

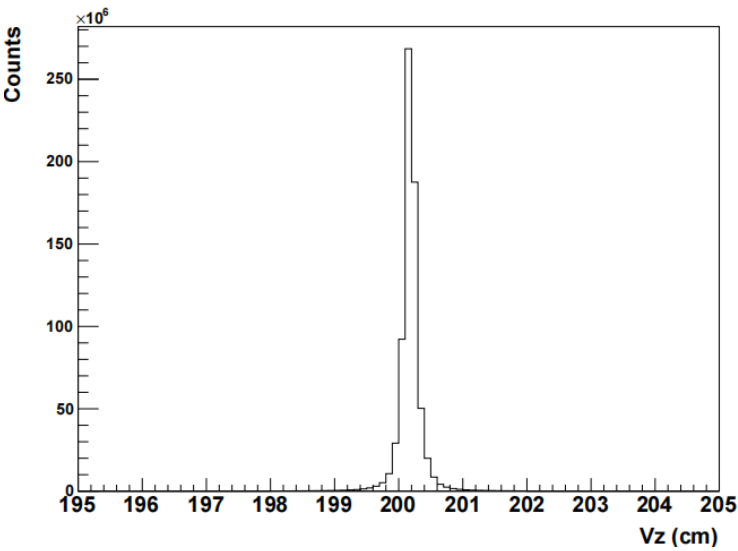
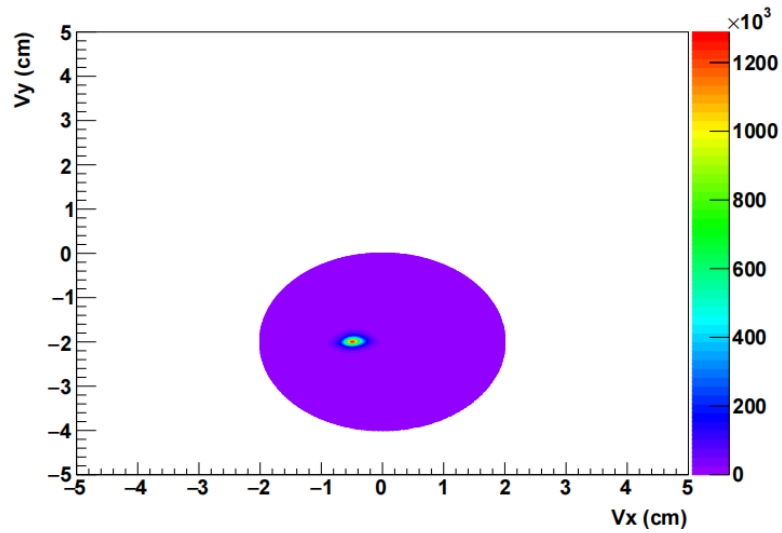
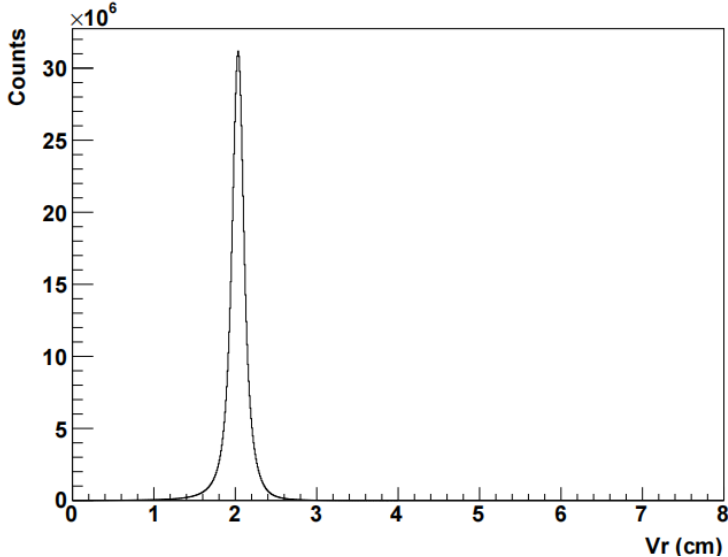


