

# FlavBit update

Florian Bernlochner  
Jihyun Bhom  
Marcin Chrzaszcz  
Nazila Mahmoudi  
Pat Scott



Imperial College  
London

Gambit collaboration meeting, June 6, 2019

# FlavBit: the past

- ⇒ Theory predictions calculated via Superlso v2.3.
- ⇒ Theoretical errors hard-coded and scaled if needed.

- ⇒ Experimental results are stored in YAML files and read by `Flav_reader`.
- ⇒ The class also store theoretical errors.
- ⇒ Errors were symmetrized and other nasty assumptions were made.

## Future

Each of the elements of the code is there and we just need to put them together inside Gambit.

# FlavBit: present and future

⇒ Theory predictions calculated via SuperIso v3+.

⇒ Program can calculate theoretical errors for each scanning point.

⇒ Experimental results are stored in YAML files and read by external program called HEPLike.

⇒ Very nice features included.

- ⇒ High Energy Physics Likelihood (HEPLike).
  - Open source software.
  - With separate database of measurements.
  - Statistics library.
  - Can be interfaced with existing codes.
- ⇒ It constructs the experimental likelihoods for you!
- ⇒ Does work with both the  $\chi^2$  and (log-)likelihood fits.
- ⇒ Useful utilities for creating citations and database search.

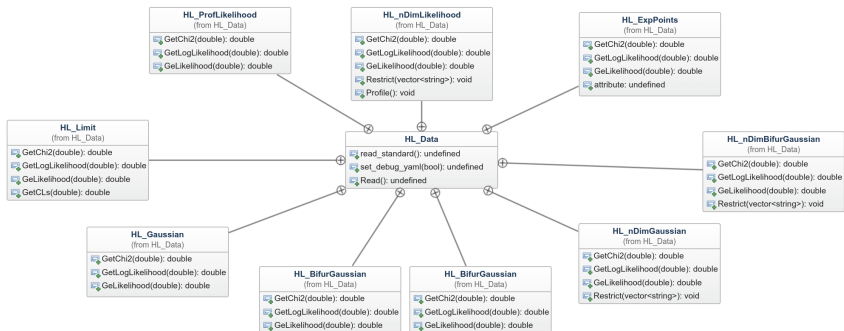
⇒ There are couple of measurement types:

- Upper limits,
- Single measurement with symmetric uncertainty,
- Single measurement with asymmetric uncertainty,
- Multiple measurements with symmetric uncertainty,
- Multiple measurements with asymmetric uncertainty,
- One dimensional likelihood function,
- n-dimensional likelihood function.

## Bonus

In addition we provide a way for the future that the experiments can publish the dataset.

# HEPLike - code structure



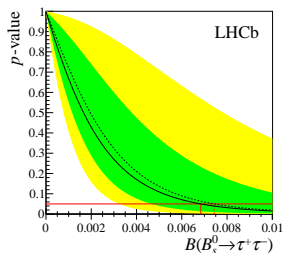
# Measurement encoding, HL\_Data

⇒ Measurements are stored in YAML file:

```
BibCite: Aaij:2017vbb 1
BibEntry: '@article{Aaij:2017vbb, 2
  author = "Aaij, R. and others", 3
  title = "{Test of lepton universality 4
           with  $B^0 \rightarrow 5
           K^0 \ell^+ \ell^-$  decays}" 6
  collaboration = "LHCb", 7
  } 19
, 20
DOI: 10.1007/JHEP08(2017)055 21
Process: R_{Kstar^{*}} 22
FileName: RKstar.yaml 23
Name: RKstar 24
Source: HEPDATA 25
SubmissionYear: 2017 26
PublicationYear: 2018 27
Arxiv: 1705.05802 28
Collaborations: LHCb 29
Kinematics:  $q^2 > 1.1$  &&  $q^2 < 6$ . 30
HLAuthor: Gal Anonim 31
HLEmail: gal.anonim@ifj.edu.pl 32
HLType: HL_ProfLikelihood 33
```

# Upper limits, HL\_Limit

⇒ Example of published p-value scans:



⇒ Information coded as:

CLs :

- [0.0 , 1.0]
- [1.0 e-10, 0.977091694706]
- [2.0 e-10, 0.954375824297]
- [3.0 e-10, 0.93200355343]
- [4.0 e-10, 0.910630700546]
- [5.0 e-10, 0.889382721809]



## Upper limits, HL\_Limit

$$pdf(x) = \frac{1}{2^{1/2}\Gamma(1/2)} x^{1/2-1} e^{-x/2}, \quad (1)$$

which had the cumulative distribution function defined as:

$$cdf(x) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1/2)} \gamma(1/2, x/2). \quad (2)$$

In the above equations the  $\Gamma(x)$  and  $\gamma(k, x)$  correspond to Gamma and incomplete gamma functions. By revering the  $cdf(x)$  one can obtain the  $\chi^2$  value:

$$\chi^2 = cdf^{-1}(1 - p), \quad (3)$$

and if needed the log-likelihood:

$$-\log(\mathcal{L}) = \frac{1}{2}\chi^2, \quad (4)$$

# Single measurement, symmetric error, HL\_Gaussian

⇒ Well this is as simple as:

Observables :

- [ "Br\_A2BCZ", 0.1, 0.05, 0.01 ]

⇒ The  $\chi^2$  is simple:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(x_{obs} - x)^2}{\sigma_{stat}^2 + \sigma_{syst}^2}, \quad (5)$$

⇒ Wilks theorem can be used to translate to (log-)likelihood.

