NODE=S010

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

NODE=S010203

CHARGED KAON MASS

Revised 1994 by T.G. Trippe (LBNL).

The average of the six charged kaon mass measurements which we use in the Particle Listings is

$$m_{K^\pm} = 493.677 \pm 0.013 \text{ MeV (S = 2.4)} , \quad (1)$$

where the error has been increased by the scale factor S. The large scale factor indicates a serious disagreement between different input data. The average before scaling the error is

$$m_{K^\pm} = 493.677 \pm 0.005 \text{ MeV} ,$$
$$\chi^2 = 22.9 \text{ for 5 D.F., Prob. } = 0.04\% , \quad (2)$$

where the high χ^2 and correspondingly low χ^2 probability further quantify the disagreement.

The main disagreement is between the two most recent and precise results,

$$m_{K^\pm} = 493.696 \pm 0.007 \text{ MeV} \quad \text{DENISOV 91}$$
$$m_{K^\pm} = 493.636 \pm 0.011 \text{ MeV (S = 1.5)} \quad \text{GALL 88}$$
$$\text{Average} = 493.679 \pm 0.006 \text{ MeV}$$
$$\chi^2 = 21.2 \text{ for 1 D.F., Prob. } = 0.0004\% , \quad (3)$$

both of which are measurements of x-ray energies from kaonic atoms. Comparing the average in Eq. (3) with the overall average in Eq. (2), it is clear that DENISOV 91 [1] and GALL 88 [2] dominate the overall average, and that their disagreement is responsible for most of the high χ^2.

The GALL 88 measurement was made using four different kaonic atom transitions, K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$), K^- Pb ($11 \to 10$), K^- W ($9 \to 8$), and K^- W ($11 \to 10$). The $m_{K^\pm}$ values they obtain from each of these transitions is shown in the Particle Listings and in Fig. 1. Their K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) $m_{K^\pm}$is below and somewhat inconsistent with their other three transitions. The average of their four measurements is

$$m_{K^\pm} = 493.636 \pm 0.007 ,$$
$$\chi^2 = 7.0 \text{ for 3 D.F., Prob. } = 7.2\% . \quad (4)$$

This is a low but acceptable χ^2 probability so, to be conservative, GALL 88 scaled up the error on their average by S=1.5 to obtain their published error ±0.011 shown in Eq. (3) above and used in the Particle Listings average.

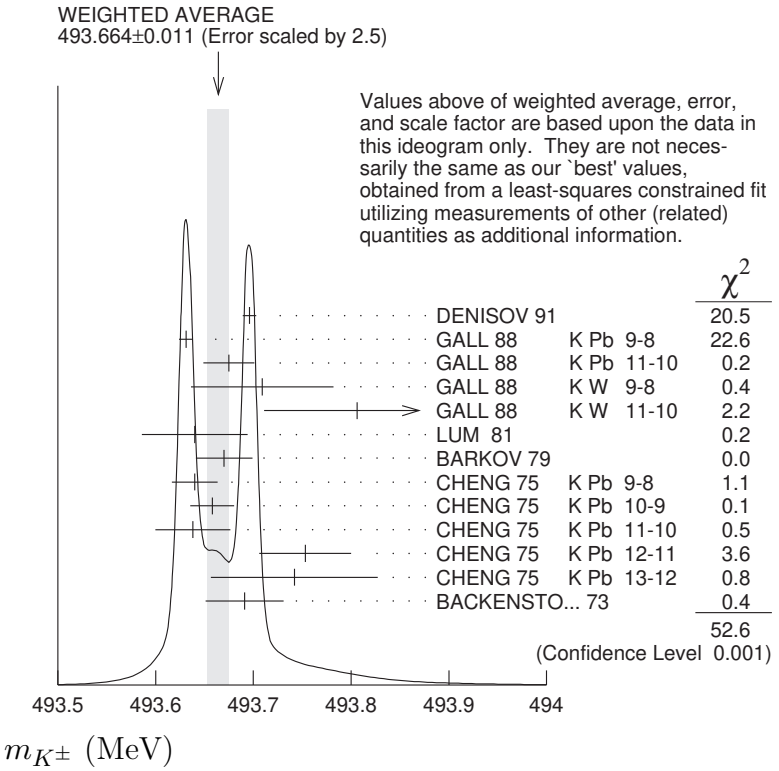


Figure 1: Ideogram of $m_{K^\pm}$ mass measurements. GALL 88 and CHENG 75 measurements are shown separately for each transition they measured.

The ideogram in Fig. 1 shows that the DENISOV 91 measurement and the GALL 88 K^- Pb $(9 \to 8)$ measurement yield two well-separated peaks. One might suspect the GALL 88 K^- Pb $(9 \to 8)$ measurement since it is responsible both for the internal inconsistency in the GALL 88 measurements and the disagreement with DENISOV 91.

To see if the disagreement could result from a systematic problem with the K^- Pb $(9 \to 8)$ transition, we have separated the CHENG 75 [3] data, which also used K^- Pb, into its separate transitions. Figure 1 shows that the CHENG 75 and GALL 88 K^- Pb $(9 \to 8)$ values are consistent, suggesting the possibility of a common effect such as contaminant nuclear γ rays near the K^- Pb $(9 \to 8)$ transition energy, although the CHENG 75 errors are too large to make a strong conclusion.

The average of all 13 measurements has a χ^2 of 52.6 as shown in Fig. 1 and the first line of Table 1, yielding an unacceptable χ^2 probability of 0.00005%. The second line of Table 1 excludes both the GALL 88 and CHENG 75 measurements of the K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) transition and yields a χ^2 probability of 43%. The third [fourth] line of Table 1 excludes only the GALL 88 K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) [DENISOV 91] measurement and yields a χ^2 probability of 20% [8.6%]. Table 1 shows that removing both measurements of the K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) transition produces the most consistent set of data, but that excluding only the GALL 88 K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) transition or DENISOV 91 also produces acceptable probabilities.

Table 1: $m_{K^\pm}$ averages for some combinations of Fig. 1 data.

$m_{K^\pm}$ (MeV)	χ^2	D.F.	Prob. (%)	Measurements used
493.664 ± 0.004	52.6	12	0.00005	all 13 measurements
493.690 ± 0.006	10.1	10	43	no K^- Pb($9 \to 8$)
493.687 ± 0.006	14.6	11	20	no GALL 88 K^- Pb($9 \to 8$)
493.642 ± 0.006	17.8	11	8.6	no DENISOV 91

Yu.M. Ivanov, representing DENISOV 91, has estimated corrections needed for the older experiments because of improved ^{192}Ir and ^{198}Au calibration γ-ray energies. He estimates that CHENG 75 and BACKENSTOSS 73 [4] $m_{K^\pm}$ values could be raised by about 15 keV and 22 keV, respectively. With these estimated corrections, Table 1 becomes Table 2. The last line of Table 2 shows that if such corrections are assumed, then GALL 88 K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) is inconsistent with the rest of the data even when DENISOV 91 is excluded. Yu.M. Ivanov warns that these are rough estimates. Accordingly, we do not use Table 2 to reject the GALL 88 K^- Pb ($9 \to 8$) transition, but we note that a future reanalysis of the CHENG 75 data could be useful because it might provide supporting evidence for such a rejection.

Table 2: $m_{K^\pm}$ averages for some combinations of Fig. 1 data after raising CHENG 75 and BACKENSTOSS 73 values by 0.015 and 0.022 MeV respectively.

$m_{K^\pm}$ (MeV)	χ^2	D.F.	Prob. (%)	Measurements used
493.666 ± 0.004	53.9	12	0.00003	all 13 measurements
493.693 ± 0.006	9.0	10	53	no K^- Pb(9→8)
493.690 ± 0.006	11.5	11	40	no GALL 88 K^- Pb(9→8)
493.645 ± 0.006	23.0	11	1.8	no DENISOV 91

The GALL 88 measurement uses a Ge semiconductor spectrometer which has a resolution of about 1 keV, so they run the risk of some contaminant nuclear γ rays. Studies of γ rays following stopped π^- and Σ^- absorption in nuclei (unpublished) do not show any evidence for contaminants according to GALL 88 spokesperson, B.L. Roberts. The DENISOV 91 measurement uses a crystal diffraction spectrometer with a resolution of 6.3 eV for radiation at 22.1 keV to measure the 4f-3d transition in K^- ^{12}C. The high resolution and the light nucleus reduce the probability for overlap by contaminant γ rays, compared with the measurement of GALL 88. The DENISOV 91 measurement is supported by their high-precision measurement of the 4d-2p transition energy in π^- ^{12}C, which is good agreement with the calculated energy.

While we suspect that the GALL 88 K^- Pb $(9 \to 8)$ measurements could be the problem, we are unable to find clear grounds for rejecting it. Therefore, we retain their measurement in the average and accept the large scale factor until further information can be obtained from new measurements and/or from reanalysis of GALL 88 and CHENG 75 data.

We thank B.L. Roberts (Boston Univ.) and Yu.M. Ivanov (Petersburg Nuclear Physics Inst.) for their extensive help in understanding this problem.

References

1. A.S. Denisov, *et al.* [DENISOV 91], Sov. Phys. JETP Lett. **54**, 558 (1991).
2. K.P. Gall, *et al.* [GALL 88], Phys. Rev. Lett. **60**, 186 (1988).
3. S.C. Cheng, *et al.* [CHENG 75], Nucl. Phys. **A254**, 381 (1975).
4. G. Backenstoss, *et al.* [BACKENSTOSS 73], Phys. Lett. **43B**, 431 (1973).

$K^{\pm}$ MASS

NODE=S010M

NODE=S010M

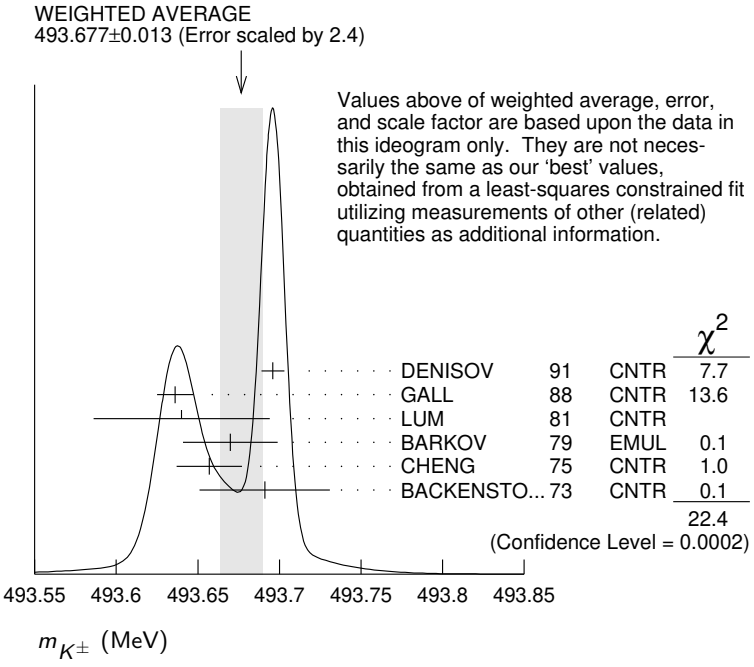
VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
493.677±0.015 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.8.					
493.677±0.013 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 2.4. See the ideogram below.					
493.696±0.007	[1] DENISOV	91	CNTR	–	Kaonic atoms
493.636±0.011	[2] GALL	88	CNTR	–	Kaonic atoms
493.640±0.054	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)

OCCUR=2
OCCUR=3
OCCUR=4
OCCUR=5
OCCUR=2
OCCUR=3
OCCUR=4
OCCUR=5
OCCUR=6

[1] Error increased from 0.0059 based on the error analysis in IVANOV 92. NODE=S010M;LINKAGE=BB

[2] This value is the authors' combination of all of the separate transitions listed for this paper. NODE=S010M;LINKAGE=AA

[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. NODE=S010M;LINKAGE=CC



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

NODE=S010DM

Test of *CPT*. NODE=S010DM

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−0.032±0.090	1.5M	[1] FORD	72	ASPK	±

NODE=S010DM

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

NODE=S010DM;LINKAGE=F

$K^{\pm}$ MEAN LIFE

NODE=S010T

NODE=S010T

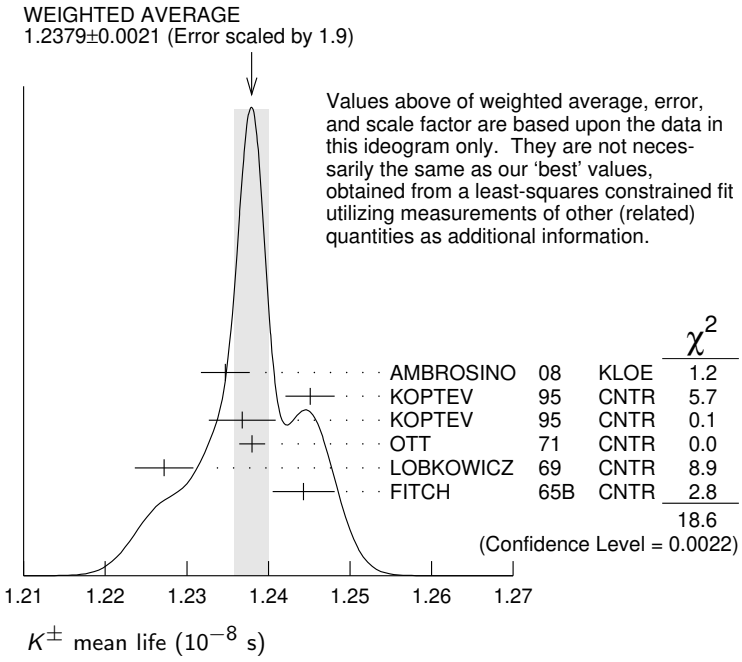
VALUE (10^{-8} s)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.2380±0.0020 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.8.						
1.2379±0.0021 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.9. See the ideogram below.						
1.2347±0.0030	15M	[1] AMBROSINO	08	KLOE	±	$\phi \to K^+K^-$
1.2451±0.0030	250k	KOPTEV	95	CNTR		K at rest, U target
1.2368±0.0041	150k	KOPTEV	95	CNTR		K at rest, Cu target
1.2380±0.0016	3M	OTT	71	CNTR	+	K at rest
1.2272±0.0036		LOBKOWICZ	69	CNTR	+	K in flight
1.2443±0.0038		FITCH	65B	CNTR	+	K at rest
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
1.2415±0.0024	400k	[2] KOPTEV	95	CNTR		K at rest
1.221 ±0.011		FORD	67	CNTR	±	
1.231 ±0.011		BOYARSKI	62	CNTR	+	

NODE=S010T;LINKAGE=AM

NODE=S010T;LINKAGE=A

[1] Result obtained by averaging the decay length and decay time analyses taking correlations into account.

[2] KOPTEV 95 report this weighted average of their U-target and Cu-target results, where they have weighted by $1/\sigma$ rather than $1/\sigma^2$.



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

NODE=S010DT

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

NODE=S010DT

NODE=S010DT

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

See the related review(s):

Rare Kaon Decays

K^+ DECAY MODES

NODE=S010225;NODE=S010

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

NODE=S010

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level

Leptonic and semileptonic modes

NODE=S010;CLUMP=A

Γ_1	$e^+\nu_e$		(1.582±0.007) × 10^{-5}			DESIG=11
Γ_2	$\mu^+\nu_\mu$		(63.56 ±0.11) %		S=1.2	DESIG=1
Γ_3	$\pi^0 e^+\nu_e$		(5.07 ±0.04) %		S=2.1	DESIG=6
	Called K^+_{e3}.					
Γ_4	$\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$		(3.352±0.034) %		S=1.9	DESIG=5
	Called $K^+_{\mu3}$.					
Γ_5	$\pi^0\pi^0 e^+\nu_e$		(2.55 ±0.04) × 10^{-5}		S=1.1	DESIG=24
Γ_6	$\pi^0\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$		(3.45 ±0.16) × 10^{-6}			DESIG=124
Γ_7	$\pi^+\pi^- e^+\nu_e$		(4.247±0.024) × 10^{-5}			DESIG=7
Γ_8	$\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\nu_\mu$		(1.4 ±0.9) × 10^{-5}			DESIG=9
Γ_9	$\pi^0\pi^0\pi^0 e^+\nu_e$		< 5.4 × 10^{-8}	CL=90%		DESIG=44

Hadronic modes

NODE=S010;CLUMP=B

Γ_{10}	$\pi^+\pi^0$		(20.67 ±0.08) %		S=1.2	DESIG=2
Γ_{11}	$\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$		(1.760±0.023) %		S=1.1	DESIG=4
Γ_{12}	$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$		(5.583±0.024) %			DESIG=3

Leptonic and semileptonic modes with photons

NODE=S010;CLUMP=C

Γ_{13}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma$	[a,b]	(6.2 ±0.8) × 10^{-3}			DESIG=12
Γ_{14}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma$(SD$^+$)	[c,d]	(1.33 ±0.22) × 10^{-5}			DESIG=39
Γ_{15}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma$(SD$^+$INT)	[c,d]	< 2.7 × 10^{-5}	CL=90%		DESIG=81
Γ_{16}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma$(SD$^-$ + SD$^-$INT)	[c,d]	< 2.6 × 10^{-4}	CL=90%		DESIG=40
Γ_{17}	$e^+\nu_e\gamma$		(1.03 ±0.14) × 10^{-5}			DESIG=21
Γ_{18}	$\pi^0 e^+\nu_e\gamma$	[a,b]	(2.698±0.033) × 10^{-4}			DESIG=18
Γ_{19}	$\pi^0 e^+\nu_e\gamma$(SD)	[c,d]	< 5.3 × 10^{-5}	CL=90%		DESIG=41
Γ_{20}	$\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma$	[a,b]	(1.25 ±0.25) × 10^{-5}			DESIG=28
Γ_{21}	$\pi^0\pi^0 e^+\nu_e\gamma$		< 5 × 10^{-6}	CL=90%		DESIG=47

