

# Axions ( $A^0$ ) and Other Very Light Bosons, Searches for

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## $A^0$ (Axion) MASS LIMITS from Astrophysics and Cosmology

These bounds depend on model-dependent assumptions (i.e. — on a combination of axion parameters).

VALUE (MeV)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
>0.2	BARROSO	82	ASTR Standard Axion
>0.25	<sup>1</sup> RAFFELT	82	ASTR Standard Axion
>0.2	<sup>2</sup> DICUS	78C	ASTR Standard Axion
	MIKAELIAN	78	ASTR Stellar emission
>0.3	<sup>2</sup> SATO	78	ASTR Standard Axion
>0.2	VYSOTSKII	78	ASTR Standard Axion
<sup>1</sup> Lower bound from 5.5 MeV $\gamma$ -ray line from the sun.			
<sup>2</sup> Lower bound from requiring the red giants' stellar evolution not be disrupted by axion emission.			

## $A^0$ (Axion) and Other Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Searches in Hadron Decays

Limits are for branching ratios.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$<2.4 \times 10^{-7}$	90	<sup>3</sup> TUNG	09	K391 $K_L^0 \rightarrow \pi^0 \pi^0 A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
		<sup>4</sup> PARK	05	HYCP $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
$<7 \times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>5</sup> ADLER	04	B787 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
$<7.3 \times 10^{-11}$	90	<sup>6</sup> ANISIMOVSK..04	B949	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
$<4.5 \times 10^{-11}$	90	<sup>7</sup> ADLER	02C	B787 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
$<4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>8</sup> ADLER	01	B787 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^0 A^0$
$<4.9 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AMMAR	01B	CLEO $B^\pm \rightarrow \pi^\pm (K^\pm) X^0$
$<5.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	AMMAR	01B	CLEO $B^0 \rightarrow K_S^0 X^0$
$<3.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>9</sup> ALTEGOER	98	NOMD $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} < 120$ MeV
$<5.0 \times 10^{-8}$	90	<sup>10</sup> KITCHING	97	B787 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0 (X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
$<5.2 \times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>11</sup> ADLER	96	B787 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
$<2.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>12</sup> AMSLER	96B	CBAR $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} < 65$ MeV
$<3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>12</sup> AMSLER	96B	CBAR $\eta \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 50-200$ MeV
$<4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>12</sup> AMSLER	96B	CBAR $\eta' \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 50-925$ MeV
$<6 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>12</sup> AMSLER	94B	CBAR $\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 65-125$ MeV
$<6 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>12</sup> AMSLER	94B	CBAR $\eta \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 200-525$ MeV
$<7 \times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>13</sup> MEIJERDREES94	CNTR	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 25$ MeV
$<2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>13</sup> MEIJERDREES94	CNTR	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 100$ MeV

$<2 \times 10^{-7}$	90	14	ATIYA	93B	B787	Sup. by ADLER 04
$<3 \times 10^{-13}$		15	NG	93	COSM	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0$
$<1.1 \times 10^{-8}$	90	16	ALLIEGRO	92	SPEC	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$ ( $X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
$<5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	17	ATIYA	92	B787	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0$
$<4 \times 10^{-6}$	90	18	MEIJERDREES	92	SPEC	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ , $m_{X^0} = 100$ MeV
$<1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	19	ATIYA	90B	B787	Sup. by KITCHING 97
$<1.3 \times 10^{-8}$	90	20	KORENCHE...	87	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu A^0$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
$<1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	21	EICHLER	86	SPEC	Stopped $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu A^0$
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	22	YAMAZAKI	84	SPEC	For $160 < m < 260$ MeV
$<(1.5-4) \times 10^{-6}$	90	22	YAMAZAKI	84	SPEC	$K$ decay, $m_{X^0} \ll 100$ MeV
		23	ASANO	82	CNTR	Stopped $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
		24	ASANO	81B	CNTR	Stopped $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
		25	ZHITNITSKII	79		Heavy axion

<sup>3</sup> The limit applies at  $m_{A^0} = 214.3$  MeV, motivated by PARK 05. TUNG 09 show mass-dependent limits in their Fig. 5.

<sup>4</sup> PARK 05 found three candidate events for  $\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p \mu^+ \mu^-$  in the HyperCP experiment. Due to a narrow spread in dimuon mass, they hypothesize the events as a possible signal of a new boson. It can be interpreted as an axion-like particle with  $m_{A^0} = 214.3 \pm 0.5$  MeV and the branching fraction  $B(\Sigma^+ \rightarrow p A^0) \times B(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) = (3.1^{+2.4}_{-1.9} \pm 1.5) \times 10^{-8}$ .

<sup>5</sup> This limit applies for a mass near 180 MeV. For other masses in the range  $m_{X^0} = 150-250$  MeV the limit is less restrictive, but still improves ADLER 02C and ATIYA 93B.

<sup>6</sup> ANISIMOVSKY 04 bound is for  $m_{X^0} = 0$ .

<sup>7</sup> ADLER 02C bound is for  $m_{X^0} < 60$  MeV. See Fig. 2 for limits at higher masses.

<sup>8</sup> The quoted limit is for  $m_{X^0} = 0-80$  MeV. See their Fig. 5 for the limit at higher mass. The branching fraction limit assumes pure phase space decay distributions.

<sup>9</sup> ALTEGOER 98 looked for  $X^0$  from  $\pi^0$  decay which penetrate the shielding and convert to  $\pi^0$  in the external Coulomb field of a nucleus.

<sup>10</sup> KITCHING 97 limit is for  $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0) \cdot B(X^0 \rightarrow \gamma \gamma)$  and applies for  $m_{X^0} \simeq 50$  MeV,  $\tau_{X^0} < 10^{-10}$  s. Limits are provided for  $0 < m_{X^0} < 100$  MeV,  $\tau_{X^0} < 10^{-8}$  s.

<sup>11</sup> ADLER 96 looked for a peak in missing-mass distribution. This work is an update of ATIYA 93. The limit is for massless stable  $X^0$  particles and extends to  $m_{X^0} = 80$  MeV at the same level. See paper for dependence on finite lifetime.

<sup>12</sup> AMSLER 94B and AMSLER 96B looked for a peak in missing-mass distribution.

<sup>13</sup> The MEIJERDREES 94 limit is based on inclusive photon spectrum and is independent of  $X^0$  decay modes. It applies to  $\tau(X^0) > 10^{-23}$  sec.

<sup>14</sup> ATIYA 93B looked for a peak in missing mass distribution. The bound applies for stable  $X^0$  of  $m_{X^0} = 150-250$  MeV, and the limit becomes stronger ( $10^{-8}$ ) for  $m_{X^0} = 180-240$  MeV.

<sup>15</sup> NG 93 studied the production of  $X^0$  via  $\gamma \gamma \rightarrow \pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0$  in the early universe at  $T \simeq 1$  MeV. The bound on extra neutrinos from nucleosynthesis  $\Delta N_\nu < 0.3$  (WALKER 91) is employed. It applies to  $m_{X^0} \ll 1$  MeV in order to be relativistic down to nucleosynthesis temperature. See paper for heavier  $X^0$ .

<sup>16</sup> ALLIEGRO 92 limit applies for  $m_{X^0} = 150-340$  MeV and is the branching ratio times the decay probability. Limit is  $< 1.5 \times 10^{-8}$  at 99%CL.

<sup>17</sup> ATIYA 92 looked for a peak in missing mass distribution. The limit applies to  $m_{X^0} = 0-130$  MeV in the narrow resonance limit. See paper for the dependence on lifetime. Covariance requires  $X^0$  to be a vector particle.

- <sup>18</sup> MEIJERDREES 92 limit applies for  $\tau_{X^0} = 10^{-23}$ – $10^{-11}$  sec. Limits between  $2 \times 10^{-4}$  and  $4 \times 10^{-6}$  are obtained for  $m_{X^0} = 25$ – $120$  MeV. Angular momentum conservation requires that  $X^0$  has spin  $\geq 1$ .
- <sup>19</sup> ATIYA 90B limit is for  $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0) \cdot B(X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$  and applies for  $m_{X^0} = 50$  MeV,  $\tau_{X^0} < 10^{-10}$  s. Limits are also provided for  $0 < m_{X^0} < 100$  MeV,  $\tau_{X^0} < 10^{-8}$  s.
- <sup>20</sup> KORENCHENKO 87 limit assumes  $m_{A^0} = 1.7$  MeV,  $\tau_{A^0} \lesssim 10^{-12}$  s, and  $B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 1$ .
- <sup>21</sup> EICHLER 86 looked for  $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu A^0$  followed by  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ . Limits on the branching fraction depend on the mass and lifetime of  $A^0$ . The quoted limits are valid when  $\tau(A^0) \gtrsim 3 \times 10^{-10}$  s if the decays are kinematically allowed.
- <sup>22</sup> YAMAZAKI 84 looked for a discrete line in  $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X$ . Sensitive to wide mass range (5–300 MeV), independent of whether X decays promptly or not.
- <sup>23</sup> ASANO 82 at KEK set limits for  $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0)$  for  $m_{X^0} < 100$  MeV as  $BR < 4 \times 10^{-8}$  for  $\tau(X^0 \rightarrow n\gamma's) > 1 \times 10^{-9}$  s,  $BR < 1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  for  $\tau < 1 \times 10^{-9}$  s.
- <sup>24</sup> ASANO 81B is KEK experiment. Set  $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0) < 3.8 \times 10^{-8}$  at CL = 90%.
- <sup>25</sup> ZHITNITSKII 79 argue that a heavy axion predicted by YANG 78 ( $3 < m < 40$  MeV) contradicts experimental muon anomalous magnetic moments.

## A<sup>0</sup> (Axion) Searches in Quarkonium Decays

Decay or transition of quarkonium. Limits are for branching ratio.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		26 AUBERT 09Z	BABR	$\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$
		27 LOVE 08	CLEO	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ , or $\tau^+ \tau^-$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-5}$	90	28 BALEST 95	CLEO	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 4.0 \times 10^{-5}$	90	ANTREASYAN 90C	CBAL	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
		29 ANTREASYAN 90C	RVUE	
$< 5 \times 10^{-5}$	90	30 DRUZHININ 87	ND	$\phi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$
$< 2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	31 DRUZHININ 87	ND	$\phi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
$< 7 \times 10^{-6}$	90	32 DRUZHININ 87	ND	$\phi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \text{missing})$
$< 3.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	33 ALBRECHT 86D	ARG	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$
$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	33 ALBRECHT 86D	ARG	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ , $\pi^+ \pi^-$ , $K^+ K^-)$
$< 8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	34 ALBRECHT 86D	ARG	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-3}$	90	35 ALBRECHT 86D	ARG	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ , $\gamma\gamma)$
$< 2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	36 BOWCOCK 86	CLEO	$\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0$
$< 5 \times 10^{-3}$	90	37 MAGERAS 86	CUSB	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	38 ALAM 83	CLEO	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 9.1 \times 10^{-4}$	90	39 NICZYPORUK 83	LENA	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 1.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	40 EDWARDS 82	CBAL	$J/\psi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 3.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	41 SIVERTZ 82	CUSB	$\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	41 SIVERTZ 82	CUSB	$\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$

- 26 AUBERT 09Z show mass-dependent limits on  $B(\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma A^0) B(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$  in their Fig. 2.
- 27 LOVE 08 show mass-dependent limits on  $B(\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma A^0) B(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$  or  $\tau^+ \tau^-$  on their Fig. 3.
- 28 BALEST 95 looked for a monochromatic  $\gamma$  from  $\Upsilon(1S)$  decay. The bound is for  $m_{A^0} < 5.0$  GeV. See Fig. 7 in the paper for bounds for heavier  $m_{A^0}$ . They also quote a bound on branching ratios  $10^{-3}$ – $10^{-5}$  of three-body decay  $\gamma X \bar{X}$  for  $0 < m_X < 3.1$  GeV.
- 29 The combined limit of ANTREASYAN 90C and EDWARDS 82 excludes standard axion with  $m_{A^0} < 2m_e$  at 90% CL as long as  $C_\Upsilon C_{J/\psi} > 0.09$ , where  $C_V$  ( $V = \Upsilon, J/\psi$ ) is the reduction factor for  $\Gamma(V \rightarrow A^0 \gamma)$  due to QCD and/or relativistic corrections. The same data excludes  $0.02 < x < 260$  (90% CL) if  $C_\Upsilon = C_{J/\psi} = 0.5$ , and further combining with ALBRECHT 86D result excludes  $5 \times 10^{-5} < x < 260$ .  $x$  is the ratio of the vacuum expectation values of the two Higgs fields. These limits use conventional assumption  $\Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow ee) \propto x^{-2}$ . The alternative assumption  $\Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow ee) \propto x^2$  gives a somewhat different excluded region  $0.00075 < x < 44$ .
- 30 The first DRUZHININ 87 limit is valid when  $\tau_{A^0}/m_{A^0} < 3 \times 10^{-13}$  s/MeV and  $m_{A^0} < 20$  MeV.
- 31 The second DRUZHININ 87 limit is valid when  $\tau_{A^0}/m_{A^0} < 5 \times 10^{-13}$  s/MeV and  $m_{A^0} < 20$  MeV.
- 32 The third DRUZHININ 87 limit is valid when  $\tau_{A^0}/m_{A^0} > 7 \times 10^{-12}$  s/MeV and  $m_{A^0} < 200$  MeV.
- 33  $\tau_{A^0} < 1 \times 10^{-13}$  s and  $m_{A^0} < 1.5$  GeV. Applies for  $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  when  $m_{A^0} < 100$  MeV.
- 34  $\tau_{A^0} > 1 \times 10^{-7}$  s.
- 35 Independent of  $\tau_{A^0}$ .
- 36 BOWCOCK 86 looked for  $A^0$  that decays into  $e^+ e^-$  in the cascade decay  $\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \Upsilon(1S) \pi^+ \pi^-$  followed by  $\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$ . The limit for  $B(\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma) B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$  depends on  $m_{A^0}$  and  $\tau_{A^0}$ . The quoted limit for  $m_{A^0} = 1.8$  MeV is at  $\tau_{A^0} \sim 2. \times 10^{-12}$  s, where the limit is the worst. The same limit  $2. \times 10^{-3}$  applies for all lifetimes for masses  $2m_e < m_{A^0} < 2m_\mu$  when the results of this experiment are combined with the results of ALAM 83.
- 37 MAGERAS 86 looked for  $\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0$  ( $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ ). The quoted branching fraction limit is for  $m_{A^0} = 1.7$  MeV, at  $\tau(A^0) \sim 4. \times 10^{-13}$  s where the limit is the worst.
- 38 ALAM 83 is at CESR. This limit combined with limit for  $B(J/\psi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma)$  (EDWARDS 82) excludes standard axion.
- 39 NICZYPORUK 83 is DESY-DORIS experiment. This limit together with lower limit  $9.2 \times 10^{-4}$  of  $B(\Upsilon \rightarrow A^0 \gamma)$  derived from  $B(J/\psi(1S) \rightarrow A^0 \gamma)$  limit (EDWARDS 82) excludes standard axion.
- 40 EDWARDS 82 looked for  $J/\psi \rightarrow \gamma A^0$  decays by looking for events with a single  $\gamma$  [of energy  $\sim 1/2$  the  $J/\psi(1S)$  mass], plus nothing else in the detector. The limit is inconsistent with the axion interpretation of the FAISSNER 81B result.
- 41 SIVERTZ 82 is CESR experiment. Looked for  $\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma A^0$ ,  $A^0$  undetected. Limit for 1S (3S) is valid for  $m_{A^0} < 7$  GeV (4 GeV).

