



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

## $\mu$ MASS (atomic mass units u)

The muon's mass is obtained from the muon-electron mass ratio as determined from the measurement of Zeeman transition frequencies in muonium ( $\mu^+ e^-$  atom). Since the electron's mass is most accurately known in u, the muon's mass is also most accurately known in u. The conversion factor to MeV has approximately the same relative uncertainty as the mass of the muon in u. In this datablock we give the result in u, and in the following datablock in MeV.

<u>VALUE (u)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.1134289267 ± 0.0000000029</b>	MOHR	12	RVUE 2010 CODATA value
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
0.1134289256 ± 0.0000000029	MOHR	08	RVUE 2006 CODATA value
0.1134289264 ± 0.0000000030	MOHR	05	RVUE 2002 CODATA value
0.1134289168 ± 0.0000000034	<sup>1</sup> MOHR	99	RVUE 1998 CODATA value
0.113428913 ± 0.0000000017	<sup>2</sup> COHEN	87	RVUE 1986 CODATA value
<sup>1</sup> MOHR 99 make use of other 1998 CODATA entries below.			
<sup>2</sup> COHEN 87 make use of other 1986 CODATA entries below.			

## $\mu$ MASS

2010 CODATA (MOHR 12) gives the conversion factor from u (atomic mass units, see the above datablock) to MeV as 931.494 061 (21). Earlier values use the then-current conversion factor. The conversion error contributes significantly to the uncertainty of the masses given below.

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>105.6583715 ± 0.0000035</b>	MOHR	12	RVUE	2010 CODATA value
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
105.6583668 ± 0.0000038	MOHR	08	RVUE	2006 CODATA value
105.6583692 ± 0.0000094	MOHR	05	RVUE	2002 CODATA value
105.6583568 ± 0.0000052	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
105.658353 ± 0.000016	<sup>3</sup> COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
105.658386 ± 0.000044	<sup>4</sup> MARIAM	82	CNTR +	
105.65836 ± 0.00026	<sup>5</sup> CROWE	72	CNTR	
105.65865 ± 0.00044	<sup>6</sup> CRANE	71	CNTR	
<sup>3</sup> Converted to MeV using the 1998 CODATA value of the conversion constant, 931.494013 ± 0.000037 MeV/u.				
<sup>4</sup> MARIAM 82 give $m_\mu/m_e = 206.768259(62)$ .				
<sup>5</sup> CROWE 72 give $m_\mu/m_e = 206.7682(5)$ .				
<sup>6</sup> CRANE 71 give $m_\mu/m_e = 206.76878(85)$ .				

## $\mu$ MEAN LIFE $\tau$

Measurements with an error  $> 0.001 \times 10^{-6}$  s have been omitted.

<u>VALUE (<math>10^{-6}</math> s)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.1969811 ± 0.0000022 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
2.1969803 ± 0.0000022	WEBBER	11	CNTR +	Surface $\mu^+$ at PSI
2.197083 ± 0.000032 ± 0.000015	BARCZYK	08	CNTR +	Muons from $\pi^+$ decay at rest
2.197013 ± 0.000021 ± 0.000011	CHITWOOD	07	CNTR +	Surface $\mu^+$ at PSI
2.197078 ± 0.000073	BARDIN	84	CNTR +	
2.197025 ± 0.000155	BARDIN	84	CNTR -	
2.19695 ± 0.00006	GIOVANETTI	84	CNTR +	
2.19711 ± 0.00008	BALANDIN	74	CNTR +	
2.1973 ± 0.0003	DUCLOS	73	CNTR +	

## $\tau_{\mu^+}/\tau_{\mu^-}$ MEAN LIFE RATIO

A test of *CPT* invariance.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.000024 ± 0.000078</b>			
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
1.0008 ± 0.0010	BAILEY	79	CNTR Storage ring
1.000 ± 0.001	MEYER	63	CNTR Mean life $\mu^+ / \mu^-$

## $(\tau_{\mu^+} - \tau_{\mu^-}) / \tau_{\text{average}}$

A test of *CPT* invariance. Calculated from the mean-life ratio, above.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>
<b><math>(2 \pm 8) \times 10^{-5}</math> OUR EVALUATION</b>	

## $\mu/p$ MAGNETIC MOMENT RATIO

This ratio is used to obtain a precise value of the muon mass and to reduce experimental muon Larmor frequency measurements to the muon magnetic moment anomaly. Measurements with an error  $> 0.00001$  have been omitted. By convention, the minus sign on this ratio is omitted. CODATA values were fitted using their selection of data, plus other data from multiparameter fits.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.183345137 ± 0.000000085</b>	MOHR	08	RVUE	2006 CODATA value

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

3.183345118±0.000000089	MOHR	05	RVUE	2002 CODATA value
3.18334513 ±0.00000039	LIU	99	CNTR +	HFS in muonium
3.18334539 ±0.00000010	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
3.18334547 ±0.00000047	COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
3.1833441 ±0.0000017	KLEMPT	82	CNTR +	Precession strob
3.1833461 ±0.0000011	MARIAM	82	CNTR +	HFS splitting
3.1833448 ±0.0000029	CAMANI	78	CNTR +	See KLEMPT 82
3.1833403 ±0.0000044	CASPERSON	77	CNTR +	HFS splitting
3.1833402 ±0.0000072	COHEN	73	RVUE	1973 CODATA value
3.1833467 ±0.0000082	CROWE	72	CNTR +	Precession phase

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### $\mu$ MAGNETIC MOMENT ANOMALY

