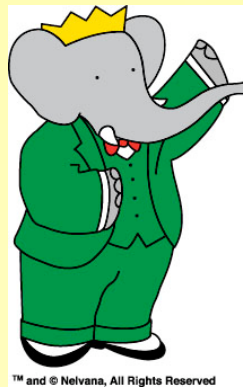


# Search for Light Higgs at BABAR



*Swagato Banerjee*



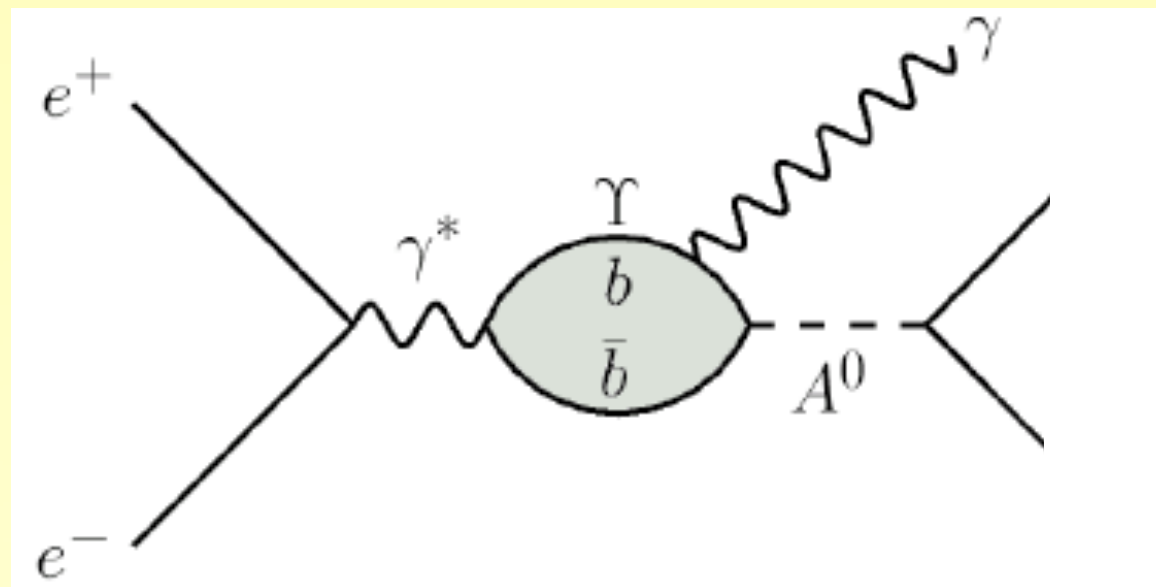
University  
of Victoria

British Columbia  
Canada

Les Rencontres de Physique de la Vallée d'Aoste  
La Thuile, Aosta Valley, Italy  
March 1-7, 2009

# Light Higgs in $\Upsilon$ decays?

- ▶ Higgs Mechanism: Electroweak symmetry breaking
- ▶ Naturalness problem: Higgs mass unstable under radiative corrections in Standard Model
- ▶ Possible solution: Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (2 Higgs doublets  $\rightarrow h, H, A, H^\pm$ )
- ▶ Hierarchy Problem: Fine tune the scale of Electroweak symmetry breaking
- ▶ Possible solution: Next-to-Minimal Supersymmetric Standard Model (introduce Higgs singlet)
- ▶ Mixing of singlet with MSSM-like Higgs doublet can produce low mass CP-odd Higgs ( $A^0$ )
- ▶ If mixing is small, coupling of  $A^0$  to  $Z$  is suppressed: this evades most LEP limits, including those from model independent Higgs search using recoil mass against  $Z \rightarrow e^+ e^-$  or  $\mu^+ \mu^-$
- ▶ If  $\text{BR}(H \rightarrow A^0 A^0) > 0.7$ ,  $m_{A^0} < 2m_b$ , LEP limits on Higgs  $\rightarrow bb, bbbb$  channels can be evaded
- ▶ Interesting possibility of Higgs discovery in  $\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma A^0$  decays via the Wilczek mechanism



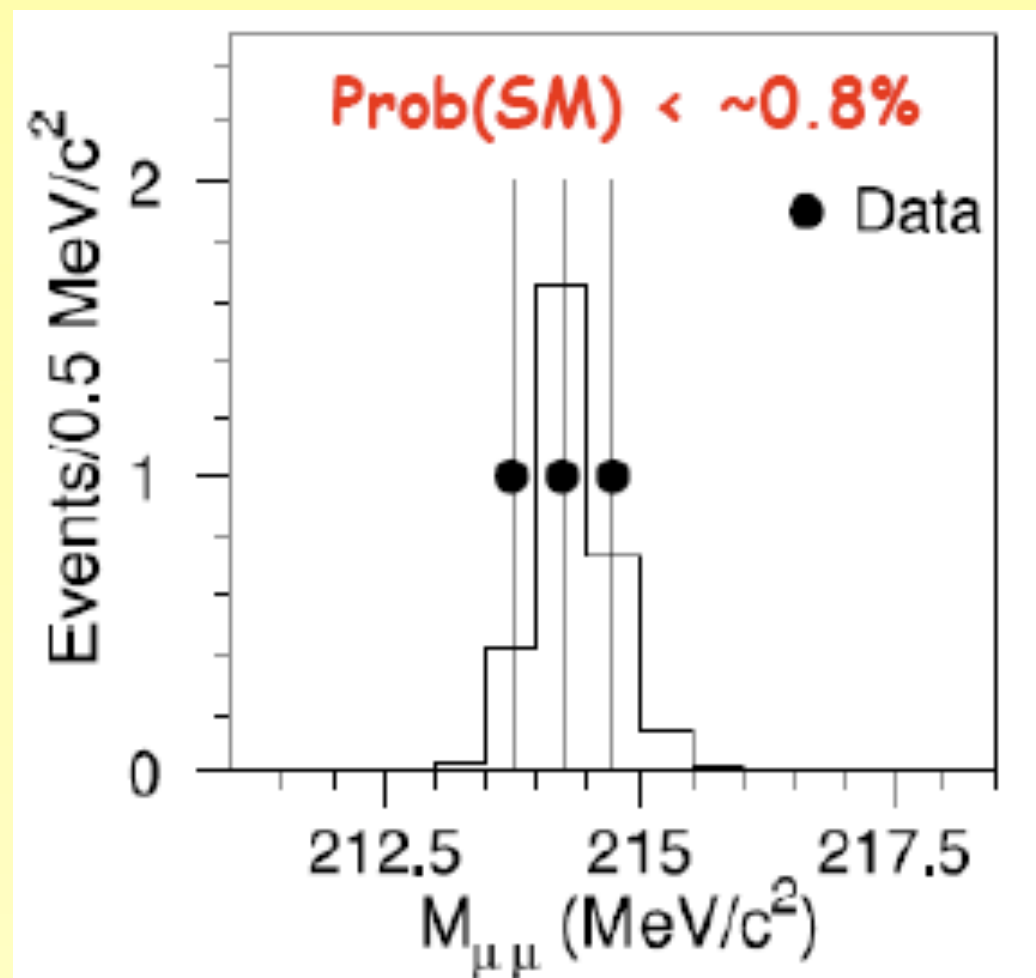
Depending on  $M(A^0)$ , dominant decays are

- $A^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$
- $A^0 \rightarrow + -$
- $A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^- (*)$
- $A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible} (*)$

(\* In this talk)

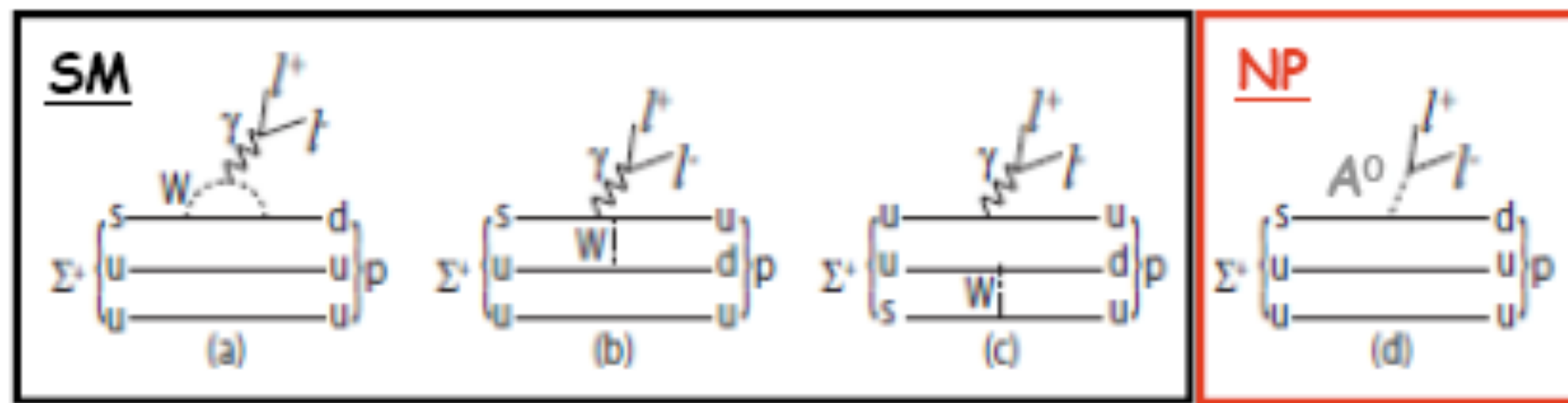
Can we solve the Dark Matter puzzle and illuminate the Higgs sector at the same time?

# HyperCP excess events



Phys. Rev. Lett.  
94, 021801 (2005)

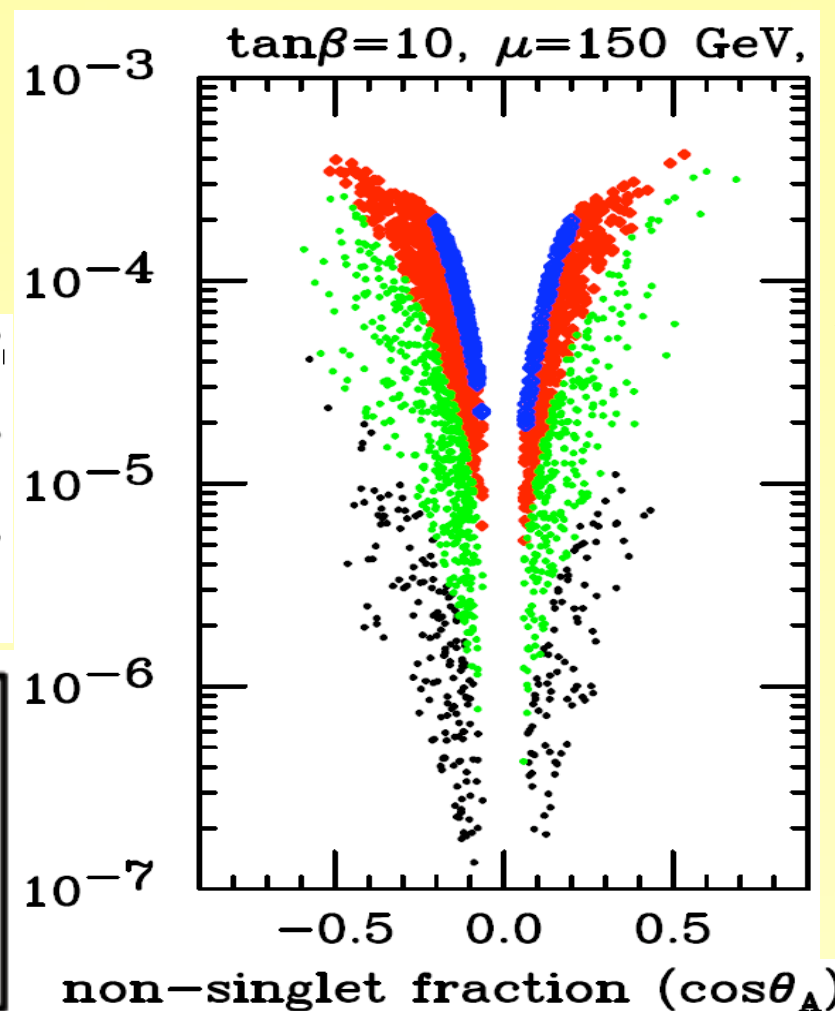
- HyperCP experiment observed resonance structure in  $\Sigma \rightarrow p\mu^+\mu^-$  scattering, 3 events at  $M_{\mu\mu}=214$  MeV/c<sup>2</sup> observed. Light scalar decaying to  $\mu^+\mu^-$ ?



