

Alpos

an alternative object-oriented fitting package

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Alpos

Alpos is a general purpos fitting framework

- Entirely object-oriented

Alpos and its relation to xFitter

- Alpos was built in the surrounding of xFitter, and with benefitting a lot from that experience
- Alpos is also supposed to be a testfield for conceptional (code) developments for xFitter
- Alpos has a fairly different code structure than xFitter, thus facilitating some physics studies, but also complicating other studies

When Alpos started, a number of things had not been very convenient to study in xFitter

- χ^2 evaluation was not flexible, and code was confusing
- Uncertainties with correlation matrices were not fully supported (needed for my code)
- Strong focus on PDFs, but little flexibility for other kind of fits
- Some functionality was difficult to trace back in the code, and understand in greater detail (black box)

Alpos design principles

Design principles

- The code should be strictly object oriented
 - everything should be an instance of a certain object
- Developments by one person should not interfere with studies of others
 - Minimizer, predictions, parameterisations, etc...
 - all should be kept separate: i.e. scoped within certain classes
- Any functionality should be well wrapped and also for newcomers quick to identify (no spaghetti code)
 - The code and workflow should 'transparent'
- Flexible data format; flexible uncertainty definition
- Simple things should be easily possible:
 - plain χ^2 calculation
 - simple to define different χ^2 definitions
 - χ^2 for part of the data → possibility to detect 'hot' areas, etc...

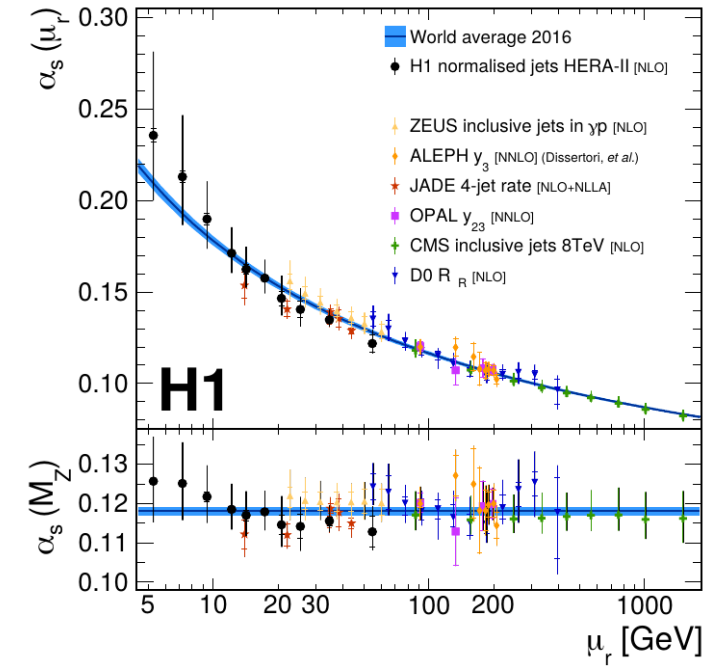
Relevant publications I

H1 low- Q^2 jets Eur.Phys.J.C77 (2017) 4

- α_s fit with new H1 ep $\rightarrow$ jets data
- inclusive jet, dijet and trijet cross sections
- also normalised cross sections:
 $\sigma_{\text{jet}}/\sigma_{\text{NC-DIS}}$
- χ^2 calculation for aNNLO and full NNLO predictions

Tricky:

- data has complicated stat. correlations due to unfolding
also: inclusive jet, dijet & trijet observables are stat. correlated
and those correlations are taken into account
- Large amount of theoretical uncertainties had to be evaluated



	n_{dof}	Value of χ^2/n_{dof}					
		NLO	aNNLO	NNLO	NLO	aNNLO	NNLO
		Absolute jet cross sections			Normalised jet cross sections		
Inclusive jet at low- Q^2	48	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.9	1.6	1.3
Inclusive jet at low- and high- Q^2	78	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.2	2.2
Dijet at low- Q^2	48	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.0
Trijet at low- Q^2	32	0.6			0.6		

$$\alpha_s(M_Z) = 0.1172(4)_{\text{exp}} (3)_{\text{PDF}} (7)_{\text{PDF}(\alpha_s)} (11)_{\text{PDFset}} (6)_{\text{had}} (+51)_{\text{scale}} (-43)_{\text{scale}}$$

Relevant publications II

α_s from global inclusive jets

Eur.Phys.J. C79 (2019) 68

- α_s from 'global' inclusive jet cross section data:
One data set from:
H1, ZEUS, STAR, CDF, D0, ATLAS, CMS

Technical advancement:

- α_s extractions from D0, H1, CMS have been repeated
→ their fitting methods differ in many aspects:

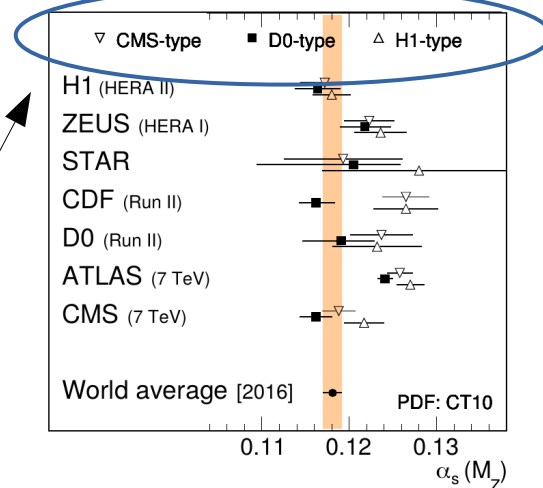
The three extraction methods differ in the following aspects:

- the definition of the χ^2 function to quantify the agreement between theory and data,
- the uncertainties considered in the χ^2 function,
- the strategy to determine the central result for $\alpha_s(M_Z)$,
- the propagation of the uncertainties to the value of $\alpha_s(M_Z)$,
- the choice of PDF sets,
- the consideration of the $\alpha_s(M_Z)$ dependence of the PDFs, and
- the treatment of further theoretical uncertainties.

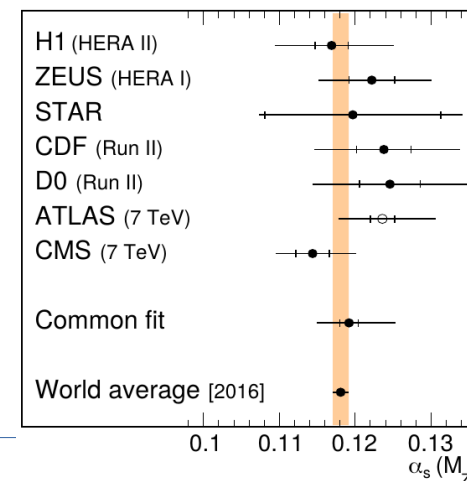
these 3 fitting procedures have been successfully re-implemented in Alpos (including uncertainties)

→ This demonstrates great flexibility of the Alpos framework

- One 'common' type fit strategy has been developed



Fit method PDF set	CMS-type		D0-type		H1-type	
	MSTW2008	CT10	MSTW2008	CT10	MSTW2008	CT10
Data	$\alpha_s(M_Z)$ values with experimental uncertainties					
H1	0.1172 (28)	0.1172 (28)	0.1161 (27)	0.1164 (26)	0.1174 (22)	0.1180 (22)
ZEUS	0.1213 (28)	0.1223 (29)	0.1210 ($^{+28}_{-29}$)	0.1218 ($^{+30}_{-29}$)	0.1231 (30)	0.1236 (30)
STAR	—	0.1193 (68)	—	0.1205 ($^{+14}_{-11}$)	0.1159 (116)	0.1280 (111)
CDF	0.1217 (17)	0.1265 (27)	0.1202 ($^{+10}_{-27}$)	0.1162 ($^{+22}_{-22}$)	0.1217 (35)	0.1265 (37)
D0 (22 pts., NLO)	0.1226 (32)	0.1237 (36)	0.1203 ($^{+40}_{-42}$)	0.1191 ($^{+28}_{-28}$)	0.1219 (50)	0.1232 (51)
ATLAS	0.1220 (9)	0.1258 (15)	0.1204 ($^{+14}_{-14}$)	0.1241 (9)	0.1206 (15)	0.1270 (16)
CMS	0.1162 (14)	0.1188 (19)	0.1158 (12)	0.1162 (19)	0.1140 (21)	0.1217 (23)



Relevant publications III

α_s from H1 jet data in NNLO Eur.Phys.J.C77 (2017), 791

First use of NNLO grids for α_s determination
and/or PDF fit

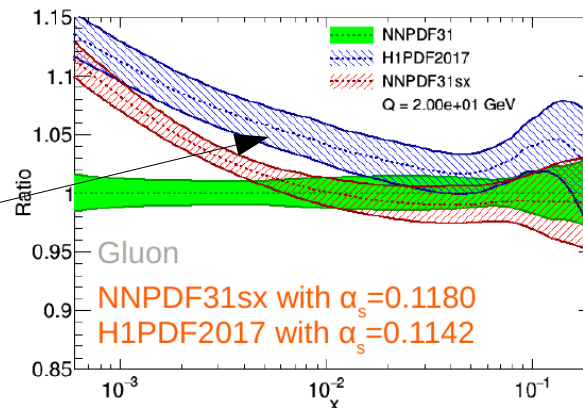
Technical achievements: Two distinct fits

1) fit of α_s to ep jet cross sections

$$\sigma_i = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=g,q,\bar{q}} \int dx f_k(x, \mu_F) \hat{\sigma}_{i,k}^{(n)}(x, \mu_R, \mu_F) \cdot C_{\text{had}}$$

both α_s dependencies are accounted for, by defining
 $\mu_0=20\text{GeV}$ and performing DGLAP
(using **QCDNUM**, **APFEL** or **APFEL++**)

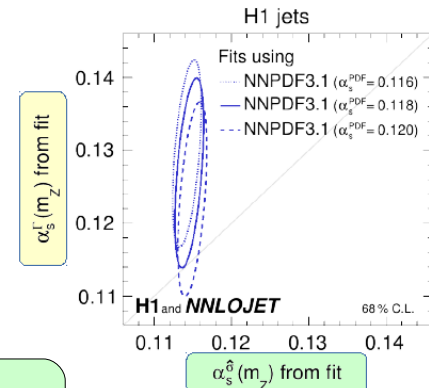
2) Fit to NC & CC DIS from H1
+ norm. jet cross sections
→ H1PDF2017