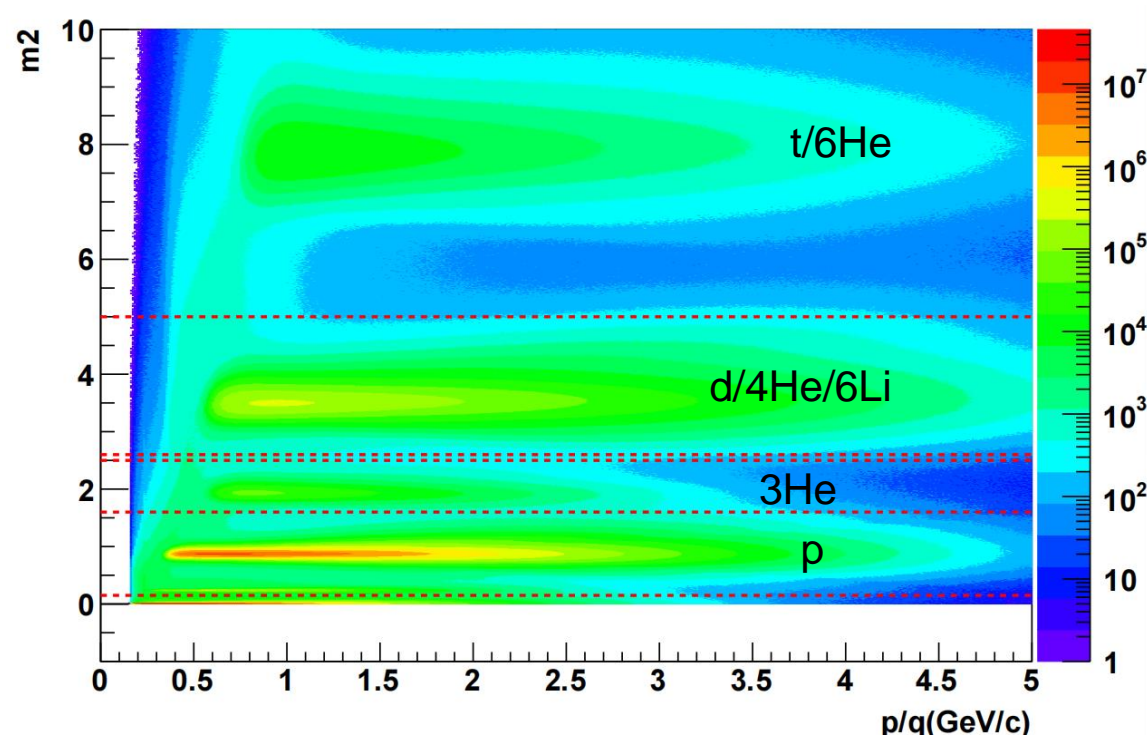
PID in Run2021 FXT Au+Au 3 GeV

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Dataset and event selections

| | information |
|------------------|---|
| Dataset | Data: production_3p85GeV_fixedTarget_2020 |
| Trigger | 820030,820020,820010 |
| Vertex cuts | $198 < Vz < 202$ cm $\sqrt{Vx^2 + (Vy + 2)^2} < 2$ |
| Number of events | ~ 697M events |



