A. Cueto[LAPP], S. Pigazzini[ETH]

[LAPP] Laboratoire d'Annecy de Physique des Particules, Annecy-le-Vieux, France
[ETH] ETH, Zürich

1 Study of EFT effects in loop induced Higgs processes [1]

1.1 Introduction

The Standard Model Effective Field Theory (SMEFT) approach is a powerful framework to look for hints of new physics. It allows to study large sets of experimental data without assuming that the theory used is valid to arbitrary high energies. In the SMEFT, the Standard Model (SM) as we know it is just an effective theory at energies around the electroweak scale. Beyond the Standard Model (BSM) physics manifests at higher scales, Λ, and is parameterised in terms of higher-dimensional operators that conserve the same fields and symmetries as the SM. At any mass dimension, a complete bases of non-redundant operators can be worked out and the full Lagrangian can be written as a power expansion

$$\mathcal{L}_{SMEFT} = \mathcal{L}_{\rm SM} + \sum_{d>4} \sum_{i} \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^{d-4}} \mathcal{O}_i^d, \tag{1}$$

where $\mathcal{L}_{\rm SM}$ is the SM Lagrangian, c_i are the Wilson coefficients and $\mathcal{O}_i^d$ the set of independent operators for dimension d. Operators with $d = 5, 7$ violate lepton and/or baryon number conservation [1, 2]. Thus, dimension-6 operators represent the leading deviation from the SM and will be the focus of this work. The modification of a given cross section by the insertion of one dimension-6 operator in the amplitudes can be written as

$$\sigma = \sigma_{\rm SM} + \sum_{i} \sigma_i^{int} \frac{c_i}{\Lambda^2} + \sum_{i,j} \sigma_{(i,j)}^{\rm BSM} \frac{c_i c_j}{\Lambda^4}, \tag{2}$$

where $\sigma_{\rm SM}$ is the SM cross section of a given process, σ_i^{int} is the interference between the SM and BSM amplitudes and $\sigma_{(i,j)}^{\rm BSM}$ represents the pure BSM correction to the SM cross section. The leading term σ_i^{int} is only suppressed by Λ^{-2} and the one that will be investigated in this work.

Several bases of independent operators can be found in the literature [3–6]. In the context of the study of the Higgs boson, the SILH basis [4] has been commonly used. However, it is not optimised, for example, for diboson processes. Even if the translation between bases is known and has been automated [7, 8], experimental collaboration have started to publish their EFT interpretations in the Warsaw basis also in the Higgs sector [9, 10] to facilitate future global fits of electroweak, Higgs and top data.

The procedure to test the EFT effects for a given set of measurements can be tedious in practice and a big effort has been devoted to developing public code to perform this task in an automatic and generic way [11]. For the Warsaw basis, different Universal FeynRules Output (UFO) [12] models are available which can be interfaced with modern event generators.

The `SMEFTsim` code [13] is a well documented UFO implementation of the full set of dimension-6 operators in the Warsaw basis. Its main scope is the estimation of the leading SMEFT corrections to the SM. The effective Lagrangian is strictly truncated at Λ^{-2} and neither supports next-to-leading order (NLO) simulations nor loop induced processes apart from a few exceptions. For Higgs data interpretation this model has become of common use due to its completeness [9,14,15]. To reproduce all the main Higgs production and decay channels in the SM, the loop-induced processes (hgg, $h\gamma\gamma$,$hZ\gamma$) are included as effective vertices. However, it is not meant for precise studies of the EFT effects in the Higgs plus jet production for the following reasons:

– Only operators with the same point-like structure as the effective vertices, included to reproduce loop-induced processes, can modify the cross sections of these processes. That means that, for example, a modification of the top Yukawa will not affect the gluon-gluon fusion Higgs production process.

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– Given the truncation of the Lagrangian, operators that enter though the shifts of input parameters or field redefinitions, and that will modify the cross section of any tree-level process, do not modify the cross section of loop-induced processes.
– A reliable computation of the Higgs plus jet production in gluon-gluon fusion requires top quark loop amplitudes at high p_{T} and the implementation of $gggH$ vertices which are not included in SMEFTsim .
– The $gg \to ZH$ process cannot be simulated.

All these point go beyond SMEFTsim scope. But, instead, the SMEFT@NLO tool [16] can be used for the loop induced Higgs processes. The tool includes a complete implementation of the SMEFT compatible with NLO QCD predictions. After comparing the predictions of SMEFTsim and SMEFT@NLO on $pp \to ZH$ and $pp \to t\bar{t}H$, we study the $gg \to ZH$ and $gg \to H$ processes using SMEFT@NLO.

