

Bayesian Methodology for Particle Physics with pyhf

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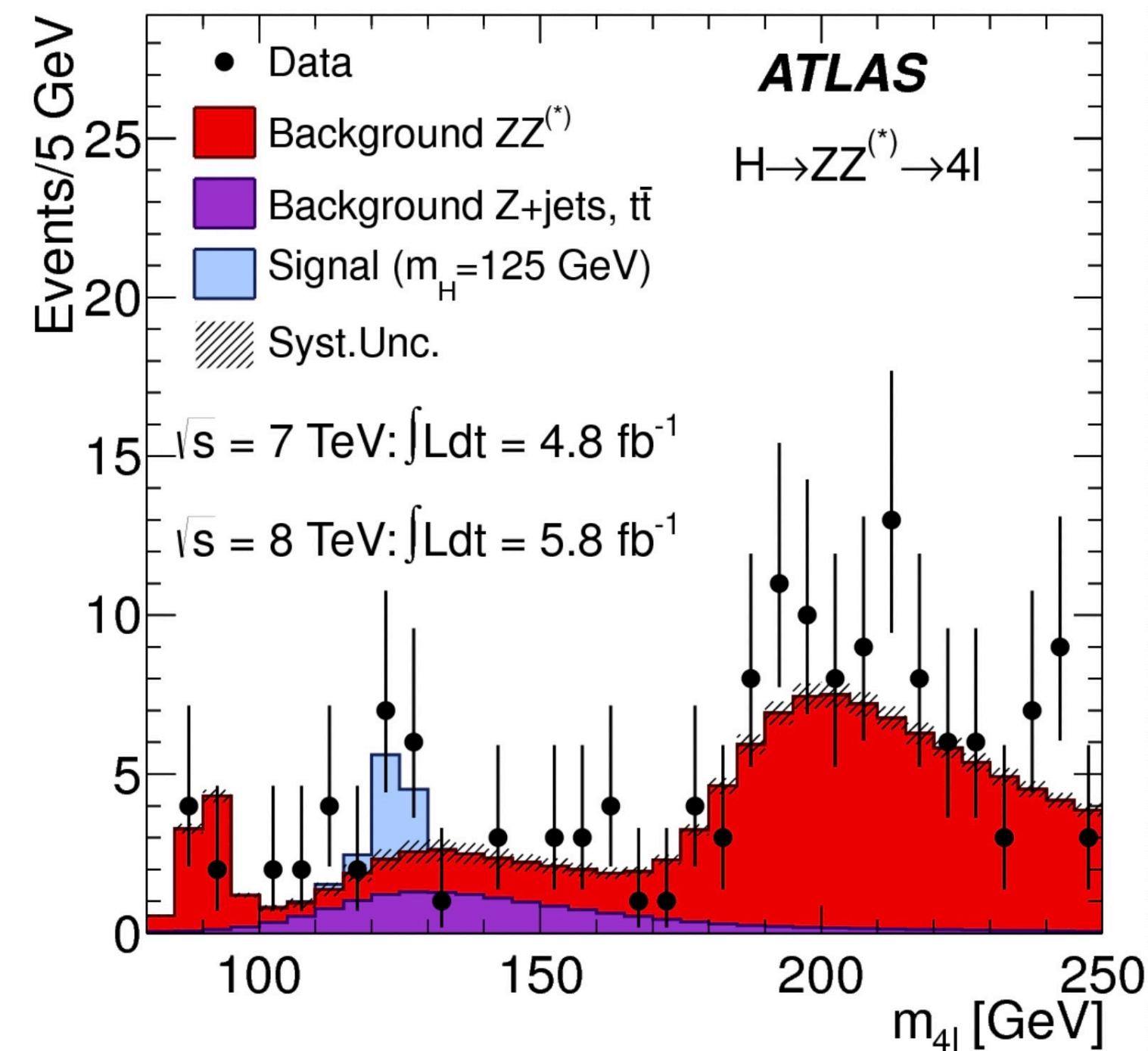


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HistFactory

- We need a data-generating model for inferring parameters of nature
- HistFactory: Toolbox for creating these models for binned analyses



HistFactory

- We need a data-generating model for inferring parameters of nature
- HistFactory: Toolbox for creating these models for binned analyses
- Probability model:

$$p(\vec{n}, \vec{a} | \vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi}) = \prod_{c \in \text{Channels}} \prod_{b \in \text{Bins}} \text{Poiss}(n_{cb} | \nu_{cb}(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi})) \prod_{\chi \in \vec{\chi}} c_{\chi}(a_{\chi} | \chi)$$

$\vec{\eta}$: Unconstrained Parameters (incl. POI)
 $\vec{\chi}$: Nuisance parameters

