

**$\rho(1700)$** 

$$J^{PC} = 1^{+}(1^{-}-)$$

**THE  $\rho(1450)$  AND THE  $\rho(1700)$** 

Updated March 2000 by S. Eidelman (Novosibirsk) and J. Hernandez (Valencia).

In our 1988 edition, we replaced the  $\rho(1600)$  entry with two new ones, the  $\rho(1450)$  and the  $\rho(1700)$ , because there was emerging evidence that the 1600-MeV region actually contains two  $\rho$ -like resonances. ERKAL 86 had pointed out this possibility with a theoretical analysis on the consistency of  $2\pi$  and  $4\pi$  electromagnetic form factors and the  $\pi\pi$  scattering length. DONNACHIE 87, with a full analysis of data on the  $2\pi$  and  $4\pi$  final states in  $e^+e^-$  annihilation and photoproduction reactions, had also argued that in order to obtain a consistent picture, two resonances were necessary. The existence of  $\rho(1450)$  was supported by the analysis of  $\eta\rho^0$  mass spectra obtained in photoproduction and  $e^+e^-$  annihilation (DONNACHIE 87B), as well as that of  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi$  (DONNACHIE 91).

The analysis of DONNACHIE 87 was further extended by CLEGG 88, 94 to include new data on  $4\pi$  systems produced in  $e^+e^-$  annihilation, and in  $\tau$  decays ( $\tau$  decays to  $4\pi$  and  $e^+e^-$  annihilation to  $4\pi$  can be related by the Conserved Vector Current assumption). These systems were successfully analyzed using interfering contributions from two  $\rho$ -like states, and from the tail of the  $\rho(770)$  decaying into two-body states. While specific conclusions on  $\rho(1450) \rightarrow 4\pi$  were obtained, little could be said about the  $\rho(1700)$ .

An analysis by CLEGG 90 of  $6\pi$  mass spectra from  $e^+e^-$  annihilation and from diffractive photoproduction provides evidence for two  $\rho$  mesons at about 2.1 and 1.8 GeV that decay strongly into  $6\pi$  states. While the former is a candidate for a

new resonance ( $\rho(2150)$ ), the latter could be a manifestation of the  $\rho(1700)$  distorted by threshold effects.

Independent evidence for two  $1^-$  states is provided by KILLIAN 80 in  $4\pi$  electroproduction at  $\langle Q^2 \rangle = 1$  (GeV/c)<sup>2</sup>, and by FUKUI 88 in a high-statistics sample of the  $\eta\pi\pi$  system in  $\pi^-p$  charge exchange.

This scenario with two overlapping resonances is supported by other data. BISELLO 89 measured the pion form factor in the interval 1.35–2.4 GeV and observed a deep minimum around 1.6 GeV. The best fit was obtained with the hypothesis of  $\rho$ -like resonances at 1420 and 1770 MeV, with widths of about 250 MeV. ANTONELLI 88 found that the  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$  cross section is better fitted with two fully interfering Breit-Wigners, with parameters in fair agreement with those of DONNACHIE 87 and BISELLO 89. These results can be considered as a confirmation of the  $\rho(1450)$ .

Decisive evidence for the  $\pi\pi$  decay mode of both  $\rho(1450)$  and  $\rho(1700)$  came from recent results in  $\bar{p}p$  annihilation at rest (ABELE 97). It was shown that these resonances also possess a  $K\bar{K}$  decay mode (ABELE 98, BERTIN 98B, ABELE 99D). High statistics studies of the decays  $\tau \rightarrow \pi\pi\nu_\tau$  (BARATE 97M, URHEIM 97), and  $\tau \rightarrow 4\pi\nu_\tau$  (EDWARDS 00), also require the  $\rho(1450)$ , but are not sensitive to the  $\rho(1700)$ , because it is too close to the  $\tau$  mass.

The structure of these  $\rho$  states is not yet completely clear. BARNES 97 and CLOSE 97C claim that  $\rho(1450)$  has a mass consistent with radial  $2S$ , but its decays show characteristics of hybrids, and suggest that this state may be a  $2S$ -hybrid mixture. DONNACHIE 99 argues that hybrid states could have a  $4\pi$  decay mode dominated by the  $a_1\pi$ . Such behavior has recently been observed by AKHMETSHIN 99E in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow 4\pi$  in the energy range 1.05–1.38 GeV, and by EDWARDS 00 in

$\tau \rightarrow 4\pi$  decays. More data should be collected to clarify the nature of the  $\rho$  states, particularly in the energy range above 1.6 GeV.

