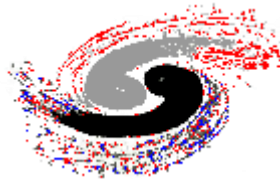


Bottom quark effects in Higgs boson pair production at the LHC

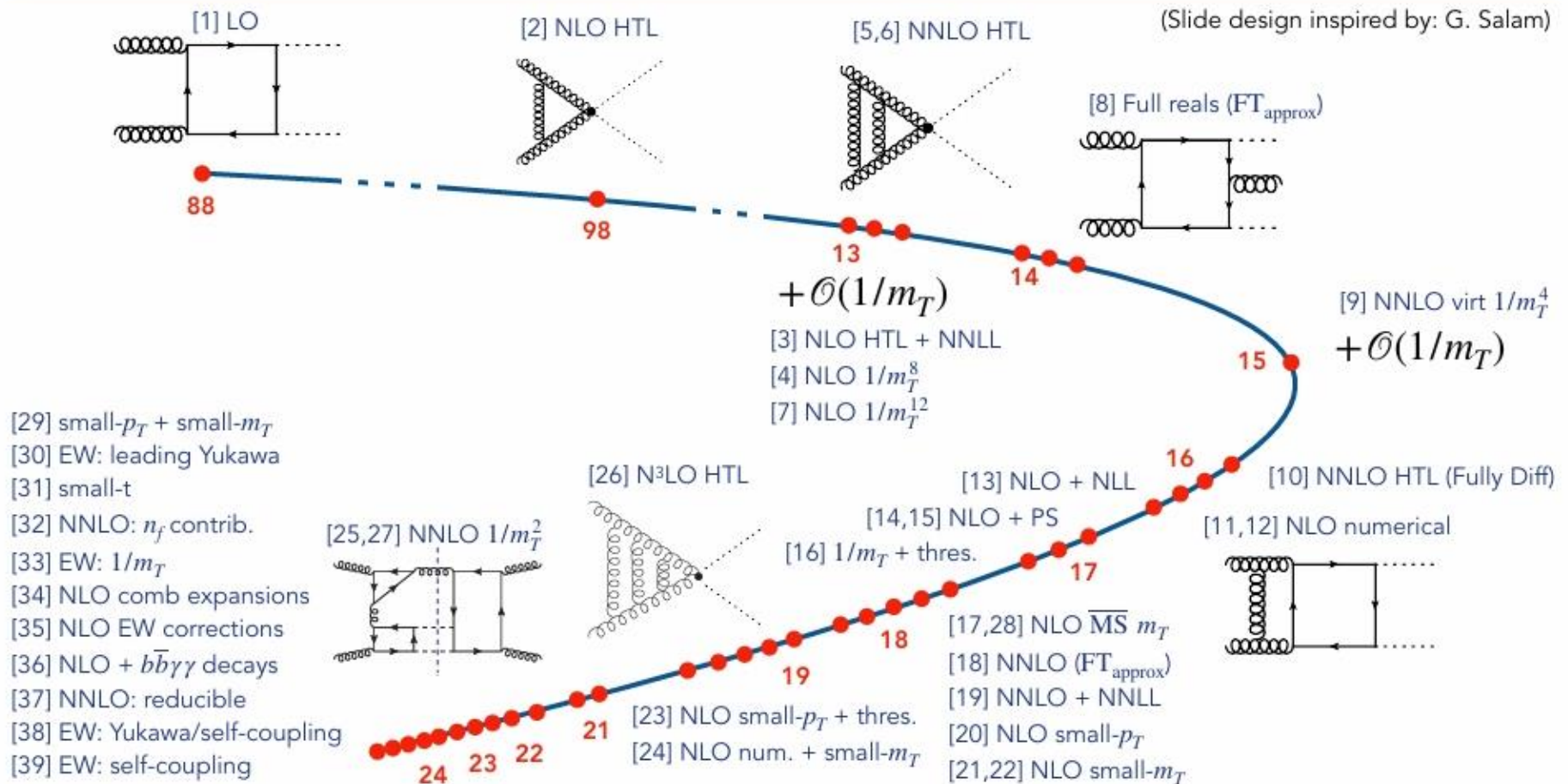
Tao Liu



中国科学院高能物理研究所

Institute of High Energy Physics, CAS

第八届全国重味物理与量子色动力学研讨会



[1] Glover, van der Bij 88; [2] Dawson, Dittmaier, Spira 98; [3] Shao, Li, Li, Wang 13; [4] Grigo, Hoff, Melnikov, Steinhauser 13; [5] de Florian, Mazzitelli 13; [6] Grigo, Melnikov, Steinhauser 14; [7] Grigo, Hoff 14; [8] Maltoni, Vryonidou, Zaro 14; [9] Grigo, Hoff, Steinhauser 15; [10] de Florian, Grazzini, Hanga, Kallweit, Lindert, Maierhöfer, Mazzitelli, Rathlev 16; [11] Borowka, Greiner, Heinrich, SPJ, Kerner, Schlenk, Schubert, Zirke 16; [12] Borowka, Greiner, Heinrich, SPJ, Kerner, Schlenk, Zirke 16; [13] Ferrara, Pires 16; [14] Heinrich, SPJ, Kerner, Luisoni, Vryonidou 17; [15] SPJ, Kuttimalai 17; [16] Gröber, Maier, Rauh 17; [17] Baglio, Campanario, Glaus, Mühlleitner, Spira, Streicher 18; [18] Grazzini, Heinrich, SPJ, Kallweit, Kerner, Lindert, Mazzitelli 18; [19] de Florian, Mazzitelli 18; [20] Bonciani, Degrassi, Giardino, Gröber 18; [21] Davies, Mishima, Steinhauser, Wellmann 18, 18; [22] Mishima 18; [23] Gröber, Maier, Rauh 19; [24] Davies, Heinrich, SPJ, Kerner, Mishima, Steinhauser, David Wellmann 19; [25] Davies, Steinhauser 19; [26] Chen, Li, Shao, Wang 19, 19; [27] Davies, Herren, Mishima, Steinhauser 19, 21; [28] Baglio, Campanario, Glaus, Mühlleitner, Ronca, Spira 21; [29] Bellafronte, Degrassi, Giardino, Gröber, Vitti 22; [30] Davies, Mishima, Schönwald, Steinhauser, Zhang 22; [31] Davies, Mishima, Schönwald, Steinhauser 23; [32] Davies, Schönwald, Steinhauser 23; [33] Davies, Schönwald, Steinhauser, Zhang 23; [34] Bagnaschi, Degrassi, Gröber 23; [35] Bi, Huang, Huang, Ma Yu 23 [36] Li, Si, Wang, Zhang, Zhao 24; [37] Davies, Schönwald, Steinhauser, Vitti 24; [38] Heinrich, SPJ, Kerner, Stone, Vestner [39] Li, Si, Wang, Zhang, Zhao 24



