

# Contact Interaction and Lepton Flavour Violation

Carsten Niebuhr

DESY

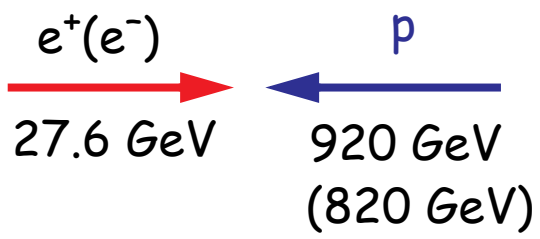
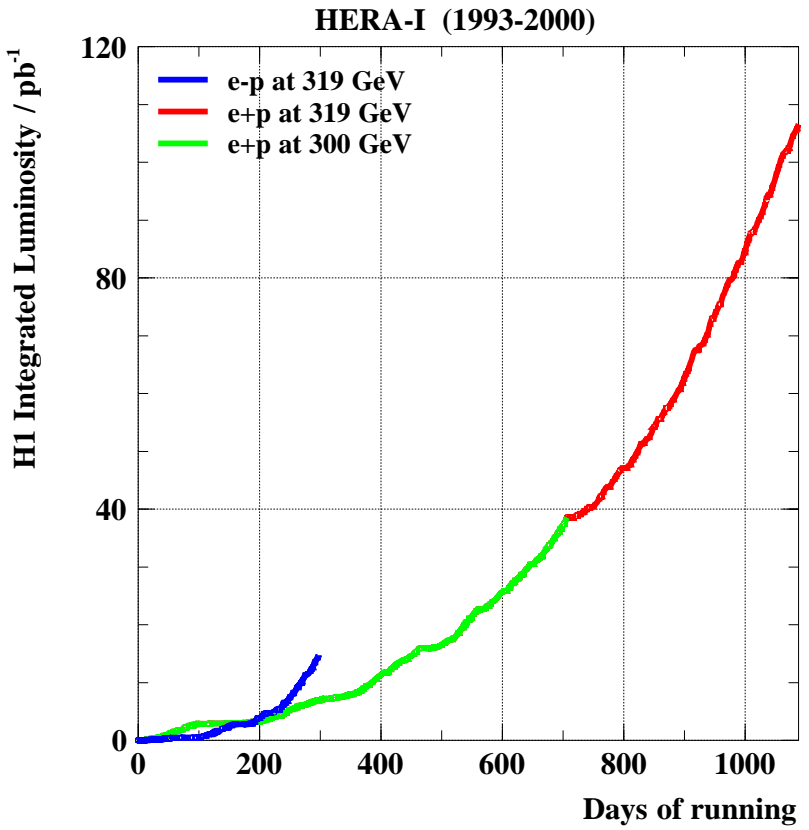
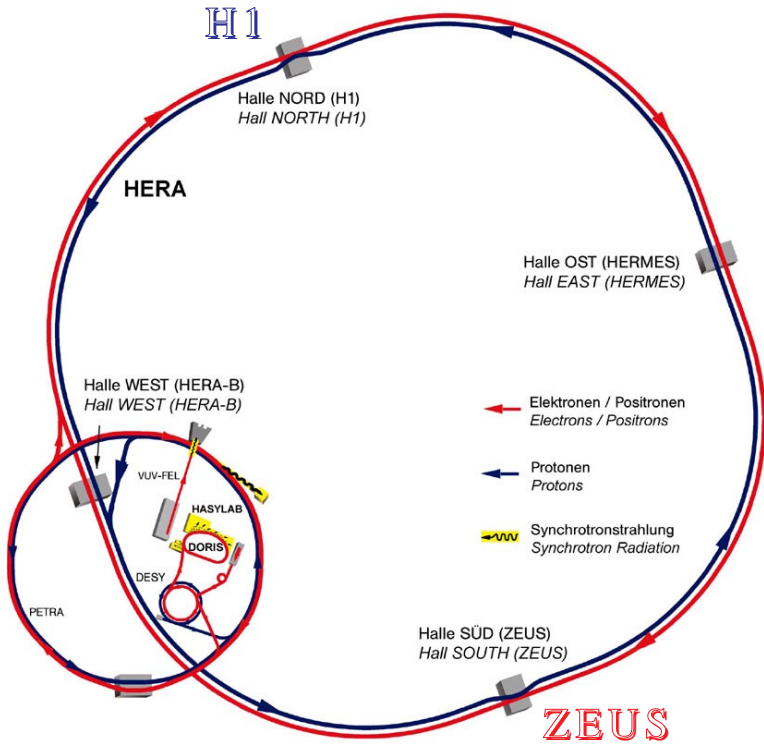
representing



and



# HERA ep Collider

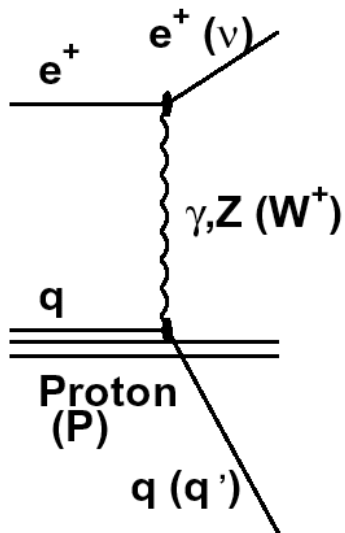


HERA I data: each experiment

- $L \sim 16 \text{ pb}^{-1} e^-p$
- $L \sim 100 \text{ pb}^{-1} e^+p$

# Electron-Quark Scattering and DIS Kinematics

DIS



$$Q^2 = -(k - k')^2 = -q^2$$

four momentum transfer squared

$$x = -q^2 / (2 \cdot P \cdot q)$$

Bjorken scaling variable

$$y = (q \cdot P) / (k \cdot P) = (1 - \cos \theta^*) / 2$$

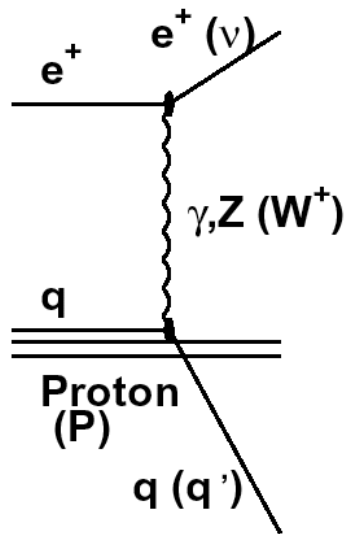
inelasticity

$$s = 2 \cdot k \cdot P = Q^2 / (x \cdot y)$$

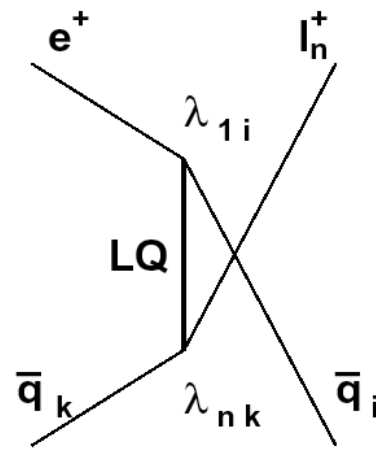
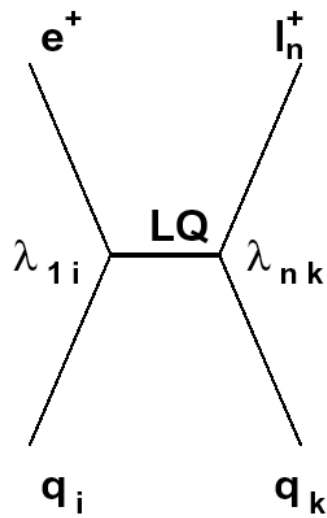
ep CM energy squared

