Searches for Higgs and BSM at the Tevatron

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Abstract. This paper presents an overview of recent experimental direct searches for Higgs-boson and beyond-the-standard-model (BSM) physics shown in the plenary session at the SUSY07 conference. The results reported correspond to an integrated luminosity of up to 2 fb−1 of Run II data from pp collisions collected by the CDF and DØ experiments at the Fermilab Tevatron Collider.

Searches covered include: the standard model (SM) Higgs boson (including sensitivity projections), the minimal supersymmetric extension of the standard model (MSSM), charged Higgs bosons and extended Higgs models, supersymmetric decays that conserve R-parity, gauge-mediated supersymmetric breaking models, long-lived particles, leptoquarks, extra gauge bosons, extra dimensions, and finally signature-based searches. Given the excellent performance of the collider and the continued productivity of the experiments, the Tevatron physics potential looks very promising for discovery in the coming larger data sets. In particular, the Higgs boson could be observed if its mass is light or near 160 GeV.

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1 Introduction

The standard model is a successful model which predicts experimental observables at the weak scale with high precision. However, the electroweak symmetry breaking mechanism by which weak vector bosons acquire non-zero masses remains an outstanding issue of elementary particle physics. The simplest mechanism involves the introduction of a complex doublet of scalar fields that generate particle masses via their mutual interactions, leading to the so-called SM Higgs boson with an unpredicted mass [1]. Furthermore, the SM fails to explain, for instance, cosmological phenomena like the nature of dark matter in the universe. These outstanding issues are strong evidence for the presence of new physics beyond the standard model. Among the possible extensions of the standard model, supersymmetric (SUSY) models [2] provide mechanisms allowing for the unification of interactions and a solution to the hierarchy problem. Particularly attractive are models that conserve R-parity, in which SUSY particles are produced in pairs and the lightest supersymmetric particle (LSP) is stable. In supergravity-inspired models (SUGRA) [3], the lightest neutralino χ0 1 arises as the natural LSP, and, being neutral and weakly interacting, could be responsible for the dark matter in the universe.

This paper reports recent experimental results of direct searches for the Higgs boson and BSM physics based on data collected by the CDF and DØ collaborations at the Fermilab Tevatron collider [4]. The dataset analyzed corresponds to an integrated luminosity of up to 2 fb−1. More details on the analyses can be found in Ref. [5, 6] and in the proceedings corresponding to the parallel-session presentations.

| Run       | Delivered | Recorded |
|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Run IIa   | 1.6 fb−1  | 1.3 fb−1 |
| Run IIb   | 1.7 fb−1  | 1.5 fb−1 |
| Total     | 3.3 fb−1  | 2.8 fb−1 |

2 The Tevatron Accelerator

The Tevatron is performing extremely well. For Run II, which started in March 2001, a series of improvements were made to the accelerator to operate at a center-of-mass energy of 1.96 TeV with a bunch spacing of 396 ns. Before the 2007 shutdown, monthly integrated and peak luminosities of up to 167 pb−1 and 2.86 × 1032 cm−2 s−1 respectively have been achieved. The consequence, in terms of numbers of interactions per crossing is that the Tevatron is already running in a mode similar that expected at the Large Hadron
Collider (LHC). The DØ integrated luminosity delivered and recorded, since the beginning of Run II, is given in Table 1 with similar values for CDF.

3 The CDF and DØ Experiments

A full description of the CDF and DØ detectors is available in Ref. 78. Both experiments are in a steady state of running and take data with an average efficiency of 85%. An upgrade of the detectors to improve the detector capabilities for the Run IIb of the Tevatron was successfully concluded in 2006. The DØ upgrade included the challenging insertion of an additional layer of radiation-hard silicon detector (L0) to improve the tracking performance. CDF and DØ completed calorimeter and tracker trigger upgrades to significantly reduce the jet, missing energy, and di-electron trigger rates at high luminosity, while maintaining good efficiency for physics.

