# Binning optimisation for unfolded data spectra

Applications for the inclusive jet cross section

By Jacob Kempster Supervisor: Bogdan Malaescu

## Aim:

- Implement and test a newly devised method for optimising the binning of unfolded data spectra, specifically focused on inclusive jet cross-sections from the ATLAS experiment.
- Explore and study the effects of this binning optimisation.

### Normalised Gaussian<sup>\*</sup> Plot



\* Entries are randomly generated (100 bins).



(Final 78<sup>th</sup> Iteration)

#### **Covariance Matrix**

$$cov(X_i, X_j) = \langle (X_i - \overline{X}_i)(X_j - \overline{X}_j) \rangle$$

0.773104	3.04969	13.0517	3.10553	0.0231037
3.04969	501.559	1722.82	409.93	3.04969
13.0517	1722.82	7796.8	1754.36	13.0517
3.10553	409.93	1754.36	518.247	3.10553
0.0231037	3.04969	13.0517	3.10553	0.773104

0.773104	8.05069	3.10553	0.0231037
8.05069	2936	1082.15	8.05069
3.10553	1082.15	518.247	3.10553
0.0231037	8.05069	3.10553	0.773104



#### **Steeply Falling Spectra**





(Final 437<sup>th</sup> Iteration)



(Final 438<sup>th</sup> Iteration)

### Outliers (2) – Monte Carlo

Merge Sig < 3.0 = Trigger Boundary



(Final 437<sup>th</sup> Iteration)

## Summary

- This method may be used on many shapes of data spectra.
- A (model independent) rebinning method may be useful for identifying outlying points in data.
- The use of Monte Carlo methods can avoid rebinning to enhance a false outlier.

#### **Future Plans**

- Test rebinning method on data spectra before and after unfolding – compare the results.
- Study the effect of changing the regularisation parameters for unfolding to give minimal bias and correlations.