Search for dark matter in events with a Z boson and missing transverse momentum in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector


DOI
10.1103/PhysRevD.90.012004

Publication date
2014

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review D. Particles, Fields, Gravitation, and Cosmology

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).
Search for dark matter in events with a $Z$ boson and missing transverse momentum in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector

G. Aad et al.*

(ATLAS Collaboration)

(Received 31 March 2014; published 10 July 2014)

A search is presented for production of dark-matter particles recoiling against a leptonically decaying $Z$ boson in 20.3 fb$^{-1}$ of $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector at the Large Hadron Collider. Events with large missing transverse momentum and two oppositely charged electrons or muons consistent with the decay of a $Z$ boson are analyzed. No excess above the Standard Model prediction is observed. Limits are set on the mass scale of the contact interaction as a function of the dark-matter particle mass using an effective field theory description of the interaction of dark matter with quarks or with $Z$ bosons. Limits are also set on the coupling and mediator mass of a model in which the interaction is mediated by a scalar particle.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevD.90.012004 PACS numbers: 13.85.Rm, 14.70.Hp, 14.80.Nb

Astrophysical measurements indicate the existence of nonbaryonic dark matter [1,2]. However, collider-based searches, nuclear scattering experiments, and searches for particles produced from dark-matter annihilation have not yet revealed its particle nature nor discovered its non-gravitational interactions, if they exist [3]. Collider-based searches for weakly interacting massive particles (WIMPs, denoted as $\chi$), specifically $pp \rightarrow \chi \bar{\chi} + X$ at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) via some unknown intermediate state, are an important facet of the experimental program. The EFTs considered in this analysis, depicted in Fig. 1, are expressed in terms of two parameters: $m_{\chi}$ and a mass scale $M_*$, described in Ref. [10]. $M_*$ parameterizes the coupling between the WIMP and SM particles, where the coupling strength is normalized, or in inverse proportion, to the heavy-mediator mass scale. The coefficients of the Lagrangian’s interaction terms appear as powers of $M_*$, e.g. for the $D_1$ operator as $1/M_*^3$ and for the $D_5$ and $D_9$ operators as $1/M_*^2$. The definition of the $D_1$, $D_5$, and $D_9$ operators and the region of validity of the EFT limits are discussed in Refs. [10,16].

Following the approach of Ref. [13], the coupling of dark matter to electroweak bosons is considered for dimension-5 and dimension-7 operators. The dimension-7 operator recently been extended to describe direct interactions with electroweak bosons [13–15]. In the context of the EFT framework, the WIMP is considered to be the only new particle accessible at LHC energies, in addition to the SM fields. The mediator of the interaction is assumed to be heavy compared to the typical parton interaction energies involved, and the dark-matter particles are also assumed to be produced in pairs.

The EFTs considered in this analysis, depicted in Fig. 1, are expressed in terms of two parameters: $m_{\chi}$ and a mass scale $M_*$, described in Ref. [10]. $M_*$ parameterizes the coupling between the WIMP and SM particles, where the coupling strength is normalized, or in inverse proportion, to the heavy-mediator mass scale. The coefficients of the Lagrangian’s interaction terms appear as powers of $M_*$, e.g. for the $D_1$ operator as $1/M_*^3$ and for the $D_5$ and $D_9$ operators as $1/M_*^2$. The definition of the $D_1$, $D_5$, and $D_9$ operators and the region of validity of the EFT limits are discussed in Refs. [10,16].

Following the approach of Ref. [13], the coupling of dark matter to electroweak bosons is considered for dimension-5 and dimension-7 operators. The dimension-7 operator

* Full author list given at the end of the article.

Published by the American Physical Society under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 License. Further distribution of this work must maintain attribution to the author(s) and the published articles title, journal citation, and DOI.
The production cross section is proportional to $\Delta$granularity in $j$ electrons from heavier charged particles in the range with subsequent decay to produced. This process is similar to supersymmetry processes where the gluino would be too heavy on and an electroweak doublet and has a hypercharge of matter particles. The mediator strength subsequent off-line analysis.

