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W MASS

The W -mass listed here corresponds to the mass parameter in a Breit-Wigner distribution with mass-dependent width. To obtain the world average, common systematic uncertainties between experiments are properly taken into account. The LEP-2 average W mass based on published results is 80.376 ± 0.033 GeV [CERN-PH-EP/2006-042]. The combined Tevatron data yields an average W mass of 80.420 ± 0.031 GeV [FERMILAB-TM-2439-E].

OUR FIT uses these average LEP and Tevatron mass values and combines them assuming no correlations.

<u>VALUE (GeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
80.399 ± 0.023 OUR FIT				
80.401 ± 0.043	500k	¹ ABAZOV	09AB D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
80.336 ± 0.055 ± 0.039	10.3k	² ABDALLAH	08A DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161$ –209 GeV
80.413 ± 0.034 ± 0.034	115k	³ AALTONEN	07F CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
80.415 ± 0.042 ± 0.031	11830	⁴ ABBIENDI	06 OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 170$ –209 GeV
80.270 ± 0.046 ± 0.031	9909	⁵ ACHARD	06 L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161$ –209 GeV
80.440 ± 0.043 ± 0.027	8692	⁶ SCHAEEL	06 ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161$ –209 GeV
80.483 ± 0.084	49247	⁷ ABAZOV	02D D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
● ● ● We use the following data for averages but not for fits. ● ● ●				
80.433 ± 0.079	53841	⁸ AFFOLDER	01E CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
82.87 ± 1.82 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.30 \\ -0.16 \end{smallmatrix}$	1500	⁹ AKTAS	06 H1	$e^{\pm} p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e(\nu_e) X$, $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
80.3 ± 2.1 ± 1.2 ± 1.0	645	¹⁰ CHEKANOV	02C ZEUS	$e^{-} p \rightarrow \nu_e X$, $\sqrt{s} = 318$ GeV
81.4 $\begin{smallmatrix} +2.7 \\ -2.6 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 2.0 $\begin{smallmatrix} +3.3 \\ -3.0 \end{smallmatrix}$	1086	¹¹ BREITWEG	00D ZEUS	$e^{+} p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e X$, $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
80.84 ± 0.22 ± 0.83	2065	¹² ALITTI	92B UA2	See W/Z ratio below
80.79 ± 0.31 ± 0.84		¹³ ALITTI	90B UA2	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
80.0 ± 3.3 ± 2.4	22	¹⁴ ABE	89I CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
82.7 ± 1.0 ± 2.7	149	¹⁵ ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
81.8 $\begin{smallmatrix} +6.0 \\ -5.3 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 2.6	46	¹⁶ ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
89 ± 3 ± 6	32	¹⁷ ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
81. ± 5.	6	ARNISON	83 UA1	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 546$ GeV
80. $\begin{smallmatrix} +10. \\ -6. \end{smallmatrix}$	4	BANNER	83B UA2	Repl. by ALITTI 90B

- ¹ ABAZOV 09AB study the transverse mass, transverse electron momentum, and transverse missing energy in a sample of 0.5 million $W \rightarrow e\nu$ decays selected in Run-II data. The quoted result combines all three methods, accounting for correlations.
- ² ABDALLAH 08A use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events for energies 172 GeV and above. The W mass was also extracted from the dependence of the WW cross section close to the production threshold and combined appropriately to obtain the final result. The systematic error includes ± 0.025 GeV due to final state interactions and ± 0.009 GeV due to LEP energy uncertainty.
- ³ AALTONEN 07F obtain high purity $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ and $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$ candidate samples totaling 63,964 and 51,128 events respectively. The W mass value quoted above is derived by simultaneously fitting the transverse mass and the lepton, and neutrino p_T distributions.
- ⁴ ABBIENDI 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu_\ell$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events. The result quoted here is obtained combining this mass value with the results using $W^+W^- \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell\ell'\nu_{\ell'}$ events in the energy range 183–207 GeV (ABBIENDI 03C) and the dependence of the WW production cross-section on m_{WW} at threshold. The systematic error includes ± 0.009 GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.
- ⁵ ACHARD 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu_\ell$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events in the C.M. energy range 189–209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained combining this mass value with the results obtained from a direct W mass reconstruction at 172 and 183 GeV and with those from the dependence of the WW production cross-section on m_{WW} at 161 and 172 GeV (ACCIARRI 99).
- ⁶ SCHAEEL 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu_\ell$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events in the C.M. energy range 183–209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained combining this mass value with those obtained from the dependence of the W pair production cross-section on m_{WW} at 161 and 172 GeV (BARATE 97 and BARATE 97S respectively). The systematic error includes ± 0.009 GeV due to possible effects of final state interactions in the $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ channel and ± 0.009 GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.
- ⁷ ABAZOV 02D improve the measurement of the W -boson mass including $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ events in which the electron is close to a boundary of a central electromagnetic calorimeter module. Properly combining the results obtained by fitting $m_T(W)$, $p_T(e)$, and $p_T(\nu)$, this sample provides a mass value of 80.574 ± 0.405 GeV. The value reported here is a combination of this measurement with all previous $D\bar{D}$ W -boson mass measurements.
- ⁸ AFFOLDER 01E fit the transverse mass spectrum of 30115 $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ events ($M_{WW} = 80.473 \pm 0.065 \pm 0.092$ GeV) and of 14740 $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$ events ($M_{WW} = 80.465 \pm 0.100 \pm 0.103$ GeV) obtained in the run IB (1994-95). Combining the electron and muon results, accounting for correlated uncertainties, yields $M_{WW} = 80.470 \pm 0.089$ GeV. They combine this value with their measurement of ABE 95P reported in run IA (1992-93) to obtain the quoted value.
- ⁹ AKTAS 06 fit the Q^2 dependence ($300 < Q^2 < 30,000$ GeV²) of the charged-current differential cross section with a propagator mass. The first error is experimental and the second corresponds to uncertainties due to input parameters and model assumptions.
- ¹⁰ CHEKANOV 02C fit the Q^2 dependence ($200 < Q^2 < 60000$ GeV²) of the charged-current differential cross sections with a propagator mass fit. The last error is due to the uncertainty on the probability density functions.
- ¹¹ BREITWEG 00D fit the Q^2 dependence ($200 < Q^2 < 22500$ GeV²) of the charged-current differential cross sections with a propagator mass fit. The last error is due to the uncertainty on the probability density functions.
- ¹² ALITTI 92B result has two contributions to the systematic error (± 0.83); one (± 0.81) cancels in m_W/m_Z and one (± 0.17) is noncancelling. These were added in quadrature. We choose the ALITTI 92B value without using the LEP m_Z value, because we perform our own combined fit.

- ¹³ There are two contributions to the systematic error (± 0.84): one (± 0.81) which cancels in m_W/m_Z and one (± 0.21) which is non-cancelling. These were added in quadrature.
¹⁴ ABE 89I systematic error dominated by the uncertainty in the absolute energy scale.
¹⁵ ALBAJAR 89 result is from a total sample of 299 $W \rightarrow e\nu$ events.
¹⁶ ALBAJAR 89 result is from a total sample of 67 $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ events.
¹⁷ ALBAJAR 89 result is from $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ events.

W/Z MASS RATIO

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.8819 ± 0.0012	OUR AVERAGE			
0.8821 ± 0.0011 ± 0.0008	28323	¹⁸ ABBOTT	98N D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$
0.88114 ± 0.00154 ± 0.00252	5982	¹⁹ ABBOTT	98P D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$
0.8813 ± 0.0036 ± 0.0019	156	²⁰ ALITTI	92B UA2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 630 \text{ GeV}$

- ¹⁸ ABBOTT 98N obtain this from a study of 28323 $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ and 3294 $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decays. Of this latter sample, 2179 events are used to calibrate the electron energy scale.
¹⁹ ABBOTT 98P obtain this from a study of 5982 $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ events. The systematic error includes an uncertainty of ± 0.00175 due to the electron energy scale.
²⁰ Scale error cancels in this ratio.

$m_Z - m_W$

VALUE (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
10.4 ± 1.4 ± 0.8	ALBAJAR 89	UA1	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630 \text{ GeV}$
• • •	We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc.	• • •	
11.3 ± 1.3 ± 0.9	ANSARI 87	UA2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630 \text{ GeV}$

$m_{W^+} - m_{W^-}$

Test of *CPT* invariance.

