

1 Data Selection

1.1 Event Selection and Mixing

The events used in this study were selected with the following criteria:

- Triggers
 - minimum bias (kMB)
 - central (kCentral)
 - semi-central (kSemiCentral)
- z-position of reconstructed event vertex must be within 10 cm of the center of the ALICE detector
- the event must contain at least one particle of each type from the pair of interest

The event mixing was handled by the AliFemtoVertexMultAnalysis class, which only mixes events with like vertex position and centrality. The following criteria were used for event mixing:

- Number of events to mix = 5
- Vertex position bin width = 2 cm
- Centrality bin width = 5

The AliFemtoEventReaderAODChain class is used to read the events. Event flatteneing is not currently used. FilterBit(7). The centrality is determined by the "V0M" method of AliCentrality, set by calling AliFemtoEventReaderAOD::SetUseMultiplicity(kCentrality). I utilize the SetPrimaryVertexCorrectionTPCPPoints switch, which causes the reader to shift all TPC points to be relative to the event vertex.

1.2 K^\pm Track Selection

Talk about how charged kaons are identified

1.3 V0 Selection

Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) and K_S^0 are neutral particles which cannot be directly detected, but must instead be reconstructed through detection of their decay products, or daughters. In general, particles which are topologically reconstructed in this fashion are called V0 particles. The class AliFemtoV0TrackCutNSigmaFilter (which is an extension of AliFemtoV0TrackCut) is used to reconstruct the V0s.

1.3.1 Λ Reconstruction

The following cuts were used to select good Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) candidates:

1. Cuts Common to Both Daughters

- (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
- (b) SetTPCnclsDaughters(80)
- (c) SetStatusDaughters(AliESDtrack::kTPCrefic)
- (d) SetMaxDcaV0Daughters(0.4)

