

**$\rho(1700)$** 

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

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

Updated March 2002 by S. Eidelman (Novosibirsk) and J.J. Hernández-Rey (IFIC, 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 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 the  $\phi\pi$  state with  $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$  or  $C(1480)$  observed by BITYUKOV 87 under the  $\rho(1450)$ . 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  $\rho(1450)$ .

## References

References may be found at the end of the  $\rho(1770)$  Listing.

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## $\rho(1700)$ MASS

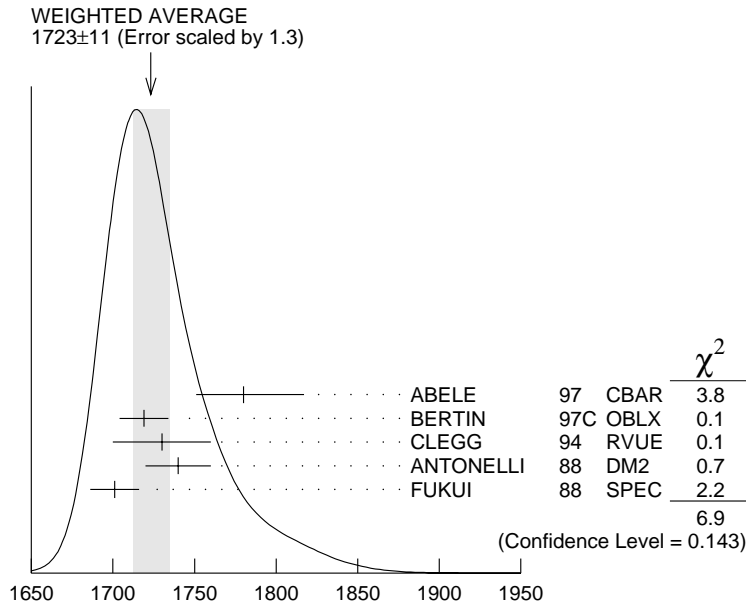
### $\eta\rho^0$ AND $\pi^+\pi^-$ MODES

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 $\begin{smallmatrix} +37 \\ -29 \end{smallmatrix}$	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		<sup>4</sup> ERKAL	85	RVUE	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow \gamma \pi$
1550 ± 70		ABE	84B	HYBR	20 $\gamma p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- p$
1590 ± 20		<sup>5</sup> ASTON	80	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 2\pi$
1600 ± 10		<sup>6</sup> ATIYA	79B	SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C 2\pi$
1598 $\begin{smallmatrix} +24 \\ -22 \end{smallmatrix}$		BECKER	79	ASPK	17 $\pi^- p$ polarized
1659 ± 25		<sup>4</sup> LANG	79	RVUE	
1575		<sup>4</sup> MARTIN	78C	RVUE	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n$
1610 ± 30		<sup>4</sup> FROGGATT	77	RVUE	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n$
1590 ± 20		<sup>7</sup> HYAMS	73	ASPK	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- n$

### $\pi\omega$ 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. • • •

1550 to 1620	<sup>8</sup> ACHASOV	00I	SND	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma$
1580 to 1710	<sup>9</sup> ACHASOV	00I	SND	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma$
1710 ± 90	ACHASOV	97	RVUE	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \omega \pi^0$

### $K\bar{K}$ 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. • • •

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

<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. • • •

1851 $\begin{smallmatrix} + \\ - \end{smallmatrix}$ $\begin{smallmatrix} 27 \\ 24 \end{smallmatrix}$		ACHASOV	97	RVUE	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$
1570 ± 20		<sup>10</sup> CORDIER	82	DM1	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$
1520 ± 30		<sup>5</sup> ASTON	81E	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$
1654 ± 25		<sup>11</sup> DIBIANCA	81	DBC	$\pi^+ d \rightarrow p p 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$
1666 ± 39		<sup>10</sup> BACCI	80	FRAG	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$
1780	34	KILLIAN	80	SPEC	11 $e^- p \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$
1500		<sup>12</sup> ATIYA	79B	SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C 4\pi^\pm$
1570 ± 60	65	<sup>13</sup> ALEXANDER	75	HBC	7.5 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$
1550 ± 60		<sup>5</sup> CONVERSI	74	OSPK	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+ \pi^-)$
1550 ± 50	160	SCHACHT	74	STRC	5.5–9 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$
1450 ± 100	340	SCHACHT	74	STRC	9–18 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$
1430 ± 50	400	BINGHAM	72B	HBC	9.3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$

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

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

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

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

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

<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> Taking into account both  $\rho(1450)$  and  $\rho(1700)$  contributions. Using the data of ACHASOV 00I on  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$  and of EDWARDS 00A on  $\tau^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^-\nu_\tau$ .  $\rho(1450)$  mass and width fixed at 1400 MeV and 500 MeV respectively.