# Electron-Quark Scattering and DIS Kinematics

DIS

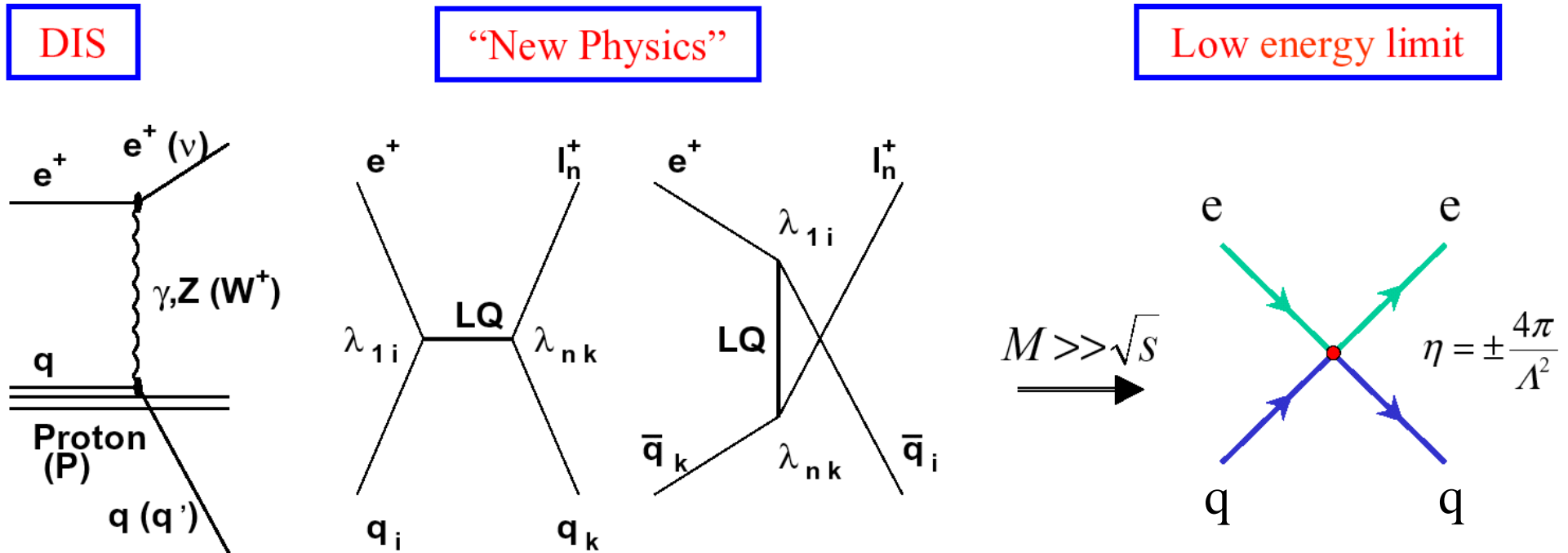


“New Physics”



$Q^2 = -(k - k') = -q^2$	four momentum transfer squared
$x = -q^2 / (2 \cdot P \cdot q)$	Bjorken scaling variable
$y = (q \cdot P) / (k \cdot P) = (1 - \cos \theta^*) / 2$	inelasticity
$s = 2 \cdot k \cdot P = Q^2 / (x \cdot y)$	ep CM energy squared

# Electron-Quark Scattering and DIS Kinematics



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# Contact Interaction Phenomenology

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- Effective Lagrange Density (vector terms only) modifies scattering amplitude

$$L_V = \sum_{q=u,d} \sum_{a,b=L,R} \eta_{ab}^q (\bar{e}_a \gamma^\mu e_a) (\bar{q}_b \gamma_\mu q_b) \quad \text{with } \eta_{ab}^q = \epsilon_{ab}^q \frac{4\pi}{\Lambda^2} \text{ and effective mass scale } \Lambda$$

- Depending on chiral structure of model which is probed, only some of the couplings contribute. Formalism applicable for many different models (Compositeness, LQs, Quark Structure, Large Extra Dimensions, ...)

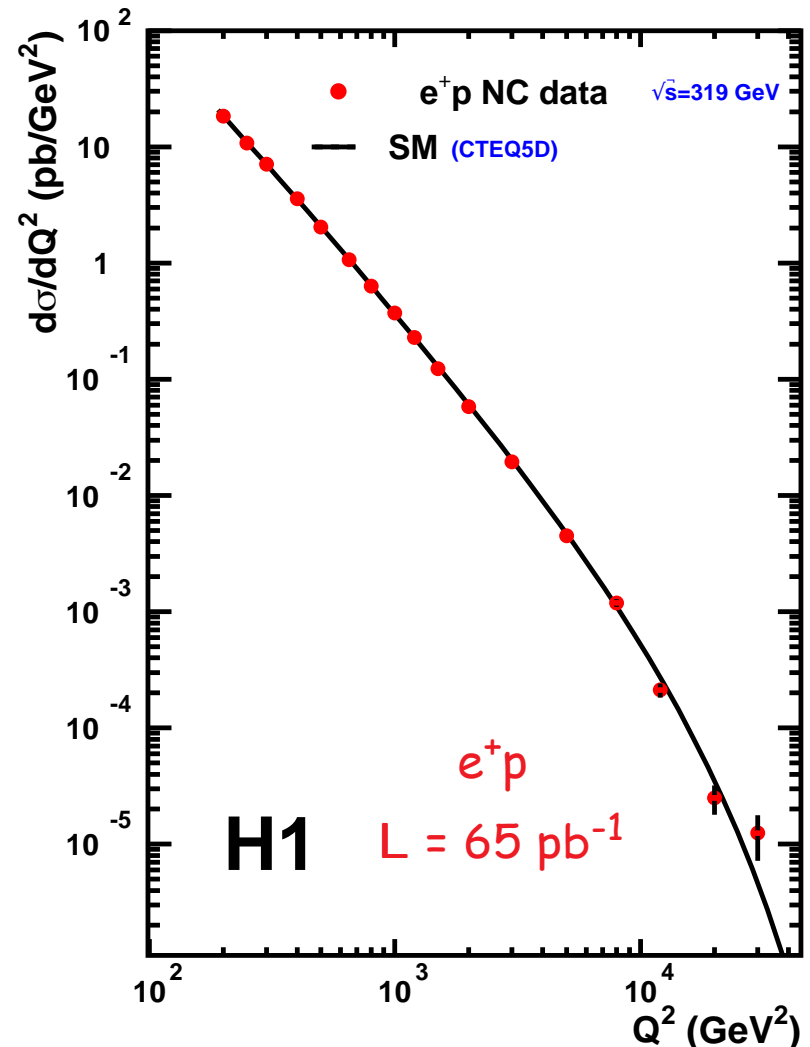
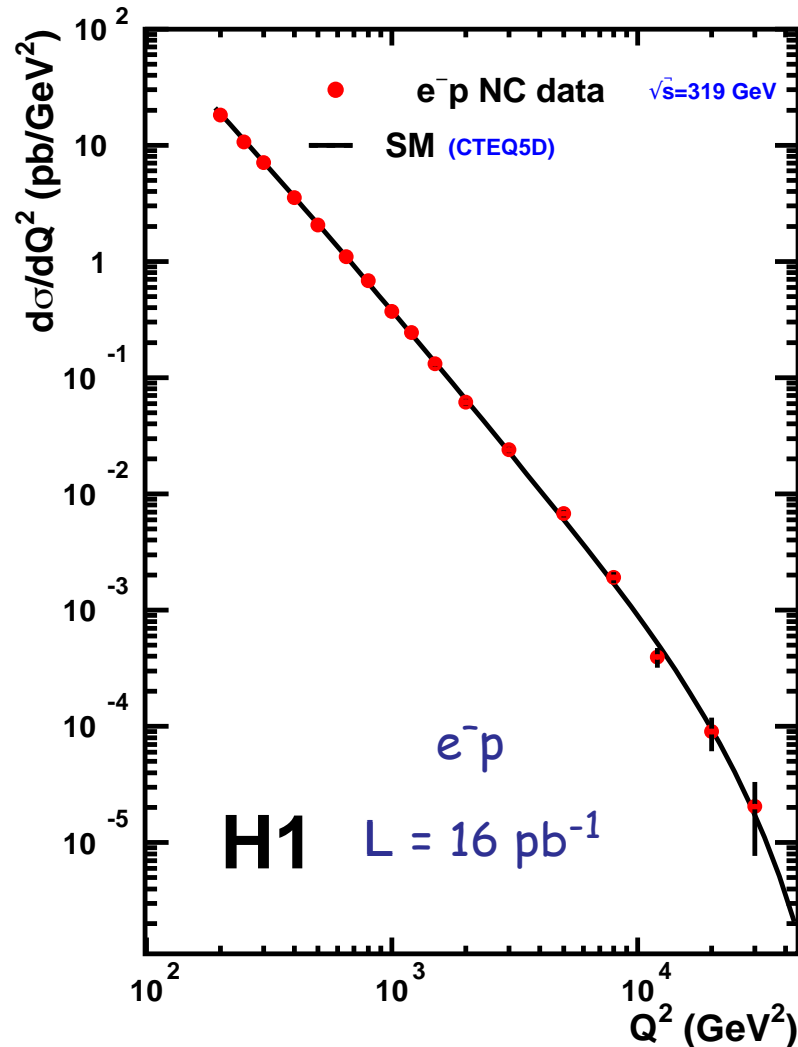
→ see separate talk by [Eric Kajfasz](#)