VALUE (GeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
-0.19 ± 0.58	1722	ABE	90G CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$

W WIDTH

The W width listed here corresponds to the width parameter in a Breit-Wigner distribution with mass-dependent width. To obtain the world average, common systematic uncertainties between experiments are properly taken into account. The LEP-2 average W width based on published results is $2.196 \pm 0.083 \text{ GeV}$ [CERN-PH-EP/2006-042]. The combined Tevatron data yields an average W width of $2.046 \pm 0.049 \text{ GeV}$ [FERMILAB-TM-2460-E].

OUR FIT uses these average LEP and Tevatron width values and combines them assuming no correlations.

<u>VALUE (GeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
2.085±0.042 OUR FIT				
2.028±0.072	5272	21 ABAZOV	09AK D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ GeV
2.032±0.045±0.057	6055	22 AALTONEN	08B CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
2.404±0.140±0.101	10.3k	23 ABDALLAH	08A DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183$ –209 GeV
1.996±0.096±0.102	10729	24 ABBIENDI	06 OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 170$ –209 GeV
2.18 ±0.11 ±0.09	9795	25 ACHARD	06 L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 172$ –209 GeV
2.14 ±0.09 ±0.06	8717	26 SCHAEEL	06 ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183$ –209 GeV
2.23 $^{+0.15}_{-0.14}$ ±0.10	294	27 ABAZOV	02E D0	Direct meas.
2.05 ±0.10 ±0.08	662	28 AFFOLDER	00M CDF	Direct meas.
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
2.152±0.066	79176	29 ABBOTT	00B D0	Extracted value
2.064±0.060±0.059		30 ABE	95W CDF	Extracted value
2.10 $^{+0.14}_{-0.13}$ ±0.09	3559	31 ALITTI	92 UA2	Extracted value
2.18 $^{+0.26}_{-0.24}$ ±0.04		32 ALBAJAR	91 UA1	Extracted value

²¹ ABAZOV 09AK obtain this result fitting the high-end tail (100–200 GeV) of the transverse mass spectrum in $W \rightarrow e\nu$ decays.

²² AALTONEN 08B obtain this result fitting the high-end tail (90–200 GeV) of the transverse mass spectrum in semileptonic $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ and $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$ decays.

²³ ABDALLAH 08A use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events. The systematic error includes ± 0.065 GeV due to final state interactions.

²⁴ ABBIENDI 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu_\ell$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events. The systematic error includes ± 0.003 GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.

²⁵ ACHARD 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu_\ell$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events in the C.M. energy range 189–209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained combining this value of the width with the result obtained from a direct W mass reconstruction at 172 and 183 GeV (ACCIARRI 99).

²⁶ SCHAEEL 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu_\ell$ and $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ events. The systematic error includes ± 0.05 GeV due to possible effects of final state interactions in the $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ channel and ± 0.01 GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.

²⁷ ABAZOV 02E obtain this result fitting the high-end tail (90–200 GeV) of the transverse-mass spectrum in semileptonic $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ decays.

²⁸ AFFOLDER 00M fit the high transverse mass (100–200 GeV) $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ and $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$ events to obtain $\Gamma(W) = 2.04 \pm 0.11(\text{stat}) \pm 0.09(\text{syst})$ GeV. This is combined with the earlier CDF measurement (ABE 95C) to obtain the quoted result.

²⁹ ABBOTT 00B measure $R = 10.43 \pm 0.27$ for the $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$ decay channel. They use the SM theoretical predictions for $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z)$ and $\Gamma(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)$ and the world average for $B(Z \rightarrow ee)$. The value quoted here is obtained combining this result (2.169 ± 0.070 GeV) with that of ABBOTT 99H.

³⁰ ABE 95W measured $R = 10.90 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.29$. They use $m_W = 80.23 \pm 0.18$ GeV, $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z) = 3.35 \pm 0.03$, $\Gamma(W \rightarrow e\nu) = 225.9 \pm 0.9$ MeV, $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 83.98 \pm 0.18$ MeV, and $\Gamma(Z) = 2.4969 \pm 0.0038$ GeV.

- ³¹ ALITTI 92 measured $R = 10.4_{-0.6}^{+0.7} \pm 0.3$. The values of $\sigma(Z)$ and $\sigma(W)$ come from $O(\alpha_s^2)$ calculations using $m_W = 80.14 \pm 0.27$ GeV, and $m_Z = 91.175 \pm 0.021$ GeV along with the corresponding value of $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.2274$. They use $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z) = 3.26 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$ and $\Gamma(Z) = 2.487 \pm 0.010$ GeV.
- ³² ALBAJAR 91 measured $R = 9.5_{-1.0}^{+1.1}$ (stat. + syst.). $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z)$ is calculated in QCD at the parton level using $m_W = 80.18 \pm 0.28$ GeV and $m_Z = 91.172 \pm 0.031$ GeV along with $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.2322 \pm 0.0014$. They use $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z) = 3.23 \pm 0.05$ and $\Gamma(Z) = 2.498 \pm 0.020$ GeV. This measurement is obtained combining both the electron and muon channels.

W⁺ DECAY MODES

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

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
Γ_1 $\ell^+ \nu$	[a] $(10.80 \pm 0.09) \%$	
Γ_2 $e^+ \nu$	$(10.75 \pm 0.13) \%$	
Γ_3 $\mu^+ \nu$	$(10.57 \pm 0.15) \%$	
Γ_4 $\tau^+ \nu$	$(11.25 \pm 0.20) \%$	
Γ_5 hadrons	$(67.60 \pm 0.27) \%$	
Γ_6 $\pi^+ \gamma$	$< 8 \times 10^{-5}$	95%
Γ_7 $D_s^+ \gamma$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	95%
Γ_8 cX	$(33.4 \pm 2.6) \%$	
Γ_9 $c\bar{s}$	$(31_{-11}^{+13}) \%$	
Γ_{10} invisible	[b] $(1.4 \pm 2.9) \%$	

[a] ℓ indicates each type of lepton (e , μ , and τ), not sum over them.

[b] This represents the width for the decay of the W boson into a charged particle with momentum below detectability, $p < 200$ MeV.

W PARTIAL WIDTHS

$\Gamma(\text{invisible})$

Γ_{10}

This represents the width for the decay of the W boson into a charged particle with momentum below detectability, $p < 200$ MeV.

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$30_{-48}^{+52} \pm 33$	³³ BARATE	99I ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172+183$ GeV

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

³⁴ BARATE	99L ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172+183$ GeV
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³³ BARATE 99I measure this quantity using the dependence of the total cross section σ_{WW} upon a change in the total width. The fit is performed to the WW measured cross sections at 161, 172, and 183 GeV. This partial width is < 139 MeV at 95%CL.

³⁴ BARATE 99L use W -pair production to search for effectively invisible W decays, tagging with the decay of the other W boson to Standard Model particles. The partial width for effectively invisible decay is < 27 MeV at 95%CL.

W BRANCHING RATIOS

Overall fits are performed to determine the branching ratios of the W . LEP averages on $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$, $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$, and $W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$, and their correlations are first obtained by combining results from the four experiments taking properly into account the common systematics. The procedure is described in the note LEPEWWG/XSEC/2001-02, 30 March 2001, at <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/lepww/4f/PDG01>. The LEP average values so obtained, using published data, are given in the note LEPEWWG/XSEC/2005-01 accessible at <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/lepww/4f/PDG05/>. These results, together with results from the $p\bar{p}$ colliders are then used in fits to obtain the world average W branching ratios. A first fit determines three individual leptonic branching ratios, $B(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)$, $B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu)$, and $B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau)$. This fit has a $\chi^2 = 4.7$ for 10 degrees of freedom. A second fit assumes lepton universality and determines the leptonic branching ratio $B(W \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell)$ and the hadronic branching ratio is derived as $B(W \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) = 1 - 3 B(W \rightarrow \ell\nu)$. This fit has a $\chi^2 = 11.3$ for 12 degrees of freedom.

The LEP $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ data are obtained by the Collaborations using individual leptonic channels and are, therefore, not included in the overall fits to avoid double counting.

Note: The LEP combination including the new OPAL results, ABBI-ENDI 07A, could not be performed in time for this *Review*. Thus, the OUR FIT values quoted below use the previous OPAL results as in ABBI-ENDI,G 00.

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

ℓ indicates average over e , μ , and τ modes, not sum over modes.

