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MEASUREMENT OF THE CROSS-SECTION PRODUCTION OF Λ^0 HADRONS IN PROTON-PROTON COLLISIONS AT 7 TEV ENERGY IN THE LHCb EXPERIMENT

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The LHCb detector is a forward spectrometer covering the pseudorapidity range $2 < \eta < 5$. It is equipped with a high-precision tracking system, which includes a silicon microstrip vertex detector (VELO) located around the interaction point (IP8), large-area silicon microstrip detectors upstream of the dipole magnet, and three silicon microstrip stations downstream of the magnet. The track reconstruction efficiency exceeds 96% with a momentum resolution of approximately 0.5% and an invariant mass resolution between 10 and 20 MeV/c^2 . Identification of charged hadrons is performed using two Ring-Imaging Cherenkov (RICH) detectors. Photons, electrons and hadron candidates are identified by a calorimetric system consisting of scintillating pad detectors, preshower detectors and electromagnetic and hadronic calorimeters. Muons are identified by a system that combines iron layers and multi-wire proportional chambers. The trigger system consists of a hardware stage (L0), which utilizes data from the calorimeters and muon system, followed by a software stage (High Level Trigger, HLT) that provides full event reconstruction.

As part of the Ion Fixed Target (IFT) working group of the LHCb collaboration, registration efficiencies and differential production cross-section for K_s mesons and Λ baryons in p-p collisions were measured. These measurements are essential for evaluating cold nuclear matter effects and play a key role in identifying and investigating signal from quark-gluon plasma. The data used in this analysis were collected in 2016 at an energy of $\sqrt{s} = 7$ TeV for p-p collisions. Differential cross-section were obtained as function of rapidity y and transverse momentum p_T for K_s^0 , Λ and Λ^- within the rapidity range $1.5 < y < 4$ and transverse momentum range $0.15 \text{ GeV} < p_T < 10 \text{ GeV}$.

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