

SEARCH FOR EXCITED NEUTRINOS AT HERA

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A search for excited neutrinos produced in electron–proton collisions is performed using a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 114 pb^{-1} recently collected by the H1 detector at HERA. In absence of a signal, the measurement is interpreted within a minimal model parameterised in terms of couplings and compositeness scale. New parameter regions, beyond other colliders sensitivities, are explored by the present preliminary analysis.

1. Introduction

The fermion mass hierarchy is one of the greatest puzzles of the Standard Model (SM). It can naturally be explained if the SM fermions are composite, in which case excited states may exist and be produced at colliders. A minimal extension¹ of the SM is used to incorporate excited fermions (F^*). Considering only the electroweak interactions, the excitation part of the lagrangian is:

$$L_{F^*F} = \frac{1}{2\Lambda} \overline{F_R^*} \sigma^{\mu\nu} [gf \frac{\vec{\tau}}{2} \partial_\mu \vec{W}_\nu + g' f' \frac{Y}{2} \partial_\mu B_\nu] F_L + \text{h.c.}, \quad (1)$$

where the new weights f and f' multiply the SM coupling constants g and g' corresponding to the weak SU(2) and electromagnetic U(1) sectors respectively. The corresponding gauge boson fields are denoted by W and B . The matrix $\sigma_{\mu\nu} = (i/2) [\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$, τ are the Pauli matrices, and Y is the weak hypercharge. The compositeness scale Λ reflects the range of the new confinement force and together with the couplings f and f' determines the production cross section and the branching ratios of the excited fermions. Effects related to compositeness can also appear via contact interactions, an alternative not considered here.

Excited neutrinos can be produced in electron–proton collisions at HERA via the t –channel charged current (CC) reaction $e^\pm p \rightarrow \nu^* X$. The cross section is much larger in $e^- p$ collisions than in $e^+ p$ collisions due to the

helicity enhancement, specific to CC-like processes. The present analysis uses a data sample corresponding to an integrated luminosity of 114 pb^{-1} data sample, almost an order of magnitude larger than the previously published analyses at HERA ³.

2. Data analysis and results

The excited neutrinos are searched for in the following decay channels: $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma, \nu Z, eW$. The W and Z bosons are reconstructed in the hadronic channel. The analysis covers 80% (70%) of the total branching ratio for $f = -f'$ ($f = f'$). The selection criteria are described in the following.

$\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$ Candidate events are selected by requiring missing transverse momentum $P_T^{miss} > 15 \text{ GeV}$. The photons are identified as isolated electromagnetic (e.m.) deposits in the calorimeter, measured in the polar angular range $5^\circ < \theta_\gamma < 120^\circ$. The photon candidates measured within the acceptance of the central tracker ($\theta_\gamma > 20^\circ$) are required to have no associated tracks. The neutral current (NC) and charged current (CC) backgrounds are reduced by imposing the longitudinal momentum balance $E - P_Z > 45 \text{ GeV}$ for events with photon candidates at lower transverse momentum $P_T^\gamma < 40 \text{ GeV}$ and by requiring the virtuality (Q_γ^2) computed using the e.m. cluster kinematics to satisfy $\log(Q_\gamma^2) > 3.5$. A hadronic jet with $P_T^{jet} > 5 \text{ GeV}$ is further required in each event.

$\nu^* \rightarrow eW$ In events with an energetic electron ($P_T^e > 10 \text{ GeV}$) reconstructed in the polar angular range $5^\circ < \theta_e < 90^\circ$, the hadronic W decays are searched for by requiring two jets with high transverse momenta $P_T^{j1(j2)} > 20(15) \text{ GeV}$ reconstructed within $5^\circ < \theta_{j1,j2} < 130^\circ$. The dijet mass should exceed 30 GeV and the polar angle of the resulting W candidate should be below 80° . The background from the NC processes is reduced by requiring the virtuality computed from the electron kinematics $Q^2 > 2500 \text{ GeV}^2$ if $P_T^e < 25 \text{ GeV}$ and by requiring a third jet with $P_T > 5 \text{ GeV}$ to be reconstructed in the event if $P_T^e < 65 \text{ GeV}$.

$\nu^* \rightarrow \nu Z$ Candidate events are selected with $P_T^{miss} > 20 \text{ GeV}$ and containing at least two jets with $P_T^{j1(j2)} > 20(15) \text{ GeV}$ reconstructed in the polar angular range $10^\circ(5^\circ) < \theta_{j1,j2} < 130^\circ$. The dijet, corresponding to the Z hadronic decay, is required to have an invariant mass above 60 GeV . In order to reduce the CC background, the total hadronic system is required to have the polar angle above 20° and to contain a third jet with $P_T^{j3} > 5 \text{ GeV}$. The longitudinal balance of the event $E - P_z > 25 \text{ GeV}$ is required for events with $P_T^{miss} < 50 \text{ GeV}$. In addition, the topological variable V_{ap}/V_p

is employed, defined as the ratio of the anti-parallel to parallel projections of all energy deposits in the calorimeter with respect to the direction of the transverse momentum measured with the calorimeter². Due to the multi-jet topology of the signal, large V_{ap}/V_p values are expected for ν^* events, in contrast to the CC processes. Events with $P_T^{miss} < 30$ GeV are accepted only if $V_{ap}/V_p > 0.1$.