- Cross section in presence of CI gets modified at **high  $Q^2$**  :

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} = \frac{d\sigma^{SM}}{dQ^2} \pm \frac{d\sigma^{IF}}{dQ^2} + \frac{d\sigma^{CI}}{dQ^2}$$

- $\Rightarrow$  **sensitivity** to scales  $\Lambda$  **beyond centre-of-mass energies**

# Neutral Current Cross Section $d\sigma/dQ^2$



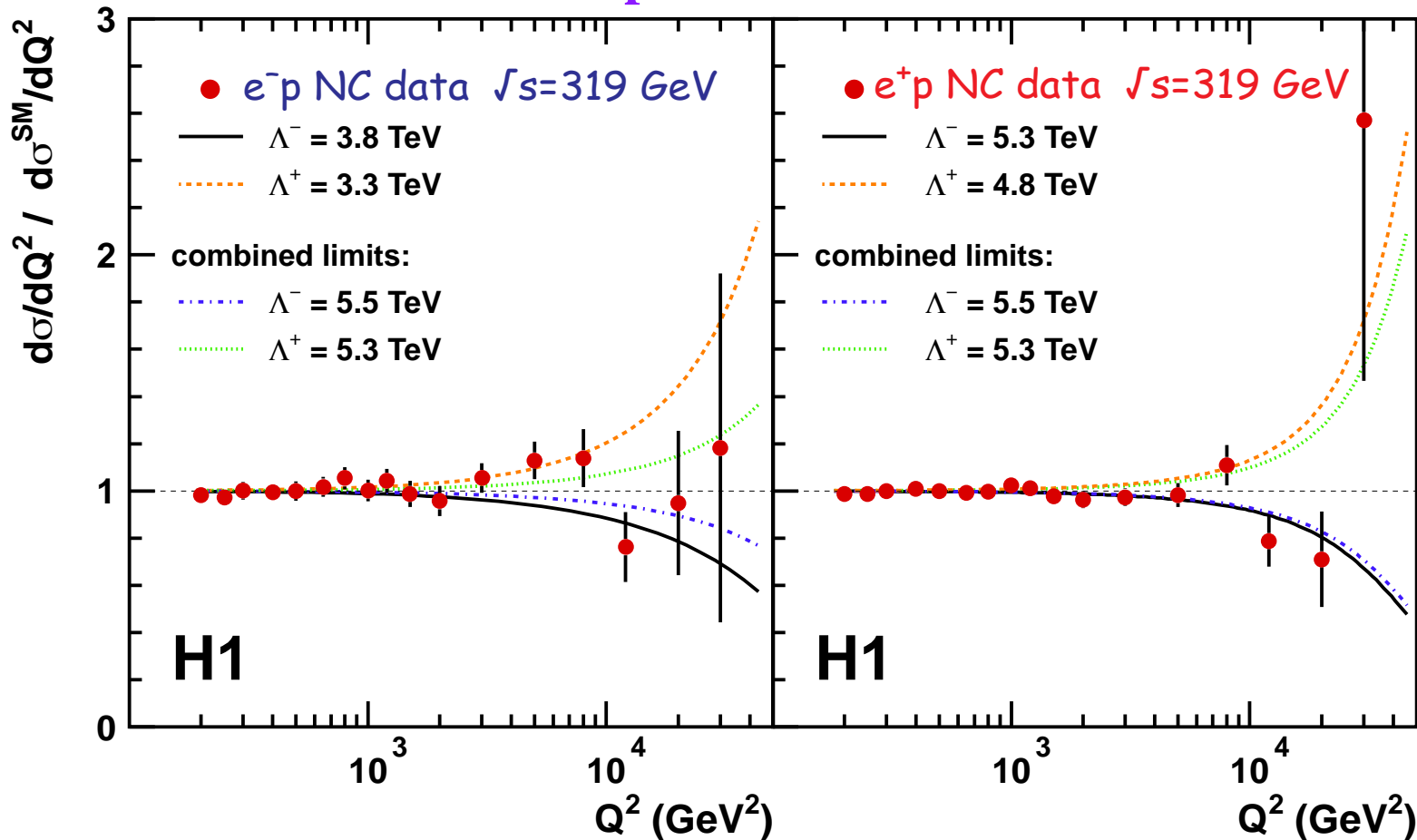
- data are well described by SM over more than 6 orders of magnitude
- possible deviations from SM would show up at large  $Q^2$

# Example for Compositeness

VV corresponds to chiral structure:  $\epsilon_{LL} = \epsilon_{LR} = \epsilon_{RL} = \epsilon_{RR} = 1$

abstract 12-0158

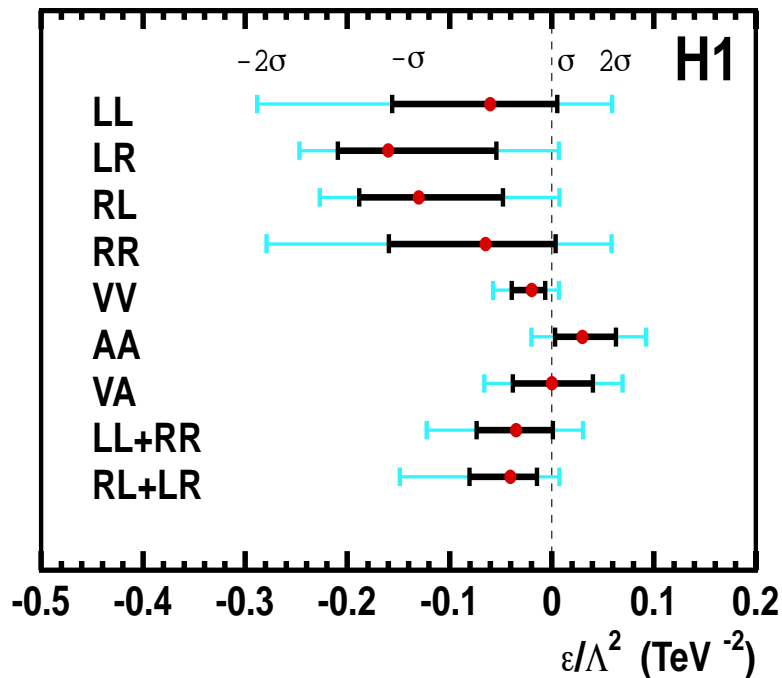
## Compositeness: VV



- e<sup>-</sup>p and e<sup>+</sup>p exhibit complementary sensitivity
- despite much lower luminosity e<sup>-</sup>p data help to improve limits

