

proximately 10^{-34} cm².

The most striking feature of J is the possibility that it may be one of the theoretically suggested charmed particles² or a 's³ or Z_0 's,⁴ etc. In order to study the real nature of J ,⁵ measurements are now underway on the various decay modes, e.g., an $e\pi\nu$ mode would imply that J is weakly interacting in nature.

It is also important to note the absence of an e^+e^- continuum, which contradicts the predictions of parton models.⁶

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¹The first work on $p + p \rightarrow \mu^+ + \mu^- + x$ was done by L. M. Lederman *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **25**, 1523 (1970).

²S. L. Glashow, private communication.

³T. D. Lee, Phys. Rev. Lett. **26**, 801 (1971).

⁴S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **19**, 1264 (1967), and **27**, 1688 (1971), and Phys. Rev. D **5**, 1412, 1962 (1972).

⁵After completion of this paper, we learned of a similar result from SPEAR. B. Richter and W. Panofsky, private communication; J.-E. Augustin *et al.*, following Letter [Phys. Rev. Lett. **33**, 1404 (1974)].

⁶S. D. Drell and T. M. Yan, Phys. Rev. Lett. **25**, 316 (1970). An improved version of the theory is not in contradiction with the data.

Discovery of a Narrow Resonance in e^+e^- Annihilation*

J.-E. Augustin,† A. M. Boyarski, M. Breidenbach, F. Bulos, J. T. Dakin, G. J. Feldman, G. E. Fischer, D. Fryberger, G. Hanson, B. Jean-Marie,† R. R. Larsen, V. Lüth, H. L. Lynch, D. Lyon, C. C. Morehouse, J. M. Paterson, M. L. Perl, B. Richter, P. Rapidis, R. F. Schwitters, W. M. Tanenbaum, and F. Vannucci‡

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305

and

G. S. Abrams, D. Briggs, W. Chinowsky, C. E. Friedberg, G. Goldhaber, R. J. Hollebeek, J. A. Kadyk, B. Lulu, F. Pierre,§ G. H. Trilling, J. S. Whitaker, J. Wiss, and J. E. Zipse

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory and Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720

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We have observed a very sharp peak in the cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons, e^+e^- , and possibly $\mu^+\mu^-$ at a center-of-mass energy of 3.105 ± 0.003 GeV. The upper limit to the full width at half-maximum is 1.3 MeV.

We have observed a very sharp peak in the cross section for $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadrons, e^+e^- , and possibly $\mu^+\mu^-$ in the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC)-Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory magnetic detector¹ at the SLAC electron-positron storage ring SPEAR. The resonance has the parameters

$$E = 3.105 \pm 0.003 \text{ GeV,}$$

$$\Gamma \leq 1.3 \text{ MeV}$$

(full width at half-maximum), where the uncertainty in the energy of the resonance reflects the

uncertainty in the absolute energy calibration of the storage ring. [We suggest naming this structure $\psi(3105)$.] The cross section for hadron production at the peak of the resonance is ≥ 2300 nb, an enhancement of about 100 times the cross section outside the resonance. The large mass, large cross section, and narrow width of this structure are entirely unexpected.

Our attention was first drawn to the possibility of structure in the $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadron cross section during a scan of the cross section carried out in 200-MeV steps. A 30% (6 nb) enhancement was

observed at a c.m. energy of 3.2 GeV. Subsequently, we repeated the measurement at 3.2 GeV and also made measurements at 3.1 and 3.3 GeV. The 3.2-GeV results reproduced, the 3.3-GeV measurement showed no enhancement, but the 3.1-GeV measurements were internally inconsistent—six out of eight runs giving a low cross section and two runs giving a factor of 3 to 5 higher cross section. This pattern could have been caused by a very narrow resonance at an energy slightly larger than the nominal 3.1-GeV setting of the storage ring, the inconsistent 3.1-GeV cross sections then being caused by setting errors in the ring energy. The 3.2-GeV enhancement would arise from radiative corrections which give a high-energy tail to the structure.

We have now repeated the measurements using much finer energy steps and using a nuclear magnetic resonance magnetometer to monitor the ring energy. The magnetometer, coupled with measurements of the circulating beam position in the storage ring made at sixteen points around the orbit, allowed the relative energy to be determined to 1 part in 10^4 . The determination of the absolute energy setting of the ring requires the knowledge of $\int B dl$ around the orbit and is accurate to $\pm 0.1\%$.

The data are shown in Fig. 1. All cross sections are normalized to Bhabha scattering at 20 mrad. The cross section for the production of hadrons is shown in Fig. 1(a). Hadronic events are required to have in the final state either ≥ 3 detected charged particles or 2 charged particles noncoplanar by $> 20^\circ$.² The observed cross section rises sharply from a level of about 25 nb to a value of 2300 ± 200 nb at the peak³ and then exhibits the long high-energy tail characteristic of radiative corrections in e^+e^- reactions. The detection efficiency for hadronic events is 45% over the region shown. The error quoted above includes both the statistical error and a 7% contribution from uncertainty in the detection efficiency.

Our mass resolution is determined by the energy spread in the colliding beams which arises from quantum fluctuations in the synchrotron radiation emitted by the beams. The expected Gaussian c.m. energy distribution ($\sigma = 0.56$ MeV), folded with the radiative processes,⁴ is shown as the dashed curve in Fig. 1(a). The width of the resonance must be smaller than this spread; thus an upper limit to the full width at half-maximum is 1.3 MeV.