- 1. Motivation**
- 2. Analytical calculation of the Master Integrals**
- 3. Hadronic cross sections at the LHC**
- 4. Leading logarithms in the amplitudes**
- 5. Summary**



1. Motivation

2. Analytical calculation of the master integrals

3. Hadronic cross sections at the LHC

4. Leading logarithms in the amplitudes

5. Summary

Based on: 2503.10051, 2509.06381 and work in progress



NLO QCD:

- Large- m_t [Grigo, et al. '13]
- Threshold expansion [Gröber et al. '18]
- High-energy expansion [Davies et al. '18, '19]
- Small- p_T expansion [Bonciani et al. '18]
- m_h expansion [Xu Yang '18; Wang et al. '20]
- Small- t expansion [Davies et al. '23]
- Full m_t dependence [Borowka et al. '16; Baglio et al. '20; Davies et al. '19]

NNLO QCD:

- Large- m_t [Grigo et al. '15 ; Davies et al. '19; ...]
- Small- t expansion [Davies et al. '23; ...]

N³LO QCD: Large- m_t [Chen et al. '19; Ajjath et al. '22; Chen et al. '26]

Top mass scheme uncertainties:

[Baglio et al. '18, '20; Bagnaschi et al. '23; Jaskiewicz et al. '25]

Loops and Leg in QFT '26

Precise Higgs boson pair production

Bayreuth

Electro-weak corrections at NLO to Higgs pair production from gluon fusion
Augustin Vestner

gg->HH NLO EW corrections in the forward limit
Dominik Grau
Bayreuth 15:00 - 15:30

Three-loop virtual corrections to Higgs pair production: the \mathcal{N}_h contribution
Marco Vitti

Renormalisation of the general Two-Higgs-Doublet Model
Heidi Rzehak
Bayreuth 16:00 - 16:30

16:30 - 17:00

Analytic electroweak corrections at high energies
Hantian Zhang
Bayreuth 17:00 - 17:30

Electroweak corrections to Higgs boson pair production: The quark channel
Philipp Oscar Rendler

Three-loop QCD corrections to gg->HH at leading power in the high-energy limit.
Ajjath Abdul Hameed



Top-Bottom Interference Contribution to Fully Inclusive Higgs Production

Michał Czakon (RWTH Aachen U.), Felix Eschment (RWTH Aachen U.), Marco Niggetiedt (Garching, Max Planck Inst.), Rene Poncelet (Cracow, INP), Tom Schellenberger (RWTH Aachen U.)

Dec 15, 2023

6 pages

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 132 (2024) 21, 211902

Published: May 23, 2024

e-Print: 2312.09896 [hep-ph]

Top-bottom interference effects in Higgs plus jet production at the LHC

Jonas M. Lindert (Durham U., IPPP), Kirill Melnikov (KIT, Karlsruhe, TTP), Lorenzo Tancredi (KIT, Karlsruhe, TTP), Chris Wever (KIT, Karlsruhe, TTP)

Mar 10, 2017

6 pages

Published in: *Phys.Rev.Lett.* 118 (2017) 25, 252002

Published: Jun 22, 2017

e-Print: 1703.03886 [hep-ph]

✓ Enhanced by logarithms

At one-loop level the bottom quark contribution to single Higgs production is suppressed by $m_b^2/m_H^2 \approx 0.0014$ but **enhanced by $\ln^2(m_b^2/m_H^2) \approx 43.05$** relative to the top quark contribution.

Higgs pair production at the LO ($\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV):

M_{HH}^{max}	$\sigma_t(\text{fb})$	$\sigma_{t,b}(\text{fb})$	$\frac{\sigma_{t,b} - \sigma_t}{\sigma_t}$
300	0.229(3)	0.242(6)	5.7%
350	1.38(0)	1.41(3)	2.2%
400	4.33(2)	4.37(7)	0.92%



NLO QCD corrections?



Besides the well-known advantages, analytical results leave us **a chance** to understand the underlying (leading) logarithmic structures in the amplitudes.

Exact quark-mass dependence of the Higgs-gluon form factor at three loops in QCD

Micha L. Czakon (Aachen, Tech. Hochsch.), Marco Niggetiedt (Aachen, Tech. Hochsch.)
Jan 9, 2020

27 pages
Published in: *JHEP* 05 (2020) 149

Higgs boson production and quark scattering amplitudes at high energy through the next-to-next-to-leading power in quark mass

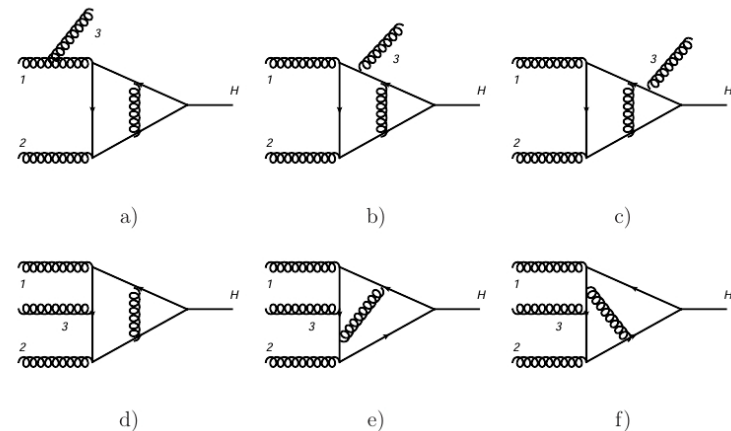
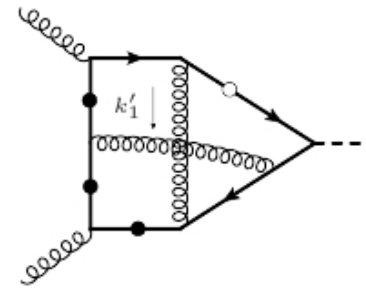
Tao Liu (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys. and Beijing, GUCAS), Sneha Modi (Alberta U.), Alexander A. Penin (Alberta U.)
Nov 2, 2021

