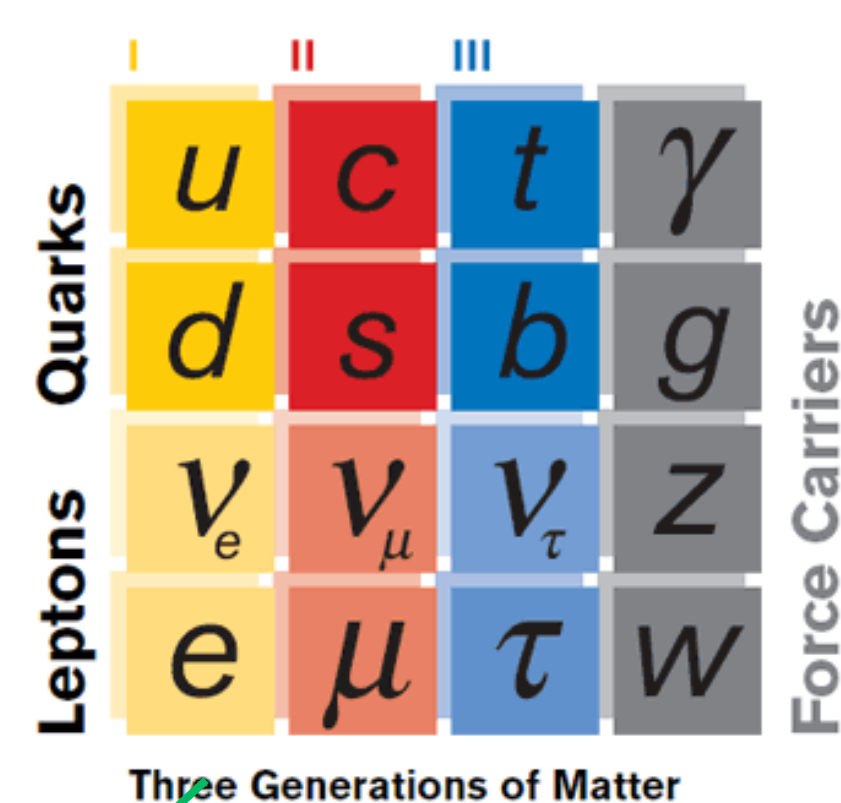


Abstract

The Large Hadron Electron Collider (LHeC) is a proposed facility which will exploit the new world of energy and intensity offered by the LHC through collisions with a new 60 GeV electron beam. The LHeC has an important potential for the search for new physics in the context of Contact Interaction, R-parity Violating Supersymmetry and Extra-Dimension, to accompany possible findings of new particles or phenomena at the LHC and for the implications of precision measurements of parton dynamics and the strong coupling in the understanding of multi-TeV physics phenomena

Searching for New Physics

The Standard Model has been so far remarkably successful describing the known phenomena, while intense searches are pursued for new physics:



Extra Dimensions

- Large, warped, or universal extra dimensions
- Might provide:
 - Dark Matter candidate
 - Solution to Hierarchy problem
 - Unification of forces

Strong EW symmetry breaking

- Modern variants of Technicolor
- Search for compositeness
 - Composite Higgs, new heavy vector bosons (Z' , W' ...), 4th generation of quarks

Supersymmetry

- Introduce heavy superpartners, scalar particles, light neutral Higgs
- More than 100 parameters even in MSSM

Quark Compositeness & Contact Interaction

At small scales new phenomena not directly detectable may become observable as deviations from the Standard Model predictions.

