$\widetilde{e}$ — scalar electron (selectron)

Mass $m >$ 65 GeV, CL = 95% [if $m_{\widetilde{\gamma}} = 0$]
Mass $m >$ 50 GeV, CL = 95% [if $m_{\widetilde{\gamma}} < 5$ GeV]
Mass $m >$ 45 GeV, CL = 95% [if $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} < 41$ GeV]

$\widetilde{\mu}$ — scalar muon (smuon)

Mass $m >$ 45 GeV, CL = 95% [if $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} < 41$ GeV]

$\widetilde{\tau}$ — scalar tau (stau)

Mass $m >$ 45 GeV, CL = 95% [if $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} < 38$ GeV]

$\widetilde{q}$ — scalar quark (squark)

These limits include the effects of cascade decay, for a particular choice of parameters, μ=−250 GeV, tanβ=2. The limits are weakly sensitive to these parameters over much of parameter space. Limits assume GUT relations between gaugino masses and the gauge coupling; in particular that for $|\mu|$ not small, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} \approx m_{\widetilde{g}}/6$.

Mass $m >$ 90 GeV, CL = 90% [any $m_{\widetilde{g}}$ <410 GeV]
Mass $m >$ 218 GeV, CL = 90% [if $m_{\widetilde{g}} = m_{\widetilde{q}}$]

$\widetilde{g}$ — gluino

There is some controversy about a low-mass window ($1 \lesssim m_{\widetilde{g}} \lesssim 4$ GeV). Several experiments cast doubt on the existence of this window.

These limits include the effects of cascade decay, for a particular choice of parameters, μ=−250 GeV, tanβ=2. The limits are weakly sensitive to these parameters over much of parameter space. Limits assume GUT relations between gaugino masses and the gauge coupling; in particular that for $|\mu|$ not small, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} \approx m_{\widetilde{g}}/7$.

Mass $m >$ 100 GeV, CL = 90% [any $m_{\widetilde{q}}$]
Mass $m >$ 218 GeV, CL = 90% [if $m_{\widetilde{q}} \leq m_{\widetilde{g}}$]