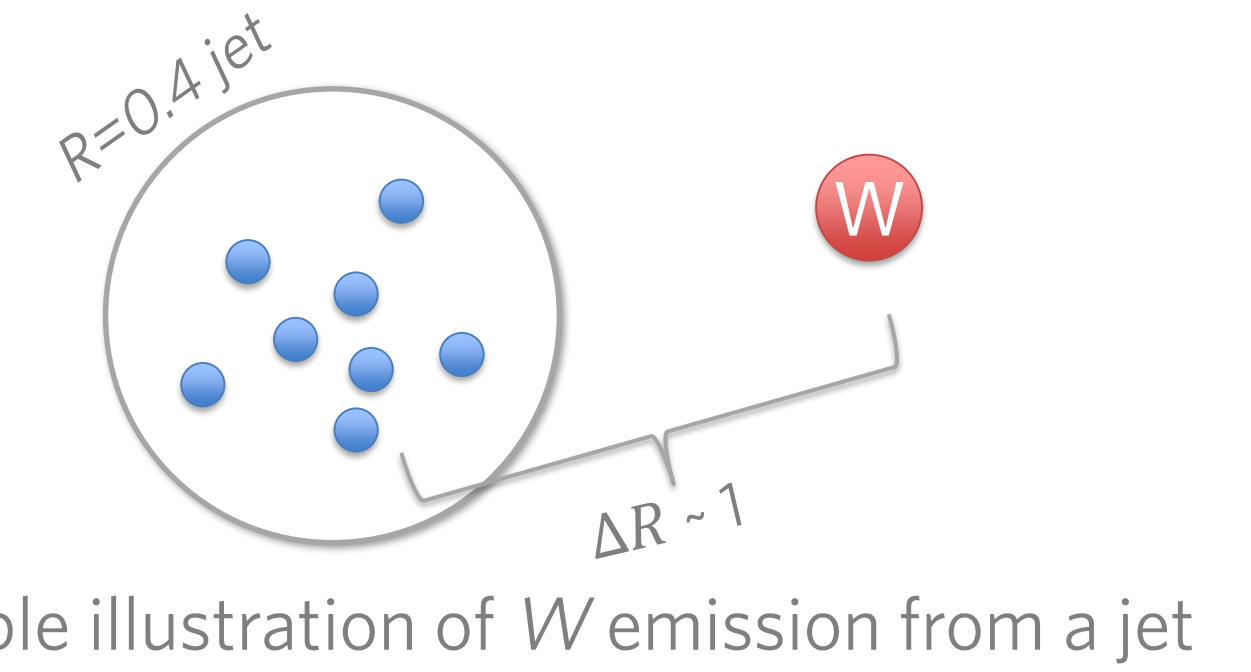
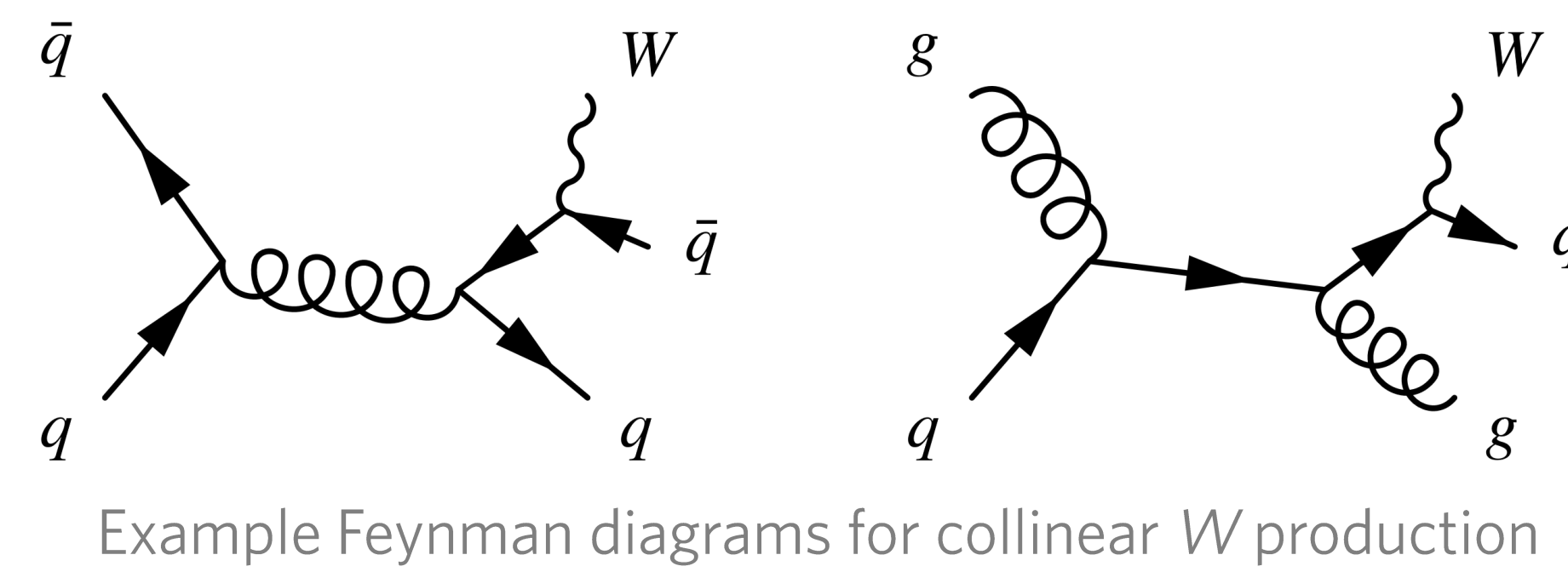
