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Limits not encoded here are summarized in the "Extra Dimensions" review, where the latest unpublished results are also described.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

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*		*COMMENT*
< 30	95	[1] KAPNER	07	Torsion pendulum
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
		[2] KLIMCHITSK...	17A	Torsion oscillator
		[3] XU	13	Nuclei properties
		[4] BEZERRA	11	Torsion oscillator
		[5] SUSHKOV	11	Torsion pendulum
		[6] BEZERRA	10	Microcantilever
		[7] MASUDA	09	Torsion pendulum
		[8] GERACI	08	Microcantilever
		[9] TRENKEL	08	Newton's constant
		[10] DECCA	07A	Torsion oscillator
< 47	95	[11] TU	07	Torsion pendulum
		[12] SMULLIN	05	Microcantilever
<130	95	[13] HOYLE	04	Torsion pendulum
		[14] CHIAVERINI	03	Microcantilever
$\lesssim$200	95	[15] LONG	03	Microcantilever
<190	95	[16] HOYLE	01	Torsion pendulum
		[17] 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] 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.

[3] 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.

[4] 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.

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

[13] 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.

[14] 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.

[15] 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.

[16] 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 $\alpha \geq 3$.

[17] 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*
< 10.9	95	[1] AABOUD	16D	ATLS	$pp \to jG$
< 0.00016	95	[2] HANNESTAD	03		Neutron star heating
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •					
		[3] SIRUNYAN	17AQ	CMS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 90	95	[4] AABOUD	16F	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma G$
		[5] KHACHATRY...	16N	CMS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 17.2	95	[6] AAD	15BH	ATLS	$pp \to jG$
		[7] AAD	15CS	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 15	95	[8] KHACHATRY...	15AL	CMS	$pp \to jG$
< 25	95	[9] AAD	13AD	ATLS	$pp \to jG$
< 127	95	[10] AAD	13C	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma G$
< 34.4	95	[11] AAD	13D	ATLS	$pp \to jj$
< 0.0087	95	[12] AJELLO	12	FLAT	Neutron star γ sources
< 23	95	[13] CHATRCHYAN	12AP	CMS	$pp \to jG$
< 92	95	[14] AAD	11S	ATLS	$pp \to jG$
< 72	95	[15] CHATRCHYAN	11U	CMS	$pp \to jG$
< 245	95	[16] AALTONEN	08AC	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to \gamma G, jG$
< 615	95	[17] ABAZOV	08S	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \gamma G$
< 0.916	95	[18] DAS	08		Supernova cooling
< 350	95	[19] ABULENCIA,A	06	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to jG$
< 270	95	[20] ABDALLAH	05B	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \gamma G$
< 210	95	[21] ACHARD	04E	L3	$e^+e^- \to \gamma G$
< 480	95	[22] ACOSTA	04C	CDF	$\overline{p}p \to jG$
< 0.00038	95	[23] CASSE	04		Neutron star γ sources
< 610	95	[24] ABAZOV	03	D0	$\overline{p}p \to jG$
< 0.96	95	[25] HANNESTAD	03		Supernova cooling
< 0.096	95	[26] HANNESTAD	03		Diffuse γ background
< 0.051	95	[27] HANNESTAD	03		Neutron star γ sources
< 300	95	[28] HEISTER	03C	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to \gamma G$
		[29] FAIRBAIRN	01		Cosmology
< 0.66	95	[30] HANHART	01		Supernova cooling
		[31] CASSISI	00		Red giants
<1300	95	[32] ACCIARRI	99S	L3	$e^+e^- \to ZG$

[1] AABOUD 16D search for $pp \to jG$, using 3.2 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 X), from which this bound on *R* is derived.

[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] SIRUNYAN 17AQ search for $pp \to \gamma G$, 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).

[4] AABOUD 16F search for $pp \to \gamma G$, 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.

[5] KHACHATRYAN 16N search for $pp \to \gamma G$, 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).

[6] AAD 15BH search for $pp \to jG$, using 20.3 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to place bounds on M_D for two to six extra dimensions, from which this bound on R is derived. See their Figure 9 for bounds on all $\delta \leq 6$.

[7] AAD 15CS search for $pp \to \gamma G$, 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).

[8] KHACHATRYAN 15AL search for $pp \to jG$, using 19.7 fb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to place bounds on M_D for two to six extra dimensions (see their Table 7), from which this bound on R is derived.

[9] AAD 13AD search for $pp \to jG$, using 4.7 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. See their Table 8 for bounds on all $\delta \leq 6$.

[10] AAD 13C search for $pp \to \gamma G$, 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.