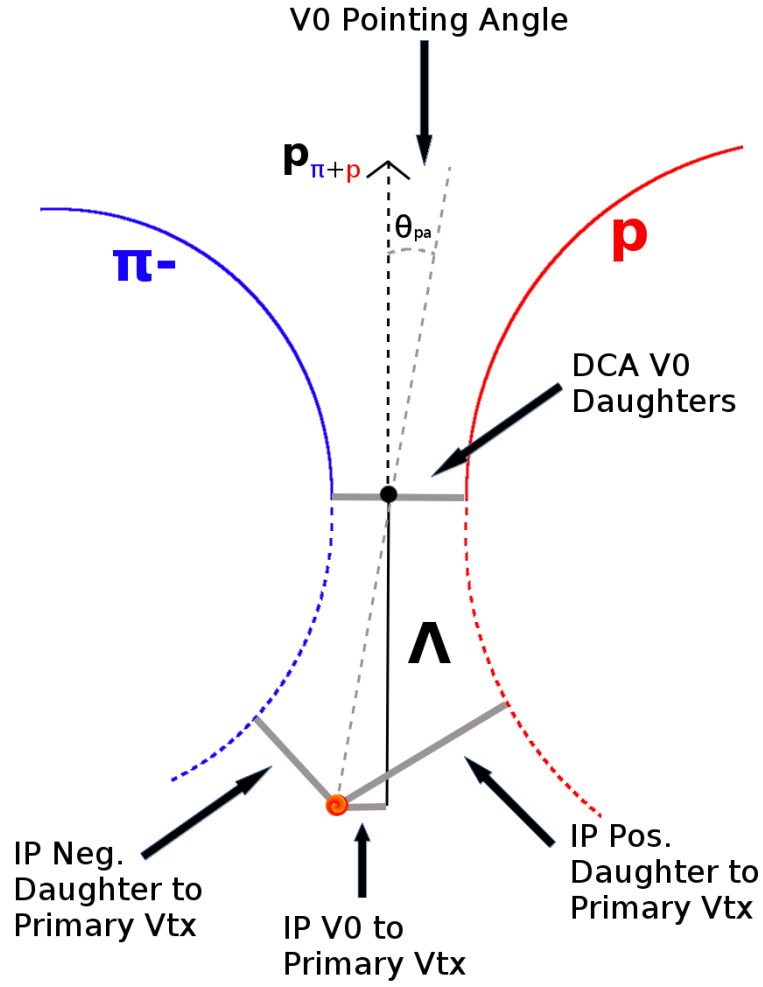


Fig. 1: Λ Reconstruction

2. Pion Specific Daughter Cuts

- (a) $p_T > 0.16$
- (b) DCA to prim vertex > 0.3

3. Proton Specific Daughter Cuts

- (a) $p_T >$
 - 0.5 (p)
 - 0.3 (\bar{p})
- (b) DCA to prim vertex > 0.1

4. Lambda Cuts

- (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
- (b) $p_T > 0.4$
- (c) $|m_{inv} - m_{PDG}| < 3.8 \text{ MeV}$
- (d) Cosine of pointing angle > 0.9993
- (e) OnFlyStatus = false
- (f) Decay Length $< 60 \text{ cm}$

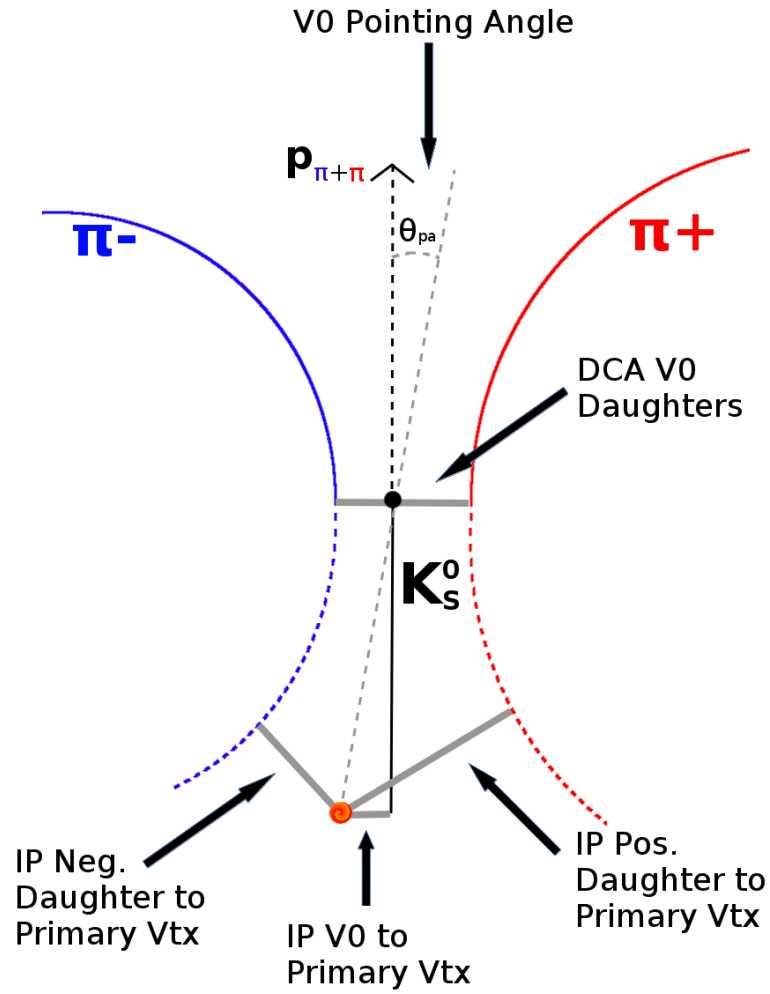


Fig. 2: K_S^0 Reconstruction

1.3.2 K_S^0 Reconstruction

The following cuts were used to select good K_S^0 candidates:

1. Pion Daughter Cuts

- (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
- (b) SetTPCncIsDaughters(80)
- (c) SetStatusDaughters(AliESDtrack::kTPCrefic)
- (d) SetMaxDcaV0Daughters(0.3)
- (e) $p_T > 0.15$
- (f) DCA to prim vertex > 0.3

2. K_S^0 Cuts

- (a) $|\eta| < 0.8$
- (b) $p_T > 0.2$
- (c) $m_{PDG} - 13.677 \text{ MeV} < m_{inv} < m_{PDG} + 2.0323 \text{ MeV}$
- (d) Cosine of pointing angle > 0.9993

