

# Tau Leptons at HERA

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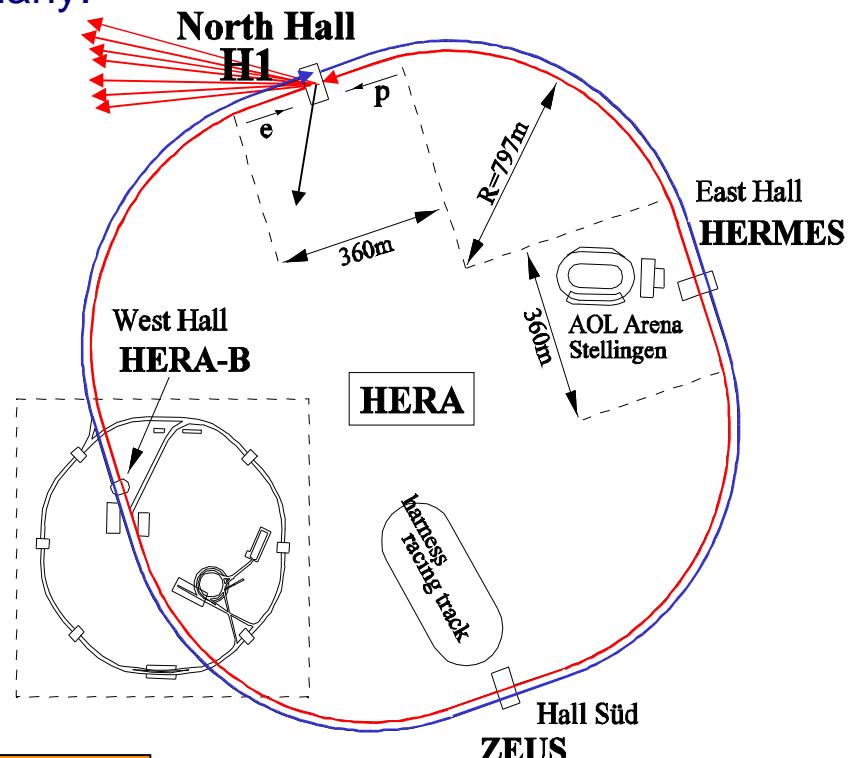
- Introduction
- Isolated taus +  $P_t^{\text{miss}}$  at ZEUS
- Tau pairs at H1
- Isolated taus at H1
- Search for  $H^{++} \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^+$
- Search for LFV LQ decays into taus



# The ep-collider HERA

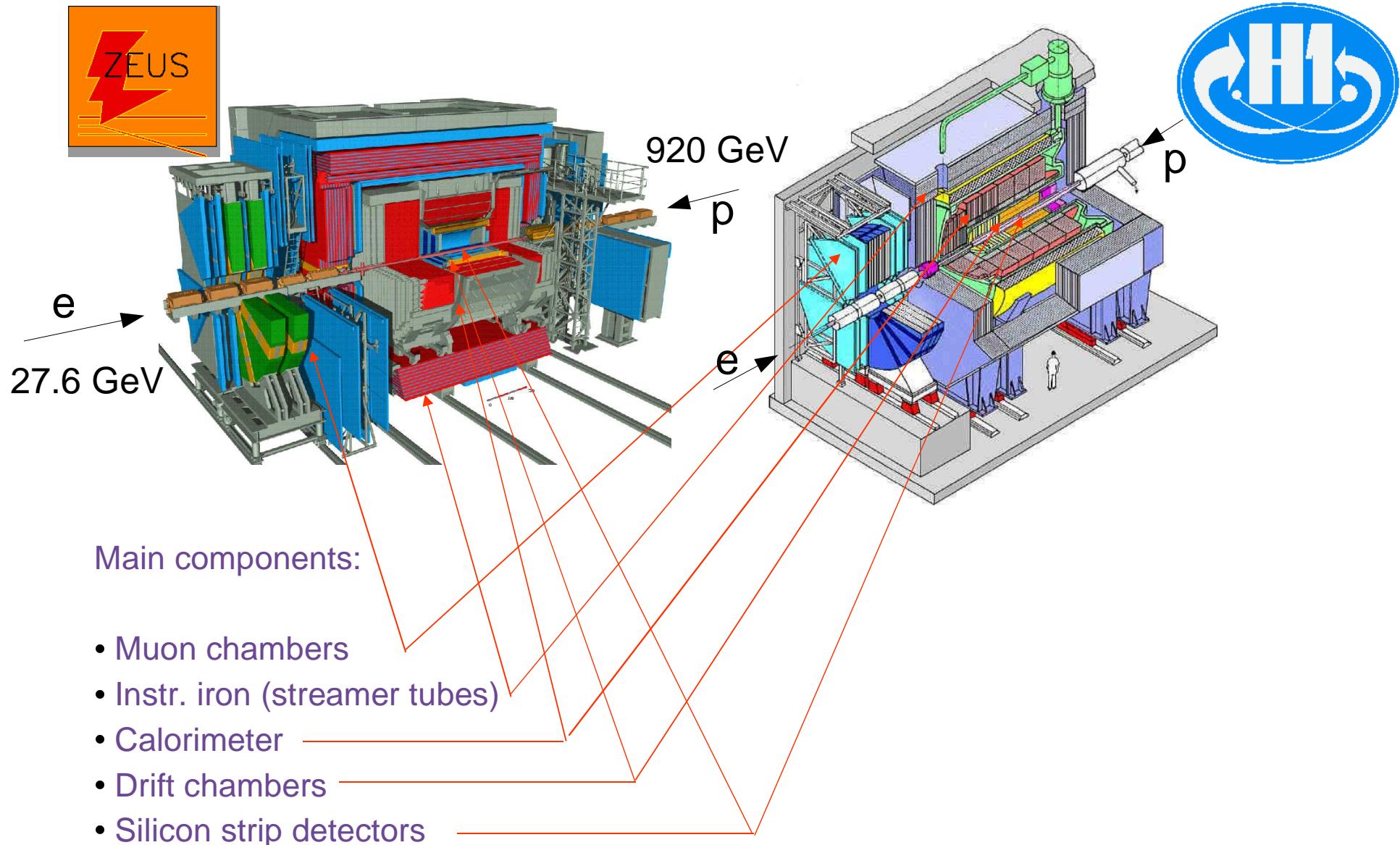
## Hadron Electron Ring Accelerator (HERA):

- Two storage rings each with 6,3 km circumference in opposite direction for protons ( $E=920 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $I_p=100 \text{ mA}$ ) and electrons/positrons ( $E=27.6 \text{ GeV}$ ,  $I_e=50 \text{ mA}$ ), supported by DESY in Hamburg, Germany.
- Two interaction points where electrons and protons collide
- Detectors around interaction point to reconstruct event (H1, ZEUS)
- Interaction rate  $10.4 \text{ MHz}$ , every  $96 \text{ ns}$
- Center-of-mass energy:  $\sqrt{s} \approx 320 \text{ GeV}$

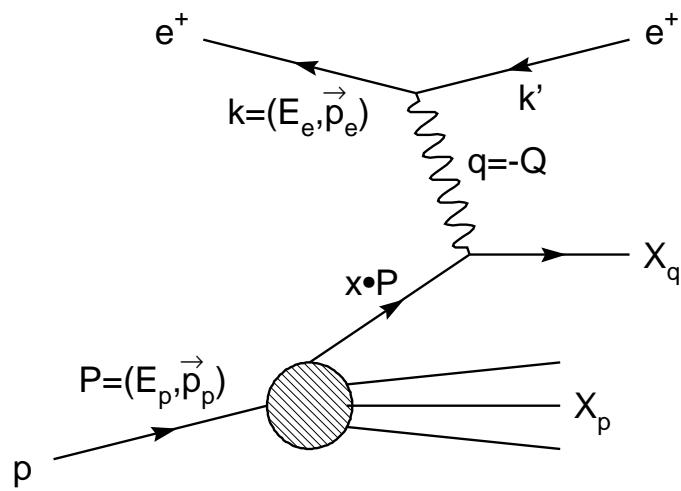


Integrated  $e p$ -luminosity up to now  $\sim 200 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

