

Higgs + jet
at NNLO QCD

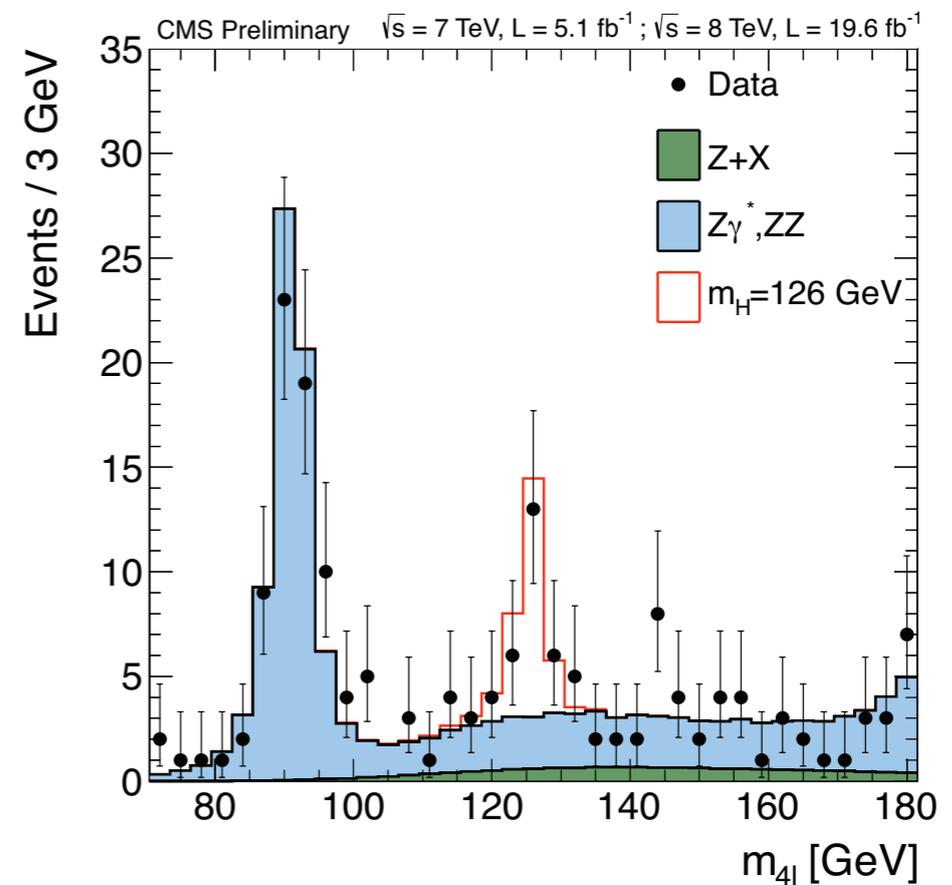
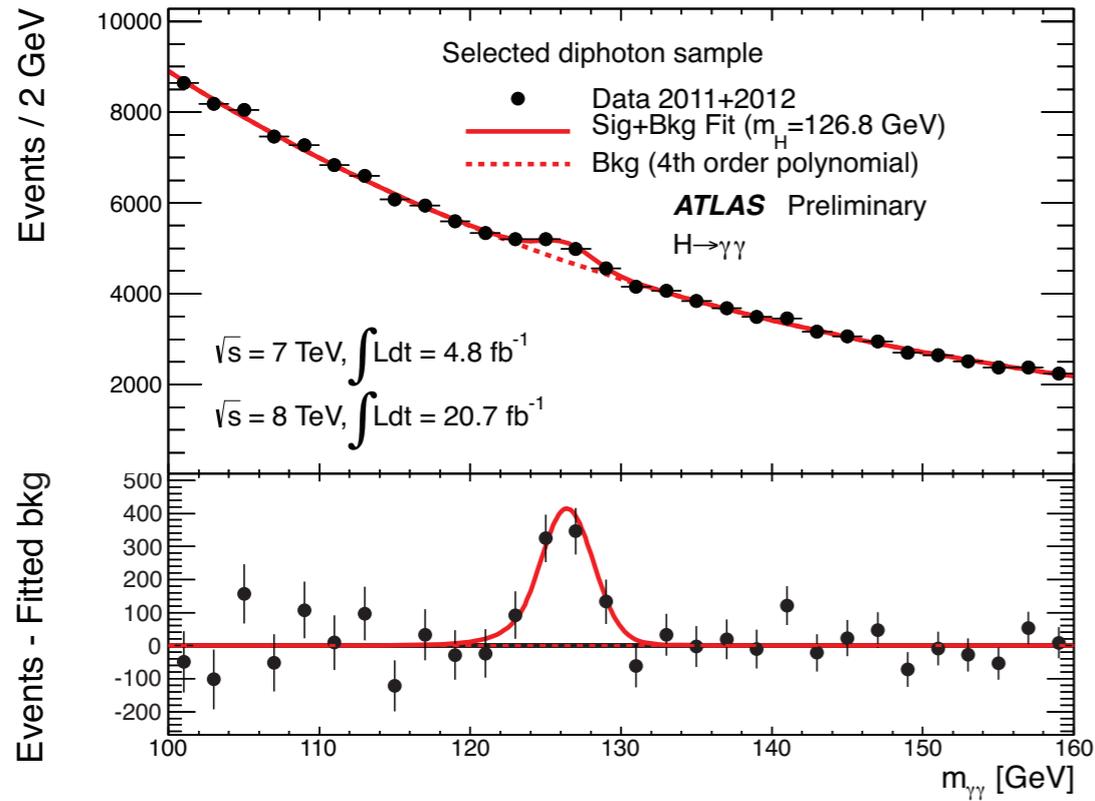
Markus Schulze



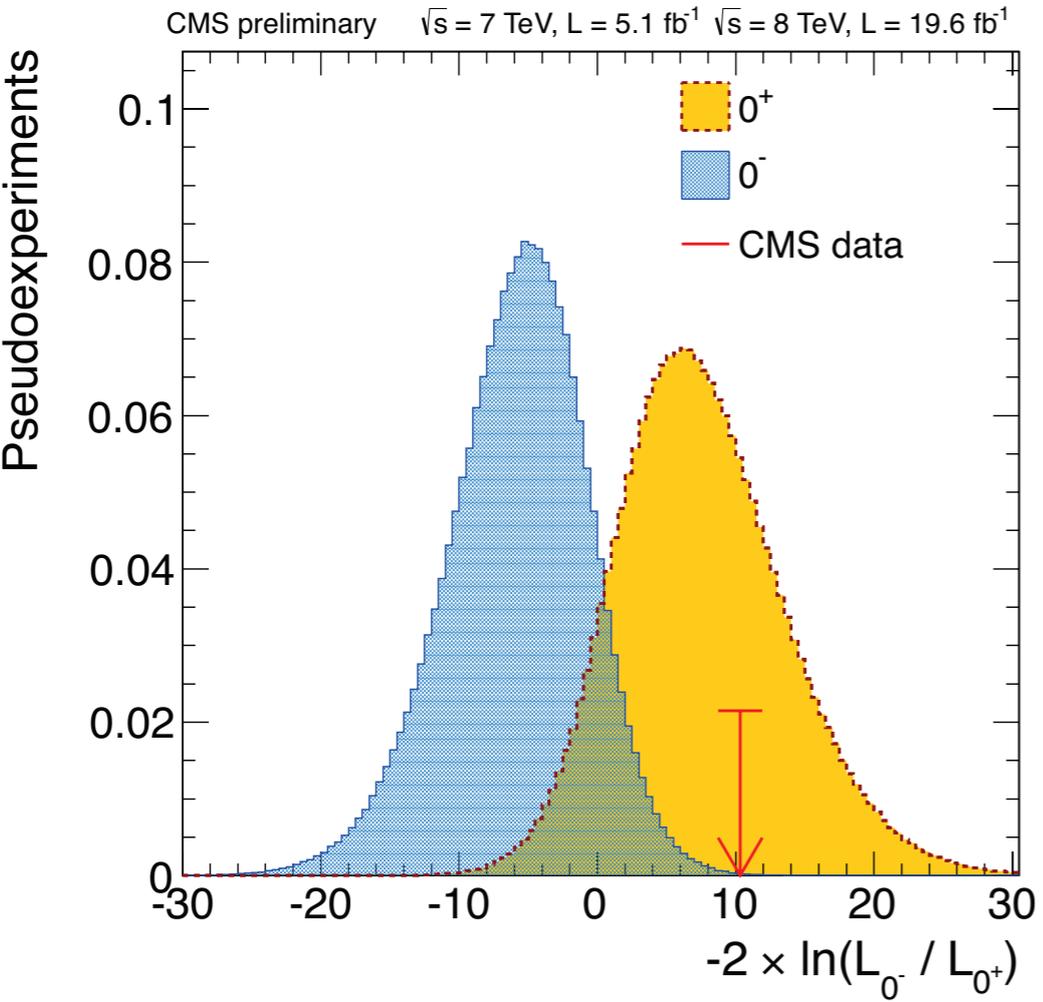
in collaboration with

R. Boughezal, F. Caola, K. Melnikov, F. Petriello

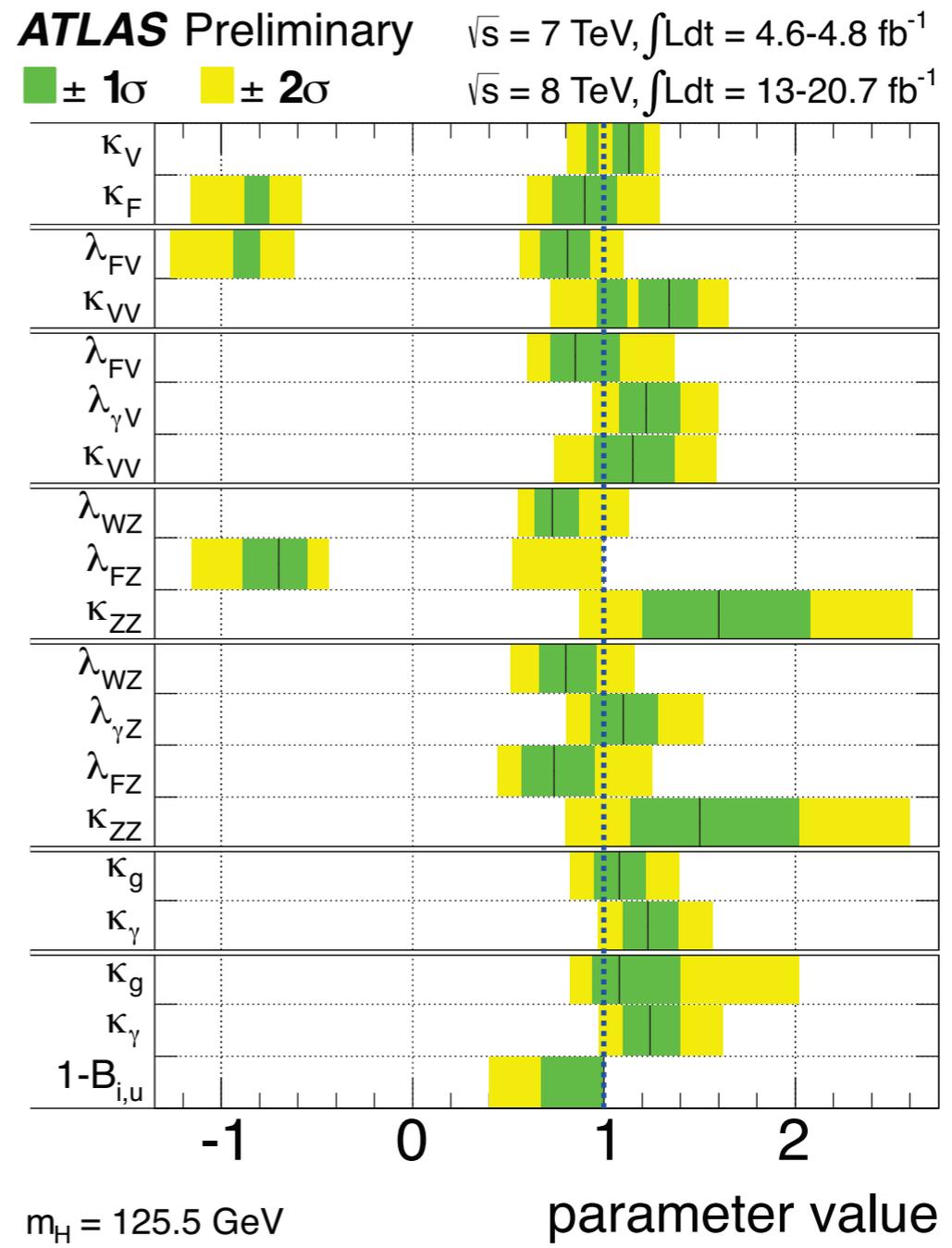
The Higgs Boson: from discovery...