## **$A^0$ (Axion) Searches in Positronium Decays**

Decay or transition of positronium. Limits are for branching ratio.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$<4.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>42</sup> BADERT...	02	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow \gamma X_1 X_2, m_{X_1} + m_{X_2} \leq$ 900 keV
$<2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	MAENO	95	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} = 850\text{--}1013$ keV
$<3.0 \times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>43</sup> ASAI	94	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} = 30\text{--}500$ keV
$<2.8 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>44</sup> AKOPYAN	91	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma),$ $m_{A^0} < 30$ keV
$<1.1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	<sup>45</sup> ASAI	91	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} < 800$ keV
$<3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	GNINENKO	90	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} < 30$ keV
$<(1\text{--}5) \times 10^{-4}$	95	<sup>46</sup> TSUCHIAKI	90	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} = 300\text{--}900$ keV
$<6.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>47</sup> ORITO	89	CNTR	$\alpha$ -Ps $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} < 30$ keV
		<sup>48</sup> AMALDI	85	CNTR	Ortho-positronium
		<sup>49</sup> CARBONI	83	CNTR	Ortho-positronium

<sup>42</sup> BADERTSCHER 02 looked for a three-body decay of ortho-positronium into a photon and two penetrating (neutral or milli-charged) particles.

<sup>43</sup> The ASAI 94 limit is based on inclusive photon spectrum and is independent of  $A^0$  decay modes.

<sup>44</sup> The AKOPYAN 91 limit applies for a short-lived  $A^0$  with  $\tau_{A^0} < 10^{-13} m_{A^0}$  [keV] s.

<sup>45</sup> ASAI 91 limit translates to  $g_{A^0 e^+ e^-}^2 / 4\pi < 1.1 \times 10^{-11}$  (90% CL) for  $m_{A^0} < 800$  keV.

<sup>46</sup> The TSUCHIAKI 90 limit is based on inclusive photon spectrum and is independent of  $A^0$  decay modes.

<sup>47</sup> ORITO 89 limit translates to  $g_{A^0 e e}^2 / 4\pi < 6.2 \times 10^{-10}$ . Somewhat more sensitive limits are obtained for larger  $m_{A^0}$ :  $B < 7.6 \times 10^{-6}$  at 100 keV.

<sup>48</sup> AMALDI 85 set limits  $B(A^0 \gamma) / B(\gamma\gamma\gamma) < (1\text{--}5) \times 10^{-6}$  for  $m_{A^0} = 900\text{--}100$  keV which are about 1/10 of the CARBONI 83 limits.

<sup>49</sup> CARBONI 83 looked for orthopositronium  $\rightarrow A^0 \gamma$ . Set limit for  $A^0$  electron coupling squared,  $g(e e A^0)^2 / (4\pi) < 6. \times 10^{-10}\text{--}7. \times 10^{-9}$  for  $m_{A^0}$  from 150–900 keV (CL = 99.7%). This is about 1/10 of the bound from  $g\text{--}2$  experiments.

## $A^0$ (Axion) Search in Photoproduction

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

<sup>50</sup> BASSOMPIE... 95  $m_{A^0} = 1.8 \pm 0.2$  MeV

<sup>50</sup> BASSOMPIERRE 95 is an extension of BASSOMPIERRE 93. They looked for a peak in the invariant mass of  $e^+ e^-$  pairs in the region  $m_{e^+ e^-} = 1.8 \pm 0.2$  MeV. They obtained bounds on the production rate  $A^0$  for  $\tau(A^0) = 10^{-18}\text{--}10^{-9}$  sec. They also found an excess of events in the range  $m_{e^+ e^-} = 2.1\text{--}3.5$  MeV.

## $A^0$ (Axion) Production in Hadron Collisions

Limits are for  $\sigma(A^0) / \sigma(\pi^0)$ .

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>EVTS</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

			51	JAIN	07	CNTR	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			52	AHMAD	97	SPEC	$e^+$ production
			53	LEINBERGER	97	SPEC	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			54	GANZ	96	SPEC	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			55	KAMEL	96	EMUL	$^{32}\text{S}$ emulsion, $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			56	BLUEMLEIN	92	BDMP	$A^0 N_Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- N_Z$
			57	MEIJERDREES	92	SPEC	$\pi^- p \rightarrow n A^0, A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			58	BLUEMLEIN	91	BDMP	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-, 2\gamma$
			59	FAISSNER	89	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			60	DEBOER	88	RVUE	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			61	EL-NADI	88	EMUL	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			62	FAISSNER	88	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
			63	BADIER	86	BDMP	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$<2. \times 10^{-11}$	90	0	64	BERGSMA	85	CHRM	CERN beam dump
$<1. \times 10^{-13}$	90	0	64	BERGSMA	85	CHRM	CERN beam dump
		24	65	FAISSNER	83	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
			66	FAISSNER	83B	RVUE	LAMPF beam dump
			67	FRANK	83B	RVUE	LAMPF beam dump
			68	HOFFMAN	83	CNTR	$\pi p \rightarrow n A^0$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
			69	FETSCHER	82	RVUE	See FAISSNER 81B
		12	70	FAISSNER	81	OSPK	CERN PS $\nu$ wideband
		15	71	FAISSNER	81B	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		8	72	KIM	81	OSPK	26 GeV $pN \rightarrow A^0 X$
		0	73	FAISSNER	80	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90		74	JACQUES	80	HLBC	28 GeV protons
$<1. \times 10^{-14}$	90		74	JACQUES	80	HLBC	Beam dump
			75	SOUKAS	80	CALO	28 GeV $p$ beam dump
			76	BECHIS	79	CNTR	
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90		77	COTEUS	79	OSPK	Beam dump
$<1. \times 10^{-3}$	95		78	DISHAW	79	CALO	400 GeV $pp$
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90			ALIBRAN	78	HYBR	Beam dump
$<6. \times 10^{-9}$	95			ASRATYAN	78B	CALO	Beam dump
$<1.5 \times 10^{-8}$	90		79	BELLOTTI	78	HLBC	Beam dump
$<5.4 \times 10^{-14}$	90		79	BELLOTTI	78	HLBC	$m_{A^0}=1.5$ MeV
$<4.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90		79	BELLOTTI	78	HLBC	$m_{A^0}=1$ MeV
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90		80	BOSETTI	78B	HYBR	Beam dump
			81	DONNELLY	78		
$<0.5 \times 10^{-8}$	90			HANSL	78D	WIRE	Beam dump
			82	MICELMAC...	78		
			83	VYSOTSKII	78		

<sup>51</sup>JAIN 07 claims evidence for  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$  produced in  $^{207}\text{Pb}$  collision on nuclear emulsion (Ag/Br) for  $m(A^0) = 7 \pm 1$  or  $19 \pm 1$  MeV and  $\tau(A^0) \leq 10^{-13}$  s.

<sup>52</sup>AHMAD 97 reports a result of APEX Collaboration which studied positron production in  $^{238}\text{U} + ^{232}\text{Ta}$  and  $^{238}\text{U} + ^{181}\text{Ta}$  collisions, without requiring a coincident electron. No narrow lines were found for  $250 < E_{e^+} < 750$  keV.

- <sup>53</sup> LEINBERGER 97 (ORANGE Collaboration) at GSI looked for a narrow sum-energy  $e^+e^-$ -line at  $\sim 635$  keV in  $^{238}\text{U}+^{181}\text{Ta}$  collision. Limits on the production probability for a narrow sum-energy  $e^+e^-$  line are set. See their Table 2.
- <sup>54</sup> GANZ 96 (EPos II Collaboration) has placed upper bounds on the production cross section of  $e^+e^-$  pairs from  $^{238}\text{U}+^{181}\text{Ta}$  and  $^{238}\text{U}+^{232}\text{Th}$  collisions at GSI. See Table 2 for limits both for back-to-back and isotropic configurations of  $e^+e^-$  pairs. These limits rule out the existence of peaks in the  $e^+e^-$  sum-energy distribution, reported by an earlier version of this experiment.
- <sup>55</sup> KAMEL 96 looked for  $e^+e^-$  pairs from the collision of  $^{32}\text{S}$  (200 GeV/nucleon) and emulsion. No evidence of mass peaks is found in the region of sensitivity  $m_{ee} > 2$  MeV.
- <sup>56</sup> BLUEMLEIN 92 is a proton beam dump experiment at Serpukhov with a secondary target to induce Bethe-Heitler production of  $e^+e^-$  or  $\mu^+\mu^-$  from the produce  $A^0$ . See Fig. 5 for the excluded region in  $m_{A^0}$ - $x$  plane. For the standard axion,  $0.3 < x < 25$  is excluded at 95% CL. If combined with BLUEMLEIN 91,  $0.008 < x < 32$  is excluded.
- <sup>57</sup> MEIJERDREES 92 give  $\Gamma(\pi^- p \rightarrow n A^0) \cdot \text{B}(A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) / \Gamma(\pi^- p \rightarrow \text{all}) < 10^{-5}$  (90% CL) for  $m_{A^0} = 100$  MeV,  $\tau_{A^0} = 10^{-11}$ – $10^{-23}$  sec. Limits ranging from  $2.5 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $10^{-7}$  are given for  $m_{A^0} = 25$ – $136$  MeV.
- <sup>58</sup> BLUEMLEIN 91 is a proton beam dump experiment at Serpukhov. No candidate event for  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ ,  $2\gamma$  are found. Fig. 6 gives the excluded region in  $m_{A^0}$ - $x$  plane ( $x = \tan\beta = v_2/v_1$ ). Standard axion is excluded for  $0.2 < m_{A^0} < 3.2$  MeV for most  $x > 1$ ,  $0.2$ – $11$  MeV for most  $x < 1$ .
- <sup>59</sup> FAISSNER 89 searched for  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$  in a proton beam dump experiment at SIN. No excess of events was observed over the background. A standard axion with mass  $2m_e$ – $20$  MeV is excluded. Lower limit on  $f_{A^0}$  of  $\simeq 10^4$  GeV is given for  $m_{A^0} = 2m_e$ – $20$  MeV.
- <sup>60</sup> DEBOER 88 reanalyze EL-NADI 88 data and claim evidence for three distinct states with mass  $\sim 1.1$ ,  $\sim 2.1$ , and  $\sim 9$  MeV, lifetimes  $10^{-16}$ – $10^{-15}$  s decaying to  $e^+e^-$  and note the similarity of the data with those of a cosmic-ray experiment by Bristol group (B.M. Anand, Proc. of the Royal Society of London, Section A **A22** 183 (1953)). For a criticism see PERKINS 89, who suggests that the events are compatible with  $\pi^0$  Dalitz decay. DEBOER 89B is a reply which contests the criticism.
- <sup>61</sup> EL-NADI 88 claim the existence of a neutral particle decaying into  $e^+e^-$  with mass  $1.60 \pm 0.59$  MeV, lifetime  $(0.15 \pm 0.01) \times 10^{-14}$  s, which is produced in heavy ion interactions with emulsion nuclei at  $\sim 4$  GeV/c/nucleon.
- <sup>62</sup> FAISSNER 88 is a proton beam dump experiment at SIN. They found no candidate event for  $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ . A standard axion decaying to  $2\gamma$  is excluded except for a region  $x \simeq 1$ . Lower limit on  $f_{A^0}$  of  $10^2$ – $10^3$  GeV is given for  $m_{A^0} = 0.1$ – $1$  MeV.
- <sup>63</sup> BADIER 86 did not find long-lived  $A^0$  in 300 GeV  $\pi^-$  Beam Dump Experiment that decays into  $e^+e^-$  in the mass range  $m_{A^0} = (20$ – $200)$  MeV, which excludes the  $A^0$  decay constant  $f(A^0)$  in the interval (60–600) GeV. See their figure 6 for excluded region on  $f(A^0)$ - $m_{A^0}$  plane.
- <sup>64</sup> BERGSMA 85 look for  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma, e^+e^-, \mu^+\mu^-$ . First limit above is for  $m_{A^0} = 1$  MeV; second is for 200 MeV. See their figure 4 for excluded region on  $f_{A^0}$ - $m_{A^0}$  plane, where  $f_{A^0}$  is  $A^0$  decay constant. For Peccei-Quinn PECCEI 77  $A^0$ ,  $m_{A^0} < 180$  keV and  $\tau > 0.037$  s. (CL = 90%). For the axion of FAISSNER 81B at 250 keV, BERGSMA 85 expect 15 events but observe zero.
- <sup>65</sup> FAISSNER 83 observed 19 1- $\gamma$  and 12 2- $\gamma$  events where a background of 4.8 and 2.3 respectively is expected. A small-angle peak is observed even if iron wall is set in front of the decay region.
- <sup>66</sup> FAISSNER 83B extrapolate SIN  $\gamma$  signal to LAMPF  $\nu$  experimental condition. Resulting 370  $\gamma$ 's are not at variance with LAMPF upper limit of 450  $\gamma$ 's. Derived from LAMPF

