

Run 3 Forward Electron Energy Calibration in ATLAS

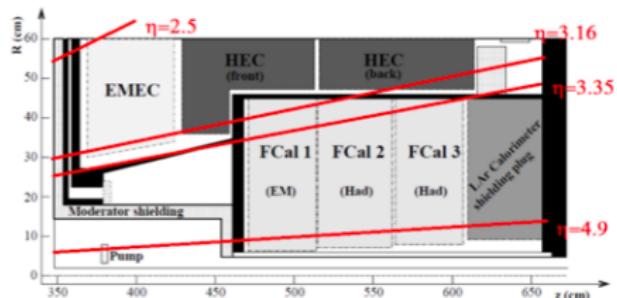
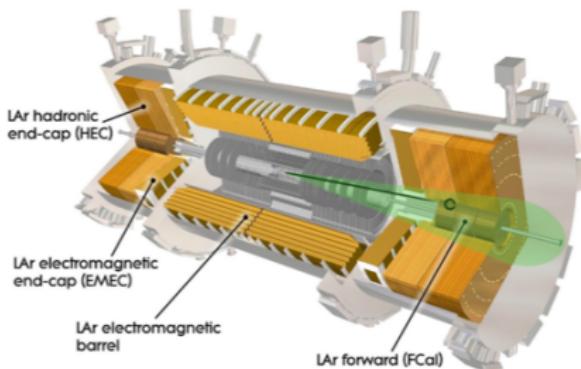
Giovanni Camia

DESY

September 1, 2025

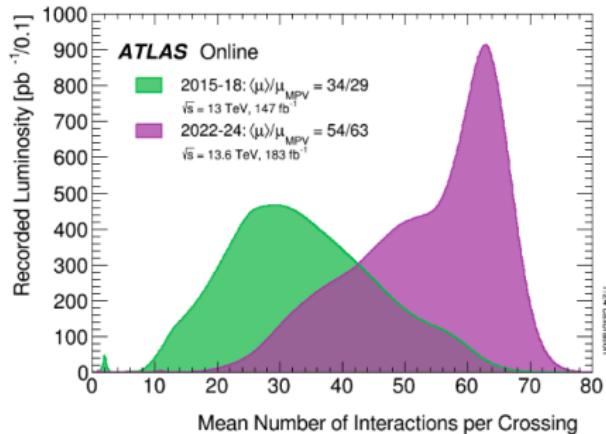
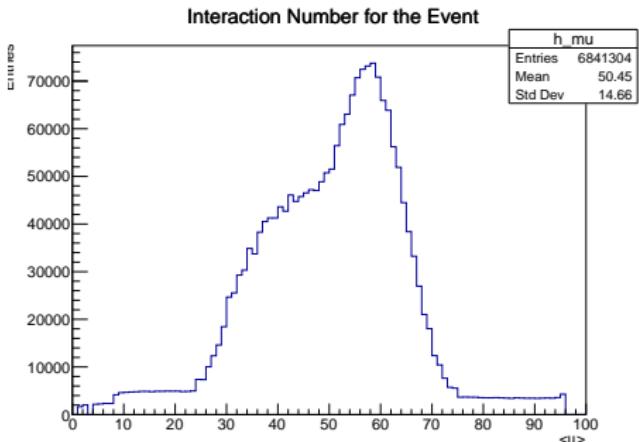
ATLAS and Forward Region

We are interested in the forward region of the ATLAS detector, which is characterized by a pseudorapidity¹ $\eta > 2.5$. The forward region is split into two different kind of calorimeters: EMEC and FCAL



$$^1\eta = -\ln(\tan(\frac{\theta}{2}))$$

Investigate the energy resolution of electrons in the forward region from simulation, with a dedicated study of pile-up noise

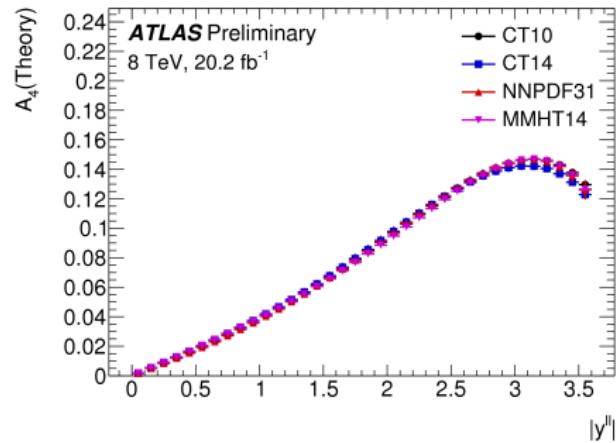
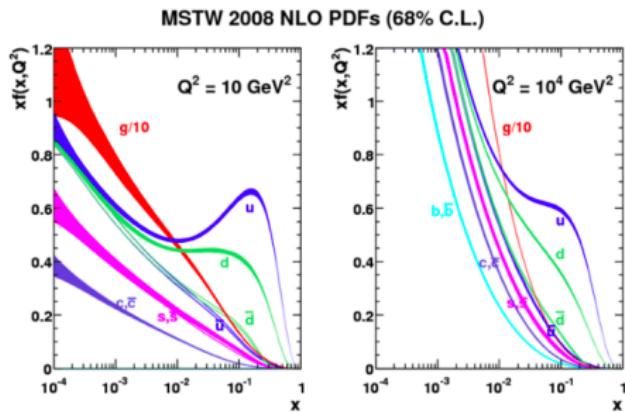


In the same bunch crossing multiple collision happen at the same time.
Usually the hard-scattering event that triggers the detector is only one but we can't forget about the numerous soft collision.

Forward Electron's Physics

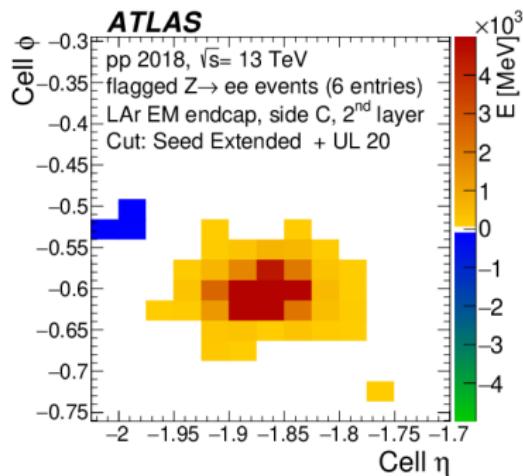
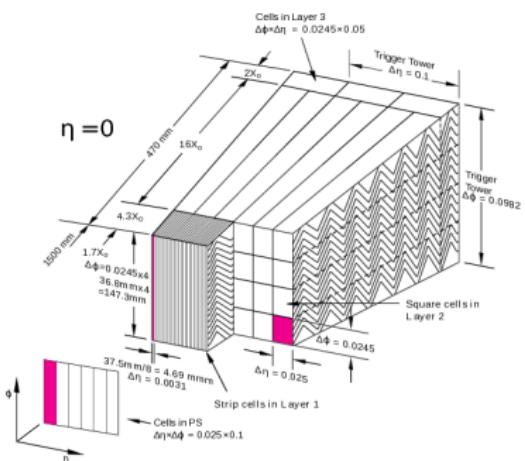
Good calibration on forward electrons allow us to:

- Study PDFs with low and high x values
- Perform precise measurements of the EW mixing angle: $\sin(\theta_W)$



Energy Reconstruction

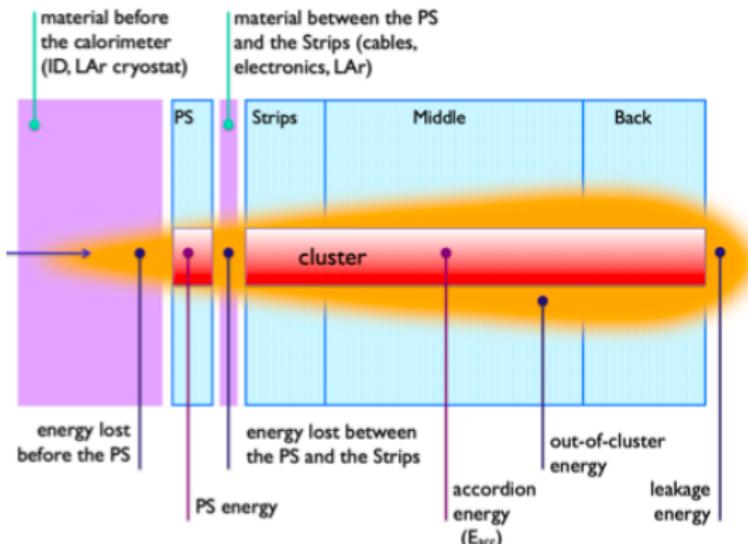
Energy is reconstructed by the electromagnetic calorimeters which are divided in cells. The entire e.m. shower is spread across different cells which are then unified in a cluster.



Energy Reconstruction

For this project the energy resolution is going to be estimated by the difference between reconstructed and real energy, so for the relative uncertainty

$$\frac{E_{\text{reconstructed}} - E_{\text{truth}}}{E_{\text{truth}}} = \frac{E_{\text{reconstructed}}}{E_{\text{truth}}} - 1$$



Energy Reconstruction

$$\frac{\sigma_E}{E} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{E}} \oplus \frac{b}{E} \oplus c \quad (1)$$

- **a:** stochastic term (Poissonian)
- **b:** noise term made up by pile-up and electronics

$$b = \sigma_{pile-up} \oplus \sigma_{electronics} \quad (2)$$

- **c:** constant term due to calibration uncertainty, non uniform detector response, leakage, ...

Pile-up Noise

Pileup noise receives contribution from bunch crossing number (μ)-dependent part (Poissonian) and constant part:

$$\frac{\sigma_{pile-up}}{E_t} = \beta\sqrt{\mu} \oplus \alpha \quad (3)$$

$$(\frac{\sigma}{E_t})^2 = \frac{\beta^2}{E_t^2} \cdot \mu + constants$$

To extract the pileup-noise a simple linear fit ($A + Bx$) on the σ^2 vs μ is needed, where the slope(B) contains the pileup noise factor- β

$$\beta \text{ [GeV]} = \sqrt{B} \cdot E_t \quad (4)$$

Extraction Method

The data used are simulated data of a couple of electrons. The work can be divided in steps:

- Find events with the invariant mass m_{ee} in the Z boson peak
- One electron should be in the central region to be used as a tag for the probe electron in the forward region
- Create distributions of $\frac{E_{\text{reconstructed}}}{E_{\text{truth}}}$ for the probe electron in different bins in p_t , η and μ
- Fit sigma and mean from a Gaussian $\rightarrow \sigma_E$
- Create σ^2 vs μ for each bin
- Extract β using (4) from the linear fit

Binning

- **Binning in η_{probe} ($N_\eta = 7$ bins):**

$$\{2.5, 2.7, 2.9, 3.1, 3.35, 3.5, 3.8, 4.9\}$$

From 3.1 to 3.5 is going to be considered crack region, therefore not shown in plots.

- **Binning in p_t ($N_{p_t} = 4$ bins):**

$$\{20, 30, 40, 50, 1000\} \text{ GeV}$$

- **Binning in μ ($N_\mu = 7$ bins):**

$$\{0, 30, 40, 50, 55, 60, 70, 100\}$$

Invariant Mass distributions

Invariant Mass of the Tag-Probe Pair

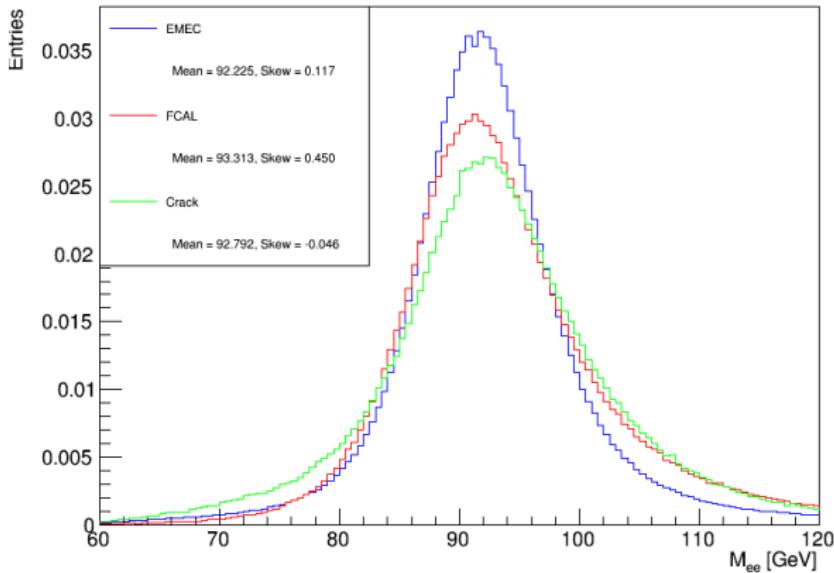


Figure: Invariant Mass distribution (normalized) for the three main regions in η

Only events in the $\pm 1.5\sigma$ region around the peak region have been considered.

E_{reco}/E_{true}

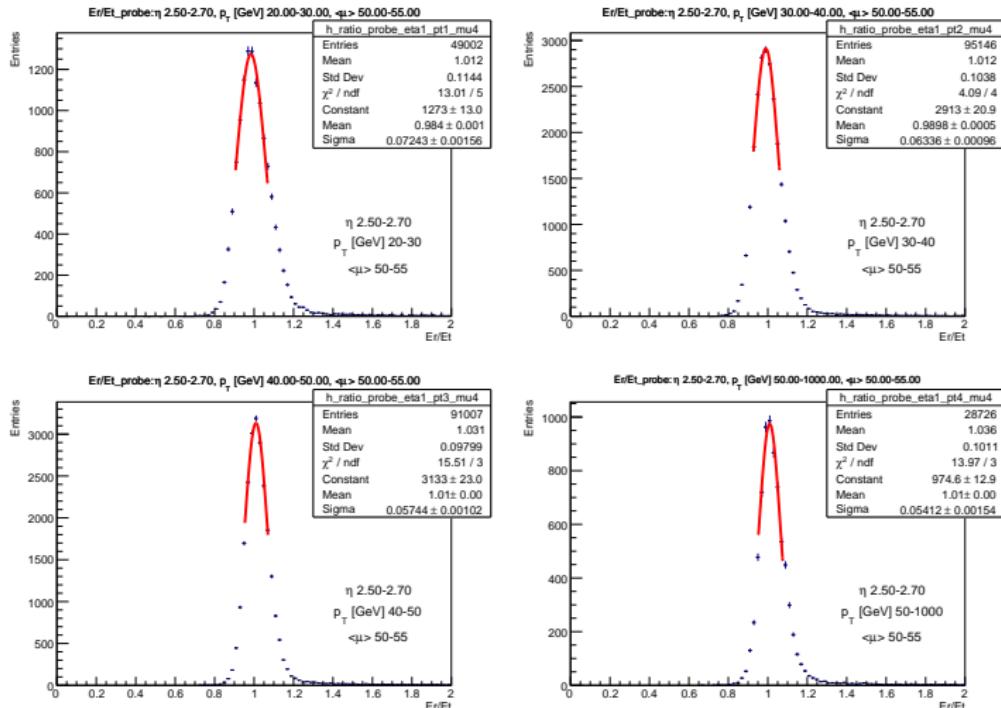


Figure: Example of fitted E_{reco}/E_{truth} distributions for different p_t bins for $2.5 < \eta < 2.7$ and $50 < \mu < 55$

Sigma Trend

Higher $\mu \rightarrow$ higher σ

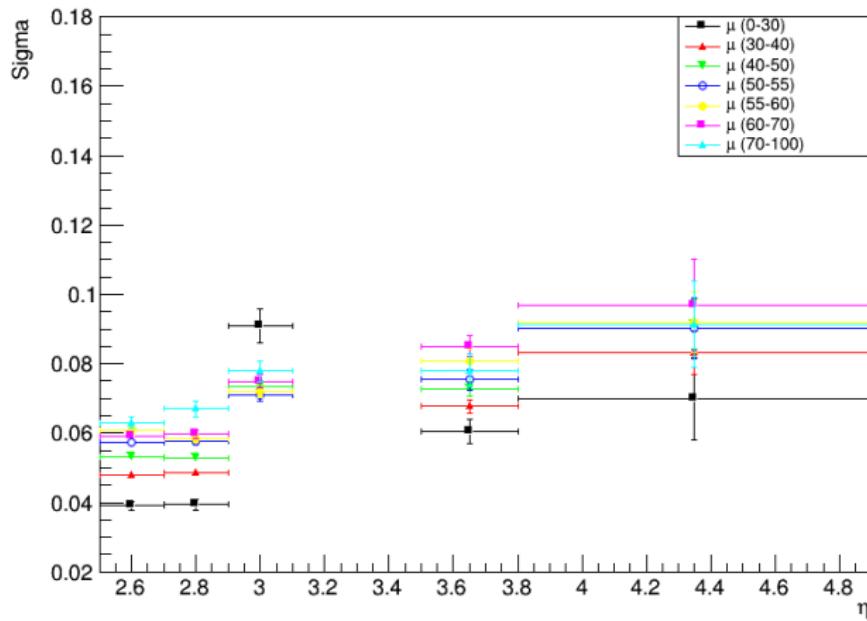


Figure: σ vs η for different μ bins for $40 < p_t[\text{GeV}] < 50$

Sigma Trend

Higher $p_t \rightarrow$ smaller σ

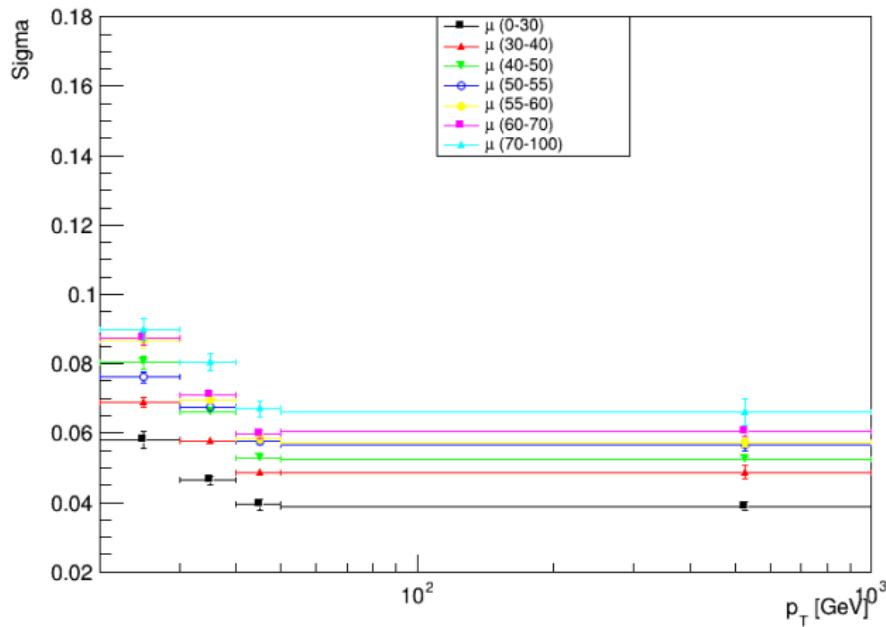


Figure: σ vs p_t for different μ bins for $2.7 < \eta < 2.9$

Linear fit

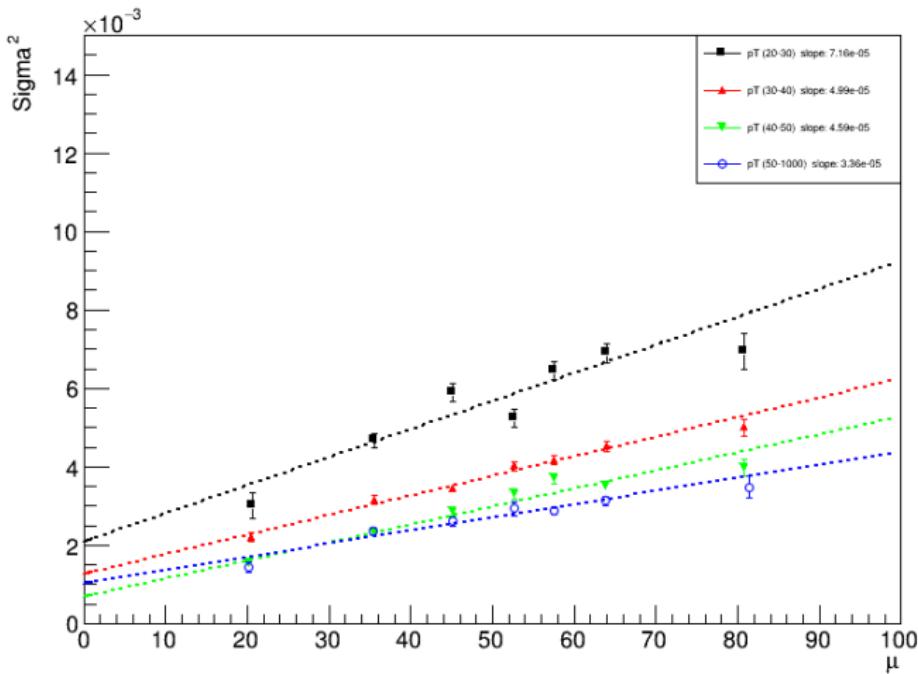


Figure: Linear fit from σ^2 vs μ for different p_t bins for $2.5 < \eta < 2.7$

β Extraction

From the linear fit² is it possible to extract the pile-up noise for each p_t and η bin:

$$\beta \text{ [GeV]} = \sqrt{B} \cdot E_t$$

η bin	20–30 GeV	30–40 GeV	40–50 GeV	50–1000 GeV
2.50–2.70	0.222 ± 0.010	0.251 ± 0.0073	0.302 ± 0.0073	0.355 ± 0.017
2.70–2.90	0.251 ± 0.010	0.296 ± 0.0067	0.310 ± 0.010	0.424 ± 0.015
2.90–3.10	0.252 ± 0.013	0.368 ± 0.0068	$(5.2 \times 10^{-7}) \pm 1.3 \times 10^5$	$(5.7 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 4.0 \times 10^3$
3.10–3.50	<i>crack region (excluded)</i>			
3.50–3.80	0.184 ± 0.011	0.271 ± 0.0083	0.344 ± 0.028	0.504 ± 0.061
3.80–4.90	0.089 ± 0.029	0.265 ± 0.033	0.352 ± 0.098	$(3.8 \times 10^{-6}) \pm 2.9 \times 10^5$

Table: Values of β [GeV] with uncertainties for different η and p_T bins. The crack region is shaded and excluded.

²B is the slope of the linear fit

β vs p_t

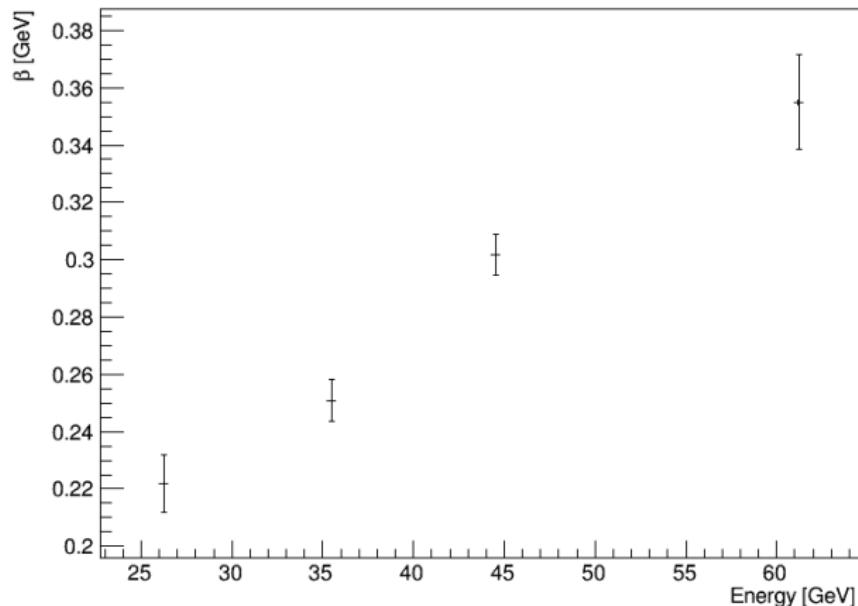


Figure: β vs p_t for $2.5 < \eta < 2.7$

Conclusions

This work has presented an effective way to estimate the pile-up noise contribution to the energy resolution from simulated electrons in the forward region of the ATLAS calorimeters.

However, there is still some trends to better understand and problems to overcome, see next slides

Mean Trend

Higher $\mu \not\Rightarrow$ higher mean

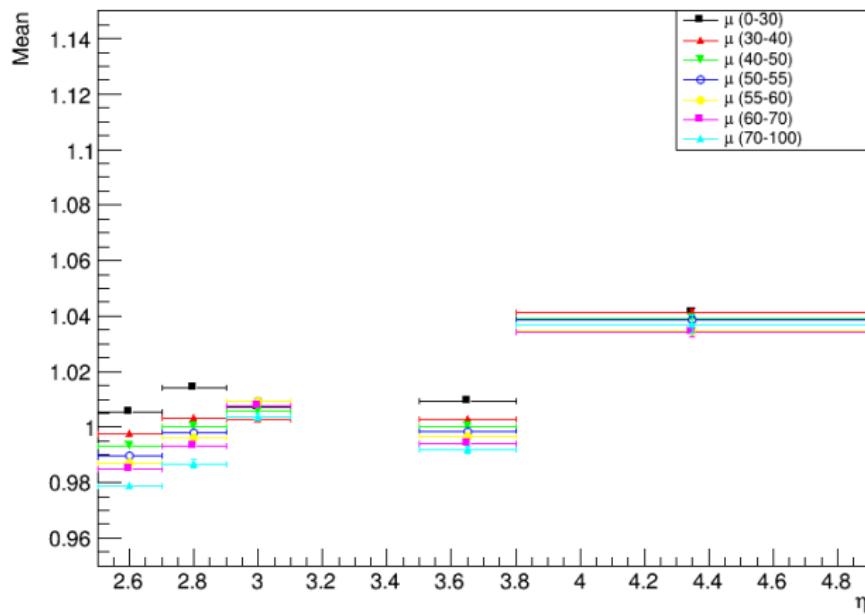


Figure: Mean vs η for different μ bins for $30 < p_t[\text{GeV}] < 40$

Statistic Problem

Last bin in η and p_t has very low statistic

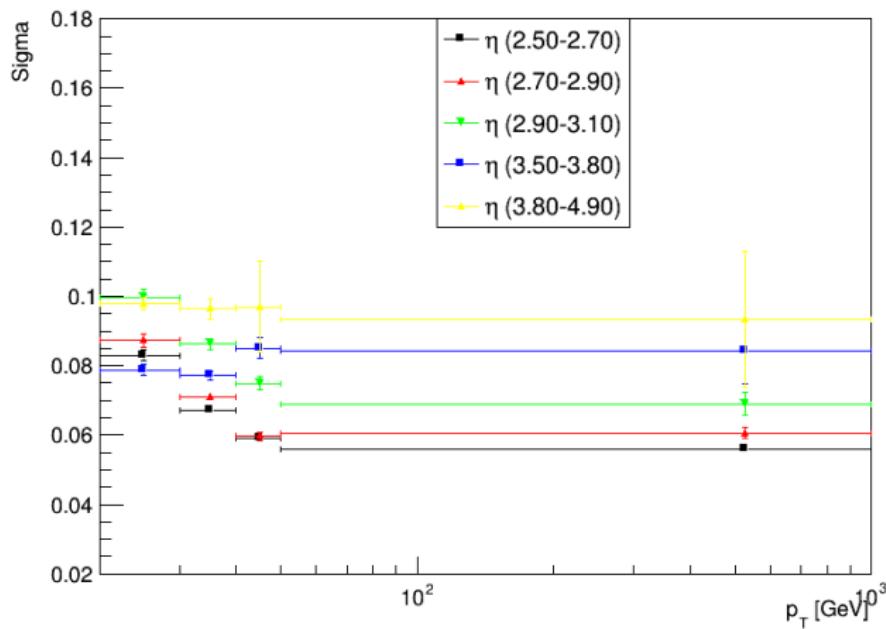


Figure: σ vs p_t for different η bins for $60 < \mu < 70$

Future prospects

Further prospects include:

- Apply cookie-cutting, see backup slides, to cluster reconstruction before the analysis
- Compare the results obtained via simulations with real data
- Use simulation of single electrons with flat distribution in p_t to avoid statistic problems
- Repeat the study for central electrons

Calorimeter Geometry

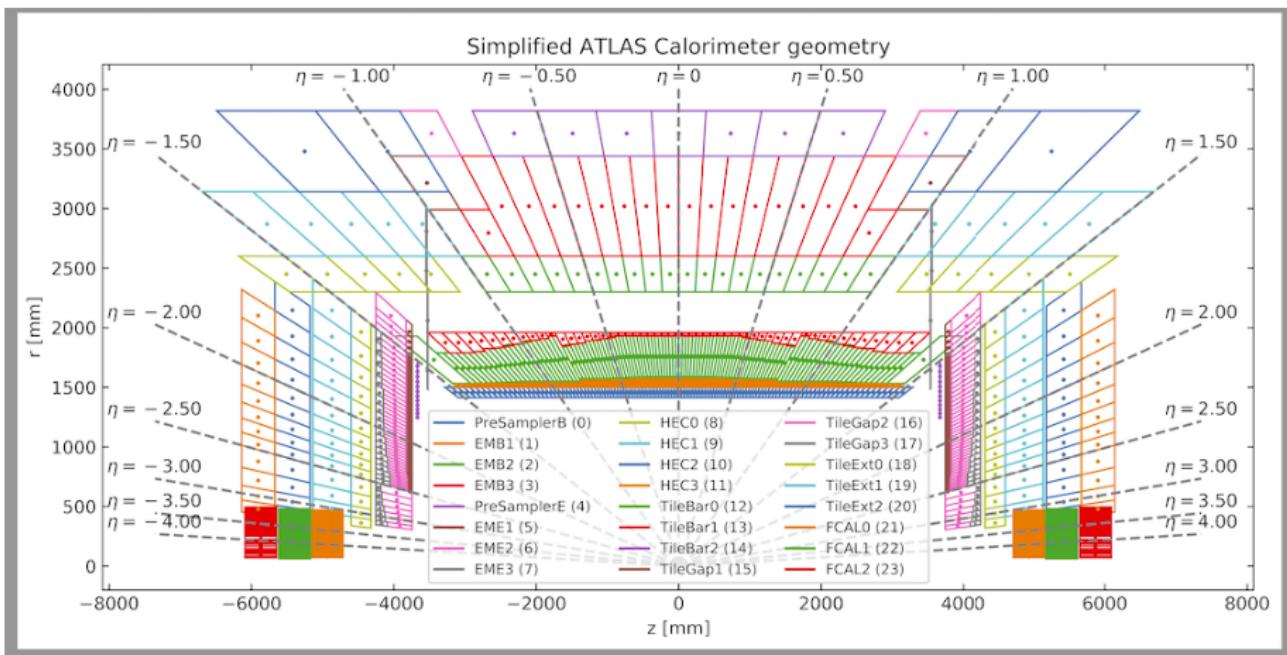
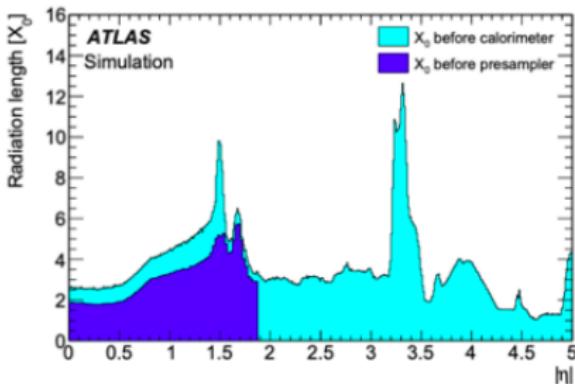
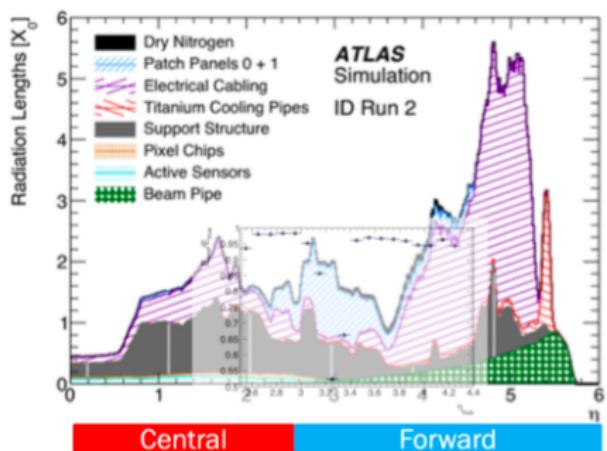


Figure: Full calorimeter disposition

Material Before Calorimeters

Materials, represented in radiation lenghts units, before the calorimeter affects energy reconstruction



Cookie-Cutting

To have a better linear energy response of the calorimeter cookie-cutting can be applied

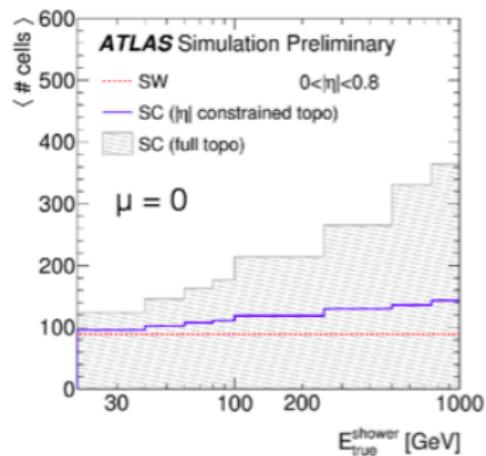
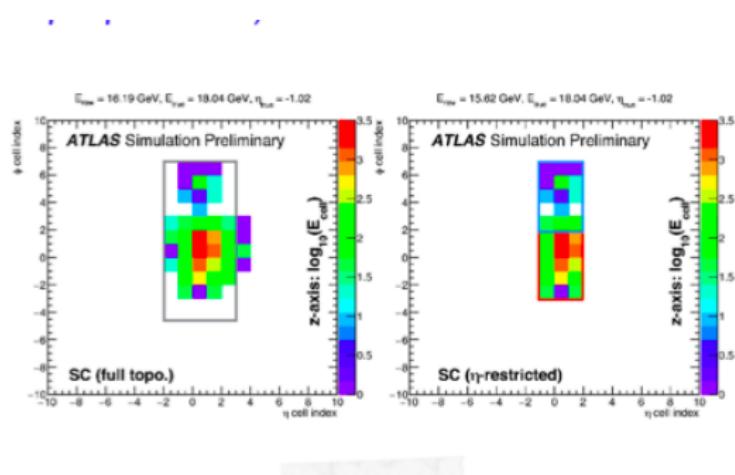
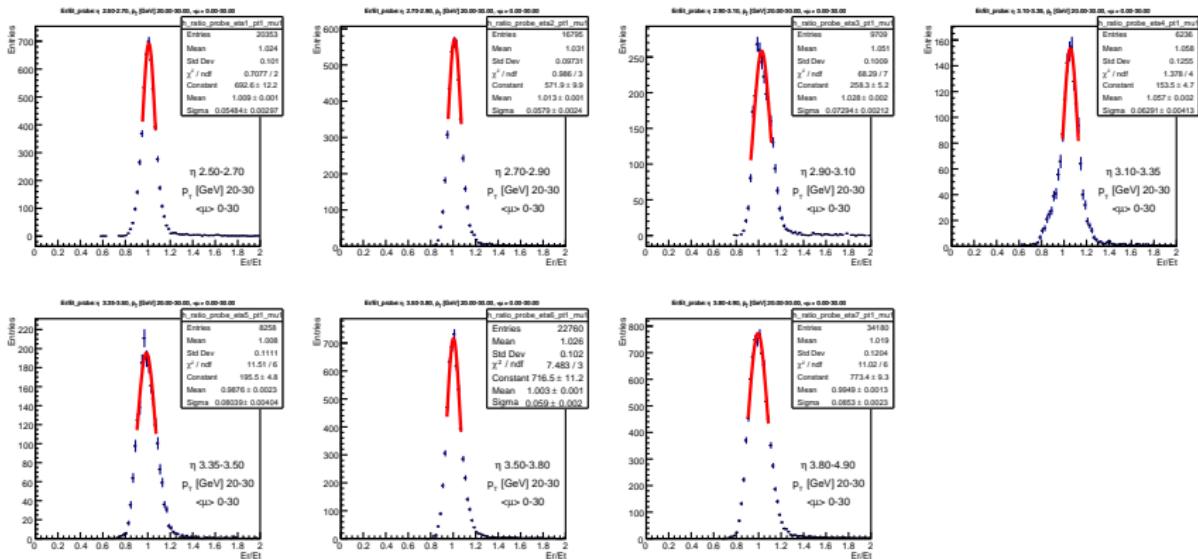
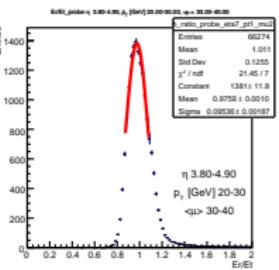
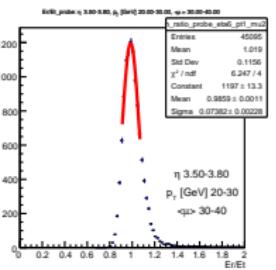
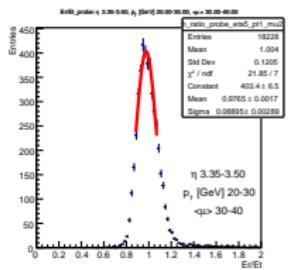
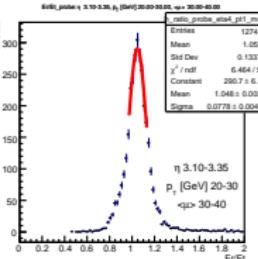
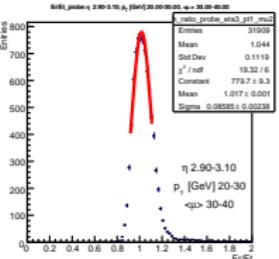
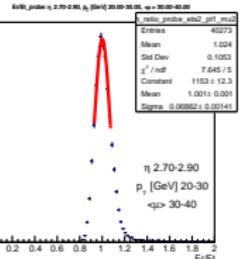
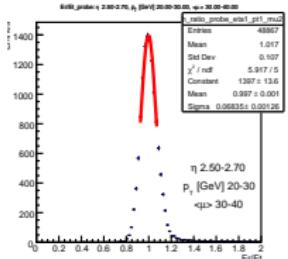