The parity-violating decay of muons in a storage ring is observed. The difference frequency  $\omega_a$  between the muon spin precession and the orbital angular frequency  $(e/m_\mu c)\langle B \rangle$  is measured, as is the free proton NMR frequency  $\omega_p$ , thus determining the ratio  $R=\omega_a/\omega_p$ . Given the magnetic moment ratio  $\lambda=\mu_\mu/\mu_p$  (from hyperfine structure in muonium),  $(g-2)/2 = R/(\lambda-R)$ .

$$\mu_\mu/(e\hbar/2m_\mu)-1 = (g_\mu-2)/2$$

VALUE (units $10^{-10}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b>11659208.9± 5.4±3.3</b>	<sup>7</sup> BENNETT	06	MUG2	Average $\mu^+$ and $\mu^-$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
11659208 ± 6	BENNETT	04	MUG2	Average $\mu^+$ and $\mu^-$
11659214 ± 8 ±3	BENNETT	04	MUG2 -	Storage ring
11659203 ± 6 ±5	BENNETT	04	MUG2 +	Storage ring
11659204 ± 7 ±5	BENNETT	02	MUG2 +	Storage ring
11659202 ± 14 ±6	BROWN	01	MUG2 +	Storage ring
11659191 ± 59	BROWN	00	MUG2 +	
11659100 ± 110	<sup>8</sup> BAILEY	79	CNTR +	Storage ring
11659360 ± 120	<sup>8</sup> BAILEY	79	CNTR -	Storage ring
11659230 ± 85	<sup>8</sup> BAILEY	79	CNTR ±	Storage ring
11620000 ±5000	CHARPAK	62	CNTR +	

<sup>7</sup> BENNETT 06 reports  $(g_\mu-2)/2 = (11659208.0 \pm 5.4 \pm 3.3) \times 10^{-10}$ . We rescaled this value using  $\mu/p$  magnetic moment ratio of 3.183345137(85) from MOHR 08.

<sup>8</sup> BAILEY 79 values recalculated by HUGHES 99 using the COHEN 87  $\mu/p$  magnetic moment. The improved MOHR 99 value does not change the result.

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

A test of CPT invariance.

VALUE (units $10^{-8}$ )	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
<b>-0.11±0.12</b>	BENNETT	04 MUG2

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

-2.6 ± 1.6

BAILEY

79 CNTR

## $\mu$ ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (d)

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

<u>VALUE (<math>10^{-19}</math> ecm)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-0.1±0.9</b>	<sup>9</sup> BENNETT	09	MUG2 ±	Storage ring
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
-0.1±1.0	BENNETT	09	MUG2 +	Storage ring
-0.1±0.7	BENNETT	09	MUG2 -	Storage ring
-3.7±3.4	<sup>10</sup> BAILEY	78	CNTR ±	Storage ring
8.6±4.5	BAILEY	78	CNTR +	Storage ring
0.8±4.3	BAILEY	78	CNTR -	Storage ring

<sup>9</sup> This is the combination of the two BENNETT 09 results quoted here separately for  $\mu^+$  and  $\mu^-$ . BENNETT 09 uses the convention  $d = 1/2 \cdot (d_{\mu^-} - d_{\mu^+})$ .

<sup>10</sup> This is the combination of the two BAILEY 78 results quoted here separately for  $\mu^+$  and  $\mu^-$ . BAILEY 78 uses the convention  $d = 1/2 \cdot (d_{\mu^+} - d_{\mu^-})$  and reports  $3.7 \pm 3.4$ . We convert their result to use the same convention as BENNETT 09.

## MUON-ELECTRON CHARGE RATIO ANOMALY $q_{\mu^+}/q_{e^-} + 1$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>(1.1±2.1) × 10<sup>-9</sup></b>	<sup>11</sup> MEYER	00	CNTR +	1s-2s muonium interval

<sup>11</sup> MEYER 00 measure the 1s-2s muonium interval, and then interpret the result in terms of muon-electron charge ratio  $q_{\mu^+}/q_{e^-}$ .

## $\mu^-$ DECAY MODES

$\mu^+$  modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1$ $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$	$\approx 100\%$	
$\Gamma_2$ $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma$	[a] $(1.4 \pm 0.4) \%$	
$\Gamma_3$ $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu e^+ e^-$	[b] $(3.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5}$	

### Lepton Family number (LF) violating modes

$\Gamma_4$ $e^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$	LF	[c] $< 1.2$	%	90%
$\Gamma_5$ $e^- \gamma$	LF	$< 2.4$	$\times 10^{-12}$	90%
$\Gamma_6$ $e^- e^+ e^-$	LF	$< 1.0$	$\times 10^{-12}$	90%
$\Gamma_7$ $e^- 2\gamma$	LF	$< 7.2$	$\times 10^{-11}$	90%

- [a] This only includes events with the  $\gamma$  energy  $> 10$  MeV. Since the  $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$  and  $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma$  modes cannot be clearly separated, we regard the latter mode as a subset of the former.
- [b] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement.
- [c] A test of additive vs. multiplicative lepton family number conservation.

