

# Low mass new physics search of the CP-odd Higgs $A^0$ to $s\bar{s}$ and gluon gluon

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(on behalf of the BABAR Collaboration)

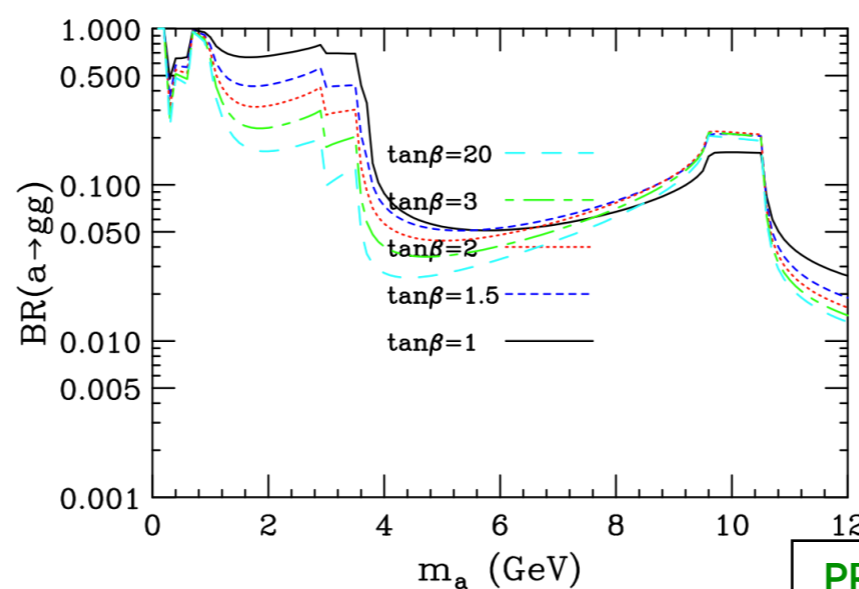
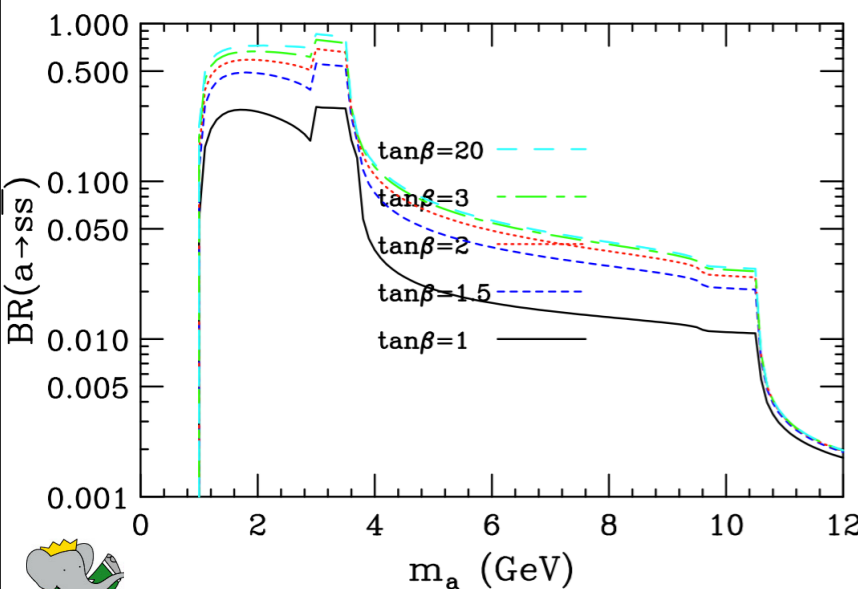


