Effective Field Theory for Higgs Plus Jet Production

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Abstract

We use an effective field theory (EFT) which includes all possible gluon-Higgs dimension-5 and dimension-7 operators to study Higgs boson plus jet production in next-to-leading order QCD. The EFT sheds light on the effect of a finite top quark mass as well as any Beyond-the-Standard Model (BSM) modifications of Higgs-gluon effective couplings. In the gluon channel, the accuracy of the heavy-top approximation for differential distributions arises from the non-interference between the helicity amplitudes of the $G^3h$ and $G^2h$ operators in the $m_h < p_T$ limit at lowest order. One dimension-7 operator involving quark bilinears, however, contributes significantly at high $p_T$, and potentially offers a channel for seeing BSM effects. One-loop renormalization of these operators is determined, allowing resummation of large logarithms via renormalization group running. NLO numerical results at the LHC are presented, which include $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$ contributions in the SM limit.
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I. INTRODUCTION

The recently discovered Higgs boson has all the generic characteristics of a Standard Model Higgs boson and measurements of the production and decay rates agree to the $10 - 20\%$ level with Standard Model (SM) predictions \cite{1-4}. The largest contribution to Standard Model Higgs boson production comes from gluon fusion through a top quark loop and testing the nature of this Higgs-gluon interaction probes the mechanism of electroweak symmetry breaking at high scales. In models with new physics, the gluon fusion rate can be altered by new particles interacting in the loop which contribute to an effective dimension-5 operator \cite{5-7},

$$\mathcal{L}_5 = \hat{C}_1 G^{\mu\nu} A^A G^A_{\mu\nu} h.$$ \hspace{1cm} (1)

For example, in composite models $\hat{C}_1$ is changed from its SM value by small contributions of $\mathcal{O}(v^2/f^2)$, where $f$ is a TeV scale parameter corresponding to the composite scale \cite{8-10}. Similarly, supersymmetric models alter the $ggh$ coupling due to the contributions of new particles such as squarks in the loops and also by changes in the Higgs-fermion couplings \cite{3, 4, 11, 12}. The measurement of gluon fusion by itself can only measure a combination of $\hat{C}_1$ and the top quark Yukawa coupling, but cannot distinguish between the two potential new physics effects \cite{13-15}.

The high $p_T$ production of the Higgs boson through the process $pp \to h + \text{jet}$ is particularly sensitive to new contributions to the Higgs gluon effective coupling \cite{13, 14, 16, 17}. This is straightforward to demonstrate in top partner models where at low energy there is a cancellation between the SM top and the top partner contributions to the gluon fusion
rate for Higgs production, making it extremely difficult to observe top partner physics in
this channel [15, 18, 19]. The effects of top partners become apparent, however, when kine-
matic distributions for 2-particle final states, such as double Higgs production [20, 21], or
Higgs plus jet production [22], are analyzed. The measurement of Higgs plus jet production
offers the possibility to untangle new physics effects contributing to the Higgs-gluon effect-
ive interactions from beyond the SM (BSM) contributions to the Higgs-fermion Yukawa
couplings.

The strong Higgs-gluon-light quark interactions can be parameterized through $SU(3)$
invariant effective dimension-5 and dimension-7 operators coupling the Higgs boson to par-
tons, which are well known [23, 24]. The dimension-5 operator of Eq. 1 has been used to
calculate SM Higgs production through NNLO [25–27], along with the Higgs $p_T$ distribution
[28–30]. At NLO, the total rate can be compared with an analytic result with exact top and
bottom quark mass dependence [6], while at NNLO, the effective theory calculation has been
compared numerically with the calculation in the full theory [31, 32]. In both instances, the
dimension-5 operator gives an extremely accurate approximation to the total rate for Higgs
production through gluon fusion. The Lagrangian of Eq. (1) corresponds to the $m_t \to \infty$
limit of the SM, and $\hat{C}_1$ has been determined to $O(\alpha_s^3)$ in the SM [33–36].

In this paper, we examine the effect of both the dimension-5 and dimension-7 gluon-
Higgs operators on Higgs plus jet production at NLO QCD. We present analytic formulas
which can be applied to arbitrary models of new physics. The effects of these operators on
the Higgs $p_T$ distribution has been studied numerically at lowest order in Ref. [24]. The
Standard Model rate for Higgs + jet is known analytically at order $O(\alpha_s^3)$ [37, 38], while
the NLO rate is known analytically in the $m_t \to \infty$ limit, [30, 39, 40] which corresponds to the
contribution from $\hat{C}_1$. Finite top mass effects in SM NLO corrections have been obtained
as a numerical expansion in $1/m_t^2$ [41–44], and agree with the $m_t \to \infty$ limit only for small
Higgs transverse momentum, $p_T \leq 150$ GeV. The electroweak contributions are studied in
[45]. The NNLO total cross section in the $m_t \to \infty$ limit for the $gg$ channel is known
[46] while the corresponding results for other partonic channels have been obtained in the
threshold approximation [47–49]. For Higgs production in association with more than one
jet, exact $m_t$ dependence is known for two and three jets at leading order [50, 52], while
$m_t \to \infty$ results are available at NLO for two and three jets [53, 54].

In Section [11] we discuss the effective Higgs-gluon effective Lagrangian, and in Section
we review the lowest order results for Higgs plus jet production in the dimension-7 effective field theory (EFT). The renormalization of the dimension-7 effective Lagrangian coefficients is discussed in Section IV. Sections V and VI contain analytic results for Higgs plus jet production at NLO using the dimension-5 and dimension-7 contributions to the EFT, with the real emission corrections presented as helicity amplitudes using the conventions in [55, 56]. The behavior of tree amplitudes in the massless Higgs limit, $m_h^2 < (p_T^2, s, -t, -u)$, is discussed. As a by-product of our calculation, we obtain the $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$ contributions to the SM rate, modulo the non-logarithmic terms in the NLO matching coefficients in Eqs. (11),(13) which will be derived in a forthcoming work. Numerical results for the LHC are presented in Section VII and some conclusions given in Section VIII.

II. EFFECTIVE LAGRANGIAN

A. Higgs-gluon-quark interaction

The calculations of Higgs production from gluon fusion are greatly simplified by using an effective Lagrangian where heavy particles, such as the top quark, are integrated out. The $SU(3)$ invariant effective Lagrangian which parameterizes the CP-conserving Higgs -gluon-light quark strong interactions is,

$$L_{\text{eff}} = \hat{C}_1 O_1 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \sum_{i=2,3,4,5} \hat{C}_i O_i + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{\Lambda^4}\right). \quad (2)$$

For SM Higgs production, $\Lambda = m_t$ is either the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ running mass or the pole mass, depending on whether the $\overline{\text{MS}}$ scheme or the pole scheme is used to calculate the matching coefficients, $\hat{C}_i$. For BSM scenarios, $\Lambda$ is the scale at which BSM physics generates contributions to $\hat{C}_i$.

At dimension-5, the unique operator is

$$O_1 = G^A_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu,A} h, \quad (3)$$

where $G^A_{\mu\nu}$ is the gluon field strength tensor. We consider only models with a single scalar Higgs boson, although our results can be trivially generalized to the case with multiple scalars. In the SM, the coefficient, $\hat{C}_1$, is, to $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ [6, 7],

$$\hat{C}_1(\mu_R)^{\text{SM}, \overline{\text{MS}}} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{12\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} \left[ 5C_A - 3C_F \right] \right\}, \quad (4)$$
where \( C_A = N_c = 3 \), \( C_F = \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2 N_c} = \frac{4}{3} \), \( v = 246 \) GeV, and \( \mu_R \) is an arbitrary renormalization scale of \( \mathcal{O}(m_h) \).

The dimension-7 operators, needed for gluon fusion production of Higgs, are [23, 24, 57],

\[
O_2 = D_\sigma G^A_{\mu \nu} D^\sigma G^{A, \mu \nu} h \tag{5}
\]

\[
O_3 = f_{ABC} G^A_{\nu} G^B_{\sigma} G^C_{\mu \sigma} h \tag{6}
\]

\[
O_4 = g_s^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n_{lf}} \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_\mu T^A \psi_j \bar{\psi}_j \gamma_\mu T^A \psi_i h \tag{7}
\]

\[
O_5 = g_s \sum_{i=1}^{n_{lf}} G^A_{\mu \nu} D^\mu \bar{\psi}_i \gamma_\nu T^A \psi_i h, \tag{8}
\]

where our convention for the covariant derivative is \( D^\sigma = \partial^\sigma - ig_s T^A G^{A, \sigma} \), \( \text{Tr}( T^A T^B ) = \frac{N_c}{2} \delta_{AB} \) and \( n_{lf} = 5 \) is the number of light fermions. The operators \( O_1, O_2, \) and \( O_3 \) are the only ones that are needed in pure QCD \( (n_{lf} = 0) \). In the presence of light quarks, we also need \( O_4 \) and \( O_5 \) which are related by the equations of motion (eom) to gluon-Higgs operators\(^1\)

\[
O_4 |_{\text{eom}} \rightarrow D^\sigma G^A_{\sigma \nu} D_\rho G^{A, \rho \nu} h \equiv O'_4
\]

\[
O_5 |_{\text{eom}} \rightarrow G^A_{\sigma \nu} D^\nu D^\rho G^{A, \rho \sigma} h \equiv O'_5. \tag{9}
\]

Since \( O_4 \) involves 4 light fermions, the operator contributes to Higgs plus jet production only starting at NLO, in the real-emission processes involving two incoming fermions and two outgoing fermions.

The SM coefficient, \( \hat{C}_2^{\text{SM}} \), can be found from the leading \( \frac{1}{m_t^2} \) terms in the NLO calculation of \( gg \rightarrow h \) [58], in the \( \overline{MS} \) scheme,

\[
\hat{C}_2^{\text{SM}, \overline{MS}}(\mu_R) = -\frac{7 \alpha_s(\mu_R)}{720 \pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \frac{29}{84} C_A + \frac{19}{21} C_F + \frac{3}{2} C_F \ln \left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\}. \tag{10}
\]

For the remaining SM coefficients, we present only the LO contributions along with the \( \alpha_s \ln(m_t^2/\mu_R^2) \) contributions which can be deduced from the renormalization group equations

\(^1\) In our study, only gluons directly interact with the Higgs via a top quark loop or some BSM heavy particle, while quark-Higgs coupling is mediated by gluons.
in Section IV\(^2\)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, MS}}_3(\mu_R) = \frac{g_s(\mu_R)\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{60\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \hat{C}^{(1)}_3 + \left( -\frac{1}{4} C_A + \frac{3}{2} C_F \right) \ln\left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\}
\]

(11)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, MS}}_4(\mu_R) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{360\pi v} \cdot \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2(\mu_R))
\]

(12)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, MS}}_5(\mu_R) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{20\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \hat{C}^{(1)}_5 + \left( -\frac{121}{216} C_A + \frac{59}{54} C_F \right) \ln\left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\}
\]

(13)

Because the \(O_4\) contribution starts at NLO for Higgs plus jet production, we have only presented the LO value for \(\hat{C}_4\). Since the above matching coefficients are presented in the \(\overline{\text{MS}}\) scheme, the top mass \(m_t\) in Eq. (11)-(13), as well as in Eq. (2), should be taken as the renormalization scale \(\mu_R\).

