

# Searches for Contact Interactions at HERA

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for



XVI International Workshop on Deep-Inelastic Scattering and Related Subjects  
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# Outline

- Introduction  
HERA running



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- Neutral Current Deep Inelastic  $e^\pm p$  Scattering  
Possible Contact Interaction contribution



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Possible Contact Interaction contribution
- Contact Interaction results  
Compositeness models  
Large Extra Dimensions  
Heavy leptoquarks  
Quark form factor



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HERA running
- Neutral Current Deep Inelastic  $e^\pm p$  Scattering  
Possible Contact Interaction contribution
- Contact Interaction results  
Compositeness models  
Large Extra Dimensions  
Heavy leptoquarks  
Quark form factor
- Conclusions



# Introduction

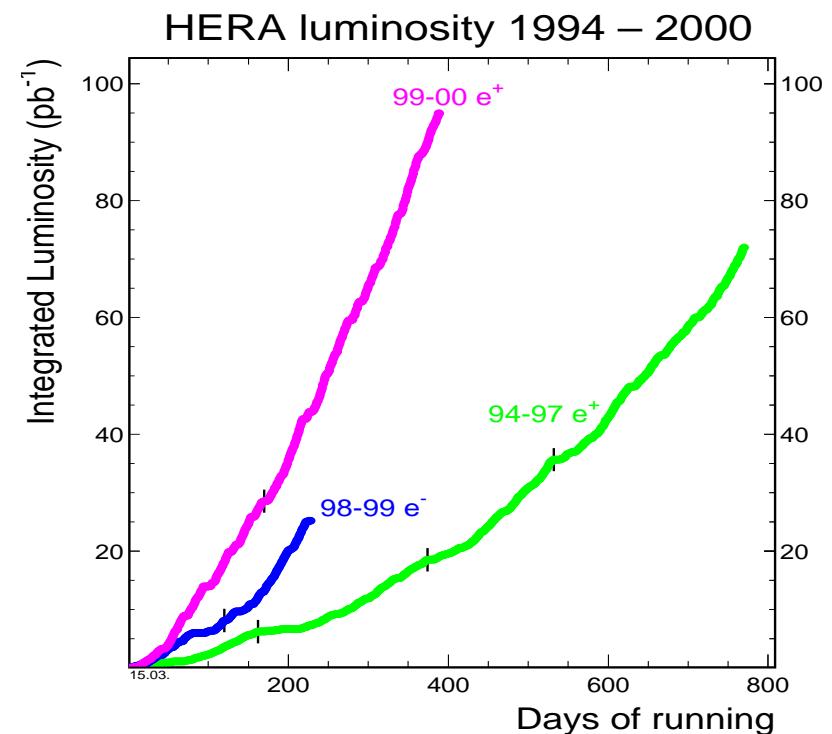
## HERA

electron(positron)-proton collider at DESY



**HERA I** 1994-2000

over  $100 pb^{-1}$  collected per experiment  
mainly  $e^+p$  data





# Introduction

## HERA

electron(positron)-proton collider at DESY



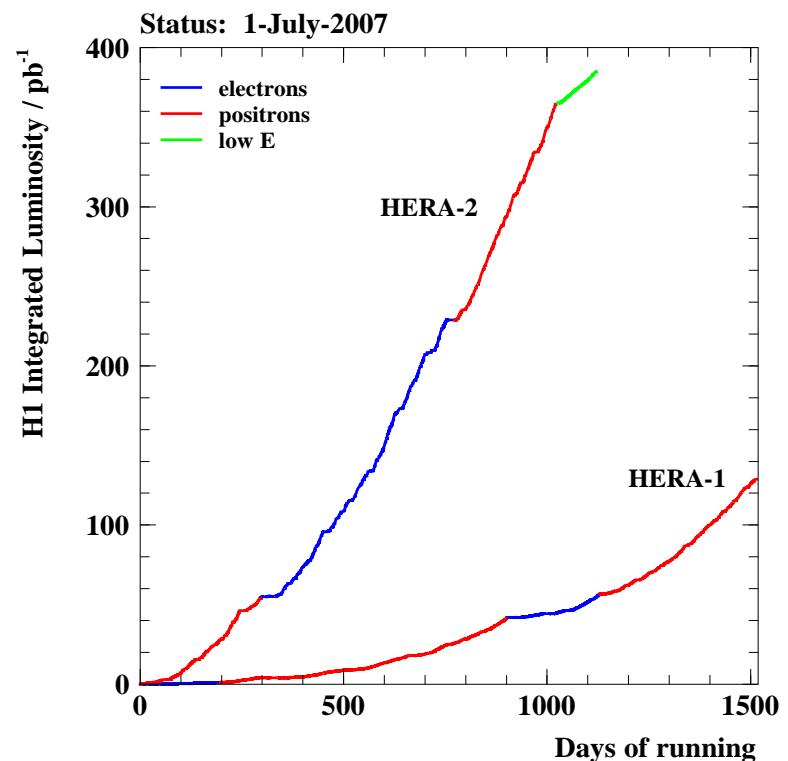
**HERA I**      1994-2000

over  $100 pb^{-1}$  collected per experiment  
mainly  $e^+ p$  data

**HERA II**      2002-2007

about  $400 pb^{-1}$  per experiment  
similar amount of  $e^- p$  and  $e^+ p$  data

$\sim 20 pb^{-1}$  of data from low and medium energy running: not considered here

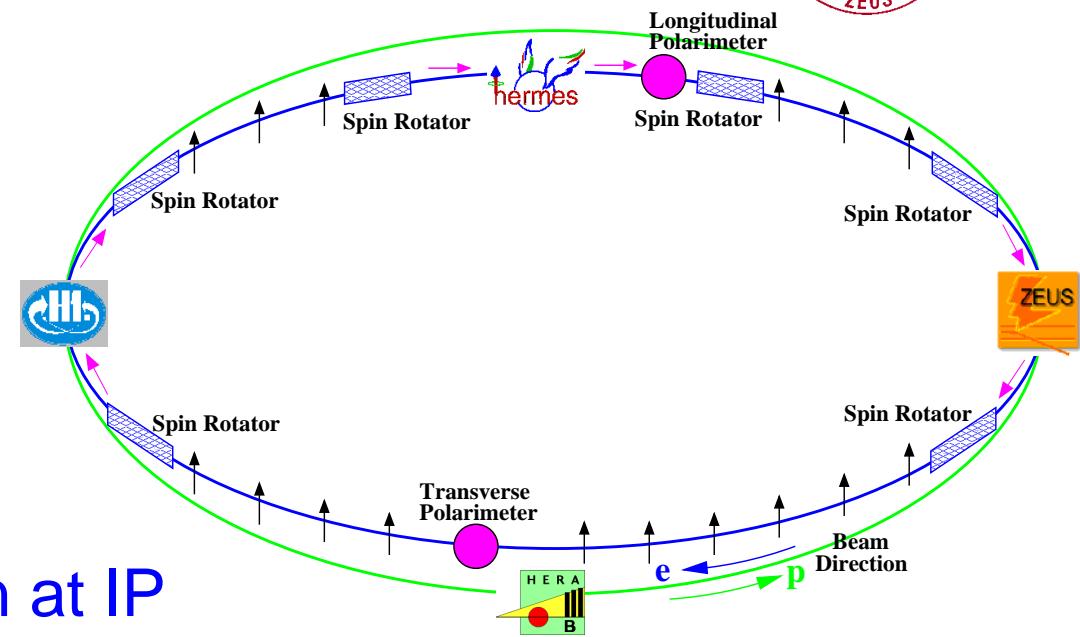


# Introduction

## HERA II

Through the emission of synchrotron radiation **electron beam** at HERA becomes **transversely polarized**