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

NODE=S010;CLUMP=D

Γ_{22}	$\pi^+\pi^0\gamma$(INT)		(− 4.2 ±0.9) × 10^{-6}			DESIG=119
Γ_{23}	$\pi^+\pi^0\gamma$(DE)	[a,e]	(6.0 ±0.4) × 10^{-6}			DESIG=38
Γ_{24}	$\pi^+\pi^0 e^+ e^-$		(4.24 ±0.14) × 10^{-6}			DESIG=120
Γ_{25}	$\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0\gamma$	[a,b]	(4.0 ±1.1) × 10^{-6}			DESIG=37
Γ_{26}	$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$	[a,b]	(7.1 ±0.5) × 10^{-6}			DESIG=14
Γ_{27}	$\pi^+\gamma\gamma$	[a]	(9.65 ±0.16) × 10^{-7}			DESIG=17
Γ_{28}	$\pi^+ 3\gamma$	[a]	< 1.0 × 10^{-4}	CL=90%		DESIG=23
Γ_{29}	$\pi^+ e^+ e^-\gamma$		(1.19 ±0.13) × 10^{-8}			DESIG=118

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

NODE=S010;CLUMP=E

Γ_{30}	$e^+\nu_e\nu\overline{\nu}$		< 6 × 10^{-5}	CL=90%		DESIG=33
Γ_{31}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu\nu\overline{\nu}$		< 1.0 × 10^{-6}	CL=90%		DESIG=27
Γ_{32}	$e^+\nu_e e^+ e^-$		(2.48 ±0.20) × 10^{-8}			DESIG=32
Γ_{33}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu e^+ e^-$		(7.06 ±0.31) × 10^{-8}			DESIG=30
Γ_{34}	$e^+\nu_e\mu^+\mu^-$		(1.7 ±0.5) × 10^{-8}			DESIG=48
Γ_{35}	$\mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^+\mu^-$		< 4.1 × 10^{-7}	CL=90%		DESIG=117

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

NODE=S010;CLUMP=F

Γ_{36}	$\pi^+\pi^+ e^-\overline{\nu}_e$	SQ		< 1.3 × 10^{-8}	CL=90%		DESIG=8
Γ_{37}	$\pi^+\pi^+\mu^-\overline{\nu}_\mu$	SQ		< 3.0 × 10^{-6}	CL=95%		DESIG=10
Γ_{38}	$\pi^+ e^+ e^-$	$S1$		(3.00 ±0.09) × 10^{-7}			DESIG=15
Γ_{39}	$\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-$	$S1$		(9.17 ±0.14) × 10^{-8}		S=1.8	DESIG=16
Γ_{40}	$\pi^+ e^+ e^- e^+ e^-$	$S1$		< 1.4 × 10^{-8}	CL=90%		DESIG=123
Γ_{41}	$\pi^+\nu\overline{\nu}$	$S1$		(1.33 ±0.30) × 10^{-10}			DESIG=20
Γ_{42}	$\pi^+\pi^0\nu\overline{\nu}$	$S1$		< 4.3 × 10^{-5}	CL=90%		DESIG=50
Γ_{43}	$\mu^-\nu e^+ e^+$	LF		< 8.1 × 10^{-11}	CL=90%		DESIG=31
Γ_{44}	$\mu^+\nu_e$	LF	[f]	< 4 × 10^{-3}	CL=90%		DESIG=34
Γ_{45}	$\pi^+\mu^+ e^-$	LF		< 1.3 × 10^{-11}	CL=90%		DESIG=29

Γ_{46}	$\pi^0\pi^+\mu^+e^-$	*LF*	<	5.0	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%	DESIG=127
Γ_{47}	$\pi^+\mu^-e^+$	*LF*	<	6.6	$\times 10^{-11}$	CL=90%	DESIG=25
Γ_{48}	$\pi^0\pi^+\mu^-e^+$	*LF*	<	3.1	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%	DESIG=126
Γ_{49}	$\pi^-\mu^+e^+$	*L*	<	4.2	$\times 10^{-11}$	CL=90%	DESIG=45
Γ_{50}	$\pi^0\pi^-\mu^+e^+$	*L*	<	2.9	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%	DESIG=125
Γ_{51}	$\pi^-e^+e^+$	*L*	<	5.3	$\times 10^{-11}$	CL=90%	DESIG=19
Γ_{52}	$\pi^-\mu^+\mu^+$	*L*	<	4.2	$\times 10^{-11}$	CL=90%	DESIG=46
Γ_{53}	$\pi^-\pi^0e^+e^+$	*L*	<	8.5	$\times 10^{-10}$	CL=90%	DESIG=121
Γ_{54}	$\mu^+\overline{\nu}_e$	*L*	[*f*] <	3.3	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	DESIG=35
Γ_{55}	$\pi^0e^+\overline{\nu}_e$	*L*	<	3	$\times 10^{-3}$	CL=90%	DESIG=36
Γ_{56}	$\pi^+\gamma$		[*g*] <	2.3	$\times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%	DESIG=22

[*a*] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement. LINKAGE=KD+

[*b*] Most of this radiative mode, the low-momentum γ part, is also included in the parent mode listed without γ's. LINKAGE=KX

[*c*] Structure-dependent part. LINKAGE=SH

[*d*] See the review on "Form Factors for Radiative Pion and Kaon Decays" for definitions and details. LINKAGE=SWK

[*e*] Direct-emission branching fraction. LINKAGE=SJ

[*f*] Derived from an analysis of neutrino-oscillation experiments. LINKAGE=CL

[*g*] Violates angular-momentum conservation. LINKAGE=AM

CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to the mean life, a decay rate, and 15 branching ratios uses 35 measurements and one constraint to determine 8 parameters. The overall fit has a $\chi^2 = 53.4$ for 28 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	−66						
x_4	−64	89					
x_5	−12	−5	−5				
x_{10}	−67	0	−1	−6			
x_{11}	−13	−6	−5	91	−6		
x_{12}	−14	−6	−6	2	−7	2	
Γ	3	1	1	0	2	0	−24
	x_2	x_3	x_4	x_5	x_{10}	x_{11}	x_{12}

	Mode	Rate (10^8 s^{-1})	Scale factor	
Γ_2	$\mu^+\nu_\mu$	0.5134 ±0.0012	1.5	DESIG=1
Γ_3	$\pi^0e^+\nu_e$	0.0410 ±0.0004	2.1	DESIG=6
	Called K^+_{e3}.			
Γ_4	$\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$	0.02707±0.00028	1.9	DESIG=5
	Called $K^+_{\mu3}$.			
Γ_5	$\pi^0\pi^0e^+\nu_e$	(2.059 ±0.029) $\times 10^{-5}$	1.1	DESIG=24
Γ_{10}	$\pi^+\pi^0$	0.1670 ±0.0007	1.3	DESIG=2
Γ_{11}	$\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$	0.01421±0.00018	1.1	DESIG=4
Γ_{12}	$\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$	0.04510±0.00019		DESIG=3

$K^{\pm}$ DECAY RATES

NODE=S010235

$\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ Γ_2

NODE=S010W1
NODE=S010W1

VALUE (10^6 s^{-1})	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
51.34±0.12 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_{12}

NODE=S010W2
NODE=S010W2

VALUE (10^6 s^{-1})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
4.510±0.019 OUR FIT					
4.511±0.024		[1] FORD	70	ASPK	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
4.529±0.032	3.2M	[1] FORD	70	ASPK	
4.496±0.030		[1] FORD	67	CNTR	±

OCCUR=2

[1] First FORD 70 value is second FORD 70 combined with FORD 67. NODE=S010W2;LINKAGE=F

K^+ BRANCHING RATIOS

NODE=S010245

Leptonic and semileptonic modes

NODE=S010405

$\Gamma(e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ Γ_1/Γ_2

NODE=S010R28

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

NODE=S010R28

NODE=S010R28

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
2.488±0.009 OUR AVERAGE					
2.488±0.007±0.007	150k	[1] LAZZERONI	13	NA62	±
2.493±0.025±0.019	13.8k	[2] AMBROSINO	09E	KLOE	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
2.487±0.011±0.007	60k	[3] LAZZERONI	11	NA62	+
2.51 ±0.15	404	HEINTZE	76	SPEC	+
2.37 ±0.17	534	HEARD	75B	SPEC	+
2.42 ±0.42	112	CLARK	72	OSPK	+

[1] LAZZERONI 13 uses full data sample collected from 2007 to 2008. This ratio is defined to be fully inclusive, including internal-bremsstrahlung. NODE=S010R28;LINKAGE=A

[2] The ratio is defined to include internal-bremsstrahlung, ignoring direct-emission contributions. AMBROSINO 09E determined the ratio from the measurement of $\Gamma(K \to e\nu(\gamma), E_\gamma < 10$ MeV) / $\Gamma(K \to \mu\nu(\gamma))$. 89.8% of $K \to e\nu(\gamma)$ events had E_γ <10 MeV. NODE=S010R28;LINKAGE=AM

[3] This ratio is defined to be fully inclusive, including internal-bremsstrahlung. NODE=S010R28;LINKAGE=LA

$\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_2/Γ

NODE=S010R1

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

NODE=S010R1

NODE=S010R1

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
63.56±0.11 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.						
63.60±0.16 OUR AVERAGE						
63.66±0.09±0.15	865k	[1] AMBROSINO	06A	KLOE	+	
63.24±0.44	62k	CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	1.84 GeV/c K^+

[1] Fully inclusive. Used tagged kaons from ϕ decays. NODE=S010R1;LINKAGE=AM

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_3/Γ

NODE=S010R6
NODE=S010R6

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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		[1] 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	+	

[1] Depends on K^+ lifetime τ. AMBROSINO 08A uses PDG 06 value of τ = (1.2385 ± 0.0024) × 10^{-8} sec. The correlation between K^+_{e3} and $K^+_{\mu 3}$ branching fraction measurements is 62.7%. NODE=S010R6;LINKAGE=AM

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$ Γ_3/Γ_2

NODE=S010R25
NODE=S010R25

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
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	[1] AUERBACH	67	OSPK	+

[1] 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 $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\left[\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)\right]$.

NODE=S010R25;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\left[\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)\right]$ $\Gamma_3/(\Gamma_2+\Gamma_{10})$

NODE=S010R23
NODE=S010R23

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
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	+
5.89±0.21	1679	CESTER	66	OSPK	+
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
5.92±0.65		[1] WEISSENBE...	76	SPEC	+

[1] 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.

NODE=S010R23;LINKAGE=W

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\left[\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0) + \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0 \pi^0)\right]$ $\Gamma_3/(\Gamma_4+\Gamma_{10}+\Gamma_{11})$

NODE=S010R75
NODE=S010R75

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.1967±0.0016 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.5.					
0.1962±0.0008±0.0035	71k	SHER	03	B865	+

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^0)$ Γ_3/Γ_{10}

NODE=S010R43
NODE=S010R43

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.2454±0.0023 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 2.6.						
0.2467±0.0011 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.1.						
0.2423±0.0015±0.0037	31k	UVAROV	14	ISTR	−	ISTRA+
0.2470±0.0009±0.0004	87k	BATLEY	07A	NA48	±	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
0.221 ±0.012	786	[1] LUCAS	73B	HBC	−	Dalitz pairs only

[1] LUCAS 73B gives N(K_{e3}) = 786 ± 3.1%, N(2π) = 3564 ± 3.1%. We use these values to obtain quoted result.

NODE=S010R43;LINKAGE=L

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_3/Γ_{12}

NODE=S010R20
NODE=S010R20

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.908±0.009 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	+
0.856±0.040	2827	BRAUN	75	HLBC	+
0.850±0.019	4385	[1] HAIDT	71	HLBC	+
0.846±0.021	4385	[1] EICHTEN	68	HLBC	+
0.94 ±0.09	854	BELLOTTI	67B	HLBC	
0.90 ±0.06	230	BORREANI	64	HBC	+

[1] 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.

NODE=S010R20;LINKAGE=H

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_4/Γ

NODE=S010R5
NODE=S010R5

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
3.352±0.034 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.9.						
3.24 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE						
3.233±0.029±0.026		[1] AMBROSINO	08A	KLOE	±	
3.33 ±0.16	2345	CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	1.84 GeV/c K^+
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
2.8 ±0.4		[2] TAYLOR	59	EMUL	+	

[1] Depends on K^+ lifetime τ. AMBROSINO 08A uses PDG 06 value of τ = (1.2385 ± 0.0024) × 10^{-8} sec. The correlation between K^+_{e3} and $K^+_{\mu 3}$ branching fraction measurements is 62.7%.

NODE=S010R5;LINKAGE=AM

[2] Earlier experiments not averaged.

NODE=S010R5;LINKAGE=O

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

NODE=S010R26
NODE=S010R26

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.0527±0.0006 OR 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	[1] GARLAND	68	OSPK	+
0.0486±0.0040	307	[2] AUERBACH	67	OSPK	+

[1] GARLAND 68 changed from 0.055 ± 0.004 in agreement with μ-spectrum calculation of GAILLARD 70 appendix B. L.G.Pondrom, (private communication 73). NODE=S010R26;LINKAGE=G

[2] AUERBACH 67 changed from 0.0602 ± 0.0046 by erratum which brings the μ-spectrum calculation into agreement with GAILLARD 70 appendix B. NODE=S010R26;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010R29
NODE=S010R29

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.6608±0.0031 OR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.						
0.6618±0.0027 OR 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		[1] 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		[2] AMBROSINO	08A	KLOE	±	NOTFITTED
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
0.608 ±0.014	1585	[3] BRAUN	75	HLBC	+	
0.705 ±0.063	554	[4] LUCAS	73B	HBC	−	Dalitz pairs only
0.698 ±0.025	3480	[5] CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	1.84 GeV/c K^+
0.596 ±0.025		[6] HAIDT	71	HLBC	+	
0.604 ±0.022	1398	[6] EICHTEN	68	HLBC		
0.703 ±0.056	1509	CALLAHAN	66B	HLBC		

[1] HEINTZE 77 value from fit to λ_0. Assumes μ-e universality. NODE=S010R29;LINKAGE=E

[2] Not used in the fit. This result enters the fit via correlation of K^+_{e3} and $K^+_{\mu3}$ branching fraction measurements of AMBROSINO 08A. NODE=S010R29;LINKAGE=AM

[3] BRAUN 75 value is from form factor fit. Assumes μ-e universality. NODE=S010R29;LINKAGE=B

[4] LUCAS 73B gives $N(K_{\mu3}) = 554 \pm 7.6\%$, $N(K_{e3}) = 786 \pm 3.1\%$. We divide. NODE=S010R29;LINKAGE=L

[5] CHIANG 72 $\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e)$ is statistically independent of CHIANG 72 $\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{total}$ and $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma_{total}$. NODE=S010R29;LINKAGE=D

[6] HAIDT 71 is a reanalysis of EICHTEN 68. Not included in average because of large discrepancy with more precise results. NODE=S010R29;LINKAGE=H

$[\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)+\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)]/\Gamma_{total}$ $(\Gamma_4+\Gamma_{10})/\Gamma$

NODE=S010R7
NODE=S010R7

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

NODE=S010R7

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
24.02±0.08 OR 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_{10}

NODE=S010R76
NODE=S010R76

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

$\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_4/Γ_{12}

NODE=S010R19
NODE=S010R19

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.600±0.007 OR 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	[1] HAIDT	71	HLBC	+	
0.510±0.017	1505	[1] EICHTEN	68	HLBC	+	
0.63 ±0.07	2845	[2] BISI	65B	BC	+	HBC+HLBC

[1] 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. NODE=S010R19;LINKAGE=H

[2] Error enlarged for background problems. See GAILLARD 70. NODE=S010R19;LINKAGE=B

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

NODE=S010R66
NODE=S010R66

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
2.55±0.04 OR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.1.					
2.54±0.89	10	BARMIN	88B	HLBC	+

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_6/Γ

NODE=S010R06
NODE=S010R06

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
3.45±0.16	2437	[1] BATLEY	24	NA48	±	model extrapolation

OCCUR=2

[1] BATLEY 24 reported the result extrapolated to the full kinematic space, based on the measurement $B(K^\pm \to \pi^0\pi^0\mu^\pm\nu) = (0.65 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-6}$, in the kinematic region where the squared dilepton mass is above 0.03 GeV^2/c^4.

NODE=S010R06;LINKAGE=C

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0 e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)$ Γ_5/Γ_{11}

NODE=S010R80
NODE=S010R80

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
1.449±0.008 OUR FIT					
1.449±0.006±0.006	65.2k	[1] BATLEY	14A	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2003–2004. This leads to the scalar form factor $(1+\delta_{EM})\ f_s = 6.079 \pm 0.012 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.046$ where the last error is due to the normalizing decay mode uncertainty.

NODE=S010R80;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010R38
NODE=S010R38

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
5.03±0.09 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.					
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_7/Γ_{12}

NODE=S010R21
NODE=S010R21

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
7.606±0.029 OUR AVERAGE					
7.615±0.008±0.028	1.1M	[1] BATLEY	12	NA48	±
7.35 ±0.01 ±0.19	388k	[2] 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	+

[1] BATLEY 12 uses data collected in 2003–2004. The result is inclusive of $K^\pm \to \pi^+\pi^- e^\pm\nu\gamma$ decays. Using PDG 12 value for $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+)/\Gamma = (5.59 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-2}$. BATLEY 12 obtains $B(\pi^+\pi^- e\nu) = (4.257 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.035) \times 10^{-5}$ where the syst. error is dominated by the error on the normalization mode.