To use the \(\mu_R\)-independent constant parameter \(1/(m_t^{\text{pole}})^2\) as the EFT power expansion parameter in Eq. (2), in line with the usual language for EFTs, we substitute into Eq. (2) the relation \[60\],

\[
m^{\overline{\text{MS}}}_t(\mu_R) = m_t^{\text{pole}} \left\{ 1 - \frac{C_F\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ 1 - \frac{3}{4} \ln\left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2) \right\},
\]

(14)

which gives,

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, pole}}_1(\mu_R) = \hat{C}^{\text{SM, MS}}_1(\mu_R),
\]

(15)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, pole}}_2(\mu_R) = -\frac{7\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{720\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \frac{29}{84} C_A + \frac{61}{21} C_F \right] \right\},
\]

(16)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, pole}}_3(\mu_R) = \frac{g_s(\mu_R)\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{60\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \hat{C}^{(1)}_3 + 2C_F + \frac{1}{4} C_A \ln\left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\}
\]

(17)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, pole}}_4(\mu_R) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{360\pi v} + \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2(\mu_R))
\]

(18)

\[
\hat{C}^{\text{SM, pole}}_5(\mu_R) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{20\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \hat{C}^{(1)}_5 + 2C_F + \left( -\frac{121}{216} C_A - \frac{11}{27} C_F \right) \ln\left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\}
\]

(19)

\(^2\)The SM matching coefficients are given in Ref. [23], but we found discrepancies at NLO. The \(C_A \ln(m_t^2/\mu_R^2)\) terms in our results are one half the values in [23]. Our results are consistent with the \(O_3\) anomalous dimension found in [79] and the \(O_5\) anomalous dimension we calculate in Section IV. The non-logarithmic terms in the NLO matching coefficients, \(\hat{C}^{(1)}_3\) and \(\hat{C}^{(1)}_5\), will be discussed in a forthcoming work. In this study we will set \(\hat{C}^{(1)}_3\) and \(\hat{C}^{(1)}_5\) to zero. Also, in Ref. [23] the matching is done off-shell, so the operator equivalence relation of Eq. (9) cannot be used. As a result, in our convention the NLO value for \(\hat{C}_5\) is different. The LO coefficients are in agreement with Refs. [23, 24], once the differing sign conventions are accounted for.
The Feynman rules corresponding to Eq. 2 can be found in a straightforward manner. For most of our calculations, we will use the pure-gluon operators \( O_4' \) and \( O_5' \) in Eq. (9) instead of \( O_4 \) and \( O_5 \) in Eqs. (7) and (8), so that the Feynman diagrams for Higgs plus jet production from the dimension-7 operators are identical to those from the dimension-5 operator \( O_1 \). The \( O_3 \) vertices involve at least 3 gluons, while 2 gluons suffice for the other operators.

There are 2 possible tensor structures [61] for the off-shell 
\[ g_{A,\mu}^A(p_1) g_{B,\nu}^B(p_2) h(p_3) \] vertex,

\[
T_{\mu\nu}^1 \equiv g_{\mu\nu} p_1 \cdot p_2 - p_1^\mu p_2^\nu \]
\[
T_{\mu\nu}^2 \equiv p_1^\mu p_2^\nu - p_2^\mu p_1^\nu \frac{p_1^2}{p_1 \cdot p_2} - p_1^\mu p_2^\nu \frac{p_2^2}{p_1 \cdot p_2} + p_1^\mu p_2^\nu \frac{p_1^2 p_2^2}{(p_1 \cdot p_2)^2}.
\]

(20)

The Lagrangian of Eq. 2 has the off-shell Feynman rule,

\[
g_{gh} : -i\delta_{AB} \left[ T_{\mu\nu}^{\mu\nu} X_1(p_1, p_2) + T_{\mu\nu}^{\mu\nu} X_2(p_1, p_2) \right]
\]

\[
X_1(p_1, p_2) = \left\{ 4\hat{C}_1 - \frac{\hat{C}_2}{\Lambda^2} (p_1^{\mu} + p_2^{\mu} - \frac{2(p_1^2 p_2^2)}{p_1 \cdot p_2}) + \frac{\hat{C}_3}{\Lambda^2} (p_1^2 + p_2^2) \right\}
\]

\[
X_2(p_1, p_2) = -2p_1 \cdot p_2 \frac{\hat{C}_4}{\Lambda^2}.
\]

(21)

The Feynman rules for the off-shell 
\[ g(p_1^A,\mu) g(p_2^{\nu,B}) g(p_3^{\rho,C}) h(p_4) \] vertex (with all momenta outgoing) are,

\[
O_1 : -4\hat{C}_1 g f_{ABC} \left\{ -g^{\mu\nu}(p_1 - p_2)^\rho + g^{\mu\rho}(p_1 - p_3)^\nu + g^{\nu\rho}(p_3 - p_2)^\mu \right\}
\]

\[
O_2 : -4\frac{\hat{C}_2}{\Lambda^2} g f_{ABC} \left\{ A^{\mu\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) + A^{\nu\rho\mu}(p_2, p_3, p_1) + A^{\rho\mu\nu}(p_3, p_1, p_2) \right\}
\]

\[
O_3 : -6\frac{\hat{C}_3}{\Lambda^2} f_{ABC} Y_{\mu\nu}^{\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3)
\]

\[
O_5 : -g f_{ABC} \left\{ -g^{\mu\nu} p_1^\rho \left( p_1^2 + p_2^2 + p_3^2 - 2p_1 \cdot p_2 - 4p_2 \cdot p_3 \right) + 2p_1^\nu p_2^\rho p_3^\mu + p_1^\nu p_3^\rho p_2^\mu - p_2^\rho p_3^\mu p_1^\nu \right\} + 5 \text{ permutations}
\]

(22)

---

3 We omit the \( \hat{C}_4 gggh \) vertex because this vertex does not contribute to Higgs + jet at NLO.
where

\[ Y^\mu_0(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (p_1^\mu g^{\rho\nu} - p_1^\rho g^{\mu
u}) p_2 \cdot p_3 + (p_2^\rho g^{\mu\nu} - p_2^\mu g^{\rho\nu}) p_1 \cdot p_3 \\
+ (p_3^\rho g^{\mu\nu} - p_3^\mu g^{\rho\nu}) p_1 \cdot p_2 + p_2^\rho p_3^\nu p_1^\rho - p_2^\rho p_3^\nu p_1^\rho \\
A^{\mu
u}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (p_1 - p_2)^\rho T_1^{\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2) + p_1 \cdot p_2 \left[ X^\mu_0(p_1) - X^\nu_0(p_2) \right] \\
X^\mu_0(p) = g^{\mu\nu} p^\rho - g^{\mu\rho} p^\nu. \tag{23} \]

B. Alternative operator basis

In the previous section, we used the basis of Eqs. (5)-(8) to describe the dimension-7 operators. Here we define another dimension-7 operator,

\[ O_6 = -D^\rho D^\nu \left( G^A_{\mu\rho} G^{\mu\nu,A} \right) h = m_h^2 O_1, \tag{24} \]

where the last equal sign is only valid for on-shell Higgs production, which will be assumed for the rest of this section. Using the Jacobi identities, without using the equations of motion, we have the operator identity

\[ O_6 = m_h^2 O_1 = -2O_2 + 4g_s O_3 + 4O_5. \tag{25} \]

Therefore, we can choose \[ O_6 = m_h^2 O_1, O_3, O_4, \text{ and } O_5 \] as a complete basis for the dimension-7 Higgs-gluon-light quark operators. We can rewrite Eq. (2) as

\[ \mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = C_1 O_1 + \frac{1}{\Lambda^2} \left( C_3 O_3 + C_4 O_4 + C_5 O_5 \right), \tag{26} \]

where the re-defined matching coefficients are related to those in Eqs. (4),(10)-(13), (15)-(19) by,

\[ C_1 \equiv \hat{C}_1 - \frac{m_h^2}{2\Lambda^2} \hat{C}_2, \tag{27} \]
\[ C_3 \equiv 2g_s \hat{C}_2 + \hat{C}_3, \tag{28} \]
\[ C_4 \equiv \hat{C}_4, \tag{29} \]
\[ C_5 \equiv 2\hat{C}_2 + \hat{C}_5. \tag{30} \]

We will use the basis of Eq. 26 for our phenomenological studies.
In particular, for SM Higgs production, using \( m_t = m_t^{\text{pole}} \) in Eq. (26), we have

\[
C_{1,\text{SM}}^{\text{pole}}(\mu_R) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{12\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} \left[ 5C_A - 3C_F \right] \right\} + \frac{7\alpha_s(\mu_R)m_h^2}{1440\pi v m_t^2} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \frac{29}{84} C_A + \frac{19}{21} C_F + \frac{3}{2} C_F \ln \left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\},
\]

(31)

\[
C_{3,\text{SM}}^{\text{pole}}(\mu_R) = -\frac{g_s(\mu_R)\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{360\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ \frac{29}{12} C_A + \frac{25}{3} C_F - 6\hat{C}_3(1) - \frac{3}{2} C_A \ln \left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right] \right\},
\]

(32)

\[
C_{4,\text{SM}}^{\text{pole}}(\mu_R) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{360\pi v} + \mathcal{O} \left( \alpha_s^2(\mu_R) \right),
\]

(33)

\[
C_{5,\text{SM}}^{\text{pole}}(\mu_R) = \frac{11\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{360\pi v} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left[ -\frac{29}{132} C_A + \frac{47}{33} C_F + \frac{18}{11} \hat{C}_3(1) \right. \right.
\]

\[
\left. \quad + \left( -\frac{11}{12} C_A - \frac{2}{3} C_F \right) \ln \left( \frac{m_t^2}{\mu_R^2} \right) \right\}. \]

(34)

For the \( gg \to h \) amplitude, \( O_3, O_4, \) and \( O_5 \) give vanishing contributions at both tree level and the one-loop level, due either to the lack of quark propagator lines or to the lack of a scale in the diagrams. This leaves us with the operator \( O_1 \) multiplied by the matching coefficient \( C_1 \) in Eq. (31) which is defined to include \( \mathcal{O} \left( m_h^2/m_t^2 \right) \) terms. This is essentially equivalent to calculating in the \( m_t \to \infty \) limit and applying a rescaling factor. For Higgs plus jet production, though, the other operators will come into play and impact differential distributions.

