Search for new phenomena in events with a photon and missing transverse momentum in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV with the ATLAS detector


DOI
10.1103/PhysRevD.91.012008

Publication date
2015

Document Version
Final published version

Published in
Physical Review D. Particles and Fields

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).
**I. INTRODUCTION**

Events that contain a high-momentum photon and large missing transverse momentum (referred to as $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$) constitute a low-background sample that provides powerful sensitivity to some models of new phenomena [1–7]. Theories with large extra spatial dimensions (LED), presence of dark matter (DM), or supersymmetric partners of the quarks (squarks) in a compressed mass spectrum scenario predict the production of $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events in $pp$ collisions beyond Standard Model (SM) expectations.

The model of LED proposed by Arkani-Hamed, Dimopoulos, and Dvali [8] (ADD) aims to solve the hierarchy problem by hypothesizing the existence of additional spatial dimensions of size $R$, leading to a new fundamental scale $M_D$ related to the Planck mass, $M_{\text{Planck}}$, through $M_{\text{Planck}}^2 \approx M_D^2 + n R^4$. If these dimensions are compactified, a series of massive graviton modes results. These gravitons may be invisible to the ATLAS detector, but if the graviton is produced in association with a photon, the detector signature is a $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ event, as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Although the presence of DM is well established [9], its possible particle nature remains a mystery. A popular candidate is a weakly interacting massive particle (WIMP) denoted $\chi$, which has an interaction strength with SM particles at the level of the weak interaction. If the WIMPs interact with quarks via a heavy mediator, they could be pair produced in collider events. The $q\bar{q}\chi\bar{\chi}$ pair would be invisible, but $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events can be produced via radiation of an initial-state photon in $q\bar{q}\chi\bar{\chi}$ interactions [10].

As observations so far do not provide strong constraints on the nature of the WIMPs and the theoretical framework to which they belong, it is particularly interesting to study model-independent effective field theories (EFT) with various forms of interaction between the WIMPs and the Standard Model particles [10]. In this framework, the mediator is effectively integrated out from the propagator and the production mechanism at the LHC energy scale is considered as a contact interaction, as illustrated in Fig. 2. Several EFT operators for which the WIMP is a Dirac fermion are used as a representative set following the nomenclature of Ref. [10]: D5 (vector), D8 (axial vector), and D9 (tensor). The interactions of SM and DM particles are described by two parameters: the DM particle mass $m_\chi$ and the suppression scale ($M_\rho$) of the heavy mediator. In an ultraviolet complete theory, the contact interaction would be replaced by an interaction via an explicit mediator $V$; the suppression scale is linked to the mediator mass $m_V$ by the relation $M_\rho = m_V\sqrt{g_f g_\rho}$, where $g_f$ and $g_\rho$ represent the coupling factors of the mediator to SM particles and WIMPs, respectively. However, as the typical momentum transfer in LHC collisions can reach the scale of the microscopic interaction, it is also crucial to probe specific models that involve the explicit production of the intermediate state, as shown in Fig. 3. In this case, the interaction is effectively described by four parameters: $m_\chi$, $m_V$, the width of the mediator $\Gamma$, and the overall coupling $g_f$. 

---

* Full author list given at the end of the article.
could decay to a SM quark and a neutralino $\chi$.

The coupling strengths effective coupling to different bosons is parametrized by $k_1$ and $k_2$, which control the strength of the coupling to the U(1) and SU(2) gauge sectors of the SM, respectively. In this model, dark-matter production proceeds via $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X \rightarrow \gamma \bar{\chi} \chi' + X'$, requiring no initial-state radiation, as shown in Fig. 4. This model can also be used to describe the peak observed in the Fermi-LAT data, allowing a direct comparison of Fermi and ATLAS data in the same parameter space.

An alternative DM model hypothesizes interactions between the WIMPs and SM gauge bosons $[12]$. The effective coupling to different bosons is parametrized by the coupling strengths $k_1$ and $k_2$, which control the strength of the coupling to the U(1) and SU(2) gauge sectors of the SM, respectively. In this model, dark-matter production proceeds via $pp \rightarrow \gamma + X \rightarrow \gamma \bar{\chi} \chi' + X'$, requiring no initial-state radiation, as shown in Fig. 4. This model can also be used to describe the peak observed in the Fermi-LAT data, allowing a direct comparison of Fermi and ATLAS data in the same parameter space.

Supersymmetry proposes the existence of a new supersymmetric partner for each SM particle, differing by half a unit of spin from, but with gauge coupling identical to those of their SM counterparts. Collisions of protons could result in pair production of squarks, $\tilde{q}$, which could decay to a SM quark and a neutralino $\tilde{\chi}_1^0$, the neutralino is assumed to be stable in $R$-parity-conserving models $[23]$. If the mass difference $m_{\tilde{q}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}_1^0}$ is small, the SM quarks would have very low momentum and would therefore not be reconstructed as jets. Again, the radiation of a photon either from an initial-state quark or an intermediate squark would result in $\gamma + E_T^{miss}$ events, as shown in Fig. 5.

The ATLAS $[6]$ and CMS $[7]$ collaborations have reported limits on various models of new physics based on searches for an excess in $\gamma + E_T^{miss}$ events using $pp$ collisions at a center-of-mass energy $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV. This paper reports the result of a search for new phenomena in $\gamma + E_T^{miss}$ events in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV.

The paper is organized as follows. Section II gives a brief description of the ATLAS detector. Section III explains the reconstruction of physics objects and Sec. IV describes the event selection applied. Section V describes the signal and background Monte Carlo simulation samples used. Section VI outlines how the SM backgrounds are estimated and discusses the systematic uncertainties on the background estimation. Section VII describes the results and their interpretation, and a summary is finally given in Sec. VIII.