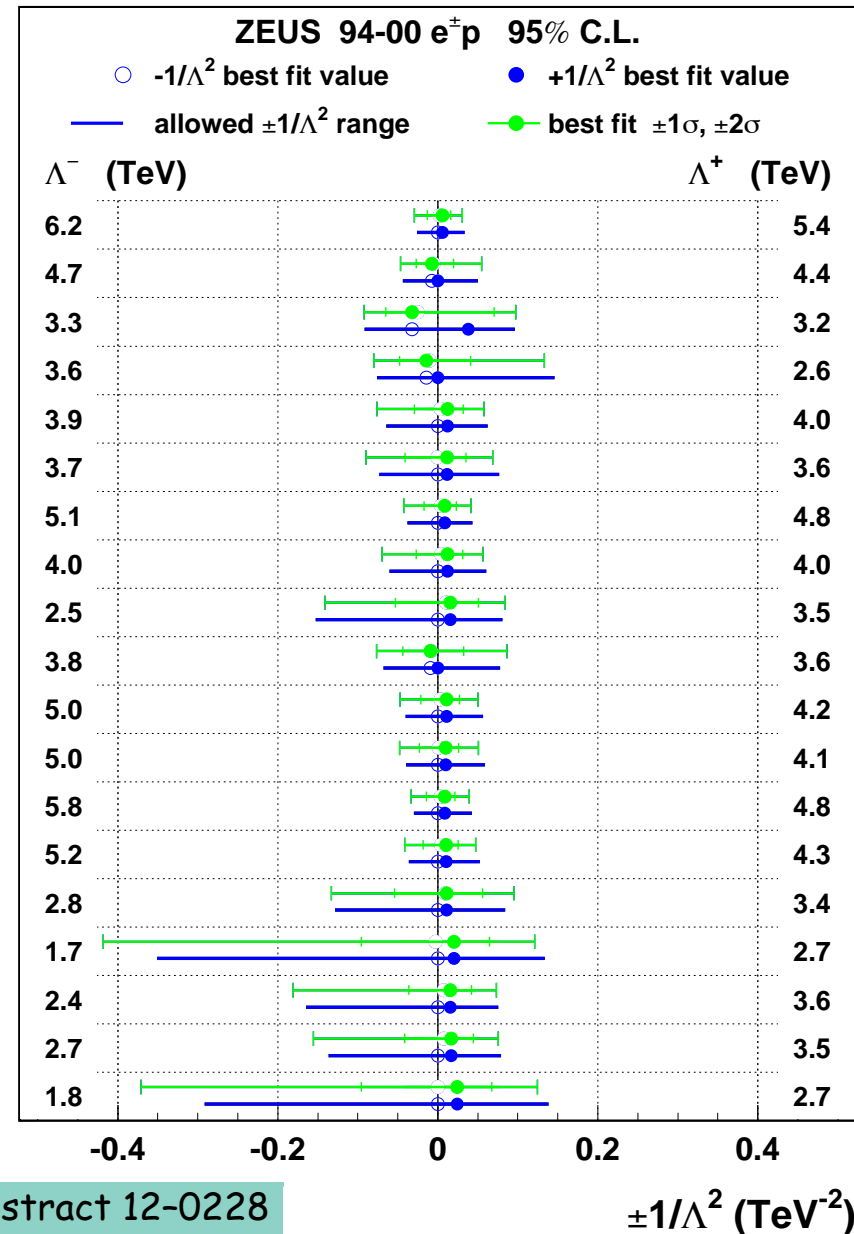


# CI Limits on $1/\Lambda^2$ in Compositeness Models



abstract 12-0158

- no evidence for CI signal
- resulting limits are in the range **1.7-6.2 TeV** depending on chiral structure of model



abstract 12-0228

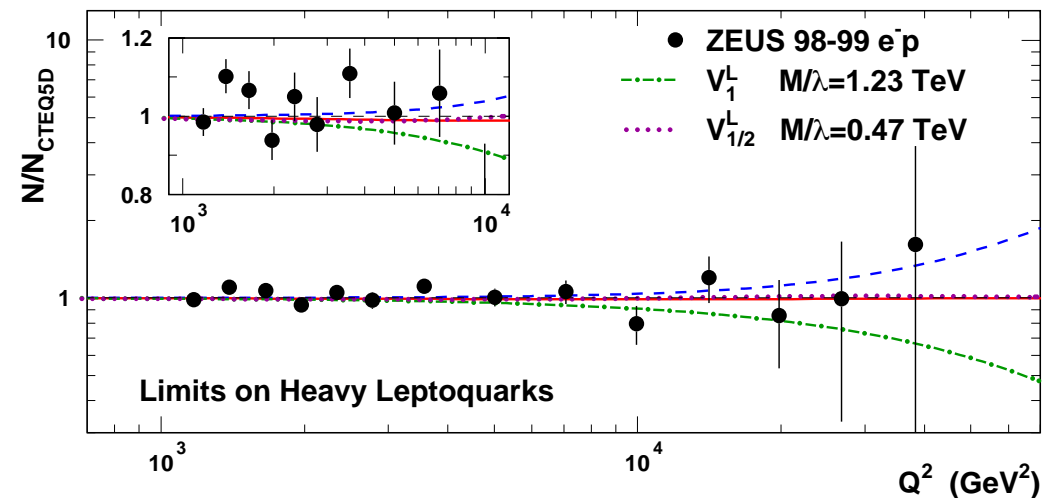
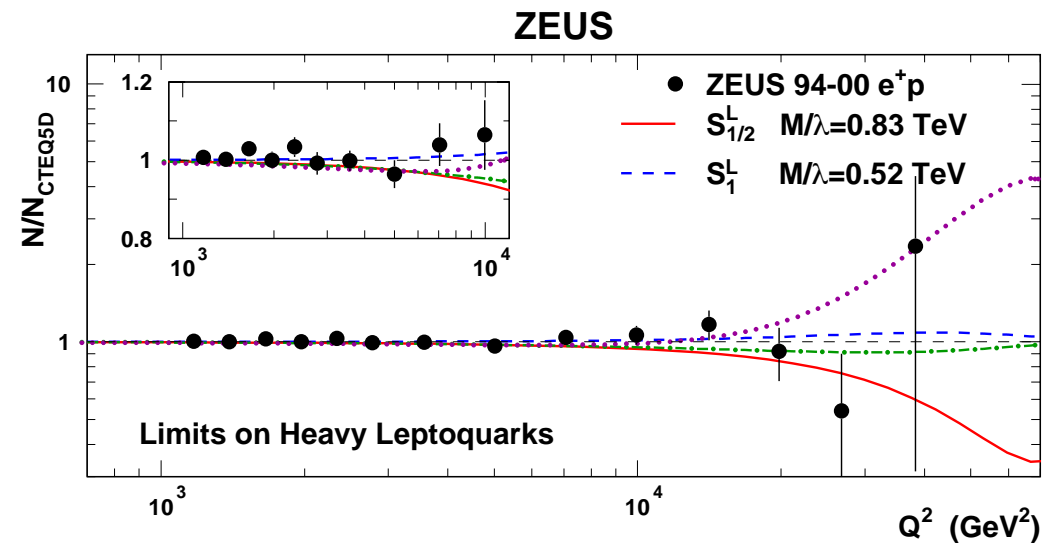
# Comparison with other Experiments

		ZEUS		H1		D0		CDF		ALEPH		L3		OPAL	
Model	Coupling structure $[\epsilon_{LL}, \epsilon_{LR}, \epsilon_{RL}, \epsilon_{RR}]$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$	$\Lambda^-$	$\Lambda^+$
LL	[+1, 0, 0, 0]	1.7	2.7	1.6	2.8	4.2	3.3	3.7	2.5	6.2	5.4	2.8	4.2	3.1	5.5
LR	[ 0,+1, 0, 0]	2.4	3.6	1.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8
RL	[ 0, 0,+1, 0]	2.7	3.5	2.0	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.9	4.0	2.4	4.6	2.5	6.4	2.7
RR	[ 0, 0, 0,+1]	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.8	4.0	3.3	3.6	2.6	4.4	3.9	3.8	3.1	4.9	3.5
VV	[+1,+1,+1,+1]	6.2	5.4	5.5	5.3	6.1	4.9	5.2	3.5	7.1	6.4	5.5	4.2	7.2	4.7
AA	[+1,-1,-1,+1]	4.7	4.4	4.1	2.5	5.5	4.7	4.8	3.8	7.9	7.2	3.8	6.1	4.2	8.1
VA	[+1,-1,+1,-1]	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9										
X1	[+1,-1, 0, 0]	3.6	2.6			4.5	3.9								
X2	[+1, 0,+1, 0]	3.9	4.0												
X3	[+1, 0, 0,+1]	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.7	5.1	4.2			7.4	6.7	3.7	4.4	4.4	5.4
X4	[ 0,+1,+1, 0]	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9			4.5	2.9	5.2	3.1	7.1	3.4
X5	[ 0,+1, 0,+1]	4.0	4.0												
X6	[ 0, 0,+1,-1]	2.5	3.5			4.3	4.0								
U1	[+1,-1, 0, 0] <sup>eu</sup>	3.8	3.6												
U2	[+1, 0,+1, 0] <sup>eu</sup>	5.0	4.2												
U3	[+1, 0, 0,+1] <sup>eu</sup>	5.0	4.1									5.2	9.2		
U4	[ 0,+1,+1, 0] <sup>eu</sup>	5.8	4.8									3.2	2.3		
U5	[ 0,+1, 0,+1] <sup>eu</sup>	5.2	4.3												
U6	[ 0, 0,+1,-1] <sup>eu</sup>	2.8	3.4												

limits comparable  
to those obtained  
at LEP & TeVatron

# Search for Leptoquarks in CI: $M_{LQ} \gg \sqrt{s}$

- **Leptoquarks** appear in many extensions of Standard Model
  - color triplet bosons (scalars or vectors)
  - carry both L and B numbers
  - fractional charge
- Classification in **Buchmüller-Rückl-Wyler** model
  - dimensionless chiral couplings invariant under  $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$
  - 14 LQ-types (7 scalar, 7 vector)
  - conserved fermion number  $F = L + 3B = 0, \pm 2$
- at HERA (coupling to valence quarks):
  - $e^+p \rightarrow LQ$  ( $F=0$ )
  - $e^-p \rightarrow LQ$  ( $F=2$ )



