Extra Dimensions

For explanation of terms used and discussion of significant model dependence of following limits, see the "Extra Dimensions" review. Footnotes describe originally quoted limit. δ indicates the number of extra dimensions.

Limits not encoded here are summarized in the "Extra Dimensions" review, where the latest unpublished results are also described.

See the related review(s):

Extra Dimensions

CONTENTS:

Limits on R from Deviations in Gravitational Force Law

This section includes limits on the size of extra dimensions from deviations in the Newtonian ($1/r^2$) gravitational force law at short distances. Deviations are parametrized by a gravitational potential of the form $V = -(G\ m\ m'/r)\ [1 + \alpha\ \exp(-r/R)]$. For δ toroidal extra dimensions of equal size, $\alpha = 8\delta/3$. Quoted bounds are for $\delta = 2$ unless otherwise noted.

VALUE (μm)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
< 30	95	[1] KAPNER	07		Torsion pendulum
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[2] BERGE	18	MICR	Space accelerometer
		[3] FAYET	18A	MICR	Space accelerometer
		[4] HADDOCK	18		Neutron scattering
		[5] KLIMCHITSK...	17A		Torsion oscillator
		[6] XU	13		Nuclei properties
		[7] BEZERRA	11		Torsion oscillator
		[8] SUSHKOV	11		Torsion pendulum
		[9] BEZERRA	10		Microcantilever
		[10] MASUDA	09		Torsion pendulum
		[11] GERACI	08		Microcantilever
		[12] TRENKEL	08		Newton's constant
		[13] DECCA	07A		Torsion oscillator

$<$ 47	95	[14] TU	07	Torsion pendulum
		[15] SMULLIN	05	Microcantilever
$<$130	95	[16] HOYLE	04	Torsion pendulum
		[17] CHIAVERINI	03	Microcantilever
$\lesssim$200	95	[18] LONG	03	Microcantilever
$<$190	95	[19] HOYLE	01	Torsion pendulum
		[20] HOSKINS	85	Torsion pendulum

[1] KAPNER 07 search for new forces, probing a range of $\alpha \simeq 10^{-3}$–10^{5} and length scales $R \simeq$ 10–1000 μm. For $\delta = 1$ the bound on R is 44 μm. For $\delta = 2$, the bound is expressed in terms of M_*, here translated to a bound on the radius. See their Fig. 6 for details on the bound.

[2] BERGE 18 uses results from the MICROSCOPE experiment to obtain constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $10^{-11} \lesssim |\alpha| \lesssim 10^{-7}$ and length scales $R \gtrsim 10^{5}$ m. See their Figure 1 for more details. These constraints do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[3] FAYET 18A uses results from the MICROSCOPE experiment to obtain constraints on an EP-violating force possibly arising from a new U(1) gauge boson. For $R \gtrsim 10^{7}$ m the limits are $|\alpha| \lesssim$ a few 10^{-13} to a few 10^{-11} depending on the coupling, corresponding to $|\epsilon| \lesssim 10^{-24}$ for the coupling of the new spin-1 or spin-0 mediator. These constraints do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions. This extends the results of FAYET 18.

[4] HADDOCK 18 obtain constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $10^{22} \lesssim |\alpha| \lesssim 10^{24}$ and length scales $R \simeq$ 0.01–10 nm. See their Figure 8 for more details. These constraints do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[5] KLIMCHITSKAYA 17A uses an experiment that measures the difference of Casimir forces to obtain bounds on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $|\alpha| \simeq 10^{5}$–10^{17} and length scales $R =$ 0.03–10 μm. See their Fig. 3. These constraints do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[6] XU 13 obtain constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $|\alpha| \simeq 10^{34}$–10^{36} and length scales $R \simeq$ 1–10 fm. See their Fig. 4 for more details. These constraints do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[7] BEZERRA 11 obtain constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $10^{11} \lesssim |\alpha| \lesssim 10^{18}$ and length scales $R =$ 30–1260 nm. See their Fig. 2 for more details. These constraints do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[8] SUSHKOV 11 obtain improved limits on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $10^{7} \lesssim |\alpha| \lesssim 10^{11}$ and length scales 0.4 μm $< R <$ 4 μm (95% CL). See their Fig. 2. These bounds do not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions. However, a model dependent bound of $M_* >$ 70 TeV is obtained assuming gauge bosons that couple to baryon number also propagate in $(4 + \delta)$ dimensions.

[9] BEZERRA 10 obtain improved constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $10^{19} \lesssim |\alpha| \lesssim 10^{29}$ and length scales $R =$ 1.6–14 nm (95% CL). See their Fig. 1. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[10] MASUDA 09 obtain improved constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $10^{9} \lesssim |\alpha| \lesssim 10^{11}$ and length scales $R =$ 1.0–2.9 μm (95% CL). See their Fig. 3. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[11] GERACI 08 obtain improved constraints on non-Newtonian forces with strengths $|\alpha| >$ 14,000 and length scales $R =$ 5–15 μm. See their Fig. 9. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[12] TRENKEL 08 uses two independent measurements of Newton's constant G to constrain new forces with strength $|\alpha| \simeq 10^{-4}$ and length scales $R =$ 0.02–1 m. See their Fig. 1. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[13] DECCA 07A search for new forces and obtain bounds in the region with strengths $|\alpha| \simeq 10^{13}$–10^{18} and length scales R = 20–86 nm. See their Fig. 6. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[14] TU 07 search for new forces probing a range of $|\alpha| \simeq 10^{-1}$–10^{5} and length scales $R \simeq$ 20–1000 μm. For $\delta = 1$ the bound on R is 53 μm. See their Fig. 3 for details on the bound.

[15] SMULLIN 05 search for new forces, and obtain bounds in the region with strengths $\alpha \simeq 10^{3}$–10^{8} and length scales R = 6–20 μm. See their Figs. 1 and 16 for details on the bound. This work does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[16] HOYLE 04 search for new forces, probing α down to 10^{-2} and distances down to 10μm. Quoted bound on R is for $\delta = 2$. For $\delta = 1$, bound goes to 160 μm. See their Fig. 34 for details on the bound.

[17] CHIAVERINI 03 search for new forces, probing α above 10^{4} and λ down to 3μm, finding no signal. See their Fig. 4 for details on the bound. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

[18] LONG 03 search for new forces, probing α down to 3, and distances down to about 10μm. See their Fig. 4 for details on the bound.

[19] HOYLE 01 search for new forces, probing α down to 10^{-2} and distances down to 20μm. See their Fig. 4 for details on the bound. The quoted bound is for $\alpha \geq 3$.

[20] HOSKINS 85 search for new forces, probing distances down to 4 mm. See their Fig. 13 for details on the bound. This bound does not place limits on the size of extra flat dimensions.

Limits on R from On-Shell Production of Gravitons: $\delta = 2$

This section includes limits on on-shell production of gravitons in collider and astrophysical processes. Bounds quoted are on R, the assumed common radius of the flat extra dimensions, for $\delta = 2$ extra dimensions. Studies often quote bounds in terms of derived parameter; experiments are actually sensitive to the masses of the KK gravitons: $m_{\vec{n}} = |\vec{n}|/R$. See the Review on "Extra Dimensions" for details. Bounds are given in μm for $\delta = 2$.

