



$$I(J^P) = \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}^+) \text{ Status: } ****$$

p MASS

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

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
938.27200 ± 0.00004 OUR AVERAGE			
938.271998 ± 0.000038	¹ MOHR	99	RVUE 1998 CODATA value
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
938.27231 ± 0.00028	² COHEN	87	RVUE 1986 CODATA value
938.2796 ± 0.0027	COHEN	73	RVUE 1973 CODATA value

¹ The mass is known much more precisely in u: $m = 1.00727646688 \pm 0.00000000013 \text{ u}$.

² The mass is known much more precisely in u: $m = 1.007276470 \pm 0.000000012 \text{ u}$.

$$|m_p - m_{\bar{p}}|/m_p$$

A test of *CPT* invariance. Note that the \bar{p}/p charge-to-mass ratio, given below, is much better determined.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
< 5 × 10⁻⁷	³ TORII	99	SPEC $\bar{p}e^-$ He atom
³ TORII 99 uses the more-precisely-known constraint on the \bar{p} charge-to-mass ratio of GABRIELSE 95 (see below) to get this result. This is not independent of the TORII 99 value for $ q_p + q_{\bar{p}} /e$, below.			

$$\bar{p}/p \text{ CHARGE-TO-MASS RATIO, } \left| \frac{q_{\bar{p}}}{m_{\bar{p}}} \right| / \left(\frac{q_p}{m_p} \right)$$

A test of *CPT* invariance. Listed here are measurements involving the *inertial* masses. For a discussion of what may be inferred about the ratio of \bar{p} and p *gravitational* masses, see ERICSON 90; they obtain an upper bound of 10^{-6} – 10^{-7} for violation of the equivalence principle for \bar{p} 's.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
0.9999999999 ± 0.0000000009	GABRIELSE	99	TRAP Penning trap
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
1.0000000015 ± 0.0000000011	⁴ GABRIELSE	95	TRAP Penning trap
1.0000000023 ± 0.0000000042	⁵ GABRIELSE	90	TRAP Penning trap

⁴ Equation (2) of GABRIELSE 95 should read $M(\bar{p})/M(p) = 0.999\,999\,9985$ (11) (G. Gabrielse, private communication).

⁵ GABRIELSE 90 also measures $m_{\bar{p}}/m_{e^-} = 1836.152660 \pm 0.000083$ and $m_p/m_{e^-} = 1836.152680 \pm 0.000088$. Both are completely consistent with the 1986 CODATA (COHEN 87) value for m_p/m_{e^-} of 1836.152701 ± 0.000037 .

$$\left(\left| \frac{q_{\bar{p}}}{m_{\bar{p}}} - \frac{q_p}{m_p} \right| \right) / \frac{q_p}{m_p}$$

A test of *CPT* invariance. Taken from the \bar{p}/p charge-to-mass ratio, above.

VALUE _____ DOCUMENT ID _____
 $(-9 \pm 9) \times 10^{-11}$ OUR EVALUATION

$$|q_p + q_{\bar{p}}|/e$$

A test of *CPT* invariance. Note that the \bar{p}/p charge-to-mass ratio, given above, is much better determined. See also a similar test involving the electron.

VALUE _____ DOCUMENT ID _____ TECN _____ COMMENT _____

$< 5 \times 10^{-7}$				
$< 5 \times 10^{-7}$	⁶ TORII	99	SPEC	$\bar{p}e^-$ He atom
• • •	We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$< 2 \times 10^{-5}$	⁷ HUGHES	92	RVUE	
⁶ TORII 99 uses the more-precisely-known constraint on the \bar{p} charge-to-mass ratio of GABRIELSE 95 (see above) to get this result. This is not independent of the TORII 99 value for $ m_p - m_{\bar{p}} /m_p$, above.				
⁷ HUGHES 92 uses recent measurements of Rydberg-energy and cyclotron-frequency ratios.				

$$|q_p + q_e|/e$$

See DYLLA 73 for a summary of experiments on the neutrality of matter. See also "n CHARGE" in the neutron Listings.

VALUE _____ DOCUMENT ID _____ COMMENT _____

$< 1.0 \times 10^{-21}$	⁸ DYLLA	73	Neutrality of SF ₆	
• • •	We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$< 0.8 \times 10^{-21}$	MARINELLI	84	Magnetic levitation	
⁸ Assumes that $q_n = q_p + q_e$.				

p MAGNETIC MOMENT

See the "Note on Baryon Magnetic Moments" in the Λ Listings.

VALUE (μ_N) _____ DOCUMENT ID _____ TECN _____ COMMENT _____

$2.792847337 \pm 0.000000029$	OUR AVERAGE			
$2.792847337 \pm 0.000000029$	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
• • •	We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
$2.792847386 \pm 0.000000063$	COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
2.7928456 ± 0.0000011	COHEN	73	RVUE	1973 CODATA value

\bar{p} MAGNETIC MOMENT

A few early results have been omitted.

VALUE (μ_N)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
-2.800 ± 0.008 OUR AVERAGE			
-2.8005 ± 0.0090	KREISSL	88	CNTR \bar{p} ^{208}Pb $11 \rightarrow 10$ X-ray
-2.817 ± 0.048	ROBERTS	78	CNTR
-2.791 ± 0.021	HU	75	CNTR Exotic atoms

$$(\mu_p + \mu_{\bar{p}}) / \mu_p$$

A test of *CPT* invariance. Calculated from the p and \bar{p} magnetic moments, above.

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID
$(-2.6 \pm 2.9) \times 10^{-3}$ OUR EVALUATION	

p ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT

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

VALUE (10^{-23} ecm)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
-3.7 ± 6.3		CHO	89	NMR TI F molecules
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 400		DZUBA	85	THEO Uses ^{129}Xe moment
130 \pm 200		⁹ WILKENING	84	
900 \pm 1400		¹⁰ WILKENING	84	
700 \pm 900	1G	HARRISON	69	MBR Molecular beam

⁹This WILKENING 84 value includes a finite-size effect and a magnetic effect.