1.2 Comparison between models

The SMEFTsim and SMEFT@NLO tools have been validated against each other [17] for the top sector. In this section, we compare both models at leading order (LO) by checking the cross sections of the $pp \to ZH$ and $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ processes. The comparison is made at the cross section level and, thus, not expected to be in perfect agreement since it will be affected by phase-space integration. The main goal of this comparison is to show the mapping between the different Wilson coefficients naming and to ensure that the setup used for both models is consistent.

For both models we use the m_Z, m_W, G_F scheme of electroweak parameters[2]. The latest versions of the models available in December 2019 are used. The MADGRAPH 2.6.6 generator is used to obtain the cross sections results. The definition of the $pp \to Z(l^+l^-)H$ and $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ processes is as follows for the SM predictions in SMEFTsim :

```
 define p = p b b~
generate p p > h t t~ SMHLOOP=0 NP=0
and
generate p p > h l+ l- SMHLOOP=0 NP=0 .
```

The SMHLOOP coupling setting is not needed for SMEFT@NLO . The default values of several parameters like m_W, mt, α_S or Γ_H are different between the models and they were set to the same values, namely: $m_W = 79.8244$ GeV (default value in SMEFT@NLO), $m_t = 172$ GeV (default value in SMEFT@NLO), $\alpha_S = 0.1184$ (default value in SMEFT@NLO) and $\Gamma_H = 4.07$ MeV (default value in SMEFTsim).

Throughout this note, the same definitions of operators and fields as provided in [18] are used. In this notation, gs is the strong coupling constant and v denotes the vacuum expectation value of the Higgs field ψ. Q is the third generation left-handed quark $SU(2)$-doublet, t is right-handed $SU(2)$-singlet top quark. $G^A_{\mu\nu}$, $B_{\mu\nu}$, $W^I_{\mu\nu}$ are the fields strength tensors. Finally, T^A is the generator of the fundamental representation of $SU(3)$ and $\tau^{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2}[\gamma^\mu, \gamma^\nu]$ with γ^μ being the Dirac gamma matrices.

The Tables 1 and 2 show the comparison between the predictions obtained for SM in both models as well as the interference terms, obtained with the NP^2==1 (NP^2==2) for the SMEFTsim (SMEFT@NLO) model, for the $pp \to Z(l^+l^-)H$ and $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ processes respectively. The correspondence between the nomenclature of the Wilson coefficients, or combination of them, in the different models used for the comparison can be found in the "W. coefficient" columns of Tables 1 and 2. All the predictions agree within the statistical uncertainty for $pp \to Z(l^+l^-)H$, but for $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ a difference

[2] We use the SMEFTsim_A_U35_MwScheme_UFO model for SMEFTsim and the SMEFTatNLO_U2_2_U3_3_cG_4F_LO_UFO-LO model for SMEFT@NLO

of a 20% between the values is observed for the absolute value of c_{tG}. These differences are acknowledged by the authors of the models and reside in the absence of five-point interactions and higher in the SMEFTsim model, which go beyond the LO truncation. They will be added in future versions of the model.

Operator	**W. coefficient**	**SMEFTsim**	**SMEFTatNLO**
	SM-SM	0.0251± 0.0001	0.0255± 0.0003
$\partial_\mu(\psi^\dagger\psi)\partial^\mu(\psi^\dagger\psi)$	c_{pd} ($c_{H\Box}$)	0.00304± 0.00001	0.00308 ± 0.00003
$(\psi^\dagger D_\mu\psi)^\dagger(\psi^\dagger D_\mu\psi)$	c_{pDC} (c_{HDD})	0.00041± 0.00001	0.00043± 0.00006
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)B^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu}$	c_{pBB} (c_{HB})	0.00231± 0.00001	0.00229± 0.00004
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)W_I^{\mu\nu}W^I_{\mu\nu}$	c_{pW} (c_{HW})	0.01818± 0.00007	0.0183± 0.0002
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)B^{\mu\nu}W^I_{\mu\nu}$	c_{pWB} (c_{HWB})	0.00838± 0.00004	0.0084± 0.0001
$i(\psi^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\psi)(\bar{d}_i\gamma^\mu d_i)$	c_{pd} (c_{Hd})	-0.0044± 0.0002	-0.00444± 0.00004
$i(\psi^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\psi)(\bar{e}\gamma^\mu e)$	c_{pe} +c_{pmu} (c_{He})	-0.002853± 0.000007	-0.00285± 0.00001
$i(\psi^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\psi)(\bar{l}_{1,2}\gamma^\mu l_{1,2})$	c_{pl1} + c_{pl2} (c_{Hl1})	0.00324± 0.00002	0.00327± 0.00002
$i(\psi^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\tau_I\psi)(\bar{l}_{1,2}\gamma^\mu\tau^I l_{1,2})$	c_{3pl1} +c_{3pl2} (c_{Hl3})	-0.00588± 0.00002	-0.00590± 0.00005

Table 1: Comparison of the SM and interference predictions for the $pp \to Z(l^+l^-)H$ process between the SMEFTsim and SMEFT@NLO. The operators definitions are consistent with those given in SMEFT@NLO. The Wilson coefficients use an analogous definition to those provided in the UFO model in SMEFT@NLO and SMEFTsim in parenthesis.