\vec{n} : Bin counts
 \vec{a} : Auxiliary data

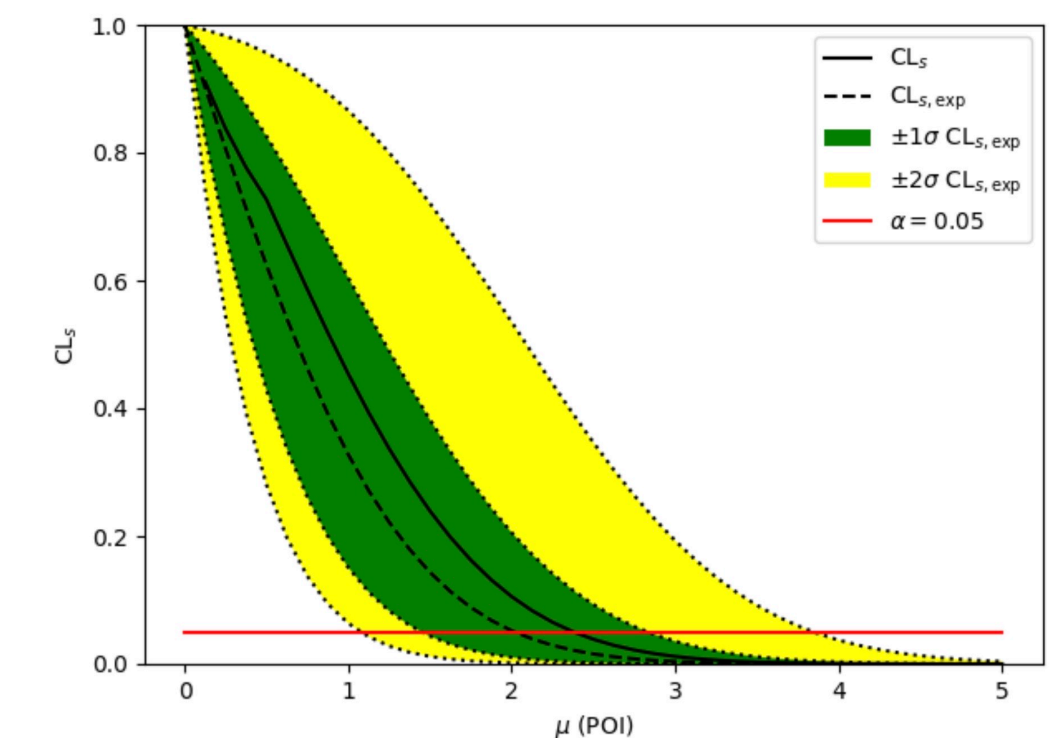
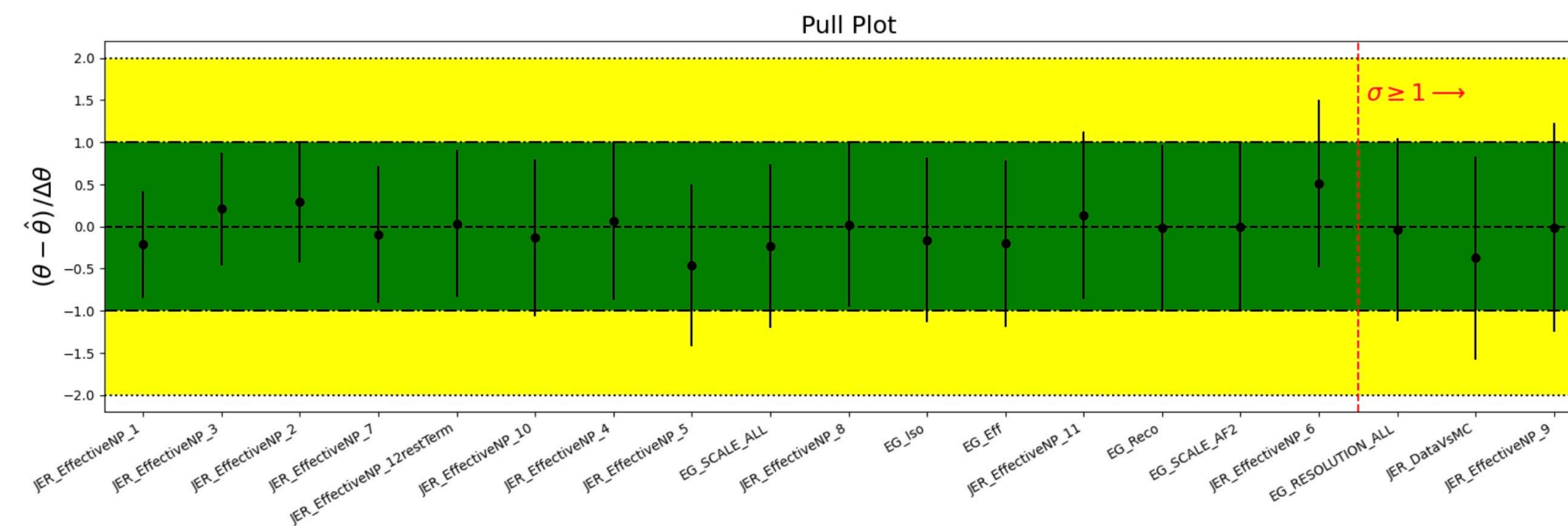
Poisson-distributed bin counts

Constraint terms

The diagram illustrates the probability model equation for HistFactory. The equation is: $p(\vec{n}, \vec{a} | \vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi}) = \prod_{c \in \text{Channels}} \prod_{b \in \text{Bins}} \text{Poiss}(n_{cb} | \nu_{cb}(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi})) \prod_{\chi \in \vec{\chi}} c_{\chi}(a_{\chi} | \chi)$. Arrows point from the variables in the equation to their definitions: $\vec{\eta}$ points to 'Unconstrained Parameters (incl. POI)', $\vec{\chi}$ points to 'Nuisance parameters', \vec{n} points to 'Bin counts', and \vec{a} points to 'Auxiliary data'. Additionally, a blue arrow points from the Poisson distribution term to 'Poisson-distributed bin counts', and a red arrow points from the constraint term to 'Constraint terms'.

- A pure Python implementation of the HistFactory statistical model, including tools for Frequentist inference
- Supports auto-differentiation via different computational backends (e.g. `jax`)

Before this work:



After this work: **Priors and Posteriors**

Bayesian Inference

- Updating a prior belief - after taking observations \vec{n}, \vec{a} into consideration - via Bayes theorem:

$$p(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi} | \vec{n}, \vec{a}) \approx p(\vec{n}, \vec{a} | \vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi}) p(\vec{\eta}) p(\vec{\chi})$$

Posterior
distributions

pyhf HistFactory
statistical model

Prior
distributions

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Prior
distributions:
How do we get
those?

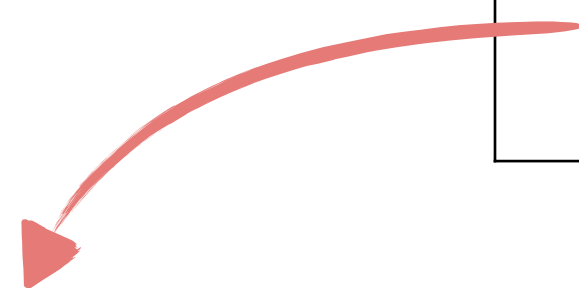
$$p(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi} | \vec{n}, \vec{a}) \approx p(\vec{n} | \vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi}) p(\vec{\eta}) p(\vec{\chi} | \vec{a})$$

Building Prior Distributions

- Turn information from **auxiliary measurements** (means, rates, uncertainties) into prior distributions for $\vec{\chi}$ using **conjugate priors**:

$$p(\vec{\chi} | \vec{a}) \approx p(\vec{a} | \vec{\chi}) p_{\text{ur}}(\vec{\chi})$$

$p(a \chi)$	$\propto \text{Poiss}(a \chi)$	$\propto \mathcal{N}(a \mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$
$p(\chi a)$	$\propto \Gamma(\chi \alpha = a, \beta = a)$	$\propto \mathcal{N}(\chi \mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$



Priors for the nuisance parameters $\vec{\chi}$

pyhf + PyMC

- PyMC: Probabilistic programming Python library for Bayesian analysis based on MCMC methodology
- Already includes a wide range of MCMC techniques, cross-checks, ...
- PyMC allows for the implementation of external models
- Example inference code:

```
import pyhf
import pymc

with pyhf.infer.bayes(model, prior, data):
    posterior = pymc.sample(10_000)
    posterior_predictive = pymc.sample_posterior_predictive(posterior)
    prior = pymc.sample_prior_predictive(10_000)
```

