

PHYSICS WITH ELECTROWEAK PROBES AT THE ELECTRON-ION COLLIDER

NILS FEEGE

CIPANP 2018

Palm Springs, California, May 29 - June 3, 2018



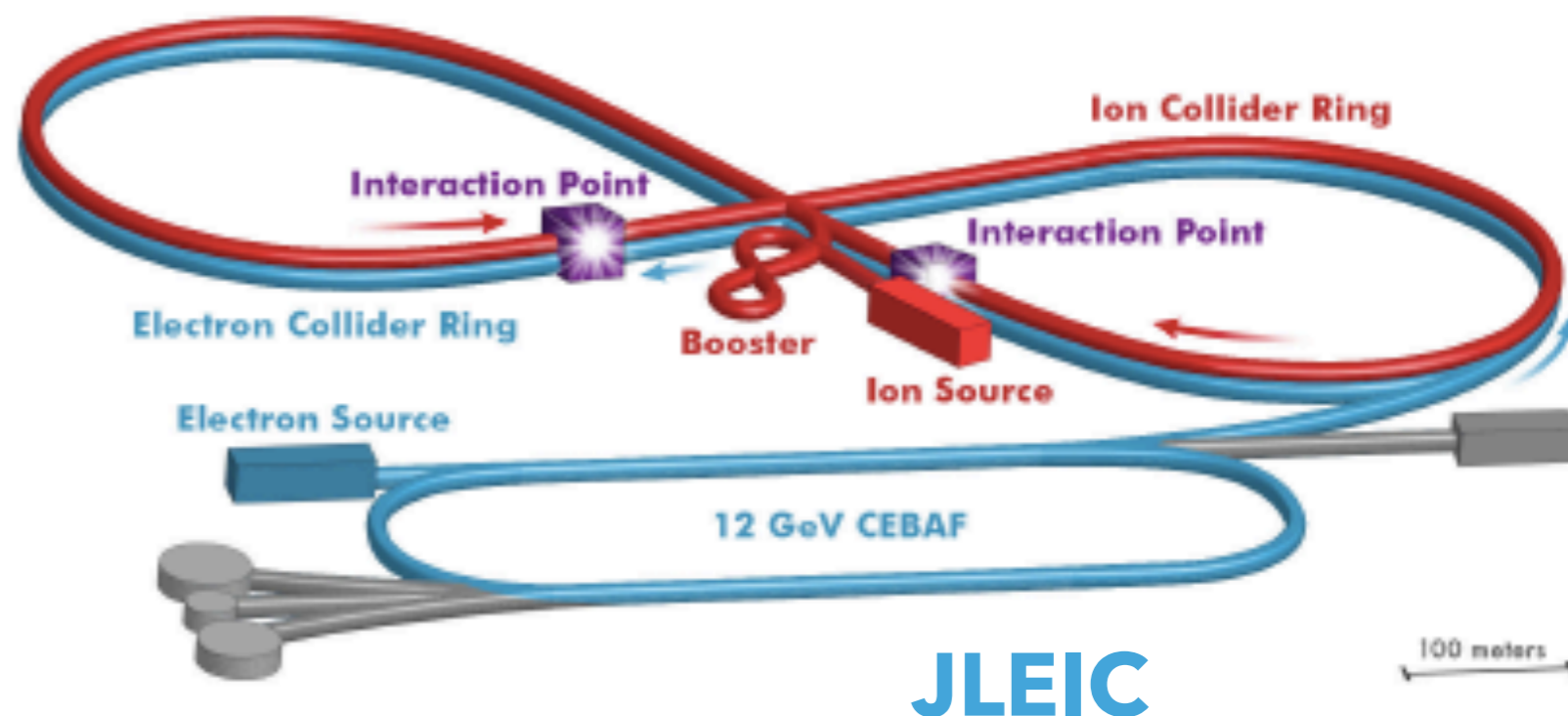
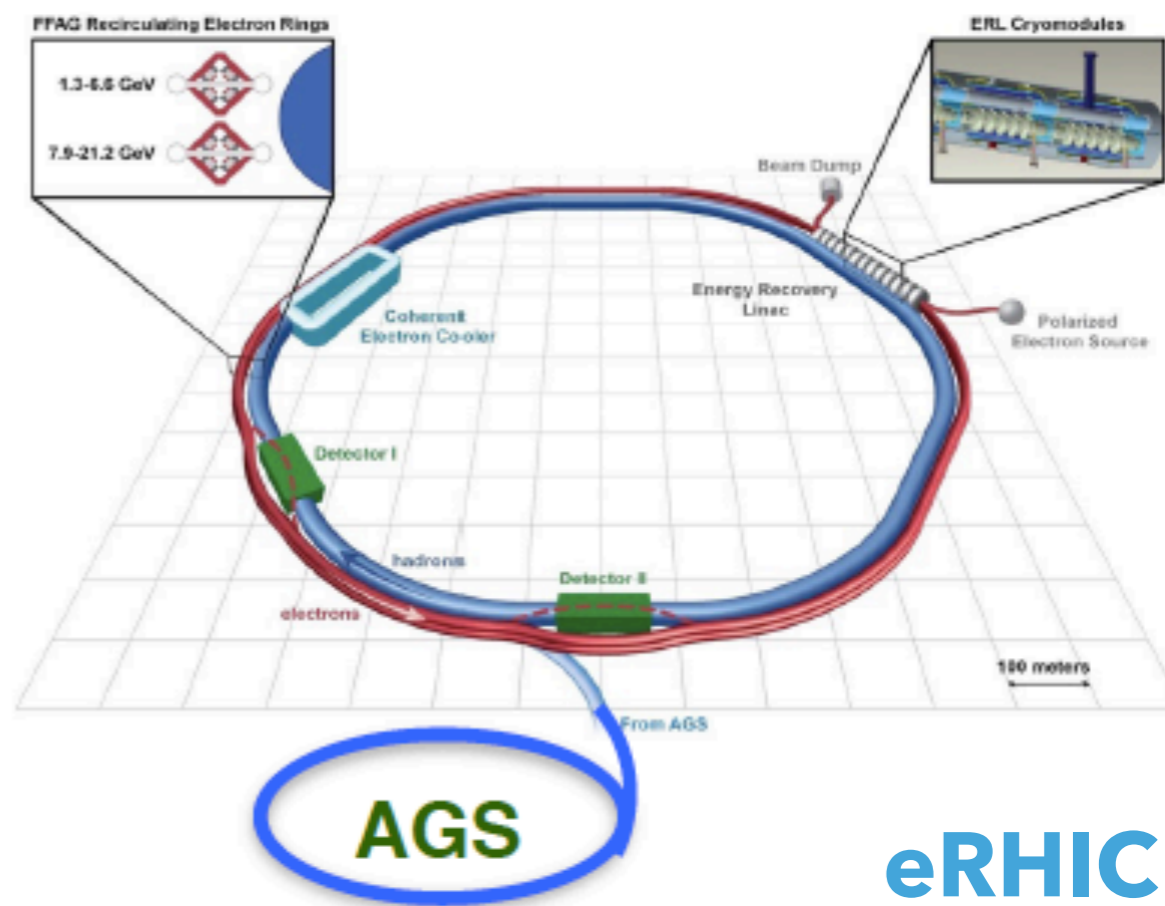
Stony Brook
University

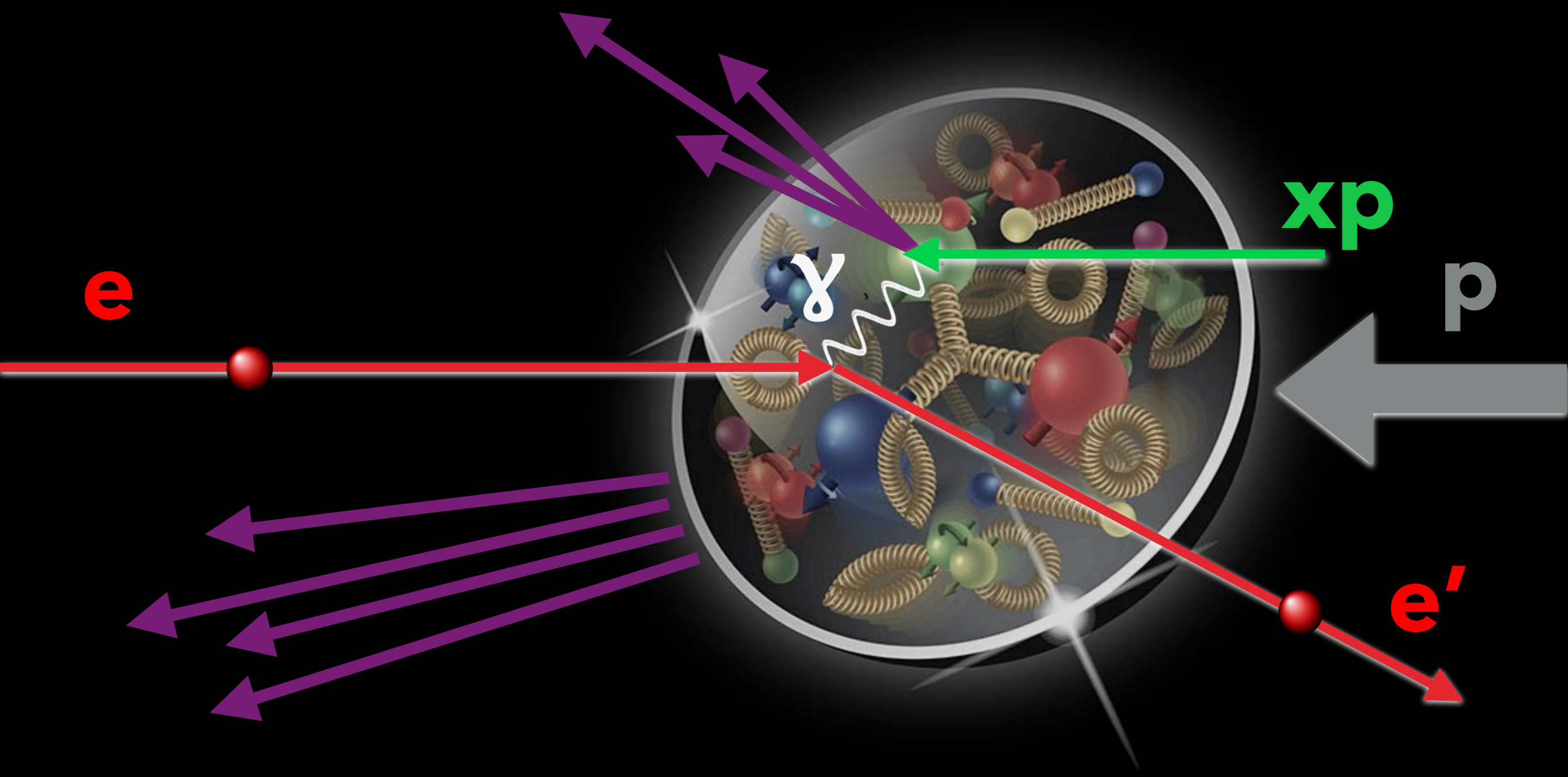
Electrons
 Protons
 Deuterium, ^3He
 Nuclei up to Uranium

