

Outline

- **Highlight data**
 - Positivity and phenomenological global analyses
- **Matrix Element Fits**
 - Linear Fits
- **Amplitudes**
 - Pseudo-inverse (SVD) extraction
 - Form Factor Results
- **Shrink the Covariance**
 - For when you have many observables and not enough samples

What Momenta exist?

- /work/JAM/jkarpie/data/pseudoGPD/unpol_quark_matelems/
cl21_32_64_b6p3_m0p2350_m0p2050/unphased

```
Apptainer> ls
allSDBs.list      snk0.1.1_src0.0.0  snk1.0.-2_src0.0.-2  snk1.1.1_src1.0.2  snk2.0.0_src2.0.-2  snk2.1.0_src1.0.2  snk2.1.-1_src2.1.-2
key.xml           snk0.1.-1_src0.0.-1  snk1.0.2_src0.0.2    snk1.1.-1_src1.1.0  snk2.0.0_src2.0.2  snk2.1.0_src2.0.-1  snk2.1.1_src2.1.2
make_3pt_key.sh   snk0.1.1_src0.0.1  snk1.0.-2_src1.0.0  snk1.1.1_src1.1.0  snk2.0.-1_src0.0.0  snk2.1.0_src2.0.1  snk2.1.-2_src0.1.0
momsWithProj.list snk0.1.-1_src0.0.-2  snk1.0.2_src1.0.0  snk1.1.-1_src1.1.-2  snk2.0.1_src0.0.0  snk2.1.0_src2.0.-2  snk2.1.2_src0.1.0
newBuild          snk0.1.1_src0.0.2  snk1.0.-2_src1.0.-1  snk1.1.1_src1.1.2  snk2.0.-1_src0.0.-2  snk2.1.0_src2.0.2  snk2.1.-2_src0.1.-1
open_edb_notsubduced.sh snk0.1.-1_src0.1.0  snk1.0.2_src1.0.1  snk1.1.-2_src0.0.0  snk2.0.1_src0.0.2  snk2.1.0_src2.1.-1  snk2.1.2_src0.1.1
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snk0.0.1_src0.0.-1 snk0.1.2_src0.0.1  snk1.1.0_src1.0.-2  snk1.1.2_src0.1.2  snk2.0.-2_src0.0.0  snk2.1.1_src0.1.2  snk2.1.-2_src1.1.-2
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snk0.0.2_src0.0.1  snk1.0.0_src1.0.-1  snk1.1.1_src0.0.0  snk1.1.-2_src1.1.-1  snk2.0.2_src2.0.0  snk2.1.-1_src1.1.-1  snk2.1.2_src2.0.2
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snk0.1.0_src0.0.2  snk1.0.-1_src0.0.-1  snk1.1.1_src0.0.2  snk2.0.0_src0.0.-1  snk2.1.0_src0.1.1  snk2.1.-1_src2.0.-1  snk2.1.2_src2.1.1
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snk0.1.0_src0.1.1  snk1.0.-1_src1.0.0  snk1.1.1_src0.1.1  snk2.0.0_src0.0.-2  snk2.1.0_src0.1.2  snk2.1.-1_src2.0.-2
snk0.1.0_src0.1.-2 snk1.0.1_src1.0.0  snk1.1.-1_src1.0.0  snk2.0.0_src0.0.2  snk2.1.0_src1.0.-1  snk2.1.1_src2.0.2
snk0.1.0_src0.1.2  snk1.0.-1_src1.0.-2  snk1.1.1_src1.0.0  snk2.0.0_src2.0.-1  snk2.1.0_src1.0.1  snk2.1.-1_src2.1.0
snk0.1.-1_src0.0.0 snk1.0.1_src1.0.2  snk1.1.-1_src1.0.-2  snk2.0.0_src2.0.1  snk2.1.0_src1.0.-2  snk2.1.1_src2.1.0
```

- cl21_32_64_b6p3_m0p2350_m0p2050.nuc.pGITD_pf011_pi001.n64.t0_avg_ts
nk6.Z-8.Z8.insertionsNotSubduced.edb
- Contains DA operator results after Colin had undone the subductions
- Skewness=0 has no C4 type momentum transfers.

What Momenta exist?

- /work/JAM/jkarpie/data/pseudoGPD/unpol_quark_matelems/cl21_32_64_b6p3_m0p2350_m0p2050/phased/d001_2.00/