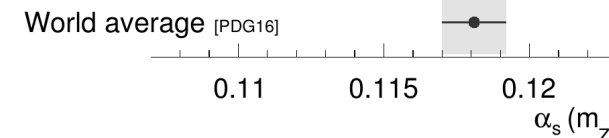
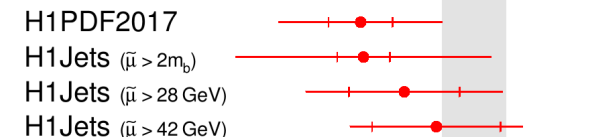
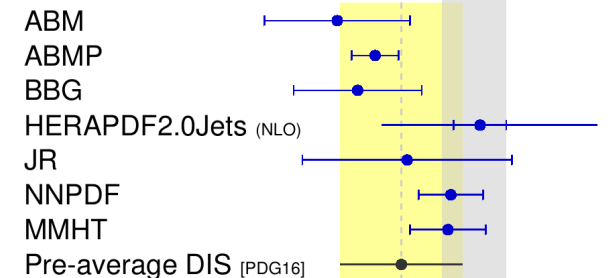
$$\text{PDFs } \frac{\partial f}{\partial \alpha_s} = \frac{\mathcal{P} \otimes f}{\beta}$$

Hard ME's

$$\hat{\sigma}_{i,k}^{(n)} = \alpha_s^n(\mu_R) \tilde{\sigma}_{i,k}^{(n)}(x, \mu_R, \mu_F)$$



α_s determinations in NNLO

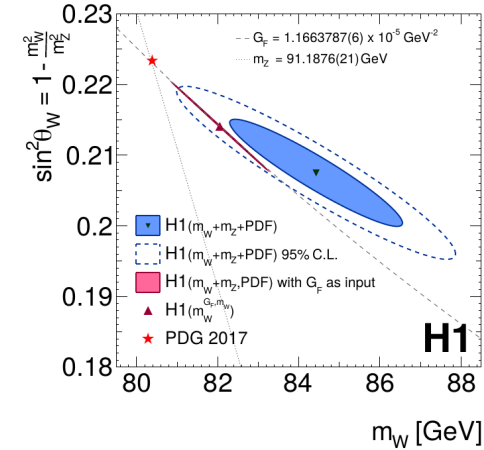
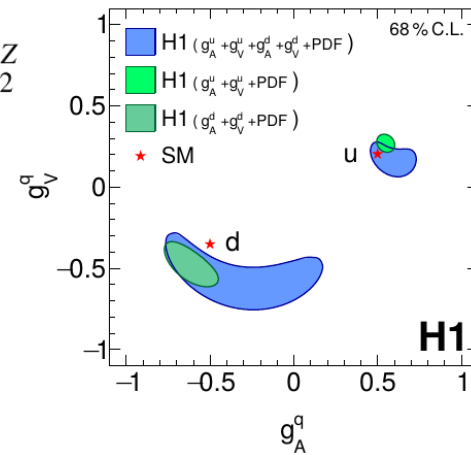
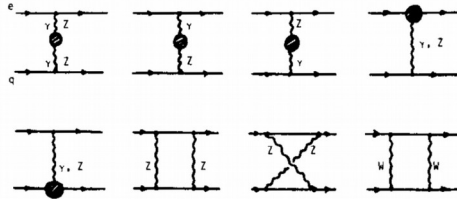


Electroweak parameters from HERA incl. DIS data (H1)

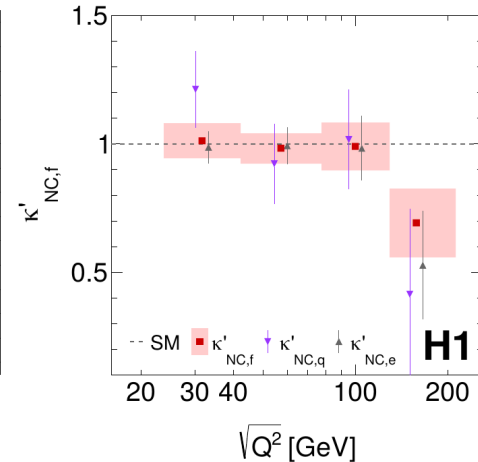
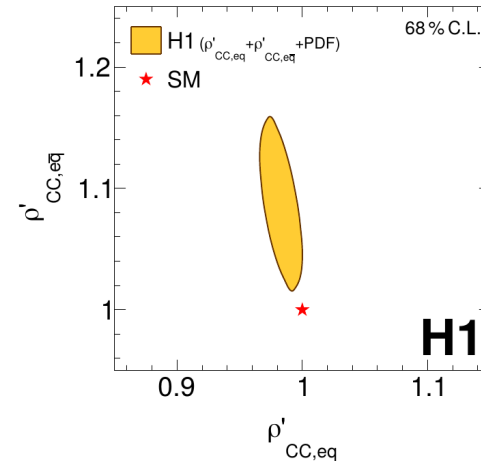
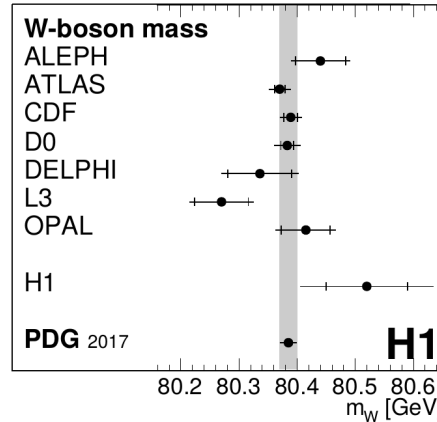
- PDF+EW fit to all H1 incl. NC & CC DIS data (using **QCDNUM**) Eur.Phys.J. C78 (2018) 777
- 1-loop EW corrections obtained from **EPRC**

$$\tilde{F}_2^\pm = F_2 - (g_V^e \pm P_e g_A^e) \kappa_Z F_2^{\gamma Z} + [(g_V^e g_V^e + g_A^e g_A^e) \pm 2P_e g_V^e g_A^e] \kappa_Z^2 F_2^Z$$

$$[F_2, F_2^{\gamma Z}, F_2^Z] = x \sum_q [Q_q^2, 2Q_q g_V^q, g_V^q g_V^q + g_A^q g_A^q] \{q + \bar{q}\}$$



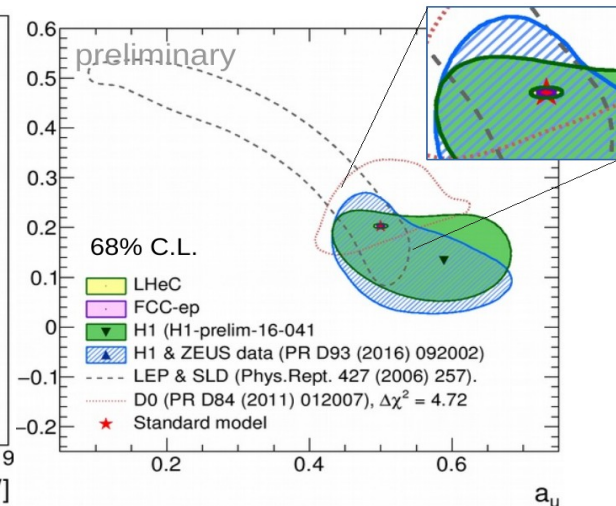
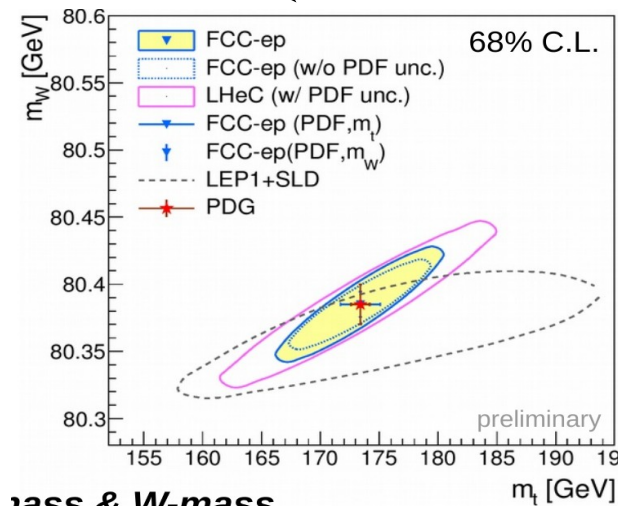
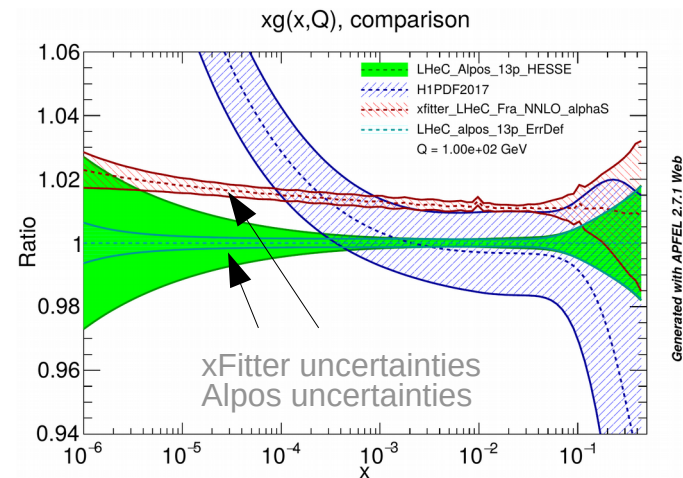
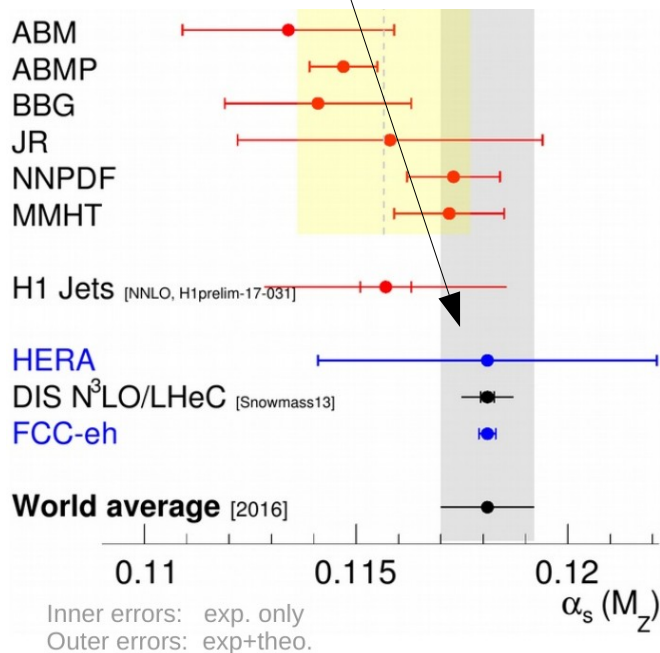
Data set	Q^2 -range [GeV ²]	$\sqrt{s}$ [GeV]	$\mathcal{L}$ [pb ⁻¹]	No. of data points	Polarisation [%]	Ref.
1 e^+ combined low- Q^2	(0.5) 8.5 – 150	301,319	20,22, 97.6	94 (262)	–	[56]
2 e^+ combined low- E_p	(1.5) 8.5 – 90	225,252	12.2, 5.9	132 (136)	–	[56]
3 e^+ NC 94–97	150 – 30 000	301	35.6	130	–	[32]
4 e^+ CC 94–97	300 – 15 000	301	35.6	25	–	[32]
5 e^- NC 98–99	150 – 30 000	319	16.4	126	–	[33]
6 e^- CC 98–99	300 – 15 000	319	16.4	28	–	[33]
7 e^- NC 98–99 high-y	100 – 800	319	16.4	13	–	[57]
8 e^+ NC 99–00	150 – 30 000	319	65.2	147	–	[57]
9 e^+ CC 99–00	300 – 15 000	319	65.2	28	–	[57]
10 e^+ NC L HERA-II	120 – 30 000	319	80.7	136	-37.0 ± 1.0	[58, 59]
11 e^+ CC L HERA-II	300 – 15 000	319	80.7	28	-37.0 ± 1.0	[58, 59]
12 e^+ NC R HERA-II	120 – 30 000	319	101.3	138	$+32.5 \pm 0.7$	[58, 59]
13 e^+ CC R HERA-II	300 – 15 000	319	101.3	29	$+32.5 \pm 0.7$	[58, 59]
14 e^- NC L HERA-II	120 – 50 000	319	104.4	139	-25.8 ± 0.7	[58, 59]
15 e^- CC L HERA-II	300 – 30 000	319	104.4	29	-25.8 ± 0.7	[58, 59]
16 e^- NC R HERA-II	120 – 30 000	319	47.3	138	$+36.0 \pm 0.7$	[58, 59]
17 e^- CC R HERA-II	300 – 15 000	319	47.3	28	$+36.0 \pm 0.7$	[58, 59]
18 e^+ NC HERA-II high-y	60 – 800	319	182.0	11	–	[58, 59]
19 e^- NC HERA-II high-y	60 – 800	319	151.7	11	–	[58, 59]



