



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

K_S^0 MEAN LIFE

For earlier measurements, beginning with BOLDT 58B, see our 1986 edition, Physics Letters **170B** 130 (1986).

OUR FIT is described in the note on “CP violation in K_L^0 decays” in the K_L^0 Particle Listings. The result labeled “OUR FIT Assuming CPT” [“OUR FIT Not assuming CPT”] includes all measurements except those with the comment “Not assuming CPT” [“Assuming CPT”]. Measurements with neither comment do not assume CPT and enter both fits.

VALUE (10^{-10} s)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.8954 ± 0.0004 OUR FIT				Error includes scale factor of 1.1. Assuming CPT
0.89564 ± 0.00033 OUR FIT				Not assuming CPT
0.89589 ± 0.00070		^{1,2} ABOUZAID	11	KTEV Not assuming CPT
0.89623 ± 0.00047		^{1,3} ABOUZAID	11	KTEV Assuming CPT
0.89562 ± 0.00029 ± 0.00043	20M	⁴ AMBROSINO	11	KLOE Not assuming CPT
0.89598 ± 0.00048 ± 0.00051	16M	LAI	02C	NA48
0.8971 ± 0.0021		BERTANZA	97	NA31
0.8941 ± 0.0014 ± 0.0009		SCHWINGEN...	95	E773 Assuming CPT
0.8929 ± 0.0016		GIBBONS	93	E731 Assuming CPT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.8965 ± 0.0007		⁵ ALAVI-HARATI03	KTEV	Assuming CPT
0.8958 ± 0.0013		⁶ ALAVI-HARATI03	KTEV	Not assuming CPT
0.8920 ± 0.0044	214k	GROSSMAN	87	SPEC
0.905 ± 0.007		⁷ ARONSON	82B	SPEC
0.881 ± 0.009	26k	ARONSON	76	SPEC
0.8926 ± 0.0032 ± 0.0002		⁸ CARITHERS	75	SPEC
0.8937 ± 0.0048	6M	GEWENIGER	74B	ASPK
0.8958 ± 0.0045	50k	⁹ SKJEGGEST...	72	HBC
0.856 ± 0.008	19994	¹⁰ DONALD	68B	HBC
0.872 ± 0.009	20000	^{9,10} HILL	68	DBC

¹ The two ABOUZAID 11 values use the same full KTeV dataset from 1996, 1997, and 1999. The first enters the “assuming CPT” fit and the second enters the “not assuming CPT” fit.

² ABOUZAID 11 fit has Δm , τ_S , ϕ_ϵ , $\text{Re}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$, and $\text{Im}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ as free parameters. See $\text{Im}(\epsilon'/\epsilon)$ in the “ K_L^0 CP violation” section for correlation information.

³ ABOUZAID 11 fit has Δm and τ_S free but constrains ϕ_ϵ to the Superweak value, i.e. assumes CPT. This τ_S value is correlated with their $\Delta m = m_{K_L^0} - m_{K_S^0}$ measurement in the K_L^0 listings. The correlation coefficient $\rho(\tau_S, \Delta m) = -0.670$.

⁴ Fit to the proper time distribution.

⁵ This ALAVI-HARATI 03 fit has Δm and τ_S free but constrains ϕ_{+-} to the Superweak value, i.e. assumes CPT. This τ_S value is correlated with their $\Delta m = m_{K_L^0} - m_{K_S^0}$ measurement in the K_L^0 listings. The correlation coefficient $\rho(\tau_S, \Delta m) = -0.396$. Superseded by ABOUZAID 11.

