

# Search for Leptoquarks and Lepton Flavor Violation at HERA



- Introduction
- Searches for 1st generation Leptoquarks
- Searches for lepton flavour violation
- Summary

## References:

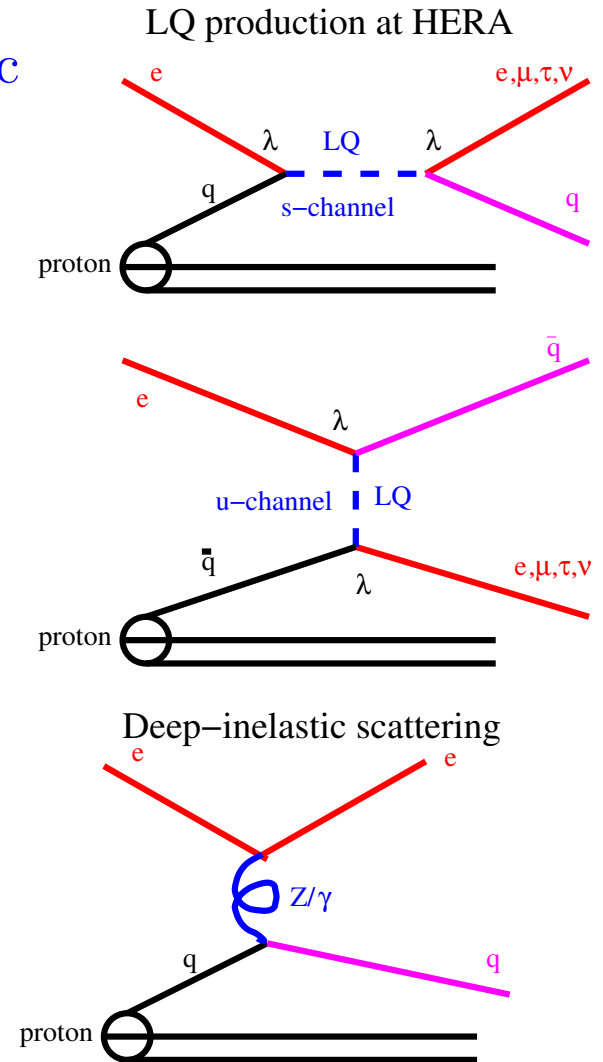
ZEUS collab., DESY-05-016

H1 collab., DESY-05-087

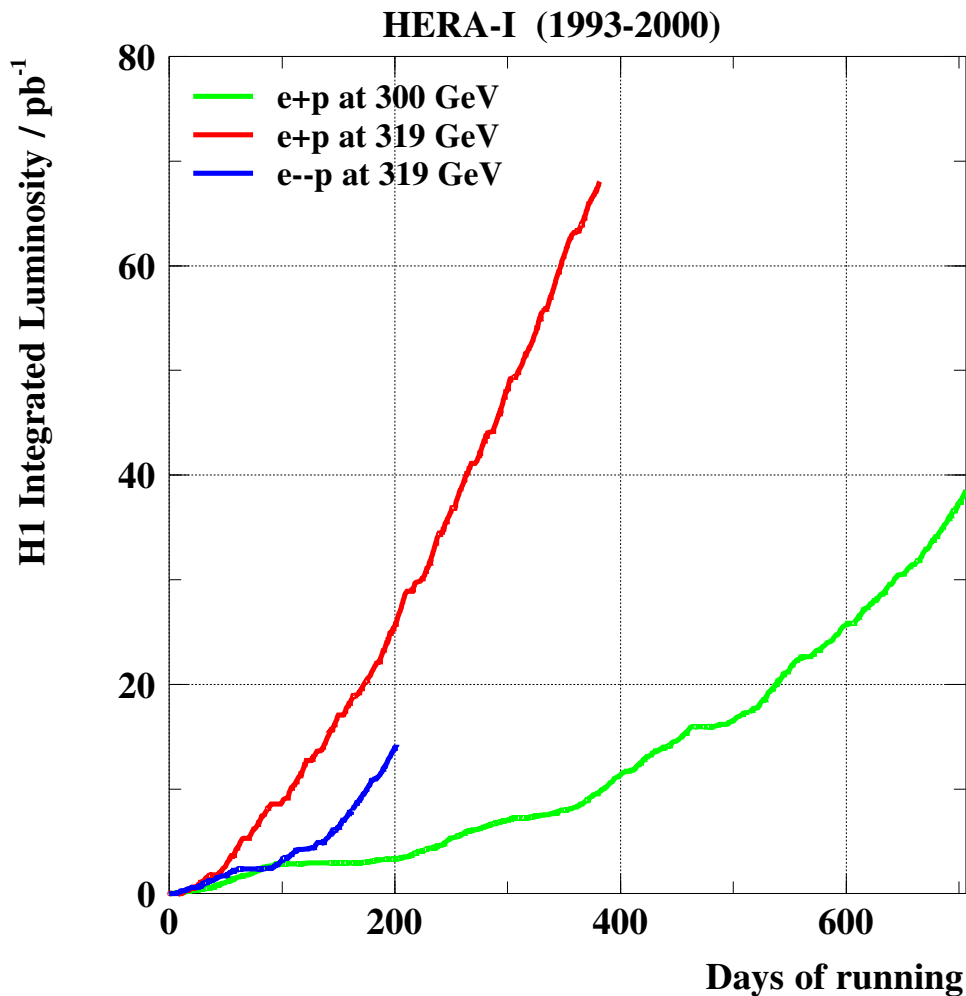
H1 collab., H1prelim-04-162

# Introduction

- Leptoquark (LQ): boson with baryonic and leptonic quantum numbers.
- Define Fermion number  $F = 3B + L$
- LQ at HERA: single production
  - $E_{cm} < 300$  GeV: resonant production  
( $F=0$  in  $e^+p$  and  $F=2$  in  $e^-p$ )
  - $E_{cm} \gg 300$  GeV: contact interaction