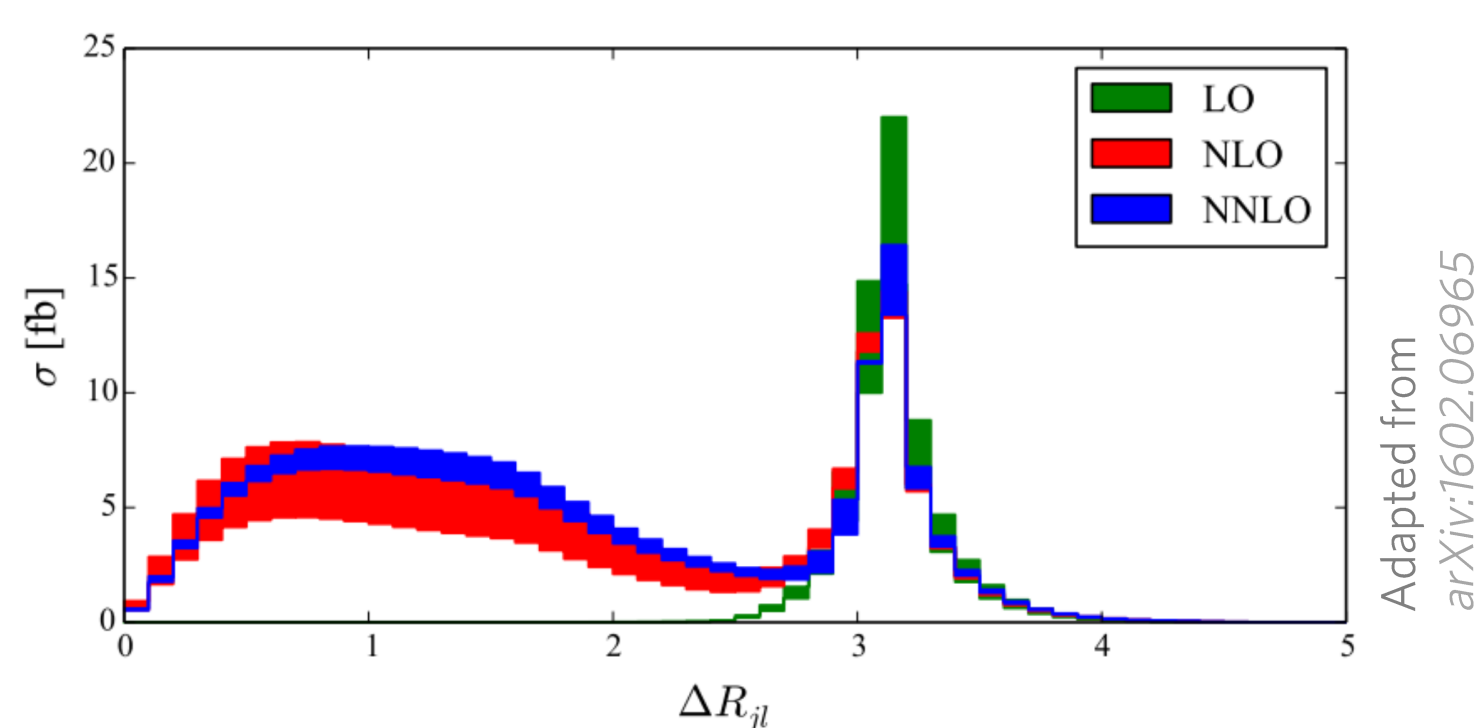