# How small can the rate be?

Higgs  $\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ :

BR( $\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma A^0$ )



Light Higgs ( $A^0$ ) =  $A_{\text{MSSM}} \cos\theta_A + A_{\text{singlet}} \sin\theta_A$

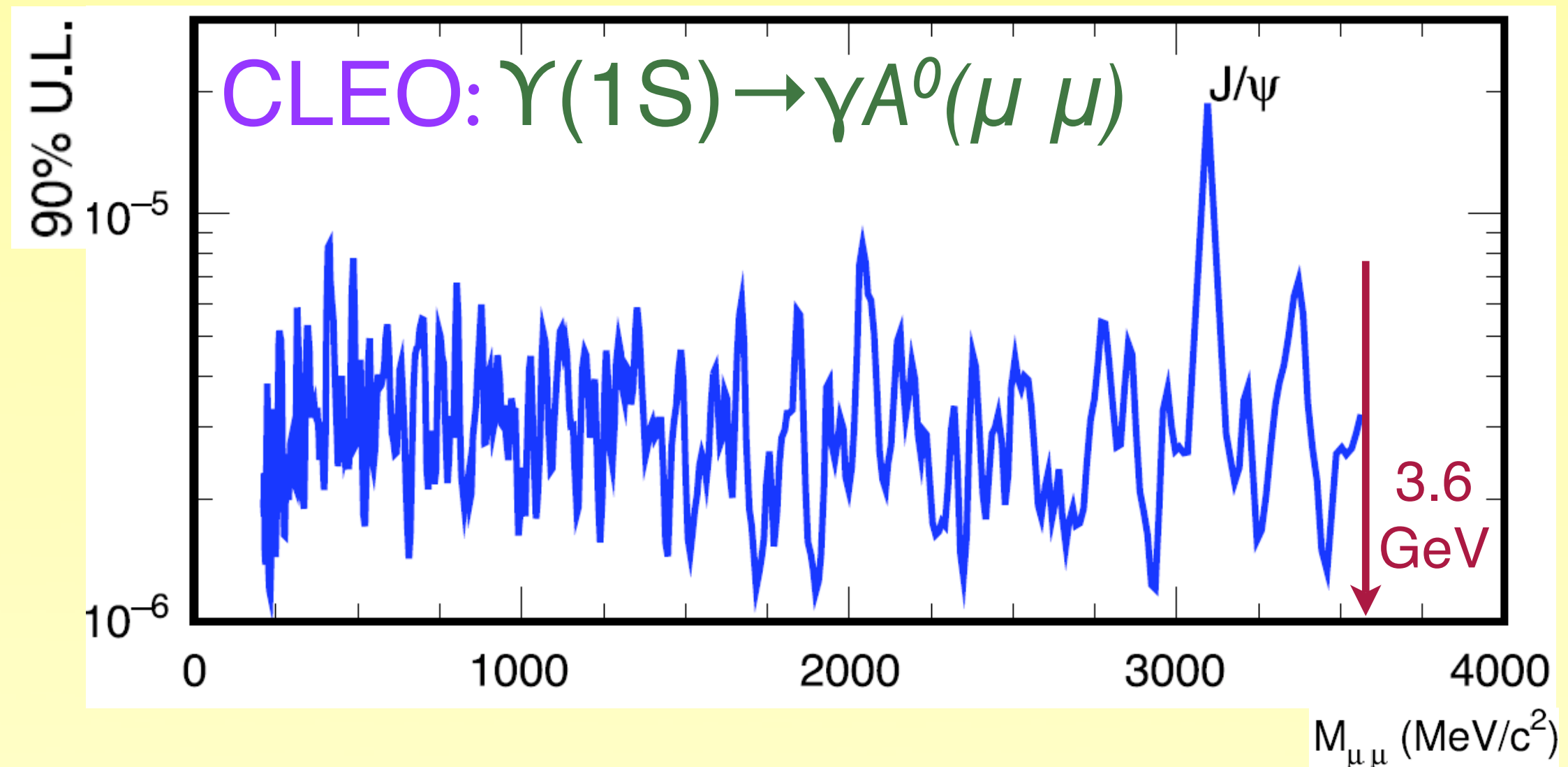
J. Gunion et. al.,  
Phys. Rev. D76, 051105 (2007)

Axion  $\rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ : Motivated by the galactic positron excess seen by PAMELA and ATIC/PPB-BETS

“Dark Matter through the Axion Portal” may be realized in the mass range [360, 800] MeV for the axion decaying predominantly into di-muons with  $\text{BR}(\Upsilon \rightarrow \gamma A^0) \sim 10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$

Y. Nomura and J. Thaler, arXiv: 0810.5397 [hep-ph]

# How small is the rate known to be?



First upper limit from CLEO:  $\text{BF}(\Upsilon(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0) \times \text{BF}(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-) < (1-20) \times 10^{-6}$

using 21.5M  $\Upsilon(1S)$  mesons directly produced in  $e^+e^-$  annihilation

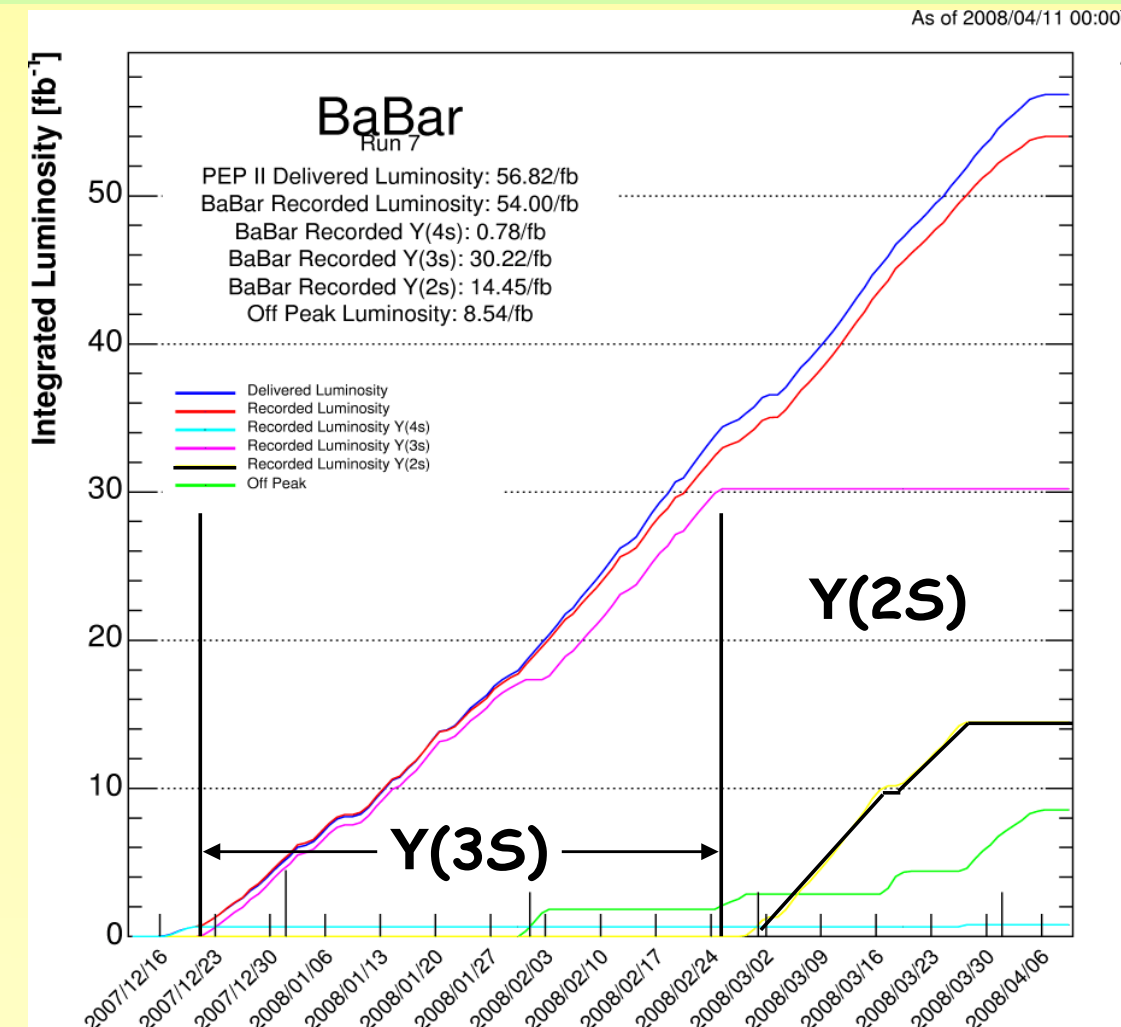
Phys. Rev. Lett. 101, 151802 (2008)



# How small a rate can BABAR measure?

Between Dec 2007 - Apr 2008,  
PEP II collected data below  $\Upsilon(4S)$ :  
 $\sim 30 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @  $\Upsilon(3S)$  (122 M decays)  
 $\sim 15 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  @  $\Upsilon(2S)$  (100 M decays)

Dramatic increase in  
sensitivity to rare decays:  
 $\Gamma_{\Upsilon(4S)} / \Gamma_{\Upsilon(nS)} \sim 10^3$

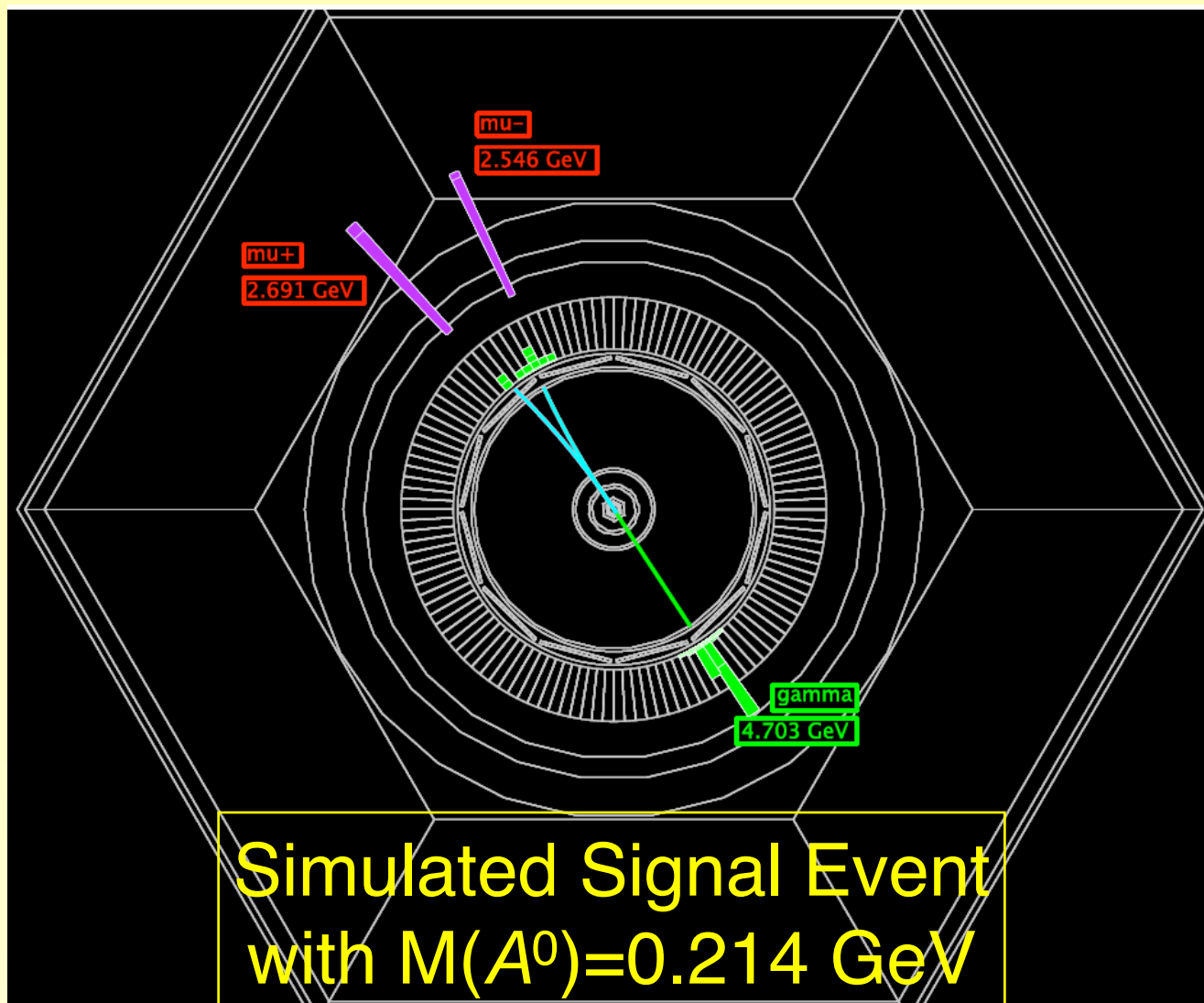
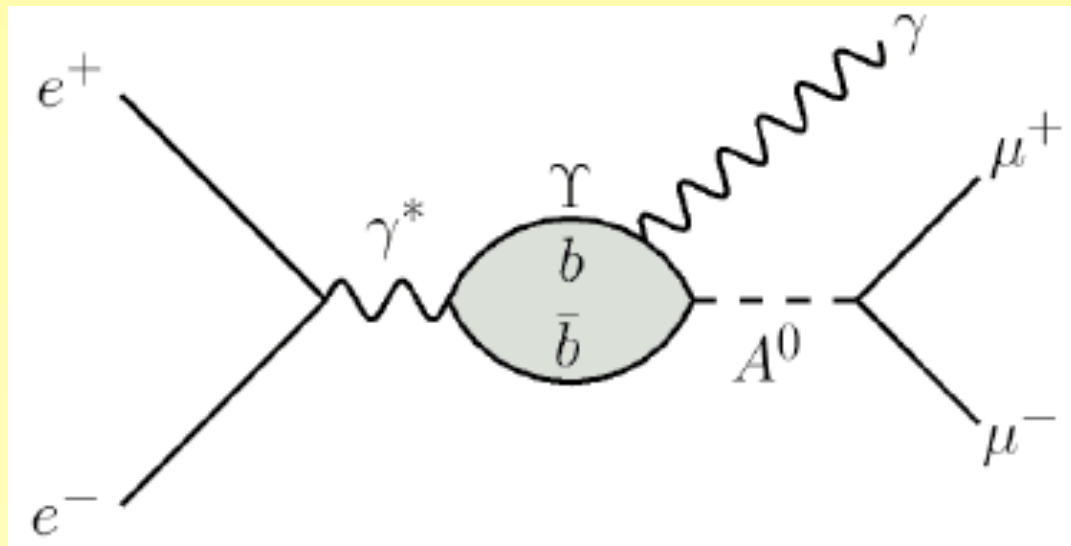


Sensitivity for Higgs discovery in  $\Upsilon$  Decays:

$$\sigma(\mathcal{B}) = \frac{\sqrt{N_{\text{bkg}}}}{\epsilon N_{\Upsilon(3S)}}$$

