

Neutrino Properties

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$\bar{\nu}$ MASS (electron based)

Those limits given below are for the square root of $m_{\nu_e}^{2(\text{eff})} \equiv \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_{\nu_i}^2$. Limits that come from the kinematics of ${}^3\text{H}\beta^- \bar{\nu}$ decay are the square roots of the limits for $m_{\nu_e}^{2(\text{eff})}$. Obtained from the measurements reported in the Listings for “ $\bar{\nu}$ Mass Squared,” below.

VALUE (eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
< 2 OUR EVALUATION				
< 2.3	95	¹ KRAUS	05	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
< 2.5	95	² LOBASHEV	99	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
<21.7	90	³ ARNABOLDI	03A	BOLO ${}^{187}\text{Re} \beta$ -decay
< 5.7	95	⁴ LOREDO	02	ASTR SN1987A
< 2.8	95	⁵ WEINHEIMER	99	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
< 4.35	95	⁶ BELESEV	95	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
<12.4	95	⁷ CHING	95	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
<92	95	⁸ HIDDEMANN	95	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
15 $\begin{smallmatrix} +32 \\ -15 \end{smallmatrix}$		HIDDEMANN	95	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
<19.6	95	KERNAN	95	ASTR SN 1987A
< 7.0	95	⁹ STOEFL	95	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
< 7.2	95	¹⁰ WEINHEIMER	93	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
<11.7	95	¹¹ HOLZSCHUH	92B	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
<13.1	95	¹² KAWAKAMI	91	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
< 9.3	95	¹³ ROBERTSON	91	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay
<14	95	AVIGNONE	90	ASTR SN 1987A
<16		SPERGEL	88	ASTR SN 1987A
17 to 40		¹⁴ BORIS	87	SPEC ${}^3\text{H} \beta$ decay

¹ KRAUS 05 is a continuation of the work reported in WEINHEIMER 99. This result represents the final analysis of data taken from 1997 to 2001. Various sources of systematic uncertainties have been identified and quantified. The background has been reduced compared to the initial running period. A spectral anomaly at the endpoint, reported in LOBASHEV 99, was not observed.

² LOBASHEV 99 report a new measurement which continues the work reported in BELESEV 95. This limit depends on phenomenological fit parameters used to derive their best fit to $m_{\nu_e}^2$, making unambiguous interpretation difficult. See the footnote under “ $\bar{\nu}$ Mass Squared.”

³ ARNABOLDI 03A *et al.* report kinematical neutrino mass limit using β -decay of ${}^{187}\text{Re}$. Bolometric AgReO_4 micro-calorimeters are used. Mass bound is substantially weaker than those derived from tritium β -decays but has different systematic uncertainties.

⁴ LOREDO 02 updates LOREDO 89.

- ⁵ WEINHEIMER 99 presents two analyses which exclude the spectral anomaly and result in an acceptable m_ν^2 . We report the most conservative limit, but the other is nearly the same. See the footnote under “ $\bar{\nu}$ Mass Squared.”
- ⁶ BELESEV 95 (Moscow) use an integral electrostatic spectrometer with adiabatic magnetic collimation and a gaseous tritium sources. A fit to a normal Kurie plot above 18300–18350 eV (to avoid a low-energy anomaly) plus a monochromatic line 7–15 eV below the endpoint yields $m_\nu^2 = -4.1 \pm 10.9 \text{ eV}^2$, leading to this Bayesian limit.
- ⁷ CHING 95 quotes results previously given by SUN 93; no experimental details are given. A possible explanation for consistently negative values of m_ν^2 is given.
- ⁸ HIDDEMANN 95 (Munich) experiment uses atomic tritium embedded in a metal-dioxide lattice. Bayesian limit calculated from the weighted mean $m_\nu^2 = 221 \pm 4244 \text{ eV}^2$ from the two runs listed below.
- ⁹ STOEFFL 95 (LLNL) result is the Bayesian limit obtained from the m_ν^2 errors given below but with m_ν^2 set equal to 0. The anomalous endpoint accumulation leads to a value of m_ν^2 which is negative by more than 5 standard deviations.
- ¹⁰ WEINHEIMER 93 (Mainz) is a measurement of the endpoint of the tritium β spectrum using an electrostatic spectrometer with a magnetic guiding field. The source is molecular tritium frozen onto an aluminum substrate.
- ¹¹ HOLZSCHUH 92B (Zurich) result is obtained from the measurement $m_\nu^2 = -24 \pm 48 \pm 61$ (1σ errors), in eV^2 , using the PDG prescription for conversion to a limit in m_ν .
- ¹² KAWAKAMI 91 (Tokyo) experiment uses tritium-labeled arachidic acid. This result is the Bayesian limit obtained from the m_ν^2 limit with the errors combined in quadrature. This was also done in ROBERTSON 91, although the authors report a different procedure.
- ¹³ ROBERTSON 91 (LANL) experiment uses gaseous molecular tritium. The result is in strong disagreement with the earlier claims by the ITEP group [LUBIMOV 80, BORIS 87 (+ BORIS 88 erratum)] that m_ν lies between 17 and 40 eV. However, the probability of a positive m^2 is only 3% if statistical and systematic error are combined in quadrature.
- ¹⁴ See also comment in BORIS 87B and erratum in BORIS 88.

$\bar{\nu}$ MASS SQUARED (electron based)

Given troubling systematics which result in improbably negative estimators of $m_{\nu_e}^{2(\text{eff})} \equiv \sum_i |U_{ei}|^2 m_{\nu_i}^2$, in many experiments, we use only KRAUS 05 and LOBASHEV 99 for our average.

VALUE (eV^2)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
– 1.1± 2.4 OUR AVERAGE				
– 0.6± 2.2± 2.1		¹⁵ KRAUS 05	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 1.9± 3.4± 2.2		¹⁶ LOBASHEV 99	SPEC	^3H β decay
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
– 3.7± 5.3± 2.1		¹⁷ WEINHEIMER 99	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 22 ± 4.8		¹⁸ BELESEV 95	SPEC	^3H β decay
129 ± 6010		¹⁹ HIDDEMANN 95	SPEC	^3H β decay
313 ± 5994		¹⁹ HIDDEMANN 95	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 130 ± 20 ± 15	95	²⁰ STOEFFL 95	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 31 ± 75 ± 48		²¹ SUN 93	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 39 ± 34 ± 15		²² WEINHEIMER 93	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 24 ± 48 ± 61		²³ HOLZSCHUH 92B	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 65 ± 85 ± 65		²⁴ KAWAKAMI 91	SPEC	^3H β decay
– 147 ± 68 ± 41		²⁵ ROBERTSON 91	SPEC	^3H β decay

