SEARCHES not in other sections

Magnetic Monopole Searches

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

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

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

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

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

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_2} > 62.4$ GeV, CL = 95%
[1<tanβ <40, all m_0, all $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_2} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1}$]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_3} > 99.9$ GeV, CL = 95%
[1<tanβ <40, all m_0, all $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_2} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1}$]

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

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

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^\pm_1} > 94$ GeV, CL = 95%
[tan$\beta < 40$, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^\pm_1} - m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} > 3$ GeV, all m_0]

Mass $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^\pm_1} > 810$ GeV, CL = 95%
[$\ell^\pm \ell^\mp$, Tchi1chi1C, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} = 0$ 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 $m >$ 3400 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[$\widetilde{\nu}_\tau \rightarrow e\mu$, $\lambda_{312} = \lambda_{321} = 0.07$, $\lambda'_{311} = 0.11$]

$\widetilde{e}$ — 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]

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

$\widetilde{\mu}$ — 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]

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

$\widetilde{\tau}$ — 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 $m >$ 1.450×10^3 GeV, CL = 95%

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

Mass $m >$ 1630 GeV, CL = 95%

[mass degenerate squarks]

Mass $m >$ 1130 GeV, CL = 95%

[single light squark bounds]

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

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

$\widetilde{q}$ — long-lived squark

Mass $m >$ 1340, CL = 95% [$\widetilde{t}$ R-hadrons]

Mass $m >$ 1250, CL = 95% [$\widetilde{b}$ R-hadrons]

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

Mass $m >$ 1230 GeV, CL = 95%

[jets+$\not\!\!E_T$, Tsbot1, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1}$ = 0 GeV]

Mass $m >$ 307 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[$\widetilde{b} \rightarrow$ $t\,d$ or $t\,s$, λ''_{332} or λ''_{331} coupling]

$\widetilde{t}$ — scalar top (stop)

Mass $m >$ 1190 GeV, CL = 95%

[jets+$\not\!\!E_T$, Tstop1, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1}$ = 0 GeV]

Mass $m >$ 1100 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[$\widetilde{t} \rightarrow$ $b\,e$, Tstop2RPV, prompt]

$\widetilde{g}$ — gluino

Mass $m >$ 2.000×10^3 GeV, CL = 95%

[jets + $\not\!\!E_T$, Tglu1A, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1}$ = 0 GeV]

Mass $m >$ 2.260×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% [R-Parity Violating]

[$\geq 4\ell$, $\lambda_{12k} \neq 0$, $m_{\widetilde{\chi}^0_1} > 1000$ 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.

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

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

$\Lambda^+_{LL}(ee\mu\mu)$	$>$ 8.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(ee\mu\mu)$	$>$ 9.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(ee\tau\tau)$	$>$ 7.9 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(ee\tau\tau)$	$>$ 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%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(eeqq)$	$>$ 24 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(eeqq)$	$>$ 37 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(eeuu)$	$>$ 23.3 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(eeuu)$	$>$ 12.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(eedd)$	$>$ 11.1 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(eedd)$	$>$ 26.4 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(eecc)$	$>$ 9.4 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(eecc)$	$>$ 5.6 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(eebb)$	$>$ 9.4 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(eebb)$	$>$ 10.2 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(\mu\mu qq)$	$>$ 22.3 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(\mu\mu qq)$	$>$ 32.7 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda(\ell\nu\ell\nu)$	$>$ 3.10 TeV, CL = 90%
$\Lambda(e\nu qq)$	$>$ 2.81 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(qqqq)$	$>$ 13.1 none 17.4–29.5 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(qqqq)$	$>$ 21.8 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^+_{LL}(\nu\nu qq)$	$>$ 5.0 TeV, CL = 95%
$\Lambda^-_{LL}(\nu\nu qq)$	$>$ 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 $m >$ 5.600×10^3 GeV, CL = 95% (from ee^*)
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 $m >$ 5.700×10^3 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 $m >$ 6700 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% ($\nu_8 \rightarrow \nu g$)

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

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

Constraints on the fundamental gravity scale

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

Constraints on the Kaluza-Klein graviton in warped extra dimensions

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

Constraints on the Kaluza-Klein gluon in warped extra dimensions

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

WIMP and Dark Matter Searches

No confirmed evidence found for galactic
WIMPs from the GeV to the TeV mass scales and down to 1×10^{-10}
pb spin independent cross section at M = 100 GeV.