- Search for 7 scalar and 7 vector LQs
- Production: coupling to  $e$  and  $u, d$
- Decay: coupling to  $e, \nu, \mu, \tau$  and  $q'$

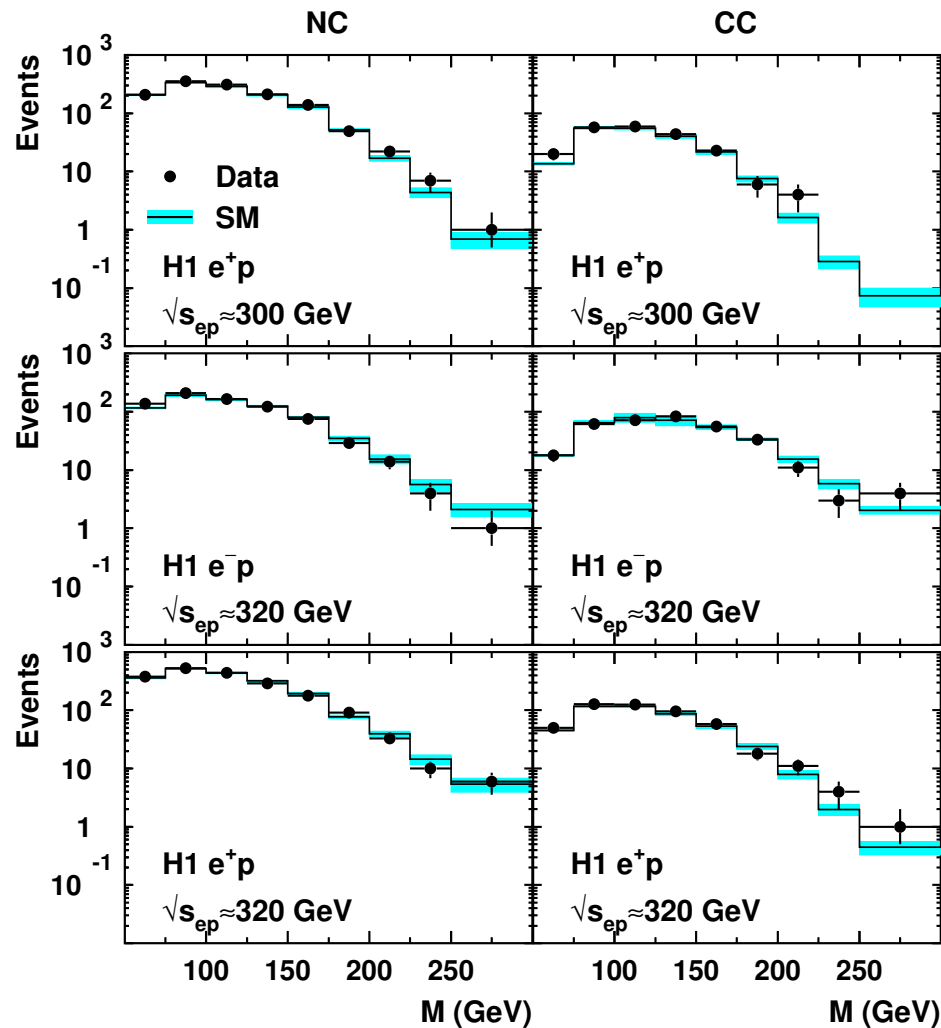


# HERA and the collider experiments H1 and ZEUS



- HERA:  $e^\pm p$  collider,  $E_{cm} = 319$  GeV
- HERA I: 100 pb<sup>-1</sup> in  $e^+p$  and 15 pb<sup>-1</sup> in  $e^-p$   
**This talk: results from HERA I**
- HERA II: luminosity upgrade and longitudinally polarised leptons.  
Data-taking ongoing (see talk by Hiroshi Kaji for first results)
- ZEUS/H1 experiments: multi-purpose detectors to record all types of  $ep$  reactions

# Search for first-generation LQs



- Processes:

NC:  $ep \rightarrow eX$

CC:  $ep \rightarrow \nu X$

- Look for enhancement

in LQ mass spectra

Irreducible background from

deep inelastic scattering

include interference terms in  
analysis

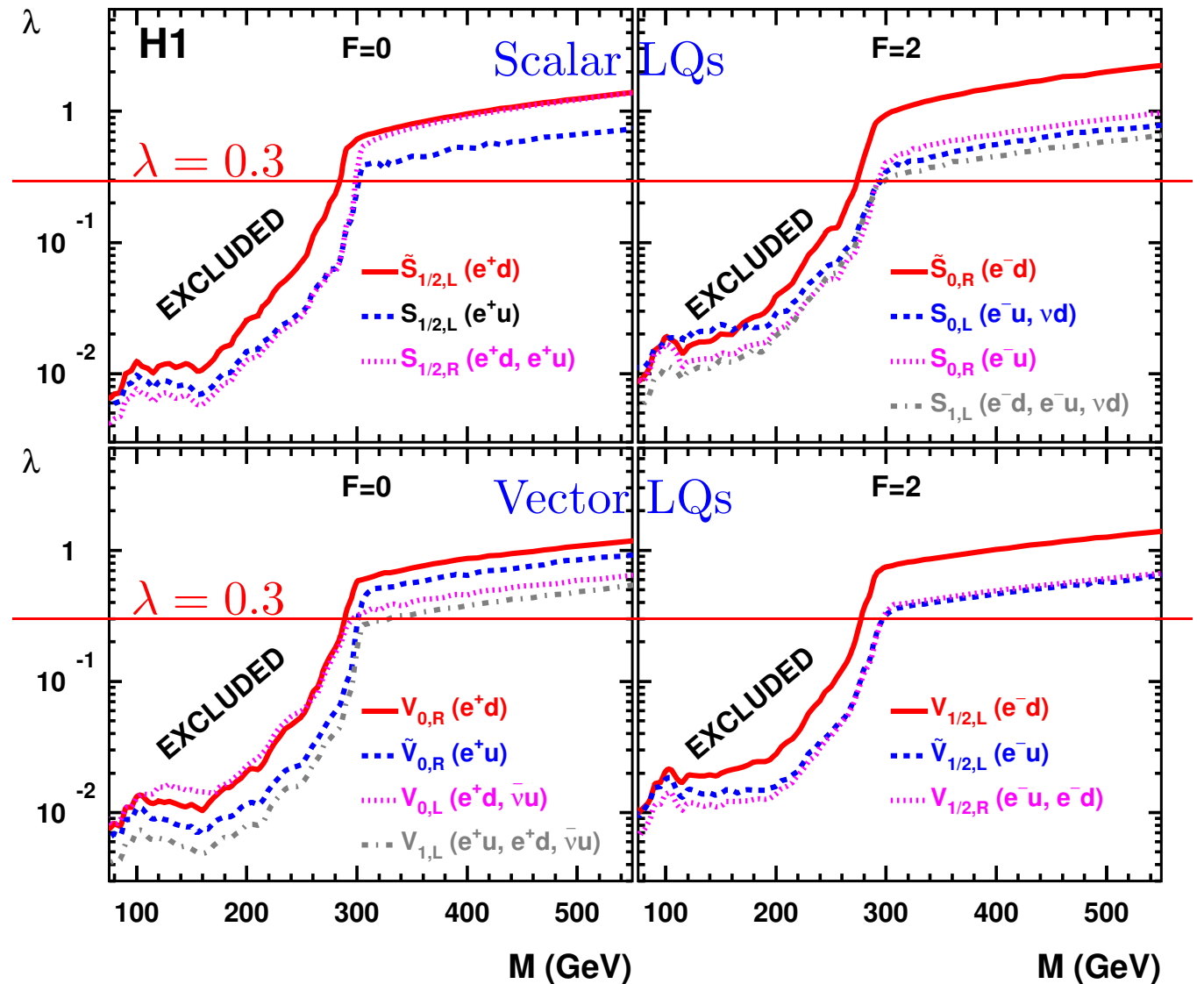
- No evidence for signal

- Set limits:

2-dimensional analysis of mass  
and decay angle

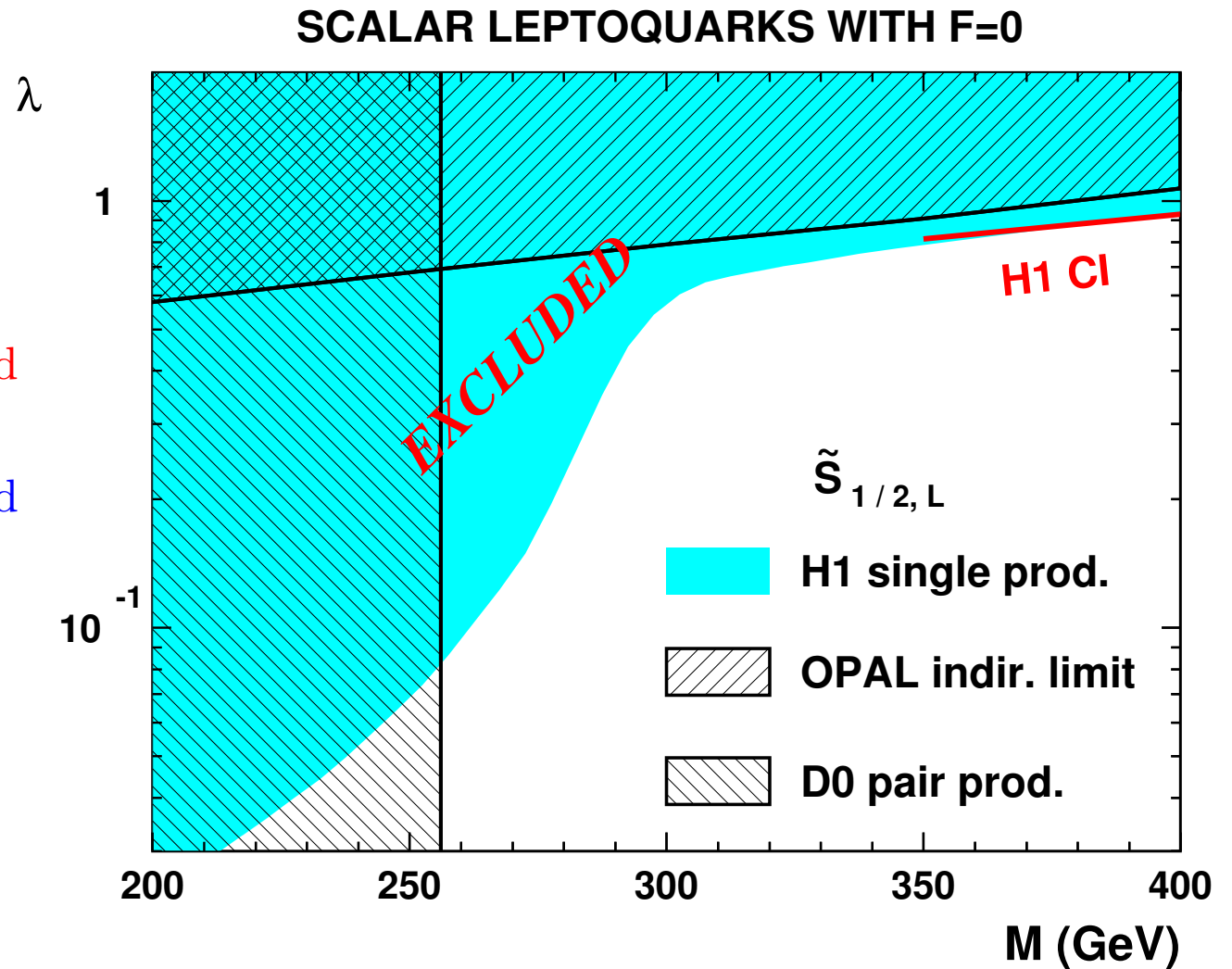
# Search for first-generation LQs: results

- Limits on the coupling  $\lambda$  as a function of the LQ mass  $M$
- Coupling of EM strength corresponds to  $\lambda = 0.3$ : exclude masses of order 300 GeV
- for  $M < 300$  GeV: resonant production
- for  $M > 300$  GeV: smooth transition to contact interaction (coupling constant  $\frac{\lambda^2}{M^2}$ )
- BRW model: branching ratio NC/CC fixed



# First generation LQ: comparison to LEP and Tevatron

- Tevatron: pair production
  - LEP: contact interaction
  - HERA: single production and contact interaction
- Sensitivity at high masses and high couplings



# First generation LQ in more general models

- Look for LQ decaying to  
(e,jet) (NC) or ( $\nu$ ,jet) (CC)

