

# SPECIALIZED MINIMAL PDFS

## PDF4LHC MEETING

---

Zahari Kassabov

In collaboration with S. Carrazza, S. Forte, J.Rojo

October 27th 2015

University of Turin, University of Milan



UNIVERSITA  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TORINO





- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

## SMPDF

- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

(Prior PDF, list of observables)  $\longrightarrow$  Reduced representation  
(SMPDF)



- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

(Prior PDF, list of observables)  $\longrightarrow$  Reduced representation  
(SMPDF)

- Suitable for use in **experimental analysis**:

## SMPDF

- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

(Prior PDF, list of observables)  $\longrightarrow$  Reduced representation  
(SMPDF)

- Suitable for use in **experimental analysis**:
  - Easy to **combine** independent SMPDFs



- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

(Prior PDF, list of observables)  $\longrightarrow$  Reduced representation  
(**SMPDF**)

- Suitable for use in **experimental analysis**:
  - Easy to **combine** independent SMPDFs
  - **Stable** against varying kinematical cuts.



- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

(Prior PDF, list of observables)  $\longrightarrow$  Reduced representation  
(SMPDF)

- Suitable for use in **experimental analysis**:
  - Easy to **combine** independent SMPDFs
  - **Stable** against varying kinematical cuts.
  - The **accuracy vs  $N_{\text{eig}}$  balance** can be tuned by users.



- Efficient and accurate PDF **process-specific Hessian reduction** algorithm:

(Prior PDF, list of observables)  $\longrightarrow$  Reduced representation  
(SMPDF)

- Suitable for use in **experimental analysis**:
  - Easy to **combine** independent SMPDFs
  - **Stable** against varying kinematical cuts.
  - The **accuracy vs  $N_{\text{eig}}$  balance** can be tuned by users.
- Public code: <https://github.com/scarrazza/smpdf>

# APPROACH

- Motivation:

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets (to reproduce the combined PDF4LHC Monte Carlo prior, *MC900*).

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:

**Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**

(based on Dataset Diagonalization method, J Pumplin [arxiv:0904.2425](#)).

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:
  - Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:
  - Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - **Correlations on  $x$  space.**

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:

**Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
    - Provides **stability**, e.g. can reproduce cross sections for the same process in a wide kinematical range.

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:

**Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
  - **Iterative orthogonal projections**

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:

**Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
  - Iterative orthogonal projections
    - Allows to reproduce smaller uncertainty contributions required to reach the tolerance.

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:
  - Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
  - Iterative orthogonal projections
- We can **combine**:

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:

**Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
  - Iterative orthogonal projections
- We can combine:
  - Different sets of observables, by generating a **common SM-PDF**.

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:
  - Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
  - Iterative orthogonal projections
- We can combine:
  - Results from independent SM-PDFs **a posteriori**.

- Motivation:
  - General purpose sets require 30 (lower accuracy) to 100 (higher accuracy) error sets.
  - A better **balance** can be achieved if we only need to reproduce some processes.
- Other methods:
  - Reduced META ensemble** P. Nadolsky at **PDF4LHC November 2014**.
- Our approach is based on:
  - Correlations on  $x$  space.
  - Iterative orthogonal projections
- We can combine:
- Combined SM-PDFs including **HERAPDF?**

- We have generated SMPDFs for the most important Higgs production processes:
  - Gluon fusion, VBF,  $hW$ ,  $hZ$ ,  $h t \bar{t}$
- and the main backgrounds:
  - $t \bar{t}$ ,  $W$  and  $Z$  production
- We have considered total cross sections and various differential distributions (see backup slides 22-24).

