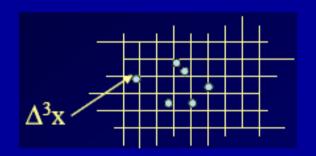
# Transport theory

$$p^{\mu}\partial_{\mu}f(x,p) = C_{22}$$

#### We consider two body collisions

$$\mathcal{C}_{22} = \frac{1}{2E_{1}} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{2}} \frac{1}{\nu} \int \frac{d^{3}p'_{1}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E'_{1}} \frac{d^{3}p'_{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E'_{2}} f'_{1}f'_{2} |\mathcal{M}_{1'2'\to12}|^{2} (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p'_{1} + p'_{2} - p_{1} - p_{2})$$

$$-\frac{1}{2E_{1}} \int \frac{d^{3}p_{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E_{2}} \frac{1}{\nu} \int \frac{d^{3}p'_{1}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E'_{1}} \frac{d^{3}p'_{2}}{(2\pi)^{3}2E'_{2}} f_{1}f_{2} |\mathcal{M}_{12\to1'2'}|^{2} (2\pi)^{4} \delta^{(4)}(p_{1} + p_{2} - p'_{1} - p'_{2})$$



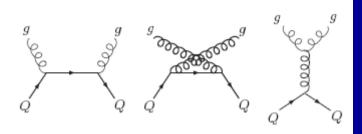
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \Delta t \to 0 \\ & \longrightarrow & \text{Exact} \\ \Delta^3 x \to 0 & \text{solution} \end{array}$$

Collision integral is solved with a local stochastic sampling

[V. Greco et al PLB670, 325 (08)] [ Z. Xhu, et al. PRC71(04)]

$$P_{22} = \frac{\Delta N_{\text{coll}}^{2 \to 2}}{\Delta N_1 \Delta N_2} = v_{\text{rel}} \sigma_{22} \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta^3 x}$$

# **Cross Section gc -> gc**



The infrared singularity is regularized introducing a Debye-screaning-mass μ<sub>D</sub>

$$\sum |\mathcal{M}|^2 = \pi^2 \alpha^2 (Q^2) \left[ \frac{32(s-M^2)(M^2-u)}{t^2} + \frac{64(s-M^2)(M^2-u) + 2M^2(s+M^2)}{(s-M^2)^2} \right]$$

$$+\frac{64}{9}\frac{(s-M^2)(M^2-u)+2M^2(M^2+u)}{(M^2-u)^2}+\frac{16}{9}\frac{M^2(4M^2-t)}{(s-M^2)(M^2-u)}$$

$$+16\frac{(s-M^2)(M^2-u)+M^2(s-u)}{t(s-M^2)}-16\frac{(s-M^2)(M^2-u)-M^2(s-u)}{t(M^2-u)}\right].$$

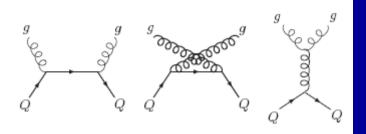
$$\frac{1}{t} \to \frac{1}{t - m_D} \qquad m_D = \sqrt{4\pi\alpha_s} T$$

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[B. L. Combridge, Nucl. Phys. B151, 429 (1979)]

[B. Svetitsky, Phys. Rev. D 37, 2484 (1988)]

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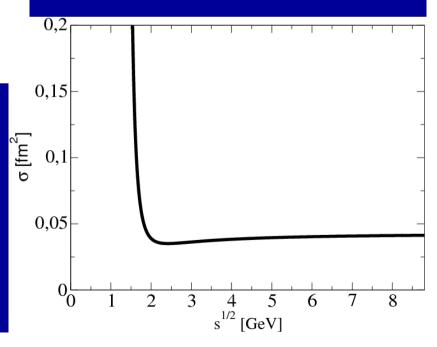
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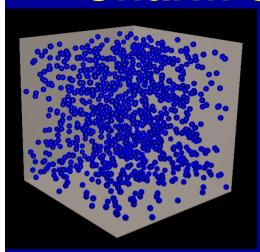
$$+16\frac{(s-M^2)(M^2-u)+M^2(s-u)}{t(s-M^2)}-16\frac{(s-M^2)(M^2-u)-M^2(s-u)}{t(M^2-u)}\right]$$

$$\hat{\sigma} = \frac{1}{16\pi(s - M^2)^2} \int_{-(s - M^2)^2/s}^{0} dt \sum |\mathcal{M}|^2$$

