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101802-2
We present a search for excited and exotic electrons (e*) decaying to an electron and a photon, both with high transverse momentum. We use 202 pb^{-1} of data collected in p\bar{p} collisions at \sqrt{s} = 1.96 TeV with the Collider Detector at Fermilab II detector. No signal above standard model expectation is seen for associated ee* production. We discuss the e* sensitivity in the parameter space of the excited electron mass M_e* and the compositeness energy scale \Lambda. In the contact interaction model, we exclude 132 GeV/c^2 < M_{e*} < 879 GeV/c^2 for \Lambda = M_{e*} at 95% confidence level (C.L.). In the gauge-mediated model, we exclude 126 GeV/c^2 < M_{e*} < 430 GeV/c^2 at 95% C.L. for the phenomenological coupling f/\Lambda \approx 10^{-2} GeV^{-1}. 

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The particle content of the standard model (SM) is given by three generations of quarks and leptons, each containing a SU(2) doublet. This fermion multiplicity motivates a description in terms of underlying substructure, in which all quarks and leptons consist of fewer elementary particles bound by a new strong interaction [1]. In this compositeness model, quark-antiquark annihilations may result in the production of excited lepton states, such as the excited electron, e*. The SM may be embedded in larger gauge groups such as SO(10) or \tilde{E}(6), motivated by grand unified theories or string theory. These embeddings also predict exotic fermions such as the e*, produced via their gauge interactions [1].

We search for associated ee* production followed by the radiative decay e* \rightarrow e\gamma. This mode yields the distinctive ee\gamma final state, which is fully reconstructable with high
efficiency and good mass resolution, and has small backgrounds. The evidence for $e^+e^-$ production would be the observation of a resonance in the $e\gamma$ invariant mass distribution. The contact interaction (CI) Lagrangian [1] describing the reaction $q\bar{q} \to e^+e^-$ is

$$L = \frac{4\pi}{\Lambda^2} q_L \gamma^\mu q_L \tilde{E}_L \gamma_\mu e_L + \text{H.c.},$$

(1)

where $E$ denotes the $e^+$ field and $\Lambda$ is the compositeness scale. The gauge-mediated (GM) model Lagrangian describing the $e^+$ field coupling to SM gauge fields is [1]

$$L = \frac{1}{2\Lambda} \tilde{E}_R \sigma^{\mu\nu} \left[ f g \frac{\tilde{T}}{2} \cdot \tilde{W}_{\mu\nu} + f' g' \frac{Y}{2} B_{\mu\nu} \right] e_L + \text{H.c.},$$

(2)

leading to the reaction $q\bar{q} \to Z/\gamma \to e^+e^-$. $\tilde{W}_{\mu\nu}$ and $B_{\mu\nu}$ are the $SU(2)_L$ and $U(1)_Y$ field-strength tensors, $g$ and $g'$ are the corresponding electroweak couplings, and $f$ and $f'$ are phenomenological parameters where we set $f = f'$. Direct searches for $e^+e^-$ production have been performed at the DESY $ep$ collider HERA by the ZEUS [2] and H1 [3] experiments and by the CERN $e^+e^-$ LEP2 [4,5] experiments. Mass limits have been set using the GM model only.

The most stringent LEP limits are set by the OPAL experiment, which has excluded $M_{e^+e^-} < 207$ GeV/$c^2$ for $f/\Lambda > 10^{-4}$ GeV$^{-1}$ and $M_{e^+e^-} < 103.2$ GeV/$c^2$ for any value of $f/\Lambda$ [5], all at 95% C.L. The most stringent limits from HERA are set by the H1 experiment, excluding $M_{e^+e^-} < 280$ GeV/$c^2$ at 95% C.L. for $f/\Lambda < 0.1$ GeV$^{-1}$ [3]. In this Letter, we extend the sensitivity to higher values of $M_{e^+e^-}$ for $f/\Lambda > 0.005$ GeV$^{-1}$. We present the first $e^+e^-$ search in the context of the CI model, and the first $e^+e^-$ search at a hadron collider.

