### **Future exotic physics at ZEUS and HERA**

### Matthew Wing (UCL)

- Introduction
- Inclusive measurements of deep inelastic scattering
- Deviations from the Standard Model and search for substructure
- Search for leptoquarks
- High  $p_T$  lepton events from ZEUS
- Summary and prospects

**DESY** seminar

HH/Berlin, 24/25 January 2006

# Introduction

Considering exotic, beyond the Standard Model searches for objects at high energy.

**Deviations from the Standard Model in inclusive reaction** 

- $\rightarrow$  neutral and charged current deep inelastic scattering, jet production
  - quark substructure, contact interactions
  - right-handed charge currents
  - leptoquarks

Investigation of rare processes independent of model  $\rightarrow$  generic searches, e.g. high  $p_T$  leptons

Model dependent search for new particles

- leptoquarks
- *R<sub>p</sub>*-violating supersymmetry
- excited fermions

## Should we look for everything?

Where can increased statistics really help?

- Is a factor of 4 ( $\mathcal{L}_{\mathsf{HERA II}} \sim 4 \times \mathcal{L}_{\mathsf{HERA I}}$  ) enough?
- Really want to discover something
  - how useful is a new limit?
  - already have a limit is a discovery already ruled out?
- Factor of >10 in for  $e^-$  data can open up some opportunities
- Get a factor of 2 from combining experiments

Priorities, personpower and how it evolves

## **Inclusive cross section**

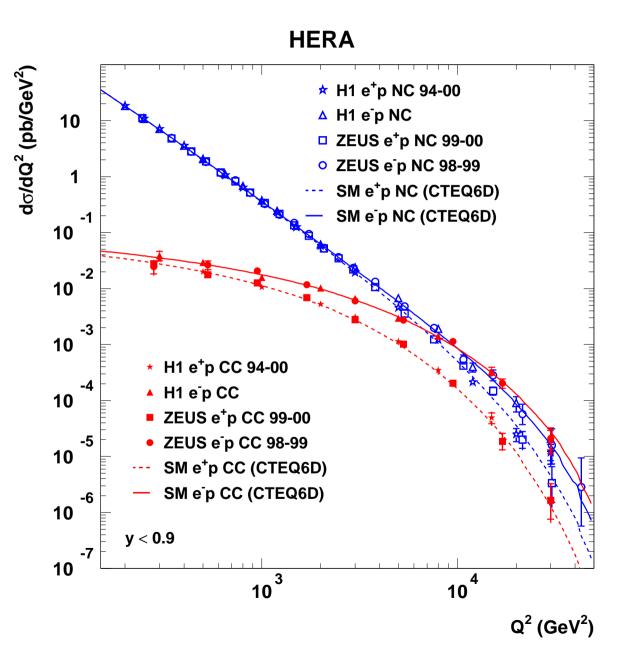
Measurements over 7 orders of magnitude in  $d\sigma/dQ^2$ 

Demonstration of unification of electroweak force

Input to fits to parton density functions

Good description by the SM

- no new physics
- set limits on quark radius, contact interactions, etc.



## First (published) results from HERA II

Measurements of charge and neutral current cross sections with polarised positrons H1: DESY-05-249, ZEUS: with R-D.H.

Preliminary measurements also with electrons.