II. THE ATLAS DETECTOR

The ATLAS detector $[24]$ is a multipurpose particle physics apparatus with a forward-backward symmetric cylindrical geometry and near 4π coverage in solid angle $[25]$. The inner tracking detector (ID) covers the pseudorapidity range $|\eta| < 2.5$, and consists of a silicon pixel detector, a silicon microstrip detector, and, for $|\eta| < 2.0$, a transition radiation tracker (TRT). The ID is surrounded by a thin superconducting solenoid providing a 2 T magnetic field. A high-granularity lead/liquid-argon electromagnetic calorimeter covers the region $|\eta| < 3.2$. An iron/scintillator-tile calorimeter provides hadronic coverage in the range $|\eta| < 1.7$. The liquid-argon technology is also used for the hadronic calorimeters in the end-cap region $1.5 < |\eta| < 3.2$ and for electromagnetic and hadronic measurements in the forward region up to $|\eta| = 4.9$. The muon spectrometer (MS) surrounds the calorimeters. It consists of three large air-core superconducting toroid systems, precision tracking chambers providing accurate muon tracking out to $|\eta| = 2.7$, and additional detectors for triggering in the region $|\eta| < 2.4$.  

FIG. 2. Production of pairs of dark-matter particles ($\chi\bar{\chi}$) via an effective four-fermion $q\bar{q}\chi\bar{\chi}$ vertex.

FIG. 3. Production of pairs of dark-matter particles ($\chi\bar{\chi}$) via an explicit s-channel mediator, $V$.

FIG. 4. Production of pairs of dark-matter particles ($\chi\bar{\chi}$) via an effective $\gamma\gamma\chi\bar{\chi}$ vertex.

FIG. 5. Pair production of squarks ($\tilde{q}$), followed by decay into quarks and neutralinos ($\tilde{\chi}_1^0$). The photon may also be radiated from the squarks or final-state quarks.
III. EVENT RECONSTRUCTION

Photons are reconstructed from clusters of energy deposits in the electromagnetic calorimeter measured in projective towers. Clusters without matching tracks are classified as unconverted photon candidates. A photon is considered as a converted photon candidate if it is matched to a pair of tracks that pass a TRT-hits requirement and form a vertex in the ID which is consistent with coming from a massless particle, or if it is matched to a single track passing a TRT-hits requirement and having a first hit after the innermost layer of the pixel detector [26]. The photon energy is corrected by applying the energy scales measured with $Z \rightarrow e^+e^-$ decays and cross-checked with $J/\psi \rightarrow e^+e^-$ and $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell\gamma$ decays [27]. Identification requirements are applied in order to reduce the contamination of the photon sample from $\pi^0$ or other neutral hadrons decaying to two photons. The photon identification is based on the profile of the energy deposit in the first and second layers of the electromagnetic calorimeter. Photons have to satisfy the tight identification criteria of Ref. [28]. They are also required to be isolated, i.e., the energy in the calorimeters in a cone of size $\Delta R = \sqrt{ (\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2 } = 0.4$ around the cluster barycenter, excluding the energy associated with the photon cluster, is required to be less than 5 GeV. This cone energy is corrected for the leakage of the photon energy from the central core and for the effects of multiple $pp$ interactions in the same or neighboring bunch crossings superimposed on the hard physics process (referred to as pileup interactions) [29].

Electrons are reconstructed from clusters in the electromagnetic calorimeter matched to a track in the ID and criteria for their identification and calibration procedure are similar to those used for photons. Electron candidates must satisfy the medium $++$ identification requirement of Ref. [27]. Muons are identified either as a combined track in the MS and ID systems, or as an ID track that, once extrapolated to the MS, is associated with at least one track segment in the MS [30].

Jets are reconstructed using the anti-$k_t$ algorithm [31,32] with a radius parameter $R = 0.4$ from calibrated clusters of energy deposits in the calorimeters. These clusters are seeded by calorimeter cells with energies significantly above the measured noise. The differences in calorimeter response between electrons, photons, and hadrons are taken into account by classifying each cluster on the basis of its shape [33], prior to the jet reconstruction, as coming from an electromagnetic or hadronic shower. The jet energy thus accounts for electromagnetic and hadronic energy deposits at the cluster level with correction factors derived from Monte Carlo (MC) simulation. A further correction used to calibrate the jet energy to the scale of its constituent particles [33,34] is then applied. Jets are required to have transverse momentum $p_T > 30$ GeV, $|\eta| < 4.5$, and a distance to the closest preselected electron or photon of $\Delta R > 0.2$.

The vector momentum imbalance in the transverse plane is obtained from the negative vector sum of the reconstructed and calibrated physics objects and is referred to as missing transverse momentum, $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. The symbol $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is used for its magnitude. Calorimeter energy deposits are associated with a reconstructed and identified high-$p_T$ object in a specific order: electrons with $p_T > 10$ GeV, photons with $p_T > 10$ GeV, and jets with $p_T > 20$ GeV. Deposits not associated with any such objects are also taken into account in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation [35] using an energy-flow algorithm that considers calorimeter energy deposits as well as ID tracks [36].

IV. EVENT SELECTION

The data were collected in $pp$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV. Events were selected using an $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger that requires a missing transverse momentum greater than 80 GeV [37]. Events selected using an $e/\gamma$ trigger with a threshold of $p_T > 120$ GeV are also used in some control regions as described below [38]. Only data taken during periods when the calorimeters ID and MS were well functioning are considered. The data used correspond to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 fb$^{-1}$. Quality requirements are applied to photon candidates in order to reject those arising from instrumental problems. In addition, quality requirements are applied in order to remove jets arising from detector noise and out-of-time energy deposits in the calorimeter from cosmic rays or other noncollision sources [39]. Events are required to have a reconstructed primary vertex with at least five associated tracks; the primary vertex is defined as the vertex with the highest sum of the squared transverse momenta of its associated tracks.

