

QFT
QED, QCD
HEPP



Yuri Dokshitzer

Baltic School 2021

Hadron physics is on the move. And so is QCD.

But the driving motivations have changed. No more “checks”.

To apply, to precise, to go broader and deeper.

“Bump Hunting”. Looking for unconventional objects/behaviour.

Putting QCD into extreme conditions. Modelling unknowns.

Physics of hadrons has never been simple. And will never be.

At the same time,

an explosive progress in analytic calculations of multi-leg QFT amplitudes and multi-loop corrections in recent years provides reappearing themes, motives, constructs, of **striking simplicity** !

Could it be that the deep structure of the underlying QFT dynamics is actually simpler than one dared to think ?

QCD made simpler?

R&D #1

N=4 SUSY :

a

CLASSICAL QFT ?

an inviting heresy

Low-Barnett-Kroll wisdom

and the story of

“classical gluons”

Low-Barnett-Kroll wisdom

Celebrated soft bremsstrahlung theorem was formulated by Francis Low in 1956 for scalar charged particles and later generalized by Barnett and Kroll to fermions.

The very classical nature of **soft radiation** makes it **universal** with respect to intrinsic quantum properties of participating objects and the nature of the underlying scattering process

- it is only **classical movement** of electromagnetic charges that matters!

$$d\sigma^{(1)}(p_i, \omega) \propto \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \frac{d\omega}{\omega} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\omega}{E}\right) \cdot \sigma^{(0)}(p_i) + \left(\frac{\omega}{E}\right)^2 \cdot \tilde{\sigma}(p_i, \omega) \right]$$

non-radiative (“Born”) **cross section**

Normally, for a particle production

$$|M|^2 \cdot \frac{d^3k}{\omega} \propto \omega d\omega \quad M = \mathcal{O}(1) \quad \text{in the } \omega \rightarrow 0 \text{ limit}$$

An enhanced matrix element, $M \propto \omega^{-1}$, characterizes **classical field** rather than **particle**

A dramatic consequence : **soft photons “don’t carry quantum numbers”**

If the non-radiative process is for some reason forbidden (*parity, C-parity, angular momentum*) the **veto cannot be lifted** by emitting a **soft photon** !

This “drama” turns into “tragedy” in the QCD context :

soft gluons “don't carry away no colour” either

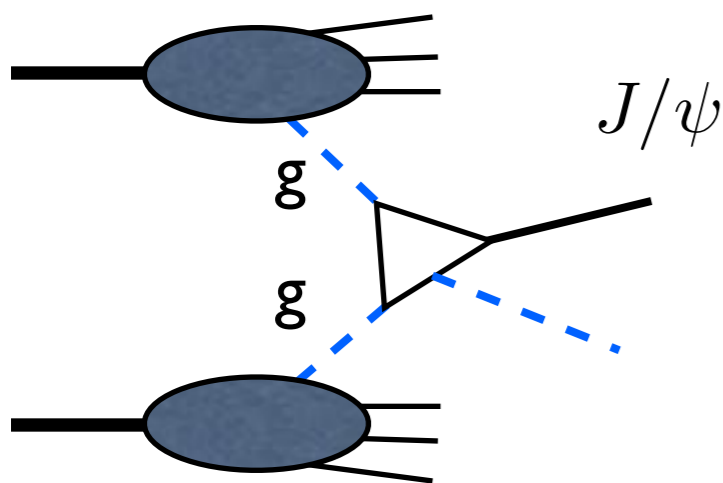
For many years pQCD practitioners were unable to describe the yields of heavy quarkonia in hadron collisions at Tevatron. For example, the measured yield of J/ψ at large transverse momenta was up to **50** times bigger than expected !

Pushed by this long-lasting failure, desperate theorists came up with a remedy :

the “**colour octet**” model for J/ψ **production**

J/ψ is an S-state of $C\bar{C}$: $^{2S+1}L_J = ^3S_1$ - a vector meson like photon : $P=-1, C=-1$

It can decay into 1(3) photon(s), a photon and 2 gluons, into 3 gluons (*in colour-symmetric state*)



two-body final state \longrightarrow **smallness** ...