We also list under the  $\rho(1450)$  the  $\phi\pi$  state with  $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$  or  $C(1480)$  observed by BITYUKOV 87. While ACHASOV 96B shows that it may be a threshold effect, CLEGG 88 and LANDSBERG 92 suggest two independent vector states with this decay mode. Note, however, that  $C(1480)$  in its  $\phi\pi$  decay mode was not confirmed by  $e^+e^-$  (DOLINSKY 91, BISELLO 91C) and  $\bar{p}p$  (ABELE 97H) experiments.

Several observations on the  $\omega\pi$  system in the 1200-MeV region (FRENKIEL 72, COSME 76, BARBER 80C, ASTON 80C, ATKINSON 84C, BRAU 88, AMSLER 93B) may be interpreted in terms of either  $J^P = 1^-$   $\rho(770) \rightarrow \omega\pi$  production (LAYSSAC 71), or  $J^P = 1^+$   $b_1(1235)$  production (BRAU 88, AMSLER 93B). We argue that no special entry for a  $\rho(1250)$  is needed. The LASS amplitude analysis (ASTON 91B) showing evidence for  $\rho(1270)$  is preliminary and needs confirmation. For completeness, the relevant observations are listed under the  $\rho(1450)$ .

### $\rho(1700)$ MASS

#### $\eta\rho^0$ AND $\pi^+\pi^-$ MODES

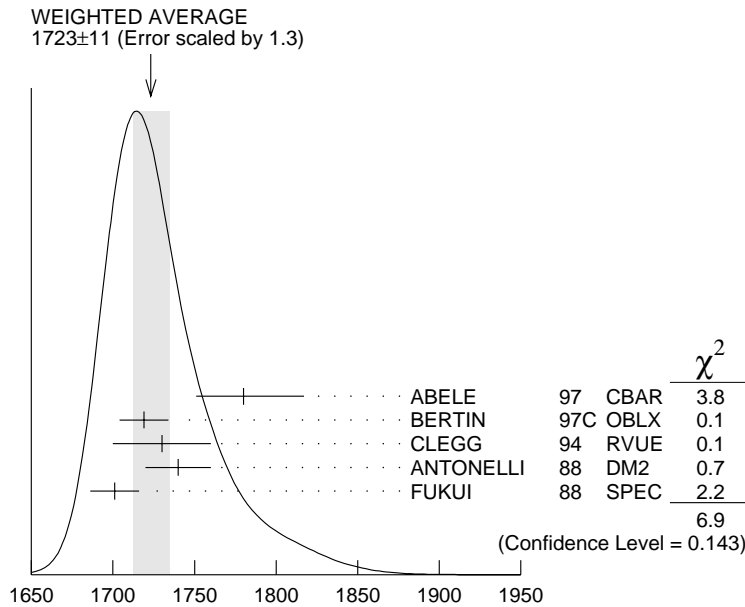
VALUE (MeV)

DOCUMENT ID

**1700±20 OUR ESTIMATE**

**1723±11 OUR AVERAGE**

Includes data from the 2 datablocks that follow this one. Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.



$\rho(1700)$  mass,  $\eta\rho^0$  and  $\pi^+\pi^-$  modes (MeV)

### $\eta\rho^0$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
The data in this block is included in the average printed for a previous datablock.			
1740±20	ANTONELLI	88 DM2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$
1701±15	2 FUKUI	88 SPEC	8.95 $\pi^-p \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-n$

