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**W MASS**

The  $W$ -mass listed here corresponds to the mass parameter in a Breit-Wigner distribution with mass-dependent width. To obtain the world average, common systematic uncertainties between experiments are properly taken into account. The LEP-2 average  $W$  mass based on published results is  $80.376 \pm 0.033$  GeV [SCHAEEL 13A]. The combined Tevatron data yields an average  $W$  mass of  $80.387 \pm 0.016$  GeV [AALTONEN 13N].

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

<u>VALUE (GeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>80.385 ± 0.015 OUR FIT</b>				
80.375 ± 0.023	2177k	1 ABAZOV	14N D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
80.387 ± 0.019	1095k	2 AALTONEN	12E CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
80.336 ± 0.055 ± 0.039	10.3k	3 ABDALLAH	08A DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
80.415 ± 0.042 ± 0.031	11830	4 ABBIENDI	06 OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 170\text{--}209$ GeV
80.270 ± 0.046 ± 0.031	9909	5 ACHARD	06 L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
80.440 ± 0.043 ± 0.027	8692	6 SCHAEEL	06 ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV
80.483 ± 0.084	49247	7 ABAZOV	02D D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
80.433 ± 0.079	53841	8 AFFOLDER	01E CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
80.367 ± 0.026	1677k	9 ABAZOV	12F D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
80.401 ± 0.043	500k	10 ABAZOV	09AB D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
80.413 ± 0.034 ± 0.034	115k	11 AALTONEN	07F CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
82.87 ± 1.82 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.30 \\ -0.16 \end{smallmatrix}$	1500	12 AKTAS	06 H1	$e^\pm p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e(\nu_e)X$ , $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
80.3 ± 2.1 ± 1.2 ± 1.0	645	13 CHEKANOV	02C ZEUS	$e^- p \rightarrow \nu_e X$ , $\sqrt{s} = 318$ GeV
81.4 $\begin{smallmatrix} +2.7 \\ -2.6 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 2.0 $\begin{smallmatrix} +3.3 \\ -3.0 \end{smallmatrix}$	1086	14 BREITWEG	00D ZEUS	$e^+ p \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e X$ , $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
80.84 ± 0.22 ± 0.83	2065	15 ALITTI	92B UA2	See $W/Z$ ratio below
80.79 ± 0.31 ± 0.84		16 ALITTI	90B UA2	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
80.0 ± 3.3 ± 2.4	22	17 ABE	89I CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
82.7 ± 1.0 ± 2.7	149	18 ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
81.8 $\begin{smallmatrix} +6.0 \\ -5.3 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 2.6	46	19 ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
89 ± 3 ± 6	32	20 ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
81. ± 5.	6	ARNISON	83 UA1	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 546$ GeV
80. $\begin{smallmatrix} +10. \\ -6. \end{smallmatrix}$	4	BANNER	83B UA2	Repl. by ALITTI 90B

- <sup>1</sup> ABAZOV 14N is a combination of ABAZOV 09AB and ABAZOV 12F, also giving more details on the analysis.
- <sup>2</sup> AALTONEN 12E select 470k  $W \rightarrow e\nu$  decays and 625k  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$  decays in 2.2 fb<sup>-1</sup> of Run-II data. The mass is determined using the transverse mass, transverse lepton momentum and transverse missing energy distributions, accounting for correlations. This result supersedes AALTONEN 07F. AALTONEN 14D gives more details on the procedures followed by the authors.
- <sup>3</sup> ABDALLAH 08A use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events for energies 172 GeV and above. The  $W$  mass was also extracted from the dependence of the  $WW$  cross section close to the production threshold and combined appropriately to obtain the final result. The systematic error includes  $\pm 0.025$  GeV due to final state interactions and  $\pm 0.009$  GeV due to LEP energy uncertainty.
- <sup>4</sup> ABBIENDI 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu_\ell$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events. The result quoted here is obtained combining this mass value with the results using  $W^+W^- \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell\ell'\nu_{\ell'}$  events in the energy range 183–207 GeV (ABBIENDI 03C) and the dependence of the  $WW$  production cross-section on  $m_{WW}$  at threshold. The systematic error includes  $\pm 0.009$  GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.
- <sup>5</sup> ACHARD 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu_\ell$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events in the C.M. energy range 189–209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained combining this mass value with the results obtained from a direct  $W$  mass reconstruction at 172 and 183 GeV and with those from the dependence of the  $WW$  production cross-section on  $m_{WW}$  at 161 and 172 GeV (ACCIARRI 99).
- <sup>6</sup> SCHAEEL 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\nu_\ell$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events in the C.M. energy range 183–209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained combining this mass value with those obtained from the dependence of the  $W$  pair production cross-section on  $m_{WW}$  at 161 and 172 GeV (BARATE 97 and BARATE 97S respectively). The systematic error includes  $\pm 0.009$  GeV due to possible effects of final state interactions in the  $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  channel and  $\pm 0.009$  GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.
- <sup>7</sup> ABAZOV 02D improve the measurement of the  $W$ -boson mass including  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  events in which the electron is close to a boundary of a central electromagnetic calorimeter module. Properly combining the results obtained by fitting  $m_T(W)$ ,  $p_T(e)$ , and  $p_T(\nu)$ , this sample provides a mass value of  $80.574 \pm 0.405$  GeV. The value reported here is a combination of this measurement with all previous  $D\bar{D}$   $W$ -boson mass measurements.
- <sup>8</sup> AFFOLDER 01E fit the transverse mass spectrum of 30115  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  events ( $M_{WW} = 80.473 \pm 0.065 \pm 0.092$  GeV) and of 14740  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$  events ( $M_{WW} = 80.465 \pm 0.100 \pm 0.103$  GeV) obtained in the run IB (1994-95). Combining the electron and muon results, accounting for correlated uncertainties, yields  $M_{WW} = 80.470 \pm 0.089$  GeV. They combine this value with their measurement of ABE 95P reported in run IA (1992-93) to obtain the quoted value.
- <sup>9</sup> ABAZOV 12F select 1677k  $W \rightarrow e\nu$  decays in 4.3 fb<sup>-1</sup> of Run-II data. The mass is determined using the transverse mass and transverse lepton momentum distributions, accounting for correlations.
- <sup>10</sup> ABAZOV 09AB study the transverse mass, transverse electron momentum, and transverse missing energy in a sample of 0.5 million  $W \rightarrow e\nu$  decays selected in Run-II data. The quoted result combines all three methods, accounting for correlations.
- <sup>11</sup> AALTONEN 07F obtain high purity  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  and  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$  candidate samples totaling 63,964 and 51,128 events respectively. The  $W$  mass value quoted above is derived by simultaneously fitting the transverse mass and the lepton, and neutrino  $p_T$  distributions.
- <sup>12</sup> AKTAS 06 fit the  $Q^2$  dependence ( $300 < Q^2 < 30,000$  GeV<sup>2</sup>) of the charged-current differential cross section with a propagator mass. The first error is experimental and the second corresponds to uncertainties due to input parameters and model assumptions.

- <sup>13</sup> CHEKANOV 02C fit the  $Q^2$  dependence ( $200 < Q^2 < 60000 \text{ GeV}^2$ ) of the charged-current differential cross sections with a propagator mass fit. The last error is due to the uncertainty on the probability density functions.
- <sup>14</sup> BREITWEG 00D fit the  $Q^2$  dependence ( $200 < Q^2 < 22500 \text{ GeV}^2$ ) of the charged-current differential cross sections with a propagator mass fit. The last error is due to the uncertainty on the probability density functions.
- <sup>15</sup> ALITTI 92B result has two contributions to the systematic error ( $\pm 0.83$ ); one ( $\pm 0.81$ ) cancels in  $m_W/m_Z$  and one ( $\pm 0.17$ ) is noncancelling. These were added in quadrature. We choose the ALITTI 92B value without using the LEP  $m_Z$  value, because we perform our own combined fit.
- <sup>16</sup> There are two contributions to the systematic error ( $\pm 0.84$ ): one ( $\pm 0.81$ ) which cancels in  $m_W/m_Z$  and one ( $\pm 0.21$ ) which is non-cancelling. These were added in quadrature.
- <sup>17</sup> ABE 89I systematic error dominated by the uncertainty in the absolute energy scale.
- <sup>18</sup> ALBAJAR 89 result is from a total sample of 299  $W \rightarrow e\nu$  events.
- <sup>19</sup> ALBAJAR 89 result is from a total sample of 67  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$  events.
- <sup>20</sup> ALBAJAR 89 result is from  $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$  events.

### W/Z MASS RATIO

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.8819 ± 0.0012 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.8821 ± 0.0011 ± 0.0008	28323	<sup>1</sup> ABBOTT	98N D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$
0.88114 ± 0.00154 ± 0.00252	5982	<sup>2</sup> ABBOTT	98P D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$
0.8813 ± 0.0036 ± 0.0019	156	<sup>3</sup> ALITTI	92B UA2	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 630 \text{ GeV}$

<sup>1</sup> ABBOTT 98N obtain this from a study of 28323  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  and 3294  $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$  decays. Of this latter sample, 2179 events are used to calibrate the electron energy scale.

<sup>2</sup> ABBOTT 98P obtain this from a study of 5982  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  events. The systematic error includes an uncertainty of  $\pm 0.00175$  due to the electron energy scale.

<sup>3</sup> Scale error cancels in this ratio.

### $m_Z - m_W$

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

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

Test of *CPT* invariance.

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

## W WIDTH

The  $W$  width listed here corresponds to the width parameter in a Breit-Wigner distribution with mass-dependent width. To obtain the world average, common systematic uncertainties between experiments are properly taken into account. The LEP-2 average  $W$  width based on published results is  $2.195 \pm 0.083$  GeV [SCHAEL 13A]. The combined Tevatron data yields an average  $W$  width of  $2.046 \pm 0.049$  GeV [FERMILAB-TM-2460-E].

