBC bumps (GOLDHABER + 66RVUE). The observations must be related, but there is not yet enough information to apportion them.

b) Relationship between:

1. Narrow S^- peak seen by MMS
2. $\Gamma = 90 \pm 40$ MeV $\pi^+\pi^0$ peak seen in HBC

It is hard to relate these, since MMS bump has 3 charged tracks, HBC is $\pi^+\pi^0$. See fig. below.



Notes on Baryon Resonances

Parameters of the lower N^* 's (Rosenfeld, Wohl)

We take masses, widths, and elasticities of the lower N^* 's [except for the $\Delta(1236)$] from phase-shift analyses of BAREYRE 65 and LOVELACE 66. These are the latest of a number of such analyses and appear to be the most complete and comprehensive. However it should be kept in mind that even these are only in qualitative agreement with one another.

The Argand diagrams of BAREYRE 65 are shown in Fig. 4. Those of Donnachie et al. have not yet appeared; their best estimates of resonance parameters are given by LOVELACE 66. We would be happy to include their diagrams (as well as anyone else's) in future editions. Argand diagrams are clearly the most succinct form for presenting and comparing results of phase-shift analyses.

A resonating partial-wave elastic-scattering amplitude with no background has the simple Breit-Wigner form

$$T(E) = x / (\epsilon - i), \quad (1)$$

where x is elasticity and ϵ is $(M-E)/(\Gamma/2)$. This amplitude traces a circle of diameter x and becomes entirely imaginary at $E=M$. The amplitude also has greatest velocity $|dT/dE|$ at $E=M$, for it is easy to show that

$$\left| \frac{dT}{dE} \right| = \frac{x}{\epsilon^2 + 1} = \text{Im } T, \quad (2)$$

which is a maximum at $E=M$. The $P_{33} \Delta(1236)$ is a good example of a resonant partial wave with no background until E is well above M .

If the resonance is superimposed on a varying background, the resonant circle may be translated, rotated, and distorted. The S_{31} amplitude shows these effects well. Since this amplitude never becomes entirely imaginary, we must choose another criterion for the resonant energy. If the background varies only slowly, it is reasonable to choose the point at which the velocity of the amplitude is greatest.

The S_{11} amplitude is obviously quite complex. MICHAEL 66 has visually fitted the solution of BAREYRE 65 to two resonant circles plus no background. We use his results.

The influence of background on the P_{11} amplitude is less apparent. The clue is that the amplitude varies most rapidly somewhat below the energy at which it becomes entirely imaginary. This behavior suggests that the resonant circle is rotated, an interpretation

supported by the fact that the phase shift starts off negative before commencing its counter-clockwise rotation and recrossing the origin at 1175 MeV. Maximum velocity is reached at about 1400 MeV or slightly lower.

Let us consider the P_{11} amplitude to be the result of two opposite forces, a repulsive force responsible for a negative scattering length A , and an attractive resonant interaction. The scattering length will produce a phase shift $2i\delta'$ and a contribution to the T matrix

$$T' = \frac{e^{2i\delta'} - 1}{2i}. \quad (3)$$

The resonant term T will be given by (1). The total amplitude, obtained by multiplying the S -matrix elements¹ (S is related to T by $S = 2iT + 1$), will now start out negative, and then superimposed on its clockwise motion will be the counterclockwise circular resonant behavior.

How far around this resonant circle is 1400 MeV? To solve this simple problem, assume that the repulsive phase shift $2\delta'$ is related to a scattering length by

$$k^3 \cot \delta' = 1/A,$$

or more precisely, using McKinley's phase shifts,²

$$(k/m_\pi)^3 \cot \delta' = -(0.015)^{-1}.$$

Then, at 1400 MeV, δ' has reached -15 deg. We have plotted the corresponding point on Fig. 4. It is encouraging that this point lies almost diametrically across the resonant circle from 1400 MeV.

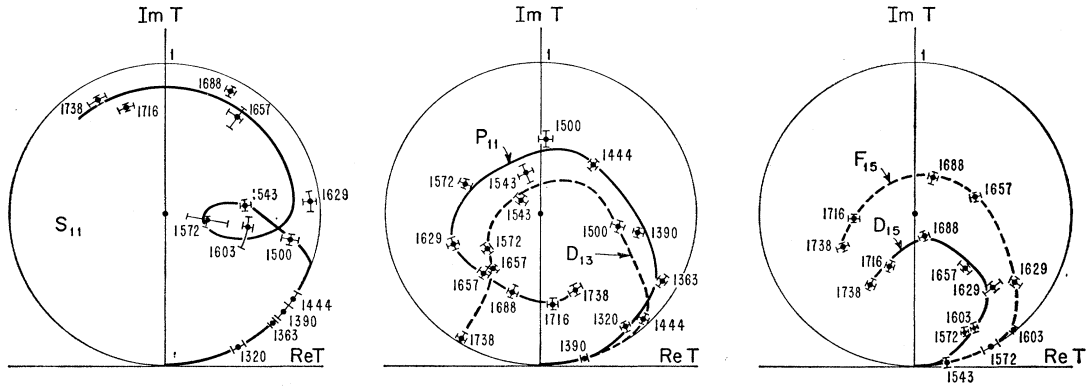
The other resonating amplitudes, the D_{13} , the D_{15} , and the F_{15} , appear to have little background; the variation is most rapid approximately where the amplitude becomes imaginary. Therefore the resonant parameters may be chosen as follows: M is where $T(E)$ is entirely imaginary; x is the length of T at this point; and $\Gamma/2$ is $(M - E')$, where E' is the energy at which $\text{Im } T$ is $x/2$.

