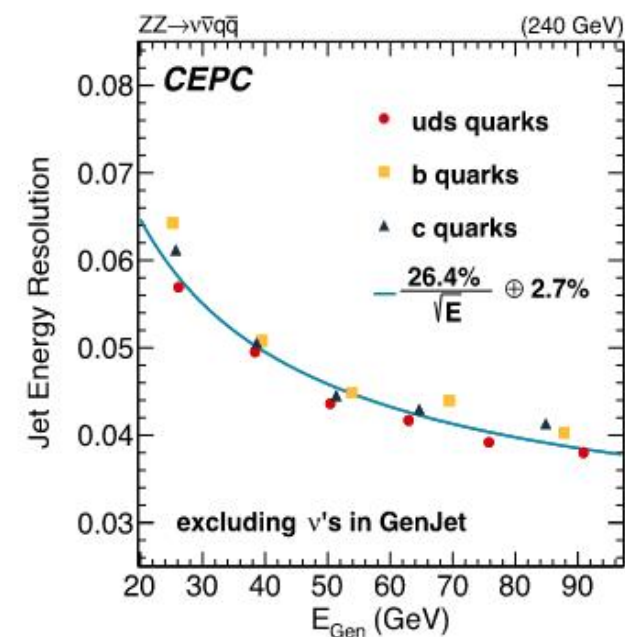
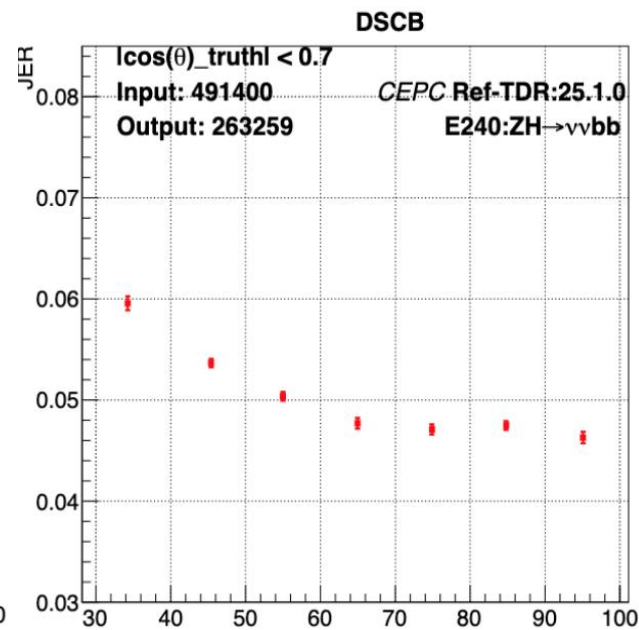
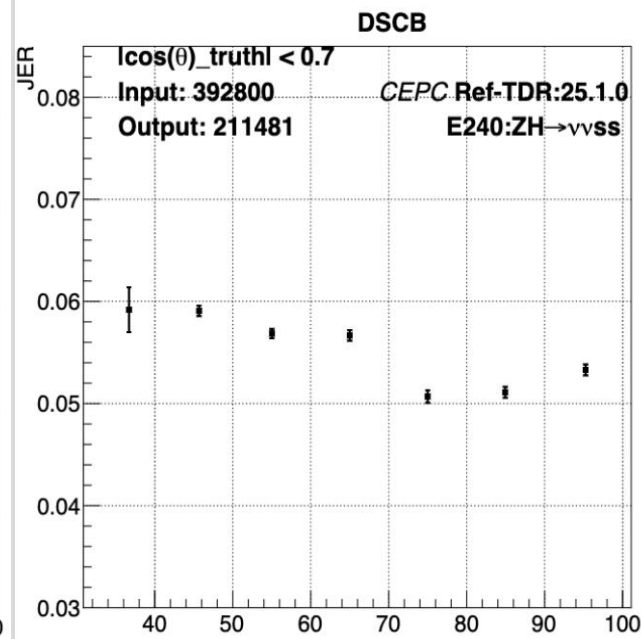
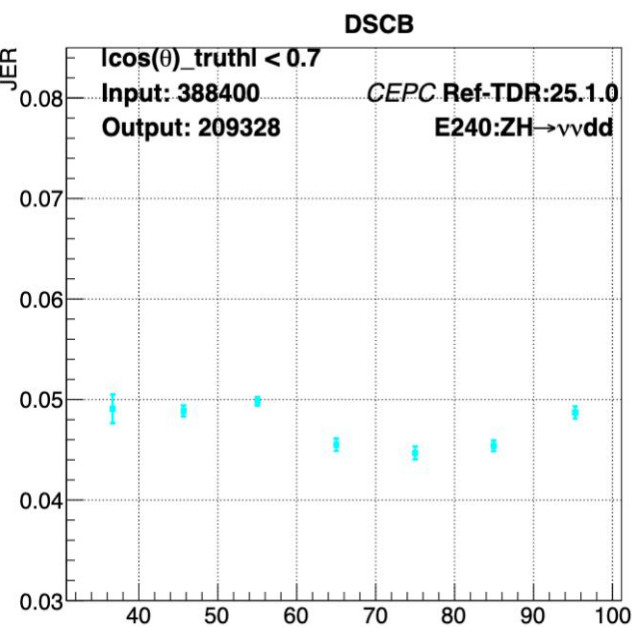