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

VALUE (GeV)	EVTs	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.085 ± 0.042 OUR FIT</b>				
2.028 ± 0.072	5272	<sup>1</sup> ABAZOV	09AK D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ GeV
2.032 ± 0.045 ± 0.057	6055	<sup>2</sup> AALTONEN	08B CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
2.404 ± 0.140 ± 0.101	10.3k	<sup>3</sup> ABDALLAH	08A DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
1.996 ± 0.096 ± 0.102	10729	<sup>4</sup> ABBIENDI	06 OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 170\text{--}209$ GeV
2.18 ± 0.11 ± 0.09	9795	<sup>5</sup> ACHARD	06 L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 172\text{--}209$ GeV
2.14 ± 0.09 ± 0.06	8717	<sup>6</sup> SCHAEL	06 ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
2.23 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.15 \\ -0.14 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 0.10	294	<sup>7</sup> ABAZOV	02E D0	Direct meas.
2.05 ± 0.10 ± 0.08	662	<sup>8</sup> AFFOLDER	00M CDF	Direct meas.
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
2.152 ± 0.066	79176	<sup>9</sup> ABBOTT	00B D0	Extracted value
2.064 ± 0.060 ± 0.059		<sup>10</sup> ABE	95W CDF	Extracted value
2.10 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.14 \\ -0.13 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 0.09	3559	<sup>11</sup> ALITTI	92 UA2	Extracted value
2.18 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.26 \\ -0.24 \end{smallmatrix}$ ± 0.04		<sup>12</sup> ALBAJAR	91 UA1	Extracted value

<sup>1</sup> ABAZOV 09AK obtain this result fitting the high-end tail (100–200 GeV) of the transverse mass spectrum in  $W \rightarrow e\nu$  decays.

<sup>2</sup> AALTONEN 08B obtain this result fitting the high-end tail (90–200 GeV) of the transverse mass spectrum in semileptonic  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  and  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$  decays.

<sup>3</sup> ABDALLAH 08A use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events. The systematic error includes  $\pm 0.065$  GeV due to final state interactions.

<sup>4</sup> ABBIENDI 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu_\ell$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events. The systematic error includes  $\pm 0.003$  GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.

<sup>5</sup> ACHARD 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu_\ell$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events in the C.M. energy range 189–209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained combining this value of the width with the result obtained from a direct  $W$  mass reconstruction at 172 and 183 GeV (ACCIARRI 99).

<sup>6</sup> SCHAEL 06 use direct reconstruction of the kinematics of  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}l\nu_\ell$  and  $W^+W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  events. The systematic error includes  $\pm 0.05$  GeV due to possible effects of final state interactions in the  $q\bar{q}q\bar{q}$  channel and  $\pm 0.01$  GeV due to the uncertainty on the LEP beam energy.

<sup>7</sup> ABAZOV 02E obtain this result fitting the high-end tail (90–200 GeV) of the transverse-mass spectrum in semileptonic  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  decays.

- <sup>8</sup> AFFOLDER 00M fit the high transverse mass (100–200 GeV)  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  and  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu_\mu$  events to obtain  $\Gamma(W) = 2.04 \pm 0.11(\text{stat}) \pm 0.09(\text{syst})$  GeV. This is combined with the earlier CDF measurement (ABE 95C) to obtain the quoted result.
- <sup>9</sup> ABBOTT 00B measure  $R = 10.43 \pm 0.27$  for the  $W \rightarrow e\nu_e$  decay channel. They use the SM theoretical predictions for  $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z)$  and  $\Gamma(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)$  and the world average for  $B(Z \rightarrow ee)$ . The value quoted here is obtained combining this result ( $2.169 \pm 0.070$  GeV) with that of ABBOTT 99H.
- <sup>10</sup> ABE 95W measured  $R = 10.90 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.29$ . They use  $m_W = 80.23 \pm 0.18$  GeV,  $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z) = 3.35 \pm 0.03$ ,  $\Gamma(W \rightarrow e\nu) = 225.9 \pm 0.9$  MeV,  $\Gamma(Z \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 83.98 \pm 0.18$  MeV, and  $\Gamma(Z) = 2.4969 \pm 0.0038$  GeV.
- <sup>11</sup> ALITTI 92 measured  $R = 10.4^{+0.7}_{-0.6} \pm 0.3$ . The values of  $\sigma(Z)$  and  $\sigma(W)$  come from  $O(\alpha_s^2)$  calculations using  $m_W = 80.14 \pm 0.27$  GeV, and  $m_Z = 91.175 \pm 0.021$  GeV along with the corresponding value of  $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.2274$ . They use  $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z) = 3.26 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.05$  and  $\Gamma(Z) = 2.487 \pm 0.010$  GeV.
- <sup>12</sup> ALBAJAR 91 measured  $R = 9.5^{+1.1}_{-1.0}$  (stat. + syst.).  $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z)$  is calculated in QCD at the parton level using  $m_W = 80.18 \pm 0.28$  GeV and  $m_Z = 91.172 \pm 0.031$  GeV along with  $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.2322 \pm 0.0014$ . They use  $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z) = 3.23 \pm 0.05$  and  $\Gamma(Z) = 2.498 \pm 0.020$  GeV. This measurement is obtained combining both the electron and muon channels.

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## W<sup>+</sup> DECAY MODES

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

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1$ $\ell^+\nu$	[a] $(10.86 \pm 0.09) \%$	
$\Gamma_2$ $e^+\nu$	$(10.71 \pm 0.16) \%$	
$\Gamma_3$ $\mu^+\nu$	$(10.63 \pm 0.15) \%$	
$\Gamma_4$ $\tau^+\nu$	$(11.38 \pm 0.21) \%$	
$\Gamma_5$ hadrons	$(67.41 \pm 0.27) \%$	
$\Gamma_6$ $\pi^+\gamma$	$< 7 \times 10^{-6}$	95%
$\Gamma_7$ $D_s^+\gamma$	$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	95%
$\Gamma_8$ $cX$	$(33.3 \pm 2.6) \%$	
$\Gamma_9$ $c\bar{s}$	$(31^{+13}_{-11}) \%$	
$\Gamma_{10}$ invisible	[b] $(1.4 \pm 2.9) \%$	

[a]  $\ell$  indicates each type of lepton ( $e$ ,  $\mu$ , and  $\tau$ ), not sum over them.

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

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## W PARTIAL WIDTHS

### $\Gamma(\text{invisible})$

$\Gamma_{10}$

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

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$30^{+52}_{-48} \pm 33$	<sup>1</sup> BARATE	99I ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172+183$ GeV

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

	<sup>2</sup> BARATE	99L ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172+183$ GeV
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<sup>1</sup> BARATE 99I measure this quantity using the dependence of the total cross section  $\sigma_{WW}$  upon a change in the total width. The fit is performed to the  $WW$  measured cross sections at 161, 172, and 183 GeV. This partial width is  $< 139$  MeV at 95%CL.

<sup>2</sup> BARATE 99L use  $W$ -pair production to search for effectively invisible  $W$  decays, tagging with the decay of the other  $W$  boson to Standard Model particles. The partial width for effectively invisible decay is  $< 27$  MeV at 95%CL.

## W BRANCHING RATIOS

Overall fits are performed to determine the branching ratios of the  $W$  boson. Averages on  $W \rightarrow e\nu$ ,  $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$ , and  $W \rightarrow \tau\nu$ , and their correlations are obtained by combining results from the four LEP experiments properly taking into account the common systematic uncertainties and their correlations [SCHAEL 13A]. A first fit determines the three individual leptonic branching ratios  $B(W \rightarrow e\nu)$ ,  $B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu)$ , and  $B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu)$ . This fit has a  $\chi^2 = 6.3$  for 9 degrees of freedom. The correlation coefficients between the branching fractions are 0.14 ( $e-\mu$ ),  $-0.20$  ( $e-\tau$ ),  $-0.12$  ( $\mu-\tau$ ). A second fit assumes lepton universality and determines the leptonic branching ratio  $\text{br}W \rightarrow \ell\nu$  and the hadronic branching ratio is derived as  $B(W \rightarrow \text{hadrons}) = 1-3 \text{br}W \rightarrow \ell$ . This fit has a  $\chi^2 = 15.4$  for 11 degrees of freedom.

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

$\Gamma_1 / \Gamma$

$\ell$  indicates average over  $e$ ,  $\mu$ , and  $\tau$  modes, not sum over modes.

VALUE (units $10^{-2}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>10.86 \pm 0.09</math> OUR FIT</b>				
$10.86 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.08$	16438	ABBIENDI	07A OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161-209$ GeV
$10.85 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.08$	13600	ABDALLAH	04G DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161-209$ GeV
$10.83 \pm 0.14 \pm 0.10$	11246	ACHARD	04J L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161-209$ GeV
$10.96 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.05$	16116	SCHAEL	04A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183-209$ GeV

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

$11.02 \pm 0.52$	11858	<sup>1</sup> ABBOTT	99H D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
$10.4 \pm 0.8$	3642	<sup>2</sup> ABE	92I CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV

<sup>1</sup> ABBOTT 99H measure  $R \equiv [\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow \ell\nu_\ell)] / [\sigma_Z B(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)] = 10.90 \pm 0.52$  combining electron and muon channels. They use  $M_W = 80.39 \pm 0.06$  GeV and the SM theoretical predictions for  $\sigma(W)/\sigma(Z)$  and  $B(Z \rightarrow \ell\ell)$ .

<sup>2</sup>  $1216 \pm 38^{+27}_{-31}$   $W \rightarrow \mu\nu$  events from ABE 92I and  $2426 W \rightarrow e\nu$  events of ABE 91C. ABE 92I give the inverse quantity as  $9.6 \pm 0.7$  and we have inverted.

$\Gamma(e^+\nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_2/\Gamma$ 

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**10.71±0.16 OUR FIT**

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

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

10.61±0.28	<sup>1</sup> ABAZOV	04D TEVA	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
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<sup>1</sup> ABAZOV 04D take into account all correlations to properly combine the CDF (ABE 95W) and  $D\bar{D}$  (ABBOTT 00B) measurements of the ratio R in the electron channel. The ratio R is defined as  $[\sigma_W \cdot B(W \rightarrow e\nu_e)] / [\sigma_Z \cdot B(Z \rightarrow ee)]$ . The combination gives  $R^{\text{TeVatron}} = 10.59 \pm 0.23$ .  $\sigma_W / \sigma_Z$  is calculated at next-to-next-to-leading order ( $3.360 \pm 0.051$ ). The branching fraction  $B(Z \rightarrow ee)$  is taken from this Review as ( $3.363 \pm 0.004$ )%.

