

How to run ePump

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Preparation for running ePump

➤ Input file

xxx.in

To specify how many data files we have, the weight of each data sets, the number of eigenvector, tolerance setting, etc...

Data file

xxx.data

This file puts all the information of data set, which include the data point, statistical uncertainty, uncorrelated systematic uncertainty, correlated systematic uncertainty, etc...

Theory file

xxx.theory

This file puts the theoretical prediction corresponding to our data set, which includes all the prediction for each PDF eigenvector.

The PDF grid files are also needed. (Either CTEQ or LHAPDF format is OK.)

Data table

➤ Data Type 1 (using the A_{FB} spectrum as an example)

Once we have data with statistical uncertainty, we have to convert our data into a certain format.

```

root [8] for(int i=1;i<=AFB_CF->GetNbinsX();i++){cout<<fixed<<setprecision(5)<<setw(8)<<AFB_CF->GetBinContent(i)<<" +- "<<AFB_CF->GetBinError(i)<<endl;}
-0.13677 +- 0.00014
-0.22259 +- 0.00017
-0.00138 +- 0.00007
0.06824 +- 0.00006
0.26173 +- 0.00024
0.37121 +- 0.00032
0.44523 +- 0.00044
0.49261 +- 0.00074
0.54854 +- 0.00122
0.53148 +- 0.00231
0.60488 +- 0.00419
0.64189 +- 0.00811
    
```

Line starts with “ * ” is comment line. We can put anything whatever we want to write. No limit for the number of lines.

* 2 NormError		#_corr_sys	Ecm	# grids # KF # col			
* 0.0		0	13000.0	888231			
# of corr_err	Data Column,	StatErr Column,	UncSys Column,	corr_err Column,			
2	3	4	6	7			
left	right	DataPoint	StatErr	TotSys	UncSys	Corr1	Corr2
40	66	0.13677	0.000137037	0.000137037	0	0	0
66	80	-0.222589	0.000172035	0.000172035	0	0	0
80	91	-0.00137505	6.56798e-05	6.56798e-05	0	0	0
91	102	0.0682376	5.80559e-05	5.80559e-05	0	0	0
102	116	0.261725	0.000243483	0.000243483	0	0	0
116	145	0.371207	0.000320109	0.000320109	0	0	0
145	200	0.445225	0.000436122	0.000436122	0	0	0
200	275	0.492607	0.000737345	0.000737345	0	0	0
275	381	0.548535	0.0012181	0.0012181	0	0	0
381	525	0.531484	0.00231314	0.00231314	0	0	0
525	725	0.604882	0.00418944	0.00418944	0	0	0
725	1000	0.641893	0.00810986	0.00810986	0	0	0

- From left to right:
- The number of correlated systematic error
- Data column
- Statistical error column (absolute value)
- Uncorrelated systematic column (absolute value)
- Correlated systematic column starts with (percentage value)

Note that there is additional line which is for explaining what each column means.

(In this example, it means we have 2 sources of correlated systematic error, they start from the column 7. The data point is in the third column, the statistical error is in the fourth column, the uncorrelated systematic error is in the sixth column. Here, the fifth column fills the “Total uncertainty”, but ePump doesn’t read this line. The first and second column fill the binning information, ePump also doesn’t read those lines. They are all additional information that helps people know the information of this data set.)

Data table

➤ Data Type 2

Same as Data Type 1



```
*: table_doi: 10.17182/hepdata.71419.v1/t1
*: name: Table 1
*: descrip systemati beam and luminosity.
*: data_file: Table1.yaml
*: keyword reactions: P P --> W+ X | P P --> W- X
*: keyword observables: DSIG/DETARAP
*: keyword phrases: Inclusive | Single Differential Cross Section | Proton-Proton Scattering | W Production | Muon production
*: keyword cenergies: 8000.0
*: RE P P --> W- < MU- NUBAR > X
*: PT(MU) [GEV] > 20
*: ETARAP (MU) 2.0-4.5
*: SQRT(S) [GeV] 8000
* Note that correlated beam and lumi errors are absolute (not percent of xsec)
# of corr_err , Data Column, StatErr Column, UncSys Column, corr_err Column
2 4 5 6 7
# eta_low eta_high xsec stat sys beam lumi
1 2.00 2.25 134.0 0.9 1.8 1.2 1.6
2 2.25 2.50 119.8 0.7 1.4 1.0 1.4
3 2.50 2.75 110.6 0.6 1.2 1.0 1.3
4 2.75 3.00 102.4 0.6 1.2 0.9 1.2
5 3.00 3.25 92.5 0.6 1.1 0.8 1.1
6 3.25 3.50 79.9 0.5 0.9 0.7 0.9
7 3.50 4.00 119.3 0.6 1.5 1.0 1.4
8 4.00 4.50 60.0 0.7 1.6 0.5 0.7
```

Line starts with “* ” is comment line.
The end line should be



#a #b CorrCoeff

Then ePump will start to read the correlation coefficient.

```
*: table_doi: 10.17182/hepdata.71419.v1/t13
*: name: Table 13
*: descrip which are are excluded. This table lists bin-to-bin correlations for $W^{+}$$.
*: data_file: Table13.yaml
*: keyword reactions: P P --> W- X
*: keyword observables: DSIG/DETARAP | CORR
*: keyword phrases: Inclusive | Single Differential Cross Section | Proton-Proton Scattering | W Production
*: keyword cenergies: 8000.0
*: PT(MU) [GEV] > 20
*: ETARAP (MU) 2.0-4.5
*: RE(-) P P --> W- < MU- NUBAR > X
*: SQRT(S) [GeV] 8000
#a #b CorrCoeff
```

1	1	1.00
2	1	0.21
3	1	0.18
4	1	0.21
5	1	0.22
6	1	0.23
7	1	-0.06
8	1	-0.09
2	2	1.00
3	2	0.22
4	2	0.25
5	2	0.28



Correlation coefficient, given by experiment group.