The MS covers calorimeters extend the coverage to end cap electromagnetic calorimeters. The LAr forward hadronic calorimeters matching the outer tile calorimeter provides hadronic calorimetry for In the end caps ($\eta > 1.5$), LAr is also used for the hadronic calorimeters matching the outer $|\eta|$ limit of the end cap electromagnetic calorimeters. The LAr forward calorimeters extend the coverage to $|\eta| < 4.9$ and provide both the electromagnetic and hadronic energy measurements. The MS covers $|\eta| < 2.7$ and provides triggering and precision tracking for muons. A three-level trigger system is used to select interesting events to be recorded for subsequent off-line analysis.

Electrons are required to have transverse energy $E_T$ larger than 20 GeV and $|\eta| < 2.47$. The $E_T$ is measured from the energy deposited in the electromagnetic calorimeter, and the electron’s direction from the ID track. Electrons must satisfy the medium object quality requirements from Ref. [20] updated for 2012 run conditions, which are based on calorimeter shower shape, ID track quality, and the spatial match between the shower and the track. Electrons must be isolated, satisfying $\sum_{\Delta R < 0.2} p_T^{\text{track}}/E_T < 0.1$, where the sum is over the transverse momenta $p_T^{\text{track}}$ of all other ID tracks with $p_T^{\text{track}} > 1$ GeV within a cone of radius $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2}$ = 0.2 around the electron direction.

Muons are required to have $p_T > 20$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. A combined fit of the ID and MS tracks is used to reconstruct the muon $p_T$. High-quality tracks are ensured by requirements on the number of hits in the ID. Longitudinal and transverse impact parameters, $z_0$ and $d_0$, respectively, must satisfy $|z_0| < 10$ mm and $|d_0| < 1$ mm, with respect to the primary vertex, defined as the vertex with the highest $\sum (p_T^{\text{track}})^2$. The muon must be isolated, satisfying $\sum_{\Delta R < 0.2} p_T^{\text{track}}/p_T < 0.1$; here again, the muon track itself is excluded from the sum.

The anti-$k_T$ jet algorithm [21] with radius parameter of 0.4 is used to reconstruct jets from topological clusters [22], which are three-dimensional clusters of neighboring energy deposits in the calorimeter cells. A calibration procedure is used in which the raw energy measurement from the calorimeter cluster is corrected to the jet energy scale. Jets are required to have $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Jets from secondary proton-proton collisions are removed by requiring that most of the tracks associated with the jet, weighted by $p_T$, originate at the primary vertex.

Since muons may generate delta-ray electrons or radiate photons that produce electron-positron pairs, electrons closer than $\Delta R = 0.2$ to a muon that passes the analysis selection are rejected. In addition, electrons and muons closer than $\Delta R = 0.4$ to a jet are also rejected.

The measurement of the missing transverse momentum, a vector in the transverse plane, $\vec{E}_T^{\text{miss}}$, with magnitude $E_T^{\text{miss}}$, is based on the measurement of the energy collected by the calorimeters and the momenta of muons. Muons and electrons with $p_T > 10$ GeV, jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV, low-$p_T$ tracks which do not seed a topological cluster; and topological clusters not associated with a jet are included in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation [23].

The candidate signal events were accepted by at least one of the several triggers that require either two leptons with low $p_T$ or a single lepton with higher $p_T$. An event must have at least one reconstructed vertex with at least three associated tracks with $p_T > 400$ MeV to remove non-collision background. In addition, events must have two oppositely charged electrons or muons with invariant mass $m_{e^+e^-} \in [76, 106]$ GeV to form a Z boson candidate. In order
to suppress events where the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ originates from mis-measured jets, the azimuthal angle between the dilepton system and the $\Delta \phi (E_T^{\text{miss}}, p_T^\ell)$, must be greater than 2.5, the absolute value of the pseudorapidity of the dilepton system, $|\eta ^\ell|$, must be less than 2.5, and the ratio $|p_T^\ell - E_T^{\text{miss}}|/p_T^\ell$ must be less than 0.5, where $p_T^\ell$ is the transverse momentum of the dilepton system. Events are removed if they contain one or more jets with $p_T > 25 \text{ GeV}$ to suppress top-quark pair background. Similarly, events containing a third lepton with $p_T > 7 \text{ GeV}$, satisfying looser identification requirements than invoked for the leptons produced in the decay of the $Z$ boson, are removed to suppress diboson background.