- limit that  $[d\sigma(A^0)/d\omega \text{ at } 90^\circ] m_{A^0}/\tau_{A^0} < 14 \times 10^{-35} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ MeV ms}^{-1}$ . See comment on FRANK 83B.
- 67 FRANK 83B stress the importance of LAMPF data bins with negative net signal. By statistical analysis say that LAMPF and SIN-A0 are at variance when extrapolation by phase-space model is done. They find LAMPF upper limit is 248 not 450  $\gamma$ 's. See comment on FAISSNER 83B.
- 68 HOFFMAN 83 set CL = 90% limit  $d\sigma/dt B(e^+ e^-) < 3.5 \times 10^{-32} \text{ cm}^2/\text{GeV}^2$  for  $140 < m_{A^0} < 160 \text{ MeV}$ . Limit assumes  $\tau(A^0) < 10^{-9} \text{ s}$ .
- 69 FETSCHER 82 reanalyzes SIN beam-dump data of FAISSNER 81. Claims no evidence for axion since  $2\text{-}\gamma$  peak rate remarkably decreases if iron wall is set in front of the decay region.
- 70 FAISSNER 81 see excess  $\mu e$  events. Suggest axion interactions.
- 71 FAISSNER 81B is SIN 590 MeV proton beam dump. Observed  $14.5 \pm 5.0$  events of  $2\gamma$  decay of long-lived neutral penetrating particle with  $m_{2\gamma} \lesssim 1 \text{ MeV}$ . Axion interpretation with  $\eta\text{-}A^0$  mixing gives  $m_{A^0} = 250 \pm 25 \text{ keV}$ ,  $\tau_{(2\gamma)} = (7.3 \pm 3.7) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$  from above rate. See critical remarks below in comments of FETSCHER 82, FAISSNER 83, FAISSNER 83B, FRANK 83B, and BERGSMA 85. Also see in the next subsection ALEK-SEEV 82B, CAVAINAC 83, and ANANEV 85.
- 72 KIM 81 analyzed 8 candidates for  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$  obtained by Aachen-Padova experiment at CERN with 26 GeV protons on Be. Estimated axion mass is about 300 keV and lifetime is  $(0.86 \sim 5.6) \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}$  depending on models. Faissner (private communication), says axion production underestimated and mass overestimated. Correct value around 200 keV.
- 73 FAISSNER 80 is SIN beam dump experiment with 590 MeV protons looking for  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$  decay. Assuming  $A^0/\pi^0 = 5.5 \times 10^{-7}$ , obtained decay rate limit  $20/(A^0 \text{ mass}) \text{ MeV/s}$  (CL = 90%), which is about  $10^{-7}$  below theory and interpreted as upper limit to  $m_{A^0} < 2m_{e^-}$ .
- 74 JACQUES 80 is a BNL beam dump experiment. First limit above comes from nonobservation of excess neutral-current-type events  $[\sigma(\text{production})\sigma(\text{interaction}) < 7. \times 10^{-68} \text{ cm}^4, \text{ CL} = 90\%]$ . Second limit is from nonobservation of axion decays into  $2\gamma$ 's or  $e^+ e^-$ , and for axion mass a few MeV.
- 75 SOUKAS 80 at BNL observed no excess of neutral-current-type events in beam dump.
- 76 BECHIS 79 looked for the axion production in low energy electron Bremsstrahlung and the subsequent decay into either  $2\gamma$  or  $e^+ e^-$ . No signal found. CL = 90% limits for model parameter(s) are given.
- 77 COTEUS 79 is a beam dump experiment at BNL.
- 78 DISHAW 79 is a calorimetric experiment and looks for low energy tail of energy distributions due to energy lost to weakly interacting particles.
- 79 BELLOTTI 78 first value comes from search for  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ . Second value comes from search for  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$ , assuming mass  $< 2m_{e^-}$ . For any mass satisfying this, limit is above value  $\times (\text{mass}^{-4})$ . Third value uses data of PL 60B 401 and quotes  $\sigma(\text{production})\sigma(\text{interaction}) < 10^{-67} \text{ cm}^4$ .
- 80 BOSETTI 78B quotes  $\sigma(\text{production})\sigma(\text{interaction}) < 2. \times 10^{-67} \text{ cm}^4$ .
- 81 DONNELLY 78 examines data from reactor neutrino experiments of REINES 76 and GURR 74 as well as SLAC beam dump experiment. Evidence is negative.
- 82 MICELMACHER 78 finds no evidence of axion existence in reactor experiments of REINES 76 and GURR 74. (See reference under DONNELLY 78 below).
- 83 VYSOTSKII 78 derived lower limit for the axion mass 25 keV from luminosity of the sun and 200 keV from red supergiants.



## $A^0$ (Axion) Searches in Reactor Experiments

VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
	84 CHANG	07	Primakoff or Compton
	85 ALTMANN	95 CNTR	Reactor; $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
	86 KETOV	86 SPEC	Reactor, $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
	87 KOCH	86 SPEC	Reactor; $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
	88 DATAR	82 CNTR	Light water reactor
	89 VUILLEUMIER 81	CNTR	Reactor, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$

84 CHANG 07 looked for monochromatic photons from Primakoff or Compton conversion of axions from the Kuo-Sheng reactor due to axion coupling to photon or electron, respectively. The search places model-independent limits on the products  $G_{A\gamma\gamma} G_{ANN}$  and  $G_{Aee} G_{ANN}$  for  $m(A^0)$  less than the MeV range.

85 ALTMANN 95 looked for  $A^0$  decaying into  $e^+ e^-$  from the Bugey5 nuclear reactor. They obtain an upper limit on the  $A^0$  production rate of  $\omega(A^0)/\omega(\gamma) \times B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) < 10^{-16}$  for  $m_{A^0} = 1.5$  MeV at 90% CL. The limit is weaker for heavier  $A^0$ . In the case of a standard axion, this limit excludes a mass in the range  $2m_e < m_{A^0} < 4.8$  MeV at 90% CL. See Fig. 5 of their paper for exclusion limits of axion-like resonances  $Z^0$  in the  $(m_{X^0}, f_{X^0})$  plane.

86 KETOV 86 searched for  $A^0$  at the Rovno nuclear power plant. They found an upper limit on the  $A^0$  production probability of  $0.8 [100 \text{ keV}/m_{A^0}]^6 \times 10^{-6}$  per fission. In the standard axion model, this corresponds to  $m_{A^0} > 150$  keV. Not valid for  $m_{A^0} \gtrsim 1$  MeV.

87 KOCH 86 searched for  $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  at nuclear power reactor Biblis A. They found an upper limit on the  $A^0$  production rate of  $\omega(A^0)/\omega(\gamma(M1)) < 1.5 \times 10^{-10}$  (CL=95%). Standard axion with  $m_{A^0} = 250$  keV gives  $10^{-5}$  for the ratio. Not valid for  $m_{A^0} > 1022$  keV.

88 DATAR 82 looked for  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$  in neutron capture ( $np \rightarrow dA^0$ ) at Tarapur 500 MW reactor. Sensitive to sum of  $I = 0$  and  $I = 1$  amplitudes. With ZEHNDER 81 [ $(I = 0) - (I = 1)$ ] result, assert nonexistence of standard  $A^0$ .

89 VUILLEUMIER 81 is at Grenoble reactor. Set limit  $m_{A^0} < 280$  keV.

## $A^0$ (Axion) and Other Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Searches in Nuclear Transitions

Limits are for branching ratio.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$< 8.5 \times 10^{-6}$	90	90 DERBIN	02 CNTR	$^{125m}\text{Te}$ decay
		91 DEBOER	97C RVUE	M1 transitions
$< 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$	95	92 TSUNODA	95 CNTR	$^{252}\text{Cf}$ fission, $A^0 \rightarrow ee$
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$	95	93 MINOWA	93 CNTR	$^{139}\text{La}^* \rightarrow ^{139}\text{La} A^0$
$< 2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	94 HICKS	92 CNTR	$^{35}\text{S}$ decay, $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
$< 1.5 \times 10^{-9}$	95	95 ASANUMA	90 CNTR	$^{241}\text{Am}$ decay
$< (0.4-10) \times 10^{-3}$	95	96 DEBOER	90 CNTR	$^8\text{Be}^* \rightarrow ^8\text{Be} A^0,$ $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$< (0.2-1) \times 10^{-3}$	90	97 BINI	89 CNTR	$^{16}\text{O}^* \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O} X^0,$ $X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
		98 AVIGNONE	88 CNTR	$\text{Cu}^* \rightarrow \text{Cu} A^0 (A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma,$ $A^0 e \rightarrow \gamma e, A^0 Z \rightarrow \gamma Z)$

$< 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>99</sup> DATAR	88	CNTR	$^{12}\text{C}^* \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C}A^0,$ $A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$
$< 5 \times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>100</sup> DEBOER	88C	CNTR	$^{16}\text{O}^* \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}X^0,$ $X^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$
$< 3.4 \times 10^{-5}$	95	<sup>101</sup> DOEHNER	88	SPEC	$^2\text{H}^*, A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$
$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	95	<sup>102</sup> SAVAGE	88	CNTR	Nuclear decay (isovector)
$< 3 \times 10^{-3}$	95	<sup>102</sup> SAVAGE	88	CNTR	Nuclear decay (isoscalar)
$< 10.6 \times 10^{-2}$	90	<sup>103</sup> HALLIN	86	SPEC	$^6\text{Li}$ isovector decay
$< 10.8$	90	<sup>103</sup> HALLIN	86	SPEC	$^{10}\text{B}$ isoscalar decays
$< 2.2$	90	<sup>103</sup> HALLIN	86	SPEC	$^{14}\text{N}$ isoscalar decays
$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>104</sup> SAVAGE	86B	CNTR	$^{14}\text{N}^*$
		<sup>105</sup> ANANEV	85	CNTR	$\text{Li}^*, \text{deut}^* A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		<sup>106</sup> CAVIGNAC	83	CNTR	$^{97}\text{Nb}^*, \text{deut}^* \text{ transition}$ $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		<sup>107</sup> ALEKSEEV	82B	CNTR	$\text{Li}^*, \text{deut}^* \text{ transition}$ $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		<sup>108</sup> LEHMANN	82	CNTR	$\text{Cu}^* \rightarrow \text{Cu}A^0 (A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma)$
		<sup>109</sup> ZEHNDER	82	CNTR	$\text{Li}^*, \text{Nb}^* \text{ decay}, n\text{-capt.}$
		<sup>110</sup> ZEHNDER	81	CNTR	$\text{Ba}^* \rightarrow \text{Ba}A^0 (A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma)$
		<sup>111</sup> CALAPRICE	79		Carbon

- <sup>90</sup> DERBIN 02 looked for the axion emission in an M1 transition in  $^{125m}\text{Te}$  decay. They looked for a possible presence of a shifted energy spectrum in gamma rays due to the undetected axion.
- <sup>91</sup> DEBOER 97C reanalyzed the existent data on Nuclear M1 transitions and find that a 9 MeV boson decaying into  $e^+e^-$  would explain the excess of events with large opening angles. See also DEBOER 01 for follow-up experiments.
- <sup>92</sup> TSUNODA 95 looked for axion emission when  $^{252}\text{Cf}$  undergoes a spontaneous fission, with the axion decaying into  $e^+e^-$ . The bound is for  $m_{A^0}=40$  MeV. It improves to  $2.5 \times 10^{-5}$  for  $m_{A^0}=200$  MeV.
- <sup>93</sup> MINOWA 93 studied chain process,  $^{139}\text{Ce} \rightarrow ^{139}\text{La}^*$  by electron capture and M1 transition of  $^{139}\text{La}^*$  to the ground state. It does not assume decay modes of  $A^0$ . The bound applies for  $m_{A^0} < 166$  keV.
- <sup>94</sup> HICKS 92 bound is applicable for  $\tau_{X^0} < 4 \times 10^{-11}$  sec.
- <sup>95</sup> The ASANUMA 90 limit is for the branching fraction of  $X^0$  emission per  $^{241}\text{Am}$   $\alpha$  decay and valid for  $\tau_{X^0} < 3 \times 10^{-11}$  s.
- <sup>96</sup> The DEBOER 90 limit is for the branching ratio  $^8\text{Be}^* (18.15 \text{ MeV}, 1^+) \rightarrow ^8\text{Be}A^0, A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$  for the mass range  $m_{A^0} = 4\text{--}15$  MeV.
- <sup>97</sup> The BINI 89 limit is for the branching fraction of  $^{16}\text{O}^* (6.05 \text{ MeV}, 0^+) \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}X^0, X^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$  for  $m_X = 1.5\text{--}3.1$  MeV.  $\tau_{X^0} \lesssim 10^{-11}$  s is assumed. The spin-parity of  $X$  is restricted to  $0^+$  or  $1^-$ .
- <sup>98</sup> AVIGNONE 88 looked for the 1115 keV transition  $\text{C}^* \rightarrow \text{Cu}A^0$ , either from  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$  in-flight decay or from the secondary  $A^0$  interactions by Compton and by Primakoff processes. Limits for axion parameters are obtained for  $m_{A^0} < 1.1$  MeV.
- <sup>99</sup> DATAR 88 rule out light pseudoscalar particle emission through its decay  $A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$  in the mass range 1.02–2.5 MeV and lifetime range  $10^{-13}\text{--}10^{-8}$  s. The above limit is for  $\tau = 5 \times 10^{-13}$  s and  $m = 1.7$  MeV; see the paper for the  $\tau$ - $m$  dependence of the limit.
- <sup>100</sup> The limit is for the branching fraction of  $^{16}\text{O}^* (6.05 \text{ MeV}, 0^+) \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}X^0, X^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$  against internal pair conversion for  $m_{X^0} = 1.7$  MeV and  $\tau_{X^0} < 10^{-11}$  s.