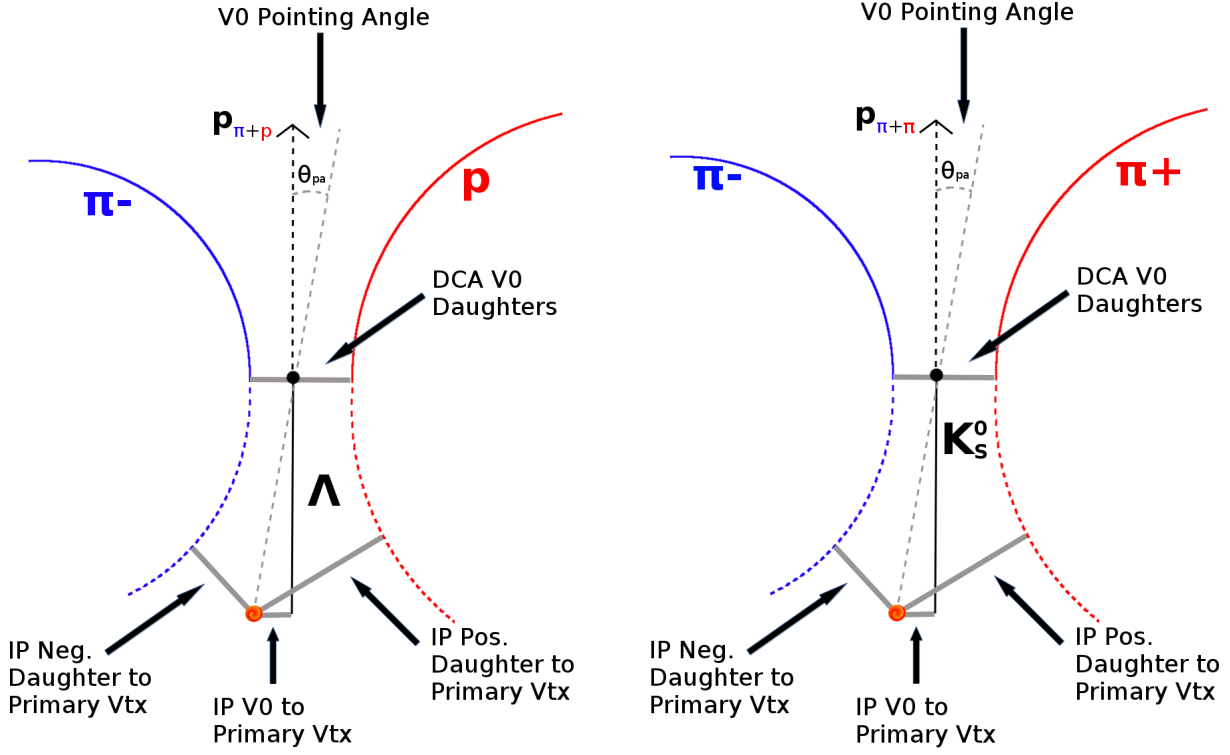


Fig. 3: Long caption

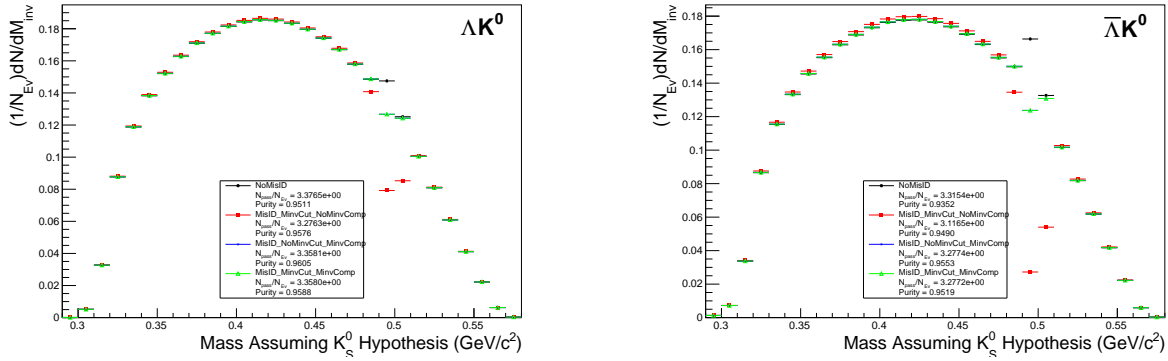


Fig. 4: Mass assuming K_S^0 -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all Λ ($\bar{\Lambda}$) cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\pi^-$ instead of $p^+\pi^-$ ($\pi^+\bar{p}^-$). The slight peak around $m_{inv} = 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ likely contains misidentified K_S^0 particles in our Λ collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, good Λ particles will be lost. Ideally, the Λ selection and K_S^0 misidentification cuts are selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous.

