Figure 1: *Simple sketch of the VLQ and the SpaCal projected onto one plane in the z-direction where one photon is detected in the SpaCal and one in the VLQ (top), and where both photons are detected in one identical VLQ-module (bottom). The numbers give the relative geometric acceptance for the underlying Odderon induced process.*

Figure 2: *Invariant mass spectrum of the two photon candidates for SpaCal-VLQ events, where one photon is detected in the Very-Low-Q^2 calorimeter (VLQ) and one in the SpaCal (SpaCal), requiring an electron in the electron tagger and a neutron in the forward neutron counter.*

Figure 3 *Invariant mass spectrum of the two photon candidates for both event signature classes: one photon is detected in the VLQ and one in the SpaCal (SpaCal-VLQ) and both photons detected in the identical VLQ-module (VLQ-VLQ). The data points are compared to the signal Monte Carlo OPIUM for Odderon exchange and the photoproduction Monte Carlos PYTHIA and PYTHIA-mod. PYTHIA-mod is a modified version of PYTHIA where, with regard to exclusive events, some "unphysical" processes are excluded (following an advice by the auther of PYTHIA, Tjorben Sjöstrand).*

The dashed lines define the 4 σ pion mass window (mean $= 135$ MeV, width = 20 MeV) for simulated events and the dotted lines define the 4 σ pion mass window (mean $= 175$ MeV, width = 40 MeV) for data events.

Figure 4: *Summary of cross section limit for Odderon production.*