

Searching for Leptoquarks in electron-photon Collisions

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We study the production of composite scalar leptoquarks in $e\gamma$ colliders, and we show that an e^+e^- machine operating in its $e\gamma$ mode is the best way to look for these particles in e^+e^- collisions, due to the hadronic content of the photon.

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The reason for the observed pattern of the fermionic generations is not elucidated in the framework of the $SU(3)_C \otimes SU(2)_L \otimes U(1)_Y$ Model. Nevertheless, there are theories, beyond the Standard Model that suggest a natural explanation for the existence of lepton and quark families, invoking a deeper structure which is common to both kind of fermions. Some composite models [1], for instance, suggest a preonic sub-structure, where quarks and leptons have some common constituents. This class of models exhibits a very rich spectrum which includes excited states of the known particles as well as new particles possessing unusual quantum numbers. Some of these models predict the existence of leptoquarks, which are color triplets and carry simultaneously leptonic and baryonic number. These particles are also present in several other theories beyond the Standard Model such as technicolor models [2], grand unified theories [3], and superstring-inspired models [4].

The production and signals of leptoquarks have already been analyzed in the literature for ep [5], hadronic [6] and e^+e^- colliders [7]. In this work, we study the capability of an $e\gamma$ collider to search for these particles. Taking into account the hadronic content of the photon, we demonstrate that the next generation of linear e^+e^- colliders, operating in the $e\gamma$ mode, is the best place to look for these particles in such colliders. An $e\gamma$ machine, due to the quark and gluon distributions of the photon, is able to exhibit a very rich initial state which allows the production of these particles.

We shall consider an $e\gamma$ collider where the hard photons are obtained by

the laser backscattering mechanism, which converts an e beam into a γ one [8, 9]. The basic idea is to scatter soft photons of a few eV laser from one of the energetic beams of an e^+e^- linear collider. This mechanism is able to produce a collimated and energetic photon beam which has nearly the same luminosity and energy of the parent electron beam.

The production of leptoquarks in $e\gamma$ collisions can occur either by direct or “resolved” photon processes, i.e. with the photon interacting through its hadronic content. In the latter case it is possible, for instance, to produce resonant leptoquarks through the quark component of the photon. We shall study the following signals for the leptoquark S

$$e + q_\gamma \rightarrow e + \text{jet} , \quad (1)$$

$$e + q_\gamma \rightarrow \text{jet} + E_{\text{missing}} , \quad (2)$$

$$e + \gamma(g_\gamma) \rightarrow S + \text{jet} , \quad (3)$$

where q_γ and g_γ denotes the quark and gluon content of the photon respectively. The processes (1) and (2) contain the production of a leptoquark in the s channel, while the process (3) is the associate production of a leptoquark and a quark jet.

For the sake of definiteness, we shall consider scalar leptoquarks predicted by the Abbott–Farhi model [1], which is a confining version of the Standard Model and it is also called Strongly Coupled Standard Model (SCSM). The

SCSM is described by a Lagrangian which has the same general structure of the Standard Model one. Nevertheless, no spontaneous symmetry breaking occurs and the $SU(2)_L$ gauge interaction is confining. In this model, the physical left-handed fermions are bound states of a preonic scalar and a preonic dynamical left-handed fermion, while the vector bosons are P-wave bound states of the scalar preons.

The SCSM model cannot be analyzed perturbatively since it is strongly interacting in the energy scale of interest. Therefore, we shall parametrize the interaction between leptoquarks and physical left-handed fermions by an effective Lagrangian [5] given by

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{\lambda^{ab}}{2} \left(S_{ab}^\dagger L_a^T C \tau_2 L_b + \text{h.c.} \right), \quad (4)$$

where S_{ab} are the scalar leptoquark fields, L_a are the physical left-handed lepton and quark $SU(2)$ doublets ($a, b = 1, \dots, 12$), C is the charge conjugation matrix, and λ^{ab} are dimensionless coupling constants. Assuming that the leptoquark couples only with fermions of a given generation, in $e\gamma$ collisions, we can restrict ourselves to the sector of the Lagrangian that describes the leptoquark couplings to $(\nu_e, e)_L$ and $(u, d)_L$, i.e.

$$\mathcal{L} = \lambda i S^\dagger (\bar{e}_L^c u_L - \bar{\nu}_L^c d_L) + \text{h.c.} \quad (5)$$

This Lagrangian is a prototype of a wide class of models [10] presenting the interaction of color triplet, charged scalars with B and L numbers, which is diagonal in the generation. There are few constraints from low energy

phenomenology on models when leptoquarks are generational diagonal and the couplings to fermions are chiral [11]. Recent experimental results from CDF [12] were able to establish a lower bound of $M_S > 116$ GeV, assuming the branching ratio $BR(S \rightarrow eq) = 1$.