Operator	**W. coefficient**	**SMEFTsim**	**SMEFTatNLO**
	SM-SM	0.402± 0.001	0.402± 0.003
$\partial_\mu(\psi^\dagger\psi)\partial^\mu(\psi^\dagger\psi)$	c_{pd} ($c_{H\Box}$)	0.049± 0.001	0.04876± 0.00002
$(\psi^\dagger D_\mu\psi)^\dagger(\psi^\dagger D_\mu\psi)$	c_{pDC} (c_{HDD})	-0.01218± 0.00002	-0.01222± 0.00008
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)B^{\mu\nu}B_{\mu\nu}$	c_{pBB} (c_{HB})	0.0000893± 0.0000002	0.0000897± 0.0000008
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)W_I^{\mu\nu}W^I_{\mu\nu}$	c_{pW} (c_{HW})	0.00042± 0.000001	0.000423± 0.000004
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)B^{\mu\nu}W^I_{\mu\nu}$	c_{pWB} (c_{HWB})	-0.0002499± 0.0000005	-0.000253± 0.000002
$i(\psi^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\psi)(\bar{d}_i\gamma^\mu d_i)$	c_{pd} (c_{Hd})	-0.0000761± 0.0000003	-0.000076± 0.000002
$\left(\psi^\dagger\psi-\frac{v^2}{2}\right)\bar{Q}t\tilde{\psi}+h.c.$	c_{tp} ($\lvert c_{uH}\rvert$)	-0.0488± 0.0001	-0.0494± 0.0003
$ig_s\left(\bar{Q}\tau^{\mu\nu}T_A t\right)\tilde{\psi}G^A_{\mu\nu}+h.c.$	c_{tG} ($\lvert c_{uG}\rvert$)	-0.3393± 0.0009	0.407 ± 0.002
$i(\psi^\dagger\overleftrightarrow{D}_\mu\tau_I\psi)(\bar{l}_{1,2}\gamma^\mu\tau^I l_{1,2})$	c_{3pl1} +c_{3pl2} (c_{Hl3})	-0.0489 ± 0.0001	-0.0491 ± 0.0002

Table 2: Comparison of the SM and interference predictions for the $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ process between the SMEFTsim and SMEFT@NLO. The operators definitions are consistent with those given in SMEFT@NLO. The Wilson coefficients use an analogous definition to those provided in the UFO model in SMEFT@NLO and SMEFTsim in parenthesis.

For the $\mathcal{O}_{uW}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{uB}$ operators defined as,

$$\mathcal{O}_{tB} = i(\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}t)\tilde{\psi}B_{\mu\nu} + h.c.; \quad \mathcal{O}_{tW} = i(\bar{Q}\tau^{\mu\nu}\tau_I t)\tilde{\psi}\,W^I_{\mu\nu} + h.c.$$

there is no one-to-one correspondence between the models in their latest versions. The SMEFT@NLO version released on 2019/04/03 was used instead to compare these two operators.

Operator	W. coefficient	SMEFTsim	SMEFTatNLO
$i(\bar{Q}\sigma^{\mu\nu}t)\tilde{\psi}B_{\mu\nu} + h.c.$	c_{tB} ($\lvert c_{uB}\rvert$)	-0.000828± 0.000002	0.00085± 0.00001
$i(\bar{Q}\tau^{\mu\nu}\tau_I t)\tilde{\psi}\, W^I_{\mu\nu} + h.c$	c_{tW} ($\lvert c_{uW}\rvert$)	-0.002219± 0.000006	0.00223± 0.00002

Table 3: Comparison of the SM and interference predictions for the $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ process between the `SMEFTsim` and `SMEFT@NLO` for c_{tB} ($\lvert c_{uB}\rvert$) and c_{tW} ($\lvert c_{uW}\rvert$). The operator definition are given in the way they are implemented in `SMEFT@NLO` .