**Spin Rotators installed**  
**to obtain longitudinal polarization at IP**



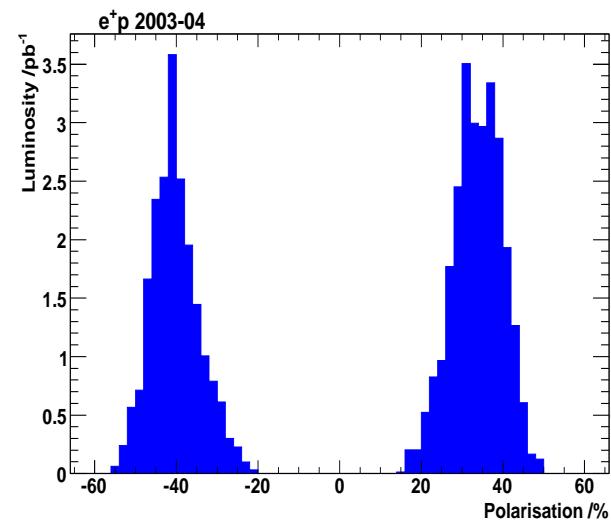
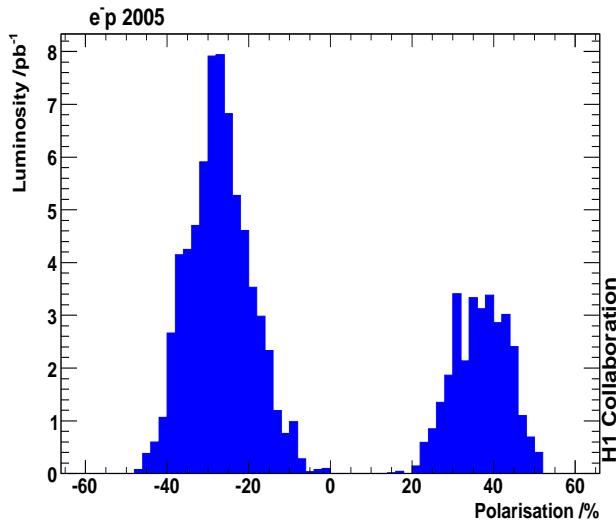
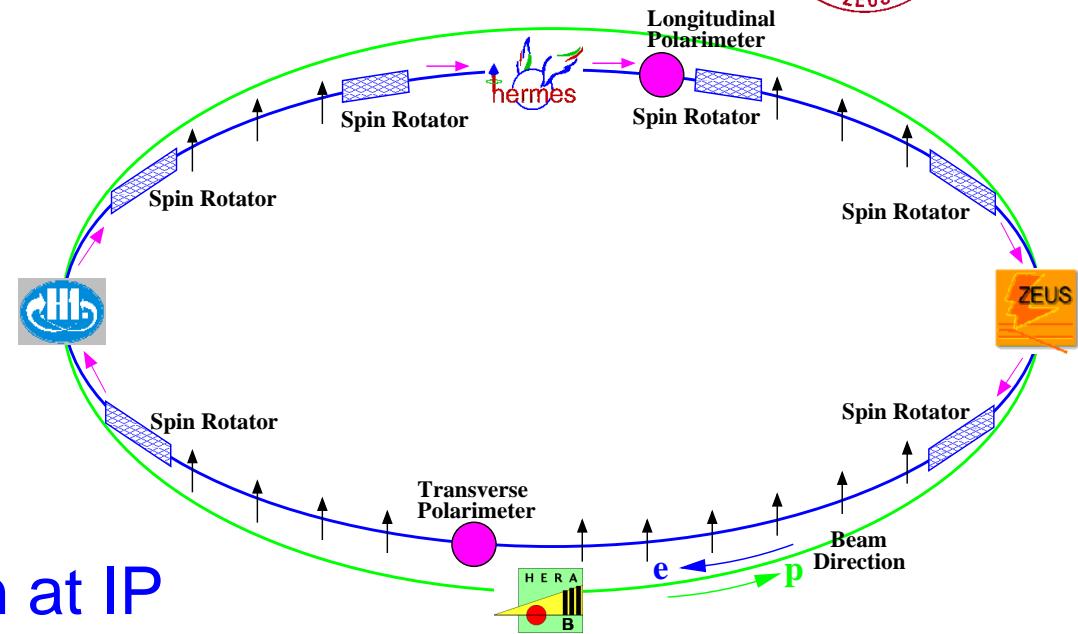


# Introduction

## HERA II

Through the emission of synchrotron radiation **electron beam** at HERA becomes **transversely polarized**

**Spin Rotators installed**  
to obtain longitudinal polarization at IP



Polarization measured in dedicated polarimeters

Average polarization  
**30-40%**

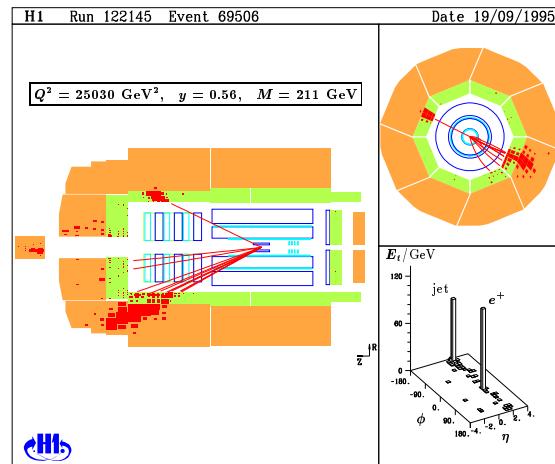




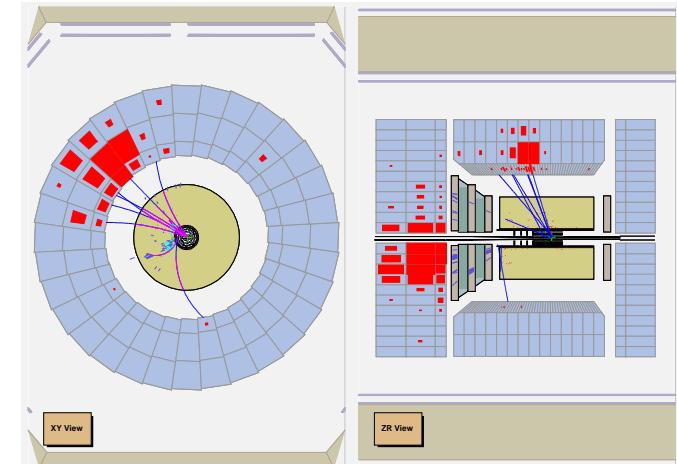
# Deep Inelastic $e^\pm p$ Scattering

Main process studied at H1 and ZEUS

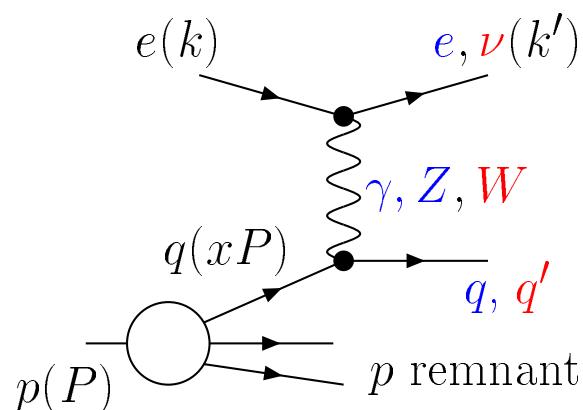
NC DIS



CC DIS



Kinematic variables:



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

$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot (k - k')}$$

$$y = \frac{P \cdot (k - k')}{P \cdot k}$$

|virtuality| of the exchanged boson

$\Rightarrow$  spatial resolution  $\lambda \sim 1/Q$

$\Rightarrow$  sensitivity to mass scales  $\Lambda \sim Q$

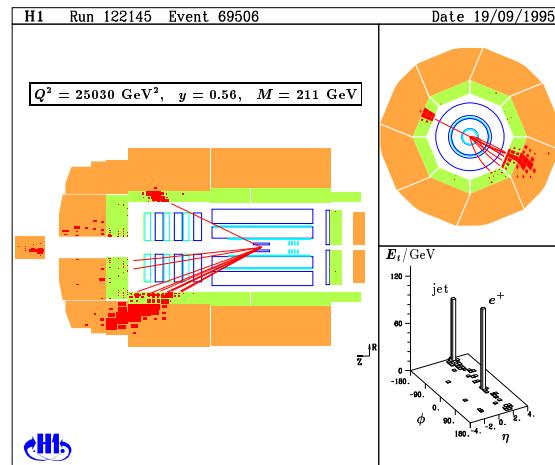




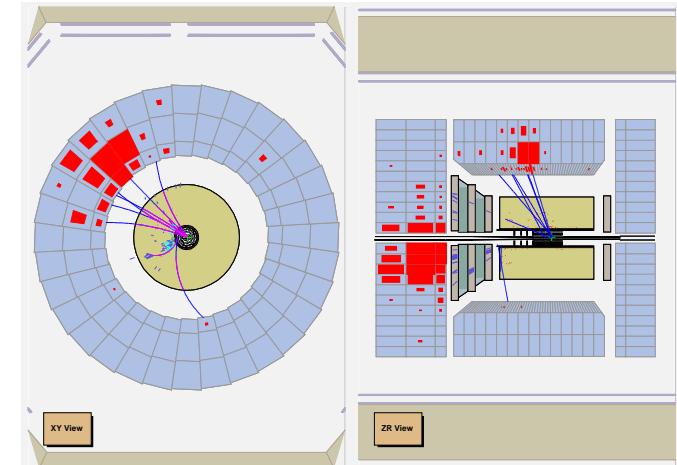
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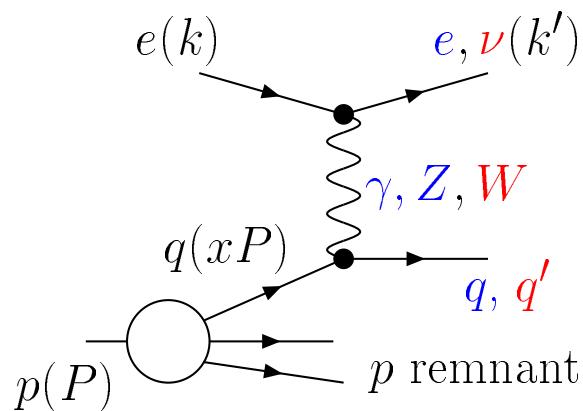
NC DIS



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Kinematic variables:



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$$x = \frac{Q^2}{2P \cdot (k - k')}$$

$$y = \frac{P \cdot (k - k')}{P \cdot k}$$

|virtuality| of the exchanged boson

fraction of proton momenta carried by stuck quark

fraction of lepton energy transferred in the proton rest frame



# Deep Inelastic $e^\pm p$ Scattering

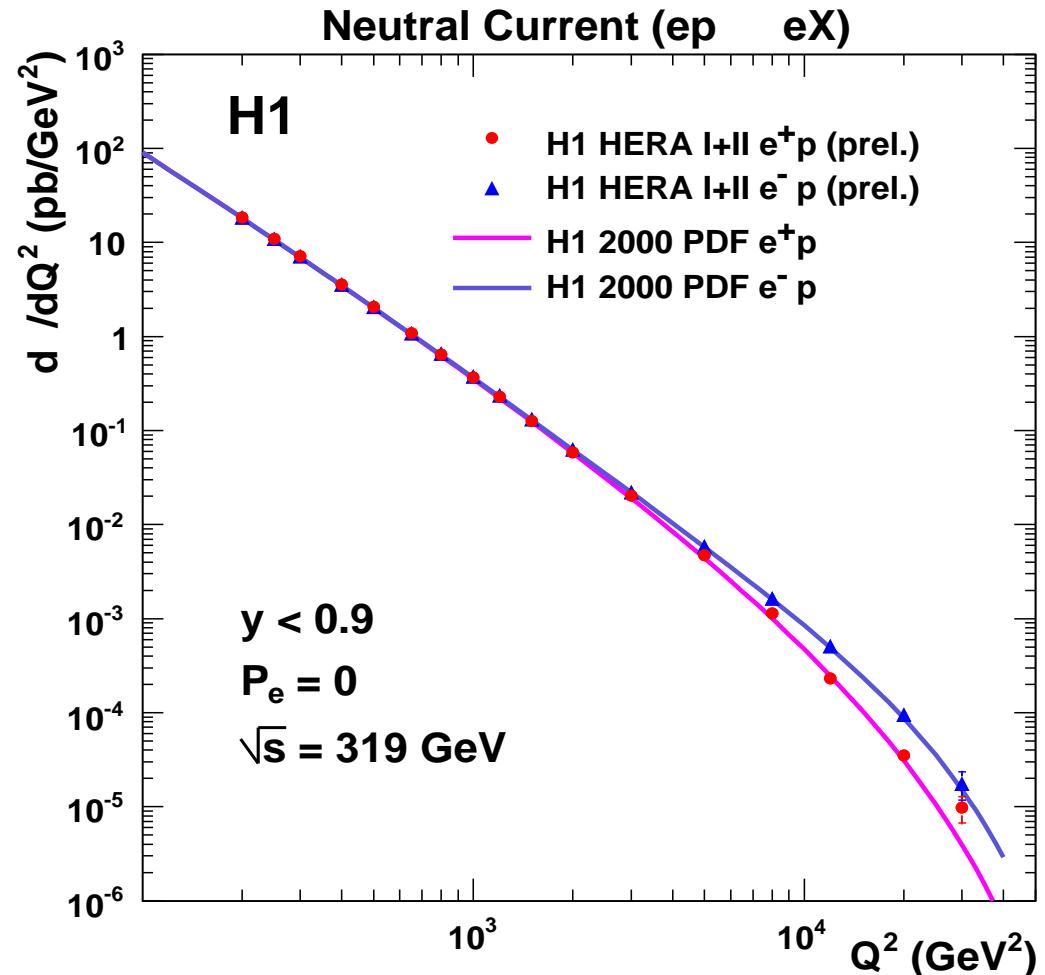


Neutral Current DIS at **highest  $Q^2$**   
 $Z^\circ$  contribution significant

