e

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

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e MASS (atomic mass units u)

The primary determination of an electron's mass comes from measuring the ratio of the mass to that of a nucleus, so that the result is obtained in u (atomic mass units). The conversion factor to MeV is more uncertain than the mass of the electron in u; indeed, the recent improvements in the mass determination are not evident when the result is given in MeV. In this datablock we give the result in u, and the following datablock in MeV.

VALUE (10^{-6} u)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
548.57990945±0.00000024	MOHR	05	RVUE	2002 CODATA value
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
548.5799092 ±0.0000004	[1] BEIER	02	CNTR	Penning trap
548.5799110 ±0.0000012	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
548.5799111 ±0.0000012	[2] FARNHAM	95	CNTR	Penning trap
548.579903 ±0.000013	COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value

[1] BEIER 02 compares Larmor frequency of the electron bound in a $^{12}C^{5+}$ ion with the cyclotron frequency of a single trapped $^{12}C^{5+}$ ion.

[2] FARNHAM 95 compares cyclotron frequency of trapped electrons with that of a single trapped $^{12}C^{6+}$ ion.

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e MASS

2002 CODATA gives the conversion factor from u (atomic mass units, see the above datablock) as 931.494 043 (80). Earlier values use the then-current conversion factor. The conversion error dominates the masses given below.

VALUE (MeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.510998918±0.000000044	MOHR	05	RVUE	2002 CODATA value
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
0.510998901±0.000000020	[3,4] BEIER	02	CNTR	Penning trap
0.510998902±0.000000021	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
0.510998903±0.000000020	[3,5] FARNHAM	95	CNTR	Penning trap
0.510998895±0.000000024	[3] COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
0.5110034 ±0.0000014	COHEN	73	RVUE	1973 CODATA value

[3] Converted to MeV using the 1998 CODATA value of the conversion constant, 931.494013 ± 0.0000037 MeV/u.

[4] BEIER 02 compares Larmor frequency of the electron bound in a $^{12}C^{5+}$ ion with the cyclotron frequency of a single trapped $^{12}C^{5+}$ ion.

[5] FARNHAM 95 compares cyclotron frequency of trapped electrons with that of a single trapped $^{12}C^{6+}$ ion.

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

A test of *CPT* invariance.

VALUE	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<8 \times 10^{-9}$	90	[6] FEE	93	CNTR	Positronium spectroscopy
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
$<4 \times 10^{-8}$	90	CHU	84	CNTR	Positronium spectroscopy

[6] FEE 93 value is obtained under the assumption that the positronium Rydberg constant is exactly half the hydrogen one.

$\left|q_{e^+} + q_{e^-}\right|/e$

A test of *CPT* invariance. See also similar tests involving the proton.

VALUE	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$<4 \times 10^{-8}$	[7] HUGHES	92	RVUE	
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
$<2 \times 10^{-18}$	[8] SCHAEFER	95	THEO	Vacuum polarization
$<1 \times 10^{-18}$	[9] MUELLER	92	THEO	Vacuum polarization

[7] HUGHES 92 uses recent measurements of Rydberg-energy and cyclotron-frequency ratios.

[8] SCHAEFER 95 removes model dependency of MUELLER 92.

[9] MUELLER 92 argues that an inequality of the charge magnitudes would, through higher-order vacuum polarization, contribute to the net charge of atoms.

e MAGNETIC MOMENT ANOMALY

$\mu_e/\mu_B - 1 = (g{-}2)/2$

The CODATA value assumes the $g/2$ values for e^+ and e^- are equal, as required by *CPT*.

VALUE (units 10^{-6})	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*CHG*	*COMMENT*
1159.6521859±0.0000038	MOHR	05	RVUE		2002 CODATA value
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
1159.6521869±0.0000041	MOHR	99	RVUE		1998 CODATA value
1159.652193 ±0.000010	COHEN	87	RVUE		1986 CODATA value
1159.6521884±0.0000043	VANDYCK	87	MRS	−	Single electron
1159.6521879±0.0000043	VANDYCK	87	MRS	+	Single positron

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

A test of *CPT* invariance.

VALUE (units 10^{-12})	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$-$ 0.5± 2.1		[10] VANDYCK	87	MRS	Penning trap
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
< 12	95	[11] VASSERMAN	87	CNTR	Assumes $m_{e^+} = m_{e^-}$
22 ±64		SCHWINBERG	81	MRS	Penning trap

[10] VANDYCK 87 measured $(g_-/g_+)-1$ and we converted it.