$$\frac{1}{t} \to \frac{1}{t - m_D}$$

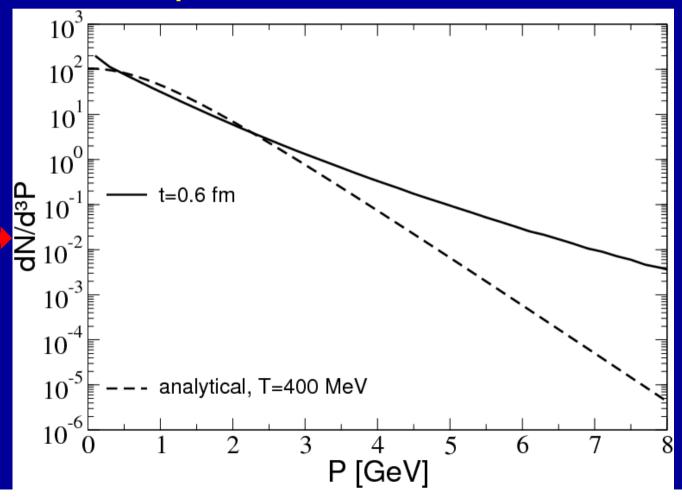
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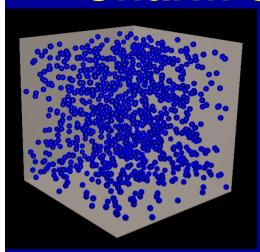




C and C initially are distributed: uniformily in r-space, while in p-space

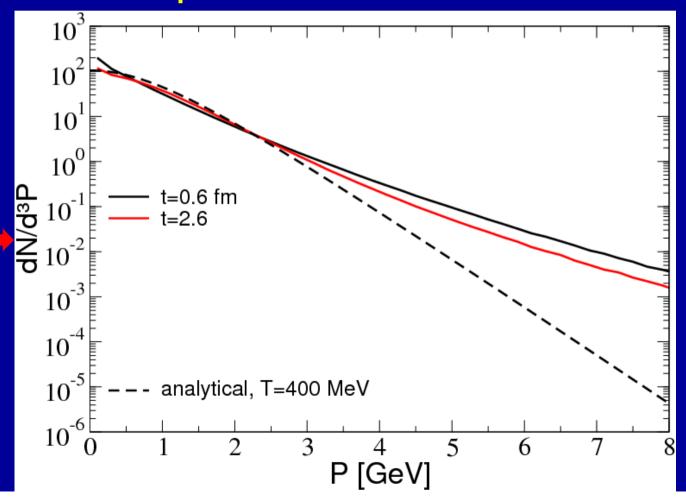
Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically

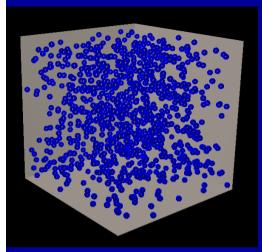




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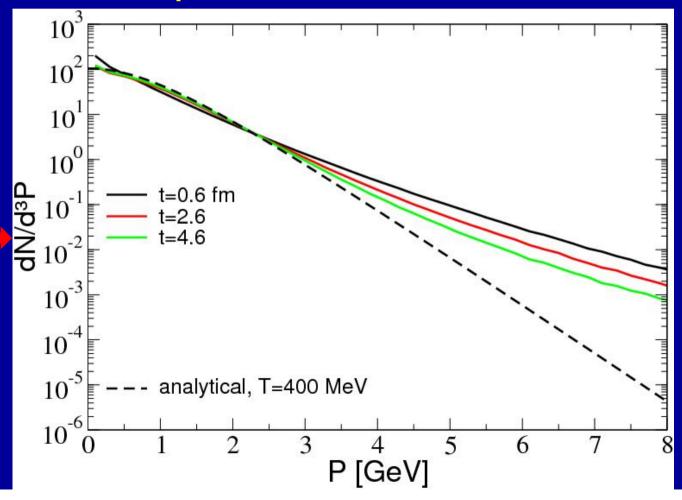
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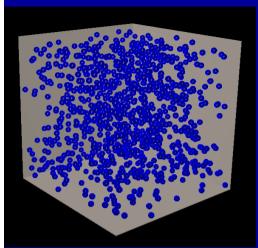




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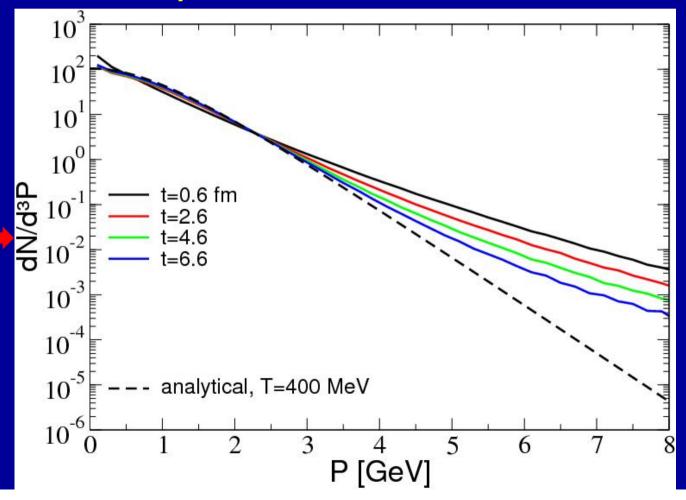
Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically

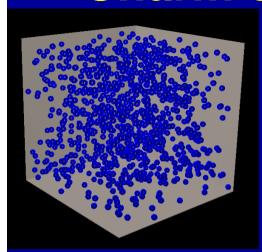




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Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically

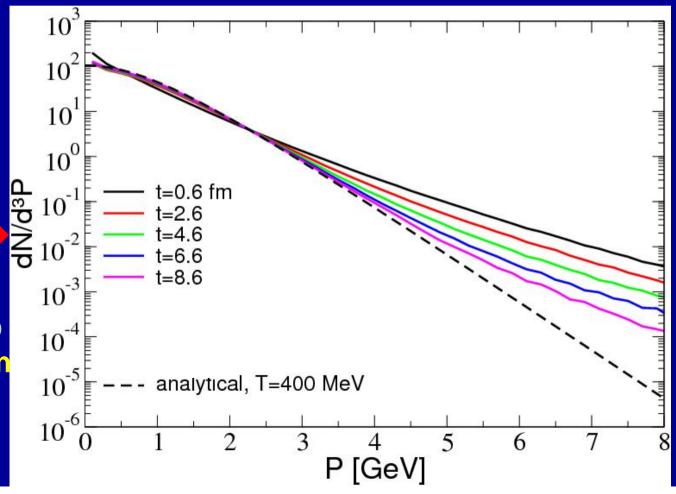


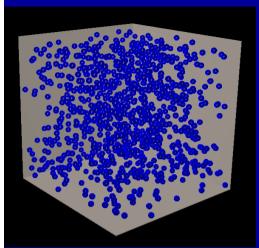


C and C initially are distributed: uniformily in r-space, while in p-space

Due to collisions charm approaches to thermal equilibrium with the bulk

Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically

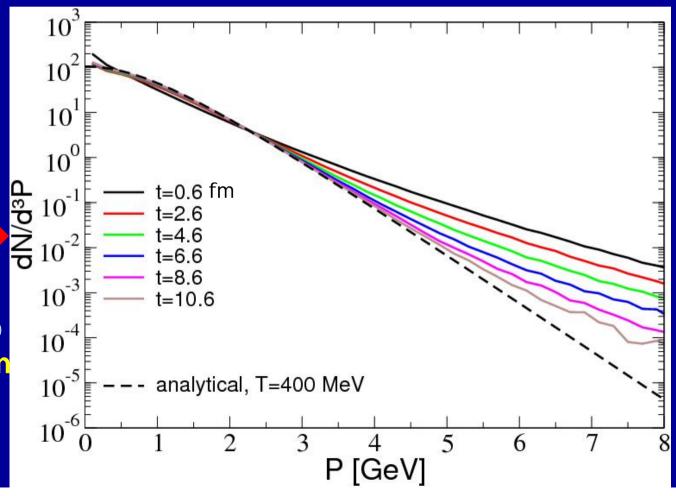


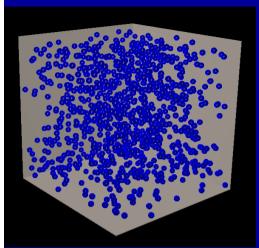


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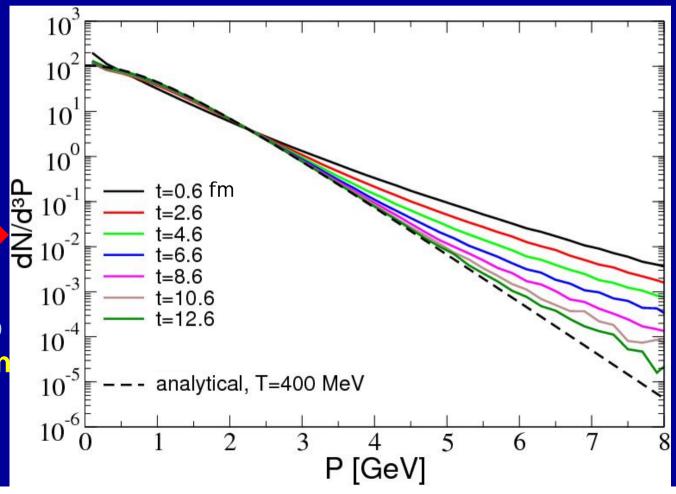


