# PWA Model building with Parametric and Nonparametric Components



 $\leftarrow Lawrence Ng$ Florian Kaspar  $\rightarrow$ PWA Athos 2024



### Mass Independent Fits

• Minimize model dependence

#### Cons:

- Prone to instabilities from:
  - Ambiguitie
  - Numerical (lower stats)

#### Largely unexplored

#### Mass Dependent Fits Pros:

- Smooth results by construction
- Assume some physics (i.e. extract resonance parameters)
- Biased results / heuristics

Maybe we can draw knowledge from other fields?

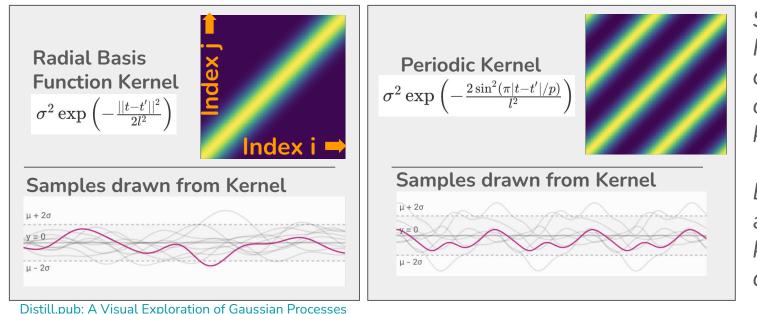
But first, we need some core concepts

### Base Knowledge 1/2: Gaussian Processes

- Generalization of Multivariate Gaussian to infinite dimensions
- At the core: Kernel Function

$$\sim \kappa(x_i, x_j) = Cov(X, X') = \Sigma$$

Similarity measure / covariance between two points

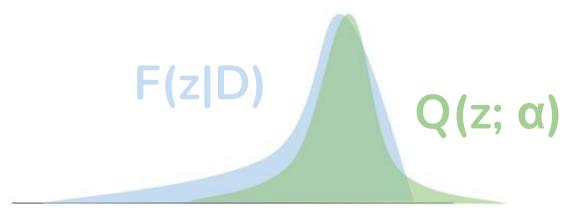


Specific Kernels are chosen based on domain knowledge

But! We <u>can</u> also learn the kernel from data!

### Base Knowledge 2/2: Variational Inference

F(z|D) = Complicated Posterior FunctionQ(z; α) = Simple functionVary α such that Q(z; α) ≈ F around some point



# Numerical Information Field Theory

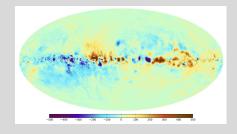
Inference Framework developed for astrophysics at Max Planck Institute for Astrophysics

G. Edenhofer, P. Frank, J. Roth, R. H. Leike, M. Guerdi, L. I. Scheel-Platz, M. Guardiani, V. Eberle, M. Westerkamp, and T. A. Enßlin. Re-Envisioning Numerical Information Field Theory (NIFTy.re): A Library for Gaussian Processes and Variational Inference, 2024.

Mainly working with: Philipp Frank, Torsten Enßlin, Jakob Knollmüller

#### Description

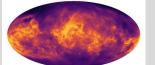
**NIFTy**, "Numerical Information Field Theory", is a <u>Bayesian</u> imaging library. It is designed to infer the <u>million</u> to billion dimensional posterior distribution <u>in the image space</u> from noisy input data. At the core of NIFTy lies a set of powerful <u>Gaussian Process</u> (GP) models and accurate <u>Variational Inference</u> (VI) algorithms.



