



UNFOLDING THE JET MASS IN $Z +$ JETS EVENTS

Christine McLean, Ashley Parker and Salvatore Rappoccio

ash.marie.parker@gmail.com

August 7, 2019



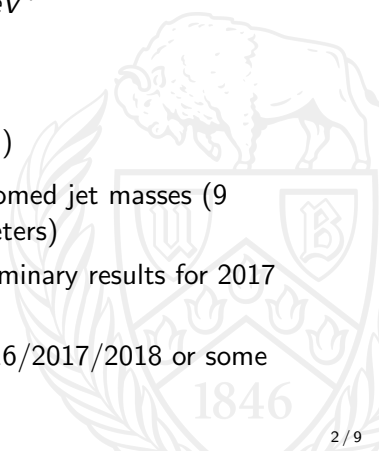
- ▶ A Measurement of normalized double differential jet production cross section in $Z + \text{Jet}$ events :

$$\frac{1}{\frac{d\sigma}{dp_T}} \frac{d^2\sigma}{dp_T dm} \left(\frac{1}{\text{GeV}} \right)$$

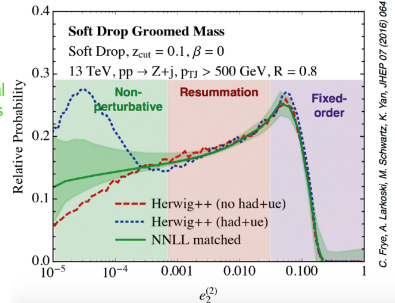
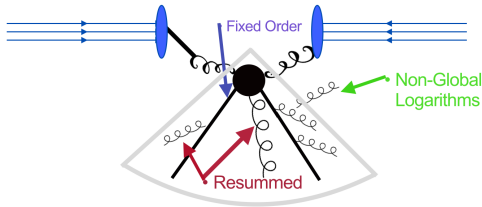
- ▶ We perform 2D unfolding:

$$(p_T, [m_u || m_g])$$

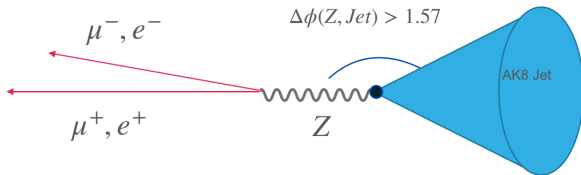
- ▶ We compare the ungroomed and groomed jet masses (9 combinations of the soft-drop parameters)
- ▶ Today we show a preview of our preliminary results for 2017 data
- ▶ Plan to publish this summer with 2016/2017/2018 or some subset of that data



Jet Mass : A simple observable for testing QCD



- Understand evolution of the “jet” function in perturbative QCD
- Improve modeling of jets in Monte Carlo generators



Summary

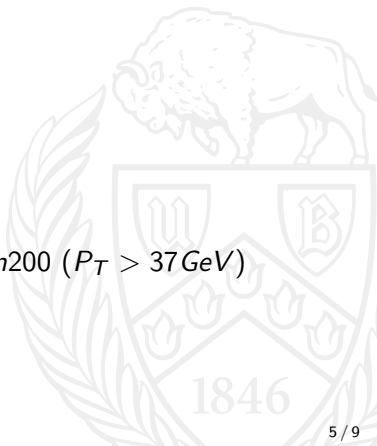
- ▶ At least 1 Anti-Kt $R = 0.8$ Jet, $P_T > 200\text{GeV}$, $|\eta| < 2.5$, $dR(Jet, Lepton) > 0.8$
- ▶ 2 opposite sign, same flavor leptons, $|\eta| < 2.4$
- ▶ Sum of the 2 leptons gives the Z candidate, $P_T > 90\text{GeV}$, $d\phi(Z, Jet) > 1.57$

Muons

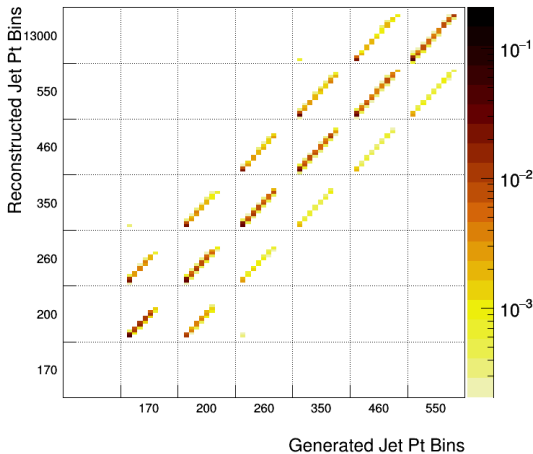
- ▶ ISO : PF relative Isolation $0.4 < 0.25$
- ▶ ID : Medium cut based ID
- ▶ Trigger : IsoMu27 ($P_T > 29\text{GeV}$)

Electrons

- ▶ ISO : None
- ▶ ID : Medium cut based ID
- ▶ Trigger : $Ele35_W PTight_{Gsf} OR Photon200$ ($P_T > 37\text{GeV}$)



Normalized by Reconstructed (Y axis) P_T bin



- ▶ Use `tabular` for basic tables — see Table 1, for example.
- ▶ You can upload a figure (JPEG, PNG or PDF) using the files menu.
- ▶ To include it in your document, use the `includegraphics` command (see the comment below in the source code).

Item	Quantity
Widgets	42
Gadgets	13

Table: An example table.

Let X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n be a sequence of independent and identically distributed random variables with $E[X_i] = \mu$ and $\text{Var}[X_i] = \sigma^2 < \infty$, and let

$$S_n = \frac{X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^n X_i$$

denote their mean. Then as n approaches infinity, the random variables $\sqrt{n}(S_n - \mu)$ converge in distribution to a normal $\mathcal{N}(0, \sigma^2)$.

The End



Something I wanted to keep in backup because I thought it was cool.