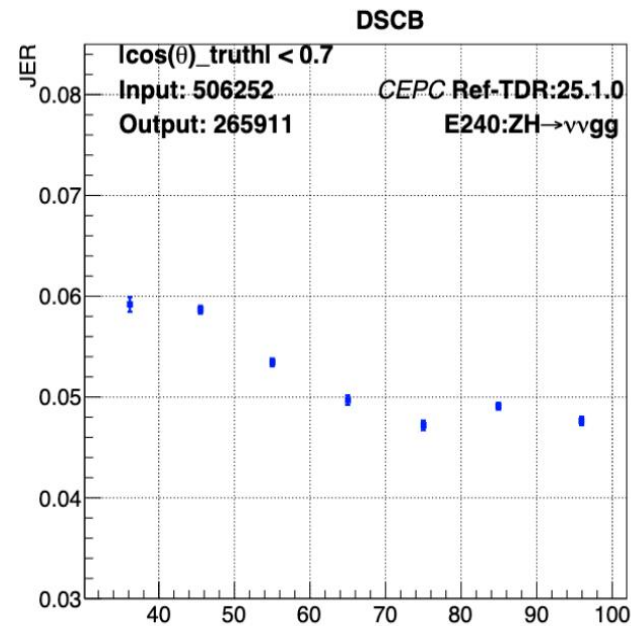
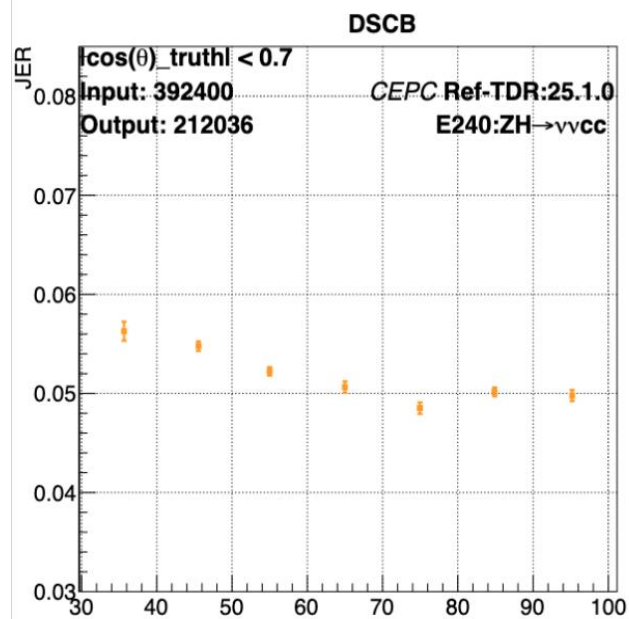
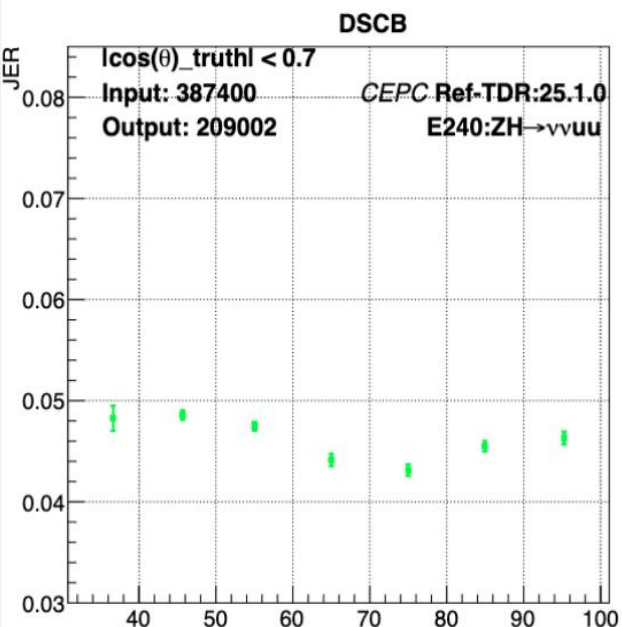


