# **QCD BOLTZMANN EQUATION**

#### BEYOND THE SOFT-SCATTERING APPROXIMATION

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Special thanks: W Grunow B Harrison G Jackson

#### What is QGP?

Physicists smash..

#### • Exciting realm of QCD



"The First Few Microseconds" -Scientific American

#### Why QGP?

- Physicists smash..
- Exciting realm of QCD



How do we study QGP?

- 'Strongly coupled'
- Hydrodynamics?
- Kinetic theory!



U Heinz [arXiv:0810.5529]

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B Schenke [arXiv:1009.3244]

#### How do we study QGP?

- Strongly coupled'
- Hydrodynamics?
- Kinetic theory!



G Jackson [arXiv:1704.06284]

Simple?

 $\mathcal{D}f = \mathcal{C}_{[f]}(\mathbf{k})$ 

Not so simple..

$$\mathcal{D}f = \mathcal{C}_{[f]}(oldsymbol{k})$$
  
 $rac{1}{2E}\int_{234}\mathrm{d}\Gamma\,|\mathcal{M}|^2\cdot\mathcal{F}_{[f]}$ 

- Gluon-only system
- Only elastic collisions

Need approximations!

Relaxation time approximation

$$\mathcal{D}f = rac{f_{eq} - f}{ au}$$

- Powerful!
- Not what we want

Further approximations

$$\mathcal{D}f = \mathcal{C}_{[f]}(k)$$

Spatially homogeneous distribution

$$\mathcal{D} = \partial_t + \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla}$$

Spherically symmetric in momentum space

#### Fokker-Planck approximation

$$\partial_t f = -\nabla \cdot \mathcal{J}$$

- Assume soft-scattering dominates
- Expand in exchanged momenta
- Integro-differential → differential equation!

Fokker-Planck approximation

$$\partial_t f = -\nabla \cdot \mathcal{J}$$

• Assume soft-scattering dominates (??)

#### **THIS THESIS**

Solve the full Boltzmann equation

$$\partial_t f = \frac{1}{2E} \int_{234} \mathrm{d}\Gamma \; |\mathcal{M}|^2 \cdot \mathcal{F}_{[f]}$$

- Effects of the soft approximation
  - quantitative
  - qualitative?
- More? :)

#### EARLY RESULT

Collision term momentum dependence



#### EARLY RESULT

Collision term momentum dependence



## CONCLUSION/OUTLOOK

• Full evolution in the works..

# Thank you!

#### **BACKUP SLIDES**

Our list of assumptions/approximations:

- 2 → 2 interacting gluon system
- Distribution is spatially homogenous
- Distribution is spherically symmetric in momentum

#### BACKUP SLIDES

Our matrix element:

$$|\mathcal{M}|^{2} = 72(4\pi\alpha)^{2} \left[ 3 - \frac{tu}{s^{2}} - \frac{su}{t^{2}} - \frac{ts}{u^{2}} \right]$$
$$\frac{su}{(t - \mu^{2})^{2}}$$