Γ_1/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-2})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
10.80 ± 0.09 OUR FIT				
10.86 ± 0.12 ± 0.08	16438	ABBIENDI	07A	OPAL $E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.85 ± 0.14 ± 0.08	13600	ABDALLAH	04G	DLPH $E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.83 ± 0.14 ± 0.10	11246	ACHARD	04J	L3 $E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.96 ± 0.12 ± 0.05	16116	SCHAEL	04A	ALEP $E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
11.02 ± 0.52	11858	³⁵ ABBOTT	99H	D0 $E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 1.8$ TeV
10.4 ± 0.8	3642	³⁶ ABE	92I	CDF $E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 1.8$ TeV

³⁵ ABBOTT 99H measure $R \equiv [\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell)] / [\sigma_Z B(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)] = 10.90 \pm 0.52$ combining electron and muon channels. They use $M_W = 80.39 \pm 0.06$ GeV and the SM theoretical predictions for $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z)$ and $B(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)$.

³⁶ $1216 \pm 38^{+27}_{-31}$ $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ events from ABE 92I and $2426 W \rightarrow e\nu$ events of ABE 91C. ABE 92I give the inverse quantity as 9.6 ± 0.7 and we have inverted.

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_2 / Γ**

<i>VALUE</i> (units 10^{-2})	<i>EVTS</i>	<i>DOCUMENT ID</i>	<i>TECN</i>	<i>COMMENT</i>
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10.75 ± 0.13 OUR FIT

10.71 ± 0.25 ± 0.11	2374	ABBIENDI	07A OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.55 ± 0.31 ± 0.14	1804	ABDALLAH	04G DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.78 ± 0.29 ± 0.13	1576	ACHARD	04J L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.78 ± 0.27 ± 0.10	2142	SCHAEL	04A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV

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

10.61 ± 0.28	³⁷ ABAZOV	04D TEVA	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV	
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³⁷ ABAZOV 04D take into account all correlations to properly combine the CDF (ABE 95W) and DØ (ABBOTT 00B) measurements of the ratio R in the electron channel. The ratio R is defined as $[\sigma_W \cdot B(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)] / [\sigma_Z \cdot B(Z \rightarrow ee)]$. The combination gives $R^{\text{TeVatron}} = 10.59 \pm 0.23$. σ_W / σ_Z is calculated at next-to-next-to-leading order (3.360 ± 0.051). The branching fraction $B(Z \rightarrow ee)$ is taken from this Review as (3.363 ± 0.004)%.

$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_3 / Γ**

<i>VALUE</i> (units 10^{-2})	<i>EVTS</i>	<i>DOCUMENT ID</i>	<i>TECN</i>	<i>COMMENT</i>
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10.57 ± 0.15 OUR FIT

10.78 ± 0.24 ± 0.10	2397	ABBIENDI	07A OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.65 ± 0.26 ± 0.08	1998	ABDALLAH	04G DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.03 ± 0.29 ± 0.12	1423	ACHARD	04J L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
10.87 ± 0.25 ± 0.08	2216	SCHAEL	04A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV

$\Gamma(\tau^+ \nu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_4 / Γ**

<i>VALUE</i> (units 10^{-2})	<i>EVTS</i>	<i>DOCUMENT ID</i>	<i>TECN</i>	<i>COMMENT</i>
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11.25 ± 0.20 OUR FIT

11.14 ± 0.31 ± 0.17	2177	ABBIENDI	07A OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
11.46 ± 0.39 ± 0.19	2034	ABDALLAH	04G DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
11.89 ± 0.40 ± 0.20	1375	ACHARD	04J L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
11.25 ± 0.32 ± 0.20	2070	SCHAEL	04A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV

$\Gamma(\text{hadrons}) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ **Γ_5 / Γ**

OUR FIT value is obtained by a fit to the lepton branching ratio data assuming lepton universality.

<i>VALUE</i> (units 10^{-2})	<i>EVTS</i>	<i>DOCUMENT ID</i>	<i>TECN</i>	<i>COMMENT</i>
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67.60 ± 0.27 OUR FIT

67.41 ± 0.37 ± 0.23	16438	ABBIENDI	07A OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
67.45 ± 0.41 ± 0.24	13600	ABDALLAH	04G DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
67.50 ± 0.42 ± 0.30	11246	ACHARD	04J L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
67.13 ± 0.37 ± 0.15	16116	SCHAEL	04A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV

$\Gamma(\mu^+\nu)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$ Γ_3/Γ_2

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.983±0.018 OUR FIT				
0.89 ±0.10	13k	³⁸ ABACHI	95D D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
1.02 ±0.08	1216	³⁹ ABE	92I CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
1.00 ±0.14 ±0.08	67	ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
1.24 ^{+0.6} / _{-0.4}	14	ARNISON	84D UA1	Repl. by ALBAJAR 89

³⁸ ABACHI 95D obtain this result from the measured $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu) = 2.09 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.11$ nb and $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow e\nu) = 2.36 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.13$ nb in which the first error is the combined statistical and systematic uncertainty, the second reflects the uncertainty in the luminosity.

³⁹ ABE 92I obtain $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu) = 2.21 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.21$ and combine with ABE 91C $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow e\nu)$ to give a ratio of the couplings from which we derive this measurement.

$\Gamma(\tau^+\nu)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$ Γ_4/Γ_2

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.046±0.023 OUR FIT				
0.961±0.061	980	⁴⁰ ABBOTT	00D D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
0.94 ±0.14	179	⁴¹ ABE	92E CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
1.04 ±0.08 ±0.08	754	⁴² ALITTI	92F UA2	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 630$ GeV
1.02 ±0.20 ±0.12	32	ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.995±0.112±0.083	198	ALITTI	91C UA2	Repl. by ALITTI 92F
1.02 ±0.20 ±0.10	32	ALBAJAR	87 UA1	Repl. by ALBAJAR 89

⁴⁰ ABBOTT 00D measure $\sigma_W \times B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) = 2.22 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.10$ nb. Using the ABBOTT 00B result $\sigma_W \times B(W \rightarrow e\nu_e) = 2.31 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.10$ nb, they quote the ratio of the couplings from which we derive this measurement.

⁴¹ ABE 92E use two procedures for selecting $W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$ events. The missing E_τ trigger leads to $132 \pm 14 \pm 8$ events and the τ trigger to $47 \pm 9 \pm 4$ events. Proper statistical and systematic correlations are taken into account to arrive at $\sigma B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu) = 2.05 \pm 0.27$ nb. Combined with ABE 91C result on $\sigma B(W \rightarrow e\nu)$, ABE 92E quote a ratio of the couplings from which we derive this measurement.

⁴² This measurement is derived by us from the ratio of the couplings of ALITTI 92F.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\gamma)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$ Γ_6/Γ_2

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
< 7 × 10⁻⁴	95	ABE	98H CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
< 4.9 × 10 ⁻³	95	⁴³ ALITTI	92D UA2	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 630$ GeV
< 58 × 10 ⁻³	95	⁴⁴ ALBAJAR	90 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546, 630$ GeV

⁴³ ALITTI 92D limit is 3.8×10^{-3} at 90%CL.

⁴⁴ ALBAJAR 90 obtain < 0.048 at 90%CL.

$\Gamma(D_s^+\gamma)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$ Γ_7/Γ_2

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
< 1.2 × 10⁻²	95	ABE	98P CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV

$\Gamma(cX)/\Gamma(\text{hadrons})$				Γ_8/Γ_5		
VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT		
0.49 ± 0.04	OUR AVERAGE					
0.481 ± 0.042 ± 0.032	3005	⁴⁵ ABBIENDI	00V OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183 + 189 \text{ GeV}$		
0.51 ± 0.05 ± 0.03	746	⁴⁶ BARATE	99M ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 172 + 183 \text{ GeV}$		

⁴⁵ ABBIENDI 00V tag $W \rightarrow cX$ decays using measured jet properties, lifetime information, and leptons produced in charm decays. From this result, and using the additional measurements of $\Gamma(W)$ and $B(W \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$, $|V_{cs}|$ is determined to be $0.969 \pm 0.045 \pm 0.036$.

⁴⁶ BARATE 99M tag c jets using a neural network algorithm. From this measurement $|V_{cs}|$ is determined to be $1.00 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.07$.

