

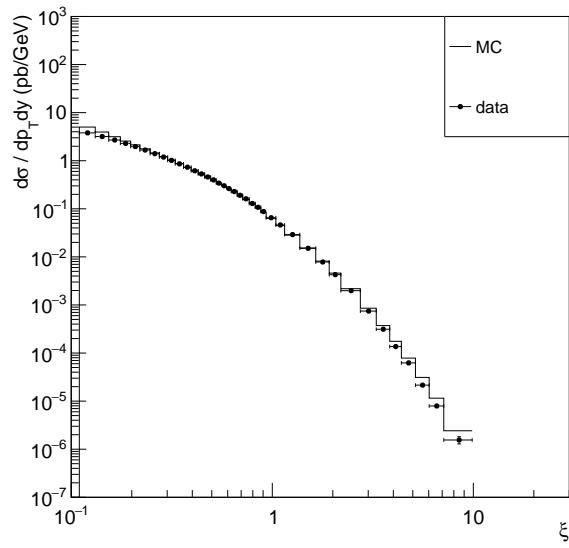
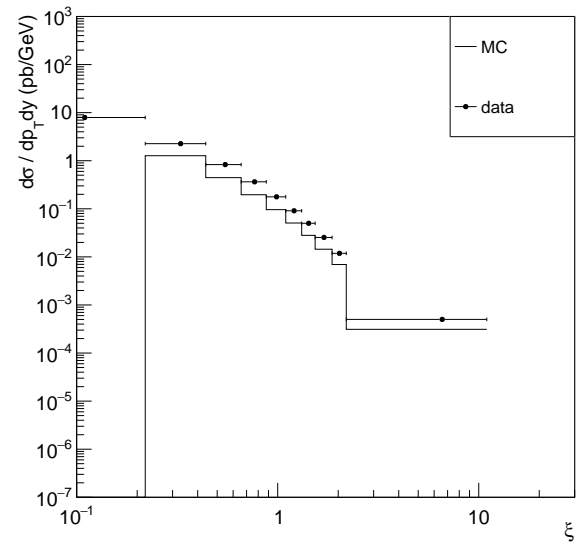
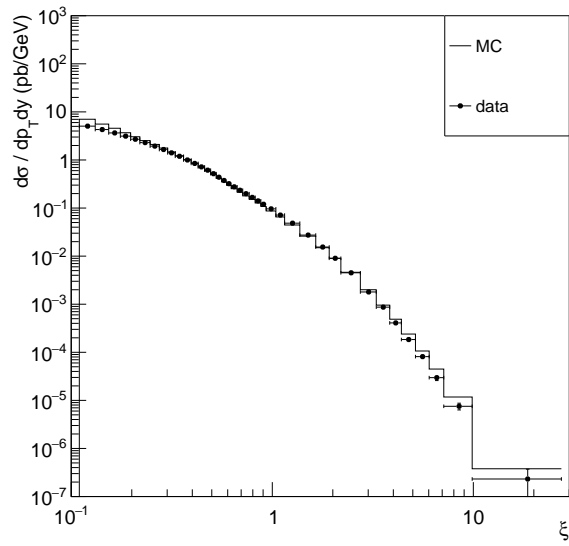
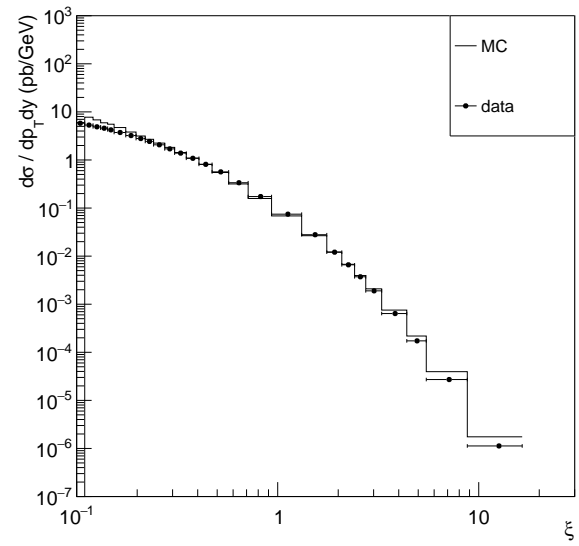
Data vs MC comparison for 8 and 13 TeV Z using LO PDFs