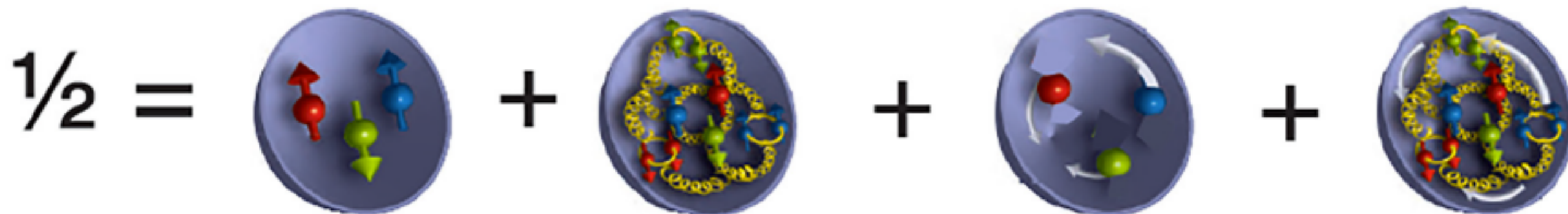
**Spin
 Polarized!**

$\sqrt{s} = 32 \text{ GeV} \dots \mathbf{141 \text{ GeV}}$

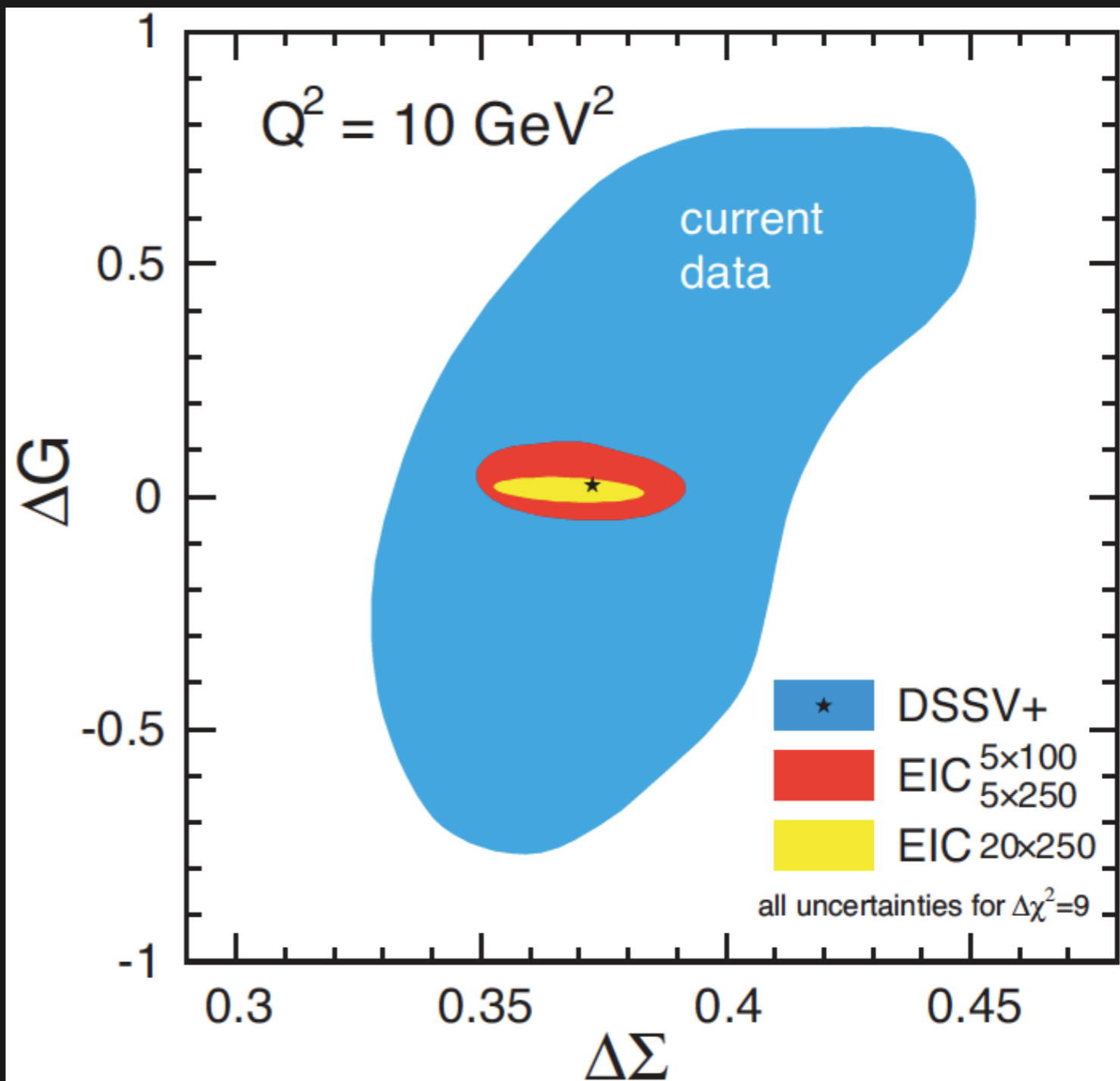
$L_{ep} = 10^{33} \dots \mathbf{10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}}$





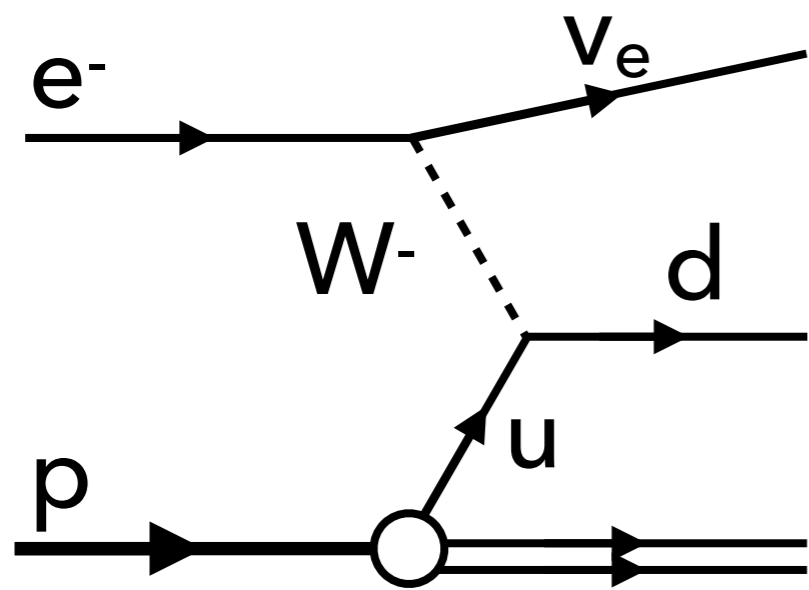


$$\sum_f \Delta q_f + \Delta \bar{q}_f$$



ASYMMETRIES IN CHARGED CURRENT DIS 5

ACCESS NEW FLAVOR COMBINATIONS.



$$A^{W^-,p} = \frac{2b g_1^{W^-,p} - a g_5^{W^-,p}}{a F_1^{W^-} + b F_3^{W^-}}$$

a, b : kinematics factors

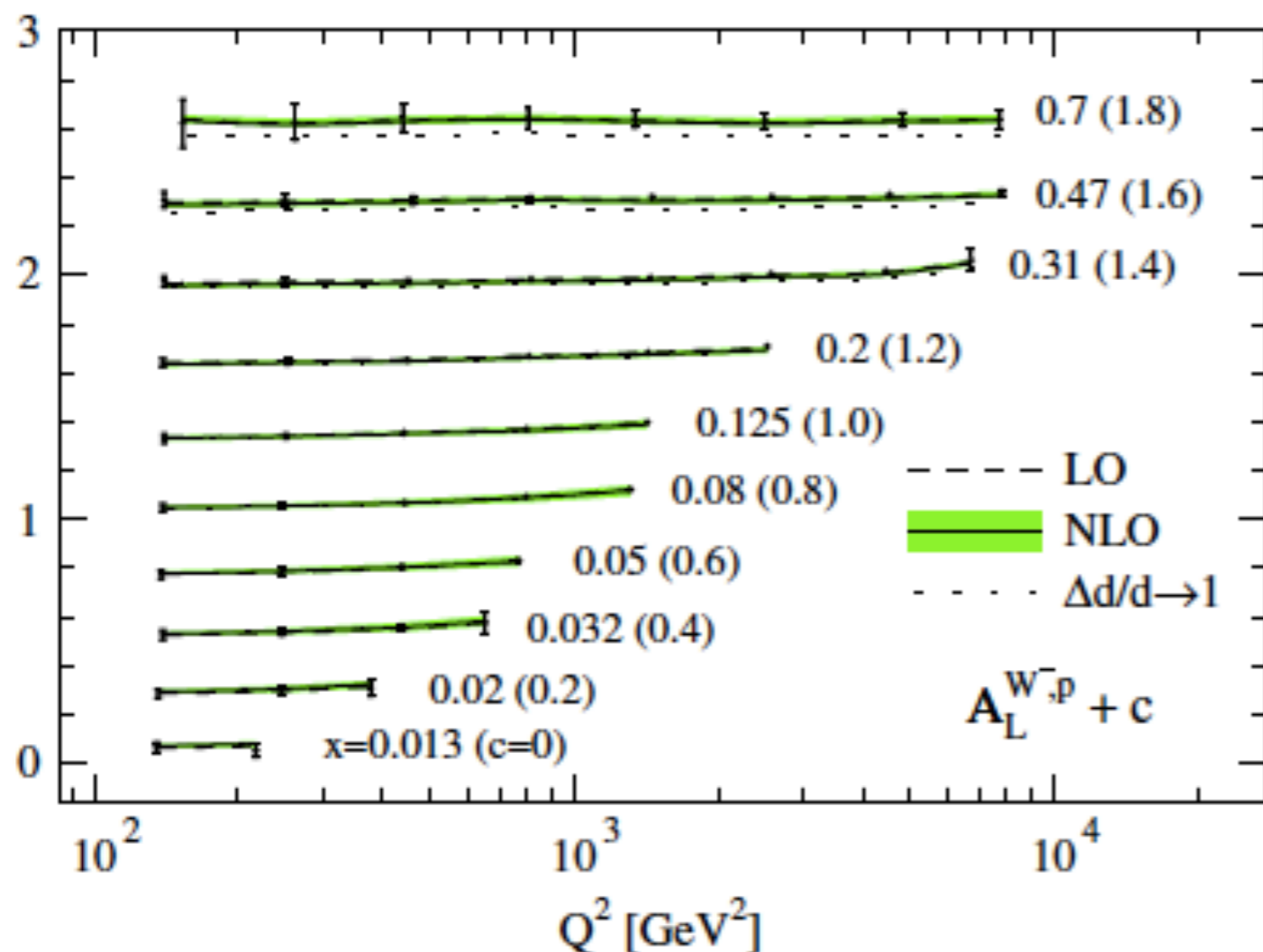
$F_1^{W^-}, F_3^{W^-}$: unpolarized structure functions

$$g_1^{W^-,p}(x) = \Delta u(x) + \Delta \bar{d}(x) + \Delta c(x) + \Delta \bar{s}(x)$$

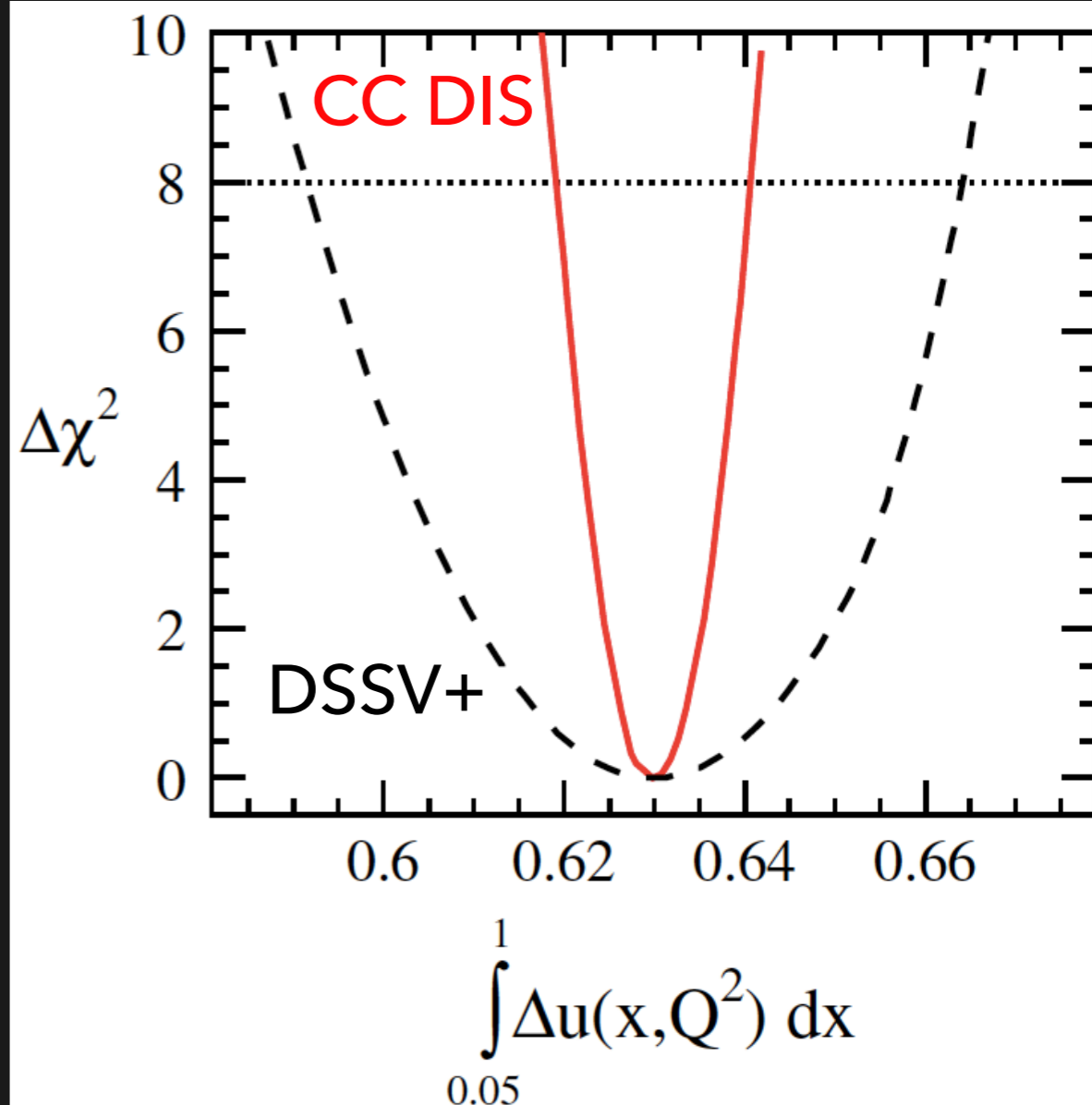
$$g_5^{W^-,p}(x) = -\Delta u(x) + \Delta \bar{d}(x) - \Delta c(x) + \Delta \bar{s}(x)$$

THE ASYMMETRIES IMPROVE THE FLAVOR DECOMPOSITION OF NUCLEON SPIN CONTRIBUTIONS IN GLOBAL FITS.