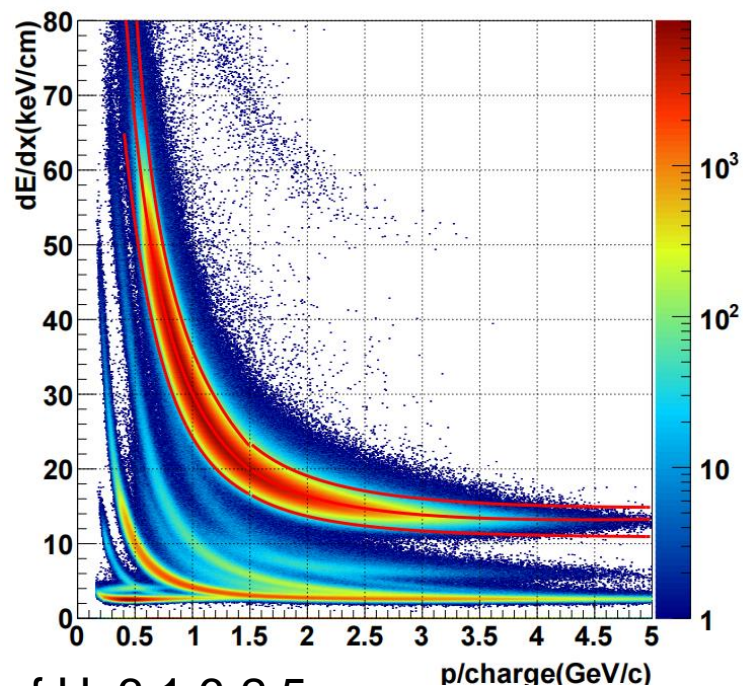


m_2 cut of He_4 : 2.6-5.0

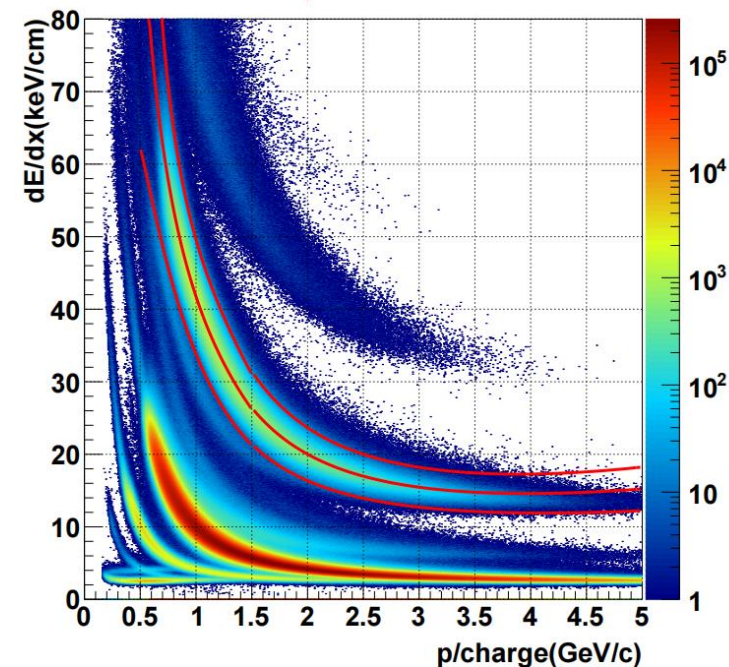
m_2 cut of He_3 : 1.6-2.5

PID of He3 and He4: method first

1. Cut the $p/q(\text{GeV}/c)$ into pieces(0.05 as a step), then project them into Y-axis(dE/dx)
2. Fit them with gauss function (get a series of mean and sigma values in the corresponding $p/q(\text{GeV}/c)$)
3. For mean line, we use a specific function to fit the group of mean vs p/q
4. For upper and lower lines, mean values ± 3 sigma (upper boundary values and lower boundary values), then fit them
5. In low p/q , the mean, upper and lower boundary values of first and second p/q range are increased by ~ 3.5 kev/cm artificially for getting better boundary.