Figure: Cookie-cutting visual representation

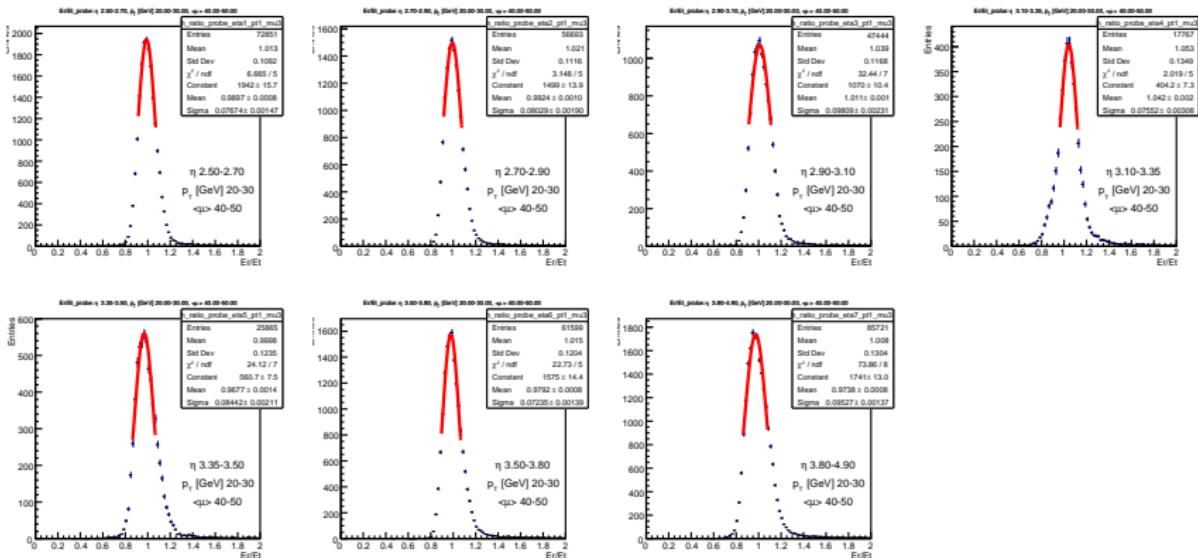
Plot p_t 1, μ 1



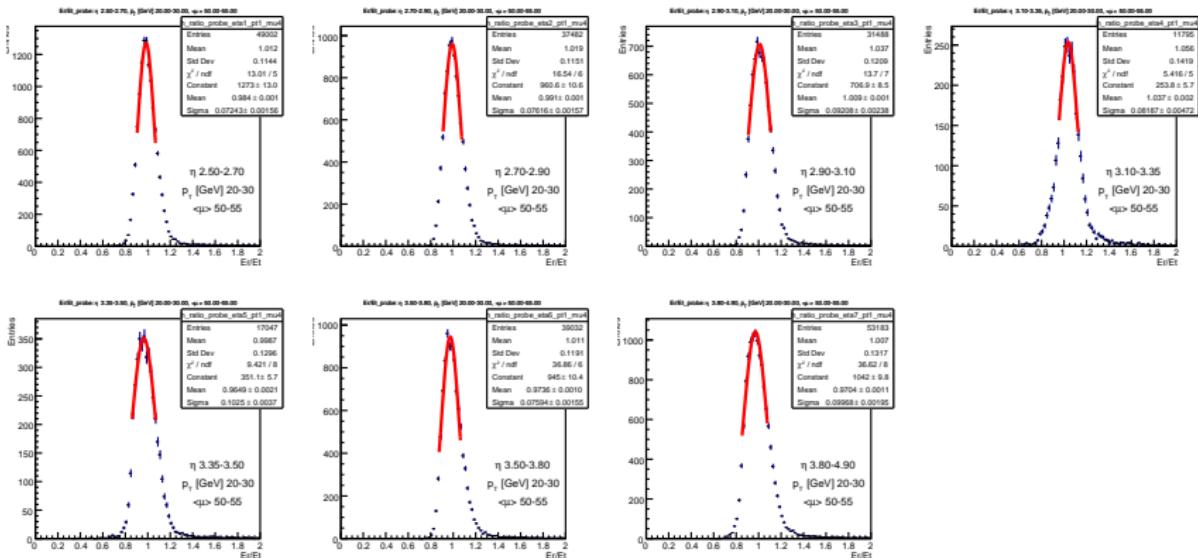
Plot p_t 1, μ 2



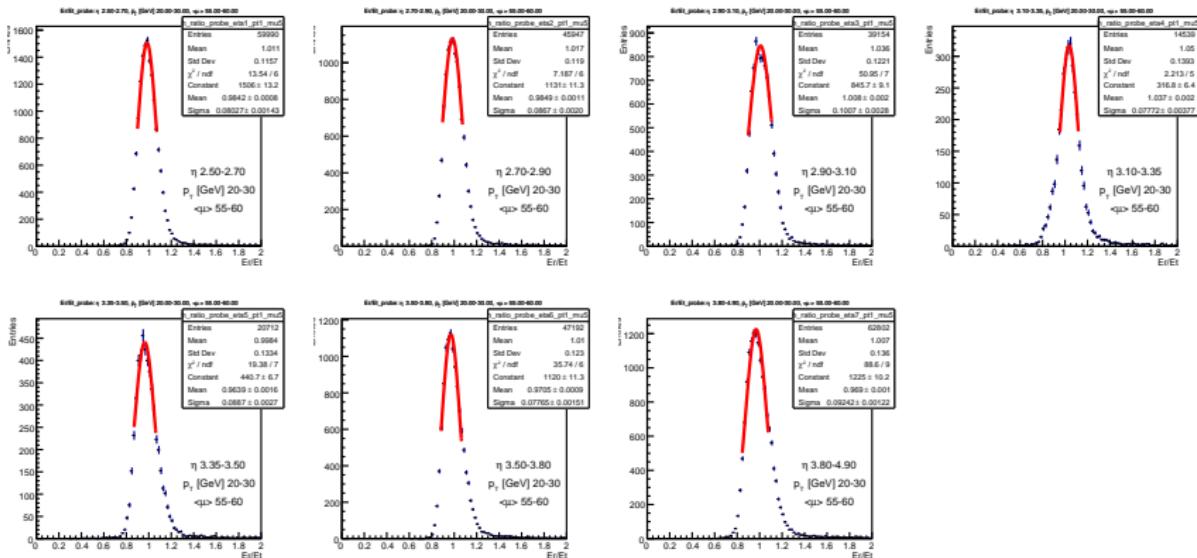
Plot p_t 1, μ 3



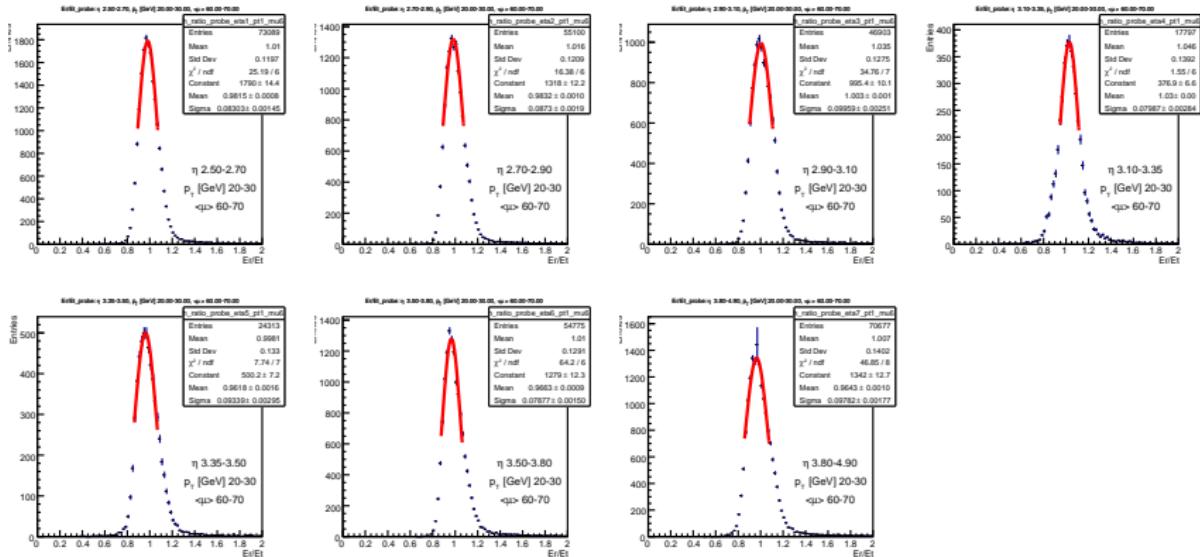
Plot p_t 1, μ 4



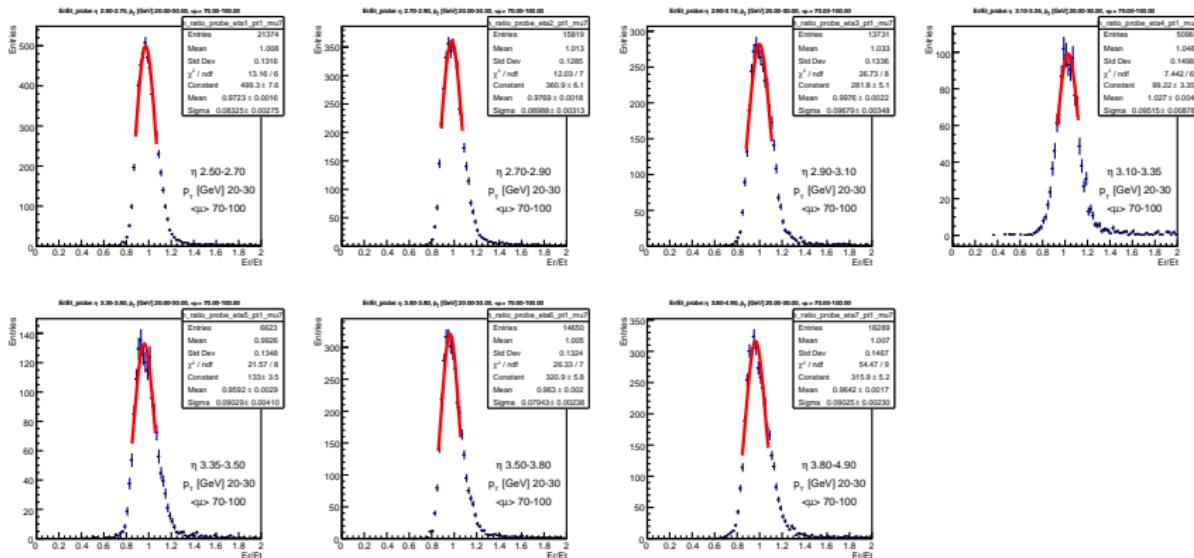
Plot p_t 1, μ 5



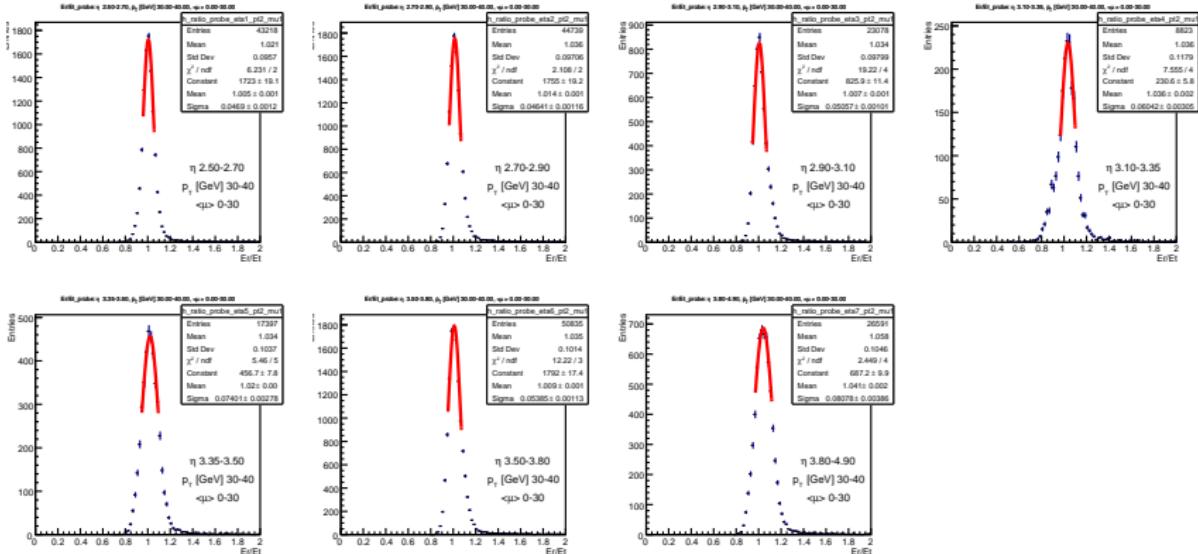
Plot p_t 1, μ 6



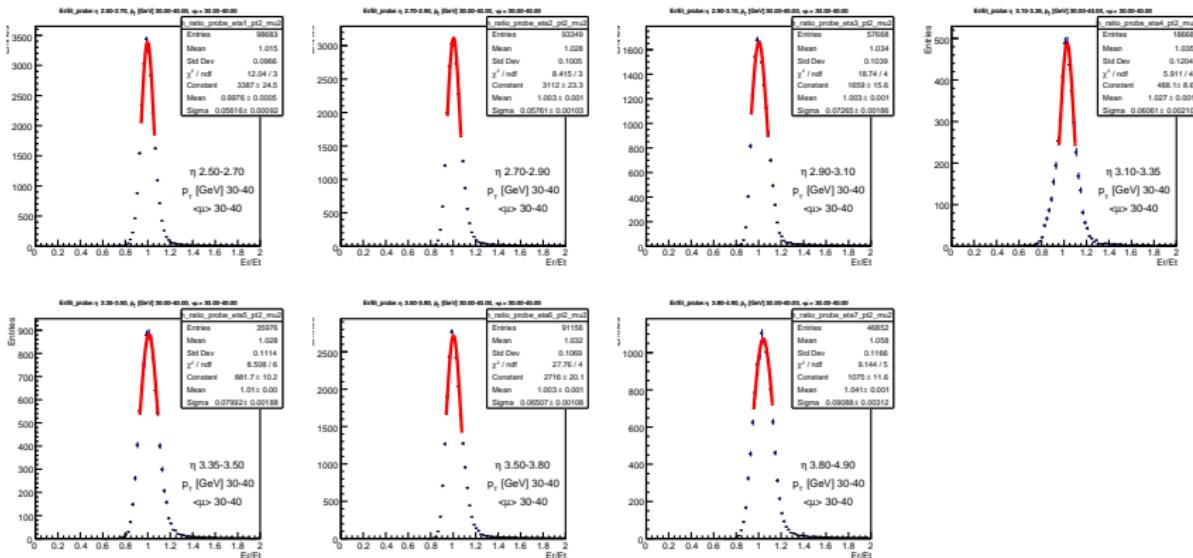
Plot p_t 1, μ 7



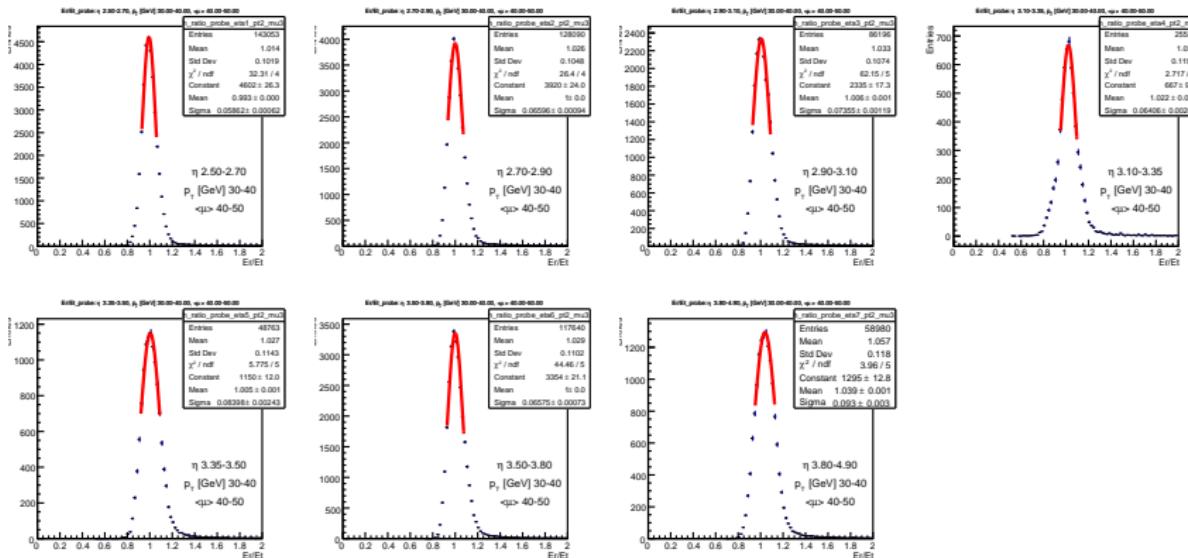
Plot p_t 2, μ 1



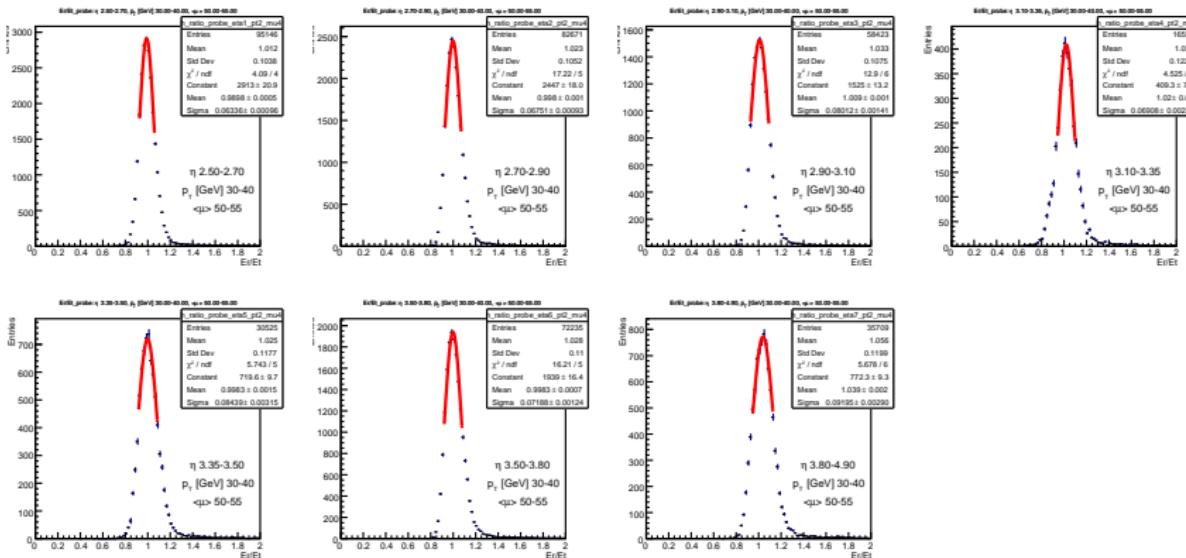
Plot p_t 2, μ 2



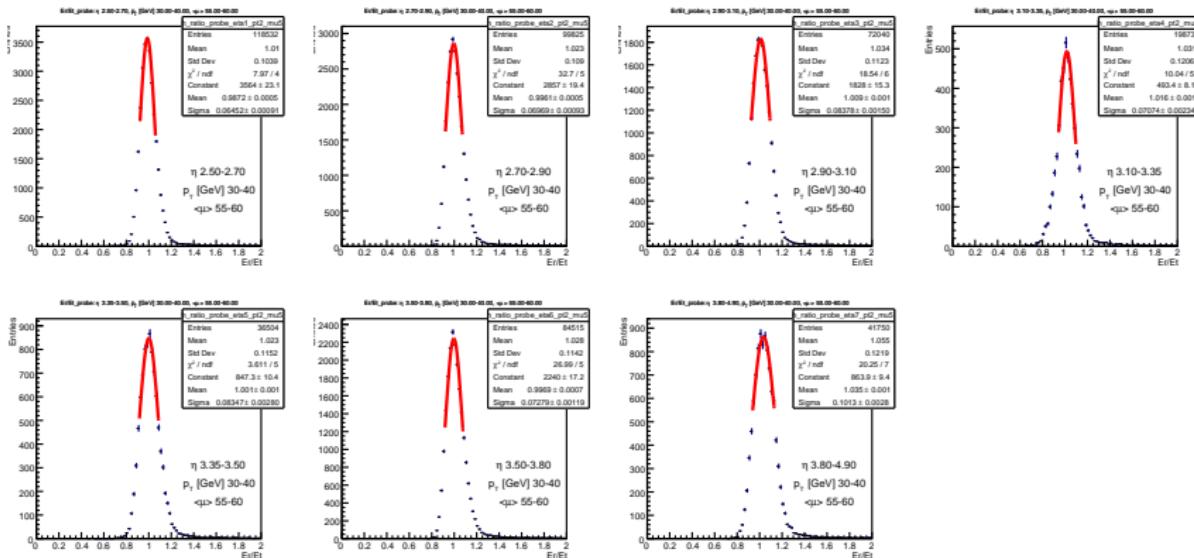
Plot p_t 2, μ 3



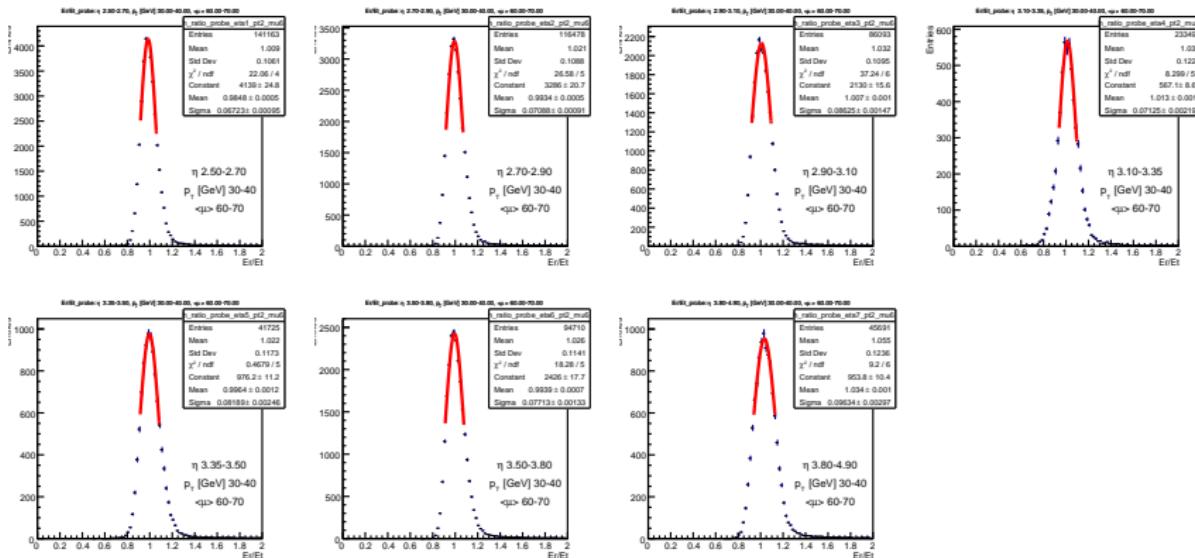
Plot p_t 2, μ 4



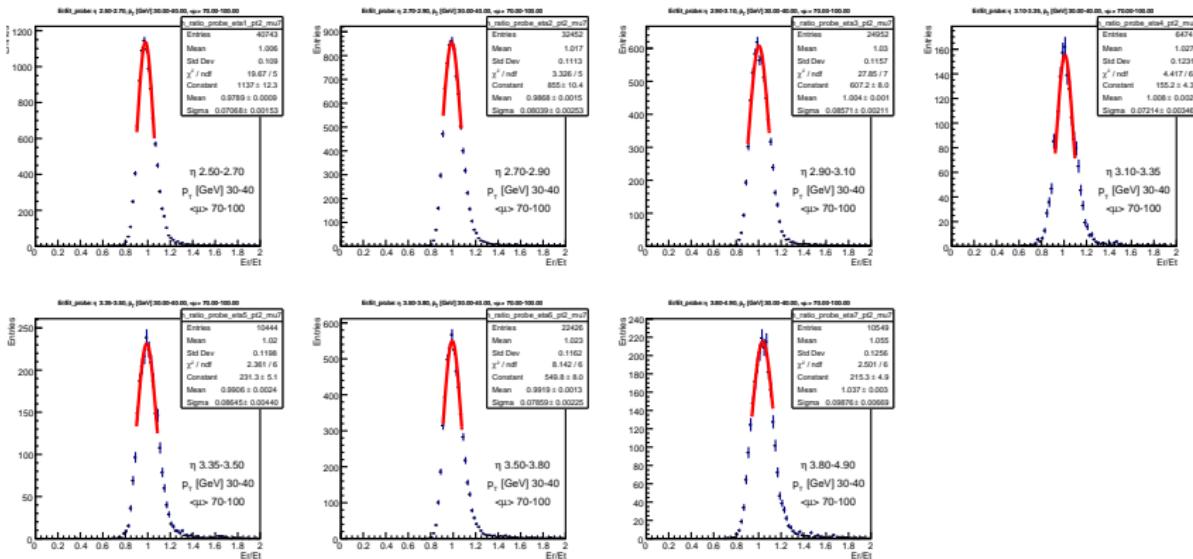
Plot p_t 2, μ 5



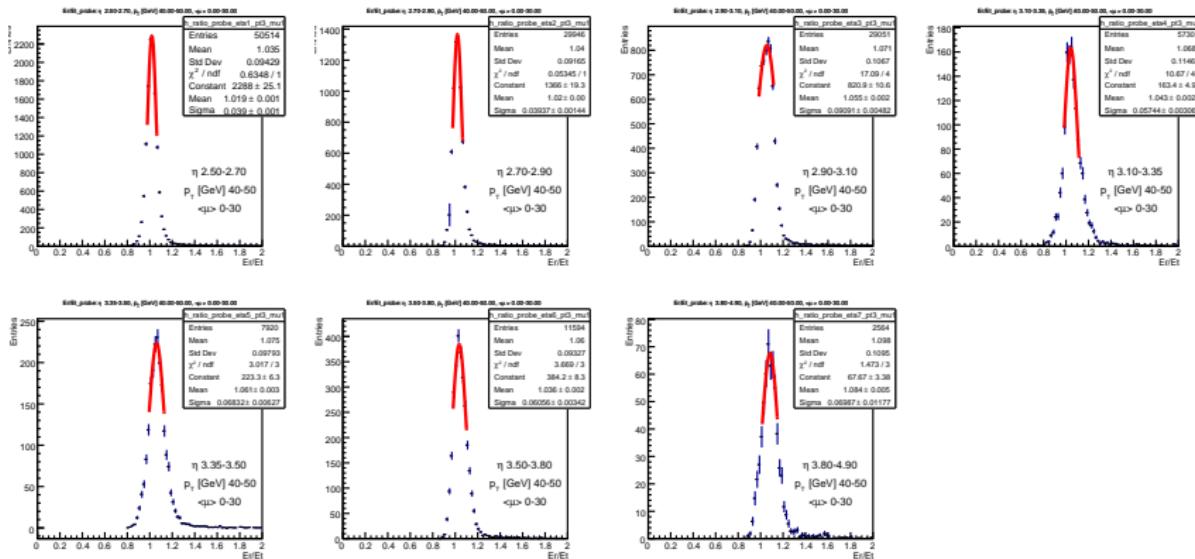
Plot p_t 2, μ 6



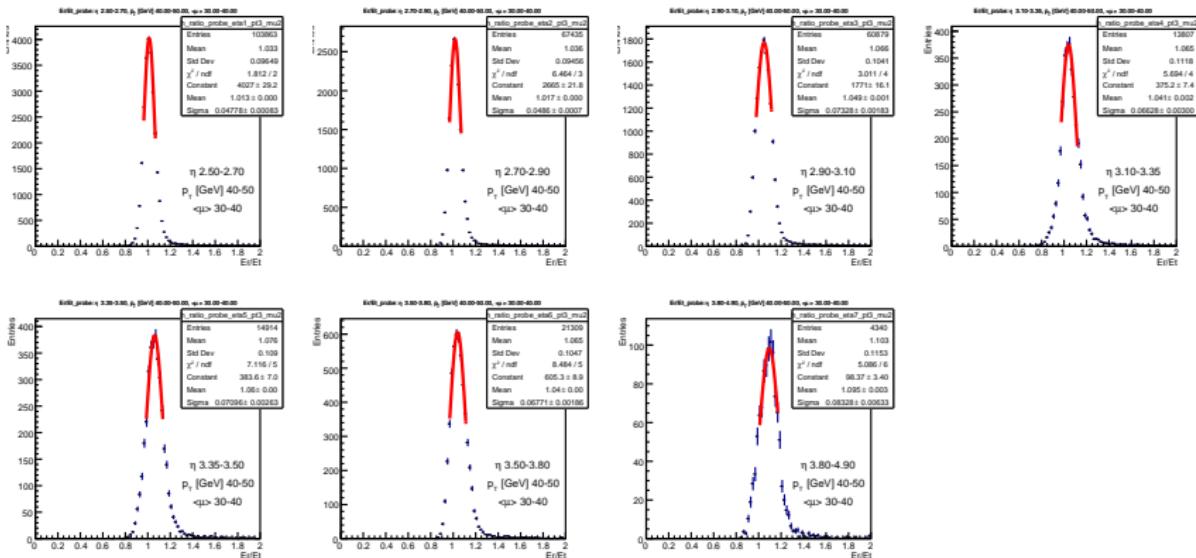
Plot p_t 2, μ 7



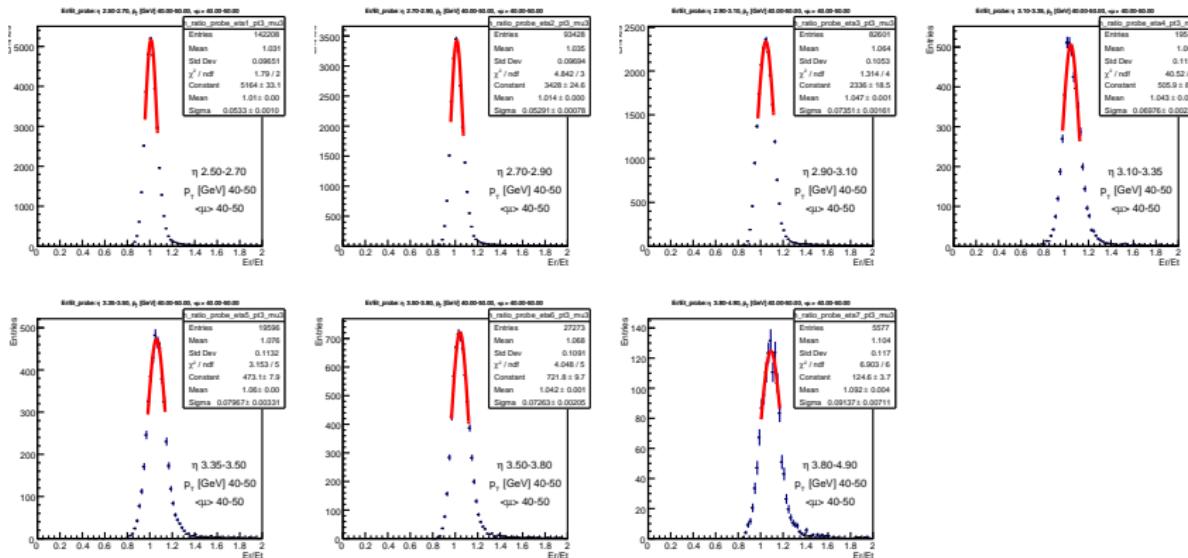
Plot p_t 3, μ 1



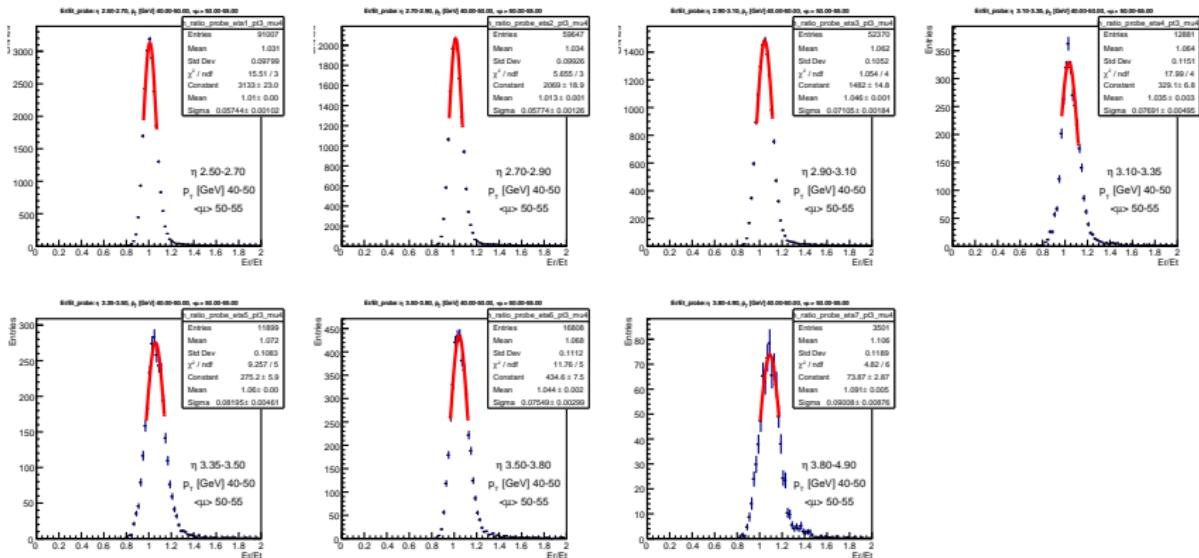
Plot p_t 3, μ 2



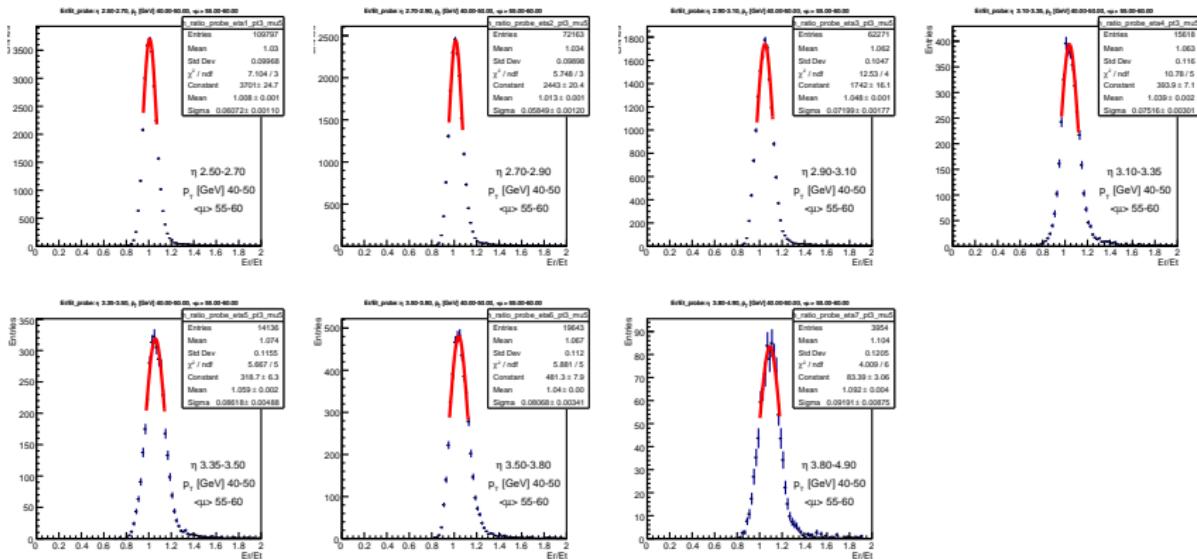
Plot p_t 3, μ 3



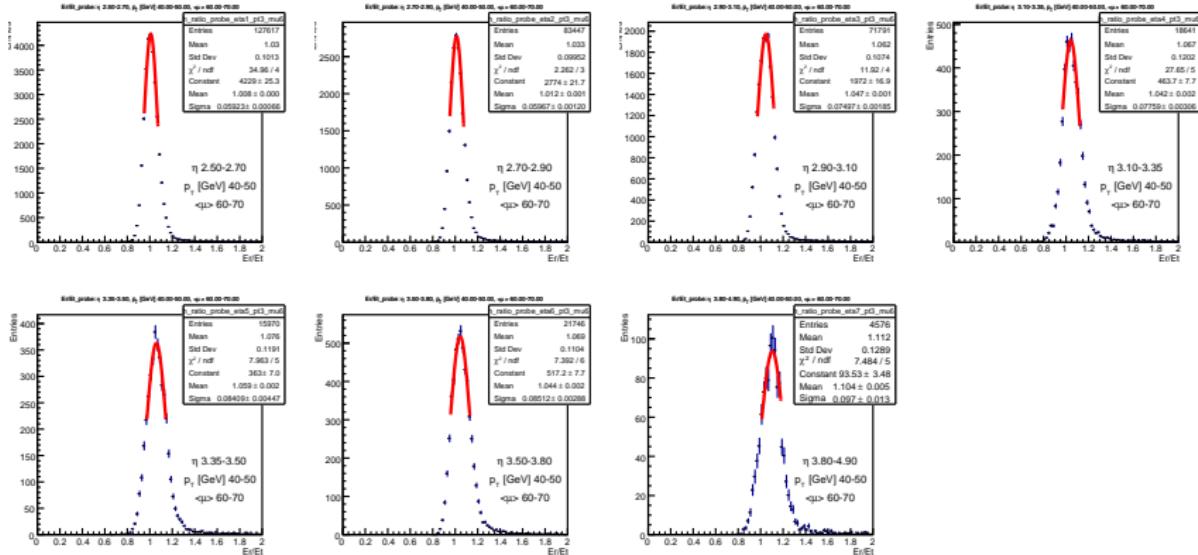
Plot p_t 3, μ 4



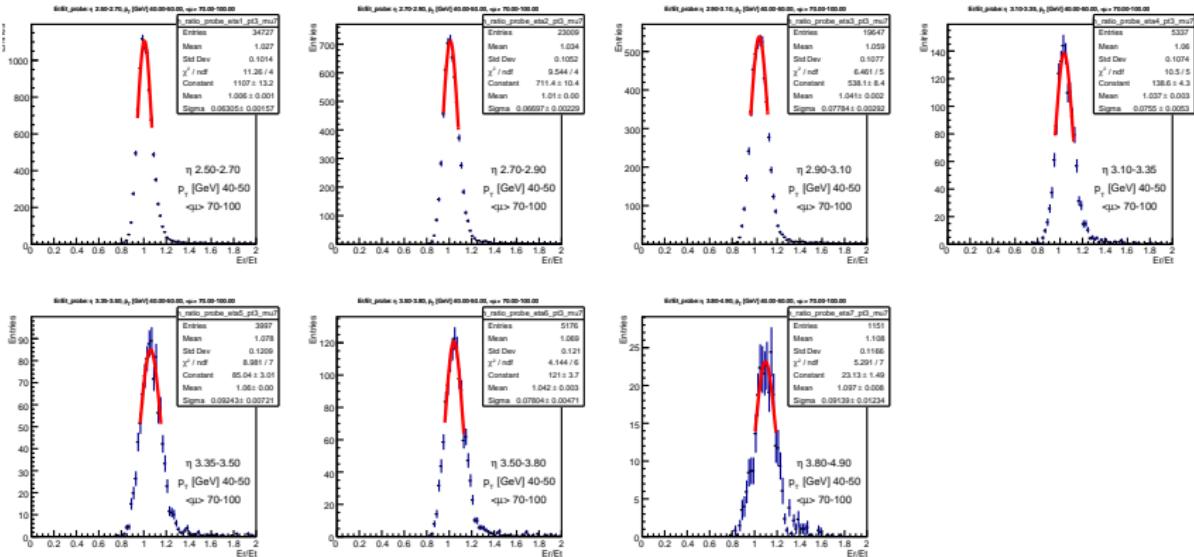
Plot p_t 3, μ 5



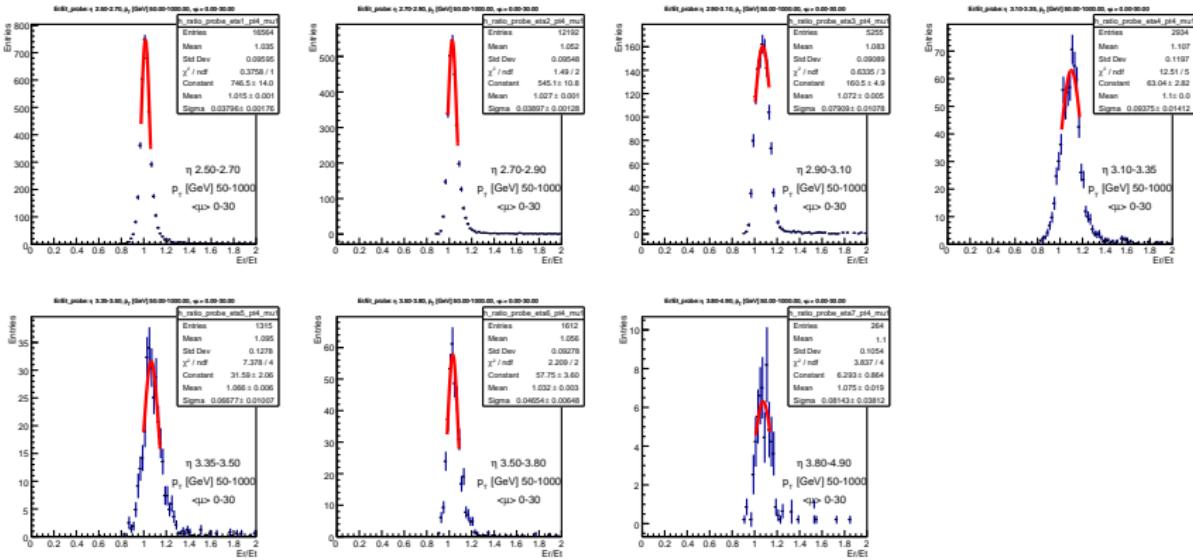
Plot p_t 3, μ 6



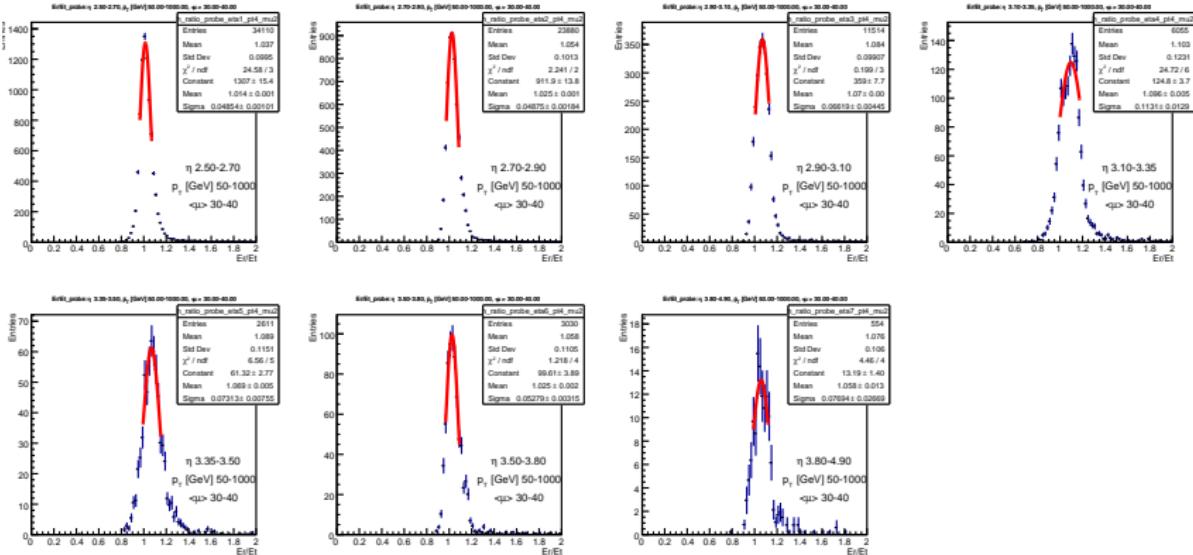
Plot p_t 3, μ 7



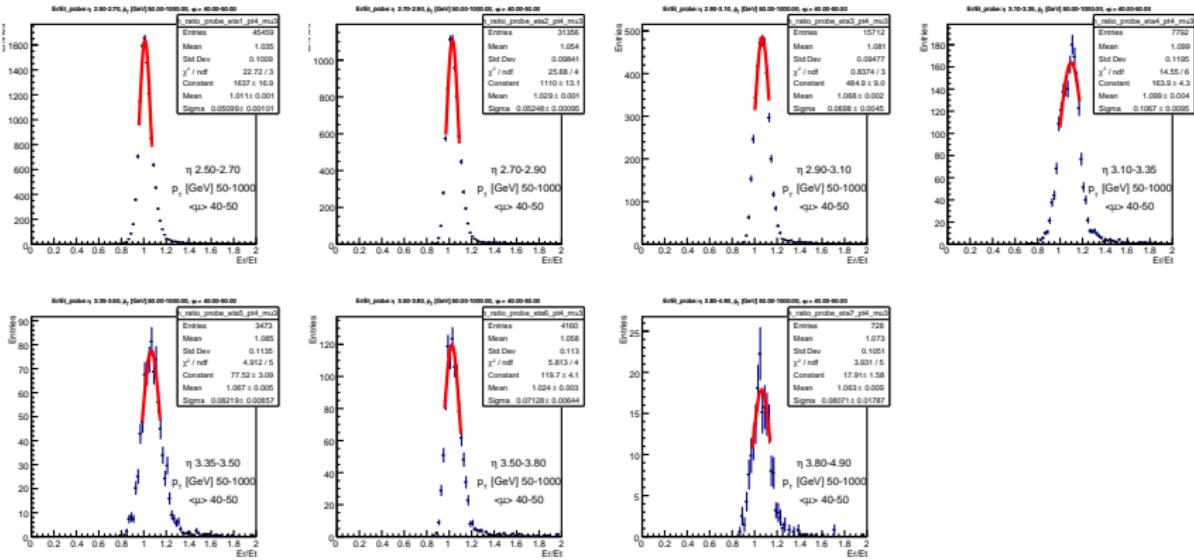
Plot p_t 4, μ 1



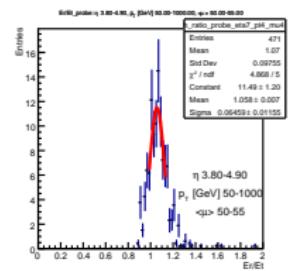
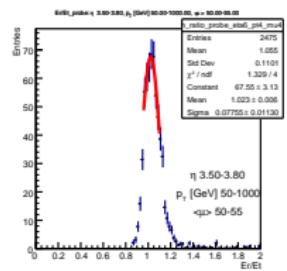
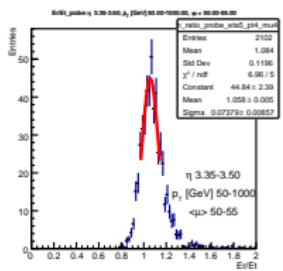
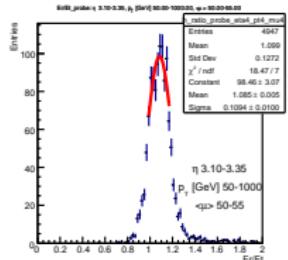
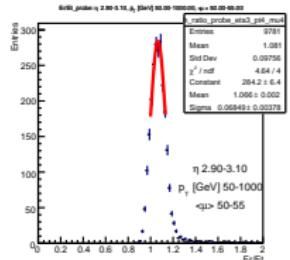
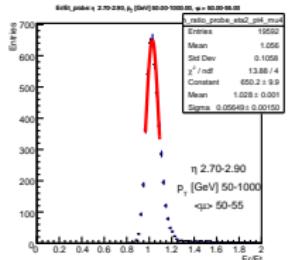
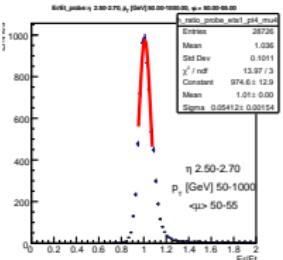
Plot p_t 4, μ 2



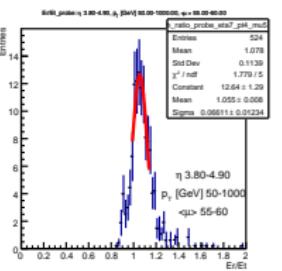
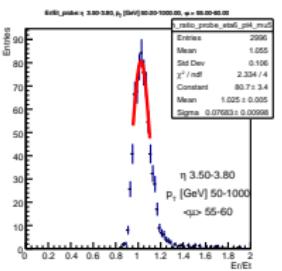
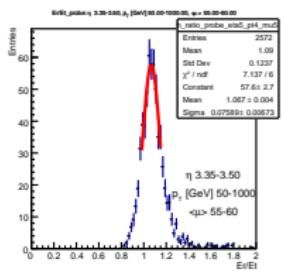
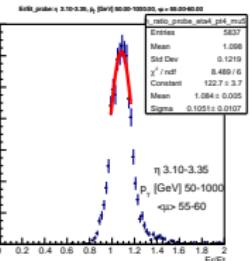
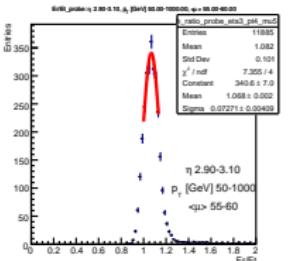
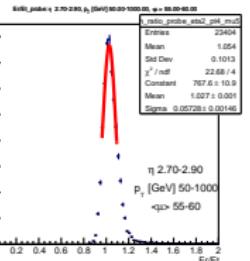
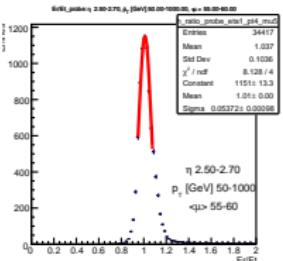
Plot p_t 4, μ 3



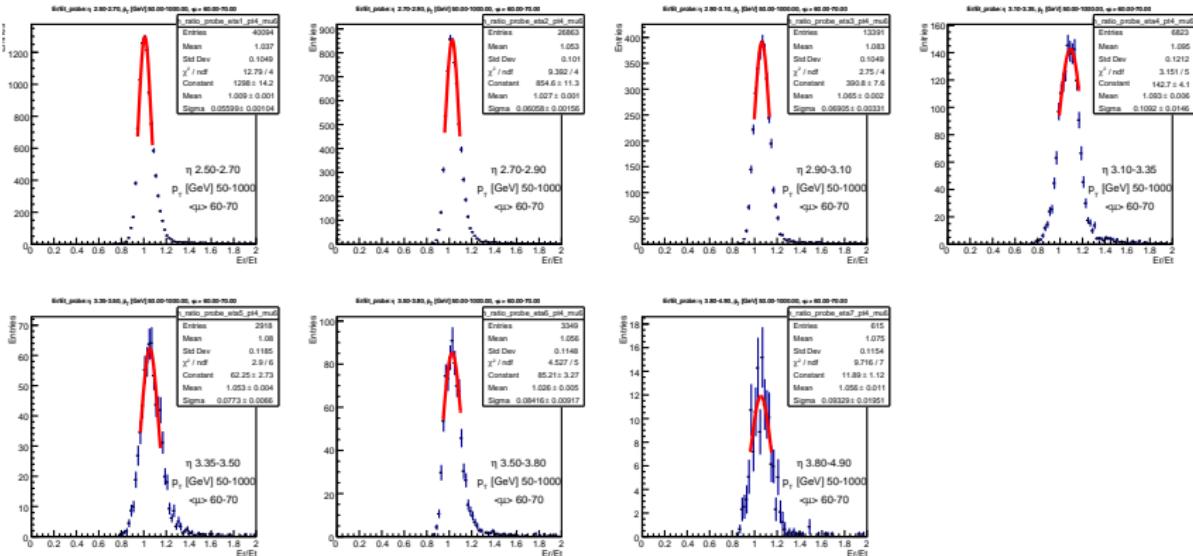
Plot p_t 4, μ 4



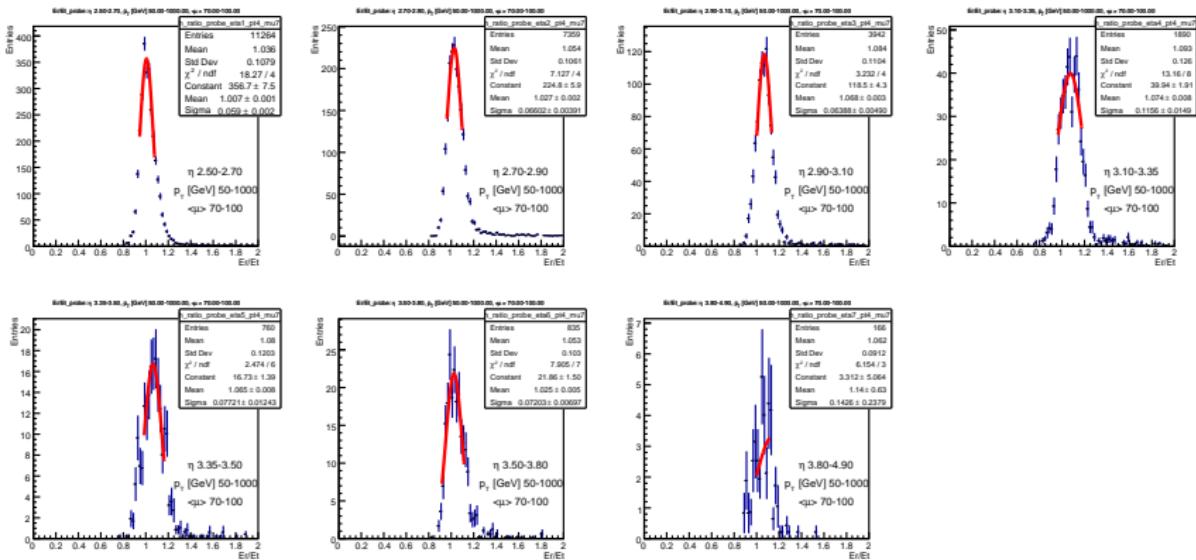
Plot p_t 4, μ 5



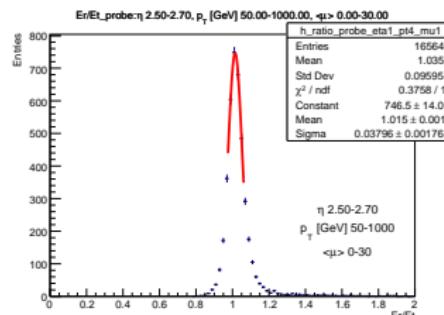
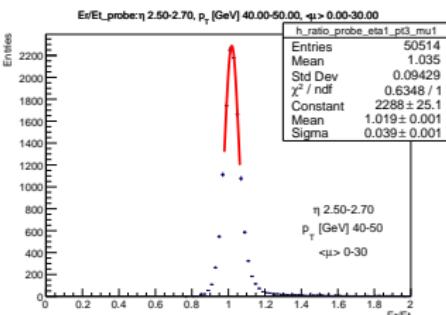
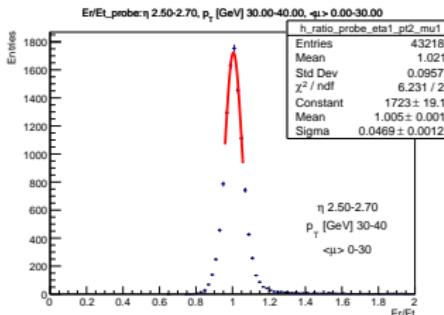
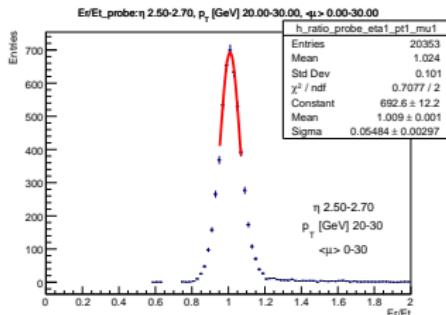
Plot p_t 4, μ 6



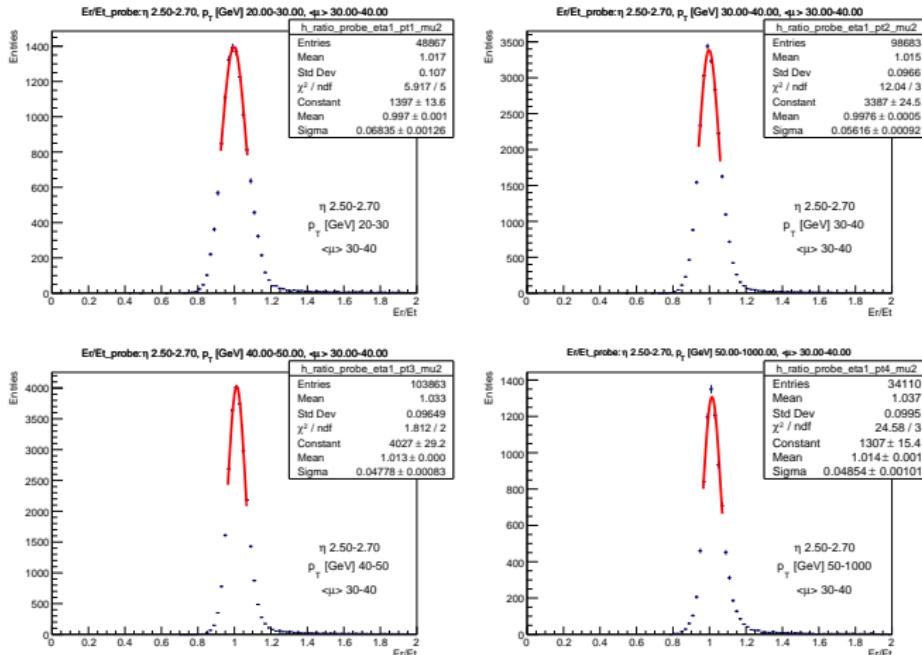
Plot p_t 4, μ 7



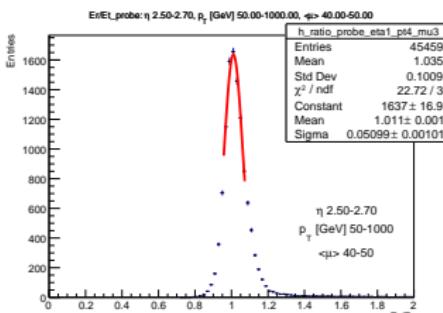
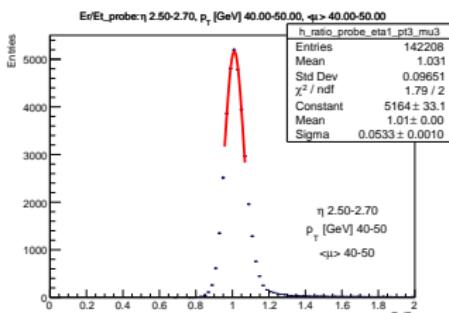
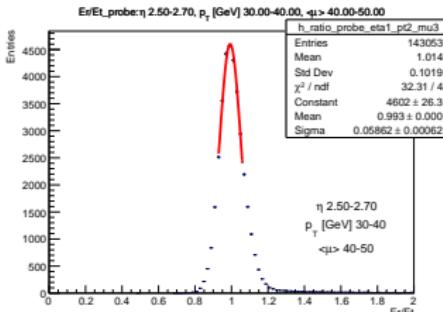
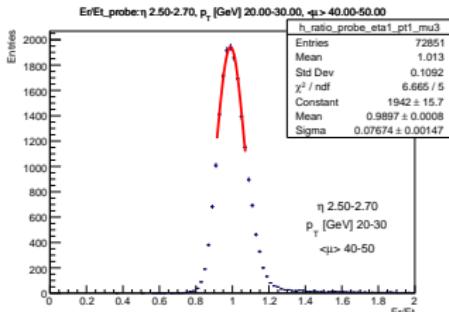
Plot η 1, μ 1



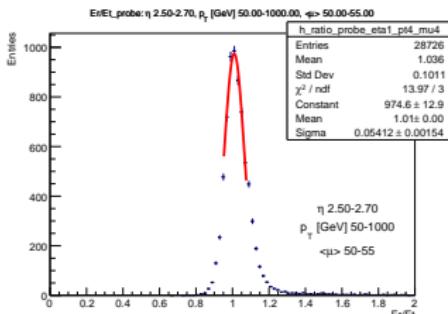
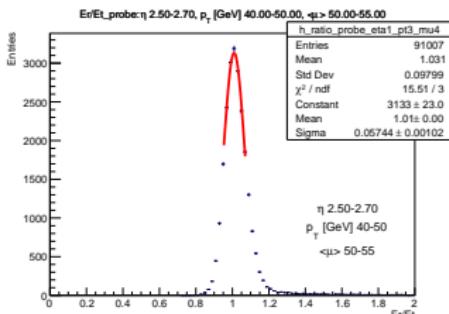
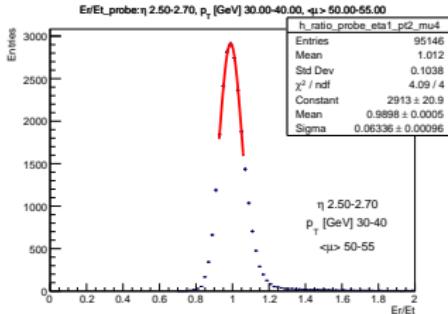
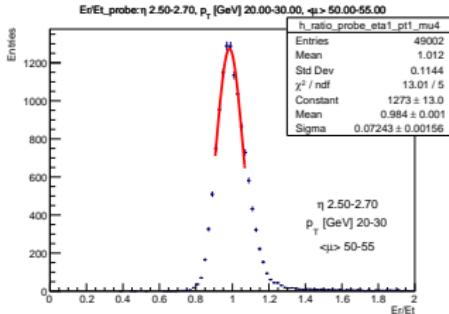
Plot η 1, μ 2