Data table

Comment lines

➤ Data Type 3

```
* 2 NormError #_corr_sys      Ecm      |# grids|# KF|# col|
* 0.0          9             1960.0      888231
Experimental Data Values
0.111763
0.0551275
*
* More comments here
*
Inverse Covariance Matrix:
a=1, b=1,2
8.95999e+04    5.75107e+04
a=2, b=2,2
4.33579e+04    □
```

Data point.

There is no statistical error and systematic error.
All the error information are in the covariance matrix

Inverse covariance matrix.

Input the inverse covariance matrix. Note that the covariance matrix should include both statistical uncertainty, uncorrelated systematic uncertainty and correlated systematic uncertainties.

For the statistical uncertainty and uncorrelated systematic uncertainty, the correlation coefficient is unit matrix. There is only square of uncertainty in the diagonal term. Off-diagonal terms are zero. Then we should add all the covariance matrix together, and calculate the inverse covariance matrix.

$$\text{cov}_{ij} = \delta_{ij} \Delta_i^{\text{stat}} \Delta_j^{\text{stat}} + \text{Corr}_{ij} \Delta_i^{\text{sys}} \Delta_j^{\text{sys}}$$

Theory table

➤ Theory template (using the A_{FB} spectrum as an example)

We also should have the theory prediction for every data set. The theory prediction should include the PDF central set and all the PDF error sets.

```
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.00/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.01/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.02/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.03/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.04/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.05/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.06/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.07/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.08/MC_results.root  
/msu/data/t3work5/yfu/MainCode/run/ResBosHighMassZ/i2Tn3.09/MC_results.root
```

For example,
CT18NNLO has ...
one central set + ...
58 error sets.

This number tells ePump which column is the needed information. Here there is only one column. In fact, ePump only need one column to read. We can also write some other information to other columns, like the binning information. Then we should just tell ePump which column should be read.

Splitting line for separating each prediction of different error PDF

Theory prediction for each PDF set.

The theory prediction must be matched with the Data file. They should have the same bin number. There is no error input for the ePump. The number of theory prediction should also match to the number of EV set, which will be introduced in how to write the input card file.

Theory Column 1
Data : i2Tn3.00.dta
-0.13677
-0.222589
-0.00137505
0.0682376
0.261725
0.371207
0.445225
0.492607
0.548535
0.531484
0.604882
0.641893
Data : i2Tn3.01.dta
-0.137781
-0.22463
-0.00136634
0.0689802
0.264281
0.374426
0.448354
0.494891
0.550563
0.533074
0.606429

Input card

```

+++ N(EV pairs)          N(Data Sets)  PDFtype(C/L/N)  Dyn_Tol?(Y/N)  Tol_squared
      29                  16              C                Y                100.0
+++ ObservableFile
test/Xsec_2D_CC          144          Y          1          0.0
test/Xsec_2D_CF          52          Y          1          0.0
test/AFB_Mass_ZY_CC     144          Y          1          0.0
test/AFB_Mass_ZY_CF     52          Y          1          0.0
test/PositiveLeptonEta  20          Y          1          0.0
test/NegativeLeptonEta  20          Y          1          0.0
test/PositiveLeptonPt   40          Y          1          0.0
test/NegativeLeptonPt   40          Y          1          0.0
test/PositiveLeptonPtEta 100         Y          1          1.0
test/NegativeLeptonPtEta 100         Y          1          1.0
test/WPlusMT            40          Y          1          0.0
test/WMinusMT           40          Y          1          0.0
test/WLeptonEtaAsymmetry 20          Y          1          0.0
test/WHighMassMT        25          Y          1          0.0
test/ZHighMass_CC       25          Y          1          0.0
test/ZHighMass_CF       25          Y          1          0.0
+++ PDFname
PDFs/i2Tn3.58/i2Tn3
PDFout
outPDFs/i2Tn3
# .in for ePump_v20171221 and after
  
```

PS:
Weight of each data set.

If it is set to be 0.0, it has the same function as setting the “Data?” to “N”, but ePump will output the values after PDF updating for this data set. If we want to turn off some data set, setting weight to zero is better.

Name of date/theory file.
For example, there should be two files called **test/Xsec_2D_CC.data** and **test/Xsec_2D_CC.theory**

This number of data points for a certain file. It should match to the real number of data points of your .data file, otherwise the results will be wrong and no any warning information output.

IsData.
If it is set to N, it will not read the .data file. But meanwhile, ePump will also not output the values after PDF updating

Input card

Number of eigenvector.
For example, CT18NNLO
has 0+58 PDF set, NEV is 29

Number of data sets. It should
match to how many data sets
written below

Dynamical tolerance:
If set it to N, it will read the
Tol_squared, which is the
delta chi squared. If set it
to Y, it will read the .tol file.