<sup>9</sup> Taking into account the  $\rho(1700)$  contribution only. Using the data of ACHASOV 00I on  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$  and of EDWARDS 00A on  $\tau^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^-\nu_\tau$ .

<sup>10</sup> Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with model dependent width.

<sup>11</sup> One peak fit result.

<sup>12</sup> Parameters roughly estimated, not from a fit.

<sup>13</sup> Skew mass distribution compensated by Ross-Stodolsky factor.

## $\rho(1700)$ WIDTH

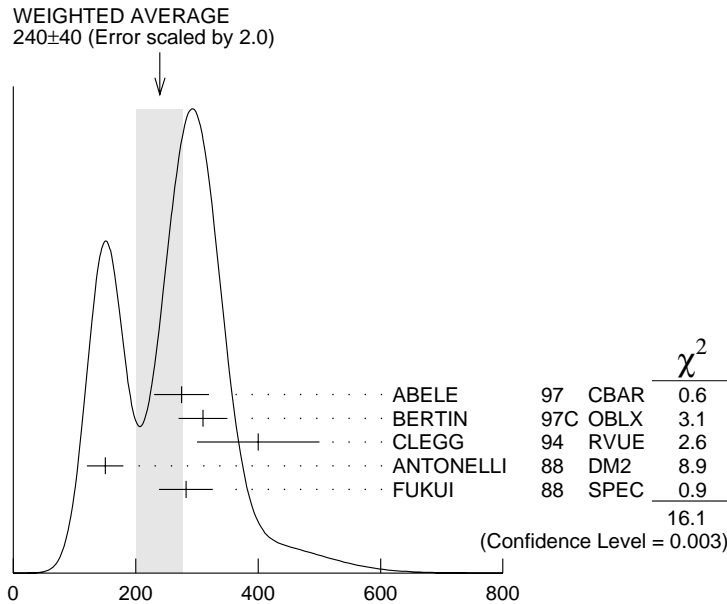
### $\eta\rho^0$ AND $\pi^+\pi^-$ MODES

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

15 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

16 ABELE

97

CBAR

$\bar{p}n \rightarrow \pi^-\pi^0\pi^0$

310 ± 40

16 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		17 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		18 ASTON	80	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p2\pi$
283 ± 14		19 ATIYA	79B	SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C2\pi$
175 + 98 – 53		BECKER	79	ASPK	17 $\pi^- p$ polarized
232 ± 34		17 LANG	79	RVUE	
340		17 MARTIN	78C	RVUE	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$
300 ± 100		17 FROGGATT	77	RVUE	17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-n$
180 ± 50		20 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	14 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>14</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		21 CORDIER	82	DM1	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
400 ± 50		18 ASTON	81E	OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
400 ± 146		22 DIBIANCA	81	DBC	$\pi^+d \rightarrow pp2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
700 ± 160		21 BACCI	80	FRAG	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
100	34	KILLIAN	80	SPEC	11 $e^-p \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
600		23 ATIYA	79B	SPEC	50 $\gamma C \rightarrow C4\pi^\pm$
340 ± 160	65	24 ALEXANDER	75	HBC	7.5 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
360 ± 100		18 CONVERSI	74	OSPK	$e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
400 ± 120	160	25 SCHACHT	74	STRC	5.5–9 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$
850 ± 200	340	25 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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### $\omega\pi^0$ 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. • • •

350 to 580	26 ACHASOV	00I	SND $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma$
490 to 1040	27 ACHASOV	00I	SND $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\gamma$



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

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

285 ± 20	CLEGG	90	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow 3(\pi^+\pi^-)2(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$
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<sup>15</sup> Assuming  $\rho^+ f_0(1370)$  decay mode interferes with  $a_1(1260)^+\pi$  background. From a two Breit-Wigner fit.

<sup>16</sup> T-matrix pole.

<sup>17</sup> From phase shift analysis of HYAMS 73 data.

<sup>18</sup> Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with constant width.

<sup>19</sup> An additional 40 MeV uncertainty in both the mass and width is present due to the choice of the background shape.

<sup>20</sup> Included in BECKER 79 analysis.