Figure 1(b) shows the cross section for e^+e^- final states. Outside the peak this cross section

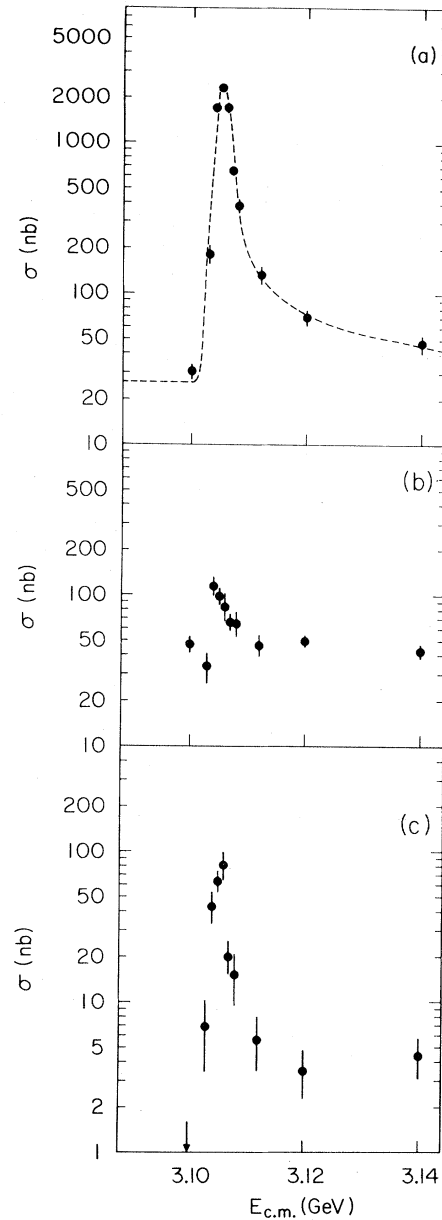


FIG. 1. Cross section versus energy for (a) multi-hadron final states, (b) e^+e^- final states, and (c) $\mu^+\mu^-$, $\pi^+\pi^-$, and K^+K^- final states. The curve in (a) is the expected shape of a δ -function resonance folded with the Gaussian energy spread of the beams and including radiative processes. The cross sections shown in (b) and (c) are integrated over the detector acceptance. The total hadron cross section, (a), has been corrected for detection efficiency.

is equal to the Bhabha cross section integrated over the acceptance of the apparatus.¹

Figure 1(c) shows the cross section for the production of collinear pairs of particles, excluding electrons. At present, our muon identi-

fications system is not functioning and we therefore cannot separate muons from strongly interacting particles. However, outside the peak the data are consistent with our previously measured μ -pair cross section. Since a large $\pi\pi$ or KK branching ratio would be unexpected for a resonance this massive, the two-body enhancement observed is *probably* but not *conclusively* in the μ -pair channel.

The $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ hadron cross section is presumed to go through the one-photon intermediate state with angular momentum, parity, and charge conjugation quantum numbers $J^{PC} = 1^{--}$. It is difficult to understand how, without involving new quantum numbers or selection rules, a resonance in this state which decays to hadrons could be so narrow.

We wish to thank the SPEAR operations staff for providing the stable conditions of machine performance necessary for this experiment. Special monitoring and control techniques were developed on very short notice and performed ex-

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†Present address: Laboratoire de l'Accélérateur Linéaire, Centre d'Orsay de l'Université de Paris, 91 Orsay, France.

‡Permanent address: Institut de Physique Nucléaire, Orsay, France.

§Permanent address: Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay, Saclay, France.

¹The apparatus is described by J.-E. Augustin *et al.*, to be published.

²The detection-efficiency determination will be described in a future publication.

³While preparing this manuscript we were informed that the Massachusetts Institute of Technology group studying the reaction $pp \rightarrow e^+e^- + x$ at Brookhaven National Laboratory has observed an enhancement in the e^+e^- mass distribution at about 3100 MeV. J. J. Aubert *et al.*, preceding Letter [Phys. Rev. Lett. **33**, 1402 (1974)].

⁴G. Bonneau and F. Martin, Nucl. Phys. **B27**, 381 (1971).

Preliminary Result of Frascati (ADONE) on the Nature of a New 3.1-GeV Particle Produced in e^+e^- Annihilation*

C. Bacci, R. Balbini Celio, M. Berna-Rodini, G. Caton, R. Del Fabbro, M. Grilli, E. Iarocci, M. Locci, C. Mencuccini, G. P. Murtas, G. Penso, G. S. M. Spinetti, M. Spano, B. Stella, and V. Valente

The Gamma-Gamma Group, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

and

B. Bartoli, D. Bisello, B. Esposito, F. Felicetti, P. Monacelli, M. Nigro, L. Paolufi, I. Peruzzi, G. Piano Mortemi, M. Piccolo, F. Ronga, F. Sebastiani, L. Trasatti, and F. Vanoli

The Magnet Experimental Group for ADONE, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

and

G. Barbarino, G. Barbiellini, C. Bemporad, R. Biancastelli, F. Cevenini, M. Celveti, F. Costantini, P. Lariccia, P. Parascandolo, E. Sassi, C. Spencer, L. Tortora, U. Troya, and S. Vitale

The Baryon-Antibaryon Group, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Frascati, Italy

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We report on the results at ADONE to study the properties of the newly found 3.1-BeV particle.

Soon after the news that a particle of 3.1 GeV with a width consistent with zero had been observed at Brookhaven National Laboratory by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology group,¹ it was immediately decided to push ADONE beyond its nominal limit of energy (2×1.5 GeV) to look

for this particle. On the following day the information had reached us that this particle had also been observed at SPEAR at the energy of exactly 3.10 GeV with a narrow width, < 1.3 MeV.²

Three experiments³ [the Gamma-Gamma Group, the Magnet Experimental Group for ADONE