

Search for Lepton Flavour Violation at HERA.

Search for Second and Third Generation Leptoquarks

David South (DESY)
on behalf of the H1 Collaboration

Phys. Lett. B701 (2011) 20

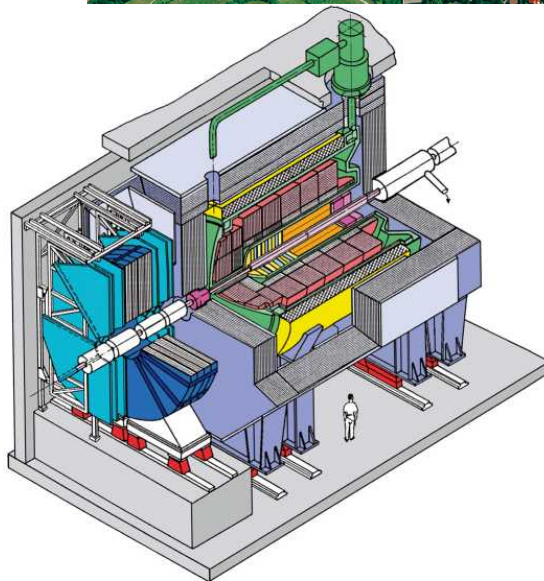
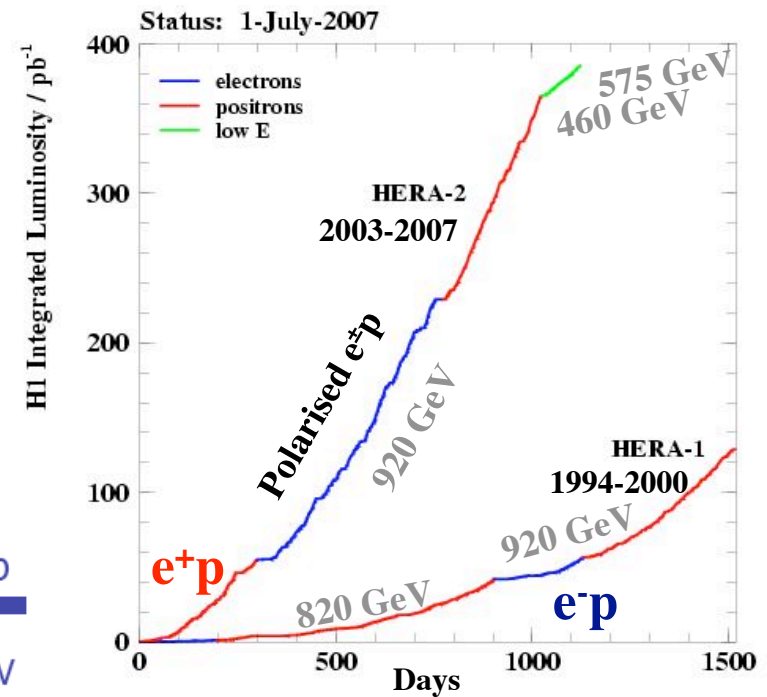
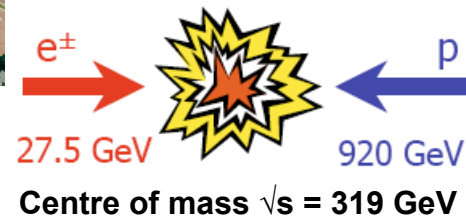


36th International Conference
on High Energy Physics

4 – 11 July 2012
Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre



The H1 experiment at HERA



- > H1 detector operated 1992-2007, asymmetric design
- > HERA II phase with longitudinally polarised e^\pm beam
- > Luminosity of full H1 high energy data $\sim 0.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$
- > Initial $e^\pm p$ state: Ideal machine to find Leptoquarks



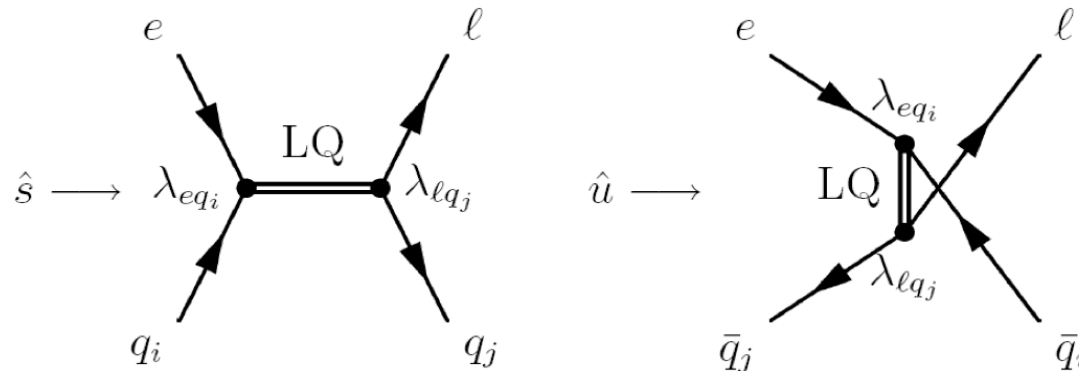
Leptoquark basics

- > Leptoquarks are hypothetical colour triplet bosons, with fractional charge, with both lepton and baryon number $\neq 0$
- > Couple to both quarks and leptons (as well as gluons)
- > Parameterised in terms of mass M_{LQ} , coupling λ and quantum numbers
- > The most general model with respect to the SM symmetry groups $SU(3)_c \times SU(2)_L \times U(1)_Y$ results in the 14 different LQ types*
- > Classified by weak isospin, charge, spin and chirality, where the fermion number $F = |L + 3B| = 0, 2$
- > LQ decays to μq or τq imply lepton flavour violation (LFV)

* W. Buchmüller, R. Rückl, D. Wyler, “*Leptoquarks in lepton-quark collisions*”, Phys. Lett. B191 (1987) 442



Leptoquarks at HERA: Production



1st gen: $eq \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow e(\nu)q$
 2nd gen: $eq \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow \mu(\nu)q$
 3rd gen: $eq \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow \tau(\nu)q$