1. By multiplying S matrices we get

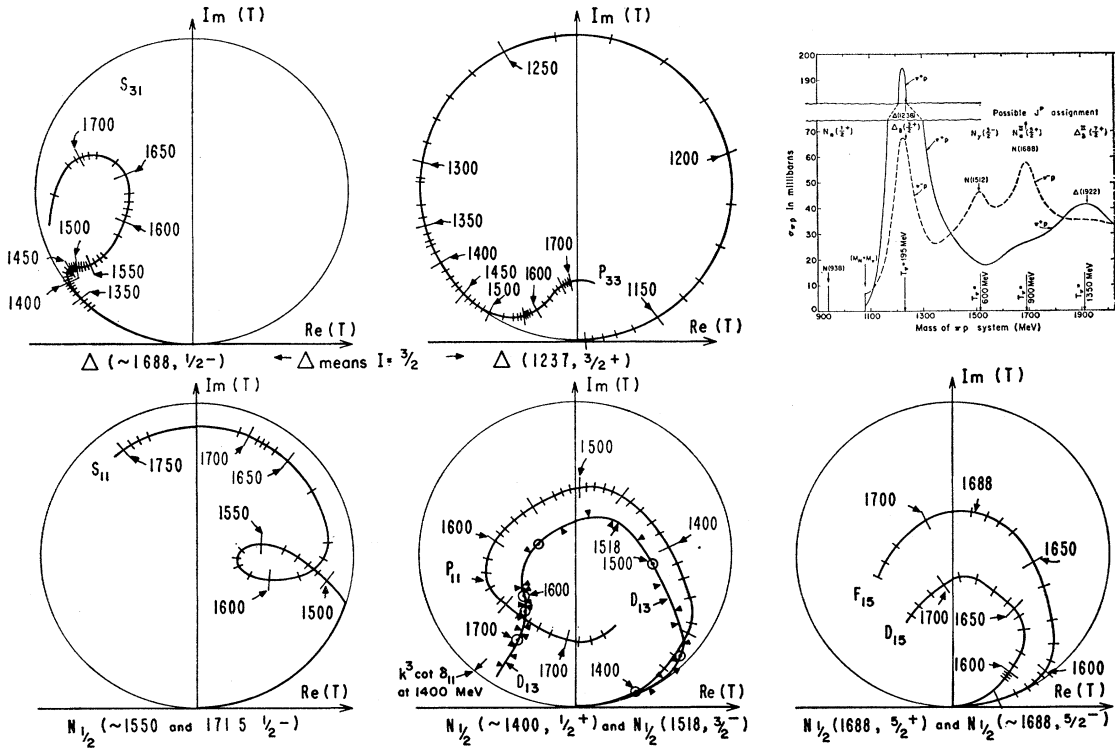
$$S'' = S' S = \eta' e^{2i\delta'} \eta e^{2i\delta} = 2iT'' + 1.$$

Hence $T'' = \frac{\eta' \eta e^{2i(\delta'+\delta)} - 1}{2i}$ which rotates the clockwise resonant circle by $2i\delta'$, keeping it tangent to the unit circle.

2. J. M. McKinley, Rev. Mod. Phys. **35**, 788 (1963).



Solutions of Bareyre et al. to I-spin 1/2 resonant partial waves. The crosses show the amplitudes and errors computed from the data at various energies. The smooth connecting lines are guesses.



The smooth guessed curves above are replotted with the actual calculated amplitudes replaced by hatch marks interpolated every 10 MeV. For a resonance they should be spaced proportionally to $\text{Im}(T) = (1 + \epsilon^2)^{-1/2}$. The I-spin 3/2 resonant partial waves have been added at the top, along with a summary of the total cross section for π^+p and π^-p .

Fig. 4

Spin-parity assignments of the higher mass N^* 's

Spins and parities of the higher mass N^* 's are taken from Barger and Cline (BARGER 66). They classify all the N^* 's as Regge recurrences on three straight-line trajectories [namely, recurrences of $N(938)$, $N(1525)$, and $\Delta(1236)$] in a Chew-Frautchi plot. In addition they construct a model for π^-p elastic scattering, near and at 180° , based on interference of the resonance amplitude with an amplitude due to Regge exchange of $\Delta(1236)$ in the crossed channel. The predictions compare well with the existing experimental data on the energy dependence of the π^-p differential cross section at 180° and the general shape of the π^-p angular distribution near 180° .¹ This result confirms the consistency of the Regge recurrence parity assignments with the scattering data. In addition to the N^* reported in the Table on Baryons, they predict two more states: one at ≈ 2200 MeV ($J^P = 9/2^+$) and another one at ≈ 2630 MeV ($J^P = 13/2^+$) which they can accommodate in the prediction of the backward πp scattering by changing the elasticities of the neighboring resonances. We do not list these two resonances since they have not yet been experimentally observed.

1. V. Barger and D. Cline, Regge Recurrence Parity Assignments for the $S=0$ Recurrences, paper submitted to the XIII International Conference on High Energy Physics, August 31 through September 7, 1966, Berkeley (proceedings to be published by the Univ. of Calif. Press).

Appendix A. Compiled Spectra Relevant to H and κ Mesons

In an attempt to confirm or deny the existence of certain tentative bumps, we have started compiling the relevant published spectra. It would be better to compile events, rather than spectra, but the former entails collecting data summary tapes, whereas the latter involves only key-punching published data. Perhaps this simpler procedure will stimulate experimental groups to combine their data more effectively.

The compiling is done with a Fortran program SCHISM, written by Alan Rittenberg. SCHISM rebins the input data into common intervals, then outputs the combined histograms. An alphameric character is assigned to each input histogram and is displayed on output, permitting the reader to identify the source of the data. To facilitate reading of the histograms, certain rows and columns of letters have been changed to dots.

Our latest compilations will be contin-

uously available from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory as UCRL-8030 Spectra. However, we present here two examples, partly as an advertisement for help; we hope readers will call to our attention omitted data and send us new relevant data. The two mesons investigated are H and κ . The results for both are inconclusive. The H spectra show that there is not enough data for us to rely on histograms alone (we will have to go to combined events): the κ spectra discredit but do not kill the κ . In any case, we try to present enough spectra that the reader can form his own opinion on these bumps.

