

$$I^G(J^P) = 1^-(0^-)$$

We have omitted some results that have been superseded by later experiments. The omitted results may be found in our 1988 edition Physics Letters **B204** 1 (1988).

## $\pi^\pm$ MASS

The most accurate charged pion mass measurements are based upon x-ray wavelength measurements for transitions in  $\pi^-$ -mesonic atoms. The observed line is the blend of three components, corresponding to different K-shell occupancies. JECKELMANN 94 revisits the occupancy question, with the conclusion that two sets of occupancy ratios, resulting in two different pion masses (Solutions A and B), are equally probable. We choose the higher Solution B since only this solution is consistent with a positive mass-squared for the muon neutrino, given the precise muon momentum measurements now available (DAUM 91, ASSAMAGAN 94, and ASSAMAGAN 96) for the decay of pions at rest. Earlier mass determinations with pi-mesonic atoms may have used incorrect K-shell screening corrections.

Measurements with an error of  $> 0.005$  MeV have been omitted from this Listing.

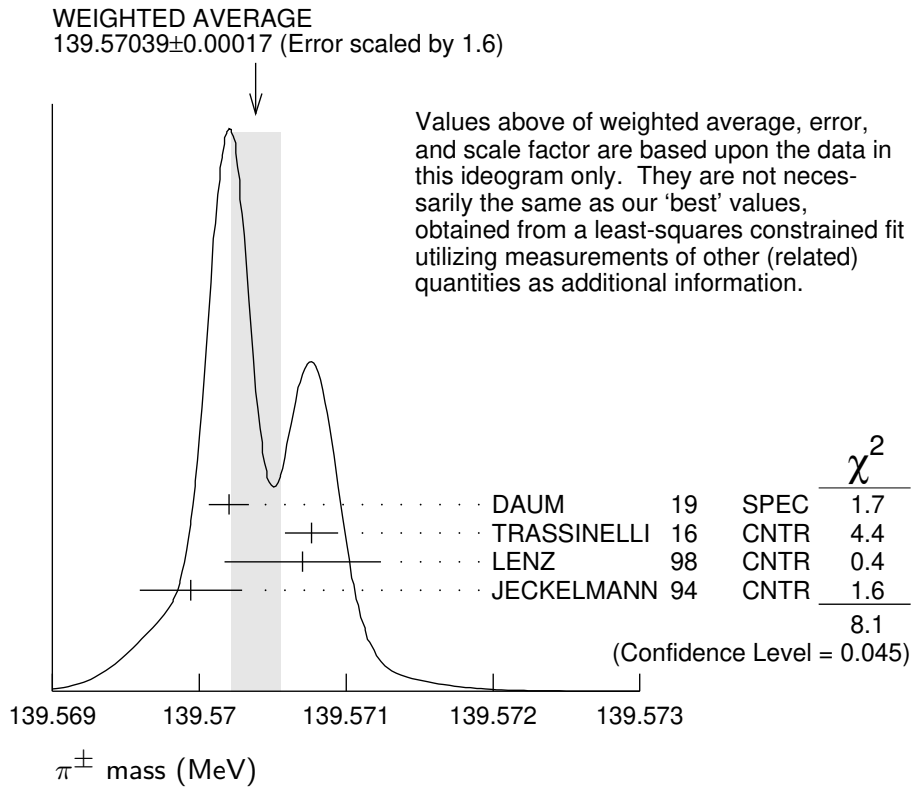
<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<b>139.57039±0.00018 OUR FIT</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.8.			
<b>139.57039±0.00017 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.6. See the ideogram below.			
139.57021±0.00014	<sup>1</sup> DAUM	19	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
139.57077±0.00018	<sup>2</sup> TRASSINELLI	16	CNTR	X-ray transitions in pionic N2
139.57071±0.00053	<sup>3</sup> LENZ	98	CNTR	– pionic N2-atoms gas target
139.56995±0.00035	<sup>4</sup> JECKELMANN	94	CNTR	– $\pi^-$ atom, Soln. B
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
139.57022±0.00014	<sup>5</sup> ASSAMAGAN	96	SPEC	+ $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
139.56782±0.00037	<sup>6</sup> JECKELMANN	94	CNTR	– $\pi^-$ atom, Soln. A
139.56996±0.00067	<sup>7</sup> DAUM	91	SPEC	+ $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$
139.56752±0.00037	<sup>8</sup> JECKELMANN	86B	CNTR	– Mesonic atoms
139.5704 ±0.0011	<sup>7</sup> ABELA	84	SPEC	+ See DAUM 91
139.5664 ±0.0009	<sup>9</sup> LU	80	CNTR	– Mesonic atoms
139.5686 ±0.0020	CARTER	76	CNTR	– Mesonic atoms
139.5660 ±0.0024	<sup>9,10</sup> MARUSHEN...	76	CNTR	– Mesonic atoms