- ¹⁵ KRAUS 05 is a continuation of the work reported in WEINHEIMER 99. This result represents the final analysis of data taken from 1997 to 2001. Problems with significantly negative squared neutrino masses, observed in some earlier experiments, have been resolved in this work.
- ¹⁶ LOBASHEV 99 report a new measurement which continues the work reported in BELESEV 95. The data were corrected for electron trapping effects in the source, eliminating the dependence of the fitted neutrino mass on the fit interval. The analysis assuming a pure beta spectrum yields significantly negative fitted $m_\nu^2 \approx -(20-10) \text{ eV}^2$. This problem is attributed to a discrete spectral anomaly of about 6×10^{-11} intensity with a time-dependent energy of 5–15 eV below the endpoint. The data analysis accounts for this anomaly by introducing two extra phenomenological fit parameters resulting in a best fit of $m_\nu^2 = -1.9 \pm 3.4 \pm 2.2 \text{ eV}^2$ which is used to derive a neutrino mass limit. However, the introduction of phenomenological fit parameters which are correlated with the derived m_ν^2 limit makes unambiguous interpretation of this result difficult.
- ¹⁷ WEINHEIMER 99 is a continuation of the work reported in WEINHEIMER 93. Using a lower temperature of the frozen tritium source eliminated the dewetting of the T_2 film, which introduced a dependence of the fitted neutrino mass on the fit interval in the earlier work. An indication for a spectral anomaly reported in LOBASHEV 99 has been seen, but its time dependence does not agree with LOBASHEV 99. Two analyses, which exclude the spectral anomaly either by choice of the analysis interval or by using a particular data set which does not exhibit the anomaly, result in acceptable m_ν^2 fits and are used to derive the neutrino mass limit published by the authors. We list the most conservative of the two.
- ¹⁸ BELESEV 95 (Moscow) use an integral electrostatic spectrometer with adiabatic magnetic collimation and a gaseous tritium sources. This value comes from a fit to a normal Kurie plot above 18300–18350 eV (to avoid a low-energy anomaly), including the effects of an apparent peak 7–15 eV below the endpoint.
- ¹⁹ HIDDEMANN 95 (Munich) experiment uses atomic tritium embedded in a metal-dioxide lattice. They quote measurements from two data sets.
- ²⁰ STOEFFL 95 (LLNL) uses a gaseous source of molecular tritium. An anomalous pileup of events at the endpoint leads to the negative value for m_ν^2 . The authors acknowledge that “the negative value for the best fit of m_ν^2 has no physical meaning” and discuss possible explanations for this effect.
- ²¹ SUN 93 uses a tritiated hydrocarbon source. See also CHING 95.
- ²² WEINHEIMER 93 (Mainz) is a measurement of the endpoint of the tritium β spectrum using an electrostatic spectrometer with a magnetic guiding field. The source is molecular tritium frozen onto an aluminum substrate.
- ²³ HOLZSCHUH 92B (Zurich) source is a monolayer of tritiated hydrocarbon.
- ²⁴ KAWAKAMI 91 (Tokyo) experiment uses tritium-labeled arachidic acid.
- ²⁵ ROBERTSON 91 (LANL) experiment uses gaseous molecular tritium. The result is in strong disagreement with the earlier claims by the ITEP group [LUBIMOV 80, BORIS 87 (+ BORIS 88 erratum)] that m_ν lies between 17 and 40 eV. However, the probability of a positive m_ν^2 is only 3% if statistical and systematic error are combined in quadrature.

ν MASS (electron based)

These are measurement of m_ν (in contrast to $m_{\bar{\nu}}$, given above). The masses can be different for a Dirac neutrino in the absence of *CPT* invariance. The possible distinction between ν and $\bar{\nu}$ properties is usually ignored elsewhere in these Listings.

<u>VALUE (eV)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<460	68	YASUMI	94	CNTR ^{163}Ho decay
<225	95	SPRINGER	87	CNTR ^{163}Ho decay

ν MASS (muon based)

Limits given below are for the square root of $m_{\nu_\mu}^{2(\text{eff})} \equiv \sum_i |U_{\mu i}|^2 m_{\nu_i}^2$.

In some of the COSM papers listed below, the authors did not distinguish between weak and mass eigenstates.

OUR EVALUATION is based on OUR AVERAGE for the π^\pm mass and the ASSAMAGAN 96 value for the muon momentum for the π^+ decay at rest. The limit is calculated using the unified classical analysis of FELDMAN 98 for a Gaussian distribution near a physical boundary. WARNING: since $m_{\nu_\mu}^{2(\text{eff})}$ is calculated from the differences of large numbers, it and the corresponding limits are extraordinarily sensitive to small changes in the pion mass, the decay muon momentum, and their errors. For example, the limits obtained using JECKELMANN 94, LENZ 98, and the weighted averages are 0.15, 0.29, and 0.19 MeV, respectively.

VALUE (MeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.19 (CL = 90%) OUR EVALUATION				
<0.17	90	²⁶ ASSAMAGAN 96	SPEC	$m_\nu^2 = -0.016 \pm 0.023$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
<0.15		²⁷ DOLGOV 95	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
<0.48		²⁸ ENQVIST 93	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
<0.3		²⁹ FULLER 91	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
<0.42		²⁹ LAM 91	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
<0.50	90	³⁰ ANDERHUB 82	SPEC	$m_\nu^2 = -0.14 \pm 0.20$
<0.65	90	CLARK 74	ASPK	$K_{\mu 3}$ decay
²⁶ ASSAMAGAN 96 measurement of p_μ from $\pi^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ \nu$ at rest combined with JECKELMANN 94 Solution B pion mass yields $m_\nu^2 = -0.016 \pm 0.023$ with corresponding Bayesian limit listed above. If Solution A is used, $m_\nu^2 = -0.143 \pm 0.024$ MeV ² . Replaces ASSAMAGAN 94.				
²⁷ DOLGOV 95 removes earlier assumptions (DOLGOV 93) about thermal equilibrium below T_{QCD} for wrong-helicity Dirac neutrinos (ENQVIST 93, FULLER 91) to set more stringent limits.				
²⁸ ENQVIST 93 bases limit on the fact that thermalized wrong-helicity Dirac neutrinos would speed up expansion of early universe, thus reducing the primordial abundance. FULLER 91 exploits the same mechanism but in the older calculation obtains a larger production rate for these states, and hence a lower limit. Neutrino lifetime assumed to exceed nucleosynthesis time, ~ 1 s.				
²⁹ Assumes neutrino lifetime >1 s. For Dirac neutrinos only. See also ENQVIST 93.				
³⁰ ANDERHUB 82 kinematics is insensitive to the pion mass.				

ν MASS (tau based)

The limits given below are the square roots of limits for $m_{\nu_\tau}^{2(\text{eff})} \equiv \sum_i |U_{\tau i}|^2 m_{\nu_i}^2$.

In some of the ASTR and COSM papers listed below, the authors did not distinguish between weak and mass eigenstates.

VALUE (MeV)	CL%	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
< 18.2	95		³¹ BARATE 98F	ALEP	1991–1995 LEP runs

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

< 28	95		32	ATHANAS	00	CLEO	$E_{\text{cm}}^{\text{ee}} = 10.6$ GeV
< 27.6	95		33	ACKERSTAFF	98T	OPAL	1990–1995 LEP runs
< 30	95	473	34	AMMAR	98	CLEO	$E_{\text{cm}}^{\text{ee}} = 10.6$ GeV
< 60	95		35	ANASTASSOV	97	CLEO	$E_{\text{cm}}^{\text{ee}} = 10.6$ GeV
< 0.37 or >22			36	FIELDS	97	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 68	95		37	SWAIN	97	THEO	$m_{\tau}, \tau_{\tau}, \tau$ partial widths
< 29.9	95		38	ALEXANDER	96M	OPAL	1990–1994 LEP runs
<149			39	BOTTINO	96	THEO	π, μ, τ leptonic decays
<1 or >25			40	HANNESTAD	96C	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 71	95		41	SOBIE	96	THEO	$m_{\tau}, \tau_{\tau}, B(\tau^{-} \rightarrow e^{-} \bar{\nu}_e \nu_{\tau})$
< 24	95	25	42	BUSKULIC	95H	ALEP	1991–1993 LEP runs
< 0.19			43	DOLGOV	95	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 3			44	SIGL	95	ASTR	SN 1987A
< 0.4 or > 30			45	DODELSON	94	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 0.1 or > 50			46	KAWASAKI	94	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
155–225			47	PERES	94	THEO	π, K, μ, τ weak decays
< 32.6	95	113	48	CINABRO	93	CLEO	$E_{\text{cm}}^{\text{ee}} \approx 10.6$ GeV
< 0.3 or > 35			49	DOLGOV	93	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 0.74			50	ENQVIST	93	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 31	95	19	51	ALBRECHT	92M	ARG	$E_{\text{cm}}^{\text{ee}} = 9.4\text{--}10.6$ GeV
< 0.3			52	FULLER	91	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 0.5 or > 25			53	KOLB	91	COSM	Nucleosynthesis
< 0.42			52	LAM	91	COSM	Nucleosynthesis