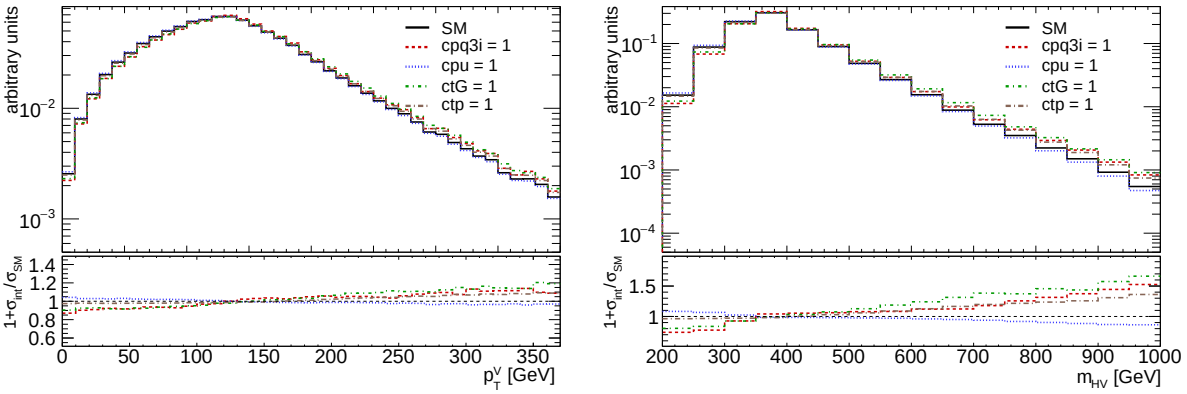

Fig. 1: Differential distributions as a function of p_T^V and m_{HV} for the SM predictions and its interference with operators with Wilson coefficients c_{tG} , c_{pd} , c_{pu} and c_{tp} at the lowest order in QCD. The value of Λ was set to 1 TeV. The distribution was obtained using 150000 events.

The prediction for the operators shown in Table 3 agree in their absolute value within the statistical uncertainty but not in their sign. The way in which they are implemented in the model is also different. While in `SMEFTsim` the absolute value and the phase of these complex operators can be changed by the user, only the real part can be tuned by the user in `SMEFT@NLO`.

Other differences come from two-fermion operators involving quarks. In `SMEFTsim` the couplings of all quarks are parametrized together in the same way, while in `SMEFT@NLO` the top vertices are parameterised separately.

1.3 $gg \to Z(l^+l^-)H$

The study of $gg \to Z(l^+l^-)H$ with $l = e, \mu$ is performed using the `SMEFT@NLO` model. The renormalisation scale is set to $M_H = 125$ GeV and the PDF set NNPDF2.3 for the parametrisation of the proton structure is used. The SM cross-section obtained for this process with the mentioned settings is 3.147±0.002 fb, for which the error only reflects the statistical uncertainty of the calculation. The generated events are passed through the PYTHIA parton shower. A more in-depth study of the SMEFT effects for this process was performed in [19] using the main set of operators affecting the cross sections using a sample of NLO accuracy for $gg \to ZH$ and $gg \to ZHj$. Here we have considered all the operators available at NLO in `SMEFT@NLO` which provide diagrams with a non-zero interference with the SM.

In Figure 1, differential distributions as functions of p_T^V and m_{HV} with BSM effects caused by c_{pq3i} , c_{pu} , c_{tG} and c_{tp} are shown. Many other operators modify the cross section of this process but only some examples of those that distort significantly the shape of the SM prediction for $c_i = 1$ are shown.

In addition to differential cross sections, measurements of the Higgs couplings in terms of Simplified Template Cross Sections (STXS) [20] also provide constraining power of the SMEFT parameters. A parametrisation in bins of the STXS in stage 1.2 [21] for $gg \to Z(l^+l^-)H$ is provided in Table 4. The results of the SM cross section in each bin are shown for two reasons: It allows to recompute the

parametrisation in merged scenarios and shows the statistical uncertainty that affects the computation of the parametrisation.

