Quark and Lepton Compositeness, Searches for

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SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(eeee)$

Limits are for $\Lambda^{\pm}_{LL}$ only. For other cases, see each reference.

Λ^{+}_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^{-}_{LL}(TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>8.3	**>10.3**	95	[1] BOURILKOV	01	RVUE	E_{cm}= 192–208 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
>4.5	>7.0	95	[2] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	E_{cm}= 189–209 GeV
>5.3	>6.8	95	ABDALLAH	06C	DLPH	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
>4.7	>6.1	95	[3] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
>3.8	>5.6	95	ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	E_{cm}= 189 GeV
>4.4	>5.4	95	ABREU	00S	DLPH	E_{cm}= 183–189 GeV
>4.3	>4.9	95	ACCIARRI	00P	L3	E_{cm}= 130–189 GeV
>3.5	>3.2	95	BARATE	00I	ALEP	Superseded by SCHAEL 07A
>6.0	>7.7	95	[4] BOURILKOV	00	RVUE	E_{cm}= 183–189 GeV

[1] A combined analysis of the data from ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, and OPAL.
[2] SCHAEL 07A limits are from R_c, Q^{depl}_{FB}, and hadronic cross section measurements.
[3] ABBIENDI 04G limits are from $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$ = 130–207 GeV.
[4] A combined analysis of the data from ALEPH, L3, and OPAL.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(ee\mu\mu)$

Limits are for $\Lambda^{\pm}_{LL}$ only. For other cases, see each reference.

Λ^{+}_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^{-}_{LL}(TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>6.6	**>9.5**	95	[5] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	E_{cm}= 189–209 GeV
> 8.5	>3.8	95	ACCIARRI	00P	L3	E_{cm}= 130–189 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
>7.3	>7.6	95	ABDALLAH	06C	DLPH	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
>8.1	>7.3	95	[6] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
>7.3	>4.6	95	ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	E_{cm}= 189 GeV
>6.6	>6.3	95	ABREU	00S	DLPH	E_{cm}= 183–189 GeV
>4.0	>4.7	95	BARATE	00I	ALEP	Superseded by SCHAEL 07A

[5] SCHAEL 07A limits are from R_c, Q^{depl}_{FB}, and hadronic cross section measurements.
[6] ABBIENDI 04G limits are from $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu\mu$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$ = 130–207 GeV.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(ee\tau\tau)$

Limits are for $\Lambda^{\pm}_{LL}$ only. For other cases, see each reference.

Λ^{+}_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^{-}_{LL}(TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>7.9	>5.8	95	[7] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	E_{cm}= 189–209 GeV
>7.9	>4.6	95	ABDALLAH	06C	DLPH	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
>4.9	**>7.2**	95	[8] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV

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

>3.9	>6.5	95	ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	E_{cm}= 189 GeV
>5.2	>5.4	95	ABREU	00S	DLPH	E_{cm}= 183–189 GeV
>5.4	>4.7	95	ACCIARRI	00P	L3	E_{cm}= 130–189 GeV
>3.9	>3.7	95	BARATE	00I	ALEP	Superseded by SCHAEL 07A

[7] SCHAEL 07A limits are from R_c, Q_{FB}^{depl}, and hadronic cross section measurements.

[8] ABBIENDI 04G limits are from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau\tau$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$ = 130–207 GeV.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(\ell\ell\ell\ell)$

Lepton universality assumed. Limits are for $\Lambda^{\pm}_{LL}$ only. For other cases, see each reference.

Λ^{+}_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^{-}_{LL}(TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>7.9	**> 10.3**	95	[9] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	E_{cm}= 189–209 GeV
>9.1	>8.2	95	ABDALLAH	06C	DLPH	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
>7.7	>9.5	95	[10] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	E_{cm}= 130–207 GeV
			[11] BABICH	03	RVUE	
>6.4	>7.2	95	ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	E_{cm}= 189 GeV
>7.3	>7.8	95	ABREU	00S	DLPH	E_{cm}= 183–189 GeV
>9.0	>5.2	95	ACCIARRI	00P	L3	E_{cm}= 130–189 GeV
>5.3	>5.5	95	BARATE	00I	ALEP	Superseded by SCHAEL 07A

[9] SCHAEL 07A limits are from R_c, Q_{FB}^{depl}, and hadronic cross section measurements.

[10] ABBIENDI 04G limits are from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^-$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$ = 130–207 GeV.

[11] BABICH 03 obtain a bound -0.175 TeV^{-2} $<1/\Lambda^2_{LL} <$ 0.095 TeV^{-2} (95%CL) in a model independent analysis allowing all of Λ_{LL}, Λ_{LR}, Λ_{RL}, Λ_{RR} to coexist.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(eeqq)$

Limits are for $\Lambda^{\pm}_{LL}$ only. For other cases, see each reference.

Λ^{+}_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^{-}_{LL}(TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
$>$ 8.4	**>10.2**	95	[12] ABDALLAH	09	DLPH	$(eebb)$
> 9.4	**>5.6**	95	[13] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	$(eecc)$
> 9.4	>4.9	95	[12] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	$(eebb)$
>23.3	**>12.5**	95	[14] CHEUNG	01B	RVUE	$(eeuu)$
>11.1	**>26.4**	95	[14] CHEUNG	01B	RVUE	$(eedd)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
>12.9	>7.2	95	[15] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	$(eeqq)$
$>$ 3.7	>5.9	95	[16] ABULENCIA	06L	CDF	$(eeqq)$
$>$ 8.2	>3.7	95	[17] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	$(eeqq)$
$>$ 5.9	>9.1	95	[17] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	$(eeuu)$
$>$ 8.6	>5.5	95	[17] ABBIENDI	04G	OPAL	$(eedd)$
$>$ 2.7	>1.7	95	CHEKANOV	04B	ZEUS	$(eeqq)$
$>$ 2.8	>1.6	95	[18] ADLOFF	03	H1	$(eeqq)$
$>$ 2.7	>2.7	95	[19] ACHARD	02J	L3	$(eetc)$

> 5.5	>3.1	95	[20] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	($eeqq$)
> 4.9	>6.1	95	[20] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	($eeuu$)
> 5.7	>4.5	95	[20] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	($eedd$)
> 4.2	>2.8	95	[21] ACCIARRI	00P	L3	($eeqq$)
> 2.4	>1.3	95	[22] ADLOFF	00	H1	($eeqq$)
> 5.4	>6.2	95	[23] BARATE	00I	ALEP	Superseded by SCHAEL 07A
> 5.6	>4.9	95	[24] BARATE	00I	ALEP	Superseded by SCHAEL 07A
			[25] BREITWEG	00B	ZEUS	

[12] ABDALLAH 09 and SCHAEL 07A limits are from R_b, A^b_{FB}.