## RESULTS

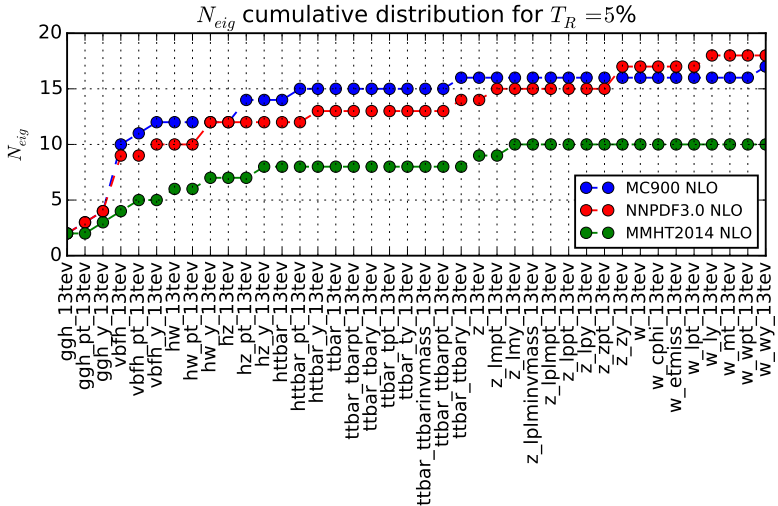
| Process    | MC900       |              | NNPDF3.0    |              | MMHT14      |              |
|------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|            | $T_R = 5\%$ | $T_R = 10\%$ | $T_R = 5\%$ | $T_R = 10\%$ | $T_R = 5\%$ | $T_R = 10\%$ |
| $h$        | 15          | 11           | 13          | 8            | 8           | 7            |
| $t\bar{t}$ | 4           | 4            | 5           | 4            | 3           | 3            |
| $W, Z$     | 14          | 11           | 13          | 8            | 10          | 9            |
| Ladder     | 17          | 14           | 18          | 11           | 10          | 10           |

- $T_R$  (set by user) is the maximum allowed deviation from the prior for any bin.
  - Typical difference is much smaller.

# HIGGS PRODUCTION IN INDIVIDUAL CHANNELS

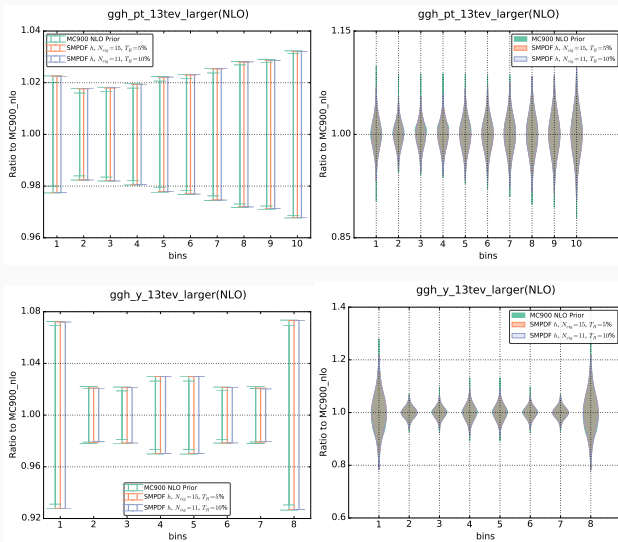
| Process            | MC900       |              | NNPDF3.0    |              | MMHT14      |              |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
|                    | $T_R = 5\%$ | $T_R = 10\%$ | $T_R = 5\%$ | $T_R = 10\%$ | $T_R = 5\%$ | $T_R = 10\%$ |
| $gg \rightarrow h$ | 4           | 5            | 4           | 4            | 3           | 3            |
| VBF $hjj$          | 7           | 5            | 10          | 5            | 4           | 3            |
| $hW$               | 6           | 5            | 6           | 4            | 6           | 3            |
| $hZ$               | 11          | 7            | 6           | 4            | 8           | 5            |
| $h\bar{t}t$        | 3           | 2            | 4           | 4            | 3           | 2            |
| Total $h$          | 15          | 11           | 13          | 8            | 8           | 7            |

Multiple processes can be efficiently stacked together:

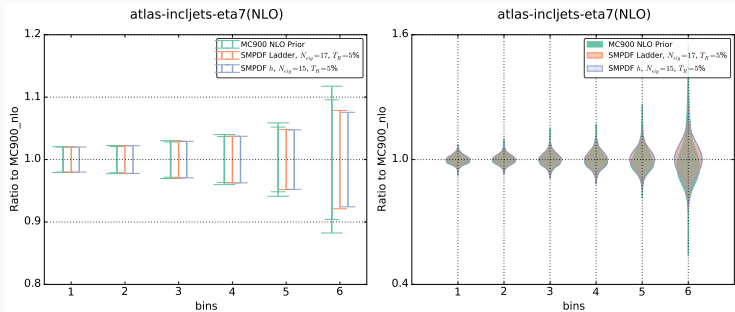


Kinematical ranges that double those used as input:

$$(p_T^h \in (0, 400) \text{ GeV}, y^h \in (-5, 5)).$$



# “BREAKDOWN”



- The **code** is public and can be used to generate custom **SM-PDFs** from:
  - Observables in **APPLgrid** or text format (e.g. NNLO codes).
  - LHAPDF6 Prior PDF (MC or **symhessian**).
- The aforementioned **SM-PDFs** will be made public.
  - Including the **APPLgrids** used to generate them.
- **Custom SM-PDFs** can be generated upon request.

1. Start with prior PDF (Monte Carlo or Symmetric Hessian)

$$f_{\alpha(Prior)}^{(k)}(x, Q), k = 1 \dots N_{rep}$$

## HESSIAN REPRESENTATION: GENERAL STRATEGY

1. Start with prior PDF (Monte Carlo or Symmetric Hessian)

$$f_{\alpha(Prior)}^{(k)}(x, Q), k = 1 \dots N_{rep}$$

2. Fix the central value to be the same as the prior:

$$f_{\alpha(Hessian)}^{(0)}(x, Q) \equiv f_{\alpha(Prior)}^{(0)}(x, Q)$$

## HESSIAN REPRESENTATION: GENERAL STRATEGY

1. Start with prior PDF (Monte Carlo or Symmetric Hessian)

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q), k = 1 \dots N_{\text{rep}}$$

2. Fix the central value to be the same as the prior:

$$f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Hessian})(x, Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q)$$

3. The covariance matrix is given in terms of  $X$ :

$$X_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q), l \equiv N_x(\alpha - 1) + i$$

$$\text{cov}(Q) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} X X^t$$

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Hessian})(x_i, Q) = f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q) + X_{lk}(Q), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{eig}}.$$

## HESSIAN REPRESENTATION: GENERAL STRATEGY

1. Start with prior PDF (Monte Carlo or Symmetric Hessian)

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q), k = 1 \dots N_{\text{rep}}$$

2. Fix the central value to be the same as the prior:

$$f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Hessian})(x, Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q)$$

3. The covariance matrix is given in terms of  $X$ :

$$X_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q), l \equiv N_x(\alpha - 1) + i$$

$$\text{cov}(Q) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} X X^t$$

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Hessian})(x_i, Q) = f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q) + X_{lk}(Q), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{eig}}.$$

$l$  can be arbitrarily fine grained. Completely unbiased!

## HESSIAN REPRESENTATION: GENERAL STRATEGY

1. Start with prior PDF (Monte Carlo or Symmetric Hessian)

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q), k = 1 \dots N_{\text{rep}}$$

2. Fix the central value to be the same as the prior:

$$f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Hessian})(x, Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q)$$

3. The covariance matrix is given in terms of  $X$ :

$$X_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q), l \equiv N_x(\alpha - 1) + i$$

$$\text{cov}(Q) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} X X^t$$

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Hessian})(x_i, Q) = f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q) + X_{lk}(Q), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{eig}}.$$

$l$  can be arbitrarily fine grained. Completely unbiased!

