

Neutral scalar pair production via W -boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders*

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Abstract: In this work, we present the first computation of the full one-loop electroweak radiative corrections to the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ within the Standard Model (SM). Building upon this, we investigate neutral scalar pair production via vector boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders in the framework of the Two-Higgs-Doublet Model (2HDM). In our phenomenological analysis, we introduce an enhancement factor, defined as the ratio of the cross section for SM-like Higgs pair production in the 2HDM to the corresponding SM prediction. This factor is systematically evaluated across the allowed regions of parameter space in both Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. Our results indicate that, within the viable Type-X parameter space, this factor can reach a value of 3, whereas it remains between 0.91 and 0.95 across the allowed parameter space of the Type-Y scenario. We observe that the enhancement factor exhibits distinct behaviors in the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. This feature provides a promising opportunity to discriminate between the two scenarios through precision measurements of double Higgs production at future multi-TeV colliders. Furthermore, we perform a detailed scan of the cross sections for both CP-odd and CP-even Higgs pair production over the viable parameter spaces of the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. In the Type-Y scenario, at a center-of-mass (CoM) energy $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV and an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, both CP-odd and CP-even Higgs pair production in the $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ final state, with subsequent top-quark decays into leptons and bottom quarks, can be probed with a statistical significance exceeding the 2σ level at several viable parameter points.

Keywords: Higgs boson phenomenology, physics beyond the Standard Model, and new physics at present and future multi-TeV muon colliders

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I. INTRODUCTION

Measurements of multi-scalar Higgs production constitute a central goal of upcoming collider experiments, including the High-Luminosity Large Hadron Collider (HL-LHC), prospective e^+e^- lepton colliders, and future multi-TeV muon colliders. Such precise measurements provide a promising opportunity to probe the structure of the Higgs scalar potential and to gain deeper insights into the underlying electroweak symmetry-breaking (EWSB) mechanism within the SM and its extensions. The ATLAS Collaboration has performed extensive searches for SM-like Higgs boson pair production in the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$ final state at a CoM energy of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV in proton-proton (pp) collisions at the LHC [1, 2]. Additional measurements of Higgs boson pair production in association with a vector boson (W or Z) at $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV have also been

reported in Ref. [3]. The CMS Collaboration has investigated nonresonant Higgs boson pair production in the four-bottom-quark final state in pp collisions [4, 5]. Complementary studies of nonresonant Higgs pair production in the $b\bar{b}\tau^-\tau^+$ [6] and four-bottom-quark [7] final states have been carried out by ATLAS. A combined analysis across the $b\bar{b}\gamma\gamma$, $b\bar{b}\tau^-\tau^+$, and $b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$ channels is presented in Ref. [8]. Further studies of Higgs pair production have been reported in Refs. [9–15].

Phenomenological studies of Higgs boson pair production at colliders within the SM and its extensions have been extensively performed. In particular, di-Higgs production in the 2HDM has been investigated at the LHC in parameter regions consistent with the diphoton excess and the muon ($g-2$) anomaly [16]. Theoretical computations for Higgs boson pair production in the $b\bar{b}\mu^+\mu^-$ final state at the LHC have been discussed in Ref. [17].

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Moreover, probing the electroweak sector via the process $W_L W_L \rightarrow n \times h$ has been examined within various effective field theory (EFT) frameworks [18]. Theoretical predictions for di-Higgs production in the $b\bar{b}\ell^+\ell^-$ final state with missing transverse momentum at the HL-LHC have been presented in Ref. [19]. Furthermore, double Higgs production via W -boson fusion at TeV-scale e^+e^- colliders has been analyzed within EFT frameworks, including studies of sensitivity to BSM Higgs couplings [20], and multi-Higgs measurements in the SMEFT have been examined in [21]. Additional analyses of Higgs pair production have been considered in EFTs [22] as well as in extended Higgs sector models [23]. Di-Higgs production has also been investigated in the Higgs singlet extension [24] and the inert doublet model with two active doublets [25]. Further studies of di-Higgs production in various BSM frameworks, such as the SMEFT [26], heavy neutral lepton extensions of the SM at future lepton colliders [27], and scenarios involving axion-like particles [28], have also been carried out. The potential of probing new physics through di-Higgs production at the LHC has been explored in Ref. [29]. Higher-order corrections to Higgs boson pair production have been widely investigated. In particular, QCD corrections to Higgs boson pair production, including decays into the $b\bar{b}\tau^+\tau^-$ final state, have been reported in Ref. [30]. In addition, double-logarithmic enhancements in Higgs boson pair production in the high-energy limit have been studied in Ref. [31]. Next-to-leading-order (NLO) electroweak corrections have been presented in Refs. [32, 33], while higher-order contributions within the Higgs Effective Field Theory (HEFT) framework have been investigated in Refs. [34, 35], including top-Yukawa- and light-quark-induced electroweak effects [36]. Furthermore, NLO QCD and electroweak corrections to double Higgs production have been computed in Refs. [37–50].

Future lepton colliders (LCs) provide a cleaner environment than hadron colliders, which are subject to large QCD backgrounds, enabling higher-precision measurements. Proposed multi-TeV muon colliders further access a higher-energy regime, allowing direct probes of new physics. Moreover, since scalar particles couple strongly to vector bosons, vector-boson fusion processes provide excellent prospects for probing double scalar production. Phenomenological studies of vector-boson-fusion processes within the SM at the LHC and at future multi-TeV muon colliders can be found in Refs. [67–71]. To date, no calculations have included full one-loop electroweak corrections for double scalar production via W -boson fusion. In this work, we present the first evaluation of full one-loop electroweak radiative corrections to the process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the SM. We then compute neutral scalar pair production via W -boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders in the 2HDM and scan the corresponding cross sections across the updated para-

meter space of Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. The enhancement factor, defined as the ratio of the cross section for SM-like Higgs pair production in the 2HDM to the corresponding SM prediction, is analyzed across the viable regions of parameter space of Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. Finally, both CP-even and CP-odd Higgs pair production is investigated across the allowed parameter space of the considered models. In the Type-Y scenario, at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV with an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, both CP-even and CP-odd Higgs pair production in the $t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ final state, including subsequent top-quark decays into leptons and bottom quarks, can be probed with a statistical significance exceeding 2σ at several viable parameter points.

The outline of this paper is as follows. In Section 2, we present the 2HDM and discuss the relevant theoretical and experimental constraints. Full one-loop electroweak radiative corrections to the process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the SM are computed in detail in Section 3. Phenomenological analyses of neutral scalar pair production via W -boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders are presented in Section 4. Finally, conclusions and outlook are provided in Section 5, while checks of the calculations are reported in the appendices.

II. THE TWO-HIGGS-DOUBLET-MODEL AND ITS CONSTRAINTS

In this section, we present the structure of the models under investigation along with the corresponding theoretical and experimental constraints. For further reviews of the 2HDM, including phenomenological studies, we refer the reader to Refs. [51–55]. In particular, the gauge and fermion content of the 2HDM remains identical to that of the SM. In contrast, the scalar Higgs sector is extended by introducing an additional complex scalar field with hypercharge $Y = 1/2$. With this extension, the most general scalar Higgs potential consistent with gauge invariance and renormalizability is expressed as follows (adopting the notation of Ref. [53]):

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{V}(\Phi_1, \Phi_2) = & \sum_{j=1}^2 m_{jj}^2 \Phi_j^\dagger \Phi_j - (m_{12}^2 \Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2 + \text{H.c.}) \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^2 \lambda_j (\Phi_j^\dagger \Phi_j)^2 + \lambda_3 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_1) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_2) \\ & + \lambda_4 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2) (\Phi_2^\dagger \Phi_1) + \left[\frac{1}{2} \lambda_5 (\Phi_1^\dagger \Phi_2)^2 + \text{H.c.} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

Following our previous work [51–54], we adopt the CP-conserving version of the 2HDM in our phenomenological analysis. Accordingly, all parameters m_{11}^2 , m_{22}^2 , m_{12}^2 , and $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_5$ in the potential above are taken to be real. A

discrete Z_2 symmetry is imposed on the scalar potential, with only a soft-breaking term allowed, thereby forbidding tree-level flavor-changing neutral currents. Consequently, four distinct types of 2HDMs are classified according to their Yukawa coupling structures. Following Ref. [51], the general form of the Yukawa Lagrangian reads:

$$\begin{aligned}
-\mathcal{L}_Y = & \sum_{f=u,d,\ell} \left(\sum_{\phi_j=h,H} \frac{m_f}{v} \xi_{\phi_j}^f \phi_j \bar{f} f - i \frac{m_f}{v} \xi_A^f \bar{f} \gamma_5 f A \right) \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} [\bar{u}_i V_{ij} (m_{u_i} \xi_A^u P_L + \xi_A^d m_{d_j} P_R) d_j H^+] \\
& + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{v} \bar{\nu}_L \xi_A^\ell m_\ell \ell_R H^+ + \text{H.c.}
\end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where v denotes the vacuum expectation value. The Cabibbo–Kobayashi–Maskawa (CKM) matrix, with elements V_{ij} , is included in the above Lagrangian to describe quark mixing. The operators $P_{L/R} = \frac{1 \mp \gamma_5}{2}$ are projection operators, and the left- and right-handed leptons are denoted by $\ell_{L/R}$. The coupling coefficients appearing in Eq. 2 are listed in Table 2 of Ref. [56] or in Table 1.