[13] SCHAEL 07A limits are from R_c, Q^{depl}_{FB}, and hadronic cross section measurements.

[14] CHEUNG 01B is an update of BARGER 98E.

[15] SCHAEL 07A limit assumes quark flavor universality of the contact interactions.

[16] ABULENCIA 06L limits are from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV.

[17] ABBIENDI 04G limits are from $e^+e^- \to q\overline{q}$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$ = 130–207 GeV.

[18] ADLOFF 03 limits are from the $d\sigma/dQ^2$ measurement of $e^\pm p \to e^\pm X$.

[19] ACHARD 02J limit is from the bound on the $e^+e^- \to t\overline{c}$ cross section. $\Lambda_{LL} = \Lambda_{LR} = \Lambda_{RL} = \Lambda_{RR}$ and m_t = 175 GeV are assumed.

[20] ABBIENDI 00R limits are from $e^+e^- \to q\overline{q}$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$= 130–189 GeV.

[21] ACCIARRI 00P limit is from $e^+e^- \to qq$ cross section at $\sqrt{s}$=130–189 GeV.

[22] ADLOFF 00 limits are from the Q^2 spectrum measurement of $e^+p \to e^+X$.

[23] BARATE 00I limits are from $e^+e^- \to q\overline{q}$ cross section and jet-charge asymmetry at 130–183 GeV.

[24] BARATE 00I limits are from R_b and jet-charge asymmetry at 130–183 GeV.

[25] BREITWEG 00B limits are from Q^2 spectrum measurement of e^+p collisions. See their Table 3 for the limits of various models.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(\mu\mu qq)$

Λ^+_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^-_{LL}(TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
> 2.9	**> 4.2**	95	[26] ABE	97T	CDF	($\mu\mu qq$) (isosinglet)
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •						
>1.4	>1.6	95	ABE	92B	CDF	($\mu\mu qq$) (isosinglet)

[26] ABE 97T limits are from $\mu^+\mu^-$ mass distribution in $\overline{p}p \to \mu^+\mu^- X$ at E_{cm}=1.8 TeV.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(\ell\nu\ell\nu)$

VALUE (TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>3.10	90	[27] JODIDIO	86	SPEC	$\Lambda^\pm_{LR}(\nu_\mu \nu_e \mu e)$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>3.8		[28] DIAZCRUZ	94	RVUE	$\Lambda^+_{LL}(\tau\nu_\tau e\nu_e)$
>8.1		[28] DIAZCRUZ	94	RVUE	$\Lambda^-_{LL}(\tau\nu_\tau e\nu_e)$
>4.1		[29] DIAZCRUZ	94	RVUE	$\Lambda^+_{LL}(\tau\nu_\tau \mu\nu_\mu)$
>6.5		[29] DIAZCRUZ	94	RVUE	$\Lambda^-_{LL}(\tau\nu_\tau \mu\nu_\mu)$

[27] JODIDIO 86 limit is from $\mu^+ \rightarrow \overline{\nu}_\mu e^+ \nu_e$. Chirality invariant interactions $L = (g^2/\Lambda^2)$ $[\eta_{LL}\ (\overline{\nu}_{\mu L}\gamma^\alpha \mu_L)\ (\overline{e}_L\gamma_\alpha \nu_{eL}) + \eta_{LR}\ (\overline{\nu}_{\mu L}\gamma^\alpha \nu_{eL}\ (\overline{e}_R\gamma_\alpha \mu_R)]$ with $g^2/4\pi = 1$ and $(\eta_{LL},\eta_{LR}) = (0,\pm1)$ are taken. No limits are given for $\Lambda^\pm_{LL}$ with $(\eta_{LL},\eta_{LR}) = (\pm1,0)$. For more general constraints with right-handed neutrinos and chirality nonconserving contact interactions, see their text.

[28] DIAZCRUZ 94 limits are from $\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow e\nu\nu)$ and assume flavor-dependent contact interactions with $\Lambda(\tau\nu_\tau e\nu_e) \ll \Lambda(\mu\nu_\mu e\nu_e)$.

[29] DIAZCRUZ 94 limits are from $\Gamma(\tau \rightarrow \mu\nu\nu)$ and assume flavor-dependent contact interactions with $\Lambda(\tau\nu_\tau \mu\nu_\mu) \ll \Lambda(\mu\nu_\mu e\nu_e)$.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(e\nu qq)$

VALUE (TeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*
>2.81	95	[30] AFFOLDER	01I	CDF

[30] AFFOLDER 00I bound is for a scalar interaction $\overline{q}_R q_L \overline{\nu} e_L$.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(qqqq)$

Limits are for $\Lambda^\pm_{LL}$ with color-singlet isoscalar exchanges among u_L's and d_L's only, unless otherwise noted. See EICHTEN 84 for details.

VALUE (TeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>4.0	95	[31] KHACHATRY...	10A	CMS	pp; dijet centrality. Λ^+_{LL}
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>2.96	95	[32] ABAZOV	09AE	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow$ dijet, angl. Λ^+_{LL}
>2.0	95	[33] ABBOTT	00E	D0	H_T distribution; Λ^+_{LL}
>2.7	95	[34] ABBOTT	99C	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow$ dijet mass. Λ^+_{LL}
>2.1	95	[35] ABBOTT	98G	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow$ dijet angl. Λ^+_{LL}
		[36] BERTRAM	98	RVUE	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow$ dijet mass

[31] The quoted limit is from dijet centrality ratio measurement in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=7 TeV.

[32] ABAZOV 09AE also obtain Λ^-_{LL} >2.96 TeV.