FCC-eh/LHeC future perspectives

FCC-eh and LHeC perspectives

- PDFs (benchmarking xFitter results [Fra Giuli])
- Electroweak physics with incl. DIS
e.g. m_{top} through 1-loop EW corrections
- α_s prospects



Relevant publications IV

Two tensor pomeron fit

[arXiv:1901.08524](https://arxiv.org/abs/1901.08524)

- Fit of two-tensor pomeron model to inclusive NC DIS and PHP data
→ See Sasha's talk on tuesday

α_s fit from dijet data in diffractive DIS in NNLO

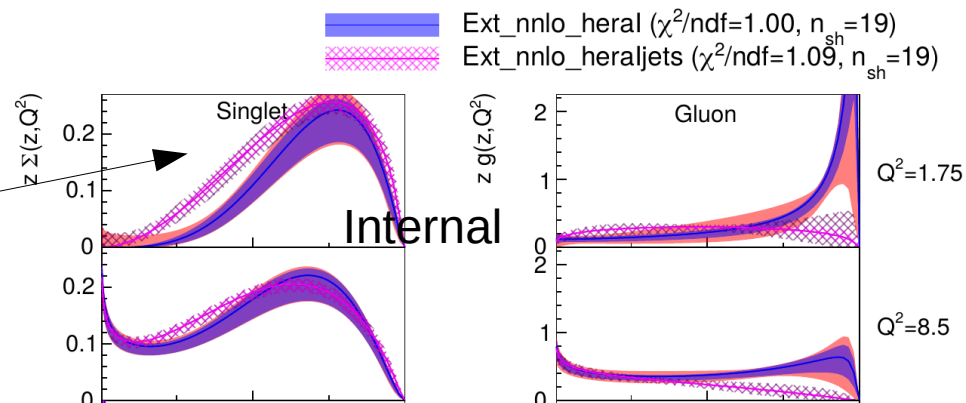
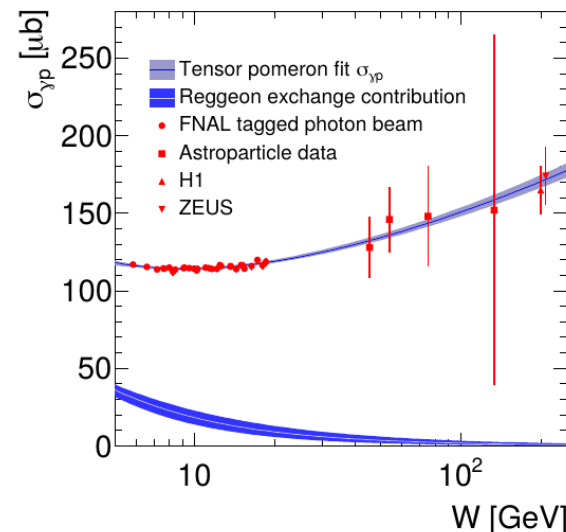
[Eur.Phys.J. C78 \(2018\) 538](#)

- $\chi^2/\text{ndf}=13/14$
- $\Delta\alpha_s = 4\%$

Ongoing:

- α_s from HERA inclusive jets (DIS19)
- 2D limits on contact interactions with HERA inclusive DIS data (~2020)
- Belle time-dependent CP violation analysis
→ Vladimir's talk
- Diffractive PDFs with H1 data and dijet cross sections in NNLO (DIS19)

APFEL, APFEL++, QCDNUM, GRV-pion, Owen's pion, H1PDF2006, FONLL-C, FFNS, ZMVFNS, NNLO diffractive dijets w/ fastNLO+NNLOJET, arbitrary parameterisations, χ^2 definitions, 3D + 4D diff. data, ...



Alpos: code structure

In the following, I will rather focus on technical details, and underlying programming concepts

- This may be pretty technical...
- Probably, some ideas advance upcoming xfitter developments.

Design considerations

Flexible to use

- α_s fits
- Electroweak fits
- Simple χ^2 studies (without fits)
- PDF fits

It should be VERY simple to implement new theory prediction

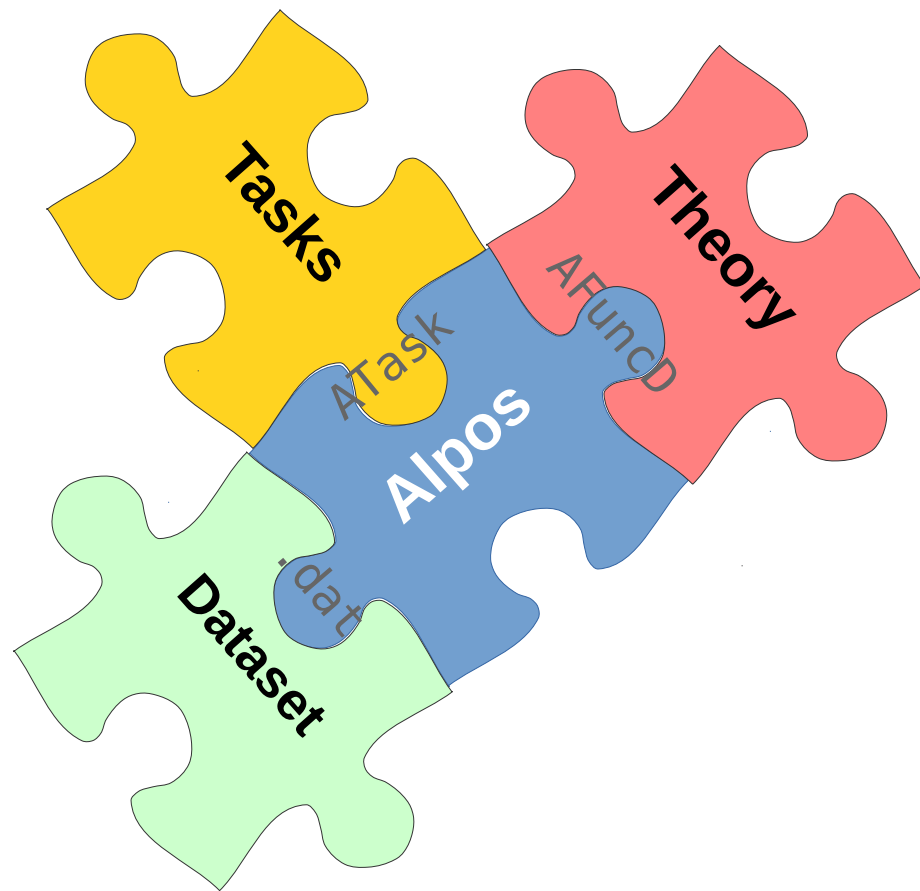
It should be VERY simple to implement a new minimizer (or similar tasks)

Support for flexible data formats

- Many uncertainties, with different kind of uncertainty definitions/correlations

Functionalities for detailed data-to-theory studies

- Detection hot area's → 'subsets'
- partial χ^2 , for different χ^2 definitions
- Transparent workflow



Technicalities I

Alpos

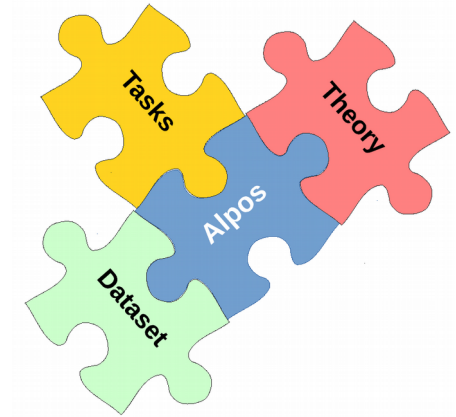
- Program execution

```
$ alpos tutorial/6.herapdf10.str
```

- Program workflow

```
#include "alpos/Alpos.h"
int main(int argc, char** argv) {
    string steerfile = argv[1];
    Alpos alpos(steerfile, argc-1, &argv[1]);
    alpos.DoTasks();
    return 0;
}
```

Hint: arbitrary additional information can be passed through the command line using equivalent syntax as steering file: Values are superseeding keys from steering



Initialisation

- Parse steering file (*.str), and Read data files (*.dat) from steering
- Initialize theory 'functions' as specified in steering

Run list of 'tasks', as specified in steering

- Run subsequently 'tasks'

Note: code examples are sometimes shortened!