### $\mu^-$ BRANCHING RATIOS

#### $\Gamma(e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $\Gamma_2 / \Gamma$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b>0.014 ± 0.004</b>		CRITTENDEN 61	CNTR	+	$\gamma$ KE $> 10$ MeV
		• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
	862	BOGART 67	CNTR	+	$\gamma$ KE $> 14.5$ MeV
0.0033 ± 0.0013		CRITTENDEN 61	CNTR	+	$\gamma$ KE $> 20$ MeV
	27	ASHKIN 59	CNTR	+	

#### $\Gamma(e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu e^+ e^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $\Gamma_3 / \Gamma$

VALUE (units $10^{-5}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b>3.4 ± 0.2 ± 0.3</b>	7443	<sup>12</sup> BERTL 85	SPEC	+	SINDRUM
		• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
2.2 ± 1.5	7	<sup>13</sup> CRITTENDEN 61	HLBC	+	$E(e^+ e^-) > 10$ MeV
2	1	<sup>14</sup> GUREVICH 60	EMUL	+	
1.5 ± 1.0	3	<sup>15</sup> LEE 59	HBC	+	

<sup>12</sup> BERTL 85 has transverse momentum cut  $p_T > 17$  MeV/c. Systematic error was increased by us.

<sup>13</sup> CRITTENDEN 61 count only those decays where total energy of either ( $e^+$ ,  $e^-$ ) combination is  $> 10$  MeV.

<sup>14</sup> GUREVICH 60 interpret their event as either virtual or real photon conversion.  $e^+$  and  $e^-$  energies not measured.

<sup>15</sup> In the three LEE 59 events, the sum of energies  $E(e^+) + E(e^-) + E(e^+)$  was 51 MeV, 55 MeV, and 33 MeV.

#### $\Gamma(e^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ $\Gamma_4 / \Gamma$

Forbidden by the additive conservation law for lepton family number. A multiplicative law predicts this branching ratio to be 1/2. For a review see NEMETHY 81.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b>&lt; 0.012</b>	90	<sup>16</sup> FREEDMAN 93	CNTR	+	$\nu$ oscillation search
		• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
< 0.018	90	KRAKAUER 91B	CALO	+	
< 0.05	90	<sup>17</sup> BERGSMA 83	CALO	+	$\bar{\nu}_\mu e \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_e$
< 0.09	90	JONKER 80	CALO	+	See BERGSMA 83
-0.001 ± 0.061		WILLIS 80	CNTR	+	
0.13 ± 0.15		BLIETSCHAU 78	HLBC	±	Avg. of 4 values
< 0.25	90	EICHTEN 73	HLBC	+	

<sup>16</sup> FREEDMAN 93 limit on  $\bar{\nu}_e$  observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton family number violation.

<sup>17</sup> BERGSMA 83 gives a limit on the inverse muon decay cross-section ratio  $\sigma(\bar{\nu}_\mu e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_e) / \sigma(\nu_\mu e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_e)$ , which is essentially equivalent to  $\Gamma(e^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$  for small values like that quoted.

$\Gamma(e^- \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_5 / \Gamma$

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-11}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>&lt; 0.24</b>	90	ADAM	11	SPEC	+	MEG at PSI
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
< 2.8	90	ADAM	10	SPEC	+	MEG at PSI
< 1.2	90	AHMED	02	SPEC	+	MEGA
< 1.2	90	BROOKS	99	SPEC	+	LAMPF
< 4.9	90	BOLTON	88	CBOX	+	LAMPF
<100	90	AZUELOS	83	CNTR	+	TRIUMF
< 17	90	KINNISON	82	SPEC	+	LAMPF
<100	90	SCHAAF	80	ELEC	+	SIN

$\Gamma(e^- e^+ e^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_6 / \Gamma$

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-12}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>&lt; 1.0</b>	90	<sup>18</sup> BELLGARDT	88	SPEC	+	SINDRUM
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
< 36	90	BARANOV	91	SPEC	+	ARES
< 35	90	BOLTON	88	CBOX	+	LAMPF
< 2.4	90	<sup>18</sup> BERTL	85	SPEC	+	SINDRUM
<160	90	<sup>18</sup> BERTL	84	SPEC	+	SINDRUM
<130	90	<sup>18</sup> BOLTON	84	CNTR		LAMPF

<sup>18</sup> These experiments assume a constant matrix element.

$\Gamma(e^- 2\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_7 / \Gamma$

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-11}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>&lt; 7.2</b>	90	BOLTON	88	CBOX	+	LAMPF
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
< 840	90	<sup>19</sup> AZUELOS	83	CNTR	+	TRIUMF
<5000	90	<sup>20</sup> BOWMAN	78	CNTR		DEPOMMIER 77 data

<sup>19</sup> AZUELOS 83 uses the phase space distribution of BOWMAN 78.

<sup>20</sup> BOWMAN 78 assumes an interaction Lagrangian local on the scale of the inverse  $\mu$  mass.

**LIMIT ON  $\mu^- \rightarrow e^-$  CONVERSION**

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

$\sigma(\mu^- {}^{32}\text{S} \rightarrow e^- {}^{32}\text{S}) / \sigma(\mu^- {}^{32}\text{S} \rightarrow \nu_\mu {}^{32}\text{P}^*)$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; <math>7 \times 10^{-11}</math></b>	90	BADERT...	80	STRC SIN
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< $4 \times 10^{-10}$	90	BADERT...	77	STRC SIN

$\sigma(\mu^- \text{Cu} \rightarrow e^- \text{Cu}) / \sigma(\mu^- \text{Cu} \rightarrow \text{capture})$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
< $1.6 \times 10^{-8}$	90	BRYMAN	72 SPEC

**$\sigma(\mu^- \text{Ti} \rightarrow e^- \text{Ti}) / \sigma(\mu^- \text{Ti} \rightarrow \text{capture})$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<4.3 \times 10^{-12}$	90	<sup>21</sup> DOHMEN	93	SPEC SINDRUM II

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

$<4.6 \times 10^{-12}$	90	AHMAD	88	TPC TRIUMF
$<1.6 \times 10^{-11}$	90	BRYMAN	85	TPC TRIUMF

<sup>21</sup>DOHMEN 93 assumes  $\mu^- \rightarrow e^-$  conversion leaves the nucleus in its ground state, a process enhanced by coherence and expected to dominate.