Bin	Parametrisation	SM cross-section [nb]
$gg \to Hll(p_{\mathrm{T}}^{V} < 75$ GeV)	-0.0012 c_{pDC} +0.121 c_{dp}-0.056 c_{pe} +0.064 c_{pl1} +0.064 c_{pl2} -0.0566 c_{pmu}-0.331 c_{pq3i}-0.117 c_{3pl1} -0.117 c_{3pl2} +0.249 c_{pd}-0.166 c_{pQ3}-0.129 c_{pQM}-0.332 c_{pqMi} +0.047 c_{pt} +0.165 c_{pu} +0.250 c_{tG} +0.0369 c_{tp}	0.468 $\pm$ 0.003
$gg \to Hll(75 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{V} < 150$ GeV)	+0.0030 c_{pDC} +0.122 c_{dp}-0.057 c_{pe} +0.065 c_{pl1} +0.065 c_{pl2} -0.0568 c_{pmu}-0.285 c_{pq3i}-0.118 c_{3pl1} -0.118 c_{3pl2} +0.213 c_{pd}-0.142 c_{pQ3}-0.098 c_{pQM}-0.283 c_{pqMi} +0.0262 c_{pt} +0.142 c_{pu} +0.316 c_{tG} +0.0454 c_{tp}	1.343 $\pm$ 0.005
$gg \to Hll$(0-jet,150 $< p_{\mathrm{T}}^{V} <$ 250 GeV)	+0.025 c_{pDC} +0.120 c_{dp}-0.057 c_{pe} +0.065 c_{pl1} +0.065 c_{pl2} -0.0561 c_{pmu}-0.233 c_{pq3i}-0.116 c_{3pl1} -0.118 c_{3pl2} +0.17 c_{pd}-0.115 c_{pQ3}-0.029 c_{pQM}-0.229 c_{pqMi}-0.027 c_{pt} +0.112 c_{pu} +0.439 c_{tG} +0.084 c_{tp}	0.250 $\pm$ 0.002
$gg \to Hll(\geq$ 1-jet,150 $< p_{\mathrm{T}}^{V} <$ 250 GeV)	+0.016 c_{pDC} +0.122 c_{dp}-0.0569 c_{pe} +0.065 c_{pl1} +0.065 c_{pl2} -0.0572 c_{pmu}-0.244 c_{pq3i}-0.118 c_{3pl1} -0.117 c_{3pl2} +0.183 c_{pd}-0.122 c_{pQ3}-0.050 c_{pQM}-0.245 c_{pqMi}-0.0111 c_{pt} +0.121 c_{pu} +0.411 c_{tG} +0.072 c_{tp}	0.699 $\pm$ 0.003
$gg \to Hll(p_{\mathrm{T}}^{V} > 250$ GeV)	+0.049 c_{pDC} +0.120 c_{dp}-0.0585 c_{pe} +0.066 c_{pl1} +0.066 c_{pl2} -0.0581 c_{pmu}-0.197 c_{pq3i}-0.116 c_{3pl1} -0.116 c_{3pl2} +0.153 c_{pd}-0.099 c_{pQ3} +0.031 c_{pQM}-0.199 c_{pqMi}-0.0820 c_{pt} +0.099 c_{pu} +0.544 c_{tG} +0.134 c_{tp}	0.285 $\pm$ 0.002

Table 4: Parametrisation of the $gg \to Z(l^+l^-)H$ bins of the STXS as defined in its stage 1.2 with the parameters definitions of the `SMEFT@NLO` model. The numbers are rounded according to their statistical uncertainty.

The potential uncertainties arising from the use of a different PDF, scales or any other different settings in the calculation are not carefully investigated. As a quick cross check, the parametrisation was re-derive using a different scale, namely $m_H/2$. The results are typically consistent within the statistical uncertainty. In a few cases, in which the statistical uncertainty does not cover the differences, they differ by at most 5%.

1.4 $gg \to H$

The SMEFT effects in the Higgs production through gluon-gluon fusion is examined using the `SMEFT@NLO` package. As in Section 1.3, the study of this process is already available in the literature [22] for a limited set of operators. In this work we have considered all operators that have a non-zero interference with the SM. Those operators were found to be: $\mathcal{O}_{\psi G}$, $\mathcal{O}_{tG}$, $\mathcal{O}_{t\psi}$, $\mathcal{O}_{d\psi}$, $\mathcal{O}_{\psi DC}$, $\mathcal{O}^{(3)}_{\psi l1}$, $\mathcal{O}^{(3)}_{\psi l2}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{ll}$. The last five operators enter in the process though shifts to the inputs parameters or the Higgs field redefinition and do not modify the shape of the SM prediction.

The predictions for the Higgs production in gluon-gluon fusion is obtained using $m_H/2$ as the renormalisation scale and the PDF4LHC15 PDF set. A cut of 20 GeV is applied by default to the transverse momentum of the parton at matrix-element level. Because MADGRAPH cannot deal with the interference between loop-induced and tree-level processes, when the c_{pG} operator is considered, the reweighting module is used and the process is generated in three samples with different jet multiplicity, namely 0, 1 and 2 additional jets. The cross sections of the processes are 14.082 ± 0.003 pb, 10.74 ± 0.002 pb and 5.598 ± 0.008 pb respectively for the 0, 1 and 2 additional jets cases. Additional multi-leg samples are produced for the SM and for all operators except for c_{pG} and used to cross check the results.