} LFV

s-channel: resonant production

For $M_{LQ} \leq (sx)^{1/2}$

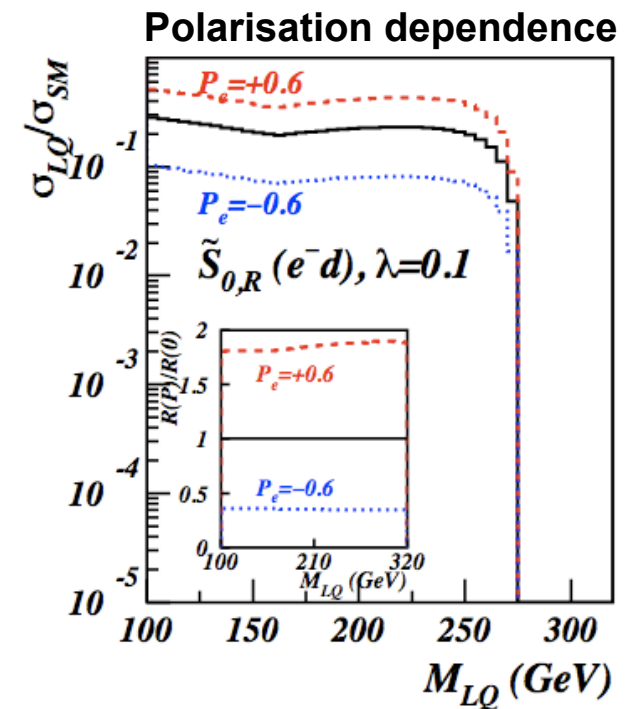
Cross section $\sigma \sim \lambda^2$

u-channel: LQ exchange

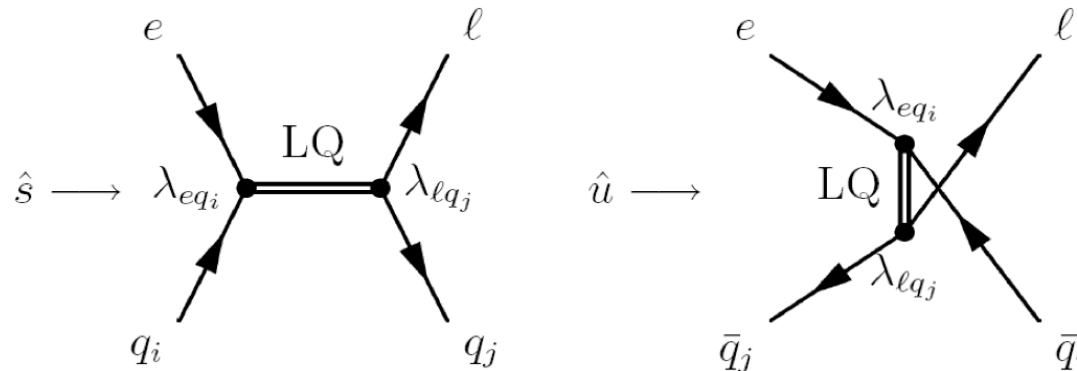
For $M_{LQ} > s^{1/2}$

Cross section $\sigma \sim \lambda^4$

- > For LQ masses up to the centre of mass at HERA, resonant production in the s-channel dominates
 - Electron-proton collisions, mainly $F = |L + 3B| = 2$ LQs produced
 - Positron-proton collisions, mainly $F = |L + 3B| = 0$ LQs produced
- > For LQ masses well above 319 GeV, the u-channel also contributes: e^-p and e^+p similar sensitivity to $F = 0, 2$ LQs
- > LQ are chiral particles, gain in sensitivity at HERA II due to polarised lepton beam



Leptoquarks at HERA: Decay



1st gen: $e q \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow e(\nu) q$
 2nd gen: $e q \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow \mu(\nu) q$
 3rd gen: $e q \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow \tau(\nu) q$

} LFV

> First generation search: $LQ \rightarrow e(\nu) q$

- Some LQs decay to neutrino-quark as well as electron-quark: search in NC/CC DIS
- Gauge invariance leads to a branching fraction $\beta_\ell = \Gamma_{\ell q} / (\Gamma_{\ell q} + \Gamma_{\nu \ell q}) = 0.5$
- Interference with SM NC/CC (identical final state) included in the model

> Second and third generation searches: $LQ \rightarrow \mu q, \tau q$

- No CC contributions considered in the analysis, neutrino flavours indistinguishable
- Branching ratio $\beta = \beta_\ell \times \beta_{LFV}$ with $\beta_{LFV} = \frac{\Gamma_{\mu(\tau)q}}{\Gamma_{\mu(\tau)q} + \Gamma_{eq}}$ and $\Gamma_{\ell q} = m_{LQ} \lambda_{\ell q}^2 \times \begin{cases} \frac{1}{16\pi} & \text{scalar} \\ \frac{1}{24\pi} & \text{vector} \end{cases}$
- Assuming lepton universality, and that only one LFV transition is possible, $\beta_{LFV} = 0.5$
- No LFV transition: first generation only



14 LQ types in the BRW model

Type	J	F	Q	ep dominant process	Coupling	Branching ratio β_ℓ	Type	J	F	Q	ep dominant process	Coupling	Branching ratio β_ℓ
S_0^L	0	2	-1/3	$e_L^- u_L \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell^- u \\ \nu_\ell d \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} \lambda_L \\ -\lambda_L \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$	V_0^L	1	0	+2/3	$e_R^+ d_L \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell^+ d \\ \bar{\nu}_\ell u \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} \lambda_L \\ \lambda_L \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$
S_0^R	0	2	-1/3	$e_R^- u_R \rightarrow \ell^- u$	λ_R	1	V_0^R	1	0	+2/3	$e_L^+ d_R \rightarrow \ell^+ d$	λ_R	1
\tilde{S}_0^R	0	2	-4/3	$e_R^- d_R \rightarrow \ell^- d$	λ_R	1	\tilde{V}_0^R	1	0	+5/3	$e_L^+ u_R \rightarrow \ell^+ u$	λ_R	1
S_1^L	0	2	-1/3	$e_L^- u_L \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell^- u \\ \nu_\ell d \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} -\lambda_L \\ -\lambda_L \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$	V_1^L	1	0	+2/3	$e_R^+ d_L \rightarrow \begin{cases} \ell^+ d \\ \bar{\nu}_\ell u \end{cases}$	$\begin{matrix} -\lambda_L \\ \lambda_L \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} 1/2 \\ 1/2 \end{matrix}$
			-4/3	$e_L^- d_L \rightarrow \ell^- d$	$-\sqrt{2}\lambda_L$	1				+5/3	$e_R^+ u_L \rightarrow \ell^+ u$	$\sqrt{2}\lambda_L$	1
$V_{1/2}^L$	1	2	-4/3	$e_L^- d_R \rightarrow \ell^- d$	λ_L	1	$S_{1/2}^L$	0	0	+5/3	$e_R^+ u_R \rightarrow \ell^+ u$	λ_L	1
$V_{1/2}^R$	1	2	-1/3	$e_R^- u_L \rightarrow \ell^- u$	λ_R	1	$S_{1/2}^R$	0	0	+2/3	$e_L^+ d_L \rightarrow \ell^+ d$	$-\lambda_R$	1
			-4/3	$e_R^- d_L \rightarrow \ell^- d$	λ_R	1				+5/3	$e_L^+ u_L \rightarrow \ell^+ u$	λ_R	1
$\tilde{V}_{1/2}^L$	1	2	-1/3	$e_L^- u_R \rightarrow \ell^- u$	λ_L	1	$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$	0	0	+2/3	$e_R^+ d_R \rightarrow \ell^+ d$	λ_L	1

For ease of comparison to hadron collider limits:

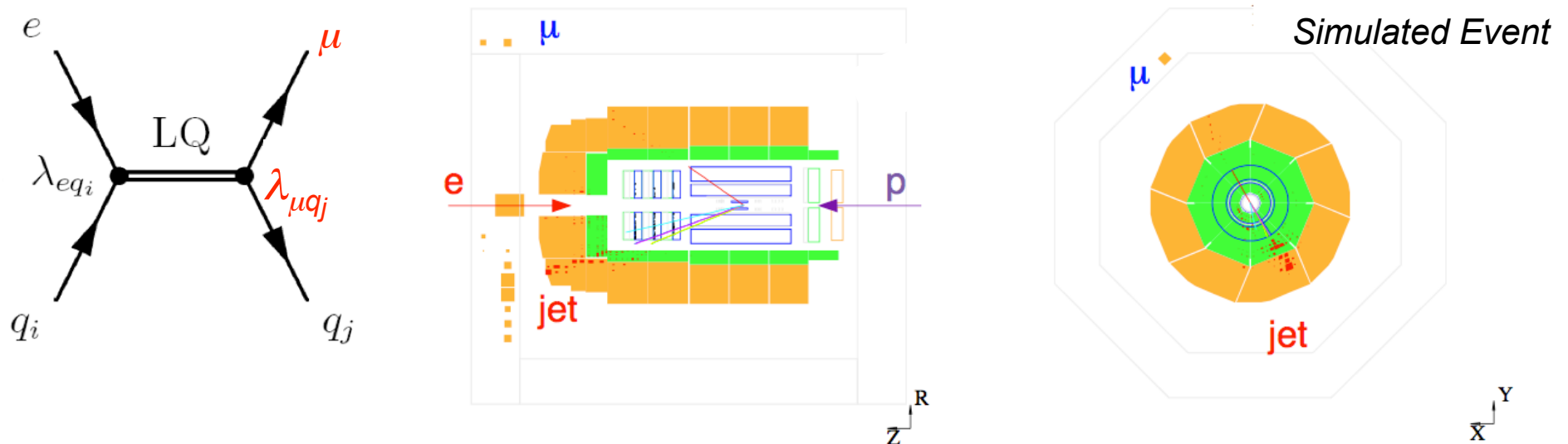
$$\beta = \beta_\ell \times \beta_{LFV} = 0.5 \text{ LQs : } S_0^R \quad \tilde{S}_0^R \quad V_{1/2}^L \quad V_{1/2}^R \quad \tilde{V}_{1/2}^L \quad V_0^R \quad \tilde{V}_0^R \quad S_{1/2}^L \quad S_{1/2}^R \quad \tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$$

\nearrow
1.0

\nwarrow
0.5

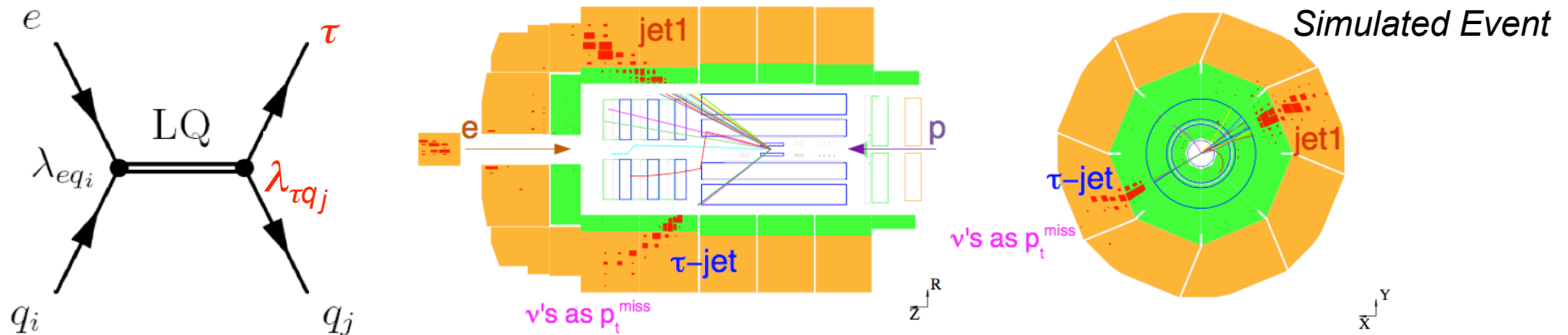


Search for LFV: Second generation leptoquarks



- > High P_T muon back-to-back with a high P_T jet
- > Clean experimental signature, essentially free from SM background
- > Main selection criteria:
 - One well measured, isolated muon with $P_T > 8$ GeV in the central region of the detector
 - Large missing transverse momentum in the calorimeter $P_T^{calo} > 25$ GeV
 - Azimuthal balance of the muon and hadronic system, $\Delta\phi_{\mu-X} > 170^\circ$
- > After all selection cuts: 1 event observed / 2.0 ± 0.4 from background processes
 - Remaining SM dominated by muon-pair events $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \mu\mu$, where one muon is not seen

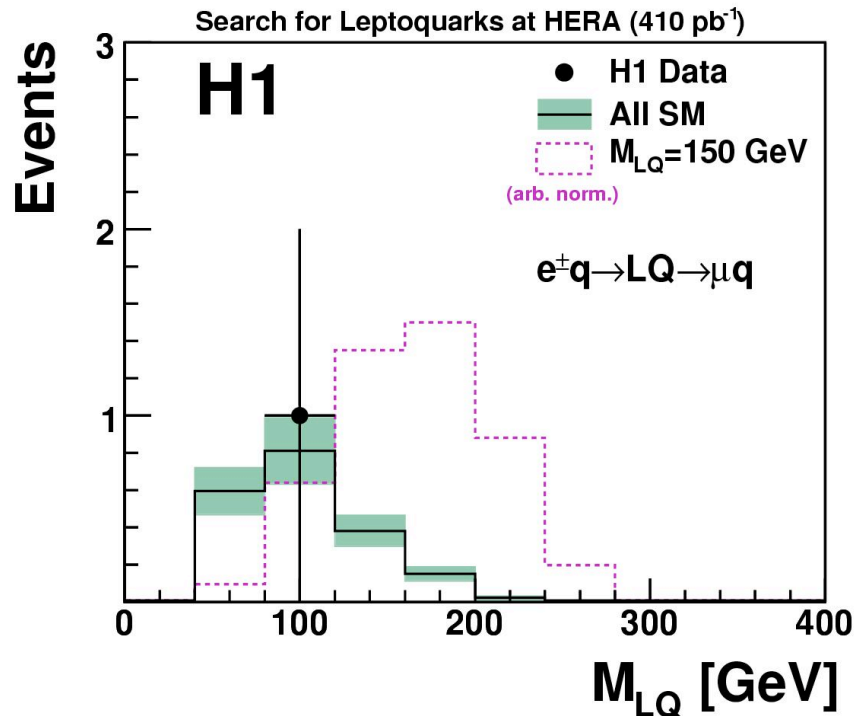
Search for LFV: Third generation leptoquarks