**$\sigma(\mu^- \text{Pb} \rightarrow e^- \text{Pb}) / \sigma(\mu^- \text{Pb} \rightarrow \text{capture})$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<4.6 \times 10^{-11}$	90	HONECKER	96	SPEC SINDRUM II

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

$<4.9 \times 10^{-10}$	90	AHMAD	88	TPC TRIUMF
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**$\sigma(\mu^- \text{Au} \rightarrow e^- \text{Au}) / \sigma(\mu^- \text{Au} \rightarrow \text{capture})$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<7 \times 10^{-13}$	90	BERTL	06	SPEC -	SINDRUM II

**LIMIT ON  $\mu^- \rightarrow e^+$  CONVERSION**

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

**$\sigma(\mu^- {}^{32}\text{S} \rightarrow e^+ {}^{32}\text{Si}^*) / \sigma(\mu^- {}^{32}\text{S} \rightarrow \nu_\mu {}^{32}\text{P}^*)$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<9 \times 10^{-10}$	90	BADERT...	80	STRC SIN

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

$<1.5 \times 10^{-9}$	90	BADERT...	78	STRC SIN
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**$\sigma(\mu^- {}^{127}\text{I} \rightarrow e^+ {}^{127}\text{Sb}^*) / \sigma(\mu^- {}^{127}\text{I} \rightarrow \text{anything})$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<3 \times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>22</sup> ABELA	80	CNTR Radiochemical tech.

<sup>22</sup>ABELA 80 is upper limit for  $\mu^- e^+$  conversion leading to particle-stable states of <sup>127</sup>Sb. Limit for total conversion rate is higher by a factor less than 4 (G. Backenstoss, private communication).

**$\sigma(\mu^- \text{Cu} \rightarrow e^+ \text{Co}) / \sigma(\mu^- \text{Cu} \rightarrow \nu_\mu \text{Ni})$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$<2.6 \times 10^{-8}$	90	BRYMAN	72	SPEC
$<2.2 \times 10^{-7}$	90	CONFORTO	62	OSPK

**$\sigma(\mu^- \text{Ti} \rightarrow e^+ \text{Ca}) / \sigma(\mu^- \text{Ti} \rightarrow \text{capture})$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<3.6 \times 10^{-11}$	90	1	<sup>23,24</sup> KAULARD	98	SPEC -	SINDRUM II

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

$<1.7 \times 10^{-12}$	90	1	<sup>24,25</sup> KAULARD	98	SPEC	–	SINDRUM II
$<4.3 \times 10^{-12}$	90		<sup>25</sup> DOHMEN	93	SPEC		SINDRUM II
$<8.9 \times 10^{-11}$	90		<sup>23</sup> DOHMEN	93	SPEC		SINDRUM II
$<1.7 \times 10^{-10}$	90		<sup>26</sup> AHMAD	88	TPC		TRIUMF

<sup>23</sup> This limit assumes a giant resonance excitation of the daughter Ca nucleus (mean energy and width both 20 MeV).

<sup>24</sup> KAULARD 98 obtained these same limits using the unified classical analysis of FELDMAN 98.

<sup>25</sup> This limit assumes the daughter Ca nucleus is left in the ground state. However, the probability of this is unknown.

<sup>26</sup> Assuming a giant-resonance-excitation model.

## LIMIT ON MUONIUM $\rightarrow$ ANTIMUONIUM CONVERSION

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

$$R_g = G_C / G_F$$

The effective Lagrangian for the  $\mu^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^- e^+$  conversion is assumed to be

$$\mathcal{L} = 2^{-1/2} G_C [\bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma_\lambda (1 - \gamma_5) \psi_e] [\bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma_\lambda (1 - \gamma_5) \psi_e] + \text{h.c.}$$

The experimental result is then an upper limit on  $G_C/G_F$ , where  $G_F$  is the Fermi coupling constant.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 0.0030</b>	90	1	<sup>27</sup> WILLMANN	99	SPEC	+ $\mu^+$ at 26 GeV/c

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

< 0.14	90	1	<sup>28</sup> GORDEEV	97	SPEC	+ JINR phasotron
< 0.018	90	0	<sup>29</sup> ABELA	96	SPEC	+ $\mu^+$ at 24 MeV
< 6.9	90		NI	93	CBOX	LAMPF
< 0.16	90		MATTHIAS	91	SPEC	LAMPF
< 0.29	90		HUBER	90B	CNTR	TRIUMF
< 20	95		BEER	86	CNTR	TRIUMF
< 42	95		MARSHALL	82	CNTR	

<sup>27</sup> WILLMANN 99 quote both probability  $P_{M\bar{M}} < 8.3 \times 10^{-11}$  at 90%CL in a 0.1 T field and  $R_g = G_C/G_F$ .

<sup>28</sup> GORDEEV 97 quote limits on both  $f = G_{MM}/G_F$  and the probability  $W_{MM} < 4.7 \times 10^{-7}$  (90% CL).

<sup>29</sup> ABELA 96 quote both probability  $P_{M\bar{M}} < 8 \times 10^{-9}$  at 90% CL and  $R_g = G_C/G_F$ .