$R_{cs} = \Gamma(c\bar{s})/\Gamma(\text{hadrons})$				Γ_9/Γ_5		
VALUE		DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT		
0.46^{+0.18}_{-0.14} ± 0.07		⁴⁷ ABREU	98N DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172 \text{ GeV}$		

⁴⁷ ABREU 98N tag c and s jets by identifying a charged kaon as the highest momentum particle in a hadronic jet. They also use a lifetime tag to independently identify a c jet, based on the impact parameter distribution of charged particles in a jet. From this measurement $|V_{cs}|$ is determined to be $0.94^{+0.32}_{-0.26} \pm 0.13$.

AVERAGE PARTICLE MULTIPLICITIES IN HADRONIC W DECAY

Summed over particle and antiparticle, when appropriate.

$\langle N_{\pi^\pm} \rangle$						
VALUE		DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT		
15.70 ± 0.35		⁴⁸ ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189 \text{ GeV}$		

⁴⁸ ABREU,P 00F measure $\langle N_{\pi^\pm} \rangle = 31.65 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.76$ and $15.51 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.40$ in the fully hadronic and semileptonic final states respectively. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

$\langle N_{K^\pm} \rangle$						
VALUE		DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT		
2.20 ± 0.19		⁴⁹ ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189 \text{ GeV}$		

⁴⁹ ABREU,P 00F measure $\langle N_{K^\pm} \rangle = 4.38 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.12$ and $2.23 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.17$ in the fully hadronic and semileptonic final states respectively. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

$\langle N_p \rangle$						
VALUE		DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT		
0.92 ± 0.14		⁵⁰ ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189 \text{ GeV}$		

⁵⁰ ABREU,P 00F measure $\langle N_p \rangle = 1.82 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.16$ and $0.94 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.06$ in the fully hadronic and semileptonic final states respectively. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

$\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
19.39 ± 0.08 OUR AVERAGE			
19.38 ± 0.05 ± 0.08	51 ABBIENDI	06A OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
19.44 ± 0.17	52 ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{+}189$ GeV
19.3 ± 0.3 ± 0.3	53 ABBIENDI	99N OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183$ GeV
19.23 ± 0.74	54 ABREU	98C DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 172$ GeV

⁵¹ ABBIENDI 06A measure $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 38.74 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.26$ when both W bosons decay hadronically and $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 19.39 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09$ when one W boson decays semileptonically. The value quoted here is obtained under the assumption that there is no color reconnection between W bosons; the value is a weighted average taking into account correlations in the systematic uncertainties.

⁵² ABREU,P 00F measure $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 39.12 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.36$ and $38.11 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.44$ in the fully hadronic final states at 189 and 183 GeV respectively, and $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 19.49 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.27$ and $19.78 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.43$ in the semileptonic final states. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

⁵³ ABBIENDI 99N use the final states $W^+ W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\bar{\nu}_\ell$ to derive this value.

⁵⁴ ABREU 98C combine results from both the fully hadronic as well semileptonic $W W$ final states after demonstrating that the W decay charged multiplicity is independent of the topology within errors.

TRIPLE GAUGE COUPLINGS (TGC'S)

A REVIEW GOES HERE – Check our WWW List of Reviews

g_1^Z

OUR FIT below is obtained by combining the measurements taking into account properly the common systematic errors (see LEPEWWG/TGC/2005-01 at <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/lepww/tgc>).

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.984^{+0.022}_{-0.019} OUR FIT				
0.975 ^{+0.033} _{-0.030}	7872	55 ABDALLAH	10 DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
1.001 ± 0.027 ± 0.013	9310	56 SCHAEEL	05A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
0.987 ^{+0.034} _{-0.033}	9800	57 ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
0.966 ^{+0.034} _{-0.032} ± 0.015	8325	58 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
	34	59 ABAZOV	11 D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	334	60 AALTONEN	10K CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
1.04 ± 0.09		61 ABAZOV	09AD D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		62 ABAZOV	09AJ D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
1.07 ^{+0.08} _{-0.12}	1880	63 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	Superseded by ABDALLAH 10
	13	64 ABAZOV	07Z D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	2.3	65 ABAZOV	05S D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
0.98 ± 0.07 ± 0.01	2114	66 ABREU	01I DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{+}189$ GeV
	331	67 ABBOTT	99I D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV

- 55 ABDALLAH 10 use data on the final states $e^+ e^- \rightarrow jj\ell\nu, jjjj, jjX, \ell X$, at center-of-mass energies between 189–209 GeV at LEP2, where $j = \text{jet}$, $\ell = \text{lepton}$, and X represents missing momentum. The fit is carried out keeping all other parameters fixed at their SM values.
- 56 SCHAEEL 05A study single-photon, single- W , and WW -pair production from 183 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is derived from the WW -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- 57 ABBIENDI 04D combine results from $W^+ W^-$ in all decay channels. Only CP -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is $0.923 < g_1^Z < 1.054$.
- 58 ACHARD 04D study WW -pair production, single- W production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained from the WW -pair production sample including data from 161 to 183 GeV, ACCIARRI 99Q. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- 59 ABAZOV 11 study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$ process arising in WZ production. They observe 34 WZ candidates with an estimated background of 6 events. An analysis of the p_T spectrum of the Z boson leads to a 95% C.L. limit of $0.944 < g_1^Z < 1.154$, for a form factor $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- 60 AALTONEN 10K study $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+ W^-$ with $W \rightarrow e/\mu\nu$. The p_T of the leading (second) lepton is required to be > 20 (10) GeV. The final number of events selected is 654 of which 320 ± 47 are estimated to be background. The 95% C.L. interval is $0.76 < g_1^Z < 1.34$ for $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV and $0.78 < g_1^Z < 1.30$ for $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- 61 ABAZOV 09AD study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \ell\nu 2\text{jet}$ process arising in WW and WZ production. They select 12,473 (14,392) events in the electron (muon) channel with an expected di-boson signal of 436 (527) events. The results on the anomalous couplings are derived from an analysis of the p_T spectrum of the 2-jet system and quoted at 68% C.L. and for a form factor of 2 TeV. This measurement is not used for obtaining the mean as it is for a specific form factor. The 95% confidence interval is $0.88 < g_1^Z < 1.20$.
- 62 ABAZOV 09AJ study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ process arising in WW production. They select 100 events with an expected WW signal of 65 events. An analysis of the p_T spectrum of the two charged leptons leads to 95% C.L. limits of $0.86 < g_1^Z < 1.3$, for a form factor $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- 63 ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$, where $\ell = e$ or μ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- 64 ABAZOV 07Z set limits on anomalous TGCs using the measured cross section and $p_T(Z)$ distribution in WZ production with both the W and the Z decaying leptonically into electrons and muons. Setting the other couplings to their standard model values, the 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 2$ TeV is $0.86 < g_1^Z < 1.35$.
- 65 ABAZOV 05S study $p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ$ production with a subsequent trilepton decay to $\ell\nu\ell'\bar{\ell}'$ (ℓ and $\ell' = e$ or μ). Three events (estimated background 0.71 ± 0.08 events) with WZ decay characteristics are observed from which they derive limits on the anomalous WWZ couplings. The 95% CL limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV is $0.51 < g_1^Z < 1.66$, fixing λ_Z and κ_Z to their Standard Model values.
- 66 ABREU 01I combine results from $e^+ e^-$ interactions at 189 GeV leading to $W^+ W^-$ and $W e \nu_e$ final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV. The 95% confidence interval is $0.84 < g_1^Z < 1.13$.
- 67 ABBOTT 99I perform a simultaneous fit to the $W\gamma$, $WW \rightarrow \text{dilepton}$, $WW/WZ \rightarrow e\nu jj$, $WW/WZ \rightarrow \mu\nu jj$, and $WZ \rightarrow \text{trilepton}$ data samples. For $\Lambda = 2.0$ TeV, the 95%CL limits are $0.63 < g_1^Z < 1.57$, fixing λ_Z and κ_Z to their Standard Model values, and assuming Standard Model values for the $WW\gamma$ couplings.

κ_γ

OUR FIT below is obtained by combining the measurements taking into account properly the common systematic errors (see LEPEWWG/TGC/2005-01 at <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/lepww/tgc>).