4 Standard Model Higgs Boson

Of particular interest is the search for the standard model Higgs boson because this fundamental ingredient of the theory has not been observed and could be reachable at the Tevatron if its mass is light or near 160 GeV. Furthermore, exploiting the theory relationships and the precision electroweak measurements allows to constrain the mass $m_H$ of the Higgs boson. Taking both the experimental and the theoretical uncertainties into account, the indirect upper limit is set at $m_H < 182$ GeV when including the lower limits $m_{t'1} > 114.4$ GeV directly from searches at the Large Electron Positron (LEP) in $e^+e^{-}\rightarrow Z^+Z^-$, with both limits set at 95% confidence level (C.L).

Due to the large branching fraction of the Higgs boson into $bb$ at low masses ($m_H < 135$ GeV), only the associated Higgs production channels can be disentangled from the multijet $bb$ background by exploiting the leptons and the missing transverse energy in the final state. At high mass ($m_H \sim 160$ GeV), the branching fraction is mainly into WW boson pairs, leading to a favorable environment for the analysis with a final state with two leptons and two neutrinos.

Given the low signal production cross section for a SM Higgs boson, CDF and DØ maximize their global sensitivity by taking advantage of more than 10 different final states, including hadronic taus in $W$ decay, before combining their results.

Both CDF and DØ use similar search strategies based on a neural network discriminant or likelihood ratio constructed from matrix-element probabilities. As an illustration for these searches, Fig. 1 shows the distributions of the final variables used by the DØ experiment for the combination between the different channels corresponding to associated production ($WH \rightarrow \ell\nu b\bar{b}$, $ZH \rightarrow \ell\ell/\nu\nu b\bar{b}$). The distribution of the likelihood ratio discriminator is represented in Fig. 2 and the numbers of expected and observed events are shown in Table 2 for the gluon fusion ($H \rightarrow W^+W^-$) analyses performed by the CDF experiment.

The cross section limits on SM Higgs boson production $\sigma \times BR(H \rightarrow X)$ obtained by combining CDF and DØ results are displayed in Fig. 3 (left). The result is normalized to the SM cross section: a value of 1 would indicate a Higgs mass excluded at 95% C.L. The observed upper limits are a factor of 10.4 (3.8) higher than the expected cross section for $m_H = 115 (160)$ GeV.
Table 2. The numbers of signal events expected for a Higgs boson mass $m_H = 160$ GeV, events expected from SM backgrounds, and data events observed, for the CDF experiment. The SM Higgs boson production and decay are assumed to be $gg \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW^* \rightarrow l^+l^--\nu\nu$, where $l^\pm = e, \mu, \tau$. The final state $e\ trk\ (\mu\ trk)$ require an electron (a muon) and an additional track.

| Category       | Higgs $(m_H = 160$ GeV) | WW | WZ | ZZ | $t\bar{t}$ | DY | $W\gamma$ | $W$+jets | Total | Data |
|----------------|--------------------------|----|----|----|-----------|----|-----------|---------|-------|------|
| $e\ e$         | 0.7                      | 24.4 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 1.6       | 13.0 | 11.6      | 13.8    | 72.2±6.1 | 75   |
| $e\ \mu$       | 1.6                      | 58.6 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 4.1       | 13.1 | 10.1      | 16.4    | 104.3±9.3 | 113  |
| $\mu\ \mu$     | 0.6                      | 19.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 1.6       | 21.0 | 0.0       | 3.1     | 50.6±5.2  | 56   |
| $e\ trk$       | 0.6                      | 20.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.5       | 5.3  | 2.7       | 5.6     | 38.6±2.8  | 47   |
| $\mu\ trk$     | 0.4                      | 10.8 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.8       | 2.8  | 0.3       | 3.5     | 20.4±1.5  | 32   |
| **Total**       | 3.9                      | 132.9 | 9.5 | 11.7 | 9.6       | 55.4 | 24.7      | 42.4    | 286.1±23.3 | 323  |

Fig. 3. Left plot (July 2006): upper bound on the SM Higgs boson cross section obtained by combining CDF and DØ results as a function of the Higgs boson mass. The contributing production processes include associated production ($WH \rightarrow t\bar{t}bb, ZH \rightarrow t\bar{t}/\nu\nu bb, WH \rightarrow WW^+W^-$) and gluon fusion ($H \rightarrow W^+W^-$). The limits at 95% confidence level (C.L) are shown as a multiple of the SM cross section. The solid curve shows the observed upper bound, while the dashed curves show the expected upper bounds assuming no signal is present. Analyses are conducted with integrated luminosities ranging from 0.3 fb$^{-1}$ to 1.0 fb$^{-1}$ recorded by each experiment. The region excluded by the LEP experiments is also displayed in the figure [10]. Right plot (March 2007): expected and observed 95% C.L cross section ratios for the combined $WH/ZH/H, H\rightarrow b\bar{b}/W^+W^-$ analyses in the $m_H = 100 – 200$ GeV mass range for DØ alone.