 $\Gamma(\mu^+\nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_3/\Gamma$ 

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**10.63±0.15 OUR FIT**

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

 $\Gamma(\tau^+\nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_4/\Gamma$ 

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**11.38±0.21 OUR FIT**

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

 $\Gamma(\text{hadrons})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_5/\Gamma$ 

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

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-2}</math>)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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**67.41±0.27 OUR FIT**

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

$\Gamma(\mu^+\nu)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$   $\Gamma_3/\Gamma_2$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.993±0.019 OUR FIT</b>				
0.89 ±0.10	13k	<sup>1</sup> ABACHI	95D D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
1.02 ±0.08	1216	<sup>2</sup> ABE	92I CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
1.00 ±0.14 ±0.08	67	ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
1.24 <sup>+0.6</sup> / <sub>-0.4</sub>	14	ARNISON	84D UA1	Repl. by ALBAJAR 89

<sup>1</sup> ABACHI 95D obtain this result from the measured  $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu) = 2.09 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.11$  nb and  $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow e\nu) = 2.36 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.13$  nb in which the first error is the combined statistical and systematic uncertainty, the second reflects the uncertainty in the luminosity.

<sup>2</sup> ABE 92I obtain  $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow \mu\nu) = 2.21 \pm 0.07 \pm 0.21$  and combine with ABE 91C  $\sigma_W B(W \rightarrow e\nu)$  to give a ratio of the couplings from which we derive this measurement.

$\Gamma(\tau^+\nu)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$   $\Gamma_4/\Gamma_2$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>1.063±0.027 OUR FIT</b>				
0.961±0.061	980	<sup>1</sup> ABBOTT	00D D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
0.94 ±0.14	179	<sup>2</sup> ABE	92E CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
1.04 ±0.08 ±0.08	754	<sup>3</sup> ALITTI	92F UA2	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 630$ GeV
1.02 ±0.20 ±0.12	32	ALBAJAR	89 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546,630$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
0.995±0.112±0.083	198	ALITTI	91C UA2	Repl. by ALITTI 92F
1.02 ±0.20 ±0.10	32	ALBAJAR	87 UA1	Repl. by ALBAJAR 89

<sup>1</sup> ABBOTT 00D measure  $\sigma_W \times B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau) = 2.22 \pm 0.09 \pm 0.10 \pm 0.10$  nb. Using the ABBOTT 00B result  $\sigma_W \times B(W \rightarrow e\nu_e) = 2.31 \pm 0.01 \pm 0.05 \pm 0.10$  nb, they quote the ratio of the couplings from which we derive this measurement.

<sup>2</sup> ABE 92E use two procedures for selecting  $W \rightarrow \tau\nu_\tau$  events. The missing  $E_\tau$  trigger leads to  $132 \pm 14 \pm 8$  events and the  $\tau$  trigger to  $47 \pm 9 \pm 4$  events. Proper statistical and systematic correlations are taken into account to arrive at  $\sigma B(W \rightarrow \tau\nu) = 2.05 \pm 0.27$  nb. Combined with ABE 91C result on  $\sigma B(W \rightarrow e\nu)$ , ABE 92E quote a ratio of the couplings from which we derive this measurement.

<sup>3</sup> This measurement is derived by us from the ratio of the couplings of ALITTI 92F.

$\Gamma(\pi^+\gamma)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$   $\Gamma_6/\Gamma_2$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>&lt; 6.4 × 10<sup>-5</sup></b>	95	AALTONEN	12W CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
< 7 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	95	ABE	98H CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV
< 4.9 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	95	<sup>1</sup> ALITTI	92D UA2	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 630$ GeV
< 58 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	95	<sup>2</sup> ALBAJAR	90 UA1	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 546, 630$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> ALITTI 92D limit is  $3.8 \times 10^{-3}$  at 90%CL.

<sup>2</sup> ALBAJAR 90 obtain < 0.048 at 90%CL.

$\Gamma(D_s^+\gamma)/\Gamma(e^+\nu)$   $\Gamma_7/\Gamma_2$

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



$\Gamma(cX)/\Gamma(\text{hadrons})$					$\Gamma_8/\Gamma_5$
<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.49 ± 0.04</b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>				
0.481 ± 0.042 ± 0.032	3005	<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI	00V OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183 + 189 \text{ GeV}$	
0.51 ± 0.05 ± 0.03	746	<sup>2</sup> BARATE	99M ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 172 + 183 \text{ GeV}$	

<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI 00V tag  $W \rightarrow cX$  decays using measured jet properties, lifetime information, and leptons produced in charm decays. From this result, and using the additional measurements of  $\Gamma(W)$  and  $B(W \rightarrow \text{hadrons})$ ,  $|V_{cs}|$  is determined to be  $0.969 \pm 0.045 \pm 0.036$ .

<sup>2</sup> BARATE 99M tag  $c$  jets using a neural network algorithm. From this measurement  $|V_{cs}|$  is determined to be  $1.00 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.07$ .

$R_{cs} = \Gamma(c\bar{s})/\Gamma(\text{hadrons})$					$\Gamma_9/\Gamma_5$
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>0.46<sup>+0.18</sup><sub>-0.14</sub> ± 0.07</b>		<sup>1</sup> ABREU	98N DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172 \text{ GeV}$	

<sup>1</sup> ABREU 98N tag  $c$  and  $s$  jets by identifying a charged kaon as the highest momentum particle in a hadronic jet. They also use a lifetime tag to independently identify a  $c$  jet, based on the impact parameter distribution of charged particles in a jet. From this measurement  $|V_{cs}|$  is determined to be  $0.94^{+0.32}_{-0.26} \pm 0.13$ .

## AVERAGE PARTICLE MULTIPLICITIES IN HADRONIC $W$ DECAY

Summed over particle and antiparticle, when appropriate.

$\langle N_{\pi^\pm} \rangle$				
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>15.70 ± 0.35</b>		<sup>1</sup> ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189 \text{ GeV}$

<sup>1</sup> ABREU,P 00F measure  $\langle N_{\pi^\pm} \rangle = 31.65 \pm 0.48 \pm 0.76$  and  $15.51 \pm 0.38 \pm 0.40$  in the fully hadronic and semileptonic final states respectively. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

$\langle N_{K^\pm} \rangle$				
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>2.20 ± 0.19</b>		<sup>1</sup> ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189 \text{ GeV}$

<sup>1</sup> ABREU,P 00F measure  $\langle N_{K^\pm} \rangle = 4.38 \pm 0.42 \pm 0.12$  and  $2.23 \pm 0.32 \pm 0.17$  in the fully hadronic and semileptonic final states respectively. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

$\langle N_p \rangle$				
<u>VALUE</u>		<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.92 ± 0.14</b>		<sup>1</sup> ABREU,P	00F DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189 \text{ GeV}$

<sup>1</sup> ABREU,P 00F measure  $\langle N_p \rangle = 1.82 \pm 0.29 \pm 0.16$  and  $0.94 \pm 0.23 \pm 0.06$  in the fully hadronic and semileptonic final states respectively. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

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

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>19.39 ± 0.08 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
19.38 ± 0.05 ± 0.08	<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI 06A	OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
19.44 ± 0.17	<sup>2</sup> ABREU,P 00F	DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}189$ GeV
19.3 ± 0.3 ± 0.3	<sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 99N	OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183$ GeV
19.23 ± 0.74	<sup>4</sup> ABREU 98C	DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 172$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI 06A measure  $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 38.74 \pm 0.12 \pm 0.26$  when both  $W$  bosons decay hadronically and  $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 19.39 \pm 0.11 \pm 0.09$  when one  $W$  boson decays semileptonically. The value quoted here is obtained under the assumption that there is no color reconnection between  $W$  bosons; the value is a weighted average taking into account correlations in the systematic uncertainties.

<sup>2</sup> ABREU,P 00F measure  $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 39.12 \pm 0.33 \pm 0.36$  and  $38.11 \pm 0.57 \pm 0.44$  in the fully hadronic final states at 189 and 183 GeV respectively, and  $\langle N_{\text{charged}} \rangle = 19.49 \pm 0.31 \pm 0.27$  and  $19.78 \pm 0.49 \pm 0.43$  in the semileptonic final states. The value quoted is a weighted average without assuming any correlations.

<sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 99N use the final states  $W^+ W^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\ell\bar{\nu}_\ell$  to derive this value.

<sup>4</sup> ABREU 98C combine results from both the fully hadronic as well semileptonic  $W W$  final states after demonstrating that the  $W$  decay charged multiplicity is independent of the topology within errors.

### TRIPLE GAUGE COUPLINGS (TGC'S)

A REVIEW GOES HERE – Check our WWW List of Reviews

### $g_1^Z$

OUR FIT below is taken from [SCHAEL 13A].

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.984<sup>+0.018</sup><sub>-0.020</sub> OUR FIT</b>				
0.975 <sup>+0.033</sup> <sub>-0.030</sub>	7872	<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 10	DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
1.001 ± 0.027 ± 0.013	9310	<sup>2</sup> SCHAEL 05A	ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
0.987 <sup>+0.034</sup> <sub>-0.033</sub>	9800	<sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 04D	OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
0.966 <sup>+0.034</sup> <sub>-0.032</sub> ± 0.015	8325	<sup>4</sup> ACHARD 04D	L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV

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

<sup>5</sup> AAD 14Y	ATLS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 8$ TeV
<sup>6</sup> AAD 13AL	ATLS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
<sup>7</sup> CHATRCHYAN 13BF	CMS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
<sup>8</sup> AAD 12CD	ATLS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
<sup>9</sup> AALTONEN 12AC	CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
<sup>10</sup> ABAZOV 12AG	D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
34 <sup>11</sup> ABAZOV 11	D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
334 <sup>12</sup> AALTONEN 10K	CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV

1.04 ±0.09		<sup>13</sup> ABAZOV	09AD D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
		<sup>14</sup> ABAZOV	09AJ D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
1.07 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.08 \\ -0.12 \end{smallmatrix}$	1880	<sup>15</sup> ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	Superseded by ABDAL- LAH 10
	13	<sup>16</sup> ABAZOV	07Z D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
	2.3	<sup>17</sup> ABAZOV	05S D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96 \text{ TeV}$
0.98 ±0.07 ±0.01	2114	<sup>18</sup> ABREU	01I DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183+189 \text{ GeV}$
	331	<sup>19</sup> ABBOTT	99I D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8 \text{ TeV}$

<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 10 use data on the final states  $e^+e^- \rightarrow jj\ell\nu, jjjj, jjX, \ell X$ , at center-of-mass energies between 189–209 GeV at LEP2, where  $j = \text{jet}$ ,  $\ell = \text{lepton}$ , and  $X$  represents missing momentum. The fit is carried out keeping all other parameters fixed at their SM values.