C. Gluon self-interaction

At \( \mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2) \) in the SM, we also need the dimension-6 gluon self-interaction Lagrangian which arises from integrating out the top quark and performing Collins-Wilczek-Zee zero-momentum subtraction to obtain decoupling of the heavy top \[62,\]

\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}}^{\text{SM, self}} = \frac{1}{m_t^2} \left( \frac{g_s\alpha_s}{720\pi} f_{ABC} G^A_{\nu} G^B_{\mu} G^C_{\rho} G^D_{\sigma} D^{\nu} G_{\sigma} D_{\mu} G^{A}_{\rho} \right),
\]

\[
\equiv \frac{1}{m_t^2} \left( \frac{g_s\alpha_s}{720\pi} \tilde{O}_3 - \frac{\alpha_s}{60\pi} \tilde{O}_4 \right), \]

(35)

where the \( \tilde{O}_i \)'s are defined to be identical to the \( O_i \)'s in Eq. (5)-(8), but with the Higgs field, \( h \), stripped from the operator definition. Here the matching coefficients are only given at leading order because this is sufficient for NLO Higgs plus jet production.
There is a neat way to obtain the above effective Lagrangian. Using the Higgs low-energy theorems [5], it is easy to see that at leading order matching, the $O(1/m_t^2)$ terms in Eq. (2) and (35) can be packaged together in the expression,

$$L_{SM} \big|_{O(1/m_t^2)} = -\frac{\nu^2}{2m_t^2 \left(1 + \frac{h}{v}\right)^2} \sum_{i=2,3,4,5} \hat{C}_i \tilde{O}_i,$$

(36)

Starting from Eq. (36), we use the operator relation of Eq. (25) (which can be applied to $\tilde{O}_i$'s instead of $O_i$'s by setting $m_h = 0$) to eliminate $\tilde{O}_2$, and further use the relation $\tilde{O}_4 = \tilde{O}_5$, valid only at zero-momentum, to eliminate $\tilde{O}_5$, to reach Eq. (35) which only involves $\tilde{O}_3$ and $\tilde{O}_4$. In a BSM model, the coefficients of the gluon self-interactions depend on the nature of the heavy physics which is integrated out.

III. LOWEST ORDER

The lowest order amplitudes for Higgs + jet production including all fermion mass dependence (bottom and top) are given in Refs. [37, 38]. The effective Lagrangian can be used to obtain the contributions from the top quark in the infinite mass approximation, along with the SM results including terms of $O(1/m_t^2)$. At the lowest order in $\alpha_s$, $O_3$ is the only dimension-7 operator which contributes to the $gg \rightarrow gh$ channel, while $O_5$ is the only dimension-7 operator which contributes to channels with initial state quarks.

A. Lowest order EFT $q\bar{q}gh$ amplitude

There are 2 independent gauge invariant tensor structures for the process $0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}hg$, (where we consider all momenta outgoing) [63, 64]

$$T_1^\mu = i \left( p_g^\mu (p_q) \bar{\psi}_g v(p_\bar{q}) - \frac{S_{gq}^2}{2} \bar{u}(p_\bar{q}) \gamma^\mu v(p_q) \right)$$

(37)

$$T_2^\mu = i \left( p_q^\mu (p_q) \bar{\psi}_g v(p_\bar{q}) - \frac{S_{gq}^2}{2} \bar{u}(p_\bar{q}) \gamma^\mu v(p_q) \right),$$

(38)

where $S_{gq} = (p_q + p_g)^2$, $S_{gq} = (p_q + p_g)^2$, and $S_{gq} = (p_\bar{q} + p_g)^2$. The $0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}gh$ amplitude is given in general by,

$$M_{q\bar{q}gh}^{\alpha,\mu} = \sum_{i=1,3-5} T_i^A \left( B_1^{\alpha,i} T_1^\mu + B_2^{\alpha,i} T_2^\mu \right),$$

(39)
where $\alpha = 0, 1$ denotes the order of the calculation (LO, NLO), and the sum is over the contributions of the different operators. The tree level amplitude to $O(1/\Lambda^2)$ is,

$$M_{gggh}^{0,\mu} = T^A(T_1^\mu + T_2^\mu) \left[C_1 \left(-\frac{4g_s}{S_{q\bar{q}}}\right) + \frac{C_5}{\Lambda^2}(-g_s)\right],$$

(40)
i.e., the non-vanishing coefficients in Eq. 39 are,

$$B_1^{0,1} = B_2^{0,1} = C_1 \left(-\frac{4g_s}{S_{q\bar{q}}}\right)$$

$$B_1^{0,5} = B_2^{0,5} = \frac{C_5}{\Lambda^2}(-g_s).$$

(41)

B. Lowest Order EFT $gggh$ amplitude

There are 4 independent gauge invariant tensor structures for the $0 \to g(p_1^\mu)g(p_2^\nu)g(p_3^\rho)h$ amplitude [37, 63, 64], assuming all momenta outgoing and $S_{ij} = 2p_i \cdot p_j$,

$$Y^{\mu
\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = (p_1^\mu g_\rho^\nu - p_1^\rho g_\mu^\nu) \frac{S_{23}}{2} + (p_2^\mu g_\nu^\rho - p_2^\nu g_\mu^\rho) \frac{S_{31}}{2}$$

$$+ (p_3^\mu g_\rho^\nu - p_3^\nu g_\mu^\rho) \frac{S_{12}}{2} + p_1^\rho p_2^\nu p_3^\mu - p_1^\nu p_2^\rho p_3^\mu - p_2^\rho p_3^\nu p_1^\mu - p_2^\nu p_3^\rho p_1^\mu$$

(42)

$$Y_1^{\mu
\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = p_2^\mu p_1^\nu p_3^\rho - p_2^\nu p_1^\rho p_3^\mu - p_3^\rho p_1^\nu p_2^\mu$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} p_1^\nu g_\rho^\mu S_{12} + \frac{1}{2} p_2^\rho g_\nu^\mu S_{31}$$

(43)

$$Y_2^{\mu
\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = Y_3^{\mu
\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = Y^{\mu\nu\rho}(p_3, p_1, p_2)$$

An arbitrary $gggh$ amplitude is written as

$$M_{gggh}^{\alpha,\mu\nu\rho} = f_{ABC} \sum_i A_0^{\alpha,i}(p_1, p_2, p_3) Y_0^{\mu\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3) +$$

$$\sum_{m=1,2,3} A_m^{\alpha,i}(p_1, p_2, p_3) Y_m^{\mu\nu\rho}(p_1, p_2, p_3),$$

(44)

where again $\alpha = 0, 1$ for the lowest order (LO) and next-to-leading order (NLO) contributions, $i$ is the contribution corresponding to $O_i$, and

$$A_2^{\alpha,i}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = A_1^{\alpha,i}(p_3, p_1, p_2)$$

$$A_3^{\alpha,i}(p_1, p_2, p_3) = A_1^{\alpha,i}(p_2, p_3, p_1).$$

(45)
The LO contributions from $O_1$ and $O_3$ are

\begin{align}
A_0^{0,1}(p_1, p_2, p_3) &= 8g_s C_1 \left( \frac{1}{S_{12}} + \frac{1}{S_{23}} + \frac{1}{S_{31}} \right), \\
A_1^{0,1}(p_1, p_2, p_3) &= \frac{8g_s C_1}{S_{31}}, \\
A_0^{0,3}(p_1, p_2, p_3) &= C_3 \frac{2}{A^2} 6, \\
A_1^{0,3}(p_1, p_2, p_3) &= 0, 
\end{align}

while the $O_5$ contribution vanishes.

C. Squared amplitudes

To obtain squared amplitudes, we need the interference between the Lorentz / Dirac tensor structures, and the interference between the color structures. For the $qg \rightarrow qh$ squared amplitude, the interferences between the tensor structures are (omitting the ones which can be obtained from $q \leftrightarrow \bar{q}$ crossing symmetry between $T_1$ and $T_2$).

\begin{align}
\sum_A \text{tr} (T^A T^A) &= \frac{N_c^2 - 1}{2}, \\
- \sum_{\text{spins}} T_1^\mu T_1^{\dagger \mu} &= -(1 - \epsilon) S_{qq}^2 S_{gg}, \\
- \sum_{\text{spins}} T_2^\mu T_2^{\dagger \mu} &= -\epsilon S_{qq} S_{gg} S_{gg},
\end{align}

where external fermion spinors are implicit and we work in $N = 4 - 2\epsilon$ dimensions. The $q\bar{q} \rightarrow gh$ squared amplitude can be obtained from crossing the $qg \rightarrow qh$ squared amplitude. For the $gg \rightarrow gh$ squared amplitude, the interferences between the tensor structures are,

\begin{align}
\sum_{ABC} f^{ABC} f^{ABC} &= N_c (N_c^2 - 1), \\
- \sum_{\text{spins}} y_0^{\mu\nu} y_0^{\dagger \mu\nu} &= \left( 1 - \frac{3}{2} \epsilon \right) S_{12} S_{23} S_{31}, \\
- \sum_{\text{spins}} y_1^{\mu\nu} y_0^{\dagger \mu\nu} &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \epsilon) S_{12}^2 S_{31}, \\
- \sum_{\text{spins}} y_1^{\mu\nu} y_1^{\dagger \mu\nu} &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \epsilon) \frac{S_{12}^3 S_{31}}{S_{23}}, \\
- \sum_{\text{spins}} y_1^{\mu\nu} y_2^{\dagger \mu\nu} &= \frac{1}{4} S_{12}^2 S_{31}^2,
\end{align}
where we have omitted terms which can be obtained from cyclic permutations.