¹⁰This WILKENING 84 value is more cautious than the other and excludes the finite-size effect, which relies on uncertain nuclear integrals.

p ELECTRIC POLARIZABILITY $\bar{\alpha}_p$

VALUE (10^{-4} fm ³)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$12.1 \pm 0.8 \pm 0.5$	¹¹ MACGIBBON	95	RVUE global average
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
12.5 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.9	MACGIBBON	95	CNTR γp Compton scattering
9.8 \pm 0.4 \pm 1.1	HALLIN	93	CNTR γp Compton scattering
10.62 $^{+1.25}_{-1.19}$ $^{+1.07}_{-1.03}$	ZIEGER	92	CNTR γp Compton scattering
10.9 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.3	¹² FEDERSPIEL	91	CNTR γp Compton scattering

¹¹MACGIBBON 95 combine the results of ZIEGER 92, FEDERSPIEL 91, and their own experiment to get a "global average" in which model errors and systematic errors are treated in a consistent way. See MACGIBBON 95 for a discussion.

¹²FEDERSPIEL 91 obtains for the (static) electric polarizability α_p , defined in terms of the induced electric dipole moment by $\mathbf{D} = 4\pi\epsilon_0\alpha_p\mathbf{E}$, the value $(7.0 \pm 2.2 \pm 1.3) \times 10^{-4}$ fm³.

p MAGNETIC POLARIZABILITY $\bar{\beta}_p$

The electric and magnetic polarizabilities are subject to a dispersion sum-rule constraint $\bar{\alpha} + \bar{\beta} = (14.2 \pm 0.5) \times 10^{-4} \text{ fm}^3$. Errors here are anticorrelated with those on $\bar{\alpha}_p$ due to this constraint.

<u>VALUE (10^{-4} fm^3)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
2.1 $\pm 0.8 \pm 0.5$	¹³ MACGIBBON 95	RVUE	global average
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
1.7 $\pm 0.6 \pm 0.9$	MACGIBBON 95	CNTR	γp Compton scattering
4.4 $\pm 0.4 \pm 1.1$	HALLIN 93	CNTR	γp Compton scattering
3.58 $\begin{smallmatrix} +1.19 +1.03 \\ -1.25 -1.07 \end{smallmatrix}$	ZIEGER 92	CNTR	γp Compton scattering
3.3 $\pm 2.2 \pm 1.3$	FEDERSPIEL 91	CNTR	γp Compton scattering
¹³ MACGIBBON 95 combine the results of ZIEGER 92, FEDERSPIEL 91, and their own experiment to get a "global average" in which model errors and systematic errors are treated in a consistent way. See MACGIBBON 95 for a discussion.			

p MEAN LIFE

A test of baryon conservation. See the " p Partial Mean Lives" section below for limits that depend on decay modes. p = proton, n = bound neutron.

<u>LIMIT (years)</u>	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
$> 1.6 \times 10^{25}$	p, n	14,15 EVANS	77
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
$> 3 \times 10^{23}$	p	¹⁵ DIX	70 CNTR
$> 3 \times 10^{23}$	p, n	^{15,16} FLEROV	58
¹⁴ Mean lifetime of nucleons in ¹³⁰ Te nuclei.			
¹⁵ Converted to mean life by dividing half-life by $\ln(2) = 0.693$.			
¹⁶ Mean lifetime of nucleons in ²³² Th nuclei.			

\bar{p} MEAN LIFE

The best limit by far, that of GOLDEN 79, relies, however, on a number of astrophysical assumptions. The other limits come from direct observations of stored antiprotons. See also " \bar{p} Partial Mean Lives" after " p Partial Mean Lives," below.

<u>LIMIT (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<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. ● ● ●					
> 0.28			GABRIELSE 90	TRAP	Penning trap
> 0.08	90	1	BELL 79	CNTR	Storage ring
$> 1 \times 10^7$			GOLDEN 79	SPEC	\bar{p}/p , cosmic rays
$> 3.7 \times 10^{-3}$			BREGMAN 78	CNTR	Storage ring

ρ DECAY MODES

Below, for N decays, p and n distinguish proton and neutron partial lifetimes. See also the "Note on Nucleon Decay" in our 1994 edition (Phys. Rev. **D50**, 1673) for a short review.

The "partial mean life" limits tabulated here are the limits on τ/B_i , where τ is the total mean life and B_i is the branching fraction for the mode in question.

Mode	Partial mean life (10^{30} years)	Confidence level
Antilepton + meson		
τ_1 $N \rightarrow e^+ \pi$	> 158 (n), > 1600 (p)	90%
τ_2 $N \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi$	> 100 (n), > 473 (p)	90%
τ_3 $N \rightarrow \nu \pi$	> 112 (n), > 25 (p)	90%
τ_4 $p \rightarrow e^+ \eta$	> 313	90%
τ_5 $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \eta$	> 126	90%
τ_6 $n \rightarrow \nu \eta$	> 158	90%
τ_7 $N \rightarrow e^+ \rho$	> 217 (n), > 75 (p)	90%
τ_8 $N \rightarrow \mu^+ \rho$	> 228 (n), > 110 (p)	90%
τ_9 $N \rightarrow \nu \rho$	> 19 (n), > 162 (p)	90%
τ_{10} $p \rightarrow e^+ \omega$	> 107	90%
τ_{11} $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \omega$	> 117	90%
τ_{12} $n \rightarrow \nu \omega$	> 108	90%
τ_{13} $N \rightarrow e^+ K$	> 17 (n), > 150 (p)	90%
τ_{14} $p \rightarrow e^+ K_S^0$	> 76	90%
τ_{15} $p \rightarrow e^+ K_L^0$	> 44	90%
τ_{16} $N \rightarrow \mu^+ K$	> 26 (n), > 120 (p)	90%
τ_{17} $p \rightarrow \mu^+ K_S^0$	> 64	90%
τ_{18} $p \rightarrow \mu^+ K_L^0$	> 44	90%
τ_{19} $N \rightarrow \nu K$	> 86 (n), > 670 (p)	90%
τ_{20} $p \rightarrow e^+ K^*(892)^0$	> 84	90%
τ_{21} $N \rightarrow \nu K^*(892)$	> 78 (n), > 51 (p)	90%
Antilepton + mesons		
τ_{22} $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	> 82	90%
τ_{23} $p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	> 147	90%
τ_{24} $n \rightarrow e^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	> 52	90%
τ_{25} $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^+ \pi^-$	> 133	90%
τ_{26} $p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0$	> 101	90%
τ_{27} $n \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	> 74	90%
τ_{28} $n \rightarrow e^+ K^0 \pi^-$	> 18	90%

