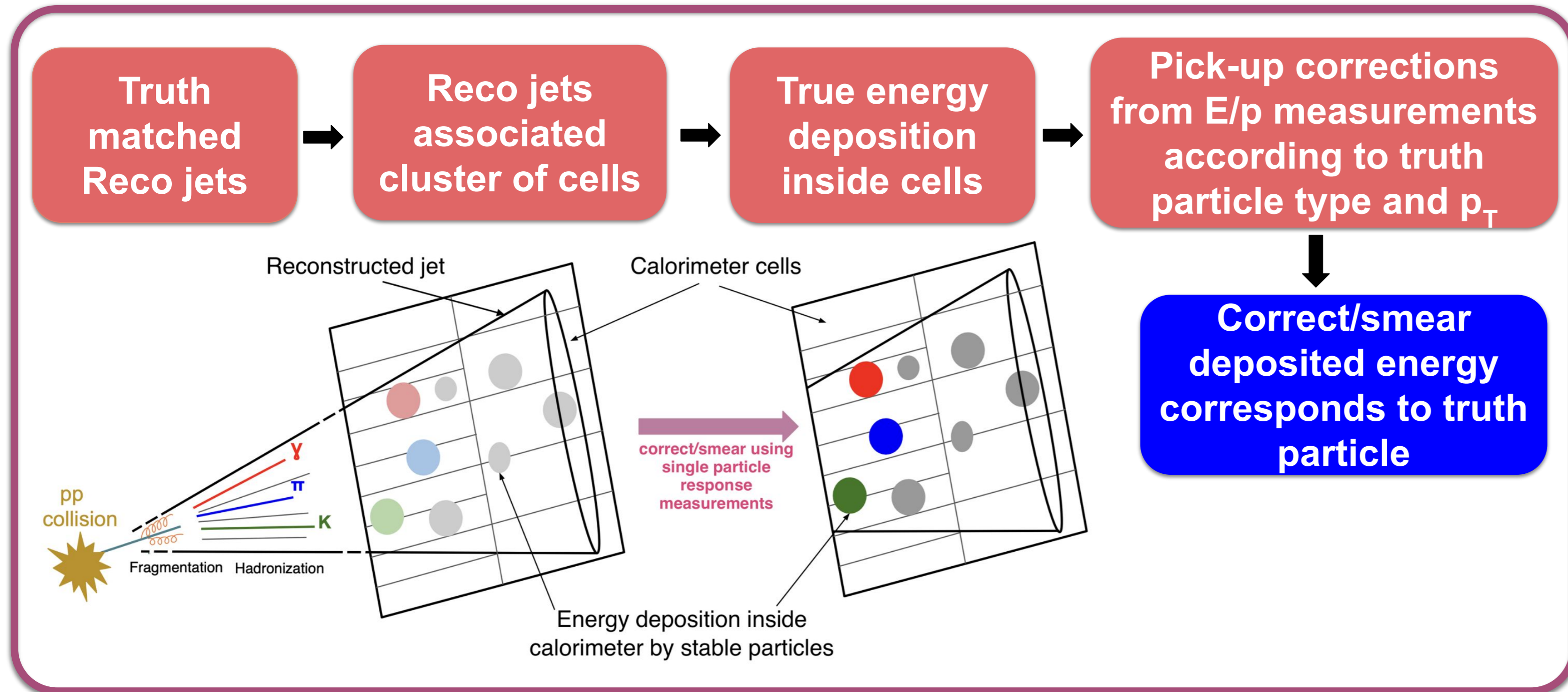


# Jet Energy Scale Uncertainty using Single Particle Response Measurements

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## Deconvolution Method

- In situ jet calibration with a generic method that uses jet constituents
- Rely on Monte Carlo (MC) simulation and single-particle response (E/p) measurements



measurements, evaluate the difference between data and MC on the calorimeter response

- Correct/smear energy depositions originating from truth particles associated to reconstructed (Reco) jets according to E/p measurements
- Infer the Jet Energy Scale (JES) from the ratio of total energy depositions in jets before and after correction
- Propagate single-particle and additional uncertainties using MC toys, varying the smearing factor