1. The $\kappa(725)$ (Lynch, Rittenberg, Rosenfeld, Söding, Dec. 1966)

We are beginning to think that κ should be classified along with flying saucers, the Loch Ness Monster, and the Abominable Snowman. We have heard of several experiments which were supposed to confirm it, and each one has either failed completely or failed to find it in the sought-for channel, but found instead a small $K\pi$ peak near 725 MeV in some other channel.

We present here a collection of 19 histograms, some of which represent the results of particular experiments in which the experimenters have claimed to have found the κ ; the rest summarize experiments relevant for confirmation or rejection of the κ as a resonance. In Table A-I we list the various reactions and experiments which are discussed and compiled in this appendix, and give numbers of events, incident momenta, and references.

a. $\pi^-p \rightarrow (K\pi) Y$

The κ was first reported by ALEXANDER+ 62 and MILLER+ 63 in the reaction $\pi^-p \rightarrow \Sigma^- \pi^0 (\pi K)^+ \pi^0$ at 1.9 to 2.4 GeV/c. Figure A1, taken from MILLER+ 63 (which incorporates events from ALEXANDER+ 62), shows an enhancement of 55 " κ mesons" just at the peak of phase space. These data have now more than doubled, and appear in the thesis of HARDY 66, from which we have gathered two histograms to make Fig. A2. The enhancement has become considerably less impressive and, if present, corresponds to ≤ 40 events. The corresponding plot at higher primary energy, Fig. A3 (also from HARDY 66), also shows no evidence for κ .

The data of Fig. A2 included only Σ^- events, although the original paper of ALEXANDER+ 62 (see Fig. A4) included also Σ^0 . Improved Σ^0 statistics have failed to produce any evidence for κ , either near the threshold range shown in Fig. A5 or at higher energy, as shown in Fig. A6.

Table A-I. Experiments on κ discussed in Appendix A.

Reaction	Beam momentum (GeV/c)	Decay products studied	Number of combinations	Published as evidence for κ	Reference	m_κ (MeV)	Γ_κ (MeV)	κ Prod. Cross Section (μb)	Plot symbol	Figure		
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Sigma^- \pi^0$	1.9 - 2.0	$(K^+ \pi^0) + (K^0 \pi^+) + (K^+ \pi^-)$		+	Alexander 62 ⁿ Fig. 3 (incl. in Hardy below)	≈ 730	≤ 20			A4		
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Sigma^-$	1.8 - 2.2	$K^+ \pi^0$	736		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 12(g)	$726 \pm 3^{\S}$	$\leq 20^{\S}$	6-3 ^{\\$}	K	A2		
	1.9 - 2.4	$K^+ \pi^0$	520	+	Miller 63 ^c Fig. 2(b) (incl. in Hardy above)					A1		
	1.8 - 2.2	$K^0 \pi^+$	1602		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 13(g)					A2		
	1.9 - 2.4	$K^+ \pi^0$	1202	+	Miller 63 ^c Fig. 2(c) (incl. in Hardy above)					A1		
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^0$	299		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 12(h)					L M P Q	A3	
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^0 \pi^+$	732		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 13(h)							
	3.8 - 4.2	$K^+ \pi^0$	123		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 12(i)							
3.8 - 4.2	$K^0 \pi^+$	223		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 13(i)								
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \Sigma^0$	1.8 - 2.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	670		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 11(g)	$735 \pm 5^{\dagger}$	< 20	A	Z	A5		
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^-$	314		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 11(h)					I		
	3.8 - 4.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	104		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 11(i)					J	A6	
$\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \Lambda$	1.5	$K^0 \pi^0$	154	+	Kim 65 ^d Fig. 3	$735 \pm 5^{\dagger}$	< 20	A	B	A7		
	1.59	$K^0 \pi^0 + K^+ \pi^-$	104		Sene 66 ^e Fig. 2, 10						U	
	1.8	$K^0 \pi^0$	259	+	Kim 65 ^d Fig. 4						U	
	1.8 - 2.2	$K^0 \pi^0$	522		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 15(g)						U	
	1.8 - 2.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	1590		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 14(g)						U	
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^-$	208		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 15(h)						V	A9
	2.9 - 3.3	$K^+ \pi^-$	688		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 14(h)						S	
	3.8 - 4.2	$K^0 \pi^0$	72		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 15(i)						W	
3.8 - 4.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	263		Hardy 66 ^b Fig. 14(i)	T							
$\pi^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Lambda$ (4-body)	3.2	$K^+ \pi^0 + K^0 \pi^+$	314	+	Cason 66 ^f Fig. 1 (213 events)	731 ± 2	≤ 12		C	A10		
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^+ p$ (3-body)	0.78-0.99	$K^+ \pi^-$	220		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10	723 ± 3	< 12	30-0	C N G L D K H I O Q B R K U X W Z	A11		
	0.8 - 1.05	$K^+ \pi^-$	203		Kalmus 66 ^h							
	0.78-0.99	$R^0 \pi^-$	79		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10							
	0.8 - 1.05	$R^0 \pi^-$	143		Kalmus 66 ^h							
	1.02-1.18	$K^+ \pi^-$	300		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10							
	1.05-1.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	180		Kalmus 66 ^h							
	1.02-1.18	$R^0 \pi^-$	270		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10							
	1.05-1.2	$R^0 \pi^-$	186		Kalmus 66 ^h							
	1.2	$K^+ \pi^-$	894		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.2	$R^0 \pi^-$	891		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.0 - 1.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	4296	+	Wojcicki 63 ^j Fig. 1							
	1.4 - 1.7	$K^+ \pi^-$	2543		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.4 - 1.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	2166		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.8 - 2.1	$K^+ \pi^-$	2925		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.8 - 2.1	$R^0 \pi^-$	2584		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
2.4 - 2.7	$K^+ \pi^-$	1950		Lynch 66 ⁱ								
2.4 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	5833		Friedman 66 ^k								
2.4 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^-$	1833		Lynch 66 ⁱ								
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^0 n$	0.78-0.99		114		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10	723 ± 3	< 12	30-0	E M F J P S V Y	A12		
	0.8 - 1.05		194		Kalmus 66 ^h							
	1.02-1.18		314		Gelfand 66 ^g Fig. 10							
	1.05-1.2	$K^+ \pi^+$	215		Kalmus 66 ^h							
	1.2		1068		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.4 - 1.7		3732		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
	1.8 - 2.1		4554		Lynch 66 ⁱ							
2.4 - 2.7		2834		Lynch 66 ⁱ								
$K^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \Sigma^- \pi^0$	2.24	$K^+ \pi^0 + K^0 \pi^+ + K^+ \pi^-$	413	+	London 66 ^l Fig. 28	730	≤ 15		L	A16		
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^0 \pi^+ p$ $(R\pi)^+ \pi^+ n$ $(R\pi)^+ \pi^+ p$	1.2 - 1.7	$K^+ \pi^+ + R^0 \pi^+$	1523	+	Wojcicki 64 ^m Fig. 5	≈ 725	< 12		W	A17		
	1.45	$K^+ \pi^+$	101		Almeida 64 ⁿ Fig. 4	≈ 690	≤ 30	$< 3 \pm 1.7$	A D F P			
	2.0	$K^+ \pi^+$	4519		Dauber 66 ^o Fig. 45(b)							
2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^0$	4367		Friedman 66 ^k								
2.68	$K^+ \pi^+$	1857		Pripstein 66 ^p Fig. 8								
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^+ \pi^0 p$	2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^+$	4338		Friedman 66 ^k				G	A18		
$K^- p \rightarrow (R\pi)^+ \pi^+ n$	2.1 - 2.7	$R^0 \pi^+$	3909		Friedman 66 ^k				H			
$K^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \pi^+ \pi^- p$ (5-body)	3.0	$K^+ \pi^0$	312	+	Ferro-Luzzi 64 ^q Fig. 2(a)	$725 \pm 5^{\circ}$	$< 30^{\circ}$	85	F F G	A19		
	3.0	$K^0 \pi^+$	226	+	Ferro-Luzzi 64 ^q Fig. 2(c) (113 events)							
	3.52	$K^0 \pi^+$	1144	-	Goshaw 66 ^r Fig. 2 (572 events)							
$K^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \pi^+ \pi^0 p$	3.0	$K^+ \pi^-$	312	+	Ferro-Luzzi 64 ^q Fig. 2b	$725 \pm 5^{\circ}$	$< 30^{\circ}$	65	F			
total number			$\approx 60\,000$									

