Summary of DTHM analysis

Motivation and final states for H⁺⁺ search

0.010

0.00

- Introducing a Y = 2 scalar triplet allows massive neutrinos in the standard model.
 - Rich scalar structure; includes a H⁺⁺
- Explore parameter space where WW decay mode dominates.
- Pair-production of doubly charged Higgses and WW decay mode gives several final states.







Cross-sections as a function of mH^{++} : Pair-produciton of H^{++} , H^+ , and associated production of H^{++} and H^+

Sensitivity



- The above plots show some of the discriminating variables in the two channels.
 - Significant separation between signal and background.
 - Cuts are optimized on such variables for both channels.
- Top right plot shows signal and background yields in different flavour dependent channels.
- Combined sensitivity of both channels at 30 fb⁻¹ is 2.9σ for benchmark mass point of 200 GeV.



Doublet-Triplet Extension of the SM

- Introduce a Y = 2 to obtain massive neutrinos
 - Rich scalar structure with a doubly charged Higgs
 - Can be investigated at the LHC
- Phenomenology
 - Implementation of the model in CalcHEP
 - Scan of parameter space
 - Generation of events

$$\begin{split} H^{\pm\pm} H^{\mp\mp} &\to 4W \to 3\ell + E_T^{miss} + 2j \\ H^{\pm\pm} H^{\mp\mp} &\to 4W \to 2\ell^{ss} + E_T^{miss} + 4j \end{split}$$

- Experimental
 - Simulation of the ATLAS detector
 - Model sensitivity and prospect study for Run-2 at the LHC.
 - Request to begin analysis approved by ATLAS.
 - Analysis on-going: Search for H⁺⁺ with several benchmark points selected using a slice of the parameter space.
- Targets:
 - Paper with detailed phenomenology studies
 - Paper describing the experimental analysis