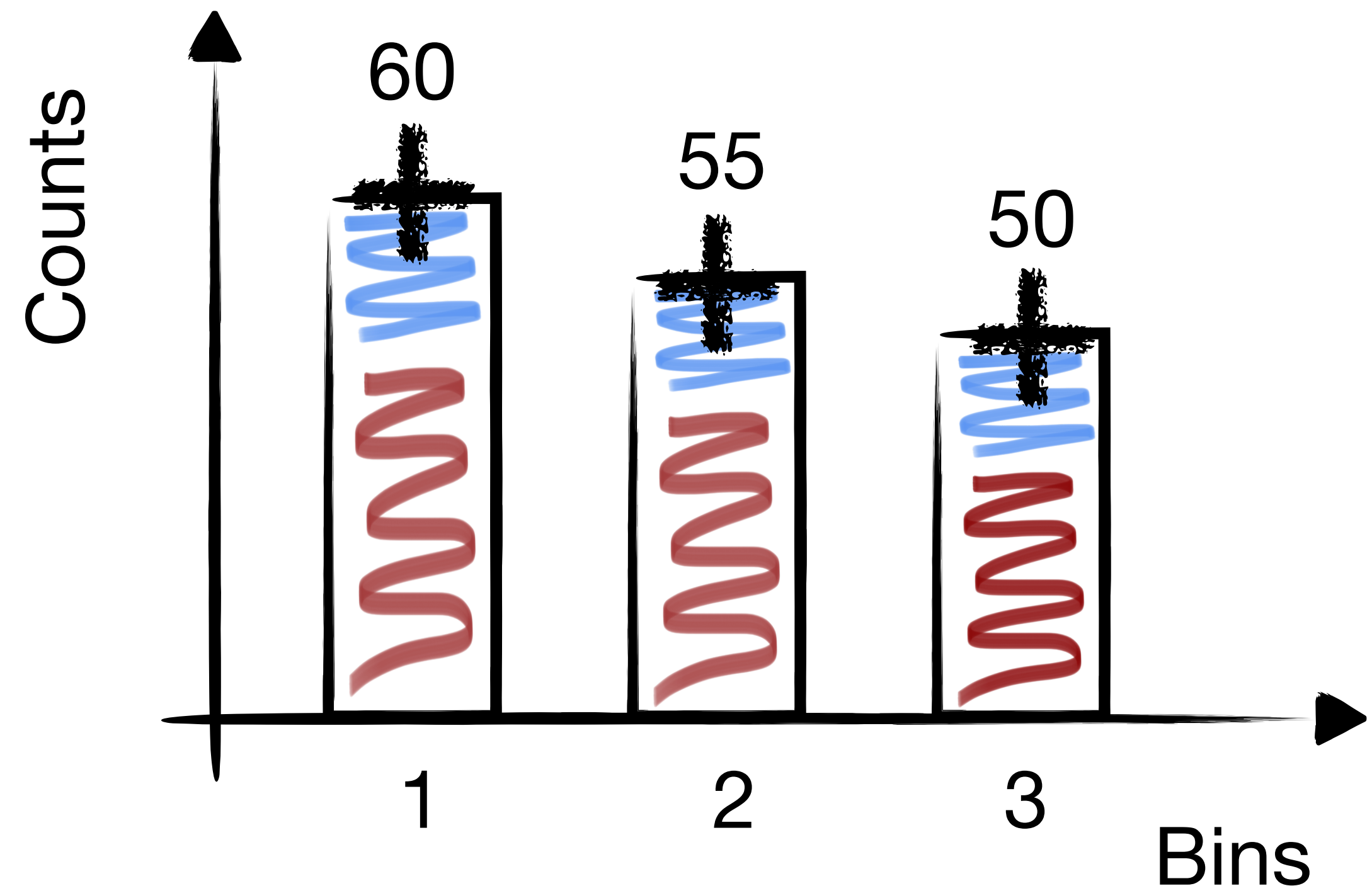

Example Bayesian Workflow

Model

- Bin counts: $N = \eta s + \chi b$
- Background (Nuisance): [50, 40, 30]

Signal Strength (Unconstrained): [10, 15, 20]

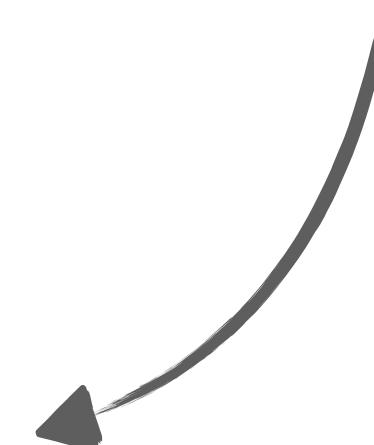
- Data: [60, 55, 50]