^{\S} Values obtained from the combined ($K^+ \pi^0$) and ($K^0 \pi^+$) mass distributions.

^{\dagger} Values obtained from the combined 1.5 and 1.8 GeV/c data.

^{\circ} Values obtained from the combined ($K^+ \pi^0$), ($K^0 \pi^+$), and ($K^+ \pi^-$) mass distributions.

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n. S. Almeida and G. R. Lynch, Phys. Letters 9, 204 (1964).

o. P. M. Dauber et al., Phys. Rev. (to be published).

p. M. Pripstein (LRL), private communication.

q. M. Ferro-Luzzi et al., Phys. Letters 12, 255 (1964).

r. A. T. Goshaw et al., Phys. Letters 22, 347 (1966).

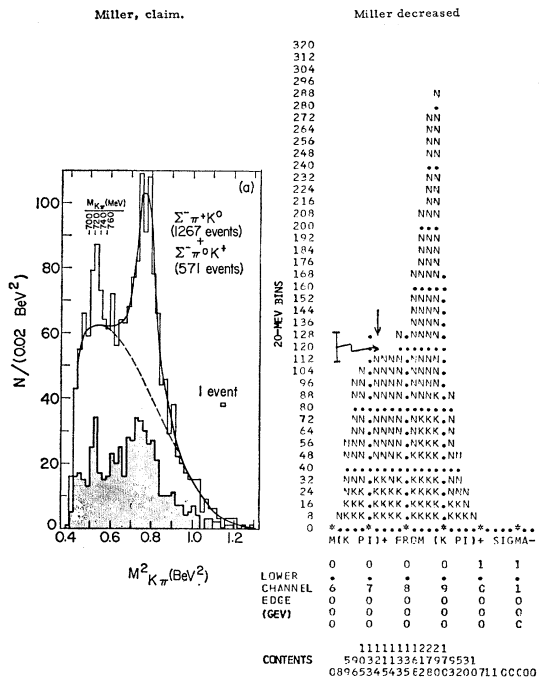


Fig. A1. $M^2(K\pi)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0 \Sigma^-$, $P_{inc} = 1.9$ to 2.4 GeV/c. From MILLER+63.

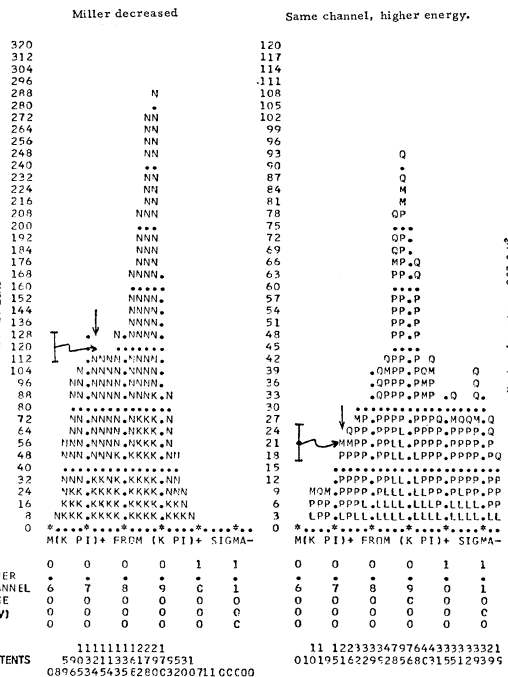


Fig. A2. $M(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Sigma^-$, $P_{inc} = 1.8$ to 2.2 GeV/c.