NODE=S010R21;LINKAGE=BA

[2] 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 $a_0^2 = -0.0410 \pm 0.0027$.

NODE=S010R21;LINKAGE=P

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_8/Γ

NODE=S010R9
NODE=S010R9

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
• • • 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_8/Γ_{12}

NODE=S010R22
NODE=S010R22

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
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	+

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

NODE=S010R68
NODE=S010R68

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
<5.4 × 10^{-8}	90	ARTAMONOV	24A	OKA	+
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<9 × 10^{-6}	90	BARMIN	92	XEBC	+
<3.5 × 10^{-6}	90	BOLOTOV	88	SPEC	−

Hadronic modes

NODE=S010410

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

NODE=S010R2
NODE=S010R2

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
20.67±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±0.05±0.08	1.4M	[1] AMBROSINO	08E	KLOE	+	$\phi \to K^+K^-$
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_{10}/Γ_{12}

[1] Fully inclusive of final-state radiation. The branching ratio is evaluated using K^+ lifetime, τ= 12.385 ns.

NODE=S010R2;LINKAGE=AM

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ Γ_{10}/Γ_2

NODE=S010R24
NODE=S010R24

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.3252±0.0016 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.2.						
0.3325±0.0032 OUR AVERAGE						
0.3329±0.0047±0.0010	45k	USHER	92	SPEC	+	$p\overline{p}$ at rest
0.3355±0.0057		[1] WEISSENBE...	76	SPEC	+	
0.3277±0.0065	4517	[2] AUERBACH	67	OSPK	+	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
0.328 ±0.005	25k	[1] WEISSENBE...	74	STRC	+	
0.305 ±0.018	1600	ZELLER	69	ASPK	+	

[1] WEISSENBERG 76 revises WEISSENBERG 74.

NODE=S010R24;LINKAGE=W

[2] AUERBACH 67 changed from 0.3253 ± 0.0065. See comment with ratio $\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$.

NODE=S010R24;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_{10}/Γ_{12}

NODE=S010R17
NODE=S010R17

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
3.702±0.022 OUR FIT Error includes scale factor of 1.1.					
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
3.96 ±0.15	1045	CALLAHAN	66	FBC	+

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{11}/Γ

NODE=S010R4
NODE=S010R4

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.760±0.023 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	[1] PANDOULAS	70	EMUL	+	
1.8 ±0.2	108	SHAKLEE	64	HLBC	+	
1.7 ±0.2		ROE	61	HLBC	+	
1.5 ±0.2		[2] TAYLOR	59	EMUL	+	

[1] Includes events of TAYLOR 59.

NODE=S010R4;LINKAGE=P

[2] Earlier experiments not averaged.

NODE=S010R4;LINKAGE=O

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

NODE=S010R44
NODE=S010R44

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.0851±0.0012 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	[1] LUCAS	73B	HBC	−	Dalitz pairs only

[1] LUCAS 73B gives N($\pi 2\pi^0$) = 574 ± 5.9%, N(2π) = 3564 ± 3.1%. We quote 0.5N($\pi 2\pi^0$)/N(2π) where 0.5 is because only Dalitz pair π^0's were used.

NODE=S010R44;LINKAGE=L

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_{11}/Γ_{12}

NODE=S010R18
NODE=S010R18

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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	+	

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{12}/Γ

NODE=S010R3
NODE=S010R3

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
5.583±0.024 OUR FIT						
5.565±0.031±0.025	68k	[1] BABUSCI	14B	KLOE	+	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
5.56 ±0.20	2330	[2] CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	1.84 GeV/c K^+
5.34 ±0.21	693	[3] 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	+	

[1] Inclusive of final-state radiation. Result obtained from averaging two branching ratios: one from a sample with $K^- \to \mu\nu(\gamma)$ tagging and another with $K^- \to \pi^-\pi^0(\gamma)$ tagging.
NODE=S010R3;LINKAGE=A

[2] Value is not independent of CHIANG 72 $\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{total}$, $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$, $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)/\Gamma_{total}$, $\Gamma(\pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{total}$, and $\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma_{total}$.
NODE=S010R3;LINKAGE=C

[3] Includes events of TAYLOR 59.
NODE=S010R3;LINKAGE=P

Leptonic and semileptonic modes with photons
NODE=S010415

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

NODE=S010R45
NODE=S010R45

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
6.2±0.8 OUR AVERAGE						
6.6±1.5		[1,2] DEMIDOV	90	XEBC		P(μ) <231.5 MeV/c
6.0±0.9		BARMIN	88	HLBC	+	P(μ) <231.5 MeV/c
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
3.5±0.8		[2,3] DEMIDOV	90	XEBC		E(γ) > 20 MeV
3.2±0.5	57	[4] BARMIN	88	HLBC	+	$E(\gamma)$ >20 MeV
5.4±0.3		[5] AKIBA	85	SPEC		P(μ) <231.5 MeV/c

[1] P(μ) cut given in DEMIDOV 90 paper, 235.1 MeV/c, is a misprint according to authors (private communication).
NODE=S010R45;LINKAGE=C

[2] DEMIDOV 90 quotes only inner bremsstrahlung (IB) part.
NODE=S010R45;LINKAGE=D

[3] Not independent of above DEMIDOV 90 value. Cuts differ.
NODE=S010R45;LINKAGE=E

[4] Not independent of above BARMIN 88 value. Cuts differ.
NODE=S010R45;LINKAGE=B

[5] Assumes μ-e universality and uses constraints from $K \to e\nu\gamma$.
NODE=S010R45;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010R60
NODE=S010R60

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

NODE=S010R60

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
1.33±0.12±0.18		2588	[1] ADLER	00B	B787
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<3.0	90		AKIBA	85	SPEC

[1] ADLER 00B obtains the branching ratio by extrapolating the measurement in the kinematic region $E_\mu > 137$ MeV, $E_\gamma > 90$ 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.
NODE=S010R60;LINKAGE=AD

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

NODE=S010R61
NODE=S010R61

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

NODE=S010R61

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

$\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma(\mathrm{SD}^- + \mathrm{SD}^-\mathrm{INT}))/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{16}/Γ

NODE=S010R62
NODE=S010R62

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

NODE=S010R62

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
<2.6	90	[1] AKIBA	85	SPEC

[1] Assumes μ-e universality and uses constraints from $K \to e\nu\gamma$.
NODE=S010R62;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(e^+\nu_e\gamma)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ Γ_{17}/Γ_2

NODE=S010R78
NODE=S010R78

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.62 ±0.22 OUR AVERAGE		Error includes scale factor of 3.9.				
1.98 ±0.11	95	[1] KOBAYASHI	23	E36		E_γ in 10–250 MeV, $p_e > 200$ MeV/c
1.483±0.066±0.013	1.4k	[2] AMBROSINO	09E	KLOE	±	E_γ in 10–250 MeV, $p_e > 200$ MeV/c
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
1.85 ±0.11 ±0.07	574	[3,4] ITO		22 E36	+	E_γ in 10–250 MeV, $p_e > 200$ MeV/c

[1] KOBAYASHI 23 observed 95 ± 10 $K^{SD^+}_{e2\gamma(\gamma)}$ events and derived $B(K^{SD^+}_{e2\gamma(\gamma)})/B(K_{e2(\gamma)})$ = 1.25 ± 0.14 ± 0.08. The authors obtained the R_γ value (1.98 ± 0.11) × 10^{-5} by averaging KOBAYASHI 23 with ITO 22 after updating the ITO 22 result to include internal bremsstrahlung process in the acceptance calculation. NODE=S010R78;LINKAGE=C

[2] AMBROSINO 09E measured the differential width $dR_\gamma/dE_\gamma = (1/\Gamma(K \to e\nu))(d\Gamma(K \to e\nu\gamma)/dE_\gamma)$. Result obtained by integrating the differential width over E_γ from 10 to 250 MeV. NODE=S010R78;LINKAGE=AM

[3] ITO 22 result derived from $B(K^{SD^+}_{e2\gamma})/B(K_{e2(\gamma)}) = 1.12 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.04$. NODE=S010R78;LINKAGE=A

[4] superseded by KOBAYASHI 2023 NODE=S010R78;LINKAGE=B

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e\gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e)$ Γ_{18}/Γ_3

NODE=S010R30
NODE=S010R30

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT	
5.32±0.05 OUR AVERAGE							
5.33±0.03±0.04	130k	[1] CORTINA-GIL	23D	NA62	+	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$	
5.32±0.10±0.12	7248	[2] POLYARUSH	21	OKA	+	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$	
4.7 ±0.2 ±0.3	1456	[3] AKIMENKO	07	ISTR	−	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$	
4.6 ±0.8	82	[4] BARMIN	91	XEBC		$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$	OCCUR=2
5.6 ±0.4	192	[5] BOLOTOV	86B	CALO	−	$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •							
18.1 ±0.3 ±0.7	4476	[3] AKIMENKO	07	ISTR	−	E_γ>10 MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}$ >10°	OCCUR=2
6.3 ±0.2 ±0.3		[3] AKIMENKO	07	ISTR	−	E_γ>30 MeV, $\theta_{e\gamma}$ >20°	OCCUR=3
15.1 ±2.5	82	[4] BARMIN	91	XEBC		$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV, $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.98$	
4.8 ±2.0	16	[6] LJUNG	73	HLBC	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV	
$2.2\ ^{+1.5}_{-1.0}$		[6] LJUNG	73	HLBC	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV	OCCUR=2
7.6 ±2.8	13	[7] ROMANO	71	HLBC		$E_\gamma > 10$ MeV	
5.3 ±2.2		[7] ROMANO	71	HLBC	+	$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV	OCCUR=2
12 ±8		BELLOTTI	67	HLBC		$E_\gamma > 30$ MeV	

[1] CORTINA-GIL 23D provides values for three kinematic regions. For averaging, we use value with $E_\gamma > 10$ MeV and $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=D

[2] POLYARUSH 21 provides values for three kinematic regions. For averaging, we use value with $E_\gamma > 10$ MeV and $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=B

[3] AKIMENKO 07 provides values for three kinematic regions. For averaging, we use value with $E_\gamma > 10$ MeV and $0.6 < \cos(\theta_{e\gamma}) < 0.9$. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=AK

[4] BARMIN 91 quotes branching ratio $\Gamma(K \to e\pi^0\nu\gamma)/\Gamma_{all}$. The measured normalization is $[\Gamma(K \to e\pi^0\nu) + \Gamma(K \to \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-)]$. For comparison with other experiments we used $\Gamma(K \to e\pi^0\nu)/\Gamma_{all} = 0.0482$ to calculate the values quoted here. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=A

[5] $\cos(\theta_{e\gamma})$ between 0.6 and 0.9. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=C

[6] 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. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=L

[7] 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. NODE=S010R30;LINKAGE=R

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\nu_e\gamma(SD))/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{19}/Γ

NODE=S010R64

Structure-dependent part.

NODE=S010R64
NODE=S010R64

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_{20}/Γ

NODE=S010R42
NODE=S010R42

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.25±0.25 OUR AVERAGE							
1.10±0.32±0.05		23	[1] ADLER	10	B787		$30 < E_\gamma < 60$ MeV
1.46±0.22±0.32		153	[2] TCHIKILEV	07	ISTR	−	$30 < E_\gamma < 60$ MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •							
2.4 ±0.5 ±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

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

NODE=S010R42;LINKAGE=AD

[2] 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 MeV $< E_\gamma <$ 30 MeV.

NODE=S010R42;LINKAGE=TC

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0 e^+\nu_e\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{21}/Γ

NODE=S010R71
NODE=S010R71

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

NODE=S010420

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\gamma(\text{INT}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{22}/Γ

NODE=S010R79
NODE=S010R79

The $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\gamma$ 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 $d^2\Gamma(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\gamma) / (dT_{\pi^+}\, dW^2) = d^2\Gamma(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\gamma)_{IB} / (dT_{\pi^+}\, dW^2)\, [1 + 2\cos(\pm\phi + \delta_1^1 - \delta_0^2)\, m_\pi^2\, m_K^2\, W^2\, X_E + m_\pi^4\, m_K^4\, (X_E^2 + X_M^2)\, W^4]$. The IB differential and total branching ratios are expressed in terms of the non-radiative experimental width $\Gamma(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0)$ by Low's theorem. Using PDG 10 $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0) = 0.2066 \pm 0.0008$, one obtains respectively $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\gamma)_{IB}$ ($55 < T_{\pi^+} < 90$ MeV)$= 2.55 \times 10^{-4}$ and $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\gamma)_{IB}$ ($0 < T_{\pi^+} < 80$ 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.

NODE=S010R79

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
−4.24±0.63±0.70	600k	[1] BATLEY	10A	NA48	±	T_{π^+} 0–80 MeV

[1] 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 $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0) = 20.66 \pm 0.08$ to determine the IB. The INT and DE correlation coefficients −0.83. Assuming a constant electric amplitude, X_E, this INT value implies $X_E = -24 \pm 6$ GeV^{-4}.

NODE=S010R79;LINKAGE=BA

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\gamma(\text{DE}))/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{23}/Γ

NODE=S010R65
NODE=S010R65

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

NODE=S010R65

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
5.99±0.27±0.25	600k	[1] BATLEY	10A	NA48	±	T_{π^+} 0–80 MeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
3.8 ±0.8 ±0.7	10k	ALIEV	06	K470	+	T_{π^+} 55–90 MeV
3.7 ±3.9 ±1.0	930	UVAROV	06	ISTR	−	T_{π^-} 55–90 MeV
3.2 ±1.3 ±1.0	4k	ALIEV	03	K470	+	T_{π^+} 55–90 MeV
6.1 ±2.5 ±1.9	4k	ALIEV	03	K470	+	T_{π^+} full range
4.7 ±0.8 ±0.3	20k	[2] ADLER	00C	B787	+	T_{π^+} 55–90 MeV
20.5 ±4.6 $^{+3.9}_{-2.3}$		BOLOTOV	87	WIRE	−	T_{π^-} 55–90 MeV
15.6 ±3.5 ±5.0		ABRAMS	72	ASPK	±	$T_{\pi^\pm}$ 55–90 MeV

OCCUR=2

[1] 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 $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0) = 20.66 \pm 0.08$ to determine the IB. The INT and DE correlation coefficients -0.93. Assuming constant electric and magnetic amplitudes, X_E and X_M, these INTand DE values imply $X_E = -24 \pm 6$ GeV^{-4} and $X_M = -254 \pm 9$ GeV^{-4}. NODE=S010R65;LINKAGE=BA

[2] ADLER 00C measures the INT component to be (-0.4 ± 1.6)% of the inner bremsstrahlung (IB) component. NODE=S010R65;LINKAGE=AD

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0 e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{24}/Γ

NODE=S010R00
NODE=S010R00

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
4.24±0.14	4.9k	[1] BATLEY	19	NA48

[1] BATLEY 19 result is obtained from an exposure of 1.7×10^{11} charged kaon decays recorded in 2003–2004. The study of the kinematic space shows evidence for a structure dependent contribution consistent with predictions from chiral perturbation theory. NODE=S010R00;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0\gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\pi^0)$ Γ_{25}/Γ_{11}

NODE=S010R63
NODE=S010R63

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
2.3±0.6 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.					
2.1±0.5	60	[1] ARTAMONOV	24	OKA	+	$E(\gamma) > 10$ MeV
$4.3^{+3.2}_{-1.7}$		BOLOTOV	85	SPEC	−	$E(\gamma) > 10$ MeV

[1] ARTAMONOV 24 obtains the branching ratio $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\pi^0\gamma) = (3.7 \pm 0.9 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$ by normalizing to $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^0\pi^0) = (1.760 \pm 0.023) \times 10^{-2}$. NODE=S010R63;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010R14
NODE=S010R14

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.071±0.005 OUR AVERAGE						
0.071±0.005	450	SHAPKIN	19	OKA	+	$E(\gamma) > 30$ MeV
1.10 ±0.48	7	BARMIN	89	XEBC		$E(\gamma) > 5$ MeV
1.0 ±0.4		STAMER	65	EMUL	+	$E(\gamma) > 11$ MeV

$\Gamma(\pi^+\gamma\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{27}/Γ

NODE=S010R12
NODE=S010R12

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
9.65±0.16 OUR AVERAGE							
9.61±0.15±0.07		3693	[1] CORTINA-GIL	24	NA62	+	ChPT extrapolatioin
10.03±0.51±0.24		215	[2] LAZZERONI	14	NA62	±	
11 ±3 ±1		31	[3] KITCHING	97	B787	+	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •							
9.10±0.72±0.22		149	[4] BATLEY	14	NA48	±	
< 0.083	90		[5] ARTAMONOV	05	B949	+	$P_\pi > 213$ MeV/c
< 10	90	0	ATIYA	90B	B787	+	T_π 117–127 MeV
< 84	90	0	ASANO	82	CNTR	+	T_π 117–127 MeV
−420 ± 520		0	ABRAMS	77	SPEC	+	$T_\pi < 92$ MeV
< 350	90	0	LJUNG	73	HLBC	+	6–102, 114–127 MeV
< 500	90	0	KLEMS	71	OSPK	+	$T_\pi < 117$ MeV
−100 ± 600			CHEN	68	OSPK	+	T_π 60–90 MeV

[1] CORTINA-GIL 24 uses data collected by NA62 at CERN in 2017 to 2018. This result, for the full kinematic range, is extrapolated using $O(p^6)$ ChPT theoretical calculation from the model-independent branching fraction, $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\gamma\gamma)=(9.46 \pm 0.19 \pm 0.07) \times 10^{-7}$, obtained for $0.2<(m_{\gamma\gamma}/m_K)^2 < 0.51$. The ChPT parameter $\hat{c} = 1.144 \pm 0.069 \pm 0.034$ is measured. NODE=S010R12;LINKAGE=D

[2] LAZZERONI 14 combines NA62 and NA48/2 results. The result for the full kinematic range is extrapolated from the model-independent branching fraction $(9.65 \pm 0.61 \pm 0.14) \times 10^{-7}$ for $(m_{\gamma\gamma}/m_K)^2 > 0.2$. The measured ChPT parameter $\hat{c} = 1.86 \pm 0.25$. NODE=S010R12;LINKAGE=B

[3] KITCHING 97 is extrapolated from their model-independent branching fraction $(6.0 \pm 1.5 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-7}$ for 100 MeV/c<P_{π^+} < 180 MeV/c using Chiral Perturbation Theory. NODE=S010R12;LINKAGE=A

[4] BATLEY 14 uses data collected in 2003 and 2004. Branching ratio is obtained by determining the parameter $\hat{c} = 1.41 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.11$ and integrating the $\mathcal{O}(p^6)$ chiral spectrum. A model independent value for the branching ratio is also obtained $(8.77 \pm 0.87 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-7}$ for kinematic range $(m_{\gamma\gamma}/m_K)^2 > 0.2$. NODE=S010R12;LINKAGE=C

[5] ARTAMONOV 05 limit assumes ChPT with $\hat{c}$= 1.8 with unitarity corrections. With $\hat{c}$= 1.6 and no unitarity corrections they obtain < 2.3×10^{-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. NODE=S010R12;LINKAGE=AR

$\Gamma(\pi^+ 3\gamma)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{28}/Γ

NODE=S010R36
NODE=S010R36
NODE=S010R36

Values given here assume a phase space pion energy spectrum.

