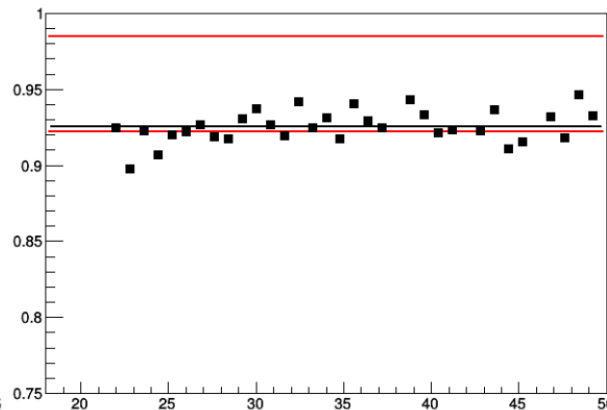
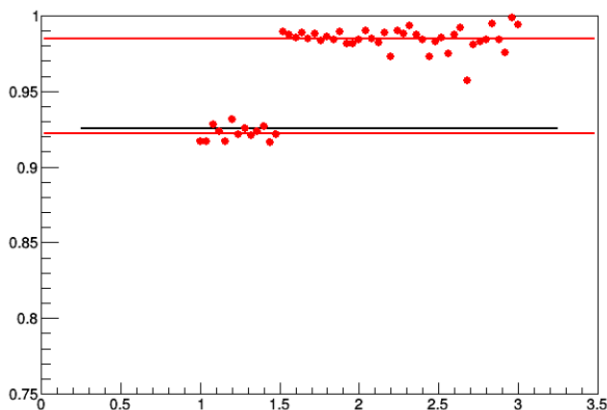


check



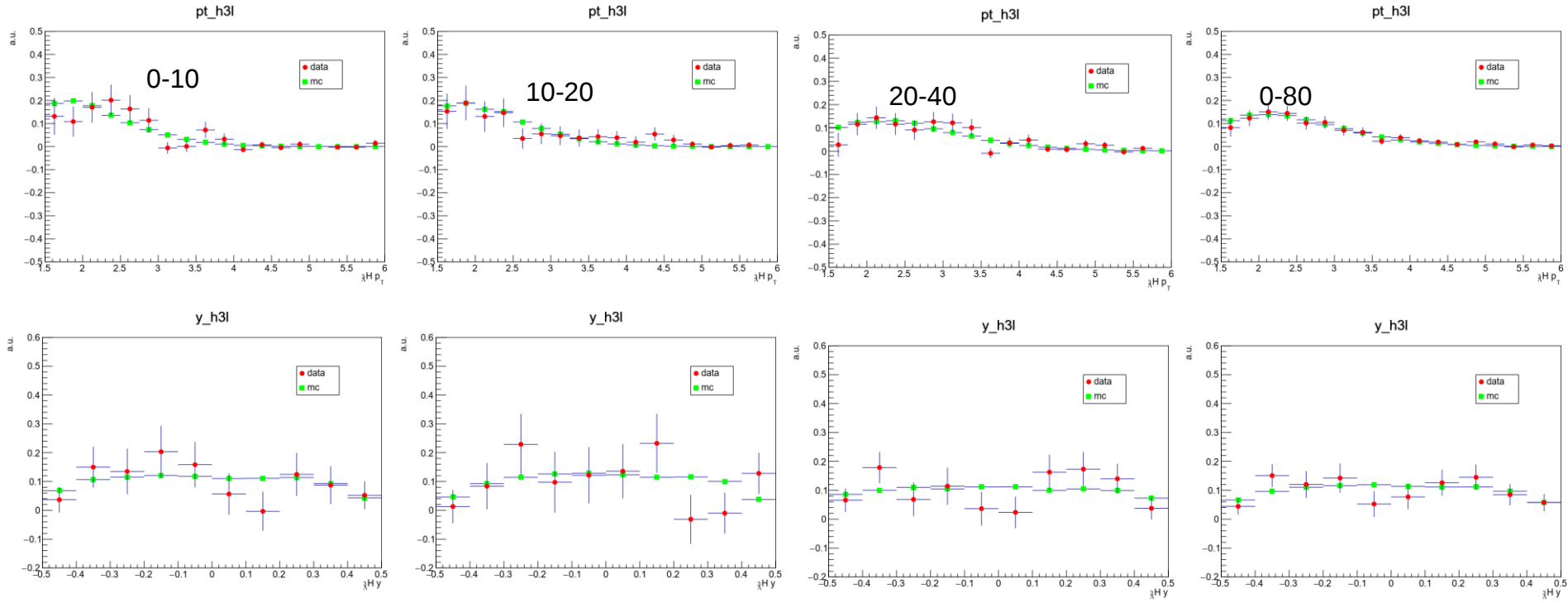
N_evt	Code to calc eff	Eff_pid	B.R.
1. Check N_evt is an after-cut N_evt 2. Fill N_evt of different centrality 3. Already submitted jobs, now ~35/36 statistics	1. When adding rapidity-weight, made a mistake at normalization. Normalized to make rap-weighted reco-mc coincide with the rap-unweighted one. 2. Now all weight no longer change the total number of raw mc	1. First get the he3 eff_pid vs p/q or dEdx, piecewise constant. 2. Input eff_pid vs p or dEdx as a weight in reco-mc.	Divide a B.R. of 0.25 when calculating h3l invariant yield.