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

[13] CHATRCHYAN 12AP search for $pp \to jG$, using 5.0 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. See their Table 7 for bounds on all $\delta \leq 6$.

[14] AAD 11S search for $pp \to jG$, using 33 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, to place bounds on M_D for two to four extra dimensions, from which these bounds on R are derived. See their Table 3 for bounds on all $\delta \leq 4$.

[15] CHATRCHYAN 11U search for $pp \to jG$, using 36 pb^{-1} of data at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV, to place bounds on M_D for two to six extra dimensions, from which these bounds on R are derived. See their Table 3 for bounds on all $\delta \leq 6$.

[16] AALTONEN 08AC search for $p\overline{p} \to \gamma G$ and $p\overline{p} \to jG$ 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 $\delta \leq 6$.

[17] ABAZOV 08S search for $p\overline{p} \to \gamma G$, 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.

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

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

[20] ABDALLAH 05B search for $e^+e^- \to \gamma G$ 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.

[21] ACHARD 04E search for $e^+e^- \to \gamma G$ 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.

[22] ACOSTA 04C search for $\overline{p}p \to jG$ 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 $\delta = 4$, 6.

[23] 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.

[24] ABAZOV 03 search for $p\overline{p} \to jG$ 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.

[25] 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.

[26] 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.

[27] 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.

[28] HEISTER 03C use the process $e^+ e^- \to \gamma G$ 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.

[29] 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 $R< 0.13\,\mu$m to 0.001 μm for δ=2; bounds for δ=3,4 can be derived from Table 1 in the paper.

[30] HANHART 01 obtain bounds on R from limits on graviton cooling of supernova SN 1987a using numerical simulations of proto-neutron star neutrino emission.

[31] CASSISI 00 obtain rough bounds on M_D (and thus R) from red giant cooling for δ=2,3. See their paper for details.

[32] ACCIARRI 99S search for $e^+ e^- \to ZG$ 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*
> 8.4		95	[1] SIRUNYAN	17F	CMS	$pp \to$ 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. • • •						
> 7.2		95	[3] AABOUD	17AP	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
> 3.7		95	[4] KHACHATRY...	15AE	CMS	$pp \to e^+ e^-,\ \mu^+ \mu^-$
> 6.3		95	[5] KHACHATRY...	15J	CMS	$pp \to$ dijet, ang. distrib.
> 3.8		95	[6] AAD	14BE	ATLS	$pp \to e^+ e^-,\ \mu^+ \mu^-$
> 2.94	(>2.52)	95	[7] AAD	13AS	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
> 3.2		95	[8] AAD	13E	ATLS	$pp \to e^+ e^-, \mu^+ \mu^-, \gamma\gamma$
> 2.66	(>2.27)	95	[9] AAD	12Y	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
			[10] BAAK	12	RVUE	Electroweak
> 2.86		95	[11] CHATRCHYAN	12J	CMS	$pp \to e^+ e^-, \mu^+ \mu^-$
> 2.84	(>2.41)	95	[12] CHATRCHYAN	12R	CMS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
> 0.90	(>0.92)	95	[13] AARON	11C	H1	$e^{\pm} p \to e^{\pm} X$
> 1.74	(>1.71)	95	[14] CHATRCHYAN	11A	CMS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$
> 1.48		95	[15] ABAZOV	09AE	D0	$p\overline{p} \to$ dijet, ang. distrib.

