

106. The $\Sigma(1670)$ Region

106.1. Production experiments

The measured $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ branching ratio for the $\Sigma(1670)$ produced in the reaction $K^-p \rightarrow \pi^-\Sigma(1670)^+$ is strongly dependent on momentum transfer. This was first discovered by EBERHARD 69 [1], who suggested that there exist two Σ resonances with the same mass and quantum numbers: one with a large $\Sigma\pi\pi$ (mainly $\Lambda(1405)\pi$) branching fraction produced peripherally, and the other with a large $\Sigma\pi$ branching fraction produced at larger angles. The experimental results have been confirmed by AGUILAR-BENITEZ 70 [2], APSELL 74 [3], ESTES 74 [4], and TIMMERMANS 76 [5]. If, in fact, there are two resonances, the most likely quantum numbers for both the $\Sigma\pi$ and the $\Lambda(1405)\pi$ states are D_{13} . There is also possibly a third Σ in this region, the $\Sigma(1690)$ in the Listings, the main evidence for which is a large $\Lambda\pi/\Sigma\pi$ branching ratio. These topics have been reviewed by EBERHARD 73 [6] and by MILLER 70 [7].

106.2. Formation experiments

Two states are also observed near this mass in formation experiments. One of these, the $\Sigma(1670)D_{13}$, has the same quantum numbers as those observed in production and has a large $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ branching ratio; it may well be the $\Sigma(1670)$ produced at larger angles (see TIMMERMANS 76 [5]). The other state, the $\Sigma(1660)P_{11}$, has different quantum numbers, its $\Sigma\pi/\Sigma\pi\pi$ branching ratio is unknown, and its relation to the produced $\Sigma(1670)$ states is obscure.

References:

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