



$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(0^-)$$

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K^\pm MASS

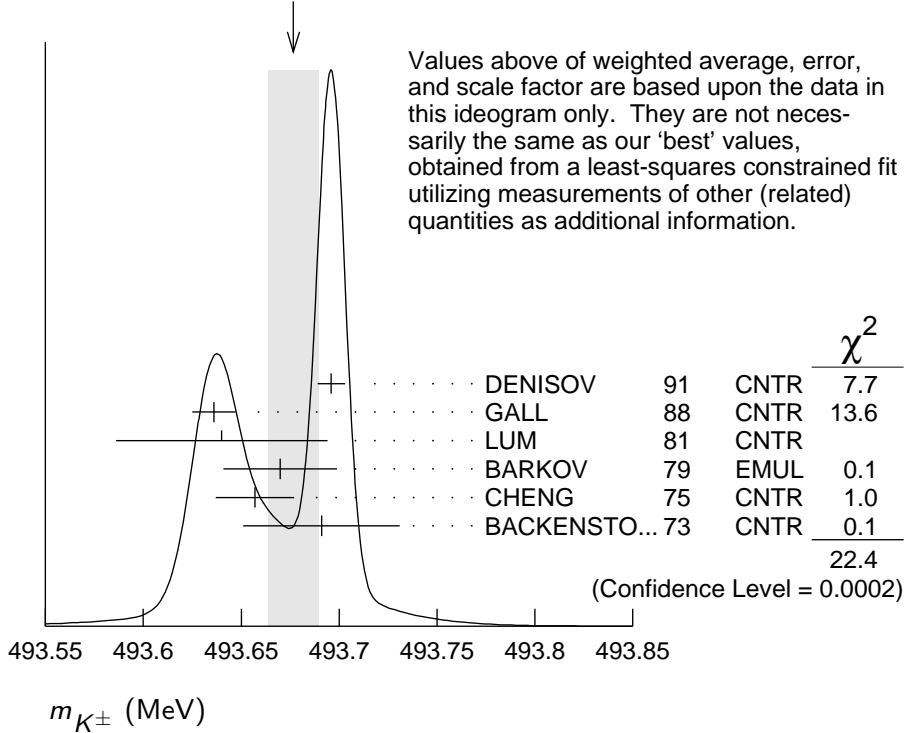
<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
493.677±0.016 OUR FIT	Error includes scale factor of 2.8.			
493.677±0.013 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 2.4. See the ideogram below.			
493.696±0.007	¹ DENISOV	91	CNTR –	Kaonic atoms
493.636±0.011	² GALL	88	CNTR –	Kaonic atoms
493.640±0.054	LUM	81	CNTR –	Kaonic atoms
493.670±0.029	BARKOV	79	EMUL ±	$e^+e^- \rightarrow K^+K^-$
493.657±0.020	² CHENG	75	CNTR –	Kaonic atoms
493.691±0.040	BACKENSTO...73	CNTR –		Kaonic atoms
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
493.631±0.007	GALL	88	CNTR –	K^- Pb (9→ 8)
493.675±0.026	GALL	88	CNTR –	K^- Pb (11→ 10)
493.709±0.073	GALL	88	CNTR –	K^- W (9→ 8)
493.806±0.095	GALL	88	CNTR –	K^- W (11→ 10)
493.640±0.022±0.008	³ CHENG	75	CNTR –	K^- Pb (9→ 8)
493.658±0.019±0.012	³ CHENG	75	CNTR –	K^- Pb (10→ 9)
493.638±0.035±0.016	³ CHENG	75	CNTR –	K^- Pb (11→ 10)
493.753±0.042±0.021	³ CHENG	75	CNTR –	K^- Pb (12→ 11)
493.742±0.081±0.027	³ CHENG	75	CNTR –	K^- Pb (13→ 12)

¹ Error increased from 0.0059 based on the error analysis in IVANOV 92.

² This value is the authors' combination of all of the separate transitions listed for this paper.

³ The CHENG 75 values for separate transitions were calculated from their Table 7 transition energies. The first error includes a 20% systematic error in the noncircular contaminant shift. The second error is due to a ± 5 eV uncertainty in the theoretical transition energies.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE
 493.677 ± 0.013 (Error scaled by 2.4)



$m_{K^+} - m_{K^-}$

Test of *CPT*.

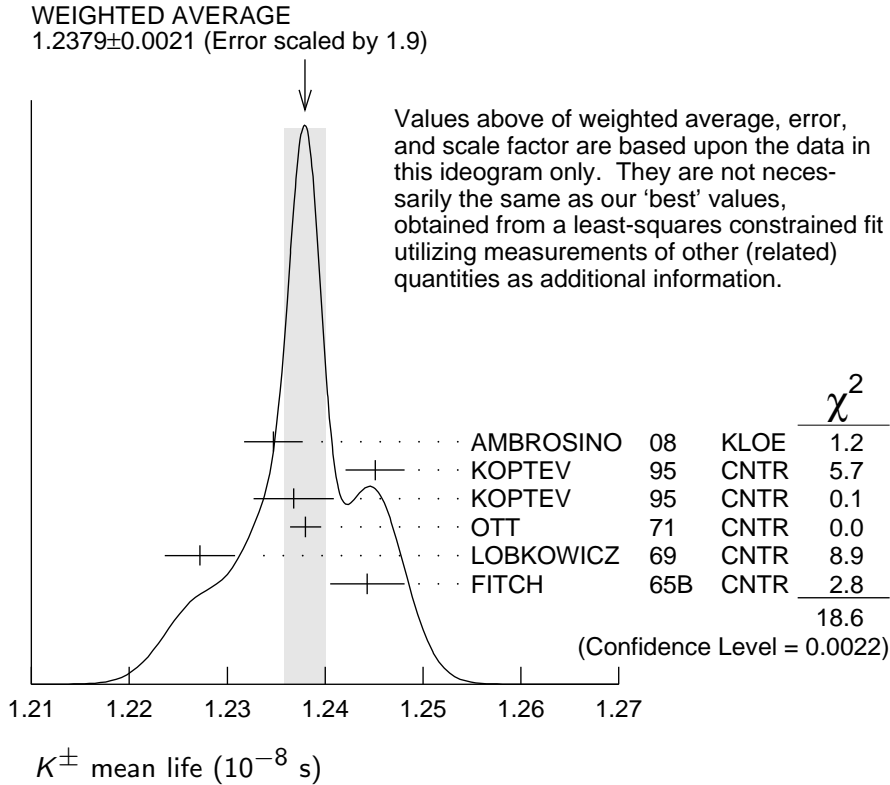
VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
-0.032 ± 0.090	1.5M	⁴ FORD	72	ASPK ±

⁴ FORD 72 uses $m_{\pi^+} - m_{\pi^-} = +28 \pm 70$ keV.

K^\pm MEAN LIFE

VALUE (10^{-8} s)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.2380 ± 0.0021		OUR FIT			Error includes scale factor of 1.9.
1.2379 ± 0.0021		OUR AVERAGE			Error includes scale factor of 1.9. See the ideogram below.
1.2347 ± 0.0030	15M	⁵ AMBROSINO	08	KLOE ±	$\phi \rightarrow K^+ K^-$
1.2451 ± 0.0030	250k	KOPTEV	95	CNTR	<i>K</i> at rest, U target
1.2368 ± 0.0041	150k	KOPTEV	95	CNTR	<i>K</i> at rest, Cu target
1.2380 ± 0.0016	3M	OTT	71	CNTR +	<i>K</i> at rest
1.2272 ± 0.0036		LOBKOWICZ	69	CNTR +	<i>K</i> in flight
1.2443 ± 0.0038		FITCH	65B	CNTR +	<i>K</i> at rest
● ● ●					We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●
1.2415 ± 0.0024	400k	⁶ KOPTEV	95	CNTR	<i>K</i> at rest
1.221 ± 0.011		FORD	67	CNTR ±	
1.231 ± 0.011		BOYARSKI	62	CNTR +	

- ⁵ Result obtained by averaging the decay length and decay time analyses taking correlations into account.
⁶ KOPTEV 95 report this weighted average of their U-target and Cu-target results, where they have weighted by $1/\sigma$ rather than $1/\sigma^2$.



$$(\tau_{K^+} - \tau_{K^-}) / \tau_{\text{average}}$$

This quantity is a measure of *CPT* invariance in weak interactions.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
0.10 ± 0.09 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.	
-0.4 ± 0.4	AMBROSINO 08	KLOE
0.090 ± 0.078	LOBKOWICZ 69	CNTR
0.47 ± 0.30	FORD 67	CNTR

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K^+ DECAY MODES

K^- modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level
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Leptonic and semileptonic modes

Γ_1	$e^+ \nu_e$	(1.581 ± 0.008) × 10 ⁻⁵	
Γ_2	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu$	(63.55 ± 0.11) %	S=1.2
Γ_3	$\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	(5.07 ± 0.04) %	S=2.1
	Called K_{e3}^+ .		
Γ_4	$\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	(3.353 ± 0.034) %	S=1.8
	Called $K_{\mu 3}^+$.		
Γ_5	$\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	(2.2 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁵	
Γ_6	$\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu_e$	(4.09 ± 0.10) × 10 ⁻⁵	
Γ_7	$\pi^+ \pi^- \mu^+ \nu_\mu$	(1.4 ± 0.9) × 10 ⁻⁵	
Γ_8	$\pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	< 3.5 × 10 ⁻⁶	CL=90%

Hadronic modes

Γ_9	$\pi^+ \pi^0$	(20.66 ± 0.08) %	S=1.2
Γ_{10}	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	(1.761 ± 0.022) %	S=1.1
Γ_{11}	$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	(5.59 ± 0.04) %	S=1.3

Leptonic and semileptonic modes with photons

Γ_{12}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma$	[a,b] (6.2 ± 0.8) × 10 ⁻³	
Γ_{13}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma(\text{SD}^+)$	[c,d] (1.33 ± 0.22) × 10 ⁻⁵	
Γ_{14}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma(\text{SD}^+\text{INT})$	[c,d] < 2.7 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%
Γ_{15}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma(\text{SD}^- + \text{SD}^-\text{INT})$	[c,d] < 2.6 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%
Γ_{16}	$e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	(9.4 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁶	
Γ_{17}	$\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	[a,b] (2.56 ± 0.16) × 10 ⁻⁴	
Γ_{18}	$\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e \gamma(\text{SD})$	[c,d] < 5.3 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%
Γ_{19}	$\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma$	[a,b] (1.25 ± 0.25) × 10 ⁻⁵	
Γ_{20}	$\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	< 5 × 10 ⁻⁶	CL=90%

Hadronic modes with photons or $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs

Γ_{21}	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma(\text{INT})$	(- 4.2 ± 0.9) × 10 ⁻⁶	
Γ_{22}	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma(\text{DE})$	[a,e] (6.0 ± 0.4) × 10 ⁻⁶	
Γ_{23}	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0 \gamma$	[a,b] (7.6 $\begin{smallmatrix} +6.0 \\ -3.0 \end{smallmatrix}$) × 10 ⁻⁶	
Γ_{24}	$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	[a,b] (1.04 ± 0.31) × 10 ⁻⁴	
Γ_{25}	$\pi^+ \gamma \gamma$	[a] (1.10 ± 0.32) × 10 ⁻⁶	
Γ_{26}	$\pi^+ 3\gamma$	[a] < 1.0 × 10 ⁻⁴	CL=90%
Γ_{27}	$\pi^+ e^+ e^- \gamma$	(1.19 ± 0.13) × 10 ⁻⁸	

Leptonic modes with $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs

Γ_{28}	$e^+ \nu_e \nu \bar{\nu}$	< 6 × 10 ⁻⁵	CL=90%
Γ_{29}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu \bar{\nu}$	< 6.0 × 10 ⁻⁶	CL=90%
Γ_{30}	$e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-$	(2.48 ± 0.20) × 10 ⁻⁸	
Γ_{31}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu e^+ e^-$	(7.06 ± 0.31) × 10 ⁻⁸	
Γ_{32}	$e^+ \nu_e \mu^+ \mu^-$	(1.7 ± 0.5) × 10 ⁻⁸	
Γ_{33}	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-$	< 4.1 × 10 ⁻⁷	CL=90%

**Lepton Family number (*LF*), Lepton number (*L*), $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ (*SQ*)
violating modes, or $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current (*S1*) modes**

Γ_{34}	$\pi^+ \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e$	<i>SQ</i>	<	1.2	$\times 10^{-8}$	CL=90%
Γ_{35}	$\pi^+ \pi^+ \mu^- \bar{\nu}_\mu$	<i>SQ</i>	<	3.0	$\times 10^{-6}$	CL=95%
Γ_{36}	$\pi^+ e^+ e^-$	<i>S1</i>	(3.00 ± 0.09) $\times 10^{-7}$	
Γ_{37}	$\pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	<i>S1</i>	(9.4 ± 0.6) $\times 10^{-8}$	S=2.6
Γ_{38}	$\pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}$	<i>S1</i>	(1.7 ± 1.1) $\times 10^{-10}$	
Γ_{39}	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}$	<i>S1</i>	<	4.3	$\times 10^{-5}$	CL=90%
Γ_{40}	$\mu^- \nu e^+ e^+$	<i>LF</i>	<	2.0	$\times 10^{-8}$	CL=90%
Γ_{41}	$\mu^+ \nu_e$	<i>LF</i>	[<i>f</i>] <	4	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
Γ_{42}	$\pi^+ \mu^+ e^-$	<i>LF</i>	<	1.3	$\times 10^{-11}$	CL=90%
Γ_{43}	$\pi^+ \mu^- e^+$	<i>LF</i>	<	5.2	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%
Γ_{44}	$\pi^- \mu^+ e^+$	<i>L</i>	<	5.0	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%
Γ_{45}	$\pi^- e^+ e^+$	<i>L</i>	<	6.4	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%
Γ_{46}	$\pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	<i>L</i>	[<i>f</i>] <	1.1	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%
Γ_{47}	$\mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e$	<i>L</i>	[<i>f</i>] <	3.3	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
Γ_{48}	$\pi^0 e^+ \bar{\nu}_e$	<i>L</i>	<	3	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%
Γ_{49}	$\pi^+ \gamma$		[<i>g</i>] <	2.3	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%

- [a] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement.
- [b] Most of this radiative mode, the low-momentum γ part, is also included in the parent mode listed without γ 's.
- [c] Structure-dependent part.
- [d] See the "Note on $\pi^\pm \rightarrow l^\pm \nu \gamma$ and $K^\pm \rightarrow l^\pm \nu \gamma$ Form Factors" in the π^\pm Particle Listings for definitions and details.
- [e] Direct-emission branching fraction.
- [f] Derived from an analysis of neutrino-oscillation experiments.
- [g] Violates angular-momentum conservation.

CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to the mean life, a decay rate, and 13 branching ratios uses 32 measurements and one constraint to determine 8 parameters. The overall fit has a $\chi^2 = 51.8$ for 25 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients $\langle \delta p_i \delta p_j \rangle / (\delta p_i \cdot \delta p_j)$, in percent, from the fit to parameters p_i , including 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_3	-64						
x_4	-62	90					
x_5	-3	4	3				
x_9	-65	1	-1	0			
x_{10}	-13	-6	-6	0	-6		
x_{11}	-21	-9	-9	0	-10	3	
Γ	5	2	2	0	2	-1	-24
	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_9	x_{10}	x_{11}

	Mode	Rate (10^8 s^{-1})	Scale factor
Γ_2	$\mu^+ \nu_\mu$	0.5133 ± 0.0013	1.5
Γ_3	$\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$ Called K_{e3}^+ .	0.0410 ± 0.0004	2.1
Γ_4	$\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu$ Called $K_{\mu 3}^+$.	0.02708 ± 0.00028	1.9
Γ_5	$\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e$	$(1.77 \begin{smallmatrix} +0.35 \\ -0.30 \end{smallmatrix}) \times 10^{-5}$	
Γ_9	$\pi^+ \pi^0$	0.1669 ± 0.0007	1.3
Γ_{10}	$\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	0.01423 ± 0.00018	1.1
Γ_{11}	$\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	0.04518 ± 0.00029	1.2

K^\pm DECAY RATES

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ Γ_2

VALUE (10^6 s^{-1}) DOCUMENT ID TECN CHG

51.33 ± 0.13 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.5.

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

51.2 ± 0.8 FORD 67 CNTR ±

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_{11}

VALUE (10^6 s^{-1}) EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN CHG

4.518 ± 0.029 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.

4.511 ± 0.024 ⁷FORD 70 ASPK

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

4.529 ± 0.032 3.2M ⁷FORD 70 ASPK

4.496 ± 0.030 ⁷FORD 67 CNTR ±

⁷First FORD 70 value is second FORD 70 combined with FORD 67.

$(\Gamma(K^+) - \Gamma(K^-)) / \Gamma(K)$

$K^\pm \rightarrow \mu^\pm \nu_\mu$ RATE DIFFERENCE/AVERAGE

Test of *CPT* conservation.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
-0.54 ± 0.41	FORD 67	CNTR

$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$ RATE DIFFERENCE/AVERAGE

Test of *CP* conservation.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
0.08 ± 0.12		⁸ FORD 70	ASPK	

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

-0.02 ± 0.16		⁹ SMITH 73	ASPK	±
0.10 ± 0.14	3.2M	⁸ FORD 70	ASPK	
-0.50 ± 0.90		FLETCHER 67	OSPK	
-0.04 ± 0.21		⁸ FORD 67	CNTR	

⁸ First FORD 70 value is second FORD 70 combined with FORD 67.

⁹ SMITH 73 value of $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$ rate difference is derived from SMITH 73 value of $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm 2\pi^0$ rate difference.

$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$ RATE DIFFERENCE/AVERAGE

Test of *CP* conservation.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
0.0 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE				
0.08 ± 0.58		SMITH 73	ASPK	±
-1.1 ± 1.8	1802	HERZO 69	OSPK	

$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0$ RATE DIFFERENCE/AVERAGE

Test of *CPT* conservation.

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
0.8 ± 1.2	HERZO 69	OSPK

$K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \gamma$ RATE DIFFERENCE/AVERAGE

Test of *CP* conservation.

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.9 ± 3.3 OUR AVERAGE					
0.8 ± 5.8	2461	SMITH 76	WIRE	±	E_π 55–90 MeV
1.0 ± 4.0	4000	ABRAMS 73B	ASPK	±	E_π 51–100 MeV

K^+ BRANCHING RATIOS

———— Leptonic and semileptonic modes ————

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$

Γ_1 / Γ_2

See the note on "Decay Constants of Charged Pseudoscalar Mesons" in the D_s^+ Listings.

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
2.488 ± 0.012 OUR AVERAGE				
2.487 ± 0.011 ± 0.007	60k	¹⁰ LAZZERONI 11	NA62	+
2.493 ± 0.025 ± 0.019	13.8K	¹¹ AMBROSINO 09E	KLOE	±

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

2.51 ± 0.15	404	HEINTZE	76	SPEC	+
2.37 ± 0.17	534	HEARD	75B	SPEC	+
2.42 ± 0.42	112	CLARK	72	OSPK	+

¹⁰ This ratio is defined to be fully inclusive, including internal-bremsstrahlung.

¹¹ The ratio is defined to include internal-bremsstrahlung, ignoring direct-emission contributions. AMBROSINO 09E determined the ratio from the measurement of $\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\nu(\gamma), E_\gamma < 10 \text{ MeV}) / \Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\nu(\gamma))$. 89.8% of $K \rightarrow e\nu(\gamma)$ events had $E_\gamma < 10 \text{ MeV}$.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_2 / Γ

See the note on "Decay Constants of Charged Pseudoscalar Mesons" in the D_s^+ Listings.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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63.55 ± 0.11 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.

63.60 ± 0.16 OUR AVERAGE

63.66 ± 0.09 ± 0.15	865k	¹² AMBROSINO	06A	KLOE	+
63.24 ± 0.44	62k	CHIANG	72	OSPK	+

1.84 GeV/c K^+

¹² Fully inclusive. Used tagged kaons from ϕ decays.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_3 / Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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5.07 ± 0.04 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.1.

4.94 ± 0.05 OUR AVERAGE

4.965 ± 0.038 ± 0.037		¹³ AMBROSINO	08A	KLOE	±
4.86 ± 0.10	3516	CHIANG	72	OSPK	+

1.84 GeV/c K^+

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

4.7 ± 0.3	429	SHAKLEE	64	HLBC	+
5.0 ± 0.5		ROE	61	HLBC	+

¹³ Depends on K^+ lifetime τ . AMBROSINO 08A uses PDG 06 value of $\tau = (1.2385 \pm 0.0024) \times 10^{-8}$ sec. The correlation between K_{e3}^+ and $K_{\mu 3}^+$ branching fraction measurements is 62.7%.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$

Γ_3 / Γ_2

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
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0.0798 ± 0.0008 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.9.

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

0.069 ± 0.006	350	ZELLER	69	ASPK	+
0.0775 ± 0.0033	960	BOTTERILL	68C	ASPK	+
0.069 ± 0.006	561	GARLAND	68	OSPK	+
0.0791 ± 0.0054	295	¹⁴ AUERBACH	67	OSPK	+

¹⁴ AUERBACH 67 changed from 0.0797 ± 0.0054 . See comment with ratio $\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$. The value 0.0785 ± 0.0025 given in AUERBACH 67 is an average of AUERBACH 67 $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ and CESTER 66 $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / [\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)]$.

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)}{[\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)]} \quad \Gamma_3/(\Gamma_2+\Gamma_9)$$

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻²)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
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6.02±0.06 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.1.

6.02±0.15 OUR AVERAGE

6.16±0.22	5110	ESCHSTRUTH 68	OSPK	+
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5.89±0.21	1679	CESTER 66	OSPK	+
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

5.92±0.65	¹⁵	WEISSENBE... 76	SPEC	+
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¹⁵ Value calculated from WEISSENBERG 76 ($\pi^0 e \nu$), ($\mu \nu$), and ($\pi \pi^0$) values to eliminate dependence on our 1974 ($\pi 2\pi^0$) and ($\pi \pi^+ \pi^-$) fractions.

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)}{[\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0)]} \quad \Gamma_3/(\Gamma_4+\Gamma_9+\Gamma_{10})$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
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0.1968±0.0016 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.4.

0.1962±0.0008±0.0035	71k	SHER	03 B865	+
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$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)}{\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)} \quad \Gamma_3/\Gamma_9$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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0.2455±0.0023 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.6.

0.2470±0.0009±0.0004	87k	BATLEY	07A NA48	±	
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.221 ±0.012	786	¹⁶ LUCAS	73B HBC	-	Dalitz pairs only
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¹⁶ LUCAS 73B gives $N(K_{e3}) = 786 \pm 3.1\%$, $N(2\pi) = 3564 \pm 3.1\%$. We use these values to obtain quoted result.

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)}{\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)} \quad \Gamma_3/\Gamma_{11}$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
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0.907±0.010 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.6.

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

0.867±0.027	2768	BARMIN	87 XEBC	+
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0.856±0.040	2827	BRAUN	75 HLBC	+
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0.850±0.019	4385	¹⁷ HAIDT	71 HLBC	+
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0.846±0.021	4385	¹⁷ EICHTEN	68 HLBC	+
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0.94 ±0.09	854	BELLOTTI	67B HLBC	
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0.90 ±0.06	230	BORREANI	64 HBC	+
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¹⁷ HAIDT 71 is a reanalysis of EICHTEN 68. Not included in average because of large discrepancy in $\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu)/\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu)$ with more precise results.

$$\frac{\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu)}{\Gamma_{\text{total}}} \quad \Gamma_4/\Gamma$$

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻²)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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3.353±0.034 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.8.

3.24 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE

3.233±0.029±0.026	¹⁸	AMBROSINO 08A	KLOE	±
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3.33 ±0.16	2345	CHIANG	72 OSPK	+	1.84 GeV/c K^+
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.8 ±0.4	¹⁹	TAYLOR	59 EMUL	+
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¹⁸ Depends on K^+ lifetime τ . AMBROSINO 08A uses PDG 06 value of $\tau = (1.2385 \pm 0.0024) \times 10^{-8}$ sec. The correlation between K_{e3}^+ and $K_{\mu 3}^+$ branching fraction measurements is 62.7%.

¹⁹ Earlier experiments not averaged.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ Γ_4 / Γ_2

VALUE EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN CHG

0.0528 ± 0.0006 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.8.

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

0.054 ± 0.009	240	ZELLER	69	ASPK	+
0.0480 ± 0.0037	424	²⁰ GARLAND	68	OSPK	+
0.0486 ± 0.0040	307	²¹ AUERBACH	67	OSPK	+

²⁰GARLAND 68 changed from 0.055 ± 0.004 in agreement with μ -spectrum calculation of GAILLARD 70 appendix B. L.G.Pondrom, (private communication 73).

²¹AUERBACH 67 changed from 0.0602 ± 0.0046 by erratum which brings the μ -spectrum calculation into agreement with GAILLARD 70 appendix B.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)$ Γ_4 / Γ_3

VALUE EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN CHG COMMENT

0.6608 ± 0.0030 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

0.6618 ± 0.0027 OUR AVERAGE

0.663 ± 0.003 ± 0.001	77k	BATLEY	07A	NA48	±
0.671 ± 0.007 ± 0.008	24k	HORIE	01	SPEC	
0.670 ± 0.014		²² HEINTZE	77	SPEC	+
0.667 ± 0.017	5601	BOTTERILL	68B	ASPK	+

• • • We use the following data for averages but not for fits. • • •

0.6511 ± 0.0064		²³ AMBROSINO	08A	KLOE	±
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

0.608 ± 0.014	1585	²⁴ BRAUN	75	HLBC	+
0.705 ± 0.063	554	²⁵ LUCAS	73B	HBC	– Dalitz pairs only
0.698 ± 0.025	3480	²⁶ CHIANG	72	OSPK	+ 1.84 GeV/c K^+
0.596 ± 0.025		²⁷ HAIDT	71	HLBC	+
0.604 ± 0.022	1398	²⁷ EICHTEN	68	HLBC	
0.703 ± 0.056	1509	CALLAHAN	66B	HLBC	

²²HEINTZE 77 value from fit to λ_0 . Assumes μ -e universality.

²³Not used in the fit. This result enters the fit via correlation of K_{e3}^+ and $K_{\mu 3}^+$ branching fraction measurements of AMBROSINO 08A.

²⁴BRAUN 75 value is from form factor fit. Assumes μ -e universality.

²⁵LUCAS 73B gives $N(K_{\mu 3}) = 554 \pm 7.6\%$, $N(K_{e3}) = 786 \pm 3.1\%$. We divide.

²⁶CHIANG 72 $\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)$ is statistically independent of CHIANG 72 $\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ and $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$.

²⁷HAIDT 71 is a reanalysis of EICHTEN 68. Not included in average because of large discrepancy with more precise results.

$[\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)] / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $(\Gamma_4 + \Gamma_9) / \Gamma$

We combine these two modes for experiments measuring them in xenon bubble chamber because of difficulties of separating them there.

VALUE (units 10^{-2}) EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN CHG

24.02 ± 0.08 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.

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

25.4 ± 0.9	886	SHAKLEE	64	HLBC	+
23.4 ± 1.1		ROE	61	HLBC	+

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)$ Γ_4 / Γ_9

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
0.1637 ± 0.0006 ± 0.0003	77k	BATLEY	07A NA48	±

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_4 / Γ_{11}

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.599 ± 0.007 OUR FIT					Error includes scale factor of 1.6.

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

0.503 ± 0.019	1505	²⁸ HAIDT	71 HLBC	+	
0.510 ± 0.017	1505	²⁸ EICHTEN	68 HLBC	+	
0.63 ± 0.07	2845	²⁹ BISI	65B BC	+	HBC+HLBC

²⁸ HAIDT 71 is a reanalysis of EICHTEN 68. Not included in average because of large discrepancy in $\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu) / \Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu)$ with more precise results.

²⁹ Error enlarged for background problems. See GAILLARD 70.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_5 / Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻⁵)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
2.2 ± 0.4 OUR FIT				
2.54 ± 0.89	10	BARMIN	88B HLBC	+

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)$ Γ_5 / Γ_3

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻⁴)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
4.3^{+0.9}_{-0.7} OUR FIT				

4.1^{+1.0}_{-0.7} OUR AVERAGE

4.2 ^{+1.0} _{-0.9}	25	BOLOTOV	86B CALO	-
3.8 ^{+5.0} _{-1.2}	2	LJUNG	73 HLBC	+

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_6 / Γ_{11}

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻⁴)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
7.31 ± 0.16 OUR AVERAGE				

7.35 ± 0.01 ± 0.19	388k	³⁰ PISLAK	01 B865	
7.21 ± 0.32	30k	ROSSELET	77 SPEC	+

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

7.36 ± 0.68	500	BOURQUIN	71 ASPK	
7.0 ± 0.9	106	SCHWEINB...	71 HLBC	+
5.83 ± 0.63	269	ELY	69 HLBC	+

³⁰ PISLAK 01 reports $\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu_e) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} = (4.109 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.110) \times 10^{-5}$ using the PDG 00 value $\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}} = (5.59 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}$. We divide by the PDG value and unfold its error from the systematic error. PISLAK 03 and PISLAK 10A give additional details on the branching ratio measurement and give improved errors on the S-wave π - π scattering length: $a_0^0 = 0.235 \pm 0.013$ and $a_0^2 = -0.0410 \pm 0.0027$.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_7/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-5})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$0.77^{+0.54}_{-0.50}$	1	CLINE	65	FBC +

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_7/Γ_{11}

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
2.57 ± 1.55	7	BISI	67	DBC +
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
~ 2.5	1	GREINER	64	EMUL +

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_8/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-6})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
<3.5	90	0	BOLOTOV	88	SPEC -
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<9	90	0	BARMIN	92	XEBC +

————— **Hadronic modes** —————

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_9/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
20.66 ± 0.08 OUR FIT	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.				
20.70 ± 0.16 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.8.				
$20.65 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.08$	1.4M	³¹ AMBROSINO	08E	KLOE +	$\phi \rightarrow K^+K^-$
21.18 ± 0.28	16k	CHIANG	72	OSPK +	1.84 GeV/c K^+
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
21.0 ± 0.6		CALLAHAN	65	HLBC	See Γ_9/Γ_{11}
³¹ Fully inclusive of final-state radiation. The branching ratio is evaluated using K^+ lifetime, $\tau = 12.385$ ns.					