21 pages
Published in: *JHEP* 02 (2022) 170

Light quark mediated Higgs boson production in association with a jet at the next-to-next-to-leading order and beyond

Tao Liu (Beijing, Inst. High Energy Phys. and Beijing, GUCAS), Alexander A. Penin (Alberta U.), Abdur Rehman (Alberta U.)
Feb 28, 2024

18 pages
Published in: *JHEP* 04 (2024) 031
Published: Apr 5, 2024
e-Print: 2402.18625 [hep-ph]



[Melnikov, Penin '17]



- MI: 11 (one-loop, 2 families)**
- 177 (two-loop planar, 10 families)**
- 49 (two-loop non-planar, 3 families)**

◆ **Scales:**

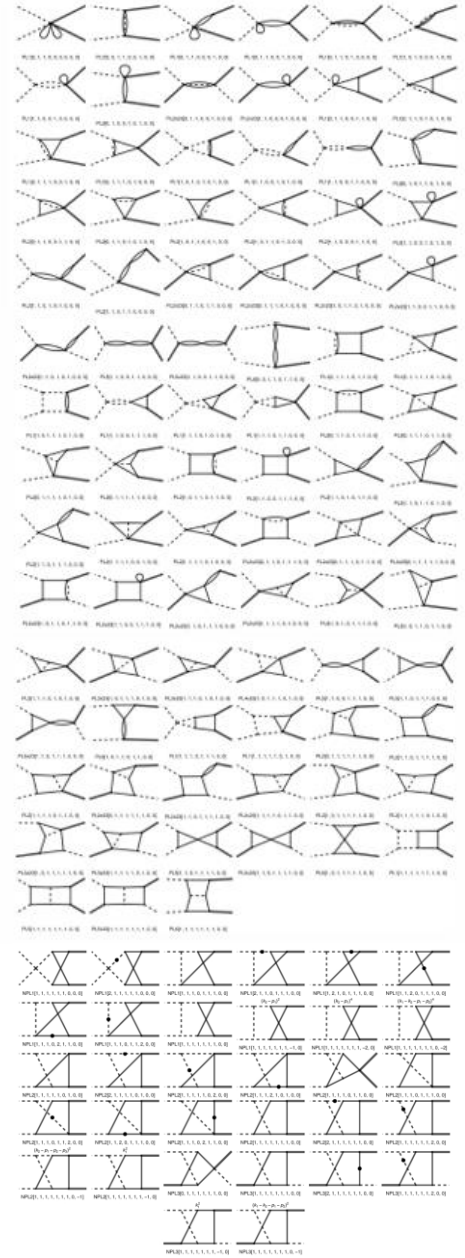
$$s = (p_1 + p_2)^2, u = (p_2 + p_3)^2, m_b^2, m_H^2$$

◆ **Hierarchy of scales:**

$$s, u, m_H^2 \gg m_b^2$$

◆ **Dimensionless variables x, z, κ :**

$$s = m_H^2 \frac{(1+x)^2}{x}, \quad u = -m_H^2 z, \quad m_b^2 = m_H^2 \kappa$$





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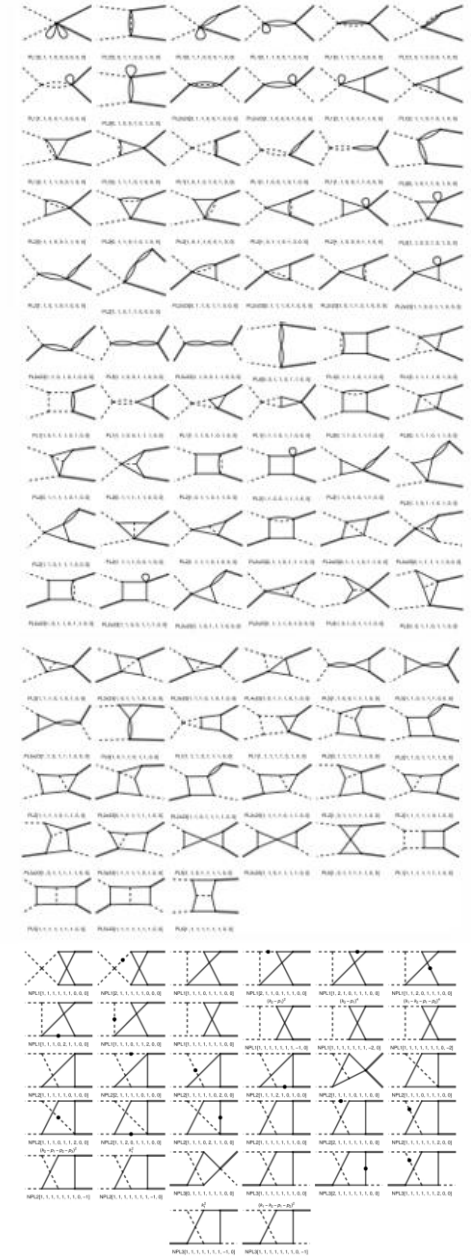
$$s = m_H^2 \frac{(1+x)^2}{x}, u = -m_H^2 z, m_b^2 = m_H^2 \kappa$$

◆ **DEs:**

$$\partial_k I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = A_{ij}^k(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) I_j(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon), \quad k \in \{x, z, \kappa\}$$

◆ **Ansatz for MIs [Melnikov, et al. '16; Davies et al. '17, '18]:**

$$I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = \sum_{n=n_{min}}^{n_{max}} \sum_{j=0}^2 \sum_{k=0}^2 c_{n,j,k}^i(x, z, \epsilon) \kappa^{n-j\epsilon} \log^k \kappa$$





$$I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = \sum_{n=n_{\min}}^{n_{\max}} \sum_{j=0}^2 \sum_{k=0}^2 c_{n,j,k}^i(x, z, \epsilon) \kappa^{n-j\epsilon} \log^k \kappa$$

✓ κ -differential equations

✓ Linear equations for $c_{n,j,k}^i$

✓ x, z -differential equations

✓ Fit boundary constants

1. Insert into κ -DEs

$$\partial_{\kappa} I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = A_{ij}^{\kappa}(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) I_j(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon)$$

2. Require the coefficients of $\kappa^{n-j\epsilon} \log^k \kappa$ are independent, leaving a linear system of equations.