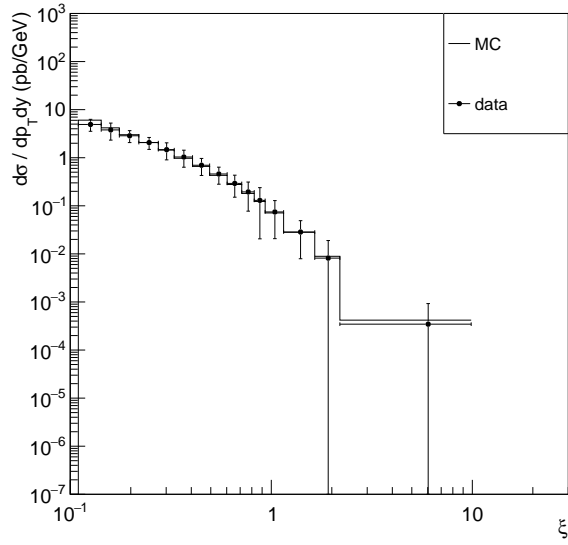
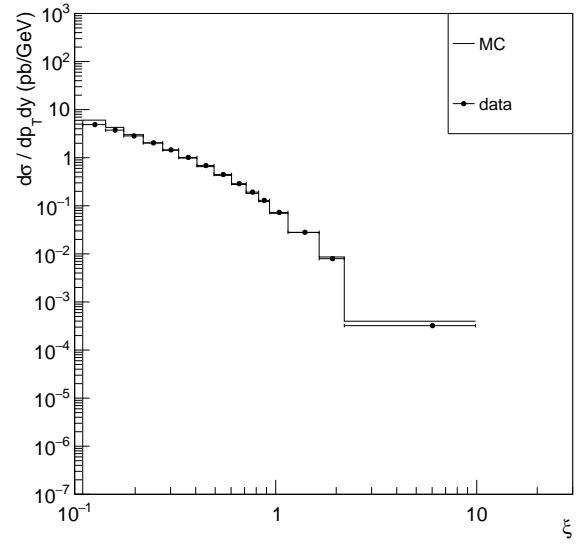
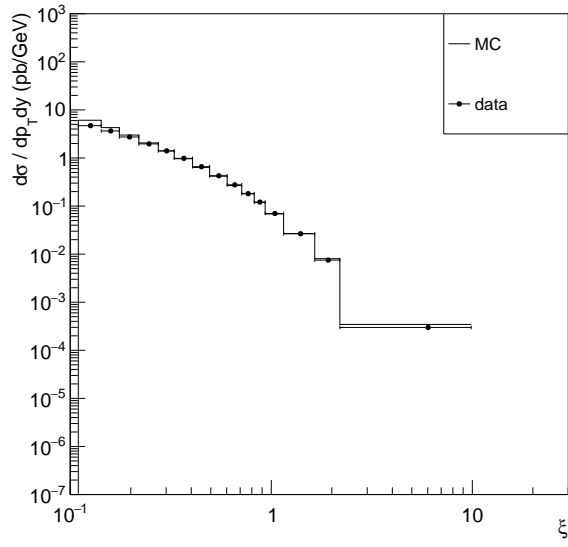
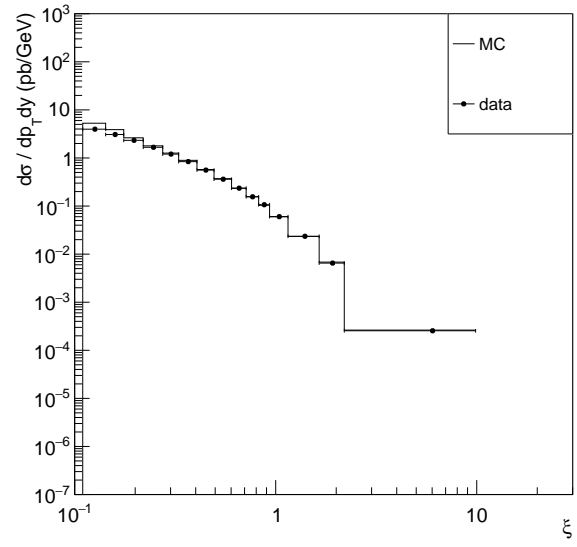
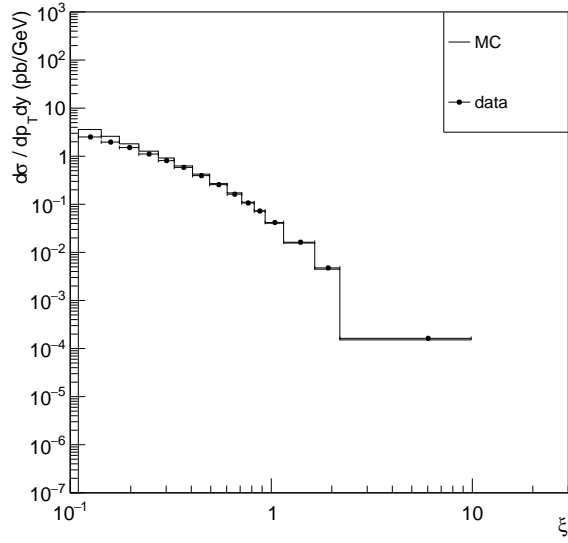
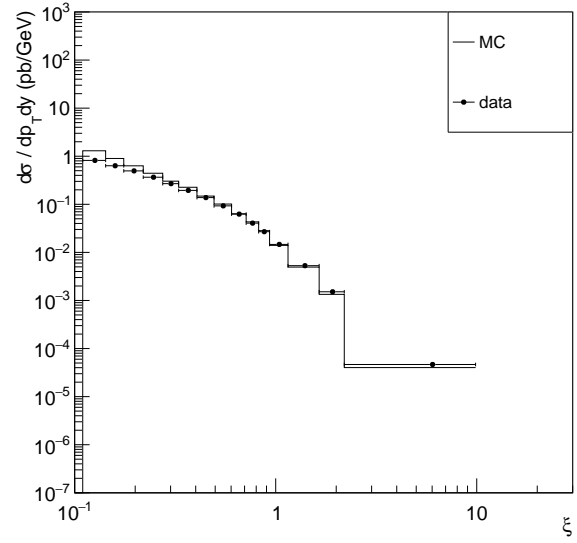
Mariana Araújo (LIP)