The various dark-matter models considered here have different $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ spectra, leading to a variety of optimal lower thresholds of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. Four inclusive signal regions are defined with lower thresholds in $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ of 150, 250, 350, and 450 GeV.

The dominant background process is $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \bar{\nu} \nu$, ($\ell = e, \mu$), an irreducible background. The other irreducible background is $WW \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu \bar{\nu}$, which may only be reduced through the mass window requirement. Reducible backgrounds may have jets produced in association with two leptons, where the jets are misidentified or unreconstructed, such as $t \bar{t} \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu b \ell^- \bar{b}$, $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \bar{q} q$, $WZ \rightarrow \bar{q} q ' \ell^+ \ell^-$, or $Z + \text{jets}$ (including decays to $\tau$ leptons). Additional reducible sources may produce events with more than two leptons where the additional leptons are misidentified or not reconstructed, or less than two leptons where jets are misidentified as leptons, such as $WZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu \ell^- \bar{\nu}$ and $W + \text{jets}$, respectively.

The $WZ$ and $ZZ$ backgrounds are estimated from Monte Carlo (MC) simulation. The next-to-leading-order MC generator POWHEG-BOX 1.0 [24] is used, which models the production from a $q \bar{q}$ initial state. The $ZZ$ background sample is normalized to include the $gg \rightarrow ZZ$ contribution using MCFM 6.2 [25]. Parton distribution functions (PDFs) for these samples are modeled using CT10 [26]. The underlying event, as well as parton showers and hadronization, are simulated with PHOJET 8.165 [27], using the AU2 tune [28]. QED radiative corrections are calculated using PHOTOS++ 3.0 [29]. The detector response is simulated with GEANT 4 [30,31]. The simulated samples are generated with pileup conditions similar to those observed in data. Pileup refers to the multiple interactions occurring in the same, or adjacent, beam bunch crossings as the hard process. Simulated events are reweighted so that the number of pileup interactions has the same distribution as in data events.

The $WW$, $t \rightarrow t$, $Wt$, and $Z \rightarrow \tau \tau$ backgrounds are estimated from data using the absence of signal in the $e\mu$ channel and the relative production rate of 1:1:2 for the $ee$, $\mu\mu$, and $e\mu$ channels. An $e\mu$ control region similar to the signal region is defined, and the background estimate for the $ee$ and $\mu\mu$ signal regions is obtained from the number of $e\mu$ events in the control region after correcting for the slightly different electron and muon acceptances and efficiencies.

The $Z + \text{jets}$ background is estimated using two data-driven techniques. The first method, commonly referred to as the $ABCD$ method [32], considers the distribution of signal and background events in a phase space defined by two uncorrelated variables, here $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and $\Delta \phi ^\ell$, for which the signal and background have different shapes. The phase space is partitioned into four regions labeled $A$, $B$, $C$, and $D$. Region $A$ is the signal region where selection requirements on both variables are invoked, while regions $B$, $C$, and $D$ are control regions in which one or both selections are reversed. Contamination by signal events in the control regions is found to be negligible. The number of events in one control region scaled by the ratio of background events in two other control regions estimates the background contribution in the signal region. In the second method, the contribution is measured by fitting the distributions of $\Delta \phi (E_T^{\text{miss}}, p_T^\ell)$ and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ at small values [$E_T^{\text{miss}} < 80 \text{ GeV}$ and $\Delta \phi (E_T^{\text{miss}}, p_T^\ell) < 2.5$] and extrapolating them to the signal regions. The two methods involve all the standard selection requirements and give consistent results. The $ABCD$ method is used to provide the background estimate, and the difference between the two is taken as a systematic uncertainty on the estimate.

