

$\Sigma(1690)$ Bumps $I(J^P) = 1(?)$ Status: * *

OMITTED FROM SUMMARY TABLE

See the note preceding the $\Sigma(1670)$ Listings. Seen in production experiments only, mainly in $\Lambda\pi$.

 **$\Sigma(1690)$ MASS
(PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS)**

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
≈ 1690 OUR ESTIMATE					
1698 \pm 20	70	¹ GODDARD 79	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 10.3 GeV/c
1707 \pm 20	40	² GODDARD 79	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 10.3 GeV/c
1698 \pm 20	15	ADERHOLZ 69	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 8 GeV/c
1682 \pm 2	46	BLUMENFELD 69	HBC	+	$K_L^0 p$
1700 \pm 20		MOTT 69	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 5.5 GeV/c
1694 \pm 24	60	³ PRIMER 68	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 4.6–5 GeV/c
1700 \pm 6		⁴ SIMS 68	HBC	–	$K^- N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi\pi$
1715 \pm 12	30	COLLEY 67	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 6 GeV/c

 **$\Sigma(1690)$ WIDTH
(PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS)**

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
240 \pm 60	70	¹ GODDARD 79	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 10.3 GeV/c
130^{+100}_{-60}	40	² GODDARD 79	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 10.3 GeV/c
142 \pm 40	15	ADERHOLZ 69	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 8 GeV/c
25 \pm 10	46	BLUMENFELD 69	HBC	+	$K_L^0 p$
130 \pm 25		MOTT 69	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 5.5 GeV/c
105 \pm 35	60	³ PRIMER 68	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 4.6–5 GeV/c
62 \pm 14		⁴ SIMS 68	HBC	–	$K^- N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi\pi$
100 \pm 35	30	COLLEY 67	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 6 GeV/c

 **$\Sigma(1690)$ DECAY MODES
(PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS)**

Mode
$\Gamma_1 N\bar{K}$
$\Gamma_2 \Lambda\pi$
$\Gamma_3 \Sigma\pi$
$\Gamma_4 \Sigma(1385)\pi$
$\Gamma_5 \Lambda\pi\pi$ (including $\Sigma(1385)\pi$)

$\Sigma(1690)$ BRANCHING RATIOS (PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS)

$\Gamma(N\bar{K})/\Gamma(\Lambda\pi)$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
small		GODDARD 79	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 10.2 GeV/c
<0.2		MOTT 69	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 5.5 GeV/c
0.4±0.25	18	COLLEY 67	HBC	+	6/30 events

$\Gamma(\Sigma\pi)/\Gamma(\Lambda\pi)$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
small		GODDARD 79	HBC	+	$\pi^+ p$ 10.2 GeV/c
<0.4	90	MOTT 69	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 5.5 GeV/c
0.3±0.3		COLLEY 67	HBC	+	4/30 events

$\Gamma(\Sigma(1385)\pi)/\Gamma(\Lambda\pi)$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<0.5	MOTT 69	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 5.5 GeV/c

$\Gamma(\Lambda\pi\pi(\text{including } \Sigma(1385)\pi))/\Gamma(\Lambda\pi)$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
2.0±0.6	BLUMENFELD 69	HBC	+	31/15 events
0.5±0.25	COLLEY 67	HBC	+	15/30 events

$\Gamma(\Sigma(1385)\pi)/\Gamma(\Lambda\pi\pi(\text{including } \Sigma(1385)\pi))$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
large	SIMS 68	HBC	-	$K^- N \rightarrow \Lambda\pi\pi$
small	COLLEY 67	HBC	+	$K^- p$ 6 GeV/c

$\Sigma(1690)$ FOOTNOTES

(PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS)

¹ From $\pi^+ p \rightarrow (\Lambda\pi^+)K^+$. $J > 1/2$ is not required by the data.

² From $\pi^+ p \rightarrow (\Lambda\pi^+)(K\pi)^+$. $J > 1/2$ is indicated, but large background precludes a definite conclusion.

³ See the $\Sigma(1670)$ Listings. AGUILAR-BENITEZ 70B with three times the data of PRIMER 68 find no evidence for the $\Sigma(1690)$.

⁴ This analysis, which is difficult and requires several assumptions and shows no unambiguous $\Sigma(1690)$ signal, suggests $J^P = 5/2^+$. Such a state would lead all previously known Y^* trajectories.

$\Sigma(1690)$ REFERENCES

(PRODUCTION EXPERIMENTS)

GODDARD	79	PR D19 1350	M.C. Goddard <i>et al.</i>	(TNTO, BNL) IJ
AGUILAR-...	70B	PRL 25 58	M. Aguilar-Benitez <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, SYRA)
ADERHOLZ	69	NP B11 259	M. Aderholz <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3, BERL, CERN+) I
BLUMENFELD	69	PL 29B 58	B.J. Blumenfeld, G.R. Kalbfleisch	(BNL) I
MOTT	69	PR 177 1966	J. Mott <i>et al.</i>	(NWES, ANL) I
Also		PRL 18 266	M. Derrick <i>et al.</i>	(ANL, NWES) I
PRIMER	68	PRL 20 610	M. Primer <i>et al.</i>	(SYRA, BNL) I
SIMS	68	PRL 21 1413	W.H. Sims <i>et al.</i>	(FSU, TUFTS, BRAN) I
COLLEY	67	PL 24B 489	D.C. Colley	(BIRM, GLAS, LOIC, MUNI, OXF+) I