Excellent agreement of precise  
data with **Standard Model** over  
many orders of magnitude  
⇒ test ground for SM and QCD

Contact Interactions analysis:  
search for possible deviations at  
**highest  $Q^2$**

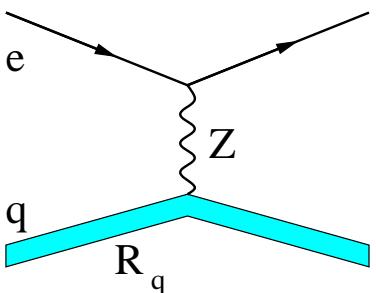
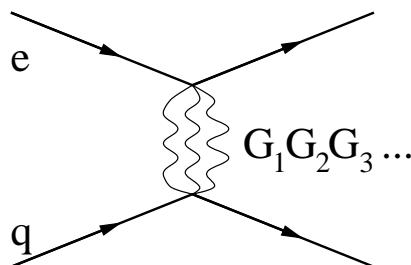
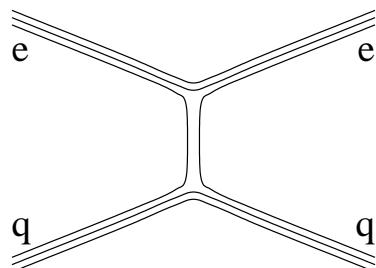
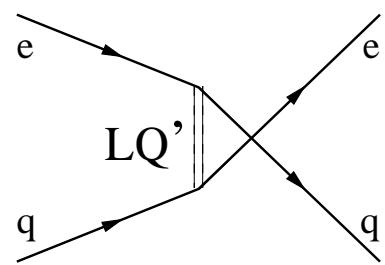
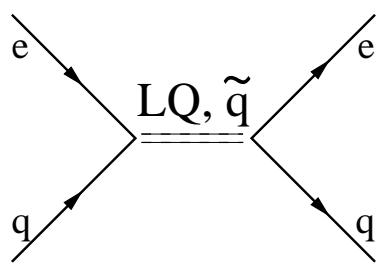
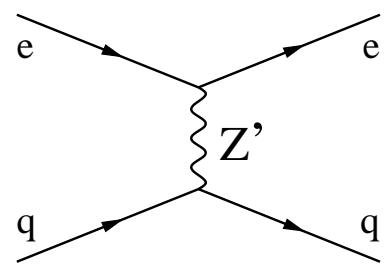
Considered data samples:  
**ZEUS:**  $Q^2 > 1000 \text{ GeV}^2$   
**H1:**  $Q^2 > 200 \text{ GeV}^2$



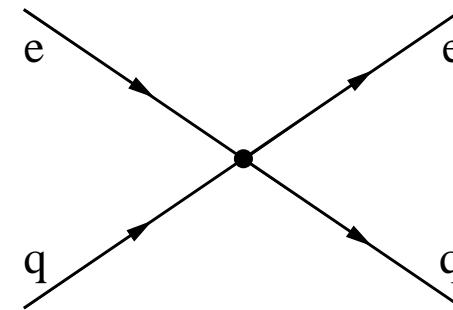
# Deep Inelastic $e^\pm p$ Scattering



Possible “new physics” in NC DIS:



For  $\sqrt{s}$  much smaller than process scale  $\Lambda$   
 $\Rightarrow$  effective parametrization:



$eeqq$  contact interactions (CI)

Effective Lagrangian for vector  $eeqq$  contact interactions:

$$\mathcal{L}_{CI} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta=L, R} \eta_{\alpha\beta}^{eq} \cdot (\bar{e}_\alpha \gamma^\mu e_\alpha)(\bar{q}_\beta \gamma_\mu q_\beta)$$

$\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}$  - 4 possible couplings for every flavor q

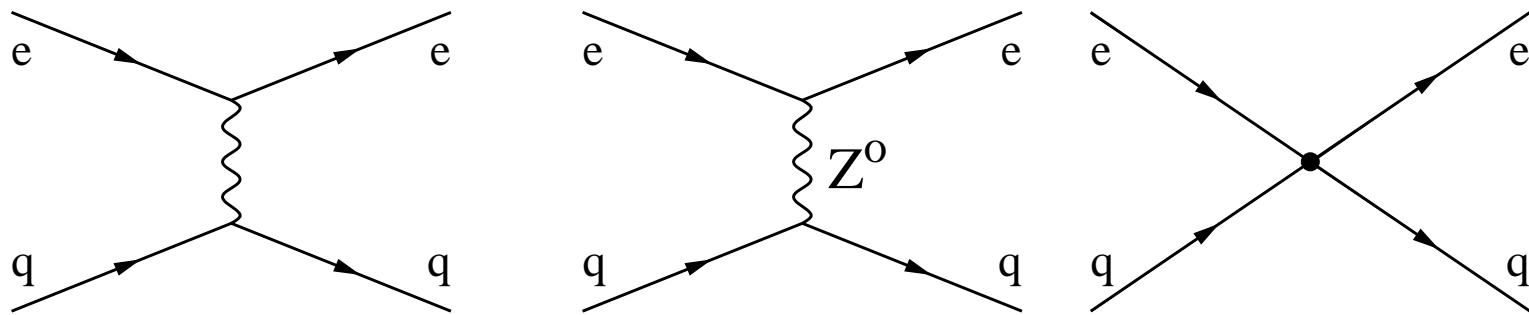
Scalar and tensor CI constrained beyond HERA sensitivity.



# Deep Inelastic $e^\pm p$ Scattering

## Contact Interactions

Contact Interactions modify tree level  $eq \rightarrow eq$  scattering amplitudes  $M_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}$ :



$$M_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}(Q^2) = \frac{e^2 e_q}{Q^2} - \frac{e^2}{\sin^2\theta_W \cdot \cos^2\theta_W} \cdot \frac{g_\alpha^e g_\beta^q}{Q^2 + m_Z^2} + \eta_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}$$

$\alpha, \beta = L, R$

$\gamma$

$Z^0$

?