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.973^{+0.044}_{-0.045} OUR FIT				
1.024 ^{+0.077} _{-0.081}	7872	68 ABDALLAH	10 DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
0.971 \pm 0.055 \pm 0.030	10689	69 SCHAEEL	05A ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
0.88 ^{+0.09} _{-0.08}	9800	70 ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
1.013 ^{+0.067} _{-0.064} \pm 0.026	10575	71 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
	334	72 AALTONEN	10K CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	53	73 AARON	09B H1	$E_{cm}^{ep} = 0.3$ TeV
1.07 ^{+0.26} _{-0.29}		74 ABAZOV	09AD D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		75 ABAZOV	09AJ D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		76 ABAZOV	08R D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
0.68 ^{+0.17} _{-0.15}	1880	77 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	Superseded by ABDALLAH 10
	1617	78 AALTONEN	07L CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ GeV
	17	79 ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	141	80 ABAZOV	05J D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
1.25 ^{+0.21} _{-0.20} \pm 0.06	2298	81 ABREU	01I DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{+}189$ GeV
		82 BREITWEG	00 ZEUS	$e^+ p \rightarrow e^+ W^\pm X$, $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
0.92 \pm 0.34	331	83 ABBOTT	99I D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV

68 ABDALLAH 10 use data on the final states $e^+ e^- \rightarrow jj\ell\nu, jjjj, jjX, \ell X$, at center-of-mass energies between 189–209 GeV at LEP2, where $j = \text{jet}$, $\ell = \text{lepton}$, and X represents missing momentum. The fit is carried out keeping all other parameters fixed at their SM values.

69 SCHAEEL 05A study single-photon, single- W , and WW -pair production from 183 to 209 GeV. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

70 ABBIENDI 04D combine results from $W^+ W^-$ in all decay channels. Only CP -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is $0.73 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.07$.

71 ACHARD 04D study WW -pair production, single- W production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained including data from 161 to 183 GeV, ACCIARRI 99Q. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

72 AALTONEN 10K study $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+ W^-$ with $W \rightarrow e/\mu\nu$. The p_T of the leading (second) lepton is required to be > 20 (10) GeV. The final number of events selected is 654 ± 47 are estimated to be background. The 95% C.L. interval is $0.37 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.72$ for $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV and $0.43 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.65$ for $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.

- 73 AARON 09B study single- W production in $e p$ collisions at 0.3 TeV C.M. energy. They select 53 $W \rightarrow e/\mu$ events with a standard model expectation of 54.1 ± 7.4 events. Fitting the transverse momentum spectrum of the hadronic recoil system they obtain a 95% C.L. limit of $-3.7 < \kappa_\gamma < -1.5$ or $0.3 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.5$, where the ambiguity is due to the quadratic dependence of the cross section to the coupling parameter.
- 74 ABAZOV 09AD study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \ell\nu 2\text{jet}$ process arising in $W W$ and $W Z$ production. They select 12,473 (14,392) events in the electron (muon) channel with an expected di-boson signal of 436 (527) events. The results on the anomalous couplings are derived from an analysis of the p_T spectrum of the 2-jet system and quoted at 68% C.L. and for a form factor of 2 TeV. This measurement is not used for obtaining the mean as it is for a specific form factor. The 95% confidence interval is $0.56 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.55$.
- 75 ABAZOV 09AJ study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ process arising in $W W$ production. They select 100 events with an expected $W W$ signal of 65 events. An analysis of the p_T spectrum of the two charged leptons leads to 95% C.L. limits of $0.46 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.83$, for a form factor $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- 76 ABAZOV 08R use 0.7 fb^{-1} $p\bar{p}$ data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to select 263 $W\gamma + X$ events, of which 187 constitute signal, with the W decaying into an electron or a muon, which is required to be well separated from a photon with $E_T > 9$ GeV. A likelihood fit to the photon E_T spectrum yields a 95% CL limit $0.49 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.51$ with other couplings fixed to their Standard Model values.
- 77 ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$, where $\ell = e$ or μ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- 78 AALTONEN 07L set limits on anomalous TGCs using the $p_T(W)$ distribution in $W W$ and $W Z$ production with the W decaying to an electron or muon and the Z to 2 jets. Setting other couplings to their standard model value, the 95% C.L. limits are $0.54 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.39$ for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV.
- 79 ABAZOV 06H study $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W W$ production with a subsequent decay $W W \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$, $W W \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$ or $W W \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$. The 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1$ TeV is $-0.05 < \kappa_\gamma < 2.29$, fixing $\lambda_\gamma=0$. With the assumption that the $W W\gamma$ and $W W Z$ couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ($\Lambda = 2$ TeV) is $0.68 < \kappa < 1.45$.
- 80 ABAZOV 05J perform a likelihood fit to the photon E_T spectrum of $W\gamma + X$ events, where the W decays to an electron or muon which is required to be well separated from the photon. For $\Lambda = 2.0$ TeV the 95% CL limits are $0.12 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.96$. In the fit λ_γ is kept fixed to its Standard Model value.
- 81 ABREU 01I combine results from e^+e^- interactions at 189 GeV leading to W^+W^- , $W e\nu_e$, and $\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV. The 95% confidence interval is $0.87 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.68$.
- 82 BREITWEG 00 search for W production in events with large hadronic p_T . For $p_T > 20$ GeV, the upper limit on the cross section gives the 95%CL limit $-3.7 < \kappa_\gamma < 2.5$ (for $\lambda_\gamma=0$).
- 83 ABBOTT 99I perform a simultaneous fit to the $W\gamma$, $W W \rightarrow$ dilepton, $W W/W Z \rightarrow e\nu jj$, $W W/W Z \rightarrow \mu\nu jj$, and $W Z \rightarrow$ trilepton data samples. For $\Lambda = 2.0$ TeV, the 95%CL limits are $0.75 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.39$.

λ_γ

OUR FIT below is obtained by combining the measurements taking into account properly the common systematic errors (see LEPEWWG/TGC/2005-01 at <http://lepewwg.web.cern.ch/LEPEWWG/lepww/tgc>).

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.028^{+0.020}_{-0.021}$ OUR FIT				
0.002 ± 0.035	7872	84 ABDALLAH	10 DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.012 \pm 0.027 \pm 0.011$	10689	85 SCHAEEL	05A ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.060^{+0.034}_{-0.033}$	9800	86 ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.021^{+0.035}_{-0.034} \pm 0.017$	10575	87 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
	53	88 AARON	09B H1	$E_{cm}^{ep} = 0.3$ TeV
0.00 ± 0.06		89 ABAZOV	09AD D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		90 ABAZOV	09AJ D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		91 ABAZOV	08R D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
$0.16^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$	1880	92 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	Superseded by ABDALLAH 10
	1617	93 AALTONEN	07L CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ GeV
	17	94 ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	141	95 ABAZOV	05J D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
$0.05 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.01$	2298	96 ABREU	01I DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{+}189$ GeV
		97 BREITWEG	00 ZEUS	$e^+ p \rightarrow e^+ W^\pm X$, $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
$0.00^{+0.10}_{-0.09}$	331	98 ABBOTT	99I D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV

⁸⁴ ABDALLAH 10 use data on the final states $e^+ e^- \rightarrow jj\ell\nu, jjjj, jjX, \ell X$, at center-of-mass energies between 189–209 GeV at LEP2, where $j = \text{jet}$, $\ell = \text{lepton}$, and X represents missing momentum. The fit is carried out keeping all other parameters fixed at their SM values.

⁸⁵ SCHAEEL 05A study single-photon, single- W , and WW -pair production from 183 to 209 GeV. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

⁸⁶ ABBIENDI 04D combine results from $W^+ W^-$ in all decay channels. Only CP -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is $-0.13 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.01$.

⁸⁷ ACHARD 04D study WW -pair production, single- W production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained including data from 161 to 183 GeV, ACCIARRI 99Q. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

⁸⁸ AARON 09B study single- W production in $e p$ collisions at 0.3 TeV C.M. energy. They select 53 $W \rightarrow e/\mu$ events with a standard model expectation of 54.1 ± 7.4 events. Fitting the transverse momentum spectrum of the hadronic recoil system they obtain a 95% C.L. limit of $-2.5 < \lambda_\gamma < 2.5$.

⁸⁹ ABAZOV 09AD study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \ell\nu 2\text{jet}$ process arising in WW and WZ production. They select 12,473 (14,392) events in the electron (muon) channel with an expected di-boson signal of 436 (527) events. The results on the anomalous couplings are derived from an analysis of the p_T spectrum of the 2-jet system and quoted at 68% C.L. and for a form factor of 2 TeV. This measurement is not used for obtaining the mean as it is for a specific form factor. The 95% confidence interval is $-0.10 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.11$.