Technicalities II

Essentially, the Alpos package consists only of

few (~two) very simple abstract classes:

- For performing calculations, interfacing predictions, and organising fit parameters

```
template<typename T> class AParm : public AParmBase<T>
```

```
template<typename T> class AParmFuncBase : public AParmBase<T>
```

- For the tasks:

```
class ATask : public AlposObject
```

```
class ATaskResult : public AlposObject
```

- A simple singleton class 'ATheoryHandler'

keep track of all parameters (all are fittable), all relations between parameters and functions, etc... [next slides]

- Three factories

```
namespace AFactory {  
  AFuncD*      FunctionFactory(const std::string& functype, const std::string& funcname); //!< init a new function  
  ATask*       TaskFactory    (const std::string& tname,  const std::string& ttype);      //!< instantiat a new task  
  AChisqBase*  ChisqFactory   (const std::string& chisq,  const std::vector<std::string>& par, AData* data, AFuncD* theo);  
}
```

The 'TheoryHandler' class

The TheoryHandler

- a singleton class

```
class TheoryHandler : public AlposObject {
private:
    TheoryHandler();

public:
    static TheoryHandler* Handler();
    bool InitTheory(const std::string& steerfile = std::string());
    /* [...]*/

private:
    static TheoryHandler* instance;
    std::map<std::string, AParmNamed*> fParms;
    std::set<std::string> fAllParmNames;
    std::pair<ASuperData*, ASuperTheory*> fSuperPair; // map of datasets and corresponding predictions
    std::map<std::string, std::pair<AData*, AFuncD*> > fDataTheoryPairs; // map of datasets and corresponding predictions
    std::map<std::string, std::map<std::string, std::pair<ASubsetData*, ASubsetFunction*> > > fSubsetPairs;
};
```

First, it initialises the theory module (i.e. all parameters and functions) as specified in the steering file

it 'owns' all parameters (and functions) and holds them in a map

Everything else here...
ASuperData, ASuperTheory, AData, ASubsetData, ASubsetFunction, ...,
are just implementations of abstract class
typedef AParmFuncBase<double> AFuncD;

There are 1:1 relations between a 'data function' and some 'theory function':

Background: any 'data' can only be specified in the steering with some related 'theory function' to provide its predictions

Parameters and functions

Parameters

```
template<typename T> class AParm
```

Functions

```
template<typename T> class AParmFuncBase
```

AParmBase

AParmNamed

```
class AParmNamed : public AlposObject {
public:
    AParmNamed(const std::string& name);
    virtual bool Update() { return true; };
    void SetIsOutdated(AParmNamed* notifier = nullptr, bool IsOutdated = true);
    void NotifyDependencies(AParmNamed* notifier);

private:
    bool fIsUpToDate = false;
    std::map<std::string, AParmNamed*> fDependencies; //!< List of parm's which are going to be notified, if parm is being updated.
```

- 1) Every 'AParmNamed' instance knows, which other AParmNamed makes use of it
- 2) If 'something' has changed, it notifies all upstream dependent instances, that also those need to re-redo their calculations

```
template<typename T> class AParmBase : public AParmNamed {
public:
    AParmBase(const std::string& name);
    const std::vector<T>& GetValues() {
        if ( !GetIsUpToDate() ) Update();
        ApplyThFactors();
        return fValue;
    }
    const T& GetValue() { return GetValues()[0]; }
    const T& GetError() { return GetErrors()[0]; }
    /*[...]*/
protected:
    virtual bool Update() = 0;
    std::vector<T> fValue;
    std::map<std::string, vecT> fThFactors;
};
```

- 1) Every 'AParmBase' has a vector<T> of values
- 2) The values are obtained with 'Update()'. Check 'fUpToDate'
 - Redo calculation of that implementation
 - else... return cached value

Inherent caching algorithm !

Example implementation of a 'function': fastNLO

```
// _____  
const std::vector<std::string> AfastNLOalt::fRequirements = {  
    "Filename",  
    "PDF",  
    "Alpha_s",  
    "ScaleFacMuR", "ScaleFacMuF",  
    "Units", "iOrd",  
    "MuRFuncForm", "MuFFuncForm"  
}; //< List of all AParm's which this function depends on  
const std::string AfastNLOalt::fFunctionName = "fastNLOalt"; //< The function's name  
  
// _____  
bool AfastNLOalt::Init() {  
    ReadTable();  
    fastNLOReader::SetFilename(PAR_S(Filename)); // do some remaining initialization  
    return true;  
}  
  
// _____  
bool AfastNLOalt::Update() {  
    UPDATE(PDF);  
    UPDATE(Alpha_s);  
    /* [...] */  
    CalcCrossSection();  
    fValue = GetCrossSection();  
    return true;  
}  
  
// _____  
double AfastNLOalt::EvolveAlphas(double Q) const { //fastNLO  
    return QUICK(Alpha_s, ({Q}) )[0];  
}  
  
// _____  
vector<double> AfastNLOalt::GetXFX(double x, double Q) const { //fastNLO  
    return QUICK(PDF, ({x,Q}) );  
}
```

class fastNLOalt

class fastNLOReader

class AParmFuncD

Here: almost entire interface of fastNLO in Alpos (little bit simplified)

- 1) **fRequirements**:
These 'parameters' or 'functions' need to be specified in the steering as input to fastNLO
 - 'Filename' is the fastNLO filename
 - PDF, Alpha_s are 'functions'
 - ScaleFacMuR is a 'parameter' holding the scale factor
 - [...] few more parameters (removed from that example)
- 2) **Init()**: once called during startup
- 3) **Update()**: is called, once some of the 'input' parameters (**fRequirements**) has changed, a
- 4) fastNLO specific interface of PDFs and $\alpha_s(\mu_R)$, accessing the 'Update()' return from the Alpos functions 'PDF' and Alpha_s

Technicalities IV: steering file, parameters

```
# -----#
# Alpos global settings
# -----#
ErrorSymmetrization      SignImprovedQuadratic
Output                  test/alpos.out.root      # common output file for outputs of all tasks
GlobalVerbosity          Info                  # Debug, Warning, Error
InitSubsets              false                 # init subsets of datasets
IgnoreTheoryErrors        true                 # Ignore all theory errors when calculating chi2 values
# ALPOS_DIR               <specify your directory> # use env-variable ALPOS_DIR or specify it herewith
MatrixInversionTolerance 1.e-6                 # Tolerance of matrix inversion algorithm

# -----#
# Specify data-files with corresponding predictions
# -----#
DataTheorySets {{
  AlposName  SteerFile  TheoryFunction  CutsAndParameters # header
  # no data files in that example... # ...
}}

Tasks {{
  TaskName      TaskType      # header
  pi            3.1           # trival task: set parameter 'pi' to value 3.1
  PrintTheorySet PrintTheorySet # print all the theory parameters
}}

#####
# Specify Alpos theory
#####
AlposTheory {{
  # Specify functions
  InitFunctions {{
    FunctionName      FunctionType      # Specify all needed alpos functions (name,type)
    # no function in that example... # one line here! (header of 'table')
  }}

  # specify some parameters...
  e      2.7182818
  pi      e
  city      Minsk
}} # end of 'AlposTheory' namespace
# -----#
```

global parameters for
Alpos

In this example: No data

Two trival tasks:
1) change value of
parameter 'pi'
2) print all parameters

Functions
(in this example: no functions)

Parameters:
here: e and pi are set to
be equal !

Output: `$> alpos minsk.str`

Parameter 'pi'
is set to 3.1

Parameters 'pi'
and 'e' are
effectively the
same object:
thus they have
the same value

```
+-----+
+ ----- Alpos::DoTasks(). Instantiating new task.
+ ----- Task type: pi
+ ----- Task name: 3.1
+-----+

# INFO. [AFactory::TaskFactory] Initializing task of type 'pi', as name '3.1'.
# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Task type was identified to be a parameter.
# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Now setting parameter 'pi' to new value: '3.1'
# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Parameter set successfully. Now proceeding to next task.

+-----+
+ ----- Alpos::DoTasks(). Instantiating new task.
+ ----- Task type: PrintTheorySet
+ ----- Task name: PrintTheorySet
+-----+

# INFO. [AFactory::TaskFactory] Initializing task of type 'PrintTheorySet', as name 'PrintTheorySet'.
# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Task 'PrintTheorySet' instantiated.
# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Running the task 'PrintTheorySet' of type 'PrintTheorySet'.

+++++
+ SuperData [empty]
+ SuperTheory [empty]
+ city Minsk
+ e 3.1
+ pi --> e 3.1
+++++

# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Task 'PrintTheorySet' done successfully. Runtime 00:00:00

-----
# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] All tasks done [1/2].

Alpos total runtime 00:00:0.54
```

Technicalities IV: steering file, parameters

```
DataTheorySets {{
  AlposName          SteerFile          TheoryFunction  CutsAndParameters
  H1-InclJet-HERAII  datafiles/h1/1406.4709/H1-HERAII-HighQ2-InclJets.dat fastNLO          # ptmin>=11 q2min>333
}}

# -----#
# Specify tasks which should be executed by Alpos
# -----#

Tasks {{
  TaskType          TaskName          # first line is the 'header'
  PrintTheorySet     PrintTheorySet
  AFitter            MyFit             # Tasks with name(=steering namespace below)
  PrintTheorySet     PrintTheorySet
  StatAnalysis       Stat             #
}}

# -----#
# Task parameters
# Put all parameters in a namespace with the task's name
# -----#

MyFit {{{
  Minimizer          TMinuit
  PrintLevel          3
  Tolerance           0.1
  Strategy            2
  Chisq               LogNormal #HERAFitterLogDefault
  PrintResults        true
  PrintCovariance     true

  FitParameters { AlphasMz
                  PDFQ0_HERA.gB PDFQ0_HERA.gC }
}}

Stat {{{
  Chisq               LogNormal
  Chisq2              LogNormalNuisance #HERAFitterDefault
  DoChisq              true
  DoPValue             true
}}

#####
# Specify Alpos theory (in 'AlposTheory' namespace)
#####

AlposTheory {{{
# [...]
```