- ⁶This ALAVI-HARATI 03 fit has Δm , ϕ_{+-} , and τ_{K_S} free. See ϕ_{+-} in the “ K_L CP violation” section for correlation information. Superseded by ABOUZAIID 11.
- ⁷ARONSON 82 find that K_S^0 mean life may depend on the kaon energy.
- ⁸CARITHERS 75 measures the Δm dependence of the total decay rate (inverse mean life) to be $\Gamma(K_S^0) = [(1.122 \pm 0.004) + 0.16(\Delta m - 0.5348)/\Delta m] 10^{10}/s$, or, in terms of mean life, CARITHERS 75 measures $\tau_S = (0.8913 \pm 0.0032) - 0.238 [\Delta m - 0.5348] (10^{-10} s)$. We have adjusted the measurement to use our best values of ($\Delta m = 0.5293 \pm 0.0009$) ($10^{10} \hbar s^{-1}$). Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best values.
- ⁹HILL 68 has been changed by the authors from the published value (0.865 ± 0.009) because of a correction in the shift due to η_{+-} . SKJEGGESTAD 72 and HILL 68 give detailed discussions of systematics encountered in this type of experiment.
- ¹⁰Pre-1971 experiments are excluded from the average because of disagreement with later more precise experiments.

K_S^0 DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Scale factor/ Confidence level
Hadronic modes		
Γ_1 $\pi^0 \pi^0$	$(30.69 \pm 0.05) \%$	
Γ_2 $\pi^+ \pi^-$	$(69.20 \pm 0.05) \%$	
Γ_3 $\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	$(3.5^{+1.1}_{-0.9}) \times 10^{-7}$	
Modes with photons or $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs		
Γ_4 $\pi^+ \pi^- \gamma$	[a,b] $(1.79 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-3}$	
Γ_5 $\pi^+ \pi^- e^+ e^-$	$(4.79 \pm 0.15) \times 10^{-5}$	
Γ_6 $\pi^0 \gamma \gamma$	[a] $(4.9 \pm 1.8) \times 10^{-8}$	
Γ_7 $\gamma \gamma$	$(2.63 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-6}$	S=3.0
Semileptonic modes		
Γ_8 $\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$	[c] $(7.04 \pm 0.08) \times 10^{-4}$	
Γ_9 $\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu$	[c,d] $(4.69 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-4}$	
CP violating (CP) and $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current (S1) modes		
Γ_{10} $3\pi^0$	CP $< 1.2 \times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%
Γ_{11} $\mu^+ \mu^-$	S1 $< 3.2 \times 10^{-7}$	CL=90%
Γ_{12} $e^+ e^-$	S1 $< 9 \times 10^{-9}$	CL=90%
Γ_{13} $\pi^0 e^+ e^-$	S1 [a] $(3.0^{+1.5}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-9}$	
Γ_{14} $\pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-$	S1 $(2.9^{+1.5}_{-1.2}) \times 10^{-9}$	

[a] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement.

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

[c] The value is for the sum of the charge states or particle/antiparticle states indicated.

[d] Not a measurement. Calculated as $0.666 \cdot B(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$.

CONSTRAINED FIT INFORMATION

An overall fit to 4 branching ratios uses 5 measurements and one constraint to determine 4 parameters. The overall fit has a $\chi^2 = 0.1$ for 2 degrees of freedom.

The following *off-diagonal* array elements are the correlation coefficients $\langle \delta x_i \delta x_j \rangle / (\delta x_i \cdot \delta x_j)$, in percent, from the fit to 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_2	-100		
x_8	-6	3	
x_9	-6	3	100
	x_1	x_2	x_8

K_S^0 DECAY RATES

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$

Γ_8

<u>VALUE</u> (10^6 s^{-1})	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
8.1 ± 1.6	75	¹¹ AKHMETSHIN 99	CMD2	Tagged K_S^0 using $\phi \rightarrow K_L^0 K_S^0$
7.50 ± 0.08		¹² PDG	98	
seen		BURGUN	72	HBC $K^+ p \rightarrow K^0 p \pi^+$
9.3 ± 2.5		AUBERT	65	HLBC $\Delta S = \Delta Q$, CP cons. not assumed

¹¹ AKHMETSHIN 99 is from a measured branching ratio $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi e \nu_e) = (7.2 \pm 1.4) \times 10^{-4}$ and $\tau_{K_S^0} = (0.8934 \pm 0.0008) \times 10^{-10}$ s. Not independent of measured branching ratio.

