

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

A REVIEW GOES HERE – Check our WWW List of Reviews

## $A^0$ (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
	MIKAE LIAN	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 $\times 10^{-15}$	90	<sup>1</sup> GNINENKO 12A	BDMP	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0$ ( $X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
<3 $\times 10^{-14}$	90	<sup>2</sup> GNINENKO 12B	BDMP	$\eta(\eta') \rightarrow \gamma X^0$ ( $X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
<7 $\times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>3</sup> ADLER 04	B787	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
<7.3 $\times 10^{-11}$	90	<sup>4</sup> ANISIMOVSK..04	B949	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
<4.5 $\times 10^{-11}$	90	<sup>5</sup> ADLER 02C	B787	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
<4 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>6</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>7</sup> ALTEGOER 98	NOMD	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} < 120$ MeV
<5.0 $\times 10^{-8}$	90	<sup>8</sup> KITCHING 97	B787	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$ ( $X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ )
<5.2 $\times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>9</sup> ADLER 96	B787	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
<2.8 $\times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>10</sup> AMSLER 96B	CBAR	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} < 65$ MeV
<3 $\times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>10</sup> AMSLER 96B	CBAR	$\eta \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 50-200$ MeV
<4 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>10</sup> AMSLER 96B	CBAR	$\eta' \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 50-925$ MeV
<6 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>10</sup> AMSLER 94B	CBAR	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 65-125$ MeV
<6 $\times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>10</sup> AMSLER 94B	CBAR	$\eta \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 200-525$ MeV
<7 $\times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>11</sup> MEIJERDREES94	CNTR	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 25$ MeV
<2 $\times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>11</sup> MEIJERDREES94	CNTR	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, m_{X^0} = 100$ MeV

$<2 \times 10^{-7}$	90	12	ATIYA	93B	B787	Sup. by ADLER 04
$<3 \times 10^{-13}$		13	NG	93	COSM	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0$
$<1.1 \times 10^{-8}$	90	14	ALLIEGRO	92	SPEC	$K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$ ( $X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
$<5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	15	ATIYA	92	B787	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0$
$<4 \times 10^{-6}$	90	16	MEIJERDREES	92	SPEC	$\pi^0 \rightarrow \gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ , $m_{X^0} = 100$ MeV
$<1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	17	ATIYA	90B	B787	Sup. by KITCHING 97
$<1.3 \times 10^{-8}$	90	18	KORENCHE...	87	SPEC	$\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu A^0$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
$<1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	19	EICHLER	86	SPEC	Stopped $\pi^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu A^0$
$<2 \times 10^{-5}$	90	20	YAMAZAKI	84	SPEC	For $160 < m < 260$ MeV
$<(1.5-4) \times 10^{-6}$	90	20	YAMAZAKI	84	SPEC	$K$ decay, $m_{X^0} \ll 100$ MeV
		21	ASANO	82	CNTR	Stopped $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
		22	ASANO	81B	CNTR	Stopped $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$
		23	ZHITNITSKII	79		Heavy axion

<sup>1</sup> This limit is for  $B(\pi^0 \rightarrow g X^0) \cdot B(X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$  and applies for  $m_{X^0} = 90$  MeV and  $\tau_{X^0} \simeq 10^{-8}$  sec. Limits between  $10^{-8}$  and  $2 \times 10^{-15}$  are obtained for  $m_{X^0} = 3-120$  MeV and  $\tau_{X^0} = 10^{-11}-1$  sec. See their Fig. 3 for limits at different masses and lifetimes.

<sup>2</sup> This limit is for  $B(\eta \rightarrow g X^0) \cdot B(X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$  and applies for  $m_{X^0} = 100$  MeV and  $\tau_{X^0} \simeq 6 \times 10^{-9}$  sec. Limits between  $10^{-5}$  and  $3 \times 10^{-14}$  are obtained for  $m_{X^0} \lesssim 550$  MeV and  $\tau_{X^0} = 10^{-10}-10$  sec. See their Fig. 5 for limits at different mass and lifetime and for  $\eta'$  decays.

<sup>3</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>4</sup> ANISIMOVSKY 04 bound is for  $m_{X^0}=0$ .

<sup>5</sup> ADLER 02C bound is for  $m_{X^0} < 60$  MeV. See Fig. 2 for limits at higher masses.

<sup>6</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>7</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>8</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>9</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>10</sup> AMSLER 94B and AMSLER 96B looked for a peak in missing-mass distribution.

<sup>11</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>12</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>13</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>14</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>15</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>16</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>17</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>18</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>19</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 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>20</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>21</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  $\tau(X^0 \rightarrow n\gamma\text{'s}) > 1 \times 10^{-9}$  s,  $BR < 1.4 \times 10^{-6}$  for  $\tau < 1 \times 10^{-9}$  s.
- <sup>22</sup> ASANO 81B is KEK experiment. Set  $B(K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0) < 3.8 \times 10^{-8}$  at CL = 90%.
- <sup>23</sup> ZHITNITSKII 79 argue that a heavy axion predicted by YANG 78 ( $3 < m < 40$  MeV) contradicts experimental muon anomalous magnetic moments.

## $A^0$ (Axion) Searches in Quarkonium Decays

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

VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
$<5 \times 10^{-5}$	90	1 DRUZHININ 87	ND	$\phi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-)$
$<2 \times 10^{-3}$	90	2 DRUZHININ 87	ND	$\phi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma)$
$<7 \times 10^{-6}$	90	3 DRUZHININ 87	ND	$\phi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \text{missing})$
$<1.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	4 EDWARDS 82	CBAL	$J/\psi \rightarrow A^0 \gamma$

- • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •
- <sup>1</sup> 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.
- <sup>2</sup> 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.
- <sup>3</sup> 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.
- <sup>4</sup> 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.

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

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

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

$<4.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>1</sup> BADERT...	02	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow \gamma X_1 X_2, m_{X_1} + m_{X_2} \leq$ 900 keV
$<2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	MAENO	95	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} = 850\text{--}1013$ keV
$<3.0 \times 10^{-3}$	90	<sup>2</sup> ASAI	94	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} = 30\text{--}500$ keV
$<2.8 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>3</sup> AKOPYAN	91	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma (A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma),$ $m_{A^0} < 30$ keV
$<1.1 \times 10^{-6}$	90	<sup>4</sup> ASAI	91	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} < 800$ keV
$<3.8 \times 10^{-4}$	90	GNINENKO	90	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} < 30$ keV
$<(1\text{--}5) \times 10^{-4}$	95	<sup>5</sup> TSUCHIAKI	90	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} = 300\text{--}900$ keV
$<6.4 \times 10^{-5}$	90	<sup>6</sup> ORITO	89	CNTR	$\alpha\text{-Ps} \rightarrow A^0 \gamma, m_{A^0} < 30$ keV
		<sup>7</sup> AMALDI	85	CNTR	Ortho-positronium
		<sup>8</sup> CARBONI	83	CNTR	Ortho-positronium

<sup>1</sup> BADERTSCHER 02 looked for a three-body decay of ortho-positronium into a photon and two penetrating (neutral or milli-charged) particles.

<sup>2</sup> The ASAI 94 limit is based on inclusive photon spectrum and is independent of  $A^0$  decay modes.

<sup>3</sup> The AKOPYAN 91 limit applies for a short-lived  $A^0$  with  $\tau_{A^0} < 10^{-13} m_{A^0}$  [keV] s.

<sup>4</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>5</sup> The TSUCHIAKI 90 limit is based on inclusive photon spectrum and is independent of  $A^0$  decay modes.

<sup>6</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>7</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>8</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>
--------------	--------------------	----------------

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

<sup>1</sup> BASSOMPIE... 95  $m_{A^0} = 1.8 \pm 0.2$  MeV

<sup>1</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>
--------------	------------	-------------	--------------------	-------------	----------------