Here we present squared amplitudes, summed (but not averaged) over initial and final state spins, with $O(\epsilon)$ terms omitted. For $gg \to gh$, the squared amplitude from the $O_1$ operator is

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} \left| M_{gg\to gh, O_1}^{(0)} \right|^2 = 384 C_1^2 \frac{m_h^4 + s^4 + t^4 + u^4}{stu},$$

while the $O_1-O_3$ interference contribution is

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} M_{gg\to gh, O_1}^{(0)} \cdot M_{gg\to gh, O_3}^{(0),\dagger} + \text{c.c.} = 1152 C_1 C_3 \frac{m_h^4}{\Lambda^2}. \quad (56)$$

Interestingly, the $O_1$ contribution, Eq. (55), corresponding to a rescaled $m_t \to \infty$ approximation, grows as $p_T^2$ for high $p_T$ Higgs production, while the $O_1-O_3$ interference contribution, Eq. (56), remains constant and therefore diminishes in relative importance, in contrary to the generic behavior of higher-dimensional operators. This results in suppressed top mass dependence in Higgs differential distributions in the gluon channel, and will be explained by the helicity structure of the amplitudes in the soft Higgs limit, i.e. the limit $m_h^2 < (p_T^2, s, -t, -u)$, discussed in Section VII.

For $qg \to qh$, the squared amplitude from the $O_1$ operator is

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} \left| M_{qg\to qh, O_1}^{(0)} \right|^2 = 64 C_1^2 \frac{s^2 + u^2}{-t}, \quad (57)$$

while the $O_1-O_5$ interference contribution is

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} M_{qg\to qh, O_1}^{(0)} \cdot M_{qg\to qh, O_5}^{(0),\dagger} + \text{c.c.} = -32 C_1 C_5 \frac{s^2 + u^2}{\Lambda^2}. \quad (58)$$

The results, crossed into the $q\bar{q} \to gh$ channel, are

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} \left| M_{qg\to qh, O_1}^{(0)} \right|^2 = 64 C_1^2 \frac{t^2 + u^2}{s}, \quad (59)$$

$$\sum_{\text{spins}} M_{qg\to qh, O_1}^{(0)} \cdot M_{qg\to qh, O_5}^{(0),\dagger} + \text{c.c.} = 32 C_1 C_5 \frac{t^2 + u^2}{\Lambda^2}. \quad (60)$$

IV. RENORMALIZATION OF DIMENSION-7 OPERATORS

In this section, we use the basis $O_6 \cong m_h^2 O_1$, $O_3$, $O_4$, and $O_5$, described in Section II.B, for the dimension-7 operators. In addition to the renormalization of the QCD coupling constant
and self energies in both QCD vertices and the $O_i$ operators, we need to renormalize the $C_i$ matching coefficients. The renormalization of $C_1$ is well known [65–67], and is identical to the renormalization of $\alpha_s$ at one-loop. The renormalization of $C_3$ and $C_5$ are different, and they will be presented as the sum of $\alpha_s$ renormalization and an extra piece. The renormalization of $C_3$ was found in Ref. [59]. The renormalization of $C_5$ is a new result.

The unrenormalized effective Lagrangian coupling the Standard Model Higgs boson to gluons is,
\[
\mathcal{L}_{\text{eff}} = C_1^{\text{bare}} O_1^{\text{bare}} + \Sigma_{i=3-5} \frac{C_i^{\text{bare}}}{\Lambda^2} O_i^{\text{bare}},
\]
where $\Lambda$ is a constant power expansion parameter that should not depend on $\mu_R$, so in this section we will allow $\Lambda$ to be equal to the top quark pole mass in the case of SM Higgs production, but not the running $\overline{\text{MS}}$ mass. The operators $O_i^{\text{bare}}$ are defined in the same way as $O_i$, but with all the fields and couplings replaced by bare quantities. $O_4$ is needed only at LO, so we will not discuss its one-loop renormalization. In our operator basis, the one-loop mixing matrix is diagonal, so we can write
\[
C_i^{\text{bare}} = C_i + \delta C_i = Z_i C_i = (1 + \delta Z_i) C_i.
\]
The renormalization constants $Z_i$ are found using two different methods. The first one is to calculate one-loop $ggh$, $gggh$, and $q\bar{q}gh$ amplitudes on-shell, and impose transverse gluon polarizations to eliminate spurious mixing into gauge non-invariant operators. The second method is to calculate these one-loop amplitudes off-shell to reduce the number of diagrams needed, and use the background field method [68] to preserve gauge-invariance. In either method, the divergences are matched to the tensor structures arising from the various operators in order to extract the renormalization of the $C_i$. The renormalization counterterms are given by,
\[
\delta Z_1 = \delta Z_{\alpha_s},
\]
\[
\delta Z_3 = \frac{3}{2} \delta Z_{\alpha_s} + \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi\epsilon} (4\pi)^\epsilon r_\Gamma 3 C_A,
\]
\[
\delta Z_5 = \delta Z_{\alpha_s} + \frac{\alpha_s}{2\pi\epsilon} (4\pi)^\epsilon r_\Gamma \left( \frac{11}{6} C_A + \frac{4}{3} C_F \right),
\]
where $r_\Gamma$ is given in Eq. [76], and
\[
\delta Z_{\alpha_s} = \frac{\alpha_s}{\pi\epsilon} (4\pi)^\epsilon r_\Gamma b_0,
\]
\[
b_0 = \left( \frac{11}{12} C_A - \frac{1}{6} n_{lf} \right),
\]
is the one-loop renormalization factor for the strong coupling $\alpha_s$ in an $n_{lf} = 5$ flavor theory, proportional to the beta function.

By using

$$\frac{d \ln C_i}{d \ln \mu_R} = - \frac{d \ln Z_i}{d \ln \mu_R},$$  \hspace{1cm} (68)

we have the following renormalization group running equations,

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu_R} \ln \left( \frac{C_1}{g_s^2} \right) = \mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2(\mu_R)), \hspace{1cm} (69)$$

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu_R} \ln \left( \frac{C_3}{g_s^2} \right) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} 3C_A, \hspace{1cm} (70)$$

$$\frac{d}{d \ln \mu_R} \ln \left( \frac{C_5}{g_s^2} \right) = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} \left( \frac{11}{6} C_A + \frac{4}{3} C_F \right). \hspace{1cm} (71)$$

The leading-logarithmic solutions to the renormalization group running of Eqs. (69)-(71) are

$$C_1(\mu_R)/g_s^2(\mu_R) = C_1(\mu_0)/g_s^2(\mu_0), \hspace{1cm} (72)$$

$$C_3(\mu_R)/g_s^2(\mu_R) = \left( \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\alpha_s(\mu_0)} \right)^{- \frac{3C_A}{280}} \cdot C_3(\mu_0)/g_s^2(\mu_0), \hspace{1cm} (73)$$

$$C_5(\mu_R)/g_s^2(\mu_R) = \left( \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\alpha_s(\mu_0)} \right)^{- \frac{1}{280} \left( \frac{11}{6} C_A + \frac{4}{3} C_F \right)} \cdot C_5(\mu_0)/g_s^2(\mu_0), \hspace{1cm} (74)$$

which in principle allows us to perform matching at the new physics scale $\Lambda$, and use renormalization group running to obtain $C_i$ at $\mu_R \sim m_h$, hence resumming large logarithms of $\Lambda/ m_h$.

V. NLO VIRTUAL CORRECTIONS

A. Methods

All our NLO calculations are done using $O_1$, $O_3$, and $O_5$ as a basis of operators, as described in Section IV B with $O(m_h^2/m_t^2)$ terms included in the $C_1$ matching coefficient to absorb the dimension-7 operator $O_6$ operator in Eq. (24). When calculating NLO virtual amplitudes for $O_5$, we exploit equations of motions to use the $O_5'$ operator in Eq. (9) instead. The NLO virtual diagrams needed for $O_1$ are also the only ones needed for $O_3$ and $O_5'$. Our amplitude-level results, given as coefficients for the tensor structures in Eqs. (37),(38),(42)-(44), are valid in both the conventional dimensional regularization (CDR) scheme in $D$
dimensions and the t’Hooft-Veltman scheme which has loop momenta in $D$ dimensions and external leg momenta in 4 dimensions.

The one-loop virtual calculation is done as follows. The software FeynRules \[69\] is used to generate Feynman rules for each of the operators. FeynArts \[70\] is used to generate Feynman diagrams and produce expressions for the amplitudes by using the Feynman rules, with loop integrations unperformed. FormCalc \[71\] is used to perform the numerator algebra and loop integration, producing results in terms of one-loop tensor integrals (up to rank-5 box integrals). The tensor integrals are subsequently reduced to scalar integrals in $D$ dimensions using FeynCalc \[72\], and combined with the explicit results for the scalar integrals \[73\] to produce our final analytic results for the one-loop virtual amplitudes. Alternatively, the tensor integrals can be evaluated numerically using LoopTools \[71\] without analytic reduction to scalar integrals, and we have checked that the results agree numerically with our analytic formulas for the one-loop amplitudes.\footnote{We find that there are some special tensor integrals which cannot be reduced to scalar integrals correctly by FeynCalc in $D$ dimensions, but this problem has not affected our calculation, since the end results are in agreement with LoopTools.}

**B. One loop $q\bar{q}gh$ amplitudes**

The one-loop virtual amplitudes for $0 \to q\bar{q}gh$ and the real emission amplitudes for $0 \to q\bar{q}ggh$ are responsible for both $qg \to h + j + X$ and the $q\bar{q} \to h + j + X$, where $j = g, q$ or $\bar{q}$.

We list only the $B_2$ contributions for the virtual one-loop diagrams from each of the operators since $B_1$ can be obtained by exchanging $S_{gq}$ and $S_{g\bar{q}}$. The virtual contribution proportional to $C_4$ vanishes.

The non-vanishing one-loop coefficients, $B^{1,i}_2$ defined in Eq. \[39\] from the operators $O_i$ are,

\[
B^{1,1}_2 = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} r_T \left( \frac{4\pi \mu_R^2}{m_h^2} \right)^\epsilon B^{0,1}_2 \left[ N_c V_1 + \frac{1}{N_c} V_2 + n_{lf} V_3 \right]
\]

\[
B^{1,3}_2 = \frac{C_3}{m_t^2} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{8\pi} N_c
\]

\[
B^{1,5}_2 = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} r_T \left( \frac{4\pi \mu_R^2}{m_h^2} \right)^\epsilon B^{0,5}_2 \left[ N_c W_1 + \frac{1}{N_c} W_2 + n_{lf} W_3 \right], \tag{75}
\]
where
\[ r_\Gamma \equiv \frac{\Gamma^2(1 - \epsilon) \Gamma(1 + \epsilon)}{\Gamma(1 - 2\epsilon)}. \] (76)

Analytic expressions for the functions \( V_i \) and \( W_i \) are given in Appendix A.