The total cross section for leptoquark production in an $e\gamma$ collider can be obtained by folding the elementary cross section for the processes leading to the signals (1–3) with the electron-parton luminosity.

$$\sigma_{e^+e^- \rightarrow e\gamma(p) \rightarrow X}(s) = \int_{z_{min}}^1 dz \frac{d\mathcal{L}_{ep}}{dz} \hat{\sigma}_{e\gamma(p) \rightarrow X}(\hat{s}), \quad (6)$$

where $z^2 = \tau = \hat{s}/s$, with s (\hat{s}) being the center-of-mass energy squared of the e^+e^- (electron-parton) system, and $d\mathcal{L}_{ep}/dz$ stands for the electron-parton ($p = \gamma, q, g$) differential luminosity.

For direct photon processes, the $e\gamma$ luminosity is

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}_{e\gamma}}{dz} = 2z F_{\gamma/e}(z^2), \quad (7)$$

where the energy spectrum of backscattered laser photons ($F_{\gamma/e}$) is [9]

$$F_{\gamma/e}(x) = \frac{1}{D(\xi)} \left[1 - x + \frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{4x}{\xi(1-x)} + \frac{4x^2}{\xi^2(1-x)^2} \right], \quad (8)$$

with x being the fraction of the electron energy carried by the photon, and

$$D(\xi) = \left(1 - \frac{4}{\xi} - \frac{8}{\xi^2} \right) \ln(1 + \xi) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{8}{\xi} - \frac{1}{2(1 + \xi)^2}, \quad (9)$$

with $\xi \simeq 2\sqrt{s}\omega_0/m^2$, where ω_0 is the laser photon energy, and m the electron mass. In (7) we have assumed that the average number of high energy converted photons per electron is equal to one. The fraction of photons with

energy close to the maximum value grows with E and ω_0 . Nevertheless, ω_0 is constrained since the laser energy should not exceed the threshold for e^+e^- pair creation via the interaction of the backscattered and laser photons, otherwise the conversion $e \rightarrow \gamma$ would be reduced. We have taken into account this constraint in our numerical evaluations.

Interactions initiated by “resolved” photons are described in terms of structure function of partons (quarks and gluons) inside the photon [13]. We can define the electron-parton luminosity by folding the photon structure functions with the photon distribution in the electrons,

$$\frac{d\mathcal{L}_{ep}}{dz} = 2z \int_{z^2}^1 \frac{dx}{x} F_{\gamma/e}(x) P_\gamma(z^2/x, Q^2), \quad (10)$$

where $P_\gamma = Q_\gamma$ (G_γ) is the quark (gluon) structure function. There are several parametrizations for these structure functions available in the literature [14–16]. We present our results for the fitting of Drees-Grassie (DG) [15] and we checked that they do not change in a significant way if we use, for instance, the set from Levy-Abramowicz-Charchula (LAC3) [16], which is characterized by a harder gluon spectrum. We evaluated all the structure functions and the strong coupling constant (α_s) at a scale $Q^2 = \hat{s}/4$.

Let us start our analyses by the signal of an electron accompanied by a jet. Taking into account the couplings of Eq.(5), this signal is associated to the subprocess $eq(\bar{q}) \rightarrow eq(\bar{q})$ with $q = u, d$. In the case of $eu \rightarrow eu$, there are contributions from the exchange of the leptoquark S in the s-channel, and from γ and Z in the t-channel [17], leading to

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}\right)_{eu \rightarrow eu} &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \left\{ \left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{R_e R_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{2} \frac{M_S \Gamma_S}{(\hat{s} - M_S^2)^2 + M_S^2 \Gamma_S^2} \right)^2 \right. \\
&+ \left. \left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{L_e L_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \frac{\hat{s} - M_S^2}{(\hat{s} - M_S^2)^2 + M_S^2 \Gamma_S^2} \right)^2 \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2} \left[\left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{R_e R_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{L_e R_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 \right] \right\}, \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

where

$$L_f = \frac{e}{\sin \theta_W \cos \theta_W} (T_f^3 - Q_f \sin^2 \theta_W), \quad R_f = -e Q_f \tan \theta_W, \quad (12)$$

with Q_f and T_f^3 being the fermion charge in units of the proton charge, and the third component of the weak-isospin respectively. The subprocess $e\bar{u} \rightarrow e\bar{u}$ receives contributions from the exchange of γ and Z in the t-channel and S in the u-channel, resulting

