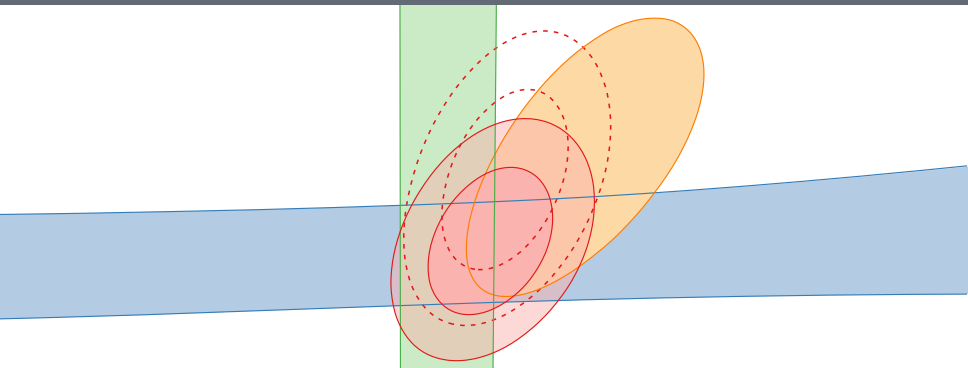


# flavio & smelli

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## Comment on WCxf

### HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:

(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC)



# DsixTools 2.0 vs. WCxf

arXiv:1712.05298:

In principle, WCxf is not necessarily a *file* format but can also be used to directly exchange data structures between programs, bypassing the file system (e.g., in the case of Python this could be a `wcxf.WC` instance discussed in section 4.2 or simply a dictionary). The rest of this document will use the YAML format in all examples.

```
1 NewInput["SMEFT", {CLQ1[1,1,1,2] -> 1, CH -> -0.5}]
```

Why not:

```
1 WCxfInput["SMEFT", "Warsaw up", {"lq1_1112" -> 1, "phi" -> -0.5}]
```

# Outline: smelli & flavio

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- 2 Observables: status
- 3 Comments on statistics
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## flavio: what is it?

flavio is a Python (3.5+) package with the following main features:

- ▶ General **observable calculator** (with uncertainties) in terms of WET or SMEFT WCs
- ▶ Database of **experimental measurements**
- ▶ Construction of **likelihoods**

In addition, it contains

- ▶ convenient plotting routines
- ▶ interfaces to fitters (MCMC)
- ▶ a frequentist likelihood profiler

About

- ▶ Docs: <https://flav-io.github.io/>
- ▶ Repo: <https://github.com/flav-io/flavio>
- ▶ Paper: arXiv:1810.08132 (not a manual)
- ▶ Main developer: myself, contributions from the community

## smelli: what is it?

The **SMEFT Likelihood** package is built on top of flavio and provides a **global likelihood** in the space of **SMEFT WCs**. The main motivation for smelli was:

- ▶ Providing a consistent set of **observables** included in the likelihood
- ▶ Correct treatment of **SM parameters** in the presence of  $D = 6$  effects
- ▶ Construction of a **nuisance-free** likelihood
- ▶ More informative **presentation** of results (table of observables with pulls etc.)

### About

- ▶ Docs: <http://smelli.github.io/>
- ▶ Repo: <https://github.com/smelli/smelli>
- ▶ Paper: arXiv:1810.07698
- ▶ Developers: Peter Stangl & myself (authors: Jason Aebischer & Jacky Kumar)

# Relation between flavio & smelli

- ▶ flavio aims to be easy to modify and flexible:
  - ▶ modify parameters & uncertainties
  - ▶ change form factor parametrizations etc.
  - ▶ change experimental measurements used
  - ▶ General treatment of theory uncertainties, Bayesian or frequentist
- ▶ smelli is meant to be less flexible but easier to use:
  - ▶ pre-selected set of observables and measurements
  - ▶ Default values of parameters & uncertainties
  - ▶ self-consistent choice of observables, measurements, and parameters
  - ▶ *nuisance-free* likelihood in WC space



## flavio & smelli: master plan

- ▶ **flavio** to include every observable where NP can be expressed in terms of WET or SMEFT WCs and all their experimental measurements
- ▶ **smelli** to become truly global to constrain as many directions in SMEFT WC space as at all possible

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# Observables in flavio v1.5