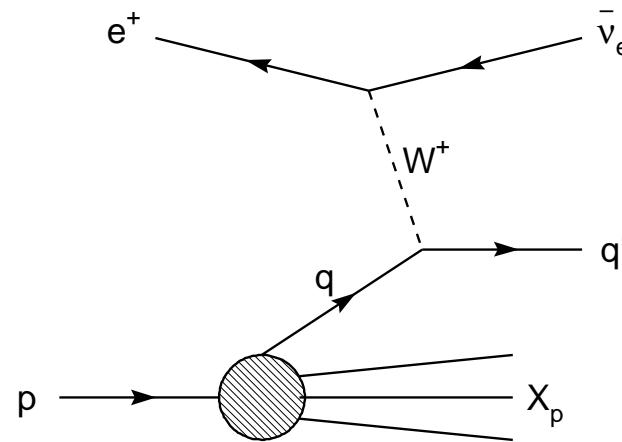
# The experiments ZEUS and H1



# ep-collisions



Neutral Current (NC)



Charged Current (CC)

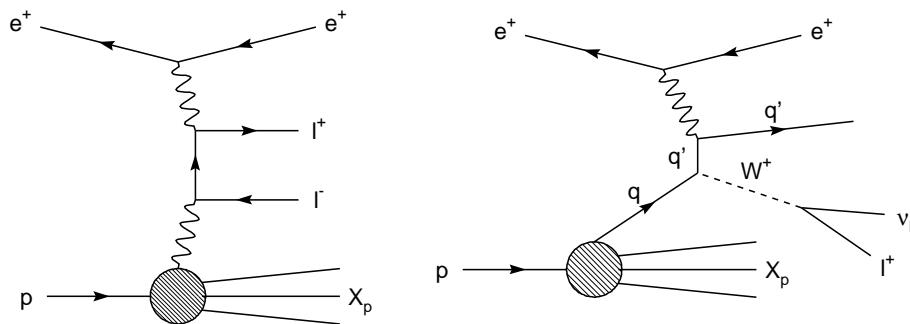
SM Photoproduction ( $Q^2 \sim 0$ ) and Deep-Inelastic Scattering (DIS) ( $Q^2 > 4 \text{ GeV}^2$ ):

- $Q^2 = -(k-k') = -q^2$  four momentum transfer squared
- $x = -q^2 / (2Pq)$  Bjorken scaling variable
- $y = (qP) / (kP)$  inelasticity, i.e. energy loss of electron in proton rest frame
- $s = 2kP = Q^2 / (xy)$  electron-proton center of mass energy squared

# ep-collisions with tau leptons

## Tau Processes at HERA:

### Standard Model



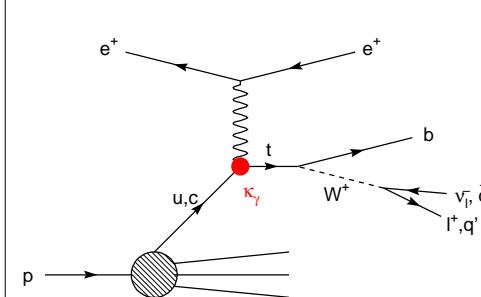
Lepton-Pair-Production  
via Photon-Photon-Fusion

$\sigma \sim 10 \text{ pb } (P_t^\tau > 8 \text{ GeV})$   
hidden in large background

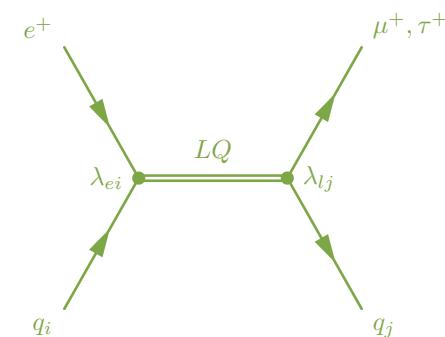
W-Production  
with  $W \rightarrow \tau \nu$

$\sigma < 0.1 \text{ pb, i.e.}$   
less than 20 events!

### New Physics



Anomalous top-Production  
via FCNC



Resonant Leptoquark  
production with LFV  
decay to tau

and more ...

► Tau lepton important in searches for new physics

# Signature of a tau lepton

tau almost decays at vertex ( $c_\tau \sim 88 \mu\text{m}$ )

decay modes:

|          |   |       |
|----------|---|-------|
| $\tau^+$ | $\longrightarrow e^+ \nu_e \bar{\nu}_\tau$                      | 17.9% |
| $\tau^+$ | $\longrightarrow \mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau$                  | 17.6% |
| $\tau^+$ | $\longrightarrow h^+ \bar{\nu}_\tau + \text{ neutrals}$         | 50.3% |
| $\tau^+$ | $\longrightarrow 2h^+ h^- \bar{\nu}_\tau + \text{ neutrals}$    | 14.0% |
| $\tau^+$ | $\longrightarrow \geq 5h^\pm \bar{\nu}_\tau + \text{ neutrals}$ | 0.1%  |

## Characteristic for hadronic decay:

- tau jet has low mass
- "pencil-like" jet with low charged multiplicity
- narrow cluster
- 1-3 tracks to narrow cluster

## Strategy:

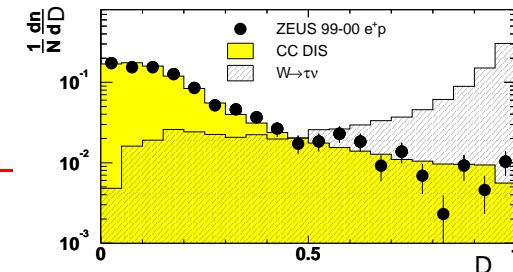
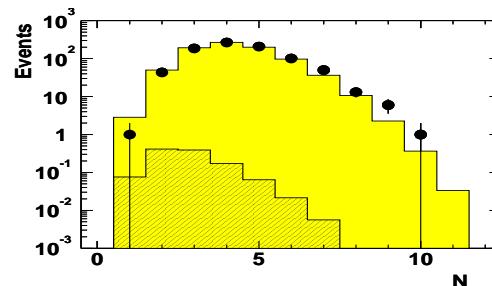
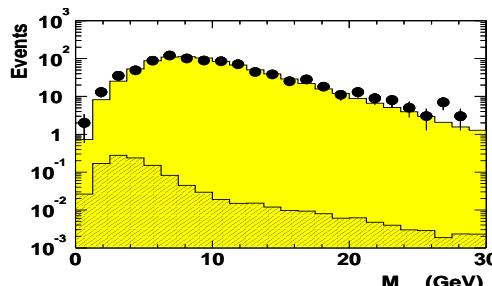
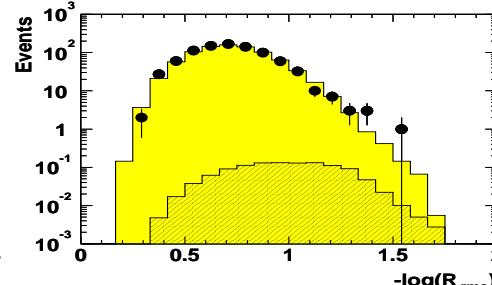
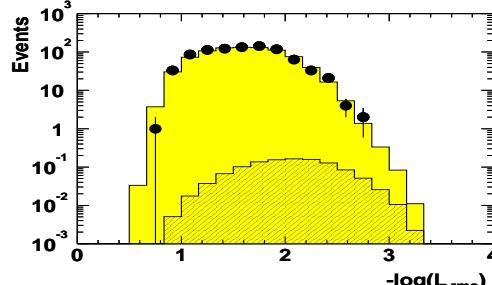
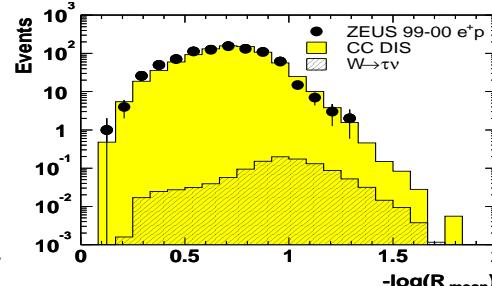
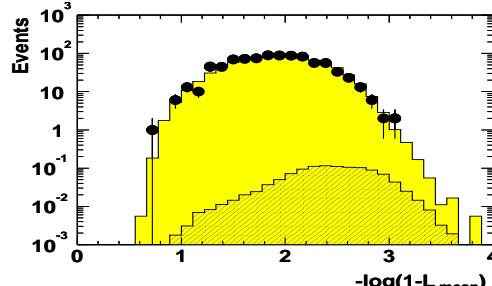
- high- $p_T$  electron in direction of  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$
- high- $p_T$  muon in direction of  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$  (calo.)
- narrow high- $p_T$  jet in direction of  $p_T^{\text{miss}}$