VALUE (μm)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
< 4.8	95	[1] SIRUNYAN	18S	CMS	$pp \to jG$
< 0.00016	95	[2] HANNESTAD	03		Neutron star heating
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
< 8.0	95	[3] AABOUD	18I	ATLS	$pp \to jG$
< 89	95	[4] SIRUNYAN	18BV	CMS	$pp \to ZG$
		[5] SIRUNYAN	17AQ	CMS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 90	95	[6] AABOUD	16F	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma G$
		[7] KHACHATRY...	16N	CMS	$pp \to \gamma G$
		[8] AAD	15CS	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 127	95	[9] AAD	13C	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 34.4	95	[10] AAD	13D	ATLS	$pp \to jj$
< 0.0087	95	[11] AJELLO	12	FLAT	Neutron star γ sources
< 245	95	[12] AALTONEN	08AC	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to \gamma G, jG$
< 615	95	[13] ABAZOV	08S	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \gamma G$
< 0.916	95	[14] DAS	08		Supernova cooling
< 350	95	[15] ABULENCIA,A	06	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to jG$
< 270	95	[16] ABDALLAH	05B	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \gamma G$
< 210	95	[17] ACHARD	04E	L3	$e^+e^- \to \gamma G$
< 480	95	[18] ACOSTA	04C	CDF	$\overline{p}p \to jG$

$<$ 0.00038	95	[19] CASSE	04		Neutron star γ sources
$<$ 610	95	[20] ABAZOV	03	D0	$\overline{p}p \rightarrow jG$
$<$ 0.96	95	[21] HANNESTAD	03		Supernova cooling
$<$ 0.096	95	[22] HANNESTAD	03		Diffuse γ background
$<$ 0.051	95	[23] HANNESTAD	03		Neutron star γ sources
$<$ 300	95	[24] HEISTER	03C	ALEP	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma G$
		[25] FAIRBAIRN	01		Cosmology
$<$ 0.66	95	[26] HANHART	01		Supernova cooling
		[27] CASSISI	00		Red giants
$<$1300	95	[28] ACCIARRI	99S	L3	$e^+e^- \rightarrow ZG$

[1] SIRUNYAN 18S search for $pp \rightarrow jG$, using 35.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place lower limits on M_D for two to six extra dimensions (see their Table VII), from which this bound on R is derived. This limit supersedes that in KHACHATRYAN 15AL.

[2] HANNESTAD 03 obtain a limit on R from the heating of old neutron stars by the surrounding cloud of trapped KK gravitons. Limits for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Tables V and VI. These limits supersede those in HANNESTAD 02.

[3] AABOUD 18I search for $pp \rightarrow jG$, using 36.1 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place lower limits on M_D for two to six extra dimensions (see their Table 7), from which this bound on R is derived. This limit supersedes that in AABOUD 16D.

[4] SIRUNYAN 18BV search for $pp \rightarrow ZG$, using 35.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place lower limits on M_D for two to seven extra dimensions (see their Figure 11), from which this bound on R is derived.

[5] SIRUNYAN 17AQ search for $pp \rightarrow \gamma G$, using 12.9 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place limits on M_D for three to six extra dimensions (see their Table 3).

[6] AABOUD 16F search for $pp \rightarrow \gamma G$, using 3.2 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place limits on M_D for two to six extra dimensions (see their Figure 9), from which this bound on R is derived.

[7] KHACHATRYAN 16N search for $pp \rightarrow \gamma G$, using 19.6 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to place limits on M_D for three to six extra dimensions (see their Table 5).

[8] AAD 15CS search for $pp \rightarrow \gamma G$, using 20.3 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to place lower limits on M_D for two to six extra dimensions (see their Fig. 18).

[9] AAD 13C search for $pp \rightarrow \gamma G$, using 4.6 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV to place bounds on M_D for two to six extra dimensions, from which this bound on R is derived.

[10] AAD 13D search for the dijet decay of quantum black holes in 4.8 fb^{-1} of data produced in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV to place bounds on M_D for two to seven extra dimensions, from which these bounds on R are derived. Limits on M_D for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Table 3.

[11] AJELLO 12 obtain a limit on R from the gamma-ray emission of point γ sources that arise from the photon decay of KK gravitons which are gravitationally bound around neutron stars. Limits for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Table 7.

[12] AALTONEN 08AC search for $p\overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma G$ and $p\overline{p} \rightarrow jG$ at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV with 2.0 fb^{-1} and 1.1 fb^{-1} respectively, in order to place bounds on the fundamental scale and size of the extra dimensions. See their Table III for limits on all $\delta \leq 6$.

[13] ABAZOV 08S search for $p\overline{p} \rightarrow \gamma G$, using 1 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to place bounds on M_D for two to eight extra dimensions, from which these bounds on R are derived. See their paper for intermediate values of δ.

[14] DAS 08 obtain a limit on R from Kaluza-Klein graviton cooling of SN1987A due to plasmon-plasmon annihilation.

[15] ABULENCIA,A 06 search for $p\overline{p} \rightarrow jG$ using 368 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV. See their Table II for bounds for all $\delta \leq 6$.

[16] ABDALLAH 05B search for $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma G$ at $\sqrt{s} = 180$–209 GeV to place bounds on the size of extra dimensions and the fundamental scale. Limits for all $\delta \leq 6$ are given in their Table 6. These limits supersede those in ABREU 00Z.

[17] ACHARD 04E search for $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma G$ at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV to place bounds on the size of extra dimensions and the fundamental scale. See their Table 8 for limits with $\delta \leq 8$. These limits supersede those in ACCIARRI 99R.
[18] ACOSTA 04C search for $\overline{p}p \rightarrow jG$ at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.8 TeV to place bounds on the size of extra dimensions and the fundamental scale. See their paper for bounds on δ = 4, 6.
[19] CASSE 04 obtain a limit on R from the gamma-ray emission of point γ sources that arises from the photon decay of gravitons around newly born neutron stars, applying the technique of HANNESTAD 03 to neutron stars in the galactic bulge. Limits for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Table I.
[20] ABAZOV 03 search for $p\overline{p} \rightarrow jG$ at $\sqrt{s}$=1.8 TeV to place bounds on M_D for 2 to 7 extra dimensions, from which these bounds on R are derived. See their paper for bounds on intermediate values of δ. We quote results without the approximate NLO scaling introduced in the paper.
[21] HANNESTAD 03 obtain a limit on R from graviton cooling of supernova SN1987a. Limits for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Tables V and VI.
[22] HANNESTAD 03 obtain a limit on R from gravitons emitted in supernovae and which subsequently decay, contaminating the diffuse cosmic γ background. Limits for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Tables V and VI. These limits supersede those in HANNESTAD 02.
[23] HANNESTAD 03 obtain a limit on R from gravitons emitted in two recent supernovae and which subsequently decay, creating point γ sources. Limits for all $\delta \leq 7$ are given in their Tables V and VI. These limits are corrected in the published erratum.
[24] HEISTER 03C use the process $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma G$ at $\sqrt{s}$ = 189–209 GeV to place bounds on the size of extra dimensions and the scale of gravity. See their Table 4 for limits with $\delta \leq 6$ for derived limits on M_D.
[25] FAIRBAIRN 01 obtains bounds on R from over production of KK gravitons in the early universe. Bounds are quoted in paper in terms of fundamental scale of gravity. Bounds depend strongly on temperature of QCD phase transition and range from $R<$ 0.13 μm to 0.001 μm for δ=2; bounds for δ=3,4 can be derived from Table 1 in the paper.
[26] HANHART 01 obtain bounds on R from limits on graviton cooling of supernova SN 1987a using numerical simulations of proto-neutron star neutrino emission.
[27] CASSISI 00 obtain rough bounds on M_D (and thus R) from red giant cooling for δ=2,3. See their paper for details.
[28] ACCIARRI 99S search for $e^+ e^- \rightarrow ZG$ at $\sqrt{s}$=189 GeV. Limits on the gravity scale are found in their Table 2, for $\delta \leq 4$.

Mass Limits on M_{TT}

This section includes limits on the cut-off mass scale, M_{TT}, of dimension-8 operators from KK graviton exchange in models of large extra dimensions. Ambiguities in the UV-divergent summation are absorbed into the parameter λ, which is taken to be $\lambda = \pm1$ in the following analyses. Bounds for $\lambda = -1$ are shown in parenthesis after the bound for $\lambda = +1$, if appropriate. Different papers use slightly different definitions of the mass scale. The definition used here is related to another popular convention by $M^4_{TT} = (2/\pi)\ \Lambda^4_T$, as discussed in the above Review on "Extra Dimensions."