Rencontres de Moriond EW 2014 - La Thuile, 17<sup>th</sup> March 2014

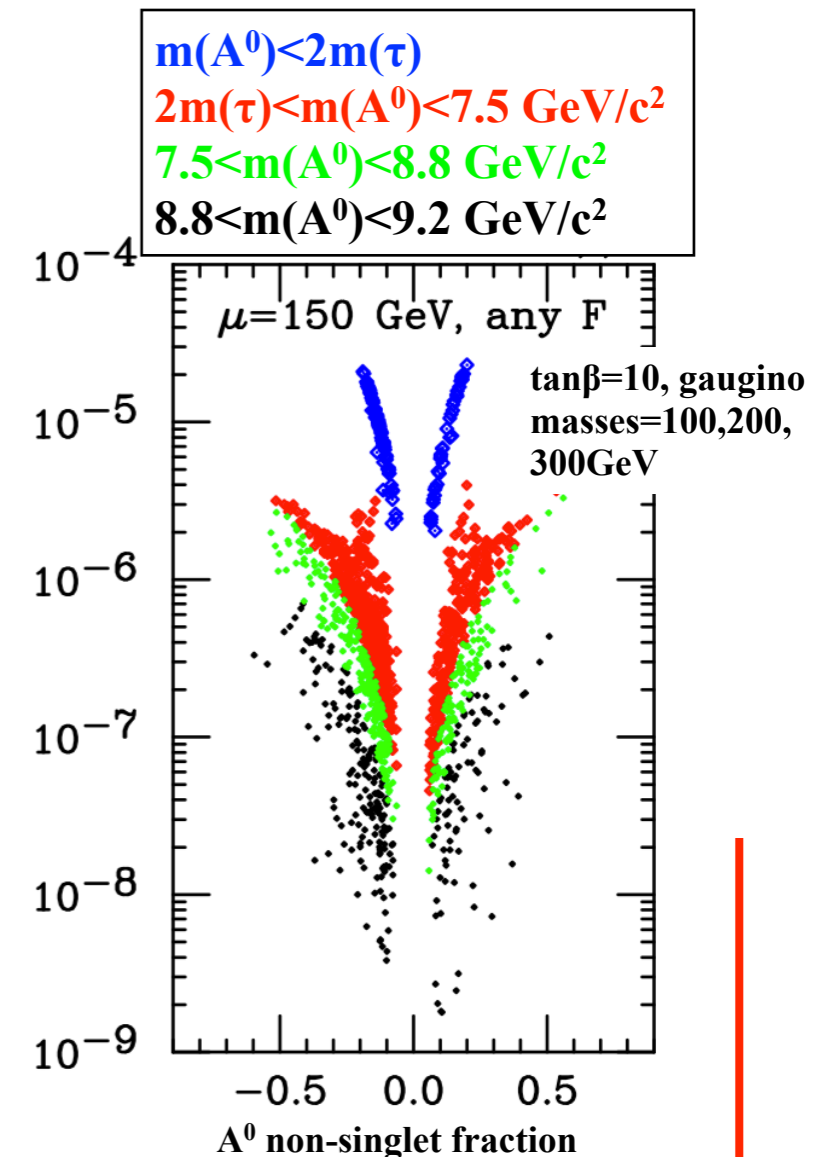
# Theory

- ✓ Next to Minimal Super-symmetric SM (**NMSSM**) includes the possibility of a light pseudoscalar Higgs boson  $A^0 = \cos(\theta_A)a_{\text{MSSM}} + \sin(\theta_A)a_{\text{singlet}}$ 
  - ✓ Not excluded by LEP limits
  - ✓ Light  $\rightarrow$  accessible to B-factories (and intensively searched for at BABAR since 2009)
- ✓ Radiative decays of narrow Y resonances have predicted BRs up to  $\sim O(10^{-5})$ :
  - ✓  $Y(nS) \rightarrow \gamma A^0$ , with the different  $A^0$  decays dominant for different mass regions

In this talk,  $A^0 \rightarrow s\bar{s}$  and  $A^0 \rightarrow gg$



$BR(Y(3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0) \times BR(A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-)$



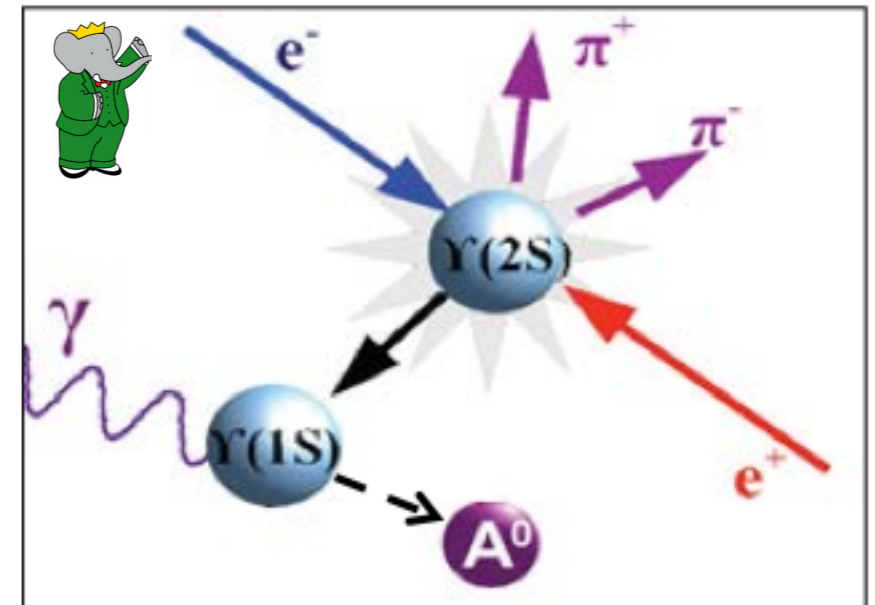
PRD 81, 075003 (2010)



# Experimental technique

PRD 88, 031701 (2013)