³¹ BARATE 98F result based on kinematics of 2939 $\tau^{-} \rightarrow 2\pi^{-}\pi^{+}\nu_{\tau}$ and 52 $\tau^{-} \rightarrow 3\pi^{-}2\pi^{+}(\pi^0)\nu_{\tau}$ decays. If possible 2.5% excited a_1 decay is included in 3-prong sample analysis, limit increases to 19.2 MeV.

³² ATHANAS 00 bound comes from analysis of $\tau^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-}\pi^{+}\pi^{-}\pi^0\nu_{\tau}$ decays.

³³ ACKERSTAFF 98T use $\tau \rightarrow 5\pi^{\pm}\nu_{\tau}$ decays to obtain a limit of 43.2 MeV (95%CL). They combine this with ALEXANDER 96M value using $\tau \rightarrow 3h^{\pm}\nu_{\tau}$ decays to obtain quoted limit.

³⁴ AMMAR 98 limit comes from analysis of $\tau^{-} \rightarrow 3\pi^{-}2\pi^{+}\nu_{\tau}$ and $\tau^{-} \rightarrow 2\pi^{-}\pi^{+}2\pi^0\nu_{\tau}$ decay modes.

³⁵ ANASTASSOV 97 derive limit by comparing their m_{τ} measurement (which depends on $m_{\nu_{\tau}}$) to BAI 96 m_{τ} threshold measurement.

³⁶ FIELDS 97 limit for a Dirac neutrino. For a Majorana neutrino the mass region < 0.93 or >31 MeV is excluded. These bounds assume $N_{\nu} < 4$ from nucleosynthesis; a wider excluded region occurs with a smaller N_{ν} upper limit.

³⁷ SWAIN 97 derive their limit from the Standard Model relationships between the tau mass, lifetime, branching fractions for $\tau^{-} \rightarrow e^{-}\bar{\nu}_e\nu_{\tau}, \tau^{-} \rightarrow \mu^{-}\bar{\nu}_{\mu}\nu_{\tau}, \tau^{-} \rightarrow \pi^{-}\nu_{\tau}$, and $\tau^{-} \rightarrow K^{-}\nu_{\tau}$, and the muon mass and lifetime by assuming lepton universality and using world average values. Limit is reduced to 48 MeV when the CLEO τ mass measurement (BALEST 93) is included; see CLEO's more recent $m_{\nu_{\tau}}$ limit (ANASTASSOV 97). Consideration of mixing with a fourth generation heavy neutrino yields $\sin^2\theta_L < 0.016$ (95%CL).

³⁸ ALEXANDER 96M bound comes from analyses of $\tau^{-} \rightarrow 3\pi^{-}2\pi^{+}\nu_{\tau}$ and $\tau^{-} \rightarrow h^{-}h^{-}h^{+}\nu_{\tau}$ decays.

- 39 BOTTINO 96 assumes three generations of neutrinos with mixing, finds consistency with massless neutrinos with no mixing based on 1995 data for masses, lifetimes, and leptonic partial widths.
- 40 HANNESTAD 96C limit is on the mass of a Majorana neutrino. This bound assumes $N_\nu < 4$ from nucleosynthesis. A wider excluded region occurs with a smaller N_ν upper limit. This paper is the corrected version of HANNESTAD 96; see the erratum: HANNESTAD 96B.
- 41 SOBIE 96 derive their limit from the Standard Model relationship between the tau mass, lifetime, and leptonic branching fraction, and the muon mass and lifetime, by assuming lepton universality and using world average values.
- 42 BUSKULIC 95H bound comes from a two-dimensional fit of the visible energy and invariant mass distribution of $\tau \rightarrow 5\pi(\pi^0)\nu_\tau$ decays. Replaced by BARATE 98F.
- 43 DOLGOV 95 removes earlier assumptions (DOLGOV 93) about thermal equilibrium below T_{QCD} for wrong-helicity Dirac neutrinos (ENQVIST 93, FULLER 91) to set more stringent limits. DOLGOV 96 argues that a possible window near 20 MeV is excluded.
- 44 SIGL 95 exclude massive Dirac or Majorana neutrinos with lifetimes between 10^{-3} and 10^8 seconds if the decay products are predominantly γ or e^+e^- .
- 45 DODELSON 94 calculate constraints on ν_τ mass and lifetime from nucleosynthesis for 4 generic decay modes. Limits depend strongly on decay mode. Quoted limit is valid for all decay modes of Majorana neutrinos with lifetime greater than about 300 s. For Dirac neutrinos limits change to < 0.3 or > 33 .
- 46 KAWASAKI 94 excluded region is for Majorana neutrino with lifetime > 1000 s. Other limits are given as a function of ν_τ lifetime for decays of the type $\nu_\tau \rightarrow \nu_\mu \phi$ where ϕ is a Nambu-Goldstone boson.
- 47 PERES 94 used PDG 92 values for parameters to obtain a value consistent with mixing. Reexamination by BOTTINO 96 which included radiative corrections and 1995 PDG parameters resulted in two allowed regions, $m_3 < 70$ MeV and $140 \text{ MeV} < m_3 < 149$ MeV.
- 48 CINABRO 93 bound comes from analysis of $\tau^- \rightarrow 3\pi^- 2\pi^+ \nu_\tau$ and $\tau^- \rightarrow 2\pi^- \pi^+ 2\pi^0 \nu_\tau$ decay modes.
- 49 DOLGOV 93 assumes neutrino lifetime > 100 s. For Majorana neutrinos, the low mass limit is 0.5 MeV. KAWANO 92 points out that these bounds can be overcome for a Dirac neutrino if it possesses a magnetic moment. See also DOLGOV 96.
- 50 ENQVIST 93 bases limit on the fact that thermalized wrong-helicity Dirac neutrinos would speed up expansion of early universe, thus reducing the primordial abundance. FULLER 91 exploits the same mechanism but in the older calculation obtains a larger production rate for these states, and hence a lower limit. Neutrino lifetime assumed to exceed nucleosynthesis time, ~ 1 s.
- 51 ALBRECHT 92M reports measurement of a slightly lower τ mass, which has the effect of reducing the ν_τ mass reported in ALBRECHT 88B. Bound is from analysis of $\tau^- \rightarrow 3\pi^- 2\pi^+ \nu_\tau$ mode.
- 52 Assumes neutrino lifetime > 1 s. For Dirac neutrinos. See also ENQVIST 93.
- 53 KOLB 91 exclusion region is for Dirac neutrino with lifetime > 1 s; other limits are given.