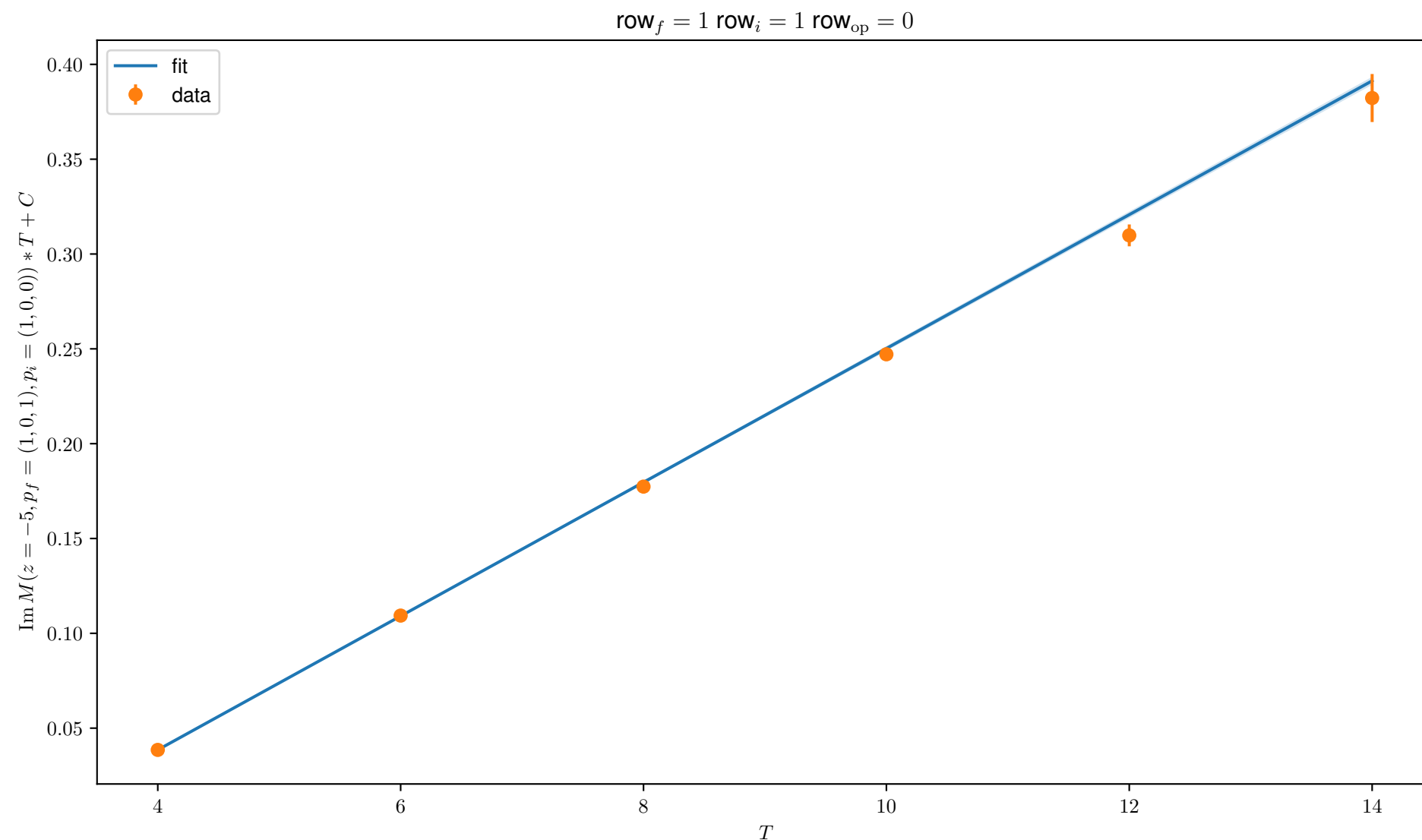
```
Apptainer> ls
open_all.sh          snk0.1.6_src0.0.6  snk1.0.6_src0.0.6  snk1.1.4_src1.0.4  snk1.1.5_src1.0.5  snk1.1.6_src1.0.6  snk2.0.6_src1.0.6
snk0.1.4_src0.0.4    snk1.0.4_src0.0.4  snk1.1.4_src0.0.4  snk1.1.5_src0.0.5  snk1.1.6_src0.0.6  snk2.0.4_src1.0.4
snk0.1.5_src0.0.5    snk1.0.5_src0.0.5  snk1.1.4_src0.1.4  snk1.1.5_src0.1.5  snk1.1.6_src0.1.6  snk2.0.5_src1.0.5
Anntainer> █
```

- Only skewness=0 combinations
- cl21_32_64_b6p3_m0p2350_m0p2050.nuc.pGITD_pf014_pi004.n64.t0_0_tsnk5.Z-8.Z8.edb
- Contains DX operators

Linear fits

- Summed ratio of Nucleon D0J0 operators only

$$R(T) = \sum_{t=2}^{T-1} \frac{C_3(t, T)}{C_{snk}(T)} \sqrt{\frac{C_{src}(T-t)C_{snk}(t)C_{snk}(T)}{C_{snk}(T-t)C_{src}(t)C_{src}(T)}} \approx MT + C$$



Matrix Elements, Lorentz Invariant Amplitudes, and the Pseudo-Inverse

- Matrix Elements to Amplitudes

$$M^{\mu, \lambda_i, \lambda_f} = \langle p_f, \lambda_f | O^\mu(-\frac{z}{2}, \frac{z}{2}) | p_i, \lambda_i \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^8 K_i^{\mu, \lambda_i, \lambda_f}(q, P, z) A_i(\nu, \xi, t)$$