A convenient tool: **effective four-fermion contact interaction (CI)**

$$4\text{-fermion interaction} \Rightarrow M_{eq \rightarrow eq} \sim \Lambda^{-2}$$

Observed as modification of the Q^2 dependence \rightarrow all information in $d\sigma/dQ^2$
Also parametrized as form factors

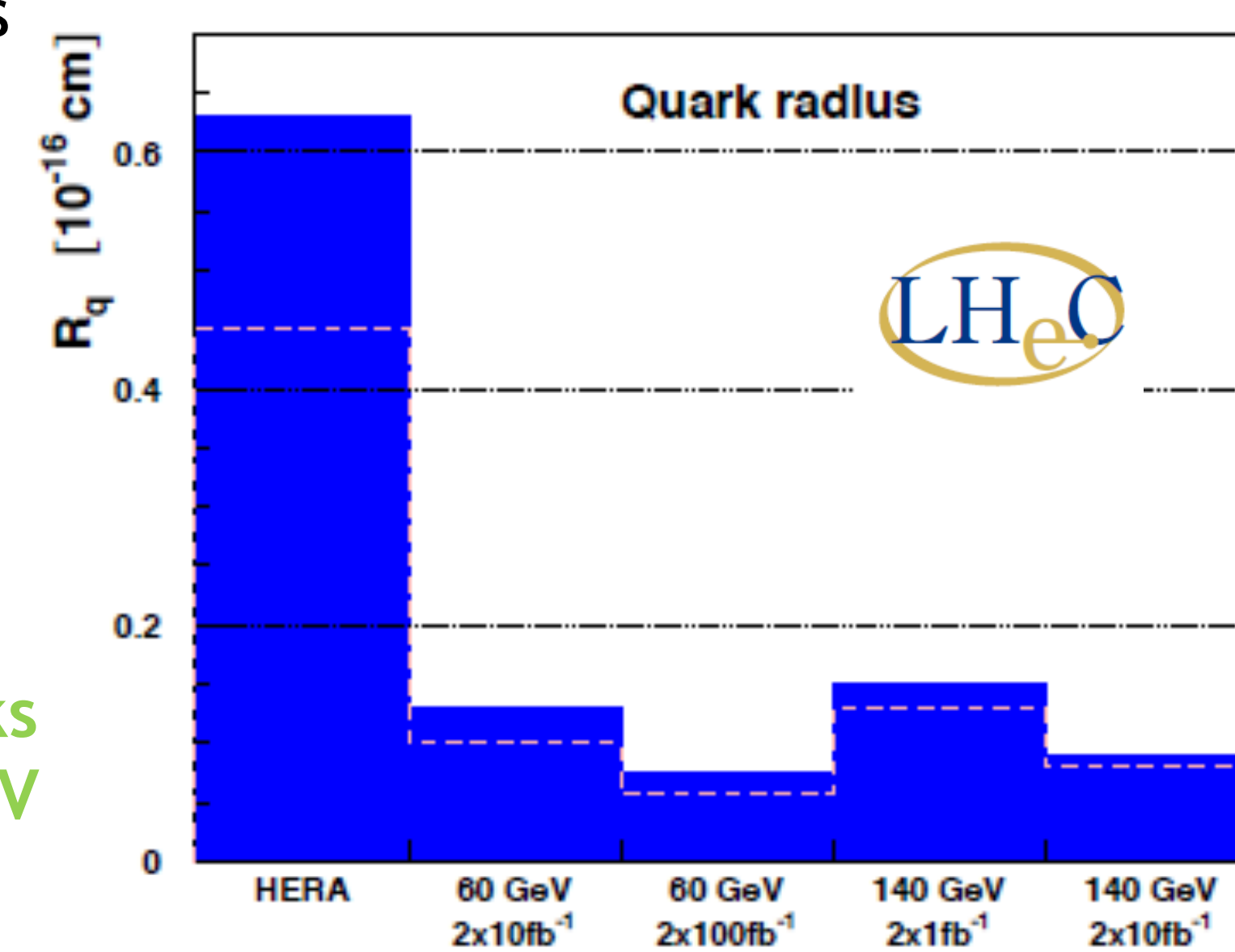


Λ : Compositeness scale

If contact terms originate from a model where fermions are composite, scale proportional to composite object radius

$$f(Q^2) = 1 - \frac{1}{6} \langle r^2 \rangle Q^2$$

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dQ^2} = \frac{d\sigma^{SM}}{dQ^2} f_e^2(Q^2) f_q^2(Q^2)$$