... get **free lunch** by blaming **confinement** !

$g+g \longrightarrow \chi \longrightarrow J/\psi + \text{photon}$ (40% of the yield)

$g+g \longrightarrow J/\psi^{(8)} \longrightarrow J/\psi + \text{junk glue} : \omega \sim \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}$

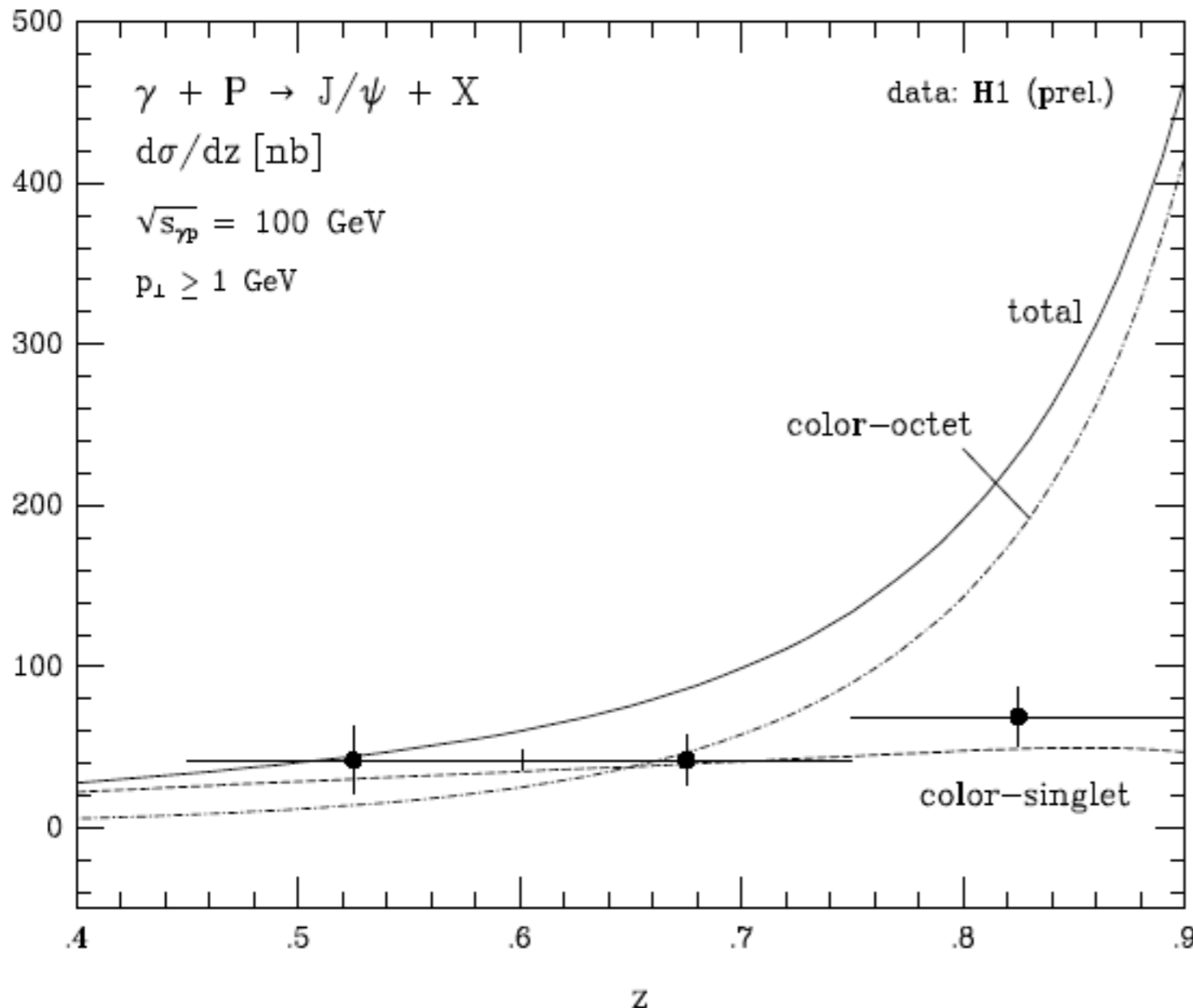
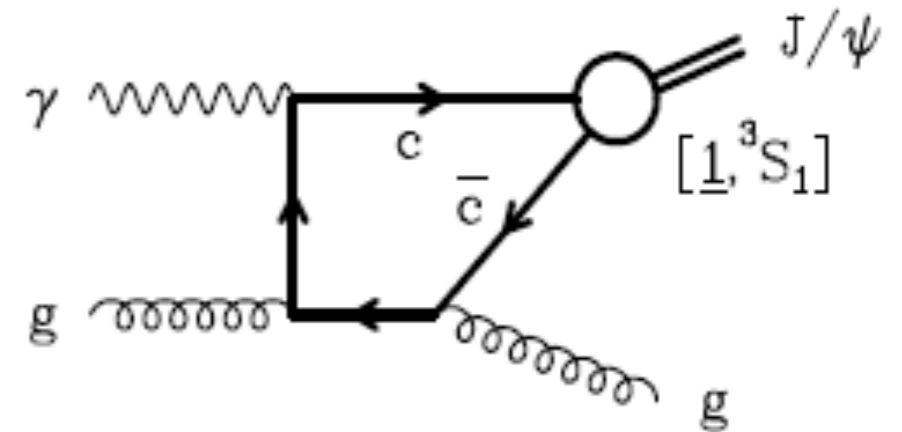
LBK : the price to pay for “**colour evaporation**” =