¹² PDG 98 from K_L^0 measurements, assuming that $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ in K^0 decay so that $\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) = \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)$.

$\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)$

Γ_9

<u>VALUE</u> (10^6 s^{-1})	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●	
5.25 ± 0.07	¹³ PDG 98
¹³ PDG 98 from K_L^0 measurements, assuming that $\Delta S = \Delta Q$ in K^0 decay so that $\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu) = \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)$.	

K_S^0 BRANCHING RATIOS

Hadronic modes

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

Γ_1/Γ

VALUE EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN

0.3069 ± 0.0005 OUR FIT

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

0.335 ± 0.014	1066	BROWN	63	HLBC
0.288 ± 0.021	198	CHRETIEN	63	HLBC
0.30 ± 0.035		BROWN	61	HLBC

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

Γ_2/Γ

VALUE EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN COMMENT

0.6920 ± 0.0005 OUR FIT

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

0.670 ± 0.010	3447	DOYLE	69	HBC	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda K^0$
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$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)/\Gamma(\pi^0\pi^0)$

Γ_2/Γ_1

VALUE EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN COMMENT

2.255 ± 0.005 OUR FIT

2.2549 ± 0.0054

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

		¹⁴ AMBROSINO	06C	KLOE	
2.2555 ± 0.0012 ± 0.0054		¹⁵ AMBROSINO	06C	KLOE	
2.236 ± 0.003 ± 0.015	766k	¹⁵ ALOISIO	02B	KLOE	
2.11 ± 0.09	1315	EVERHART	76	WIRE	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda K^0$
2.169 ± 0.094	16k	COWELL	74	OSPK	$\pi^- p \rightarrow \Lambda K^0$
2.16 ± 0.08	4799	HILL	73	DBC	$K^+ d \rightarrow K^0 p p$
2.22 ± 0.10	3068	¹⁶ ALITTI	72	HBC	$K^+ p \rightarrow \pi^+ p K^0$
2.22 ± 0.08	6380	MORSE	72B	DBC	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
2.10 ± 0.11	701	¹⁷ NAGY	72	HLBC	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
2.22 ± 0.095	6150	¹⁸ BALTAY	71	HBC	$K p \rightarrow K^0 \text{ neutrals}$
2.282 ± 0.043	7944	¹⁹ MOFFETT	70	OSPK	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
2.12 ± 0.17	267	¹⁷ BOZOKI	69	HLBC	
2.285 ± 0.055	3016	¹⁹ GOBBI	69	OSPK	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$
2.10 ± 0.06	3700	MORFIN	69	HLBC	$K^+ n \rightarrow K^0 p$

¹⁴ This result combines AMBROSINO 06C KLOE 2001-02 data with ALOISIO 02B KLOE 2000 data. $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-$ fully inclusive.

¹⁵ Includes radiative decays $\pi^+\pi^-\gamma$.

¹⁶ The directly measured quantity is $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-/\text{all } K^0 = 0.345 \pm 0.005$.

¹⁷ NAGY 72 is a final result which includes BOZOKI 69.

¹⁸ The directly measured quantity is $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-/\text{all } \bar{K}^0 = 0.345 \pm 0.005$.

¹⁹ MOFFETT 70 is a final result which includes GOBBI 69.

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

VALUE (units 10^{-7}) EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN COMMENT

$3.5^{+1.1}_{-0.9}$ OUR AVERAGE

$4.7^{+2.2+1.7}_{-1.7-1.5}$		20	BATLEY	05	NA48
$2.5^{+1.3+0.5}_{-1.0-0.6}$	500k	21	ADLER	97B	CPLR
$4.8^{+2.2\pm 1.1}_{-1.6}$		22	ZOU	96	E621

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

$4.1^{+2.5+0.5}_{-1.9-0.6}$		23	ADLER	96E	CPLR Sup. by ADLER 97B
$3.9^{+5.4+0.9}_{-1.8-0.7}$		24	THOMSON	94	E621 Sup. by ZOU 96

²⁰ BATLEY 05 is obtained by measuring the interference parameters in $K_S, K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0$: $\text{Re}(\lambda) = 0.038 \pm 0.008 \pm 0.006$ and $\text{Im}(\lambda) = -0.013 \pm 0.005 \pm 0.004$; the correlation coeff. between $\text{Re}(\lambda)$ and $\text{Im}(\lambda)$ is 0.66 (statistical only).