The Higgs Boson: ... to precision measurements

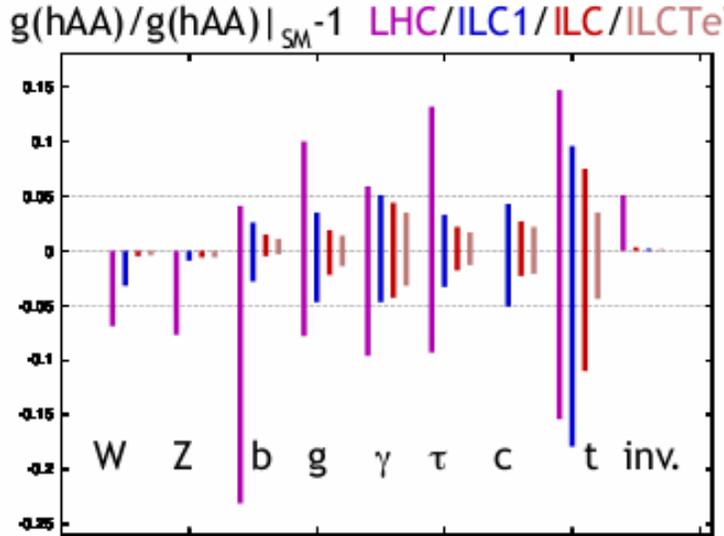


So far: **very SM-like**



Good control of theoretical predictions is required to search for small deviations

The Higgs Boson: ... to precision measurements



Observable	Expected Error (experiment \oplus theory)
LHC at 14 TeV with 300 fb ⁻¹	
$\sigma(gg) \cdot BR(\gamma\gamma)$	0.06 \oplus 0.13
$\sigma(WW) \cdot BR(\gamma\gamma)$	0.15 \oplus 0.10
$\sigma(gg) \cdot BR(ZZ)$	0.08 \oplus 0.08
$\sigma(gg) \cdot BR(WW)$	0.09 \oplus 0.11
$\sigma(WW) \cdot BR(WW)$	0.27 \oplus 0.10
$\sigma(gg) \cdot BR(\tau^+\tau^-)$	0.11 \oplus 0.13
$\sigma(WW) \cdot BR(\tau^+\tau^-)$	0.15 \oplus 0.10
$\sigma(Wh) \cdot BR(b\bar{b})$	0.25 \oplus 0.20
$\sigma(Wh) \cdot BR(\gamma\gamma)$	0.24 \oplus 0.10
$\sigma(Zh) \cdot BR(b\bar{b})$	0.25 \oplus 0.20
$\sigma(Zh) \cdot BR(\gamma\gamma)$	0.24 \oplus 0.10
$\sigma(t\bar{t}h) \cdot BR(b\bar{b})$	0.25 \oplus 0.20
$\sigma(t\bar{t}h) \cdot BR(\gamma\gamma)$	0.42 \oplus 0.10
$\sigma(WW) \cdot BR(\text{invisible})$	0.2 \oplus 0.24

M. Peskin

Typical size of BSM physics: $g = g_{\text{SM}} (1 + \mathcal{O}(v^2/\text{TeV}^2))$

The Higgs Cross Section: what do we know

Gluon fusion: $\sim 10\%$

- NNLO QCD (inclusive and differential)
- NLO EW
- QCD resummations
- approximate NNNLO
- mixed QCD-EW
- $1/mt, mb$ corrections
- $H+1j, H+2j$ @ NLO

VBF: $\sim 1\%$

- NNLO QCD (inclusive only)
- NLO EW
- VBF+ $1j$ @ NLO

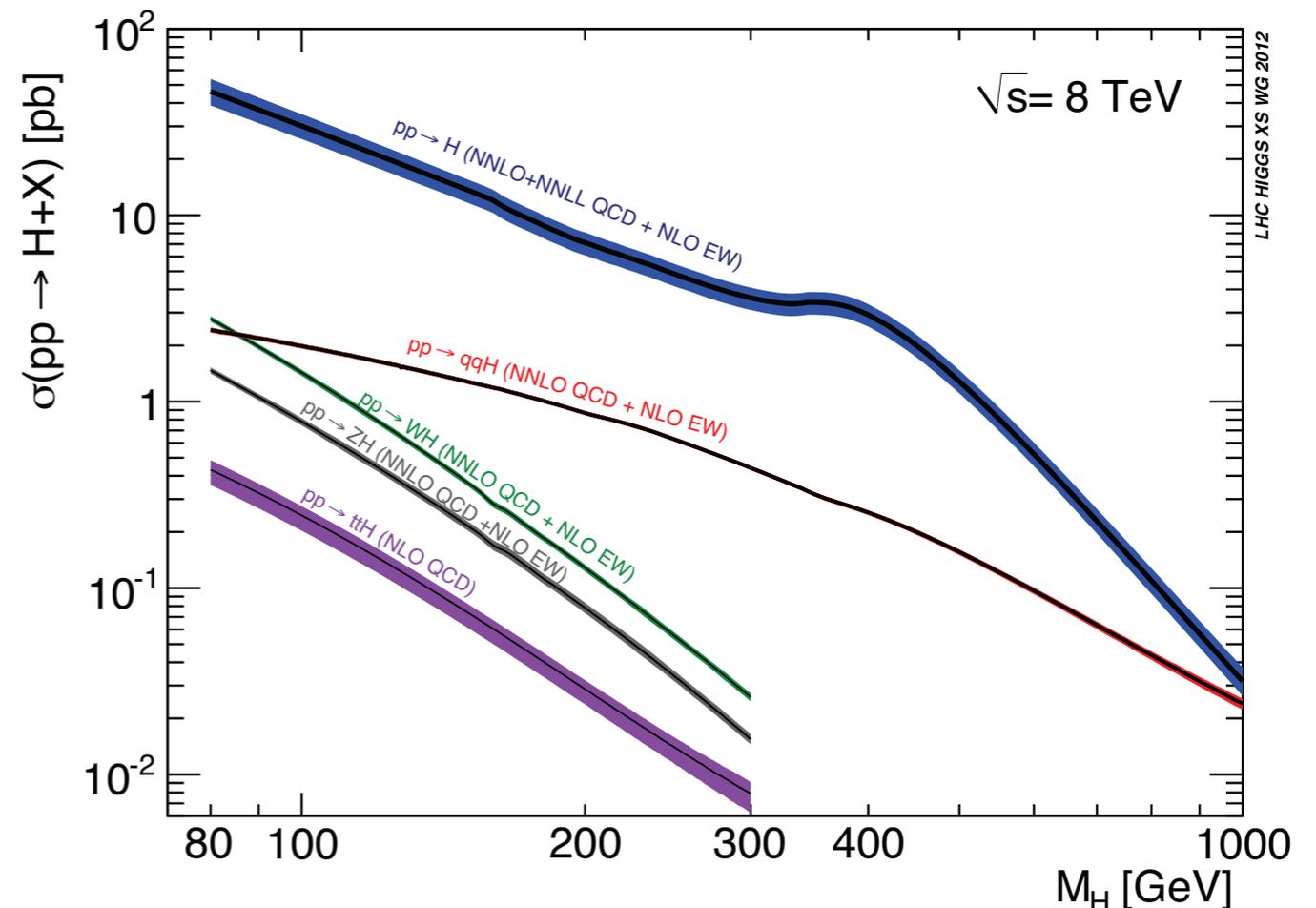
Higgs-Strahlung: $\sim 1\%$

- NNLO QCD (differential)
- NLO EW
- $VH+1j$ @ NLO

ttH : $\sim 10\%$

- NLO QCD, including PS matching

+ PDFs + MC tools + ...

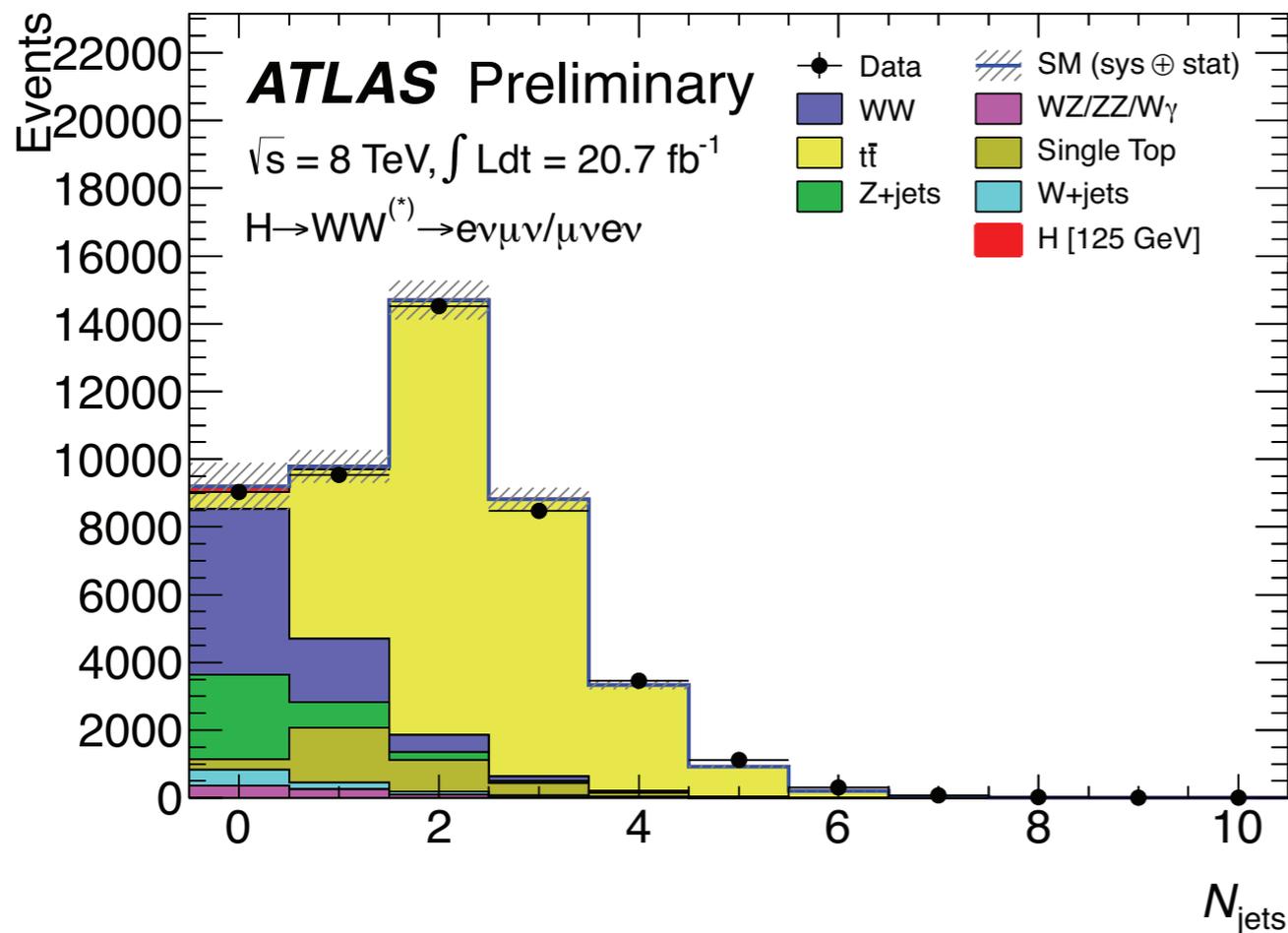


Very good theoretical control
IS IT ENOUGH?

Higgs plus jet: need for improvement

Experimental analyses for $pp \rightarrow H \rightarrow WW$:

binned according to jet multiplicity (different systematics)



- Signal/background ratio for H+1, H+2 jets: $\sim 10\%$
- Significance in the H+1 jet bin smaller, but **not much smaller**, than significance in the H+0 jet bin
- **LARGE THEORY ERROR**

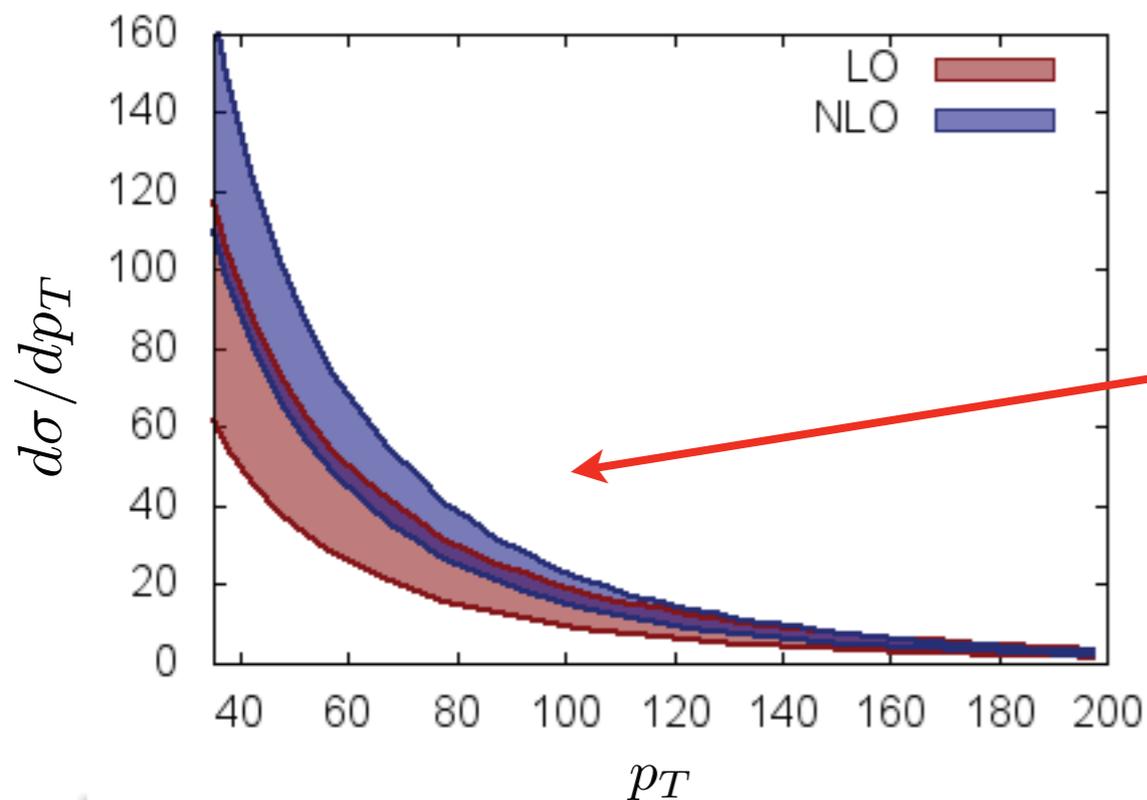
Selection	N_{obs}	N_{bkg}	N_{sig}	N_{WW}	N_{VV}	$N_{t\bar{t}}$	N_t	N_{Z/γ^*}	$N_{W+\text{jets}}$
$N_{\text{jet}} = 1$	9527	9460 ± 40	97 ± 1	1660 ± 10	270 ± 10	4980 ± 30	1600 ± 20	760 ± 20	195 ± 5
$N_{b\text{-jet}} = 0$	4320	4240 ± 30	85 ± 1	1460 ± 10	220 ± 10	1270 ± 10	460 ± 10	670 ± 10	160 ± 4
Z $\rightarrow \tau\tau$ veto	4138	4020 ± 30	84 ± 1	1420 ± 10	220 ± 10	1220 ± 10	440 ± 10	580 ± 10	155 ± 4
$m_{\ell\ell} < 50$	886	830 ± 10	63 ± 1	270 ± 4	69 ± 5	216 ± 6	80 ± 4	149 ± 5	46 ± 2
$ \Delta\phi_{\ell\ell} < 1.8$	728	650 ± 10	59 ± 1	250 ± 4	60 ± 4	204 ± 6	76 ± 4	28 ± 3	34 ± 2

Higgs plus jet: need for improvement

The H+1 jet bin: large NLO K-factor and large theoretical uncertainty

Source (1-jet)	Signal (%)	Bkg. (%)
1-jet incl. ggF signal ren./fact. scale	27	0
2-jet incl. ggF signal ren./fact. scale	15	0
Missing transverse momentum	8	3
W+jets fake factor	0	7
b-tagging efficiency	0	7
Parton distribution functions	7	1

ATLAS



Need for higher orders!