# Comparison of Limits on $M_{LQ}/\lambda_{LQ}$

		$M_{LQ}/\lambda_{LQ}$ [TeV]			
Model	Coupling Structure	<b>ZEUS</b>	<b>H1</b>	<b>L3</b>	<b>OPAL</b>
$S_0^L$	$a_{LL}^{eu} = +\frac{1}{2}$	0.61	0.71	1.40	0.98
$S_0^R$	$a_{RR}^{eu} = +\frac{1}{2}$	0.56	0.64	0.30	0.30
$\tilde{S}_0^R$	$a_{RR}^{ed} = +\frac{1}{2}$	0.27	0.33	0.58	0.80
$S_{1/2}^L$	$a_{LR}^{eu} = -\frac{1}{2}$	0.83	0.85	0.54	0.74
$S_{1/2}^R$	$a_{RL}^{ed} = a_{RL}^{eu} = -\frac{1}{2}$	0.53	0.37		0.86
$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$	$a_{LR}^{ed} = -\frac{1}{2}$	0.43	0.43	0.42	0.48
$S_1^L$	$a_{LL}^{ed} = +1, a_{LL}^{eu} = +\frac{1}{2}$	0.52	0.49		
$V_0^L$	$a_{LL}^{ed} = -1$	0.55	0.73	1.83	1.27
$V_0^R$	$a_{RR}^{ed} = -1$	0.47	0.58	0.51	0.54
$\tilde{V}_0^R$	$a_{RR}^{eu} = -1$	0.87	0.99	1.02	1.44
$V_{1/2}^L$	$a_{LR}^{ed} = +1$	0.47	0.42	0.71	0.90
$V_{1/2}^R$	$a_{RL}^{ed} = a_{RL}^{eu} = +1$	0.99	0.95		0.71
$\tilde{V}_{1/2}^L$	$a_{LR}^{eu} = +1$	1.06	1.02	0.54	0.59
$V_1^L$	$a_{LL}^{ed} = -1, a_{LL}^{eu} = -2$	1.23	1.36		

- depending on LQ type  
HERA limits are in the range **0.3-1.4 TeV**
- for **50%** of all LQs  
best limits come from **H1 or ZEUS**

# Lepton Flavour Violation

- Neutrino oscillation → Lepton Flavour is **not conserved**
- Charged leptons: very stringent limits from **rare decays**, especially for  $e \Leftrightarrow \mu$
- At HERA LFV can be mediated by LQs if they couple to different generations

Low mass  $M_{LQ} < \sqrt{s}$

s-channel

Narrow Width Approximation:

$$\sigma^{NWA} \propto \lambda_{eq_i}^2 \beta_{lq_j}$$

High mass  $M_{LQ} \gg \sqrt{s}$

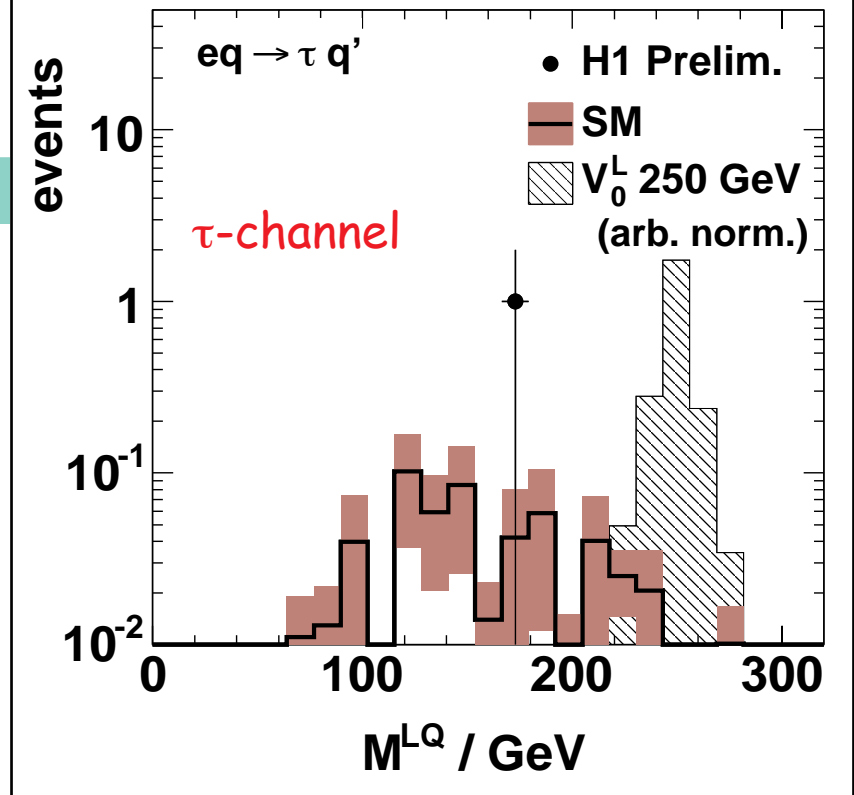
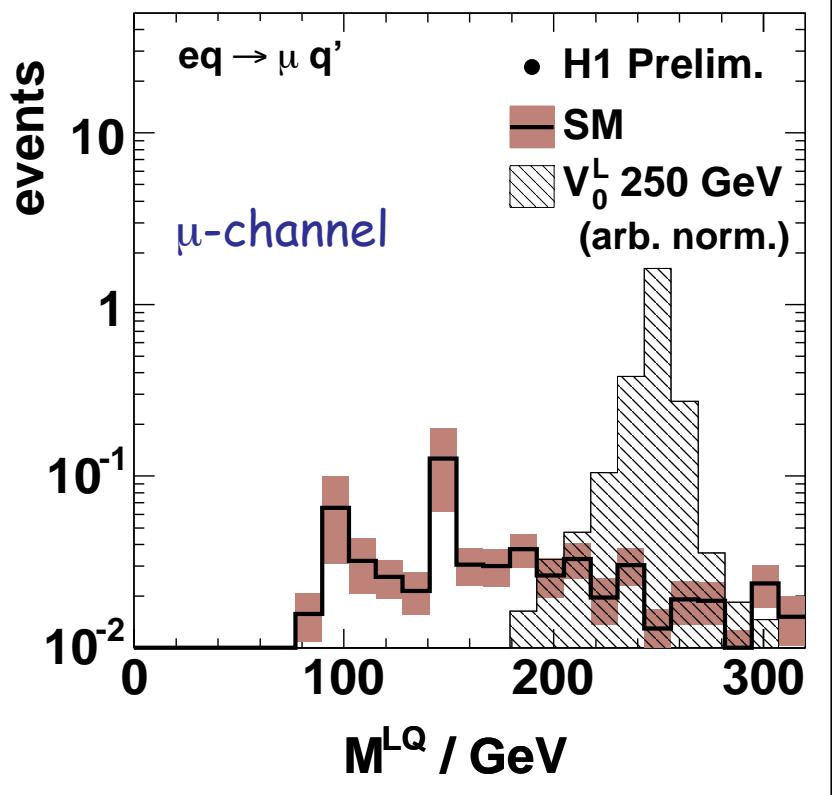
s-channel

u-channel

$$\sigma^{HMA} \propto \left( \frac{\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{eq_j}}{M_{LQ}^2} \right)^2$$

# H1 Search for $e^+p \rightarrow \mu X$ and $e^+p \rightarrow \tau X$

abstract 12-0766



- one isolated  $\mu$
- back to back to jet in  $\phi$
- $p_T^{\text{Calo}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$