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## $\mu$ DECAY PARAMETERS

### $\rho$ PARAMETER

(V–A) theory predicts  $\rho = 0.75$ .

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.74979 \pm 0.00026</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>					
$0.74977 \pm 0.00012 \pm 0.00023$		<sup>30</sup> BAYES	11	TWST	+ Surface $\mu^+$
$0.7518 \pm 0.0026$		DERENZO	69	RVUE	



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

0.75014 ± 0.00017 ± 0.00045		<sup>31</sup> MACDONALD	08 TWST	+	Surface $\mu^+$
0.75080 ± 0.00032 ± 0.00100	6G	<sup>32</sup> MUSSER	05 TWST	+	Surface $\mu^+$
0.72 ± 0.06 ± 0.08		AMORUSO	04 ICAR		Liquid Ar TPC
0.762 ± 0.008	170k	<sup>33</sup> FRYBERGER	68 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV $e^+$
0.760 ± 0.009	280k	<sup>33</sup> SHERWOOD	67 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV $e^+$
0.7503 ± 0.0026	800k	<sup>33</sup> PEOPLES	66 ASPK	+	20–53 MeV $e^+$

<sup>30</sup> The quoted systematic error includes a contribution of 0.00013 (added in quadrature) from uncertainties on radiative corrections and on the Michel parameter  $\eta$ .

<sup>31</sup> The quoted systematic error includes a contribution of 0.00011 (added in quadrature) from the dependence on the Michel parameter  $\eta$ .

<sup>32</sup> The quoted systematic error includes a contribution of 0.00023 (added in quadrature) from the dependence on the Michel parameter  $\eta$ .

<sup>33</sup>  $\eta$  constrained = 0. These values incorporated into a two parameter fit to  $\rho$  and  $\eta$  by DERENZO 69.

## $\eta$ PARAMETER

( $V-A$ ) theory predicts  $\eta = 0$ .

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.057 ± 0.034</b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.071 ± 0.037 ± 0.005	30M	DANNEBERG	05 CNTR	+	7–53 MeV $e^+$
0.011 ± 0.081 ± 0.026	5.3M	<sup>34</sup> BURKARD	85BCNTR	+	9–53 MeV $e^+$
–0.12 ± 0.21	6346	DERENZO	69 HBC	+	1.6–6.8 MeV $e^+$

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

–0.0021 ± 0.0070 ± 0.0010	30M	<sup>35</sup> DANNEBERG	05 CNTR	+	7–53 MeV $e^+$
–0.012 ± 0.015 ± 0.003	5.3M	<sup>35</sup> BURKARD	85BCNTR	+	9–53 MeV $e^+$
–0.007 ± 0.013	5.3M	<sup>36</sup> BURKARD	85BFIT	+	9–53 MeV $e^+$
–0.7 ± 0.5	170k	<sup>37</sup> FRYBERGER	68 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV $e^+$
–0.7 ± 0.6	280k	<sup>37</sup> SHERWOOD	67 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV $e^+$
0.05 ± 0.5	800k	<sup>37</sup> PEOPLES	66 ASPK	+	20–53 MeV $e^+$
–2.0 ± 0.9	9213	<sup>38</sup> PLANO	60 HBC	+	Whole spectrum

<sup>34</sup> Previously we used the global fit result from BURKARD 85B in OUR AVERAGE, we now only include their actual measurement.

<sup>35</sup>  $\alpha = \alpha' = 0$  assumed.

<sup>36</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. The fit correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

<sup>37</sup>  $\rho$  constrained = 0.75.

<sup>38</sup> Two parameter fit to  $\rho$  and  $\eta$ ; PLANO 60 discounts value for  $\eta$ .

## $\delta$ PARAMETER

( $V-A$ ) theory predicts  $\delta = 0.75$ .

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.75047 ± 0.00034</b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>				

0.75049 ± 0.00021 ± 0.00027		<sup>39</sup> BAYES	11 TWST	+	Surface $\mu^+$
0.7486 ± 0.0026 ± 0.0028		<sup>40</sup> BALKE	88 SPEC	+	Surface $\mu^+$

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

0.75067 ± 0.00030 ± 0.00067		MACDONALD	08 TWST	+	Surface $\mu^+$
0.74964 ± 0.00066 ± 0.00112	6G	GAPONENKO	05 TWST	+	Surface $\mu^+$
		<sup>41</sup> VOSSLER	69		
0.752 ± 0.009	490k	FRYBERGER	68 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV $e^+$
0.782 ± 0.031		KRUGER	61		
0.78 ± 0.05	8354	PLANO	60 HBC	+	Whole spectrum

<sup>39</sup> The quoted systematic error includes a contribution of 0.00006 (added in quadrature) from uncertainties on radiative corrections and on the Michel parameter  $\eta$ .

<sup>40</sup> BALKE 88 uses  $\rho = 0.752 \pm 0.003$ .

<sup>41</sup> VOSSLER 69 has measured the asymmetry below 10 MeV. See comments about radiative corrections in VOSSLER 69.

### **|( $\xi$ PARAMETER) $\times(\mu$ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION)|**

( $V-A$ ) theory predicts  $\xi = 1$ , longitudinal polarization = 1.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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#### **1.0009 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.0016 \\ -0.0007 \end{smallmatrix}$ OUR AVERAGE**

1.00084 $\pm 0.00029$ $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.00165 \\ -0.00063 \end{smallmatrix}$	BUENO	11	TWST	Surface $\mu^+$ beam
1.0027 $\pm 0.0079$ $\pm 0.0030$	BELTRAMI	87	CNTR	SIN, $\pi$ decay in flight
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
1.0003 $\pm 0.0006$ $\pm 0.0038$	JAMIESON	06	TWST +	surface $\mu^+$ beam
1.0013 $\pm 0.0030$ $\pm 0.0053$	<sup>42</sup> IMAZATO	92	SPEC +	$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
0.975 $\pm 0.015$	AKHMANOV	68	EMUL	140 kG
0.975 $\pm 0.030$	GUREVICH	64	EMUL	See AKHMANOV 68
0.903 $\pm 0.027$	<sup>43</sup> ALI-ZADE	61	EMUL +	27 kG
0.93 $\pm 0.06$	PLANO	60	HBC +	8.8 kG
0.97 $\pm 0.05$	BARDON	59	CNTR	Bromoform target

<sup>42</sup> The corresponding 90% confidence limit from IMAZATO 92 is  $|\xi P_\mu| > 0.990$ . This measurement is of  $K^+$  decay, not  $\pi^+$  decay, so we do not include it in an average, nor do we yet set up a separate data block for  $K$  results.

<sup>43</sup> Depolarization by medium not known sufficiently well.

### **$\xi \times (\mu$ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION) $\times \delta / \rho$**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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#### **1.00179 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.00156 \\ -0.00071 \end{smallmatrix}$**

44 BAYES	11	TWST +	Surface $\mu^+$ beam
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● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●

>0.99682	90	<sup>45</sup> JODIDIO	86	SPEC +	TRIUMF
>0.9966	90	<sup>46</sup> STOKER	85	SPEC +	$\mu$ -spin rotation
>0.9959	90	CARR	83	SPEC +	11 kG

<sup>44</sup> BAYES 11 obtains the limit  $> 0.99909$  (90% CL) with the constraint that  $\xi \times (\mu$  LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION)  $\times \delta / \rho \leq 1.0$ .

<sup>45</sup> JODIDIO 86 includes data from CARR 83 and STOKER 85. The value here is from the erratum.

<sup>46</sup> STOKER 85 find  $(\xi P_\mu \delta / \rho) > 0.9955$  and  $> 0.9966$ , where the first limit is from new  $\mu$  spin-rotation data and the second is from combination with CARR 83 data. In  $V-A$  theory,  $(\delta / \rho) = 1.0$ .

### **$\xi' =$ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION OF $e^+$**

( $V-A$ ) theory predicts the longitudinal polarization =  $\pm 1$  for  $e^\pm$ , respectively. We have flipped the sign for  $e^-$  so our programs can average.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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#### **1.00 $\pm 0.04$ OUR AVERAGE**

0.998 $\pm 0.045$	1M	BURKARD	85	CNTR +	Bhabha + annihil
0.89 $\pm 0.28$	29k	SCHWARTZ	67	OSPK -	Moller scattering
0.94 $\pm 0.38$		BLOOM	64	CNTR +	Brems. transmiss.
1.04 $\pm 0.18$		DUCLOS	64	CNTR +	Bhabha scattering
1.05 $\pm 0.30$		BUHLER	63	CNTR +	Annihilation

**$\xi''$  PARAMETER**

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.65 ± 0.36</b>	326k	<sup>47</sup> BURKARD	85	CNTR +	Bhabha + annihil

<sup>47</sup> BURKARD 85 measure  $(\xi'' - \xi\xi')/\xi$  and  $\xi'$  and set  $\xi = 1$ .

**TRANSVERSE  $e^+$  POLARIZATION IN PLANE OF  $\mu$  SPIN,  $e^+$  MOMENTUM**

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>7 ± 8 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
6.3 ± 7.7 ± 3.4	30M	DANNEBERG	05	CNTR +	7–53 MeV $e^+$
16 ± 21 ± 10	5.3M	BURKARD	85B	CNTR +	Annihil 9–53 MeV

**TRANSVERSE  $e^+$  POLARIZATION NORMAL TO PLANE OF  $\mu$  SPIN,  $e^+$  MOMENTUM**Zero if  $T$  invariance holds.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>−2 ± 8 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
−3.7 ± 7.7 ± 3.4	30M	DANNEBERG	05	CNTR +	7–53 MeV $e^+$
7 ± 22 ± 7	5.3M	BURKARD	85B	CNTR +	Annihil 9–53 MeV

 **$\alpha/A$** 

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.4 ± 4.3</b>		<sup>48</sup> BURKARD	85B	FIT	

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

15 ± 50 ± 14	5.3M	BURKARD	85B	CNTR +	9–53 MeV $e^+$
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<sup>48</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B. **$\alpha'/A$** Zero if  $T$  invariance holds.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>−10 ± 20 OUR AVERAGE</b>					
−3.4 ± 21.3 ± 4.9	30M	DANNEBERG	05	CNTR +	7–53 MeV $e^+$
−47 ± 50 ± 14	5.3M	<sup>49</sup> BURKARD	85B	CNTR +	9–53 MeV $e^+$
−0.2 ± 4.3		<sup>50</sup> BURKARD	85B	FIT	

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

<sup>49</sup> Previously we used the global fit result from BURKARD 85B in OUR AVERAGE, we now only include their actual measurement. BURKARD 85B measure  $e^+$  polarizations  $P_{T_1}$  and  $P_{T_2}$  versus  $e^+$  energy.<sup>50</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. The fit correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B. **$\beta/A$** 

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>3.9 ± 6.2</b>		<sup>51</sup> BURKARD	85B	FIT	