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

			1	JAIN	07	CNTR	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			2	AHMAD	97	SPEC	$e^+$ production
			3	LEINBERGER	97	SPEC	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			4	GANZ	96	SPEC	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			5	KAMEL	96	EMUL	$^{32}\text{S}$ emulsion, $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			6	BLUEMLEIN	92	BDMP	$A^0 N_Z \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- N_Z$
			7	MEIJERDREES	92	SPEC	$\pi^- p \rightarrow n A^0, A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			8	BLUEMLEIN	91	BDMP	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-, 2\gamma$
			9	FAISSNER	89	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			10	DEBOER	88	RVUE	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			11	EL-NADI	88	EMUL	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
			12	FAISSNER	88	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
			13	BADIER	86	BDMP	$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$<2. \times 10^{-11}$	90	0	14	BERGSMA	85	CHRM	CERN beam dump
$<1. \times 10^{-13}$	90	0	14	BERGSMA	85	CHRM	CERN beam dump
		24	15	FAISSNER	83	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
			16	FAISSNER	83B	RVUE	LAMPF beam dump
			17	FRANK	83B	RVUE	LAMPF beam dump
			18	HOFFMAN	83	CNTR	$\pi p \rightarrow n A^0$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$ )
			19	FETSCHER	82	RVUE	See FAISSNER 81B
		12	20	FAISSNER	81	OSPK	CERN PS $\nu$ wideband
		15	21	FAISSNER	81B	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		8	22	KIM	81	OSPK	26 GeV $pN \rightarrow A^0 X$
		0	23	FAISSNER	80	OSPK	Beam dump, $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90		24	JACQUES	80	HLBC	28 GeV protons
$<1. \times 10^{-14}$	90		24	JACQUES	80	HLBC	Beam dump
			25	SOUKAS	80	CALO	28 GeV $p$ beam dump
			26	BECHIS	79	CNTR	
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90		27	COTEUS	79	OSPK	Beam dump
$<1. \times 10^{-3}$	95		28	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		29	BELLOTTI	78	HLBC	Beam dump
$<5.4 \times 10^{-14}$	90		29	BELLOTTI	78	HLBC	$m_{A^0}=1.5$ MeV
$<4.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90		29	BELLOTTI	78	HLBC	$m_{A^0}=1$ MeV
$<1. \times 10^{-8}$	90		30	BOSETTI	78B	HYBR	Beam dump
			31	DONNELLY	78		
$<0.5 \times 10^{-8}$	90			HANSL	78D	WIRE	Beam dump
			32	MICELMAC...	78		
			33	VYSOTSKII	78		

<sup>1</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>2</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>3</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>4</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>5</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>6</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>7</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>8</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>9</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>10</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>11</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>12</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>13</sup> BADIÉ 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>14</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>15</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>16</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.
- 17 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.
  - 18 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  $\tau(A^0) < 10^{-9} \text{ s}$ .
  - 19 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.
  - 20 FAISSNER 81 see excess  $\mu e$  events. Suggest axion interactions.
  - 21 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.
  - 22 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.
  - 23 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  $m_{A^0} < 2m_{e^-}$ .
  - 24 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.
  - 25 SOUKAS 80 at BNL observed no excess of neutral-current-type events in beam dump.
  - 26 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.
  - 27 COTEUS 79 is a beam dump experiment at BNL.
  - 28 DISHAW 79 is a calorimetric experiment and looks for low energy tail of energy distributions due to energy lost to weakly interacting particles.
  - 29 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  $\sigma(\text{production})\sigma(\text{interaction}) < 10^{-67} \text{ cm}^4$ .
  - 30 BOSETTI 78B quotes  $\sigma(\text{production})\sigma(\text{interaction}) < 2. \times 10^{-67} \text{ cm}^4$ .
  - 31 DONNELLY 78 examines data from reactor neutrino experiments of REINES 76 and GURR 74 as well as SLAC beam dump experiment. Evidence is negative.
  - 32 MICELMACHER 78 finds no evidence of axion existence in reactor experiments of REINES 76 and GURR 74. (See reference under DONNELLY 78 below).
  - 33 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

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●			
	1 CHANG	07	Primakoff or Compton
	2 ALTMANN	95	CNTR Reactor; $A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
	3 KETOV	86	SPEC Reactor, $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
	4 KOCH	86	SPEC Reactor; $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
	5 DATAR	82	CNTR Light water reactor
	6 VUILLEUMIER	81	CNTR Reactor, $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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  $(m_{\chi_0}, f_{\chi_0})$  plane.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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  $l = 0$  and  $l = 1$  amplitudes. With ZEHNDER 81 [ $(l = 0) - (l = 1)$ ] result, assert nonexistence of standard  $A^0$ .

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
$< 8.5 \times 10^{-6}$	90	1 DERBIN	02	CNTR $^{125m}\text{Te}$ decay
		2 DEBOER	97C	RVUE M1 transitions
$< 5.5 \times 10^{-10}$	95	3 TSUNODA	95	CNTR $^{252}\text{Cf}$ fission, $A^0 \rightarrow ee$
$< 1.2 \times 10^{-6}$	95	4 MINOWA	93	CNTR $^{139}\text{La}^* \rightarrow ^{139}\text{La}A^0$
$< 2 \times 10^{-4}$	90	5 HICKS	92	CNTR $^{35}\text{S}$ decay, $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
$< 1.5 \times 10^{-9}$	95	6 ASANUMA	90	CNTR $^{241}\text{Am}$ decay
$< (0.4-10) \times 10^{-3}$	95	7 DEBOER	90	CNTR $^8\text{Be}^* \rightarrow ^8\text{Be}A^0$ ,
				$A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
$< (0.2-1) \times 10^{-3}$	90	8 BINI	89	CNTR $^{16}\text{O}^* \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}X^0$ ,
				$X^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
		9 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	10 DATAR	88	CNTR	$^{12}\text{C}^* \rightarrow ^{12}\text{C}A^0,$ $A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$
$< 5 \times 10^{-3}$	90	11 DEBOER	88C	CNTR	$^{16}\text{O}^* \rightarrow ^{16}\text{O}X^0,$ $X^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$
$< 3.4 \times 10^{-5}$	95	12 DOEHNER	88	SPEC	$^2\text{H}^*, A^0 \rightarrow e^+e^-$
$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	95	13 SAVAGE	88	CNTR	Nuclear decay (isovector)
$< 3 \times 10^{-3}$	95	13 SAVAGE	88	CNTR	Nuclear decay (isoscalar)
$< 10.6 \times 10^{-2}$	90	14 HALLIN	86	SPEC	$^6\text{Li}$ isovector decay
$< 10.8$	90	14 HALLIN	86	SPEC	$^{10}\text{B}$ isoscalar decays
$< 2.2$	90	14 HALLIN	86	SPEC	$^{14}\text{N}$ isoscalar decays
$< 4 \times 10^{-4}$	90	15 SAVAGE	86B	CNTR	$^{14}\text{N}^*$
		16 ANANEV	85	CNTR	$\text{Li}^*, \text{deut}^* A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		17 CAVAINAC	83	CNTR	$^{97}\text{Nb}^*, \text{deut}^* \text{ transition}$ $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		18 ALEKSEEV	82B	CNTR	$\text{Li}^*, \text{deut}^* \text{ transition}$ $A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma$
		19 LEHMANN	82	CNTR	$\text{Cu}^* \rightarrow \text{Cu}A^0 (A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma)$
		20 ZEHNDER	82	CNTR	$\text{Li}^*, \text{Nb}^* \text{ decay}, n\text{-capt.}$
		21 ZEHNDER	81	CNTR	$\text{Ba}^* \rightarrow \text{Ba}A^0 (A^0 \rightarrow 2\gamma)$
		22 CALAPRICE	79		Carbon

<sup>1</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>2</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>3</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>4</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>5</sup> HICKS 92 bound is applicable for  $\tau_{X^0} < 4 \times 10^{-11}$  sec.

<sup>6</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>7</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>8</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>9</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>10</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>11</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:  $g_{X^0 NN}^2/4\pi < 2.3 \times 10^{-9}$ .
- <sup>12</sup> 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.
- <sup>13</sup> 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.
- <sup>14</sup> 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.
- <sup>15</sup> 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.
- <sup>16</sup> 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.
- <sup>17</sup> CAVAGNAC 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).
- <sup>18</sup> 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).
- <sup>19</sup> 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.
- <sup>20</sup> 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  $A^0$ .
- <sup>21</sup> 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.
- <sup>22</sup> 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	1 BROSS	91	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
		2 GUO	90	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
		3 BJORKEN	88	CALO $A \rightarrow e^+e^-$ or $2\gamma$
		4 BLINOV	88	MD1 $ee \rightarrow eeA^0$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )

none $1 \times 10^{-14}$ – $1 \times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>5</sup> RIORDAN	87	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
none $1 \times 10^{-14}$ – $1 \times 10^{-11}$	90	<sup>6</sup> BROWN	86	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
none $6 \times 10^{-14}$ – $9 \times 10^{-11}$	95	<sup>7</sup> DAVIER	86	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )
none $3 \times 10^{-13}$ – $1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	<sup>8</sup> KONAKA	86	BDMP $eN \rightarrow eA^0 N$ ( $A^0 \rightarrow ee$ )

<sup>1</sup> 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).

<sup>2</sup> 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).

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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%).

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup>  $m_{A^0} = 1.8$  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.

<sup>8</sup> 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	<sup>1</sup> HALLIN 92	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.75$ – $1.88$ MeV
none 0.0016–0.47	90	<sup>2</sup> HENDERSON 92C	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.5$ – $1.86$ MeV
< 2.0	90	<sup>3</sup> 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	<sup>4</sup> 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	<sup>5</sup> JUDGE 90	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV, elastic
< 1.9	97	<sup>6</sup> TSERTOS 89	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.82$ MeV
<(10–40)	97	<sup>6</sup> TSERTOS 89	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.51$ – $1.65$ MeV
<(1–2.5)	97	<sup>6</sup> 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>7</sup> TSERTOS	88	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.832$ MeV
		<sup>8</sup> VANKLINKEN	88	CNTR	
		<sup>9</sup> MAIER	87	CNTR	
<2500	90	MILLS	87	CNTR	$m_{A^0} = 1.8$ MeV
		<sup>10</sup> VONWIMMER.	87	CNTR	

<sup>1</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>2</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>3</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>4</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>5</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>6</sup> See also TSERTOS 88B in references.

