EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH (CERN)

FERMILAB-PUB-14-493-CMS

CERN-PH-EP/2014-253
2014/11/03

CMS-EXO-12-047

Search for new phenomena in monophoton final states in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8\,\text{TeV}$

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Abstract

Results are presented from a search for new physics in final states containing a photon and missing transverse momentum. The data correspond to an integrated luminosity of $19.6\,\text{fb}^{-1}$ collected in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 8\,\text{TeV}$ with the CMS experiment at the CERN LHC. No deviation from the standard model predictions is observed for these final states. New, improved limits are set on dark matter production and on parameters of models with large extra dimensions. In particular, the first limits on branon production at a hadron collider are found and significantly extend previous limits from LEP. A cross section upper limit of 14.0 fb is set at the 95% confidence level for events with a monophoton final state with photon transverse momentum greater than 145 GeV and missing transverse momentum greater than 140 GeV.

Submitted to Physics Letters B

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*See Appendix A for the list of collaboration members

1 Introduction

The production of events containing photons (γ) with large transverse momentum and having large missing transverse momentum at the CERN LHC is sensitive to physics beyond the standard model (SM). In this Letter we investigate three possible extensions of the SM [1]: a model incorporating pair production of dark matter (DM) particles, and two models with extra spatial dimensions.

At the CERN LHC, DM particles (χ) can be produced in the process $\mathrm{q\overline{q}} \to \gamma\chi\overline{\chi}$, where the photon is radiated by one of the incoming quarks. With a photon in the final state, we gain sensitivity to the production of invisible particles. The SM-DM interaction is assumed to be mediated by a virtual particle ("mediator") with a mass M much heavier than the fermionic DM particle mass (M_χ). Various processes are contracted into an effective field theory (EFT) [2–5] with a contact interaction scale Λ, given by $\Lambda^{-2} = g_\chi g_\mathrm{q} M^{-2}$, where g_χ and g_q are the mediator couplings to χ and to quarks, respectively. This prescription provides a connection from searches at the LHC to direct searches sensitive to χ-nucleon scattering.

The ADD model [6, 7] of large extra dimensions is postulated to have n extra compactified spatial dimensions at a characteristic scale R that reflects an effective Planck scale M_D through $M_\mathrm{Pl}^2 \approx {M_\mathrm{D}}^{n+2} R^n$, where M_Pl is the Planck scale. If M_D is of the same order as the electroweak scale ($M_\mathrm{EW} \sim 10^2\,\mathrm{GeV}$), the large value of M_Pl can be interpreted as being a consequence of large-volume ($\sim R^n$) suppression from extra dimensional space. This model predicts a sizable cross section for the process $\mathrm{q\overline{q}} \to \gamma\mathrm{G}$, where G is a graviton that escapes detection, and motivates the search for events with a single γ and missing transverse momentum.

In the Branon model [8–11], it is assumed that the brane fluctuates in the extra dimensions, in contrast to the ADD model, where the SM particles are confined to a rigid brane in three spatial dimensions. In this alternative scheme, the brane tension scale f is expected to be much smaller than other relevant scales such as M_D. The particles associated with such fluctuations are scalar particles called branons. Branons are stable and massive scalar particles of mass M_B, and are natural candidates for dark matter [12]. They can be pair-produced in association with SM particles at the LHC, giving rise to γ+missing transverse momentum final states [13].

The primary background to the γ+missing transverse momentum signal is the irreducible SM background from $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ production. Other backgrounds include $\mathrm{W}\gamma \to \ell\nu\gamma$ (where ℓ is a charged lepton), $\mathrm{W} \to \ell\nu$, γ+jet, QCD multijet, $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \ell\ell\gamma$, and diphoton events, as well as backgrounds from beam halo.

2 The CMS detector

The central feature of the CMS apparatus is a superconducting solenoid of 6 m internal diameter, providing a magnetic field of 3.8 T. Within the superconducting solenoid volume are a silicon pixel and strip tracker, a lead tungstate crystal electromagnetic calorimeter (ECAL), and a brass and scintillator hadron calorimeter (HCAL), each composed of a barrel ($|\eta| < 1.479$) and two endcap ($1.479 < |\eta| < 3.0$) sections, where η is the pseudorapidity. Muons are measured in gas-ionization detectors embedded in the steel flux-return yoke outside the solenoid. Extensive forward calorimetry complements the coverage provided by the barrel and endcap detectors. The energy resolution for photons with transverse momentum $\geq$60 GeV varies between 1.1% and 2.6% over the solid angle of the ECAL barrel, and from 2.2% to 5.0% in the endcaps [14]. The timing measurement of the ECAL has a resolution better than 200 ps for energy deposits larger than 10 GeV [14]. In the η-ϕ plane, and for $|\eta| < 1.48$, the HCAL cells map onto 5×5 arrays of ECAL crystals to form calorimeter towers projecting radially outward from the nominal interaction point. A more detailed description of the CMS detector, together with a definition of the coordinate system used and the relevant kinematic variables, can be found in Ref [15].

3 Event selection

In the following, it is convenient to refer to the missing transverse momentum vector, $\vec{E}_{\mathrm{T}}\!\!\!\!/$, defined as the projection on the plane perpendicular to the beams of the negative vector sum of the momenta of all reconstructed particles in an event. Its magnitude is referred to as $E\!\!\!/_{\mathrm{T}}$.

Events are selected from a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of $19.6\,\mathrm{fb}^{-1}$. Triggers requiring at least one photon or a photon along with large $E\!\!\!/_{\mathrm{T}}$ in the event are used in this search. For the selected signal region of photon transverse energy $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma} > 145\,\mathrm{GeV}$, photon pseudorapidity $|\eta^{\gamma}| < 1.44$, and $E\!\!\!/_{\mathrm{T}} > 140\,\mathrm{GeV}$, these triggers are ≈96% efficient for E_{T}^{γ} in the 145–160 GeV range, and fully efficient for $E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma} > 160\,\mathrm{GeV}$. Events are required to have at least one primary vertex reconstructed within a longitudinal distance of $|z| < 24\,\mathrm{cm}$ of the center of the detector and at a distance $<2\,\mathrm{cm}$ from the z-axis. The primary vertex associated with the hard scattering is chosen to be the vertex with the highest sum in p_{T}^{2} of its associated tracks, where p_{T} is the transverse momentum. Candidate electromagnetic (EM) showers are restricted to the barrel region of the ECAL, where their purity is highest. Photon candidates [16] are selected by requiring the ratio of the energy deposited in the closest HCAL tower to that of the EM showers in the ECAL to be less than 0.05 and the spatial distribution of energy from the EM shower to be consistent with that expected for a photon. In order to reject hadronic activity, photon candidates are required to be isolated using the sum of the transverse energy of additional particles within a cone of $\Delta R < 0.3$ centered on the shower axis, where $\Delta \mathrm{R} = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2}$, reconstructed using a particle-flow (PF) algorithm [17, 18]. Upper thresholds are placed on the sum of the transverse energy (in GeV) of additional photons of less than $(0.7 + 0.005 E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma})$, of neutral hadrons of less than $(1.0 + 0.04 E_{\mathrm{T}}^{\gamma})$, and of charged hadrons of less than (1.5), which includes the charged hadron contribution calculated from the other interaction vertices in the event (pileup), arising from the uncertainty in assigning the photon candidate to a particular vertex. The effect of pileup on the isolation variables is mitigated using the scheme presented in [19].

The crystal containing the highest energy within the cluster of the photon candidate is required to have a time of deposition within ±3 ns of particles arriving from the collision. This selection suppresses contributions from noncollision backgrounds. To reduce contamination from beam halo, the ECAL crystals (excluding those associated with the photon candidate) are examined for evidence of the passage of a minimum-ionizing particle roughly parallel to the beam axis (beam halo tag). If sufficient energy is found deposited along such a trajectory, the event is rejected. Highly ionizing particles traversing the sensitive volume of the readout photodiodes can give rise to spurious signals within the EM shower [20]. These EM showers are eliminated by requiring consistency among the timings of energy depositions in all crystals within the shower. Photon candidates are rejected if they are likely to be electrons, as inferred from characteristic patterns of hits in the pixel detector, called "pixel seeds", that are matched to candidate EM showers [21].

Jets are reconstructed with the anti-k_{T} algorithm [22] using a radius parameter of $R = 0.5$. Jets that are identified as arising from pileup are rejected [23]. In order to reduce QCD multijet backgrounds, events are rejected if there is more than one jet with $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$ at $\Delta R > 0.5$

relative to the photon. Events with isolated leptons (electron or muon) with $p_{\mathrm{T}} > 10\,\mathrm{GeV}$ and $\Delta R > 0.5$ relative to the photon, are also rejected to suppress $\mathrm{W}\gamma \to \ell\nu\gamma$ and $\mathrm{W} \to \ell\nu$ backgrounds. Lepton isolation is computed using the sum of transverse energies of tracks, ECAL, and HCAL depositions within a surrounding cone of $\Delta R < 0.3$. For electron isolation, each contributing component of transverse energy (tracker, ECAL, and HCAL) is required to be less than 20% of the electron p_{T}, while for muons only the tracker component is considered and is required to be less than 10% of the muon p_{T}.

The candidate events are required to have $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}} > 140\,\mathrm{GeV}$. A topological requirement of $\Delta\phi(\vec{\not{E}}_{\mathrm{T}}, \gamma) >$ 2 rad is applied to suppress the contribution from the γ+jet background.

A major source of background comes from events with mismeasured $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ due to finite detector resolution, mainly associated with jets. In order to reduce the contribution from events with mismeasured $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$, a χ^2 function is constructed and minimized:

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=\text{objects}} \left(\frac{(p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\text{reco}})_i - (\widetilde{p}_{\mathrm{T}})_i}{(\sigma_{p_{\mathrm{T}}})_i} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\widetilde{\not{E}}_x}{\sigma_{\widetilde{\not{E}}_x}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\widetilde{\not{E}}_y}{\sigma_{\widetilde{\not{E}}_y}} \right)^2 . \tag{1}$$

In the above equation, $(p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\text{reco}})_i$ are the transverse momenta of the reconstructed particles, i.e., photon and jets. The $(\sigma_{p_{\mathrm{T}}})_i$ are the expected momentum resolutions of the reconstructed particles, and the $(\widetilde{p}_{\mathrm{T}})_i$ are the free parameters allowed to vary in order to minimize the function. The resolution parametrization associated with the $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ are obtained from Ref [24]. Lastly, $\not{E}_x$ and $\not{E}_y$ can be expressed as:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{\not{E}}_{x,y} &= \not{E}_{x,y}^{\text{reco}} + \sum_{i=\text{objects}} (p_{x,y}^{\text{reco}})_i - (\widetilde{p}_{x,y})_i \\ &= - \sum_{i=\text{objects}} (\widetilde{p}_{x,y})_i \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

In events with no genuine $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$, the mismeasured quantities will be more readily re-distributed back into the particle momenta, which will result in a low χ^2 value. On the other hand, in events with genuine $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ from undetected particles, minimization of the χ^2 function will be more difficult and generally will result in larger χ^2 values. To reduce the contribution of events with mismeasured $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$, the probability value obtained from the χ^2 minimization is required to be smaller than 10^{-6} and the $\widetilde{\not{E}}_{\mathrm{T}} = \sqrt{\widetilde{\not{E}}_x^2 + \widetilde{\not{E}}_y^2}$, i.e., in which the original reconstructed particle momenta are replaced with those obtained with the χ^2 minimization, is required to be greater than $120\,\mathrm{GeV}$. These requirements are optimized using the significance estimator $\mathrm{S}/\sqrt{\mathrm{S}+\mathrm{B}}$ and remove 80% (35%) of γ+jet (QCD multijet) events, while keeping 99.5% of signal events.

After applying all selection criteria, 630 candidate events remain in the sample.

4 Background estimation

Backgrounds from $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$, $\mathrm{W}\gamma \to \ell\nu\gamma$, γ+jet, $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \ell\ell\gamma$, and diphoton production are estimated from simulated samples processed through the full GEANT4-based simulation of the CMS detector [25, 26], trigger emulation, and the same event reconstruction programs as used for data. The $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \nu\bar{\nu}\gamma$ and $\mathrm{W}\gamma \to \ell\nu\gamma$ samples are generated with MADGRAPH [27], and the cross section is corrected to include next-to-leading-order (NLO) effects through an E_{T}^{γ} dependent correction factor calculated with MCFM [28]. The central values of the NLO cross section and the prediction for the photon E_{T} spectrum are calculated following the prescriptions of the PDF4LHC Working Group [29–31]. This prescription is also used to calculate the systematic uncertainties due to the parton distribution functions (PDF), and the strong coupling α_s and its dependence on the factorization scale and renormalization scale. These systematic uncertainties are found to be 9% and 15% for $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \nu\overline{\nu}\gamma$ and $\mathrm{W}\gamma \to \ell\nu\gamma$, respectively. A strong correlation in the uncertainties of the two channels is propagated to the final result. The γ+jet, $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \ell\ell\gamma$, and diphoton samples are obtained using the PYTHIA 6.426 generator [32] at leading order (LO), with the CTEQ6L1 [33] PDF. The γ+jet cross section is corrected to include NLO effects.

The backgrounds estimated from simulations are scaled by a factor F to correct for observed differences in efficiency between data and simulation. This overall correction factor receives contributions from four sources as follows: the photon reconstruction efficiency ratio, estimated to be 0.97 ± 0.02 using $\mathrm{Z} \to \mathrm{ee}$ decays; the ratio of probabilities for satisfying a crystal timing requirement, estimated to be 0.99 ± 0.03 from a sample of electron data; the lepton veto efficiency ratio, estimated to be 0.99 ± 0.02 using $\mathrm{W} \to \mathrm{e}\nu$ decays; and the jet veto efficiency ratio, estimated to be 0.99 ± 0.05 using $\mathrm{W} \to \mathrm{e}\nu$ decays, and confirmed using $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \mathrm{ee}\gamma$ data samples. The total correction factor obtained by combining these contributions is $F = 0.94 \pm 0.06$.

The total uncertainty in the backgrounds estimated through simulation includes contributions from the theoretical cross section, data-simulation factor F, pileup modeling, and the accuracy of energy calibration and resolution for photons [14], jets [34], and $\not\!\!E_{\mathrm{T}}$ [35]. The estimated contribution from the $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \nu\overline{\nu}\gamma$ and from $\mathrm{W}\gamma \to \ell\nu\gamma$ processes to the background are, respectively, 345 ± 43 and 103 ± 21 events, where the dominant uncertainty is from the theoretical cross section calculations. To gain confidence in the estimates from simulation, control regions, which are dominated by these backgrounds and have negligible contributions from a signal, are defined in the data. As a crosscheck, the total contribution from $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \nu\overline{\nu}\gamma$ is estimated in data using a sample of $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \ell\ell\gamma$ candidates, where the leptons from the decay of the Z boson are removed and considered as $\not\!\!E_{\mathrm{T}}$ [36]. This provides an estimate of 341 ± 50 events, where the uncertainty is dominated by the size of the sample. A control region dominated by the $\mathrm{W}\gamma$ process is also studied by using the signal selection but inverting the lepton veto i.e., the final state is required to contain a reconstructed charged lepton. After this selection, 104 events are observed and 126 ± 23 are expected.

Electrons misidentified as photons arise mainly from highly off-shell W boson ($\mathrm{W}^* \to \mathrm{e}\nu$) events. This background is estimated from data. The efficiency ϵ_{pix} of matching electron showers in the calorimeter to pixel seeds is estimated using a tag-and-probe technique [37] on $\mathrm{Z} \to \mathrm{ee}$ events in data, verified with simulated events. The estimated efficiency is $\epsilon_{\mathrm{pix}} = 0.984 \pm 0.002$ for electrons with $E_{\mathrm{T}} > 100\,\mathrm{GeV}$. A control sample of $\mathrm{W}^* \to \mathrm{e}\nu$ events is also obtained from data through use of all the standard candidate selections, with the exception of the pixel seed, which is inverted. The number of events in this sample is scaled by the value of $(1 - \epsilon_{\mathrm{pix}})/\epsilon_{\mathrm{pix}}$ resulting in an estimated contribution of 60 ± 6 $\mathrm{W}^* \to \mathrm{e}\nu$ events in the signal region.

The contamination from jets misidentified as photons is estimated in data using a control sample with $\not\!\!E_{\mathrm{T}} < 30\,\mathrm{GeV}$, dominated by QCD events. This sample is used to measure the ratio of the number of objects that pass photon identification criteria to the number that fail at least one of the isolation requirements. The control sample also contains objects from QCD direct photon production that must be removed from the numerator of the ratio. This contribution is estimated by fitting the shower shape distribution with template distributions. For true photons, a template for the shower width is formed using simulated γ+jets events. For jets misidentified as photons, the template is formed using a separate control sample, where the objects are required to fail charged hadron isolation. This corrected ratio is used to scale a set of data events that pass the denominator selection of the fake ratio and all other candidate requirements, providing an estimated background contribution of 45 ± 14 jet events.

Noncollision backgrounds are estimated from data by examining the shower width of the EM cluster and the time-of-arrival of the signal in the crystal containing the largest deposition of energy. Templates for anomalous signals, cosmic ray muons, and beam halo events are obtained by inverting the shower shape and beam halo tag requirements, and are fitted to the timing distribution of the candidate sample. The only nonnegligible residual contribution to the candidate sample is found to arise from the beam halo, with an estimated 25 ± 6 events.

5 Results

Table 1 shows the estimated number of events and associated uncertainty from each background process along with the total number of events observed in the data, for the entire data set, which corresponds to 19.6 fb^{-1}. The number of events observed in data agrees with the expectation from SM background. The photon E_{T} and $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ distributions for the selected candidates and estimated backgrounds are shown in Fig. 1. The spectra expected from the ADD model for $M_{\mathrm{D}} = 2\,\mathrm{TeV}$ and $n = 3$ is also shown for comparison. Limits are set for the DM, ADD, and branon models using the E_{T}^{γ} spectrum.

Table 1: Summary of estimated backgrounds and observed total number of candidates. Backgrounds listed as “Others” include the small contributions from $\mathrm{W} \to \mu\nu$, $\mathrm{Z}\gamma \to \ell\ell\gamma$, $\gamma\gamma$, and γ+jet. Uncertainties include both statistical and systematic contributions, and the total systematic uncertainty includes the effect of correlations in the individual estimates.

Process	Estimate
$\mathrm{Z}(\to \nu\bar{\nu}) + \gamma$	345 ± 43
$\mathrm{W}(\to \ell\nu) + \gamma$	103 ± 21
$\mathrm{W} \to \mathrm{e}\nu$	60 ± 6
jet $\to \gamma$ MisID	45 ± 14
Beam halo	25 ± 6
Others	36 ± 3
Total background	614 ± 63
Data	630

Table 2: Observed (expected) 95% CL and 90% CL upper limits on σA as a function of the cut on the E_{T}^{γ} for the photon and $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ final state. The $\not{E}_{\mathrm{T}}$ threshold is fixed at 140 GeV. In addition to 95% CL upper limits, 90% limits are also shown to allow direct comparison with results from astrophysics DM searches.

E_{T}^{γ} Threshold [GeV]	σA [fb] (95% CL)	σA [fb] (90% CL)
145	14.0 (13.0)	11.9 (10.9)
160	11.0 (10.5)	9.29 (8.84)
190	5.40 (6.38)	4.45 (5.37)
250	2.94 (3.24)	2.43 (2.70)
400	0.87 (1.02)	0.71 (0.83)
700	0.22 (0.32)	0.16 (0.25)

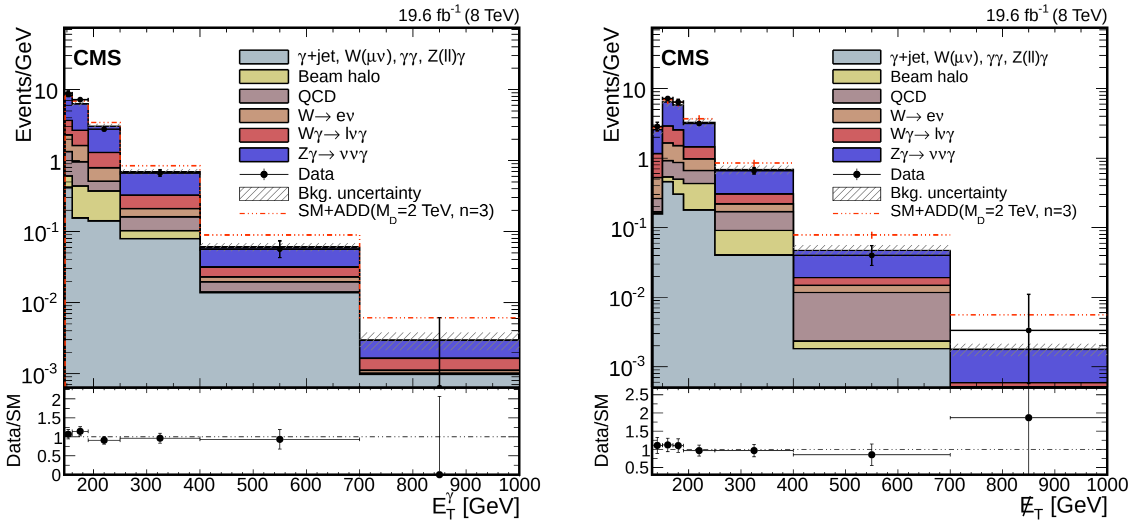

Figure 1: The photon E_T and $\not{E}_T$ distributions for the candidate sample, compared with estimated contributions from SM backgrounds, and the predictions from the ADD model for $M_D = 2\,\text{TeV}$ and $n = 3$. The horizontal bar on each data point indicates the width of the bin. The background uncertainty includes statistical and systematic components. The bottom panel shows the ratio of data and SM background predictions.

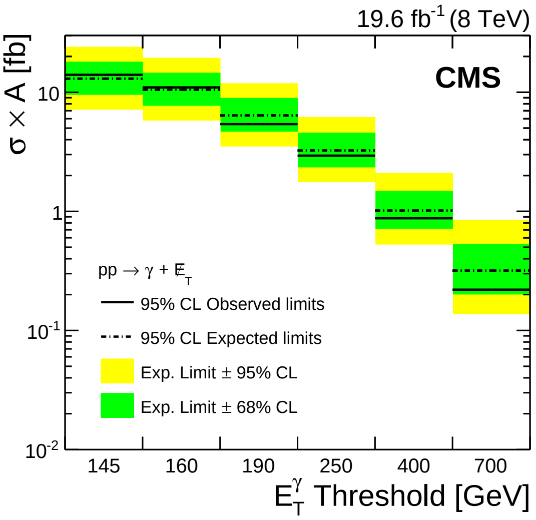

Figure 2: Upper limits at 95% confidence level (CL) on the product of cross section and acceptance as a function of the E_T^γ threshold for the photon and $\not{E}_T$ final state.

The product of the acceptance and the efficiency ($A\epsilon$) is estimated by calculating $A\epsilon_{\text{MC}}$ from the simulation, and multiplying it by the F to account for the difference in efficiency between simulation and data. For DM production, the simulated samples are produced using MADGRAPH [38], and requiring $E_T^\gamma > 130\,\text{GeV}$ and $|\eta^\gamma| < 1.5$. The estimated value of $A\epsilon_{\text{MC}}$ for M_χ in the range 1–1000 GeV varies over the range 41.6–44.4% for vector and 41.4–44.1% for axial-vector couplings, respectively. The E_T^γ spectra for ADD simulated events are generated using PYTHIA 8 [39], requiring $E_T^\gamma > 130\,\text{GeV}$. The $A\epsilon_{\text{MC}}$ for the ADD model varies over the range 33.4–37.4% in the parameter space spanned by $n = 3$–6 and $M_D = 1$–$3\,\text{TeV}$. The spectra for simulated branon events are generated using MADGRAPH [38], requiring $E_T^\gamma > 130\,\text{GeV}$. The value of $A\epsilon_{\text{MC}}$ for branon production varies over the range 41.3–48.9% in the parameter space spanned by the range of branon masses $M_{\mathrm{B}} = 100$–$3500\,\mathrm{GeV}$ and brane tensions $f = 100$–$1000\,\mathrm{GeV}$. The total systematic uncertainty in $A\epsilon_{\mathrm{MC}}$ from modeling of pileup and from the energy calibration and resolution for photons, jets, and $E\!\!\!/_{\mathrm{T}}$ is $\pm 2.1\%$.

Upper limits on the signal cross section are calculated using the $\mathrm{CL_s}$ method [40, 41]. In the fit to the observed spectra, systematic uncertainties are represented by nuisance parameters with log-normal prior probability density functions. The changes in shape of the observed spectra that result from varying the photon energy scale and the theoretical differential cross section within their respective uncertainties are treated using a morphing technique [42]. The observed and expected upper limits on the product of cross section and acceptance (σA), plotted as a function of the E_{T}^{γ} threshold, are shown in Fig. 2 and listed in Table 2. Results shown can be generally applied to any new physics that leads to the photon and $E\!\!\!/_{\mathrm{T}}$ final state.

Table 3: Dark Matter production cross sections as a function of the DM mass, assuming a vector interaction: theoretical DM production cross sections, where the generated photon transverse momentum is greater than 130 GeV and the contact interaction scale Λ is 10 TeV; observed (expected) 90% CL upper limits on the DM production cross section σ; 90% CL lower limits on the contact interaction scale Λ; and 90% CL upper limits on the χ-nucleon cross section.

Mass [GeV]	σ_{theo} [fb]	σ [fb]	Λ [GeV]	$\sigma_{\chi-\mathrm{nucleon}}$ [cm^2]
1	2.5×10^{-4}	7.8 (10.6)	750 (694)	8.2×10^{-40} (1.1×10^{-39})
10	2.5×10^{-4}	8.0 (10.5)	745 (696)	2.6×10^{-39} (3.5×10^{-39})
100	2.4×10^{-4}	8.0 (11.2)	742 (684)	3.2×10^{-39} (4.4×10^{-39})
200	2.2×10^{-4}	7.6 (9.9)	729 (684)	3.4×10^{-39} (4.4×10^{-39})
300	1.8×10^{-4}	6.9 (9.4)	714 (660)	3.7×10^{-39} (5.1×10^{-39})
500	1.0×10^{-4}	5.2 (7.8)	666 (602)	4.9×10^{-39} (7.4×10^{-39})
1000	1.5×10^{-5}	4.9 (7.2)	422 (382)	3.1×10^{-38} (4.6×10^{-38})

Table 4: Dark Matter production cross sections as a function of the DM mass, assuming an axial-vector interaction: theoretical DM production cross sections, where the generated photon transverse momentum is greater than 130 GeV and the contact interaction scale Λ is 10 TeV; observed (expected) 90% CL upper limits on the DM production cross section σ; 90% CL lower limits on the contact interaction scale Λ; and 90% CL upper limits on the χ-nucleon cross section.

Mass [GeV]	σ_{theo} [fb]	σ [fb]	Λ [GeV]	$\sigma_{\chi-\mathrm{nucleon}}$ [cm^2]
1	2.4×10^{-4}	7.9 (10.5)	746 (694)	3.1×10^{-41} (4.1×10^{-41})
10	2.5×10^{-4}	7.9 (11.0)	748 (688)	9.6×10^{-41} (1.3×10^{-40})
100	2.2×10^{-4}	8.2 (10.7)	718 (671)	1.3×10^{-40} (1.7×10^{-40})
200	1.6×10^{-4}	6.7 (9.5)	702 (643)	1.5×10^{-40} (2.0×10^{-40})
300	1.1×10^{-4}	5.8 (8.5)	663 (604)	1.8×10^{-40} (2.6×10^{-40})
500	4.9×10^{-5}	5.5 (8.1)	544 (495)	4.0×10^{-40} (5.9×10^{-40})
1000	4.2×10^{-6}	5.3 (7.7)	298 (272)	4.5×10^{-39} (6.5×10^{-39})

Tables 3 and 4 summarize the 90% CL upper limits on the production cross sections of the DM particles $\chi\bar{\chi}$, as a function of M_{χ}. In general, the effective operator could be a mixture of vector and axial terms; for explicitness, the limiting cases of pure vector and pure axial vector operators have been chosen, corresponding to spin-independent and spin-dependent interactions, respectively. The upper limits on the DM production cross sections are converted into the corresponding lower limits on the contact interaction scale Λ, also listed in Tables 3 and 4. The Λ values are translated into upper limits on the χ-nucleon cross sections, calculated within the EFT framework. These results are displayed in Fig. 3 as a function of M_{χ}. Superimposed are the

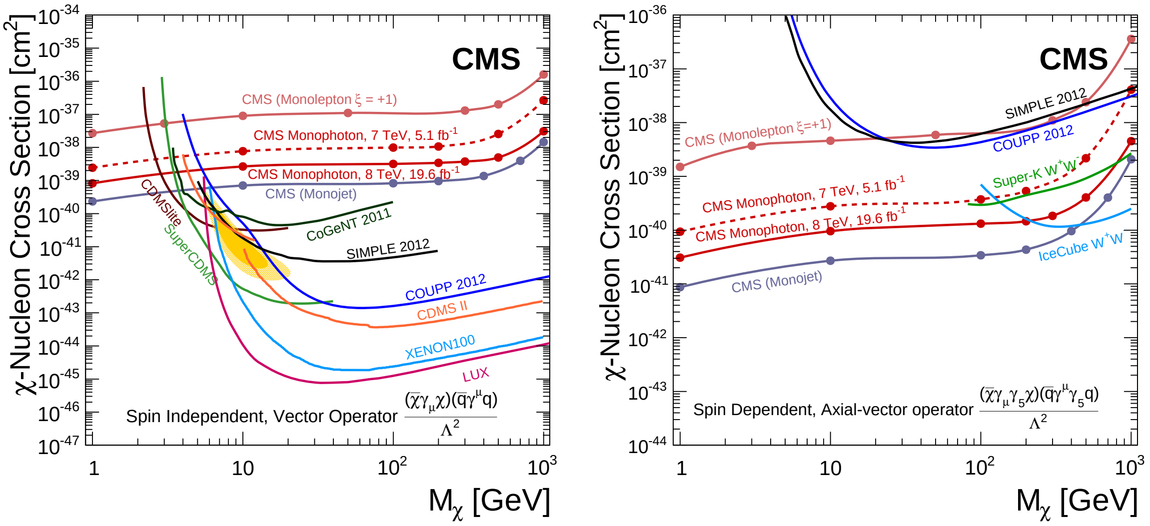

Figure 3: The 90% CL upper limits on the χ-nucleon cross section as a function of the DM particle mass M_χ for spin-independent couplings (left) and spin-dependent couplings (right). Results from the current search are shown as "CMS Monophoton, 8 TeV ". Shown are the limits from CMS using monojet [36] and monolepton [43] signatures (where ξ is the interference parameter addressing potentially different couplings to up and down-type quarks and values of $\xi = \pm 1$ maximize the effects of interference). Also shown are the limits from several published direct detection experiments [44–53]. The solid and hatched yellow contours show the 68% and 95% CL contours respectively for a possible signal from CDMS [54]

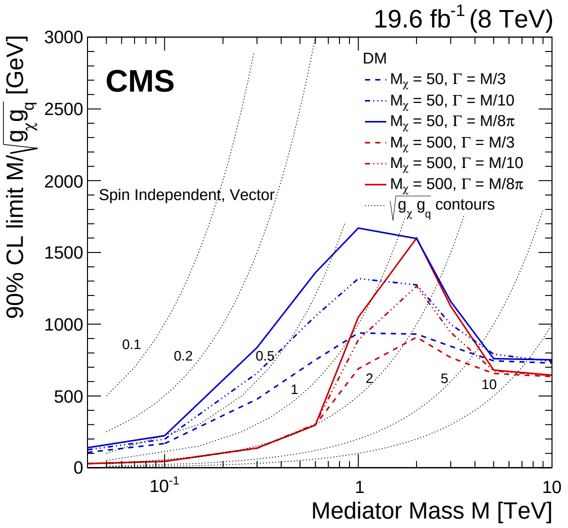

Figure 4: Observed limits on the DM mediator mass divided by coupling, $M/\sqrt{g_\chi g_q}$, as a function of the mediator mass M, assuming vector interactions, for DM particle masses of 50 GeV and 500 GeV. The width, Γ, of the mediator is varied between $M/8\pi$ and $M/3$. The dashed lines show contours of constant coupling.

results published by other experiments [44–53]. The results presented are valid for mediator masses larger than a few TeV, assuming g_χ=g_q=1.

The validity of the EFT framework at the energy scale probed by the LHC has been recently explored in detail [2, 3, 5, 61–63]. These studies show that for the EFT to be perturbative, $\sqrt{g_\chi g_q}$

Table 5: Observed and expected 95% CL upper limits on ADD model parameters M_{D}, the effective Planck scale, as a function of n, the number of extra dimensions.

n	Obs. Limit [TeV]	Exp. Limit [TeV]
3	2.30	1.99
4	2.20	1.99
5	2.04	1.99
6	2.00	1.99

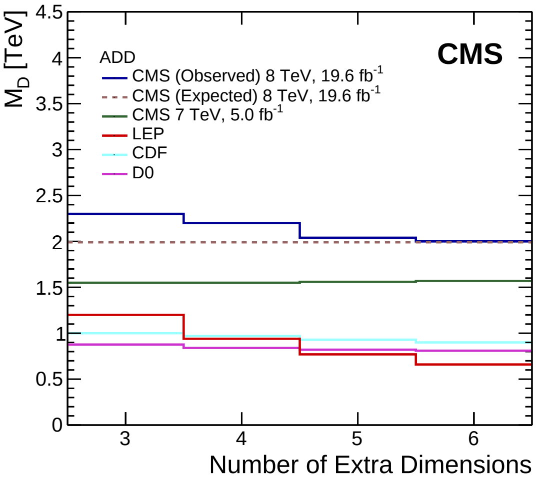

Figure 5: Lower limits on the effective Planck scale, M_{D}, as a function of the number of extra dimensions in the ADD model, together with results from similar searches at the Tevatron [55, 56] and LEP [57–60].

is required to be less than 4π, a condition that is not valid over the entire phase space probed at LHC energies. Therefore, to interpret the data in a meaningful way where the EFT does not hold, following [3] we consider a simplified model predicting DM production via an s-channel vectorial mediator. These limits are shown in Fig. 4. The mass of the mediator is varied for two fixed values of the mass of the DM particle: 50 GeV and 500 GeV, and the width of the mediator is varied from $M/8\pi$ to $M/3$. The contours for fixed values of $\sqrt{g_\chi g_{\mathrm{q}}}$ are also shown for comparison. The results for a mediator with a mass of a few TeV are similar to those obtained from the EFT approach, while the limits are weaker at lower values of M.

Table 6: Observed and expected 95% CL upper limits on the brane tension f as a function of the branon mass M_{B}.

	M_{B} [GeV]									
	100	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	2800	3000	3200	3500
Observed f [GeV]	410	380	320	240	170	97	59	48	36	20
Expected f [GeV]	400	370	310	240	170	97	59	48	36	20

Upper limits at 95% CL are also placed on the production cross section of the ADD and branon models, and translated into exclusions on the parameter space of the models. For the ADD model, the limits on M_{D} for several values of n, the number of extra dimensions, are summarized in Table 5. These limits, along with existing ADD limits from the Tevatron [55, 56] and LEP [57–60], are shown in Fig. 5 as a function of M_{D}. Our results extend significantly the experimental limits on the ADD model in the single-photon channel [65, 66], and set limits of $M_{\mathrm{D}} > 2.30$–2.00 TeV for $n = 3$–6, at 95% CL.