#### An improved map of the Galactic Faraday sky

N. Oppermann<sup>\*1</sup>, H. Junklewitz<sup>1</sup>, G. Robber3<sup>1</sup>, M.R. Bell<sup>1</sup>, T.A. Eußlin<sup>1</sup>, A. Bonafede<sup>2</sup>, R. Braun<sup>3</sup>, J.C. Brown<sup>4</sup>, T.E. Clarke<sup>5</sup>, I.J. Feain<sup>3</sup>, B.M. Gaensler<sup>6</sup>, A. Hammond<sup>6</sup>, L. Harvey-Smith<sup>1</sup>, G. Holad<sup>1</sup>, M. Ohnson-Hollita<sup>4</sup>, U. Klein<sup>5</sup>, P.F. Korberg<sup>10,1</sup>, S. A. Mas<sup>1,1</sup>, N.M. McClure-Griffith<sup>2</sup>, S.F. O'Sullivan<sup>3</sup>, L. Pratley<sup>4</sup>, T. Robishaw<sup>13</sup>, S. Roy<sup>14</sup>, D.H.F.M. Schnitzeler<sup>3,15</sup>, C. Stomayor-Beltran<sup>6</sup>, J. Stevens<sup>1</sup>, J.M. Stil<sup>4</sup>, C. Sunstrum<sup>4</sup>, A. Tanna<sup>17</sup>, A.R. Taylo<sup>6</sup>, and C.L. Van Eck<sup>4</sup>



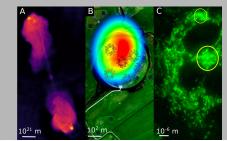


Resolving nearby dust clouds\* R. H. Leike<sup>1,2</sup>, M. Glatzle<sup>1,3</sup>, and T. A. Enßlin<sup>1,2</sup>

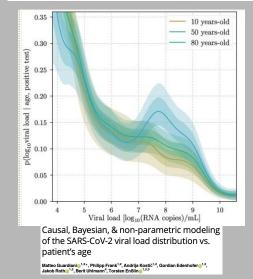
Variable structures in M87\* from space, time and frequency resolved interferometry

Philipp Arras<sup>1,2</sup>, Philipp Frank<sup>1,3</sup>, Philipp Haim<sup>1</sup>, Jakob Knollmüller<sup>1,2</sup>, Reimar Leike<sup>1</sup>, Martin Reinecke<sup>1</sup>, and Torsten EnBlin<sup>1</sup>

Astrophysics

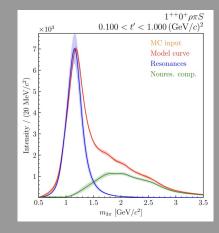


Radiation biology, radio astronomy and cosmic rays using information field theory



Biology





#### Hadron Physics?

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😰 fkaspar Updated scaling 🚥	2abbf98 · 3 hour	rs ago 🕚 199 Commits		ines information field Is with partial-wave

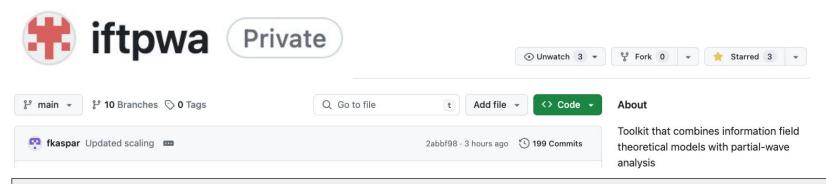
- Application of Numerical Information Field Theory (NIFTy)
  - Adapted by COMPASS [Florian Kaspar, Stephen Paul, Stephen Wallner, ODSL, ...] for Hadron Physics
    - <u>see below:</u> EPJ Web Conf. 291 (2024), 02014
  - **GlueX** exploring use case + contributing to project
- Modular model building framework mixing parametric (i.e. Breit-Wigner, K-matrices, ...) and non-parametric contributions (Gaussian Process)

#### Progress in the Partial-Wave Analysis Methods at COMPASS

*Florian Markus* Kaspar<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, *Julien* Beckers<sup>1,\*\*</sup>, and *Jakob* Knollmüller<sup>1,2,\*\*\*</sup> *for the COMPASS Collaboration* 