3. Solve this system, arriving at independent $c_{n,j,k}^i$ with their number equal to that of MIs.

4. Expand $c_{n,j,k}^i$ in powers of ϵ

$$c_{n,j,k}^i(x, z, \epsilon) = \sum \epsilon^r c_{n,j,k}^{i,(r)}(x, z)$$



$$I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = \sum_{n=n_{\min}}^{n_{\max}} \sum_{j=0}^2 \sum_{k=0}^2 c_{n,j,k}^i(x, z, \epsilon) \kappa^{n-j\epsilon} \log^k \kappa$$

✓ κ -differential equations

✓ Linear equations for $c_{n,j,k}^i$

✓ x, z -differential equations

✓ Fit boundary constants

5. Insert into x, z -DEs

$$\partial_{x(z)} I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = A_{ij}^{x(z)}(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) I_j(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon)$$

6. Require the coefficient of $\epsilon^r \kappa^{n-j\epsilon} \log^k \kappa$ are independent, leaving a system of differential equations

7. Solve this system and express the results in terms of multiple polylogarithms (MPLs)

$$G(a_1, \dots, a_n; z) = \int_0^z \frac{dt}{t - a_1} G(a_2, \dots, a_n; t)$$



$$I_i(x, z, \kappa, \epsilon) = \sum_{n=n_{min}}^{n_{max}} \sum_{j=0}^2 \sum_{k=0}^2 c_{n,j,k}^i(x, z, \epsilon) \kappa^{n-j\epsilon} \log^k \kappa$$

✓ κ -differential equations

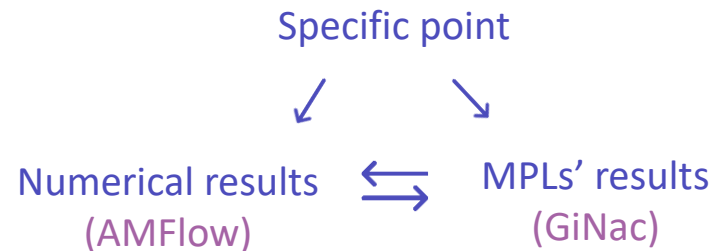
✓ Linear equations for $c_{n,j,k}^i$

✓ x, z -differential equations

✓ Fit boundary constants

8. Fit boundary conditions by numerical approach

➤ Using PLSQ algorithm



➤ Require that we can get **stable** expression from results of at least 30 digits

- Set smaller values of κ , e.g., $\kappa = 10^{-25}$
- Increase the expansion power of κ

MIs have been expanded to a sufficient order in κ to ensure that each scalar integral in the amplitude is expanded to at least m_b^2 order.



- ✓ **One loop results are consistent with the results of *package-X* [Patel '16]**
- ✓ **$c_{0,0,0}^i(x, z, \kappa)$ agree with the massless internal case**
- ✓ **Set different groups of numerical values to x , z , κ and compare with the results obtained by AMFlow**
- ✓ **Choose another basis of MIs and check their differential equations**



- ✓ One loop results are consistent with the results of *package-X* [Patel '16]
- ✓ $c_{0,0,0}^i(x, z, \kappa)$ agree with the massless internal case
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Family	PL5	NPL1	NPL2	NPL3
File size	30 MB	2.5 GB	10.1 GB	18.7 GB

Method of **finite fields** for **simplifications** during our calculation!

Two-loop amplitudes



- We reproduced the results in the literature if bottom quarks are replaced by top quarks. [Davies, Mishima, Steinhauser, Wellmann '19]
- UV/IR finite amplitude at two loops were obtained numerically after renormalization and IR subtractions.

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \propto G[\{0\}, x] + G\left[\{0\}, \frac{1+x^2}{x} - z\right] - G[\{-i\}, x] - G[\{i\}, x] - G\left[\left\{\frac{1+x^2}{x}\right\}, z\right] = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\epsilon} \propto \text{cA} \left(\frac{128 i \pi^7 (-4.7 x^{10} x^3 (6.33 z) x (-1.0 z) x^7 (6.13 z) x^0 (1.15 z) x^2 (2.2 z - 4 z^2) x^0 (3.2 z - 0.8 z^2) x^0 (3.14 z - 20 z^2) x^4 (55.14 z + 64 z^2) x^5 (14.93 z - 32 z^3)}{3 (-1.0 x)^3 (1.0 x)^5 (z x^2 z x (1 z^2))} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{256 i \pi^6 (7 (-1.0 z) - 7 x^{14} (-1.0 z) x (-29.71 z - 33 z^2) x^{13} (-29.71 z - 33 z^2) x^{12} x^6 (24.399 z - 1147 z^2 - 255 z^3 - 420 z^4 - 249 z^5 - 40 z^6 - 14 z^7) x^8 (-24.399 z - 1147 z^2 - 255 z^3 - 420 z^4 - 249 z^5 - 40 z^6 - 14 z^7)}{3 (-1.0 x)^2 x (1.0 x)^4 (x - z) (1 z)^2 (1.0 x - x^2 - x z)^2 (-1.0 x z)} \right) + 955 \\ \text{mm}^2 \left(\frac{128 i \pi^7 x (-24.36 x^{12} x^{11} (8.161 z) (-41 x z - x^2 (59.10 z - 114 z^2) x^{10} (61.22 z - 314 z^2) x^9 (46.274 z - 44 z^2 - 353 z^3) x^8 (-58.918 z - 4 z^2 - 319 z^3) x^7 (82.88 z - 357 z^2 - 29 z^3 - 104 z^4) x^6 (58.111 z - 323 z^2 - 27 z^3 - 114 z^4) x^5 (160.81 z - 589 z^2 - 19 z^3 - 126 z^4) x^4 (154.729 z - 280 z^2 - 785 z^3 - 24 z^4 - 64 z^5) x^3 (-118.1175 z - 160 z^2 - 1071 z^3 - 24 z^4 - 64 z^5)}{3 (-1.0 x)^3 (1.0 x)^5 (1.0 x^2 - x z)^2 (z x^2 z x (1 z^2))} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{128 i \pi^6 (64 z - 64 x^{14} z - 16 (-2 x^7 (16.621 z - 291 z^2) - 7 (64 z^8))}{3 (-1.0 x)^2 (1.0 x)^4 z (1 z) (1.0 x)^2 (1.0 x - x z) (z x^2 z x (1 z^2))} - \frac{1378 (-5 (-1 (-1.0 x)^2 (1.0 x)^4 z (1 z) (1.0 x)^2 (1.0 x - x z) (z x^2 z x (1 z^2))} \right) \text{Log}[\text{mu}2] - \frac{256 i \pi^4 (-64 z - 64 x^{18} z - 17 (-2 x^7 (-1.0 x)^2 (1.0 x)^4 z (1 z) (1.0 x)^2 (1.0 x - x z) (z x^2 z x (1 z^2))} (-1.0 x)^3 (1.0 x)^5 (1 z)^2 (1.0 x^2 - x z)^2 (1.0 x - x^2 - x z)^2 (z x^2 z x (1 z^2)) \text{Zeta}[3] \right)$$