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SUM OF THE NEUTRINO MASSES, m_{tot}

(Defined in the above note), of effectively stable neutrinos (i.e., those with mean lives greater than or equal to the age of the universe). These papers assumed Dirac neutrinos. When necessary, we have generalized the results reported so they apply to m_{tot} . For other limits, see SZALAY 76, VYSOTSKY 77, BERNSTEIN 81, FREESE 84, SCHRAMM 84, and COWSIK 85.

<u>VALUE (eV)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 0.17–2.3		54 FOGLI	07	COSM
< 0.66		55 SPERGEL	07	COSM
< 0.63–2.2		56 ZUNCKEL	07	COSM
< 0.24	95	57 CIRELLI	06	COSM
< 0.62	95	58 HANNESTAD	06	COSM
< 0.52	95	59 KRISTIANSEN	06	COSM
< 1.2		60 SANCHEZ	06	COSM
< 0.17	95	57 SELJAK	06	COSM
< 2.0	95	61 ICHIKAWA	05	COSM
< 0.75		62 BARGER	04	COSM
< 1.0		63 CROTTY	04	COSM
< 0.7		64 SPERGEL	03	COSM WMAP
< 0.9		65 LEWIS	02	COSM
< 4.2		66 WANG	02	COSM CMB
< 2.7		67 FUKUGITA	00	COSM
< 5.5		68 CROFT	99	ASTR Ly α power spec
<180		SZALAY	74	COSM
<132		COWSIK	72	COSM
<280		MARX	72	COSM
<400		GERSHTEIN	66	COSM

⁵⁴ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from neutrino oscillation experiments and cosmological data. The most conservative limit uses only WMAP three-year data, while the most stringent limit includes CMB, large-scale structure, supernova, and Lyman-alpha data.

⁵⁵ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from three-year WMAP data combined with other CMB, large-scale structure and supernova data.

⁵⁶ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the CMB and the large scale structure data. The most conservative limit is obtained when generic initial conditions are allowed.

⁵⁷ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from recent CMB, large scale structure, Lyman-alpha forest, and SN1a data.

⁵⁸ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from recent CMB and large scale structure data. See also GOOBAR 06.

⁵⁹ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from recent CMB, large scale structure, SN1a, HST, BBN, and baryon acoustic oscillation data. The limit relaxes to 1.66 when WMAP data alone is used.

⁶⁰ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the CMB and the final 2dF Galaxy Redshift Survey.

⁶¹ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the CMB experiments alone, assuming Λ CDM Universe. FUKUGITA 06 show that this result is unchanged by the 3-year WMAP data.

⁶² Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the power spectrum of fluctuations derived from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey and the 2dF galaxy redshift survey, WMAP and 27 other CMB experiments and measurements by the HST Key project.

- ⁶³ Constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the power spectrum of fluctuations derived from the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, the 2dF galaxy redshift survey, WMAP and ACBAR. The limit is strengthened to 0.6 eV when measurements by the HST Key project and supernovae data are included.
- ⁶⁴ Constrains the fractional contribution of neutrinos to the total matter density in the Universe from WMAP data combined with other CMB measurements, the 2dfGRS data, and Lyman α data. The limit does not noticeably change if the Lyman α data are not used.
- ⁶⁵ LEWIS 02 constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the power spectrum of fluctuations derived from the CMB, HST Key project, 2dF galaxy redshift survey, supernovae type Ia, and BBN.
- ⁶⁶ WANG 02 constrains the total mass of neutrinos from the power spectrum of fluctuations derived from the CMB and other cosmological data sets such as galaxy clustering and the Lyman α forest.
- ⁶⁷ FUKUGITA 00 is a limit on neutrino masses from structure formation. The constraint is based on the clustering scale σ_8 and the COBE normalization and leads to a conservative limit of 0.9 eV assuming 3 nearly degenerate neutrinos. The quoted limit is on the sum of the light neutrino masses.
- ⁶⁸ CROFT 99 result based on the power spectrum of the Ly α forest. If $\Omega_{\text{matter}} < 0.5$, the limit is improved to $m_\nu < 2.4 (\Omega_{\text{matter}}/0.17-1)$ eV.

Limits on MASSES of Light Stable Right-Handed ν (with necessarily suppressed interaction strengths)

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
<100–200	⁶⁹ OLIVE	82	COSM Dirac ν
<200–2000	⁶⁹ OLIVE	82	COSM Majorana ν
⁶⁹ Depending on interaction strength G_R where $G_R < G_F$.			

Limits on MASSES of Heavy Stable Right-Handed ν (with necessarily suppressed interaction strengths)

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
> 10	⁷⁰ OLIVE	82	COSM $G_R/G_F < 0.1$
>100	⁷⁰ OLIVE	82	COSM $G_R/G_F < 0.01$
⁷⁰ These results apply to heavy Majorana neutrinos and are summarized by the equation: $m_\nu > 1.2 \text{ GeV } (G_F/G_R)$. The bound saturates, and if G_R is too small no mass range is allowed.			

ν CHARGE

<u>VALUE (units: electron charge)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 3.7×10^{-12}	90	⁷¹ GNINENKO	07	RVUE Nuclear reactor
< 2×10^{-14}		⁷² RAFFELT	99	ASTR Red giant luminosity
< 6×10^{-14}		⁷³ RAFFELT	99	ASTR Solar cooling
< 4×10^{-4}		⁷⁴ BABU	94	RVUE BEBC beam dump
< 3×10^{-4}		⁷⁵ DAVIDSON	91	RVUE SLAC e^- beam dump
< 2×10^{-15}		⁷⁶ BARBIELLINI	87	ASTR SN 1987A
< 1×10^{-13}		⁷⁷ BERNSTEIN	63	ASTR Solar energy losses

- 71 GNINENKO 07 use limit on $\bar{\nu}_e$ magnetic moment from LI 03B to derive this result. The limit is considerably weaker than the limits on the charge of ν_e and $\bar{\nu}_e$ from various astrophysics considerations.
- 72 This RAFFELT 99 limit applies to all neutrino flavors which are light enough (<5 keV) to be emitted from globular-cluster red giants.
- 73 This RAFFELT 99 limit is derived from the helioseismological limit on a new energy-loss channel of the Sun, and applies to all neutrino flavors which are light enough (<1 keV) to be emitted from the sun.
- 74 BABU 94 use COOPER-SARKAR 92 limit on ν magnetic moment to derive quoted result. It applies to ν_τ .
- 75 DAVIDSON 91 use data from early SLAC electron beam dump experiment to derive charge limit as a function of neutrino mass. It applies to ν_τ .
- 76 Exact BARBIELLINI 87 limit depends on assumptions about the intergalactic or galactic magnetic fields and about the direct distance and time through the field. It applies to ν_e .
- 77 The limit applies to all flavors.

ν (MEAN LIFE) / MASS

Measures $[\sum |U_{\ell j}|^2 \Gamma_j m_j]^{-1}$, where the sum is over mass eigenstates which cannot be resolved experimentally. Some of the limits constrain the radiative decay and are based on the limit of the corresponding photon flux. Other apply to the decay of a heavier neutrino into the lighter one and a Majoron or other invisible particle. Many of these limits apply to any ν within the indicated mass range.

Limits on the radiative decay are either directly based on the limits of the corresponding photon flux, or are derived from the limits on the neutrino magnetic moments. In the later case the transition rate for $\nu_i \rightarrow \nu_j + \gamma$

is constrained by $\Gamma_{ij} = \frac{1}{\tau_{ij}} = \frac{(m_i^2 - m_j^2)^3}{m_i^3} \mu_{ij}^2$, where μ_{ij} is the neutrino transition moment in the mass eigenstates basis. Typically, the limits on lifetime based on the magnetic moments are many orders of magnitude more restrictive than limits based on the nonobservation of photons.