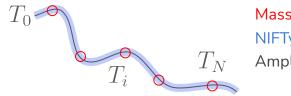
<sup>1</sup>Technische Universität München, Physik Department, James-Franck-Straße 1, 85748 Garching bei München
<sup>2</sup>Excellence Cluster Origins, Boltzmannstraße 2, 85748 Garching bei München

**Abstract.** We study the excitation spectrum of light and strange mesons in diffractive scattering. We identify different hadron resonances through partial



#### How does it work?

- Kinematically bin the data like typical Mass Indep. Fit  $\ 
  ightarrow D_i$
- Each bin described by a set of partial wave amplitudes  $ightarrow T_i$
- iftpwa will model the Fields  $\{T_0, ..., T_N\}$  enforce smoothness across kinematics • increasing fit stability (ambiguities / numerical)



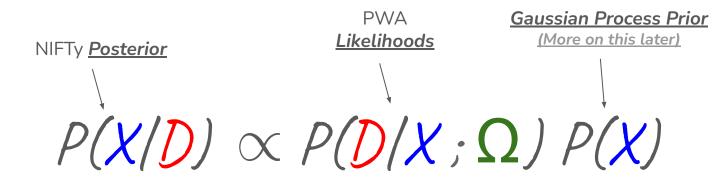
#### Mass bins

NIFTy Latent Posterior Model

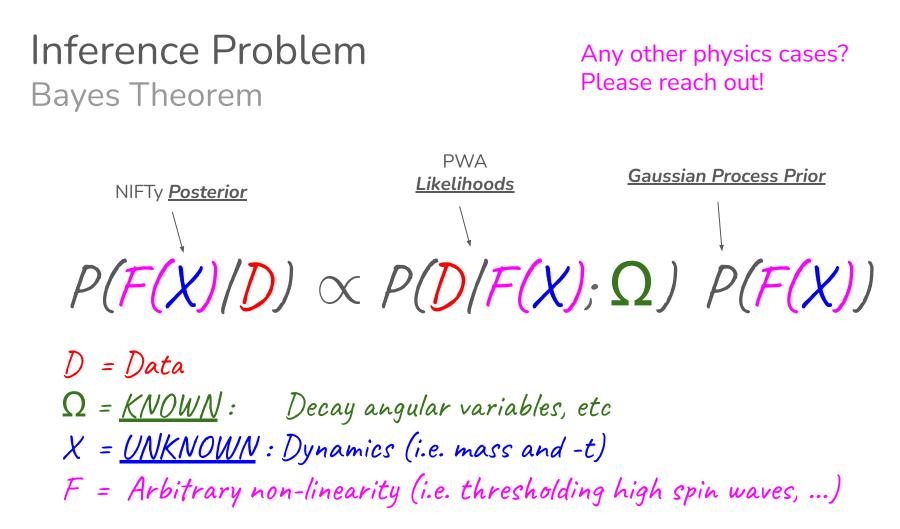
Amplitudes at mass bin

## Inference Problem

Bayes Theorem

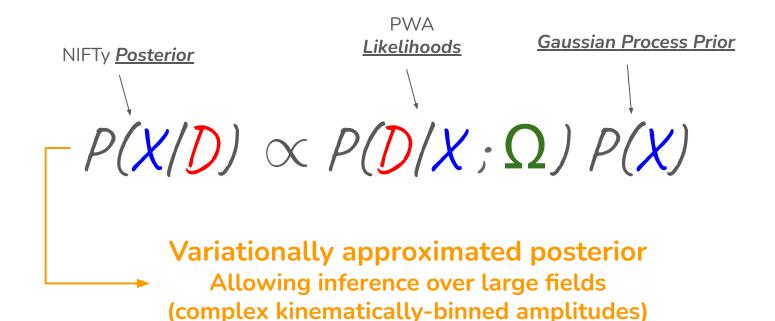


- D = Data
- $\Omega = \underline{KNOWN}: \quad Decay \text{ angular variables, etc} \\ X = \underline{UNKNOWN}: Dynamics (i.e. mass and -t)$