Different models assume different helicity structure of new interactions, given by set of couplings  $\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}$  (4 for every flavor q)



# Deep Inelastic $e^\pm p$ Scattering

Cross-section formula      Leading Order

For NC  $e^\pm p$  DIS with unpolarized beam

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{e^- p}}{dxdy} = \frac{sx}{16\pi} \sum_q q(x) \{ |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 ] \} \\ + \bar{q}(x) \{ |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 ] \}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{e^+ p}}{dxdy} = \frac{sx}{16\pi} \sum_q q(x) \{ |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 ] \} \\ + \bar{q}(x) \{ |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 ] \}$$

$e^- p$  most sensitive to  $\eta_{LL}^{eq}$  and  $\eta_{RR}^{eq}$

$e^+ p$  most sensitive to  $\eta_{LR}^{eq}$  and  $\eta_{RL}^{eq}$  (q=u,d)



# Deep Inelastic $e^\pm p$ Scattering

## Cross-section formula      Leading Order

For NC  $e^\pm p$  DIS with **polarized** beam

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{e^- p}}{dxdy} = \frac{sx}{16\pi} \sum_q q(x) \{ \mathcal{P}_- |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ \mathcal{P}_- |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 ] \} \\ + \bar{q}(x) \{ \mathcal{P}_- |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ \mathcal{P}_- |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 ] \}$$

$$\frac{d^2\sigma^{e^+ p}}{dxdy} = \frac{sx}{16\pi} \sum_q q(x) \{ \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_- |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_- |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 ] \} \\ + \bar{q}(x) \{ \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{LL}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_- |M_{RR}^{eq}|^2 + (1-y)^2 [ \mathcal{P}_+ |M_{LR}^{eq}|^2 + \mathcal{P}_- |M_{RL}^{eq}|^2 ] \}$$

$e^- p$  most sensitive to  $\eta_{LL}^{eq}$  and  $\eta_{RR}^{eq}$

$e^+ p$  most sensitive to  $\eta_{LR}^{eq}$  and  $\eta_{RL}^{eq}$  (q=u,d)

where:  $\mathcal{P}_\pm = (1 \pm P)$        $P$  is lepton beam polarization

Combining polarized  $e^+ p$  and  $e^- p$  data we can set better constrains on  $M_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}$





# Contact Interaction results

## General models

Also referred to as **compositeness models**

Couplings  $\eta_{\alpha\beta}^{eq}$  are related to the “new physics” mass scale  $\Lambda$  by the formula:

$$\eta = \frac{\varepsilon \cdot g_{CI}^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

where  $g_{CI}$  is the coupling strength of new interactions and  $\varepsilon = \pm 1$ .

By convention we set  $g_{CI}^2 = 4\pi$ .

Models **conserving parity**:

$$\eta_{LL}^{eq} + \eta_{LR}^{eq} - \eta_{RL}^{eq} - \eta_{RR}^{eq} = 0$$

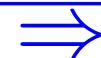
Family universality assumed !

Models conserving parity:

Model	$\eta_{LL}^{ed}$	$\eta_{LR}^{ed}$	$\eta_{RL}^{ed}$	$\eta_{RR}^{ed}$	$\eta_{LL}^{eu}$	$\eta_{LR}^{eu}$	$\eta_{RL}^{eu}$	$\eta_{RR}^{eu}$
VV	+ $\eta$							
AA	+ $\eta$	- $\eta$	- $\eta$	+ $\eta$	+ $\eta$	- $\eta$	- $\eta$	+ $\eta$
VA	+ $\eta$	- $\eta$						
X1	+ $\eta$	- $\eta$			+ $\eta$	- $\eta$		
X2	+ $\eta$		+ $\eta$		+ $\eta$		+ $\eta$	
X3	+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$	+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$
X4		+ $\eta$	+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$	+ $\eta$	
X5	+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$		+ $\eta$		+ $\eta$
X6		+ $\eta$	- $\eta$			+ $\eta$	- $\eta$	
U1					+ $\eta$	- $\eta$		
U2					+ $\eta$		+ $\eta$	
U3					+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$
U4						+ $\eta$	+ $\eta$	
U5						+ $\eta$	+ $\eta$	
U6						+ $\eta$	- $\eta$	

Models violating parity:

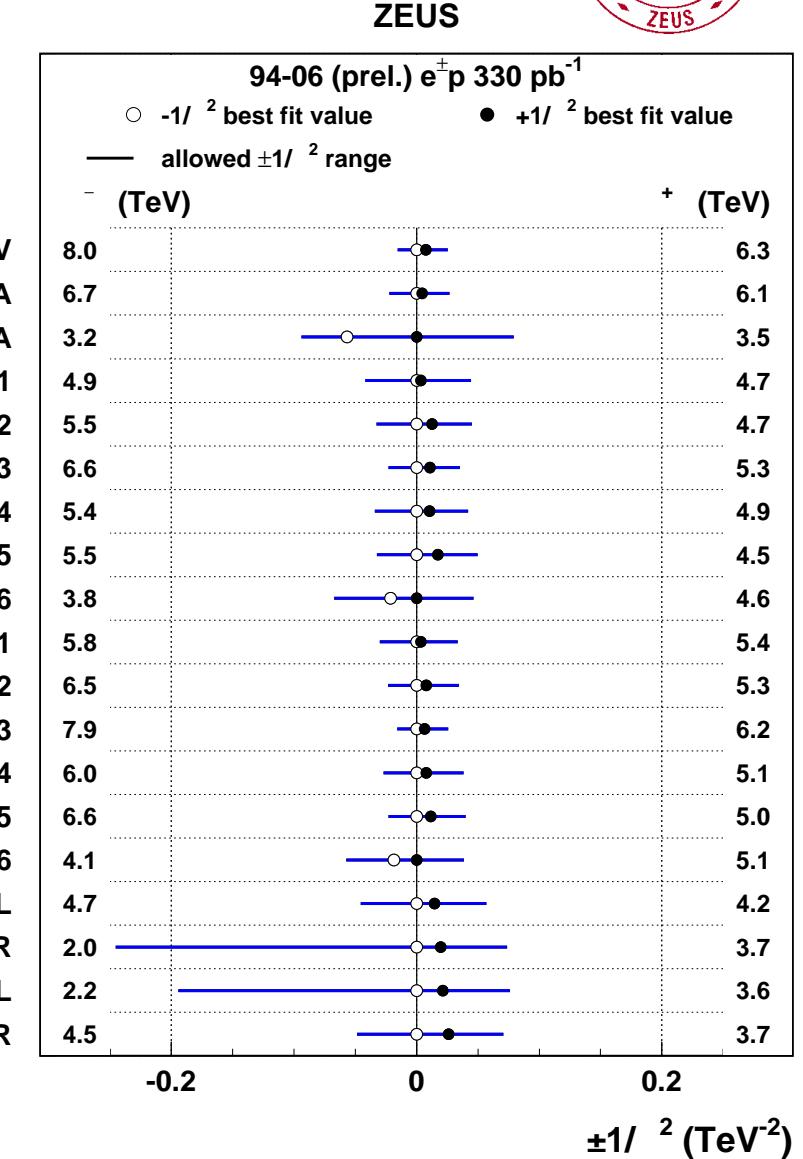
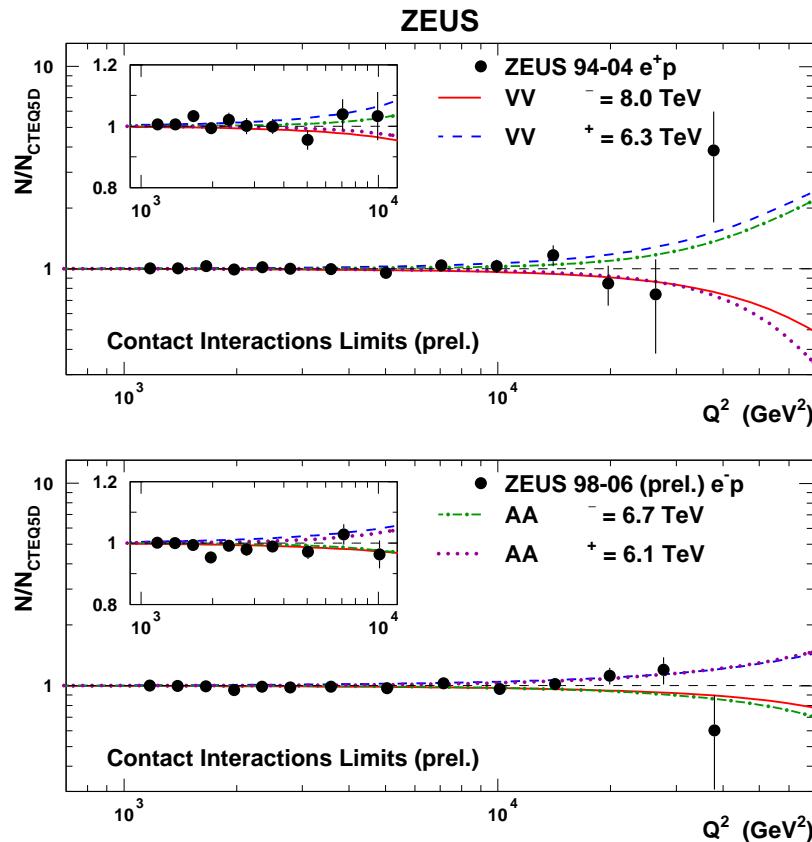
LL	+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$			
LR		+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$		
RL			+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$	
RR				+ $\eta$			+ $\eta$