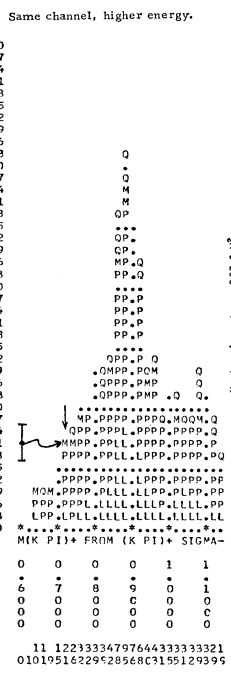


Fig. A3. $M(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Sigma^-$, $P_{inc} = 2.9$ to 4.2 GeV/c.

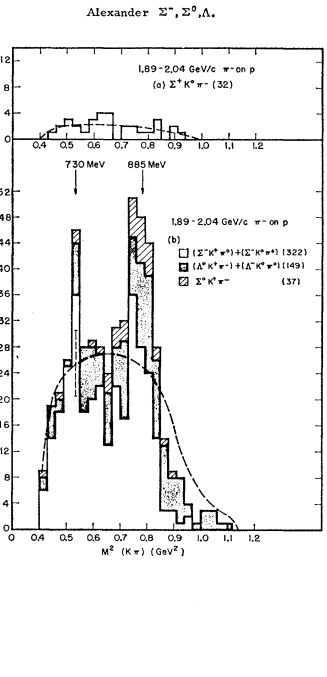


Fig. A4. $M^2(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Sigma^-$, and $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Lambda$, $P_{inc} = 1.9$ to 2.0 GeV/c. From ALEXANDER+62.

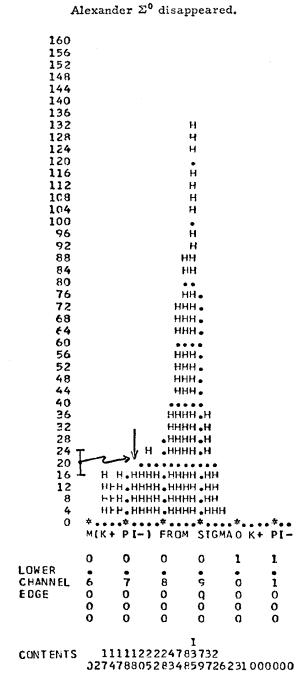


Fig. A5. $M(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Sigma^-$, $P_{inc} = 1.8$ to 2.2 GeV/c.

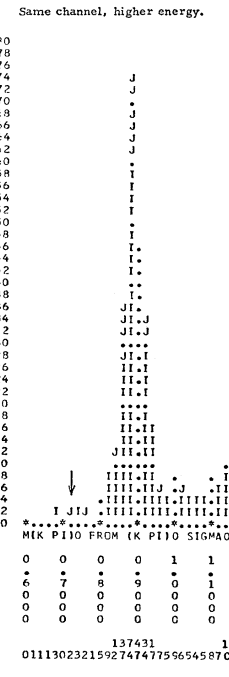


Fig. A6. $M(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Sigma^-$, $P_{inc} = 2.9$ to 4.2 GeV/c.

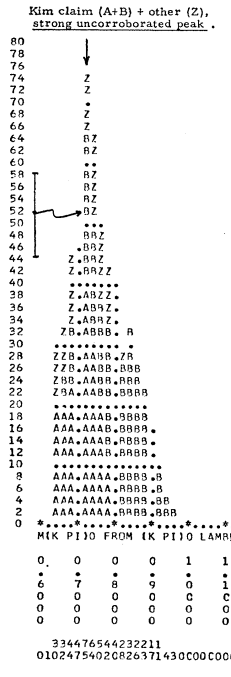


Fig. A7. $M(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Lambda$, $P_{inc} = 1.5$ to 1.8 GeV/c.

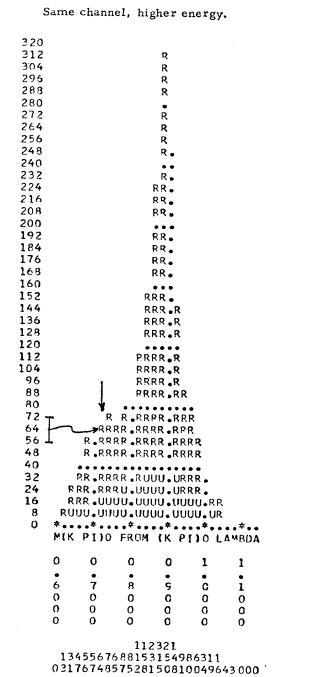


Fig. A8. $M(Kn)$ from $\pi^- p \rightarrow (Kn)^0 \Lambda$, $P_{inc} = 1.8$ to 2.2 GeV/c.