[33] The quoted limit for ABBOTT 00E is from H_T distribution in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $E_{\rm cm}$=1.8 TeV. CTEQ4M PDF and $\mu=E_T^{\rm max}$ are assumed. For limits with different assumptions, see their Tables 2 and 3. All quarks are assumed composite.

[34] The quoted limit is from inclusive dijet mass spectrum in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $E_{\rm cm}$=1.8 TeV. ABBOTT 99C also obtain $\Lambda^-_{LL} > 2.4$ TeV. All quarks are assumed composite.

[35] ABBOTT 98G limit is from dijet angular distribution in $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $E_{\rm cm}$= 1.8 TeV. All quarks are assumed composite.

[36] BERTRAM 98 obtain limit on the scale of color-octet axial-vector flavor-universal contact interactions: $\Lambda_{A8} > 2.1$ TeV. They also obtain a limit $\Lambda_{V8} > 2.4$ TeV on a color-octet flavor-universal vectorial contact interaction.

SCALE LIMITS for Contact Interactions: $\Lambda(\nu\nu qq)$

Limits are for $\Lambda^\pm_{LL}$ only. For other cases, see each reference.

Λ^+_{LL}(TeV)	Λ^-_{LL}(TeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>5.0	**>5.4**	95	[37] MCFARLAND	98	CCFR	νN scattering

[37] MCFARLAND 98 assumed a flavor universal interaction. Neutrinos were mostly of muon type.

MASS LIMITS for Excited e (e^*)

Most $e^+ e^-$ experiments assume one-photon or Z exchange. The limits from some $e^+ e^-$ experiments which depend on λ have assumed transition couplings which are chirality violating ($\eta_L = \eta_R$). However they can be interpreted as limits for chirality-conserving interactions after multiplying the coupling value λ by $\sqrt{2}$; see Note.

Excited leptons have the same quantum numbers as other ortholeptons. See also the searches for ortholeptons in the "Searches for Heavy Leptons" section.

Limits for Excited e (e^*) from Pair Production

These limits are obtained from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^{*+} e^{*-}$ and thus rely only on the (electroweak) charge of e^*. Form factor effects are ignored unless noted. For the case of limits from Z decay, the e^* coupling is assumed to be of sequential type. Possible t channel contribution from transition magnetic coupling is neglected. All limits assume a dominant $e^* \rightarrow e\gamma$ decay except the limits from $\Gamma(Z)$.

For limits prior to 1987, see our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45** S1 (1992)).

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>103.2	95	[38] ABBIENDI	02G	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^* e^*$ Homodoublet type
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>102.8	95	[39] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^* e^*$ Homodoublet type
>100.0	95	[40] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^* e^*$ Homodoublet type
> 91.3	95	[41] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^* e^*$ Homodoublet type
> 94.2	95	[42] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^* e^*$ Homodoublet type

[38] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 183–209 GeV. $f = f'$ is assumed.

[39] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. $f = f'$ is assumed. ACHARD 03B also obtain limit for $f = -f'$: $m_{e^*} > 96.6$ GeV.

[40] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV. $f=f'$ is assumed. ACCIARRI 01D also obtain limit for $f=-f'$: $m_{e^*} > 93.4$ GeV.

[41] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. $f=f'$ is assumed. ABBIENDI 00I also obtain limit for $f=-f'$ ($e^* \rightarrow \nu W$): $m_{e^*} > 86.0$ GeV.

[42] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. $f=f'$ is assumed. ACCIARRI 00E also obtain limit for $f=-f'$ ($e^* \rightarrow \nu W$): $m_{e^*} > 92.6$ GeV.

Limits for Excited e (e^*) from Single Production

These limits are from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow e^* e$, $W \rightarrow e^* \nu$, or $e p \rightarrow e^* X$ and depend on transition magnetic coupling between e and e^*. All limits assume $e^* \rightarrow e\gamma$ decay except as noted. Limits from LEP, UA2, and H1 are for chiral coupling, whereas all other limits are for nonchiral coupling, $\eta_L = \eta_R = 1$. In most papers, the limit is expressed in the form of an excluded region in the $\lambda - m_{e^*}$ plane. See the original papers.

For limits prior to 1987, see our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45** S1 (1992)).

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>272	95	[43] AARON	08A	H1	$e p \rightarrow e^* X$

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

		44 ABAZOV	08H	D0	$p\overline{p} \to e^* e$
>209	95	45 ACOSTA	05B	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to e^* X$
>206	95	46 ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+ e^- \to e e^*$
>208	95	47 ABBIENDI	02G	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to e e^*$
>255	95	48 ADLOFF	02B	H1	$e p \to e^* X$
>228	95	49 CHEKANOV	02D	ZEUS	$e p \to e^* X$
>202		50 ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+ e^- \to e e^*$
		51 ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to e e^*$
		52 ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+ e^- \to e e^*$
>223	95	53 ADLOFF	00E	H1	$e p \to e^* X$

[43] AARON 08A search for single e^* production in ep collisions with the decays $e^* \to e\gamma$, eZ, νW. The quoted limit assumes $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{e^*}$. See their Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 for the exclusion plots in the mass-coupling plane.

[44] ABAZOV 08H search for single e^* production in $p\overline{p}$ collisions with the decays $e^* \to e\gamma$. The e^* production is assumed to be described by an effective four-fermion interaction. See their Fig. 5 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[45] ACOSTA 05B search for single e^* production in $p\overline{p}$ collisions with the decays $e^* \to e\gamma$. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{e^*}$ is assumed for the e^* coupling. See their Fig.3 for the exclusion limit in the mass-coupling plane.

[46] ACHARD 03B result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 189$–209 GeV. See their Fig. 4 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[47] ABBIENDI 02G result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 183$–209 GeV. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{e^*}$ is assumed for e^* coupling. See their Fig. 4c for the exclusion limit in the mass-coupling plane.

[48] ADLOFF 02B search for single e^* production in ep collisions with the decays $e^* \to e\gamma$, eZ, νW. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{e^*}$ is assumed for the e^* coupling. See their Fig. 3 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[49] CHEKANOV 02D search for single e^* production in ep collisions with the decays $e^* \to e\gamma$, eZ, νW. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{e^*}$ is assumed for the e^* coupling. See their Fig. 5a for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[50] ACCIARRI 01D result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 192$–202 GeV. $f{=}f'{=}\Lambda/m_{e^*}$ is assumed for the e^* coupling. See their Fig. 4 for limits in the mass-coupling plane.