+++ N(EV pairs)	N(Data Sets)	PDFtype(C/L/N)	Dyn_Tol?(Y/N)	Tol_squared	
29	16	C	Y	100.0	
+++ ObservableFile	N(Observables)	Data?(Y/N)	Error_Type	Weight	PS:
test/Xsec_2D_CC	144	Y	1	0.0	
test/Xsec_2D_CF	52	Y	1	0.0	
test/AFB_Mass_ZY_CC	144	Y	1	0.0	
test/AFB_Mass_ZY_CF	52	Y	1	0.0	
test/PositiveLeptonEta	20	Y	1	0.0	
test/NegativeLeptonEta	20	Y	1	0.0	
test/PositiveLeptonPt	40	Y	1	0.0	
test/NegativeLeptonPt	40	Y	1	0.0	
test/PositiveLeptonPtEta	100	Y	1	1.0	
test/NegativeLeptonPtEta	100	Y	1	1.0	
test/WPlusMT	40	Y	1	0.0	
test/WMinusMT	40	Y	1	0.0	
test/WLeptonEtaAsymmetry	20	Y	1	0.0	
test/WHighMassMT	25	Y	1	0.0	
test/ZHighMass_CC	25	Y	1	0.0	
test/ZHighMass_CF	25	Y	1	0.0	
+++ PDFname	PDFout				
PDFs/i2Tn3.58/i2Tn3	outPDFs/i2Tn3				

.in for ePump_v20171221 and after

PDF type input/output.
C: CTEQ format,
L: LHAPDF format,
N: no PDF files output

The path to the input PDF files and output directory. Here we should create the “outPDFs” by ourselves, ePump will not help us create.

Note that there should not be an “enter” between data file lines and PDF file lines, otherwise the program will interrupt.

Running

➤ File structure

```
[yfu@pandemia Training]$ ls
outPDFs PDFs test test.in UpdatePDFs
[yfu@pandemia Training]$ ls test
NegativeLeptonPtEta.data    PositiveLeptonPtEta.data    WHighMassMT.data    WLeptonEtaAsymmetry.data    ZHighMass_CC.data    ZHighMass_CF.data
NegativeLeptonPtEta.theory  PositiveLeptonPtEta.theory  WHighMassMT.theory  WLeptonEtaAsymmetry.theory  ZHighMass_CC.theory  ZHighMass_CF.theory
[yfu@pandemia Training]$ ls PDFs/i2Tn3.58/
i2Tn3.00.pds  i2Tn3.06.pds  i2Tn3.12.pds  i2Tn3.18.pds  i2Tn3.24.pds  i2Tn3.30.pds  i2Tn3.36.pds  i2Tn3.42.pds  i2Tn3.48.pds  i2Tn3.54.pds
i2Tn3.01.pds  i2Tn3.07.pds  i2Tn3.13.pds  i2Tn3.19.pds  i2Tn3.25.pds  i2Tn3.31.pds  i2Tn3.37.pds  i2Tn3.43.pds  i2Tn3.49.pds  i2Tn3.55.pds
i2Tn3.02.pds  i2Tn3.08.pds  i2Tn3.14.pds  i2Tn3.20.pds  i2Tn3.26.pds  i2Tn3.32.pds  i2Tn3.38.pds  i2Tn3.44.pds  i2Tn3.50.pds  i2Tn3.56.pds
i2Tn3.03.pds  i2Tn3.09.pds  i2Tn3.15.pds  i2Tn3.21.pds  i2Tn3.27.pds  i2Tn3.33.pds  i2Tn3.39.pds  i2Tn3.45.pds  i2Tn3.51.pds  i2Tn3.57.pds
i2Tn3.04.pds  i2Tn3.10.pds  i2Tn3.16.pds  i2Tn3.22.pds  i2Tn3.28.pds  i2Tn3.34.pds  i2Tn3.40.pds  i2Tn3.46.pds  i2Tn3.52.pds  i2Tn3.58.pds
i2Tn3.05.pds  i2Tn3.11.pds  i2Tn3.17.pds  i2Tn3.23.pds  i2Tn3.29.pds  i2Tn3.35.pds  i2Tn3.41.pds  i2Tn3.47.pds  i2Tn3.53.pds  i2Tn3.tol
```

./UpdatePDFs test

Or

./UpdatePDFs test [global weight]

```
+++ N(EV pairs)                N(Data Sets)  PDFtype(C/L/N)  Dyn_Tol?(Y/N)  Tol_squared
                29                6                C                Y                100.0
+++ ObservableFile            N(Observables)  Data?(Y/N)      Error_type      Weight          PS:
test/PositiveLeptonPtEta      100             Y                1                1.0
test/NegativeLeptonPtEta      100             Y                1                1.0
test/WLeptonEtaAsymmetry      20              Y                1                0.0
test/WHighMassMT              25              Y                1                0.0
test/ZHighMass_CC            25              Y                1                0.0
test/ZHighMass_CF            25              Y                1                0.0
+++ PDFname                    PDFout
PDFs/i2Tn3.58/i2Tn3          outPDFs/i2Tn3

# .in for ePump_v20171221 and after
```

Example: Take neutral-current high-mass Drell-Yan, use data from below 1 TeV to update the uncertainty at high mass