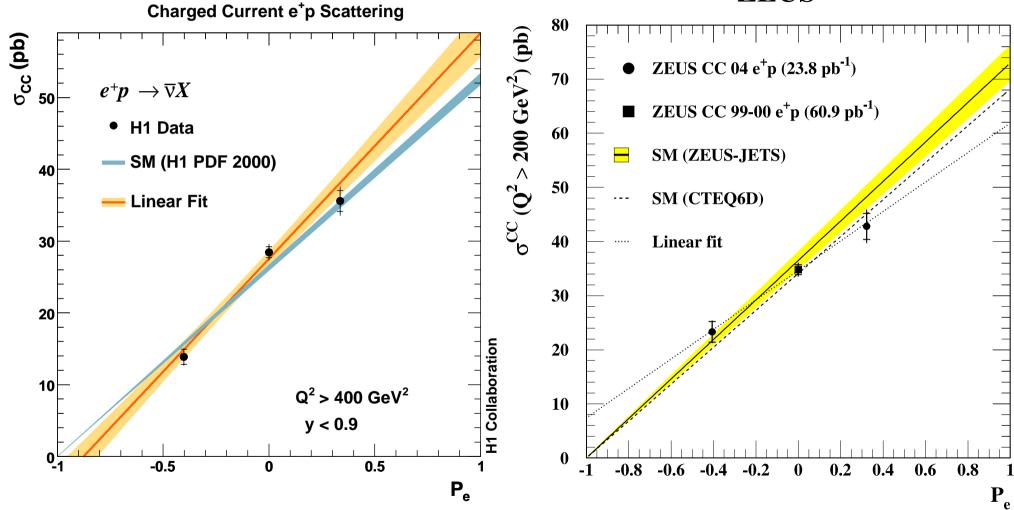
$$\sigma^{\mathsf{CC}}(e^{\pm}p) \sim 1 \pm P_e, \qquad \sigma^{\mathsf{NC}}(e^{\pm}p) \sim H_0^{\pm} - P_e H_{P_e}^{\pm}$$

Sensitivity to right-handed W bosons,  $W_R$ .

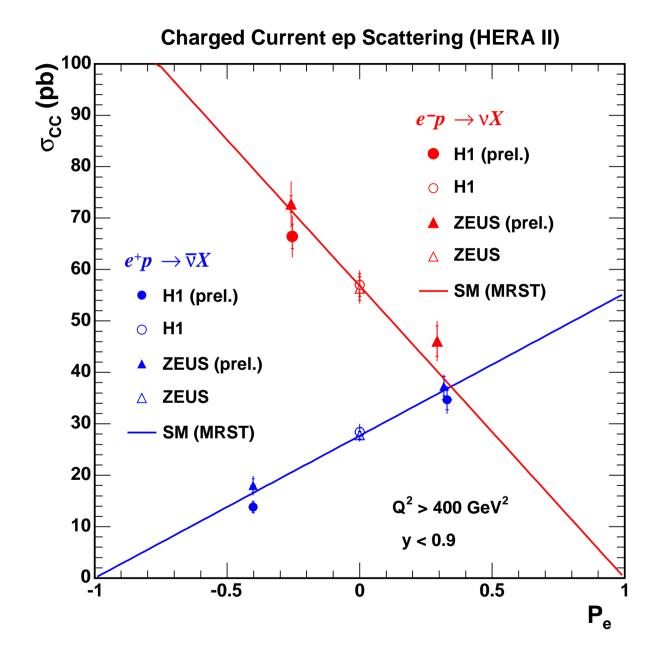
Sensitivity at end of HERA II  $\sim$  400 GeV. (Note Tevatron lower bound is 800 GeV)