### $\pi\pi$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
The data in this block is included in the average printed for a previous datablock.			
1780 +37 -29	3 ABELE	97 CBAR	$\bar{p}n \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$
1719 ±15	3 BERTIN	97C OBLX	0.0 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
1730 ±30	CLEGG	94 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
1768 ±21	BISELLO	89 DM2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
1745.7±91.9	DUBNICKA	89 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
1546 ±26	GESHKEN...	89 RVUE	
1650	4 ERKAL	85 RVUE	20-70 $\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma\pi$
1550 ±70	ABE	84B HYBR	20 $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-p$
1590 ±20	5 ASTON	80 OMEG	20-70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p2\pi$
1600 ±10	6 ATIYA	79B SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C2\pi$
1598 +24 -22	BECKER	79 ASPK	17 $\pi^-p$ polarized
1659 ±25	4 LANG	79 RVUE	
1575	4 MARTIN	78C RVUE	17 $\pi^-p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$
1610 ±30	4 FROGGATT	77 RVUE	17 $\pi^-p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$
1590 ±20	7 HYAMS	73 ASPK	17 $\pi^-p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$

## $\pi\omega$ MODE

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
1710±90	ACHASOV	97 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$

## $K\bar{K}$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1740.8±22.2	27k	<sup>1</sup> ABELE	99D	CBAR	± 0.0 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^0$
1582 ±36	1600	CLELAND	82B	SPEC	± 50 $\pi p \rightarrow K_S^0 K^\pm p$

<sup>1</sup> K-matrix pole. Isospin not determined, could be  $\omega(1650)$  or  $\phi(1680)$ .

## $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
1851 <sup>+27</sup> <sub>-24</sub>		ACHASOV	97 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
1570±20		<sup>8</sup> CORDIER	82 DM1	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
1520±30		<sup>5</sup> ASTON	81E OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
1654±25		<sup>9</sup> DIBIANCA	81 DBC	$\pi^+d \rightarrow pp2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
1666±39		<sup>8</sup> BACCI	80 FRAG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
1780	34	KILLIAN	80 SPEC	11 $e^-p \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
1500		<sup>10</sup> ATIYA	79B SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C4\pi^\pm$
1570±60	65	<sup>11</sup> ALEXANDER	75 HBC	7.5 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
1550±60		<sup>5</sup> CONVERSI	74 OSPK	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
1550±50	160	SCHACHT	74 STRC	5.5–9 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
1450±100	340	SCHACHT	74 STRC	9–18 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
1430±50	400	BINGHAM	72B HBC	9.3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$

## $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
1660±30	ATKINSON	85B OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p$

## $3(\pi^+\pi^-)$ AND $2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ MODES

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
1783±15	CLEGG	90 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 3(\pi^+\pi^-)2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$

<sup>2</sup> Assuming  $\rho^+ f_0(1370)$  decay mode interferes with  $a_1(1260)^+\pi$  background. From a two Breit-Wigner fit.

<sup>3</sup> T-matrix pole.

<sup>4</sup> From phase shift analysis of HYAMS 73 data.

<sup>5</sup> Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with constant width.

<sup>6</sup> An additional 40 MeV uncertainty in both the mass and width is present due to the choice of the background shape.

<sup>7</sup> Included in BECKER 79 analysis.

<sup>8</sup> Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with model dependent width.

<sup>9</sup> One peak fit result.

<sup>10</sup> Parameters roughly estimated, not from a fit.

<sup>11</sup> Skew mass distribution compensated by Ross-Stodolsky factor.

## $\rho(1700)$ WIDTH

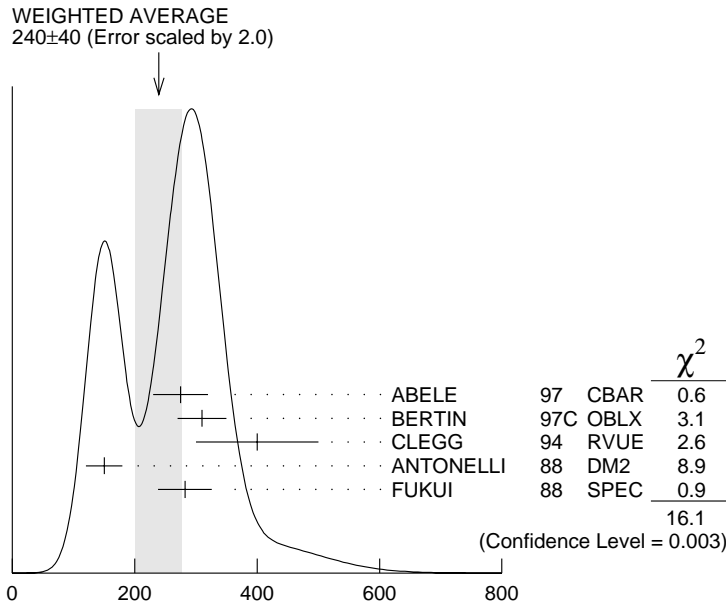
### $\eta\rho^0$ AND $\pi^+\pi^-$ MODES

VALUE (MeV)

DOCUMENT ID

**240±60 OUR ESTIMATE**

**240±40 OUR AVERAGE** Includes data from the 2 datablocks that follow this one. Error includes scale factor of 2.0. See the ideogram below.