NEED NNLO FOR H+JET(S) TO FIX THESE ISSUES

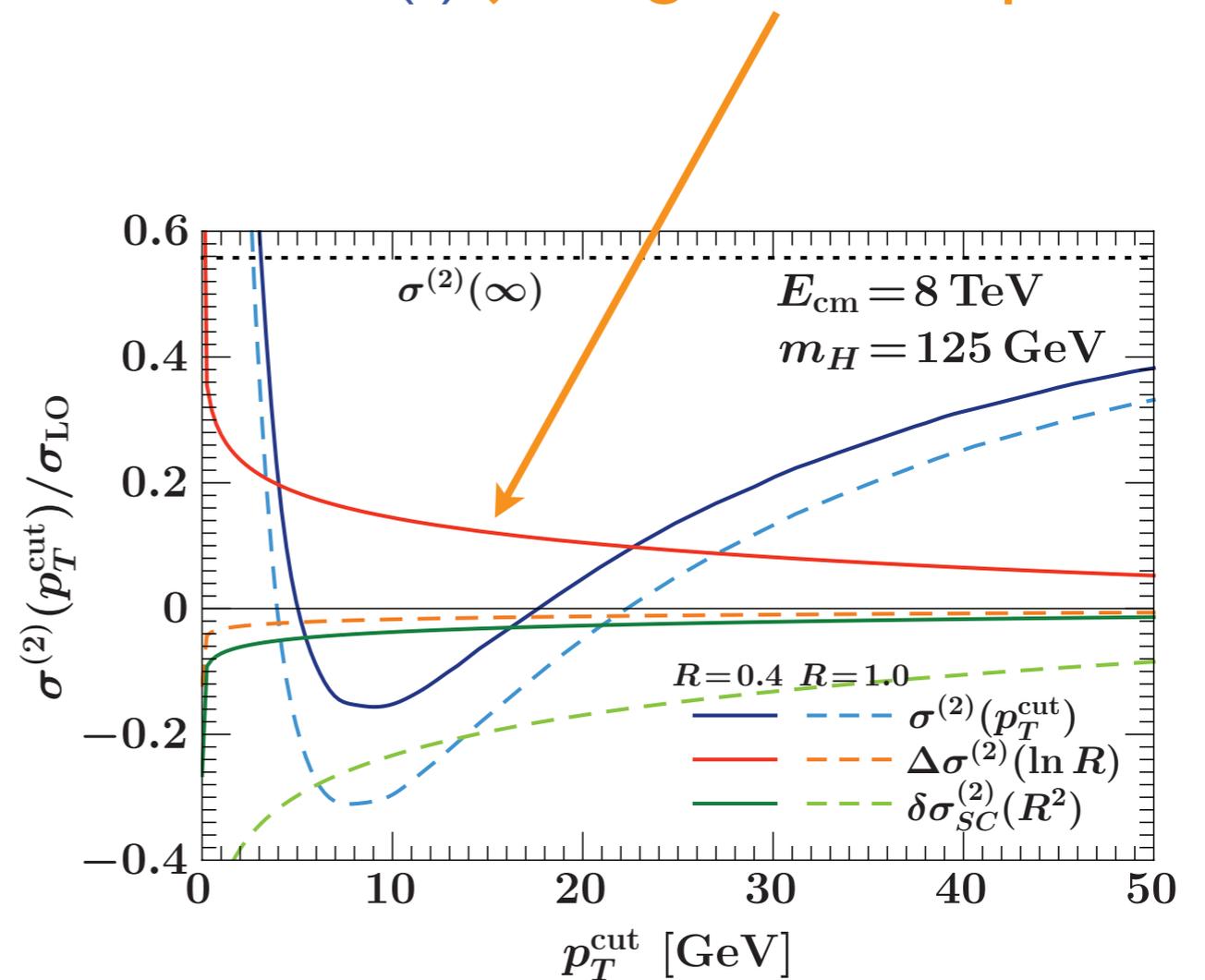
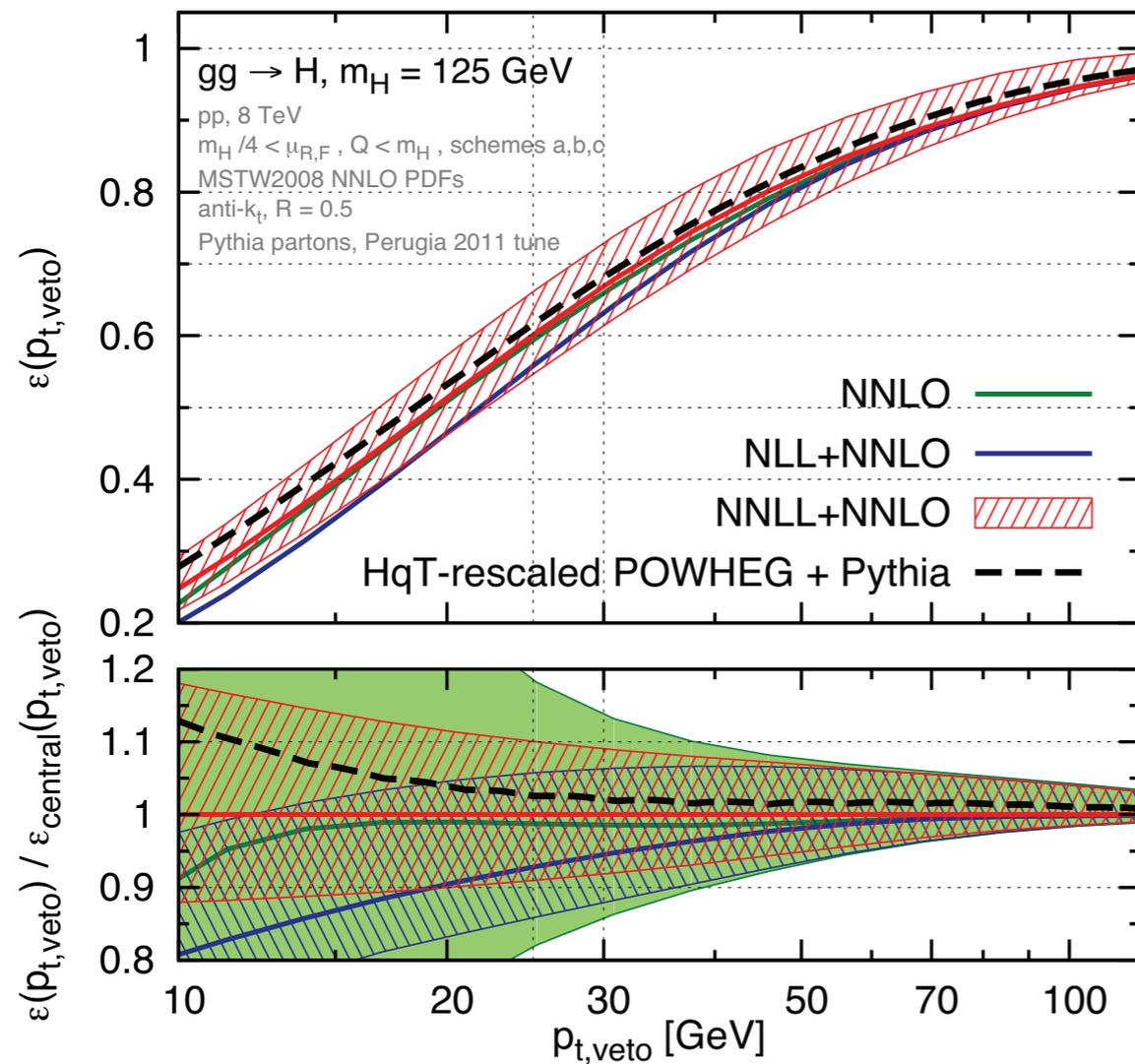
Higgs plus jet: need for improvement

The 0-jet bin: jet-veto resummation

[Banfi et al. (2012), Tackmann et al. (2012)]
[1-jet bin: Liu and Petriello (2012, 2013)]

NNLL resummation for $\ln(p_T/m_H)$

Challenging part: appearance of non-resummable (?) jet-algorithm dependence

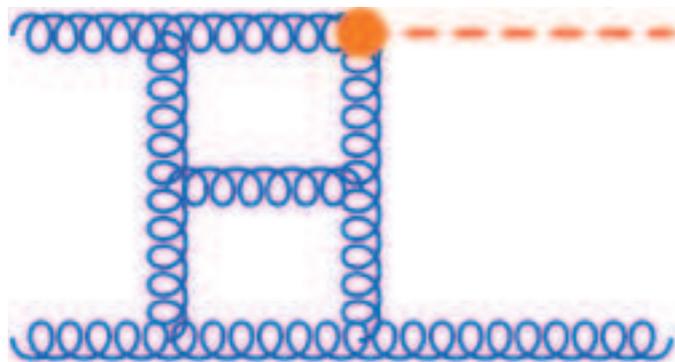


Uncertainty can be reduced by improving f.o. H+jets predictions

Higgs plus 1 jet at NNLO

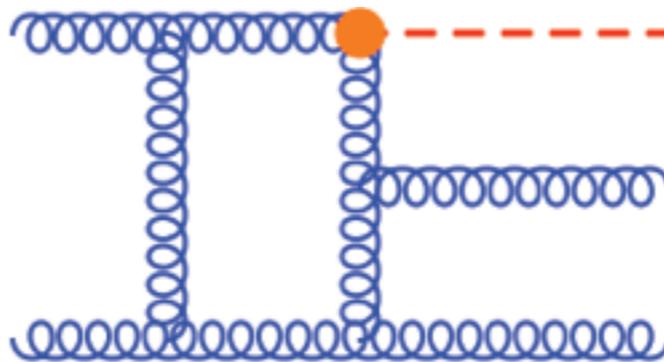
Anatomy of a NNLO computation

VV



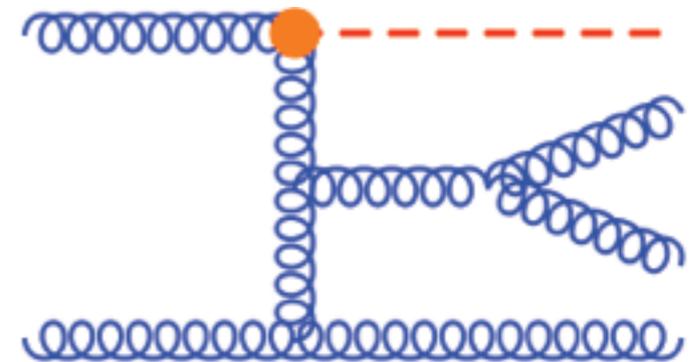
[Gehrmann et al. (2011)]

RV



[Badger et al. (2011)]

RR



[Del Duca et al., Dixon et al. (2004)]
[Badger]

Individual ingredients known for a while.

What prevented from doing the computation?

A (generic) procedure to extract IR poles from RV and RR was unknown until very recently

What about existing NNLO results?

Until very recently, all NNLO computations relied on
SPECIFIC PROPERTIES OF THE PROCESS UNDER CONSIDERATION

- Sector decomposition: **simple enough phase space**
Higgs, Drell-Yan, dijets in e^+e^- [Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello; Melnikov, Petriello]
- e^+e^- antenna subtraction: **no partons in the initial state**
dijets and trijets in e^+e^- [Gehrmann-De Ridder, Gehrmann, Glover et al.]
- q_T resummation: **no colored particles in the final state**
Higgs, Drell-Yan, dibosons and WH [Catani, Cieri, De Florian, Ferrera, Grazzini]

None of these methods would work for H+jet

- Most recent progress: $pp \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ [Bärnreuther, Czakon, Fiedler, Mitov]
 $gg \rightarrow \text{di-jet}$ [Currie, Gehrmann-De Ridder, Gehrmann, Glover, Pires]
 $gg \rightarrow H+\text{jet}$ [Boughezal, Caola, Petriello, Melnikov, M.S.]
[Chen, Gehrmann, Glover, Jaquier]

A successful strategy for simpler processes: Sector decomposition

[Binnoth, Heinrich; Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello (2004)]

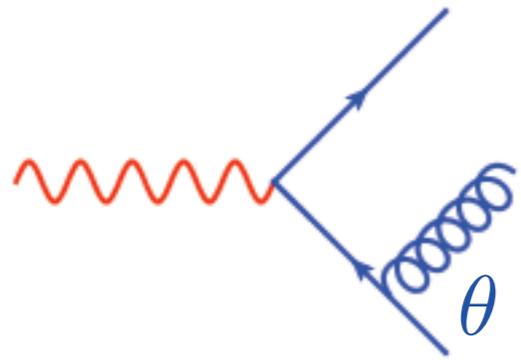
Basic idea: **clever parametrization** of the PS which makes
IR SINGULARITIES MANIFEST:

$$\int |M|^2 d\Phi \rightarrow \int [|M|^2 x] \{ dy \} \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} = -\frac{1}{\epsilon} F(0) + \int dx \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} + \dots$$
$$F(x) = \int [|M|^2 x] \{ dy \}$$

Remap singular denominators on the hypercube
Singularities are extracted before integration

A toy example: simple parametrization

NLO: I sector



$$\frac{d^{d-1}g}{(2\pi)^{d-1}2E_g} \sim (1 - \cos^2 \theta)^{-\epsilon} d \cos \theta$$

$$|M|^2 \sim \frac{1}{1 - \cos \theta} \longrightarrow \cos \theta \rightarrow 1 - 2x$$

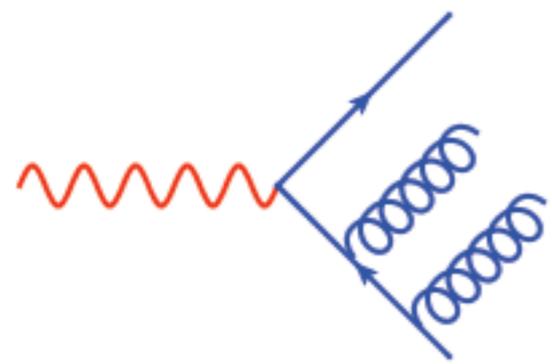
$$\int |M|^2 d\Phi \sim \int \frac{dx}{x^{1+\epsilon}} F(x, \{y\}) \{dy\}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\epsilon} \int F(0, \{y\}) \{dy\} + \int \frac{F(x, \{y\}) - F(0, \{y\})}{x} dx \{dy\} + \dots$$