The \( 0 \to q\bar{q}gh \) amplitude involves one ordinary QCD coupling and one EFT coupling, both of which need counterterms. The sum of the counterterms is
\[ M^{CT,\mu}_{q\bar{q}gh} = \frac{3}{2} \delta Z_{\alpha_s} M^{0,\mu}_{q\bar{q}gh} - g_s(\mu_R) T^A (\mathcal{T}_1 + \mathcal{T}_2)^\mu \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{2\pi\epsilon} \left( \frac{11}{6} C_A + \frac{4}{3} C_F \right) \frac{C_5}{\Lambda^2}, \] (77)

where the renormalization for the \( O_1 \) amplitude is simply proportional to 3 times the \( g_s \) renormalization [30, 74], whereas there is an extra term for the \( O_5 \) amplitude because the \( C_5 \) renormalization in Eq. (65) is not proportional to \( \delta Z_{\alpha_s} \).

The renormalized one-loop virtual amplitude is then,
\[ M^{V+CT,\mu}_{q\bar{q}gh} = \left( \frac{4\pi\mu_R^2}{m_h^2} \right) r_\Gamma \left\{ \left[ \frac{A_{V2}}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{A_{V1}}{\epsilon} \right] M^{\mu}_{q\bar{q}gh} + \left( \mathcal{T}_1 + \mathcal{T}_2 \right)^\mu T^A A_{V0} \right\}, \] (78)

where
\[ A_{V2} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} \left( -2N_c + \frac{1}{N_c} \right) \]
\[ A_{V1} = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} \left[ N_c \ln\left( \frac{-S_{qq}}{m_h^2} \right) + N_c \ln\left( \frac{-S_{q\bar{q}}}{m_h^2} \right) - \frac{1}{N_c} \ln\left( \frac{-S_{q\bar{q}}}{m_h^2} \right) \right]. \] (79)

Note that the finite contribution to the virtual amplitude, \( A_{V0} \), is not proportional to the LO result. \( A_{V0} \) is just the contribution from the finite terms in defined in Eq. (75) and Appendix A.

C. One loop gggh amplitudes

The 1-loop virtual results are,
\[ A^{1,1}_0 = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} r_\Gamma \left( \frac{4\pi\mu^2}{m_h^2} \right) \left[ N_c U_1 A^{0,1}_0 \right] \]
\[ A^{1,1}_1 = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} r_\Gamma \left( \frac{4\pi\mu^2}{m_h^2} \right) \left[ N_c U_1 A^{0,1}_1 + 8g_s(N_c - N_{lf}) \frac{S_{23}}{3S_{12}^2} \right] \]
\[ A^{1,3}_0 = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} r_\Gamma \left( \frac{4\pi\mu^2}{m_h^2} \right) \left[ N_c U_3 A^{0,3}_0 \right] \]
\[ A^{1,3}_1 = 0 \]
\[ A^{1,5}_0 = 0 \]
\[ A^{1,5}_1 = -\frac{g_s\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} \frac{2S_{23}}{3S_{12}}. \] (80)
Analytic expressions for the functions $U_1$ and $U_3$ are given in Appendix A.

The counterterm from renormalization for the QCD coupling and the EFT matching coefficients is,

\[
M^{CT,\mu\nu\rho}_{gggh} = f_{ABC} \left\{ \left( \delta Z_1 + \frac{1}{2} \delta Z_{\alpha s} \right) \left( A^0_{0,1}(p_1, p_2, p_3) \mathcal{Y}^{\mu\nu\rho}_0(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \right. \right. \\
+ \delta Z_3 \left( A^0_{0,3}(p_1, p_2, p_3) \mathcal{Y}^{\mu\nu\rho}_0(p_1, p_2, p_3) + \sum_{m=1,2,3} A^0_{m,3}(p_1, p_2, p_3) \mathcal{Y}^{\mu\nu\rho}_m(p_1, p_2, p_3) \right) \right\} \tag{81}
\]

D. Soft and Collinear real contributions

1. Soft - $qg$ channel

We combine the virtual and real amplitudes using the 2 cut-off phase space slicing method to regulate the soft and collinear singularities in $D$ dimensions for the $qq \rightarrow h + j + X$ and $gg \rightarrow h + j + X$ channels. The results for $qg \rightarrow h + j + X$ can be obtained in a similar manner and are included in our numerical results.

To find the NLO cross section, we integrate the LO, NLO virtual, soft and collinear contributions over the 2-body final state phase space, and integrate the hard non-collinear contribution over the 3-body final phase space. The total answer is finite and independent of $\delta_c$ and $\delta_s$.

The soft contribution is defined as the contribution from real gluon emission, $qg \rightarrow qgh$, where the outgoing gluon has an energy less than a small cut-off \cite{75},

\[
E_g < \delta_s \frac{\sqrt{s}}{2}.
\]

where $\delta_s$ is an arbitrary small number. For the $qq$ initial state, $s = S_{qq}$, $t = S_{qg}$, and $u = S_{gq}$.

The soft contribution is found by integrating the eikonal approximation to the $qg \rightarrow qh + g_{soft}$ amplitude-squared and integrating over the soft gluon phase space following exactly the procedure of Ref. \cite{75}. The required integrals are found in Ref. \cite{76}. The soft result is,

\[
| M_{qq \rightarrow qgh}^{soft} |^2 = - \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{4\pi} r_T \left( \frac{4\pi \mu_R^2}{m_h^2} \right)^\epsilon | M_{qq \rightarrow qh}^{(0)} |^2 \left\{ A_{2S} \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} + A_{1S} \frac{1}{\epsilon} + A_{0S} \right\}, \tag{83}
\]
where,

\[
A_{S2} = -\frac{34}{3},
\]

\[
A_{S1} = \frac{68}{3} \ln \delta_s - 6 \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{-u} \right) - 6 \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2}{s} \right) + \frac{2}{3} \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{-t} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{s}{m_h^2} \right) A_{S2},
\]

\[
A_{S0} = -\frac{68}{3} \ln^2 \delta_s + 12 \left( \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_h}{-u} \right) \ln \delta_s + 12 \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2}{s} \right) \ln \delta_s - \frac{4}{3} \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_h}{-t} \right) \ln \delta_s - 3 \ln^2 \left( \frac{m_h^2}{s} \right) - 3 \ln^2 \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_h}{-u} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \ln^2 \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_h}{-t} \right) + \left[ \ln^2 \left( \frac{s}{m_h^2} \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \right] A_{S2} \right] \left( \frac{2}{3} \right),
\]

(84)

and \( \beta_H = 1 - m_h^2/s \).

The hard contribution to the real gluon emission process \( qg \to qgh \) contains collinear singularities,

\[
\sigma_{\text{real}} = \sigma_{\text{hard/collinear}} + \sigma_{\text{hard/non-collinear} \cdot}
\]

(85)

The hard/non-collinear terms arising from \( i \to j \) parton splitting are finite and satisfy,

\[
E_g > \delta_s \sqrt{s} \frac{2}{2}
\]

\[
| S_{ij} | > \delta_c s,
\]

(86)

where \( \delta_c \) is an arbitrary collinear cut-off and is typically \( \ll \delta_s \). These terms can be integrated numerically using the amplitudes given in Appendix [B].

2. Final State Collinear - \( qg \) channel

The hard collinear contribution to the partonic cross section from \( q \to qg \) splitting in the final state is [75],

\[
\hat{\sigma}^{HC,f}_{qg \to qgh} = \hat{\sigma}_{qg}^{LO} \alpha_s(\mu_R) r_F \left( \frac{4 \pi \mu_R^2}{2 \pi} \right)^\epsilon \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \delta_c \right) C_F \left[ 2 \ln \left( \frac{\delta_s}{\beta_H} \right) + \frac{3}{2} \right] - \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \ln^2 \left( \frac{\delta_s}{\beta_H} \right) + \frac{7}{2} \right\}.
\]

(87)
3. **Soft - gg channel**

The contribution from soft gluon emission results from integrating the eikonal approximation to the $gg \rightarrow gh + g_{\text{soft}}$ matrix-element squared over the soft gluon phase space and yields,

$$|M_{gg \rightarrow gh}^{\text{soft}}|^2 = \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{\pi} r_{\Gamma} \left( \frac{4 \pi \mu_R^2}{m_h^2} \right)^\epsilon \left\{ \frac{A_{g2}}{\epsilon^2} + \frac{A_{g1}}{\epsilon} + A_{g0} \right\} |M_{gg \rightarrow gh}^{(0)}|^2,$$

with

$$A_{g2} = \frac{3}{2} N_c = \frac{9}{2},$$

$$A_{g1} = \frac{N_c}{2} \left\{ -6 \log(\delta_s) + \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2}{S_{12}} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{S_{13}} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{S_{23}} \right) \right\}$$

$$- \ln \left( \frac{S_{12}}{m_h^2} \right) A_{g2},$$

$$A_{g0} = \frac{N_c}{4} \left\{ 12 \ln^2(\delta_s) + \ln^2 \left( \frac{m_h^2}{S_{12}} \right) + \ln^2 \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{S_{13}} \right) + \ln^2 \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{S_{23}} \right) 
- 4 \ln \delta_s \left[ \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2}{S_{12}} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{S_{13}} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{m_h^2 \beta_H}{S_{23}} \right) \right] 
+ 2 \ln^2 \left( \frac{S_{13}}{S_{12} \beta_H} \right) + 2 \ln^2 \left( \frac{S_{13}}{S_{12} \beta_H} \right) \right\}$$

$$+ \ln^2 \left( \frac{S_{12}}{m_h^2} \right) - \frac{\pi^2}{3} \frac{A_{g2}}{2}.$$  

4. **Final State Collinear - gg channel**

The hard collinear contributions from gluon splitting in the final state are [75],

$$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow gg}^{HC,f} = \sigma_{gg \rightarrow gh}^{LO} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{2\pi} r_{\Gamma} \left( \frac{4 \pi \mu_R^2}{s} \right)^\epsilon N_c \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \delta_c \right) \left[ 2 \ln \left( \frac{\delta_s}{\beta_H} \right) + \frac{11}{6} \right] 
- \frac{\pi^2}{3} - \ln^2 \left( \frac{\delta_s}{\beta_H} \right) + \frac{67}{18} \right\},$$

$$\sigma_{gg \rightarrow qgh}^{HC,f} = \sigma_{gg \rightarrow qh}^{LO} \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{2\pi} r_{\Gamma} \left( \frac{4 \pi \mu_R^2}{s} \right)^\epsilon n_f \left\{ \left( \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \ln \delta_c \right) \left( -\frac{1}{3} - \frac{5}{9} \right) \right\}.$$
5. Initial State Collinear - all channels