mc vs data (reco)



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University of Science and Technology of China



Yield

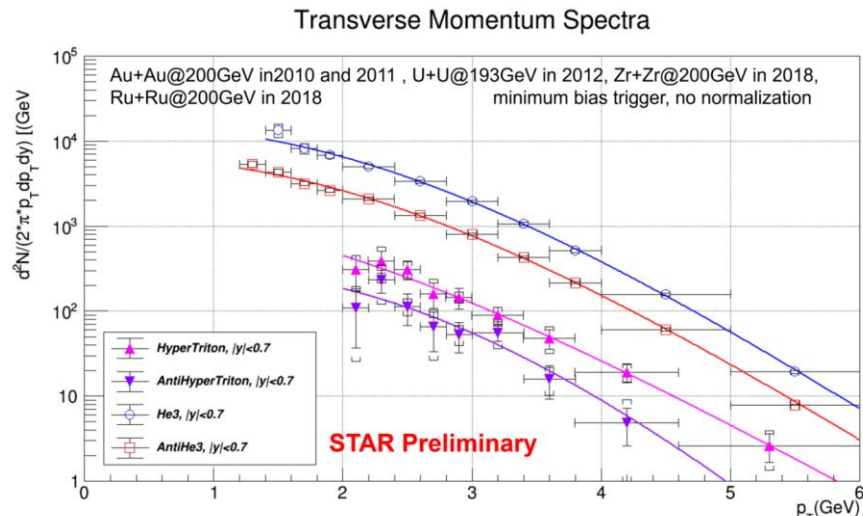
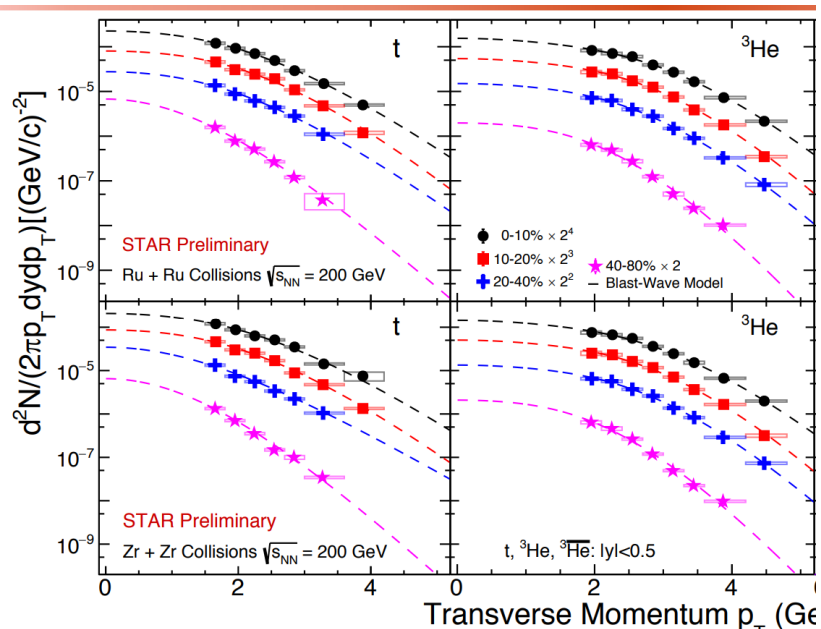
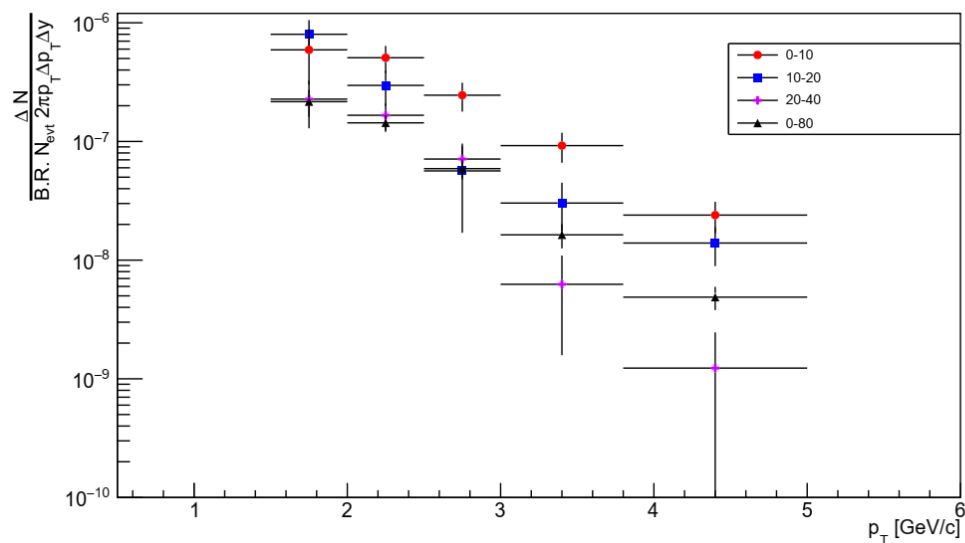
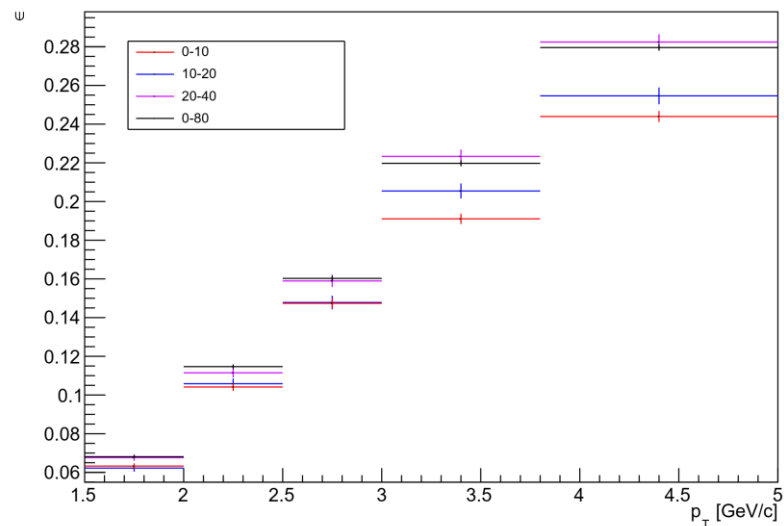