# Isolated tau leptons + $P_T^{\text{miss}}$ at ZEUS

Jet-Shape observables combined with a probability-density-estimation method to a discriminant variable:

$$L_{\text{int}} = 130 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

$$D(\vec{x}) = \frac{\rho_{\text{sig}}(\vec{x})}{\rho_{\text{sig}}(\vec{x}) + \rho_{\text{bg}}(\vec{x})}$$



Preselection:  $7 / 2.2^{+0.39}_{-0.58}$  events (obs. / exp.)

$D > 0.95$ :

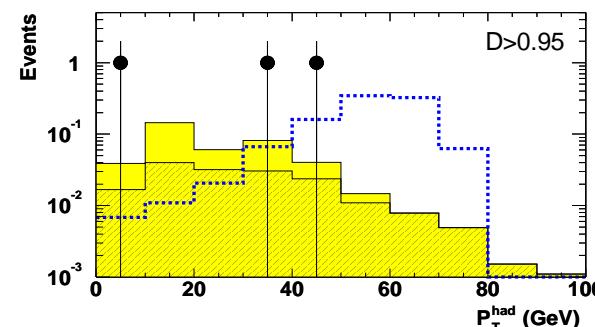
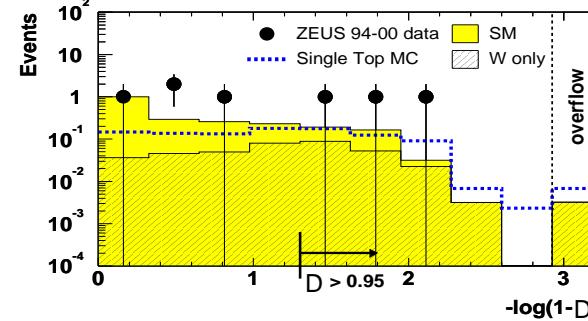
$3 / 0.4^{+0.12}_{-0.13}$

$P_T^{\text{had}} > 25 \text{ GeV}$ :

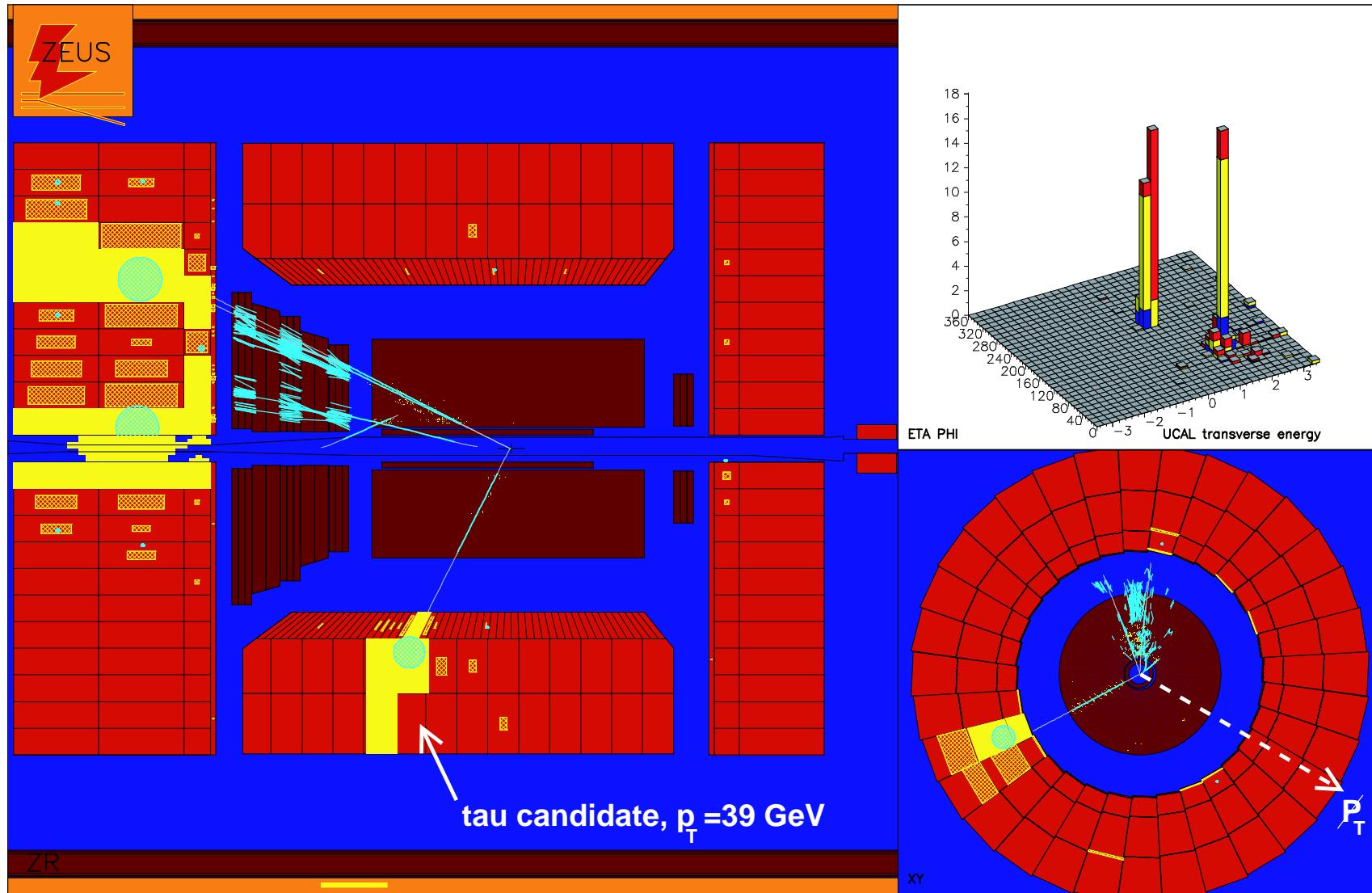
$2 / 0.2^{+0.05}_{-0.05}$

$P_T^{\text{had}} > 40 \text{ GeV}$ :