$$\left(\frac{\Lambda_{\text{QCD}}}{M_c} \right)^2 \ll 1$$

A key test : photon fragmentation into J/ψ in e^-p collisions (HERA)

photon - gluon fusion :

IF the final state shaken-off glue could be “junky”
then the J/ψ spectrum would have **peaked** at **$z=1$**



Nowadays the “**colour octet model**”
 is dying away, slowly and peacefully,
as it has to

both from
photo- and **electro-** production
 (HERA data)

and from **hadron-hadron** collisions

*after M. Cacciari and P. Nason
 have explained the “mystery” of
 the “pQCD deficit” of heavy onia*

The J/ψ energy distribution $d\sigma/dz$ at the photon-proton centre of mass energy
 $\sqrt{s_{\gamma p}} = 100$ GeV integrated in the range $p_{\perp} \geq 1$ GeV.

*How do soft gluons
manifest themselves
in parton dynamics ?*

and what is has to do with SUSY?

It is instructive to see how the LBK wisdom shows up in the QCD parton dynamics

$$\frac{1+x^2}{1-x} \rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}_{q \rightarrow q(x)+g} = \frac{C_F \alpha_s}{\pi} \left[\frac{x}{1-x} + (1-x) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{1+x^4+(1-x)^4}{x(1-x)} \rightarrow \tilde{\gamma}_{g \rightarrow g(x)+g} = \frac{C_A \alpha_s}{\pi} \left[\frac{x}{1-x} + (1-x) \cdot (x+x^{-1}) \right]$$