A list of data sets, and corresponding 'functions' providing their predictions

A list of tasks, that Alpos should work through. Every task type can be executed multiple times for different purposes

Steering values for the tasks...
Here:
'MyFit' is of type 'AFitter' (see 'Tasks')

Setup of the
'AlposTheory'
(next slide)

AlposTheory in steering file: a simple example

```
DataTheorySets {{
  AlposName
  H1-InclJet-HERAII
  H1-Dijets-HERAII
}}

SteerFile
datafiles/h1/1406.4709/H1-HERAII-HighQ2-InclJets.dat
datafiles/h1/1406.4709/H1-HERAII-HighQ2-Dijets.dat

TheoryFunction
fastNLO
fastNLO

CutsAndParameters
# ptmin>=11 q2min>333
# ptmin>=11 q2min>333

#####
# Specify Alpos theory (in 'AlposTheory' namespace)
#####
AlposTheory {{
# -----#
# Specify used functions.. Give them a 'name' and specify the class
# -----#
InitFunctions {{
  FunctionName      FunctionType      # Specify all needed alpos functions (name,type)
  # one line here! (header of 'table')
  CRunDec            CRunDec           # Use name;type for convenience reason if only one instance of a function is used
  LHAPDF6            LHAPDF6           # Use name;type
  MSTW               LHAPDF6           # Use name;type
}}

# -----#
# Useful parameter shorthand notations
# -----#
iOrd                1                  # iOrd
AlphasMz            0.1180             # Alpha_s
mZ                  91.1876            # mZ

# -----#
# Theory 'defaults'
# -----#
CRunDec.AlphasMz    AlphasMz
CRunDec.Mz          mZ
CRunDec.nFlavor     5
CRunDec.nLoop       2
CRunDec.muR         100                # default! Only used for internal calculation.
# -----#
LHAPDF6.LHAPDFFile  NNPDF31_nlo_as_0118 # Chose a PDF: CT10, MSTW2008nlo_asmzrange, NNPDF30_as_nlo_0118
LHAPDF6.PDFSet      0                  # PDFSet of the given file
LHAPDF6.xp          0.01              # default! Only used for internal calculation.
LHAPDF6.muf         100                # default! Only used for internal calculation.

# -----#
# fastNLO default values (Many values often overwritten by data steering)
fastNLO.FileName    table.tab          # default value! Always overwritten by data steering
fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1                  # default value! Often overwritten by data steering
fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 1                  #
fastNLO.Units        1                  # 0: absoluteUnits, 1: PublicationUnits
fastNLO.iOrd         iOrd              #
fastNLO.muRFuncForm  3                  # 0: scale1, 1: scale2, 2: quad.sum, 3: quad.mean (partially overwritten by datasteering)
fastNLO.muFFuncForm  3                  # 0: scale1, 1: scale2, 2: quad.sum, 3: quad.mean (partially overwritten by datasteering)
fastNLO.PDF          LHAPDF6           # PDF function
fastNLO.Alpha_s      CRunDec           # Alpha_s function

# -----#
# Theory 'specializations'
# -----#
MSTW.LHAPDFFile     MSTW2008nlo_asmzrange
#MSTW.PDFSet        0                  # PDFSet of the given file

H1-InclJet-HERAII.PDF MSTW             # take th MSTW instance of LHAPDF as PDF
}} # end of 'AlposTheory' namespace
# -----#
```

Too small...

I'll remove 'comments'
→ next slide

```

DataTheorySets {{
  AlposName
  H1-InclJet-HERAII
  H1-Dijets-HERAII
}}

# Specify Alpos theory (in 'AlposTheory' namespace)
AlposTheory {{
  # --- Specify used functions.. Give them a 'name' and specify the class
  InitFunctions {{
    FunctionName      FunctionType
    CRunDec            CRunDec
    LHAPDF6            LHAPDF6
    MSTW               LHAPDF6
  }}

  # --- Useful parameter shorthand notations
  iOrd                1
  AlphasMz            0.1180
  mZ                 91.1876

  # --- Theory 'defaults'
  CRunDec.AlphasMz    AlphasMz
  CRunDec.Mz          mZ
  CRunDec.nFlavor     5
  CRunDec.nLoop       2
  CRunDec.mur         100

  # -----
  LHAPDF6.LHAPDFFile  NNPDF31_nnlo_as_0118
  LHAPDF6.PDFSet      0
  LHAPDF6.xp          0.01
  LHAPDF6.muf         100

  # --- fastNLO default values (Many values often overwritten by data steering)
  fastNLO.Filename    table.tab
  fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
  fastNLO.iOrd        iOrd
  fastNLO.MuRFuncForm 3
  fastNLO.PDF         LHAPDF6
  fastNLO.Alpha_s     CRunDec

  # --- Theory 'specializations'
  MSTW.LHAPDFFile     MSTW2008nlo_asmzrange
  #MSTW.PDFSet        0

  H1-InclJet-HERAII.PDF MSTW
}} # end of 'AlposTheory' namespace

```

Two data sets: both use 'fastNLO' for their predictions

Functions

Function 'name'
Function 'type'

These parameter are finally 'the same'

Every function needs to specify its default input parameters

Parameters

A function is input to another function

Function 'type'

What Alpos has in memory

Functions

CRUnDec
CRUnDec

fastNLO
H1-Dijets-HERAII

AData
H1-Dijets-HERAII_Data

fastNLO
H1-InclJets-HERAII

AData
H1-InclJets-HERAII_Data

LHAPDF6
LHAPDF6

LHAPDF6
MSTW

SuperData
SuperData

SuperTheory
SuperTheory

Parameters (functions) and their return values

```
+ AlphasMz 0.118
+ CRUnDec 0.116381
+ CRUnDec.AlphasMz --> AlphasMz 0.118
+ CRUnDec.Mz --> mZ 91.1876
+ CRUnDec.mur 100
+ CRUnDec.nFlavor 5
+ CRUnDec.nLoop 2
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII 71.7011 [0], 32.0377 [1], 7.15568 [2], ... , 0.298477 [23];
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.Alpha_s --> CRUnDec 0.116381
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.Filename theoryfiles/fnh5001_60G_HS12.tab
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.MuFFuncForm 0
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.MuRFuncForm 3
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.PDF --> LHAPDF6 0
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.ScaleFacMuF --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 0 [0], 0.231235 [1], 0.339504 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.ScaleFacMuR --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.Units 0
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.iOrd --> iOrd (const) (const) 1
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.iThr --> fastNLO.iThr (const) (const) -1
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII_Data (const) (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII 70.9397 [0], 31.7108 [1], 7.13522 [2], ... , 0.300239 [23];
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.Alpha_s --> CRUnDec 0.116381
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.Filename theoryfiles/fnh5001_60G_HS12.tab
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.MuFFuncForm 0
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.MuRFuncForm 3
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.PDF --> MSTW 0
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.ScaleFacMuF --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 0 [0], 0.23321 [1], 0.35813 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.ScaleFacMuR --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.Units 0
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.iOrd --> iOrd (const) (const) 1
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.iThr --> fastNLO.iThr (const) (const) -1
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII_Data (const) (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ LHAPDF6 0 [0], 0.231235 [1], 0.339504 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ LHAPDF6.LHAPDFFile NNPDF31_nnlo_as_0118
+ LHAPDF6.PDFSet 0
+ LHAPDF6.muf 100
+ LHAPDF6.xp 0.01
+ MSTW 0 [0], 0.23321 [1], 0.35813 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ MSTW.LHAPDFFile MSTW2008nlo_asmzrange
+ MSTW.PDFSet --> LHAPDF6.PDFSet 0
+ MSTW.muf --> LHAPDF6.muf 100
+ MSTW.xp --> LHAPDF6.xp 0.01
+ SuperData 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [47];
+ SuperData.H1-Dijets-HERAII --> H1-Dijets-HERAII_Data (const) (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ SuperData.H1-InclJet-HERAII --> H1-InclJet-HERAII_Data (const) (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ SuperTheory 71.7011 [0], 32.0377 [1], 7.15568 [2], ... , 0.300239 [47];
+ SuperTheory.H1-Dijets-HERAII --> H1-Dijets-HERAII 71.7011 [0], 32.0377 [1], 7.15568 [2], ... , 0.298477 [23];
+ SuperTheory.H1-InclJet-HERAII --> H1-InclJet-HERAII 70.9397 [0], 31.7108 [1], 7.13522 [2], ... , 0.300239 [23];
+ fastNLO.Alpha_s --> CRUnDec 0.116381
+ fastNLO.Filename table.tab
+ fastNLO.MuFFuncForm 3
+ fastNLO.MuRFuncForm 3
+ fastNLO.PDF --> LHAPDF6 0
+ fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 0 [0], 0.231235 [1], 0.339504 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
+ fastNLO.Units 1
+ fastNLO.iOrd --> iOrd (const) (const) 1
+ fastNLO.iThr (const) (const) -1
+ iOrd (const) (const) 1
+ mZ 91.1876
```

This is a single parameter instance, but it has two names

AlposTheory can become extensive:
H1PDF2017 fit had 586 parameters

What Alpos has in memory

Parameters (functions) and their return values

Input parameters and input functions to a specific calculation

Return values (fvalue) of parameter/function for the present 'TheorySet'