### ★ Agreement b/w $p_T$ -balance and E/p-based JES methods<sup>(1)</sup>

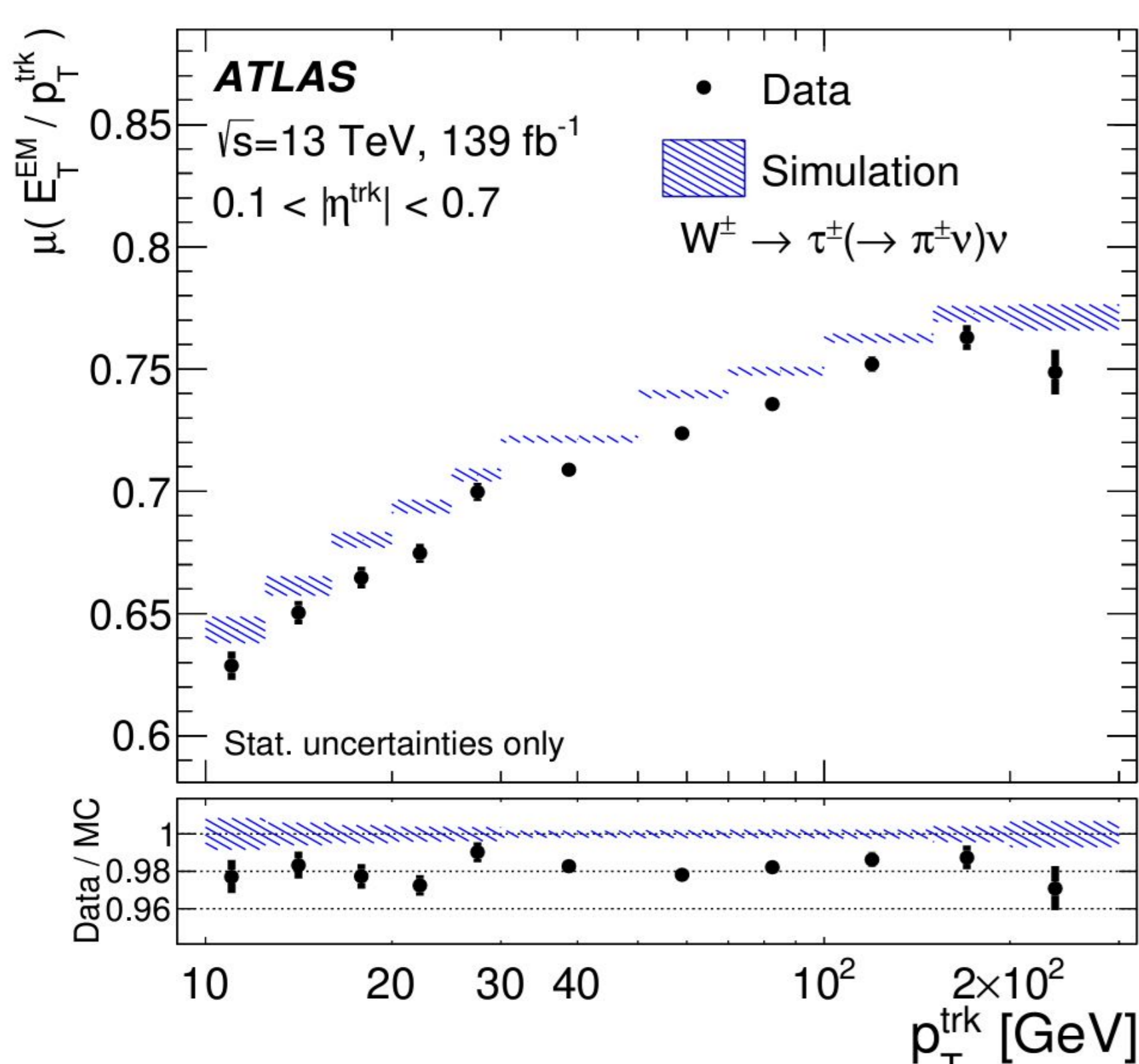
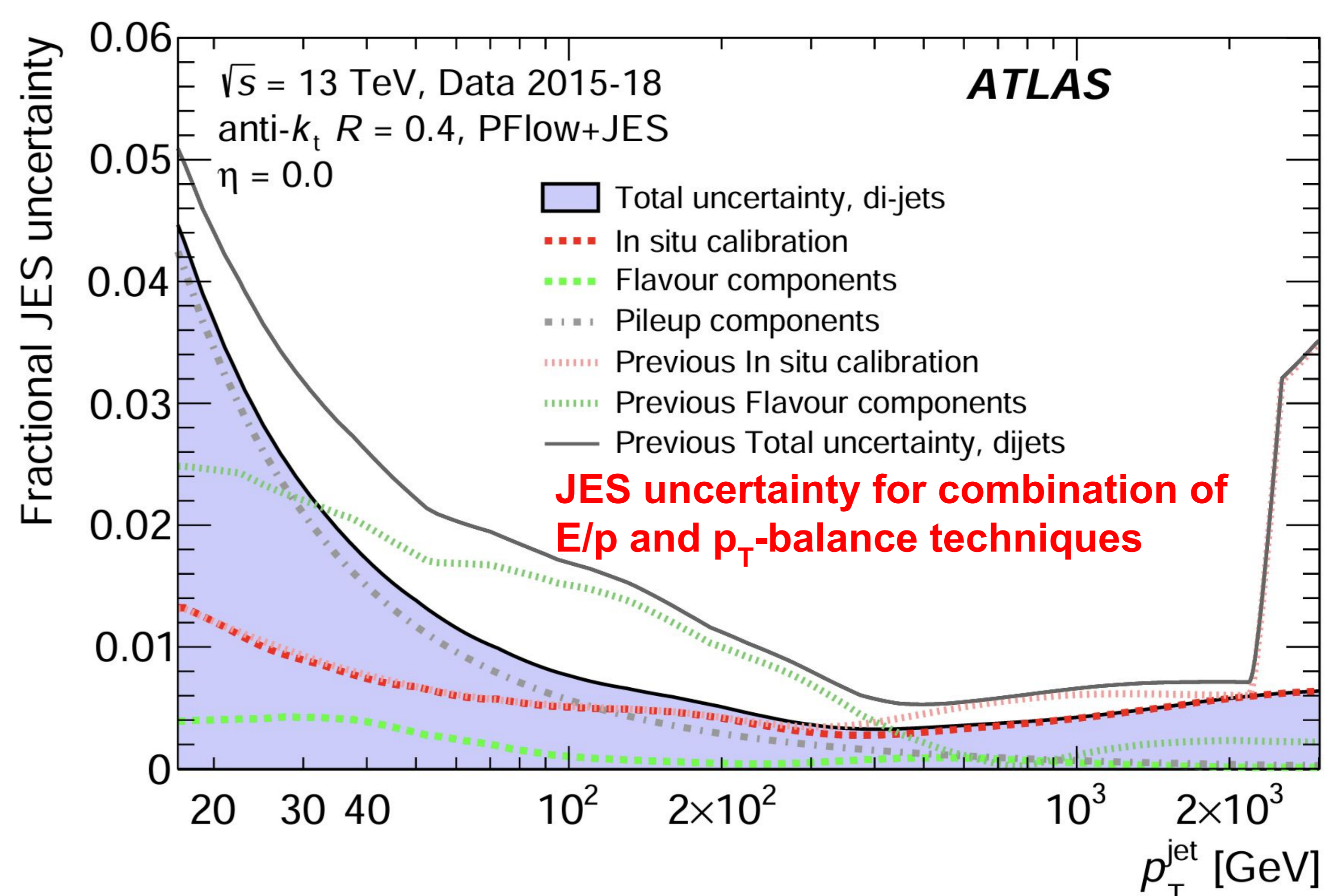
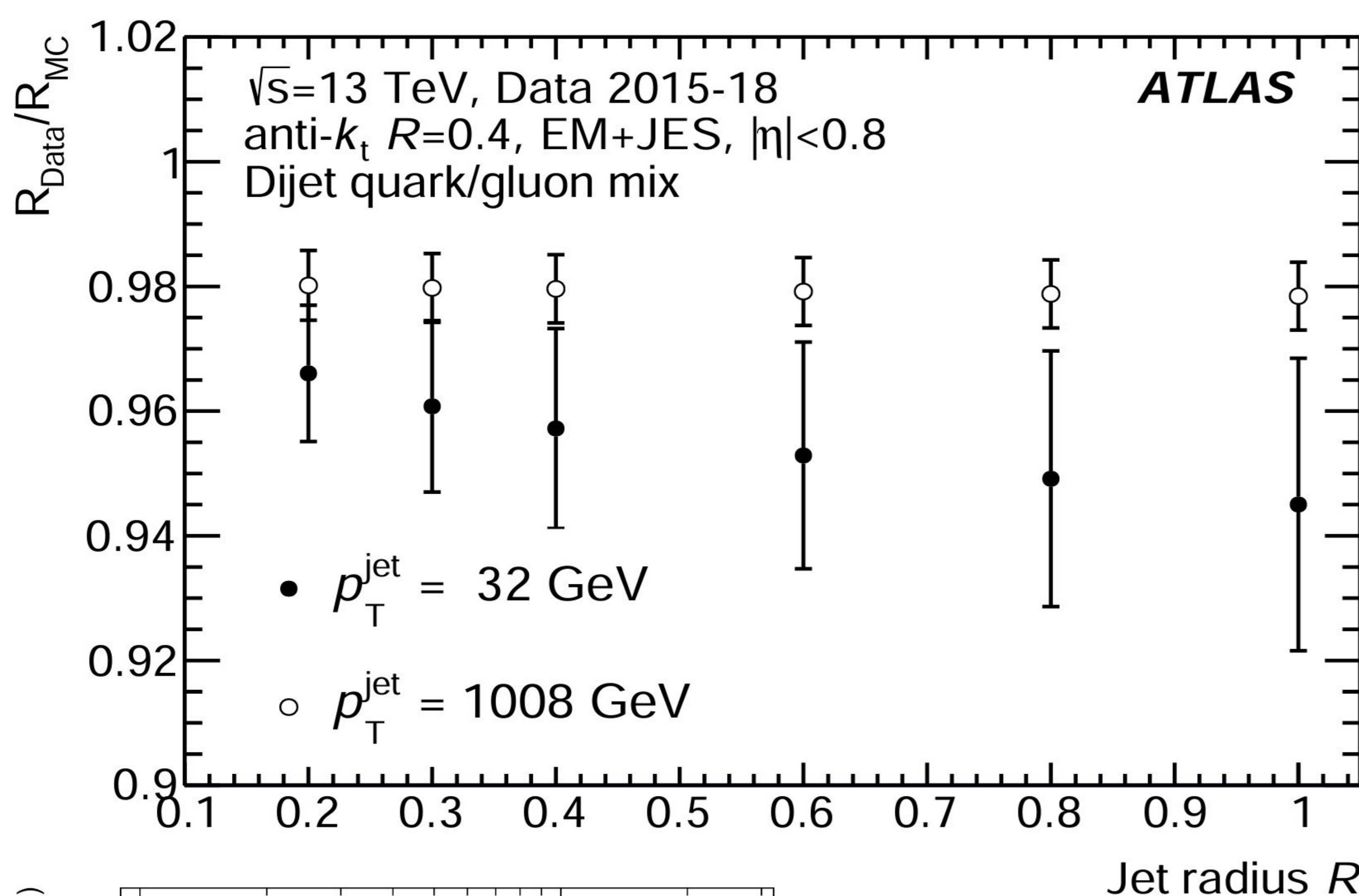
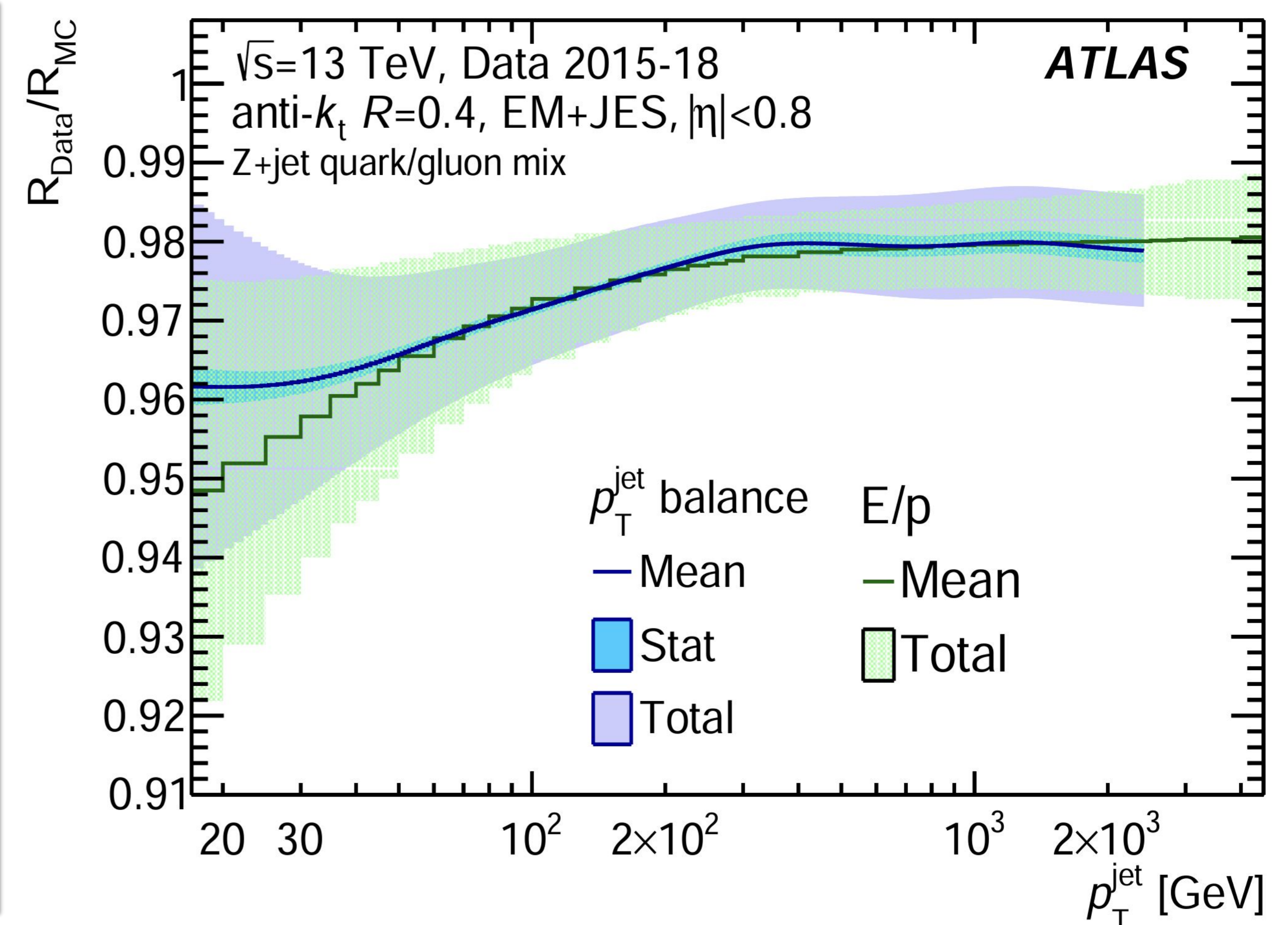
★ Combination further improves JES uncertainty

★ Allow generic derivation of JES for:

→ **Quark/Gluon Jets:** Observe up to a 1% difference in JES due to the softer fragmentation of gluon jets

→ **Jets Clustered with Different Radii:** Response corrections decrease with larger radii due to the significant contribution of soft particles

→ **Boosted Top Jets:** Negligible impact of soft drop grooming on response corrections for  $p_T > 200$  GeV



## Single Particle Response (E/p) Measurements

- Defined as the ratio of the average energy deposited by an isolated charged particle in the calorimeter (E) to the momentum of its inner detector track (p)
- Traditionally measured in minimum bias collisions using isolated tracks<sup>(3)</sup>, limited kinematic reach (up to 20 GeV)
- New Run 2 measurement with  $W \rightarrow \tau \nu$  events with small uncertainties extends the kinematic reach of single particle measurement up to 300 GeV<sup>(2)</sup>