After EWSB, the additional scalar particles in the model include a CP-even Higgs boson (H), a CP-odd Higgs boson (A), and a pair of charged Higgs bosons (H^\pm). The independent parameters of the 2HDM employed in our analysis comprise the mixing parameters $s_{\beta-\alpha}$ and $\tan\beta$, the scalar masses m_H , m_A , and m_{H^\pm} , as well as the soft-breaking parameter m_{12}^2 . Before proceeding to the study of neutral scalar pair production at multi-TeV muon colliders, we briefly outline the updated parameter space of the model. The six independent parameters of the 2HDM are subject to both theoretical

and experimental constraints. For a detailed discussion of these constraints and the corresponding results, we refer the reader to our previous works [51–53]. The parameter scan is performed over the following ranges: $m_h = 125.09$ GeV, $m_H \in [130, 1000]$ GeV, $s_{\beta-\alpha} \in [0.97, 1]$, $m_{A,H^\pm} \in [130, 1000]$ GeV, $\tan\beta \in [0.5, 45]$, and $m_{12}^2 \in [0, 10^6]$ GeV². Theoretical constraints are first imposed on the scanned parameter space, including perturbative unitarity, perturbativity, and vacuum stability. The resulting parameter points are then tested against electroweak precision observables (EWPOs). In this context, the electroweak oblique parameters S , T , and U [57], which are related to the W -boson mass [66], are taken into account. The allowed parameter space is obtained by requiring S , T , and U to lie within the 95% confidence level limits. All theoretical and EWPO constraints are implemented using the public code 2HDMC-1.8.0 [58]. In addition, compatibility with exclusion limits from Higgs searches at LEP, the LHC, and the Tevatron is ensured using HiggsBounds-5.10.1 [59], which compares theoretical predictions with experimental upper bounds at the 95% confidence level. The consistency of the SM-like Higgs boson with LHC measurements is further tested using HiggsSignals-2.6.1 [60]. Finally, constraints from flavor physics are taken into consideration, particularly those associated with B -meson observables measured by LHCb. These constraints are evaluated using the SuperISO v4.1 package [61], and only parameter points consistent with experimental data within the 2σ bounds are retained.

Based on the updated parameter-space datasets provided in Refs. [51–53], we present representative scatter plots in the subsequent analysis. In Fig. 1, the parameter space of the six independent parameters is shown for the Type-X 2HDM (left) and the Type-Y 2HDM

Table 1. The coupling coefficients in the Lagrangian given in Eq. 2 are taken from Ref. [56].

Types	Φ_1	Φ_2	Q_L	L_L	u_R	d_R	e_R	ξ_A^u	ξ_A^d	ξ_A^ℓ	ξ_h^u	ξ_h^d	ξ_h^ℓ
I	+	−	+	+	−	−	−	$\cot\beta$	$-\cot\beta$	$\cot\beta$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$
II	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	$-\cot\beta$	$-\tan\beta$	$-\tan\beta$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$	$-\frac{s_\alpha}{c_\beta}$	$-\frac{s_\alpha}{c_\beta}$
X	+	−	+	+	−	−	+	$-\cot\beta$	$\cot\beta$	$-\tan\beta$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$	$-\frac{s_\alpha}{c_\beta}$
Y	+	−	+	+	−	+	−	$-\cot\beta$	$-\tan\beta$	$\cot\beta$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$	$-\frac{s_\alpha}{c_\beta}$	$\frac{c_\alpha}{s_\beta}$

Table 2. We present numerical consistency checks of the one-loop radiative corrections to the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the SM. In this table, the first column lists variations of $(\alpha, \beta, \dots, \kappa)$, C_{UV} , and λ . The second (third) column gives the virtual one-loop corrections (soft-photon radiation) in pb, while the last column shows their sum in pb. We note that $\sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^T = 9.64(3) \times 10^{-4}$ pb.

$(\alpha, \beta, \dots, \kappa), C_{UV}, \lambda$	$\sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^V$	$\sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^S$	$\sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^{V+S}$
$((0, 0, 0, 0, 0), 0, 10^{-13})$	$-2.97(2) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$2.61(7) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-0.35(6) \cdot 10^{-4}$
$((1, 2, 3, 4, 5), 10^2, 10^{-15})$	$-3.50(5) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.15(0) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-0.35(5) \cdot 10^{-4}$
$((10, 20, 30, 40, 50), 10^3, 10^{-17})$	$-4.04(0) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$3.68(4) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$-0.35(6) \cdot 10^{-4}$

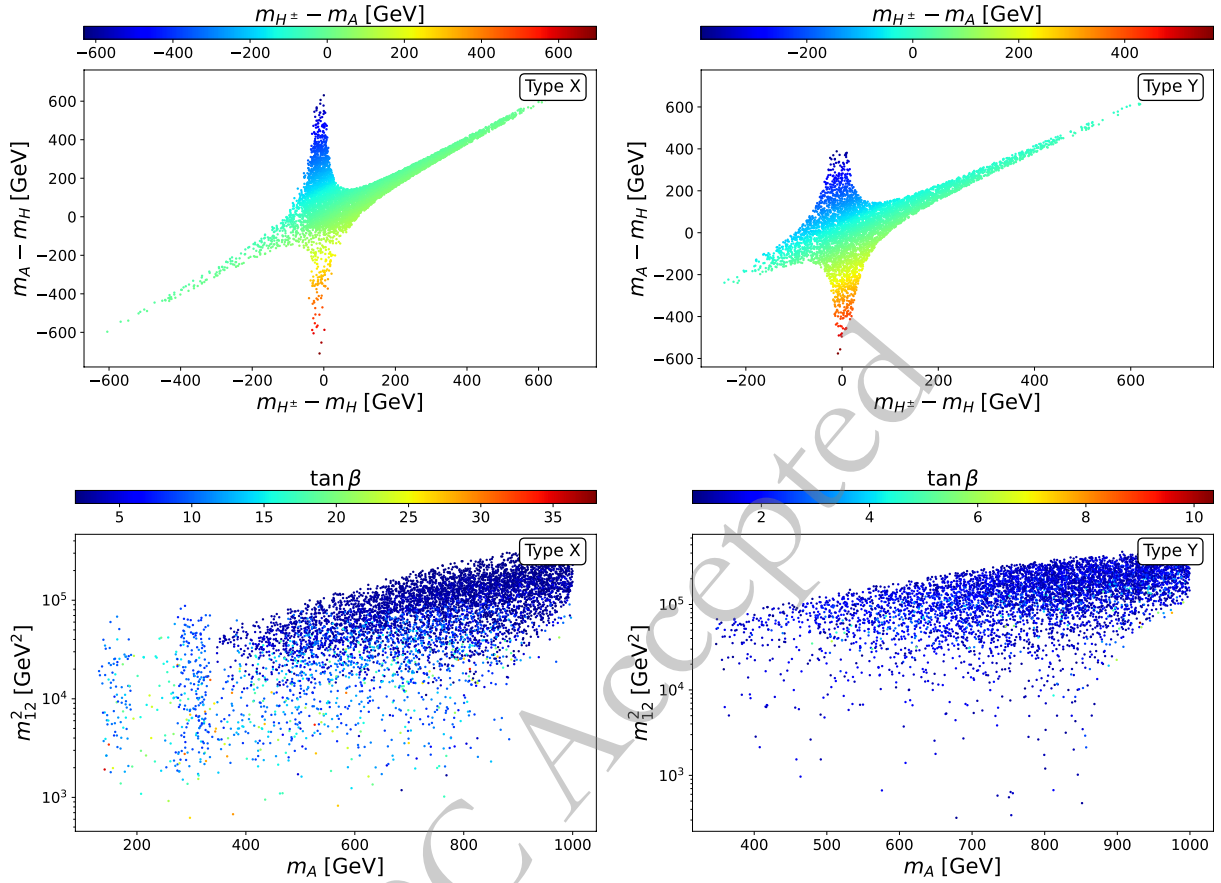


Fig. 1. (color online) The parameter space for the six independent parameters in the Type-X 2HDM (left) and Type-Y 2HDM (right). The upper panels show scatter plots of $m_A - m_H$, $m_{H^\pm} - m_H$, and $m_{H^\pm} - m_A$, while the lower panels display scatter plots of m_{12}^2 , m_A , and the mixing angle $\tan\beta$.