## HESSIAN REPRESENTATION: GENERAL STRATEGY

1. Start with prior PDF (Monte Carlo or Symmetric Hessian)

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q), k = 1 \dots N_{\text{rep}}$$

2. Fix the central value to be the same as the prior:

$$f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Hessian})(x, Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(\text{Prior})(x, Q)$$

3. The covariance matrix is given in terms of  $X$ :

$$X_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q), l \equiv N_x(\alpha - 1) + i$$

$$\text{cov}(Q) = \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} X X^t$$

$$f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(\text{Hessian})(x_i, Q) = f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q) + X_{lk}(Q), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{eig}} (= N_{\text{rep}}).$$

$l$  can be arbitrarily fine grained. Completely unbiased!

- In **mc2hessian PCA** ([arxiv:1505.06736](#), appendix) we optimize for the **absolute value** of the covariance matrix, at some scale  $Q_0$ .
  - This is used for the PDFLHC15\_100 sets.

- In mc2hessian PCA ([arxiv:1505.06736](#), appendix) we optimize for the absolute value of the covariance matrix, at some scale  $Q_0$ .
  - This is used for the PDFLHC15\_100 sets.
- We compute the *Singular Value Decomposition* and keep the  $N_{\text{eig}}$  largest singular values:

$$X(Q_0) = USV^t$$

- In `mc2hessian` PCA ([arxiv:1505.06736](https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.06736), appendix) we optimize for the absolute value of the covariance matrix, at some scale  $Q_0$ .
  - This is used for the PDFLHC15\_100 sets.
- We compute the *Singular Value Decomposition* and keep the  $N_{\text{eig}}$  largest singular values:

$$X(Q_0) = USV^t$$

$$V \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}}$$

- In `mc2hessian` PCA ([arxiv:1505.06736](https://arxiv.org/abs/1505.06736), appendix) we optimize for the absolute value of the covariance matrix, at some scale  $Q_0$ .
  - This is used for the PDFLHC15\_100 sets.
- We compute the *Singular Value Decomposition* and keep the  $N_{\text{eig}}$  largest singular values:

$$X(Q_0) = USV^t$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} P & R \end{pmatrix} = V \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \times \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{eig}}} & \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}} - N_{\text{eig}}} \end{pmatrix}$$

- In mc2hessian PCA ([arxiv:1505.06736](#), appendix) we optimize for the absolute value of the covariance matrix, at some scale  $Q_0$ .
  - This is used for the PDFLHC15\_100 sets.
- We compute the *Singular Value Decomposition* and keep the  $N_{\text{eig}}$  largest singular values:

$$X(Q_0) = USV^t$$

$$\tilde{X} = XP$$

- In `mc2hessian` PCA ([arxiv:1505.06736](#), appendix) we optimize for the absolute value of the covariance matrix, at some scale  $Q_0$ .
  - This is used for the PDFLHC15\_100 sets.
- We compute the *Singular Value Decomposition* and keep the  $N_{\text{eig}}$  largest singular values:

$$X(Q_0) = USV^t$$

$$\tilde{X} = XP$$

- `mc2hessian` needs  $\sim 100$  eigenvectors to reproduce the covariance matrix of the PDF4LHC prior and most phenomenology at percent level.

We have:

$$X_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

We have:

$$\chi_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.

We have:

$$\chi_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.
- We can find a **subspace** with a smaller number of parameters, which optimizes the agreement for some quantities:

We have:

$$X_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.
- We can find a **subspace** with a smaller number of parameters, which optimizes the agreement for some quantities:

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x N_{\text{pdf}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}}$$

We have:

$$\chi_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.
- We can find a **subspace** with a smaller number of parameters, which optimizes the agreement for some quantities:

$$X \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x N_{\text{pdf}}} \times (\mathcal{P} \oplus \mathcal{R})$$

We have:

$$\chi_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.
- We can find a **subspace** with a smaller number of parameters, which optimizes the agreement for some quantities:

$$XP \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x N_{\text{pdf}}} \times (\mathcal{P} \oplus \mathcal{R})$$

We have:

$$\chi_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.
- We can find a **subspace** with a smaller number of parameters, which optimizes the agreement for some quantities:

$$\tilde{X} = XP \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x N_{\text{pdf}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{eig}}} \ll N_{\text{rep}}$$

We have:

$$\chi_{lk}(Q) \equiv f_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) - f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q)$$

which gives  $N_{\text{rep}}$  Hessian parameters, from  $k = 1$ , to  $k = N_{\text{rep}}$ .