VALUE (TeV)		*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
> 9.02		95	[1] SIRUNYAN	18DD	CMS	$pp \rightarrow$ dijet, ang. distrib.
>20.6	**(> 15.7)**	95	[2] GIUDICE	03	RVUE	Dim-6 operators

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

> 6.9		95	[3] SIRUNYAN	19AC	CMS	$pp \to e^+e^-,\mu^+\mu^-,\gamma\gamma$
> 7.0	(>5.6)	95	[4] SIRUNYAN	18DU	CMS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
> 6.5		95	[5] AABOUD	17AP	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
> 3.8		95	[6] AAD	14BE	ATLS	$pp \to e^+e^-,\ \mu^+\mu^-$
> 3.2		95	[7] AAD	13E	ATLS	$pp \to e^+e^-,\mu^+\mu^-,\gamma\gamma$
			[8] BAAK	12	RVUE	Electroweak
> 0.90	(>0.92)	95	[9] AARON	11C	H1	$e^\pm p \to e^\pm X$
> 1.48		95	[10] ABAZOV	09AE	D0	$p\overline{p} \to$ dijet, ang. distrib.
> 1.45		95	[11] ABAZOV	09D	D0	$p\overline{p} \to e^+e^-,\ \gamma\gamma$
> 1.1	(> 1.0)	95	[12] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$
> 0.898	(> 0.998)	95	[13] ABDALLAH	06C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \ell^+\ell^-$
> 0.853	(> 0.939)	95	[14] GERDES	06		$p\overline{p} \to e^+e^-,\ \gamma\gamma$
> 0.96	(> 0.93)	95	[15] ABAZOV	05V	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \mu^+\mu^-$
> 0.78	(> 0.79)	95	[16] CHEKANOV	04B	ZEUS	$e^\pm p \to e^\pm X$
> 0.805	(> 0.956)	95	[17] ABBIENDI	03D	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
> 0.7	(> 0.7)	95	[18] ACHARD	03D	L3	$e^+e^- \to ZZ$
> 0.82	(> 0.78)	95	[19] ADLOFF	03	H1	$e^\pm p \to e^\pm X$
> 1.28	(> 1.25)	95	[20] GIUDICE	03	RVUE	
> 0.80	(> 0.85)	95	[21] HEISTER	03C	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
> 0.84	(> 0.99)	95	[22] ACHARD	02D	L3	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
> 1.2	(> 1.1)	95	[23] ABBOTT	01	D0	$p\overline{p} \to e^+e^-,\ \gamma\gamma$
> 0.60	(> 0.63)	95	[24] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$
> 0.63	(> 0.50)	95	[24] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-$
> 0.68	(> 0.61)	95	[24] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-,\tau^+\tau^-$
			[25] ABREU	00A	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
> 0.680	(> 0.542)	95	[26] ABREU	00S	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-,\tau^+\tau^-$
> 15–28		99.7	[27] CHANG	00B	RVUE	Electroweak
> 0.98		95	[28] CHEUNG	00	RVUE	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
> 0.29–0.38		95	[29] GRAESSER	00	RVUE	$(g-2)_\mu$
> 0.50–1.1		95	[30] HAN	00	RVUE	Electroweak
> 2.0	(> 2.0)	95	[31] MATHEWS	00	RVUE	$\overline{p}p \to jj$
> 1.0	(> 1.1)	95	[32] MELE	00	RVUE	$e^+e^- \to VV$
			[33] ABBIENDI	99P	OPAL	
			[34] ACCIARRI	99M	L3	
			[35] ACCIARRI	99S	L3	
> 1.412	(> 1.077)	95	[36] BOURILKOV	99		$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$

[1] SIRUNYAN 18DD use dijet angular distributions in 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place a lower bound on Λ_T, here converted to M_{TT}. This updates the results of SIRUNYAN 17F.

[2] GIUDICE 03 place bounds on Λ_6, the coefficient of the gravitationally-induced dimension-6 operator $(2\pi\lambda/\Lambda_6^2)(\sum \overline{f}\gamma_\mu\gamma^5 f)(\sum \overline{f}\gamma^\mu\gamma^5 f)$, using data from a variety of experiments. Results are quoted for $\lambda=\pm1$ and are independent of δ.

[3] SIRUNYAN 19AC use 35.9 (36.3) fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in the dielectron (dimuon) channels to place a lower limit on Λ_T, here converted to M_{TT}. The dielectron and dimuon channels are combined with previous results in the diphoton channel to set the best limit. Bounds on individual channels and different priors can be found in their Table 2. This updates the results in KHACHATRYAN 15AE.

[4] SIRUNYAN 18DU use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S). This updates the results of CHATRCHYAN 12R.

[5] AABOUD 17AP use 36.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=13$ TeV to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S). This updates the results of AAD 13AS.

[6] AAD 14BE use 20 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=8$ TeV in the dilepton channel to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S).

[7] AAD 13E use 4.9 and 5.0 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV in the dielectron and dimuon channels, respectively, to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S). The dielectron and dimuon channels are combined with previous results in the diphoton channel to set the best limit. Bounds on individual channels and different priors can be found in their Table VIII.

[8] BAAK 12 use electroweak precision observables to place bounds on the ratio Λ_T/M_D as a function of M_D. See their Fig. 22 for constraints with a Higgs mass of 120 GeV.

[9] AARON 11C search for deviations in the differential cross section of $e^{\pm}p \to e^{\pm}X$ in 446 pb^{-1} of data taken at $\sqrt{s}=301$ and 319 GeV to place a bound on M_{TT}.

[10] ABAZOV 09AE use dijet angular distributions in 0.7 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV to place lower bounds on Λ_T (equivalent to their M_S), here converted to M_{TT}.

[11] ABAZOV 09D use 1.05 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV to place lower bounds on Λ_T (equivalent to their M_s), here converted to M_{TT}.

[12] SCHAEL 07A use e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}=$ 189–209 GeV to place lower limits on Λ_T, here converted to limits on M_{TT}.

[13] ABDALLAH 06C use e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}\sim$ 130–207 GeV to place lower limits on M_{TT}, which is equivalent to their definition of M_s. Bound shown includes all possible final state leptons, $\ell = e$, μ, τ. Bounds on individual leptonic final states can be found in their Table 31.

[14] GERDES 06 use 100 to 110 pb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.8$ TeV, as recorded by the CDF Collaboration during Run I of the Tevatron. Bound shown includes a K-factor of 1.3. Bounds on individual e^+e^- and $\gamma\gamma$ final states are found in their Table I.

[15] ABAZOV 05V use 246 pb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV to search for deviations in the differential cross section to $\mu^+\mu^-$ from graviton exchange.

[16] CHEKANOV 04B search for deviations in the differential cross section of $e^{\pm}p \to e^{\pm}X$ with 130 pb^{-1} of combined data and Q^2 values up to 40,000 GeV^2 to place a bound on M_{TT}.

[17] ABBIENDI 03D use e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=181–209 GeV to place bounds on the ultraviolet scale M_{TT}, which is equivalent to their definition of M_s.

[18] ACHARD 03D look for deviations in the cross section for $e^+e^- \to ZZ$ from $\sqrt{s}=$ 200–209 GeV to place a bound on M_{TT}.

[19] ADLOFF 03 search for deviations in the differential cross section of $e^{\pm}p \to e^{\pm}X$ at $\sqrt{s}$=301 and 319 GeV to place bounds on M_{TT}.

[20] GIUDICE 03 review existing experimental bounds on M_{TT} and derive a combined limit.

[21] HEISTER 03C use e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$= 189–209 GeV to place bounds on the scale of dim-8 gravitational interactions. Their $M_s^{\pm}$ is equivalent to our M_{TT} with $\lambda=\pm1$.

[22] ACHARD 02 search for s-channel graviton exchange effects in $e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$ at $E_{cm}=$ 192–209 GeV.

[23] ABBOTT 01 search for variations in differential cross sections to e^+e^- and $\gamma\gamma$ final states at the Tevatron.

[24] ABBIENDI 00R uses e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$= 189 GeV.

[25] ABREU 00A search for s-channel graviton exchange effects in $e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$ at E_{cm}= 189–202 GeV.

[26] ABREU 00S uses e^+e^- collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=183 and 189 GeV. Bounds on μ and τ individual final states given in paper.

[27] CHANG 00B derive 3σ limit on M_{TT} of (28,19,15) TeV for δ=(2,4,6) respectively assuming the presence of a torsional coupling in the gravitational action. Highly model dependent.