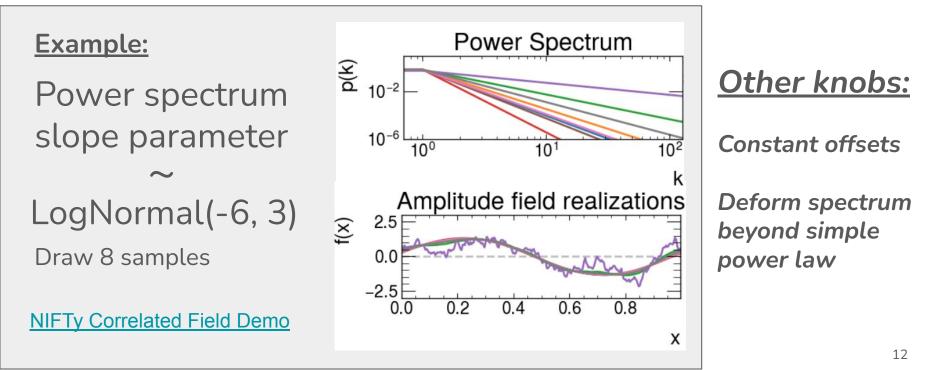
## Inference Problem

Bayes Theorem



# Gaussian Process Prior

• Kernels are defined in Fourier Space whose parameters (~5 of them) are Log-Normally Distributed



#### **YAML Configuration**



#### Parametric model Cfg

def etapi\_a2a2p():

```
m_a2_1320 = LogNormal(sigma=0.0013 * 30, mean=1.3186)
w_a2_1320 = LogNormal(sigma=0.002 * 30, mean=0.105)
```

```
m_a2_1700 = LogNormal(sigma=0.05, mean=1.700)
w_a2_1700 = LogNormal(sigma=0.05, mean=0.300)
```

resonances = { Resonance "a2 1320": { parameter priors "name": "\$a 2(1320)\$", "fun": breitwigner\_normed, "paras": {"mass": m\_a2\_1320, "width": w a2 1320}, "waves": 'reaction 000::NegIm::Dm2-', 'reaction 000::NegIm::Dm1-', **Resonance** specs "a2\_1700": { "name": "\$a 2(1700)\$", as a dictionary "fun": breitwigner normed, "preScale": 0.25, "paras": {"mass": m\_a2\_1700, "width": w\_a2\_1700}, "waves": 'reaction\_000::NegIm::Dm2-', 'reaction\_000::NegIm::Dm1-', }.

smoothScales = False
return resonances, smoothScales

# Input / Output Tests

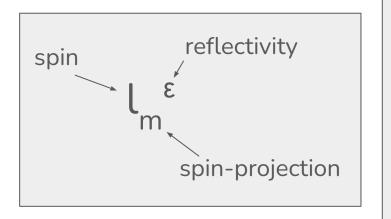
 $P(X/D) \propto P(D/X; \Omega) P(X)$ 

**Gaussian Process Prior** 

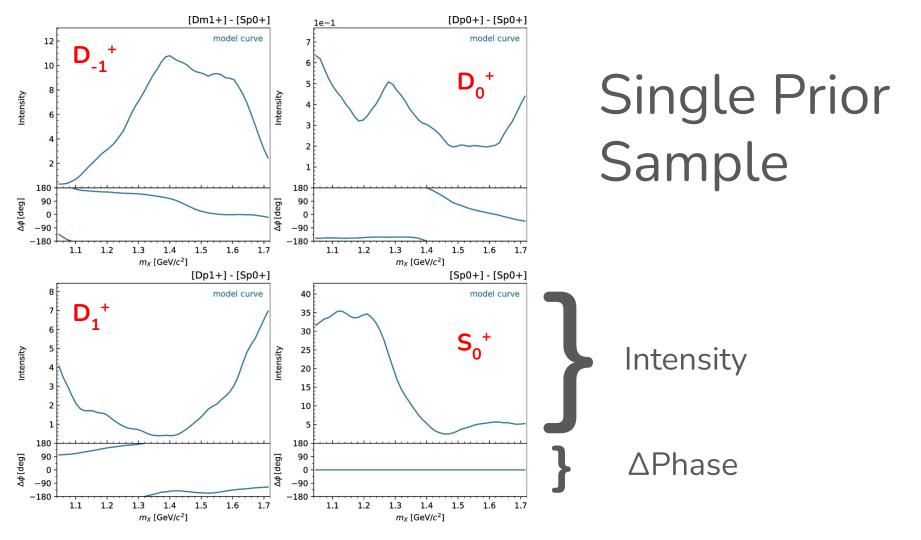
P(X) describes a distribution of potential functions