Example Bayesian Workflow

1. Set up statistical model ($p_{y|xf}$)
2. Build priors
3. Testing the model:

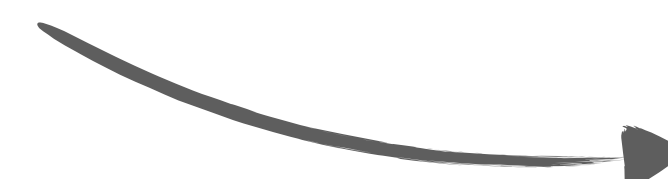
Checking prior and
posterior predictive



Check consistency:
Calibration



Inference Quality:
Autocorrelation length



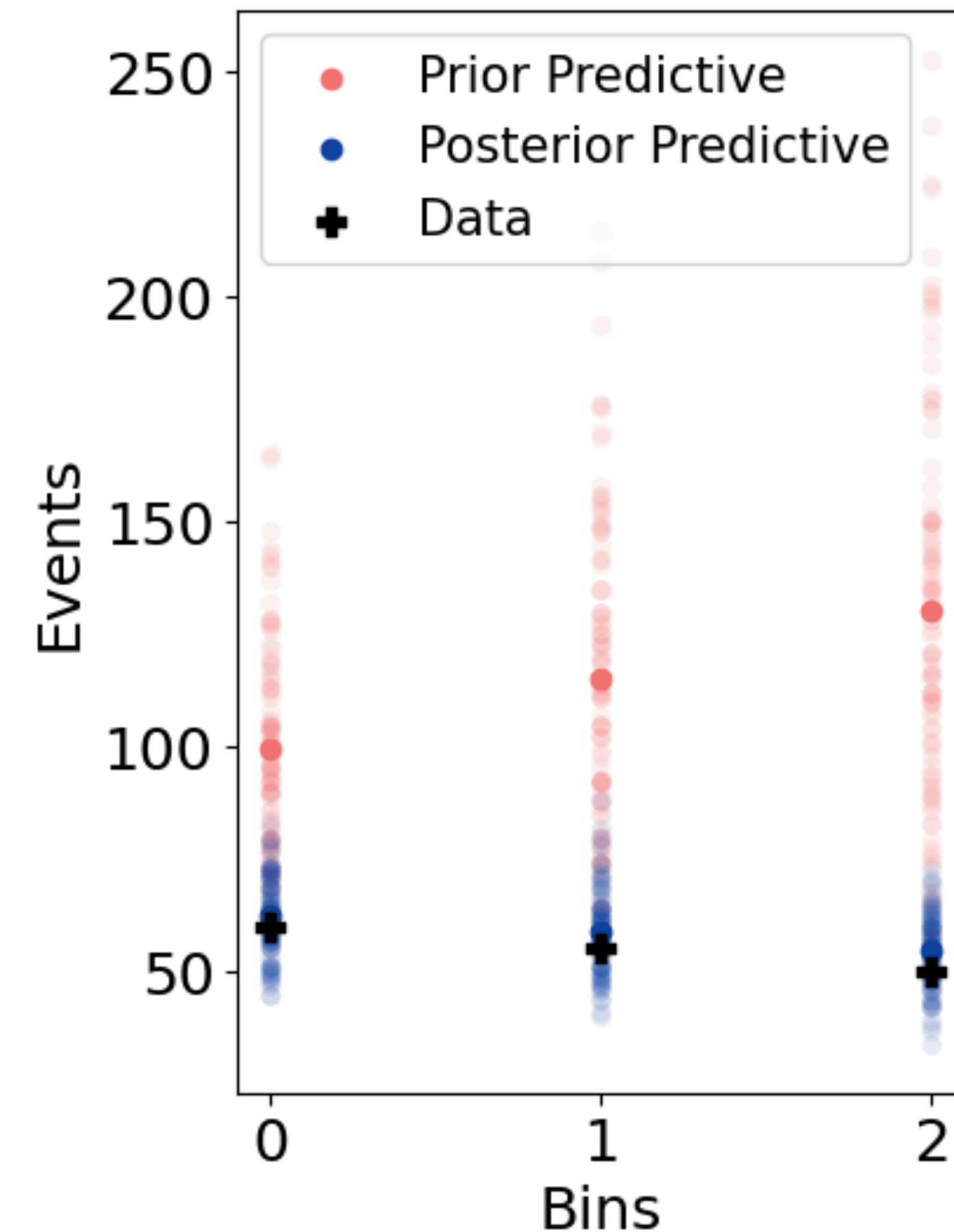
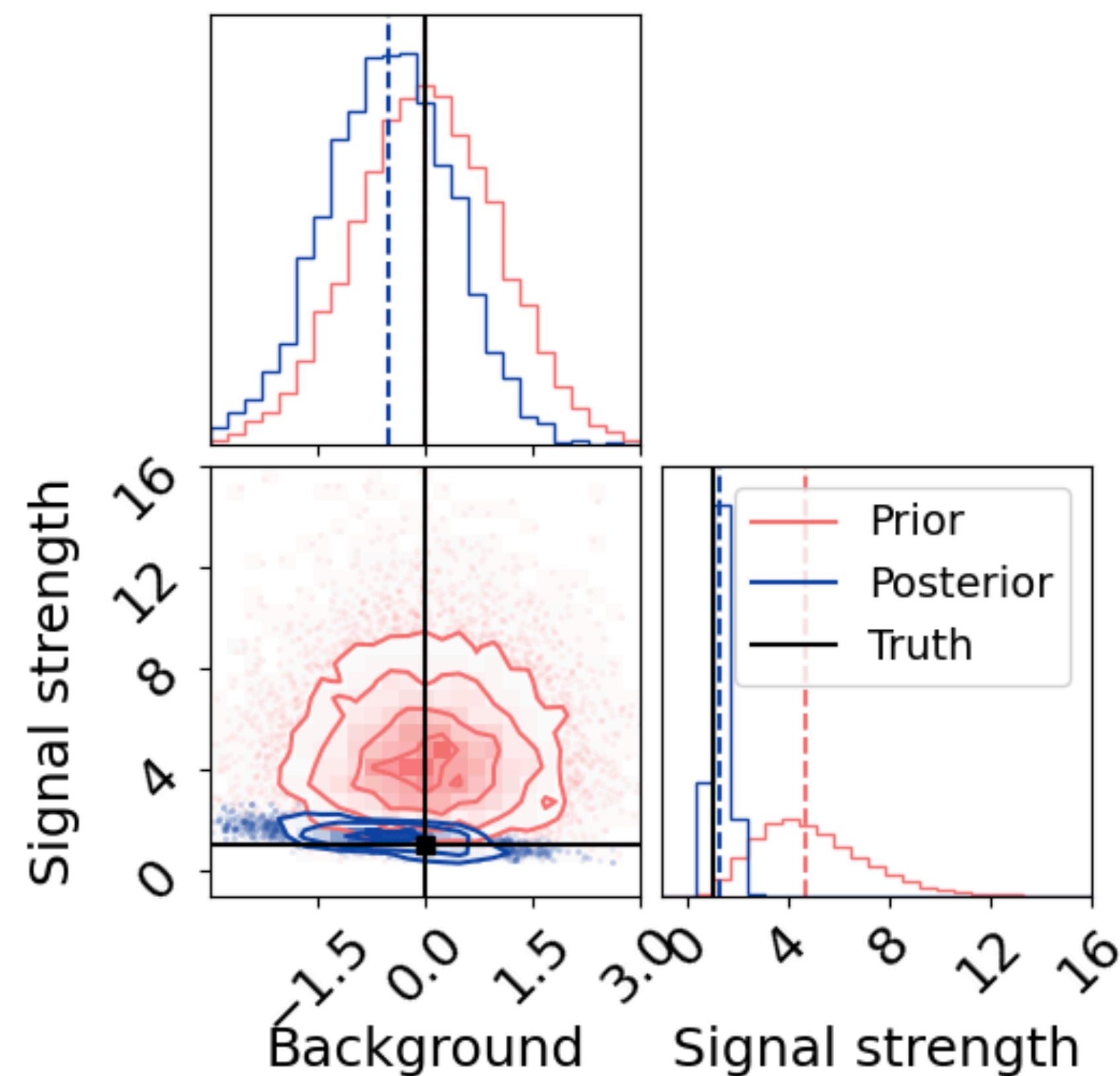
...