$>$ 1.45		95	[16] ABAZOV	09D	D0	$p\overline{p} \to e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 1.1	($>$ 1.0)	95	[17] SCHAEL	07A	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$
$>$ 0.898	($>$ 0.998)	95	[18] ABDALLAH	06C	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \ell^+\ell^-$
$>$ 0.853	($>$ 0.939)	95	[19] GERDES	06		$p\overline{p} \to e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 0.96	($>$ 0.93)	95	[20] ABAZOV	05V	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \mu^+\mu^-$
$>$ 0.78	($>$ 0.79)	95	[21] CHEKANOV	04B	ZEUS	$e^{\pm}p \to e^{\pm}X$
$>$ 0.805	($>$ 0.956)	95	[22] ABBIENDI	03D	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 0.7	($>$ 0.7)	95	[23] ACHARD	03D	L3	$e^+e^- \to ZZ$
$>$ 0.82	($>$ 0.78)	95	[24] ADLOFF	03	H1	$e^{\pm}p \to e^{\pm}X$
$>$ 1.28	($>$ 1.25)	95	[25] GIUDICE	03	RVUE	
$>$ 0.80	($>$ 0.85)	95	[26] HEISTER	03C	ALEP	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 0.84	($>$ 0.99)	95	[27] ACHARD	02D	L3	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 1.2	($>$ 1.1)	95	[28] ABBOTT	01	D0	$p\overline{p} \to e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 0.60	($>$ 0.63)	95	[29] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-$
$>$ 0.63	($>$ 0.50)	95	[29] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \tau^+\tau^-$
$>$ 0.68	($>$ 0.61)	95	[29] ABBIENDI	00R	OPAL	$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-, \tau^+\tau^-$
			[30] ABREU	00A	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 0.680	($>$ 0.542)	95	[31] ABREU	00S	DLPH	$e^+e^- \to \mu^+\mu^-, \tau^+\tau^-$
$>$ 15–28		99.7	[32] CHANG	00B	RVUE	Electroweak
$>$ 0.98		95	[33] CHEUNG	00	RVUE	$e^+e^- \to \gamma\gamma$
$>$ 0.29–0.38		95	[34] GRAESSER	00	RVUE	$(g-2)_{\mu}$
$>$ 0.50–1.1		95	[35] HAN	00	RVUE	Electroweak
$>$ 2.0	($>$ 2.0)	95	[36] MATHEWS	00	RVUE	$\overline{p}p \to jj$
$>$ 1.0	($>$ 1.1)	95	[37] MELE	00	RVUE	$e^+e^- \to VV$
			[38] ABBIENDI	99P	OPAL	
			[39] ACCIARRI	99M	L3	
			[40] ACCIARRI	99S	L3	
$>$ 1.412	($>$ 1.077)	95	[41] BOURILKOV	99		$e^+e^- \to e^+e^-$

[1] SIRUNYAN 17F use dijet angular distributions in 2.6 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}.

[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 $\lambda = \pm 1$ and are independent of δ.

[3] 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).

[4] KHACHATRYAN 15AE use 20.6 (19.7) fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in the dimuon (dielectron) channel to place a lower limit on Λ_T, here converted to M_{TT}.

[5] KHACHATRYAN 15J use dijet angular distributions in 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to place a lower bound on Λ_T, here converted to M_{TT}.

[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 13AS use 4.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S).

[8] 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.

[9] AAD 12Y use 2.12 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S).

[10] 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.

[11] CHATRCHYAN 12J use approximately 2 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV in the dielectron and dimuon channels to place lower limits on Λ_T, here converted to M_{TT}.

[12] CHATRCHYAN 12R use 2.2 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV to place lower limits on M_{TT} (equivalent to their M_S).

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

[14] CHATRCHYAN 11A use 36 pb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV to place lower limits on Λ_T, here converted to M_{TT}.

[15] 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}.

[16] 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}.

[17] 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}.

[18] 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, $\ell = e, \mu, \tau$. Bounds on individual leptonic final states can be found in their Table 31.

[19] 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.

[20] 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.

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

[22] 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.

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

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

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

[26] 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 $\lambda = \pm 1$.

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

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

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

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

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

[32] 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.

[33] 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.

[34] 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."

[35] 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.

[36] 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 $\widetilde{M}_S^4 = M_{TT}^4/8$.

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

[38] 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.

[39] 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.

[40] ACCIARRI 99S search for the reaction $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z G$ 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}=189 GeV. Limits on the gravity scale are listed in their Tables 1 and 2.

[41] 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. • • •					
>3.8	95	[3] ACCOMANDO	15	RVUE	Electroweak
>3.40	95	[4] KHACHATRY...	15T	CMS	$pp \rightarrow \ell X$
		[5] CHATRCHYAN	13AQ	CMS	$pp \rightarrow \ell X$
>1.38	95	[6] CHATRCHYAN	13W	CMS	$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.715	95	[7] EDELHAUSER	13	RVUE	$pp \rightarrow \ell\overline{\ell} + X$
>1.40	95	[8] AAD	12CP	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>1.23	95	[9] AAD	12X	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.26	95	[10] ABAZOV	12M	D0	$p\overline{p} \rightarrow \mu\mu$
>0.75	95	[11] BAAK	12	RVUE	Electroweak
		[12] FLACKE	12	RVUE	Electroweak

>0.43	95	[13] NISHIWAKI	12	RVUE	$H \to WW, \gamma\gamma$
>0.729	95	[14] AAD	11F	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.961	95	[15] AAD	11X	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>0.477	95	[16] ABAZOV	10P	D0	$p\overline{p} \to \gamma\gamma$, δ=6, M_D=5 TeV
>1.59	95	[17] ABAZOV	09AE	D0	$p\overline{p} \to$ dijet, angular dist.
>0.6	95	[18] HAISCH	07	RVUE	$\overline{B} \to X_s\gamma$
>0.6	90	[19] GOGOLADZE	06	RVUE	Electroweak
>3.3	95	[20] CORNET	00	RVUE	Electroweak
> 3.3–3.8	95	[21] 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] 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.

