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## EPJ Featured Talk: First direct measurement of radial flow in heavy-ion collisions with ALICE

*Tuesday 8 April 2025 17:30 (20 minutes)*

The observation of long-range correlations is a crucial indicator of collectivity in heavy-ion collisions and has been instrumental in establishing the formation of quark-gluon plasma (QGP) at RHIC and LHC. In this study, the first direct measurement of radial flow is presented using a new observable,  $v_0(p_T)$ , formulated to capture the long-range correlations in the transverse momentum  $p_T$  spectrum. Unlike anisotropic flow coefficients  $v_n(p_T)$ , which are influenced by both shear and bulk viscosity,  $v_0(p_T)$  is sensitive solely to the bulk properties of the QGP medium, making it a valuable probe for studying bulk viscosity and the hydrodynamic evolution of the system formed in heavy-ion collisions.

The measurement of  $v_0(p_T)$  is reported across various centrality classes for inclusive charged particles and identified particles, such as pions, kaons, and protons, in Pb-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 5.02$  TeV with the ALICE detector. To minimize short-range non-flow correlations, a rapidity gap technique similar to that used in anisotropic flow measurements is employed. At low  $p_T$ , characteristic mass ordering, typically associated with collective flow in  $v_n(p_T)$ , is observed. At higher  $p_T$ , where hydrodynamic descriptions fail, a baryon-meson splitting indicative of quark coalescence is observed. Measurements are compared with the hydrodynamic model MUSIC under varied initial conditions, as well as non-hydrodynamic models like HIJING and EPOS.

### Category

Experiment

### Collaboration (if applicable)

ALICE

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