- Any rotation of the **space of linear combinations of replicas** gives the same results for linear error propagation of PDF dependent quantities.
- We can find a **subspace** with a smaller number of parameters, which optimizes the agreement for some quantities:

$$\tilde{X} = XP \in \mathbb{R}^{N_x N_{\text{pdf}}} \times \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{eig}}} \ll N_{\text{rep}}$$

- The reduced PDF representation is:

$$\tilde{f}_{\alpha}^{(k)}(x_i, Q) = f_{\alpha}^{(0)}(x_i, Q) + \tilde{X}_{lk}(Q), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{eig}}.$$

- We can greatly improve the reduction by targeting specific processes:

$$\{\sigma_i\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_\sigma$$
$$s_{\sigma_i} = \left( \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \left( \sigma_i^{(k)} - \sigma_i^{(0)} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- We can greatly improve the reduction by targeting specific processes:

$$\{\sigma_i\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_\sigma$$
$$s_{\sigma_i} = \left( \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \left( \sigma_i^{(k)} - \sigma_i^{(0)} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- The worst-case accuracy target can be tuned by user!

$$T_R < \max_{i \in (1, N_\sigma)} \left| 1 - \frac{\tilde{s}_{\sigma_i}}{s_{\sigma_i}} \right|$$

# THE sm-pdf STRATEGY

- We can greatly improve the reduction by targeting specific processes:

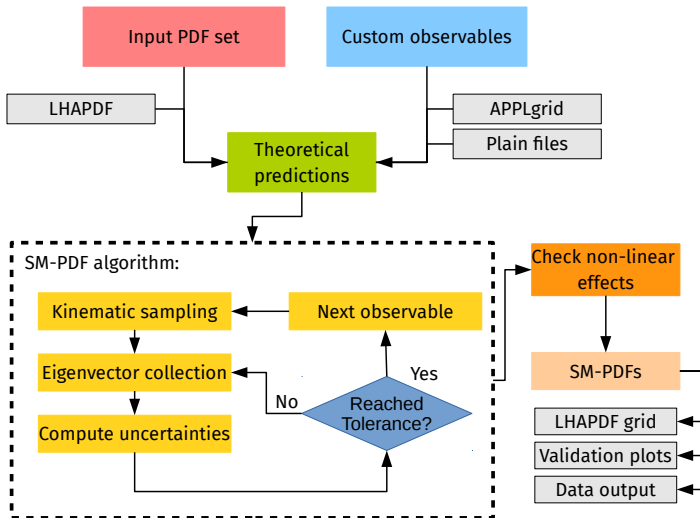
$$\{\sigma_i\}, \quad i = 1, \dots, N_\sigma$$
$$s_{\sigma_i} = \left( \frac{1}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} \sum_{k=1}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \left( \sigma_i^{(k)} - \sigma_i^{(0)} \right)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

- The worst-case accuracy target can be tuned by user!

$$T_R < \max_{i \in (1, N_\sigma)} \left| 1 - \frac{\tilde{s}_{\sigma_i}}{s_{\sigma_i}} \right|$$

- This is implemented in an **iterative** procedure.

## The SM-PDFs strategy



## CORRELATION BASED SELECTION

- For each iteration, select points in  $(x, \alpha, Q)$  correlated with variations in  $\sigma$ :

$$\rho(x_i, Q_\sigma, \alpha, \sigma) \equiv \frac{N_{\text{rep}}}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} \frac{\langle X(Q_\sigma)_{lk} \cdot (\sigma^{(k)} - \sigma^{(0)}) \rangle_{\text{rep}} - \langle X(Q_{\sigma_1})_{lk} \rangle_{\text{rep}} \cdot \langle \sigma^{(k)} - \sigma^{(0)} \rangle_{\text{rep}}}{S_\alpha^{\text{PDF}}(x_i, Q_\sigma) \cdot S_\sigma}$$