- ⁹⁰ ABAZOV 09AJ study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$ process arising in WW production. They select 100 events with an expected WW signal of 65 events. An analysis of the p_T spectrum of the two charged leptons leads to 95% C.L. limits of $-0.14 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.18$, for a form factor $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- ⁹¹ ABAZOV 08R use 0.7 fb^{-1} $p\bar{p}$ data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to select 263 $W\gamma + X$ events, of which 187 constitute signal, with the W decaying into an electron or a muon, which is required to be well separated from a photon with $E_T > 9$ GeV. A likelihood fit to the photon E_T spectrum yields a 95% CL limit $-0.12 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.13$ with other couplings fixed to their Standard Model values.
- ⁹² ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$, where $\ell = e$ or μ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- ⁹³ AALTONEN 07L set limits on anomalous TGCs using the $p_T(W)$ distribution in WW and WZ production with the W decaying to an electron or muon and the Z to 2 jets. Setting other couplings to their standard model value, the 95% C.L. limits are $-0.18 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.17$ for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV.
- ⁹⁴ ABAZOV 06H study $p\bar{p} \rightarrow WW$ production with a subsequent decay $WW \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$, $WW \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$ or $WW \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$. The 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1$ TeV is $-0.97 < \lambda_\gamma < 1.04$, fixing $\kappa_\gamma=1$. With the assumption that the $WW\gamma$ and WWZ couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ($\Lambda = 2$ TeV) is $-0.29 < \lambda < 0.30$.
- ⁹⁵ ABAZOV 05J perform a likelihood fit to the photon E_T spectrum of $W\gamma + X$ events, where the W decays to an electron or muon which is required to be well separated from the photon. For $\Lambda = 2.0$ TeV the 95% CL limits are $-0.20 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.20$. In the fit κ_γ is kept fixed to its Standard Model value.
- ⁹⁶ ABREU 01I combine results from e^+e^- interactions at 189 GeV leading to W^+W^- , $W e\nu_e$, and $\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV. The 95% confidence interval is $-0.11 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.23$.
- ⁹⁷ BREITWEG 00 search for W production in events with large hadronic p_T . For $p_T > 20$ GeV, the upper limit on the cross section gives the 95%CL limit $-3.2 < \lambda_\gamma < 3.2$ for κ_γ fixed to its Standard Model value.
- ⁹⁸ ABBOTT 99I perform a simultaneous fit to the $W\gamma$, $WW \rightarrow$ dilepton, $WW/WZ \rightarrow e\nu jj$, $WW/WZ \rightarrow \mu\nu jj$, and $WZ \rightarrow$ trilepton data samples. For $\Lambda = 2.0$ TeV, the 95%CL limits are $-0.18 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.19$.

κ_Z

This coupling is CP -conserving (C - and P - separately conserving).

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$0.924^{+0.059}_{-0.056} \pm 0.024$	7171	⁹⁹ ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV

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

34	¹⁰⁰ ABAZOV	11 D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
17	¹⁰¹ ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
2.3	¹⁰² ABAZOV	05S D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV

- ⁹⁹ ACHARD 04D study WW -pair production, single- W production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained using the WW -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- ¹⁰⁰ ABAZOV 11 study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$ process arising in WZ production. They observe 34 WZ candidates with an estimated background of 6 events. An analysis of the p_T spectrum of the Z boson leads to a 95% C.L. limit of $0.600 < \kappa_Z < 1.675$, for a form factor $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.

- 101 ABAZOV 06H study $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WW$ production with a subsequent decay $WW \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$, $WW \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$ or $WW \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$. The 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 2$ TeV is $0.55 < \kappa_Z < 1.55$, fixing $\lambda_Z=0$. With the assumption that the $WW\gamma$ and WWZ couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ($\Lambda = 2$ TeV) is $0.68 < \kappa < 1.45$.
- 102 ABAZOV 05S study $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WZ$ production with a subsequent tripleton decay to $\ell\nu\ell'\bar{\ell}'$ (ℓ and $\ell' = e$ or μ). Three events (estimated background 0.71 ± 0.08 events) with WZ decay characteristics are observed from which they derive limits on the anomalous WWZ couplings. The 95% CL limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1$ TeV is $-1.0 < \kappa_Z < 3.4$, fixing λ_Z and g_1^Z to their Standard Model values.

λ_Z

This coupling is CP -conserving (C - and P - separately conserving).

VALUE	EVTs	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.088^{+0.060}_{-0.057} \pm 0.023$	7171	103 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV

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

34	104 ABAZOV	11 D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
334	105 AALTONEN	10K CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
13	106 ABAZOV	07Z D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
17	107 ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
2.3	108 ABAZOV	05S D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV

- 103 ACHARD 04D study WW -pair production, single- W production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained using the WW -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- 104 ABAZOV 11 study the $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$ process arising in WZ production. They observe 34 WZ candidates with an estimated background of 6 events. An analysis of the p_T spectrum of the Z boson leads to a 95% C.L. limit of $-0.077 < \lambda_Z < 0.093$, for a form factor $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- 105 AALTONEN 10K study $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+W^-$ with $W \rightarrow e/\mu\nu$. The p_T of the leading (second) lepton is required to be > 20 (10) GeV. The final number of events selected is 654 of which 320 ± 47 are estimated to be background. The 95% C.L. interval is $-0.16 < \lambda_Z < 0.16$ for $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV and $-0.14 < \lambda_Z < 0.15$ for $\Lambda = 2$ TeV.
- 106 ABAZOV 07Z set limits on anomalous TGCs using the measured cross section and $p_T(Z)$ distribution in WZ production with both the W and the Z decaying leptonically into electrons and muons. Setting the other couplings to their standard model values, the 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 2$ TeV is $-0.17 < \lambda_Z < 0.21$.
- 107 ABAZOV 06H study $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WW$ production with a subsequent decay $WW \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$, $WW \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$ or $WW \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$. The 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 2$ TeV is $-0.39 < \lambda_Z < 0.39$, fixing $\kappa_Z=1$. With the assumption that the $WW\gamma$ and WWZ couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ($\Lambda = 2$ TeV) is $-0.29 < \lambda < 0.30$.
- 108 ABAZOV 05S study $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WZ$ production with a subsequent tripleton decay to $\ell\nu\ell'\bar{\ell}'$ (ℓ and $\ell' = e$ or μ). Three events (estimated background 0.71 ± 0.08 events) with WZ decay characteristics are observed from which they derive limits on the anomalous WWZ couplings. The 95% CL limit for a form factor scale $\Lambda = 1.5$ TeV is $-0.48 < \lambda_Z < 0.48$, fixing g_1^Z and κ_Z to their Standard Model values.

g_5^Z

This coupling is CP -conserving but C - and P -violating.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.93 ± 0.09 OUR AVERAGE				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
$0.96^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	9800	109 ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183-209$ GeV
$1.00 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.05$	7171	110 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189-209$ GeV
$0.56^{+0.23}_{-0.22} \pm 0.12$	1154	111 ACCIARRI	99Q L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161+172+ 183$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.84 ± 0.23		112 EBOLI	00 THEO	LEP1, SLC+ Tevatron
109 ABBIENDI 04D combine results from $W^+ W^-$ in all decay channels. Only CP -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is $0.72 < g_5^Z < 1.21$.				
110 ACHARD 04D study WW -pair production, single- W production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained using the WW -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.				
111 ACCIARRI 99Q study W -pair, single- W , and single photon events.				
112 EBOLI 00 extract this indirect value of the coupling studying the non-universal one-loop contributions to the experimental value of the $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ width ($\Lambda=1$ TeV is assumed).				

g_4^Z

This coupling is CP -violating (C -violating and P -conserving).

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
-0.30 ± 0.17 OUR AVERAGE				
$-0.39^{+0.19}_{-0.20}$	1880	113 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189-209$ GeV
$-0.02^{+0.32}_{-0.33}$	1065	114 ABBIENDI	01H OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189$ GeV
113 ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$, where $\ell = e$ or μ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.				
114 ABBIENDI 01H study W -pair events, with one leptonically and one hadronically decaying W . The coupling is extracted using information from the W production angle together with decay angles from the leptonically decaying W .				

$\tilde{\kappa}_Z$

This coupling is CP -violating (C -conserving and P -violating).