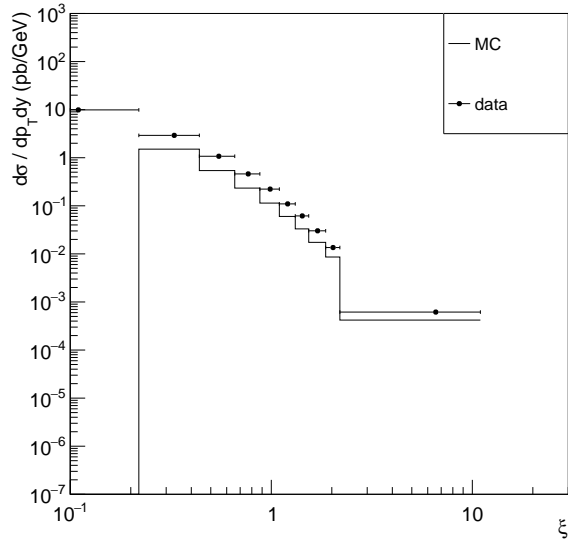
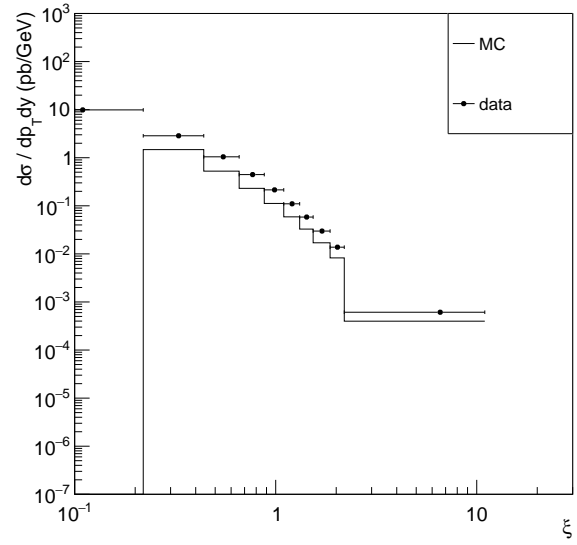
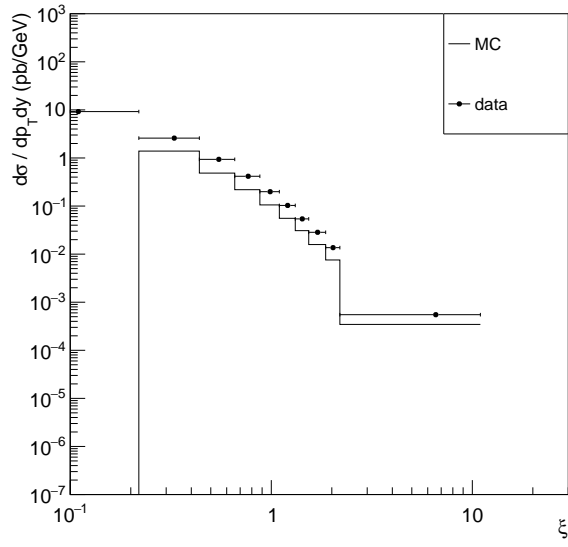
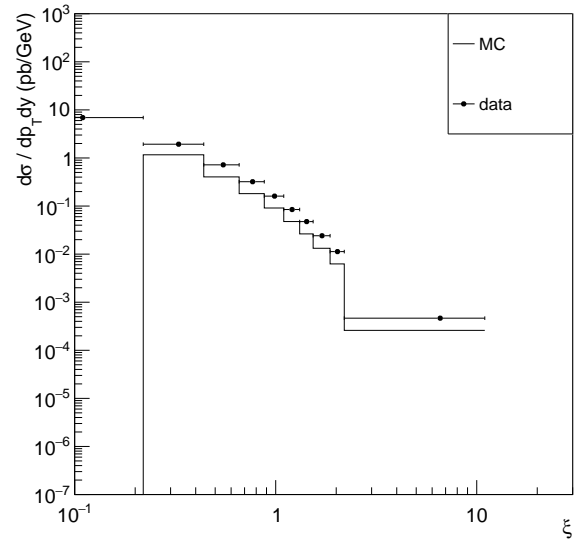
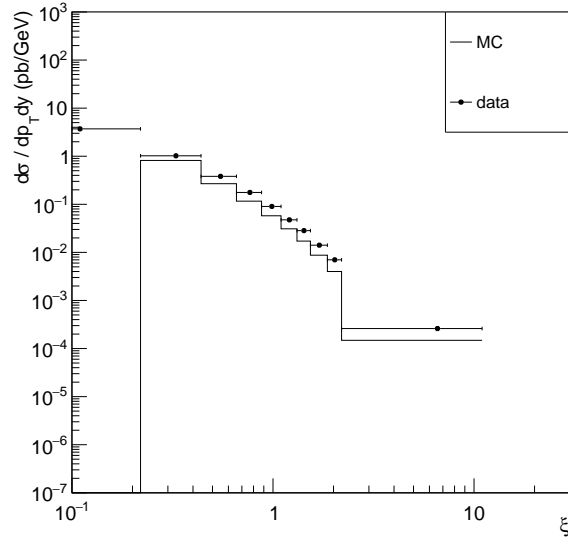
February 1, 2021