[51] ABBIENDI 00I result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. See their Fig. 7 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

[52] ACCIARRI 00E result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. See their Fig. 3 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

[53] ADLOFF 00E search for single e^* production in ep collisions with the decays $e^* \to e\gamma$, eZ, νW. $f{=}f'{=}\Lambda/m_{e^*}$ is assumed for the e^* coupling. See their Fig. 9 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

Limits for Excited e (e^*) from $e^+ e^- \to \gamma\gamma$

These limits are derived from indirect effects due to e^* exchange in the t channel and depend on transition magnetic coupling between e and e^*. All limits are for $\lambda_\gamma = 1$. All limits except ABE 89J and ACHARD 02D are for nonchiral coupling with $\eta_L = \eta_R = 1$. We choose the chiral coupling limit as the best limit and list it in the Summary Table.

For limits prior to 1987, see our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45** S1 (1992)).

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>310	95	ACHARD	02D	L3	$\sqrt{s}$= 192–209 GeV

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

>356	95	[54] ABDALLAH	04N	DLPH	$\sqrt{s}$= 161–208 GeV
>311	95	ABREU	00A	DLPH	$\sqrt{s}$= 189–202 GeV
>283	95	[55] ACCIARRI	00G	L3	$\sqrt{s}$= 183–189 GeV

[54] ABDALLAH 04N also obtain a limit on the excited electron mass with $e e^*$ chiral coupling, $m_{e^*} > 295$ GeV at 95% CL.

[55] ACCIARRI 00G also obtain a limit on e^* with chiral coupling, $m_{e^*} > 213$ GeV.

Indirect Limits for Excited *e* (e^*)

These limits make use of loop effects involving e^* and are therefore subject to theoretical uncertainty.

VALUE (GeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
	[56] DORENBOS...	89	CHRM	$\overline{\nu}_\mu e \rightarrow \overline{\nu}_\mu e$, $\nu_\mu e \rightarrow \nu_\mu e$
	[57] GRIFOLS	86	THEO	$\nu_\mu e \rightarrow \nu_\mu e$
	[58] RENARD	82	THEO	$g-2$ of electron

[56] DORENBOSCH 89 obtain the limit $\lambda^2_\gamma \Lambda^2_{\text{cut}}/m^2_{e^*} < 2.6$ (95% CL), where Λ_{cut} is the cutoff scale, based on the one-loop calculation by GRIFOLS 86. If one assumes that $\Lambda_{\text{cut}} = 1$ TeV and $\lambda_\gamma = 1$, one obtains $m_{e^*} > 620$ GeV. However, one generally expects $\lambda_\gamma \approx m_{e^*}/\Lambda_{\text{cut}}$ in composite models.

[57] GRIFOLS 86 uses $\nu_\mu e \rightarrow \nu_\mu e$ and $\overline{\nu}_\mu e \rightarrow \overline{\nu}_\mu e$ data from CHARM Collaboration to derive mass limits which depend on the scale of compositeness.

[58] RENARD 82 derived from $g-2$ data limits on mass and couplings of e^* and μ^*. See figures 2 and 3 of the paper.

MASS LIMITS for Excited μ (μ^*)

Limits for Excited μ (μ^*) from Pair Production

These limits are obtained from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^{*+} \mu^{*-}$ and thus rely only on the (electroweak) charge of μ^*. Form factor effects are ignored unless noted. For the case of limits from Z decay, the μ^* coupling is assumed to be of sequential type. All limits assume a dominant $\mu^* \rightarrow \mu\gamma$ decay except the limits from $\Gamma(Z)$.

For limits prior to 1987, see our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45** S1 (1992)).

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>103.2	95	[59] ABBIENDI	02G	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^* \mu^*$ Homodoublet type
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>102.8	95	[60] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^* \mu^*$ Homodoublet type
>100.2	95	[61] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^* \mu^*$ Homodoublet type
> 91.3	95	[62] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^* \mu^*$ Homodoublet type
> 94.2	95	[63] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \mu^* \mu^*$ Homodoublet type

[59] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 183–209 GeV. $f = f'$ is assumed.

[60] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. $f = f'$ is assumed. ACHARD 03B also obtain limit for $f = -f'$: $m_{\mu^*} > 96.6$ GeV.

[61] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV. f=f' is assumed. ACCIARRI 01D also obtain limit for f=$-f'$: $m_{\mu^*} > 93.4$ GeV.

[62] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. f=f' is assumed. ABBIENDI 00I also obtain limit for f=$-f'$ ($\mu^* \to \nu W$): $m_{\mu^*} > 86.0$ GeV.

[63] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. f=f' is assumed. ACCIARRI 00E also obtain limit for f=$-f'$ ($\mu^* \to \nu W$): $m_{\mu^*} > 92.6$ GeV.

Limits for Excited μ (μ^*) from Single Production

These limits are from $e^+ e^- \to \mu^* \mu$ and depend on transition magnetic coupling between μ and μ^*. All limits assume $\mu^* \to \mu\gamma$ decay. Limits from LEP are for chiral coupling, whereas all other limits are for nonchiral coupling, $\eta_L = \eta_R = 1$. In most papers, the limit is expressed in the form of an excluded region in the $\lambda - m_{\mu^*}$ plane. See the original papers.

For limits prior to 1987, see our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45** S1 (1992)).

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>221	95	[64] ABULENCIA,A	06B	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to \mu\mu^*$, $\mu^* \to \mu\gamma$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
	95	[65] ABAZOV	06E	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \mu\mu^*$
>180	95	[66] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+ e^- \to \mu\mu^*$
>190	95	[67] ABBIENDI	02G	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to \mu\mu^*$
>178	95	[68] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+ e^- \to \mu\mu^*$
		[69] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \to \mu\mu^*$
		[70] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+ e^- \to \mu\mu^*$

[64] $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{\mu^*}$ is assumed for the μ^* coupling. See their Fig.4 for the exclusion limit in the mass-coupling plane. ABULENCIA,A 06B also obtain m_{μ^*} limit in the contact interaction model with $\Lambda = m_{\mu^*}$, $m_{\mu^*} > 696$ GeV.