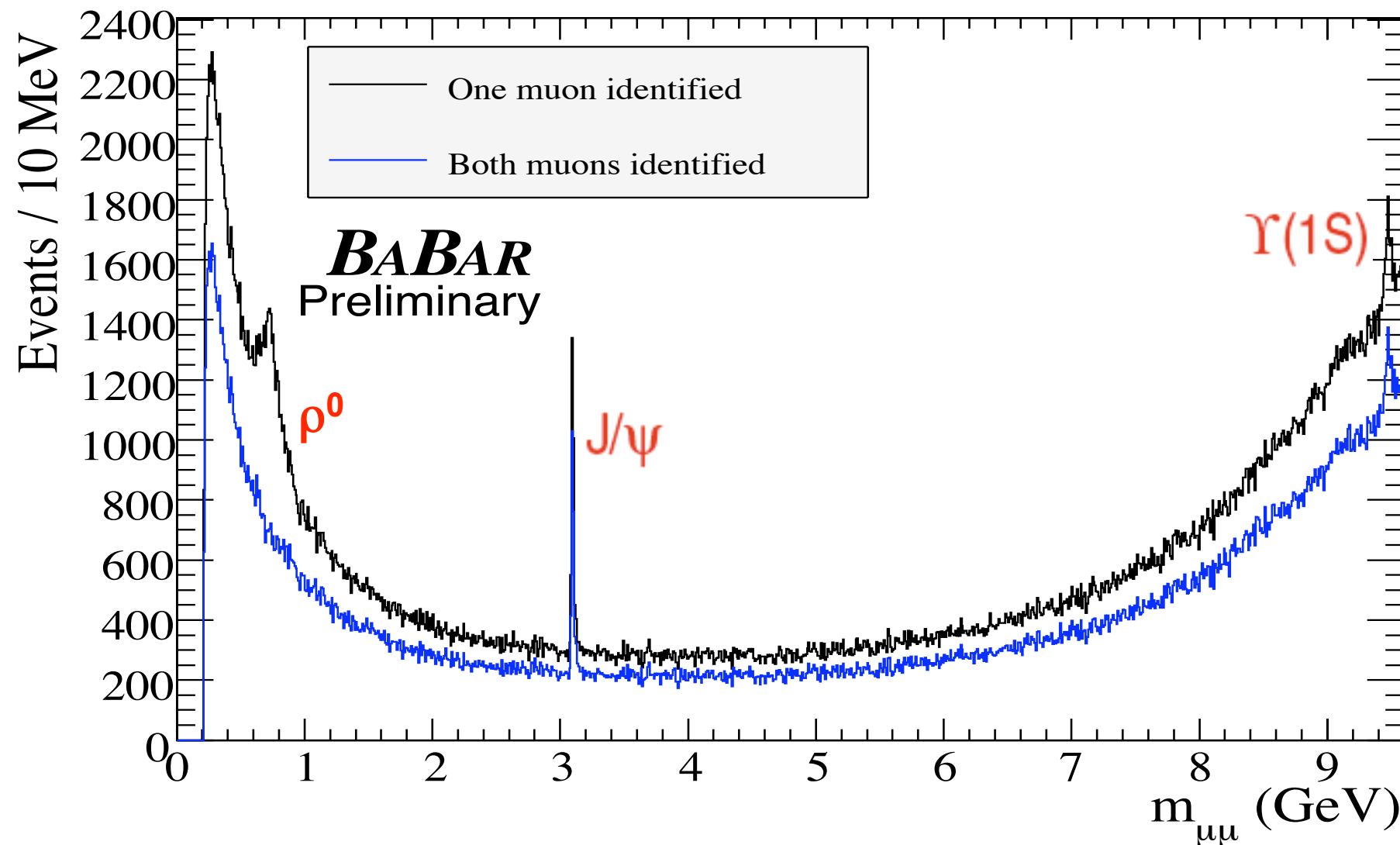
Efficiency  $\sim 50\text{-}25\%$ ; Estimate  $N_{\text{bkg}}$  within  $\pm$  resolution  $\sim 3\text{-}10 \text{ MeV}$   
 $\sim 5$  times more  $\Upsilon$  decays  $\Rightarrow$  improve CLEO limits by factor of  $\sim 2$

# Event selection



- Fully reconstruct final state from
  - two oppositely charged tracks
  - and a single energetic photon
- only one photon with
  - CM Energy  $> 0.5$  GeV
- Kinematic  $\Upsilon(3S)$  fit with
  - Beam Energy Constraint
  - Beam Spot Constraint on di-muon vertex
  - Fit  $\chi^2$  probability  $> 10^{-6}$
- Extra Mass:
  - $-0.07 < M_{\text{beam}} - M_{\Upsilon(3S)} < 2$  GeV
- Di-muon system back-to-back with photon

# The di-muon mass spectrum

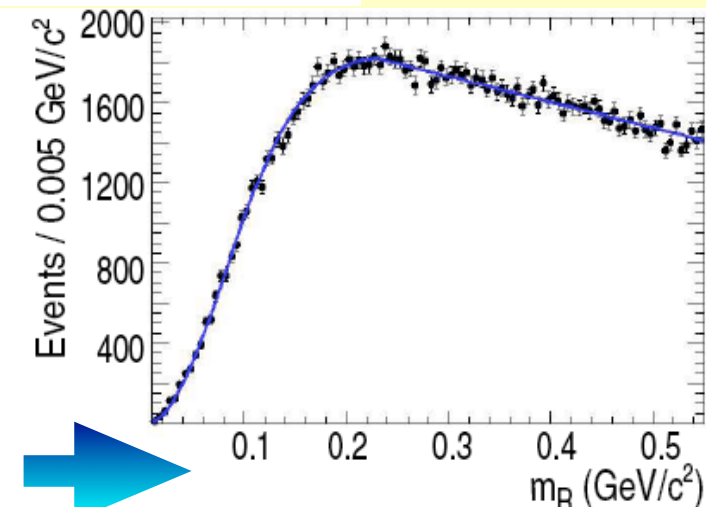
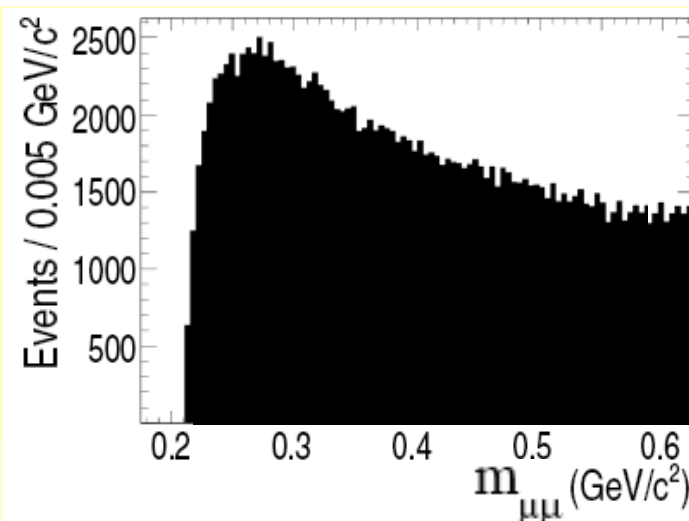


- Signal extraction: ML fit in slices of invariant mass

- Variable of choice is “reduced mass”

- Smooth threshold behavior

$$m_R = \sqrt{m_{\mu\mu}^2 - 4m_\mu^2} = 2|p_\mu^{A^0}|$$

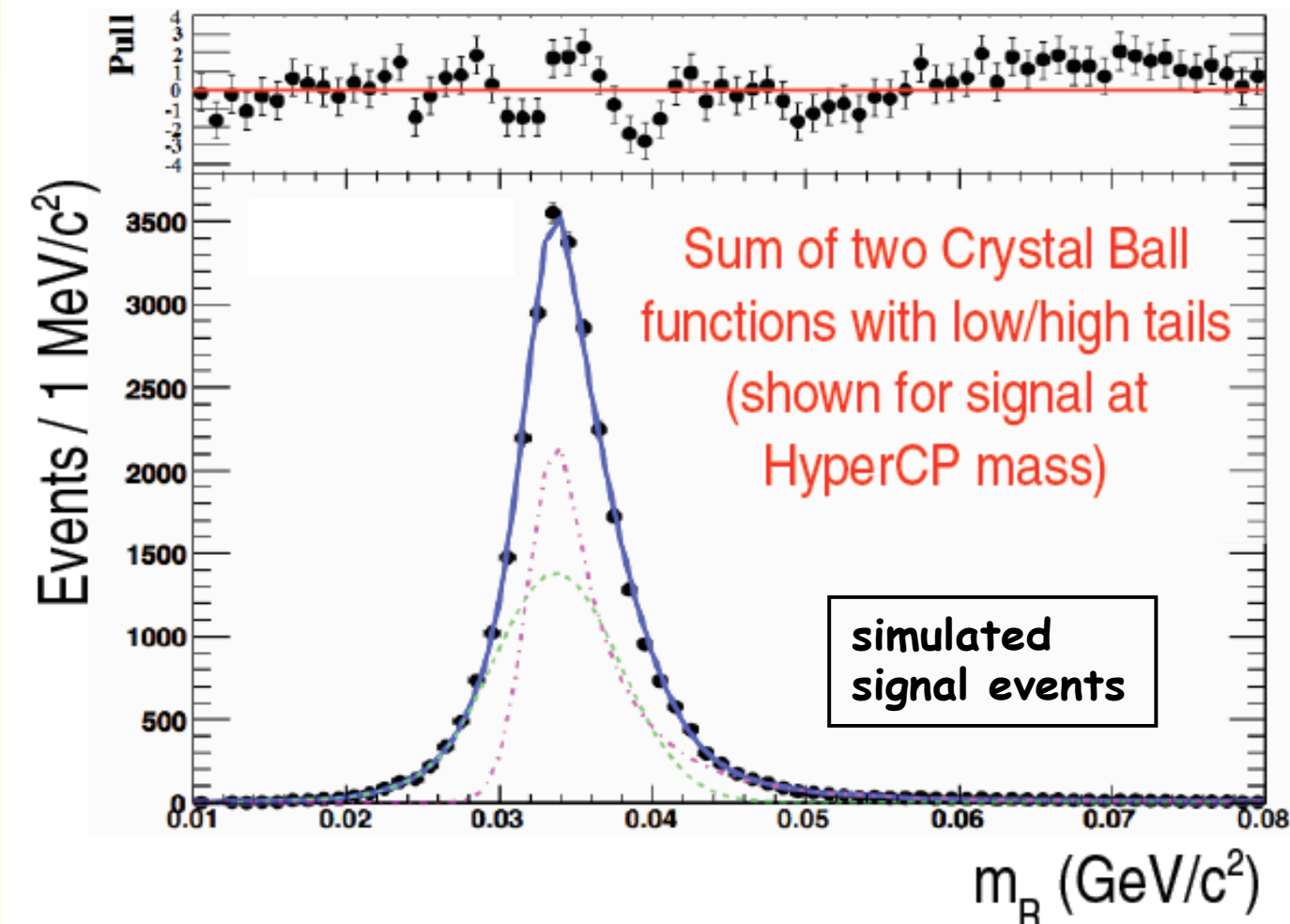




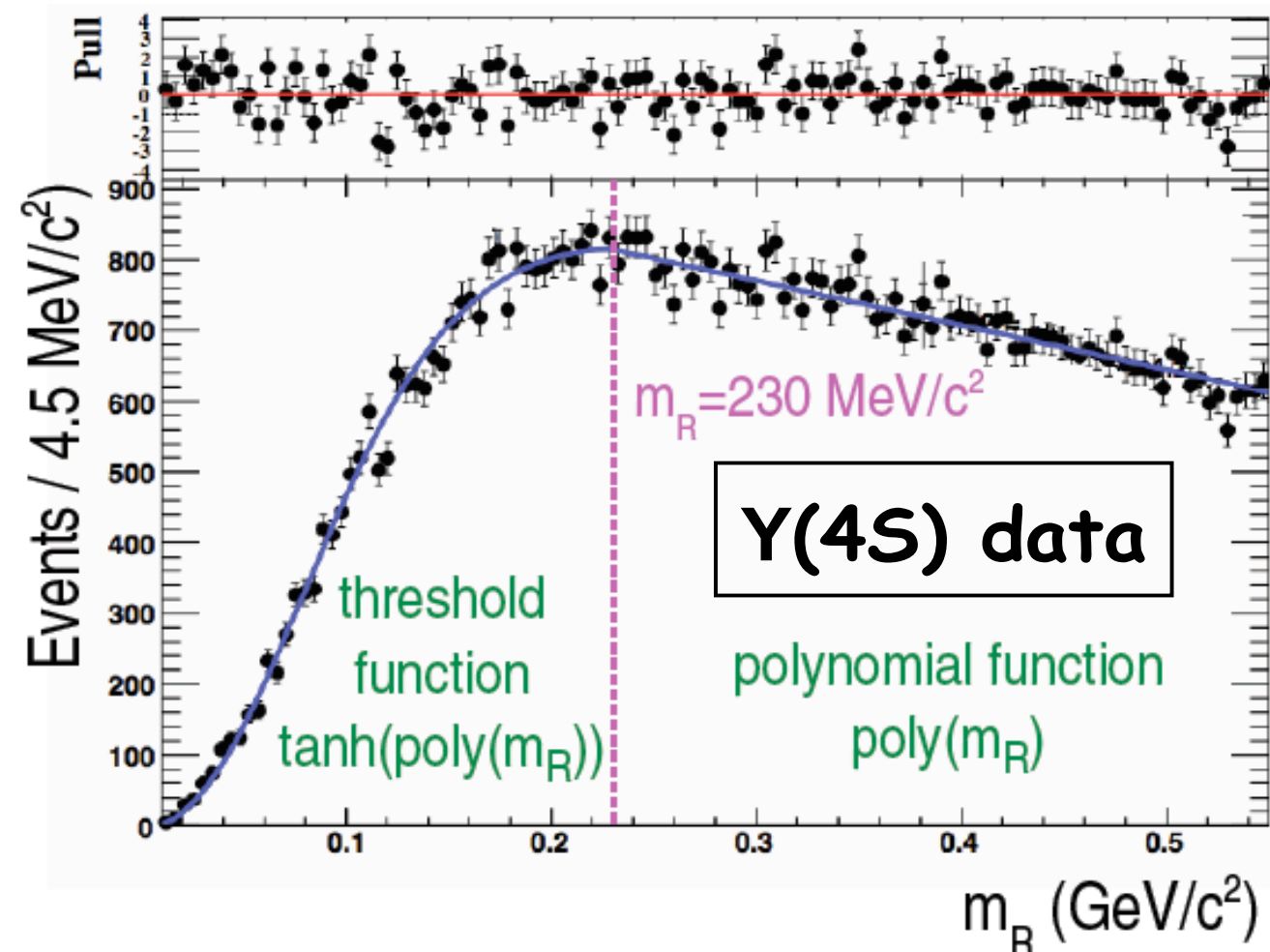
# Signal and background shapes

- Signal PDF generated at 20 values between  $0.212 < M(A^0) < 9.5$  GeV
  - Sum of two Crystal Balls
    - ☞ With opposite-side tails
- Background: smooth functions from fit to  $\Upsilon(4S)$  data
  - Threshold function at low mass, linear above 0.23 GeV