Radius (\rightarrow distribution of EWK charge within q) reach below 10^{-19} cm

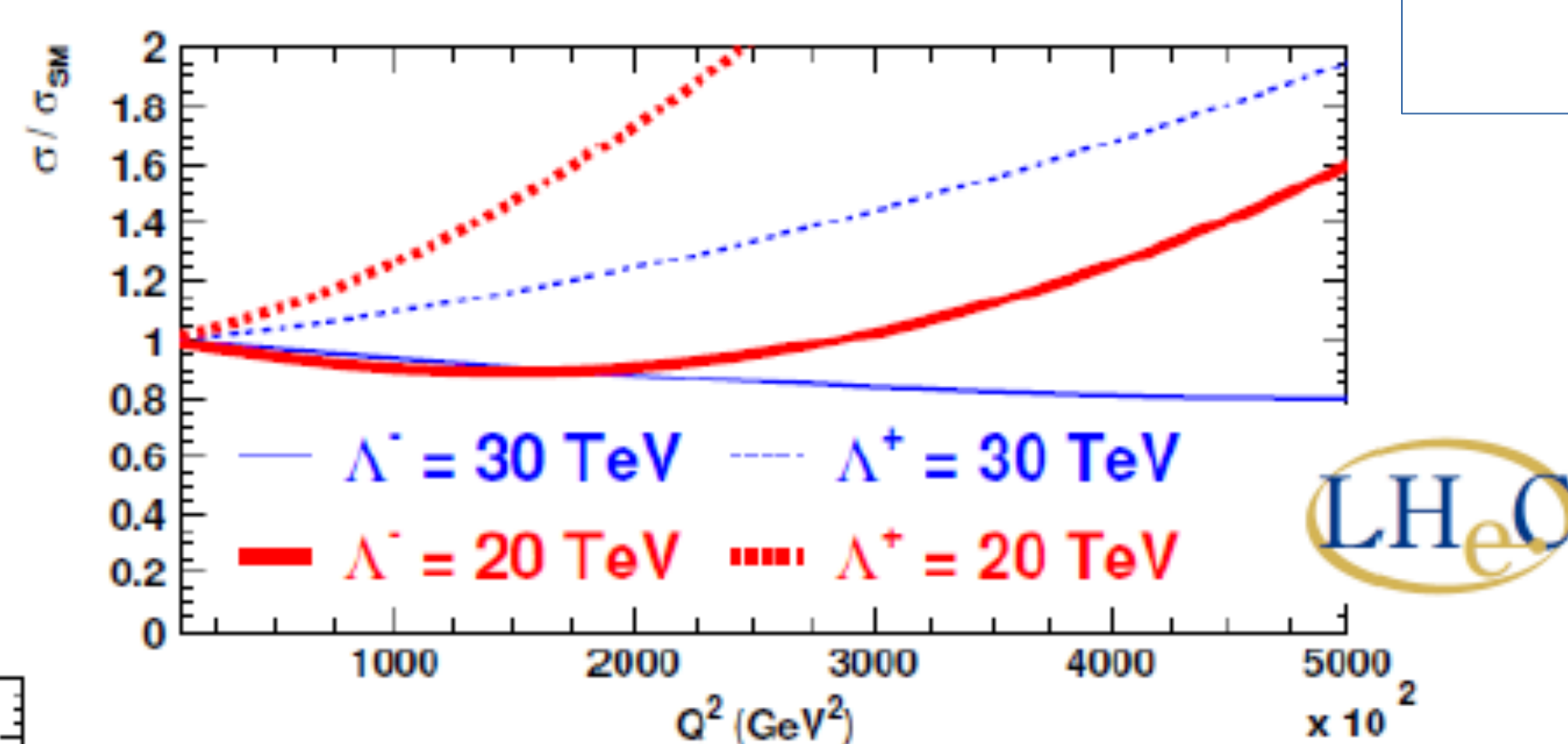
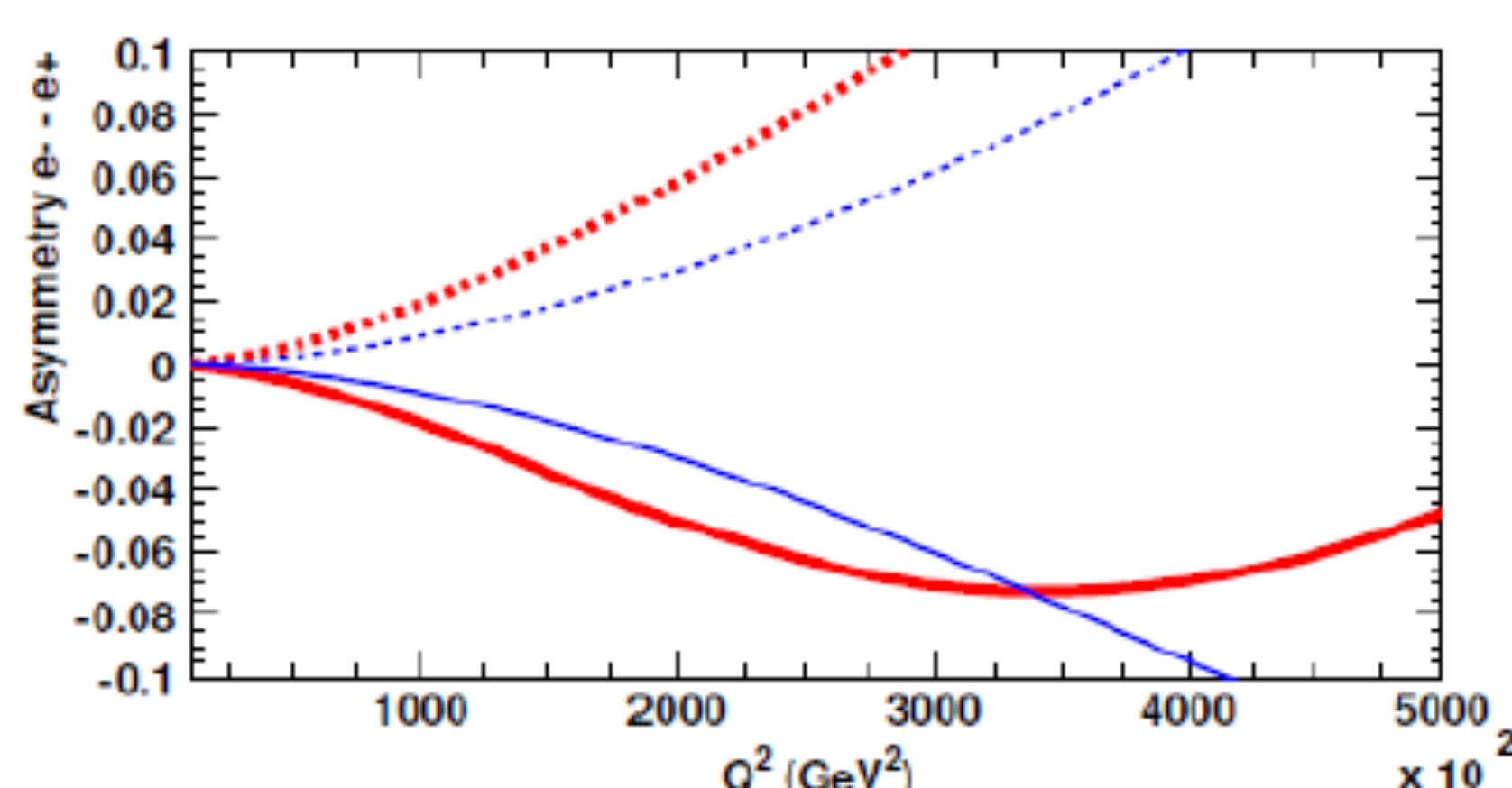
ATLAS and CMS constraints on 4-quarks CI (expected @ few 10's TeV for 14 TeV LHC \rightarrow not directly related to EWK R)

