

### 0.0.1 $K_S^0$ Reconstruction

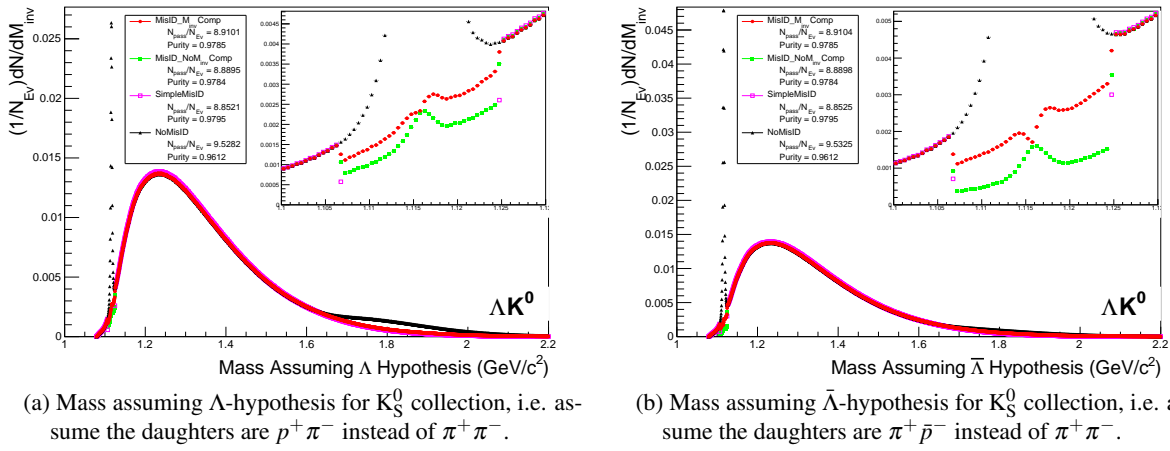
The following cuts, in addition to the misidentification and shared daughter cuts presented in Sec. ??, were used to select good  $K_S^0$  candidates:

$K_S^0$ selection		
$ \eta $		$< 0.8$
$p_T$		$> 0.2 \text{ GeV}/c$
$m_{PDG} - 13.677 \text{ MeV} < m_{inv} < m_{PDG} + 2.0323 \text{ MeV}$		
DCA to prim. vertex		$< 0.3 \text{ cm}$
Cosine of pointing angle		$> 0.9993$
OnFlyStatus		false
Decay Length		$< 30 \text{ cm}$
Shared Daughter Cut		true
Misidentification Cut		true
$\pi^\pm$ Daughter Cuts		
$ \eta $		$< 0.8$
Number of clusters in TPC		$> 80$
Daughter Status		kTPCrefit
DCA $\pi^+\pi^-$ Daughters		$< 0.3 \text{ cm}$
$p_T$		$> 0.15 \text{ GeV}/c$
DCA to prim vertex		$> 0.3 \text{ cm}$
TPC and TOF $N\sigma$ Cuts		
$p < 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$		$N\sigma_{TPC} < 3$
$p > 0.5 \text{ GeV}/c$	if TOF & TPC available	$N\sigma_{TPC} < 3 \text{ \& } N\sigma_{TOF} < 3$
	else	$N\sigma_{TOF} < 3$

**Table 1:**  $K_S^0$  selection

As can be seen in Figure ??, some misidentified  $\Lambda$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  particles contaminate our  $K_S^0$  sample. Figure ?? shows the mass assuming  $\Lambda$ -hypothesis for the  $K_S^0$  collection, i.e. assume the daughters are  $p^+\pi^-$  instead of  $\pi^+\pi^-$ . Figure ?? is similar, but shows the mass assuming  $\bar{\Lambda}$ -hypothesis for the collection, i.e. assume the daughters are  $\pi^+\bar{p}^-$  instead of  $\pi^+\pi^-$ . The  $\Lambda$  contamination can be seen in ??, and the  $\bar{\Lambda}$  contamination in ??, in the peaks around  $m_{inv} = 1.115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . Additionally, the  $\bar{\Lambda}$  contamination is visible in Figure ??, and the  $\Lambda$  contamination visible in Figure ??, in the region of excess around  $1.65 < m_{inv} < 2.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ . This is confirmed as the number of misidentified  $\Lambda$  particles in the sharp peak of Figure ?? (misidentified  $\bar{\Lambda}$  particles in the sharp peak of Figure ??) approximately equals the excess found in the  $1.65 < m_{inv} < 2.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  region of Figure ?? (Figure ??).

The peaks around  $m_{inv} = 1.115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  in Figure ?? contain both misidentified  $\Lambda(\bar{\Lambda})$  particles and good  $K_S^0$ . 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 underlying distribution continuous. To attempt to remove these  $\Lambda$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  contaminations without throwing away good  $K_S^0$  particles, the misidentification cuts introduced in Sec. ?? were imposed.



**Fig. 1:** Mass assuming  $\Lambda$ -hypothesis (??) and  $\bar{\Lambda}$ -hypothesis (??) for  $K_S^0$  collection. The “NoMisID” distribution (black triangles) uses the V0 finder without any attempt to remove misidentified  $\Lambda$  and  $\bar{\Lambda}$ . The peak in the “NoMisID” distribution around  $m_{\text{inv}} = 1.115 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  contains misidentified  $\Lambda$  (??) and  $\bar{\Lambda}$  (??) particles in our  $K_S^0$  collection. “SimpleMisID” (pink squares) simply cuts out the entire peak, which throws away some good  $K_S^0$  particles. “MisID.NoM<sub>inv</sub>Comp” (green squares) uses the misidentification cut outlined in the text, but does not utilize the final invariant mass comparison step. “MisID.M<sub>inv</sub>Comp” (red circles) utilizes the full misidentification methods, and is currently used for this analysis. “N<sub>pass</sub>/N<sub>ev</sub>” is the total number of  $K_S^0$  particles found, normalized by the total number of events. The purity of the collection is also listed. Also note, the relative excess of the “NoMisID” distribution around  $1.65 < m_{\text{inv}} < 2.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$  shows misidentified  $\bar{\Lambda}$  (??) and  $\Lambda$  (??) particles in our  $K_S^0$  collection.