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Nuclear Modification Factor and Elliptic Flow of Muons from Open Heavy Flavour Decays at Forward Rapidity in Pb-Pb Collisions at 2.76 TeV with ALICE

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Heavy quark production is one of the probes for investigating the properties of the high-density medium formed in heavy-ion collisions at high energy. The suppression of heavy flavour production, at high momentum, quantified via the nuclear modification factor is used to study the in-medium energy loss mechanism of heavy quarks. The measurement of the collective flow of heavy flavours provides insights on the possible thermalization of heavy quarks in the medium.

Heavy flavour production at forward rapidity is measured in ALICE using semi-muonic decays. We present results on the p_T -differential nuclear modification factor RAA and elliptic flow of muons from heavy flavour decays in the rapidity range $2.5 < y < 4$ in Pb-Pb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV.

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