

Diffusion induced radiation/absorption

Yingru Xu

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Mission

- ▶ Including the diffusion induced radiation in the **Lido** framework, and compare with the old Langevin framework (LGV vs. Lido)
- ▶ Additional diffusion-induced absorption process, to reach the correct equilibrium temperature

0. Gluon radiation – HT

1. Improved Langevin

$$dp = -\Gamma p \times dt + \sqrt{dt} \kappa \rho + (-dp_{\text{gluon}}) \quad (1)$$

2. Gluon emission probability:

$$\frac{dN_{\text{gluon}}}{dx dk_{\perp}^2 dt} = \frac{2\alpha_s P(x)}{\pi k_{\perp}^4} \sin^2 \left(\frac{t - t_i}{2\tau_f} \right) \left(\frac{k_{\perp}^3}{k_{\perp}^2 + x^2 M^2} \right)^4 \times \hat{q}_{\text{gluon}} \quad (2)$$

- 3.
- ▶ $x = \omega/E_Q$, k_{\perp} is gluon transverse momentum
 - ▶ splitting function: $P(x) = (2 - 2x + x^2)/x * C_F$
 - ▶ gluon formation time $\tau_f = \frac{2xE(1-x)}{k_{\perp}^2 + x^2 M^2}$, different from

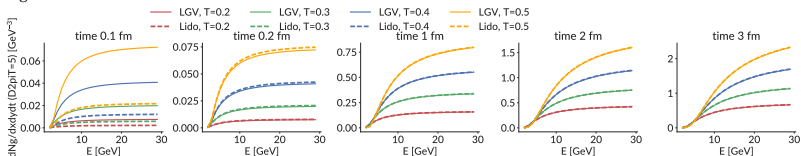
scattering component:

$$\tau_f = \frac{2x(1-x)E}{k_{\perp}^2 + x^2 M^2 + (1-x)m_D^2/2}, x = \frac{k+k_z}{E+p_z}$$

- ▶ additional cutoff: $2E(E - \pi) > M^2$, $k_0 = xE > \mu\pi T$,
 $\tau_f > 1/(\pi T)$
- ▶ by changing μ , change the final T_{eff}

1. Gluon radiation table: LGV vs. Lido

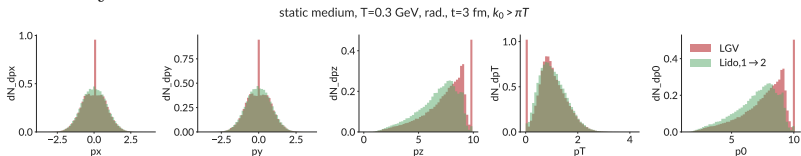
First of all, comparing the effective rate table of $\frac{dN_{\text{gluon}}}{dxdk_{\perp}dt}$ with $D_s 2\pi T = 5$:



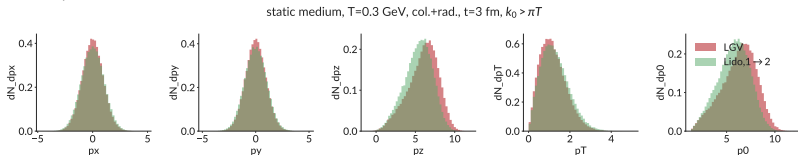
- ▶ Comparing at different temperature and time-interval
- ▶ Large deviation at small time interval, difference comes from the interpolation
- ▶ Fix? smaller grid-size; A better interpolation scheme

2. Static medium: ($E_{\text{init}} = 10 \text{ GeV}$, $t=3 \text{ fm}/c$)

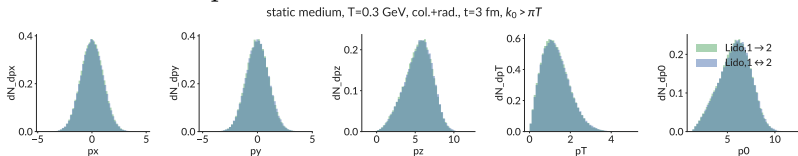
► rad. only



► col. + rad.



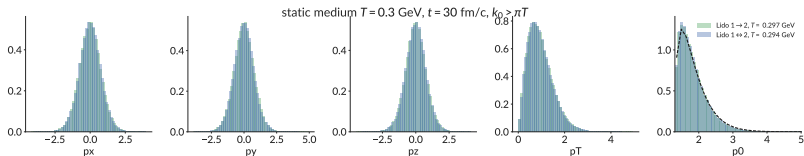
► col. + rad. + abp.



