

Finite N_c and non-eikonal corrections to induced emission

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Based on
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2107.02542>,
and ongoing work



Medium induced emissions

- Interactions with the medium lead to emissions

- Two simplifying approximations:

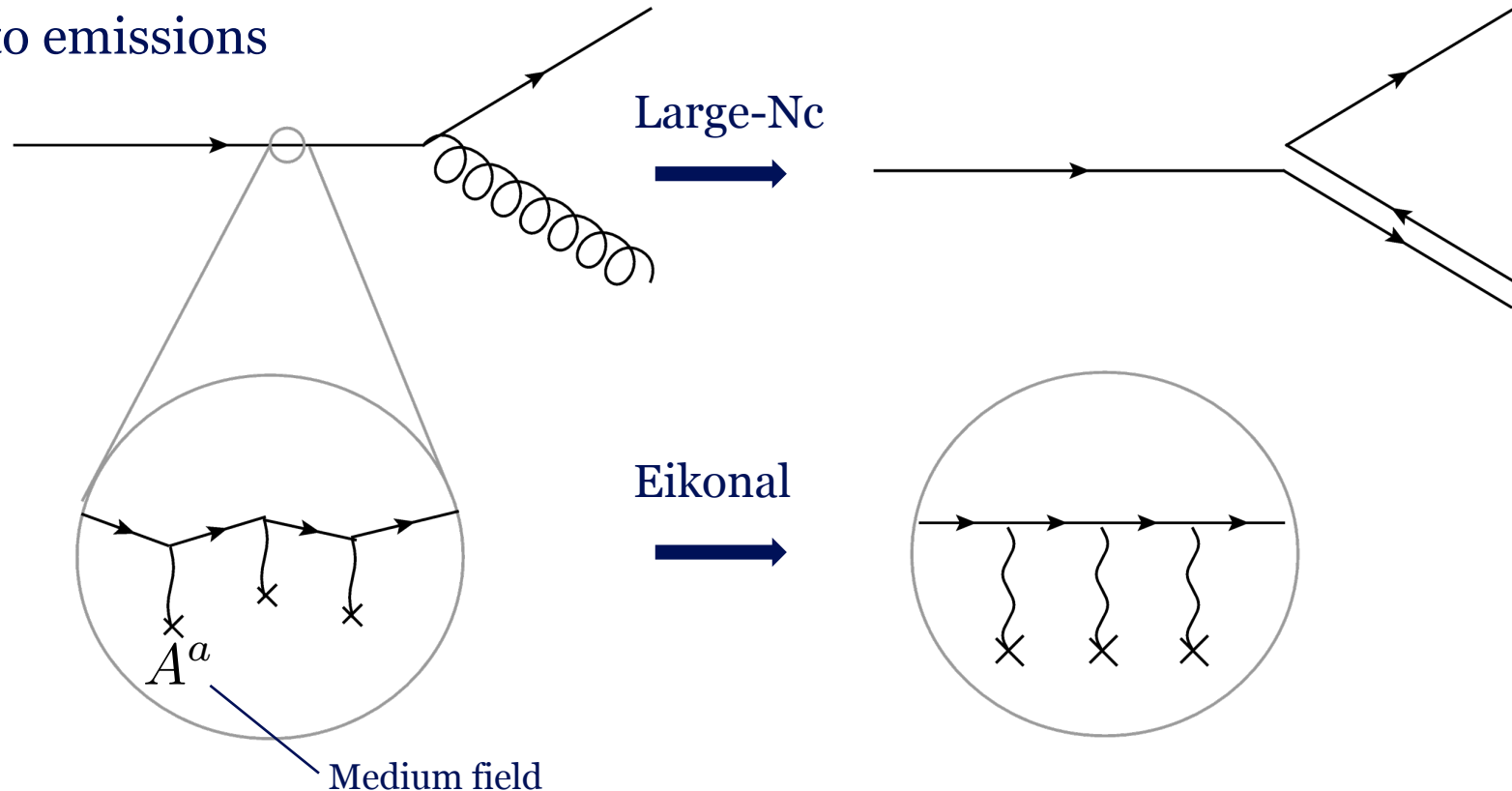
1. Large- N_c approximation

- Take number of colors (N_c) to infinity

2. Eikonal approximation

- Let partons travel on straight lines
- Good for high energy

- Important to understand the error of the approximations



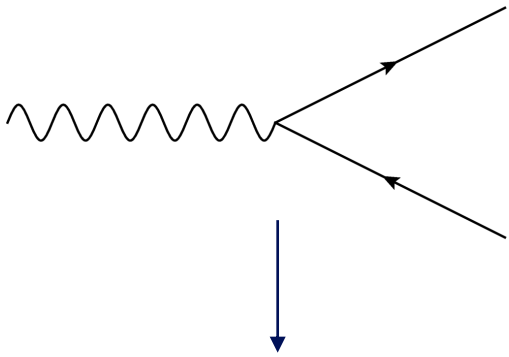
- Constant medium interactions means color continuously rotates

