An introduction to GAMBIT or the Future of Global Fits to New Physics

Anders Kvellestad, University of Oslo

 Lots of models for TeV scale New Physics



 Lots of models for TeV scale New Physics

• For each model, a parameter space of varying phenomenology

SUSY 4th generation JED Composite UED Higgs



What New Physics scenario is preferred?

What New Physics scenario is preferred?

Compare to data!

What New Physics scenario is preferred?

Compare to data!

... But how?

Only a couple of parameters:

Compare preferred/excluded regions for different analyses

Only a couple of parameters:

Compare preferred/excluded regions for different analyses



Allanach, Kvellestad, Raklev: 1504.02752

If many different searches:

Combine searches in a total likelihood function

If many different searches:

Combine searches in a total likelihood function



Allanach, Kvellestad, Raklev: 1504.02752

L = L Collider L Higgs L DM L EWPO L Flovor

Perform a statistical fit to all available data - a global fit

 Explore likelihood across entire parameter space (smart sampling)

- Explore likelihood across entire parameter space (smart sampling)
- Interpretation: Bayesian/ frequentist

- Explore likelihood across entire parameter space (smart sampling)
- Interpretation: Bayesian/ frequentist
- Project down to I or 2 parameters (profile/marginalise)

- Explore likelihood across entire parameter space (smart sampling)
- Interpretation: Bayesian/ frequentist
- Project down to I or 2 parameters (profile/marginalise)

Bomark, Kvellestad, Lola, Osland, Raklev: 1410.0921



Global fit goals:

Global fit goals:

 Assume a theory is true: What parameter values are preferred?



Global fit goals:

 Assume a theory is true: What parameter values are preferred?

Given multiple theories: • Which is in best agreement with data?

Parameter estimation



- Many experimental searches (almost) neglected

- Many experimental searches (almost) neglected

Available tools limited to only a few theories

- Many experimental searches (almost) neglected

Available tools limited to only a few theories

...and a limited selection of theory tools

- Many experimental searches (almost) neglected

Available tools limited to only a few theories

...and a limited selection of theory tools

...and a limited set of sampling algorithms



Global And Modular BSM Inference Tool

• A collaboration of ~30 theorists and experimentalists

P.Athron, C. Balázs, T. Bringmann, A. Buckley, M. Chrzaszcz, J. Conrad, J. Cornell, L. Dal, J. Edsjö, B. Farmer, L. Hsu, P. Jackson, A. Krislock, A. Kvellestad, F. Mahmoudi, G. Martinez, M. Pato, A. Putze, A. Raklev, C. Rogan, A. Saavedra, C. Savage, P. Scott, N. Serra, C. Weniger, M. White

• Members from several major particle and astroparticle experiments

Fermi-LAT, ATLAS, CTA, HESS, LHCb, IceCube, AMS-02, CDMS, DM-ICE, XENON, DARWIN



• Main design principles: modularity and flexibility



- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends



- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins



- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins
- Physics modules: Large set of observables/likelihoods (all replaceable)



G A BIT

- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins
- Physics modules: Large set of observables/likelihoods (all replaceable)
- External tools as (interchangeable) plug-ins











Each module presents the rest of GAMBIT with a set of *requirements* and a set of *capabilities*







The core solves the dependency tree and decides the evaluation order





- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins
- Physics modules: Large set of observables/likelihoods (all replaceable)
- External tools as (interchangeable) plug-ins

- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins
- Physics modules: Large set of observables/likelihoods (all replaceable)
- External tools as (interchangeable) plug-ins
- C++



- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins
- Physics modules: Large set of observables/likelihoods (all replaceable)
- External tools as (interchangeable) plug-ins
- C++
- Both MPI and openMP parallelisation



- Main design principles: modularity and flexibility
- Allow user to define the model not limited to SUSY & friends
- Many statistical options: Bayesian/frequentist, scanning algorithms as plug-ins
- Physics modules: Large set of observables/likelihoods (all replaceable)
- External tools as (interchangeable) plug-ins
- C++
- Both MPI and openMP parallelisation
- Open-source release (in a few months)