We use 202 pb$^{-1}$ of data collected by the Collider Detector at Fermilab II detector [6] during 2001–2003, from $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s} = 1.96$ TeV at the Fermilab Tevatron. The detector consists of a magnetic spectrometer with silicon and drift chamber trackers, surrounded by a time-of-flight system, preshower detectors, electromagnetic (EM) and hadronic calorimeters, and muon detectors. The main components used in this analysis are the central drift chamber (COT) [7], the central preshower detector [8] (for detecting photon conversions), and the central [9] and forward [10] calorimeters. Wire and strip chambers [8] are embedded in the central EM calorimeter to measure transverse shower profiles for $e/\gamma$ identification. The COT, central calorimeter, and preshower detectors cover the region $|\eta| < 1.1$ and the forward calorimeters extend $e/\gamma$ coverage to $|\eta| < 2.8$, where $\eta$ is the pseudorapidity.

We trigger on central electron candidates based on high transverse-energy [11] EM clusters with associated high transverse-momentum [11] tracks, with an efficiency (governed by the track trigger requirement) of $(96.2 \pm 0.1)%$. We also use a second electron trigger, with a higher $E_T$ threshold, but with less restrictive identification requirements, which ensures $\approx 100%$ efficiency for $E_T > 100$ GeV. In the off-line analysis, we require two fiducial electron candidates (without charge criteria) and a photon candidate, each with $E_T > 25$ GeV. We require the isolation $I_{0.4} < 0.1$, where $I_{0.4}$ is the ratio of the total calorimeter $E_T$ around the EM cluster within a radius of $R = \sqrt{(\Delta \eta)^2 + (\Delta \phi)^2} = 0.4$ to the cluster $E_T$, and $\phi$ is the azimuthal angle. Longitudinal and lateral shower profiles are required to be consistent with the expectation for EM showers taken from test-beam data.

Central electrons are identified by requiring a matching COT track, while central photons are vetoed by a matching COT track with $p_T > (1 + 0.005 \times E_T/\text{GeV/c})$. Forward electrons and photons are not distinguished from each other by using tracking information (in order to maximize selection efficiency) but are collectively identified as forward EM objects. Events with any dielectron invariant mass in the range $81 < m_{ee} < 101$ GeV/$c^2$ are rejected to suppress $Z(\to ee)$ background.

We use a GEANT-based [12] detector simulation to obtain the off-line identification efficiencies. The simulation is validated using an unbiased “probe” electron from $Z \to ee$ events that are triggered and identified using the other electron. We measure the central electron efficiency of $(94.0 \pm 0.3_{\text{stat}}\%)$ from the data, compared to $(92.7 \pm 0.1_{\text{stat}}\%)$ from the PYTHIA [13] simulation. The simulation of photons is validated by using the EM shower of the probe electron to emulate a photon. The measured “emulated photon” efficiency from data (simulation) is $75.5\% \pm 0.7_{\text{stat}}\% \pm (78.3\% \pm 0.2_{\text{stat}}\%)$. The simulated efficiency of prompt photons is 76%, showing that the emulated photon is a good model for a real photon. The forward EM object efficiency is $89.0\% \pm 0.6_{\text{stat}}\% \pm (90.0\% \pm 0.6_{\text{stat}}\%)$ in the data (simulation). The inefficiency (due to extraneous energy near the forward EM object) decreases with increasing $E_T$, falling below 1% for $E_T > 100$ GeV. Based on the data-simulation comparisons we assign a systematic uncertainty of 1% (3%) to the simulated central electron (photon) efficiency.

We calibrate the EM energy response by requiring the measured $(Z(\to ee))$ boson mass to agree with the world average [14]. The simulated resolution is tuned using the

![FIG. 1. The cumulative $e\gamma$ mass distribution for all backgrounds. Integrating over all masses, the total expected number of $e\gamma$ entries is $6.5 \pm 0.1_{\text{stat}}^{+0.9}_{-0.7}\%$ systematic uncertainty.](101802-4)
observed width of the mass peak. We calculate the full acceptance (including trigger, geometric, kinematic, and identification efficiencies) using the detector simulation. We generate $ee \rightarrow e\gamma$ events using PYTHIA [13] for the CI model, and the LANHEP [15] and COMPHEP [16] programs for the GM model. The acceptance increases from 15% at $M_\gamma = 100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ to an asymptotic value of 33% at high mass, with the largest difference between the models of ~5% at $M_\gamma = 200 \text{ GeV}/c^2$. The dominant systematic uncertainties come from identification efficiency (2.6%), passive material (1.4%), and parton distribution functions (PDFs) (1.0%), for a total of 3.7%.