Example Bayesian Workflow

$$p(\vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi} | \vec{n}, \vec{a}) \approx p(\vec{n} | \vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi}) p(\vec{\eta}) p(\vec{\chi} | \vec{a})$$

$$N = \eta s + \chi b$$

- Prior and posterior predictive:



Example Bayesian Workflow

Calibration: Testing Computational Faithfulness

- Average posterior draws with observations sampled from prior predictive should converge to prior distribution:

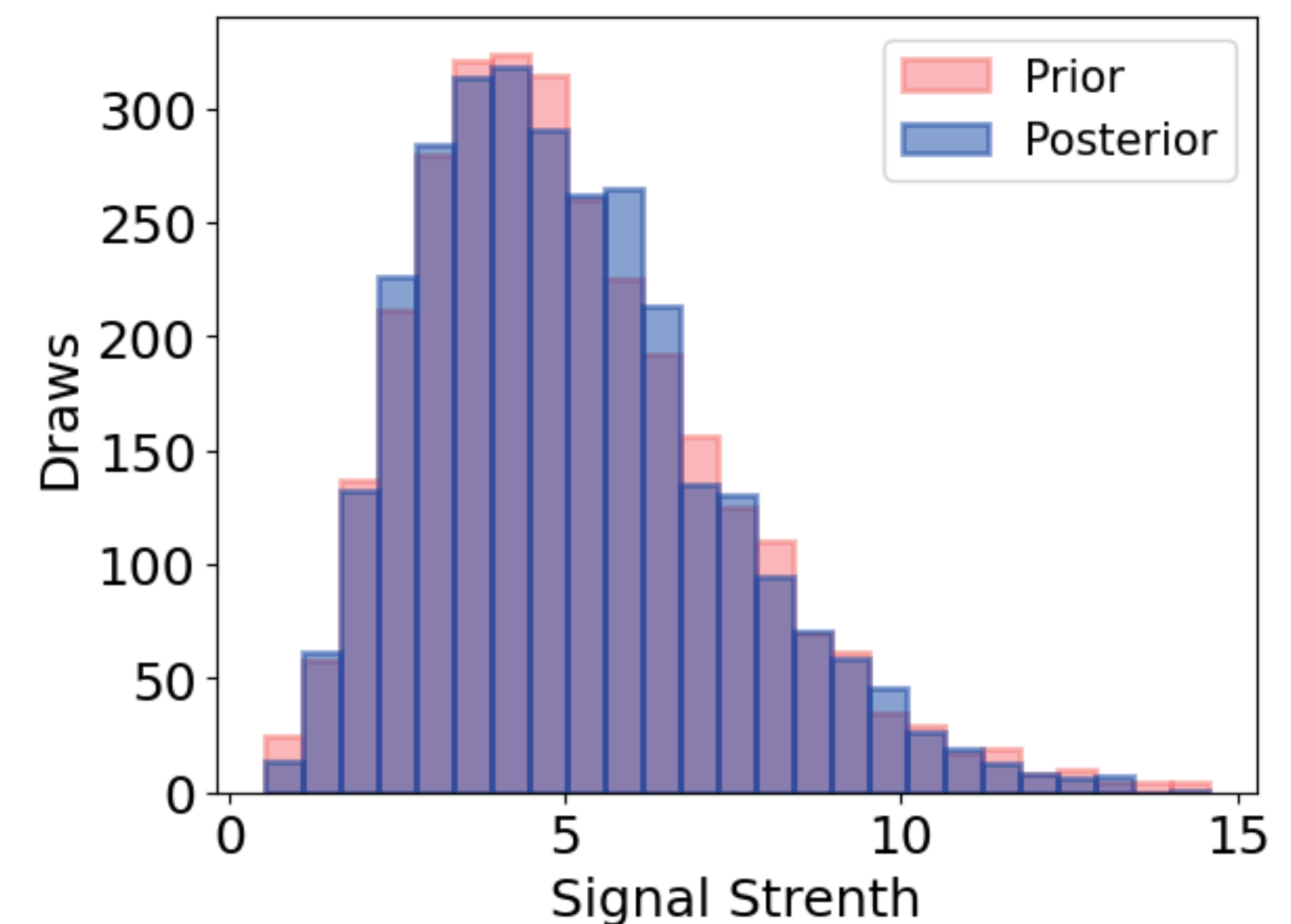
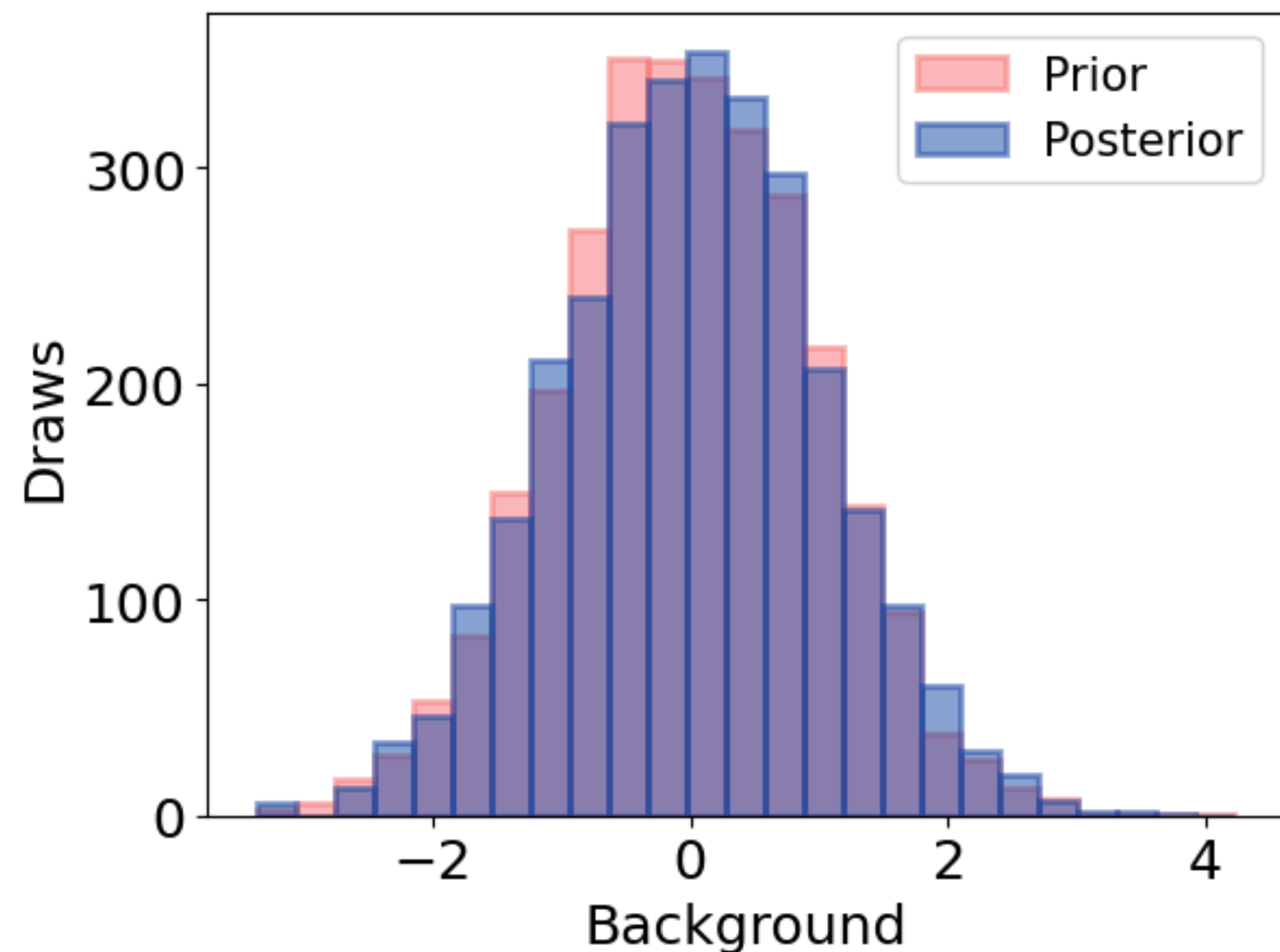
$$p(\theta) \stackrel{!}{\approx} \int dy d\theta' p(\theta|y) p(y|\theta')$$