<sup>7</sup> The upper limit listed in TSERTOS 88 is too large by a factor of 4. See TSERTOS 88B, footnote 3.

<sup>8</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>9</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>10</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  $\Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-) \cdot \Gamma(A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) / \Gamma_{\text{total}}$

<u>VALUE</u> ( $10^{-3}$ eV)	<u>CL%</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
● ● ● 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>1</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>2</sup> FOX	89	CNTR

< 0.11	95	<sup>3</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>1</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>2</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>3</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>1</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.1-1.9$ MeV
< 1.0	95	<sup>2</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.1$ MeV
< 2.5	95	<sup>2</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.4$ MeV
<120	95	<sup>2</sup> VO	94	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.7$ MeV
< 3.8	95	<sup>3</sup> SKALSEY	92	CNTR $m_{X^0} = 1.5$ MeV

<sup>1</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>2</sup>VO 94 looked for  $X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$  decaying in flight.

<sup>3</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>1</sup> MITSUI	96	CNTR $\gamma X^0$
< 4	68	<sup>2</sup> SKALSEY	95	CNTR $\gamma X^0$
<40	68	<sup>3</sup> SKALSEY	95	RVUE $\gamma X^0$
< 0.18	90	<sup>4</sup> ADACHI	94	CNTR $\gamma\gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
< 0.26	90	<sup>5</sup> ADACHI	94	CNTR $\gamma\gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$
< 0.33	90	<sup>6</sup> ADACHI	94	CNTR $\gamma X^0, X^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma$

- <sup>1</sup> 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  $X^0$ .
- <sup>2</sup> 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.
- <sup>3</sup> 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.
- <sup>4</sup> 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.
- <sup>5</sup> 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.
- <sup>6</sup> 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
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		<sup>1</sup> LESSA	07	RVUE Meson, $\ell$ decays to Majoron
		<sup>2</sup> DIAZ	98	THEO $H^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0, A^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0 X^0$ , Majoron
		<sup>3</sup> BOBRAKOV	91	Electron quasi-magnetic interaction
$< 3.3 \times 10^{-2}$	95	<sup>4</sup> ALBRECHT	90E	ARG $\tau \rightarrow \mu X^0$ . Familon
$< 1.8 \times 10^{-2}$	95	<sup>4</sup> ALBRECHT	90E	ARG $\tau \rightarrow e X^0$ . Familon
$< 6.4 \times 10^{-9}$	90	<sup>5</sup> ATIYA	90	B787 $K^+ \rightarrow \pi^+ X^0$ . Familon
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	90	<sup>6</sup> BOLTON	88	CBOX $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ \gamma X^0$ . Familon
		<sup>7</sup> CHANDA	88	ASTR Sun, Majoron
		<sup>8</sup> CHOI	88	ASTR Majoron, SN 1987A
$< 5 \times 10^{-6}$	90	<sup>9</sup> PICCIOTTO	88	CNTR $\pi \rightarrow e \nu X^0$ , Majoron
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-9}$	90	<sup>10</sup> GOLDMAN	87	CNTR $\mu \rightarrow e \gamma X^0$ . Familon
$< 3 \times 10^{-4}$	90	<sup>11</sup> BRYMAN	86B	RVUE $\mu \rightarrow e X^0$ . Familon
$< 1 \times 10^{-10}$	90	<sup>12</sup> EICHLER	86	SPEC $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X^0$ . Familon
$< 2.6 \times 10^{-6}$	90	<sup>13</sup> JODIDIO	86	SPEC $\mu^+ \rightarrow e^+ X^0$ . Familon
		<sup>14</sup> BALTRUSAIT.	85	MRK3 $\tau \rightarrow \ell X^0$ . Familon
		<sup>15</sup> DICUS	83	COSM $\nu(\text{h}\nu) \rightarrow \nu(\text{light}) X^0$

<sup>1</sup> 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%.

<sup>2</sup> 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  $H^0 \rightarrow X^0 X^0$ .

- <sup>3</sup> 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  $x_e(G_F/8\pi\sqrt{2})^{1/2}$ .
- <sup>4</sup> 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.
- <sup>5</sup> 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.
- <sup>6</sup> BOLTON 88 limit corresponds to  $F > 3.1 \times 10^9$  GeV, which does not depend on the chirality property of the coupling.
- <sup>7</sup> 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.
- <sup>8</sup> 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  $(\sum h_i^4)^{1/4}$ .
- <sup>9</sup> 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.
- <sup>10</sup> 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.
- <sup>11</sup> 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.
- <sup>12</sup> 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.
- <sup>13</sup> JODIDIO 86 corresponds to  $F > 9.9 \times 10^9$  GeV for the family symmetry breaking scale with the parity-conserving effective Lagrangian  $L_{\text{int}} = (1/F)\bar{\psi}_\mu\gamma^\mu\psi_e\partial^\mu\phi_{X^0}$ .
- <sup>14</sup> 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.
- <sup>15</sup> 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	<sup>1</sup> BERNATOW... 92

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

>2600	90	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$0\nu\chi$	KamLAND-Zen	<sup>2</sup> GANDO	12
> 16	90	$^{130}\text{Te}$	$0\nu\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>3</sup> ARNOLD	11
> 1.9	90	$^{96}\text{Zr}$	$2\nu1\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>4</sup> ARGYRIADES	10
> 1.52	90	$^{150}\text{Nd}$	$0\nu1\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>5</sup> ARGYRIADES	09
> 27	90	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$0\nu1\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>6</sup> ARNOLD	06
> 15	90	$^{82}\text{Se}$	$0\nu1\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>7</sup> ARNOLD	06
> 14	90	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$0\nu1\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>8</sup> ARNOLD	04
> 12	90	$^{82}\text{Se}$	$0\nu1\chi$	NEMO-3	<sup>9</sup> ARNOLD	04
> 2.2	90	$^{130}\text{Te}$	$0\nu1\chi$	Cryog. det.	<sup>10</sup> ARNABOLDI	03
> 0.9	90	$^{130}\text{Te}$	$0\nu2\chi$	Cryog. det.	<sup>11</sup> ARNABOLDI	03
> 8	90	$^{116}\text{Cd}$	$0\nu1\chi$	$\text{CdWO}_4$ scint.	<sup>12</sup> DANEVICH	03
> 0.8	90	$^{116}\text{Cd}$	$0\nu2\chi$	$\text{CdWO}_4$ scint.	<sup>13</sup> DANEVICH	03
> 500	90	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$0\nu\chi$	Liquid Xe Scint.	<sup>14</sup> BERNABEI	02D
> 5.8	90	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$0\nu\chi$	ELEGANT V	<sup>15</sup> FUSHIMI	02
> 0.32	90	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$0\nu\chi$	Liq. Ar ioniz.	<sup>16</sup> ASHITKOV	01
> 0.0035	90	$^{160}\text{Gd}$	$0\nu\chi$	$^{160}\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$	<sup>17</sup> DANEVICH	01
> 0.013	90	$^{160}\text{Gd}$	$0\nu2\chi$	$^{160}\text{Gd}_2\text{SiO}_5\text{:Ce}$	<sup>18</sup> DANEVICH	01
> 2.3	90	$^{82}\text{Se}$	$0\nu\chi$	NEMO 2	<sup>19</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.31	90	$^{96}\text{Zr}$	$0\nu\chi$	NEMO 2	<sup>20</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.63	90	$^{82}\text{Se}$	$0\nu2\chi$	NEMO 2	<sup>21</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.063	90	$^{96}\text{Zr}$	$0\nu2\chi$	NEMO 2	<sup>21</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 0.16	90	$^{100}\text{Mo}$	$0\nu2\chi$	NEMO 2	<sup>21</sup> ARNOLD	00
> 2.4	90	$^{82}\text{Se}$	$0\nu\chi$	NEMO 2	<sup>22</sup> ARNOLD	98
> 7.2	90	$^{136}\text{Xe}$	$0\nu2\chi$	TPC	<sup>23</sup> LUESCHER	98
> 7.91	90	$^{76}\text{Ge}$		SPEC	<sup>24</sup> GUENTHER	96
> 17	90	$^{76}\text{Ge}$		CNTR	BECK	93

<sup>1</sup> BERNATOWICZ 92 studied double- $\beta$  decays of  $^{128}\text{Te}$  and  $^{130}\text{Te}$ , 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  $^{128}\text{Te}$  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>2</sup> GANDO 12 use the KamLAND-Zen detector to obtain the limit on the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission. It implies that the coupling constant  $g_{\nu\chi} < 0.8-1.6 \times 10^{-5}$  depending on the nuclear matrix elements used.