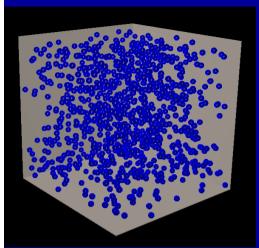


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Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically

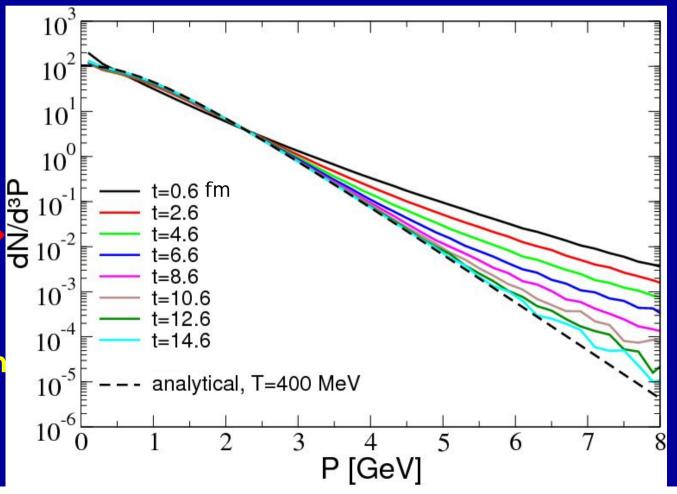


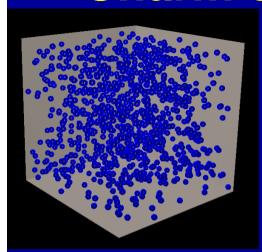


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Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically

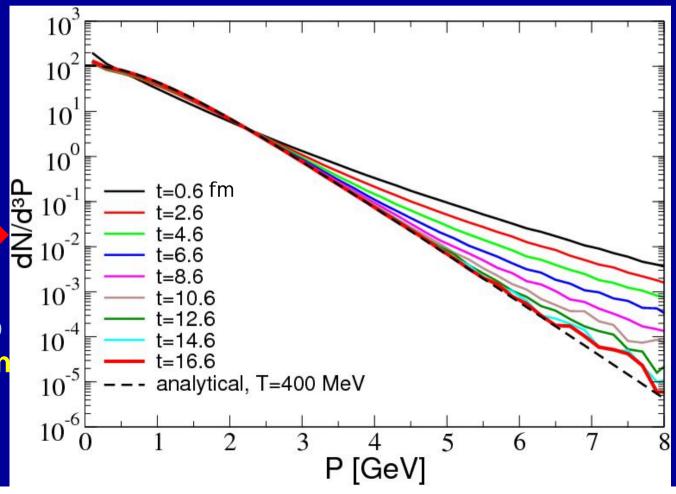




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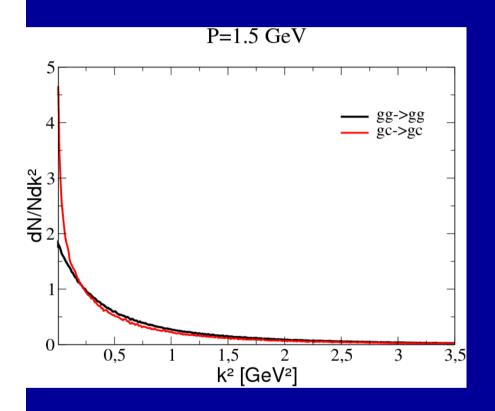
Due to collisions charm approaches to thermal equilibrium with the bulk

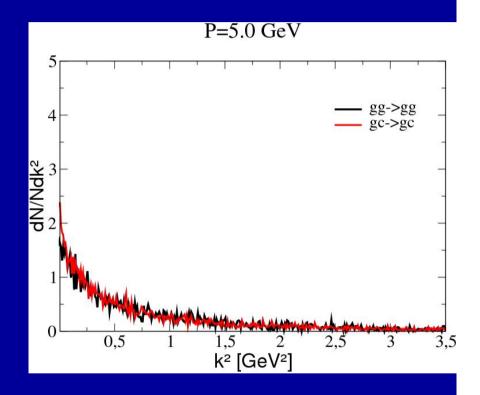
Simulations in which a particle ensemble in a box evolves dynamically



#### **Momentum transfer**

Distribution of the squared momenta transfer k<sup>2</sup> for fixed momentum P of the charm





The momenta transfer of gg->gg and gc-> gc are not so different