

## Elliptic flow at high transverse momentum in PbPb collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$ TeV with the ALICE experiment

*Friday, May 27, 2011 5:50 PM (20 minutes)*

As a consequence of the energy loss of highly energetic parton propagating through a dense medium, jet quenching is an important probe of QGP created in high energy heavy-ion collisions. Jet quenching leads to the suppression of particle production at high transverse momenta. An observable that can be used to better constrain the mechanism responsible for the parton energy loss is the elliptic azimuthal event anisotropy,  $v_2$ , which provides differential information on the particle yield and jet quenching relative to the reaction plane.

We report on measurements of the elliptic event anisotropy for unidentified charged particles with  $p_T$  up to  $20$  GeV/c in Pb-Pb collisions at  $\sqrt{s_{NN}} = 2.76$  TeV recorded by the ALICE experiment at the LHC. Additionally, we report on measurement of  $v_2$  for identified particles with  $p_T < 10$  GeV/c; pions and protons are identified using the ionization energy loss in the TPC. The results are compared to the measurements at lower energy reported by RHIC experiments but also to theoretical predictions.

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**Session Classification:** Global and collective dynamics

**Track Classification:** Global and collective dynamics