The contribution from collinear splitting in the initial state is combined with the renormalization of the PDFs to obtain the result given in [75], applicable to all channels,

\[
d\hat{\sigma}^{\text{initial+PDF}}_{1+\bar{3}+4+5} = d\hat{\sigma}^{\text{LO}}_{1+2 \rightarrow 3+4+5} + \frac{\alpha_s(\mu_R)}{2\pi} \frac{\Gamma(1-\epsilon)}{\Gamma(1-2\epsilon)} \left[ \left( \frac{4\pi\mu_R^2}{s} \right)^\epsilon \tilde{f}_{2'}/B(z, \mu_F) \right],
\]

where the initial state hadron \(B\) splits into a parton \(2'\) which scatters with the initial state parton 1 and a parton 5 which goes into the final state. The redefined parton distribution function \(\tilde{f}\) is given by [75]

\[
\tilde{f}_{c/B}(x, \mu_f) = \sum_{c'} \int_x^{1-\delta_s \delta_{c' c}} \frac{dy}{y} f_{c'/B}(x/y, \mu_f) \tilde{P}_{c' c}(y),
\]

\[
\tilde{P}_{ij}(y) = P_{ij}(y) \ln \left( \frac{1-y}{\mu_i^2} \right) - P_{ij}'(y),
\]

where \(P_{ij}\) and \(P_{ij}'\) are the \(O(\epsilon^0)\) and \(O(\epsilon)\) parts of the \(D\)-dimensional splitting function. The soft-collinear term \(A^{sc}_1\), from the soft cutoff on initial state gluon emission, is given by [75]

\[
A^{sc}_1(q \rightarrow qg) = C_F(2 \ln \delta_s + 3/2),
\]

\[
A^{sc}_1(g \rightarrow gg) = 2C_A \ln \delta_s + (11C_A - 2n_l)/6,
\]

\[
A^{sc}_1(g \rightarrow q\bar{q}) = 0.
\]

E. Higher-dimensional gluon self interaction contribution

In Fig. 1 we give an example Feynman diagram which involves Higgs coupling in the \(m_t \rightarrow \infty\) limit but contains an \(O(1/m_t^2)\) gluon-self coupling EFT vertex. Other diagrams of this type involve top quark loops as self-energy corrections of internal gluon propagators. These diagrams can be trivially calculated exactly, but we choose to use the EFT Lagrangian in Eq. (35) which gives the expansion to \(O(1/m_t^2)\). The contributions of these diagrams are of NLO order in \(\alpha_s\) counting and \(O(1/m_t^2)\) in EFT power counting.

The contribution to the \(0 \rightarrow q\bar{q}gh\) amplitude is

\[
-8g_5 \frac{1}{m_t^3} \tilde{C}_4(T_1 + T_2) T^A = \frac{g_s^5}{30\pi^2 m_t^2} (T_1 + T_2) T^A,
\]

(98)
FIG. 1: An example diagram showing the $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$ gluon self-interaction vertex from integrating out the top quark. The Higgs is produced through the $O_1$ operator in the $m_t \to \infty$ limit, but the overall power of this Feynman diagram is still of $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$ and should be considered on the same footing as diagrams producing the Higgs through $1/m_t^2$-suppressed dimension-7 operators.

while the contribution to the $0 \to gggh$ amplitude is

$$24 g_s^2 f^{ABC} \tilde{C}_3 \left( \frac{S_{23}}{S_{12}} Y_1^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{S_{12}}{S_{31}} Y_2^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{S_{31}}{S_{23}} Y_3^{\mu\nu\rho} \right),$$

(99)

$$= \frac{1}{120 \pi^2} g_s^5 f^{ABC} \left( \frac{S_{23}}{S_{12}} Y_1^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{S_{12}}{S_{31}} Y_2^{\mu\nu\rho} + \frac{S_{31}}{S_{23}} Y_3^{\mu\nu\rho} \right),$$

(100)

where the $T_i$ and $Y_i$ tensor structures are given in Eqs. (37),(38),(42)-(44).

VI. NLO REAL EMISSION HELICITY AMPLITUDES

The helicity amplitudes for the production of Higgs plus two jets in the $m_t \to \infty$ limit, i.e. the $O_1$ contribution, was worked out long ago [77, 78]. We will calculate the amplitudes for dimension-7 operators. The all-gluon amplitudes will be given in this section, while amplitudes involving quarks will be given in Appendix B. The $O_4$ and $O_5$ operators, which involve quark bilinears, do not contribute to tree amplitudes without external quark legs, so only $O_1$ and $O_3$ will appear here.

Amplitudes for the $G^3$ operator without the Higgs, as a model for higher-dimensional modifications of the SM QCD sector, were studied in Refs. [79, 80]. These references found that the $G^3$ and $G^2$ amplitudes do not interfere with each other unless there are at least 3 jets in the final states. Our amplitudes for $O_3$ must reproduce these amplitudes in the limit of zero Higgs momentum, resulting in vanishing $O_1-O_3$ interference. The above references also proposed MHV formulas for $n$-gluon $G^3$ amplitudes involving 3 minus-helicities and
\( n - 3 \) plus helicities. We will verify that these MHV formulas hold for the \( O_3 \) \( ggh \) and \( ggggh \) amplitudes, i.e. \( G^3 \) amplitudes at non-zero (and non-lightlike) momentum insertion. This is expected, as Ref. \cite{79, 80} already found MHV formulas for the \( G^2 \) operator to be valid at finite momentum, for Higgs production in the \( m_t \to \infty \) limit.

For convenience, we will first give the lowest-order \( ggh \) amplitude for Higgs plus jet production again, in helicity amplitude notation rather than tensor structure notation. The \( O_1 \) contributions, proportional to \( C_1 \), are

\[
\text{im}^{O_1} (1^+, 2^+, 3^+, h) = \frac{2 g_s m_h^4}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 31 \rangle}, \tag{101}
\]

\[
\text{im}^{O_1} (1^-, 2^+, 3^+, h) = -\frac{2 g_s [23]^4}{[12][23][31]}.
\tag{102}
\]

The \( O_3 \) contributions, proportional to \( C_3 \), are

\[
\text{im}^{O_3} (1^+, 2^+, 3^+, 4^+, h) = -\frac{3[12][23][31]}{\Lambda^2}, \tag{103}
\]

\[
\text{im}^{O_3} (1^-, 2^+, 3^+, h) = 0.
\tag{104}
\]

in agreement with Ref. \cite{81}. As \( p_T \) becomes large, in the Higgs rest frame, the initial and final state jets become much more energetic than the Higgs, so the \( m_h \to 0 \) limit of the above amplitudes, Eqs. \cite{101}-\cite{104}, is particularly interesting. In this limit, the \(-++\) amplitude is non-zero for \( O_1 \), but vanishes for \( O_3 \), so there is no interference between \( O_1 \) and \( O_3 \) for this helicity configuration. Meanwhile, the \( +++ \) amplitude is non-zero as \( m_h \to 0 \) for \( O_3 \), but vanishes as a quartic power in the \( m_h \to 0 \) limit for \( O_1 \), as seen in Eq. \cite{101}. Therefore, we expect the \( ggh \) amplitude to not receive large enhancements from the dimension-7 \( O_3 \) operator at large \( p_T \), which means the \( m_t \to \infty \) approximation should work well for Higgs differential distribution even at moderately large \( p_T \).

Now we will give the \( ggggh \) tree amplitudes for \( O_3 \). They are:

\[
\text{im}^{O_3} (1^+, 2^+, 3^+, 4^+, h) = \frac{g_s}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 41 \rangle} \left( 3i S_{12} S_{23} S_{34} - \frac{3}{2} i S_{12}[31] \langle 1p_H 2 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle - \frac{3}{2} i S_{12}[42] \langle 2p_H 1 \rangle \langle 14 \rangle \right) + 3 \text{ cyclic permutations of}
\]

\[
(1 \to 2 \to 3 \to 4 \to 1), \tag{105}
\]

\[
\text{im}^{O_3} (1^-, 2^-, 3^-, 4^+, h) = \frac{3i g_s \langle 12 \rangle^2 \langle 23 \rangle^2 \langle 34 \rangle^2}{\langle 12 \rangle \langle 23 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle \langle 41 \rangle}, \tag{106}
\]

\[
\text{im}^{O_3} (1^-, 2^-, 3^+, 4^+, h) = 0.
\tag{107}
\]
We comment on the massless Higgs limit again. For the $--++$ helicity configuration, the $O_3$ contribution vanishes, while for the $++--$ helicity configuration, the $O_1$ contribution vanishes like a quartic power in the massless Higgs limit. However, for the $--++$ helicity configuration, neither the $O_3$ nor $O_1$ contribution vanishes in the limit $m_h \to 0$ (though the latter vanishes in the limit $p_h \to 0$), so the $O_1$-$O_3$ non-interference at high $p_T$ is no longer true at NLO.

The amplitudes in Eqs. (103) and (106) are unchanged from the MHV formulas for $G^3$ at zero momentum in Ref. [79, 80]. Furthermore, Refs. [80, 82] explored the use of CSW rules [83] to build non-MHV amplitudes from MHV sub-amplitudes for the $G^3$ operator. We confirm that the $++--$ amplitude in Eq. (105) agrees with the CSW construction with $G^3$ inserted at non-zero momentum. The vanishing of the $--++$ amplitude in Eq. (107) is explained by the fact that this helicity configuration cannot be built from MHV sub-amplitudes [80, 82].

We have checked that the squared matrix elements from the helicity amplitudes, presented in this section and Appendix B, agree with the automated tree-level calculation by MadGraph5_aMC@NLO [84], using a UFO model file [85] for the dimension-7 operators which we created using FeynRules [69].
VII. PHENOMENOLOGY

In this section, we present LO, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^3)$, and NLO, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$, results for the Higgs transverse momentum distributions resulting from the effective operators, using the basis of Eq. 26. All curves use NLO CJ12 PDFs [86] with $\mu_F = \mu_R = m_h = 126$ GeV, $m_t = 173$ GeV, and the 2-loop evolution of $\alpha_s$, with $\alpha_s(126 \text{ GeV}) = 0.112497$. The $O_1$ contribution, with $C_1$ defined in Eq. (31) to include $\mathcal{O}(m_h^2/m_t^2)$ corrections, is equivalent to the $m_t \to \infty$ result rescaled by an overall correction factor. The sum of all contributions, from $O_1$, $O_3$, $O_5$, and the gluon self-interaction operators in Section V E, gives the full result up to $\mathcal{O}(m_h^4/m_t^4)$ corrections in the SM limit. We use the SM values for the $C_i$ in our plots, but the individual results can be trivially rescaled for BSM coefficients.

