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Predictions for production of $^{3}\mathrm{H}$ and $^{3}\overline{\mathrm{H}}$ in isobaric $^{96}_{44}$Ru+$^{96}_{44}$Ru and $^{96}_{40}$Zr+$^{96}_{40}$Zr collisions at $\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}}$ = 200 GeV

The production of ^{3}H and $^{3}\overline{\mathrm{H}}$, as well as ^{3}H, $^{3}\overline{\mathrm{H}}$, ^{3}He, and $^{3}\overline{\mathrm{He}}$ are studied in central collisions of isobars $^{96}_{44}$Ru + $^{96}_{44}$Ru and $^{96}_{40}$Zr + $^{96}_{40}$Zr at $\sqrt{s_{\mathrm{NN}}}$ = 200 GeV, using the dynamically constrained phase-space coalescence model and the PACIAE model with chiral magnetic effect.
The yield, yield ratio, coalescence parameters, and strangeness population factor of (anti-)hypertriton and (anti-)nuclei produced in isobaric $^{96}_{44}$Ru+$^{96}_{44}$Ru and $^{96}_{40}$Zr+$^{96}_{40}$Zr collisions are predicted.
The (anti-)hypertriton and (anti-)nuclei production is found to be insensitive to the chiral magnetic effects. Experimental data of Cu+Cu, Au+Au and Pb+Pb collisions from RHIC, LHC, and the results of PACIAE+DCPC model are presented in the results for comparison.

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