[4] 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 $1/R$.

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

[7] 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.

[8] 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.

[9] 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 $\gamma^* \to G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[10] 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.

[11] 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.

[12] 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.

[13] 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.

[14] 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 $\Lambda/\text{M}_c = 20$. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \rightarrow G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[15] 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 $\Lambda/M_c = 20$. The model parameters are chosen such that the decay $\gamma^* \rightarrow G\gamma$ occurs with an appreciable branching fraction.

[16] 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.

[17] 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.

[18] 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.

[19] 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.

[20] 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.

[21] 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*
>4.1	95	[1] AABOUD	17AP	ATLS	$pp \rightarrow G \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

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

		[2] SIRUNYAN	18F	CMS	$pp \to G \to hh$
>3.11	95	[3] KHACHATRY...	17T	CMS	$pp \to G \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
>1.9	95	[4] KHACHATRY...	17W	CMS	$pp \to G \to jj$
		[5] SIRUNYAN	17AK	CMS	$pp \to G \to WW, ZZ$
		[6] AABOUD	16AE	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW,ZZ$
		[7] AABOUD	16H	ATLS	$pp \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
		[8] AABOUD	16I	ATLS	$pp \to G \to hh$
		[9] AAD	16R	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW,ZZ$
		[10] KHACHATRY...	16BQ	CMS	$pp \to G \to hh$
>3.3	95	[11] KHACHATRY...	16M	CMS	$pp \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
>2.66	95	[12] AAD	15AD	ATLS	$pp \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
		[13] AAD	15AU	ATLS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
		[14] AAD	15AZ	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
		[15] AAD	15BK	ATLS	$pp \to G \to hh$
		[16] AAD	15CT	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW,ZZ$
>2.73	95	[17] KHACHATRY...	15AE	CMS	$pp \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
		[18] KHACHATRY...	15R	CMS	$pp \to G \to hh$
>2.68	95	[19] AAD	14V	ATLS	$pp \to G \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
		[20] KHACHATRY...	14A	CMS	$pp \to G \to WW,ZZ,WZ$
>1.23 (>0.84)	95	[21] AAD	13A	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
>0.94 (>0.71)	95	[22] AAD	13AO	ATLS	$pp \to G \to WW$
>2.23	95	[23] AAD	13AS	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
>2.39	95	[24] CHATRCHYAN	13AF	CMS	$pp \to e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
		[25] CHATRCHYAN	13U	CMS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
>0.845	95	[26] AAD	12AD	ATLS	$pp \to G \to ZZ$
>2.16	95	[27] AAD	12CC	ATLS	$pp \to G \to \ell\overline{\ell}$
>1.95	95	[28] AAD	12Y	ATLS	$pp \to \gamma\gamma, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$
		[29] AALTONEN	12V	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to ZZ$
		[30] BAAK	12	RVUE	Electroweak
>1.84	95	[31] CHATRCHYAN	12R	CMS	$pp \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
>1.63	95	[32] AAD	11AD	ATLS	$pp \to G \to \ell\overline{\ell}$
		[33] AALTONEN	11G	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to ZZ$
>1.058	95	[34] AALTONEN	11R	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
>0.754	95	[35] ABAZOV	11H	D0	$p\overline{p} \to G \to WW$
>1.079	95	[36] CHATRCHYAN	11	CMS	$pp \to G \to \ell\overline{\ell}$
>0.607		[37] AALTONEN	10N	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to WW$
>1.05		[38] ABAZOV	10F	D0	$p\overline{p} \to G \to e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
		[39] AALTONEN	08S	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to ZZ$
>0.90		[40] ABAZOV	08J	D0	$p\overline{p} \to G \to e^+e^-, \gamma\gamma$
		[41] AALTONEN	07G	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to \gamma\gamma$
>0.889		[42] AALTONEN	07H	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to e\overline{e}$
>0.785		[43] ABAZOV	05N	D0	$p\overline{p} \to G \to \ell\ell, \gamma\gamma$
>0.71		[44] ABULENCIA	05A	CDF	$p\overline{p} \to G \to \ell\overline{\ell}$

[1] 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.

[2] 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 with a warp parameter value $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$.