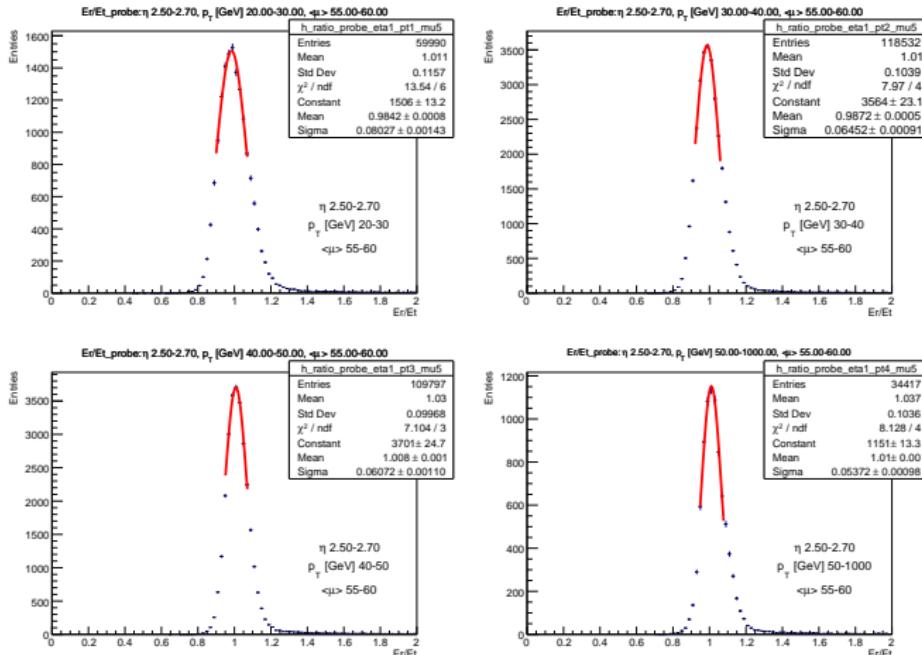
Plot η 1, μ 3



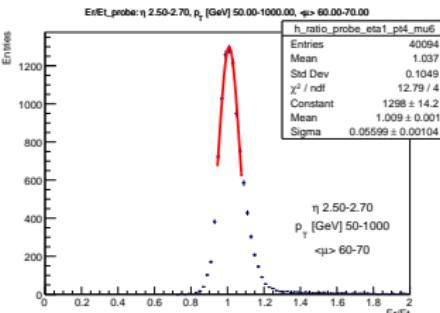
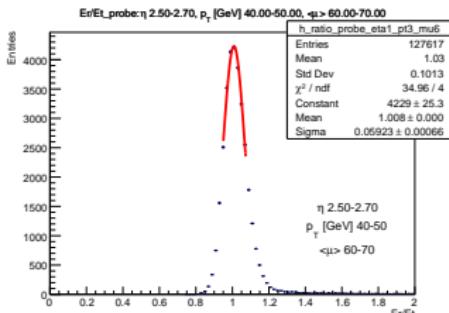
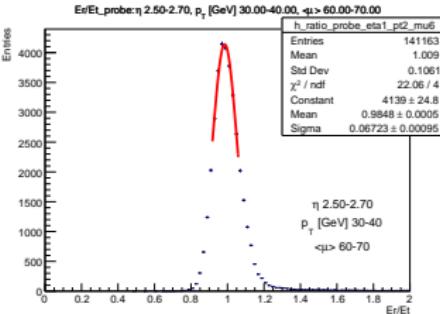
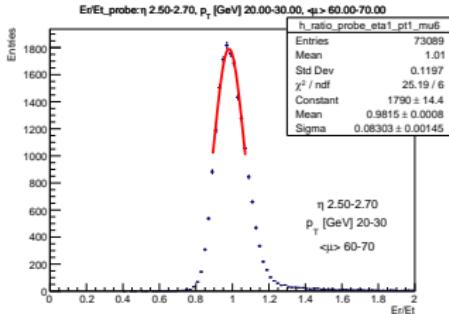
Plot η 1, μ 4



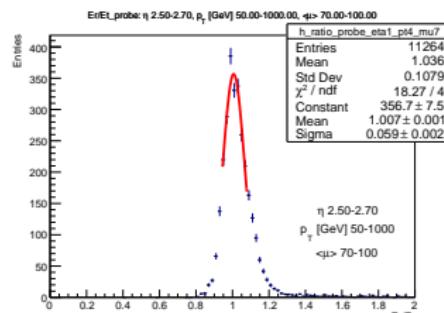
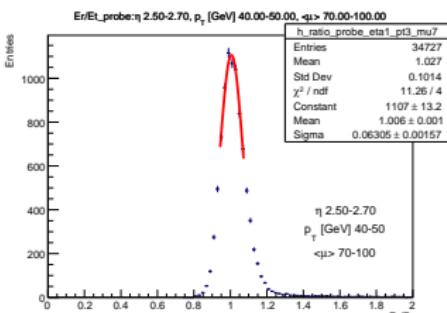
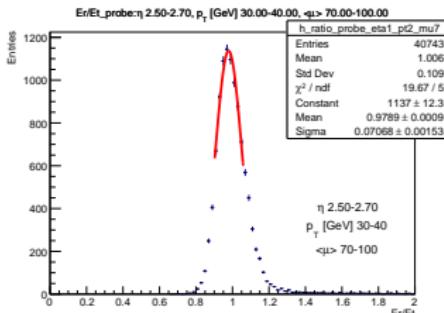
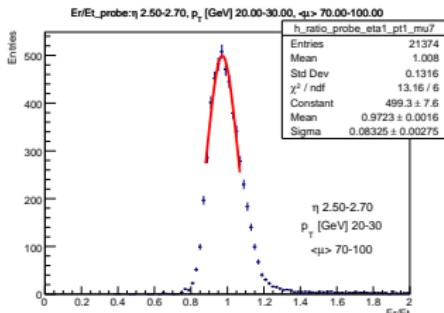
Plot η 1, μ 5



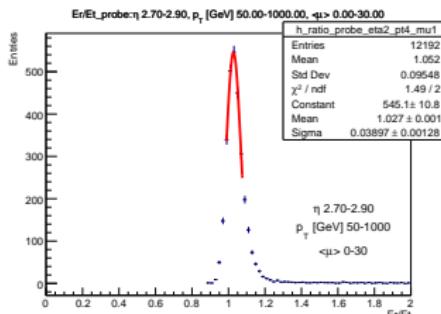
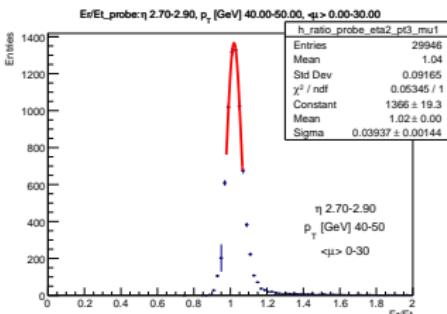
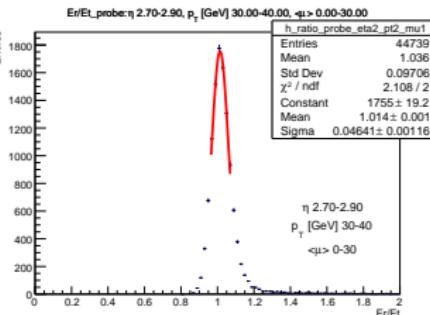
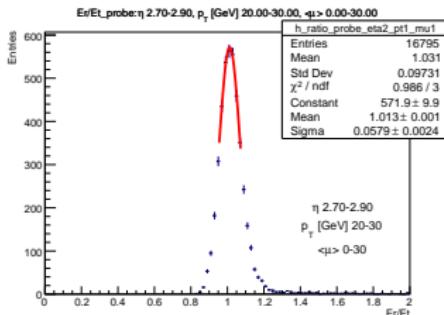
Plot η 1, μ 6



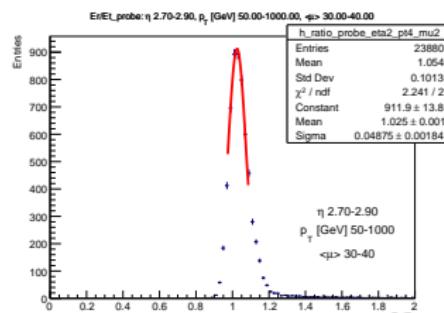
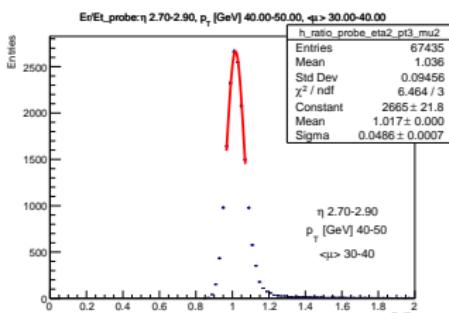
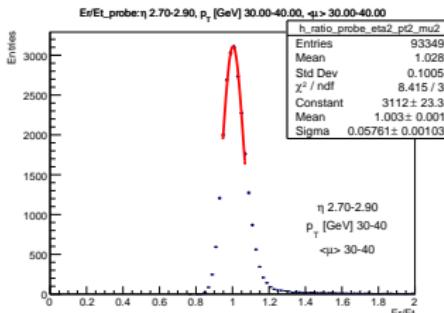
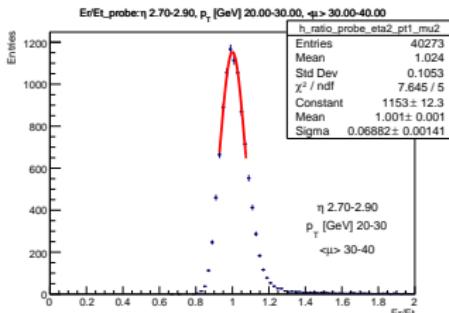
Plot η 1, μ 7



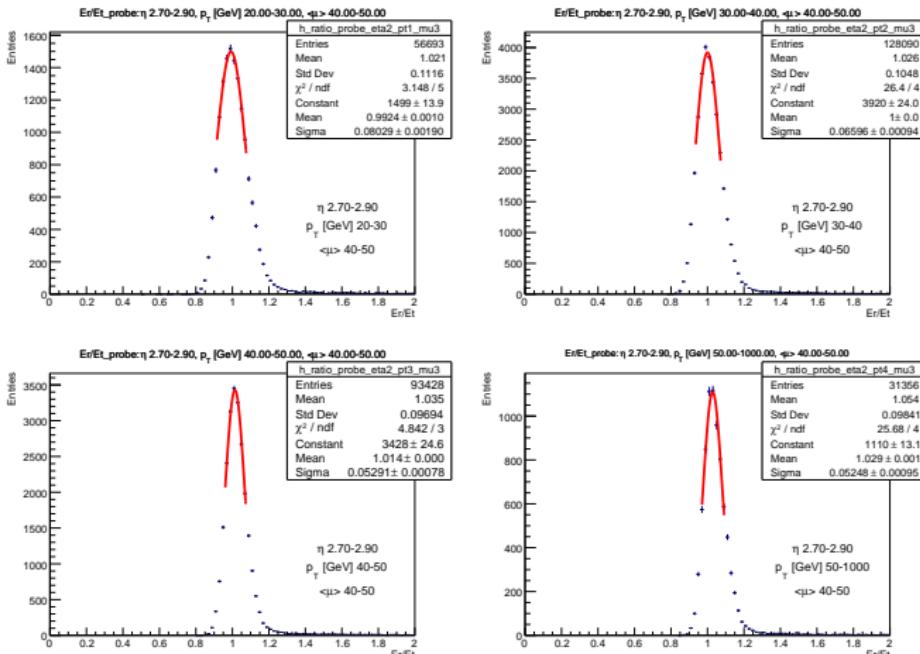
Plot η 2, μ 1



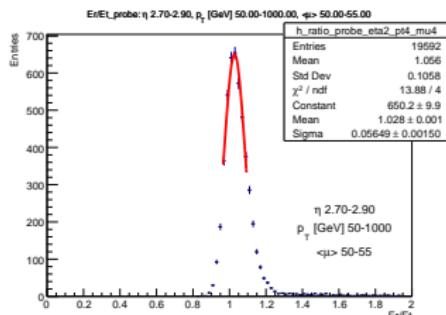
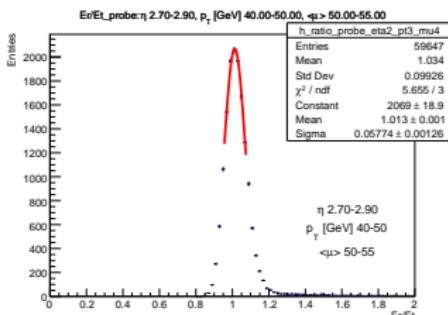
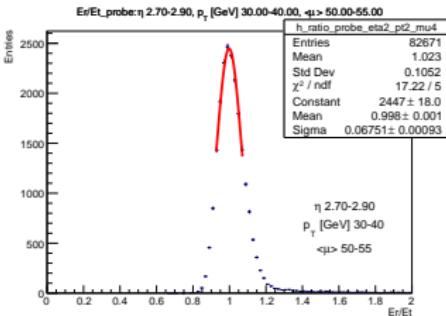
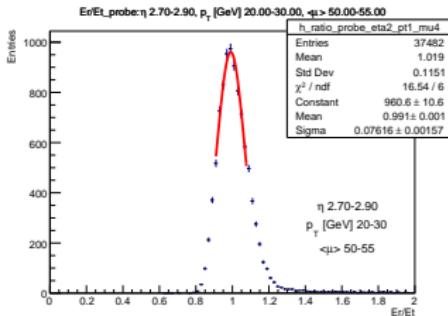
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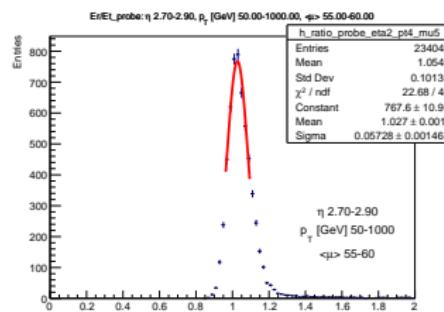
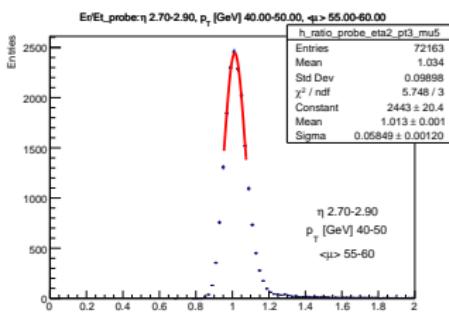
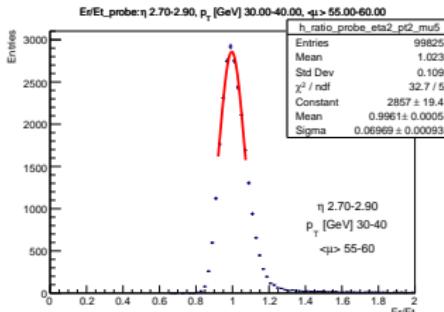
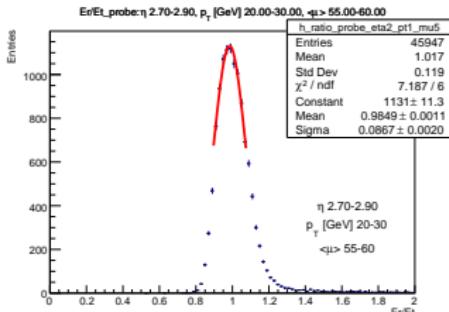
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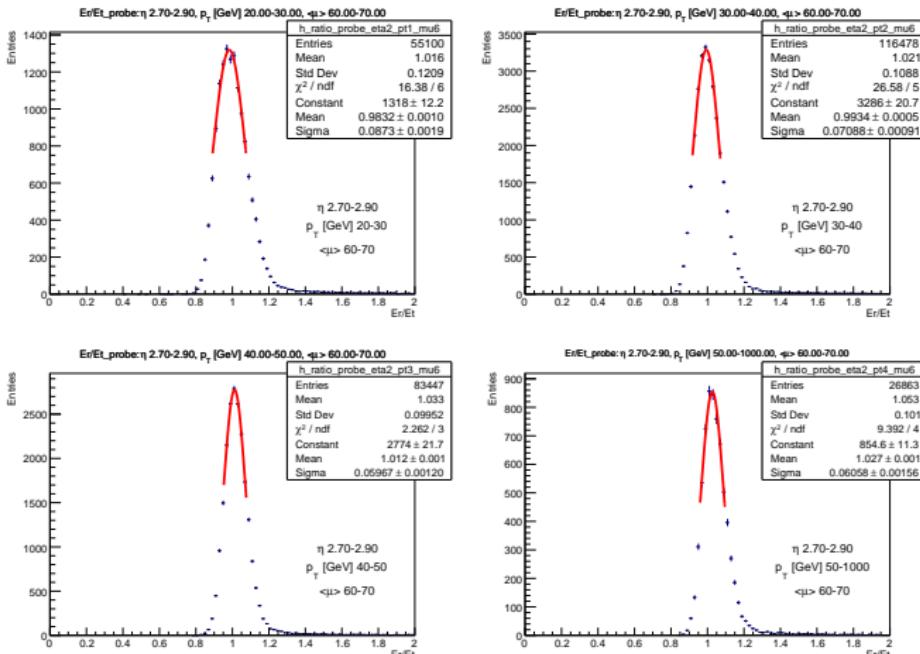
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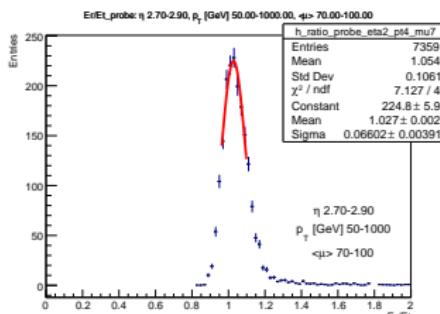
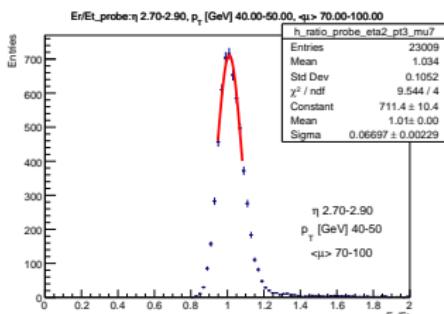
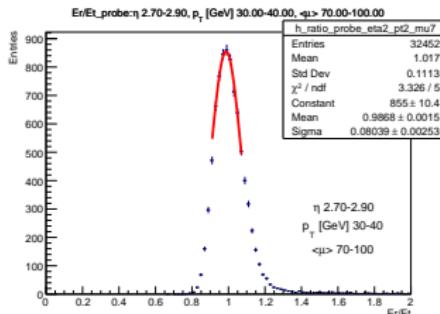
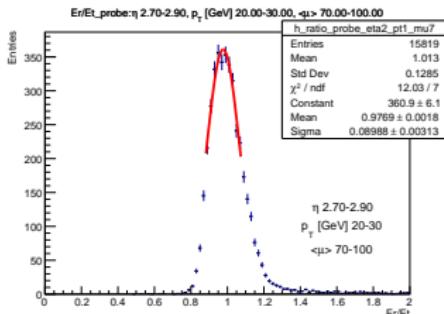
Plot η 2, μ 5



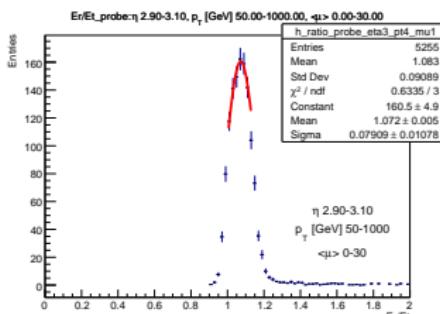
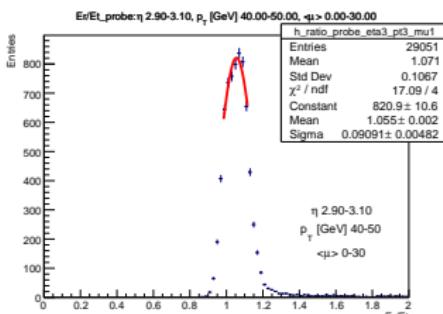
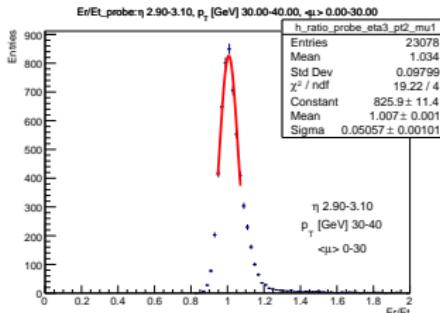
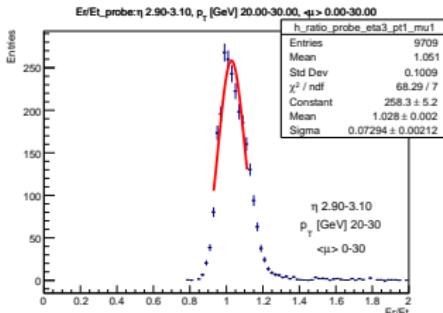
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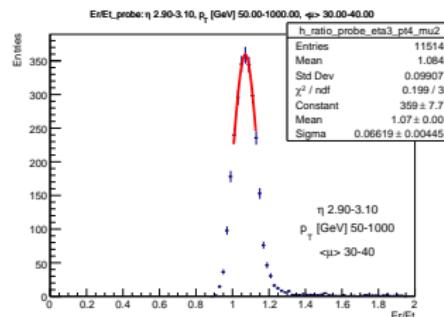
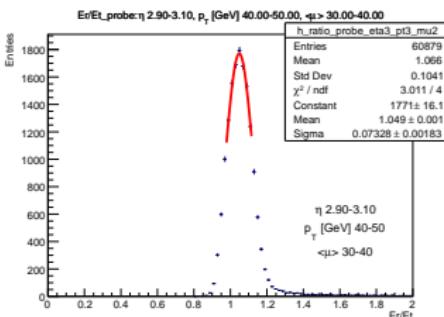
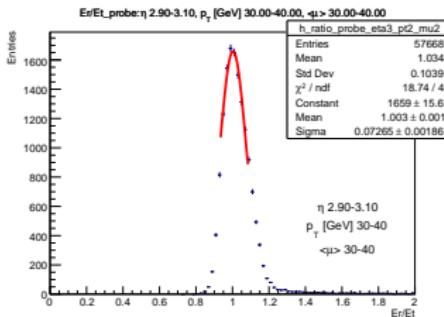
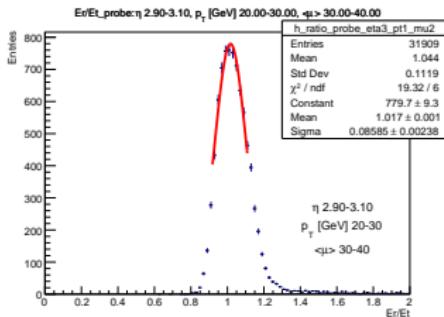
Plot η 2, μ 7



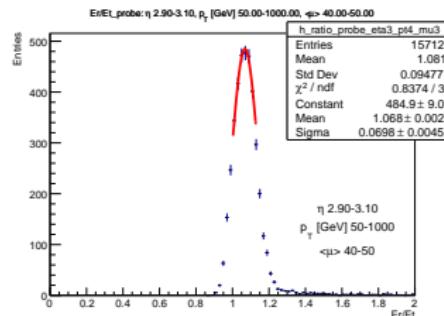
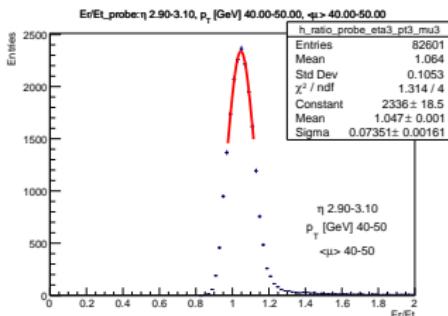
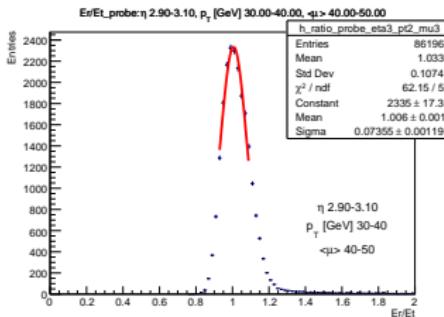
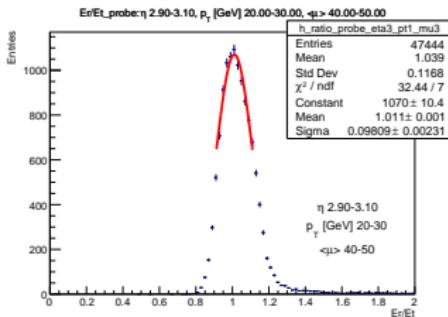
Plot η 3, μ 1



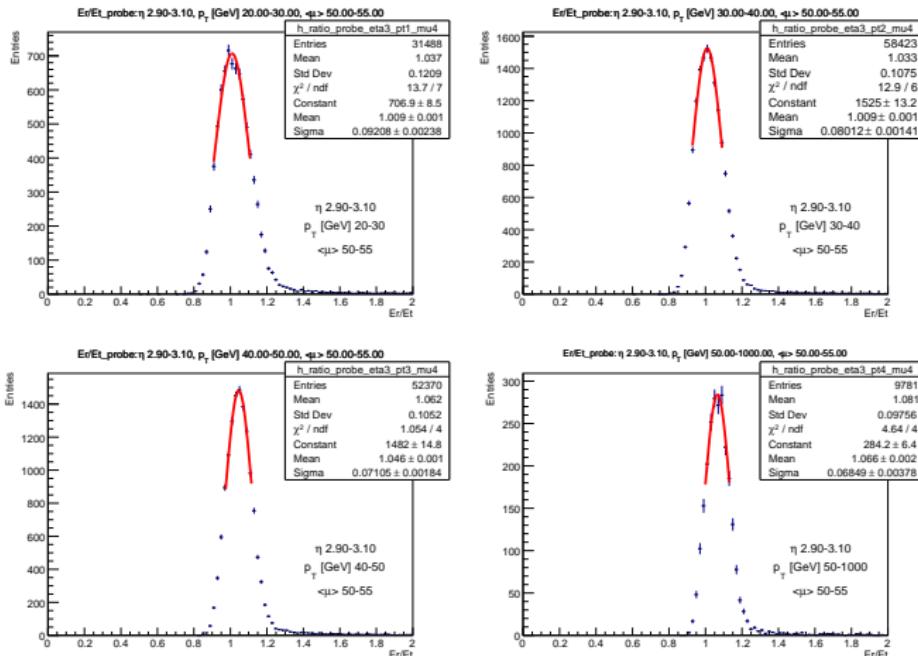
Plot η 3, μ 2



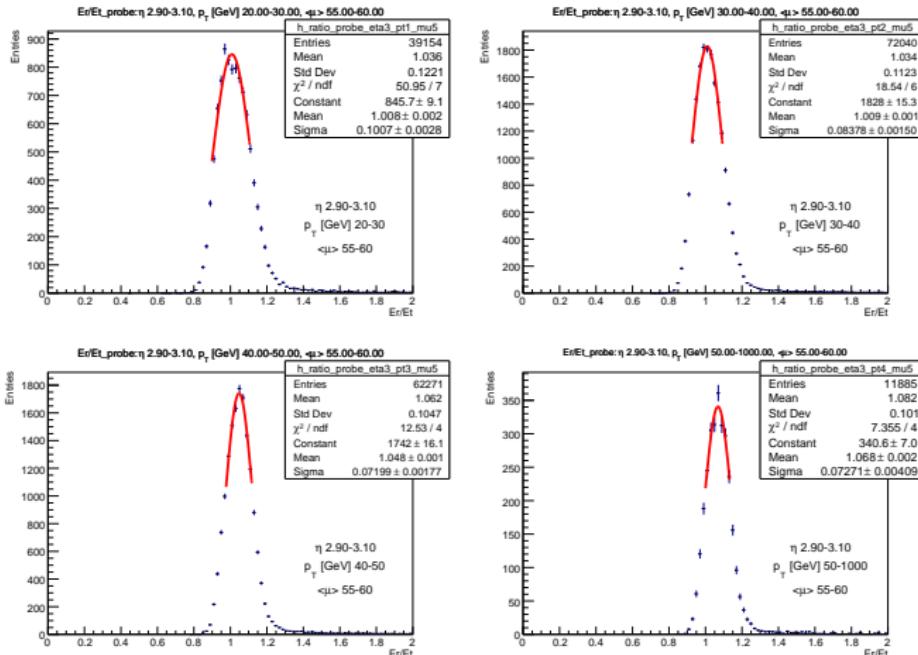
Plot η 3, μ 3



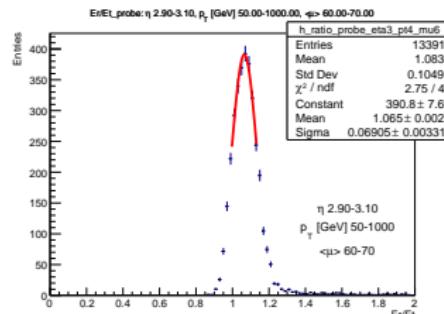
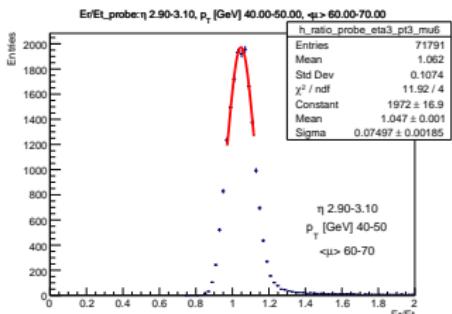
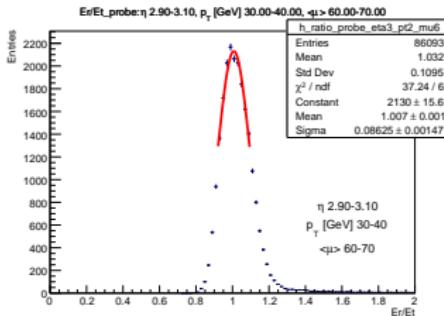
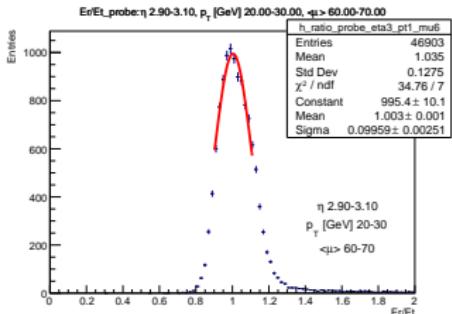
Plot η 3, μ 4



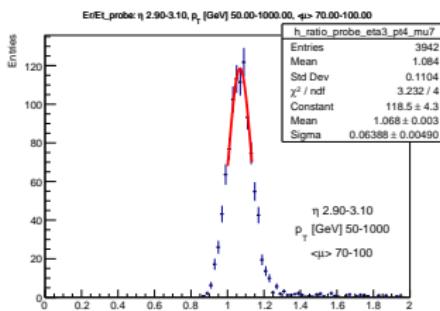
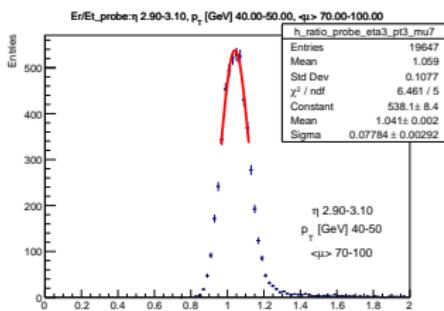
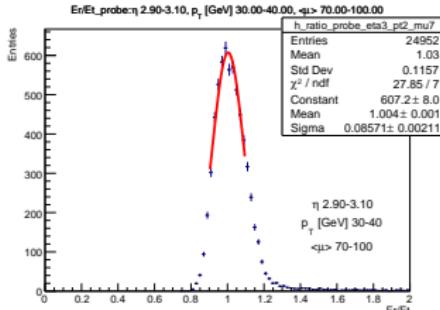
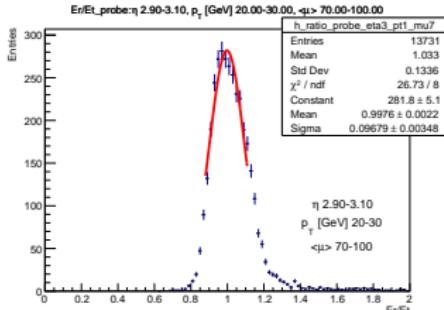
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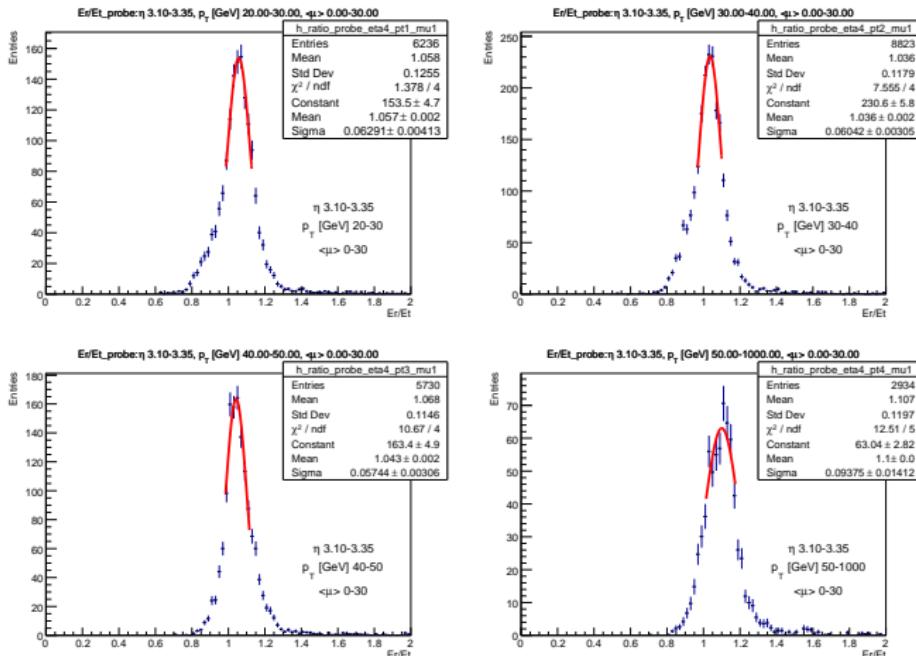
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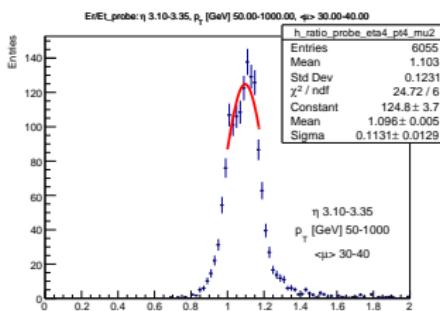
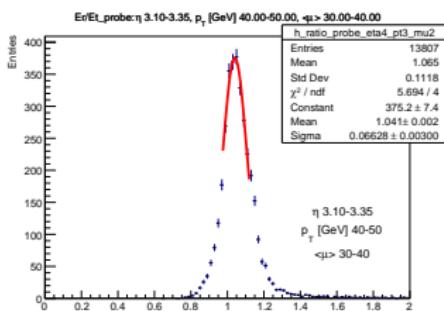
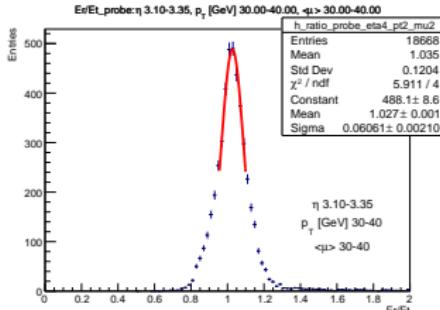
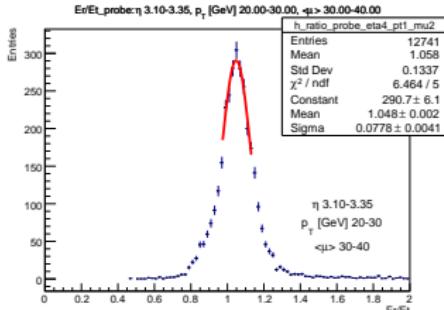
Plot η 3, μ 7



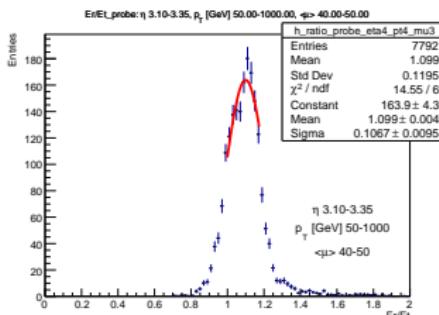
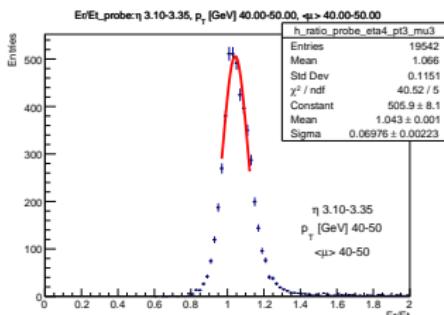
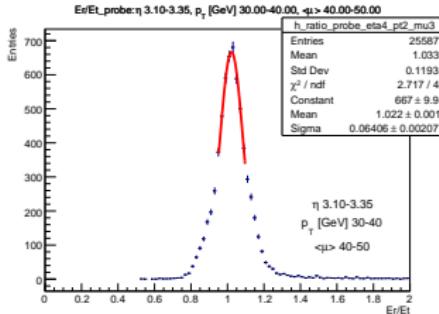
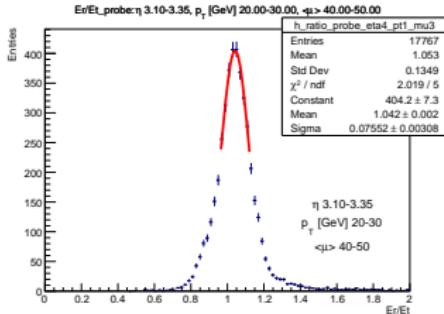
Plot η 4, μ 1



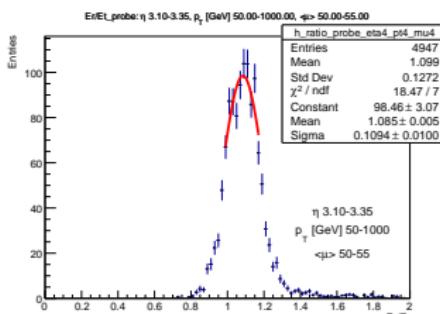
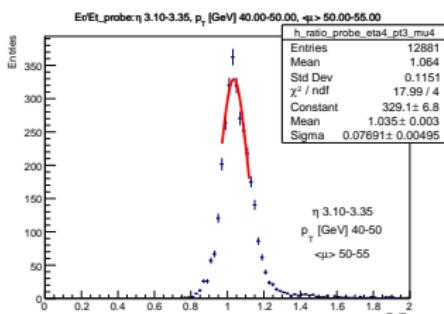
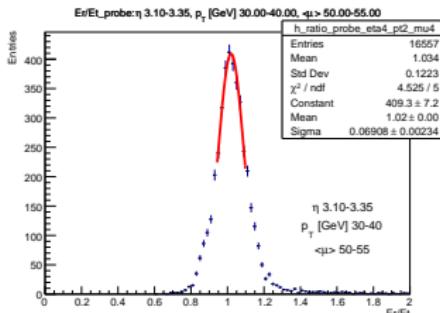
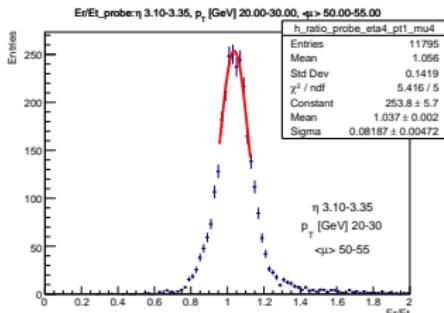
Plot η 4, μ 2



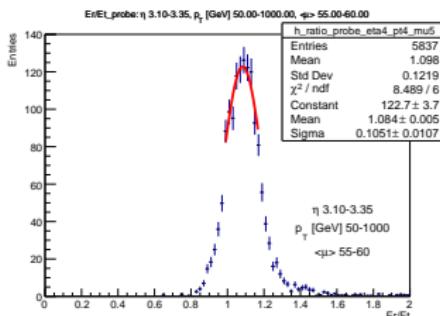
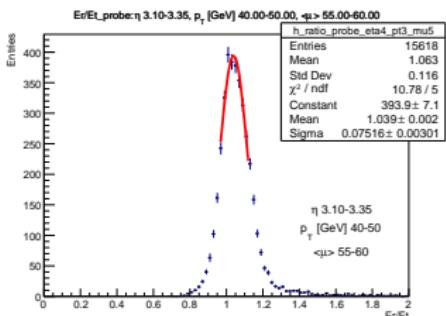
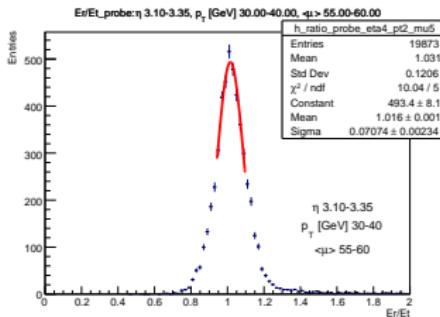
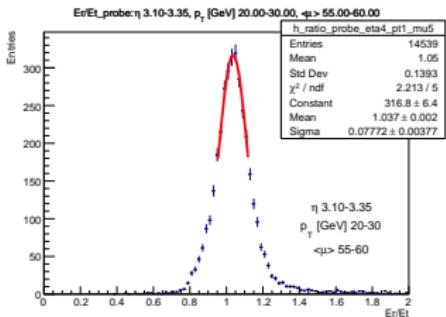
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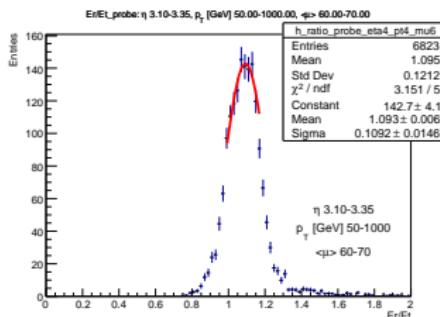
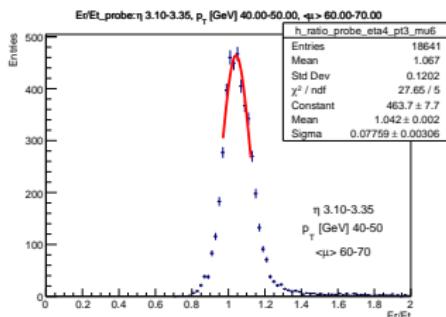
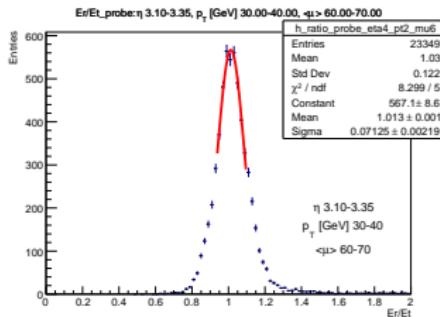
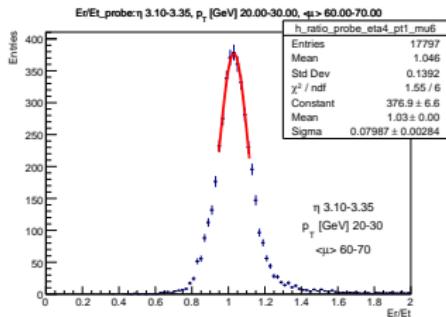
Plot η 4, μ 4



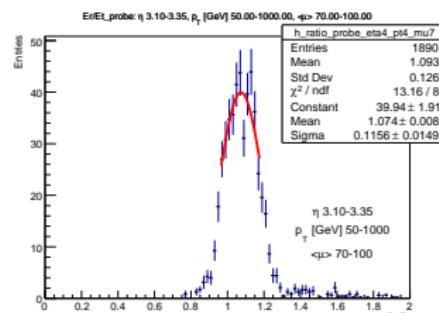
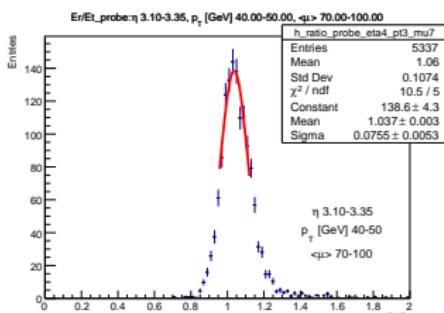
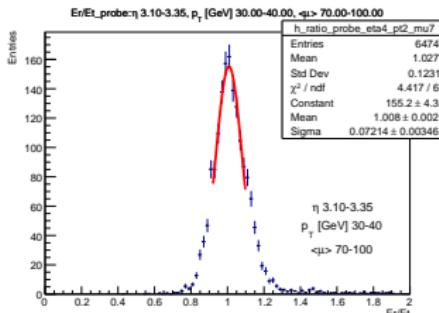
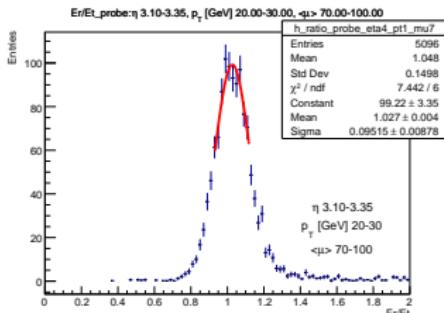
Plot η 4, μ 5



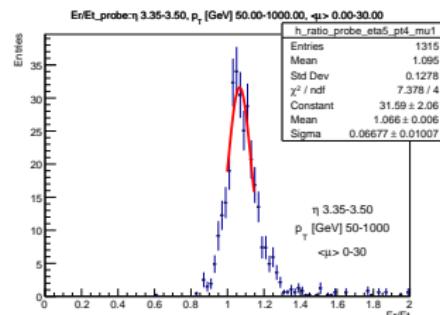
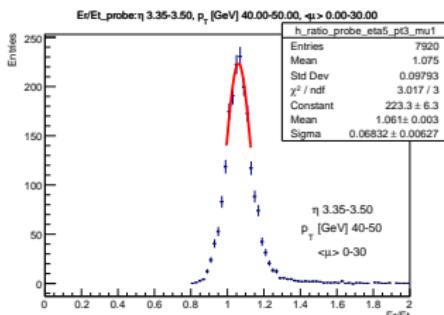
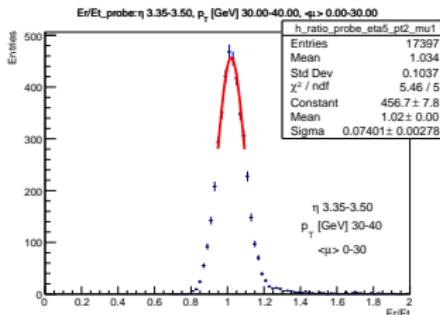
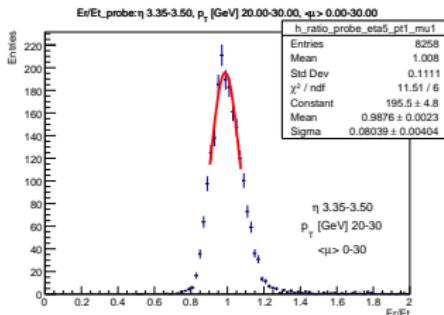
Plot η 4, μ 6



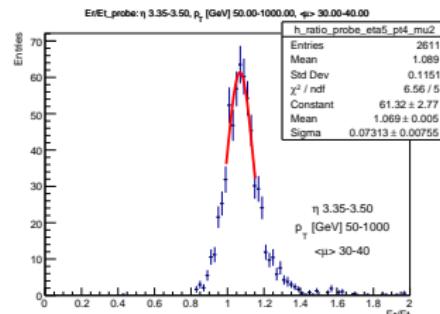
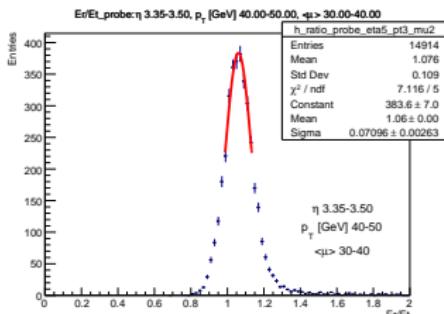
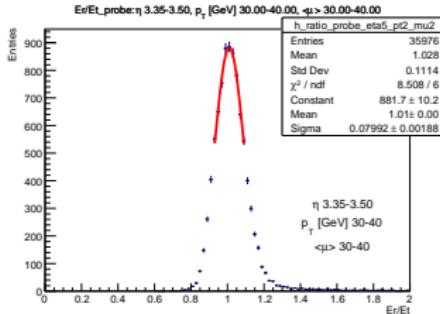
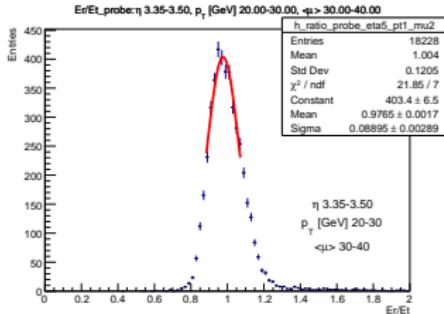
Plot η 4, μ 7



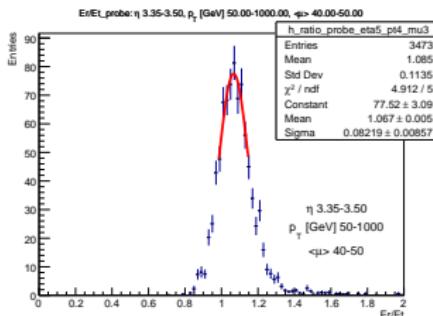
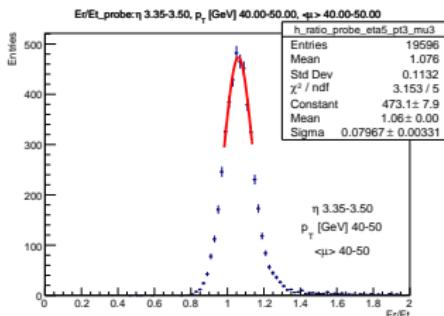
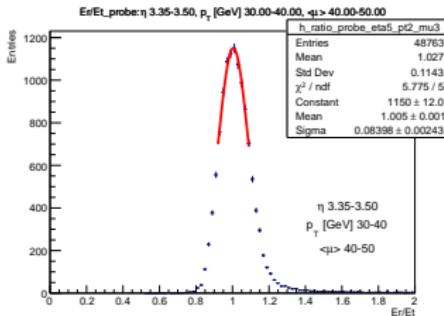
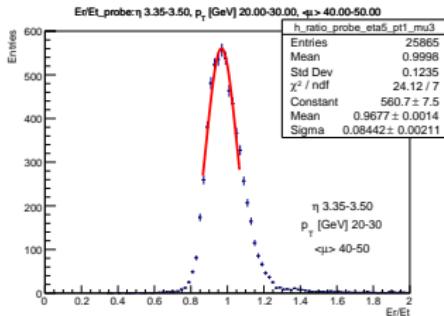
Plot η 5, μ 1