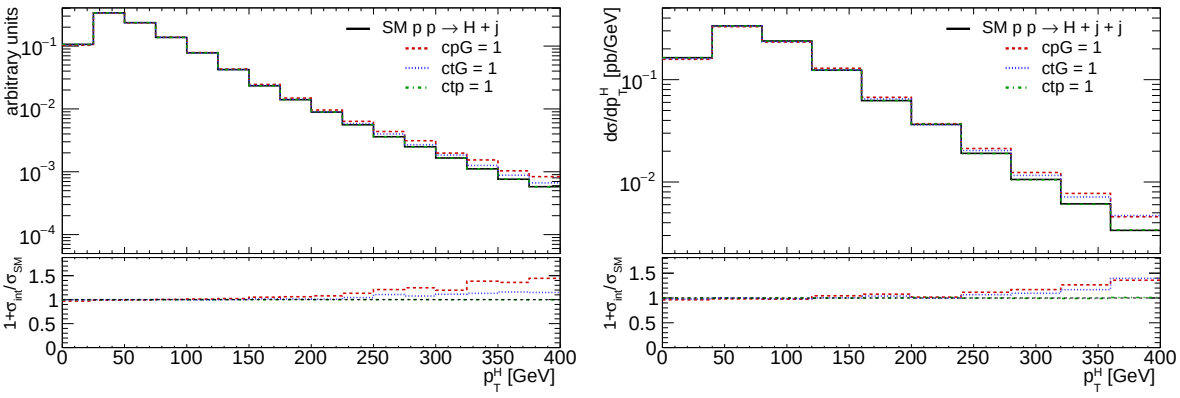

Fig. 2: Differential distributions normalised to unity as a function of p_T^H for the SM prediction and its interference with operators with Wilson coefficients c_{pG} ,c_{tG} and c_{tp} for $pp \to H + j$ (left) and $pp \to H + j + j$ (right). The value of Λ was set to 1 TeV. The left-hand-side (right-hand side) distribution is obtained using 400000 (50000) events.

These samples are merged with the CKKW-L [23] scheme using 30 GeV as the merging scale.

The differential distributions for the SM and the interference with the operators with Wilson coefficients c_{pG},c_{tG} and c_{tp} is shown in Figure 2. The value of the Wilson coefficients is set to unity and $\Lambda = 1$ TeV is used. The distributions are normalised to unity so that only the shape differences induced by the different operators are displayed in the figure.

In Tables 5 and 6, we provide the parametrisation of the $gg \to H$ STXS bins in stage 1.2. For reference and to give the needed inputs to obtain the parametrisation in other scenarios in which several STXS bins are merged, the SM cross section in each bin is provided. The results provided are cross-checked with the produced multi-leg samples.

The parametrisation of c_{pG} for the $gg \to H$ production mode is different in the `SMEFTsim` and `SMEFT@NLO` for 1-jet and 2-jet . It has been checked that for the 0-jet case the values of the inclusive cross section in those models is the same and the differential distributions as a function of $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{H}}$ are consistent within statistical uncertainty as shown in Figure 3. In this case, also the same SMEFT effects for c_{pG} are observed. However, when we add jets to the final state, the parametrisation changes significantly (it can be compared to the one shown in [10]). This is expected due to the different implementation of the process and different diagrams included. Additionally, this process also lacks 5- and 6-point interactions in `SMEFTsim` which go beyond the LO truncation and are not included in the current public version. They will be added in the next versions of `SMEFTsim`. In Figure 3 an example diagram which is included in `SMEFT@NLO` and not considered in `SMEFTsim` is depicted.

1.5 Summary and conclusions

In the absence of hints for new physics in the LHC, the SMEFT approach started to be widely adopted by the experimental collaborations for the interpretation of their measurements. In order to be able to have predictions for the SMEFT, implementation of the SM plus dimension-6 Lagrangian in the form of UFO files that can be interfaced with modern event generators is needed. Two different tools, `SMEFTsim` and `SMEFT@NLO`, have been used.

In this work, we have compared both tools for the $pp \to t\bar{t}H$ and $pp \to ZH$ production processes. The agreement between the predictions for the SM and interference terms is excellent except for the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{t}G}$ operator. Some other operators like $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{t}W}$, $\mathcal{O}_{\mathrm{t}Z}$, or two-fermion currents involving quarks cannot be directly compared. Even if the definition of each operator is available in both models, it would be helpful for the user to have a clear mapping between operators in the different tools.