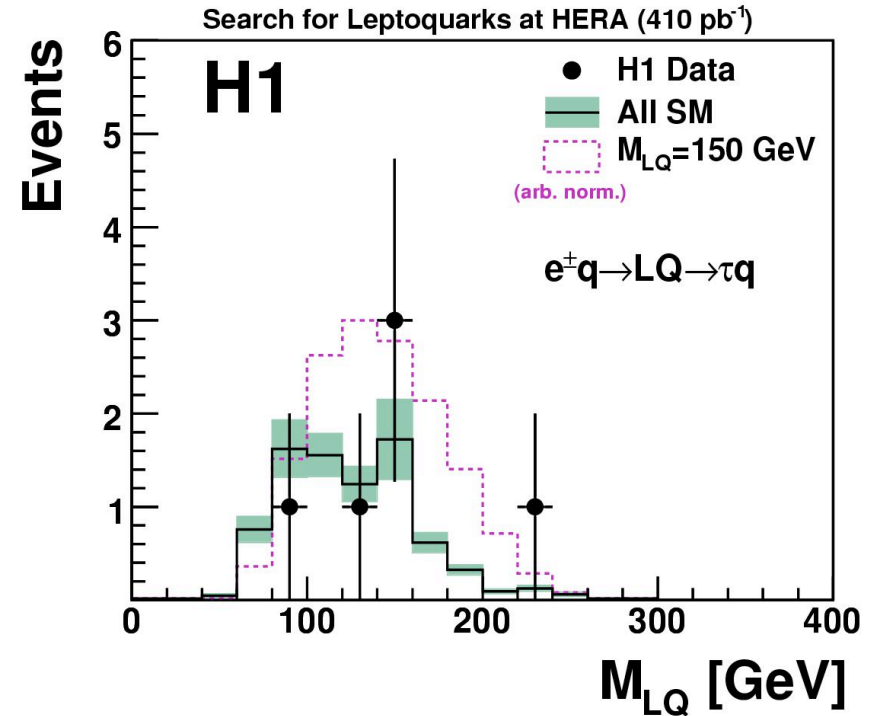
- > Tau lepton with hadronic decay: search covers 1 prong decays, BR about 50%
- > Narrow, pencil-like jet with one track back-to-back with a hadronic jet
- > Main selection criteria:
 - Di-jet selection, $P_{T^{\text{jet1}}} > 20 \text{ GeV}$, $P_{T^{\text{jet2}}} > 15 \text{ GeV}$
 - Narrow tau-jet with $R_{\text{jet}} < 0.12$, isolated from other jets, tracks
 - Azimuthal balance of the tau-jet and hadronic system, $\Delta\phi_{\tau-X} > 160^\circ$
- > After all selection cuts: 6 events observed / 8.2 ± 1.1 from background processes
 - Remaining SM dominated by remaining NC DIS di-jet events

Mass distributions

Muon Channel



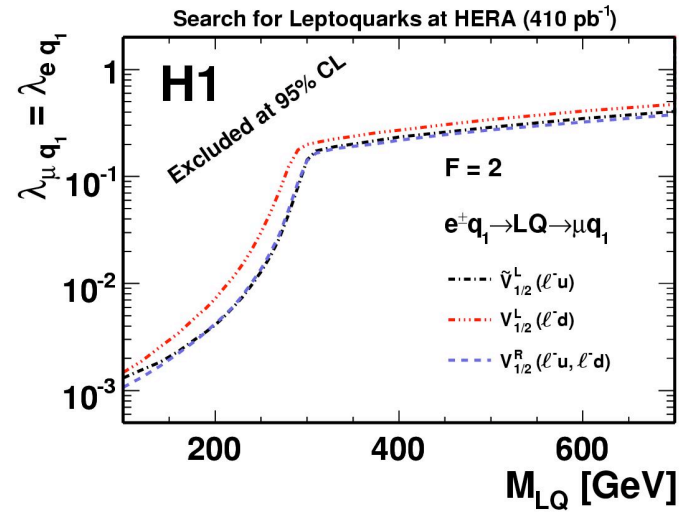
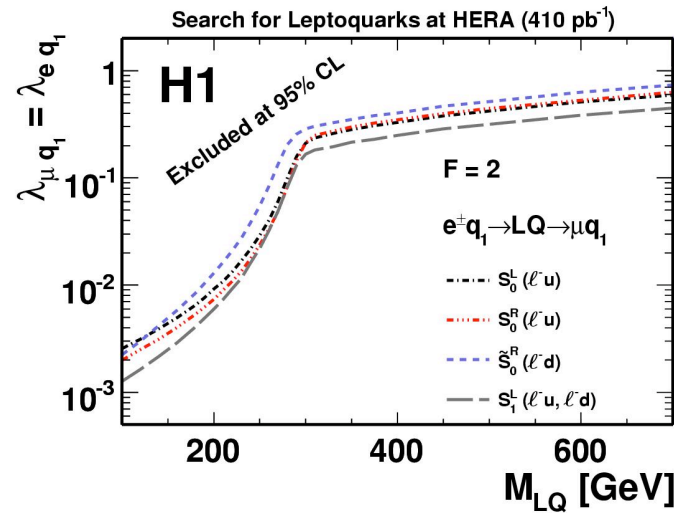
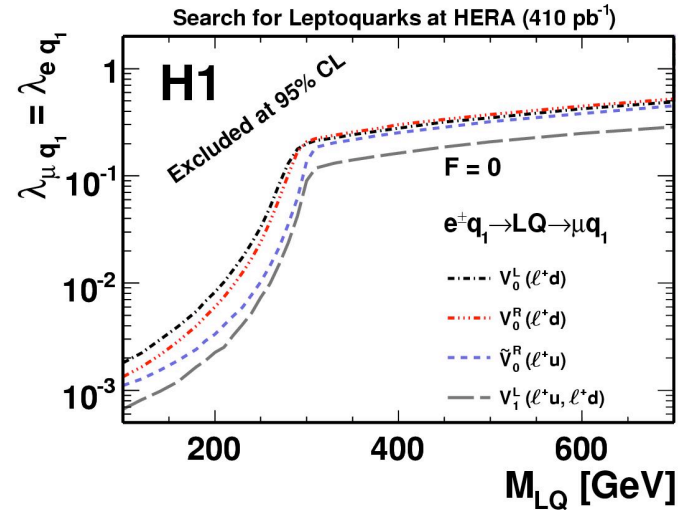
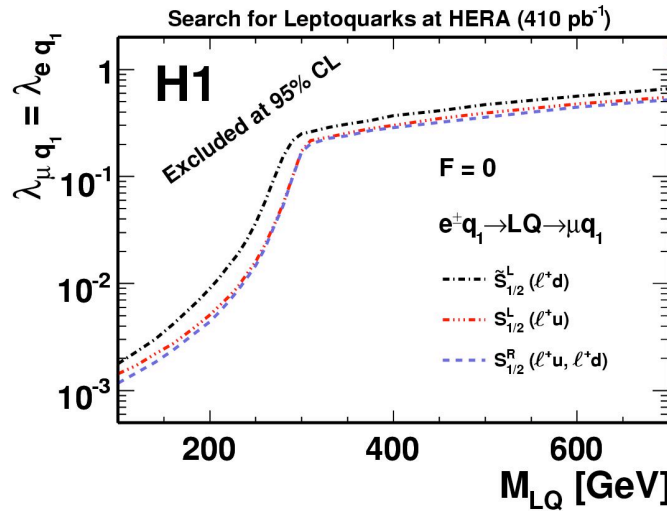
Tau Channel with 1-p hadronic decay