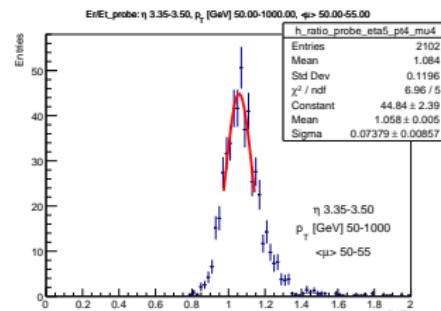
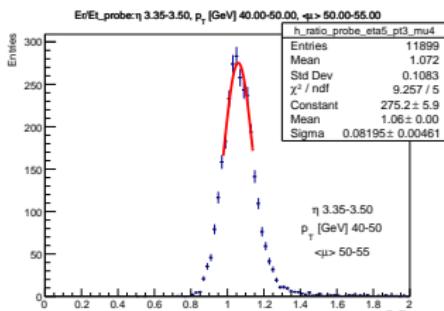
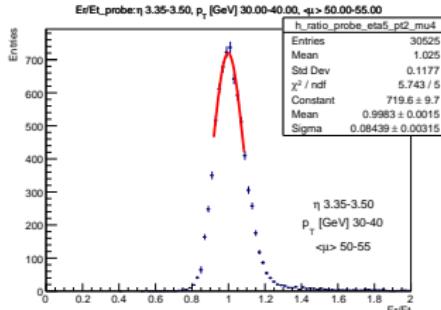
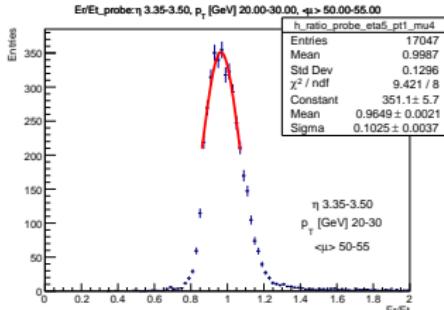
Plot η 5, μ 2



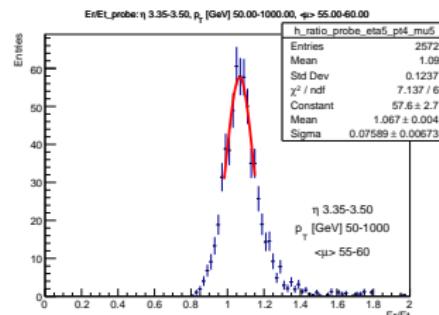
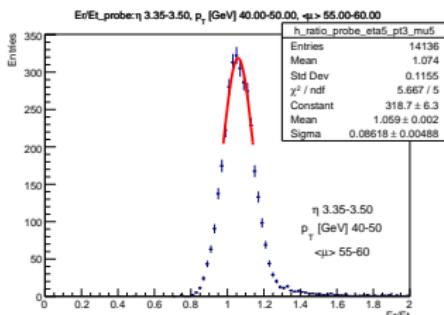
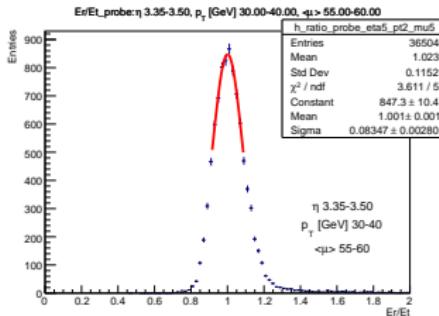
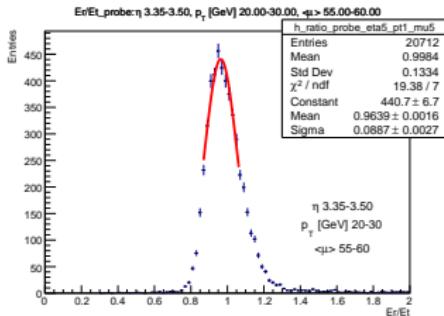
Plot η 5, μ 3



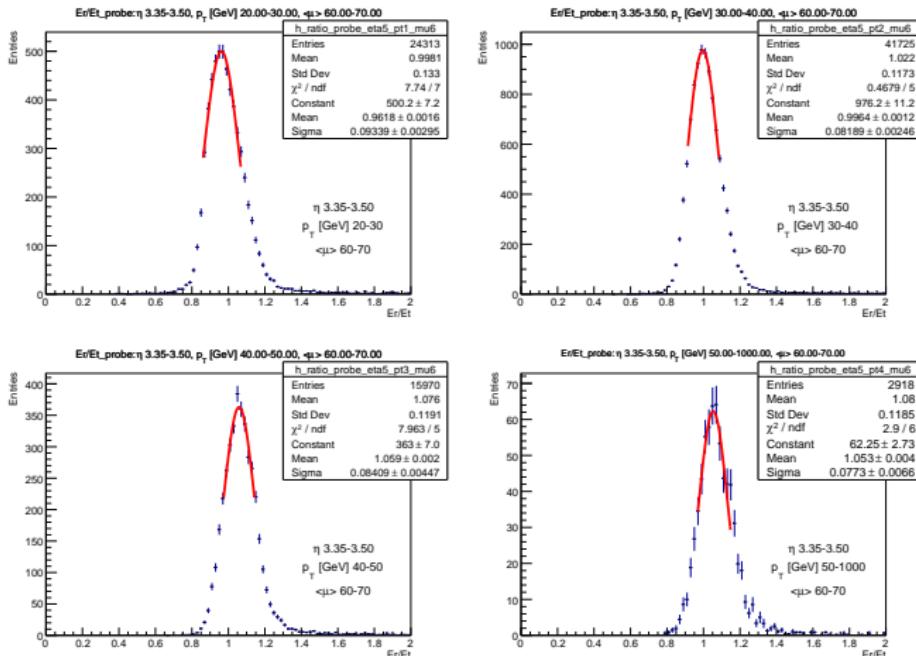
Plot η 5, μ 4



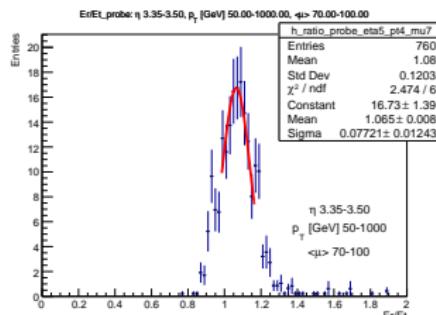
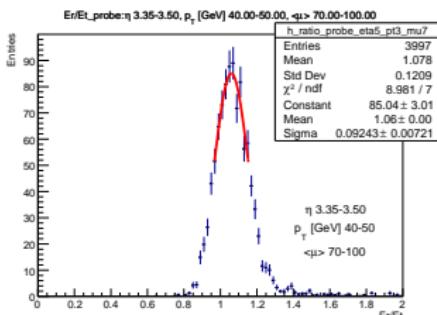
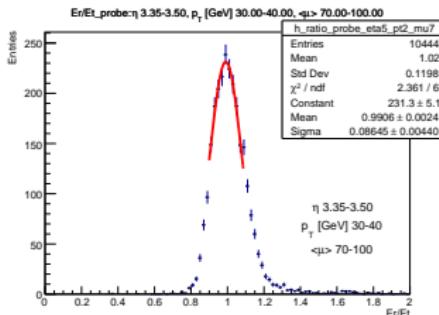
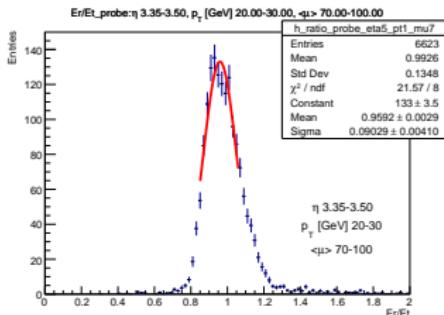
Plot η 5, μ 5



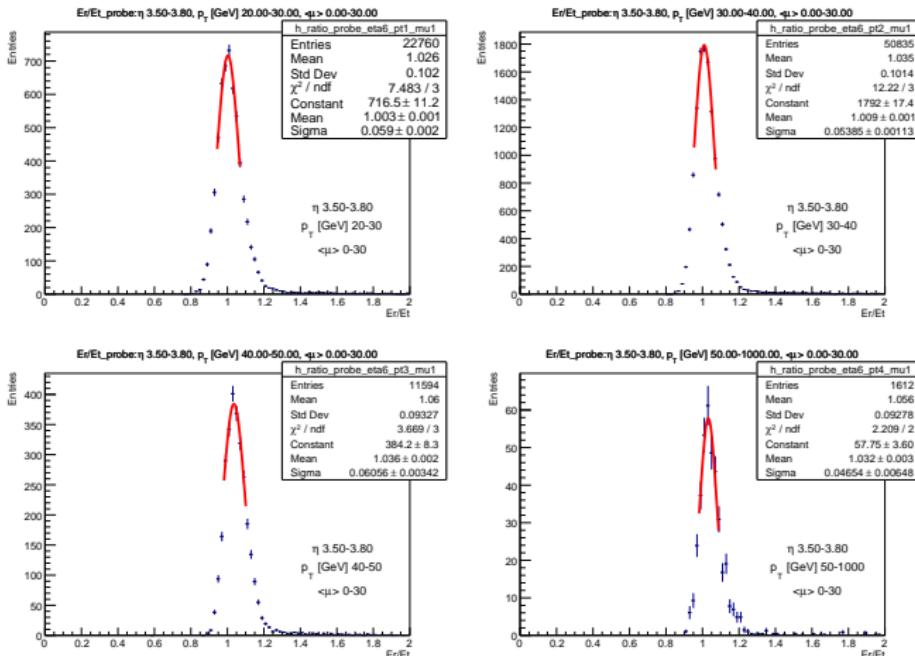
Plot η 5, μ 6



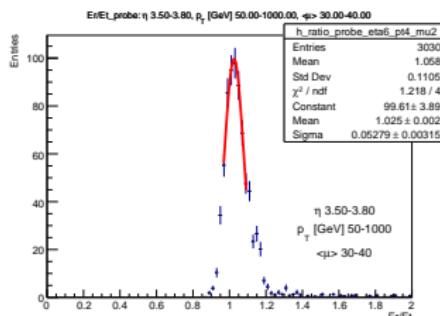
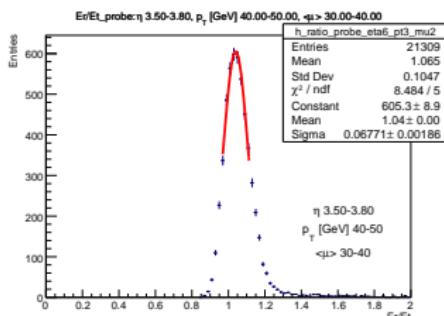
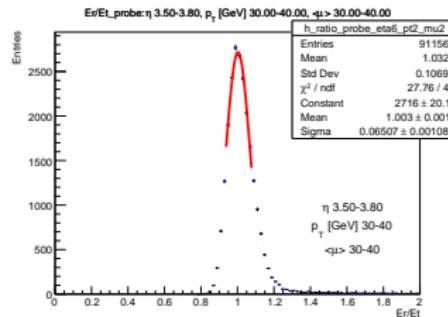
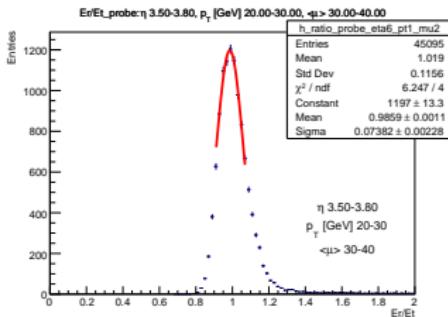
Plot η 5, μ 7



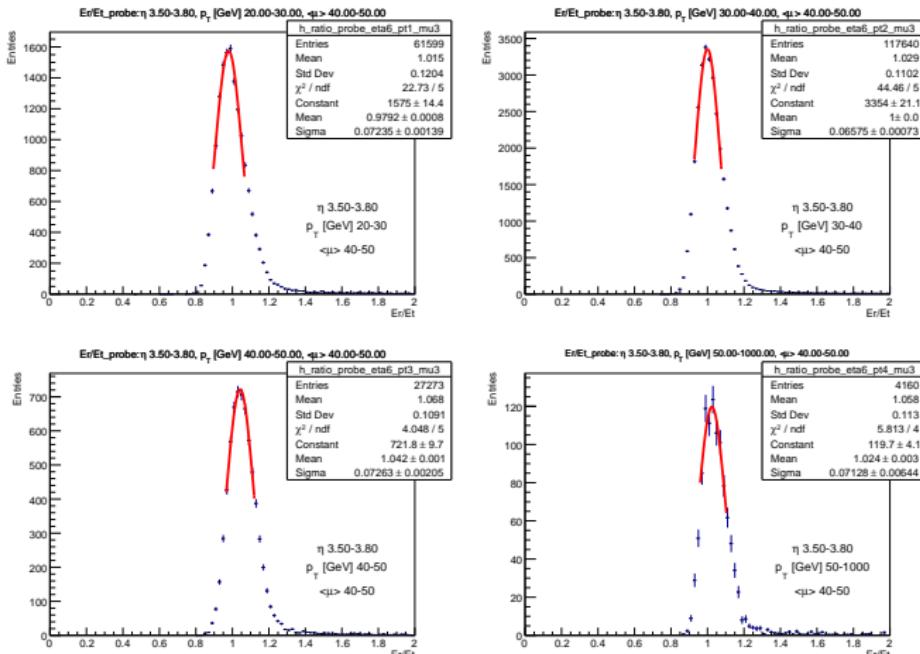
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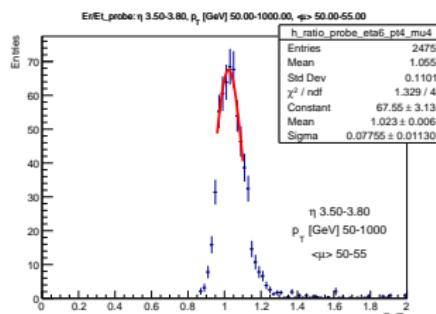
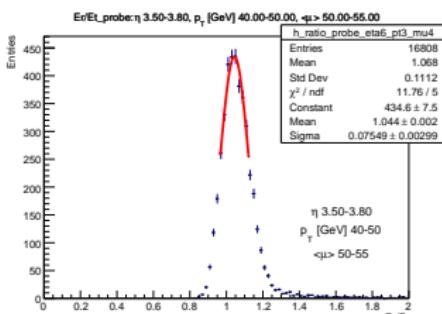
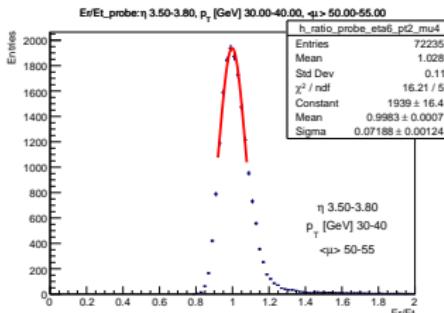
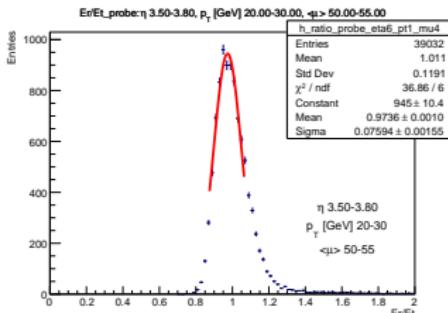
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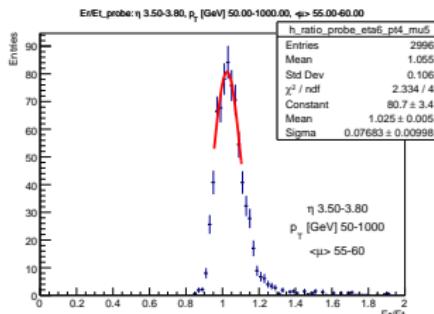
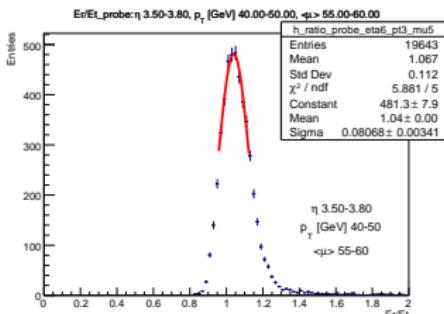
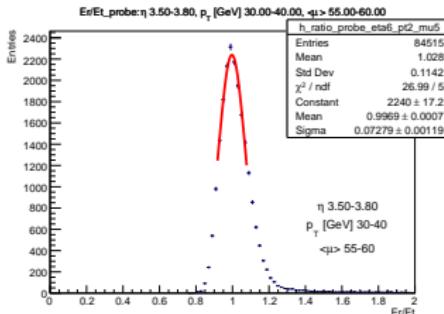
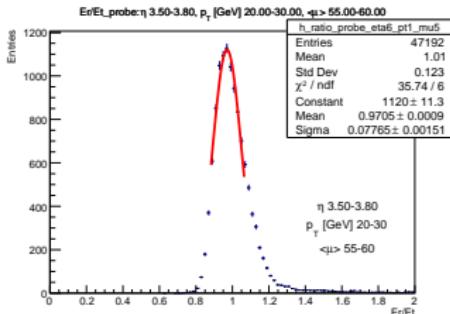
Plot η 6, μ 3



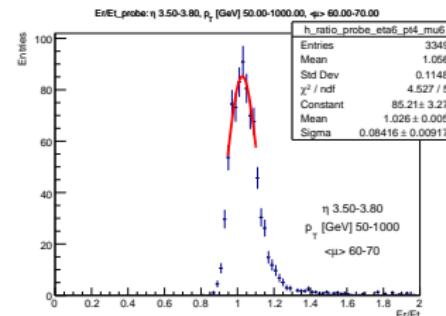
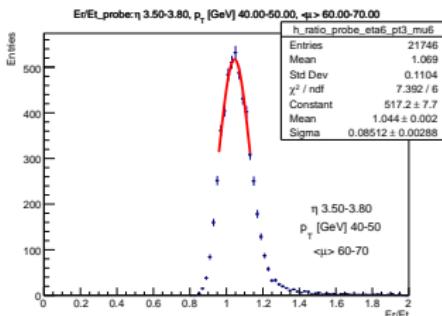
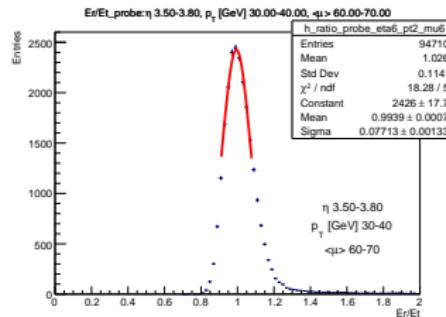
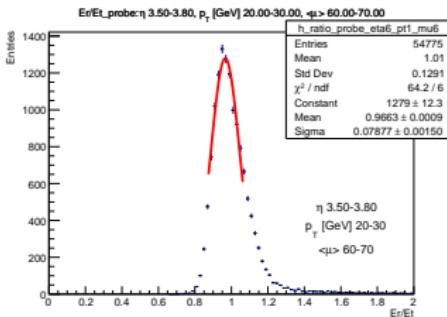
Plot η 6, μ 4



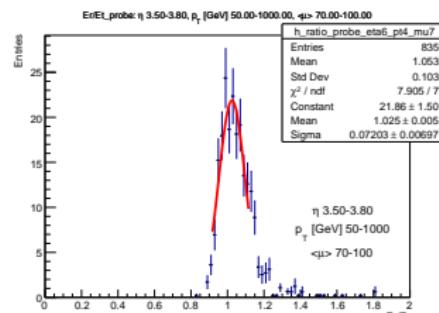
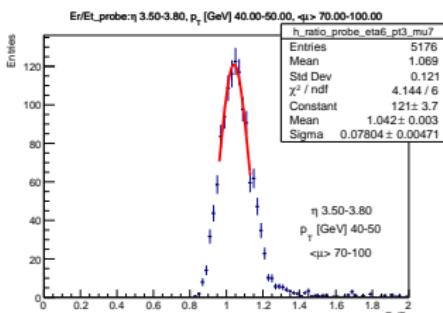
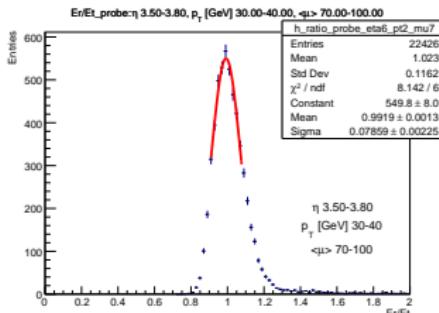
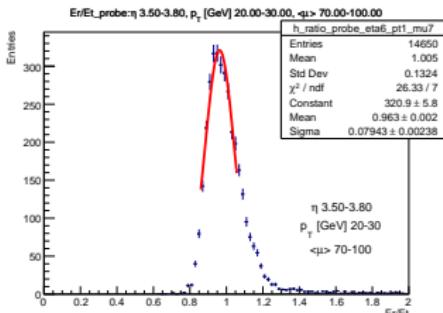
Plot η 6, μ 5



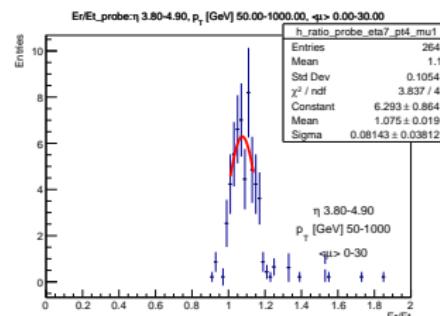
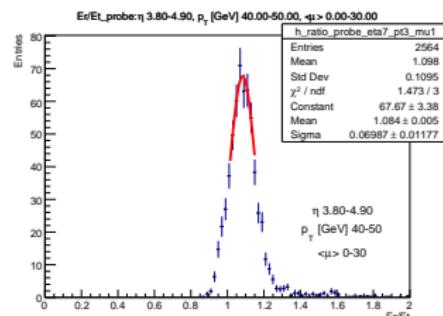
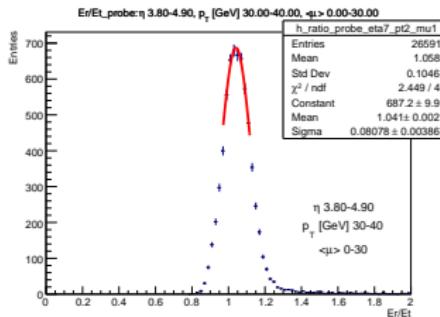
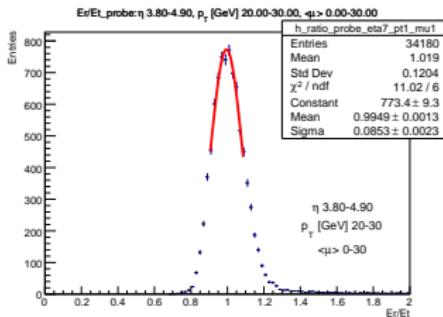
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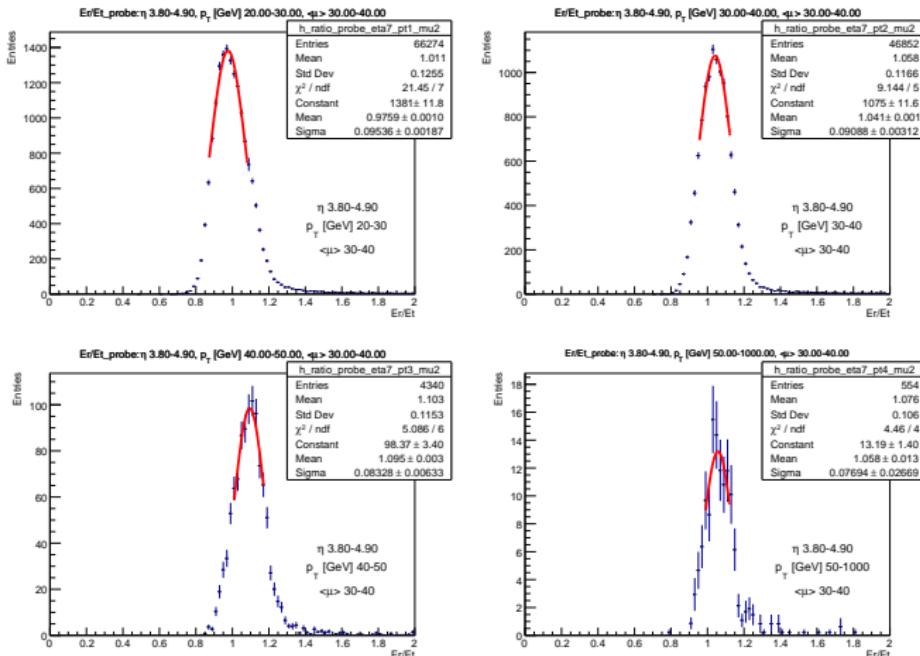
Plot η 6, μ 7



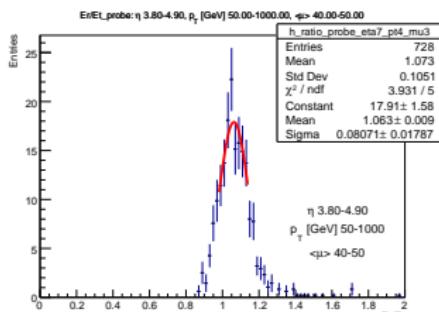
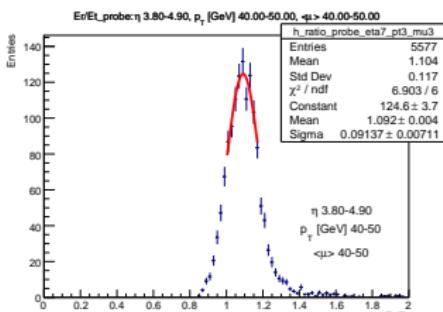
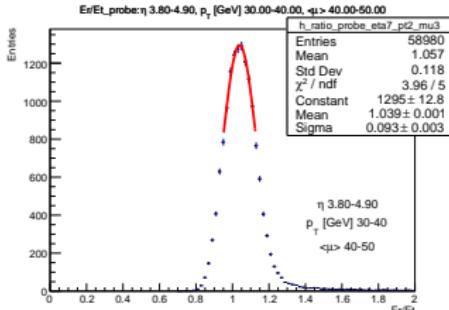
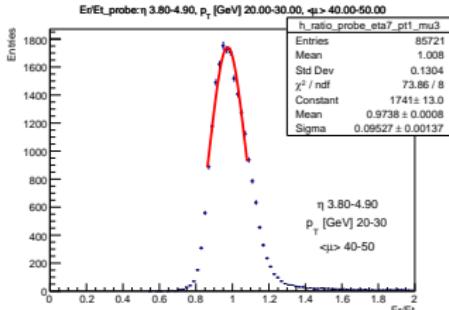
Plot η 7, μ 1



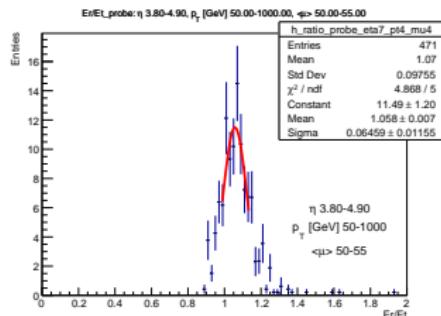
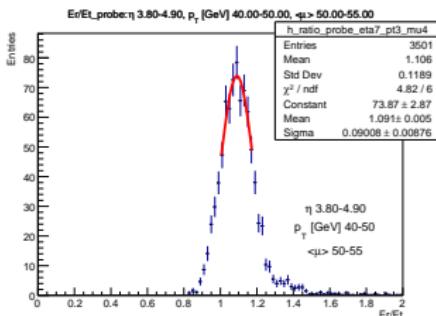
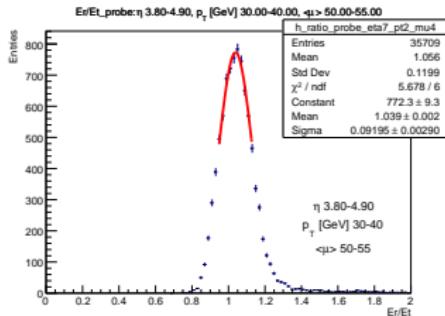
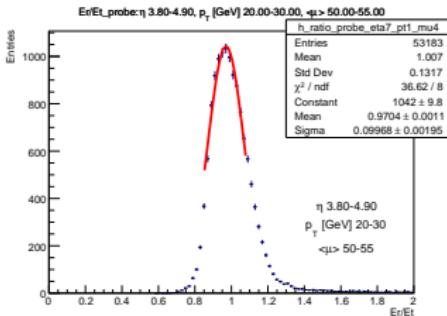
Plot η 7, μ 2



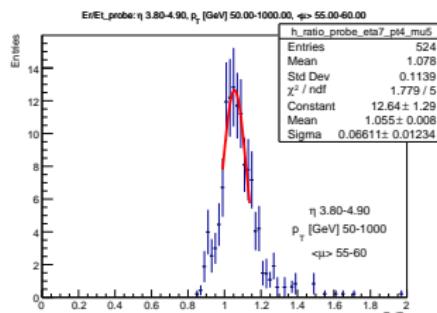
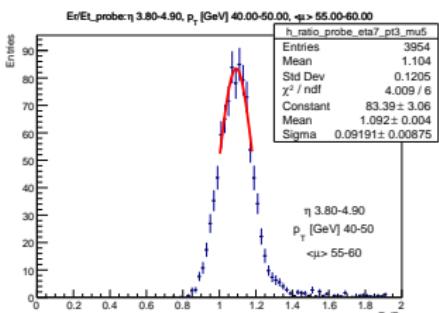
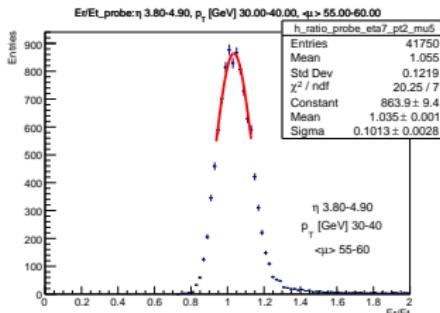
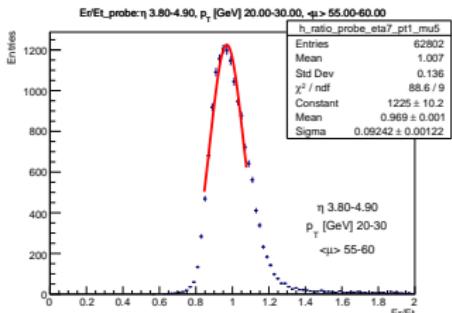
Plot η 7, μ 3



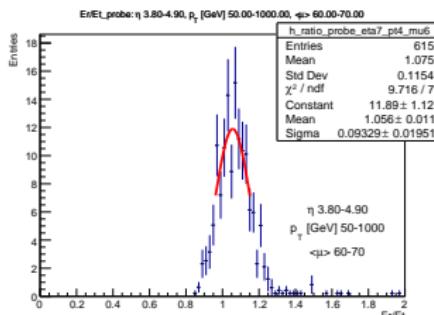
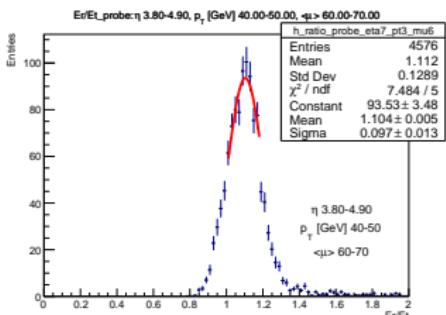
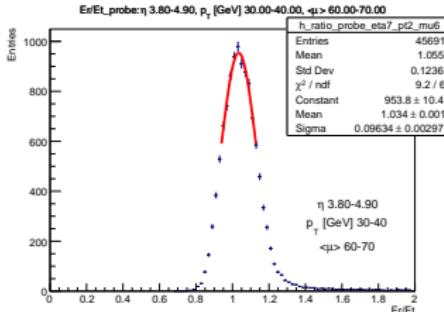
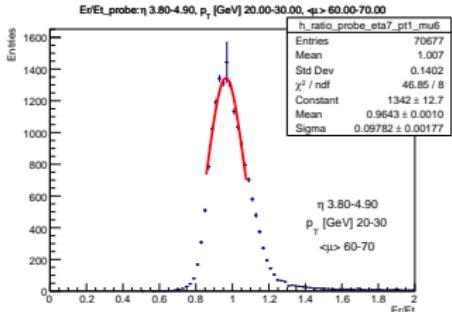
Plot η 7, μ 4



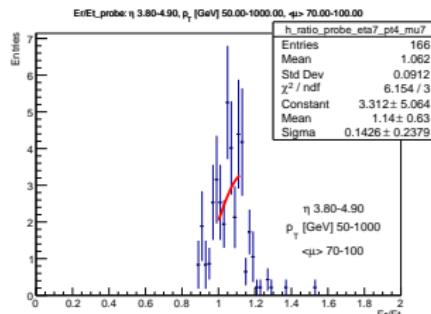
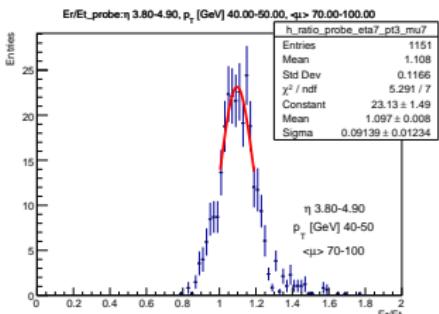
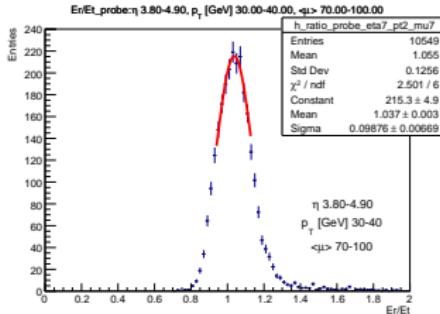
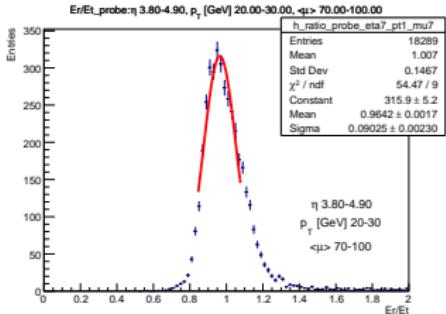
Plot η 7, μ 5



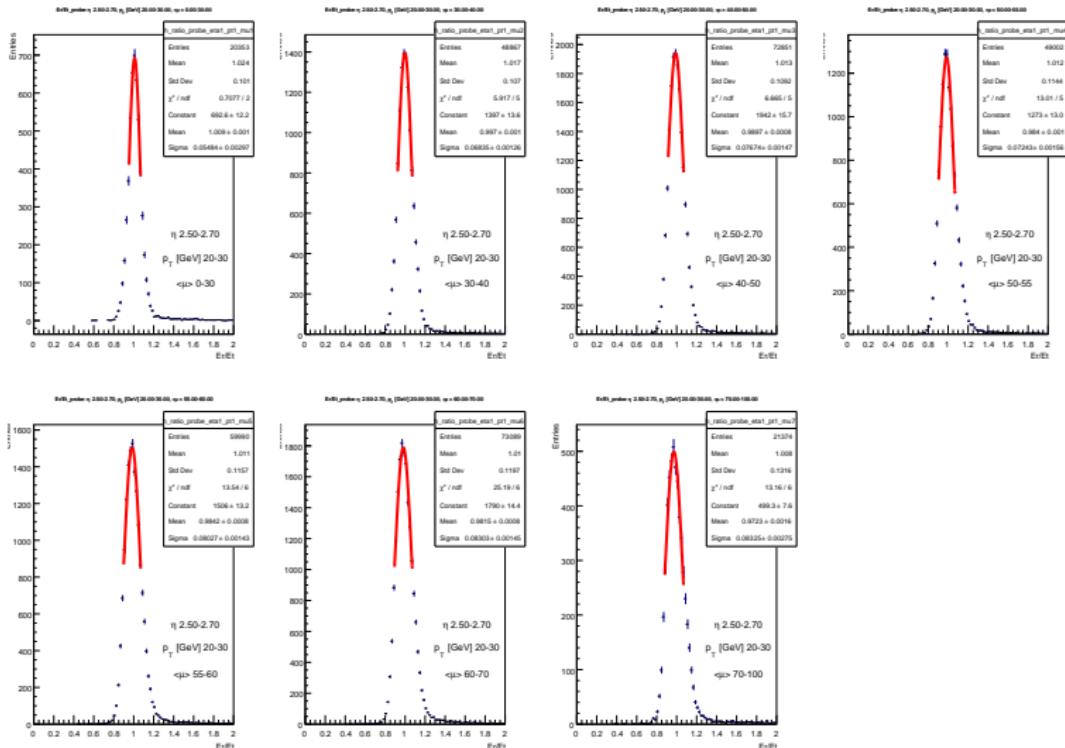
Plot η 7, μ 6



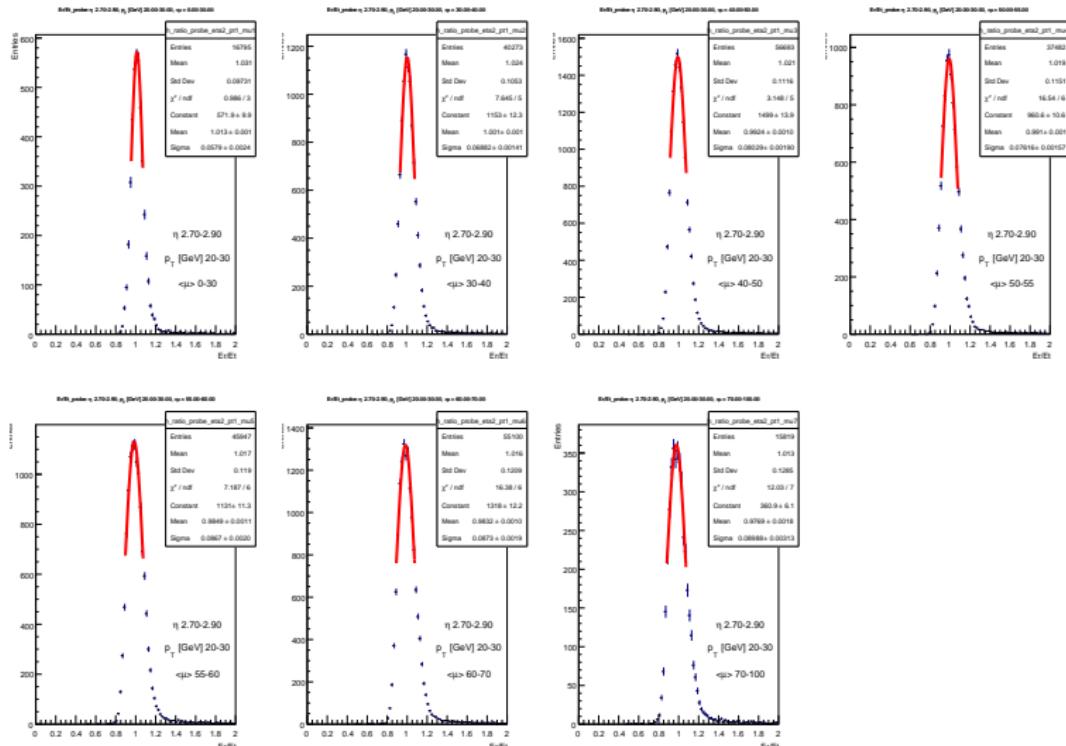
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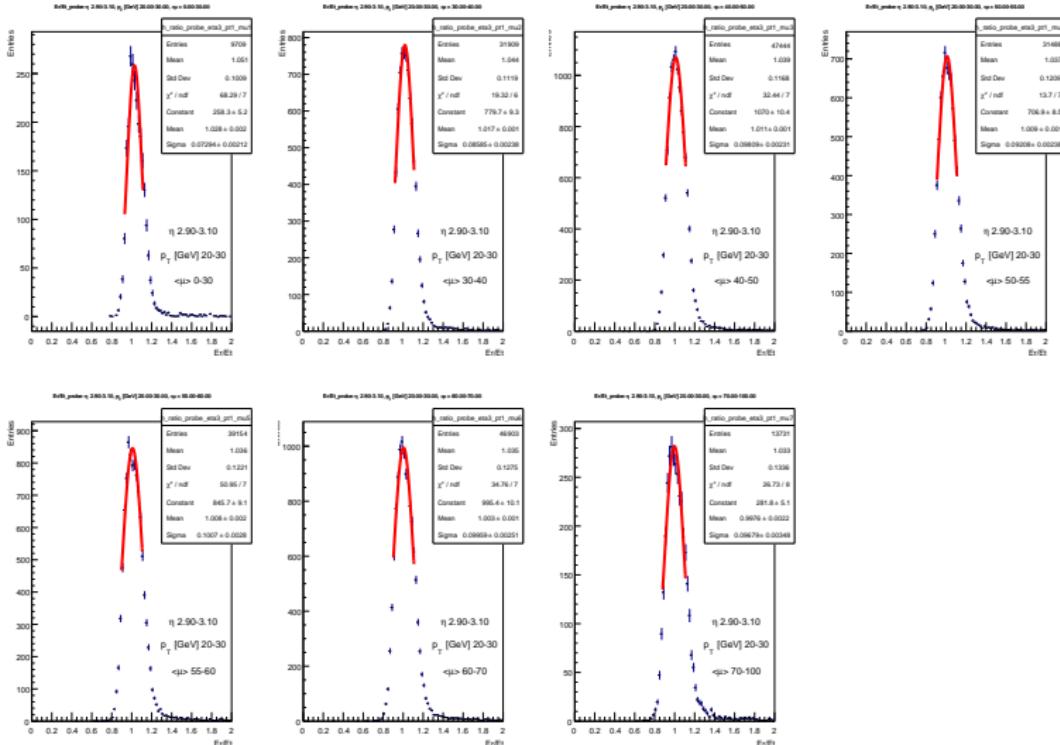
Plot p_t 1, η 1