<sup>1</sup> DAUM 19 value is based on their previous (1991+1996) measurements of the  $\mu^+$  momentum of  $29.79200 \pm 0.00011$  MeV for  $\pi^+$  decay at rest. It also uses  $m_\mu = 105.6583745 \pm 0.0000024$  MeV, and assumes conservatively  $m_{\nu_\mu} = 2.0 \pm 2.0$  MeV. It is the most precise charged pion mass determination.

<sup>2</sup> TRASSINELLI 16 use the muonic oxygen line for online energy calibration of the pionic line.

<sup>3</sup> LENZ 98 result does not suffer K-electron configuration uncertainties as does JECKELMANN 94.

- 4 JECKELMANN 94 Solution B (dominant 2-electron K-shell occupancy), chosen for consistency with positive  $m_{\nu_\mu}^2$ .
- 5 ASSAMAGAN 96 measures the  $\mu^+$  momentum  $p_\mu$  in  $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$  decay at rest to be  $29.79200 \pm 0.00011$  MeV/c. Combined with the  $\mu^+$  mass and the assumption  $m_{\nu_\mu} = 0$ , this gives the  $\pi^+$  mass above; if  $m_{\nu_\mu} > 0$ ,  $m_{\pi^+}$  given above is a lower limit. Combined instead with  $m_\mu$  and (assuming *CPT*) the  $\pi^-$  mass of JECKELMANN 94,  $p_\mu$  gives an upper limit on  $m_{\nu_\mu}$  (see the  $\nu_\mu$ ).
- 6 JECKELMANN 94 Solution A (small 2-electron K-shell occupancy) in combination with either the DAUM 91 or ASSAMAGAN 94 pion decay muon momentum measurement yields a significantly negative  $m_{\nu_\mu}^2$ . It is accordingly not used in our fits.
- 7 The DAUM 91 value includes the ABELA 84 result. The value is based on a measurement of the  $\mu^+$  momentum for  $\pi^+$  decay at rest,  $p_\mu = 29.79179 \pm 0.00053$  MeV, uses  $m_\mu = 105.658389 \pm 0.000034$  MeV, and assumes that  $m_{\nu_\mu} = 0$ . The last assumption means that in fact the value is a lower limit.
- 8 JECKELMANN 86B gives  $m_\pi/m_e = 273.12677(71)$ . We use  $m_e = 0.51099906(15)$  MeV from COHEN 87. The authors note that two solutions for the probability distribution of K-shell occupancy fit equally well, and use other data to choose the lower of the two possible  $\pi^\pm$  masses.
- 9 These values are scaled with a new wavelength-energy conversion factor  $V\lambda = 1.23984244(37) \times 10^{-6}$  eV m from COHEN 87. The LU 80 screening correction relies upon a theoretical calculation of inner-shell refilling rates.
- 10 This MARUSHENKO 76 value used at the authors' request to use the accepted set of calibration  $\gamma$  energies. Error increased from 0.0017 MeV to include QED calculation error of 0.0017 MeV (12 ppm).



$$m_{\pi^+} - m_{\mu^+}$$

Measurements with an error  $> 0.05$  MeV have been omitted from this Listing.

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
33.91157 ± 0.00067		<sup>1</sup> DAUM	91	SPEC	+	$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$
33.9111 ± 0.0011		ABELA	84	SPEC		See DAUM 91
33.925 ± 0.025		BOOTH	70	CNTR	+	Magnetic spect.
33.881 ± 0.035	145	HYMAN	67	HEBC	+	$K^-$ He

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

<sup>1</sup> The DAUM 91 value assumes that  $m_{\nu\mu} = 0$  and uses our  $m_\mu = 105.658389 \pm 0.000034$  MeV.

$$(m_{\pi^+} - m_{\pi^-}) / m_{\text{average}}$$

A test of *CPT* invariance.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-4}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>2 ± 5</b>	AYRES	71 CNTR

### $\pi^\pm$ MEAN LIFE

Measurements with an error  $> 0.02 \times 10^{-8}$  s have been omitted.