JES/JER

Hou Yingqi

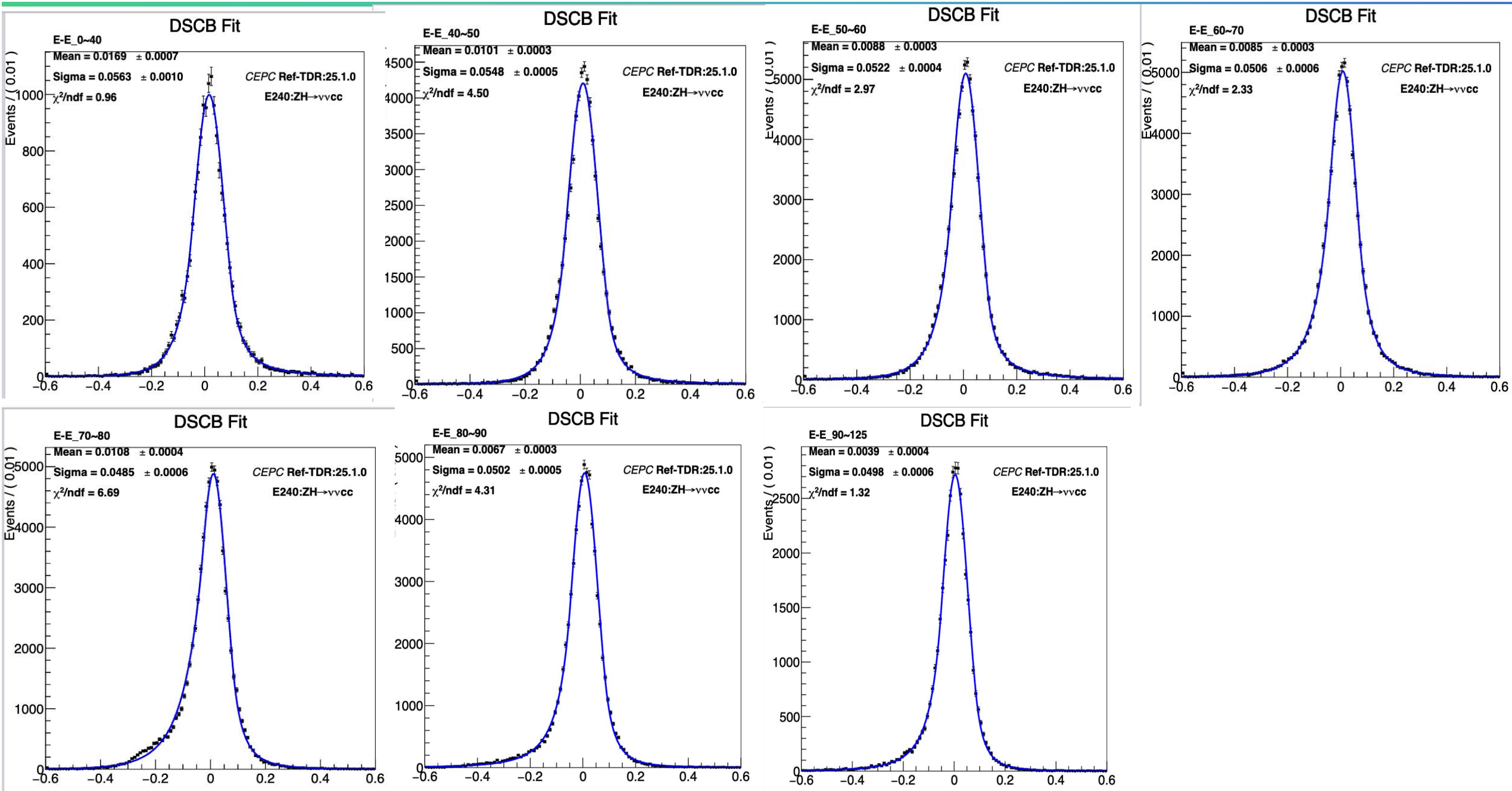
2025/2/19

JER of different process

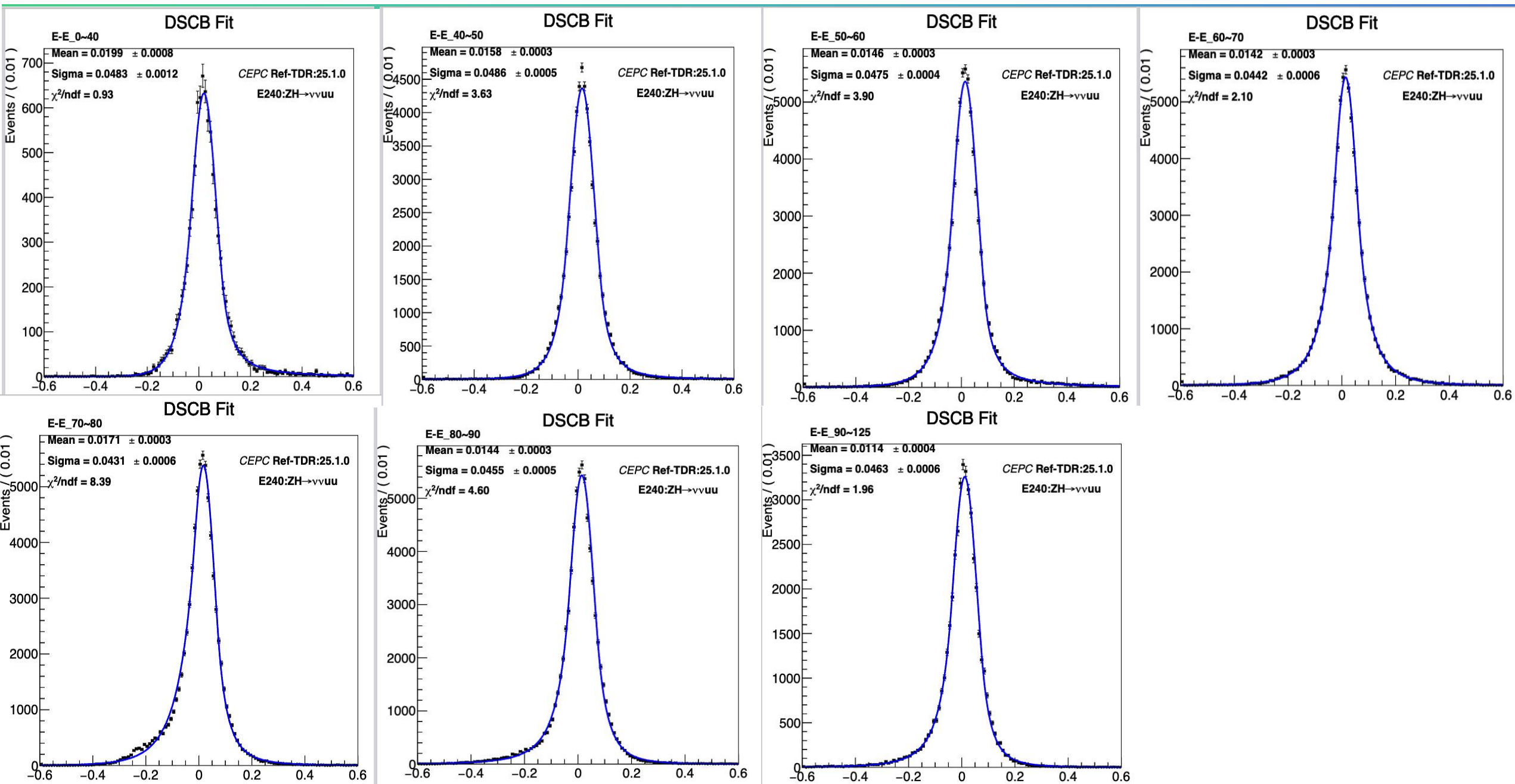


- ZH \rightarrow cc bb gg have similar trends.

