Griffiths.

4.24. From the diagrams, we determine the multiplicity of the particles:

Ω^-: $M = 1$ $\Rightarrow$ $I = 0$, $I_3 = 0$
Σ^+: $M = 3$ $\Rightarrow$ $I = 1$, $I_3 = 1$
Ξ^0: $M = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ $I = 1/2$, $I_3 = 1/2$
ρ^+: $M = 3$ $\Rightarrow$ $I = 1$, $I_3 = 1$
η: $M = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ $I = 1/2$ $I_3 = \cancel{1/2}$
$\bar{K}^0$: $M = 2$ $\Rightarrow$ $I = 1/2$ $I_3 = 1/2$

$\cancel{I_3 = \frac{1}{2}(A+S) - Q}$

$\Omega^- = sss$, baryon, $Q = -1$ $\cancel{\Rightarrow Q = I_3 = 0}$
$\Sigma^+ = uus$, baryon, $Q = +1$ $\cancel{I_3 = 1}$
$\Xi^0 = uss$, baryon, $Q = 0$ $\cancel{I_3}$
$\rho^+ = u\bar{d}$, meson, $Q = +1$
$\bar{K}^0 = s\bar{d}$, meson, $Q = 0$
$\eta = \frac{(u\bar{u} + d\bar{d} - 2s\bar{s})}{\sqrt{6}}$, meson, $Q = 0$.

$I_3 = Q - \frac{1}{2}(A+S) \Rightarrow \Omega^- = |00\rangle$? ~~不~~ s has $S = -1$!

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \Omega^- &= |00\rangle \\ \Rightarrow \Sigma^+ &= |11\rangle, \\ \Xi^0 &= |\tfrac{1}{2}\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle, \\ \rho^+ &= |11\rangle, \\ \eta &= |1/2\ 1/2\rangle, \quad \Leftarrow ? \\ \bar{K}^0 &= |\tfrac{1}{2}\tfrac{1}{2}\rangle. \end{aligned}}$$