(right). The upper panels display scatter plots of $m_A - m_H$, $m_{H^\pm} - m_H$, and $m_{H^\pm} - m_A$, while the lower panels show the distributions of m_{12}^2 , m_A , and $\tan\beta$. The results in the upper panels indicate that the mass splittings among the scalar states are typically constrained to be below approximately 200 GeV by EWPO bounds. In the Type-X scenario, the mass difference between the charged Higgs boson and the CP-even Higgs boson can reach values up to ± 600 GeV. Nevertheless, the dominant region in the $m_{H^\pm} - m_A$ plane is concentrated along $m_{H^\pm} \simeq m_A$. Similar features are observed in the Type-Y 2HDM. In this case, the allowed range of the mass difference is $-600 \text{ GeV} \leq m_A - m_H \leq 400 \text{ GeV}$, which is narrower than the corresponding interval $-600 \text{ GeV} \leq m_A - m_H \leq 600 \text{ GeV}$ found in the Type-X scenario. In the lower panels, we present the distributions of m_{12}^2 , m_A , and $\tan\beta$ for both 2HDM types. Over the full range of CP-odd Higgs masses, the soft Z_2 -breaking parameter lies within $3 \cdot 10^3 \leq m_{12}^2 \leq 5 \cdot 10^5 \text{ GeV}^2$. In addition, the parameter $\tan\beta$ is found to lie in the range $1 \leq \tan\beta \leq 20$. We observe distinct differences in the viable parameter spaces of the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs for several reasons.

First, these differences arise from constraints obtained by confronting the model predictions with experimental data, including high-precision measurements of the SM-like Higgs boson properties as well as exclusion limits from scalar boson searches. These measurements impose stringent restrictions on the masses of the CP-even and CP-odd scalar states. Second, additional constraints originate from flavor-physics observables, which place strong bounds on the charged Higgs boson mass and the mixing parameter $\tan\beta$.

III. ONE-LOOP RADIATIVE CORRECTIONS TO

$\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ IN THE SM

In this section, we present, for the first time, the full one-loop electroweak radiative corrections to the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ within the Standard Model (SM). The calculations are performed using the GRACE-Loop system, which is described in detail in Ref. [62]. In general, the total cross section for the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow VV \rightarrow hh$ can be expressed as follows:

$$\sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow VV \rightarrow hh}(s) = \sum_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} \int_{4m_h^2/s}^1 d\tau \int_{\tau}^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} f_{V_{\lambda_1}/\mu}(\xi, Q^2) f_{V_{\lambda_2}/\mu}(\xi, Q^2) \times \left(\frac{\tau}{\xi}, Q^2 \right) \hat{\sigma}_{V_{\lambda_1} V_{\lambda_2} \rightarrow hh}(\hat{s} = \tau s). \quad (3)$$

Here, $\hat{\sigma}_{V_{\lambda_1} V_{\lambda_2} \rightarrow hh}(\tau s)$ denotes the cross section for the partonic process $V_{\lambda_1} V_{\lambda_2} \rightarrow hh$, where λ_1 and λ_2 denote the polarization states of the vector bosons. In this work, the partonic processes are computed including one-loop radiative corrections with the GRACE-Loop system. Moreover, the vector-boson splitting functions, which describe the probability for an initial-state muon to emit a weak vector boson, correspond to the helicity-dependent parton distribution functions (PDFs) [67–69] and are given by:

$$f_{V_T/\mu}(\xi, Q^2) = \frac{g_V^2}{16\pi^2} \left[\frac{1+(1-x)^2}{x} \ln\left(\frac{Q^2}{m_V^2}\right) \right], \quad (4)$$

$$f_{V_L/\mu}(\xi, Q^2) = \frac{g_V^2}{16\pi^2} \left[\frac{2(1-x)}{x} \right]. \quad (5)$$

Here, Q^2 denotes the energy scale. We emphasize that the expression in Eq. 4 corresponds to the transverse polarization of the vector-boson PDF, whereas Eq. 5 describes the longitudinal polarization of the vector-boson PDF. The coupling coefficient g_V is defined as follows:

$$g_V^2 = \frac{g^2}{2}, \quad \text{for } V = W^\pm, \quad (6)$$

$$g_V^2 = \frac{g^2}{c_W^2} \left[(-1/2 + s_W^2)^2 + s_W^4 \right] \quad \text{for } V = Z. \quad (7)$$

In this work, we consider several partonic subprocesses, namely $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow hh$, $\gamma Z \rightarrow hh$, $ZZ \rightarrow hh$, and $W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$. However, the first two channels are loop-induced and are therefore expected to yield smaller contributions than the latter processes. The ZZ -fusion process proceeds as $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow ZZ \rightarrow \mu^- \mu^+ hh$, while the WW -fusion channel is given by $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_\mu hh$. These processes lead to distinct final-state signatures. In the ZZ -fusion case, di-Higgs production is accompanied by a muon pair, whereas in the WW -fusion channel, the signal is associated with missing energy due to neutrinos in the final state. From kinematic considerations, the ZZ -fusion contribution is significantly smaller than that of the WW -fusion process. For these reasons, we focus on the calculation of the partonic process $W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$. The relevant partonic processes are given by

$$\hat{\sigma}_{W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}(s) = \int d\sigma_{W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^T + \int d\sigma_{W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^V(\{\alpha, \beta, \dots, \kappa\}, C_{UV}, \lambda) + \int d\sigma_{W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^T \delta_{\text{soft}}(\lambda \leq E_{\gamma_S} \leq k_c) + \int d\sigma_{W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^H(E_{\gamma_S} \geq k_c). \quad (8)$$

In the GRACE-Loop program, nonlinear gauge-fixing terms are implemented; see Ref. [62] for details. Consequently, the one-loop amplitude depends on the nonlinear gauge parameters as well as on the ultraviolet (UV) divergence parameter, C_{UV} . This dependence cancels once all contributions from the one-loop and corresponding counterterm diagrams are included. For the process $W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$, virtual photon exchange in the loop induces infrared (IR) divergences, leading to a dependence on the photon-mass regulator λ . This dependence is removed after including soft-photon radiation (the third term on the right-hand side of Eq. 8). However, the results still depend on the soft-hard separator k_c . To obtain the complete one-loop radiative corrections, hard-photon emission must also be included, corresponding to the process $W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh\gamma$ with a hard photon in the final state (which corresponds to the last term on the right-hand side of Eq. 8). The final results are independent of all the aforementioned unphysical parameters. For validation of the calculation, we refer the reader to Appendix A, where explicit results are presented.

Using the corrected partonic cross sections, we evaluate the total cross section by convolving them with the W -boson PDFs, as defined in Eq. 3. We then investigate the impact of the full one-loop electroweak radiative corrections on the processes under consideration. Together with electroweak radiative corrections, initial-state radiation (ISR) effects are also important for the investigated processes at future colliders and are therefore included in this study. The ISR effects are evaluated as follows:

$$\sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^{\text{ISR}}(s) = \int_0^1 dx H(x, s) \sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^{\text{Tree}}[s(1-x)], \quad (9)$$

where s denotes the center-of-mass (CoM) energy, and x represents the energy fraction of a photon emitted by the initial-state muon. The radiator function, taken from Ref. [73], is given by

$$H(x, s) = \Delta_2 \beta x^{\beta-1} - \Delta_1 \beta \left(1 - \frac{x}{2} \right) + \frac{\beta^2}{8} \left[-4(2-x) \log x - \frac{1+3(1-x)^2}{x} \log(1-x) - 2x \right]. \quad (10)$$

In the formulas, we use the relevant coefficients given by

$$\beta = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \left(\log \frac{s}{m_\mu^2} - 1 \right), \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta_1 = 1 + \delta_1, \quad (12)$$

$$\Delta_2 = 1 + \delta_1 + \delta_2, \quad (13)$$

$$\delta_1 = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2} \log \frac{s}{m_\mu^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 2 \right), \quad (14)$$

$$\delta_2 = \left(\frac{\alpha}{\pi} \log \frac{s}{m_\mu^2} \right)^2 \left(-\frac{1}{18} \log \frac{s}{m_\mu^2} + \frac{119}{72} - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right). \quad (15)$$

In the subsequent phenomenological analysis, we use input parameters from the Particle Data Group [66]. We work in the G_μ scheme, where the fine-structure constant is calculated as

$$\alpha = \sqrt{2} G_F m_W^2 \left(1 - \frac{m_W^2}{m_Z^2} \right) / \pi \quad (16)$$

with $G_F = 1.1663785 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ GeV}^{-2}$. We also apply the selection cuts $p_T^h \geq 20 \text{ GeV}$ and pseudorapidity $|\eta_h| < 2.4$ for the following results.

In Fig. 2, the cross sections for the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ are shown as functions of the center-of-mass (CoM) energy, ranging from 3 TeV to 30 TeV. The red curve corresponds to the tree-level prediction, while the blue curve represents the fully corrected result. The $O(\alpha^2)$ ISR corrections are represented by the green curve. We find that the electroweak corrections range from approximately 10% to 5% over this energy range, while the $O(\alpha^2)$ ISR corrections contribute at the level of about -5% .