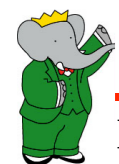
- ✓ **Y(2S) data** sample:  $\sim 14 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  + off-resonance sample for continuum background studies
- ✓ Y(1S) is tagged from **dipion transitions of Y(2S)**  $\rightarrow$  2 charged tracks
- ✓ **Y(1S)  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma A^0$**   $\rightarrow$  a radiative photon ( $E^*_\gamma > 200 \text{ MeV}$ )
- ✓  **$A^0$  fully reconstructed into a hadronic system** : exclusive reco in 26/14 final states for  $A^0 \rightarrow gg / A^0 \rightarrow s\bar{s}$   
2-body decays excluded ( $A^0$  is CP-odd and cannot decay into 2 pseudoscalar mesons)



#	Channel	#	Channel
1	$\pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$	14	$K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^-$
2	$\pi^+ \pi^- 2\pi^0$	15	$K^+ K^- \pi^+ \pi^- \pi^0$
3	$2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$	16	$K^\pm K_S^0 \pi^\mp \pi^+ \pi^-$
4	$2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \pi^0$	17	$K^+ K^- \eta$
5	$\pi^+ \pi^- \eta$	18	$K^+ K^- 2\pi^+ 2\pi^-$
6	$2\pi^+ 2\pi^- 2\pi^0$	19	$K^\pm K_S^0 \pi^\mp \pi^+ \pi^- 2\pi^0$
7	$3\pi^+ 3\pi^-$	20	$K^+ K^- 2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \pi^0$