- Vary branching ratio

$$\beta_e = \frac{\lambda_e^2}{\lambda_e^2 + \lambda_\nu^2}$$

with fixed eq coupling  $\lambda = \lambda_e$

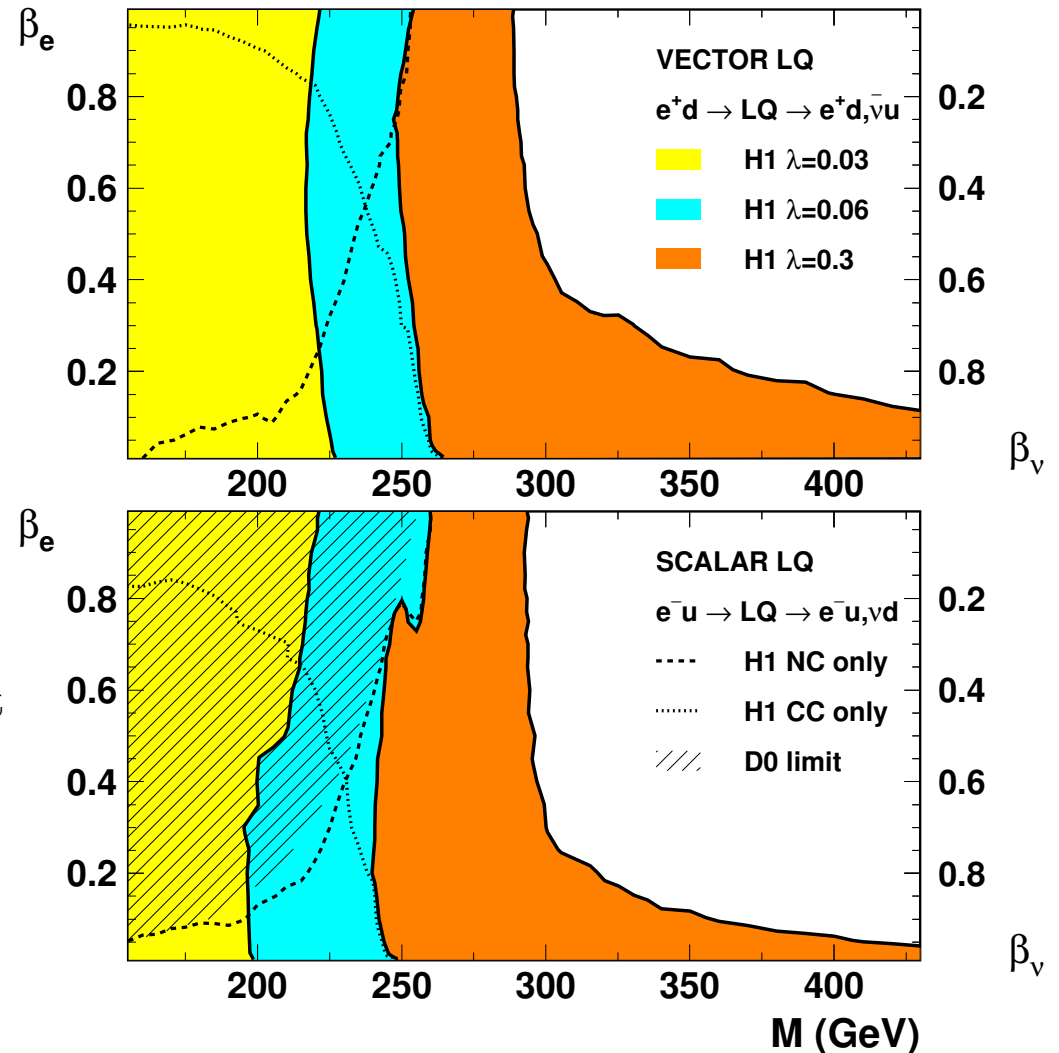
- at low mass:

Limit is approx. independent of  $\beta_e$   
(because sensitivity in NC/CC  
is very similar)

