



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

μ MASS (atomic mass units u)

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

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

¹ MOHR 99 make use of other 1998 CODATA entries below.

² COHEN 87 make use of other 1986 CODATA entries below.

μ MASS

2006 CODATA (MOHR 08) gives the conversion factor from u (atomic mass units, see the above datablock) to MeV as 931.494 028 (23). Earlier values use the then-current conversion factor. The conversion error contributes significantly to the uncertainty of the masses given below.

<u>VALUE (MeV)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
105.6583668 ± 0.0000038	MOHR	08	RVUE	2006 CODATA value
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
105.6583692 ± 0.0000094	MOHR	05	RVUE	2002 CODATA value
105.6583568 ± 0.0000052	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
105.658353 ± 0.000016	³ COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
105.658386 ± 0.000044	⁴ MARIAM	82	CNTR +	
105.65836 ± 0.00026	⁵ CROWE	72	CNTR	
105.65865 ± 0.00044	⁶ CRANE	71	CNTR	

³ Converted to MeV using the 1998 CODATA value of the conversion constant, 931.494013 ± 0.000037 MeV/u.

⁴ MARIAM 82 give $m_\mu/m_e = 206.768259(62)$.

⁵ CROWE 72 give $m_\mu/m_e = 206.7682(5)$.

⁶ CRANE 71 give $m_\mu/m_e = 206.76878(85)$.

μ MEAN LIFE τ

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

<u>VALUE (10^{-6} s)</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
2.197034 ± 0.000021 OUR AVERAGE	Error includes scale factor of 1.2.				
2.197083 ± 0.000032 ± 0.000015	BARCZYK	08	CNTR	+	Muons from π^+ decay at rest
2.197013 ± 0.000021 ± 0.000011	CHITWOOD	07	CNTR	+	Surface μ^+ at PSI
2.197078 ± 0.000073	BARDIN	84	CNTR	+	
2.197025 ± 0.000155	BARDIN	84	CNTR	-	
2.19695 ± 0.00006	GIOVANETTI	84	CNTR	+	
2.19711 ± 0.00008	BALANDIN	74	CNTR	+	
2.1973 ± 0.0003	DUCLOS	73	CNTR	+	

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

A test of *CPT* invariance.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.000024 ± 0.000078	BARDIN	84	CNTR
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
1.0008 ± 0.0010	BAILEY	79	CNTR Storage ring
1.000 ± 0.001	MEYER	63	CNTR Mean life μ^+ / μ^-

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

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

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

μ/p MAGNETIC MOMENT RATIO

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

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

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

3.183345118 ± 0.000000089	MOHR	05	RVUE	2002 CODATA value
3.18334513 ± 0.000000039	LIU	99	CNTR +	HFS in muonium
3.18334539 ± 0.000000010	MOHR	99	RVUE	1998 CODATA value
3.18334547 ± 0.000000047	COHEN	87	RVUE	1986 CODATA value
3.1833441 ± 0.00000017	KLEMPT	82	CNTR +	Precession strob
3.1833461 ± 0.00000011	MARIAM	82	CNTR +	HFS splitting
3.1833448 ± 0.00000029	CAMANI	78	CNTR +	See KLEMPT 82
3.1833403 ± 0.00000044	CASPERSON	77	CNTR +	HFS splitting
3.1833402 ± 0.00000072	COHEN	73	RVUE	1973 CODATA value
3.1833467 ± 0.00000082	CROWE	72	CNTR +	Precession phase

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μ MAGNETIC MOMENT ANOMALY

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

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

VALUE (units 10^{-10})	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
11659208.0 ± 5.4 ± 3.3	BENNETT	06	MUG2	Average μ^+ and μ^-
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
11659208 ± 6	BENNETT	04	MUG2	Average μ^+ and μ^-
11659214 ± 8 ± 3	BENNETT	04	MUG2 -	Storage ring
11659203 ± 6 ± 5	BENNETT	04	MUG2 +	Storage ring
11659204 ± 7 ± 5	BENNETT	02	MUG2 +	Storage ring
11659202 ± 14 ± 6	BROWN	01	MUG2 +	Storage ring
11659191 ± 59	BROWN	00	MUG2 +	
11659100 ± 110	⁷ BAILEY	79	CNTR +	Storage ring
11659360 ± 120	⁷ BAILEY	79	CNTR -	Storage ring
11659230 ± 85	⁷ BAILEY	79	CNTR ±	Storage ring
11620000 ± 5000	CHARPAK	62	CNTR +	

⁷ BAILEY 79 values recalculated by HUGHES 99 using the COHEN 87 μ/p magnetic moment. The improved MOHR 99 value does not change the result.