CI and High Mass Drell Yan

At the LHC expect to use variation of DY cross section for CI model. However, cannot determine simultaneously Λ and the sign of interference of the new amplitudes wrt SM (ϵ)

Ex: negative interference too small to be disentangled

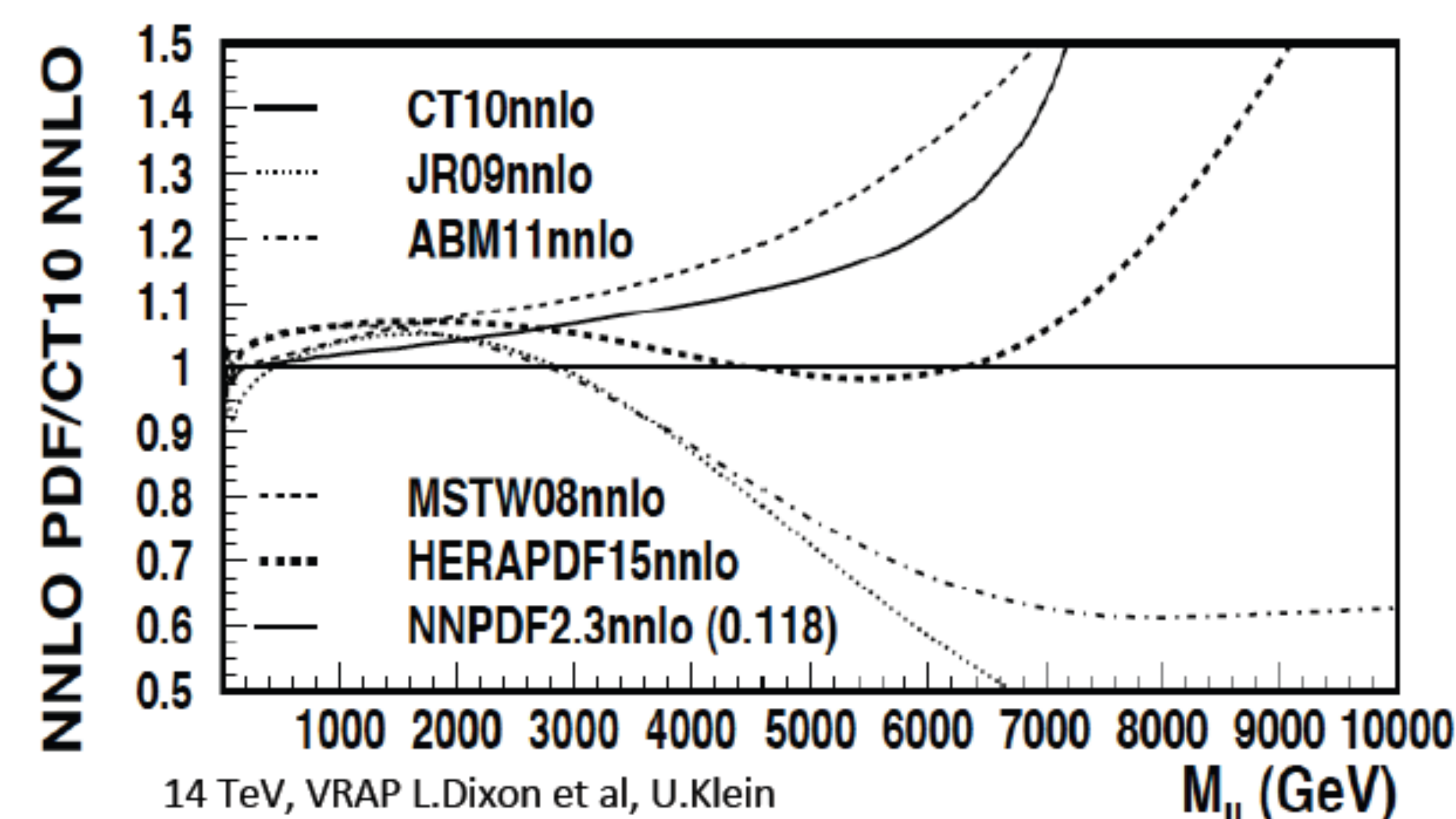
At LHeC: can determine the sign ϵ from asymmetry of σ/σ_{SM} in e+p and e-p data