# Contact Interaction results

## General models

ZEUS data 1994-2006 compared with SM:



ZEUS 95% CL limits:  $\Lambda > 2.0 - 8.0 \text{ TeV}$

H1 95% CL limits:  $\Lambda > 1.6 - 5.5 \text{ TeV}$  (HERA I; Phys Lett B568 (2003) 35-47)





# Contact Interaction results

## Large Extra Dimensions

Arkani-Hamed–Dimopoulos–Dvali Model

If gravity propagates in  $4 + \delta$  D, effective mass scale  $M_S$  can be as low as 1 TeV.

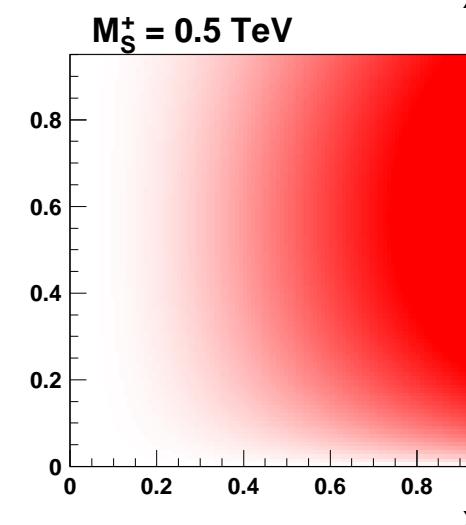
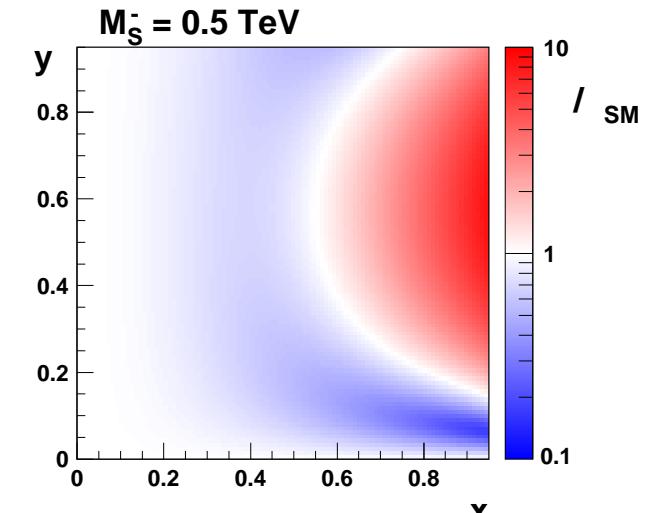
⇒ gravity becomes comparable in strength to electroweak interactions.

Contribution of graviton (Kaluza-Klein tower) exchange to the  $e^\pm p$  NC DIS:  
effective contact interaction type coupling

$$\eta_G = \pm \lambda \cdot \frac{\mathcal{E}^2}{M_S^4}$$

where  $\lambda$  is the coupling strength and  $\mathcal{E}$  is related to the energy scales of hard interaction. ( $\sqrt{s}, Q^2$ )

Cross-section deviations for  $e^- p$ :



# Contact Interaction results

## Large Extra Dimensions

Arkani-Hamed–Dimopoulos–Dvali Model

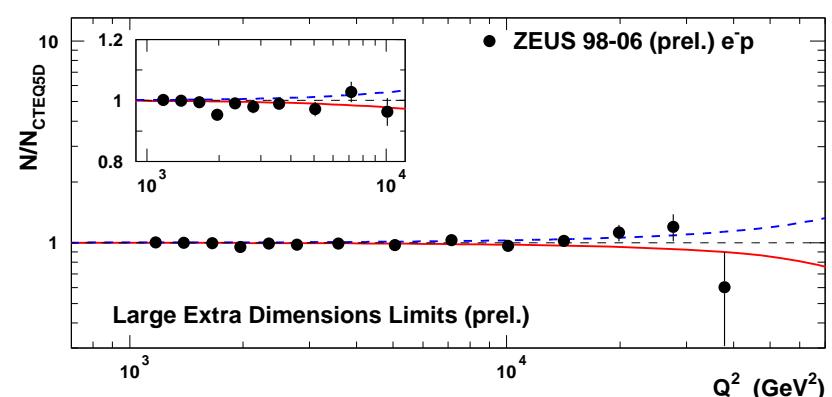
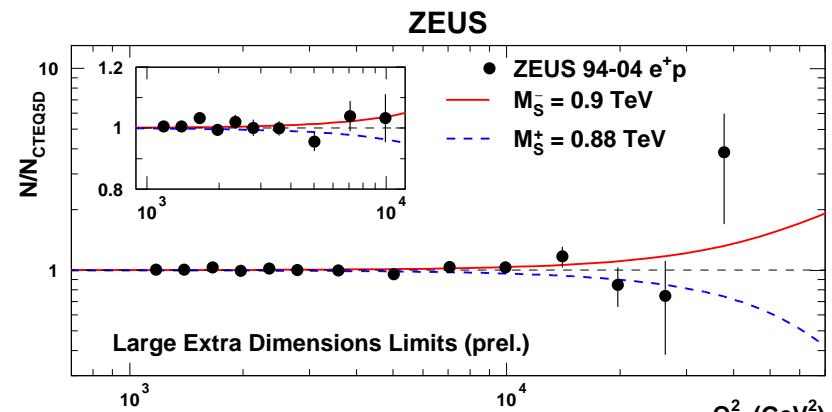
If gravity propagates in  $4 + \delta$  D, effective mass scale  $M_S$  can be as low as 1 TeV.  
 $\Rightarrow$  gravity becomes comparable in strength to electroweak interactions.