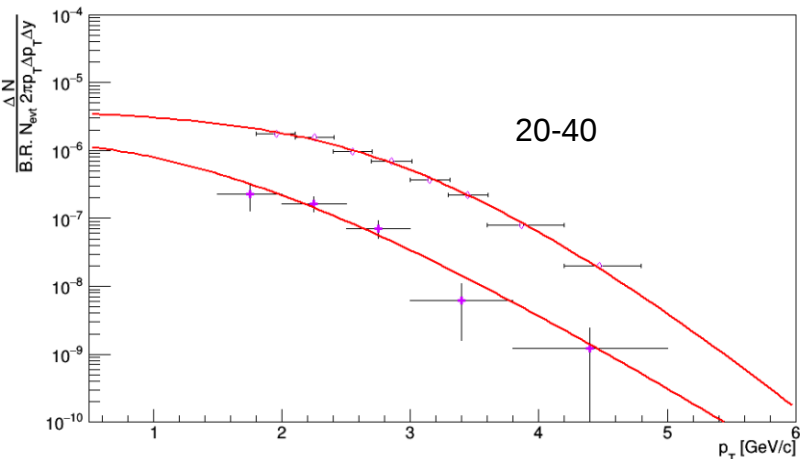
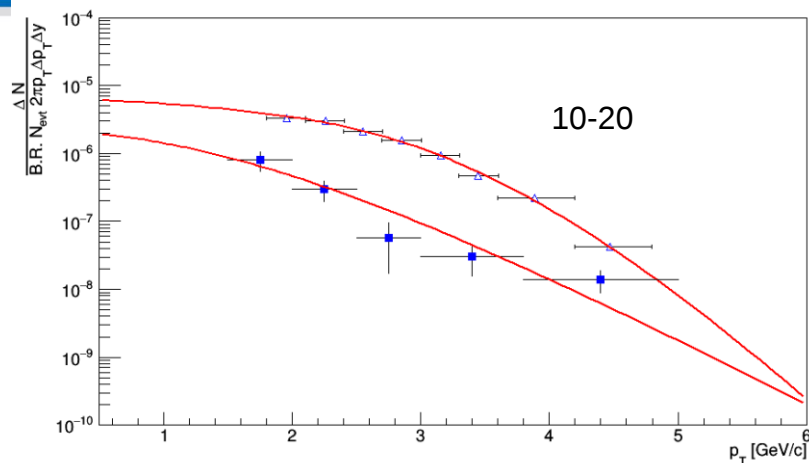
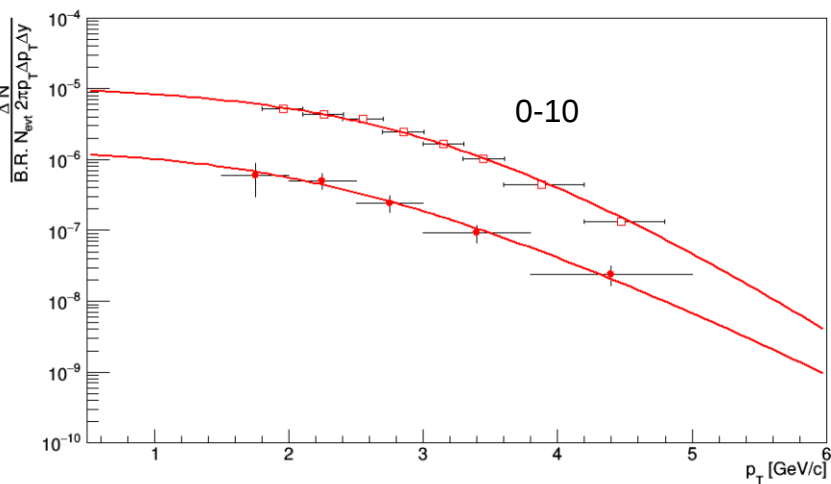