- $K^{\mu, \lambda_i, \lambda_f}$ is a function of spinor bilinears $\bar{u}(p_f, \lambda_f) \Gamma u(p_i, \lambda_i)$ and the vectors in the problem
- Calculate for more matrix elements than there are amplitudes to create a matrix relationship $M = KA$ Penrose, Roger (1956). "On best approximate solution of linear matrix equations" <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0305004100030929>
- Multivariable linear regression by minimizing $\chi^2 = |M - KA|^2$
- Minimum found with pseudo-inverse $\tilde{A} = K^+ M$
- Evaluated $K_i^{\mu, \lambda_i, \lambda_f}$ with code from https://github.com/CEgerer93/analysis/blob/master/eval_kin_mat.cc
- Stored at /work/JAM/jkarpie/kin_mat_files and kin_mat_files_no_z

Amplitudes and Double Distributions

- Choice of kinematic matrices defines which DDs appear where

$$K_1 = \bar{u}\gamma^\mu u, \quad K_2 = z^\mu \bar{u}u, \quad K_3 = i\bar{u}\sigma^{\mu z}u, \quad K_4 = \frac{i}{2m}\bar{u}\sigma^{\mu q}u$$

$$K_5 = \frac{q^\mu}{2m}\bar{u}u, \quad K_6 = \frac{i}{2m}P^\mu \bar{u}\sigma^{zq}u, \quad K_7 = \frac{i}{2m}q^\mu \bar{u}\sigma^{zq}u, \quad K_8 = \frac{i}{2m}z^\mu \bar{u}\sigma^{zq}u$$

- The following amplitudes are related to the lightcone DDs

$$A_1 = H_{DD} + 2\xi\nu Y \qquad \frac{-1}{2}A_5 = D + \nu Y$$

$$A_4 + \nu A_6 + \xi\nu A_7 = E_{DD} - 2\nu\xi Y$$

- loffe time to DD space

$$A(\nu, \xi, t) = \int_{-1}^1 d\beta \int_{-1+|\beta|}^{1-|\beta|} d\alpha e^{i\nu(\beta+\xi\alpha)} DD(\beta, \alpha, t)$$

$z = 0$ Form Factors

- Choice of kinematic matrices defines which DDs appear where

$$K_1 = \bar{u}\gamma^\mu u, \quad K_2 = z^\mu \bar{u}u, \quad K_3 = i\bar{u}\sigma^{\mu z}u, \quad K_4 = \frac{i}{2m}\bar{u}\sigma^{\mu q}u$$

$$K_5 = \frac{q^\mu}{2m}\bar{u}u, \quad K_6 = \frac{i}{2m}P^\mu \bar{u}\sigma^{zq}u, \quad K_7 = \frac{i}{2m}q^\mu \bar{u}\sigma^{zq}u, \quad K_8 = \frac{i}{2m}z^\mu \bar{u}\sigma^{zq}u$$

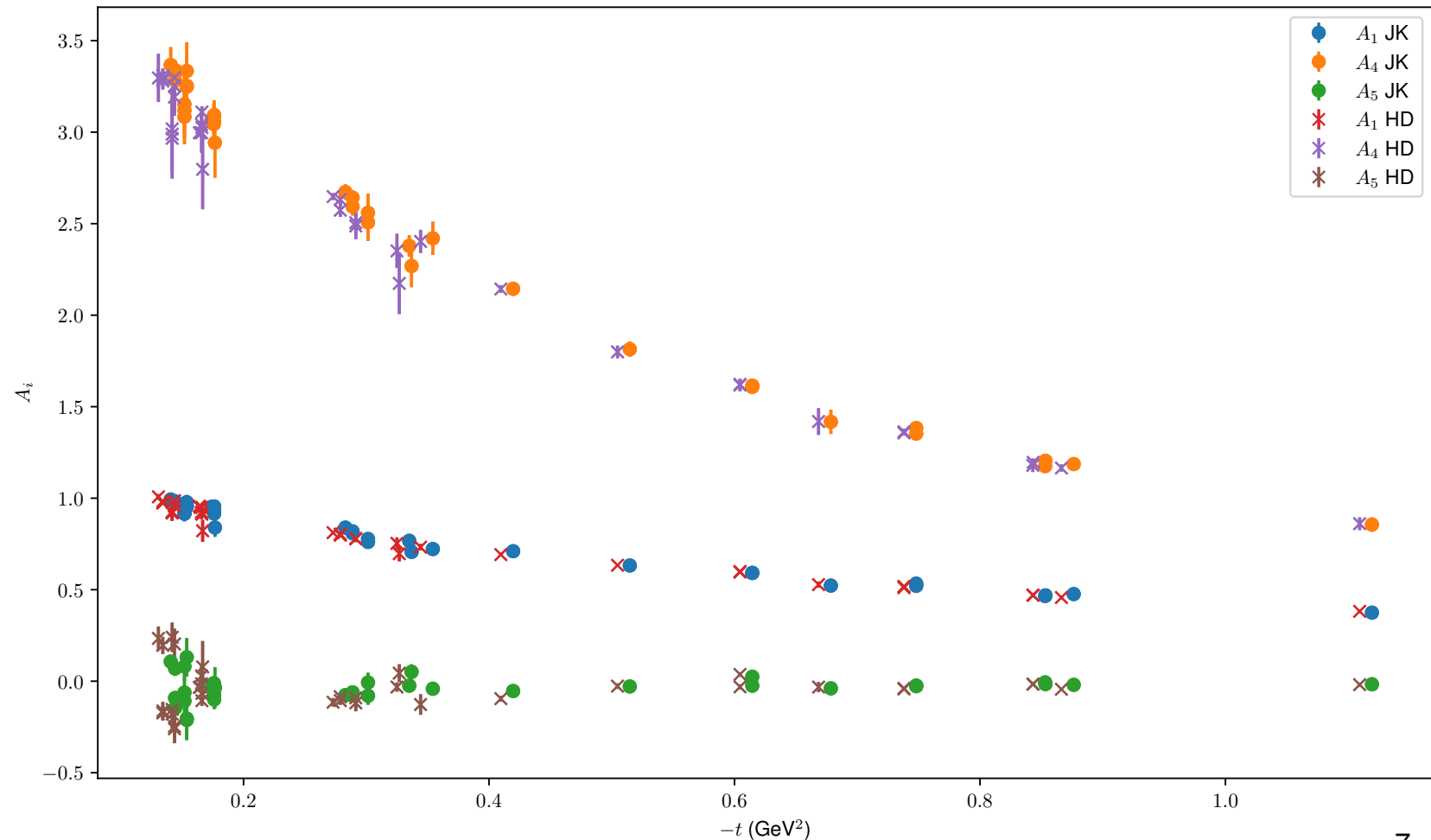
- The following amplitudes are related to the lightcone DDs