The differential cross sections with respect to p_T^h and the rapidity η^h for the SM-like Higgs boson are shown in Fig. 3. In these plots, the red curve corresponds to the tree-level predictions, while the blue (green) curve represents the fully corrected (ISR-only) results. The left panels display the distributions at $\sqrt{s} = 3 \text{ TeV}$, whereas the right panels show the corresponding results at $\sqrt{s} = 10 \text{ TeV}$. We find that the full electroweak corrections span approximately from $+10\%$ down to $\sim -30\%$, whereas the ISR corrections range from about -2% to $\sim -3\%$. In the high- p_T tail, the cross sections become very small, so the corresponding corrections are not phenomenologically significant. In general, the electroweak corrections are of the order of 10% for the distributions

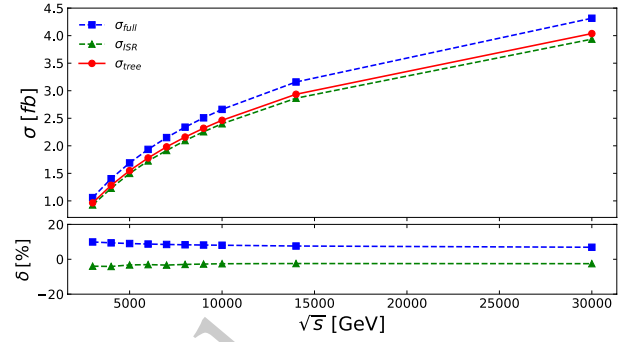


Fig. 2. (color online) The cross sections for the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$, including the full electroweak radiative corrections, are shown as a function of the center-of-mass (CoM) energy.

considered. A similar pattern is observed for the rapidity distributions.

We have verified that the longitudinal modes $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W_L^\pm W_L^\mp \rightarrow hh$ provide the dominant contribution in the high-energy regime of future multi-TeV colliders. This observation is consistent with the numerical results of Ref. [68], where the longitudinal channel accounts for more than 97% of the total contribution. Consequently, the Q^2 dependence of the cross section is relatively weak, typically at the level of a few percent, as shown in Table B1. Similar results were also reported in Ref. [68]. Finally, the cross sections presented in Fig. 2 increase with the CoM energy, in accordance with the Goldstone boson equivalence theorem. In particular, the cross sections for $W_L^\pm W_L^\mp \rightarrow hh$ are equivalent to those of $G^\pm G^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the high-energy limit, leading to a growth of the cross sections with \sqrt{s} . The mild scale dependence, at the level of a few percent, further underscores the importance of the electroweak radiative corrections and the $O(\alpha^2)$ ISR effects evaluated in this work.

IV. NEUTRAL SCALAR PAIR PRODUCTION THROUGH VECTOR BOSON FUSION AT MULTI-TeV MUON COLLIDERS

We evaluate neutral scalar pair production via W -boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders within the 2HDM framework. In this study, we restrict the calculations to tree-level cross sections for neutral scalar pair production. The corresponding amplitudes are generated using the FeynArts/FormCalc packages [64, 65]. To validate our results, the amplitudes are computed in the general R_ξ gauge and tested for gauge invariance by varying the gauge-fixing parameter ξ . Having established gauge invariance, we proceed to analyze the phenomenological results in the following subsections. It should be noted that the $O(\alpha^2)$ ISR effects are incorporated into the tree-level cross sections for neutral scalar pair production in the following phenomenological analyses.

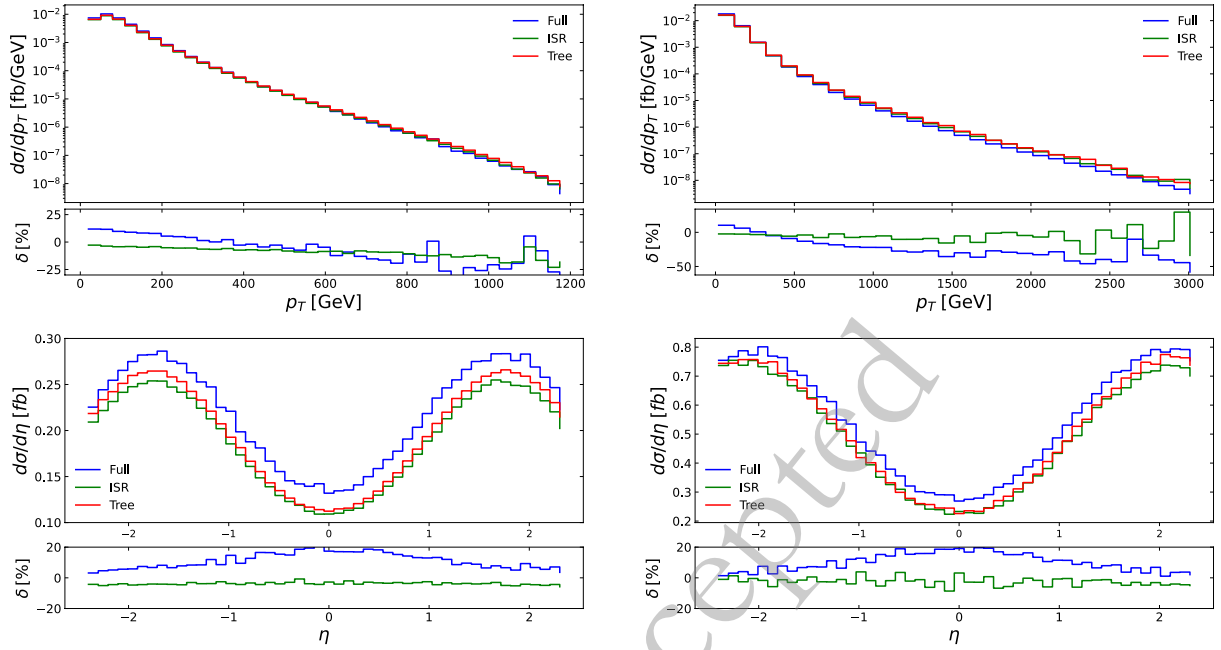


Fig. 3. (color online) The differential cross sections as functions of the transverse momentum p_T^h and rapidity η^h are shown. The red line corresponds to the tree-level cross sections, while the blue line represents the fully corrected cross sections.

A. $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$

We first consider SM-like Higgs-pair production via W -boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders. For both the signal and background processes, the total cross sections for $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ are computed using Eq. 3. In our phenomenological analysis, we introduce an enhancement factor, defined as follows:

$$\mu_{hh} = \frac{\sigma_{2\text{HDM}}^{\text{LO}}(\mathcal{P}_{2\text{HDM}})}{\sigma_{\text{SM}}^{\text{NLO}}}. \quad (17)$$

where $\mathcal{P}_{2\text{HDM}} = \{s_{\beta-\alpha}, \tan\beta, m_H, m_A, m_{H^\pm}, m_{12}^2\}$. It should be stressed that we use tree-level cross sections for SM-like Higgs pair production in the 2HDM ($\sigma_{2\text{HDM}}^{\text{LO}}$), whereas the corresponding cross sections in the SM include full one-loop corrections ($\sigma_{\text{SM}}^{\text{NLO}}$). We study the enhancement factor over the viable parameter space of the 2HDM. In Fig. 4, we scan the enhancement factor μ_{hh} over $\tan\beta$ and m_H for the Type-X 2HDM (left panels) and the Type-Y 2HDM (right panels). The results are presented at $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV in the upper panels and at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV in the lower panels. They indicate that the enhancement factor can reach values up to approximately 3 for several viable parameter points in the Type-X 2HDM, whereas it remains below unity in the Type-Y 2HDM. For the Type-X scenario, the enhancement factor is close to unity for $\tan\beta \lesssim 5$ and $m_H \gtrsim 400$ GeV. In contrast, in the Type-Y 2HDM, it lies within the range 0.91–0.95. In general, this process proceeds identically in both the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs, as it does not involve scalar-fermion

couplings at leading order. The observed differences therefore originate primarily from the distinct allowed parameter spaces, which are strongly constrained by the Yukawa interactions of the scalar sector. Furthermore, although the scalar trilinear couplings relevant to this process have identical expressions in both Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs, the allowed parameter space in the $(\tan\beta, m_H)$ plane differs significantly between the two scenarios. As a result, distinct behaviors of the enhancement factor are observed in the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. These results demonstrate the potential to distinguish between these two types of 2HDMs via precision measurements of double Higgs production at future multi-TeV colliders.

B. $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow AA \rightarrow i\bar{t}b\bar{b}$

In this subsection, we compute the cross section for the process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow AA \rightarrow i\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ in our analysis. As discussed below, we consider the decay channels of the CP-odd Higgs boson A , namely $A \rightarrow i\bar{t}$ and $A \rightarrow b\bar{b}$. The cross section for the process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow A(p_3)A(p_4) \rightarrow i\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ is evaluated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow WW \rightarrow AA \rightarrow i\bar{t}b\bar{b}}(s) \\ &= \sum_{\lambda_1, \lambda_2} \int_{\frac{4m_A^2}{s}}^1 d\tau \int_{\frac{\tau}{s}}^1 \frac{d\xi}{\xi} f_{W_{\lambda_1}/\mu}(\xi, Q^2) f_{W_{\lambda_2}/\mu}\left(\frac{\tau}{\xi}, Q^2\right) \\ & \times (2!) \int_{4m_t^2}^{\hat{s}} \frac{dp_3^2}{\pi} \frac{m_A \Gamma_{A \rightarrow i\bar{t}}}{(p_3^2 - m_A^2)^2 + \Gamma_A^2 m_A^2} \end{aligned}$$

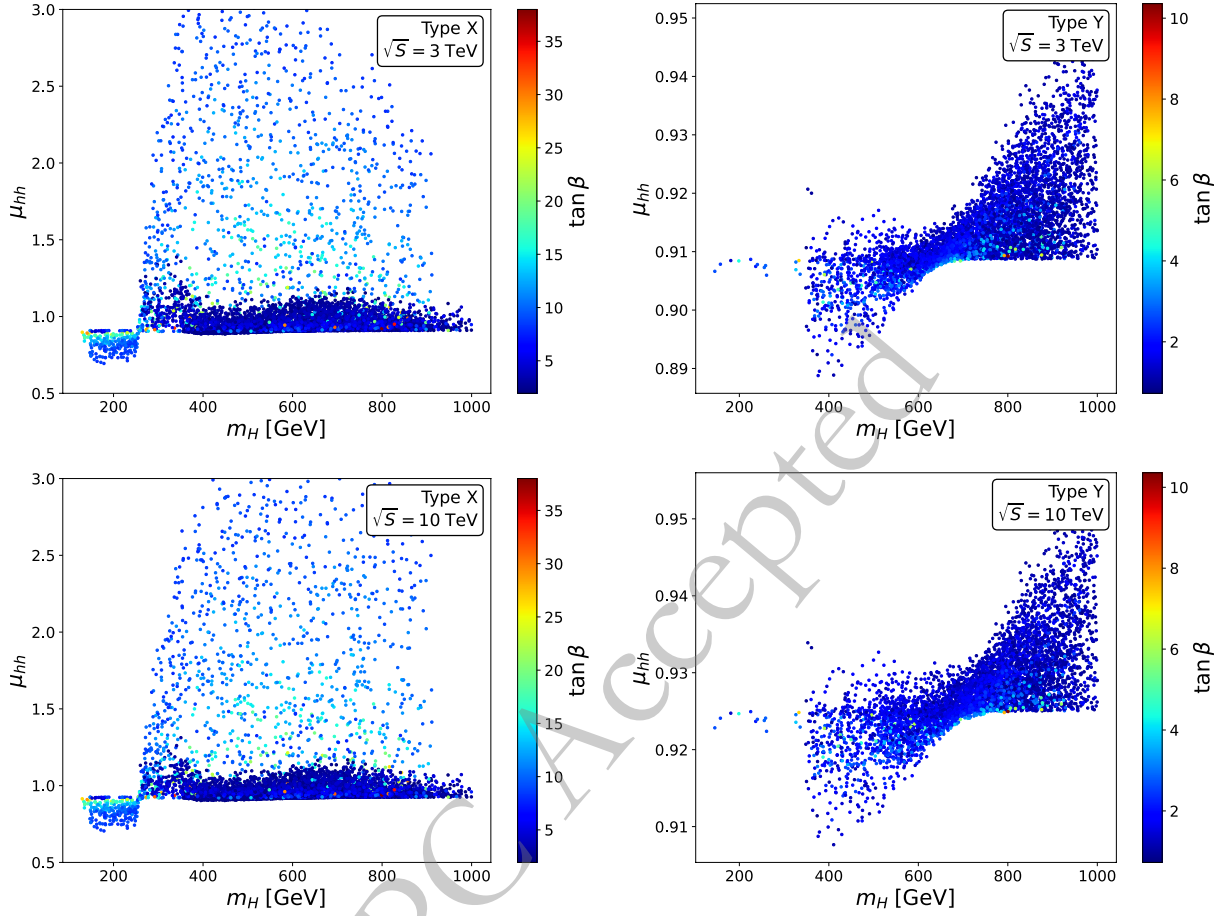


Fig. 4. (color online) We evaluate the enhancement factor μ_{hh} across the $(\tan\beta, m_H)$ parameter space for the Type-X 2HDM (left panels) and the Type-Y 2HDM (right panels). Results are shown for $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV (upper panels) and $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV (lower panels).

$$\begin{aligned} & \times \int_{4m_b^2}^{(\sqrt{s}-\sqrt{p_3^2})^2} dp_4^2 \frac{m_A \Gamma_{A \rightarrow b\bar{b}}}{\pi (p_4^2 - m_A^2)^2 + \Gamma_A^2 m_A^2} \times \\ & \times \frac{1}{2!} \int d\Phi_3 \left| \mathcal{M}_{W_{\lambda_1} W_{\lambda_2} \rightarrow A(p_3) A(p_4) \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}(\hat{s} = \tau s) \right|^2. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Here, $\Gamma_{A \rightarrow b\bar{b}}$, $\Gamma_{A \rightarrow t\bar{t}}$, and Γ_A denote the partial decay widths of the CP-odd Higgs boson into $b\bar{b}$ and $t\bar{t}$, and its total decay width, respectively. All decay widths mentioned above are computed using the publicly available code H-COUP [63]. Note that a factor of 2 is included to account for the interchange of the decay modes $A \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $A \rightarrow t\bar{t}$, whereas an additional factor of 1/2 arises from the presence of two identical CP-odd Higgs bosons in the final state of the partonic process $W^+W^- \rightarrow AA$. We also emphasize that off-shell CP-odd Higgs bosons (i.e., $p_3^2 \neq m_A^2$ and $p_4^2 \neq m_A^2$) are included in this procedure. The partonic process is first generated in the general \mathcal{R}_ξ gauge with the help of the computer algebra packages FeynArts/FormCalc [64, 65]. The results are then checked for consistency by varying the ζ gauge parameters. The corrected amplitude for the process under con-

sideration is convolved as in Eq. 18. We emphasize that the decay width of the CP-odd Higgs boson satisfies $\Gamma_A/m_A \sim \mathcal{O}(5 \times 10^{-2})$ (i.e., below the 5% level). Therefore, Eq. 18 can be approximated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow AA \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}(s) \\ & = \sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow AA}(s) \times \text{Br}\{A \rightarrow t\bar{t}\} \times \text{Br}\{A \rightarrow b\bar{b}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

This approximation is used throughout our analysis.

The branching ratios for $A \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (left panels) and $A \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (right panels) are shown in the $(m_A, \tan\beta)$ plane. The upper (lower) panels correspond to the Type-X (Type-Y) 2HDM. Across the parameter space, the decay $A \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ dominates over $A \rightarrow b\bar{b}$. We also find that the $A \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ branching ratio in the Type-Y 2HDM is more than two orders of magnitude larger than in the Type-X 2HDM. This difference arises from the distinct Yukawa coupling structures of the two models.

We now discuss event generation for the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^+ W^- \rightarrow A(p_3) A(p_4) \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$, scanning the parameter spaces of the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. In Fig. 6, we present the expected event yields at $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV

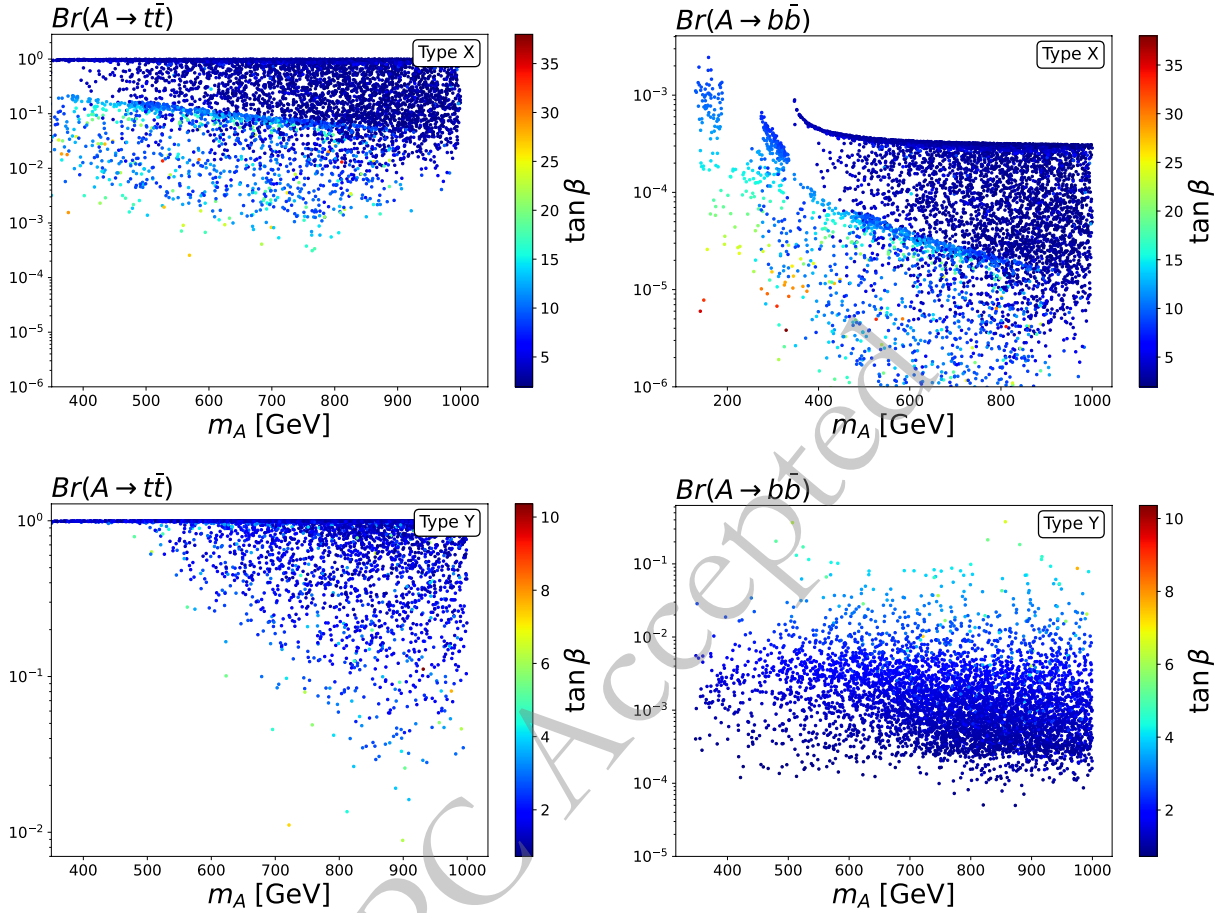


Fig. 5. (color online) The branching ratios for the decays $A \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (left panels) and $A \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (right panels) are shown in the $(m_A, \tan\beta)$ parameter space. The upper panels correspond to the Type-X 2HDM, while the lower panels correspond to the Type-Y 2HDM.

with an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and at $\sqrt{s} = 10 \text{ TeV}$ with $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$. The results for the Type-X 2HDM are shown in the upper panels, while those for the Type-Y 2HDM are displayed in the lower panels. The events are shown in the $(m_A, \tan\beta)$ parameter space. The SM background is indicated by red dotted lines and includes the processes $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$ and $t\bar{t}jj$, with light jets $j = u, d, c, s$. The $t\bar{t}jj$ channel accounts for the misidentification of light jets as b -jets. We compute the full set of Feynman diagrams contributing to these final states. Consequently, the SM background includes all relevant subprocesses, such as $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow t\bar{t}P$, where $P = \gamma, Z, h, g$, etc., with subsequent decays $P \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ and $P \rightarrow j\bar{j}$. The background cross sections are evaluated after applying the kinematic selections described below. To reconstruct the CP-odd Higgs bosons, invariant-mass cuts are imposed on the final-state particles: $|m_{t\bar{t}} - m_A| \leq 20 \text{ GeV}$ and $|m_{jj} - m_A| \leq 20 \text{ GeV}$. These cuts efficiently suppress the SM background, as it is evaluated away from the dominant resonance regions associated with Z -boson mediation. In addition, the following kinematic cuts are applied to the jets: $p_T^j \geq 60$

GeV, $|\eta^j| \leq 2.4$, and $R_{jj} > 0.5$, for both signal and background events. The same selection cuts are applied to b -jets. In all cases, CP-odd Higgs boson pair production in the Type-Y 2HDM at a $\sqrt{s} = 10 \text{ TeV}$ muon collider represents a promising channel for future facilities. In this scenario, the SM background is expected to be relatively small and is therefore neglected for simplicity. We consider the leptonic decay mode of the top quark, $t \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell b$, with a total branching fraction of 0.332 [66]. The resulting final state is $\ell\bar{\ell}b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, accompanied by missing energy. The statistical significance for the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow AA \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, including missing energy, is estimated to be

$$S = \sqrt{\mathcal{L} \cdot \sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow AA \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}} \times [\text{Br}(t \rightarrow \ell \nu_\ell b)]^2}. \quad (20)$$

In Fig. 7, we scan the statistical significance across the viable parameter space as a function of the enhancement factor μ_{hh} . The signal exceeds 2σ at several allowed points in the Type-Y 2HDM; however, most viable points remain below the 5σ discovery threshold.

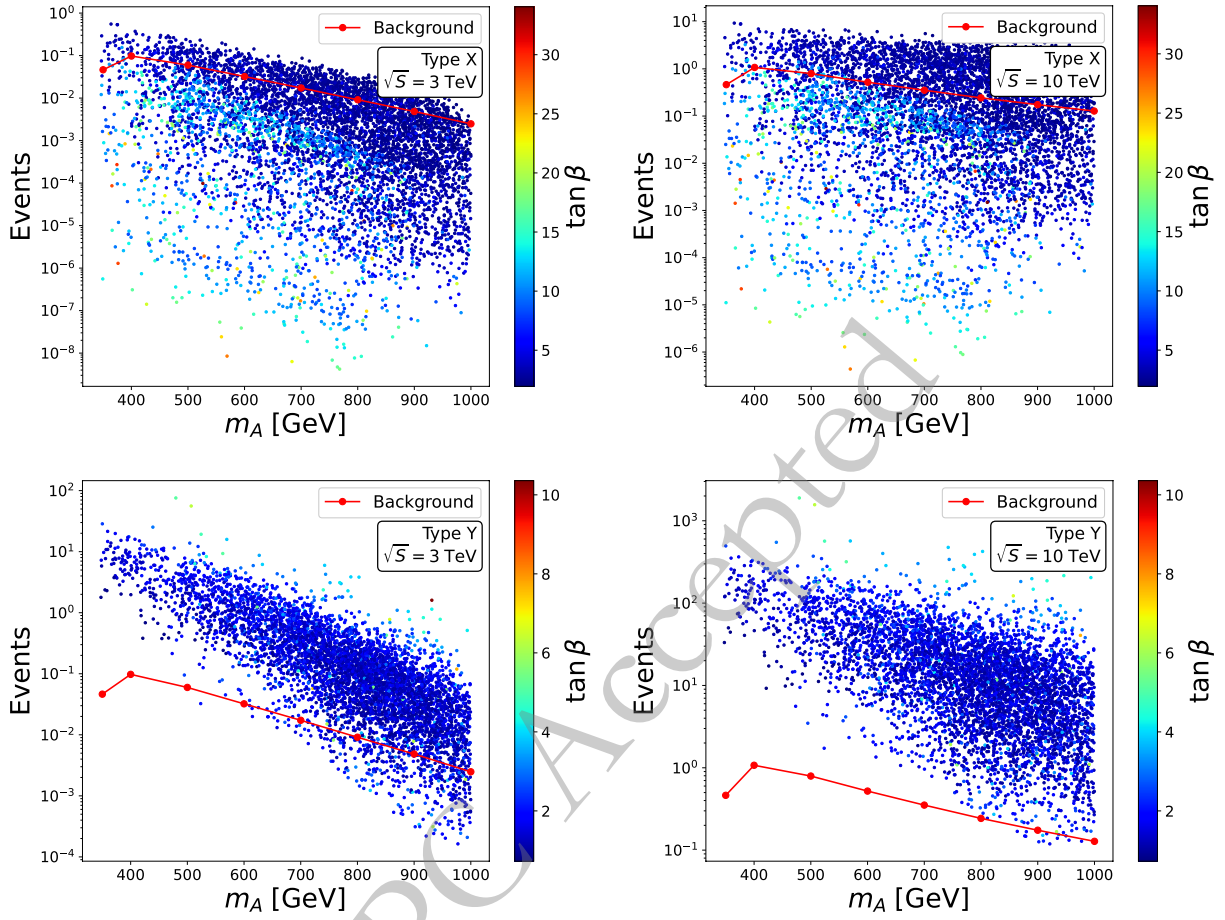


Fig. 6. (color online) Production events at $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV with an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV with $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ are presented. The results for the Type-X 2HDM are shown in the upper panels, while those for the Type-Y 2HDM are displayed in the lower panels.

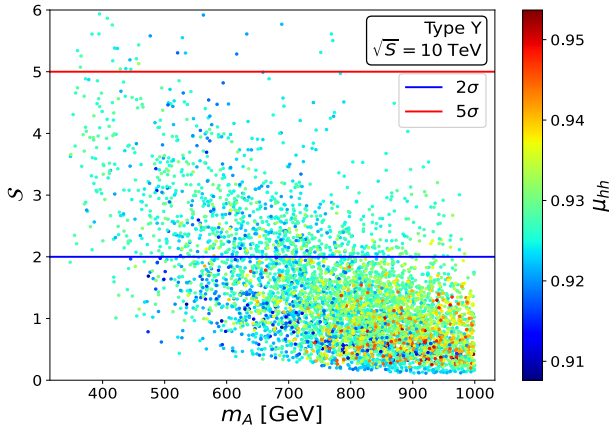


Fig. 7. (color online) The statistical significance of the signal process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow AA \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, with missing energy included, is evaluated across the viable parameter space in relation to the enhancement factor μ_{hh} for the Type-Y 2HDM at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV.