A toy example: sector decomposition

NNLO: overlapping divergences \longrightarrow sector decomposition



$$|M|^2 \sim \frac{1}{s_{ijk}} = \frac{1}{s_{ij} + s_{ik} + s_{jk}}$$

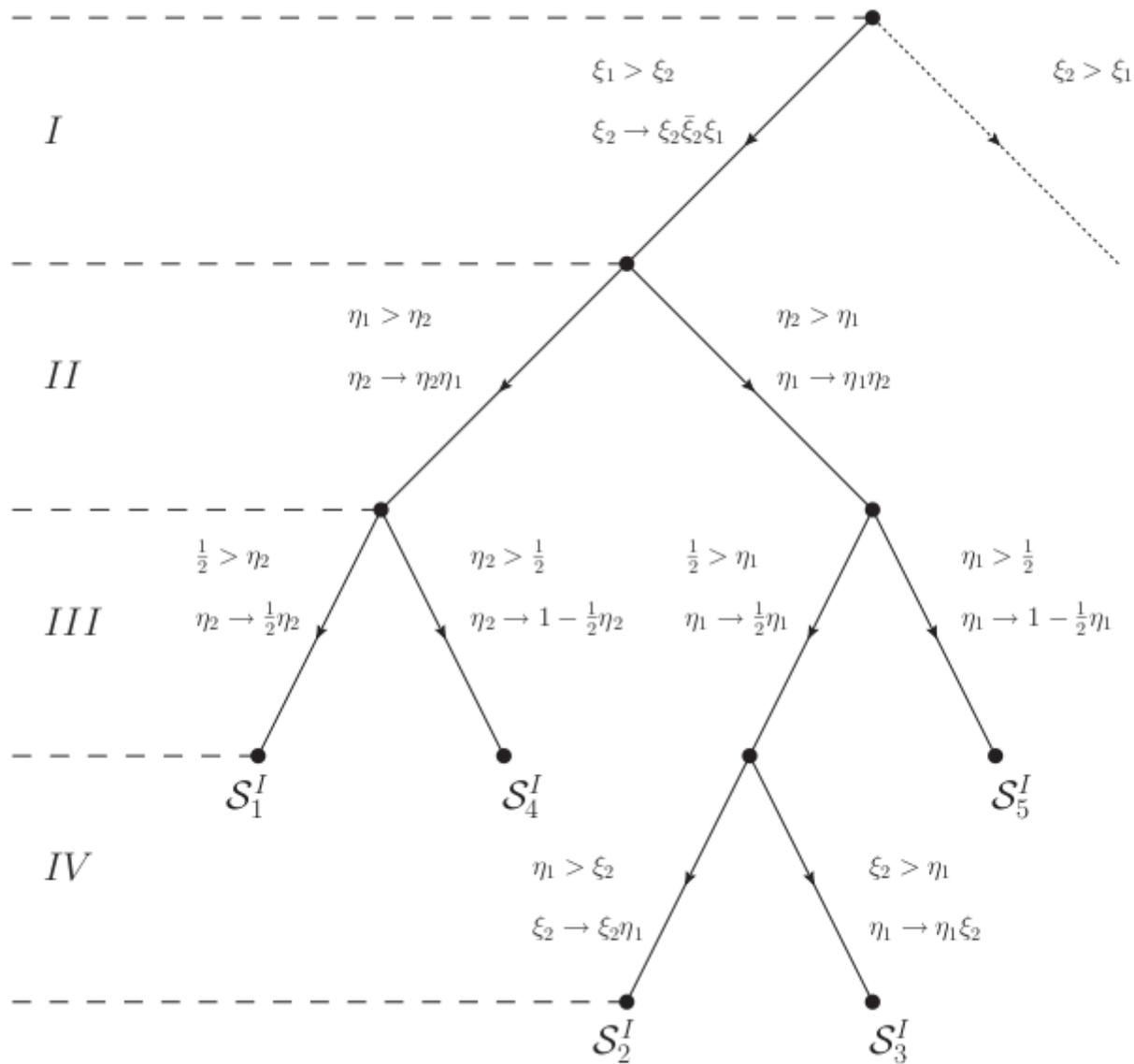
$$\int |M|^2 d\Phi \sim \int \frac{dx_1 dx_2}{x_1^{1+\epsilon} x_2^{1+\epsilon} (x_1 + x_2)^\epsilon} F(\vec{x}; \{y\}) \{dy\}$$

- **Sector I:** $x_1 > x_2 \rightarrow x_2 = zx_1$

$$\int |M|^2 d\Phi \sim \int \frac{dx_1 dz}{x_1^{1+3\epsilon} z^{1+\epsilon} (1+z)^\epsilon} F(\vec{x}; \{y\}) \{dy\}$$

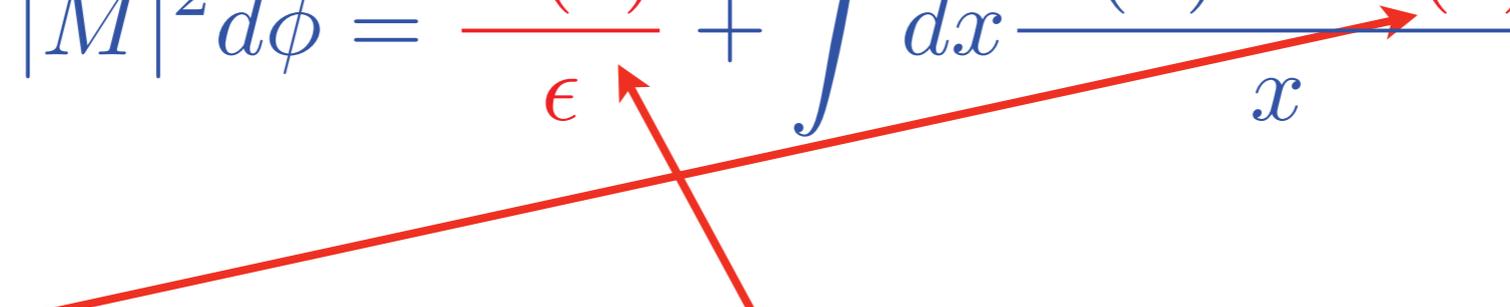
- **Sector II:** $x_1 < x_2 \rightarrow x_1 = tx_2$

$$\int |M|^2 d\Phi \sim \int \frac{dt dx_2}{t^{1+\epsilon} x_2^{1+3\epsilon} (1+t)^\epsilon} F(\vec{x}; \{y\}) \{dy\}$$



[Czakov (2010)]

Sector decomposition: pro et contra

$$\int |M|^2 d\phi = \frac{F(0)}{\epsilon} + \int dx \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} + \dots$$


Subtraction and integrated subtraction terms are for free
(no need for analytic PS integrations)

Powerful tool for fully differential NNLO computations:

- dijet production at LEP [Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello (2004)]
- Higgs production at hadron colliders [Anastasiou, Melnikov, Petriello (2005)]
- DY production at hadron colliders [Melnikov, Petriello (2006)]

BUT

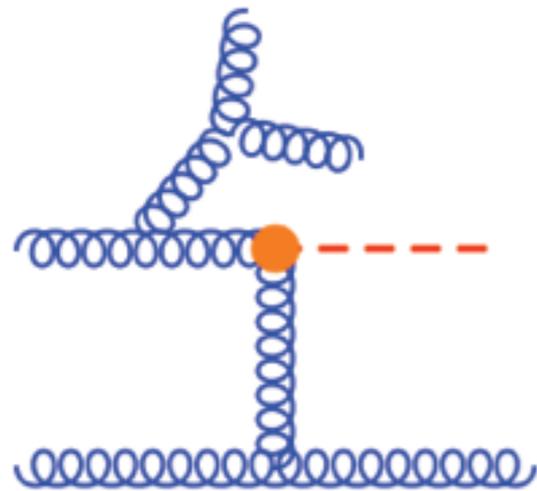
Parametrization become challenging for more complicated processes

Parametrization known only for ONE COLLINEAR DIRECTION

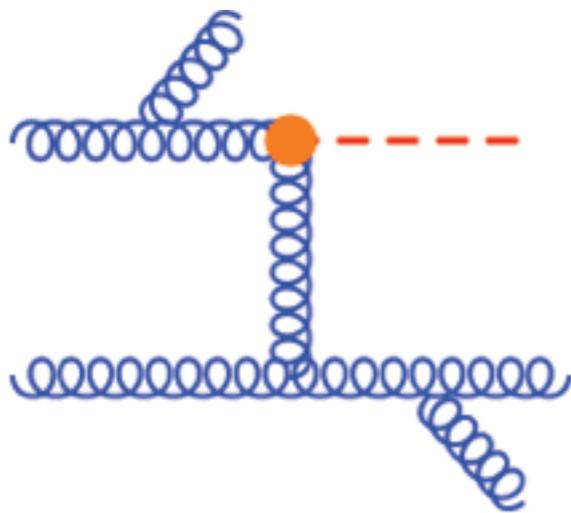
As it is, highly process-dependent framework

Higgs plus jet: singularity structure

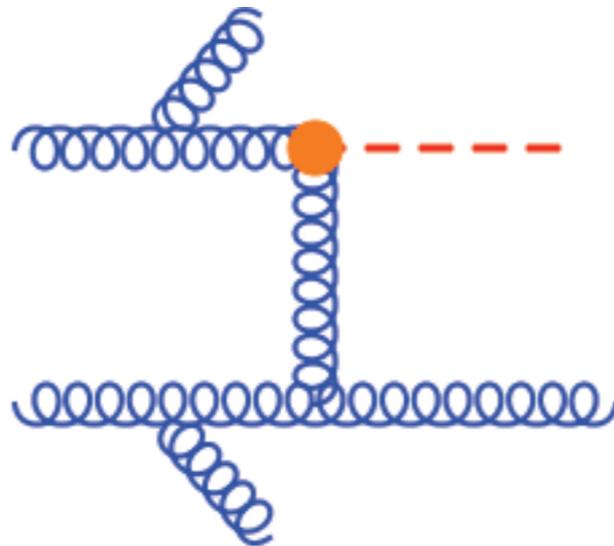
Much more complicated singularity structure. **Collinear:**



$$\sim \frac{P_{ggg} \otimes |M_j|^2}{s_{igg}}, \quad \frac{P_{gg} \otimes |M_{jj}|^2}{s_{gg}} \quad \mathbf{x3}$$



x2,



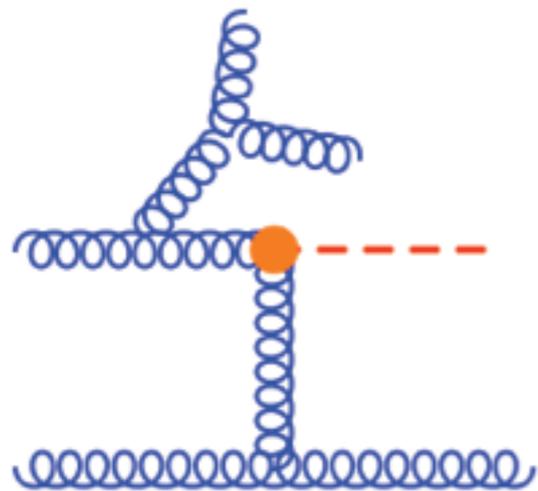
$$\sim \frac{P_{gg}P_{gg} \otimes |M_j|^2}{s_{ig}s_{jg}}$$

Potential troubles: $s_{1g}, s_{2g}, s_{3g}, s_{gg}, s_{1gg}, s_{2gg}, s_{3gg}$ and combinations

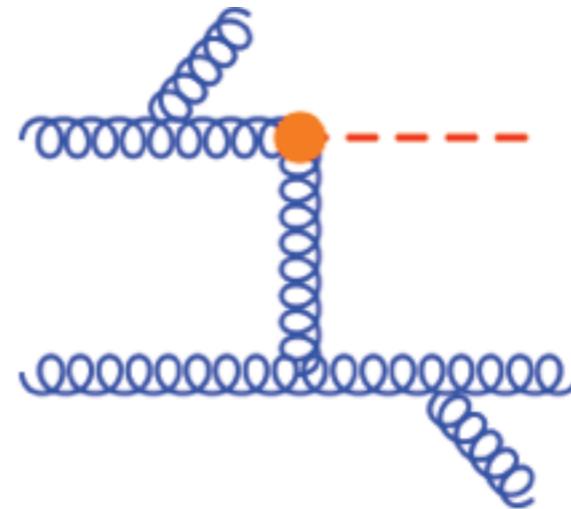
Finding a 'good' global parametrization is (very) hard

Sector-improved subtraction scheme

HOWEVER: collinear sing. cannot occur all together [Czakon (2010)]



Troubles:
 S_{igg}, S_{gg} only



Troubles:
 S_{ig}, S_{jpg} only

Can we make use of it, i.e.
can we single out different collinear directions?

YES, just use the Frixione-Kunszt-Signer (FKS) partitioning
[Czakon (2010)]

$$1 = \sum \Delta^{g_1 || i, g_2 || j}$$

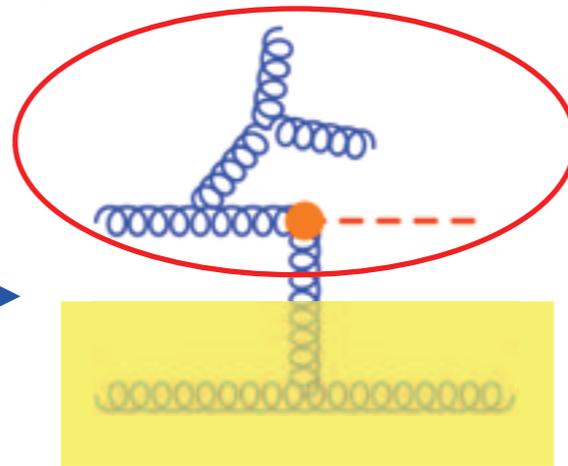
$$\Delta_s^{g_1 || i, g_2 || j} \rightarrow 0 \text{ when } g_1 || p_l, g_2 || p_m, l \neq i, m \neq j$$

Sector-improved subtraction scheme

Sector decomposition + FKS [Czakon (2010)]

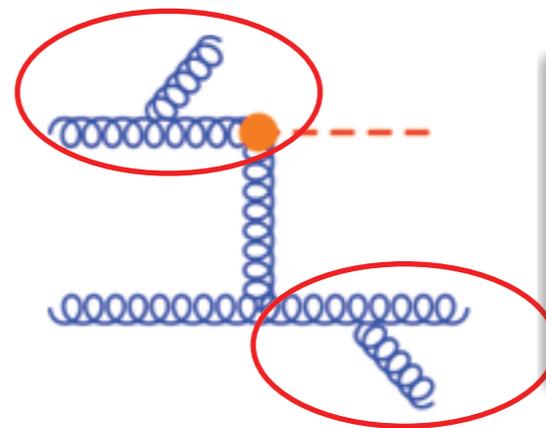
$$\int |M|^2 d\phi = \sum_s \int |M|^2 d\phi \Delta_s^{g_1 || i, g_2 || j}$$

$$\int |M|^2 d\phi \Delta^{g_1 || 1, g_2 || 1}$$



Single collinear direction
~ parametrization of
ggH, DY, $e^+e^- \rightarrow$ dijets

$$\int |M|^2 d\phi \Delta^{g_1 || 1, g_2 || 3}$$



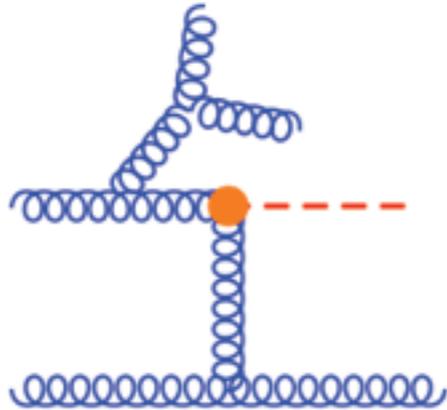
Two (~uncorrelated) dir.
~ NLO²

No matter how complicated the process is,
it can be reduced to the sum of individual contributions. For each of
them, we know a sector decomposition-friendly PS parametrization