Lepton + meson

τ_{29}	$n \rightarrow e^- \pi^+$	> 65	90%
τ_{30}	$n \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+$	> 49	90%
τ_{31}	$n \rightarrow e^- \rho^+$	> 62	90%
τ_{32}	$n \rightarrow \mu^- \rho^+$	> 7	90%
τ_{33}	$n \rightarrow e^- K^+$	> 32	90%
τ_{34}	$n \rightarrow \mu^- K^+$	> 57	90%

Lepton + mesons

τ_{35}	$p \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	> 30	90%
τ_{36}	$n \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	> 29	90%
τ_{37}	$p \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^+$	> 17	90%
τ_{38}	$n \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^0$	> 34	90%
τ_{39}	$p \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ K^+$	> 75	90%
τ_{40}	$p \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ K^+$	> 245	90%

Antilepton + photon(s)

τ_{41}	$p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma$	> 670	90%
τ_{42}	$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \gamma$	> 478	90%
τ_{43}	$n \rightarrow \nu \gamma$	> 28	90%
τ_{44}	$p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma \gamma$	> 100	90%
τ_{45}	$n \rightarrow \nu \gamma \gamma$	> 219	90%

Three (or more) leptons

τ_{46}	$p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-$	> 793	90%
τ_{47}	$p \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	> 359	90%
τ_{48}	$p \rightarrow e^+ \nu \nu$	> 17	90%
τ_{49}	$n \rightarrow e^+ e^- \nu$	> 257	90%
τ_{50}	$n \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- \nu$	> 83	90%
τ_{51}	$n \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu$	> 79	90%
τ_{52}	$p \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-$	> 529	90%
τ_{53}	$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+ \mu^-$	> 675	90%
τ_{54}	$p \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \nu$	> 21	90%
τ_{55}	$p \rightarrow e^- \mu^+ \mu^+$	> 6	90%
τ_{56}	$n \rightarrow 3\nu$	> 0.0005	90%
τ_{57}	$n \rightarrow 5\nu$		

Inclusive modes

τ_{58}	$N \rightarrow e^+$ anything	> 0.6 (n, p)	90%
τ_{59}	$N \rightarrow \mu^+$ anything	> 12 (n, p)	90%
τ_{60}	$N \rightarrow \nu$ anything		
τ_{61}	$N \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0$ anything	> 0.6 (n, p)	90%
τ_{62}	$N \rightarrow 2$ bodies, ν -free		

$\Delta B = 2$ dinucleon modes

The following are lifetime limits per iron nucleus.

τ_{63}	$pp \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+$	> 0.7	90%
τ_{64}	$pn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0$	> 2	90%
τ_{65}	$nn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$	> 0.7	90%
τ_{66}	$nn \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0$	> 3.4	90%
τ_{67}	$pp \rightarrow e^+ e^+$	> 5.8	90%
τ_{68}	$pp \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+$	> 3.6	90%
τ_{69}	$pp \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+$	> 1.7	90%
τ_{70}	$pn \rightarrow e^+ \bar{\nu}$	> 2.8	90%
τ_{71}	$pn \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu}$	> 1.6	90%
τ_{72}	$nn \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$	> 0.000012	90%
τ_{73}	$nn \rightarrow \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$	> 0.000006	90%

\bar{p} DECAY MODES

Mode	Partial mean life (years)	Confidence level
τ_{74} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma$	$> 7 \times 10^5$	90%
τ_{75} $\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma$	$> 5 \times 10^4$	90%
τ_{76} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \pi^0$	$> 4 \times 10^5$	90%
τ_{77} $\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^0$	$> 5 \times 10^4$	90%
τ_{78} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \eta$	$> 2 \times 10^4$	90%
τ_{79} $\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \eta$	$> 8 \times 10^3$	90%
τ_{80} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K_S^0$	> 900	90%
τ_{81} $\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- K_S^0$	$> 4 \times 10^3$	90%
τ_{82} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K_L^0$	$> 9 \times 10^3$	90%
τ_{83} $\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- K_L^0$	$> 7 \times 10^3$	90%
τ_{84} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma \gamma$	$> 2 \times 10^4$	90%
τ_{85} $\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma \gamma$	$> 2 \times 10^4$	90%
τ_{86} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \rho$	> 200	90%
τ_{87} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \omega$	> 200	90%
τ_{88} $\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K^*(892)^0$	$> 1 \times 10^3$	90%

p PARTIAL MEAN LIVES

The “partial mean life” limits tabulated here are the limits on τ/B_i , where τ is the total mean life for the proton and B_i is the branching fraction for the mode in question.

Decaying particle: p = proton, n = bound neutron. The same event may appear under more than one partial decay mode. Background estimates may be accurate to a factor of two.

———— Antilepton + meson ————

$\tau(N \rightarrow e^+ \pi)$							τ_1
LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	
> 158							
> 158	n	90	3	5	MCGREW	99	IMB3
>1600	p	90	0	0.1	SHIOZAWA	98	SKAM
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●							
> 540	p	90	0	0.2	MCGREW	99	IMB3
> 70	p	90	0	0.5	BERGER	91	FREJ
> 70	n	90	0	≤ 0.1	BERGER	91	FREJ
> 550	p	90	0	0.7	¹⁷ BECKER-SZ...	90	IMB3
> 260	p	90	0	<0.04	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
> 130	n	90	0	<0.2	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
> 310	p	90	0	0.6	SEIDEL	88	IMB
> 100	n	90	0	1.6	SEIDEL	88	IMB
> 1.3	n	90	0		BARTELT	87	SOUD
> 1.3	p	90	0		BARTELT	87	SOUD
> 250	p	90	0	0.3	HAINES	86	IMB
> 31	n	90	8	9	HAINES	86	IMB
> 64	p	90	0	<0.4	ARISAKA	85	KAMI
> 26	n	90	0	<0.7	ARISAKA	85	KAMI
> 82	p (free)	90	0	0.2	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 250	p	90	0	0.2	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 25	n	90	4	4	PARK	85	IMB
> 15	p, n	90	0		BATTISTONI	84	NUSX
> 0.5	p	90	1	0.3	¹⁸ BARTELT	83	SOUD
> 0.5	n	90	1	0.3	¹⁸ BARTELT	83	SOUD
> 5.8	p	90	2		¹⁹ KRISHNA...	82	KOLR
> 5.8	n	90	2		¹⁹ KRISHNA...	82	KOLR
> 0.1	n	90			²⁰ GURR	67	CNTR

¹⁷ This BECKER-SZENDY 90 result includes data from SEIDEL 88.