MEASUREMENT OF W BOSON ANGULAR DISTRIBUTIONS IN EVENTS WITH HIGH p_T JETS WITH ATLAS AT 8 TEV



Introduction

- High p_T jets can emit a real W collinearly
 - Since the W is massive, they are emitted at a small but non-zero angle relative to the jet
 - Never been directly measured before
- By looking at the angular distance between the W and the jet, one can explicitly focus on the collinear emission process
- Very large corrections to LO in collinear region

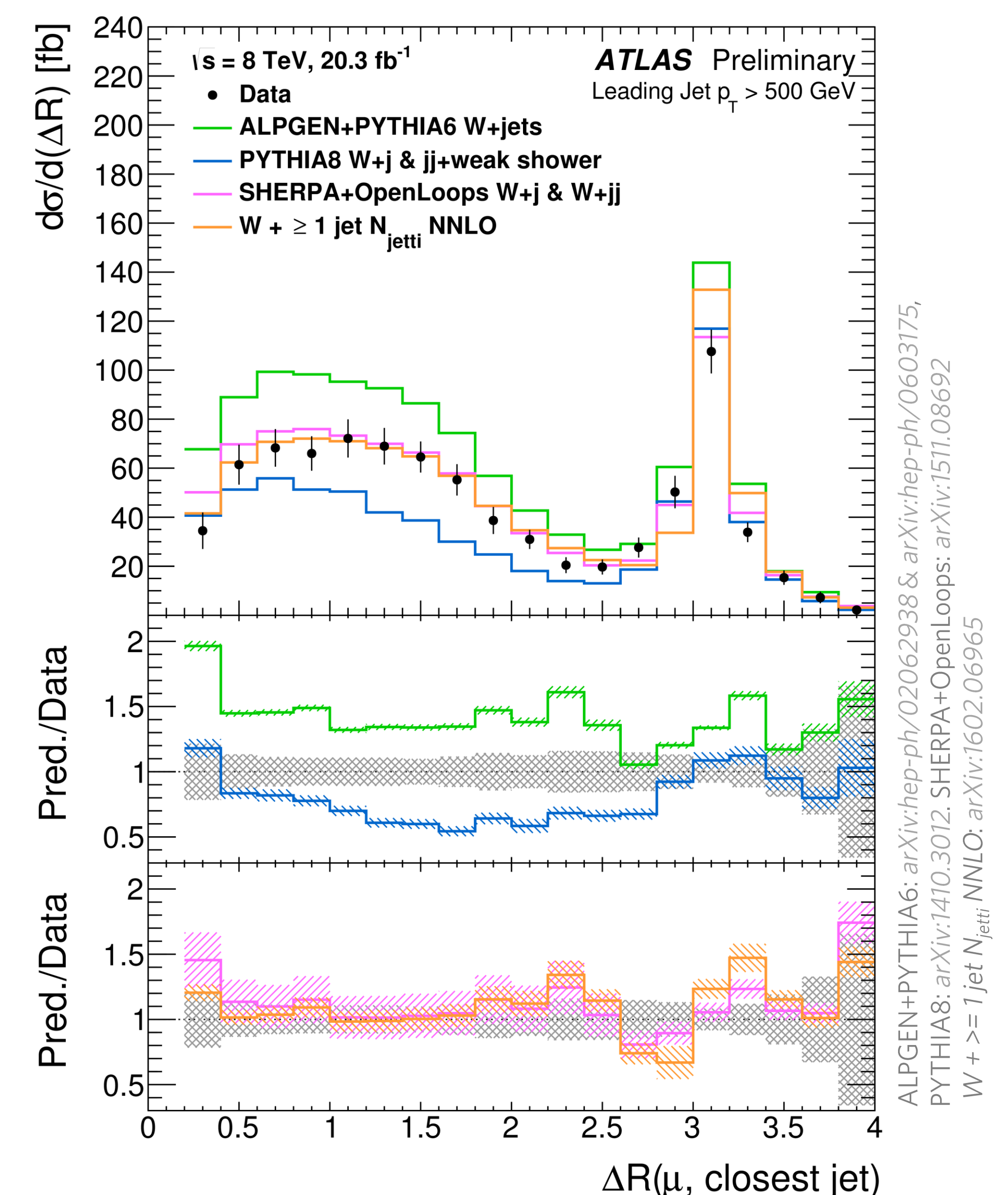


- Active area of interest amongst theorists with different approaches providing significantly different predictions
 - Weak showering
 - Multi-leg matrix elements for W + jets
 - NNLO calculation of W + ≥ 1 jet
- An irreducible background for boosted top tagging and other searches for new physics
- This process will become extremely common at future higher energy colliders

Fiducial selection

- At least one jet with $p_T > 500$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$
- Exactly one muon with dressed $p_T > 25$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.4$
- Jet with $p_T > 100$ GeV and $|\eta| < 2.1$ closest to the muon is called 'closest jet'
- Distance between muon and closest jet $\Delta R = \sqrt{(\Delta\eta)^2 + (\Delta\phi)^2} > 0.2$

Differential cross-section results



- Compared to theory calculations:
 - ALPGEN+PYTHIA6: *multi-leg LO*
 - PYTHIA8: *includes dijet events with weak showering*
 - SHERPA+OpenLoops: *includes NLO QCD+EW corrections*
 - W + ≥ 1 jet N_{jetti} NNLO: *calculation up to $O(\alpha_s^3)$*
- Also looked into differential cross-section for events with a leading jet $p_T > 650$ GeV and for $500 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 600 \text{ GeV}$
- As leading jet p_T increases, collinear fraction increases and collinear peak shifts to lower ΔR :

Analysis strategy

- Signal selection
 - Require isolation on muon and a b-tag veto to increase purity
- Background estimation
 - Dominant backgrounds are dijets, ttbar and Z + jets
 - Shape from MC samples
 - Normalisation from control regions in data
- Unfolding
 - Iterative Bayesian unfolding of ΔR distribution
 - Uses simulated MC sample for efficiencies and smearing
- Detector-level distributions from signal and control regions:

