

Shining Light on Dark Matter,
One Photon at a Time

by

Brandon Leigh Allen

Submitted to the Department of Physics
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Author
Department of Physics
May 18, 2019

Certified by
Christoph E.M. Paus
Professor
Thesis Supervisor

Accepted by
Nergis Mavalvala
Associate Department Head for Education

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Abstract

A search is conducted for new physics in final states containing a photon and missing transverse momentum in proton-proton collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV. The data collected by the CMS experiment at the CERN LHC correspond to an integrated luminosity of 35.9 inverse femtobarns. No deviations from the predictions of the standard model are observed. The results are interpreted in the context of dark matter production and limits on new physics parameters are calculated at 95% confidence level. For the two simplified dark matter production models considered, the observed (expected) lower limits on the mediator masses are both 950 (1150) GeV for 1 GeV dark matter mass.

Thesis Supervisor: Christoph E.M. Paus
Title: Professor

Acknowledgments

This is the acknowledgements section. You should replace this with your own acknowledgements.

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Chapter 1

Reconstruction

How do we turn electrical signals into physics.

1.1 Tracks

1.2 Primary Vertex

1.3 Particle Flow

1.4 Photons

We select high- E_T photons from the ECAL Barrel. First, we apply the following cuts to select high- E_T photon candidates:

- Super cluster $E_T > 175$ GeV
- Super cluster $|\eta| < 1.4442$.

We use the uncorrected E_T of the supercluster as photon E_T . The use of supercluster raw E_T is motivated by an observation that this energy correction causes photon objects with large cluster shower width to exhibit unphysical energies. Figure 1-1 is a profile of the magnitude of the energy correction in bins of $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$. As an illustration, an unphysically large correction is causing the transverse momentum of the photon

object in the event shown in Fig. 1-2 to be nearly twice as large as the E_T^{miss} , which is supposed to balance the visible, i.e., photon momentum. Photon objects with wide showers are used to estimate the hadron-to-photon misidentification background, while the photon energy resolution has an insignificant effect. Therefore, unbiased supercluster energy was chosen over the corrected photon energy.

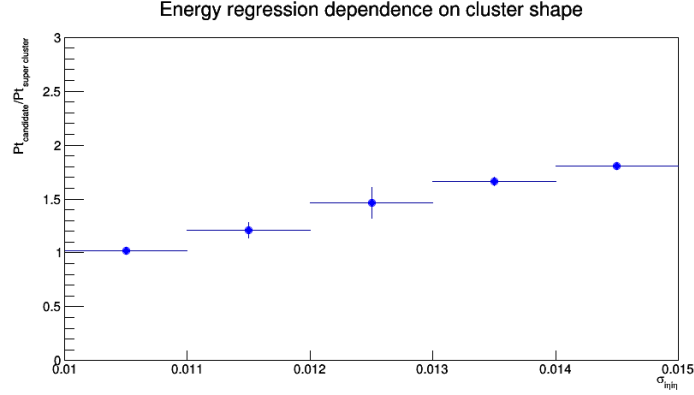


Figure 1-1: Magnitude of the energy correction on the photon object in bins of $\sigma_{\eta\eta}$.

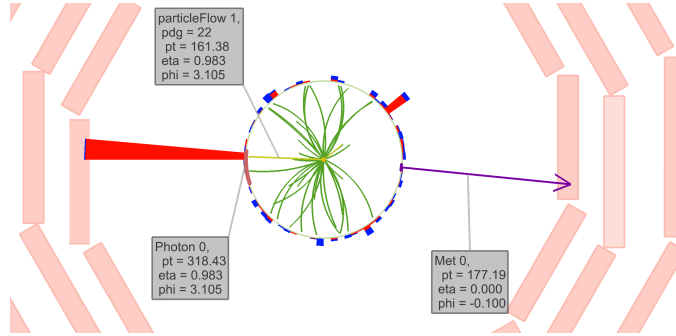


Figure 1-2: An example event where a photon with a wide shower receives a large energy correction.

To reduce hadron-to-photon misidentification rate, we apply the following collection of isolation and shower shape cuts, which will hereby be referred to as the e/γ ID:

- $H/E < 0.0260$
- $\sigma_{\eta\eta} < 0.01040$

- ρ -corrected maximum PF charged hadron isolation $I_{\text{CH}}^{\text{max}} < 1.146 \text{ GeV}$
- ρ -corrected PF neutral hadron isolation $I_{\text{NH}} < 2.792 \text{ GeV} + 0.0112 \times E_{\text{T}}^{\gamma} + 0.000028 \times (E_{\text{T}}^{\gamma})^2 / \text{GeV}$
- ρ -corrected PF photon isolation $I_{\gamma} < 2.176 \text{ GeV} + 0.0043 \times E_{\text{T}}^{\gamma}$

In the identification criteria, the maximum PF charged hadron isolation $I_{\text{CH}}^{\text{max}}$ is the maximum of the standard PF charged hadron isolation computed for all reconstructed vertices. Standard PF charged hadron isolation is computed with respect to the primary vertex. Since the object with the highest p_{T} in the selected events is typically a photon, which has no intrinsic association to a vertex, it is possible that the identified primary vertex does not correspond to the pp interaction from which the photon object originate. In such cases, the photon object can be surrounded by charged hadrons, i.e., a part of a jet, and still appear isolated under the standard charged hadron isolation. The use of maximum isolation is a conservative measure to address such misidentification.

Effective areas for isolations are also recomputed to maintain flat pileup dependence as given in Table 1.1

Table 1.1: Effective areas for isolations.

Isolation	$ \eta < 1.0$	$1.0 < \eta < 1.479$
maximum PF charged hadron isolation	0.01064	0.1026
PF neutral hadron isolation	0.0597	0.0807
PF photon isolation	0.1210	0.1107

To reject electrons from the candidate sample, we require that no electron track seeds can be associated to the super cluster. This is known as the pixel seed veto.

To clean the candidate sample from photon objects originating from non-collision sources. we apply the following collection of cuts, which combined with the pixel seed veto constitutes the γ -specific ID:

- Beam halo tagger $E_{\text{MIP}} < 4.9 \text{ GeV}$
- $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta} > 0.001$

- $\sigma_{i\phi i\phi} > 0.001$
- Cluster seed time $|t_{\text{seed}}| < 3 \text{ ns}$.

Beam halo tagger is the total energy deposited in ECAL by a hypothetical beam halo muon that passes through the photon cluster. Lower bounds for $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ and $\sigma_{i\phi i\phi}$ as well as the requirement on the cluster seed time are employed to reject spurious photon objects arising from “ECAL spikes”, or anomalous electronic signal induced at the ECAL Barrel photodetectors by nuclear or ionizing interactions in the photocathode.

1.5 Electrons

1.6 Muons

1.7 Hadrons and jets

1.8 Missing Transverse Energy

Chapter 2

Calibration

Differences between data and MC efficiencies for various selections have to be corrected to achieve accurate signal and background predictions. Efficiencies of individual components are measured on data and applied to the MC.

2.1 Trigger Efficiency

2.2 Photon Identification Efficiency

When measuring the photon efficiency scale factor, we split the photon ID described in Section 1.4 into two parts, which we call the e/γ portion and the γ -specific portion. The e/γ portion of the ID consists of the H/E, $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$, and PF isolation cuts and is measured using the “tag-and-probe” (TP) method as these variables have similar efficiencies for physical electrons and photons. The γ -specific portion of the ID consists of the pixel seed veto and non-collision rejection cuts. We measure the efficiency of γ -specific portion on a sample of physical photons using a $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ template fit method.

We perform both efficiency estimates as a function of p_T with the binning [175,200], [200,250], [250,300], [300,350], [350,400] and [400, ∞). This binning was chosen based on the number of available events in data for the failing probes fit in the TP method and the background template for the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ fits.

2.2.1 e/γ ID Efficiency

The efficiency corresponding to the e/γ part of the photon ID is estimated by exploiting the Z boson decay into an e^+e^- pair. In this “tag-and-probe” (TP) method, a high-quality electron object (tag) is identified in a single photon data sample, and the accompanying electron is sought for in the pool of electromagnetic objects (probes) in the event. The area of the peak in the mass distribution of the tag-probe system around the Z boson mass (between 81 GeV and 101 GeV) is then measured once applying the $e\gamma$ ID requirements on the probe and once inverting the requirements. Denoting the two areas N_{pass} and N_{fail} , respectively, the resulting efficiency $\epsilon_{e/\gamma}$ is given by

$$\epsilon_{e/\gamma} = \frac{N_{\text{pass}}}{N_{\text{pass}} + N_{\text{fail}}}. \quad (2.1)$$

The TP measurement is performed on a subset of the single photon triggered events where there is an electron object (tag) passing the “tight” identification criteria in addition to the triggering photon (probe). All possible tag-probe combinations are considered; if the tag object can also serve as a probe and the probe object as a tag, which is a common occurrence in the case when the probe is electron-like (passes the $e\gamma$ ID), then the two combinations are considered independently to avoid the bias caused by somehow preferring one object over another to use as the probe.

The tag-probe mass distributions are then fit to extract N_{pass} and N_{fail} . The fit model is composed of two templates, where one template describes a pure $Z \rightarrow ee$ line shape and the other describes the background contributions. The backgrounds to the fits include W +jets, diboson, and $t\bar{t}$ productions, which are all negligible and estimated to contribute by less than 1%. Minor contribution from processes that do not involve true electrons, such as diphoton production with a strongly asymmetric conversion on one of the photons and misidentification of a QCD jet as an electron, are predicted to be negligible from MC studies.

The $Z \rightarrow ee$ template is given by an analytic shape of Breit-Wigner distribution convoluted with the Crystal Ball function. The mass and width parameters of Breit-Wigner distribution are fixed to PDG values. Crystal Ball parameters are allowed

to float in the fit. It is well known that Breit-Wigner distribution usually does not describe the mass distribution well when the tag or the probe is under kinematically exclusive selections. However, at this high probe p_T scale, selected events are mostly of Z +jets topology with a boosted Z boson, which makes the selection rather inclusive in terms of the tag-probe invariant mass.

The background template is taken from events collected by the single photon trigger where an additional muon object is present, making use of the fact that the most of the background processes in both fits are symmetric in lepton flavor. In order to mitigate the statistical fluctuation in the background sample, the actual template is constructed by a Gaussian kernel estimation of the mass distribution of this muon-probe sample.

The floating parameters of the fits are therefore the normalizations of the $Z \rightarrow ee$ and background templates and the Crystal Ball smearing parameters. Selected example fits are shown in Figure 2-1.

The statistical uncertainty of the fits is estimated by generating toy data from the nominal fit result with the same number of entries as the fit target distribution. The mass distribution of the toy data is then fit with the same model with the parameters floating. This procedure is repeated 100 times to obtain a distribution of the $Z \rightarrow ee$ event yields, and its standard deviation is taken as the statistical uncertainty of the fit. Relative statistical uncertainty on the efficiency is 10%.

To estimate the effect of potential mismodeling in the fits, alternative fits varying the background and signal templates are performed first. In the alternative-background fit, a simple linear function is tested. In the alternative-signal fit, no Crystal Ball convolution is performed to the signal template and the mass and width of the Breit-Wigner function are allowed to vary. Resulting best-fit distributions of these alternative models are then used to generate a large number of toy distributions, which are fit by the nominal model. The average shift of the fit result from the nominal value is then taken as the uncertainty. The relative uncertainty on the efficiency varies from 2 to 4% depending on the probe p_T bin.

The MC efficiency is taken from counting the number truth-matched electrons

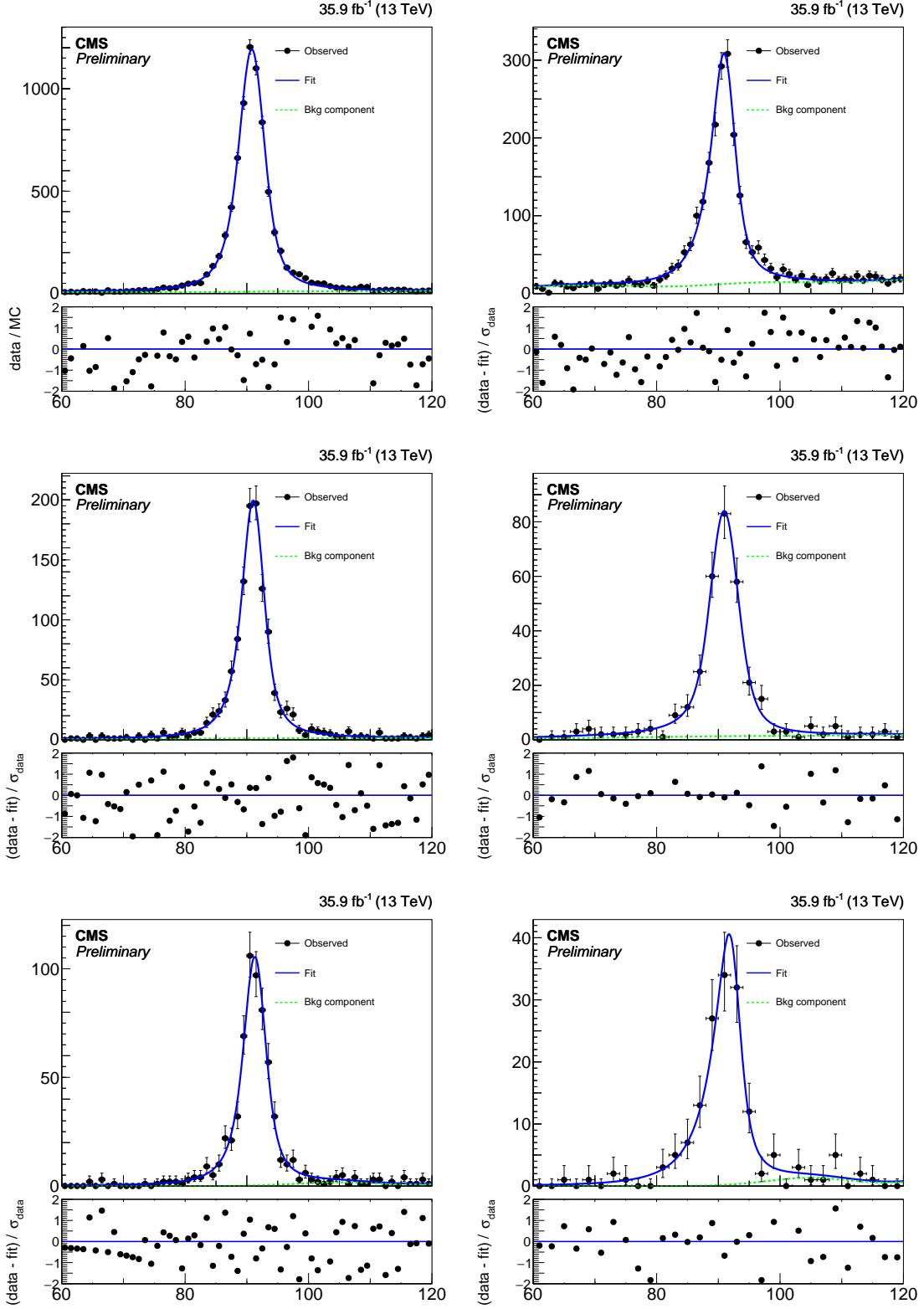


Figure 2-1: Fits to the mass distributions for pass (left) and fail (right) selections, in bins of probe p_T : $175 < p_T < 200$ GeV (top), $300 < p_T < 350$ GeV (middle), $p_T > 400$ GeV (bottom). The blue solid line represents the full fit model, and the green dashed line its background component.

passing and failing the e/γ part of the ID from a $Z \rightarrow ee$ sample. Additionally, the MC efficiency is computed using the same procedure as in data as a cross-check. The two methods are consistent within their uncertainties.

The data efficiencies, MC efficiencies, and resulting scale factors as a function of p_T are shown in Figure 2-2. The scalefactors are consistent with unity within the uncertainties. The numerical values are given in Table 2.1. We use the bin by bin scale factor corresponding to the truth values in the analysis.

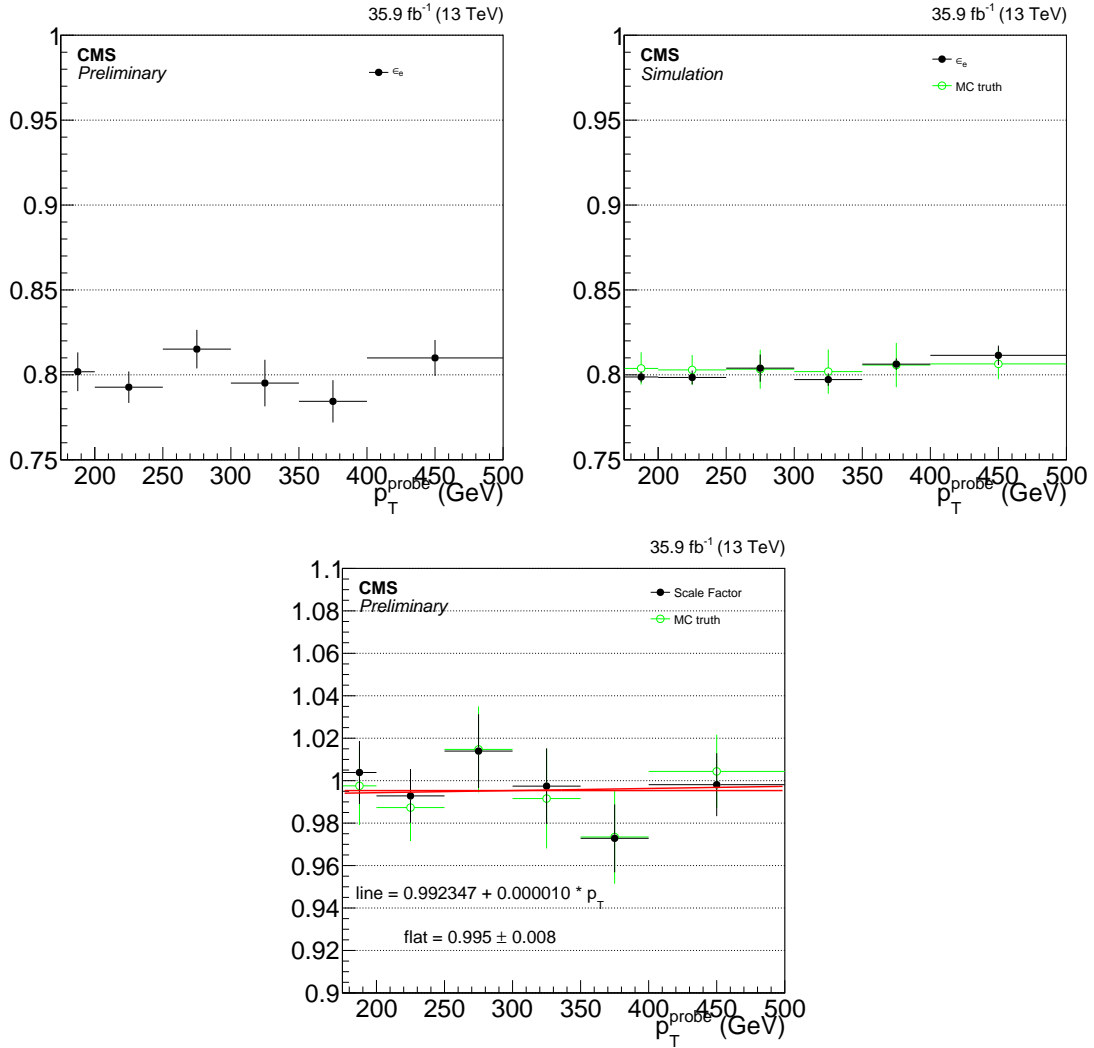


Figure 2-2: e/γ component of the photon identification efficiency for data (top-left) and MC (top-right) and corresponding scale factor (bottom) as a function of photon p_T .

Table 2.1: e/γ scale factors as a function of photon p_T .

p_T^{probe} (GeV)	MC Fit	Truth
(175, 200)	1.014 ± 0.008	1.009 ± 0.016
(200, 250)	1.003 ± 0.008	0.999 ± 0.014
(250, 300)	1.014 ± 0.010	1.016 ± 0.019
(300, 350)	1.002 ± 0.014	0.997 ± 0.022
(350, 400)	0.986 ± 0.012	0.987 ± 0.022
(400, 6500)	0.988 ± 0.011	0.999 ± 0.016

2.2.2 γ -specific ID Efficiency

To measure the efficiency of the γ -specific component of the photon ID, we use a $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ template fit to extract the number of true photons from a pool of photon objects passing the e/γ ID.

The measurement is performed over a EM object+jet control sample where we require one jet passing with $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ which passes the loose jet ID. The EM object passes the e/γ ID with the exception of the following relaxed cuts:

- $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta} < 0.015$
- $I_{\text{CH}} < 11.0$ GeV .

Additionally, we apply a $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 60$ GeV cut to make this region orthogonal to the signal region of the analysis.

We then fit the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distribution of the EM object with a template describing the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ shape of true photons and another describing the hadronic background. The real photon template is taken from γ +jets MC requiring the photon to pass the e/γ ID except for the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ requirement. The fake photon template is taken from the same data control sample, requiring $5 \text{ GeV} < I_{\text{CH}} < 7 \text{ GeV}$. The integral of the post-fit real photon template below $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta} = 0.0104$ is the number of true photons in the target sample.

The fit is performed once for all EM objects and then once for EM objects passing the γ -specific ID criteria. The ratio of the numbers of true photons obtained in the two fits is the efficiency.

The $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ template fit method in its simplest form fits the observed distribution with the following fit function:

$$P(f; \sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) = f \cdot h_s(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) + (1 - f) \times h_b(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}), \quad (2.2)$$

where h_s is the signal template, h_b is the background template, and f is the fraction of true photons in the target sample. Both the target template and the fit function are normalized to unity, removing the number of photon candidates in the target sample N as a fit parameter and leaving f as the only free parameter.

However, the hadronic background template, taken from the data control sample, has contributions from real photons. The amount of this “photon contamination” depends on the sideband choice, but is finite even for a sideband with very large I_{CH} . As described below, we perform additional fits with the background templates from alternative sidebands $3.5 \text{ GeV} < I_{\text{CH}} < 5 \text{ GeV}$ (“near”) and $7.5 \text{ GeV} < I_{\text{CH}} < 9 \text{ GeV}$ (“far”) to assess the systematic uncertainty. The photon contamination of the nominal and far sideband is 10-15%, and in the near sideband, it can go up to approximately 20% (see Figure 2-3).

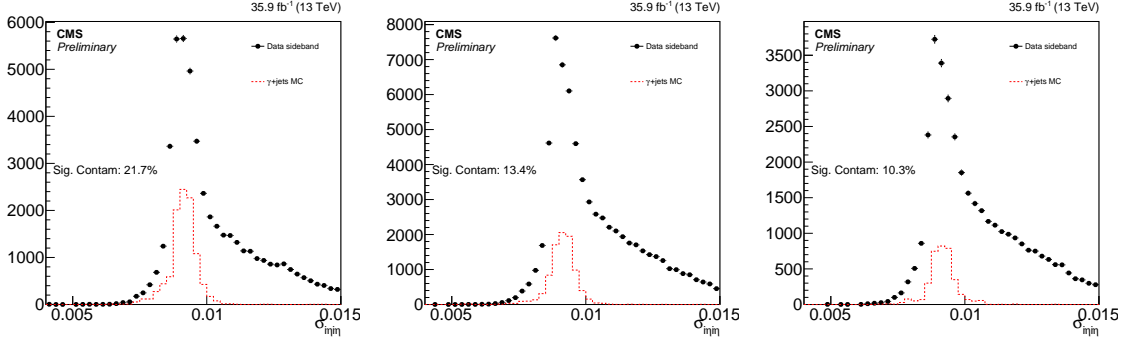


Figure 2-3: Signal contamination in the $[3.5, 5.0]$ (left), $[5.0, 7.5]$ (middle), and $[7.5, 9.0]$ (right) isolation sidebands.

To remove the photon contamination from the background templates, we modify the method and create a new background template h_b^{sub} from the original background template h_b by subtracting the true photon shape in the sideband $h_{s'}$. After normal-

ization to unity, we obtain the expression

$$h_b^{\text{sub}}(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) = \frac{h_b(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) - S'/B \cdot h_{s'}(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta})}{1 - S'/B}, \quad (2.3)$$

where B is the number of photon candidates in the sideband and S' is the number of true photons in the sideband.

To determine S' , we start with the number of true photons in the target sample, $f \cdot N$. We then scale this by the ratio of the relative fractions of true MC photons in the I_{CH} sideband r_{sb} and in the signal region r_{sig} , giving us the expression

$$S' = f \cdot \frac{r_{\text{sb}}}{r_{\text{sig}}} \cdot N. \quad (2.4)$$

Going back to our original fit function and replacing h_b with h_b^{sub} gives us

$$P(f; \sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) = f \cdot h_s(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) + (1 - f) \times \frac{h_b(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}) - S'(f)/B \cdot h_{s'}(\sigma_{i\eta i\eta})}{1 - S'(f)/B}, \quad (2.5)$$

which converges to the original fit function if $S' = 0$, i.e., if there is no photon contamination in the sideband. Note that f is still the only free parameter for this new function as S' only depends on f and $r_{\text{sb}}/r_{\text{sig}}$ is set constant in the fit (see discussion of systematics for more detail).

There are four main sources of systematic uncertainty for this measurement. The first comes from the sideband choice, as the relative rates of different types of fake photons varies with I_{CH} . The second comes from the true photon I_{CH} shape, as this is used to determine the normalization of true photons in the sideband. Currently, this shape is taken from MC and thus there is the potential to mismodel the effects of the underlying event and pile-up. The third comes from the true photon $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distribution. As we take this from MC as well, we can mismodel the signal template shape. Finally, at high p_{T} , we suffer from low yields in our I_{CH} sidebands, which can lead to fluctuations that unduly influence the fit.

The uncertainty due to sideband choice is simply the larger of the differences of the purities measured using the near and far sidebands versus the nominal sideband.

Figure 2-4 shows fits using the three sidebands for the $[400, \infty)$ p_T bin.

To measure the uncertainty due to the I_{CH} shape, we look at the I_{CH} for electrons in $Z \rightarrow ee$ events in both data and MC. Using these distributions, we obtain a data/MC scale factor which we apply to the MC true photon I_{CH} distribution to obtain a scaled MC distribution. This process is shown in Figure 2-5. Then, we recount the photons using this new distribution and take the difference in the values obtained using the raw MC and scaled MC distributions as a systematic uncertainty.

To measure the uncertainty due to the signal template $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ shape, we look at the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distributions for electrons in both data and MC. Again we compare $Z \rightarrow ee$ events in data and MC. From the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distributions of high-purity electron samples, obtain a data/MC scale factor which we apply to the MC true photon $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distribution to obtain a scaled MC distribution. Then, we recount the photons using this new distribution and take the difference in the values obtained using the raw MC and scaled MC distributions as a systematic uncertainty. The difference between fits with and without the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ scaling are shown in Figure 2-6.

To estimate the uncertainty due to statistical fluctuations in our background templates, we generate toys from the background template from data. We then repeat the fit with each of these toys and plot the distribution of the difference between the purity value obtained from the toy templates versus the nominal template. We take the standard deviation of this distribution, shown in Figure 2-7, as a systematic uncertainty.

The values obtained for each systematic uncertainty on the true photon count of the denominator are shown in Table 2.2 in bins of p_T . The relative uncertainties on the numerator are similar, and in the efficiency, each uncertainty source is considered as fully correlated.

The MC efficiency of the γ -specific ID is determined by counting the number of truth-matched photons passing e/γ part of the ID and the full ID. However, there is a complication, the γ +jets region in data has approximately 5% contamination from electrons before applying the pixel veto, as shown in Figure 2-8. Thus, we combine appropriately cross-section weighted γ +jets, W +jets, and $t\bar{t}$ samples and truth match

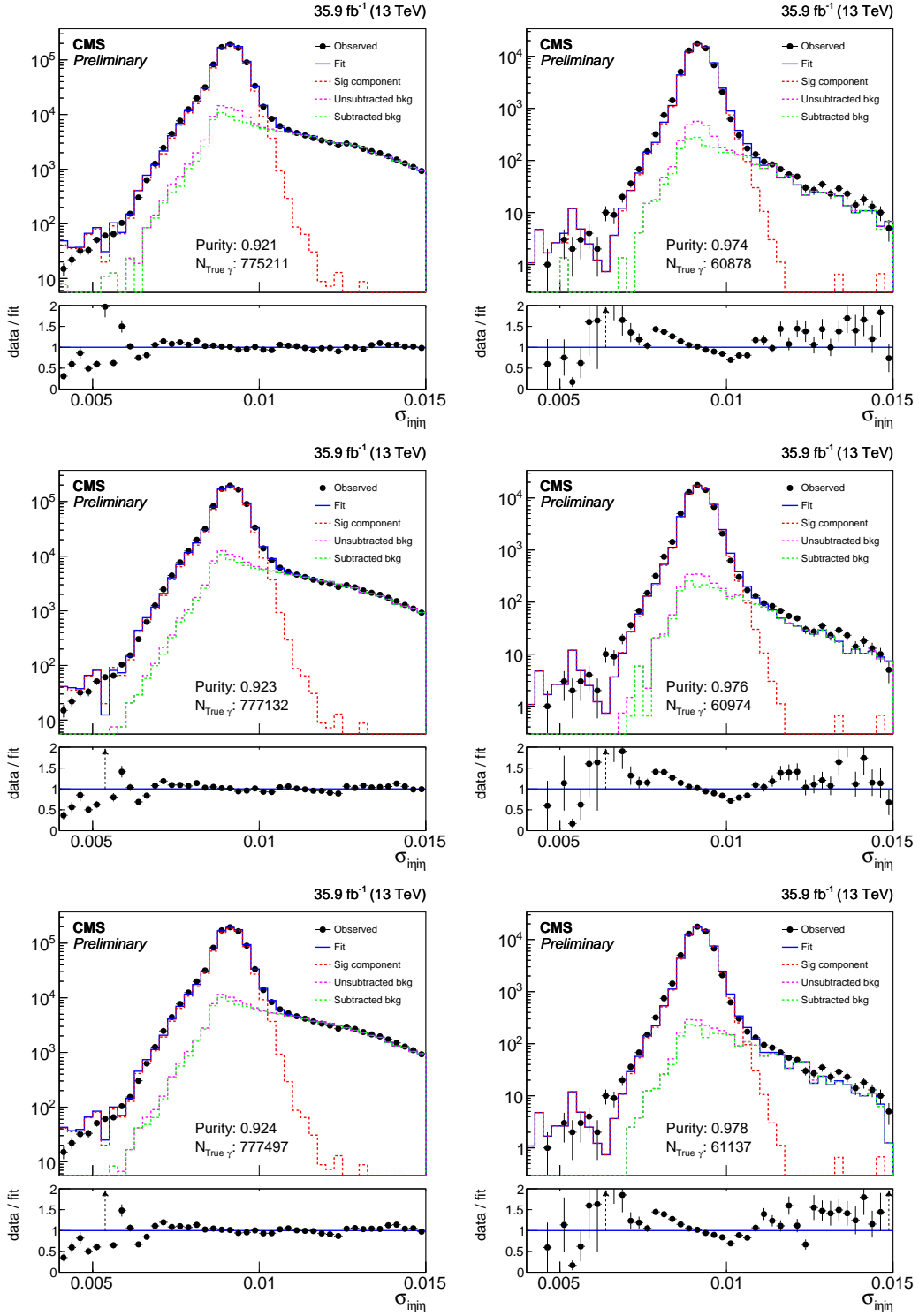


Figure 2-4: Fits to the $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distributions for the $[175, 200]$ (left) and $[400, \infty)$ (right) p_T bins using the $[3.5, 5.0]$ (top), $[5.0, 7.5]$ (middle), and $[7.5, 9.0]$ (bottom) isolation sidebands. The blue solid line represents the full fit model, the red dashed line its signal component, and the green dashed line its background component.

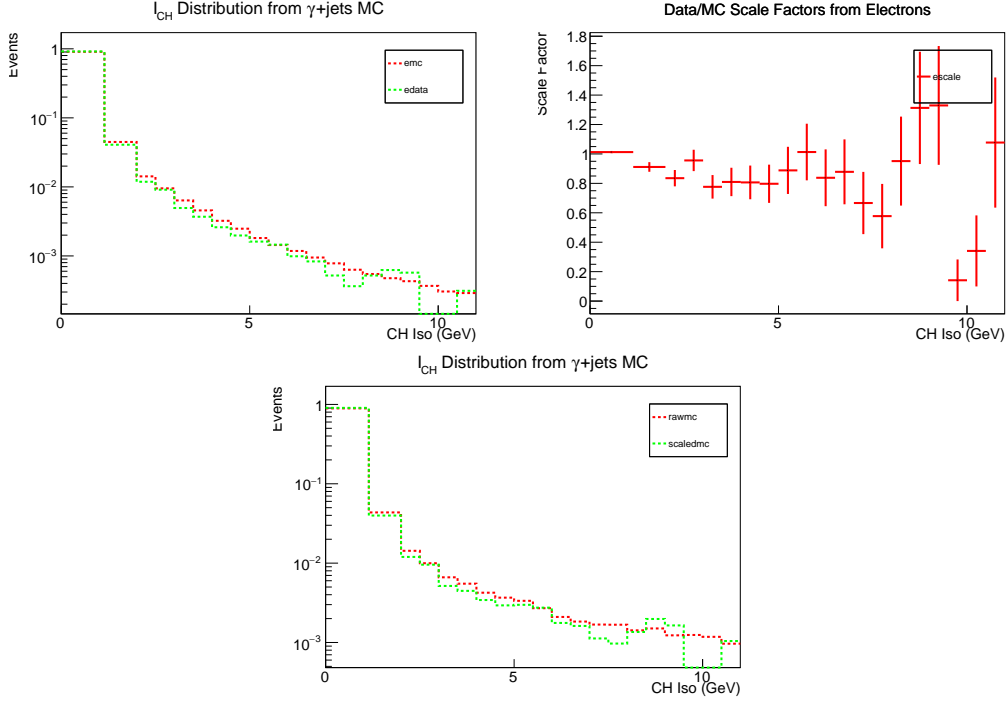


Figure 2-5: Top left: I_{CH} distributions of electrons in data and MC in $Z \rightarrow ee$ events. Top right: data/MC scale factor obtained from the electron I_{CH} distributions. Bottom: I_{CH} distributions of the MC photon objects used to estimate the amount of photon contamination in the background template, before and after applying the data/MC scale factor.

Table 2.2: Relative uncertainties on the estimated number of true photons in the denominator sample.

p_T Range (GeV)	Sources of Systematic Uncertainty			
	Sideband	I_{CH} Shape	Signal Shape	Bgkd. Stats
(175, 200)	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.04
(200, 250)	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.03
(250, 300)	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.05
(300, 350)	0.12	0.16	0.07	0.08
(350, 400)	0.23	0.11	0.05	0.10
(400, ∞)	0.27	0.09	0.05	0.05

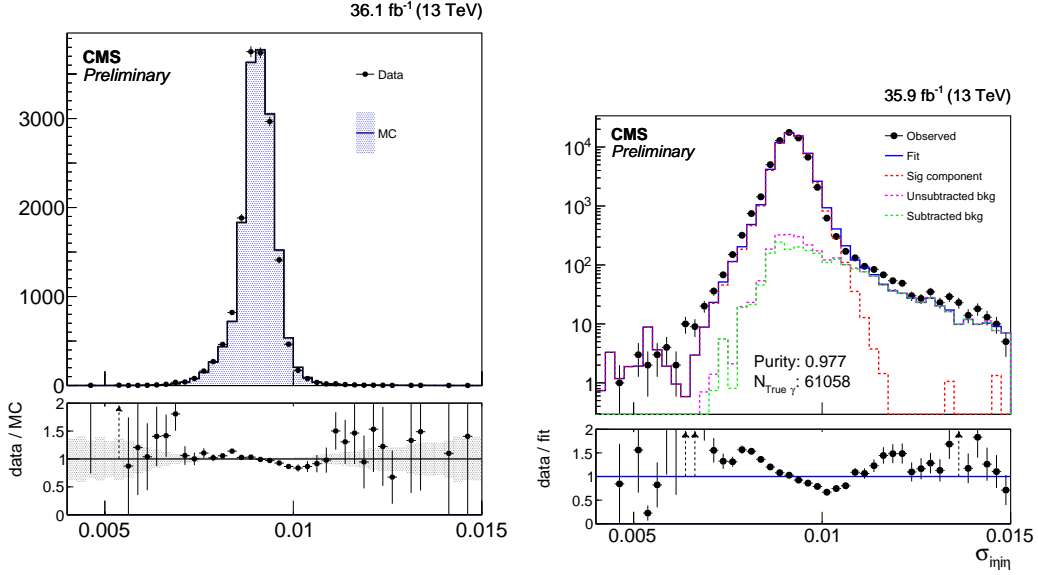


Figure 2-6: Left: Comparison of $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ distributions between data and MC in $Z \rightarrow ee$ events. Lower panel shows the data/MC $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ scale factor. Right: Result of the fit with true-photon template with the data/MC $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta}$ scale factor applied to the true-photon template.

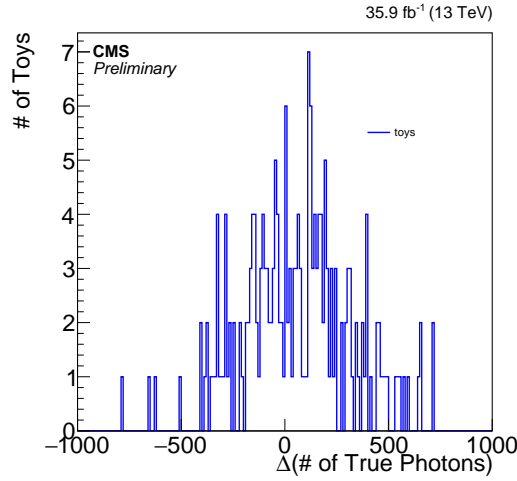


Figure 2-7: Shift in true-photon yields, extracted from alternative fits varying the background template within its statistical uncertainty. Nominal photon count in this specific E_T^γ bin is 6.64×10^5 .

to both electrons and photons. Additionally, we apply a 14% uncertainty on the W +jets and $t\bar{t}$ yields to account for the NLO cross-section ratio uncertainties with respect to γ +jets at this p_T range that is uncorrelated between the numerator and denominator as a negligible amount of electron events survive the pixel veto.

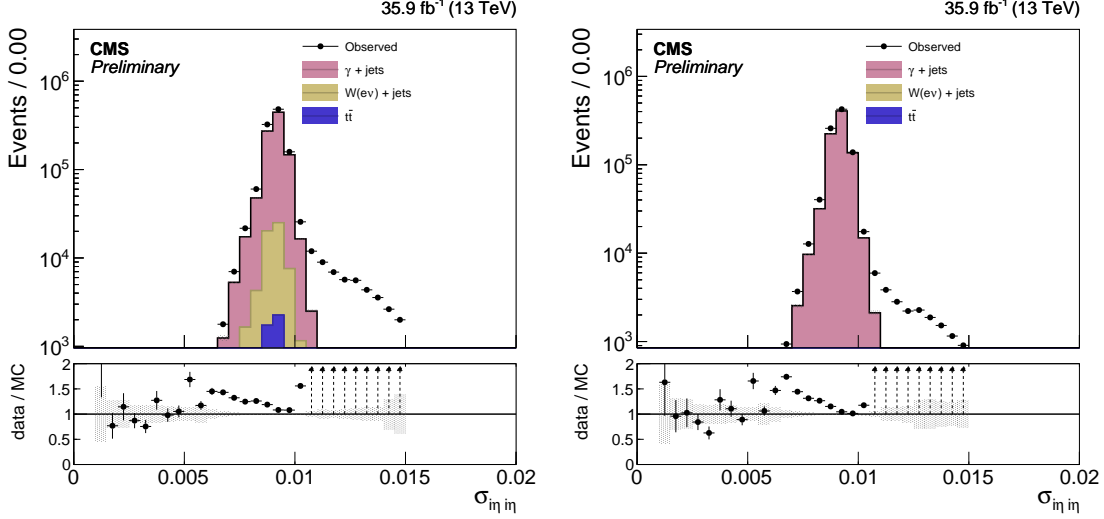


Figure 2-8: Electron contamination in γ +jets region before (left) and after (right) applying the pixel seed veto.

The data efficiency, MC efficiency, and the scale factor for the γ -specific ID as a function of p_T are shown in Figure 2-9. As there is no significant trend in the scale factor as a function of p_T we apply a flat scale factor of 0.984 ± 0.009 for all of the MC-based background and signal models in the analysis.

2.3 Lepton Efficiency

2.4 Pileup Reweighting

The distribution of the number of pileup interactions inserted into MC events differ from the true pileup distribution, estimated from the measurement of instantaneous luminosity, beam intensity of each proton bunch, and the total cross section of proton inelastic scattering (69.2 mb^{-1}).

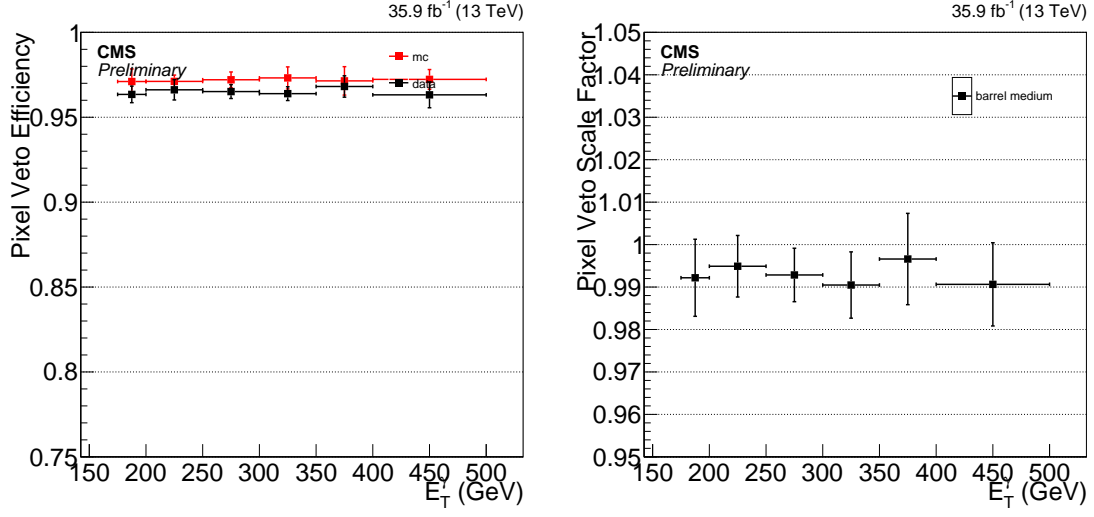


Figure 2-9: Photon pixel veto efficiencies (left) and corresponding scale factor (right) as a function of photon p_T .

Figure 2-10 shows the pileup distributions in data and MC and their ratio. Each simulation event has its weight multiplied by the value of the ratio evaluated at the number of true pileup interaction injected into the event.

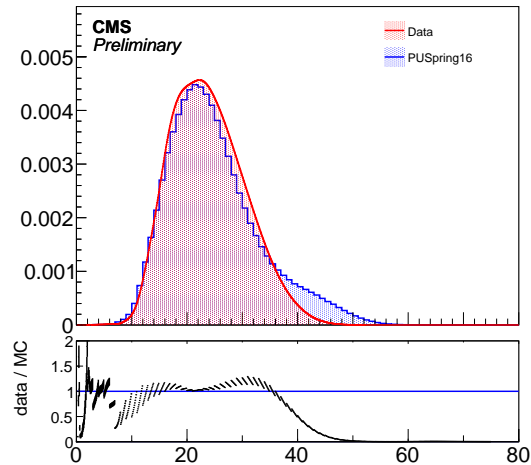


Figure 2-10: The pileup distributions in data and MC.

2.5 Lepton Veto Efficiency (Events with “Fake Leptons”)

The lepton veto requirement in the signal region has a non-unity efficiency over events that do not have genuine leptons, because particles such as pions and protons can mimic leptons (become “fake leptons”) and cause the event to be rejected. To measure the possible difference between data and MC of this lepton veto efficiency, we compare dimuon events in data and MC. In a high-purity $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$ sample with the dimuon mass close to M_Z , events with a genuine third lepton is negligibly rare, and therefore the efficiency loss from rejecting events with a third lepton is dominantly due to fake leptons.

For this measurement, collision events are taken from the SingleMuon data set and the MC events from a mixture of DY, $t\bar{t}$, WW , WZ , and ZZ samples. We require two muons passing the “tight” identification working point defined in Section 1.6 with the mass between 61 and 121 GeV. These events are then checked for additional electron or muon objects passing the loose selection criteria defined in Sections 1.5 or 1.6, respectively. The efficiency is inspected as a function of number of vertices, number of jets, and H_T in the event, and in all cases data and MC are consistent as shown in Figure 2-11.

It should be noted, however, that the absolute lepton veto efficiency in MC dimuon sample is significantly different from that of the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ sample, which more closely features the properties of the signal candidate sample. The full difference in the efficiencies between the dimuon and $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ samples is tentatively taken as the systematic uncertainty in the lepton veto scale factor, which is therefore 1.00 ± 0.02 .

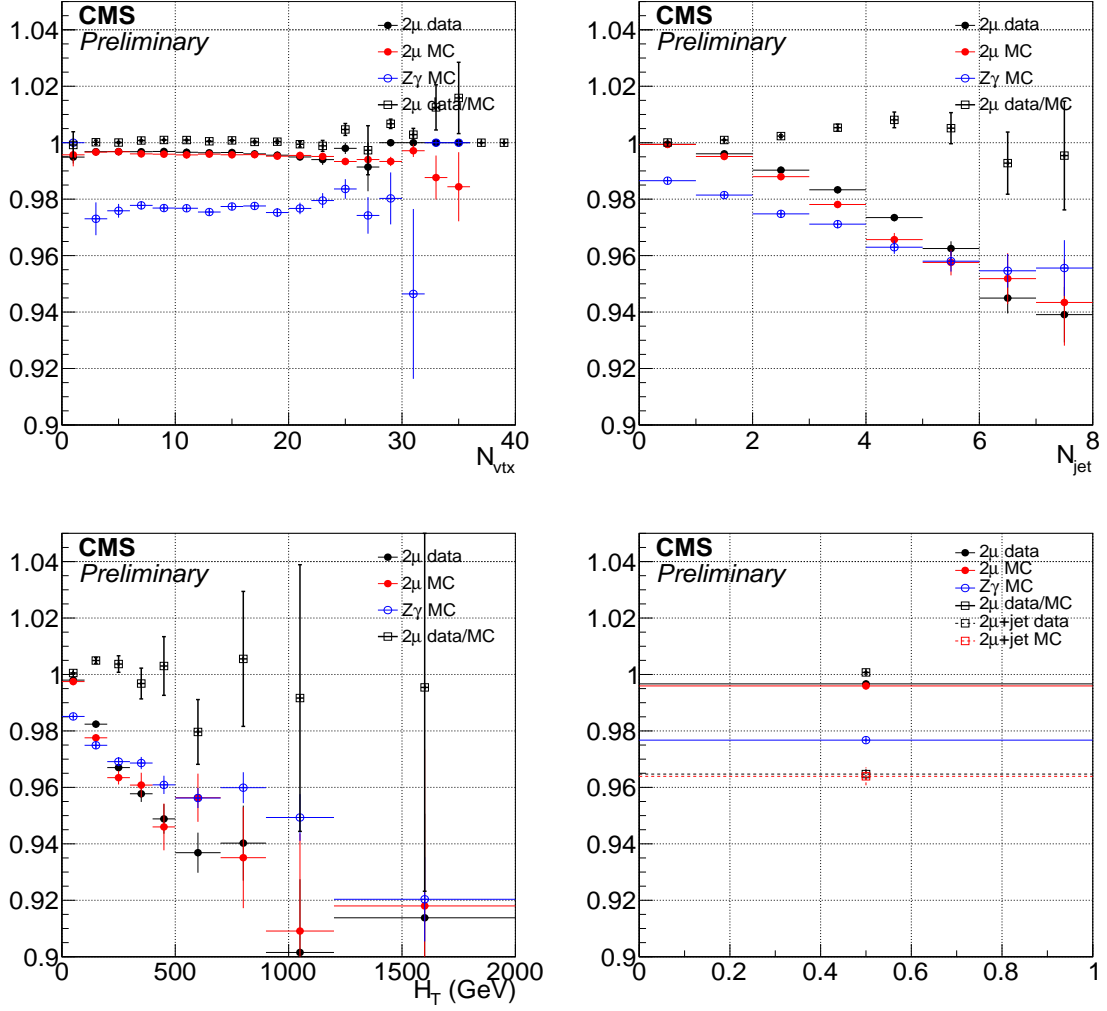


Figure 2-11: Lepton veto efficiencies and data/MC scale factors as functions of N_{vtx} , N_{jet} , and H_T , and the corresponding inclusive values. While dimuon and $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ samples have significantly different efficiencies, data and MC agree well within dimuon samples, giving scale factors consistent with 1 almost everywhere. This is true even when additionally requiring a high- p_T jet in the event, as seen in the inclusive efficiency plot. Thus, the difference between $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and dimuon efficiencies itself is taken as the uncertainty.

2.6 Lepton Veto Efficiency (Events with “Real Leptons”)

Additionally, a small fraction of events with real leptons pass the lepton veto due to the leptons failing the loose ID requirements. This effect is most relevant for $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ events in the signal region and for $Z(\rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$ events in the single lepton control regions. We account for this effect in the following way:

Using the data and MC efficiencies from Section 2.3 for the loose IDs, we compute a scalefactor $\text{SF}_{\text{veto}} = (1. - \epsilon_{\text{data}})/(1. - \epsilon_{\text{MC}})$ and apply this to MC events with a reconstructed lepton that fails the loose ID. If there are multiple such leptons in an event, we apply this scalefactor only for the hardest muon and electron. We apply a flat 1% (5%) uncertainty for the muon (electron) efficiencies.

The veto scale factors for electrons (muons) range from 0.55 to 1.38 (0.34 to 73.5) with uncertainties ranging from 0.15 to 1.46 (2.7 to 126.8). All scale factors are consistent with unity within the uncertainties. After applying the scale factors, the final MC yields for $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ in the signal region and $Z(\rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$ in the single lepton control regions change by less than 0.5%.

Chapter 3

The Monophoton Analysis

There are multiple distinct sources of SM background to this analysis. The most significant of them are the irreducible backgrounds, which are the associated production of a high-energy γ with either a Z boson that subsequently decays to a pair of neutrinos or a W boson that decays to a charged lepton and a neutrino. These two processes are denoted as $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$, respectively, and together they account for approximately 70% of the SM background, with 50% from the former and 20% from the latter. The total irreducible background rate is estimated using simultaneous fits to the signal and control regions defined in Section 3.1 and the details of the modeling are given in Section 3.2.

Less significant but non-negligible backgrounds arise from events where the candidate photon object is a misidentified electron (Section 3.3) or electromagnetic shower caused by hadrons (Section 3.4). The background events from electron misidentification are mostly W boson production ($W \rightarrow e$), whereas those from hadron misidentification can be due to multiple sources such as $Z(\rightarrow) + \text{jets}$ and QCD multijet with grossly mismeasured jet energy. Misidentification itself is rare, but all of the above processes have high cross sections. Since object misidentification rates depend on subtle details of the detector, the MC simulation cannot be expected to model it reliably. Therefore, data-driven techniques are employed to estimate the contributions from these background events.

After the full selection described in Section 3.1, the SM $\gamma+\text{jets}$, $t\bar{t}\gamma$, $VV\gamma$, $Z(\rightarrow$

$\ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$, and $W \rightarrow \ell\nu$ processes are minor ($\sim 10\%$) background processes in the signal region. These processes, collectively denoted as minor SM backgrounds, can contribute in the signal region if the jet energy is severely mismeasured or the leptons fail to be reconstructed resulting in large E_T^{miss} in the signal region. However, the E_T^{miss} is typically aligned with the photon or one of the jets in such cases, and therefore various selections on the kinematic relations between the E_T^{miss} , photons, and jets are used to reduce these backgrounds to a manageable rate. The estimates for all five processes are taken from MADGRAPH5_aMC@NLO simulations at LO in QCD and can be found in Tables 3.4 and 3.5.

Finally, apparent large energy deposits in ECAL from non-collision processes can mimic $\gamma+E_T^{\text{miss}}$ events and therefore need to be controlled. Known sources of such background include bremsstrahlung of beam halo or cosmic ray muons and anomalous ECAL energy deposits resulting from the interaction of particles in the ECAL photodetectors referred to as “ECAL spikes”. These processes are described in detail in Sections 3.5 and 3.6, respectively.

All background processes except for the two irreducible ones and beam halo are given absolute estimates from data-driven methods or MC cross section calculations. The estimates of the contributions from $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$, $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$, and beam halo processes are allowed to float in the final fit to data performed to extract the potential signal contribution described in Section 3.7.

3.1 Event Selection

The integrated luminosity of the analyzed data sample is $(35.9 \pm 0.9) \text{ fb}^{-1}$ [?]. The data sample is collected with a single-photon trigger that requires at least one photon candidate with $p_T > 165 \text{ GeV}$. The photon candidate must have $H/E < 0.1$ to discriminate against jets, where H/E is the ratio of HCAL to ECAL energy deposits in the central calorimeter tower corresponding to the candidate. The photon energy reconstructed at the HLT is less precise relative to that derived later in the offline reconstruction. Therefore, the thresholds in the trigger on both H/E and E_T^γ , are

less restrictive than their offline counterparts. The trigger efficiency is measured to be about 98% for events passing the analysis selection with $E_T^\gamma > 175$ GeV.

From the recorded data, events are selected by requiring $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 170$ GeV and at least one photon with $E_T^\gamma > 175$ GeV in the fiducial region of the ECAL barrel ($|\eta| < 1.44$) passing the selected presented in Section 1.4.

Events with a high- p_T photon and large E_T^{miss} are subjected to further requirements to suppress SM background processes that feature a genuine high-energy photon, but not a significant amount of E_T^{miss} . One such SM process is γ +jets, where an apparent large E_T^{miss} is often the result of a mismeasured jet energy. In contrast to signal processes, E_T^{miss} is typically smaller than E_T^γ in these events, so requiring the ratio of E_T^γ to E_T^{miss} to be less than 1.4 rejects this background effectively with little effect on signal efficiency. Events are also rejected if the minimum opening angle between \vec{p}_T^{miss} and the directions of the four highest p_T jets, $\min\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}})$, is less than 0.5. Only jets with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 5$ are considered in the $\min\Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \vec{p}_T^{\text{jet}})$ calculation. In the γ +jets process, rare pathological mismeasurement of E_T^γ can also lead to large E_T^{miss} . For this reason, the candidate photon \vec{p}_T and \vec{p}_T^{miss} must be separated by more than 0.5 radians. Another SM process to be rejected is $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$, for which events are vetoed if they contain an electron or a muon with $p_T > 10$ GeV that is separated from the photon by $\Delta R > 0.5$. Furthermore, using features described in Section 3.5, the signal region is split into two parts according to ϕ to constrain the beam halo normalization. The region defined by $|\sin(\phi)| < \sin(0.5)$ is called the horizontal region, and its complement in ϕ is called the vertical region.

The residual contributions from the $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ process, where the lepton could not be identified or was out of the detector acceptance, are modeled by fitting to observed data, as described in Section 3.2. The same method is employed to model the contribution from the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ process to the signal region. This method utilizes control regions where one or two leptons (electrons or muons) are identified in addition to the photon, as defined in the following.

The single-electron (single-muon) control region is defined by a requirement of exactly one electron (muon) with $p_T > 30$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.5$ (2.4) in addition to a

photon requirement that is identical to the one for the signal region. To suppress the contributions from large- E_T^{miss} processes other than $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$, the transverse mass $m_T = \sqrt{2E_T^{\text{miss}}p_T^\ell[1 - \cos \Delta\phi(\vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}}, \vec{p}_T^\ell)]}$ must be less than 160 GeV. Additionally, for the single-electron control region, E_T^{miss} must be greater than 50 GeV to limit the contribution from the γ +jets process, where a jet is misidentified as an electron. Finally, the recoil vector $\vec{U} = \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}} + \vec{p}_T^\ell$, which serves as this region's analogue for \vec{p}_T^{miss} in the signal region, must satisfy identical requirements to those for the \vec{p}_T^{miss} in the signal region.

The dielectron (dimuon) control region is defined by exactly two electrons (muons) in addition to the photon, with $60 < m_{\ell\ell} < 120$ GeV, where $m_{\ell\ell}$ is the invariant mass of the dilepton system. The recoil vector of this region is $\vec{U} = \vec{p}_T^{\text{miss}} + \sum \vec{p}_T^\ell$ and must satisfy identical requirements to those for the \vec{p}_T^{miss} in the signal region.

3.2 Irreducible backgrounds

3.2.1 Simulation of $V+\gamma$ Processes

The $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ background contributions are modeled using MC simulations. Samples generated at the leading order (LO) in QCD by MADGRAPH 5 with up to two additional partons and a generator-level requirement of $E_T^\gamma > 130$ GeV are employed for this purpose.

A study using a privately generated aMC@NLO sample with high E_T^γ threshold confirms that the predicted kinematic distributions would not change drastically by using the NLO sample. Figures 3-1 and 3-2 show the comparisons of the private aMC@NLO samples and the MADGRAPH 5 samples used for the background estimation in the key kinematic distributions.

To approximate the QCD higher-order effects, $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ events are reweighted with E_T^γ by the factors given in Tab. 3.1. These factors are the ratios of QCD next-to-next-to leading order (NNLO) differential cross sections calculated by Grazzini et al. [?] to the LO cross sections given in the centrally pro-

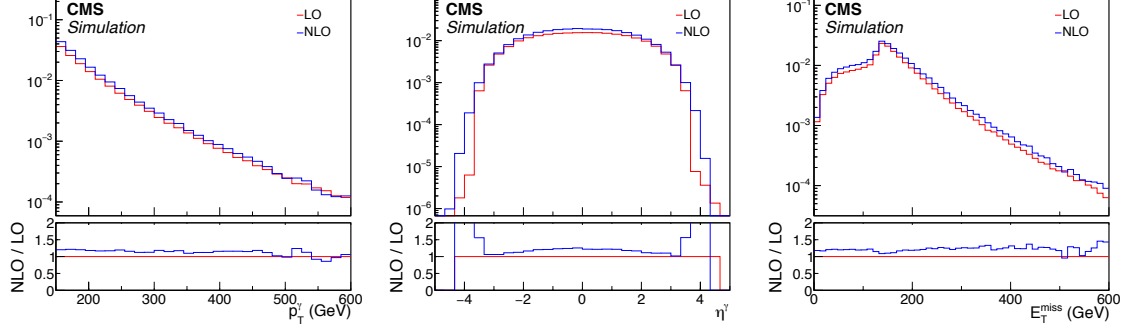


Figure 3-1: Distributions of E_T^γ (left), η^γ (middle), and p_T^Z (right) in $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ process from the private aMC@NLO sample (blue) and the LO sample used for background prediction (red) along with the NLO / LO ratios.

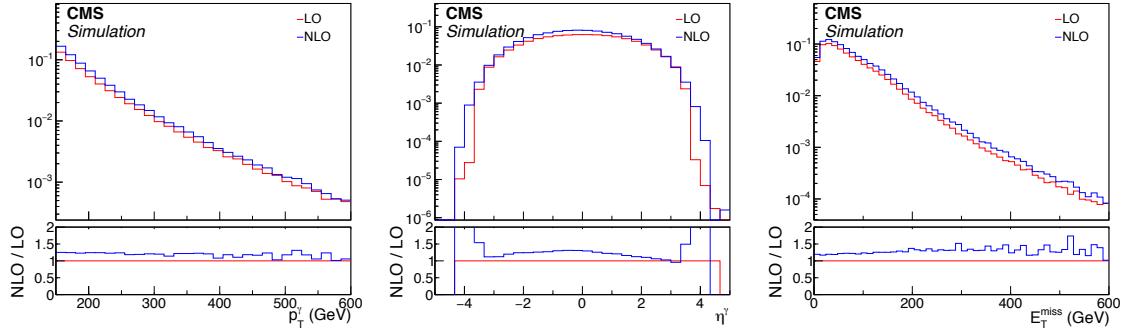


Figure 3-2: Distributions of E_T^γ (top left), η^γ (top right), and p_T^W (bottom left) in $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ process from the private aMC@NLO sample (blue) and the LO sample used for background prediction (red) along with the NLO / LO ratios.

Table 3.1: NNLO / LO correction factors for $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ samples.

range (GeV)	$Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$	$W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$
[175, 190]	1.44	1.40
[190, 250]	1.41	1.37
[250, 400]	1.35	1.31
[400, 700]	1.29	1.26
[700, inf]	1.15	1.15

duced samples. (Note that the denominator cross section includes contributions from processes with up to two additional partons, and is therefore not a LO cross section in the strict sense of the word. $V\gamma$ k-factors found in literature can be $\gg 1$ at high E_T^γ , if the denominator only accounts for the cross section of $q\bar{q} \rightarrow V\gamma$ process.)

Additionally, higher-order electroweak correction factors are also applied as a function of E_T^γ . Out of various electroweak higher-order effects, ones that can give sizeable ($\gg \mathcal{O}(\alpha)$) corrections to the cross section are Sudakov suppression at high boson p_T and potentially the addition of photon-induced scattering processes [?, ?]. We apply the correction factors shown in Figure 3-3, which are combinations of Sudakov suppression factors and photon-induced enhancements, and are provided by the authors of Ref. [?] in addition to the NNLO QCD correction.

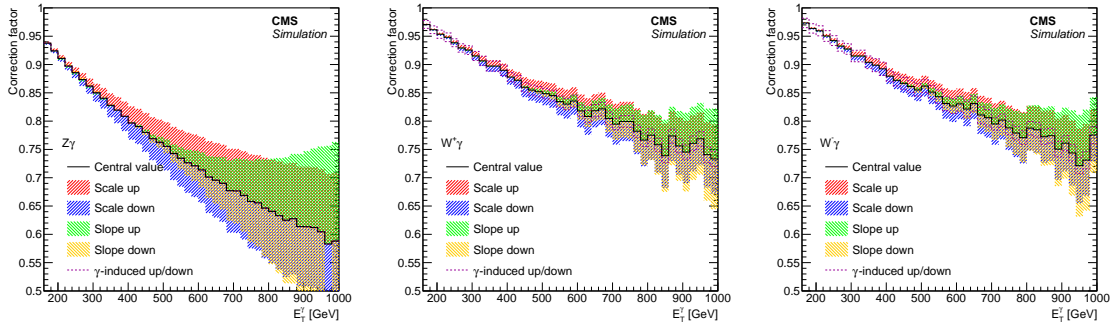


Figure 3-3: Electroweak NLO cross section corrections as a function of photon p_T for $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ (left), $W^+ + \gamma$ (middle), and $W^- + \gamma$ (right) processes, overlaid with uncertainty bands. See text for descriptions of the individual components of the uncertainty. The uncertainty due to γ -induced production is negligible in $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ production.

The differential cross section after the full higher-order corrections is therefore

denoted as

$$d\sigma^{\text{NNLO QCD+NLO EW}} = d\sigma^{\text{LO}} k^{\text{NNLO QCD}} (1 + \kappa^{\text{EW Sudakov}} + \kappa^{\text{EW}q\gamma}), \quad (3.1)$$

where $k^{\text{NNLO QCD}} = d\sigma^{\text{NNLO QCD}}/d\sigma^{\text{LO}}$, and the two κ terms are the Sudakov suppression and photon-induced enhancement components of the electroweak correction, respectively.

Furthermore, subtle differences between simulation and observation in the reconstruction and identification efficiencies for various particle candidates are accounted for with the set of selection efficiency correction factors ρ . The value of an individual ρ typically lies within a few percent of unity. Further details on the measurement and values of various ρ are found in Chapter 2.

Four sources of systematic uncertainties considered for E_T^γ distribution ratios of the $V+\gamma$ processes are higher-order QCD corrections, higher-order EWK corrections, choice of PDF set, and data-to-simulation correction factors ρ . The four uncertainties are all considered as correlated between the E_T^γ bins.

The higher-order QCD renormalization and factorization scale uncertainties on the NNLO cross sections are assessed by varying the respective scales by factor 2 and 0.5 during the cross section computation. These uncertainties are between 7-8%, varying bin by bin, and are considered uncorrelated in the ratio between the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ processes.

Theoretical uncertainties on the electroweak corrections are not well understood to date. We estimate the magnitude of the uncertainty on $\kappa^{\text{EW Sudakov}}$ and $\kappa^{\text{EW}q\gamma}$ to be $(\kappa^{\text{EW Sudakov}})^2$ and $\kappa^{\text{EW}q\gamma}$, i.e., square of the correction for Sudakov suppression and the 100% of the correction itself for the photon-induced enhancement. The choice of using the square of $\kappa^{\text{EW Sudakov}}$ is motivated by the fact that fully resummed leading-log Sudakov suppression is an exponential of $\kappa^{\text{EW Sudakov}}$.

For the Sudakov suppression, which is the dominant term in the electroweak correction, we further consider two types of systematic variations, inspired by ref. [?], which provides a prescription for electroweak correction uncertainties for $V + \text{jets}$

processes. In this paper, electroweak correction as a function of the boson p_T is varied in overall scale and in slope. The slope variation is realized by selecting a point in the boson p_T spectrum and letting the shift in correction cross over at the point (see Figure 3-4). Following this prescription, we let the Sudakov suppression vary in overall scale and in slope, where we choose our crossover point for the slope variation to be at $E_T^\gamma = 590$ GeV.

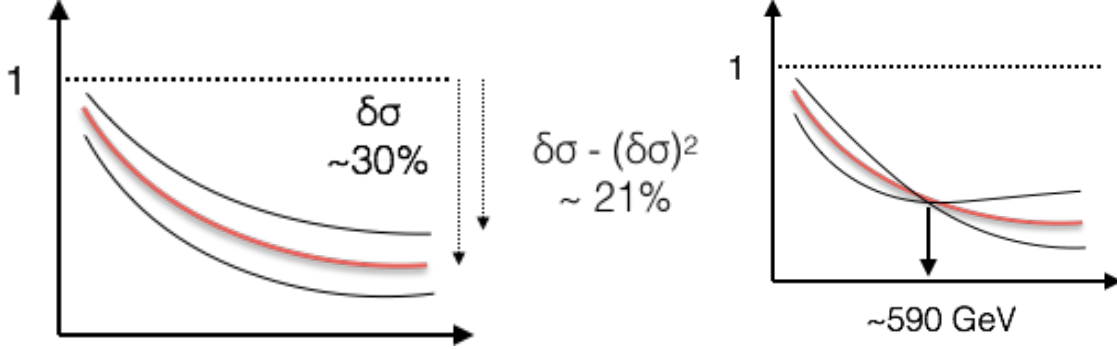


Figure 3-4: Electroweak correction variation scheme to cover the scale (left) and shape (right) uncertainties.

The PDF uncertainty is evaluated by varying the weight of each event using the weights provided in the NNPDF set, and taking the standard deviation of the resulting E_T^γ distributions. This uncertainty is considered fully correlated in the ratio between the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ processes, i.e., the variation of the ratio is bounded by the ratios of the upward and downward variations.

Finally, data-to-simulation correction factors ρ for the lepton identification efficiencies have associated uncertainties that do not cancel when taking ratios between regions defined by different lepton selection requirements.

3.2.2 Data-driven Control Regions

Contributions from the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ processes are estimated using observed data in four mutually exclusive single-electron, single-muon, dielectron, and dimuon control regions defined in Section 3.1. The ratios between the expected yields of these processes are constrained by MC simulations of $V+\gamma$ processes. This background estimation method exploits cancellation of some of the systematic uncertain-

ties, both experimental and theoretical, in the ratios of the photon E_T^γ distributions of $V+\gamma$ processes, from here on referred to as “transfer factors”.

For example, in the transfer factor between the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $Z(\rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$ processes, denoted $R_{\ell\ell\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$, the uncertainties due to photon energy calibration, jet energy resolution, and higher-order QCD effects are significantly reduced compared to when such effects are considered for individual processes. The only uncertainties in the transfer factor $R_{\ell\ell\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ that do not largely cancel are those on lepton identification efficiency and the statistical uncertainty due to the limited MC sample size. Figure 3-5 shows the transfer factor $R_{ee\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ ($R_{\mu\mu\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$) between the dielectron (dimuon) control region and the combined signal regions, for which the numerator is the expected $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ yield in the combined signal regions and the denominator is the expected $Z(\rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$ yield in the relevant control region.

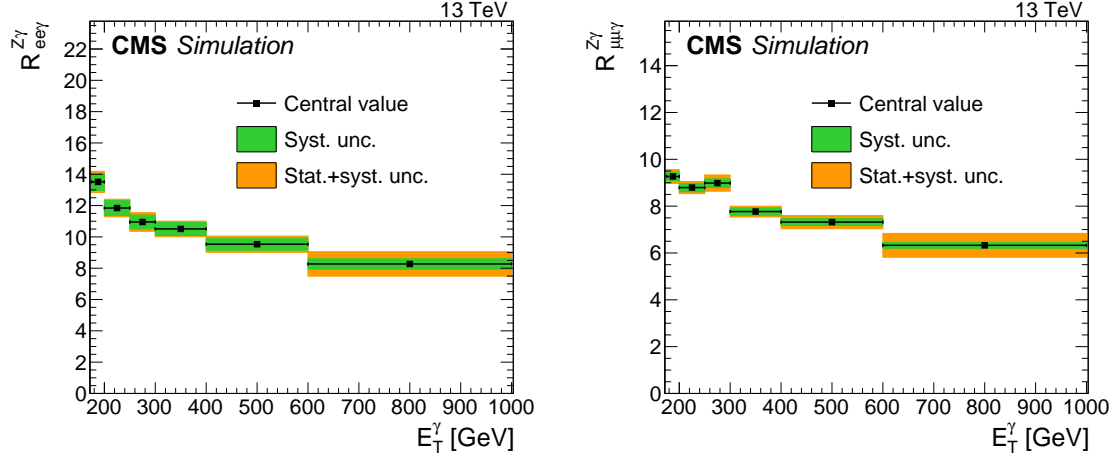


Figure 3-5: Transfer factors $R_{ee\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ (left) and $R_{\mu\mu\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ (right). The uncertainty bands in green (inner) and orange (outer) show the systematic uncertainty, and the combination of systematic and statistical uncertainty arising from limited MC sample size, respectively. The systematic uncertainties considered are the uncertainties in the data-to-simulation correction factors ρ for the lepton identification efficiencies.

For increasing E_T^γ , the Z boson in a $Z(\rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$ event tends to emerge with lower rapidity, and hence so do its decay products. As a consequence, the charged leptons are more likely to fall within the inner tracker acceptance, which increases the dilepton control region selection efficiency of these events. In contrast, the signal

region selection efficiency of $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ events is unaffected by the rapidity of the final state neutrinos, as long as the observed E_T^{miss} has the appropriate magnitude and azimuthal direction. This causes the distinctive drop in the ratio $R_{\ell\ell\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ with increasing E_T^γ .

Using the transfer factor $R_{\ell\ell\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$, the total estimated event yield $T_{\ell\ell\gamma}$ in each dilepton control region in the i^{th} bin of the E_T^γ distribution can be expressed as

$$T_{\ell\ell\gamma,i} = \frac{N_i^{Z\gamma}}{R_{\ell\ell\gamma,i}^{Z\gamma}} + b_{\ell\ell\gamma,i}, \quad (3.2)$$

where $N^{Z\gamma}$ is the number of $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ events in the combined signal regions and $b_{\ell\ell\gamma}$ is the predicted contribution from other background sources in the dilepton control region, namely $t\bar{t}\gamma$, $VV\gamma$, and misidentified hadrons. The subscript i indicates that the quantities are evaluated in bin i of the E_T^γ distribution.

Similar considerations apply to events arising from $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ processes. A large fraction of such events are rejected by the electron and muon vetoes in the signal region selection and end up in the control regions instead. However, hadronic tau events and events where the leptons are out of acceptance or fail to be reconstructed will remain in the signal region, on top of the vetoes having imperfect efficiencies. In the ratio of these two classes of events, denoted $R_{\ell\gamma}^{W\gamma}$, the only uncertainties that remain non-negligible are those associated with the lepton identification efficiency and the MC statistical uncertainty.

Table 3.2 gives the breakdown of the $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ background passing the full event selection for the signal region, categorized by the lepton flavor and, for the case of electrons and muons, the lepton pseudorapidity at the parton-level. From this breakdown, one sees that events where the W boson decays to a τ and a neutrino constitutes approximately 60% of the $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ background. The remaining 40% of the $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ background comes from events where W boson decays to a μ or e and a neutrino. Events containing an electron are more likely to be within the detector acceptance, while those with a muon are more likely to be out of acceptance. For the in-acceptance background ($|\eta| < 2.5$), the identification efficiency, which is lower

Table 3.2: The breakdown of simulated $W + \gamma$ events passing the full event selection. Events are categorized in the W decay mode. Events with e and μ final states are further divided into those where the lepton was roughly within acceptance ($|\eta| < 2.5$) but failed the lepton veto, and those where the lepton was out of acceptance ($|\eta| > 2.5$). For each W decay mode, the fraction out of total generated ($A \times \epsilon$) is shown.

Subprocess	$A \times \epsilon \times 10^3$
$W \rightarrow e + \gamma$	1.68
$ \eta^e < 2.5$	1.35
$ \eta^e > 2.5$	0.32
$W \rightarrow \mu + \gamma$	1.83
$ \eta^\mu < 2.5$	0.74
$ \eta^\mu > 2.5$	1.08
$W \rightarrow \tau + \gamma$	5.03

for electrons than for muons, which translates to a larger background contribution from the electrons. Meanwhile, the E_T^{miss} requirement explains the behavior of the out-of-acceptance background ($|\eta| > 2.5$). A large fraction of electrons that are out of tracker acceptance are still captured by the calorimeters, while out-of-acceptance muons directly contribute to missing momentum leading to a larger background contribution from muons.

Figure 3-6 shows the transfer factor $R_{e\gamma}^{W\gamma}$ ($R_{\mu\gamma}^{W\gamma}$) between the single-electron (single-muon) control region and the combined signal regions, for which the numerator is the estimated $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ yield in the combined signal regions, and the denominator is the estimated $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ yield in the relevant control region. The ratio $R_{e\gamma}^{W\gamma}$ decreases with increasing E_T^γ in a similar manner to $R_{\ell\ell\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$. The underlying logic is the same; e.g., that the signal region selection efficiency is unaffected by E_T^γ while the control region acceptances increase with increasing E_T^γ due to increased lepton efficiency resulting from lower W rapidity.

Finally, to benefit further from the larger statistical power that the single-lepton control samples provides, an additional transfer factor $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma} = N^{Z\gamma}/N^{W\gamma}$ is defined to connect the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ background yields in the signal regions, where the quantity $N^{W\gamma}$ is the number of $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ events in the combined signal regions. When calculating the ratio $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$, all experimental uncertainties associated

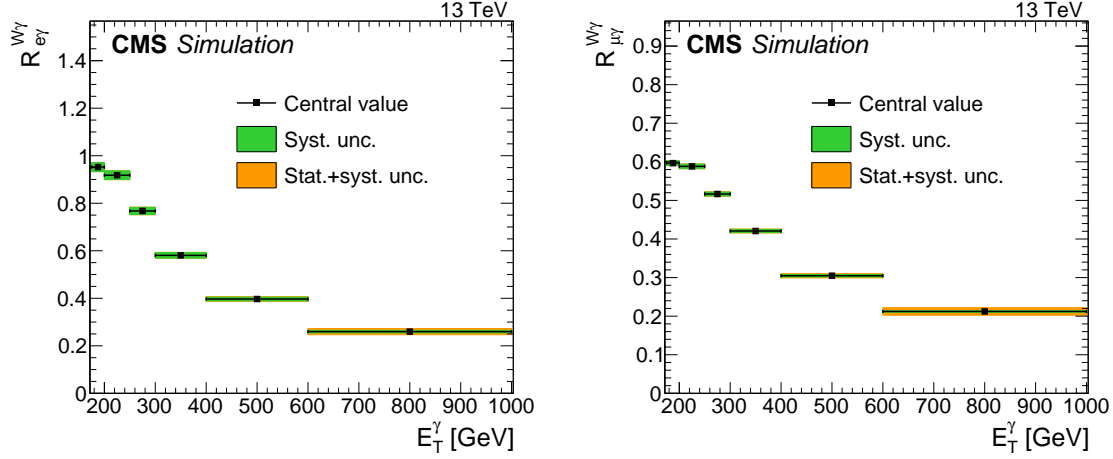


Figure 3-6: Transfer factors $R_{e\gamma}^{W\gamma}$ (left) and $R_{\mu\gamma}^{W\gamma}$ (right). The uncertainty bands in green (inner) and orange (outer) show the systematic uncertainty, and the combination of systematic and statistical uncertainty arising from limited MC sample size, respectively. The systematic uncertainties considered are the uncertainties in the data-to-simulation correction factors ρ for the lepton identification efficiencies.

with the data-to-simulation correction factors ρ cancel since both processes result in very similar event configurations. The main uncertainties in $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ are those from higher-order theoretical corrections, discussed in Section 3.2.1. Figure 3-7 shows the effect of each systematic uncertainty in $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ with respects to its nominal value for $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ respectively.

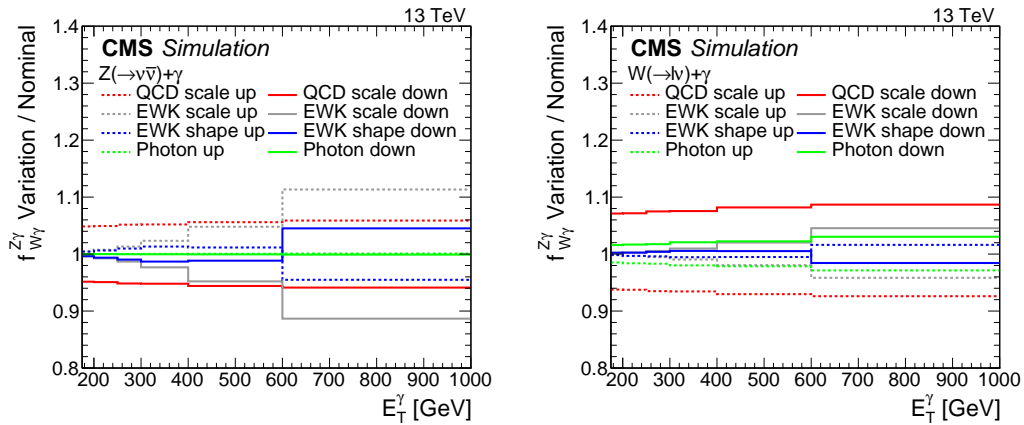


Figure 3-7: Systematic uncertainty in the transfer factors for $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ (left) and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ (right). The last bin includes all events with $E_T^\gamma > 1000$ GeV.

The ratio $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ rises rather than falls with increasing E_T^γ because $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$

events have a lower rather than higher signal region selection efficiency if the charged lepton falls within the tracker acceptance while the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ efficiency is independent of E_T^γ . Figure 3-8 shows the transfer factor $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$ between the $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ and $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ processes in the combined signal region.

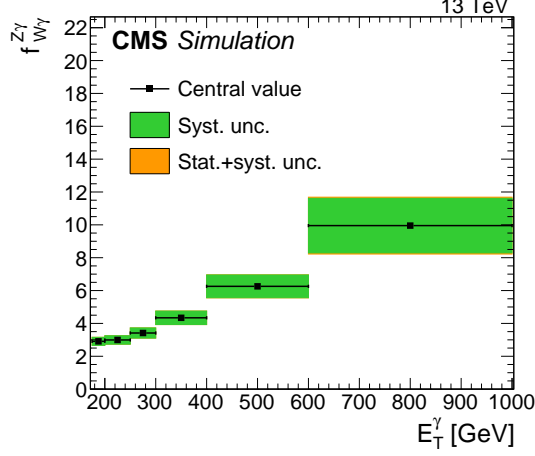


Figure 3-8: Transfer factor $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$. The uncertainty bands in green (inner) and orange (outer) show the systematic uncertainty, and the combination of systematic and statistical uncertainty arising from limited MC sample size, respectively. The systematic uncertainties considered are the uncertainties from higher-order theoretical corrections.

Using $R_{\ell\gamma}^{W\gamma}$ and $f_{W\gamma}^{Z\gamma}$, the total estimated event yield $T_{\ell\gamma}$ in each single-lepton control region in the i^{th} bin of the E_T^γ distribution can be expressed as

$$T_{\ell\gamma,i} = \frac{N_i^{Z\gamma}}{R_{\ell\gamma,i}^{W\gamma} f_{W\gamma,i}^{Z\gamma}} + b_{\ell\gamma,i}, \quad (3.3)$$

where $b_{\ell\gamma}$ is the predicted contribution from other background sources in the single-lepton regions, namely misidentified electrons and hadrons and other minor SM processes.

3.3 Misidentified electrons

An electron can be misidentified as a photon if the association of tracks or track seeds to the supercluster in ECAL fails in the reconstruction step. The production of

a single W boson decaying to an electron and a neutrino is a high-rate process, and it mimicks the photon plus E_T^{miss} signature if the electron is misidentified.

The rate at which this misidentification occurs is proportional to the inefficiency $1 - \epsilon_e^{\text{track}}$ of the tracking, defined over the electrons passing the photon identification criteria described in Sec. 1.4 except the electron veto. This partial identification is denoted as $e\gamma$ ID in the following. If one assumes that the kinematic and other critical properties of the electron plus E_T^{miss} events are unaffected by the electron misidentification, it is possible to model the electron misidentification background by taking a proxy sample with well-identified electrons and scaling this sample by $R_e = (1 - \epsilon_e^{\text{track}})/\epsilon_e^{\text{track}}$.

The “tag-and-probe” method described in Section 2.2.1 with appropriate changes is used to measure the efficiency corresponding to the factor R_e in data.

The first such change is that the sample is split into $e\gamma$ and ee categories depending on whether the probe passes or fails the electron veto requirement. Probes in both categories must also pass the $e\gamma$ ID. Denoting the area of the peak in each category $N_{e\gamma}$ and N_{ee} , respectively, the ratio $N_{e\gamma}/N_{ee}$ is equal to R_e up to minor systematic corrections.

The second such change is in the background model used in the TP fits. The backgrounds to the $e\gamma$ fit consist of processes with actual electron and photon in the final state, such as $W\gamma$ and $Z \rightarrow ee$ with a hard radiation off one of the electrons. Because of this, we scale the mass distribution of the $\mu + \gamma$ sample by the ratio of electron-probe to muon-probe events taken from MC to account for the different rates of FSR and bremsstrahlung between muons and electrons. As an alternative template to assess the systematic effect introduced by the choice of the background template, the unscaled mass distribution is also tested.

Figure 3-9 shows the six fits performed on ee and $e\gamma$ in bins of probe p_T , from which the R_e factor used for the estimation of the electron misidentification background is derived.

The proxy sample for the background estimation is obtained by identical event selection as that described in Sec. 3.1, but with the pixel-seed veto inverted on the

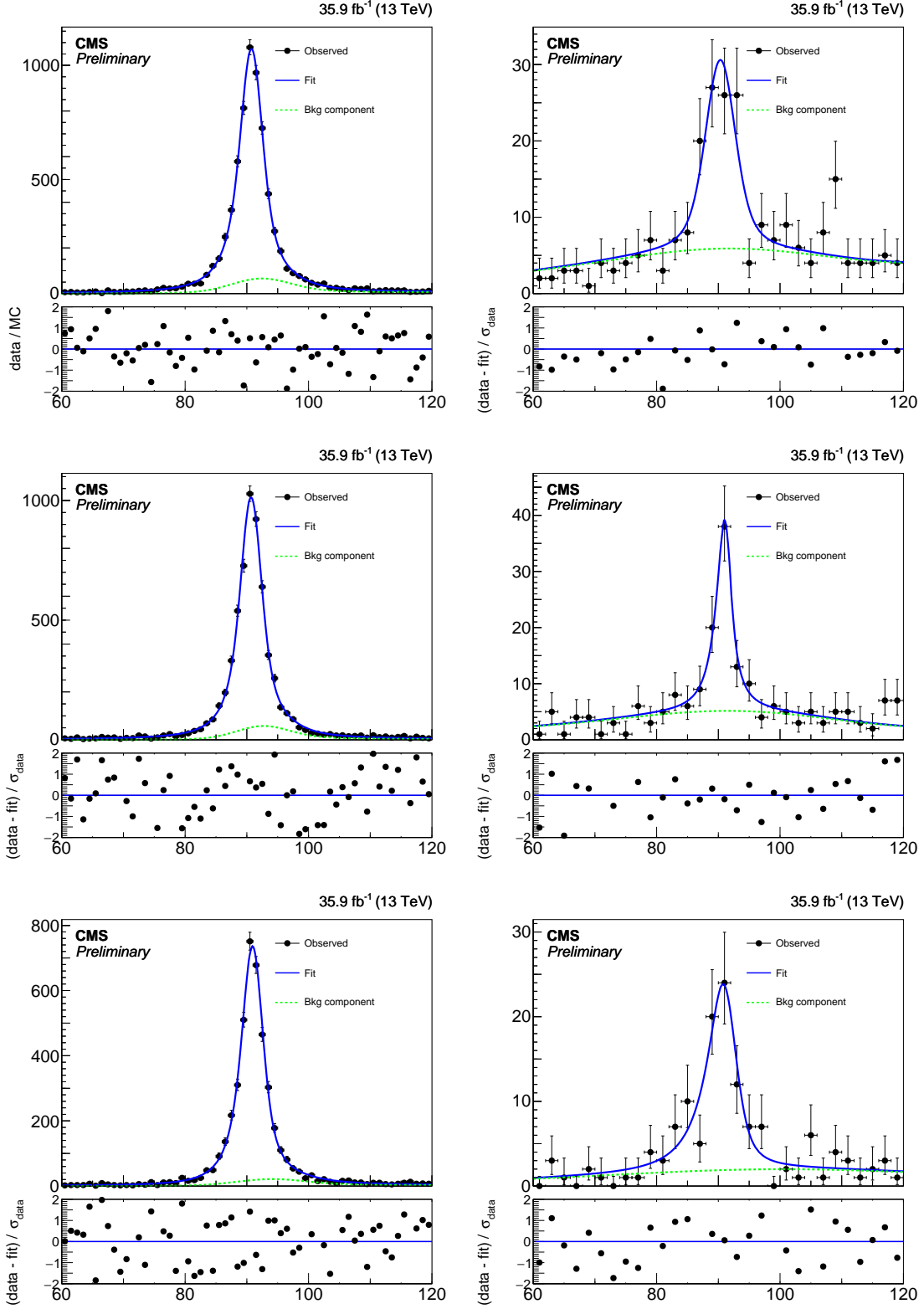


Figure 3-9: Fits to the mass distributions for ee (left) and $e\gamma$ (right) selections, in bins of probe p_T : $175 < p_T < 200$ GeV (top), $200 < p_T < 250$ GeV (middle), $p_T > 250$ GeV (bottom). The blue solid line represents the full fit model, and the green dashed line its background component.

photon candidate object.

Figure 3-10 shows the derived R_e factor as a function of E_T^γ . The electron proxy sample is reweighted by R_e depending on the p_T of the electron object.

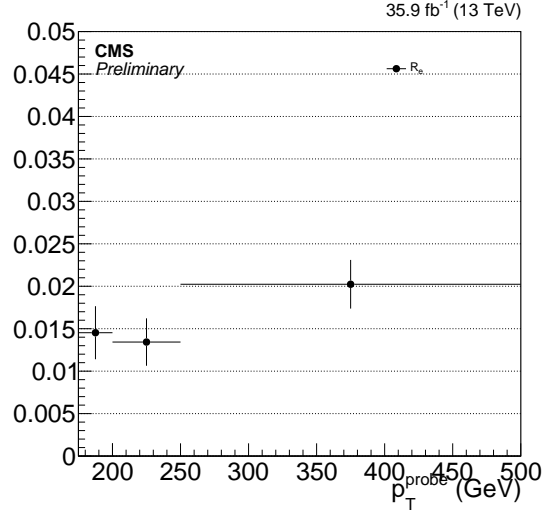


Figure 3-10: Electron to photon fake rate R_e .

3.4 Misidentified hadrons

The estimation of hadron misidentification background proceeds in multiple steps. First, the fraction of hadronic objects within a pool of photon candidate objects in the photon plus jet control region is measured. This measurement is described in detail in Section 2.2.2. Figure 3-11 and Table 3.3 show the final impurity and associated uncertainties as a function of p_T .

p_T (GeV)	Nominal	Sources of Systematic Uncertainty			
		Sideband	CH Iso Shape	Signal Shape	Bgkd. Stats
(175, 200)	4.31 ± 0.21	0.09	0.18	0.05	0.04
(200, 250)	3.39 ± 0.17	0.01	0.16	0.06	0.03
(250, 300)	2.44 ± 0.22	0.14	0.16	0.06	0.05
(300, 350)	1.99 ± 0.23	0.12	0.16	0.07	0.08
(350, 400)	1.43 ± 0.28	0.23	0.11	0.05	0.10
(400, ∞)	0.63 ± 0.30	0.27	0.09	0.05	0.05

Table 3.3: Impurities for photons as a function of p_T .

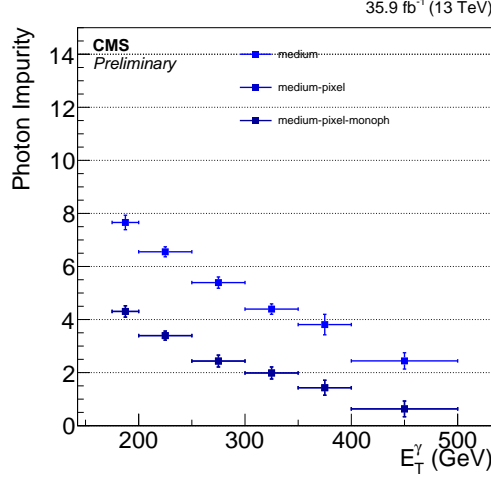


Figure 3-11: Impurities for photons as a function of p_T . The different bands show the effects of adding different stages of the full ID, starting with the baseline ID and isolation and successively adding the pixel seed veto.

Following this measurement, another control sample is formed where the photon in the photon plus jet sample is replaced by a hadronic proxy object. The hadronic proxy object is a reconstructed photon object which pass the photon ID described in Section 1.4 with the exception of failing at least one of the following cuts:

- $\sigma_{i\eta i\eta} < 0.01022$
- PF Charged Hadron isolation < 0.441 GeV .

Additionally, we apply a $E_T^{\text{miss}} < 60$ GeV cut to make this region orthogonal to the signal region of the analysis.

The hadronic transfer factor R_h , which measures the rate at which hadronic proxy objects result in hadrons that are misidentified as candidate photons, is obtained by dividing the estimated number of misidentified hadrons in the photon plus jet sample by the number of events in the hadron proxy + jet control region as a function of p_T . Figure 3-12 shows the transfer factor R_h along with the various distributions used for its derivation.

Finally, a third control sample of events with a hadronic proxy object and $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 170$ GeV is prepared. Under the assumption that the R_h stays constant regardless of whether the event has a high- p_T jet or E_T^{miss} , this proxy plus E_T^{miss} sample is

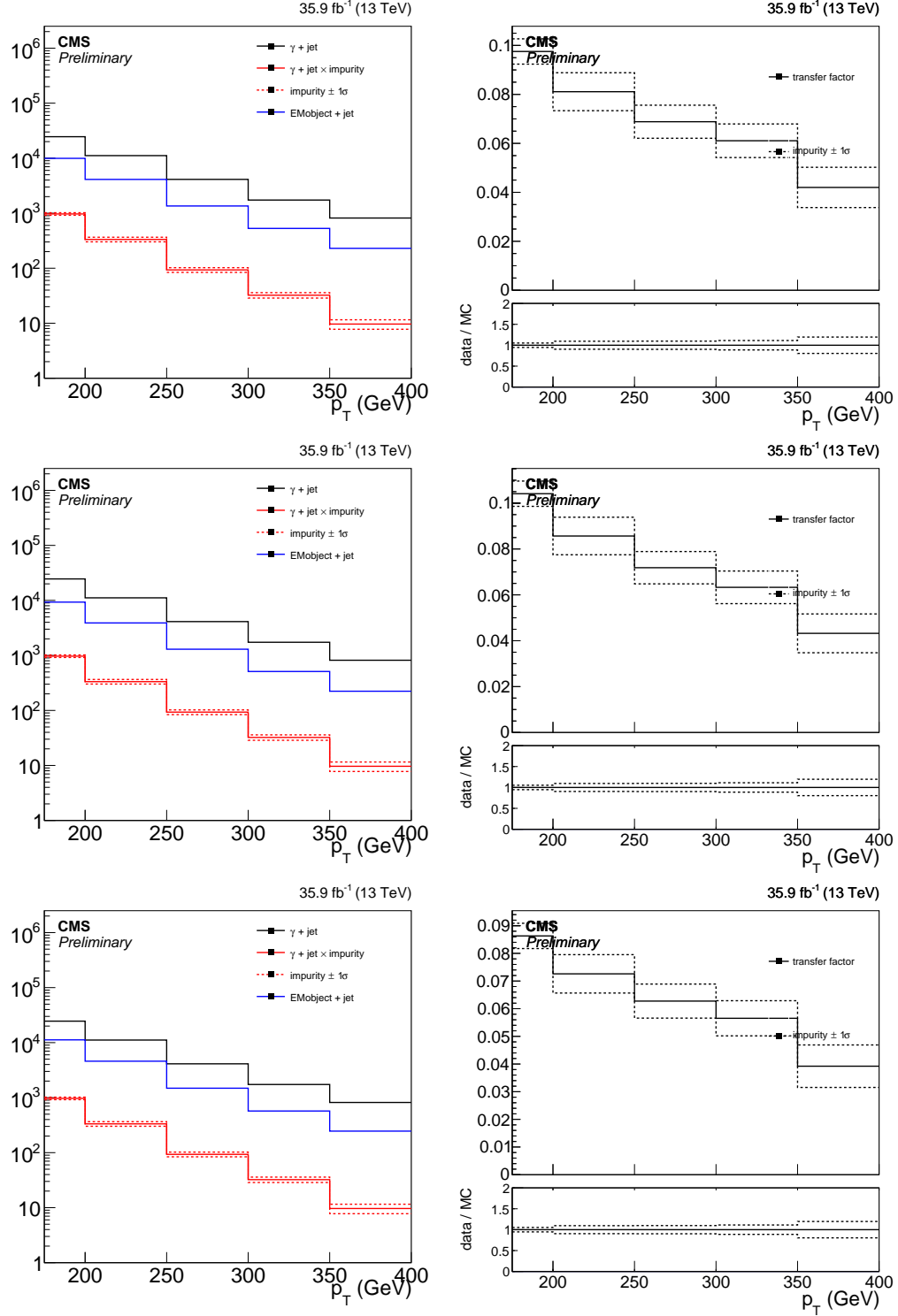


Figure 3-12: Left: The p_T distribution of the candidate photon object in the photon + jet control sample (black), the result of scaling it with the impurity (red), and the p_T distribution of the hadronic proxy object in the proxy + jet control sample (blue). Right: Hadronic transfer factor R_h , which is the ratio of the red and blue distributions in the left plot. Top: Nominal hadron proxy object. Middle: Tighter hadron proxy object. Bottom: Looser hadron proxy object.

then weighted by R_h to arrive at an estimate of the misidentified hadron plus E_T^{miss} background of this analysis.

To estimate the uncertainty on this background, we repeat the above method using tighter and looser definitions of the hadron proxy object. The tighter definition differs from the nominal by the following cuts:

- ρ -corrected PF Neutral Hadron isolation $< 0.264 + 0.014 \times p_T^\gamma + 0.000019 \times (p_T^\gamma)^2$.
- ρ -corrected PF Photon isolation $< 2.362 + 0.0053 \times p_T^\gamma$,

and the looser definition differs from the nominal by the following cuts:

- ρ -corrected PF Neutral Hadron isolation $< 10.910 + 0.014 \times p_T^\gamma + 0.000019 \times (p_T^\gamma)^2$.
- ρ -corrected PF Photon isolation $< 3.630 + 0.0053 \times p_T^\gamma$.

The different distributions from the nominal, tight, and loose selections are shown in Figure 3-13. The tight and loose shapes are taken as the one sigma band around the nominal estimate. Additionally, there is an uncertainty coming from the estimation of the photon purity. Figure 3-14 shows the resulting shapes from moving the shapes generated by a one sigma shift in the purity.

3.5 Beam halo

Figure 3-15 shows the ϕ distribution of the halo showers obtained from the single photon data set, requiring $E_T^\gamma > 175 \text{ GeV}$ and $E_T^{\text{miss}} > 170 \text{ GeV}$. Here, halo showers are defined as photon objects that fail the MIP total energy cut in events where beam halo MET filter (one component of the “MET filters” mentioned in Section 1.8). The distribution is shifted and folded to make the peaking behavior clear. The resulting variable on the horizontal axis is named ϕ' .

The splitting of the signal region can be thought of as a two-bin fit. Collision processes occupy the relative fractions of phase space in the horizontal (H) and vertical (V) signal regions, $C_H = 1/\pi$ and $C_V = (\pi - 1)/\pi$, respectively. The corresponding fractions for beam halo events are determined by selecting a halo-enriched sample

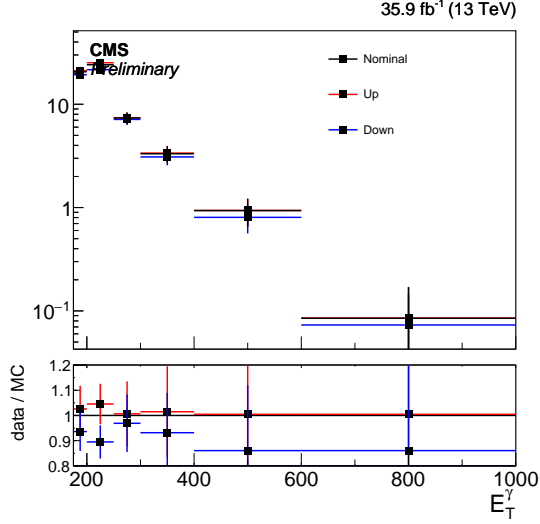


Figure 3-13: The p_T distribution of the estimated contribution from hadronic fakes in the signal region. The distribution labeled Up (Down) comes from the tighter (looser) selection. The systematic uncertainty resulting from this variation is around 5% at the low end of our p_T range and increases to 15% after $p_T > 400$ GeV.

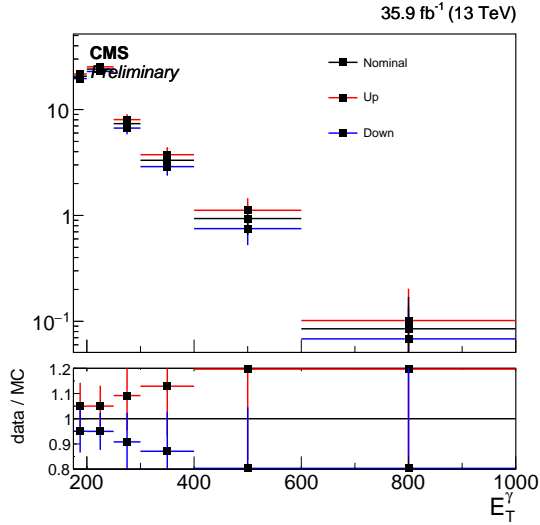


Figure 3-14: The p_T distribution of the estimated contribution from hadronic fakes in the signal region. The distribution labeled Up (Down) comes from varying the purity one sigma up (down). The systematic uncertainty resulting from this variation is around 5% at the low end of the p_T range and increases to 20% after $p_T > 400$ GeV.

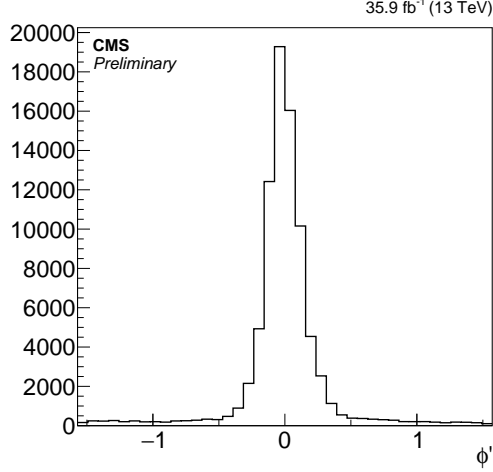


Figure 3-15: Folded ϕ' distribution of the halo sample.

where the halo identification is inverted. Thus, a fit of the two signal regions provides an estimate of the overall normalization of the beam halo background, denoted h . The E_T^γ dependence of the halo background is encoded in $n_{K,i}^{\text{halo}}$, the unit-normalized beam halo prediction in the i^{th} bin of the signal region $K \in \{H, V\}$. Using the notation introduced in Section 3.2, the total estimated background T_K in the two signal regions are

$$\begin{aligned} T_{K,i} &= C_K(N_i^{Z\gamma} + N_i^{W\gamma}) + hn_{K,i}^{\text{halo}} + C_K b_{K,i} \\ &= C_K(1 + f_{W\gamma i}^{Z\gamma -1})N_i^{Z\gamma} + hn_{K,i}^{\text{halo}} + C_K b_{K,i}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

where $b_{K,i}$ is the total contribution to bin i of region K from electron and hadron misidentification, ECAL spikes, and other minor SM background processes.

3.6 Spikes

3.7 Statistical Interpretation

The potential signal contribution is extracted from the data via simultaneous fits to the E_T^γ distributions in the signal and control regions defined in Section 3.1. Uncertainties in various quantities are represented by nuisance parameters in the fit.

Predictions for $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$, $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$, and the beam halo backgrounds are varied in the fit. Beam halo is not a major background, but the extraction of its rate requires a fit to the observed distributions in the signal region.

Free parameters of the fit are the yield of $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ background in each bin of the signal regions ($N_i^{Z\gamma}$) and the overall normalization of the beam halo background (h). Bin-by-bin yields of $W(\rightarrow \ell\nu)+\gamma$ and $Z(\rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell})+\gamma$ samples in all regions are related to the yield of $Z(\rightarrow \nu\bar{\nu})+\gamma$ through the MC prediction through the transfer factors defined in Section 3.2. The transfer factors are allowed to shift within the aforementioned theoretical and experimental uncertainties.

The background-only likelihood that is maximized in the fit is

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L} &= \prod_i \{ \mathcal{L}_{\text{signal}} \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{single-lepton}} \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{dilepton}} \} \times \mathcal{L}_{\text{nuisances}} \\
&= \prod_i \left\{ \prod_{K=H,V} \mathcal{P}(d_{K,i} | T_{K,i}(\vec{\theta})) \times \prod_{\ell=e,\mu} \mathcal{P}(d_{\ell\gamma,i} | T_{\ell\gamma,i}(\vec{\theta})) \times \prod_{\ell=e,\mu} \mathcal{P}(d_{\ell\ell\gamma,i} | T_{\ell\ell\gamma,i}(\vec{\theta})) \right\} \times \prod_j \mathcal{N}(\theta_j) \\
&= \prod_i \left\{ \prod_{K=H,V} \mathcal{P}\left(d_{K,i} \left| \left(1 + f_{W\gamma,i}^{Z\gamma}{}^{-1}(\vec{\theta})\right) C_K N_i^{Z\gamma} + h n_{K,i}^{\text{halo}}(\vec{\theta}) + C_K b_{K,i}(\vec{\theta}) \right.\right) \right. \\
&\quad \times \prod_{\ell=e,\mu} \mathcal{P}\left(d_{\ell\gamma,i} \left| \frac{N_i^{Z\gamma}}{R_{\ell\gamma,i}^{W\gamma}(\vec{\theta}) f_{W\gamma,i}^{Z\gamma}(\vec{\theta})} + b_{\ell\gamma,i}(\vec{\theta}) \right.\right) \\
&\quad \times \prod_{\ell=e,\mu} \mathcal{P}\left(d_{\ell\ell\gamma,i} \left| \frac{N_i^{Z\gamma}}{R_{\ell\ell\gamma,i}^{Z\gamma}(\vec{\theta})} + b_{\ell\ell\gamma,i}(\vec{\theta}) \right.\right) \left. \right\} \times \prod_j \mathcal{N}(\theta_j), \tag{3.5}
\end{aligned}$$

following the notation introduced in Section 3.2, and where $\mathcal{P}(n|\lambda)$ is the Poisson probability of n for mean λ , \mathcal{N} denotes the unit normal distribution, and $d_{X,i}$ is the observed number of events in bin i of region X . Systematic uncertainties are treated as nuisance parameters in the fit and are represented by $\vec{\theta}$. Each quantity Q_j with a nominal value \bar{Q}_j and a standard deviation of the systematic uncertainty σ_j appears in the likelihood function as $\bar{Q}_j \exp(\sigma_j \theta_j)$.

3.8 Results

3.8.1 Pre-fit and post-fit distributions

Figure 3-16 shows the observed E_T^γ distributions in the four control regions compared with the results from simulations before and after performing the simultaneous fit across all the control samples and signal region, and assuming absence of any signal. Figure 3-17 shows the observed E_T^γ distributions in the horizontal and vertical signal regions compared with the results from simulations before and after performing a combined fit to the data in all the control samples and the signal region. The observed distributions are in agreement with the prediction from SM and noncollision backgrounds.

Table 3.4: Expected event yields in each E_T^γ bin for various background processes in the horizontal signal region. The background yields and the corresponding uncertainties are obtained after performing a combined fit to data in all the control samples, excluding data in the signal region. The observed event yields in the horizontal signal region are also reported.

E_T^γ [GeV]	[175, 200]	[200, 250]	[250, 300]	[300, 400]	[400, 600]	[600, 1000]
$Z\gamma$	81.2 ± 8.0	88.2 ± 8.4	38.8 ± 4.8	26.8 ± 3.7	8.8 ± 1.9	1.4 ± 0.7
$W\gamma$	27.9 ± 3.7	29.9 ± 3.9	11.4 ± 1.7	6.3 ± 1.2	1.4 ± 0.4	0.1 ± 0.1
Misid. electrons	22.5 ± 2.7	25.7 ± 2.7	10.5 ± 1.0	8.2 ± 0.7	2.7 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.0
Misid. hadrons	5.2 ± 2.2	9.3 ± 1.8	3.1 ± 0.7	1.0 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0
Other SM	13.6 ± 2.0	19.6 ± 1.3	13.9 ± 0.4	4.2 ± 0.2	0.8 ± 0.0	0.1 ± 0.0
ECAL spikes	4.3 ± 1.3	2.7 ± 0.8	0.5 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
Total prediction	154.6 ± 8.3	175.4 ± 8.8	78.2 ± 5.3	46.6 ± 4.0	14.1 ± 2.1	2.1 ± 0.8
Observed	150 ± 12	166 ± 13	76.0 ± 8.7	44.0 ± 6.6	19.0 ± 4.4	4.0 ± 2.0

The expected yields in each bin of E_T^γ for all backgrounds in the horizontal and vertical signal regions after performing a combined fit to data in all the control samples, excluding data in the signal regions, are given in Tables 3.4 and 3.5, respectively. The covariances between the predicted background yields across all the E_T^γ bins in the two signal regions are shown in Fig. 3-18. The expected yields together with the covariances can be used with the simplified likelihood approach detailed in Ref. [?] to reinterpret the results for models not studied in this thesis

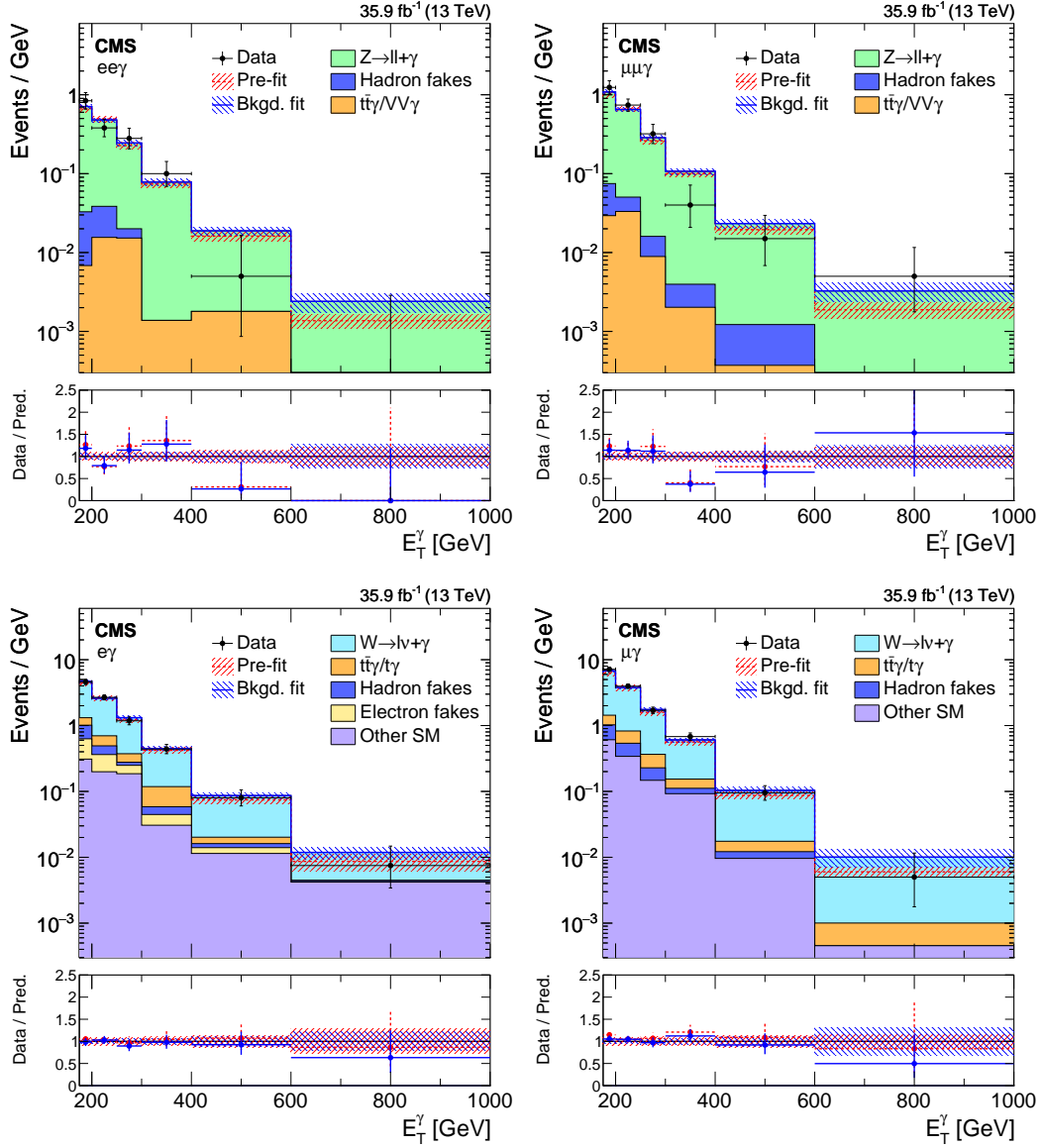


Figure 3-16: Comparison between data and MC simulation in the four control regions: $ee\gamma$ (upper left), $\mu\mu\gamma$ (upper right), $e\gamma$ (lower left), $\mu\gamma$ (lower right) before and after performing the simultaneous fit across all the control samples and signal region, and assuming absence of any signal. The last bin of the distribution includes all events with $E_T^\gamma > 1000$ GeV. The ratios of data with the pre-fit background prediction (red dashed) and post-fit background prediction (blue solid) are shown in the lower panels. The bands in the lower panels show the post-fit uncertainty after combining all the systematic uncertainties.

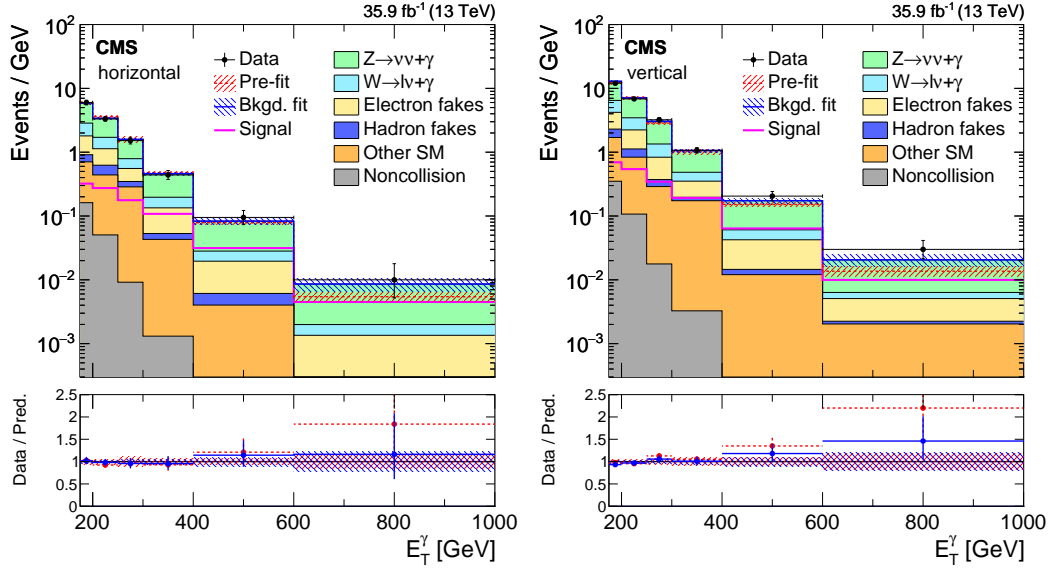


Figure 3-17: Observed E_T^γ distributions in the horizontal (left) and vertical (right) signal regions compared with the post-fit background expectations for various SM processes. The last bin of the distribution includes all events with $E_T^\gamma > 1000$ GeV. The expected background distributions are evaluated after performing a combined fit to the data in all the control samples and the signal region. The ratios of data with the pre-fit background prediction (red dashed) and post-fit background prediction (blue solid) are shown in the lower panels. The bands in the lower panels show the post-fit uncertainty after combining all the systematic uncertainties. The expected signal distribution from a 1 TeV vector mediator decaying to 1 GeV DM particles is overlaid.

Table 3.5: Expected event yields in each E_T^γ bin for various background processes in the vertical signal region. The background yields and the corresponding uncertainties are obtained after performing a combined fit to data in all the control samples, excluding data in the signal regions. The observed event yields in the vertical signal region are also reported.

E_T^γ [GeV]	[175, 200]	[200, 250]	[250, 300]	[300, 400]	[400, 600]	[600, 1000]
$Z\gamma$	172 ± 17	190 ± 18	83 ± 10	58.6 ± 7.9	18.0 ± 3.9	3.1 ± 1.6
$W\gamma$	59.9 ± 7.8	63.6 ± 7.8	24.6 ± 3.5	13.4 ± 2.4	3.0 ± 0.8	0.3 ± 0.2
Misid. electrons	48.4 ± 5.6	56.2 ± 5.1	23.4 ± 1.8	15.7 ± 1.4	5.6 ± 0.4	1.2 ± 0.1
Misid. hadrons	15.1 ± 4.4	14.5 ± 3.1	4.2 ± 0.8	2.3 ± 0.8	0.5 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1
Other SM	33.8 ± 4.1	36.6 ± 2.7	13.6 ± 0.5	17.1 ± 0.6	2.4 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.0
ECAL spikes	9.3 ± 2.8	5.7 ± 1.7	0.9 ± 0.3	0.3 ± 0.1	0.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
Total prediction	339 ± 18	366 ± 19	150 ± 11	107.5 ± 8.7	29.6 ± 4.3	5.4 ± 1.7
Observed	301 ± 17	342 ± 19	161 ± 13	107 ± 10	41.0 ± 6.4	12.0 ± 3.5

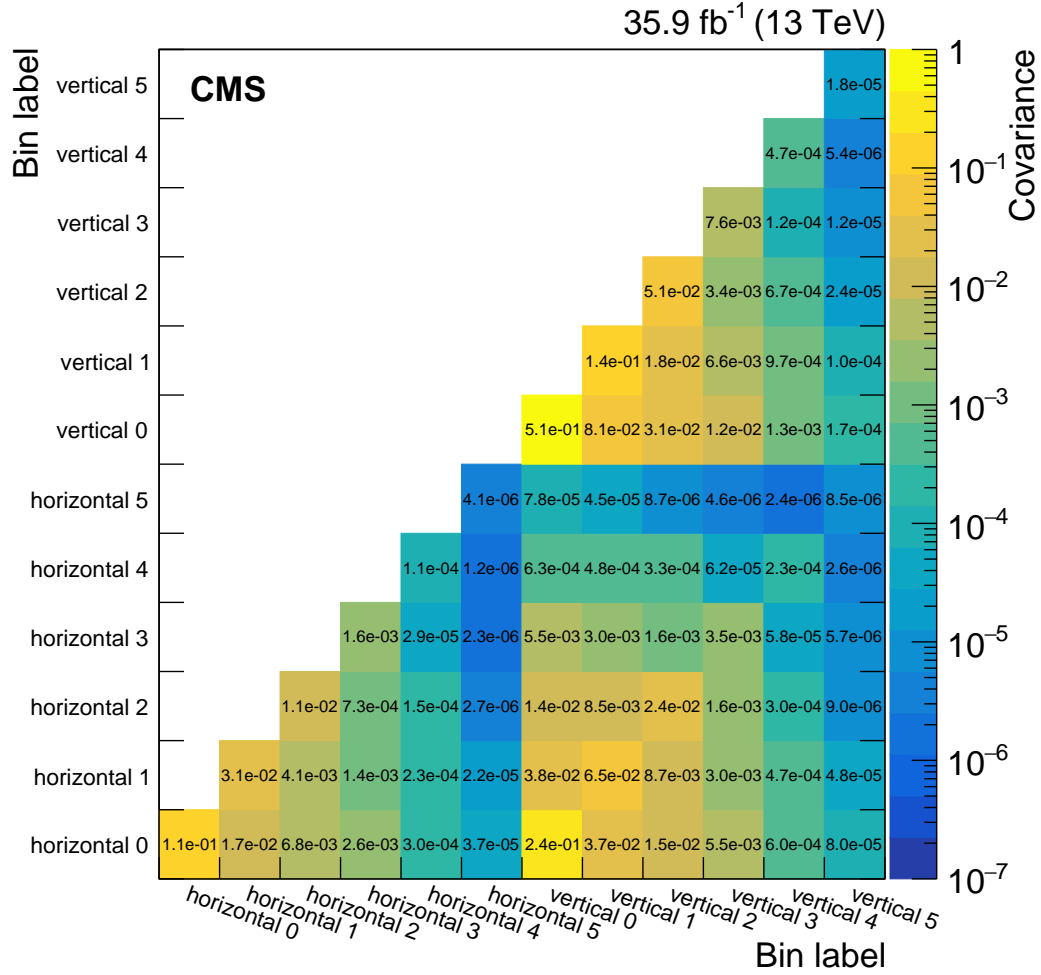


Figure 3-18: Covariances between the predicted background yields in all the E_T^γ bins of the horizontal and vertical signal regions. The bin labels specify which signal region the bin belongs to and what number bin it is for that region.

3.8.2 Limits

No significant excess of events beyond the SM expectation is observed. Upper limits are determined for the production cross section of the new-physics processes mentioned in Section ?? . For each model, a 95% confidence level (CL) upper limit is obtained utilizing the asymptotic criterion [?, ?, ?], using a test statistic based on the negative logarithm of the likelihood in Section 3.7.

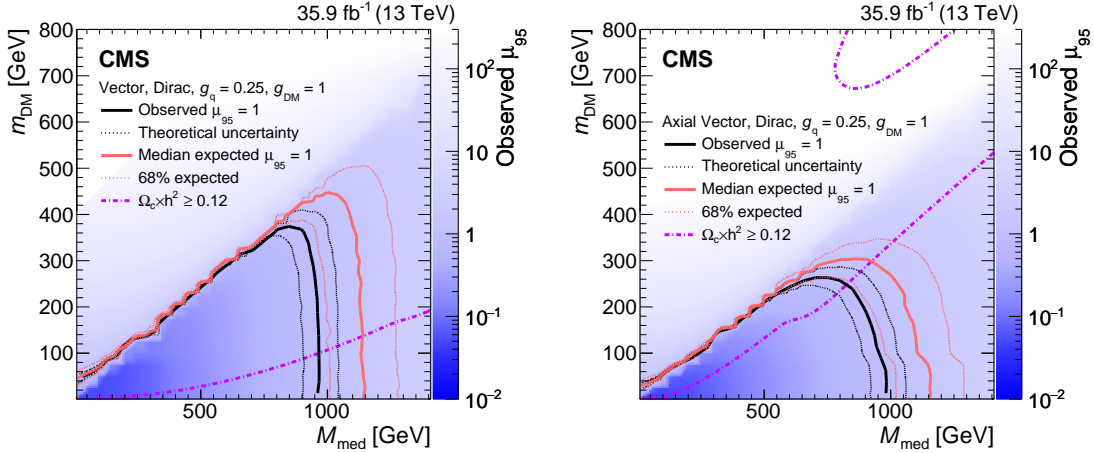


Figure 3-19: The ratio of 95% CL upper cross section limits to the theoretical cross section (μ_{95}), for DM simplified models with vector (left) and axial-vector (right) mediators, assuming $g_q = 0.25$ and $g_{DM} = 1$. Expected $\mu_{95} = 1$ contours are overlaid in red. The region under the observed contour is excluded. For DM simplified model parameters in the region below the lower violet dot-dash contour, and also above the corresponding upper contour in the right hand plot, cosmological DM abundance exceeds the density observed by the Planck satellite experiment.

Figure 3-19 shows the 95% CL upper cross section limits with respect to the corresponding theoretical cross section ($\mu_{95} = \sigma_{95\%}/\sigma_{\text{theory}}$) for the vector and axial-vector mediator scenarios, in the $M_{\text{med}}-m_{DM}$ plane. The solid black (dashed red) curves are the observed (expected) contours of $\mu_{95} = 1$. The σ_{theory} hypothesis is excluded at 95% CL or above in the region with $\mu_{95} < 1$. The uncertainty in the expected upper limit includes the experimental uncertainties. For the simplified DM LO models considered, mediator masses up to 950 GeV are excluded for values of m_{DM} less than 1 GeV.

The results for vector and axial-vector mediators are compared to constraints from

the observed cosmological relic density of DM as determined from measurements of the cosmic microwave background by the Planck satellite experiment [?]. The expected DM abundance is estimated, separately for each model, using the thermal freeze-out mechanism implemented in the MADDM [?] framework and compared to the observed cold DM density $\Omega_c h^2 = 0.12$ [?], where Ω_c is the DM relic abundance and h is the dimensionless Hubble constant.

Chapter 4

Comparison with Other Results

We're not doing this in a vacuum.

4.1 Monophoton

4.2 Monojet / Mono- Z

4.3 Direct Detection

The exclusion contours for the vector mediator model shown in Fig. 3-19 are also translated into the $\sigma_{\text{SI}}-m_{\text{DM}}$ plane, where σ_{SI} are the spin-independent DM–nucleon scattering cross sections as shown in Fig. 4-1. The translation and presentation of the result follows the prescription given in Ref. [?]. In particular, to enable a direct comparison with results from direct detection experiments, these limits are calculated at 90% CL [?]. When compared to the direct detection experiments, the limits obtained from this search provide stronger constraints for DM masses less than 2 GeV for spin independent models.

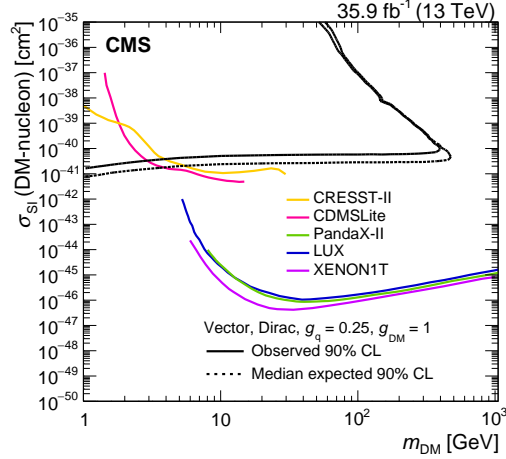


Figure 4-1: The 90% CL exclusion limits on the χ -nucleon spin-independent scattering cross sections involving the vector operator as a function of the m_{DM} . Simplified model DM parameters of $g_q = 0.25$ and $g_{DM} = 1$ are assumed. The region to the upper left of the contour is excluded. On the plots, the median expected 90% CL curve overlaps the observed 90% CL curve. Also shown are corresponding exclusion contours, where regions above the curves are excluded, from the recent results by the CDMSlite [?], LUX [?], PandaX-II [?], XENON1T [?], and CRESST-II [?].

4.4 Indirect Detection

The exclusion contours for the axial-vector mediator model shown in Fig. 3-19 are also translated into the σ_{SD} - m_{DM} plane, where σ_{SD} are the spin-dependent DM-nucleon scattering cross sections as shown in Fig. 4-2. The translation and presentation of the result follows the prescription given in Ref. [?]. In particular, to enable a direct comparison with results from indirect detection experiments, these limits are calculated at 90% CL [?]. When compared to the indirect detection experiments, the limits obtained from this search provide stronger constraints for DM masses less than 200 GeV for spin dependent models.

We show the results in Fig. 4-2.

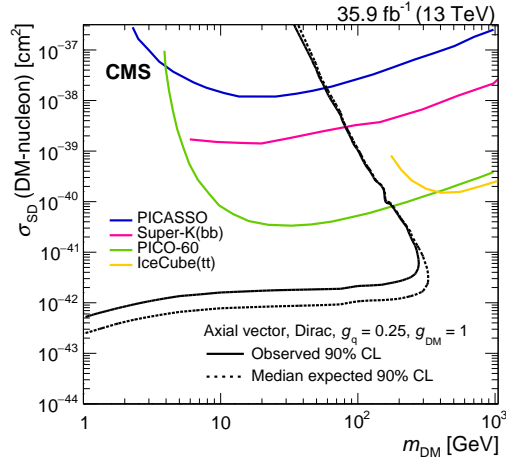


Figure 4-2: The 90% CL exclusion limits on the χ -nucleon spin-dependent scattering cross sections involving the axial-vector operator as a function of the m_{DM} . Simplified model DM parameters of $g_q = 0.25$ and $g_{DM} = 1$ are assumed. The region to the upper left of the contour is excluded. On the plots, the median expected 90% CL curve overlaps the observed 90% CL curve. Also shown are corresponding exclusion contours, where regions above the curves are excluded, from the recent results by the PICO-60 [?], IceCube [?], PICASSO [?] and Super-Kamiokande [?] Collaborations.