Deviations in DY also sensitive to ED (non resonant / interference effects)

\rightarrow fundamental to understand tails

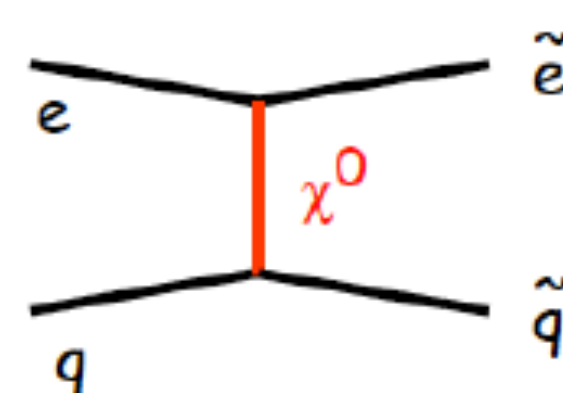
\rightarrow important interplay with High-Luminosity (HL) LHC (precision measurements of PDF)



Searches for Supersymmetry

Direct searches for Supersymmetry at the LHeC can be performed in the context of R-parity conserving or violating scenarios:

- R-parity = $(-1)^{3(B-L)+2s}$ (R = 1 for SM particles, -1 for MSSM partners)
- If conserved:
 - Sensitivity for selectron-squark production
 - Exclusion limits set by the LHC depend on the SUSY mass hierarchy assumed
 - Relevance of these searches will depend on LHC findings