Phys. Rev. D 88, 114025 (2013)



Phys. Rev. D 88, 114025 (2013)



10 fb⁻¹

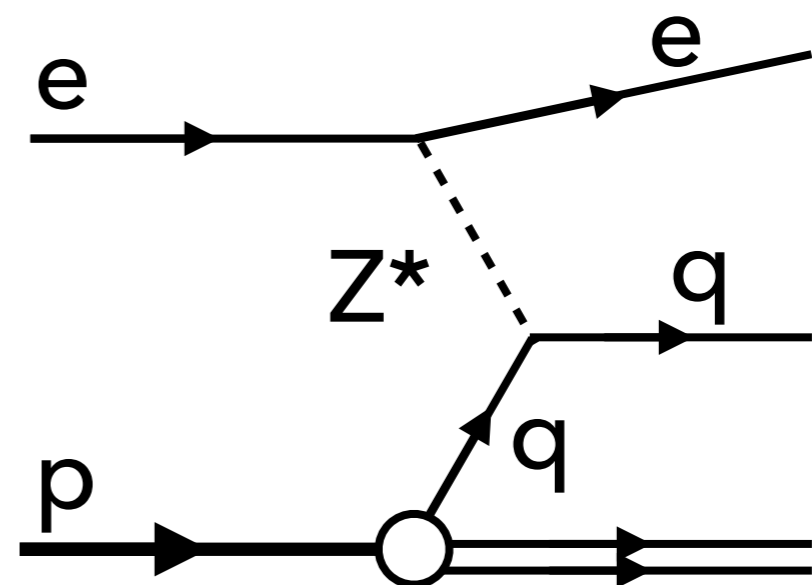
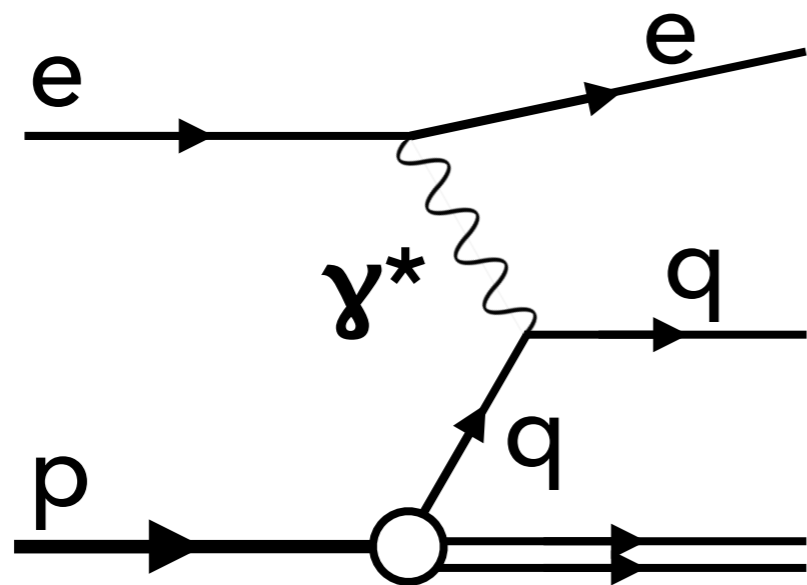
PARITY VIOLATING ASYMMETRIES ACCESS INTERFERENCE STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS. 7

Polarized electrons, unpolarized hadrons:

$$A_{PV}^{electron} = \frac{G_F Q^2}{2\sqrt{2}\pi\alpha} \left[g_A^e \frac{F_1^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^\gamma} + g_V^e \frac{Y_-}{2Y_+} \frac{F_3^{\gamma Z}}{F_1^\gamma} \right]$$

Polarized hadrons, unpolarized electrons:

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INTERFERENCE STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS ACCESS NEW FLAVOR COMBINATIONS.

8

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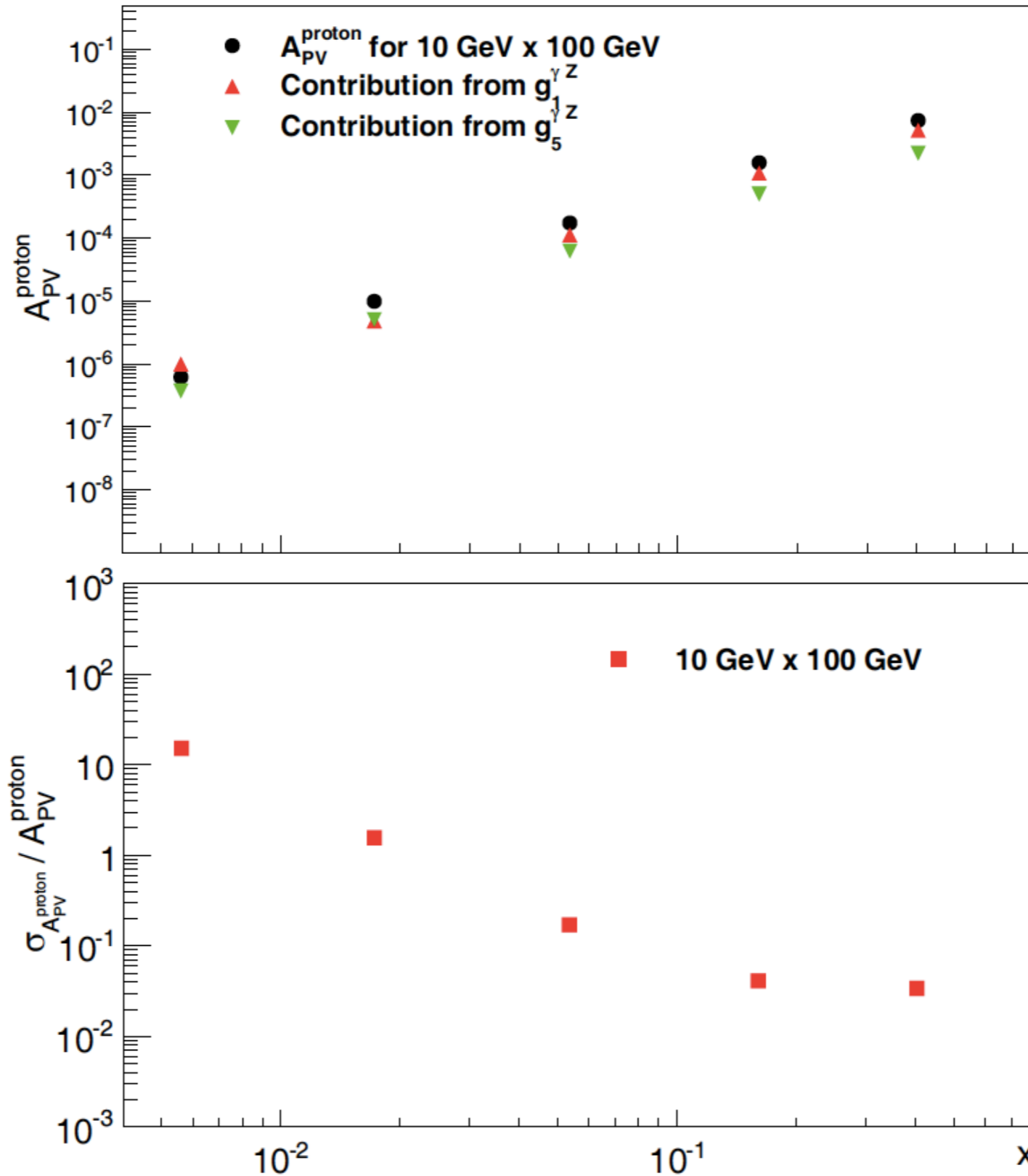
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$$g_1^{\gamma Z,p} \approx \frac{1}{9} (\Delta u + \Delta \bar{u} + \Delta d + \Delta \bar{d} + \Delta s + \Delta \bar{s} + \Delta c + \Delta \bar{c})$$

$$g_5^{\gamma Z,p} \approx \frac{1}{3} (\Delta u_V + \Delta c - \Delta \bar{c}) + \frac{1}{6} (\Delta d_V + \Delta s - \Delta \bar{s})$$

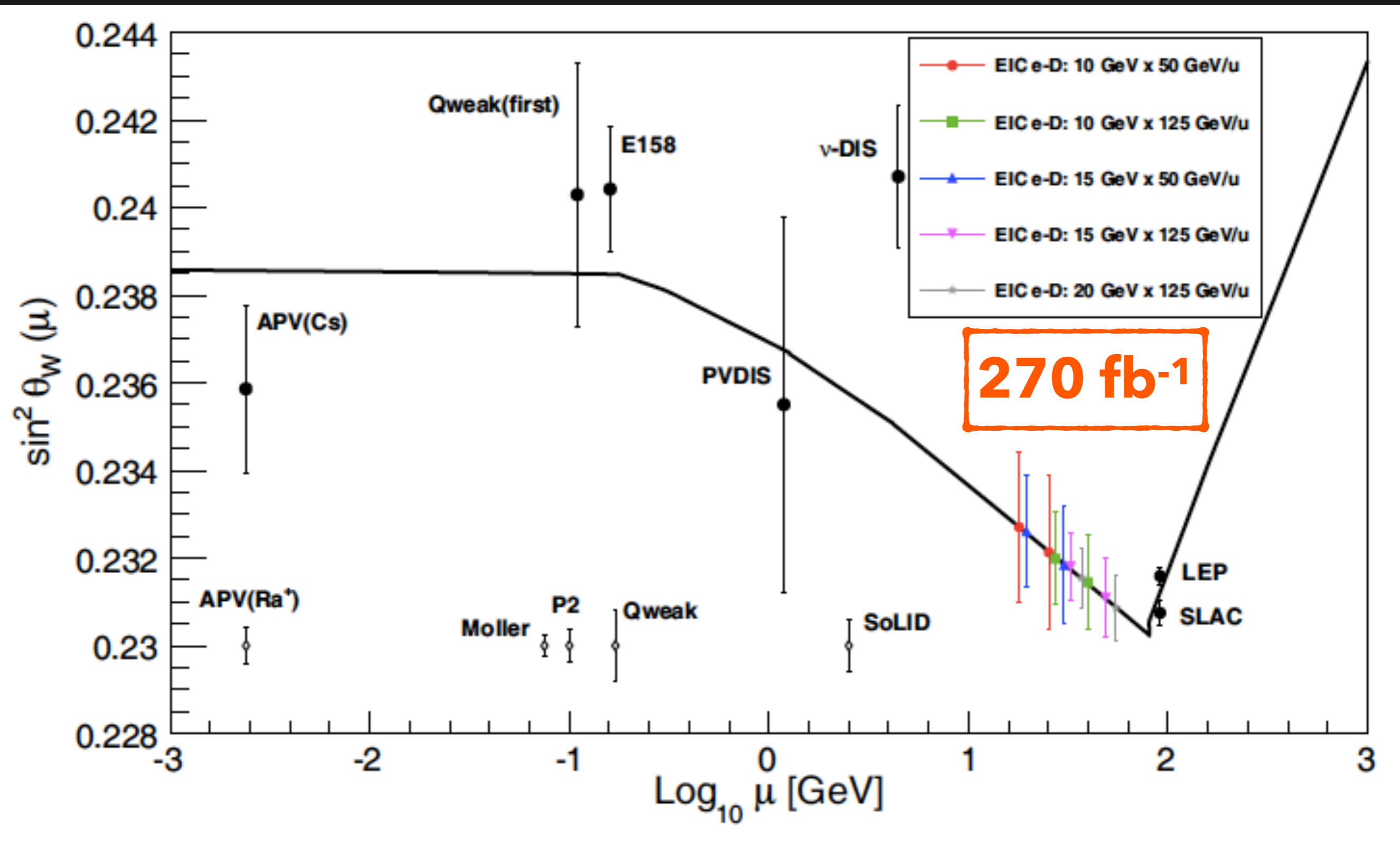
HIGH-LUMINOSITY EIC CAN MEASURE PARITY VIOLATING ASYMMETRIES.