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<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

$\Gamma(\pi^+ e^+ e^- \gamma)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{29}/Γ

NODE=S010R77
NODE=S010R77

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
1.19±0.12±0.04	113	[1] BATLEY	08	NA48	$m_{ee\gamma}$ > 260 MeV

[1] BATLEY 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 $m_{ee\gamma} < 260$ MeV, it obtains the inclusive $B(K^+ \to \pi^+ e^+ e^- \gamma) = (1.29 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.03) \times 10^{-8}$, where the first error is the combined statistical and systematic errors and the second error is from the uncertainty in $\hat{c}$.

NODE=S010R77;LINKAGE=BA

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

NODE=S010425

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \nu \bar{\nu})/\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e)$ Γ_{30}/Γ_1

NODE=S010R56
NODE=S010R56

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

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu \bar{\nu})/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{31}/Γ

NODE=S010R41
NODE=S010R41

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
$<1.0 \times 10^{-6}$	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL	21	NA62	+
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<2.4 \times 10^{-6}$	90	[2] ARTAMONOV	16	B949	+
$<6.0 \times 10^{-6}$	90	[3] PANG	73	CNTR	+

[1] CORTINA-GIL 21 assumes Standard Model μ spectrum. The search is performed in the reconstructed missing mass interval $m_{miss} > 316$ MeV/c^2.

NODE=S010R41;LINKAGE=B

[2] ARTAMONOV 16 assumes Standard model μ spectrum. The search is performed in the muon momentum region between 130 and 175 MeV/c.

NODE=S010R41;LINKAGE=A

[3] PANG 73 assumes μ spectrum from ν-ν interaction of BARDIN 70.

NODE=S010R41;LINKAGE=P

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

NODE=S010R53
NODE=S010R53

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
2.48± 0.14±0.14	410	POBLAGUEV	02	B865	+	m_{ee} >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

OCCUR=2

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

NODE=S010R50
NODE=S010R50

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
7.06± 0.16±0.26	2.7k	POBLAGUEV	02	B865	+	m_{ee} >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

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{34}/Γ

NODE=S010R72
NODE=S010R72

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

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \mu^+ \mu^-)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{35}/Γ

NODE=S010R67
NODE=S010R67

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
<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

NODE=S010430

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+e^-\overline{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{36}/Γ

NODE=S010R8

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

NODE=S010R8

NODE=S010R8

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
• • • 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	+

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+e^-\overline{\nu}_e)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-e^+\nu_e)$ Γ_{36}/Γ_{7}

NODE=S010R37

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

NODE=S010R37

NODE=S010R37

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
< 3	90	3	[1] BLOCH	76	SPEC
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<130.	95	0	BOURQUIN	71	ASPK

[1] BLOCH 76 quotes 3.6×10^{-4} at CL = 95%, we convert.

NODE=S010R37;LINKAGE=B

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^+\mu^-\overline{\nu}_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{37}/Γ

NODE=S010R10

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

NODE=S010R10

NODE=S010R10

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_{38}/Γ

NODE=S010R15

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

NODE=S010R15

NODE=S010R15

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
3.00±0.09 OUR AVERAGE					
3.11±0.04±0.12	7253	[1] BATLEY	09	NA48	±
2.94±0.05±0.14	10300	[2] APPEL	99	SPEC	+
2.75±0.23±0.13	500	[3] ALLIEGRO	92	SPEC	+
2.7 ±0.5	41	[4] BLOCH	75	SPEC	+

[1] Value 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.

NODE=S010R15;LINKAGE=BA

[2] APPEL 99 establishes vector nature of this decay and determines form factor $f(Z) = f_0 (1 + \delta Z)$, $Z = M^2_{ee}/m^2_K$, $\delta = 2.14 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.15$. Also reports constraints on scalar and tensor interactions: $|f_S| < 6.6 \times 10^{-5}$, $|f_T| < 3.7 \times 10^{-4}$ at 90% C.L.

NODE=S010R15;LINKAGE=AP

[3] ALLIEGRO 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.

NODE=S010R15;LINKAGE=A

[4] BLOCH 75 assumes a vector interaction.

NODE=S010R15;LINKAGE=B

$\Gamma(\pi^+\mu^+\mu^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{39}/Γ

NODE=S010R16

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

NODE=S010R16

NODE=S010R16

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
9.17±0.14 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.8.							
9.15±0.06±0.05		28k	[1] CORTINA-GIL	22A	NA62		2017–18 data
9.62±0.21±0.13		3120	[2] BATLEY	11A	NA48	±	2003–04 data
9.8 ±1.0 ±0.5		110	[3] PARK	02	HYCP	±	OCCUR=2
9.22±0.60±0.49		402	[4] MA	00	B865	+	OCCUR=2
5.0 ±0.4 ±0.9		207	[5] 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	−	OCCUR=3
<23	90		ATIYA	89	B787	+	

[1] CORTINA-GIL 22A also studies the form factor $f(z)$ dependence of the decay, described via single photon exchange: assuming a linear form factor including π-π rescattering, $W_{\pi\pi}$, as in DAMBROSIO 98A, finding $f(z) = G_F\ m^2_K\ (a_+ + b_+\ z) + W_{\pi\pi}(z)$, $a_+ = -0.575 \pm 0.013$, $b_+ = -0.722 \pm 0.043$.

NODE=S010R16;LINKAGE=B

[2] 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 $f(z) = G_F\ m^2_K\ (a_+ + b_+\ z) + W_{\pi\pi}(z)$, $a_+ = -0.575 \pm 0.039$, $b_+ = -0.813 \pm 0.145$.

NODE=S010R16;LINKAGE=BA

[3] PARK 02 "±" result comes from combining $K^+ \to \pi^+\mu^+\mu^-$ and $K^- \to \pi^-\mu^+\mu^-$, assuming CP is conserved. NODE=S010R16;LINKAGE=PK

[4] MA 00 establishes vector nature of this decay and determines form factor $f(z) = f_0\ (1 + \delta\ z)$, $z = (M_{\mu\mu}/m_K)^2$, $\delta = 2.45^{+1.30}_{-0.95}$. NODE=S010R16;LINKAGE=AP

[5] 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. NODE=S010R16;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^+ e^+ e^- e^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{40}/Γ

NODE=S010R05
NODE=S010R05

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
$<1.4 \times 10^{-8}$	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL 23B	NA62	+

[1] Quoted limit is obtained using data collected from 2017 to 2018. CORTINA-GIL 23B also reports upper limits at 90% C.L. at the level of 10^{-9} for the branching ratios of two prompt decay chains involving pair-production of hidden-sector mediators: $K^+ \to \pi^+ a a$, $a \to e^+ e^-$ and $K^+ \to \pi^+ S$, $S \to X X$, $X \to e^+ e^-$. NODE=S010R05;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^+ \nu\bar{\nu})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{41}/Γ

NODE=S010R32
NODE=S010R32

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.

NODE=S010R32

VALUE (units 10^{-10})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.33 ± 0.30 OUR AVERAGE						NEW
[$(1.14^{+0.40}_{-0.33}) \times 10^{-10}$ OUR 2025 AVERAGE]						
$1.30^{+0.33}_{-0.30}$		51	[1] CORTINA-GIL 25	NA62	+	
$1.73^{+1.15}_{-1.05}$		7	[2] 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. • • •						
$1.06^{+0.41}_{-0.35}$		20	[3] CORTINA-GIL 21B	NA62	+	
$0.48^{+0.72}_{-0.48}$			[4] CORTINA-GIL 20C	NA62	+	
$<$ 11	90	1	[5] CORTINA-GIL 19B	NA62	+	decay-in-flight
$7.89^{+9.26}_{-5.10}$		3	[6] ARTAMONOV 08	B949	+	$140<P_\pi<199$ MeV
$<$ 22	90	1	[7] ADLER 04	B787	+	$211<P_\pi<229$ MeV
$<$ 27	90		ADLER 04	B787	+	Scalar
$<$ 18	90		ADLER 04	B787	+	Tensor
$1.47^{+1.30}_{-0.89}$		3	[8] ANISIMOVSK..04	B949	+	$211<P_\pi<229$ MeV
$1.57^{+1.75}_{-0.82}$		2	ADLER 02	B787	+	$P_\pi>211$ MeV/c
$<$ 42	90	1	ADLER 02C	B787	+	$140<P_\pi<195$ MeV
$<$ 47	90		[9] ADLER 02C	B787	+	Scalar
$<$ 25	90		[9] ADLER 02C	B787	+	Tensor
$1.5\ ^{+3.4}_{-1.2}$		1	ADLER 00	B787		In ADLER 02
$4.2\ ^{+9.7}_{-3.5}$		1	ADLER 97	B787		
$<$ 24	90		ADLER 96	B787		
$<$ 75	90		ATIYA 93	B787	+	$T(\pi)$ 115–127 MeV
$<$ 52	90		[10] ATIYA 93	B787	+	
$<$ 170	90	0	ATIYA 93B	B787	+	$T(\pi)$ 60–100 MeV
$<$ 340	90		ATIYA 90	B787	+	
$<$1400	90		ASANO 81B	CNTR	+	$T(\pi)$ 116–127 MeV

[1] CORTINA-GIL 25 uses data collected from 2016 to 2022 and observed 51 signal candidates with an expected background of 18^{+3}_{-2} events. The measured $B(K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu})$ has a signal significance of more than 5σ. Supersedes CORTINA-GIL 21B. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=G

[2] Value obtained combining ANISIMOVSKY 04, ADLER 04, and the present ARTAMONOV 08 results. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=AR

[3] CORTINA-GIL 21B analysis of the NA62 data taken in 2016–2018 observed 20 candidate events with an expected background of 7 events. The achieved single event sensitivity is $(0.839 \pm 0.054) \times 10^{-11}$. The quoted branching ratio includes result from CORTINA-GIL 20C which observed two candidate events. This provides evidence for the very rare $K^+ \to \pi^+\nu\bar{\nu}$ decay, observed with a significance of 3.4 σ. Search for a feebly interacting scalar or pseudo-scalar particle X in the decay $K^+ \to \pi^+ X$ was performed and an upper limit from $< 3 \times 10^{-11}$ to $< 6 \times 10^{-11}$ at the 90% C.L. was set for an invisible particle with a mass of 0–110 MeV/c^2 and $< 1 \times 10^{-11}$ for mass of 160–260 MeV/c^2. Superseded by CORTINA-GIL 25. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=F

[4] CORTINA-GIL 20C analysis of the NA62 data taken in 2017 observed two candidate events with an expected background of 1.5 events. The achieved single event sensitivity is $(0.389 \pm 0.024) \times 10^{-10}$. The quoted branching ratio includes result from CORTINA-GIL 19B which observed one candidate event. The corresponding upper limit $B(K^+ \to \pi^+ \nu\overline{\nu}) < 1.78 \times 10^{-10}$ at 90% C.L. Superseded by CORTINA-GIL 21B. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=E

[5] Based on a sample of 1.21×10^{11} K^+ decays collected in 2016. One signal candidate is observed while the expected background is 0.152 events. The single-event-sensitivity is estimated to be 3.15×10^{-10}. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=B

[6] 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. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=AT

[7] 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. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=AD

[8] 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. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=AN

[9] Superseded by ADLER 04. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=AL

[10] Combining ATIYA 93 and ATIYA 93B results. Superseded by ADLER 96. NODE=S010R32;LINKAGE=A3

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^0\nu\overline{\nu})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{42}/Γ

NODE=S010R74

Test for $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current. Allowed by higher-order electroweak interactions. NODE=S010R74

NODE=S010R74

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
<4.3	90	[1] ADLER	01	SPEC

[1] Search region defined by 90 MeV/c<P_{π^+} <188 MeV/c and 135 MeV<E_{π^0} <180 MeV. NODE=S010R74;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010R02

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
<8.1 × 10^{-11}	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL	23	NA62

NODE=S010R02

[1] Performed using the dataset collected by the NA62 experiment at CERN from 2016 to 2018. NODE=S010R02;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\mu^-\nu e^+ e^+)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^- e^+\nu_e)$ Γ_{43}/Γ_7

NODE=S010R52

Test of lepton family number conservation. NODE=S010R52

NODE=S010R52

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
<0.5	90	0	[1] DIAMANT-...	76	SPEC	+

[1] DIAMANT-BERGER 76 quotes this result times our 1975 $\pi^+\pi^- e\nu$ BR ratio. NODE=S010R52;LINKAGE=D

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

NODE=S010R57

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation. NODE=S010R57

NODE=S010R57

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.004	90	0	[1] 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		[1] COOPER	82	HLBC	Wideband ν beam

[1] 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. NODE=S010R57;LINKAGE=L

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

NODE=S010R49

Test of lepton family number conservation. NODE=S010R49

NODE=S010R49

VALUE (units 10^{-10})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
<0.13	90	[1] 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	+

OCCUR=2

OCCUR=2

[1] 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. NODE=S010R49;LINKAGE=SH

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^+\mu^+ e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{46}/Γ

NODE=S010R09

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
<5.0 × 10^{-10}	90	[1] ASHRAF	24	NA62	+

NODE=S010R09

[1] ASHRAF 24 performed the search using a dataset collected by the NA62 experiment from 2016 to 2018. NODE=S010R09;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^+\mu^-e^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{47}/Γ

NODE=S010R39

Test of lepton family number conservation.

NODE=S010R39

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
$< 6.6 \times 10^{-11}$	90	ALIBERTI	21	NA62	+

NODE=S010R39

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

$< 5.2 \times 10^{-10}$	90	APPEL	00B	B865	+
$<70 \times 10^{-10}$	90	[1] DIAMANT-...	76	SPEC	+

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

NODE=S010R39;LINKAGE=X

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^+\mu^-e^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{48}/Γ

NODE=S010R08

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
$<3.1 \times 10^{-10}$	90	[1] ASHRAF	24	NA62	+

NODE=S010R08

[1] ASHRAF 24 performed the search using a dataset collected by the NA62 experiment from 2016 to 2018.

NODE=S010R08;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^-\mu^+e^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{49}/Γ

NODE=S010R69

Test of total lepton number conservation.

NODE=S010R69

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
$< 4.2 \times 10^{-11}$	90	ALIBERTI	21	NA62	+

NODE=S010R69

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

$< 5.0 \times 10^{-10}$	90	APPEL	00B	B865	+
$<70 \times 10^{-10}$	90	[1] DIAMANT-...	76	SPEC	+

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

NODE=S010R69;LINKAGE=X

$\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^-\mu^+e^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{50}/Γ

NODE=S010R07

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
$<2.9 \times 10^{-10}$	90	[1] ASHRAF	24	NA62	+

NODE=S010R07

[1] ASHRAF 24 performed the search using a dataset collected by the NA62 experiment from 2016 to 2018.

NODE=S010R07;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^-e^+e^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{51}/Γ

NODE=S010R31

Test of total lepton number conservation.

NODE=S010R31

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$<5.3 \times 10^{-11}$	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL	22	NA62	+	decay-in-flight

NODE=S010R31

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

$<2.2 \times 10^{-10}$	90	[2] CORTINA-GIL	19A	NA62	+	decay-in-flight
$<6.4 \times 10^{-10}$	90	APPEL	00B	B865	+	
$<9.2 \times 10^{-9}$	90	DIAMANT-...	76	SPEC	+	
$<1.5 \times 10^{-5}$		CHANG	68	HBC	−	

[1] CORTINA-GIL 22 uses the complete dataset collected by the NA62 experiment at CERN from 2016 to 2018. Supersedes CORTINA-GIL 19A.