Pseudodata: Drell-Yan kinematics below 1TeV

Target observable: High mass Drell-Yan

```
+++ N(EV pairs)          N(Data Sets)  PDFtype(C/L/N)  Dyn_Tol?(Y/N)  Tol_squared
      29                  11                C                Y                100.0
+++ ObservableFile      N(Observables)  Data?(Y/N)      Error_type      Weight          PS:
test/Xsec_2D_CC         144            Y                1                1.0
test/Xsec_2D_CF         52             Y                1                1.0
test/AFB_Mass_ZY_CC    144            Y                1                1.0
test/AFB_Mass_ZY_CF    52             Y                1                1.0
test/PositiveLeptonEta 20             Y                1                0.0
test/NegativeLeptonEta 20             Y                1                0.0
test/WLeptonEtaAsymmetry 20            Y                1                0.0
test/ZHighMass_CC      25             Y                1                0.0
test/ZHighMass_CF      25             Y                1                0.0
test/ZHighMass_ctype   25             Y                1                0.0
test/ZHighMass_dctype  25             Y                1                0.0
+++      PDFname          PDFout
PDFs/i2Tn3.58/i2Tn3   outPDFs/i2Tn3

# .in for ePump_v20171221 and after
```

Pseudodata used for updating PDF:
Neutral current 2D Xsec below 1TeV
AFB vs Mass, ZY below 1TeV

Observable:
Neutral current high-mass Drell-Yan, from 1TeV to 5TeV

How to read output file

test.out

For Observables X[a] in Data Set: test/ZHighMass_CF

Before update

After update

	a	X[a]	DXsym[a]	DXasym[a]	
Old	1	5.7871E+02	2.9156E+01	-3.4919E+01	+2.4594E+01
New	1	5.7871E+02	7.5069E+00	-9.8213E+00	+6.5443E+00
Old	2	4.1307E+02	2.1042E+01	-2.4529E+01	+1.8415E+01
New	2	4.1307E+02	5.5090E+00	-7.1928E+00	+4.9757E+00
Old	3	2.9330E+02	1.5416E+01	-1.7851E+01	+1.3638E+01
New	3	2.9330E+02	4.0937E+00	-5.3376E+00	+3.7384E+00

Theory prediction

$$\Delta X = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N_p} [X(\{z_i^+\}) - X(\{z_i^-\})]^2 \right)^{1/2}$$

$$\delta^+ X = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_a} \left[\max \left(X_i^{(+)} - X_0, X_i^{(-)} - X_0, 0 \right) \right]^2}$$

$$\delta^- X = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{N_a} \left[\max \left(X_0 - X_i^{(+)}, X_0 - X_i^{(-)}, 0 \right) \right]^2}$$

Correlation cosine

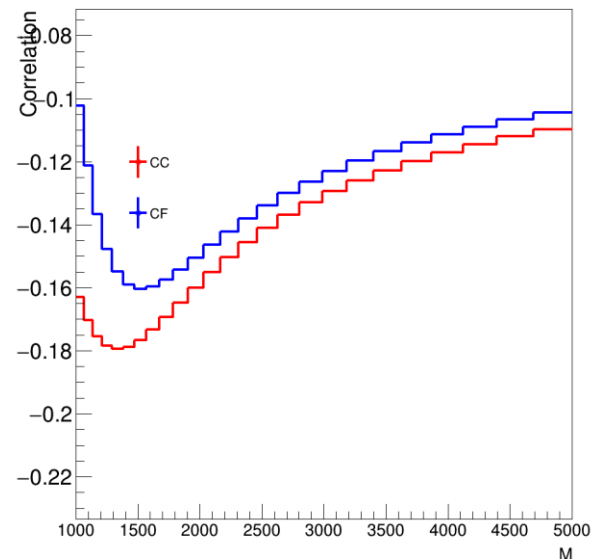
test.out

Original (Old) matrix of Correlation Cosines between X[a] (test/Xsec_2D_CC) and Y[b] (test/ZHighMass_CF)

	Y[01]	Y[02]	Y[03]	Y[04]	Y[05]	Y[06]	Y[07]	Y[08]	Y[09]	Y[10]	Y[11]	Y[12]	Y[13]	Y[14]	Y[15]
X[01]	0.44799	0.40644	0.37760	0.35740	0.33341	0.31208	0.29510	0.27248	0.25994	0.24030	0.22482	0.21510	0.21775	0.19525	0.19206
X[02]	0.45121	0.40989	0.38120	0.36105	0.33702	0.31565	0.29861	0.27559	0.26290	0.24271	0.22697	0.21704	0.21967	0.19689	0.19360
X[03]	0.46504	0.42306	0.39373	0.37295	0.34814	0.32592	0.30824	0.28395	0.27059	0.24902	0.23258	0.22208	0.22431	0.20134	0.19785
X[04]	0.48887	0.44547	0.41475	0.39267	0.36644	0.34259	0.32365	0.29734	0.28281	0.25911	0.24154	0.23010	0.23144	0.20847	0.20468
X[05]	0.50954	0.46601	0.43481	0.41210	0.38504	0.36008	0.34026	0.31205	0.29648	0.27046	0.25163	0.23908	0.23951	0.21611	0.21177
X[06]	0.52646	0.48345	0.45225	0.42922	0.40167	0.37586	0.35535	0.32540	0.30886	0.28054	0.26043	0.24666	0.24605	0.22216	0.21715

$$\cos \phi = \frac{X'_i Y'_i}{\Delta X \Delta Y} = \frac{(X_i^+ - X_i^-)(Y_i^+ - Y_i^-)}{4 \Delta X \Delta Y}$$