The criteria for selecting events in the signal region (SR) are optimized to have good acceptance for the squark model and the dark-matter model with a $Z'$-like mediator described in Sec. I, as well as to suppress the background from SM processes. This signal region also provides good sensitivity to the other models described in Sec. I. Events in the SR are required to have $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 150$ GeV and a photon with $p_T > 125$ GeV and $|\eta| < 1.37$. It is also required that the photon and $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ are not overlapped in azimuth: $\Delta \phi(\gamma, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 0.4$. Events with more than one jet or with a jet with $\Delta \phi(\text{jet}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 0.4$ are rejected. Events with one jet are retained to increase the signal acceptance and reduce systematic uncertainties related to the modeling of initial-state radiation. Events are required to have no electron ($p_T > 7$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.47$) and no muon ($p_T > 6$ GeV, $|\eta| < 2.5$). The lepton veto mainly rejects $W/Z$ events with charged leptons in the final state. For events satisfying these criteria, the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ trigger efficiency is $0.99 \pm 0.01$, as determined using events selected with the $e/\gamma$ trigger. The final data sample contains 521 events, where 319 and 202 events have zero and one jet, respectively.
V. MONTE CARLO SIMULATION SAMPLES

Monte Carlo simulated samples are used to estimate the signal acceptance, the detector efficiency, and to help in the estimation of the SM background contributions.

Simulated signal samples for ADD models are generated with PYTHIA 8 [40] version 1.7.5 using the MSTW2008LO [41] parton distribution function (PDF) set. Simulations were run for two values (2.0 and 2.5 TeV) of the scale parameter $M_D$, and with the number of extra dimensions $n$ varied from two to six.

Simulated samples of dark-matter production $pp \rightarrow \gamma + \chi \bar{\chi} + X$ via the $qq\chi\bar{\chi}$ interaction are generated using MADGRAPH5 [42] version 1.4.8.4, with showering and hadronization modeled by PYTHIA 8 version 1.6.5 using the set of parameters optimized to describe the properties of the events referred to as AU2 tune [43]; the MSTW2008LO PDFs are used. Values of $m_f$ from 1 to 1300 GeV are considered. In addition, simulated samples of $pp \rightarrow \gamma + \chi \bar{\chi}$ are produced using the simplified model with a $Z'$-like mediator [11] using the same simulation programs as for the EFT samples. Vector and axial-vector couplings are both considered. For each value of the mediator mass $m_{\chi}$, two different values of the mediator width are simulated: $\Gamma = m_{\chi}/8\pi$ and $\Gamma = m_{\chi}/3$. The smaller value corresponds to a mediator that can annihilate into only one quark flavor and helicity and has unit couplings; it can be regarded as an approximate lower limit on the mediator width. A value of $\Gamma = m_{\chi}/3$ is a reasonable upper bound for a narrow resonance approximation.

Samples of $pp \rightarrow \gamma + \chi \bar{\chi} + X$ are also produced via the $\gamma\gamma\chi\bar{\chi}$ interaction model [12] with a fermionic WIMP. These samples are generated with MADGRAPH5 version 1.4.2 for a WIMP mass of 130 GeV and over a grid of values of $k_1$ and $k_2$.

Simulated samples of $pp \rightarrow \bar{q}q'\gamma + X \rightarrow q\bar{q}' + \chi \bar{\chi} + X$ are generated with MADGRAPH5 version 1.5.11 with showering and hadronization modeled by PYTHIA 6 [44] version 4.2.7 and CTEQ6L1 PDFs [45], with the requirement of having one photon at parton level with $p_T^\gamma > 80$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$. Only the first two generations of squarks are considered, and they are assumed to be degenerate in mass. Signal cross sections are calculated to next-to-leading order in the strong coupling constant including the resummation of soft gluon emission at next-to-leading-logarithm accuracy when available [46–50]. The nominal cross section and its uncertainty are taken from an envelope of cross-section predictions using different PDF sets and factorization and renormalization scales, as described in Ref. [51].

Simulated samples of $Z\gamma$ and $W\gamma$ events are generated with SHERPA version 1.4.1 [52], with parton-level requirements of $p_T^Z > 70$ GeV and $p_T^\gamma > 80$ GeV, respectively, and dilepton invariant mass $m_{\ell\ell} > 40$ GeV. A sample of simulated $\gamma + \text{jet}$ events is generated with PYTHIA 8 version 1.6.5. The $W/Z + \text{jet}$ processes are also simulated using SHERPA version 1.4.1 with massive $b/c$ quarks. Diboson samples are generated with HERWIG [53,54] version 6.520, the single-top samples with MC@NLO [55,56] version 4.06 for $s$-channel and $Wt$ production, and ACERMC [57] version 3.8 for $t$-channel production. Simulated samples of top-quark pair production are generated with POWHEG [58] version r2129. HERWIG version 6.520 is used for simulating the parton shower and fragmentation processes in combination with JIMMY [59] for underlying-event simulation for the MC@NLO samples, while PYTHIA 6 version 4.2.6 is used for the POWHEG and ACERMC samples. The proton PDFs used are CTEQ6L1 [45] for the PYTHIA 8 and ACERMC samples, and CT10 [60] for the MC@NLO, SHERPA, and POWHEG samples. The ATLAS underlying-event tune AUET2 [43] is used, except for the $t\bar{t}$ sample, which uses the new Perugia 2011C tune [61]. SHERPA uses its own parton shower, fragmentation, and underlying-event model.

Differing pileup conditions as a function of the instantaneous luminosity are taken into account by overlaying simulated minimum-bias events generated with PYTHIA 8 onto the hard-scattering process and reweighting their number according to the observed distribution of the average number of interactions per beam crossing.

The simulated samples are processed either with a full ATLAS detector simulation [62] based on GEANT4 [63] or a fast simulation based on the parametrization of the response to the electromagnetic and hadronic showers in the ATLAS calorimeters [64] and a simulation of the trigger system. The results based on fast simulation are validated against fully simulated samples. The simulated events are reconstructed and analyzed with the same analysis chain as for the data, using the same trigger and event selection criteria discussed in Sec. IV.

VI. BACKGROUND ESTIMATION

The SM background to the $\gamma + E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ final state is dominated by the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu}) + \gamma$ process, where the photon is due to initial-state radiation. Secondary contributions come from $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ production with unidentified electrons, muons, or hadronically decaying $\tau$ leptons, or $W/Z$ production where a lepton or an associated radiated jet is misidentified as a photon. In addition, there are smaller contributions from top-quark pair, diboson, $\gamma + \text{jet}$, and multijet production.