with 0.3-1.0 fb$^{-1}$ collected at CDF and DØ. The corresponding expected upper limits are 7.6 (5.0).

Since the first CDF and DØ combination in 2006, a lot of progress has been made resulting in better sensitivity in all channels: neural-net $b$-tagger, improved selection, matrix-element techniques, etc. Many of these improvements lead to an equivalent gain of more than twice the luminosity, which means that the sensitivity has progressed faster than one would expect from the square root of the luminosity gained. The improved sensitivity from DØ alone is given in Fig. 3 (right).

5 SM Higgs Boson Prospects

Recent projections in sensitivity have been made based on achievable improvements of the current analyses. These include progress on the usage of the existing taggers and of upgraded triggers acceptance, increased usage of advanced analysis techniques, jet resolution optimization, inclusion of additional channels in the combination, or $b$-tagging enhancement from the DØ Layer 0.

With the Tevatron running well, up to ~ 6 SM Higgs events/day are produced per experiment and the CDF and DØ collaborations constantly improve their ability to find them. Combining CDF and DØ, about 3-4 fb$^{-1}$ could be sufficient to exclude at 95% C.L the SM Higgs boson for $m_H = 115$ GeV and $m_H = 160$ GeV. Assuming 7 fb$^{-1}$ of data analyzed by the end of the Tevatron running, all SM Higgs boson masses except for the real mass value could be excluded at 95% C.L up to 180 GeV.
6 Higgs Bosons in the MSSM

In the minimal supersymmetric extension of the standard model, two Higgs doublets are necessary to cancel triangular anomalies and to provide masses to all particles. After electroweak symmetry breaking, the MSSM predicts 5 Higgs bosons. Three are neutral bosons: $h$, $H$ (scalar) and $A$ (pseudo-scalar), and two are charged bosons: $H^+$ and $H^-$. An important prediction of the MSSM is the theoretical upper limit $m_h < 135$ GeV on the mass of the lightest Higgs boson. The main difference between the MSSM Higgs bosons and the SM Higgs boson is the enhancement of the cross section production by a factor proportional to $\tan^2 \beta$, where $\tan \beta = v_2/v_1$ is the ratio of the vacuum expectation values associated with the neutral components of the two Higgs fields. At tree level, only the mass $m_A$ and $\tan \beta$ are necessary to parameterize the Higgs sector in the MSSM. For $\tan \beta > 1$, decays of $h$ and $A$ to $bb$ and $\tau^+\tau^-$ pairs are dominant with branching fraction of about 90% and 8%, respectively. Although most of the experimental searches at Tevatron assume $CP$ conservation (CPC) in the MSSM sector, $CP$-violating effects can lead to sizable differences for the production and decay properties of the Higgs bosons compared to the CPC scenario.

At the Tevatron, $CP$ invariance is assumed for the searches. The DØ experiment has presented results with 1 fb$^{-1}$ on searches for neutral Higgs bosons produced in association with bottom quarks and decaying into $b\bar{b}$. The currently excluded domain is shown in Fig. 4. For the gluon fusion process $gg\rightarrow h, H, A$, only the $\tau^+\tau^-$ mode is promising due to the overwhelming $b\bar{b}$ background. The preliminary limits from CDF and DØ are available in the $(\tan \beta, m_A)$ plane and are usually summarized for two SUSY scenarios [11]. The $m^\text{max}_A$ scenario is designed to maximize the allowed values of $m_h$ and therefore yields conservative exclusion limits. The no-mixing scenario differs by the value (set to zero) of the parameter which controls the mixing in the stop sector, and hence leads to better limits. Figure 5 shows the CDF search in the $\tau^+\tau^-$ final state based on 1 fb$^{-1}$.