(e) OnFlyStatus = false

(f) Decay Length < 30 cm

As can be seen in Figures 9 and 11, some misidentified Λ and $\bar{\Lambda}$ particles contaminate our K_S^0 sample. To attempt to remove these contaminations without throwing away good K_S^0 particles, the following misidentification cuts are imposed; a K_S^0 candidate is rejected if all of the following criteria are satisfied:

- $|m_{inv, \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda}) \text{ Hypothesis}} - m_{PDG, \Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})}| < 9.0 \text{ MeV}/c^2$
- Positive daughter passes $p^+(\pi^+)$ daughter cut implemented for $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ reconstruction

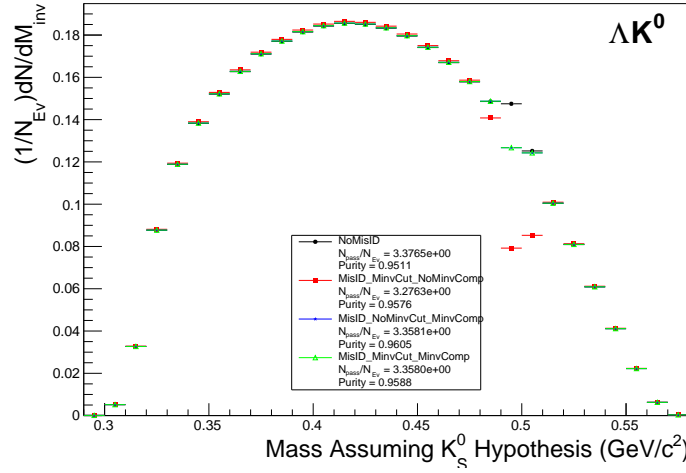


Fig. 5: Mass assuming K_S^0 -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all Λ cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\pi^-$ instead of $p^+\pi^-$. The slight peak around $m_{inv} = 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ likely contains misidentified K_S^0 particles in our Λ collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, good Λ particles will be lost. Ideally, the Λ selection and K_S^0 misidentification cuts are selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous.

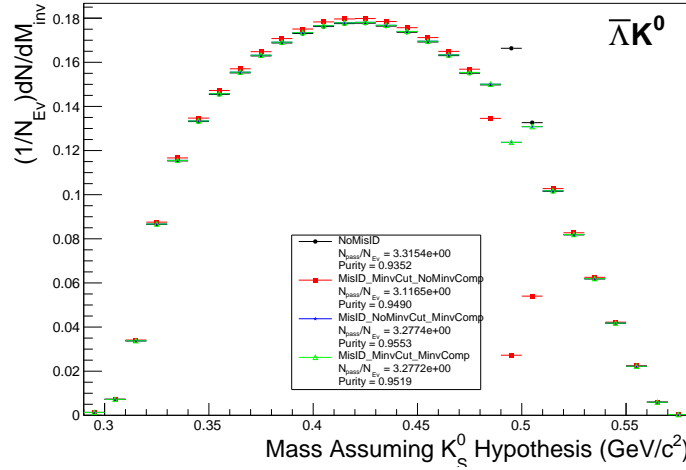


Fig. 6: Mass assuming K_S^0 -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all $\bar{\Lambda}$ cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\pi^-$ instead of $\pi^+\bar{p}^-$. Similar to Figure 5

- Negative daughter passes $\pi^- (\bar{p}^-)$ daughter cut implemented by $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ reconstruction

1.4 Cascade Reconstruction

Talk about reconstruction cascades

1.5 Pair Selection

Some general remarks on forming pairs

It is important to obtain true particle pairs in the analysis. In particular, contamination from pairs constructed with split or merged tracks can introduce an artificial signal into the correlation function, obscuring the actual physics.