<u>VALUE (<math>10^{-8}</math> s)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
<b>2.6033 ± 0.0005 OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.				
2.60361 ± 0.00052	<sup>1</sup> KOPTEV	95	SPEC	+	Surface $\mu^+$ 's
2.60231 ± 0.00050 ± 0.00084	NUMAO	95	SPEC	+	Surface $\mu^+$ 's
2.609 ± 0.008	DUNAITSEV	73	CNTR	+	
2.602 ± 0.004	AYRES	71	CNTR	±	
2.604 ± 0.005	NORDBERG	67	CNTR	+	
2.602 ± 0.004	ECKHAUSE	65	CNTR	+	

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

2.640 ± 0.008	<sup>2</sup> KINSEY	66	CNTR	+
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<sup>1</sup> KOPTEV 95 combines the statistical and systematic errors; the statistical error dominates.

<sup>2</sup> Systematic errors in the calibration of this experiment are discussed by NORDBERG 67.

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

A test of *CPT* invariance.

<u>VALUE (units <math>10^{-4}</math>)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
<b>5.5 ± 7.1</b>	AYRES	71 CNTR

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

−14 ± 29	PETRUKHIN	68	CNTR
40 ± 70	BARDON	66	CNTR
23 ± 40	<sup>1</sup> LOBKOWICZ	66	CNTR

<sup>1</sup>This is the most conservative value given by LOBKOWICZ 66.

## $\pi$ ELECTRIC POLARIZABILITY $\alpha_\pi$

See HOLSTEIN 14 for a general review on hadron polarizability.

VALUE ( $10^{-4}$ fm <sup>3</sup> )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>2.0±0.6±0.7</b>	63k	<sup>1</sup> ADOLPH	15A SPEC	$\pi^- \gamma \rightarrow \pi^- \gamma$ Compton scatt.

<sup>1</sup>Value is derived assuming  $\alpha_\pi = -\beta_\pi$ .

## $\pi^+$ DECAY MODES

$\pi^-$  modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

For decay limits to particles which are not established, see the section on Searches for Axions and Other Very Light Bosons.

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )	Confidence level
$\Gamma_1$ $\mu^+ \nu_\mu$	[a] (99.98770 ± 0.00004) %	
$\Gamma_2$ $\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma$	[b] ( 2.00 ± 0.25 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
$\Gamma_3$ $e^+ \nu_e$	[a] ( 1.230 ± 0.004 ) × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	
$\Gamma_4$ $e^+ \nu_e \gamma$	[b] ( 7.39 ± 0.05 ) × 10 <sup>-7</sup>	
$\Gamma_5$ $e^+ \nu_e \pi^0$	( 1.036 ± 0.006 ) × 10 <sup>-8</sup>	
$\Gamma_6$ $e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-$	( 3.2 ± 0.5 ) × 10 <sup>-9</sup>	
$\Gamma_7$ $\mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu \bar{\nu}$	< 9	× 10 <sup>-6</sup> 90%
$\Gamma_8$ $e^+ \nu_e \nu \bar{\nu}$	< 1.6	× 10 <sup>-7</sup> 90%

### Lepton Family number (LF) or Lepton number (L) violating modes

$\Gamma_9$ $\mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e$	L	[c] < 1.5	× 10 <sup>-3</sup>	90%
$\Gamma_{10}$ $\mu^+ \nu_e$	LF	[c] < 8.0	× 10 <sup>-3</sup>	90%
$\Gamma_{11}$ $\mu^- e^+ e^+ \nu$	LF	< 1.6	× 10 <sup>-6</sup>	90%

[a] Measurements of  $\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$  always include decays with  $\gamma$ 's, and measurements of  $\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \gamma)$  and  $\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma)$  never include low-energy  $\gamma$ 's. Therefore, since no clean separation is possible, we consider the modes with  $\gamma$ 's to be subreactions of the modes without them, and let  $[\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e) + \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)]/\Gamma_{\text{total}} = 100\%$ .