The results are summarized in table 1. Good overall agreement is observed between data and SM prediction. For the events selected in the $\nu\gamma$

Table 1. Observed and predicted event yields for the three event classes.

H1 Preliminary 114 pb ⁻¹ (e ⁻ p Data 2004/2005)					
Selection	Data	SM	CC-DIS	NC-DIS	γp
$\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$	12	11.6 ± 2.5	9.1 ± 2.4	1.3 ± 0.3	0.4 ± 0.15
$\nu^* \rightarrow eW_{\hookrightarrow qq}$	136	118 ± 22	—	112 ± 21	4.4 ± 1.2
$\nu^* \rightarrow \nu Z_{\hookrightarrow qq}$	88	81 ± 15	54 ± 13	5 ± 1.6	22 ± 5

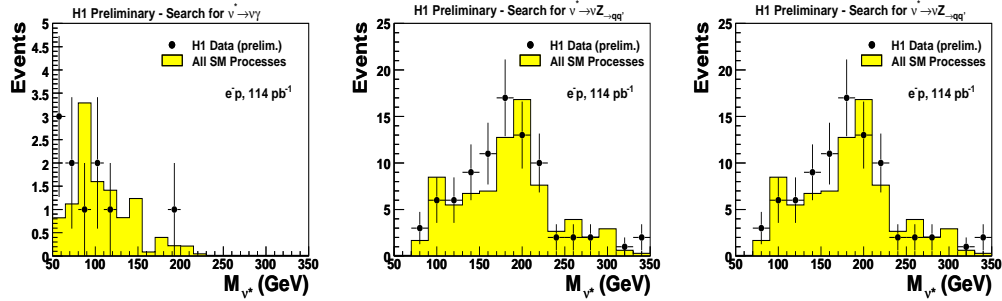


Figure 1. The invariant mass of the excited neutrino candidates reconstructed in the three decay channels.

and νZ channels, the neutrino is assumed to be the only non-detected particle in the event and its kinematics is reconstructed assuming the balance of the transverse momenta and the conservation $\sum(E - P_z) = 2E_{\text{beam}}^e = 55.2$ GeV. The invariant mass of the excited neutrino candidates reconstructed in the three channels described above is shown in figure 1. No deviation with respect to the SM prediction is observed in these spectra. In the M_{ν^*} interval [100,260] GeV the selection efficiency is about 50% in the $\nu\gamma$ channel and varies between 20 and 45% in the νZ and eW channels.

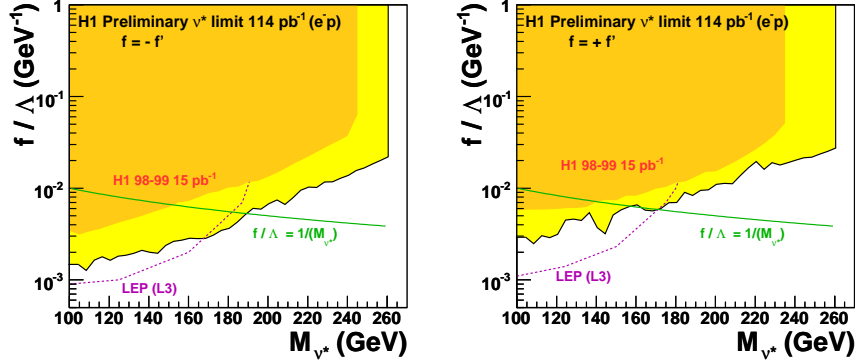


Figure 2. The limits obtained for the ratio f/Λ as a function of the excited neutrino mass within two assumptions: $f = -f'$ (left) and $f = f'$ (right, corresponding to a vanishing coupling to the photon and no influence of the $\nu^* \rightarrow \nu\gamma$ channel).

3. Interpretation and conclusions

In the absence of a signal for excited neutrino production, limits on the production cross section are calculated using a frequentist approach⁴. The data events are counted in a mass window around a given M_{ν^*} hypothesis and used together with the corresponding SM prediction to calculate an upper limit at 95% CL on the number of ν^* events, which is then translated into a limit on ν^* production cross section. The width of the mass window is varied as a function of M_{ν^*} in order to optimise the expected limit, obtained by replacing the observed by the expected number of events. The obtained limits on the cross section are translated into exclusion limits in the plane $(f/\Lambda, M_{\nu^*})$, assuming $f = f'$ or $f = -f'$ (figure 2). For $f = -f'$ (maximal $\gamma\nu\nu^*$ coupling) and assuming $f/\Lambda = 1/M_{\nu^*}$, excited neutrinos with masses below 188 GeV are excluded at 95% CL.

The present results greatly extend previous searched domains at HERA and confirm the HERA unique sensitivity for excited neutrinos with masses beyond LEP reach.

References

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