<sup>3</sup> ARNOLD 11 use the NEMO-3 detector to obtain the reported limit on Majoron emission. It implies that the coupling constant  $g_{\nu\chi} < 0.6-1.6 \times 10^{-4}$  depending on the nuclear matrix element used. Supersedes ARNABOLDI 03.

<sup>4</sup> ARGYRIADES 10 use the NEMO-3 tracking detector and  $^{96}\text{Zr}$  to derive the reported limit. No limit for the Majoron electron coupling is given.

<sup>5</sup> ARGYRIADES 09 use  $^{150}\text{Nd}$  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>6</sup> ARNOLD 06 use  $^{100}\text{Mo}$  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>7</sup> NEMO-3 tracking calorimeter is used in ARNOLD 06. Reported half-life limit for  $^{82}\text{Se}$  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>8</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>9</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>10</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>11</sup> Supersedes ALESSANDRELLO 00. Cryogenic calorimeter search.
- <sup>12</sup> Limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of <sup>116</sup>Cd using enriched CdWO<sub>4</sub> scintillators.  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 4.6-8.1 \times 10^{-5}$  depending on the matrix element. Supersedes DANEVICH 00.
- <sup>13</sup> Limit for the  $0\nu2\chi$  decay of <sup>116</sup>Cd. Supersedes DANEVICH 00.
- <sup>14</sup> BERNABEI 02D obtain limit for  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of <sup>136</sup>Xe using liquid Xe scintillation detector. They derive  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 2.0-3.0 \times 10^{-5}$  with several nuclear matrix elements.
- <sup>15</sup> 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:  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < (6.3-360) \times 10^{-5}$ .
- <sup>16</sup> ASHITKOV 01 result for  $0\nu\chi$  of <sup>100</sup>Mo is less stringent than ARNOLD 00.
- <sup>17</sup> DANEVICH 01 obtain limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of <sup>160</sup>Gd using Gd<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>5</sub>:Ce crystal scintillators.
- <sup>18</sup> DANEVICH 01 obtain limit for the  $0\nu2\chi$  decay with 2 Majoron emission of <sup>160</sup>Gd.
- <sup>19</sup> ARNOLD 00 reports limit for the  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission derived from tracking calorimeter NEMO 2. Using <sup>82</sup>Se source:  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 1.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . Matrix element from GUENTHER 96.
- <sup>20</sup> Using <sup>96</sup>Zr source:  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 2.6 \times 10^{-4}$ . Matrix element from ARNOLD 99.
- <sup>21</sup> ARNOLD 00 reports limit for the  $0\nu2\chi$  decay with two Majoron emission derived from tracking calorimeter NEMO 2.
- <sup>22</sup> ARNOLD 98 determine the limit for  $0\nu\chi$  decay with Majoron emission of <sup>82</sup>Se using the NEMO-2 tracking detector. They derive  $\langle g_{\nu\chi} \rangle < 2.3-4.3 \times 10^{-4}$  with several nuclear matrix elements.
- <sup>23</sup> LUESCHER 98 report a limit for the  $0\nu$  decay with Majoron emission of <sup>136</sup>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  $2.0 \times 10^{-4}$ .
- <sup>24</sup> 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. • • •

none $0.7-3 \times 10^5$		1	CADAMURO	11	COSM	D abundance
<105	90	2	DERBIN	11A	CNTR	D, solar axion
		3	ANDRIAMON...	10	CAST	K, solar axions
< 0.72	95	4	HANNESTAD	10	COSM	K, hot dark matter
		5	ANDRIAMON...	09	CAST	K, solar axions
<191	90	6	DERBIN	09A	CNTR	K, solar axions
<334	95	7	KEKEZ	09	HPGE	K, solar axions
< 1.02	95	8	HANNESTAD	08	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 1.2	95	9	HANNESTAD	07	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 0.42	95	10	MELCHIORRI	07A	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 1.05	95	11	HANNESTAD	05A	COSM	K, hot dark matter
3 to 20		12	MOROI	98	COSM	K, hot dark matter
< 0.007		13	BORISOV	97	ASTR	D, neutron star
< 4		14	KACHELRIESS	97	ASTR	D, neutron star cooling
<(0.5-6) $\times 10^{-3}$		15	KEIL	97	ASTR	SN 1987A
< 0.018		16	RAFFELT	95	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.010		17	ALTHERR	94	ASTR	D, red giants, white dwarfs
		18	CHANG	93	ASTR	K, SN 1987A
< 0.01			WANG	92	ASTR	D, white dwarf
< 0.03			WANG	92C	ASTR	D, C-O burning
none 3-8		19	BERSHADY	91	ASTR	D, K, intergalactic light
< 10		20	KIM	91C	COSM	D, K, mass density of the universe, supersymmetry
		21	RAFFELT	91B	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 1 $\times 10^{-3}$		22	RESSELL	91	ASTR	K, intergalactic light
none $10^{-3-3}$			BURROWS	90	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 0.02		23	ENGEL	90	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 1 $\times 10^{-3}$		24	RAFFELT	90D	ASTR	D, red giant
<(1.4-10) $\times 10^{-3}$		25	BURROWS	89	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 3.6 $\times 10^{-4}$		26	ERICSON	89	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 12		27	MAYLE	89	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 1 $\times 10^{-3}$			CHANDA	88	ASTR	D, Sun
			RAFFELT	88	ASTR	D,K, SN 1987A
< 0.07		28	RAFFELT	88B	ASTR	red giant
< 0.7			FRIEMAN	87	ASTR	D, red giant
< 2-5		29	RAFFELT	87	ASTR	K, red giant
< 0.01			TURNER	87	COSM	K, thermal production
< 0.06		30	DEARBORN	86	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.7			RAFFELT	86	ASTR	D, red giant
< 0.03		31	RAFFELT	86	ASTR	K, red giant
< 1			RAFFELT	86B	ASTR	D, white dwarf
< 0.003-0.02		32	KAPLAN	85	ASTR	K, red giant
> 1 $\times 10^{-5}$			IWAMOTO	84	ASTR	D, K, neutron star
> 1 $\times 10^{-5}$			ABBOTT	83	COSM	D,K, mass density of the universe
< 0.04			DINE	83	COSM	D,K, mass density of the universe
> 1 $\times 10^{-5}$			ELLIS	83B	ASTR	D, red giant
			PRESKILL	83	COSM	D,K, mass density of the universe

- |        |                        |     |      |                    |
|--------|------------------------|-----|------|--------------------|
| < 0.1  | BARROSO                | 82  | ASTR | D, red giant       |
| < 1    | <sup>33</sup> FUKUGITA | 82  | ASTR | D, stellar cooling |
| < 0.07 | FUKUGITA               | 82B | ASTR | D, red giant       |
- <sup>1</sup> CADAMURO 11 use the deuterium abundance to show that the  $m_{A0}$  range 0.7 eV – 300 keV is excluded for axions, complementing HANNESTAD 10.
  - <sup>2</sup> DERBIN 11A look for solar axions produced by Compton and bremsstrahlung processes, in the resonant excitation of  $^{169}\text{Tm}$ , constraining the axion-electron  $\times$  axion nucleon couplings.
  - <sup>3</sup> ANDRIAMONJE 10 search for solar axions produced from  $^7\text{Li}$  (478 keV) and  $\text{D}(p,\gamma)^3\text{He}$  (5.5 MeV) nuclear transitions. They show limits on the axion-photon coupling for two reference values of the axion-nucleon coupling for  $m_A < 100$  eV.
  - <sup>4</sup> This is an update of HANNESTAD 08 including 7 years of WMAP data.
  - <sup>5</sup> ANDRIAMONJE 09 look for solar axions produced from the thermally excited 14.4 keV level of  $^{57}\text{Fe}$ . They show limits on the axion-nucleon  $\times$  axion-photon coupling assuming  $m_A < 0.03$  eV.
  - <sup>6</sup> DERBIN 09A look for Primakoff-produced solar axions in the resonant excitation of  $^{169}\text{Tm}$ , constraining the axion-photon  $\times$  axion-nucleon couplings.
  - <sup>7</sup> KEKEZ 09 look at axio-electric effect of solar axions in HPGe detectors. The one-loop axion-electron coupling for hadronic axions is used.
  - <sup>8</sup> This is an update of HANNESTAD 07 including 5 years of WMAP data.
  - <sup>9</sup> 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.
  - <sup>10</sup> 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.
  - <sup>11</sup> 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.
  - <sup>12</sup> 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.
  - <sup>13</sup> 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.
  - <sup>14</sup> 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.
  - <sup>15</sup> 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.
  - <sup>16</sup> 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).
  - <sup>17</sup> ALTHERR 94 bound is on the axion-electron coupling  $g_{ae} < 1.5 \times 10^{-13}$ , from energy loss via axion emission.
  - <sup>18</sup> 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.
- 19 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.
- 20 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.
- 21 RAFFELT 91B argue that previous SN 1987A bounds must be relaxed due to corrections to nucleon bremsstrahlung processes.
- 22 RESSELL 91 uses absence of any intracluster line emission to set limit.
- 23 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  $2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ eV} \lesssim m_{A^0} \lesssim 2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ eV}$ . The constraint is loose in the middle of the range, i.e. for  $g_{AN} \sim 10^{-6}$ .
- 24 RAFFELT 90D is a re-analysis of DEARBORN 86.
- 25 The region  $m_{A^0} \gtrsim 2 \text{ eV}$  is also allowed.
- 26 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.
- 27 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.
- 28 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.
- 29 RAFFELT 87 also gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma} < 1 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
- 30 DEARBORN 86 also gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma} < 1.4 \times 10^{-11} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .
- 31 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.
- 32 KAPLAN 85 says  $m_{A^0} < 23 \text{ eV}$  is allowed for a special choice of model parameters.
- 33 FUKUGITA 82 gives a limit  $g_{A\gamma} < 2.3 \times 10^{-10} \text{ GeV}^{-1}$ .