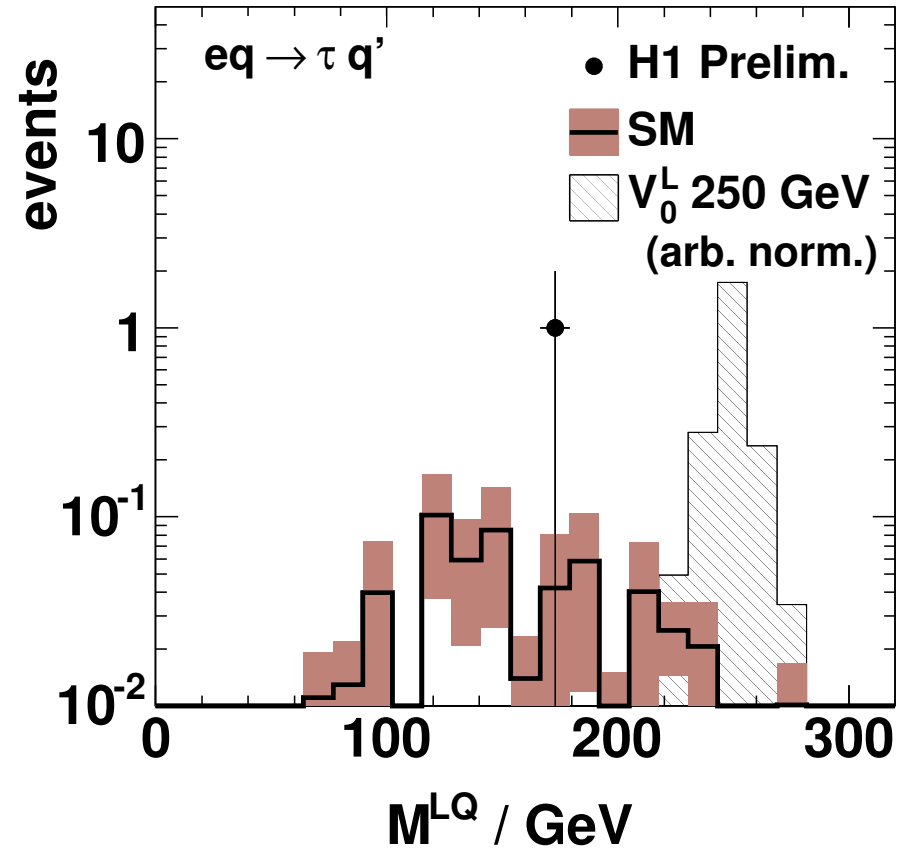
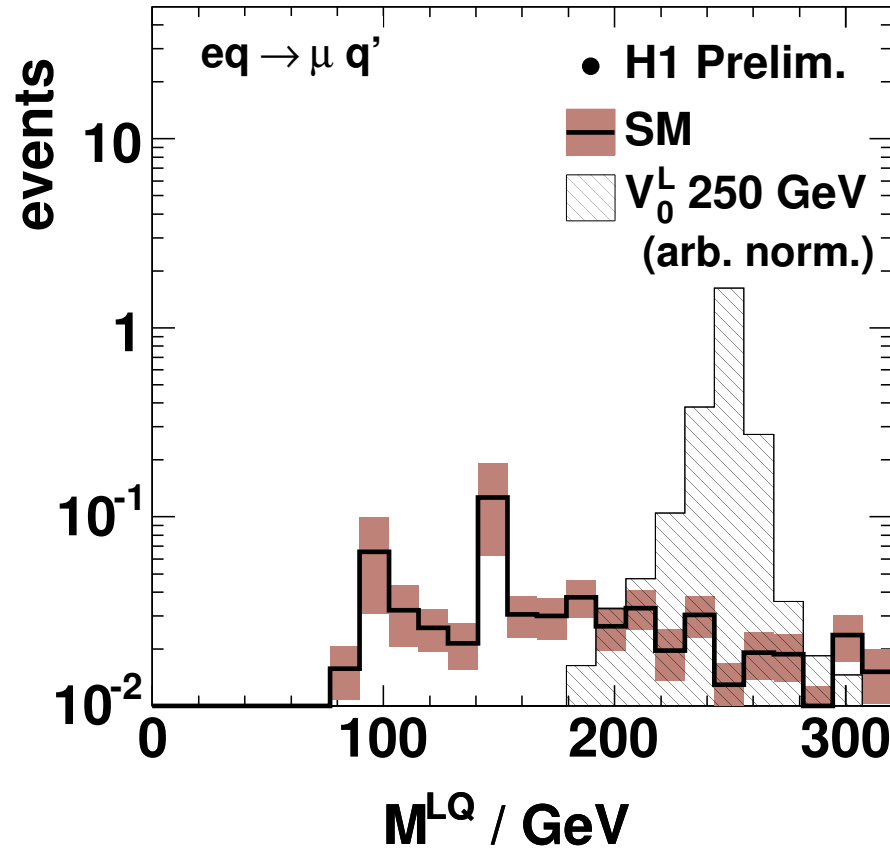
- at high masses: transition to contact  
interaction

4-fermion coupling

$$\frac{\lambda_e \sqrt{\lambda_e^2 + \lambda_\nu^2}}{M^2} = \frac{\lambda_e^2}{\sqrt{\beta_e} M^2}$$



# HERA searches for lepton-flavour violation in LQ decays



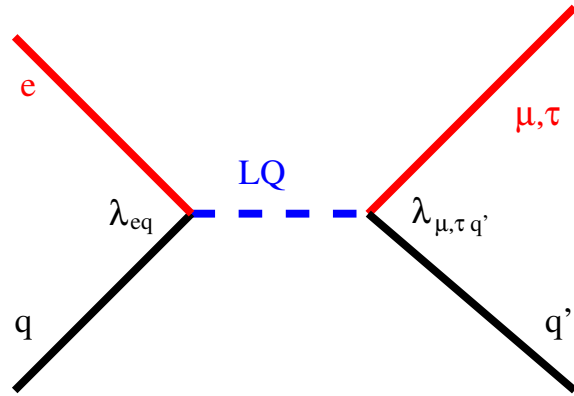
Look for  $\mu$ +jet or  $\tau$ +jet. Low background, good sensitivity.