[28] CHEUNG 00 obtains limits from anomalous diphoton production at OPAL due to graviton exchange. Original limit for δ=4. However, unknown *UV* theory renders δ dependence unreliable. Original paper works in HLZ convention.

[29] GRAESSER 00 obtains a bound from graviton contributions to $g-2$ of the muon through loops of 0.29 TeV for δ=2 and 0.38 TeV for δ=4,6. Limits scale as $\lambda^{1/2}$. However calculational scheme not well-defined without specification of high-scale theory. See the "Extra Dimensions Review."

[30] HAN 00 calculates corrections to gauge boson self-energies from KK graviton loops and constrain them using S and T. Bounds on M_{TT} range from 0.5 TeV (δ=6) to 1.1 TeV (δ=2); see text. Limits have strong dependence, $\lambda^{\delta+2}$, on unknown λ coefficient.

[31] MATHEWS 00 search for evidence of graviton exchange in CDF and DØ dijet production data. See their Table 2 for slightly stronger δ-dependent bounds. Limits expressed in terms of $\widetilde{M}_S^4 = M_{TT}^4/8$.

[32] MELE 00 obtains bound from KK graviton contributions to $e^+ e^- \rightarrow VV$ (V=γ,W,Z) at LEP. Authors use Hewett conventions.

[33] ABBIENDI 99P search for s-channel graviton exchange effects in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ at E_{cm}=189 GeV. The limits $G_+ > 660$ GeV and $G_- > 634$ GeV are obtained from combined E_{cm}=183 and 189 GeV data, where $G_\pm$ is a scale related to the fundamental gravity scale.

[34] ACCIARRI 99M search for the reaction $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma G$ and s-channel graviton exchange effects in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $W^+ W^-$, ZZ, $e^+ e^-$, $\mu^+ \mu^-$, $\tau^+ \tau^-$, $q\overline{q}$ at E_{cm}=183 GeV. Limits on the gravity scale are listed in their Tables 1 and 2.

[35] ACCIARRI 99S search for the reaction $e^+ e^- \rightarrow ZG$ and s-channel graviton exchange effects in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, $W^+ W^-$, ZZ, $e^+ e^-$, $\mu^+ \mu^-$, $\tau^+ \tau^-$, $q\overline{q}$ at E_{cm}=189 GeV. Limits on the gravity scale are listed in their Tables 1 and 2.

[36] BOURILKOV 99 performs global analysis of LEP data on $e^+ e^-$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$=183 and 189 GeV. Bound is on Λ_T.

Limits on $1/R = M_c$

This section includes limits on $1/R = M_c$, the compactification scale in models with one TeV-sized extra dimension, due to exchange of Standard Model KK excitations. Bounds assume fermions are not in the bulk, unless stated otherwise. See the "Extra Dimensions" review for discussion of model dependence.

VALUE (TeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>4.16	95	[1] AAD	12CC	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \ell\overline{\ell}$
>6.1		[2] BARBIERI	04	RVUE	Electroweak
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[3] AABOUD	18AV	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow t\overline{t}t\overline{t}$
		[4] AABOUD	18CE	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow t\overline{t}t\overline{t}$
>3.8	95	[5] ACCOMANDO	15	RVUE	Electroweak
>3.40	95	[6] KHACHATRY...	15T	CMS	$pp \rightarrow \ell X$
		[7] CHATRCHYAN	13AQ	CMS	$pp \rightarrow \ell X$
>1.38	95	[8] CHATRCHYAN	13W	CMS	$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.715	95	[9] EDELHAUSER	13	RVUE	$pp \rightarrow \ell\overline{\ell} + X$
>1.40	95	[10] AAD	12CP	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>1.23	95	[11] AAD	12X	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.26	95	[12] ABAZOV	12M	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow \mu\mu$
>0.75	95	[13] BAAK	12	RVUE	Electroweak

		[14] FLACKE	12	RVUE	Electroweak
>0.43	95	[15] NISHIWAKI	12	RVUE	$H \to WW, \gamma\gamma$
>0.729	95	[16] AAD	11F	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.961	95	[17] AAD	11X	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.477	95	[18] ABAZOV	10P	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>1.59	95	[19] ABAZOV	09AE	D0	$p\overline{p} \to$ dijet, angular dist.
>0.6	95	[20] HAISCH	07	RVUE	$\overline{B} \to X_s \gamma$
>0.6	90	[21] GOGOLADZE	06	RVUE	Electroweak
>3.3	95	[22] CORNET	00	RVUE	Electroweak
> 3.3–3.8	95	[23] RIZZO	00	RVUE	Electroweak

[1] AAD 12CC use 4.9 and 5.0 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV in the dielectron and dimuon channels, respectively, to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK Z/γ boson (equivalent to $1/R = M_C$). The limit quoted here assumes a flat prior corresponding to when the pure Z/γ KK cross section term dominates. See their Section 15 for more details.

[2] BARBIERI 04 use electroweak precision observables to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$. Both the gauge bosons and the Higgs boson are assumed to propagate in the bulk.

[3] AABOUD 18AV use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV in final states with multiple b-jets, to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a model with two universal extra dimensions. Assuming the radii of the two extra dimensions are equal, a lower limit of 1.8 TeV for the Kaluza-Klein mass is obtained.

[4] AABOUD 18CE use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV in final states with same-charge leptons and b-jets, to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a model with two universal extra dimensions. Assuming the radii of the two extra dimensions are equal, a lower limit of 1.45 TeV for the Kaluza-Klein mass is obtained.

[5] ACCOMANDO 15 use electroweak precision observables to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$. See their Fig. 2 for the bound as a function of sinβ, which parametrizes the VEV contribution from brane and bulk Higgs fields. The quoted value is for the minimum bound which occurs at sinβ = 0.45.

[6] KHACHATRYAN 15T use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$.

[7] CHATRCHYAN 13AQ use 5.0 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV and a further 3.7 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$, in models with universal extra dimensions and Standard Model fields propagating in the bulk. See their Fig. 5 for the bound as a function of the universal bulk fermion mass parameter μ.

[8] CHATRCHYAN 13W use diphoton events with large missing transverse momentum in 4.93 fb^{-1} of data produced from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a universal extra dimension model with gravitational decays. The bound assumes that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_C = 20. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \to G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[9] EDELHAUSER 13 use 19.6 and 20.6 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV analyzed by the CMS Collaboration in the dielectron and dimuon channels, respectively, to place a lower bound on the mass of the second lightest Kaluza-Klein Z/γ boson (converted to a limit on $1/R = M_C$). The bound assumes Standard Model fields propagating in the bulk and that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_C = 20.

[10] AAD 12CP use diphoton events with large missing transverse momentum in 4.8 fb^{-1} of data produced from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a universal extra dimension model with gravitational decays. The bound assumes that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_C = 20. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \to G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[11] AAD 12X use diphoton events with large missing transverse momentum in 1.07 fb^{-1} of data produced from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a universal extra dimension model with gravitational decays. The bound assumes that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_c = 20. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \rightarrow G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[12] ABAZOV 12M use same-sign dimuon events in 7.3 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$, in models with universal extra dimensions where all Standard Model fields propagate in the bulk.

[13] BAAK 12 use electroweak precision observables to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$, in models with universal extra dimensions and Standard Model fields propagating in the bulk. Bound assumes a 125 GeV Higgs mass. See their Fig. 25 for the bound as a function of the Higgs mass.

[14] FLACKE 12 use electroweak precision observables to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$, in models with universal extra dimensions and Standard Model fields propagating in the bulk. See their Fig. 1 for the bound as a function of the universal bulk fermion mass parameter μ.

[15] NISHIWAKI 12 use up to 2 fb^{-1} of data from the ATLAS and CMS experiments that constrains the production cross section of a Higgs-like particle to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $1/R$ in universal extra dimension models. The quoted bound assumes Standard Model fields propagating in the bulk and a 125 GeV Higgs mass. See their Fig. 1 for the bound as a function of the Higgs mass.