$1 / 0.07^{+0.02}_{-0.02}$



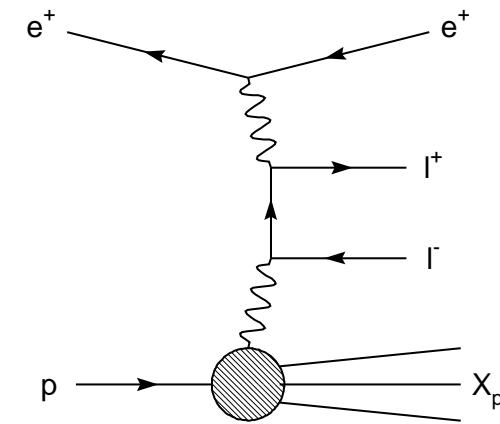
# Isolated tau leptons + $P_T^{\text{miss}}$ at ZEUS



# Tau pairs at H1

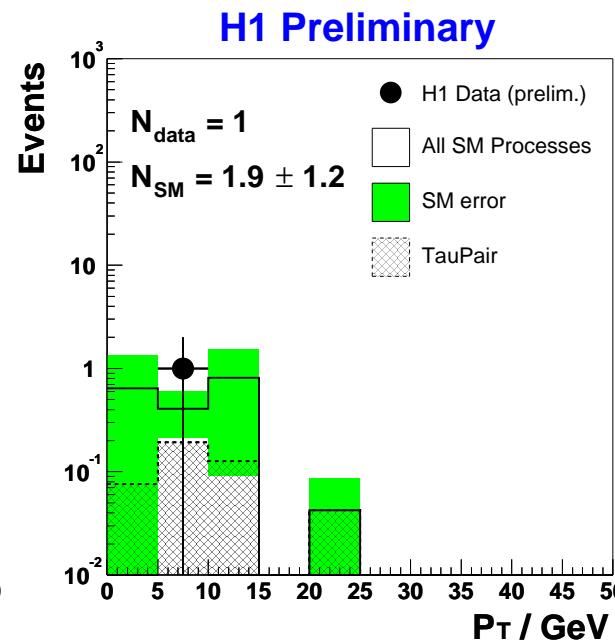
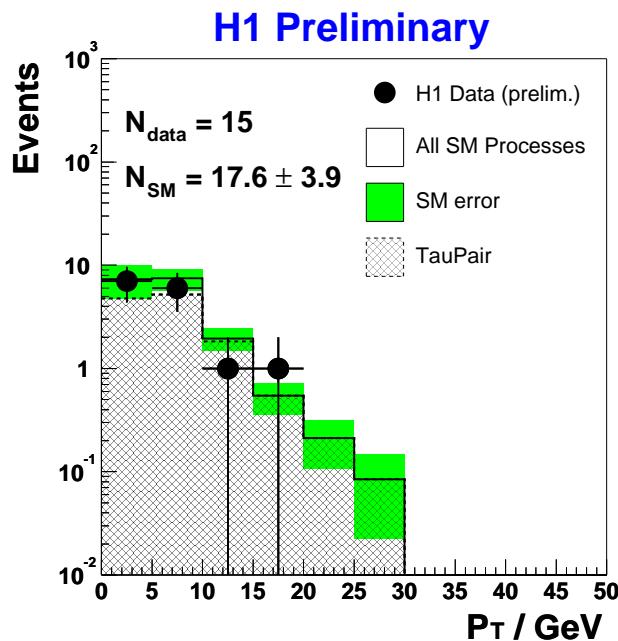
Search for hadronic „one-prong“ and „three-prong“ tau decays with a **neural network algorithm** based on **hadronic jet-shape variables** yields:

15 /  $17.6 \pm 3.9$  unlike-sign events (obs. / exp.)  
1 /  $1.9 \pm 1.2$  like-sign event (obs. / exp.)



unlike-sign

like-sign



$L_{\text{int}} = 108 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

# Tau pairs at H1

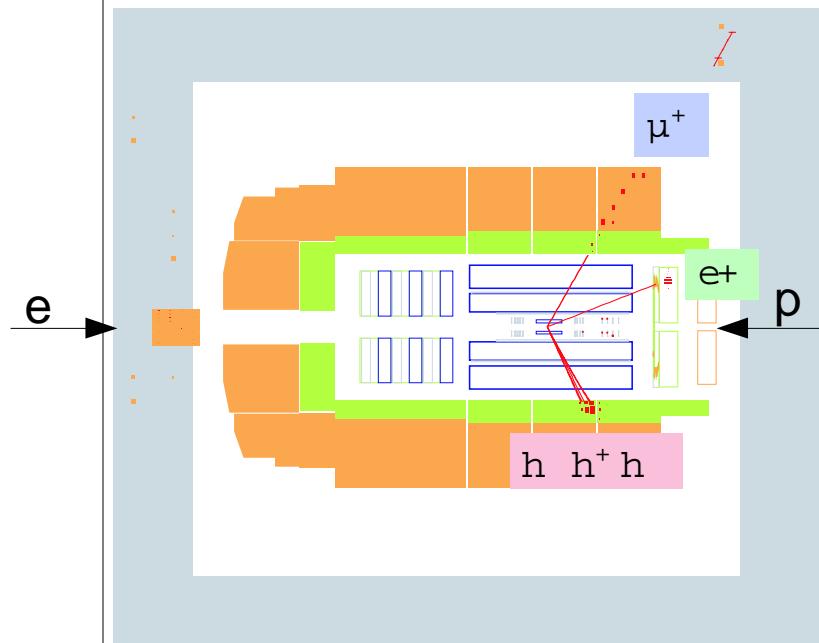


Run 248568 Event 27325 Class: 4 11 12 13 15 16 19 20 24 28 29

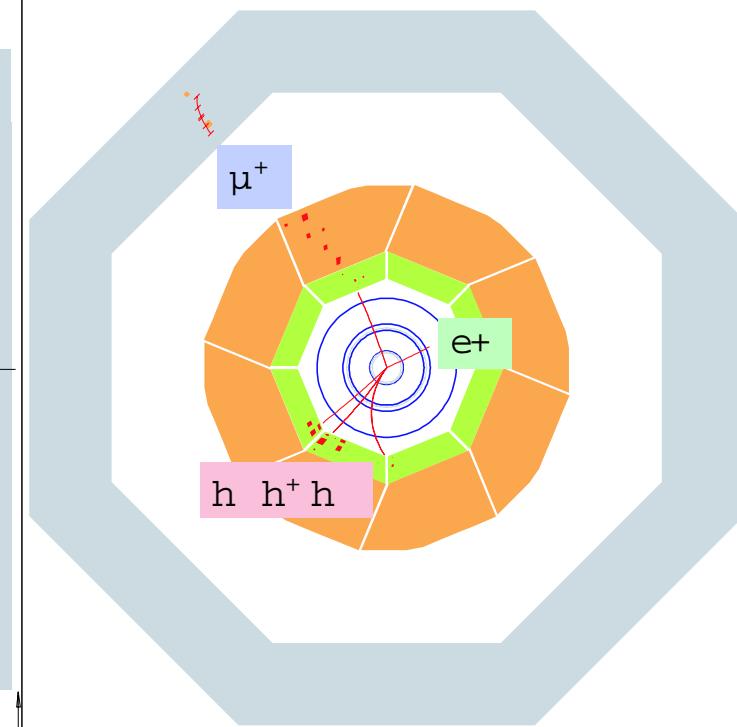
$$e^+ p \rightarrow e^+ \tau^+ \tau^- (X)$$