<sup>21</sup> Simple relativistic Breit-Wigner fit with model-dependent width.

<sup>22</sup> One peak fit result.

<sup>23</sup> Parameters roughly estimated, not from a fit.

<sup>24</sup> Skew mass distribution compensated by Ross-Stodolsky factor.

<sup>25</sup> Width errors enlarged by us to  $4\Gamma/\sqrt{N}$ ; see the note with the  $K^*(892)$  mass.

<sup>26</sup> Taking into account both  $\rho(1450)$  and  $\rho(1700)$  contributions. Using the data of ACHASOV 00I on  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$  and of EDWARDS 00A on  $\tau^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^-\nu_\tau$ .  $\rho(1450)$  mass and width fixed at 1400 MeV and 500 MeV respectively.

<sup>27</sup> Taking into account the  $\rho(1700)$  contribution only. Using the data of ACHASOV 00I on  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$  and of EDWARDS 00A on  $\tau^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^-\nu_\tau$ .

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

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )
$\Gamma_1$ $4\pi$	
$\Gamma_2$ $2(\pi^+\pi^-)$	large
$\Gamma_3$ $\rho\pi\pi$	dominant
$\Gamma_4$ $\rho^0\pi^+\pi^-$	large
$\Gamma_5$ $\rho^0\pi^0\pi^0$	
$\Gamma_6$ $\rho^\pm\pi^\mp\pi^0$	large
$\Gamma_7$ $a_1(1260)\pi$	
$\Gamma_8$ $h_1(1170)\pi$	
$\Gamma_9$ $\pi(1300)\pi$	
$\Gamma_{10}$ $\rho\rho$	
$\Gamma_{11}$ $\pi^+\pi^-$	seen
$\Gamma_{12}$ $\pi\pi$	seen
$\Gamma_{13}$ $K\bar{K}^*(892) + \text{c.c.}$	seen
$\Gamma_{14}$ $\eta\rho$	seen
$\Gamma_{15}$ $a_2(1320)\pi$	not seen
$\Gamma_{16}$ $K\bar{K}$	seen
$\Gamma_{17}$ $e^+e^-$	seen
$\Gamma_{18}$ $\pi^0\omega$	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>1</sub> in  $e^+e^-$  annihilation.

### $\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-)) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_2\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.83±0.42</b>	BACCI	80	FRAG $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
2.6 ±0.2	DELCOURT	81B	DM1 $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2(\pi^+\pi^-)$

### $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_{11}\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
0.13	<sup>28</sup> DIEKMAN	88	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$
0.029 <sup>+0.016</sup> <sub>-0.012</sub>	KURDADZE	83	OLYA 0.64–1.4 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$

<sup>28</sup> Using total width = 220 MeV.

### $\Gamma(K\bar{K}^*(892)+\text{c.c.}) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_{13}\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
0.305±0.071	<sup>29</sup> BIZOT	80	DM1 $e^+e^-$

### $\Gamma(\eta\rho) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_{14}\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (eV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>7 ±3</b>	ANTONELLI	88	DM2 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$

### $\Gamma(K\bar{K}) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_{16}\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
0.035±0.029	<sup>29</sup> BIZOT	80	DM1 $e^+e^-$

### $\Gamma(\rho\pi\pi) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \qquad \Gamma_3\Gamma_{17}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE (keV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
3.510±0.090	<sup>29</sup> BIZOT	80	DM1 $e^+e^-$

<sup>29</sup> Model dependent.

## $\rho(1700)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

### $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma$

<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>30</sup> MARTIN	78C	RVUE 17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- n$
<0.20	<sup>31</sup> COSTA...	77B	RVUE $e^+e^- \rightarrow 2\pi, 4\pi$
$0.30 \pm 0.05$	<sup>30</sup> FROGGATT	77	RVUE 17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- n$
<0.15	<sup>32</sup> EISENBERG	73	HBC 5 $\pi^+ p \rightarrow \Delta^{++} 2\pi$
$0.25 \pm 0.05$	<sup>33</sup> HYAMS	73	ASPK 17 $\pi^- p \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- n$

<sup>30</sup> From phase shift analysis of HYAMS 73 data.

<sup>31</sup> Estimate using unitarity, time reversal invariance, Breit-Wigner.

<sup>32</sup> Estimated using one-pion-exchange model.

<sup>33</sup> Included in BECKER 79 analysis.