See <https://flav-io.github.io/docs/observables.html>

- ▶ *B* physics:  $B \rightarrow (V, P, X)ll, B \rightarrow ll, B \rightarrow (V, X)\gamma, \Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda ll, B \rightarrow (V, P, X)\ell\nu, B \rightarrow \ell\nu$ , mixing
- ▶ *K* physics:  $K \rightarrow \pi\nu\nu, K \rightarrow ll, K \rightarrow \ell\nu, K \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu, \varepsilon_K, \varepsilon'/\varepsilon$
- ▶ *D* physics:  $D \rightarrow \ell\nu$ , CPV in mixing
- ▶  $\mu$  physics:  $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma, \mu \rightarrow 3e, \mu$ - $e$  conversion,  $\nu$  trident
- ▶  $\tau$  physics:  $\tau \rightarrow 3\ell, \tau \rightarrow \ell\gamma, \tau \rightarrow (P, V)\ell, \tau \rightarrow V\nu, \tau \rightarrow \ell\nu\nu$
- ▶ EWPT: All LEP-1 *Z* and *W* pole observables
- ▶ Dipole moments:  $(g - 2)_{e,\mu,\tau}, d_n$

# Observables in flavio v1.5

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- ▶  $B$  physics:  $B \rightarrow (V, P, X)\ell\ell$ ,  $B \rightarrow \ell\ell$ ,  $B \rightarrow (V, X)\gamma$ ,  $\Lambda_b \rightarrow \Lambda\ell\ell$ ,  $B \rightarrow (V, P, X)\ell\nu$ ,  $B \rightarrow \ell\nu$ , mixing
- ▶  $K$  physics:  $K \rightarrow \pi\nu\nu$ ,  $K \rightarrow \ell\ell$ ,  $K \rightarrow \ell\nu$ ,  $K \rightarrow \pi\ell\nu$ ,  $\varepsilon_K$ ,  $\varepsilon'/\varepsilon$
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- ▶ EWPT: All LEP-1  $Z$  and  $W$  pole observables
- ▶ Dipole moments:  $(g - 2)_{e,\mu,\tau}$ ,  $d_n$

Work in progress (don't tell anyone):

- ▶ Nuclear and neutron  $\beta$  decays A. Falkowski, M. Gonzalez-Alonso, M. Jung, DS
- ▶ Higgs production and decay A. Falkowski, M. Spannowsky, DS
- ▶ Paramagnetic EDMs
- ▶ even more secret stuff

## Observables in smelli v1.3

- ▶ Every *measured* observable in flavio that is relevant for SMEFT
- ▶ **except** semi-leptonic charged-current decays since we hadn't yet accounted for NP affecting CKM extractions
- ▶ This problem has now been solved thanks to the approach suggested in [Descotes-Genon et al. 1812.08163](#)
- ▶ A similar approach has been implement in smelli and will be public soon

# Future treatment of CKM elements in smelli

1. Select 4 input observables
2. Given  $\vec{C}$ , extract the 4 parameters of the *true* CKM matrix from these 4 observables, e.g. in the presence of  $C_{\varphi ud}$ :

$$\text{BR}(B \rightarrow \tau \nu) \propto |V_{ub} - \frac{v^2}{2} C_{\varphi ud}^{23}|^2$$

- ▶ The *true CKM matrix* is defined by:

$$M_d^{\text{diag}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \left( Y_d - \frac{v^2}{2} C_{d\varphi} \right)$$
$$M_u^{\text{diag}} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbf{V} \left( Y_u - \frac{v^2}{2} C_{u\varphi} \right)$$

- ▶  $\mathbf{V}$  is unitary, but it is not the matrix proportional to the  $W$  vertex

3. Use “true”  $\mathbf{V}$  in all calculations of SM contributions

⇒ no need to profile/marginalize over CKM parameters

# How to add additional observables?

To add an observable, all we need is:

1. The prediction in terms of parameters and SMEFT WCs (any WCxf EFT/basis!):

```
1 def my_obs(par, wc):  
2     ...  
3     return 1 + wc['phiD'] + ...
```

2. The experimental likelihood/measurement as YAML file:

```
1 Measurement of my obs:  
2   values:  
3     my_obs: 3 ± 0.2
```

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# Flavio likelihoods

The `flavio.statistics.likelihood` module defines two types of likelihoods:

## 1. Likelihood

Provides the likelihood as a function of parameters  $\vec{p}$  and WCs  $\vec{C}$ , optionally including theory constraints  $L_{\text{th}}$  on them (Bayesian: priors, frequentist: pseudo-measurements)

$$L(\vec{p}, \vec{C}) = L_{\text{exp}}(\vec{O}(\vec{p}, \vec{C})) \times L_{\text{th}}(\vec{p}, \vec{C})$$

where  $L_{\text{exp}}(\vec{O})$  is a *measurement* of observables  $\vec{O}$

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## 2. FastLikelihood

Here all measurements are approximated as Gaussian and combined with the correlated theory uncertainties into a pseudo-measurement:

$$\ln L_{\text{pseudo}}(\vec{C}) = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}(\hat{\vec{p}}, \vec{C})^T (\mathbf{C}_{\text{exp}} + \mathbf{C}_{\text{th}})^{-1} \mathbf{x}(\hat{\vec{p}}, \vec{C})$$

where  $\mathbf{x}$  is the difference between theory predictions and measurements,  $\mathbf{C}_i$  are the covariances, and  $\hat{\vec{p}}$  the central values of the parameters

# Nuisance-free likelihood in smelli

## Problem

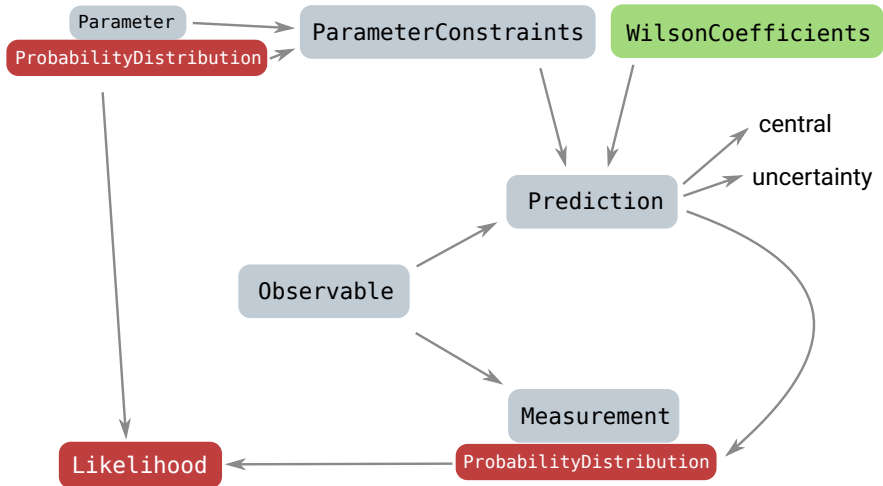
- ▶ We want a nuisance-free likelihood (avoid costly marginalization/profiling)
- ▶ For  $b \rightarrow s\ell\ell$  fits, custom to use `FastLikelihood`: correlated uncertainties accounted for, NP-dependence of uncertainties smallish
- ▶ Sometimes, cannot justify Gaussian approximation. E.g. strongly asymmetric measurements or Poisson upper limits

## Solution

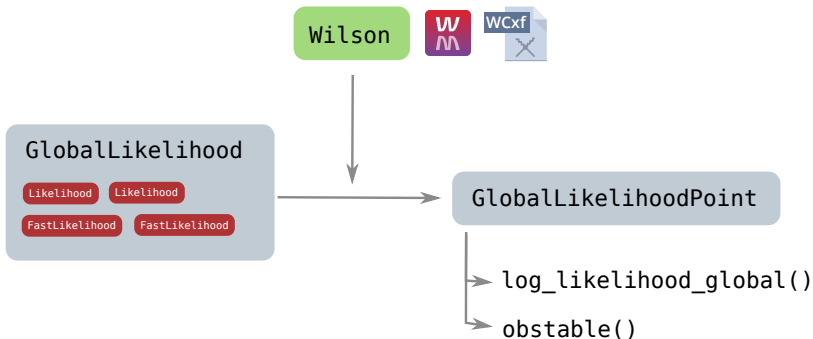
- ▶ Use `FastLikelihood` where NP-dependence of uncertainties  $<$  exp uncertainties and Gaussian approximation justified
- ▶ Use full experimental likelihood *but* ignore theory uncertainties where justified
- ▶ *Do not include* observables where neither approach works (e.g.: neutron EDM)
  - ▶ thinking about ways to overcome this limitation, happy about suggestions

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# flavio: structure of the code



## smelli: structure of the code



# Tutorials

`https://github.com/DavidMStraub/flavio-smelli-mini-tutorials`