NODE=S010R31;LINKAGE=B

[2] CORTINA-GIL 19A results are obtained with 2017 data. Superseded by CORTINA-GIL 22

NODE=S010R31;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^-\mu^+\mu^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{52}/Γ

NODE=S010R70

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

NODE=S010R70

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$<4.2 \times 10^{-11}$	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL	19A	NA62	+	decay-in-flight

NODE=S010R70

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

$<8.6 \times 10^{-11}$	90	[2] BATLEY	17	NA48	±
$<1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BATLEY	11A	NA48	±
$<3.0 \times 10^{-9}$	90	APPEL	00B	B865	+
$<1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	[3] LITTENBERG	92	HBC	

[1] CORTINA-GIL 19A results are obtained with 2017 data.

NODE=S010R70;LINKAGE=E

[2] BATLEY 17 result is based on data taken in 2003 to 2004. Limits for two-body resonance X in $K^\pm \to \pi\mu\mu$ decays are also reported.

NODE=S010R70;LINKAGE=C

[3] LITTENBERG 92 is from retroactive data analysis of CHANG 68 bubble chamber data.

NODE=S010R70;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\pi^-\pi^0e^+e^+)/\Gamma_{total}$ Γ_{53}/Γ

NODE=S010R01

Test of total lepton number conservation.

NODE=S010R01

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$<8.5 \times 10^{-10}$	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL	22	NA62	+	decay-in-flight

NODE=S010R01

[1] CORTINA-GIL 22 uses the complete dataset collected by the NA62 experiment at CERN from 2016 to 2018.

NODE=S010R01;LINKAGE=A

$\Gamma(\mu^+\overline{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{54}/Γ

NODE=S010R58

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

NODE=S010R58
NODE=S010R58

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<3.3	90	[1] COOPER	82	HLBC	Wideband ν beam

[1] COOPER 82 limit on $\overline{\nu}_e$ observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton number violation in the absence of mixing.

NODE=S010R58;LINKAGE=L

$\Gamma(\pi^0 e^+\overline{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{55}/Γ

NODE=S010R59

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

NODE=S010R59
NODE=S010R59

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.003	90	[1] COOPER	82	HLBC	Wideband ν beam

[1] COOPER 82 limit on $\overline{\nu}_e$ observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton number violation in the absence of mixing.

NODE=S010R59;LINKAGE=L

$\Gamma(\pi^+\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{56}/Γ

NODE=S010R34

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.

NODE=S010R34

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
< 2.3×10^{-9}	90	ARTAMONOV	05	B949	+
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$< 360 \times 10^{-9}$	90	ADLER	02B	B787	+
$<1400 \times 10^{-9}$	90	ASANO	82	CNTR	+
$<4000 \times 10^{-9}$	90	[1] KLEMS	71	OSPK	+

[1] Test of model of Selleri, Nuovo Cimento **60A** 291 (1969).

NODE=S010R34;LINKAGE=K

CP VIOLATION TESTS IN $K^\pm$ DECAYS

NODE=S010206

$\Delta = (\Gamma(K^+) - \Gamma(K^-)) \,/\, (\Gamma(K^+) + \Gamma(K^-))$

NODE=S010206

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \mu^\pm\nu_\mu)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010D1
NODE=S010D1

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
−0.27±0.21	FORD	67	CNTR

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010D4
NODE=S010D4

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
0.4±0.6	HERZO	69	OSPK

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \pi^\pm e^+e^-)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010CPE
NODE=S010CPE

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
−2.2±1.5±0.6	[1] BATLEY	09	NA48

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

NODE=S010CPE;LINKAGE=BA

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\mu^+\mu^-)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010CP
NODE=S010CP

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
0.010±0.023 OUR AVERAGE			
0.011±0.023	[1] BATLEY	11A	NA48
−0.02 ±0.11 ±0.04	PARK	02	HYCP

[1] This corresponds to the asymmetry upper limit of $< 2.9\times10^{-2}$ at 90% CL.

NODE=S010CP;LINKAGE=BA

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\gamma)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010CPG
NODE=S010CPG

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.0± 1.2 OUR AVERAGE						
0.0± 1.0±0.6	1M	[1] BATLEY	10A	NA48		
4 ±29	2461	SMITH	76	WIRE	±	E_π 55–90 MeV
5 ±20	4000	ABRAMS	73B	ASPK	±	E_π 51–100 MeV

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

NODE=S010CPG;LINKAGE=BA

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010D2
NODE=S010D2

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.04±0.06		[1] FORD	70	ASPK	

OCCUR=2

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

−0.01±0.08		[2] SMITH	73	ASPK	±
0.05±0.07	3.2M	[1] FORD	70	ASPK	
−0.25±0.45		FLETCHER	67	OSPK	
−0.02±0.11		[1] FORD	67	CNTR	

[1] First FORD 70 value is second FORD 70 combined with FORD 67. NODE=S010D2;LINKAGE=F
[2] SMITH 73 value of $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$ rate difference is derived from SMITH 73 value of $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm 2\pi^0$ rate difference. NODE=S010D2;LINKAGE=S

$\Delta(K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0)$ RATE DIFFERENCE/SUM

NODE=S010D3
NODE=S010D3

VALUE (%)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−0.02±0.28 OUR AVERAGE					
0.04±0.29		SMITH	73	ASPK	±
−0.6 ±0.9	1802	HERZO	69	OSPK	

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

NODE=S010280

P_T in $K^+ \to \pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$

NODE=S010PTM
NODE=S010PTM

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

NODE=S010PTM

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−1.7±2.3±1.1		[1] ABE	04F	K246	+

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

−4.2±4.9±0.9	3.9M	ABE	99S	K246	+

[1] 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. NODE=S010PTM;LINKAGE=AB

P_T in $K^+ \to \mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma$

NODE=S010PT
NODE=S010PT

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

NODE=S010PT

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−0.64±1.85±0.10	114k	[1] ANISIMOVSK...03		K246	+

[1] Muons stopped and polarization measured from decay to positrons. NODE=S010PT;LINKAGE=AN

Im(ξ) in $K^+ \to \pi^0\mu^+\nu_\mu$ DECAY (from transverse μ pol.)

NODE=S010IXI
NODE=S010IXI

Test of T reversal invariance.

NODE=S010IXI

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
−0.006 ±0.008 OUR AVERAGE						
−0.0053±0.0071±0.0036		[1] ABE	04F	K246	+	
−0.016 ±0.025	20M	CAMPBELL	81	CNTR	+	Pol.

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

−0.013 ±0.016 ±0.003	3.9M	ABE	99S	CNTR	+	p_T K^+ at rest

[1] Includes three sets of data: 96-97 (ABE 99S), 98, and 99-00 totaling about three times the ABE 99S data sample. Corresponds to Im(ξ) < 0.016 at 90% CL. NODE=S010IXI;LINKAGE=AB

NODE=S010254

DALITZ PLOT PARAMETERS FOR $K \to 3\pi$ DECAYS

Revised 1999 by T.G. Trippe (LBNL).

The Dalitz plot distribution for $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^\pm\pi^\mp$, $K^\pm \to \pi^0\pi^0\pi^\pm$, and $K_L^0 \to \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$ can be parameterized by a series

expansion such as that introduced by Weinberg [1]. We use the form

$$\left|M\right|^2 \propto 1 + g\frac{(s_3 - s_0)}{m^2_{\pi^+}} + h\left[\frac{s_3 - s_0}{m^2_{\pi^+}}\right]^2 + j\ \frac{(s_2 - s_1)}{m^2_{\pi^+}} + k\left[\frac{s_2 - s_1}{m^2_{\pi^+}}\right]^2 + f\ \frac{(s_2 - s_1)}{m^2_{\pi^+}}\frac{(s_3 - s_0)}{m^2_{\pi^+}} + \cdots\ , \quad (1)$$

where $m^2_{\pi^+}$ has been introduced to make the coefficients g, h, j, and k dimensionless, and

$$s_i = (P_K - P_i)^2 = (m_K - m_i)^2 - 2m_K T_i\ ,\ i = 1, 2, 3,$$
$$s_0 = \frac{1}{3}\sum_i s_i = \frac{1}{3}(m^2_K + m^2_1 + m^2_2 + m^2_3)\quad .$$

Here the P_i are four-vectors, m_i and T_i are the mass and kinetic energy of the i^{th} pion, and the index 3 is used for the odd pion.

The coefficient g is a measure of the slope in the variable s_3 (or T_3) of the Dalitz plot, while h and k measure the quadratic dependence on s_3 and $(s_2 - s_1)$, respectively. The coefficient j is related to the asymmetry of the plot and must be zero if CP invariance holds. Note also that if CP is good, g, h, and k must be the same for $K^+ \to \pi^+\pi^+\pi^-$ as for $K^- \to \pi^-\pi^-\pi^+$.

Since different experiments use different forms for $\left|M\right|^2$, in order to compare the experiments we have converted to g, h, j, and k whatever coefficients have been measured. Where such conversions have been done, the measured coefficient a_y, a_t, a_u, or a_v is given in the comment at the right. For definitions of these coefficients, details of this conversion, and discussion of the data, see the April 1982 version of this note [2].

References

1. S. Weinberg, Phys. Rev. Lett. **4**, 87 (1960).
2. Particle Data Group, Phys. Lett. **111B**, 69 (1982).

ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF $K^\pm$ DALITZ PLOT

NODE=S010255

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

NODE=S010255

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

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

NODE=S010GT

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 $K \to 3\pi$ 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).

NODE=S010GT

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
−0.21134±0.00017	471M	[1] BATLEY	07B	NA48	±	

NODE=S010GT

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

−0.2221	±0.0065	225k		DEVAUX	77	SPEC	+	a_y=.2814±.0082
−0.199	±0.008	81k	[2]	LUCAS	73	HBC	−	a_y=0.252±0.011
−0.2157	±0.0028	750k		FORD	72	ASPK	+	a_y=.2734±.0035
−0.2186	±0.0028	750k		FORD	72	ASPK	−	a_y=.2770±.0035
−0.200	±0.009	39819	[3]	HOFFMASTER	72	HLBC	+	
−0.196	±0.012	17898	[4]	GRAUMAN	70	HLBC	+	a_y=0.228±0.030
−0.193	±0.010	50919		MAST	69	HBC	−	a_y=0.244±0.013
−0.218	±0.016	9994	[5]	BUTLER	68	HBC	+	a_y=0.277±0.020
−0.190	±0.023	5778	[5,6]	MOSCOSO	68	HBC	−	a_y=0.242±0.029
−0.22	±0.024	5428	[5,6]	ZINCHENKO	67	HBC	+	a_y=0.28 ± 0.03
−0.220	±0.035	1347	[7]	FERRO-LUZZI	61	HBC	−	a_y=0.28 ± 0.045

[1] Final state strong interaction and radiative corrections not included in the fit. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=BA
[2] Quadratic dependence is required by K^0_L experiments. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=Q
[3] HOFFMASTER 72 includes GRAUMAN 70 data. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=H
[4] Emulsion data added — all events included by HOFFMASTER 72. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=G
[5] Experiments with large errors not included in average. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=L
[6] Also includes DBC events. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=Z
[7] No radiative corrections included. NODE=S010GT;LINKAGE=F

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$ NODE=S010HT

NODE=S010HT

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
1.848±0.040	471M	[1] BATLEY	07B	NA48	±

• • • 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	−

OCCUR=2

[1] Final state strong interaction and radiative corrections not included in the fit. NODE=S010HT;LINKAGE=BA

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT k FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$ NODE=S010KT

NODE=S010KT

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
= 4.63± 0.14	471M	[1] BATLEY	07B	NA48	±

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

−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	HOFFMASTER	72	HLBC	+
−14	±12	50919	MAST	69	HBC	−

OCCUR=2

[1] Final state strong interaction and radiative corrections not included in the fit. NODE=S010KT;LINKAGE=BA

$(g_+ - g_-) / (g_+ + g_-)$ FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^+\pi^-$ NODE=S010DG

NODE=S010DG

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

NODE=S010DG

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
− 1.5± 1.5±1.6	3.1G	[1] BATLEY	07E	NA48

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

1.7±	2.1±2.0	1.7G	[2] BATLEY	06	NA48
−70.0	±53	3.2M	FORD	70	ASPK

[1] 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. NODE=S010DG;LINKAGE=BT
[2] This measurement neglects any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters h or k. NODE=S010DG;LINKAGE=BA

LINEAR COEFFICIENT g FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0$ NODE=S010GTP

NODE=S010GTP

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

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.626 ±0.007 OUR AVERAGE						
0.6259±0.0043±0.0093	493k	AKOPDZHAN.	05B	TNF	±	
0.627 ±0.004 ±0.010	252k	[1,2] AJINENKO	03B	ISTR	−	

NODE=S010GTP

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

0.736	±0.014 ±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

[1] Measured using in-flight decays of the 25 GeV negative secondary beam. NODE=S010GTP;LINKAGE=AI

[2] They form new world averages $g_- = (0.617 \pm 0.018)$ and $g_+ = (0.684 \pm 0.033)$ which give $\Delta g_{T'} = 0.051 \pm 0.028$. NODE=S010GTP;LINKAGE=AJ

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT h FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0$ NODE=S010HTP

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.052 ±0.008 OUR AVERAGE						
0.0551±0.0044±0.0086	493k	AKOPDZHAN..05B		TNF	±	
0.046 ±0.004 ±0.012	252k	[1] 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

[1] Measured using in-flight decays of the 25 GeV negative secondary beam. NODE=S010HTP;LINKAGE=AJ

QUADRATIC COEFFICIENT k FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0$ NODE=S010KTP

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
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	[1] 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	+

[1] Measured using in-flight decays of the 25 GeV negative secondary beam. NODE=S010KTP;LINKAGE=AJ

$(g_+ - g_-) / (g_+ + g_-)$ FOR $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0$ NODE=S010DG0

A nonzero value for this quantity indicates *CP* violation. NODE=S010DG0

VALUE (units 10^{-4})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	NODE=S010DG0
1.8± 1.8 OUR AVERAGE					
1.8± 1.7±0.6	91.3M	[1] BATLEY	07E	NA48	
2 ±18 ±5	619k	[2] AKOPDZHAN..05		TNF	

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

1.8± 2.2±1.3	47M	[3] BATLEY	06A	NA48	

[1] 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. NODE=S010DG0;LINKAGE=BT

[2] Asymmetry obtained assuming that $g_+ + g_- = 2\times0.652$ (PDG 02) and that asymmetries in h and k are zero. NODE=S010DG0;LINKAGE=AK

[3] Linear and quadratic slopes from PDG 04 are used. Any possible charge asymmetries in higher order slope parameters h or k are neglected. NODE=S010DG0;LINKAGE=BA

ALTERNATIVE PARAMETRIZATIONS OF $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0$ DALITZ PLOT NODE=S010257

NODE=S010257

The following functional form for the matrix element suggested by $\pi\pi$ rescattering in $K^+ \to \pi^+ "\pi^+\pi^-" \to \pi^+\pi^0\pi^0$ 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 $K^\pm \to \pi^\pm\pi^0\pi^0$

NODE=S010G0
NODE=S010G0

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.6525±0.0009±0.0033	60M	[1] BATLEY	09A	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.645 ±0.004 ±0.009	23M	[2] BATLEY	06B	NA48	±

[1] This fit is obtained with the CABIBBO 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m^2_{2\pi^0} < 0.104244$ 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. NODE=S010G0;LINKAGE=BT

[2] 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 GeV^2 $< m^2_{2\pi^0} <$ 0.097 GeV^2, assuming $k = 0$ (no term proportional to $(s_2 - s_1)^2$) and excluding the kinematic region around the cusp ($m^2_{2\pi^0} = (2m_{\pi^+})^2 \pm 0.000525$ GeV^2). Also π-π phase shifts a_0 and a_2 are measured: $(a_0 - a_2)m_{\pi^+} = 0.268 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.013$(external) and $a_2\ m_{\pi^+} = -0.041 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.014$. NODE=S010G0;LINKAGE=BA

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

NODE=S010HP
NODE=S010HP

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−0.0433±0.0008±0.0026	60M	[1] BATLEY	09A	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
−0.047 ±0.012 ±0.011	23M	[2] BATLEY	06B	NA48	±

[1] This fit is obtained with the CABIBBO 05 matrix element in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m^2_{2\pi^0} < 0.104244$ 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. NODE=S010HP;LINKAGE=BT

[2] 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 GeV^2 $< m^2_{2\pi^0} <$ 0.097 GeV^2, assuming $k = 0$ (no term proportional to $(s_2 - s_1)^2$) and excluding the kinematic region around the cusp ($m^2_{2\pi^0} = (2m_{\pi^+})^2 \pm 0.000525$ GeV^2). Also π-π phase shifts a_0 and a_2 are measured: $(a_0 - a_2)m_{\pi^+} = 0.268 \pm 0.010 \pm 0.004 \pm 0.013$(external) and $a_2\ m_{\pi^+} = -0.041 \pm 0.022 \pm 0.014$. NODE=S010HP;LINKAGE=BA

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

NODE=S010K0F
NODE=S010K0F

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.0095±0.00017±0.00048	60M	[1] BATLEY	09A	NA48	±

[1] Assumed $a_2\ m_{\pi^+} = -0.0044$ in the fit. NODE=S010K0F;LINKAGE=BT

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

NODE=S010GBB
NODE=S010GBB

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.6219±0.0009±0.0033	60M	[1] BATLEY	09A	NA48	±

[1] This fit is obtained using parametrizations of COLANGELO 06A and BISSEGGER 09 in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m^2_{2\pi^0} < 0.104244$ 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. NODE=S010GBB;LINKAGE=BT

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

NODE=S010HBB
NODE=S010HBB

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−0.0520±0.0009±0.0026	60M	[1] BATLEY	09A	NA48	±

[1] This fit is obtained using parametrizations of COLANGELO 06A and BISSEGGER 09 in the $2\pi^0$ invariant mass squared range $0.074094 < m^2_{2\pi^0} < 0.104244$ 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. NODE=S010HBB;LINKAGE=BT

$K^{\pm}_{\ell 3}$ FORM FACTORS

NODE=S010260

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

NODE=S010260

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

f_S and f_T refer to the scalar and tensor term.