- Similar limits are obtained for  $m_{X^0} = 1.3\text{--}3.2$  MeV. The spin parity of  $X^0$  must be either  $0^+$  or  $1^-$ . The limit at 1.7 MeV is translated into a limit for the  $X^0$ -nucleon coupling constant:  $g_{X^0 NN}^2/4\pi < 2.3 \times 10^{-9}$ .
- 101 The DOEHNER 88 limit is for  $m_{A^0} = 1.7$  MeV,  $\tau(A^0) < 10^{-10}$  s. Limits less than  $10^{-4}$  are obtained for  $m_{A^0} = 1.2\text{--}2.2$  MeV.
- 102 SAVAGE 88 looked for  $A^0$  that decays into  $e^+e^-$  in the decay of the 9.17 MeV  $J^P = 2^+$  state in  $^{14}\text{N}$ , 17.64 MeV state  $J^P = 1^+$  in  $^8\text{Be}$ , and the 18.15 MeV state  $J^P = 1^+$  in  $^8\text{Be}$ . This experiment constrains the isovector coupling of  $A^0$  to hadrons, if  $m_{A^0} = (1.1 \rightarrow 2.2)$  MeV and the isoscalar coupling of  $A^0$  to hadrons, if  $m_{A^0} = (1.1 \rightarrow 2.6)$  MeV. Both limits are valid only if  $\tau(A^0) \lesssim 1 \times 10^{-11}$  s.
- 103 Limits are for  $\Gamma(A^0(1.8 \text{ MeV}))/\Gamma(\pi\text{M1})$ ; i.e., for 1.8 MeV axion emission normalized to the rate for internal emission of  $e^+e^-$  pairs. Valid for  $\tau_{A^0} < 2 \times 10^{-11}$  s.  $^6\text{Li}$  isovector decay data strongly disfavor PECCEI 86 model I, whereas the  $^{10}\text{B}$  and  $^{14}\text{N}$  isoscalar decay data strongly reject PECCEI 86 model II and III.
- 104 SAVAGE 86B looked for  $A^0$  that decays into  $e^+e^-$  in the decay of the 9.17 MeV  $J^P = 2^+$  state in  $^{14}\text{N}$ . Limit on the branching fraction is valid if  $\tau_{A^0} \lesssim 1. \times 10^{-11}$  s for  $m_{A^0} = (1.1\text{--}1.7)$  MeV. This experiment constrains the iso-vector coupling of  $A^0$  to hadrons.
- 105 ANANEV 85 with IBR-2 pulsed reactor exclude standard  $A^0$  at CL = 95% masses below 470 keV ( $\text{Li}^*$  decay) and below  $2m_e$  for deuteron\* decay.
- 106 CAVAIGNAC 83 at Bugey reactor exclude axion at any  $m_{^97\text{Nb}^* \text{decay}}$  and axion with  $m_{A^0}$  between 275 and 288 keV (deuteron\* decay).
- 107 ALEKSEEV 82 with IBR-2 pulsed reactor exclude standard  $A^0$  at CL = 95% mass-ranges  $m_{A^0} < 400$  keV ( $\text{Li}^*$  decay) and  $330 \text{ keV} < m_{A^0} < 2.2$  MeV. (deuteron\* decay).
- 108 LEHMANN 82 obtained  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$  rate  $< 6.2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{s}$  (CL = 95%) excluding  $m_{A^0}$  between 100 and 1000 keV.
- 109 ZEHNDER 82 used Gosgen 2.8GW light-water reactor to check  $A^0$  production. No  $2\gamma$  peak in  $\text{Li}^*$ ,  $\text{Nb}^*$  decay (both single  $p$  transition) nor in  $n$  capture (combined with previous  $\text{Ba}^*$  negative result) rules out standard  $A^0$ . Set limit  $m_{A^0} < 60$  keV for any  $A^0$ .
- 110 ZEHNDER 81 looked for  $\text{Ba}^* \rightarrow A^0\text{Ba}$  transition with  $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$ . Obtained  $2\gamma$  coincidence rate  $< 2.2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{s}$  (CL = 95%) excluding  $m_{A^0} > 160$  keV (or 200 keV depending on Higgs mixing). However, see BARROSO 81.
- 111 CALAPRICE 79 saw no axion emission from excited states of carbon. Sensitive to axion mass between 1 and 15 MeV.

## $A^0$ (Axion) Limits from Its Electron Coupling

Limits are for  $\tau(A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)$ .

VALUE (s)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
none $4 \times 10^{-16}$ – $4.5 \times 10^{-12}$	90	112 BROSS	91	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
		113 GUO	90	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
		114 BJORKEN	88	CALO $A \rightarrow e^+e^-$ or $2\gamma$
		115 BLINOV	88	MD1 $ee \rightarrow eeA^0$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )

none	$1 \times 10^{-14}$ – $1 \times 10^{-10}$	90	116 RIORDAN	87	BDMP	$eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
none	$1 \times 10^{-14}$ – $1 \times 10^{-11}$	90	117 BROWN	86	BDMP	$eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
none	$6 \times 10^{-14}$ – $9 \times 10^{-11}$	95	118 DAVIER	86	BDMP	$eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
none	$3 \times 10^{-13}$ – $1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	119 KONAKA	86	BDMP	$eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )

- 112 The listed BROSS 91 limit is for  $m_{A^0} = 1.14$  MeV.  $B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) = 1$  assumed. Excluded domain in the  $\tau_{A^0}$ – $m_{A^0}$  plane extends up to  $m_{A^0} \approx 7$  MeV (see Fig. 5). Combining with electron  $g-2$  constraint, axions coupling only to  $e^+e^-$  ruled out for  $m_{A^0} < 4.8$  MeV (90% CL).
- 113 GUO 90 use the same apparatus as BROWN 86 and improve the previous limit in the shorter lifetime region. Combined with  $g-2$  constraint, axions coupling only to  $e^+e^-$  are ruled out for  $m_{A^0} < 2.7$  MeV (90% CL).
- 114 BJORKEN 88 reports limits on axion parameters ( $f_A$ ,  $m_A$ ,  $\tau_A$ ) for  $m_{A^0} < 200$  MeV from electron beam-dump experiment with production via Primakoff photoproduction, bremsstrahlung from electrons, and resonant annihilation of positrons on atomic electrons.
- 115 BLINOV 88 assume zero spin,  $m = 1.8$  MeV and lifetime  $< 5 \times 10^{-12}$  s and find  $\Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-) < 2$  eV (CL=90%).
- 116 Assumes  $A^0\gamma\gamma$  coupling is small and hence Primakoff production is small. Their figure 2 shows limits on axions for  $m_{A^0} < 15$  MeV.
- 117 Uses electrons in hadronic showers from an incident 800 GeV proton beam. Limits for  $m_{A^0} < 15$  MeV are shown in their figure 3.
- 118  $m_{A^0} = 1.8$  MeV assumed. The excluded domain in the  $\tau_{A^0}$ – $m_{A^0}$  plane extends up to  $m_{A^0} \approx 14$  MeV, see their figure 4.
- 119 The limits are obtained from their figure 3. Also given is the limit on the  $A^0\gamma\gamma$ – $A^0e^+e^-$  coupling plane by assuming Primakoff production.

### Search for $A^0$ (Axion) Resonance in Bhabha Scattering

The limit is for  $\Gamma(A^0)[B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-)]^2$ .

VALUE ( $10^{-3}$ eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 1.3	97	120 HALLIN	92	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.75$ – $1.88$ MeV
none 0.0016–0.47	90	121 HENDERSON	92C	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.5$ – $1.86$ MeV
< 2.0	90	122 WU	92	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.56$ – $1.86$ MeV
< 0.013	95	TSERTOS	91	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV
none 0.19–3.3	95	123 WIDMANN	91	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.78$ – $1.92$ MeV
< 5	97	BAUER	90	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV
none 0.09–1.5	95	124 JUDGE	90	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV, elastic
< 1.9	97	125 TSERTOS	89	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.82$ MeV
<(10–40)	97	125 TSERTOS	89	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.51$ – $1.65$ MeV
<(1–2.5)	97	125 TSERTOS	89	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.80$ – $1.86$ MeV

< 31	95	LORENZ	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.646$ MeV
< 94	95	LORENZ	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.726$ MeV
< 23	95	LORENZ	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.782$ MeV
< 19	95	LORENZ	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.837$ MeV
< 3.8	97	<sup>126</sup> TSERTOS	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV
		<sup>127</sup> VANKLINKEN	88	CNTR	
		<sup>128</sup> MAIER	87	CNTR	
<2500	90	MILLS	87	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.8$ MeV
		<sup>129</sup> VONWIMMER	87	CNTR	

<sup>120</sup> HALLIN 92 quote limits on lifetime,  $8 \times 10^{-14} - 5 \times 10^{-13}$  sec depending on mass, assuming  $B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = 100\%$ . They say that TSERTOS 91 overstated their sensitivity by a factor of 3.

<sup>121</sup> HENDERSON 92C exclude axion with lifetime  $\tau_{A^0} = 1.4 \times 10^{-12} - 4.0 \times 10^{-10}$  s, assuming  $B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = 100\%$ . HENDERSON 92C also exclude a vector boson with  $\tau = 1.4 \times 10^{-12} - 6.0 \times 10^{-10}$  s.

<sup>122</sup> WU 92 quote limits on lifetime  $> 3.3 \times 10^{-13}$  s assuming  $B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = 100\%$ . They say that TSERTOS 89 overestimate the limit by a factor of  $\pi/2$ . WU 92 also quote a bound for vector boson,  $\tau > 8.2 \times 10^{-13}$  s.

<sup>123</sup> WIDMANN 91 bound applies exclusively to the case  $B(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) = 1$ , since the detection efficiency varies substantially as  $\Gamma(A^0)_{\text{total}}$  changes. See their Fig. 6.

<sup>124</sup> JUDGE 90 excludes an elastic pseudoscalar  $e^+ e^-$  resonance for  $4.5 \times 10^{-13}$  s  $< \tau(A^0) < 7.5 \times 10^{-12}$  s (95% CL) at  $m_{A^0} = 1.832$  MeV. Comparable limits can be set for  $m_{A^0} = 1.776 - 1.856$  MeV.

<sup>125</sup> See also TSERTOS 88B in references.

<sup>126</sup> The upper limit listed in TSERTOS 88 is too large by a factor of 4. See TSERTOS 88B, footnote 3.

<sup>127</sup> VANKLINKEN 88 looked for relatively long-lived resonance ( $\tau = 10^{-10} - 10^{-12}$  s). The sensitivity is not sufficient to exclude such a narrow resonance.

<sup>128</sup> MAIER 87 obtained limits  $R\Gamma \lesssim 60$  eV (100 eV) at  $m_{A^0} \simeq 1.64$  MeV (1.83 MeV) for energy resolution  $\Delta E_{\text{cm}} \simeq 3$  keV, where  $R$  is the resonance cross section normalized to that of Bhabha scattering, and  $\Gamma = \Gamma_{ee}^2 / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . For a discussion implying that  $\Delta E_{\text{cm}} \simeq 10$  keV, see TSERTOS 89.

<sup>129</sup> VONWIMMERSPERG 87 measured Bhabha scattering for  $E_{\text{cm}} = 1.37 - 1.86$  MeV and found a possible peak at 1.73 with  $\int \sigma dE_{\text{cm}} = 14.5 \pm 6.8$  keV·b. For a comment and a reply, see VANKLINKEN 88B and VONWIMMERSPERG 88. Also see CONNELL 88.

### Search for $A^0$ (Axion) Resonance in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

The limit is for  $\Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) \cdot \Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

VALUE ( $10^{-3}$ eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 0.18	95	VO	94	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.1$ MeV
< 1.5	95	VO	94	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.4$ MeV
< 12	95	VO	94	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.7$ MeV
< 6.6	95	<sup>130</sup> TRZASKA	91	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.8$ MeV
< 4.4	95	WIDMANN	91	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 1.78 - 1.92$ MeV
		<sup>131</sup> FOX	89	CNTR

< 0.11	95	<sup>132</sup> MINOWA	89	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.062$ MeV
<33	97	CONNELL	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.580$ MeV
<42	97	CONNELL	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.642$ MeV
<73	97	CONNELL	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.782$ MeV
<79	97	CONNELL	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV

<sup>130</sup> TRZASKA 91 also give limits in the range  $(6.6-30) \times 10^{-3}$  eV (95%CL) for  $m_{A^0} = 1.6-2.0$  MeV.

<sup>131</sup> FOX 89 measured positron annihilation with an electron in the source material into two photons and found no signal at 1.062 MeV ( $< 9 \times 10^{-5}$  of two-photon annihilation at rest).

<sup>132</sup> Similar limits are obtained for  $m_{A^0} = 1.045-1.085$  MeV.

### Search for $X^0$ (Light Boson) Resonance in $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$

The limit is for  $\Gamma(X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) \cdot \Gamma(X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$ . C invariance forbids spin-0  $X^0$  coupling to both  $e^+ e^-$  and  $\gamma\gamma\gamma$ .

VALUE ( $10^{-3}$ eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 0.2	95	<sup>133</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.1-1.9$ MeV
< 1.0	95	<sup>134</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.1$ MeV
< 2.5	95	<sup>134</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.4$ MeV
<120	95	<sup>134</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.7$ MeV
< 3.8	95	<sup>135</sup> SKALSEY	92	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.5$ MeV

<sup>133</sup> VO 94 looked for  $X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$  decaying at rest. The precise limits depend on  $m_{X^0}$ . See Fig. 2(b) in paper.

<sup>134</sup> VO 94 looked for  $X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$  decaying in flight.

<sup>135</sup> SKALSEY 92 also give limits 4.3 for  $m_{X^0} = 1.54$  and 7.5 for 1.64 MeV. The spin of  $X^0$  is assumed to be one.

### Light Boson ( $X^0$ ) Search in Nonresonant $e^+ e^-$ Annihilation at Rest

Limits are for the ratio of  $n\gamma + X^0$  production relative to  $\gamma\gamma$ .

VALUE (units $10^{-6}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
< 4.2	90	<sup>136</sup> MITSUI	96	CNTR $\gamma X^0$
< 4	68	<sup>137</sup> SKALSEY	95	CNTR $\gamma X^0$
<40	68	<sup>138</sup> SKALSEY	95	RVUE $\gamma X^0$
< 0.18	90	<sup>139</sup> ADACHI	94	CNTR $\gamma\gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
< 0.26	90	<sup>140</sup> ADACHI	94	CNTR $\gamma\gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
< 0.33	90	<sup>141</sup> ADACHI	94	CNTR $\gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$

- 136 MITSUI 96 looked for a monochromatic  $\gamma$ . The bound applies for a vector  $X^0$  with  $C=-1$  and  $m_{X^0} < 200$  keV. They derive an upper bound on  $e e X^0$  coupling and hence on the branching ratio  $B(o\text{-Ps} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma X^0) < 6.2 \times 10^{-6}$ . The bounds weaken for heavier  $X^0$ .
- 137 SKALSEY 95 looked for a monochromatic  $\gamma$  without an accompanying  $\gamma$  in  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation. The bound applies for scalar and vector  $X^0$  with  $C = -1$  and  $m_{X^0} = 100\text{--}1000$  keV.
- 138 SKALSEY 95 reinterpreted the bound on  $\gamma A^0$  decay of  $o\text{-Ps}$  by ASAI 91 where 3% of delayed annihilations are not from  $^3S_1$  states. The bound applies for scalar and vector  $X^0$  with  $C = -1$  and  $m_{X^0} = 0\text{--}800$  keV.
- 139 ADACHI 94 looked for a peak in the  $\gamma\gamma$  invariant mass distribution in  $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$  production from  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation. The bound applies for  $m_{X^0} = 70\text{--}800$  keV.
- 140 ADACHI 94 looked for a peak in the missing-mass mass distribution in  $\gamma\gamma$  channel, using  $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$  production from  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation. The bound applies for  $m_{X^0} < 800$  keV.
- 141 ADACHI 94 looked for a peak in the missing mass distribution in  $\gamma\gamma\gamma$  channel, using  $\gamma\gamma\gamma\gamma$  production from  $e^+ e^-$  annihilation. The bound applies for  $m_{X^0} = 200\text{--}900$  keV.