Corr(A_{FB} , high mass DY)



Root format output

test.root

```
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CC_old;1      ZHighMass_CC_old
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CC_new;1      ZHighMass_CC_new
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CC_oldPDFError;1      ZHighMass_CC_oldPDFError
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CC_newPDFError;1      ZHighMass_CC_newPDFError
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CF_old;1      ZHighMass_CF_old
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CF_new;1      ZHighMass_CF_new
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CF_oldPDFError;1      ZHighMass_CF_oldPDFError
KEY: TH1D      ZHighMass_CF_newPDFError;1      ZHighMass_CF_newPDFError
```

**Theory prediction
and PDF error
before and after
update**

```
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_old_1_1;1      Correlation_old_1_1
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_new_1_1;1      Correlation_new_1_1
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_old_1_2;1      Correlation_old_1_2
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_new_1_2;1      Correlation_new_1_2
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_old_1_3;1      Correlation_old_1_3
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_new_1_3;1      Correlation_new_1_3
KEY: TH2D      Correlation_old_1_4;1      Correlation_old_1_4
KEY: TH2D      Correlation new 1 4;1      Correlation new 1 4
```

Correlation cosine

How to draw PDF plots

PDFs after update are saving in the directory “outPDFs”. We can use CPP package which is developed by Tie-Jiun Hou to draw the PDF plots.

```
[yfu@pandeia CPP-v2019.1021.2001.+0800]$ ls  
bin CT18NNLO doc genLatex.sh Makefile run.sh setup.sh src updated-by-Xsec-2D-AFB-2D
```

Renamed by “outPDFs”

```
./bin/cpp pdf 20s68all 1.3 100 ches90 CT18NNLO ches90 updated-by-Xsec-2D-AFB-2D
```

20s68all: Compare two PDFs

1.3 100: Two Q values

ches90:

c: CTEQ format PDFs

h: Hessian set

e: Error

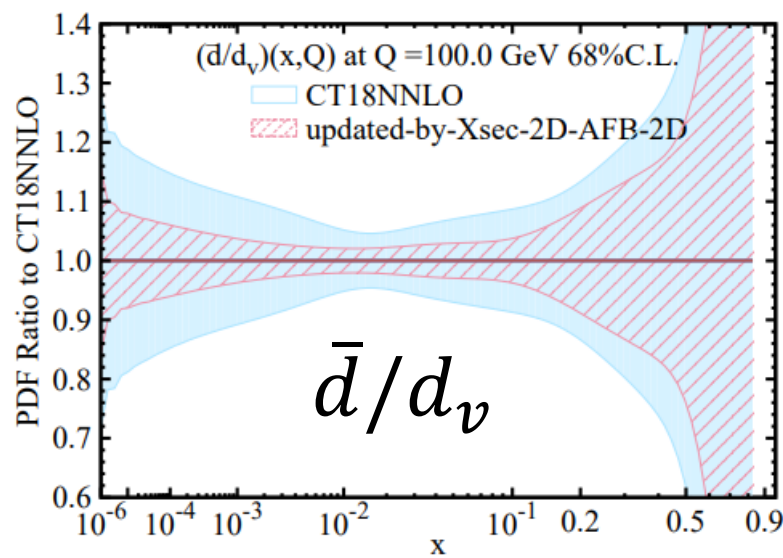
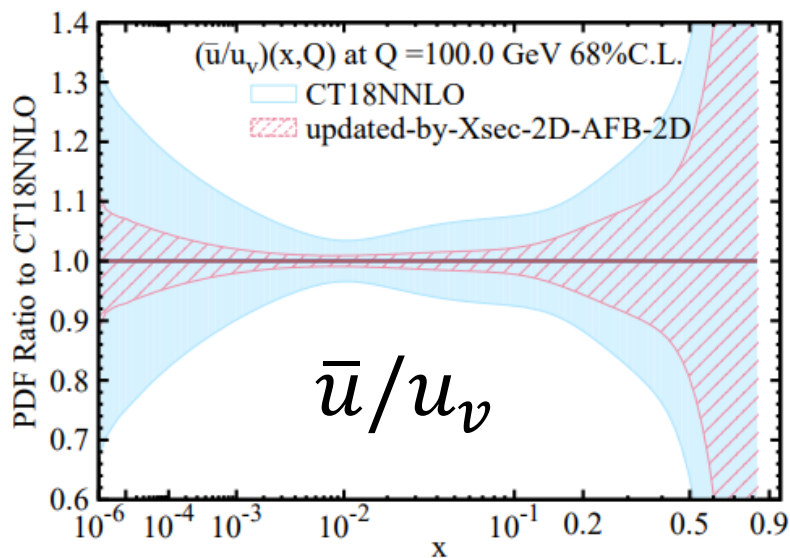
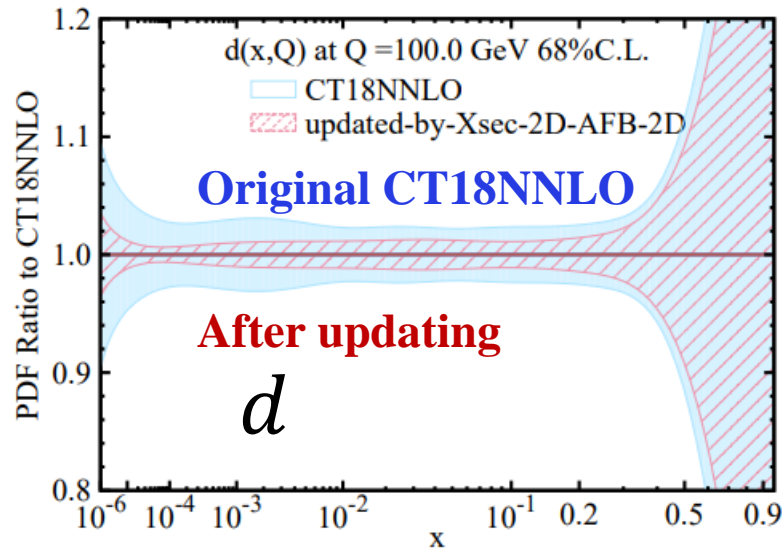
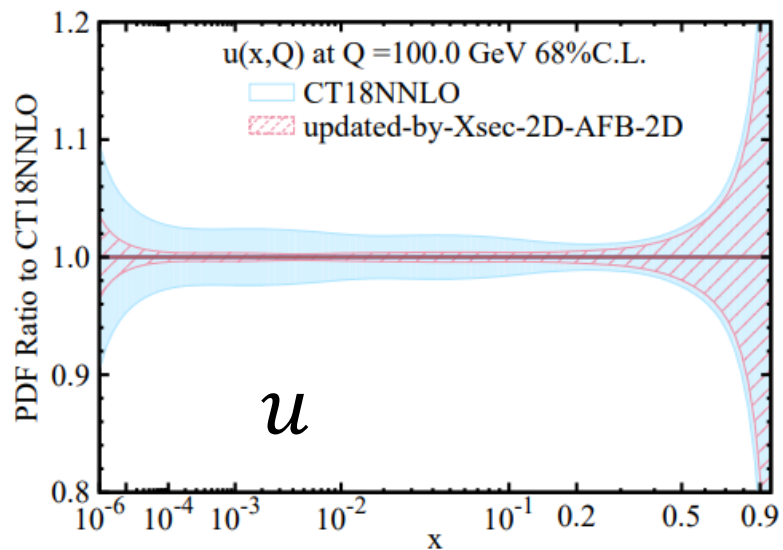
s: Symmetry