$\rho(1700)$  width,  $\eta\rho^0$  and  $\pi^+\pi^-$  modes (MeV)

### $\eta\rho^0$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)

DOCUMENT ID

TECN

COMMENT

The data in this block is included in the average printed for a previous datablock.

150±30	ANTONELLI	88	DM2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$
282±44	13 FUKUI	88	SPEC	8.95 $\pi^-p \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-n$

### $\pi\pi$ MODE

VALUE (MeV)

DOCUMENT ID

TECN

COMMENT

The data in this block is included in the average printed for a previous datablock.

275 ± 45	14 ABELE	97	CBAR	$\bar{p}n \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$
310 ± 40	14 BERTIN	97C	OBLX	0.0 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$
400 ± 100	CLEGG	94	RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

224 ± 22		BISELLO	89	DM2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
242.5 ± 163.0		DUBNICKA	89	RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
620 ± 60		GESHKEN...	89	RVUE	
<315		15 ERKAL	85	RVUE	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma\pi$
280 + 30 – 80		ABE	84B	HYBR	20 $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-p$
230 ± 80		16 ASTON	80	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p2\pi$
283 ± 14		17 ATIYA	79B	SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C2\pi$
175 + 98 – 53		BECKER	79	ASPK	17 $\pi^- p$ polarized
232 ± 34		15 LANG	79	RVUE	
340		15 MARTIN	78C	RVUE	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$
300 ± 100		15 FROGGATT	77	RVUE	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$
180 ± 50		18 HYAMS	73	ASPK	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$

### $K\bar{K}$ MODE

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

187.2 ± 26.7	27k	12 ABELE	99D	CBAR	± 0.0 $\bar{p}p \rightarrow K^+K^-\pi^0$
265 ± 120	1600	CLELAND	82B	SPEC	± 50 $\pi p \rightarrow K_S^0 K^\pm p$

<sup>12</sup> K-matrix pole. Isospin not determined, could be  $\omega(1650)$  or  $\phi(1680)$ .

### $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$ MODE

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

510 ± 40		19 CORDIER	82	DM1	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
400 ± 50		16 ASTON	81E	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
400 ± 146		20 DIBIANCA	81	DBC	$\pi^+d \rightarrow pp2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
700 ± 160		19 BACCI	80	FRAG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
100	34	KILLIAN	80	SPEC	11 $e^-p \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
600		21 ATIYA	79B	SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C4\pi^\pm$
340 ± 160	65	22 ALEXANDER	75	HBC	7.5 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
360 ± 100		16 CONVERSI	74	OSPK	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
400 ± 120	160	23 SCHACHT	74	STRC	5.5–9 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
850 ± 200	340	23 SCHACHT	74	STRC	9–18 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
650 ± 100	400	BINGHAM	72B	HBC	9.3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$

### $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$ MODE

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

300 ± 50	ATKINSON	85B	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p$
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### 3( $\pi^+\pi^-$ ) AND 2( $\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ ) MODES

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$285 \pm 20$	CLEGG	90	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow 3(\pi^+\pi^-)2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$
<sup>13</sup>	Assuming $\rho^+ f_0(1370)$ decay mode interferes with $a_1(1260)^+\pi$ background. From a two Breit-Wigner fit.		
<sup>14</sup>	T-matrix pole.		
<sup>15</sup>	From phase shift analysis of HYAMS 73 data.		
<sup>16</sup>	Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with constant width.		
<sup>17</sup>	An additional 40 MeV uncertainty in both the mass and width is present due to the choice of the background shape.		
<sup>18</sup>	Included in BECKER 79 analysis.		
<sup>19</sup>	Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with model-dependent width.		
<sup>20</sup>	One peak fit result.		
<sup>21</sup>	Parameters roughly estimated, not from a fit.		
<sup>22</sup>	Skew mass distribution compensated by Ross-Stodolsky factor.		
<sup>23</sup>	Width errors enlarged by us to $4\Gamma/\sqrt{N}$ ; see the note with the $K^*(892)$ mass.		