500 fb⁻¹

DEUTERON TARGET:

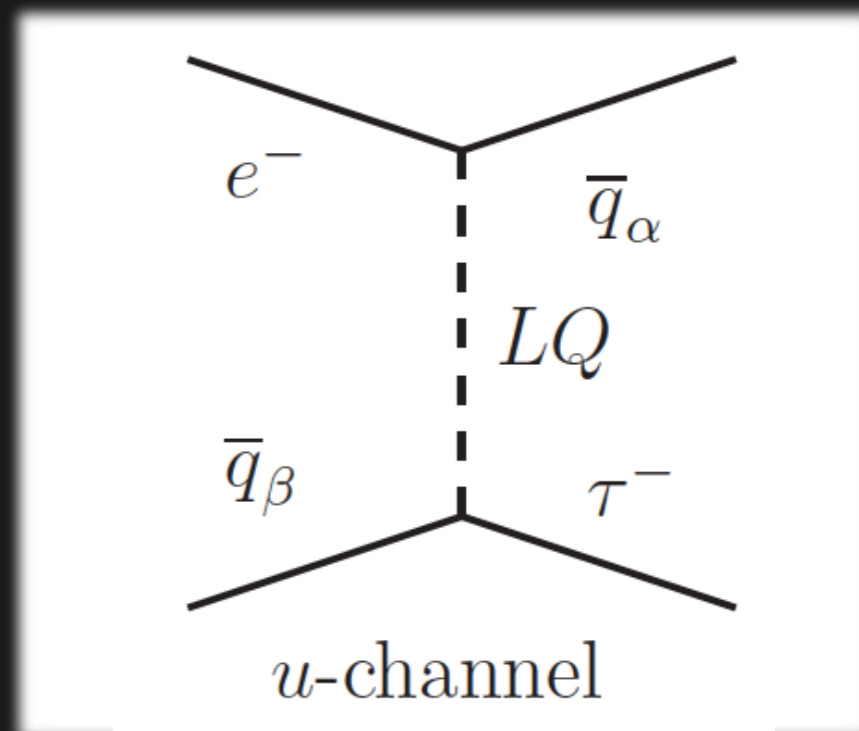
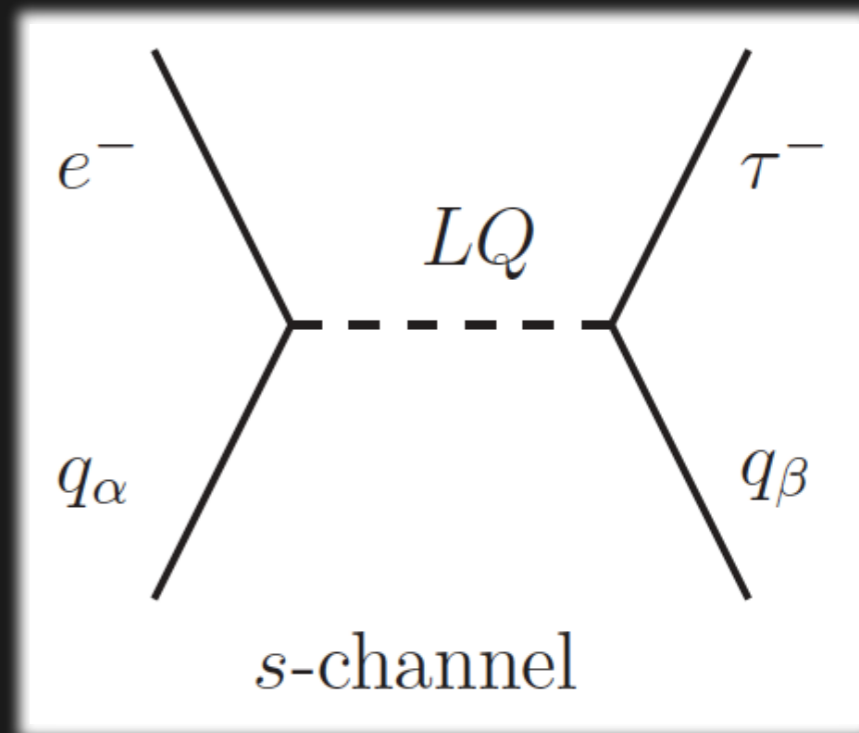
$$A_{PV}^{electron} \sim \frac{20}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W - 1$$



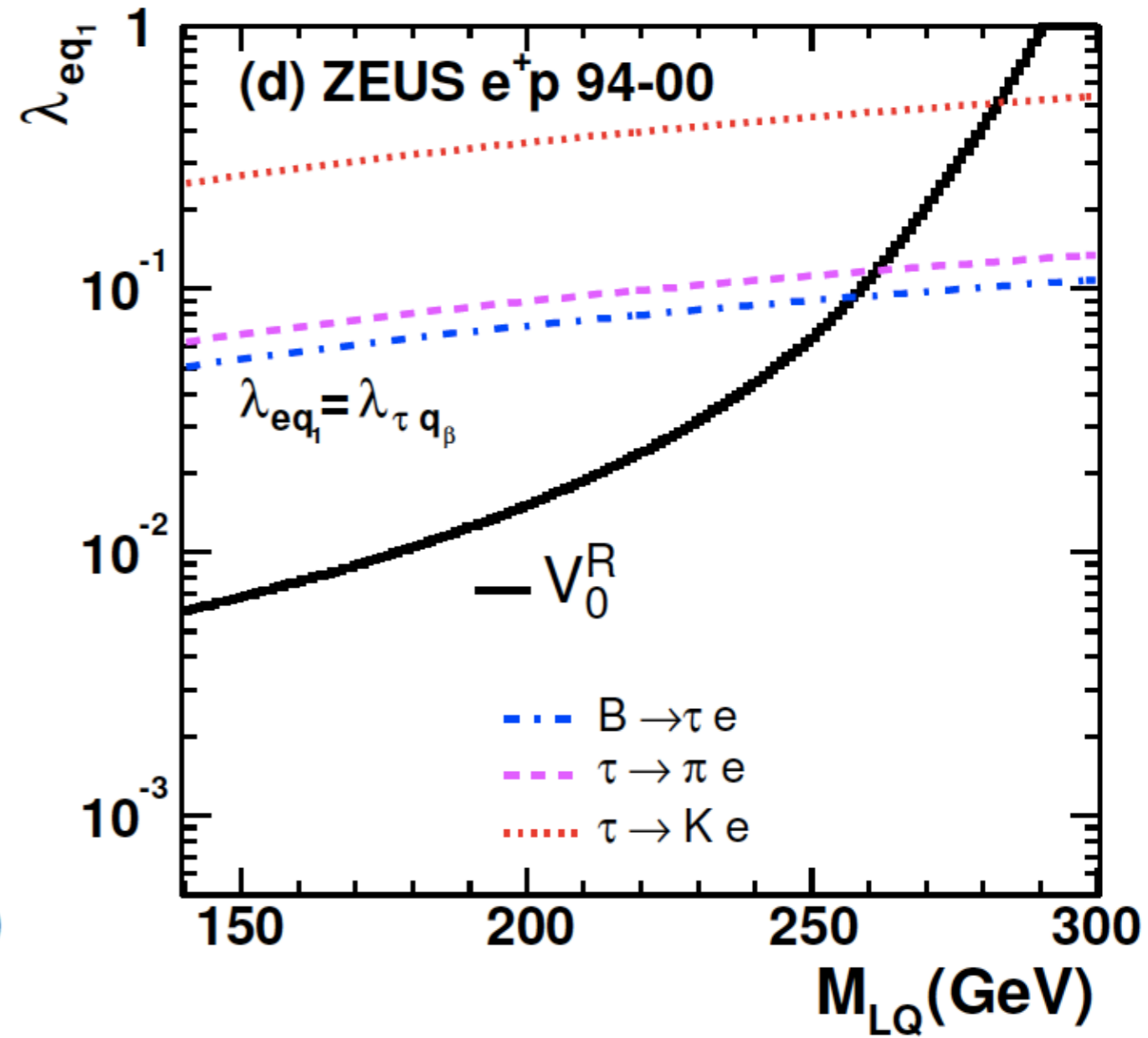
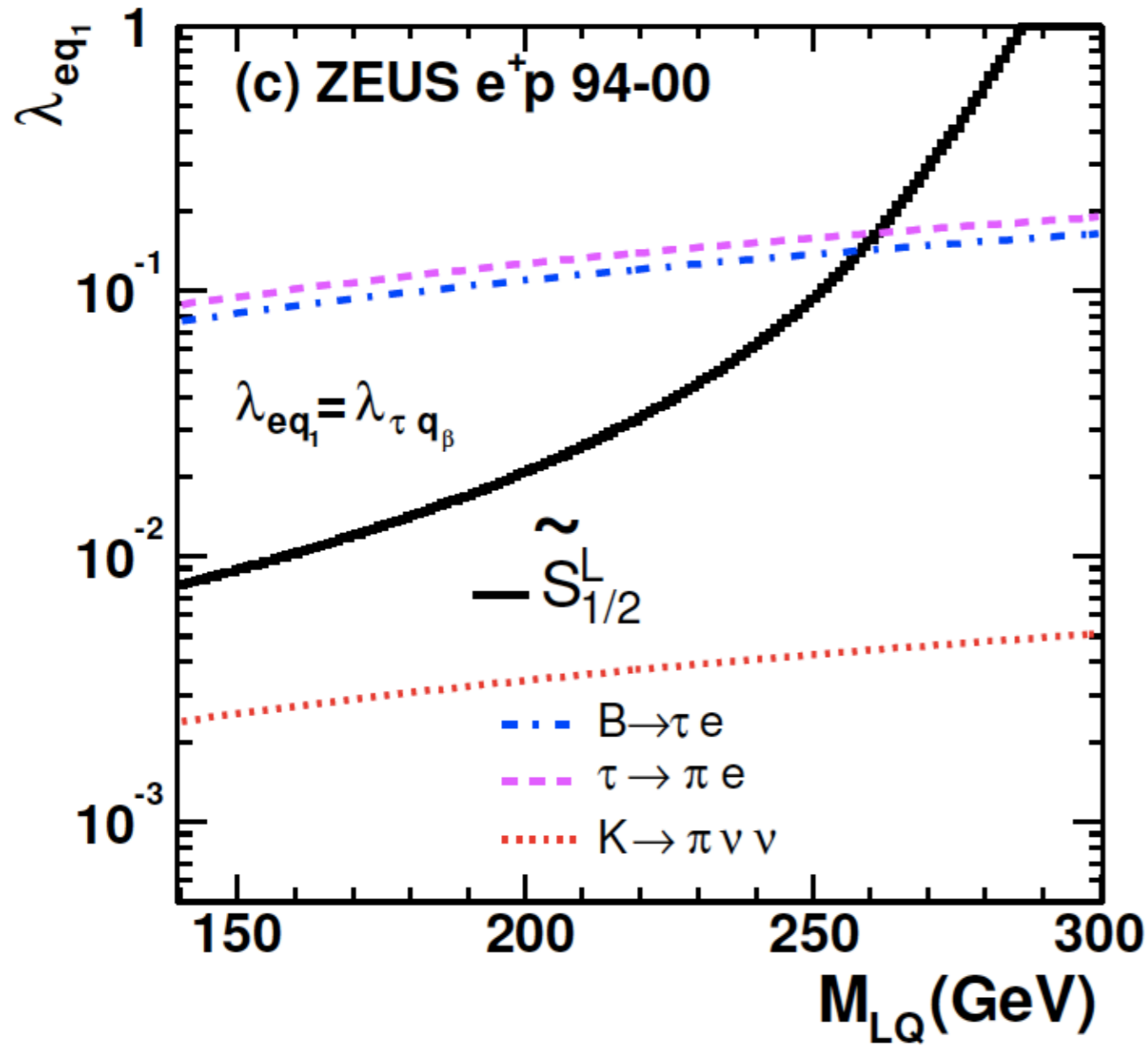
$E \rightarrow \text{TAU CHARGED LEPTON FLAVOR VIOLATION VIA LEPTOQUARKS.}$



Griffin = Eagle + Lion



LEPTOQUARK EXCLUSION LIMITS FROM HERA.