[65] ABAZOV 06E assume $\mu\mu^*$ production via four-fermion contact interaction $(4\pi/\Lambda^2)(\overline{q}_L \gamma^\mu q_L)(\overline{\mu}^*_L \gamma_\mu \mu)$. The obtained limit is $m_{\mu^*} > 618$ GeV ($m_{\mu^*} > 688$ GeV) for $\Lambda = 1$ TeV ($\Lambda = m_{\mu^*}$).

[66] ACHARD 03B result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{\mu^*}$ is assumed. See their Fig. 4 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[67] ABBIENDI 02G result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 183–209 GeV. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{\mu^*}$ is assumed for μ^* coupling. See their Fig. 4c for the exclusion limit in the mass-coupling plane.

[68] ACCIARRI 01D result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV. f=f'=Λ/m_{μ^*} is assumed for the μ^* coupling. See their Fig. 4 for limits in the mass-coupling plane.

[69] ABBIENDI 00I result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. See their Fig. 7 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

[70] ACCIARRI 00E result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. See their Fig. 3 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

Indirect Limits for Excited μ (μ^*)

These limits make use of loop effects involving μ^* and are therefore subject to theoretical uncertainty.

VALUE (GeV)	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
	[71] RENARD	82	THEO	$g-2$ of muon

[71] RENARD 82 derived from $g-2$ data limits on mass and couplings of e^* and μ^*. See figures 2 and 3 of the paper.

MASS LIMITS for Excited τ (τ^*)

Limits for Excited τ (τ^*) from Pair Production

These limits are obtained from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^{*+} \tau^{*-}$ and thus rely only on the (electroweak) charge of τ^*. Form factor effects are ignored unless noted. For the case of limits from Z decay, the τ^* coupling is assumed to be of sequential type. All limits assume a dominant $\tau^* \rightarrow \tau\gamma$ decay except the limits from $\Gamma(Z)$.

For limits prior to 1987, see our 1992 edition (Physical Review **D45** S1 (1992)).

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>103.2	95	[72] ABBIENDI	02G	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^* \tau^*$ Homodoublet type
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>102.8	95	[73] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^* \tau^*$ Homodoublet type
> 99.8	95	[74] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^* \tau^*$ Homodoublet type
> 91.2	95	[75] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^* \tau^*$ Homodoublet type
> 94.2	95	[76] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^* \tau^*$ Homodoublet type

[72] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 183–209 GeV. $f = f'$ is assumed.

[73] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. $f = f'$ is assumed. ACHARD 03B also obtain limit for $f = -f'$: $m_{\tau^*} > 96.6$ GeV.

[74] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV. $f=f'$ is assumed. ACCIARRI 01D also obtain limit for $f=-f'$: $m_{\tau^*} > 93.4$ GeV.

[75] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. $f=f'$ is assumed. ABBIENDI 00I also obtain limit for $f=-f'$ ($\tau^* \rightarrow \nu W$): $m_{\tau^*} > 86.0$ GeV.

[76] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. $f=f'$ is assumed. ACCIARRI 00E also obtain limit for $f=-f'$ ($\tau^* \rightarrow \nu W$): $m_{\tau^*} > 92.6$ GeV.

Limits for Excited τ (τ^*) from Single Production

These limits are from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau^* \tau$ and depend on transition magnetic coupling between τ and τ^*. All limits assume $\tau^* \rightarrow \tau\gamma$ decay. Limits from LEP are for chiral coupling, whereas all other limits are for nonchiral coupling, $\eta_L = \eta_R = 1$. In most papers, the limit is expressed in the form of an excluded region in the $\lambda - m_{\tau^*}$ plane. See the original papers.

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>185	95	[77] ABBIENDI	02G	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \tau\tau^*$

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

>180	95	[78] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+e^- \to \tau\tau^*$
>173	95	[79] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+e^- \to \tau\tau^*$
		[80] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \tau\tau^*$
		[81] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+e^- \to \tau\tau^*$

[77] ABBIENDI 02G result is from e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 183–209 GeV. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{\tau^*}$ is assumed for τ^* coupling. See their Fig. 4c for the exclusion limit in the mass-coupling plane.

[78] ACHARD 03B result is from e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{\tau^*}$ is assumed. See their Fig. 4 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[79] ACCIARRI 01D result is from e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV. $f=f'=\Lambda/m_{\tau^*}$ is assumed for the τ^* coupling. See their Fig. 4 for limits in the mass-coupling plane.

[80] ABBIENDI 00I result is from e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. See their Fig. 7 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

[81] ACCIARRI 00E result is from e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. See their Fig. 3 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

MASS LIMITS for Excited Neutrino (ν^*)

Limits for Excited ν (ν^*) from Pair Production

These limits are obtained from $e^+e^- \to \nu^*\nu^*$ and thus rely only on the (electroweak) charge of ν^*. Form factor effects are ignored unless noted. The ν^* coupling is assumed to be of sequential type unless otherwise noted. All limits assume a dominant $\nu^* \to \nu\gamma$ decay except the limits from $\Gamma(Z)$.

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>102.6	95	[82] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+e^- \to \nu^*\nu^*$ Homodoublet type
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[83] ABBIENDI	04N	OPAL	
> 99.4	95	[84] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+e^- \to \nu^*\nu^*$ Homodoublet type
> 91.2	95	[85] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \nu^*\nu^*$ Homodoublet type
		[86] ABBIENDI,G	00D	OPAL	
> 94.1	95	[87] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+e^- \to \nu^*\nu^*$ Homodoublet type

[82] From e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. $f = -f'$ is assumed. ACHARD 03B also obtain limit for $f = f'$: $m_{\nu_e^*} > 101.7$ GeV, $m_{\nu_\mu^*} > 101.8$ GeV, and $m_{\nu_\tau^*} > 92.9$ GeV. See their Fig. 4 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[83] From e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–209 GeV, ABBIENDI 04N obtain limit on $\sigma(e^+e^- \to \nu^*\nu^*)$ $B^2(\nu^* \to \nu\gamma)$. See their Fig.2. The limit ranges from 20 to 45fb for $m_{\nu^*} > 45$ GeV.