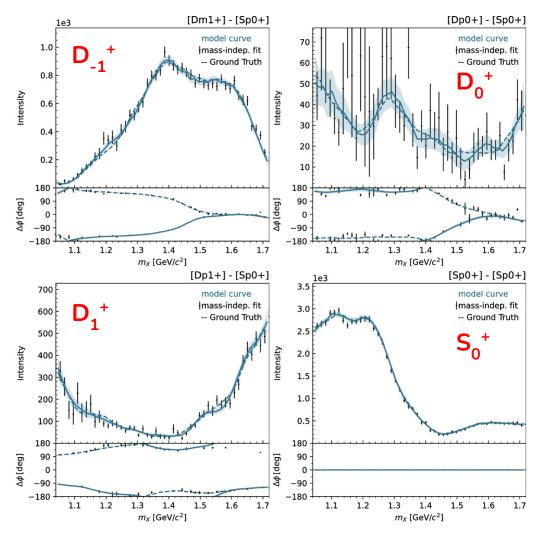
- Draw a sample from the prior
- Generate events with the sampled functional form of the amplitude
- Fit the events using
  - 1) Binned maximum likelihood
  - 2) ift framework

# I/O Study 1



- Polarized photoproduction of two pseudoscalar :  $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 p \rightarrow 4\gamma p$ 
  - Amplitudes described in:
     [V.Mathieu et.al. (JPAC), Phys.Rev.D 100 (2019) 5, 054017]
- No physics, no resonances, arbitrary but smooth amplitudes
- Positive reflectivity Waveset:
   D<sub>-1</sub><sup>+</sup> D<sub>0</sub><sup>+</sup> D<sub>1</sub><sup>+</sup> S<sub>0</sub><sup>+</sup>





Dashed blue line := ground truth

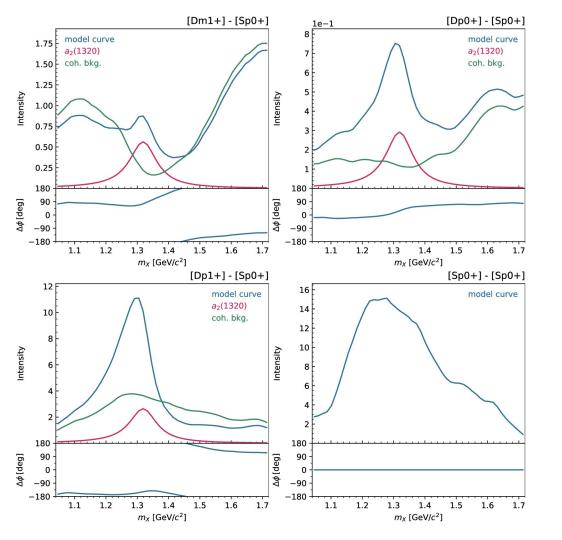
Blue line := ift mean Blue fill := ift standard deviation

Black error bars := Mass indep. fits

- Both methods perform well
- Binned fits have more scatter
- ift results:
  - captures truth within uncertainties
  - finds the trivial ambiguity