- Effect encapsulated in Wilson line:
$$V_R(t, t_0; \mathbf{r}(t)) = \mathcal{P} \exp \left[ig \int_{t_0}^t ds A^a(s, \mathbf{r}(s)) T_R^a \right]$$

Splitting processes

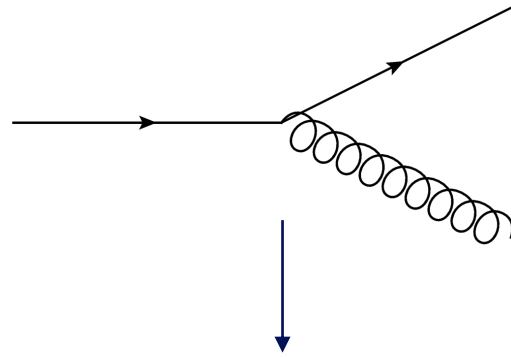
Calculate emission spectrum for three processes

Pair production



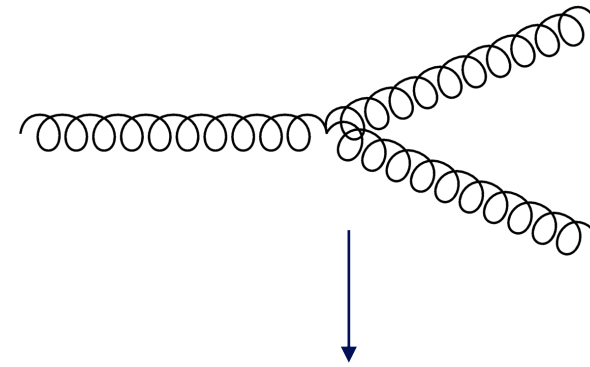
$$\frac{1}{N_c} \langle \text{tr}[V_1 V_2^\dagger V_2 V_1^\dagger] \rangle$$

Quark emitting gluon



$$\frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \left\langle \text{tr}[V_1^\dagger V_1 V_2^\dagger V_2] \text{tr}[V_2^\dagger V_2] - \frac{1}{N_c} \text{tr}[V_1^\dagger V_1] \right\rangle$$

Gluon emitting gluon



$$\frac{1}{N_c(N_c^2 - 1)} \left\langle \text{tr}[V_1 V_1^\dagger] \text{tr}[V_2 V_2^\dagger V_1 V_1^\dagger] \text{tr}[V_2 V_2^\dagger] - \text{tr}[V_1 V_1^\dagger V_2 V_2^\dagger V_1 V_1^\dagger V_2 V_2^\dagger] \right\rangle$$

- Average out medium effects, represented by $\langle \dots \rangle$
- Leads to increasingly complex medium averaged traces of Wilson lines

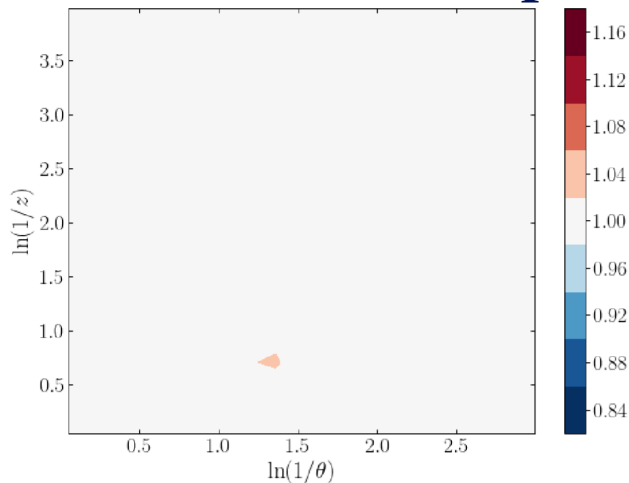
Finite N_c corrections

Wilson line correlators can be calculated through system of differential equations