### 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
$< 3.5 \times 10^{-43}$		1 HOSKINS	11	ADMX $m_{A^0} = 3.3\text{--}3.69 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 2.9 \times 10^{-43}$	90	2 ASZTALOS	10	ADMX $m_{A^0} = 3.34\text{--}3.53 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 1.9 \times 10^{-43}$	97.7	3 DUFFY	06	ADMX $m_{A^0} = 1.98\text{--}2.17 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 5.5 \times 10^{-43}$	90	4 ASZTALOS	04	ADMX $m_{A^0} = 1.9\text{--}3.3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
		5 KIM	98	THEO
$< 2 \times 10^{-41}$		6 HAGMANN	90	CNTR $m_{A^0} = (5.4\text{--}5.9)10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-42}$	95	7 WUENSCH	89	CNTR $m_{A^0} = (4.5\text{--}10.2)10^{-6} \text{ eV}$
$< 2 \times 10^{-41}$	95	7 WUENSCH	89	CNTR $m_{A^0} = (11.3\text{--}16.3)10^{-6} \text{ eV}$

- <sup>1</sup> HOSKINS 11 is analogous to DUFFY 06. See Fig. 4 for the mass-dependent limit in terms of the local density.
- <sup>2</sup> ASZTALOS 10 used the upgraded detector of ASZTALOS 04 to search for halo axions. See their Fig. 5 for the  $m_{A^0}$  dependence of the limit.
- <sup>3</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>4</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  $0.45 \text{ GeV/cm}^3$  in the quoted mass range. See Fig. 7 of their paper on the axion mass dependence of the limit.
- <sup>5</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>6</sup> HAGMANN 90 experiment is based on the proposal of SIKIVIE 83.
- <sup>7</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  $\rho_A = 300 \text{ MeV/cm}^3$  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
● ● ● We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. ● ● ●				
		1 CADAMURO	12	COSM Axion-like particles
$< 2.5 \times 10^{-13}$	95	2 PAYEZ	12	ASTR $m_{A^0} < 4.2 \times 10^{-14} \text{ eV}$
$< 2.3 \times 10^{-10}$	95	3 ARIK	11	CAST $m_{A^0} = 0.39\text{--}0.64 \text{ eV}$
$< 6.5 \times 10^{-8}$	95	4 EHRET	10	ALPS $m_{A^0} < 0.7 \text{ meV}$
$< 2.4 \times 10^{-9}$	95	5 AHMED	09A	CDMS $m_{A^0} < 100 \text{ eV}$
$< 1.2\text{--}2.8 \times 10^{-10}$	95	6 ARIK	09	CAST $m_{A^0} = 0.02\text{--}0.39 \text{ eV}$
		7 CHOU	09	Chameleons
$< 7 \times 10^{-10}$		8 GONDOLO	09	ASTR $m_{A^0} < \text{few keV}$
$< 1.3 \times 10^{-6}$	95	9 AFANASEV	08	$m_{S^0} < 1 \text{ meV}$
$< 3.5 \times 10^{-7}$	99.7	10 CHOU	08	$m_{A^0} < 0.5 \text{ meV}$
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-6}$	99.7	11 FOUCHE	08	$m_{A^0} < 1 \text{ meV}$
$< 5.6\text{--}13.4 \times 10^{-10}$	95	12 INOUE	08	$m_{A^0} = 0.84\text{--}1.00 \text{ eV}$
$< 5 \times 10^{-7}$		13 ZAVATTINI	08	$m_{A^0} < 1 \text{ meV}$
$< 8.8 \times 10^{-11}$	95	14 ANDRIAMON..07	CAST	$m_{A^0} < 0.02 \text{ eV}$
$< 1.25 \times 10^{-6}$	95	15 ROBILLIARD	07	$m_{A^0} < 1 \text{ meV}$
$2\text{--}5 \times 10^{-6}$		16 ZAVATTINI	06	$m_{A^0} = 1\text{--}1.5 \text{ meV}$
$< 1.1 \times 10^{-9}$	95	17 INOUE	02	$m_{A^0} = 0.05\text{--}0.27 \text{ eV}$

$<2.78 \times 10^{-9}$	95	18 MORALES	02B	$m_{A^0} < 1$ keV
$<1.7 \times 10^{-9}$	90	19 BERNABEI	01B	$m_{A^0} < 100$ eV
$<1.5 \times 10^{-4}$	90	20 ASTIER	00B NOMD	$m_{A^0} < 40$ eV
		21 MASSO	00 THEO	induced $\gamma$ coupling
$<2.7 \times 10^{-9}$	95	22 AVIGNONE	98 SLAX	$m_{A^0} < 1$ keV
$<6.0 \times 10^{-10}$	95	23 MORIYAMA	98	$m_{A^0} < 0.03$ eV
$<3.6 \times 10^{-7}$	95	24 CAMERON	93	$m_{A^0} < 10^{-3}$ eV, optical rotation
$<6.7 \times 10^{-7}$	95	25 CAMERON	93	$m_{A^0} < 10^{-3}$ eV, photon regeneration
$<3.6 \times 10^{-9}$	99.7	26 LAZARUS	92	$m_{A^0} < 0.03$ eV
$<7.7 \times 10^{-9}$	99.7	26 LAZARUS	92	$m_{A^0} = 0.03\text{--}0.11$ eV
$<7.7 \times 10^{-7}$	99	27 RUOSO	92	$m_{A^0} < 10^{-3}$ eV
$<2.5 \times 10^{-6}$		28 SEMERTZIDIS	90	$m_{A^0} < 7 \times 10^{-4}$ eV

<sup>1</sup> CADAMURO 12 derived cosmological limits on  $G_{A\gamma\gamma}$  for axion-like particles. See their Fig. 1 for mass-dependent limits.

<sup>2</sup> PAYEZ 12 derive limits from polarization measurements of quasar light (see their Fig. 3). The limits depend on assumed magnetic field strength in galaxy clusters. The limits depend on assumed magnetic field and electron density in the local galaxy supercluster.

<sup>3</sup> ARIK 11 search for solar axions using  $^3\text{He}$  buffer gas in CAST, continuing from the  $^4\text{He}$  version of ARIK 09. See Fig. 2 for the exact mass-dependent limits.

<sup>4</sup> ALPS is a photon regeneration experiment. See their Fig. 4 for mass-dependent limits on scalar and pseudoscalar bosons.

<sup>5</sup> AHMED 09A is analogous to AVIGNONE 98.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> GONDOLO 09 use the all-flavor measured solar neutrino flux to constrain solar interior temperature and thus energy losses.

<sup>9</sup> LIPSS photon regeneration experiment, assuming scalar particle  $S^0$ . See Fig. 4 for mass-dependent limits.

<sup>10</sup> CHOU 08 perform a variable-baseline photon regeneration experiment. See their Fig. 3 for mass-dependent limits. Excludes the PVLAS result of ZAVATTINI 06.

<sup>11</sup> FOCHE 08 is an update of ROBILLIARD 07. See their Fig. 12 for mass-dependent limits.

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> ANDRIAMONJE 07 looked for Primakoff conversion of solar axions in 9T superconducting magnet into X-rays. Supersedes ZIOUTAS 05.