The $W + \text{jets}$ background is estimated by reversing the electron isolation condition and loosening identification requirements for one electron in order to obtain a data sample enriched in jets reconstructed as electrons. The resultant $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution is fitted with a function of the form $N = A \cdot (E_T^{\text{miss}})^p$ below 300 GeV and extrapolated to the highest 450 GeV signal region. The fitted function is integrated over $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ to obtain an estimated background above a given $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ threshold. A normalization factor is derived from data in the low-$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ region with all the analysis selections applied. This factor is applied to the extrapolated result to obtain an estimate of this background.

Background estimates are validated in signal-depleted control regions that are determined by similar selection criteria used to define the signal region, but where a requirement may be inverted or modified. For the dominant $ZZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu \bar{\nu}$ background, estimated with MC simulation, the control region probes four-lepton events and is defined by the presence of two pairs of same-flavor, oppositely charged leptons for which the invariant mass of the pairs is within the $Z$ boson mass window. For the subdominant $WZ \rightarrow \ell^+ \ell^- \nu \bar{\nu}$ background, the control region is characterized by three leptons: a pair of same-flavor, oppositely charged leptons for which the invariant mass is within the $Z$ boson mass window, an additional electron or muon, and a reconstructed $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 80 \text{ GeV}$. For the minor $WW$ and top-quark background, derived from a data-driven technique, events containing an electron and a
muon (μ) with opposite charge are used. The expected signal region event yield is obtained from correction factors that account for the relative dilepton reconstruction efficiencies and the ratio of same-flavor lepton production to mixed flavor. The predicted yields from MC simulation are consistent with the data-driven estimates and in all cases are consistent with the control region yields observed in data.

Samples of pp → ZZX signals are generated using MadGraph 5 1.5.2 [33] with parton showering and hadronization modeled by PYTHIA 8.170 using the MSTW 2008 leading-order PDFs [34] and the AU2 tune. EFT operators D1 (scalar, spin independent), D5 (vector, spin independent), and D9 (tensor, spin dependent), following the definitions of Ref. [10], are representative of the full set of operators in which the Z boson is emitted as ISR. Similar Emiss T distributions result from all the operators within each of the three types: scalar, vector, and tensor.

Two examples of the dimension-7 ZZXX operator mixtures are considered: one in which the Zp contribution is negligible and one in which it is maximal. Therefore the dimension-7 operators are referred to as ZZXX-maximal-γ* and ZZXX-no-γ* while the dimension-5 operator is referred to simply as ZZXX. Cross sections for a few representative operators and for the scalar-mediator theory with representative coupling constant, f = 6, and m_q = 1 TeV are given in Table I.

Samples of pp → ZZX events are propagated through the ATLAS detector using the full simulation of the ID and muon trackers and the parameterized simulation of the calorimeter [30], tuned to full simulation and data. The shapes of the simulated Emiss T distributions for the signal operators are shown in Fig. 2 compared to the dominant SM background process ZZ → ℓ⁺ℓ⁻νν.

Contributions to the systematic uncertainty of the expected SM backgrounds are due largely to experimental sources affecting the Emiss T measurement and to the efficiencies for the reconstruction and identification of electrons and muons. For example, when Emiss T > 120 GeV, the experimental systematic uncertainty for the ZZ background is dominated by the jet-energy scale (1.7% and 2.3% for electron and muon final states, respectively) and the electron and muon momentum scale (2.3% and 0.8%, respectively). Smaller systematic uncertainties are associated with the Emiss T measurement and with the efficiencies for the reconstruction and identification of electrons and muons.

For the dominant background, ZZ → ℓ⁺ℓ⁻νν, determined from simulated samples, systematic theoretical uncertainties are derived from the generator differences, QCD factorization and renormalization scales, and PDF modeling. The largest theoretical uncertainty, the generator difference, is evaluated as the difference in yields calculated from samples simulated with SHERPA 1.4.1 [35] and POWHEG BOX. The systematic uncertainties associated with the ZZ background are summarized in Table II for each signal region.