4. Approaching equilibrium:

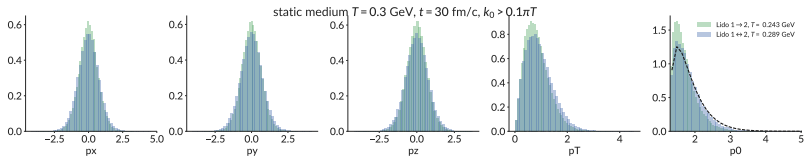
1. cutoff: $\mu = 1 \Rightarrow k_0 < \pi T$

- ▶ w/ $1 \rightarrow 2$: T_{eff}, T deviation (1%)
- ▶ w/ $1 \rightarrow 2 + 2 \rightarrow 1$: T_{eff}, T deviation (2%)

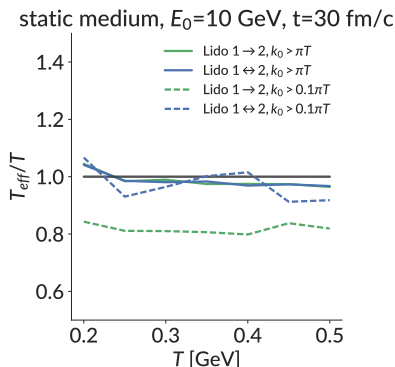


2. cutoff: $\mu = 0.1 \Rightarrow k_0 < 0.1\pi T$

- ▶ w/ $1 \rightarrow 2$: T_{eff}, T deviation (19%)
- ▶ w/ $1 \rightarrow 2 + 2 \rightarrow 1$: T_{eff}, T deviation (3%)



4. Approaching equilibrium:

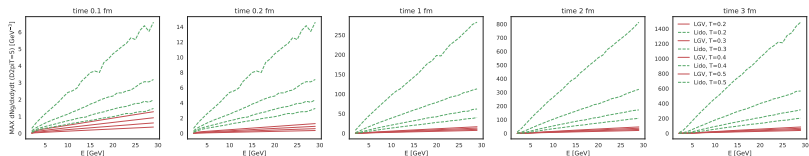


- ▶ For $k_0 > \pi T$, T_{eff} very similar to T
- ▶ While $k_0 > 0.1\pi T$, gluon absorption process is needed for true equilibrium status.

some extra temperatures

Some more technique issues need to be fixed/improved:

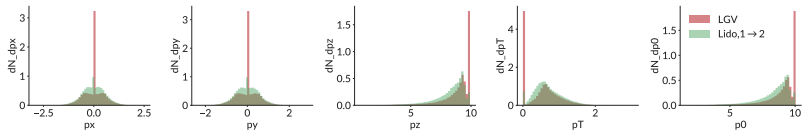
Comparing the **MAX** $\frac{dN_{\text{gluon}}}{dxdk_{\perp}dt}$ with $D_s 2\pi T = 5$:



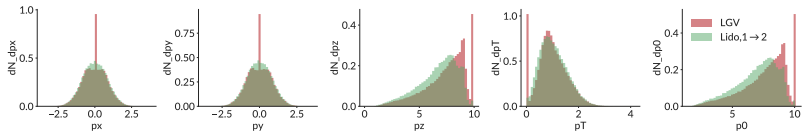
No wonder we have so many failure during the reject sampling!

2. Static medium: rad. ($E_{\text{init}} = 10 \text{ GeV}$, $t=3 \text{ fm}/c$)

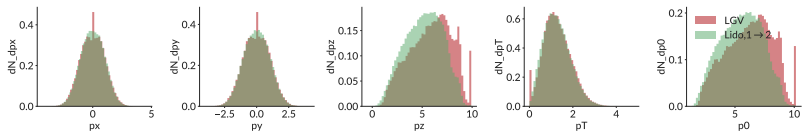
static medium, $T=0.2 \text{ GeV}$, rad., $t=3 \text{ fm}$, $k_0 > \pi T$



static medium, $T=0.3 \text{ GeV}$, rad., $t=3 \text{ fm}$, $k_0 > \pi T$

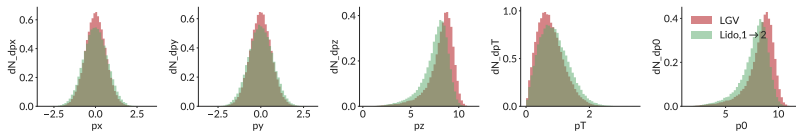


static medium, $T=0.4 \text{ GeV}$, rad., $t=3 \text{ fm}$, $k_0 > \pi T$

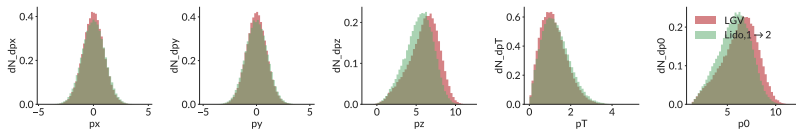


2. Static medium: col.+rad. ($E_{\text{init}} = 10 \text{ GeV}$, $t=3 \text{ fm/c}$)

static medium, $T=0.2 \text{ GeV}$, col.+rad., $t=3 \text{ fm}$, $k_0 > \pi T$



static medium, $T=0.3 \text{ GeV}$, col.+rad., $t=3 \text{ fm}$, $k_0 > \pi T$



static medium, $T=0.4 \text{ GeV}$, col.+rad., $t=3 \text{ fm}$, $k_0 > \pi T$