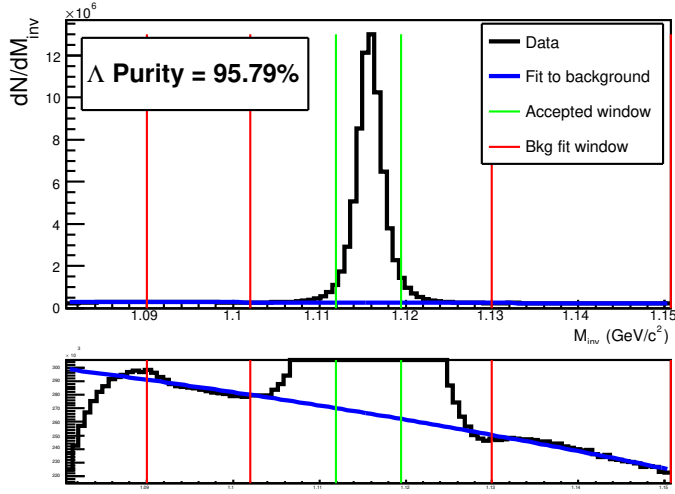


Fig. 7: Λ Purity

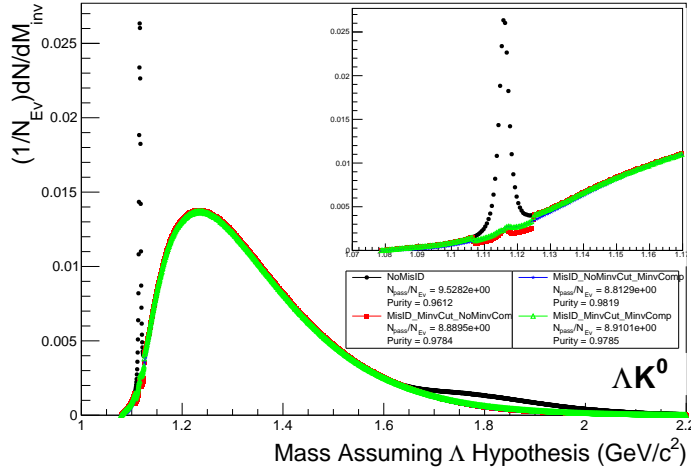


Fig. 8: Mass assuming Λ -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $p^+\pi^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. The peak around $m_{inv} = 1.115 \text{ GeV/c}^2$ likely contains misidentified Λ particles in our K_S^0 collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, some good K_S^0 particles will be lost. Ideally, the K_S^0 selection and $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ misidentification cuts can be selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous.

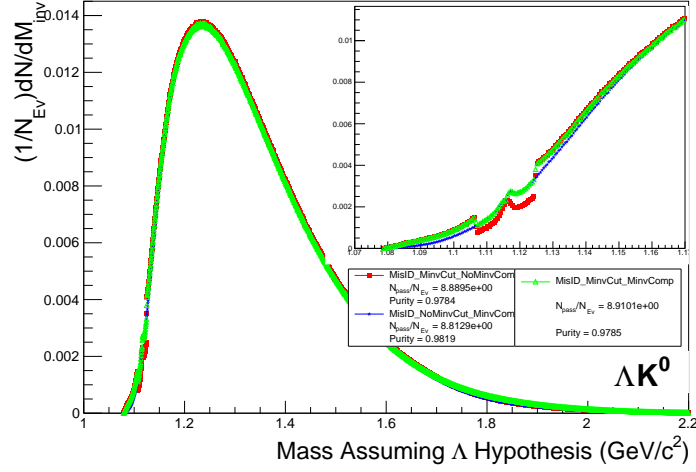


Fig. 9: Mass assuming Λ -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $p^+\pi^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. The peak around $m_{inv} = 1.115$ GeV/c^2 likely contains misidentified Λ particles in our K_S^0 collection. If one simply cuts out the entire peak, some good K_S^0 particles will be lost. Ideally, the K_S^0 selection and $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$ misidentification cuts can be selected such that the peak is removed from this plot while leaving the distribution continuous.