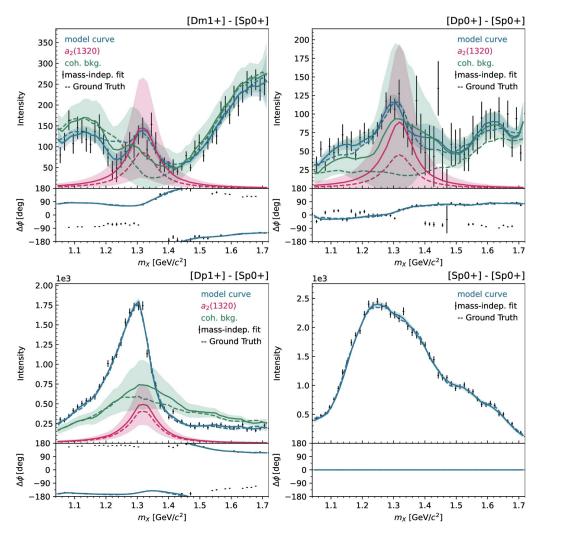
# I/O Study 2

Same as Study 1 but with a<sub>2</sub>(1320) Breit-Wigner resonance + Coherent non-parametric background



# Single Prior Sample

model curve a<sub>2</sub>(1320) coh. bkg.



model curve a<sub>2</sub>(1320) coh. bkg.

Individual components are mostly recovered (within uncertainties)

## Recap | Bayesian Approach: Self-consistent Model Generation / Fitting

Easily generate models with complex (but also interpretable) dynamics

Fit data under assumption that the data could  $\approx$  be one of these complex models

# GlueX Data: $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 p \rightarrow 4 \gamma p$

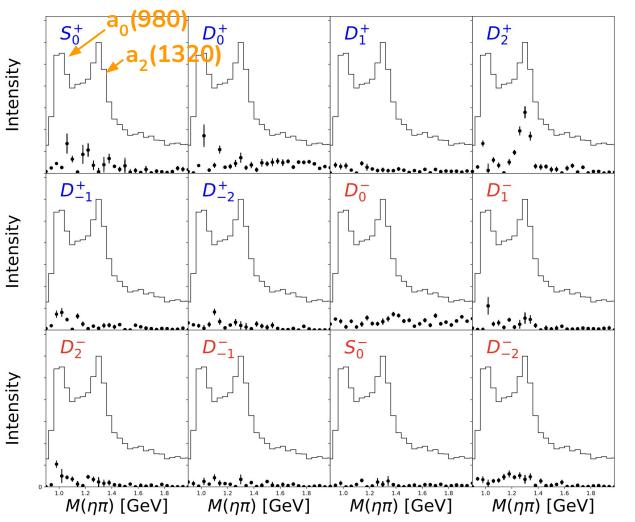
 $0.88 < M(\eta\pi) < 2.0 \text{ GeV}$  $0.1 < -t < 0.2 \text{ GeV}^2$ GlueX Phase-I **Data** in coherent peak All S, D waves (both reflectivities)

More Information: Refer to Malte's talk on Tuesday: Search for Exotic Hadrons in  $\eta\pi$  and  $\eta'\pi$  at GlueX

### Much more complex fit!

Run ift analysis with:

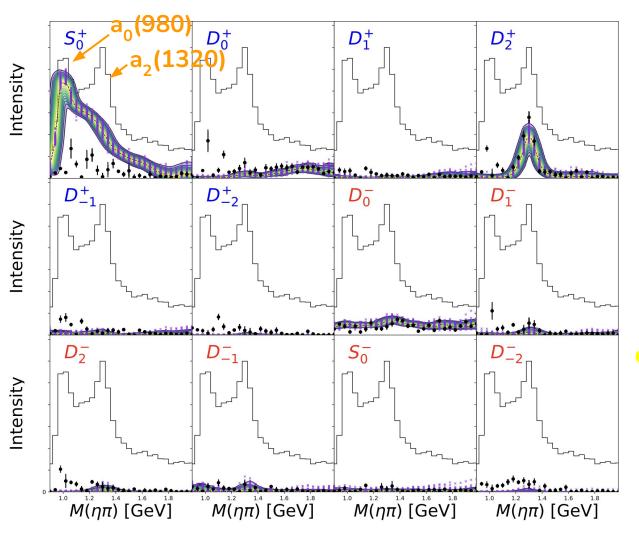
- Breit-Wigner for a<sub>2</sub>(1320) and a<sub>2</sub>(1700)
- Coherent Gaussian Process background



```
GlueX Data: \gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 p \rightarrow 4 \gamma p
```

• Best / 20 MLE mass-indep fits with random starting parameters

Massive leakage out of the S-wave!