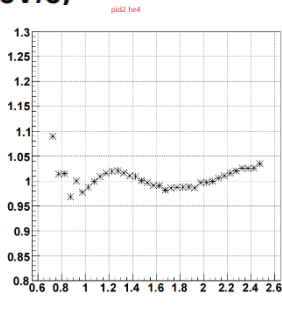
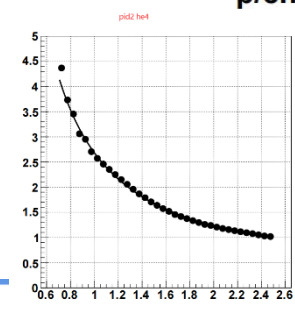
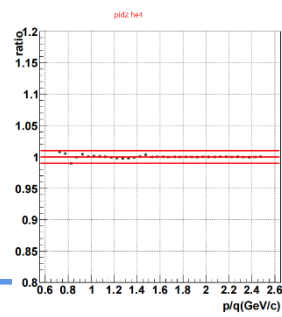
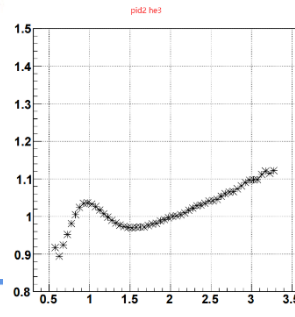
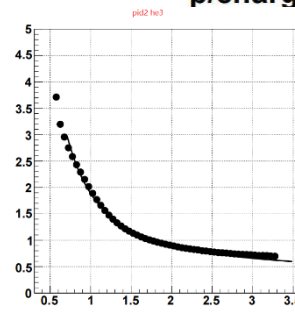
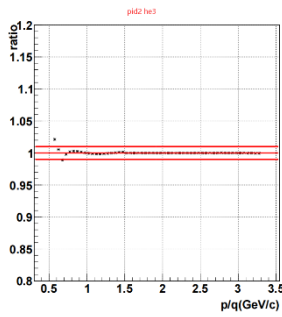
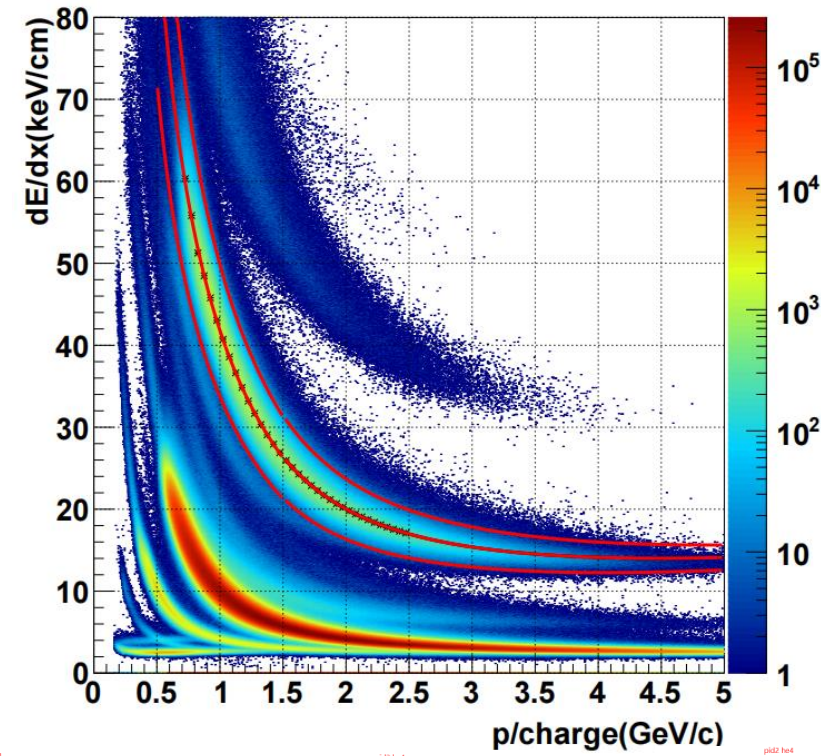
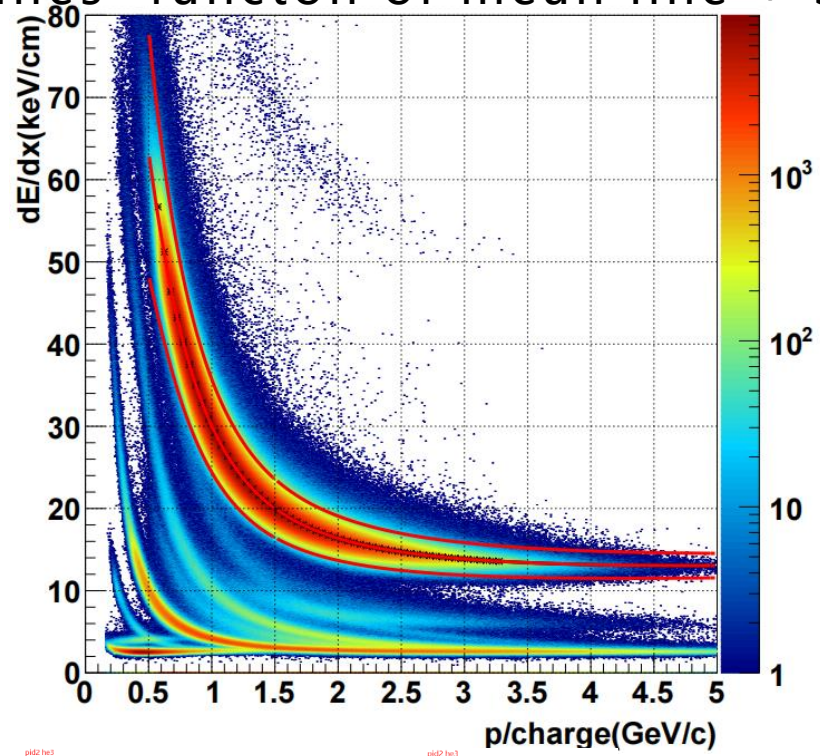
m_2 cut of He3:1.6-2.5

