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Transport of hard probes through glasma

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Hard probes, due to their large momenta (or masses), are produced only through hard interactions with large momentum transfer at the earliest phase of a heavy-ion collision. They then propagate through the evolving medium probing QCD matter at different energy scales and different phases of the fireball evolution. During this propagation heavy quarks and high- p_T partons lose a substantial fraction of their initial energy. While mechanisms of the energy losses are quite well understood in equilibrated QGP, the influence of pre-equilibrium phases on transport of hard probes has been only fragmentarily explored.

In the talk, I will demonstrate that the glasma can indeed play an important role in transport of hard probes. I will discuss the transverse momentum broadening coefficient \hat{q} and collisional energy loss dE/dx of hard probes moving through the glasma. First, I will present the methodology that is used to compute the transport coefficients: the Fokker-Planck equation, whose collision terms determine \hat{q} and dE/dx , and the proper time expansion that describes the temporal evolution of the glasma. The correlators of chromodynamic fields that determine the Fokker-Planck collision terms are computed to fifth order. The transport coefficients are shown to be strongly dependent on time and orientation of the probe's velocity. They are large, \hat{q} is of the order of a few GeV^2/fm and $dE/dx \sim 1 \text{ GeV}/\text{fm}$, in the domain of validity of the proper time expansion and their values depend on the probe's velocity \mathbf{v} and the parameters: coupling constant g , saturation momentum Q_s (UV scale), and IR regulator m , fixed by the confinement scale. I will show how \hat{q} depends on all these quantities. Different regularization procedures will be also analysed and shown to lead to similar results for \hat{q} . Finally, I will discuss limitations of the whole our approach, such as the validity of the proper-time expansion and constraints resulting from the Fokker-Planck equation.

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