Notes on PySIMBA

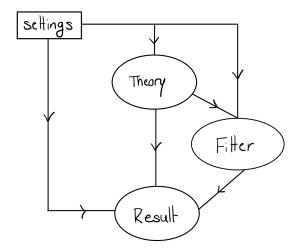
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1 Introduction

This is a short overview on the python project pysimba. The original code is written in c++ and has some more features, which can still be implemented in pysimba. This code can run the fit on given data and plot the results. The fit results give the same values as the c++ results, which was the first main goal of this project. If now new measurements are added to the code, you should be able to change some things in the settings and then run it just like before. In the following I'll explain how to do that.

2 Structure



The code is based on 3 main classes (+ Settings and Tools):

- **Theory:** Provides the fit-function using the given leading and subleading theory.
- **Fitter:** Provides a function to execute the fit using **iminuit** and a Fitter object containing the results of the fit.
- Result: Visualizes the Fitter results.

In the settings everything around the fitting process will be set, so the code itself must not be changed for doing several fits. The options are described below.

2.1 Input

2.1.1 Settings in .yml file

Tag for the name of the produced any name files ResultPath Path where the results should be stored TheoryOrder Strings for leading theory which should be used in the calculation rest is nessecary	ons,
ResultPath Path where the results should be any path stored TheoryOrder Strings for leading theory which NNLLNNLO, NLLNLO are optic	ons,
stored Strings for leading theory which NNLLNNLO, NLLNLO are optic	ons,
TheoryOrder Strings for leading theory which NNLLNNLO, NLLNLO are optic	ons,
	ons,
should be used in the calculation rest is nessecary	
of the prediction. (mid's)	
SubLeadTheoryOrder One string for the used sublead- 'SSF27_'+subleading_end	
ing theory	
TheoryTag Which functional form is used Options: [expx3, exp	κ 4 ,
gaussx4]	
SubLeadingTheoryTag Only option yet 'SSF27'	
TheoryPath Path of used theory dictionary, any path to theory dictionary	
depending on uses functional	
form	
Subleading Theory Path Path to the subleading theory dic- any path	
tionary	
Theory Moments Path Path to dictionary with moments, any path	
same for every functional form	
because of TheoryTag	
MeasurementPath Path to measurement dictionary any path	
KeyOrder list of strings with measurement ['belle', 'babar_hadtag',	
keys that should be included in 'babar_incl', 'babar_sem'	
the fit	
Minimum If not every value should be in- 0-max	
cluded put here the first index	
that should be included for each	
measurement	
Scale If the measurement should be any number	
scaled	
BasisExpansion Depending on the λ every leading_end	
FitVars Naming of the fit parameters, put any list of names	
a list of strings in there	
StartValues List of start values, should be as some values that make sense	
long as FitVars	
NumbPar Integer of how many parameters any integer	
one wants to fit	
Constants Definition of used constants	
SubLeadCoefficients Used in calculation of Default value is 0 ($d_2 = 0$)	
SubLeadPars()	

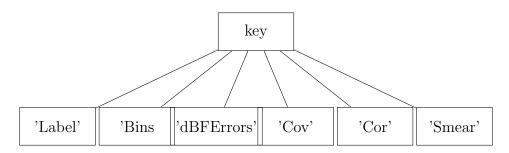
Table 1: Settings overview

2.1.2 Dictionaries

The structure of each used dictionary is as follows. Please note, that everything written in 'Quotation marks' is a keyword to access the data of that dictionary. If it's not written with quotation marks, then it is a variable with changeable input. Here are the possibilities for the used variables:

```
key: { 'belle', 'babar_hadtag', 'babar_incl', 'babar_sem' } 
mid: { 'NNLLNNLO', 'NS22NNLO', 'NS27NNLO', 'NS28NNLO', 'NS78NNLO', 
'NS88NNLO'} 
end(for leading theory): { '03', '04', '05', '06', '07', '08', '09', '10', '11', '12', '035', 
'045', '055', '065', '075', '085', '095', '0475', '0525', '0575', '0625'} 
end(for subleading theory): { '105', '105', '107', '205', '206', '207', '1045', '1055', 
'1065', '2045', '2055', '2065', '10525', '10575', '10625', '20525', '20575'}
```

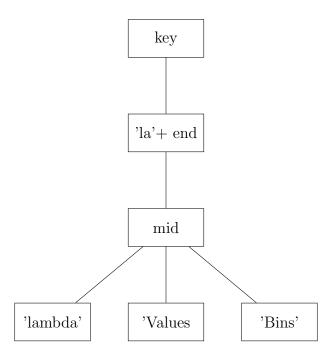
Measurement



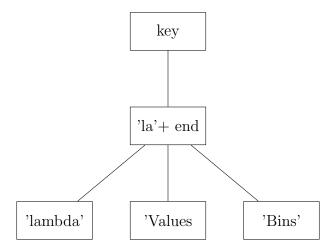
¹ATTENTION: 'babar_sem' is currently not working with the fit. Input still has to be checked.

²Also known as elements of *TheoryOrder*

Leading Theory



Subleading Theory



With these dictionaries every data the python code needs can be accessed. They are stored in pickle files (.pkl). The path to those pickles can be set in the config file (settings.yml).

2.2 Installing and Running

Installing

If your shell is located in the PySimba Directory, which you can clone you can install the package locally with:

```
pip install -e .
Or the path to the package instead of '.'
```

Usage

```
If you run it in the python terminal: import pysimba pysimba.main()
Or just test other functions alone.
```

In the pysimba.main() there will be two options to choose from. Either run the fit or add a new measurement. If you choose the second option you must have access to the Pysimba/src/pysimba/data/add/ directory, where you must place the dictionaries as pickle files which you want to add to the ones above. If you did this you can run the second option and the dictionaries which you choose will be expanded.

Be careful because this changes your input dictionairies!!!

```
If you want to run it just as a package in your shell: python3 -m pysimba
```

If you want to use different functions, for example the χ^2 function, do it as follows:

```
>>> import pysimba
>>> import numpy as np
>>> theo_obj = pysimba.Theory()
>>> par = np.array([0.1,0.1,0.1])
>>> pysimba.Theory.Chisq(theo_obj, par)
np.float64(259085.2755991831)
```

3 How to add a new measurement

- 1. Add data to the dictionaries (Measurement, Leading Theory, Subleading Theory)
 - Come up with a key for your measurement and add the dictionary to the others

- Add your dictionary to the Pysimba/src/pysimba/data/add/ directory
- Run pysimba.main() and choose the second option to Add a new measurement
- Follow the instructions in the shell. When the programm wants to know the name of the dictionary which is located in Pysimba/src/pysimba/data/add/new_dict.pkl, only type new_dict.
- After that you have to choose a key for the new measurement this can be anything that defines your measurement for example 'belle2'.
- After that the measurement should be added to the dictionaries. It tells you the new key's in the used dictionary, you should find your key there
- everything should now be accessible through the key of your measurement, when you structured it as described in the previous chapter 2.1.2.
- 2. Add your key to the settings file, if you want to include it in the fit. The setting KeyOrder should be changed so it looks somewhat like this ['belle', 'babar_hadtag', 'babar_incl', 'babar_sem', 'your_new_key']
- 3. Run the code and choose option '1':)