8	$2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \eta$	21	$K^+ K^- 2\pi^+ 2\pi^- 2\pi^0$
9	$3\pi^+ 3\pi^- 2\pi^0$	22	$K^\pm K_S^0 \pi^\mp 2\pi^+ 2\pi^- \pi^0$
10	$4\pi^+ 4\pi^-$	23	$K^+ K^- 3\pi^+ 3\pi^-$
11	$K^+ K^- \pi^0$	24	$2K^+ 2K^-$
12	$K^\pm K_S^0 \pi^\mp$	25	$p\bar{p}\pi^0$
13	$K^+ K^- 2\pi^0$	26	$p\bar{p}\pi^+ \pi^-$

$A^0 \rightarrow gg$  (left side, channels 1-10)  
 $A^0 \rightarrow gg$  and  $A^0 \rightarrow s\bar{s}$  (right side, channels 11-26)

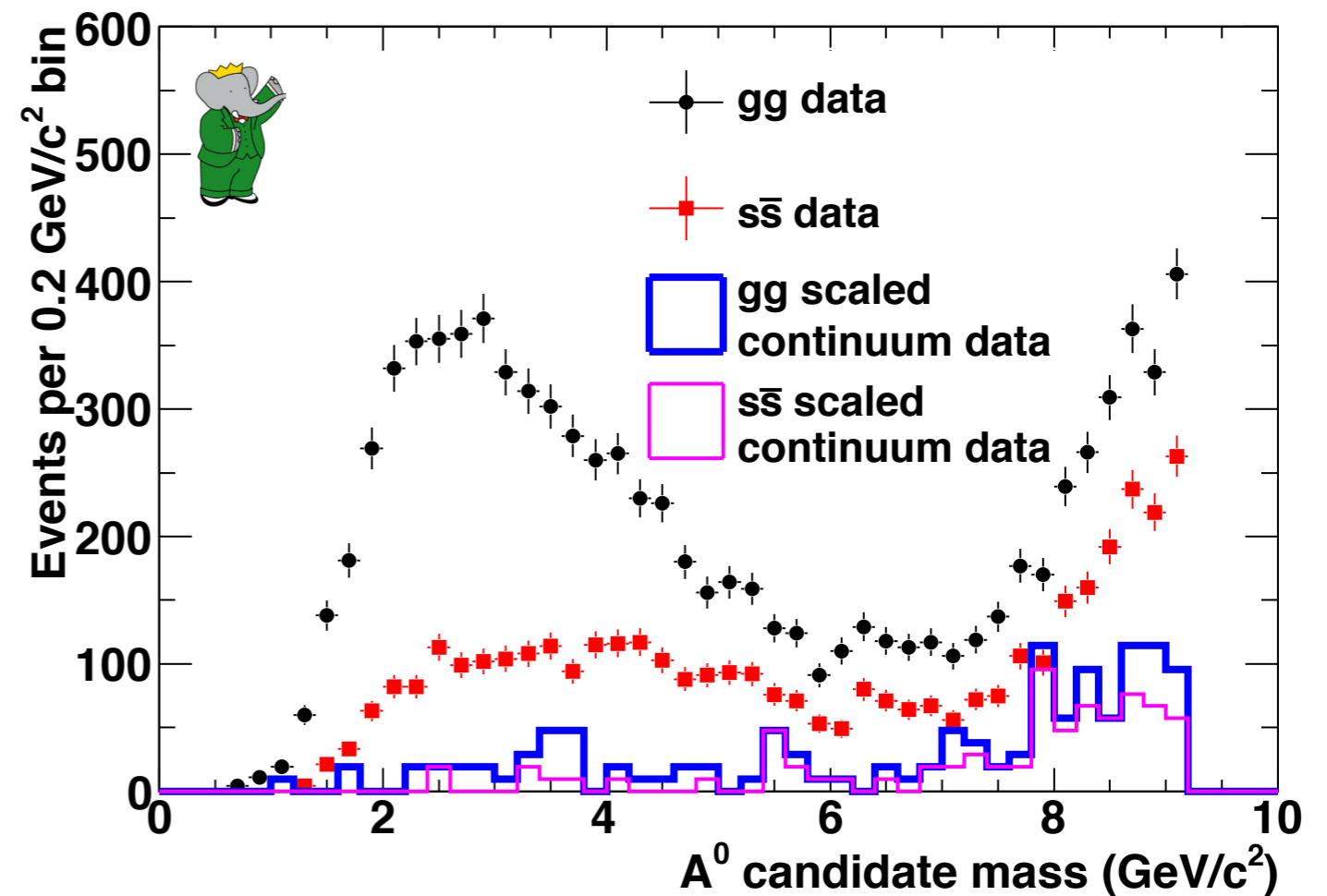
- ✓  $A^0$  mass resolution improved ( $\sim 100 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ ) by constraining the  $A^0$  candidate and  $\gamma$  to the Y(1S) mass
- ✓ Main backgrounds:
  - ✓ **Y(1S)  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma gg$**  with gluons hadronizing to more than one daughter (2-4  $\text{GeV}/c^2$  masses)
  - ✓ **Y(1S)  $\rightarrow$   $ggg$**  with a  $\pi^0$  mistaken as a  $\gamma$  (7-9  $\text{GeV}/c^2$  masses)
- ✓ Reliance on the **hadronization modeling** in simulations: the agreement data/MC is checked on Y(1S)  $\rightarrow$   $\gamma gg$  events
- ✓ scaling factors and a global **systematic uncertainty of 50%** are applied to the efficiencies



