Highlights of Current Higgs Boson Searches

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ABSTRACT

Over the last years the Tevatron Run-II has extended several limits on Higgs boson masses and coupling which were pioneered during the LEP accelerator operation between 1989 and 2000. Higgs boson searches will also be at the forefront of research at the LHC. This review concisely discusses the experimental constraints set by the CDF and DØ collaborations in summer 2010 at the beginning of the LHC era. Model-independent and model-dependent limits on Higgs boson masses and couplings have been set and interpretations are discussed both in the Standard Model and in extended models. Recently, the Tevatron has extended the excluded SM Higgs boson mass range (158–175 GeV) beyond the LEP limit at 95% CL. The experimental sensitivities are estimated for the completion of the Tevatron programme.
1. Introduction

The search for new particles is at the forefront of High Energy Physics. The discovery of a Higgs boson would shed light on electroweak symmetry breaking and the generation of mass in the Universe. Many searches for new particles were performed at LEP and stringent limits on Higgs bosons in the Standard Model (SM) and beyond were set, as summarized in Table 1 (from [1]) including model-independent LEP limits and benchmark results in the Minimal Supersymmetric extension of the SM (MSSM) [2]. In addition to the limits from direct searches, some indication on the Higgs boson mass exist from precision electroweak measurements, as shown in Fig. 1 (left and center plots from [3]). Up to 6.7 fb$^{-1}$ of data have been analyzed so far (summer 2010) by each Tevatron experiment, which is about a 50% increase compared to the previous report [4] (winter 2008/9). This review is structured similar to the 2006 [5] and 2009 [4] reports to allow to compare more directly the experimental progress.

Both CDF and DØ have measured with precision various SM processes as illustrated in Fig. 1 (right plot from [6]). The figure includes also recent ZZ measurements [7, 8]. Figure 2 (from [9]) shows the delivered luminosity and its expectations.

![Figure 1.](image1.png)

**Figure 1.** Left: Higgs boson mass prediction in the SM framework. The upper SM Higgs boson mass limit at 95% CL is 158 GeV. Center: smaller ellipse including LEP-2 and Tevatron data (solid line) prefers a region outside the SM Higgs boson mass band ($m_H = 114$ to 1000 GeV). The combined results from LEP-1 and SLD only are shown separately (dashed line). Right: overview of boson observations at hadron colliders, and indication of the expected cross-section for a SM Higgs boson.

![Figure 2.](image2.png)

**Figure 2.** Left: integrated delivered Tevatron luminosity up to 17 September 2010. At the beginning of FY11 about 9 fb$^{-1}$ are delivered, of which about 8 fb$^{-1}$ are recorded and about 6 fb$^{-1}$ are analysed. Right: expectation for future data-taking. The Tevatron has been operating on the higher luminosity slope.

2. Production and Decay

The expected cross-section and branching ratios are shown in Fig. 3 (from [10] and [11]) as a function of the Higgs boson mass. It is interesting to note that corresponding to the current
collected data sample of about $8 \, fb^{-1}$ about 8000 SM Higgs bosons of 120 GeV could have already been recorded in p̅p collisions at each experiment. For a SM Higgs boson mass below about 200 GeV the decay width is below 1 GeV which is much below the detector resolution.