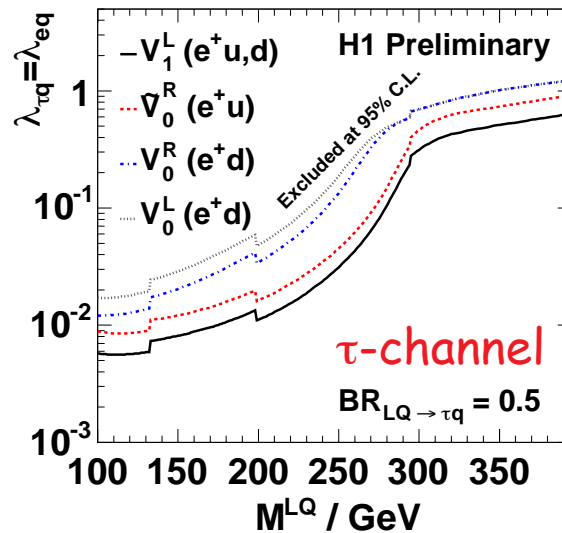
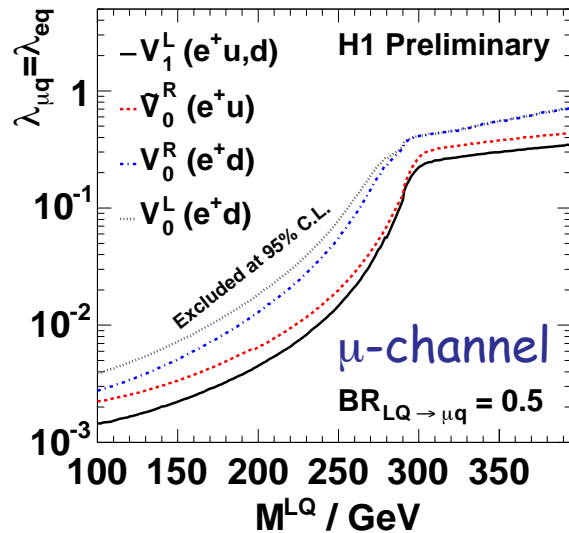
$L = 66.5 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

	$LQ \rightarrow \mu+q$	$LQ \rightarrow \tau+q$
Data	0	1
Total SM	$0.74 \pm 0.25$	$0.56 \pm 0.16$

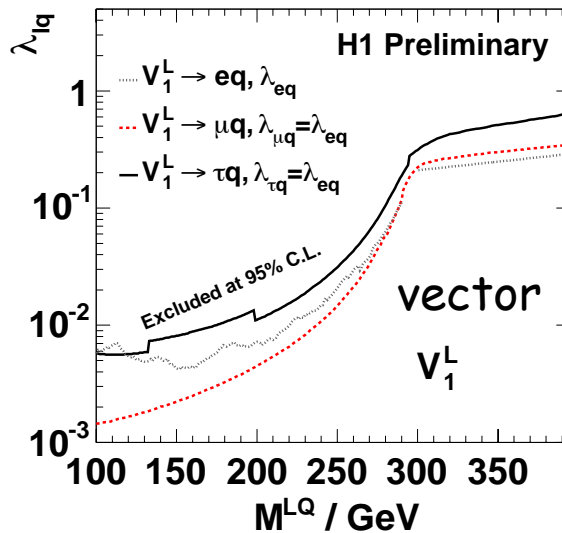
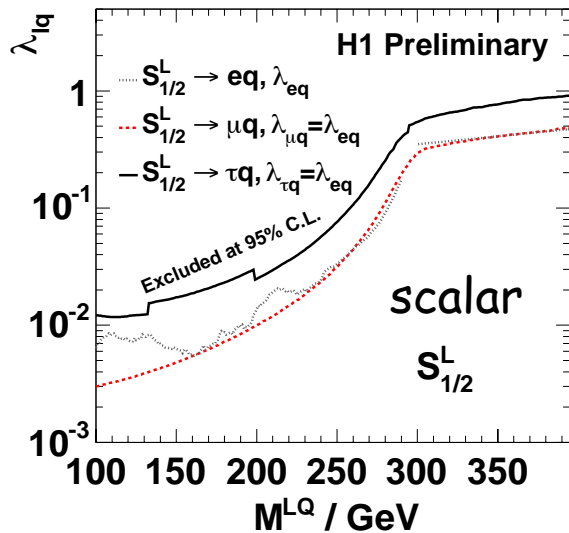
- hadronic  $\tau$  decays  $\rightarrow$  pencil-like jet
- 2nd jet, no  $e/\mu$  in event
- $p_T^{\text{miss}} > 20 \text{ GeV} \parallel \tau\text{-jet}$

# H1 Limits on Coupling Constants

## Example for Vector LQs

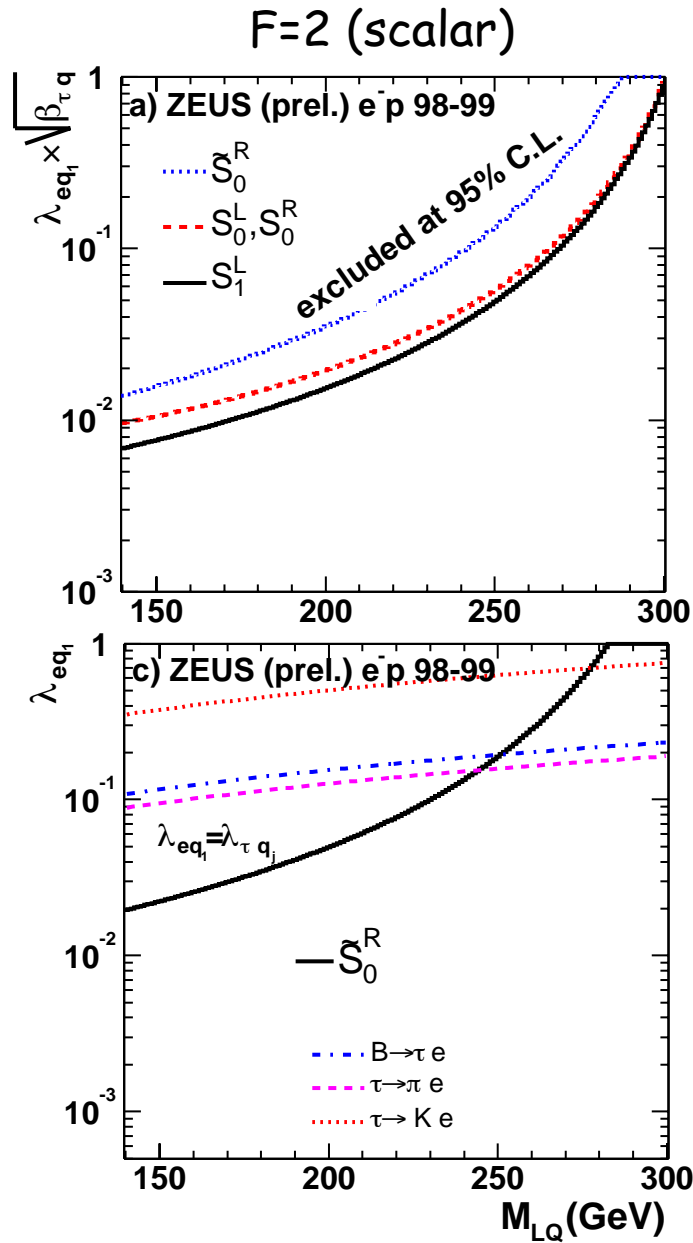
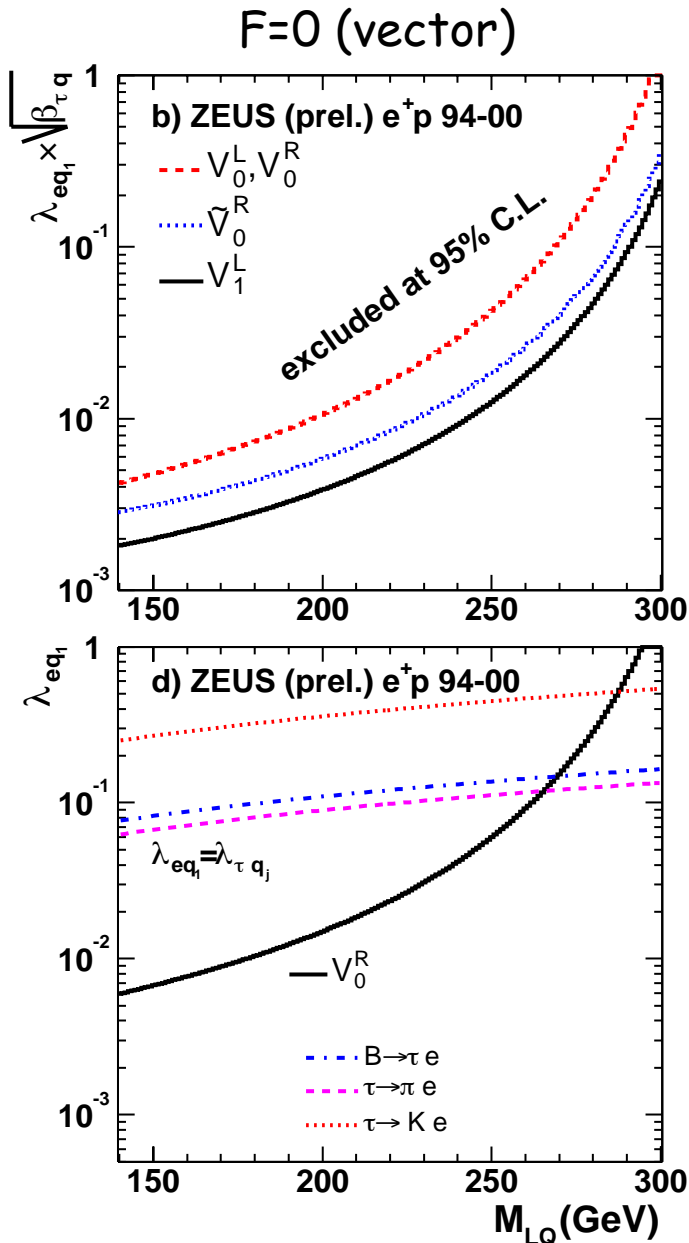