# Single measurement, symmetric error, HL\_Gaussian

⇒ Well this is as simple as:

Observables :

- [ "Br\_A2BCZ", 0.1, 0.05, 0.01 ]

⇒ The  $\chi^2$  is simple:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{(x_{obs} - x)^2}{\sigma_{stat}^2 + \sigma_{syst}^2}, \quad (6)$$

⇒ Wilks theorem can be used to translate to (log-)likelihood.

## Multiple measurement, symmetric error,

### HL\_nDimGaussian

⇒ You need to pass two arguments:

Observables :

- [ "BR1", 0.1, 0.02 ]
- [ "BR2", 0.2, 0.01, 0.01 ]
- [ "BR3", 0.4, 0.04 ]

Correlation :

- [ "BR1", "BR2", "BR3" ]
- [ 1. , 0.2 , 0 ]
- [ 0.2 , 1. , 0. ]
- [ 0 , 0. , 1. ]

⇒ From this one constructs the covariance matrix, and evaluates the  $\chi^2$ :

$$\chi^2 = V^T \text{Cov}^{-1} V, \quad (7)$$

# Measurement, asymmetric error, HL\_BifurGaussian, HL\_ndimBifurGaussian

⇒ You need to pass two arguments:

Observables :

- [ "BR1", 0.1, +0.02, -0.01, 0.02]
- [ "BR2", 0.2, +0.01, -0.05, +0.03, -0.02]
- [ "BR3", 0.3, +0.04, -0.03, 0.05]

Correlation :

- [ "BR1", "BR2", "BR3" ]
- [ 1. , 0.1 , 0.2 ]
- [ 0.1, 1. , 0.1 ]
- [ 0.2 , 0.1, 1. ]

⇒ We choose to interpret this as Bifurcated Gaussian:

$$\text{Cov}_{i,j} = \begin{cases} \text{Corr}_{i,j} \sigma_+^i \sigma_+^j, & \text{if } x^i \geq x_{obs}^i \text{ and } x^j \geq x_{obs}^j \\ \text{Corr}_{i,j} \sigma_+^i \sigma_-^j, & \text{if } x^i \geq x_{obs}^i \text{ and } x^j < x_{obs}^j \\ \text{Corr}_{i,j} \sigma_-^i \sigma_+^j, & \text{if } x^i < x_{obs}^i \text{ and } x^j \geq x_{obs}^j \\ \text{Corr}_{i,j} \sigma_-^i \sigma_-^j, & \text{if } x^i < x_{obs}^i \text{ and } x^j < x_{obs}^j \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

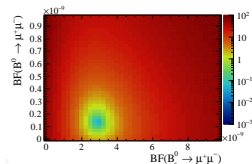
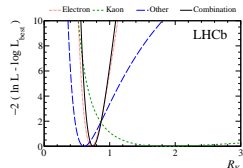
⇒ Here we add just the location of ROOT object.

```
ROOTData: data/HEPData-ins1599846-v1-Table_1.root  
TGraphPath: "Table_1/Graph1D_y1"
```

```
ROOTData: data/LHCb/RD/Bs2mumu_5fb/histB2mumu.root  
TH2Path: "h_2DScan"
```

⇒ This is the best way to publish results!!!

⇒ The problem is in what way one should publish the higher dim likelihoods?



# Publishing data HL\_ExpData

⇒ The YAML entry:

```
ROOTData: data/toy/data.root
TTreePath: t
Observables:
- [ x ]
- [ y ]
- [ z ]
Weight: w
```

⇒ Set the PDF you want to fit:

```
double (*fun)(vector<double> par , vector<double> point)
```

⇒ The program will evaluate the (log-)likelihood on the whole dataset for given parameters.

⇒ You only need a scanning tools and you are done.

# Useful functions

⇒ Search for measurement you need:

```
python lookup.py --Arxiv 1705.05802      1
Found files:                             2
../data/examples/RKstar_lowq2.yaml      3
```

⇒ Create citation file:

```
Aa1j:2017vbb                             1
b2mumu.yaml                              2
```

To prepare the **BiBTeX** file user should run the `make_citations.py` script located in the `utils` directory:

```
cd utils                                  1
python make_citations.py list.txt        2
```



# Other things in the pipeline, a bit lost but need to be reactivated

- ⇒ Backending flavio.
- ⇒ Backending EOS.