![FIG. 2 (color online). Shape of the Emiss T distribution in simulated samples of ZZ background, effective field theories of dark-matter interaction with a qq̄ initial state (D1, D5, and D9 [10]) and interaction with a Z/γ* intermediate state [13], and the scalar-mediator theory. The shapes of ZZXX-no-γ* and ZZXX-maximal-γ* are similar, as are the shapes of D9 and the dimension-5 ZZXX EFT, so only one of each is plotted. Each distribution is normalized to unit area.](image-url)
is derived from beam-separation scans performed following the procedure described in Ref. [36].

The expected background and observed yields are reported in Table III. Figure 3 shows the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution after applying all selection requirements other than the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ thresholds for the observed data, the expected SM backgrounds, and the hypothetical $pp \rightarrow Z\chi\chi$ signals for various values of the mass scale.

No excess over the background is observed. Upper limits on the number of events from a new source are calculated employing a frequentist method with a profile likelihood ratio [37] using the unbinned yields and uncertainties from each $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ region. The likelihood is a product of a Poisson distribution and Gaussian constraints for the total signal and background systematic uncertainties. The mean of the Poisson distribution, for either signal and background or background alone, includes the effect of varying the nuisance parameters.

The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ region with the best expected limit is used to calculate the observed limit for each operator and mass point. Limits on the cross section for $pp \rightarrow Z\chi\chi$ production are translated into limits on the mass scale of the effective operators mediating the interaction of the dark-matter particles with the initial state quarks or the $Z/\gamma^\ast$ intermediate state. This is done using the relation $M_{\chi}^{\ast\text{limit}} = M_{\chi}^{\ast\text{generator}} \times (\sigma_{\text{generator}}/\sigma_{\text{limit}})^{1/2p}$, where the superscript indicates whether the parameter is a measured limit or calculated using MC simulation and $p$ indicates the power of $(1/M_{\chi}^{\ast})$ appearing in the EFT Lagrangian. These limits are shown in Fig. 4. They are also translated into limits on the $\chi$-nucleon scattering cross section using the method in Ref. [10] for several effective operators mediating the interaction of the dark-matter particles with the $q\bar{q}$ initial state and are compared with other experimental results described in Refs. [38–46]. These limits, shown at 90% C.L. in Figs. 5 and 6, are less stringent than the lower limits for dark-matter candidates recoiling against a $W$ or $Z$ boson decaying to hadrons reported in Ref. [8]. The limits degrade by 13%–23% at 95% C.L., depending on the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ signal region under consideration.

A lower limit on the coupling, $f$, of the scalar-mediator model is also calculated based on the WIMP relic abundance in Ref. [47] and the expression for the freeze-out temperature from Ref. [48]. If the relic abundance lower limit calculated at some mass point $(m_{\chi}, m_Z)$ is greater than the upper limit measured in this analysis, that mass point is excluded. Limits on the cross section times branching ratio in the scalar-mediator model are shown in Fig. 7, and limits on $f$ as a function of mediator mass $m_\chi$ and $m_Z$, as well as the exclusion region, are shown in Fig. 8.

Fiducial cross-section limits are calculated in each signal region to complement the limits on specific models. The
FIG. 5 (color online). Observed 90% C.L. upper limits on the $\chi$-nucleon scattering cross section as a function of $m_\chi$ for the spin-dependent $D9$ effective operators mediating the interaction of the dark-matter particles with the $q\bar{q}$ initial state. The limits are compared with results from the published ATLAS hadronically decaying $W/Z$ [8] and $j+\gamma\chi$ [4] searches, COUPP [38], SIMPLE [39], PICASSO [40], and IceCube [41]. These limits are shown as they are given in the corresponding publications and are only shown for comparison with the results from this analysis, since they are obtained assuming the interactions are mediated by operators different from those used for the ATLAS limits.

reconstruction efficiency is defined as the ratio of reconstructed events satisfying all the selection criteria to the number of generated events within a fiducial region characterized by selection requirements at particle level

identical to all the requirements on the reconstructed dilepton + $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ system, where the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is calculated summing over all neutrinos and dark-matter particles. The acceptance is the ratio of the number of generated events within the fiducial region to the total number of generated events. In addition, the generated leptons are required to be separated by at least $\Delta R = 0.2$ to match the isolation requirement. The reconstruction efficiency ranges from $(56.9 \pm 0.9)\%$ for $ZZ\chi\chi$-$\text{max.}$-$\gamma^*$ at $m_\chi = 1000$ GeV to $(77.9 \pm 3.1)\%$ for $D5$ at $m_\chi = 400$ GeV. The lowest