[16] AAD 11F use diphoton events with large missing transverse energy in 3.1 pb^{-1} of data produced from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a universal extra dimension model with gravitational decays. The bound assumes that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_c = 20. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \rightarrow G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[17] AAD 11X use diphoton events with large missing transverse energy in 36 pb^{-1} of data produced from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a universal extra dimension model with gravitational decays. The bound assumes that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_c = 20. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \rightarrow G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[18] ABAZOV 10P use diphoton events with large missing transverse energy in 6.3 fb^{-1} of data produced from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in a universal extra dimension model with gravitational decays. The bound assumes that the cutoff scale Λ, for the radiative corrections to the Kaluza-Klein masses, satisfies Λ/M_c=20. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \rightarrow G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[19] ABAZOV 09AE use dijet angular distributions in 0.7 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV to place a lower bound on the compactification scale.

[20] HAISCH 07 use inclusive $\overline{B}$-meson decays to place a Higgs mass independent bound on the compactification scale $1/R$ in the minimal universal extra dimension model.

[21] GOGOLADZE 06 use electroweak precision observables to place a lower bound on the compactification scale in models with universal extra dimensions. Bound assumes a 115 GeV Higgs mass. See their Fig. 3 for the bound as a function of the Higgs mass.

[22] CORNET 00 translates a bound on the coefficient of the 4-fermion operator $(\overline{\ell}\gamma_\mu \tau^a \ell)(\overline{\ell}\gamma^\mu \tau^a \ell)$ derived by Hagiwara and Matsumoto into a limit on the mass scale of KK W bosons.

[23] RIZZO 00 obtains limits from global electroweak fits in models with a Higgs in the bulk (3.8 TeV) or on the standard brane (3.3 TeV).

Limits on Kaluza-Klein Gravitons in Warped Extra Dimensions

This section places limits on the mass of the first Kaluza-Klein (KK) excitation of the graviton in the warped extra dimension model of Randall and Sundrum. Bounds in parenthesis assume Standard Model fields propagate in the bulk. Experimental bounds depend strongly on the warp parameter, k. See the "Extra Dimensions" review for a full discussion.

Here we list limits for the value of the warp parameter $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$.

VALUE (TeV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
>4.25	95	[1] SIRUNYAN	18BB	CMS	$pp \to G \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[2] AAD	20C	ATLS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[3] AABOUD	19A	ATLS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[4] AABOUD	19O	ATLS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[5] AAD	19D	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW, ZZ$
		[6] SIRUNYAN	19	CMS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[7] SIRUNYAN	19BE	CMS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[8] SIRUNYAN	19CF	CMS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[9] AABOUD	18AK	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
		[10] AABOUD	18AL	ATLS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
		[11] AABOUD	18BF	ATLS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
		[12] AABOUD	18BI	ATLS	$pp \to G \to t\overline{t}$
		[13] AABOUD	18CJ	ATLS	$pp \to G \to VV, VH, \ell\overline{\ell}$
		[14] AABOUD	18CQ	ATLS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[15] AABOUD	18CW	ATLS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[16] SIRUNYAN	18AF	CMS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[17] SIRUNYAN	18AS	CMS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
		[18] SIRUNYAN	18AX	CMS	$pp \to G \to WW$
		[19] SIRUNYAN	18BK	CMS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
>1.8	95	[20] SIRUNYAN	18BO	CMS	$pp \to G \to jj$
		[21] SIRUNYAN	18CW	CMS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[22] SIRUNYAN	18DJ	CMS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
>4.1	95	[23] SIRUNYAN	18DU	CMS	$pp \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
		[24] SIRUNYAN	18F	CMS	$pp \to G \to HH$
		[25] SIRUNYAN	18I	CMS	$pp \to G \to b\overline{b}$
		[26] SIRUNYAN	18P	CMS	$pp \to G \to WW, ZZ$
>4.1	95	[27] AABOUD	17AP	ATLS	$pp \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
		[28] AAD	16R	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW, ZZ$
		[29] AAD	15AU	ATLS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
		[30] AAD	15AZ	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
		[31] AAD	15CT	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW, ZZ$
>2.68	95	[32] AAD	14V	ATLS	$pp \to G \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
>1.23 (>0.84)	95	[33] AAD	13A	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
>0.94 (>0.71)	95	[34] AAD	13AO	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
>2.23	95	[35] AAD	13AS	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
>0.845	95	[36] AAD	12AD	ATLS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
		[37] AALTONEN	12V	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to ZZ$
		[38] BAAK	12	RVUE	Electroweak
		[39] AALTONEN	11G	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to ZZ$

>1.058	95	[40] AALTONEN	11R	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
>0.754	95	[41] ABAZOV	11H	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow WW$
>0.607		[42] AALTONEN	10N	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow WW$
>1.05		[43] ABAZOV	10F	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
		[44] AALTONEN	08S	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow ZZ$
>0.90		[45] ABAZOV	08J	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
		[46] AALTONEN	07G	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
>0.889		[47] AALTONEN	07H	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow e\overline{e}$
>0.785		[48] ABAZOV	05N	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \ell\ell, \gamma\gamma$
>0.71		[49] ABULENCIA	05A	CDF	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow G \rightarrow \ell\overline{\ell}$

[1] SIRUNYAN 18BB use 35.9 (36.3) fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for dilepton resonances in the dielectron (dimuon) channel. See their paper for other limits with warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.01 and 0.05. This updates the results of KHACHATRYAN 17T.

[2] AAD 20C use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$, $b\overline{b}W^+W^-$, and $b\overline{b}\tau^+\tau^-$ final states. See their Figure 5(b)(c) for limits on the cross section as a function of the KK graviton mass. In the case of $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1 and 2, gravitons are excluded in the mass range 260–3000 GeV and 260–1760 GeV, respectively.

[3] AABOUD 19A use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$ final state. See their Figure 9 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass. Assuming $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1, gravitons in the mass range 313–1362 GeV are excluded. This updates the results of AABOUD 16I.

[4] AABOUD 19O use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}WW$ final state. See their Figure 12 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1 and $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 2.

[5] AAD 19D use 139 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for diboson resonances in the all-hadronic final state. See their Figure 9(b) for the limit on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1. This updates the results of AABOUD 18F.

[6] SIRUNYAN 19 use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $\gamma\gamma b\overline{b}$ final state. See their Figure 9 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass. Assuming $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1, gravitons in the mass range 290–810 GeV are excluded. This updates the result of KHACHATRYAN 16BQ.

[7] SIRUNYAN 19BE use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production by combining the results from four final states: $b\overline{b}\gamma\gamma$, $b\overline{b}\tau\overline{\tau}$, $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$, and $b\overline{b}VV$. See their Figure 7 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass.

[8] SIRUNYAN 19CF use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}q\overline{q}'\ell\nu$ final state. See their Figure 7 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.1 and 0.3.

[9] AABOUD 18AK use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for WW resonances in $\ell\nu qq$ final states (ℓ=e, μ). See their Figure 7(d) for the limit on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1. This updates the results of AABOUD 16AE.

[10] AABOUD 18AL use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for diboson resonances in the $\ell\ell q\overline{q}$ and $\nu\overline{\nu}q\overline{q}$ final states. See their Figure 14 for the limit on cross section times branching fraction as a function of the the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5 and 1. This updates the results of AABOUD 16AE.

[11] AABOUD 18BF use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for ZZ resonances in the $\ell\ell\ell\ell$ and $\ell\ell\nu\overline{\nu}$ final states (ℓ=e, μ). See their Figure 10 for the limit on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1.

[12] AABOUD 18BI use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for top-quark pairs decaying into the lepton-plus jets topology. See their Figure 16 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1.

[13] AABOUD 18CJ combine the searches for heavy resonances decaying into bosonic and leptonic final states from 36.1 fb^{-1} of pp collision data at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV. The lower limit on the KK graviton mass, with $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1, is 2.3 TeV.

[14] AABOUD 18CQ use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}\tau^+\tau^-$ final state. See their Figure 2 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass. Assuming $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 1, gravitons in the mass range 325–885 GeV are excluded.

[15] AABOUD 18CW use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $\gamma\gamma b\overline{b}$ final state. See their Figure 7 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass.