# Results

- ✓  $A^0$  would appear as a **narrow peak** in the candidate mass spectrum
- ✓ Scan of the mass spectrum in  $10 \text{ MeV}/c^2$  steps, **from  $0.5$  to  $9.0 \text{ GeV}/c^2$**

- ✓ **No significant signal through the entire mass region analyzed**
- ✓ Minimum p-value  $0.003$  (@ $8.13 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ,  $\sim 2.7\sigma$ ) for  $A^0 \rightarrow gg$ , and  $0.002$  (@ $8.63 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ ,  $\sim 2.9\sigma$ ) for  $A^0 \rightarrow s\bar{s}$
- ✓ A significance as large as the observed one is obtained with a probability of  $86\%$  and  $59\%$ , assessed with toys MC
- ✓ Bayesian upper limits at 90% CL are set on the product of branching fractions

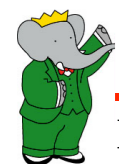


$$\text{BR}(Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0) \times \text{BR}(A^0 \rightarrow gg) < 10^{-6} - 10^{-2}$$

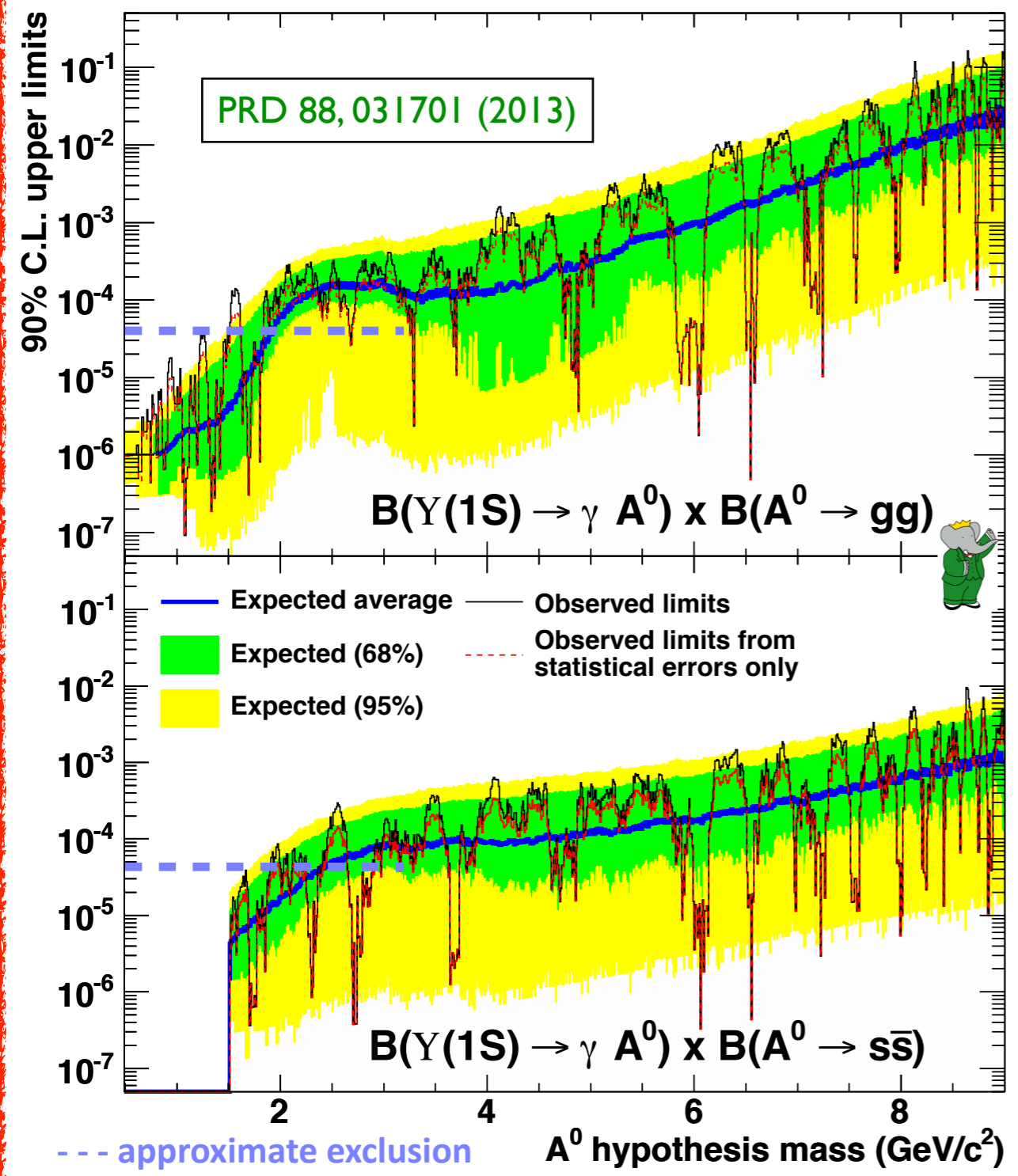
$$\text{BR}(Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0) \times \text{BR}(A^0 \rightarrow s\bar{s}) < 10^{-5} - 10^{-3}$$

low-mass region excluded

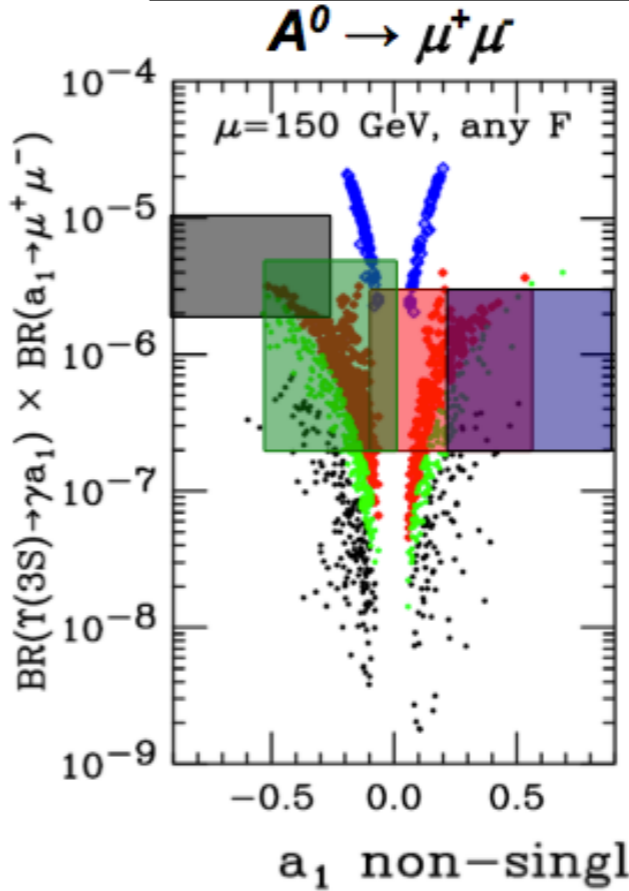
No evidence either for the  $A^0$  signal or for any narrow hadronic resonance



