

Light-quark EW contributions to $gg \rightarrow HH$

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In collaboration with
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[2503.16620]

- 1 Motivations
- 2 Amplitude
- 3 Master Integrals
- 4 Results
- 5 Conclusions & Remarks

From the Higgs boson to the Higgs sector

$$\frac{1}{2} (\partial^\mu H) (\partial_\mu H) + \frac{1}{2} m_H^2 H^2 + \lambda_3 H^3 + \lambda_4 H^4$$

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Trilinear Higgs coupling

- "Occam's razor" potential
- HL-LHC: $0.1 < \kappa_3 < 2.3$

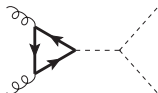
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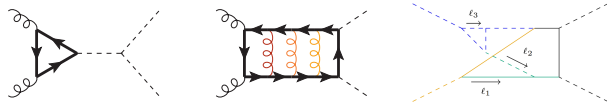
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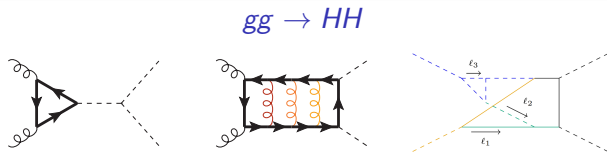
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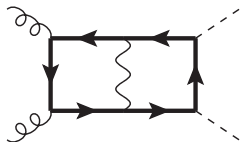


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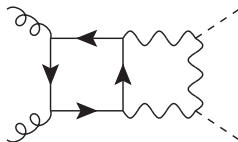
EW effects now relevant

Tackling EW

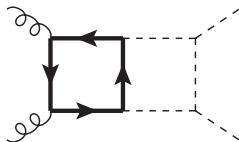
The EW family



Yukawa



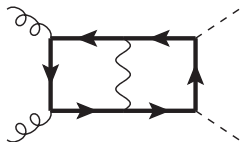
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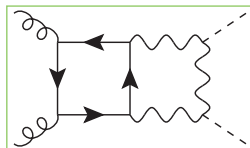
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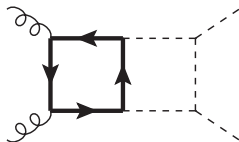
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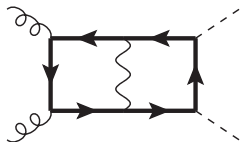


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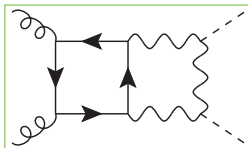
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- λ_3 interference
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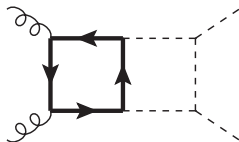
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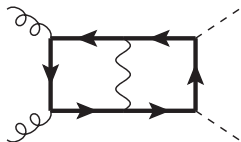


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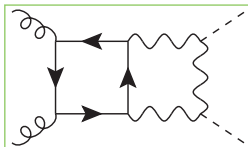
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 - Weight drop in \mathcal{M}^{++}

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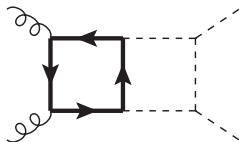
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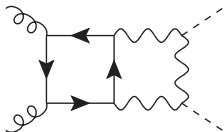
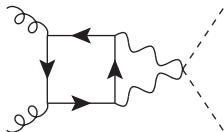
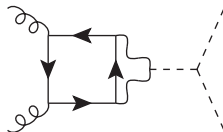


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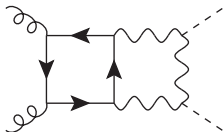
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Analytic computation of light-quark pure weak corrections

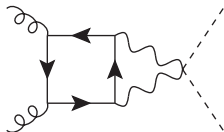
Light-quark pure weak corrections

 VVV  $VVHH$  VVH

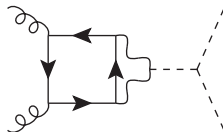
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VVV