FIG. 6 (color online). Observed 90% C.L. upper limits on the $\chi$-nucleon scattering cross section as a function of $m_\chi$ for spin-independent effective operators mediating the interaction of the dark-matter particles with the $q\bar{q}$ initial state. The limits are compared with results from the published ATLAS hadronically decaying $W/Z$ [8] and $j+\gamma\chi$ [4] searches, COUPP [38], SIMPLE [42], XENON100 [43], CDMS [44,45], and LUX [46]. These limits are shown as they are given in the corresponding publications and are only shown for comparison with the results from this analysis, since they are obtained assuming the interactions are mediated by operators different from those used for the ATLAS limits.

FIG. 7 (color online). Observed 95% C.L. upper limits on the cross section multiplied by the branching ratio of $Z \rightarrow \ell^+\ell^-$ of the scalar-mediator theory as a function of $m_\chi$. The observed cross-section limit for a scalar-mediator mass, $m_{\eta}$, of 1000 GeV is shown. Production cross sections predicted from theory are shown for $m_\eta = 1$ TeV and for different values of the coupling $f$.

FIG. 8. Observed 95% C.L. upper limits on the coupling constant $f$ of the scalar-mediator theory as a function of $m_\chi$ and the mediator mass $m_\eta$. The cross-hatching shows the theoretically accessible region outside the range covered by this analysis. The white region is phase space beyond the model’s validity. In the excluded region in the upper left-hand corner, demarcated by the black line, the lower limit on $f$ from the relic abundance calculations based on [47,48] is greater than the upper limit measured in this analysis.
value of the reconstruction efficiency is used to calculate the fiducial cross-section limits in order to be conservative. The corresponding acceptances for the previous operators are $(30.3 \pm 0.5)\%$ and $(2.6 \pm 0.2)\%$, respectively, where the uncertainties are purely statistical and the variation in the acceptance arises primarily from the different $E_T^{miss}$ spectra of the operators. The observed and expected upper limits on the fiducial cross section are given in Table IV.

In conclusion, a search for the production of dark-matter particles in association with a $Z$ boson that decays leptonically in $20.3 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ is presented for three EFT operators where the dark matter interacts directly with quarks: $D1$, $D5$, and $D9$. The new limits complement the limits reported in other LHC analyses. The results are also interpreted using EFT models where the dark matter interacts directly with pairs of electroweak bosons. Initial limits are set on the mass scale of the $ZZ\gamma$ EFT operators describing the interaction between dark matter and a $Z$ or $\gamma^*$ intermediate state. Upper limits are also set on the scattering cross section of dark-matter particles with nucleons for effective operators mediating the interaction of dark-matter particles with a $q\bar{q}$ initial state, and on a model in which the interaction between the dark matter and $Z/\gamma^*$ is mediated by a scalar particle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$E_T^{miss}$ threshold [GeV]</th>
<th>150</th>
<th>250</th>
<th>350</th>
<th>450</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiducial cross section [fb]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected limits [fb]</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observed limits [fb]</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.27</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the detector and the z axis along the beam pipe. The x axis points from the IP to the center of the LHC ring, and the y axis points upward. Cylindrical coordinates \((r, \phi)\) are used in the transverse plane, \(\phi\) being the azimuthal angle around the beam pipe. The pseudorapidity is defined in terms of the polar angle \(\eta\) as \(\eta = -\ln \tan(\theta/2)\). [20]


G. Aad et al.

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 90, 012004 (2014)

(ATLAS Collaboration)