classical ← gluons → quantum

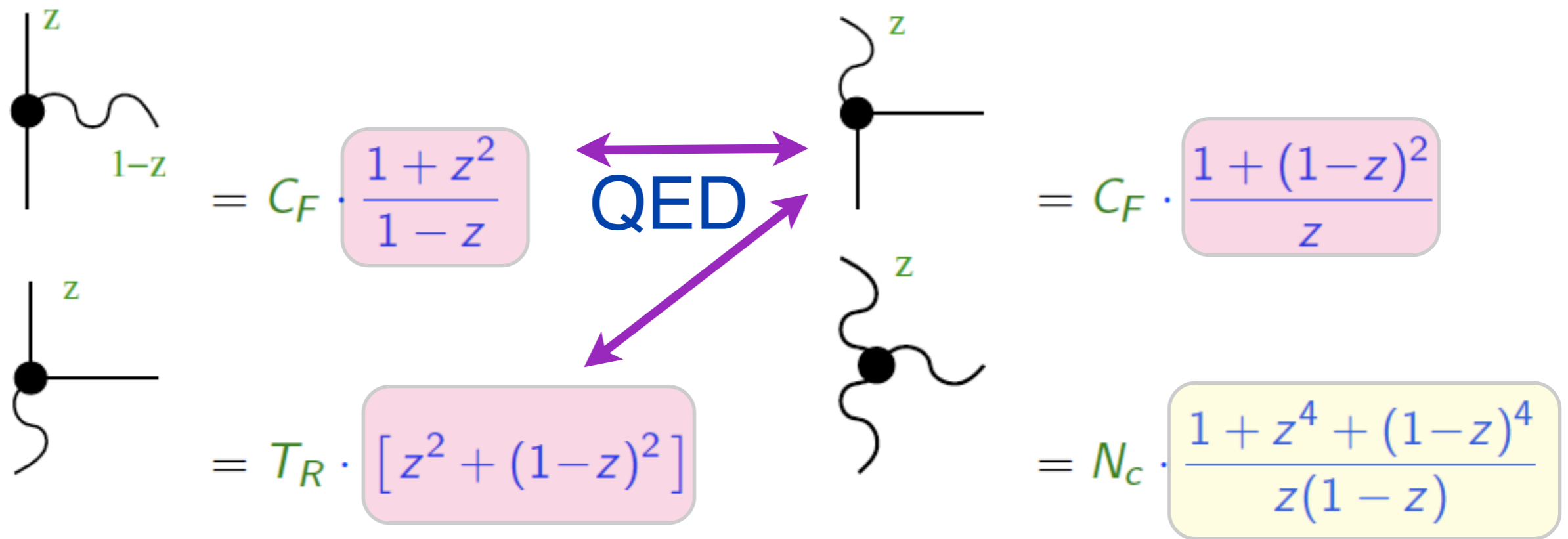
✗ Classical Field

- ✓ infrared singular, $d\omega/\omega$
- ✓ define the physical coupling
- ✓ responsible for
 - ↳ DL radiative effects,
 - ↳ reggeization,
 - ↳ QCD/Lund string (gluers)
- ✓ play the major rôle in evolution

✗ Quantum d.o.f.s (constituents)

- ✓ infrared irrelevant, $d\omega \cdot \omega$
- ✓ make the coupling run
- ✓ responsible for conservation of
 - ↳ P -parity,
 - ↳ C -parity,
 - ↳ colour
 } in decays, production
- ✓ minor rôle

Apparent and *Hidden* in parton dynamics



- Exchange the **decay products** : $z \rightarrow 1 - z$
- Exchange the **parent** and the **offspring** : $z \rightarrow 1/z$

Three (QED) “kernels” are **inter-related**; gluon **self-interaction** stays put

- The story continues, however : **All four are related !**

$$w_q(z) = \frac{q[g]}{q}(z) + \frac{g[q]}{q}(z) = \frac{q[\bar{q}]}{g}(z) + \frac{g[g]}{g}(z) = w_g(z)$$

Colour factors were **excluded** from the game ! **Super-Symmetric partner of QCD**

+ infinite number of hidden invariants ! ..

$$C_F = T_R = C_A (=N_c)$$

"clagons" and Integrability

Dynamics can be fully integrated if the system possesses
a sufficient number of conservation laws — integrals of motion.

Recall: Coulomb/Newton, Runge-Lenz and Fock's $O(4)$

Obviously, QFT has an infinite number of d.o.f.

Is an infinite # of invariants infinite enough to make QFT solvable ?

In certain **QCD** problems (where QCD can be identified with a **SUSY** partner)
the **integrability** feature does manifest itself !