$$\Xi = \{(x_i, \alpha) : \rho(x_i, Q_\sigma, \alpha, \sigma) \geq t \cdot \rho_{\text{max}}\}$$

$$X \longrightarrow X_\Xi(Q_\sigma)$$

# CORRELATION BASED SELECTION

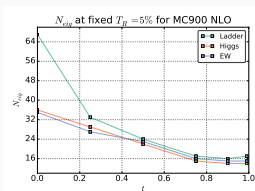
- For each iteration, select points in  $(x, \alpha, Q)$  correlated with variations in  $\sigma$ :

$$\rho(x_i, Q_\sigma, \alpha, \sigma) \equiv \frac{N_{\text{rep}}}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} \frac{\langle X(Q_\sigma)_{lk} \cdot (\sigma^{(k)} - \sigma^{(0)}) \rangle_{\text{rep}} - \langle X(Q_{\sigma_1})_{lk} \rangle_{\text{rep}} \cdot \langle \sigma^{(k)} - \sigma^{(0)} \rangle_{\text{rep}}}{S_\alpha^{\text{PDF}}(x_i, Q_\sigma) \cdot S_\sigma}$$

$$\Xi = \{(x_i, \alpha) : \rho(x_i, Q_\sigma, \alpha, \sigma) \geq t \cdot \rho_{\text{max}}\}$$

$$X \longrightarrow X_\Xi(Q_\sigma)$$

- The correlation threshold  $t$  is the only free parameter of the algorithm: Set to  $t = 0.9$  on phenomenological grounds.



## CORRELATION BASED SELECTION

- For each iteration, select points in  $(x, \alpha, Q)$  correlated with variations in  $\sigma$ :

$$\rho(x_i, Q_\sigma, \alpha, \sigma) \equiv \frac{N_{\text{rep}}}{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} \frac{\langle X(Q_\sigma)_{lk} \cdot (\sigma^{(k)} - \sigma^{(0)}) \rangle_{\text{rep}} - \langle X(Q_{\sigma_1})_{lk} \rangle_{\text{rep}} \cdot \langle \sigma^{(k)} - \sigma^{(0)} \rangle_{\text{rep}}}{S_\alpha^{\text{PDF}}(x_i, Q_\sigma) \cdot S_\sigma}$$

$$\Xi = \{(x_i, \alpha) : \rho(x_i, Q_\sigma, \alpha, \sigma) \geq t \cdot \rho_{\text{max}}\}$$

$$X \longrightarrow X_\Xi(Q_\sigma)$$

- The correlation threshold  $t$  is the only free parameter of the algorithm: Set to  $t = 0.9$  on phenomenological grounds.
- The correlation-based approach allows to efficiently generalize to processes with similar PDF dependence, making the algorithm stable.
  - Same SMPDF can be used with different cuts.

- We compute the SVD of  $X_{\Xi}$  and select **one** eigenvector:

$$X_{\Xi}(Q_{\sigma}) = USV^t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcolor{brown}{P} & R \end{pmatrix} = V \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \times \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^1 & \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

- We compute the SVD of  $X_{\Xi}$  and select **one** eigenvector:

$$X_{\Xi}(Q_{\sigma}) = USV^t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcolor{brown}{P} & R \end{pmatrix} = V \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \times \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^1 & \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

- We project out the selected eigenvector for the next iteration:

$$X \longrightarrow XR$$

- We compute the SVD of  $X_{\Xi}$  and select **one** eigenvector:

$$X_{\Xi}(Q_{\sigma}) = USV^t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcolor{brown}{P} & R \end{pmatrix} = V \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \times \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^1 & \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

- We project out the selected eigenvector for the next iteration:

$$X \longrightarrow XR$$

- We iterate (select more eigenvectors) until we met the tolerance criteria for the current observable, and move to the next observable, until we reproduce all.