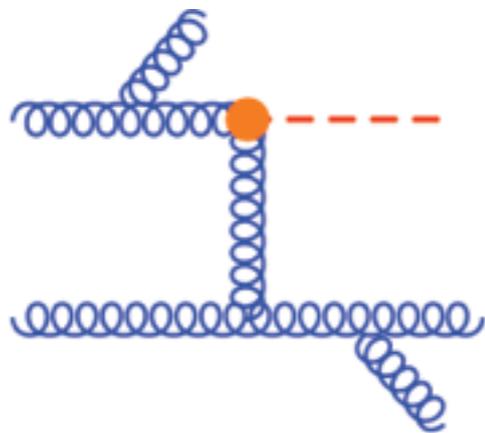
Sector-improved subtraction and H+j

Worked-out details for RR: [Czakon (2010)]

(Although we use a slightly different parametrization and sector definition)



Three triple-collinear partitions
Each: 5 sectors



Six double-collinear (energy ordering)
No sector decomposition required

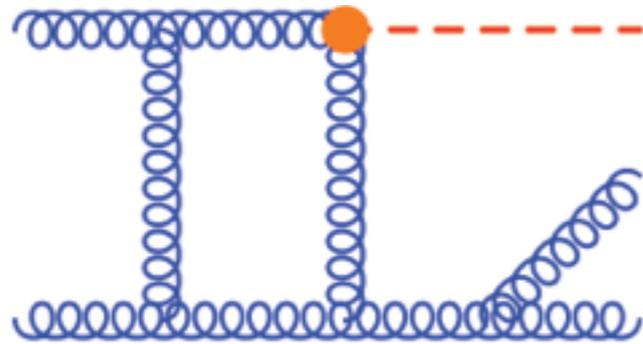
$$\text{RR}_i = \int F_i(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, \{y\}) \prod \frac{dx_i}{x_i^{1+a_i\epsilon}} \{dy\} =$$

$$\int \{dy\} \left\{ \frac{F_i(\vec{0}, \{y\})}{a\epsilon^4} + \frac{1}{\epsilon^3} \left[\left(\frac{F_i(x_1, 0, 0, 0, \{y\}) - F_i(\vec{0}, \{y\})}{bx_1} \right) dx_1 + \dots \right] + \dots \right\}$$

Sector-improved subtraction and H+j

Worked-out details for RV: [Boughezal, Melnikov, Petriello (2011)]

(Although we need a slight generalization)



Three collinear partitions
(same of NLO)

Phase-space is simple (same of NLO), but amplitudes have
non trivial branch-cuts

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RV}_i &= \int \{dy\} \frac{dx_1}{x_1^{1+2\epsilon}} \frac{dx_2}{x_2^{1+\epsilon}} \left(F_{i,1} + (x_1^2 x_2)^{-\epsilon} F_{i,2} + x_1^{-2\epsilon} F_{i,3} \right) = \\ &= \int \{dy\} \left[\frac{A}{\epsilon^4} + \frac{B}{\epsilon^3} + \frac{C}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{D}{\epsilon} + E \right] \end{aligned}$$

Sector-improved subtraction and H+j: building blocks

Recall the general structure: $F(x) = \int [|M|^2 x] \{ dy \}$

$$\int |M|^2 d\phi = \frac{F(0)}{\epsilon} + \int dx \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} + \dots$$

We need to provide

- $F(\vec{x}; \{y\})$: fully-resolved matrix element (RR and RV)
- $\lim_{x_i \rightarrow 0} F(\vec{x}; \{y\})$: matrix element in a **singular configuration**

↓

$\lim_{x_i \rightarrow 0} F(\vec{x}; \{y\})$: **reduced (=lower multiplicity) matrix element times universal eikonals / splitting functions**

[Catani, Grazzini (1998, 2000); Kosower, Uwer (1999)]

At the end: ~ 170 different limits contribute

H+j: building blocks

Because of **gluon spin correlations**, we are forced to work in **full CDR**

Apart from eikonals/splitting functions, we require

- tree-level H+3j [Del Duca et al., Dixon et al. (2004), Badger]
- tree-level H+2j [Badger et al. (2011)] up to $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$
- tree-level H+1j up to $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$
- one-loop H+2j [Badger et al. (2011)]
- one-loop H+1j up to $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$ (although see [Weinzierl (2011)])
- two-loop H+1j [Gehrmann et al. (2011)]
- renormalization, collinear subtractions

Amplitudes are evaluated near to singular configurations:

have to be very stable (and possibly fast) →

ANALYTIC RESULTS, SPINOR-HELICITY FORMALISM

EXTREMELY GRATEFUL TO MCFM FOR PROVIDING
EXCELLENT AMPLITUDES ALREADY AS A FORTRAN CODE!

H+j: spinor-helicity in higher dimension

Because of gluon spin correlations, we are forced to work in full CDR

To get $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$ tree- and loop-level amplitudes:

Dimensional reconstruction: $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon)$ and $\mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$ from spinor-helicity in higher dimensions

Scalar-like gluons with polarization vectors pointing in the D=5,6 subspaces

Similar to what is done for 1-loop in **D-dimensional** unitarity

- although slightly more tricky if quarks are around
[$\bar{u}\gamma^\mu \hat{p}_1 \dots \hat{p}_n \gamma^\mu v$ (1-loop) vs $\bar{u}\gamma^\mu \hat{p}_1 \dots \hat{p}_k v$ (here)]
- and analytic-friendly

WE GET COMPACT AND STABLE RESULTS ALSO FOR FULL AMPLITUDES IN D-DIMENSIONS

- Recent proposal for 4-D framework: [Czakon (2014)]

Higgs plus 1 jet at NNLO:
results (gg only)

Checks: generic

Two entirely independent computations (JHU/ANL-Northwestern)

Phase space parametrization and partitioning

- correct D-dimensional PS volume in each partition
- rotational invariance in D-dimensions (**spin-correlations**)

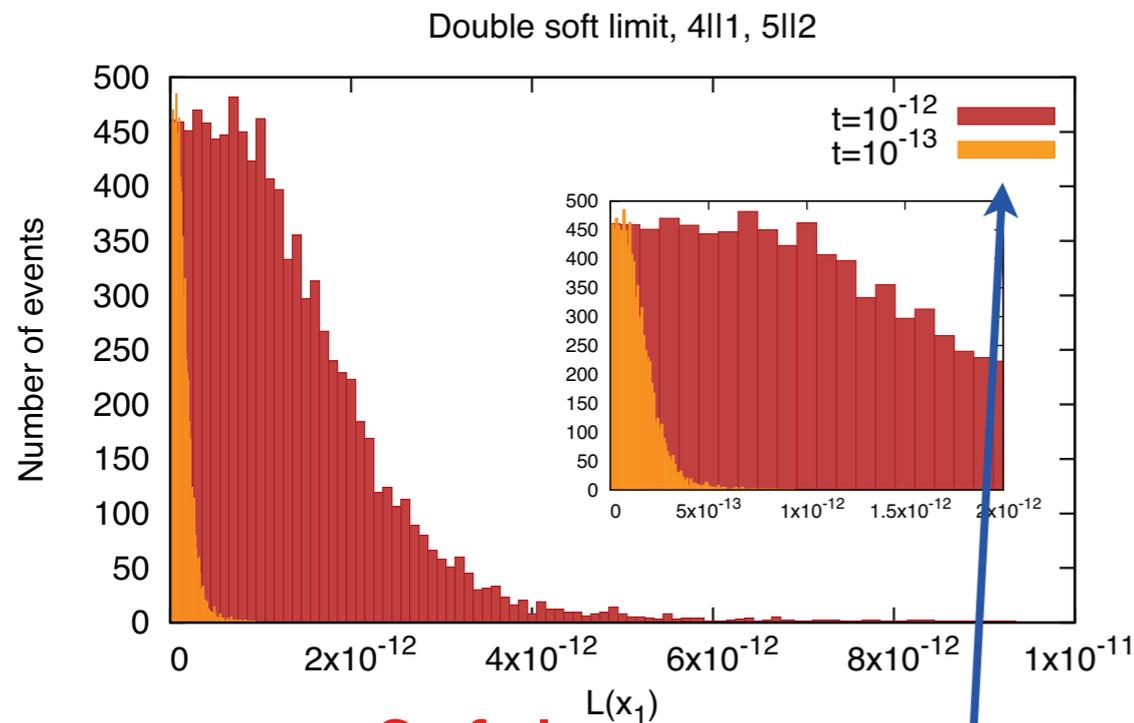
Amplitudes

- tree-level amplitudes tested against MadGraph
- loop-amplitudes implementation checked against original MCFM
- singular limits (see below)
- D-dimensional helicity amplitudes checked against brute-force computation for $\sum_{pol} |M|^2$

Checks: limits and scaling

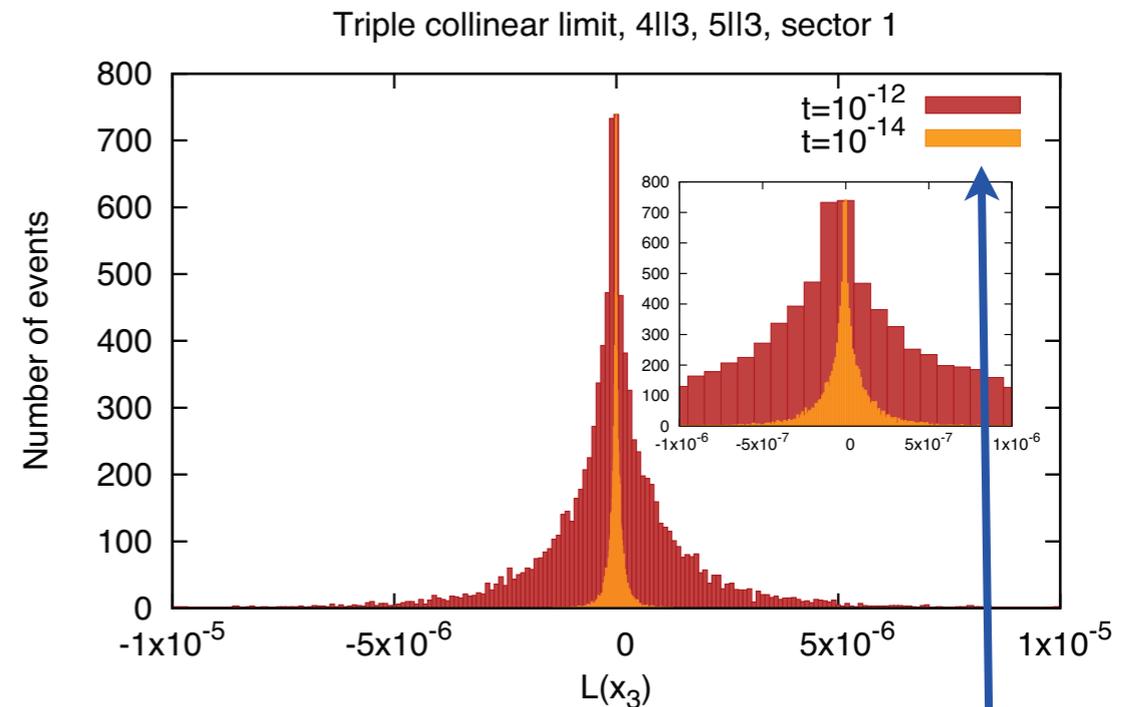
Subtraction terms should match the full amplitude in singular limits

Non-trivial since subtraction terms computed from reduced matrix element and eikonals/splitting functions



Soft limits:

$$\lim_{x_1 \rightarrow 0} 1 - F(x_1)/F(0) \sim x_1$$



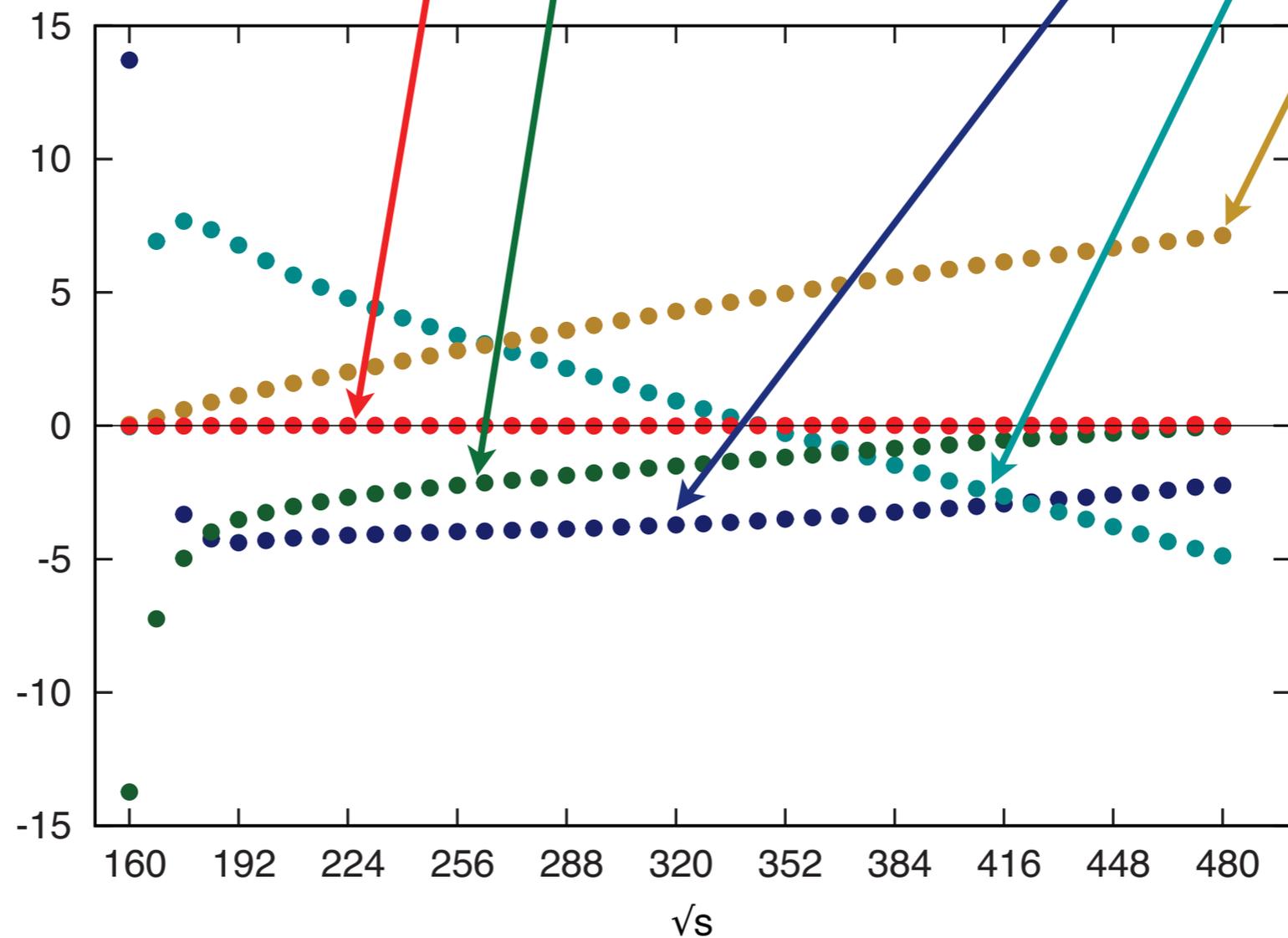
Collinear limits:

$$\lim_{x_2 \rightarrow 0} 1 - F(x_2)/F(0) \sim \sqrt{x_2}$$

Correct scaling is the ultimate test for limits

Checks: poles cancellation

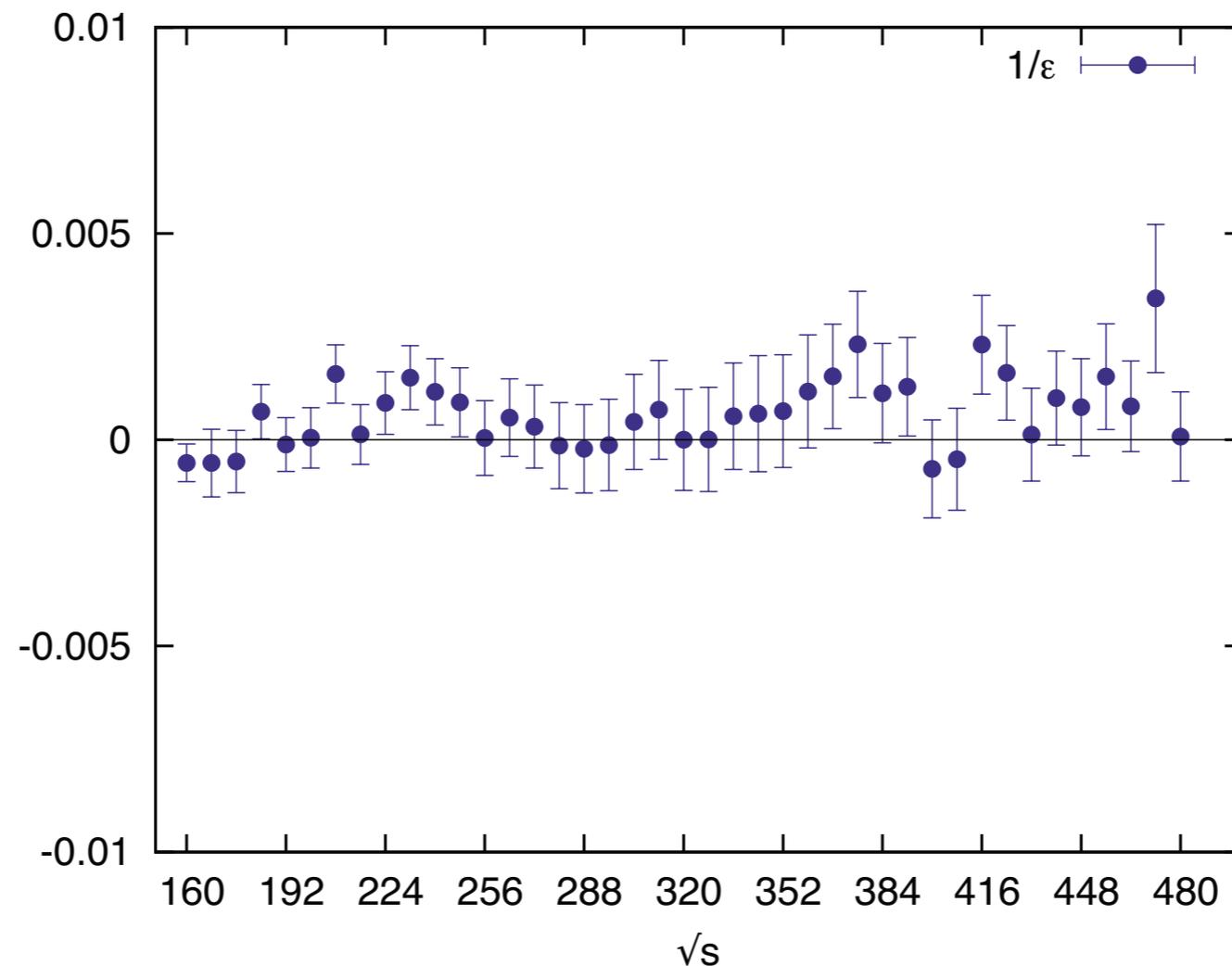
NUMERICAL CANCELLATION between renormalization and coll. counterterms, RR, RV, VV



$1/\epsilon$ poles, summing individual contributions

Checks: poles cancellation

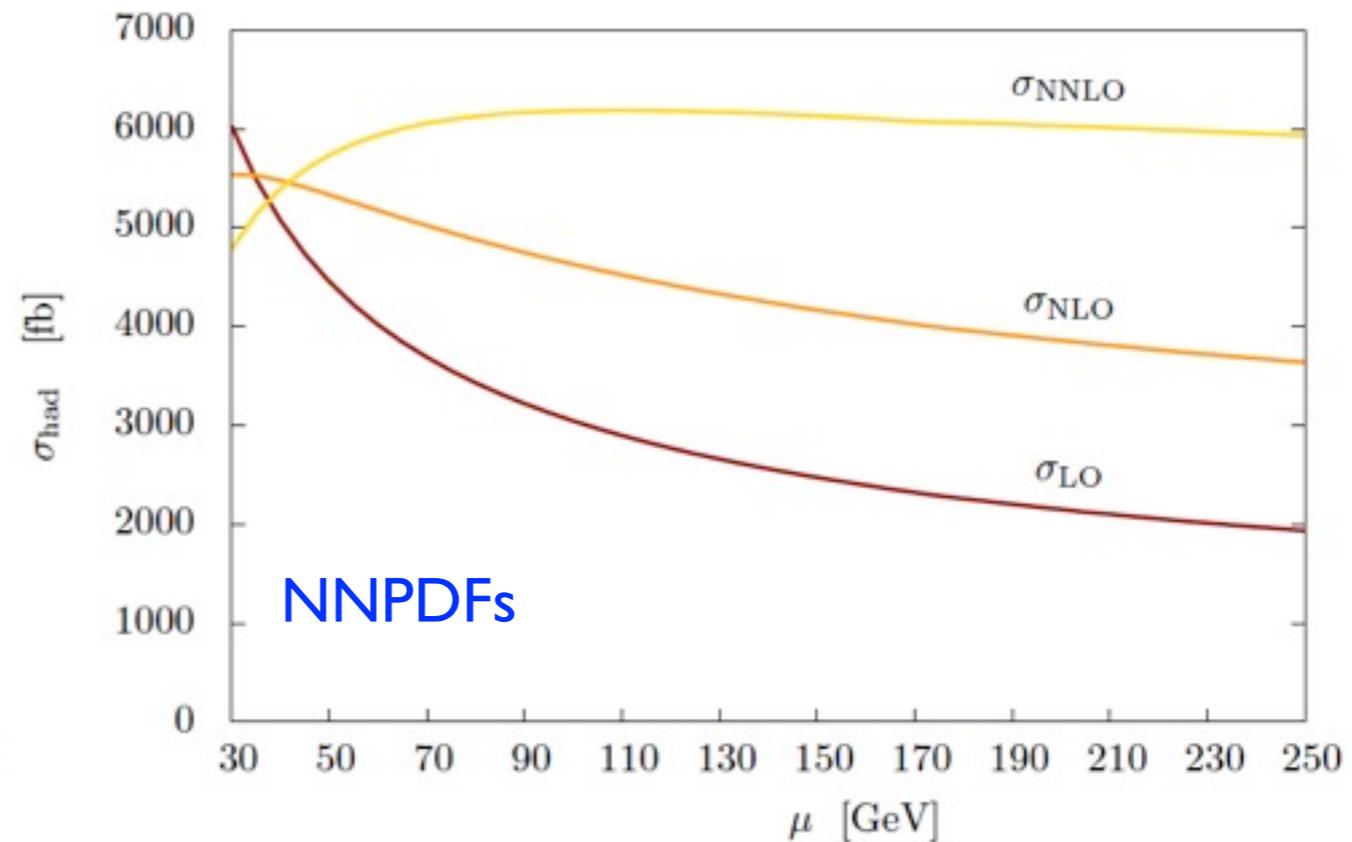
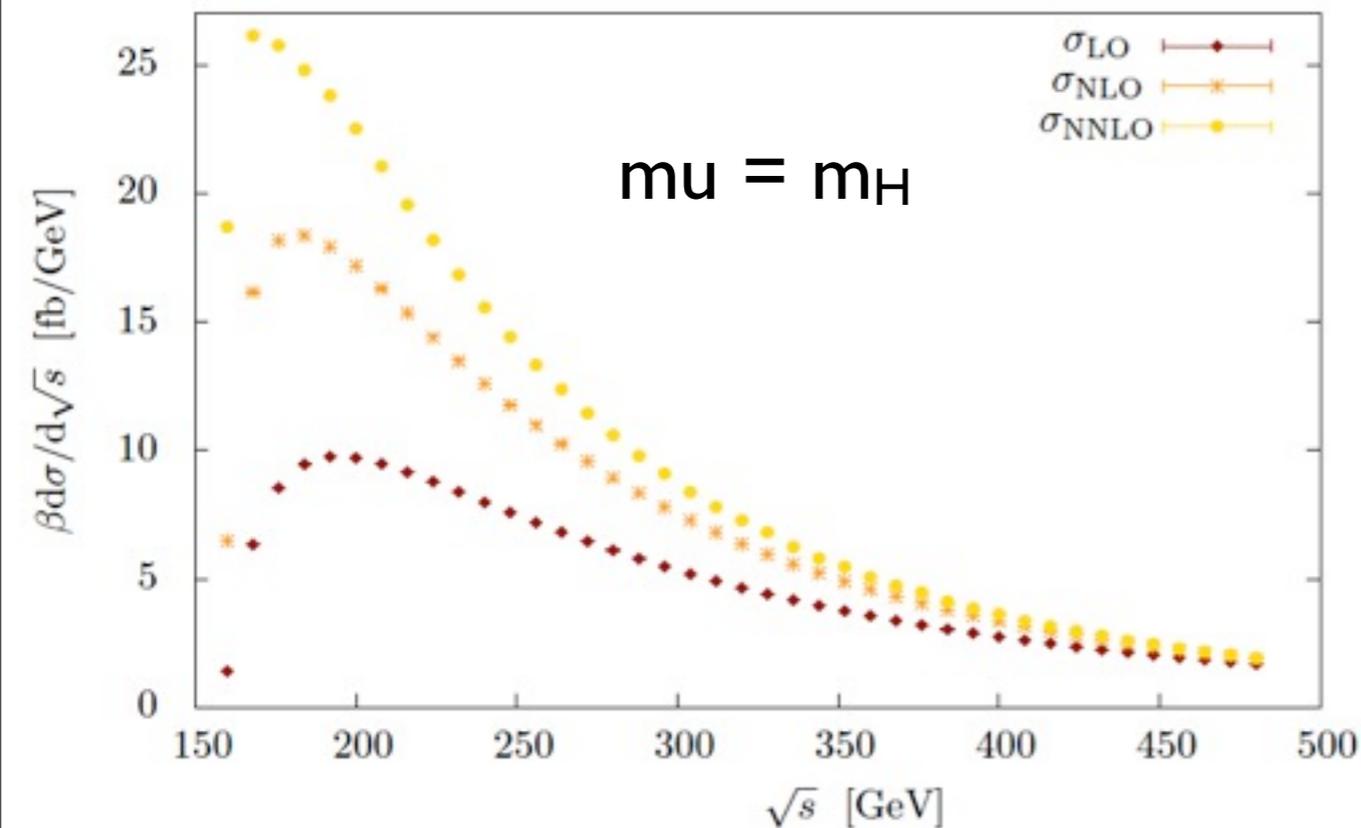
NUMERICAL CANCELLATION between
renormalization and coll. counterterms, RR, RV, VV