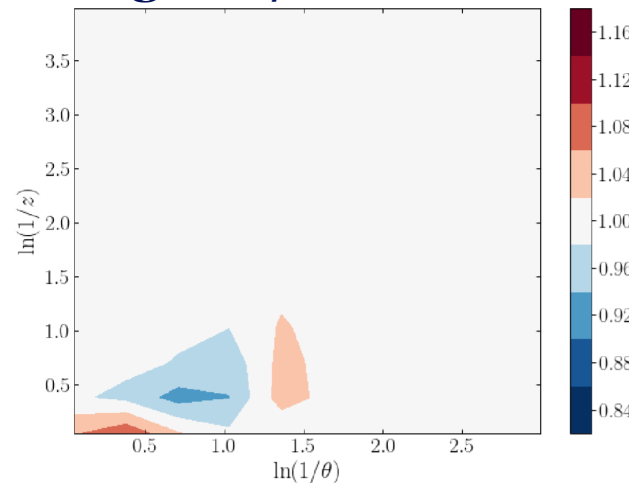
$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \langle \text{tr}[VV] \text{tr}[VV] \rangle \\ \langle \text{tr}[VVVV] \rangle \end{bmatrix} = \mathbb{V}(t) \begin{bmatrix} \langle \text{tr}[VV] \text{tr}[VV] \rangle \\ \langle \text{tr}[VVVV] \rangle \end{bmatrix}$$

- The potential matrix $\mathbb{V}(t)$ simplifies greatly in the large- N_c limit
 - Example: $\langle \text{tr}[VV] \text{tr}[VV] \rangle \xrightarrow{\text{large-}N_c} \langle \text{tr}[VV] \rangle \langle \text{tr}[VV] \rangle$
- Expect correction around $\sim 1/N_c^2 \simeq 10\%$

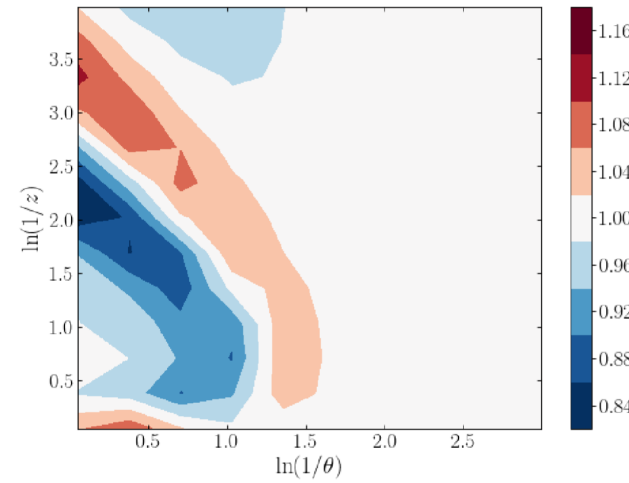
Ratio of emission spectrum for large- N_c /finite N_c



(a) Photon splitting.



(b) Quark-gluon splitting.



(c) Gluon-gluon splitting.

More complex color structure leads to bigger correction!

Non-eikonal corrections

Partons get kicked around by medium

- Path through the medium is not straight
- Important for lower energy
- This leads to path integral over Wilson lines

$$\mathcal{K}_1 \equiv \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{u} \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{v} e^{i\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2\omega} \int ds (\dot{\mathbf{u}}^2 - \dot{\mathbf{v}}^2)} \langle \text{tr}[VV] \text{tr}[VV] \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{K}_2 \equiv \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{u} \int \mathcal{D}\mathbf{v} e^{i\frac{\mathcal{E}}{2\omega} \int ds (\dot{\mathbf{u}}^2 - \dot{\mathbf{v}}^2)} \langle \text{tr}[VVVV] \rangle,$$

- Differential equation from last slide becomes a Schrödinger equation

$$\left(i \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial_{\mathbf{u}}^2 - \partial_{\mathbf{v}}^2}{2\omega} + i\mathbb{V}(t, \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) \right) \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{K}_1 \\ \mathcal{K}_2 \end{bmatrix} = i\delta(t - t_2) \delta^2(\mathbf{u} - \mathbf{u}_2) \delta^2(\mathbf{v} - \mathbf{v}_2)$$

- Ongoing work: Solving this numerically
- Expect small corrections for high energy, bigger corrections for low energy

t=0.0