²¹ ADLER 97B find the CP -conserving parameters $\text{Re}(\lambda) = (28 \pm 7 \pm 3) \times 10^{-3}$, $\text{Im}(\lambda) = (-10 \pm 8 \pm 2) \times 10^{-3}$. They estimate $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$ from $\text{Re}(\lambda)$ and the K_L^0 decay parameters. See also ANGELOPOULOS 98C.

²² ZOU 96 is from the the measured quantities $|\rho_{+-0}| = 0.039^{+0.009}_{-0.006} \pm 0.005$ and $\phi_\rho = (-9 \pm 18)^\circ$.

²³ ADLER 96E is from the measured quantities $\text{Re}(\lambda) = 0.036 \pm 0.010^{+0.002}_{-0.003}$ and $\text{Im}(\lambda)$ consistent with zero. Note that the quantity λ is the same as ρ_{+-0} used in other footnotes.

²⁴ THOMSON 94 calculates this branching ratio from their measurements $|\rho_{+-0}| = 0.035^{+0.019}_{-0.011} \pm 0.004$ and $\phi_\rho = (-59 \pm 48)^\circ$ where $|\rho_{+-0}|e^{i\phi_\rho} = A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0, I=2)/A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)$.

———— Modes with photons or $\ell\bar{\ell}$ pairs ————

$\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-\gamma)/\Gamma(\pi^+\pi^-)$ Γ_4/Γ_2

VALUE (units 10^{-3}) EVTS DOCUMENT ID TECN COMMENT

2.59 ± 0.08 OUR AVERAGE

2.56 ± 0.09	1286		RAMBERG	93	E731 $p_\gamma > 50 \text{ MeV}/c$
2.68 ± 0.15		25	TAUREG	76	SPEC $p_\gamma > 50 \text{ MeV}/c$
7.10 ± 0.22	3723		RAMBERG	93	E731 $p_\gamma > 20 \text{ MeV}/c$
3.0 ± 0.6	29	26	BOBISUT	74	HLBC $p_\gamma > 40 \text{ MeV}/c$
2.8 ± 0.6		27	BURGUN	73	HBC $p_\gamma > 50 \text{ MeV}/c$

²⁵ TAUREG 76 find direct emission contribution < 0.06 , $CL = 90\%$.

²⁶ BOBISUT 74 not included in average because p_γ cut differs. Estimates direct emission contribution to be 0.5 or less, $CL = 95\%$.

²⁷ BURGUN 73 estimates that direct emission contribution is 0.3 ± 0.6 .

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

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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4.79 ± 0.15 OUR AVERAGE

4.83 ± 0.11 ± 0.14	23k	28 BATLEY	11 NA48	2002 data
4.69 ± 0.30	676	29 LAI	03C NA48	1998+1999 data

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

4.71 ± 0.23 ± 0.22	620	29,30 LAI	03C NA48	1999 data
4.5 ± 0.7 ± 0.4	56	LAI	00B NA48	1998 data

²⁸ BATLEY 11 reports $[\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}] / [B(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0)] / [B(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma)] = (3.28 \pm 0.06 \pm 0.04) \times 10^{-2}$ which we multiply by our best values $B(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) = (12.54 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}$, $B(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-\gamma) = (1.174 \pm 0.035) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best values. Also a limit on the absolute value of the interference between bremsstrahlung and E1 transition is given : $< 4 \times 10^{-7}$ at 90% C.L.

²⁹ Uses normalization $BR(K_L \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\pi^0) \cdot BR(\pi^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = (1.505 \pm 0.047) \times 10^{-3}$ from our 2000 Edition.

³⁰ Second error is $0.16(\text{syst}) \pm 0.15(\text{norm})$ combined in quadrature.