<sup>2</sup> SCHAEEL 05A study single-photon, single- $W$ , and  $WW$ -pair production from 183 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is derived from the  $WW$ -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

<sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 04D combine results from  $W^+W^-$  in all decay channels. Only  $CP$ -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is  $0.923 < g_1^Z < 1.054$ .

<sup>4</sup> ACHARD 04D study  $WW$ -pair production, single- $W$  production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained from the  $WW$ -pair production sample including data from 161 to 183 GeV, ACCIARRI 99Q. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

<sup>5</sup> AAD 14Y determine the electroweak  $Z$ -dijet cross section in 8 TeV  $pp$  collisions.  $Z \rightarrow ee$  and  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  decays are selected with the di-lepton  $p_T > 20$  GeV and mass in the 81–101 GeV range. Minimum two jets are required with  $p_T > 55$  and 45 GeV and no additional jets with  $p_T > 25$  GeV in the rapidity interval between them. The normalized  $p_T$  balance between the  $Z$  and the two jets is required to be  $< 0.15$ . This leads to a selection of 900 events with dijet mass  $> 1$  TeV. The number of signal and background events expected is 261 and 592 respectively. A Poisson likelihood method is used on an event by event basis to obtain the 95% CL limit  $0.5 < g_1^Z < 1.26$  for a form factor value  $\Lambda = \infty$ .

<sup>6</sup> AAD 13AL study  $WW$  production in  $pp$  collisions and select 1325  $WW$  candidates in decay modes with electrons or muons with an expected background of  $369 \pm 61$  events. Assuming the LEP formulation and setting the form-factor  $\Lambda = \text{infinity}$ , a fit to the transverse momentum distribution of the leading charged lepton, leads to a 95% C.L. range of  $0.961 < g_1^Z < 1.052$ . Supersedes AAD 12AC.

<sup>7</sup> CHATRCHYAN 13BF determine the  $W^+W^-$  production cross section using unlike sign di-lepton ( $e$  or  $\mu$ ) events with high  $p_T$ . The leptons have  $p_T > 20$  GeV/c and are isolated. 1134 candidate events are observed with an expected SM background of  $247 \pm 34$ . The  $p_T$  distribution of the leading lepton is fitted to obtain 95% C.L. limits of  $0.905 \leq g_1^Z \leq 1.095$ .

<sup>8</sup> AAD 12CD study  $WZ$  production in  $pp$  collisions and select 317  $WZ$  candidates in three  $\ell\nu$  decay modes with an expected background of  $68.0 \pm 10.0$  events. The resulting 95% C.L. range is:  $0.943 < g_1^Z < 1.093$ . Supersedes AAD 12V.

<sup>9</sup> AALTONEN 12AC study  $WZ$  production in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions and select 63  $WZ$  candidates in three  $\ell\nu$  decay modes with an expected background of  $7.9 \pm 1.0$  events. Based on the cross section and shape of the  $Z$  transverse momentum spectrum, the following 95% C.L. range is reported:  $0.92 < g_1^Z < 1.20$  for a form factor of  $\Lambda = 2 \text{ TeV}$ .

- <sup>10</sup> ABAZOV 12AG combine new results with already published results on  $W\gamma$ ,  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production in order to determine the couplings with increased precision, superseding ABAZOV 08R, ABAZOV 11AC, ABAZOV 09AJ, ABAZOV 09AD. The 68% C.L. result for a formfactor cutoff of  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $g_1^Z = 1.022_{-0.030}^{+0.032}$ .
- <sup>11</sup> ABAZOV 11 study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$  process arising in  $WZ$  production. They observe 34  $WZ$  candidates with an estimated background of 6 events. An analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the  $Z$  boson leads to a 95% C.L. limit of  $0.944 < g_1^Z < 1.154$ , for a form factor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>12</sup> AALTONEN 10K study  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+W^-$  with  $W \rightarrow e/\mu\nu$ . The  $p_T$  of the leading (second) lepton is required to be  $> 20$  (10) GeV. The final number of events selected is  $654 \pm 47$  are estimated to be background. The 95% C.L. interval is  $0.76 < g_1^Z < 1.34$  for  $\Lambda = 1.5$  TeV and  $0.78 < g_1^Z < 1.30$  for  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>13</sup> ABAZOV 09AD study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \ell\nu 2\text{jet}$  process arising in  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production. They select 12,473 (14,392) events in the electron (muon) channel with an expected di-boson signal of 436 (527) events. The results on the anomalous couplings are derived from an analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the 2-jet system and quoted at 68% C.L. and for a form factor of 2 TeV. This measurement is not used for obtaining the mean as it is for a specific form factor. The 95% confidence interval is  $0.88 < g_1^Z < 1.20$ .
- <sup>14</sup> ABAZOV 09AJ study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$  process arising in  $WW$  production. They select 100 events with an expected  $WW$  signal of 65 events. An analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the two charged leptons leads to 95% C.L. limits of  $0.86 < g_1^Z < 1.3$ , for a form factor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>15</sup> ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$ , where  $\ell = e$  or  $\mu$ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- <sup>16</sup> ABAZOV 07Z set limits on anomalous TGCs using the measured cross section and  $p_T(Z)$  distribution in  $WZ$  production with both the  $W$  and the  $Z$  decaying leptonically into electrons and muons. Setting the other couplings to their standard model values, the 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $0.86 < g_1^Z < 1.35$ .
- <sup>17</sup> ABAZOV 05S study  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WZ$  production with a subsequent trilepton decay to  $\ell\nu\ell'\bar{\ell}'$  ( $\ell$  and  $\ell' = e$  or  $\mu$ ). Three events (estimated background  $0.71 \pm 0.08$  events) with  $WZ$  decay characteristics are observed from which they derive limits on the anomalous  $WWZ$  couplings. The 95% CL limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 1.5$  TeV is  $0.51 < g_1^Z < 1.66$ , fixing  $\lambda_Z$  and  $\kappa_Z$  to their Standard Model values.
- <sup>18</sup> ABREU 01I combine results from  $e^+e^-$  interactions at 189 GeV leading to  $W^+W^-$  and  $W\nu_e$  final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV. The 95% confidence interval is  $0.84 < g_1^Z < 1.13$ .
- <sup>19</sup> ABBOTT 99I perform a simultaneous fit to the  $W\gamma$ ,  $WW \rightarrow$  dilepton,  $WW/WZ \rightarrow e\nu jj$ ,  $WW/WZ \rightarrow \mu\nu jj$ , and  $WZ \rightarrow$  trilepton data samples. For  $\Lambda = 2.0$  TeV, the 95%CL limits are  $0.63 < g_1^Z < 1.57$ , fixing  $\lambda_Z$  and  $\kappa_Z$  to their Standard Model values, and assuming Standard Model values for the  $WW\gamma$  couplings.

### $\kappa_\gamma$

OUR FIT below is taken from [SCHAEL 13A].

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>0.982 ± 0.042 OUR FIT</b>				
$1.024_{-0.081}^{+0.077}$	7872	1 ABDALLAH	10 DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$0.971 \pm 0.055 \pm 0.030$	10689	2 SCHAEL	05A ALEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
$0.88_{-0.08}^{+0.09}$	9800	3 ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
$1.013_{-0.064}^{+0.067} \pm 0.026$	10575	4 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161\text{--}209$ GeV

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

		5	CHATRCHYAN 14AB	CMS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV	
		6	AAD	13AN ATLS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV	
		7	CHATRCHYAN 13BF	CMS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV	
		8	ABAZOV	12AG D0	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
		9	ABAZOV	11AC D0	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
		10	CHATRCHYAN 11M	CMS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV	
		334	11	AALTONEN 10K	CDF $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
		53	12	AARON 09B	H1 $E_{cm}^{ep} = 0.3$ TeV	
1.07	$+0.26$ $-0.29$		13	ABAZOV 09AD	D0 $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
			14	ABAZOV 09AJ	D0 $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
			15	ABAZOV 08R	D0 $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
0.68	$+0.17$ $-0.15$	1880	16	ABDALLAH 08C	DLPH Superseded by ABDAL- LAH 10	
		1617	17	AALTONEN 07L	CDF $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ GeV	
		17	18	ABAZOV 06H	D0 $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
		141	19	ABAZOV 05J	D0 $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.96$ TeV	
1.25	$+0.21$ $-0.20$	$\pm 0.06$	2298	20	ABREU 01I	DLPH $E_{cm}^{ee} = 183+189$ GeV
				21	BREITWEG 00	ZEUS $e^+ p \rightarrow e^+ W^\pm X$ , $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
0.92	$\pm 0.34$	331	22	ABBOTT 99I	D0 $E_{cm}^{pp} = 1.8$ TeV	

<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 10 use data on the final states  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow jj\ell\nu, jjjj, jjX, \ell X$ , at center-of-mass energies between 189–209 GeV at LEP2, where  $j$  = jet,  $\ell$  = lepton, and  $X$  represents missing momentum. The fit is carried out keeping all other parameters fixed at their SM values.

<sup>2</sup> SCHAEEL 05A study single-photon, single- $W$ , and  $WW$ -pair production from 183 to 209 GeV. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

<sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 04D combine results from  $W^+ W^-$  in all decay channels. Only  $CP$ -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is  $0.73 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.07$ .