Fit Result



Fit Result



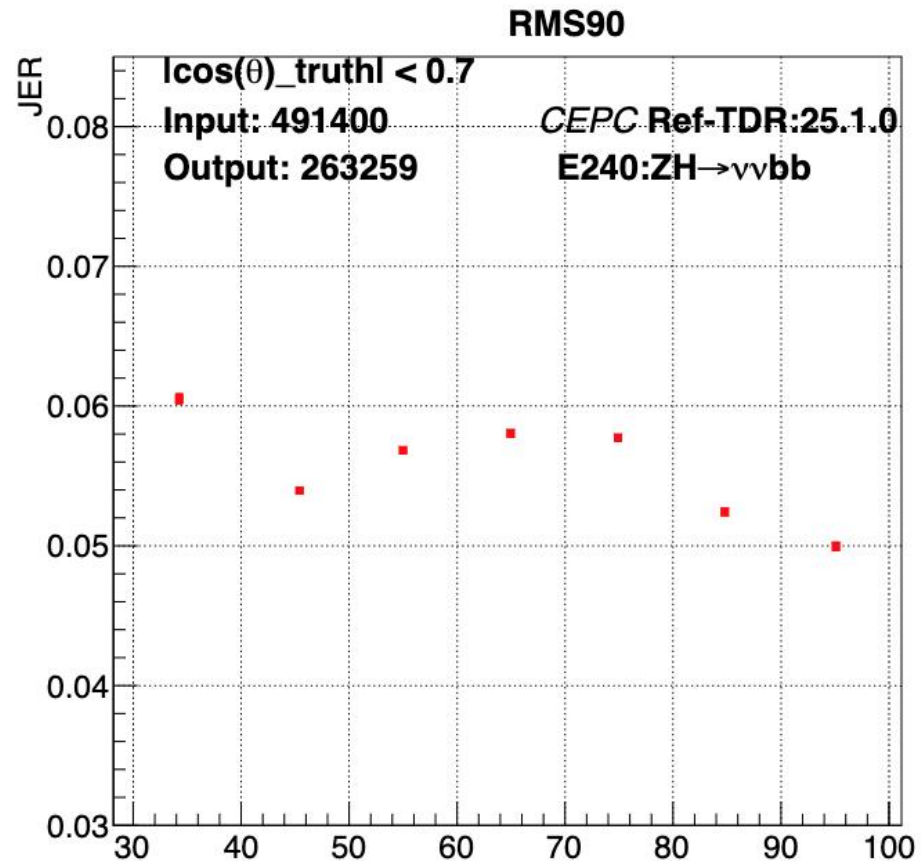
code aboutc RMS90

```
def calculate_rms(data):
    """计算RMS"""
    mean = np.mean(data)
    sq_sum = np.sum(np.square(data))
    return np.sqrt(sq_sum / len(data) - mean ** 2)

def calculate_rms90(values):
    """滑动窗口计算RMS90并返回最小RMS值"""
    # 将数据展平成一维，并进行排序
    sorted_values = ak.flatten(values, axis=0)
    sorted_values = np.sort(sorted_values)

    n = len(sorted_values)
    count90 = int(0.9 * n) # 计算90%的样本大小
    min_rms = float('inf') # 初始化最小RMS为正无穷

    # 使用滑动窗口遍历所有可能的90%样本
    for start in range(n - count90 + 1):
        # 取出当前窗口的数据
        window = sorted_values[start:start + count90]
        # 计算窗口数据的RMS
        rms = calculate_rms(window)
        # 更新最小RMS
        min_rms = min(min_rms, rms)
    return min_rms
```



Process:

✓ The center of mass energy
are :

80GeV 91.2GeV 120GeV

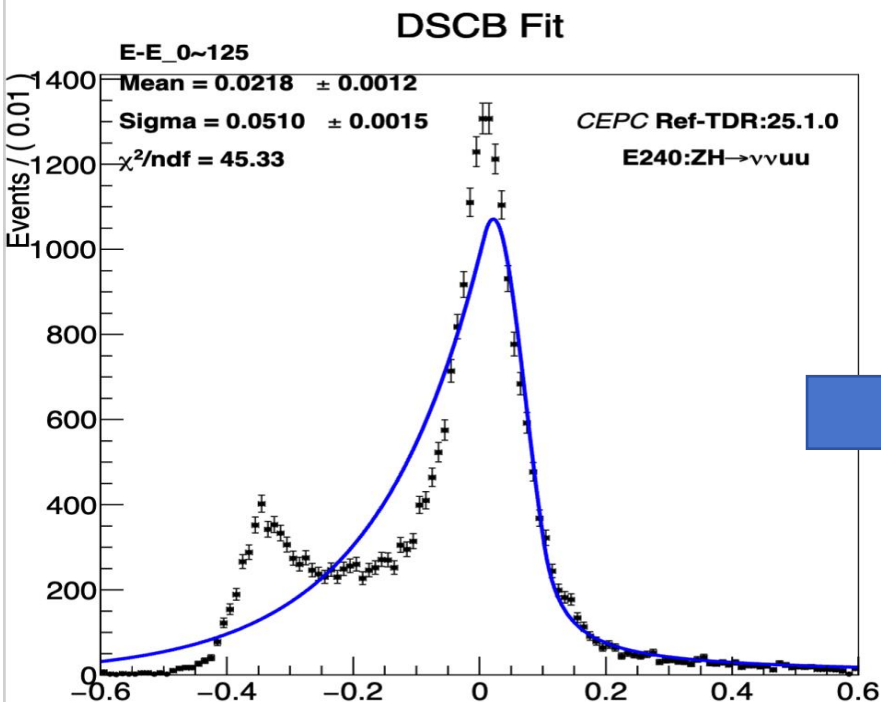
160GeV 200GeV

Condition:

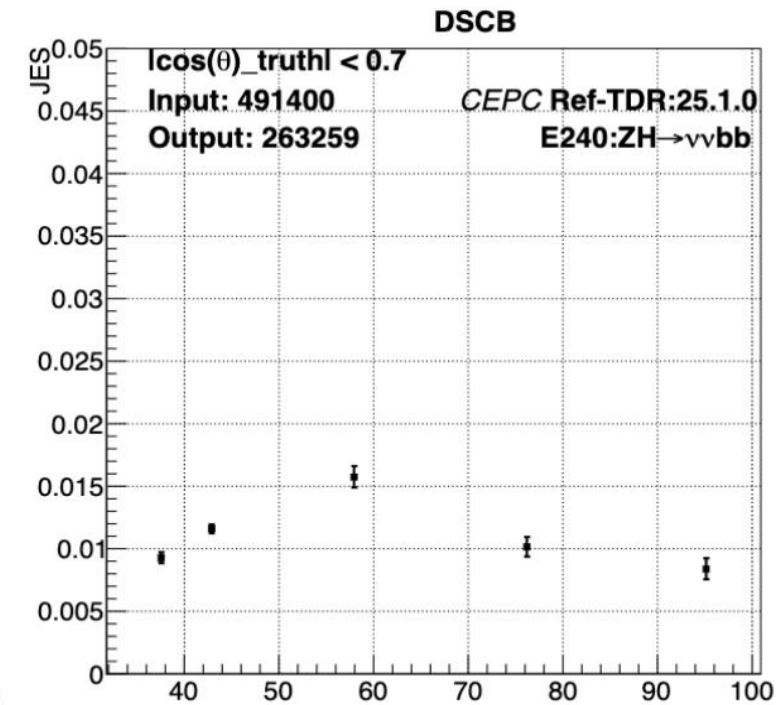
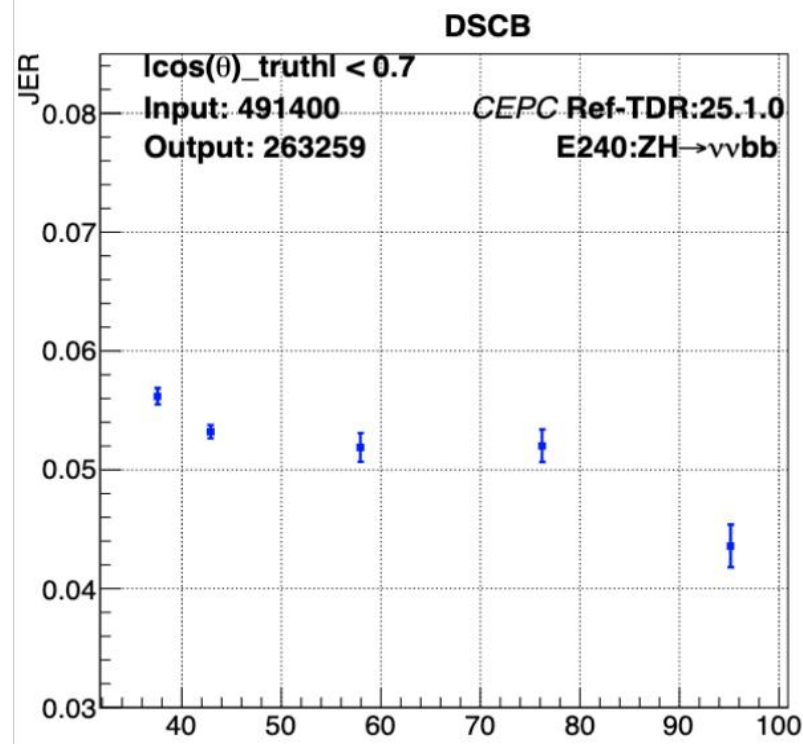
● $|\cos\theta| < 0.7$