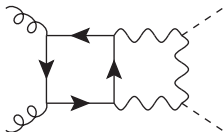
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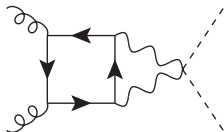
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$$\mathcal{M} \propto \begin{cases} \mathcal{F}^{++} = \mathcal{A}_1 + \mathcal{A}_3 + \frac{3m_H^2}{s - m_H^2} \mathcal{A}_3 \\ \mathcal{F}^{+-} = \mathcal{A}_2 \end{cases}$$

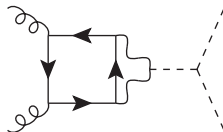
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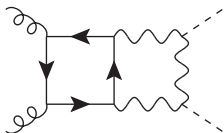


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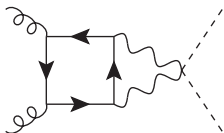
$$(\bar{q}qV)^2 \Rightarrow (g_V^2 + g_A^2) \text{Tr}[\dots] + g_V g_A \text{Tr}[\gamma_5 \dots]$$

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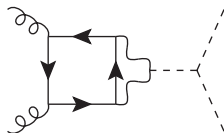
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$$\sum_{u,d,s,c,b} (\bar{q}qV)^2 \Rightarrow (g_V^2 + g_A^2) \text{Tr}[\dots] + \cancel{g_V g_A \text{Tr}[\gamma_5 \dots]} \Rightarrow \text{no } \gamma_5$$

$$|V_{ij}|^2 \quad \frac{1}{\cos^4 \theta_W} \left(\frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{3} \sin^2 \theta_W + \frac{22}{9} \sin^4 \theta_W \right)$$

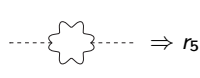
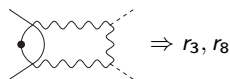
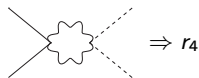
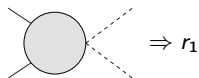
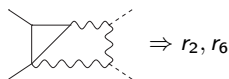
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Building the \mathcal{A} 's

Amplitude to integrals

- **qgraf**: diagrams (Feynman & unitary)
- **FORM**: color and Dirac, γ_5 , projectors
- **Reduze & kira**: full symbolic reduction to MIs

Square roots



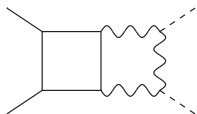
• No rationalization

• No linear reducibility

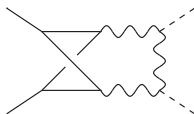
DEs in ϵ -factorized form

Differential equations for canonical MIs

74 Master Integrals



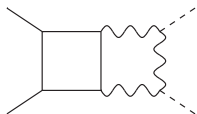
45 MIs



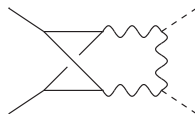
43 MIs

Differential equations for canonical MIs

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43 MIs

- LiteRed + FiniteFlow + DlogBasis + Magnus series

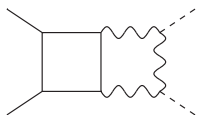
Canonical form

$$\partial_x J = \epsilon A_x J$$

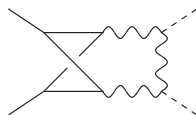
$$x = s, t, u, m_V^2$$

Differential equations for canonical MIs

74 Master Integrals



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43 MIs

- LiteRed + FiniteFlow + DlogBasis + Magnus series
- Landau singularities, Effortless, direct integration

Canonical form

$$dJ = \epsilon \left[\sum_{i=0}^{77} A_i d \log \alpha_i(x) \right] J$$

P	$\frac{P - r_i}{P + r_i}$	$\frac{P - r_i r_j}{P + r_i r_j}$	$\frac{P - Q r_i}{P + Q r_i}$
even (30)	— odd (19 + 6) —		mixed (22)