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}\right)_{e\bar{u} \rightarrow e\bar{u}} &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \left\{ \left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{R_e L_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{L_e R_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2} \left[\left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{R_e R_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{-2e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{L_e L_u}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} - \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \frac{\hat{u} - M_S^2}{(\hat{u} - M_S^2)^2 + M_S^2 \Gamma_S^2} \right)^2 \right] \right\}. \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

The subprocesses $ed(\bar{d}) \rightarrow ed(\bar{d})$ does not involve the leptoquark S , however it should be included in the evaluation of the electron plus jet signal, since it is an irreducible background for this process.

$$\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}\right)_{ed \rightarrow ed} &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \left\{ \left(\frac{e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{R_e R_d}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{L_e L_d}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 \right. \\
&+ \left. \frac{\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2} \left[\left(\frac{e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{R_e L_d}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{e^2}{3\hat{t}} + \frac{L_e R_d}{\hat{t} - M_Z^2} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

The result for $e\bar{d} \rightarrow e\bar{d}$ can be obtained from Eq. (14) by the interchange $L_d \leftrightarrow R_d$.

In Figs. 1 and 2 we show the e -jet invariant mass distribution for the process $e\gamma \rightarrow e + \text{jet}$, for $\sqrt{s} = 500$ and 1000 GeV respectively. We assumed $M_S = 250$ GeV and we plotted the result for different values of λ , in particular, the choice $\lambda = 0$ corresponds to the Standard Model prediction. Since the planned machines will have a luminosity of the order of 10^5 pb^{-1} per year, we can learn from these figures that it will be an easy task to discover the leptoquark in this mode, since there is a very clear peak well above the Standard Model background. Moreover we will be able to obtain a very precise measurement of M_S and λ due to the high statistic of the planned machines.

In order to estimate the potential of the planned $e\gamma$ colliders to search for leptoquarks, we required the significance level of the signal to be 5σ , when we consider a bin of ± 10 GeV around M_S . We can see from Table I that we can observe leptoquarks with masses up to the kinematical limit of the machine provided that the coupling λ is of the order of 10^{-2} or larger.

The signal (2) can be obtained through the subprocess $eu \rightarrow \nu_e d$ with contributions of W boson in the t-channel and of the leptoquark S in the s-channel, yielding

$$\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}\right)_{eu \rightarrow \nu_e d} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \left[\left(\frac{g^2}{\hat{t} - M_W^2} + \frac{\lambda^2(\hat{s} - M_S^2)}{(\hat{s} - M_S^2)^2 + M_S^2\Gamma_S^2} \right)^2 \right]$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\lambda^2 M_S \Gamma_S}{(\hat{s} - M_S^2)^2 + M_S^2 \Gamma_S^2} \right)^2 \Big]. \quad (15)$$

We must also consider the subprocess $e\bar{d} \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{u}$ that exhibits contributions of W in the t-channel and S in the u-channel, resulting in

$$\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}} \right)_{e\bar{d} \rightarrow \nu_e \bar{u}} = \frac{1}{64\pi} \frac{\hat{u}^2}{\hat{s}^2} \left(\frac{g^2}{\hat{t} - M_W^2} + \frac{\lambda^2}{\hat{u} - M_S^2} \right)^2. \quad (16)$$

We exhibit in Figs. 3 and 4 the transverse momentum distribution of the quark (jet) for the process $e\gamma \rightarrow \text{jet} + E_{\text{missing}}$ for $\sqrt{s} = 500$ and 1000 GeV respectively. This distribution is shown for the Standard Model (i.e. $\lambda = 0$), $\lambda = e$, and 1, assuming $M_S = 250$ GeV. Here again is quite evident the presence of the leptoquark, and due to the high luminosity expected for the $e\gamma$ machines, we should be able to measure λ and M_S with a reasonable accuracy from the p_T distribution.

For the signal (3), we should consider the subprocesses $e\gamma \rightarrow S\bar{u}$ and $eg \rightarrow S\bar{u}$. In the former case there are contributions of the electron in the s-channel, u -quark in the t-channel, and of the S in the u-channel, leading to

$$\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}} \right)_{e\gamma \rightarrow S\bar{u}} = \frac{\lambda^2 \alpha}{72} \frac{1}{(-\hat{s}\hat{t})} \left\{ \left[2 + \frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{u} - M_S^2} + \frac{3(\hat{u} + \hat{t})}{\hat{s}} \right]^2 + \left(\frac{\hat{u}}{\hat{u} - M_S^2} + \frac{3\hat{u}}{\hat{s}} \right)^2 \right\}. \quad (17)$$

On the other hand, the cross section for $eg \rightarrow S\bar{u}$ receives contribution from the u -quark in the t-channel and from S in the u-channel, giving rise to

$$\left(\frac{d\hat{\sigma}}{d\hat{t}}\right)_{e\gamma \rightarrow S\bar{u}} = \frac{\lambda^2 \alpha_s}{16} \frac{1}{(-\hat{s}\hat{t})} \left[\frac{\hat{u}^2 + M_S^4}{(\hat{u} - M_S^2)^2} \right]. \quad (18)$$

Figure 5 exhibits the total cross section, as a function of M_S , of the process $e\gamma \rightarrow S + \text{jet}$ taking into account the subprocesses (17) and (18), for $\sqrt{s} = 500, 1000, \text{ and } 2000 \text{ GeV}$. It is interesting to notice that this cross section is dominated, for small M_S , by the gluon initiated process, while direct photons dominate for large M_S .