$$\mu^+ \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\tau$$

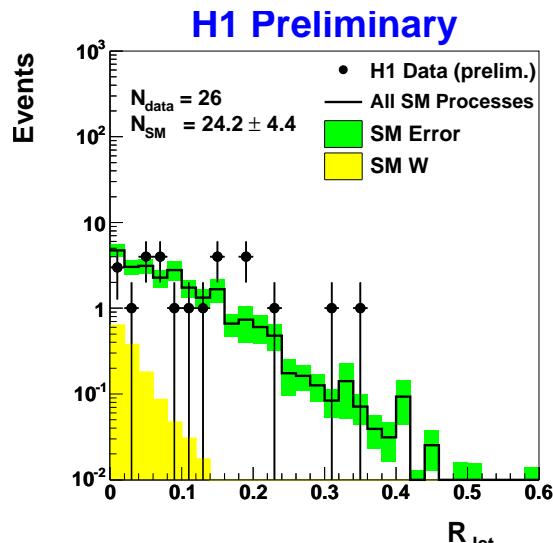
$$h^+ h^- \bar{\nu}_\tau$$



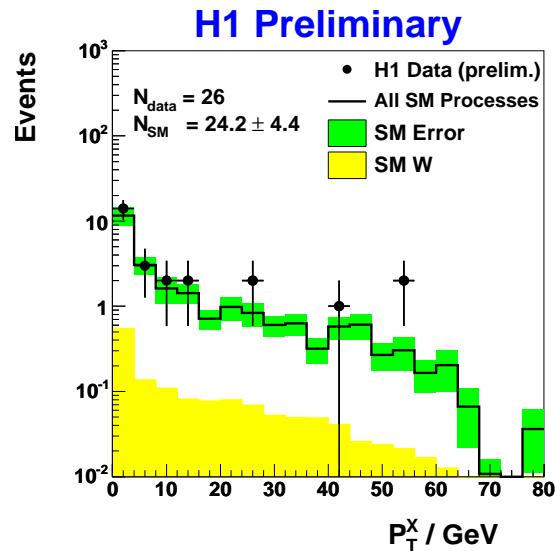
Tau-Pair Candidate



# Isolated tau leptons + $P_t^{\text{miss}}$ at H1

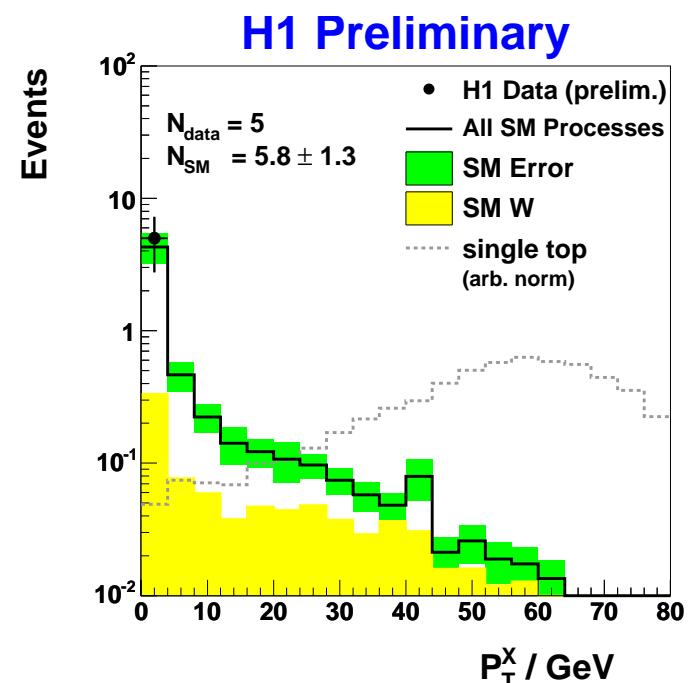


$L_{\text{int}} = 108 \text{ pb}^{-1}$



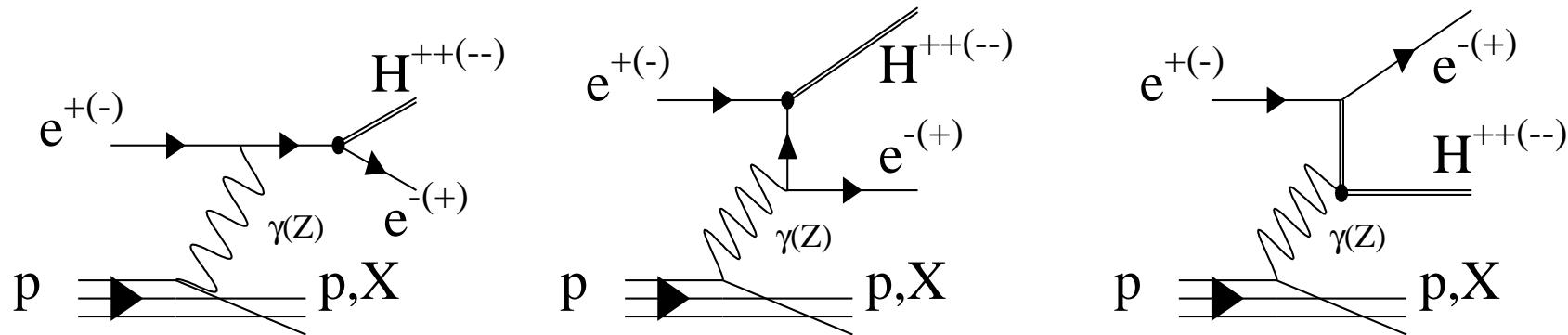
Cut-based analysis is restricted to hadronic „one-prong“ tau decays:

A jet with one isolated track pointing to a typical narrow hadronic energy depositon



|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Preselection:              | 26 events (obs. / exp.) |
| $R_{\text{jet}} < 0.12$ :  | $5 / 5.81 \pm 1.36$     |
| $P_t^X > 25 \text{ GeV}$ : | $0 / 0.53 \pm 0.10$     |
| $P_t^X > 40 \text{ GeV}$ : | $0 / 0.22 \pm 0.05$     |

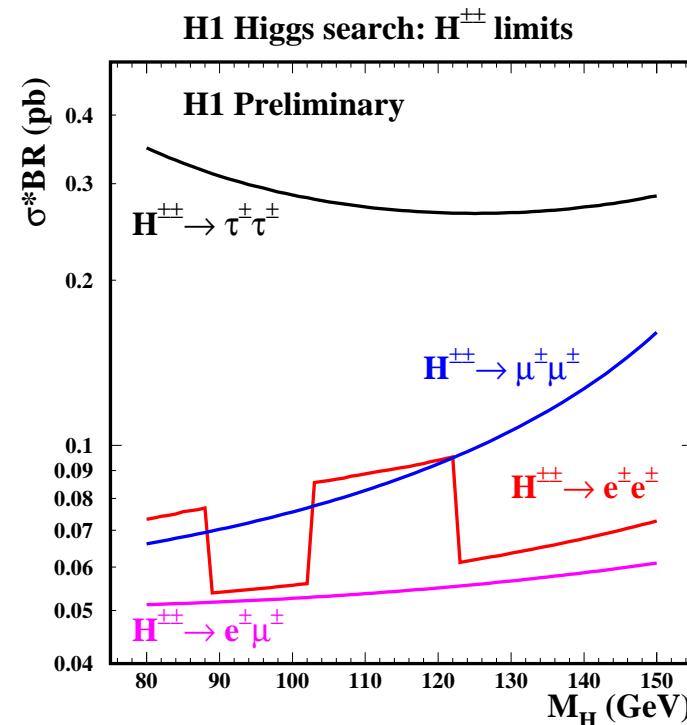
# Search for $H^{++} \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^+$