On the other hand, some positive evidence for an enhancement at 735 MeV comes from studies of $(K\pi)^0 \Lambda$ final states! This evidence is shown in Fig. A7, which is a compilation of 517 events from two experiments (KIM+ 65, SENE 66) with incident momenta of 1.5 to 1.8 GeV/c, partly below the K^* production threshold. In an experiment with 6 \times better statistics (3342 events), HARDY 66 has found no evidence for the κ (Figs. A8 and A9), but his experiment covers only the momentum range well above K^* threshold (1.66 MeV) and therefore does not invalidate the positive results of KIM+ 65 and SENE 66.

b. $\pi^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^+ \pi^+ \Lambda$

From a recent experiment involving 314 events of this type (Fig. A10), CASON+ 66 claim to have found evidence for the κ . To our knowledge, there is no similar experiment with comparable statistics to either support or weaken the conclusion of CASON+ 66.

c. $K^- p \rightarrow (K\pi) N$

Historically, the second experiment to report the κ was that of WOJCICKI+ 63, in which 4296 events of the reaction $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ p$ were studied. In agreement with the original κ evidence, their κ has a mass of 723 ± 3 MeV and a width of < 12 MeV. Wojcicki's largest effect was at 1.08 GeV/c.

There are now several other experiments measuring $(\bar{K}\pi)^- p$ final states in this region of incident K^- momenta. Figure A11 is a compilation of 3367 events (not including Wojcicki's); it represents an independent confirmation of Wojcicki's observation of a peak in the $(\bar{K}\pi)^-$ mass at about 725 MeV. Moreover, a compilation of recent results from $(K\pi)^0 n$ final states in the same energy region (1882 events) also shows an enhancement (see Fig. A12), perhaps at a slightly higher mass value. Although the statistical significance of each of these peaks is not larger than 1 to 2 standard deviations, it is hard to deny that some peculiar effect seems to be present here.

Again, larger statistics is available at higher energies, but no peak is observed (see compilation in Figs. A13, A14, and A15).

d. $K^- p \rightarrow (K\pi)^{+,0} \Xi^{-,0}$

Evidence for the κ was reported by LONDON+ 66 on the basis of 413 events of this type (see Fig. A16). This is still waiting for confirmation or disproval.

e. $K^- p \rightarrow (\bar{K}\pi)^0,^- \pi N$

The κ was also reported, with $m \approx 725$ MeV and $\Gamma < 12$ MeV, by WOJCICKI+ 64 in

1523 events with 4-body final states, for incident momenta between 1.2 and 1.7 GeV/c. A compilation of 6152 events presently available for this reaction (including the data of WOJCICKI+ 64) in the range of 1.2 to 2 GeV/c (Fig. A17) shows, instead, a broad maximum around 700 MeV. However 700 MeV is just the peak of phase space and we would not take such a broad maximum as evidence for an enhancement in the 725-MeV mass region. A compilation of 14 467 events at 2.1 to 2.7 GeV/c similarly shows no κ (see Fig. A18).

f. $K^+ p \rightarrow (K\pi)^0,^+ \pi^0,^- \pi^+ p$

Finally, the κ was reported from a CERN experiment by FERRO-LUZZI+ 64, who saw a peak in the reaction $K^+ p \rightarrow NK\pi\pi$. This κ was at 725 MeV and had a width of < 30 MeV. The effect was found in the 3 GeV/c data, but was absent in the 3.5 GeV/c data. An experiment at Wisconsin at 3.6 GeV/c with three times as many events as the CERN experiment also indicated no evidence for a κ .

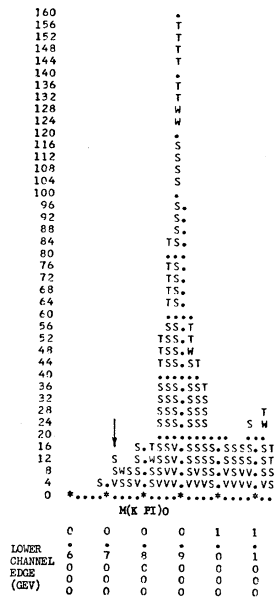
The combined distribution of the $(K\pi)^{+,0}$ mass from these experiments is shown in Fig. A19. There is no peak at ≈ 730 MeV; although a broad enhancement centered at about 750 MeV can be seen, this is where phase space also peaks.

The κ has also been looked for in other experiments--e. g., the CERN group (V. Henri, private communication) has looked for the κ below K^* threshold in the reaction $K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ p$, but did not find it.

What can we conclude from this study? If the κ is real, then each claim for its existence should be strengthened when combined with later data. We now summarize the discussion above for each claim:

- §. The MILLER 63 signal has decreased from 53 to < 40 events, and the signal of FERRO-LUZZI 64 has disappeared.
- §. There are no new data to compare with the claims of KIM 65, CASON 66, or LONDON 66; they are of course still impressive.
- §. The fate of the claim of WOJCICKI 63 is undecided. His data suggested a κ produced by K^- between 1 and 1.7 GeV/c. When combined with new data over this entire range, the signal has disappeared. On the other hand, with limited statistics, Wojcicki's best signal/noise ratio was at 1.08 GeV/c. We have compiled events produced by K^- between 0.78 and 1.2 GeV/c, and indeed see a 1 to 2- σ signal for both κ and κ^0 .

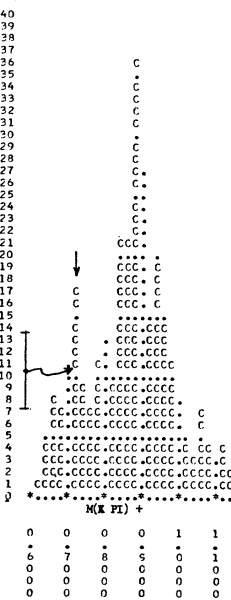
Same channel, still higher energy.



CONTENTS 1 1111586964322112231
001164281765244937930997306

Fig. A9. M(Kn) from pi-p-(Kn)0 A. Pinc = 2.9 to 4.2 GeV/c.

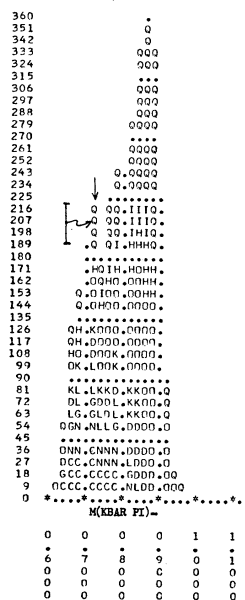
Cason claim, strong uncorroborated peak.