In order to estimate the capability of the $e\gamma$ colliders to establish the existence of leptoquarks through these reactions, we require the occurrence of 25 events per year. In Fig. 6 we present the discovery contour in the $(\lambda \times M_S)$ plane, for single leptoquark production, assuming a luminosity of 10^5 pb^{-1} per year for the $e\gamma$ collider. The maximum value of S mass that can be reached is $M_S \simeq 900 \text{ GeV}$ for a center-of-mass energy of the e^+e^- machine of 1000 GeV , taking $\lambda = 0.05$. Therefore, even for such a small leptoquark coupling, an $e\gamma$ collider can investigate a leptoquark almost until the kinematical limit.

Once the leptoquark couples to eu and νd pairs with the same strength, the signal for its production in association with a jet is either $2 \text{ jets} + e$ or $2 \text{ jets} + E_{\text{missing}}$. The main backgrounds for these signals come from the reactions $e\gamma \rightarrow Ze$, and $e\gamma \rightarrow W\nu$ with the W and Z decaying into two jets [18]. We can overcome this background by requiring that the invariant mass of the jet pair is not close to $M_{W,Z}$. Another potential background is the Bethe-Heitler production of hadrons ($\gamma e \rightarrow q\bar{q}e$), which possesses a large

cross section. However, the main contribution to this processes comes from particles produced with small momenta. This allows us to reject with high efficiency this class of events by demanding that the observed particles and jets have a sufficiently high p_T .

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Figure Captions

FIG. 1. Invariant mass distribution for the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow e + q_\gamma \rightarrow e + \text{jet}$. We considered an e^+e^- collider with $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV and fixed $M_S = 250$ GeV. The curves are for the leptoquark coupling $\lambda = e$ (solid line), and $\lambda = 1.0$ (dashed line). The dotted line represents the Standard Model prediction i.e. $\lambda = 0$.

FIG. 2. The same as Figure 1 for $\sqrt{s} = 1000$ GeV.

FIG. 3. Transverse momentum distribution of the quark (jet) for the $e^+e^- \rightarrow e + q_\gamma \rightarrow \text{jet} + E_{\text{missing}}$. We considered an e^+e^- collider with $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV and fixed $M_S = 250$ GeV. The curves are for the leptoquark coupling $\lambda = e$ (solid line), and $\lambda = 1.0$ (dashed line). The dotted line represents the Standard Model prediction i.e. $\lambda = 0$.

FIG. 4. The same as Figure 3 for $\sqrt{s} = 1000$ GeV.

FIG. 5. Total cross section for the process $e^+e^- \rightarrow e + \gamma(g_\gamma) \rightarrow S + \text{jet}$ as a function of M_S with $\lambda = e$ and $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV (dotted line), $\sqrt{s} = 1000$ GeV (solid line), and $\sqrt{s} = 2000$ GeV (dashed line). We added the contributions from

the subprocesses (17) and (18).

FIG. 6. Discovery contour for single leptoquark production $e^+e^- \rightarrow e + \gamma(g_\gamma) \rightarrow S + \text{jet}$ in the plane $\lambda \times M_S$. The curves represents 25 events/year in an e^+e^- collider with $\sqrt{s} = 500$ GeV (dotted line), $\sqrt{s} = 1000$ GeV (solid line), and $\sqrt{s} = 2000$ GeV (dashed line). Here, we assumed a luminosity of 10^5 pb^{-1} per year.

M_S (GeV)	λ for $\sqrt{s} = 0.5$ TeV	λ for $\sqrt{s} = 1$ TeV
200	0.013	0.015
400	0.029	0.019
600	—	0.025
800	—	0.034

TABLE I. Values of pairs (M_S, λ) which lead to a significance level of 5σ for the signal. For the backgrounds an invariant mass resolution $M_S \pm 10$ GeV is assumed, and we used an integrated luminosity of $10^5 \text{ pb}^{-1} / \text{year}$.

