

Equations

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From the paper *Exclusive Photoproduction of Vector Meson of NLO from CGC* by Cai, Xiang, Wang, and Zhou:

Cai, Yanbing Xiang, Wenchang Wang, Mengliang Zhou, Daicui. (2020). Exclusive photoproduction of vector meson at next-to-leading order from color glass condensate. Chinese Physics C. 44. 074110. 10.1088/1674-1137/44/7/074110. Under eq. 10, the following definitions are given:

$$r = x_{\perp} - y_{\perp} \quad (1)$$

$$r_1 = x_{\perp} - z_{\perp} \quad (2)$$

$$r_2 = z_{\perp} - y_{\perp} \quad (3)$$

where x_{\perp} is the transverse coordinate of quark, y_{\perp} is the transverse coordinate of the anti-quark, and z_{\perp} is the transverse coordinate of the emitted gluon. r is passed in through $N(r, Y)$, so we aren't really concerned with what x_{\perp} and y_{\perp} are exactly, only that their difference equals r . In that case then, let $x_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2}r$, and $y_{\perp} = -\frac{1}{2}r$. Then, $r = x_{\perp} - y_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2}r - (-\frac{1}{2}r) = r$. Plugging these into the values for r_1 and r_2 , and simplifying expressions in terms of z_{\perp} and r :

$$r_1 = x_{\perp} - z_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2}r - z_{\perp} \quad (4)$$

$$|r_1| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right)^2 + (z_{\perp})^2 - 2\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right)(z_{\perp})\cos\theta} \quad (5)$$

$$|r_1| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}r^2 + z_{\perp}^2 - rz_{\perp}\cos\theta} \quad (6)$$

$$r_2 = z_{\perp} - y_{\perp} = \frac{1}{2}r + z_{\perp} \quad (7)$$

$$|r_2| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right)^2 + (z_{\perp})^2 + 2\left(\frac{1}{2}r\right)(z_{\perp})\cos\theta} \quad (8)$$

$$|r_2| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{4}r^2 + z_{\perp}^2 + rz_{\perp}\cos\theta} \quad (9)$$

Runge-Kutta Equations:

First order:

$$\begin{aligned}k_1 &= f(N(r, y)) \\ N(r, y + h) &= N(r, y) + hk_1\end{aligned}\tag{10}$$

Second order:

$$\begin{aligned}k_1 &= f(N(r, y)) \\ k_2 &= f(N(r, y) + \frac{1}{2}hk_1) \\ N(r, y + h) &= N(r, y) + hk_2\end{aligned}\tag{11}$$

Fourth order:

$$\begin{aligned}k_1 &= f(N(r, y)) \\ k_2 &= f(N(r, y) + \frac{1}{2}hk_1) \\ k_3 &= f(N(r, y) + \frac{1}{2}hk_2) \\ k_4 &= f(N(r, y) + hk_3) \\ N(r, y + h) &= N(r, y) + \frac{1}{6}h(k_1 + 2k_2 + 2k_3 + k_4)\end{aligned}\tag{12}$$