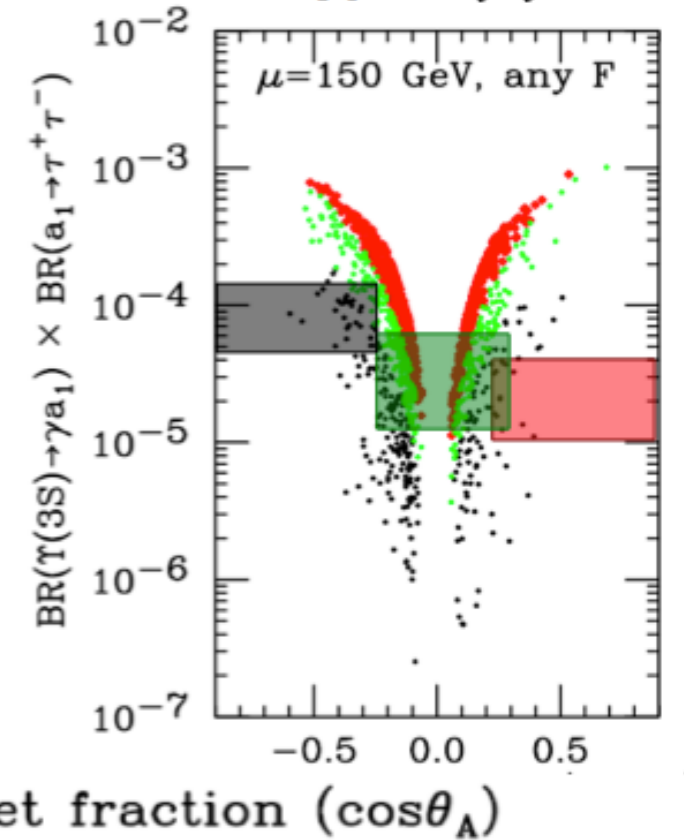
# Several searches at BABAR...



PRD 87, 031102 (2013)



PRD 88, 071102 (2013)

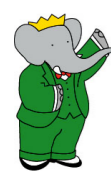


- $2m_\mu < m_{A^0} < 2m_\tau$
- Upper limits
- (90% CL)
- $2m_\tau < m_{A^0} < 7.5 \text{ GeV}$
- $7.5 < m_{A^0} < 8.8 \text{ GeV}$
- $8.8 < m_{A^0} < 9.2 \text{ GeV}$

+ many others: see backup for a complete list of BaBar searches for  $A^0$

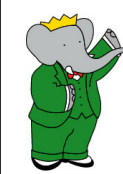
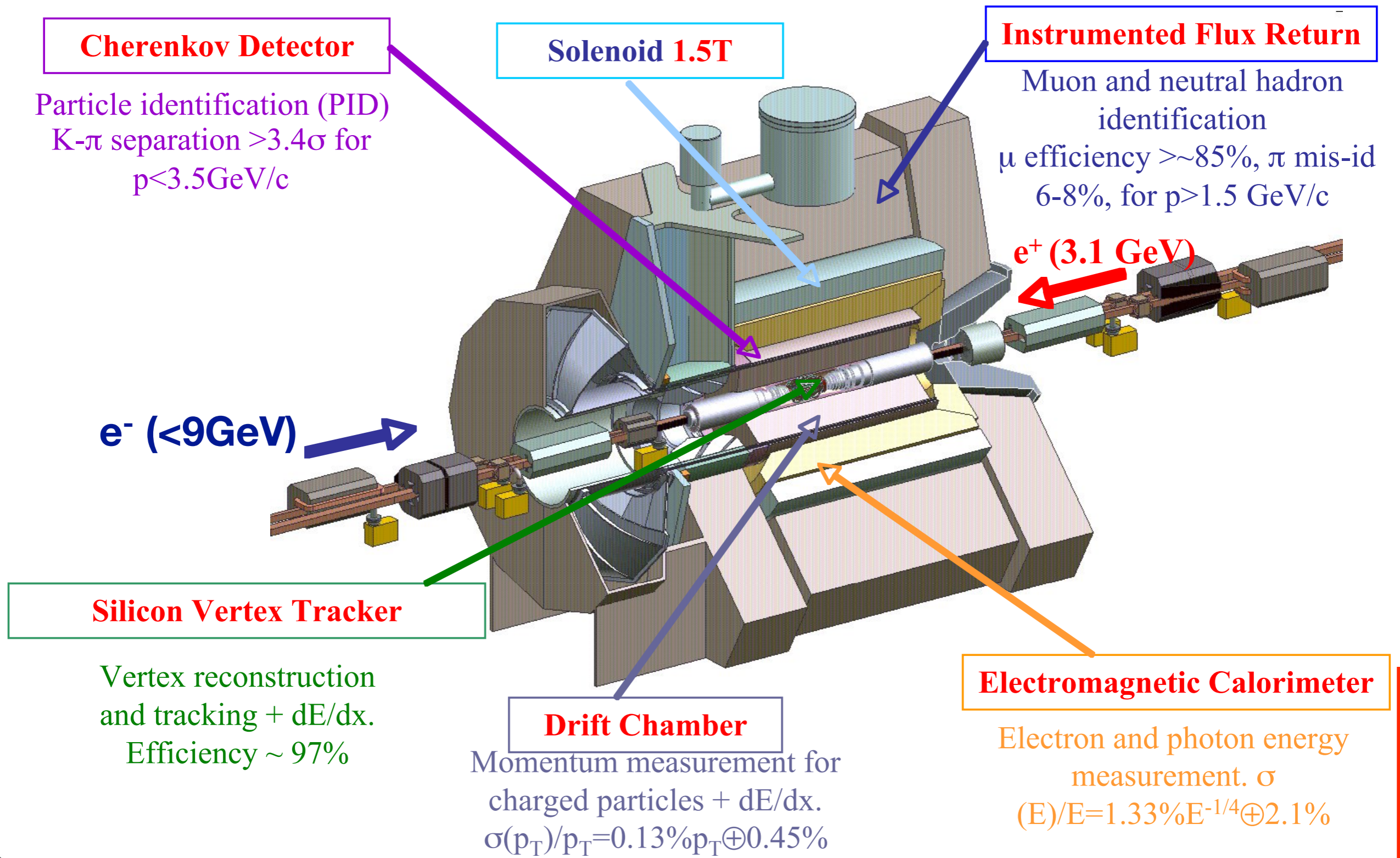
Now in progress:  $Y(2S) \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- Y(1S)$ ,  
 $Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0$ ,  
 $A^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$  and  $A^0 \rightarrow c\bar{c}$