### **CC cross sections for polarised positrons**



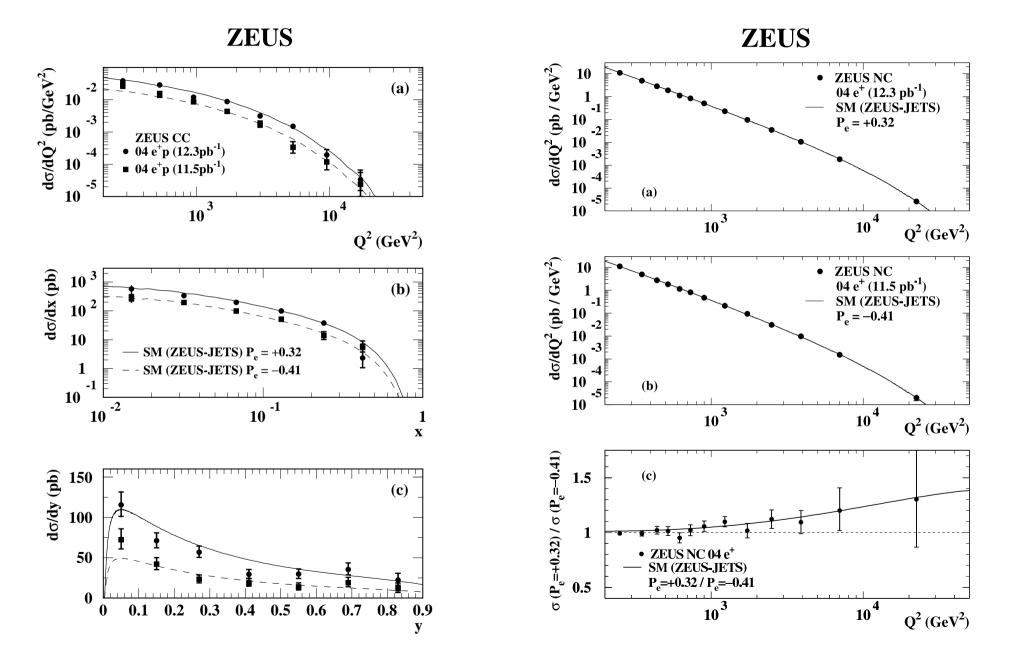


## **CC cross sections for polarised leptons**



**Consistency with the SM - no right-handed charge currents** 

### **CC/NC cross sections for polarised leptons**



SM agrees well with data - more data needed for (small) effects or deviations

## **Contact interactions I**

#### H1: DESY-03-052, ZEUS: DESY-03-218

**Extra dimensions** 

#### Coupling strength,

$$\eta_G = \frac{\lambda}{M_S^4}$$

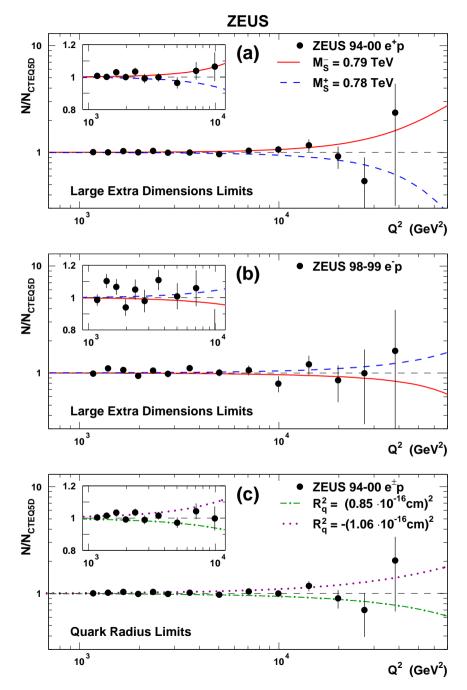
Mass scale,  $M_S > 0.8 \text{ TeV}$ 

#### **Quark size**

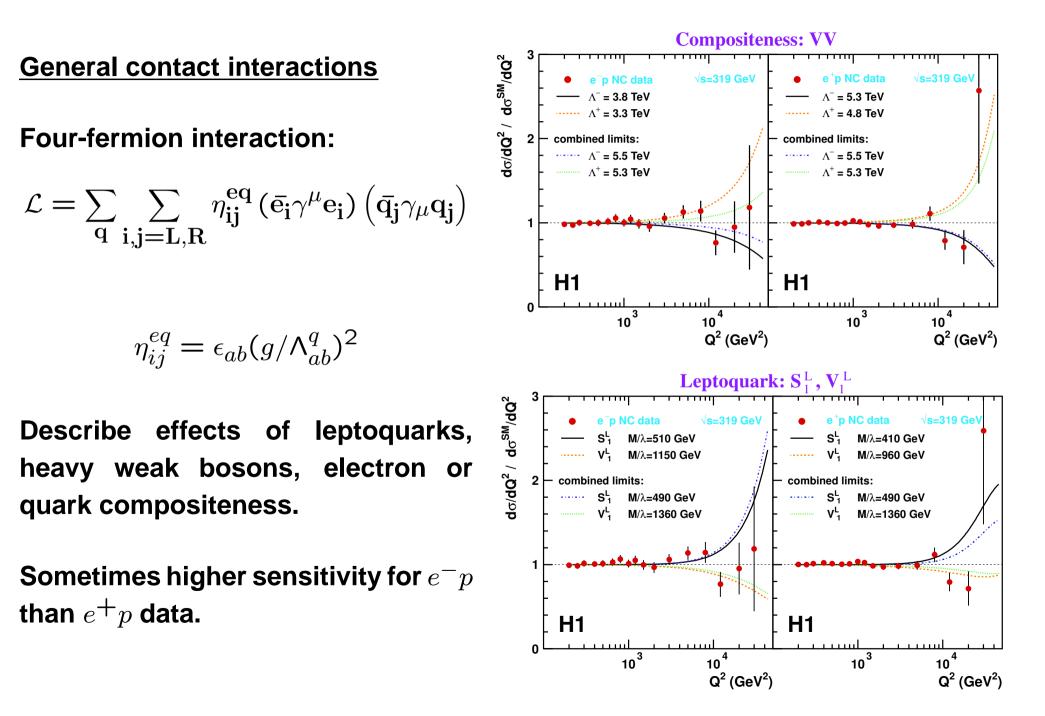
Probing  $Q^2$  up to 40,000 GeV<sup>2</sup>