No evidence for a signal  $\rightarrow$  set limits



# Limits on lepton-flavour violating LQs

Two couplings  $\lambda_{eq}$  and  $\lambda_{\mu,\tau q'}$



For  $M < 300$  GeV (resonant prod.): limits on

$$\lambda_{eq} \times \sqrt{\beta_{\mu,\tau q'}}$$

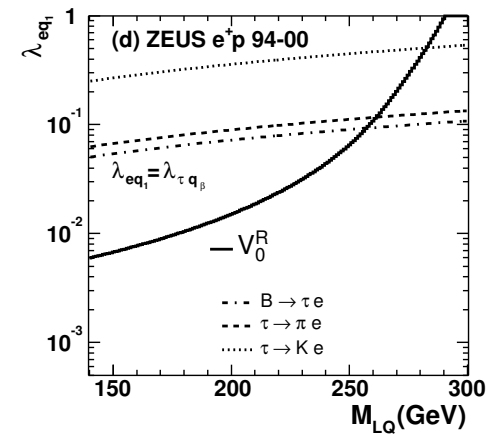
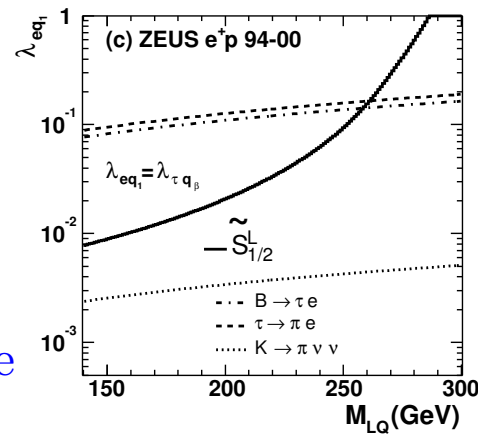
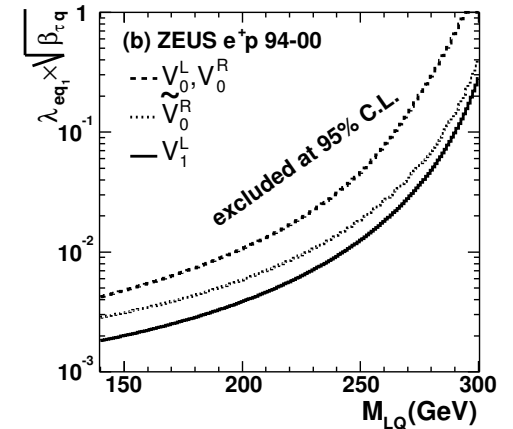
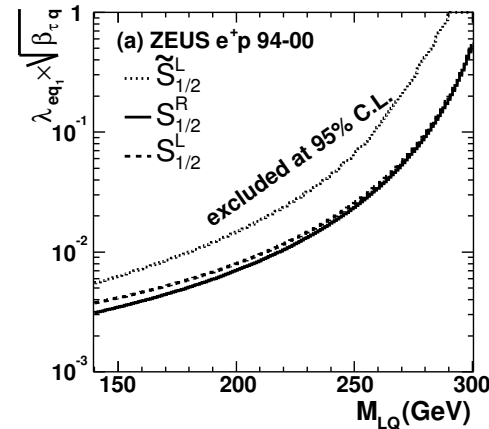
Plot: ZEUS limits for  $\tau$  search (F=0)

Conventional assumption

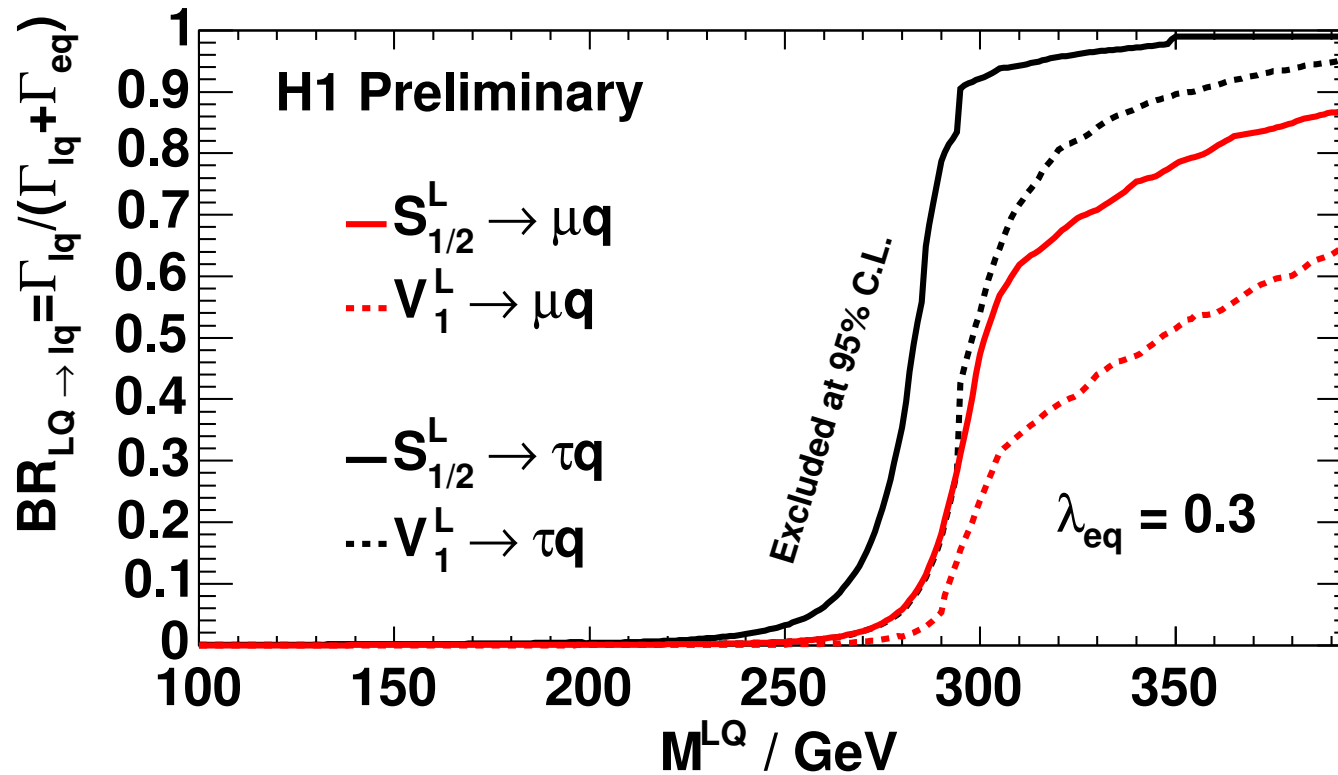
$$\lambda_{eq} = \lambda_{\mu q'} \text{ or } \lambda_{eq} = \lambda_{\tau q'}$$