$$L_{\text{int}} = 65 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

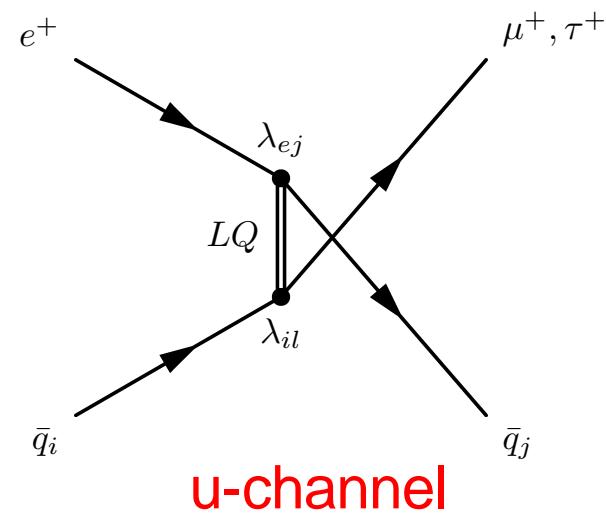
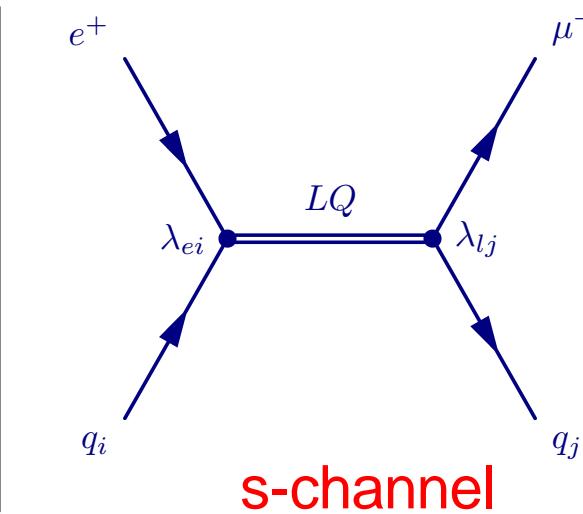
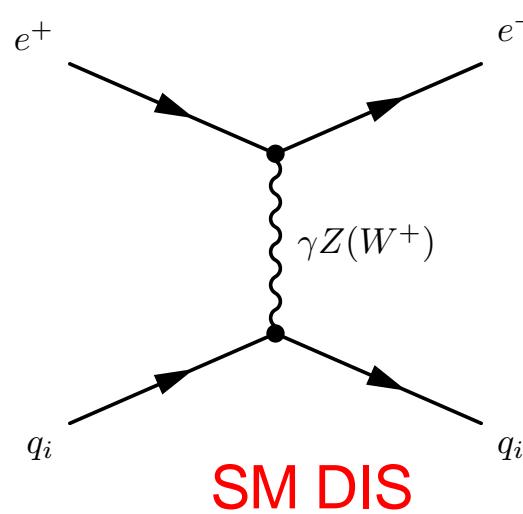
Search for like-sign tau pairs is based on two isolated high  $P_T$  tracks and includes **leptonic** and **hadronic** decays of the tau shows:

1 /  $2.12 \pm 0.32$  unlike-sign events (obs. / exp.)  
 0 /  $1.03 \pm 0.19$  like-sign events (obs. / exp.)



# Search for LFV LQ decays into taus

Leptoquarks couple to both quarks and leptons:



## Leptoquarks

color triplet bosons

fractional charge

Both lepton and baryon number  $\neq 0$

$$x_0 = \frac{M_{LQ}^2}{s}$$

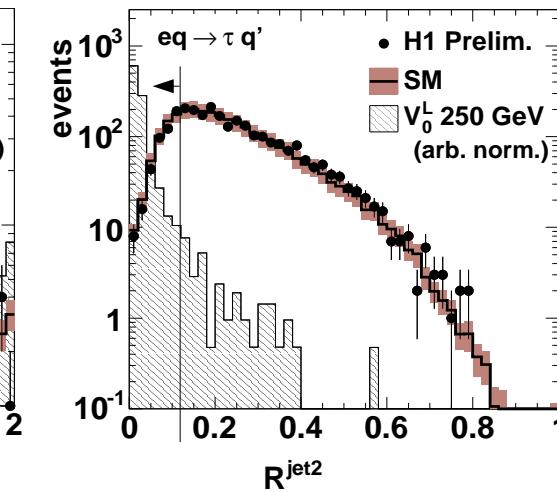
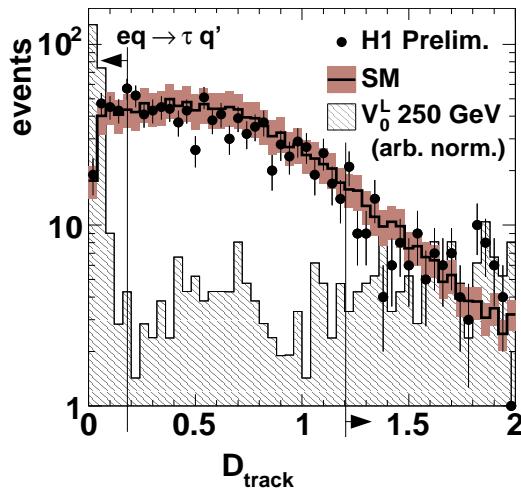
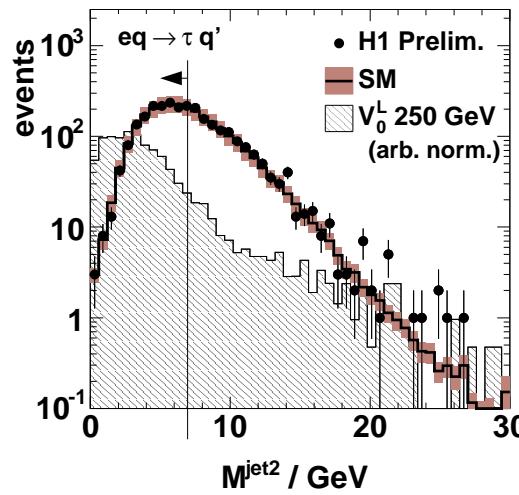
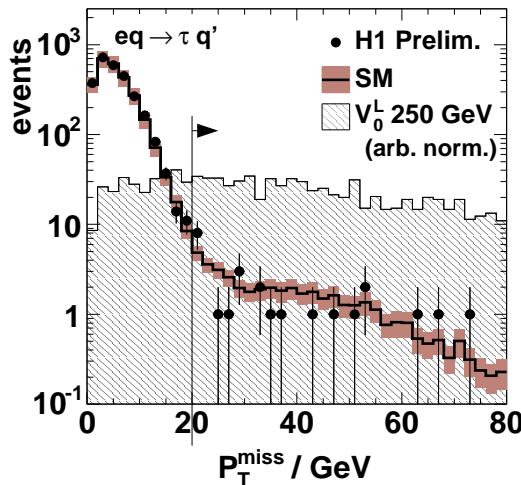
## Parameters

mass

coupling

quantum numbers

# Search for LFV LQ decays into taus at H1



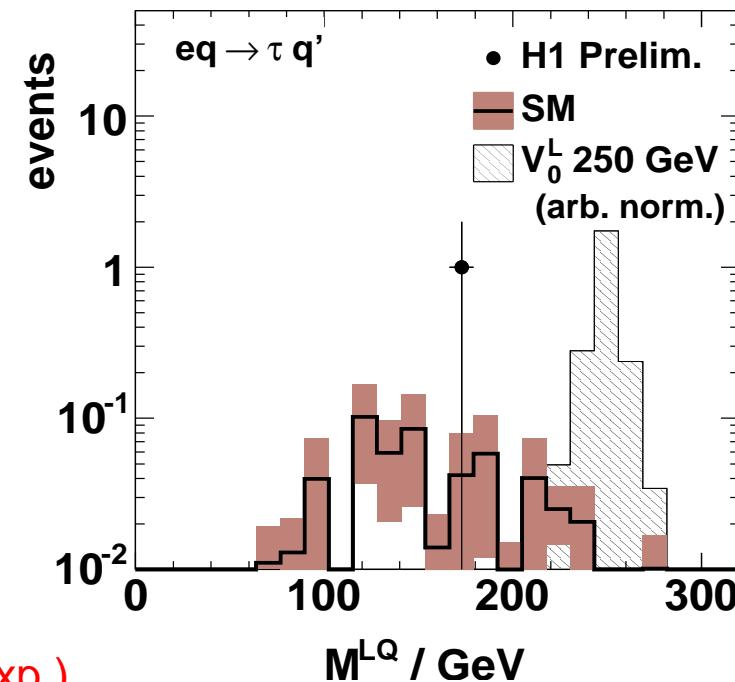
$L_{\text{int}} = 66 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