A. $Z\gamma$ and $W\gamma$ backgrounds

The $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ distribution of events due to $Z\gamma$ and $W\gamma$ backgrounds is described using simulated samples, while the normalization is obtained via a likelihood fit to observed yields in several control regions (CRs), constructed to be enriched in specific backgrounds. Poisson likelihood functions are used for event counts in all regions; the systematic uncertainties described in Sec. VI E are...
treated as Gaussian-distributed nuisance parameters in the likelihood function. Key ingredients of the fit are the normalization scale factors for the $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ processes, which enable observations in the CRs to constrain background estimates in the SR. The same normalization factor is used for $Z(\nu\nu) + \gamma$, $Z(\mu\mu) + \gamma$, and $Z(ee) + \gamma$ events.

Three control regions are defined by inverting lepton vetoes. In the first control region, the $W\gamma$ contribution is enhanced by requiring the presence of a muon. The second (third) control region enhances the $Z\gamma$ background by requiring the presence of a pair of muons (electrons). In the muon control region, in order to ensure that the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ spectrum is similar to the one in the signal region, muons are treated as invisible particles in the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ calculation. The same procedure is followed for electrons in the electron control region. In each case, the CR lepton selection follows the same requirements as the SR lepton veto with the additional requirements that the lepton must be associated with an ID isolated track and that $\Delta R(\ell, \gamma) > 0.5$. In addition, the photon pseudorapidity requirement is relaxed with respect to the SR selection: $|\eta| < 2.37$, excluding the calorimeter barrel/end-cap transition region $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$, to increase the number of events in the CR. In both the $Z\gamma$-enriched control regions, the dilepton mass $m_{\ell\ell}$ is required to be greater than 50 GeV. The normalization of the dominant $Z\gamma$ background process is largely constrained by the event yields in the two $Z(\ell\ell') + \gamma$ control regions. The results are cross-checked using the transfer-factor technique employed in the previous ATLAS analysis of the $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ final state [6]; the two methods give consistent results.

B. Fake photons from misidentified electrons

Contributions from processes in which an electron is misidentified as a photon are estimated by scaling yields from a sample of $e+p_T^{\text{miss}}$ events by an electron-to-photon misidentification factor. This factor is measured in mutually exclusive samples of $e^+e^-$ and $\gamma + e$ events. To establish a pure sample of electrons, $m_{ee}$ and $m_{e\gamma}$ are both required to be consistent with the $Z$ boson mass, and the multijet background estimated from sidebands is subtracted. The misidentification factor is parametrized as a function of $p_T$ in three pseudorapidity bins. Similar estimates are made for the three control regions with leptons, scaling event yields from samples matching the control region requirements, but requiring an electron rather than a photon.

C. Fake photons from misidentified jets

Background contributions from events in which a jet is misidentified as a photon are estimated from samples of $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events where the photon does not fulfill the isolation requirement. The yield in this sample is scaled by a jet-to-photon misidentification factor, after subtraction of the contribution from real photons. The jet-to-photon misidentification factor is measured in samples enriched in jets, selected by inverting some photon identification criteria, and is determined from the ratio of isolated jets to nonisolated jets. This estimate also accounts for the contribution from multijets, which can mimic the mono-photon signature if one jet is misreconstructed as a photon and one or more of the other jets are poorly reconstructed, resulting in large fake $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. The multijet background is found to be negligible in the SR.

D. $\gamma +$ jet background

The $\gamma +$ jet background in the signal region consists of events where the jet is poorly reconstructed and partially lost, creating fake $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. Despite the large production rate, this process is only a minor source of background as it is suppressed by the large $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and the large jet-$E_T^{\text{miss}}$ separation requirements in the SR. This background is estimated from MC simulation and is cross-checked with a data-driven estimate, which gives a result in agreement with the MC simulation, but is limited by a large statistical uncertainty. The data-driven estimate is derived from a control region defined by requiring all the selection criteria of the SR but reversing the $\Delta\phi(\gamma, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ requirement, thereby selecting poorly reconstructed events in which the jet is aligned with the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$. Simulated samples are used to estimate and subtract electroweak backgrounds coming from $W/Z + j$ and $Z/W + \gamma$ processes. As events with a jet with $p_T > 30$ GeV that is not well separated from $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ are vetoed in the SR selection, the $\gamma +$ jet and multijet contribution in the SR is then estimated with a linear extrapolation of the jet $p_T$ spectrum in this CR to the $p_T < 30$ GeV region.

E. Final estimation and systematic uncertainties

Background estimates in the SR are first derived from a fit using only data from the lepton CRs, in order to assess whether the observed SR yield is consistent with the background model. The values of the normalization factors for the $W\gamma$ and $Z\gamma$ backgrounds obtained from the fit to the CRs are $k_{W\gamma} = 0.81 \pm 0.05$(stat) $\pm 0.06$(syst) and $k_{Z\gamma} = 0.89 \pm 0.08$(stat) $\pm 0.08$(syst), where the systematic error takes into account the various sources of systematic uncertainties described below. Distributions of the missing transverse momentum in the three control regions are shown in Figs. 6–8.

The techniques used for the background estimation are checked in a validation region, where events are selected with the same criteria as used for the signal region, except for a lower $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ (110–150 GeV) and a larger photon pseudorapidity range ($|\eta| < 2.37$, excluding the calorimeter barrel/end-cap transition region $1.37 < |\eta| < 1.52$) to increase the statistical power. To suppress the background from $\gamma +$ jet events and from fake photons to a level similar to that in the SR, a requirement on the azimuthal separation between the photon and the jet—when there is a jet in the event—is applied: $\Delta\phi(\gamma, j) < 2.7$. To minimize the
contamination of this region by signal events, a requirement on the azimuthal separation between the photon and $E_T^{miss}$ is added: $\Delta \phi (\gamma, E_T^{miss}) < 3.0$. The number of events in the data in this region is 307 and the estimated total background obtained from the background-only fit to the control regions is $272 \pm 17 \pm 14$, resulting in agreement between the data and expectation within 2$\sigma$. Detailed results are shown in Table I; systematic uncertainties are computed as described below for the SR.