Figure 1

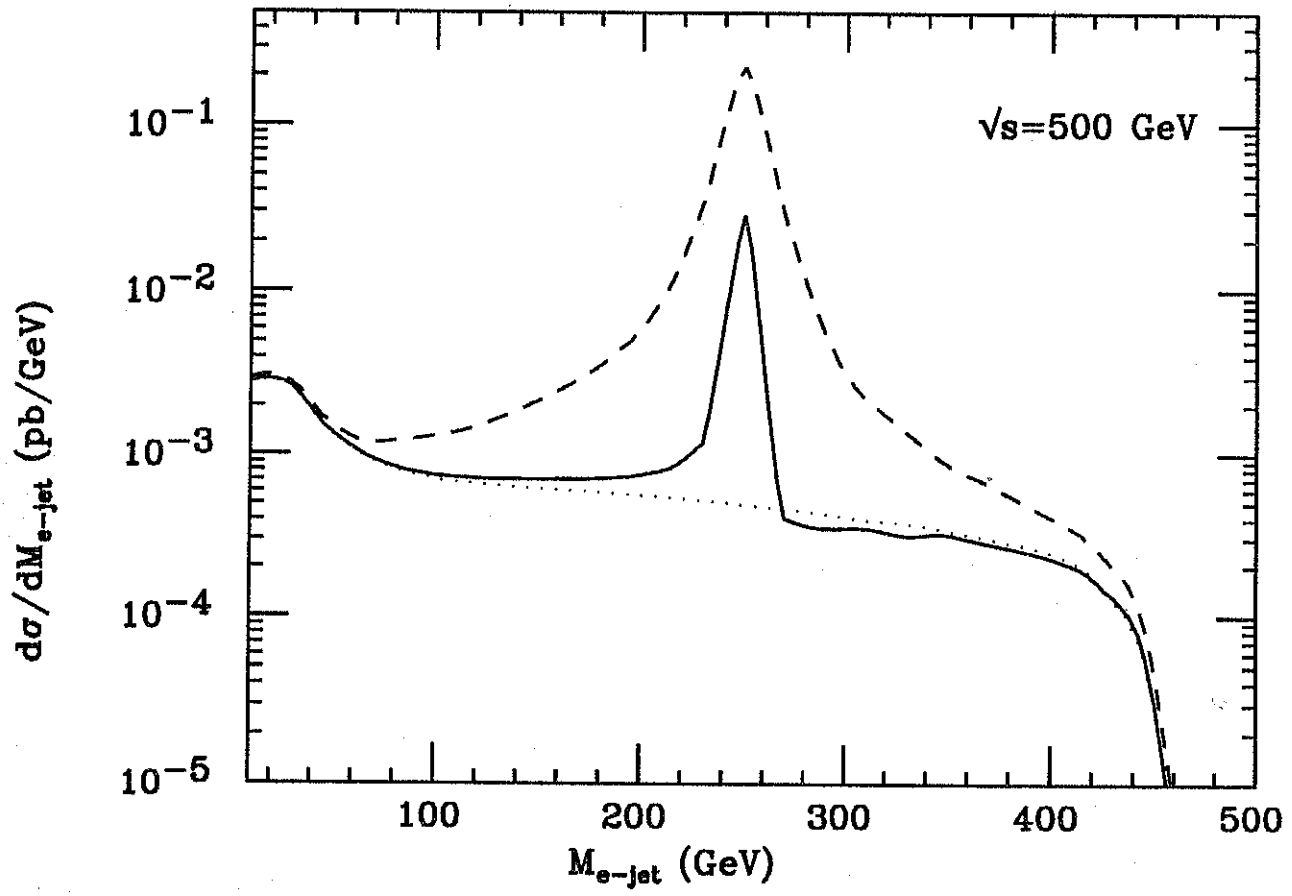


Figure 2