Final selection yields:

$1 / 0.56 \pm 0.16 \text{ events (obs. / exp.)}$

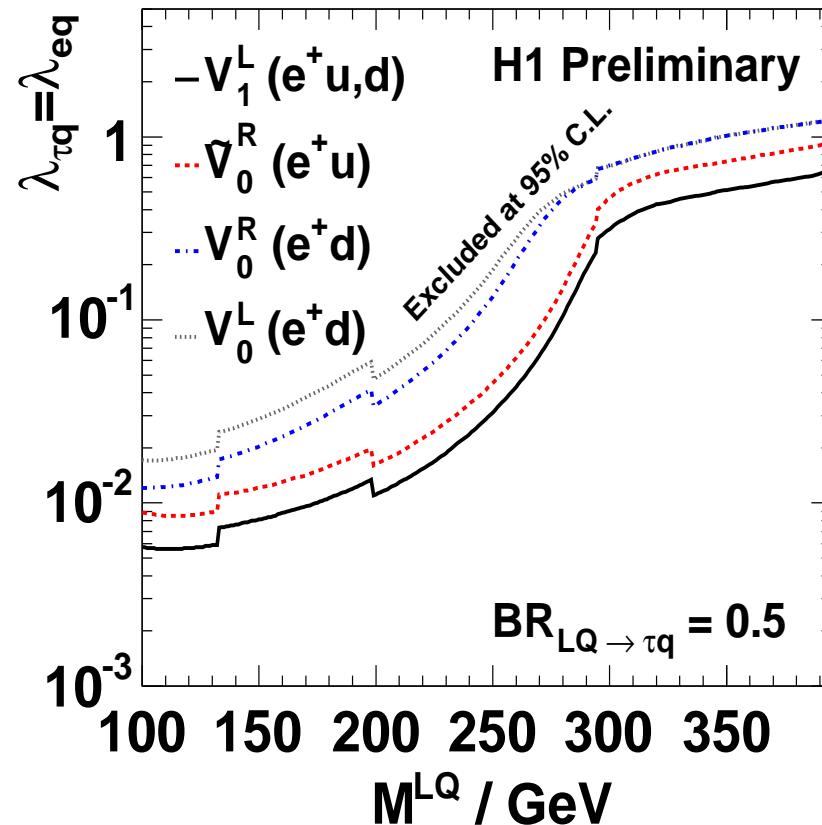
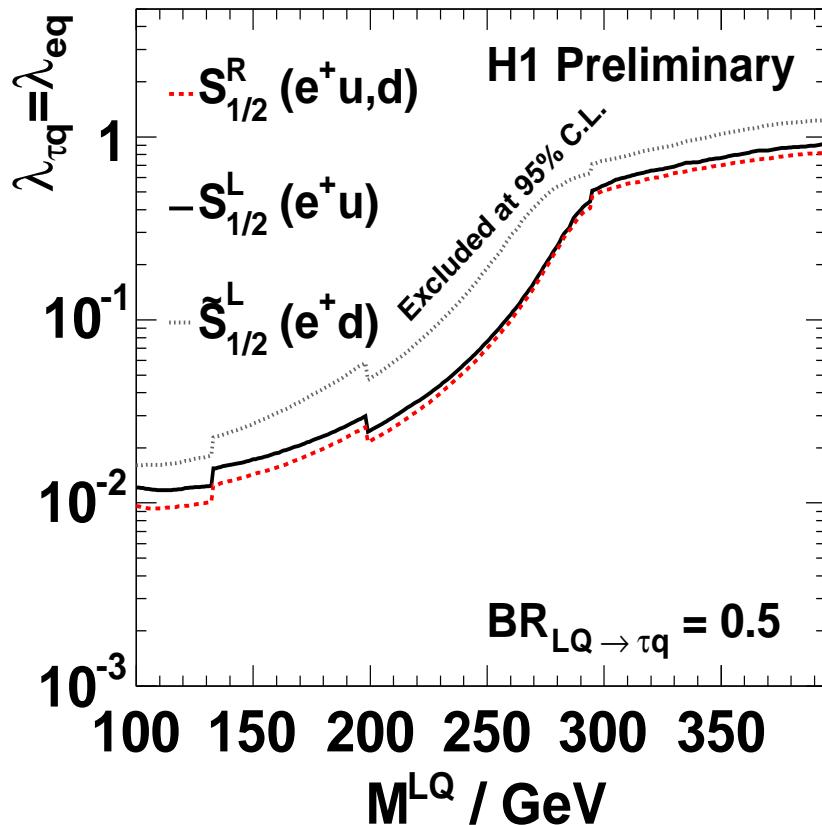
Cut-based analysis is restricted to hadronic tau decays:

A jet with one to three isolated tracks pointing to a typical narrow hadronic energy depositon. The missing energy (neutrinos from tau decay) is aligned with the tau-jet.



# Search for LFV LQ decays into taus at H1

- No significant deviation from SM found
- Limits are set on couplings to Leptoquarks mediating lepton flavor violation



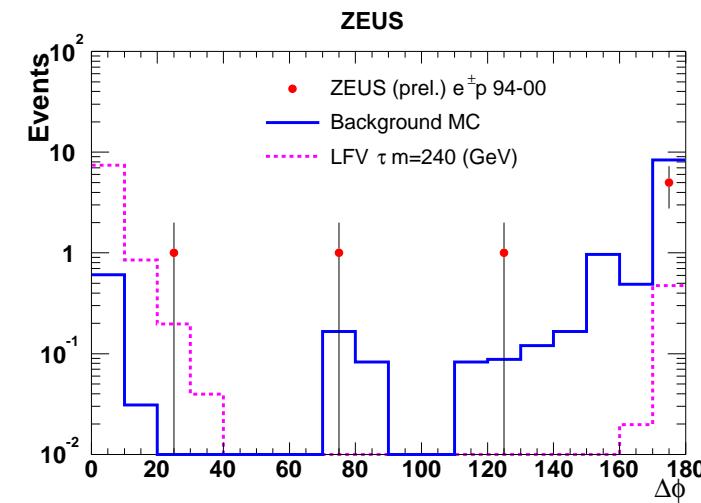
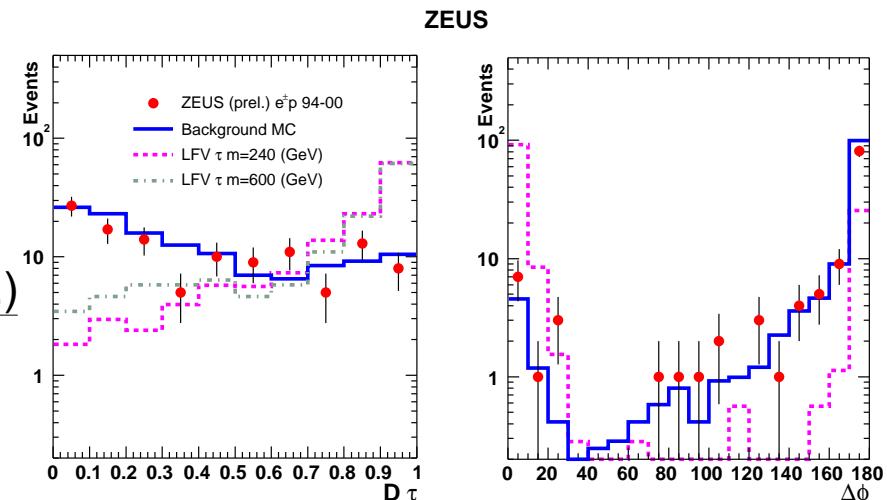
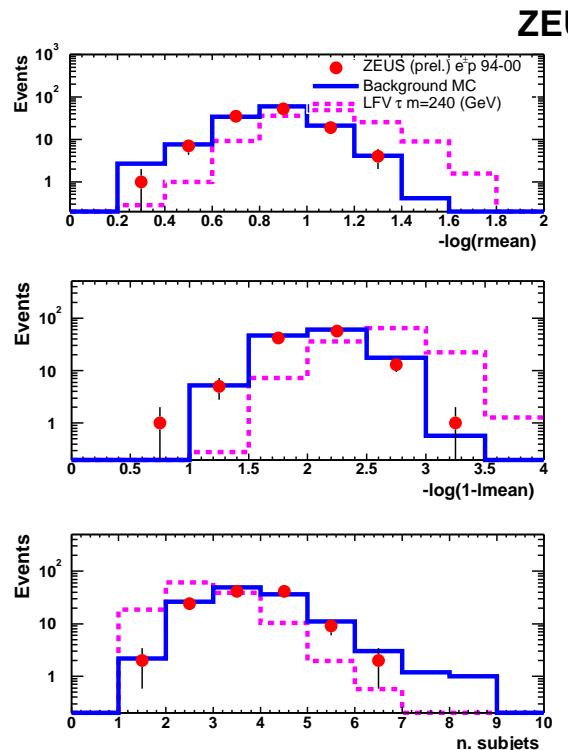
# Search for LFV LQ decays into taus at ZEUS