● 120GeV 160GeV 200GeV

dijetmass > 100GeV

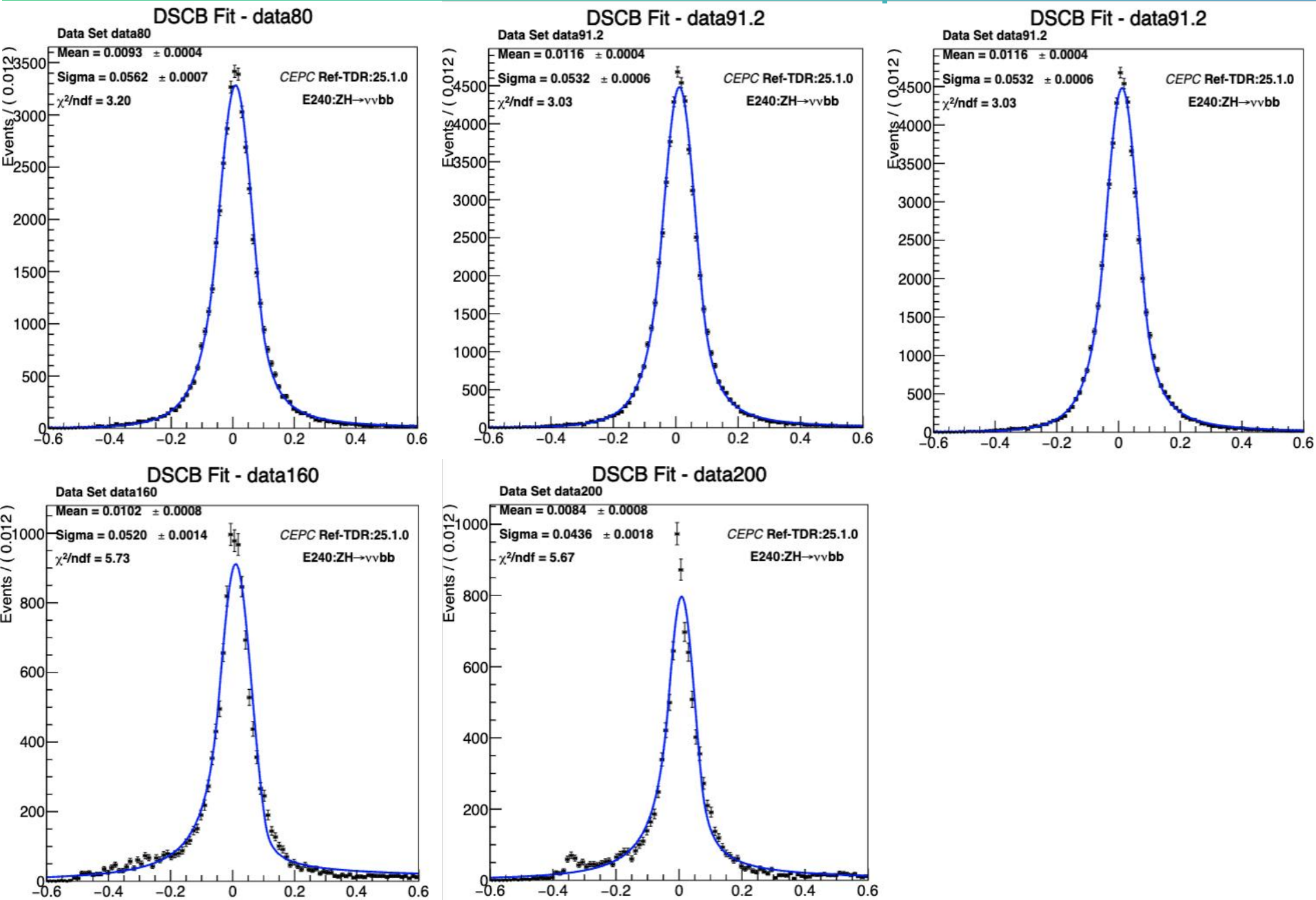


JER/JES of eeqq(eebb)