$$A_1 = F_1$$

$$A_4 = F_2$$

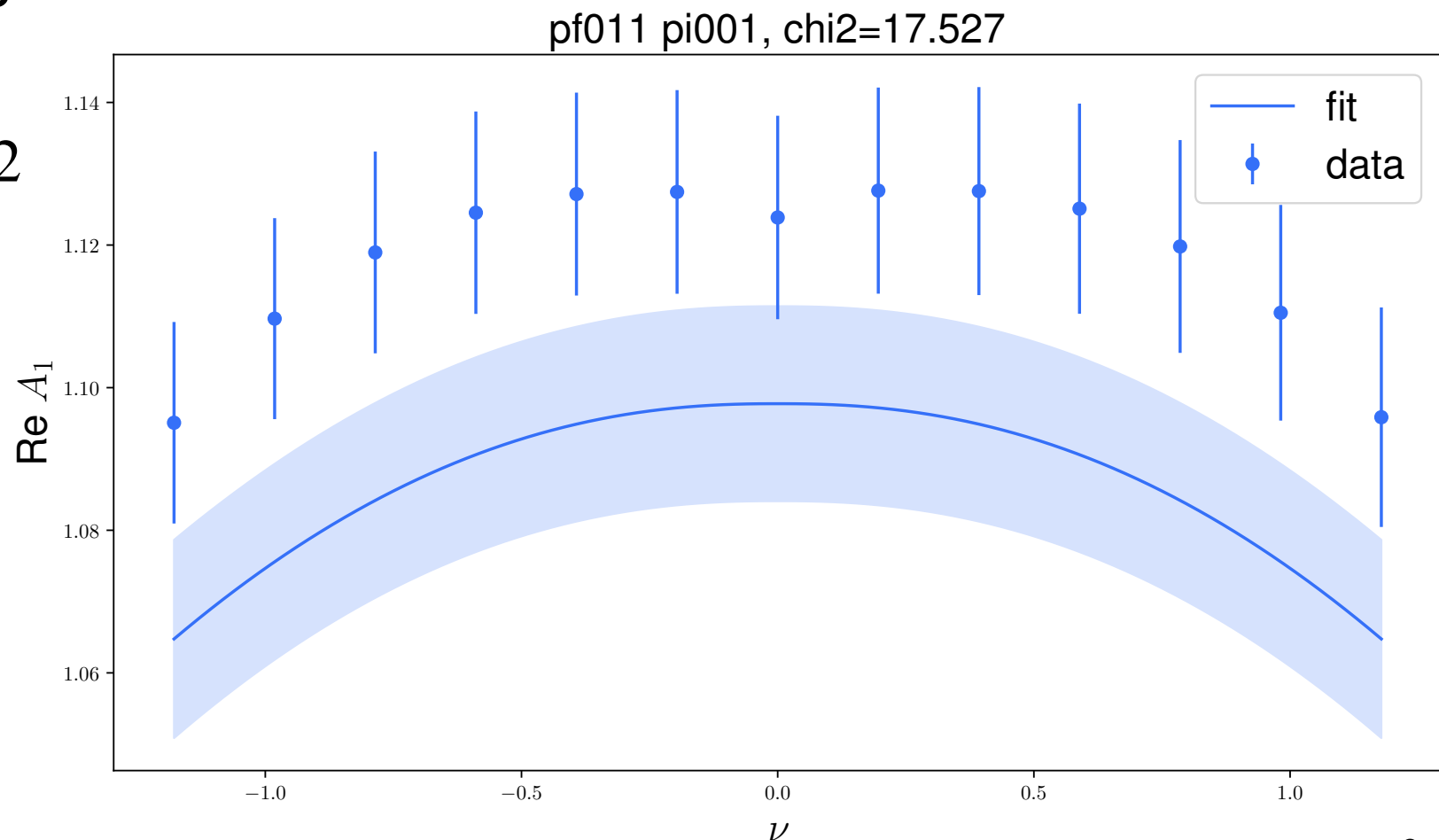
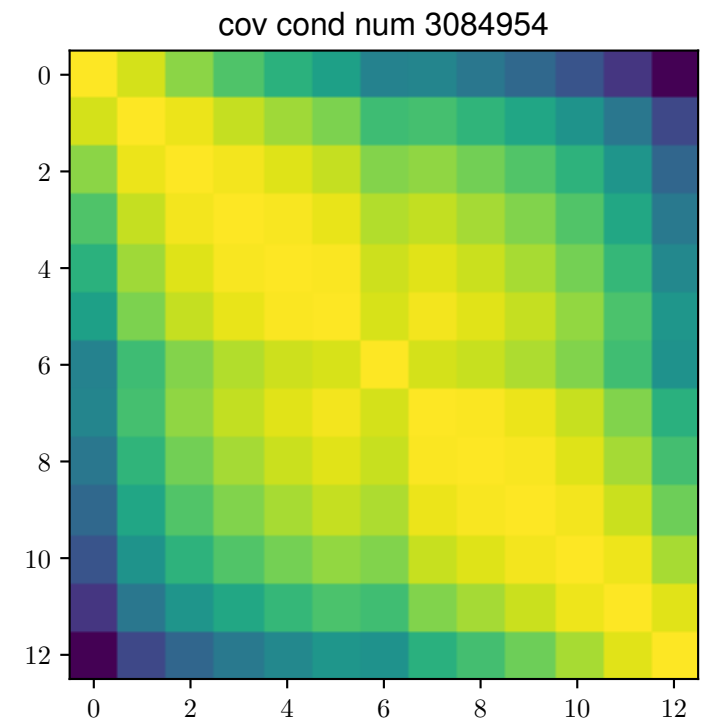
$$A_5 = 0$$