$$\text{cA} \left(\text{mm} \left((0. \times 10^{-73} + 0. \times 10^{-73} i) + (0. \times 10^{-76} + 0. \times 10^{-78} i) \text{Log}[\text{mu}2] \right) + \right. \\ \left. \text{mm}^2 \left((0. \times 10^{-73} + 0. \times 10^{-73} i) + (0. \times 10^{-75} + 0. \times 10^{-75} i) \text{Log}[\text{mm}] + (0. \times 10^{-76} + 0. \times 10^{-78} i) \text{Log}[\text{mm}]^2 + (0. \times 10^{-76} + 0. \times 10^{-78} i) \text{Log}[\text{mu}2] \right) \right)$$

$$x \rightarrow \frac{1}{8}, z \rightarrow 4$$

- MPLs of high weight are cancelled in the final amplitude. The number of MPLs have been reduced to about 2000 from about 56000.



ggxy: A flexible library to compute gluon-induced cross sections

Joshua Davies (Liverpool U., Dept. Math.), Kay Schönwald (Zurich U.), Matthias Steinhauser (KIT, Karlsruhe, TTP), Daniel Stremmer (KIT, Karlsruhe, TTP)

Jun 4, 2025

28 pages

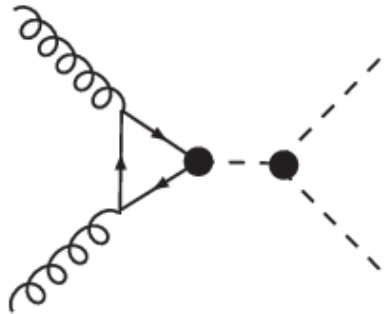
Published in: *Comput.Phys.Commun.* 320 (2026) 109933

Published: Nov 14, 2025

e-Print: 2506.04323 [hep-ph]

DOI: 10.1016/j.cpc.2025.109933 (publication)

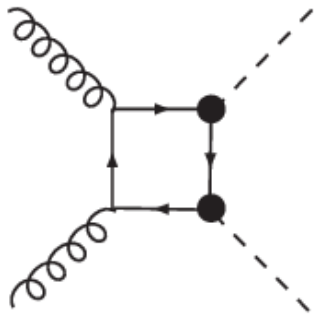
Main revision: five massless flavors → four massless flavors



QCD corrections can be analyzed in the same way as single Higgs production.

[Liu, Penin '17,'18; Anastasiou, Penin '20; Liu, Modi, Penin '21]
[Liu, Neubert, Schnubel, Wang '22]

Two form factors for box diagrams.



Analytical results of top quark contributions in the high-energy limit show that the maximal powers of $\ln p$ in form factor F_{box1}^{1,C_F} are **1** and **4** at **leading** and **next-to-leading** power, respectively.

[Davies, Mishima, Steinhauser, Wellmann '19]

No $C_A - C_F$ color structure after IR subtraction.



Sudakov parameterization: $\ell_1 = q_1 u_1 + q_2 v_1 + \ell_{1\perp}$

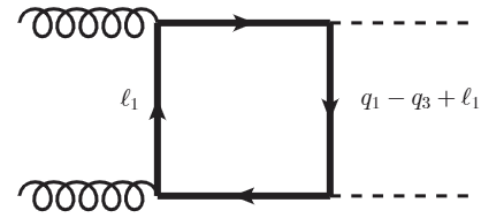
$$\frac{1}{\ell_1^2 - m_t^2} \approx -i\pi \delta(2q_{12}u_1v_1 + \ell_{1\perp}^2 - m_t^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{(q_1 + \ell_1)^2 - m_t^2} \approx \frac{1}{2q_{12}v_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{(q_2 - \ell_1)^2 - m_t^2} \approx \frac{-1}{2q_{12}u_1}$$

$$(q_3 \cdot \ell_1)^2 = \frac{1}{2} q_{3\perp}^2 \ell_{1\perp}^2 = m_t^2 \times \frac{q_{13}q_{23}}{q_{12}}$$

$$m_h^2 \ll m_t^2 \ll s, |t| \quad \rho = \frac{m_t^2}{s}$$



Four symmetric configurations

High-energy limit



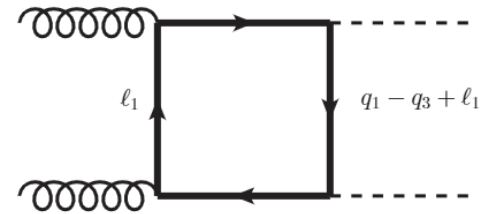
$$m_h^2 \ll m_t^2 \ll s, |t| \quad \rho = \frac{m_t^2}{s}$$

Sudakov parameterization: $\ell_i = q_m u_i + q_n v_i + \ell_{i\perp}$

$$\frac{1}{\ell_i^2 - m_t^2} \approx -i\pi \delta(2q_{mn}u_1v_1 + \ell_{i\perp}^2 - m_t^2)$$