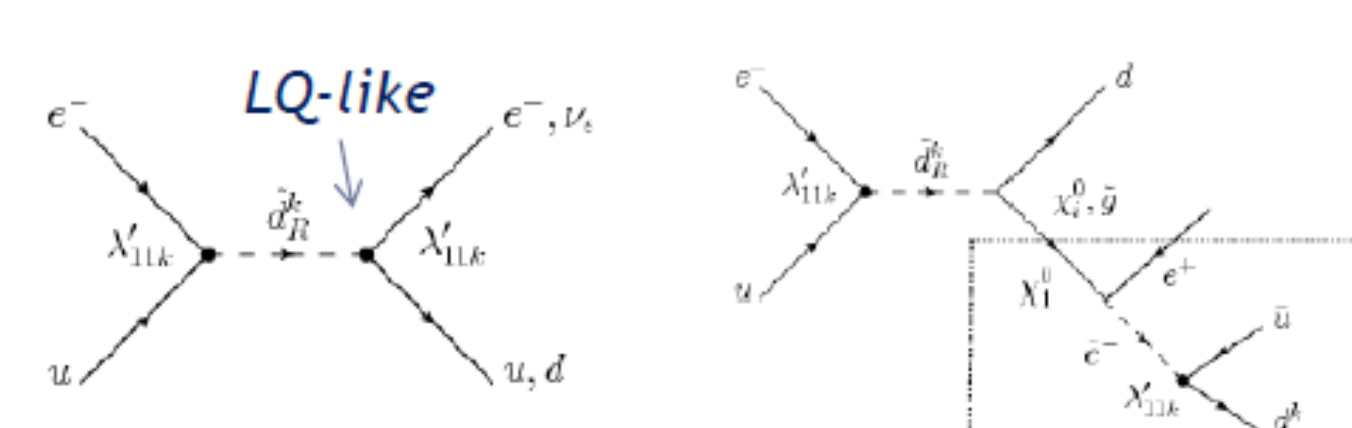


- If violated, various terms arising from superpotential

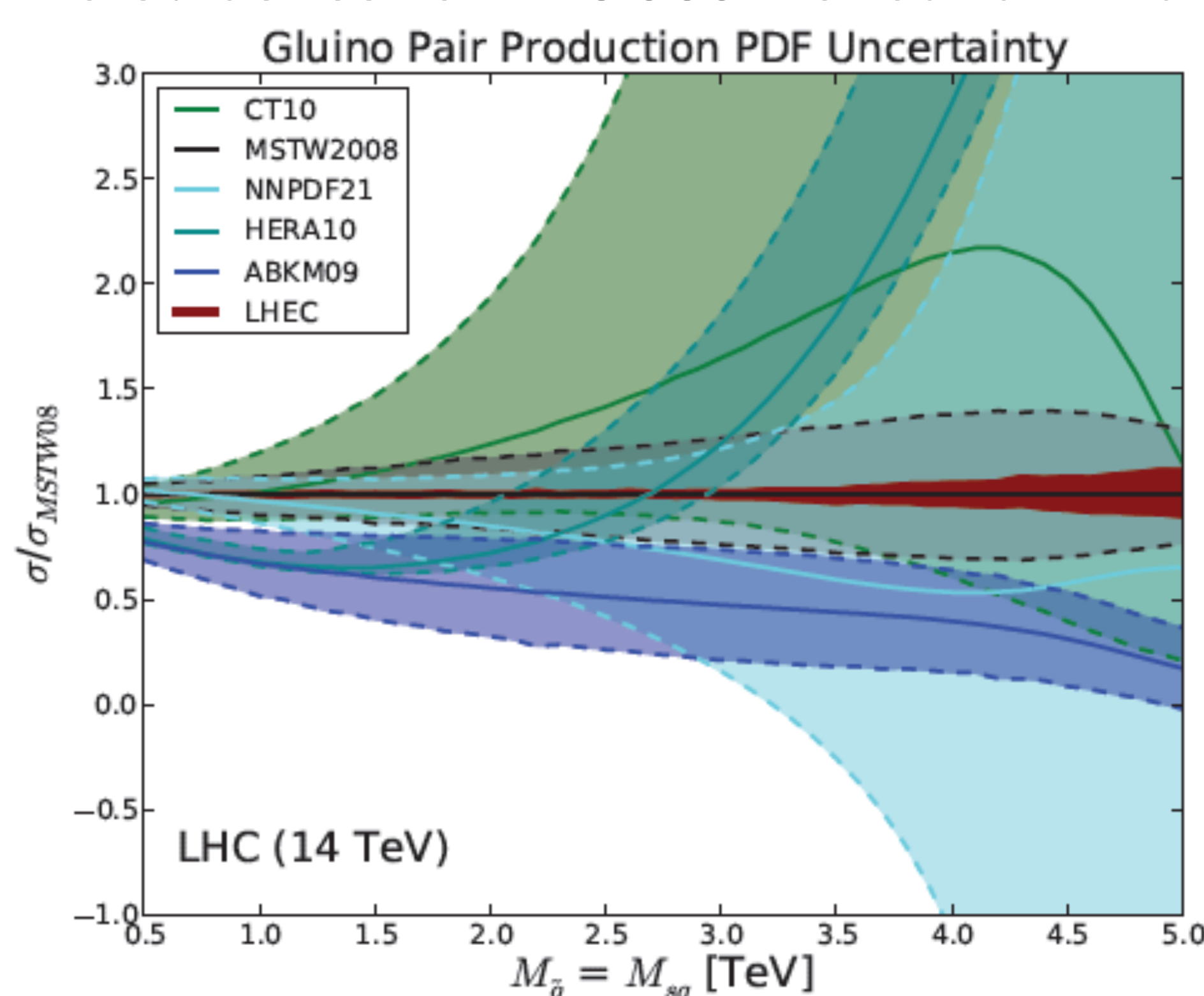
$$\lambda_{ijk} L_i L_j \bar{E}_k + \lambda'_{ijk} L_i Q_j \bar{D}_k + \lambda''_{ijk} \bar{U}_i \bar{D}_j \bar{D}_k$$

- For squark production:
 - λ' couplings relevant in e-p production
 - Decays: direct or via cascade

- Reach up to 1.2 TeV squark masses
- Via LeptoQuark (LQ)-like decays, measurement of properties feasible

