SEARCHES not in other sections

Magnetic Monopole Searches

Isolated supermassive monopole candidate events have not been confirmed. The most sensitive experiments obtain negative results.

Best cosmic-ray supermassive monopole flux limit:

$< 1.4 \times 10^{-16}$ cm^{-2}sr^{-1}s^{-1} for $1.1 \times 10^{-4} < \beta < 1$

Supersymmetric Particle Searches

All supersymmetric mass bounds here are model dependent.

The limits assume:

1) $\widetilde{\chi}_1^0$ is the lightest supersymmetric particle; 2) *R*-parity is conserved, unless stated otherwise;

See the Particle Listings for a Note giving details of supersymmetry.

$\widetilde{\chi}_i^0$ — neutralinos (mixtures of $\widetilde{\gamma}$, $\widetilde{Z}^0$, and $\widetilde{H}_i^0$)

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} >$ 0 GeV, CL = 95%
[general MSSM, non-universal gaugino masses]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} >$ 46 GeV, CL = 95%
[all tanβ, all m_0, all $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_2^0} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0}$]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_2^0} >$ 670 GeV, CL = 95%
[$3/4\ell + \not{E}_T$, Tn2n3B, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} <$ 200GeV]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_3^0} >$ 670 GeV, CL = 95%
[$3/4\ell + \not{E}_T$, Tn2n3B, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} <$ 200GeV]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_4^0} >$ 116 GeV, CL = 95%
[1<tanβ <40, all m_0, all $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_2^0} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0}$]

$\widetilde{\chi}_i^{\pm}$ — charginos (mixtures of $\widetilde{W}^{\pm}$ and $\widetilde{H}_i^{\pm}$)

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} >$ 94 GeV, CL = 95%
[tan$\beta < 40$, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} > 3$ GeV, all m_0]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^{\pm}} >$ 500 GeV, CL = 95%
[$2\ell^{\pm} + \not{E}_T$, Tchi1chi1B, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$ GeV]

$\widetilde{\chi}^{\pm}$ — long-lived chargino

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^{\pm}} > 620$ GeV, CL = 95% [stable $\widetilde{\chi}^{\pm}$]

$\widetilde{\nu}$ — sneutrino

Mass $m >$ 41 GeV, CL = 95% [model independent]

Mass $m >$ 94 GeV, CL = 95%

[CMSSM, $1 \leq \tan\beta \leq 40$, $m_{\widetilde{e}_R} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} >$10 GeV]

Mass $m >$ 2300 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[RPV, $\widetilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu$, $\lambda'_{311} = 0.11$]

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

Mass $m(\widetilde{e}_L) >$ 107 GeV, CL = 95% [all $m_{\widetilde{e}_L} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1}$]

Mass $m >$ 410 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[RPV, $\geq 4\ell^{\pm}$, $\widetilde{\ell} \rightarrow l\widetilde{\chi}^0_1$, $\widetilde{\chi}^0_1 \rightarrow \ell^{\pm}\ell^{\mp}\nu$]

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

Mass $m >$ 94 GeV, CL = 95%

[CMSSM, $1 \leq \tan\beta \leq 40$, $m_{\widetilde{\mu}_R} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} > 10$ GeV]

Mass $m >$ 410 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[RPV, $\geq 4\ell^{\pm}$, $\widetilde{\ell} \rightarrow l\widetilde{\chi}^0_1$, $\widetilde{\chi}^0_1 \rightarrow \ell^{\pm}\ell^{\mp}\nu$]

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

Mass $m >$ 81.9 GeV, CL = 95%

[$m_{\widetilde{\tau}_R} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} >$15 GeV, all θ_τ, B($\widetilde{\tau} \rightarrow \tau\widetilde{\chi}^0_1$) = 100%]

Mass $m >$ 286 GeV, CL = 95% [long-lived $\widetilde{\tau}$]

$\widetilde{q}$ – squarks of the first two quark generations

Mass $m >$ 1450 GeV, CL = 95%

[CMSSM, $\tan\beta = 30$, $A_0 = -2\max(m_0, m_{1/2})$, $\mu > 0$]

Mass $m >$ 1550 GeV, CL = 95%

[mass degenerate squarks]

Mass $m >$ 1050 GeV, CL = 95%

[single light squark bounds]

Mass $m > 1.600 \times 10^3$ GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[RPV, $\widetilde{q} \rightarrow q\widetilde{\chi}^0_1$, $\widetilde{\chi}^0_1 \rightarrow \ell\ell\nu$, λ_{121},$\lambda_{122} \neq 0$, $m_{\widetilde{g}}$=2400GeV]

$\widetilde{q}$ — long-lived squark

Mass $m >$ 1000, CL = 95%

[$\widetilde{t}$, charge-suppressed interaction model]

Mass $m >$ 845, CL = 95% [$\widetilde{b}$, stable, Regge model]

$\widetilde{b}$ — scalar bottom (sbottom)

Mass $m >$ 1230 GeV, CL = 95%
[jets+$\not{E}_T$, Tsbot1, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$ GeV]

Mass $m >$ 307 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]
[RPV, $\widetilde{b} \rightarrow t\,d$ or $t\,s$, λ''_{332} or λ''_{331} coupling]

$\widetilde{t}$ — scalar top (stop)

Mass $m >$ 1120 GeV, CL = 95%
[1ℓ+jets+$\not{E}_T$, Tstop1, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$ GeV]

Mass $m >$ 610 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]
[RPV, 4 jets, Tstop1RPV, λ''_{323} coupling]

$\widetilde{g}$ — gluino

Mass $m >$ 1.860×10^3 GeV, CL = 95%
[≥ 1 jets + $\not{E}_T$, Tglu1A, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} = 0$ GeV]

Mass $m >$ 2.260×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]
[RPV, $\geq 4\ell$, $\lambda_{12k} \neq 0$, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}_1^0} > 1000$ GeV]

Technicolor

The limits for technicolor (and top-color) particles are quite varied depending on assumptions. See the Technicolor section of the full *Review* (the data listings).