¹⁸ Limit based on zero events.

¹⁹ We have calculated 90% CL limit from 1 confined event.

²⁰ We have converted half-life to 90% CL mean life.

$\tau(N \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi)$

T2

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>473						
>473	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.6	MCGREW	99 IMB3
>100	<i>n</i>	90	0	<0.2	HIRATA	89C KAMI
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 90	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.9	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 81	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.2	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 35	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.0	BERGER	91 FREJ
>230	<i>p</i>	90	0	<0.07	HIRATA	89C KAMI
>270	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 63	<i>n</i>	90	0	0.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 76	<i>p</i>	90	2	1	HAINES	86 IMB
> 23	<i>n</i>	90	8	7	HAINES	86 IMB
> 46	<i>p</i>	90	0	<0.7	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 20	<i>n</i>	90	0	<0.4	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 59	<i>p</i> (free)	90	0	0.2	BLEWITT	85 IMB
>100	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.4	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 38	<i>n</i>	90	1	4	PARK	85 IMB
> 10	<i>p, n</i>	90	0		BATTISTONI	84 NUSX
> 1.3	<i>p, n</i>	90	0		ALEKSEEV	81 BAKS

$\tau(N \rightarrow \nu \pi)$

T3

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>112						
>112	<i>n</i>	90	6	6.6	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 25	<i>p</i>	90	32	32.8	HIRATA	89C KAMI
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 10	<i>p</i>	90	15	20.3	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 13	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.2	BERGER	89 FREJ
> 10	<i>p</i>	90	11	14	BERGER	89 FREJ
>100	<i>n</i>	90	1	3	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 6	<i>n</i>	90	73	60	HAINES	86 IMB
> 2	<i>p</i>	90	16	13	KAJITA	86 KAMI
> 40	<i>n</i>	90	0	1	KAJITA	86 KAMI
> 7	<i>n</i>	90	28	19	PARK	85 IMB
> 7	<i>n</i>	90	0		BATTISTONI	84 NUSX
> 2	<i>p</i>	90	≤ 3		BATTISTONI	84 NUSX
> 5.8	<i>p</i>	90	1		²¹ KRISHNA...	82 KOLR
> 0.3	<i>p</i>	90	2		²² CHERRY	81 HOME
> 0.1	<i>p</i>	90			²³ GURR	67 CNTR

²¹We have calculated 90% CL limit from 1 confined event.

²²We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

²³We have converted half-life to 90% CL mean life.

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \eta)$

74

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>313						
>313	p	90	0	0.2	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 44	p	90	0	0.1	BERGER	91 FREJ
>140	p	90	0	<0.04	HIRATA	89C KAMI
>100	p	90	0	0.6	SEIDEL	88 IMB
>200	p	90	5	3.3	HAINES	86 IMB
> 64	p	90	0	<0.8	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 64	p (free)	90	5	6.5	BLEWITT	85 IMB
>200	p	90	5	4.7	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 1.2	p	90	2		²⁴ CHERRY	81 HOME

²⁴We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \eta)$

75

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>126						
>126	p	90	3	2.8	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 26	p	90	1	0.8	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 69	p	90	1	<0.08	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 1.3	p	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
> 34	p	90	1	1.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 46	p	90	7	6	HAINES	86 IMB
> 26	p	90	1	<0.8	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 17	p (free)	90	6	6	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 46	p	90	7	8	BLEWITT	85 IMB

$\tau(n \rightarrow \nu \eta)$

76

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>158						
>158	n	90	0	1.2	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 29	n	90	0	0.9	BERGER	89 FREJ
> 54	n	90	2	0.9	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 16	n	90	3	2.1	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 25	n	90	7	6	HAINES	86 IMB
> 30	n	90	0	0.4	KAJITA	86 KAMI
> 18	n	90	4	3	PARK	85 IMB
> 0.6	n	90	2		²⁵ CHERRY	81 HOME

²⁵We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(N \rightarrow e^+ \rho)$

77

LIMIT (10 ³⁰ years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>217						
>217	<i>n</i>	90	4	4.8	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 75	<i>p</i>	90	2	2.7	HIRATA	89C KAMI
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 29	<i>p</i>	90	0	2.2	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 41	<i>n</i>	90	0	1.4	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 58	<i>n</i>	90	0	1.9	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 38	<i>n</i>	90	2	4.1	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 1.2	<i>p</i>	90	0		BARTELT	87 SOUD
> 1.5	<i>n</i>	90	0		BARTELT	87 SOUD
> 17	<i>p</i>	90	7	7	HAINES	86 IMB
> 14	<i>n</i>	90	9	4	HAINES	86 IMB
> 12	<i>p</i>	90	0	<1.2	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 6	<i>n</i>	90	2	<1	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 6.7	<i>p</i> (free)	90	6	6	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 17	<i>p</i>	90	7	7	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 12	<i>n</i>	90	4	2	PARK	85 IMB
> 0.6	<i>n</i>	90	1	0.3	²⁶ BARTELT	83 SOUD
> 0.5	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.3	²⁶ BARTELT	83 SOUD
> 9.8	<i>p</i>	90	1		²⁷ KRISHNA...	82 KOLR
> 0.8	<i>p</i>	90	2		²⁸ CHERRY	81 HOME

²⁶ Limit based on zero events.

