



The IVIIth Rencontres de Moriond on QCD AND HIGH ENERGY HADRONIC INTERACTIONS

General Search for New Phenomena in ep Scattering at HERA

Martin Wessels, DESY

La Thuile, Aosta Valley, Italy March 17 – 24, 2007

Motivation & Strategy

- ✓ many dedicated searches for new physics models (LQ, LFV, FCNC, SUSY, ...)
- ✓ some model-independent searches in exclusive final states (lepton production)

? But: Are we missing something?

- investigate all final states produced at high P_⊤ in ep collisions
- do not rely on assumptions about characteristics of a SM extension

• considered particles

electron, photon, muon, jet, neutrino

• common phase space

P_T>20 GeV 10°<θ<140°

 classification of events into exclusive classes

e-j or μ -v-j or j-j-j-j

 systematic search for deviations using dedicated statistic algorithm

General Search @ H1



HERA I: e⁺p dominated (GS published, Phys Lett B602 (2004) 14-30)

➡ HERA II: large e⁻p data sample (GS 2005/06 e⁻p, Preliminary)

SM Processes & MC Generation

General Search needs SM prediction for all ep processes



Page 4



1-1-1-1-

Multi-Jet Final States

First analysis investigating \geq 4 jet final states at high P_T

- slight overshoot of data in j-j-j-j class
- one event found in j-j-j-e and j-j-j-v classes
- dominant SM contributions (γP, NC/CC DIS) contain two jets produced by PS
- 1. Is the j-j-j-X MC prediction reliable?

 tests using low P_T γP and DIS samples show an adequate description of distributions





j-j-j-j-
 ν event

- 2. Does used MC prediction contain all relevant SM processes?
- MC prediction yields only ~10⁻⁴ events in tails of distributions $\rightarrow \sigma$ of O(10⁻³ fb)
- rare SM processes might contribute ($ep \rightarrow eWWX$)
- j-j-j-J-X classes excluded from search for deviations

Search for Deviations

systematic search for deviations between data and SM prediction in differential (1-dim) distributions with high sensitivity to BSM signals

 M_{all} : invariant mass of objects $\sum P_T$: sum of transverse momenta

dedicated statistical algorithm:

1. regions of most interest search region of largest deviation in given histogram

2. event class of most interest

weigh up significance of deviations found

3. global significance

decide if "event class of most interest" is interesting at all

1. Region of Largest Deviation



- scan all possible connected regions with size ≥ resolution and calculate probability p that data agrees with SM
- region of most interest is that with smallest probability p=p_{min}

2. Event Class of Most Interest

- determine a measure of the deviations' statistical significance which allows to compare event classes
- **?** What is the probability \hat{P} to observe a deviation with p<p_{min}?
- dice hypothetical histograms H_{hyp} according to pdf of SM expectation
- for each H_{hyp} run the algorithm to find region of largest deviation: p_{min}^{hyp}

$$\hat{P} = \frac{\operatorname{num} H_{hyp} \operatorname{with} p_{min}^{hyp} < p_{min}^{data}}{\operatorname{tot} \operatorname{num} H_{hyp}}$$



- \hat{P} is measure for significance of p_{min}^{data}
- event class of most interest is that with smallest *P* value

3. Global Significance





- take into account that small \hat{P} values (have to) occur among the multiplicity of studied event classes
- What would be the outcome if we could redo the experiment?
- replace data histograms with MC pseudodata and determine according \hat{P}_{MCE} values

$$\hat{P}_{MCE} = \frac{\operatorname{num} H_{hyp} \operatorname{with} p_{min}^{hyp} < p_{min}^{pseudo}}{\operatorname{tot} \operatorname{num} H_{hyp}}$$

 expectation for data P̂ values is given by distribution of P̂_{MCE} from multiple MC experiments

ΣP_T and M_{all} Distributions

HERA II e⁻p (159 pb⁻¹)



all event classes have systematically been scanned for deviations

allows quantification of overall agreement between HERA data and SM

Search Results

HERA I (117 pb⁻¹)



μ-j-ν: ~3% of MC experiments would produce a deviation more significant





no event classes with remarkably small *P̂* values observed

Sensitivity to New Physics

 pseudo data samples have been used to test sensitivity to new physics

Example

anomalous top production via FCNC



- event classes sensitive on $t \rightarrow bW$ decay considered (j-j-j, e-j-v, μ -j-v)
- -<log P
 <p>> as function of top production cross-section investigated



- largest sensitivity for ΣP_T scan in j-j-j event class:
 -<log P̂ > of 2 for σ_{top} ~0.5 pb
- all 3 event classes with -<log P̂ >
 be above 3 for σ_{top} ~1.5 pb

H1: $\sigma_{t \rightarrow bqq} < 0.48 @ 95\% CL$

Summary



- a model-independent search for new physics signals is performed at HERA using all possible final state configurations at high P_T
- no significant deviation has been observed
- factor 2 increase in e⁺p data sample expected: watch the unexpected!