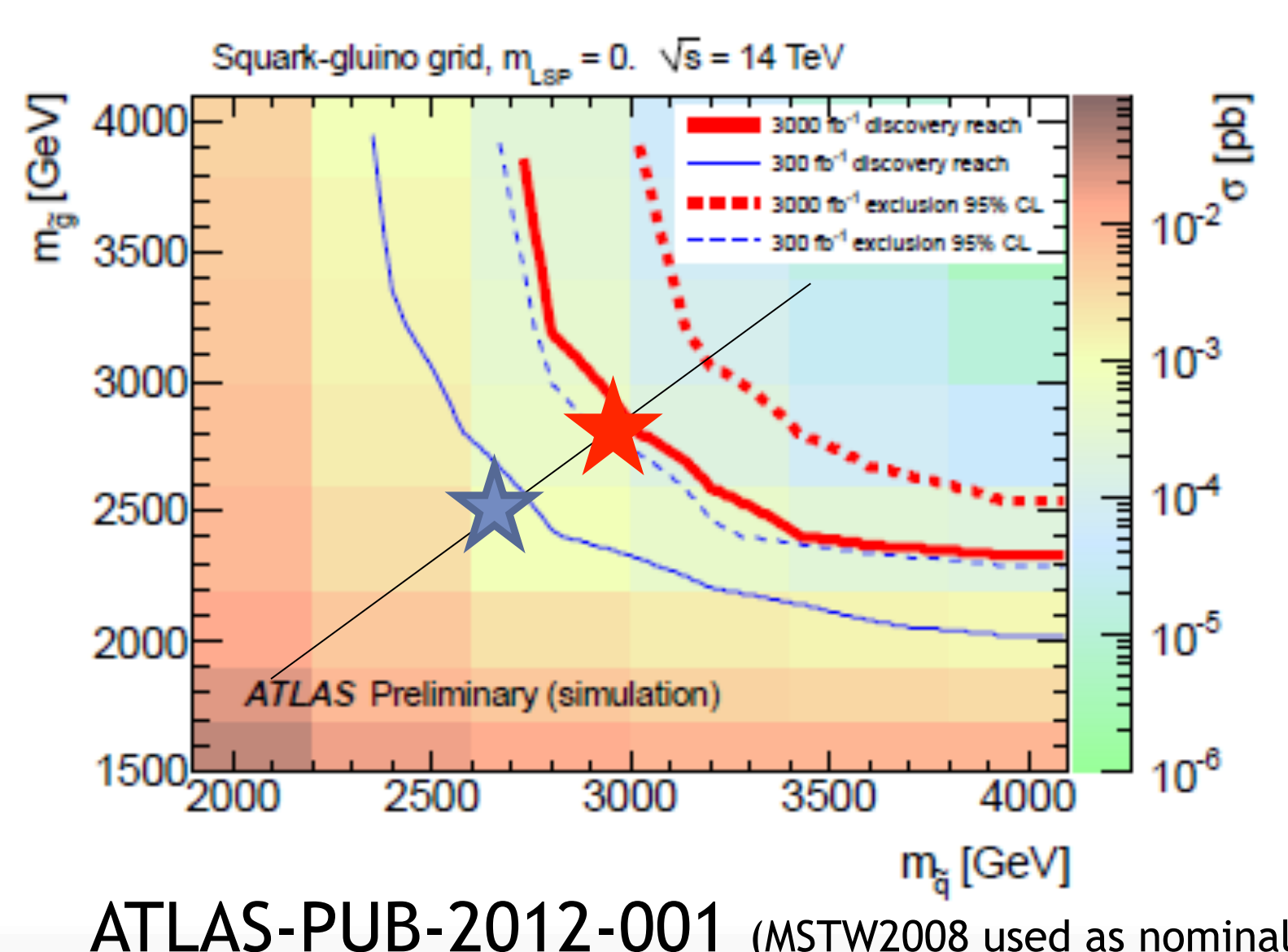


If no evidence for RPC SUSY is found in Run II, SUSY particles may be out of reach for LHeC \rightarrow interplay in terms of PDF fundamental for HL-LHC



Strong impact of improved PDF fits on the theoretical predictions for SUSY process at high sparticle masses.

Ex.: gluino pair production ($m_{gl} = m_{sq}$)



Dependence on discovery potential and exclusion limits at 300 and 3000 /fb for 14 TeV c.o.m. at the LHC