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_9/Γ_{11}

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
3.694 ± 0.029 OUR FIT	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.			
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
3.96 ± 0.15	1045	CALLAHAN	66	FBC +

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ Γ_9/Γ_2

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.3252 ± 0.0016 OUR FIT	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.				
0.3325 ± 0.0032 OUR AVERAGE					
$0.3329 \pm 0.0047 \pm 0.0010$	45k	USHER	92	SPEC +	$p\bar{p}$ at rest
0.3355 ± 0.0057		³² WEISSENBE...	76	SPEC +	
0.3277 ± 0.0065	4517	³³ AUERBACH	67	OSPK +	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.328 ± 0.005	25k	³² WEISSENBE...	74	STRC +	
0.305 ± 0.018	1600	ZELLER	69	ASPK +	
³² WEISSENBERG 76 revises WEISSENBERG 74.					
³³ AUERBACH 67 changed from 0.3253 ± 0.0065 . See comment with ratio $\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$.					

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{10}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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1.761±0.022 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

1.775±0.028 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.2.

1.763±0.013±0.022		ALOISIO	04A	KLOE	±
1.84 ±0.06	1307	CHIANG	72	OSPK	+ 1.84 GeV/c K^+

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

1.53 ±0.11	198	³⁴ PANDOULAS	70	EMUL	+
1.8 ±0.2	108	SHAKLEE	64	HLBC	+
1.7 ±0.2		ROE	61	HLBC	+
1.5 ±0.2		³⁵ TAYLOR	59	EMUL	+

³⁴Includes events of TAYLOR 59.

³⁵Earlier experiments not averaged.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)$ Γ_{10}/Γ_9

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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0.0852±0.0011 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

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

0.081 ±0.005	574	³⁶ LUCAS	73B	HBC	- Dalitz pairs only
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³⁶LUCAS 73B gives $N(\pi^2\pi^0) = 574 \pm 5.9\%$, $N(2\pi) = 3564 \pm 3.1\%$. We quote $0.5N(\pi^2\pi^0)/N(2\pi)$ where 0.5 is because only Dalitz pair π^0 's were used.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_{10}/Γ_{11}

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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0.315±0.004 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.1.

0.303±0.009 2027 BISI 65 BC + HBC+HLBC

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

0.393±0.099	17	YOUNG	65	EMUL	+
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$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{11}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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5.59±0.04 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.3.

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

5.56±0.20	2330	³⁷ CHIANG	72	OSPK	+ 1.84 GeV/c K^+
5.34±0.21	693	³⁸ PANDOULAS	70	EMUL	+
5.71±0.15		DEMARCO	65	HBC	
6.0 ±0.4	44	YOUNG	65	EMUL	+
5.54±0.12	2332	CALLAHAN	64	HLBC	+
5.1 ±0.2	540	SHAKLEE	64	HLBC	+
5.7 ±0.3		ROE	61	HLBC	+

³⁷Value is not independent of CHIANG 72 $\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$, $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$, $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$, $\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$, and $\Gamma(\pi^0e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$.

³⁸Includes events of TAYLOR 59.

————— **Leptonic and semileptonic modes with photons** —————

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{12}/Γ**

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
6.2±0.8 OUR AVERAGE					
6.6±1.5	39,40	DEMIDOV	90	XEBC	$P(\mu) < 231.5 \text{ MeV}/c$
6.0±0.9		BARMIN	88	HLBC +	$P(\mu) < 231.5 \text{ MeV}/c$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
3.5±0.8	40,41	DEMIDOV	90	XEBC	$E(\gamma) > 20 \text{ MeV}$
3.2±0.5	57	42 BARMIN	88	HLBC +	$E(\gamma) > 20 \text{ MeV}$
5.4±0.3	43	AKIBA	85	SPEC	$P(\mu) < 231.5 \text{ MeV}/c$

³⁹ $P(\mu)$ cut given in DEMIDOV 90 paper, 235.1 MeV/c, is a misprint according to authors (private communication).

⁴⁰ DEMIDOV 90 quotes only inner bremsstrahlung (IB) part.

⁴¹ Not independent of above DEMIDOV 90 value. Cuts differ.

⁴² Not independent of above BARMIN 88 value. Cuts differ.

⁴³ Assumes μ -e universality and uses constraints from $K \rightarrow e\nu\gamma$.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma(\text{SD}^+))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{13}/Γ**

Structure-dependent part with $+\gamma$ helicity (SD⁺ term). See the “Note on $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ and $K^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ Form Factors” in the π^\pm section of the Particle Data Listings above.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-5})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
1.33±0.12±0.18		2588	44 ADLER	00B B787

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

<3.0 90 AKIBA 85 SPEC

⁴⁴ ADLER 00B obtains the branching ratio by extrapolating the measurement in the kinematic region $E_\mu > 137 \text{ MeV}$, $E_\gamma > 90 \text{ MeV}$ to the full SD⁺ phase-space. Also reports $|F_V + F_A| = 0.165 \pm 0.007 \pm 0.011$ and $-0.04 < F_V - F_A < 0.24$ at 90% CL.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma(\text{SD}^+\text{INT}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{14}/Γ**

Interference term between internal Bremsstrahlung and SD⁺ term. See the “Note on $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ and $K^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ Form Factors” in the π^\pm section of the Particle Data Listings above.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-5})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<2.7	90	AKIBA	85 SPEC

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma(\text{SD}^- + \text{SD}^-\text{INT}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_{15}/Γ**

Sum of structure-dependent part with $-\gamma$ helicity (SD⁻ term) and interference term between internal Bremsstrahlung and SD⁻ term. See the “Note on $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ and $K^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ Form Factors” in the π^\pm section of the Particle Data Listings above.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<2.6	90	45 AKIBA	85 SPEC

⁴⁵ Assumes μ -e universality and uses constraints from $K \rightarrow e\nu\gamma$.

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \gamma) / \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$

Γ_{16} / Γ_2

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.483 ± 0.066 ± 0.013	1.4K	⁴⁶ AMBROSINO 09E	KLOE	±	E_γ in 10–250 MeV, $p_e > 200$ MeV/c

⁴⁶ AMBROSINO 09E measured the differential width $dR_\gamma/dE_\gamma = (1/\Gamma(K \rightarrow \mu\nu)) (d\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\nu\gamma)/dE_\gamma)$. Result obtained by integrating the differential width over E_γ from 10 to 250 MeV.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e \gamma) / \Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)$

Γ_{17} / Γ_3

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.505 ± 0.032 OUR AVERAGE		Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.			
0.47 ± 0.02 ± 0.03	4476	⁴⁷ AKIMENKO 07	ISTR	–	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$
0.46 ± 0.08	82	⁴⁸ BARMIN 91	XEBC		$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$
0.56 ± 0.04	192	⁴⁹ BOLOTOV 86B	CALO	–	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
1.81 ± 0.03 ± 0.07	4476	⁴⁷ AKIMENKO 07	ISTR	–	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma} > 10^\circ$
0.63 ± 0.02 ± 0.03	4476	⁴⁷ AKIMENKO 07	ISTR	–	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma} > 20^\circ$
1.51 ± 0.25	82	⁴⁸ BARMIN 91	XEBC		$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.98$
0.48 ± 0.20	16	⁵⁰ LJUNG 73	HLBC	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV
0.22 ^{+0.15} _{–0.10}		⁵⁰ LJUNG 73	HLBC	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV
0.76 ± 0.28	13	⁵¹ ROMANO 71	HLBC		$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV
0.53 ± 0.22		⁵¹ ROMANO 71	HLBC	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV
1.2 ± 0.8		BELLOTTI 67	HLBC		$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV

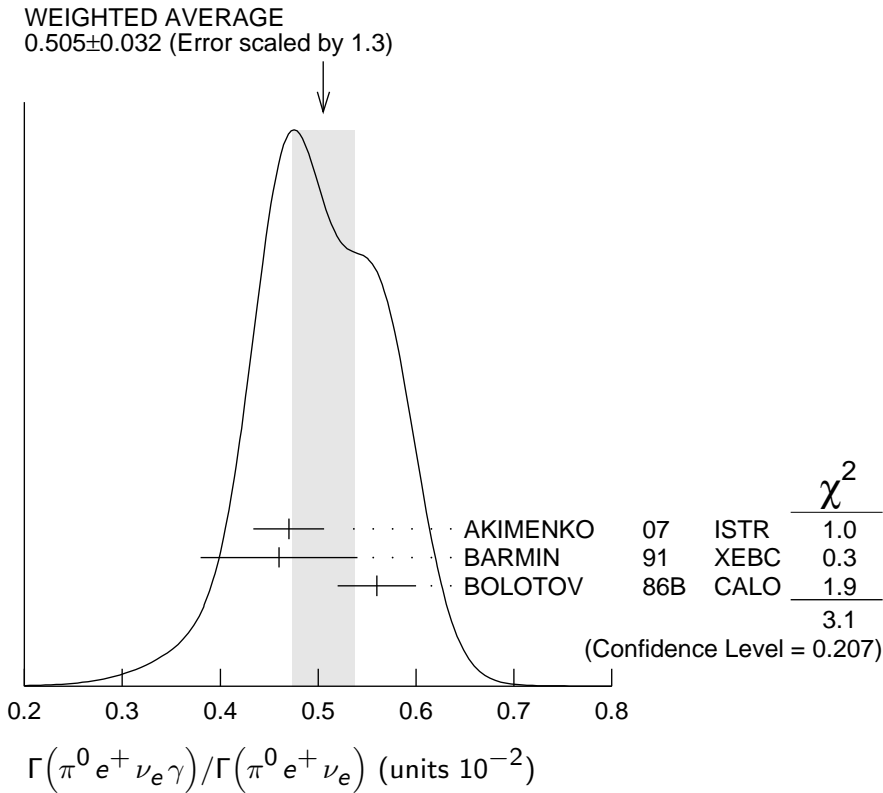
⁴⁷ AKIMENKO 07 provides values for three kinematic regions. For averaging, we use value with $E_\gamma > 10$ MeV and $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$.

⁴⁸ BARMIN 91 quotes branching ratio $\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\pi^0\nu\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{all}}$. The measured normalization is $[\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\pi^0\nu) + \Gamma(K \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)]$. For comparison with other experiments we used $\Gamma(K \rightarrow e\pi^0\nu) / \Gamma_{\text{all}} = 0.0482$ to calculate the values quoted here.

⁴⁹ $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma})$ between 0.6 and 0.9.

⁵⁰ First LJUNG 73 value is for $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$, second value is for $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma})$ between 0.6 and 0.9 for comparison with ROMANO 71.

⁵¹ Both ROMANO 71 values are for $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma})$ between 0.6 and 0.9. Second value is for comparison with second LJUNG 73 value. We use lowest E_γ cut for Summary Table value. See ROMANO 71 for E_γ dependence.



$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e \gamma(\text{SD})) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$
 Structure-dependent part.

Γ_{18} / Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
<5.3	90	BOLOTOV 86B	CALO	-

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{19} / Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.25 ± 0.25	OUR AVERAGE					
$1.10 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.05$		23	⁵² ADLER	10	B787	$30 < E_\gamma < 60$ MeV
$1.46 \pm 0.22 \pm 0.32$		153	⁵³ TCHIKILEV	07	ISTR	- $30 < E_\gamma < 60$ MeV

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

$2.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.6$		125	SHIMIZU	06	K470	+ $E_\gamma > 30$ MeV; $\Theta_{\mu\gamma} > 20^\circ$
<6.1		90	0	LJUNG	73	HLBC + $E(\gamma) > 30$ MeV

⁵² Value obtained from $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma) = (2.51 \pm 0.74 \pm 0.12) \times 10^{-5}$ obtained in the kinematic region $E_\gamma > 20$ MeV, and then theoretical $K_{\mu 3\gamma}$ spectrum has been used. Also $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma) = (1.58 \pm 0.46 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-5}$, for $E_\gamma > 30$ MeV and $\theta_{\mu\gamma} > 20^\circ$, was determined.

⁵³ Obtained from measuring $B(K_{\mu 3\gamma}) / B(K_{\mu 3})$ and using PDG 02 value $B(K_{\mu 3}) = 3.27\%$. $B(K_{\mu 3\gamma}) = (8.82 \pm 0.94 \pm 0.86) \times 10^{-5}$ is obtained for $5 \text{ MeV} < E_\gamma < 30 \text{ MeV}$.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \pi^0 e^+ \nu_e \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{20} / Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<5	90	0	BARMIN	92	XEBC	+ $E_\gamma > 10$ MeV

————— **Hadronic modes with photons** —————

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma(\text{INT}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{21}/Γ

The $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma$ differential decay rate can be described in terms of T_{π^+} , the charged pion kinetic energy, and $W^2 = (P_K \cdot P_\gamma)(P_{\pi^+} \cdot P_\gamma)/(m_K m_{\pi^+})^2$; then we can write $d^2\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma)/(dT_{\pi^+} dW^2) = d^2\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma)_{IB} / (dT_{\pi^+} dW^2) [1 + 2 \cos(\pm\phi + \delta_1^1 - \delta_0^2) m_\pi^2 m_K^2 W^2 X_E + m_\pi^4 m_K^4 (X_E^2 + X_M^2) W^4]$. The IB differential and total branching ratios are expressed in terms of the non-radiative experimental width $\Gamma(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0)$ by Low's theorem. Using PDG 10 $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) = 0.2066 \pm 0.0008$, one obtains respectively $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma)_{IB} (55 < T_{\pi^+} < 90 \text{ MeV}) = 2.55 \times 10^{-4}$ and $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma)_{IB} (0 < T_{\pi^+} < 80 \text{ MeV}) = 1.80 \times 10^{-4}$. Fitting respectively the piece proportional to W^2 and the piece proportional to W^4 , the interference contribution (INT), proportional to X_E , and the direct contribution (DE) proportional to $X_E^2 + X_M^2$ are extracted.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-6})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$-4.24 \pm 0.63 \pm 0.70$	600k	⁵⁴ BATLEY	10A	NA48	\pm T_{π^+} 0–80 MeV

⁵⁴ The cut on the photon energy implies $W^2 > 0.2$. BATLEY 10A obtains the INT and DE fractional branchings with respect to IB from a simultaneous kinematical fit of INT and DE and then we use the PDG 10 value for $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) = 20.66 \pm 0.08$ to determine the IB. The INT and DE correlation coefficients -0.83 . Assuming a constant electric amplitude, X_E , this INT value implies $X_E = -24 \pm 6 \text{ GeV}^{-4}$.

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma(\text{DE}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{22}/Γ

Direct emission (DE) part of $\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0 \gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$, assuming that interference (INT) component is zero.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-6})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$5.99 \pm 0.27 \pm 0.25$	600k	⁵⁵ BATLEY	10A	NA48	\pm T_{π^+} 0–80 MeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
$3.8 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.7$	10k	ALIEV	06	K470	$+$ T_{π^+} 55–90 MeV
$3.7 \pm 3.9 \pm 1.0$	930	UVAROV	06	ISTR	$-$ T_{π^-} 55–90 MeV
$3.2 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.0$	4k	ALIEV	03	K470	$+$ T_{π^+} 55–90 MeV
$6.1 \pm 2.5 \pm 1.9$	4k	ALIEV	03	K470	$+$ T_{π^+} full range
$4.7 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.3$	20k	⁵⁶ ADLER	00C	B787	$+$ T_{π^+} 55–90 MeV
$20.5 \pm 4.6 \begin{smallmatrix} +3.9 \\ -2.3 \end{smallmatrix}$		BOLOTOV	87	WIRE	$-$ T_{π^-} 55–90 MeV
$15.6 \pm 3.5 \pm 5.0$		ABRAMS	72	ASPK	\pm T_{π^\pm} 55–90 MeV

⁵⁵ The cut on the photon energy implies $W^2 > 0.2$. BATLEY 10A obtains the INT and DE fractional branchings with respect to IB from a simultaneous kinematical fit of INT and DE and then we use the PDG 10 value for $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0) = 20.66 \pm 0.08$ to determine the IB. The INT and DE correlation coefficients -0.93 . Assuming constant electric and magnetic amplitudes, X_E and X_M , these INT and DE values imply $X_E = -24 \pm 6 \text{ GeV}^{-4}$ and $X_M = -254 \pm 9 \text{ GeV}^{-4}$.