$1/\epsilon$ poles, degree of cancellation $\sim 10^{-3}$

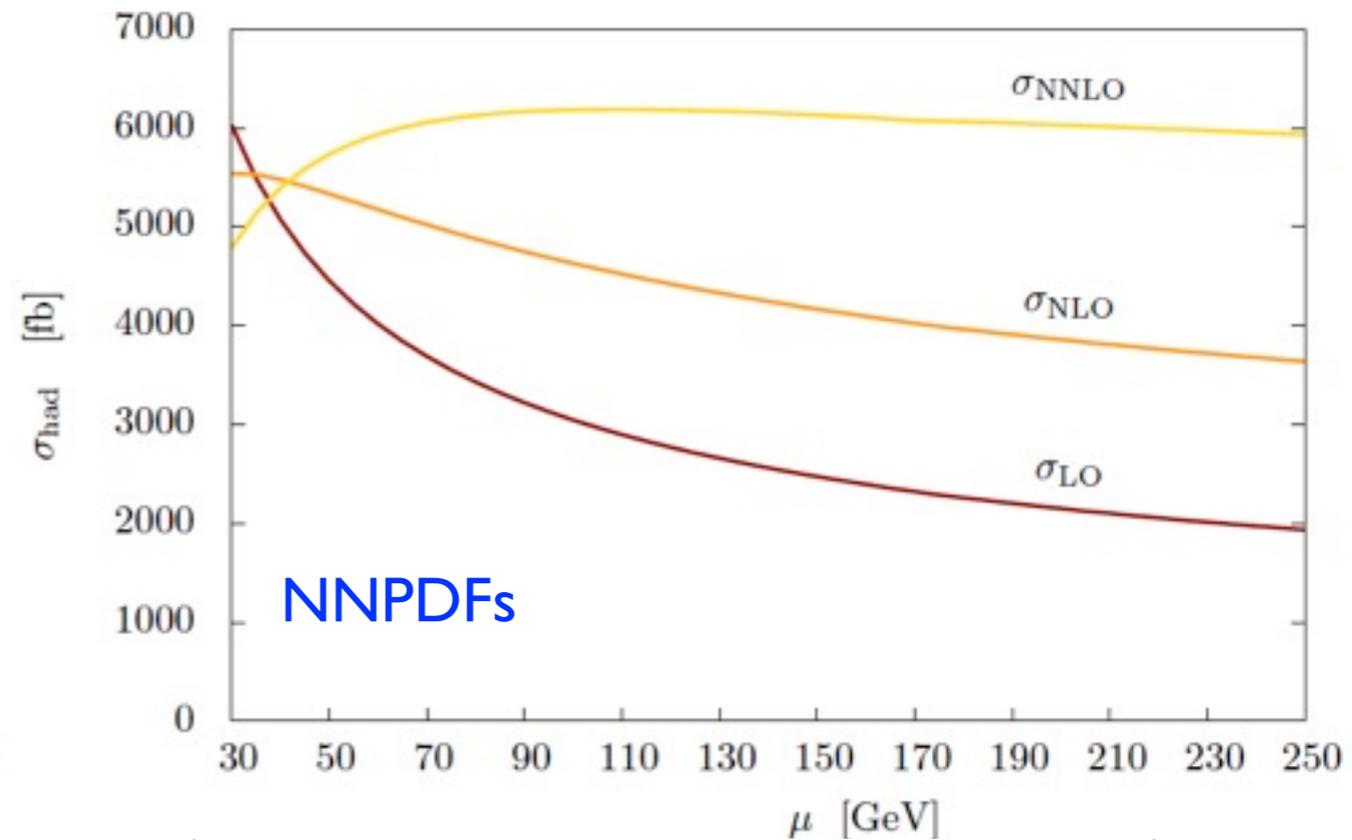
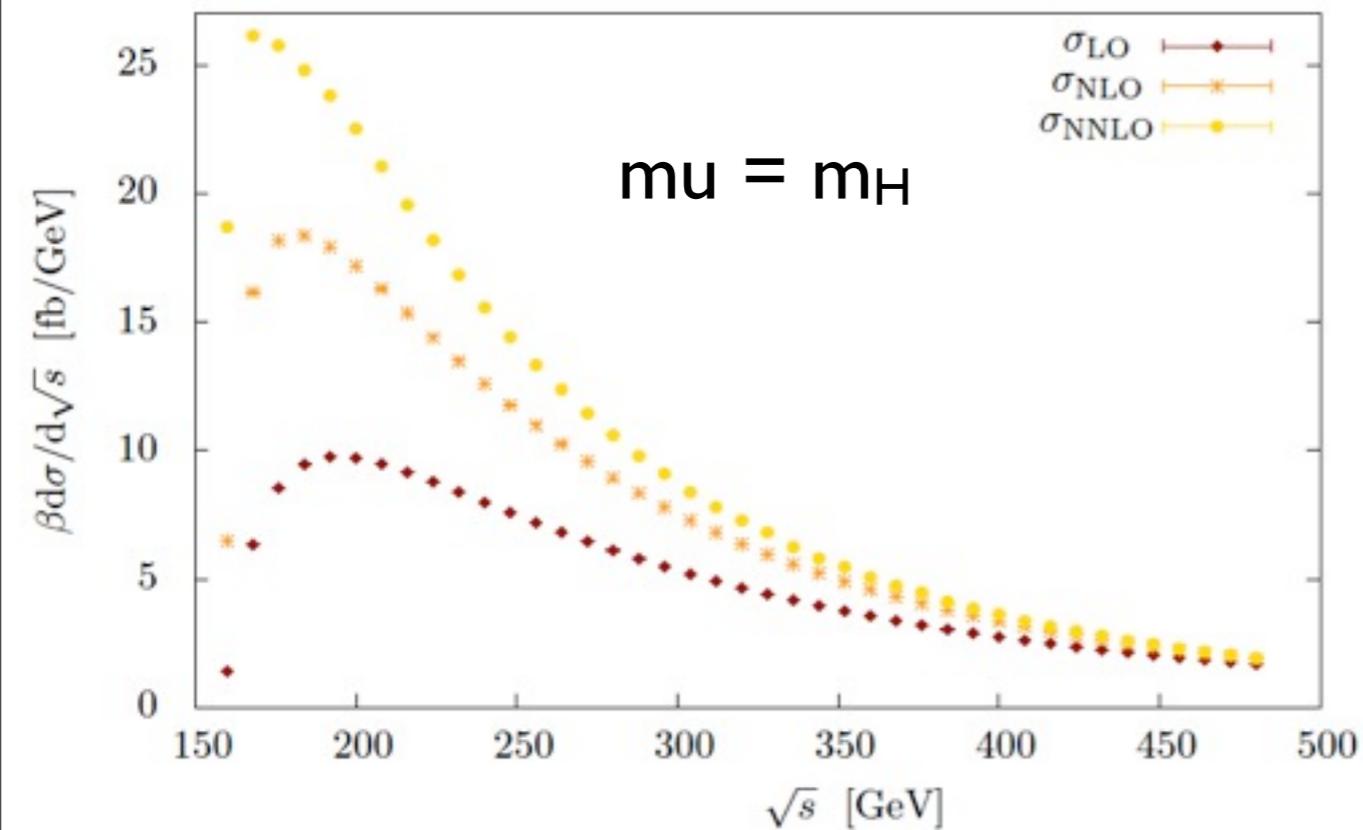
($1/\epsilon^2$: $\sim 10^{-4}$)

H+j @ NNLO (gg only)



- Partonic cross section for $gg \rightarrow Hj$ @ LO, NLO, NNLO
- Realistic jet algorithm, k_T with $R=0.5$, $p_T > 30$ GeV
- Hadronic cross-section $pp \rightarrow Hj$ using latest NNPDF sets
- Scale variation in the range $m_H/2 < \mu < 2 m_H$, $m_H = 125$ GeV

H+j @ NNLO (gg only)



$$\sigma_{\text{LO}}(pp \rightarrow H j) = 2713_{-776}^{+1216} \text{ fb},$$
$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}(pp \rightarrow H j) = 4377_{-738}^{+760} \text{ fb},$$
$$\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}(pp \rightarrow H j) = 6177_{+242}^{-204} \text{ fb}.$$

Large K-factors

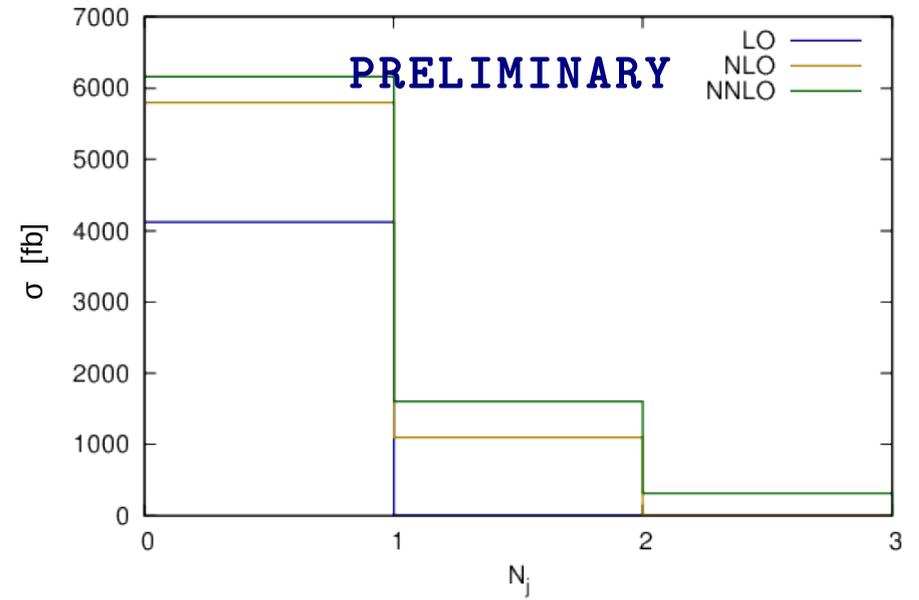
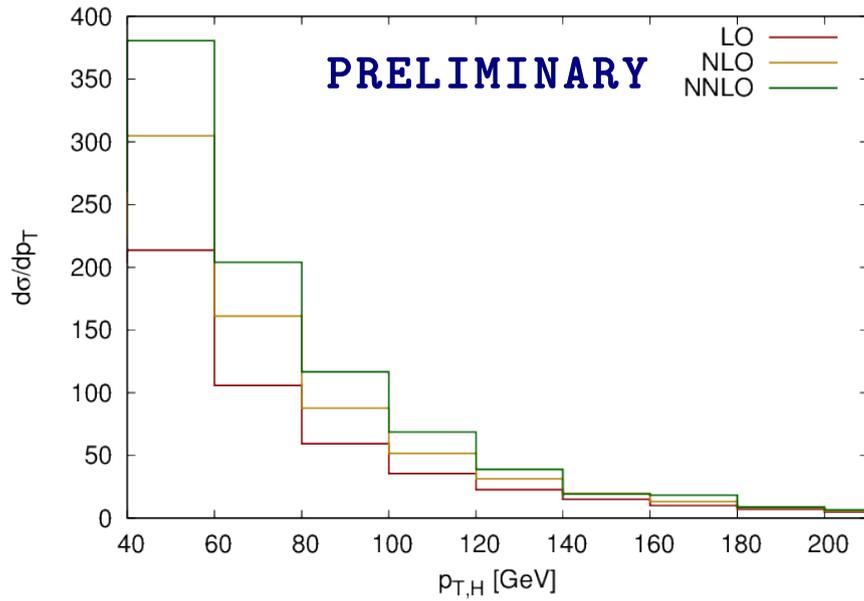
$$\sigma_{\text{NLO}}/\sigma_{\text{LO}} = 1.6$$

$$\sigma_{\text{NNLO}}/\sigma_{\text{NLO}} = 1.3$$

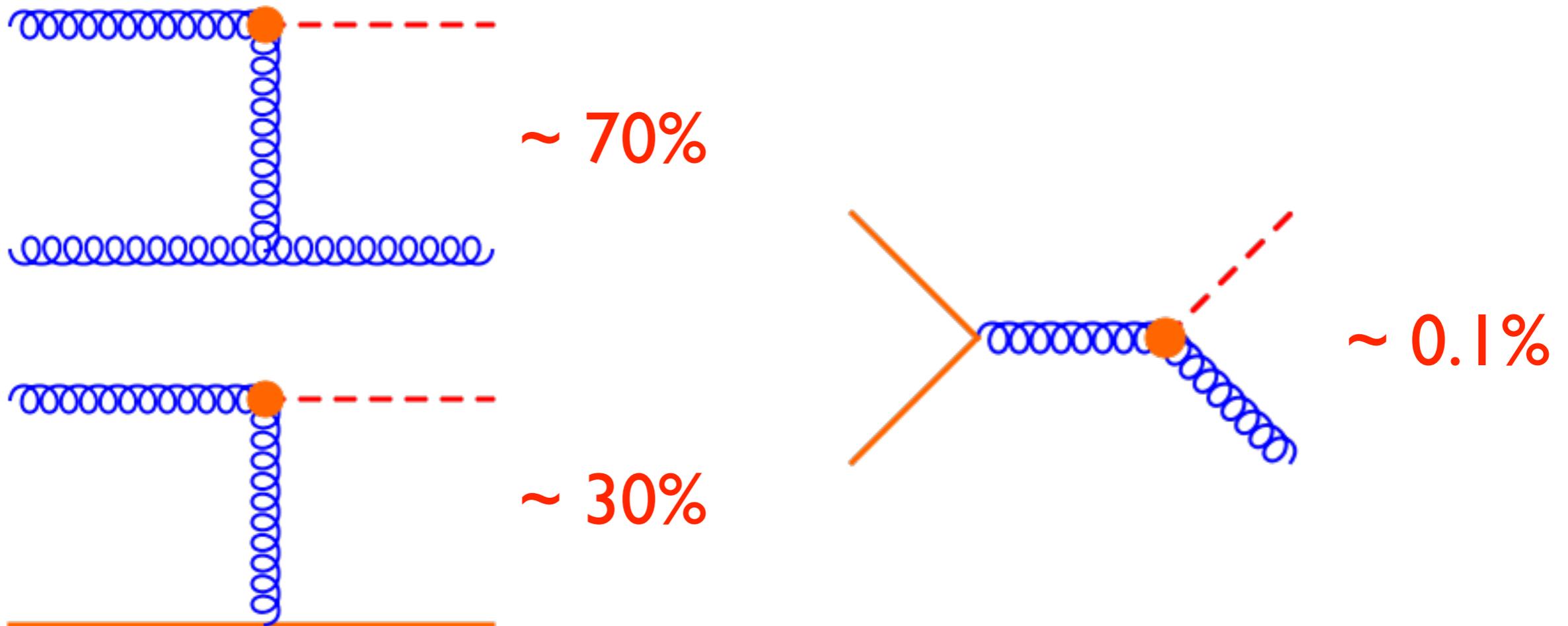
Significantly reduced $\mathcal{O}(4\%)$
scale dependence