Example Bayesian Workflow

Calibration: Testing Computational Faithfulness

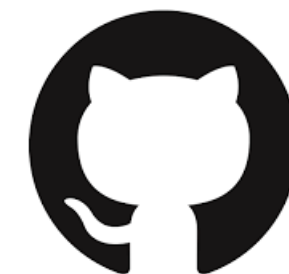
- Average posterior draws with observations sampled from prior predictive should converge to prior distribution:

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Conclusion and Outlook

- All of this work is open-source and available under:



DOI 10.5281/zenodo.7886632

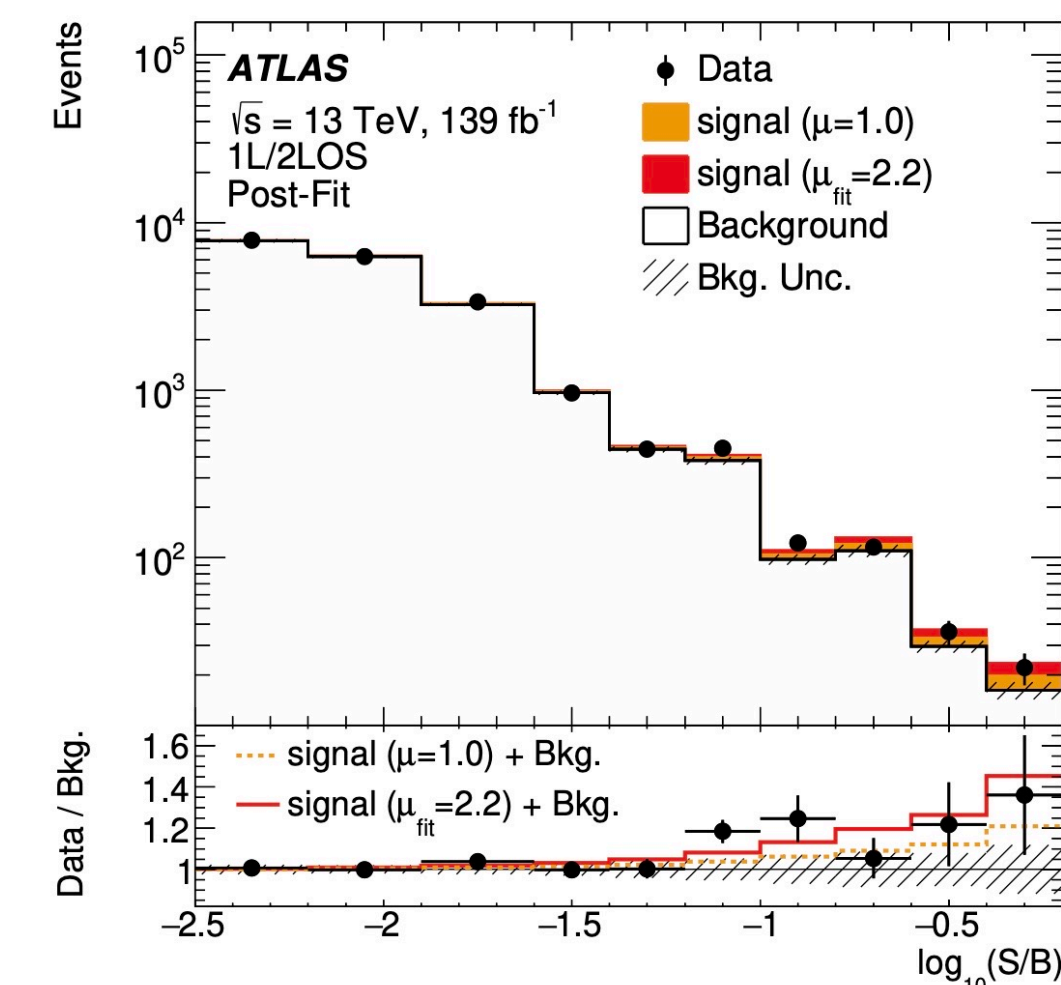
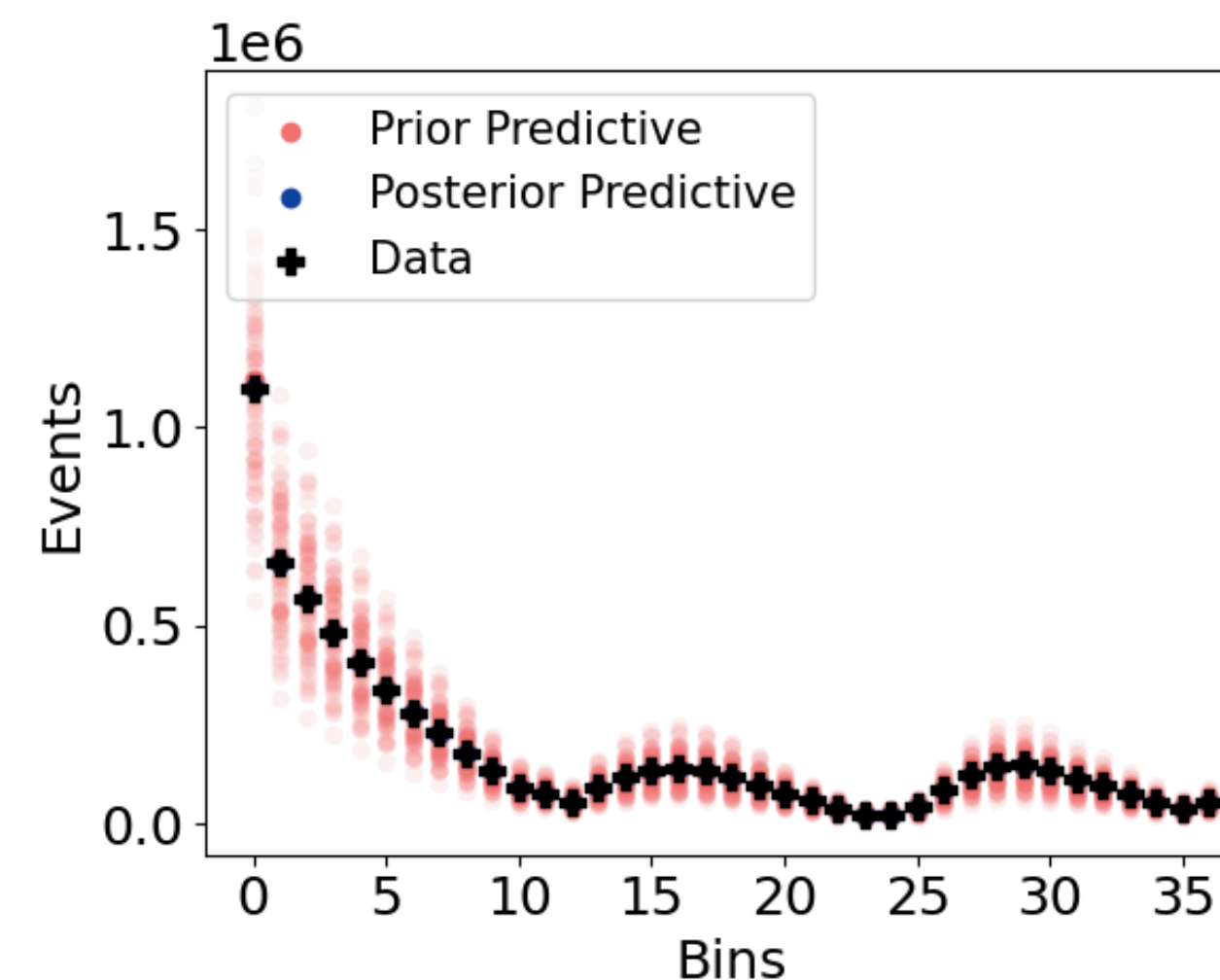
github.com/malin-horstmann/pyhf_pymc