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

A test of CPT invariance.

VALUE (units 10^{-8})	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
-0.11 ± 0.12	BENNETT	04 MUG2
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •		
-2.6 ± 1.6	BAILEY	79 CNTR

μ ELECTRIC DIPOLE MOMENT (d)

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

VALUE (10^{-19} ecm)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
3.7 ± 3.4	⁸ BAILEY	78	CNTR \pm	Storage ring
8.6 ± 4.5	BAILEY	78	CNTR $+$	Storage rings
0.8 ± 4.3	BAILEY	78	CNTR $-$	Storage rings

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

⁸ This is the combination of the two BAILEY 78 results given below.

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

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
$(1.1 \pm 2.1) \times 10^{-9}$	⁹ MEYER	00	CNTR $+$	1s–2s muonium interval

⁹ MEYER 00 measure the 1s–2s muonium interval, and then interpret the result in terms of muon-electron charge ratio q_{μ^+}/q_{e^-} .

μ^- DECAY MODES

μ^+ modes are charge conjugates of the modes below.

Mode	Fraction (Γ_i/Γ)	Confidence level
Γ_1 $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$	$\approx 100\%$	
Γ_2 $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma$	[a] $(1.4 \pm 0.4)\%$	
Γ_3 $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu e^+ e^-$	[b] $(3.4 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-5}$	

Lepton Family number (LF) violating modes

Γ_4 $e^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu$	LF	[c] < 1.2	%	90%
Γ_5 $e^- \gamma$	LF	< 1.2	$\times 10^{-11}$	90%
Γ_6 $e^- e^+ e^-$	LF	< 1.0	$\times 10^{-12}$	90%
Γ_7 $e^- 2\gamma$	LF	< 7.2	$\times 10^{-11}$	90%

[a] This only includes events with the γ energy > 10 MeV. Since the $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu$ and $e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma$ modes cannot be clearly separated, we regard the latter mode as a subset of the former.

[b] See the Particle Listings below for the energy limits used in this measurement.

[c] A test of additive vs. multiplicative lepton family number conservation.

μ^- BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_2 / Γ

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

$\Gamma(e^- \bar{\nu}_e \nu_\mu e^+ e^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_3 / Γ

<u>VALUE (units 10⁻⁵)</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
3.4 ± 0.2 ± 0.3	7443	¹⁰ BERTL 85	SPEC	+	SINDRUM
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
2.2 ± 1.5	7	¹¹ CRITTENDEN 61	HLBC	+	$E(e^+ e^-) > 10$ MeV
2	1	¹² GUREVICH 60	EMUL	+	
1.5 ± 1.0	3	¹³ LEE 59	HBC	+	

¹⁰ BERTL 85 has transverse momentum cut $p_T > 17$ MeV/c. Systematic error was increased by us.

¹¹ CRITTENDEN 61 count only those decays where total energy of either (e^+ , e^-) combination is >10 MeV.

¹² GUREVICH 60 interpret their event as either virtual or real photon conversion. e^+ and e^- energies not measured.

¹³ In the three LEE 59 events, the sum of energies $E(e^+) + E(e^-) + E(e^+)$ was 51 MeV, 55 MeV, and 33 MeV.