- We compute the SVD of  $X_{\Xi}$  and select **one** eigenvector:

$$X_{\Xi}(Q_{\sigma}) = USV^t$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \textcolor{brown}{P} & R \end{pmatrix} = V \in \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}} \times \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{R}^1 & \mathbb{R}^{N_{\text{rep}}-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

- We project out the selected eigenvector for the next iteration:

$$X \longrightarrow XR$$

- We iterate (select more eigenvectors) until we met the tolerance criteria for the current observable, and move to the next observable, until we reproduce all.
- See upcoming publication or code for more details.

- Results computed with different SMPDFs can be easily **combined** by expressing them in terms of the prior (within the tolerance):

$$d_k(\sigma)/\sqrt{N_{\text{rep}} - 1} = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\text{eig}}} P_{kj}^t \tilde{d}_j(\sigma), \quad k = 1, \dots, N_{\text{rep}}$$

$d_k(\sigma) = \sigma_k - \sigma_0$ , for  $\sigma_k$  **expressed** in terms of the  $N_{\text{rep}}$  prior replicas.

$d_j(\sigma) = \sigma_j - \sigma_0$ , for  $\sigma_j$  **computed** in terms of the  $N_{\text{eig}}$  SMPDF eigenvectors.

- Direct and inverse transformation matrices provided in the **SM-PDF** code.
  - With appropriate normalization constants and hash-based parameter names.

- Python interface for **APPLgrid** and **LHAPDF**.
- Phenomenology **comparisons** for PDFs.
  - **PDF4LHC Recommendation** benchmarking plots.
  - **Yellow report** PDF correlations.
- **Correlation** plots
  - PDF with observable
  - Observable PDF uncertainties
- **mc2hessian** algorithm.
- Observable values as a function of  $\alpha_s$  or  $N_f$ .
- Convolution result as a rich **HTML** and **CSV** table.

Execute with: `smpdf higgs.yaml -use-db`

```

#higgs.yaml
#Global parameters that are used until overwritten by parameters
#inside the actiongroups
observables: #Provide the Paths to the APPLGrids, and specify that
              #they are calculated at NLO

# Higgs
- {name: 'data/higgs/ggh_13tev.root', order: NLO}
- {name: 'data/higgs/ggH_y_13tev.root', order: NLO}
- {name: 'data/higgs/hw_13tev.root', order: NLO}
- {name: 'data/higgs/hz_13tev.root', order: NLO}
- {name: 'data/higgs/ggH_pt_13tev.root', order: NLO}
- {name: 'data/higgs/httbar_13tev.root', order: NLO}

pdfsets:
- MC900_nnlo #LHAPDF set to be used as prior

actions:
- smpdf #Generate the SMPDFs from the prior and the observables
- installgrids #Install the generated sets in the LHAPDF path

#The specification of the actions to actually be performed
#using the above as default
actiongroups:
- prefix: H05_ #Begin all exported filenames with this prefix
  smpdf_tolerance: 0.05 #Set T to 5% and execute the default
                        #actions above

- prefix: H10_
  smpdf_tolerance: 0.10 #Set T to 10% and execute the default
                        #actions.

- prefix: compall
  pdfsets: #Change the PDFsets for this actiongroup
    - MCH_nnlo_100
    - H05_smpdf* #Wildcard expansion is supported.
    - H10_smpdf*
    - MC900_nnlo
  actions: #Perform plots and save the data of the convolution.
    - violinplots
    - obscorrplots
    - ciplots
    - savedata
  base_pdf: MC900_nnlo #Plot values relative to this PDF.

