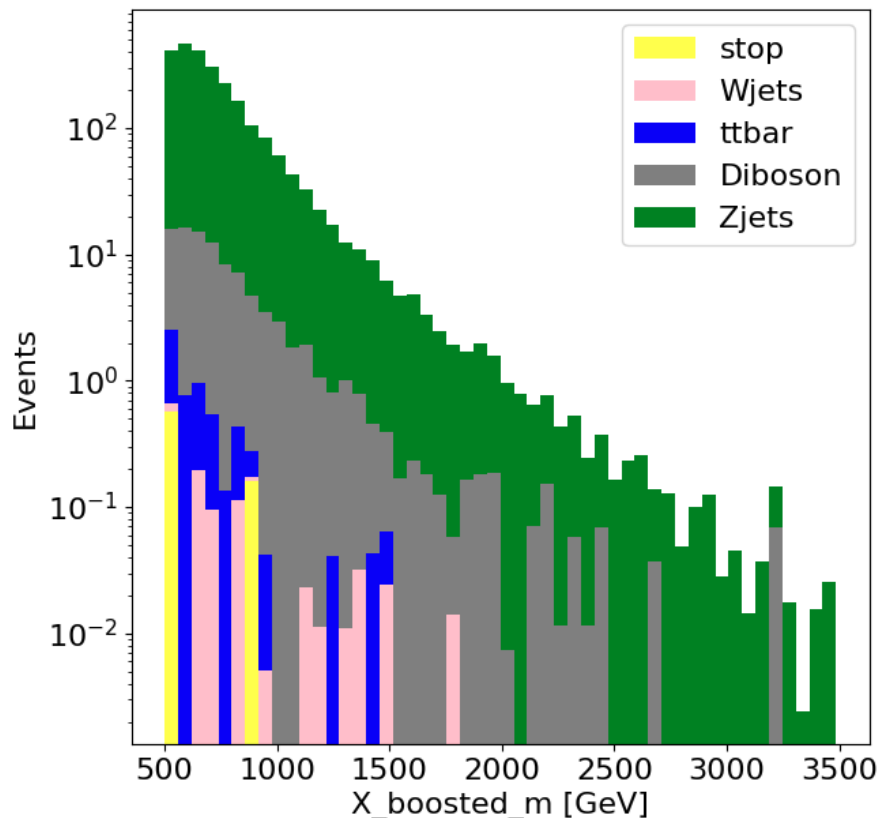


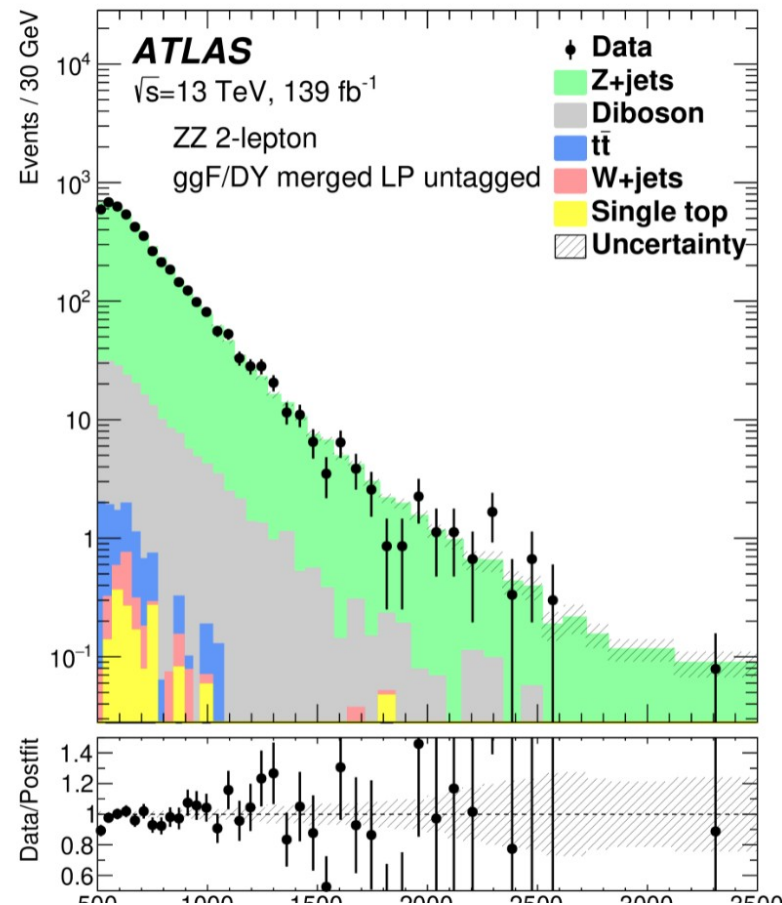
- Ntuples produced using CxAOD tag r33-22
- Samples used: Radion and all bkg (Zjets, diboson, Wjets, single top, ttbar)
- Selection applied: merged ggF LP untagged ZZSR

```
selectionMergedGGFZZLPuntagSR = 'Pass_MergLP_GGF_ZZ_Untag_SR == True and Pass_MergHP_GGF_ZZ_Tag_SR == False a\
nd Pass_MergHP_GGF_ZZ_Untag_SR == False and Pass_MergHP_GGF_WZ_SR == False and Pass_MergLP_GGF_ZZ_Tag_SR == False\
and Pass_MergHP_GGF_ZZ_Tag_ZCR == False and Pass_MergHP_GGF_WZ_ZCR == False and Pass_MergHP_GGF_ZZ_Untag_ZCR == \
False and Pass_MergLP_GGF_ZZ_Tag_ZCR == False and Pass_MergLP_GGF_ZZ_Untag_ZCR == False and Pass_MergLP_GGF_WZ_SR\
== False and Pass_MergLP_GGF_WZ_ZCR == False'
```