$\Gamma(e^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_4 / Γ

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
< 0.012	90	¹⁴ FREEDMAN 93	CNTR	+	ν oscillation search
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
< 0.018	90	KRAKAUER 91B	CALO	+	
< 0.05	90	¹⁵ BERGSMA 83	CALO		$\bar{\nu}_\mu e \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_e$
< 0.09	90	JONKER 80	CALO		See BERGSMA 83
-0.001 ± 0.061		WILLIS 80	CNTR	+	
0.13 ± 0.15		BLIETSCHAU 78	HLBC	±	Avg. of 4 values
< 0.25	90	EICHTEN 73	HLBC	+	

¹⁴ FREEDMAN 93 limit on $\bar{\nu}_e$ observation is here interpreted as a limit on lepton family number violation.

¹⁵ BERGSMA 83 gives a limit on the inverse muon decay cross-section ratio $\sigma(\bar{\nu}_\mu e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \bar{\nu}_e) / \sigma(\nu_\mu e^- \rightarrow \mu^- \nu_e)$, which is essentially equivalent to $\Gamma(e^- \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\mu) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ for small values like that quoted.

$\Gamma(e^- \gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_5 / Γ

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

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

$\Gamma(e^- e^+ e^-) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_6 / Γ

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-12})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
< 1.0	90	¹⁶ BELMGARDT	88	SPEC	+ SINDRUM
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
< 36	90	BARANOV	91	SPEC	+ ARES
< 35	90	BOLTON	88	CBOX	+ LAMPF
< 2.4	90	¹⁶ BERTL	85	SPEC	+ SINDRUM
<160	90	¹⁶ BERTL	84	SPEC	+ SINDRUM
<130	90	¹⁶ BOLTON	84	CNTR	LAMPF

¹⁶ These experiments assume a constant matrix element.

$\Gamma(e^- 2\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ Γ_7 / Γ

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-11})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
< 7.2	90	BOLTON	88	CBOX	+ LAMPF
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●					
< 840	90	¹⁷ AZUELOS	83	CNTR	+ TRIUMF
<5000	90	¹⁸ BOWMAN	78	CNTR	DEPOMMIER 77 data

¹⁷ AZUELOS 83 uses the phase space distribution of BOWMAN 78.

¹⁸ BOWMAN 78 assumes an interaction Lagrangian local on the scale of the inverse μ mass.

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

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

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

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

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

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

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<4.3 \times 10^{-12}$	90	¹⁹ DOHMEN	93	SPEC SINDRUM II

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

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

¹⁹DOHMEN 93 assumes $\mu^- \rightarrow e^-$ conversion leaves the nucleus in its ground state, a process enhanced by coherence and expected to dominate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Forbidden by total lepton number conservation.

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

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

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

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<3 \times 10^{-10}$	90	²⁰ ABELA	80	CNTR Radiochemical tech.

²⁰ABELA 80 is upper limit for $\mu^- e^+$ conversion leading to particle-stable states of ¹²⁷Sb. Limit for total conversion rate is higher by a factor less than 4 (G. Backenstoss, private communication).

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

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

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

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
$<3.6 \times 10^{-11}$	90	1	^{21,22} KAULARD	98	SPEC -	SINDRUM II

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

$<1.7 \times 10^{-12}$	90	1	^{22,23} KAULARD	98	SPEC	–	SINDRUM II
$<4.3 \times 10^{-12}$	90		²³ DOHMEN	93	SPEC		SINDRUM II
$<8.9 \times 10^{-11}$	90		²¹ DOHMEN	93	SPEC		SINDRUM II
$<1.7 \times 10^{-10}$	90		²⁴ AHMAD	88	TPC		TRIUMF

²¹ This limit assumes a giant resonance excitation of the daughter Ca nucleus (mean energy and width both 20 MeV).

²² KAULARD 98 obtained these same limits using the unified classical analysis of FELDMAN 98.

²³ This limit assumes the daughter Ca nucleus is left in the ground state. However, the probability of this is unknown.

²⁴ Assuming a giant-resonance-excitation model.