- > No evidence for LQ signal: interpret results in terms of exclusion limits
- > Third generation search also includes second generation search result in limits
 - Muonic tau decays $\tau \rightarrow \mu \nu_\mu \nu_\tau$ result in similar final state to $LQ \rightarrow \mu q$ channel
 - Electronic tau decays not included due to high SM background



Leptoquark limits in the second generation search

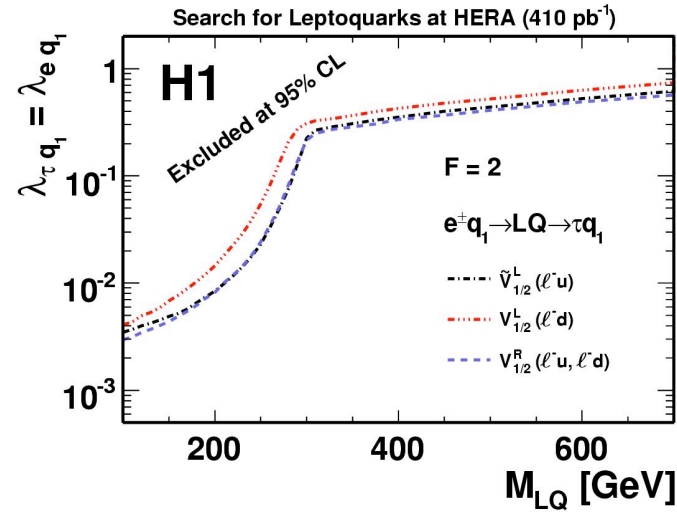
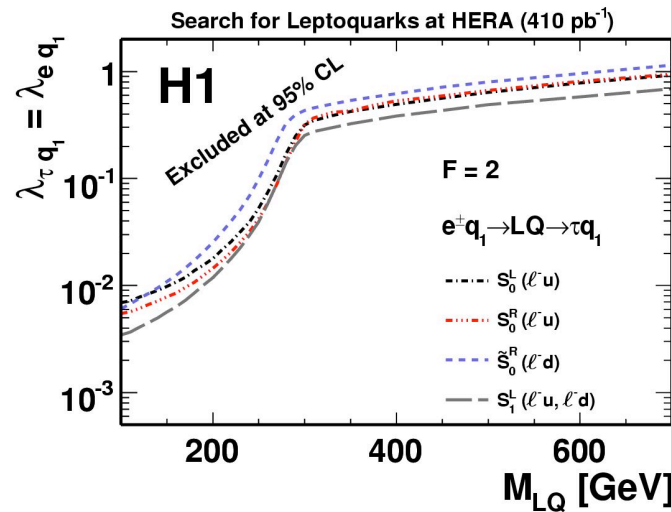
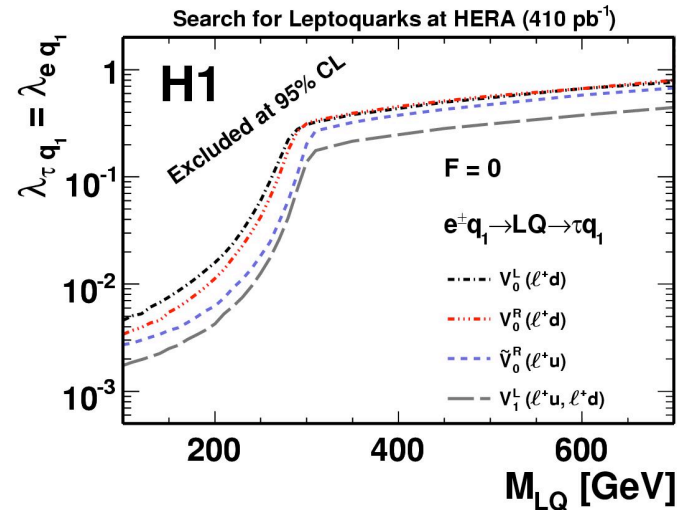
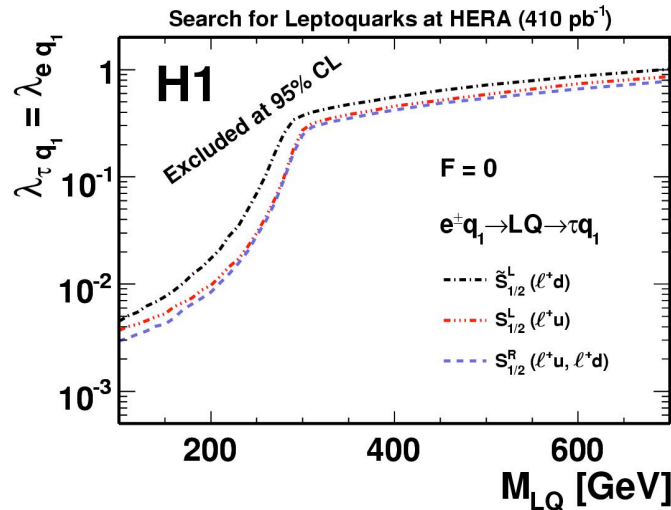