Table 1. Summary of Higgs boson mass limits at 95% CL. ‘LEP’ indicates a combination of the results from ALEPH, DELPHI, L3 and OPAL. If results from the experiments are not (yet) combined, examples which represent the different search areas from individual experiments are given. Details are given in Ref. [1].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Search</th>
<th>experiment</th>
<th>limit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Standard Model</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced rate and SM decay</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$\xi^2 &gt; 0.05 : m_{h} &gt; 85 , GeV$</td>
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<td>Reduced rate and $b\bar{b}$ decay</td>
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<td>$\xi^2 &gt; 0.3 : m_{h} &gt; 110 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced rate and $\tau^+\tau^-$ decay</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$\xi^2 &gt; 0.04 : m_{h} &gt; 80 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced rate and hadronic decay</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$\xi^2 &gt; 0.25 : m_{h} &gt; 110 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anomalous couplings</td>
<td>L3</td>
<td>$\xi^2 = 1 : m_{h} &gt; 112.9 , GeV$</td>
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<td>MSSM (no scalar top mixing)</td>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>$\xi^2 &gt; 0.3 : m_{h} &gt; 97 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>General MSSM scan</td>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>$\xi^2 &gt; 0.04 : m_{h} \approx 90 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larger top-quark mass</td>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>$d, d_B, \Delta g^Z, \Delta \kappa_{\gamma\gamma}$ exclusions</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSSM with CP-violating phases</td>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>strongly reduced mass limits</td>
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<td>Visible/invisible Higgs decays</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$m_{H} &gt; 111.8 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Majoron model (max. mixing)</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$m_{H,S} &gt; 112.1 , GeV$</td>
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<td>Two-doublet Higgs model (for $\sigma_{max}$)</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$m_{h} + m_{A} &gt; 150 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Two-doublet model scan</td>
<td>OPAL</td>
<td>$\tau^+\tau^- \tau^+\tau^- : m_{h} + m_{A} &gt; 160 , GeV$</td>
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<td>Yukawa process</td>
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<td>$(AA)A \rightarrow 6b : m_{h} + m_{A} &gt; 150 , GeV$</td>
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<td>Singly-charged Higgs bosons</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$\kappa_{\gamma\gamma} &gt; 90 , GeV$</td>
</tr>
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<td>W$^\pm$A decay mode</td>
<td>DELPHI</td>
<td>$\kappa_{\gamma\gamma} &gt; 90 , GeV$</td>
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<td>Doubly-charged Higgs bosons $e^+e^- \rightarrow e^+e^-$</td>
<td>DELPHI/OPAL</td>
<td>$m_{H^{++}} &gt; 99 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fermiophobic $H \rightarrow WW, ZZ, \gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>L3</td>
<td>$h_{ee} &gt; 0.5 : m_{H^{++}} &gt; 700 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>H $\rightarrow \gamma\gamma$</td>
<td>LEP</td>
<td>$m_{h} &gt; 198.3 , GeV$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uniform and stealthy scenarios</td>
<td>OPAL</td>
<td>$m_{h} &gt; 109.7 , GeV$</td>
</tr>
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Figure 3. Left: expected SM Higgs boson production cross-sections at the Tevatron (1.96 TeV). Right: expected number of Higgs bosons (cross-section times decay branching ratios) for a SM Higgs boson.
3. b-Quark Tagging

The b-tagging capabilities are most important for the low-mass Higgs boson searches and a critical parameter is the impact parameter resolution of the vertex detector. The improvement of the impact parameter resolution with a sensitive layer very close to the interaction point is illustrated in Fig. 4 (left plot from [12] and center plot from [13]). In CDF this layer is called L00 and in DØ it is called L0. These innermost layers contribute significantly to the b-tagging performance. Figure 4 (right plot from [14]) shows also the DØ b-quark tagging performance including L0. An example of a quadruply b-tagged event is shown in Fig. 5 (from [15]).

Efficient B hadron tagging has already been demonstrated in data with Z → b¯b events. These measurements contribute to the energy resolution and energy scale determinations. Figure 6 (left plot from [16], center plot from [17] and right plot from [18]) shows the reconstruction of the Z → b¯b mass and the good agreement between data and simulation for b-tagged events.

![Figure 4](image1.png)

**Figure 4.** Left: CDF impact parameter resolution as a function of the transverse momentum $p_T$ for tracks traversing passive material in vertex detector, with (blue dots) and without (red triangles) use of L00 hits. Center: DØ impact parameter resolution after the installation of a new vertex detector layer (L0), which improved the resolution by 40%. Right: DØ b-quark tagging performance for Z → b¯b and Z → q¯q events. The error bars include statistical and systematic uncertainties.

![Figure 5](image2.png)

**Figure 5.** DØ example of b-tagged event. Left: reconstructed tracks near the interaction point. Right: jets clearly visible in the calorimeter.
4. Gluon Fusion $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW$

For Higgs boson masses above about 135 GeV the process $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW$ becomes important. The production and decay process is illustrated in Fig. 7, also shown is a background process leading to the same final state particles. The spin information allows separation of signal and background. The angle between the opposite charged leptons $\Delta \Phi_{ll}$ tends to be smaller for the signal than for the background as shown in Fig. 7 (from [19]). Based on 5.6–6.7 fb$^{-1}$ total luminosity the neural network output for $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW$ process and limits are shown in Fig. 8 (from [20]) and based on 5.9 fb$^{-1}$ in Fig. 9 (from [21]). Owing to the overwhelming $b\bar{b}$ background, the $gg \rightarrow H(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$ channel is not feasible at the Tevatron.