LIMIT ON MUONIUM \rightarrow ANTIMUONIUM CONVERSION

Forbidden by lepton family number conservation.

$$R_g = G_C / G_F$$

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

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

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

VALUE	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
< 0.0030	90	1	²⁵ WILLMANN	99	SPEC	+ μ^+ at 26 GeV/c

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

< 0.14	90	1	²⁶ GORDEEV	97	SPEC	+	JINR phasotron
< 0.018	90	0	²⁷ ABELA	96	SPEC	+	μ^+ at 24 MeV
< 6.9	90		NI	93	CBOX		LAMPF
< 0.16	90		MATTHIAS	91	SPEC		LAMPF
< 0.29	90		HUBER	90B	CNTR		TRIUMF
< 20	95		BEER	86	CNTR		TRIUMF
< 42	95		MARSHALL	82	CNTR		

²⁵ WILLMANN 99 quote both probability $P_{M\bar{M}} < 8.3 \times 10^{-11}$ at 90%CL in a 0.1 T field and $R_g = G_C/G_F$.

²⁶ GORDEEV 97 quote limits on both $f = G_{MM}/G_F$ and the probability $W_{MM} < 4.7 \times 10^{-7}$ (90% CL).

²⁷ ABELA 96 quote both probability $P_{M\bar{M}} < 8 \times 10^{-9}$ at 90% CL and $R_g = G_C/G_F$.

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μ DECAY PARAMETERS

ρ PARAMETER

(V–A) theory predicts $\rho = 0.75$.

VALUE	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
0.7503 \pm 0.0004 OUR AVERAGE					
0.75014 \pm 0.00017 \pm 0.00045		²⁸ MACDONALD	08	TWST	+ Surface μ^+
0.75080 \pm 0.00032 \pm 0.00100	6G	²⁹ MUSSER	05	TWST	+ Surface μ^+
0.7518 \pm 0.0026		DERENZO	69	RVUE	

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

0.72	± 0.06	± 0.08		AMORUSO	04 ICAR		Liquid Ar TPC
0.762	± 0.008		170k	³⁰ FRYBERGER	68 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV e^+
0.760	± 0.009		280k	³⁰ SHERWOOD	67 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV e^+
0.7503	± 0.0026		800k	³⁰ PEOPLES	66 ASPK	+	20–53 MeV e^+

²⁸ The quoted systematic error includes a contribution of 0.00011 (added in quadrature) from the dependence on the Michel parameter η .

²⁹ The quoted systematic error includes a contribution of 0.00023 (added in quadrature) from the dependence on the Michel parameter η .

³⁰ η constrained = 0. These values incorporated into a two parameter fit to ρ and η by DERENZO 69.

η PARAMETER

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.001 ± 0.024 OUR AVERAGE		Error includes scale factor of 2.0.			
0.071	± 0.037	± 0.005	30M	DANNEBERG	05 CNTR + 7–53 MeV e^+
–0.007	± 0.013		5.3M	³¹ BURKARD	85BFIT + 9–53 MeV e^+
–0.12	± 0.21		6346	DERENZO	69 HBC + 1.6–6.8 MeV e^+

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

–0.0021	± 0.0070	± 0.0010	30M	³² DANNEBERG	05 CNTR + 7–53 MeV e^+
–0.012	± 0.015	± 0.003	5.3M	³² BURKARD	85BCNTR + 9–53 MeV e^+
0.011	± 0.081	± 0.026	5.3M	BURKARD	85BCNTR + 9–53 MeV e^+
–0.7	± 0.5		170k	³³ FRYBERGER	68 ASPK + 25–53 MeV e^+
–0.7	± 0.6		280k	³³ SHERWOOD	67 ASPK + 25–53 MeV e^+
0.05	± 0.5		800k	³³ PEOPLES	66 ASPK + 20–53 MeV e^+
–2.0	± 0.9		9213	³⁴ PLANO	60 HBC + Whole spectrum

³¹ Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

³² $\alpha = \alpha' = 0$ assumed.

³³ ρ constrained = 0.75.

³⁴ Two parameter fit to ρ and η ; PLANO 60 discounts value for η .