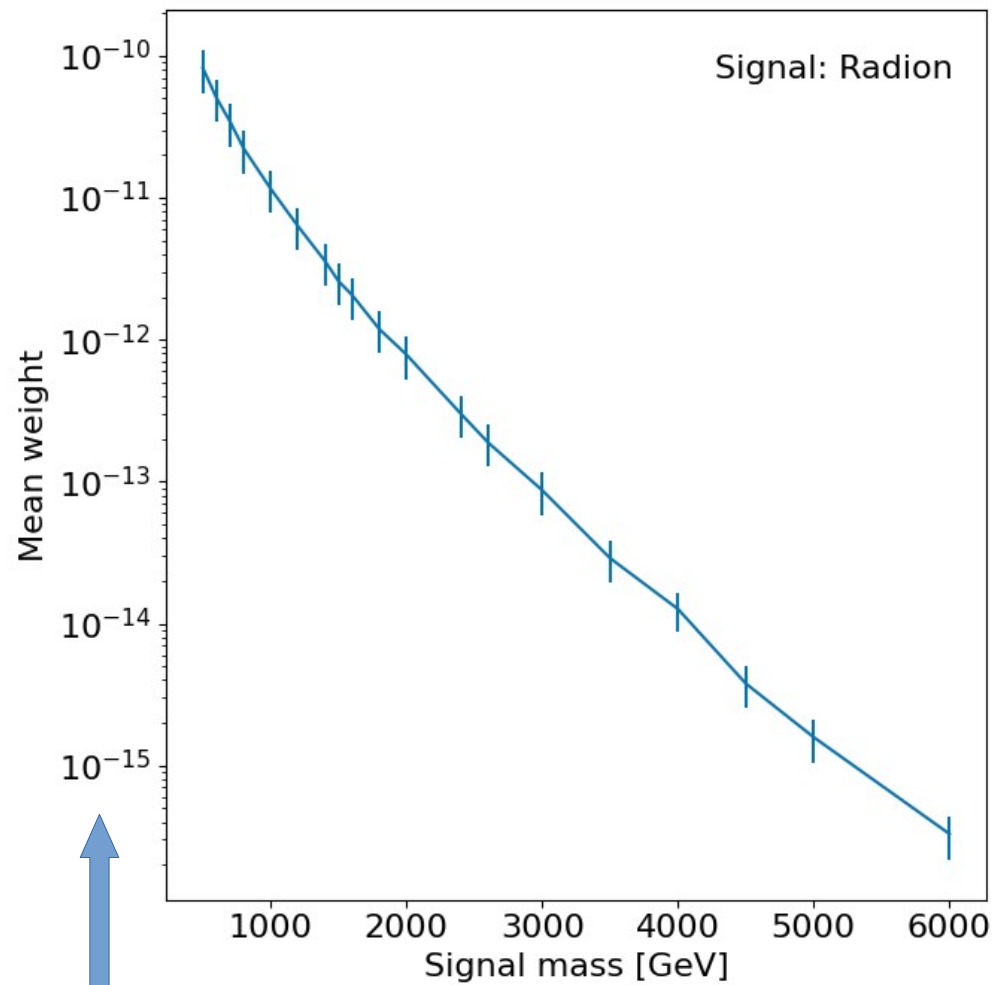
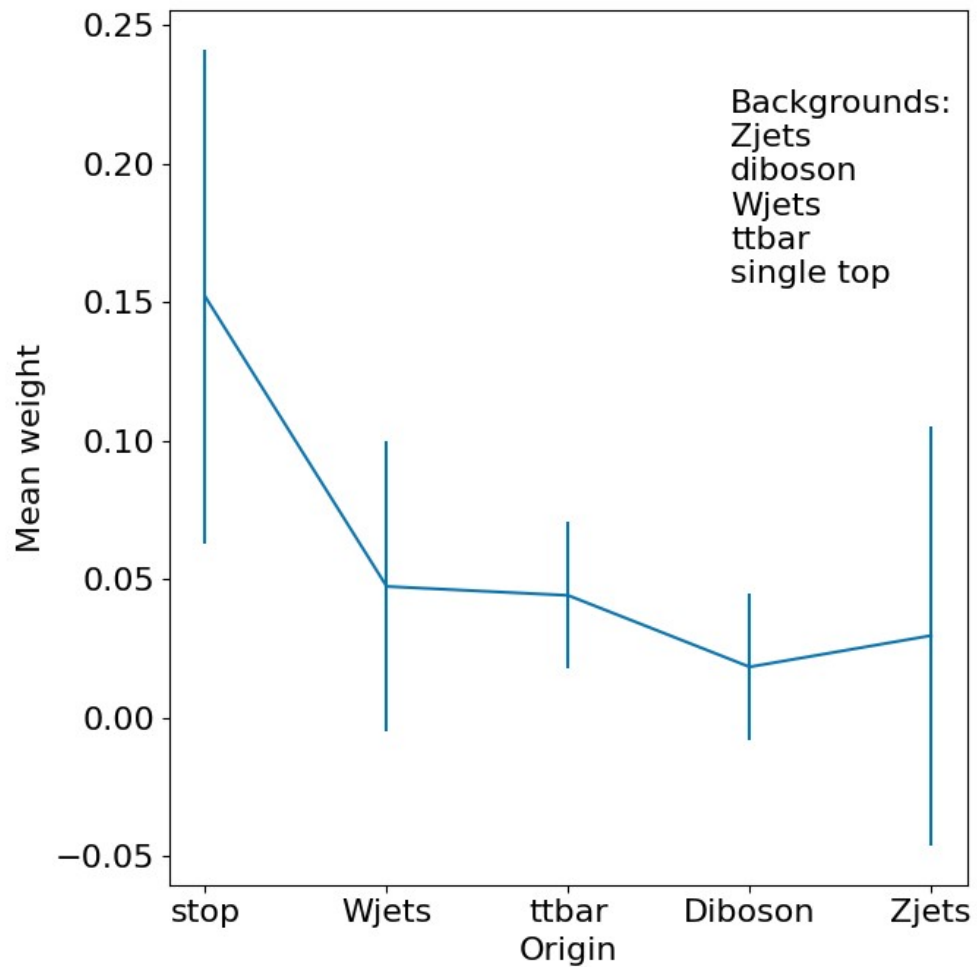
- Do we understand the “weight” column and obtain a plot similar to
https://atlas.web.cern.ch/Atlas/GROUPS/PHYSICS/PAPERS/HDBS-2018-10/fig_11g.png ?



Our result, obtained weighting the histograms with the “weight” column and considering only $500 < X_{\text{boosted}_m} < 3500$ (50 bins)



We conclude that we understand how to use the MC weights



Why so low? Ask Robert

Weights distribution
for Radion-0 in
mc16a (without any
selection)