Bin	Parametrisation	SM cross-section [pb]
$gg \to H$ ($200 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 300$ GeV)	1.8 c_{tG}-0.06 c_{3pl1} -0.06 c_{3pl2} +0.12 c_{dp}-0.03 c_{pDC}-0.12 c_{tp} +45 c_{pG}	0.265 $\pm$ 0.009
$gg \to H$ ($300 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 450$ GeV)	2.0 c_{tG}-0.06 c_{3pl1} -0.06 c_{3pl2} +0.12 c_{dp}-0.03 c_{pDC}-0.12 c_{tp} +50 c_{pG}	0.068 $\pm$ 0.004
$gg \to H$ ($450 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 650$ GeV)	2.5 c_{tG}-0.06 c_{3pl1} -0.06 c_{3pl2} +0.12 c_{dp}-0.03 c_{pDC}-0.11 c_{tp} +65 c_{pG}	0.011 $\pm$ 0.002
$gg \to H$ ($p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} > 650$ GeV)	4.5 c_{tG}-0.07 c_{3pl1} -0.06 c_{3pl2} +0.12 c_{dp}-0.03 c_{pDC}-0.12 c_{tp} +100 c_{pG}	0.0011 $\pm$ 0.0006
$gg \to H$ (0-jet, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 10$ GeV)	1.57 c_{tG}-0.060 c_{3pl1} -0.060 c_{3pl2} +0.121 c_{dp}-0.030 c_{pDC}-0.122 c_{tp} +39.2 c_{pG} + 0.0605 c_{ll}	2.43 $\pm$ 0.02
$gg \to H$ (0-jet, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} > 10$ GeV)	1.58 c_{tG}-0.060 c_{3pl1} -0.060 c_{3pl2} +0.121 c_{dp}-0.030 c_{pDC}-0.121 c_{tp} +39.2 c_{pG} + 0.0605 c_{ll}	6.37 $\pm$ 0.02
$gg \to H$ (1-jet,$p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 60$ GeV)	1.59 c_{tG}-0.060 c_{3pl1} -0.061 c_{3pl2} +0.121 c_{dp}-0.030 c_{pDC}-0.121 c_{tp} +40.0 c_{pG} + 0.061 c_{ll}	2.08 $\pm$ 0.01
$gg \to H$ (1-jet,$60 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} <$ 120 GeV)	1.60 c_{tG}-0.060 c_{3pl1} -0.061 c_{3pl2} +0.121 c_{dp}-0.030 c_{pDC}-0.121 c_{tp} +40.3 c_{pG} + 0.061 c_{ll}	1.73 $\pm$ 0.01
$gg \to H$ (1-jet,$120 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} <$ 200 GeV)	1.64 c_{tG}-0.063 c_{3pl1} -0.063 c_{3pl2} +0.126 c_{dp}-0.031 c_{pDC}-0.124 c_{tp} +42.3 c_{pG} +0.063 c_{ll}	0.310 $\pm$ 0.005

Table 5: Parametrisation of the $gg \to H$ bins with no jet, 0-jet and 1-jet selection of the STXS as defined in its stage 1.2 with the parameters definitions of the `SMEFT@NLO` model. The numbers are rounded according to their statistical uncertainty.

Bin	Parametrisation	SM cross-section [pb]
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $m_{\mathrm{jj}} < 350$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 60$ GeV)	1.62 c_{tG}-0.061 c_{3pl1} -0.061 c_{3pl2} +0.126 c_{dp}-0.031 c_{pDC}-0.122 c_{tp} +41 c_{pG} + 0.061 c_{ll}	0.66 $\pm$ 0.01
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $m_{\mathrm{jj}} < 350$ GeV, $60 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 120$ GeV)	+1.63 c_{tG}-0.061 c_{3pl1} -0.061 c_{3pl2} +0.120 c_{dp}-0.031 c_{pDC}-0.121 c_{tp} +40.8 c_{pG} + 0.061c_{ll}	1.07 $\pm$ 0.02
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $m_{\mathrm{jj}} < 350$ GeV, $120 < p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 200$ GeV)	+1.69 c_{tG}-0.062 c_{3pl1} -0.062 c_{3pl2} +0.120 c_{dp}-0.030 c_{pDC}-0.122 c_{tp} +45 c_{pG} +0.062c_{ll}	0.62 $\pm$ 0.01
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $350 < m_{\mathrm{jj}} <$ 700 GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 200$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{Hjj} <$ 25 GeV)	+1.5 c_{tG}-0.056 c_{3pl1} -0.056 c_{3pl2} +0.113 c_{dp}-0.027 c_{pDC}-0.113 c_{tp} +42 c_{pG} + 0.058c_{ll}	0.095 $\pm$ 0.005
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $350 < m_{\mathrm{jj}} <$ 700 GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 200$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{Hjj} >$ 25 GeV)	+1.60 c_{tG}-0.060 c_{3pl1} -0.060 c_{3pl2} +0.117 c_{dp}-0.028 c_{pDC}-0.126 c_{tp} + 40 c_{pG} +0.06c_{ll}	0.334 $\pm$ 0.009
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $m_{\mathrm{jj}} > 700$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 200$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{Hjj} < 25$ GeV)	+1.7 c_{tG}-0.058 c_{3pl1} -0.058 c_{3pl2} +0.12 c_{dp}-0.033 c_{pDC}-0.12 c_{tp} +48 c_{pG} +0.058c_{ll}	0.035 $\pm$ 0.003
$gg \to H$ ($\geq$ 2-jet, $m_{\mathrm{jj}} > 700$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{H} < 200$ GeV, $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{Hjj} > 25$ GeV)	+1.7 c_{tG}-0.062 c_{3pl1} -0.062 c_{3pl2} +0.114 c_{dp}-0.031 c_{pDC}-0.118 c_{tp} +44 c_{pG} +0.061c_{ll}	0.130 $\pm$ 0.005