Sources of background, in order of decreasing contribution, are production of (i) $Z\gamma \rightarrow ee\gamma$, (ii) $Z \rightarrow ee$ + jet, where the jet is misidentified as a photon, (iii) $W \rightarrow eee\nu$ and $ZZ \rightarrow eee\nu$, where an electron is misidentified as a photon, (iv) multijet events where jets are misidentified as electrons and photons, (v) $t(\rightarrow erb)\bar{t}(\rightarrow evb)$ with energetic photon radiation off the $b$ quarks, (vi) $\gamma\gamma$ + jet events, and (vii) $W(\rightarrow ev) + 2$ jets, where the jets are misidentified as an electron and a photon.

We estimate the $Z\gamma$, $WZ$, $ZZ$, $t\bar{t}$, and $\gamma\gamma$ + jet backgrounds using simulated events, with the ZGAMMA [17] generator for the $Z\gamma$ process and PYTHIA for the others. Their uncertainties are due to integrated luminosity (6%) [18], PDFs (5%), higher-order QCD corrections (5%) [19], identification efficiencies (1%–3%), passive material (4%), and energy scale and resolution (1%).

Backgrounds from $Z + \text{jet}$, $W + 2\text{ jet}$, and multijet sources are estimated using data samples of such events, weighted by the measured “fake” rates for jets to be misidentified as electrons and photons. The photon fake rate is corrected for the prompt photon fraction in the jet sample, which is estimated using conversion signals observed in the calorimeter preshower detector. The central electron and photon fake rates are $O(5 \times 10^{-4})$. The sys-

<table>
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<th>$m_\gamma$ cut</th>
<th>$e\gamma$ combinations</th>
<th>Background</th>
<th>$m_\gamma$ cut</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Background</th>
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<td>$&gt;100 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$2.3^{+0.4}_{-0.3}$</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$&gt;150 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</td>
<td>$1.7 \pm 0.3$</td>
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<td>$0.8^{+0.1}_{-0.1}$</td>
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<td>$&gt;200 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</td>
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<td>$0.31^{+0.10}_{-0.05}$</td>
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<td>$&gt;250 \text{ GeV}/c^2$</td>
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<td>44 GeV, −</td>
<td>164 GeV, +</td>
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<td>$E_T(e_2)$, charge ($e_2$)</td>
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<td>94 GeV, −</td>
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<td>0.46, 5.00</td>
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<td>1.47, 0.92</td>
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<td>78 GeV/$c^2$</td>
<td>256 GeV/$c^2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$m(e_1\gamma)$</td>
<td>61 GeV/$c^2$</td>
<td>92 GeV/$c^2$</td>
<td>219 GeV/$c^2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$m(e_2\gamma)$</td>
<td>257 GeV/$c^2$</td>
<td>92 GeV/$c^2$</td>
<td>64 GeV/$c^2$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$m(e_1e_2\gamma)$</td>
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<td>152 GeV/$c^2$</td>
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<td>$m(e_2e')$</td>
<td>92 GeV/$c^2$</td>
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The experimental cross section \( \times \) branching ratio limits for the CI and GM models from this analysis, compared to the CI model prediction for \( \Lambda = M_{e^*} \) and the GM model prediction for \( \Lambda/\Lambda = M_{e^*} \). The mass limits are indicated.

The systematic uncertainty in the central photon fake rate ranges from \( \sim 50\% \) at low \( E_T \) (due to variation with \( \eta \)) to a factor of \( \sim 2 \) at high \( E_T \) (due to statistical uncertainty on the prompt photon fraction). The fake rate for forward EM objects is an increasing function of \( \eta \) and \( E_T \) with a value of \( O(10^{-2}) \) and with systematic uncertainty of a factor of \( \sim 2 \) (due to variation with the jet sample). All fake rates are applied as functions of \( E_T \), and the forward EM object fake rate is also applied as a function of \( \eta \). In the Z-veto region (\( 81 < m_{ee} < 101 \) GeV/c\(^2 \)) we observe 8 events and predict \( 5.8 \pm 0.1 \) (stat)+0.90.03 (syst).