## Signal PDF



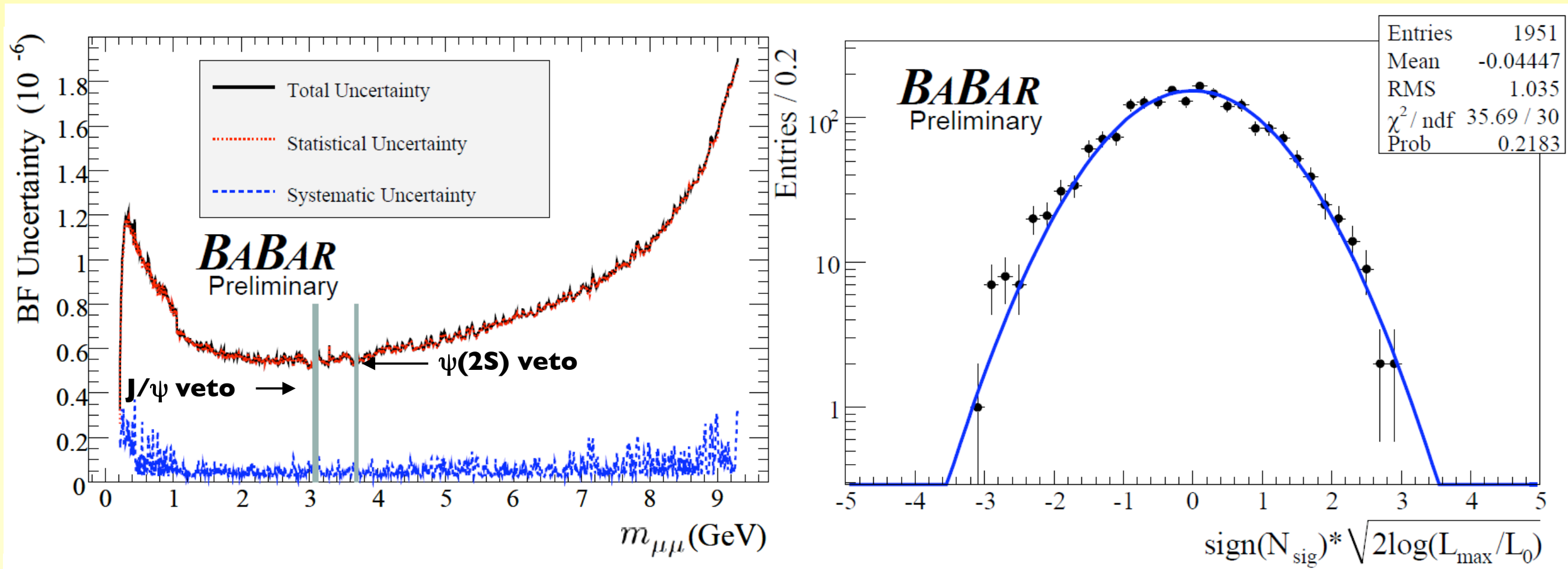
## Background PDF



- ML Fit to  $\sim 2000$  mass points scanned between  $2M(\mu) < M(A^0) < 9.3$  GeV

# Signal Significance

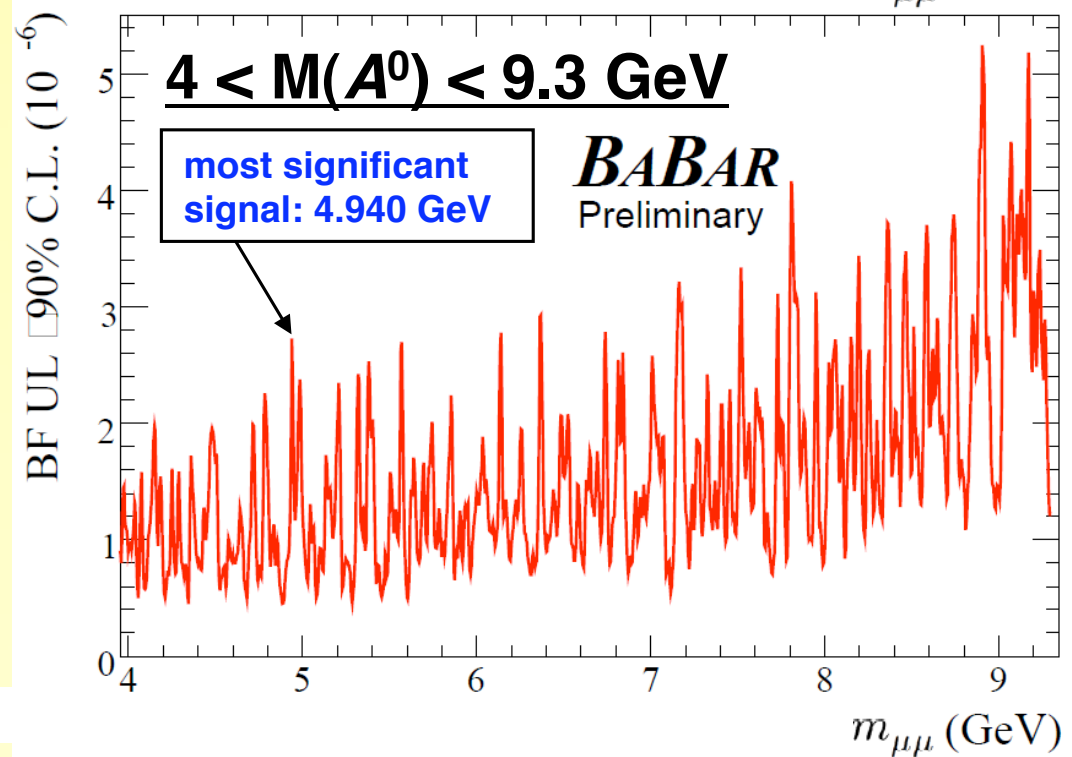
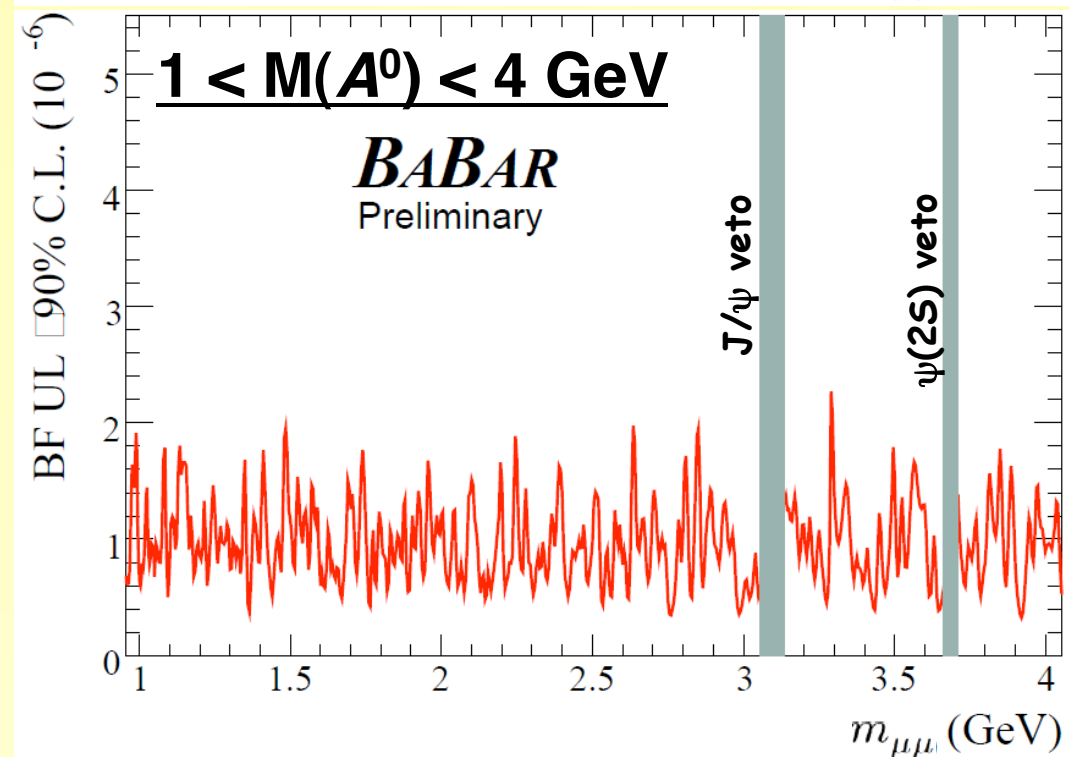
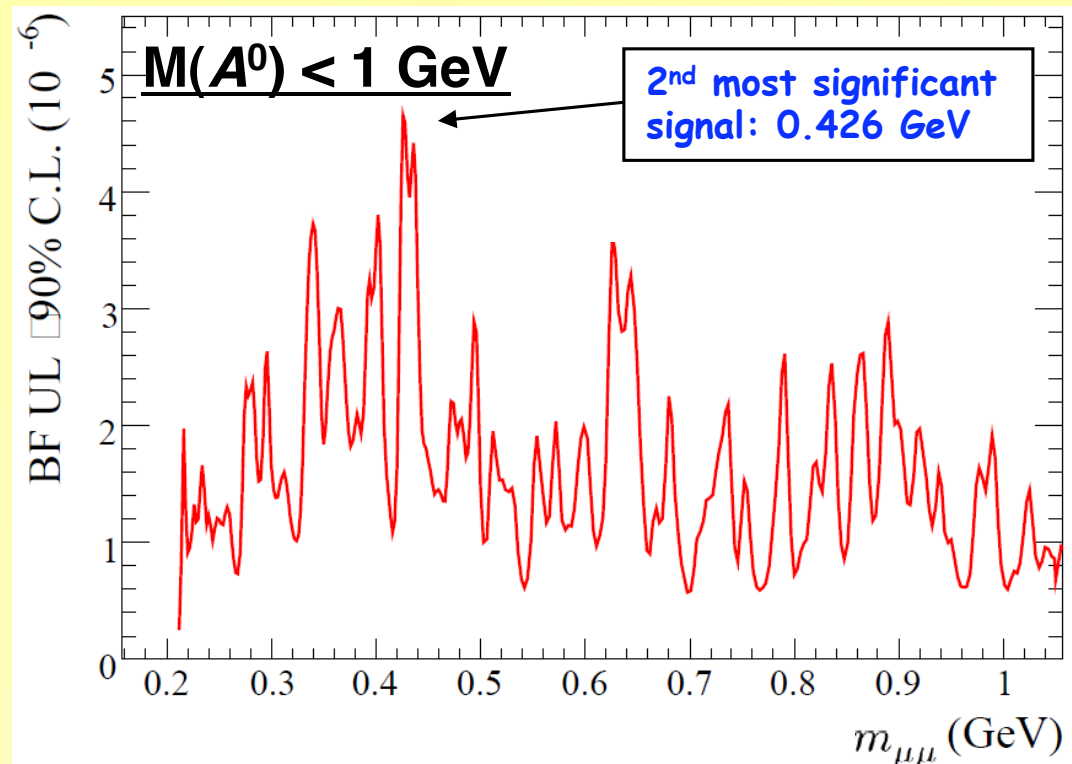
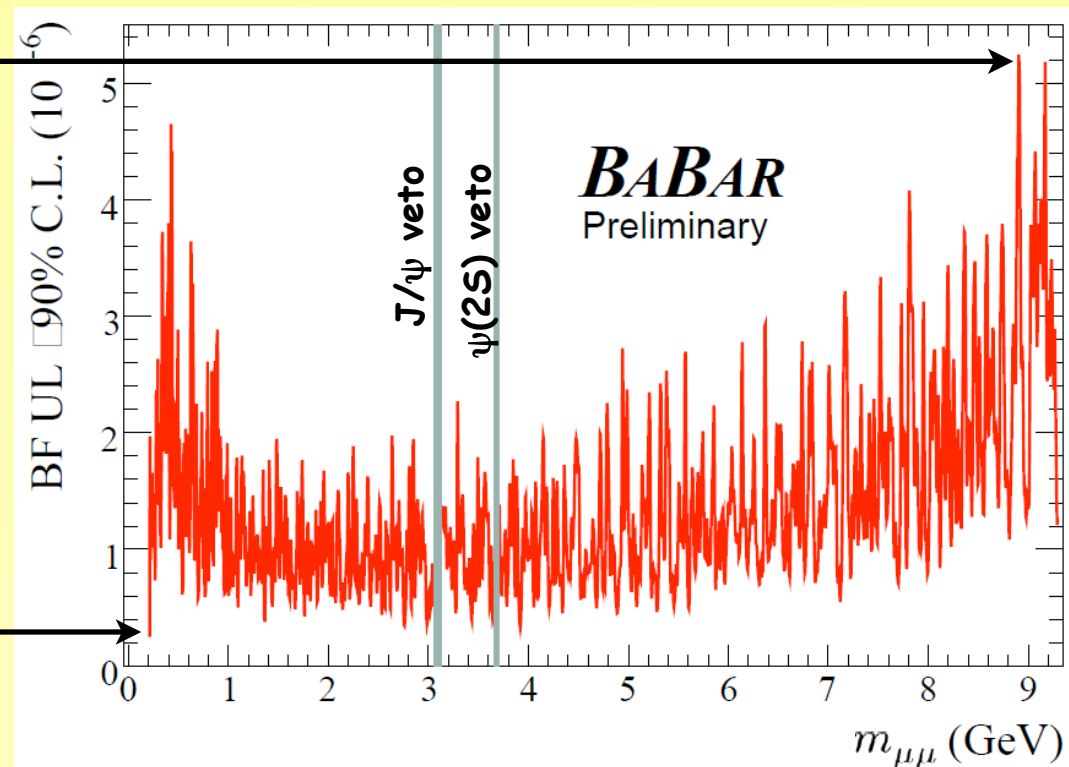
- PDF systematics
  - $\pm 1\sigma$  PDF parameter variations
  - Signal width calibrated from  $J/\psi$  data/MC
  - Peaking background mean, width, tail
- Fit bias  $\sigma_{BR} \sim 0.02 \times 10^{-6}$
- Efficiency corrections  $\sim 2\text{-}10\%$
- $\Upsilon(3S)$  counting  $\sim 1\%$
- Signal significance distribution (stat+sys) in  $\Upsilon(3S)$  data shows no significant outliers
  - No excess signal events observed at HyperCP mass region  $\sim 214$  MeV
  - Most significant upward fluctuations ( $\sim 3\sigma$ ) at 4.940 GeV and 0.426 GeV
  - $\sim 80\%$  probability to see one  $>3\sigma$  result for the number of points here