<sup>15</sup> 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%.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

- 17 INOUE 02 looked for Primakoff conversion of solar axions in 4T superconducting magnet into X ray.
- 18 MORALES 02B looked for the coherent conversion of solar axions to photons via the Primakoff effect in Germanium detector.
- 19 BERNABEI 01B looked for Primakoff coherent conversion of solar axions into photons via Bragg scattering in NaI crystal in DAMA dark matter detector.
- 20 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.
- 21 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  $g_p \bar{p} \gamma_5 p \phi_A$ .
- 22 AVIGNONE 98 result is based on the coherent conversion of solar axions to photons via the Primakoff effect in a single crystal germanium detector.
- 23 Based on the conversion of solar axions to X-rays in a strong laboratory magnetic field.
- 24 Experiment based on proposal by MAIANI 86.
- 25 Experiment based on proposal by VANBIBBER 87.
- 26 LAZARUS 92 experiment is based on proposal found in VANBIBBER 89.
- 27 RUOSO 92 experiment is based on the proposal by VANBIBBER 87.
- 28 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. ● ● ●				
$< 7 \times 10^{-10}$	95	1 CORSICO	12	ASTR White dwarf cooling
$< 2.2 \times 10^{-7}$	90	2 DERBIN	12	CNTR Solar axions
$< 0.02-1 \times 10^{-7}$	90	3 AALSETH	11	CNTR $m_{A^0} = 0.3-8 \text{ keV}$
$< 1.4 \times 10^{-9}$	90	4 AHMED	09A	CDMS $m_{A^0} = 2.5 \text{ keV}$
$< 3 \times 10^{-6}$		5 DAVOUDI ASL	09	ASTR Earth cooling
$< 5.3 \times 10^{-5}$	66	6 NI	94	Induced magnetism
$< 6.7 \times 10^{-5}$	66	6 CHUI	93	Induced magnetism
$< 3.6 \times 10^{-4}$	66	7 PAN	92	Torsion pendulum
$< 2.7 \times 10^{-5}$	95	6 BOBRAKOV	91	Induced magnetism
$< 1.9 \times 10^{-3}$	66	8 WINELAND	91	NMR
$< 8.9 \times 10^{-4}$	66	7 RITTER	90	Torsion pendulum
$< 6.6 \times 10^{-5}$	95	6 VOROBYOV	88	Induced magnetism

- <sup>1</sup> CORSICO 12 attributed the excessive cooling rate of the pulsating white dwarf R548 to emission of axions with  $G_{Aee} \simeq 5 \times 10^{-10}$ .
- <sup>2</sup> DERBIN 12 look for solar axions with the axio-electric effect in a Si(Li) detector. The solar production is based on Compton and bremsstrahlung processes.
- <sup>3</sup> AALSETH 11 assume keV-mass pseudoscalars are the local dark matter and constrain the axio-electric effect in the CoGeNT detector. See their Fig. 4 for mass-dependent limits.
- <sup>4</sup> AHMED 09A is analogous to AALSETH 08, using the CDMS detector. See their Fig. 5 for mass-dependent limits.
- <sup>5</sup> DAVOUDIASL 09 use geophysical constraints on Earth cooling by axion emission.
- <sup>6</sup> 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.
- <sup>7</sup> 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.
- <sup>8</sup> 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. ● ● ●				
$< 8.6 \times 10^3$	90	<sup>1</sup> BELLI	12	CNTR Solar axion
$< 1.41 \times 10^2$	90	<sup>2</sup> BELLINI	12B	BORX Solar axion
$< 1.45 \times 10^2$	95	<sup>3</sup> DERBIN	11	CNTR Solar axion
		<sup>4</sup> BELLINI	08	CNTR Solar axion
		<sup>5</sup> ADELBERGER	07	Test of Newton's law

- <sup>1</sup> BELLI 12 looked for solar axions emitted by the M1 transition of  ${}^7\text{Li}^*$  (478 keV) after the electron capture of  ${}^7\text{Be}$ , using the resonant excitation  ${}^7\text{Li}$  in the LiF crystal. The mass bound assumes  $m_u/m_d = 0.55$ ,  $m_u/m_s = 0.029$ , and the flavor-singlet axial vector matrix element  $S = 0.4$ .
- <sup>2</sup> BELLINI 12B looked for 5.5 MeV solar axions produced in the  $pd \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} A^0$ . The limit assumes the hadronic axion model. See their Figs. 4 and 5 for mass-dependent limits on products of axion couplings to photons, electrons, and nucleons.
- <sup>3</sup> DERBIN 11 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. The mass bound assumes  $m_u/m_d = 0.56$  and the flavor-singlet axial vector matrix element  $S = 3F - D \simeq 0.5$ .
- <sup>4</sup> 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.
- <sup>5</sup> 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.



## 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.

<u>VALUE</u>	<u>DOCUMENT ID</u>	<u>TECN</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
• • •	We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •		
<sup>1</sup>	CHU	13	polarized <sup>3</sup> He
<sup>2</sup>	RAFFELT	12	stellar energy loss
<sup>3</sup>	HOEDL	11	torsion pendulum
<sup>4</sup>	PETUKHOV	10	polarized <sup>3</sup> He
<sup>5</sup>	SEREBROV	10	ultracold neutrons
<sup>6</sup>	IGNATOVICH	09	RVUE ultracold neutrons
<sup>7</sup>	SEREBROV	09	RVUE ultracold neutrons
<sup>8</sup>	BAESSLER	07	ultracold neutrons
<sup>9</sup>	HECKEL	06	torsion pendulum
<sup>10</sup>	NI	99	paramagnetic Tb F <sub>3</sub>
<sup>11</sup>	POSPELOV	98	THEO neutron EDM
<sup>12</sup>	YOUDIN	96	
<sup>13</sup>	RITTER	93	torsion pendulum
<sup>14</sup>	VENEMA	92	nuclear spin-precession frequencies
<sup>15</sup>	WINELAND	91	NMR

<sup>1</sup> CHU 13 look for a shift of the spin precession frequency of polarized <sup>3</sup>He in the presence of an unpolarized mass, in analogy to YOUDIN 96. See Fig. 3 for limits on  $g$  in the approximate  $m_{A0}$  range 0.02–2 meV.

<sup>2</sup> RAFFELT 12 show that the pseudoscalar couplings to electron and nucleon and the scalar coupling to nucleon are individually constrained by stellar energy-loss arguments and searches for anomalous monopole-monopole forces, together providing restrictive constraints on  $g$ . See their Figs. 2 and 3 for results.

<sup>3</sup> HOEDL 11 use a novel torsion pendulum to study the force by the polarized electrons of an external magnet. In their Fig. 3 they show restrictive limits on  $g$  in the approximate  $m_{A0}$  range 0.03–10 meV.

<sup>4</sup> PETUKHOV 10 use spin relaxation of polarized <sup>3</sup>He and find  $g < 3 \times 10^{-23} (\text{cm}/\lambda)^2$  at 95% CL for the force range  $\lambda = 10^{-4}$ –1 cm.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> IGNATOVICH 09 use data on depolarization of ultracold neutrons in material traps. They show  $\lambda$ -dependent limits in their Fig. 1.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

- 11 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  $2 \times 10^{-10}$  ( $1 \text{ cm}/\lambda_A$ ), where  $\lambda_A = \hbar/m_A c$ .
- 12 YODIN 96 compared the precession frequencies of atomic  $^{199}\text{Hg}$  and  $\text{Cs}$  when a large mass is positioned near the cells, relative to an applied magnetic field. See Fig. 3 for their limits.
- 13 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.
- 14 VENEMA 92 looked for an effect of Earth's gravity on nuclear spin-precession frequencies of  $^{199}\text{Hg}$  and  $^{201}\text{Hg}$  atoms.
- 15 WINELAND 91 looked for an effect of bulk matter with aligned electron spins on atomic hyperfine resonances in stored  $^9\text{Be}^+$  ions using nuclear magnetic resonance.