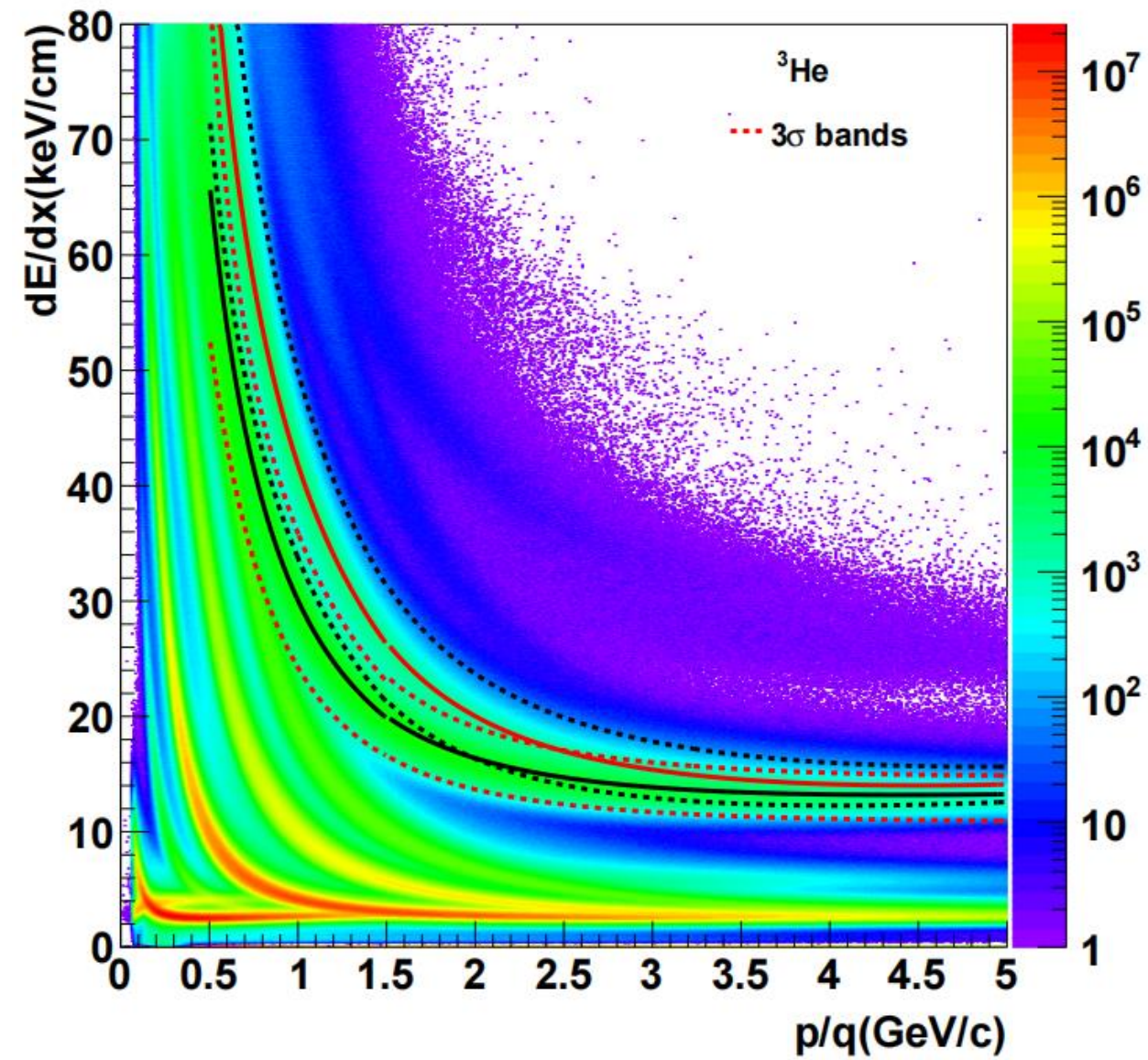


m_2 cut of He4:2.6-5.0

PID of He3 and He4: method second

- 1. Quite similar to the first method in 1~4
- 2. The only difference is how we get the boundary lines
We use a function to fit the sigma vs p/q, and then the boundary lines=function of mean line + 3*function of sigma





m2 cut of pion:<0.15