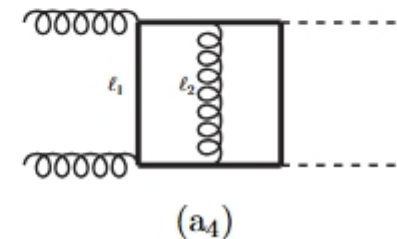
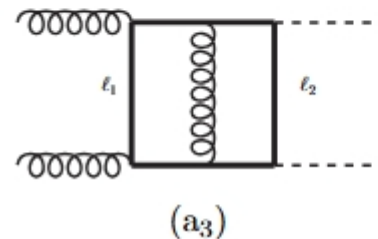
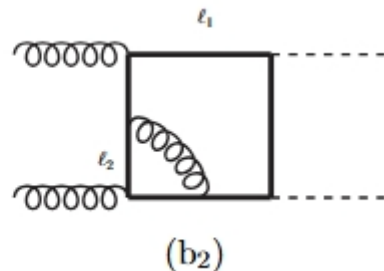
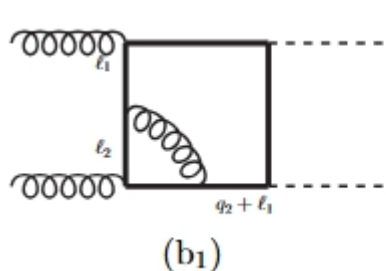
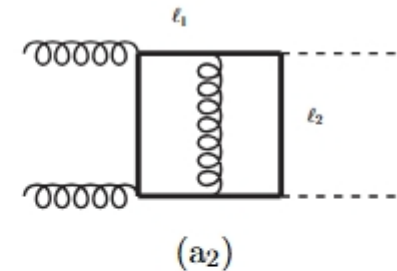
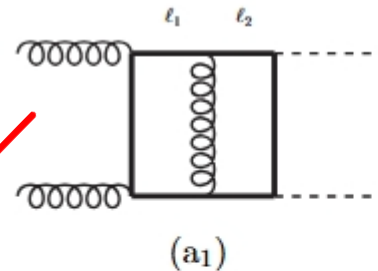
$$\frac{1}{(q_m + \ell_i)^2 - m_t^2} \approx \frac{1}{2q_{mn}v_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{(q_n - \ell_i)^2 - m_t^2} \approx \frac{-1}{2q_{mn}u_i}$$



Two-loop abelian diagrams:

$$\frac{1}{(\ell_1 - \ell_2)^2} \approx \frac{1}{-2q_{13}(u_1v_2 + v_2u_1) + \ell_{1\perp}^2 + \ell_{2\perp}^2 + \dots}$$



High-energy limit



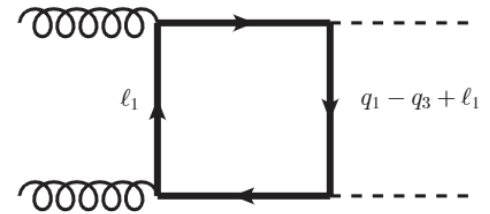
$$m_h^2 \ll m_t^2 \ll s, |t| \quad \rho = \frac{m_t^2}{s}$$

Sudakov parameterization: $\ell_i = q_m u_i + q_n v_i + \ell_{i\perp}$

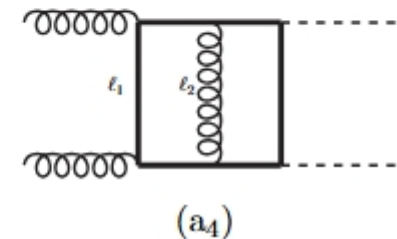
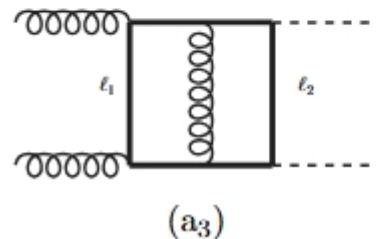
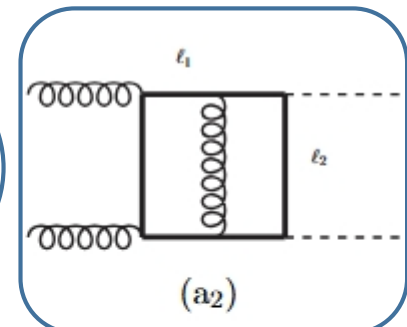
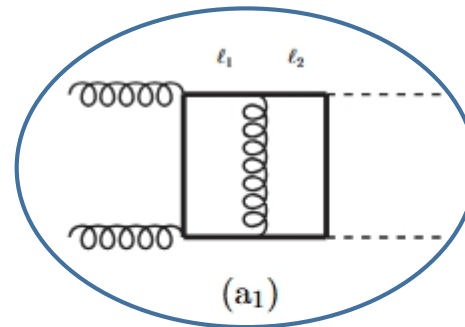
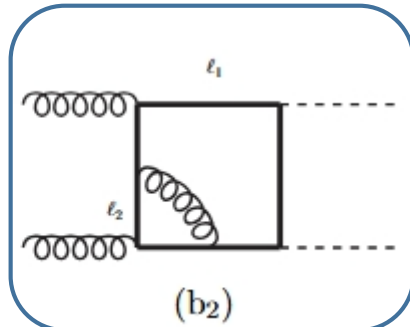
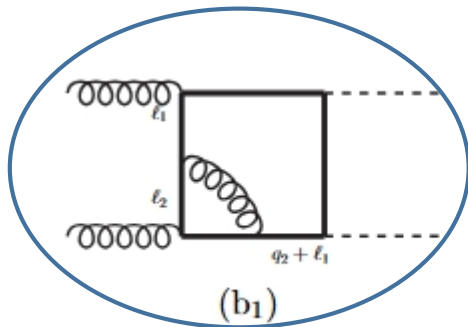
$$\frac{1}{\ell_i^2 - m_t^2} \approx -i\pi \delta(2q_{mn}u_1v_1 + \ell_{i\perp}^2 - m_t^2)$$

$$\frac{1}{(q_m + \ell_i)^2 - m_t^2} \approx \frac{1}{2q_{mn}v_i}$$

$$\frac{1}{(q_n - \ell_i)^2 - m_t^2} \approx \frac{-1}{2q_{mn}u_i}$$



Typical two-loop diagrams:

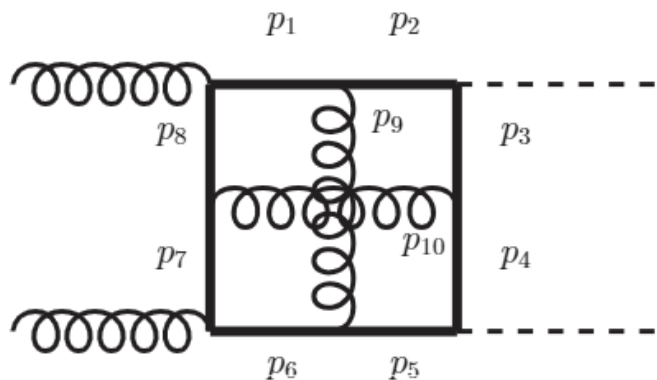


One three-loop example

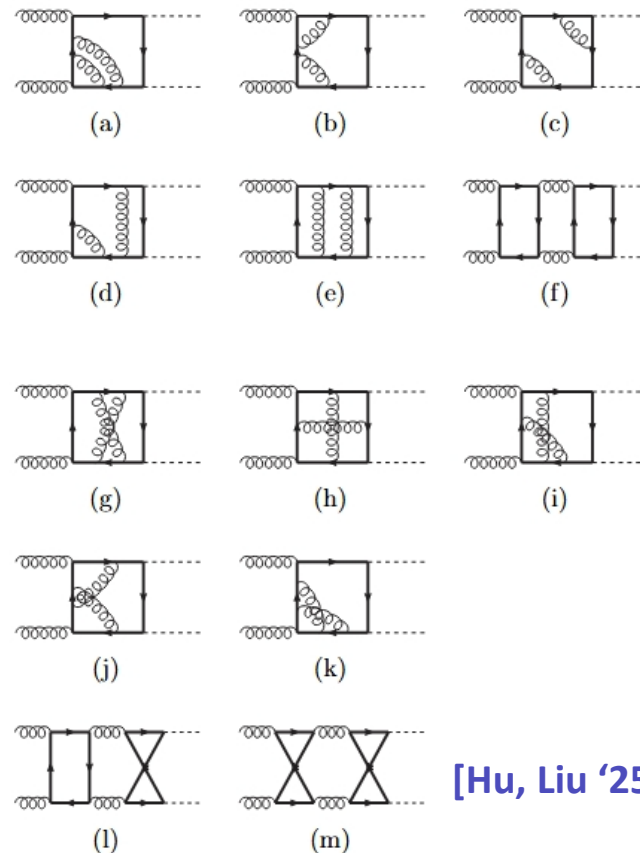


After obtaining the correct LLs at two loops, we considered the three-loop abelian corrections.

$$m_h^2 \ll m_t^2 \ll s, |t| \quad \rho = \frac{m_t^2}{s}$$



36 non-vanishing configurations!



Soft propagators of logarithmic configurations	Constraints on u_i and v_i
$p_{1,2,7}$	$u_3 > u_1 > u_2, u_3 > v_2 > v_1, v_3 > v_1$
<u>$p_{1,2,10}$</u>	$u_1 > u_2, u_3 > u_2, v_3 > v_1, v_2 > v_1$
$p_{1,3,10}$	$u_2 > u_3 > u_1, u_2 > v_3 > v_2, v_1 > v_2$
$p_{1,9,4}$	$u_1 > u_2 > u_3, v_3 > v_2 > v_1, u_1 > v_2, v_3 > u_2$
$p_{1,9,6}$	$u_1 > u_2 > u_3, v_3 > v_2 > v_1, u_1 > v_2, v_3 > u_2$
$p_{1,9,5}$	$u_1 > u_2 > u_3, v_3 > v_2 > v_1, v_3 > u_1$

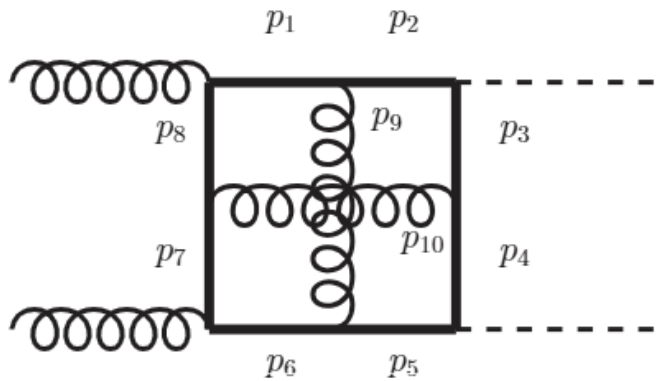
[Hu, Liu '25]

One three-loop example



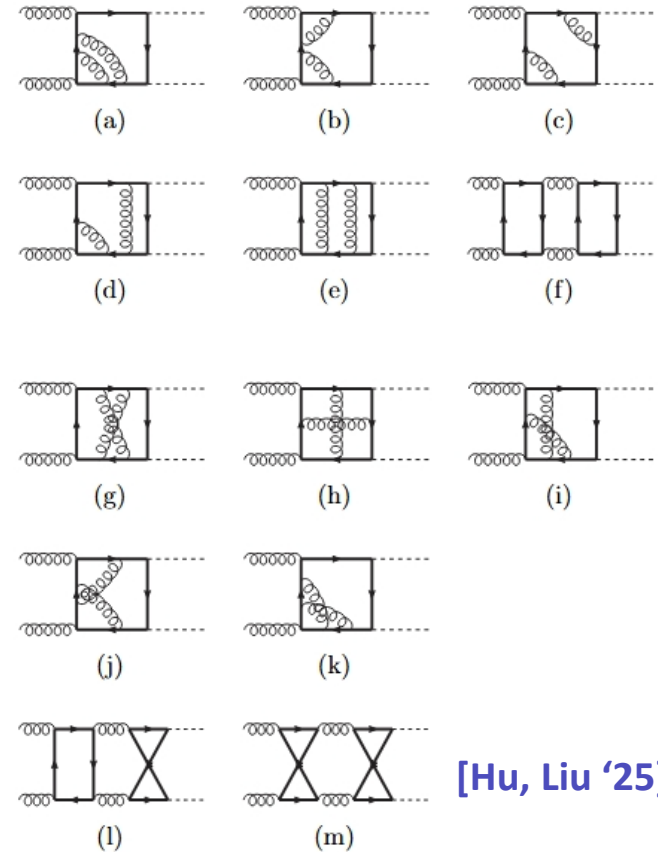
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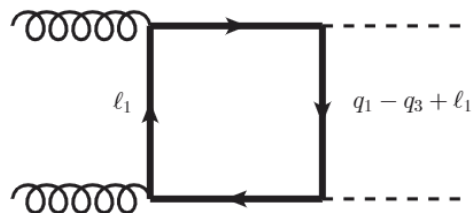
[Hu, Liu '25]

More leading logarithmic configurations at higher loops?