---

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

CHU	13	PR D87 011105	P.-H. Chu <i>et al.</i>	(DUKE, IND, SJTU)
BELLI	12	PL B711 41	P. Belli <i>et al.</i>	(DAMA-KIEV)
BELLINI	12B	PR D85 092003	G. Bellini <i>et al.</i>	(Borexino Collab.)
CADAMURO	12	JCAP 1202 032	D. Cadamuro <i>et al.</i>	(MPIM)
CORSICO	12	JCAP 1212 010	A.H. Corsico <i>et al.</i>	(LAPL, RGSUL, WASH+)
DERBIN	12	JETPL 95 339	A.V. Derbin <i>et al.</i>	(PNPI)
		Translated from ZETFP 95 379.		
GANDO	12	PR C86 021601	A. Gando <i>et al.</i>	(KamLAND-Zen Collab.)
GNINENKO	12A	PR D85 055027	S.N. Gninenko	(INRM)
GNINENKO	12B	PL B713 244	S.N. Gninenko	(INRM)
PAYEZ	12	JCAP 1207 041	A. Payez <i>et al.</i>	(LIEG)
RAFFELT	12	PR D86 015001	G. Raffelt	(MPIM)
AALSETH	11	PRL 106 131301	C.E. Aalseth <i>et al.</i>	(CoGeNT Collab.)
ARIK	11	PRL 107 261302	M. Arik <i>et al.</i>	(CAST Collab.)
ARNOLD	11	PRL 107 062504	R. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO-3 Collab.)
CADAMURO	11	JCAP 1102 003	D. Cadamuro <i>et al.</i>	(MPIM, AARHUS)
DERBIN	11	PAN 74 596	A.V. Derbin <i>et al.</i>	(PNPI)
		Translated from YAF 74 620.		
DERBIN	11A	PR D83 023505	A.V. Derbin <i>et al.</i>	(PNPI)
HOEDL	11	PRL 106 041801	S.A. Hoedl <i>et al.</i>	(WASH)
HOSKINS	11	PR D84 121302	J. Hoskins <i>et al.</i>	(ADMX Collab.)
ANDRIAMON...	10	JCAP 1003 032	S. Andriamonje <i>et al.</i>	(CAST Collab.)
ARGYRIADES	10	NP A847 168	J. Argyriades <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO-3 Collab.)
ASZTALOS	10	PRL 104 041301	S.J. Asztalos <i>et al.</i>	(ADMX Collab.)
EHRET	10	PL B689 149	K. Ehret <i>et al.</i>	(ALPS Collab.)
HANNESTAD	10	JCAP 1008 001	S. Hannestad <i>et al.</i>	
PETUKHOV	10	PRL 105 170401	A.K. Petukhov <i>et al.</i>	
SEREBROV	10	JETPL 91 6	A. Serebrov <i>et al.</i>	
		Translated from ZETFP 91 8.		
AHMED	09A	PRL 103 141802	Z. Ahmed <i>et al.</i>	(CDMS Collab.)
ANDRIAMON...	09	JCAP 0912 002	S. Andriamonje <i>et al.</i>	
ARGYRIADES	09	PR C80 032501	J. Argyriades <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO-3 Collab.)
ARIK	09	JCAP 0902 008	E. Arik <i>et al.</i>	(CAST Collab.)
CHOU	09	PRL 102 030402	A.S. Chou <i>et al.</i>	(GammeV Collab.)
DAVOUDIASEL	09	PR D79 095024	H. Davoudiasl, P. Huber	
DERBIN	09A	PL B678 181	A.V. Derbin <i>et al.</i>	
GONDOLO	09	PR D79 107301	P. Gondolo, G. Raffelt	(UTAH, MPIM)
IGNATOVICH	09	EPJ C64 19	V.K. Ignatovich, Y.N. Pokotilovski	(JINR)
KEKEZ	09	PL B671 345	D. Kekez <i>et al.</i>	
SEREBROV	09	PL B680 423	A. Serebrov	(PNPI)
AALSETH	08	PRL 101 251301	C.E. Aalseth <i>et al.</i>	(CoGeNT Collab.)
Also		PRL 102 109903 (errata)	C.E. Aalseth <i>et al.</i>	(CoGeNT Collab.)
AFANASEV	08	PRL 101 120401	A. Afanasev <i>et al.</i>	
BELLINI	08	EPJ C54 61	G. Bellini <i>et al.</i>	(Borexino Collab.)
CHOU	08	PRL 100 080402	A.S. Chou <i>et al.</i>	(GammeV Collab.)
FOUCHE	08	PR D78 032013	M. Fouche <i>et al.</i>	
HANNESTAD	08	JCAP 0804 019	S. Hannestad <i>et al.</i>	
INOUE	08	PL B668 93	Y. Inoue <i>et al.</i>	
ZAVATTINI	08	PR D77 032006	E. Zavattini <i>et al.</i>	(PVLAS Collab.)
ADELBERGER	07	PRL 98 131104	E.G. Adelberger <i>et al.</i>	

ANDRIAMON...	07	JCAP 0704 010	S. Andriamonje <i>et al.</i>	(CAST Collab.)
BAESSLER	07	PR D75 075006	S. Baessler <i>et al.</i>	
CHANG	07	PR D75 052004	H.M. Chang <i>et al.</i>	(TEXONO Collab.)
HANNESTAD	07	JCAP 0708 015	S. Hannestad <i>et al.</i>	
JAIN	07	JPG 34 129	P.L. Jain, G. Singh	
LESSA	07	PR D75 094001	A.P. Lessa, O.L.G. Peres	
MELCHIORRI	07A	PR D76 041303	A. Melchiorri, O. Mena, A. Slosar	
ROBILLIARD	07	PRL 99 190403	C. Robilliard <i>et al.</i>	
ARNOLD	06	NP A765 483	R. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO-3 Collab.)
DUFFY	06	PR D74 012006	L.D. Duffy <i>et al.</i>	
HECKEL	06	PRL 97 021603	B.R. Heckel <i>et al.</i>	
ZAVATTINI	06	PRL 96 110406	E. Zavattini <i>et al.</i>	(PVLAS Collab.)
HANNESTAD	05A	JCAP 0507 002	S. Hannestad, A. Mirizzi, G. Raffelt	
ZIOUTAS	05	PRL 94 121301	K. Zioutas <i>et al.</i>	(CAST Collab.)
ADLER	04	PR D70 037102	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ANISIMOVSK...	04	PRL 93 031801	V.V. Anisimovsky <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E949 Collab.)
ARNOLD	04	JETPL 80 377	R. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO3 Detector Collab.)
		Translated from ZETFP 80 429.		
ASZTALOS	04	PR D69 011101	S.J. Asztalos <i>et al.</i>	
ARNABOLDI	03	PL B557 167	C. Arnaboldi <i>et al.</i>	
CIVITARESE	03	NP A729 867	O. Civitarese, J. Suhonen	
DANEVICH	03	PR C68 035501	F.A. Danevich <i>et al.</i>	
ADLER	02C	PL B537 211	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
BADERT...	02	PL B542 29	A. Badertscher <i>et al.</i>	
BERNABEI	02D	PL B546 23	R. Bernabei <i>et al.</i>	(DAMA Collab.)
DERBIN	02	PAN 65 1302	A.V. Derbin <i>et al.</i>	
		Translated from YAF 65 1335.		
FUSHIMI	02	PL B531 190	K. Fushimi <i>et al.</i>	(ELEGANT V Collab.)
INOUE	02	PL B536 18	Y. Inoue <i>et al.</i>	
MORALES	02B	ASP 16 325	A. Morales <i>et al.</i>	(COSME Collab.)
ADLER	01	PR D63 032004	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
AMMAR	01B	PRL 87 271801	R. Ammar <i>et al.</i>	(CLEO Collab.)
ASHITKOV	01	JETPL 74 529	V.D. Ashitkov <i>et al.</i>	
		Translated from ZETFP 74 601.		
BERNABEI	01B	PL B515 6	R. Bernabei <i>et al.</i>	(DAMA Collab.)
DANEVICH	01	NP A694 375	F.A. Danevich <i>et al.</i>	
DEBOER	01	JPG 27 L29	F.W.N. de Boer <i>et al.</i>	
STOICA	01	NP A694 269	S. Stoica, H.V. Klapdor-Kleingrothous	
ALESSAND...	00	PL B486 13	A. Alessandrello <i>et al.</i>	
ARNOLD	00	NP A678 341	R. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	
ASTIER	00B	PL B479 371	P. Astier <i>et al.</i>	(NOMAD Collab.)
DANEVICH	00	PR C62 045501	F.A. Danevich <i>et al.</i>	
MASSO	00	PR D61 011701	E. Masso	
ARNOLD	99	NP A658 299	R. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO Collab.)
NI	99	PRL 82 2439	W.-T. Ni <i>et al.</i>	
SIMKOVIC	99	PR C60 055502	F. Simkovic <i>et al.</i>	
ALTEGOER	98	PL B428 197	J. Altegoer <i>et al.</i>	
ARNOLD	98	NP A636 209	R. Arnold <i>et al.</i>	(NEMO-2 Collab.)
AVIGNONE	98	PRL 81 5068	F.T. Avignone <i>et al.</i>	(Solar Axion Experiment)
DIAZ	98	NP B527 44	M.A. Diaz <i>et al.</i>	
FAESSLER	98B	JPG 24 2139	A. Faessler, F. Simkovic	
KIM	98	PR D58 055006	J.E. Kim	
LUESCHER	98	PL B434 407	R. Luescher <i>et al.</i>	
MORIYAMA	98	PL B434 147	S. Moriyama <i>et al.</i>	
MOROI	98	PL B440 69	T. Moroi, H. Murayama	
POSPELOV	98	PR D58 097703	M. Pospelov	
ZUBER	98	PRPL 305 295	K. Zuber	
AHMAD	97	PRL 78 618	I. Ahmad <i>et al.</i>	(APEX Collab.)
BORISOV	97	JETP 83 868	A.V. Borisov, V.Y. Grishinia	(MOSU)
DEBOER	97C	JPG 23 L85	F.W.N. de Boer <i>et al.</i>	
KACHELRIESS	97	PR D56 1313	M. Kachelriess, C. Wilke, G. Wunner	(BOCH)
KEIL	97	PR D56 2419	W. Keil <i>et al.</i>	
KITCHING	97	PRL 79 4079	P. Kitching <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
LEINBERGER	97	PL B394 16	U. Leinberger <i>et al.</i>	(ORANGE Collab.)
ADLER	96	PRL 76 1421	S. Adler <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
AMSLER	96B	ZPHY C70 219	C. AMSler <i>et al.</i>	(Crystal Barrel Collab.)
GANZ	96	PL B389 4	R. Ganz <i>et al.</i>	(GSI, HEID, FRAN, JAGL+)
GUENTHER	96	PR D54 3641	M. Gunther <i>et al.</i>	(MPIH, SASSO)
KAMEL	96	PL B368 291	S. Kamel	(SHAMS)
MITSUI	96	EPL 33 111	T. Mitsui <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY)
YOUNDIN	96	PRL 77 2170	A.N. Youdin <i>et al.</i>	(AMHT, WASH)
ALTMANN	95	ZPHY C68 221	M. Altmann <i>et al.</i>	(MUNT, LAPP, CPPM)