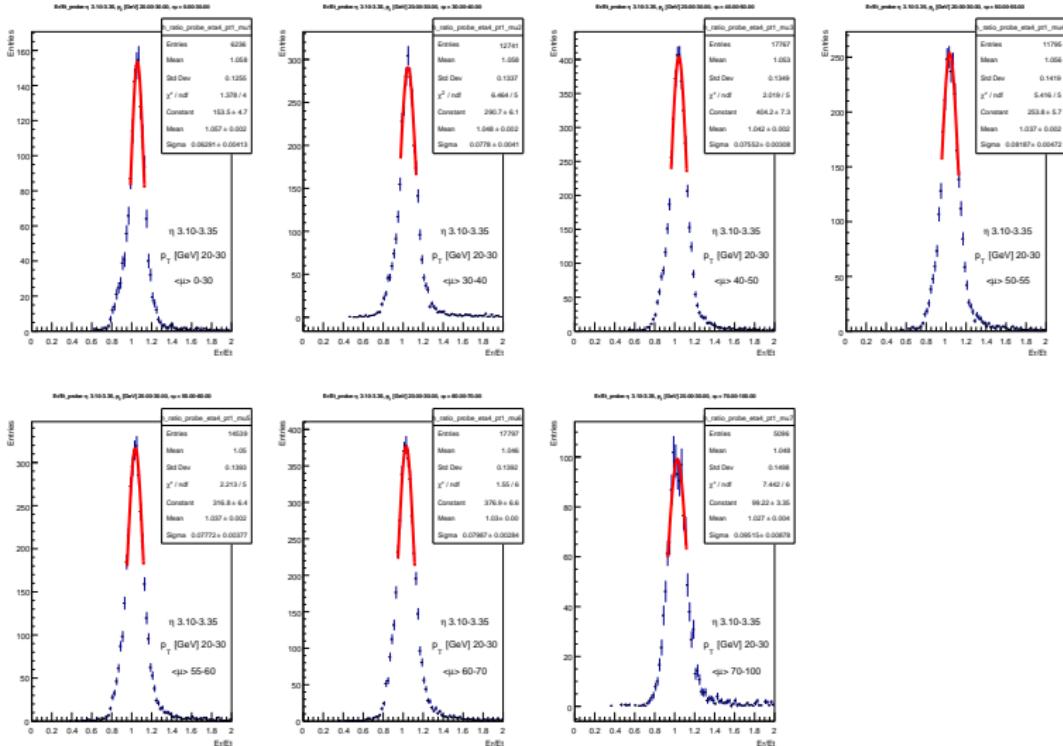
Plot p_t 1, η 2



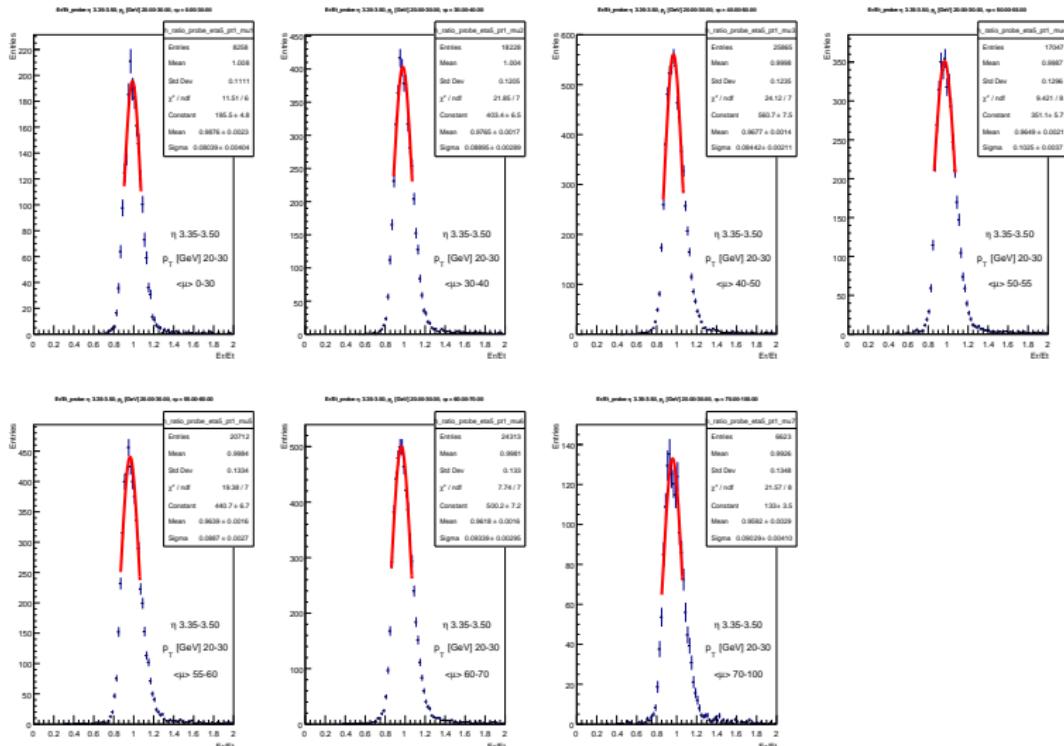
Plot p_t 1, η 3



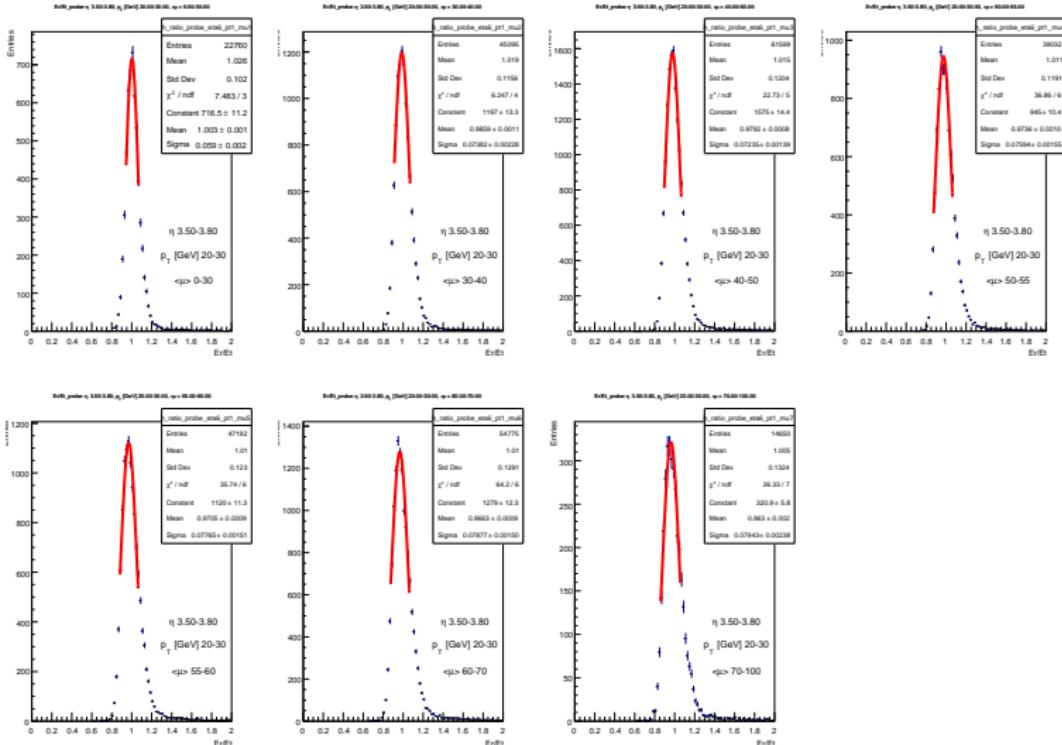
Plot p_t 1, η 4



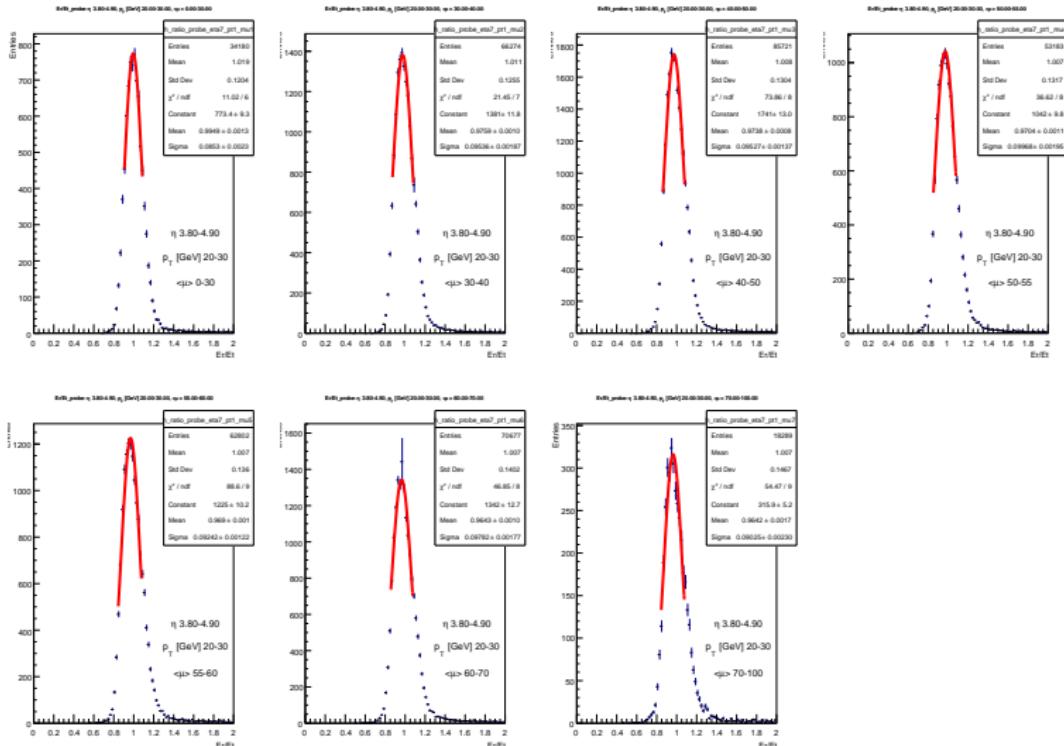
Plot p_t 1, η 5



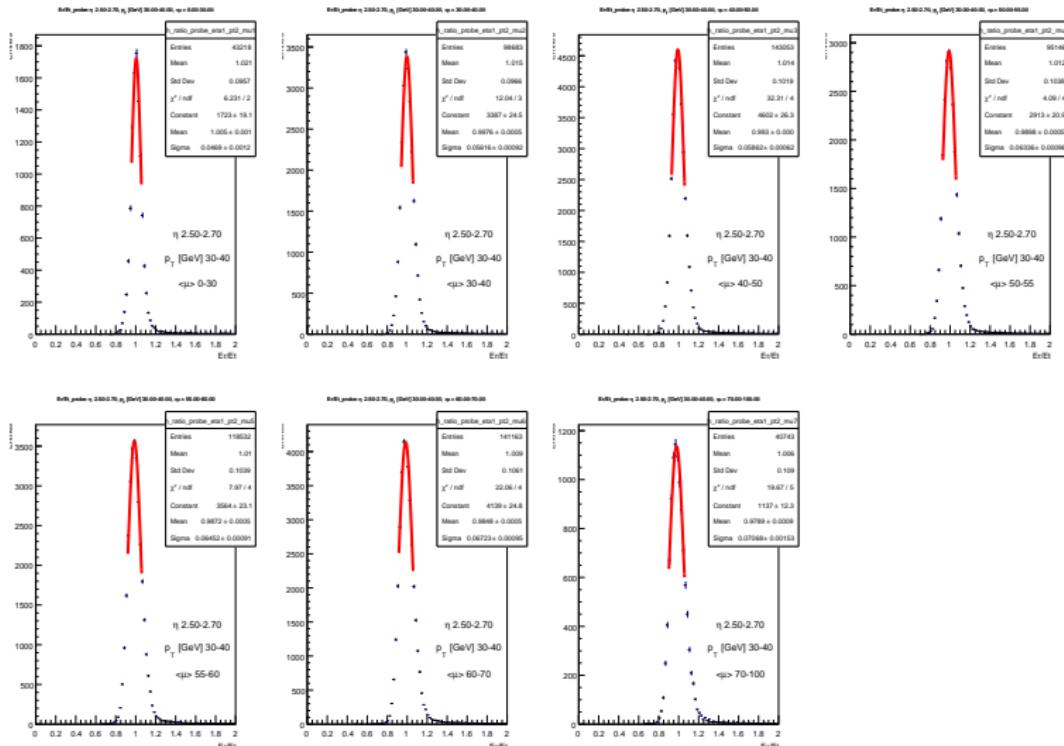
Plot p_t 1, η 6



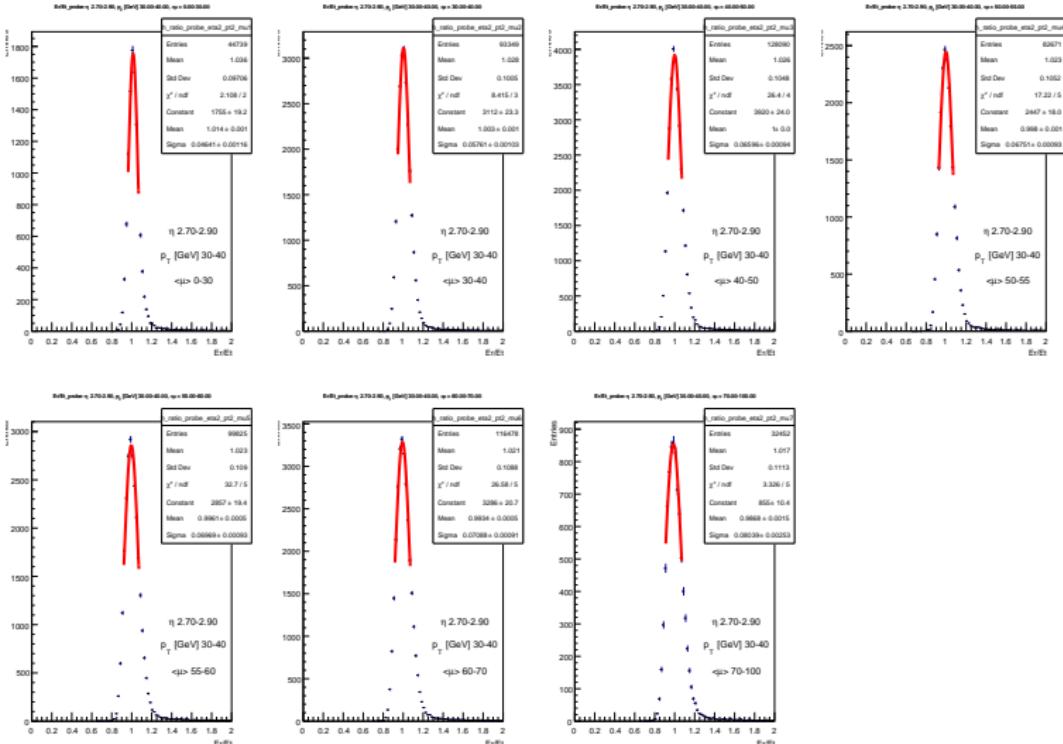
Plot p_t 1, η 7



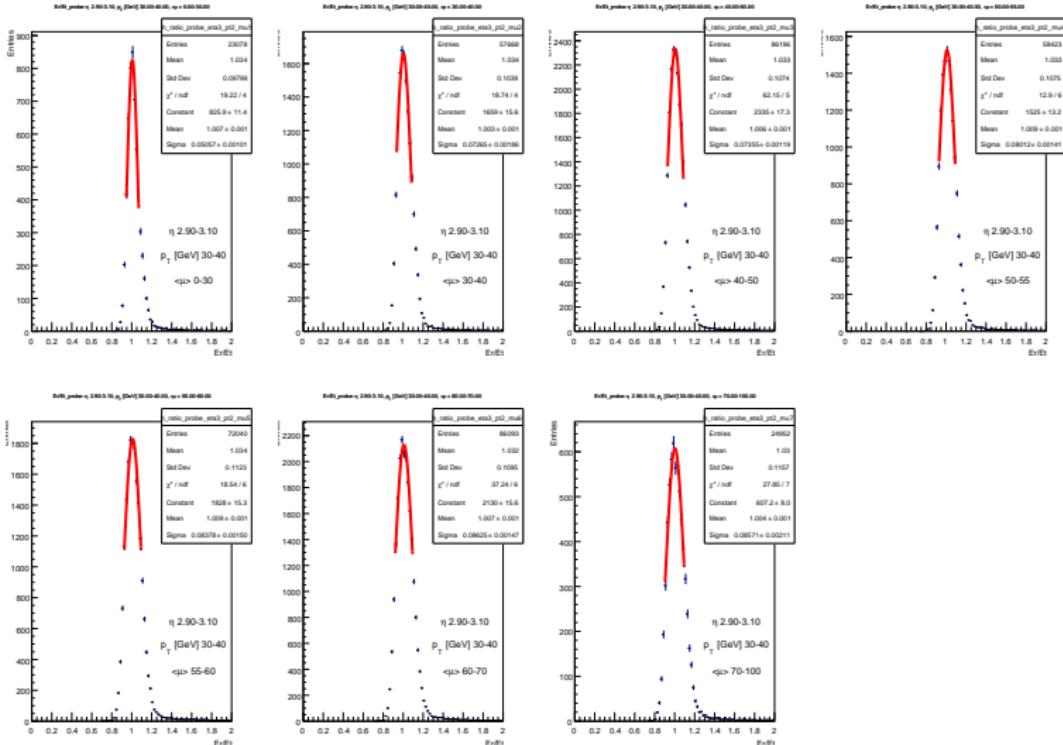
Plot p_t 2, η 1



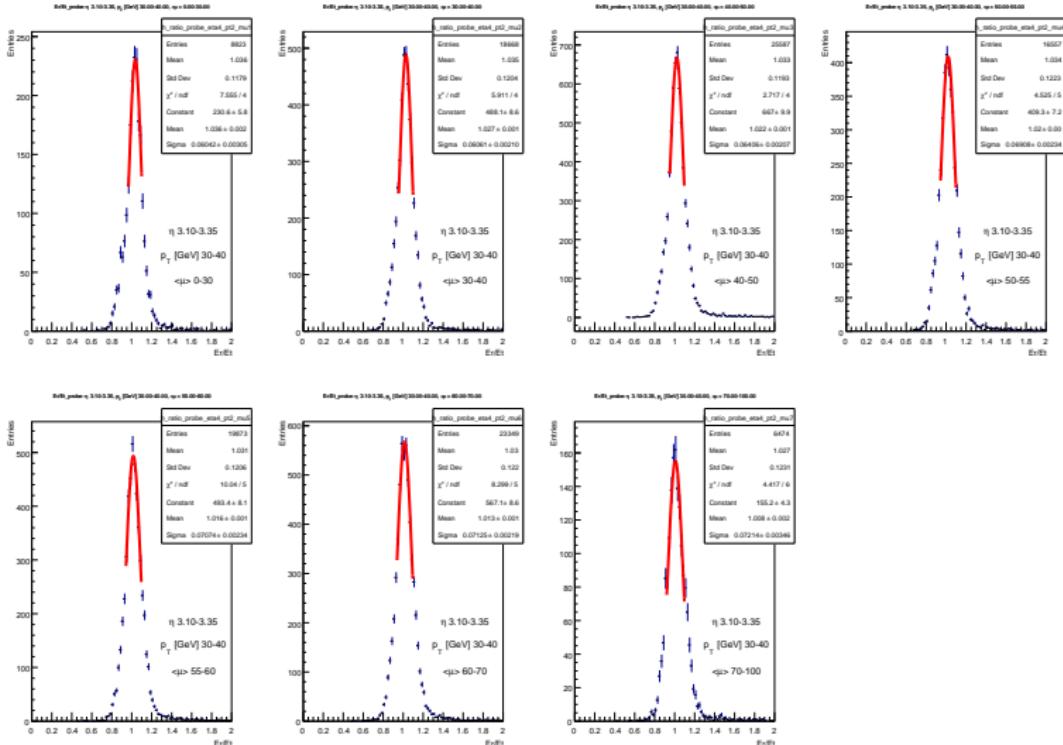
Plot p_t 2, η 2



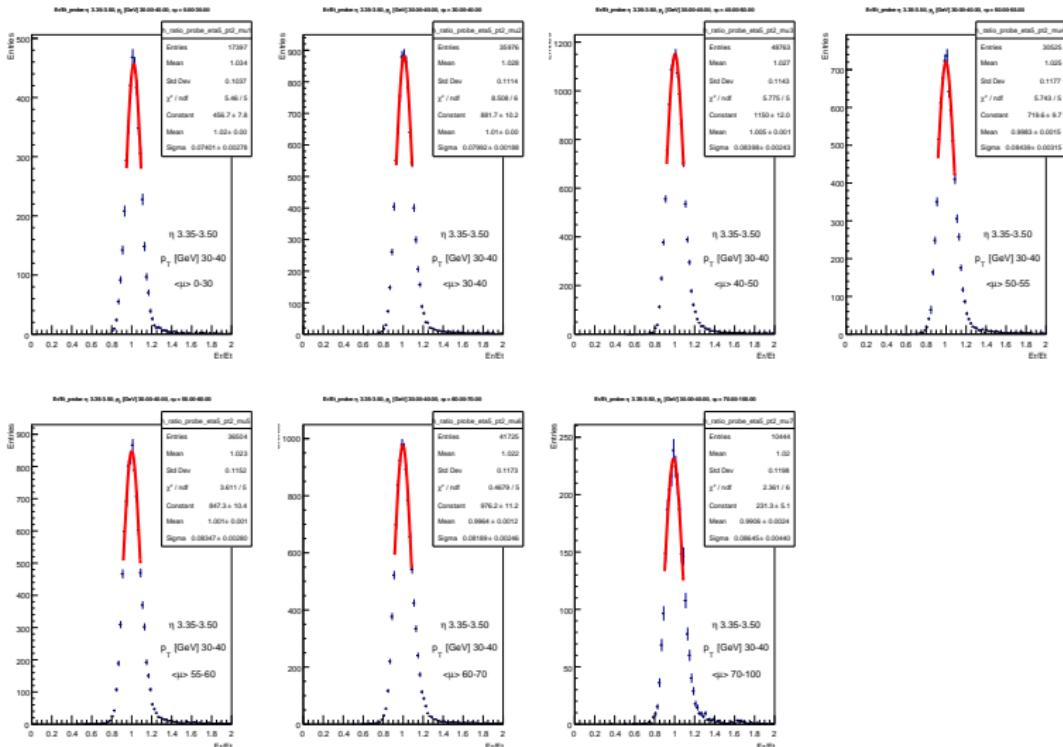
Plot p_t 2, η 3



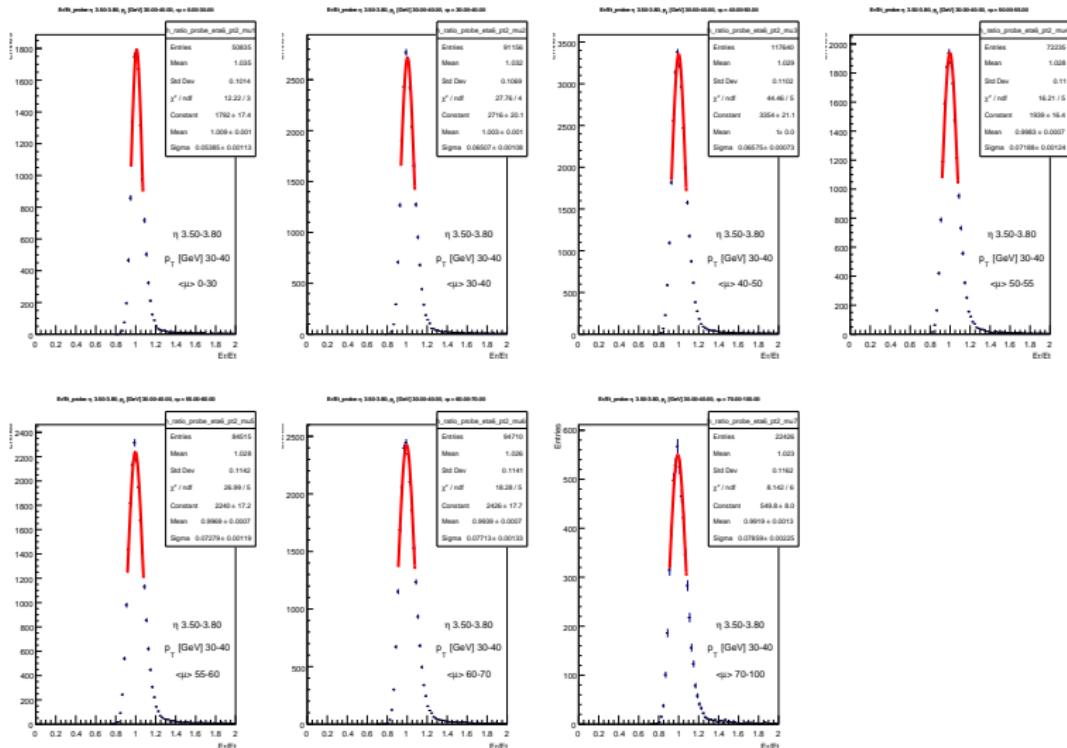
Plot p_t 2, η 4



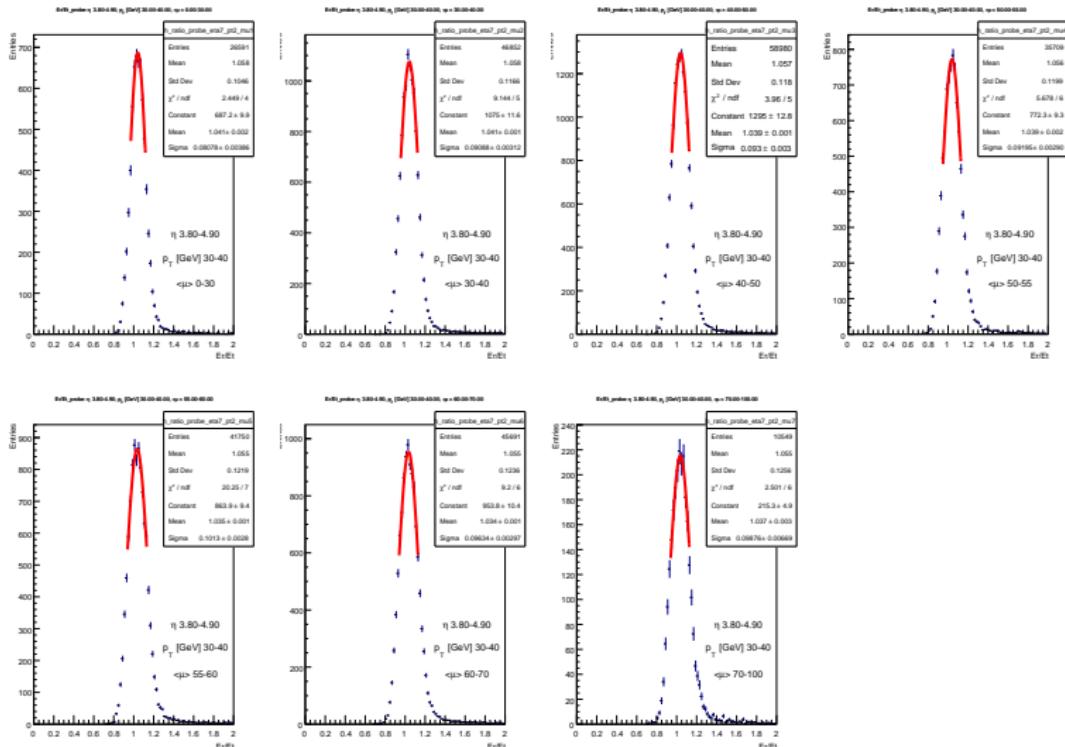
Plot p_t 2, η 5



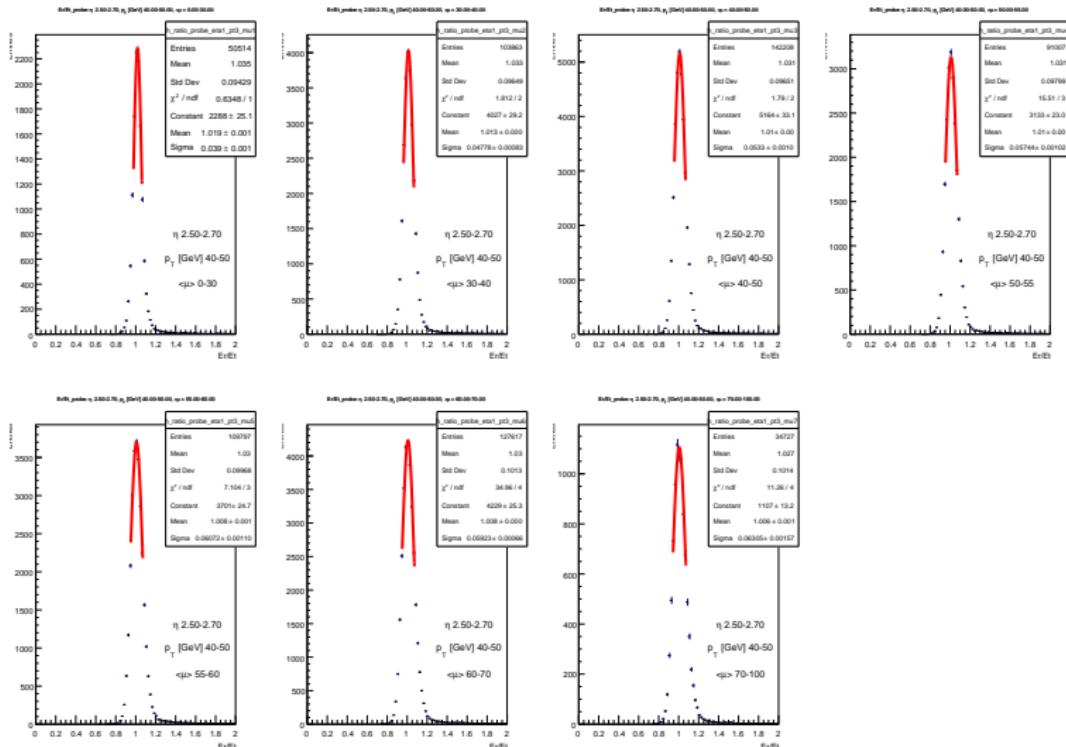
Plot p_t 2, η 6



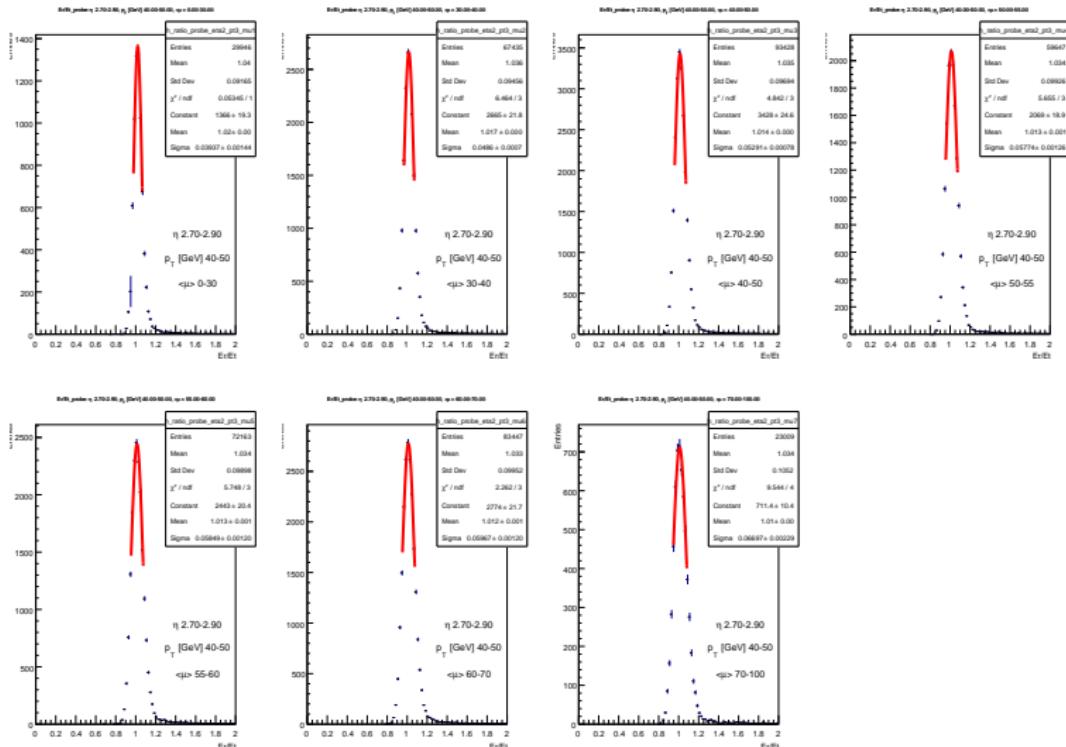
Plot p_t 2, η 7



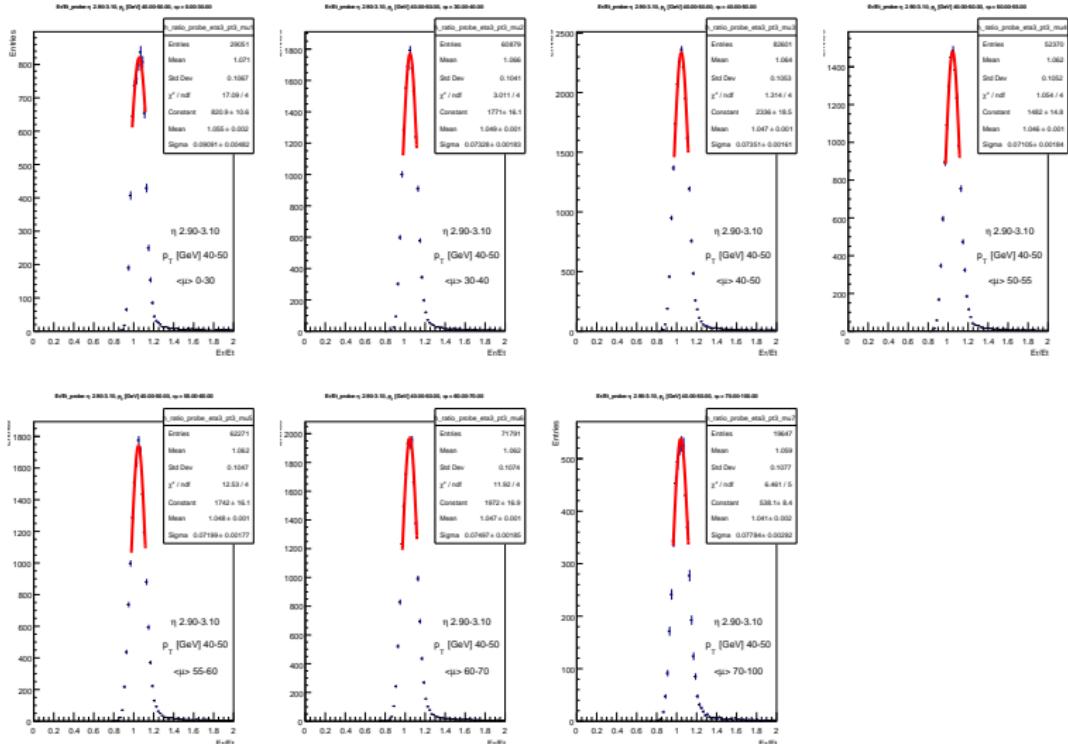
Plot p_t 3, η 1



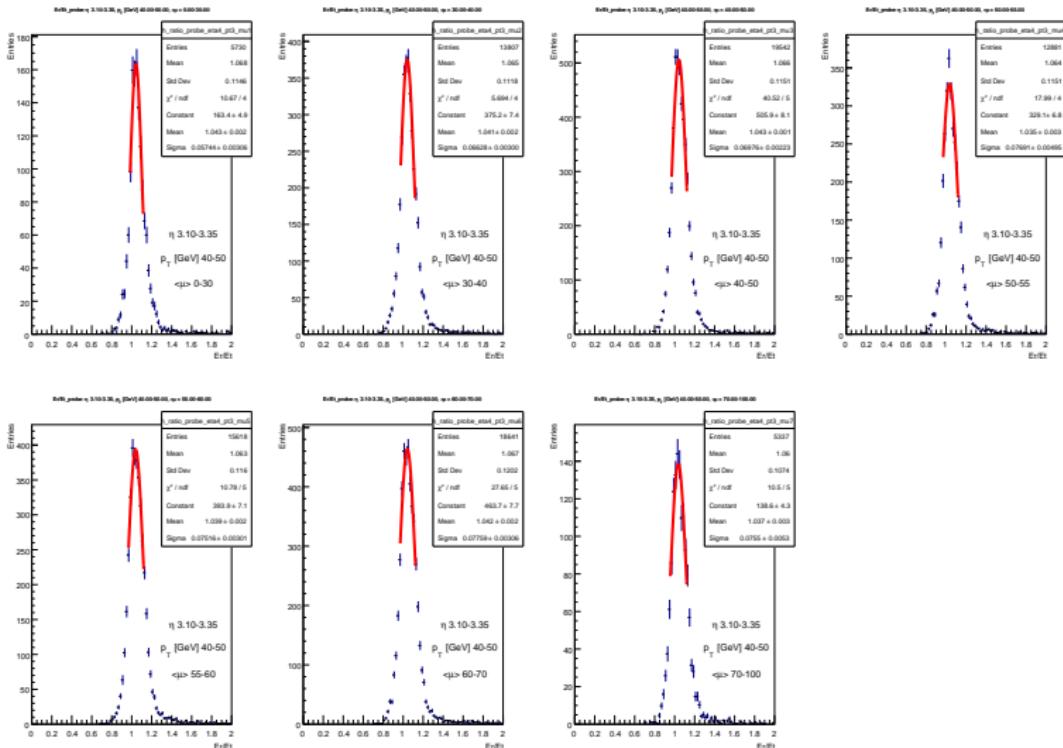
Plot p_t 3, η 2



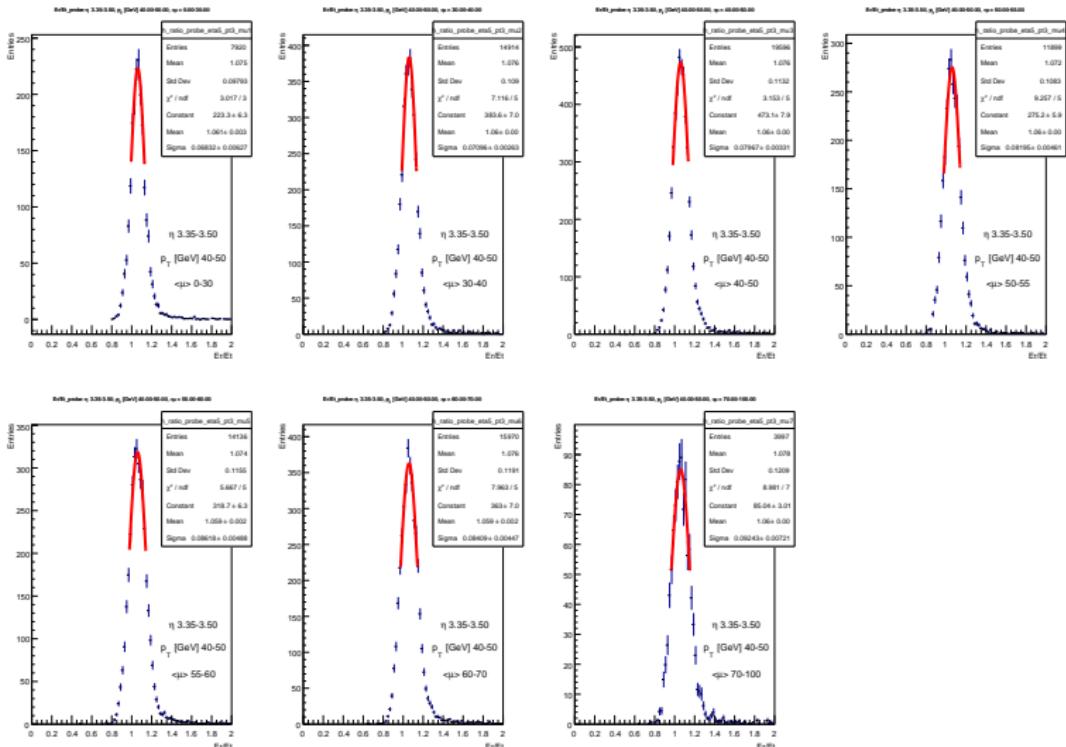
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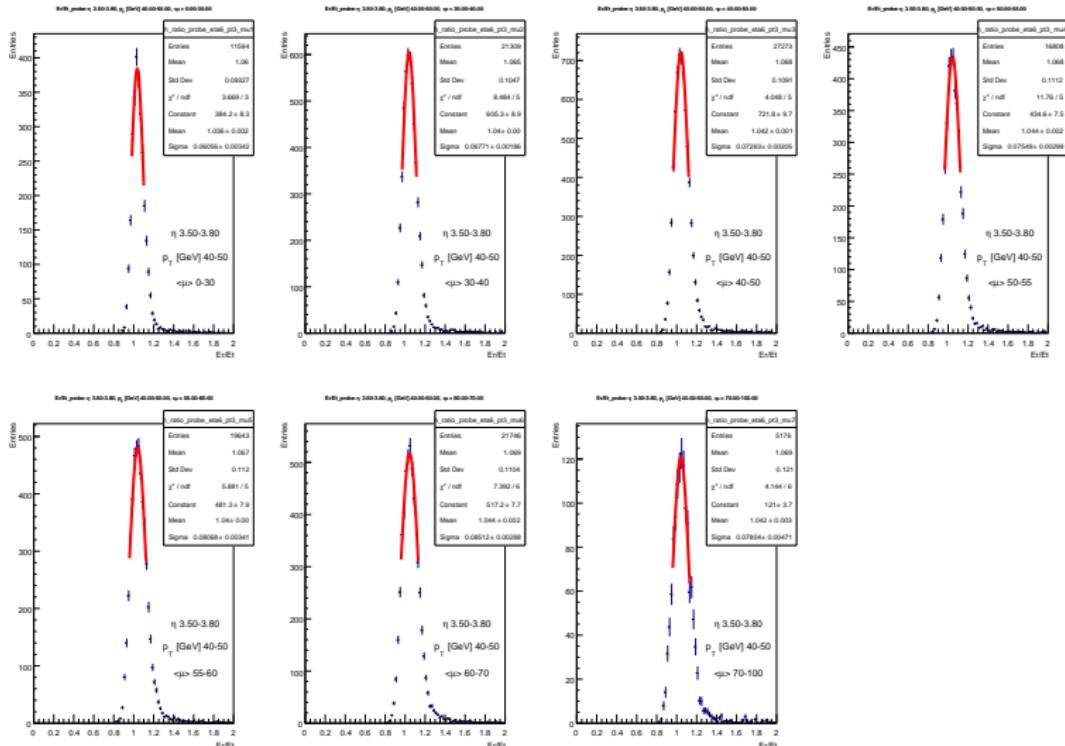
Plot p_t 3, η 4



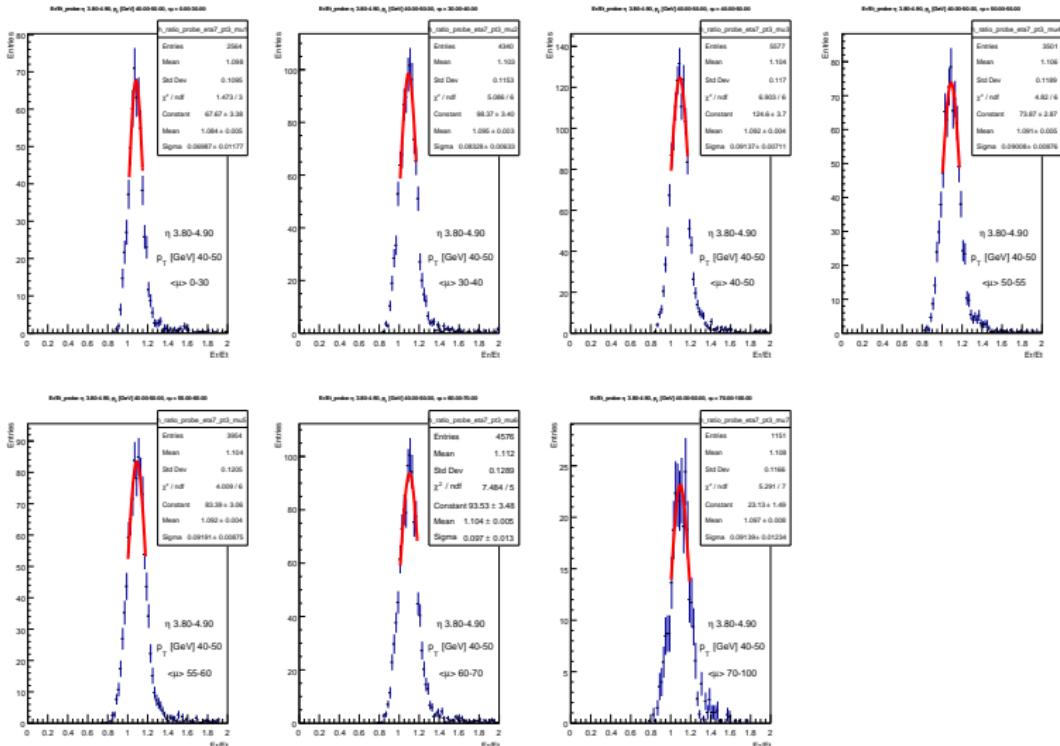
Plot p_t 3, η 5



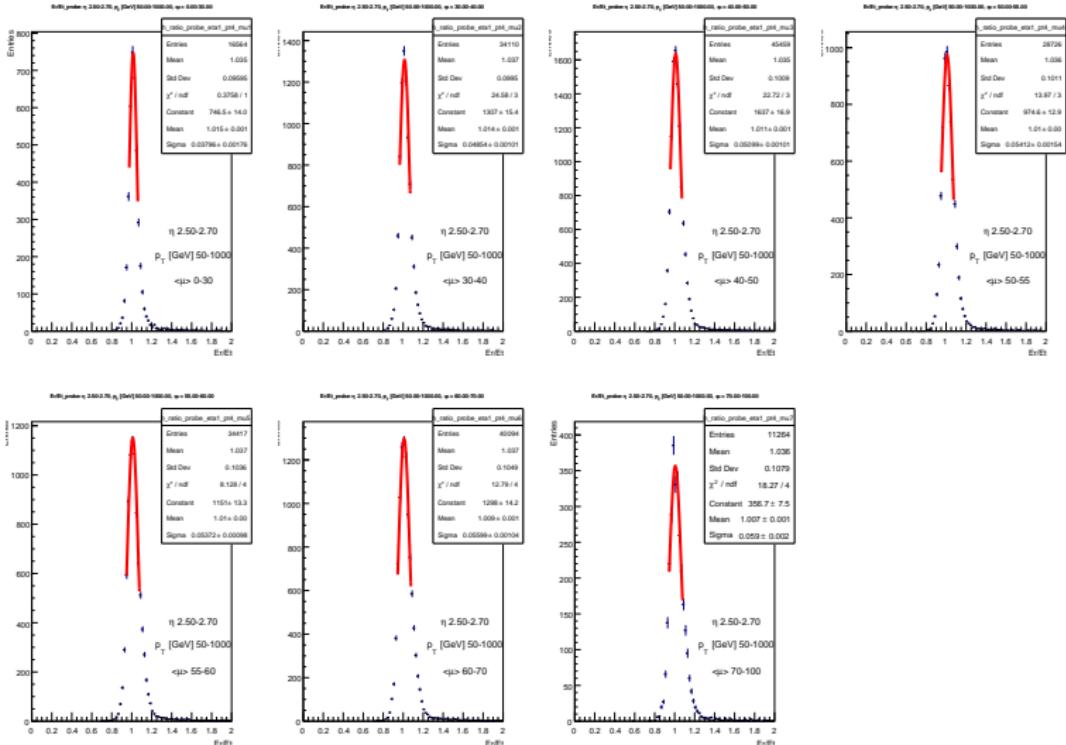
Plot p_t 3, η 6



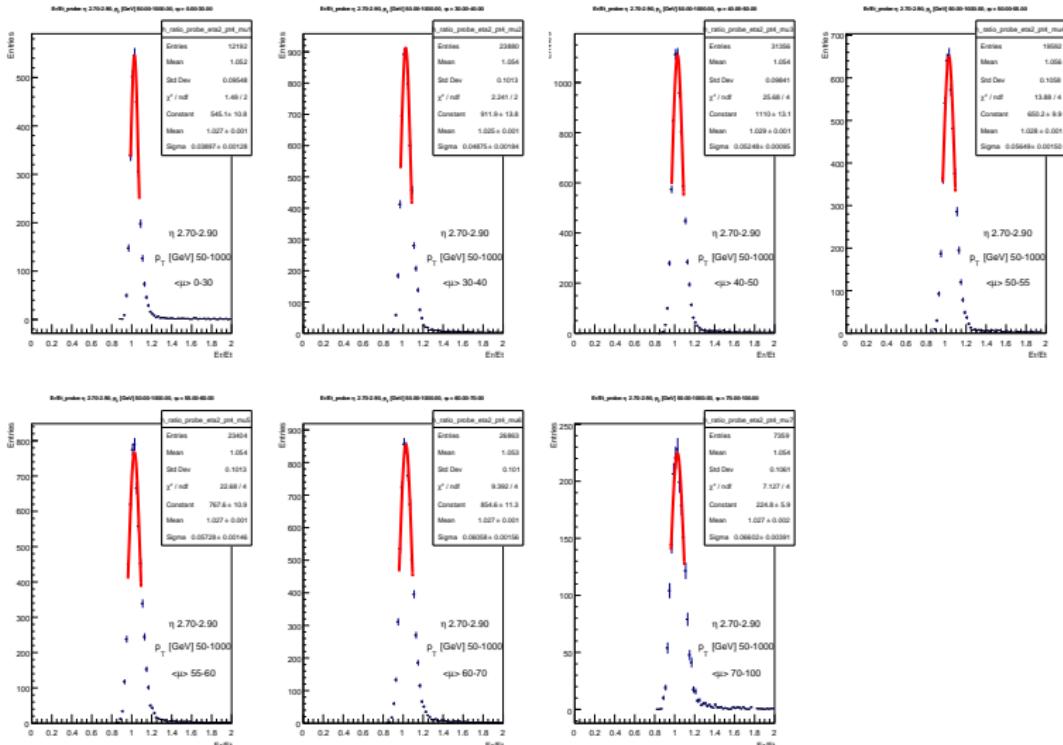
Plot p_t 3, η 7



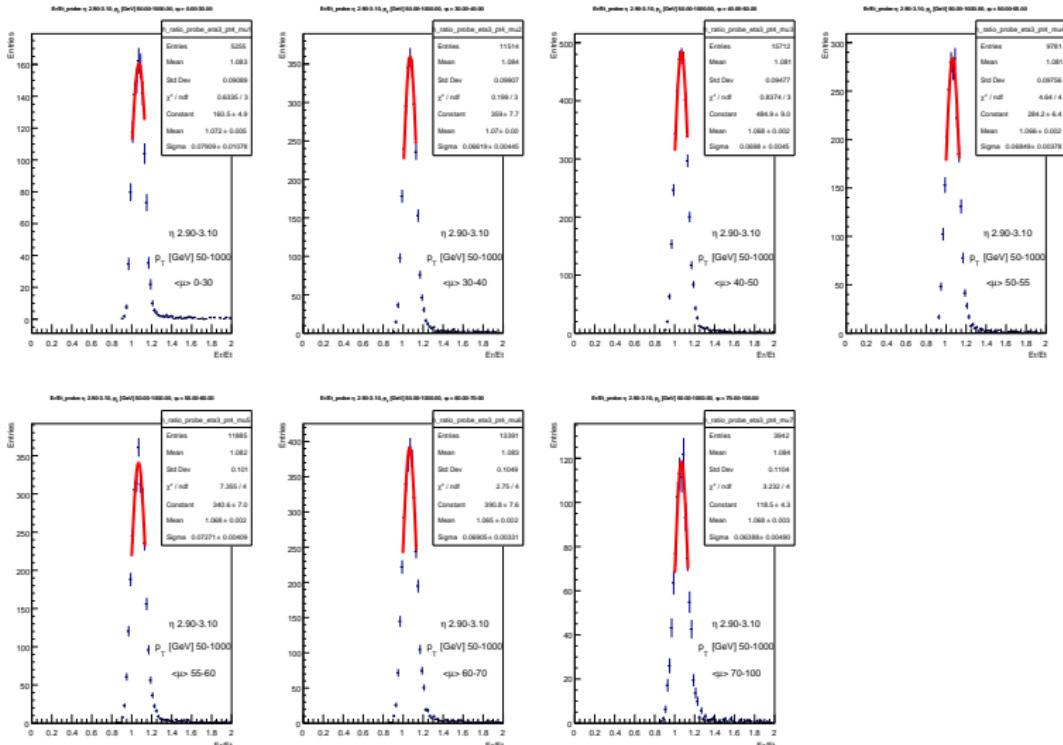
Plot p_t 4, η 1



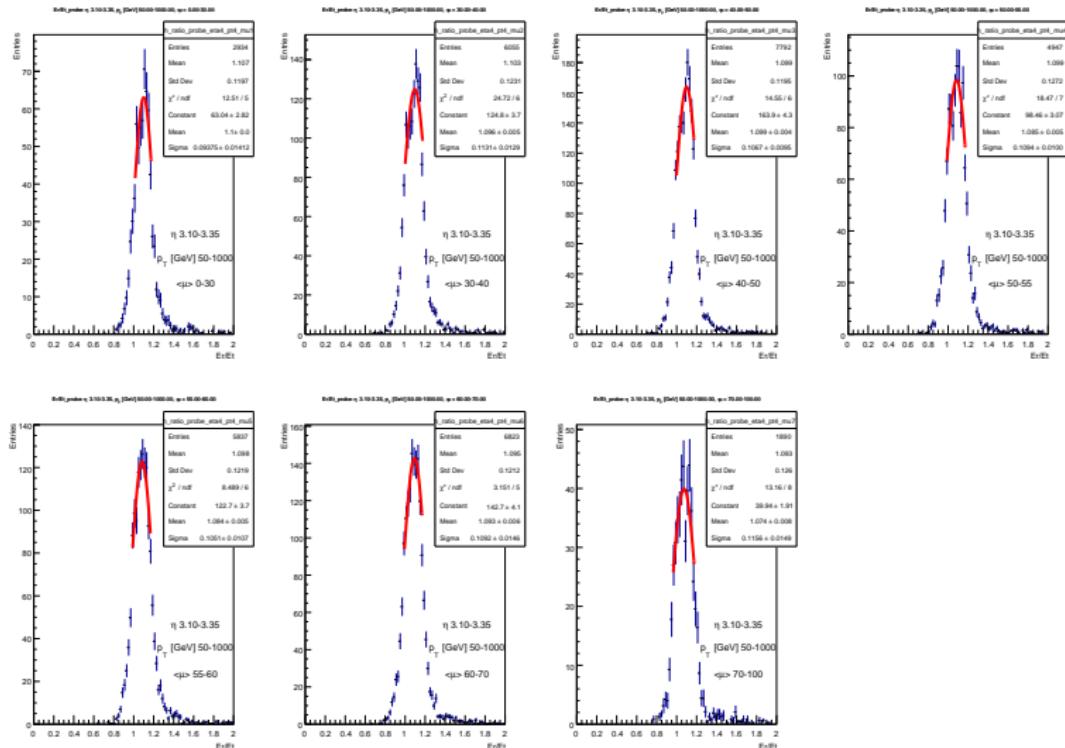
Plot p_t 4, η 2



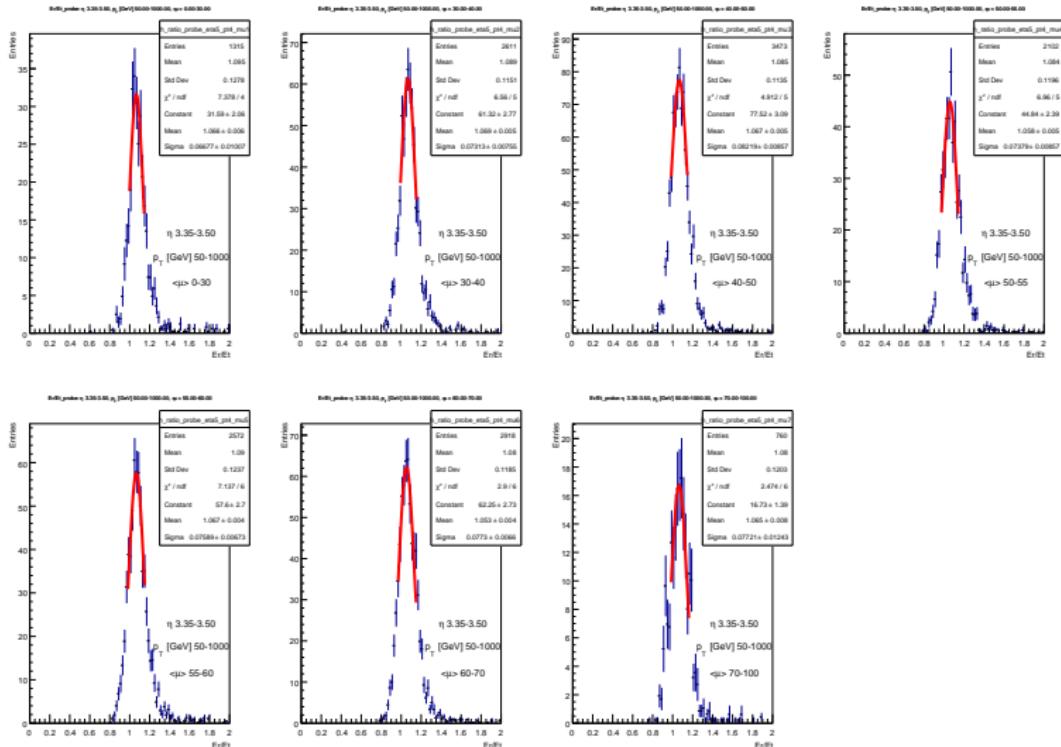
Plot p_t 4, η 3



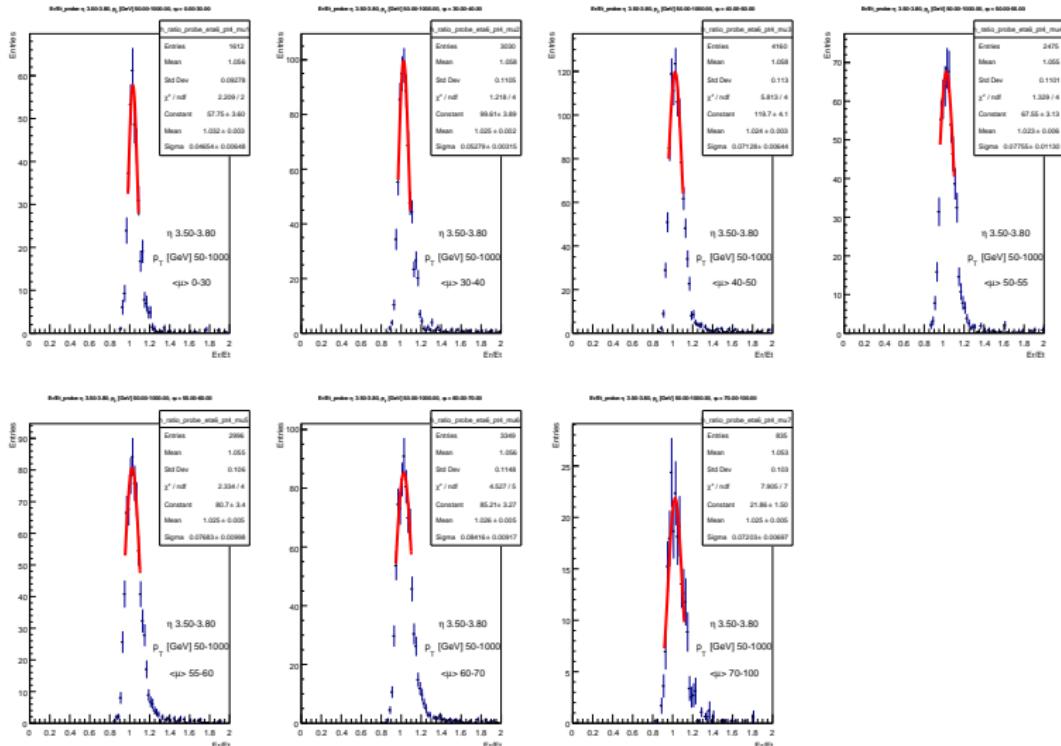
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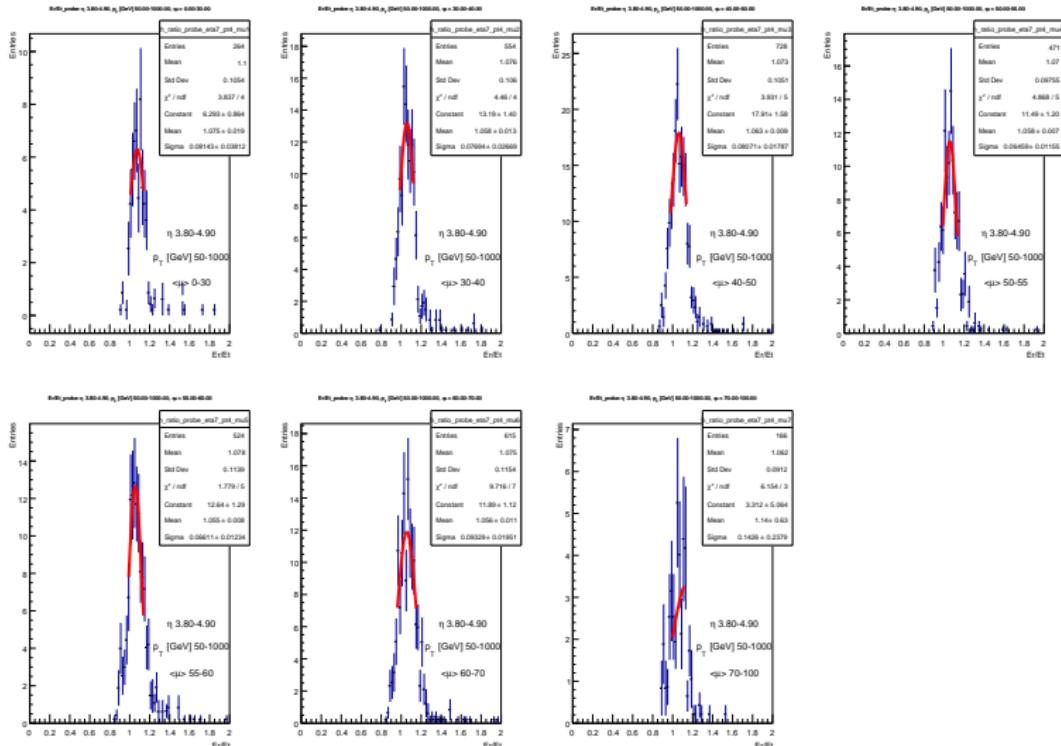
Plot p_t 4, η 5