90: C.L.

More information are written in doc/0pdf

PDF plots

PDFs-20a_S68CL_1.3-100.0GeV_CT18NNLO_updated-by-Xsec-2D-AFB-2D_plots



ePump-optimization

Before study which experimental observable is sensitive to the high mass DY, we can use the high mass DY theory template to perform ePump-optimization, to see which flavor contributes most important information on the high mass DY.

```
[yfu@pandeia Rotation]$ ls
OptimizePDFs  outPDFs  PDFs  test  test.in
[yfu@pandeia Rotation]$ ls test
ZHighMass_CF.theory
[yfu@pandeia Rotation]$
```

Only .theory file is needed.

./OptimizePDFs test

 Fractional contribution of Optimized EV i (column) to variance of observable a (row)

DataSet	Obs	EV01	EV02	EV03	EV04	EV05	EV06	EV07	EV08	EV09	EV10	EV11	EV12
EV13	EV14	EV15	EV16	EV17	EV18	EV19	EV20	EV21	EV22	EV23	EV24	EV25	
EV26	EV27	EV28	EV29										
1	1	0.71782344	0.16123257	0.09868187	0.02063947	0.00127702	0.00023380	0.00000184	0.00005924	0.00004235	0.00000174	0.00000038	0.00000000
2	0.00000142	0.00000266	0.00000142	0.00000048	0.00000010	0.00000017	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000
	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000									
1	2	0.76880343	0.15628819	0.06824580	0.00647763	0.00014921	0.00000618	0.00000563	0.00000842	0.00000256	0.00000034	0.00000000	0.00000000
8	0.00000384	0.00000096	0.00000502	0.00000151	0.00000006	0.00000053	0.00000021	0.00000020	0.00000009	0.00000001	0.00000003	0.00000005	0.00000000
	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000	0.00000000									

How many PDF uncertainty that eigenvectors after ePump-optimization contribute for each bin.

Totals	21.13867651	3.00474840	0.73344090	Final PDF uncertainty fraction e.g.: EV01: 21.13/25 (# of bins)
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ePump-optimization