[84] From e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV. f=f' is assumed. ACCIARRI 01D also obtain limit for f=$-f'$: $m_{\nu_e^*} > 99.1$ GeV, $m_{\nu_\mu^*} > 99.3$ GeV, $m_{\nu_\tau^*} > 90.5$ GeV.

[85] From e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. f=$-f'$ (photonic decay) is assumed. ABBIENDI 00I also obtain limit for f=f' ($\nu^* \to \ell W$): $m_{\nu_e^*} > 91.1$ GeV, $m_{\nu_\mu^*} > 91.1$ GeV, $m_{\nu_\tau^*} > 83.1$ GeV.

[86] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$= 189 GeV. ABBIENDI,G 00D obtain limit on $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu^* \nu^*) B(\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma)^2$. See their Fig. 14. The limit ranges from 50 to 80 fb for $\sqrt{s}/2$= 95 GeV$>m_{\nu^*}>$45 GeV.

[87] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. $f=-f'$ (photonic decay) is assumed. ACCIARRI 00E also obtain limit for $f=f'$ ($\nu^* \rightarrow \ell W$): $m_{\nu^*_e} > 93.9$ GeV, $m_{\nu^*_\mu} > 94.0$ GeV, $m_{\nu^*_\tau} > 91.5$ GeV.

Limits for Excited ν (ν^*) from Single Production

These limits are from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu^*$, $Z \rightarrow \nu\nu^*$, or $e p \rightarrow \nu^* X$ and depend on transition magnetic coupling between ν/e and ν^*. Assumptions about ν^* decay mode are given in footnotes.

VALUE (GeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>213	95	[88] AARON	08	H1	$e p \rightarrow \nu^* X$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>190	95	[89] ACHARD	03B	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu^*$
none 50–150	95	[90] ADLOFF	02	H1	$e p \rightarrow \nu^* X$
>158	95	[91] CHEKANOV	02D	ZEUS	$e p \rightarrow \nu^* X$
>171	95	[92] ACCIARRI	01D	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu^*$
		[93] ABBIENDI	00I	OPAL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu^*$
		[94] ABBIENDI,G	00D	OPAL	
		[95] ACCIARRI	00E	L3	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu\nu^*$
>114	95	[96] ADLOFF	00E	H1	$e p \rightarrow \nu^* X$

[88] AARON 08 search for single ν^* production in $e p$ collisions with the decays $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$, νZ, $e W$. The quoted limit assumes $f=-f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$. See their Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 for the exclusion plots in the mass-coupling plane.

[89] ACHARD 03B result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV. The quoted limit is for ν^*_e. $f=-f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$ is assumed. See their Fig. 4 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[90] ADLOFF 02 search for single ν^* production in $e p$ collisions with the decays $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$, νZ, $e W$. The quoted limit assumes $f=-f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$. See their Fig. 1 for the exclusion plots in the mass-coupling plane.

[91] CHEKANOV 02D search for single ν^* production in $e p$ collisions with the decays $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$, νZ, $e W$. $f=-f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$ is assumed for the e^* coupling. CHEKANOV 02D also obtain limit for $f=f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$: $m_{\nu^*}>$135 GeV. See their Fig. 5c and Fig. 5d for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

[92] ACCIARRI 01D search for $\nu\nu^*$ production in $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 192–202 GeV with decays $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$, $\nu^* \rightarrow e W$. $f=-f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$ is assumed for the ν^* coupling. See their Fig. 4 for limits in the mass-coupling plane.

[93] ABBIENDI 00I result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=161–183 GeV. See their Fig. 7 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

[94] From $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$= 189 GeV. ABBIENDI,G 00D obtain limit on $\sigma(e^+ e^- \rightarrow \nu^* \nu^*) B(\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma)^2$. See their Fig. 11.

[95] ACCIARRI 00E result is from $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. See their Fig. 3 for limits in mass-coupling plane.

[96] ADLOFF 00E search for single ν^* production in $e p$ collisions with the decays $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$, νZ, $e W$. The quoted limit assumes $f=-f'=\Lambda/m_{\nu^*}$. See their Fig. 10 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.

MASS LIMITS for Excited q (q^*)

Limits for Excited q (q^*) from Pair Production

These limits are mostly obtained from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow q^* \overline{q}^*$ and thus rely only on the (electroweak) charge of the q^*. Form factor effects are ignored unless noted. Assumptions about the q^* decay are given in the comments and footnotes.

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>338	95	[97] AALTONEN	10H	CDF	$q^* \rightarrow t W^-$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[98] BARATE	98U	ALEP	$Z \rightarrow q^* q^*$
> 45.6	95	[99] ADRIANI	93M	L3	u or d type, $Z \rightarrow q^* q^*$
		[100] ADRIANI	92F	L3	$Z \rightarrow q^* q^*$
> 41.7	95	[101] BARDADIN-...	92	RVUE	u-type, $\Gamma(Z)$
> 44.7	95	[101] BARDADIN-...	92	RVUE	d-type, $\Gamma(Z)$
> 40.6	95	[102] DECAMP	92	ALEP	u-type, $\Gamma(Z)$
> 44.2	95	[102] DECAMP	92	ALEP	d-type, $\Gamma(Z)$
> 45	95	[103] DECAMP	92	ALEP	u or d type, $Z \rightarrow q^* q^*$
> 45	95	[102] ABREU	91F	DLPH	u-type, $\Gamma(Z)$
> 45	95	[102] ABREU	91F	DLPH	d-type, $\Gamma(Z)$

[97] AALTONEN 10H obtain limits on the $q^* q^*$ production cross section in $p\overline{p}$ collisions. See their Fig. 3.

[98] BARATE 98U obtain limits on the form factor. See their Fig. 16 for limits in mass-form factor plane.

[99] ADRIANI 93M limit is valid for B($q^* \rightarrow q g$)> 0.25 (0.17) for up (down) type.