- Compare to Herve's multistate fits
- γ^z data was needed to constrain A_5



Shrinking the covariance matrix

- The covariance matrices of some of the amplitudes has a large condition numbers from poor estimation
- For p observations, there are $\frac{p(p-1)}{2}$ (co)variances
- Results in inaccurate χ^2 estimation



Shrinking the covariance matrix

- Quants have portfolios of vary many stocks compared the number of historical estimations available

O. Ledoit, M. Wolf. "A well-conditioned estimator for large-dimensional covariance matrices"
doi:10.1016/S0047-259X(03)00096-4

- Define a meaning of "closeness" via a dot product

$$\langle A, B \rangle = \text{Tr}[A^\dagger, B]/p$$

$$||A||^2 = \langle A, A \rangle$$

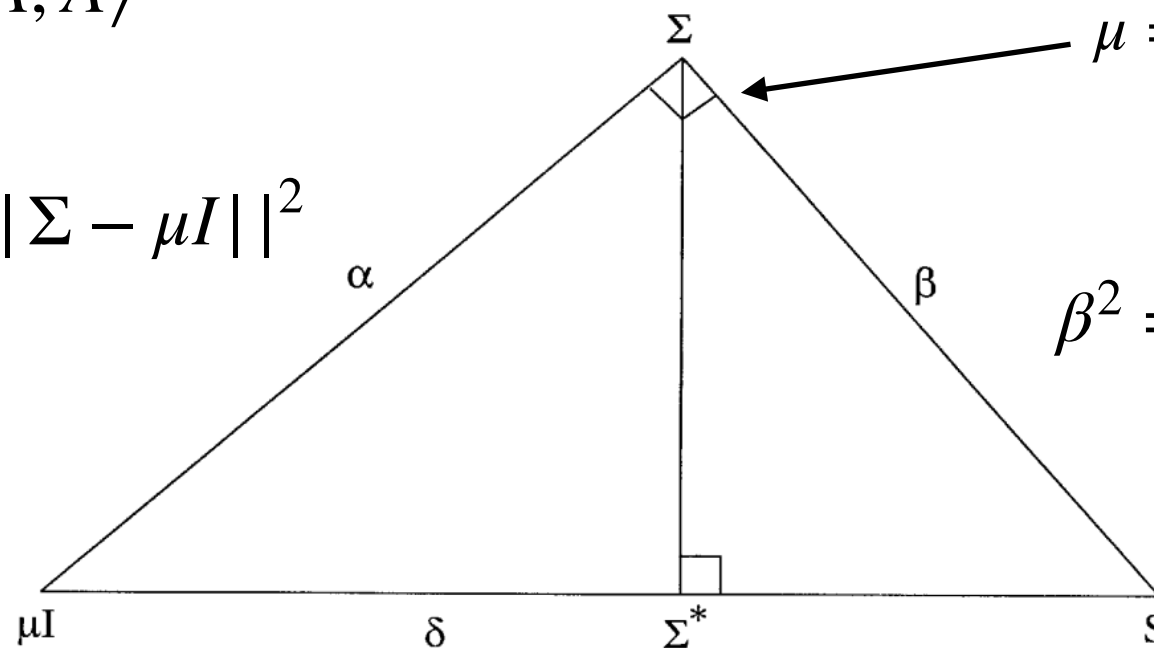
True
Covariance

$\mu = \langle \Sigma, I \rangle$ chosen to make right triangle

$$\alpha^2 = ||\Sigma - \mu I||^2$$

$$\beta^2 = E[||S - \Sigma||^2]$$

Shrinkage
Target



Sample
Covariance

$$\Sigma^* = \frac{\beta^2}{\delta^2} \mu I + \frac{\alpha^2}{\delta^2} S$$

Optimal point
between μI and S

$$\delta^2 = E[||S - \mu I||^2]$$

Shrinking the covariance matrix

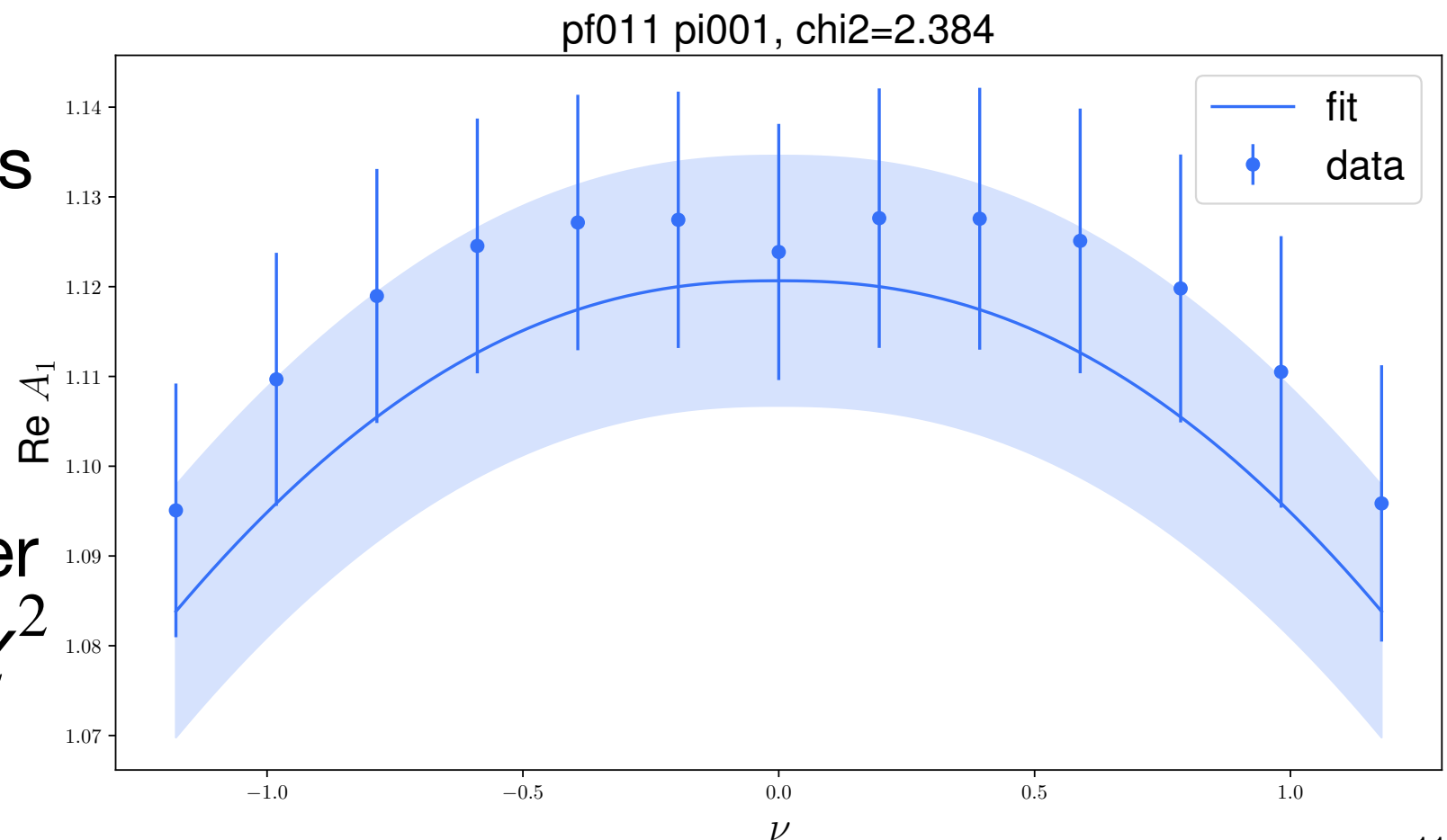
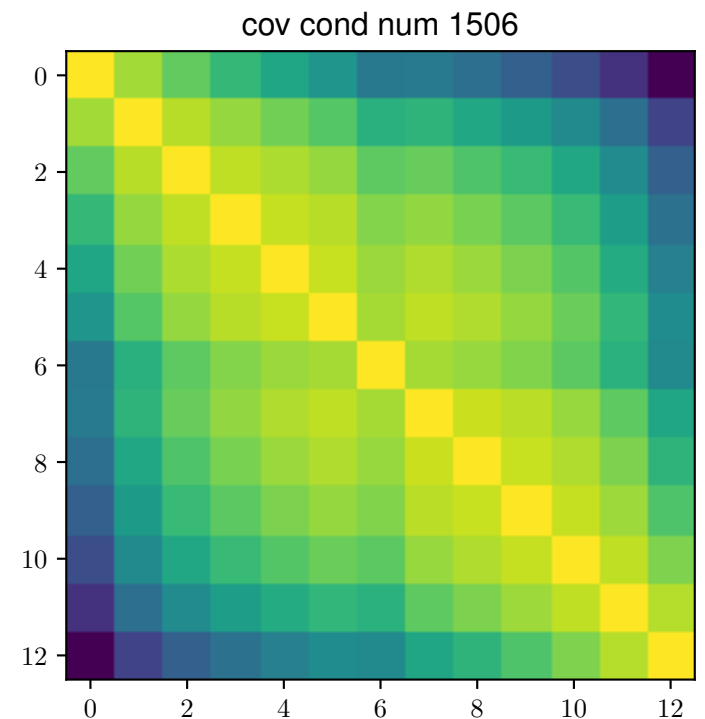
O. Ledoit, M. Wolf. "A well-conditioned estimator for large-dimensional covariance matrices"
doi:10.1016/S0047-259X(03)00096-4