For $\lambda_{eq} = \lambda_{\mu q}$ and $\lambda_{\tau q} = 0$

$\beta_{LFV} = 0.5$



Leptoquark limits in the third generation search

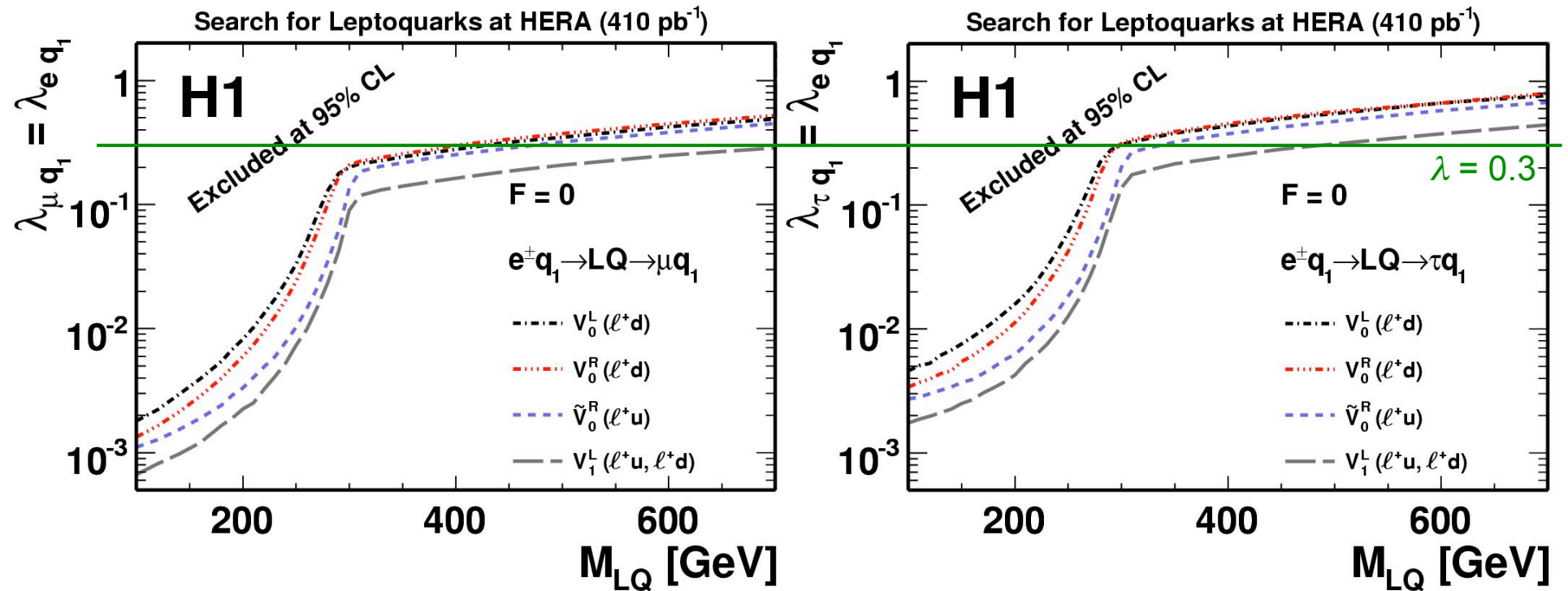


For $\lambda_{eq} = \lambda_{\tau q}$ and $\lambda_{\mu q} = 0$

$\beta_{LFV} = 0.5$



Most stringent H1 limits

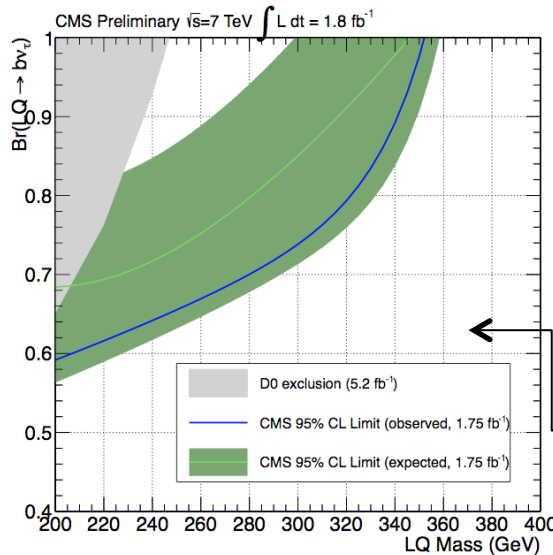


- In both cases V_1^L LQ has most stringent limits, sensitivity to both u and d quarks
- For a coupling of electromagnetic strength $\lambda = 0.3$ LQs mediating LFV via:
 - $eq \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow \mu q$ are ruled out up to 712 GeV
 - $eq \rightarrow LQ \rightarrow \tau q$ are ruled out up to 479 GeV



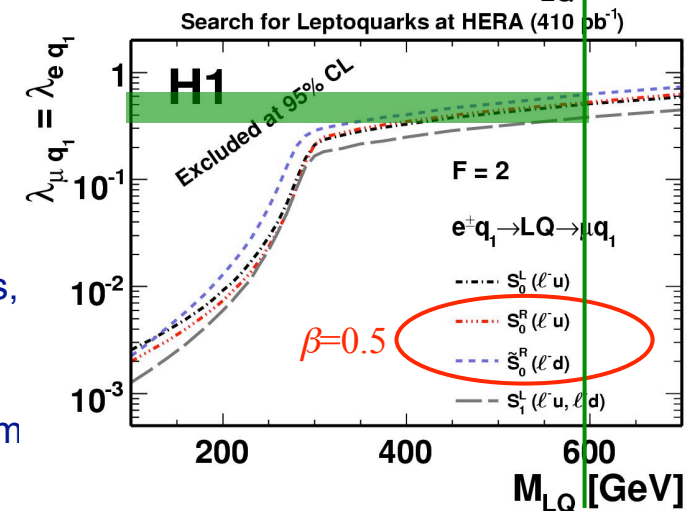
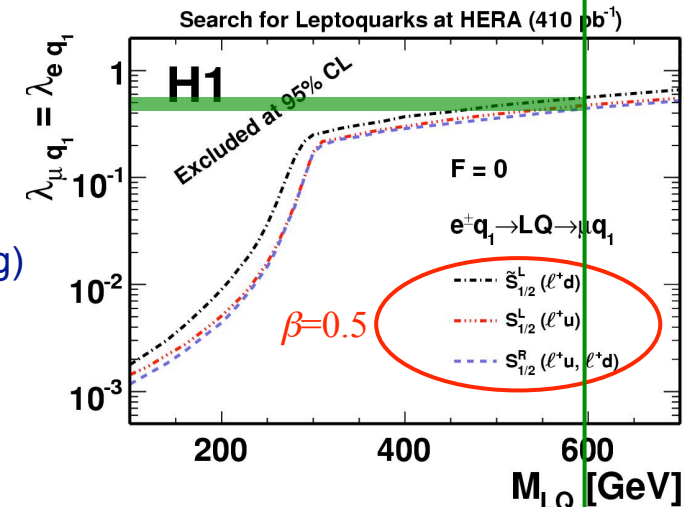
Comparison of H1 LFV limits with those from hadron colliders

- > Leptoquark produced in pairs at the Tevatron or the LHC
 - No sensitivity from such decays to the coupling λ
- > Highest excluded mass in a 3rd generation search
 - 350 GeV for $\beta=1$ from 2012 CMS scalar LQ search
 - 317 GeV for $\beta=1$ from 2007 CDF vector LQ search (YM coupling)
- > Highest excluded mass in a 2nd generation search
 - 685 GeV for $\beta=1$ from 2012 ATLAS scalar LQ search



> Most appropriate value to compare to HERA is $\beta=0.5$

- Second generation limit from ATLAS is 595 GeV
- For this mass, and for such LQs, H1 **excludes couplings** in the range $\lambda=0.35-0.7$
- Best third generation limit is from CMS, still below 200 GeV for $\beta=0.5$



Comparison with low energy experiments

- > For LQ masses well above the kinematic limit, the cross-section depends only on $(\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{lq_j} / M_{LQ}^2)^2$
- > LFV limits derived at HERA from searches for high mass leptoquarks can be compared to those from low energy experiments
 - Transform the limit on $\lambda_{eq} = \lambda_{\mu(\tau)q}$ into a limit on the value $\lambda_{eq} \lambda_{\mu(\tau)q} / M_{LQ}^2$
- > Dependence of the signal selection efficiency on the quark flavour is determined for each $eq_i \rightarrow \mu(\tau)q_j$ process individually
 - Sensitivity to quark flavours via the PDF