[16] SIRUNYAN 18AF use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$ final state. See their Figure 9 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5. This updates the results of KHACHATRYAN 15R.

[17] SIRUNYAN 18AS use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for ZZ resonances in the $\ell\ell\nu\overline{\nu}$ final state (ℓ=e, μ). See their Figure 5 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.1, 0.5, and 1.0.

[18] SIRUNYAN 18AX use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for WW resonances in $\ell\nu qq$ final states (ℓ=e, μ). See their Figure 6 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5. This updates the results of KHACHATRYAN 14A.

[19] SIRUNYAN 18BK use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for ZZ resonances in the $\nu\overline{\nu}q\overline{q}$ final state. See their Figure 4 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5 .

[20] SIRUNYAN 18BO use up to 36 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for dijet resonances. Besides the quoted bound, KK graviton masses between 1.9 TeV and 2.5 TeV are also excluded. See their Figure 11 for the limit on the product of the cross section, branching fraction and acceptance as a function of the KK graviton mass. This updates the results of KHACHATRYAN 17W.

[21] SIRUNYAN 18CW use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$ final state. See their Figure 8 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5.

[22] SIRUNYAN 18DJ use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for ZZ resonances in $2\ell 2q$ final states (ℓ = e, μ). See their Figure 6 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction. Assuming $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5, a graviton mass is excluded below 925 GeV.

[23] SIRUNYAN 18DU use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV, in the diphoton channel to place a lower limit on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their paper for limits with other warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.01 and 0.2. This updates the results of KHACHATRYAN 16M.

[24] SIRUNYAN 18F use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}\ell\nu\ell\nu$ final state. See their Figure 7 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.1.

[25] SIRUNYAN 18I use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to search for narrow resonances decaying to bottom quark pairs. See their Figure 3 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction in the mass range of 325–1200 GeV.

[26] SIRUNYAN 18P use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV to search for diboson resonances with dijet final states. See their Figure 6 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction, including theoretical values for $k/\overline{M}_P$ = 0.5. This updates the results of SIRUNYAN 17AK.

[27] AABOUD 17AP use 36.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 13 TeV in the diphoton channel to place a lower limit on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. This updates the results of AABOUD 16H.

[28] AAD 16R use 20.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their Figure 4 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction.

[29] AAD 15AU use 20 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to search for KK gravitons in a warped extra dimension decaying to ZZ dibosons. See their Figure 2 for limits on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction.

[30] AAD 15AZ use 20.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their Figure 2 for limits on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching ratio.

[31] AAD 15CT use 20.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their Figures 6b and 6c for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction.

[32] AAD 14V use 20.3 (20.5) fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV in the dielectron (dimuon) channels to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. This updates the results of AAD 12CC .

[33] AAD 13A use 4.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV in the $\ell\nu\ell\nu$ channel, to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton.

[34] AAD 13AO use 4.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV in the $\ell\nu jj$ channel, to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton.

[35] AAD 13AS use 4.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV in the diphoton channel to place lower limits on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. The diphoton channel is combined with previous results in the dielectron and dimuon channels to set the best limit. See their Table 2 for warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.1. This updates the results of AAD 12Y .

[36] AAD 12AD use 1.02 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to search for KK gravitons in a warped extra dimension decaying to ZZ dibosons in the $lljj$ and $llll$ channels (ℓ=e, μ). The limit is quoted for the combined $lljj$ + $llll$ channels. See their Figure 5 for limits on the cross section $\sigma(G \to ZZ)$ as a function of the graviton mass.

[37] AALTONEN 12V use 6 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV to search for KK gravitons in a warped extra dimension decaying to ZZ dibosons in the $lljj$ and $llll$ channels (ℓ=e, μ). It provides improved limits over the previous analysis in AALTONEN 11G. See their Figure 16 for limits from all channels combined on the cross section times branching ratio $\sigma(p\overline{p} \to G^* \to ZZ)$ as a function of the graviton mass.

[38] BAAK 12 use electroweak precision observables to place a lower bound on the compactification scale $k\,e^{-\pi k R}$, assuming Standard Model fields propagate in the bulk and the Higgs is confined to the IR brane. See their Fig. 27 for more details.

[39] AALTONEN 11G use 2.5–2.9 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 1.96 TeV to search for KK gravitons in a warped extra dimension decaying to ZZ dibosons via the $eeee$, $ee\mu\mu$, $\mu\mu\mu\mu$, $eejj$, and $\mu\mu jj$ channels. See their Fig. 20 for limits on the cross section $\sigma(G \to ZZ)$ as a function of the graviton mass.

[40] AALTONEN 11R uses 5.7 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV in the dielectron channel to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest graviton. It provides combined limits with the diphoton channel analysis of AALTONEN 11U. For warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 to 0.1 the lower limit on the mass of the lightest graviton is between 612 and 1058 GeV. See their Table I for more details.

[41] ABAZOV 11H use 5.4 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest graviton. Their 95% C.L. exclusion limit does not include masses less than 300 GeV.

[42] AALTONEN 10N use 2.9 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest graviton.

[43] ABAZOV 10F use 5.4 fb^{-1} of data from $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest graviton. For warp parameter values of $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.1 the lower limit on the mass of the lightest graviton is between 560 and 1050 GeV. See their Fig. 3 for more details.

[44] AALTONEN 08S use $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in warped extra dimensions. They search for graviton resonances decaying to four electrons via two Z bosons using 1.1 fb^{-1} of data. See their Fig. 8 for limits on $\sigma \cdot B(G \to ZZ)$ versus the graviton mass.

[45] ABAZOV 08J use $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in warped extra dimensions. They search for graviton resonances decaying to electrons and photons using 1 fb^{-1} of data. For warp parameter values of $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.1 the lower limit on the mass of the lightest excitation is between 300 and 900 GeV. See their Fig. 4 for more details.

[46] AALTONEN 07G use $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in warped extra dimensions. They search for graviton resonances decaying to photons using 1.2 fb^{-1} of data. For warp parameter values of $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$, 0.05, and 0.01 the bounds on the graviton mass are 850, 694, and 230 GeV, respectively. See their Fig. 3 for more details. See also AALTONEN 07H.

[47] AALTONEN 07H use $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in warped extra dimensions. They search for graviton resonances decaying to electrons using 1.3 fb^{-1} of data. For a warp parameter value of $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$ the bound on the graviton mass is 807 GeV. See their Fig. 4 for more details. A combined analysis with the diphoton data of AALTONEN 07G yields for $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$ a graviton mass lower bound of 889 GeV.

[48] ABAZOV 05N use $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in warped extra dimensions. They search for graviton resonances decaying to muons, electrons or photons, using 260 pb^{-1} of data. For warp parameter values of $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$, 0.05, and 0.01, the bounds on the graviton mass are 785, 650 and 250 GeV respectively. See their Fig. 3 for more details.

[49] ABULENCIA 05A use $p\overline{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in warped extra dimensions. They search for graviton resonances decaying to muons or electrons, using 200 pb^{-1} of data. For warp parameter values of $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$, 0.05, and 0.01, the bounds on the graviton mass are 710, 510 and 170 GeV respectively.

Limits on Kaluza-Klein Gluons in Warped Extra Dimensions

This section places limits on the mass of the first Kaluza-Klein (KK) excitation of the gluon in warped extra dimension models with Standard Model fields propagating in the bulk. Bounds are given for a specific benchmark model with $\Gamma/m = 15.3\%$ where Γ is the width and m the mass of the KK gluon. See the "Extra Dimensions" review for more discussion.

VALUE (TeV)	*CL%*	*DOCUMENT ID*		*TECN*	*COMMENT*
>3.8	95	[1] AABOUD	18BI	ATLS	$g_{KK} \to t\overline{t} \to \ell j$

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

		[2] AABOUD	19AS	ATLS	$g_{KK} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow jj$
		[3] SIRUNYAN	19AL	CMS	$g_{KK} \rightarrow tT$
>2.5	95	[4] CHATRCHYAN	13BM	CMS	$g_{KK} \rightarrow t\bar{t}$
		[5] CHEN	13A		$\overline{B} \rightarrow X_s\gamma$
>1.5	95	[6] AAD	12BV	ATLS	$g_{KK} \rightarrow t\bar{t} \rightarrow \ell j$

[1] AABOUD 18BI use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. This result updates AAD 13AQ.