**You don't actually know Σ , but Ledoit and Wolf
define estimators for $\alpha^2, \beta^2, \delta^2, \mu$**

General asymptotic $p_n, n \rightarrow \infty, \frac{p_n}{n} \rightarrow C$ $m_n = \langle S_n, I_n \rangle$
 $d_n^2 = ||S_n - m_n I_n||^2$
 Regular Statistics limit is $C = 0$
 μ use S instead of Σ $\bar{b}_n^2 = \frac{1}{n} || \sum_{k=1}^n (x_k - \bar{x})(x_k - \bar{x})^T - S_n ||^2$
 δ^2 as it looks expected $b_n^2 = \begin{cases} \bar{b}_n^2, & \text{if } \bar{b}_n < d_n \\ d_n^2, & \text{else} \end{cases}$
 β^2 Var of covariance from sample $a_n^2 = d_n^2 - b_n^2$
 α^2 from a triangle relation $S_n^* = \frac{b_n^2}{d_n^2} m_n I + \frac{a_n^2}{d_n^2} S_n$

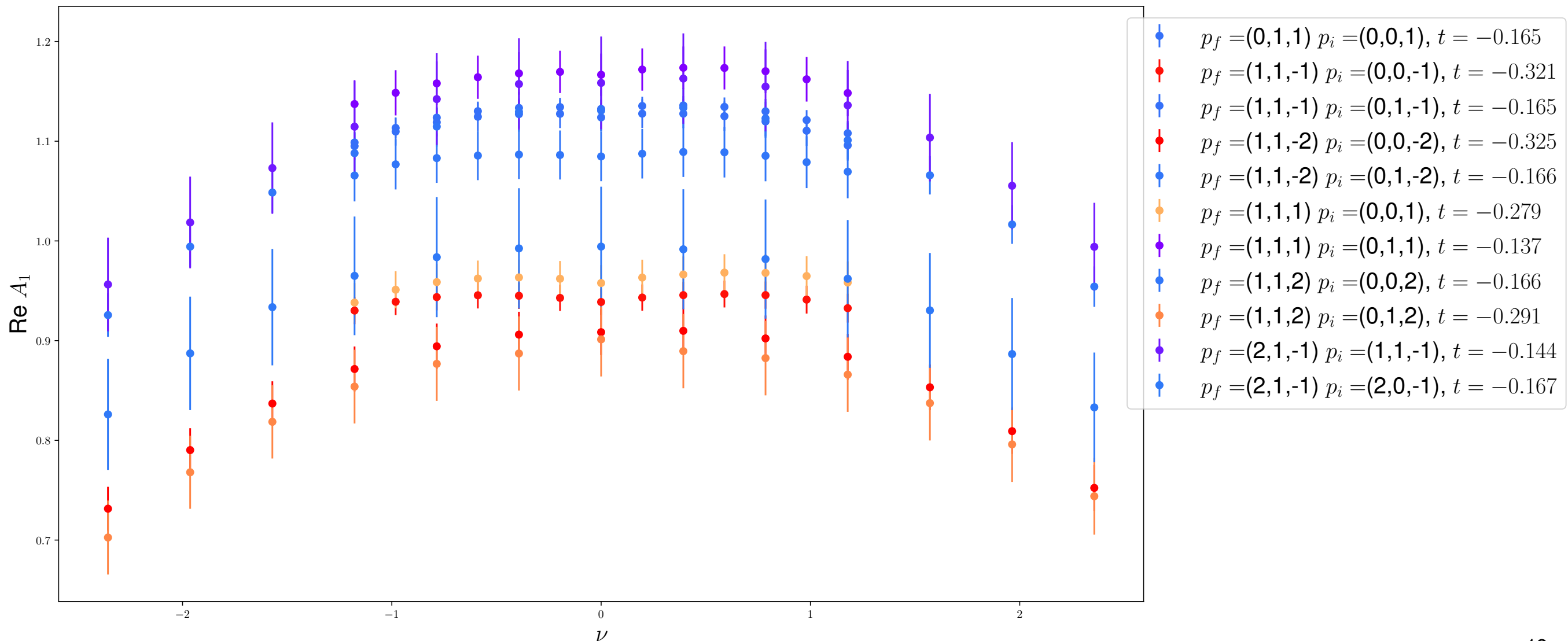
Shrinking the covariance matrix