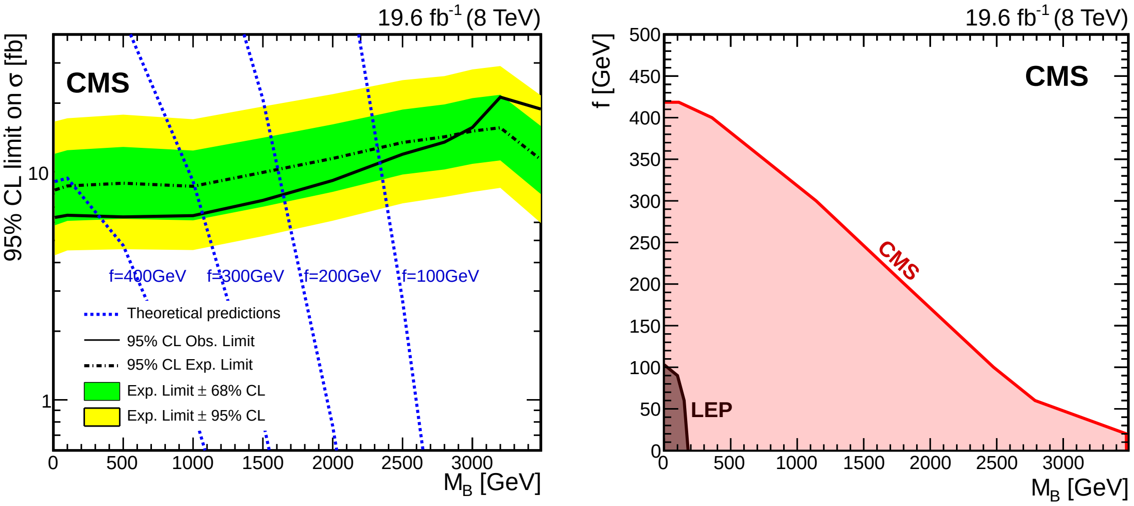

Figure 6: The 95% CL upper limits on the branon cross sections as a function of the branon mass M_B. Also shown are the theoretical cross sections in the branon model for the brane tension scale $f = 100$, 200, 300, and 400 GeV (left). Limits on f as a function of M_B, compared to results from similar searches at LEP [64] (right).

Limits on f for branons are summarized in Table 6. For massless branons, the brane tension f is found to be greater than 410 GeV at 95% CL. These limits along with the existing limits from LEP [64], are shown in Fig. 6. Branon masses $M_B < 3.5$ TeV are excluded at 95% CL for low brane tension (20 GeV). These bounds are the most stringent published to date.

6 Summary

Proton-proton collision events containing a photon and missing transverse momentum have been investigated to search for new phenomena. In the $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data set corresponding to 19.6 fb^{-1} of integrated luminosity no deviations from the standard model predictions are observed. Bounds are placed on models predicting monophoton events; specifically, 95% confidence level upper limits for the cross section times acceptance for the selected final state are set and vary from 14.0 fb for $E_T^\gamma > 145$ GeV to 0.22 fb for $E_T^\gamma > 700$ GeV. Constraints are set on χ production and translated into upper limits on vector and axial-vector contributions to the χ-nucleon scattering cross section. For $M_\chi = 10$ GeV, the χ-nucleon cross section is constrained to be 2.6×10^{-39} cm^2 (9.6×10^{-41} cm^2) for a spin-independent (spin-dependent) interaction at 90% confidence level. In addition the most stringent limits to date are obtained on the effective Planck scale in the ADD model with large spatial extra dimensions and on the brane tension scale in the branon model.

Acknowledgments

We congratulate our colleagues in the CERN accelerator departments for the excellent performance of the LHC and thank the technical and administrative staffs at CERN and at other CMS institutes for their contributions to the success of the CMS effort. In addition, we gratefully acknowledge the computing centers and personnel of the Worldwide LHC Computing Grid for delivering so effectively the computing infrastructure essential to our analyses. Finally, we acknowledge the enduring support for the construction and operation of the LHC and the CMS detector provided by the following funding agencies: BMWFW and FWF (Austria); FNRS and

FWO (Belgium); CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, and FAPESP (Brazil); MES (Bulgaria); CERN; CAS, MoST, and NSFC (China); COLCIENCIAS (Colombia); MSES and CSF (Croatia); RPF (Cyprus); MoER, ERC IUT and ERDF (Estonia); Academy of Finland, MEC, and HIP (Finland); CEA and CNRS/IN2P3 (France); BMBF, DFG, and HGF (Germany); GSRT (Greece); OTKA and NIH (Hungary); DAE and DST (India); IPM (Iran); SFI (Ireland); INFN (Italy); NRF and WCU (Republic of Korea); LAS (Lithuania); MOE and UM (Malaysia); CINVESTAV, CONACYT, SEP, and UASLP-FAI (Mexico); MBIE (New Zealand); PAEC (Pakistan); MSHE and NSC (Poland); FCT (Portugal); JINR (Dubna); MON, RosAtom, RAS and RFBR (Russia); MESTD (Serbia); SEIDI and CPAN (Spain); Swiss Funding Agencies (Switzerland); MST (Taipei); ThEPCenter, IPST, STAR and NSTDA (Thailand); TUBITAK and TAEK (Turkey); NASU and SFFR (Ukraine); STFC (United Kingdom); DOE and NSF (USA).

Individuals have received support from the Marie-Curie programme and the European Research Council and EPLANET (European Union); the Leventis Foundation; the A. P. Sloan Foundation; the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation; the Belgian Federal Science Policy Office; the Fonds pour la Formation à la Recherche dans l'Industrie et dans l'Agriculture (FRIA-Belgium); the Agentschap voor Innovatie door Wetenschap en Technologie (IWT-Belgium); the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) of the Czech Republic; the Council of Science and Industrial Research, India; the HOMING PLUS programme of Foundation for Polish Science, cofinanced from European Union, Regional Development Fund; the Compagnia di San Paolo (Torino); the Consorzio per la Fisica (Trieste); MIUR project 20108T4XTM (Italy); the Thalis and Aristeia programmes cofinanced by EU-ESF and the Greek NSRF; and the National Priorities Research Program by Qatar National Research Fund.

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