CONTENTS 11 11122321211
0158717971201167505185374342

Fig. A10. M(Kn) from pi-p-(Kn)0 pi+ A. Pinc = 3.2 GeV/c.

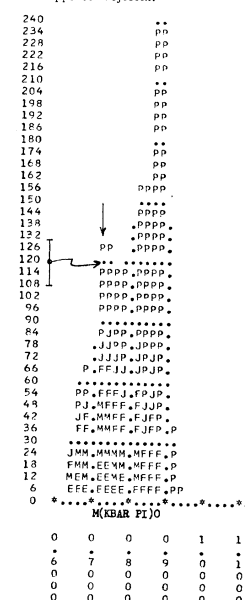
No claim, but k near threshold, supports Wojcicki.



CONTENTS 111212223332
16250183458346292
021871672506710774900000000

Fig. A11. M(Kn) from K-p-(Kn)0 p. Pinc = 0.78 to 1.2 GeV/c.

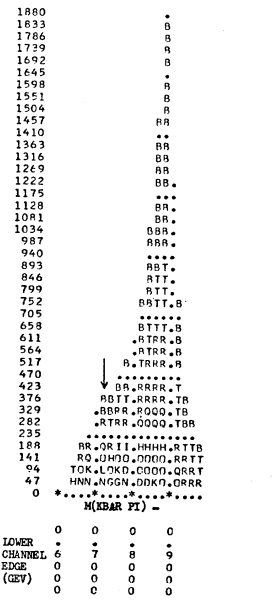
Same reactions, different charge, supports Wojcicki.



CONTENTS 11111111221
367722123564431
04440967505704180200000000

Fig. A12. M(Kn) from K-p-(Kn)0 n. Pinc = 0.78 to 1.2 GeV/c.

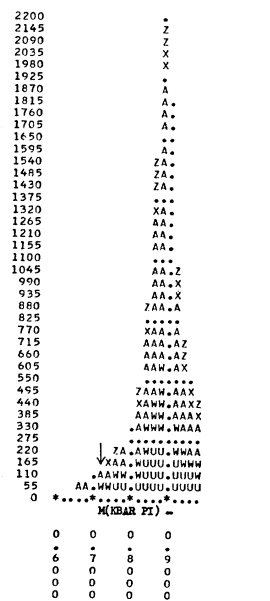
Wojcicki claim (B), + others, up to 1.7 GeV/c. Signal decreased.



CONTENTS 12234346674827322
321421893274654592
01929087726365273820

Fig. A13. M(Kn) from K-p-(Kn)0 p. Pinc = 0.78 to 1.7 GeV/c.

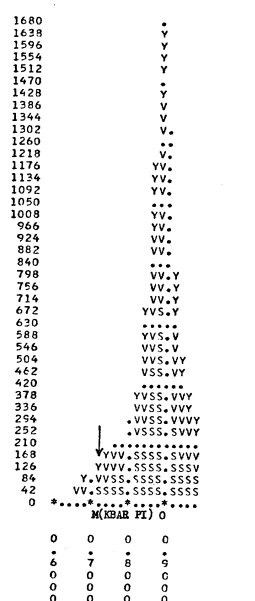
Same channel, higher energy. No k.



CONTENTS 1211 11222358280754
1479150366294328255
00000130074357554588

Fig. A14. M(Kn) from K-p-(Kn)0 p. Pinc = 1.8 to 2.7 GeV/c.

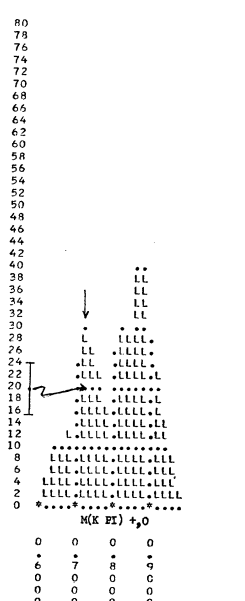
Same reactions, different charge. No k.



CONTENTS 111 111223461638533
1368147151198522392
0195965913645832576

Fig. A15. M(Kn) from K-p-(Kn)0 n. Pinc = 1.4 to 2.7 GeV/c.

London claim, strong uncorroborated peak.



CONTENTS 1112322123244221
0401261636609182593

Fig. A16. M(Kn) from K-p-(Kn)0 pi0. Pinc = 2.24 GeV/c.

This behavior could be that of a real κ , but it is more what one would expect of statistical fluctuations.

The fact remains that we compiled 19 histograms (representing 60 000 events) and found 5 (6000 events) which show surprising peaks apparently not statistical fluctuations. We now try to explain it as a bias. We have keypunched any spectrum associated with a positive κ claim, but stopped at 60 000 total events simply because of the work involved. (We shall next automate the preparation of input data.) We estimate that 1.5 to 2 million events have been measured, each of which yields a $K\pi$ mass value. Our reasoning is as follows:

Last year ≈ 2 million events were measured in the United States,¹ and we guess ≈ 3 million events for the world-wide annual rate. This rate has been roughly doubling every two years,² so the time integral of the number of bubble-chamber events measured must be ≈ 10 million. By comparing the number³ of pictures exposed to K^\pm with the number exposed to π^\pm and p , we see that a quarter of these 10 million events were produced by K^\pm with enough energy to produce $K\pi$ events in the final state (with $K\pi$ mass > 725 MeV).