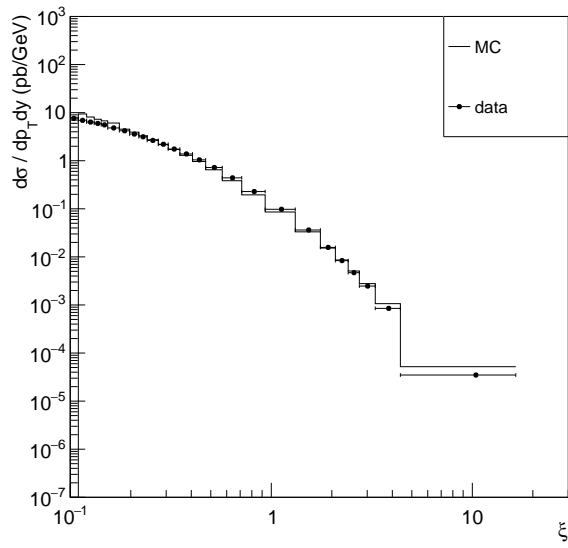
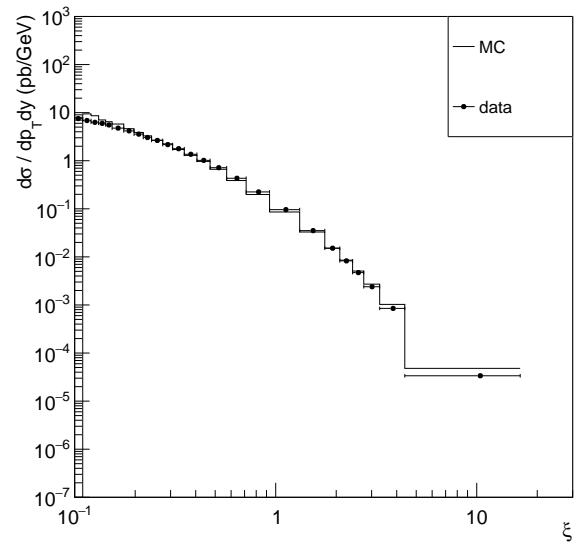
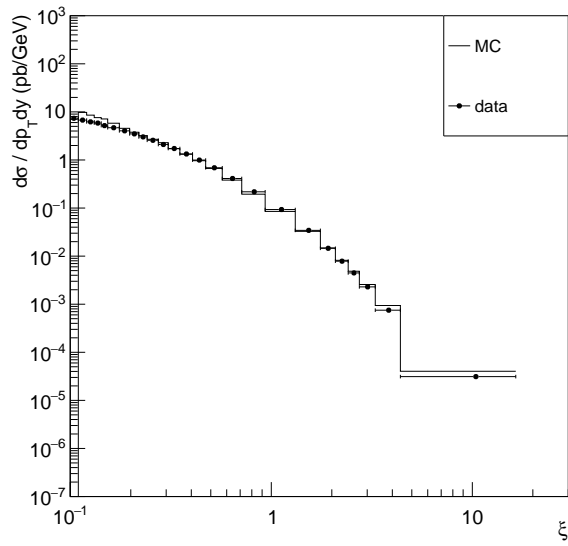
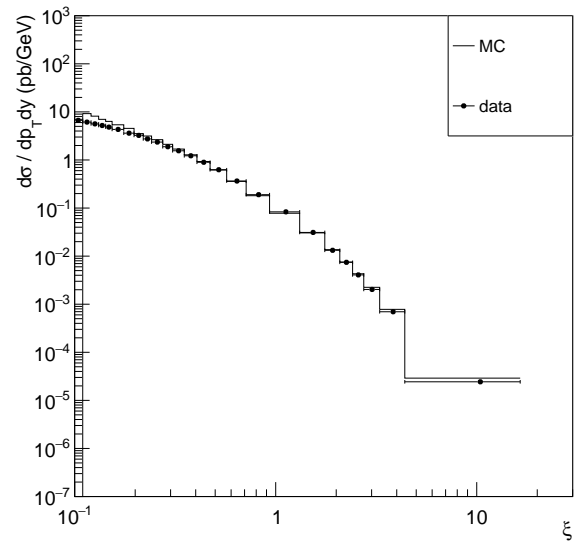
1 Procedure