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

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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4.9 ± 1.6 ± 0.9		17	31 LAI	04 NA48	$m_{\gamma\gamma}^2/m_K^2 > 0.2$
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<33	90		LAI	03B NA48	$m_{\gamma\gamma}^2/m_K^2 > 0.2$
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³¹ Spectrum also measured and found consistent with the one generated by a constant matrix element.

$\Gamma(\gamma\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_7/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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2.63 ± 0.17 OUR AVERAGE			Error includes scale factor of 3.0.		
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2.26 ± 0.12 ± 0.06		711	32 AMBROSINO	08C KLOE	$\phi \rightarrow K_S^0 K_L^0$
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2.713 ± 0.063 ± 0.005		7.5k	33 LAI	03 NA48	
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

2.58 ± 0.36 ± 0.22		149	LAI	00 NA48	
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2.2 ± 1.1		16	34 BARR	95B NA31	
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2.4 ± 0.9		35	35 BARR	95B NA31	
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< 13	90		BALATS	89 SPEC	
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2.4 ± 1.2		19	BURKHARDT	87 NA31	
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<133	90		BARMIN	86B XEBC	
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³² AMBROSINO 08C reports $(2.26 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.06) \times 10^{-6}$ from a measurement of $[\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}] \times [B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)]$ assuming $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = (30.69 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}$.

³³ LAI 03 reports $[\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}] / [B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0)] = (8.84 \pm 0.18 \pm 0.10) \times 10^{-6}$ which we multiply by our best value $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0) = (30.69 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}$. Our first error is their experiment's error and our second error is the systematic error from using our best value.

³⁴ BARR 95B result is calculated using $B(K_L \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (5.86 \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-4}$.

³⁵ BARR 95B quotes this as the combined BARR 95B + BURKHARDT 87 result after rescaling BURKHARDT 87 to use same branching ratios and lifetimes as BARR 95B.

Semileptonic modes

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

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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7.04 ± 0.08 OUR FIT**7.04 ± 0.08 OUR AVERAGE**

7.046 ± 0.18 ± 0.16	36	BATLEY	07D NA48	$K^0(\bar{K}^0)(t) \rightarrow \pi e \nu$
6.91 ± 0.34 ± 0.15	624	37 ALOISIO	02 KLOE	Tagged K_S^0 using $\phi \rightarrow K_L^0 K_S^0$

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

7.05 ± 0.09	13k	38 AMBROSINO	06E KLOE	Not fitted
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

7.2 ± 1.4	75	AKHMETSHIN 99	CMD2	Tagged K_S^0 using $\phi \rightarrow K_L^0 K_S^0$
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³⁶ Reconstructed from $K^0(\bar{K}^0)(t) \rightarrow \pi e \nu$ distributions using PDG values of $B(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi e \nu) = 0.4053 \pm 0.0015$, $\tau_L = (5.114 \pm 0.021) \times 10^{-8}$ s and $\tau_S = (0.8958 \pm 0.0005) \times 10^{-10}$ s.

³⁷ Uses the PDG 00 value for $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$.

³⁸ Obtained by imposing $\sum_i B(K_S^0 \rightarrow i) = 1$, where i runs over all the four branching ratios $\pi^+ \pi^-$, $\pi^0 \pi^0$, $\pi e \nu$, and $\pi \mu \nu$. Input value of $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-) / B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$ from AMBROSINO 06C is used. To derive $\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \mu \nu) / \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ e \nu)$, lepton universality is assumed, radiative corrections from ANDRE 07 are used, and phase space integrals are taken from KTeV, ALEXOPOULOS 04A. This branching fraction enters our fit via their $\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e) / \Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ branching ratio measurement.