### Searches for Goldstone Bosons ( $X^0$ )

(Including Horizontal Bosons and Majorons.) Limits are for branching ratios.

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

		142 LESSA	07	RVUE	Meson, $\ell$ decays to Majoron
		143 DIAZ	98	THEO	$H^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0, A^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0 X^0$ , Majoron
		144 BOBRAKOV	91		Electron quasi-magnetic interaction
$< 3.3 \times 10^{-2}$	95	145 ALBRECHT	90E	ARG	$\tau \rightarrow \mu X^0$ . Familon
$< 1.8 \times 10^{-2}$	95	145 ALBRECHT	90E	ARG	$\tau \rightarrow e X^0$ . Familon
$< 6.4 \times 10^{-9}$	90	146 ATIYA	90	B787	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$ . Familon
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	147 BOLTON	88	CBOX	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma X^0$ . Familon
		148 CHANDA	88	ASTR	Sun, Majoron
		149 CHOI	88	ASTR	Majoron, SN 1987A
$< 5 \times 10^{-6}$	90	150 PICCIOTTO	88	CNTR	$\pi \rightarrow e \nu X^0$ , Majoron
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-9}$	90	151 GOLDMAN	87	CNTR	$\mu \rightarrow e \gamma X^0$ . Familon
$< 3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	152 BRYMAN	86B	RVUE	$\mu \rightarrow e X^0$ . Familon
$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$	90	153 EICHLER	86	SPEC	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X^0$ . Familon
$< 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$	90	154 JODIDIO	86	SPEC	$\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X^0$ . Familon
		155 BALTRUSAIT..	85	MRK3	$\tau \rightarrow \ell X^0$ . Familon
		156 DICUS	83	COSM	$\nu(\text{hvy}) \rightarrow \nu(\text{light}) X^0$

142 LESSA 07 consider decays of the form Meson  $\rightarrow \ell \nu$  Majoron and  $\ell \rightarrow \ell' \nu \bar{\nu}$  Majoron and use existing data to derive limits on the neutrino-Majoron Yukawa couplings  $g_{\alpha\beta}$  ( $\alpha, \beta = e, \mu, \tau$ ). Their best limits are  $|g_{e\alpha}|^2 < 5.5 \times 10^{-6}$ ,  $|g_{\mu\alpha}|^2 < 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $|g_{\tau\alpha}|^2 < 5.5 \times 10^{-2}$  at CL = 90%.

143 DIAZ 98 studied models of spontaneously broken lepton number with both singlet and triplet Higgses. They obtain limits on the parameter space from invisible decay  $Z \rightarrow H^0 A^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0 X^0 X^0 X^0$  and  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow Z H^0$  with  $H^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0$ .

- 144 BOBRAKOV 91 searched for anomalous magnetic interactions between polarized electrons expected from the exchange of a massless pseudoscalar boson (arion). A limit  $x_e^2 < 2 \times 10^{-4}$  (95%CL) is found for the effective anomalous magneton parametrized as  $x_e(G_F/8\pi\sqrt{2})^{1/2}$ .
- 145 ALBRECHT 90E limits are for  $B(\tau \rightarrow \ell X^0)/B(\tau \rightarrow \ell\nu\bar{\nu})$ . Valid for  $m_{X^0} < 100$  MeV. The limits rise to 7.1% (for  $\mu$ ), 5.0% (for  $e$ ) for  $m_{X^0} = 500$  MeV.
- 146 ATIYA 90 limit is for  $m_{X^0} = 0$ . The limit  $B < 1 \times 10^{-8}$  holds for  $m_{X^0} < 95$  MeV. For the reduction of the limit due to finite lifetime of  $X^0$ , see their Fig. 3.
- 147 BOLTON 88 limit corresponds to  $F > 3.1 \times 10^9$  GeV, which does not depend on the chirality property of the coupling.
- 148 CHANDA 88 find  $v_T < 10$  MeV for the weak-triplet Higgs vacuum expectation value in Gelmini-Roncadelli model, and  $v_S > 5.8 \times 10^6$  GeV in the singlet Majoron model.
- 149 CHOI 88 used the observed neutrino flux from the supernova SN 1987A to exclude the neutrino Majoron Yukawa coupling  $h$  in the range  $2 \times 10^{-5} < h < 3 \times 10^{-4}$  for the interaction  $L_{\text{int}} = \frac{1}{2}ih\bar{\psi}_\nu^c\gamma_5\psi_\nu\phi_X$ . For several families of neutrinos, the limit applies for  $(\sum h_i^4)^{1/4}$ .
- 150 PICCIOTTO 88 limit applies when  $m_{X^0} < 55$  MeV and  $\tau_{X^0} > 2\text{ns}$ , and it decreases to  $4 \times 10^{-7}$  at  $m_{X^0} = 125$  MeV, beyond which no limit is obtained.
- 151 GOLDMAN 87 limit corresponds to  $F > 2.9 \times 10^9$  GeV for the family symmetry breaking scale from the Lagrangian  $L_{\text{int}} = (1/F)\bar{\psi}_\mu\gamma^\mu(a+b\gamma_5)\psi_e\partial_\mu\phi_{X^0}$  with  $a^2+b^2 = 1$ . This is not as sensitive as the limit  $F > 9.9 \times 10^9$  GeV derived from the search for  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+X^0$  by JODIDIO 86, but does not depend on the chirality property of the coupling.
- 152 Limits are for  $\Gamma(\mu \rightarrow eX^0)/\Gamma(\mu \rightarrow e\nu\bar{\nu})$ . Valid when  $m_{X^0} = 0-93.4, 98.1-103.5$  MeV.
- 153 EICHLER 86 looked for  $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+X^0$  followed by  $X^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$ . Limits on the branching fraction depend on the mass and and lifetime of  $X^0$ . The quoted limits are valid when  $\tau_{X^0} \lesssim 3. \times 10^{-10}$  s if the decays are kinematically allowed.
- 154 JODIDIO 86 corresponds to  $F > 9.9 \times 10^9$  GeV for the family symmetry breaking scale with the parity-conserving effective Lagrangian  $L_{\text{int}} = (1/F)\bar{\psi}_\mu\gamma^\mu\psi_e\partial^\mu\phi_{X^0}$ .
- 155 BALTRUSAITIS 85 search for light Goldstone boson( $X^0$ ) of broken U(1). CL = 95% limits are  $B(\tau \rightarrow \mu^+X^0)/B(\tau \rightarrow \mu^+\nu\nu) < 0.125$  and  $B(\tau \rightarrow e^+X^0)/B(\tau \rightarrow e^+\nu\nu) < 0.04$ . Inferred limit for the symmetry breaking scale is  $m > 3000$  TeV.
- 156 The primordial heavy neutrino must decay into  $\nu$  and familon,  $f_A$ , early so that the red-shifted decay products are below critical density, see their table. In addition,  $K \rightarrow \pi f_A$  and  $\mu \rightarrow e f_A$  are unseen. Combining these excludes  $m_{\text{heavy}\nu}$  between  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  and  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  MeV ( $\mu$  decay) and  $m_{\text{heavy}\nu}$  between  $5 \times 10^{-5}$  and 0.1 MeV ( $K$ -decay).

### Majoron Searches in Neutrinoless Double $\beta$ Decay

Limits are for the half-life of neutrinoless  $\beta\beta$  decay with a Majoron emission.

No experiment currently claims any such evidence. Only the best or comparable limits for each isotope are reported. Also see the reviews ZUBER 98 and FAESSLER 98B.

$t_{1/2}(10^{21} \text{ yr})$	CL% ISOTOPE	TRANSITION	METHOD	DOCUMENT ID
>7200	90 <sup>128</sup> Te		CNTR	157 BERNATOW... 92



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

> 1.52	90	<sup>150</sup> Nd	0ν1χ	NEMO-3	<sup>158</sup> ARGYRIADES	09
> 27	90	<sup>100</sup> Mo	0ν1χ	NEMO-3	<sup>159</sup> ARNOLD	06
> 15	90	<sup>82</sup> Se	0ν1χ	NEMO-3	<sup>160</sup> ARNOLD	06
> 14	90	<sup>100</sup> Mo	0ν1χ	NEMO-3	<sup>161</sup> ARNOLD	04
> 12	90	<sup>82</sup> Se	0ν1χ	NEMO-3	<sup>162</sup> ARNOLD	04
> 2.2	90	<sup>130</sup> Te	0ν1χ	Cryog. det.	<sup>163</sup> ARNABOLDI	03
> 0.9	90	<sup>130</sup> Te	0ν2χ	Cryog. det.	<sup>164</sup> ARNABOLDI	03
> 8	90	<sup>116</sup> Cd	0ν1χ	CdWO <sub>4</sub> scint.	<sup>165</sup> DANEVICH	03
> 0.8	90	<sup>116</sup> Cd	0ν2χ	CdWO <sub>4</sub> scint.	<sup>166</sup> DANEVICH	03
> 500	90	<sup>136</sup> Xe	0νχ	Liquid Xe Scint.	<sup>167</sup> BERNABEI	02D
> 5.8	90	<sup>100</sup> Mo	0νχ	ELEGANT V	<sup>168</sup> FUSHIMI	02
> 0.32	90	<sup>100</sup> Mo	0νχ	Liq. Ar ioniz.	<sup>169</sup> ASHITKOV	01
> 0.0035	90	<sup>160</sup> Gd	0νχ	<sup>160</sup> Gd <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub> :Ce	<sup>170</sup> DANEVICH	01
> 0.013	90	<sup>160</sup> Gd	0ν2χ	<sup>160</sup> Gd <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>5</sub> :Ce	<sup>171</sup> DANEVICH	01
> 2.3	90	<sup>82</sup> Se	0νχ	NEMO 2	<sup>172</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.31	90	<sup>96</sup> Zr	0νχ	NEMO 2	<sup>173</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.63	90	<sup>82</sup> Se	0ν2χ	NEMO 2	<sup>174</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.063	90	<sup>96</sup> Zr	0ν2χ	NEMO 2	<sup>174</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.16	90	<sup>100</sup> Mo	0ν2χ	NEMO 2	<sup>174</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 2.4	90	<sup>82</sup> Se	0νχ	NEMO 2	<sup>175</sup> ARNOLD	98
> 7.2	90	<sup>136</sup> Xe	0ν2χ	TPC	<sup>176</sup> LUESCHER	98
> 7.91	90	<sup>76</sup> Ge		SPEC	<sup>177</sup> GUENTHER	96
> 17	90	<sup>76</sup> Ge		CNTR	BECK	93

<sup>157</sup> BERNATOWICZ 92 studied double-β decays of <sup>128</sup>Te and <sup>130</sup>Te, and found the ratio  $\tau(^{130}\text{Te})/\tau(^{128}\text{Te}) = (3.52 \pm 0.11) \times 10^{-4}$  in agreement with relatively stable theoretical predictions. The bound is based on the requirement that Majoron-emitting decay cannot be larger than the observed double-beta rate of <sup>128</sup>Te of  $(7.7 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{24}$  year. We calculated 90% CL limit as  $(7.7-1.28 \times 0.4=7.2) \times 10^{24}$ .

<sup>158</sup> ARGYRIADES 09 use <sup>150</sup>Nd data taken with the NEMO-3 tracking detector. The reported limit corresponds to  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 1.7-3.0 \times 10^{-4}$  using a range of nuclear matrix elements that include the effect of nuclear deformation.

<sup>159</sup> ARNOLD 06 use <sup>100</sup>Mo data taken with the NEMO-3 tracking detector. The reported limit corresponds to  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < (0.4-1.8) \times 10^{-4}$  using a range of matrix element calculations. Supersedes ARNOLD 04.

<sup>160</sup> NEMO-3 tracking calorimeter is used in ARNOLD 06. Reported half-life limit for <sup>82</sup>Se corresponds to  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < (0.66-1.9) \times 10^{-4}$  using a range of matrix element calculations. Supersedes ARNOLD 04.

<sup>161</sup> ARNOLD 04 use the NEMO-3 tracking detector. The limit corresponds to  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < (0.5-0.9)10^{-4}$  using the matrix elements of SIMKOVIC 99, STOICA 01 and CIVITARESE 03.

<sup>162</sup> ARNOLD 04 use the NEMO-3 tracking detector. The limit corresponds to  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < (0.7-1.6)10^{-4}$  using the matrix elements of SIMKOVIC 99, STOICA 01 and CIVITARESE 03.

<sup>163</sup> Supersedes ALESSANDRELLO 00. Array of TeO<sub>2</sub> crystals in high resolution cryogenic calorimeter. Some enriched in <sup>130</sup>Te. Derive  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 17-33 \times 10^{-5}$  depending on matrix element.

<sup>164</sup> Supersedes ALESSANDRELLO 00. Cryogenic calorimeter search.

- 165 Limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of  $^{116}\text{Cd}$  using enriched  $\text{CdWO}_4$  scintillators.  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 4.6\text{--}8.1 \times 10^{-5}$  depending on the matrix element. Supersedes DANEVICH 00.
- 166 Limit for the  $0\nu 2\chi$  decay of  $^{116}\text{Cd}$ . Supersedes DANEVICH 00.
- 167 BERNABEI 02D obtain limit for  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  using liquid Xe scintillation detector. They derive  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 2.0\text{--}3.0 \times 10^{-5}$  with several nuclear matrix elements.
- 168 Replaces TANAKA 93. FUSHIMI 02 derive half-life limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay by means of tracking calorimeter ELEGANT V. Considering various matrix element calculations, a range of limits for the Majoron-neutrino coupling is given:  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < (6.3\text{--}360) \times 10^{-5}$ .
- 169 ASHITKOV 01 result for  $0\nu\chi$  of  $^{100}\text{Mo}$  is less stringent than ARNOLD 00.
- 170 DANEVICH 01 obtain limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of  $^{160}\text{Gd}$  using  $\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$  crystal scintillators.
- 171 DANEVICH 01 obtain limit for the  $0\nu 2\chi$  decay with 2 Majoron emission of  $^{160}\text{Gd}$ .
- 172 ARNOLD 00 reports limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission derived from tracking calorimeter NEMO 2. Using  $^{82}\text{Se}$  source:  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . Matrix element from GUENTHER 96.
- 173 Using  $^{96}\text{Zr}$  source:  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . Matrix element from ARNOLD 99.
- 174 ARNOLD 00 reports limit for the  $0\nu 2\chi$  decay with two Majoron emission derived from tracking calorimeter NEMO 2.
- 175 ARNOLD 98 determine the limit for  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of  $^{82}\text{Se}$  using the NEMO-2 tracking detector. They derive  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 2.3\text{--}4.3 \times 10^{-4}$  with several nuclear matrix elements.
- 176 LUESCHER 98 report a limit for the  $0\nu$  decay with Majoron emission of  $^{136}\text{Xe}$  using Xe TPC. This result is more stringent than BARABASH 89. Using the matrix elements of ENGEL 88, they obtain a limit on  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle$  of  $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ .
- 177 See Table 1 in GUENTHER 96 for limits on the Majoron coupling in different models.