δ PARAMETER

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.7504 ± 0.0006 OUR AVERAGE					
0.75067	± 0.00030	± 0.00067		MACDONALD	08 TWST + Surface μ^+
0.74964	± 0.00066	± 0.00112	6G	GAPONENKO	05 TWST + surface μ^+
0.7486	± 0.0026	± 0.0028		³⁵ BALKE	88 SPEC + Surface μ^+ 's

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

				³⁶ VOSSLER	69		
0.752	± 0.009		490k	FRYBERGER	68 ASPK	+	25–53 MeV e^+
0.782	± 0.031			KRUGER	61		
0.78	± 0.05		8354	PLANO	60 HBC	+	Whole spectrum

³⁵ BALKE 88 uses $\rho = 0.752 \pm 0.003$.

³⁶ VOSSLER 69 has measured the asymmetry below 10 MeV. See comments about radiative corrections in VOSSLER 69.

$|\xi \text{ PARAMETER} \times (\mu \text{ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION})|$

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.0007 ± 0.0035 OUR AVERAGE					
1.0003 ± 0.0006 ± 0.0038		JAMIESON	06 TWST	+	surface μ^+ beam
1.0027 ± 0.0079 ± 0.0030		BELTRAMI	87 CNTR		SIN, π decay in flight
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
1.0013 ± 0.0030 ± 0.0053		³⁷ IMAZATO	92 SPEC	+	$K^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu$
0.975 ± 0.015		AKHMANOV	68 EMUL		140 kG
0.975 ± 0.030	66k	GUREVICH	64 EMUL		See AKHMANOV 68
0.903 ± 0.027		³⁸ ALI-ZADE	61 EMUL	+	27 kG
0.93 ± 0.06	8354	PLANO	60 HBC	+	8.8 kG
0.97 ± 0.05	9k	BARDON	59 CNTR		Bromoform target

³⁷ The corresponding 90% confidence limit from IMAZATO 92 is $|\xi P_\mu| > 0.990$. This measurement is of K^+ decay, not π^+ decay, so we do not include it in an average, nor do we yet set up a separate data block for K results.

³⁸ Depolarization by medium not known sufficiently well.

$\xi \times (\mu \text{ LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION}) \times \delta / \rho$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
>0.99682					
	90	³⁹ JODIDIO	86 SPEC	+	TRIUMF
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>0.9966	90	⁴⁰ STOKER	85 SPEC	+	μ -spin rotation
>0.9959	90	CARR	83 SPEC	+	11 kG

³⁹ JODIDIO 86 includes data from CARR 83 and STOKER 85. The value here is from the erratum.

⁴⁰ STOKER 85 find $(\xi P_\mu \delta / \rho) > 0.9955$ and > 0.9966 , where the first limit is from new μ spin-rotation data and the second is from combination with CARR 83 data. In $V-A$ theory, $(\delta / \rho) = 1.0$.

$\xi' = \text{LONGITUDINAL POLARIZATION OF } e^+$

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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
1.00 ± 0.04 OUR AVERAGE					
0.998 ± 0.045	1M	BURKARD	85 CNTR	+	Bhabha + annihil
0.89 ± 0.28	29k	SCHWARTZ	67 OSPK	-	Moller scattering
0.94 ± 0.38		BLOOM	64 CNTR	+	Brems. transmiss.
1.04 ± 0.18		DUCLOS	64 CNTR	+	Bhabha scattering
1.05 ± 0.30		BUHLER	63 CNTR	+	Annihilation

$\xi'' \text{ PARAMETER}$

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.65 ± 0.36					
	326k	⁴¹ BURKARD	85 CNTR	+	Bhabha + annihil

⁴¹ BURKARD 85 measure $(\xi'' - \xi\xi') / \xi$ and ξ' and set $\xi = 1$.

TRANSVERSE e^+ POLARIZATION IN PLANE OF μ SPIN, e^+ MOMENTUM

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

TRANSVERSE e^+ POLARIZATION NORMAL TO PLANE OF μ SPIN, e^+ MOMENTUM

Zero if T invariance holds.