 $\Gamma(\pi^\pm \mu^\mp \nu_\mu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_9/Γ

The PDG 06 value below has not been measured but is computed to be 0.666 times the $K_S \rightarrow \pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$ branching fraction. It is included in the fit that constrains the four branching ratios $\pi^+ \pi^-$, $\pi^0 \pi^0$, $\pi e \nu$, and $\pi \mu \nu$ to sum to 1. This treatment, used by AMBROSINO 06E, is preferable to our previous practice of constraining the $\pi^+ \pi^-$ and $\pi^0 \pi^0$ modes to sum to 1. The 0.666 factor is obtained from AMBROSINO 06E and assumes lepton universality, radiative corrections from ANDRE 07, and phase space integrals from KTeV, ALEXOPOULOS 04A.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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4.69 ± 0.06 OUR FIT

4.691 ± 0.001 ± 0.056	39 PDG	06 calculated from $\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e$
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³⁹ The PDG 06 value is computed to be $B_{\text{PDG06}}(\pi \mu \nu) = 0.666 B_{\text{FIT}}(\pi e \nu)$. The first error specifies the arbitrarily small error, 0.001×10^{-4} , on $B_{\text{PDG06}}(\pi \mu \nu)$ for fixed $B_{\text{FIT}}(\pi e \nu)$. The second error is that due to the uncertainty in $B_{\text{FIT}}(\pi e \nu)$.

 $\Gamma(\pi^\pm e^\mp \nu_e)/\Gamma(\pi^+ \pi^-)$ Γ_8/Γ_2

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-4})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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10.18 ± 0.12 OUR FIT

10.19 ± 0.11 ± 0.07	13k	AMBROSINO	06E KLOE
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————— **CP violating (CP) and $\Delta S = 1$ weak neutral current ($S1$) modes** —————

$\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

Violates CP conservation.

Γ_{10}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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< 1.2	90	37.8M	AMBROSINO 05B	KLOE
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

< 7.4	90	4.9M	⁴⁰ LAI	05A NA48
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<140	90	7M	ACHASOV	99D SND
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<190	90	17300	⁴¹ ANGELOPO...	98B CPLR
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<370	90		BARMIN	83 HLBC
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⁴⁰LAI 05A value is obtained from their bound on $|\eta_{000}|$ (not assuming CPT) and $B(K_L^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0) = 0.211 \pm 0.003$, and PDG 04 values for K_L^0 and K_S^0 lifetimes. If CPT is assumed then $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0)_{CPT} < 2.3 \times 10^{-7}$ at 90% CL

⁴¹ANGELOPOULOS 98B is from $\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = -0.05 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05$, assuming $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = \text{Re}(\epsilon) = 1.635 \times 10^{-3}$ and using the value $B(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0\pi^0\pi^0) = 0.2112 \pm 0.0027$.

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

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

Γ_{11}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-5})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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<0.032	90	GJESDAL 73	ASPK
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

<0.7	90	HYAMS 69B	OSPK
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$\Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$

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

Γ_{12}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-7})	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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< 0.09	90	⁴² AMBROSINO 09A	KLOE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \phi \rightarrow K_S^0 K_L^0$
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

< 1.4	90	ANGELOPO...	97	CPLR
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< 28	90	BLICK	94	CNTR Hyperon facility
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<100	90	BARMIN	86	XEBC
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⁴²AMBROSINO 09A reports $< 0.09 \times 10^{-7}$ from a measurement of $[\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}] / [B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-)]$ assuming $B(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-) = (69.20 \pm 0.05) \times 10^{-2}$.

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

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

Γ_{13}/Γ

VALUE (units 10^{-9})	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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$3.0_{-1.2}^{+1.5} \pm 0.2$		7	⁴³ BATLEY	03	NA48 $m_{ee} > 0.165 \text{ GeV}$
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

< 140	90		LAI	01	NA48
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< 1100	90	0	BARR	93B	NA31
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<45000	90		GIBBONS	88	E731
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⁴³BATLEY 03 extrapolate also to the full kinematical region using a constant form factor and a vector matrix element. The resulting branching ratio is $(5.8_{-2.4}^{+2.9}) \times 10^{-9}$.