- sensitivity drops towards high masses due to steeply falling quark distributions
- some sensitivity extending beyond kinematic limit due to finite width of LQ
- at high masses limits connect to CI limits



- LQ coupling to all 3 generations studied
- best sensitivity for  $\mu q$  channel because
  - low background
  - high selection efficiency

# ZEUS Limits on Coupling for $\tau$ -Channel



abstract 12-0255

Similar analysis from ZEUS

$L = 112/16.7 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

	LQ $\rightarrow \mu+q$	LQ $\rightarrow \tau+q$
Data	0	0
Total SM	$0.86 \pm 0.15$	$1.7 \pm 0.4$

- ZEUS  $\tau$ -limits more stringent than those from rare B, K,  $\tau$  decays for LQ masses below 250-270 GeV
- for coupling of elmag. strength [ $\lambda=0.03$ ]  
 $M_{LQ} > 250\text{-}280 \text{ GeV}$



# High Mass Leptoquark Limits $M_{LQ} \gg \sqrt{s}$

$e \rightarrow \tau$		ZEUS (prel.) $e^+p$ 94-00					$F = 0$	
$e$	$\tau$	$S_{1/2}^L$ $e^-\bar{u}$ $e^+u$	$S_{1/2}^R$ $e^-(\bar{u}+\bar{d})$ $e^+(u+d)$	$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$ $e^-\bar{d}$ $e^+d$	$V_0^L$ $e^-\bar{d}$ $e^+d$	$V_0^R$ $e^-\bar{d}$ $e^+d$	$\tilde{V}_0^R$ $e^-\bar{u}$ $e^+u$	$V_1^L$ $e^-(\sqrt{2}\bar{u}+\bar{d})$ $e^+(\sqrt{2}u+d)$
1	1	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.4 1.7	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 1.4	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.4 2.6	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 1.7	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 1.7	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 1.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 0.6
	2	<b>1.8</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 6.3 <b>1.5</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ $5.8 \times 10^{-4}$ 2.8	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.1</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ 0.7
	3	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.6 <b>3.0</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.6 <b>3.1</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>2.5</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>2.5</b>	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>2.5</b>
2	1	<b>6.1</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 6.3 <b>4.1</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ $5.8 \times 10^{-4}$ 5.2	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.3</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi\nu\bar{\nu}$ $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ 1.0
	2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 5 10	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 8 <b>5.5</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 17 <b>6.5</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 9 <b>3.4</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 9 <b>3.4</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 3 5.5	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.6 2.1
	3	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 14 <b>8.0</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 14 <b>7.7</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 7.2 <b>5.4</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 7.2 <b>5.4</b>	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 7.2 <b>5.4</b>
3	1	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.6 <b>7.9</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.6 <b>7.3</b>	$V_{ub}$ 0.12 <b>2.6</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>2.6</b>	*	$V_{ub}$ 0.12 <b>2.6</b>
	2	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 14 <b>11</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 14 <b>10</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 7.2 <b>4.2</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 7.2 <b>4.2</b>	*	$B \rightarrow \tau\bar{e}X$ 7.2 <b>4.2</b>
	3	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 8 15	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 17 <b>14</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 9 <b>8.2</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 9 <b>8.2</b>	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.6 8.2

At high masses  $\sigma \propto \left( \frac{\lambda_{eq_\alpha} \lambda_{lq_\beta}}{M_{LQ}^2} \right)^2$

- table shows 95% CL limits on  $\lambda_{eq_\alpha} \lambda_{lq_\beta} / M_{LQ}^2$  for  $eq_a \rightarrow \tau q_\beta$  in the case  $F=0$
- limits from rare decays included for comparison
- ZEUS limit shown in **third** line
- **2.3** indicates best limit coming from ZEUS

# Summary and Outlook

New results from H1 and ZEUS based on  $\sim 130 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  of HERA I data:

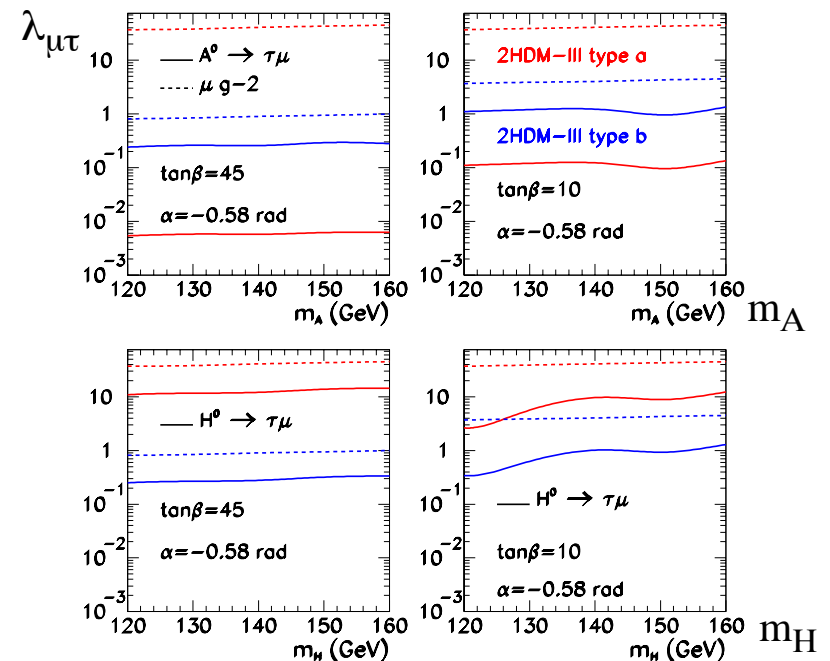
- no evidence for **Contact Interaction** signals  
 $\Rightarrow$  limits from HERA for
  - compositeness scales  $\Lambda > 1.7\text{-}6.2 \text{ TeV}$
  - LQ masses  $M_{\text{LQ}}/\lambda > 0.3\text{-}1.4 \text{ TeV}$
- limits set on **LFV LQs**
  - searches for LQ coupling to  $e, \mu, \tau$
  - LQ mass limits for  $\lambda=0.03$   $M_{\text{LQ}} > 250\text{-}280 \text{ GeV}$

## HERA II

- expect  $\sim 700 \text{ pb}^{-1}$  per experiment until 2007
- approximately equal sharing between
  - $e^+p$  and  $e^-p$
  - left- and righthanded polarised leptons

Further in the future:

- LFV channels studied for initial low luminosity phase of LHC ( $10\text{-}100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ ):
  - $\tau \rightarrow \mu\mu\bar{\mu}$  abstract 12-0258
  - $\tau \rightarrow \mu\gamma$
  - $\chi_2^0 \rightarrow \chi_1^0 \tau\mu$
  - $H^0/A^0 \rightarrow \tau\mu$



