

**$K_3^*(1780)$**  $I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(3^-)$  **$K_3^*(1780)$  T-MATRIX POLE  $\sqrt{s}$** 

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •</b>			
$(1754 \pm 13)^- i (119 \pm 14)$	1 PELAEZ	17 RVUE	$\pi K \rightarrow \pi K$
<sup>1</sup> Reanalysis of ESTABROOKS 78 and ASTON 88 satisfying Forward Dispersion Relations and using sequences of Pade approximants.			

 **$K_3^*(1780)$  MASS**

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b><math>1779 \pm 8</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>					Error includes scale factor of 1.2.
$1813 \pm 15^{+65}_{-16}$	18k	1 ABLIKIM	20F	BES3	$\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^+ K^- \eta$
$1781 \pm 8 \pm 4$		2 ASTON	88	LASS	$0 11 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$
$1740 \pm 14 \pm 15$		2 ASTON	87	LASS	$0 11 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- n$
$1779 \pm 11$		3 BALDI	76	SPEC	$+ 10 K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ p$
$1776 \pm 26$		4 BRANDENB...	76D	ASPK	$0 13 K^\pm p \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp N$
<b>• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •</b>					
$1720 \pm 10 \pm 15$	6111	5 BIRD	89	LASS	$- 11 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$
$1749 \pm 10$		ASTON	88B	LASS	$- 11 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \eta p$
$1780 \pm 9$	300	BAUBILLIER	84B	HBC	$- 8.25 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$
$1790 \pm 15$		BAUBILLIER	82B	HBC	$0 8.25 K^- p \rightarrow K_S^0 2\pi N$
$1784 \pm 9$	2060	CLELAND	82	SPEC	$\pm 50 K^+ p \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^\pm p$
$1786 \pm 15$		6 ASTON	81D	LASS	$0 11 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$
$1762 \pm 9$	190	TOAFF	81	HBC	$- 6.5 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$
$1850 \pm 50$		ETKIN	80	MPS	$0 6 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$
$1812 \pm 28$		BEUSCH	78	OMEG	$10 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- n$
$1786 \pm 8$		CHUNG	78	MPS	$0 6 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$

<sup>1</sup> Seen in  $\psi(2S)$  decay with branching ratio  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^\pm X \rightarrow K^+ K^- \eta = (2.0 \pm 0.4^{+1.9}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{-6}$ .

<sup>2</sup> From energy-independent partial-wave analysis.

<sup>3</sup> From a fit to  $Y_6^2$  moment.  $J^P = 3^-$  found.

<sup>4</sup> Confirmed by phase shift analysis of ESTABROOKS 78, yields  $J^P = 3^-$ .

<sup>5</sup> From a partial wave amplitude analysis.

<sup>6</sup> From a fit to the  $Y_6^0$  moment.

## $K_3^*(1780)$ WIDTH

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b>161±17 OUR AVERAGE</b>		Error includes scale factor of 1.1.			
191 <sup>+43+3</sup> <sub>-37-81</sub>	1.8k	<sup>1</sup> ABLIKIM	20F	BES3	$\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^+ K^- \eta$
203±30±8		<sup>2</sup> ASTON	88	LASS	$0 \quad 11 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$
171±42±20		<sup>2</sup> ASTON	87	LASS	$0 \quad 11 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- n$
135±22		<sup>3</sup> BALDI	76	SPEC	$+ \quad 10 K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 \pi^+ p$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
187±31±20	6111	<sup>4</sup> BIRD	89	LASS	$- \quad 11 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$
193 <sup>+51</sup> <sub>-37</sub>		ASTON	88B	LASS	$- \quad 11 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \eta p$
99±30	300	BAUBILLIER	84B	HBC	$- \quad 8.25 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$
~ 130		BAUBILLIER	82B	HBC	$0 \quad 8.25 K^- p \rightarrow K_S^0 2\pi N$
191±24	2060	CLELAND	82	SPEC	$\pm \quad 50 K^+ p \rightarrow K_S^0 \pi^\pm p$
225±60		<sup>5</sup> ASTON	81D	LASS	$0 \quad 11 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$
~ 80	190	TOAFF	81	HBC	$- \quad 6.5 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$
240±50		ETKIN	80	MPS	$0 \quad 6 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^-$
181±44		<sup>6</sup> BEUSCH	78	OMEG	$10 K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- n$
96±31		CHUNG	78	MPS	$0 \quad 6 K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$
270±70		<sup>7</sup> BRANDENB...	76D	ASPK	$0 \quad 13 K^\pm p \rightarrow K^\pm \pi^\mp N$

<sup>1</sup> Seen in  $\psi(2S)$  decay with branching ratio  $\psi(2S) \rightarrow K^\pm X \rightarrow K^+ K^- \eta = (2.0 \pm 0.4^{+1.9}_{-0.4}) \times 10^{-6}$ .

<sup>2</sup> From energy-independent partial-wave analysis.

<sup>3</sup> From a fit to  $Y_6^2$  moment.  $J^P = 3^-$  found.

<sup>4</sup> From a partial wave amplitude analysis.

<sup>5</sup> From a fit to  $Y_6^0$  moment.