## Invisible $A^0$ (Axion) MASS LIMITS from Astrophysics and Cosmology

$v_1 = v_2$  is usually assumed ( $v_i =$  vacuum expectation values). For a review of these limits, see RAFFELT 91 and TURNER 90. In the comment lines below, D and K refer to DFSZ and KSVZ axion types, discussed in the above minireview.

VALUE (eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		178 ANDRIAMON..09	CAST	K, solar axions
<191	90	179 DERBIN 09A	CNTR	K, solar axions
<334	95	180 KEKEZ 09	HPGE	K, solar axions
< 1.02	95	181 HANNESTAD 08	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 1.2	95	182 HANNESTAD 07	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 0.42	95	183 MELCHIORRI 07A	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 1.05	95	184 HANNESTAD 05A	COSM	K, hot dark matter
3 to 20		185 MOROI 98	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 0.007		186 BORISOV 97	ASTR	D, neutron star
< 4		187 KACHELRIESS 97	ASTR	D, neutron star cooling
<(0.5–6) × 10 <sup>−3</sup>		188 KEIL 97	ASTR	SN 1987A
< 0.018		189 RAFFELT 95	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.010		190 ALTHERR 94	ASTR	D, red giants, white dwarfs
< 0.01		191 CHANG 93	ASTR	K, SN 1987A
		WANG 92	ASTR	D, white dwarf

< 0.03	WANG	92C	ASTR	D, C-O burning
none 3–8	192 BERSHADY	91	ASTR	D, K, intergalactic light
< 10	193 KIM	91C	COSM	D, K, mass density of the universe, super- symmetry
	194 RAFFELT	91B	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	195 RESSELL	91	ASTR	K, intergalactic light
none 10 <sup>-3</sup> -3	BURROWS	90	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
	196 ENGEL	90	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 0.02	197 RAFFELT	90D	ASTR	D, red giant
< 1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	198 BURROWS	89	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
<(1.4–10) × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	199 ERICSON	89	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 3.6 × 10 <sup>-4</sup>	200 MAYLE	89	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 12	CHANDA	88	ASTR	D, Sun
< 1 × 10 <sup>-3</sup>	RAFFELT	88	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
	201 RAFFELT	88B	ASTR	red giant
< 0.07	FRIEMAN	87	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.7	202 RAFFELT	87	ASTR	K, red giant
< 2–5	TURNER	87	COSM	K, thermal production
< 0.01	203 DEARBORN	86	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.06	RAFFELT	86	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.7	204 RAFFELT	86	ASTR	K, red giant
< 0.03	RAFFELT	86B	ASTR	D, white dwarf
< 1	205 KAPLAN	85	ASTR	K, red giant
< 0.003–0.02	IWAMOTO	84	ASTR	D, K, neutron star
> 1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	ABBOTT	83	COSM	D,K, mass density of the universe
> 1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	DINE	83	COSM	D,K, mass density of the universe
< 0.04	ELLIS	83B	ASTR	D, red giant
> 1 × 10 <sup>-5</sup>	PRESKILL	83	COSM	D,K, mass density of the universe
< 0.1	BARROSO	82	ASTR	D, red giant
< 1	206 FUKUGITA	82	ASTR	D, stellar cooling
< 0.07	FUKUGITA	82B	ASTR	D, red giant

178 ANDRIAMONJE 09 look for solar axions produced from the thermally excited 14.4 keV level of <sup>57</sup>Fe. They show limits on the axion-nucleon × axion-photon coupling assuming  $m_A < 0.03$  eV.

179 DERBIN 09A look for Primakoff-produced solar axions in the resonant excitation of <sup>169</sup>Tm, constraining the axion-photon × axion-nucleon couplings.

180 KEKEZ 09 look at axio-electric effect of solar axions in HPGe detectors. The one-loop axion-electron coupling for hadronic axions is used.

181 This is an update of HANNESTAD 07 including 5 years of WMAP data.

182 This is an update of HANNESTAD 05A with new cosmological data, notably WMAP (3 years) and baryon acoustic oscillations (BAO). Lyman- $\alpha$  data are left out, in contrast to HANNESTAD 05A and MELCHIORRI 07A, because it is argued that systematic errors are large. It uses Bayesian statistics and marginalizes over a possible neutrino hot dark matter component.

183 MELCHIORRI 07A is analogous to HANNESTAD 05A, with updated cosmological data, notably WMAP (3 years). Uses Bayesian statistics and marginalizes over a possible neutrino hot dark matter component. Leaving out Lyman- $\alpha$  data, a conservative limit is 1.4 eV.

- 184 HANNESTAD 05A puts an upper limit on the mass of hadronic axion because in this mass range it would have been thermalized and contribute to the hot dark matter component of the universe. The limit is based on the CMB anisotropy from WMAP, SDSS large scale structure, Lyman  $\alpha$ , and the prior Hubble parameter from HST Key Project. A  $\chi^2$  statistic is used. Neutrinos are assumed not to contribute to hot dark matter.
- 185 MOROI 98 points out that a KSVZ axion of this mass range (see CHANG 93) can be a viable hot dark matter of Universe, as long as the model-dependent  $g_{A\gamma}$  is accidentally small enough as originally emphasized by KAPLAN 85; see Fig. 1.
- 186 BORISOV 97 bound is on the axion-electron coupling  $g_{ae} < 1 \times 10^{-13}$  from the photo-production of axions off of magnetic fields in the outer layers of neutron stars.
- 187 KACHELRIESS 97 bound is on the axion-electron coupling  $g_{ae} < 1 \times 10^{-10}$  from the production of axions in strongly magnetized neutron stars. The authors also quote a stronger limit,  $g_{ae} < 9 \times 10^{-13}$  which is strongly dependent on the strength of the magnetic field in white dwarfs.
- 188 KEIL 97 uses new measurements of the axial-vector coupling strength of nucleons, as well as a reanalysis of many-body effects and pion-emission processes in the core of the neutron star, to update limits on the invisible-axion mass.
- 189 RAFFELT 95 reexamined the constraints on axion emission from red giants due to the axion-electron coupling. They improve on DEARBORN 86 by taking into proper account degeneracy effects in the bremsstrahlung rate. The limit comes from requiring the red giant core mass at helium ignition not to exceed its standard value by more than 5% (0.025 solar masses).
- 190 ALTHERR 94 bound is on the axion-electron coupling  $g_{ae} < 1.5 \times 10^{-13}$ , from energy loss via axion emission.
- 191 CHANG 93 updates ENGEL 90 bound with the Kaplan-Manohar ambiguity in  $z=m_u/m_d$  (see the Note on the Quark Masses in the Quark Particle Listings). It leaves the window  $f_A=3 \times 10^5-3 \times 10^6$  GeV open. The constraint from Big-Bang Nucleosynthesis is satisfied in this window as well.
- 192 BERSHADY 91 searched for a line at wave length from 3100–8300 Å expected from  $2\gamma$  decays of relic thermal axions in intergalactic light of three rich clusters of galaxies.
- 193 KIM 91C argues that the bound from the mass density of the universe will change drastically for the supersymmetric models due to the entropy production of saxion (scalar component in the axionic chiral multiplet) decay. Note that it is an *upperbound* rather than a lowerbound.
- 194 RAFFELT 91B argue that previous SN 1987A bounds must be relaxed due to corrections to nucleon bremsstrahlung processes.
- 195 RESSELL 91 uses absence of any intracluster line emission to set limit.
- 196 ENGEL 90 rule out  $10^{-10} \lesssim g_{AN} \lesssim 10^{-3}$ , which for a hadronic axion with EMC motivated axion-nucleon couplings corresponds to  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \lesssim m_{A0} \lesssim 2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ eV}$ . The constraint is loose in the middle of the range, i.e. for  $g_{AN} \sim 10^{-6}$ .
- 197 RAFFELT 90D is a re-analysis of DEARBORN 86.
- 198 The region  $m_{A0} \gtrsim 2 \text{ eV}$  is also allowed.
- 199 ERICSON 89 considered various nuclear corrections to axion emission in a supernova core, and found a reduction of the previous limit (MAYLE 88) by a large factor.
- 200 MAYLE 89 limit based on naive quark model couplings of axion to nucleons. Limit based on couplings motivated by EMC measurements is 2–4 times weaker. The limit from axion-electron coupling is weak: see HATSUDA 88B.
- 201 RAFFELT 88B derives a limit for the energy generation rate by exotic processes in helium-burning stars  $\epsilon < 100 \text{ erg g}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$ , which gives a firmer basis for the axion limits based on red giant cooling.
- 202 RAFFELT 87 also gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma} < 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
- 203 DEARBORN 86 also gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma} < 1.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
- 204 RAFFELT 86 gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma} < 1.1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$  from red giants and  $< 2.4 \times 10^{-9} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$  from the sun.

<sup>205</sup> KAPLAN 85 says  $m_{A^0} < 23$  eV is allowed for a special choice of model parameters.

<sup>206</sup> FUKUGITA 82 gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma\gamma} < 2.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .

### Search for Relic Invisible Axions

Limits are for  $[G_{A\gamma\gamma}/m_{A^0}]^2 \rho_A$  where  $G_{A\gamma\gamma}$  denotes the axion two-photon coupling,

$$L_{\text{int}} = \frac{G_{A\gamma\gamma}}{4} \phi_A F_{\mu\nu} \tilde{F}^{\mu\nu} = G_{A\gamma\gamma} \phi_A \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}, \text{ and } \rho_A \text{ is the axion energy density near the earth.}$$

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 1.9 \times 10^{-43}$	97.7	207 DUFFY	06 CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.98\text{--}2.17 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 5.5 \times 10^{-43}$	90	208 ASZTALOS	04 CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.9\text{--}3.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
		209 KIM	98 THEO	
$< 2 \times 10^{-41}$		210 HAGMANN	90 CNTR	$m_{A^0} = (5.4\text{--}5.9)10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-42}$	95	211 WUENSCH	89 CNTR	$m_{A^0} = (4.5\text{--}10.2)10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 2 \times 10^{-41}$	95	211 WUENSCH	89 CNTR	$m_{A^0} = (11.3\text{--}16.3)10^{-6} \text{ eV}$

<sup>207</sup> DUFFY 06 used the upgraded detector of ASZTALOS 04, while assuming a smaller velocity dispersion than the isothermal model as in Eq. (8) of their paper. See Fig. 10 of their paper on the axion mass dependence of the limit.

<sup>208</sup> ASZTALOS 04 looked for a conversion of halo axions to microwave photons in magnetic field. At 90% CL, the KSVZ axion cannot have a local halo density more than  $0.45 \text{ GeV}/\text{cm}^3$  in the quoted mass range. See Fig. 7 of their paper on the axion mass dependence of the limit.

<sup>209</sup> KIM 98 calculated the axion-to-photon couplings for various axion models and compared them to the HAGMANN 90 bounds. This analysis demonstrates a strong model dependence of  $G_{A\gamma\gamma}$  and hence the bound from relic axion search.

<sup>210</sup> HAGMANN 90 experiment is based on the proposal of SIKIVIE 83.

<sup>211</sup> WUENSCH 89 looks for condensed axions near the earth that could be converted to photons in the presence of an intense electromagnetic field via the Primakoff effect, following the proposal of SIKIVIE 83. The theoretical prediction with  $[G_{A\gamma\gamma}/m_{A^0}]^2 = 2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ MeV}^{-4}$  (the three generation DFSZ model) and  $\rho_A = 300 \text{ MeV}/\text{cm}^3$  that makes up galactic halos gives  $(G_{A\gamma\gamma}/m_{A^0})^2 \rho_A = 4 \times 10^{-44}$ . Note that our definition of  $G_{A\gamma\gamma}$  is  $(1/4\pi)$  smaller than that of WUENSCH 89.

### Invisible $A^0$ (Axion) Limits from Photon Coupling

Limits are for the axion-two-photon coupling  $G_{A\gamma\gamma}$  defined by  $L = G_{A\gamma\gamma} \phi_A \mathbf{E} \cdot \mathbf{B}$ .

For scalars  $S^0$  the limit is on the coupling constant in  $L = G_{S\gamma\gamma} \phi_S (\mathbf{E}^2 - \mathbf{B}^2)$ .