```

# QUESTIONS

# BACKUP: SMPDF-HIGGS PROCESS DETAILS

| Input cross-sections for SM-PDFs for Higgs physics |                  |                 |                   |             |                                                 |
|----------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| process                                            | distribution     | grid name       | $N_{\text{bins}}$ | range       | kin. cuts                                       |
| $gg \rightarrow h$                                 | incl xsec        | ggh_13tev       | 1                 | -           | -                                               |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dp_t^h$ | ggh_pt_13tev    | 10                | [0,200] GeV | -                                               |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dy^h$   | ggh_y_13tev     | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]  | -                                               |
| VBF $hjj$                                          | incl xsec        | vbfb_13tev      | 1                 | -           | -                                               |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dp_t^h$ | vbfb_pt_13tev   | 5                 | [0,200] GeV | -                                               |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dy^h$   | vbfb_y_13tev    | 5                 | [-2.5,2.5]  | -                                               |
| $hW$                                               | incl xsec        | hw_13tev        | 1                 | -           | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dp_t^h$ | hw_pt_13tev     | 10                | [0,200] GeV | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dy^h$   | hw_y_13tev      | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
| $hZ$                                               | incl xsec        | hz_13tev        | 1                 | -           | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dp_t^h$ | hz_pt_13tev     | 10                | [0,200] GeV | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dy^h$   | hz_y_13tev      | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
| $h\bar{t}t$                                        | incl xsec        | httbar_13tev    | 1                 | -           | -                                               |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dp_t^h$ | httbar_pt_13tev | 10                | [0,200] GeV | -                                               |
|                                                    | $d\sigma/dy^h$   | httbar_y_13tev  | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]  | -                                               |

# BACKUP: SMPDF- $t\bar{t}$ PROCESS DETAILS

| Input cross-sections for SM-PDFs for $t\bar{t}$ physics |                           |                          |                   |              |           |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------|
| process                                                 | distribution              | grid name                | $N_{\text{bins}}$ | range        | kin. cuts |
| $t\bar{t}$                                              | incl xsec                 | ttbar_13tev              | 1                 | -            | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dp_t^{\bar{t}}$  | ttbar_tbarpt_13tev       | 10                | [40,400] GeV | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dy^{\bar{t}}$    | ttbar_tbar_y_13tev       | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]   | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dp_t^t$          | ttbar_tpt_13tev          | 10                | [40,400] GeV | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dy^t$            | ttbar_ty_13tev           | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]   | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dm^{t\bar{t}}$   | ttbar_ttbarinvmass_13tev | 10                | [300,1000]   | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dp_t^{t\bar{t}}$ | ttbar_ttbarpt_13tev      | 10                | [20,200]     | -         |
|                                                         | $d\sigma/dy^{t\bar{t}}$   | ttbar_ttbar_y_13tev      | 12                | [-3,3]       | -         |

# BACKUP: SMPDF-EW PROCESS DETAILS

| Input cross-sections for SM-PDFs for electroweak boson production physics |                              |                    |                   |              |                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| process                                                                   | distribution                 | grid name          | $N_{\text{bins}}$ | range        | kin. cuts                                       |
| Z                                                                         | incl xsec                    | z_13tev            | 1                 | -            | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dp_t^{l-}$          | z_lmpt_13tev       | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dy^{l-}$            | z_lmy_13tev        | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]   | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dp_t^{l+}$          | z_lppt_13tev       | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dy^{l+}$            | z_lpy_13tev        | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]   | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dp_t^Z$             | z_zpt_13tev        | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dy^Z$               | z_zy_13tev         | 5                 | [-4,4]       | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dm^{ll}$            | z_lplminvmas_13tev | 10                | [50,130] GeV | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dp_t^{ll}$          | z_lplmpt_13tev     | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
| W                                                                         | incl xsec                    | w_13tev            | 1                 | -            | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/d\phi$              | w_cphi_13tev       | 10                | [-1,1]       | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dE_t^{\text{miss}}$ | w_etmiss_13tev     | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dp_t^l$             | w_lpt_13tev        | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dy^l$               | w_ly_13tev         | 10                | [-2.5,2.5]   | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dm_t$               | w_mt_13tev         | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dp_t^W$             | w_wpt_13tev        | 10                | [0,200] GeV  | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |
|                                                                           | $d\sigma/dy^W$               | w_wy_13tev         | 10                | [-4,4]       | $p_T(l) \geq 10 \text{ GeV},  \eta^l  \leq 2.5$ |

# BACKUP: SELECTED CORRELATIONS FOR $h_z$ PRODUCTION