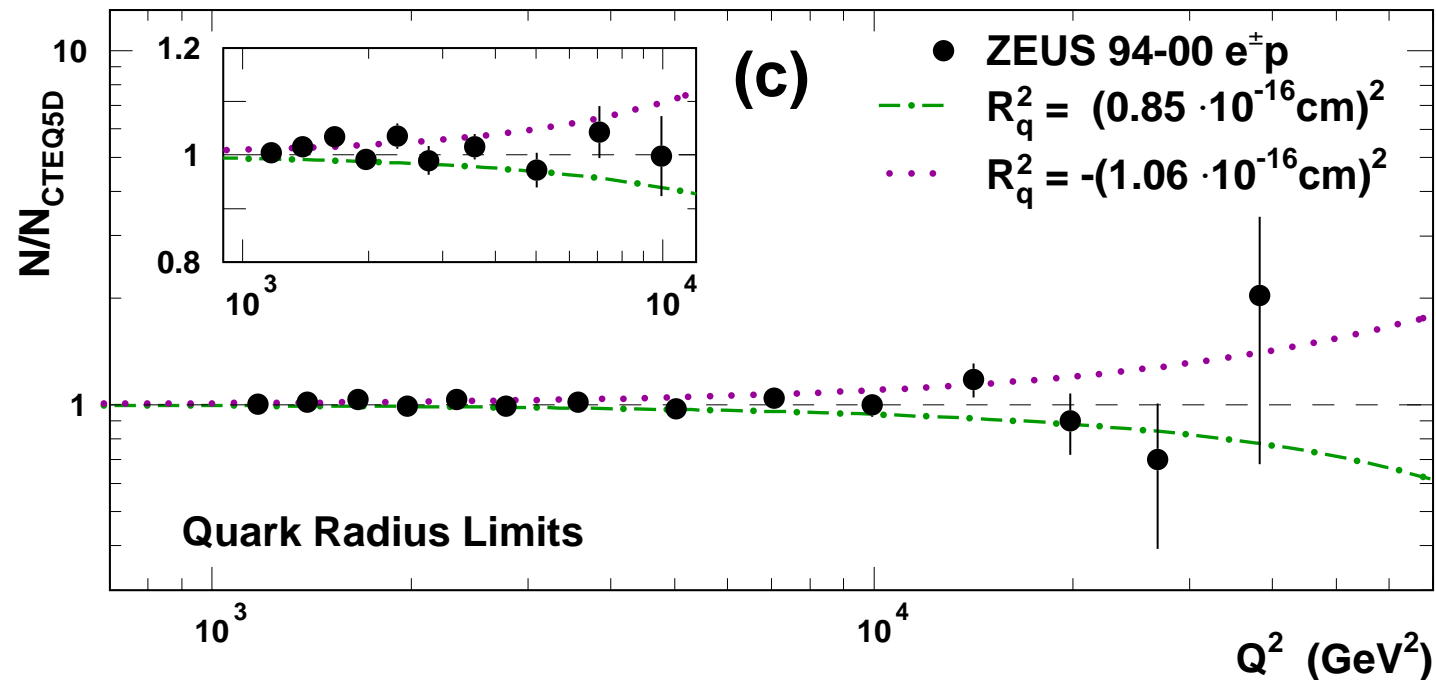
# Backup Slides

# Limit on Quark Radius

- Introduce tform factors for non point-like electron and quark:

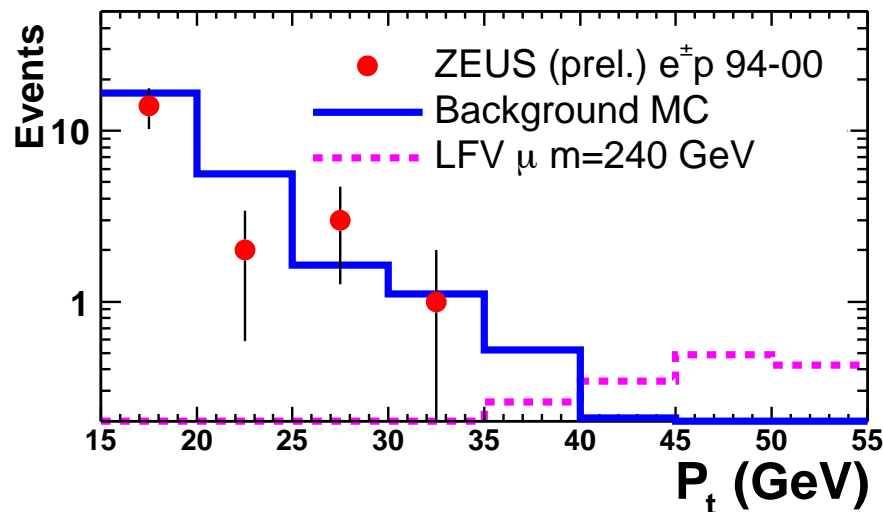
$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} = \frac{d\sigma^{SM}}{dQ^2} f_e^2(Q^2) f_q^2(Q^2), \quad f_{e,q} = 1 - \frac{R_{e,q}^2}{6} Q^2$$

- Assume point-like electron:  $f_e \equiv 1$



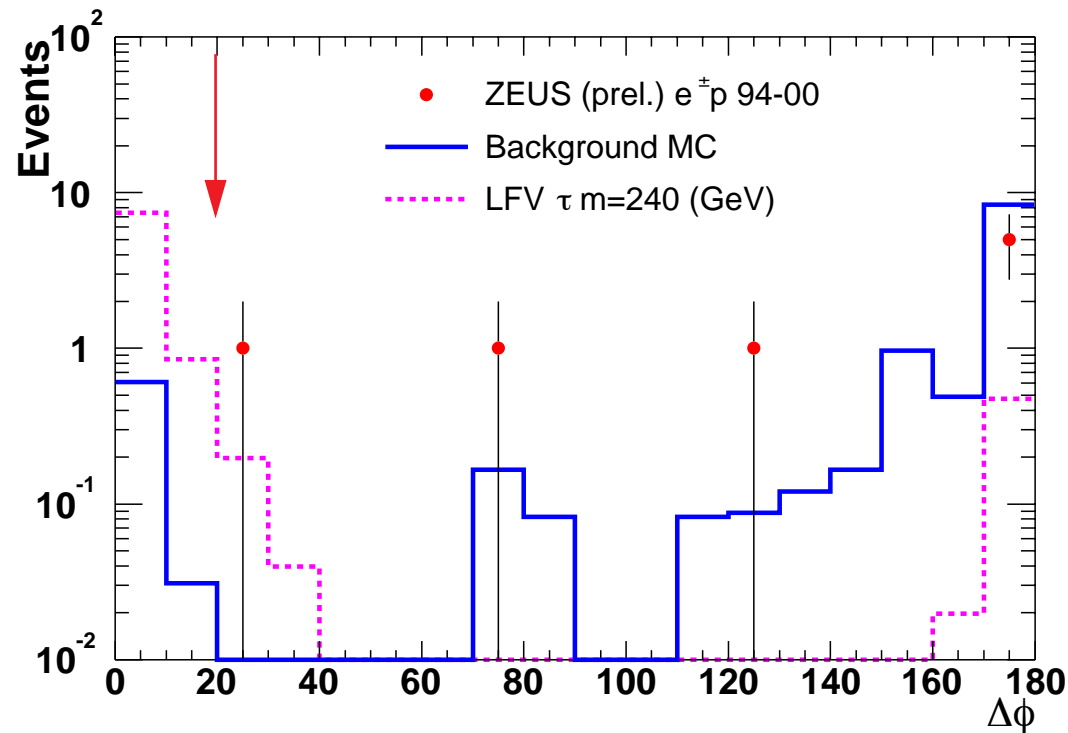
# ZEUS Search for $e^+p \rightarrow \mu X$ and $e^+p \rightarrow \tau X$ : $M_{LQ} < \sqrt{s}$

$\mu$ -channel



- one isolated  $\mu$
- $p_t > 20$  GeV
- **no event** found after final selection
- SM expectation:  $0.86 \pm 0.15$

$\tau$ -channel



- leptonic  $\tau$  decays
- multivariate  $\tau$  id. for hadronic decays
- $p_t^{\text{miss}} > 15$  GeV || to  $\tau$  in  $\phi$
- **no event** found after final selection
- SM expectation:  $1.7 \pm 0.4$