C. $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow HH \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$

We also investigate the pair production of CP-even

heavy Higgs bosons at future multi-TeV muon colliders via the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow HH \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}$. The production cross sections are computed using Eq. 18, with the corresponding CP-even Higgs mass and decay width. In the narrow-width limit $\Gamma_H/m_H \ll 1$, the production cross sections can also be approximated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow HH \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b}}(s) \\ &= \sigma_{\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow HH}(s) \times \text{Br}\{H \rightarrow t\bar{t}\} \times \text{Br}\{H \rightarrow b\bar{b}\}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

This implies that, to apply the above approximation, the branching fractions for the CP-even Higgs boson decays into $t\bar{t}$ and $b\bar{b}$ must first be evaluated. These quantities are computed using the publicly available code H-COUP. In Fig. 8, we present the corresponding branching fractions: $t\bar{t}$ (left panels) and $b\bar{b}$ (right panels). The results for the Type-X 2HDM are shown in the upper panels, while those for the Type-Y 2HDM are displayed in the lower panels. Across the parameter space, the decay mode $H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ dominates. The branching ratio for $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ ranges from 10^{-4} to 10^{-1} in the Type-Y 2HDM and from 10^{-5} to

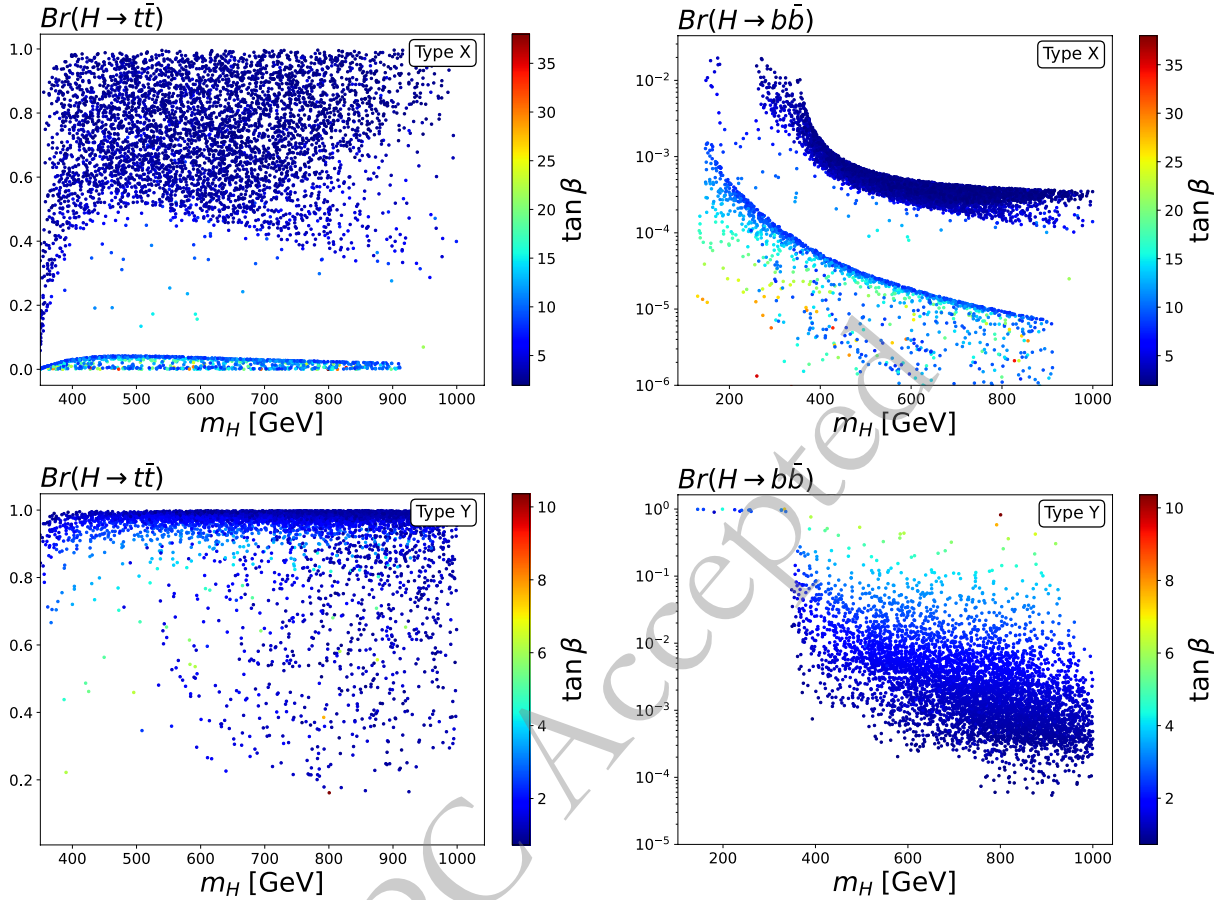


Fig. 8. (color online) The branching ratios for the decays $H \rightarrow t\bar{t}$ (left panels) and $H \rightarrow b\bar{b}$ (right panels) are shown in the $(m_H, \tan\beta)$ plane. The Type-X 2HDM results are presented in the upper panels, while the Type-Y 2HDM results are shown in the lower panels.

10^{-2} in the Type-X 2HDM.

Expected event yields for the considered process at $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV with an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV with $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ are shown in Fig. 9. The results for the Type-X 2HDM are presented in the upper panels, while those for the Type-Y 2HDM are displayed in the lower panels. In these plots, the red dotted lines represent the Standard Model background. We find that, for this channel at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV with $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ in the Type-Y 2HDM, the expected yields offer a particularly promising scenario to be probed at future multi-TeV muon colliders. Accordingly, we further investigate the corresponding signal significance.

As in the previous case, we scan the viable parameter space of the Type-Y 2HDM at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV and evaluate the statistical significance of the signal process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow HH \rightarrow t\bar{t}b\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, including the effects of missing energy, as a function of the enhancement factor μ_{hh} . The results are shown in Fig. 10. We find that the statistical significance can exceed the 2σ level for several parameter points within the allowed parameter space of the Type-Y 2HDM.

Other double-scalar production channels, such as $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow AH, hH$, and hA , are suppressed by the softly broken Z_2 symmetry and are therefore not considered in this work.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we present the first results for the full one-loop electroweak radiative corrections to the process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the SM. We then evaluate neutral-scalar pair production via vector-boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders within the 2HDM framework. In the phenomenological analysis, we scan the viable parameter space of the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs and evaluate the enhancement factor for SM-like Higgs-pair production relative to the SM prediction. We find that this factor can reach values up to 3 in several regions of the Type-X 2HDM parameter space, whereas it remains in the range 0.91–0.95 throughout the entire parameter space of the Type-Y 2HDM. It is noteworthy that the enhancement factor exhibits distinct behavior in the Type-X and Type-Y 2HDMs. These results demonstrate the potential to distinguish between these two types of 2HDMs via precision measurements of double-Higgs production