[100] ADRIANI 92F search for $Z \rightarrow q^* \overline{q}^*$ followed with $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$ decays and give the limit $\sigma_Z \cdot$ B($Z \rightarrow q^* \overline{q}^*$) $\cdot$ B^2($q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$) <2 pb at 95%CL. Assuming five flavors of degenerate q^* of homodoublet type, B($q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$) <4% is obtained for m_{q^*} <45 GeV.

[101] BARDADIN-OTWINOWSKA 92 limit based on $\Delta\Gamma(Z)$<36 MeV.

[102] These limits are independent of decay modes.

[103] Limit is for B($q^* \rightarrow q g$)+B($q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$)=1.

Limits for Excited q (q^*) from Single Production

These limits are from $e^+ e^- \rightarrow q^* \overline{q}$, $p\overline{p} \rightarrow q^*$X, or $p p \rightarrow q^*$X and depend on transition magnetic couplings between q and q^*. Assumptions about q^* decay mode are given in the footnotes and comments.

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
none 300–1260	95	[104] AAD	10	ATLS	$p p \rightarrow q^* X$, $q^* \rightarrow q g$
none 500–1580	95	[104] KHACHATRY...	10	CMS	$p p \rightarrow q^* X$, $q^* \rightarrow q g$
>775	95	[105] ABAZOV	04C	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow q^* X$, $q^* \rightarrow q g$
none 200–520 and 580–760	95	[106] ABE	97G	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow q^*$X, $q^* \rightarrow$ 2 jets
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
>510	95	[107] ABAZOV	06F	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow q^* X$, $q^* \rightarrow q Z$
>205	95	[108] CHEKANOV	02D	ZEUS	$e p \rightarrow q^*$X
>188	95	[109] ADLOFF	00E	H1	$e p \rightarrow q^*$X
none 80–570	95	[110] ABE	95N	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow q^*$X, $q^* \rightarrow q g$ $q\gamma$, $q W$

[104] AAD 10, KHACHATRYAN 10 search for heavy resonance decaying to 2 jets in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV. $f_s = f = f' = 1$ is assumed.
[105] ABAZOV 04C assume $f_s = f = f' = \Lambda/m_{q^*}$.
[106] ABE 97G search for new particle decaying to dijets.
[107] ABAZOV 06F assume q^* production via qg fusion and via contact interactions. The quoted limit is for $\Lambda = m_{q^*}$.
[108] CHEKANOV 02D search for single q^* production in ep collisions with the decays $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$, qZ, qW. $f_s = 0$ and $f = f' = \Lambda/m_{q^*}$ is assumed for the q^* coupling. See their Fig. 5b for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.
[109] ADLOFF 00E search for single q^* production in ep collisions with the decays $q^* \rightarrow q\gamma$, qZ, qW. f_s=0 and f=f'=Λ/m_{q^*} is assumed for the q^* coupling. See their Fig. 11 for the exclusion plot in the mass-coupling plane.
[110] ABE 95N assume a degenerate u^* and d^* with f_s=f=f'=Λ/m_{q^*}. See their Fig. 4 for the excluded region in $m_{q^*} - f$ plane.

MASS LIMITS for Color Sextet Quarks (q_6)

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>84	95	[111] ABE	89D	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow q_6 \overline{q}_6$

[111] ABE 89D look for pair production of unit-charged particles which leave the detector before decaying. In the above limit the color sextet quark is assumed to fragment into a unit-charged or neutral hadron with equal probability and to have long enough lifetime not to decay within the detector. A limit of 121 GeV is obtained for a color decuplet.

MASS LIMITS for Color Octet Charged Leptons (ℓ_8)

$\lambda \equiv m_{\ell_8}/\Lambda$

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>86	95	[112] ABE	89D	CDF	Stable ℓ_8: $p\overline{p} \rightarrow \ell_8 \overline{\ell}_8$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[113] ABT	93	H1	e_8: $ep \rightarrow e_8 X$
none 3.0–30.3	95	[114] KIM	90	AMY	e_8: $e^+e^- \rightarrow ee$ + jets
none 3.5–30.3	95	[114] KIM	90	AMY	μ_8: $e^+e^- \rightarrow \mu\mu$ + jets
		[115] KIM	90	AMY	e_8: $e^+e^- \rightarrow gg$; R

[112] ABE 89D look for pair production of unit-charged particles which leave the detector before decaying. In the above limit the color octet lepton is assumed to fragment into a unit-charged or neutral hadron with equal probability and to have long enough lifetime not to decay within the detector. The limit improves to 99 GeV if it always fragments into a unit-charged hadron.
[113] ABT 93 search for e_8 production via e-gluon fusion in ep collisions with $e_8 \rightarrow eg$. See their Fig. 3 for exclusion plot in the m_{e_8}–Λ plane for m_{e_8} = 35–220 GeV.
[114] KIM 90 is at $E_{\rm cm}$ = 50–60.8 GeV. The same assumptions as in BARTEL 87B are used.
[115] KIM 90 result $(m_{e_8}\Lambda_M)^{1/2} >$ 178.4 GeV (95%CL, α_s = 0.16 used) is subject to the same restriction as for BARTEL 85K.

MASS LIMITS for Color Octet Neutrinos (ν_8)

$\lambda \equiv m_{\ell_8}/\Lambda$

VALUE (GeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>110	90	[116] BARGER	89	RVUE	ν_8: $p\overline{p} \to \nu_8 \overline{\nu}_8$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
none 3.8–29.8	95	[117] KIM	90	AMY	ν_8: $e^+e^- \to$ acoplanar jets
none 9–21.9	95	[118] BARTEL	87B	JADE	ν_8: $e^+e^- \to$ acoplanar jets

[116] BARGER 89 used ABE 89B limit for events with large missing transverse momentum. Two-body decay $\nu_8 \to \nu g$ is assumed.

[117] KIM 90 is at E_{cm} = 50–60.8 GeV. The same assumptions as in BARTEL 87B are used.

[118] BARTEL 87B is at E_{cm} = 46.3–46.78 GeV. The limit assumes the ν_8 pair production cross section to be eight times larger than that of the corresponding heavy neutrino pair production. This assumption is not valid in general for the weak couplings, and the limit can be sensitive to its $SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ quantum numbers.

