

NOTES

- [a] See the review on “Form Factors for Radiative Pion and Kaon Decays” for definitions and details.
- [b] Measurements of $\Gamma(e^+\nu_e)/\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)$ always include decays with γ 's, and measurements of $\Gamma(e^+\nu_e\gamma)$ and $\Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu\gamma)$ never include low-energy γ 's. Therefore, since no clean separation is possible, we consider the modes with γ 's to be subreactions of the modes without them, and let $[\Gamma(e^+\nu_e) + \Gamma(\mu^+\nu_\mu)]/\Gamma_{\text{total}} = 100\%$.
- [c] See the π^\pm Particle Listings for the energy limits used in this measurement; low-energy γ 's are not included.
- [d] Derived from an analysis of neutrino-oscillation experiments.
- [e] Astrophysical and cosmological arguments give limits of order 10^{-13} .
- [f] Forbidden by angular momentum conservation.
- [g] C parity forbids this to occur as a single-photon process.
- [h] The $\omega\rho$ interference is then due to $\omega\rho$ mixing only, and is expected to be small. If $e\mu$ universality holds, $\Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow \mu^+\mu^-) = \Gamma(\rho^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) \times 0.99785$.
- [i] See the “Note on $a_1(1260)$ ” in the $a_1(1260)$ Particle Listings in PDG 06, Journal of Physics **G33** 1 (2006).
- [j] Our estimate. See the Particle Listings for details.
- [k] See the note on “Non- $q\bar{q}$ mesons” in the Particle Listings in PDG 06, Journal of Physics **G33** 1 (2006).
- [l] See also the $\omega(1650)$.
- [n] See also the $\omega(1420)$.