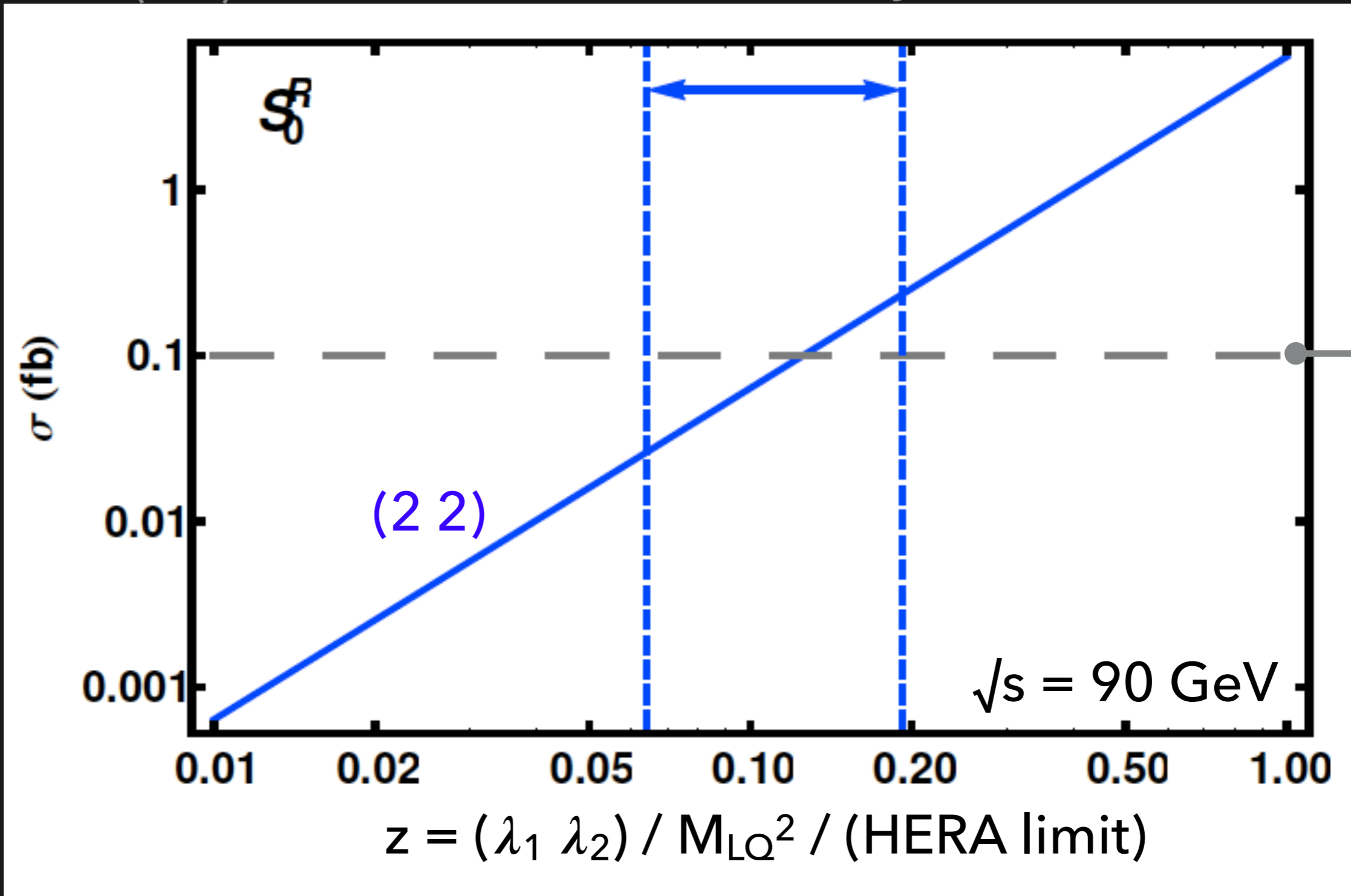


POTENTIAL TO IMPROVE LIMITS AT EIC.

10 years at $L = 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

1 year at $L = 10^{34} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

JHEP 05 (2012) 047

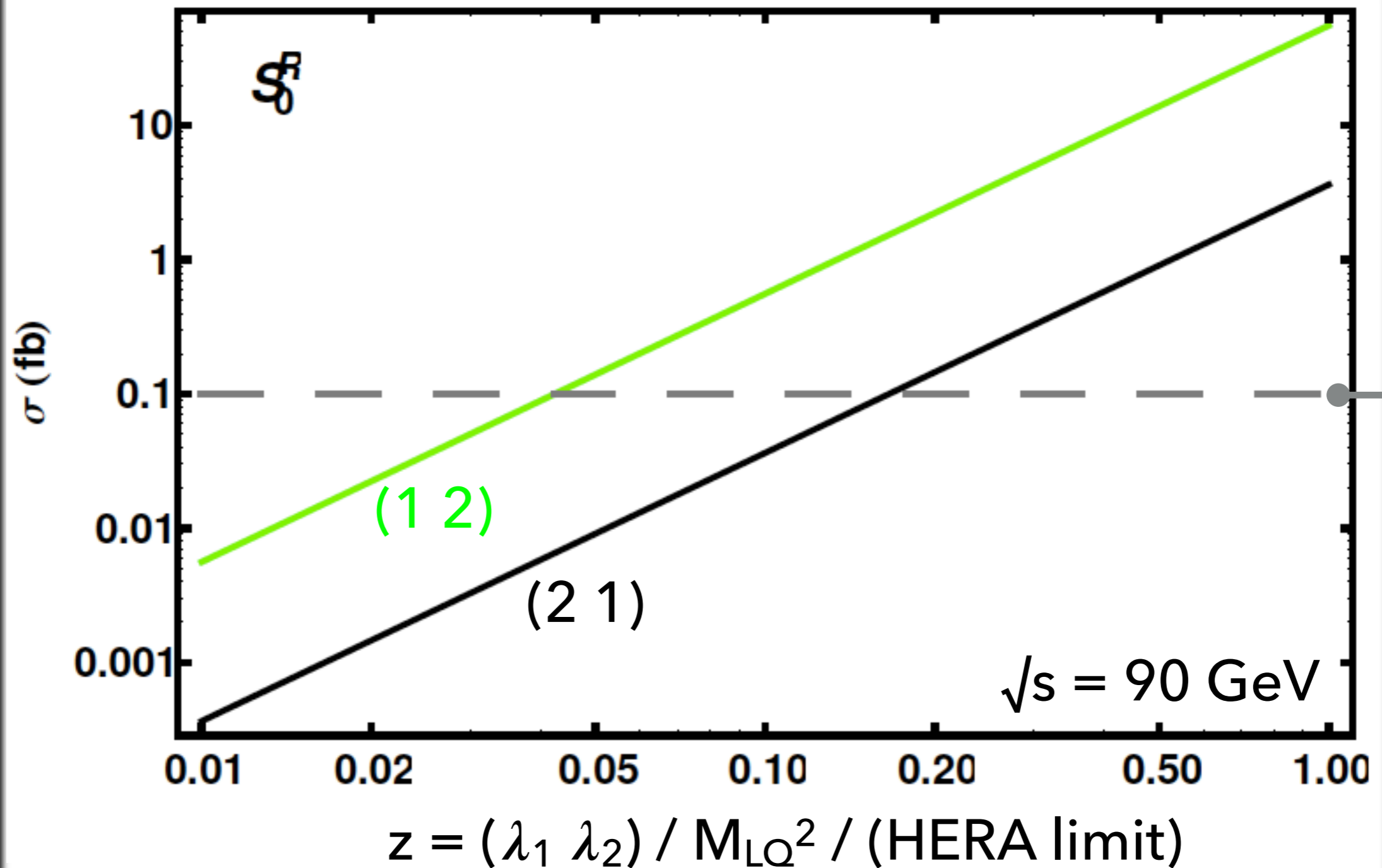


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JHEP 05 (2012) 047

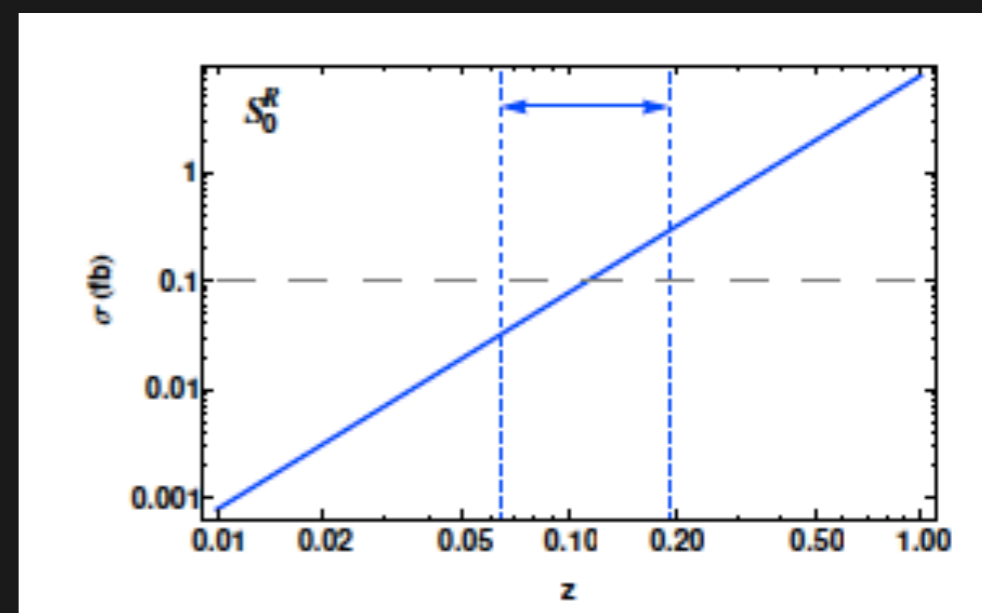
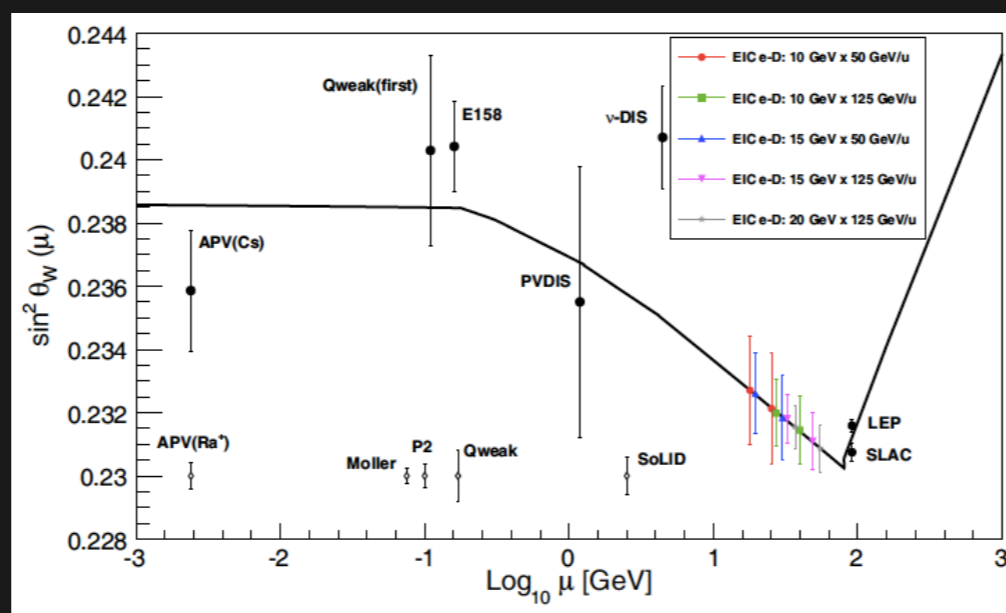
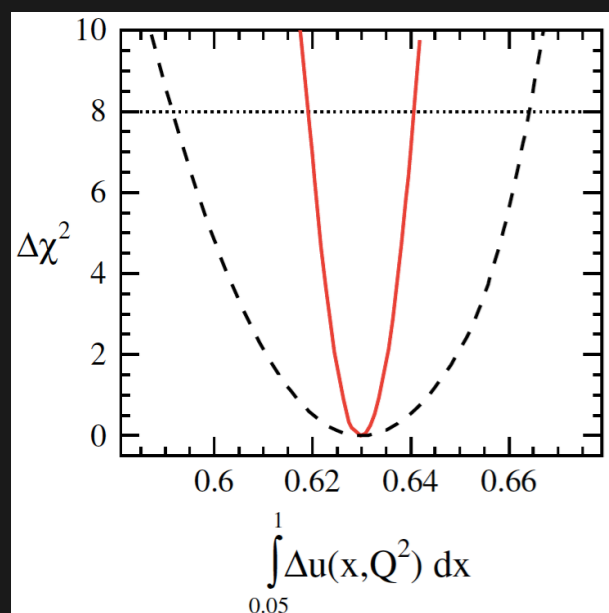
10 years at $L = 10^{33} \text{ cm}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