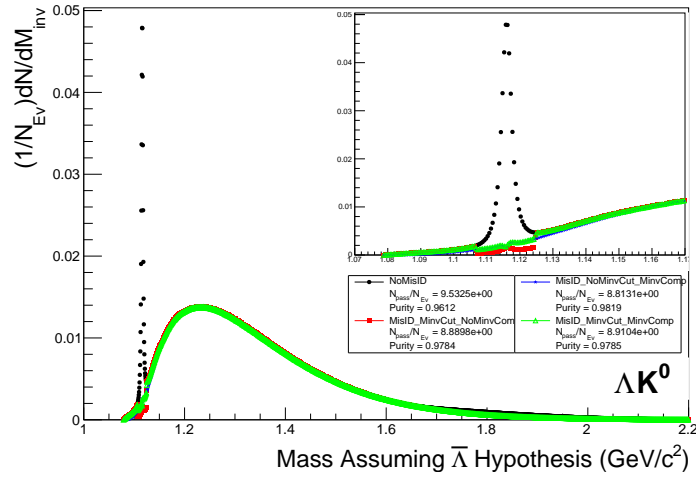


Fig. 10: Mass assuming $\bar{\Lambda}$ -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\bar{p}^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. Similar to Figure 9

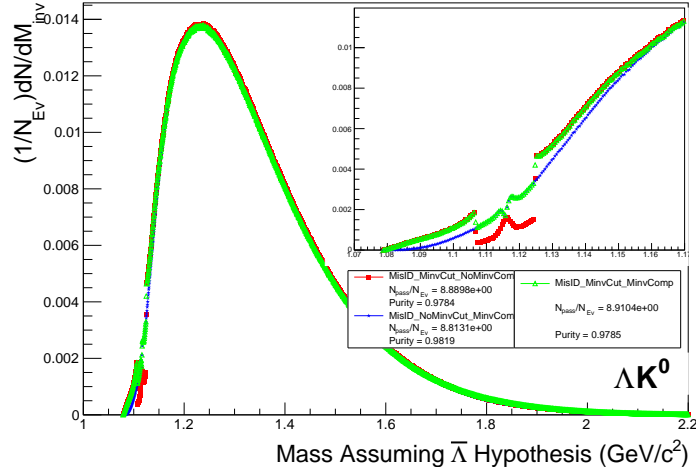


Fig. 11: Mass assuming \bar{K} -hypothesis for V0 candidates passing all K_S^0 cuts, i.e. assume the daughters are $\pi^+\bar{p}^-$ instead of $\pi^+\pi^-$. Similar to Figure 9