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

2 ± 17 ± 6	5.3M	BURKARD	85B	CNTR +	9–53 MeV $e^+$
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<sup>51</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. The fit correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### $\beta'/A$

Zero if  $T$  invariance holds.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>2 ± 7 OUR AVERAGE</b>						
– 0.5 ± 7.8 ± 1.8	30M	DANNEBERG	05	CNTR	+	7–53 MeV $e^+$
17 ± 17 ± 6	5.3M	<sup>52</sup> BURKARD	85B	CNTR	+	9–53 MeV $e^+$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
– 1.3 ± 3.5 ± 0.6	30M	<sup>53</sup> DANNEBERG	05	CNTR	+	7–53 MeV $e^+$
1.5 ± 6.3		<sup>54</sup> BURKARD	85B	FIT		

<sup>52</sup> Previously we used the global fit result from BURKARD 85B in OUR AVERAGE, we now only include their actual measurement. BURKARD 85B measure  $e^+$  polarizations  $P_{T_1}$  and  $P_{T_2}$  versus  $e^+$  energy.

<sup>53</sup>  $\alpha = \alpha' = 0$  assumed.

<sup>54</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. The fit correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### $a/A$

This comes from an alternative parameterization to that used in the Summary Table (see the “Note on Muon Decay Parameters” above).

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<15.9	90	<sup>55</sup> BURKARD	85B FIT

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

<sup>55</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### $a'/A$

This comes from an alternative parameterization to that used in the Summary Table (see the “Note on Muon Decay Parameters” above).

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
5.3 ± 4.1	<sup>56</sup> BURKARD	85B FIT

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

<sup>56</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### $(b'+b)/A$

This comes from an alternative parameterization to that used in the Summary Table (see the “Note on Muon Decay Parameters” above).

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-3}</math>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<1.04	90	<sup>57</sup> BURKARD	85B FIT

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

<sup>57</sup> Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### c/A

This comes from an alternative parameterization to that used in the Summary Table (see the "Note on Muon Decay Parameters" above).

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-3</sup>)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<6.4	90	<sup>58</sup> BURKARD	85B FIT
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<sup>58</sup>Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### c'/A

This comes from an alternative parameterization to that used in the Summary Table (see the "Note on Muon Decay Parameters" above).

<u>VALUE (units 10<sup>-3</sup>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

3.5 ± 2.0	<sup>59</sup> BURKARD	85B FIT
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<sup>59</sup>Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

### $\bar{\eta}$ PARAMETER

( $V-A$ ) theory predicts  $\bar{\eta} = 0$ .  $\bar{\eta}$  affects spectrum of radiative muon decay.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**0.02 ± 0.08 OUR AVERAGE**

-0.014 ± 0.090	EICHENBER...	84	ELEC	+	$\rho$ free
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+0.09 ± 0.14	BOGART	67	CNTR	+	
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

-0.035 ± 0.098	EICHENBER...	84	ELEC	+	$\rho=0.75$ assumed
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### $\mu$ REFERENCES