VALUE ( $\text{GeV}^{-1}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
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• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •

$< 2.4 \times 10^{-9}$	95	212 AHMED	09A CDMS	$m_{A^0} < 100 \text{ eV}$
$< 1.2\text{--}2.8 \times 10^{-10}$	95	213 ARIK	09 CAST	$m_{A^0} = 0.02\text{--}0.39 \text{ eV}$
		214 CHOU	09	Chameleons
$< 7 \times 10^{-10}$		215 GONDOLO	09 ASTR	$m_{A^0} < \text{few keV}$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$	95	216 AFANASEV	08	$m_{S^0} < 1 \text{ meV}$
$< 3.5 \times 10^{-7}$	99.7	217 CHOU	08	$m_{A^0} < 0.5 \text{ meV}$
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$	99.7	218 FOCHE	08	$m_{A^0} < 1 \text{ meV}$

$< 5.6\text{--}13.4 \times 10^{-10}$	95	219	INOUE	08		$m_{A^0} = 0.84\text{--}1.00$ eV
$< 5 \times 10^{-7}$		220	ZAVATTINI	08		$m_{A^0} < 1$ meV
$< 8.8 \times 10^{-11}$	95	221	ANDRIAMONJE	07	CAST	$m_{A^0} < 0.02$ eV
$< 1.25 \times 10^{-6}$	95	222	ROBILLIARD	07		$m_{A^0} < 1$ meV
$2\text{--}5 \times 10^{-6}$		223	ZAVATTINI	06		$m_{A^0} = 1\text{--}1.5$ meV
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	95	224	INOUE	02		$m_{A^0} = 0.05\text{--}0.27$ eV
$< 2.78 \times 10^{-9}$	95	225	MORALES	02B		$m_{A^0} < 1$ keV
$< 1.7 \times 10^{-9}$	90	226	BERNABEI	01B		$m_{A^0} < 100$ eV
$< 1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	227	ASTIER	00B	NOMD	$m_{A^0} < 40$ eV
		228	MASSO	00	THEO	induced $\gamma$ coupling
$< 2.7 \times 10^{-9}$	95	229	AVIGNONE	98	SLAX	$m_{A^0} < 1$ keV
$< 6.0 \times 10^{-10}$	95	230	MORIYAMA	98		$m_{A^0} < 0.03$ eV
$< 3.6 \times 10^{-7}$	95	231	CAMERON	93		$m_{A^0} < 10^{-3}$ eV, optical rotation
$< 6.7 \times 10^{-7}$	95	232	CAMERON	93		$m_{A^0} < 10^{-3}$ eV, photon regeneration
$< 3.6 \times 10^{-9}$	99.7	233	LAZARUS	92		$m_{A^0} < 0.03$ eV
$< 7.7 \times 10^{-9}$	99.7	233	LAZARUS	92		$m_{A^0} = 0.03\text{--}0.11$ eV
$< 7.7 \times 10^{-7}$	99	234	RUOSO	92		$m_{A^0} < 10^{-3}$ eV
$< 2.5 \times 10^{-6}$		235	SEMERTZIDIS	90		$m_{A^0} < 7 \times 10^{-4}$ eV

212 AHMED 09A is analogous to AVIGNONE 98.

213 ARIK 09 is the  $^4\text{He}$  filling version of the CAST axion helioscope in analogy to INOUE 02 and INOUE 08. See their Fig. 7 for mass-dependent limits.

214 CHOU 09 use the GammeV apparatus in the afterglow mode to search for chameleons, (pseudo)scalar bosons with a mass depending on the environment. For pseudoscalars they exclude at  $3\sigma$  the range  $2.6 \times 10^{-7} \text{ GeV}^{-1} < G_{A\gamma\gamma} < 4.2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$  for vacuum  $m_{A^0}$  roughly below 6 meV for density scaling index exceeding 0.8.

215 GONDOLO 09 use the all-flavor measured solar neutrino flux to constrain solar interior temperature and thus energy losses.

216 LIPSS photon regeneration experiment, assuming scalar particle  $S^0$ . See Fig. 4 for mass-dependent limits.

217 CHOU 08 perform a variable-baseline photon regeneration experiment. See their Fig. 3 for mass-dependent limits. Excludes the PVLAS result of ZAVATTINI 06.

218 FOUICHE 08 is an update of ROBILLIARD 07. See their Fig. 12 for mass-dependent limits.

219 INOUE 08 is an extension of INOUE 02 to larger axion masses, using the Tokyo axion helioscope. See their Fig. 4 for mass-dependent limits.

220 ZAVATTINI 08 is an upgrade of ZAVATTINI 06, see their Fig. 8 for mass-dependent limits. They now exclude the parameter range where ZAVATTINI 06 had seen a positive signature.

221 ANDRIAMONJE 07 looked for Primakoff conversion of solar axions in 9T superconducting magnet into X-rays. Supersedes ZIOUTAS 05.

222 ROBILLIARD 07 perform a photon regeneration experiment with a pulsed laser and pulsed magnetic field. See their Fig. 4 for mass-dependent limits. Excludes the PVLAS result of ZAVATTINI 06 with a CL exceeding 99.9%.

223 ZAVATTINI 06 propagate a laser beam in a magnetic field and observe dichroism and birefringence effects that could be attributed to an axion-like particle. This result is now excluded by ROBILLIARD 07, ZAVATTINI 08, and CHOU 08.

- 224 INOUE 02 looked for Primakoff conversion of solar axions in 4T superconducting magnet into X ray.
- 225 MORALES 02B looked for the coherent conversion of solar axions to photons via the Primakoff effect in Germanium detector.
- 226 BERNABEI 01B looked for Primakoff coherent conversion of solar axions into photons via Bragg scattering in NaI crystal in DAMA dark matter detector.
- 227 ASTIER 00B looked for production of axions from the interaction of high-energy photons with the horn magnetic field and their subsequent re-conversion to photons via the interaction with the NOMAD dipole magnetic field.
- 228 MASSO 00 studied limits on axion-proton coupling using the induced axion-photon coupling through the proton loop and CAMERON 93 bound on the axion-photon coupling using optical rotation. They obtained the bound  $g_p^2/4\pi < 1.7 \times 10^{-9}$  for the coupling  $g_p \bar{p} \gamma_5 p \phi_A$ .
- 229 AVIGNONE 98 result is based on the coherent conversion of solar axions to photons via the Primakoff effect in a single crystal germanium detector.
- 230 Based on the conversion of solar axions to X-rays in a strong laboratory magnetic field.
- 231 Experiment based on proposal by MAIANI 86.
- 232 Experiment based on proposal by VANBIBBER 87.
- 233 LAZARUS 92 experiment is based on proposal found in VANBIBBER 89.
- 234 RUOSO 92 experiment is based on the proposal by VANBIBBER 87.
- 235 SEMERTZIDIS 90 experiment is based on the proposal of MAIANI 86. The limit is obtained by taking the noise amplitude as the upper limit. Limits extend to  $m_{A^0} = 4 \times 10^{-3}$  where  $G_{A\gamma\gamma} < 1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .

### Limit on Invisible $A^0$ (Axion) Electron Coupling

The limit is for  $G_{Aee} \partial_\mu \phi_A \bar{e} \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 e$  in  $\text{GeV}^{-1}$ , or equivalently, the dipole-dipole potential  $\frac{G_{Aee}^2}{4\pi} ((\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) - 3(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n})(\boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 \cdot \mathbf{n}))/r^3$  where  $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{r}/r$ .

VALUE ( $\text{GeV}^{-1}$ )	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$< 1.4 \times 10^{-9}$	90	236 AHMED	09A	CDMS $m_{A^0} = 2.5 \text{ keV}$
$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$		237 DAVOUDIASL	09	ASTR Earth cooling
$< 0.6\text{--}2 \times 10^{-8}$	90	238 AALSETH	08	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 0.3\text{--}7 \text{ keV}$
$< 5.3 \times 10^{-5}$	66	239 NI	94	Induced magnetism
$< 6.7 \times 10^{-5}$	66	239 CHUI	93	Induced magnetism
$< 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$	66	240 PAN	92	Torsion pendulum
$< 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$	95	239 BOBRAKOV	91	Induced magnetism
$< 1.9 \times 10^{-3}$	66	241 WINELAND	91	NMR
$< 8.9 \times 10^{-4}$	66	240 RITTER	90	Torsion pendulum
$< 6.6 \times 10^{-5}$	95	239 VOROBYOV	88	Induced magnetism

- 236 AHMED 09A is analogous to AALSETH 08, using the CDMS detector. See their Fig. 5 for mass-dependent limits.
- 237 DAVOUDIASL 09 use geophysical constraints on Earth cooling by axion emission.
- 238 AALSETH 08 assume keV-mass pseudoscalars are the local dark matter and constrain the axio-electric effect in the CoGeNT detector. See their Fig. 3 for mass-dependent limits.
- 239 These experiments measured induced magnetization of a bulk material by the spin-dependent potential generated from other bulk material with aligned electron spins, where the magnetic field is shielded with superconductor.

- 240 These experiments used a torsion pendulum to measure the potential between two bulk matter objects where the spins are polarized but without a net magnetic field in either of them.
- 241 WINELAND 91 looked for an effect of bulk matter with aligned electron spins on atomic hyperfine splitting using nuclear magnetic resonance.

## Invisible $A^0$ (Axion) Limits from Nucleon Coupling

Limits are for the axion mass in eV.

VALUE (eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
<159	95	242 DERBIN	09	CNTR Solar axion
< $1.39 \times 10^4$	90	243 BELLI	08A	CNTR Solar axion
		244 BELLINI	08	CNTR Solar axion
		245 ADELBERGER	07	Test of Newton's law
<360	90	246 DERBIN	07	CNTR Solar axion
<216	95	247 NAMBA	07	CNTR Solar axion
< $1.6 \times 10^4$	90	248 DERBIN	05	CNTR Solar axion
<400	95	249 LJUBICIC	04	CNTR Solar axion
< $3.2 \times 10^4$	95	250 KRCMAR	01	CNTR Solar axion
<745	95	251 KRCMAR	98	CNTR Solar axion

242 DERBIN 09 is analogous to KRCMAR 98.

243 BELLI 08A is analogous to KRCMAR 01 and DERBIN 05.

244 BELLINI 08 consider solar axions emitted in the M1 transition of  ${}^7\text{Li}^*$  (478 keV) and look for a peak at 478 keV in the energy spectra of the Counting Test Facility (CTF), a Borexino prototype. For  $m_{A^0} < 450$  keV they find mass-dependent limits on products of axion couplings to photons, electrons, and nucleons.

245 ADELBERGER 07 use precision tests of Newton's law to constrain a force contribution from the exchange of two pseudoscalars. See their Fig. 5 for limits on the pseudoscalar coupling to nucleons, relevant for  $m_{A^0}$  below about 1 meV.

246 DERBIN 07 is analogous to KRCMAR 98.

247 NAMBA 07 is analogous to KRCMAR 98.

248 DERBIN 05 bound is based on the same principle as KRCMAR 01.

249 LJUBICIC 04 looked for ejection of K-shell electrons by the axioelectric effect of 14.4 keV solar axions in a Germanium detector. The limit assumes the hadronic axion model and the same solar axion flux as in KRCMAR 98 and KRCMAR 01.

250 KRCMAR 01 looked for solar axions emitted by the M1 transition of  ${}^7\text{Li}$  after the electron capture by  ${}^7\text{Be}$  and the emission of 384 keV line neutrino, using their resonant capture on  ${}^7\text{Li}$  in the laboratory. The mass bound assumes  $m_u/m_d = 0.56$  and the flavor-singlet axial-vector matrix element  $S=0.4$ .

251 KRCMAR 98 looked for solar axions emitted by the M1 transition of thermally excited  ${}^{57}\text{Fe}$  nuclei in the Sun, using their possible resonant capture on  ${}^{57}\text{Fe}$  in the laboratory, following MORIYAMA 95B. The mass bound assumes  $m_u/m_d=0.56$  and the flavor-singlet axial-vector matrix element  $S=3F-D \simeq 0.5$ .

## Axion Limits from $T$ -violating Medium-Range Forces

The limit is for the coupling  $g = g_p g_s$  in a  $T$ -violating potential between nucleons or nucleon and electron of the form  $V = \frac{g\hbar^2}{8\pi m_p} (\boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{r}}) \left( \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda r} \right) e^{-r/\lambda}$ , where  $g_p$  and  $g_s$  are dimensionless scalar and pseudoscalar coupling constants and  $\lambda = \hbar/(m_A c)$  is the range of the force.



VALUE	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
• • •	We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •		
252	SEREBROV 10		ultracold neutrons
253	IGNATOVICH 09	RVUE	ultracold neutrons
254	SEREBROV 09	RVUE	ultracold neutrons
255	BAESSLER 07		ultracold neutrons
256	HECKEL 06		torsion pendulum
257	NI 99		paramagnetic Tb F <sub>3</sub>
258	POSPELOV 98	THEO	neutron EDM
259	YOUDIN 96		
260	RITTER 93		torsion pendulum
261	VENEMA 92		nuclear spin-precession frequencies
262	WINELAND 91	NMR	
252	SEREBROV 10 use spin precession of ultracold neutrons close to bulk matter and find $g < 2 \times 10^{-21} \text{ (cm}/\lambda)^2$ at 95% CL for the force range $\lambda = 10^{-4}$ –1 cm.		
253	IGNATOVICH 09 use data on depolarization of ultracold neutrons in material traps. They show $\lambda$ -dependent limits in their Fig. 1.		
254	SEREBROV 09 uses data on depolarization of ultracold neutrons stored in material traps and finds $g < 2.96 \times 10^{-21} \text{ (cm}/\lambda)^2$ for the force range $\lambda = 10^{-3}$ –1 cm and $g < 3.9 \times 10^{-22} \text{ (cm}/\lambda)^2$ for $\lambda = 10^{-4}$ – $10^{-3}$ cm, each time at 95% CL, significantly improving on BAESSLER 07.		
255	BAESSLER 07 use the observation of quantum states of ultracold neutrons in the Earth's gravitational field to constrain $g$ for an interaction range 1 $\mu\text{m}$ –a few mm. See their Fig. 3 for results.		
256	HECKEL 06 studied the influence of unpolarized bulk matter, including the laboratory's surroundings or the Sun, on a torsion pendulum containing about $9 \times 10^{22}$ polarized electrons. See their Fig. 4 for limits on $g$ as a function of interaction range.		
257	NI 99 searched for a $T$ -violating medium-range force acting on paramagnetic Tb F <sub>3</sub> salt. See their Fig. 1 for the result.		
258	POSPELOV 98 studied the possible contribution of $T$ -violating Medium-Range Force to the neutron electric dipole moment, which is possible when axion interactions violate $CP$ . The size of the force among nucleons must be smaller than gravity by a factor of $2 \times 10^{-10} \text{ (1 cm}/\lambda_A)$ , where $\lambda_A = \hbar/m_A c$ .		
259	YOUDIN 96 compared the precession frequencies of atomic <sup>199</sup> Hg and Cs when a large mass is positioned near the cells, relative to an applied magnetic field. See Fig. 3 for their limits.		
260	RITTER 93 studied the influence of bulk mass with polarized electrons on an unpolarized torsion pendulum, providing limits in the interaction range from 1 to 100 cm.		
261	VENEMA 92 looked for an effect of Earth's gravity on nuclear spin-precession frequencies of <sup>199</sup> Hg and <sup>201</sup> Hg atoms.		
262	WINELAND 91 looked for an effect of bulk matter with aligned electron spins on atomic hyperfine resonances in stored <sup>9</sup> Be <sup>+</sup> ions using nuclear magnetic resonance.		

