

**$a_0(1710)$**  $I^G(J^{PC}) = 1^-(0^{++})$ 

## OMITTED FROM SUMMARY TABLE

Evidence for this state is also inferred from the interference of the  $K^+ K^-$  and  $K_S^0 K_S^0$  decays of the  $f_0(1710)$  in  $D_s^+ \rightarrow f_0(1710)\pi^+$ , leading to a relative branching ratio an order of magnitude larger than expected from isospin symmetry (ABLIKIM 22F). See also the review on "Spectroscopy of Light Meson Resonances."

NODE=M263

 **$a_0(1710)$  MASS**

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>1713±19 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 3.8. See the ideogram below. [1711 ± 27 MeV OUR 2023 AVERAGE Scale factor = 5.1]		

1736±10±12      <sup>1</sup> AAIJ      23AH LHCb       $B^+ \rightarrow K^+(K_S^0 K\pi)$ 1817± 8±20      <sup>2</sup> ABLIKIM      22AH BES3       $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+\pi^0$ 1704± 5± 2      LEES      21A BABR       $\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta$ <sup>1</sup> From Dalitz plot analyses of  $\eta_c(1S, 2S) \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+\pi^- + c.c.$ <sup>2</sup> Observed to decay into  $K_S^0 K^+$  in a Breit-Wigner amplitude analysis involving  $D_s^+$  decays into  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 K^+$ ,  $\bar{K}^*(892)^+ K_S^0$ ,  $\bar{K}^*(1410)^0 K^+$ ,  $a_0(980)^+\pi^0$ , and  $a_0(1817)^+\pi^0$ .

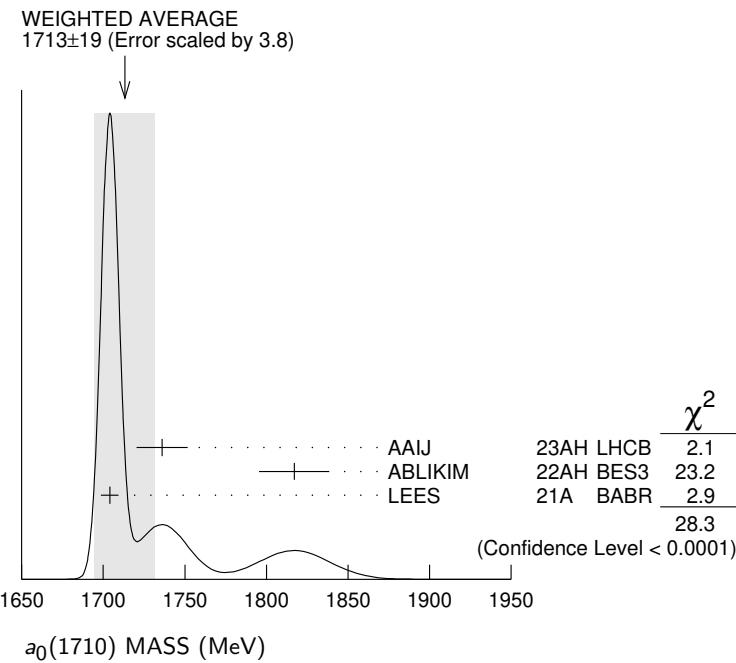
NODE=M263M

NODE=M263M

NEW

NODE=M263M;LINKAGE=B

NODE=M263M;LINKAGE=A



NODE=M263W

NODE=M263W

NEW

NODE=M263W;LINKAGE=B

NODE=M263W;LINKAGE=A

 **$a_0(1710)$  WIDTH**

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>107±15 OUR AVERAGE</b>	[106 ± 15 MeV OUR 2023 AVERAGE]		

134±17±61      <sup>1</sup> AAIJ      23AH LHCb       $B^+ \rightarrow K^+(K_S^0 K\pi)$ 97±22±15      <sup>2</sup> ABLIKIM      22AH BES3       $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+\pi^0$ 110±15±11      LEES      21A BABR       $\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\eta$ <sup>1</sup> From Dalitz plot analyses of  $\eta_c(1S, 2S) \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+\pi^- + c.c..$ <sup>2</sup> Observed to decay into  $K_S^0 K^+$  in a Breit-Wigner amplitude analysis involving  $D_s^+$  decays into  $\bar{K}^*(892)^0 K^+$ ,  $\bar{K}^*(892)^+ K_S^0$ ,  $\bar{K}^*(1410)^0 K^+$ ,  $a_0(980)^+\pi^0$ , and  $a_0(1817)^+\pi^0$ .

**$a_0(1710)$  DECAY MODES**

NODE=M263215;NODE=M263

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )
$\Gamma_1 \pi\eta$	seen
$\Gamma_2 K^+ K^-$	seen
$\Gamma_3 K_S^0 K_S^0$	seen
$\Gamma_4 K_S^0 K^+$	seen

$\Gamma(\pi\eta)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_1/\Gamma$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>seen</b>	LEES 21A BABR $\eta_c(1S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \eta$

$\Gamma(K^+ K^-)/\Gamma(K_S^0 K_S^0)$	$\Gamma_2/\Gamma_3$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.32±0.12</b>	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM 22F BES3 $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K_S^0 \pi^+$

<sup>1</sup> Using  $D_s^+ \rightarrow K^+ K^- \pi^+$  from ABLIKIM 21AE. The apparent violation of isospin symmetry may be due to a destructive interference with the  $f_0(1710)$  in the  $K^+ K^-$  channel, and a constructive interference in the  $K_S^0 K_S^0$  channel.

$\Gamma(K_S^0 K^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_4/\Gamma$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>seen</b>	ABLIKIM 22AH BES3 $D_s^+ \rightarrow K_S^0 K^+ \pi^0$

 **$a_0(1710)$  REFERENCES**

AAIJ	23AH PR D108 032010	R. Aaij <i>et al.</i>	(LHCb Collab.)
ABLIKIM	22AH PRL 129 182001	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BESIII Collab.)
ABLIKIM	22F PR D105 L051103	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BESIII Collab.)
ABLIKIM	21AE PR D104 012016	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BESIII Collab.)
LEES	21A PR D104 072002	J.P. Lees <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)

DESIG=1;OUR EVAL; $\rightarrow$  UNCHECKED  $\leftarrow$   
 DESIG=2;OUR EVAL; $\rightarrow$  UNCHECKED  $\leftarrow$   
 DESIG=3;OUR EVAL; $\rightarrow$  UNCHECKED  $\leftarrow$   
 DESIG=4;OUR EVAL; $\rightarrow$  UNCHECKED  $\leftarrow$

NODE=M263R01  
NODE=M263R01

NODE=M263R00  
NODE=M263R00  
OCCUR=2

NODE=M263R00;LINKAGE=B

NODE=M263R02  
NODE=M263R02

NODE=M263

REFID=62349  
REFID=61880  
REFID=61641  
REFID=61367  
REFID=61442