⁵⁶ ADLER 00C measures the INT component to be $(-0.4 \pm 1.6)\%$ of the inner bremsstrahlung (IB) component.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0\gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)$ Γ_{23}/Γ_{10}

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$4.3^{+3.2}_{-1.7}$	BOLOTOV	85	SPEC	– $E(\gamma) > 10$ MeV

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{24}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.04 ± 0.31 OUR AVERAGE					
1.10 ± 0.48	7	BARMIN	89	XEBC	$E(\gamma) > 5$ MeV
1.0 ± 0.4		STAMER	65	EMUL	+

$\Gamma(\pi^+\gamma\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{25}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-7})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$11 \pm 3 \pm 1$		31	⁵⁷ KITCHING	97	B787	

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

< 0.083	90	⁵⁸ ARTAMONOV	05	B949	+	$P_\pi > 213$ MeV/c
< 10	90	ATIYA	90B	B787		T_π 117–127 MeV
< 84	90	ASANO	82	CNTR	+	T_π 117–127 MeV
-420 ± 520	0	ABRAMS	77	SPEC	+	$T_\pi < 92$ MeV
< 350	90	LJUNG	73	HLBC	+	6–102, 114–127 MeV
< 500	90	KLEMS	71	OSPK	+	$T_\pi < 117$ MeV
-100 ± 600		CHEN	68	OSPK	+	T_π 60–90 MeV

⁵⁷KITCHING 97 is extrapolated from their model-independent branching fraction $(6.0 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-7}$ for $100 \text{ MeV}/c < P_{\pi^+} < 180 \text{ MeV}/c$ using Chiral Perturbation Theory.

⁵⁸ARTAMONOV 05 limit assumes ChPT with $\hat{c} = 1.8$ with unitarity corrections. With $\hat{c} = 1.6$ and no unitarity corrections they obtain $< 2.3 \times 10^{-8}$ at 90% CL. This partial branching ratio is predicted to be 6.10×10^{-9} and 0.49×10^{-9} for the cases with and without unitarity correction.

$\Gamma(\pi^+3\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{26}/Γ

Values given here assume a phase space pion energy spectrum.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
< 1.0	90	ASANO	82	CNTR	+	$T(\pi)$ 117–127 MeV

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

< 3.0	90	KLEMS	71	OSPK	+	$T(\pi) > 117$ MeV
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$\Gamma(\pi^+e^+e^-\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{27}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-8})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$1.19 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.04$	113	⁵⁹ BATLEY	08	NA48 $m_{e^+e^-} > 260$ MeV

⁵⁹BATLEY 08 also reports the Chiral Perturbation Theory parameter $\hat{c} = 0.9 \pm 0.45$ obtained using the shape of the $e^+e^-\gamma$ invariant mass spectrum. By extrapolating the theoretical amplitude to $m_{e^+e^-} < 260$ MeV, it obtains the inclusive $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+e^+e^-\gamma) = (1.29 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-8}$, where the first error is the combined statistical and systematic errors and the second error is from the uncertainty in \hat{c} .

————— **Leptonic modes with $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs** —————

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \nu \bar{\nu})/\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e)$ Γ_{28}/Γ_1

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
<3.8	90	0	HEINTZE	79	SPEC +

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu \bar{\nu})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{29}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-6})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
<6.0	90	0	⁶⁰ PANG	73	CNTR +

⁶⁰PANG 73 assumes μ spectrum from ν - ν interaction of BARDIN 70.

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{30}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-8})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$2.48 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.14$	410	POBLAGUEV 02	B865	+	$m_{e e} > 150$ MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
20 ±20	4	DIAMANT-...	76	SPEC +	$m_{e^+ e^-} > 140$ MeV

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{31}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-8})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$7.06 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.26$	2.7k	POBLAGUEV 02	B865	+	$m_{e e} > 145$ MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
100 ±30	14	DIAMANT-...	76	SPEC +	$m_{e^+ e^-} > 140$ MeV

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{32}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-8})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
1.72 ± 0.45		MA	06 B865
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
<50	90	ADLER	98 B787

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{33}/Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-7})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
<4.1	90	ATIYA	89 B787	+

————— **Lepton Family number (LF), Lepton number (L), $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ (SQ)** —————

————— **violating modes, or $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current ($S1$) modes** —————

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{34}/Γ

Test of $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ rule.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-7})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
< 9.0	95	0	SCHWEINB...	71	HLBC +
< 6.9	95	0	ELY	69	HLBC +
<20.	95		BIRGE	65	FBC +

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+e^-\bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-e^+\nu_e)$

Γ_{34}/Γ_6

Test of $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ rule.

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
< 3	90	3	⁶¹ BLOCH	76 SPEC

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

<130.	95	0	BOURQUIN	71 ASPK
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⁶¹BLOCH 76 quotes 3.6×10^{-4} at CL = 95%, we convert.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{35}/Γ

Test of $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ rule.

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
<3.0	95	0	BIRGE	65 FBC	+

$\Gamma(\pi^+e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{36}/Γ

Test for $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current. Allowed by combined first-order weak and electromagnetic interactions.

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
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3.00 ± 0.09 OUR AVERAGE

3.11 ± 0.04 ± 0.12	7253	⁶² BATLEY	09 NA48	±
2.94 ± 0.05 ± 0.14	10300	⁶³ APPEL	99 SPEC	+
2.75 ± 0.23 ± 0.13	500	⁶⁴ ALLIEGRO	92 SPEC	+
2.7 ± 0.5	41	⁶⁵ BLOCH	75 SPEC	+

⁶²Value extrapolated from a measurement in the region $z = (m_{ee}/m_K)^2 > 0.08$. BATLEY 09 also evaluated the shape of the form factor using four different theoretical models.

⁶³APPEL 99 establishes vector nature of this decay and determines form factor $f(Z) = f_0(1 + \delta Z)$, $Z = M_{ee}^2/m_K^2$, $\delta = 2.14 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.15$.

⁶⁴ALLIEGRO 92 assumes a vector interaction with a form factor given by $\lambda = 0.105 \pm 0.035 \pm 0.015$ and a correlation coefficient of -0.82 .

⁶⁵BLOCH 75 assumes a vector interaction.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{37}/Γ

Test for $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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9.4 ± 0.6 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 2.6. See the ideogram

below.

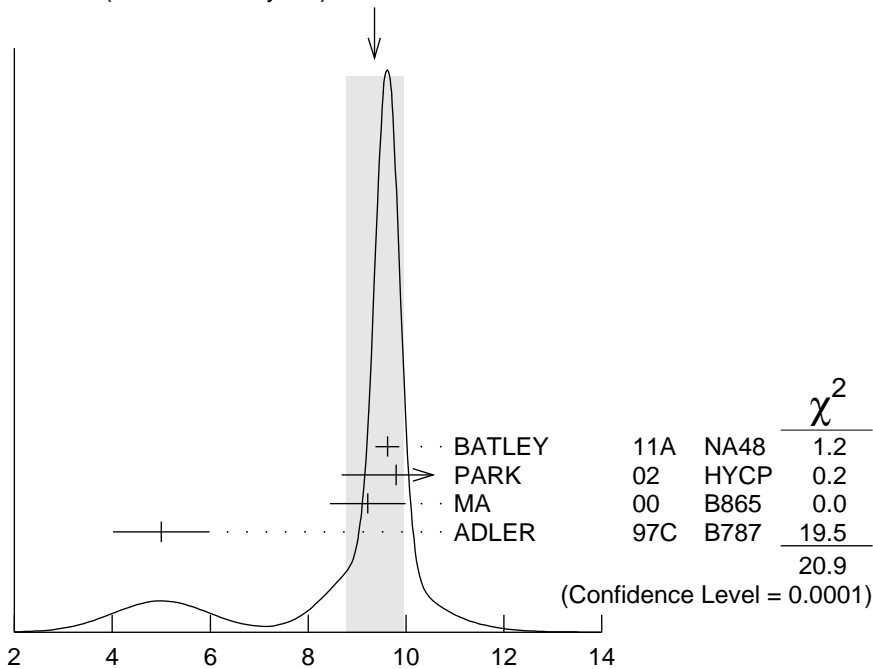
9.62 ± 0.21 ± 0.13	3120	⁶⁶ BATLEY	11A NA48	±	2003-04 data
9.8 ± 1.0 ± 0.5	110	⁶⁷ PARK	02 HYCP	±	
9.22 ± 0.60 ± 0.49	402	⁶⁸ MA	00 B865	+	
5.0 ± 0.4 ± 0.9	207	⁶⁹ ADLER	97C B787	+	

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

9.7 ± 1.2 ± 0.4	65	PARK	02 HYCP	+
10.0 ± 1.9 ± 0.7	35	PARK	02 HYCP	-
<23	90	ATIYA	89 B787	+

- 66 BATLEY 11A also studies the form factor $f(z)$ dependence of the decay, described via single photon exchange: i) assuming a linear form factor, $f(z) = f_0 (1 + \delta z)$, $z = (M_{\mu\mu}/m_K)^2$, finding $f_0 = 0.470 \pm 0.040$ and $\delta = 3.11 \pm 0.57$ and ii) assuming a linear form factor including π - π rescattering, $W_{\pi\pi}$, as in DAMBROSIO 98A, finding $f(z) = G_F m_K^2 (a_+ + b_+ z) + W_{\pi\pi}(z)$, $a_+ = -0.575 \pm 0.039$, $b_+ = -0.813 \pm 0.145$.
- 67 PARK 02 “ \pm ” result comes from combining $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$ and $K^- \rightarrow \pi^- \mu^+ \mu^-$, assuming CP is conserved.
- 68 MA 00 establishes vector nature of this decay and determines form factor $f(z) = f_0 (1 + \delta z)$, $z = (M_{\mu\mu}/m_K)^2$, $\delta = 2.45^{+1.30}_{-0.95}$.
- 69 ADLER 97C gives systematic error 0.7×10^{-8} and theoretical uncertainty 0.6×10^{-8} , which we combine in quadrature to obtain our second error.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE
 9.4 ± 0.6 (Error scaled by 2.6)



$\Gamma(\pi^+ \mu^+ \mu^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{37} / Γ

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \nu \bar{\nu}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{38} / Γ

Test for $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions. Branching ratio values are extrapolated from the momentum or energy regions shown in the comments assuming Standard Model phase space except for those labeled “Scalar” or “Tensor” to indicate the assumed non-Standard-Model interaction.

VALUE (units 10^{-9})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$0.173^{+0.115}_{-0.105}$		7	70 ARTAMONOV 08	B949	+	$140 < P_\pi < 199$ MeV, $211 < P_\pi < 229$ MeV

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

	$0.789^{+0.926}_{-0.510}$	3	⁷¹	ARTAMONOV 08	B949	+	$140 < P_\pi < 199$	MeV	
<	2.2	90	1	⁷²	ADLER	04	B787	+	$211 < P_\pi < 229$
<	2.7	90			ADLER	04	B787	+	Scalar
<	1.8	90			ADLER	04	B787	+	Tensor
	$0.147^{+0.130}_{-0.089}$	3	⁷³	ANISIMOVSK...04	B949	+	$211 < P_\pi < 229$	MeV	
	$0.157^{+0.175}_{-0.082}$	2		ADLER	02	B787	+	$P_\pi > 211$	MeV/c
<	4.2	90	1	ADLER	02C	B787	+	$140 < P_\pi < 195$	MeV
<	4.7	90		⁷⁴	ADLER	02C	B787	+	Scalar
<	2.5	90		⁷⁴	ADLER	02C	B787	+	Tensor
	$0.15^{+0.34}_{-0.12}$	1		ADLER	00	B787		In ADLER 02	
	$0.42^{+0.97}_{-0.35}$	1		ADLER	97	B787			
<	2.4	90		ADLER	96	B787			
<	7.5	90		ATIYA	93	B787	+	$T(\pi)$	115–127 MeV
<	5.2	90		⁷⁵	ATIYA	93	B787	+	
<	17	90	0	ATIYA	93B	B787	+	$T(\pi)$	60–100 MeV
<	34	90		ATIYA	90	B787	+		
<	140	90		ASANO	81B	CNTR	+	$T(\pi)$	116–127 MeV

⁷⁰ Value obtained combining ANISIMOVSKY 04, ADLER 04, and the present ARTAMONOV 08 results.

⁷¹ Observed 3 events with an estimated background of $0.93 \pm 0.17^{+0.32}_{-0.24}$. Signal-to-background ratio for each of these 3 events is 0.20, 0.42, and 0.47.

⁷² Value obtained combining the previous result ADLER 02C with 1 event and the present result with 0 events to obtain an expected background 1.22 ± 0.24 events and 1 event observed.

⁷³ Value obtained combining the previous E787 result ADLER 02 with 2 events and the present E949 with 1 event. The additional event has a signal-to-background ratio 0.9. Superseded by ARTAMONOV 08.

⁷⁴ Superseded by ADLER 04.

⁷⁵ Combining ATIYA 93 and ATIYA 93B results. Superseded by ADLER 96.

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0 \nu \bar{\nu}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Γ_{39} / Γ

Test for $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-5})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<4.3	90	⁷⁶ ADLER	01 SPEC

⁷⁶ Search region defined by $90 \text{ MeV}/c < P_{\pi^+} < 188 \text{ MeV}/c$ and $135 \text{ MeV} < E_{\pi^0} < 180 \text{ MeV}$.

$\Gamma(\mu^- \nu e^+ e^+) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ \nu_e)$

Γ_{40} / Γ_6

Test of lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
<0.5	90	0	⁷⁷ DIAMANT-...	76 SPEC	+

⁷⁷ DIAMANT-BERGER 76 quotes this result times our 1975 $\pi^+ \pi^- e \nu$ BR ratio.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{41}/Γ

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<0.004	90	0	⁷⁸ LYONS	81	HLBC 200 GeV K^+ narrow band ν beam

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

<0.012 90 ⁷⁸ COOPER 82 HLBC Wideband ν beam

⁷⁸ COOPER 82 and LYONS 81 limits on ν_e observation are here interpreted as limits on lepton family number violation in the absence of mixing.

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \mu^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{42}/Γ

Test of lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-10})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
<0.13	90	⁷⁹ SHER	05	RVUE +

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

<0.21 90 SHER 05 B865 +

<0.39 90 APPEL 00 B865 +

<2.1 90 LEE 90 SPEC +

⁷⁹ This result combines SHER 05 1998 data, APPEL 00 1996 data, and data from BERGMAN 97 and PISLAK 97 theses, all from BNL-E865, with LEE 90 BNL-E777 data.

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \mu^- e^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{43}/Γ

Test of lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-10})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
< 5.2	90	0	APPEL	00B	B865 +

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

<70 90 0 ⁸⁰ DIAMANT-... 76 SPEC +

⁸⁰ Measurement actually applies to the sum of the $\pi^+ \mu^- e^+$ and $\pi^- \mu^+ e^+$ modes.