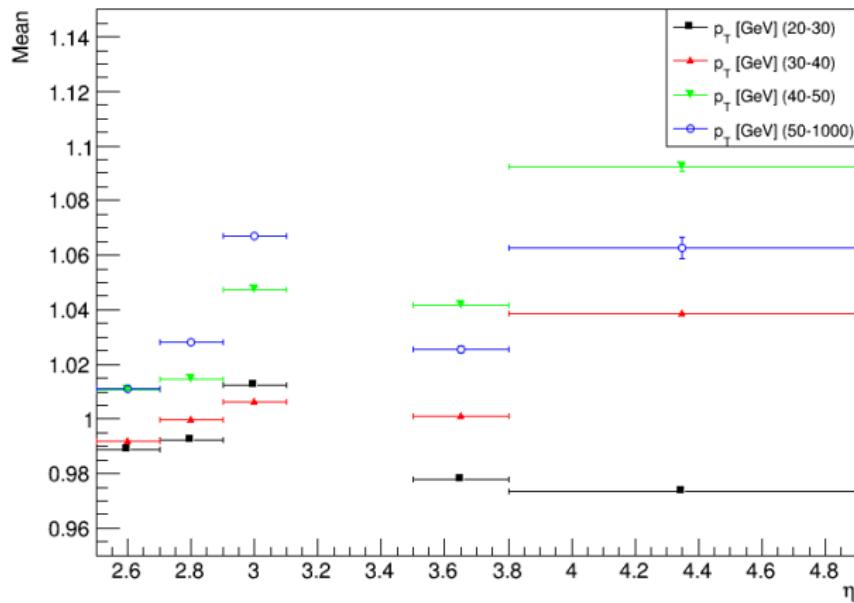
Plot p_t 4, η 6



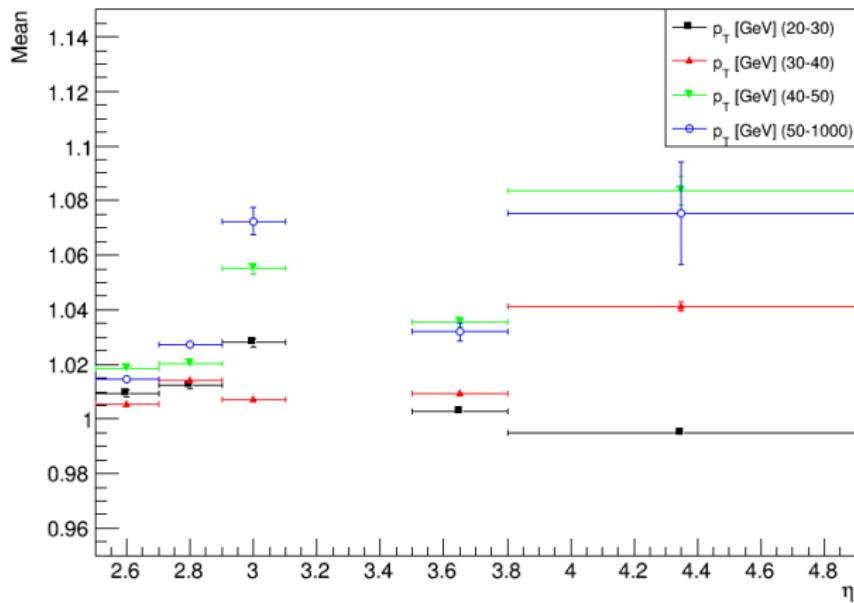
Plot p_t 4, η 7



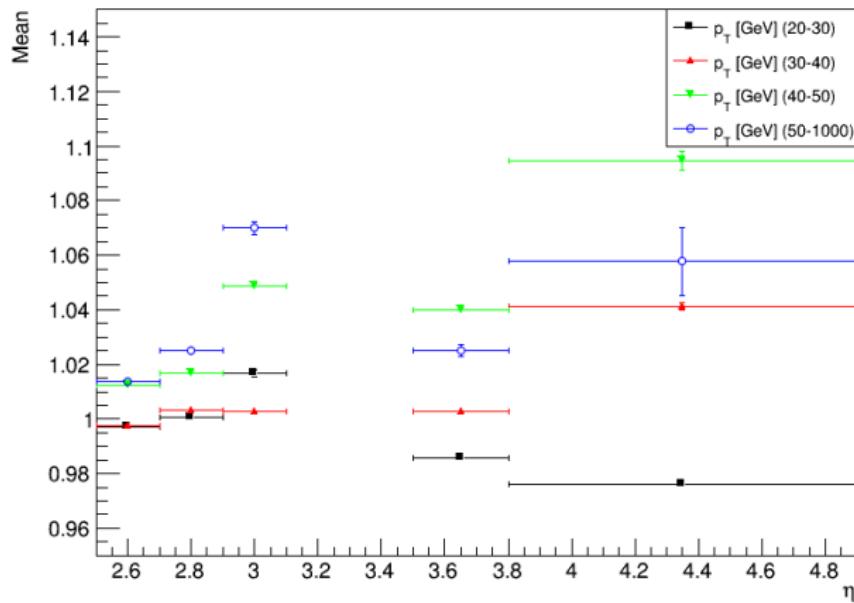
Mean μ_0



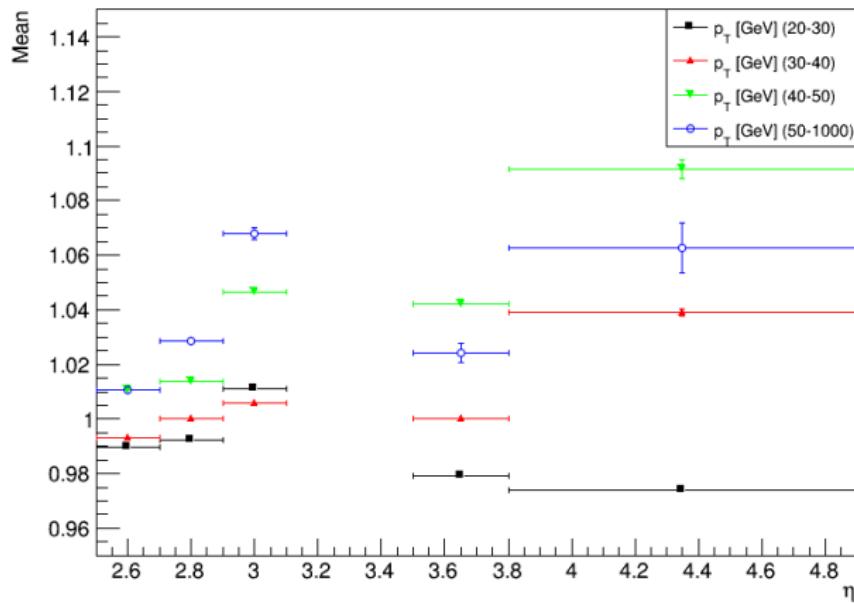
Mean μ 1



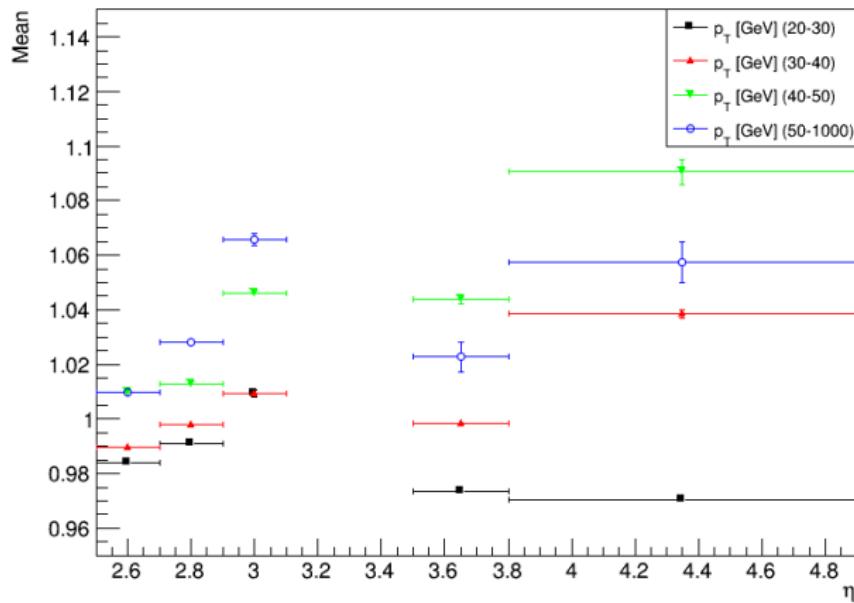
Mean μ 2



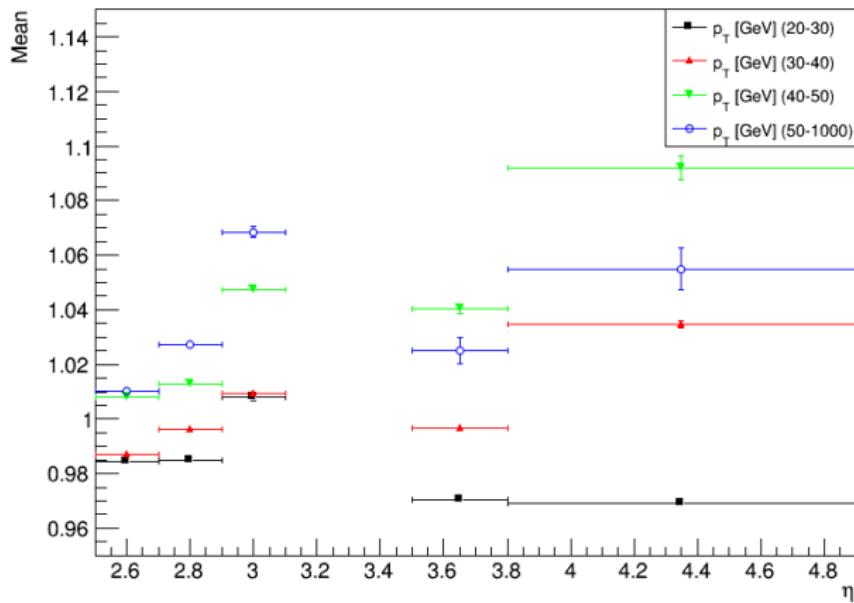
Mean μ 3



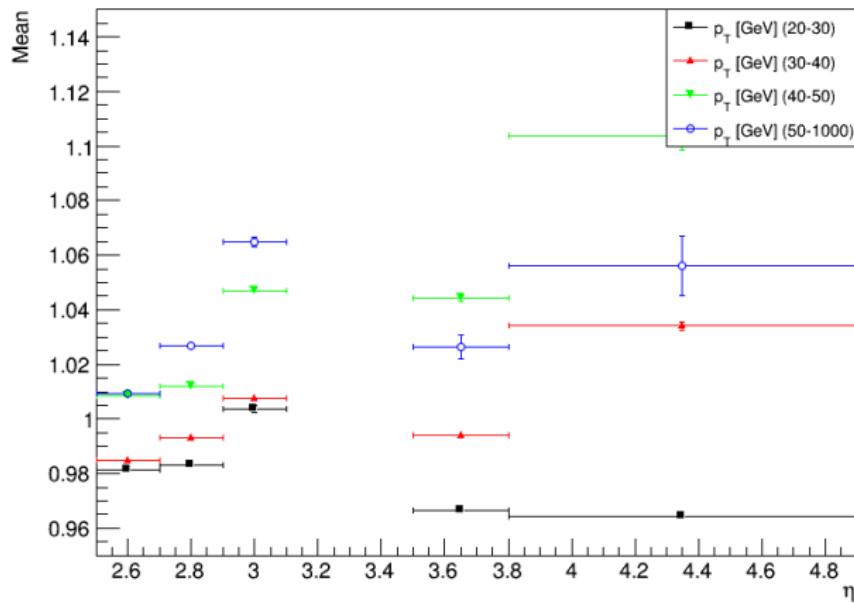
Mean μ 4



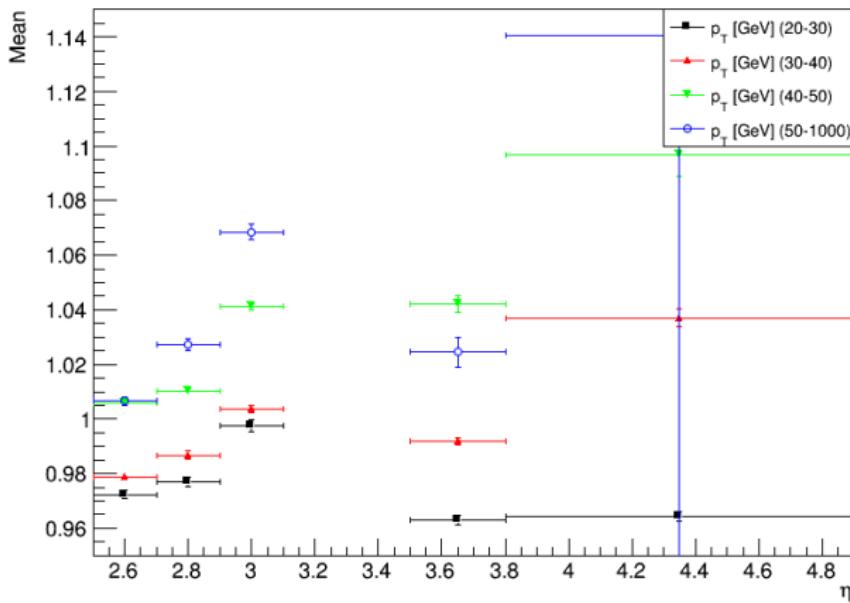
Mean μ 5



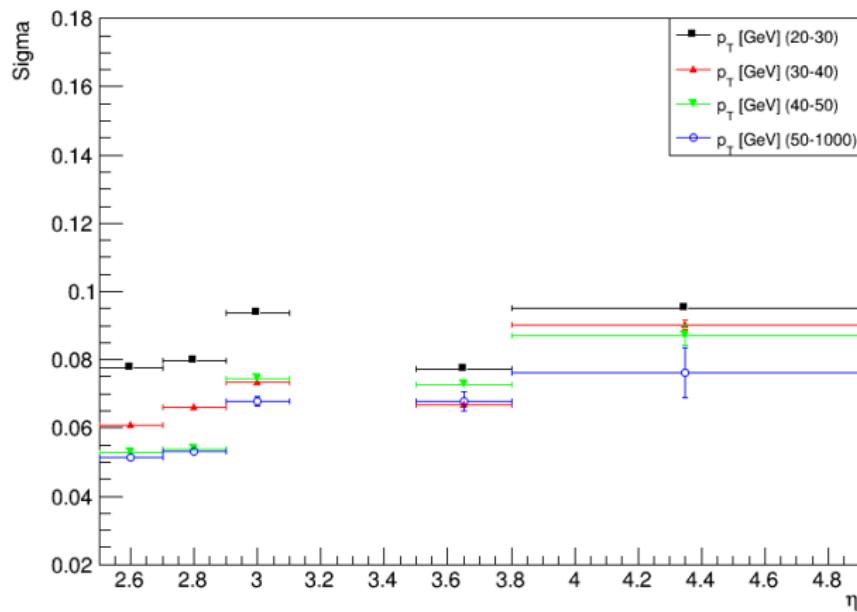
Mean μ 6



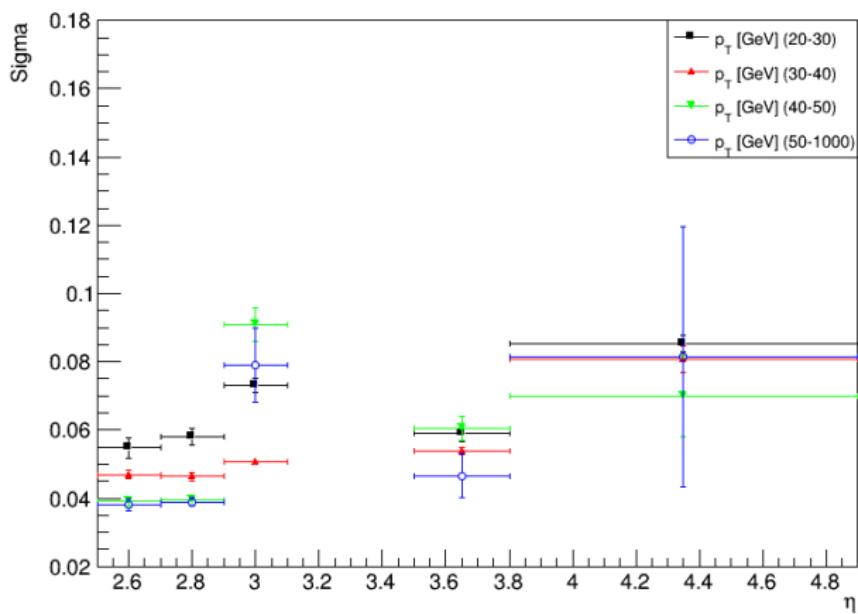
Mean μ 7



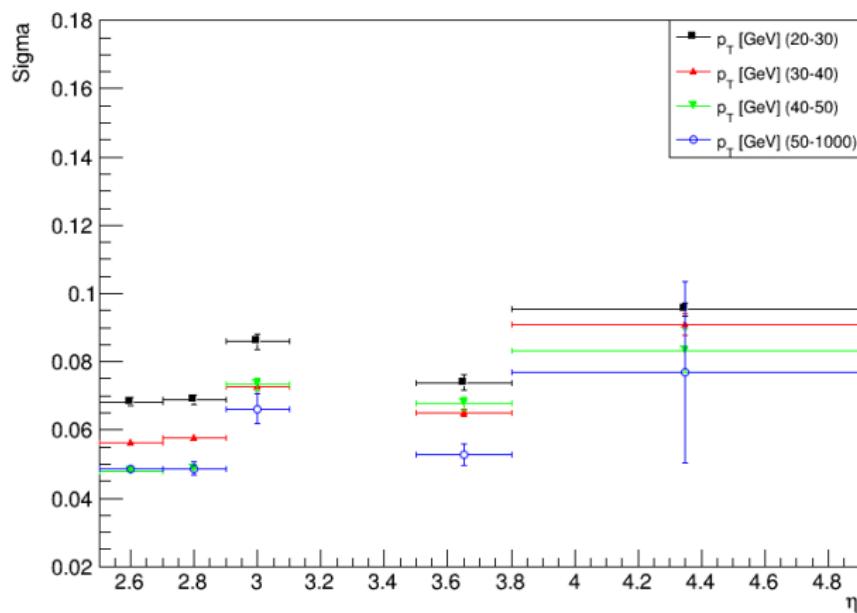
Sigma μ 0



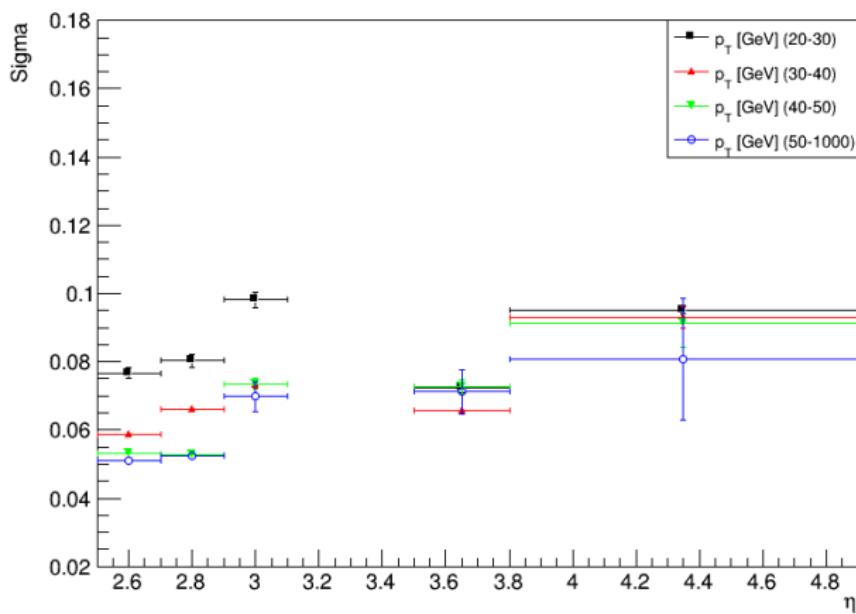
Sigma μ 1



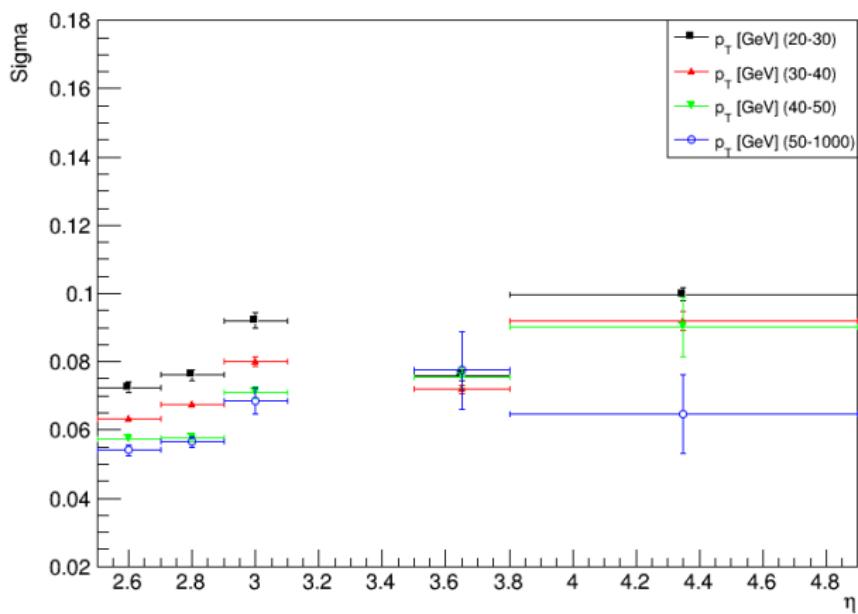
Sigma μ 2



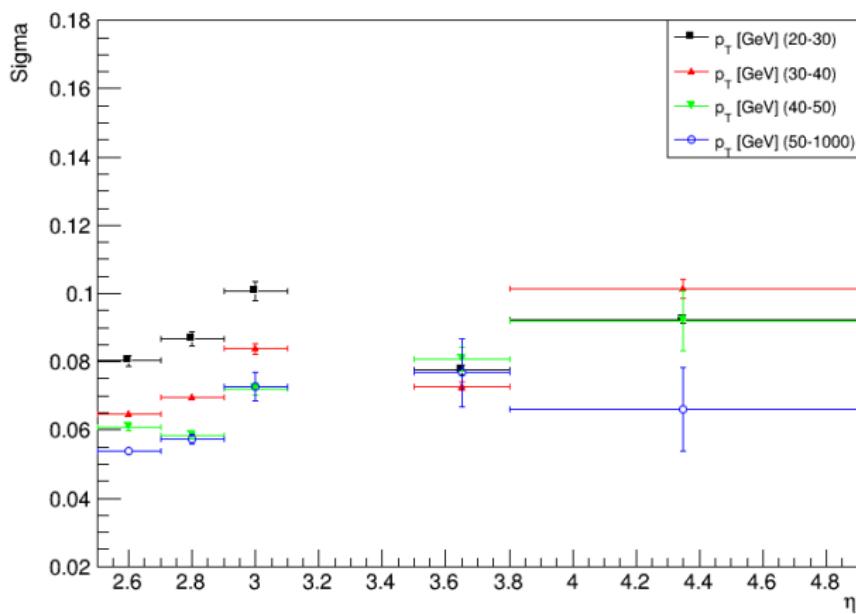
Sigma μ 3



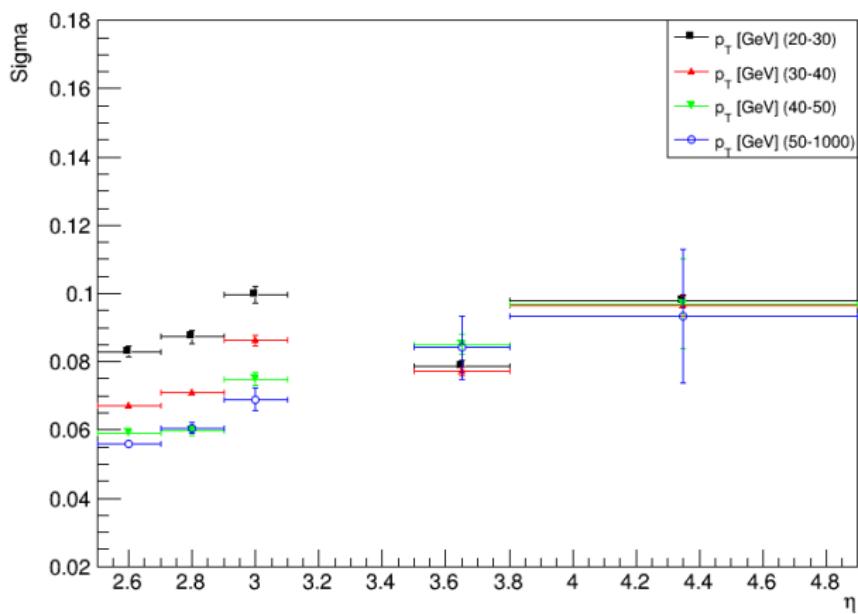
Sigma μ 4



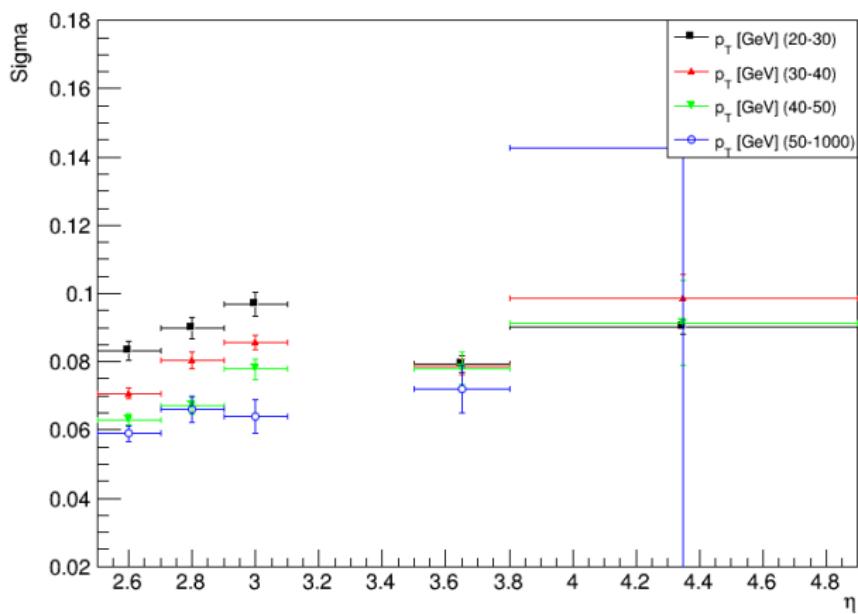
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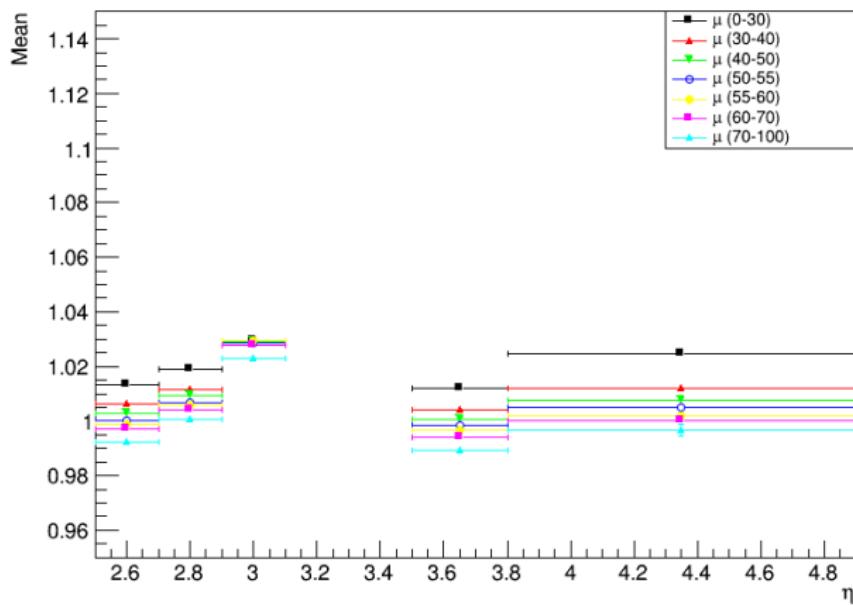
Sigma μ 6



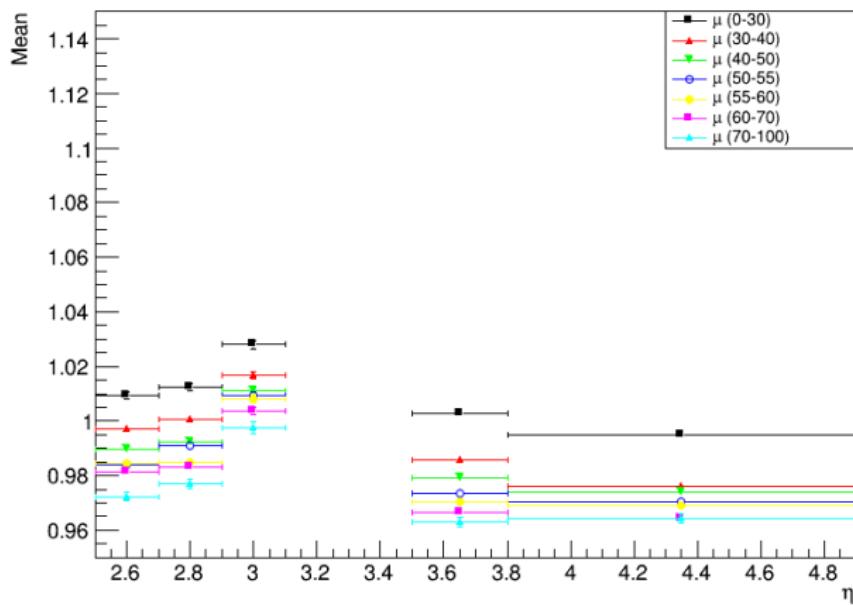
Sigma μ 7



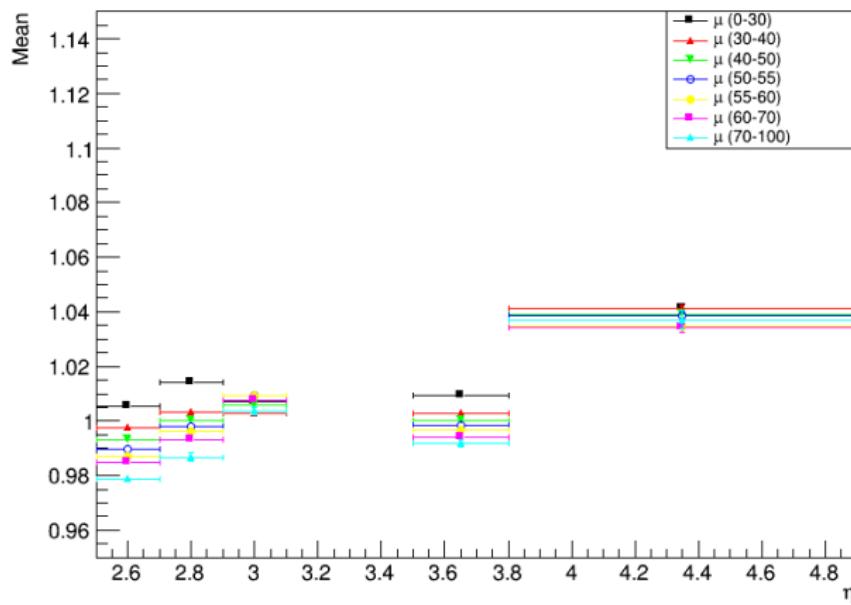
Mean pt 0



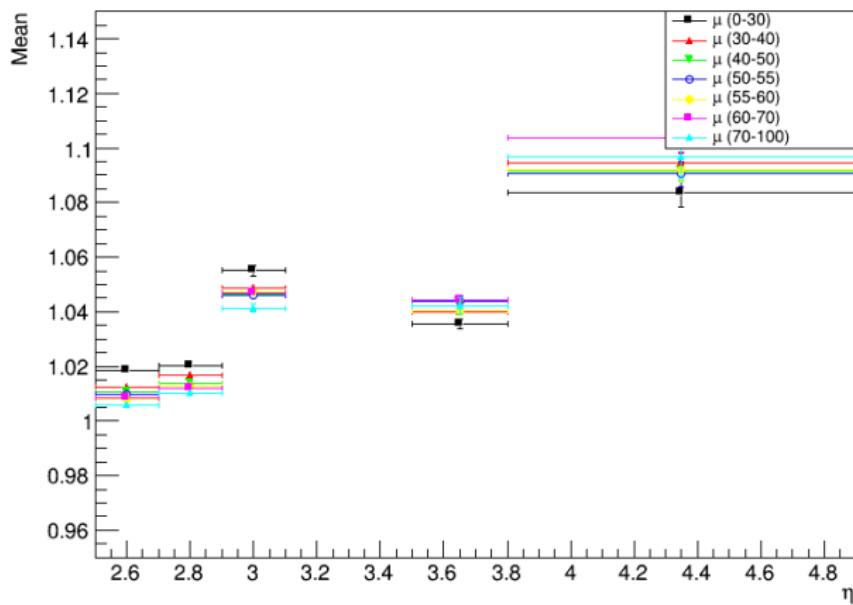
Mean pt 1



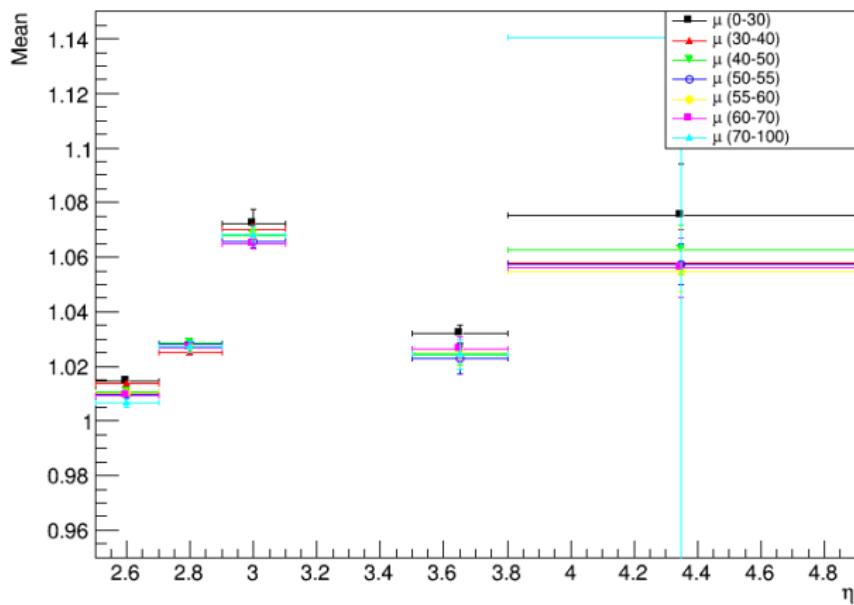
Mean pt 2



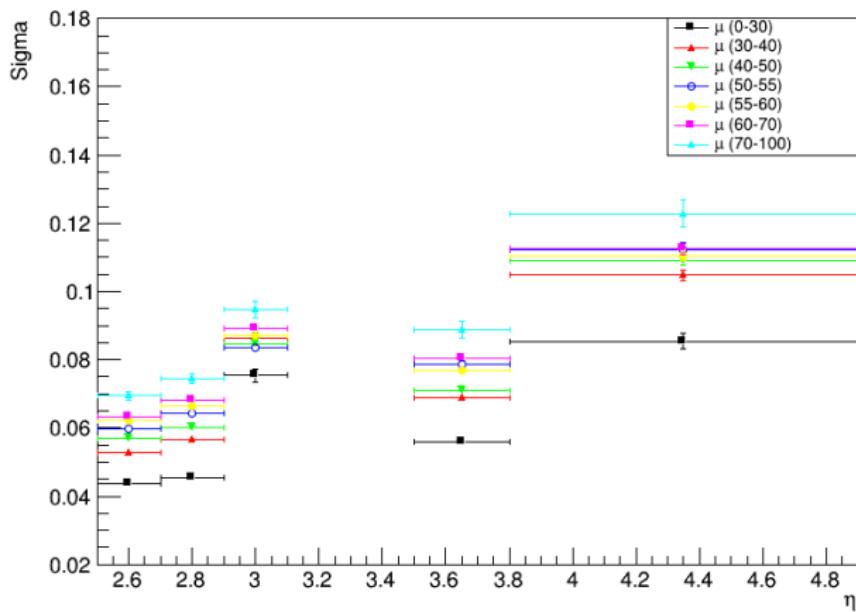
Mean pt 3



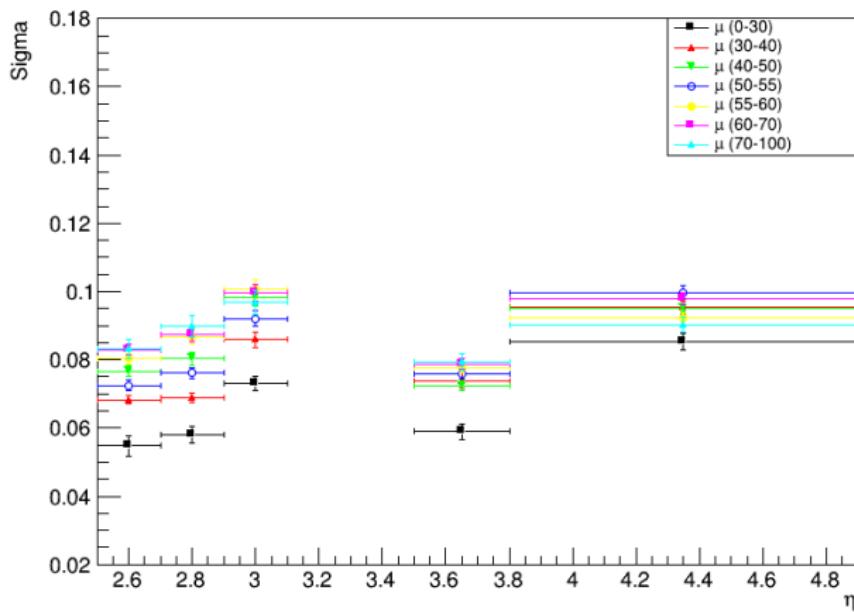
Mean ρt 4



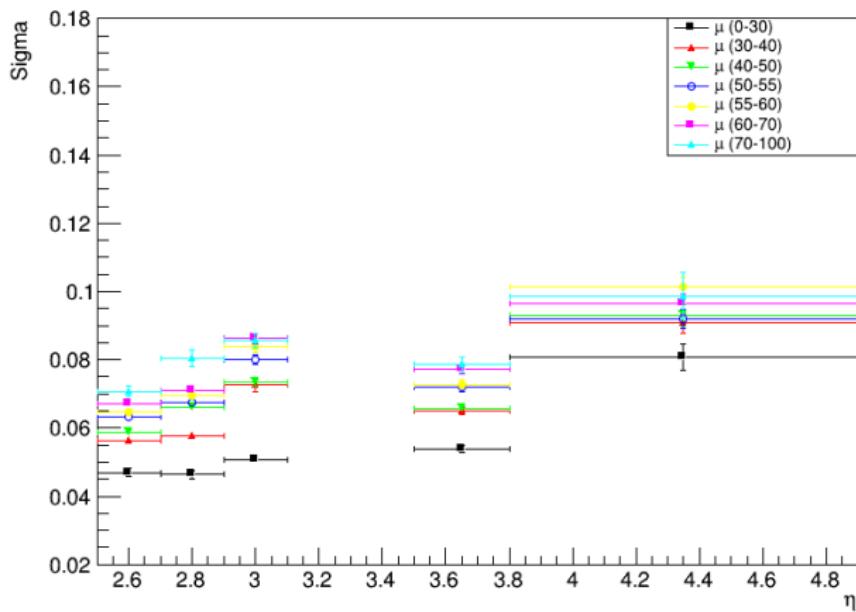
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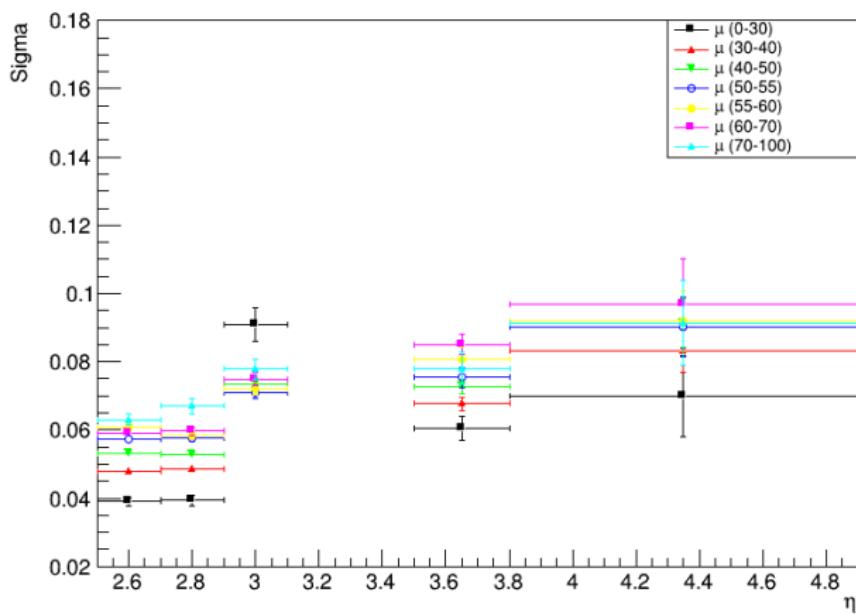
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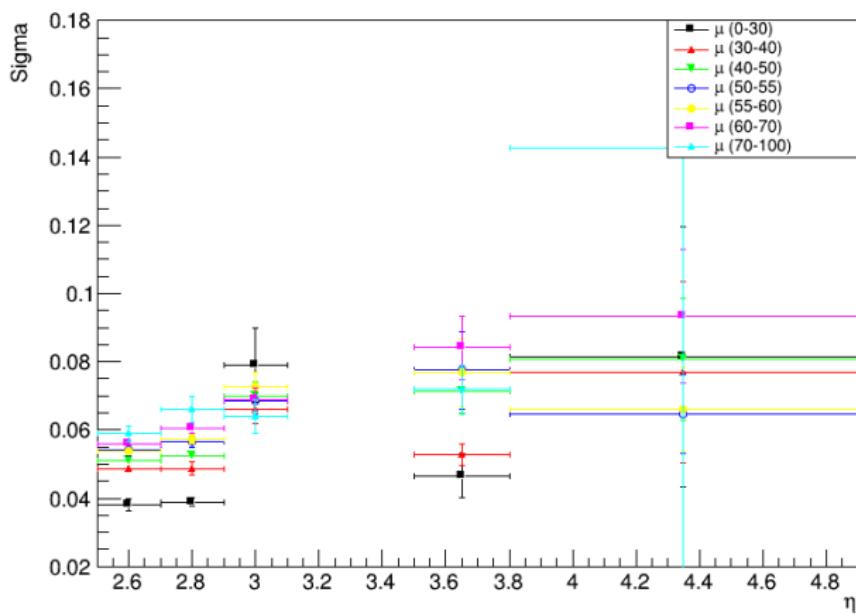
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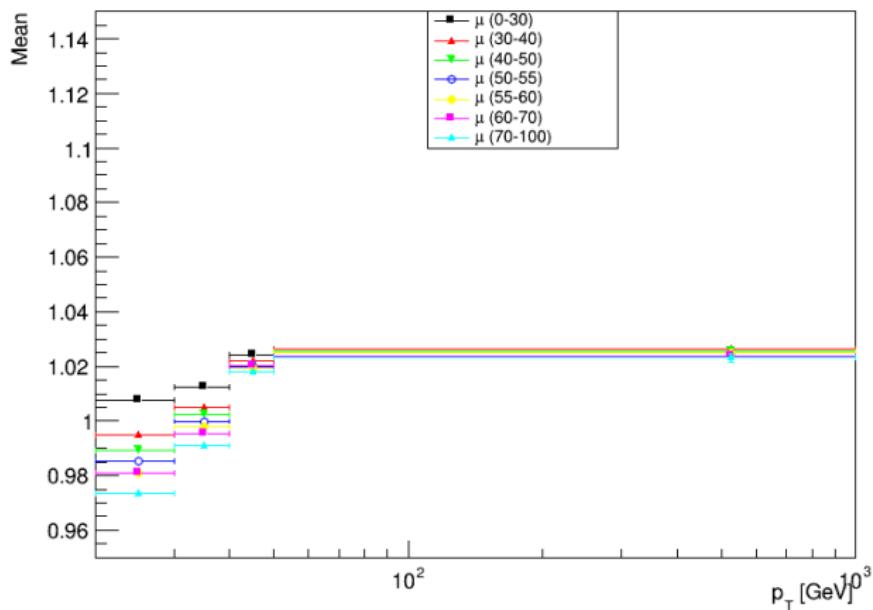
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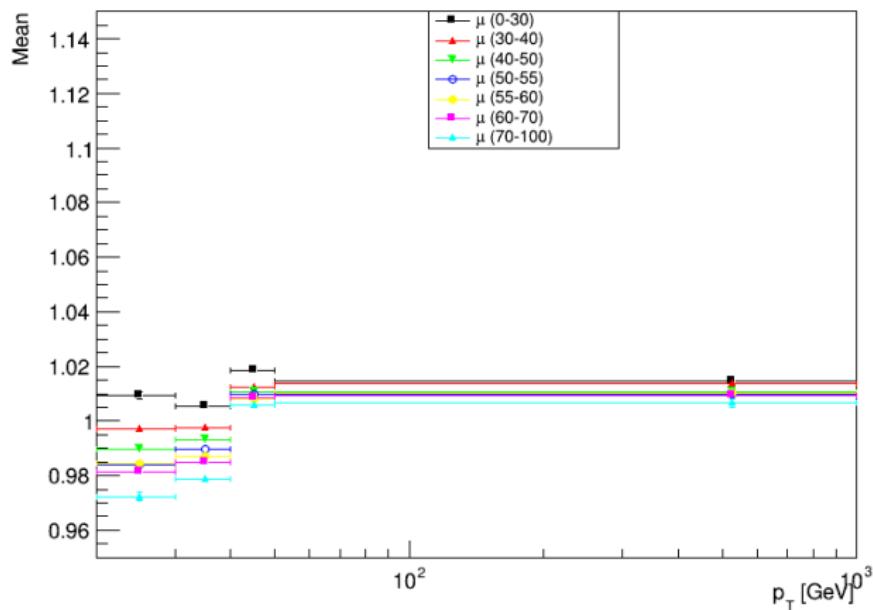
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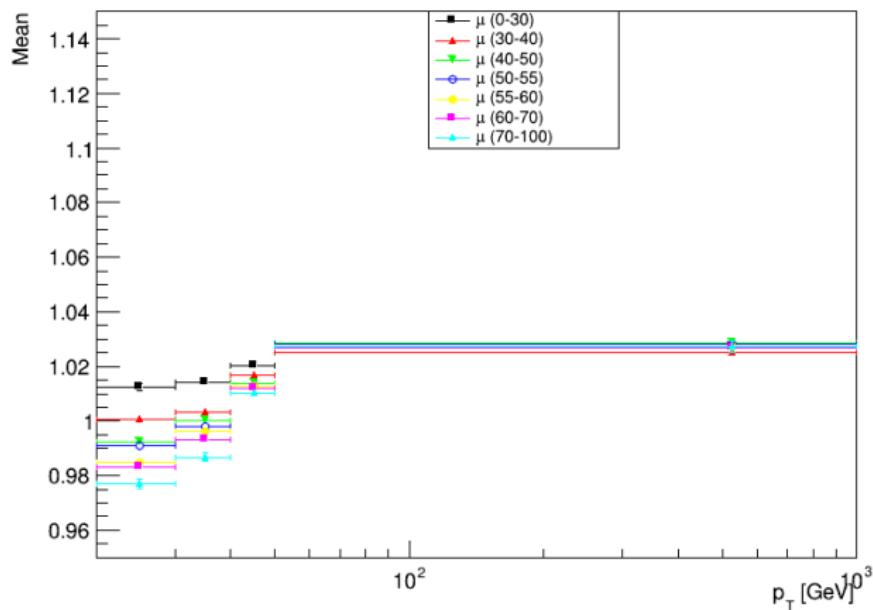
Mean η 0