<sup>4</sup> ACHARD 04D study  $WW$ -pair production, single- $W$  production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained including data from 161 to 183 GeV, ACCIARRI 99Q. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

<sup>5</sup> CHATRCHYAN 14AB measure  $W\gamma$  production cross section for  $p_T^\gamma > 15$  GeV and  $R(\ell\gamma) > 0.7$ , which is the separation between the  $\gamma$  and the final state charged lepton ( $e$  or  $\mu$ ) in the azimuthal angle-pseudorapidity ( $\phi - \eta$ ) plane. After background subtraction the number of  $e\nu\gamma$  and  $\mu\nu\gamma$  events is determined to be  $3200 \pm 325$  and  $4970 \pm 543$  respectively, compatible with expectations from the SM. This leads to a 95% CL limit of  $0.62 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.29$ , assuming other parameters have SM values.

<sup>6</sup> AAD 13AN study  $W\gamma$  production in  $pp$  collisions. In events with no additional jet, 4449 (6578)  $W$  decays to electron (muon) are selected, with an expected background of  $1662 \pm 262$  ( $2538 \pm 362$ ) events. Analysing the photon  $p_T$  spectrum above 100 GeV yields a 95% C.L. limit of  $0.59 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.46$ . Supersedes AAD 12BX.

- <sup>7</sup> CHATRCHYAN 13BF determine the  $W^+W^-$  production cross section using unlike sign di-lepton ( $e$  or  $\mu$ ) events with high  $p_T$ . The leptons have  $p_T > 20$  GeV/c and are isolated. 1134 candidate events are observed with an expected SM background of  $247 \pm 34$ . The  $p_T$  distribution of the leading lepton is fitted to obtain 95% C.L. limits of  $0.79 \leq k_\gamma \leq 1.22$ .
- <sup>8</sup> ABAZOV 12AG combine new results with already published results on  $W\gamma$ ,  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production in order to determine the couplings with increased precision, superseding ABAZOV 08R, ABAZOV 11AC, ABAZOV 09AJ, ABAZOV 09AD. The 68% C.L. result for a formfactor cutoff of  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $\kappa_\gamma = 1.048^{+0.106}_{-0.105}$ .
- <sup>9</sup> ABAZOV 11AC study  $W\gamma$  production in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions at 1.96 TeV, with the  $W$  decay products containing an electron or a muon. They select 196 (363) events in the electron (muon) mode, with a SM expectation of 190 (372) events. A likelihood fit to the photon  $E_T$  spectrum above 15 GeV yields at 95% C.L. the result:  $0.6 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.4$  for a formfactor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>10</sup> CHATRCHYAN 11M study  $W\gamma$  production in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV using  $36 \text{ pb}^{-1}$   $pp$  data with the  $W$  decaying to electron and muon. The total cross section is measured for photon transverse energy  $E_T^\gamma > 10$  GeV and spatial separation from charged leptons in the plane of pseudo rapidity and azimuthal angle  $\Delta R(\ell, \gamma) > 0.7$ . The number of candidate (background) events is 452 ( $228 \pm 21$ ) for the electron channel and 520 ( $277 \pm 25$ ) for the muon channel. Setting other couplings to their standard model value, they derive a 95% CL limit of  $-0.11 < \kappa_\gamma < 2.04$ .
- <sup>11</sup> AALTONEN 10K study  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+W^-$  with  $W \rightarrow e/\mu\nu$ . The  $p_T$  of the leading (second) lepton is required to be  $> 20$  (10) GeV. The final number of events selected is 654 of which  $320 \pm 47$  are estimated to be background. The 95% C.L. interval is  $0.37 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.72$  for  $\Lambda = 1.5$  TeV and  $0.43 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.65$  for  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>12</sup> AARON 09B study single- $W$  production in  $e p$  collisions at 0.3 TeV C.M. energy. They select 53  $W \rightarrow e/\mu$  events with a standard model expectation of  $54.1 \pm 7.4$  events. Fitting the transverse momentum spectrum of the hadronic recoil system they obtain a 95% C.L. limit of  $-3.7 < \kappa_\gamma < -1.5$  or  $0.3 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.5$ , where the ambiguity is due to the quadratic dependence of the cross section to the coupling parameter.
- <sup>13</sup> ABAZOV 09AD study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \ell\nu 2\text{jet}$  process arising in  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production. They select 12,473 (14,392) events in the electron (muon) channel with an expected di-boson signal of 436 (527) events. The results on the anomalous couplings are derived from an analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the 2-jet system and quoted at 68% C.L. and for a form factor of 2 TeV. This measurement is not used for obtaining the mean as it is for a specific form factor. The 95% confidence interval is  $0.56 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.55$ .
- <sup>14</sup> ABAZOV 09AJ study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$  process arising in  $WW$  production. They select 100 events with an expected  $WW$  signal of 65 events. An analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the two charged leptons leads to 95% C.L. limits of  $0.46 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.83$ , for a form factor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>15</sup> ABAZOV 08R use  $0.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$   $p\bar{p}$  data at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$  TeV to select 263  $W\gamma + X$  events, of which 187 constitute signal, with the  $W$  decaying into an electron or a muon, which is required to be well separated from a photon with  $E_T > 9$  GeV. A likelihood fit to the photon  $E_T$  spectrum yields a 95% CL limit  $0.49 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.51$  with other couplings fixed to their Standard Model values.
- <sup>16</sup> ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$ , where  $\ell = e$  or  $\mu$ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- <sup>17</sup> AALTONEN 07L set limits on anomalous TGCs using the  $p_T(W)$  distribution in  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production with the  $W$  decaying to an electron or muon and the  $Z$  to 2 jets. Setting other couplings to their standard model value, the 95% C.L. limits are  $0.54 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.39$  for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 1.5$  TeV.
- <sup>18</sup> ABAZOV 06H study  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow WW$  production with a subsequent decay  $WW \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$ ,  $WW \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$  or  $WW \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$ . The 95% C.L. limit for

a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 1$  TeV is  $-0.05 < \kappa_\gamma < 2.29$ , fixing  $\lambda_\gamma = 0$ . With the assumption that the  $W W \gamma$  and  $W W Z$  couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ( $\Lambda = 2$  TeV) is  $0.68 < \kappa < 1.45$ .

- 19 ABAZOV 05J perform a likelihood fit to the photon  $E_T$  spectrum of  $W\gamma + X$  events, where the  $W$  decays to an electron or muon which is required to be well separated from the photon. For  $\Lambda = 2.0$  TeV the 95% CL limits are  $0.12 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.96$ . In the fit  $\lambda_\gamma$  is kept fixed to its Standard Model value.
- 20 ABREU 01I combine results from  $e^+e^-$  interactions at 189 GeV leading to  $W^+W^-$ ,  $W e \nu_e$ , and  $\nu \bar{\nu} \gamma$  final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV. The 95% confidence interval is  $0.87 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.68$ .
- 21 BREITWEG 00 search for  $W$  production in events with large hadronic  $p_T$ . For  $p_T > 20$  GeV, the upper limit on the cross section gives the 95%CL limit  $-3.7 < \kappa_\gamma < 2.5$  (for  $\lambda_\gamma = 0$ ).
- 22 ABBOTT 99I perform a simultaneous fit to the  $W\gamma$ ,  $W W \rightarrow$  dilepton,  $W W/W Z \rightarrow e\nu jj$ ,  $W W/W Z \rightarrow \mu\nu jj$ , and  $W Z \rightarrow$  trilepton data samples. For  $\Lambda = 2.0$  TeV, the 95%CL limits are  $0.75 < \kappa_\gamma < 1.39$ .

$\lambda_\gamma$

OUR FIT below is taken from [SCHAEL 13A].

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>-0.022 ± 0.019 OUR FIT</b>				
0.002 ± 0.035	7872	1 ABDALLAH	10 DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189-209$ GeV
-0.012 ± 0.027 ± 0.011	10689	2 SCHAEL	05A ALEP	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183-209$ GeV
-0.060 <sup>+0.034</sup> / <sub>-0.033</sub>	9800	3 ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183-209$ GeV
-0.021 <sup>+0.035</sup> / <sub>-0.034</sub> ± 0.017	10575	4 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 161-209$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		5 CHATRCHYAN 14AB	CMS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		6 AAD	13AN ATLS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		7 ABAZOV	12AG D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		8 ABAZOV	11AC D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		9 CHATRCHYAN 11M	CMS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
	53	10 AARON	09B H1	$E_{cm}^{ep} = 0.3$ TeV
0.00 ± 0.06		11 ABAZOV	09AD D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		12 ABAZOV	09AJ D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
		13 ABAZOV	08R D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
0.16 <sup>+0.12</sup> / <sub>-0.13</sub>	1880	14 ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	Superseded by ABDALLAH 10
	1617	15 AALTONEN	07L CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ GeV
	17	16 ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	141	17 ABAZOV	05J D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
0.05 ± 0.09 ± 0.01	2298	18 ABREU	01I DLPH	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 183+189$ GeV
		19 BREITWEG	00 ZEUS	$e^+p \rightarrow e^+W^\pm X$ , $\sqrt{s} \approx 300$ GeV
0.00 <sup>+0.10</sup> / <sub>-0.09</sub>	331	20 ABBOTT	99I D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.8$ TeV