SuperData, SuperTheory: dedicated 'functions' which just concatenate fValues from their input parameters/functions

```
.....
+ AlphasMz                                0.118
+ CRunDec                                 0.116381
+ CRunDec.AlphasMz --> AlphasMz           0.118
+ CRunDec.Mz --> mZ                       91.1876
+ CRunDec.mur                             100
+ CRunDec.nFlavor                         5
+ CRunDec.nLoop                           2
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII                        71.7011 [0], 32.0377 [1], 7.15568 [2], ... , 0.298477 [23];
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.Alpha_s --> CRunDec    0.116381
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.Filename               theoryfiles/fnh5001_60G_HS12.tab
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.MuFFuncForm             0
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.MuRFuncForm            3
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.PDF --> LHAPDF6        0
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.ScaleFacMuF --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 0 [0], 0.231235 [1], 0.339504 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.ScaleFacMuR --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.Units                   0
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.iOrd --> iOrd (const)  (const) 1
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII.iThr --> fastNLO.iThr (const) (const) -1
+ H1-Dijets-HERAII_Data (const)           (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII                       70.9397 [0], 31.7108 [1], 7.13522 [2], ... , 0.300239 [23];
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.Alpha_s --> CRunDec    0.116381
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.Filename               theoryfiles/fnh5001_60G_HS12.tab
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.MuFFuncForm             0
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.MuRFuncForm            3
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.PDF --> MSTW          0
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.ScaleFacMuF --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 0 [0], 0.23321 [1], 0.35813 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.ScaleFacMuR --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.Units                   0
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.iOrd --> iOrd (const)  (const) 1
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII.iThr --> fastNLO.iThr (const) (const) -1
+ H1-InclJet-HERAII_Data (const)           (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ LHAPDF6                                 0 [0], 0.231235 [1], 0.339504 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ LHAPDF6.LHAPDFFile                     NNPPDF31_nnlo_as_0118
+ LHAPDF6.PDFSet                           0
+ LHAPDF6.muf                             100
+ LHAPDF6.xp                             0.01
+ MSTW                                     0 [0], 0.23321 [1], 0.35813 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ MSTW.LHAPDFFile                         MSTW2008nlo_asmzrange
+ MSTW.PDFSet --> LHAPDF6.PDFSet          0
+ MSTW.muf --> LHAPDF6.muf                100
+ MSTW.xp --> LHAPDF6.xp                  0.01
+ SuperData                               70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [47];
+ SuperData.H1-Dijets-HERAII --> H1-Dijets-HERAII_Data (const) (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ SuperData.H1-InclJet-HERAII --> H1-InclJet-HERAII_Data (const) (const) 70.5817 [0], 30.9722 [1], 8.0735 [2], ... , 0.3087 [23];
+ SuperTheory                             71.7011 [0], 32.0377 [1], 7.15568 [2], ... , 0.300239 [47];
+ SuperTheory.H1-Dijets-HERAII --> H1-Dijets-HERAII          71.7011 [0], 32.0377 [1], 7.15568 [2], ... , 0.298477 [23];
+ SuperTheory.H1-InclJet-HERAII --> H1-InclJet-HERAII        70.9397 [0], 31.7108 [1], 7.13522 [2], ... , 0.300239 [23];
+ fastNLO.Alpha_s --> CRunDec              0.116381
+ fastNLO.Filename                       table.tab
+ fastNLO.MuFFuncForm                     3
+ fastNLO.MuRFuncForm                     3
+ fastNLO.PDF --> LHAPDF6                  0
+ fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuF 0 [0], 0.231235 [1], 0.339504 [2], ... , 0 [12];
+ fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR --> fastNLO.ScaleFacMuR 1
+ fastNLO.Units                           1
+ fastNLO.iOrd --> iOrd (const)           (const) 1
+ fastNLO.iThr (const)                   (const) -1
+ iOrd (const)                           (const) 1
+ mZ                                      91.1876
+*****
```

Technicalities V: data file

```
Data {{
  Q2_min  Q2_max  Pt_min  Pt_max  Sigma  stat.(%)  sys.(%)  had  had.err  JES(up)  JES(dn)  Model
    150     200     7     11  70.5817    2.7     2.9  0.93    2.2    0.94    -1.13    0.94
    150     200    11     18  30.9722    4.1     4.4  0.97    1.7    2.37    -2.54    0.56
    150     200    18     30   8.0735    6.4     5.3  0.96    1.1    3.36    -3.38    0.31
    150     200    30     50   0.9184   15.3    12.9  0.95    0.7    4.87    -5.28    0.16
  # [...]
}}
```

```
Subsets { Q2_min Pt_min }
```

```
Cuts { }
```

```
ErrorSet      "H1Hera-II"  # errors are labelled as "<ErrorSet>_<Name>", and are correlated with other of
ErrorUnit      Percent    # Are errors given as: "Absolute", "Relative", "Percent"
```

```
Errors {{
ErrorName      Column      Correlation
  Stat      stat.(%)      ESMC
  JES      JES(up):JES(dn)  EYM1
  Lumi      5              EYM1
  NP      had.err          TYM0.5
}}
```

```
TheoryFactors { had EW }
```

```
Stat_Matrix_Format      Matrix      # "Matrix" or "SingleValues" or specify single value only
Stat_Matrix_Type        Correlation  # 'Covariance', 'Correlation' or 'CorrelationPercent'
```

```
Stat_Matrix {{
  #
  1.00
 -0.20  1.00
 -0.11  0.02  1.00
 -0.02 -0.01  0.06  1.00
 -0.14  0.04  0.01  0.00  1.00
}}
```

A table called 'Data' with arbitrary columns
One column named 'Sigma' !

Specifications of uncertainties:

- 1) Specify name of uncertainty source
- 2) Specify column(s) of 'Data'
- 3) Specify 'details' on that uncertainty source

E/T: exp. or th. uncert.
S/T: stat. or syst. uncert.
M/A: mult. or additive uncert.
0–1/C: fraction of correlation, or dedicated matrix

Uncertainties and χ^2 calculation

```
double AChisqCov::DoEval(const double *p) const {
    ///! Calculate chisq
    ///!   chisq = sum_ij [m_i - t_i] * V^-1_ij * [m_i - t_i]
    ///! V is the covariance matrix containing all uncertainties
    ///!
    ///! \note any uncertainties marked as multiplicative will
    ///!       be treated as additive by this chi-square definition

    // --- set new theory parameters
    for ( unsigned int ipar = 0 ; ipar < fFitPar.size() ; ipar++ )
        SET_ANY(fFitPar[ipar],p[ipar],0);

    // --- get data and theory values
    const vector<double>& th = Theo()->GetValues();
    const vector<double>& da = Data()->GetValues();

    // --- get uncertainties from data and theory objects

    // additive errors can be considered directly
    const TMatrixDSym* InvCov = &AInvMatrices::Instance()->GetInvMatrix({
        &fData->GetSumErrorMatrix("AA", "AbsAvTotAll"),
        &fTheo->GetSumErrorMatrix("AA", "AbsAvTotAll")
    });

    // --- loop over all data points and calculate chisq
    double chisq = 0;
    for ( unsigned int x = 0 ; x<th.size() ; x++ ) {
        chisq += pow((da[x]-th[x]),2) * (*InvCov)[x][x] ;
        ///cout<<"dt= "<<da[x]<<"\tth= "<<th[x]<<"\terr= "<<InvCov[x][x] <<endl;
        for ( unsigned int y = 0 ; y<x ; y++ ) {
            chisq += 2 * (da[x]-th[x]) * (*InvCov)[x][y] * (da[y]-th[y]);
        }
    }

    return chisq;
}
```

Example 1 (out of 23) χ^2 calculations

Set the parameter for the new iteration
(if it is called by some minimizer)

Retrieve updated predictions

Outstanding feature !!
1) any parameters are changed
to the predictions, anywhere in
the code
2) a line later, the respective
prediction is obtained in a maximal
optimised way!

**Access to uncertainties:
matrices**

```
actype = 'XY'
X:      E/T/A:   experimental/theo. uncert./ all
Y:      S/Y/A:   Stat./syst./all

access = 'AaaBb[Ccc[Ddd]]' with:
Aaa: 'Abs', 'Rel'      Obtain relative or absolute uncertainty
Bb:  'Up', 'Dn', 'Av'  Obtain up-, down- or averaged uncertainty
Ccc: 'Tot', 'Cor', 'Unc' Obtain total, corr., or uncorrelated part
Ddd: 'Mul', 'Add', 'All' Obtain only additive or multiplicative
errors (or all [default])
```

... or vectors (not shown here)

Uncertainties and χ^2 calculation

Example 1 (out of 23) χ^2 calculations

```

//!
//! \note any uncertainties marked as multiplicative will
//!      be treated as additive by this chi-square definition

```

```
// - set new theory parameters
for ( unsigned int ipar = 0 ; ipar < fFitPar.size() ; ipar++ )
    SET_ANY(fFitPar[ipar],p[ipar],0);
```

```
// --- get data and theory values
const vector<double>& th = Theo()->GetValues();
const vector<double>& da = Data()->GetValues();
```

```
// --- get uncertainties from data and theory objects
```

Set the parameter for the new iteration
(if it is called by some minimizer)

Retrieve updated predictions

Outstanding feature !!

- 1) any parameters are changed to the predictions, anywhere in the code
- 2) a line later, the respective prediction is obtained in a maximal optimised way!

```
#define SET_ANY(X, VAL, ERR) TheoryHandler::Handler()->GetParmD(X)->SetValue(VAL,ERR,false);
```

A very simple fit

```
# -----#
DataTheorySets {{
  AlposName          SteerFile          TheoryFunction
  mZ-PDG             datafiles/pdg/mZ.dat SingleConstant
}}

# -----#
Tasks {{
  TaskType      TaskName          # first line in file
  AFitter       MzFit              # Task
}}

# -----#
MzFit {{{
  Minimizer          TMinuit
  PrintLevel         3
  Tolerance           1
  Strategy            1
  Chisq               LogNormal #HERAFitterLogDefault
  PrintResults        true
  PrintCovariance     true

  FitParameters { mZ }
}}}}

# -----#
# -----#
AlposTheory {{{
  InitFunctions {{
    }}
    mZ              92.000          # Specify all
    SingleConstant.theConst 100      # mZ
    mZ-PDG.theConst   mZ
  }}} # end of 'AlposTheory' namespace
# -----#
```

```
**      7 **HESSE      3e+05
*****
START COVARIANCE MATRIX CALCULATION.
EIGENVALUES OF SECOND-DERIVATIVE MATRIX:
1.0000e+00
COVARIANCE MATRIX CALCULATED SUCCESSFULLY
FCN=1.56158e-10 FROM HESSE STATUS=OK 5 CALLS 24
EDM=3.12253e-10 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX ACCURACY=1.0000e+00

EXT PARAMETER
NO. NAME VALUE ERROR INTERNAL STEP SIZE INTERNAL VALUE
1 mZ 9.11876e+01 2.10000e-03 2.17408e-05 9.11876e+01
EXTERNAL ERROR MATRIX. NDIM= 25 NPAR= 1 ERR DEF=1
4.410e-06
EXTERNAL ERROR MATRIX. NDIM= 1 NPAR= 1 ERR DEF=1
4.410e-06
# INFO. [AFitter::Execute] Info. AFitter::Execute(). Initial chisq: 148
# INFO. [AFitter::Execute] Info. AFitter::Execute(). Final Chisq: 1.56158e-10

*****
Minimizer is TMinuit / Migrad
MinFCN = 1.56158e-10
NDf = 0
Edm = 3.12253e-10
NCalls = 24
mZ = 91.1876 +/- 0.0021

*****
Printing nuisance parameters:
# INFO. [AChisqBase::PrintNuisanceParameters] No Nuisance parameters have been found.

Correlation Matrix:
mZ mZ
mZ 1
# INFO. [AFitter::execute] Setting fitted value 'mZ' to: 91.1876 +/- 0.0021.

# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] Task 'MzFit' done successfully. Runtime 00:00:00.

# INFO. [Alpos::DoTasks] All tasks done [1/1].
```