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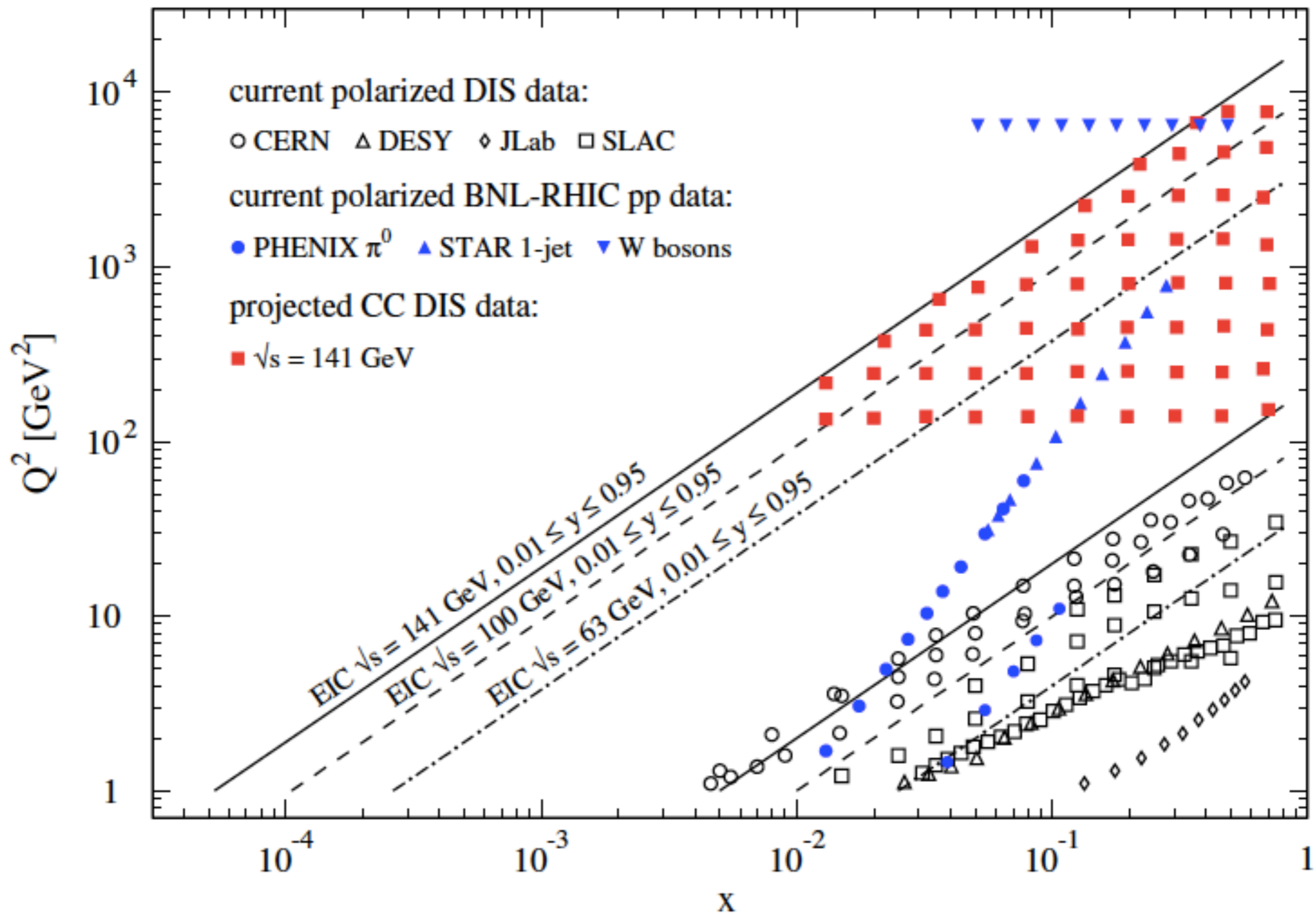


The Electron-Ion Collider will:

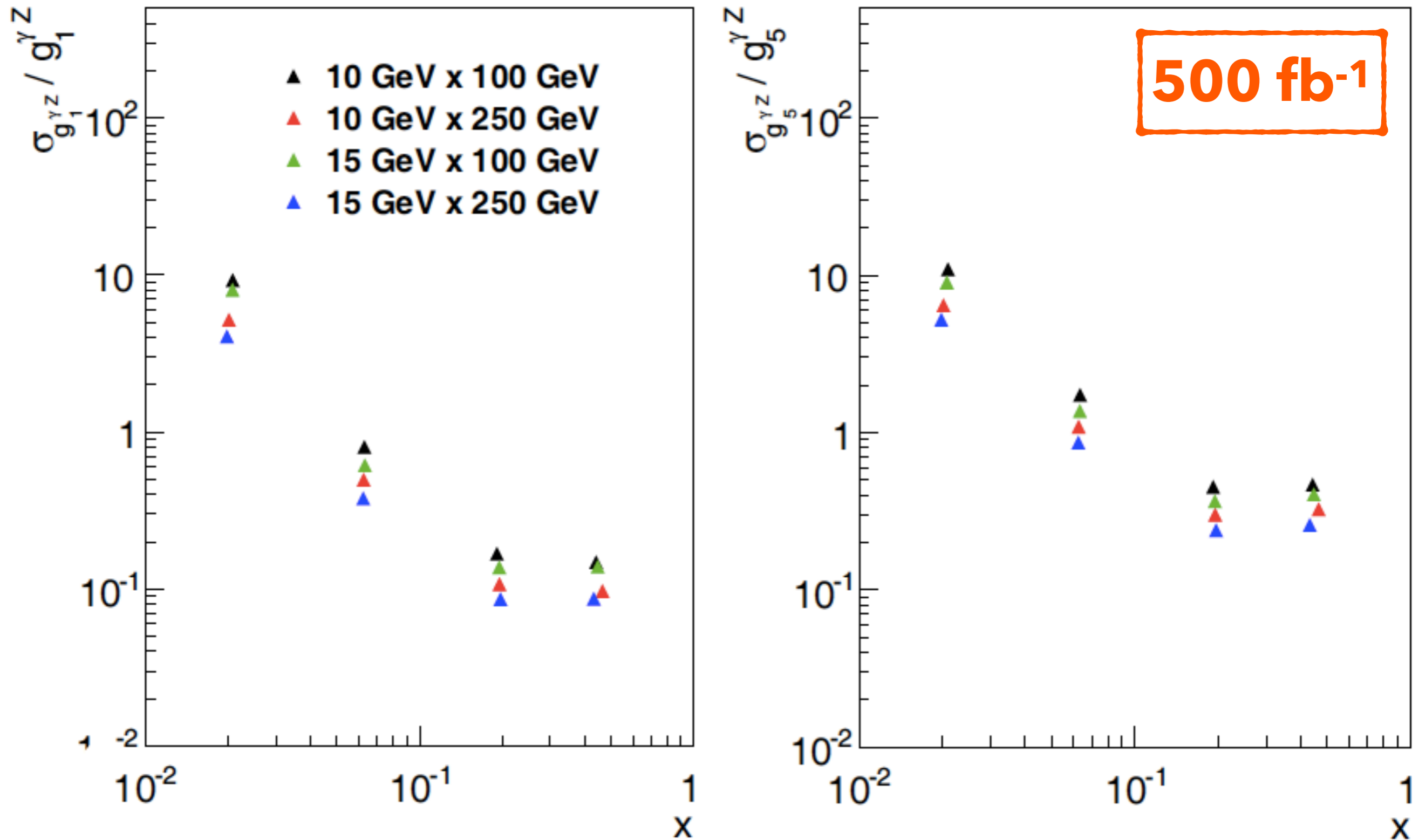
- Constrain nucleon structure functions and **separate quark flavor contributions to the nucleon spin** using deep inelastic scattering mediated by γ , W , and Z ,
- **Measure the Standard Model weak mixing angle** in a new kinematics range, and
- **Potentially improve experimental limits for electron-to-tau charged lepton flavor violation** in search of **Physics Beyond the Standard Model**.



ADDITIONAL SLIDES



HIGH-LUMINOSITY EIC CAN CONSTRAIN INTERFERENCE STRUCTURE FUNCTIONS.