Table 6: Parametrisation of the $gg \to H$ bins with 2 or more jets selection of the STXS as defined in its stage 1.2 with the parameters definitions of the `SMEFT@NLO` model. The numbers are rounded according to their statistical uncertainty.

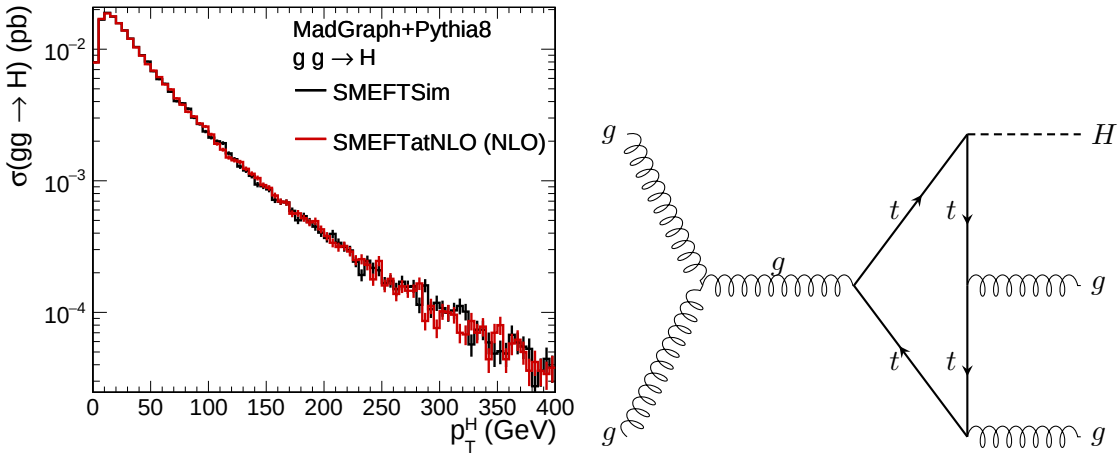

Fig. 3: Left: Comparison of the differential cross section of $gg \to H$ as a function of $p_{\mathrm{T}}^{\mathrm{H}}$ in `SMEFTsim` and `SMEFT@NLO`. Right: Example diagram contributing to $gg \to H + j$ which is not considered in `SMEFTsim` but it is implemented in `SMEFT@NLO`.

The SMEFT effects have been studied by means of the distortion of the SM prediction shape and normalisation in differential cross sections as well as the parametrisation of STXS bins. Only the interference effects have been investigated. For $gg \to H$, the operators c_{pG} and c_{tG} have a different effect compared with the SM when different scales are proven, increasing at higher energies. The parametrisation in terms of STXS bins for $\mathcal{O}_{\psi G}$ differs from others that can be found in the literature using `SMEFTsim` due to the differences in the implementation of this process in both tools. The `SMEFT@NLO` tool provides a reliable description of the Higgs plus jets production in gluon-gluon fusion.

For $gg \to ZH$, with $Z \to l^+l^-$, many operators change the cross sections. However, most of them just introduce a deviation in the normalisation of the SM predictions at the interference level without distorting the SM shape. Among the ones that have an energy dependence we can find: $\mathcal{O}_{tG}$, $\mathcal{O}_{t\psi}$ or $\mathcal{O}^{(3)}_{\psi q_i}$

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