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

t = momentum transfer to the π.

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

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

For quadratic expansion

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

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

NA48/2 and OKA quadratic expansion coefficients are converted with
$\lambda'_+{}^{PDG} = \lambda'_+{}^{NA48/2}$ and $\lambda''_+{}^{PDG} = 2\,\lambda''_+{}^{NA48/2}$
$\lambda'_+{}^{PDG} = (\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}})^2\,\lambda'_+{}^{OKA}$ and
$\lambda''_+{}^{PDG} = 2\,(\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}})^4\,\lambda''_+{}^{OKA}$

OKA linear expansion coefficients are converted with
$\lambda_+{}^{PDG} = (\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}})^2\,\lambda_+{}^{OKA}$ and $\lambda_0{}^{PDG} = (\frac{m_{\pi^+}}{m_{\pi^0}})^2\,\lambda_0{}^{OKA}$

The pole parametrization is

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

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

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 = $K^{\pm}_{\mu 3}/K^{\pm}_{e3}$ branching ratio analysis.

E = positron or electron spectrum analysis.

RC = radiative corrections.

For previous λ'_+ and λ''_+ parametrizations used by NA48 (e.g. LAI 07A) and ISTRA (e.g. YUSHCHENKO 04B) see PDG 18.

λ_+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_+ IN $K^{\pm}_{e3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010L+E

NODE=S010L+E

These results are for a linear expansion only. See the next section for fits including a quadratic term. For radiative correction of the $K^{\pm}_{e3}$ Dalitz plot, see GINSBERG 67, BECHERRAWY 70, CIRIGLIANO 02, CIRIGLIANO 04, and ANDRE 07. Results labeled OUR FIT are discussed in the review "$K^{\pm}_{\ell 3}$ and $K^0_{\ell 3}$ Form Factors" above. For earlier, lower statistics results, see the 2004 edition of this review, Physics Letters **B592** 1 (2004).

NODE=S010L+E

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	*EVTS*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*CHG*	*COMMENT*
2.959±0.025 OUR FIT Assuming μ-e universality						
2.956±0.025 OUR AVERAGE						
2.95 ±0.022±0.018	5.25M	YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+	
3.044±0.083±0.074	1.1M	AKOPDZANOV	09	TNF	±	
2.966±0.050±0.034	919k	[1] YUSHCHENKO	04B	ISTR	−	DP
2.78 ±0.26 ±0.30	41k	SHIMIZU	00	SPEC	+	DP
2.84 ±0.27 ±0.20	32k	[2] AKIMENKO	91	SPEC		PI, no RC
2.9 ±0.4	62k	[3] 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	[1,4] AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	−	DP
2.93 ±0.15 ±0.2	130k	[4] AJINENKO	02	SPEC		DP

[1] Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

NODE=S010L+E;LINKAGE=SC

[2] AKIMENKO 91 state that radiative corrections would raise λ_+ by 0.0013.

NODE=S010L+E;LINKAGE=D

[3] BOLOTOV 88 state radiative corrections of GINSBERG 67 would raise λ_+ by 0.002.

NODE=S010L+E;LINKAGE=C

[4] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

NODE=S010L+E;LINKAGE=AJ

λ_+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_+ IN $K^\pm_{\mu3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010L+M

Results labeled OUR FIT are discussed in the review "$K^\pm_{\ell3}$ and $K^0_{\ell3}$ Form Factors" above. For earlier, lower statistics results, see the 2004 edition of this review, Physics Letters **B592** 1 (2004).

NODE=S010L+M

NODE=S010L+M

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
2.959±0.025 OUR FIT		Assuming μ-e universality				
3.09 ±0.25 OUR FIT		Error includes scale factor of 1.5. Not assuming μ-e universality				
2.96 ±0.14 ±0.10	540k	[1] YUSHCHENKO	04	ISTR	−	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
3.21 ±0.45	112k	[2] AJINENKO	03	ISTR	−	DP

[1] Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

NODE=S010L+M;LINKAGE=SC

[2] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04.

NODE=S010L+M;LINKAGE=AJ

λ_0 (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_0 IN $K^\pm_{\mu3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010L0

Results labeled OUR FIT are discussed in the review "$K^\pm_{\ell3}$ and $K^0_{\ell3}$ Form Factors" above. For earlier, lower statistics results, see the 2004 edition of this review, Physics Letters **B592** 1 (2004).

NODE=S010L0

NODE=S010L0

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	$d\lambda_0/d\lambda_+$	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
1.76 ±0.25 OUR FIT			Error includes scale factor of 2.7. Assuming μ-e universality				
1.73 ±0.27 OUR FIT			Error includes scale factor of 2.6. Not assuming μ-e universality				
1.420±0.114±0.107		2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±	
1.96 ±0.12 ±0.06	−0.348	540k	[2] YUSHCHENKO	04	ISTR	−	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •							
2.09 ±0.45	−0.46	112k	[3] AJINENKO	03	ISTR	−	DP
1.9 ±0.64		24k	[4] HORIE	01	SPEC	+	BR
1.9 ±1.0	+0.03	55k	[5] HEINTZE	77	SPEC	+	BR

OCCUR=2

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. Obtained from a fit with a quadratic vector form factor. Correlation coefficient with linear slope is 0.511, with quadratic slope is −0.513. χ^2/NDF = 409.9/381. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(14.47 \pm 0.63 \pm 1.17) \times 10^{-3}$.

NODE=S010L0;LINKAGE=E

[2] Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

NODE=S010L0;LINKAGE=SC

[3] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04.

NODE=S010L0;LINKAGE=AJ

[4] HORIE 01 assumes μ-e universality in $K^+_{\ell3}$ decay and uses SHIMIZU 00 value λ=0.0278± 0.0040 from $K^\pm_{e3}$ decay.

NODE=S010L0;LINKAGE=HK

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

NODE=S010L0;LINKAGE=H

λ'_+ (LINEAR $K^\pm_{e3}$ FORM FACTOR FROM QUADRATIC FIT)

NODE=S010LPE

NODE=S010LPE

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
2.59 ±0.04 OUR AVERAGE						
2.426±0.078±0.130	4.4M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±	
2.611±0.035±0.028	5.25M	YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+	
2.485±0.163±0.034	919k	[2,3] YUSHCHENKO	04B	ISTR	−	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
3.07 ±0.21	550k	[2,4] AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	−	DP

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. Correlation coefficient with quadratic slope is −0.929. χ^2/NDF = 569.1/687. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(24.24 \pm 0.75 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$.

NODE=S010LPE;LINKAGE=A

[2] Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

NODE=S010LPE;LINKAGE=SC

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

NODE=S010LPE;LINKAGE=YU

[4] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

NODE=S010LPE;LINKAGE=AJ

λ''_+(QUADRATIC $K^\pm_{e3}$ FORM FACTOR)

NODE=S010LQE

NODE=S010LQE

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.186±0.021 OUR AVERAGE						
0.164±0.030±0.039	4.4M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±	
0.191±0.019±0.014	5.25M	YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+	
0.192±0.062±0.071	919k	[2,3] YUSHCHENKO	04B	ISTR	−	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
−0.5 ±0.7 ±1.5	550k	[2,4] AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	−	DP

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. Correlation coefficient with quadratic slope is −0.929. χ^2/NDF = 569.1/687. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(1.67 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.41) \times 10^{-3}$.

NODE=S010LQE;LINKAGE=A

[2] Rescaled to agree with our conventions as noted above.

NODE=S010LQE;LINKAGE=SC

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

NODE=S010LQE;LINKAGE=YU

[4] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

NODE=S010LQE;LINKAGE=AJ

λ'_+ (LINEAR $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ FORM FACTOR FROM QUADRATIC FIT)

NODE=S010LPM
NODE=S010LPM

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
24.27±2.88±2.89	2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. Correlation coefficient with quadratic slope is −0.974, with scalar slope is 0.511. χ^2/NDF = 409.9/381. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(24.24 \pm 0.75 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-3}$. NODE=S010LPM;LINKAGE=A

λ''_+ (QUADRATIC $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ FORM FACTOR)

NODE=S010LQM
NODE=S010LQM

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
1.83±1.05±1.09	2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. Correlation coefficient with linear slope is −0.974, with scalar slope is 0.513. χ^2/NDF = 409.9/381. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(1.67 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.41) \times 10^{-3}$. NODE=S010LQM;LINKAGE=A

M_V (VECTOR POLE MASS FOR $K^\pm_{e3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010MVE

See the review on $K^\pm_{l3}$ and K^0_{l3} Form Factors for details.

NODE=S010MVE
NODE=S010MVE

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
890.3±2.8 OUR AVERAGE					
885.2±3.3±7.2	4.4M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±
891 ±3	5.25M	[2] YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. χ^2/NDF = 568.9/688. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained 884.4 ± 3.1 ± 6.7 MeV. NODE=S010MVE;LINKAGE=B

[2] Assumed no scalar or tensor contributions to the form factor. NODE=S010MVE;LINKAGE=A

M_V (VECTOR POLE MASS FOR $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010MVM
NODE=S010MVM

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
878.4±8.8±8.3	2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. χ^2/NDF = 409.9/382. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained 884.4 ± 3.1 ± 6.7 MeV. NODE=S010MVM;LINKAGE=A

M_S (SCALAR POLE MASS FOR $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010MSM
NODE=S010MSM

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
1214.8±23.5±49.2	2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. χ^2/NDF = 409.9/382. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained 1208.3 ± 21.2 ± 47.5 MeV. NODE=S010MSM;LINKAGE=A

Λ_+ (DISPERSIVE VECTOR FORM FACTOR IN $K^\pm_{e3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010LAM

See the review on $K^\pm_{l3}$ and K^0_{l3} Form Factors for details.

NODE=S010LAM
NODE=S010LAM

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
2.460±0.017 OUR AVERAGE					
2.494±0.021±0.064	4.4M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±
2.458±0.018	5.25M	[2] YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. χ^2/NDF = 569.0/688. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(24.99 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.62) \times 10^{-3}$. NODE=S010LAM;LINKAGE=B

[2] Assumed no scalar or tensor contributions to the form factor. NODE=S010LAM;LINKAGE=A

Λ_+ (DISPERSIVE VECTOR FORM FACTOR IN $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ DECAY)

NODE=S010LMM
NODE=S010LMM

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
25.36±0.58±0.72	2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. χ^2/NDF = 410.3/382. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^\pm_{e3}$ and $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(24.99 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.62) \times 10^{-3}$. NODE=S010LMM;LINKAGE=A

ln(C) (DISPERSIVE SCALAR FORM FACTOR in $K^{\pm}_{\mu 3}$ decays)

NODE=S010LLM
NODE=S010LLM

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
182.17±6.31±14.45	2.3M	[1] BATLEY	18	NA48	±

[1] Data collected in 2004 by NA48/2. Combined fit with dispersive vector form factor $\Lambda_+ = 25.36 \pm 0.58 \pm 0.72$. Correlation coefficient is 0.104. $\chi^2/NDF = 410.3/382$. BATLEY 18 also performed a combined $K^{\pm}_{e3}$ and $K^{\pm}_{\mu 3}$ fit assuming $\mu - e$ universality and obtained $(183.65 \pm 5.92 \pm 14.25) \times 10^{-3}$.

NODE=S010LLM;LINKAGE=A

$|f_S/f_+|$ FOR $K^{\pm}_{e3}$ DECAY

NODE=S010FS

Ratio of scalar to f_+ couplings.

NODE=S010FS
NODE=S010FS

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$-0.08^{+0.34}_{-0.40}$ OUR AVERAGE							
$0.01^{+0.38}_{-0.46}$		5.25M	YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+	λ'_+, λ''_+, f_S fit
$-0.37^{+0.66}_{-0.56}\pm0.41$		919k	YUSHCHENKO	04B	ISTR	−	λ'_+, λ''_+, 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. • • •							
$0.2\ ^{+2.0}_{-2.2}$ ±0.3		550k	[1] AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	−	λ_+, f_S, f_T fit
$-1.9\ ^{+2.5}_{-1.6}$		130k	[1] AJINENKO	02	SPEC		λ_+, f_S fit
7.0 ±1.6 ±1.6		32k	AKIMENKO	91	SPEC		λ_+, f_S, f_T, ϕ fit
0 ± 10		2827	[2] BRAUN	75	HLBC	+	
< 13	90	4017	CHIANG	72	OSPK	+	
14^{+3}_{-4}		2707	[2] 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	+	

[1] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

NODE=S010FS;LINKAGE=AI

[2] Statistical errors only.

NODE=S010FS;LINKAGE=SE

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

NODE=S010FT

Ratio of tensor to f_+ couplings.

NODE=S010FT
NODE=S010FT

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$-\ 1.2\ ^{+\ 1.3}_{-\ 1.1}$ OUR AVERAGE						
$-\ 1.24^{+\ 1.6}_{-\ 1.3}$	5.25M	YUSHCHENKO	18	OKA	+	λ'_+,λ''_+,f_T fit
− 1.2 ± 2.1± 1.1	919k	YUSHCHENKO	04B	ISTR	−	λ'_+,λ''_+,f_T fit
1 ±14 ± 9	41k	SHIMIZU	00	SPEC	+	λ_+, f_S, f_T fit
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
$2.1\ ^{+\ 6.4}_{-\ 7.5}\pm\ 2.6$	550k	[1] AJINENKO	03C	ISTR	−	λ_+, f_S, f_T fit
$-\ 4.5\ ^{+\ 6.0}_{-\ 5.7}$	130k	[1] AJINENKO	02	SPEC		λ_+, f_T fit
$53\ ^{+\ 9}_{-10}$ ±10	32k	AKIMENKO	91	SPEC		λ_+, f_S, f_T, ϕ fit

[1] Superseded by YUSHCHENKO 04B.

NODE=S010FT;LINKAGE=AJ

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

NODE=S010FSM

Ratio of scalar to f_+ couplings.

NODE=S010FSM
NODE=S010FSM

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.17±0.14±0.54	540k	[1] YUSHCHENKO	04	ISTR	−	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
0.4 ±0.5 ±0.5	112k	[2] AJINENKO	03	ISTR	−	DP

[1] The 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.

NODE=S010FSM;LINKAGE=YU

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

NODE=S010FS;LINKAGE=AJ

f_T/f_+ FOR $K^\pm_{\mu 3}$ DECAY

NODE=S010FTM

Ratio of tensor to f_+ couplings.

NODE=S010FTM
NODE=S010FTM

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
−0.07± 0.71±0.20	540k	YUSHCHENKO04		ISTR	−	DP
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
−2.1 ± 2.8 ±1.4	112k	[1] AJINENKO	03	ISTR	−	DP
2 ±12	1585	BRAUN	75	HLBC		

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

NODE=S010FTM;LINKAGE=AJ

$K^\pm_{\ell 4}$ FORM FACTORS

NODE=S010263

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

NODE=S010263

$$F_s = f_s + f'_s\, q^2 + f''_s\, q^4 + f'_e\, S_e / 4m_\pi^2$$
$$F_p = f_p$$
$$G_p = g_p + g'_p\, q^2$$
$$H_p = h_p$$

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 $K^\pm \to \pi^+\pi^- e^\pm \nu$ DECAY

NODE=S010FSF
NODE=S010FSF

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
5.712±0.032 OUR AVERAGE					
5.705±0.003±0.035	1.1M	[1] BATLEY	12	NA48	±
5.75 ±0.02 ±0.08	400k	[2] PISLAK	03	B865	+

[1] BATLEY 12 uses data collected in 2003–2004. The result is obtained from a measurement of $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^- e\nu)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+)$ and assumed PDG 12 value of $\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\pi^+)/\Gamma = (5.59 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-2}$.

NODE=S010FSF;LINKAGE=BA

[2] Radiative 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.).

NODE=S010FSF;LINKAGE=PI

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

NODE=S010RSP
NODE=S010RSP

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
15.2±0.7±0.5	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
17.2±0.9±0.6	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	±

[1] 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 $f'_e/f_s = 0.080$. Supersedes BATLEY 08A.

NODE=S010RSP;LINKAGE=BA

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

NODE=S010RSP;LINKAGE=BT

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

NODE=S010RPB
NODE=S010RPB

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−7.3±0.7±0.6	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
−9.0±0.9±0.7	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	±

[1] 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.