[b] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement; low-energy  $\gamma$ 's are not included.

[c] Derived from an analysis of neutrino-oscillation experiments.

$\pi^+$  BRANCHING RATIOS $\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  $\Gamma_3/\Gamma$ 

See note [a] in the list of  $\pi^+$  decay modes just above, and see also the next block of data. See also the note on “Decay Constants of Charged Pseudoscalar Mesons” in the  $D_s^+$  Listings.

VALUE (units  $10^{-4}$ )      DOCUMENT ID

**1.230 ± 0.004 OUR EVALUATION**

$$\frac{[\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e) + \Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \gamma)]}{[\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu) + \Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma)]} \quad (\Gamma_3 + \Gamma_4)/(\Gamma_1 + \Gamma_2)$$

See note [a] in the list of  $\pi^+$  decay modes above. See NUMAO 92 for a discussion of  $e$ - $\mu$  universality. See also the note on “Decay Constants of Charged Pseudoscalar Mesons” in the  $D_s^+$  Listings.

VALUE (units  $10^{-4}$ )      EVTS      DOCUMENT ID      TECN      CHG      COMMENT

**1.2327 ± 0.0023 OUR AVERAGE**

1.2344 ± 0.0023 ± 0.0019	400k	AGUILAR-AR...15	CNTR	+	Stopping $\pi^+$
1.2346 ± 0.0035 ± 0.0036	120k	CZAPEK	93	CALO	Stopping $\pi^+$
1.2265 ± 0.0034 ± 0.0044	190k	BRITTON	92	CNTR	Stopping $\pi^+$
1.218 ± 0.014	32k	BRYMAN	86	CNTR	Stopping $\pi^+$

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

1.273 ± 0.028	11k	<sup>1</sup> DICAPUA	64	CNTR	
1.21 ± 0.07		ANDERSON	60	SPEC	

<sup>1</sup> DICAPUA 64 has been updated using the current mean life.

 $\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  $\Gamma_2/\Gamma$ 

Note that measurements here do not cover the full kinematic range.

VALUE (units  $10^{-4}$ )      EVTS      DOCUMENT ID      TECN      CHG      COMMENT

**2.0 ± 0.24 ± 0.08**      <sup>1</sup> BRESSI      98      CALO      +      Stopping  $\pi^+$

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

1.24 ± 0.25	26	CASTAGNOLI	58	EMUL	$KE_\mu < 3.38 \text{ MeV}$
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<sup>1</sup> BRESSI 98 result is given for  $E_\gamma > 1 \text{ MeV}$  only. Result agrees with QED expectation,  $2.283 \times 10^{-4}$  and does not confirm discrepancy of earlier experiment CASTAGNOLI 58.

 $\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \gamma)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$  $\Gamma_4/\Gamma$ 

The very different values reflect the very different kinematic ranges covered (bigger range, bigger value). And none of them covers the whole kinematic range.

VALUE (units  $10^{-8}$ )      EVTS      DOCUMENT ID      TECN      COMMENT

**73.86 ± 0.54**      65k      <sup>1</sup> BYCHKOV      09      PIBE       $e^+ \nu_\gamma$  at rest

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

16.1 ± 2.3		<sup>2</sup> BOLOTOV	90B	SPEC	17 GeV $\pi^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \gamma$
5.6 ± 0.7	226	<sup>3</sup> STETZ	78	SPEC	$P_e > 56 \text{ MeV}/c$
3.0	143	DEPOMMIER	63B	CNTR	$(KE)_{e^+ \gamma} > 48 \text{ MeV}$

<sup>1</sup> This BYCHKOV 09 value is for  $E_\gamma > 10 \text{ MeV}$  and  $\Theta_{e^+ \gamma} > 40^\circ$ .

<sup>2</sup> BOLOTOV 90B is for  $E_\gamma > 21 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $E_e > 70 - 0.8 E_\gamma$ .

<sup>3</sup> STETZ 78 is for an  $e^- \gamma$  opening angle  $> 132^\circ$ . Obtains 3.7 when using same cutoffs as DEPOMMIER 63B.