7 Charged Higgs Bosons

Charged Higgs bosons are predicted in the MSSM and could be produced in the decay of the top quark $t\rightarrow bH^+$, which would compete with the SM process $t\rightarrow bW^+$. Doubly-charged Higgs bosons are predicted in many scenarios, such as left-right symmetric models, Higgs triplet models and little Higgs models [12,13]. The recent DØ search for $H^{\pm\pm}$ in the $\mu^+\mu^-\mu^+\mu^-$ final state using 1 fb$^{-1}$ set preliminary lower bounds limits for right- and left-handed $H^{\pm\pm}$ bosons at 126 GeV and 150 GeV respectively at 95% C.L.

8 Extended Higgs Models

In a more general framework, one may expect deviations from the SM predictions to result in significant changes in the Higgs boson discovery signatures. One such example is the so-called “fermiophobic” Higgs boson, which has suppressed couplings to all fermions. Experimental searches for fermiophobic Higgs ($h_f$) at LEP and the Tevatron have yielded negative results so far. In fermiophobic models the decay $H^{\pm\pm}\rightarrow h_f W^{(*)}$...
can have a larger branching fraction than the conventional decays $H^\pm \rightarrow t\bar{t}, \tau\nu$. This would lead to double $t\tau$ production. Searches have been conducted in the $pp\rightarrow t\tau H^\pm \rightarrow t\tau H^\pm \rightarrow \gamma\gamma\gamma(\gamma) + X$ production and decay modes by the DØ experiment, leading to $m_{H^\pm} > 80$ GeV at 95% C.L for $m_{H^\pm} < 100$ GeV and $\tan\beta = 30$. This result represents the first excluded region for a fermiophobic Higgs boson in the class of two Higgs doublet models.

9 Beyond the Standard Model

What do we look for at Tevatron? SUSY and non-SUSY searches can be divided in the following categories:

- enlarged gauge group resulting in exotic $Z'$ or $W'$ bosons,
- alternative electroweak symmetry breaking mechanisms such as technicolor or little Higgs models,
- relationships between quarks and leptons leading to leptoquarks,
- extension beyond the Poincaré group, i.e., supersymmetry,
- increased number of spatial dimensions,
- particle substructure or compositeness, i.e., repeat the history,
- search for excess beyond the standard model without a specific model in mind (signature-based searches).

10 Charginos and Neutralinos

In $R$-parity-conserving minimal supersymmetric extensions of the standard model, the charged and neutral partners of gauge and Higgs bosons (charginos and neutralinos) are produced in pairs and decay into fermions and LSPs. CDF and DØ have searched in the trilepton final state that has long been suggested to be one of the most promising channel for discovery of SUSY at a hadron Collider. However, these searches are very challenging since the cross section are below 0.5 pb, and the leptons are difficult to reconstruct due to their low transverse momenta. Furthermore, many channels need to be combined to achieve sensitivity. The selection consist of two well identified and isolated electrons ($e$) or muons ($\mu$) with a $p_T$ of the order of 10 GeV. An additional isolated track provides sensitivity to the third lepton ($l$) and maximizes efficiency by not requiring explicit lepton identification. Some missing transverse energy ($E_T$) is required, resulting from neutrinos and neutralinos in the final state. Since very few SM processes are capable of generating a pair of isolated like-sign leptons, the same analysis is performed with this looser criterion.

As a guideline, DØ results are interpreted in this model with chargino $\chi_1^\pm$ and neutralino ($\chi_0^0, \chi_1^0$) masses following the relation $m_{\chi_1^\pm} \approx m_{\chi_1^0} \approx 2m_{\chi_0^0}$. Three minimal SUSY inspired scenarios were used for the interpretation (Fig. 6). Two of them are with enhanced leptonic branching fractions ("heavy squarks" and "3l-max" scenarios). For the 3l-max scenario, the slepton mass is just above the neutralino mass ($m_{\chi_0^0}$), leading to maximum branching fraction into leptons. The heavy squark scenario is characterized by maximal production cross section. Finally, the large universal scalar mass parameter ($m_0$) scenario is not yet sensitive because the $W/Z$ exchange dominates. The new result from DØ includes an update of the $e\ell\ell$ channel using 1.7 fb$^{-1}$. No events are observed after final selection, with 1.0 ± 0.3 event expected. Since no evidence for SUSY is reported, all results are combined to extract limits on the total cross section, taking into ac-
count systematic and statistical uncertainties including their correlations. The DØ combination excludes chargino masses below 145 GeV at 95% C.L for the 3l-max scenario.