For coupling  $\lambda = 0.3$  masses up to 299 GeV are excluded.

## ZEUS



# Limits on lepton-flavour violating LQs (2)



Plot: H1 mass limit for variable lepton-flavour violating coupling and fixed  $\lambda_{eq} = 0.3$

$\mu$  channel: masses up to 350 GeV excluded for  $BR(\mu) = 0.5$

Higher masses: contact interactions

# Contact interaction limits on lepton-flavour violating LQs

- $M \gg 300$  GeV: contact interaction limits (4-Fermion interaction)

- Limit is set on

$$\frac{\lambda_{e q \alpha} \lambda_{\mu, \tau q \beta}}{M_{LQ}^2}.$$

- Limit depends on initial/final state quark flavours  $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2, 3$ .

- HERA limits are complementary to low energy data

Example:

$\tilde{V}_0^R$ ,  $\alpha, \beta = 1, 2$ : limit  $1.6 \text{ TeV}^{-2}$

→ for  $\lambda_{eu} = \lambda_{\tau c} = 1$   
exclude  $M < 790$  GeV

$e \rightarrow \tau$		ZEUS $e^\pm p$ 94-00						limits in $\text{TeV}^{-2}$	$F = 0$
$\alpha\beta$	$S_{1/2}^L$ $e^- \bar{u}$ $e^+ u$	$S_{1/2}^R$ $e^- (\bar{u} + \bar{d})$ $e^+ (u + d)$	$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$ $e^- \bar{d}$ $e^+ d$	$V_0^L$ $e^- \bar{d}$ $e^+ d$	$V_0^R$ $e^- \bar{d}$ $e^+ d$	$\tilde{V}_0^R$ $e^- \bar{u}$ $e^+ u$	$V_1^L$ $e^- (\sqrt{2} \bar{u} + \bar{d})$ $e^+ (\sqrt{2} u + d)$		
1 1	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.4 <b>1.8</b>	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 <b>1.5</b>	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.4 <b>2.7</b>	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 <b>1.7</b>	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 <b>1.7</b>	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.2 <b>1.3</b>	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 <b>0.6</b>		
1 2	<b>1.9</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 6.3 <b>1.6</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ $5.8 \times 10^{-4}$ <b>2.9</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.1</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ <b>0.8</b>		
1 3	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>3.2</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>3.3</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.13 <b>2.6</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.13 <b>2.6</b>	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.13 <b>2.6</b>		
2 1	<b>6.0</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 6.3 <b>4.1</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ $5.8 \times 10^{-4}$ <b>5.2</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.3</b>	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 3.2 <b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ $1.5 \times 10^{-4}$ <b>0.9</b>		
2 2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 5 <b>10</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 8 <b>5.6</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 <b>5.5</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.6 <b>2.1</b>		
2 3	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14 <b>8.1</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14 <b>7.8</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 <b>5.5</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 <b>5.5</b>	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 <b>5.5</b>		
3 1	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>7.8</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.3 <b>7.2</b>	$V_{ub}$ 0.12 <b>2.5</b>	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.13 <b>2.5</b>	*	$V_{ub}$ 0.12 <b>2.5</b>		
3 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 3	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 8 <b>15</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 17 <b>14</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 9 <b>8.1</b>	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 9 <b>8.1</b>	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.6 <b>8.1</b>		

# Conclusions

- Searches at HERA for LQs in all lepton channels  
→ no sign of LQ production found
- HERA limits on LQ production reach to 300 GeV and beyond for couplings of EM strength
- Complementary to LEP/Tevatron searches
- High sensitivity in the  $\nu$ +jet channel: limits are independent of the LQ decay
- New limits in the  $\mu$ +jet and  $\tau$ +jet channel

# Outlook

- HERA II data-taking ongoing: high luminosity and lepton polarisation  
→ continue to search for LQs