GlueX Data:  $\gamma p \rightarrow \eta \pi^0 p \rightarrow 4 \gamma p$ 

Is the set / 20 MLE mass-indep fits with random starting parameters

x : IFT posterior samples

Contours are from a density estimate of x

# Conclusion

• iftpwa is a model building framework allowing mixing of parametric and non-parametric components

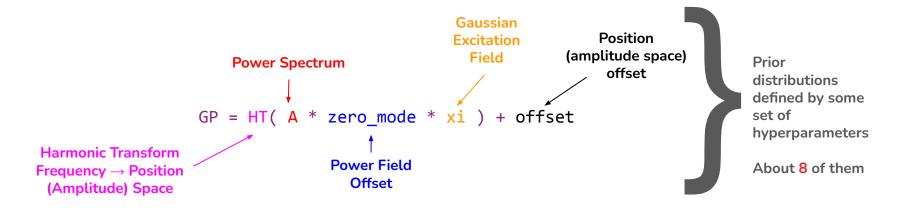
Florian's end of summer plan? (No guarantees of course!)

- Publication on the method
- **Release** of the framework

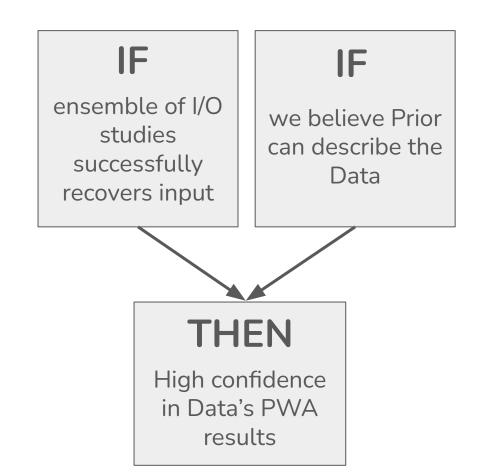


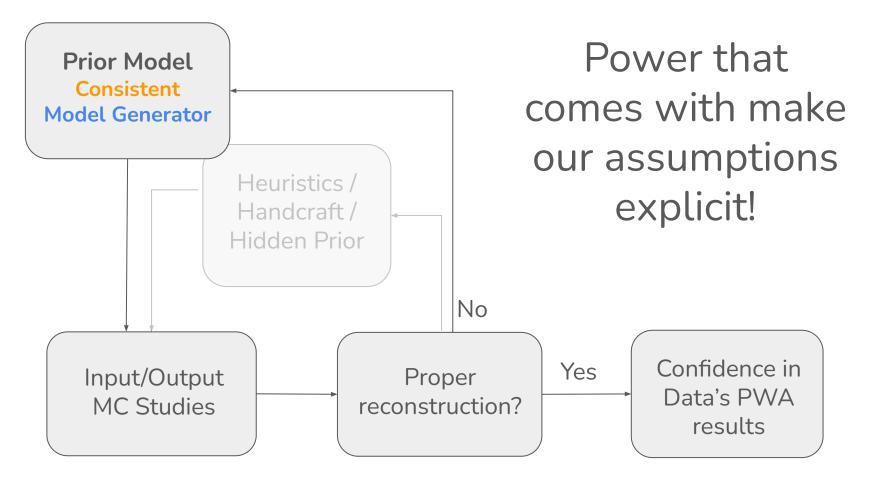
# Backup

### Gaussian Process Prior

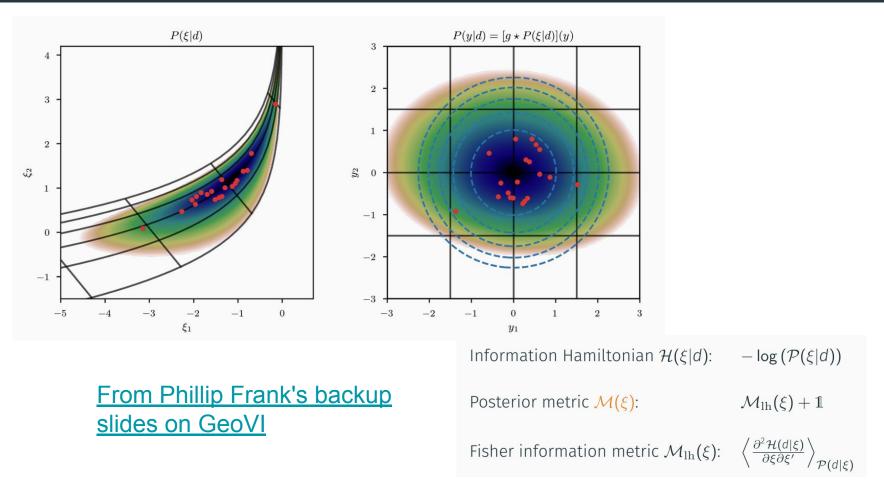


Can generate arbitrarily complex dynamics with arbitrary levels of interference for I/O studies!