$\Gamma(\pi^- \mu^+ e^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{44}/Γ

Test of total lepton number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-10})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
< 5.0	90	0	APPEL	00B	B865 +

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

<70 90 0 ⁸¹ DIAMANT-... 76 SPEC +

⁸¹ Measurement actually applies to the sum of the $\pi^+ \mu^- e^+$ and $\pi^- \mu^+ e^+$ modes.

$\Gamma(\pi^- e^+ e^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{45}/Γ

Test of total lepton number conservation.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
< 6.4×10^{-10}	90	0	APPEL	00B	B865 +

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

< 9.2×10^{-9} 90 0 DIAMANT-... 76 SPEC +

< 1.5×10^{-5} CHANG 68 HBC -

$\Gamma(\pi^- \mu^+ \mu^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{46}/Γ

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
$<1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BATLEY	11A NA48	\pm
$<3.0 \times 10^{-9}$	90	APPEL	00B B865	$+$
$<1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	⁸² LITTENBERG 92	HBC	

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

⁸²LITTENBERG 92 is from retroactive data analysis of CHANG 68 bubble chamber data. $\Gamma(\mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{47}/Γ

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<3.3	90	⁸³ COOPER 82	HLBC	Wideband ν beam

⁸³COOPER 82 limit on $\bar{\nu}_e$ observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton number violation in the absence of mixing. $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{48}/Γ

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<0.003	90	⁸⁴ COOPER 82	HLBC	Wideband ν beam

⁸⁴COOPER 82 limit on $\bar{\nu}_e$ observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton number violation in the absence of mixing. $\Gamma(\pi^+ \gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{49}/Γ

Violates angular momentum conservation and gauge invariance. Current interest in this decay is as a search for non-commutative space-time effects as discussed in ARTAMONOV 05 and for exotic physics such as a vacuum expectation value of a new vector field, non-local Superstring effects, or departures from Lorentz invariance, as discussed in ADLER 02B.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-9})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
< 2.3	90	ARTAMONOV 05	B949	$+$
< 360	90	ADLER	02B B787	$+$
<1400	90	ASANO	82 CNTR	$+$
<4000	90	⁸⁵ KLEMS	71 OSPK	$+$

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

⁸⁵Test of model of Selleri, Nuovo Cimento **60A** 291 (1969). **K^+ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION OF EMITTED μ^+**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
≤ -0.990	90	⁸⁶ AOKI 94	SPEC	$+$	
< -0.990	90	IMAZATO	92 SPEC	$+$	Repl. by AOKI 94
-0.970 ± 0.047		⁸⁷ YAMANAKA	86 SPEC	$+$	
-1.0 ± 0.1		⁸⁷ CUTTS	69 SPRK	$+$	
-0.96 ± 0.12		⁸⁷ COOMBES	57 CNTR	$+$	

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

⁸⁶ AOKI 94 measures $\xi P_\mu = -0.9996 \pm 0.0030 \pm 0.0048$. The above limit is obtained by summing the statistical and systematic errors in quadrature, normalizing to the physically significant region ($|\xi P_\mu| < 1$) and assuming that $\xi=1$, its maximum value.

⁸⁷ Assumes $\xi=1$.

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ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF K^\pm DALITZ PLOT

$$|\text{matrix element}|^2 = 1 + gu + hu^2 + kv^2$$

where $u = (s_3 - s_0) / m_\pi^2$ and $v = (s_2 - s_1) / m_\pi^2$

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$

Some experiments use Dalitz variables x and y . In the comments we give $a_y =$ coefficient of y term. See note above on “Dalitz Plot Parameters for $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ Decays.” For discussion of the conversion of a_y to g , see the earlier version of the same note in the *Review* published in *Physics Letters* **111B** 70 (1982).

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
-0.21134 ± 0.00017	471M	88 BATLEY	07B	NA48	\pm
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
-0.2221 ± 0.0065	225k	DEVAUX	77	SPEC	$+ a_y = .2814 \pm .0082$
-0.199 ± 0.008	81k	⁸⁹ LUCAS	73	HBC	$- a_y = 0.252 \pm 0.011$
-0.2157 ± 0.0028	750k	FORD	72	ASPK	$+ a_y = .2734 \pm .0035$
-0.2186 ± 0.0028	750k	FORD	72	ASPK	$- a_y = .2770 \pm .0035$
-0.200 ± 0.009	39819	⁹⁰ HOFFMASTER	72	HLBC	$+$
-0.196 ± 0.012	17898	⁹¹ GRAUMAN	70	HLBC	$+ a_y = 0.228 \pm 0.030$
-0.193 ± 0.010	50919	MAST	69	HBC	$- a_y = 0.244 \pm 0.013$
-0.218 ± 0.016	9994	⁹² BUTLER	68	HBC	$+ a_y = 0.277 \pm 0.020$
-0.190 ± 0.023	5778	^{92,93} MOSCOSO	68	HBC	$- a_y = 0.242 \pm 0.029$
-0.22 ± 0.024	5428	^{92,93} ZINCHENKO	67	HBC	$+ a_y = 0.28 \pm 0.03$
-0.220 ± 0.035	1347	⁹⁴ FERRO-LUZZI	61	HBC	$- a_y = 0.28 \pm 0.045$

⁸⁸ Final state strong interaction and radiative corrections not included in the fit.

⁸⁹ Quadratic dependence is required by K_L^0 experiments.

⁹⁰ HOFFMASTER 72 includes GRAUMAN 70 data.

⁹¹ Emulsion data added — all events included by HOFFMASTER 72.

⁹² Experiments with large errors not included in average.

⁹³ Also includes DBC events.

⁹⁴ No radiative corrections included.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	
1.848 ± 0.040	471M	⁹⁵ BATLEY	07B	NA48	\pm
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
-0.06 ± 1.43	225k	DEVAUX	77	SPEC	$+$
1.87 ± 0.62	750k	FORD	72	ASPK	$+$
1.25 ± 0.62	750k	FORD	72	ASPK	$-$
-0.9 ± 1.4	39819	HOFFMASTER	72	HLBC	$+$
-0.1 ± 1.2	50919	MAST	69	HBC	$-$

⁹⁵ Final state strong interaction and radiative corrections not included in the fit.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT k FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
-4.63 ± 0.14	471M	⁹⁶ BATLEY	07B NA48	\pm
-20.5 ± 3.9	225k	DEVAUX	77 SPEC	$+$
-7.5 ± 1.9	750k	FORD	72 ASPK	$+$
-8.3 ± 1.9	750k	FORD	72 ASPK	$-$
-10.5 ± 4.5	39819	HOFFMASTER72	HLBC	$+$
-14 ± 12	50919	MAST	69 HBC	$-$

⁹⁶ Final state strong interaction and radiative corrections not included in the fit.

$(g_+ - g_-) / (g_+ + g_-)$ FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^+ \pi^-$

This is a CP violating asymmetry between linear coefficients g_+ for $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$ decay and g_- for $K^- \rightarrow \pi^- \pi^+ \pi^-$ decay.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
$-1.5 \pm 1.5 \pm 1.6$	3.1G	⁹⁷ BATLEY	07E NA48
$1.7 \pm 2.1 \pm 2.0$	1.7G	⁹⁸ BATLEY	06 NA48
-70.0 ± 53	3.2M	FORD	70 ASPK

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

$1.7 \pm 2.1 \pm 2.0$	1.7G	⁹⁸ BATLEY	06 NA48
-70.0 ± 53	3.2M	FORD	70 ASPK

⁹⁷ BATLEY 07E includes data from BATLEY 06. Uses quadratic parametrization and value $g_+ + g_- = 2g$ from BATLEY 07B. This measurement neglects any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters h or k .

⁹⁸ This measurement neglects any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters h or k .

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

Unless otherwise stated, all experiments include terms quadratic in $(s_3 - s_0) / m_{\pi^+}^2$. See note above on "Dalitz Plot Parameters for $K \rightarrow 3\pi$ Decays."

See BATUSOV 98 for a discussion of the discrepancy between their result and others, especially BOLOTOV 86. At this time we have no way to resolve the discrepancy so we depend on the large scale factor as a warning.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.626 ± 0.007 OUR AVERAGE					
$0.6259 \pm 0.0043 \pm 0.0093$	493k	AKOPDZHAN..05B	TNF	\pm	
$0.627 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.010$	252k ^{99,100}	AJINENKO	03B ISTR	$-$	
$0.736 \pm 0.014 \pm 0.012$	33k	BATUSOV	98 SPEC	$+$	
0.582 ± 0.021	43k	BOLOTOV	86 CALO	$-$	
0.670 ± 0.054	3263	BRAUN	76B HLBC	$+$	
0.630 ± 0.038	5635	SHEAFF	75 HLBC	$+$	
0.510 ± 0.060	27k	SMITH	75 WIRE	$+$	
0.67 ± 0.06	1365	AUBERT	72 HLBC	$+$	
0.544 ± 0.048	4048	DAVISON	69 HLBC	$+$	Also emulsion

⁹⁹ Measured using in-flight decays of the 25 GeV negative secondary beam.

¹⁰⁰ They form new world averages $g_- = (0.617 \pm 0.018)$ and $g_+ = (0.684 \pm 0.033)$ which give $\Delta g_{\pi^0} = 0.051 \pm 0.028$.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.052 ± 0.008	OUR AVERAGE				
0.0551 ± 0.0044 ± 0.0086	493k	AKOPDZHAN..05B	TNF	±	
0.046 ± 0.004 ± 0.012	252k	¹⁰¹ AJINENKO	03B	ISTR	–
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.128 ± 0.015 ± 0.024	33k	BATUSOV	98	SPEC	+
0.037 ± 0.024	43k	BOLOTOV	86	CALO	–
0.152 ± 0.082	3263	BRAUN	76B	HLBC	+
0.041 ± 0.030	5635	SHEAFF	75	HLBC	+
0.009 ± 0.040	27k	SMITH	75	WIRE	+
–0.01 ± 0.08	1365	AUBERT	72	HLBC	+
0.026 ± 0.050	4048	DAVISON	69	HLBC	+

Also emulsion

¹⁰¹ Measured using in-flight decays of the 25 GeV negative secondary beam.**QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT k FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	
0.0054 ± 0.0035	OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 2.5.			
0.0082 ± 0.0011 ± 0.0014	493k	AKOPDZHAN..05B	TNF	±	
0.001 ± 0.001 ± 0.002	252k	¹⁰² AJINENKO	03B	ISTR	–
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.0197 ± 0.0045 ± 0.0029	33k	BATUSOV	98	SPEC	+

¹⁰² Measured using in-flight decays of the 25 GeV negative secondary beam. **$(g_+ - g_-) / (g_+ + g_-)$ FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$** A nonzero value for this quantity indicates *CP* violation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
1.8 ± 1.8	OUR AVERAGE		
1.8 ± 1.7 ± 0.6	91.3M	¹⁰³ BATLEY	07E NA48
2 ± 18 ± 5	619k	¹⁰⁴ AKOPDZHAN..05	TNF
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
1.8 ± 2.2 ± 1.3	47M	¹⁰⁵ BATLEY	06A NA48

¹⁰³ BATLEY 07E includes data from BATLEY 06A. Uses quadratic parametrization and PDG 06 value $g = 0.626 \pm 0.007$ to obtain $g_+ - g_- = (2.2 \pm 2.1 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-4}$. Neglects any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters h or k .¹⁰⁴ Asymmetry obtained assuming that $g_+ + g_- = 2 \times 0.652$ (PDG 02) and that asymmetries in h and k are zero.¹⁰⁵ Linear and quadratic slopes from PDG 04 are used. Any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters h or k are neglected.**ALTERNATIVE PARAMETRIZATIONS OF $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$ DALITZ PLOT**

The following functional form for the matrix element suggested by $\pi\pi$ rescattering in $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$ is used for this fit (CABIBBO 04A, CABIBBO 05): Matrix element = $M_0 + M_1$ where $M_0 = 1 + (1/2)g_0 u + (1/2)h' u^2 + (1/2)k_0 v^2$ with $u = (s_3 - s_0)/(m_{\pi^+})^2$, $v = (s_2 - s_1)/(m_{\pi^+})^2$ and where M_1 takes into account the non-analytic piece due to $\pi\pi$ rescattering amplitudes a_0 and a_2 ; The parameters g_0 and h' are related to the parameters g and h of the matrix element squared

given in the previous section by the approximations $g_0 \sim g^{PDG}$ and $h' \sim h^{PDG} - (g/2)^2$ and $k_0 \sim k^{PDG}$.

In addition, we also consider the effective field theory framework of COLANGELO 06A and BISSEGGER 09 to extract g_{BB} and h'_{BB} .

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g_0 FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
0.6525 ± 0.0009 ± 0.0033	60M	¹⁰⁶ BATLEY	09A NA48	±

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

0.645 ± 0.004 ± 0.009	23M	¹⁰⁷ BATLEY	06B NA48	±
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¹⁰⁶ This fit is obtained with the CABIBBO 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (a_0 and a_2) have been used. Also measured $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.2646 \pm 0.0021 \pm 0.0023$, where k_0 was kept fixed in the fit at -0.0099 .

¹⁰⁷ Superseded by BATLEY 09A. This fit is obtained with the CABIBBO 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074 \text{ GeV}^2 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.097 \text{ GeV}^2$, assuming $k = 0$ (no term proportional to $(s_2 - s_1)^2$) and excluding the kinematic region around the cusp ($m_{2\pi^0}^2 = (2m_{\pi^+})^2 \pm 0.000525 \text{ GeV}^2$). Also π - π phase shifts a_0 and a_2 are measured: $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.268 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.013(\text{external})$ and $a_2 m_{\pi^+} = -0.041 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.014$.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h' FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
-0.0433 ± 0.0008 ± 0.0026	60M	¹⁰⁸ BATLEY	09A NA48	±

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

-0.047 ± 0.012 ± 0.011	23M	¹⁰⁹ BATLEY	06B NA48	±
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¹⁰⁸ This fit is obtained with the CABIBBO 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (a_0 and a_2) have been used. Also measured $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.2646 \pm 0.0021 \pm 0.0023$, where k_0 was kept fixed in the fit at -0.0099 .

¹⁰⁹ Superseded by BATLEY 09A. This fit is obtained with the CABIBBO 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074 \text{ GeV}^2 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.097 \text{ GeV}^2$, assuming $k = 0$ (no term proportional to $(s_2 - s_1)^2$) and excluding the kinematic region around the cusp ($m_{2\pi^0}^2 = (2m_{\pi^+})^2 \pm 0.000525 \text{ GeV}^2$). Also π - π phase shifts a_0 and a_2 are measured: $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.268 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.013(\text{external})$ and $a_2 m_{\pi^+} = -0.041 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.014$.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT k_0 FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
0.0095 ± 0.00017 ± 0.00048	60M	¹¹⁰ BATLEY	09A NA48	±

¹¹⁰ Assumed $a_2 m_{\pi^+} = -0.0044$ in the fit.

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g_{BB} FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$0.6219 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0033$	60M	111 BATLEY	09A NA48	\pm

¹¹¹ This fit is obtained using parametrizations of COLANGELO 06A and BISSEGGER 09 in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (a_0 and a_2) have been used. Also measured $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.2633 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0024$, where k_0 was kept fixed in the fit at 0.0085.