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

α/A

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0.4 ± 4.3		⁴² BURKARD 85B	FIT		

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

$15 \pm 50 \pm 14$	5.3M	BURKARD 85B	CNTR	+	9–53 MeV e^+
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⁴²Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

α'/A

Zero if T invariance holds.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
0 ± 4					OUR AVERAGE

$-3.4 \pm 21.3 \pm 4.9$	30M	DANNEBERG 05	CNTR	+	7–53 MeV e^+
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-0.2 ± 4.3		⁴³ BURKARD 85B	FIT		
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$-47 \pm 50 \pm 14$	5.3M	⁴⁴ BURKARD 85B	CNTR	+	9–53 MeV e^+
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⁴³Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

⁴⁴BURKARD 85B measure e^+ polarizations P_{T_1} and P_{T_2} versus e^+ energy.

β/A

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
3.9 ± 6.2		⁴⁵ BURKARD 85B	FIT		

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

$2 \pm 17 \pm 6$	5.3M	BURKARD 85B	CNTR	+	9–53 MeV e^+
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⁴⁵Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

β'/A

Zero if T invariance holds.

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>CHG</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>	
1 ± 5 OUR AVERAGE						
– 0.5 ± 7.8 ± 1.8	30M	DANNEBERG	05	CNTR	+	7–53 MeV e^+
1.5 ± 6.3		⁴⁶ BURKARD	85B	FIT		
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●						
– 1.3 ± 3.5 ± 0.6	30M	⁴⁷ DANNEBERG	05	CNTR	+	7–53 MeV e^+
17 ± 17 ± 6	5.3M	⁴⁸ BURKARD	85B	CNTR	+	9–53 MeV e^+
⁴⁶ Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.						
⁴⁷ $\alpha = \alpha' = 0$ assumed.						
⁴⁸ BURKARD 85B measure e^+ polarizations P_{T_1} and P_{T_2} versus e^+ energy.						

a/A

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

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
<15.9	90	⁴⁹ BURKARD	85B FIT
⁴⁹ Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.			

a'/A

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

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●		
5.3 ± 4.1	⁵⁰ BURKARD	85B FIT
⁵⁰ Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.		

$(b'+b)/A$

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

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
<1.04	90	⁵¹ BURKARD	85B FIT
⁵¹ Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.			

c/A

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

<u>VALUE (units 10^{-3})</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
<6.4	90	⁵² BURKARD	85B FIT
⁵² Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.			

c/A

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

VALUE (units 10^{-3})	DOCUMENT ID	TECN
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

3.5 ± 2.0	⁵³ BURKARD	85B FIT
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⁵³Global fit to all measured parameters. Correlation coefficients are given in BURKARD 85B.

$\bar{\eta}$ PARAMETER

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

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	CHG	COMMENT
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0.02 ± 0.08 OUR AVERAGE

-0.014 ± 0.090	EICHENBER...	84	ELEC	+	ρ free
$+0.09 \pm 0.14$	BOGART	67	CNTR	+	

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

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

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MACDONALD	08	PR D78 032010	R.P. MacDonald <i>et al.</i>	(TWIST Collab.)
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CHITWOOD	07	PRL 99 032001	D.B. Chitwood <i>et al.</i>	(MULAN Collab.)
BENNETT	06	PR D73 072003	G.W. Bennett <i>et al.</i>	(MUG-2 Collab.)
BERTL	06	EPJ C47 337	W. Bertl <i>et al.</i>	(SINDRUM II Collab.)
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MUSSER	05	PRL 94 101805	J.R. Musser <i>et al.</i>	(TWIST Collab.)
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BENNETT	04	PRL 92 161802	G.W. Bennett <i>et al.</i>	(Muon(g-2) Collab.)
AHMED	02	PR D65 112002	M. Ahmed <i>et al.</i>	(MEGA Collab.)
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CONFORTO	62	NC 26 261	G. Conforto <i>et al.</i>	(INFN, ROMA, CERN)
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KRUGER	61	UCRL 9322 unpub.	H. Kruger	(LRL)
GUREVICH	60	JETP 10 225	I.I. Gurevich, B.A. Nikolsky, L.V. Surkova	(ITEP)
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PLANO	60	PR 119 1400	R.J. Plano	(COLU)
ASHKIN	59	NC 14 1266	J. Ashkin <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
BARDON	59	PRL 2 56	M. Bardon, D. Berley, L.M. Lederman	(COLU)
LEE	59	PRL 3 55	J. Lee, N.P. Samios	(COLU)