²⁷ We have calculated 90% CL limit from 0 confined events.

²⁸ We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(N \rightarrow \mu^+ \rho)$

78

LIMIT (10 ³⁰ years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>228						
>228	<i>n</i>	90	3	9.5	MCGREW	99 IMB3
>110	<i>p</i>	90	0	1.7	HIRATA	89C KAMI
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 12	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.5	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 22	<i>n</i>	90	0	1.1	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 23	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.8	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 4.3	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
> 30	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 11	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.1	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 16	<i>p</i>	90	4	4.5	HAINES	86 IMB
> 7	<i>n</i>	90	6	5	HAINES	86 IMB
> 12	<i>p</i>	90	0	<0.7	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 5	<i>n</i>	90	1	<1.2	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 5.5	<i>p</i> (free)	90	4	5	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 16	<i>p</i>	90	4	5	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 9	<i>n</i>	90	1	2	PARK	85 IMB

$\tau(N \rightarrow \nu \rho)$

τ_9

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>162						
>162	ρ	90	18	21.7	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 19	n	90	0	0.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 9	n	90	4	2.4	BERGER	89 FREJ
> 24	p	90	0	0.9	BERGER	89 FREJ
> 27	p	90	5	1.5	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 13	n	90	4	3.6	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 13	p	90	1	1.1	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 8	p	90	6	5	HAINES	86 IMB
> 2	n	90	15	10	HAINES	86 IMB
> 11	p	90	2	1	KAJITA	86 KAMI
> 4	n	90	2	2	KAJITA	86 KAMI
> 4.1	p (free)	90	6	7	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 8.4	p	90	6	5	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 2	n	90	7	3	PARK	85 IMB
> 0.9	p	90	2		²⁹ CHERRY	81 HOME
> 0.6	n	90	2		²⁹ CHERRY	81 HOME

²⁹We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \omega)$

τ_{10}

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>107						
>107	p	90	7	10.8	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 17	p	90	0	1.1	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 45	p	90	2	1.45	HIRATA	89C KAMI
> 26	p	90	1	1.0	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 1.5	p	90	0		BARTELT	87 SOUD
> 37	p	90	6	5.3	HAINES	86 IMB
> 25	p	90	1	<1.4	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 12	p (free)	90	6	7.5	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 37	p	90	6	5.7	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 0.6	p	90	1	0.3	³⁰ BARTELT	83 SOUD
> 9.8	p	90	1		³¹ KRISHNA...	82 KOLR
> 2.8	p	90	2		³² CHERRY	81 HOME

³⁰Limit based on zero events.

³¹We have calculated 90% CL limit from 0 confined events.

³²We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \omega)$

τ_{11}

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>117						
>117	p	90	11	12.1	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

> 11	p	90	0	1.0	BERGER	91	FREJ
> 57	p	90	2	1.9	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
> 4.4	p	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89	HPW
> 10	p	90	2	1.3	SEIDEL	88	IMB
> 23	p	90	2	1	HAINES	86	IMB
> 6.5	p (free)	90	9	8.7	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 23	p	90	8	7	BLEWITT	85	IMB

$\tau(n \rightarrow \nu\omega)$

τ_{12}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>108						
>108	n	90	12	22.5	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

> 17	n	90	1	0.7	BERGER	89	FREJ
> 43	n	90	3	2.7	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
> 6	n	90	2	1.3	SEIDEL	88	IMB
> 12	n	90	6	6	HAINES	86	IMB
> 18	n	90	2	2	KAJITA	86	KAMI
> 16	n	90	1	2	PARK	85	IMB
> 2.0	n	90	2		³³ CHERRY	81	HOME

³³We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(N \rightarrow e^+ K)$

τ_{13}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
> 17						
> 17	n	90	35	29.4	MCGREW	99 IMB3
>150	p	90	0	<0.27	HIRATA	89C KAMI

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

> 31	p	90	23	25.2	MCGREW	99	IMB3
> 60	p	90	0		BERGER	91	FREJ
> 70	p	90	0	1.8	SEIDEL	88	IMB
> 77	p	90	5	4.5	HAINES	86	IMB
> 38	p	90	0	<0.8	ARISAKA	85	KAMI
> 24	p (free)	90	7	8.5	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 77	p	90	5	4	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 1.3	p	90	0		ALEKSEEV	81	BAKS
> 1.3	n	90	0		ALEKSEEV	81	BAKS

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ K_S^0)$

τ_{14}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>76	p	90	0	0.5	BERGER	91 FREJ

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ K_L^0)$

τ_{15}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>44	p	90	0	≤ 0.1	BERGER	91 FREJ

$\tau(N \rightarrow \mu^+ K)$

τ_{16}

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>120	<i>p</i>	90	4	7.2	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 26	<i>n</i>	90	20	28.4	MCGREW	99 IMB3
>120	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.4	HIRATA	89C KAMI
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 54	<i>p</i>	90	0		BERGER	91 FREJ
> 3.0	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
> 19	<i>p</i>	90	3	2.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 1.5	<i>p</i>	90	0		³⁴ BARTELT	87 SOUD
> 1.1	<i>n</i>	90	0		BARTELT	87 SOUD
> 40	<i>p</i>	90	7	6	HAINES	86 IMB
> 19	<i>p</i>	90	1	<1.1	ARISAKA	85 KAMI
> 6.7	<i>p</i> (free)	90	11	13	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 40	<i>p</i>	90	7	8	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 6	<i>p</i>	90	1		BATTISTONI	84 NUSX
> 0.6	<i>p</i>	90	0		³⁵ BARTELT	83 SOUD
> 0.4	<i>n</i>	90	0		³⁵ BARTELT	83 SOUD
> 5.8	<i>p</i>	90	2		³⁶ KRISHNA...	82 KOLR
> 2.0	<i>p</i>	90	0		CHERRY	81 HOME
> 0.2	<i>n</i>	90			³⁷ GURR	67 CNTR

³⁴ BARTELT 87 limit applies to $p \rightarrow \mu^+ K_S^0$.

³⁵ Limit based on zero events.