$\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \pi^0)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_5/\Gamma$ 

VALUE (units $10^{-8}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
<b><math>1.036 \pm 0.006</math></b>	<b>OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$1.036 \pm 0.006$	64k	<sup>1,2</sup> POCANIC 04	PIBE	+	$\pi$ decay at rest
$1.026 \pm 0.039$	1224	<sup>3</sup> MCFARLANE 85	CNTR	+	Decay in flight
$1.00^{+0.08}_{-0.10}$	332	DEPOMMIER 68	CNTR	+	
$1.07 \pm 0.21$	38	<sup>4</sup> BACASTOW 65	OSPK	+	
$1.10 \pm 0.26$		<sup>4</sup> BERTRAM 65	OSPK	+	
$1.1 \pm 0.2$	43	<sup>4</sup> DUNAITSEV 65	CNTR	+	
$0.97 \pm 0.20$	36	<sup>4</sup> BARTLETT 64	OSPK	+	

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

$1.15 \pm 0.22$  52 <sup>4</sup> DEPOMMIER 63 CNTR + See DEPOMMIER 68

<sup>1</sup> POCANIC 04 normalizes to  $e^+ \nu_e$  decays, using the PDG 2004 value  $B(\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e) = (1.230 \pm 0.004) \times 10^{-4}$ . We add their statistical ( $0.004 \times 10^{-8}$ ), systematic ( $0.004 \times 10^{-8}$ ) and systematic error due to the uncertainty of  $B(\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e)$  ( $0.003 \times 10^{-8}$ ) in quadrature.

<sup>2</sup> This result can be used to calculate  $V_{ud}$  from pion beta decay:  $V_{ud}^{PIBETA} = 0.9728 \pm 0.0030$ .

<sup>3</sup> MCFARLANE 85 combines a measured rate ( $0.394 \pm 0.015$ )/s with 1982 PDG mean life.

<sup>4</sup> DEPOMMIER 68 says the result of DEPOMMIER 63 is at least 10% too large because of a systematic error in the  $\pi^0$  detection efficiency, and that this may be true of all the previous measurements (also V. Soergel, private communication, 1972).

 $\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-)/\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$   $\Gamma_6/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE (units $10^{-9}$ )	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>3.2 \pm 0.5 \pm 0.2</math></b>		98	EGLI 89	SPEC	Uses $R_{PCAC} = 0.068 \pm 0.004$

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

$0.46 \pm 0.16 \pm 0.07$	7	<sup>1</sup> BARANOV 92	SPEC	Stopped $\pi^+$
< 4.8	90	KORENCHE... 76B	SPEC	
< 34	90	KORENCHE... 71	OSPK	

<sup>1</sup> This measurement by BARANOV 92 is of the structure-dependent part of the decay. The value depends on values assumed for ratios of form factors.

 $\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu \nu \bar{\nu})/\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_\mu)$   $\Gamma_7/\Gamma_1$ 

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 8.6 \times 10^{-6}</math></b>	90	9.1M	AGUILAR-AR...20A	SPEC	fit $E_\mu$ spectrum

 $\Gamma(e^+ \nu_e \nu \bar{\nu})/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_8/\Gamma$ 

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b><math>&lt; 1.6 \times 10^{-7}</math></b>	90	1.3M	AGUILAR-AR...20A	SPEC	fit $E_e$ spectrum

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

< 5 $\times 10^{-6}$	90	PICCIOTTO 88	SPEC	
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 $\Gamma(\mu^+ \bar{\nu}_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$   $\Gamma_9/\Gamma$ 

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation. See the note on "Decay Constants of Charged Pseudoscalar Mesons" in the  $D_s^+$  Listings.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt; 1.5</b>	90	<sup>1</sup> COOPER 82	HLBC	Wideband $\nu$ beam

<sup>1</sup> COOPER 82 limit on  $\bar{\nu}_e$  observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton number violation.

**$\Gamma(\mu^+ \nu_e)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{10}/\Gamma$**   
 Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-3}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;8.0</b>	90	<sup>1</sup> COOPER	82	HLBC Wideband $\nu$ beam

<sup>1</sup> COOPER 82 limit on  $\nu_e$  observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton family number violation.