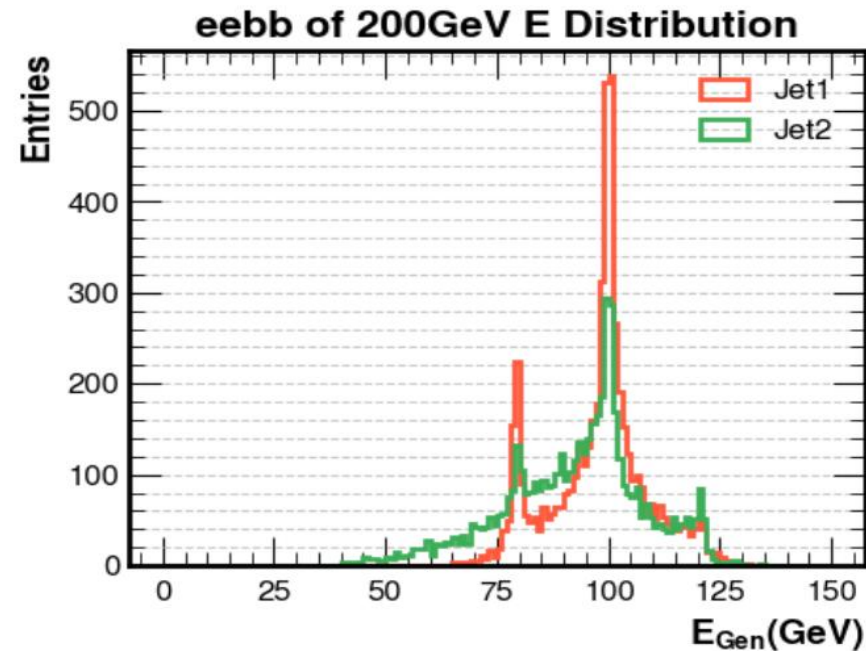
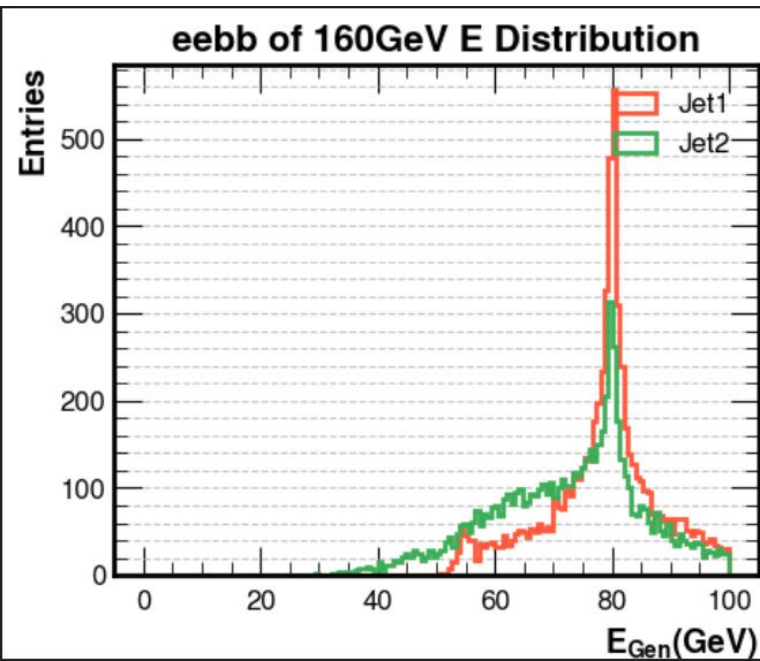
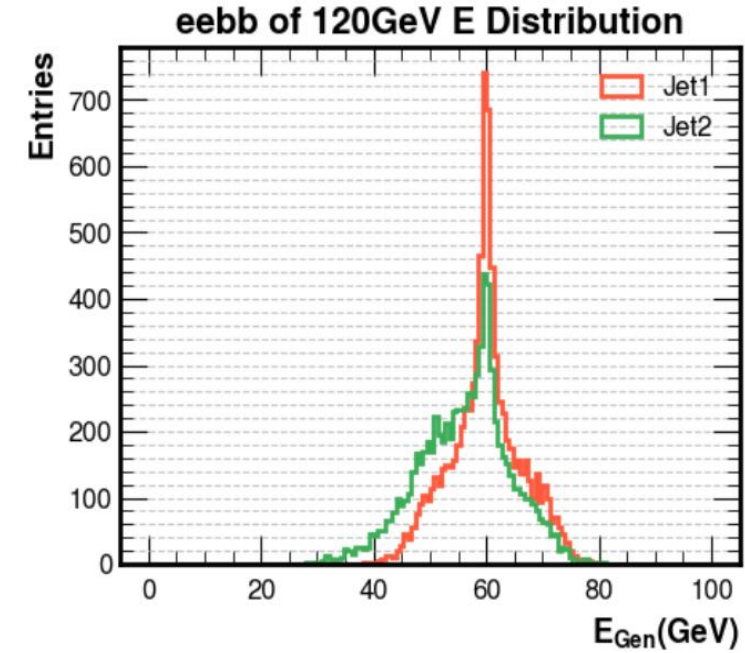
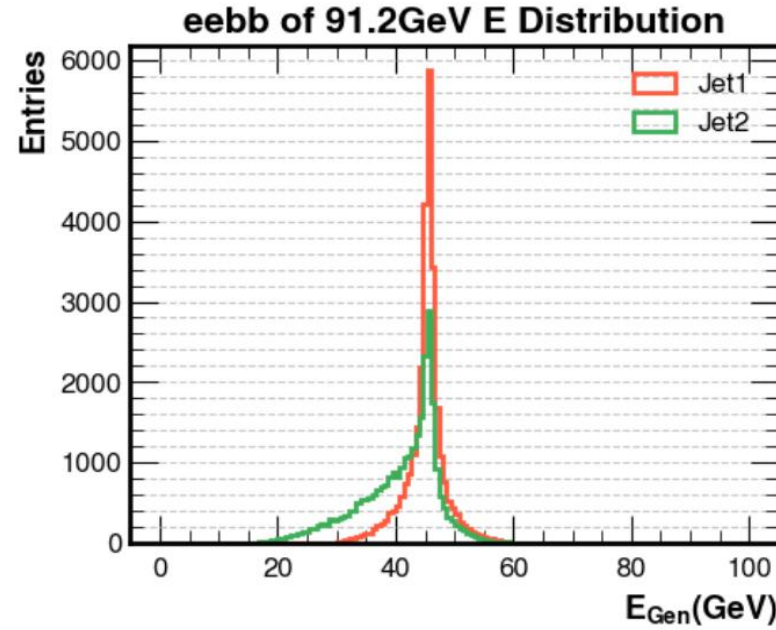
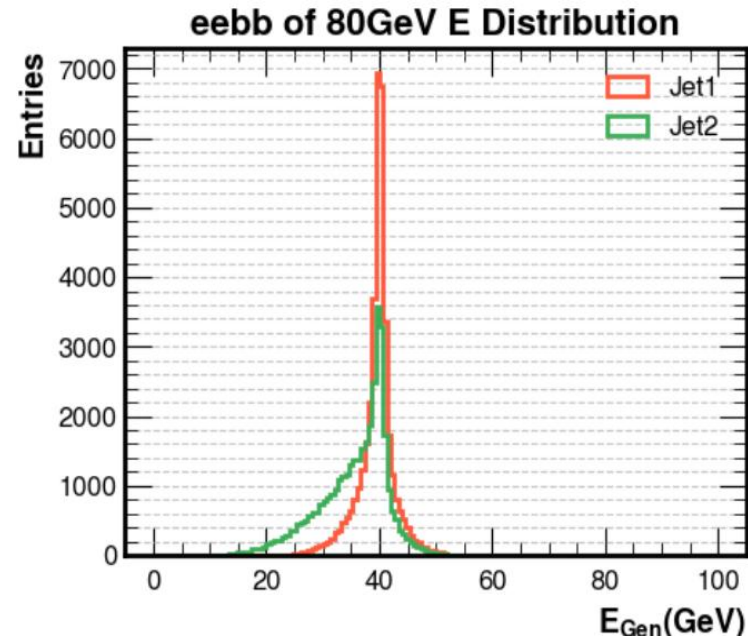