[2] AABOUD 19AS use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. An upper bound of 3.4 TeV is placed on the KK gluon mass for $\Gamma/m = 30\%$.

[3] SIRUNYAN 19AL use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place limits on a KK gluon decaying to a top quark and a heavy vector-like fermion, T. KK gluon masses between 1.5 and 2.3 TeV and between 2.0 and 2.4 TeV are excluded for T masses of 1.2 and 1.5 TeV, respectively.

[4] CHATRCHYAN 13BM use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. Bound is for a width of approximately 15–20% of the KK gluon mass.

[5] CHEN 13A place limits on the KK mass scale for a specific warped model with custodial symmetry and bulk fermions. See their Figures 4 and 5.

[6] AAD 12BV use 2.05 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV.

Black Hole Production Limits

Semiclassical Black Holes

VALUE (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID		TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
	[1] SIRUNYAN	18DA	CMS	$pp \rightarrow$ multijet
	[2] AAD	16N	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow$ multijet
	[3] AAD	16O	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \ell + (\ell\ell/\ell j/jj)$
	[4] AAD	13AW	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \mu\mu$

[1] SIRUNYAN 18DA use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for semiclassical black holes decaying to multijet final states. No excess of events above the expected level of standard model background was observed. Exclusions at 95% CL are set on the mass threshold for black hole production as a function of the higher-dimensional Planck scale for rotating and nonrotating black holes under several model assumptions (ADD, 2, 4, 6 extra dimensions model) in the 7.1–10.3 TeV range. These limits supersede those in SIRUNYAN 17CP.

[2] AAD 16N use 3.6 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for semiclassical black hole decays to multijet final states. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion contours at 95% C.L. are set on the mass threshold for black hole production versus higher-dimensional Planck scale for rotating black holes (ADD, 6 extra dimensions model).

[3] AAD 16O use 3.2 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for semiclassical black hole decays to high-mass final states with leptons and jets. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion contours at 95% C.L. are set on the mass threshold for black hole production versus higher-dimensional Planck scale for rotating black holes (ADD, 2 to 6 extra dimensions).

[4] AAD 13AW use 20.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to search for semiclassical black hole decays to like-sign dimuon final states using large track multiplicity. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion contours at 95% C.L. are set on the mass threshold for black hole production versus higher-dimensional Planck scale in various extra dimensions, rotating and non-rotating models.

Quantum Black Holes

VALUE (GeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •			
	[1] AABOUD 18BA	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma j$
	[2] AABOUD 18CM	ATLS	$pp \to e\mu,\ e\tau,\ \mu\tau$
	[3] SIRUNYAN 18AT	CMS	$pp \to e\mu$
	[4] SIRUNYAN 18DD	CMS	$pp \to$ dijet, ang. distrib.
	[5] AABOUD 17AK	ATLS	$pp \to jj$
	[6] SIRUNYAN 17CP	CMS	$pp \to jj$
	[7] KHACHATRY... 16BE	CMS	$pp \to e\mu$
	[8] KHACHATRY... 15V	CMS	$pp \to jj$
	[9] AAD 14AL	ATLS	$pp \to \ell j$
	[10] AAD 14V	ATLS	$pp \to ee,\ \mu\mu$
	[11] CHATRCHYAN 13A	CMS	$pp \to jj$

[1] AABOUD 18BA use 36.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for quantum black hole decays to final states with a photon and a jet. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% C.L. are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in ADD (6 extra dimensions) and RS1 models. Assuming the black hole mass threshold is equal to the Planck scale, mass thresholds below 7.1 TeV and 4.4 TeV are excluded for the ADD and RS1 models, respectively. These limits supersede those in AAD 16AI.

[2] AABOUD 18CM use 36.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for quantum black hole decays with different-flavor high-mass dilepton final states. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% C.L. are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in ADD (6 extra dimensions) and RS1 models. Assuming the black hole mass threshold is equal to the higher-dimensional Planck scale, mass thresholds below 5.6 (3.4), 4.9 (2.9), and 4.5 (2.6) TeV are excluded in the $e\mu$, $e\tau$ and $\mu\tau$ channels for the ADD (RS1) models, respectively. These limits supersede those in AABOUD 16P.

[3] SIRUNYAN 18AT use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for quantum black hole decays to $e\mu$ final states. In Figure 4, lower mass limits of 5.3, 5.5 and 5.6 TeV are placed in a model with 4, 5 and 6 extra dimensions, respectively, and a lower mass limit of 3.6 TeV is found for a single warped dimension.

[4] SIRUNYAN 18DD use 35.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for quantum black hole decays in dijet angular distributions. A lower mass limit of 5.9 (8.2) TeV is placed in the RS (ADD) model with one (six) extra dimension(s).

[5] AABOUD 17AK use 37 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for quantum black hole decays to final states with dijets. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% C.L. are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in an ADD (6 extra dimensions) model. Assuming the black hole mass threshold is equal to the higher-dimensional Planck scale, mass thresholds below 8.9 TeV are excluded.

[6] SIRUNYAN 17CP use 2.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to search for quantum black holes decaying to dijet final states. No excess of events above the expected level of standard model background was observed. Limits on the quantum black hole mass threshold are set as a function of the higher-dimensional Planck scale, under the assumption that the mass threshold must exceed the above Planck scale. Depending on the model, mass thresholds in the range up to 5.1–9.0 TeV are excluded.

[7] KHACHATRYAN 16BE use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to search for quantum black holes undergoing lepton flavor violating decay to the $e\mu$ final state. No excess of events above the expected level of standard model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% CL are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in the ADD (2–6 flat extra dimensions), RS1 (1 warped extra dimension), and a model with a Planck scale at the TeV scale from a renormalization of the gravitational constant (no extra dimensions). Limits on the black hole mass threshold are set assuming that it is equal to the higher-dimensional Planck scale. Mass thresholds for quantum black holes in the range up to 3.15–3.63 TeV are excluded in the ADD model. In the RS1 model, mass thresholds below 2.81 TeV are excluded in the PDG convention for the Schwarzschild radius. In the model with no extra dimensions, mass thresholds below 1.99 TeV are excluded.

[8] KHACHATRYAN 15V use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to search for quantum black holes decaying to dijet final states. No excess of events above the expected level of standard model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% CL are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in the ADD (2–6 flat extra dimensions) and RS1 (1 warped extra dimension) model. Limits on the black hole mass threshold are set as a function of the higher-dimensional Planck scale, under the assumption that the mass threshold must exceed the above Planck scale. Depending on the model, mass thresholds in the range up to 5.0–6.3 TeV are excluded. This paper supersedes CHATRCHYAN 13AD.

[9] AAD 14AL use 20.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to search for quantum black hole decays to final states with high-invariant-mass lepton + jet. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% C.L. are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in an ADD (6 extra dimensions) model. Assuming the black hole mass threshold is equal to the higher-dimensional Planck scale, mass thresholds below 5.3 TeV are excluded.

[10] AAD 14V use 20.3 (20.5) fb^{-1} of data in the dielectron (dimuon) channels from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 8 TeV to search for quantum black hole decays involving high-mass dilepton resonances. No excess of events above the expected level of Standard Model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% C.L. are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in ADD (6 extra dimensions) and RS1 models. Assuming the black hole mass threshold is equal to the higher-dimensional Planck scale, mass thresholds below 3.65 TeV and 2.24 TeV are excluded for the ADD and RS1 models, respectively.

[11] CHATRCHYAN 13A use 5 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}$ = 7 TeV to search for quantum black holes decaying to dijet final states. No excess of events above the expected level of standard model background was observed. Exclusion limits at 95% CL are set on mass thresholds for black hole production in the ADD (2–6 flat extra dimensions) and RS (1 warped extra dimension) model. Limits on the black hole mass threshold are set as a function of the higher-dimensional Planck scale, under assumption that the mass threshold must exceed the above Planck scale. Depending on the model, mass thresholds in the range up to 4.0–5.3 TeV are excluded.