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.12^{+0.06}_{-0.04}$ OUR AVERAGE				
$-0.09^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	1880	115 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189-209$ GeV
$-0.20^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$	1065	116 ABBIENDI	01H OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189$ GeV
115 ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$, where $\ell = e$ or μ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.				
116 ABBIENDI 01H study W -pair events, with one leptonically and one hadronically decaying W . The coupling is extracted using information from the W production angle together with decay angles from the leptonically decaying W .				

$\tilde{\lambda}_Z$

This coupling is *CP*-violating (*C*-conserving and *P*-violating).

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
-0.09 ± 0.07 OUR AVERAGE				
-0.08 ± 0.07	1880	117 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.18^{+0.24}_{-0.16}$	1065	118 ABBIENDI	01H OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189$ GeV

117 ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$, where $\ell = e$ or μ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.

118 ABBIENDI 01H study *W*-pair events, with one leptonically and one hadronically decaying *W*. The coupling is extracted using information from the *W* production angle together with decay angles from the leptonically decaying *W*.

W ANOMALOUS MAGNETIC MOMENT

The full magnetic moment is given by $\mu_W = e(1+\kappa + \lambda)/2m_W$. In the Standard Model, at tree level, $\kappa = 1$ and $\lambda = 0$. Some papers have defined $\Delta\kappa = 1-\kappa$ and assume that $\lambda = 0$. Note that the electric quadrupole moment is given by $-e(\kappa-\lambda)/m_W^2$. A description of the parameterization of these moments and additional references can be found in HAGIWARA 87 and BAUR 88. The parameter Λ appearing in the theoretical limits below is a regularization cutoff which roughly corresponds to the energy scale where the structure of the *W* boson becomes manifest.

<u>VALUE ($e/2m_W$)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$2.22^{+0.20}_{-0.19}$	2298	119 ABREU	01I DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}189$ GeV

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

120	ABE	95G	CDF
121	ALITTI	92C	UA2
122	SAMUEL	92	THEO
123	SAMUEL	91	THEO
124	GRIFOLS	88	THEO
125	GROTCH	87	THEO
126	VANDERBIJ	87	THEO
127	GRAU	85	THEO
128	SUZUKI	85	THEO
129	HERZOG	84	THEO

119 ABREU 01I combine results from e^+e^- interactions at 189 GeV leading to W^+W^- , $W e \nu_e$, and $\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV to determine Δg_1^Z , $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$, and λ_γ . $\Delta\kappa_\gamma$ and λ_γ are simultaneously floated in the fit to determine μ_W .

120 ABE 95G report $-1.3 < \kappa < 3.2$ for $\lambda=0$ and $-0.7 < \lambda < 0.7$ for $\kappa=1$ in $p\bar{p} \rightarrow e\nu_e\gamma X$ and $\mu\nu_\mu\gamma X$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$ TeV.

121 ALITTI 92C measure $\kappa = 1^{+2.6}_{-2.2}$ and $\lambda = 0^{+1.7}_{-1.8}$ in $p\bar{p} \rightarrow e\nu\gamma + X$ at $\sqrt{s} = 630$ GeV. At 95%CL they report $-3.5 < \kappa < 5.9$ and $-3.6 < \lambda < 3.5$.

122 SAMUEL 92 use preliminary CDF and UA2 data and find $-2.4 < \kappa < 3.7$ at 96%CL and $-3.1 < \kappa < 4.2$ at 95%CL respectively. They use data for $W\gamma$ production and radiative *W* decay.

123 SAMUEL 91 use preliminary CDF data for $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W\gamma X$ to obtain $-11.3 \leq \Delta\kappa \leq 10.9$. Note that their $\kappa = 1 - \Delta\kappa$.

- 124 GRIFOLS 88 uses deviation from ρ parameter to set limit $\Delta\kappa \lesssim 65 (M_W^2/\Lambda^2)$.
- 125 GROTCHE 87 finds the limit $-37 < \Delta\kappa < 73.5$ (90% CL) from the experimental limits on $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ assuming three neutrino generations and $-19.5 < \Delta\kappa < 56$ for four generations. Note their $\Delta\kappa$ has the opposite sign as our definition.
- 126 VANDERBIJ 87 uses existing limits to the photon structure to obtain $|\Delta\kappa| < 33 (m_W/\Lambda)$. In addition VANDERBIJ 87 discusses problems with using the ρ parameter of the Standard Model to determine $\Delta\kappa$.
- 127 GRAU 85 uses the muon anomaly to derive a coupled limit on the anomalous magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole (λ) moments $1.05 > \Delta\kappa \ln(\Lambda/m_W) + \lambda/2 > -2.77$. In the Standard Model $\lambda = 0$.
- 128 SUZUKI 85 uses partial-wave unitarity at high energies to obtain $|\Delta\kappa| \lesssim 190 (m_W/\Lambda)^2$. From the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon, SUZUKI 85 obtains $|\Delta\kappa| \lesssim 2.2/\ln(\Lambda/m_W)$. Finally SUZUKI 85 uses deviations from the ρ parameter and obtains a very qualitative, order-of-magnitude limit $|\Delta\kappa| \lesssim 150 (m_W/\Lambda)^4$ if $|\Delta\kappa| \ll 1$.
- 129 HERZOG 84 consider the contribution of W -boson to muon magnetic moment including anomalous coupling of $WW\gamma$. Obtain a limit $-1 < \Delta\kappa < 3$ for $\Lambda \gtrsim 1$ TeV.

ANOMALOUS W/Z QUARTIC COUPLINGS

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$a_0/\Lambda^2, a_c/\Lambda^2, a_n/\Lambda^2$

Using the $WW\gamma$ final state, the LEP combined 95% CL limits on the anomalous contributions to the $WW\gamma\gamma$ and $WWZ\gamma$ vertices (as of summer 2003) are given below:

(See P. Wells, "Experimental Tests of the Standard Model," Int. Europhysics Conference on High-Energy Physics, Aachen, Germany, 17–23 July 2003)

$$\begin{aligned} -0.02 < a_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.02 \text{ GeV}^{-2}, \\ -0.05 < a_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.03 \text{ GeV}^{-2}, \\ -0.15 < a_n/\Lambda^2 < 0.15 \text{ GeV}^{-2}. \end{aligned}$$

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

130	ABBIENDI	04B	OPAL
131	ABBIENDI	04L	OPAL
132	HEISTER	04A	ALEP
133	ABDALLAH	03I	DLPH
134	ACHARD	02F	L3

- 130 ABBIENDI 04B select 187 $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-\gamma$ events in the C.M. energy range 180–209 GeV, where $E_\gamma > 2.5$ GeV, the photon has a polar angle $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.975$ and is well isolated from the nearest jet and charged lepton, and the effective masses of both fermion-antifermion systems agree with the W mass within $3\Gamma_W$. The measured differential cross section as a function of the photon energy and photon polar angle is used to extract the 95% CL limits: $-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < 0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.053 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < 0.037 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ and $-0.16 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_n/\Lambda^2 < 0.15 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$.
- 131 ABBIENDI 04L select 20 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$ acoplanar events in the energy range 180–209 GeV and 176 $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma$ events in the energy range 130–209 GeV. These samples are used to constrain possible anomalous $W^+W^-\gamma\gamma$ and $ZZ\gamma\gamma$ quartic couplings. Further combining with the $W^+W^-\gamma$ sample of ABBIENDI 04B the following one-parameter 95% CL limits are obtained: $-0.007 < a_0^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.023 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.029 <$

$$a_c^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.029 \text{ GeV}^{-2}, -0.020 < a_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}, -0.052 < a_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.037 \text{ GeV}^{-2}.$$

132 In the CM energy range 183 to 209 GeV HEISTER 04A select 30 $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$ events with two acoplanar, high energy and high transverse momentum photons. The photon-photon acoplanarity is required to be $> 5^\circ$, $E_\gamma/\sqrt{s} > 0.025$ (the more energetic photon having energy $> 0.2\sqrt{s}$), $p_{T,\gamma}/E_{\text{beam}} > 0.05$ and $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.94$. A likelihood fit to the photon energy and recoil missing mass yields the following one-parameter 95% CL limits: $-0.012 < a_0^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.019 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.041 < a_c^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.044 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.060 < a_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.055 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.099 < a_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.093 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$.