xFitter vs. Alpos for HERAPDF1.0

PDF fit of type HERAPDF1.0

- Use QCDNUM for structure functions (ZMVFNS)
- Use QCDNUM for PDF evolution

```
$ ./src/alpos tutorial/6.herapdf10.str
```

```
InitFunctions {{
  FunctionName      FunctionType
  QcdnumInit         QcdnumInit
  PDFQ0_HERA_10pts  PDFQ0_HERA_10pts
  QcdnumPDF          QcdnumPDF      # needed for 'SavePDF'
}}
```

```
QcdnumDISCS.QcdnumInit      QcdnumInit # PDF, alpha_s is provided through QCDNUM
QcdnumDISCS.Mw              80.385
```

Alpos

```
MIGRAD MINIMIZATION HAS CONVERGED.
FCN=599.113 FROM MIGRAD  STATUS=CONVERGED  1013 CALLS  1014 TOTAL
EDM=3.99026e-06 STRATEGY= 1 ERROR MATRIX UNCERTAINTY  0.5 per cent
```

EXT NO.	PARAMETER NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
1	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.gB	3.15870e-01	3.26536e-02	1.12029e-04	1.14505e+00
2	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.gC	9.41984e+00	7.00901e-01	2.88391e-03	-8.52656e-02
3	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.uvB	7.06652e-01	1.85413e-02	2.83958e-05	2.05594e+00
4	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.uvC	5.12802e+00	2.42370e-01	-5.04500e-04	-2.39463e-01
5	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.uvE	1.05656e+01	2.27037e+00	-1.11086e-03	2.61973e-02
6	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.dvC	4.58635e+00	3.73857e-01	1.26045e-03	-6.57842e-02
7	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.UbarC	1.33662e+00	1.88350e-01	5.33714e-04	-1.14586e-01
8	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.DbarA	1.13812e-01	3.84916e-03	-4.22832e-07	-5.24836e+00
9	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.DbarB	-2.13218e-01	4.63145e-03	-2.60368e-06	5.64812e+00
10	PDFQ0_HERA_10pts.DbarC	2.82604e+00	7.80673e-01	-1.95571e-03	-5.93404e-02

HERAFitter

```
MIGRAD WILL VERIFY CONVERGENCE AND ERROR MATRIX.
COVARIANCE MATRIX CALCULATED SUCCESSFULLY
```

EXT NO.	PARAMETER NAME	VALUE	ERROR	STEP SIZE	FIRST DERIVATIVE
2	Bg	0.31589	0.32342E-01	0.33667E-04	-1.0115
3	Cg	9.4195	0.68932	0.49584E-03	0.71943E-01
12	Buv	0.70666	0.18317E-01	0.20803E-04	-1.8531
13	Cuv	5.1276	0.24026	0.17813E-03	0.22745
15	Euv	10.564	2.2212	0.16083E-02	-0.24652E-01
23	Cdv	4.5884	0.37389	0.66150E-03	0.55725E-01
33	CUbar	1.3370	0.19037	0.36544E-03	0.10098
41	ADbar	0.11380	0.38530E-02	0.58487E-05	6.1119
42	BDbar	-0.21323	0.46307E-02	0.58352E-05	-6.0739
43	CDbar	2.8255	0.75066	0.70510E-03	0.50264E-01

Also 'HERAPDF2.0' benchmark available

Incomplete list of 'functions'

AUserFunction.h
ATwoPomeronParams.h
ATwoPomeronModel.h
AStrowp1.h
ASingleConstant.h
AQcdnumPDF.h
AQcdnumInit.h
AQcdnumDISCS.h
AQcdnumDISCSEWFit.h
AQcdnumDDISCS.h
AQcdnumAlphas.h
APDFQ0_QcdnumExample.h
APDFQ0_LHAPDF.h
APDFQ0_HERASTyle.h
APDFQ0_HERA.h
APDFQ0_diff.h
APDFQ0_BiLog.h
ALhapdf6.h
ALhapdf6Alphas.h
AH1DPDF2006.h
AFunctionTF1.h
AFixedValues.h

AExampleFunction.h
AEprc.h
ADPDF.h
ACRunDecFunction.h
ABelleTDCPV.h
AAppIgrid.h
AApfelxxReggeonCS.h
AApfelxxPDF.h
AApfelxxDISCS.h
AApfelxxDDISCS.h
AApfelxxAlphas.h
AApfel.h
AApfelDISCS.h
AApfelDISCSEWFit.h
AApfelDDISCS.h
AAlphaEmRun.h
fastNLOAlpos.h
fastNLOAlposDPDF.h
AfastNLORatio.h
AfastNLOnormDIS.h
AfastNLOnormDISalt.h
AfastNLOInterpolPDFasNormDIS.h
AfastNLOInterpolPDFas.h
AfastNLO.h
AfastNLODiffDIS.h
AfastNLOalt.h

Incomplete list of 'functions'

AUserFunction.h
ATwoPomeronParams.h
ATwoPomeronModel.h
AStrowp1.h
ASingleConstant.h
AQcdnumPDF.h
AQcdnumInit.h
AQcdnumDISCS.h
AQcdnumDISCSEWFit.h
AQcdnumDDISCS.h
AQcdnumAlphas.h
APDFQ0_QcdnumExample.h
APDFQ0_LHAPDF.h
APDFQ0_HERASTyle.h
APDFQ0_HERA.h
APDFQ0_diff.h
APDFQ0_BiLog.h
ALhapdf6.h
ALhapdf6Alphas.h
AH1DPDF2006.h
AFunctionTF1.h
AFixedValues.h

AExampleFunction.h
AEprc.h
ADPDF.h
ACRunDecFunction.h
ABelleTDCPV.h
AApplgrid.h
AApfelxxReggeonCS.h
AApfelxxPDF.h
AApfelxxDISCS.h
AApfelxxDDISCS.h
AApfelxxAlphas.h
AApfel.h
AApfelDISCS.h
AApfelDISCSEWFit.h
AApfelDDISCS.h
AAlphaEmRun.h
fastNLOAlpos.h
fastNLOAlposDPDF.h
AfastNLORatio.h
AfastNLOnormDIS.h
AfastNLOnormDISalt.h
AfastNLOInterpolPDFasNormDIS.h
AfastNLOInterpolPDFas.h
AfastNLO.h
AfastNLODiffDIS.h
AfastNLOalt.h

List of tasks

Wrapper of ROOT::TMinimizer

Constrained least square
minimizer (C++)

Another minimzer

```
if ( ttype == AExampleTask::fTaskType ) return new AExampleTask(tname);
else if ( ttype == AFitter::fTaskType ) return new AFitter(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fResul
else if ( ttype == AApcalc::fTaskType ) return new AApcalc(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fResul
else if ( ttype == AApcFitter::fTaskType ) return new AApcFitter(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fRe
else if ( ttype == AConstLQFitter::fTaskType ) return new AConstLQFitter(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,
else if ( ttype == APrintTheorySet::TaskType() ) return new APrintTheorySet(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASaveTheorySet::TaskType() ) return new ASaveTheorySet(tname);
else if ( ttype == APrintSteering::TaskType() ) return new APrintSteering(tname);
else if ( ttype == AStatAnalysis::fTaskType ) return new AStatAnalysis(tname);
else if ( ttype == APrintErrorSummary::fTaskType ) return new APrintErrorSummary(tname);
else if ( ttype == APrintDataTheory::fTaskType ) return new APrintDataTheory(tname);
else if ( ttype == AChi2FitPDFas::fTaskType ) return new AChi2FitPDFas(tname);
else if ( ttype == AChi2InterpolPDFas::fTaskType ) return new AChi2InterpolPDFas(tname);
else if ( ttype == AChi2Scan::fTaskType ) return new AChi2Scan(tname);
else if ( ttype == AContour::fTaskType ) return new AContour(tname);
else if ( ttype == AReplaceDataWithTheoryValues::fTaskType ) return new AReplaceDataWithTheoryValues(tname);
else if ( ttype == AApcFitter::fTaskType ) return new AApcFitter(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASavePDFTGraph::fTaskType ) return new ASavePDFTGraph(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASaveDPDFTGraph::fTaskType ) return new ASaveDPDFTGraph(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASaveDataTheory::fTaskType ) return new ASaveDataTheory(tname);
else if ( ttype == AScaleUncertainty::fTaskType ) return new AScaleUncertainty(tname);
else if ( ttype == APDFUncer::fTaskType ) return new APDFUncer(tname);
else if ( ttype == ALHAPDFErrors::fTaskType ) return new ALHAPDFErrors(tname);
```

Minimizer based on
polynomial/spline fit to
profile likelihood

2D Contour plot (using
AFitter)

Add PDF uncertainties to the
'predictions'

Write out LHAPDF grid with
uncertainties

Resume

Pro's of Alpos

- Very simple to implement new prediction
- Straight forward to implement new minimizer
new χ^2 definition
- At any place in the code:
parameters of the predictions can be changed, and 'updated' predictions can be obtain in an efficient way
- Flexible data format (definition of uncertainties)

Con's of Alpos

- Steering file may become difficult to understand
- Output is sometimes difficult to obtain
→ requires (additional) 'tasks'
- Despite the API has a fairly strict syntax, for an optimized code, and making use of inherent caching algorithm in Alpos, some code optimizations are sometimes required
- Fortran (non-object-oriented) code may be difficult to interface, although, there is 'standardised' way

Summary

Alpos is an object-oriented data-to-theory-comparison framework

- The 'theory module' consists of parameter- and function-objects inheriting from the same base class
- The input to functions, and the relation between parameters are specified in the steering
- At any place in the code:
parameters of the predictions can be changed,
and 'updated' predictions can be obtain in an efficient way