5. Associated Production

5.1. $WH(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$

An important discovery channel is the reaction $WH(H \rightarrow b\bar{b})$, where the $W$ decays either to $e\nu$ or $\mu\nu$. The tagging of two $b$-quarks improves the signal to background ratio as shown in Fig. 10 (from [22]) and Fig. 11 (from [23]).
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Figure 8. DØ $gg \to H(H \to WW)$. Left: Boosted Decision Tree output. Right: limit at 95% CL ($\epsilon\mu$ channel only).

Figure 9. CDF $gg \to H(H \to WW)$. Left: Neural Network output. Right: limit at 95% CL ($\epsilon\mu$, $e^+e^-$ and $\mu^+\mu^-$ channels combined) with $WH \to WWW$ and $ZH \to ZWW$ results.

Figure 10. CDF $WH(H \to bb)$. Left: single b-tagging. Center: double b-tagging. Right: limit at 95% CL.

Figure 11. DØ $WH(H \to bb)$. Left: single b-tagging. Center: double b-tagging. Right: limit at 95% CL.
5.2. WH(H → WW)

Results for the search WH(H → WW) in the tri-lepton and like-sign charged lepton final state are shown in Fig. 12 (from [21], 5.9 fb\(^{-1}\) luminosity) and Fig. 13 (from [24], 5.4 fb\(^{-1}\) luminosity). In the low-mass region this search channel has a weaker sensitivity as the H → b\(\bar{b}\) decay mode.

![Figure 12. CDF WH(H → WW). Left: comparison of simulated background and observed number of events for electron, muon and taus tri-lepton events. Center: Neural network output. Right: limit at 95% CL.](image1)

5.3. ZH → ℓℓb\(\bar{b}\)

The CDF and DØ collaborations have searched for ZH → e\(^+\)e\(^-\)b\(\bar{b}\) and \(\mu^+\mu^-\)b\(\bar{b}\) signals. These signals are very clean, however, they have a small production cross-section. The results are shown in Fig. 14 (from [25]) and Fig. 15 (from [26]).

![Figure 13. DØ WH(H → WW). Left: eμ invariant mass. Center: μμ invariant mass. Right: limit at 95% CL.](image2)

5.4. ZH → ννb\(\bar{b}\)

Both Tevatron collaborations have searched for a ZH → ννb\(\bar{b}\) signal. The results from the expected missing energy and b-jet signal are shown in Fig. 16 (from [27]) and Fig. 17 (from [28]).
Figure 14. CDF ZH(\(Z \to \ell\ell\))(H \(\to\) b\(\bar{b}\)). Left: \(Z \to \ell^+\ell^-\) neural network output before b-quark tagging. Center: \(Z \to \ell^+\ell^-\) neural network output after b-quark tagging. Right: limit at 95% CL.

Figure 15. DØ ZH(\(Z \to \ell\ell\))(H \(\to\) b\(\bar{b}\)). Left: invariant di-jet mass with single b-quark tagging. Center: invariant di-jet mass with double b-quark tagging. Right: limit at 95% CL.

Figure 16. CDF ZH(\(Z \to \nu\nu\))(H \(\to\) b\(\bar{b}\)). Left: invariant di-jet mass. Center: neural network output. Right: limit at 95% CL.

Figure 17. DØ ZH(\(Z \to \nu\nu\))(H \(\to\) b\(\bar{b}\)). Left: invariant di-jet mass. Center: discriminant variable output. Right: limit at 95% CL.
6. $H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$

Both Tevatron collaborations have searched for a $H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$ signal. Results are shown in Figs. 18 (from [29]) and 19 (from [30]).

![Figure 18](https://example.com/fig18.png)

**Figure 18.** CDF ($H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$). Left: lepton $p_T$. Center: invariant mass. Right: limit at 95% CL.