[3] KHACHATRYAN 17T use 2.7 (2.9) fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in the dielectron (dimuon) channel. This 13 TeV data is combined with 20 fb^{-1} of a previously analyzed set of 8 TeV data to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their paper for the limit with warp parameter value $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.01$.

[4] KHACHATRYAN 17W use 12.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. (The quoted bound is for a warp parameter value of $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.1$, although it was not disclosed in the publication.)

[5] SIRUNYAN 17AK use 19.7 fb^{-1} and up to 2.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and 13 TeV, respectively, to place limits on the production cross section of a KK graviton resonance. See their Figure 3 for exclusion limits on the signal strength for $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.5$ and a mass range of 0.6 to 4.0 TeV .

[6] AABOUD 16AE use 3.2 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their Figure 8 for the limit on the KK graviton mass as a function of the cross section times branching fraction for $k/\overline{M}_P = 1$.

[7] AABOUD 16H use 3.2 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 Figure 11 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the graviton mass with warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.3.

[8] AABOUD 16I use 3.2 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 10 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass with warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P = 1.0$ and 2.0.

[9] 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.

[10] KHACHATRYAN 16BQ use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ 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 with a warp parameter value $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.2$.

[11] KHACHATRYAN 16M use 19.7 fb^{-1} and 3.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV and 13 TeV, respectively, 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.

[12] AAD 15AD use 20.3 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in the diphoton channel to place a lower limit on the mass of the lightest KK graviton. See their Table IV for limits with warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.1.

[13] 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.

[14] 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.

[15] AAD 15BK use 19.5 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$ final state, and exclude masses of the lightest KK graviton. See their Table 9 for the excluded mass ranges with warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P = 1.0$, 1.5, and 2.0.

[16] 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.

[17] KHACHATRYAN 15AE use 20.6 (19.7) fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in the dimuon (dielectron) channel to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton.

[18] KHACHATRYAN 15R use 17.9 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to search for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\overline{b}b\overline{b}$ final state, and exclude a KK graviton with mass from 380 to 830 GeV.

[19] AAD 14V use 20 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV in the dielectron and dimuon channels to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton.

[20] KHACHATRYAN 14A use 19.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV to search for KK gravitons in a warped extra dimension decaying to dibosons. See their Figure 9 for limits on the cross section times branching fraction as a function of the KK graviton mass.

[21] 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.

[22] 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.

[23] 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.

[24] CHATRCHYAN 13AF use 5.3 and 4.1 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV and 8 TeV, respectively, in the dielectron and dimuon channels, to place a lower bound on the mass of the lightest KK graviton.

[25] CHATRCHYAN 13U use 5 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. See their Figure 5 for limits on the lightest KK graviton mass as a function of $k/\overline{M}_P$.

[26] 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 $\sigma(G \rightarrow ZZ)$ as a function of the graviton mass.

[27] 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 graviton. See their Figure 5 for limits on the lightest KK graviton mass as a function of $k/\overline{M}_P$.

[28] AAD 12Y use 2.12 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 3 for warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.1.

[29] 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 $\sigma(p\overline{p} \rightarrow G^* \rightarrow ZZ)$ as a function of the graviton mass.

[30] 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.

[31] CHATRCHYAN 12R use 2.2 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. See their Table III for warp parameter values $k/\overline{M}_P$ between 0.01 and 0.1.

[32] AAD 11AD use 1.08 and 1.21 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 graviton. 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 0.71 and 1.63 TeV. See their Table IV for more details.

[33] 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 $\sigma(G \rightarrow ZZ)$ as a function of the graviton mass.

[34] 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.

[35] 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.

[36] CHATRCHYAN 11 use 35 and 40 pb^{-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 graviton. For a warp parameter value $k/\overline{M}_P = 0.05$, the lower limit on the mass of the lightest graviton is 0.855 TeV.

[37] 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.

[38] 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.

[39] 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 $\sigma \cdot \text{B}(G \rightarrow ZZ)$ versus the graviton mass.

[40] 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.

[41] 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.

[42] 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.

[43] 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.

[44] 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*
>2.5	95	[1] CHATRCHYAN 13BM	CMS	$g_{KK} \rightarrow t\overline{t}$

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

>2.07	95	[2] AAD	13AQ ATLS	$g_{KK} \to t\bar{t} \to \ell j$
		[3] CHEN	13A	$\overline{B} \to X_s \gamma$
>1.5	95	[4] AAD	12BV ATLS	$g_{KK} \to t\bar{t} \to \ell j$

[1] 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.

[2] AAD 13AQ use 4.7 fb^{-1} of data from pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV.

[3] 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.

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

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