Similar analyses were performed by CDF but interpreted with slightly different scenarios. The total integrated luminosity corresponds to 1 fb⁻¹, and the resulting cross section limit is shown in Fig. 7 as a function of the chargino mass for the scenario with a fixed value of m₀ = 70 GeV and no slepton mixing. This scenario enhances the branching fraction of chargino and neutralino into e or μ, and excludes chargino masses below 129 GeV for a sensitivity (expected limit) of 157 GeV at 95% C.L.

For the interpretation of the results between the two experiments, only the cross section limits can be compared since the fixed low m₀ value leads to a two-body decay for the CDF analysis, while for the DØ analysis a sliding window of m₀ is used to keep the slepton mass slightly above the χ² mass and corresponds to a three-body decay.

11 Squarks and Gluinos

Squark and gluino production has a large cross section at the Tevatron, with final states of multijet and missing transverse energy (E_T), though searches in these final states have large background. CDF and DØ have searched in three different scenarios. The first is for pair production of squarks, each decaying into a quark and a neutralino, leading to a two jets+E_T final state. This decay channel is dominant if the gluino is heavier than the squark. The second case is when the squark is heavier than the gluino leading to a final state with 4 jets and E_T. The third case is for similar squark and gluino masses, with a final state of three or more jets. Using dedicated multijet+E_T triggers, and requiring a tight cut on E_T and the scalar p_T sum, cross section upper limits at 95% C.L have been obtained for the sets of minimal SUSY parameters considered (tan β = 5(3), A₀ = 0(−2m₀), μ < 0 for CDF (DØ)). The data show good agreement with the standard model expectations and mass limits have been derived. The observed and expected limits for DØ using 1 fb⁻¹ are shown in Fig. 8 as functions of the squark and gluino masses, improving on previous limits. Lower limits of 385 GeV and 302 GeV on the squark and gluino masses, respectively, are derived by DØ at 95% C.L. A complementary search for squarks is performed by DØ in the topology of multijet events accompanied by large missing transverse energy and at least one tau lepton decaying hadronically. The transverse energy of tau candidates in the squark pair-production search in events with jets, tau(s) decaying hadronically and large missing transverse energy using all DØ data recorded during the Run IIa phase of the Tevatron.

For the third generation, mass unification is broken in many SUSY models due to potentially large mixing effects. This can result in a sbottom or stop with much lower mass than the other squarks and gluinos. DØ has recently updated its analysis of the case where the stop decays with a branching ratio of 100% into a charm quark and a neutralino. Good agreement between the data and the SM prediction is obtained. The derived limits at 95% C.L on the stop mass are shown in Fig. 10. The DØ collaboration has also searched for a light stop in the lepton+jets channel using the stop decay mode t̄₁→bW⁺χ₂⁻⁰. Kinematic differences between the stop pair production and the dominant t̄t process are used to separate the two possible contributions. In 1 fb⁻¹, upper cross section limits at 95% C.L on t̄₁t̄₁ production are a factor of about 7-12 higher than expected for the MSSM model for stop masses ranging between 145-175 GeV.
12 Gauge Mediated SUSY Breaking

Final states with two photons and $E_T$ can be produced in gauge mediated SUSY breaking models. In the analysis performed by DØ with 1 fb$^{-1}$, the next-to-lightest supersymmetric particle (NLSP) is assumed to be the lightest neutralino, which decays into a photon and an undetected gravitino. The $E_T$ distributions for the $\gamma\gamma$ sample is given in Fig. 11 with the expected signal contribution for two different values of the effective energy scale $\Lambda$ of SUSY breaking. After determination of all backgrounds from data, DØ observed no excess of such events and set 95% C.L limits: the masses of the lightest chargino and neutralino are found to be larger than 231 and 126 GeV, respectively. These are the most restrictive limits to date.