³⁶ We have calculated 90% CL limit from 1 confined event.

³⁷ We have converted half-life to 90% CL mean life.

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ K_S^0)$

τ_{17}

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>64	<i>p</i>	90	0	1.2	BERGER	91 FREJ

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ K_L^0)$

τ_{18}

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>44	<i>p</i>	90	0	≤ 0.1	BERGER	91 FREJ

$\tau(N \rightarrow \nu K)$

τ_{19}

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>670						
>670	<i>p</i>	90			HAYATO	99 SKAM
> 86	<i>n</i>	90	0	2.4	HIRATA	89C KAMI

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

>151	<i>p</i>	90	15	21.4	MCGREW	99 IMB3
> 30	<i>n</i>	90	34	34.1	MCGREW	99 IMB3

> 43	<i>p</i>	90	1	1.54	38 ALLISON	98	SOU2
> 15	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.8	BERGER	89	FREJ
> 15	<i>p</i>	90	1	1.8	BERGER	89	FREJ
>100	<i>p</i>	90	9	7.3	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
> 0.28	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89	HPW
> 0.3	<i>p</i>	90	0		BARTELT	87	SOUD
> 0.75	<i>n</i>	90	0		39 BARTELT	87	SOUD
> 10	<i>p</i>	90	6	5	HAINES	86	IMB
> 15	<i>n</i>	90	3	5	HAINES	86	IMB
> 28	<i>p</i>	90	3	3	KAJITA	86	KAMI
> 32	<i>n</i>	90	0	1.4	KAJITA	86	KAMI
> 1.8	<i>p</i> (free)	90	6	11	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 9.6	<i>p</i>	90	6	5	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 10	<i>n</i>	90	2	2	PARK	85	IMB
> 5	<i>n</i>	90	0		BATTISTONI	84	NUSX
> 2	<i>p</i>	90	0		BATTISTONI	84	NUSX
> 0.3	<i>n</i>	90	0		40 BARTELT	83	SOUD
> 0.1	<i>p</i>	90	0		40 BARTELT	83	SOUD
> 5.8	<i>p</i>	90	1		41 KRISHNA...	82	KOLR
> 0.3	<i>n</i>	90	2		42 CHERRY	81	HOME

³⁸ This ALLISON 98 limit is with no background subtraction; with subtraction the limit becomes $> 46 \times 10^{30}$ years.

³⁹ BARTELT 87 limit applies to $n \rightarrow \nu K_S^0$.

⁴⁰ Limit based on zero events.

⁴¹ We have calculated 90% CL limit from 1 confined event.

⁴² We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ K^*(892)^0)$

τ_{20}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>84						
>84	<i>p</i>	90	38	52.0	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

>10	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.8	BERGER	91	FREJ
>52	<i>p</i>	90	2	1.55	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
>10	<i>p</i>	90	1	<1	ARISAKA	85	KAMI

$\tau(N \rightarrow \nu K^*(892))$

τ_{21}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>51						
>51	<i>p</i>	90	7	9.1	MCGREW	99 IMB3
>78	<i>n</i>	90	40	50	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

>22	<i>n</i>	90	0	2.1	BERGER	89	FREJ
>17	<i>p</i>	90	0	2.4	BERGER	89	FREJ
>20	<i>p</i>	90	5	2.1	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
>21	<i>n</i>	90	4	2.4	HIRATA	89C	KAMI
>10	<i>p</i>	90	7	6	HAINES	86	IMB
> 5	<i>n</i>	90	8	7	HAINES	86	IMB
> 8	<i>p</i>	90	3	2	KAJITA	86	KAMI
> 6	<i>n</i>	90	2	1.6	KAJITA	86	KAMI
> 5.8	<i>p</i> (free)	90	10	16	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 9.6	<i>p</i>	90	7	6	BLEWITT	85	IMB
> 7	<i>n</i>	90	1	4	PARK	85	IMB
> 2.1	<i>p</i>	90	1		⁴³ BATTISTONI	82	NUSX

⁴³We have converted 1 possible event to 90% CL limit.

————— Antilepton + mesons —————

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$

τ_{22}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>82						
>82	<i>p</i>	90	16	23.1	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

>21	<i>p</i>	90	0	2.2	BERGER	91	FREJ
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$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \pi^0)$

τ_{23}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>147						
>147	<i>p</i>	90	2	0.8	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

> 38	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.5	BERGER	91	FREJ
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$\tau(n \rightarrow e^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$

τ_{24}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>52						
>52	<i>n</i>	90	38	34.2	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

>32	<i>n</i>	90	1	0.8	BERGER	91	FREJ
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$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^+ \pi^-)$

τ_{25}

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>133						
>133	<i>p</i>	90	25	38.0	MCGREW	99 IMB3

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

> 17	<i>p</i>	90	1	2.6	BERGER	91	FREJ
> 3.3	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89	HPW

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^0 \pi^0)$ **T26**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>101

>101	p	90	3	1.6	MCGREW	99 IMB3
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

> 33	p	90	1	0.9	BERGER	91 FREJ
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$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^+ \pi^- \pi^0)$ **T27**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>74

>74	n	90	17	20.8	MCGREW	99 IMB3
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>33	n	90	0	1.1	BERGER	91 FREJ
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$\tau(n \rightarrow e^+ K^0 \pi^-)$ **T28**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>18

>18	n	90	1	0.2	BERGER	91 FREJ
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————— Lepton + meson —————

$\tau(n \rightarrow e^- \pi^+)$ **T29**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>65	n	90	0	1.6	SEIDEL	88 IMB
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>55	n	90	0	1.09	BERGER	91B FREJ
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>16	n	90	9	7	HAINES	86 IMB
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>25	n	90	2	4	PARK	85 IMB
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$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+)$ **T30**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>49	n	90	0	0.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>33	n	90	0	1.40	BERGER	91B FREJ
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> 2.7	n	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
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>25	n	90	7	6	HAINES	86 IMB
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>27	n	90	2	3	PARK	85 IMB
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$\tau(n \rightarrow e^- \rho^+)$ **T31**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>62	n	90	2	4.1	SEIDEL	88 IMB
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>12	n	90	13	6	HAINES	86 IMB
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>12	n	90	5	3	PARK	85 IMB
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$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^- \rho^+)$ **T32**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>7	<i>n</i>	90	1	1.1	SEIDEL	88 IMB
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>2.6	<i>n</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
>9	<i>n</i>	90	7	5	HAINES	86 IMB
>9	<i>n</i>	90	2	2	PARK	85 IMB