Aspect	GAMBIT	MasterCode	SuperBayeS	Fittino	Rizzo et al.	
Design	Modular, Adaptive	Monolithic	Monolithic	(\sim) Monolithic	> Monolithic	
Statistics	Frequentist, Bayesian	Frequentist	Freq./Bayes.	Frequentist	None	
Scanners	Differential evolution, genetic algo-	Nested sam-	Nested sam-	MCMC	None (ran-	
	rithms, random forests, t-walk, t-	pling, MCMC,	pling, MCMC		dom)	
	nest, particle swarm, nested sampling,	grad. descent				
-	MCMC, gradient descent					
Theories	(p)MSSM-25, CMSSM $\pm \epsilon$, GMSB,	$CMSSM\pm\epsilon$	(p)MSSM-15,	$CMSSM\pm\epsilon$	(p)MSSM-19	
	NMSSM BMSSM POMSSM offective		$D W S S W \pm \epsilon,$ mUFD			
	operators iDM XDM ADM LIED		mole			
	Higgs portals/extended Higgs sectors					
Astroparticle	Event-level: IceCube, Fermi, LUX,	Basic: Ω _{DM} ,	Basic: Ω _{DM} ,	Basic: Ω_{DM} ,	Event-level:	
·	XENON, CDMS, DM-ICE. Basic: Ω_{DM} ,	LUX, XENON	Fermi,	Fermi,	Fermi.	
	AMS-02, COUPP, KIMS, CRESST,		IceCube,	HESS,	Basic: Ω_{DM} ,	
	CoGeNT, SIMPLE, PAMELA, Planck,		XENON	XENON	IceCube,	
	HESS. Predictions: CIA, DARWIN,				CIA	
	ATLAS, CMS, multi analysis, with nou	ATLAS rosim	ATLAS direct			
LHC	ral net and fast detector simulation	HiggsSignals	sim Higgs	resim	+Tevatron di-	
	Higgs multi-channel with correlations	basic flavour.	mass only.	HigasSig-	rect sim. ba-	
	and no SM assumptions. Full flavour		basic flavour.	nals, basic	sic flavour.	
	inc. complete $B \rightarrow X_s II$ and $B \rightarrow$			flavour.		
	K^* // angular set.					
SM, theory	m_t , m_b , α_s , $\alpha_{\rm EM}$, DM halo, hadronic	$m_t, m_Z,$	m _t , m _b ,	m _t	None	
and related	matrix elements, detector responses,	α_{EM} ,	$\alpha_{\rm s}, \alpha_{\rm EM},$			
uncerts.	QCD+EW corrections (LHC+DM sig-	hadronic	DM halo,			
	nal+BG), astro BGs, cosmic ray hadro-	matrix ele-	nadronic matrix alama			
	i nisation, coalescence and pigation.	ments	matrix elemis. A		▶]	

Borrowed from P. Scott



Thank you for your attention!

Backup slides

This is GAMBIT.

Backends	Version	Path to lib	Status	#funcs	#types	#ctors
BOSSMinimalExample	1.0	Backends/lib/libminimal 1 0.so	0K	0	2	4
	1.1	Backends/lib/libminimal 1 1.so	ОК	Θ	2	4
	1.2	Backends/lib/libminimal 1 2.so	ОК	Θ	2	4
DDCalc0	0.0	Backends/lib/libDDCalc0.so	ОК	44	0	Θ
DarkSUSY	5.1.1	/extras/DarkSUSY/lib/libdarksusy.so	0K	44	Θ	Θ
FastSim	1.0	Backends/lib/libfastsim.so	absent/broken	1	Θ	Θ
FeynHiggs	2.10	Backends/lib/libfeynhiggs.so	absent/broken	11	Θ	Θ
HiggsBounds	4.1	Backends/lib/libhiggsbounds.so	absent/broken	8	Θ	Θ
HiggsSignals	1.2	Backends/lib/libhiggssignals.so	absent/broken	9	Θ	Θ
LibFarrayTest	1.0	Backends/lib/libFarrayTest.so	0K	9	Θ	Θ
LibFirst	1.0	Backends/lib/libfirst.so	0K	8	Θ	Θ
	1.1	Backends/lib/libfirst.so	0K	12	Θ	Θ
LibFortran	1.0	Backends/lib/libfortran.so	0K	6	Θ	Θ
MicrOmegas	3.5.5	<pre>/no/path/in/config/backend locations/</pre>	absent/broken	14	Θ	Θ
Pythia	8.186	Backends/lib/libpythia8.so	0K	Θ	6	37
SUSY_HIT	1.4	//SUSY-HIT/susyhit.so	0K	51	Θ	Θ
SuperIso	3.4	Backends/lib/libsuperiso.so	absent/broken	31	Θ	Θ
gamLike	1.0.0	Backends/lib/libgamLike.so	OK	5	Θ	Θ
nulike	1.0.0	/extras/nulike/lib/libnulike.so	OK	4	0	Θ



It is not meaningful to draw general conclusions directly from the number allowed/excluded points...



