Staying on Top of SMEFT-Likelihood Analyses Improving global SMEFT analyses using public likelihoods and more

Nikita Schmal 03/12/2024, [8th General Meeting of the LHC EFT Working Group](https://indico.cern.ch/event/1411765/)

Based on [\[2208.08454\]](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2208.08454) Ilaria Brivio, Sebastian Brugisser, Nina Elmer, Emma Geoffray, Michel Luchmann [\[2312.12502\]](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2312.12502) Nina Elmer, Maeve Madigan, Tilman Plehn, Nikita Schmal [\[2411.00942\]](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2411.00942) Theo Heimel, Tilman Plehn, Nikita Schmal

A brief history of SFITTER

- Used for various global SMEFT analyses
	-
	- Top data [\[1910.03606](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1910.03606), [2312.12502\]](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2312.12502)
- Fully correlated systematic uncertainties within experiments
- Allows for both profiling and marginalization methods
- Mapping of likelihood using MCMC (not anymore)

• Higgs, EWPOs, Di-Boson data <u>[\[1505.05516](http://www.apple.com/uk), [1812.07587,](https://arxiv.org/pdf/1812.07587) [2208.08454](http://www.apple.com/uk)</u>]

• **SMEFT:** model agnostic approach for BSM

SMEFT IN SFITTER

$$
C_{ijk}C_{j}^{(b)}\tilde{C}_{k}^{(b)} + B_{i}
$$

- operators of **dimension 6**, contributions up to quadratic order
- SMEFT predictions expressed via simple bilinear operation $p_i^{(b)}$ $y_i^{(b)} = W_{ijk}C_j^{(b)}$ *^j C* $\tilde{\tilde{\zeta}}(b)$ $a_{k}^{(0)} + B_{i}$
- Further assumptions depending on specific analysis

$$
\mathcal{L}_{SMEFT} = \mathcal{L}_{SM} + \sum_{i} \frac{C_i}{\Lambda^2} \mathcal{O}_i^{(6)} + \dots
$$

SFITTER dataset

- \rightarrow includes $t\bar{t}$, $t\bar{t}Z$, $t\bar{t}W$ and SingleTop
- ‣ also top decays, charge asymmetries

[2312.1250

- ‣ 14 EWPOs (linear SMEFT contr.)
- ‣ 4 high kinematic measurements

[[2208.08454](http://www.apple.com/uk)]

SFITTER dataset

[[2208.08454](http://www.apple.com/uk)]

Includes measurements with public likelihoods

- \rightarrow includes $t\bar{t}$, $t\bar{t}Z$, $t\bar{t}W$ and SingleTop
- ‣ also top decays, charge asymmetries

Consider Top sector with 22 Wilson coefficients ‣ 122 datapoints ‣ many distributions (including boosted top)

[[2312.12502](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2312.12502)]

‣ 14 EWPOs (linear SMEFT contr.) ‣ 4 high kinematic measurements

Remove nuisance parameters via profiling or marginalization

$$
\frac{1}{2\sigma} \Theta \left[x - (\mu - \sigma) \right] \Theta \left[(\mu + \sigma) - x \right]
$$

$$
)\int \text{Pois}(b_{CR}|bk) \prod_i \mathcal{C}_i(\theta_i, \sigma_i)
$$

$$
L_{\text{prof}} = \max_{\theta, b} \mathcal{L}_{\text{excl}} \qquad L_{\text{marg}}
$$

$$
L_{\text{marg}} = \int d\theta \, d\theta \, \mathcal{L}_{\text{excl}}
$$

Single measurement likelihood

 $L_{\text{excl}} = \text{Pois}(d | p(C, \theta, b))$

SFITTER likelihood

• Global analyses combine various different analyses

$$
\mathcal{L}_{\text{excl,full}} = \prod_c \text{Pois}(d_c|p_c) \text{Pois}(b_{CR_c}|b_c|k_c) \prod_i \mathcal{C}(\theta_{i,c}, \sigma_{i,c})
$$

Assumption: Fully correlated systematics between measurements

• Take into account correlations

$$
C_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{\text{syst}} \rho_{ij} \sigma_{i,\text{syst}} \sigma_{j,\text{syst}}}{\sigma_{i,\text{exp}} \sigma_{j,\text{exp}}} \quad \text{with} \quad \sigma_{i,\text{exp}}^2 = \sum_{\text{syst}} \sigma_{i,\text{syst}}^2 + \sum_{\text{pois}} \sigma_{i,\text{j}}^2
$$

pois

i,pois

Systematic uncertainties

Beam Background (Separate for each channel) ETmis Jets Leptons LightTagging Luminosity Pileup Trigger Tune bTagging partonShower tTagging

tauTagging

Concerning correlations

SFITTER likelihood

$\rho_c \, k_c) \prod \mathcal{C}(\theta_{i,c}, \sigma_{i,c}) \, ,$ [[arXiv:2208.08454\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2208.08454) 1*.*00 Full correlation for syst unc 0*.*75 No correlation *L*scaled for syst unc 0*.*50 $= \sum \sigma_{i, syst}^2 + \sum \sigma_{i, j}^2$ *i*,pois pois syst 0*.*25 0*.*00 -10 -5 0 f_{GG}/Λ^2 [TeV⁻²]