Search for **hadronic** tau decays with a discriminant variable **D** based on **hadronic jet-shape variables** yields:

$$L_{\text{int}} = 130 \text{ pb}^{-1}$$

Preselection:  $119 / 131.2 \pm 4$  events (obs. / exp.)

$D > 0.9$ :  $8 / 11.2 \pm 1.5$   
 $\Delta\phi < 20^\circ$ :  $0 / 1.7 \pm 0.4$



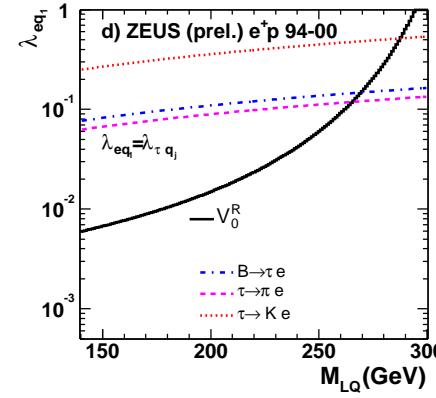
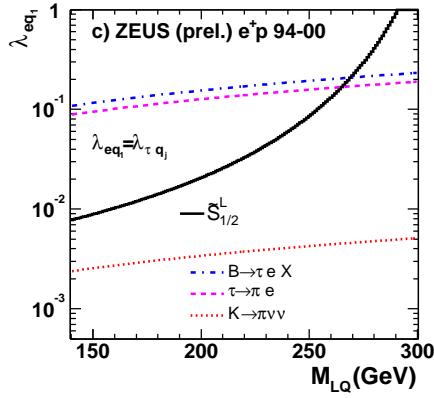
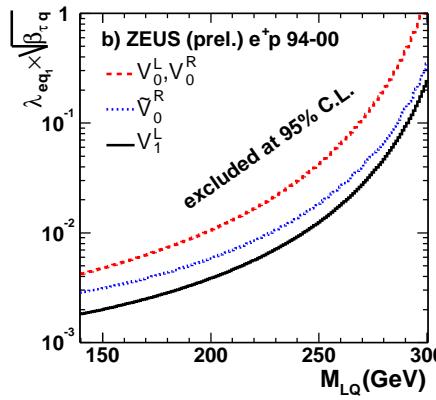
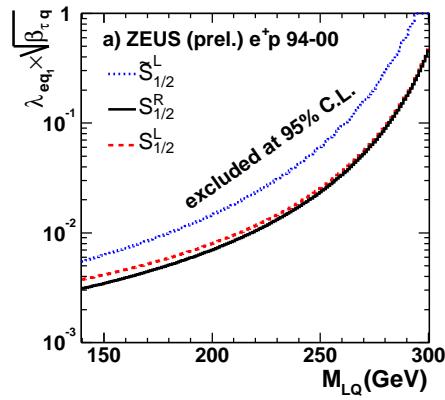
A cut-based selection for **leptonic decays** reveals no candidate and is combined for exclusion limits

# Search for LFV LQ decays into taus at ZEUS

No candidate event was found and limits on LQ are set

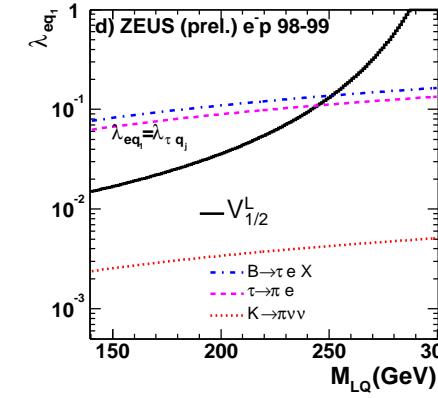
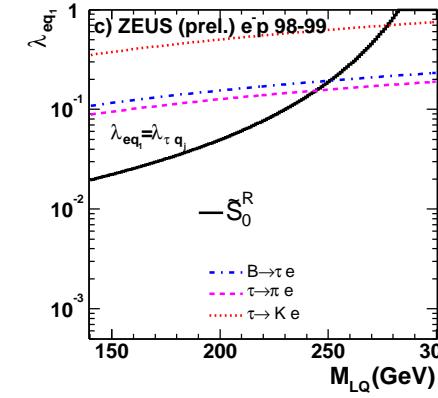
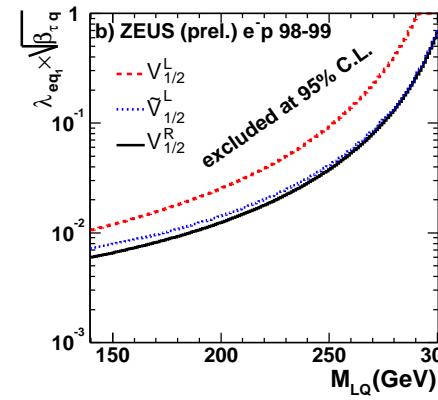
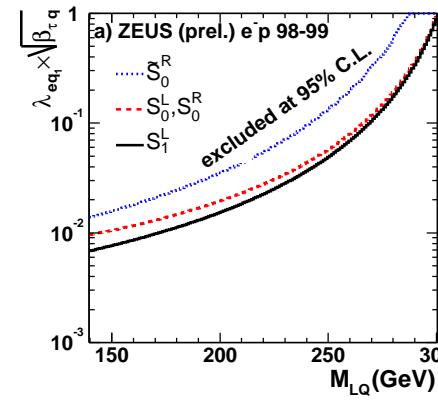
$e^+p$ -collisions

ZEUS



$e^-p$ -collisions

ZEUS



# Summary

- The tau lepton appears rarely in SM ep-collisions at HERA
- Detecting taus at HERA is a difficult business
- It's worth looking for taus, because a significant excess would immediately indicate new physics
- Recent analyses searching for new physics in ep-collisions succeeded in developing tools to detect taus efficiently
- 3 outstanding tau events seen with the ZEUS detector might already reveal new physics
- The searches for tau leptons help to set exclusion limits on new phenomena like FCNC, doubly charged Higgs or Leptoquarks