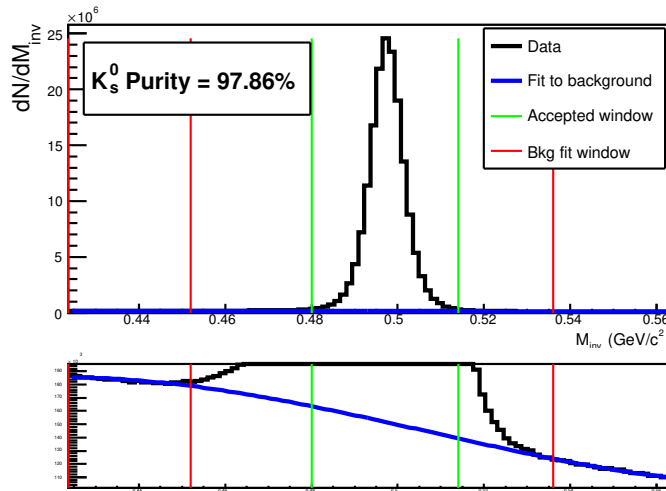


Fig. 12: K_S^0 Purity

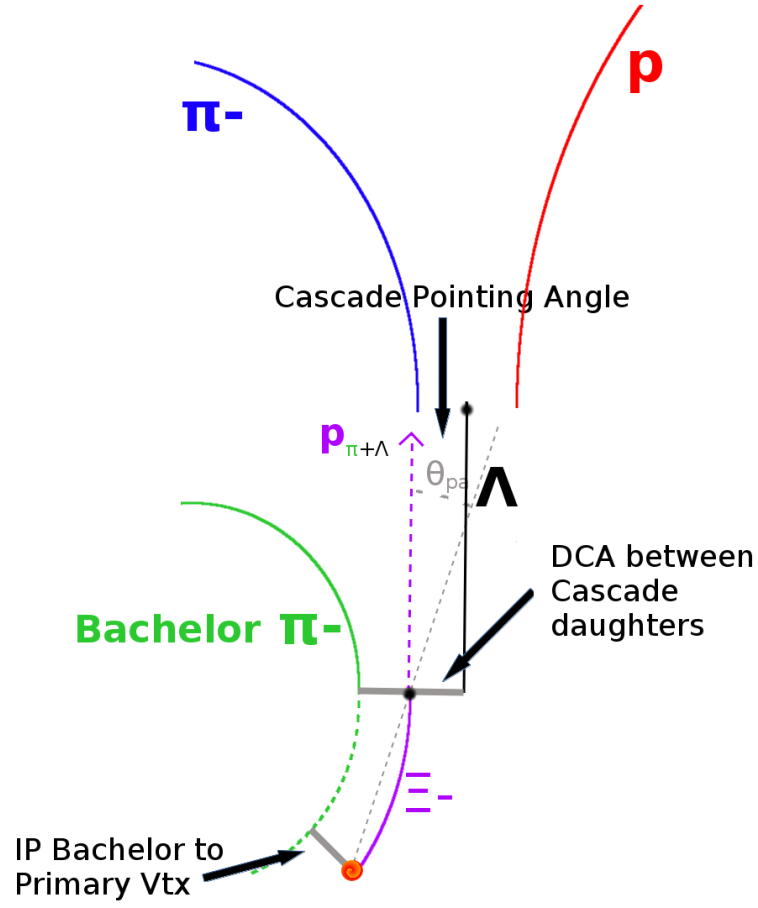


Fig. 13: Ξ Reconstruction

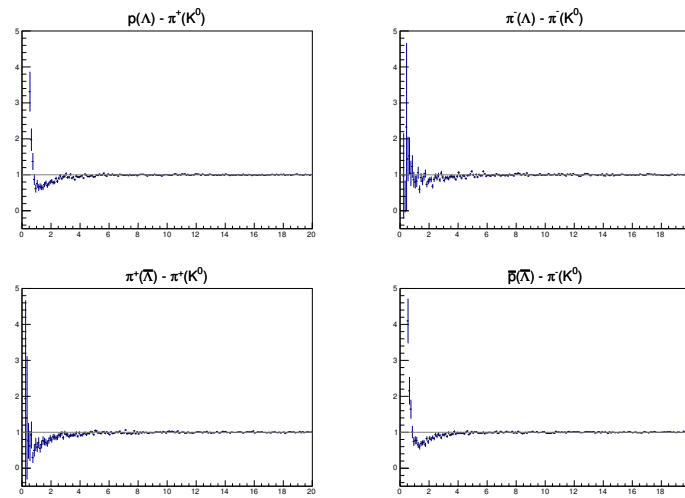


Fig. 14: Average Separation $\Delta(\bar{\Lambda})K_S^0$

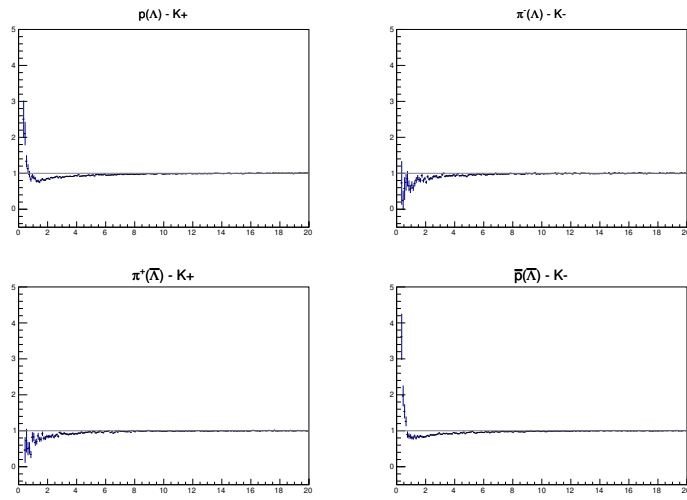


Fig. 15: Average Separation $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})K^\pm$