<sup>6</sup> Errors enlarged by us to  $4\Gamma/\sqrt{N}$ ; see the note with the  $K^*(892)$  mass.

<sup>7</sup> ESTABROOKS 78 find that BRANDENBURG 76D data are consistent with 175 MeV width. Not averaged.

## $K_3^*(1780)$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1 \quad K\rho$	(31 ± 9 ) %	
$\Gamma_2 \quad K^*(892)\pi$	(20 ± 5 ) %	
$\Gamma_3 \quad K\pi$	(18.8 ± 1.0) %	
$\Gamma_4 \quad K\eta$	(30 ± 13 ) %	
$\Gamma_5 \quad K_2^*(1430)\pi$	< 16 %	95%

## CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to 3 branching ratios uses 4 measurements and one constraint to determine 4 parameters. The overall fit has a  $\chi^2 = 0.0$  for 1 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients  $\langle \delta x_i \delta x_j \rangle / (\delta x_i \cdot \delta x_j)$ , in percent, from the fit to the branching fractions,  $x_i \equiv \Gamma_i / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . The fit constrains the  $x_i$  whose labels appear in this array to sum to one.

$x_2$	85					
$x_3$	18	21				
$x_4$	-98	-94	-27			
	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$			

### $K_3^*(1780)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(K\rho)/\Gamma(K^*(892)\pi)$	$\Gamma_1/\Gamma_2$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>CHG</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.52±0.23 OUR FIT</b>	

**1.52±0.21±0.10**    ASTON    87    LASS    0    11  $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- n$

$\Gamma(K^*(892)\pi)/\Gamma(K\pi)$	$\Gamma_2/\Gamma_3$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>CHG</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.09±0.26 OUR FIT</b>	

**1.09±0.26**    ASTON    84B    LASS    0    11  $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 2\pi n$

$\Gamma(K\pi)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_3/\Gamma$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>CHG</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.188±0.010 OUR FIT</b>	

**0.188±0.010 OUR AVERAGE**

0.187±0.008±0.008    ASTON    88    LASS    0    11  $K^- p \rightarrow K^- \pi^+ n$   
 0.19 ± 0.02            ESTABROOKS 78    ASPK    0    13  $K^\pm p \rightarrow K\pi N$

$\Gamma(K\eta)/\Gamma(K\pi)$	$\Gamma_4/\Gamma_3$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>CHG</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.6 ±0.7 OUR FIT</b>	

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

0.41±0.050            <sup>1</sup>BIRD    89    LASS    -    11  $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^- p$   
 0.50±0.18            ASTON    88B    LASS    -    11  $K^- p \rightarrow K^- \eta p$

<sup>1</sup> This result supersedes ASTON 88B.

$\Gamma(K_2^*(1430)\pi)/\Gamma(K^*(892)\pi)$	$\Gamma_5/\Gamma_2$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u> <u>DOCUMENT ID</u> <u>TECN</u> <u>CHG</u> <u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt;0.78</b>	95    ASTON    87    LASS    0    11 $K^- p \rightarrow \bar{K}^0 \pi^+ \pi^- n$

## **$K_3^*(1780)$ REFERENCES**

ABLIKIM	20F	PR D101 032008	M. Ablikim <i>et al.</i>	(BESIII Collab.)
PELAEZ	17	EPJ C77 91	J.R. Pelaez, A.Rodas, J.R. de Elvira	
BIRD	89	SLAC-332	P.F. Bird	(SLAC)
ASTON	88	NP B296 493	D. Aston <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, NAGO, CINC, INUS)
ASTON	88B	PL B201 169	D. Aston <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, NAGO, CINC, INUS) JP
ASTON	87	NP B292 693	D. Aston <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, NAGO, CINC, INUS)
ASTON	84B	NP B247 261	D. Aston <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, CARL, OTTA)
BAUBILLIER	84B	ZPHY C26 37	M. Baubillier <i>et al.</i>	(BIRM, CERN, GLAS+)
BAUBILLIER	82B	NP B202 21	M. Baubillier <i>et al.</i>	(BIRM, CERN, GLAS+)
CLELAND	82	NP B208 189	W.E. Cleland <i>et al.</i>	(DURH, GEVA, LAUS+)
ASTON	81D	PL 99B 502	D. Aston <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, CARL, OTTA) JP
TOAFF	81	PR D23 1500	S. Toaff <i>et al.</i>	(ANL, KANS)
ETKIN	80	PR D22 42	A. Etkin <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, CUNY) JP
BEUSCH	78	PL 74B 282	W. Beusch <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, AACH3, ETH) JP
CHUNG	78	PRL 40 355	S.U. Chung <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, BRAN, CUNY+) JP
ESTABROOKS	78	NP B133 490	P.G. Estabrooks <i>et al.</i>	(MCGI, CARL, DURH+) JP
Also		PR D17 658	P.G. Estabrooks <i>et al.</i>	(MCGI, CARL, DURH+)
BALDI	76	PL 63B 344	R. Baldi <i>et al.</i>	(GEVA) JP
BRANDENB...	76D	PL 60B 478	G.W. Brandenburg <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC) JP