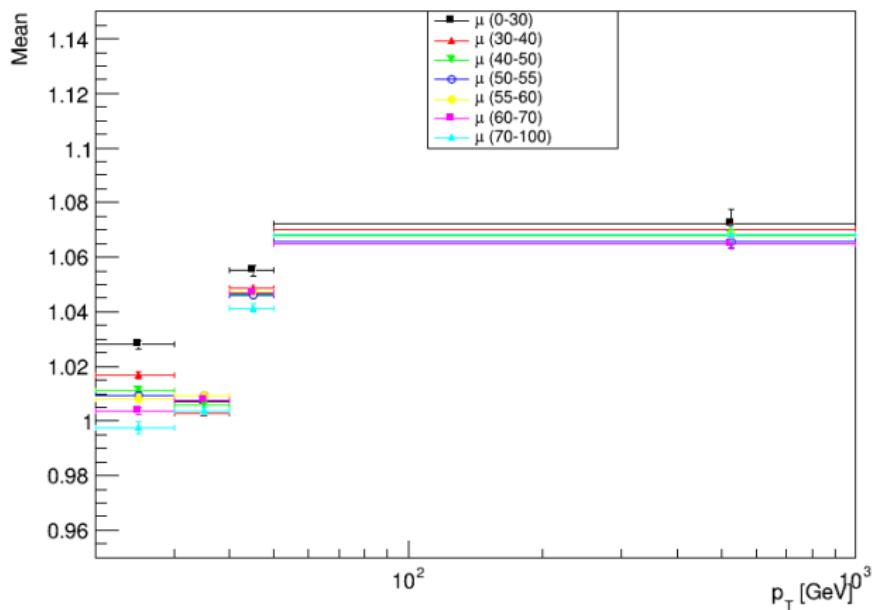
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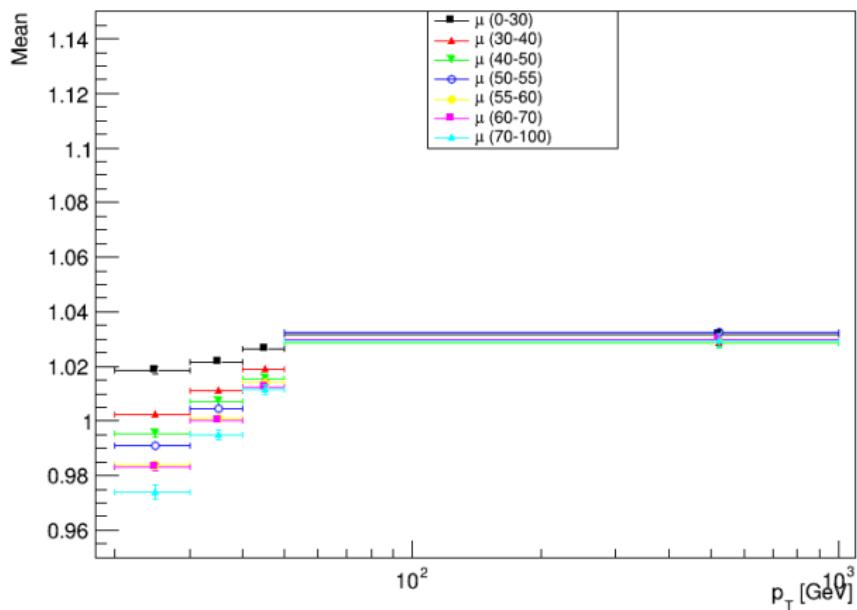
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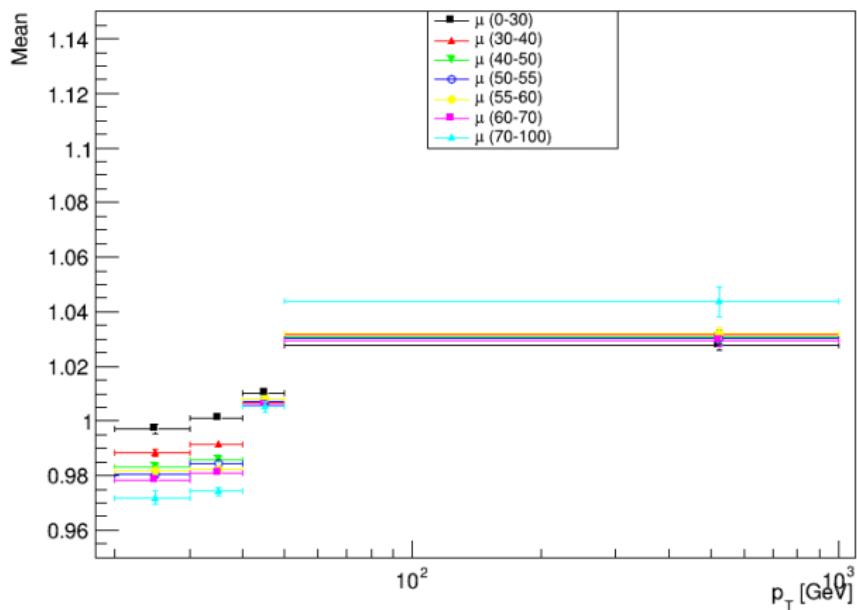
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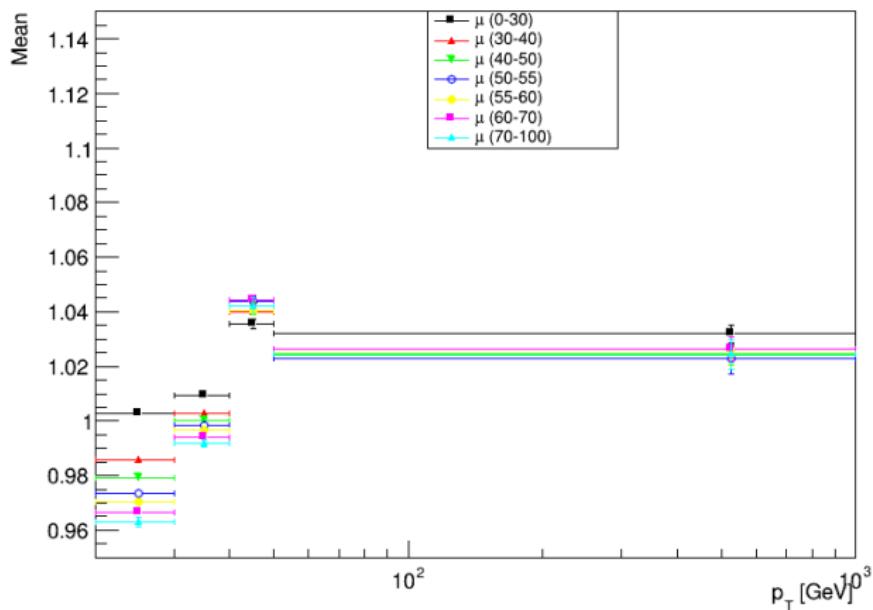
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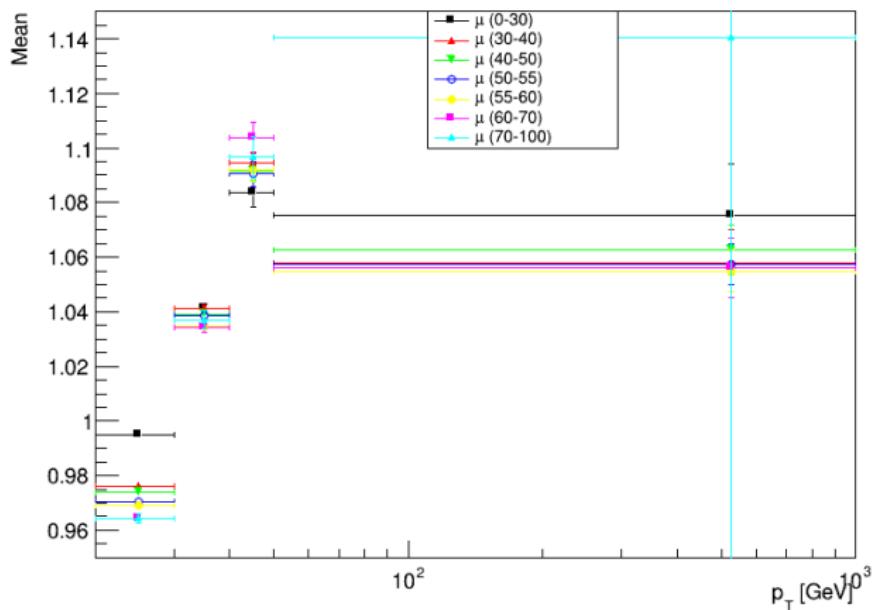
Mean η 5



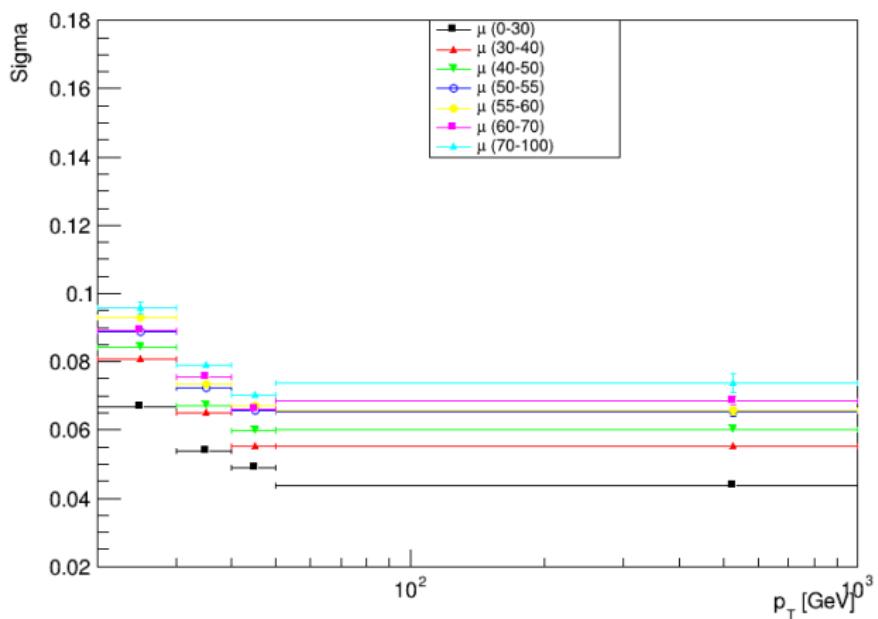
Mean η 6



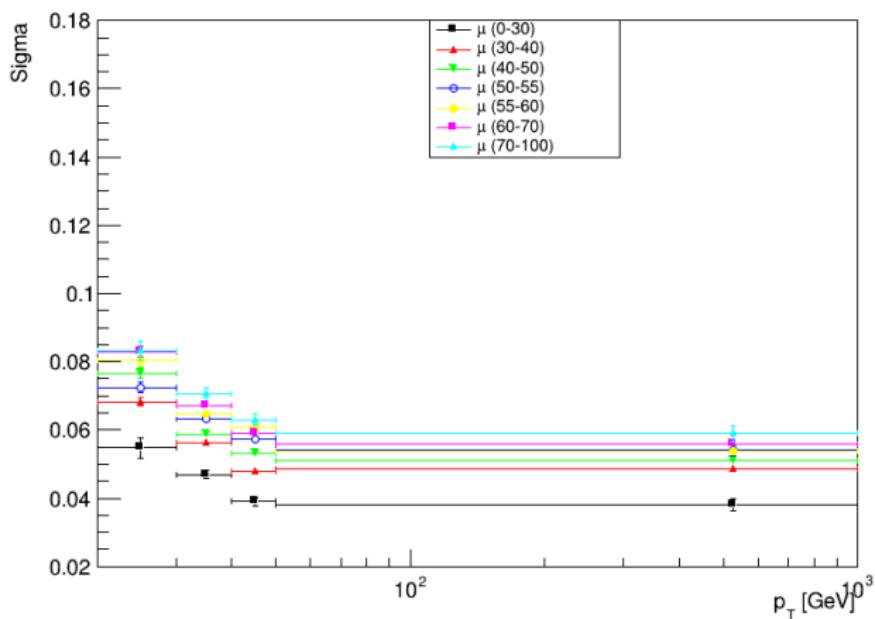
Mean η 7



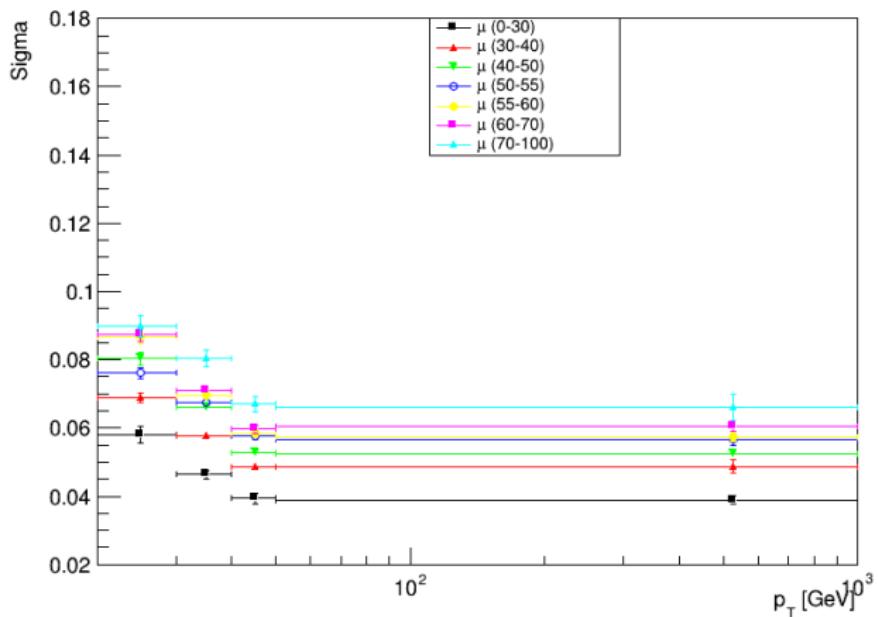
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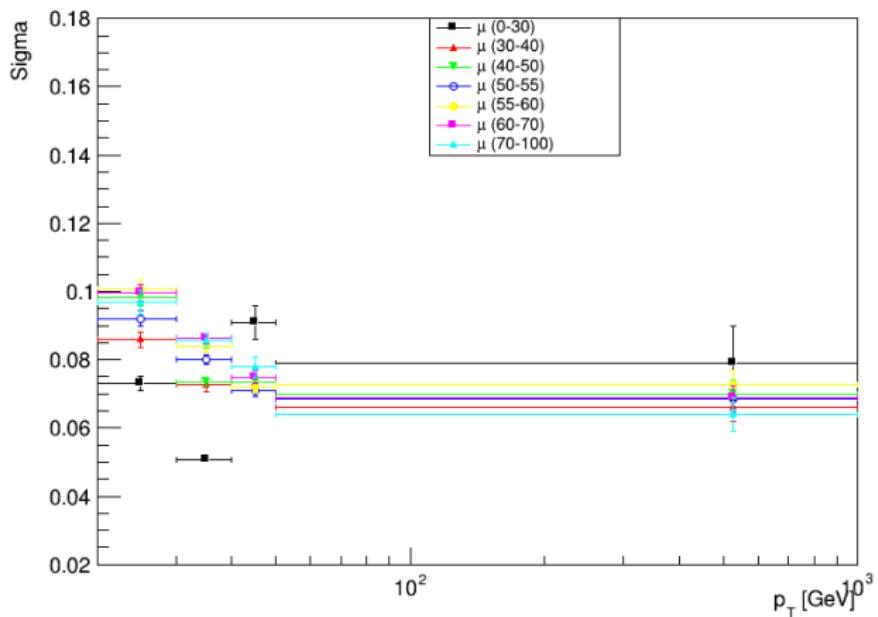
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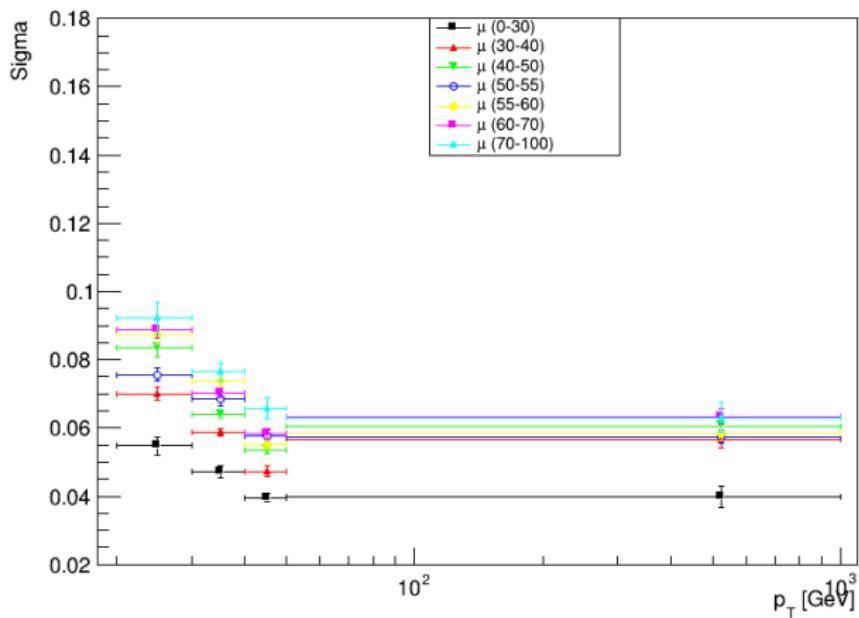
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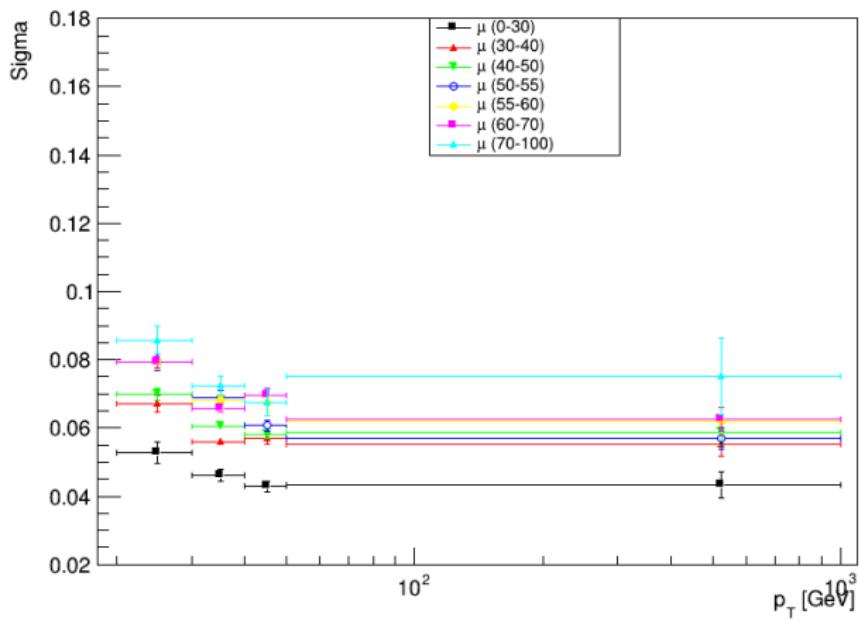
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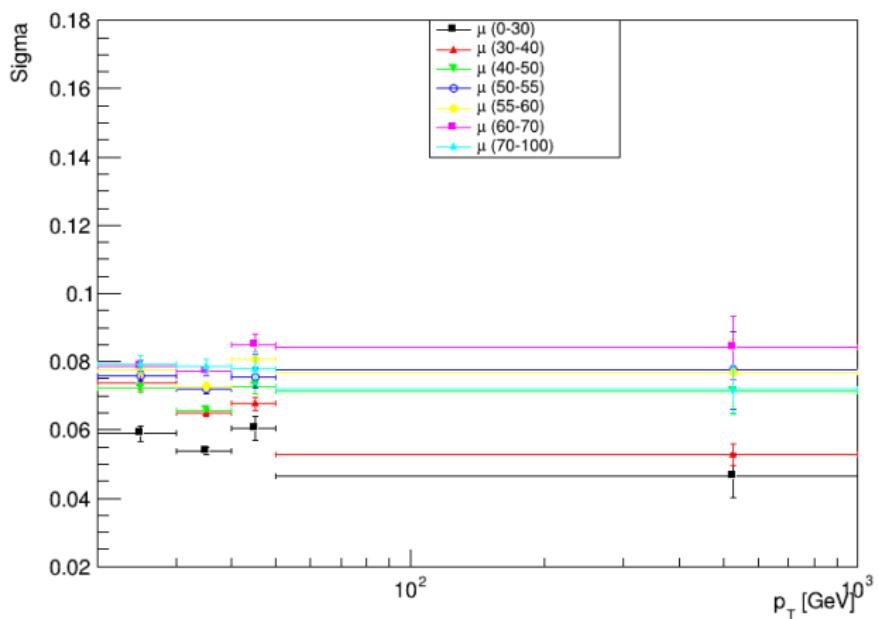
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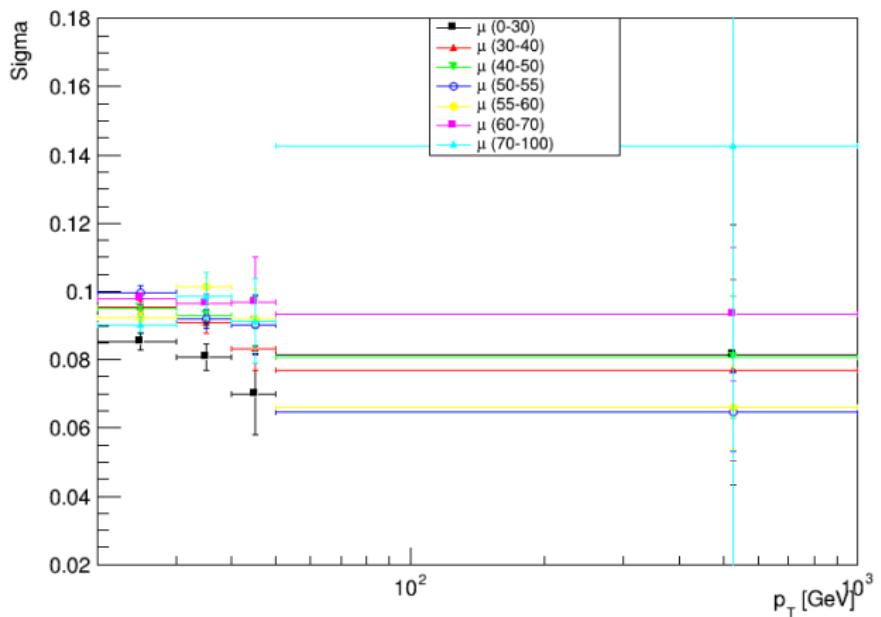
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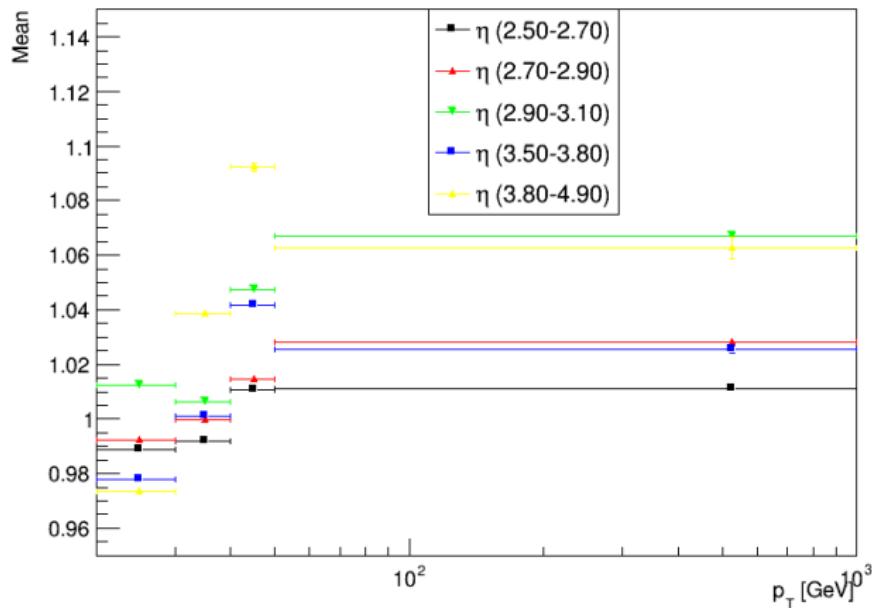
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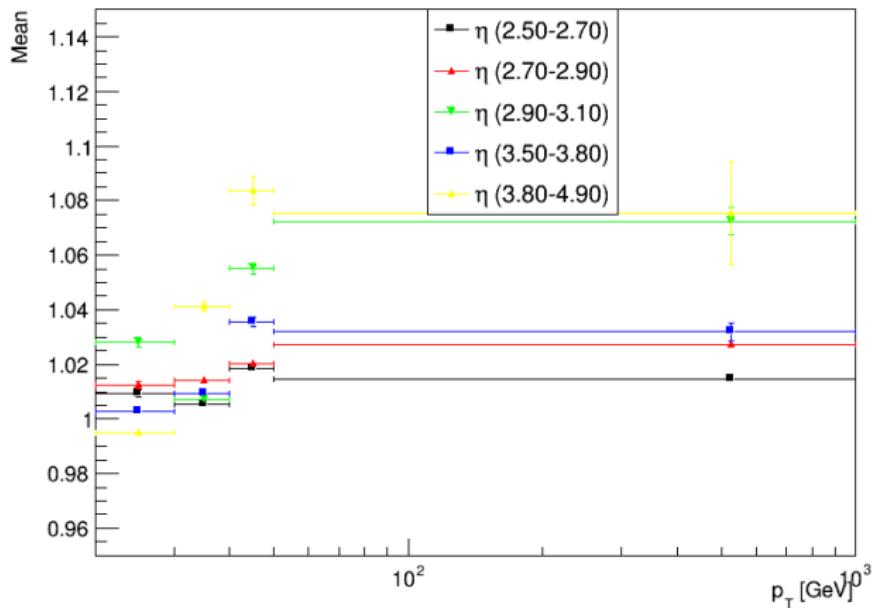
Sigma η 7



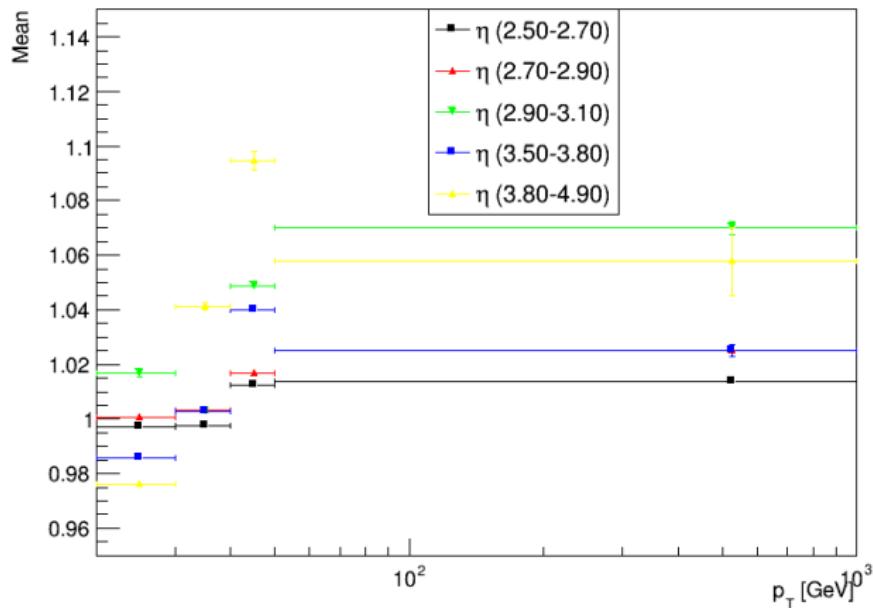
Mean μ 0



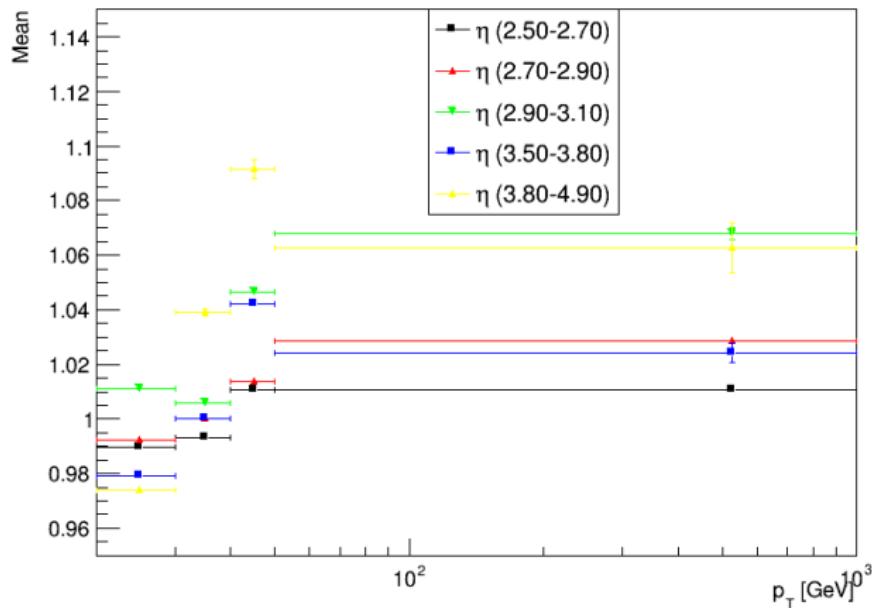
Mean μ 1



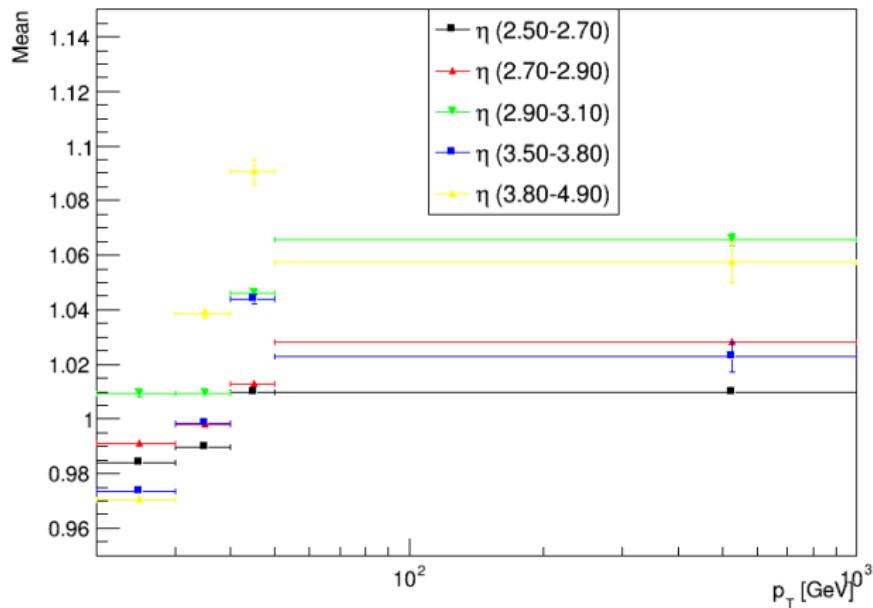
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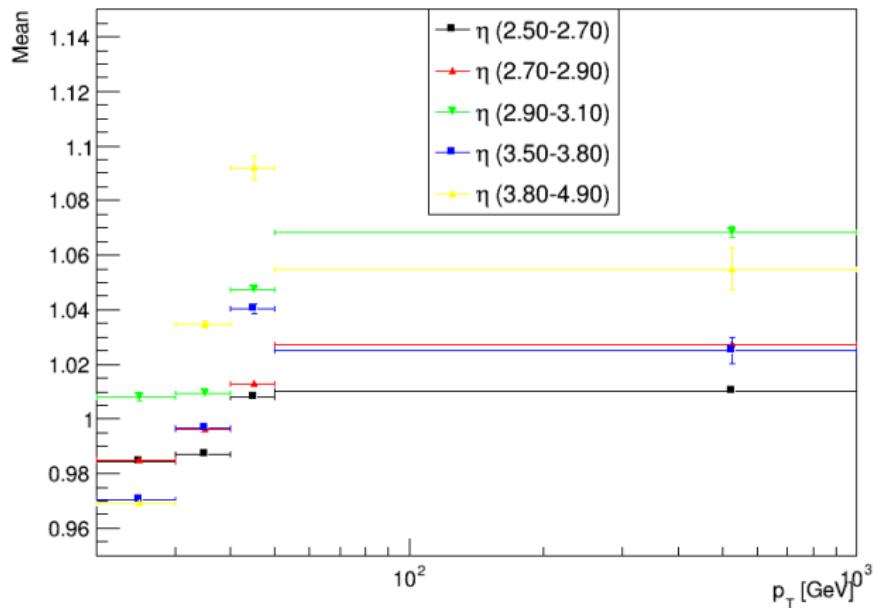
Mean μ 3



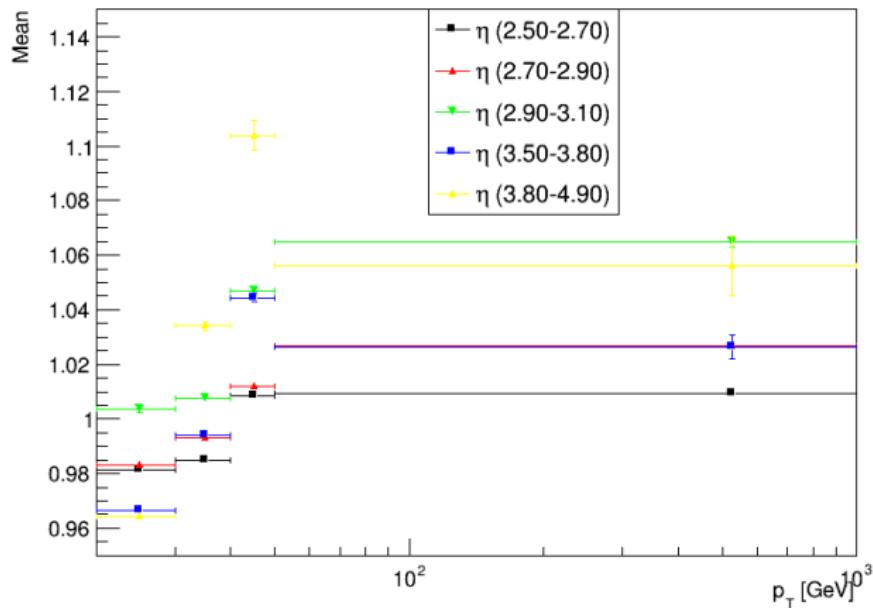
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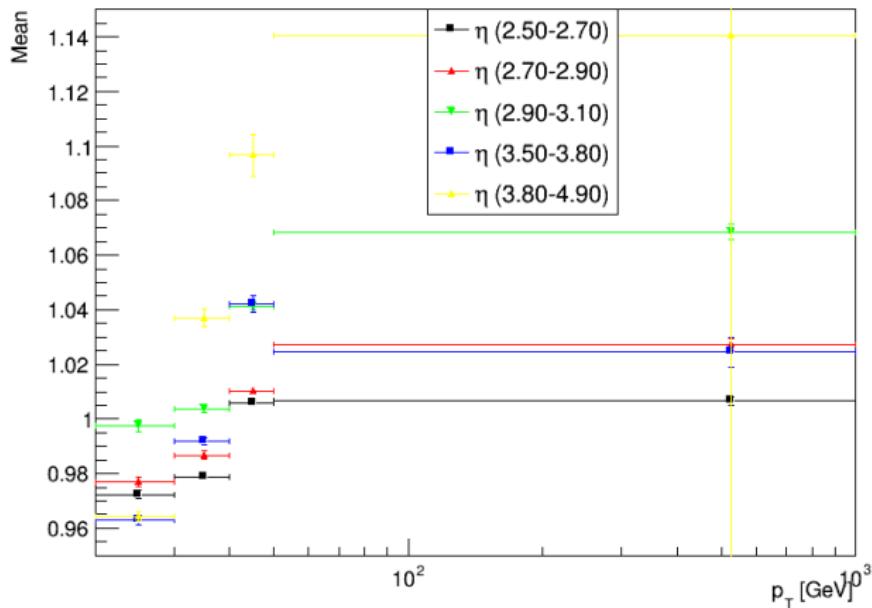
Mean μ 5



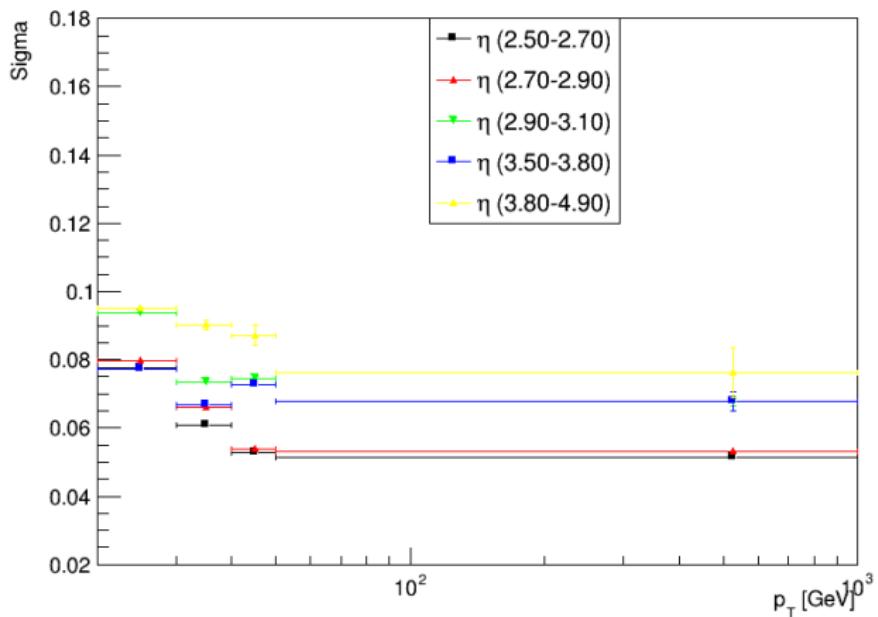
Mean μ 6



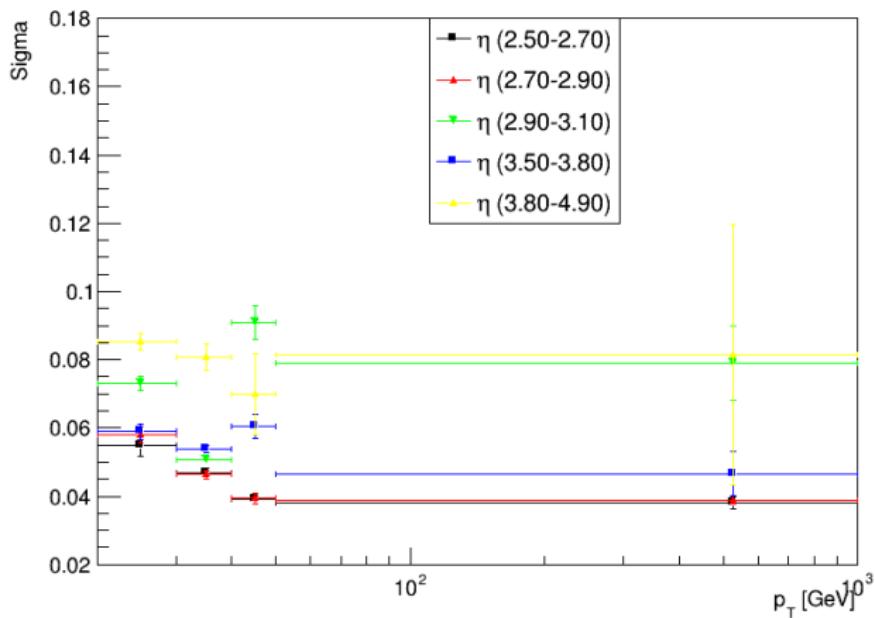
Mean μ 7



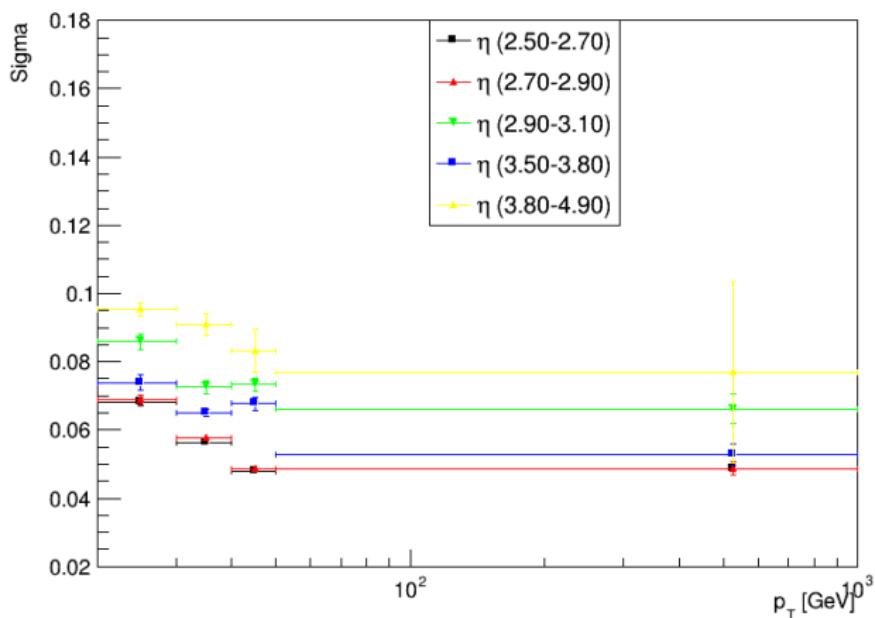
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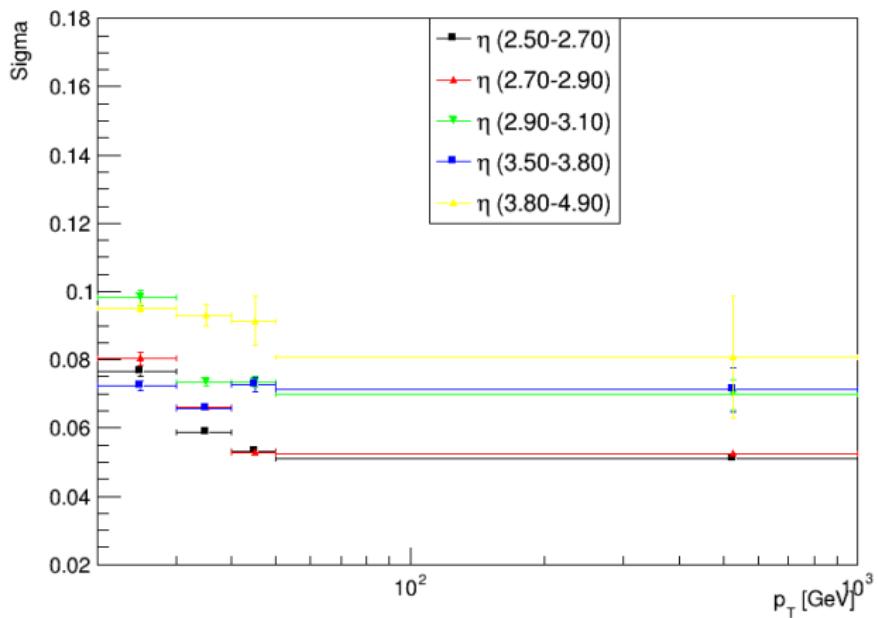
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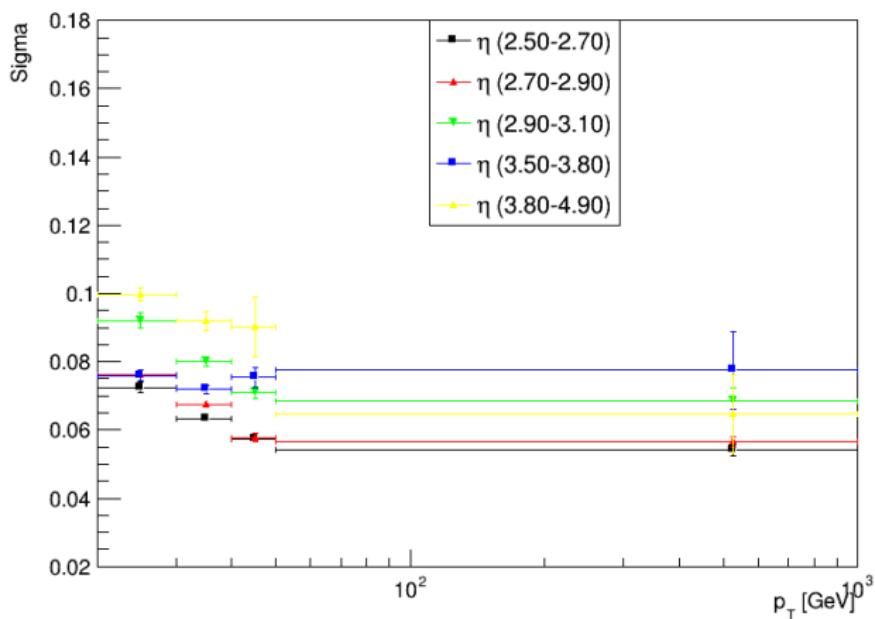
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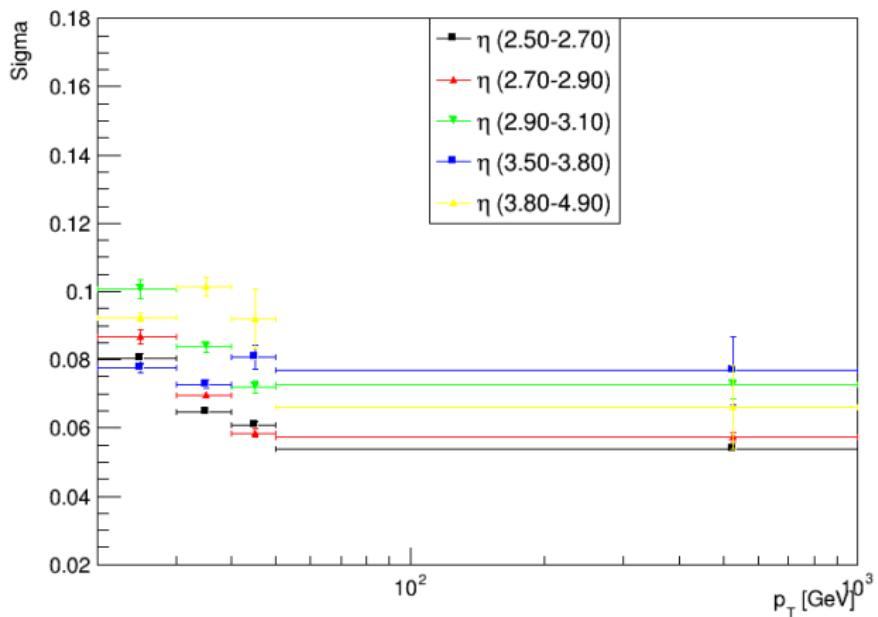
Sigma μ 3