... no sign of  $A^0$  found yet,  
 and the available parameter space is significantly reduced



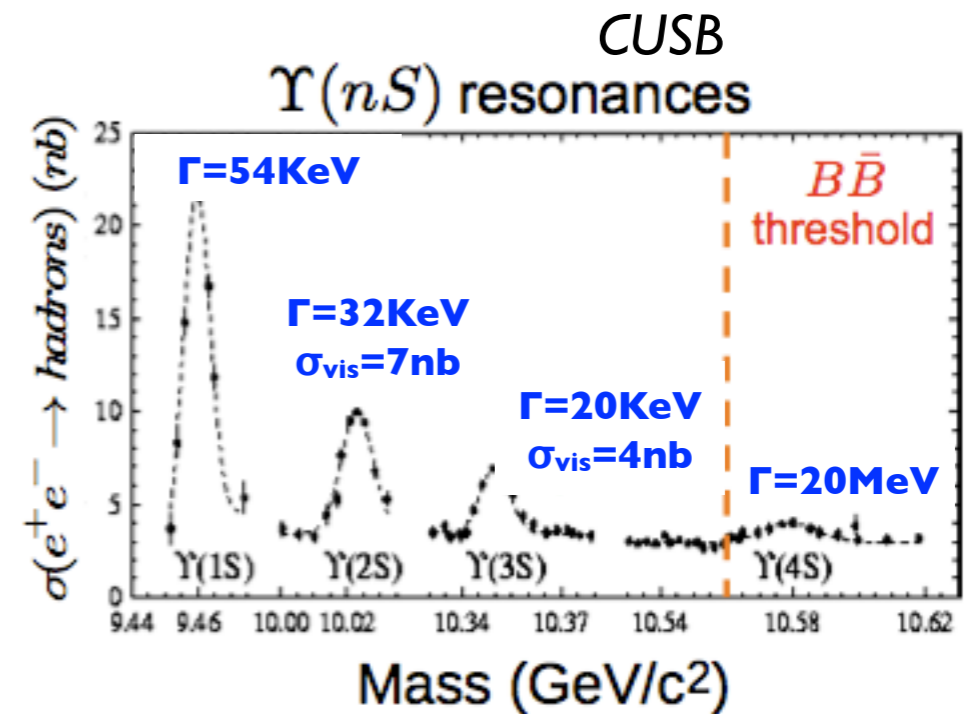
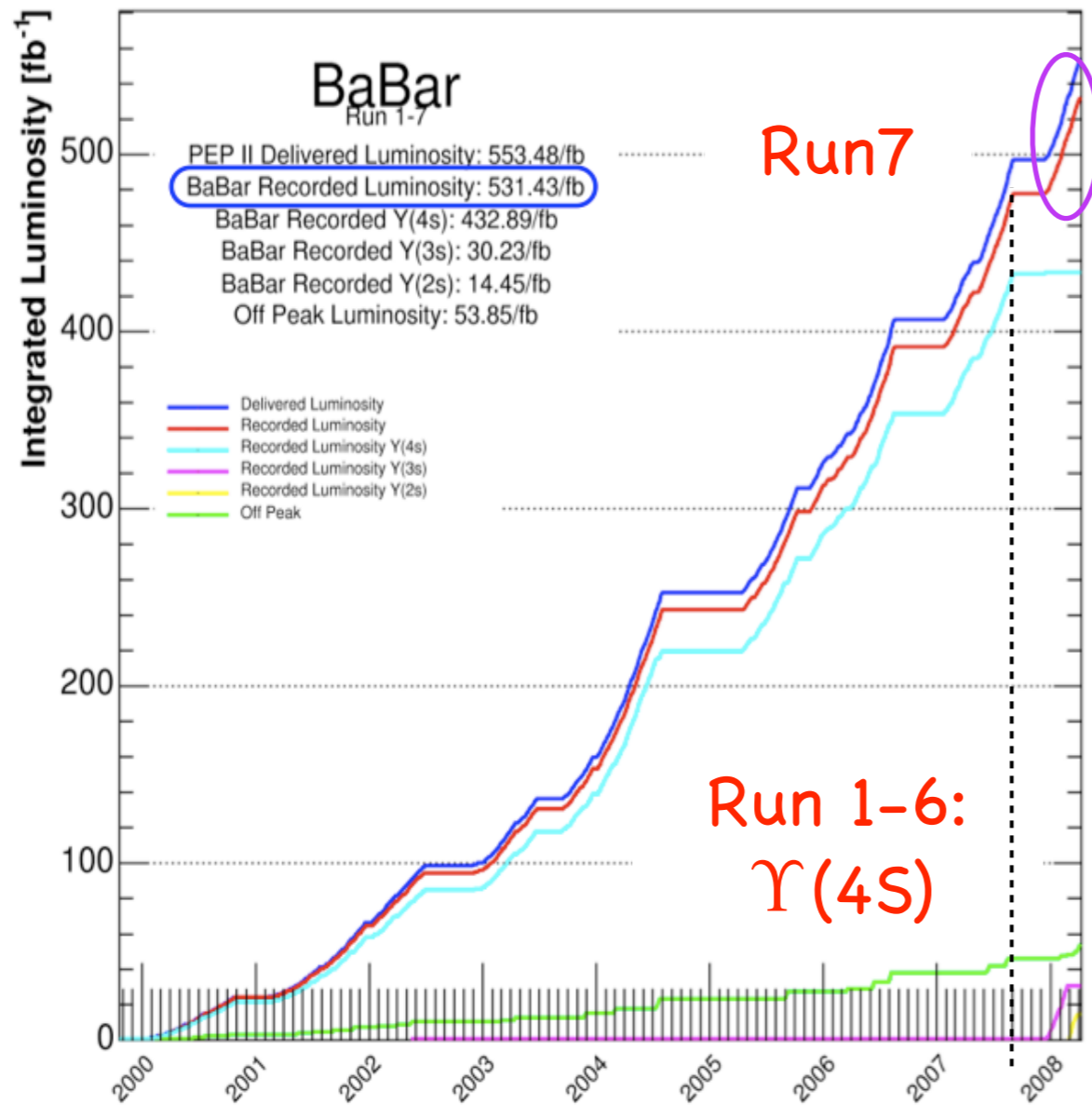
Backup