### $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$ $\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma_2$

<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>34</sup> DAVIER	73	STRC 6–18 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 4\pi$
<0.2	<sup>35</sup> BINGHAM	72B	HBC 9.3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p 2\pi$

<sup>34</sup> Upper limit is estimate.

<sup>35</sup>  $2\sigma$  upper limit.

### $\Gamma(\pi\pi)/\Gamma(4\pi)$ $\Gamma_{12}/\Gamma_1$

<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. • • •

$0.16 \pm 0.04$	<sup>40,41</sup> ABELE	01B	CBAR 0.0 $\bar{p} n \rightarrow 5\pi$
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### $\Gamma(K\bar{K}^*(892) + \text{c.c.})/\Gamma(2(\pi^+\pi^-))$ $\Gamma_{13}/\Gamma_2$

<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>36</sup> DELCOURT	81B	DM1 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{K} K \pi$
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<sup>36</sup> Assuming  $\rho(1700)$  and  $\omega$  radial excitations to be degenerate in mass.

### $\Gamma(\eta\rho)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $\Gamma_{14}/\Gamma$

<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

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

possibly seen		AKHMETSHIN 00D	CMD2	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \eta\pi^+\pi^-$
<0.02	58	ATKINSON	86B	OMEG 20–70 $\gamma p$

### $\Gamma(a_2(1320)\pi)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $\Gamma_{15}/\Gamma$

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

$\Gamma_{14}/\Gamma_2$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.123±0.027	DEL COURT	82 DM1	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ MM
~ 0.1	ASTON	80 OMEG	20–70 $\gamma p$

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

$(\Gamma_5+\Gamma_6+0.714\Gamma_{14})/\Gamma_2$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
2.6±0.4	<sup>37</sup> BALLAM	74 HBC	9.3 $\gamma p$
<sup>37</sup> Upper limit. Background not subtracted.			

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

$\Gamma_{18}/\Gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
seen	ACHASOV	97 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \omega\pi^0$

### $\Gamma(a_1(1260)\pi)/\Gamma(4\pi)$

$\Gamma_7/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.16±0.05	<sup>40</sup> ABELE	01B CBAR	0.0 $\bar{p}n \rightarrow 5\pi$

### $\Gamma(h_1(1170)\pi)/\Gamma(4\pi)$

$\Gamma_8/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.17±0.06	<sup>40</sup> ABELE	01B CBAR	0.0 $\bar{p}n \rightarrow 5\pi$

### $\Gamma(\pi(1300)\pi)/\Gamma(4\pi)$

$\Gamma_9/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.30±0.10	<sup>40</sup> ABELE	01B CBAR	0.0 $\bar{p}n \rightarrow 5\pi$

### $\Gamma(\rho\rho)/\Gamma(4\pi)$

$\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.09±0.03	<sup>40</sup> ABELE	01B CBAR	0.0 $\bar{p}n \rightarrow 5\pi$

### $\Gamma(\rho\pi\pi)/\Gamma(4\pi)$

$\Gamma_3/\Gamma_1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.28±0.06	<sup>40</sup> ABELE	01B CBAR	0.0 $\bar{p}n \rightarrow 5\pi$

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

$\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma_2$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.015±0.010		<sup>38</sup> DEL COURT	81B DM1		$e^+e^- \rightarrow \bar{K}K$
<0.04	95	BINGHAM	72B HBC	0	9.3 $\gamma p$
<sup>38</sup> Assuming $\rho(1700)$ and $\omega$ radial excitations to be degenerate in mass.					

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

$\Gamma_{16}/\Gamma_{13}$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.052 ± 0.026	BUON	82 DM1	$e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons

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

$\Gamma_4/\Gamma_2$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
~ 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>39</sup> BINGHAM	72B HBC	9.3 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$

<sup>39</sup>The  $\pi\pi$  system is in *S*-wave.

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

$\Gamma_5/\Gamma_6$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
< 0.10	ATKINSON	85B OMEG		20–70 $\gamma p$
< 0.15	ATKINSON	82 OMEG 0		20–70 $\gamma p \rightarrow p4\pi$

<sup>40</sup> $\omega\pi$  not included.  
<sup>41</sup>Using ABELE 97.

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AKHMETSHIN	00D PL B489 125	R.R. Akhmetshin <i>et al.</i>	(Novosibirsk CMD-2 Collab.)
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DELCOURT	82 PL 113B 93	B. Delcourt <i>et al.</i>	(LALO)
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KILLIAN	80	PR D21 3005	T.J. Killian <i>et al.</i>	(CORN)
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