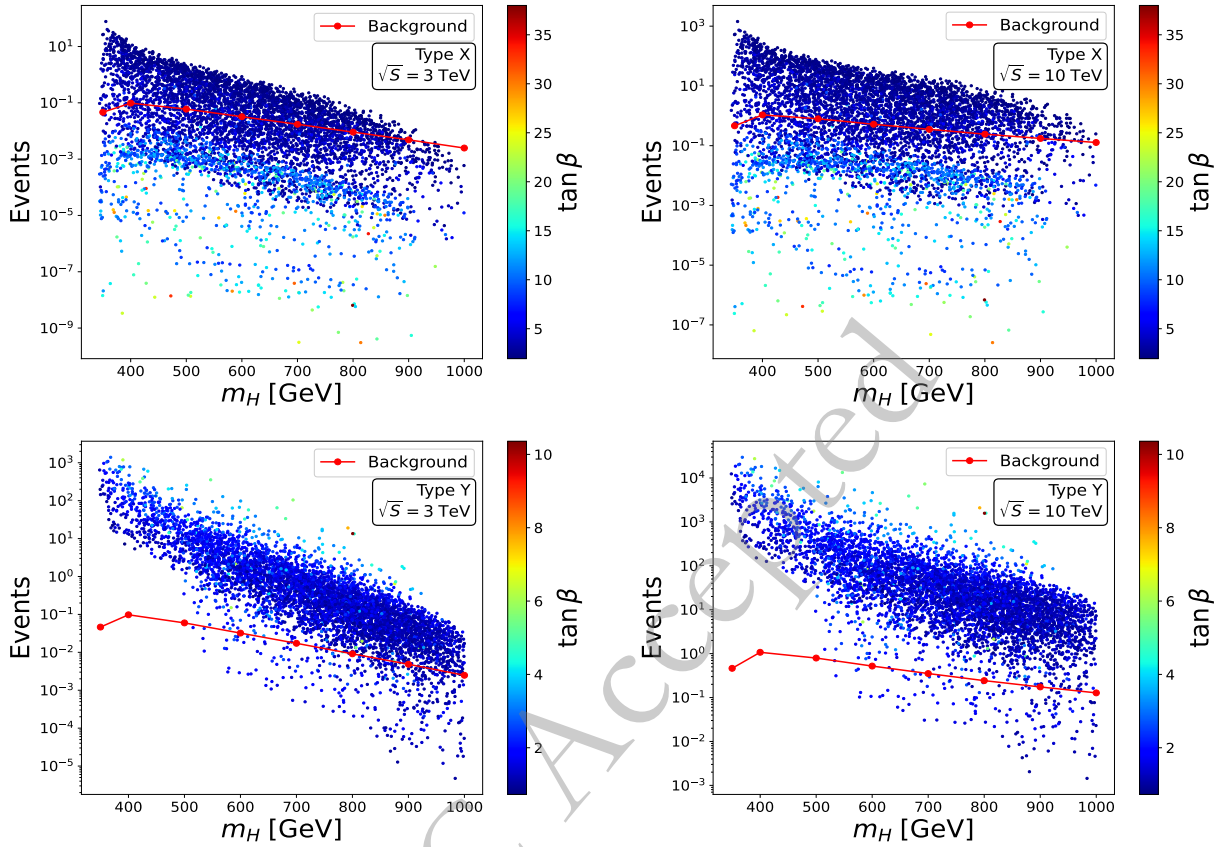


Fig. 9. (color online) Production event yields for the considered process at $\sqrt{s} = 3$ TeV with an integrated luminosity of $\mathcal{L} = 3000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ and at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV with $\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ are presented. The results for the Type-X 2HDM are shown in the upper panels, while those for the Type-Y 2HDM are displayed in the lower panels.

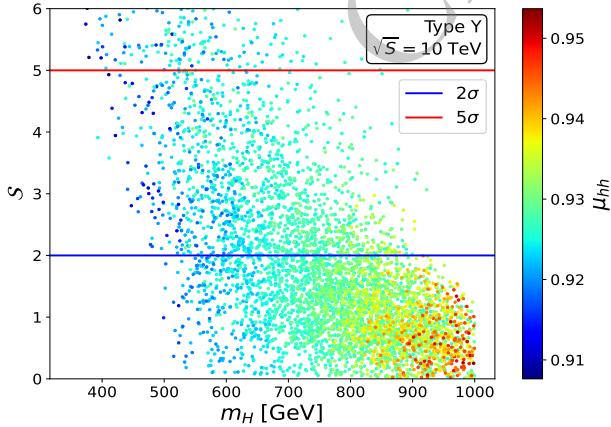


Fig. 10. (color online) We evaluate the statistical significance of the signal process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow HH \rightarrow i\bar{i}b\bar{b} \rightarrow \ell\bar{\ell}b\bar{b}b\bar{b}$, with missing energy included, across the viable parameter space and examine its correlation with the enhancement factor μ_{hh} for the Type-Y 2HDM at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV.

at future multi-TeV colliders. Finally, we investigate CP-even and CP-odd Higgs-pair production via W -boson fusion at multi-TeV muon colliders. In the Type-Y scenario, at $\sqrt{s} = 10$ TeV with an integrated luminosity of

$\mathcal{L} = 10000 \text{ fb}^{-1}$, both CP-even and CP-odd Higgs-pair production in the $i\bar{i}b\bar{b}$ final state, including subsequent top-quark decays into leptons and bottom quarks, can be probed with a statistical significance exceeding 2σ at several viable parameter points. These results highlight the strong potential of future multi-TeV muon colliders to probe the scalar sector and provide deeper insight into the mechanism of EWSB.

APPENDIX A: NUMERICAL CONSISTENCY CHECKS

In this Appendix, we present numerical consistency checks for the one-loop radiative corrections to the process $\mu^- \mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the SM. The GRACE-Loop system implements nonlinear gauge-fixing (NLG) terms in the Lagrangian. As a result, the total cross section must be independent of the NLG parameters, namely α , β , \dots , and κ . In the context of one-loop renormalization, the total cross section is also free of UV divergences. Due to the presence of virtual photon exchange in the loop, the corresponding Feynman diagrams contain infrared divergences. To regularize these divergences, a fictitious photon mass λ is introduced for the virtual photon in the

Table A1. Stability test with respect to k_c . In the first column, we vary k_c from 10^{-3} to 10^{-5} GeV. The soft-photon contributions are presented in the second column, while the hard contributions are shown in the third. The last column reports the sum of these cross sections.

k_c [GeV]	$\sigma_{\mu^+\mu^-\rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^S$	$\sigma_{\mu^+\mu^-\rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^H$	$\sigma_{\mu^+\mu^-\rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh}^{S+H}$
10^{-3}	$3.15(0) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.315(2) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.46(5) \cdot 10^{-4}$
10^{-4}	$2.88(3) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.581(8) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.46(5) \cdot 10^{-4}$
10^{-5}	$2.61(7) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$1.84(8) \cdot 10^{-4}$	$4.46(5) \cdot 10^{-4}$

loop. Consequently, the one-loop cross sections depend on λ . By including soft-photon radiation, the cross sections become independent of λ (the photon mass). However, the inclusion of soft-photon radiation makes the cross section dependent on the photon energy cutoff parameter, denoted by k_c . At this stage, the dependence on k_c is canceled by the contribution from hard-photon radiation. In the final result, the fully corrected cross sections are free of all the aforementioned parameters.

In [Table 1](#), we present numerical checks of the NLG parameters α , β , \dots , and κ , as well as C_{UV} and λ . The results show that the cross sections are stable when these parameters are varied over wide ranges. We impose $p_T^h \geq 20$ GeV and pseudorapidity $|\eta_h| < 2.4$. The tests are performed at a CoM energy of 3 TeV at a future multi-TeV muon collider.

[Table A1](#) presents tests of the stability of the results with respect to k_c . In the first column, we vary k_c from 10^{-3} GeV to 10^{-5} GeV. The second column lists the soft-photon contributions, and the third column lists the hard-photon contributions. The last column gives their sum. All cross sections are in pb. We set NLG = {0,0,0,0,0} and $\lambda = 10^{-15}$ GeV for this test. The results show good stability with respect to variations of the photon-energy cutoff k_c .

APPENDIX B: COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS REFERENCES

The tree-level process $\mu^-\mu^+ \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ in the SM has been extensively studied in the literature. We cross-check the tree-level cross sections computed in this work with results generated by MadGraph5_aMC@NLO [[68](#), [72](#)]. In [Table B1](#), the first column shows the center-of-mass (CoM) energies ranging from 4 TeV to 30 TeV. The second column presents our results, while the third

Table B1. Tree-level cross sections for the process $\mu^+\mu^- \rightarrow W^\pm W^\mp \rightarrow hh$ are compared between this work and [\[68, 72\]](#). For each value of the CoM energy, the first (second) row corresponds to the scale choice $Q^2 = \hat{s}/4$ ($Q^2 = \hat{s}/2$).

\sqrt{s} [TeV]	[fb]	This work [fb]	δ [%]
4	(2.070 ± 0.005)	(2.057 ± 0.001)	0.63%
	(2.104 ± 0.004)	(2.068 ± 0.001)	1.72%
6	1.62%	0.53%	
	(3.076 ± 0.007)	(3.092 ± 0.006)	0.52%
10	(3.133 ± 0.007)	(3.131 ± 0.006)	0.06%
	1.82%	1.25%	
14	(4.72 ± 0.01)	(4.75 ± 0.02)	0.63%
	(4.82 ± 0.01)	(4.80 ± 0.02)	0.41%
30	2.07%	1.04%	
	(5.98 ± 0.01)	(6.06 ± 0.02)	1.32%
30	(6.04 ± 0.02)	(6.13 ± 0.02)	1.14%
	0.99%	1.14%	
30	(9.59 ± 0.03)	(9.70 ± 0.05)	1.13%
	(9.60 ± 0.02)	(9.78 ± 0.05)	1.84%
	0.10%	0.82%	

column lists those from MadGraph5_aMC@NLO [[68](#), [72](#)]. The fourth column displays the relative difference between the two results, expressed in percent. We observe good agreement, with deviations at the level of a few percent. The third row illustrates the scale dependence of the results, obtained by varying the factorization scale, taking $Q^2 = \hat{s}/4$ and $Q^2 = \hat{s}/2$. The observed differences can be attributed to this scale dependence and are also at the level of a few percent, as indicated in the table. No kinematic cuts are applied to the final-state Higgs bosons in the results presented in [Table B1](#).

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