$\tau(n \rightarrow e^- K^+)$ **T33**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>32	<i>n</i>	90	3	2.96	BERGER	91B FREJ
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 0.23	<i>n</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW

$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^- K^+)$ **T34**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>57	<i>n</i>	90	0	2.18	BERGER	91B FREJ
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 4.7	<i>n</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW

———— Lepton + mesons ————

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ \pi^+)$ **T35**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>30	<i>p</i>	90	1	2.50	BERGER	91B FREJ
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 2.0	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW

$\tau(n \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$ **T36**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>29	<i>n</i>	90	1	0.78	BERGER	91B FREJ

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^+)$ **T37**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>17	<i>p</i>	90	1	1.72	BERGER	91B FREJ
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 7.8	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW

$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ \pi^0)$ **T38**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>34	<i>n</i>	90	0	0.78	BERGER	91B FREJ

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^- \pi^+ K^+)$ **T39**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>75

>75	p	90	81	127.2	MCGREW	99 IMB3
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

>20	p	90	3	2.50	BERGER	91B FREJ
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$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^+ K^+)$ **T40**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>245

>245	p	90	3	4.0	MCGREW	99 IMB3
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

> 5	p	90	2	0.78	BERGER	91B FREJ
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————— **Antilepton + photon(s)** —————

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma)$ **T41**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>670

>670	p	90	0	0.1	MCGREW	99 IMB3
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

>133	p	90	0	0.3	BERGER	91 FREJ
>460	p	90	0	0.6	SEIDEL	88 IMB
>360	p	90	0	0.3	HAINES	86 IMB
> 87	p (free)	90	0	0.2	BLEWITT	85 IMB
>360	p	90	0	0.2	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 0.1	p	90			⁴⁴ GURR	67 CNTR

⁴⁴We have converted half-life to 90% CL mean life.

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \gamma)$ **T42**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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>478

>478	p	90	0	0.1	MCGREW	99 IMB3
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••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••

>155	p	90	0	0.1	BERGER	91 FREJ
>380	p	90	0	0.5	SEIDEL	88 IMB
> 97	p	90	3	2	HAINES	86 IMB
> 61	p (free)	90	0	0.2	BLEWITT	85 IMB
>280	p	90	0	0.6	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 0.3	p	90			⁴⁵ GURR	67 CNTR

⁴⁵We have converted half-life to 90% CL mean life.

$\tau(n \rightarrow \nu\gamma)$

T43

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>28						
>28	<i>n</i>	90	163	144.7	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>24	<i>n</i>	90	10	6.86	BERGER	91B FREJ
> 9	<i>n</i>	90	73	60	HAINES	86 IMB
>11	<i>n</i>	90	28	19	PARK	85 IMB

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \gamma\gamma)$

T44

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>100	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.8	BERGER	91 FREJ

$\tau(n \rightarrow \nu\gamma\gamma)$

T45

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>219	<i>n</i>	90	5	7.5	MCGREW	99 IMB3

————— **Three (or more) leptons** —————

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ e^+ e^-)$

T46

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>793						
>793	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.5	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>147	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.1	BERGER	91 FREJ
>510	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.3	HAINES	86 IMB
> 89	<i>p</i> (free)	90	0	0.5	BLEWITT	85 IMB
>510	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	BLEWITT	85 IMB

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)$

T47

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>359						
>359	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.9	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 81	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.16	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 5.0	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^+ \nu\nu)$

T48

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>17						
>17	<i>p</i>	90	152	153.7	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>11	<i>p</i>	90	11	6.08	BERGER	91B FREJ

$\tau(n \rightarrow e^+ e^- \nu)$

749

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>257						
>257	<i>n</i>	90	5	7.5	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 74	<i>n</i>	90	0	< 0.1	BERGER	91B FREJ
> 45	<i>n</i>	90	5	5	HAINES	86 IMB
> 26	<i>n</i>	90	4	3	PARK	85 IMB

$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^+ e^- \nu)$

750

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>83						
>83	<i>n</i>	90	25	29.4	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>47	<i>n</i>	90	0	< 0.1	BERGER	91B FREJ

$\tau(n \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- \nu)$

751

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>79						
>79	<i>n</i>	90	100	145	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>42	<i>n</i>	90	0	1.4	BERGER	91B FREJ
> 5.1	<i>n</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
>16	<i>n</i>	90	14	7	HAINES	86 IMB
>19	<i>n</i>	90	4	7	PARK	85 IMB

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ e^+ e^-)$

752

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>529						
>529	<i>p</i>	90	0	1.0	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
> 91	<i>p</i>	90	0	≤ 0.1	BERGER	91 FREJ

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+ \mu^-)$

753

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
>675						
>675	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.3	MCGREW	99 IMB3
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
>119	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.2	BERGER	91 FREJ
> 10.5	<i>p</i>	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW
>190	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.1	HAINES	86 IMB
> 44	<i>p</i> (free)	90	1	0.7	BLEWITT	85 IMB
>190	<i>p</i>	90	1	0.9	BLEWITT	85 IMB
> 2.1	<i>p</i>	90	1		⁴⁶ BATTISTONI	82 NUSX

⁴⁶We have converted 1 possible event to 90% CL limit.

$\tau(p \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu \nu)$ **T54**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>21	p	90	7	11.23	BERGER	91B FREJ

$\tau(p \rightarrow e^- \mu^+ \mu^+)$ **T55**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>6.0	p	90	0	0.7	PHILLIPS	89 HPW

$\tau(n \rightarrow 3\nu)$ **T56**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>0.00049	n	90	2	2	47 SUZUKI	93B KAMI

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

>0.0023	n	90			48 GLICENSTEIN	97 KAMI
>0.00003	n	90	11	6.1	49 BERGER	91B FREJ
>0.00012	n	90	7	11.2	49 BERGER	91B FREJ
>0.0005	n	90	0		LEARNED	79 RVUE

⁴⁷ The SUZUKI 93B limit applies to any of $\nu_e \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$, $\nu_\mu \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$, or $\nu_\tau \nu_\tau \bar{\nu}_\tau$.