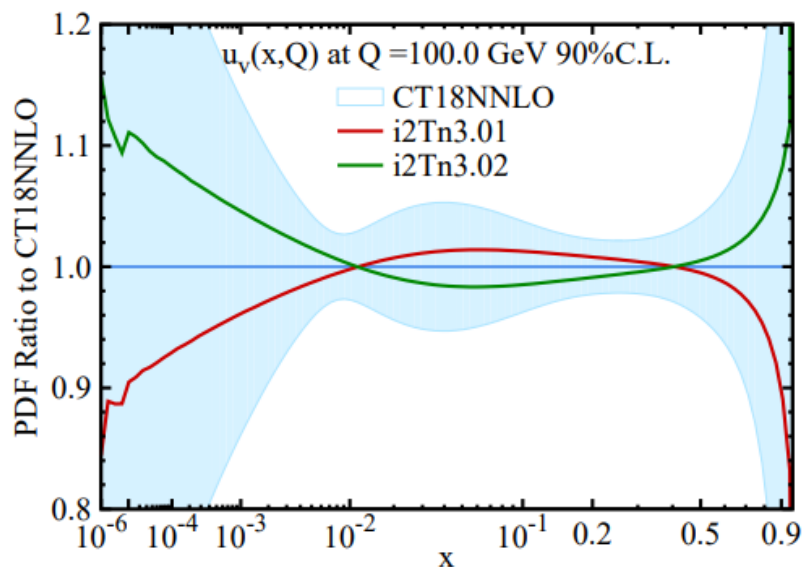
First eigenvector contributes on each flavor combination.

```
./bin/cpp pdf 21s90all 1.3 100 ches90 CT18NNLO c rotated-by-ZHighMass_CF_Eigen1
```

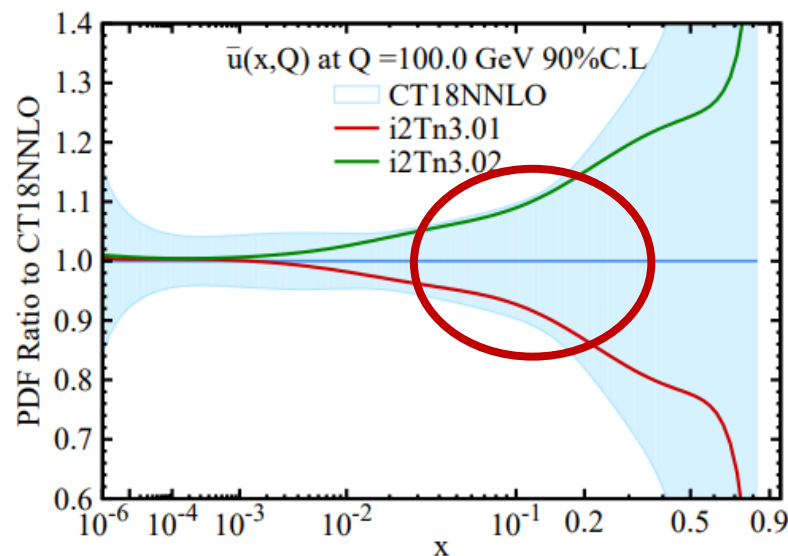
```
[yfu@pandea CPP-v2019.1021.2001.+0800]$ ls rotated-by-ZHighMass_CF_Eigen1/  
i2Tn3.01.pds i2Tn3.02.pds
```

Results after ePump-optimization.
Put the first eigenvector into this directory
Sensitive to \bar{u} bar

Less sensitive to u valence



Sensitive to \bar{u} bar



We should find observables which are also sensitive to \bar{u} bar in large x region to constrain the PDF uncertainty of high mass DY.

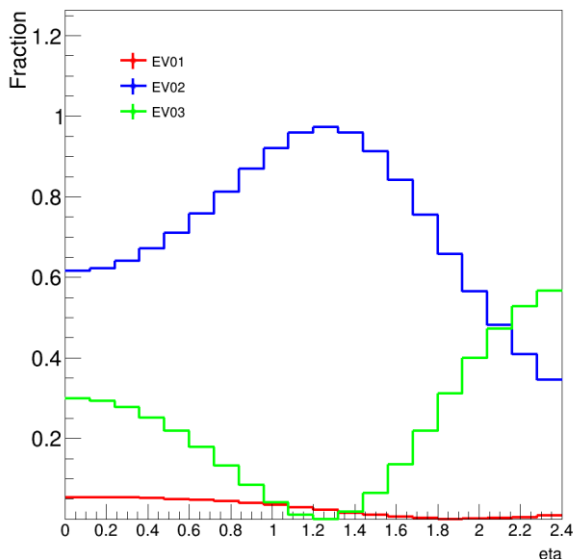
Correlation between two different observables

An application of ePump-optimization

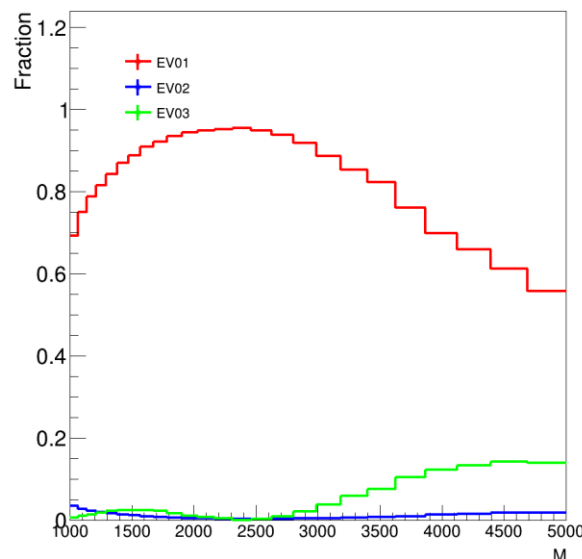
```
+++ N(EV pairs)    N(Data Sets)    PDFtype(C/L)
      29              2              C
+++ ObservableFile      N(Observables)
test/WLeptonEtaAsymmetry      20
test/ZHighMass_CF            25
+++      PDFin          PDFout
PDFs/i2Tn3.58/i2Tn3          outPDFs/i2Tn3
```

Perform ePump-optimization using two different observables at the same time.