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h'_{BB} FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm \pi^0 \pi^0$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$-0.0520 \pm 0.0009 \pm 0.0026$	60M	112 BATLEY	09A NA48	\pm

¹¹² This fit is obtained using parametrizations of COLANGELO 06A and BISSEGGER 09 in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m_{2\pi^0}^2 < 0.104244 \text{ GeV}^2$. Electromagnetic corrections and CHPT constraints for $\pi\pi$ phase shifts (a_0 and a_2) have been used. Also measured $(a_0 - a_2) m_{\pi^+} = 0.2633 \pm 0.0024 \pm 0.0024$, where k_0 was kept fixed in the fit at 0.0085.

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$K_{\ell 3}^\pm$ FORM FACTORS

In the form factor comments, the following symbols are used.

f_+ and f_- are form factors for the vector matrix element.

f_S and f_T refer to the scalar and tensor term.

$$f_0 = f_+ + f_- t / (m_{K^+}^2 - m_{\pi^0}^2).$$

t = momentum transfer to the π .

λ_+ and λ_0 are the linear expansion coefficients of f_+ and f_0 :

$$f_+(t) = f_+(0) (1 + \lambda_+ t / m_{\pi^+}^2)$$

For quadratic expansion

$$f_+(t) = f_+(0) (1 + \lambda'_+ t / m_{\pi^+}^2 + \frac{\lambda''_+}{2} t^2 / m_{\pi^+}^4)$$

as used by KTeV. If there is a non-vanishing quadratic term, then λ_+ represents an average slope, which is then different from λ'_+ .

NA48 and ISTRA quadratic expansion coefficients are converted with

$$\lambda'_{+PDG} = \lambda_{+NA48} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda''_{+PDG} = 2 \lambda'_{+NA48}$$

$$\lambda'_{+PDG} = \left(\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}}\right)^2 \lambda_{+ISTRA} \quad \text{and}$$

$$\lambda''_{+PDG} = 2 \left(\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}}\right)^4 \lambda'_{+ISTRA}$$

ISTRA linear expansion coefficients are converted with

$$\lambda_{+PDG} = \left(\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}}\right)^2 \lambda_{+ISTRA} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{0PDG} = \left(\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}}\right)^2 \lambda_{0ISTRA}$$

The pole parametrization is

$$f_+(t) = f_+(0) \left(\frac{M_V^2}{M_V^2 - t}\right)$$

$$f_0(t) = f_0(0) \left(\frac{M_S^2}{M_S^2 - t}\right)$$

where M_V and M_S are the vector and scalar pole masses.

The following abbreviations are used:

DP = Dalitz plot analysis.

PI = π spectrum analysis.

MU = μ spectrum analysis.

POL = μ polarization analysis.

BR = $K_{\mu 3}^{\pm}/K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ branching ratio analysis.

E = positron or electron spectrum analysis.

RC = radiative corrections.

λ_+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_+ IN $K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ DECAY)

These results are for a linear expansion only. See the next section for fits including a quadratic term. For radiative correction of the $K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ Dalitz plot, see GINSBERG 67, BECHERRAWY 70, CIRIGLIANO 02, CIRIGLIANO 04, and ANDRE 07. Results labeled OUR FIT are discussed in the review “ $K_{\ell 3}^{\pm}$ and $K_{\ell 3}^0$ Form Factors” above. For earlier, lower statistics results, see the 2004 edition of this review, Physics Letters **B592** 1 (2004).

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
2.97 ± 0.05 OUR FIT	Assuming μ -e universality				
2.98 ± 0.05 OUR AVERAGE					
3.044 ± 0.083 ± 0.074	1.1M	AKOPDZANOV 09	TNF	±	
2.966 ± 0.050 ± 0.034	919k	¹¹³ YUSHCHENKO 04B	ISTR	–	DP
2.78 ± 0.26 ± 0.30	41k	SHIMIZU 00	SPEC	+	DP
2.84 ± 0.27 ± 0.20	32k	¹¹⁴ AKIMENKO 91	SPEC		PI, no RC
2.9 ± 0.4	62k	¹¹⁵ BOLOTOV 88	SPEC		PI, no RC
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
3.06 ± 0.09 ± 0.06	550k	^{113,116} AJINENKO 03C	ISTR	–	DP
2.93 ± 0.15 ± 0.2	130k	¹¹⁶ AJINENKO 02	SPEC		DP

¹¹³ Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

¹¹⁴ AKIMENKO 91 state that radiative corrections would raise λ_+ by 0.0013.

¹¹⁵ BOLOTOV 88 state radiative corrections of GINSBERG 67 would raise λ_+ by 0.002.

¹¹⁶ Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

λ_+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_+ IN $K_{\mu 3}^{\pm}$ DECAY)

Results labeled OUR FIT are discussed in the review “ $K_{\ell 3}^{\pm}$ and $K_{\ell 3}^0$ Form Factors” above. For earlier, lower statistics results, see the 2004 edition of this review, Physics Letters **B592** 1 (2004).

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
2.97 ± 0.05 OUR FIT	Assuming μ -e universality				
2.96 ± 0.17 OUR FIT	Not assuming μ -e universality				
2.96 ± 0.14 ± 0.10	540k	¹¹⁷ YUSHCHENKO 04	ISTR	–	DP
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
3.21 ± 0.45	112k	¹¹⁸ AJINENKO 03	ISTR	–	DP

¹¹⁷ Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

¹¹⁸ Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04.

λ_0 (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_0 IN $K_{\mu 3}^{\pm}$ DECAY)

Results labeled OUR FIT are discussed in the review “ $K_{\ell 3}^{\pm}$ and $K_{\ell 3}^0$ Form Factors” above. For earlier, lower statistics results, see the 2004 edition of this review, Physics Letters **B592** 1 (2004).

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	$d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.95±0.12 OUR FIT			Assuming μ -e universality			
1.96±0.13 OUR FIT			Not assuming μ -e universality			
+1.96±0.12±0.06	-0.348	540k	¹¹⁹ YUSHCHENKO04	ISTR	-	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
+2.09±0.45	-0.46	112k	¹²⁰ AJINENKO	03	ISTR	- DP
+1.9 ±0.64		24k	¹²¹ HORIE	01	SPEC	+ BR
+1.9 ±1.0	+0.03	55k	¹²² HEINTZE	77	SPEC	+ BR

¹¹⁹ Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

¹²⁰ Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04.

¹²¹ HORIE 01 assumes μ -e universality in $K_{\ell 3}^+$ decay and uses SHIMIZU 00 value $\lambda=0.0278 \pm 0.0040$ from $K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ decay.

¹²² HEINTZE 77 uses $\lambda_+ = 0.029 \pm 0.003$. $d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$ estimated by us.

λ'_+ (LINEAR $K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ FORM FACTOR FROM QUADRATIC FIT)

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
2.485±0.163±0.034	919k	^{123,124} YUSHCHENKO04B	ISTR	-	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
3.07 ±0.21	550k	^{123,125} AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	- DP

¹²³ Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

¹²⁴ YUSHCHENKO 04B λ'_+ and λ''_+ are strongly correlated with coefficient $\rho(\lambda'_+, \lambda''_+) = -0.95$.

¹²⁵ Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

λ''_+ (QUADRATIC $K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ FORM FACTOR)

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.192±0.062±0.071	919k	^{126,127} YUSHCHENKO04B	ISTR	-	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
-0.5 ±0.7 ±1.5	550k	^{126,128} AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	- DP

¹²⁶ Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

¹²⁷ YUSHCHENKO 04B λ'_+ and λ''_+ are strongly correlated with coefficient $\rho(\lambda'_+, \lambda''_+) = -0.95$.

¹²⁸ Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

$|f_S/f_+|$ FOR $K_{e 3}^{\pm}$ DECAY

Ratio of scalar to f_+ couplings.

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
-0.3 ^{+0.8}/_{-0.7} OUR AVERAGE						
-0.37 ^{+0.66} / _{-0.56} ±0.41		919k	YUSHCHENKO04B	ISTR	-	$\lambda'_+, \lambda''_+, f_S$ fit
0.2 ±2.6 ±1.4		41k	SHIMIZU	00	SPEC	+ λ_+, f_S, f_T fit

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

$0.2^{+2.0}_{-2.2} \pm 0.3$	550k	¹²⁹ AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	-	λ_+ , f_S , f_T fit
$-1.9^{+2.5}_{-1.6}$	130k	¹²⁹ AJINENKO	02	SPEC		λ_+ , f_S fit
$7.0 \pm 1.6 \pm 1.6$	32k	AKIMENKO	91	SPEC		λ_+ , f_S , f_T , ϕ fit
0 ± 10	2827	¹³⁰ BRAUN	75	HLBC	+	
< 13	90	4017 CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	
14^{+3}_{-4}	2707	¹³⁰ STEINER	71	HLBC	+	λ_+ , f_S , f_T , ϕ fit
< 23	90	BOTTERILL	68C	ASPK		
< 18	90	BELLOTTI	67B	HLBC		
< 30	95	KALMUS	67	HLBC	+	

¹²⁹Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

¹³⁰Statistical errors only.

$|f_T/f_+|$ FOR K_{e3}^\pm DECAY

Ratio of tensor to f_+ couplings.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
- 1.2 ± 2.3 OUR AVERAGE						
$-1.2 \pm 2.1 \pm 1.1$		919k	YUSHCHENKO04B	ISTR	-	λ'_+ , λ''_+ , f_T fit
$1 \pm 14 \pm 9$		41k	SHIMIZU	00	SPEC	+

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

$2.1^{+6.4}_{-7.5} \pm 2.6$	550k	¹³¹ AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	-	λ_+ , f_S , f_T fit
$-4.5^{+6.0}_{-5.7}$	130k	¹³¹ AJINENKO	02	SPEC		λ_+ , f_T fit
$53^{+9}_{-10} \pm 10$	32k	AKIMENKO	91	SPEC		λ_+ , f_S , f_T , ϕ fit
7 ± 37	2827	¹³² BRAUN	75	HLBC	+	
< 75	90	4017 CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	
24^{+16}_{-14}	2707	¹³² STEINER	71	HLBC	+	λ_+ , f_S , f_T , ϕ fit
< 58	90	BOTTERILL	68C	ASPK		
< 58	90	BELLOTTI	67B	HLBC		
< 110	95	KALMUS	67	HLBC	+	

¹³¹Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

¹³²Statistical errors only.

f_S/f_+ FOR $K_{\mu 3}^\pm$ DECAY

Ratio of scalar to f_+ couplings.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$0.17 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.54$	540k	¹³³ YUSHCHENKO04	ISTR	-	DP

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

$0.4 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.5$	112k	¹³⁴ AJINENKO	03	ISTR	-	DP
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¹³³The second error is the theoretical error from the uncertainty in the chiral perturbation theory prediction for λ_0 , ± 0.0053 , combined in quadrature with the systematic error ± 0.0009 .

¹³⁴The second error is the theoretical error from the uncertainty in the chiral perturbation theory prediction for λ_0 . Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04.

f_T/f_+ FOR $K_{\mu 3}^{\pm}$ DECAY

Ratio of tensor to f_+ couplings.

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$-0.07 \pm 0.71 \pm 0.20$	540k	YUSHCHENKO04	ISTR	-	DP
$-2.1 \pm 2.8 \pm 1.4$	112k	¹³⁵ AJINENKO	03	ISTR	- DP
2 ± 12	1585	BRAUN	75	HLBC	

¹³⁵The second error is the theoretical error from the uncertainty in the chiral perturbation theory prediction for λ_0 . Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04.

$K_{\ell 4}^{\pm}$ FORM FACTORS

Based on the parametrizations of AMOROS 99, the $K_{\ell 4}^{\pm}$ form factors can be expressed as

$$F_s = f_s + f'_s q^2 + f''_s q^4 + f'_e S_e / 4m_\pi^2$$

$$F_p = f_p + f'_p q^2$$

$$G_p = g_p + g'_p q^2$$

$$H_p = h_p + h'_p q^2$$

where $q^2 = (S_\pi / 4m_\pi^2) - 1$, S_π is the invariant mass squared of the dipion, and S_e is the invariant mass squared of the dilepton.

f_s FOR $K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^{\pm} \nu$ DECAY

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$5.75 \pm 0.02 \pm 0.08$	400k	¹³⁶ PISLAK	03	B865 +

¹³⁶Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, PISLAK 03 obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.228 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.004^{+0.012}_{-0.016}$ (theor.) and $a_0^2 = -0.0365 \pm 0.0023 \pm 0.0008^{+0.0031}_{-0.0026}$ (theor.).

f'_s/f_s FOR $K^{\pm} \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- e^{\pm} \nu$ DECAY

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$15.2 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.5$	1.13M	¹³⁷ BATLEY	10C	NA48 ±

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

$17.2 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.6$	670k	¹³⁸ BATLEY	08A	NA48 ±
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¹³⁷Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). The correlation with $f''_s/f_s = -0.954$ and with $f'_e/f_s = 0.080$. Supersedes BATLEY 08A.

¹³⁸Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$ $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.

f''_s/f_s FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^\pm\nu$ DECAY

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
$-7.3 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.6$	1.13M	¹³⁹ BATLEY	10C NA48	\pm

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

$-9.0 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.7$	670k	¹⁴⁰ BATLEY	08A NA48	\pm
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¹³⁹ Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). The correlation with $f'_s/f_s = -0.954$ and with $f'_e/f_s = 0.019$. Supersedes BATLEY 08A.

¹⁴⁰ Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$, $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.

 f'_e/f_s FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^\pm\nu$ DECAY

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
$6.8 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.7$	1.13M	¹⁴¹ BATLEY	10C NA48	\pm

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

$8.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.9$	670k	¹⁴² BATLEY	08A NA48	\pm
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¹⁴¹ Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). The correlation with $f'_s/f_s = 0.080$ and with $f''_s/f_s = 0.019$. Supersedes BATLEY 08A.

¹⁴² Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$, $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.

 f_p/f_s FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^\pm\nu$ DECAY

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
$-4.8 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.4$	1.13M	¹⁴³ BATLEY	10C NA48	\pm

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

$-4.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 0.4$	670k	¹⁴⁴ BATLEY	08A NA48	\pm
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¹⁴³ Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). Supersedes BATLEY 08A.

¹⁴⁴ Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$, $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.

 g_p/f_s FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^\pm\nu$ DECAY

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
$86.8 \pm 1.0 \pm 1.0$	1.13M	¹⁴⁵ BATLEY	10C NA48	\pm

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

$87.3 \pm 1.3 \pm 1.2$	670k	¹⁴⁶ BATLEY	08A NA48	\pm
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$80.9 \pm 0.9 \pm 1.2$	400k	¹⁴⁷ PISLAK	03 B865	\pm
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- 145 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). Supersedes BATLEY 08A. The correlation with $g'_p/f_s = -0.914$. Supersedes BATLEY 08A.
- 146 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$, $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.
- 147 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations PISLAK 03 obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.203 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.004$, $a_0^2 = -0.055 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.003$.

g'_p/f_s FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^\pm\nu$ DECAY

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$8.9 \pm 1.7 \pm 1.3$	1.13M	148 BATLEY	10C NA48	\pm
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$8.1 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.5$	670k	149 BATLEY	08A NA48	\pm
$12.0 \pm 1.9 \pm 0.7$	400k	150 PISLAK	03 B865	\pm

- 148 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). The correlation with $g_p/f_s = -0.914$. Supersedes BATLEY 08A.
- 149 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$, $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.
- 150 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations PISLAK 03 obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.203 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.004$, $a_0^2 = -0.055 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.003$.

h_p/f_s FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^\pm\nu$ DECAY

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$-39.8 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.8$	1.13M	151 BATLEY	10C NA48	\pm
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$-41.1 \pm 1.9 \pm 0.8$	670k	152 BATLEY	08A NA48	\pm
$-51.3 \pm 3.3 \pm 3.5$	400k	153 PISLAK	03 B865	\pm

- 151 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and including isospin breaking, BATLEY 10C obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.2220 \pm 0.0128 \pm 0.0050 \pm 0.0037$ (theor.), $a_0^2 = -0.0432 \pm 0.0086 \pm 0.0034 \pm 0.0028$ (theor.). Supersedes BATLEY 08A.
- 152 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$, $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.
- 153 Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations PISLAK 03 obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.203 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.004$, $a_0^2 = -0.055 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.003$.