$ep \rightarrow \tau X$		H1						$F = 0$
Upper exclusion limits on $\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{\tau q_j} / m_{\text{LQ}}^2$ (TeV ⁻²) for lepton flavour violating leptoquarks at 95% CL								
$q_i q_j$	$S_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- \bar{U}$ $\ell^+ U$	$S_{1/2}^R$ $\ell^- \bar{U}, \ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ U, \ell^+ D$	$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	V_0^L $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	V_0^R $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	\tilde{V}_0^R $\ell^- \bar{U}$ $\ell^+ U$	V_1^L $\ell^- \bar{U}, \ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ U, \ell^+ D$	
1 1	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 1.4	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 2.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.3	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 0.9	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.005 0.4	
1 2	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.04 1.5	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.04 1.2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 5.8×10^{-4} 2.2	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.02 1.5	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.02 1.6	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.02 1.2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 1.5×10^{-4} 0.5	
1 3	$\tau \rightarrow \tau e$ 0.07 2.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 2.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 2.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.8	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.8	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 *	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.8	
2 1	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.04 3.4	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.04 2.8	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 5.8×10^{-4} 3.9	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.02 1.5	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.02 1.6	$\tau \rightarrow K e$ 0.02 1.2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 1.5×10^{-4} 0.5	
2 2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.6 6.4	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.8 5.0	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 2.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 2.8	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.3 3.5	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.2 1.4	
2 3	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 5.8	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 5.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 4.0	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 *	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.6	
3 1	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 5.3	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 4.8	V_{ub} 0.14 1.5	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.7	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.7	V_{ub} 0.14 *	V_{ub} 0.14 1.5	
3 2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 7.9	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 7.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 2.9	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 2.9	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.1	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 *	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 2.9	
3 3	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 10.1	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.8 9.1	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.9	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.2 *	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.2 4.7	



Summary and conclusions

- > The ep collisions at the HERA collider are the ideal environment to search for leptoquarks
 - Searches for LQs of all generations have been performed by the H1 experiment using the complete high energy data taken at $\sqrt{s} = 319$ GeV
- > No significant deviation from the SM observed and limits are set on the production of such particles
 - For large values of the coupling λ , HERA limits in CI region are still beyond current limits from hadron colliders
 - Search for LFV via LQ exchange: limits competitive with low energy experiments in a number of channels and LQ masses up to 712 GeV are ruled out @ 95% CL for $\lambda = 0.3$

Final H1 search papers:

“Search for Lepton Flavour Violation at HERA”, Phys. Lett. B701 (2011) 20 [arXiv:1103.4938].

“Search for First Generation Leptoquarks at HERA”, Phys. Lett B704 (2011) 388 [arXiv:1107.3716].

“Search for Contact Interactions in ep Collisions at HERA”, Phys. Lett. B705 (2011) 52 [arXiv:1107.2478].



Extra Slides



Comparison of H1 LFV Limits to Low Energy Expt's, F = 0 LQs

$ep \rightarrow \mu X$		H1				$F = 0$	
Upper exclusion limits on $\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{\mu q_j} / m_{\text{LQ}}^2$ (TeV $^{-2}$) for lepton flavour violating leptoquarks at 95% CL							
$q_i q_j$	$S_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- \bar{U}$ $\ell^+ U$	$S_{1/2}^R$ $\ell^- \bar{U}, \ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ U, \ell^+ D$	$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	V_0^L $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	V_0^R $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	\tilde{V}_0^R $\ell^- \bar{U}$ $\ell^+ U$	V_1^L $\ell^- \bar{U}, \ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ U, \ell^+ D$
1 1	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 5.2×10^{-5} 0.6	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.6×10^{-5} 0.6	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 5.2×10^{-5} 0.9	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.6×10^{-5} 0.5	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.6×10^{-5} 0.6	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.6×10^{-5} 0.4	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 0.8×10^{-5} 0.2
1 2	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.8 0.7	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 2×10^{-5} 0.5	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 2×10^{-5} 0.9	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.6	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.7	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.4 0.5	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.2
1 3	*	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 1.0	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 0.9	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.7	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.8	*	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.7
2 1	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.8 1.4	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 2×10^{-5} 1.2	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 2×10^{-5} 1.5	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.6	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.7	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.4 0.5	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.2
2 2	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 9.2×10^{-4} 2.4	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.3×10^{-3} 1.7	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 3×10^{-3} 1.9	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.5×10^{-3} 1.0	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.5×10^{-3} 1.1	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 4.6×10^{-4} 1.4	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.7×10^{-4} 0.5
2 3	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 2.0×10^{-3} 2.3	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 2.0×10^{-3} 2.1	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.4	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.5	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.4
3 1	*	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 2.1	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 1.9	V_{ub} 0.14 0.6	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.7	*	V_{ub} 0.14 0.6
3 2	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 2.0×10^{-3} 3.2	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 2.0×10^{-3} 2.8	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.1	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.2	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.1
3 3	*	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.3×10^{-3} 3.8	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 3×10^{-3} 3.4	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.5×10^{-3} 1.7	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.5×10^{-3} 1.9	*	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.7×10^{-4} 1.7

$ep \rightarrow \tau X$		H1				$F = 0$	
Upper exclusion limits on $\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{\tau q_j} / m_{\text{LQ}}^2$ (TeV ⁻²) for lepton flavour violating leptoquarks at 95% CL							
$q_i q_j$	$S_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- \bar{U}$ $\ell^+ U$	$S_{1/2}^R$ $\ell^- \bar{U}, \ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ U, \ell^+ D$	$\tilde{S}_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	V_0^L $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	V_0^R $\ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ D$	\tilde{V}_0^R $\ell^- \bar{U}$ $\ell^+ U$	V_1^L $\ell^- \bar{U}, \ell^- \bar{D}$ $\ell^+ U, \ell^+ D$
1 1	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 1.4	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 2.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.2	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.3	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 0.9	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.005 0.4
1 2	1.5	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.04 1.2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 5.8×10^{-4} 2.2	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.02 1.5	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.02 1.6	1.2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 1.5×10^{-4} 0.5
1 3	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 2.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 2.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.8	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.8	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.8
2 1	3.4	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.04 2.8	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 5.8×10^{-4} 3.9	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.02 1.5	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.02 1.6	1.2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 1.5×10^{-4} 0.5
2 2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.6 6.4	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.8 5.0	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 2.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 2.8	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.3 3.5	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.2 1.4
2 3	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 5.8	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 5.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 4.0	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.6
3 1	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 5.3	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 4.8	V_{ub} 0.14 1.5	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.7	*	V_{ub} 0.14 1.5
3 2	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 7.9	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 14.0 7.6	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 2.9	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 3.1	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e} X$ 7.2 2.9
3 3	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 10.1	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.8 9.1	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.9	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.2 4.7