A. LO results

At LO, $O_3$ does not contribute to quark channels and $O_5$ does not contribute to the $gg$ channel. In Fig. 2, we plot the LO $p_T$ distribution resulting from the individual operators, and in Fig. 3 the same plot is broken up into different partonic channels. The curves labeled as $O_i$-$O_j$ are proportional to $C_iC_j$, where in this section we use the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ results for the SM $C_{i,\text{SM,pole}}$. We can see that the $O_1$-$O_1$ result declines as $p_T$ increases due to the decrease of the $gg$ parton luminosity function, while the $O_1$-$O_5$ interference term (which is negative) grows in relative significance at large $p_T$ due to the effects of terms of $\mathcal{O}(p_T^2/m_t^2)$ in the quark-gluon channel. The $O_1$-$O_3$ interference term declines even more rapidly than the $O_1$ result at high $p_T$, due to the non-interference of the tree-level amplitudes from $O_1$ and $O_3$ in the soft Higgs limit. As seen in the real emission section, at tree-level the two operators cannot interfere in the soft Higgs limit unless there are 3 or more jets in the final state. Also shown is the exact LO result of Ref. [37], including the effects of the top loop exactly. As made clear also in Ref. [24], the exact and the EFT results diverge for $p_T > 150$ GeV.5

Since for LO diagrams without external external quark lines, $O_3$ is the only needed operator that is not from a rescaling of the $m_t \to \infty$ limit, we have an explanation for the excellent agreement between the $O_1$ result and the exact result in the $gg$ channel shown

---

5 After accounting for differing input parameters and basis for the dimension-7 operators, our results are in agreement with Ref. [87].
FIG. 2: Leading order Higgs transverse momentum distributions from the dimension-5 and dimension-7 EFT operators for Higgs plus jet production at LO using CJ12 NLO PDFs with $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_h$. The curves use the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ SM values of the $C_i$ and include terms to $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$.

Even at rather large $p_T$, the growing importance of $O_5$ explains the much worse agreement between the EFT result and the exact result at large $p_T$. At small $p_T$, though, the tree-level $qg \rightarrow qh$ amplitude factorizes into the collinear splitting $q \rightarrow qg$ and the on-shell $gg \rightarrow h$ amplitude, which explains the good agreement between the $O_1$ result and the exact result in the $qg$-channel. For the $qq$ channel which neither enjoys the special properties of the $O_3$ helicity amplitudes nor factorizes into gluon sub-amplitudes, we see that the $m_t \rightarrow \infty$ approximation with scaling breaks down even at low $p_T \sim 50$ GeV. In Figs. 4 and 5 we plot the deviation of the $O_1$ result and the total result from the exact result. We again see the remarkably tame deviation in the gg channel from the exact result, while observing that including all dimension-7 operators gives a better approximation to the exact $p_T$ distribution than including the effects of $O_1$ alone, especially for $p_T < m_h$. 

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FIG. 3: Leading order Higgs transverse momentum distributions from the dimension-5 and dimension-7 EFT operators for Higgs plus jet production at LO using CJ12 NLO PDFs with $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_h$. The curves use the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ SM values of the $C_i$ and include terms to $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$. Contributions from $gg$, $qg$, and $qq$ partonic channels are shown separately.

FIG. 4: Deviations of the EFT predictions including all dimension-5 and dimension-7 operators (solid curve) from the exact result for Higgs plus jet production at LO using CJ12 NLO PDFs with $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_h$. The curves use the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ SM values of the $C_i$ and include terms to $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$. The dotted curve includes only the contribution from $O_1$. 
FIG. 5: Deviations of the EFT predictions from the exact results (dotted curves), broken up into partonic channels, for Higgs plus jet production at LO using CJ12 NLO PDFs with $\mu_R = \mu_F = m_h$. The curves use the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s)$ SM values of the $C_i$ and include terms to $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$. The solid curves includes only the contribution from $O_1$. The red dashed and red solid curves are indistinguishable.
FIG. 6: Deviation of our NLO result for the Higgs $p_T$ distribution in the large $m_t$ limit from the results of the HqT 2.0 program [87] using $\delta_s = 10^{-3}$, and $\delta_c = \delta_s/200$ for $p_T \geq 75$ GeV and $\delta_c = \delta_s/400$ for $p_T = 50$ GeV.

B. Numerical accuracy at NLO

Our NLO results are derived using phase space slicing with 2 cut-offs, $\delta_c$ and $\delta_s$. To show the accuracy of our implementation of phase space slicing, in Fig. 6, we show the deviation of our NLO result for the $m_t \rightarrow \infty$ limit from the result produced by HqT 2.0 [87]. (The errors are statistical). We find agreement at the percent level. The variation of $d\sigma/dp_T$ with $\delta_s$ for the $O_3$ and $O_5$ operators individually (using the SM $O(\alpha_s^2)$ values for the $C_{i,\text{SM,pole}}$ coefficients) is plotted in Fig. 7 for fixed $\delta_c = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ and for $p_T = 100$ GeV. We see that at the percent level, our results are independent of the choice of soft cutoff. Similarly, we have verified the there is no dependence on the collinear cutoff when $\delta_c << \delta_s$. Our results in the following sections use $\delta_c = 5 \times 10^{-6}$ (except for the $O_1$ result at $p_T = 50.0$ GeV, for which we use one half this value) and $\delta_s = 10^{-3}$. All the plots are made by computing at $\delta p_T = 25$ GeV intervals, joined together by smooth curves, and it should kept in mind that an error of $\sim 1 - 2\%$ is present.
FIG. 7: Dependence of the NLO result for the Higgs $p_T$ distribution on the soft cutoff, $\delta_s$, including only the interference of $O_1$ with $O_3$ (LHS) and $O_1$ with $O_5$ (RHS). The collinear cutoff is taken to be $\delta_c = 5 \times 10^{-6}$. The result with $\delta_s = 10^{-3}$ is normalized to 1.

FIG. 8: Next-to-leading order Higgs transverse momentum distributions from the EFT dimension-5 and dimension-7 operators, using the SM values of $C_i^{\text{SM, pole}}$ to $O(\alpha_s^2)$ and include terms only to $O(1/m_t^2)$. 
FIG. 9: Comparison of the sizes of $O_3$ and $O_5$ contributions in the $gg$ and $qg$ channels at NLO.

C. NLO results

In Fig. 8, we plot the contributions of the dimension-5 and dimension-7 EFT operators to the NLO $p_T$ distributions. The NLO plots use the $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^2)$ expressions for the $C_i^{\text{SM, pole}}$ and include terms only to $\mathcal{O}(1/m_t^2)$. Compared with the LO plot in Fig. 2, an important change is that the dimension-7 $O_3$ contribution no longer shows the property of declining faster than the dimension-5 $O_1$ contribution (because interference between $O_3$ and $O_1$ amplitudes in the soft Higgs limit starts at NLO), although $O_5$ is still dominant at large $p_T$. The curve labeled “self” is the small contribution from the $O(1/m_t^2)$ gluon self-couplings of Eq. 35. The dimension-7 contributions to the $gg$ and $qg$ individual channels are shown in Fig. 9. In the $gg$ channel, the $O_5$ operator starts to have non-vanishing contribution at NLO, but the contribution remains small compared with $O_3$, partly because $O_5$ only affects diagrams involving external quark legs or internal quark loops. In the $qg$ channel, the $O_3$ operator starts to have non-vanishing contribution at NLO, but the contribution remains small compared with $O_5$. Therefore, we should still associate $O_3$ primarily with the $gg$ channel, and $O_5$ primarily with channels involving initial-state quarks.

In order to quantify the size of our results, we define a $p_T$ dependent K-factor:

$$K(p_T) = \frac{\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T}(\text{NLO})}{\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T}(\text{LO})},$$

(108)
FIG. 10: The NLO $p_T$-dependent K-factor for each of the operators, as defined in Eq. [108], where in our plots both the NLO and LO curves use CJ12 PDFs with the 2-loop evolution of $\alpha_s$. We plot the K factor separately for the contributions from $O_1$ and for the contributions from the interference of $O_1$ with $O_3$ and $O_5$. The results use the SM values of $C_{i}^{\text{SM,pole}}$, but can be rescaled appropriately for BSM models. In Fig. 10, we see that the NLO K-factors for $O_1$ and $O_5$ are always of order unity, while the $O_3$ K-factor reaches huge values at large $p_T$, reflecting the fact that the vanishing interference between the $O_1$ and $O_3$ helicity amplitudes in the soft Higgs limit no longer holds at one-loop level.

In Fig. 11, we show the NLO $p_T$ dependent K-factors for each partonic channel. We can see that in going from the contribution of only $O_1$ to the sum of the contributions from all operators, the K-factor hardly changes in the $gg$-channel, while there are significant changes in the $qg$ and $qq$ channels. This is not surprising given the high $p_T$ suppression of the $O_3$ contribution and the lack of an $O_5$ contribution in the all-gluon channel at LO, while the NLO effects are not large enough to destroy the agreement with the contribution of $O_1$ alone. In Fig. 12 we observe that when all partonic channels are summed up, the K-factor only shows modest changes [41, 42] due to the dominance of the $gg$ channel.