1 School of Chemistry and Physics, University of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia
2 Physics Department, SUNY Albany, Albany, New York, United States of America
3 Department of Physics, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada
4a Department of Physics, Ankara University, Ankara, Turkey
4b Department of Physics, Gazi University, Ankara, Turkey
5 Division of Physics, TOBB University of Economics and Technologies, Ankara, Turkey
6 Turkish Atomic Energy Authority, Ankara, Turkey
7 LAPP, CNRS/IN2P3 and Université de Savoie, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
8 High Energy Physics Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, United States of America
9 Department of Physics, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona, United States of America
10 Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, Texas, United States of America
11 Physics Department, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California, United States of America
12 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan
13 Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
14 Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia
15 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California, United States of America
16 Department of Physics, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
17 Albert Einstein Center for Fundamental Physics and Laboratory for High Energy Physics, University of Bern, Bern, Switzerland
18 School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom
19 Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
20 Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey
21c Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
22 INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy
20b Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy
20c Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
Faculty of Applied Information Science, Hiroshima Institute of Technology, Hiroshima, Japan
Department of Physics, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana, United States of America
Institut für Astro- und Teilchenphysik, Leopold-Franzens-Universität, Innsbruck, Austria
University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, United States of America
Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, JINR Dubna, Dubna, Russia
KEK, High Energy Accelerator Research Organization, Tsukuba, Japan
Graduate School of Science, Kobe University, Kobe, Japan
Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
Kyoto University of Education, Kyoto, Japan
Department of Physics, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan
Instituto de Física La Plata, Universidad Nacional de La Plata and CONICET, La Plata, Argentina
Physics Department, Lancaster University, Lancaster, United Kingdom
INFN Sezione di Lecce, Italy
Dipartimento di Matematica e Física, Università del Salento, Lecce, Italy
Oliver Lodge Laboratory, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Jožef Stefan Institute and University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
School of Physics and Astronomy, Queen Mary University of London, London, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Royal Holloway University of London, Surrey, United Kingdom
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University College London, London, United Kingdom
Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, United States of America
Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France
Fysiska institutien, Lunds universitet, Lund, Sweden
Departamento de Física Teorica C-15, Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain
Institut für Physik, Universität Mainz, Mainz, Germany
School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom
CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France
Department of Physics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts, United States of America
Department of Physics, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
School of Physics, University of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan, United States of America
INFN Sezione di Milano, Italy
Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Milano, Milano, Italy
B.I. Stepanov Institute of Physics, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
National Scientific and Educational Centre for Particle and High Energy Physics, Minsk, Republic of Belarus
Department of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America
Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, Quebec, Canada
P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
Moscow Engineering and Physics Institute (MEPhI), Moscow, Russia
D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy
Dipartimento di Scienze Fisiche, Università di Napoli, Napoli, Italy
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States of America
Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, United States of America
Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
Department of Subnuclear Physics, Institute of Experimental Physics of the Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice, Slovak Republic
Department of Physics, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa
Department of Physics, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, South Africa
School of Physics, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa
Department of Physics, Stockholm University, Sweden
The Oskar Klein Centre, Stockholm, Sweden
Physics Department, Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm, Sweden
Departments of Physics & Astronomy and Chemistry, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, New York, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sussex, Brighton, United Kingdom
School of Physics, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
Department of Physics, Technion: Israel Institute of Technology, Haifa, Israel
Raymond and Beverly Sackler School of Physics and Astronomy, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv, Israel
Department of Physics, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece
International Center for Elementary Particle Physics and Department of Physics, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan
Graduate School of Science and Technology, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Physics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
TRIUMF, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, United States of America
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, United States of America
INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Italy
ICTP, Trieste, Italy
Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, United States of America
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Uppsala, Uppsala, Sweden
Instituto de Física Corpuscular (IFIC) and Departamento de Física Atómica, Molecular y Nuclear and Departamento de Ingeniería Electrónica and Instituto de Microelectrónica de Barcelona (IMB-CNMTM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Department of Physics, University of Warwick, Coventry, United Kingdom
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, United States of America
Fakultät für Physik und Astronomie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Würzburg, Germany
Fachbereich C Physik, Bergische Universität Wuppertal, Wuppertal, Germany
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, United States of America
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

Deceased.
Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom.
Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver BC, Canada.
Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno CA, United States of America.
Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.
Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.
Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.