Systematic uncertainties on the background predictions in the signal region are presented here as percentages of the total background prediction. This prediction is obtained from the CR fit, which provides constraints on many of the sources of systematic uncertainty. The dominant contribution is due to the uncertainty on the electron fake rate, which contributes a 4.6% relative uncertainty, and to the reconstruction and identification efficiency corrections applied to electrons and muons in MC simulation, which contribute 1.3% and 0.7% relative uncertainty, respectively. The uncertainty on the absolute electron/photon energy scale translates into a 0.6% relative uncertainty on the total background prediction. Uncertainties in the simulation of the electron/photon energy resolution, isolation, and identification efficiency contribute a relative uncertainty of 0.1% on the total predicted background. The uncertainty on the absolute jet energy scale [34] and the jet energy resolution [65] contribute 0.1% and 0.5% relative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Event yield (SR)</th>
<th>Event yield (VR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$Z(\rightarrow \ell \ell) + \gamma$</td>
<td>$389 \pm 36 \pm 10$</td>
<td>$153 \pm 16 \pm 10$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W(\rightarrow \ell u) + \gamma$</td>
<td>$82.5 \pm 5.3 \pm 3.4$</td>
<td>$67 \pm 5 \pm 5$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$W/Z + \text{jet}, \text{top}, \text{diboson}$</td>
<td>$83 \pm 2 \pm 28$</td>
<td>$47 \pm 2 \pm 14$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$Z(\rightarrow \ell \ell) + \gamma$</td>
<td>$2.0 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.6$</td>
<td>$2.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 0.6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\gamma + \text{jet}$</td>
<td>$0.4^{+0.3}_{-0.2}$</td>
<td>$2.5^{+1.4}_{-2.5}$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total background

| Data | $557 \pm 36 \pm 27$ | $272 \pm 17 \pm 14$ |

Table I. Observed event yield compared to predicted event yield from SM backgrounds in the SR and the validation region (VR), using estimates and uncertainties obtained from a fit in the control regions. Uncertainties are statistical followed by systematic. In the case of the $\gamma + \text{jet}$ process a global uncertainty is quoted.
uncertainties, respectively. Uncertainties on the scale and resolution of the calorimeter energy deposits not associated with high-$p_T$ physics objects affect the calculation of the $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ and generate an uncertainty of 0.3% on the background prediction. Uncertainties on the PDF are evaluated by following, for the CT10 and MSTW2008LO PDF sets, the PDF4LHC recommendations [66]. The Hessian method is used to obtain asymmetric uncertainties at 68% confidence level (C.L.). In addition, to obtain inter-PDF uncertainties, the results are then compared with those obtained with the NNPDF set. Renormalization and factorization scale uncertainties are also taken into account by increasing and decreasing the scales used in the MC generators by a factor of 2. PDF and scale uncertainties contribute 0.7% to the background prediction uncertainty. After the fit, the uncertainty on the jet energy scale due to corrections for pileup, and the uncertainties on the trigger efficiency and luminosity [67], are found to have a negligible impact on the background estimation. The final total background prediction systematic uncertainty is about 5%, while the statistical uncertainty is about 6%.

VII. RESULTS

Table I presents the observed number of events and the SM background predictions obtained from a fit to the CRs. The $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ distribution in the SR is shown in Fig. 9.

As the 521 events observed in data are well described by the SM background prediction of $557 \pm 36 \pm 27$, the results are interpreted in terms of exclusions on models that would produce an excess of $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events. Upper bounds are calculated using a one-sided profile likelihood ratio and the $CL_S$ technique [68,69], evaluated using the asymptotic approximation [70], making use of data in the CRs as well as in the SR.

The most model-independent limits provided are those on the fiducial cross section of a potential new physics process, $\sigma \times A$, where $\sigma$ is the cross section and $A$ is the fiducial acceptance. The latter is defined using a selection identical to that defining the signal region but applied at particle level, where the particle-level $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ is the vector sum of invisible particle momenta. The limit on $\sigma \times A$ is derived from a limit on the visible cross section $\sigma \times A \times \epsilon$, where $\epsilon$ is the fiducial reconstruction efficiency. A conservative estimate $\epsilon = 69\%$ is computed using ADD and WIMP samples with no quark/gluon produced from the main interaction vertex. The expected (observed) upper limit on the fiducial cross section is $6.1 (5.3)$ fb at 95% C.L. and $5.1 (4.4)$ fb at 90% C.L. These limits are applicable to any model that produces $\gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events in the fiducial region and has similar reconstruction efficiency $\epsilon$.

For limits on specific models, the impact of systematic uncertainties on signal samples is evaluated separately for $A \times \epsilon$ [PDF, scale, initial-state radiation (ISR), and final-state radiation (FSR) uncertainties] and the cross section $\sigma$ (PDF and scale uncertainties). Only uncertainties affecting $A \times \epsilon$ are included in the statistical analysis; uncertainties affecting the cross section are indicated as bands on observed limits and written as $\sigma_{\text{theo}}$. For the EFT and simplified-model DM samples, scale uncertainties are evaluated by varying the renormalization, factorization, and matching scales in MADGRAPH by a factor of 2. For the ADD samples, the PYTHIA 8 renormalization and factorization scale parameters are varied independently to 0.5 and 2.0. For these samples, the ISR and FSR signal uncertainties are assessed by varying the PYTHIA 8 parameters, as done in Ref. [71]. For the squark model described in Sec. I, systematic uncertainties arising from the treatment of ISR/FSR are studied with MC event samples by varying the value of $\alpha_s$, the renormalization and factorization scales and the MADGRAPH/PYTHIA matching parameter are also varied to estimate the related uncertainties. Radiation uncertainties are typically less than 10%, PDF uncertainties less than 30%, and scale uncertainties less than 20%.