Our K-factors plots are for SM Higgs production, with the non-logarithmic terms $\hat{C}_3^{(1)}$ and $\hat{C}_5^{(1)}$ in Eq. (11), (13) set to zero. It is straightforward to scale the K factors to reflect the effects of BSM physics. Define the K-factors corresponding to $O_i$ as $K^i$, and define the
expansion in $\alpha_s$ for SM and BSM coefficients,

$$C_i^{SM} = \alpha_s C_i^{(0,SM)} + \alpha_s^2 C_i^{(1,SM)},$$

$$C_i^{BSM} = \alpha_s C_i^{(0,BSM)} + \alpha_s^2 C_i^{(1,BSM)}. \quad (109)$$
The $K$-factor for a BSM model can be derived to $O(\alpha_s)$ by the rescaling,

\[
\frac{K^{1, \text{BSM}}}{K^{1, \text{SM}}} = 1 + 2\alpha_s \left( \frac{C^{(1, \text{BSM})}_1}{C^{(0, \text{BSM})}_1} - \frac{C^{(1, \text{SM})}_1}{C^{(0, \text{SM})}_1} \right),
\]

\[
\frac{K^{2, \text{BSM}}}{K^{2, \text{SM}}} = 1 + \alpha_s \left( \frac{C^{(1, \text{BSM})}_1}{C^{(0, \text{BSM})}_1} - \frac{C^{(1, \text{SM})}_1}{C^{(0, \text{SM})}_1} + \frac{C^{(1, \text{BSM})}_5}{C^{(0, \text{BSM})}_5} - \frac{C^{(1, \text{SM})}_5}{C^{(0, \text{SM})}_5} \right),
\]

\[
\frac{K^{3, \text{BSM}}}{K^{3, \text{SM}}} = 1 + \alpha_s \left( \frac{C^{(1, \text{BSM})}_1}{C^{(0, \text{BSM})}_1} - \frac{C^{(1, \text{SM})}_1}{C^{(0, \text{SM})}_1} + \frac{C^{(1, \text{BSM})}_3}{C^{(0, \text{BSM})}_3} - \frac{C^{(1, \text{SM})}_3}{C^{(0, \text{SM})}_3} \right). \quad (110)
\]
VIII. CONCLUSION

We used an effective field theory containing strong gluon-Higgs-quark operators to dimension-7 to parameterize either non-SM couplings or the effect of a finite top mass within the SM. We calculated the NLO, $\mathcal{O}(\alpha_s^4)$, contribution to the $p_T$ spectrum for Higgs plus jet production, including effects of $\mathcal{O}(1/\Lambda^2)$, for arbitrary values of the coefficients, $C_i$, of the effective Lagrangian. There are 3 dimension-7 operators which contribute to Higgs plus jet production: $O_6 \approx m_h^2 O_1$, $O_3$, and $O_5$. The operator $O_6$ rescales the overall gluon fusion rate for Higgs production and is constrained to be close to the SM value. The contribution from $O_3$, mainly in the $gg$ channel, is suppressed at LO for large $p_T$ since it vanishes in the soft Higgs limit, and remains numerically small at NLO, making it difficult to observe new physics in this channel, and also suppressing the dependence on the top quark mass. The contribution from $O_5$, which is mainly in the $qg$ channel, is significant at large $p_T$. Hence, BSM physics will be most readily accessible if it contains a significant enhancement of $C_5$ over the SM value. We studied the renormalization of the dimension-7 operators, which makes it possible to regulate the UV divergence of the one-loop amplitudes and to use renormalization group running, from the BSM scale down to the Higgs mass scale, to resum large logarithms.

When the operator coefficients are set to their SM values, we obtain the $O(1/m_t^2)$ corrections to the NLO rate for Higgs plus jet production, modulo the non-logarithmic terms in the NLO matching coefficients in Eqs. [11],[13] to be presented shortly in a forthcoming work. These corrections are well behaved in the $gg$ channel, but become increasingly large in the $qg$ channel as $p_T$ is increased above $m_h$. This observation is in agreement with Ref. [14]. We present $p_T$ dependent $K$ factors which can be easily rescaled to include BSM physics.

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Appendix A: Virtual Contributions

Defining $V_i$, along with the logarithms and dilogarithms, as complex numbers, the one-loop $qg$ virtual contributions proportional to $C_1$ are \cite{74},

$$V_1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left[ \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon + \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon \right] + \frac{13}{6\epsilon} \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon$$

$$- \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) - \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) - 2Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right)$$

$$- Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right)$$

$$V_2 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left[ \frac{3}{2\epsilon} \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon + \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) + Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) \right]$$

$$+ Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) + 4 - \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \frac{S_{gq}}{S_{gq}}$$

$$V_3 = -\frac{2}{3\epsilon} \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon - \frac{10}{9}. \quad (A1)$$

These results are in agreement with Ref. \cite{74}. The results must be analytically continued for timelike momentum invariants: $\log(S_{ij}) \to \log(|S_{ij}|) + i\pi \theta(-S_{ij})$ and $(-1)^\epsilon \to 1 + i\pi \epsilon - \frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

The one-loop $qg$ virtual contributions proportional to $C_5$ are (with $W_i$ complex),

$$W_1 = \frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left[ \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon + \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon \right] + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ \frac{17}{6} \right]$$

$$- \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) - \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) + \frac{121}{18} + \frac{6}{3S_{gq}} + \frac{S_{gq}}{3S_{gq}}$$

$$W_2 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{gq}} \right)^\epsilon + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \left[ - \frac{17}{6} \right] + \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) + \frac{1}{3} \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{3}{2} \log \left( \frac{S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) - \frac{103}{18} + \frac{S_{gq}}{3S_{gq}} + \frac{S_{gq}}{6S_{gq}} \quad (A2)$$

$$W_3 = \frac{2}{3} \left[ \frac{1}{\epsilon} - \log \left( \frac{-S_{gq}}{m_H^2} \right) \right] + \frac{10}{9}. \quad (A3)$$

This result is in disagreement with that of Ref. \cite{81}.

The one-loop $gg$ contribution proportional to $C_1$ is,

$$U_1 = -\frac{1}{\epsilon^2} \left[ \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{12}} \right)^\epsilon + \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{23}} \right)^\epsilon + \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{31}} \right)^\epsilon \right]$$

$$- \log \left( \frac{S_{23}}{m_H^2} \right) \log \left( \frac{S_{31}}{m_H^2} \right) - \log \left( \frac{S_{23}}{m_H^2} \right) \log \left( \frac{S_{31}}{m_H^2} \right)$$

$$- \log \left( \frac{S_{12}}{m_H^2} \right) \log \left( \frac{S_{23}}{m_H^2} \right) - 2Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{12}}{m_H^2} \right)$$

$$- 2Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{23}}{m_H^2} \right) - 2Li_2 \left( 1 - \frac{S_{31}}{m_H^2} \right). \quad (A4)$$
which agrees with Eq. (11) of Ref. [74].

The one-loop $gg$ contribution proportional to $C_3$ is,

$$U_3 = -\frac{3}{\epsilon^2 (1-2\epsilon)} \left[ \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{12}} \right)^\epsilon + \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{23}} \right)^\epsilon + \left( \frac{m_H^2}{-S_{31}} \right)^\epsilon \right] + O(\epsilon). \quad (A4)$$

**Appendix B: NLO Real Emission - Quark Amplitudes**

1. $q\bar{q}ggh$ amplitudes

The contribution from $O_3$, to be multiplied by $C_3$, is

$$im^{O_3} (q_-(1), g_-(2), g_-(3), \bar{q}_+(4), h) = -3ig_5 \frac{(12)\langle 23\rangle\langle 31\rangle}{(14)}, \quad (B1)$$

$$im^{O_3} (q_-(1), g_-(2), g_+(3), \bar{q}_+(4), h) = 0, \quad (B2)$$

$$im^{O_3} (q_-(1), g_+(2), g_-(3), \bar{q}_+(4), h) = 0. \quad (B3)$$

Just like the $gggh$ amplitudes in Section VI, Eq. (B2) demonstrates non-interference with the $O_1$ amplitude in the soft Higgs limit. The $O_4$ operator contains two pairs of quark bilinears, so does not contribute to the $q\bar{q}ggh$ tree amplitude. The $O_5$ operator is easily shown to satisfy the operator relation

$$O_5 = O_4 + \partial^\alpha h G_\alpha^{A\nu} D^\beta G_\beta^{A\nu}, \quad (B5)$$

up to total derivatives, which leads to the following contributions proportional to $p_H$, to be multiplied by $C_5$,

$$im^{O_5} (q_-(1), g_+(2), g_-(3), \bar{q}_+(4), h)$$

$$= g_5^2 \left[ \frac{i \langle 13 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle}{2 [12] S_{23}} \left( \frac{1}{S_{23}} \right) \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle p_H \cdot (p_2 + p_3) \right] + \frac{i \langle 13 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle}{2 [12] S_{23}} \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle p_H \cdot (p_2 + p_3) \right] \quad (B6)$$

$$im^{O_5} (q_-(1), g_+(2), g_+(3), \bar{q}_+(4), h)$$

$$= g_5^2 \left[ \frac{i \langle 13 \rangle \langle 34 \rangle}{S_{23} [12] [34]} \left( \frac{1}{S_{23}} \right) \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle \langle 4 \rangle - \frac{1}{2 \langle 34 \rangle [12] S_{23}} (S_{13} S_{34} - S_{24} S_{12} + S_{23} S_{34} - S_{23} S_{12}) \right] \quad (B7)$$

$$im^{O_5} (q_-(1), g_-(2), g_-(3), \bar{q}_+(4), h)$$

$$= g_5^2 \left[ \frac{i \langle 13 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle}{2 [12] [34]} \left( \frac{1}{S_{23}} \right) \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle p_H \cdot (p_2 + p_3) \right] + \frac{i \langle 13 \rangle \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle}{2 [12] [34]} \langle 2 \rangle \langle 3 \rangle p_H \cdot (p_2 + p_3) \right] \quad (B8)$$
2. $\bar{q}\bar{q}q\bar{q}$ and $q\bar{q}Q\bar{Q}$ amplitudes

The $O_3$ amplitude vanishes at tree-level due to the absence of the $ggh$ vertex. For $O_4$ and $O_5$, we define

$$f_4(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = 2i\langle14\rangle[32], \quad (B9)$$

$$f_5(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = \frac{i}{2} \left( \frac{1}{S_{12}} + \frac{1}{S_{34}} \right) \left[ \langle1\bar{p}_H 2\rangle\langle4\bar{p}_H 3\rangle + \langle14\rangle[23](p_1 + p_2) \cdot (p_3 + p_4) \right]. \quad (B10)$$

The amplitudes for $O_i, i = 4, 5$, are

$$im^{O_i} (q^c_1 (1), q^c_2 (2), Q^c_3 (3), Q^c_4, h) = im^{O_i} (q^c_1 (1), \bar{q}^c_2 (2), q^c_3 (3), \bar{q}^c_4, h) = g^2 s f_i(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \sum_A T^A_{c_1 c_2} T^A_{c_3 c_4}, \quad (B11)$$

$$im^{O_i} (q^c_1 (1), q^c_2 (2), q^c_3 (3), q^c_4, h) = g^2 f_i(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) \sum_A T^A_{c_1 c_2} T^A_{c_3 c_4},$$

$$+ f_i(p_3, p_2, p_4, p_1) \sum_A T^A_{c_3 c_2} T^A_{c_1 c_4}, \quad (B12)$$

where $q$ and $Q$ represent different flavor quarks.