$$f(Q^2) = 1 - \frac{R_q^2}{6}Q^2$$

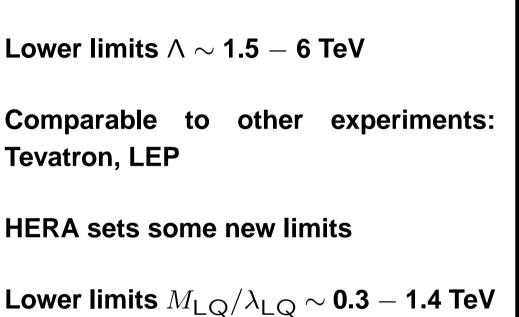
Quark radius,  $R_q < 10^{-18}$  m

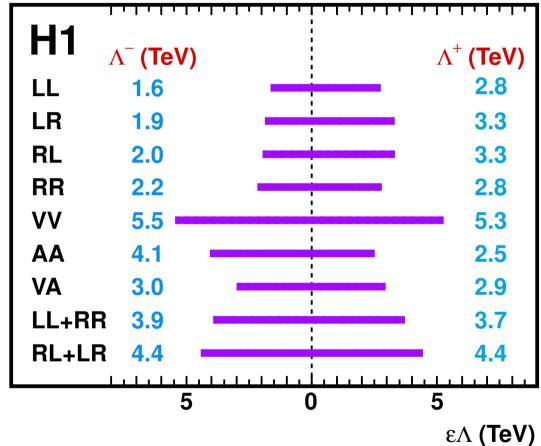


# **Contact interactions II**



### **Contact interactions III**





### **Contact interactions - future**

ZEUS

 $\Delta_{\rm stat}^{\rm HERA~I}$   $\sim$  3% at  $Q^2$   $\sim$  1000 GeV  $^2$  and 10% at  $Q^2$   $\sim$  10000 GeV  $^2$ 

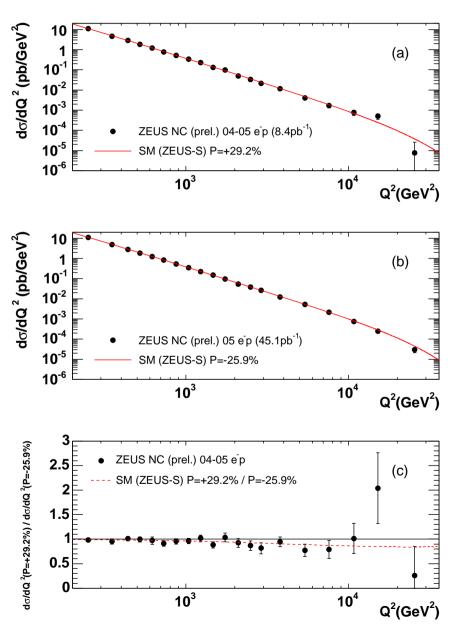
HERA I measurement of NC cross section:  $\mathcal{L} \sim$  100 pb $^{-1}$ .

Most precise HERA II measurement of NC cross section:  $\mathcal{L}\sim$  50 pb $^{-1}$ .

HERA II data on tape:  $\mathcal{L} \sim$  200 pb<sup>-1</sup>.

HERA II data to come:  $\mathcal{L} > 300 \text{ pb}^{-1}$ .