![Figure 19](https://example.com/fig19.png)

**Figure 19.** DØ ($H \rightarrow \tau^+\tau^-$). Left: leading $p_T$. Center: Boosted Decision Tree output. Right: limit at 95% CL.

7. $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$

Both Tevatron collaborations have searched for a $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ signal. Results are shown in Figs. 20 (from [31]) and 21 (from [32]).

![Figure 20](https://example.com/fig20.png)

**Figure 20.** CDF ($H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$). Left: simulated $H \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ invariant mass. Center: invariant mass spectrum. Right: limit at 95% CL.
8. t¯tH

Both Tevatron collaborations have searched for a t¯t → tH signal. Results are shown in Figs. 22 (from [33]) and 23 (from [34]).

9. Combined SM Higgs Boson Limits

The large progress in sensitivity increase between results from summer 2005 (left plot from [5]) and combined CDF and DØ results from winter 2008/9 (right plot from [35]) are shown in Fig. 24 with up to 4.2 fb⁻¹. Current limits with up to 6.7 fb⁻¹ are shown in Fig. 25 (left plot from [36]). The achieved sensitivity in the various search channels is summarized in Table 2.

Improvements will continue to come from optimized b-quark tagging, and also from larger e/µ acceptance, better jet mass resolution, and from using advanced analysis techniques. Higher Higgs boson sensitivities will also result from the increase in luminosity. Currently (September 2010) about 9 fb⁻¹ are delivered per experiment, and the total delivered luminosity could increase further up to about 17 fb⁻¹ by the end of 2014. Resulting sensitivity estimates are shown in Fig. 25 (from [50]).
Table 2. Summary of observed and expected limits (where available) as factors compared to the SM expectation at 95% CL from CDF and DØ. The note numbers refer to CDF and DØ notes. (*μ only)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channel</th>
<th>Exper.</th>
<th>( m_H ) (GeV)</th>
<th>( \mathcal{L} ) (fb(^{-1}))</th>
<th>limit factor</th>
<th>Ref. note</th>
<th>( \mathcal{L}_{\text{new}} ) (fb(^{-1}))</th>
<th>limit factor</th>
<th>Ref. note</th>
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<tr>
<td>( H \rightarrow WW \rightarrow \ell \nu \ell \nu )</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
<td>9500 [38]</td>
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<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DØ</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5871 [19]</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>*1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>( WH \rightarrow l \nu \bar{b} \bar{b} )</td>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>9596 [39]</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DØ</td>
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<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>5828 [40]</td>
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<td>4.1</td>
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<td>9.9</td>
<td>9665 [41]</td>
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<td>9.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>–</td>
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Figure 24. Comparison of progress between summer 2005 and winter 2008/9. Left: ratio of observed cross-section limit and expected SM cross-section, status summer 2005. Right: combined CDF and DØ limits at 95% CL, status winter 2008/9. Note that a region between 160 and 170 GeV mass is excluded.

Figure 25. Left: current combined CDF and DØ limits at 95% CL, status summer 2010. Note that a region between 158 and 175 GeV mass is excluded. Right: outlook for a mass range between 100 to 200 GeV.
10. Beyond the SM

10.1. $b\bar{b}h$, $b\bar{b}H$, $b\bar{b}A$

Higgs boson production processes in association with $b$-quarks in $p\bar{p}$ collisions have been calculated in two ways: in the five-flavor scheme [51], where only one $b$-quark has to be present in the final state, while in the four-flavor scheme [52], two $b$-quarks are explicitly required in the calculation. Both calculations are available at next-to-leading order (NLO QCD), and agree in the final state, while in the four-flavor scheme [52], two $b$-quarks are explicitly required in the top sector, the gluino mass, the $\mu$ parameter, stop and sbottom masses. The dependence of the production cross-section enhancement factor on $\tan \beta$ is shown in Fig. 26 (right plot from [53]). At tree-level the production cross-section rises with $\tan^2 \beta$.