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SEREBROV	09	PL B680 423	A. Serebrov	(PNPI)
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WANG	92	MPL A7 1497	J. Wang	(ILL)
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WU	92	PRL 69 1729	X.Y. Wu <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, YALE, CUNY)
AKOPYAN	91	PL B272 443	M.V. Akopyan <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
ASAI	91	PRL 66 2440	S. Asai <i>et al.</i>	(ICEPP)
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RESSELL	91	PR D44 3001	M.T. Ressel	(CHIC, FNAL)
TRZASKA	91	PL B269 54	W.H. Trzaska <i>et al.</i>	(TAMU)
TSERTOS	91	PL B266 259	H. Tsertos <i>et al.</i>	(ILLG, GSI)
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WIDMANN	91	ZPHY A340 209	E. Widmann <i>et al.</i>	(STUT, GSI, STUTM)
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ALBRECHT	90E	PL B246 278	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
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ASANUMA	90	PL B237 588	T. Asanuma <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY)
ATIYA	90	PRL 64 21	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ATIYA	90B	PRL 65 1188	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
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BURROWS	90	PR D42 3297	A. Burrows, M.T. Ressel, M.S. Turner	(ARIZ+)
DEBOER	90	JPG 16 L1	F.W.N. de Boer, J. Lehmann, J. Steyaert	(LOUV)
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BLINOV	88	SJNP 47 563	A.E. Blinov <i>et al.</i>	(NOVO)
		Translated from YAF 47 889.		
BOLTON	88	PR D38 2077	R.D. Bolton <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, STAN, CHIC+)
Also		PRL 56 2461	R.D. Bolton <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, STAN, CHIC+)
Also		PRL 57 3241	D. Grosnick <i>et al.</i>	(CHIC, LANL, STAN+)
CHANDA	88	PR D37 2714	R. Chanda, J.F. Nieves, P.B. Pal	(UMD, UPR+)
CHOI	88	PR D37 3225	K. Choi <i>et al.</i>	(JHU)

CONNELL	88	PRL 60 2242	S.H. Connell <i>et al.</i>	(WITW)
DATAR	88	PR C37 250	V.M. Datar <i>et al.</i>	(IPN)
DEBOER	88	PRL 61 1274	F.W.N. de Boer, R. van Dantzig	(ANIK)
Also		PRL 62 2644 (erratum)	F.W.N. de Boer, R. van Dantzig	(ANIK)
Also		PRL 62 2638	D.H. Perkins	(OXF)
Also		PRL 62 2639	F.W.N. de Boer, R. van Dantzig	(ANIK)
DEBOER	88C	JPG 14 L131	F.W.N. de Boer <i>et al.</i>	(LOUV)
DOEHNER	88	PR D38 2722	J. Dohner <i>et al.</i>	(HEIDP, ANL, ILLG)
EL-NADI	88	PRL 61 1271	M. el Nadi, O.E. Badawy	(CAIR)
ENGEL	88	PR C37 731	J. Engel, P. Vogel, M.R. Zirnbauer	
FAISSNER	88	ZPHY C37 231	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3, BERL, SIN)
HATSUDA	88B	PL B203 469	T. Hatsuda, M. Yoshimura	(KEK)
LORENZ	88	PL B214 10	E. Lorenz <i>et al.</i>	(MPIM, PSI)
MAYLE	88	PL B203 188	R. Mayle <i>et al.</i>	(LLL, CERN, MINN, FNAL+)
PICCIOTTO	88	PR D37 1131	C.E. Picciotto <i>et al.</i>	(TRIU, CNRC)
RAFFELT	88	PRL 60 1793	G. Raffelt, D. Seckel	(UCB, LLL, UCSC)
RAFFELT	88B	PR D37 549	G.G. Raffelt, D.S.P. Dearborn	(UCB, LLL)
SAVAGE	88	PR D37 1134	M.J. Savage, B.W. Filippone, L.W. Mitchell	(CIT)
TSERTOS	88	PL B207 273	A. Tsertos <i>et al.</i>	(GSI, ILLG)
TSERTOS	88B	ZPHY A331 103	A. Tsertos <i>et al.</i>	(GSI, ILLG)
VANKLINKEN	88	PL B205 223	J. van Klinken <i>et al.</i>	(GRON, GSI)
VANKLINKEN	88B	PRL 60 2442	J. van Klinken	(GRON)
VONWIMMER...	88	PRL 60 2443	U. von Wimmersperg	(BNL)
VOROBYOV	88	PL B208 146	P.V. Vorobiev, Y.I. Gitarts	(NOVO)
DRUZHININ	87	ZPHY C37 1	V.P. Druzhinin <i>et al.</i>	(NOVO)
FRIEMAN	87	PR D36 2201	J.A. Frieman, S. Dimopoulos, M.S. Turner	(SLAC+)
GOLDMAN	87	PR D36 1543	T. Goldman <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, CHIC, STAN+)
KORENCHE...	87	SJNP 46 192	S.M. Korenchenko <i>et al.</i>	(JINR)
		Translated from YAF 46 313.		
MAIER	87	ZPHY A326 527	K. Maier <i>et al.</i>	(STUT, GSI)
MILLS	87	PR D36 707	A.P. Mills, J. Levy	(BELL)
RAFFELT	87	PR D36 2211	G.G. Raffelt, D.S.P. Dearborn	(LLL, UCB)
RIORDAN	87	PRL 59 755	E.M. Riordan <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, CIT+)
TURNER	87	PRL 59 2489	M.S. Turner	(FNAL, EFI)
VANBIBBER	87	PRL 59 759	K. van Bibber <i>et al.</i>	(LLL, CIT, MIT+)
VONWIMMER...	87	PRL 59 266	U. von Wimmersperg <i>et al.</i>	(WITW)
ALBRECHT	86D	PL B179 403	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
BADIER	86	ZPHY C31 21	J. Badier <i>et al.</i>	(NA3 Collab.)
BOWCOCK	86	PRL 56 2676	T.J.V. Bowcock <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
BROWN	86	PRL 57 2101	C.N. Brown <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL, WASH, KYOT+)
BRYMAN	86B	PRL 57 2787	D.A. Bryman, E.T.H. Clifford	(TRIU)
DAVIER	86	PL B180 295	M. Davier, J. Jeanjean, H. Nguyen Ngoc	(LALO)
DEARBORN	86	PRL 56 26	D.S.P. Dearborn, D.N. Schramm, G. Steigman	(LLL+)
EICHLER	86	PL B175 101	R.A. Eichler <i>et al.</i>	(SINDRUM Collab.)
HALLIN	86	PRL 57 2105	A.L. Hallin <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
JODIDIO	86	PR D34 1967	A. Jodidio <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
Also		PR D37 237 (erratum)	A. Jodidio <i>et al.</i>	(LBL, NWES, TRIU)
KETOV	86	JETPL 44 146	S.N. Ketov <i>et al.</i>	(KIAE)
		Translated from ZETFP 44 114.		
KOCH	86	NC 96A 182	H.R. Koch, O.W.B. Schult	(JULI)
KONAKA	86	PRL 57 659	A. Konaka <i>et al.</i>	(KYOT, KEK)
MAGERAS	86	PRL 56 2672	G. Mageras <i>et al.</i>	(MPIM, COLU, STON)
MAIANI	86	PL B175 359	L. Maiani, R. Petronzio, E. Zavattini	(CERN)
PECCEI	86	PL B172 435	R.D. Peccei, T.T. Wu, T. Yanagida	(DESY)
RAFFELT	86	PR D33 897	G.G. Raffelt	(MPIM)
RAFFELT	86B	PL 166B 402	G.G. Raffelt	(MPIM)
SAVAGE	86B	PRL 57 178	M.J. Savage <i>et al.</i>	(CIT)
AMALDI	85	PL 153B 444	U. Amaldi <i>et al.</i>	(CERN)
ANANEV	85	SJNP 41 585	V.D. Ananev <i>et al.</i>	(JINR)
		Translated from YAF 41 912.		
BALTRUSAIT...	85	PRL 55 1842	R.M. Baltrusaitis <i>et al.</i>	(Mark III Collab.)
BERGSMA	85	PL 157B 458	F. Bergsma <i>et al.</i>	(CHARM Collab.)
KAPLAN	85	NP B260 215	D.B. Kaplan	(HARV)
IWAMOTO	84	PRL 53 1198	N. Iwamoto	(UCSB, WUSL)
YAMAZAKI	84	PRL 52 1089	T. Yamazaki <i>et al.</i>	(INUS, KEK)
ABBOTT	83	PL 120B 133	L.F. Abbott, P. Sikivie	(BRAN, FLOR)
ALAM	83	PR D27 1665	M.S. Alam <i>et al.</i>	(VAND, CORN, ITHA, HARV+)
CARBONI	83	PL 123B 349	G. Carboni, W. Dahme	(CERN, MUNI)
CAVAIGNAC	83	PL 121B 193	J.F. Cavaignac <i>et al.</i>	(ISNG, LAPP)
DICUS	83	PR D28 1778	D.A. Dicus, V.L. Teplitz	(TEXA, UMD)
DINE	83	PL 120B 137	M. Dine, W. Fischler	(IAS, PENN)
ELLIS	83B	NP B223 252	J. Ellis, K.A. Olive	(CERN)

FAISSNER	83	PR D28 1198	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH)
FAISSNER	83B	PR D28 1787	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3)
FRANK	83B	PR D28 1790	J.S. Frank <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, YALE, LBL+)
HOFFMAN	83	PR D28 660	C.M. Hoffman <i>et al.</i>	(LANL, ARZS)
NICZYPORUK	83	ZPHY C17 197	B. Niczyporuk <i>et al.</i>	(LENA Collab.)
PRESKILL	83	PL 120B 127	J. Preskill, M.B. Wise, F. Wilczek	(HARV, UCSBT)
SIKIVIE	83	PRL 51 1415	P. Sikivie	(FLOR)
Also		PRL 52 695 (erratum)	P. Sikivie	(FLOR)
ALEKSEEV	82	JETP 55 591	E.A. Alekseeva <i>et al.</i>	(KIAE)
		Translated from ZETF 82 1007.		
ALEKSEEV	82B	JETPL 36 116	G.D. Alekseev <i>et al.</i>	(MOSU, JINR)
		Translated from ZETFP 36 94.		
ASANO	82	PL 113B 195	Y. Asano <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)
BARROSO	82	PL 116B 247	A. Barroso, G.C. Branco	(LISB)
DATAR	82	PL 114B 63	V.M. Datar <i>et al.</i>	(BHAB)
EDWARDS	82	PRL 48 903	C. Edwards <i>et al.</i>	(Crystal Ball Collab.)
FETSCHER	82	JPG 8 L147	W. Fetscher	(ETH)
FUKUGITA	82	PRL 48 1522	M. Fukugita, S. Watamura, M. Yoshimura	(KEK)
FUKUGITA	82B	PR D26 1840	M. Fukugita, S. Watamura, M. Yoshimura	(KEK)
LEHMANN	82	PL 115B 270	P. Lehmann <i>et al.</i>	(SACL)
RAFFELT	82	PL 119B 323	G. Raffelt, L. Stodolsky	(MPIM)
SIVERTZ	82	PR D26 717	J.M. Sivertz <i>et al.</i>	(CUSB Collab.)
ZEHNDER	82	PL 110B 419	A. Zehnder, K. Gabathuler, J.L. Vuilleumier	(ETH+)
ASANO	81B	PL 107B 159	Y. Asano <i>et al.</i>	(KEK, TOKY, INUS, OSAK)
BARROSO	81	PL 106B 91	A. Barroso, N.C. Mukhopadhyay	(SIN)
FAISSNER	81	ZPHY C10 95	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3)
FAISSNER	81B	PL 103B 234	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3)
KIM	81	PL 105B 55	B.R. Kim, C. Stamm	(AACH3)
VUILLEUMIER	81	PL 101B 341	J.L. Vuilleumier <i>et al.</i>	(CIT, MUNI)
ZEHNDER	81	PL 104B 494	A. Zehnder	(ETH)
FAISSNER	80	PL 96B 201	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3)
JACQUES	80	PR D21 1206	P.F. Jacques <i>et al.</i>	(RUTG, STEV, COLU)
SOUKAS	80	PRL 44 564	A. Soukas <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, HARV, ORNL, PENN)
BECHIS	79	PRL 42 1511	D.J. Bechis <i>et al.</i>	(UMD, COLU, AFRR)
CALAPRICE	79	PR D20 2708	F.P. Calaprice <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
COTEUS	79	PRL 42 1438	P. Coteus <i>et al.</i>	(COLU, ILL, BNL)
DISHAW	79	PL 85B 142	J.P. Dishaw <i>et al.</i>	(SLAC, CIT)
ZHITNITSKII	79	SJNP 29 517	A.R. Zhitnitsky, Y.I. Skovpen	(NOVO)
		Translated from YAF 29 1001.		
ALIBRAN	78	PL 74B 134	P. Alibran <i>et al.</i>	(Gargamelle Collab.)
ASRATYAN	78B	PL 79B 497	A.E. Asratyan <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP, SERP)
BELLOTTI	78	PL 76B 223	E. Bellotti, E. Fiorini, L. Zanotti	(MILA)
BOSETTI	78B	PL 74B 143	P.C. Bosetti <i>et al.</i>	(BEBC Collab.)
DICUS	78C	PR D18 1829	D.A. Dicus <i>et al.</i>	(TEXA, VPI, STAN)
DONNELLY	78	PR D18 1607	T.W. Donnelly <i>et al.</i>	(STAN)
Also		PRL 37 315	F. Reines, H.S. Gurr, H.W. Sobel	(UCI)
Also		PRL 33 179	H.S. Gurr, F. Reines, H.W. Sobel	(UCI)
HANSL	78D	PL 74B 139	T. Hansl <i>et al.</i>	(CDHS Collab.)
MICELMAC...	78	LNC 21 441	G.V. Mitselmakher, B. Pontecorvo	(JINR)
MIKAELIAN	78	PR D18 3605	K.O. Mikaelian	(FNAL, NWES)
SATO	78	PTP 60 1942	K. Sato	(KYOT)
VYSOTSKII	78	JETPL 27 502	M.I. Vysotsky <i>et al.</i>	(ASCI)
		Translated from ZETFP 27 533.		
YANG	78	PRL 41 523	T.C. Yang	(MASA)
PECCEI	77	PR D16 1791	R.D. Peccei, H.R. Quinn	(STAN, SLAC)
Also		PRL 38 1440	R.D. Peccei, H.R. Quinn	(STAN, SLAC)
REINES	76	PRL 37 315	F. Reines, H.S. Gurr, H.W. Sobel	(UCI)
GURR	74	PRL 33 179	H.S. Gurr, F. Reines, H.W. Sobel	(UCI)
ANAND	53	PRSL A22 183	B.M. Anand	

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