Limits on dark-matter production are derived from the cross-section limits at a given WIMP mass $m_{\chi}$, and expressed as 90% C.L. limits on the suppression scale $M_s$, for the D5 (Fig. 10), D8 (Fig. 11), and D9 (Fig. 12) operators. Values of $M_s$ up to 760, 760, and 1010 GeV are excluded for the D5, D8, and D9 operators, respectively. As already mentioned, the effective field theory model becomes a poor approximation when the momentum transferred in the interaction $Q_\nu$ is comparable to the mass of the intermediate state $m_\chi = M_s \sqrt{3} g_\nu g_f$ [10,72]. In order to illustrate the sensitivity to the unknown ultraviolet completion of the theory, limits computed retaining only simulated events with $Q_\nu < m_\chi$ are also shown, for a value…

FIG. 9 (color online). Distribution of $E_T^{\text{miss}}$ in the signal region for data and for the background predicted from the fit in the CRs. The dashed band includes statistical and systematic uncertainties. Overflows are included in the final bin. The lower part of the figure shows the ratios of data to expected-background event yields.
of the coupling $g_f g_x$ equal to either unity or the maximum value ($4\pi$) that allows the perturbative approach to be valid. This procedure is referred to as truncation. As can be seen in Figs. 10–12, the truncated limits nearly overlap with the nontruncated limits for a $4\pi$ coupling. For unit coupling, the truncated limits are less stringent than the nontruncated limits at low $m_f$, and the analysis loses sensitivity for $m_f > 100$ (200) GeV for the D5 and D8 (D9) operators. In this case, for the D5 and D8 operators, as no sample was generated between $m_f = 50$ GeV and $m_f = 100$ GeV, the limit is only shown up to $m_f = 50$ GeV; for the D9 operator, as no sample was generated between $m_f = 100$ GeV and $m_f = 200$ GeV, the limit is only shown up to $m_f = 100$ GeV. These lower limits on $M_s$ can be translated into upper limits on the WIMP-nucleon interaction cross section as a function of $m_f$ using Eqs. (4) and (5) of Ref. [10]. Results are shown in Fig. 13 for spin-independent (D5) and spin-dependent (D8, D9) $\chi$-nucleon interactions and are compared to measurements from various DM search experiments [73–85]. The search for dark-matter pair production in association with a $\gamma$ at the LHC extends the limits on the $\chi$-nucleon scattering cross section into the low-mass region $m_f < 10$ GeV where the astroparticle experiments have less sensitivity due to the very low-energy recoils such low-mass DM particles would induce.

Simplified models with explicit mediators are ultraviolet complete and therefore robust for all values of $Q_\chi$. For the simplified $Z'$-like model with vector interactions and mediator width $\Gamma = m_{V}/3$, Fig. 14 shows the 95% C.L. limits on the coupling parameter $\sqrt{g_f g_x}$ calculated for various values of the WIMP and mediator particle masses, and compared to the lower limit resulting from the relic DM abundance [86]. In the region above the dashed line, the lower limits on the coupling resulting from the relic abundance of DM are higher than the upper limits found in this analysis. Figures 15 and 16 show, for vector and axial-vector interactions and different values of the WIMP mass, the corresponding 95% C.L. limits on the suppression scale $M_s$ as a function of $m_V$. One can note how, when the mediator mass is greater than the LHC reach, the EFT model provides a good approximation of the simplified model with $M_s = m_V/\sqrt{g_f g_x}$. The truncation procedure is applied when computing the EFT limits; these limits are always more conservative than those from the simplified model as long as $m_f$ is greater than or equal to the value used for EFT truncation. This can be seen by comparing the $M_s$ limits derived from the EFT approach using truncation (Figs. 10 and 11) to those of the simplified model, recalling $m_V = M_s/\sqrt{g_f g_x}$.

In the case of the model of $\gamma\gamma\chi\chi$ interactions with an $s$-channel SM gauge boson inspired by the line near
FIG. 14 (color online). Upper limits at 95% C.L. on the WIMP-nucleon (χ-N) scattering cross section as a function of $m_\chi$ for spin-independent (left) and spin-dependent (right) interactions, for a coupling strength $g = \sqrt{g_f g}\chi\gamma$ of unity or the maximum value (4\pi) that keeps the model within its perturbative regime. The truncation procedure is applied for both cases. The results obtained from ATLAS with 7 TeV data for the same channel are shown for comparison. Also shown are results from various dark-matter search experiments [73–85].

130 GeV in the Fermi-LAT γ-ray spectrum, limits are placed on the effective mass scale $M_\chi$ in the $(k_2, k_1)$ parameter plane, as shown in Fig. 17. The exclusion line is drawn by considering the value of $M_\chi$ needed to generate the $\chi^\gamma \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ annihilation rate consistent with the observed Fermi-LAT γ-ray line near 130 GeV. This model is able to provide an effective constraint on the portion of the parameter space of the theory compatible with the Fermi-LAT peak.

In the ADD model of LED, limits on $M_D$ for various values of $n$ are provided in Fig. 18. Results incorporating truncation are also shown, for which the graviton

FIG. 15 (color online). Observed lower limits at 95% C.L. on the EFT suppression scale $M_\chi$ as a function of the mediator mass $m_\gamma$, for a Z'-like mediator with vector interactions. For a dark-matter mass $m_\chi$ of 50 or 400 GeV, results are shown for different values of the mediator total decay width $\Gamma$ and compared to the EFT observed limit results for a D5 (vector) interaction. $M_\chi$ vs $m_\gamma$ contours for an overall coupling $\sqrt{g_f g}\chi\gamma = 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, 4\pi$ are also shown. The corresponding limits from the D5 operator are shown as a dashed line.
in Fig. 19. The limit is presented down to models of first- and second-generation squark pair is able to exclude squark masses up to 250 GeV. Some considered here. For very compressed spectra, the analysis below which the decay of the \( \tilde{q} \rightarrow \tilde{c} \tilde{\chi}^0_1 \) is off shell and not considered here. For very compressed spectra, the analysis is able to exclude squark masses up to 250 GeV. Some models of first- and second-generation squark pair production are also explored in Ref. [87]; the result presented here is complementary in that it probes very compressed spectra. Due to the reduced hadronic activity, the acceptance of the \( \gamma + E_T^{\text{miss}} \) selection indeed increases as the mass difference between the squarks and the neutralino, \( m_{\tilde{q}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1} \), in the compressed region of \( m_{\tilde{q}} - m_{\tilde{\chi}^0_1} < 50 \) GeV. The observed (solid line) and expected (dashed line) upper limits from this analysis are shown; the upper limit on the cross section (in fb) is indicated for each model point.