• Global analyses combine various different analyses

$$
\mathcal{L}_{\text{excl,full}} = \prod_c \text{Pois}(d_c|p_c) \text{Pois}(b_{CR_c}|b_c)
$$

Take into account correlations

• Assumption: Fully correlated systematics between measurements

$$
C_{ij} = \frac{\sum_{syst} \rho_{ij} \sigma_{i,syst} \sigma_{j,syst}}{\sigma_{i,exp} \sigma_{j,exp}} \quad \text{with} \quad \sigma_{i,exp}^2 = \sum_{s}
$$

Concerning correlations

The five steps to happiness

- We finally extract constraints on the WCs from this likelihood
- SFITTER makes use of MCMC, but that is slow
- Alternative: Train a normalizing flow to speed this up
	- \rightarrow You should read $[2411.00942]$ $[2411.00942]$

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- There is a large number of different nuisance parameters
- Analysed using dedicated python libraries such as pyhf and cabinetry
	- ‣ Question: How to make use of this within SFITTER?

• Likelihood published in the HistFactory format

$$
\mathcal{L}(n_{cb}, a_{\chi} | \eta, \chi) = \prod_{c \in \text{channels } b \in \text{bins}} \prod \text{Pois}(n_{cb} | \nu_{cb}(\eta, \chi)) \prod_{\chi \in \vec{\chi}} \mathcal{C}_{\chi}(a_{\chi} | \chi)
$$

Quick overview

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Original: [arXiv:2006.13076](https://arxiv.org/abs/2006.13076)

Reproduction: [arXiv:2312.1](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.12502)[2502](https://pyhf.readthedocs.io/) **He cabinetry Dry Hf** \mathscr{L} ikelihoods

Reproduction

Uncertainties

- Previously: Uncertainties taken as given in the paper
- Now: Uncertainties extracted from profiling in pyhf
	- ‣ Implemented into SFITTER using the constraint terms
- Problem: Difficult to automate due to inconsistent naming conventions

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Uncertainties

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Uncertainties

13

Uncertainties

13

Uncertainties

14

Uncertainties

• Now: Separate the nuisance parameters in profile likelihood fit

Parameter scans with **Becabinetry**

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- NPs all behave very Gaussian, only a small number of exceptions
	- ‣ Validates Gaussian constraint terms for systematics

[[arXiv:2312.12502\]](https://arxiv.org/abs/2312.12502)

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Concerning correlations

• Currently: No correlations between uncertainties within a measurement

‣ Correlations of systematics included in SFITTER are negligibly small

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Effect of new public likelihoods (1D fit)

- Constraints shift slightly after including new measurements
- Measurements barely affect strength of constraint
	- ‣ Only included total cross sections, distributions more promising

Full global top fit

Results

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- All shown operators affected by one of the public likelihoods
- Visibly stronger constraints, especially for four fermion operators
- However: Strong constraints not due to measurements with likelihoods

Boosted top measurement

Results

- Comparison of leptons+jets vs. allhadronic (boosted top quarks)
- Both show clear energy-growing effects
- Strongest effect on constraints come from boosted measurements

Improving our fit

And more?

- Relatively simple top likelihood, mostly unfolded data
- Large effect from theory uncertainties
- Smooth results for both profiling and marginalization
- Similar improvements for more complicated Higgs likelihood

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Performance

- For simple likelihoods sampling on both CPU and GPU is fast
- Most time spent on profiling
- Training and sampling finished in around a minute
- Furthermore: More complicated likelihoods sped up significantly
	- You should read [\[2411.00942](https://arxiv.org/pdf/2411.00942)]

Then vs Now

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Concluding

- Summary: Uncertainties and correlations are essential to SMEFT analyses
	- Published likelihoods provide more flexibility when using experimental data
		- ‣ Validates assumptions made in previous analyses
	- Difficult to make use of this in global fits due to large number of measurements without likelihood
- However: Currently available likelihoods do not drive SMEFT constraints
	- ‣ Publications of more e.g. kinematic measurements would be nice
	- ‣ For a global fit, likelihoods from all kinds of measurements are needed

Appendix/Backup

Top operator definitions

Operator Definition

Higgs-gauge operator definitions (HISZ)

Higgs-gauge operator definitions (Warsaw)

The five steps to happiness

Pre-scaling

- run many parallel MCs to determine mean std.
- normalize distribution

- use samples from pre-scaling to train network for a few steps
- better starting point for main training

Pre-training

• online + buffered training • refine samples using small number of MCMC steps

Training

- similar to MadNIS
-
-
- run maximization algorithm for each bin (L-BFGS)
- use gradient information

$p(x)$ 8 $p(x)$ 8 $p(x)$ 8 $p(x)$

Sampling

- generate weighted samples
- keep track of points with highest likelihood in each bin

Profiling

Hyperparameters