- <sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 10 use data on the final states  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow jj\ell\nu, jjjj, jjX, \ell X$ , at center-of-mass energies between 189–209 GeV at LEP2, where  $j = \text{jet}$ ,  $\ell = \text{lepton}$ , and  $X$  represents missing momentum. The fit is carried out keeping all other parameters fixed at their SM values.
- <sup>2</sup> SCHAEEL 05A study single-photon, single- $W$ , and  $WW$ -pair production from 183 to 209 GeV. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- <sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 04D combine results from  $W^+ W^-$  in all decay channels. Only  $CP$ -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is  $-0.13 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.01$ .
- <sup>4</sup> ACHARD 04D study  $WW$ -pair production, single- $W$  production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained including data from 161 to 183 GeV, ACCIARRI 99Q. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- <sup>5</sup> CHATRCHYAN 14AB measure  $W\gamma$  production cross section for  $p_T^\gamma > 15$  GeV and  $R(\ell\gamma) > 0.7$ , which is the separation between the  $\gamma$  and the final state charged lepton ( $e$  or  $\mu$ ) in the azimuthal angle-pseudorapidity ( $\phi - \eta$ ) plane. After background subtraction the number of  $e\nu\gamma$  and  $\mu\nu\gamma$  events is determined to be  $3200 \pm 325$  and  $4970 \pm 543$  respectively, compatible with expectations from the SM. This leads to a 95% CL limit of  $-0.050 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.037$ , assuming all other parameters have SM values.
- <sup>6</sup> AAD 13AN study  $W\gamma$  production in  $pp$  collisions. In events with no additional jet, 4449 (6578)  $W$  decays to electron (muon) are selected, with an expected background of  $1662 \pm 262$  ( $2538 \pm 362$ ) events. Analysing the photon  $p_T$  spectrum above 100 GeV yields a 95% C.L. limit of  $-0.065 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.061$ . Supersedes AAD 12BX.
- <sup>7</sup> ABAZOV 12AG combine new results with already published results on  $W\gamma$ ,  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production in order to determine the couplings with increased precision, superseding ABAZOV 08R, ABAZOV 11AC, ABAZOV 09AJ, ABAZOV 09AD. The 68% C.L. result for a formfactor cutoff of  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $\lambda_\gamma = 0.007^{+0.021}_{-0.022}$ .
- <sup>8</sup> ABAZOV 11AC study  $W\gamma$  production in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions at 1.96 TeV, with the  $W$  decay products containing an electron or a muon. They select 196 (363) events in the electron (muon) mode, with a SM expectation of 190 (372) events. A likelihood fit to the photon  $E_T$  spectrum above 15 GeV yields at 95% C.L. the result:  $-0.08 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.07$  for a formfactor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>9</sup> CHATRCHYAN 11M study  $W\gamma$  production in  $pp$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  TeV using  $36 \text{ pb}^{-1}$   $pp$  data with the  $W$  decaying to electron and muon. The total cross section is measured for photon transverse energy  $E_T^\gamma > 10$  GeV and spatial separation from charged leptons in the plane of pseudo rapidity and azimuthal angle  $\Delta R(\ell, \gamma) > 0.7$ . The number of candidate (background) events is 452 ( $228 \pm 21$ ) for the electron channel and 520 ( $277 \pm 25$ ) for the muon channel. Setting other couplings to their standard model value, they derive a 95% CL limit of  $-0.18 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.17$ .
- <sup>10</sup> AARON 09B study single- $W$  production in  $e p$  collisions at 0.3 TeV C.M. energy. They select 53  $W \rightarrow e/\mu$  events with a standard model expectation of  $54.1 \pm 7.4$  events. Fitting the transverse momentum spectrum of the hadronic recoil system they obtain a 95% C.L. limit of  $-2.5 < \lambda_\gamma < 2.5$ .
- <sup>11</sup> ABAZOV 09AD study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow \ell\nu 2\text{jet}$  process arising in  $WW$  and  $WZ$  production. They select 12,473 (14,392) events in the electron (muon) channel with an expected di-boson signal of 436 (527) events. The results on the anomalous couplings are derived from an analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the 2-jet system and quoted at 68% C.L. and for a form factor of 2 TeV. This measurement is not used for obtaining the mean as it is for a specific form factor. The 95% confidence interval is  $-0.10 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.11$ .
- <sup>12</sup> ABAZOV 09AJ study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 2\ell 2\nu$  process arising in  $WW$  production. They select 100 events with an expected  $WW$  signal of 65 events. An analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum



of the two charged leptons leads to 95% C.L. limits of  $-0.14 < \lambda_\gamma < 0.18$ , for a form factor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.

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

## $\kappa_Z$

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>0.924^{+0.059}_{-0.056} \pm 0.024</math></b>	7171	1 ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		2 AAD	13AL ATLS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		3 AAD	12CD ATLS	$E_{\text{cm}}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		4 AALTONEN	12AC CDF	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	34	5 ABAZOV	11 D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	17	6 ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	2.3	7 ABAZOV	05S D0	$E_{\text{cm}}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV

- <sup>1</sup> ACHARD 04D study  $WW$ -pair production, single- $W$  production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained using the  $WW$ -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- <sup>2</sup> AAD 13AL study  $WW$  production in  $pp$  collisions and select 1325  $WW$  candidates in decay modes with electrons or muons with an expected background of  $369 \pm 61$  events. Assuming the LEP formulation and setting the form-factor  $\Lambda = \text{infinity}$ , a fit to the transverse momentum distribution of the leading charged lepton, leads to a 95% C.L. range of  $0.957 < \kappa_Z < 1.043$ . Supersedes AAD 12AC.
- <sup>3</sup> AAD 12CD study  $WZ$  production in  $pp$  collisions and select 317  $WZ$  candidates in three  $\ell\nu$  decay modes with an expected background of  $68.0 \pm 10.0$  events. The resulting 95% C.L. range is:  $0.63 < \kappa_Z < 1.57$ . Supersedes AAD 12V.
- <sup>4</sup> AALTONEN 12AC study  $WZ$  production in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions and select 63  $WZ$  candidates in three  $\ell\nu$  decay modes with an expected background of  $7.9 \pm 1.0$  events. Based on the cross section and shape of the  $Z$  transverse momentum spectrum, the following 95% C.L. range is reported:  $0.61 < \kappa_Z < 1.90$  for a form factor of  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>5</sup> ABAZOV 11 study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$  process arising in  $WZ$  production. They observe 34  $WZ$  candidates with an estimated background of 6 events. An analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the  $Z$  boson leads to a 95% C.L. limit of  $0.600 < \kappa_Z < 1.675$ , for a form factor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>6</sup> ABAZOV 06H study  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WW$  production with a subsequent decay  $WW \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$ ,  $WW \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$  or  $WW \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$ . The 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $0.55 < \kappa_Z < 1.55$ , fixing  $\lambda_Z=0$ . With the assumption that the  $WW\gamma$  and  $WWZ$  couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ( $\Lambda = 2$  TeV) is  $0.68 < \kappa < 1.45$ .
- <sup>7</sup> ABAZOV 05S study  $\bar{p}p \rightarrow WZ$  production with a subsequent trilepton decay to  $\ell\nu\ell'\bar{\ell}'$  ( $\ell$  and  $\ell' = e$  or  $\mu$ ). Three events (estimated background  $0.71 \pm 0.08$  events) with  $WZ$  decay characteristics are observed from which they derive limits on the anomalous  $WWZ$  couplings. The 95% CL limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 1$  TeV is  $-1.0 < \kappa_Z < 3.4$ , fixing  $\lambda_Z$  and  $g_1^Z$  to their Standard Model values.

## $\lambda_Z$

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

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$-0.088^{+0.060}_{-0.057} \pm 0.023$	7171	<sup>1</sup> ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{cm}^{ee} = 189-209$ GeV
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		<sup>2</sup> AAD	14Y ATLS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 8$ TeV
		<sup>3</sup> AAD	13AL ATLS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		<sup>4</sup> CHATRCHYAN	13BF CMS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		<sup>5</sup> AAD	12CD ATLS	$E_{cm}^{pp} = 7$ TeV
		<sup>6</sup> AALTONEN	12AC CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	34	<sup>7</sup> ABAZOV	11 D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	334	<sup>8</sup> AALTONEN	10K CDF	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	13	<sup>9</sup> ABAZOV	07Z D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	17	<sup>10</sup> ABAZOV	06H D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV
	2.3	<sup>11</sup> ABAZOV	05S D0	$E_{cm}^{p\bar{p}} = 1.96$ TeV

- <sup>1</sup> ACHARD 04D study  $WW$ -pair production, single- $W$  production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained using the  $WW$ -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.
- <sup>2</sup> AAD 14Y determine the electroweak  $Z$ -dijet cross section in 8 TeV  $pp$  collisions.  $Z \rightarrow ee$  and  $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$  decays are selected with the di-lepton  $p_T > 20$  GeV and mass in the 81–101 GeV range. Minimum two jets are required with  $p_T > 55$  and 45 GeV and no additional jets with  $p_T > 25$  GeV in the rapidity interval between them. The normalized  $p_T$  balance between the  $Z$  and the two jets is required to be  $< 0.15$ . This leads to a selection of 900 events with dijet mass  $> 1$  TeV. The number of signal and background events expected is 261 and 592 respectively. A Poisson likelihood method is used on an event by event basis to obtain the 95% CL limit  $-0.15 < \lambda_Z < 0.13$  for a form factor value  $\Lambda = \infty$ .
- <sup>3</sup> AAD 13AL study  $WW$  production in  $pp$  collisions and select 1325  $WW$  candidates in decay modes with electrons or muons with an expected background of  $369 \pm 61$  events. Assuming the LEP formulation and setting the form-factor  $\Lambda = \text{infinity}$ , a fit to the transverse momentum distribution of the leading charged lepton, leads to a 95% C.L. range of  $-0.062 < \lambda_Z < 0.059$ . Supersedes AAD 12AC.
- <sup>4</sup> CHATRCHYAN 13BF determine the  $W^+W^-$  production cross section using unlike sign di-lepton ( $e$  or  $\mu$ ) events with high  $p_T$ . The leptons have  $p_T > 20$  GeV/ $c$  and are isolated. 1134 candidate events are observed with an expected SM background of  $247 \pm 34$ . The  $p_T$  distribution of the leading lepton is fitted to obtain 95% C.L. limits of  $-0.048 \leq \lambda_Z \leq 0.048$ .
- <sup>5</sup> AAD 12CD study  $WZ$  production in  $pp$  collisions and select 317  $WZ$  candidates in three  $\ell\nu$  decay modes with an expected background of  $68.0 \pm 10.0$  events. The resulting 95% C.L. range is:  $-0.046 < \lambda_Z < 0.047$ . Supersedes AAD 12V.
- <sup>6</sup> AALTONEN 12AC study  $WZ$  production in  $p\bar{p}$  collisions and select 63  $WZ$  candidates in three  $\ell\nu$  decay modes with an expected background of  $7.9 \pm 1.0$  events. Based on the cross section and shape of the  $Z$  transverse momentum spectrum, the following 95% C.L. range is reported:  $-0.08 < \lambda_Z < 0.10$  for a form factor of  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>7</sup> ABAZOV 11 study the  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow 3\ell\nu$  process arising in  $WZ$  production. They observe 34  $WZ$  candidates with an estimated background of 6 events. An analysis of the  $p_T$  spectrum of the  $Z$  boson leads to a 95% C.L. limit of  $-0.077 < \lambda_Z < 0.093$ , for a form factor  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>8</sup> AALTONEN 10K study  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W^+W^-$  with  $W \rightarrow e/\mu\nu$ . The  $p_T$  of the leading (second) lepton is required to be  $> 20$  (10) GeV. The final number of events selected is 654 of which  $320 \pm 47$  are estimated to be background. The 95% C.L. interval is  $-0.16 < \lambda_Z < 0.16$  for  $\Lambda = 1.5$  TeV and  $-0.14 < \lambda_Z < 0.15$  for  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV.
- <sup>9</sup> ABAZOV 07Z set limits on anomalous TGCs using the measured cross section and  $p_T(Z)$  distribution in  $WZ$  production with both the  $W$  and the  $Z$  decaying leptonically into electrons and muons. Setting the other couplings to their standard model values, the 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $-0.17 < \lambda_Z < 0.21$ .
- <sup>10</sup> ABAZOV 06H study  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow WW$  production with a subsequent decay  $WW \rightarrow e^+\nu_e e^-\bar{\nu}_e$ ,  $WW \rightarrow e^\pm\nu_e\mu^\mp\nu_\mu$  or  $WW \rightarrow \mu^+\nu_\mu\mu^-\bar{\nu}_\mu$ . The 95% C.L. limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 2$  TeV is  $-0.39 < \lambda_Z < 0.39$ , fixing  $\kappa_Z=1$ . With the assumption that the  $WW\gamma$  and  $WWZ$  couplings are equal the 95% C.L. one-dimensional limit ( $\Lambda = 2$  TeV) is  $-0.29 < \lambda < 0.30$ .
- <sup>11</sup> ABAZOV 05S study  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow WZ$  production with a subsequent tripleton decay to  $\ell\nu\ell'\bar{\ell}'$  ( $\ell$  and  $\ell' = e$  or  $\mu$ ). Three events (estimated background  $0.71 \pm 0.08$  events) with  $WZ$  decay characteristics are observed from which they derive limits on the anomalous  $WWZ$  couplings. The 95% CL limit for a form factor scale  $\Lambda = 1.5$  TeV is  $-0.48 < \lambda_Z < 0.48$ , fixing  $g_1^Z$  and  $\kappa_Z$  to their Standard Model values.