Chen Iterated Integrals

Canonical MIs

$$J = \sum_k \epsilon^k \left[J_0^{(k)} + \mathbb{A} \int_{\gamma} \mathrm{dlog} \alpha J^{(k-1)} \right]$$

Chen Iterated Integrals

Canonical MIs

$$J = \sum_k \epsilon^k \left[\sum_l \mathbb{A}_{i_1} \dots \mathbb{A}_{i_l} J_0^{(k-l)} [\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_l}]_0 \right]$$

Chen Iterated Integrals

- Shuffle algebra \Rightarrow Symbol map
- Integration path γ : straight line from 0 to x
- Starting point singularity: $[x, \dots, x]_0 := \frac{1}{n!} \log^n x$

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Numerical evaluation via DiffExp

- Differentiation w.r.t line parameter

$$d [\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_{n-1}}, \alpha_{i_n}]_0 = [\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_{n-1}}]_0 d \alpha_{i_n}$$

- Boundary values at 0

$$[\alpha_{i_1}, \dots, \alpha_{i_{n-1}}, \alpha_{i_n}]_0 (x=0) = 0$$

Large-mass Expansion

Integration constants matched to

Large-mass Limit

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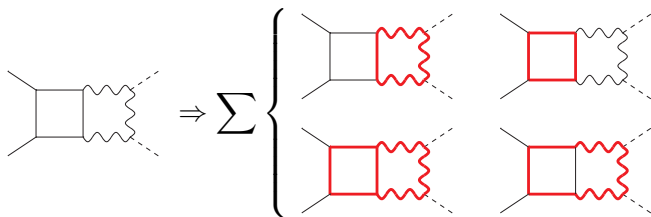
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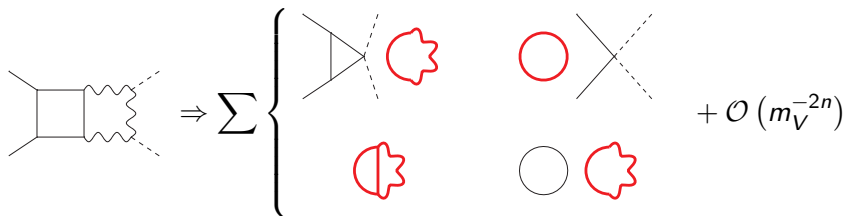


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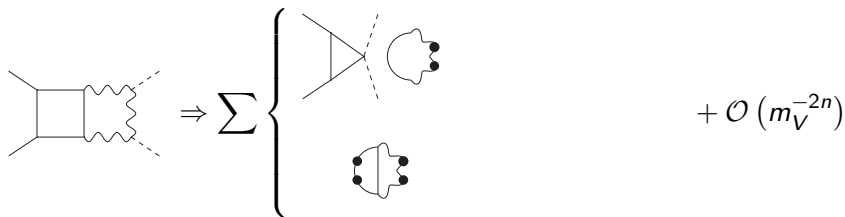


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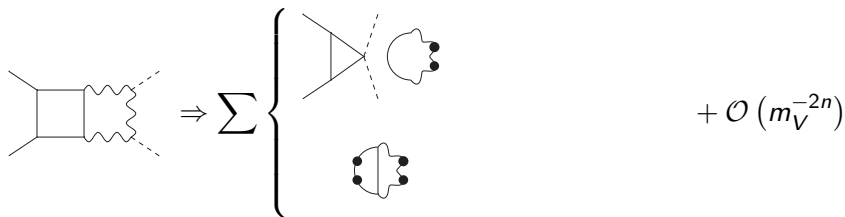


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- Few non-zero sectors
- Tadpoles & 1-loops: analytic result
- LME for W almost always zero
- Direct match to $x = 0$ in CIs

Improving the basis

Weighted rotations

- CIs are a **vector space**

Improving the basis

Weighted rotations

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- J: **overabundant** or **scattered** letters