NODE=S010RPB;LINKAGE=BA

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

NODE=S010RPB;LINKAGE=BT

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

NODE=S010REF
NODE=S010REF

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
6.8±0.6±0.7	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
8.1±0.8±0.9	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	±

[1] 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. NODE=S010REF;LINKAGE=BA

[2] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$ $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$. NODE=S010REF;LINKAGE=BT

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

NODE=S010RPF
NODE=S010RPF

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−4.8±0.3±0.4	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
−4.8±0.4±0.4	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	±

[1] 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. NODE=S010RPF;LINKAGE=BA

[2] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$ $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$. NODE=S010RPF;LINKAGE=BT

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

NODE=S010RGF
NODE=S010RGF

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
86.8±1.0±1.0	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
87.3±1.3±1.2	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	±
80.9±0.9±1.2	400k	[3] PISLAK	03	B865	±

[1] 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. NODE=S010RGF;LINKAGE=BA

[2] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$ $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$. NODE=S010RGF;LINKAGE=BT

[3] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations PISLAK 03 obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.203 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.004$, $a_0^2 = -0.055 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.003$. NODE=S010RGF;LINKAGE=PI

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

NODE=S010RGP
NODE=S010RGP

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
8.9±1.7±1.3	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	±
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
8.1±2.2±1.5	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	±
12.0±1.9±0.7	400k	[3] PISLAK	03	B865	±

[1] 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. NODE=S010RGP;LINKAGE=BA

[2] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$ $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$. NODE=S010RGP;LINKAGE=BT

[3] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations PISLAK 03 obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.203 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.004$, $a_0^2 = -0.055 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.003$. NODE=S010RGP;LINKAGE=PI

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

NODE=S010RHP
NODE=S010RHP

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
$-39.8\pm1.5\pm0.8$	1.13M	[1] BATLEY	10C	NA48	$\pm$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$-41.1\pm1.9\pm0.8$	670k	[2] BATLEY	08A	NA48	$\pm$
$-51.3\pm3.3\pm3.5$	400k	[3] PISLAK	03	B865	$\pm$

[1] 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.
NODE=S010RHP;LINKAGE=BA

[2] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations and not including isospin breaking, BATLEY 08A obtains the following $\pi\pi$ scattering length $a_0^0 = 0.233 \pm 0.016 \pm 0.007$ $a_0^2 = -0.0471 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.004$.
NODE=S010RHP;LINKAGE=BT

[3] Radiative corrections included. Using Roy equations PISLAK 03 obtains the following scattering lengths $a_0^0 = 0.203 \pm 0.033 \pm 0.004$, $a_0^2 = -0.055 \pm 0.023 \pm 0.003$.
NODE=S010RHP;LINKAGE=PI

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

NODE=S010KF4
NODE=S010KF4

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

NODE=S010KF4

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

NODE=S010265

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

NODE=S010265

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

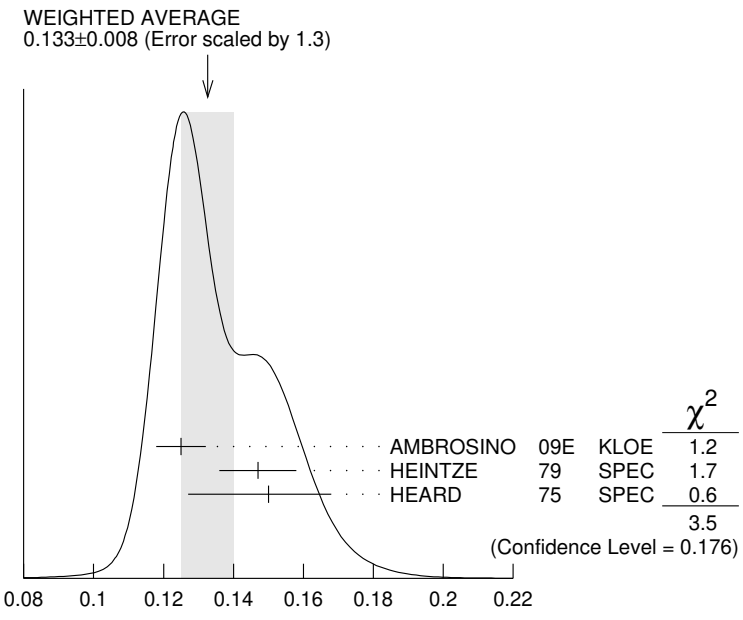
NODE=S010F+E
NODE=S010F+E

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
0.133±0.008 OUR AVERAGE		Error includes scale factor of 1.3. See the ideogram below.			
$0.125\pm0.007\pm0.001$	1.4k	[1] AMBROSINO	09E	KLOE	E_γ in 10–250 MeV, $p_e > 200$ MeV/c
0.147 ± 0.011	51	[2] HEINTZE	79	SPEC	
$0.150^{+0.018}_{-0.023}$	56	[3] HEARD	75	SPEC	

[1] AMBROSINO 09E measures the absolute value $|F_A + F_V|$ which is parametrized as $|F_A + F_V| = F_V\ (1 + \lambda(1-x)) + F_A$, $x = 2E_\gamma/m_K$. $(F_A + F_V)$ and λ are fit parameters. The fitted value of $\lambda = 0.38 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.02$ with a correlation of -0.93 between $(F_A + F_V)$ and λ.
NODE=S010F+E;LINKAGE=AM

[2] HEINTZE 79 quotes absolute value of $|F_A + F_V|\ \sin\theta_c$. We use $\sin\theta_c = V_{us} = 0.2205$.
NODE=S010F+E;LINKAGE=B

[3] HEARD 75 quotes absolute value of $|F_A + F_V|\ \sin\theta_c$. We use $\sin\theta_c = V_{us} = 0.2205$.
NODE=S010F+E;LINKAGE=C



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

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

NODE=S010F+M
NODE=S010F+M

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
0.165±0.007±0.011		2588	[1] 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		[1] AKIBA	85	SPEC	

[1] Quotes absolute value. Sign not determined.

NODE=S010F+M;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010F-E
NODE=S010F-E

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN
<0.49	90	[1] HEINTZE	79	SPEC

[1] HEINTZE 79 quotes $|F_A - F_V| < \sqrt{11}\,|F_A + F_V|$.

NODE=S010F-E;LINKAGE=B

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

NODE=S010F-M
NODE=S010F-M

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG
−0.153±0.033 OUR AVERAGE Error includes scale factor of 1.1.						
−0.134±0.021±0.027		95k	KRAVTSOV	19	OKA	+
−0.21 ±0.06		22k	DUK	11	ISTR	−
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
−0.24 to 0.04	90	2588	ADLER	00B	B787	+
−2.2 to 0.6	90		DEMIDOV	90	XEBC	
−2.5 to 0.3	90		AKIBA	85	SPEC	

$K^\pm$ CHARGE RADIUS

NODE=S010CR

NODE=S010CR

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

K^+ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION OF EMITTED μ^+

NODE=S010PL

NODE=S010PL

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<−0.990	90	[1] AOKI	94	SPEC	+	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
<−0.990	90	IMAZATO	92	SPEC	+	Repl. by AOKI 94
−0.970±0.047		[2] YAMANAKA	86	SPEC	+	
−1.0 ±0.1		[2] CUTTS	69	SPRK	+	
−0.96 ±0.12		[2] COOMBES	57	CNTR	+	

[1] 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 ξ=1, its maximum value.

NODE=S010PL;LINKAGE=A

[2] Assumes ξ=1.

NODE=S010PL;LINKAGE=B

FORWARD-BACKWARD ASYMMETRY IN $K^\pm$ DECAYS

NODE=S010208

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

NODE=S010AFB
NODE=S010AFB

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
<0.9 × 10^{-2}	90	[1] CORTINA-GIL	22A	NA62	2017–18 data
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<2.3 × 10^{-2}	90	[2] BATLEY	11A	NA48	

[1] CORTINA-GIL 22A measured the asymmetry $A_{FB} = (0.0 \pm 0.7) \times 10^{-2}$. The quoted 90% C.L. was obtained via private communication and also presented at the Moriond 2023 conference. The authors will publish this limit in an addendum to the publication.

NODE=S010AFB;LINKAGE=A

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

NODE=S010AFB;LINKAGE=BA

$K^{\pm}$ REFERENCES

NODE=S010

CORTINA-GIL	25	JHEP 2502 191	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=63446
ARTAMONOV	24	EPJ C84 345	A.V. Artamonov *et al.*	(OKA Collab.)	REFID=62889
ARTAMONOV	24A	JETPL 120 554	A.V. Artamonov *et al.*	(OKA Collab.)	REFID=63154
ASHRAF	24	PL B859 139122	M.U. Ashraf *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=63120
BATLEY	24	JHEP 2403 137	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=62842
CORTINA-GIL	24	PL B850 138513	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=62748
CORTINA-GIL	23	PL B838 137679	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=62096
CORTINA-GIL	23B	PL B846 138193	E. Cortina-Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=62476
CORTINA-GIL	23D	JHEP 2309 040	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=62523
KOBAYASHI	23	PL B843 138020	A. Kobayashi *et al.*	(J-PARC E36 Collab.)	REFID=62362
CORTINA-GIL	22	PL B830 137172	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=61707
CORTINA-GIL	22A	JHEP 2211 011	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=61971
ITO	22	PL B826 136913	H. Ito *et al.*	(J-PARC E36 Collab.)	REFID=61701
ALIBERTI	21	PRL 127 131802	R. Aliberti *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=61497
CORTINA-GIL	21	PL B816 136259	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=61269
CORTINA-GIL	21B	JHEP 2106 093	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=61311
POLYARUSH	21	EPJ C81 161	A.Yu. Polyarush *et al.*	(OKA Collab.)	REFID=61326
CORTINA-GIL	20C	JHEP 2011 042	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=60762
BATLEY	19	PL B788 552	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=59420
CORTINA-GIL	19A	PL B797 134794	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=59933
CORTINA-GIL	19B	PL B791 156	E. Cortina Gil *et al.*	(NA62 Collab.)	REFID=59746
KRAVTSOV	19	EPJ C79 635	V.I. Kravtsov *et al.*	(OKA Collab.)	REFID=59735
SHAPKIN	19	EPJ C79 296	M.M. Shapkin *et al.*	(OKA Collab.)	REFID=59718
BATLEY	18	JHEP 1810 150	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=59303
PDG	18	PR D98 030001	M. Tanabashi *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=59304
YUSHCHENKO	18	JETPL 107 139	O.P. Yushchenko *et al.*	(OKA Collab.)	REFID=59263
BATLEY	17	PL B769 67	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=57895
ARTAMONOV	16	PR D94 032012	A.V. Artamonov *et al.*	(BNL E949 Collab.)	REFID=57313
BABUSCI	14B	PL B738 128	D. Babusci *et al.*	(KLOE and KLOE-2 Collab.)	REFID=56126
BATLEY	14	PL B730 141	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=55594
BATLEY	14A	JHEP 1408 159	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=55738
LAZZERONI	14	PL B732 65	C. Lazzeroni *et al.*	(CERN NA62 Collab.)	REFID=55768
UVAROV	14	PAN 77 725	V.A. Uvarov *et al.*	(ISTRA+ Collab.)	REFID=55749
		Translated from YAF 77 765.			
LAZZERONI	13	PL B719 326	C. Lazzeroni *et al.*	(CERN NA62 Collab.)	REFID=55066
BATLEY	12	PL B715 105	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=54203
PDG	12	PR D86 010001	J. Beringer *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=54066
BATLEY	11A	PL B697 107	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=53688
DUK	11	PL B695 59	V.A. Duk *et al.*	(ISTRA+ Collab.)	REFID=53576
LAZZERONI	11	PL B698 105	C. Lazzeroni *et al.*	(CERN NA62 Collab.)	REFID=16669
ADLER	10	PR D81 092001	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=53319
BATLEY	10A	EPJ C68 75	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=53321
BATLEY	10C	EPJ C70 635	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=53567
PDG	10	JP G37 075021	K. Nakamura *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=53229
PISLAK	10A	PRL 105 019901E	S. Pislak *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=53338
AKOPDZANOV	09	PAN 71 2074	G.A. Akopdzanov *et al.*	(IHEP)	REFID=52654
		Translated from YAF 71 2108.			
AMBROSINO	09E	EPJ C64 627	F. Ambrosino *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=53075
Also		EPJ C65 703 (errat.)	F. Ambrosino *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=53237
BATLEY	09	PL B677 246	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=52840
BATLEY	09A	EPJ C64 589	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=53073
BISSEGGER	09	NP B806 178	M. Bissegger *et al.*		REFID=53248
AMBROSINO	08	JHEP 0801 073	F. Ambrosino *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=52210
AMBROSINO	08A	JHEP 0802 098	F. Ambrosino *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=52211
AMBROSINO	08E	PL B666 305	F. Ambrosino *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=52466
ARTAMONOV	08	PRL 101 191802	A.V. Artamonov *et al.*	(BNL E949 Collab.)	REFID=52566
Also		PR D79 092004	A.V. Artamonov *et al.*	(BNL E949 Collab.)	REFID=52811
BATLEY	08	PL B659 493	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=52102
BATLEY	08A	EPJ C54 411	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=52487
AKIMENKO	07	PAN 70 702	S.A. Akimenko *et al.*	(ISTRA+ Collab.)	REFID=51830
		Translated from YAF 70 734.			
ANDRE	07	ANP 322 2518	T. Andre	(EFI)	REFID=50524
BATLEY	07A	EPJ C50 329	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=51763
Also		EPJ C52 1021 (errat.)	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=52038
BATLEY	07B	PL B649 349	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=51821
BATLEY	07E	EPJ C52 875	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=52037
LAI	07A	PL B647 341	A. Lai *et al.*	(CERN NA48 Collab.)	REFID=51758
TCHIKILEV	07	PAN 70 29	O.G. Tchikilev *et al.*	(ISTRA+ Collab.)	REFID=51653
ALIEV	06	EPJ C46 61	M.A. Aliev *et al.*	(KEK E470 Collab.)	REFID=51225
AMBROSINO	06A	PL B632 76	F. Ambrosino *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=51013
BATLEY	06	PL B634 474	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=51065
BATLEY	06A	PL B638 22	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=51257
Also		PL B640 297 (errat.)	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=51380
BATLEY	06B	PL B633 173	J.R. Batley *et al.*	(CERN NA48/2 Collab.)	REFID=51071
COLANGELO	06A	PL B638 187	G. Colangelo *et al.*		REFID=53247
MA	06	PR D73 037101	H. Ma *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=51097
PDG	06	JP G33 1	W.-M. Yao *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=51004
SHIMIZU	06	PL B633 190	S. Shimizu *et al.*	(KEK E470 Collab.)	REFID=51066
UVAROV	06	PAN 69 26	V.A. Uvarov *et al.*	(ISTRA+ Collab.)	REFID=51067
AKOPDZHAN...	05	EPJ C40 343	G.A. Akopdzhanov *et al.*	(IHEP)	REFID=50674
Also		PAN 68 948	G.A. Akopdzhanov *et al.*	(IHEP)	REFID=50869
		Translated from YAF 68 986.			
AKOPDZHAN...	05B	JETPL 82 675	G.A. Akopdzhanov *et al.*	(IHEP)	REFID=51098
		Translated from ZETFP 82 771.			
ARTAMONOV	05	PL B623 192	A.V. Artamonov *et al.*	(BNL E949 Collab.)	REFID=50568
CABIBBO	05	JHEP 0503 021	N. Cabibbo, G. Isidori	(CERN, ROMAI, FRAS)	REFID=51070
SHER	05	PR D72 012005	A. Sher *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=50707
ABE	04F	PRL 93 131601	M. Abe *et al.*	(KEK E246 Collab.)	REFID=50083
Also		PR D73 072005	M. Abe *et al.*	(KEK E246 Collab.)	REFID=51110
ADLER	04	PR D70 037102	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=50053
ALOISIO	04A	PL B597 139	A. Aloisio *et al.*	(KLOE Collab.)	REFID=50110
ANISIMOVSK...	04	PRL 93 031801	V.V. Anisimovsky *et al.*	(BNL E949 Collab.)	REFID=49992
Also		PR D77 052003	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E949 Collab.)	REFID=52336
CABIBBO	04A	PRL 93 121801	N. Cabibbo	(CERN, ROMAI)	REFID=51069
CIRIGLIANO	04	EPJ C35 53	V. Cirigliano, H. Neufeld, H. Pichl	(CIT, VALE+)	REFID=49972
PDG	04	PL B592 1	S. Eidelman *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=49653
SHIMIZU	04	PR D70 037101	S. Shimizu *et al.*	(KEK E470 Collab.)	REFID=50052
YUSHCHENKO	04	PL B581 31	O.P. Yushchenko *et al.*	(INRM, INRM)	REFID=49728
YUSHCHENKO	04B	PL B589 111	O.P. Yushchenko *et al.*	(INRM)	REFID=49729
AJINENKO	03	PAN 66 105	I.V. Ajinenko *et al.*	(IHEP, INRM)	REFID=49459
		Translated from YAF 66 107.			