✓ the Regge behaviour (large N_c)

Lipatov

Faddeev & Korchemsky (1994)

✓ baryon wave function

Braun, Derkachov, Korchemsky,

Manashov; Belitsky (1999)

✓ maximal helicity multi-gluon operators

Lipatov (1997)

Minahan & Zarembo

Beisert & Staudacher (2003)

✗ It is clagons which dominate in all the *integrability cases*

✗ Tree **multi-clagon** (Parke-Taylor) amplitudes are *known exactly*

Parke-Taylor (1986) = Bassetto-Ciafaloni-Marchesini (1983)

The higher the *symmetry*, the deeper *integrability* ...

✗ Conformal theory $\beta(\alpha) \equiv 0$

N=4 SYM — the extreme case!

✗ All order expansion for α_{phys}

Beisert, Eden, Staudacher (2006)

✗ Full integrability via AdS/CFT

Maldacena; Witten,
Gubser, Klebanov, Polyakov (1998)

What is so *special* about this theory ?

look at the *anomalous dimension* :
(parton evolution “Hamiltonian”)

Maximally super-symmetric YM field model:

Matter content = 4 Majorana fermions, 6 scalars;
everyone in the adjoint representation.

$$\gamma \Rightarrow \frac{x}{1-x}$$

$$\frac{C_A^{-1}}{d \ln \mu^2} \frac{d}{d \ln \mu^2} \left(\frac{\alpha(\mu^2)}{4\pi} \right)^{-1} = -\frac{11}{3} + \frac{4}{2} \cdot \int_0^1 dx 2[x^2 + (1-x)^2] + \frac{6}{2!} \cdot \int_0^1 dx 2x(1-x) = \mathbf{0}$$

... makes one think of a *classical nature* (?) of the SYM-4 dynamics

*Let us see what sort of functions
the $N=4$ parton Hamiltonian is made of*

In spite of having many states ($s = 0, \frac{1}{2}, 1$), the SYM-4 parton dynamics is built of a single “universal” anomalous dimension:

$$\gamma_+(N+2) = \tilde{\gamma}_+(N+1) = \gamma_0(N) = \tilde{\gamma}_-(N-1) = \gamma_-(N-2) \equiv \gamma_{\text{uni}}(N)$$

$$\gamma_{\text{uni}}^{(1)}(N) = -S_1(N) = -\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x} (x^N - 1) \cdot \frac{x}{x-1} \equiv \mathbf{M} \left[\frac{x}{(1-x)_+} \right]$$

*This is nothing but (the Mellin image of)
the classical (LBK) gluon radiation spectrum !*

$$S_1(N) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k} = \psi(N+1) - \psi(1)$$

Euler Harmonic Sum

Beyond the 1st loop the answer is more complex.

New interesting functions show up



Euler -

- Zagier



harmonic sums

In higher orders enter $m > 1$

$$S_m(N) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{k^m} = \frac{(-1)^m}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^1 dx x^N \frac{\ln^{m-1} x}{1-x} + \zeta(m)$$

Starting from the 2nd loop, one encounters also *negative indices*,

$$S_{-m}(N) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{(-1)^k}{k^m}$$

multiple indices — *nested sums*

$$S_{m,\vec{\rho}}(N) = \sum_{k=1}^N \frac{S_{\vec{\rho}}(k)}{k^m} \quad (\vec{\rho} = (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_i))$$

$$\zeta_2 = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \equiv S_2(\infty) \quad \zeta_{2n} \equiv S_{2n}(\infty) \propto \pi^{2n}$$

more and more *transcendental...*

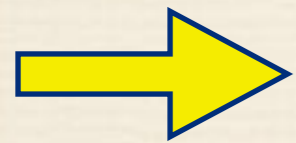
“TRANSCEDENTALITY” of a Harmonic Sum
= the sum of its indices

twist-2 anomalous dimension for N=4 SYM

Anatoly Kotikov - Lev Lipatov (2000)

$$\gamma_1 = -S_1$$

$$\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2}S_3 + S_1S_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}S_{-3} + S_1S_{-2} - S_{-2,1}\right)$$