### $\rho(1700)$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )
$\Gamma_1$ $\rho\pi\pi$	dominant
$\Gamma_2$ $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-$	large
$\Gamma_3$ $\rho^0\pi^0\pi^0$	
$\Gamma_4$ $\rho^\pm\pi^\mp\pi^0$	large
$\Gamma_5$ $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$	large
$\Gamma_6$ $\pi^+\pi^-$	seen
$\Gamma_7$ $\pi^-\pi^0$	seen
$\Gamma_8$ $K\bar{K}^*(892) + \text{c.c.}$	seen
$\Gamma_9$ $\eta\rho$	seen
$\Gamma_{10}$ $a_2(1320)\pi$	not seen
$\Gamma_{11}$ $K\bar{K}$	seen
$\Gamma_{12}$ $e^+e^-$	seen
$\Gamma_{13}$ $\pi^0\omega$	seen

### $\rho(1700) \Gamma(i)\Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma(\text{total})$

This combination of a partial width with the partial width into  $e^+e^-$  and with the total width is obtained from the cross-section into channel<sub>i</sub> in  $e^+e^-$  annihilation.

$\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-)) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT	$\Gamma_5\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$
<b>2.83 ± 0.42</b>	BACCI	80	FRAG $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$	
$2.6 \pm 0.2$	DELCOURT	81B	DM1 $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$	



$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_6\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.13	<sup>24</sup> DIEKMAN	88	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
$0.029^{+0.016}_{-0.012}$	KURDADZE	83	OLYA $0.64-1.4 e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>24</sup> Using total width = 220 MeV.

$\Gamma(K\bar{K}^*(892)+c.c.) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_8\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.305 \pm 0.071$	<sup>25</sup> BIZOT	80	DM1 $e^+e^-$
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$\Gamma(\eta\rho) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_9\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (eV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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$7 \pm 3$	ANTONELLI	88	DM2 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$
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$\Gamma(K\bar{K}) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_{11}\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.035 \pm 0.029$	<sup>25</sup> BIZOT	80	DM1 $e^+e^-$
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$\Gamma(\rho\pi\pi) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_1\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$3.510 \pm 0.090$	<sup>25</sup> BIZOT	80	DM1 $e^+e^-$
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<sup>25</sup> Model dependent.

**$\rho(1700)$  BRANCHING RATIOS**

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_6/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.287^{+0.043}_{-0.042}$	BECKER	79	ASPK $17 \pi^- p$ polarized
0.15 to 0.30	<sup>26</sup> MARTIN	78C	RVUE $17 \pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- n$
<0.20	<sup>27</sup> COSTA...	77B	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2\pi, 4\pi$
$0.30 \pm 0.05$	<sup>26</sup> FROGGATT	77	RVUE $17 \pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- n$
<0.15	<sup>28</sup> EISENBERG	73	HBC $5 \pi^+ p \rightarrow \Delta^{++} 2\pi$
$0.25 \pm 0.05$	<sup>29</sup> HYAMS	73	ASPK $17 \pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- n$

<sup>26</sup> From phase shift analysis of HYAMS 73 data.

<sup>27</sup> Estimate using unitarity, time reversal invariance, Breit-Wigner.

<sup>28</sup> Estimated using one-pion-exchange model.

<sup>29</sup> Included in BECKER 79 analysis.

### $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$

$\Gamma_6/\Gamma_5$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.13 \pm 0.05$	ASTON	80	OMEG 20-70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 2\pi$
$< 0.14$	<sup>30</sup> DAVIER	73	STRC 6-18 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$
$< 0.2$	<sup>31</sup> BINGHAM	72B	HBC 9.3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 2\pi$

<sup>30</sup> Upper limit is estimate.

<sup>31</sup>  $2\sigma$  upper limit.