AJINENKO	03B	PL B567 159	I.V. Ajinenko *et al.*	(IHEP, INRM)	REFID=49516
AJINENKO	03C	PL B574 14	I.V. Ajinenko *et al.*	(IHEP, INRM)	REFID=49804
ALIEV	03	PL B554 7	M.A. Aliev *et al.*	(KEK E470 Collab.)	REFID=49286
ANISIMOVSK...	03	PL B562 166	V.V. Anisimovsky *et al.*		REFID=49450
PISLAK	03	PR D67 072004	S. Pislak *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=49344
Also		PR D81 119903E	S. Pislak *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=53337
SHER	03	PRL 91 261802	A. Sher *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=49965
ADLER	02	PRL 88 041803	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=48538
ADLER	02B	PR D65 052009	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=48610
ADLER	02C	PL B537 211	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=48768
AJINENKO	02	PAN 65 2064	I.V. Ajinenko *et al.*	(IHEP, INRM)	REFID=49096
		Translated from YAF 65 2125.			
CIRIGLIANO	02	EPJ C23 121	V. Cirigliano *et al.*	(VIEN, VALE, MARS)	REFID=50523
PARK	02	PRL 88 111801	H.K. Park *et al.*	(FNAL HyperCP Collab.)	REFID=48700
PDG	02	PR D66 010001	K. Hagiwara *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=48632
POBLAGUEV	02	PRL 89 061803	A.A. Poblaguev *et al.*	(BNL 865 Collab.)	REFID=48756
ADLER	01	PR D63 032004	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=48050
HORIE	01	PL B513 311	K. Horie *et al.*	(KEK E426 Collab.)	REFID=48190
PISLAK	01	PRL 87 221801	S. Pislak *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=48433
Also		PR D67 072004	S. Pislak *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=49344
Also		PRL 105 019901E	S. Pislak *et al.*	(BNL E865 Collab.)	REFID=53338
ADLER	00	PRL 84 3768	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=47539
ADLER	00B	PRL 85 2256	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=47745
ADLER	00C	PRL 85 4856	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=47876
APPEL	00	PRL 85 2450	R. Appel *et al.*	(BNL 865 Collab.)	REFID=47754
Also		Thesis, Yale Univ.	D.R. Bergman		REFID=48055
Also		Thesis, Univ. Zurich	S. Pislak		REFID=48056
APPEL	00B	PRL 85 2877	R. Appel *et al.*	(BNL 865 Collab.)	REFID=47770
MA	00	PRL 84 2580	H. Ma *et al.*	(BNL 865 Collab.)	REFID=47538
PDG	00	EPJ C15 1	D.E. Groom *et al.*	(PDG Collab.)	REFID=47469
SHIMIZU	00	PL B495 33	S. Shimizu *et al.*	(KEK E246 Collab.)	REFID=47916
ABE	99S	PRL 83 4253	M. Abe *et al.*	(KEK E246 Collab.)	REFID=47273
AMOROS	99	JP G25 1607	G. Amoros, J. Bijnens	(LUND, HELS)	REFID=52712
APPEL	99	PRL 83 4482	R. Appel *et al.*	(BNL 865 Collab.)	REFID=47275
ADLER	98	PR D58 012003	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=46050
BATUSOV	98	NP B516 3	V.Y. Batusov *et al.*		REFID=46044
DAMBROSIO	98A	JHEP 9808 004	G. D'Ambrosio *et al.*		REFID=53689
ADLER	97	PRL 79 2204	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=45597
ADLER	97C	PRL 79 4756	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=45745
BERGMAN	97	Thesis, Yale Univ.	D.R. Bergman		REFID=48055
KITCHING	97	PRL 79 4079	P. Kitching *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=45721
PISLAK	97	Thesis, Univ. Zurich	S. Pislak		REFID=48056
ADLER	96	PRL 76 1421	S. Adler *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=44723
KOPTEV	95	JETPL 61 877	V.P. Koptev *et al.*	(PNPI)	REFID=44395
		Translated from ZETFP 61 865.			
AOKI	94	PR D50 69	M. Aoki *et al.*	(INUS, KEK, TOKMS)	REFID=43863
ATIYA	93	PRL 70 2521	M.S. Atiya *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=43262
Also		PRL 71 305 (errat.)	M.S. Atiya *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=43449
ATIYA	93B	PR D48 1	M.S. Atiya *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=43331
ALLIEGRO	92	PRL 68 278	C. Alliegro *et al.*	(BNL, FNAL, PSI+)	REFID=41961
BARMIN	92	SJNP 55 547	V.V. Barmin *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=42059
		Translated from YAF 55 976.			
IMAZATO	92	PRL 69 877	J. Imazato *et al.*	(KEK, INUS, TOKY+)	REFID=42141
IVANOV	92	THESIS	Yu.M. Ivanov	(PNPI)	REFID=43826
LITTENBERG	92	PRL 68 443	L.S. Littenberg, R.E. Shrock	(BNL, STON)	REFID=41823
USHER	92	PR D45 3961	T. Usher *et al.*	(UCI)	REFID=42070
AKIMENKO	91	PL B259 225	S.A. Akimenko *et al.*	(SERP, JINR, TBIL+)	REFID=41487
BARMIN	91	SJNP 53 606	V.V. Barmin *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=41593
		Translated from YAF 53 981.			
DENISOV	91	JETPL 54 558	A.S. Denisov *et al.*	(PNPI)	REFID=41935
		Translated from ZETFP 54 557.			
Also		THESIS	Yu.M. Ivanov	(PNPI)	REFID=43826
ATIYA	90	PRL 64 21	M.S. Atiya *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=40944
ATIYA	90B	PRL 65 1188	M.S. Atiya *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=41282
DEMIDOV	90	SJNP 52 1006	V.S. Demidov *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=41491
		Translated from YAF 52 1595.			
LEE	90	PRL 64 165	A.M. Lee *et al.*	(BNL, FNAL, VILL, WASH+)	REFID=41094
ATIYA	89	PRL 63 2177	M.S. Atiya *et al.*	(BNL E787 Collab.)	REFID=40947
BARMIN	89	SJNP 50 421	V.V. Barmin *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=41295
		Translated from YAF 50 679.			
BARMIN	88	SJNP 47 643	V.V. Barmin *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=40705
		Translated from YAF 47 1011.			
BARMIN	88B	SJNP 48 1032	V.V. Barmin *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=40868
		Translated from YAF 48 1719.			
BOLOTOV	88	JETPL 47 7	V.N. Bolotov *et al.*	(ASCI)	REFID=41494
		Translated from ZETFP 47 8.			
GALL	88	PRL 60 186	K.P. Gall *et al.*	(BOST, MIT, WILL, CIT+)	REFID=40289
BARMIN	87	SJNP 45 62	V.V. Barmin *et al.*	(ITEP)	REFID=40227
		Translated from YAF 45 97.			
BOLOTOV	87	SJNP 45 1023	V.N. Bolotov *et al.*	(INRM)	REFID=40415
		Translated from YAF 45 1652.			
AMENDOLIA	86B	PL B178 435	S.R. Amendolia *et al.*	(CERN NA7 Collab.)	REFID=48611
BOLOTOV	86	SJNP 44 73	V.N. Bolotov *et al.*	(INRM)	REFID=40225
		Translated from YAF 44 117.			
BOLOTOV	86B	SJNP 44 68	V.N. Bolotov *et al.*	(INRM)	REFID=40226
		Translated from YAF 44 108.			
YAMANAKA	86	PR D34 85	T. Yamanaka *et al.*	(KEK, TOKY)	REFID=11018
Also		PRL 52 329	R.S. Hayano *et al.*	(TOKY, KEK)	REFID=11019
AKIBA	85	PR D32 2911	Y. Akiba *et al.*	(TOKY, TINT, TSUK, KEK)	REFID=11016
BOLOTOV	85	JETPL 42 481	V.N. Bolotov *et al.*	(INRM)	REFID=11017
		Translated from ZETFP 42 390.			

ASANO	82	PL 113B 195	Y. Asano *et al.* (KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)	REFID=11013
COOPER	82	PL 112B 97	A.M. Cooper *et al.* (RL)	REFID=10401
PDG	82B	PL 111B 70	M. Roos *et al.* (HELS, CIT, CERN)	REFID=41156
ASANO	81B	PL 107B 159	Y. Asano *et al.* (KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)	REFID=11008
CAMPBELL	81	PRL 47 1032	M.K. Campbell *et al.* (YALE, BNL)	REFID=11009
Also		PR D27 1056	S.R. Blatt *et al.* (YALE, BNL)	REFID=11010
LUM	81	PR D23 2522	G.K. Lum *et al.* (LBL, NBS+)	REFID=11011
LYONS	81	ZPHY C10 215	L. Lyons, C. Albajar, G. Myatt (OXF)	REFID=11012
DALLY	80	PRL 45 232	E.B. Dally *et al.* (UCLA+)	REFID=48612
BARKOV	79	NP B148 53	L.M. Barkov *et al.* (NOVO, KIAE)	REFID=11005
BLATNIK	79	LNC 24 39	S. Blatnik, J. Stahov, C.B. Lang (TUZL, GRAZ)	REFID=48613
HEINTZE	79	NP B149 365	J. Heintze *et al.* (HEIDP, CERN)	REFID=11006
ABRAMS	77	PR D15 22	R.J. Abrams *et al.* (BNL)	REFID=11001
DEVAUX	77	NP B126 11	B. Devaux *et al.* (SACL, GEVA)	REFID=11002
HEINTZE	77	PL 70B 482	J. Heintze *et al.* (HEIDP, CERN)	REFID=11003
ROSSELET	77	PR D15 574	L. Rosselet *et al.* (GEVA, SACL)	REFID=11004
BLOCH	76	PL 60B 393	P. Bloch *et al.* (GEVA, SACL)	REFID=10995
BRAUN	76B	LNC 17 521	H.M. Braun *et al.* (AACH3, BARI, BELG+)	REFID=10996
DIAMANT-...	76	PL 62B 485	A.M. Diamant-Berger *et al.* (SACL, GEVA)	REFID=10997
HEINTZE	76	PL 60B 302	J. Heintze *et al.* (HEIDP)	REFID=10998
SMITH	76	NP B109 173	K.M. Smith *et al.* (GLAS, LIVP, OXF+)	REFID=10999
WEISSENBE...	76	NP B115 55	A.O. Weissenberg *et al.* (ITEP, LEBD)	REFID=11000
BLOCH	75	PL 56B 201	P. Bloch *et al.* (SACL, GEVA)	REFID=10987
BRAUN	75	NP B89 210	H.M. Braun *et al.* (AACH3, BARI, BRUX+)	REFID=10988
CHENG	75	NP A254 381	S.C. Cheng *et al.* (COLU, YALE)	REFID=10989
HEARD	75	PL 55B 324	K.S. Heard *et al.* (CERN, HEIDH)	REFID=10990
HEARD	75B	PL 55B 327	K.S. Heard *et al.* (CERN, HEIDH)	REFID=10991
SHEAFF	75	PR D12 2570	M. Sheaff (WISC)	REFID=10992
SMITH	75	NP B91 45	K.M. Smith *et al.* (GLAS, LIVP, OXF+)	REFID=10993
WEISSENBE...	74	PL 48B 474	A.O. Weissenberg *et al.* (ITEP, LEBD)	REFID=10986
ABRAMS	73B	PRL 30 500	R.J. Abrams *et al.* (BNL)	REFID=10963
BACKENSTO...	73	PL 43B 431	G. Backenstoss *et al.* (CERN, KARLK, KARLE+)	REFID=10964
LJUNG	73	PR D8 1307	D. Ljung, D. Cline (WISC)	REFID=10971
Also		PRL 28 523	D. Ljung (WISC)	REFID=10972
Also		PRL 28 1287	D. Cline, D. Ljung (WISC)	REFID=10973
Also		PRL 23 326	U. Camerini *et al.* (WISC)	REFID=10974
LUCAS	73	PR D8 719	P.W. Lucas, H.D. Taft, W.J. Willis (YALE)	REFID=10975
LUCAS	73B	PR D8 727	P.W. Lucas, H.D. Taft, W.J. Willis (YALE)	REFID=10976
PANG	73	PR D8 1989	C.Y. Pang *et al.* (EFI, ARIZ, LBL)	REFID=10977
Also		PL 40B 699	G.D. Cable *et al.* (EFI, LBL)	REFID=10978
SMITH	73	NP B60 411	K.M. Smith *et al.* (GLAS, LIVP, OXF+)	REFID=10979
ABRAMS	72	PRL 29 1118	R.J. Abrams *et al.* (BNL)	REFID=10954
AUBERT	72	NC 12A 509	B. Aubert *et al.* (ORSAY, BRUX, EPOL)	REFID=10956
CHIANG	72	PR D6 1254	I.H. Chiang *et al.* (ROCH, WISC)	REFID=10958
CLARK	72	PRL 29 1274	A.R. Clark *et al.* (LBL)	REFID=10959
FORD	72	PL 38B 335	W.T. Ford *et al.* (PRIN)	REFID=10961
HOFFMASTER	72	NP B36 1	S. Hoffmaster *et al.* (STEV, SETO, LEHI)	REFID=10962
BOURQUIN	71	PL 36B 615	M.H. Bourquin *et al.* (GEVA, SACL)	REFID=10943
HAIDT	71	PR D3 10	D. Haidt (AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, NIJM+)	REFID=10911
Also		PL 29B 691	D. Haidt *et al.* (AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL+)	REFID=10945
KLEMS	71	PR D4 66	J.H. Klems, R.H. Hildebrand, R. Stiening (CHIC+)	REFID=10946
Also		PRL 24 1086	J.H. Klems, R.H. Hildebrand, R. Stiening (LRL+)	REFID=10947
Also		PRL 25 473	J.H. Klems, R.H. Hildebrand, R. Stiening (LRL+)	REFID=10948
OTT	71	PR D3 52	R.J. Ott, T.W. Pritchard (LOQM)	REFID=10950
ROMANO	71	PL 36B 525	F. Romano *et al.* (BARI, CERN, ORSAY)	REFID=10951
SCHWEINB...	71	PL 36B 246	W. Schweinberger (AACH, BELG, CERN, NIJM+)	REFID=10952
STEINER	71	PL 36B 521	H.J. Steiner (AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, ORSAY+)	REFID=10953
BARDIN	70	PL 32B 121	D.Y. Bardin, S.N. Bilenky, B.M. Pontecorvo (JINR)	REFID=11032
BECHERRAWY	70	PR D1 1452	T. Becherrawy (ROCH)	REFID=11033
FORD	70	PRL 25 1370	W.T. Ford *et al.* (PRIN)	REFID=10936
GAILLARD	70	CERN 70-14	J.M. Gaillard, L.M. Chounet (CERN, ORSAY)	REFID=11035
GRAUMAN	70	PR D1 1277	J. Grauman *et al.* (STEV, SETO, LEHI)	REFID=10937
Also		PRL 23 737	J.U. Grauman *et al.* (STEV, SETO, LEHI)	REFID=10938
PANDOULAS	70	PR D2 1205	D. Pandoulas *et al.* (STEV, SETO)	REFID=10941
CUTTS	69	PR 184 1380	D. Cutts *et al.* (LRL, MIT)	REFID=10923
Also		PRL 20 955	D. Cutts *et al.* (LRL, MIT)	REFID=10924
DAVISON	69	PR 180 1333	D.C. Davison *et al.* (UCR)	REFID=10925
ELY	69	PR 180 1319	R.P.J. Ely *et al.* (LOUC, WISC, LRL)	REFID=10926
HERZO	69	PR 186 1403	D. Herzo *et al.* (ILL)	REFID=10928
LOBKOWICZ	69	PR 185 1676	F. Lobkowicz *et al.* (ROCH, BNL)	REFID=10930
Also		PRL 17 548	F. Lobkowicz *et al.* (ROCH, BNL)	REFID=10645
MAST	69	PR 183 1200	T.S. Mast *et al.* (LRL)	REFID=10933
SELLERI	69	NC 60A 291	F. Selleri	REFID=41165
ZELLER	69	PR 182 1420	M.E. Zeller *et al.* (UCLA, LRL)	REFID=10934
BOTTERILL	68B	PRL 21 766	D.R. Botterill *et al.* (OXF)	REFID=10914
BOTTERILL	68C	PR 174 1661	D.R. Botterill *et al.* (OXF)	REFID=10913
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EICHTEN	68	PL 27B 586	T. Eichten (AACH, BARI, CERN, EPOL, ORSAY+)	REFID=10918
ESCHSTRUTH	68	PR 165 1487	P.T. Eschstruth *et al.* (PRIN, PENN)	REFID=10920
GARLAND	68	PR 167 1225	R. Garland *et al.* (COLU, RUTG, WISC)	REFID=10921
MOSCOSO	68	Thesis	L. Moscoso (ORSAY)	REFID=10922
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Also		PR D9 3216	L.B. Auerbach	REFID=10895
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BELLOTTI	67	Heidelberg Conf.	E. Bellotti, A. Pullia (MILA)	REFID=10896
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KALMUS	67	PR 159 1187	G.E. Kalmus, A. Kernan (LRL)	REFID=10908

ZINCHENKO	67	Thesis Rutgers	A.I. Zinchenko	(RUTG)	REFID=10909
CALLAHAN	66	NC 44A 90	A.C. Callahan	(WISC)	REFID=10891
CALLAHAN	66B	PR 150 1153	A.C. Callahan *et al.*	(WISC, LRL, UCR+)	REFID=10890
CESTER	66	PL 21 343	R. Cester *et al.*	(PPA)	REFID=10892
See footnote 1 in AUERBACH 67.					
Also		PR 155 1505	L.B. Auerbach *et al.*	(PENN, PRIN)	REFID=10893
BIRGE	65	PR 139 B1600	R.W. Birge *et al.*	(LRL, WISC)	REFID=10875
BISI	65	NC 35 768	V. Bisi *et al.*	(TORI)	REFID=10876
BISI	65B	PR 139 B1068	V. Bisi *et al.*	(TORI)	REFID=10877
CALLAHAN	65	PRL 15 129	A. Callahan, D. Cline	(WISC)	REFID=10879
CLINE	65	PL 15 293	D. Cline, W.F. Fry	(WISC)	REFID=10881
DEMARCO	65	PR 140 B1430	A. de Marco, C. Grosso, G. Rinaudo	(TORI, CERN)	REFID=10883
FITCH	65B	PR 140 B1088	V.L. Fitch, C.A. Quarles, H.C. Wilkins	(PRIN+)	REFID=10884
STAMER	65	PR 138 B440	P. Stamer *et al.*	(STEV)	REFID=10886
YOUNG	65	Thesis UCRL 16362	P.S. Young	(LRL)	REFID=10888
Also		PR 156 1464	P.S. Young, W.Z. Osborne, W.H. Barkas	(LRL)	REFID=10889
BORREANI	64	PL 12 123	G. Borreani, G. Rinaudo, A.E. Werbrouck	(TORI)	REFID=10866
CALLAHAN	64	PR 136 B1463	A. Callahan, R. March, R. Stark	(WISC)	REFID=10867
GREINER	64	PRL 13 284	D.E. Greiner, W.Z. Osborne, W.H. Barkas	(LRL)	REFID=40183
SHAKLEE	64	PR 136 B1423	F.S. Shaklee *et al.*	(MICH)	REFID=10874
BOYARSKI	62	PR 128 2398	A.M. Boyarski *et al.*	(MIT)	REFID=10863
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