Quark and Lepton Compositeness, Searches for

Scale Limits Λ for Contact Interactions (the lowest dimensional interactions with four fermions)

If the Lagrangian has the form

$$\pm \frac{g^2}{2\Lambda^2} \overline{\psi}_L \gamma_\mu \psi_L \overline{\psi}_L \gamma^\mu \psi_L$$

(with $g^2/4\pi$ set equal to 1), then we define $\Lambda \equiv \Lambda^{\pm}_{LL}$. For the full definitions and for other forms, see the Note in the Listings on Searches for Quark and Lepton Compositeness in the full *Review* and the original literature.

$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e\,e\,e\,e)$ > 8.3 TeV, CL = 95%

$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e\,e\,e\,e)$ > 10.3 TeV, CL = 95%

$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e \mu \mu)$	$>$ 8.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e \mu \mu)$	$>$ 9.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e \tau \tau)$	$>$ 7.9 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e \tau \tau)$	$>$ 7.2 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(\ell \ell \ell \ell)$	$>$ 9.1 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(\ell \ell \ell \ell)$	$>$ 10.3 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e q q)$	$>$ 24 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e q q)$	$>$ 37 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e u u)$	$>$ 23.3 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e u u)$	$>$ 12.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e d d)$	$>$ 11.1 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e d d)$	$>$ 26.4 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e c c)$	$>$ 9.4 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e c c)$	$>$ 5.6 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(e e b b)$	$>$ 9.4 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(e e b b)$	$>$ 10.2 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(\mu \mu q q)$	$>$ 20 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(\mu \mu q q)$	$>$ 30 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda(\ell \nu \ell \nu)$	$>$ 3.10 TeV, CL = 90%
$\Lambda(e \nu q q)$	$>$ 2.81 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(q q q q)$	$>$ 13.1 none 17.4–29.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(q q q q)$	$>$ 21.8 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{+}_{LL}(\nu \nu q q)$	$>$ 5.0 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^{-}_{LL}(\nu \nu q q)$	$>$ 5.4 TeV, CL = 95%

Excited Leptons

The limits from $\ell^{*+} \ell^{*-}$ do not depend on λ (where λ is the $\ell \ell^*$ transition coupling). The λ-dependent limits assume chiral coupling.

$e^{*\pm}$ — excited electron

Mass $m >$ 103.2 GeV, CL = 95% (from $e^* e^*$)
Mass $m >$ 3.000×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% (from $e e^*$)
Mass $m >$ 356 GeV, CL = 95% (if $\lambda_\gamma = 1$)

$\mu^{*\pm}$ — excited muon

Mass $m >$ 103.2 GeV, CL = 95% (from $\mu^* \mu^*$)
Mass $m >$ 3.000×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% (from $\mu \mu^*$)

$\tau^{*\pm}$ — excited tau

Mass $m >$ 103.2 GeV, CL = 95% (from $\tau^* \tau^*$)
Mass $m >$ 2.500×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% (from $\tau \tau^*$)

ν^* — excited neutrino

Mass $m >$ 1.600×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% (from $\nu^* \nu^*$)
Mass $m >$ 213 GeV, CL = 95% (from $\nu^* X$)

q^* — excited quark

Mass $m >$ 338 GeV, CL = 95% (from $q^* q^*$)
Mass $m >$ 6.000×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% (from $q^* X$)

Color Sextet and Octet Particles

Color Sextet Quarks (q_6)

Mass $m >$ 84 GeV, CL = 95% (Stable q_6)

Color Octet Charged Leptons (ℓ_8)

Mass $m >$ 86 GeV, CL = 95% (Stable ℓ_8)

Color Octet Neutrinos (ν_8)

Mass $m >$ 110 GeV, CL = 90% ($\nu_8 \to \nu g$)

Extra Dimensions

Please refer to the Extra Dimensions section of the full *Review* for a discussion of the model-dependence of these bounds, and further constraints.

Constraints on the radius of the extra dimensions, for the case of two-flat dimensions of equal radii

$R <$ 30 μm, CL = 95% (direct tests of Newton's law)
$R <$ 4.8 μm, CL = 95% ($p p \to j G$)
$R <$ 0.16–916 nm (astrophysics; limits depend on technique and assumptions)

Constraints on the fundamental gravity scale

$M_{TT} >$ 9.02 TeV, CL = 95% ($p p \to$ dijet, angular distribution)
$M_c >$ 4.16 TeV, CL = 95% ($p p \to \ell \overline{\ell}$)

Constraints on the Kaluza-Klein graviton in warped extra dimensions

$M_G >$ 4.25 TeV, CL = 95% ($p p \to \gamma \gamma$)

Constraints on the Kaluza-Klein gluon in warped extra dimensions

$M_{g_{KK}} >$ 3.8 TeV, CL = 95% $\quad (g_{KK} \rightarrow t\overline{t})$