[11] VASSERMAN 87 measured $(g_+ - g_-)/(g-2)$. We multiplied by $(g-2)/g = 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$.

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e ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT

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

VALUE (10^{-26} *e*cm)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
0.069± 0.074		REGAN	02	MRS	^{205}Tl beams
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
0.18 ± 0.12 ±0.10		[12] COMMINS	94	MRS	^{205}Tl beams
$-$ 0.27 ± 0.83		[12] ABDULLAH	90	MRS	^{205}Tl beams
$-$ 14 ± 24		CHO	89	NMR	Tl F molecules
$-$ 1.5 ± 5.5 ±1.5		MURTHY	89		Cesium, no *B* field
$-$ 50 ±110		LAMOREAUX	87	NMR	^{199}Hg
190 ±340	90	SANDARS	75	MRS	Thallium
70 ±220	90	PLAYER	70	MRS	Xenon
< 300	90	WEISSKOPF	68	MRS	Cesium

[12] ABDULLAH 90, COMMINS 94, and REGAN 02 use the relativistic enhancement of a valence electron's electric dipole moment in a high-Z atom.

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e^- MEAN LIFE / BRANCHING FRACTION

A test of charge conservation. See the "Note on Testing Charge Conservation and the Pauli Exclusion Principle" following this section in our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45,** 1 June, Part II (1992), p. VI.10).

Most of these experiments are one of three kinds: Attempts to observe (a) the 255.5 keV gamma ray produced in $e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \gamma$, (b) the (K) shell x ray produced when an electron decays without additional energy deposit, e.g., $e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \overline{\nu}_e \nu_e$ ("disappearance" experiments), and (c) nuclear deexcitation gamma rays after the electron disappears from an atomic shell and the nucleus is left in an excited state. The last can include both weak boson and photon mediating processes. We use the best $e^- \rightarrow \nu_e \gamma$ limit for the Summary Tables.

Note that we use the mean life rather than the half life, which is often reported.

$e \rightarrow \nu_e \gamma$ and astrophysical limits

VALUE (yr)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>4.6 × 10^{26}	90	BACK	02	BORX	$e^- \rightarrow \nu \gamma$

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

$>3.4 \times 10^{26}$	68	BELLI	00B	DAMA	$e^- \to \nu\gamma$, liquid Xe
$>3.7 \times 10^{25}$	68	AHARONOV	95B	CNTR	$e^- \to \nu\gamma$
$>2.35 \times 10^{25}$	68	BALYSH	93	CNTR	$e^- \to \nu\gamma$, ^{76}Ge detector
$>1.5 \times 10^{25}$	68	AVIGNONE	86	CNTR	$e^- \to \nu\gamma$
$>1 \times 10^{39}$		[13] ORITO	85	ASTR	Astrophysical argument
$>3 \times 10^{23}$	68	BELLOTTI	83B	CNTR	$e^- \to \nu\gamma$

[13] ORITO 85 assumes that electromagnetic forces extend out to large enough distances and that the age of our galaxy is 10^{10} years.

Disappearance and nuclear-de-excitation experiments

VALUE (yr)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
$>6.4 \times 10^{24}$	68	[14] BELLI	99B	DAMA	De-excitation of ^{129}Xe

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

$>4.2 \times 10^{24}$	68	BELLI	99	DAMA	Iodine L-shell disappearance
$>2.4 \times 10^{23}$	90	[15] BELLI	99D	DAMA	De-excitation of ^{127}I (in NaI)
$>4.3 \times 10^{23}$	68	AHARONOV	95B	CNTR	Ge K-shell disappearance
$>2.7 \times 10^{23}$	68	REUSSER	91	CNTR	Ge K-shell disappearance
$>2 \times 10^{22}$	68	BELLOTTI	83B	CNTR	Ge K-shell disappearance

[14] BELLI 99B limit on charge nonconserving e^- capture involving excitation of the 236.1 keV nuclear state of ^{129}Xe; the 90% CL limit is 3.7×10^{24} yr. Less stringent limits for other states are also given.

[15] BELLI 99D limit on charge nonconserving e^- capture involving excitation of the 57.6 keV nuclear state of ^{127}I. Less stringent limits for the other states and for the state of ^{23}Na are also given.

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