![Figure 26. DØ. Left: leading-order Feynman diagrams for neutral Higgs boson production in the five-flavor scheme (top) and four-flavor scheme (bottom). Right: enhancement factor as a function of $\tan \beta$.](image)

There is no indication of a $b\bar{b}A$ production in the data. Results from CDF and DØ are shown in Fig. 27 (from [54]) and Fig. 28 (from [55]). In the CDF results based on 1.9 fb$^{-1}$ data statistical and systematic errors contribute about equally, therefore, with about 8 fb$^{-1}$ data, cross-section sensitivities could be improved by about 20%, thus $\tan \beta$ sensitivities by about 10%. Estimates reported in 2005 [5] were too optimistic.

![Figure 27. CDF $b\bar{b}A(A \rightarrow b\bar{b})$. Left: invariant mass of the two most energetic jets $m_A = 150$ GeV. Center: limits on $\tan \beta$ in the general Two Higgs Doublet Model (THDM). Right: limits on $\tan \beta$ in the MSSM for the mlmax scenario.](image)
10.2. $h, H, A \to \tau^+ \tau^-$

The signature for $h, H, A \to \tau^+ \tau^-$ opens additional possibilities for a Higgs boson discovery. Results from CDF and DØ are shown in Fig. 29 (from [56]) and Fig. 30 (left plot from [57]) and combined CDF and DØ results (center and right plots from [58]).

Figure 28. DØ $b \bar{b} A(A \to b \bar{b})$. Left: discriminant variable output, low-mass. Center: discriminant variable output, high-mass. Right: limit at 95% CL.

Figure 29. CDF. Left: invariant mass $e\mu$ channel for $\Phi = A$ with $m_A = 140$ GeV. Center: invariant mass $\ell \tau$, channel where $\ell$ represents an electron or a muon. Right: cross-section limit at 95% CL.

Figure 30. Left: DO visible mass for $\Phi = A$ with $m_A = 160$ GeV. Center: combined CDF and DO cross-section limit at 95% CL. Right: combined CDF and DØ MSSM limit at 95% CL.
10.3. $H^+$

The decay of top quarks $t \rightarrow H^+b$ is possible in general Higgs boson models with two Higgs boson doublets. The expected top and charged Higgs boson branching fractions are shown in Fig. 31 (left plot from [59]) as a function of $\tan \beta$ for a specific MSSM parameter set. The expected SM top decay rate would be modified. No deviation from the SM top decay rates is observed. Results from CDF for 0.192 fb$^{-1}$ are shown in Fig. 31 (right plot from [60]) and from DØ for 1 fb$^{-1}$ are shown in Figs. 32 and 33 (from [59]).

An independent search has been carried out by DØ based on measuring the ratio $R = \sigma(tt)_{t+\text{jets}}/\sigma(tt)_{t+\ell-}$ [61]. In the SM $R = 1$, while a decay $t \rightarrow H^+b$ changes this ratio. Results are summarized in Fig. 34 (from [61]) for a leptofobic charged Higgs boson.

A charged Higgs boson search by CDF focuses on the reaction $t \rightarrow H^+b$ ($H^+ \rightarrow c\bar{s}$) based on 2.2 fb$^{-1}$ data [62]. The hadronic charged Higgs boson decay mode would allow a precise $H^+$ mass reconstruction. Results are summarized in Fig. 35 (from [62]).

In the high mass regime ($m_{H^+} > m_t$) the search for charged Higgs bosons has been performed similar as for the single top s-channel analysis with $L = 0.9$ fb$^{-1}$. The reaction is $qq' \rightarrow H^+ \rightarrow t b \rightarrow W^+ bb \rightarrow \ell^+ \nu b\bar{b}$, where $\ell$ represents an electron or a muon [63]. Results are summarized in Fig. 36 (from [63]).

![Figure 31](image-url)

**Figure 31.** Left: branching ratios for a 120 GeV charged Higgs boson production in top decays and charged Higgs boson decays as a function of $\tan \beta$ in the MSSM. Right: CDF. Limits on the charged Higgs boson mass as function of $\tan \beta$ for a specific set of MSSM parameters.