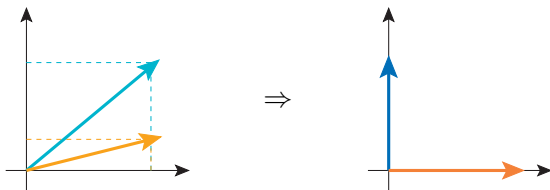
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$$RJ = W$$

- W: **orthogonality in ϵ** and **minimal set of CIs weight-by-weight**



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Weighted functions

- Amplitude: linear combination of independent transcendental functions

$$W = \sum \epsilon^k w^{(k)}$$

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Weighted functions

- Amplitude: linear combination of independent transcendental functions

$$W = \sum \epsilon^k w^{(k)}$$

- DEs for $w^{(k)}$: **essential transcendental blocks**
 - ϵ -independent
 - BCs from LME weight by weight

The amplitude

Amplitude to ϵ^2 & weight 6

The amplitude

- W basis

Amplitude to ϵ^2 & weight 6

	\mathcal{A}_1	\mathcal{A}_2	\mathcal{A}_3
Poles	ϵ^0	ϵ^0	ϵ^0
MIs	38, 32, 2	67, 5, 0	7, 2, 0

The amplitude

Amplitude to ϵ^2 & weight 6

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- w functions

	\mathcal{A}_1	\mathcal{A}_2	\mathcal{A}_3
Letters	66	72	4
Maximum weight	4, 5, 6	4, 5, 6	3, 4, 5

The amplitude

Amplitude to ϵ^2 & weight 6

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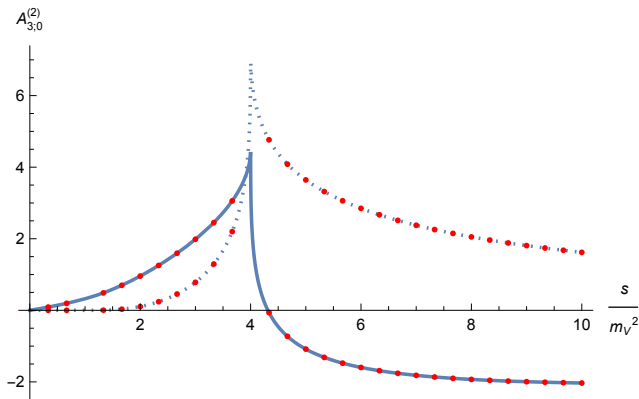
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- Hierarchy of complexity

- **3-point amplitude**: ++ only, weight drop
- ++: 4-point, -2 MIs, $t \leftrightarrow u$ symmetric
- +-: 4-point, -2 MIs, no symmetry

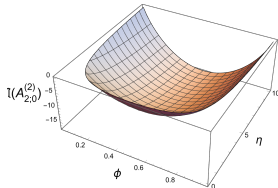
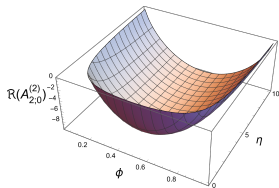
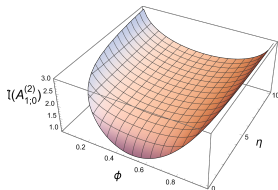
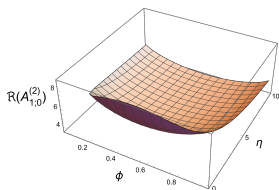
Triangles: \mathcal{A}_3

- Only $r_4 \Rightarrow \log, \text{Li}, \text{GPL}$
- Thresholds: $s = m_V^2$ & $s = 4m_V^2$, both below production



Boxes: A_1 & A_2

- **Smooth:** thresholds below production
- **Double evolution:** LME \rightarrow Base point \rightarrow Physical region



$$\eta = \frac{s}{4m_H^2} - 1$$

$$\phi = \frac{m_H^2 - t}{s}$$

Conclusions & Future Directions

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Future Projects

- Implementation of the amplitude in $ggHH$ for PowHeg-Box
- $q\bar{q} \rightarrow HH$
- Mixed QCD-EW corrections

Thank you for your attention