# BF( $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0(\mu\mu)$ ) Upper Limits @ 90% CL

High UL :  
 $5.2 \times 10^{-6}$

Low UL :  
 $0.25 \times 10^{-6}$



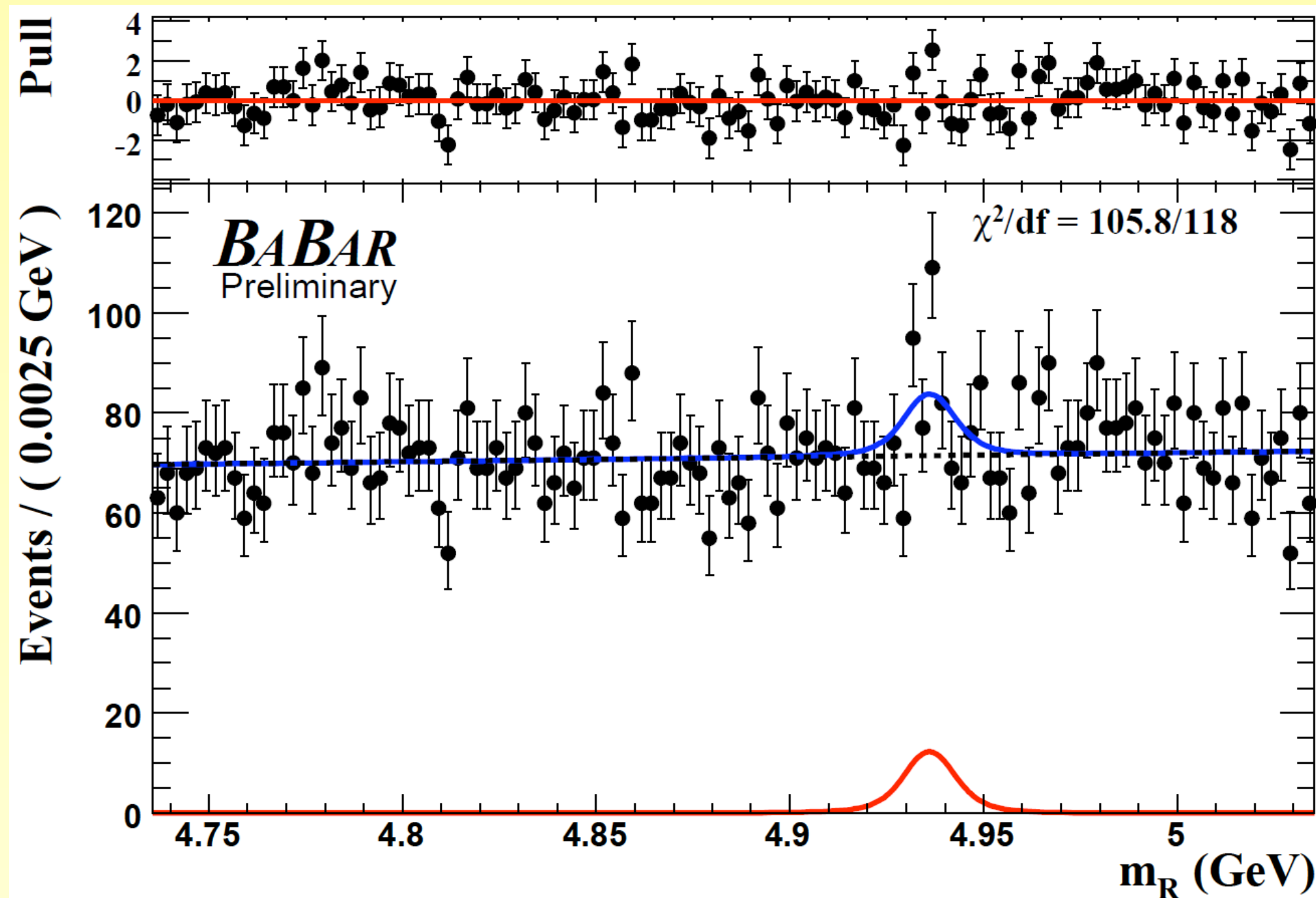
arXiv: 0902.2176 [hep-ex]

# Most significant fit region ~ 4.940 GeV

$$\text{BF}(4.940) = (1.9 \pm 0.7 \pm 0.1) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{Significance} = 3.0 \sigma (\text{stat+sys})$$

Total fit ———  
Background .....  
Signal ———



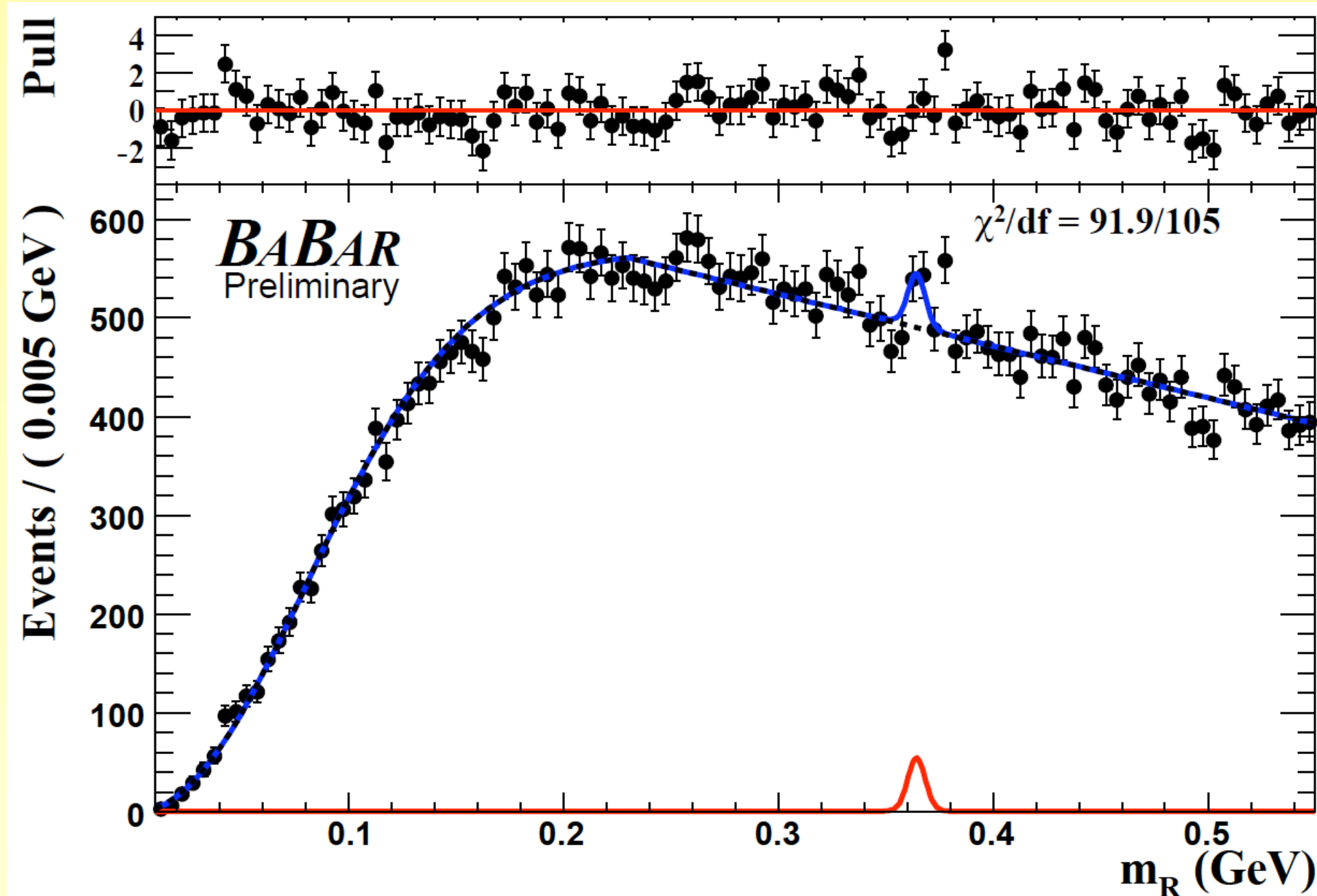


# 2<sup>nd</sup> most significant fit region ~ 0.426 GeV

$$\text{BF}(0.426) = (3.1 \pm 1.1 \pm 0.3) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$\text{Significance} = 2.9 \sigma (\text{stat+sys})$$

Total fit ————  
Background .....  
Signal ————



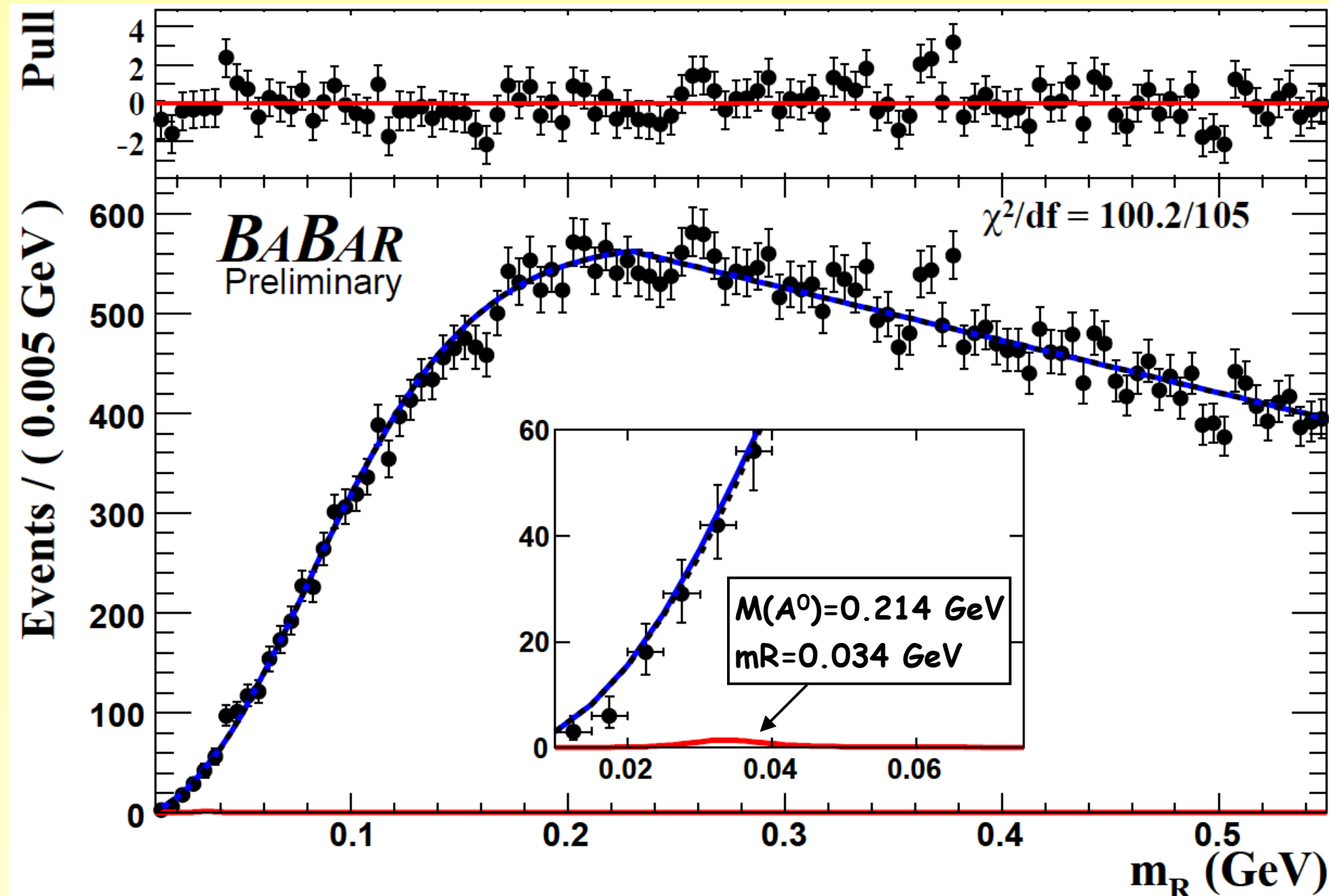


# HyperCP mass region $\sim 0.214$ GeV

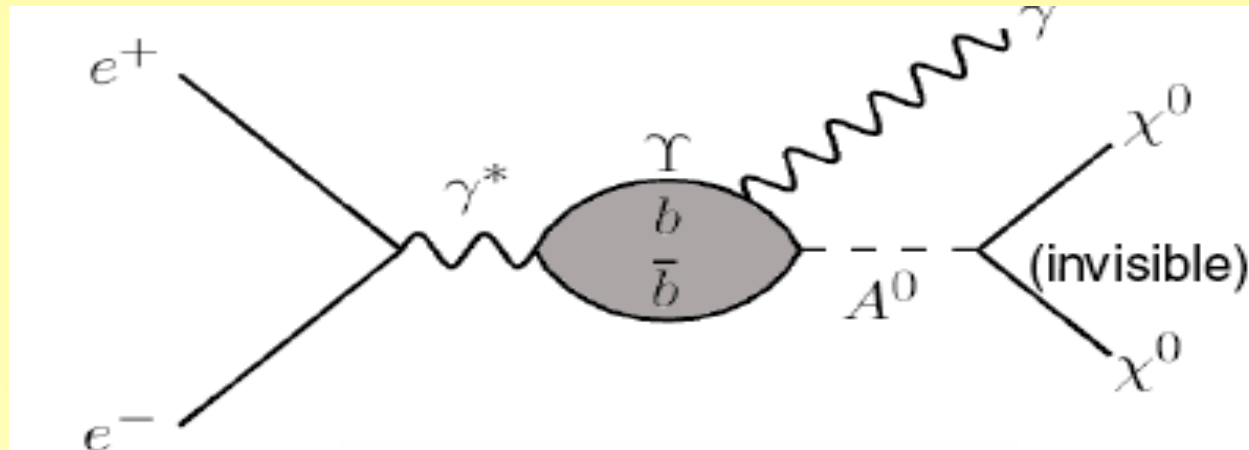
$$BF(0.214) = (0.12^{+0.43}_{-0.41} \pm 0.17) \times 10^{-6}$$

$$BF(0.214) < 0.8 \times 10^{-6} \text{ (90\% CL)}$$

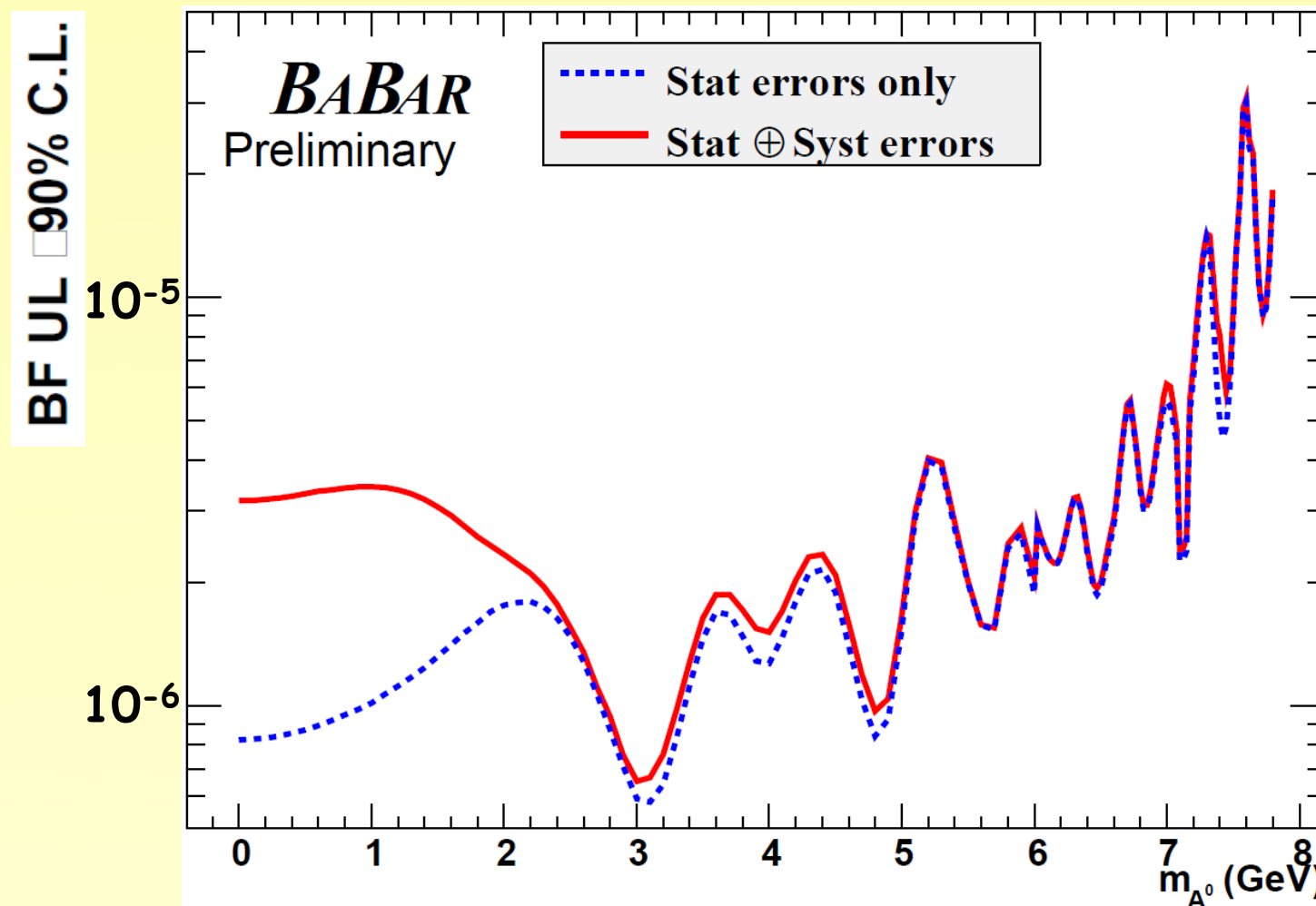
Total fit ———  
Background .....  
Signal ———



# Search for Invisible Higgs Decay



- No significant signal seen anywhere, limits similar to di-muon results



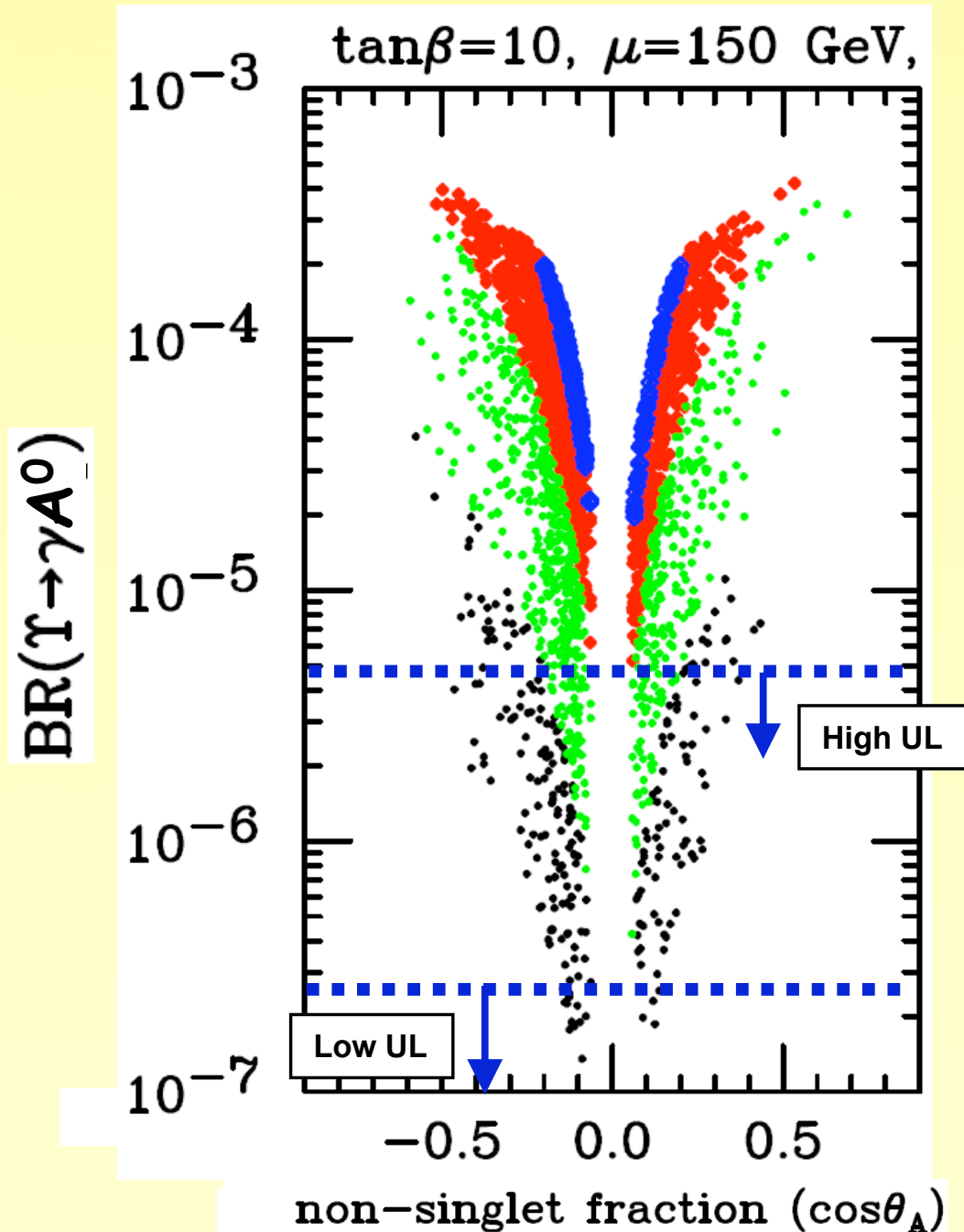
arXiv: 0808.0017 [hep-ex]

# Summary of Light Higgs Search

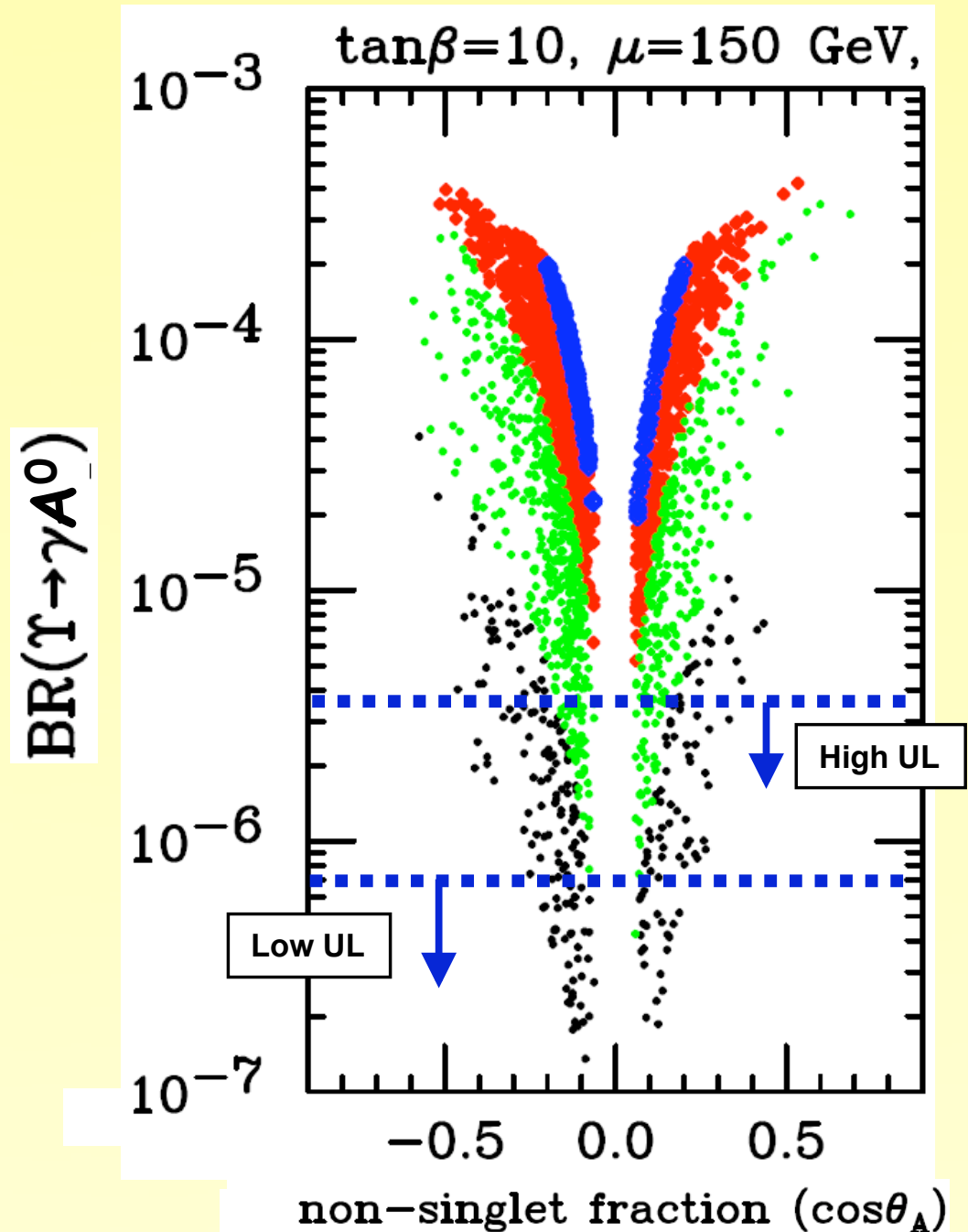
Experimental Limits:  $M(A^0) < 2M(\tau)$

$M(A^0) < 2M(\tau)$   
 $2M(\tau) < M(A^0) < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$   
 $7.5 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$   
 $8.8 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$

$A^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$



$A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$

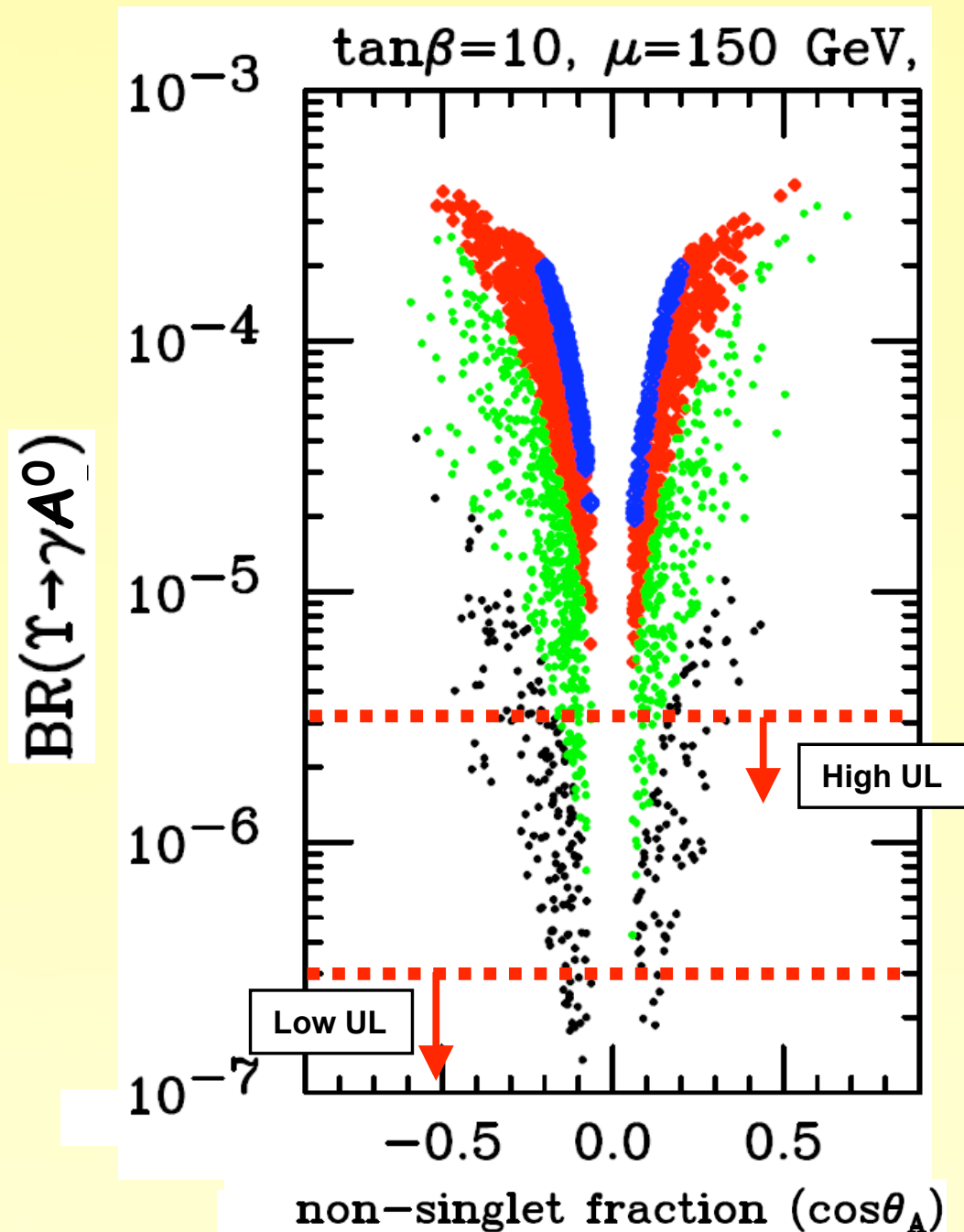


# Summary of Light Higgs Search

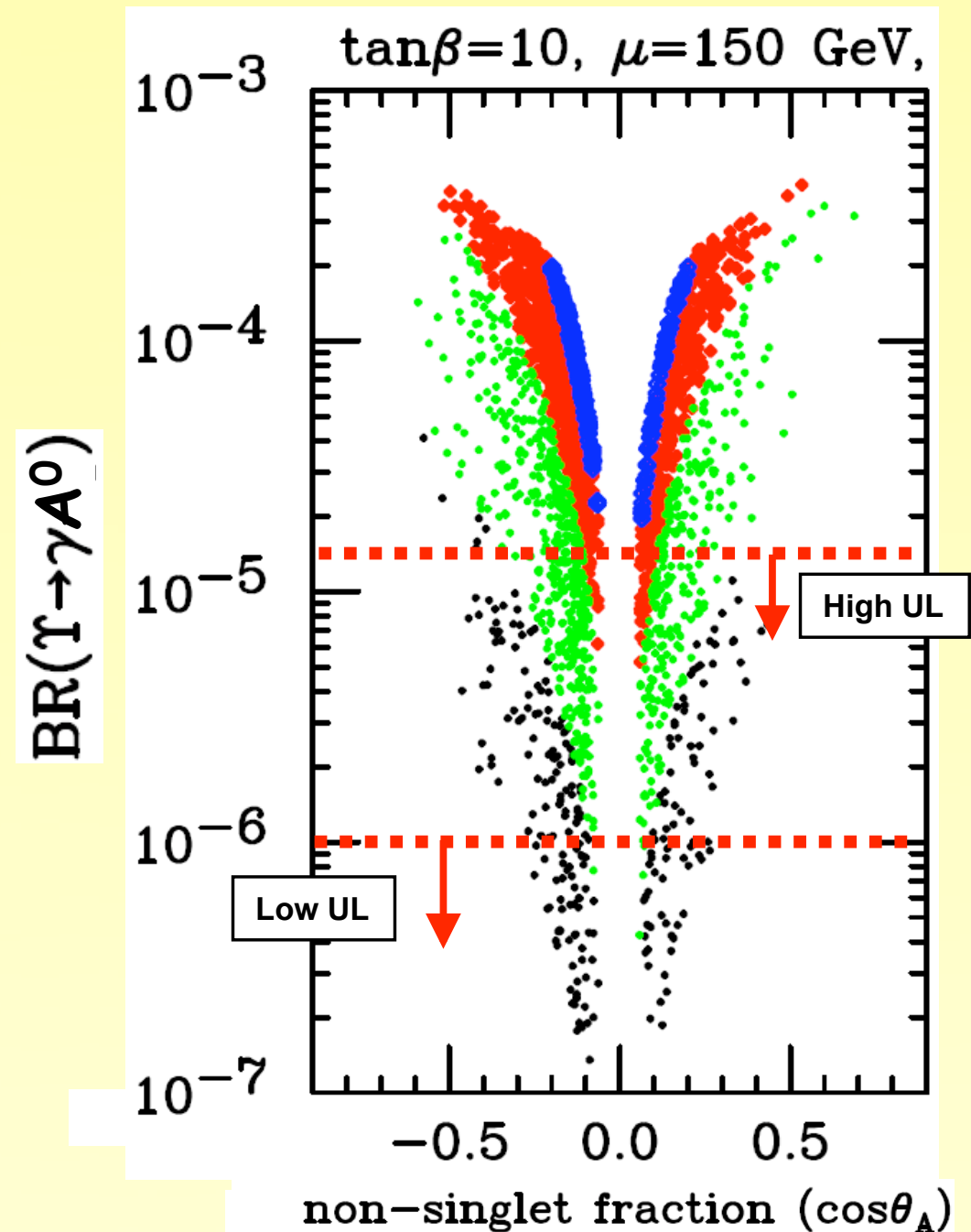
Experimental Limits:  $2M(\tau) < M(A^0) < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$

$M(A^0) < 2M(\tau)$   
 $2M(\tau) < M(A^0) < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$   
 $7.5 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$   
 $8.8 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$

$A^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$



$A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$

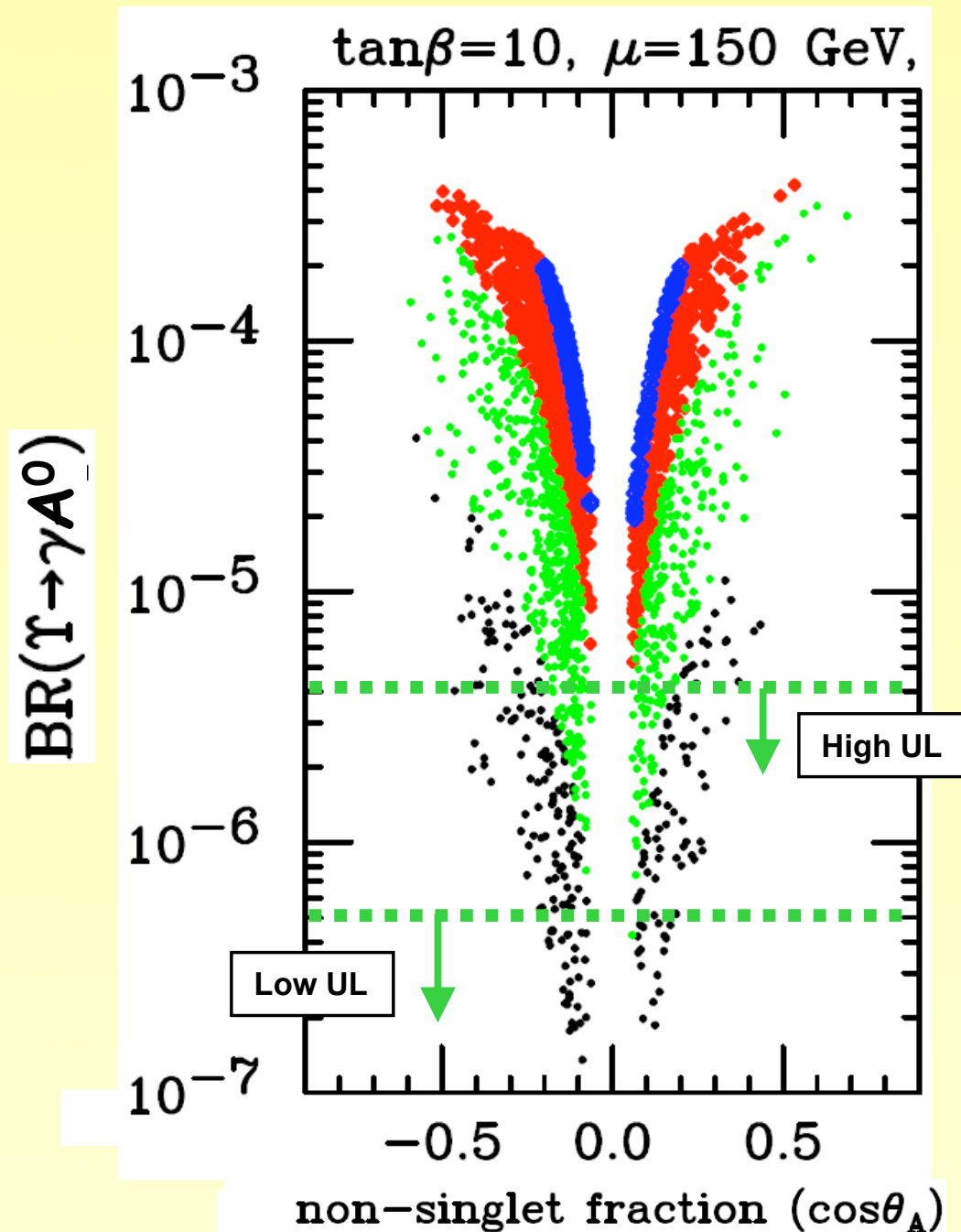


# Summary of Light Higgs Search

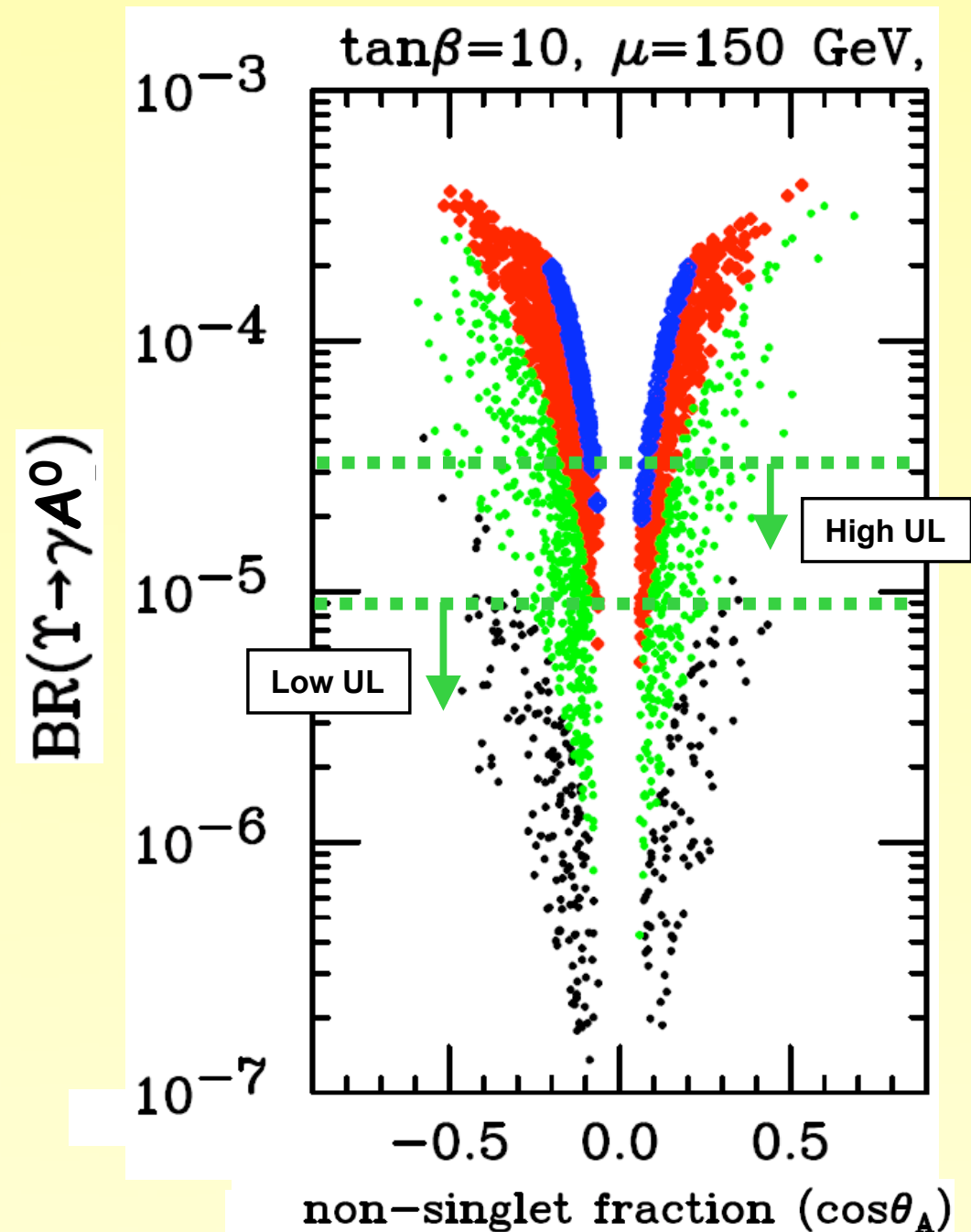
Experimental Limits:  $7.5 < M(A^0) < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$

$M(A^0) < 2M(\tau)$   
 $2M(\tau) < M(A^0) < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$   
 $7.5 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$   
 $8.8 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$

$A^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$



$A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$



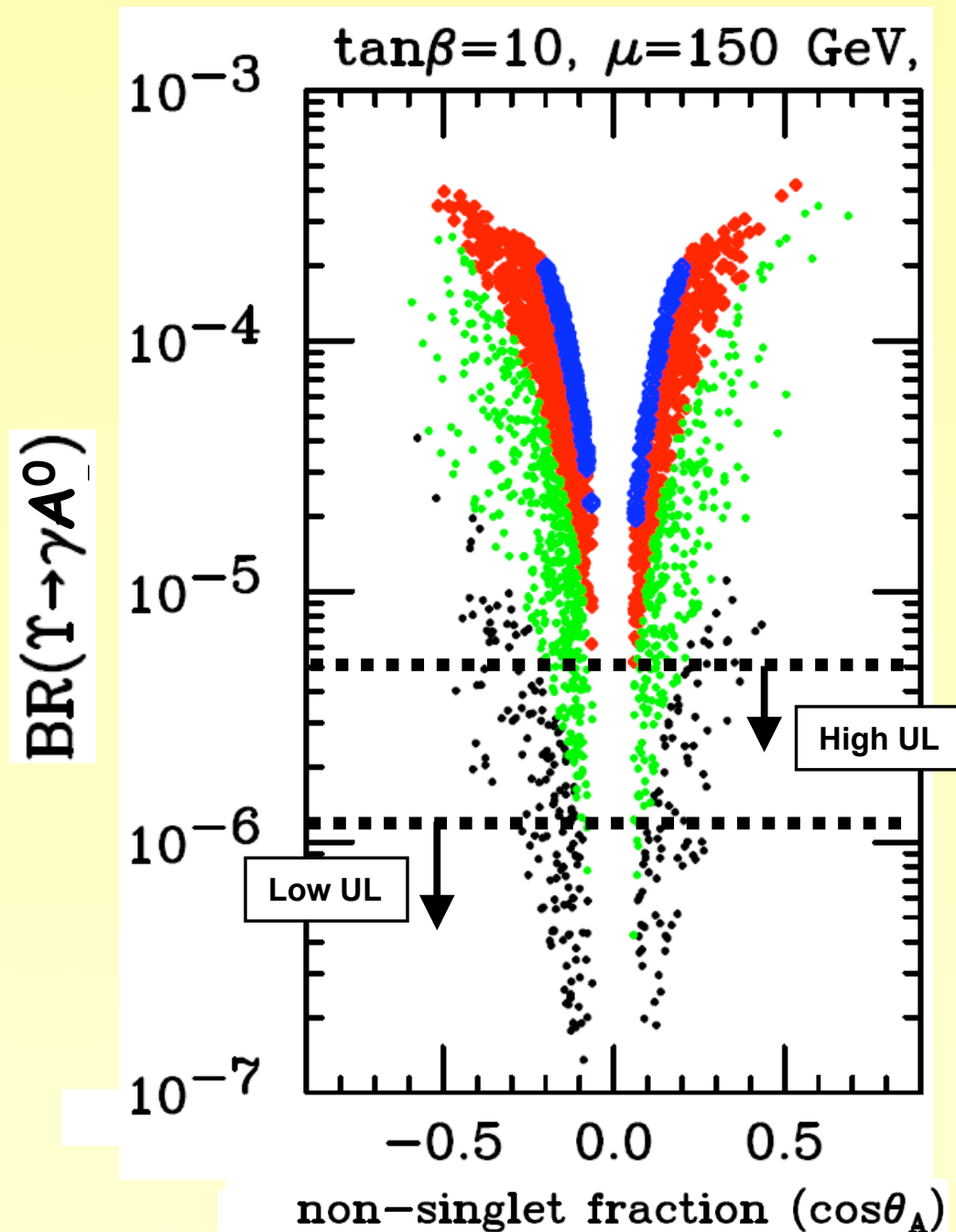


# Summary of Light Higgs Search

Experimental Limits:  $M(A^0) > 8.8 \text{ GeV}$

$A^0 \rightarrow \mu\mu$

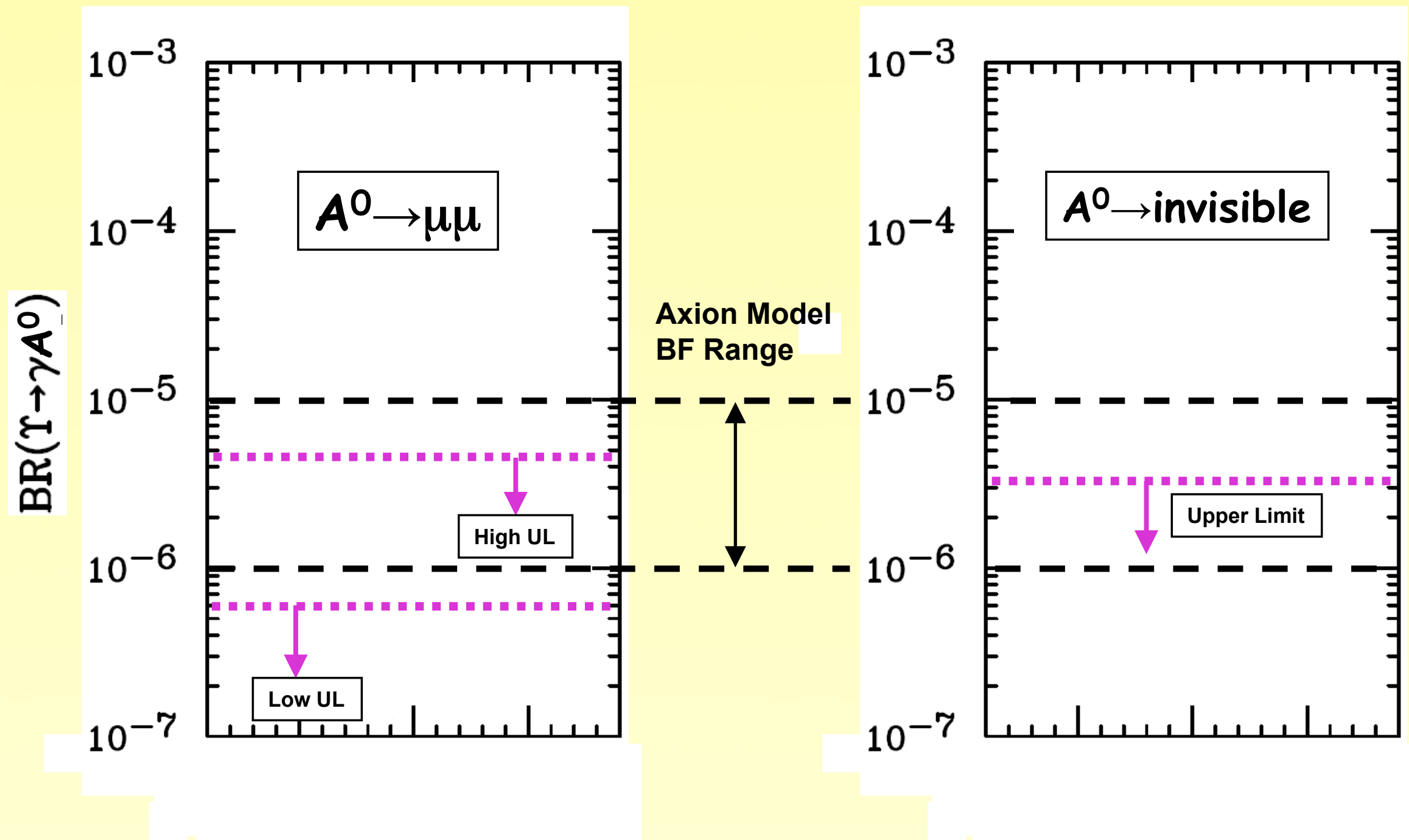
$M(A^0) < 2M(\tau)$   
 $2M(\tau) < M(A^0) < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$   
 $7.5 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$   
 $8.8 \text{ GeV} < M(A^0) < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$



$A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$  results do not extend to the highest mass range

# Summary of Axion Search

Experimental Limits:  $0.36 < M(A^0) < 0.8 \text{ GeV}$  (Axion Model Mass Range)



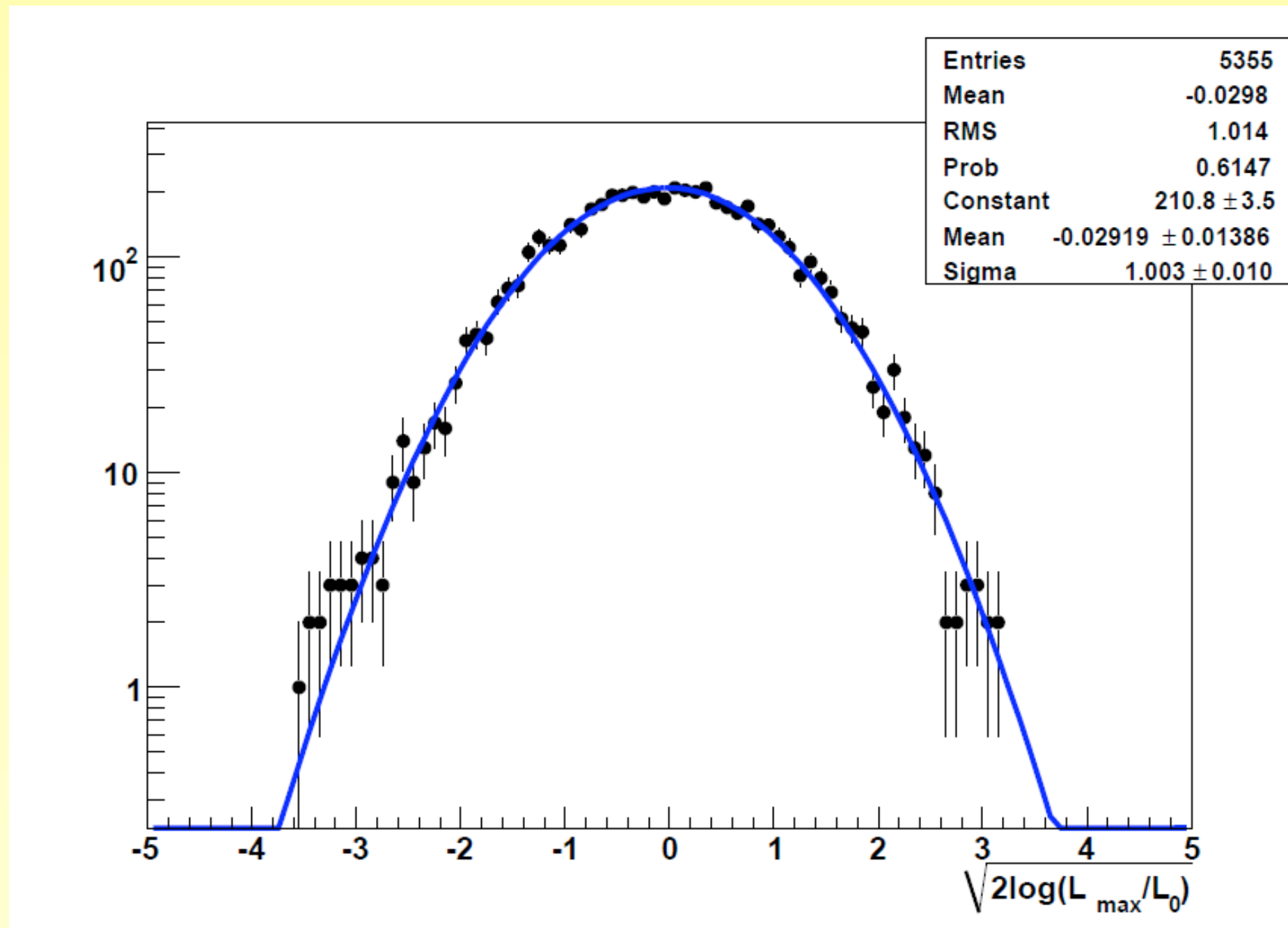
# Conclusions

- No significant  $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  signal observed
  - $\sim 2000$  mass points  $2m_\mu < M(A^0) < 9.3$  GeV
  - Conference note at arXiv:0902.2176 [hep-ex]
- Upper limits (90% CL) range from  $(0.25-5.2) \times 10^{-6}$ 
  - Generally lower upper limits than CLEO by a factor of  $\sim 2$
- No significant signal at HyperCP mass (di-muon threshold)
  - $\text{BF}[\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0(214)] < 0.8 \times 10^{-6}$  (90% CL)
- No evidence of  $\eta_b \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  decays
  - $\text{BF}[\eta_b \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-] < 0.8\%$  (90% CL)
- $\Upsilon(3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$  UL  $(0.7-31) \times 10^{-6}$  (90% CL)
  - ICHEP 2008 conference note at arXiv:0808.0017 [hep-ex]
- Other approaches to increase sensitivity for  $A^0$  discovery:
  - $\Upsilon(2S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$ 
    - ◆  $\sim 20\%$  higher sensitivity than  $\Upsilon(3S)$
  - $\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$
  - $\Upsilon(2S, 3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$
  - Search for non-universality (enhancement of  $\tau^+ \tau^-$  over  $\mu^+ \mu^-$ ):  
higher efficiency without directly tagging the photon increases sensitivity

# Extra Slides ...

# Fit to $\Upsilon(4S)$ Data

- Signal Significances from mass fits on 78.5 fb<sup>-1</sup>  $\Upsilon(4S)$  data are Gaussian distributed with no significant outliers





# Fit near the $\eta_b$ mass region

- No significant signal observed
- $BF[Y(3S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_b] \times BF[\eta_b \rightarrow \mu\mu] = (0.2 \pm 3.0 \pm 0.9) \times 10^{-6}$
- $BF[\eta_b \rightarrow \mu\mu] = (0.0 \pm 0.6 \pm 0.2) \times 10^{-2}$ 
  - $BR[\eta_b \rightarrow \mu\mu] < 0.8\%$  (90% CL)
  - Assuming Babar's measurement  $BR[Y(3S) \rightarrow \gamma \eta_b] = (4.8 \pm 0.5 \pm 1.2) \times 10^{-4}$