So physicists have looked at $K\pi$ spectra from ≈ 2.5 million events. We guess that 1.5 to 2 million events have been assembled in large collections and looked at carefully. If a κ peak is seen, it is published, and we key-

punch. If nothing surprising is seen, one may not even publish the data, and we may not punch it. (But if readers will send us large relevant spectra, we will enter them from now on.) Then, at 1000 events/histogram, 2 million events yield 200 uninteresting histograms. Then the five surprising ones (only three from K^\pm experiments) are perhaps to be expected.

So we restate our conclusion. We have not killed the κ but we do feel that we have further discredited it.

2. The H Meson (Ferber, Rosenfeld, Soding)

The "H meson" is a supposed $I^G = 0^-$ state with a mass $m_H \approx 1000$ MeV, decaying into $(\rho\pi)^0$. Table A-II lists the experiments in which evidence was observed for a bump near 1000 MeV in the $(\rho\pi)^0$ mass spectrum. Figures A20 through A23 show the distributions of $M(\rho\pi)^0$ from these experiments. Goldhaber⁴ discussed the H meson and compiled the data of Figs. A20 and A21, plus 1705 events from the reaction $\pi^+d \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0 pp$ from Benson et al.⁵ After consultation with Benson et al., however, we have decided that it would be better to use only 790 events remaining in their sample after $p\pi^+$ combinations in the Δ band have been excluded. We have also added 1204 events that were contributed by the La Jolla group⁶ but not used by Goldhaber because they were not yet available.

Table A-II. Experiments on H meson discussed in Appendix A.

Reaction	Beam momentum (GeV/c)	Number of events	Constraints	Reference	Plot symbol	Figure
$\pi^+ p \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0 \Delta^{++}$	3.2 and 3.5	1204		Abolins 66 ^a	A	A23
	3.65	519	no ω	Goldhaber 66 ^b	G	A21
	4.0	975		Bartsch 64 ^c	E	A20
$\pi^+ d \rightarrow (\rho\pi)^0 pp$	3.65	790	no Δ^{++}	Benson 66 ^d	M	A22
	Total	3488				

a. See Ref. 6

b. Gerson Goldhaber, Experimental Study of Multiparticle Resonance Decays, in Proceedings of the 1965 Coral Gables Conference on Symmetry Principles at High Energies, University of Miami, Florida, 1965 (W. H. Freeman and Co., San Francisco, Calif., 1965), p. 34.

c. J. Bartsch et al., Phys. Letters **11**, 167 (1964).

d. See Ref. 5.

The combined spectrum (Fig. A24) shows a peak extending from 960 to 1080 MeV, with an estimated significance of at least four standard deviations. Note, however, that its mean mass is about 1020 MeV, only about 50 MeV below that of the A1 meson. And its width, $\Gamma \approx 120$ MeV, is the same as $\Gamma(A1)$.

This peak is presently seen only in experiments in the beam momentum range $3.2 \text{ GeV}/c \leq p(\pi^+) \leq 4 \text{ GeV}/c$. It is not seen in similar experiments in the range $5.1 \text{ GeV}/c \leq p(\pi^+) \leq 8.5 \text{ GeV}/c$. This means that whatever the H phenomenon is, its production cross section drops rapidly at energies greater than $p(\pi^+) = 4 \text{ GeV}/c$. Note that $4 \text{ GeV}/c$ is already high above the threshold, which is at $p(\pi^+) = 2.18 \text{ GeV}/c$ for $\pi^+ p \rightarrow H \Delta^+$ and even lower for $\pi^+ d \rightarrow Hpp$. Moreover, the data for $p(\pi^+) \leq 4 \text{ GeV}/c$ presented above are incomplete; we estimate that at least ≈ 1000 events from other experiments exist but are not yet accessible to us.

Let us accept the evidence for a neutral A1-like peak 50 MeV below the mass of A1. Is it a new meson, H, or is it the neutral A1, displaced to low energy by one half-width through interference with background? We know that the A1 is seen only when enhanced by the Deck effect, i. e., A1 seems to be produced weakly, and needs to interfere positively with background in order to be seen. But the interference could also displace its peak upwards by ≈ 25 MeV. The $A1^\pm(\rho\pi)^\pm$ is seen recoiling against a proton; the $H(\rho\pi)^0$ is seen recoiling against a Δ^{++} . Could the background phases differ enough between these two experiments that the $(\rho\pi)^0$ peak is displaced downwards by about 25 MeV? We do not know how to answer this question until more work is done.

The Michigan group⁵ has suggested that as a next step one should look for an H peak in $\rho^0\pi^0$ only, where the A1, having isospin $I = 1$, cannot contribute. One can do this in two ways:

1) Compile $\rho^0\pi^0$ spectra, or 2) compile events from data-summary tapes. The latter procedure seems more likely to give us the information we want, for the following considerations. The $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ Dalitz plot has three ρ bands (ρ^0 , ρ^+ , and ρ^-) which overlap partly at 1000 MeV, and overlap three deep at $\sqrt{3}m_\rho \approx 1300$ MeV. As the Michigan group shows in Fig. 2 of their paper, $\rho^0\pi^0$ spectra are contaminated with overlapping $\rho^\pm\pi^\mp$, but if one selects out the overlapping, double- ρ events, one produces an artificial bump at 1000 MeV. One can get around this difficulty by compiling the actual events and doing a maximum-likelihood fit to the population of

the ρ^0 band. We shall do this.

A final difficulty with the H bump is contamination from the radiative decay of another meson, $\eta \rightarrow \rho^0\gamma$, which will often fit the interpretation $\rho^0\pi^0$. The Michigan group⁵ estimates that 6 ± 3 of their events are such intruders; their spectrum, Fig. A22, seems to contain about 36 H mesons from all the ρ bands; about half might come from $\rho^0\pi^0$.

In summary, the compilation of spectra carried out so far shows a bump but seems inadequate to distinguish between H and a neutral A1 peak. We feel that a compilation of very carefully selected $\rho^0\pi^0$ events is the most promising next step.

APPENDIX REFERENCES

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