- Parallel Bayesian and Frequentist inference for HistFactory models is now possible
- Next steps:
 - Intergrate into `pyhf`
 - Continued tests for robustness (i.e. parallel chains)

- An ATLAS public likelihood example:

<https://doi.org/10.17182/hepdata.105039>

- Want to try it?



Backup

Computation Times

	6000 (= 1000)	12_000 (= 1000)
Metropolis		11 s
NUTS	14 s	

Building Prior Distributions for $\vec{\eta}, \vec{\chi}$

- Turn information from auxiliary measurements (means, rates, uncertainties) into prior distributions for $\vec{\chi}$:

$$p(\vec{\chi}) \approx p(\vec{a} | \vec{\chi}) p_{\text{ur}}(\vec{\chi})$$

Ur-priors

- By using rules for conjugate priors, this inference turns trivial:

$p(a \chi)$	$\propto \text{Poiss}(a \chi)$	$\propto \mathcal{N}(a \mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$
$p(\chi)$	$\propto \Gamma(\chi \alpha = a, \beta = a)$	$\propto \mathcal{N}(\chi \mu = 0, \sigma = 1)$

Implementing external models in PyMC

- Class: PyTensor Op

```
class VJP0p(Op):
    """
    ...

    itypes = [pt.dvector, pt.dvector]
    otypes = [pt.dvector]

    def perform(self, node, inputs, outputs):
        (parameters, tangent_vector) = inputs
        results = jitted_vjp_expData(parameters, tangent_vector)