13 Long-lived Particles

Several models predict charged or neutral long-lived particles decaying inside or outside the detector. If such a particle is charged [14], it will appear in the detector as a slowly moving, highly ionizing particle with large transverse momentum that will typically be observed in the muon detectors. CDF has performed a model independent search by measuring the time-of-flight using muon triggers. The result is consistent with muon background expectation. Within the context of stable stop pair production, CDF sets a mass limit at 250 GeV at 95% C.L.

14 Leptoquarks

Leptoquarks [15] were postulated to explain many parallels between the families of quarks and leptons. They are predicted in many extensions of the standard model, such as grand unification, superstring, and compositeness models. A search for third generation scalar LQ pair production has been performed in the $\tau b\tau b$ channel using 1 fb$^{-1}$ of data collected at DØ. No evidence of signal has been observed, and limits are set on the production cross section as a function of the leptoquark mass. Assuming $\beta$, the branching fraction of the leptoquark into $\tau b$, equal to 1, the limit on the mass is 180 GeV at 95% C.L. With a smaller dataset of 0.4 fb$^{-1}$, assuming a decay into $b\nu$, the limit is 229 GeV. CDF has performed a similar analysis but in the context of vector leptoquarks, which are characterized by higher production cross section, and set a lower mass limit of 251 GeV at 95% C.L in $\tau b$ decay.
ground is estimated from misidentified electromagnetic graviton mass and the coupling parameter, as expected to be twice that of branching fraction to the di-photon final state is expected. Since the graviton has spin 2, the expected to decay to fermion-antifermions and to di-mensions have been proposed to solve the hierarchy 16 Extra Dimensions

For instance, a lower mass limit of 923 GeV can be set resonances, CDF sets limits depending on the model. The di-electron mass measured by CDF with the mass peak and the Drell-Yan tail at high mass is well reproduced. By performing a scan for high-mass

As for $W'$ decaying into $tb$, CDF uses a similar analysis as the one for its single top search and produces a limit of 290 GeV at 95% C.L. DØ performed a $W'$ search in the $e\nu$ channel, and set a limit at 965 GeV at 95% C.L, assuming that the new boson has the same couplings to fermions as the standard model $W$ boson.

17 Signature-Based Searches

A global analysis of CDF Run II data has been carried out to search for indications of new phenomena. Rather than focusing on particular new physics scenarios, CDF data are analyzed for discrepancies with SM prediction. A model-independent approach (Vista) focuses on obtaining a panoramic view of the entire data landscape, and is sensitive to new large-cross-section physics. A quasi-model-independent approach (Sleuth) emphasizes the high-$p_T$ tails, and is particularly sen-sitive to new electroweak scale physics. A subset of the Vista comparison is given in Table. This global search for new physics in 1 fb$^{-1}$ of $pp$ collisions reveals no indication of physics beyond the SM.

A separate CDF analysis in the $E_T$+photon+lepton final state using 1 fb$^{-1}$ of Run II data has not confirmed the Run I excess.

18 Conclusion

The Tevatron Run II collider program is scheduled to run through mid-2009 with possibility of extending into 2010 to add an extra 25% of data, leading to an expected delivered integrated luminosity of $\approx 8.6$ fb$^{-1}$. The accelerator performance is excellent and provides a great opportunity for the CDF and DØ experiments to meet or exceed their stated physics goals. The search for the Higgs boson and physics beyond the standard model will greatly benefit from this additional integrated luminosity.

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Table 3. A subset of the model-independent search (Vista), which compares CDF Run II data with the SM prediction. Events are partitioned into exclusive final states based on standard CDF particle identification criteria. Final states are labeled in this table according to the number and types of objects present, and are ordered according to decreasing discrepancy between the total number of events expected and the total number observed in the data. Only statistical uncertainties on the background prediction have been included in this Table.

CDF Run II Preliminary (0.27 pb⁻¹)

| Final State | Data | Background |
|-------------|------|------------|
| 3j | 3j/0j | 2j/0j | 1j/0j |
| 2j/1j | 1j/0j |
| 1j/0j | 0j |

| | Data | Background |
| | 3j | 3j/0j | 2j/0j | 1j/0j |
| | 2j/1j | 1j/0j |
| | 1j/0j | 0j |

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