with my colleagues such as Paul Tsai[26] and Gary Feldman and by Refs. 10 and 12, I came to what I later called the sequential lepton model. (I used the terms sequential and sequence first in print in Refs. 13 and 14.)

I thought of a sequence of pairs

$$\begin{array}{cc} e^- & \nu_e \\ \mu^- & \nu_\mu \\ \ell^- & \nu_\ell \\ \ell'^- & \nu_\ell \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{array}$$

each pair having a unique lepton number. I also usually thought about the leptons as being point Dirac particles. Of course, the assumptions of unique lepton number and point particle nature were not crucial, but I liked the simplicity. After all, I had turned to lepton physics in the early 1960's partly in a search for simple physics.

The idea was to look for

$$e^+ + e^- \rightarrow \ell^+ + \ell^-$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} &\ell^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \text{undetected neutrinos carrying off energy} \\ &\ell^- \rightarrow \mu^- + \text{undetected neutrinos carrying off energy} \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} &\ell^+ \rightarrow \mu^+ + \text{undetected neutrinos carrying off energy} \\ &\ell^- \rightarrow e^- + \text{undetected neutrinos carrying off energy} \end{aligned}$$

This search method had many attractive features:

- If the ℓ was a point particle, we could search up to an ℓ mass (m_ℓ) almost equal to the beam energy, given enough luminosity.
- The appearance of an $e^+\mu^-$ or $e^-\mu^+$ event with missing energy would be dramatic.