$\Gamma(\pi^0 \mu^+ \mu^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_{14} / Γ

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

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-9})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$2.9^{+1.5}_{-1.2} \pm 0.2$	6	⁴⁴ BATLEY	04A NA48	NA48/1 K_S^0 beam

⁴⁴ Background estimate is $0.22^{+0.18}_{-0.11}$ events. Branching ratio assumes a vector matrix element and unit form factor.

K_S^0 FORM FACTORS

For discussion, see note on $K_{\ell 3}$ form factors in the K^\pm section of the Particle Listings above. Because the semileptonic branching fraction is smaller in K_S^0 than K_L^0 by the ratio of the mean lives, the K_S^0 semileptonic form factor has so far been measured only in the K_{e3} mode using the linear expansion $f_+(t) = f_+(0) (1 + \lambda_+ t / m_{\pi^+}^2)$, which gives the vector form factor $f_+(t)$ relative to its value at $t = 0$.

λ_+ (LINEAR ENERGY DEPENDENCE OF f_+ IN K_{e3}^0 DECAY)

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-2})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
3.39 ± 0.41	15k	AMBROSINO	06E KLOE

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CP-VIOLATION PARAMETERS IN K_S^0 DECAY

$A_S = [\Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^- e^+ \nu_e) - \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ e^- \bar{\nu}_e)] / \text{SUM}$

Such asymmetry violates *CP*. If *CPT* is assumed then $A_S = 2 \text{Re}(\epsilon)$.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
$1.5 \pm 9.6 \pm 2.9$	13k	AMBROSINO	06E KLOE

———— **PARAMETERS FOR $K_S^0 \rightarrow 3\pi$ DECAY** ————

$\text{Im}(\eta_{+-0})^2 = \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0, \text{CP-violating}) / \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$

CPT assumed valid (i.e. $\text{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) \simeq 0$).

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
< 0.23	90	601	⁴⁵ BARMIN	85 HLBC
< 0.12	90	384	METCALF	72 ASPK

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

⁴⁵ BARMIN 85 find $\text{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) = (0.05 \pm 0.17)$ and $\text{Im}(\eta_{+-0}) = (0.15 \pm 0.33)$. Includes events of BALDO-CEOLIN 75.

$\text{Im}(\eta_{+-0}) = \text{Im}(A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0, CP\text{-violating}) / A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0))$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.002 \pm 0.009 \pm_{-0.001}^{+0.002}$	500k	46 ADLER	97B	CPLR

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

$-0.002 \pm 0.018 \pm 0.003$	137k	47 ADLER	96D	CPLR	Sup. by ADLER 97B
$-0.015 \pm 0.017 \pm 0.025$	272k	48 ZOU	94	SPEC	

⁴⁶ ADLER 97B also find $\text{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) = -0.002 \pm 0.007 \pm_{-0.001}^{+0.004}$. See also ANGELOPOULOS 98C.

⁴⁷ The ADLER 96D fit also yields $\text{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) = 0.006 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.001$ with a correlation +0.66 between real and imaginary parts. Their results correspond to $|\eta_{+-0}| < 0.037$ with 90% CL.

⁴⁸ ZOU 94 use theoretical constraint $\text{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) = \text{Re}(\epsilon) = 0.0016$. Without this constraint they find $\text{Im}(\eta_{+-0}) = 0.019 \pm 0.061$ and $\text{Re}(\eta_{+-0}) = 0.019 \pm 0.027$.

$\text{Im}(\eta_{000})^2 = \Gamma(K_S^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0) / \Gamma(K_L^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0)$

CPT assumed valid (i.e. $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) \simeq 0$). This limit determines branching ratio $\Gamma(3\pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$ above.

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.1	90	632	49 BARMIN	83	HLBC
<0.28	90		50 GJESDAL	74B	SPEC Indirect meas.

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

⁴⁹ BARMIN 83 find $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = (-0.08 \pm 0.18)$ and $\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = (-0.05 \pm 0.27)$. Assuming *CPT* invariance they obtain the limit quoted above.

⁵⁰ GJESDAL 74B uses $K_{2\pi}$, $K_{\mu 3}$, and K_{e3} decay results, unitarity, and *CPT*. Calculates $|\eta_{000}| = 0.26 \pm 0.20$. We convert to upper limit.