BASSOMPIE...	95	PL B355 584	G. Bassompierre <i>et al.</i>	(LAPP, LCGT, LYON)
MAENO	95	PL B351 574	T. Maeno <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY)
RAFFELT	95	PR D51 1495	G. Raffelt, A. Weiss	(MPIM, MPIA)
SKALSEY	95	PR D51 6292	M. Skalsey, R.S. Conti	(MICH)
TSUNODA	95	EPL 30 273	T. Tsunoda <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY)
ADACHI	94	PR A49 3201	S. Adachi <i>et al.</i>	(TMU)
ALTHERR	94	ASP 2 175	T. Altherr, E. Petitgirard, T. del Rio Gaztelurrutia	
AMSLER	94B	PL B333 271	C. AMSLER <i>et al.</i>	(Crystal Barrel Collab.)
ASAI	94	PL B323 90	S. Asai <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY)
MEIJERDREES	94	PR D49 4937	M.R. Drees <i>et al.</i>	(BRCO, OREG, TRIU)
NI	94	Physica B194 153	W.T. Ni <i>et al.</i>	(NTHU)
VO	94	PR C49 1551	D.T. Vo <i>et al.</i>	(ISU, LBL, LLNL, UCD)
ATIYA	93	PRL 70 2521	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
Also		PRL 71 305 (erratum)	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
ATIYA	93B	PR D48 R1	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL E787 Collab.)
BASSOMPIE...	93	EPL 22 239	G. Bassompierre <i>et al.</i>	(LAPP, TORI, LYON)
BECK	93	PRL 70 2853	M. Beck <i>et al.</i>	(MPIH, KIAE, SASSO)
CAMERON	93	PR D47 3707	R.E. Cameron <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL, FNAL+)
CHANG	93	PL B316 51	S. Chang, K. Choi	
CHUI	93	PRL 71 3247	T.C.P. Chui, W.T. Ni	(NTHU)
MINOWA	93	PRL 71 4120	M. Minowa <i>et al.</i>	(TOKY)
NG	93	PR D48 2941	K.W. Ng	(AST)
RITTER	93	PRL 70 701	R.C. Ritter <i>et al.</i>	
TANAKA	93	PR D48 5412	J. Tanaka, H. Ejiri	(OSAK)
ALLIEGRO	92	PRL 68 278	C. Alliegro <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, FNAL, PSI+)
ATIYA	92	PRL 69 733	M.S. Atiya <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, LANL, PRIN+)
BERNATOW...	92	PRL 69 2341	T. Bernatowicz <i>et al.</i>	(WUSL, TATA)
BLUEMLEIN	92	IJMP A7 3835	J. Blumlein <i>et al.</i>	(BERL, BUDA, JINR+)
HALLIN	92	PR D45 3955	A.L. Hallin <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN)
HENDERSON	92C	PRL 69 1733	S.D. Henderson <i>et al.</i>	(YALE, BNL)
HICKS	92	PL B276 423	K.H. Hicks, D.E. Alburger	(OHIO, BNL)
LAZARUS	92	PRL 69 2333	D.M. Lazarus <i>et al.</i>	(BNL, ROCH, FNAL)
MEIJERDREES	92	PRL 68 3845	R. Meijer Drees <i>et al.</i>	(SINDRUM I Collab.)
PAN	92	MPL A7 1287	S.S. Pan, W.T. Ni, S.C. Chen	(NTHU)
RUOSO	92	ZPHY C56 505	G. Ruoso <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL, FNAL, TRST)
SKALSEY	92	PRL 68 456	M. Skalsey, J.J. Kolata	(MICH, NDAM)
VENEMA	92	PRL 68 135	B.J. Venema <i>et al.</i>	
WANG	92	MPL A7 1497	J. Wang	(ILL)
WANG	92C	PL B291 97	J. Wang	(ILL)
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)
BERSHADY	91	PRL 66 1398	M.A. Bershady, M.T. Ressel, M.S. Turner	(CHIC+)
BLUEMLEIN	91	ZPHY C51 341	J. Blumlein <i>et al.</i>	(BERL, BUDA, JINR+)
BOBRAKOV	91	JETPL 53 294	V.F. Bobrakov <i>et al.</i>	(PNPI)
		Translated from ZETFP 53 283.		
BROSS	91	PRL 67 2942	A.D. Bross <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL, ILL)
KIM	91C	PRL 67 3465	J.E. Kim	(SEOUL)
RAFFELT	91	PRPL 198 1	G.G. Raffelt	(MPIM)
RAFFELT	91B	PRL 67 2605	G. Raffelt, D. Seckel	(MPIM, BART)
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)
WALKER	91	APJ 376 51	T.P. Walker <i>et al.</i>	(HSCA, OSU, CHIC+)
WIDMANN	91	ZPHY A340 209	E. Widmann <i>et al.</i>	(STUT, GSI, STUTM)
WINELAND	91	PRL 67 1735	D.J. Wineland <i>et al.</i>	(NBSB)
ALBRECHT	90E	PL B246 278	H. Albrecht <i>et al.</i>	(ARGUS Collab.)
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.)
BAUER	90	NIM B50 300	W. Bauer <i>et al.</i>	(STUT, VILL, GSI)
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)
ENGEL	90	PRL 65 960	J. Engel, D. Seckel, A.C. Hayes	(BART, LANL)
GNINENKO	90	PL B237 287	S.N. Gninenko <i>et al.</i>	(INRM)
GUO	90	PR D41 2924	R. Guo <i>et al.</i>	(NIU, LANL, FNAL, CASE+)
HAGMANN	90	PR D42 1297	C. Hagmann <i>et al.</i>	(FLOR)
JUDGE	90	PRL 65 972	S.M. Judge <i>et al.</i>	(ILLG, GSI)
RAFFELT	90D	PR D41 1324	G.G. Raffelt	(MPIM)
RITTER	90	PR D42 977	R.C. Ritter <i>et al.</i>	(UVA)
SEMERTZIDIS	90	PRL 64 2988	Y.K. Semertzidis <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL, FNAL+)

TSUCHIAKI	90	PL B236 81	M. Tsuchiaki <i>et al.</i>	(ICEPP)
TURNER	90	PRPL 197 67	M.S. Turner	(FNAL)
BARABASH	89	PL B223 273	A.S. Barabash <i>et al.</i>	(ITEP, INRM)
BINI	89	PL B221 99	M. Bini <i>et al.</i>	(FIRZ, CERN, AARH)
BURROWS	89	PR D39 1020	A. Burrows, M.S. Turner, R.P. Brinkmann	(ARIZ+)
Also		PRL 60 1797	M.S. Turner	(FNAL, EFL)
DEBOER	89B	PRL 62 2639	F.W.N. de Boer, R. van Dantzig	(ANIK)
ERICSON	89	PL B219 507	T.E.O. Ericson, J.F. Mathiot	(CERN, IPN)
FAISSNER	89	ZPHY C44 557	H. Faissner <i>et al.</i>	(AACH3, BERL, PSI)
FOX	89	PR C39 288	J.D. Fox <i>et al.</i>	(FSU)
MAYLE	89	PL B219 515	R. Mayle <i>et al.</i>	(LLL, CERN, MINN, FNAL+)
Also		PL B203 188	R. Mayle <i>et al.</i>	(LLL, CERN, MINN, FNAL+)
MINOWA	89	PRL 62 1091	H. Minowa <i>et al.</i>	(ICEPP)
ORITO	89	PRL 63 597	S. Orito <i>et al.</i>	(ICEPP)
PERKINS	89	PRL 62 2638	D.H. Perkins	(OXF)
TSERTOS	89	PR D40 1397	H. Tsertos <i>et al.</i>	(GSI, ILLG)
VANBIBBER	89	PR D39 2089	K. van Bibber <i>et al.</i>	(LLL, TAMU, LBL)
WUENSCH	89	PR D40 3153	W.U. Wuensch <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL, FNAL)
Also		PRL 59 839	S. de Panfilis <i>et al.</i>	(ROCH, BNL, FNAL)
AVIGNONE	88	PR D37 618	F.T. Avignone <i>et al.</i>	(PRIN, SCUC, ORNL+)
BJORKEN	88	PR D38 3375	J.D. Bjorken <i>et al.</i>	(FNAL, SLAC, VPI)
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, EFL)
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)
BADIER	86	ZPHY C31 21	J. Badier <i>et al.</i>	(NA3 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)
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.)
BERGSMAS	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)
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)
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)
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	

---

### OTHER RELATED PAPERS

---

SREDNICKI	85	NP B260 689	M. Srednicki	(UCSB)
BARDEEN	78	PL 74B 229	W.A. Bardeen, S.-H.H. Tye	(FNAL)

---