VALUE (s/eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
> 15.4	90	78 KRAKAUER	91 CNTR	$\nu_\mu, \bar{\nu}_\mu$ at LAMPF
> 7 × 10 ⁹		79 RAFFELT	85 ASTR	
> 300	90	80 REINES	74 CNTR	$\bar{\nu}_e$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
	90	81 MIRIZZI	07 CMB	radiative decay
	90	82 MIRIZZI	07 CIB	radiative decay
		83 WONG	07 CNTR	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$
> 0.11	90	84 XIN	05 CNTR	Reactor ν_e
		85 XIN	05 CNTR	Reactor ν_e
> 0.004	90	86 AHARMIM	04 SNO	quasidegen. ν masses
> 4.4 × 10 ⁻⁵	90	86 AHARMIM	04 SNO	hierarchical ν masses
≈ 100	95	87 CECCHINI	04 ASTR	Radiative decay for ν mass > 0.01 eV
> 0.067	90	88 EGUCHI	04 KLND	quasidegen. ν masses
> 1.1 × 10 ⁻³	90	88 EGUCHI	04 KLND	hierarchical ν masses
> 8.7 × 10 ⁻⁵	99	89 BANDYOPA...	03 FIT	nonradiative decay
≥ 4200	90	90 DERBIN	02B CNTR	Solar pp and Be ν
> 2.8 × 10 ⁻⁵	99	91 JOSHIPURA	02B FIT	nonradiative decay

		92 DOLGOV	99 COSM
		93 BILLER	98 ASTR $m_\nu = 0.05\text{--}1$ eV
> 2.8×10^{15}		94,95 BLUDMAN	92 ASTR $m_\nu < 50$ eV
none $10^{-12} - 5 \times 10^4$		96 DODELSON	92 ASTR $m_\nu = 1\text{--}300$ keV
< 10^{-12} or > 5×10^4		96 DODELSON	92 ASTR $m_\nu = 1\text{--}300$ keV
		97 GRANEK	91 COSM Decaying L^0
> 6.4	90	98 KRAKAUER	91 CNTR ν_e at LAMPF
> 1.1×10^{15}		99 WALKER	90 ASTR $m_\nu = 0.03 - \sim 2$ MeV
> 6.3×10^{15}	95,100	CHUPP	89 ASTR $m_\nu < 20$ eV
> 1.7×10^{15}		95 KOLB	89 ASTR $m_\nu < 20$ eV
		101 RAFFELT	89 RVUE $\bar{\nu}$ (Dirac, Majorana)
		102 RAFFELT	89B ASTR
> 8.3×10^{14}		103 VONFEILIT...	88 ASTR
> 22	68	104 OBERAUER	87 $\bar{\nu}_R$ (Dirac)
> 38	68	104 OBERAUER	87 $\bar{\nu}$ (Majorana)
> 59	68	104 OBERAUER	87 $\bar{\nu}_L$ (Dirac)
> 30	68	KETOV	86 CNTR $\bar{\nu}$ (Dirac)
> 20	68	KETOV	86 CNTR $\bar{\nu}$ (Majorana)
		105 BINETRUY	84 COSM $m_\nu \sim 1$ MeV
> 0.11	90	106 FRANK	81 CNTR $\nu\bar{\nu}$ LAMPF
> 2×10^{21}		107 STECKER	80 ASTR $m_\nu = 10\text{--}100$ eV
> 1.0×10^{-2}	90	106 BLIETSCHAU	78 HLBC $\nu_{\mu'}$, CERN GGM
> 1.7×10^{-2}	90	106 BLIETSCHAU	78 HLBC $\bar{\nu}_{\mu'}$, CERN GGM
< 3×10^{-11}		108 FALK	78 ASTR $m_\nu < 10$ MeV
> 2.2×10^{-3}	90	106 BARNES	77 DBC ν , ANL 12-ft
		109 COWSIK	77 ASTR
> $3. \times 10^{-3}$	90	106 BELLOTTI	76 HLBC ν , CERN GGM
> 1.3×10^{-2}	90	106 BELLOTTI	76 HLBC $\bar{\nu}$, CERN GGM

⁷⁸ KRAKAUER 91 quotes the limit $\tau/m_{\nu_1} > (0.75a^2 + 21.65a + 26.3) \text{ s/eV}$, where a is a parameter describing the asymmetry in the neutrino decay defined as $dN_\gamma/d\cos\theta = (1/2)(1 + a\cos\theta)$. The parameter $a = 0$ for a Majorana neutrino, but can vary from -1 to 1 for a Dirac neutrino. The bound given by the authors is the most conservative (which applies for $a = -1$).

⁷⁹ RAFFELT 85 limit on the radiative decay is from solar x - and γ -ray fluxes. Limit depends on ν flux from pp , now established from GALLEX and SAGE to be > 0.5 of expectation.

⁸⁰ REINES 74 looked for ν of nonzero mass decaying radiatively to a neutral of lesser mass $+\gamma$. Used liquid scintillator detector near fission reactor. Finds lab lifetime 6×10^7 s or more. Above value of (mean life)/mass assumes average effective neutrino energy of 0.2 MeV. To obtain the limit 6×10^7 s REINES 74 assumed that the full $\bar{\nu}_e$ reactor flux could be responsible for yielding decays with photon energies in the interval 0.1 MeV $- 0.5$ MeV. This represents some overestimate so their lower limit is an over-estimate of the lab lifetime (VOGEL 84). If so, OBERAUER 87 may be comparable or better.

⁸¹ MIRIZZI 07 determine a limit on the neutrino radiative decay from analysis of the maximum allowed distortion of the CMB spectrum as measured by the COBE/FIRAS. For the decay $\nu_2 \rightarrow \nu_1$ the lifetime limit is $\lesssim 4 \times 10^{20}$ s for $m_{min} \lesssim 0.14$ eV. For transition with the $|\Delta m_{31}|$ mass difference the lifetime limit is $\sim 2 \times 10^{19}$ s for $m_{min} \lesssim 0.14$ eV and $\sim 5 \times 10^{20}$ s for $m_{min} \gtrsim 0.14$ eV.

⁸² MIRIZZI 07 determine a limit on the neutrino radiative decay from analysis of the cosmic infrared background (CIB) using the Spitzer Observatory data. For transition with the $|\Delta m_{31}|$ mass difference they obtain the lifetime limit $\sim 10^{20}$ s for $m_{min} \lesssim 0.14$ eV.