#### GEOMETRIC VARIATIONAL INFERENCE (GEOVI) [?]

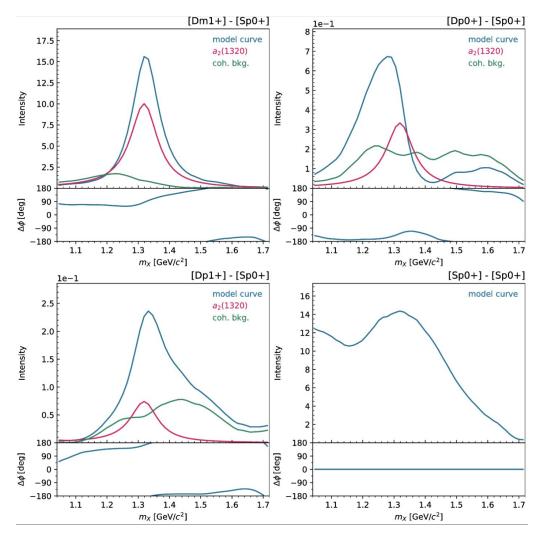


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# Ecosystem?

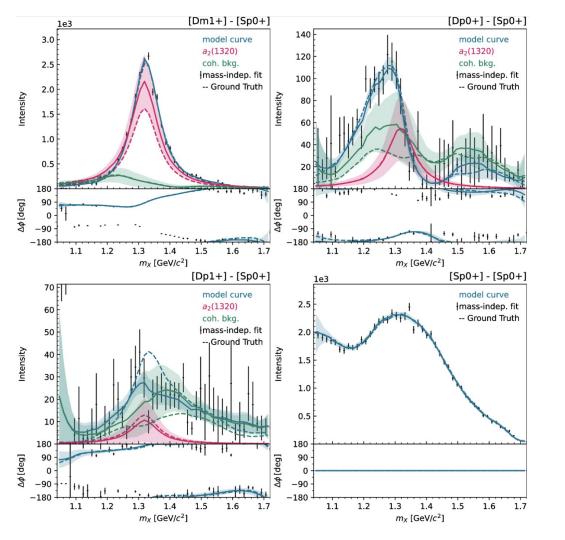


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awkward     Public       Manipulate JSON-like data with NumPy-like idioms.     MMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMMM	
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iminuit (Public)	
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<b>particle</b> Public Package to deal with particles, the PDG particle data table, PDGIDs, etc.	h
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