⁴⁸ GLICENSTEIN 97 uses Kamioka data and the idea that the disappearance of the neutron's magnetic moment should produce radiation.

⁴⁹ The first BERGER 91B limit is for $n \rightarrow \nu_e \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e$, the second is for $n \rightarrow \nu_\mu \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu$.

$\tau(n \rightarrow 5\nu)$ **T57**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>0.0017	n	90			50 GLICENSTEIN	97 KAMI
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⁵⁰ GLICENSTEIN 97 uses Kamioka data and the idea that the disappearance of the neutron's magnetic moment should produce radiation.

———— Inclusive modes ————

$\tau(N \rightarrow e^+ \text{ anything})$ **T58**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>0.6	p, n	90			51 LEARNED	79 RVUE

⁵¹ The electron may be primary or secondary.

$\tau(N \rightarrow \mu^+ \text{ anything})$ **T59**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10^{30} years)	<u>PARTICLE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
>12	p, n	90	2		52,53 CHERRY	81 HOME

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

> 1.8	p, n	90			53 COWSIK	80 CNTR
> 6	p, n	90			53 LEARNED	79 RVUE

⁵² We have converted 2 possible events to 90% CL limit.

⁵³ The muon may be primary or secondary.

$\tau(N \rightarrow \nu \text{ anything})$

T60

Anything = π, ρ, K , etc.

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>0.0002	p, n	90	0		LEARNED	79 RVUE
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$\tau(N \rightarrow e^+ \pi^0 \text{ anything})$

T61

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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>0.6	p, n	90	0		LEARNED	79 RVUE
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$\tau(N \rightarrow 2 \text{ bodies}, \nu\text{-free})$

T62

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	PARTICLE	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

>1.3	p, n	90	0		ALEKSEEV	81 BAKS
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———— **$\Delta B = 2$ dinucleon modes** ————

$\tau(pp \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^+)$

T63

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>0.7	90	4	2.34	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(pn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0)$

T64

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>2.0	90	0	0.31	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(nn \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-)$

T65

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>0.7	90	4	2.18	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(nn \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0)$

T66

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>3.4	90	0	0.78	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(pp \rightarrow e^+ e^+)$

T67

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>5.8	90	0	<0.1	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(pp \rightarrow e^+ \mu^+)$

T68

LIMIT (10^{30} years)	CL%	EVTS	BKGD EST	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>3.6	90	0	<0.1	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(\rho p \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^+)$ **T69**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10 ³⁰ years)	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
>1.7	90	0	0.62	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(\rho n \rightarrow e^+ \bar{\nu})$ **T70**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10 ³⁰ years)	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
>2.8	90	5	9.67	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(\rho n \rightarrow \mu^+ \bar{\nu})$ **T71**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10 ³⁰ years)	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
>1.6	90	4	4.37	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(nn \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{\nu}_e)$ **T72**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10 ³⁰ years)	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
>0.000012	90	5	9.7	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

$\tau(nn \rightarrow \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu)$ **T73**

<u>LIMIT</u> (10 ³⁰ years)	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>BKGD EST</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
>0.000006	90	4	4.4	BERGER	91B FREJ	τ per iron nucleus

\bar{p} PARTIAL MEAN LIVES

The "partial mean life" limits tabulated here are the limits on $\bar{\tau}/B_i$, where $\bar{\tau}$ is the total mean life for the antiproton and B_i is the branching fraction for the mode in question.

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma)$ **T74**

<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
> 7×10^5 (CL = 90%)				
> 7×10^5	90	GEER 00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••				
>1848	95	GEER 94	CALO	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma)$ **T75**

<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
> 5×10^4	90	GEER 00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••				
> 5.0×10^4	90	HU 98B	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \pi^0)$ **T76**

<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
> 4×10^5 (CL = 90%)				
> 4×10^5	90	GEER 00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••				
>554	95	GEER 94	CALO	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \pi^0)$ T77					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
>5 × 10⁴	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
>4.8 × 10 ⁴	90	HU	98B	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \eta)$ T78					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
> 2 × 10⁴ (CL = 90%)					
> 2 × 10 ⁴	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
>171	95	GEER	94	CALO	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \eta)$ T79					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
>8 × 10³	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
>7.9 × 10 ³	90	HU	98B	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K_S^0)$ T80					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
>900 (CL = 90%)					
>900	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
> 29	95	GEER	94	CALO	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- K_S^0)$ T81					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
>4 × 10³	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
>4.3 × 10 ³	90	HU	98B	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K_L^0)$ T82					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
>9 × 10³ (CL = 90%)					
>9 × 10 ³	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
>9	95	GEER	94	CALO	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- K_L^0)$ T83					
<u>VALUE (years)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
>7 × 10³	90	GEER	00	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
••• We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. •••					
>6.5 × 10 ³	90	HU	98B	APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \gamma \gamma)$ **T84**

VALUE (years)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$>2 \times 10^4$	90	GEER	00 APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow \mu^- \gamma \gamma)$ **T85**

VALUE (years)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$>2 \times 10^4$	90	GEER	00 APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$>2.3 \times 10^4$	90	HU	98B APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \rho)$ **T86**

VALUE (years)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
>200	90	⁵⁴ GEER	00 APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
⁵⁴ This GEER 00 measurement has been withdrawn (APEX Collaboration, private communication).				

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- \omega)$ **T87**

VALUE (years)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
>200	90	GEER	00 APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam

$\tau(\bar{p} \rightarrow e^- K^*(892)^0)$ **T88**

VALUE (years)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$>1 \times 10^3$	90	⁵⁵ GEER	00 APEX	8.9 GeV/c \bar{p} beam
⁵⁵ This GEER 00 measurement has been withdrawn (APEX Collaboration, private communication).				

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