- 83 WONG 07 use their limit on the neutrino magnetic moment together with the assumed experimental value of $\Delta m_{13}^2 \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ to obtain $\tau_{13}/m_1^3 > 3.2 \times 10^{27} \text{ s/eV}^3$ for the radiative decay in the case of the inverted mass hierarchy. Similarly to RAFFELT 89 this limit can be violated if electric and magnetic moments are equal to each other. Analogous, but numerically somewhat different limits are obtained for τ_{23} and τ_{21} .
- 84 XIN 05 search for the γ from radiative decay of ν_e produced by the electron capture on ^{51}Cr . No events were seen and the limit on τ/m_ν was derived. This is a weaker limit on the decay of ν_e than KRAKAUER 91.
- 85 XIN 05 use their limit on the neutrino magnetic moment of ν_e together with the assumed experimental value of $\Delta m_{1,3}^2 \sim 2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV}^2$ to obtain $\tau_{13}/m_1^3 > 1 \times 10^{23} \text{ s/eV}^3$ for the radiative decay in the case of the inverted mass hierarchy. Similarly to RAFFELT 89 this limit can be violated if electric and magnetic moments are equal to each other. Analogous, but numerically somewhat different limits are obtained for τ_{23} and τ_{21} . Again, this limit is specific for ν_e .
- 86 AHARMIM 04 obtained these results from the solar $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux limit set by the SNO measurement assuming ν_2 decay through nonradiative process $\nu_2 \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_1 X$, where X is a Majoron or other invisible particle. Limits are given for the cases of quasidegenerate and hierarchical neutrino masses.
- 87 CECCHINI 04 obtained this bound through the observations performed on the occasion of the 21 June 2001 total solar eclipse, looking for visible photons from radiative decays of solar neutrinos. Limit is a τ/m_{ν_2} in $\nu_2 \rightarrow \nu_1 \gamma$. Limit ranges from ~ 100 to 10^7 s/eV for $0.01 < m_{\nu_1} < 0.1 \text{ eV}$.
- 88 EGUCHI 04 obtained these results from the solar $\bar{\nu}_e$ flux limit set by the KamLAND measurement assuming ν_2 decay through nonradiative process $\nu_2 \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_1 X$, where X is a Majoron or other invisible particle. Limits are given for the cases of quasidegenerate and hierarchical neutrino masses.
- 89 The ratio of the lifetime over the mass derived by BANDYOPADHYAY 03 is for ν_2 . They obtained this result using the following solar-neutrino data: total rates measured in Cl and Ga experiments, the Super-Kamiokande's zenith-angle spectra, and SNO's day and night spectra. They assumed that ν_1 is the lowest mass, stable or nearly stable neutrino state and ν_2 decays through nonradiative Majoron emission process, $\nu_2 \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_1 + J$, or through nonradiative process with all the final state particles being sterile. The best fit is obtained in the region of the LMA solution.
- 90 DERBIN 02B (also BACK 03B) obtained this bound for the radiative decay from the results of background measurements with Counting Test Facility (the prototype of the Borexino detector). The laboratory gamma spectrum is given as $dN_\gamma/d\cos\theta = (1/2)(1 + \alpha\cos\theta)$ with $\alpha=0$ for a Majorana neutrino, and α varying to -1 to 1 for a Dirac neutrino. The listed bound is for the case of $\alpha=0$. The most conservative bound $1.5 \times 10^3 \text{ s eV}^{-1}$ is obtained for the case of $\alpha=-1$.
- 91 The ratio of the lifetime over the mass derived by JOSHIPURA 02B is for ν_2 . They obtained this result from the total rates measured in all solar neutrino experiments. They assumed that ν_1 is the lowest mass, stable or nearly stable neutrino state and ν_2 decays through nonradiative process like Majoron emission decay, $\nu_2 \rightarrow \nu'_1 + J$ where ν'_1 state is sterile. The exact limit depends on the specific solution of the solar neutrino problem. The quoted limit is for the LMA solution.
- 92 DOLGOV 99 places limits in the (Majorana) τ -associated ν mass-lifetime plane based on nucleosynthesis. Results would be considerably modified if neutrino oscillations exist.
- 93 BILLER 98 use the observed TeV γ -ray spectra to set limits on the mean life of any radiatively decaying neutrino between 0.05 and 1 eV. Curve shows $\tau_\nu/B_\gamma > 0.15 \times 10^{21} \text{ s}$ at 0.05 eV, $> 1.2 \times 10^{21} \text{ s}$ at 0.17 eV, $> 3 \times 10^{21} \text{ s}$ at 1 eV, where B_γ is the branching ratio to photons.
- 94 BLUDMAN 92 sets additional limits by this method for higher mass ranges. Cosmological limits are also obtained.

- 95 Limit on the radiative decay based on nonobservation of γ 's in coincidence with ν 's from SN 1987A.
- 96 DODELSON 92 range is for wrong-helicity keV mass Dirac ν 's from the core of neutron star in SN 1987A decaying to ν 's that would have interacted in KAM2 or IMB detectors.
- 97 GRANEK 91 considers heavy neutrino decays to $\gamma\nu_L$ and $3\nu_L$, where $m_{\nu_L} < 100$ keV. Lifetime is calculated as a function of heavy neutrino mass, branching ratio into $\gamma\nu_L$, and m_{ν_L} .
- 98 KRAKAUER 91 quotes the limit for ν_e , $\tau/m_\nu > (0.3a^2 + 9.8a + 15.9) \text{ s/eV}$, where a is a parameter describing the asymmetry in the radiative neutrino decay defined as $dN_\gamma/d\cos\theta = (1/2)(1 + a\cos\theta)$ $a=0$ for a Majorana neutrino, but can vary from -1 to 1 for a Dirac neutrino. The bound given by the authors is the most conservative (which applies for $a = -1$).
- 99 WALKER 90 uses SN 1987A γ flux limits after 289 days.
- 100 CHUPP 89 should be multiplied by a branching ratio (about 1) and a detection efficiency (about 1/4), and pertains to radiative decay of any neutrino to a lighter or sterile neutrino.
- 101 RAFFELT 89 uses KYULDJIEV 84 to obtain $\tau m^3 > 3 \times 10^{18} \text{ s eV}^3$ (based on $\bar{\nu}_e e^-$ cross sections). The bound for the radiative decay is not valid if electric and magnetic transition moments are equal for Dirac neutrinos.
- 102 RAFFELT 89B analyze stellar evolution and exclude the region $3 \times 10^{12} < \tau m^3 < 3 \times 10^{21} \text{ s eV}^3$.
- 103 Model-dependent theoretical analysis of SN 1987A neutrinos. Quoted limit is for $[\sum_j |U_{\ell j}|^2 \Gamma_j m_j]^{-1}$, where $\ell = \mu, \tau$. Limit is $3.3 \times 10^{14} \text{ s/eV}$ for $\ell = e$.
- 104 OBERAUER 87 looks for photons and e^+e^- pairs from radiative decays of reactor neutrinos.
- 105 BINETRUY 84 finds $\tau < 10^8 \text{ s}$ for neutrinos in a radiation-dominated universe.
- 106 These experiments look for $\nu_k \rightarrow \nu_j \gamma$ or $\bar{\nu}_k \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_j \gamma$.
- 107 STECKER 80 limit based on UV background; result given is $\tau > 4 \times 10^{22} \text{ s}$ at $m_\nu = 20 \text{ eV}$.
- 108 FALK 78 finds lifetime constraints based on supernova energetics.
- 109 COWSIK 77 considers variety of scenarios. For neutrinos produced in the big bang, present limits on optical photon flux require $\tau > 10^{23} \text{ s}$ for $m_\nu \sim 1 \text{ eV}$. See also COWSIK 79 and GOLDMAN 79.

ν MAGNETIC MOMENT

The coupling of neutrinos to an electromagnetic field is characterized by a 3×3 matrix λ of the magnetic (μ) and electric (d) dipole moments ($\lambda = \mu - id$). For Majorana neutrinos the matrix λ is antisymmetric and only transition moments are allowed, while for Dirac neutrinos λ is a general 3×3 matrix. In the standard electroweak theory extended to include neutrino masses (see FUJIKAWA 80) $\mu_\nu = 3eG_F m_\nu / (8\pi^2 \sqrt{2}) = 3.2 \times 10^{-19} (m_\nu/\text{eV}) \mu_B$, i.e. it is unobservably small given the known small neutrino masses. In more general models there is no longer a proportionality between neutrino mass and its magnetic moment, even though only massive neutrinos have nonvanishing magnetic moments without fine tuning.