Figure 14: This figure shows ${}^3\Lambda\text{H}$, ${}^3\bar{\Lambda}\text{H}$, ${}^3\text{He}$ and ${}^3\bar{\text{He}}$'s p_T spectra. Add all the data set, all centrality of minimum bias and do not been normalized by N_{events} , because of different system size of different data set.

Yield

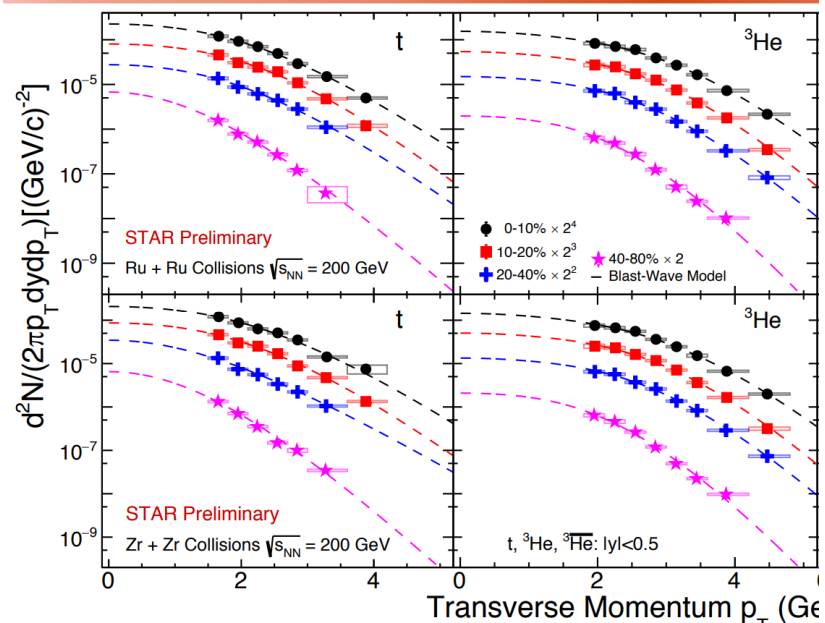


Directly fitted by TGraph::Fit(), with a mass-fixed blast-wave function.