***Principle of
Maximal Transcendentality***

***hypothesis: sum of indices
= 2L-1***

This allowed them to predict the 3rd loop $N=4$
an. dim. without calculation – from that of QCD:

S. Moch, J.A.M. Vermaseren and A. Vogt (2004)

... that took some 20 years to calculate

Have a glance
at the simplest element
of the 3rd-loop

QCD parton anomalous dimension matrix :

to be compared with the corresponding
1st loop parton "Hamiltonian"

$$P_{qq}(x) = C_F \frac{1+x^2}{1-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +48H_{-1,-1,2} + 40H_{-1,0}\zeta_2 + 3H_{-1,0,0} - 22H_{-1,0,0,0} - 6H_{-1,2} - 4H_{-1,2,0} - 32 \\
& - \frac{3}{2}H_0\zeta_2 - 13H_0\zeta_3 - 14H_{0,0}\zeta_2 - \frac{9}{2}H_{0,0,0} + 6H_{0,0,0,0} + 6H_2\zeta_2 + 3H_3 + 2H_{3,0} \\
& + (1-x) \left[2H_{-3,0} - \frac{31}{8} + 4H_{-2,0,0} + H_{0,0}\zeta_2 - 3H_{0,0,0,0} + 35H_1 + 6H_1\zeta_2 - H_1, \right. \\
& + (1+x) \left[\frac{37}{10}\zeta_2^2 - \frac{93}{4}\zeta_2 - \frac{81}{2}\zeta_3 - 15H_{-2,0} + 30H_{-1}\zeta_2 + 12H_{-1,-1,0} - 2H_{-1,0} \right. \\
& - 24H_{-1,2} - \frac{539}{16}H_0 - 28H_0\zeta_2 + \frac{191}{8}H_{0,0} + 20H_{0,0,0} + \frac{85}{4}H_2 - 3H_{2,0,0} - 2H_3 \\
& \left. \left. - H_4 \right] + 4\zeta_2 + 33\zeta_3 + 4H_{-3,0} + 10H_{-2,0} + \frac{67}{2}H_0 + 6H_0\zeta_3 + 19H_0\zeta_2 - 25H_{0,0} \right. \\
& \left. - 2H_2 - H_{2,0} - 4H_3 + \delta(1-x) \left[\frac{29}{32} - 2\zeta_2\zeta_3 + \frac{9}{8}\zeta_2 + \frac{18}{5}\zeta_2^2 + \frac{17}{4}\zeta_3 - 15\zeta_5 \right] \right) \\
& - 24H_1\zeta_3 - 16H_{1,-2,0} + \frac{6}{9}H_{1,0} - 2H_{1,0}\zeta_2 + \frac{5}{2}H_{1,0,0} + 11H_{1,0,0,0} + 8H_{1,1,0,0}
\end{aligned}$$

3rd loop for N=4 SYM

Loop # 1 : $\gamma_1 = -S_1$

Loop # 2 : $\gamma_2 = \frac{1}{2}S_3 + S_1S_2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}S_{-3} + S_1S_{-2} - S_{-2,1}\right)$

direct calculation by Kotikov & Lipatov, 2000

AK observation: γ_2 contains but the “most transcendental” structures !

Loop # 3 : since neither fermions nor scalars give rise to S_{2L-1} , pick out the *maximal transcendentality pieces* from the QCD an. dim.

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma_3 = & -\frac{1}{2}S_5 - \left[S_1^2S_3 + \frac{1}{2}S_2S_3 + S_1S_2^2 + \frac{3}{2}S_1S_4\right] \\ & - S_1 \left[4S_{-4} + \frac{1}{2}S_{-2}^2 + 2S_2S_{-2} - 6S_{-3,1} - 5S_{-2,2} + 8S_{-2,1,1}\right] \\ & - \left(\frac{1}{2}S_2 + 3S_1^2\right)S_{-3} - S_3S_{-2} + (S_2 + 2S_1^2)S_{-2,1} + 12S_{-2,1,1,1} \\ & - 6(S_{-3,1,1} + S_{-2,1,2} + S_{-2,2,1}) + 3(S_{-4,1} + S_{-3,2} + S_{-2,3}) - \frac{3}{2}S_{-5}\end{aligned}$$