Analysis (by-product) of final high- $Q^2$  cross sections, and combining results.



### **Leptoquarks - introduction**

**Connecting lepton and quark sectors** 

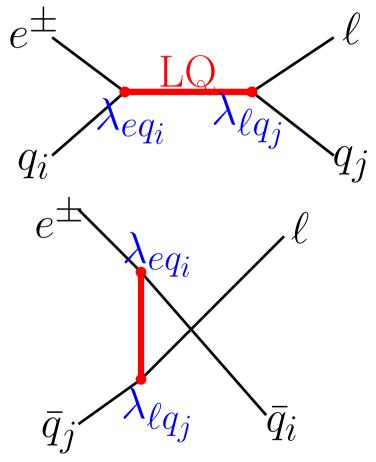
Objects have lepton and baryon numbers and fractional electric charge.

Via s-channel production and u-channel exchange

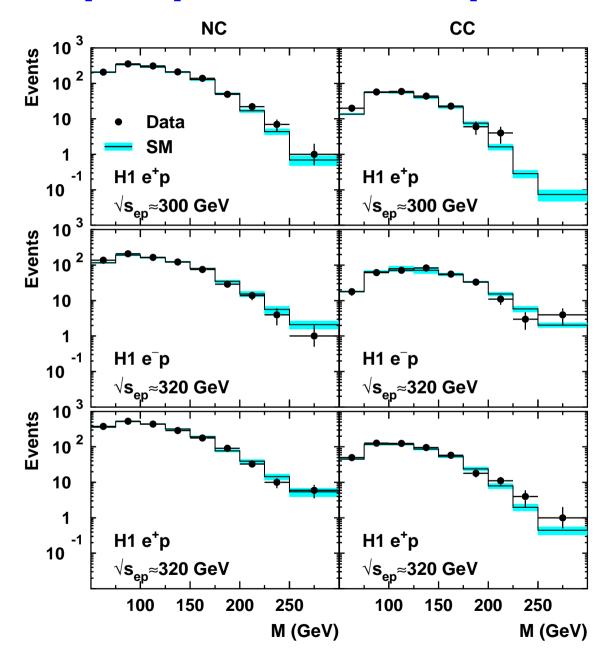
Search for resonant state,  $M_{lj}$ 

Dedicated search within Buchmüller, Rückl and Wyler (BRW) models

Background DIS has similar topology although different lepton scattering angle



**Leptoquarks - base plots** 



#### No narrow resonance seen (by either collaboration)

### Leptoquarks - generic

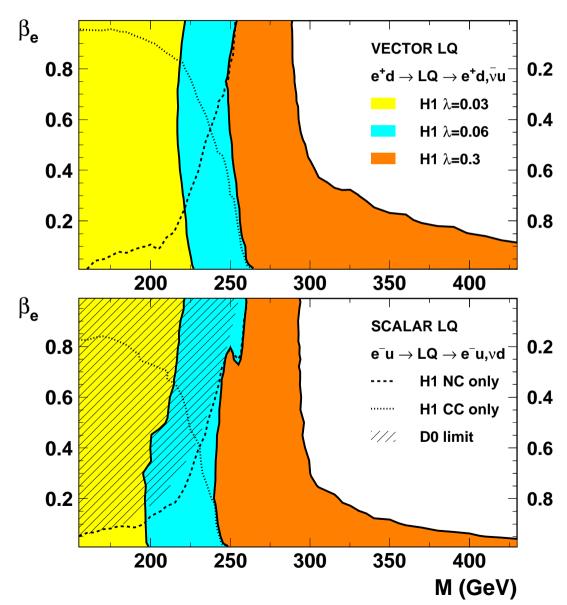
Both collaborations set strong limits

**Extend considerably beyond D0 limit** 

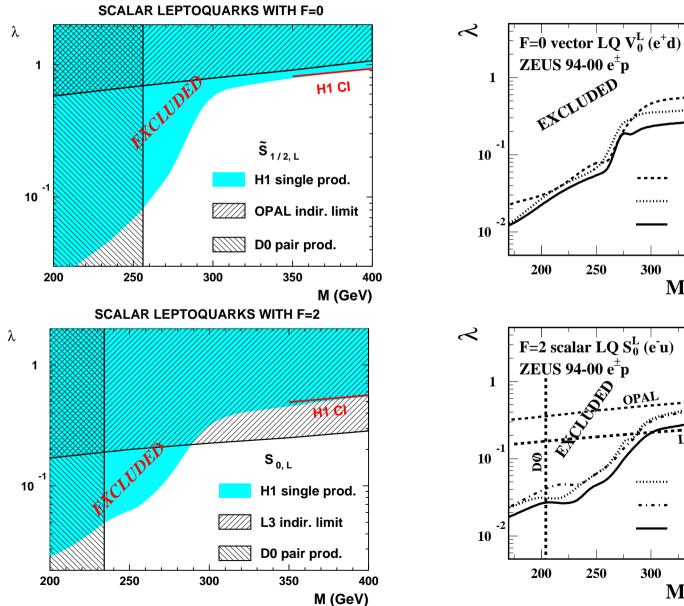
Further improvements from Tevatron at high  $\beta$ 

Different colliders will continue to complement each other

- Different beam charge:  $e^+p$  and  $e^-p$
- Coupling by changing polarisation
- Cleaner background in  $\nu j$  channel



### Leptoquarks - BRW model



ZEUS

.....

300

OPAL

300

 $(\mathbf{a})$ 

NC only

CC only

NC+CC

350

L3

NC only

CC only

NC+CC

350

M<sub>LQ</sub>(GeV)

400

M<sub>LO</sub>(GeV)

400

**(b)** 

## Leptoquarks prospects\*

Already have bounds on their production rate (100  $pb^{-1}$ ). What can be done with HERA II data?

Have seen that HERA II inclusive NC DIS is well described by SM, but only fraction of potential data.

E.g. for F = 0 LQ, manifesting itself as a resonance below 280 GeV:

Luminosity	$\sigma = $ limit	$\sigma = 0.5^*$ limit	
350 pb $^{-1}$	$\sim$ 4 $\sigma$	$\sim$ 2.5 $\sigma$	
700 pb $^{-1}$	$>$ 5 $\sigma$	$\sim$ 3.5 $\sigma$	

Rough estimates. However, rate cannot be far away from our limits if we want to discover something.

High luminosity comes from combining experiments. Might be essential.

Larger discovery potential for F = 2 ( $e^-p$  data).