$\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = \text{Im}(A(K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0) / A(K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0))$

$K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 \pi^0$ violates *CP* conservation, in contrast to $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$ which has a *CP*-conserving part.

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$(-0.1 \pm 1.6) \times 10^{-2}$					OUR AVERAGE
$0.000 \pm 0.009 \pm 0.013$		4.9M	51 LAI	05A	NA48 Assumes <i>CPT</i>
$-0.05 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05$		17300	52 ANGELOPO...	98B	CPLR Assumes <i>CPT</i>

⁵¹ LAI 05A assumes $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = \text{Re}(\epsilon) = 1.66 \times 10^{-3}$. The equivalent limit is $|\eta_{000}|_{\text{CPT}} < 0.025$ at 90% CL Without assuming *CPT* invariance, they obtain $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = -0.002 \pm 0.011 \pm 0.015$ and $\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = -0.003 \pm 0.013 \pm 0.017$ with a statistical correlation coefficient of 0.77 and an overall correlation coefficient of 0.57 between imaginary and real part. The equivalent limit is $|\eta_{000}| < 0.045$ at 90% CL

⁵² ANGELOPOULOS 98B assumes $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = \text{Re}(\epsilon) = 1.635 \times 10^{-3}$. Without assuming *CPT* invariance, they obtain $\text{Re}(\eta_{000}) = 0.18 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.06$ and $\text{Im}(\eta_{000}) = 0.15 \pm 0.20 \pm 0.03$.

$|\eta_{000}| = |A(K_S^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0) / A(K_L^0 \rightarrow 3\pi^0)|$

A non-zero value violates *CP* invariance.

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<0.018	90	37.8M	AMBROSINO	05B KLOE

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

<0.045	90	4.9M	LAI	05A NA48
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DECAY-PLANE ASYMMETRY IN $\pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$ DECAYS

This is the CP -violating asymmetry

$$A = \frac{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0.0} - N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0.0}}{N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi>0.0} + N_{\sin\phi\cos\phi<0.0}}$$

where ϕ is the angle between the e^+e^- and $\pi^+\pi^-$ planes in the K_S^0 rest frame.

 CP asymmetry A in $K_S^0 \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-e^+e^-$

VALUE (%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
-0.4 ± 0.8 OUR AVERAGE			
-0.4 ± 0.8	⁵³ BATLEY	11 NA48	2002 data
-1.1 ± 4.1	LAI	03C NA48	1998+1999 data
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
$0.5 \pm 4.0 \pm 1.6$	LAI	03C NA48	1999 data
⁵³ The result is used to set the limit $A < 1.5\%$ at 90% C.L.			

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AMBROSINO	11	EPJ C71 1604	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
BATLEY	11	PL B694 301	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48/1 Collab.)
AMBROSINO	09A	PL B672 203	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
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ANDRE	07	ANP 322 2518	T. Andre	(EFI)
BATLEY	07D	PL B653 145	J.R. Batley <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48 Collab.)
AMBROSINO	06C	EPJ C48 767	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
AMBROSINO	06E	PL B636 173	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
PDG	06	JPG 33 1	W.-M. Yao <i>et al.</i>	(PDG Collab.)
AMBROSINO	05B	PL B619 61	F. Ambrosino <i>et al.</i>	(KLOE Collab.)
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ALEXOPOU...	04A	PR D70 092007	T. Alexopoulos <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL KTeV Collab.)
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LAI	00B	PL B496 137	A. Lai <i>et al.</i>	(CERN NA48 Collab.)
PDG	00	EPJ C15 1	D.E. Groom <i>et al.</i>	
ACHASOV	99D	PL B459 674	M.N. Achasov <i>et al.</i>	
AKHMETSHIN	99	PL B456 90	R.R. Akhmetshin <i>et al.</i>	(Novosibirsk CMD-2 Collab.)
ANGELOPO...	98B	PL B425 391	A. Angelopoulos <i>et al.</i>	(CPLEAR Collab.)
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