DECAY FORM FACTOR FOR $K^\pm \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0e^\pm\nu$

Given in BOLOTOV 86B, BARMIN 88B, and SHIMIZU 04.

$K^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ FORM FACTORS

For definitions of the axial-vector F_A and vector F_V form factor, see the "Note on $\pi^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ and $K^\pm \rightarrow \ell^\pm \nu \gamma$ Form Factors" in the π^\pm section. In the kaon literature, often different definitions $a_K = F_A/m_K$ and $v_K = F_V/m_K$ are used.

$F_A + F_V$, SUM OF AXIAL-VECTOR AND VECTOR FORM FACTOR FOR $K \rightarrow e \nu_e \gamma$

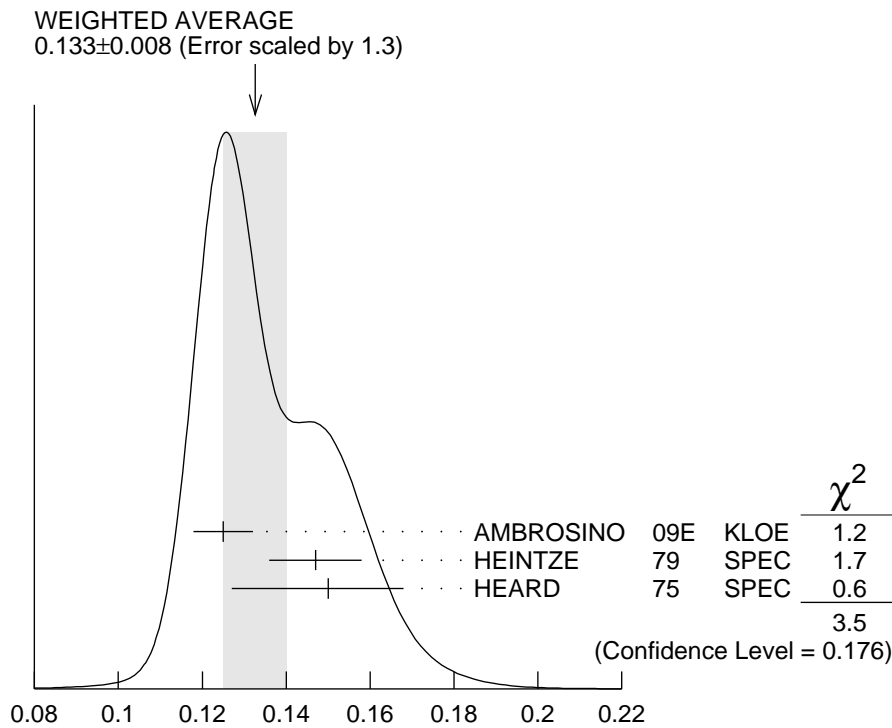
VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.133±0.008 OUR AVERAGE		Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.		
0.125±0.007±0.001	1.4K	¹⁵⁴ AMBROSINO 09E	KLOE	E_γ in 10–250 MeV, $p_e > 200$ MeV/c
0.147±0.011	51	¹⁵⁵ HEINTZE 79	SPEC	
0.150 ^{+0.018} _{-0.023}	56	¹⁵⁶ HEARD 75	SPEC	

¹⁵⁴ Vector form factor fitted with a linear function, $V(x) = F_V (1 + \lambda(1-x))$, $x = 2E_\gamma/m_K$.

The fitted value of $\lambda = 0.38 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.02$ with a correlation of -0.93 between $(F_V + F_A)$ and λ .

¹⁵⁵ HEINTZE 79 quotes absolute value of $|F_A + F_V| \sin\theta_c$. We use $\sin\theta_c = V_{us} = 0.2205$.

¹⁵⁶ HEARD 75 quotes absolute value of $|F_A + F_V| \sin\theta_c$. We use $\sin\theta_c = V_{us} = 0.2205$.



$F_A + F_V$, SUM OF AXIAL-VECTOR AND VECTOR FORM FACTOR
FOR $K \rightarrow e \nu_e \gamma$

$F_A + F_V$, SUM OF AXIAL-VECTOR AND VECTOR FORM FACTOR FOR $K \rightarrow \mu\nu\mu\gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
0.165±0.007±0.011		2588	¹⁵⁷ ADLER	00B B787	+

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

-1.2 to 1.1	90		DEMIDOV	90	XEBC
< 0.23	90		¹⁵⁷ AKIBA	85	SPEC

¹⁵⁷ Quotes absolute value. Sign not determined.

$F_A - F_V$, DIFFERENCE OF AXIAL-VECTOR AND VECTOR FORM FACTOR FOR $K \rightarrow e\nu_e\gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<0.49		90	¹⁵⁸ HEINTZE	79 SPEC

¹⁵⁸ HEINTZE 79 quotes $|F_A - F_V| < \sqrt{11} |F_A + F_V|$.

$F_A - F_V$, DIFFERENCE OF AXIAL-VECTOR AND VECTOR FORM FACTOR FOR $K \rightarrow \mu\nu\mu\gamma$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>
-0.24 to 0.04	90	2588	ADLER	00B B787	+

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

-2.2 to 0.6	90		DEMIDOV	90	XEBC
-2.5 to 0.3	90		AKIBA	85	SPEC

K^\pm CHARGE RADIUS

<u>VALUE (fm)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.560±0.031 OUR AVERAGE		
0.580±0.040	AMENDOLIA 86B	$K e \rightarrow K e$
0.530±0.050	DALLY 80	$K e \rightarrow K e$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •		
0.620±0.037	BLATNIK 79	VMD + dispersion relations

CP VIOLATION TESTS IN K^+ AND K^- DECAYS

$$\Delta(K_{\pi ee}^\pm) = \frac{\Gamma(K_{\pi ee}^+) - \Gamma(K_{\pi ee}^-)}{\Gamma(K_{\pi ee}^+) + \Gamma(K_{\pi ee}^-)}$$

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
-2.2±1.5±0.6	¹⁵⁹ BATLEY	09 NA48

¹⁵⁹ This implies an upper limit of 2.1×10^{-2} at 90% CL.

$$\Delta(K_{\pi\mu\mu}^\pm) = \frac{\Gamma(K_{\pi\mu\mu}^+) - \Gamma(K_{\pi\mu\mu}^-)}{\Gamma(K_{\pi\mu\mu}^+) + \Gamma(K_{\pi\mu\mu}^-)}$$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
0.010±0.023 OUR AVERAGE		
0.011±0.023	¹⁶⁰ BATLEY	11A NA48
-0.02 ±0.11 ±0.04	PARK	02 HYCP

¹⁶⁰ This corresponds to the asymmetry upper limit of $< 2.9 \times 10^{-2}$ at 90% CL.

$$\Delta(K_{\pi\pi\gamma}^{\pm}) = \frac{\Gamma(K_{\pi\pi\gamma}^{+}) - \Gamma(K_{\pi\pi\gamma}^{-})}{\Gamma(K_{\pi\pi\gamma}^{+}) + \Gamma(K_{\pi\pi\gamma}^{-})}$$

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTs	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
$0.0 \pm 1.0 \pm 0.6$	1M	161 BATLEY	10A NA48

¹⁶¹ This value implies the upper bound for this asymmetry 1.5×10^{-3} at 90% CL.

FORWARD-BACKWARD ASYMMETRY IN K^{\pm} DECAYS

$$A_{FB}(K_{\pi\mu\mu}^{\pm}) = \frac{\Gamma(\cos(\theta_{K\mu}) > 0) - \Gamma(\cos(\theta_{K\mu}) < 0)}{\Gamma(\cos(\theta_{K\mu}) > 0) + \Gamma(\cos(\theta_{K\mu}) < 0)}$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
$< 2.3 \times 10^{-2}$	90	162 BATLEY	11A NA48

¹⁶² BATLEY 11A gives a corresponding value of the asymmetry $A_{FB} = (-2.4 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-2}$.

T VIOLATION TESTS IN K^{+} AND K^{-} DECAYS

P_T in $K^{+} \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$

T-violating muon polarization. Sensitive to new sources of CP violation beyond the Standard Model.

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTs	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$-1.7 \pm 2.3 \pm 1.1$		163 ABE	04F K246	+

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

$-4.2 \pm 4.9 \pm 0.9$	3.9M	ABE	99S K246	+
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¹⁶³ Includes three sets of data: 96-97 (ABE 99S), 98, and 99-00 totaling about three times the ABE 99S data sample. Corresponds to $P_T < 5.0 \times 10^{-3}$ at 90% CL.

P_T in $K^{+} \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_{\mu} \gamma$

T-violating muon polarization. Sensitive to new sources of CP violation beyond the Standard Model.

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTs	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$-0.64 \pm 1.85 \pm 0.10$	114k	164 ANISIMOVSK..03	K246	+

¹⁶⁴ Muons stopped and polarization measured from decay to positrons.

$\text{Im}(\xi)$ in $K^{+} \rightarrow \pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_{\mu}$ DECAY (from transverse μ pol.)

Test of T reversal invariance.

VALUE	EVTs	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
-0.006 ± 0.008		OUR AVERAGE			

$-0.0053 \pm 0.0071 \pm 0.0036$		165 ABE	04F K246	+	
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-0.016 ± 0.025	20M	CAMPBELL	81 CNTR	+	Pol.
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-0.013 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.003$	3.9M	ABE	99S CNTR	+	$p_T K^+$ at rest
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¹⁶⁵ Includes three sets of data: 96-97 (ABE 99S), 98, and 99-00 totaling about three times the ABE 99S data sample. Corresponds to $\text{Im}(\xi) < 0.016$ at 90% CL.

K^\pm REFERENCES

BATLEY	11A	PL B697 107	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
LAZZERONI	11	PL B698 105	C. Lazzeroni <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA62 Collab.)
ADLER	10	PR D81 092001	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
BATLEY	10A	EPJ C68 75	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	10C	EPJ C70 635	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
PDG	10	JPG 37 075021	K. Nakamura <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
PISLAK	10A	PRL 105 019901E	S. Pislak <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
AKOPDZANOV	09	PAN 71 2074	G.A. Akopdzanov <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP)
		Translated from YAF 71 2108.		
AMBROSINO	09E	EPJ C64 627	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
Also		EPJ C65 703 (errata)	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
BATLEY	09	PL B677 246	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	09A	EPJ C64 589	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BISSEGGER	09	NP B806 178	M. Bissegger <i>et al.</i>	
AMBROSINO	08	JHEP 0801 073	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
AMBROSINO	08A	JHEP 0802 098	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
AMBROSINO	08E	PL B666 305	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
ARTAMONOV	08	PRL 101 191802	A.V. Artamonov <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E949 Collab.)
Also		PR D79 092004	A.V. Artamonov <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E949 Collab.)
BATLEY	08	PL B659 493	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	08A	EPJ C54 411	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
AKIMENKO	07	PAN 70 702	S.A. Akimenko <i>et al.</i>	(ISTRA+ Collab.)
		Translated from YAF 70 734.		
ANDRE	07	ANP 322 2518	T. Andre	(EFI)
BATLEY	07A	EPJ C50 329	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
Also		EPJ C52 1021 (errata)	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	07B	PL B649 349	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	07E	EPJ C52 875	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
TCHIKILEV	07	PAN 70 29	O.G. Tchikilev <i>et al.</i>	(ISTRA+ Collab.)
ALIEV	06	EPJ C46 61	M.A. Aliev <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E470 Collab.)
AMBROSINO	06A	PL B632 76	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
BATLEY	06	PL B634 474	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	06A	PL B638 22	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
Also		PL B640 297 (erratum)	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
BATLEY	06B	PL B633 173	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)
COLANGELO	06A	PL B638 187	G. Colangelo <i>et al.</i>	
MA	06	PR D73 037101	H. Ma <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
PDG	06	JPG 33 1	W.-M. Yao <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
SHIMIZU	06	PL B633 190	S. Shimizu <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E470 Collab.)
UVAROV	06	PAN 69 26	V.A. Uvarov <i>et al.</i>	(ISTRA+ Collab.)
AKOPDZHAN...	05	EPJ C40 343	G.A. Akopdzhanov <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP)
Also		PAN 68 948	G.A. Akopdzhanov <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP)
		Translated from YAF 68 986.		
AKOPDZHAN...	05B	JETPL 82 675	G.A. Akopdzhanov <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP)
		Translated from ZETFP 82 771.		
ARTAMONOV	05	PL B623 192	A.V. Artamonov <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E949 Collab.)
CABIBBO	05	JHEP 0503 021	N. Cabibbo, G. Isidori	(CERN, ROMA1, FRAS)
SHER	05	PR D72 012005	A. Sher <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
ABE	04F	PRL 93 131601	M. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E246 Collab.)
Also		PR D73 072005	M. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E246 Collab.)
ADLER	04	PR D70 037102	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ALOISIO	04A	PL B597 139	A. Aloisio <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
ANISIMOVSK...	04	PRL 93 031801	V.V. Anisimovsky <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E949 Collab.)
Also		PR D77 052003	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E949 Collab.)
CABIBBO	04A	PRL 93 121801	N. Cabibbo	(CERN, ROMA1)
CIRIGLIANO	04	EPJ C35 53	V. Cirigliano, H. Neufeld, H. Pichl	(CIT, VALE+)
PDG	04	PL B592 1	S. Eidelman <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
SHIMIZU	04	PR D70 037101	S. Shimizu <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E470 Collab.)
YUSHCHENKO	04	PL B581 31	O.P. Yushchenko <i>et al.</i>	(INRM, INRM)
YUSHCHENKO	04B	PL B589 111	O.P. Yushchenko <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
AJINENKO	03	PAN 66 105	I.V. Ajinenko <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP, INRM)
		Translated from YAF 66 107.		
AJINENKO	03B	PL B567 159	I.V. Ajinenko <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP, INRM)
AJINENKO	03C	PL B574 14	I.V. Ajinenko <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP, INRM)
ALIEV	03	PL B554 7	M.A. Aliev <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E470 Collab.)
ANISIMOVSK...	03	PL B562 166	V.V. Anisimovsky <i>et al.</i>	
PISLAK	03	PR D67 072004	S. Pislak <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
Also		PR D81 119903E	S. Pislak <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
SHER	03	PRL 91 261802	A. Sher <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
ADLER	02	PRL 88 041803	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)