### $g_5^Z$

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.07 \pm 0.09</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				Error includes scale factor of 1.1.
$-0.04^{+0.13}_{-0.12}$	9800	<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI	04D OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}209$ GeV
$0.00 \pm 0.13 \pm 0.05$	7171	<sup>2</sup> ACHARD	04D L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.44^{+0.23}_{-0.22} \pm 0.12$	1154	<sup>3</sup> ACCIARRI	99Q L3	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 161+172+ 183$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$-0.31 \pm 0.23$		<sup>4</sup> EBOLI	00 THEO	LEP1, SLC+ Tevatron

<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI 04D combine results from  $W^+ W^-$  in all decay channels. Only  $CP$ -conserving couplings are considered and each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values. The 95% confidence interval is  $-0.28 < g_5^Z < +0.21$ .

<sup>2</sup> ACHARD 04D study  $WW$ -pair production, single- $W$  production and single-photon production with missing energy from 189 to 209 GeV. The result quoted here is obtained using the  $WW$ -pair production sample. Each parameter is determined from a single-parameter fit in which the other parameters assume their Standard Model values.

<sup>3</sup> ACCIARRI 99Q study  $W$ -pair, single- $W$ , and single photon events.

<sup>4</sup> EBOLI 00 extract this indirect value of the coupling studying the non-universal one-loop contributions to the experimental value of the  $Z \rightarrow b\bar{b}$  width ( $\Lambda=1$  TeV is assumed).

### $g_4^Z$

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.30 \pm 0.17</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$-0.39^{+0.19}_{-0.20}$	1880	<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.02^{+0.32}_{-0.33}$	1065	<sup>2</sup> ABBIENDI	01H OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189$ GeV

<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$ , where  $\ell = e$  or  $\mu$ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.

<sup>2</sup> ABBIENDI 01H study  $W$ -pair events, with one leptonically and one hadronically decaying  $W$ . The coupling is extracted using information from the  $W$  production angle together with decay angles from the leptonically decaying  $W$ .

### $\tilde{\kappa}_Z$

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b><math>-0.12^{+0.06}_{-0.04}</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$-0.09^{+0.08}_{-0.05}$	1880	<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH	08C DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.20^{+0.10}_{-0.07}$	1065	<sup>2</sup> ABBIENDI	01H OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
		<sup>3</sup> BLINOV	11 LEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}207$ GeV

- <sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$ , where  $\ell = e$  or  $\mu$ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- <sup>2</sup> ABBIENDI 01H study  $W$ -pair events, with one leptonically and one hadronically decaying  $W$ . The coupling is extracted using information from the  $W$  production angle together with decay angles from the leptonically decaying  $W$ .
- <sup>3</sup> BLINOV 11 use the LEP-average  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$  cross section data for  $\sqrt{s} = 183\text{--}207$  GeV to determine an upper limit on the TGC  $\tilde{\kappa}_Z$ . The average values of the cross sections as well as their correlation matrix, and standard model expectations of the cross sections are taken from the LEPEWWG note hep-ex/0612034. At 95% confidence level  $|\tilde{\kappa}_Z| < 0.13$ .

$\tilde{\lambda}_Z$

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

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>-0.09 \pm 0.07</math> OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$-0.08 \pm 0.07$	1880	<sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 08C	DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189\text{--}209$ GeV
$-0.18^{+0.24}_{-0.16}$	1065	<sup>2</sup> ABBIENDI 01H	OPAL	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 189$ GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
		<sup>3</sup> BLINOV 11	LEP	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}207$ GeV

- <sup>1</sup> ABDALLAH 08C determine this triple gauge coupling from the measurement of the spin density matrix elements in  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^- \rightarrow (qq)(\ell\nu)$ , where  $\ell = e$  or  $\mu$ . Values of all other couplings are fixed to their standard model values.
- <sup>2</sup> ABBIENDI 01H study  $W$ -pair events, with one leptonically and one hadronically decaying  $W$ . The coupling is extracted using information from the  $W$  production angle together with decay angles from the leptonically decaying  $W$ .
- <sup>3</sup> BLINOV 11 use the LEP-average  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-$  cross section data for  $\sqrt{s} = 183\text{--}207$  GeV to determine an upper limit on the TGC  $\tilde{\lambda}_Z$ . The average values of the cross sections as well as their correlation matrix, and standard model expectations of the cross sections are taken from the LEPEWWG note hep-ex/0612034. At 95% confidence level  $|\tilde{\lambda}_Z| < 0.31$ .

## W ANOMALOUS MAGNETIC MOMENT

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

VALUE ( $e/2m_W$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>2.22^{+0.20}_{-0.19}</math></b>	2298	<sup>1</sup> ABREU 01i	DLPH	$E_{\text{cm}}^{ee} = 183\text{--}189$ GeV

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

2	ABE	95G	CDF
3	ALITTI	92C	UA2
4	SAMUEL	92	THEO
5	SAMUEL	91	THEO
6	GRIFOLS	88	THEO
7	GROTCH	87	THEO
8	VANDERBIJ	87	THEO
9	GRAU	85	THEO
10	SUZUKI	85	THEO
11	HERZOG	84	THEO

<sup>1</sup> ABREU 01l combine results from  $e^+e^-$  interactions at 189 GeV leading to  $W^+W^-$ ,  $W e \nu_e$ , and  $\nu \bar{\nu} \gamma$  final states with results from ABREU 99L at 183 GeV to determine  $\Delta g_1^Z$ ,  $\Delta \kappa_\gamma$ , and  $\lambda_\gamma$ .  $\Delta \kappa_\gamma$  and  $\lambda_\gamma$  are simultaneously floated in the fit to determine  $\mu_W$ .

<sup>2</sup> ABE 95G report  $-1.3 < \kappa < 3.2$  for  $\lambda=0$  and  $-0.7 < \lambda < 0.7$  for  $\kappa=1$  in  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow e\nu_e\gamma X$  and  $\mu\nu_\mu\gamma X$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 1.8$  TeV.

<sup>3</sup> ALITTI 92C measure  $\kappa = 1^{+2.6}_{-2.2}$  and  $\lambda = 0^{+1.7}_{-1.8}$  in  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow e\nu\gamma + X$  at  $\sqrt{s} = 630$  GeV. At 95%CL they report  $-3.5 < \kappa < 5.9$  and  $-3.6 < \lambda < 3.5$ .

<sup>4</sup> SAMUEL 92 use preliminary CDF and UA2 data and find  $-2.4 < \kappa < 3.7$  at 96%CL and  $-3.1 < \kappa < 4.2$  at 95%CL respectively. They use data for  $W\gamma$  production and radiative  $W$  decay.

<sup>5</sup> SAMUEL 91 use preliminary CDF data for  $p\bar{p} \rightarrow W\gamma X$  to obtain  $-11.3 \leq \Delta\kappa \leq 10.9$ . Note that their  $\kappa = 1 - \Delta\kappa$ .

<sup>6</sup> GRIFOLS 88 uses deviation from  $\rho$  parameter to set limit  $\Delta\kappa \lesssim 65 (M_W^2/\Lambda^2)$ .

<sup>7</sup> GROTCH 87 finds the limit  $-37 < \Delta\kappa < 73.5$  (90% CL) from the experimental limits on  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$  assuming three neutrino generations and  $-19.5 < \Delta\kappa < 56$  for four generations. Note their  $\Delta\kappa$  has the opposite sign as our definition.

<sup>8</sup> VANDERBIJ 87 uses existing limits to the photon structure to obtain  $|\Delta\kappa| < 33 (m_W/\Lambda)$ . In addition VANDERBIJ 87 discusses problems with using the  $\rho$  parameter of the Standard Model to determine  $\Delta\kappa$ .

<sup>9</sup> GRAU 85 uses the muon anomaly to derive a coupled limit on the anomalous magnetic dipole and electric quadrupole ( $\lambda$ ) moments  $1.05 > \Delta\kappa \ln(\Lambda/m_W) + \lambda/2 > -2.77$ . In the Standard Model  $\lambda = 0$ .