It is not meaningful to draw general conclusions directly from the number allowed/excluded points...



Only a couple of parameters:

Compare preferred/excluded regions for different analyses



- Per-point interpretation is not straightforward
- Gets worse with increasing number of experimental analyses



Allanach, Kvellestad, Raklev: 1504.02752

Anders Kvellestad

If many different searches:

Combine searches in a total likelihood function

Clear per-point interpretation

...but what if there are many parameters?













Doing genuinely 'model-independent' DM pheno

All experimental limits in terms of simplified models: effective WIMP, one annihilation channel, etc

- \implies need something to apply limits to arbitrary DD couplings and ID decay/annihilation branching fractions
- ⇒ must include accurate treatment of experimental effects

Impacts of new unstable particles (e.g. extra Higgs) are hard

 \implies need to simulate decays 'on the fly'

Calculating relic densities for general models also challenging

 \implies want to feed in partial annihilation rates, co-annihilations, resonances, etc (not only set up model in LanHEP)

GAMBITC

 \rightarrow nulike, gamlike, DDcalc, cascade sim \rightarrow Christoph's talk

The LHC likelihood monster

ATLAS CMS OF ANIBIT

Time per point:

 $\mathcal{O}(minute)$ in best cases

Time per point for global fits to converge:

 $\mathcal{O}(seconds)$ in worst cases

Challenge:

About 2 orders of magnitude too slow to actually include LHC data in global fits properly

 \rightarrow More in Martin's presentation

Parameter space → Theory space

CMSSM, MSSM, Simplified Models \neq BSM

Want to do model comparison to actually work out which theory is the best...

Challenge:

How do I easily adapt a global fit to different BSM theories?



Interface: yaml file

Basic interface for a scan is a YAML initialisation file

- specify parameters, ranges, priors
- select likelihood components
- select other observables to calculate
- define generic rules for how to fill dependencies
- define generic rules for options to be passed to module functions
- set global options (scanner, errors/warnings, logging behaviour, etc)

```
☐Parameters:

   StandardModel SLHA2: !import StandardModel SLHA2 default
   MSSM25atQ: !import LesHouches.in.MSSM 1.yaml

□Priors:
     # none: all parameters fixed in this example.
⊖Scanner:
   use_scanner: toy_mcmc
   scanners:
     toy mcmc:
       plugin: toy mcmc
       point number: 2000
       output file: output
       like: Likelihood
⊡0bsLikes:
   # Test DecayBit
   - purpose:
                    Test
     capability:
                    decay rates
                    DecayTable
     type:
   # 79-string IceCube likelihood

    capability: IceCube_likelihood

     purpose: Likelihood
     function: IC79 loglike
⊡Rules:

    capability: MSSM_spectrum

     function: get MSSMatQ spectrum
     options:
       invalid point fatal: true
```

Pat Scott – April 2015 – IFT Madrid

A preview of GAMBIT

Modules

Physics Modules

- ColliderBit (Martin's talk)
- DarkBit (Christoph's talk)
- FlavBit flavour physics inc. g 2, $b \rightarrow s\gamma$, B decays (new channels, theory uncerts, LHCb likelihoods)
- SpecBit generic BSM spectrum object, providing RGE running, masses, mixings, etc via interchangeable interfaces to different RGE codes
- DecayBit decay widths for all relevant SM & BSM particles
- EWPOBit precision tests (mostly by interface to FeynHiggs, alt. SUSY-POPE)

+ScannerBit: manages statistics, parameter sampling and optimisation algorithms

Other nice technical features

- Scanners: MultiNest, Diver (diff. evolution), PIKAIA (genetic algorithms), GreAT (MCMC)
- Statistics: Bayesian, Profile Likelihood, later full Neyman
- Mixed-mode **MPI + openMP**, mostly automated
- diskless generalisation of various Les Houches Accords
- **BOSS**: dynamic loading of C++ classes from backends (!)
- all-in or module standalone modes easily implemented from single cmake script
- automatic getters for obtaining, configuring + compiling backends¹
- flexible output streams (ASCII, databases, binary, ...)
- more more more...

¹ if a backend breaks, won't compile and/or kills your dog, blame the authors (not us... unless we **are** the authors...)