Laboratory bounds on λ are obtained via elastic ν - e scattering, where the scattered neutrino is not observed. The combinations of matrix elements of λ that are constrained by various experiments depend on the initial neutrino flavor and on its propagation between source and detector (e.g., solar ν_e and reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$ do not constrain the same combinations). The listings below therefore identify the initial neutrino flavor.

Other limits, e.g. from various stellar cooling processes, apply to all neutrino flavors. Analogous flavor independent, but weaker, limits are obtained from the analysis of $e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ collider experiments.

VALUE ($10^{-10} \mu_B$)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
< 0.74 (CL = 90%) OUR LIMIT				
< 0.74	90	110 WONG	07 CNTR	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$
< 6.8	90	111 AUERBACH	01 LSND	$\nu_{ee}, \nu_{\mu e}$ scattering
< 3900	90	112 SCHWIENHO...	01 DONU	$\nu_{\tau} e^- \rightarrow \nu_{\tau} e^-$
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 0.9	90	113 DARAKTCH...	05	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$
< 130	90	114 XIN	05 CNTR	Reactor ν_e
< 37	95	115 GRIFOLS	04 FIT	Solar ^8B ν (SNO NC)
< 3.6	90	116 LIU	04 SKAM	Solar ν spectrum shape
< 1.1	90	117 LIU	04 SKAM	Solar ν spectrum shape (LMA region)
< 5.5	90	118 BACK	03B CNTR	Solar pp and Be ν
< 1.0	90	119 DARAKTCH...	03	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$
< 1.3	90	120 LI	03B CNTR	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$
< 2	90	121 GRIMUS	02 FIT	solar + reactor (Majorana ν)
< 80000	90	122 TANIMOTO	00 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$
< 0.01-0.04		123 AYALA	99 ASTR	$\nu_L \rightarrow \nu_R$ in SN 1987A
< 1.5	90	124 BEACOM	99 SKAM	ν spectrum shape
< 0.03		125 RAFFELT	99 ASTR	Red giant luminosity
< 4		126 RAFFELT	99 ASTR	Solar cooling
< 44000	90	ABREU	97J DLPH	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ at LEP
< 33000	90	127 ACCIARRI	97Q L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ at LEP
< 0.62		128 ELMFORS	97 COSM	Depolarization in early universe plasma
< 27000	95	129 ESCRIBANO	97 RVUE	$\Gamma(Z \rightarrow \nu\nu)$ at LEP
< 30	90	VILAIN	95B CHM2	$\nu_{\mu} e \rightarrow \nu_{\mu} e$
< 55000	90	GOULD	94 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ at LEP
< 1.9	95	130 DERBIN	93 CNTR	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
< 5400	90	131 COOPER-...	92 BEBC	$\nu_{\tau} e^- \rightarrow \nu_{\tau} e^-$
< 2.4	90	132 VIDYAKIN	92 CNTR	Reactor $\bar{\nu}_e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_e$
< 56000	90	DESHPANDE	91 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$
< 100	95	133 DORENBOS...	91 CHRM	$\nu_{\mu} e \rightarrow \nu_{\mu} e$
< 8.5	90	AHRENS	90 CNTR	$\nu_{\mu} e \rightarrow \nu_{\mu} e$
< 10.8	90	134 KRAKAUER	90 CNTR	LAMPF $\nu e \rightarrow \nu e$
< 7.4	90	134 KRAKAUER	90 CNTR	LAMPF $(\nu_{\mu}, \bar{\nu}_{\mu}) e$ elast.
< 0.02		135 RAFFELT	90 ASTR	Red giant luminosity
< 0.1		136 RAFFELT	89B ASTR	Cooling helium stars
		137 FUKUGITA	88 COSM	Primordial magn. fields
< 40000	90	138 GROTCHE	88 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$
\leq .3		136 RAFFELT	88B ASTR	He burning stars
< 0.11		136 FUKUGITA	87 ASTR	Cooling helium stars
< 0.0006		139 NUSSINOV	87 ASTR	Cosmic EM backgrounds

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------|----|------|-----------------------------------------------|
| < 0.1–0.2 | MORGAN | 81 | COSM | ^4He abundance |
| < 0.85 | BEG | 78 | ASTR | Stellar plasmons |
| < 0.6 | ¹⁴⁰ SUTHERLAND | 76 | ASTR | Red giants + degenerate dwarfs |
| < 81 | ¹⁴¹ KIM | 74 | RVUE | $\bar{\nu}_\mu e \rightarrow \bar{\nu}_\mu e$ |
| < 1 | BERNSTEIN | 63 | ASTR | Solar cooling |
| < 14 | COWAN | 57 | CNTR | Reactor $\bar{\nu}$ |
- 110 WONG 07 performed search for non-standard $\bar{\nu}_e$ -e scattering at the Kuo-Sheng nuclear reactor. Ge detector equipped with active anti-Compton shield is used. Most stringent laboratory limit on magnetic moment of reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$. Supersedes LI 03B.
- 111 AUERBACH 01 limit is based on the LSND ν_e and ν_μ electron scattering measurements. The limit is slightly more stringent than KRAKAUER 90.
- 112 SCHWIENHORST 01 quote an experimental sensitivity of 4.9×10^{-7} .
- 113 DARAKTCHIEVA 05 present the final analysis of the search for non-standard $\bar{\nu}_e$ -e scattering component at Bugey nuclear reactor. Full kinematical event reconstruction of both the kinetic energy above 700 keV and scattering angle of the recoil electron, by use of TPC. Most stringent laboratory limit on magnetic moment. Supersedes DARAKTCHIEVA 03.
- 114 XIN 05 evaluated the ν_e flux at the Kuo-Sheng nuclear reactor and searched for non-standard ν_e -e scattering. Ge detector equipped with active anti-Compton shield was used. This laboratory limit on magnetic moment is considerably less stringent than the limits for reactor $\bar{\nu}_e$, but is specific to ν_e .
- 115 GRIFOLS 04 obtained this bound using the SNO data of the solar ^8B neutrino flux measured with deuteron breakup. This bound applies to $\mu_{\text{eff}} = (\mu_{21}^2 + \mu_{22}^2 + \mu_{23}^2)^{1/2}$.
- 116 LIU 04 obtained this limit using the shape of the recoil electron energy spectrum from the Super-Kamiokande-I 1496 days of solar neutrino data. Neutrinos are assumed to have only diagonal magnetic moments, $\mu_{\nu 1} = \mu_{\nu 2}$. This limit corresponds to the oscillation parameters in the vacuum oscillation region.
- 117 LIU 04 obtained this limit using the shape of the recoil electron energy spectrum from the Super-Kamiokande-I 1496 live-day solar neutrino data, by limiting the oscillation parameter region in the LMA region allowed by solar neutrino experiments plus KamLAND. $\mu_{\nu 1} = \mu_{\nu 2}$ is assumed. In the LMA region, the same limit would be obtained even if neutrinos have off-diagonal magnetic moments.
- 118 BACK 03B obtained this bound from the results of background measurements with Counting Test Facility (the prototype of the Borexino detector). Standard Solar Model flux was assumed. This μ_ν can be different from the reactor μ_ν in certain oscillation scenarios (see BEACOM 99).
- 119 DARAKTCHIEVA 03 searched for non-standard $\bar{\nu}_e$ -e scattering component at Bugey nuclear reactor. Full kinematical event reconstruction by use of TPC. Superseded by DARAKTCHIEVA 05.
- 120 LI 03B used Ge detector in active shield near nuclear reactor to test for nonstandard $\bar{\nu}_e$ -e scattering.
- 121 GRIMUS 02 obtain stringent bounds on all Majorana neutrino transition moments from a simultaneous fit of LMA-MSW oscillation parameters and transition moments to global solar neutrino data + reactor data. Using only solar neutrino data, a 90% CL bound of $6.3 \times 10^{-10} \mu_B$ is obtained.
- 122 TANIMOTO 00 combined $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} \gamma$ data from VENUS, TOPAZ, and AMY.
- 123 AYALA 99 improves the limit of BARBIERI 88.
- 124 BEACOM 99 obtain the limit using the shape, but not the absolute magnitude which is affected by oscillations, of the solar neutrino spectrum obtained by Superkamiokande (825 days). This μ_ν can be different from the reactor μ_ν in certain oscillation scenarios.
- 125 RAFFELT 99 is an update of RAFFELT 90. This limit applies to all neutrino flavors which are light enough (< 5 keV) to be emitted from globular-cluster red giants. This limit pertains equally to electric dipole moments and magnetic transition moments, and it applies to both Dirac and Majorana neutrinos.