Compare parton Hamiltonians

N=4 SYM

QCD

1st loop : 1 symbol

1st loop : 1 line

2nd loop : 1 line

2nd loop : 1 page

3rd loop : 1/2 page

3rd loop : 200 pages



Exploring another hidden symmetry - "Gribov-Lipatov reciprocity"

1 line

4 loops

5 loops

... ALL loops ?

D-r & Marchesini (2006)

Beccaria & Fiorini (2009)

Romuald Janik & Co (2010+)

someone (one day)

Morphology :

Euler-Zagier harmonic sums of "Maximal Transcendentality"

Genetics : "Maximal Transcendentality" = "classical gluons"

QCD and SUSY-QCD share the gluon sector !

Importantly, the maximal transcendentality (*clagon*) structures constitute **the bulk** of the QCD anomalous dimensions.

Employ $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM to simplify the essential part of the QCD dynamics

$\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM dynamics is **classical**, in (un)certain sense

No truly quantum effects are being seen

(look at the β -function and/or the anomalous dimension)

Classical does not necessarily mean **simple**.

However, it has a good chance to be **solvable**.

the QUEST

If this is true, the goal would be

to derive a **one-line-all-orders** expression for γ from $\gamma^{(1)}$ in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM

and then to export it into QCD,

to cover "90%" of the small-distance parton dynamics

R&D #2

Soft Gluon

QUEST

Hidden message from QCD Radiophysics

2- and 3-prong color antennae (up to 3 active colour partons) are "trivial" : coherence being taken care of, the answers turn out to be essentially additive

The case of 2 \rightarrow 2 hard parton scattering is more involved (4 emitters), especially so for **gluon–gluon scattering**.

Here one encounters 6 (5 for SU(3)) colour channels which mix with each other under soft gluon radiation ...

A difficult quest of sorting out large angle gluon radiation in all orders in $(\alpha_s \log Q)^n$ was set up and solved by George Sterman and collaborators.

An additional look at the problem has revealed an intriguing **puzzle**

(G.Marchesini & YLD, 2005)

Puzzle of large angle Soft Gluon radiation

Soft anomalous dimension for gluon-gluon scattering

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \ln Q} M \propto \left\{ -N_c \ln \left(\frac{t u}{s^2} \right) \cdot \hat{\Gamma} \right\} \cdot M$$

6=3+3. Three eigenvalues are "simple".

Three "**ain't-so-simple**" ones were found to satisfy the *cubic equation*

$$\left[E_i - \frac{4}{3} \right]^3 - \frac{(1 + 3b^2)(1 + 3x^2)}{3} \left[E_i - \frac{4}{3} \right] - \frac{2(1 - 9b^2)(1 - 9x^2)}{27} = 0,$$

$$x = \frac{1}{N}, \quad b \equiv \frac{\ln(t/s) - \ln(u/s)}{\ln(t/s) + \ln(u/s)}$$

Mark the **mysterious symmetry** w.r.t. to **x -> b**
interchanging internal (group rank) and external (scattering angle)
variables of the problem . . .

Vows for “theoretical-theory” explanation !

SUSY

String Theory

AdS/CFT

...