Fractional contribution to the first observable



Fractional contribution to the second observable



After ePump-optimization, the first eigenvector contributes most PDF uncertainty on the high mass DY, but contributes less PDF uncertainty on the W asymmetry. However, the second eigenvector contributes most PDF uncertainty on the W asymmetry, but not for high mass DY. Therefore, these two observables are independent on PDF.

Appendix

How to generate data and theory files

```
FileName = "AFB_CF_40_1000";  
file = new FileForEPUMP(FileName);  
file->InputData(DataName, "AFB_CF");  
file->InputTheory(TheoryTemplates, "AFB_CF");  
file->writedata();  
file->writetheory();  
delete file;
```

FileForEPUMP::InputData(const char* rootName, const char* histName)

FileForEPUMP::InputTheory(vector<TString> rootNames, const char* histName)

Or

FileForEPUMP::InputData(TH1D *h1)

FileForEPUMP::InputTheory(vector<TH1D *> histos)

2D and 3D plots are also implemented.

ePumpHelper (A c++ interface code to ePump)

```
ePumpHelper* EU = new ePumpHelper(argv[1]);  
EU->Update();
```

Same function as the default ePump.

```
ePumpHelper* EU = new ePumpHelper(argv[1]);  
EU->Update();  
EU->LinkFile(file);  
  
TH1D* OldPDFError;  
EU->ConstructOldPDFErrorHist("test/WHighMassMT", "", OldPDFError, "Relative");  
TH1D* OldPDFErrorWPlus;  
EU->ConstructOldPDFErrorHist("test/WPlusHighMassMT", "", OldPDFErrorWPlus, "Relative");  
TH1D* OldPDFErrorWMinus;  
EU->ConstructOldPDFErrorHist("test/WMinusHighMassMT", "", OldPDFErrorWMinus, "Relative");  
  
EU->ResetUpdate();  
EU->SetDataWeight("test/PositiveLeptonEta", 1.0);  
EU->SetDataWeight("test/NegativeLeptonEta", 1.0);  
EU->Update();  
TH1D* NewPDFError_WEta;  
EU->ConstructNewPDFErrorHist("test/WHighMassMT", "_updated_by_WEta", NewPDFError_WEta, "Relative");  
TH1D* NewPDFErrorWPlus_WEta;  
EU->ConstructNewPDFErrorHist("test/WPlusHighMassMT", "_updated_by_WEta", NewPDFErrorWPlus_WEta, "Relative");  
TH1D* NewPDFErrorWMinus_WEta;  
EU->ConstructNewPDFErrorHist("test/WMinusHighMassMT", "_updated_by_WEta", NewPDFErrorWMinus_WEta, "Relative");  
  
EU->ResetUpdate();  
EU->SetDataWeight("test/PositiveLeptonPt", 1.0);  
EU->SetDataWeight("test/NegativeLeptonPt", 1.0);  
EU->Update();
```

One can reset the status of ePump, and change the input setting inside the code, then run update again, by “EU->ResetUpdate(); EU->SetDataWeight(); EU->Update();”

ePumpHelper (A c++ interface code to ePump)

```
inline double GetTheoryTemplate(TString DataName, int i, int iPDF);
inline double GetOldTheory(TString DataName, int i);
inline double GetNewTheory(TString DataName, int i);
inline double GetOldPDFError(TString DataName, int i);
inline double GetNewPDFError(TString DataName, int i);
inline double GetOldRelativePDFError(TString DataName, int i);
inline double GetNewRelativePDFError(TString DataName, int i);
inline double GetOldPDFCorrelation(TString DataName1, TString DataName2, int i, int j);
inline double GetNewPDFCorrelation(TString DataName1, TString DataName2, int i, int j);
inline double GetOldChi2(TString DataName);
inline double GetNewChi2(TString DataName);

inline vector<double> GetNewTheoryWeightFunction(TString DataName, int i);
inline vector<double> GetNewPDFErrorWeightFunction(TString DataName, int i);

virtual void ConstructDataHist(TString DataName, TH1D* &Data);
virtual void ConstructTheoryHist(TString DataName, vector<TH1D *> &Theory);
virtual void ConstructOldPDFErrorHist(TString DataName, TString subName, TH1D* &Hist, TString type = "");
virtual void ConstructNewPDFErrorHist(TString DataName, TString subName, TH1D* &Hist, TString type = "");
```

All the information can be obtained by ePumpHelper between two updating.

How to compile codes

Path of code: /msu/data/t3work5/yfu/ePumpTraining

Setup environment:

```
source /msu/data/t3work5/yfu/ePumpTraining/setup.sh
```

Compile code:

ePump:

```
make -j  
make OptimizePDFs
```

CPP:

```
make
```

gnuplot:

```
export PATH=/home/yfu/gnuplot/bin:${PATH}
```

ePumpHelper:

```
mkdir build  
cd build  
cmake ..  
make -j install
```

```
export PATH=/path to ePumpHelper/build/bin:${PATH}  
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/path to ePumpHelper/build/lib:${LD_LIBRARY_PATH}
```

Back up