Full list of 'functions'

```
AFuncD* ptr = NULL;
if (funcname == AExampleFunction::fFunctionName) ptr = new AExampleFunction(funcname);
else if (funcname == ACRunDecFunction::fFunctionName) ptr = new ACRunDecFunction(funcname);
// ...
#ifdef _CMAKE_FOUND_APFEL
else if (funcname == AApfelInit::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelInit(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelPDF::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelPDF(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelAs::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelAs(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelQEDevol::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelQEDevol(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelDISCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelDISCS(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelDISCSEWFit::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelDISCSEWFit(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelDDISCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelDDISCS(funcname);
#endif // _CMAKE_FOUND_APFEL
#ifdef _CMAKE_FOUND_APFELxx
else if (funcname == AApfelxxDISCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelxxDISCS(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelxxDDISCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelxxDDISCS(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelxxAlphas::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelxxAlphas(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelxxPDF::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelxxPDF(funcname);
else if (funcname == AApfelxxReggeonCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApfelxxReggeonCS(funcname);
#endif // _CMAKE_FOUND_APFELxx
else if (funcname == ADPDF::fFunctionName) ptr = new ADPDF(funcname);
else if (funcname == ALhpdf6::fFunctionName) ptr = new ALhpdf6(funcname);
else if (funcname == ALhpdf6Alphas::fFunctionName) ptr = new ALhpdf6Alphas(funcname);
else if (funcname == AStrowp1::fFunctionName) ptr = new AStrowp1(funcname);
else if (funcname == AH1DPDF2006::fFunctionName) ptr = new AH1DPDF2006(funcname);
//else if (funcname == AAlphasDependentPDF::fFunctionName) ptr = new AAlphasDependentPDF(funcname);
else if (funcname == ABelleTDCPV::fFunctionName) ptr = new ABelleTDCPV(funcname);
else if (funcname == AFastNLO::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLO(funcname);
else if (funcname == AFastNLOalt::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOalt(funcname);
else if (funcname == AFastNLOdiffDIS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOdiffDIS(funcname);
#ifdef _CMAKE_FOUND_QCDNUM
else if (funcname == AFastNLOnormDIS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOnormDIS(funcname);
else if (funcname == AFastNLOnormDISalt::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOnormDISalt(funcname);
//else if (funcname == AFastNLOdiffDIS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOdiffDIS(funcname);
#endif // _CMAKE_FOUND_QCDNUM
else if (funcname == AFastNLOInterpolPDFas::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOInterpolPDFas(funcname);
#ifdef _CMAKE_FOUND_QCDNUM
else if (funcname == AFastNLOInterpolPDFasNormDIS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLOInterpolPDFasNormDIS(funcname);
#endif // _CMAKE_FOUND_QCDNUM
else if (funcname == AFastNLORatio::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFastNLORatio(funcname);
#ifdef _CMAKE_FOUND_APPLGRID
else if (funcname == AApplgrid::fFunctionName) ptr = new AApplgrid(funcname);
#endif // _CMAKE_FOUND_APPLGRID
else if (funcname == ASuperTheory::fFunctionName) ptr = new ASuperTheory(funcname); // should not be used in steering
else if (funcname == ASuperData::fFunctionName) ptr = new ASuperData(funcname); // should not be used in steering
else if (funcname == ASubsetFunction::fFunctionName) ptr = new ASubsetFunction(funcname); // should not be used in steering
else if (funcname == ASubsetData::fFunctionName) ptr = new ASubsetData(funcname); // should not be used in steering
else if (funcname == AData::fFunctionName) ptr = new AData(funcname); //< A data set
else if (funcname == ASingleConstant::fFunctionName) ptr = new ASingleConstant(funcname);
else if (funcname == AFunctionTF1::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFunctionTF1(funcname);
#ifdef _CMAKE_FOUND_QCDNUM
else if (funcname == AQcdnumInit::fFunctionName) ptr = new AQcdnumInit(funcname);
else if (funcname == AQcdnumAlphas::fFunctionName) ptr = new AQcdnumAlphas(funcname);
else if (funcname == AQcdnumPDF::fFunctionName) ptr = new AQcdnumPDF(funcname);
else if (funcname == AQcdnumDISCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AQcdnumDISCS(funcname);
else if (funcname == AQcdnumDDISCS::fFunctionName) ptr = new AQcdnumDDISCS(funcname);
else if (funcname == AQcdnumDISCSEWFit::fFunctionName) ptr = new AQcdnumDISCSEWFit(funcname);
#endif // _CMAKE_FOUND_QCDNUM
else if (funcname == AAlphaEmRun::fFunctionName) ptr = new AAlphaEmRun(funcname);
else if (funcname == AEprc::fFunctionName) ptr = new AEprc(funcname);
else if (funcname == APDFQ0_LHAPDF::fFunctionName) ptr = new APDFQ0_LHAPDF(funcname);
else if (funcname == APDFQ0_QcdnumExample::fFunctionName) ptr = new APDFQ0_QcdnumExample(funcname);
else if (funcname == APDFQ0_HERASTyle::fFunctionName) ptr = new APDFQ0_HERASTyle(funcname);
else if (funcname == APDFQ0_diff::fFunctionName) ptr = new APDFQ0_diff(funcname);
else if (funcname == APDFQ0_HERA::fFunctionName) ptr = new APDFQ0_HERA(funcname);
else if (funcname == APDFQ0_BiLog::fFunctionName) ptr = new APDFQ0_BiLog(funcname);
else if (funcname == ATwoPomeronModel::fFunctionName) ptr = new ATwoPomeronModel(funcname);
else if (funcname == ATwoPomeronParams::fFunctionName) ptr = new ATwoPomeronParams(funcname);
else if (funcname == AUserFunction::fFunctionName) ptr = new AUserFunction(funcname);
else if (funcname == AFixedValues::fFunctionName) ptr = new AFixedValues(funcname);
```

List of tasks

```
if ( ttype == AExampleTask::fTaskType ) return new AExampleTask(tname);
else if ( ttype == AFitter::fTaskType ) return new AFitter(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fResult);
else if ( ttype == AApcalc::fTaskType ) return new AApcalc(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fResult);
else if ( ttype == AApcFitter::fTaskType ) return new AApcFitter(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fResult);
else if ( ttype == AConstLQFitter::fTaskType ) return new AConstLQFitter(tname); //AFitter(tname,fSteerfile,&fResult);
else if ( ttype == APrintTheorySet::TaskType() ) return new APrintTheorySet(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASaveTheorySet::TaskType() ) return new ASaveTheorySet(tname);
else if ( ttype == APrintSteering::TaskType() ) return new APrintSteering(tname);
else if ( ttype == AStatAnalysis::fTaskType ) return new AStatAnalysis(tname);
else if ( ttype == APrintErrorSummary::fTaskType ) return new APrintErrorSummary(tname);
else if ( ttype == APrintDataTheory::fTaskType ) return new APrintDataTheory(tname);
else if ( ttype == AChi2FitPDFas::fTaskType ) return new AChi2FitPDFas(tname);
else if ( ttype == AChi2InterpolPDFas::fTaskType ) return new AChi2InterpolPDFas(tname);
else if ( ttype == AChi2Scan::fTaskType ) return new AChi2Scan(tname);
else if ( ttype == AContour::fTaskType ) return new AContour(tname);
else if ( ttype == AReplaceDataWithTheoryValues::fTaskType ) return new AReplaceDataWithTheoryValues(tname);
else if ( ttype == AApcFitter::fTaskType ) return new AApcFitter(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASavePDFTGraph::fTaskType ) return new ASavePDFTGraph(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASaveDPDFTGraph::fTaskType ) return new ASaveDPDFTGraph(tname);
else if ( ttype == ASaveDataTheory::fTaskType ) return new ASaveDataTheory(tname);
else if ( ttype == AScaleUncertainty::fTaskType ) return new AScaleUncertainty(tname);
else if ( ttype == APDFUncer::fTaskType ) return new APDFUncer(tname);
else if ( ttype == ALHAPDFErrors::fTaskType ) return new ALHAPDFErrors(tname);
```

List of χ^2 definitions

```
if ( chisq == AChisqLogNormal::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqLogNormal(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqLogNormalNuisance::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqLogNormalNuisance(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqLogNormalNuisanceFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqLogNormalNuisanceFit(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqLogNormalStatUncorr::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqLogNormalStatUncorr(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqNormalLogNormal::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqNormalLogNormal(par,data,theo);
// --- chisq without covariance matrices
else if ( chisq == AChisqSimple::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqSimple(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqSimpleNuisanceMultFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqSimpleNuisanceMultFit(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqSimpleNuisanceAddFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqSimpleNuisanceAddFit(par,data,theo);
// else if ( chisq == AChisqSimpleNuisanceMult::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqSimpleNuisanceMult(par,data,theo);
// else if ( chisq == AChisqSimpleNuisanceAdd::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqSimpleNuisanceAdd(par,data,theo);
// --- chisq with covariance matrices and nuisance parameters
else if ( chisq == AChisqCov::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqCov(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqCMS::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqCMS(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqCovMult::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqCovMult(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqCovStatUncorr::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqCovStatUncorr(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqNuisanceAdd::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqNuisanceAdd(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqNuisanceMult::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqNuisanceMult(par,data,theo);
// else if ( chisq == AChisqNuisanceMultFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqNuisanceMultFit(par,data,theo);
// else if ( chisq == AChisqNuisanceAddFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqNuisanceAddFit(par,data,theo);
// --- Attempt for HERAFitter style chisq's
else if ( chisq == AChisqHERAFitterDefault::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqHERAFitterDefault(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqHERAFitterLogDefault::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqHERAFitterLogDefault(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqHERAFitterDefaultMatrix::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqHERAFitterDefaultMatrix(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqHERAFitterDefaultFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqHERAFitterDefaultFit(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqHERAFitterFull::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqHERAFitterFull(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqHERAFitterFullImproved::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqHERAFitterFullImproved(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqD0Fit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqD0Fit(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == AChisqD0StatCorrFit::GetChisqName() ) return new AChisqD0StatCorrFit(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == ALogLikelihood::GetChisqName() ) return new ALogLikelihood(par,data,theo);
else if ( chisq == APull::GetChisqName() ) return new APull(data,theo);
```