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KHACHATRY...	15R	PL B749 560	V. Khachatryan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
KHACHATRY...	15T	PR D91 092005	V. Khachatryan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
KHACHATRY...	15V	PR D91 052009	V. Khachatryan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
AAD	14AL	PRL 112 091804	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	14BE	EPJ C74 3134	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	14V	PR D90 052005	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
KHACHATRY...	14A	JHEP 1408 174	V. Khachatryan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
AAD	13A	PL B718 860	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	13AO	PR D87 112006	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	13AQ	PR D88 012004	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	13AS	NJP 15 043007	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)

AAD	13AW	PR D88 072001	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	13C	PRL 110 011802	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	13D	JHEP 1301 029	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	13E	PR D87 015010	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
CHATRCHYAN	13A	JHEP 1301 013	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
CHATRCHYAN	13AD	JHEP 1307 178	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
CHATRCHYAN	13AQ	PR D87 072005	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
CHATRCHYAN	13BM	PRL 111 211804	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
Also		PRL 112 119903 (errat.)	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
CHATRCHYAN	13W	JHEP 1303 111	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
CHEN	13A	CP C37 063102	J-B. Chen *et al.*	(DALI)
EDELHAUSER	13	JHEP 1308 091	L. Edelhauser, T. Flacke, M. Kramer	(AACH, KAIST)
XU	13	JP G40 035107	J. Xu *et al.*	
AAD	12AD	PL B712 331	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	12BV	JHEP 1209 041	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	12CC	JHEP 1211 138	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	12CP	PL B718 411	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	12X	PL B710 519	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	12Y	PL B710 538	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AALTONEN	12V	PR D85 012008	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABAZOV	12M	PRL 108 131802	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
AJELLO	12	JCAP 1202 012	M. Ajello *et al.*	(Fermi-LAT Collab.)
BAAK	12	EPJ C72 2003	M. Baak *et al.*	(Gfitter Group)
CHATRCHYAN	12R	PRL 108 111801	S. Chatrchyan *et al.*	(CMS Collab.)
FLACKE	12	PR D85 126007	T. Flacke, C. Pasold	(WURZ)
NISHIWAKI	12	PL B707 506	K. Nishiwaki *et al.*	(KOBE, OSAK)
AAD	11F	PRL 106 121803	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AAD	11X	EPJ C71 1744	G. Aad *et al.*	(ATLAS Collab.)
AALTONEN	11G	PR D83 112008	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AALTONEN	11R	PRL 107 051801	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AALTONEN	11U	PR D83 011102	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AARON	11C	PL B705 52	F. D. Aaron *et al.*	(H1 Collab.)
ABAZOV	11H	PRL 107 011801	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
BEZERRA	11	PR D83 075004	V.B. Bezerra *et al.*	
SUSHKOV	11	PRL 107 171101	A.O. Sushkov *et al.*	
AALTONEN	10N	PRL 104 241801	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABAZOV	10F	PRL 104 241802	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	10P	PRL 105 221802	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
BEZERRA	10	PR D81 055003	V.B. Bezerra *et al.*	
ABAZOV	09AE	PRL 103 191803	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	09D	PRL 102 051601	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
MASUDA	09	PRL 102 171101	M. Masuda, M. Sasaki	(ICRR)
AALTONEN	08AC	PRL 101 181602	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AALTONEN	08S	PR D78 012008	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
ABAZOV	08J	PRL 100 091802	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	08S	PRL 101 011601	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
DAS	08	PR D78 063011	P.K. Das, V.H.S. Kumar, P.K. Suresh	
GERACI	08	PR D78 022002	A.A. Geraci *et al.*	(STAN)
TRENKEL	08	PR D77 122001	C. Trenkel	
AALTONEN	07G	PRL 99 171801	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
AALTONEN	07H	PRL 99 171802	T. Aaltonen *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
DECCA	07A	EPJ C51 963	R.S. Decca *et al.*	
HAISCH	07	PR D76 034014	U. Haisch, A. Weiler	
KAPNER	07	PRL 98 021101	D.J. Kapner *et al.*	
SCHAEL	07A	EPJ C49 411	S. Schael *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
TU	07	PRL 98 201101	L.-C. Tu *et al.*	
ABDALLAH	06C	EPJ C45 589	J. Abdallah *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABULENCIA,A	06	PRL 97 171802	A. Abulencia *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
GERDES	06	PR D73 112008	D. Gerdes *et al.*	
GOGOLADZE	06	PR D74 093012	I. Gogoladze, C. Macesanu	
ABAZOV	05N	PRL 95 091801	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABAZOV	05V	PRL 95 161602	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABDALLAH	05B	EPJ C38 395	J. Abdallah *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABULENCIA	05A	PRL 95 252001	A. Abulencia *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
SMULLIN	05	PR D72 122001	S.J. Smullin *et al.*	
ACHARD	04E	PL B587 16	P. Achard *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACOSTA	04C	PRL 92 121802	D. Acosta *et al.*	(CDF Collab.)
BARBIERI	04	NP B703 127	R. Barbieri *et al.*	
CASSE	04	PRL 92 111102	M. Casse *et al.*	
CHEKANOV	04B	PL B591 23	S. Chekanov *et al.*	(ZEUS Collab.)
HOYLE	04	PR D70 042004	C.D. Hoyle *et al.*	(WASH)

ABAZOV	03	PRL 90 251802	V.M. Abazov *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
ABBIENDI	03D	EPJ C26 331	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ACHARD	03D	PL B572 133	P. Achard *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ADLOFF	03	PL B568 35	C. Adloff *et al.*	(H1 Collab.)
CHIAVERINI	03	PRL 90 151101	J. Chiaverini *et al.*	
GIUDICE	03	NP B663 377	G.F. Giudice, A. Strumia	
HANNESTAD	03	PR D67 125008	S. Hannestad, G.G. Raffelt	
Also		PR D69 029901(errat.)	S. Hannestad, G.G. Raffelt	
HEISTER	03C	EPJ C28 1	A. Heister *et al.*	(ALEPH Collab.)
LONG	03	Nature 421 922	J.C. Long *et al.*	
ACHARD	02	PL B524 65	P. Achard *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACHARD	02D	PL B531 28	P. Achard *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
HANNESTAD	02	PRL 88 071301	S. Hannestad, G. Raffelt	
ABBOTT	01	PRL 86 1156	B. Abbott *et al.*	(D0 Collab.)
FAIRBAIRN	01	PL B508 335	M. Fairbairn	
HANHART	01	PL B509 1	C. Hanhart *et al.*	
HOYLE	01	PRL 86 1418	C.D. Hoyle *et al.*	
ABBIENDI	00R	EPJ C13 553	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ABREU	00A	PL B491 67	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	00S	PL B485 45	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
ABREU	00Z	EPJ C17 53	P. Abreu *et al.*	(DELPHI Collab.)
CASSISI	00	PL B481 323	S. Cassisi *et al.*	
CHANG	00B	PRL 85 3765	L.N. Chang *et al.*	
CHEUNG	00	PR D61 015005	K. Cheung	
CORNET	00	PR D61 037701	F. Cornet, M. Relano, J. Rico	
GRAESSER	00	PR D61 074019	M.L. Graesser	
HAN	00	PR D62 125018	T. Han, D. Marfatia, R.-J. Zhang	
MATHEWS	00	JHEP 0007 008	P. Mathews, S. Raychaudhuri, K. Sridhar	
MELE	00	PR D61 117901	S. Mele, E. Sanchez	
RIZZO	00	PR D61 016007	T.G. Rizzo, J.D. Wells	
ABBIENDI	99P	PL B465 303	G. Abbiendi *et al.*	(OPAL Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99M	PL B464 135	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99R	PL B470 268	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
ACCIARRI	99S	PL B470 281	M. Acciarri *et al.*	(L3 Collab.)
BOURILKOV	99	JHEP 9908 006	D. Bourilkov	
HOSKINS	85	PR D32 3084	J.K. Hoskins *et al.*	