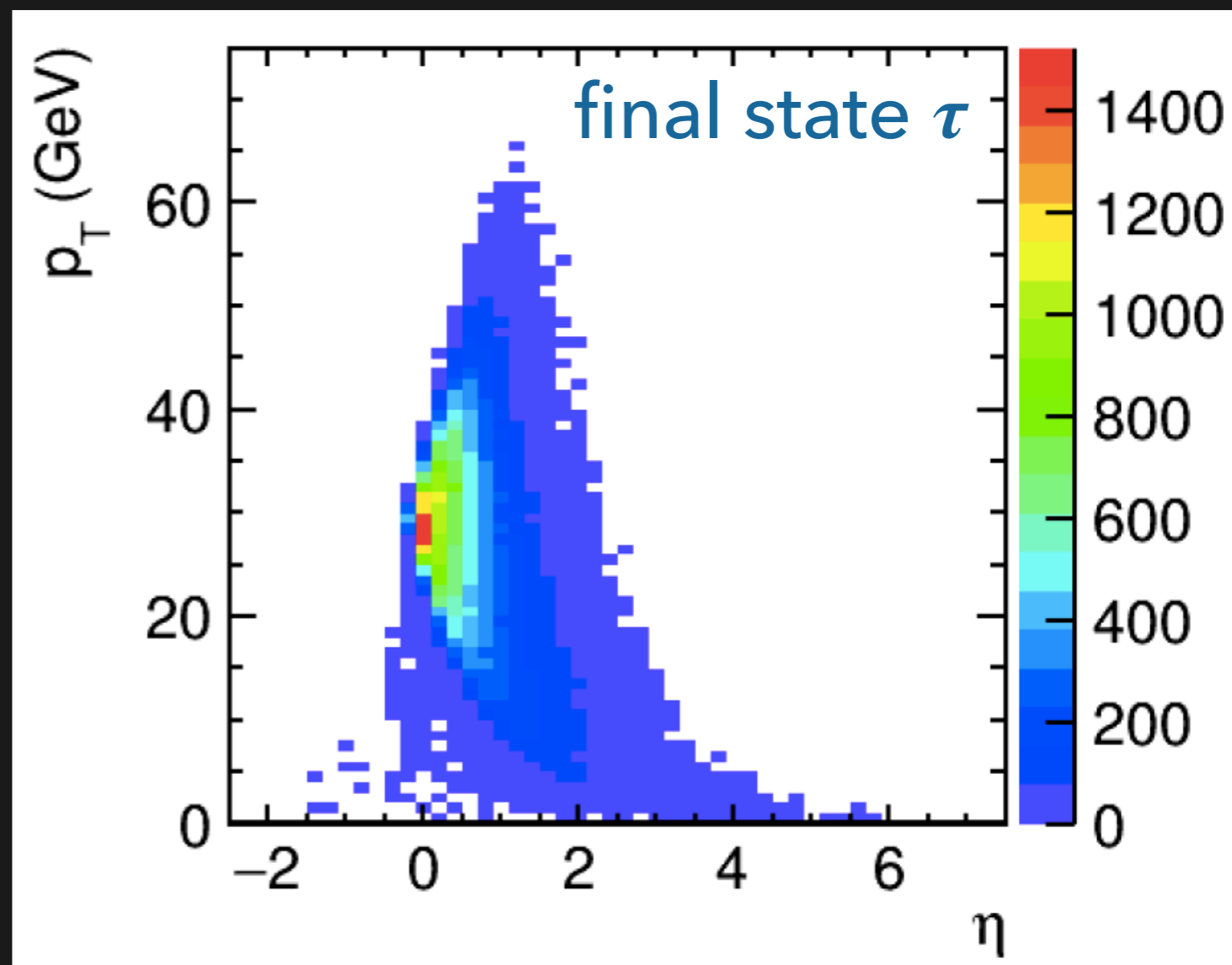
E → TAU LFV AT EIC

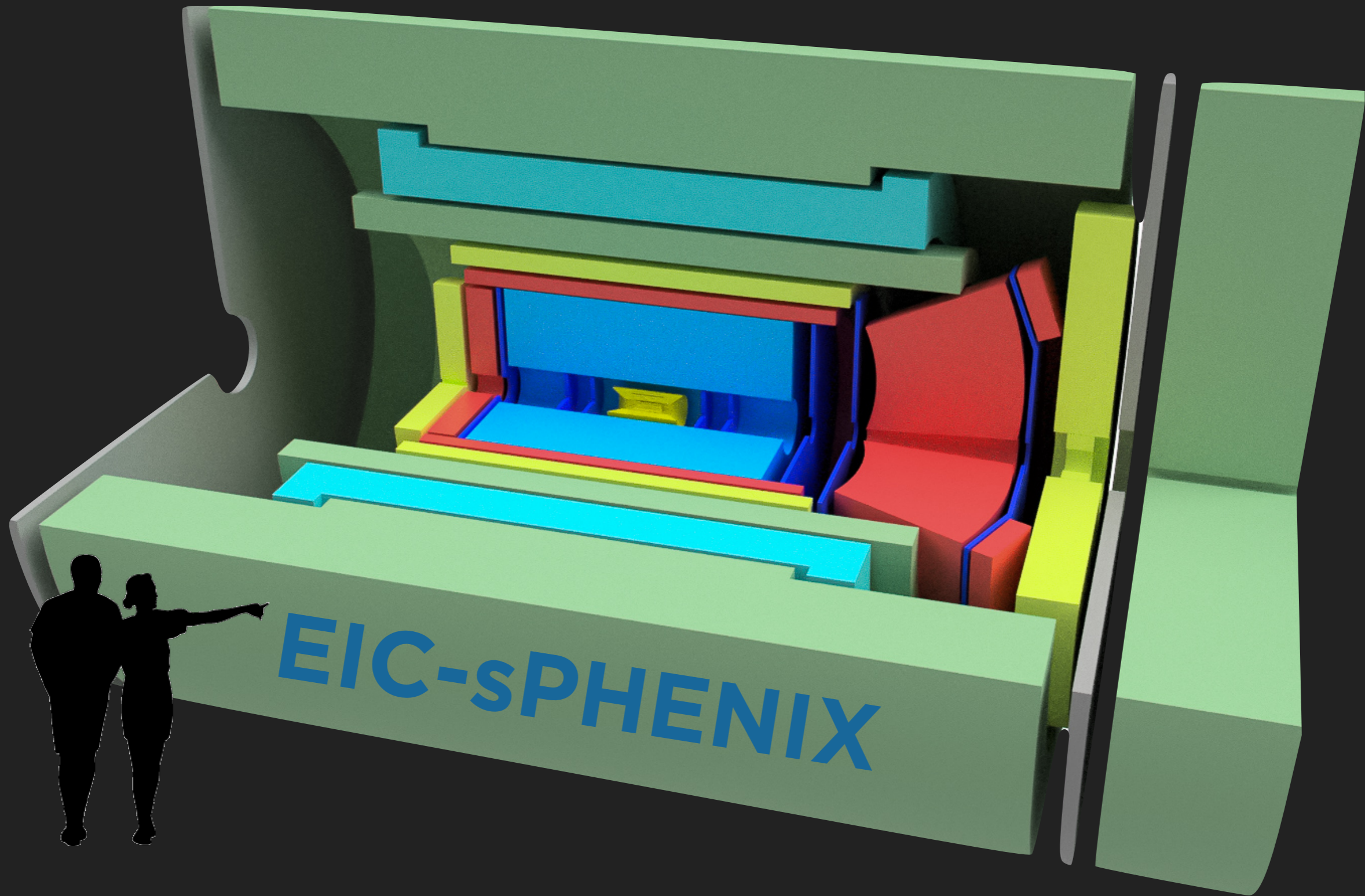
- ▶ Limits in experimental searches for LFV(1,3) are significantly worse than those for LFV(1,2).
- ▶ Some BSM models specifically allow and enhance LFV(1,3) over LFV(1,2), for example:
 - ◉ Minimal Super-symmetric Seesaw model.
J. Ellis et al, Phys. Rev. D66 115013 (2002)
 - ◉ SU(5) GUT with leptoquarks.
I. Dorsner et al., Nucl. Phys. B723 53 (2005); P. Fileviez Perez et al., Nucl. Phys. B819 139 (2009)
- ▶ Study by Gonderinger & Musolf (2010): EIC with 10 fb^{-1} e-p at $\sqrt{s} = 90 \text{ GeV}$ could improve leptoquark limits.
 - ◉ Assumes 100% detector and analysis efficiencies.
M. Gonderinger & M. Ramsey Musolf, JHEP 1011 (045) (2010); D. Boer et al., arXiv:1108.1713
- ▶ It is a great feasibility study to test an EIC detector with.








GENERATING MONTE CARLO EVENTS USING LQGENEP.

LQGENEP: Leptoquark generator for e-p processes using Buchmuller-Ruckl-Wyler model *(L. Bellagamba, Comp. Phys. Comm. 141, 83 (2001))*

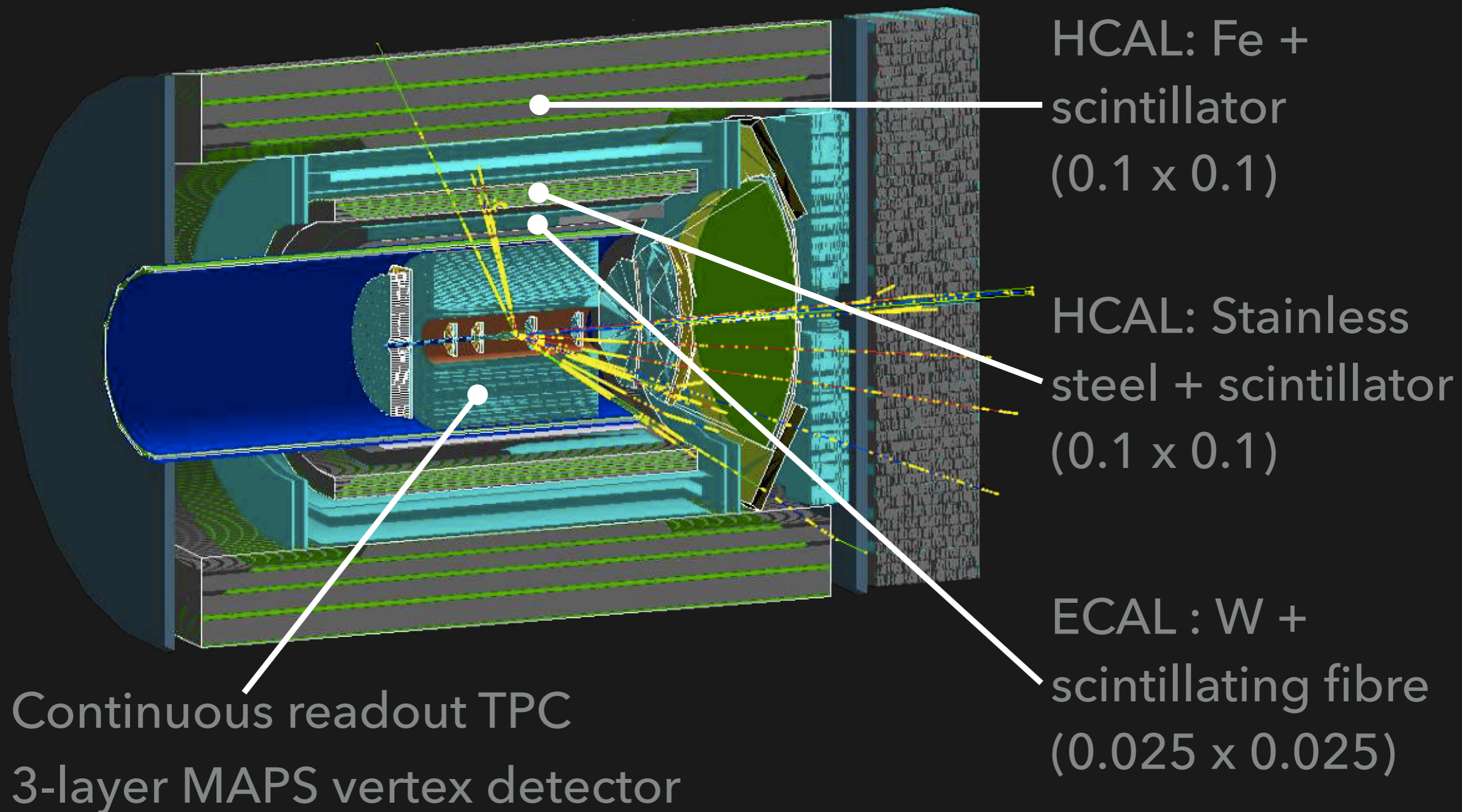
- ▶ Mass $M_{LQ} = 1936.5$ GeV
- ▶ Coupling $\lambda_{11} = \lambda_{31} = 0.3$
- ▶ d-quark in initial and final state (s-channel)
- ▶ τ is final state lepton
- ▶ $\sqrt{s} = 141$ GeV



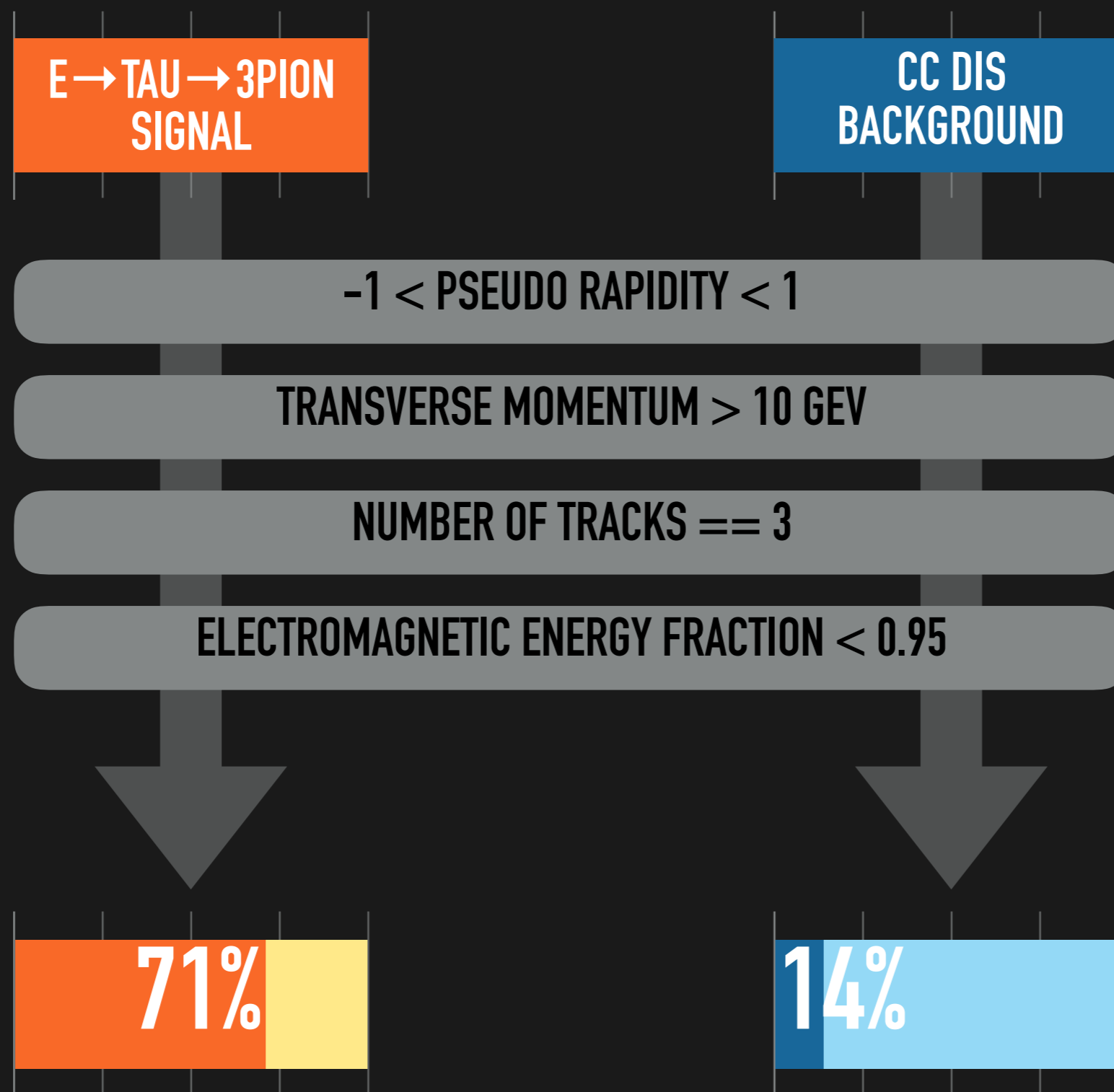


- | | | |
|---|---|--|
|  Solenoid |  Flux return |  Central tracking |
|  Electromagnetic calorimeter | |  Forward tracking |
|  Hadron calorimeter | |  Particle ID |

