## Dalitz Plot Parameters for $K \to 3\pi$ Decays

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The Dalitz plot distribution for  $K^{\pm} \to \pi^{\pm}\pi^{\pm}\pi^{\mp}$ ,  $K^{\pm} \to \pi^{0}\pi^{0}\pi^{\pm}$ , and  $K_{L}^{0} \to \pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^{0}$  can be parameterized by a series expansion such as that introduced by Weinberg [1]. We use the form

$$\left| M \right|^{2} \propto 1 + g \frac{(s_{3} - s_{0})}{m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}} + h \left[ \frac{s_{3} - s_{0}}{m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}} \right]^{2} 
+ j \frac{(s_{2} - s_{1})}{m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}} + k \left[ \frac{s_{2} - s_{1}}{m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}} \right]^{2} 
+ f \frac{(s_{2} - s_{1})}{m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}} \frac{(s_{3} - s_{0})}{m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}} + \cdots ,$$
(1)

where  $m_{\pi^{+}}^{2}$  has been introduced to make the coefficients g, h, j, and k dimensionless, and

$$s_i = (P_K - P_i)^2 = (m_K - m_i)^2 - 2m_K T_i$$
,  $i = 1, 2, 3,$   
 $s_0 = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i s_i = \frac{1}{3} (m_K^2 + m_1^2 + m_2^2 + m_3^2)$ .

Here the  $P_i$  are four-vectors,  $m_i$  and  $T_i$  are the mass and kinetic energy of the  $i^{th}$  pion, and the index 3 is used for the odd pion.

The coefficient g is a measure of the slope in the variable  $s_3$  (or  $T_3$ ) of the Dalitz plot, while h and k measure the quadratic dependence on  $s_3$  and  $(s_2 - s_1)$ , respectively. The coefficient j is related to the asymmetry of the plot and must be zero if CP invariance holds. Note also that if CP is good, q, h, and k must be the same for  $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$  as for  $K^- \to \pi^- \pi^- \pi^+$ .

Since different experiments use different forms for  $\left|M\right|^2$ , in order to compare the experiments we have converted to g, h, j, and k whatever coefficients have been measured. Where such conversions have been done, the measured coefficient  $a_{y}$ ,  $a_{t}$ ,  $a_{u}$ , or  $a_{v}$  is given in the comment at the right. For definitions of these coefficients, details of this conversion, and discussion of the data, see the April 1982 version of this note [2].

## References:

- S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. 4, 87 (1960).
- Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. 111B, 69 (1982).