VIII. SUMMARY

Results are reported from a search for new phenomena in events with a high-\( p_T \) photon and large missing transverse...
momentum in \( pp \) collisions at \( \sqrt{s} = 8 \) TeV at the LHC, using ATLAS data corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 20.3 \( fb^{-1} \). The observed data are in agreement with the SM background prediction. The expected (observed) upper limits on the fiducial cross section \( \sigma \times A \) are 6.1 (5.3) \( fb \) at 95% C.L. and 5.1 (4.4) \( fb \) at 90% C.L. In addition, limits are placed on parameters of theories of large extra dimensions, WIMP dark matter, and supersymmetric quarks.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

We thank CERN for the very successful operation of the LHC, as well as the support staff from our institutions without whom ATLAS could not be operated efficiently. We acknowledge the support of ANPCyT, Argentina; YerPhI, Armenia; ARC, Australia; BMWFW and FWF, Austria; ANAS, Azerbaijan; SSTC, Belarus; CNPq and FAPESP, Brazil; NSERC, NRC, and CFI, Canada; FWO, Belgium; CNRS/IN2P3 and CEA/IRFU, France; BMBF, DFG, HGF, MPG, and AvH Foundation, Germany; GSRT and NSRF, Greece; IFI, INFN, INR, BNL (USA) and in the Tier-2 facilities worldwide.

[25] ATLAS uses a right-handed coordinate system with its origin at the nominal interaction point (IP) in the center of 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 \( \theta \) angle as \( \eta = -\ln |\tan(\theta/2)| \).
SEARCH FOR NEW PHENOMENA IN EVENTS WITH A …

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 91, 012008 (2015)
Search for new phenomena in events with a ... Physical Review D 91, 012008 (2015)
SEARCH FOR NEW PHENOMENA IN EVENTS WITH A

PHYSICAL REVIEW D
91, 012008 (2015)
SEARCH FOR NEW PHENOMENA IN EVENTS WITH A …

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 91, 012008 (2015)

11 Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan

12 Institut de Física d’Altes Energies and Departament de Física de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Barcelona, Spain

13a Institute of Physics, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

13b Vinca Institute of Nuclear Sciences, University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Serbia

14 Department for Physics and Technology, University of Bergen, Bergen, Norway

15 Physics Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and University of California, Berkeley, California, USA

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

19a Department of Physics, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey

19b Department of Physics, Dogus University, Istanbul, Turkey

19c Department of Physics Engineering, Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey

20 INFN Sezione di Bologna, Italy

20a Dipartimento di Fisica e Astronomia, Università di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

21 Physikalisches Institut, University of Bonn, Bonn, Germany

22 Department of Physics, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, USA

23 Department of Physics, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, USA

24 Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro COPPE/EE/IF, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

24a Electrical Circuits Department, Federal University of Juiz de Fora (UFJF), Juiz de Fora, Brazil

24b Federal University of Sao Joao del Rei (UFSJ), Sao Joao del Rei, Brazil

24c Instituto de Fisica, Universidade de Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo, Brazil

25 Physics Department, Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York, USA

26 National Institute of Research and Development of Isotopic and Molecular Technologies, Physics Department, Cluj Napoca, Romania

26a University Politehnica Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania

26b West University in Timisoara, Timisoara, Romania

27 Departamento de Fisica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Buenos Aires, Argentina

28 Cavendish Laboratory, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, United Kingdom

29 Department of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa, ON, Canada

30 CERN, Geneva, Switzerland

31 Enrico Fermi Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, USA

32a Departamento de Fisica, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Santiago, Chile

32b Departamento de Fisica, Universidad Técnica Federico Santa Maria, Valparaiso, Chile

33 Institute of High Energy Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China

33a Department of Modern Physics, University of Science and Technology of China, Anhui, China

33b Department of Physics, Nanjing University, Jiangsu, China

33c School of Physics, Shandong University, Shandong, China

33d Physics Department, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China

33e Physics Department, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China

34 Laboratoire de Physique Corpusculaire, Clermont Université and Université Blaise Pascal and CNRS/IN2P3, Clermont-Ferrand, France

35 Nevis Laboratory, Columbia University, Irvington, New York, USA

36 Niels Bohr Institute, University of Copenhagen, Kobenhavn, Denmark

37a INFN Gruppo Collegato di Cosenza, Laboratori Nazionali di Frascati, Italy

37b Dipartimento di Fisica, Università della Calabria, Rende, Italy

38a AGH University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Physics and Applied Computer Science, Krakow, Poland

38b Marian Smoluchowski Institute of Physics, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

39 The Henryk Niewodniczanski Institute of Nuclear Physics, Polish Academy of Sciences, Krakow, Poland

40 Physics Department, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, USA

41 Physics Department, University of Texas at Dallas, Richardson, Texas, USA

42 DESY, Hamburg and Zeuthen, Germany

43 Institut für Experimentelle Physik IV, Technische Universität Dortmund, Dortmund, Germany

44 Institut für Kern- und Teilchenphysik, Technische Universität Dresden, Dresden, Germany

45 Department of Physics, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, USA

46 SUPA - School of Physics and Astronomy, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom
SEARCH FOR NEW PHENOMENA IN EVENTS WITH A …

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 91, 012008 (2015)