- 126 RAFFELT 99 is essentially an update of BERNSTEIN 63, but is derived from the helioseismological limit on a new energy-loss channel of the Sun. This limit applies to all neutrino flavors which are light enough (<1 keV) to be emitted from the Sun. This limit pertains equally to electric dipole and magnetic transition moments, and it applies to both Dirac and Majorana neutrinos.
- 127 ACCIARRI 97Q result applies to both direct and transition magnetic moments and for $q^2=0$.
- 128 ELMFORS 97 calculate the rate of depolarization in a plasma for neutrinos with a magnetic moment and use the constraints from a big-bang nucleosynthesis on additional degrees of freedom.
- 129 Applies to absolute value of magnetic moment.
- 130 DERBIN 93 determine the cross section for 0.6–2.0 MeV electron energy as $(1.28 \pm 0.63) \times \sigma_{\text{weak}}$. However, the (reactor on – reactor off)/(reactor off) is only $\sim 1/100$.
- 131 COOPER-SARKAR 92 assume $f_{D_s}/f_{\pi} = 2$ and D_s, \bar{D}_s production cross section = $2.6 \mu\text{b}$ to calculate ν flux.
- 132 VIDYAKIN 92 limit is from a $e\bar{\nu}_e$ elastic scattering experiment. No experimental details are given except for the cross section from which this limit is derived. Signal/noise was $1/10$. The limit uses $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.23$ as input.
- 133 DORENBOSCH 91 corrects an incorrect statement in DORENBOSCH 89 that the ν magnetic moment is $< 1 \times 10^{-9}$ at the 95%CL. DORENBOSCH 89 measures both $\nu_{\mu}e$ and $\bar{\nu}e$ elastic scattering and assume $\mu(\nu) = \mu(\bar{\nu})$.
- 134 KRAKAUER 90 experiment fully reported in ALLEN 93.
- 135 RAFFELT 90 limit applies for a diagonal magnetic moment of a Dirac neutrino, or for a transition magnetic moment of a Majorana neutrino. In the latter case, the same analysis gives $< 1.4 \times 10^{-12}$. Limit at 95%CL obtained from δM_C .
- 136 Significant dependence on details of stellar models.
- 137 FUKUGITA 88 find magnetic dipole moments of any two neutrino species are bounded by $\mu < 10^{-16} [10^{-9} G/B_0]$ where B_0 is the present-day intergalactic field strength.
- 138 GROTCHE 88 combined data from MAC, ASP, CELLO, and Mark J.
- 139 For $m_{\nu} = 8\text{--}200$ eV. NUSSINOV 87 examines transition magnetic moments for $\nu_{\mu} \rightarrow \nu_e$ and obtain $< 3 \times 10^{-15}$ for $m_{\nu} > 16$ eV and $< 6 \times 10^{-14}$ for $m_{\nu} > 4$ eV.
- 140 We obtain above limit from SUTHERLAND 76 using their limit $f < 1/3$.
- 141 KIM 74 is a theoretical analysis of $\bar{\nu}_{\mu}$ reaction data.

NEUTRINO CHARGE RADIUS SQUARED

We report limits on the so-called neutrino charge radius squared. While the straight-forward definition of a neutrino charge radius has been proven to be gauge-dependent and, hence, unphysical (LEE 77C), there have been recent attempts to define a physically observable neutrino charge radius (BERNABEU 00, BERNABEU 02). The issue is still controversial (FUJIKAWA 03, BERNABEU 03). A more general interpretation of the experimental results is that they are limits on certain nonstandard contributions to neutrino scattering.

<u>VALUE (10^{-32} cm^2)</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
–2.97 to 4.14	90	142 AUERBACH 01	LSND	$\nu_e e \rightarrow \nu_e e$

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

<0.68, > -0.53	90	143	HIRSCH	03	$\nu_\mu e$ scat.	
<9.9 and > -8.2	90	144	HIRSCH	03	anomalous $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu \bar{\nu} \gamma$	
< 0.6	90		VILAIN	95B	CHM2 $\nu_\mu e$ elastic scat.	
0.9 ± 2.7			ALLEN	93	CNTR LAMPF $\nu e \rightarrow \nu e$	
< 2.3	95		MOURAO	92	ASTR HOME/KAM2 ν rates	
< 7.3	90	145	VIDYAKIN	92	CNTR Reactor $\bar{\nu} e \rightarrow \bar{\nu} e$	
1.1 ± 2.3			ALLEN	91	CNTR Repl. by ALLEN 93	
-1.1 ± 1.0			146	AHRENS	90	CNTR $\nu_\mu e$ elastic scat.
-0.3 ± 1.5			146	DORENBOS...	89	CHRM $\nu_\mu e$ elastic scat.
			147	GRIFOLS	89B	ASTR SN 1987A

142 AUERBACH 01 measure $\nu_e e$ elastic scattering with LSND detector. The cross section agrees with the Standard Model expectation, including the charge and neutral current interference. The 90% CL applies to the range shown.

143 Based on analysis of CCFR 98 results. Limit is on $\langle r_V^2 \rangle + \langle r_A^2 \rangle$. The CHARM II and E734 at BNL results are reanalyzed, and weaker bounds on the charge radius squared than previously published are obtained. The NuTeV result is discussed; when tentatively interpreted as ν_μ charge radius it implies $\langle r_V^2 \rangle + \langle r_A^2 \rangle = (4.20 \pm 1.64) \times 10^{-33} \text{ cm}^2$.

144 Results of LEP-2 are interpreted as limits on the axial-vector charge radius squared of a Majorana ν_τ . Slightly weaker limits for both vector and axial-vector charge radius squared are obtained for the Dirac case, and somewhat weaker limits are obtained from the analysis of lower energy data (LEP-1.5 and TRISTAN).

145 VIDYAKIN 92 limit is from a $e\bar{\nu}$ elastic scattering experiment. No experimental details are given except for the cross section from which this limit is derived. Signal/noise was 1/10. The limit uses $\sin^2\theta_W = 0.23$ as input.

146 Result is obtained from reanalysis given in ALLEN 91, followed by our reduction to obtain 1 σ errors.

147 GRIFOLS 89B sets a limit of $\langle r^2 \rangle < 0.2 \times 10^{-32} \text{ cm}^2$ for right-handed neutrinos.

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