e

$J = \frac{1}{2}$

e MASS

The mass is known much more precisely in u (atomic mass units) than in MeV; see the footnote. The conversion from u to MeV, 1 u = 931.494013±0.000037 MeV/c^2 (MOHR 99, the 1998 CODATA value), involves the relatively poorly known electronic charge.

VALUE (MeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.510998902±0.000000021	[1] MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.51099907 ±0.00000015	[2] FARNHAM	95	CNTR	Penning
0.51099906 ±0.00000015	[3] COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
0.5110034 ±0.0000014	COHEN	73	RVUE	1973 CODATA value

[1] MOHR 99 (1998 CODATA) value in atomic mass units is 0.0005485799110(12).
[2] FARNHAM 95 compares cyclotron frequency of trapped electrons with that of a single trapped $^{12}C^{+6}$ ion. The result is m_e = 0.0005485799111(12) u, where the figure in parenthesis is the 1σ uncertainty in the last digit. The uncertainty after conversion to MeV is dominated by the uncertainty in the electron charge.
[3] COHEN 87 (1986 CODATA) value in atomic mass units is 0.000548579903(13). See footnote on FARNHAM 95.

$(m_{e^+} - m_{e^-})\ /\ m_{\text{average}}$

A test of *CPT* invariance.

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<8 \times 10^{-9}$	90	[4] FEE	93	CNTR	Positronium spectroscopy
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<4 \times 10^{-8}$	90	CHU	84	CNTR	Positronium spectroscopy

[4] FEE 93 value is obtained under the assumption that the positronium Rydberg constant is exactly half the hydrogen one.

$\left|q_{e^+} + q_{e^-}\right|/e$

A test of *CPT* invariance. See also similar tests involving the proton.

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<4 \times 10^{-8}$	[5] HUGHES	92	RVUE	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<2 \times 10^{-18}$	[6] SCHAEFER	95	THEO	Vacuum polarization
$<1 \times 10^{-18}$	[7] MUELLER	92	THEO	Vacuum polarization

[5] HUGHES 92 uses recent measurements of Rydberg-energy and cyclotron-frequency ratios.
[6] SCHAEFER 95 removes model dependency of MUELLER 92.
[7] MUELLER 92 argues that an inequality of the charge magnitudes would, through higher-order vacuum polarization, contribute to the net charge of atoms.

e MAGNETIC MOMENT ANOMALY

$\mu_e/\mu_B - 1 = (g-2)/2$

For the most accurate theoretical calculation, see KINOSHITA 81.

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*CHG*	*COMMENT*
1159.6521869±0.0000041	[8] MOHR	99	RVUE		1998 CODATA value
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
1159.652193 ±0.000010	[8] COHEN	87	RVUE		1986 CODATA value
1159.6521884±0.0000043	VANDYCK	87	MRS	−	Single electron
1159.6521879±0.0000043	VANDYCK	87	MRS	+	Single positron

[8] The CODATA value assumes the $g/2$ values for e^+ and e^- are equal, as required by *CPT*.

$(g_{e^+} - g_{e^-})\ /\ g_{\text{average}}$

A test of *CPT* invariance.

VALUE (units 10^{-12})	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
− 0.5± 2.1		[9] VANDYCK	87	MRS	Penning trap
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
< 12	95	[10] VASSERMAN	87	CNTR	Assumes $m_{e^+} = m_{e^-}$
22 ±64		SCHWINBERG	81	MRS	Penning trap

[9] VANDYCK 87 measured $(g_-/g_+)-1$ and we converted it.

[10] VASSERMAN 87 measured $(g_+ - g_-)/(g-2)$. We multiplied by $(g-2)/g = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$.

e ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT

A nonzero value is forbidden by both *T* invariance and *P* invariance.

VALUE (10^{-26} *e* cm)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.18± 0.12±0.10		[11] COMMINS	94	MRS	^{205}Tl beams
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
− 0.27± 0.83		[11] ABDULLAH	90	MRS	^{205}Tl beams
− 14 ± 24		CHO	89	NMR	Tl F molecules
− 1.5 ± 5.5 ±1.5		MURTHY	89		Cesium, no *B* field
− 50 ±110		LAMOREAUX	87	NMR	^{199}Hg
190 ±340	90	SANDARS	75	MRS	Thallium
70 ±220	90	PLAYER	70	MRS	Xenon
< 300	90	WEISSKOPF	68	MRS	Cesium

[11] ABDULLAH 90 and COMMINS 94 use the relativistic enhancement of a valence electron's electric dipole moment in a high-Z atom.

e^- MEAN LIFE / BRANCHING FRACTION

A test of charge conservation. See the "Note on Testing Charge Conservation and the Pauli Exclusion Principle" following this section in our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45,** 1 June, Part II (1992), p. VI.10).

Most of these experiments are one of three kinds: Attempts to observe (a) the (K) shell x ray produced when an electron decays without additional energy deposit, e.g., $e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \overline{\nu}_e \nu_e$ ("disappearance" experiments), (b) the 255.5 keV gamma ray produced in $e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \gamma$, and (c) nuclear de-excitation gamma rays after the electron disappears from an atomic shell and the nucleus is left in an excited state. The last can include both weak boson and photon mediating processes. We use the best "disappearance" limit for the Summary Tables. The best limit for the specific channel $e^- \rightarrow \nu\gamma$ is much better.

Note that we use the mean life rather than the half life, which is often reported.

VALUE (yr)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$>4.2 \times 10^{24}$	68	BELLI	99	DAMA	I L-shell disappearance
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$>6.4 \times 10^{24}$	68	[12] BELLI	99B	DAMA	Disappearance in ^{129}Xe
$>2.4 \times 10^{23}$	90	[13] BELLI	99D	DAMA	Disappear in ^{127}I (in NaI)
$>4.3 \times 10^{23}$	68	AHARONOV	95B	CNTR	Ge K-shell disappearance
$>3.7 \times 10^{25}$	68	AHARONOV	95B	CNTR	$e^- \rightarrow \nu\gamma$
$>2.35 \times 10^{25}$	68	BALYSH	93	CNTR	$e^- \rightarrow \nu\gamma$, ^{76}Ge detector
$>2.7 \times 10^{23}$	68	REUSSER	91	CNTR	Ge K-shell disappearance
$>1.5 \times 10^{25}$	68	AVIGNONE	86	CNTR	$e^- \rightarrow \nu\gamma$
$>1 \times 10^{39}$		[14] ORITO	85	ASTR	Astrophysical argument
$>3 \times 10^{23}$	68	BELLOTTI	83B	CNTR	$e^- \rightarrow \nu\gamma$
$>2 \times 10^{22}$	68	BELLOTTI	83B	CNTR	Ge K-shell disappearance

[12] BELLI 99B limit on charge nonconserving e^- capture involving excitation of the 236.1 keV nuclear state of ^{129}Xe. Less stringent limits for other states are also given.

[13] BELLI 99D limit on charge nonconserving e^- capture involving excitation of the 57.6 keV nuclear state of ^{127}I. Less stringent limits for the other states and for the state of ^{23}Na are also given.

[14] ORITO 85 assumes that electromagnetic forces extend out to large enough distances and that the age of our galaxy is 10^{10} years.

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