![Figure 32](image-url)

**Figure 32.** DØ. Left: variation of number of expected events for $t \rightarrow H^+b$ ($H^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$). Center: variation of number of expected events for $t \rightarrow H^+b$ ($H^+ \rightarrow c\bar{s}$). Right: BR($t \rightarrow H^+b$) limit at 95% CL for BR($H^+ \rightarrow \tau^+ \nu$) = 1.
Figure 33. DØ. Left: BR(t → H^+b) limit at 95% CL for BR(H^+ → c\bar{s}) = 1. Center: limits for a specific set (mmax) of MSSM parameters. Right: limits for a specific set (CPX) of MSSM parameters.

Figure 34. DØ. Left: modified cross-sections relative to the SM cross-section as functions of BR(t → H^+b). Center: distribution of cross-section ratio R generated from the 10,000 pseudo-experiments. Right: Feldman-Cousins confidence interval bands as functions of measured and generated branching fraction BR(t → H^+b). For a leptophobic 80 GeV charged Higgs boson, BR(H^+ → c\bar{s})=1, BR(t → H^+b) limits at 95% CL are 0.35 (observed, solid line) and 0.25 (expected, dotted line).

Figure 35. CDF. Left: di-jet mass in top decays. Center: background contributions to the di-jet mass in top decays. Right: model-independent BR(t → H^+b) limit for BR(H^+ → c\bar{s}) = 1. In order to cover any generic anomalous charged Higgs boson, the search is extended below the W mass.
In the Next-to-MSSM (NMSSM) a charged Higgs boson search by CDF has been performed in the reaction $t \to H^+ b \to W^+ Ab$ ($A \to \tau^+ \tau^-$) based on 2.7 fb$^{-1}$ data. The decay ($A \to \tau^+ \tau^-$) could be dominant as shown in Fig. 37 (left plot from [64]). Results are summarized in Fig. 37 (right and center plots from [65]).

**Figure 36.** DØ $p\bar{p} \to H^+ \to tb$. Left: invariant charged Higgs boson mass (type III model). Center: cross-section limit in THDM (type II). Right: THDM excluded regions for model type I.

**Figure 37.** CDF. Left: BR($A \to \tau^+ \tau^-$) for $\tan \beta = 2$ and a particular choice of NMSSM parameters. Center: leading track $p_T$. Right: BR($t \to H^+ b$) limit at 95% CL for BR($H^+ \to W^+ A$) = 1 and BR($A \to \tau^+ \tau^-$) = 1 in the NMSSM.

### 10.4. $H \to \gamma \gamma$

In fermiophobic Higgs boson models, the dominant decay mode could be $H \to \gamma \gamma$. The Higgs boson could be produced in the associated production with a vector boson and vector boson fusion (VBF) production mechanisms. No indication of such reactions have been observed and limits are set as shown in Fig. 38 from CDF (left plot from [66]) and from DØ (center and right plots from [67]).

### 10.5. $H^{++}$

The possibility of doubly-charged Higgs boson exists in models with Higgs boson triplets. Pairs of like-sign charged leptons are expected from the decay of the doubly-charged Higgs bosons.
No indication has been observed in the data. The di-muon mass spectrum and limits on the doubly-charged Higgs boson mass are shown in Fig. 39 from CDF (left plot from [68]) and from DØ (center and right plots from [69]).

11. Conclusions

Much has been learned from the searches for Higgs bosons at LEP. The Tevatron Run-II searches for Higgs bosons are well under way and already have set several limits exceeding some previous LEP limits. For the SM Higgs boson, searches for gluon fusion with WW decays, associated production of WH with b¯b and WW decays, and ZH → ν¯νb¯b, ℓ+ℓ¯b¯b decays have been performed previously. Updates of these searches have been reported and compared to previous reports with results from summer 2005 and winter 2008/9 [4, 5]. Beyond the Standard Model, the searches at the Tevatron for b¯bA, H+, H++, h → γγ and τ+τ− have led to new limits on couplings and masses. The close collaboration of phenomenologists and experimentalists is crucial to fully exploit the potential of the collected data. The sensitivity of the SM Higgs searches is evolving rapidly, significantly faster than the increase in sensitivity from improved statistics alone. The first direct SM exclusion beyond the LEP results was achieved at high mass, around 165 GeV, in summer 2008. Incorporating the ongoing improvements and analysing the data taken in 2010, an exclusion at 95% CL over virtually the full mass range favoured by the electroweak fits is achievable. In addition three sigma evidence will be possible over much of the same range.
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