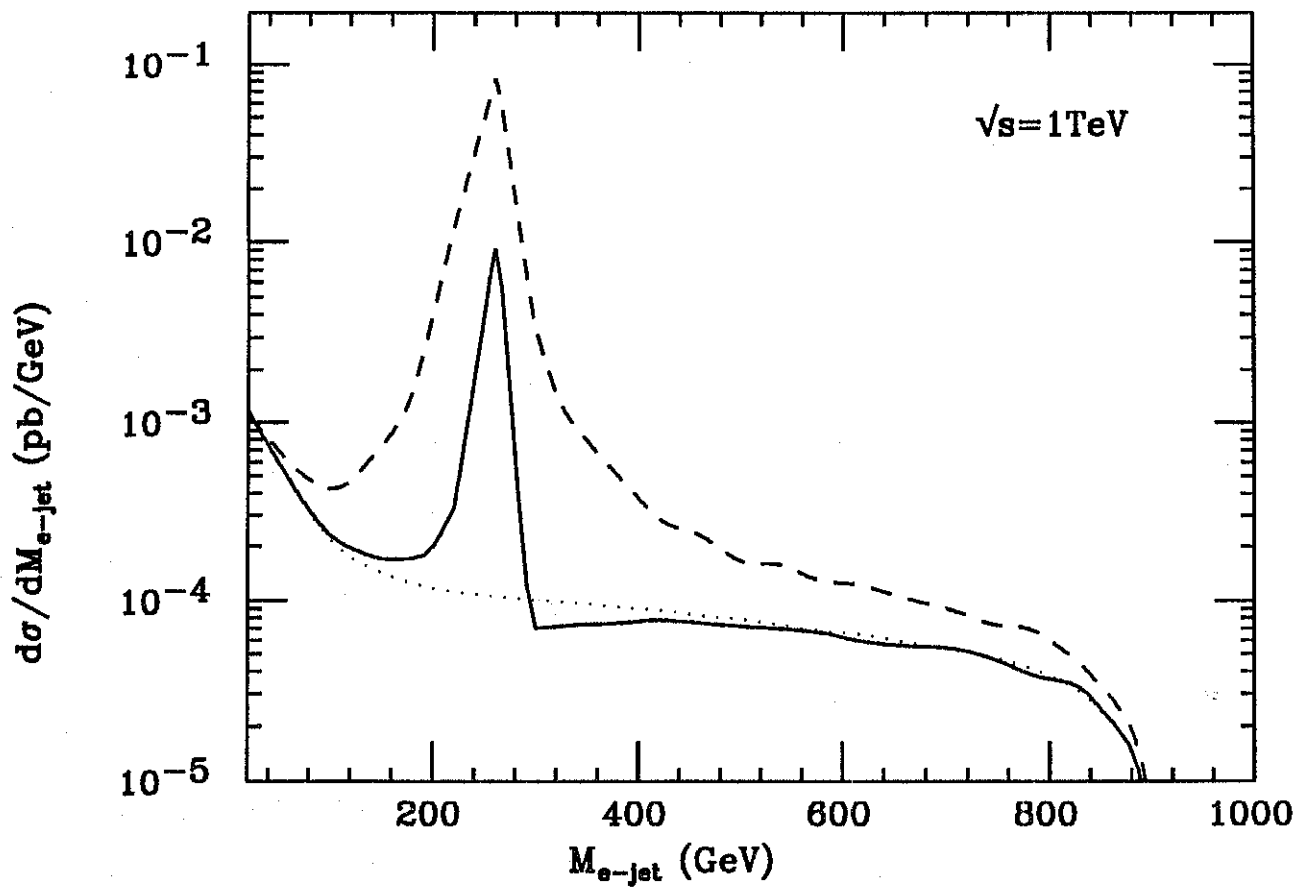


Figure 3

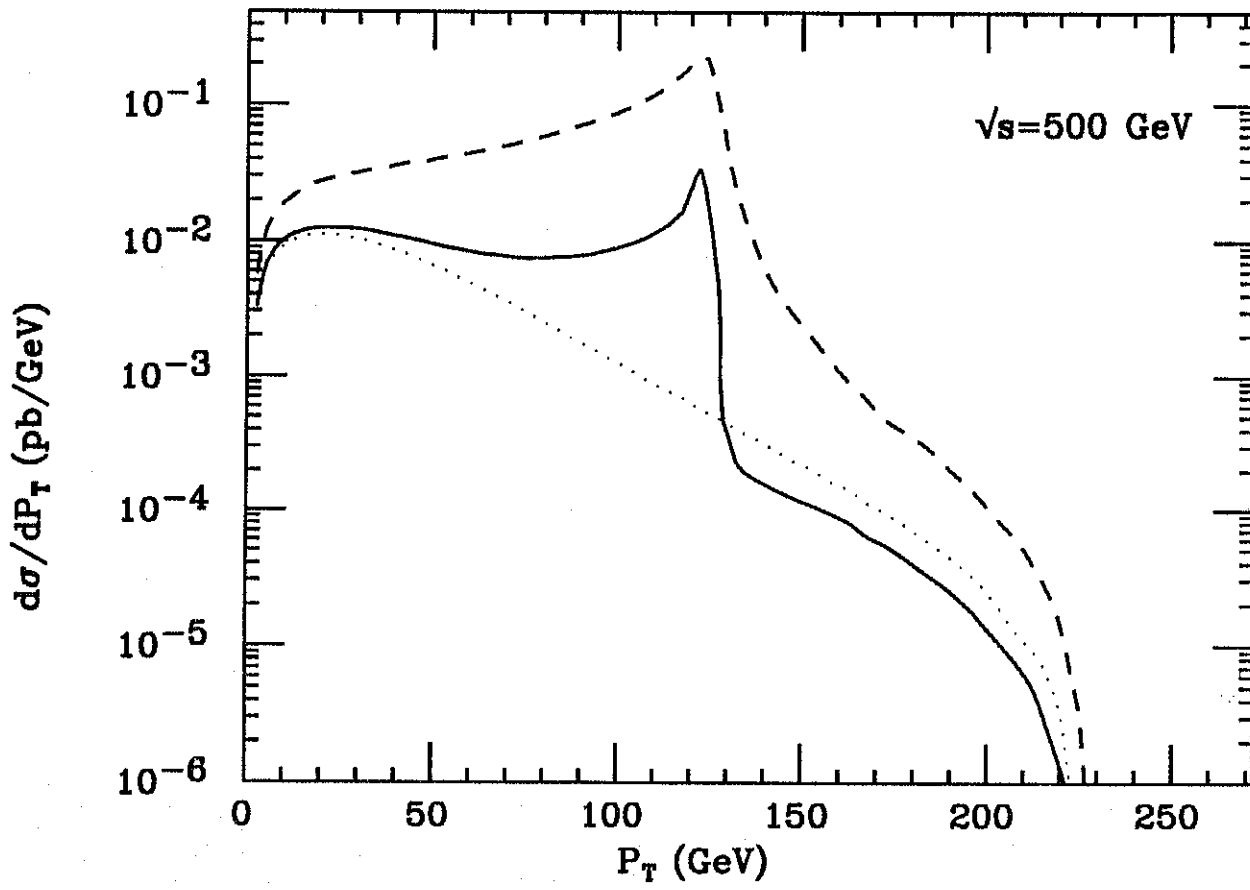


Figure 4

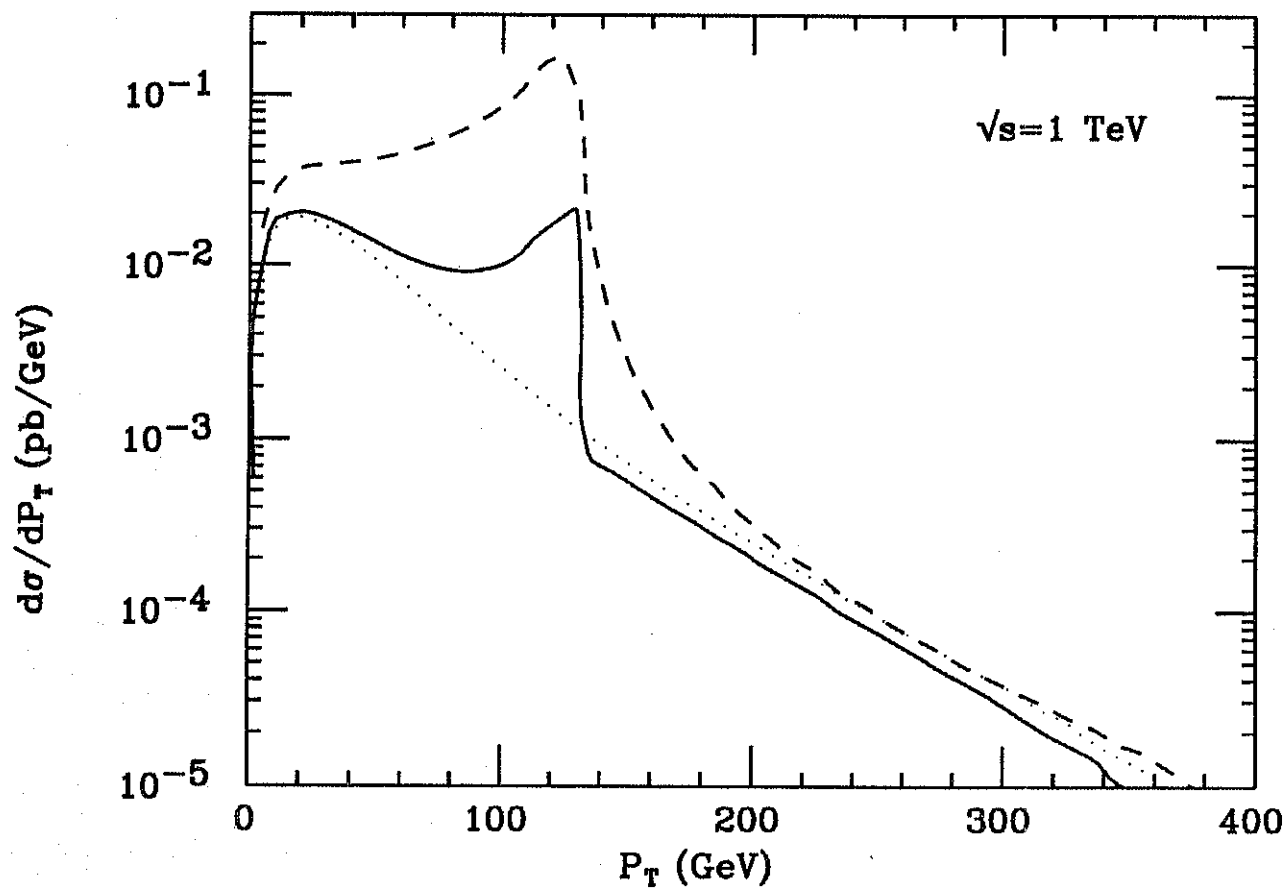