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BOLTON	88	PR D38 2077	R.D. Bolton <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, STAN, CHIC+)
Also		PRL 56 2461	R.D. Bolton <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, STAN, CHIC+)
Also		PRL 57 3241	D. Grosnick <i>et al.</i>	(CHIC, LANL, STAN+)
BELTRAMI	87	PL B194 326	I. Beltrami <i>et al.</i>	(ETH, SIN, MANZ)
COHEN	87	RMP 59 1121	E.R. Cohen, B.N. Taylor	(RISC, NBS)
BEER	86	PRL 57 671	G.A. Beer <i>et al.</i>	(VICT, TRIU, WYOM)
JODIDIO	86	PR D34 1967	A. Jodidio <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
Also		PR D37 237 (erratum)	A. Jodidio <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
BERTL	85	NP B260 1	W. Bertl <i>et al.</i>	(SINDRUM Collab.)
BRYMAN	85	PRL 55 465	D.A. Bryman <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CNRC, BRCO+)
BURKARD	85	PL 150B 242	H. Burkhardt <i>et al.</i>	(ETH, SIN, MANZ)
BURKARD	85B	PL 160B 343	H. Burkhardt <i>et al.</i>	(ETH, SIN, MANZ)
Also		PR D24 2004	F. Corriveau <i>et al.</i>	(ETH, SIN, MANZ)
Also		PL 129B 260	F. Corriveau <i>et al.</i>	(ETH, SIN, MANZ)
STOKER	85	PRL 54 1887	D.P. Stoker <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
BARDIN	84	PL 137B 135	G. Bardin <i>et al.</i>	(SACL, CERN, BGNA, FIRZ)
BERTL	84	PL 140B 299	W. Bertl <i>et al.</i>	(SINDRUM Collab.)
BOLTON	84	PRL 53 1415	R.D. Bolton <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, CHIC, STAN+)
EICHENBER...	84	NP A412 523	W. Eichenberger, R. Engfer, A. van der Schaff	
GIOVANETTI	84	PR D29 343	K.L. Giovanetti <i>et al.</i>	(WILL)
AZUELOS	83	PRL 51 164	G. Azuelos <i>et al.</i>	(MONT, TRIU, BRCO)
Also		PRL 39 1113	P. Depommier <i>et al.</i>	(MONT, BRCO, TRIU+)
BERGSMA	83	PL 122B 465	F. Bergsma <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM Collab.)
CARR	83	PRL 51 627	J. Carr <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
KINNISON	82	PR D25 2846	W.W. Kinnison <i>et al.</i>	(EFI, STAN, LANL)
Also		PRL 42 556	J.D. Bowman <i>et al.</i>	(LASL, EFI, STAN)
KLEMPPT	82	PR D25 652	E. Klempt <i>et al.</i>	(MANZ, ETH)
MARIAM	82	PRL 49 993	F.G. Mariam <i>et al.</i>	(YALE, HEIDH, BERN)
MARSHALL	82	PR D25 1174	G.M. Marshall <i>et al.</i>	(BRCO)
NEMETHY	81	CNPP 10 147	P. Nemethy, V.W. Hughes	(LBL, YALE)
ABELA	80	PL 95B 318	R. Abela <i>et al.</i>	(BASL, KARLK, KARLE)
BADERT...	80	LNC 28 401	A. Badertscher <i>et al.</i>	(BERN)
Also		NP A377 406	A. Badertscher <i>et al.</i>	(BERN)
JONKER	80	PL 93B 203	M. Jonker <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM Collab.)
SCHAAF	80	NP A340 249	A. van der Schaaf <i>et al.</i>	(ZURI, ETH+)
Also		PL 72B 183	H.P. Povel <i>et al.</i>	(ZURI, ETH, SIN)
WILLIS	80	PRL 44 522	S.E. Willis <i>et al.</i>	(YALE, LBL, LASL+)
Also		PRL 45 1370	S.E. Willis <i>et al.</i>	(YALE, LBL, LASL+)
BAILEY	79	NP B150 1	J.M. Bailey	(CERN, DARE, MANZ)
BADERT...	78	PL 79B 371	A. Badertscher <i>et al.</i>	(BERN)
BAILEY	78	JPG 4 345	J.M. Bailey	(DARE, BERN, SHEF, MANZ, RMCS+)
Also		NP B150 1	J.M. Bailey	(CERN, DARE, MANZ)
BLIETSCHAU	78	NP B133 205	J. Blietschau <i>et al.</i>	(Gargamelle Collab.)
BOWMAN	78	PRL 41 442	J.D. Bowman <i>et al.</i>	(LASL, IAS, CMU+)
CAMANI	78	PL 77B 326	M. Camani <i>et al.</i>	(ETH, MANZ)
BADERT...	77	PRL 39 1385	A. Badertscher <i>et al.</i>	(BERN)
CASPERSON	77	PRL 38 956	D.E. Casperson <i>et al.</i>	(BERN, HEIDH, LASL+)
DEPOMMIER	77	PRL 39 1113	P. Depommier <i>et al.</i>	(MONT, BRCO, TRIU+)

BALANDIN	74	JETP 40 811	M.P. Balandin <i>et al.</i>	(JINR)
		Translated from ZETF 67	1631.	
COHEN	73	JPCRD 2 664	E.R. Cohen, B.N. Taylor	(RISC, NBS)
DUCLOS	73	PL 47B 491	J. Duclos, A. Magnon, J. Picard	(SACL)
EICHTEN	73	PL 46B 281	T. Eichten <i>et al.</i>	(Gargamelle Collab.)
BRYMAN	72	PRL 28 1469	D.A. Bryman <i>et al.</i>	(VPI)
CROWE	72	PR D5 2145	K.M. Crowe <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, WASH)
CRANE	71	PRL 27 474	T. Crane <i>et al.</i>	(YALE)
DERENZO	69	PR 181 1854	S.E. Derenzo	(EFI)
VOSSLER	69	NC 63A 423	C. Vossler	(EFI)
AKHMANOV	68	SJNP 6 230	V.V. Akhmanov <i>et al.</i>	(KIAE)
		Translated from YAF 6	316.	
FRYBERGER	68	PR 166 1379	D. Fryberger	(EFI)
BOGART	67	PR 156 1405	E. Bogart <i>et al.</i>	(COLU)
SCHWARTZ	67	PR 162 1306	D.M. Schwartz	(EFI)
SHERWOOD	67	PR 156 1475	B.A. Sherwood	(EFI)
PEOPLES	66	Nevis 147 unpub.	J. Peoples	(COLU)
BLOOM	64	PL 8 87	S. Bloom <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
DUCLOS	64	PL 9 62	J. Duclos <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
GUREVICH	64	PL 11 185	I.I. Gurevich <i>et al.</i>	(KIAE)
BUHLER	63	PL 7 368	A. Buhler-Broglin <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
MEYER	63	PR 132 2693	S.L. Meyer <i>et al.</i>	(COLU)
CHARPAK	62	PL 1 16	G. Charpak <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
CONFORTO	62	NC 26 261	G. Conforto <i>et al.</i>	(INFN, ROMA, CERN)
ALI-ZADE	61	JETP 13 313	S.A. Ali-Zade, I.I. Gurevich, B.A. Nikolsky	
		Translated from ZETF 40	452.	
CRITTENDEN	61	PR 121 1823	R.R. Crittenden, W.D. Walker, J. Ballam	(WISC+)
KRUGER	61	UCRL 9322 unpub.	H. Kruger	(LRL)
GUREVICH	60	JETP 10 225	I.I. Gurevich, B.A. Nikolsky, L.V. Surkova	(ITEP)
		Translated from ZETF 37	318.	
PLANO	60	PR 119 1400	R.J. Plano	(COLU)
ASHKIN	59	NC 14 1266	J. Ashkin <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
BARDON	59	PRL 2 56	M. Bardon, D. Berley, L.M. Lederman	(COLU)
LEE	59	PRL 3 55	J. Lee, N.P. Samios	(COLU)