Outlook

Differential distributions

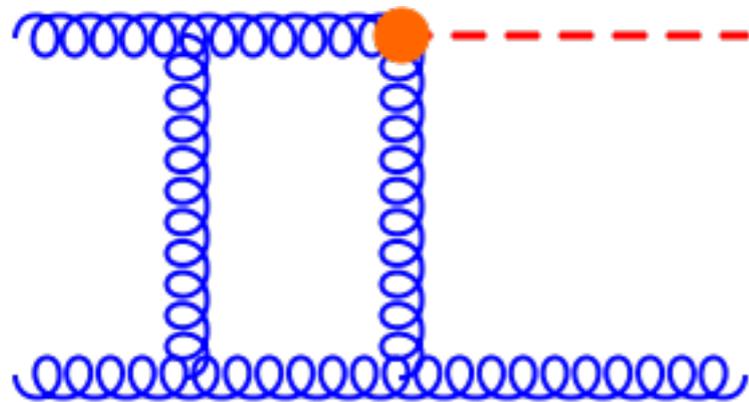


Partonic Channels: LO

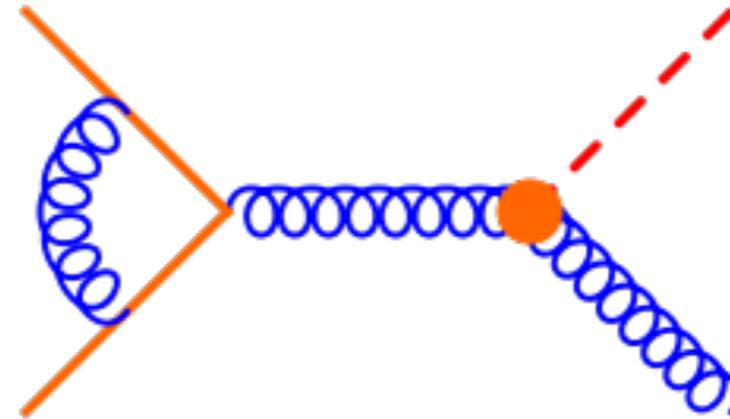


- gg is by far the most important
- qg is relevant as well
- qqb is negligible

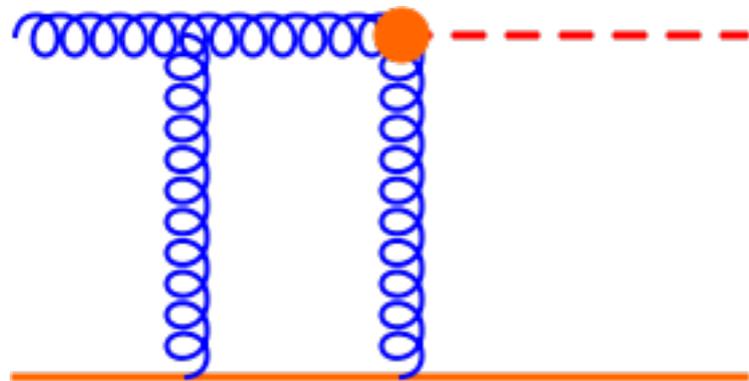
Partonic Channels: NLO



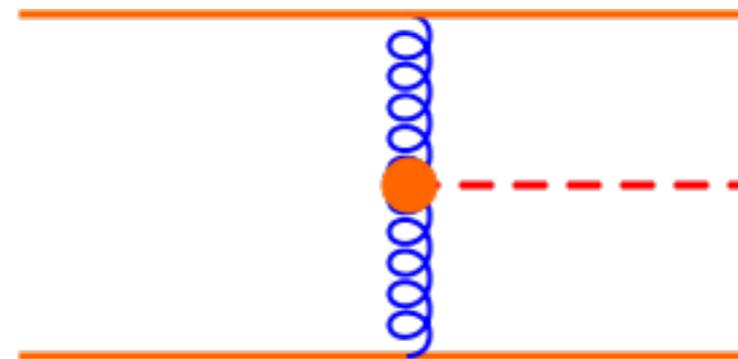
~ 70%



~ -0.5%

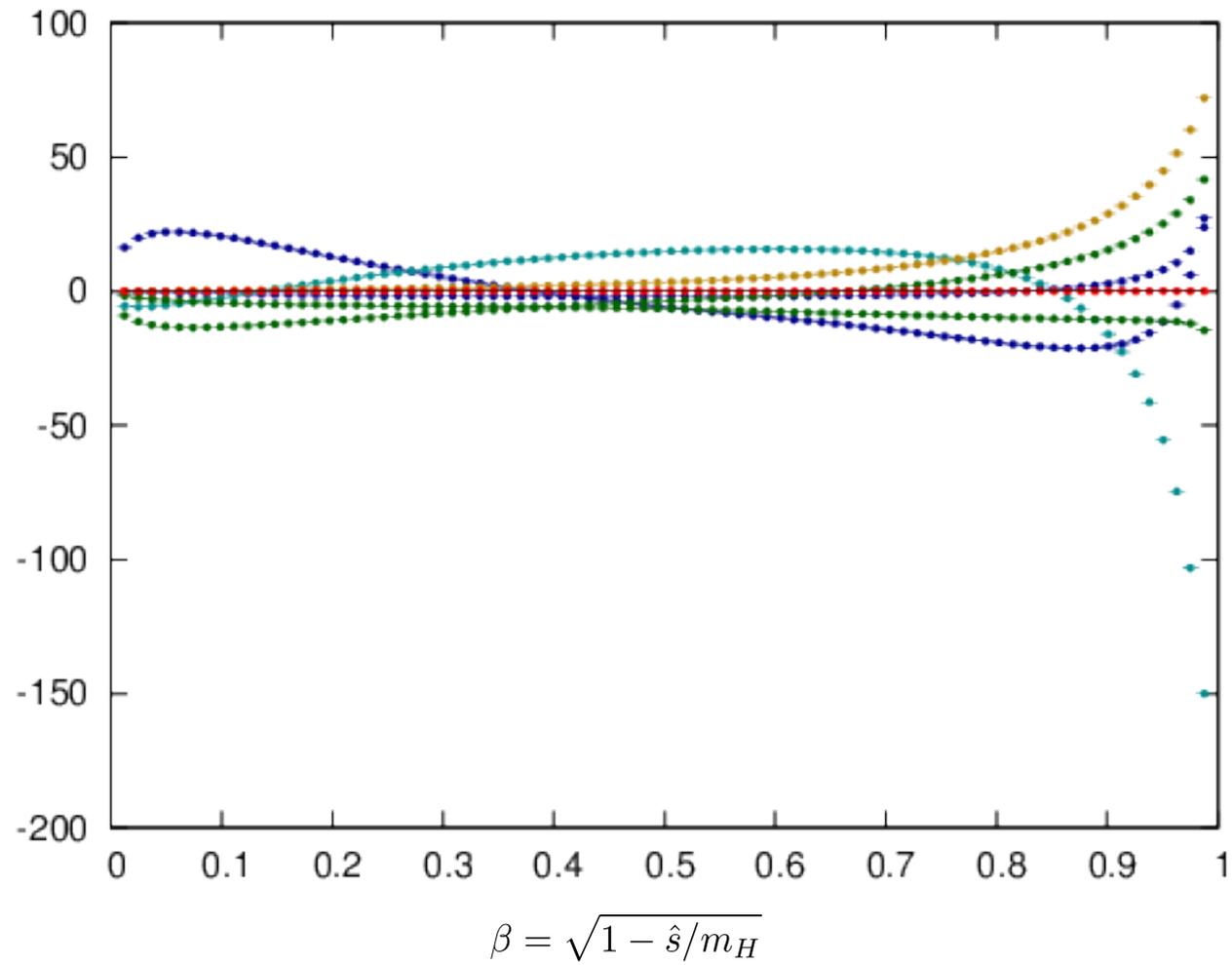


~ 30%

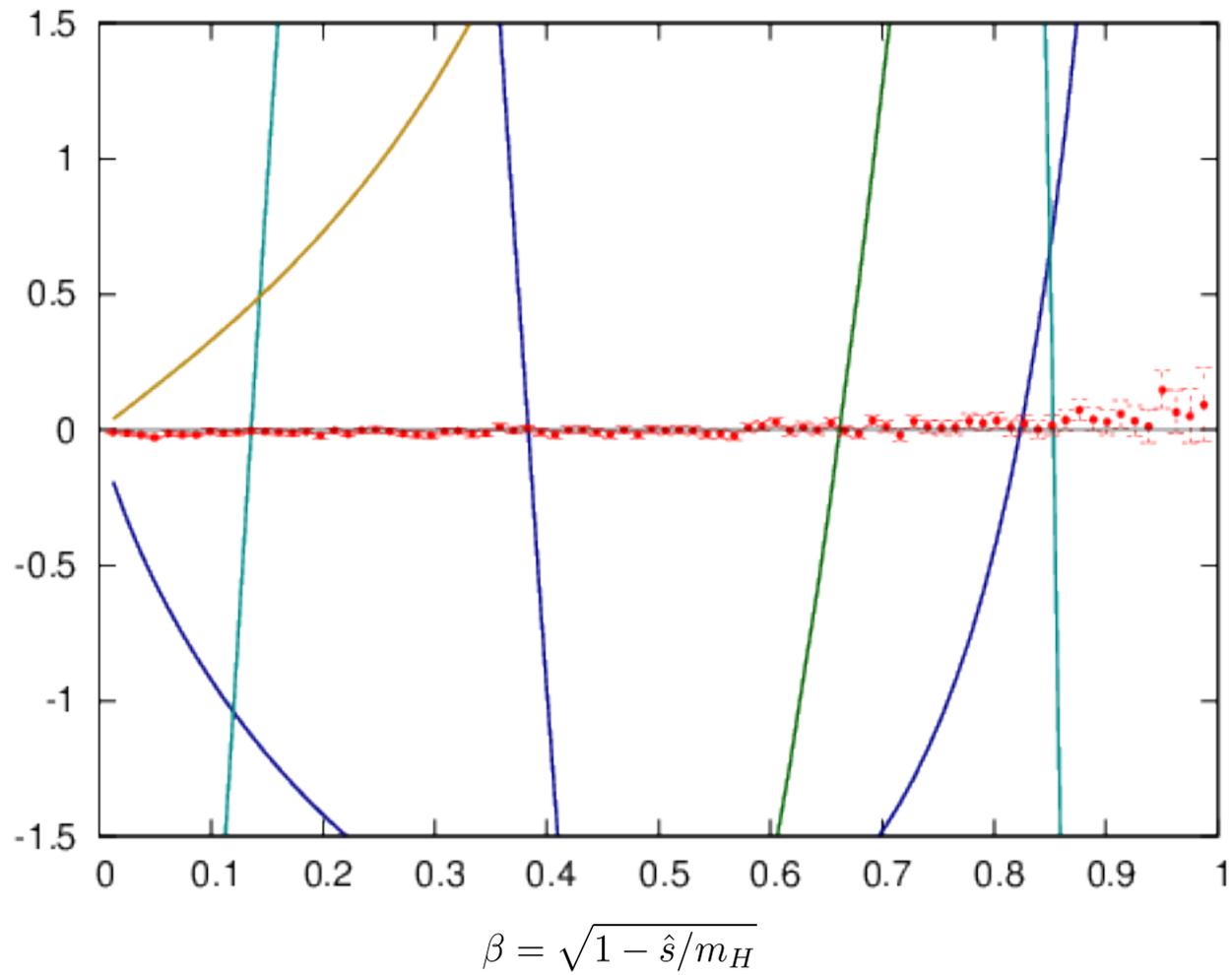


Again, gg and qg are the most relevant

qg: $1/\varepsilon$ pole cancellation



qg: $1/\varepsilon$ pole cancellation



```
res["gg",RR,"41_51_1",158.561685434591,1] = 28.2005 +pm 0.0109291;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_1",158.561685434591,1] = 242.636 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_1",158.597954357813,1] = 30.7134 +pm 0.0152638;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_1",158.597954357813,1] = 187.173 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_2",158.561685434591,1] = 24.4622 +pm 0.00689315;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_2",158.561685434591,1] = 263.095 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_2",158.597954357813,1] = 30.8317 +pm 0.00942827;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_2",158.597954357813,1] = 205.704 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_3",158.561685434591,1] = 7.11847 +pm 0.00327893;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_3",158.561685434591,1] = 256.377 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_3",158.597954357813,1] = 6.76568 +pm 0.00431435;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_3",158.597954357813,1] = 144.093 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_4",158.561685434591,1] = 19.8235 +pm 0.00673994;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_4",158.561685434591,1] = 232.628 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_4",158.597954357813,1] = 21.7672 +pm 0.00937938;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_4",158.597954357813,1] = 167.277 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_5",158.561685434591,1] = 24.3604 +pm 0.00642644;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_5",158.561685434591,1] = 336.731 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_51_5",158.597954357813,1] = 30.6725 +pm 0.00957417;
chi["gg",RR,"41_51_5",158.597954357813,1] = 183.307 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_1",158.561685434591,1] = 28.2223 +pm 0.0110279;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_1",158.561685434591,1] = 233.875 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_1",158.597954357813,1] = 30.7161 +pm 0.0149965;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_1",158.597954357813,1] = 189.722 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_2",158.561685434591,1] = 24.4703 +pm 0.00685507;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_2",158.561685434591,1] = 248.229 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_2",158.597954357813,1] = 30.8613 +pm 0.00946075;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_2",158.597954357813,1] = 135.736 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_3",158.561685434591,1] = 7.12061 +pm 0.00319171;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_3",158.561685434591,1] = 209.858 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_3",158.597954357813,1] = 6.77575 +pm 0.00440335;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_3",158.597954357813,1] = 145.932 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_4",158.561685434591,1] = 19.8042 +pm 0.00655943;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_4",158.561685434591,1] = 249.369 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_4",158.597954357813,1] = 21.7682 +pm 0.0092327;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_4",158.597954357813,1] = 148.328 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_5",158.561685434591,1] = 24.3501 +pm 0.00677375;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_5",158.561685434591,1] = 315.81 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"42_52_5",158.597954357813,1] = 30.6709 +pm 0.00913302;
chi["gg",RR,"42_52_5",158.597954357813,1] = 214.484 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_1",158.561685434591,1] = -51.3557 +pm 0.0154002;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_1",158.561685434591,1] = 70.6019 +per 194;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_1",158.597954357813,1] = -68.7809 +pm 0.0176418;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_1",158.597954357813,1] = 66.6925 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_2",158.561685434591,1] = -16.4564 +pm 0.00517921;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_2",158.561685434591,1] = 77.4732 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_2",158.597954357813,1] = -20.2274 +pm 0.00692469;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_2",158.597954357813,1] = 72.8884 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_3",158.561685434591,1] = 5.21675 +pm 0.00200678;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_3",158.561685434591,1] = 104.999 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_3",158.597954357813,1] = 5.886 +pm 0.00261583;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_3",158.597954357813,1] = 78.9383 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_4",158.561685434591,1] = 13.0496 +pm 0.00320781;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_4",158.561685434591,1] = 310.501 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_4",158.597954357813,1] = 15.8691 +pm 0.00410071;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_4",158.597954357813,1] = 163.633 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_5",158.561685434591,1] = -16.7254 +pm 0.00532763;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_5",158.561685434591,1] = 83.6479 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"43_53_5",158.597954357813,1] = -20.6872 +pm 0.00718287;
chi["gg",RR,"43_53_5",158.597954357813,1] = 80.56 +per 232;
res["gg",RR,"41_52",158.561685434591,1] = 95.3223 +pm 0.023395;
```


Conclusions

- Colorful $2 \rightarrow 2$ NNLO phenomenology is a reality
- Our calculation is a prototype of a generic NNLO QCD computation
 - most generic singularity structure (ini-ini, ini-fin, fin-fin)
 - large number of Feynman diagrams
 - gg : maximal presence of spin correlations
 - qg : no phase space symmetries
- Robust test of theoretical framework
- Computation completed for all relevant partonic channels
- Two independent calculations, implementations and codes
- Differential distributions and dynamic scale available
- To-do: Higgs decay, pdf variations, jet-vetoed cross section, α -parameter, 4-D framework (t'Hooft-Veltman scheme)

Extras

Quality of effective gluon-Higgs coupling

[Buschmann, Goncalves, Kuttimalai, Schönherr, Krauss, Plehn]