Figure 5

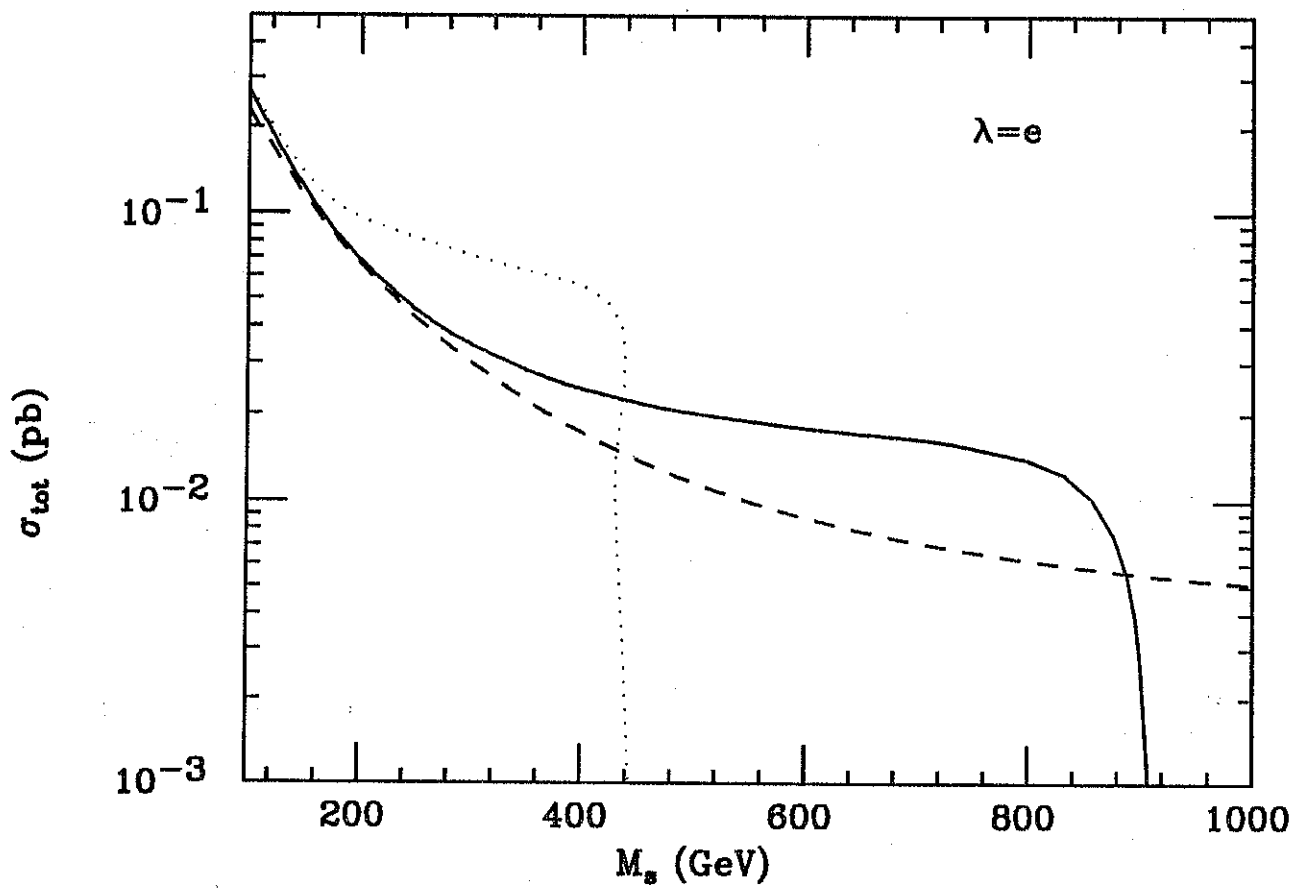


Figure 6