**\*Thanks to E. Perez** 

### **Isolated leptons - history**

#### H1: DESY-02-224, DESY-03-132 ZEUS: DESY-03-012, DESY-03-182, DESY-03-188

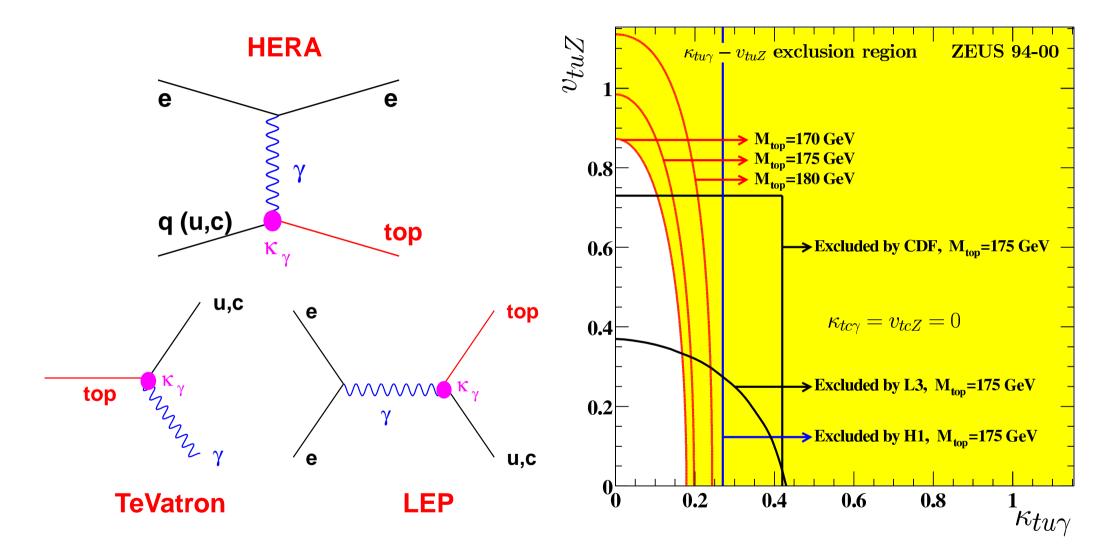
#### <u>HERA I</u>

H1	electron	muon	tau
	obs./exp.	obs./exp.	obs./exp.
$P_T^X > $ 25 GeV	5/1.8	6/1.7	0/0.5
ZEUS	electron	muon	tau
	obs./exp.	obs./exp.	obs./exp.
$P_T^X > $ 25 GeV	2/2.9	5/2.75	2/0.20

Note, H1 analysis is a 'W-like' analysis and ZEUS single top

H1 observes excess over the SM, ZEUS is consistent

## **Extraction of single top limits**



**Strong limits from HERA experiments** 

## **W production from ZEUS**

H1 continues to see excess of such anomalous events in HERA II data.

W production main source of isolated leptons with missing  $p_T$ 

Small, but measurable cross section,  $\sim$  1 pb

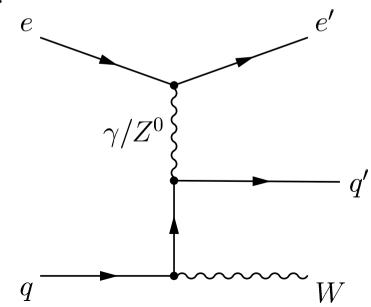
Background mainly from poorly reconstructed NC/CC events and di-leptons

Reanalysing data for W cross-section measurement

Extending isolated lepton search to HERA II data

- $heta^e < \mathbf{90^\circ}$ ,  $p_T^e > \mathbf{10~GeV}$
- Isolation,  $D^{\text{track}} > 0.5$
- +  $p_T^{\rm miss}$  > 12 GeV,  $\phi^{\rm acop}$  > 17°

#### **Comparison with H1 results**



## **Isolated electrons from ZEUS**

	12 < $P_T^X$ < 25 GeV	$P_T^X > $ 25 GeV
	obs./exp.	obs./exp.
<b>ZEUS (prel.) 99-00</b> <i>e</i> + <i>p</i>	1/1.0 (57%)	1/0.9 (79%)
ZEUS (prel.) 03-04 $e^+p$	0/0.5 (64%)	0/0.6 (76%)

- Purity and expectations for ZEUS similar to H1 analysis
- 1/1.5 events at  $P_T^X > 25$  GeV (106 pb<sup>-1</sup>) good agreement with SM
- ZEUS is consistent with the SM
  - independent of final state lepton
  - independent of initial state lepton
  - independent of selection strategy

### **Future isolated leptons from ZEUS and HERA**

	observed	SM	$\sigma$	$\mathcal{L}$ (pb $^{-1}$ )
<b>H1</b> $e^+p$	15	4.6	3.4	158
HERA $e^+p$	20	9.7	2.3	291
HERA $e^-p$	4	5.5	-	137
HERA all	24	15.2	1.5	428

Taking all data together, no substantial difference between data and SM.

If new physics produced at the combined rate, will be difficult to observe.

However, will continue this search area in the hope of finding something.

### **Summary and prospects**

Results at HERA are (so far) consistent with the Standard Model

Lots of physics can be done with inclusive cross sections

Analysis of HERA I data is generally finished

H1 see an excess of events with isolated high- $p_T$  leptons - ZEUS does not.

Analysis of HERA II data started. What shall we look for?

## **Summary and prospects**

Will measure high- $Q^2$  NC cross sections - any deviations will show up or we can set limits for contact interactions, etc.

Will measure high- $Q^2$  CC cross sections and set limit on  $W_R$ .

Continue to analyse events with isolated high- $p_T$  leptons.

Generic search (à la H1) has not been done by ZEUS but could provide something new and provides useful information of semi-inclusive measurements.

Channels with increased sensitivity due larger amount of  $e^-$  data.