- The MC distributions are obtained by filling a ξ histogram with events within the fiducial cuts determined for each data measurement.
- The weights are those determined in the MC generation, from the Z production cross-section formula with the assumption of transverse polarization in the ppHX frame, and the Jacobian factor.
- All distributions are then scaled by the same factor (currently 40) to match up with data. No \sqrt{s} -based scaling factor is added, such as based on the number of events in the sample or on the sum of all Jacobian factors.
- The 8 TeV ATLAS data, previously scaled up by a factor of 2 that we thought was missing in the corrections, is now back at its presented value, which fits well with the observed \sqrt{s} scaling. It is the 8 TeV CMS data that now falls above the MC by a factor of almost exactly 2.

8 TeV ATLAS $0.0 < |y| < 2.4$ 8 TeV CMS $0.0 < |y| < 2.0$ 13 TeV ATLAS $0.0 < |y| < 2.5$ 13 TeV CMS $0.0 < |y| < 2.4$ 

8 TeV ATLAS $0.0 < |y| < 0.4$ 8 TeV ATLAS $0.4 < |y| < 0.8$ 8 TeV ATLAS $0.8 < |y| < 1.2$ 8 TeV ATLAS $1.2 < |y| < 1.6$ 8 TeV ATLAS $1.6 < |y| < 2.0$ 8 TeV ATLAS $2.0 < |y| < 2.4$ 

8 TeV CMS $0.0 < |y| < 0.4$ 8 TeV CMS $0.4 < |y| < 0.8$ 8 TeV CMS $0.8 < |y| < 1.2$ 8 TeV CMS $1.2 < |y| < 1.6$ 8 TeV CMS $1.6 < |y| < 2.0$ 

13 TeV CMS $0.0 < |y| < 0.4$ 13 TeV CMS $0.4 < |y| < 0.8$ 13 TeV CMS $0.8 < |y| < 1.2$ 13 TeV CMS $1.2 < |y| < 1.6$ 13 TeV CMS $1.6 < |y| < 2.4$ 