<sup>10</sup> SUZUKI 85 uses partial-wave unitarity at high energies to obtain  $|\Delta\kappa| \lesssim 190 (m_W/\Lambda)^2$ . From the anomalous magnetic moment of the muon, SUZUKI 85 obtains  $|\Delta\kappa| \lesssim 2.2/\ln(\Lambda/m_W)$ . Finally SUZUKI 85 uses deviations from the  $\rho$  parameter and obtains a very qualitative, order-of-magnitude limit  $|\Delta\kappa| \lesssim 150 (m_W/\Lambda)^4$  if  $|\Delta\kappa| \ll 1$ .

<sup>11</sup> HERZOG 84 consider the contribution of  $W$ -boson to muon magnetic moment including anomalous coupling of  $W W \gamma$ . Obtain a limit  $-1 < \Delta\kappa < 3$  for  $\Lambda \gtrsim 1$  TeV.

## ANOMALOUS W/Z QUARTIC COUPLINGS

A REVIEW GOES HERE – Check our WWW List of Reviews

$a_0/\Lambda^2$ ,  $a_c/\Lambda^2$ ,  $a_n/\Lambda^2$ ,  $\kappa_0^W/\Lambda^2$ ,  $\kappa_c^W/\Lambda^2$ ,  $f_{T,0}/\Lambda^4$ ,  $\alpha_4$ ,  $\alpha_5$

Anomalous  $W$  quartic couplings are measured by the experiments at LEP, the Tevatron, and the LHC. Some of the recent results from the Tevatron and LHC experiments individually surpass the combined LEP-2 results in precision (see below). As discussed in the review on the “Anomalous  $W/Z$  quartic couplings (QGCS),” the measurements are typically done using different operator expansions which then do not allow the

results to be compared and averaged. At least one common framework should be agreed upon for the use in the future publications by the experiments.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •		
1	AAD	14AMATLS
2	CHATRCHYAN	14Q CMS
3	ABAZOV	13D D0
4	CHATRCHYAN	13AA CMS
5	ABBIENDI	04B OPAL
6	ABBIENDI	04L OPAL
7	HEISTER	04A ALEP
8	ABDALLAH	03I DLPH
9	ACHARD	02F L3

<sup>1</sup> AAD 14AM analyze electroweak production of  $W W$  jet jet same-charge diboson plus two jets production, with the  $W$  bosons decaying to electron or muon, to study the quartic  $W W W W$  coupling. In a kinematic region enhancing the electroweak production over the strong production, 34 events are observed in the data while  $29.8 \pm 2.4$  events are expected with a background of  $15.9 \pm 1.9$  events. Assuming the other QGC coupling to have the SM value of zero, the observed event yield is used to determine 95% CL limits on the quartic gauge couplings:  $-0.14 < \alpha_4 < 0.16$  and  $-0.23 < \alpha_5 < 0.24$ .

<sup>2</sup> CHATRCHYAN 14Q study  $W V \gamma$  production in 8 TeV  $pp$  collisions, in the single lepton final state, with  $W \rightarrow \ell \nu$ ,  $Z \rightarrow$  dijet or  $W \rightarrow \ell \nu$ ,  $W \rightarrow$  dijet, the dijet mass resolution precluding differentiation between the  $W$  and  $Z$ .  $p_T$  and pseudo-rapidity cuts are put on the lepton, the photon and the two jets to minimize backgrounds. The dijet mass is required to be between 7–100 GeV and  $|\Delta\eta_{jj}| < 1.4$ . The selected number of muon (electron) events are 183 (139), with SM expectation being  $194.2 \pm 11.5$  ( $147.9 \pm 10.7$ ) including signal and background. The photon  $E_T$  distribution is used to set limits on the anomalous quartic couplings. The following 95% CL limits are deduced (all in units of  $\text{TeV}^{-2}$  or  $\text{TeV}^{-4}$ ):  $-21 < a_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 20$ ,  $-34 < a_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 32$ ,  $-12 < \kappa_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 10$  and  $-18 < \kappa_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 17$ ; and  $-25 < f_{T,0}/\Lambda^4 < 24 \text{ TeV}^{-4}$ .

<sup>3</sup> ABAZOV 13D searches for anomalous  $W W \gamma \gamma$  quartic gauge couplings in the two-photon-mediated process  $pp \rightarrow pp W W$ , assuming the  $W W \gamma$  triple gauge boson couplings to be at their Standard Model values. 946 events containing an  $e^+ e^-$  pair with missing energy are selected in a total luminosity of  $9.7 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , with an expectation of  $983 \pm 108$  events from Standard-Model processes. The following 1-parameter limits at 95% CL are obtained:  $|a_0^W/\Lambda^2| < 4.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$  ( $a_c^W = 0$ ),  $|a_c^W/\Lambda^2| < 1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$  ( $a_0^W = 0$ ).

<sup>4</sup> CHATRCHYAN 13AA searches for anomalous  $W W \gamma \gamma$  quartic gauge couplings in the two-photon-mediated process  $pp \rightarrow pp W W$ , assuming the  $W W \gamma$  triple gauge boson couplings to be at their Standard Model values. 2 events containing an  $e^\pm \mu^\mp$  pair with  $p_T(e, \mu) > 30 \text{ GeV}$  are selected in a total luminosity of  $5.05 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ , with an expected  $pp W W$  signal of  $2.2 \pm 0.4$  events and an expected background of  $0.84 \pm 0.15$  events. The following 1-parameter limits at 95% CL are obtained from the  $p_T(e, \mu)$  spectrum:  $|a_0^W/\Lambda^2| < 4.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$  ( $a_c^W = 0$ ),  $|a_c^W/\Lambda^2| < 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$  ( $a_0^W = 0$ ).

<sup>5</sup> ABBIENDI 04B select 187  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow W^+ W^- \gamma$  events in the C.M. energy range 180–209 GeV, where  $E_\gamma > 2.5 \text{ GeV}$ , the photon has a polar angle  $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.975$  and is well isolated from the nearest jet and charged lepton, and the effective masses of both fermion-antifermion systems agree with the  $W$  mass within  $3 \Gamma_W$ . The measured differential cross section as a function of the photon energy and photon polar

- angle is used to extract the 95% CL limits:  $-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < 0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.053 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < 0.037 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$  and  $-0.16 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_n/\Lambda^2 < 0.15 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ .
- <sup>6</sup> ABBIENDI 04L select 20  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$  acoplanar events in the energy range 180–209 GeV and 176  $e^+e^- \rightarrow q\bar{q}\gamma\gamma$  events in the energy range 130–209 GeV. These samples are used to constrain possible anomalous  $W^+W^-\gamma\gamma$  and  $ZZ\gamma\gamma$  quartic couplings. Further combining with the  $W^+W^-\gamma$  sample of ABBIENDI 04B the following one-parameter 95% CL limits are obtained:  $-0.007 < a_0^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.023 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.029 < a_c^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.029 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.020 < a_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.052 < a_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.037 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ .
- <sup>7</sup> In the CM energy range 183 to 209 GeV HEISTER 04A select 30  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$  events with two acoplanar, high energy and high transverse momentum photons. The photon-photon acoplanarity is required to be  $> 5^\circ$ ,  $E_\gamma/\sqrt{s} > 0.025$  (the more energetic photon having energy  $> 0.2\sqrt{s}$ ),  $p_{T,\gamma}/E_{\text{beam}} > 0.05$  and  $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.94$ . A likelihood fit to the photon energy and recoil missing mass yields the following one-parameter 95% CL limits:  $-0.012 < a_0^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.019 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.041 < a_c^Z/\Lambda^2 < 0.044 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.060 < a_0^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.055 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.099 < a_c^W/\Lambda^2 < 0.093 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ .
- <sup>8</sup> ABDALLAH 03I select 122  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-\gamma$  events in the C.M. energy range 189–209 GeV, where  $E_\gamma > 5 \text{ GeV}$ , the photon has a polar angle  $|\cos\theta_\gamma| < 0.95$  and is well isolated from the nearest charged fermion. A fit to the photon energy spectra yields  $a_c/\Lambda^2 = 0.000^{+0.019}_{-0.040} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $a_0/\Lambda^2 = -0.004^{+0.018}_{-0.010} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $\tilde{a}_0/\Lambda^2 = -0.007^{+0.019}_{-0.008} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $a_n/\Lambda^2 = -0.09^{+0.16}_{-0.05} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ , and  $\tilde{a}_n/\Lambda^2 = +0.05^{+0.07}_{-0.15} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ , keeping the other parameters fixed to their Standard Model values (0). The 95% CL limits are:  $-0.063 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < +0.032 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < +0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < \tilde{a}_0/\Lambda^2 < +0.020 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.18 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_n/\Lambda^2 < +0.14 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.16 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < \tilde{a}_n/\Lambda^2 < +0.17 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ .
- <sup>9</sup> ACHARD 02F select 86  $e^+e^- \rightarrow W^+W^-\gamma$  events at 192–207 GeV, where  $E_\gamma > 5 \text{ GeV}$  and the photon is well isolated. They also select 43 acoplanar  $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$  events in this energy range, where the photon energies are  $> 5 \text{ GeV}$  and  $> 1 \text{ GeV}$  and the photon polar angles are between  $14^\circ$  and  $166^\circ$ . All these 43 events are in the recoil mass region corresponding to the  $Z$  (75–110 GeV). Using the shape and normalization of the photon spectra in the  $W^+W^-\gamma$  events, and combining with the 42 event sample from 189 GeV data (ACCIARRI 00T), they obtain:  $a_0/\Lambda^2 = 0.000 \pm 0.010 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $a_c/\Lambda^2 = -0.013 \pm 0.023 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ , and  $a_n/\Lambda^2 = -0.002 \pm 0.076 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ . Further combining the analyses of  $W^+W^-\gamma$  events with the low recoil mass region of  $\nu\bar{\nu}\gamma\gamma$  events (including samples collected at 183 + 189 GeV), they obtain the following one-parameter 95% CL limits:  $-0.015 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_0/\Lambda^2 < 0.015 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ ,  $-0.048 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_c/\Lambda^2 < 0.026 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ , and  $-0.14 \text{ GeV}^{-2} < a_n/\Lambda^2 < 0.13 \text{ GeV}^{-2}$ .

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