eebb of 120GeV

Fit result

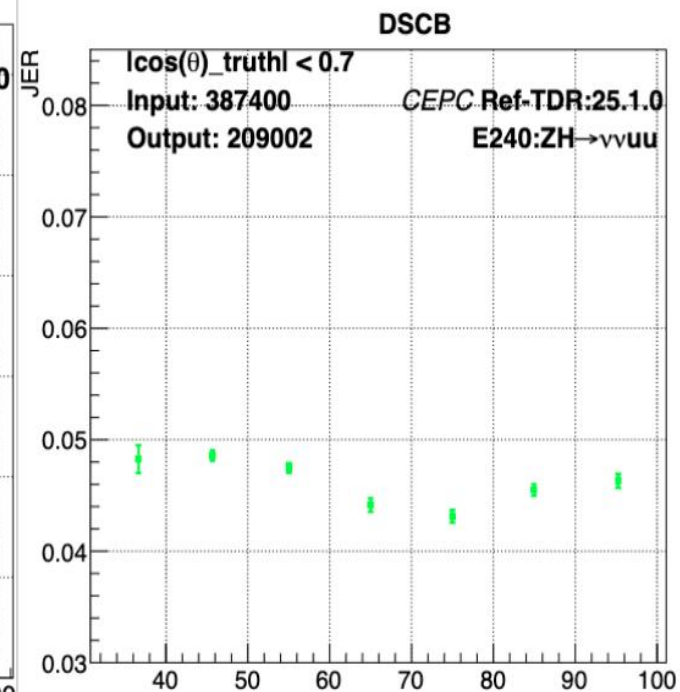
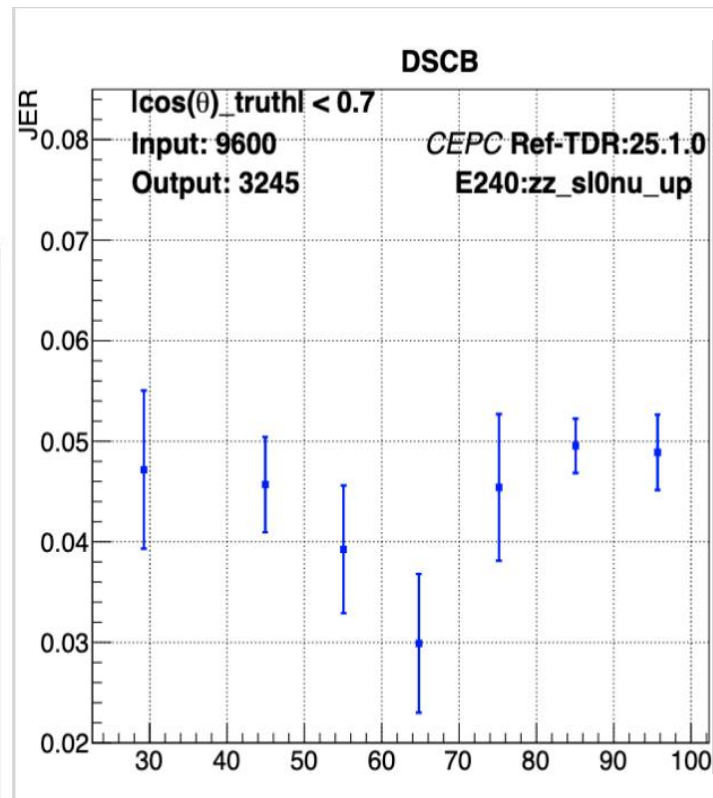
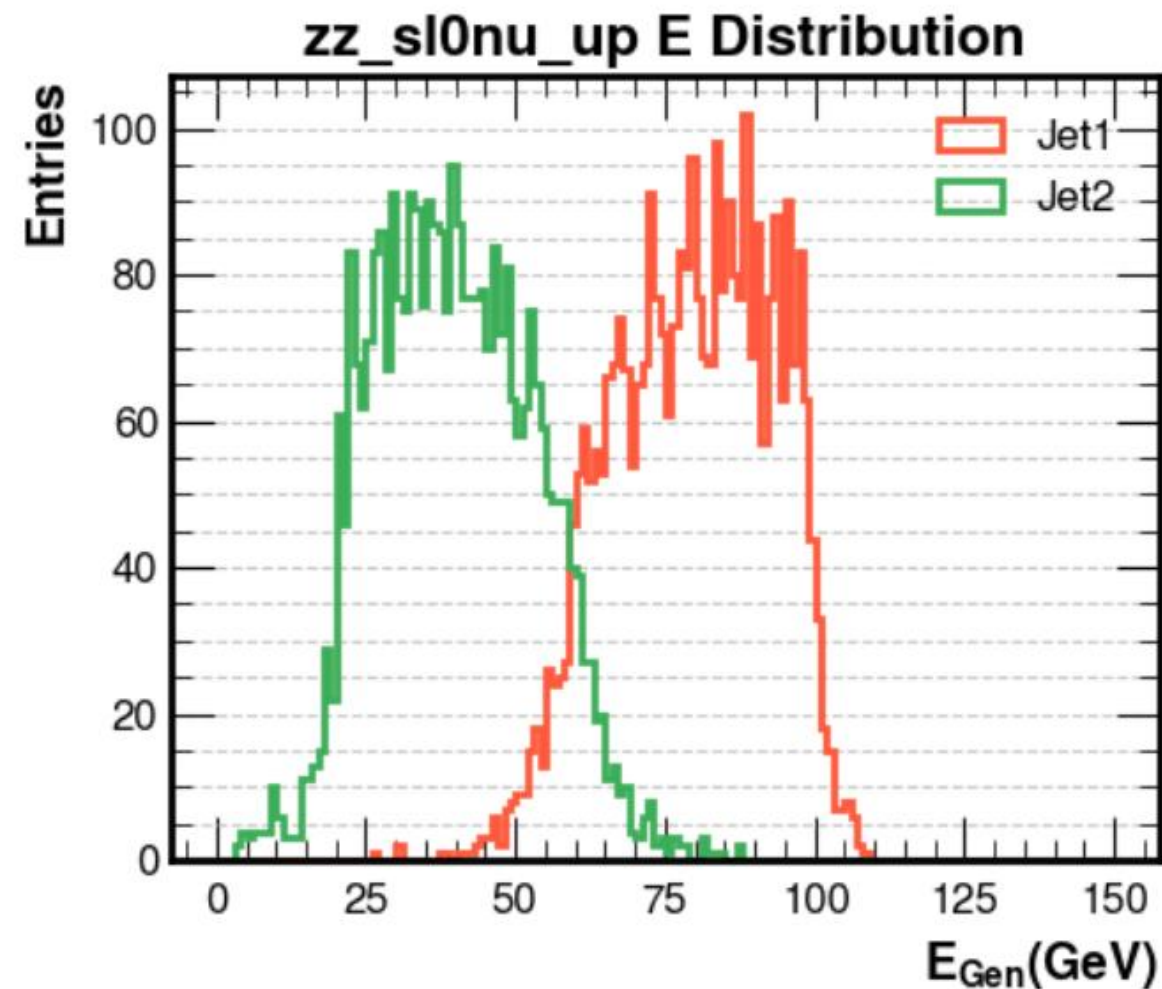


Energy Distribution



zz_sl0nu_up

with $|\cos\theta| < 0.7$



- Jets from Z are more forward.

zz_sl0nu_up

with $|\cos\theta| < 1$