**$\Gamma(\mu^- e^+ e^+ \nu)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$**   **$\Gamma_{11}/\Gamma$**   
 Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

VALUE (units $10^{-6}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG
<b>&lt;1.6</b>	90	BARANOV	91B	SPEC +
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
<7.7	90	KORENCHE...	87	SPEC +

**$\pi^+$  — POLARIZATION OF EMITTED  $\mu^+$**

**$\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$**

Tests the Lorentz structure of leptonic charged weak interactions.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
<(-0.9959)	90	<sup>1</sup> FETSCHER	84	RVUE	+
$-0.99 \pm 0.16$		<sup>2</sup> ABELA	83	SPEC	- $\mu$ X-rays

<sup>1</sup> FETSCHER 84 uses only the measurement of CARR 83.

<sup>2</sup> Sign of measurement reversed in ABELA 83 to compare with  $\mu^+$  measurements.

See the related review(s):

Form Factors for Semileptonic Kaon ( $K_{\ell 3}$ ), Radiative Pion ( $\pi_{\ell 2\gamma}$ ) and Kaon ( $K_{\ell 2\gamma}$ ) Decays

**$\pi^\pm$  FORM FACTORS**

**$F_V$ , VECTOR FORM FACTOR**

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0254 ± 0.0017 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
$0.0258 \pm 0.0017$	65k	<sup>1</sup> BYCHKOV	09	PIBE $e^+ \nu \gamma$ at rest
$0.014 \pm 0.009$		<sup>2</sup> BOLOTOV	90B	SPEC 17 GeV $\pi^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \gamma$
$0.023^{+0.015}_{-0.013}$	98	EGLI	89	SPEC $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-$

<sup>1</sup> The BYCHKOV 09  $F_A$  and  $F_V$  results are highly (anti-)correlated:  $F_A + 1.0286 F_V = 0.03853 \pm 0.00014$ .

<sup>2</sup> BOLOTOV 90B only determines the absolute value.

**$F_A$ , AXIAL-VECTOR FORM FACTOR**

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.0119 ± 0.0001</b>	65k	<sup>1,2</sup> BYCHKOV	09	PIBE $e^+ \nu \gamma$ at rest

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

0.0115 ± 0.0004	41k	1,3 FRLEZ	04	PIBE	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \gamma$ at rest
0.0106 ± 0.0060		1,4 BOLOTOV	90B	SPEC	17 GeV $\pi^- \rightarrow e^- \bar{\nu}_e \gamma$
0.021 $\begin{smallmatrix} +0.011 \\ -0.013 \end{smallmatrix}$	98	EGLI	89	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-$
0.0135 ± 0.0016		1,4 BAY	86	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \gamma$
0.006 ± 0.003		1,4 PIILONEN	86	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \gamma$
0.011 ± 0.003		1,4,5 STETZ	78	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu \gamma$

<sup>1</sup> These values come from fixing the vector form factor at the CVC prediction,  $F_V = 0.0259 \pm 0.0005$ .

<sup>2</sup> When  $F_V$  is released, the BYCHKOV 09  $F_A$  is  $0.0117 \pm 0.0017$ , and  $F_A$  and  $F_V$  results are highly (anti-)correlated:  $F_A + 1.0286 F_V = 0.03853 \pm 0.00014$ .

<sup>3</sup> The sign of  $\gamma = F_A / F_V$  is determined to be positive.

<sup>4</sup> Only the absolute value of  $F_A$  is determined.

<sup>5</sup> The result of STETZ 78 has a two-fold ambiguity. We take the solution compatible with later determinations.

### VECTOR FORM FACTOR SLOPE PARAMETER $a$

This is  $a$  in  $F_V(q^2) = F_V(0) (1 + a q^2)$

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.10 ± 0.06</b>	65k	BYCHKOV	09	PIBE $e^+ \nu \gamma$ at rest

### R, SECOND AXIAL-VECTOR FORM FACTOR

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.059 <math>\begin{smallmatrix} +0.009 \\ -0.008 \end{smallmatrix}</math></b>	98	EGLI	89	SPEC $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu_e e^+ e^-$

### $\pi^\pm$ CHARGE RADIUS

The charge radius of the pion  $\sqrt{\langle r_\pi^2 \rangle}$  is defined in relation to the form factor of the pion electromagnetic vertex, called vector form factor VFF,  $F_\pi^V$ . The VFF is a function of the squared four-momentum transfer  $t$ , or of the squared c.m. energy  $s$ , depending on the channel in which the photon exchange takes place. In both cases, it is related to the slope of the VFF at zero, namely

$$\langle r_\pi^2 \rangle = 6 \frac{dF_\pi^V(q)}{dq} (q=0) \text{ where } q = t, s.$$