ADLER	02B	PR D65 052009	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ADLER	02C	PL B537 211	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
AJINENKO	02	PAN 65 2064	I.V. Ajinenko <i>et al.</i>	(IHEP, INRM)
		Translated from YAF 65 2125.		
CIRIGLIANO	02	EPJ C23 121	V. Cirigliano <i>et al.</i>	(VIEN, VALE, MARS)
PARK	02	PRL 88 111801	H.K. Park <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL HyperCP Collab.)
PDG	02	PR D66 010001	K. Hagiwara <i>et al.</i>	
POBLAGUEV	02	PRL 89 061803	A.A. Poblaguev <i>et al.</i>	(BNL 865 Collab.)
ADLER	01	PR D63 032004	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
HORIE	01	PL B513 311	K. Horie <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E426 Collab.)
PISLAK	01	PRL 87 221801	S. Pislak <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
Also		PR D67 072004	S. Pislak <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
Also		PRL 105 019901E	S. Pislak <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E865 Collab.)
ADLER	00	PRL 84 3768	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ADLER	00B	PRL 85 2256	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ADLER	00C	PRL 85 4856	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
APPEL	00	PRL 85 2450	R. Appel <i>et al.</i>	(BNL 865 Collab.)
Also		Thesis, Yale Univ.	D.R. Bergman	
Also		Thesis, Univ. Zurich	S. Pislak	
APPEL	00B	PRL 85 2877	R. Appel <i>et al.</i>	(BNL 865 Collab.)
MA	00	PRL 84 2580	H. Ma <i>et al.</i>	(BNL 865 Collab.)
PDG	00	EPJ C15 1	D.E. Groom <i>et al.</i>	
SHIMIZU	00	PL B495 33	S. Shimizu <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E246 Collab.)
ABE	99S	PRL 83 4253	M. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(KEK E246 Collab.)
AMOROS	99	JPG 25 1607	G. Amoros, J. Bijnens	(LUND, HELS)
APPEL	99	PRL 83 4482	R. Appel <i>et al.</i>	(BNL 865 Collab.)
ADLER	98	PR D58 012003	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
BATUSOV	98	NP B516 3	V.Y. Batusov <i>et al.</i>	
DAMBROSIO	98A	JHEP 9808 004	G. D'Ambrosio <i>et al.</i>	
ADLER	97	PRL 79 2204	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ADLER	97C	PRL 79 4756	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
BERGMAN	97	Thesis, Yale Univ.	D.R. Bergman	
KITCHING	97	PRL 79 4079	P. Kitching <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
PISLAK	97	Thesis, Univ. Zurich	S. Pislak	
ADLER	96	PRL 76 1421	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
KOPTEV	95	JETPL 61 877	V.P. Koptev <i>et al.</i>	(PNPI)
		Translated from ZETFP 61 865.		
AOKI	94	PR D50 69	M. Aoki <i>et al.</i>	(INUS, KEK, TOKMS)
ATIYA	93	PRL 70 2521	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
Also		PRL 71 305 (erratum)	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ATIYA	93B	PR D48 R1	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ALLIEGRO	92	PRL 68 278	C. Alliegro <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, FNAL, PSI+)
BARMIN	92	SJNP 55 547	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 55 976.		
IMAZATO	92	PRL 69 877	J. Imazato <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, INUS, TOKY+)
IVANOV	92	THESIS	Yu.M. Ivanov	(PNPI)
LITTENBERG	92	PRL 68 443	L.S. Littenberg, R.E. Shrock	(BNL, STON)
USHER	92	PR D45 3961	T. Usher <i>et al.</i>	(UCI)
AKIMENKO	91	PL B259 225	S.A. Akimenko <i>et al.</i>	(SERP, JINR, TBIL+)
BARMIN	91	SJNP 53 606	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 53 981.		
DENISOV	91	JETPL 54 558	A.S. Denisov <i>et al.</i>	(PNPI)
		Translated from ZETFP 54 557.		
Also		THESIS	Yu.M. Ivanov	(PNPI)
ATIYA	90	PRL 64 21	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ATIYA	90B	PRL 65 1188	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
DEMIDOV	90	SJNP 52 1006	V.S. Demidov <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 52 1595.		
LEE	90	PRL 64 165	A.M. Lee <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, FNAL, VILL, WASH+)
ATIYA	89	PRL 63 2177	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
BARMIN	89	SJNP 50 421	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 50 679.		
BARMIN	88	SJNP 47 643	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 47 1011.		
BARMIN	88B	SJNP 48 1032	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 48 1719.		
BOLOTOV	88	JETPL 47 7	V.N. Bolotov <i>et al.</i>	(ASCI)
		Translated from ZETFP 47 8.		
GALL	88	PRL 60 186	K.P. Gall <i>et al.</i>	(BOST, MIT, WILL, CIT+)
BARMIN	87	SJNP 45 62	V.V. Barmin <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP)
		Translated from YAF 45 97.		
BOLOTOV	87	SJNP 45 1023	V.N. Bolotov <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
		Translated from YAF 45 1652.		

AMENDOLIA	86B	PL B178 435	S.R. Amendolia <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA7 Collab.)
BOLOTOV	86	SJNP 44 73	V.N. Bolotov <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
		Translated from YAF 44 117.		
BOLOTOV	86B	SJNP 44 68	V.N. Bolotov <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
		Translated from YAF 44 108.		
YAMANAKA	86	PR D34 85	T. Yamanaka <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TOKY)
Also		PRL 52 329	R.S. Hayano <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY, KEK)
AKIBA	85	PR D32 2911	Y. Akiba <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY, TINT, TSUK, KEK)
BOLOTOV	85	JETPL 42 481	V.N. Bolotov <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
		Translated from ZETFP 42 390.		
ASANO	82	PL 113B 195	Y. Asano <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)
COOPER	82	PL 112B 97	A.M. Cooper <i>et al.</i>	(RL)
PDG	82B	PL 111B 70	M. Roos <i>et al.</i>	(HELS, CIT, CERN)
ASANO	81B	PL 107B 159	Y. Asano <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)
CAMPBELL	81	PRL 47 1032	M.K. Campbell <i>et al.</i>	(YALE, BNL)
Also		PR D27 1056	S.R. Blatt <i>et al.</i>	(YALE, BNL)
LUM	81	PR D23 2522	G.K. Lum <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NBS+)
LYONS	81	ZPHY C10 215	L. Lyons, C. Albajar, G. Myatt	(OXF)
DALLY	80	PRL 45 232	E.B. Dally <i>et al.</i>	(UCLA+)
BARKOV	79	NP B148 53	L.M. Barkov <i>et al.</i>	(NOVO, KIAE)
BLATNIK	79	LNC 24 39	S. Blatnik, J. Stahov, C.B. Lang	(TUZL, GRAZ)
HEINTZE	79	NP B149 365	J. Heintze <i>et al.</i>	(HEIDP, CERN)
ABRAMS	77	PR D15 22	R.J. Abrams <i>et al.</i>	(BNL)
DEVAUX	77	NP B126 11	B. Devaux <i>et al.</i>	(SACL, GEVA)
HEINTZE	77	PL 70B 482	J. Heintze <i>et al.</i>	(HEIDP, CERN)
ROSSELET	77	PR D15 574	L. Rosselet <i>et al.</i>	(GEVA, SACL)
BLOCH	76	PL 60B 393	P. Bloch <i>et al.</i>	(GEVA, SACL)
BRAUN	76B	LNC 17 521	H.M. Braun <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3, BARI, BELG+)
DIAMANT-...	76	PL 62B 485	A.M. Diamant-Berger <i>et al.</i>	(SACL, GEVA)
HEINTZE	76	PL 60B 302	J. Heintze <i>et al.</i>	(HEIDP)
SMITH	76	NP B109 173	K.M. Smith <i>et al.</i>	(GLAS, LIVP, OXF+)
WEISSENBE...	76	NP B115 55	A.O. Weissenberg <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP, LEBD)
BLOCH	75	PL 56B 201	P. Bloch <i>et al.</i>	(SACL, GEVA)
BRAUN	75	NP B89 210	H.M. Braun <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3, BARI, BRUX+)
CHENG	75	NP A254 381	S.C. Cheng <i>et al.</i>	(COLU, YALE)
HEARD	75	PL 55B 324	K.S. Heard <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, HEIDH)
HEARD	75B	PL 55B 327	K.S. Heard <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, HEIDH)
SHEAFF	75	PR D12 2570	M. Sheaff	(WISC)
SMITH	75	NP B91 45	K.M. Smith <i>et al.</i>	(GLAS, LIVP, OXF+)
WEISSENBE...	74	PL 48B 474	A.O. Weissenberg <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP, LEBD)
ABRAMS	73B	PRL 30 500	R.J. Abrams <i>et al.</i>	(BNL)
BACKENSTO...	73	PL 43B 431	G. Backenstoss <i>et al.</i>	(CERN, KARLK, KARLE+)
LJUNG	73	PR D8 1307	D. Ljung, D. Cline	(WISC)
Also		PRL 28 523	D. Ljung	(WISC)
Also		PRL 28 1287	D. Cline, D. Ljung	(WISC)
Also		PRL 23 326	U. Camerini <i>et al.</i>	(WISC)
LUCAS	73	PR D8 719	P.W. Lucas, H.D. Taft, W.J. Willis	(YALE)
LUCAS	73B	PR D8 727	P.W. Lucas, H.D. Taft, W.J. Willis	(YALE)
PANG	73	PR D8 1989	C.Y. Pang <i>et al.</i>	(EFI, ARIZ, LBL)
Also		PL 40B 699	G.D. Cable <i>et al.</i>	(EFI, LBL)
SMITH	73	NP B60 411	K.M. Smith <i>et al.</i>	(GLAS, LIVP, OXF+)
ABRAMS	72	PRL 29 1118	R.J. Abrams <i>et al.</i>	(BNL)
AUBERT	72	NC 12A 509	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(ORSAY, BRUX, EPOL)
CHIANG	72	PR D6 1254	I.H. Chiang <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, WISC)
CLARK	72	PRL 29 1274	A.R. Clark <i>et al.</i>	(LBL)
FORD	72	PL 38B 335	W.T. Ford <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
HOFFMASTER	72	NP B36 1	S. Hoffmaster <i>et al.</i>	(STEV, SETO, LEHI)
BOURQUIN	71	PL 36B 615	M.H. Bourquin <i>et al.</i>	(GEVA, SACL)
HAIDT	71	PR D3 10	D. Haidt	(AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, NIJM+)
Also		PL 29B 691	D. Haidt <i>et al.</i>	(AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL+)
KLEMS	71	PR D4 66	J.H. Klems, R.H. Hildebrand, R. Stiening	(CHIC+)
Also		PRL 24 1086	J.H. Klems, R.H. Hildebrand, R. Stiening	(LRL+)
Also		PRL 25 473	J.H. Klems, R.H. Hildebrand, R. Stiening	(LRL+)
OTT	71	PR D3 52	R.J. Ott, T.W. Pritchard	(LOQM)
ROMANO	71	PL 36B 525	F. Romano <i>et al.</i>	(BARI, CERN, ORSAY)
SCHWEINB...	71	PL 36B 246	W. Schweinberger	(AACH, BELG, CERN, NIJM+)
STEINER	71	PL 36B 521	H.J. Steiner	(AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, ORSAY+)
BARDIN	70	PL 32B 121	D.Y. Bardin, S.N. Bilenky, B.M. Pontecorvo	(JINR)
BECHERRAWY	70	PR D1 1452	T. Becherrawy	(ROCH)
FORD	70	PRL 25 1370	W.T. Ford <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
GAILLARD	70	CERN 70-14	J.M. Gaillard, L.M. Chounet	(CERN, ORSAY)

GRAUMAN	70	PR D1 1277	J. Grauman <i>et al.</i>	(STEV, SETO, LEHI)
Also		PRL 23 737	J.U. Grauman <i>et al.</i>	(STEV, SETO, LEHI)
PANDOULAS	70	PR D2 1205	D. Pandoulas <i>et al.</i>	(STEV, SETO)
CUTTS	69	PR 184 1380	D. Cutts <i>et al.</i>	(LRL, MIT)
Also		PRL 20 955	D. Cutts <i>et al.</i>	(LRL, MIT)
DAVISON	69	PR 180 1333	D.C. Davison <i>et al.</i>	(UCR)
ELY	69	PR 180 1319	R.P.J. Ely <i>et al.</i>	(LOUC, WISC, LRL)
HERZO	69	PR 186 1403	D. Herzo <i>et al.</i>	(ILL)
LOBKOWICZ	69	PR 185 1676	F. Lobkowicz <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL)
Also		PRL 17 548	F. Lobkowicz <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL)
MAST	69	PR 183 1200	T.S. Mast <i>et al.</i>	(LRL)
SELLERI	69	NC 60A 291	F. Selleri	
ZELLER	69	PR 182 1420	M.E. Zeller <i>et al.</i>	(UCLA, LRL)
BOTTERILL	68B	PRL 21 766	D.R. Botterill <i>et al.</i>	(OXF)
BOTTERILL	68C	PR 174 1661	D.R. Botterill <i>et al.</i>	(OXF)
BUTLER	68	UCRL 18420	W.D. Butler <i>et al.</i>	(LRL)
CHANG	68	PRL 20 510	C.Y. Chang <i>et al.</i>	(UMD, RUTG)
CHEN	68	PRL 20 73	M. Chen <i>et al.</i>	(LRL, MIT)
EICHTEN	68	PL 27B 586	T. Eichten (AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL., ORSAY+)	
ESCHSTRUTH	68	PR 165 1487	P.T. Eschstruth <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN, PENN)
GARLAND	68	PR 167 1225	R. Garland <i>et al.</i>	(COLU, RUTG, WISC)
MOSCOSO	68	Thesis	L. Moscoso	(ORSAY)
AUERBACH	67	PR 155 1505	L.B. Auerbach <i>et al.</i>	(PENN, PRIN)
Also		PR D9 3216	L.B. Auerbach	
Erratum.				
BELLOTTI	67	Heidelberg Conf.	E. Bellotti, A. Pullia	(MILA)
BELLOTTI	67B	NC 52A 1287	E. Bellotti, E. Fiorini, A. Pullia	(MILA)
Also		PL 20 690	E. Bellotti <i>et al.</i>	(MILA)
BISI	67	PL 25B 572	V. Bisi <i>et al.</i>	(TORI)
FLETCHER	67	PRL 19 98	C.R. Fletcher <i>et al.</i>	(ILL)
FORD	67	PRL 18 1214	W.T. Ford <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
GINSBERG	67	PR 162 1570	E.S. Ginsberg	(MASB)
KALMUS	67	PR 159 1187	G.E. Kalmus, A. Kernan	(LRL)
ZINCHENKO	67	Thesis Rutgers	A.I. Zinchenko	(RUTG)
CALLAHAN	66	NC 44A 90	A.C. Callahan	(WISC)
CALLAHAN	66B	PR 150 1153	A.C. Callahan <i>et al.</i>	(WISC, LRL, UCR+)
CESTER	66	PL 21 343	R. Cester <i>et al.</i>	(PPA)
See footnote 1 in		AUERBACH 67.		
Also		PR 155 1505	L.B. Auerbach <i>et al.</i>	(PENN, PRIN)
BIRGE	65	PR 139 B1600	R.W. Birge <i>et al.</i>	(LRL, WISC)
BISI	65	NC 35 768	V. Bisi <i>et al.</i>	(TORI)
BISI	65B	PR 139 B1068	V. Bisi <i>et al.</i>	(TORI)
CALLAHAN	65	PRL 15 129	A. Callahan, D. Cline	(WISC)
CLINE	65	PL 15 293	D. Cline, W.F. Fry	(WISC)
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