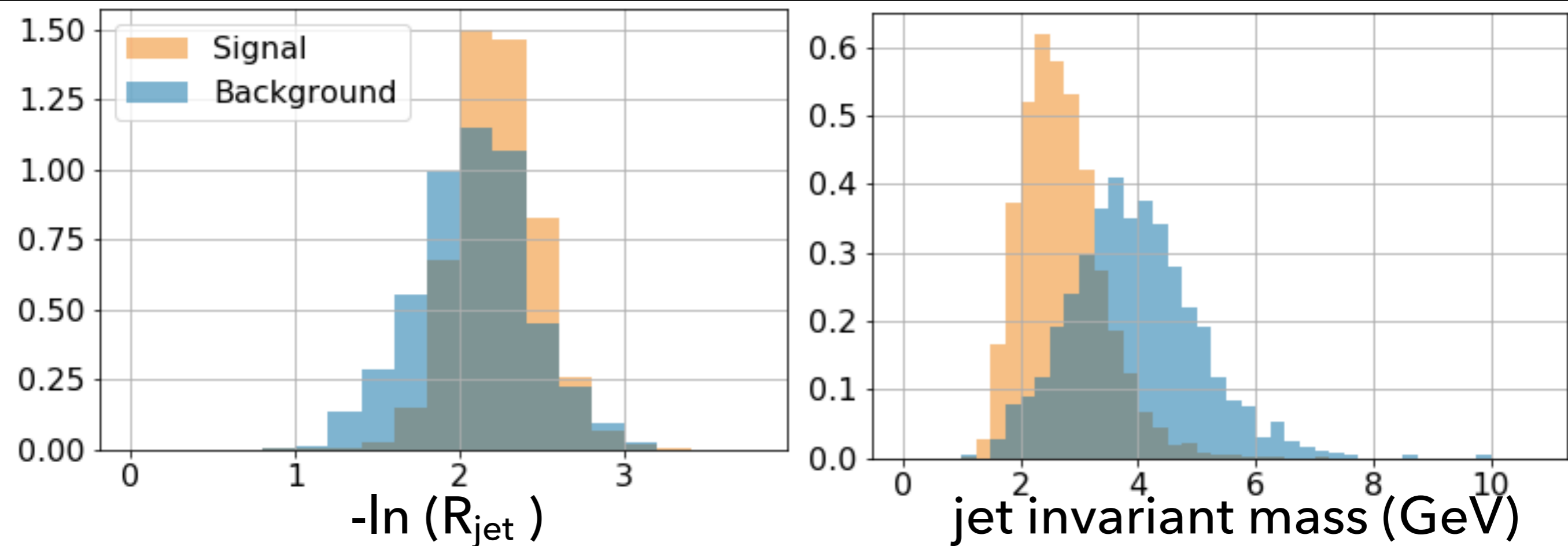
FULL GEANT4 DETECTOR SIMULATION.



EIC-SPHENIX: SELECTION OF TAU CANDIDATE JETS (GEANT4).



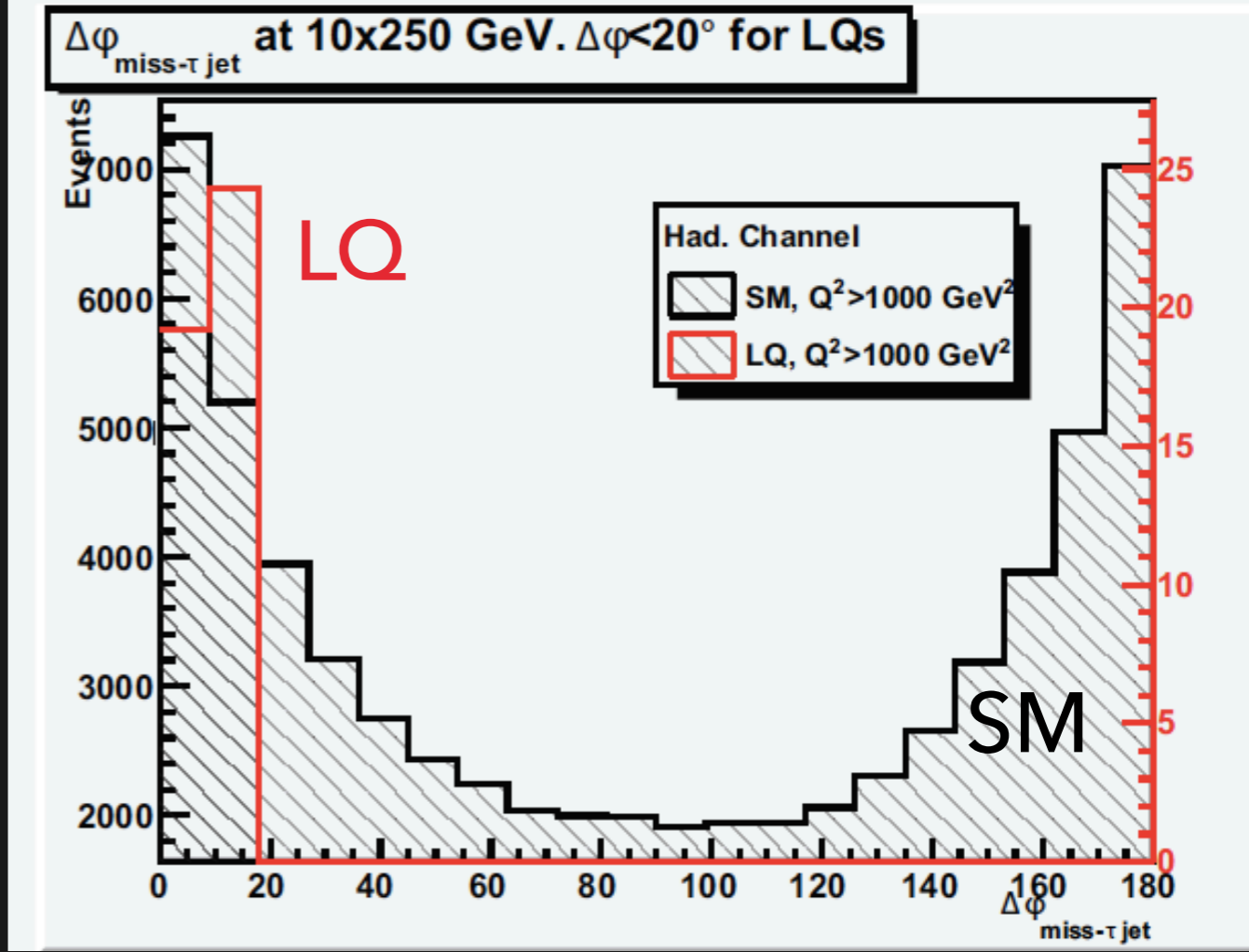
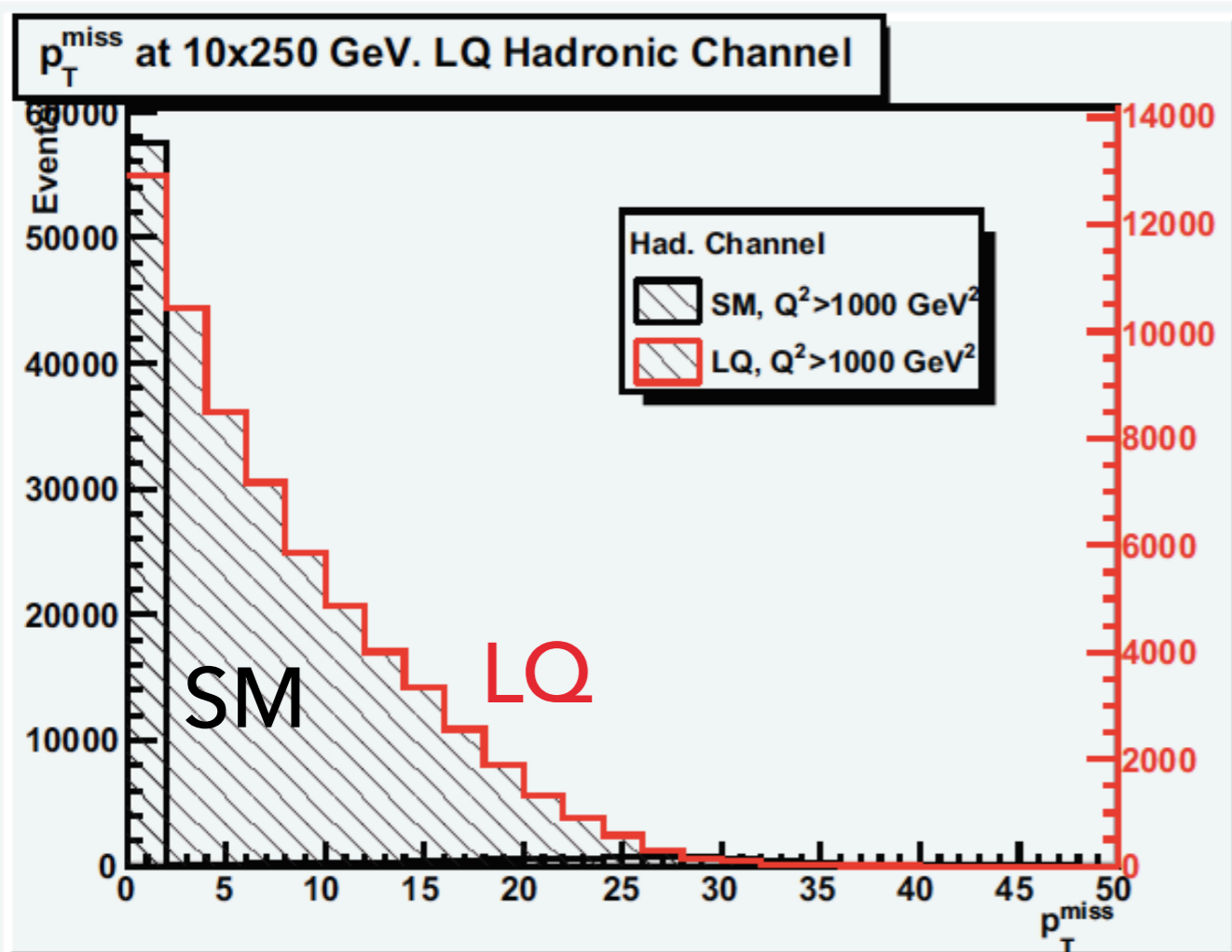
EIC-SPHENIX: OBSERVABLES TO IDENTIFY TAU JETS (GEANT4).



SEPARATING LEPTOQUARK EVENTS FROM STANDARD MODEL BACKGROUND.

$M_{LQ} = 200 \text{ GeV}, \lambda_{11} = \lambda_{31} = 0.3, \sqrt{s} = 100 \text{ GeV}$

arXiv:1108.1713



Analysis efficiencies ($M_{LQ} \gg \sqrt{s}$): **4-20%** (ZEUS)
3-13% (H1)

ZEUS, Eur. Phys. J. C 44, 463-479 (2005)

H1, Eur. Phys. J. C 52, 833-847 (2007)