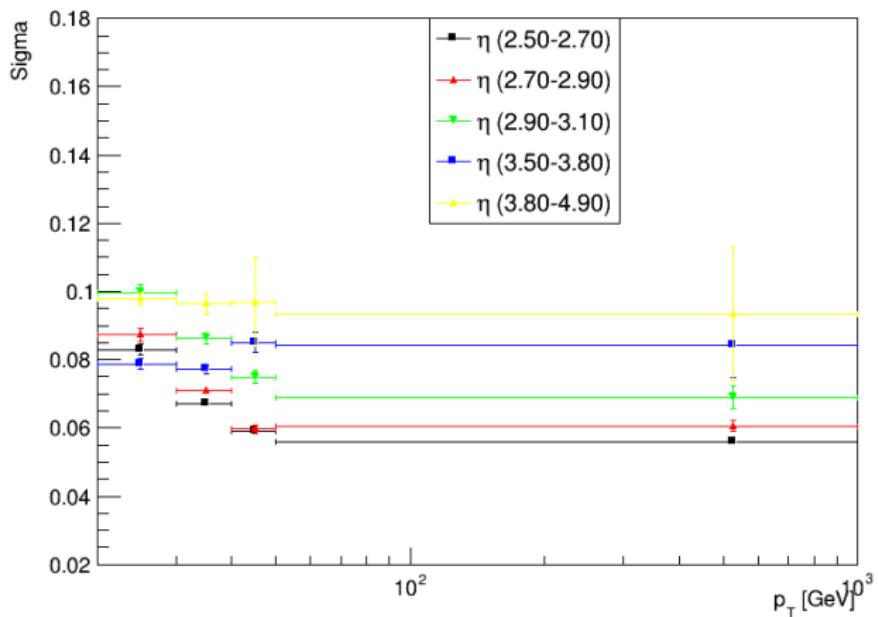
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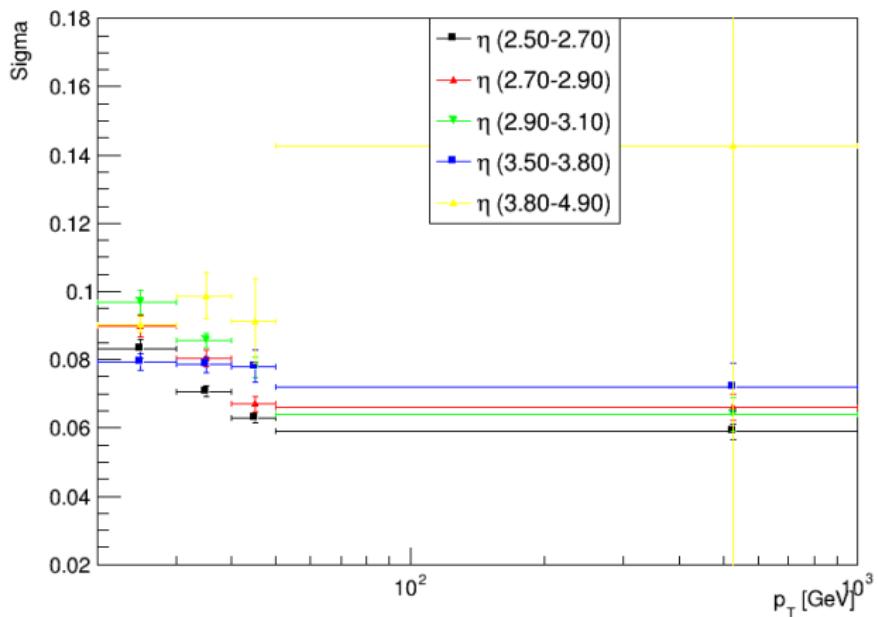
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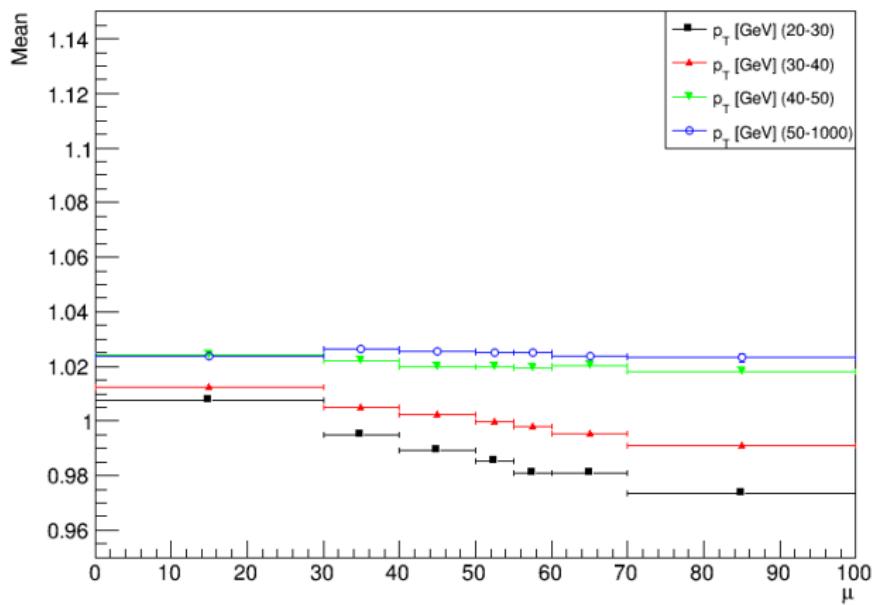
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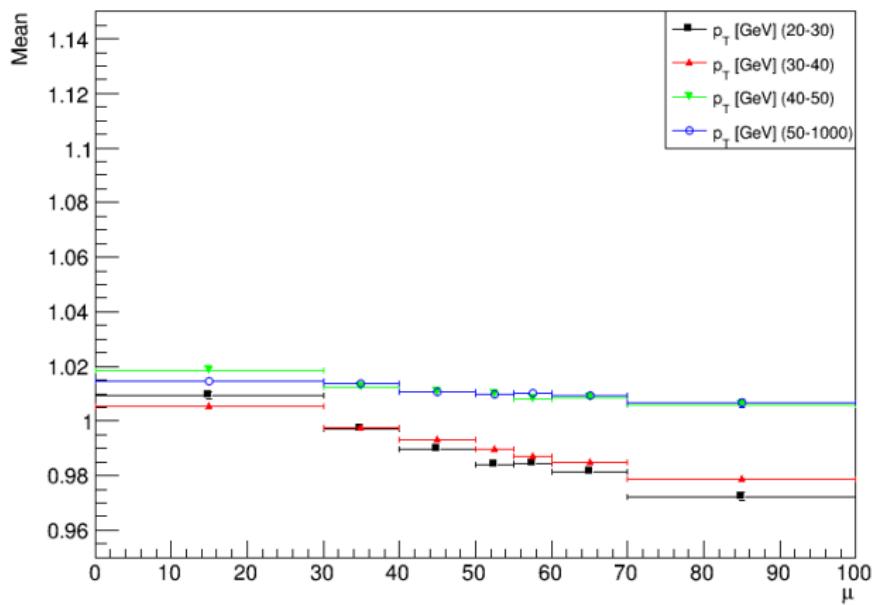
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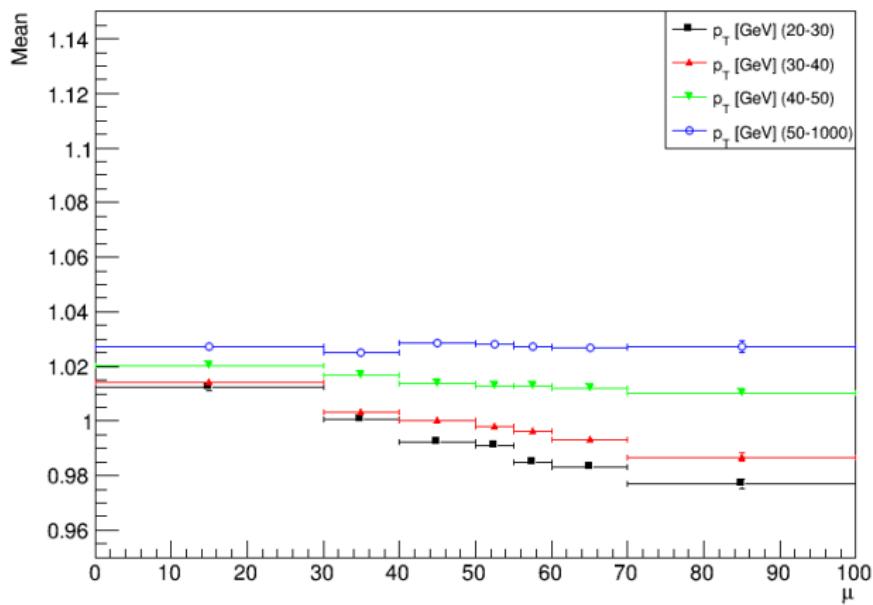
Mean η 0



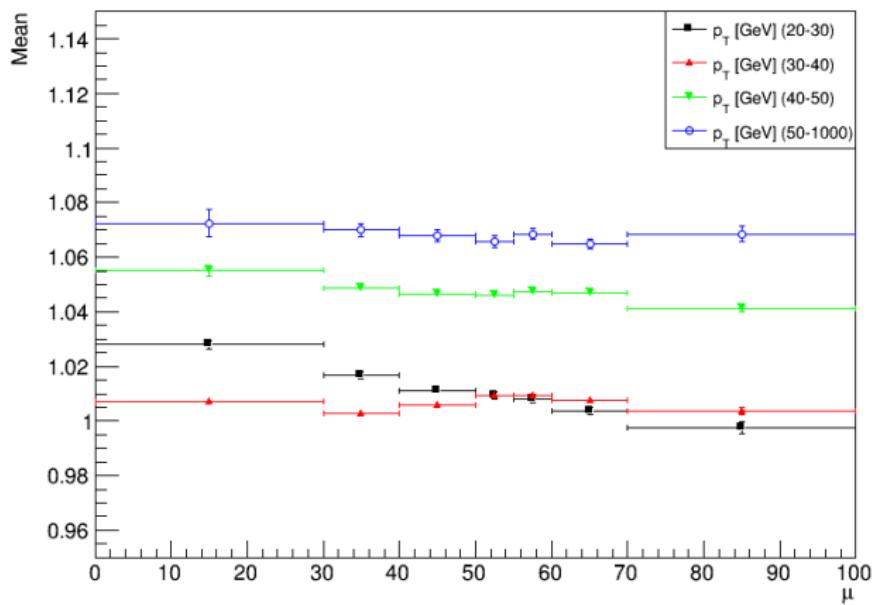
Mean η 1



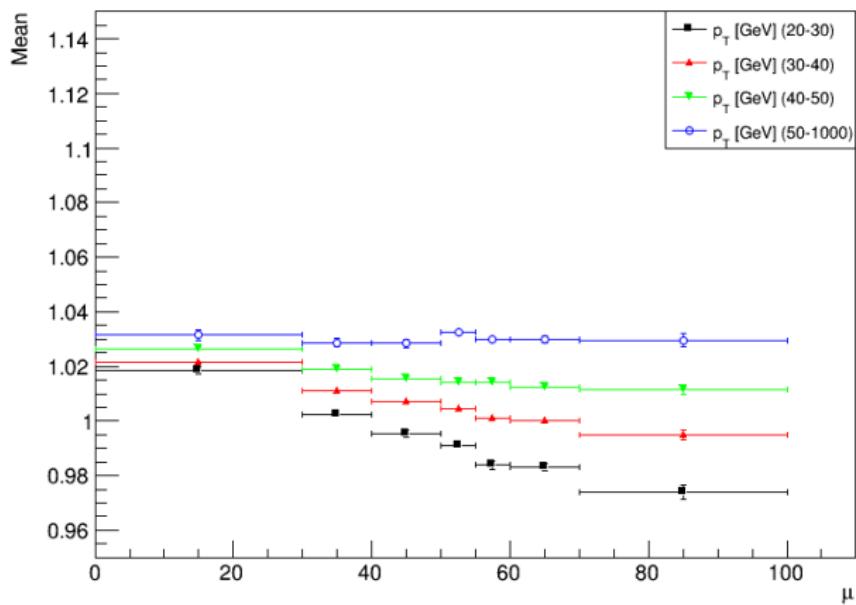
Mean η 2



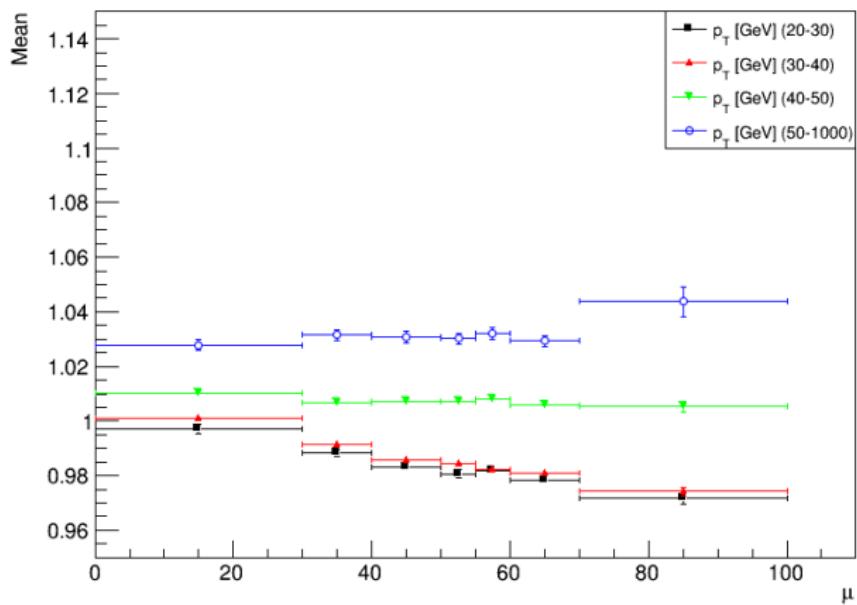
Mean η 3



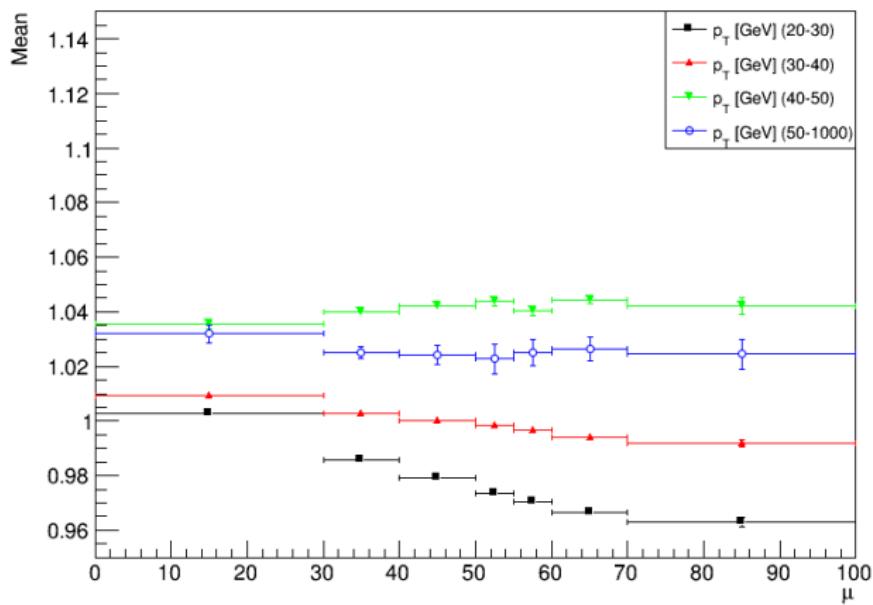
Mean η 4



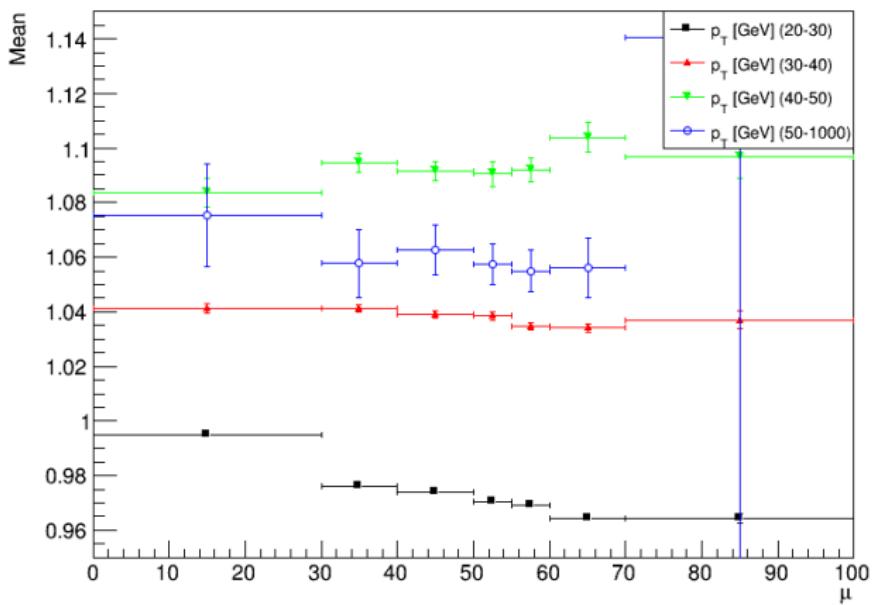
Mean η 5



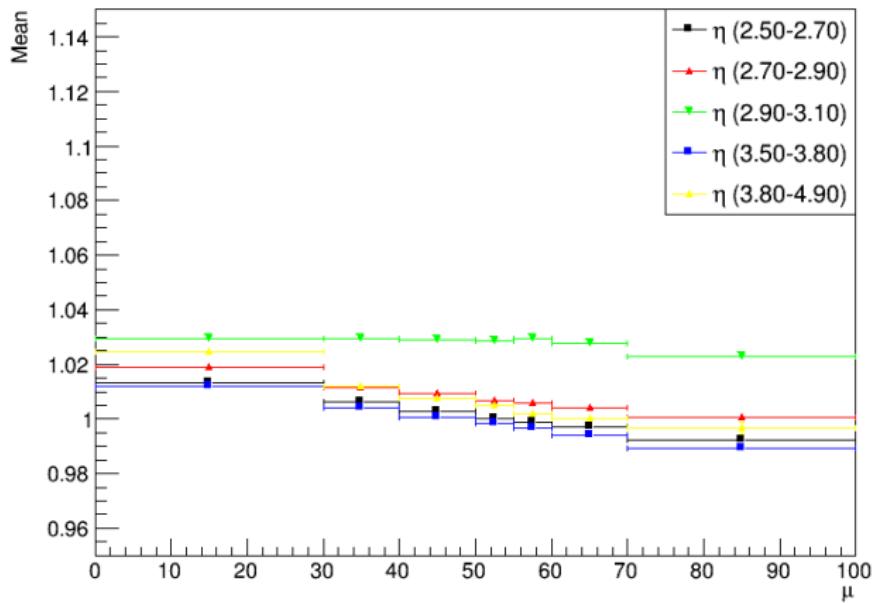
Mean η 6



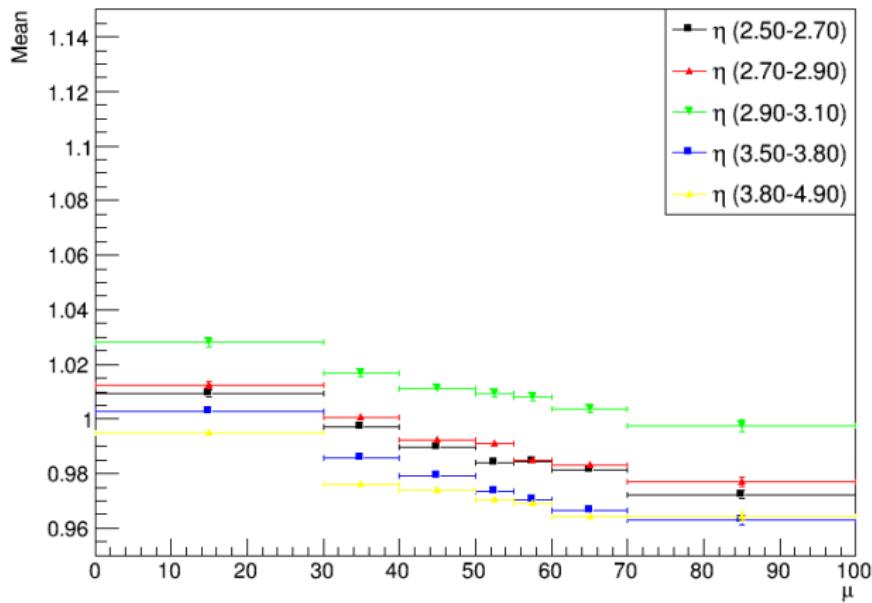
Mean η 7



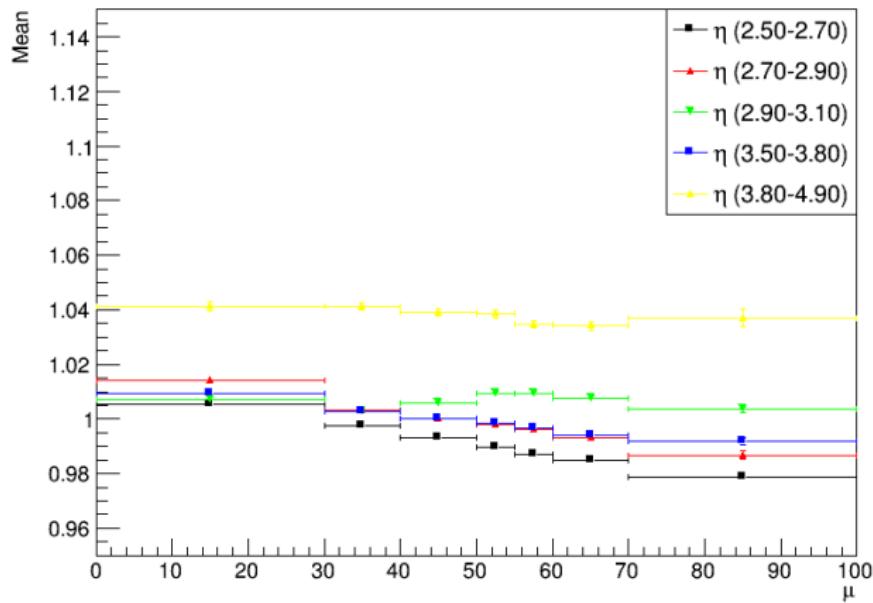
Mean p_T 0



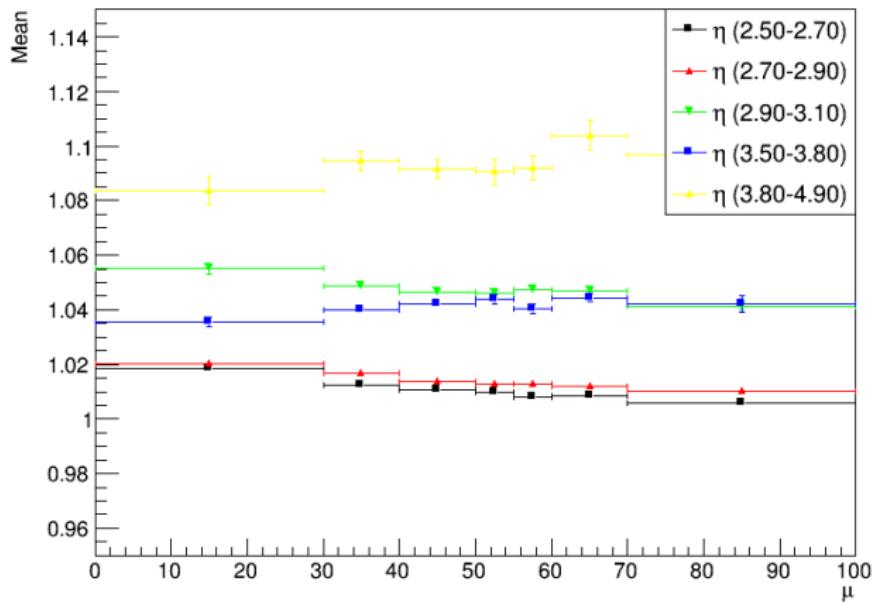
Mean p_T 1



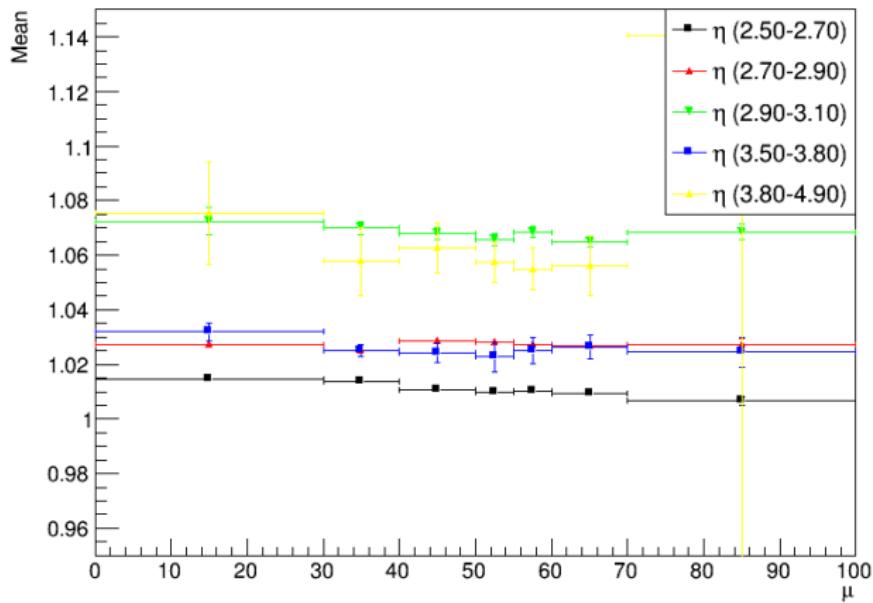
Mean p_T 2



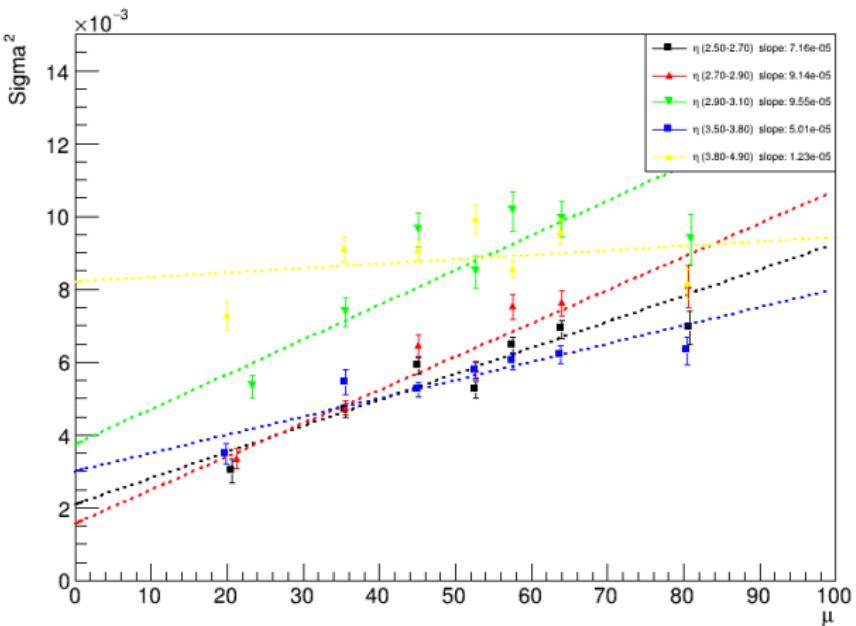
Mean p_T 3



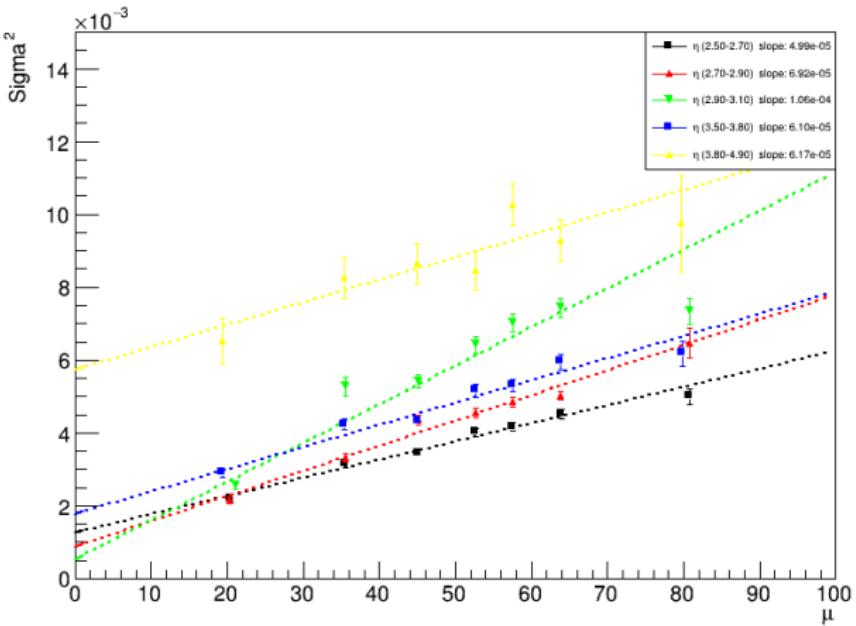
Mean p_T 4



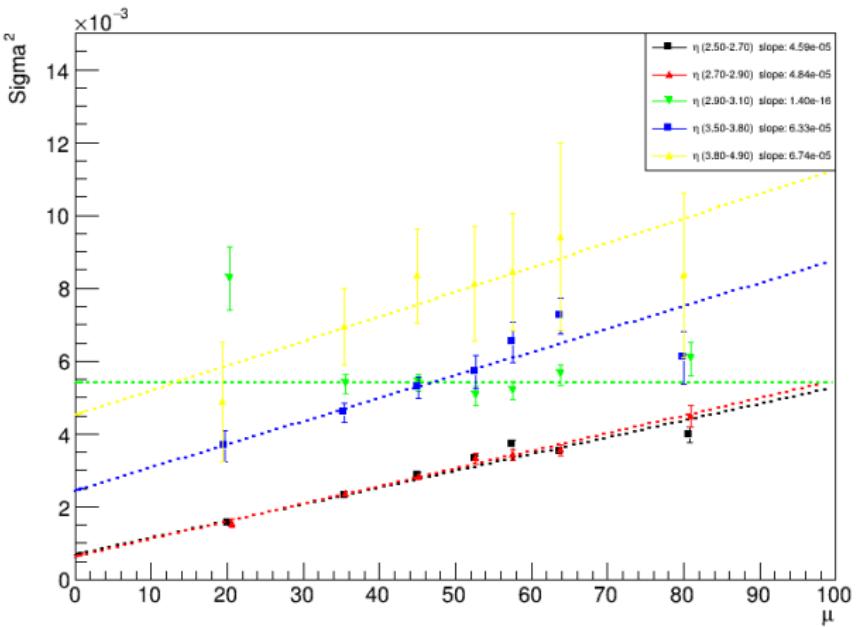
$\Sigma^2 p_T 1$



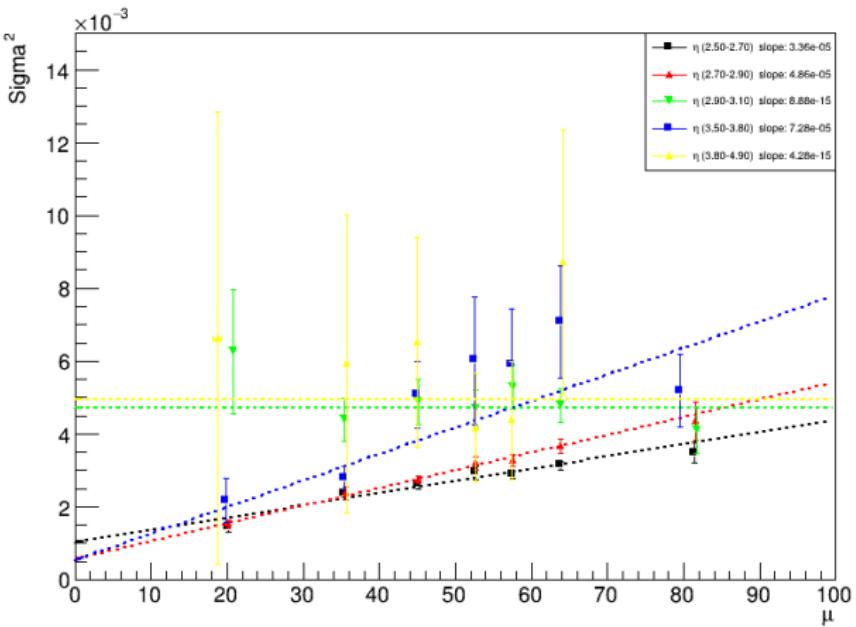
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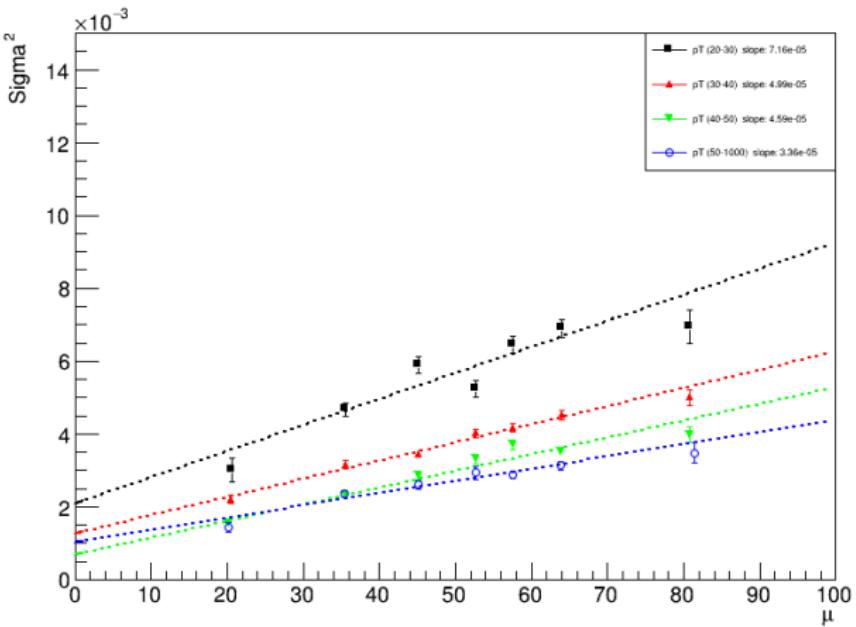
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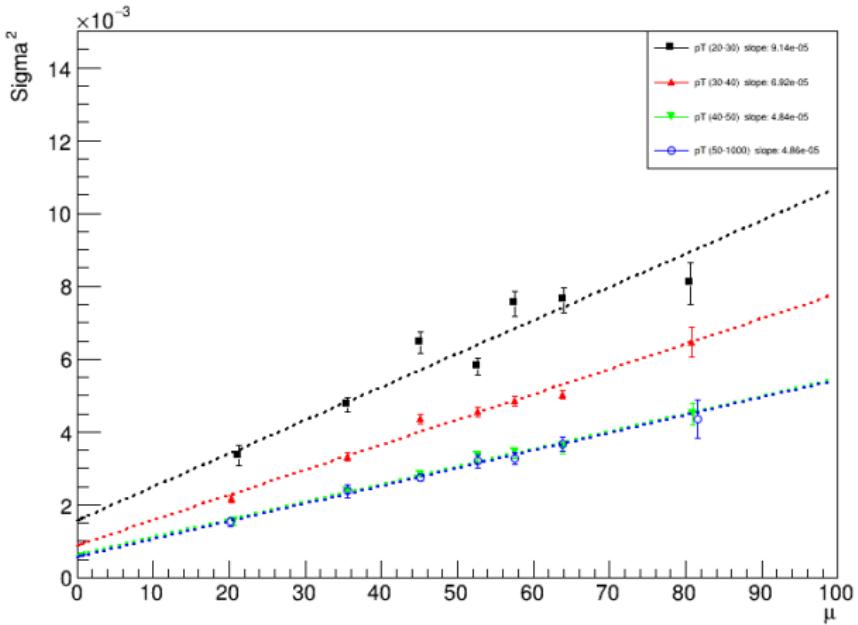
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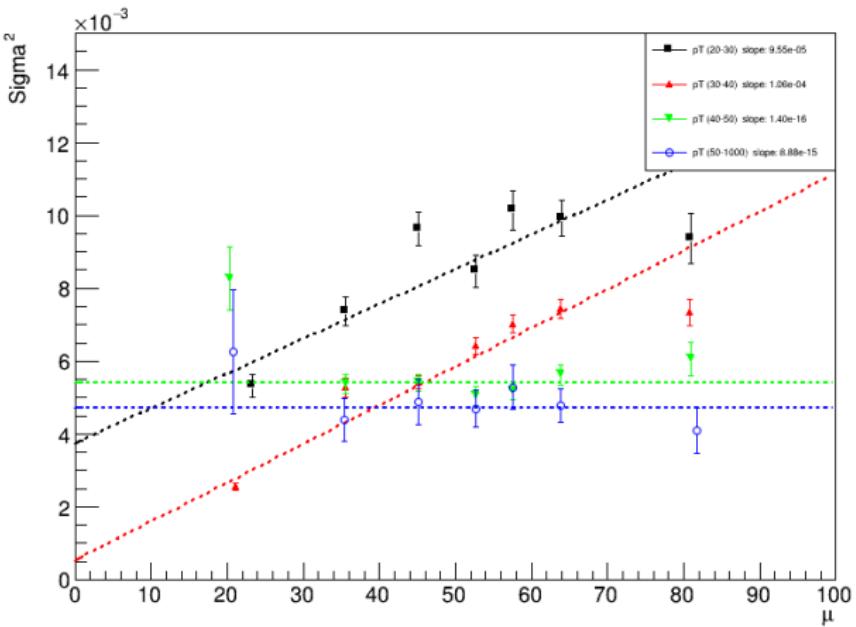
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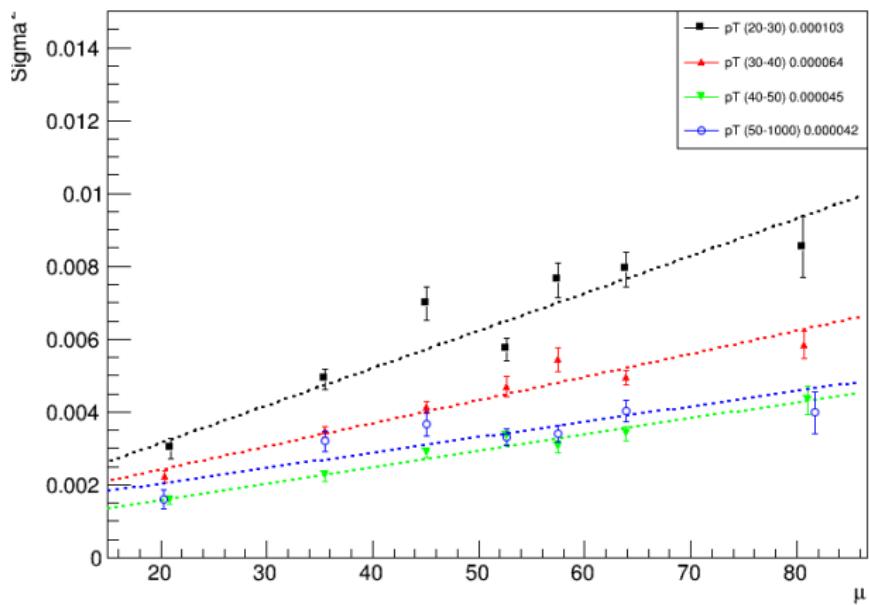
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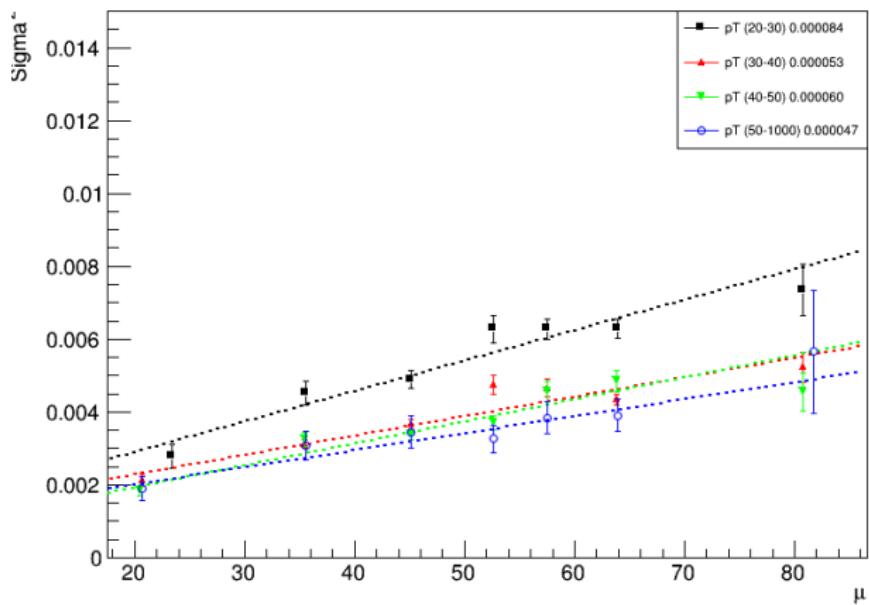
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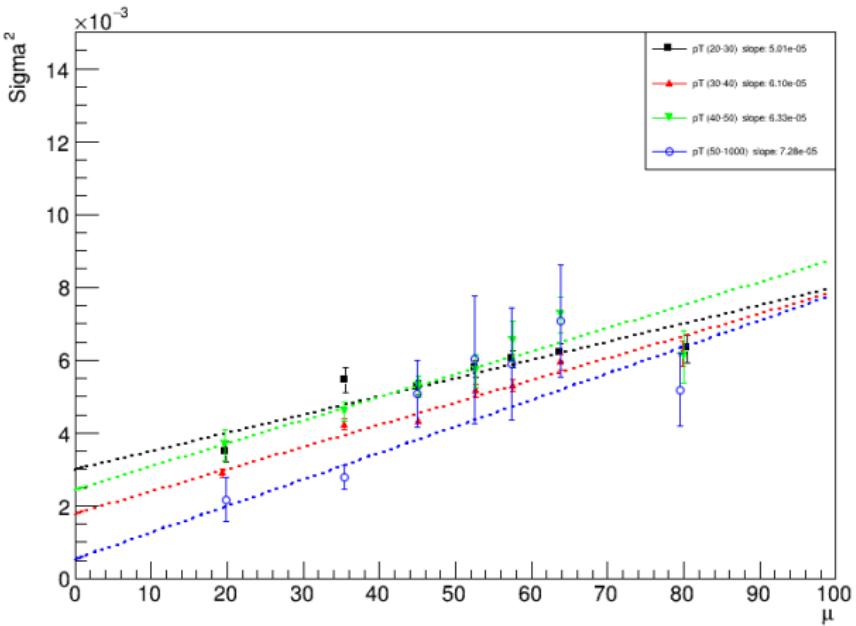
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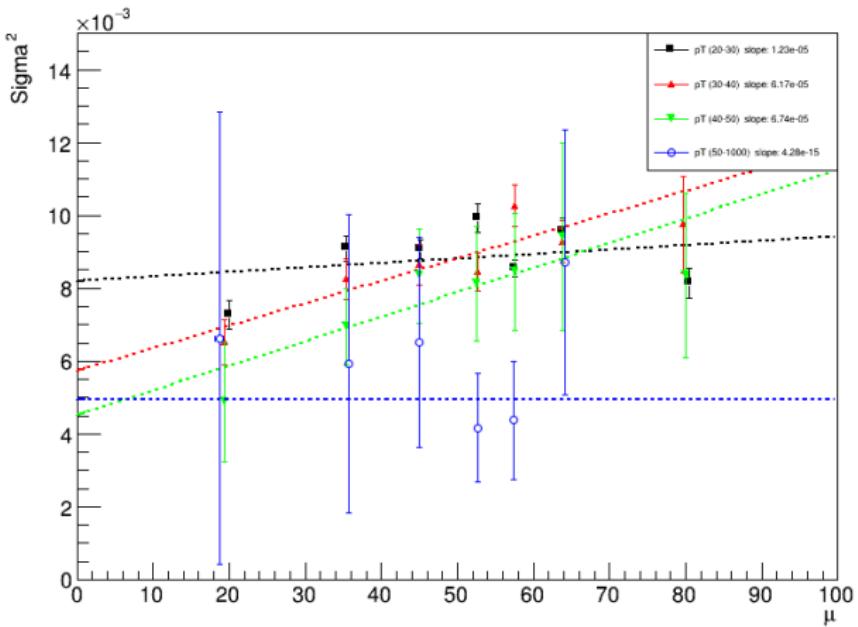
$\Sigma^2 \eta 5$



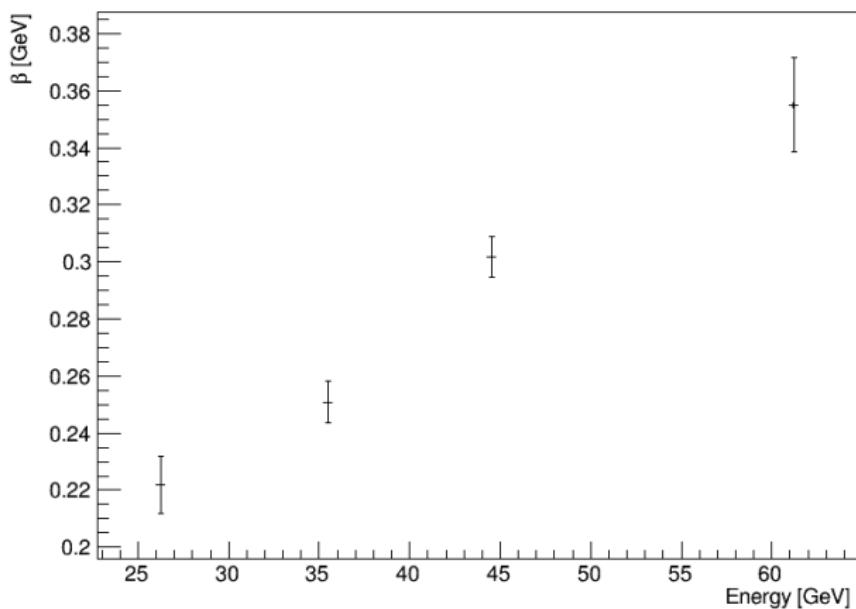
$\Sigma^2 \eta$ 6



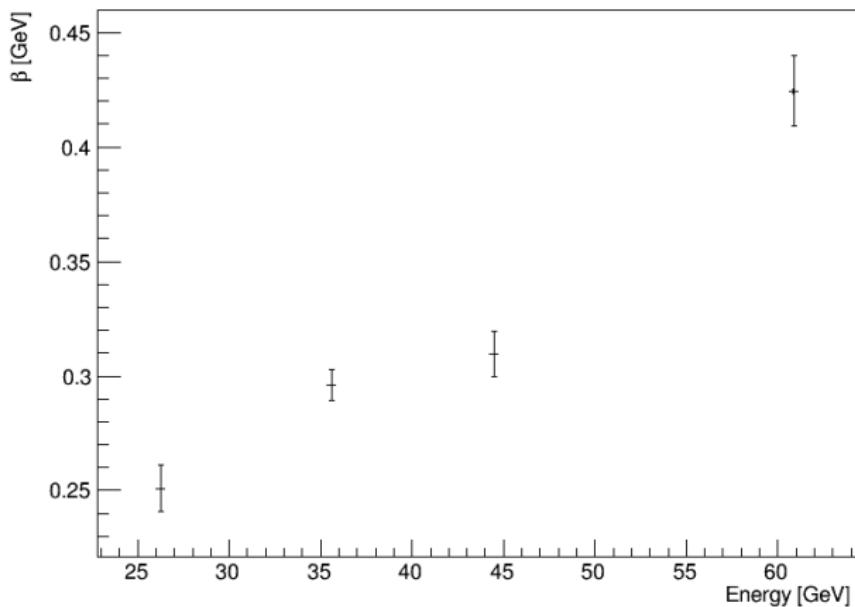
$\Sigma^2 \eta 7$



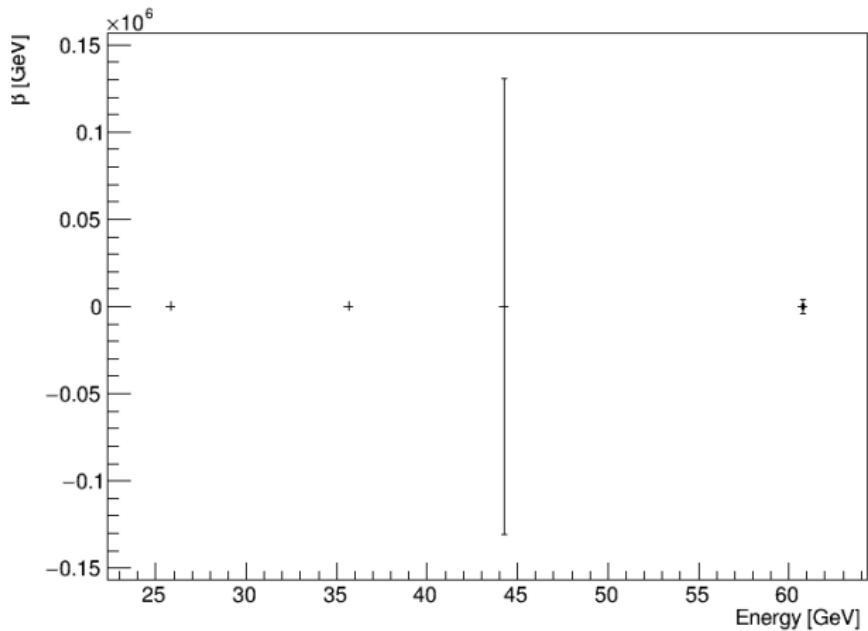
Beta vs p_t η 1



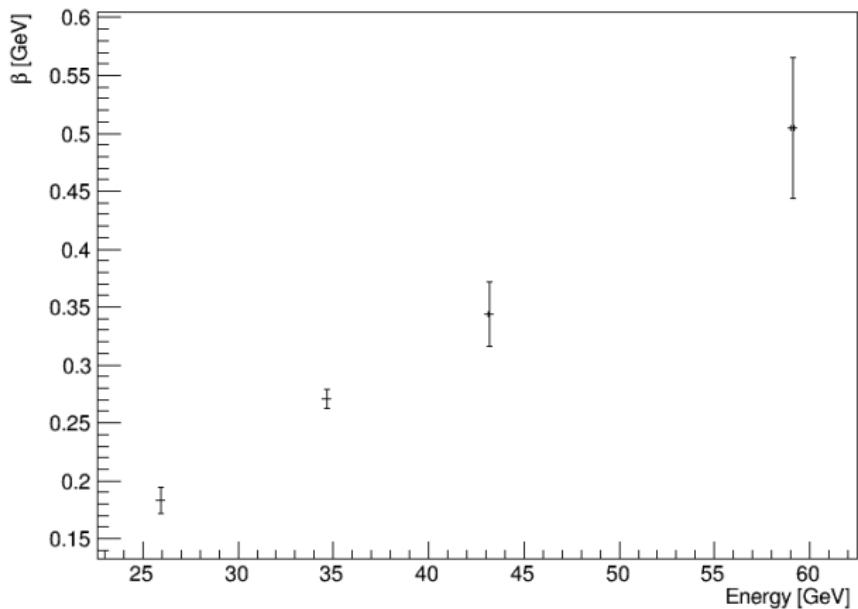
Beta vs p_t η 2



Beta vs p_t η 3



Beta vs p_t η 6



Beta vs p_t η 7