- The covariance matrices of some of the amplitudes has a large condition numbers from poor estimation
- For p observations, there are $\frac{p(p-1)}{2}$ (co)variances
- Shrunk covariance adds some amount to the diagonal the reweights
- Lower condition number means more accurate χ^2



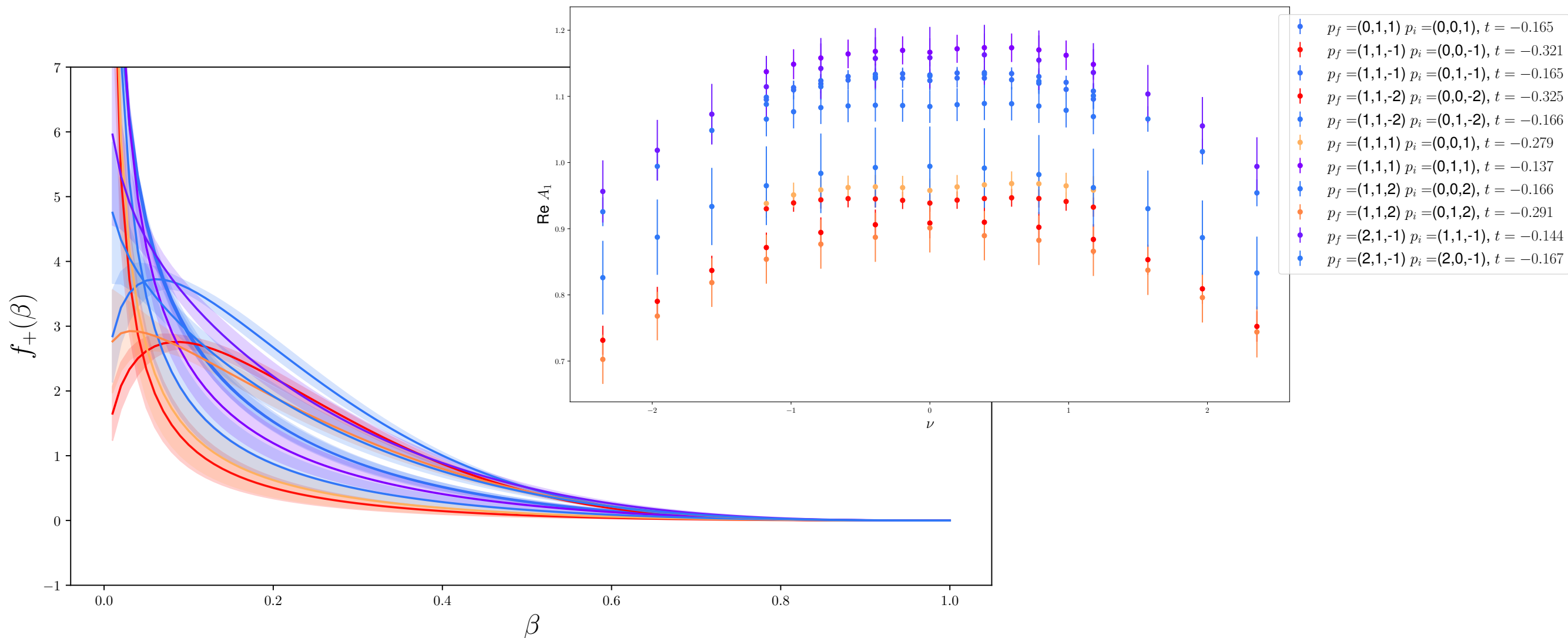
Amplitude Data

- Jackknife samples (reweight errors by $\sqrt{N-1}$)
/work/JAM/jkarpi/data/pseudoGPD/unpol_quark_matelems/
cl21_32_64_b6p3_m0p2350_m0p2050/unphased/snk*src*/fit_res/amplitude* next to
plots/ subdirectory and other data
- A_1 amplitude from skewness=0



GPD fits

- Skewness=0
- Used DGLAP matching and fit each (p_f, p_i)
- Fit to $H(x, \xi = 0, t) = Nx^a(1 - x)^b$



GPD fits

- Skewness=0
- Used DGLAP matching and fit each (p_f, p_i)
- Fit to $H(x, \xi = 0, t) = Nx^a(1 - x)^b$