Comparison of H1 LFV Limits to Low Energy Expt's, F = 2 LQs

$ep \rightarrow \mu X$		H1		$F = 2$			
Upper exclusion limits on $\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{\mu q_j} / m_{\text{LQ}}^2$ (TeV ⁻²) for lepton flavour violating leptoquarks at 95% CL							
$q_i q_j$	S_0^L $\ell^- U$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}$	S_0^R $\ell^- U$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}$	\tilde{S}_0^R $\ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{D}$	S_1^L $\ell^- U, \ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}, \ell^+ \bar{D}$	$V_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{D}$	$V_{1/2}^R$ $\ell^- U, \ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}, \ell^+ \bar{D}$	$\tilde{V}_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- U$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}$
1 1	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 5.2×10^{-5} 0.7	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 5.2×10^{-5} 0.8	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 5.2×10^{-5} 1.1	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.7×10^{-5} 0.4	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.6×10^{-5} 0.5	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.3×10^{-5} 0.3	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.6×10^{-5} 0.3
1 2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 1×10^{-3} 0.8	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.8 0.9	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 2×10^{-5} 1.2	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.4	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.8	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.5	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.4 0.6
1 3	*	*	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 1.3	V_{ub} 0.3 0.6	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.9	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 1.0	*
2 1	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 1×10^{-3} 1.2	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.8 1.2	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 2×10^{-5} 1.5	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.6	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.5	$K \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 1×10^{-5} 0.3	$D \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.4 0.4
2 2	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 9.2×10^{-4} 2.4	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 9.2×10^{-3} 2.7	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 3×10^{-3} 2.1	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.5×10^{-3} 0.9	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.5×10^{-3} 1.0	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 6.7×10^{-4} 0.9	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 4.6×10^{-4} 1.2
2 3	*	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 2.0×10^{-3} 2.3	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.0	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.4	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.5	*
3 1	*	*	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 1.8	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.08 0.8	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.5	$B \rightarrow \mu \bar{e}$ 0.04 0.5	*
3 2	*	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 2.0×10^{-3} 3.2	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.4	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.1	$B \rightarrow \bar{\mu} e K$ 1.0×10^{-3} 1.2	*
3 3	*	*	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 3×10^{-3} 3.8	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 2.5×10^{-3} 1.7	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 1.5×10^{-3} 1.7	$\mu N \rightarrow e N$ 6.7×10^{-4} 1.9	*

$ep \rightarrow \tau X$		H1				$F = 2$	
Upper exclusion limits on $\lambda_{eq_i} \lambda_{\tau q_j} / m_{\text{LQ}}^2$ (TeV ⁻²) for lepton flavour violating leptoquarks at 95% CL							
$q_i q_j$	S_0^L $\ell^- U$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}$	S_0^R $\ell^- U$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}$	\tilde{S}_0^R $\ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{D}$	S_1^L $\ell^- U, \ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}, \ell^+ \bar{D}$	$V_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{D}$	$V_{1/2}^R$ $\ell^- U, \ell^- D$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}, \ell^+ \bar{D}$	$\tilde{V}_{1/2}^L$ $\ell^- U$ $\ell^+ \bar{U}$
1 1	G_F 0.3 1.6	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 1.8	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.06 2.6	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.01 1.0	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 1.1	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.01 0.7	$\tau \rightarrow \pi e$ 0.03 0.8
1 2	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 5.8×10^{-4} 1.9	2.1	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.04 2.9	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 2.9×10^{-4} 1.1	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 2.9×10^{-4} 1.9	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.02 1.3	1.5
1 3	*	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 3.0	V_{ub} 0.3 1.3	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 2.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 2.4	*
2 1	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 5.8×10^{-4} 2.7	2.7	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.04 3.5	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 2.9×10^{-4} 1.4	$K \rightarrow \pi \nu \bar{\nu}$ 2.9×10^{-4} 1.2	$\tau \rightarrow Ke$ 0.02 0.7	0.9
2 2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.6 6.3	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.6 6.8	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.8 5.4	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.5 2.3	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 2.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.5 2.2	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.3 3.4
2 3	*	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 14.0 5.8	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 7.2 2.7	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 7.2 3.6	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 7.2 4.0	*
3 1	*	*	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.07 4.0	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 2.0	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.2	$B \rightarrow \tau \bar{e}$ 0.03 1.3	*
3 2	*	*	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 14.0 7.9	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 7.2 3.7	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 7.2 2.9	$B \rightarrow \bar{\tau} e X$ 7.2 3.1	*
3 3	*	*	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.8 10.1	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 1.5 4.6	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.9 4.7	$\tau \rightarrow 3e$ 0.5 4.9	*



Table of Scalar LQ mass limits from hadron colliders

Scalar LQs	1st Gen		2nd Gen		3rd Gen	
β	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5
ATLAS	660 ¹	607 ¹	685 ²	594 ²	-	-
CMS	384 ³	340 ⁴	632 ⁵	523 ⁵	350 ⁶	-
DØ	299 ⁷	326 ⁸	316 ⁹	270 ⁹	247 ¹⁰	-
CDF	236 ¹¹	205 ¹¹	226 ¹²	208 ¹²	-	-

1. "Search for first generation scalar leptoquarks in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s}=7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector", Phys. Lett. B709 (2012) 158-176, Erratum-ibid. 711 (2012) 442, [arXiv:1112.4828].
2. "Search for second generation scalar leptoquarks in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV with the ATLAS detector", arXiv:1203.3172.
3. "Search for pair production of first-generation scalar leptoquarks in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV", Phys. Rev. Lett. 106 (2011) 201802 [arXiv:1012.4031].
4. "Search for first generation scalar leptoquarks in the $e\nu jj$ channel in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV", Phys. Lett. B703 (2011) 246 [arXiv:1105.5237].
5. "Search for second generation scalar leptoquarks", CMS PAS EXO-11-028.
6. "Search for pair production of third-generation scalar leptoquarks using events produced in pp collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV containing b-jets and missing transverse energy", CMS PAS EXO-11-030.
7. "Search for pair production of first-generation leptoquarks in p anti-p collisions at $s^{1/2} = 1.96$ -TeV", Phys. Lett. B681 (2009) 224 [arXiv:0907.1048].
8. "Search for first generation leptoquark pair production in the electron + missing energy + jets final state," Phys. Rev. D84 (2011) 071104 [arXiv:1107.1849].
9. "Search for pair production of second generation scalar leptoquarks," Phys. Lett. B671 (2009) 224 [arXiv:0808.4023].
10. "Search for scalar bottom quarks and third-generation leptoquarks in p p-bar collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV", Phys. Lett. B693 (2010) 95 [arXiv:1005.2222].
11. "Search for first-generation scalar leptoquarks in p-pbar collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV", Phys. Rev. D72 (2005) 051107 [hep-ex/0506074].
12. "Search for second-generation scalar leptoquarks in p-pbar collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.96$ TeV", Phys. Rev. D73 (2006) 051102 [hep-ex/0512055].