133 ABDALLAH 03I select 122 $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-\gamma$ events in the C.M. energy range 189–209 GeV, where $E_\gamma > 5$ GeV, the photon has a polar angle $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.95$ and is well isolated from the nearest charged fermion. A fit to the photon energy spectra yields $a_c/\Lambda^2 = 0.000^{+0.019}_{-0.040} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $a_0/\Lambda^2 = -0.004^{+0.018}_{-0.010} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $\tilde{a}_0/\Lambda^2 = -0.007^{+0.019}_{-0.008} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $a_n/\Lambda^2 = -0.09^{+0.16}_{-0.05} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, and $\tilde{a}_n/\Lambda^2 = +0.05^{+0.07}_{-0.15} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, keeping the other parameters fixed to their Standard Model values (0). The 95% CL limits are: $-0.063 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < +0.032 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < +0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < \tilde{a}_0/\Lambda^2 < +0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.18 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_n/\Lambda^2 < +0.14 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.16 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < \tilde{a}_n/\Lambda^2 < +0.17 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$.

134 ACHARD 02F select 86 $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-\gamma$ events at 192–207 GeV, where $E_\gamma > 5$ GeV and the photon is well isolated. They also select 43 acoplanar $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$ events in this energy range, where the photon energies are > 5 GeV and > 1 GeV and the photon polar angles are between 14° and 166° . All these 43 events are in the recoil mass region corresponding to the Z (75–110 GeV). Using the shape and normalization of the photon spectra in the $W^+W^-\gamma$ events, and combining with the 42 event sample from 189 GeV data (ACCIARRI 00T), they obtain: $a_0/\Lambda^2 = 0.000 \pm 0.010 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $a_c/\Lambda^2 = -0.013 \pm 0.023 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, and $a_n/\Lambda^2 = -0.002 \pm 0.076 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$. Further combining the analyses of $W^+W^-\gamma$ events with the low recoil mass region of $\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$ events (including samples collected at 183 + 189 GeV), they obtain the following one-parameter 95% CL limits: $-0.015 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < 0.015 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, $-0.048 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < 0.026 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$, and $-0.14 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_n/\Lambda^2 < 0.13 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$.

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ABDALLAH	08C	EPJ C54 345	J. Abdallah <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
AALTONEN	07F	PRL 99 151801	T. Aaltonen <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
Also		PR D77 112001	T. Aaltonen <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
AALTONEN	07L	PR D76 111103R	T. Aaltonen <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABAZOV	07Z	PR D76 111104R	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABBIENDI	07A	EPJ C52 767	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABAZOV	06H	PR D74 057101	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
Also		PR D74 059904(erratum)	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABBIENDI	06	EPJ C45 307	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	06A	EPJ C45 291	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)

ACHARD	06	EPJ C45 569	P. Achard <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
AKTAS	06	PL B632 35	A. Aktas <i>et al.</i>	(H1 Collab.)
SCHAEEL	06	EPJ C47 309	S. Schael <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABAZOV	05J	PR D71 091108R	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	05S	PRL 95 141802	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
SCHAEEL	05A	PL B614 7	S. Schael <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABAZOV	04D	PR D70 092008	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(CDF, D0 Collab.)
ABBIENDI	04B	PL B580 17	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	04D	EPJ C33 463	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	04L	PR D70 032005	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABDALLAH	04G	EPJ C34 127	J. Abdallah <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACHARD	04D	PL B586 151	P. Achard <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ACHARD	04J	PL B600 22	P. Achard <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
HEISTER	04A	PL B602 31	A. Heister <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
SCHAEEL	04A	EPJ C38 147	S. Schael <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBIENDI	03C	EPJ C26 321	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABDALLAH	03I	EPJ C31 139	J. Abdallah <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABAZOV	02D	PR D66 012001	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	02E	PR D66 032008	V.M. Abazov <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ACHARD	02F	PL B527 29	P. Achard <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
CHEKANOV	02C	PL B539 197	S. Chekanov <i>et al.</i>	(ZEUS Collab.)
ABBIENDI	01H	EPJ C19 229	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	01I	PL B502 9	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
AFFOLDER	01E	PR D64 052001	T. Affolder <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00V	PL B490 71	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI,G	00	PL B493 249	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBOTT	00B	PR D61 072001	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABBOTT	00D	PRL 84 5710	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABREU,P	00F	EPJ C18 203	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
Also		EPJ C25 493 (erratum)	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	00T	PL B490 187	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
AFFOLDER	00M	PRL 85 3347	T. Affolder <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
BREITWEG	00	PL B471 411	J. Breitweg <i>et al.</i>	(ZEUS Collab.)
BREITWEG	00D	EPJ C12 411	J. Breitweg <i>et al.</i>	(ZEUS Collab.)
EBOLI	00	MPL A15 1	O. Eboli, M. Gonzalez-Garcia, S. Novaes	
ABBIENDI	99N	PL B453 153	G. Abbiendi <i>et al.</i>	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBOTT	99H	PR D60 052003	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABBOTT	99I	PR D60 072002	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABREU	99L	PL B459 382	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99	PL B454 386	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99Q	PL B467 171	M. Acciarri <i>et al.</i>	(L3 Collab.)
BARATE	99I	PL B453 107	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	99L	PL B462 389	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	99M	PL B465 349	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABBOTT	98N	PR D58 092003	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABBOTT	98P	PR D58 012002	B. Abbott <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	98H	PR D58 031101	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	98P	PR D58 091101	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABREU	98C	PL B416 233	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	98N	PL B439 209	P. Abreu <i>et al.</i>	(DELPHI Collab.)
BARATE	97	PL B401 347	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARATE	97S	PL B415 435	R. Barate <i>et al.</i>	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABACHI	95D	PRL 75 1456	S. Abachi <i>et al.</i>	(D0 Collab.)
ABE	95C	PRL 74 341	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	95G	PRL 74 1936	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	95P	PRL 75 11	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
Also		PR D52 4784	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	95W	PR D52 2624	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
Also		PRL 73 220	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	92E	PRL 68 3398	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	92I	PRL 69 28	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ALITTI	92	PL B276 365	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
ALITTI	92B	PL B276 354	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
ALITTI	92C	PL B277 194	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
ALITTI	92D	PL B277 203	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
ALITTI	92F	PL B280 137	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
SAMUEL	92	PL B280 124	M.A. Samuel <i>et al.</i>	(OKSU, CARL)
ABE	91C	PR D44 29	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ALBAJAR	91	PL B253 503	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
ALITTI	91C	ZPHY C52 209	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)

SAMUEL	91	PRL 67 9	M.A. Samuel <i>et al.</i>	(OKSU, CARL)
Also		PRL 67 2920 (erratum)	M.A. Samuel <i>et al.</i>	
ABE	90G	PRL 65 2243	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
Also		PR D43 2070	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ALBAJAR	90	PL B241 283	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
ALITTI	90B	PL B241 150	J. Alitti <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
ABE	89I	PRL 62 1005	F. Abe <i>et al.</i>	(CDF Collab.)
ALBAJAR	89	ZPHY C44 15	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
BAUR	88	NP B308 127	U. Baur, D. Zeppenfeld	(FSU, WISC)
GRIFOLS	88	IJMP A3 225	J.A. Grifols, S. Peris, J. Sola	(BARC, DESY)
Also		PL B197 437	J.A. Grifols, S. Peris, J. Sola	(BARC, DESY)
ALBAJAR	87	PL B185 233	C. Albajar <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
ANSARI	87	PL B186 440	R. Ansari <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
GROTCH	87	PR D36 2153	H. Grotch, R.W. Robinett	(PSU)
HAGIWARA	87	NP B282 253	K. Hagiwara <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, UCLA, FSU)
VANDERBIJ	87	PR D35 1088	J.J. van der Bij	(FNAL)
GRAU	85	PL 154B 283	A. Grau, J.A. Grifols	(BARC)
SUZUKI	85	PL 153B 289	M. Suzuki	(LBL)
ARNISON	84D	PL 134B 469	G.T.J. Arnison <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
HERZOG	84	PL 148B 355	F. Herzog	(WISC)
Also		PL 155B 468 (erratum)	F. Herzog	(WISC)
ARNISON	83	PL 122B 103	G.T.J. Arnison <i>et al.</i>	(UA1 Collab.)
BANNER	83B	PL 122B 476	M. Banner <i>et al.</i>	(UA2 Collab.)