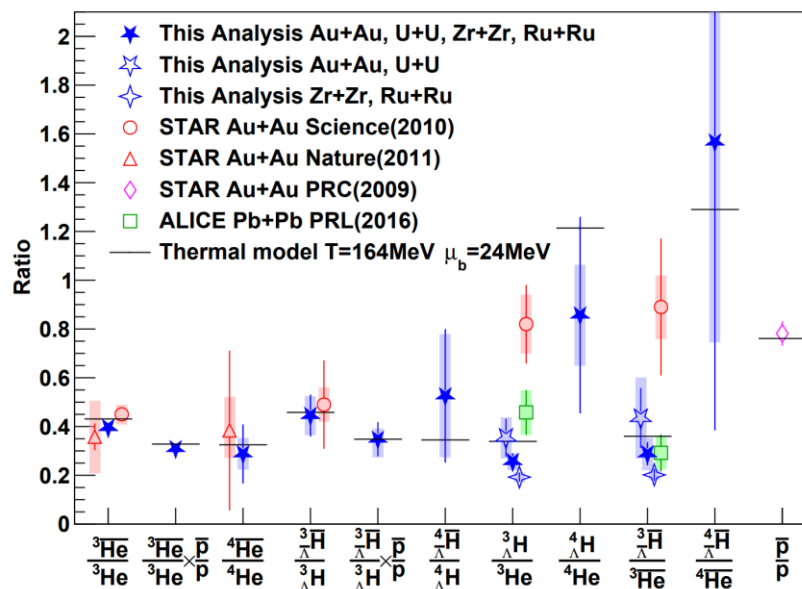
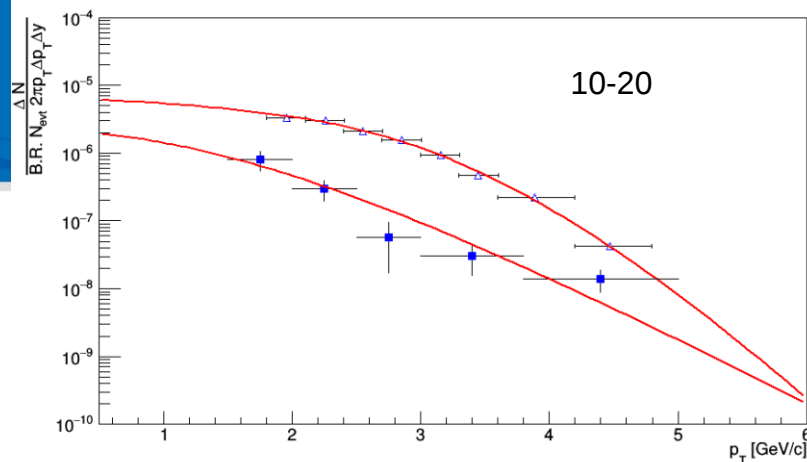
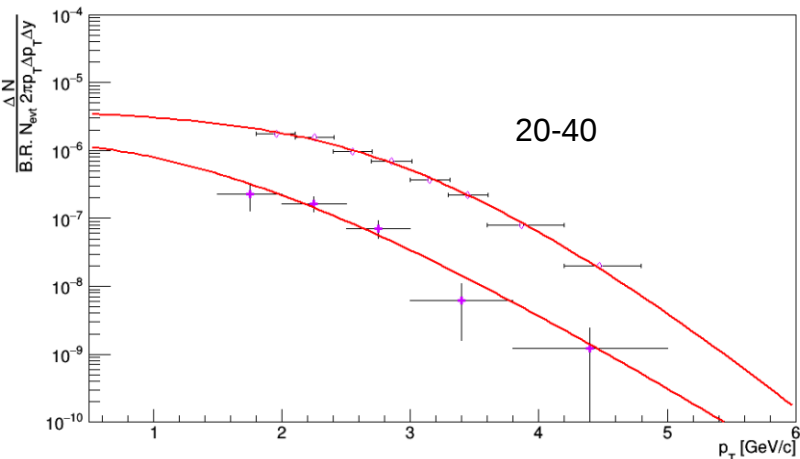
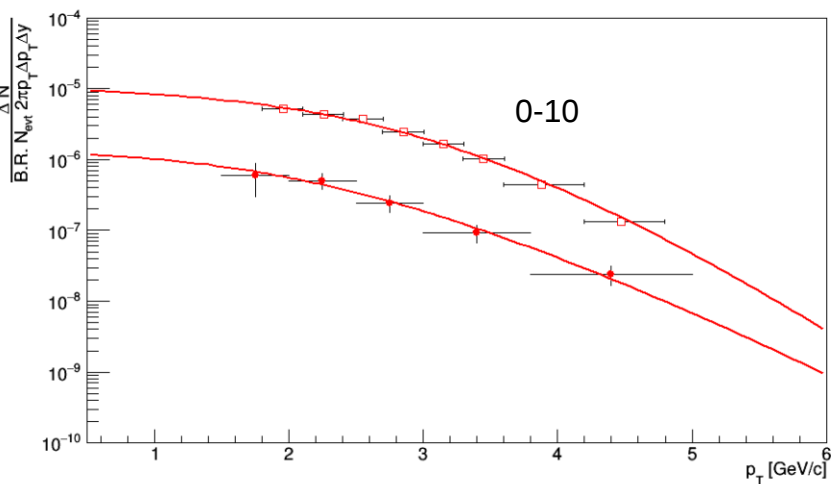
The ratio $h3l/he3 \sim 0.1$

i) make bw func a $dN/dp_T dy$ form

ii) $h3l_bw \rightarrow \text{Integral}(1.5,5)/he3_bw \rightarrow \text{Integral}(1.5,5)$



Yield



Directly fitted by TGraph::Fit(), with a mass-fixed blast-wave function.

The ratio h3l/he3 ~ 0.1

i) make bw func a dN/dpdy form

ii) h3l_bw->Integral(1.5,5)/he3_bw->Integral(1.5,5)

cent	H3l T	He3 T	H3l/He3
0-10	0.196	0.083	0.095
10-20	0.333	0.073	0.109
20-40	0.328	0.099	0.098