# The BABAR detector

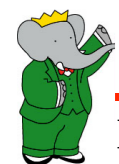


# BaBar data samples

- ✓ PEP-II asymmetric energy  $e^+e^-$ -collider operating at the  $\Upsilon$  resonances
- ✓ BABAR recorded luminosity



- ✓  $28.5 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data at  $\Upsilon(3S)$   
 $\rightarrow \sim 122 \cdot 10^6 \Upsilon(3S)$
- ✓  $14.4 \text{ fb}^{-1}$  of data at  $\Upsilon(2S)$   
 $\rightarrow \sim 99 \cdot 10^6 \Upsilon(2S)$

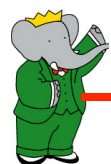




# BaBar searches for $A^0$

- ✓  $Y(2S,3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  Phys. Rev. Lett. 103 (2009) 081803
- ✓  $Y(2S,3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$  Phys. Rev. Lett. 103 (2009) 181801
- ✓ Test of lepton universality in  $Y$  decays Phys. Rev. Lett. 104 (2010) 191801
- ✓  $Y(2S,3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$  Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 (2011) 221803
- ✓  $Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$  Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 (2011) 021804
- ✓  $Y(2S,3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \text{hadrons}$  Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 (2011) 221803
- ✓  $Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \mu^+ \mu^-$  Phys. Rev. D 87 (2013) 031102
- ✓  $Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \tau^+ \tau^-$  Phys. Rev. D 88 (2013) 071102
- ✓  $Y(1S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow gg, s\bar{s}$  Phys. Rev. D 88 (2013) 031701
- ✓  $Y(2S,3S) \rightarrow \gamma A^0, A^0 \rightarrow \text{invisible}$  arXiv:0808.0017 + new analysis in progress

- ✓ radiative  $Y(2S,3S)$  decays
- ✓ radiative  $Y(1S)$  decays  
tagged through  $Y(2S,3S)$   
dipion transitions to  $Y(1S)$



# Searches for $A^0$ at the LHC

