# Triangular flow in Au + Au collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$ = 17.3 GeV from RHIC-STAR

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Triangular flow in heavy-ion collisions, $v_3$, represents the third harmonic coefficient in the Fourier expansion of the azimuthal distribution of produced particles relative to the collision event plane. Since $v_3$ is sensitive to initial fluctuations of nucleons, it serves as a valuable tool for studying the fluctuations of the early initial conditions of the system and the subsequent evolution process.

We will present measurements of the third-order flow coefficient $v_3$ for $\pi^{\pm}$, $K^{\pm}$, $p$, $\bar{p}$, $\Lambda$, $\bar{\Lambda}$, $K^0_S$, $\Xi^-$, $\bar{\Xi}^+$, $\Omega^-$, $\bar{\Omega}^+$ and $\phi$ mesons in $Au + Au$ collisions at $\sqrt{s_{NN}}$= 17.3 GeV, utilizing the Beam Energy Scan (BES-II) dataset from the STAR experiment at RHIC. We will discuss the centrality dependence of $v_3$ as well as the number of constituent quark scaling (NCQ scaling) for all the particles mentioned above.