The quantity cannot be measured directly. It can be extracted from the cross sections of three processes: pion electroproduction,  $eN \rightarrow eN\pi$ , and pion electron scattering  $e\pi \rightarrow e\pi$ , for the  $t$  channel, and positron electron annihilation into two charged pions,  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$ , for the  $s$  channel. We encode all measurements, but we do not use electroproduction data in averaging because the extraction of the pion radius involves, in this case, theoretical uncertainties that cannot be controlled at the needed level of accuracy. In case of analyses based on the same data set, as ANANTHANARAYAN 17 and COLANGELO 19, which cannot be averaged, we combine the results into a common value, with the uncertainty range chosen to cover both analyses. Note that for consistency the form factor needs to be defined in both channels with the vacuum polarisation removed. For details see COLANGELO 19 or Appendix B of ANANTHANARAYAN 16A.



VALUE (fm)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.659 ±0.004 OUR AVERAGE</b>			
0.656 ±0.005	<sup>1</sup> PDG	19	FIT
0.65 ±0.05 ±0.06	ESCHRICH	01	CNTR $\pi e \rightarrow \pi e$
0.663 ±0.006	AMENDOLIA	86	CNTR $\pi e \rightarrow \pi e$
0.663 ±0.023	DALLY	82	CNTR $\pi e \rightarrow \pi e$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
0.640 ±0.007	<sup>2</sup> CUI	21A	FIT Fit existing data
0.655 ±0.004	<sup>3</sup> COLANGELO	19	FIT Fit existing data
0.657 ±0.003	<sup>4</sup> ANANTHANA..17	17	FIT Fit existing data
0.6603±0.0005±0.0004	<sup>5</sup> HANHART	17	FIT Fit existing data
0.740 ±0.031	<sup>6</sup> LIESENFELD	99	CNTR $e p \rightarrow e \pi^+ n$
0.661 ±0.012	<sup>7</sup> BIJNENS	98	CNTR $\chi$ PT extraction
0.660 ±0.024	AMENDOLIA	84	CNTR $\pi e \rightarrow \pi e$
0.711 ±0.009 ±0.016	<sup>6</sup> BEBEK	78	CNTR $e N \rightarrow e \pi N$
0.678 ±0.004 ±0.008	<sup>8</sup> QUENZER	78	CNTR $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^-$
0.78 +0.09 -0.10	ADYLOV	77	CNTR $\pi e \rightarrow \pi e$
0.74 +0.11 -0.13	BARDIN	77	CNTR $e p \rightarrow e \pi^+ n$
0.56 ±0.04	DALLY	77	CNTR $\pi e \rightarrow \pi e$

<sup>1</sup>This value combines the measurements of ANANTHANARAYAN 17 and COLANGELO 19 which are based on the same data set. The uncertainty range is chosen to cover both results.

<sup>2</sup>CUI 21A perform a fit including spacelike data only. Employ a new mathematical procedure based on interpolation via continued fractions augmented by statistical sampling. Also do not impose the charge conserving normalization condition  $F(0) = 1$ .

<sup>3</sup>COLANGELO 19 fit existing  $F_V$  data, using an extended Omnes dispersive representation. This analysis is based on the same data set of ANANTHANARAYAN 17. Accordingly, they cannot be averaged. We combine the results into a common value, with the uncertainty range chosen to cover the uncertainty ranges of both analyses.

<sup>4</sup>ANANTHANARAYAN 17 fit existing  $F_V$  data, using a mixed phase-modulus dispersive representation. This analysis is based on the same data set of COLANGELO 19. Accordingly, they cannot be averaged. We combine the results into a common value, with the uncertainty range chosen to cover the uncertainty ranges of both analyses.

<sup>5</sup>According to the authors the uncertainty could be underestimated. The value quoted omits the BaBar data AUBERT 09.

<sup>6</sup>The extractions could contain an additional theoretical uncertainty which cannot be sufficiently quantified.

<sup>7</sup>BIJNENS 98 fits existing data.

<sup>8</sup>The extraction is based on a parametrization that does not have correct analytic properties.

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