### $\Gamma(K\bar{K}^*(892)+c.c.)/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$

$\Gamma_8/\Gamma_5$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.15 \pm 0.03$	<sup>32</sup> DELCOURT	81B	DM1 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{K}K\pi$
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<sup>32</sup> Assuming  $\rho(1700)$  and  $\omega$  radial excitations to be degenerate in mass.

### $\Gamma(\eta\rho)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_9/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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$< 0.04$		DONNACHIE	87B	RVUE
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 0.02$	58	ATKINSON	86B	OMEG 20-70 $\gamma p$
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### $\Gamma(a_2(1320)\pi)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

not seen	AMELIN	00	VES 37 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^- n$
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### $\Gamma(\eta\rho)/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$

$\Gamma_9/\Gamma_5$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$0.123 \pm 0.027$	DELCOURT	82	DM1 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- MM$
$\sim 0.1$	ASTON	80	OMEG 20-70 $\gamma p$

### $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^- \text{ neutrals})/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$

$(\Gamma_3+\Gamma_4+0.714\Gamma_9)/\Gamma_5$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$2.6 \pm 0.4$	<sup>33</sup> BALLAM	74	HBC 9.3 $\gamma p$
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<sup>33</sup> Upper limit. Background not subtracted.

### $\Gamma(\pi^0\omega)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

$\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

seen	ACHASOV	97	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$
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$\Gamma(K\bar{K})/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$   $\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma_5$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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- • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •
- 0.015 ± 0.010 <sup>34</sup> DELCOURT 81B DM1  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{K}K$
- <0.04 95 BINGHAM 72B HBC 0 9.3  $\gamma p$

<sup>34</sup> Assuming  $\rho(1700)$  and  $\omega$  radial excitations to be degenerate in mass.

$\Gamma(K\bar{K})/\Gamma(K\bar{K}^*(892)+c.c.)$   $\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma_8$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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- • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •
- 0.052 ± 0.026 BUON 82 DM1  $e^+e^- \rightarrow$  hadrons

$\Gamma(\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$   $\Gamma_2/\Gamma_5$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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- • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •
- ~ 1.0 DELCOURT 81B DM1  $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
- 0.7 ± 0.1 500 SCHACHT 74 STRC 5.5–18  $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
- 0.80 <sup>35</sup> BINGHAM 72B HBC 9.3  $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$

<sup>35</sup> The  $\pi\pi$  system is in *S*-wave.

$\Gamma(\rho^0\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\rho^\pm\pi^\mp\pi^0)$   $\Gamma_3/\Gamma_4$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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- • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •
- <0.10 ATKINSON 85B OMEG 20–70  $\gamma p$
- <0.15 ATKINSON 82 OMEG 0 20–70  $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$

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BERTIN	97C	PL B408 476	A. Bertin <i>et al.</i>	(OBELIX Collab.)
CLEGG	94	ZPHY C62 455	A.B. Clegg, A. Donnachie	(LANC, MCHS)
CLEGG	90	ZPHY C45 677	A.B. Clegg, A. Donnachie	(LANC, MCHS)
BISELLO	89	PL B220 321	D. Bisello <i>et al.</i>	(DM2 Collab.)
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ATKINSON	86B	ZPHY C30 531	M. Atkinson <i>et al.</i>	(BONN, CERN, GLAS+)
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BUON	82	PL 118B 221	J. Buon <i>et al.</i>	(LALO, MONP)
CLELAND	82B	NP B208 228	W.E. Cleland <i>et al.</i>	(DURH, GEVA, LAUS+)
CORDIER	82	PL 109B 129	A. Cordier <i>et al.</i>	(LALO)
DELCOURT	82	PL 113B 93	B. Delcourt <i>et al.</i>	(LALO)
ASTON	81E	NP B189 15	D. Aston	(BONN, CERN, EPOL, GLAS, LANC+)
DELCOURT	81B	Bonn Conf. 205	B. Delcourt	(ORSAY)
Also	82	PL 109B 129	A. Cordier <i>et al.</i>	(LALO)
DIBIANCA	81	PR D23 595	F.A. di Bianca <i>et al.</i>	(CASE, CMU)
ASTON	80	PL 92B 215	D. Aston	(BONN, CERN, EPOL, GLAS, LANC+)
BACCI	80	PL 95B 139	C. Bacci <i>et al.</i>	(ROMA, FRAS)
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