95 Group of Particle Physics, University of Montreal, Montreal, QC, Canada
96 P.N. Lebedev Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia
97 Institute for Theoretical and Experimental Physics (ITEP), Moscow, Russia
98 National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia
99 D.V. Skobeltsyn Institute of Nuclear Physics, M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
100 Fakultät für Physik, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, München, Germany
101 Max-Planck-Institut für Physik (Werner-Heisenberg-Institut), München, Germany
102 Nagasaki Institute of Applied Science, Nagasaki, Japan
103 Graduate School of Science and Kobayashi-Maskawa Institute, Nagoya University, Nagoya, Japan
104 INFN Sezione di Napoli, Italy
105 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, USA
106 Institute for Mathematics, Astrophysics and Particle Physics, Radboud University Nijmegen/Nikhef, Nijmegen, Netherlands
107 Nikhef National Institute for Subatomic Physics and University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands
108 Department of Physics, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois, USA
109 Budker Institute of Nuclear Physics, SB RAS, Novosibirsk, Russia
110 Department of Physics, New York University, New York, New York, USA
111 Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, USA
112 Faculty of Science, Okayama University, Okayama, Japan
113 Homer L. Dodge Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma, USA
114 Department of Physics, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma, USA
115 Palacký University, RCPTM, Olomouc, Czech Republic
116 Center for High Energy Physics, University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon, USA
117 LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France
118 Graduate School of Science, Osaka University, Osaka, Japan
119 Department of Physics, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway
120 Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom
121 INFN Sezione di Pavia, Italy
122 Department of Physics, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA
123 Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Gatchina, Russia
124 INFN Sezione di Pisa, Italy
125 Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA
126 Laboratorio de Instrumentacao e Fisica Experimental de Particulas - LIP, Lisboa, Portugal
127 Institute of Physics, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Praha, Czech Republic
128 Czech Technical University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
129 Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Charles University in Prague, Praha, Czech Republic
130 State Research Center Institute for High Energy Physics, Protvino, Russia
131 Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom
132 Ritsumeikan University, Kusatsu, Shiga, Japan
133 INFN Sezione di Roma, Italy
134 Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy
135 INFN Sezione di Roma Tor Vergata, Italy
136 Dipartimento di Fisica, Università di Roma Tor Vergata, Roma, Italy
137 INFN Sezione di Roma Tre, Italy
138 Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica, Università Roma Tre, Roma, Italy
139 Faculté des Sciences Ain Chock, Réseau Universitaire de Physique des Hautes Energies - Université Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
140 Centre National de l’Energie des Sciences Techniques Nucleaires, Rabat, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences Semlalia, Université Cadi Ayyad, LPHEA-Marrakech, Morocco
Faculté des Sciences, Université Mohamed Premier and LPPTM, Oujda, Morocco
Faculté des sciences, Université Mohammed V-Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
DSM/IRFU (Institut de Recherches sur les Lois Fondamentales de l’Univers), CEA Saclay (Commissariat à l’Énergie Atomique et aux Energies Alternatives), Gif-sur-Yvette, France
Santa Cruz Institute for Particle Physics, University of California Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, California, USA
Department of Physics, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, USA
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom
Department of Physics, Shinshu University, Nagano, Japan
Fachbereich Physik, Universität Siegen, Siegen, Germany
Department of Physics, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, BC, Canada
SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory, Stanford, California, USA
Faculty of Mathematics, Physics & Informatics, Comenius University, Bratislava, Slovak Republic
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
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, USA
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, ON, Canada
TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, York University, Toronto, ON, Canada
Faculty of Pure and Applied Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Tsukuba, Japan
Department of Physics and Astronomy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts, USA
Centro de Investigaciones, Universidad Antonio Narino, Bogota, Colombia
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of California Irvine, Irvine, California, USA
INFN Gruppo Collegato di Udine, Sezione di Trieste, Udine, Italy
ICTP, Trieste, Italy
Dipartimento di Chimica, Fisica e Ambiente, Università di Udine, Udine, Italy
Department of Physics, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, USA
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-CNM), University of Valencia and CSIC, Valencia, Spain
Department of Physics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada
Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada
Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan
Department of Particle Physics, The Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel
Department of Physics, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, USA
Department of Physics, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, USA
Yerevan Physics Institute, Yerevan, Armenia
SEARCH FOR NEW PHENOMENA IN EVENTS WITH A …

PHYSICAL REVIEW D 91, 012008 (2015)

179 Centre de Calcul de l’Institut National de Physique Nucléaire et de Physique des Particules (IN2P3), Villeurbanne, France

a Deceased.
b Also at Department of Physics, King’s College London, London, United Kingdom.
c Also at Institute of Physics, Azerbaijan Academy of Sciences, Baku, Azerbaijan.
d Also at Novosibirsk State University, Novosibirsk, Russia.
e Also at TRIUMF, Vancouver, BC, Canada.
f Also at Department of Physics, California State University, Fresno, California, USA.
g Also at Department of Physics, University of Fribourg, Fribourg, Switzerland.
h Also at Tomsk State University, Tomsk, Russia.
i Also at CPPM, Aix-Marseille Université and CNRS/IN2P3, Marseille, France.
j Also at Università di Napoli Parthenope, Napoli, Italy.
k Also at Institute of Particle Physics (IPP), Canada.
l Also at Particle Physics Department, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory, Didcot, United Kingdom.
m Also at Department of Physics, St. Petersburg State Polytechnical University, St. Petersburg, Russia.

n Also at Louisiana Tech University, Ruston, Louisiana, USA.
o Also at Institucio Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avancats, ICREA, Barcelona, Spain.
p Also at Department of Physics, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas, USA.
q Also at Institute of Theoretical Physics, Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.
r Also at CERN, Geneva, Switzerland.
s Also at Ochadai Academic Production, Ochanomizu University, Tokyo, Japan.
t Also at Manhattan College, New York, New York, USA.
u Also at Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
w Also at LAL, Université Paris-Sud and CNRS/IN2P3, Orsay, France.
x Also at Academia Sinica Grid Computing, Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan.
y Also at Laboratoire de Physique Nucléaire et de Hautes Energies, UPMC and Université Paris-Diderot and CNRS/IN2P3, Paris, France.
z Also at School of Physical Sciences, National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, India.
a Also at Dipartimento di Fisica, Sapienza Università di Roma, Roma, Italy.
b Also at Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology State University, Dolgoprudny, Russia.
c Also at Section de Physique, Université de Genève, Geneva, Switzerland.
d Also at International School for Advanced Studies (SISSA), Trieste, Italy.
e Also at Department of Physics and Astronomy, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina, USA.
f Also at School of Physics and Engineering, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, China.
g Also at Faculty of Physics, M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia.
h Also at National Research Nuclear University MEPhI, Moscow, Russia.
i Also at Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, Budapest, Hungary.
jk Also at Department of Physics, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom.
lk Also at Institut für Experimentalphysik, Universität Hamburg, Hamburg, Germany.
ml Also at Department of Physics, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, USA.
mn Also at Discipline of Physics, University of KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa.
om Also at University of Malaya, Department of Physics, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.