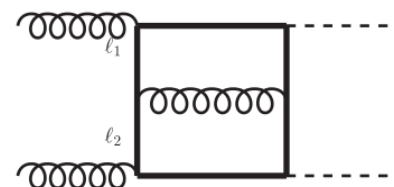
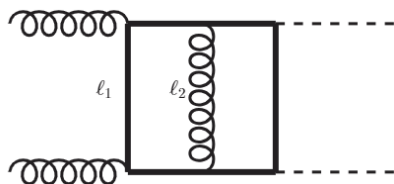


$$m_b^2 \ll m_h^2, s, |t|$$

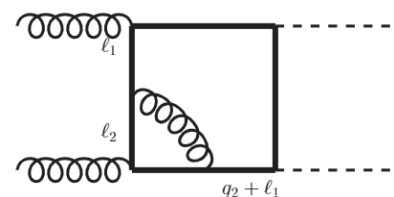
$$\kappa = \frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2}, \alpha_s^n \ln^{2n} \kappa$$



One LL configuration.



Contribute only to one form factor

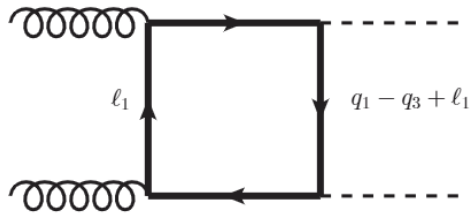


Bottom contribution

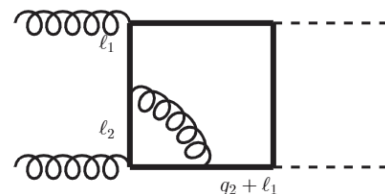
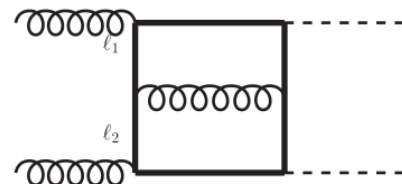
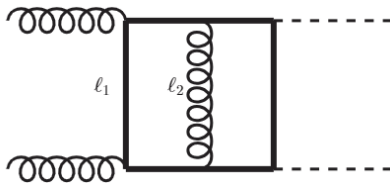


$$m_b^2 \ll m_h^2, s, |t|$$

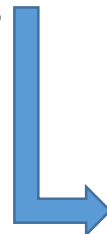
$$\kappa = \frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2}, \alpha_s^n \ln^{2n} \kappa$$



One LL configuration.



Contribute only to one form factor



$$f_{0bx1} = \frac{2 m_b^2 (t^2 + 6 t u + u^2 - 4 m_h^2 (t + u)) \text{Log} \left[\frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2} \right]^2}{t u (-2 m_h^2 + t + u)^2};$$

$$f_{0bx2} = \frac{2 m_b^2 (m_h^2 - t u) (t^2 + u^2) \text{Log} \left[\frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2} \right]^2}{t^2 u^2 (-2 m_h^2 + t + u)^2};$$

$$f_{1tri} = \frac{(c_A - c_F) m_b (4 m_b^2 - 2 m_h^2 + t + u) \text{Log} \left[\frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2} \right]^4}{12 (-2 m_h^2 + t + u)^2};$$

$$f_{1bx1} = \frac{(c_A - c_F) m_b^2 (t^2 + 6 t u + u^2 - 4 m_h^2 (t + u)) \text{Log} \left[\frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2} \right]^4}{12 t u (-2 m_h^2 + t + u)^2};$$

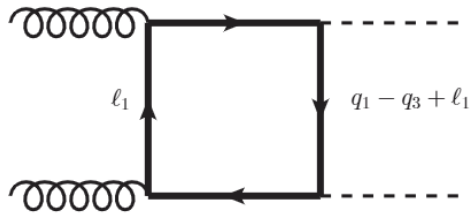
$$f_{1bx2} = \frac{(2 c_A - 3 c_F) m_b^2 (m_h^2 - t u) (t^2 + u^2) \text{Log} \left[\frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2} \right]^4}{12 t^2 u^2 (-2 m_h^2 + t + u)^2};$$

Agree with what we get from calculations of MIs.

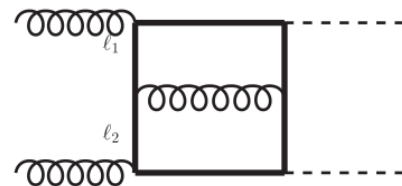
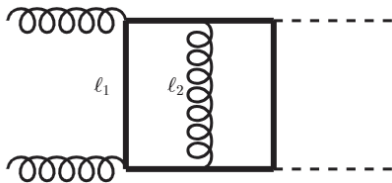


$$m_b^2 \ll m_h^2, s, |t|$$

$$\kappa = \frac{m_b^2}{m_h^2}, \alpha_s^n \ln^{2n} \kappa$$



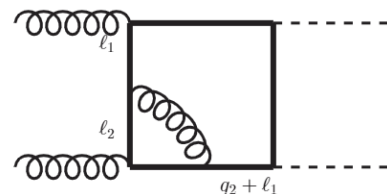
One LL configuration.



Contribute only to one form factor



How about three loops?
If no new DL configurations,
all-order results should not
be a big problem.





- ❑ All MIs have been calculated analytically through differential equations, and we also made several crosschecks on them.
- ❑ UV and IR finite two-loop amplitudes for Higgs pair production are obtained. Currently, the corresponding total and differential cross section are calculated with the help of C++ library ggxy.
- ❑ The leading logarithmic analysis for bottom mediated amplitudes looks similar but a little simpler than what we have done for top quarks in the high-energy limit.

Thanks for your attention!