For the \( e^* \) resonance search, we compare the data with the expected background in a sliding window of \( \pm 3\sigma \) width on the \( e\gamma \) invariant mass distribution, where \( \sigma \) is the rms of the \( e^* \) mass peak estimated from the simulation. All \( e\gamma \) combinations are considered. The rms is dominated by the detector resolution (=3.5%) over almost the entire \( e^* \) parameter space. Figure 1 shows the background predictions for \( e\gamma \) combinations.

We find three candidate events, consistent with our predicted background of \( 3.0 \pm 0.1 \) (stat)+0.3 (syst). The systematic uncertainty receives equal contributions from the uncertainty on the SM backgrounds and the uncertainty on the misidentification backgrounds due to the fake rates. Comparisons of data and backgrounds are shown in Table I. The kinematics of the candidates are presented in Table II. In event 1 the forward \( \gamma \) has an associated track in the silicon detector and is consistent with being a negative electron. Event 2 has an additional EM cluster \( (e') \) that passes forward selection cuts but marginally fails the isolation cut \( (I_{0.4} = 0.107) \). Both forward objects have associated tracks in the silicon detector and are consistent with being positive electrons. The masses of the \( (e_1, \gamma) \) and \( (e_2, e') \) pairs are consistent with the event being a \( Z(\rightarrow ee)Z(\rightarrow ee) \) candidate.

We set limits on \( e^* \) production using a Bayesian \([14,20]\) approach, with a flat prior for the signal and Gaussian priors for the acceptance and background uncertainties. The 95% C.L. upper limits on the cross section \( \times \) branching ratio (see Fig. 2) are converted into \( e^* \) mass limits by comparison with theory \([19]\). For both production models, the \( e^* \) decay is described by the GM Lagrangian, which predicts \( \text{BR}(e^* \rightarrow e\gamma) = 0.3 \) for \( M_{e^*} > 200 \) GeV. We include mass-dependent uncertainties in the theoretical cross sections due to PDFs (5%–18%) and higher-order QCD corrections (7%–13%). Figure 3 shows the limits in the parameter space of \( f/\Lambda(M_{e^*}/\Lambda) \) versus \( M_{e^*} \) for the GM (CI) model. The region above the curve labeled \( \Gamma_{e^*} = 2M_{e^*} \) is unphysical for the GM model, because the total width \( \Gamma_{e^*} \) becomes larger than the mass.

In conclusion, we have presented the results of the first search for excited and exotic electrons at a hadron collider. We find three events, consistent with our predicted background. In the GM model, we exclude 126 GeV/c\(^2 \) < \( M_{e^*} < 430 \) GeV/c\(^2 \) for \( f/\Lambda = 0.01 \) GeV\(^{-1} \) at the 95% C.L., well beyond previous limits \([2–5]\). We have also presented the first \( e^* \) limits in the CI model as a function of \( M_{e^*} \) and \( \Lambda \), excluding 132 GeV/c\(^2 \) < \( M_{e^*} < 879 \) GeV/c\(^2 \) for \( \Lambda = M_{e^*} \).

We are grateful to Alejandro Daleo for providing next-to-next-to-leading order cross section calculations. We thank the Fermilab staff and the technical staffs of the participating institutions for their vital contributions. This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy and National Science Foundation; the Italian Istituto Nazionale di Fisica Nucleare; the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan; the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada; the National Science Council of the Republic of China; the Swiss National Science Foundation; the A.P. Sloan Foundation; the Bundes-

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**FIG. 2.** The experimental cross section \( \times \) branching ratio limits for the CI and GM models from this analysis, compared to the CI model prediction for \( \Lambda = M_{e^*} \) and the GM model prediction for \( \Lambda/\Lambda = M_{e^*} \). The mass limits are indicated.

![Figure 3](image3.png)

**FIG. 3.** The 2D parameter space regions excluded by this analysis for (a) the GM model, along with the current world limits, and (b) the CI model.
ministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Germany; the Korean Science and Engineering Foundation and the Korean Research Foundation; the Particle Physics and Astronomy Research Council and the Royal Society, UK; the Russian Foundation for Basic Research; the Comision Interministerial de Ciencia y Tecnologia, Spain; and in part by the European Community’s Human Potential Programme under Contract No. HPRN-CT-2002-00292, Probe for New Physics.

[11] “Transverse” energy ($E_T$) and momentum ($p_T$) imply the respective components perpendicular to the beam axis. Track $p_T$ is obtained from its curvature, and $E_T = E \sin \theta$, where $E$ is the EM cluster energy.