        outputs[0][0] = np.asarray(results)

vjp_op = VJP0p()
```

```
class ExpDataOp(Op):
    """
    ...

    itypes = [pt.dvector]
    otypes = [pt.dvector]

    def perform(self, node, inputs, outputs):
        (parameters, ) = inputs
        results = jitted_processed_expData(parameters)

        outputs[0][0] = np.asarray(results)

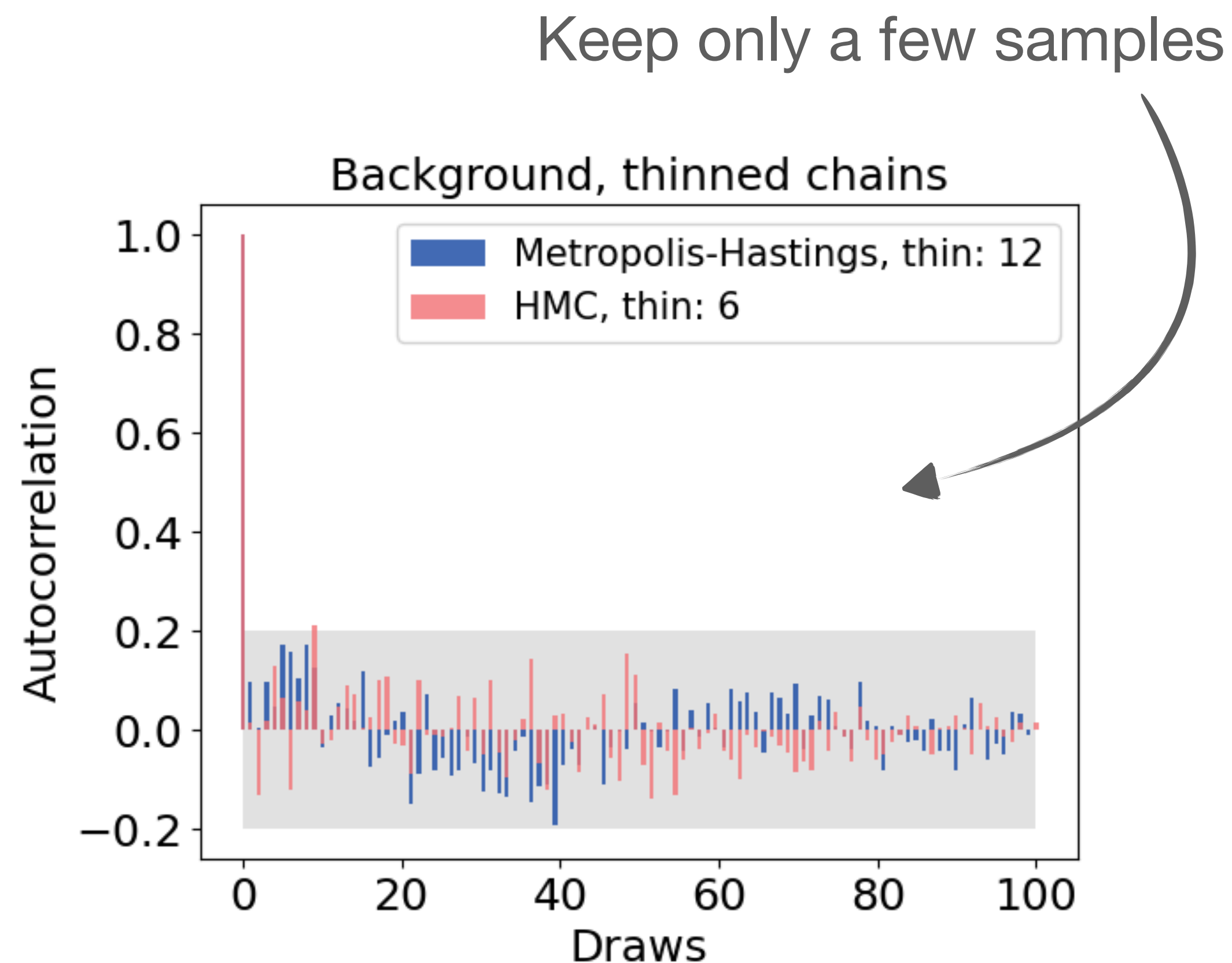
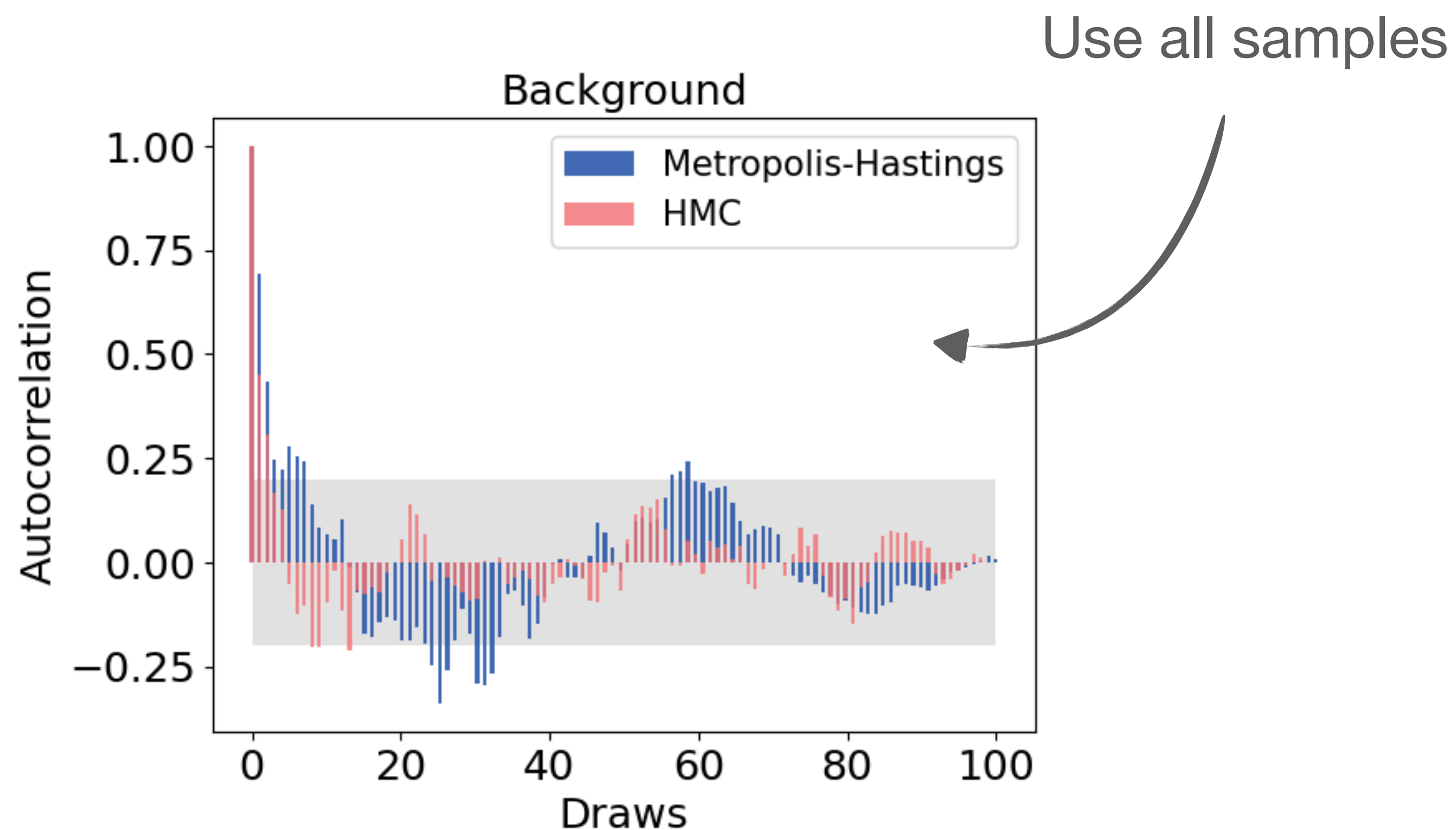
    def grad(self, inputs, output_gradients):
        (parameters, ) = inputs
        (tangent_vector, ) = output_gradients
        return [vjp_op(parameters, tangent_vector)]

expData_op = ExpDataOp()
```


Example Bayesian Workflow

Autocorrelation: A Measure for the Inference Quality

- Gradient-based sampling (HMC) in general higher quality (but computationally heavier)
- Improve quality by thinning chains:



Autocorrelation

- $ACF(\tau) = \text{IFFT}(\text{FFT}(X(\tau))\text{FFT}^*(X(\tau)))$ (Wiener-Khinchin Theorem)

Ur-Priors:

- Poisson auxiliary measurement:

$$p(\chi | a) \propto \text{Poiss}(a | \chi) p_{\text{ur}}(\chi) \text{ and}$$

$$p_{\text{ur}}(\chi) = \Gamma(\chi | \alpha, \beta)$$

- Possible choices of ur-prior:
 - Mean and uncertainty from observation from auxiliary measurement
 - Uninformative