MASS LIMITS for W_8 (Color Octet W Boson)

VALUE (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
	[119] ALBAJAR	89	UA1	$p\overline{p} \to W_8 X$, $W_8 \to W g$

[119] ALBAJAR 89 give $\sigma(W_8 \to W + \text{jet})/\sigma(W) < 0.019$ (90% CL) for $m_{W_8} > 220$ GeV.

REFERENCES FOR Searches for Quark and Lepton Compositeness

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KHACHATRY...	10	PRL 105 211801	V. Khachatryan et al.	(CMS Collab.)
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ABDALLAH	09	EPJ C60 1	J. Abdallah et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
AARON	08	PL B663 382	F.D. Aaron et al.	(H1 Collab.)
AARON	08A	PL B666 131	F.D. Aaron et al.	(H1 Collab.)
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SCHAEL	07A	EPJ C49 411	S. Schael et al.	(ALEPH Collab.)
ABAZOV	06E	PR D73 111102R	V.M. Abazov et al.	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	06F	PR D74 011104R	V.M. Abazov et al.	(D0 Collab.)
ABDALLAH	06C	EPJ C45 589	J. Abdallah et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABULENCIA	06L	PRL 96 211801	A. Abulencia et al.	(CDF Collab.)
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ACOSTA	05B	PRL 94 101802	D. Acosta et al.	(CDF Collab.)
ABAZOV	04C	PR D69 111101R	V.M. Abazov et al.	(D0 Collab.)
ABBIENDI	04G	EPJ C33 173	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	04N	PL B602 167	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ABDALLAH	04N	EPJ C37 405	J. Abdallah et al.	(DELPHI Collab.)
CHEKANOV	04B	PL B591 23	S. Chekanov et al.	(ZEUS Collab.)
ACHARD	03B	PL B568 23	P. Achard et al.	(L3 Collab.)
ADLOFF	03	PL B568 35	C. Adloff et al.	(H1 Collab.)
BABICH	03	EPJ C29 103	A.A. Babich et al.	
ABBIENDI	02G	PL B544 57	G. Abbiendi et al.	(OPAL Collab.)
ACHARD	02D	PL B531 28	P. Achard et al.	(L3 Collab.)
ACHARD	02J	PL B549 290	P. Achard et al.	(L3 Collab.)
ADLOFF	02	PL B525 9	C. Adloff et al.	(H1 Collab.)
ADLOFF	02B	PL B548 35	C. Adloff et al.	(H1 Collab.)
CHEKANOV	02D	PL B549 32	S. Chekanov et al.	(ZEUS Collab.)
ACCIARRI	01D	PL B502 37	M. Acciarri et al.	(L3 Collab.)
AFFOLDER	01I	PRL 87 231803	T. Affolder et al.	(CDF Collab.)

BOURILKOV	01	PR D64 071701	D. Bourilkov	
CHEUNG	01B	PL B517 167	K. Cheung	
ABBIENDI	00I	EPJ C14 73	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI	00R	EPJ C13 553	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBIENDI,G	00D	EPJ C18 253	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ABBOTT	00E	PR D62 031101	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABREU	00A	PL B491 67	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	00S	PL B485 45	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ACCIARRI	00E	PL B473 177	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	00G	PL B475 198	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	00P	PL B489 81	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ADLOFF	00	PL B479 358	C. Adloff *et al.*	(H1 Collab.)
ADLOFF	00E	EPJ C17 567	C. Adloff *et al.*	(H1 Collab.)
AFFOLDER	00I	PR D62 012004	T. Affolder *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
BARATE	00I	EPJ C12 183	R. Barate *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
BOURILKOV	00	PR D62 076005	D. Bourilkov	
BREITWEG	00B	EPJ C14 239	J. Breitweg *et al.*	(ZEUS Collab.)
ABBOTT	99C	PRL 82 2457	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABBOTT	98G	PRL 80 666	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
BARATE	98U	EPJ C4 571	R. Barate *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
BARGER	98E	PR D57 391	V. Barger *et al.*	
BERTRAM	98	PL B443 347	I. Bertram, E.H. Simmons	
MCFARLAND	98	EPJ C1 509	K.S. McFarland *et al.*	(CCFR/NuTeV Collab.)
ABE	97G	PR D55 R5263	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	97T	PRL 79 2198	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	95N	PRL 74 3538	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
DIAZCRUZ	94	PR D49 R2149	J.L. Diaz Cruz, O.A. Sampayo	(CINV)
ABT	93	NP B396 3	I. Abt *et al.*	(H1 Collab.)
ADRIANI	93M	PRPL 236 1	O. Adriani *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ABE	92B	PRL 68 1463	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ADRIANI	92F	PL B292 472	O. Adriani *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
BARDADIN-...	92	ZPHY C55 163	M. Bardadin-Otwinowska	(CLER)
DECAMP	92	PRPL 216 253	D. Decamp *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
PDG	92	PR D45 S1	K. Hikasa *et al.*	(KEK, LBL, BOST+)
ABREU	91F	NP B367 511	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
KIM	90	PL B240 243	G.N. Kim *et al.*	(AMY Collab.)
ABE	89B	PRL 62 1825	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	89D	PRL 63 1447	F. Abe *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABE	89J	ZPHY C45 175	K. Abe *et al.*	(VENUS Collab.)
ALBAJAR	89	ZPHY C44 15	C. Albajar *et al.*	(UA1 Collab.)
BARGER	89	PL B220 464	V. Barger *et al.*	(WISC, KEK)
DORENBOS...	89	ZPHY C41 567	J. Dorenbosch *et al.*	(CHARM Collab.)
BARTEL	87B	ZPHY C36 15	W. Bartel *et al.*	(JADE Collab.)
GRIFOLS	86	PL 168B 264	J.A. Grifols, S. Peris	(BARC)
JODIDIO	86	PR D34 1967	A. Jodidio *et al.*	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
Also		PR D37 237 (erratum)	A. Jodidio *et al.*	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
BARTEL	85K	PL 160B 337	W. Bartel *et al.*	(JADE Collab.)
EICHTEN	84	RMP 56 579	E. Eichten *et al.*	(FNAL, LBL, OSU)
RENARD	82	PL 116B 264	F.M. Renard	(CERN)