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where  $\lambda$  is the coupling strength and  $\mathcal{E}$  is related to the energy scales of hard interaction. ( $\sqrt{s}, Q^2$ )

ZEUS data 1994-2006:



ZEUS 95% CL limits:

$$M_S^- > 0.90 \text{ TeV}, M_S^+ > 0.88 \text{ TeV}$$

H1 (HERA I):  $M_S^- > 0.78 \text{ TeV}, M_S^+ > 0.82 \text{ TeV}$





# Contact Interaction results

## Quark form factor

“classical” method to look for possible fermion (sub)structure.

If a quark has **finite size**, the standard model cross-section is expected to decrease at high momentum transfer:

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} = \frac{d\sigma^{SM}}{dQ^2} \cdot \left[1 - \frac{R_q^2}{6} Q^2\right]^2 \cdot \left[1 - \frac{R_e^2}{6} Q^2\right]^2$$

where  $R_q$  is the root mean-square radius of the electroweak charge distribution in the quark.

We do not consider the possibility of finite electron size...

same dependence expected for  $e^+p$  and  $e^-p$  !

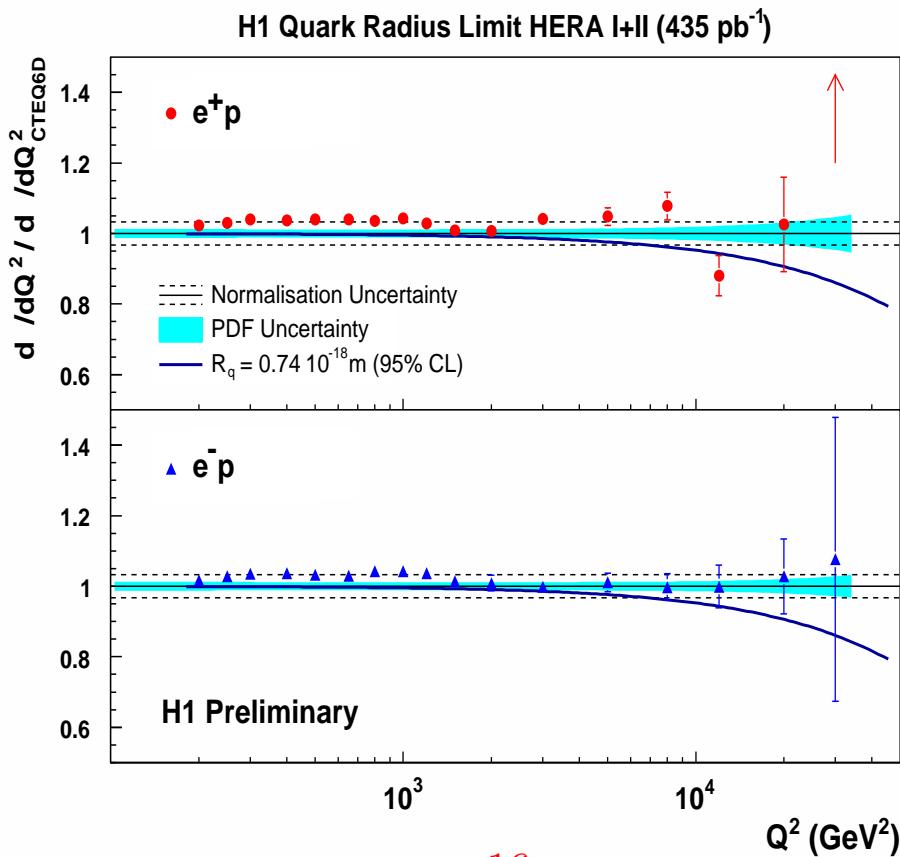




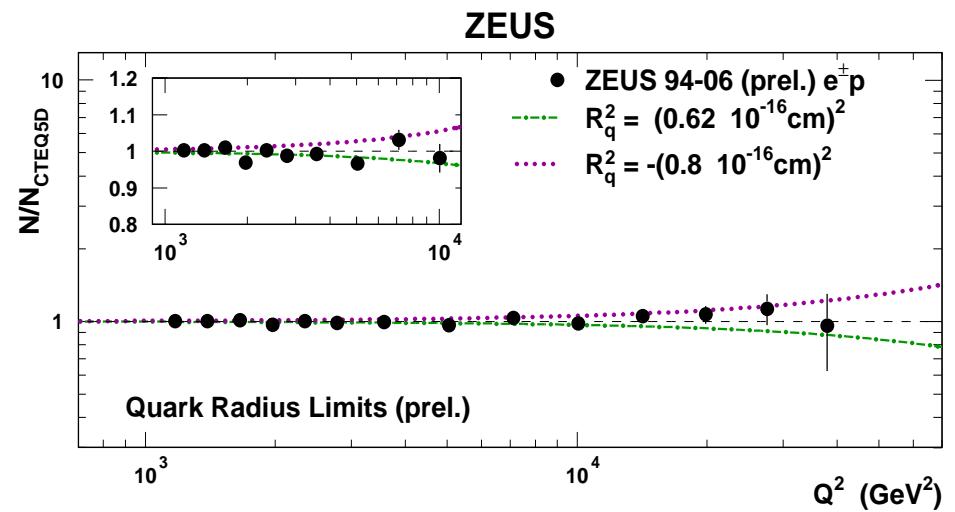
# Contact Interaction results

## Quark form factor

H1 1994-2007:



ZEUS 1994-2006:



$$R_q < 0.74 \cdot 10^{-16} \text{ cm}$$

(H1prelim-07-141 for LP'2007)



# Contact Interaction results

## High mass leptoquarks

For high mass leptoquarks

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

virtual LQ production/exchange results  
in an **effective CI coupling**:

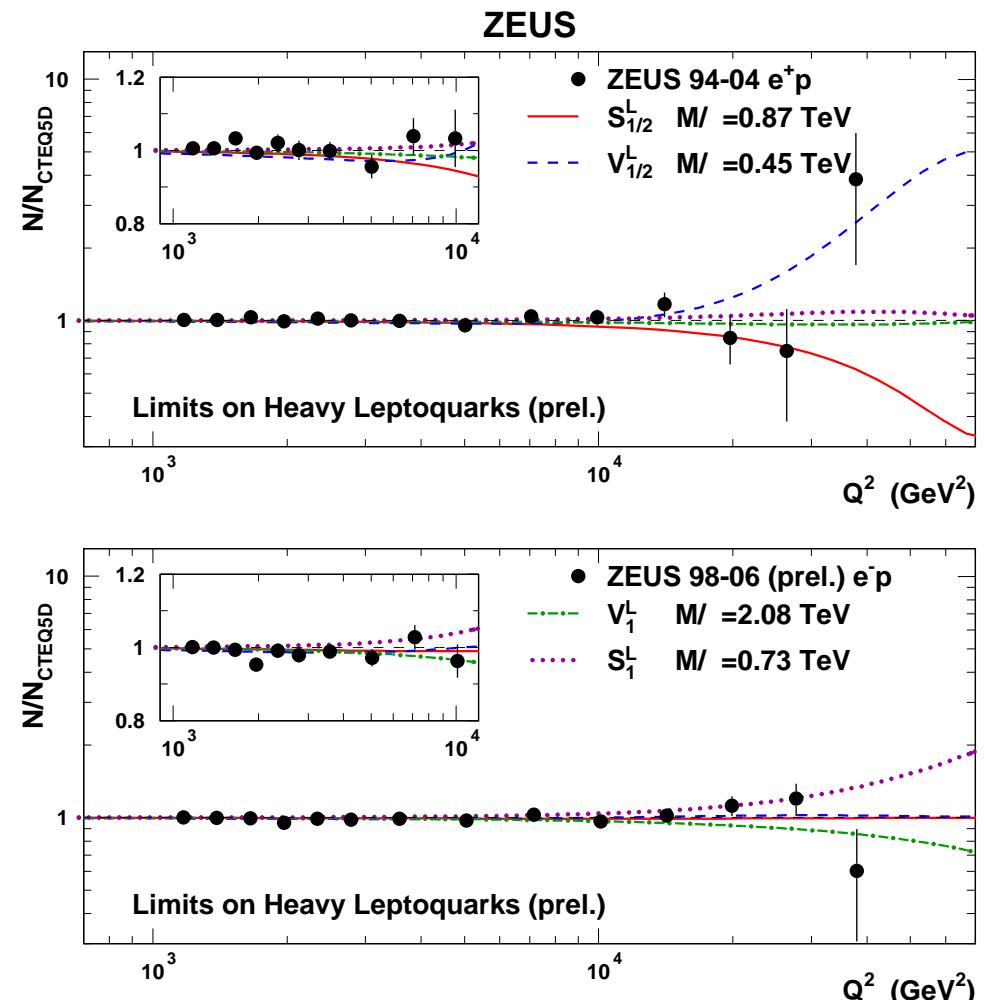
$$\eta_{CI} \sim \left( \frac{\lambda}{M} \right)^2$$

both *s*- and *u*-channel exchange important!

$\lambda$  - leptoquark Yukawa coupling

**ZEUS** 95% CL limits (1994-2006):

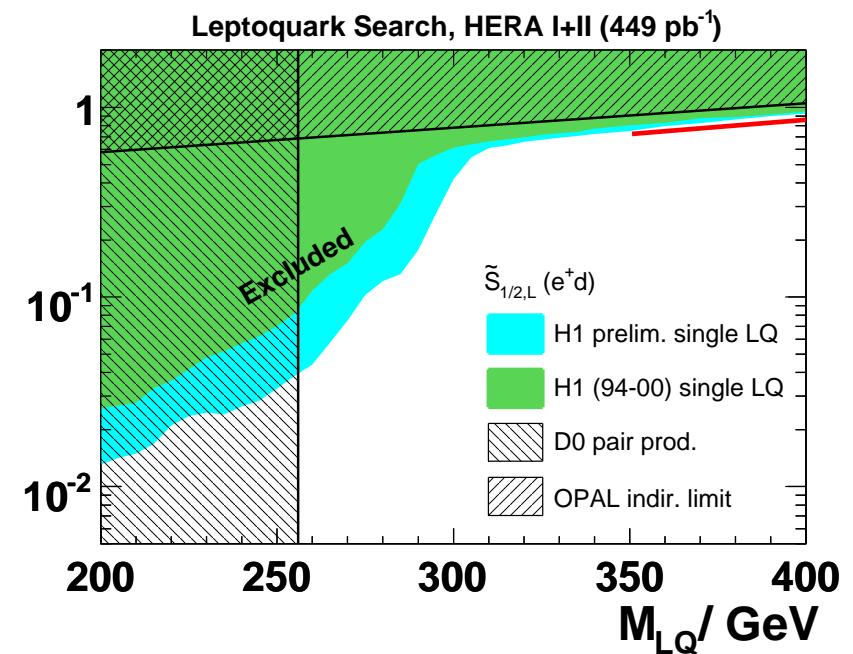
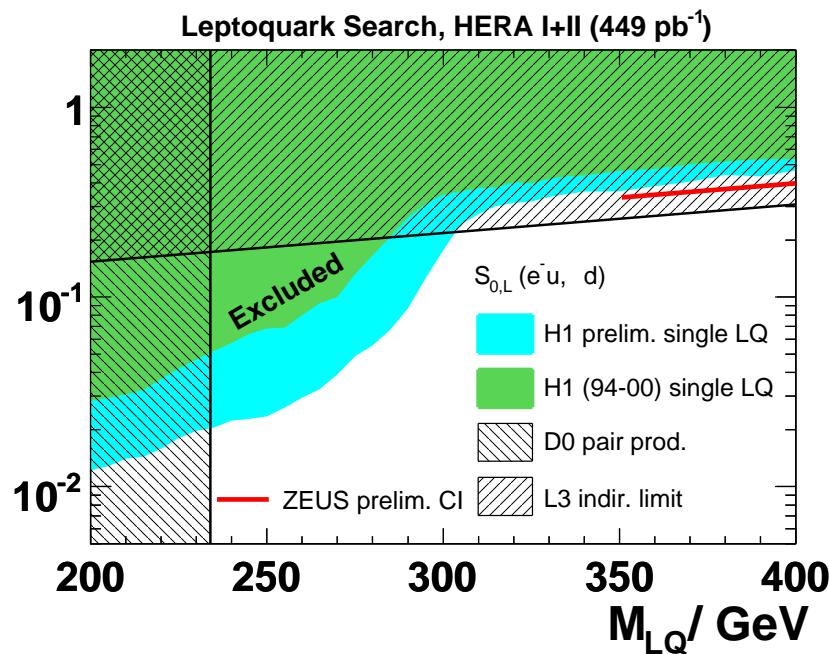
$$M_{LQ}/\lambda_{LQ} > 0.29 - 2.08 \text{ TeV}$$



# Contact Interaction results

## High mass leptoquarks

Comparison of **ZEUS** limits from **CI analysis** with limits from **LQ analysis** of **H1** and limits from other experiments:



HERA limits competitive to LEP and Tevatron limits.

H1 1994-2000: A. Aktas et al., Phys. Lett. B629 (2005) 9-19

H1 prel.: result submitted to LP'2007 (H1prelim-07-164)



# Conclusions

## HERA II

High luminosity + polarization  $\Rightarrow$  new window for precise EW studies.





# Conclusions

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High luminosity + polarization  $\Rightarrow$  new window for precise EW studies.

NC DIS at high  $Q^2$  in very good agreement with SM  
limits on deviations from SM set in different models

- General Contact Interaction models,
- Large Extra Dimensions,
- Quark radius,
- High mass leptoquarks





# Conclusions

## HERA II

High luminosity + polarization  $\Rightarrow$  new window for precise EW studies.

NC DIS at high  $Q^2$  in very good agreement with SM  
limits on deviations from SM set in different models

- General Contact Interaction models,
- Large Extra Dimensions,
- Quark radius,
- High mass leptoquarks

HERA running finished, but large samples of data collected with polarized lepton beams still being analyzed.

Many more interesting results expected.