R&D #3

Soft Photon

QUEST

Study of the Dependence of Direct Soft Photon Production on the Jet Characteristics in Hadronic Z^0 Decays

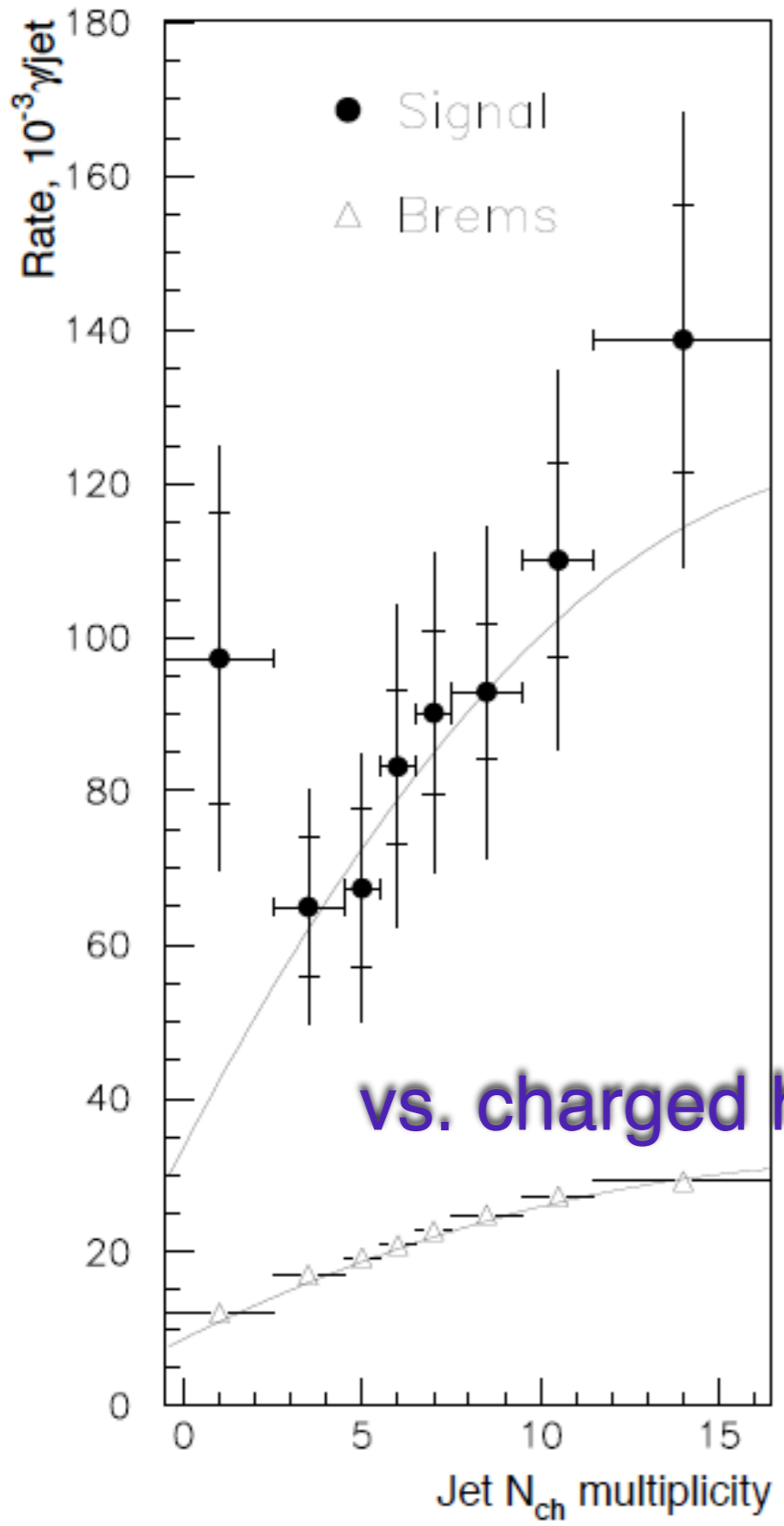
DELPHI Collaboration

$$\frac{dN_\gamma}{d^3\vec{k}} = \frac{\alpha}{(2\pi)^2} \frac{1}{E_\gamma} \int d^3\vec{p}_1 \dots d^3\vec{p}_N \sum_{i,j} \eta_i \eta_j \frac{(\vec{p}_{i\perp} \cdot \vec{p}_{j\perp})}{(P_i K)(P_j K)} \frac{dN_{hadrons}}{d^3\vec{p}_1 \dots d^3\vec{p}_N}$$

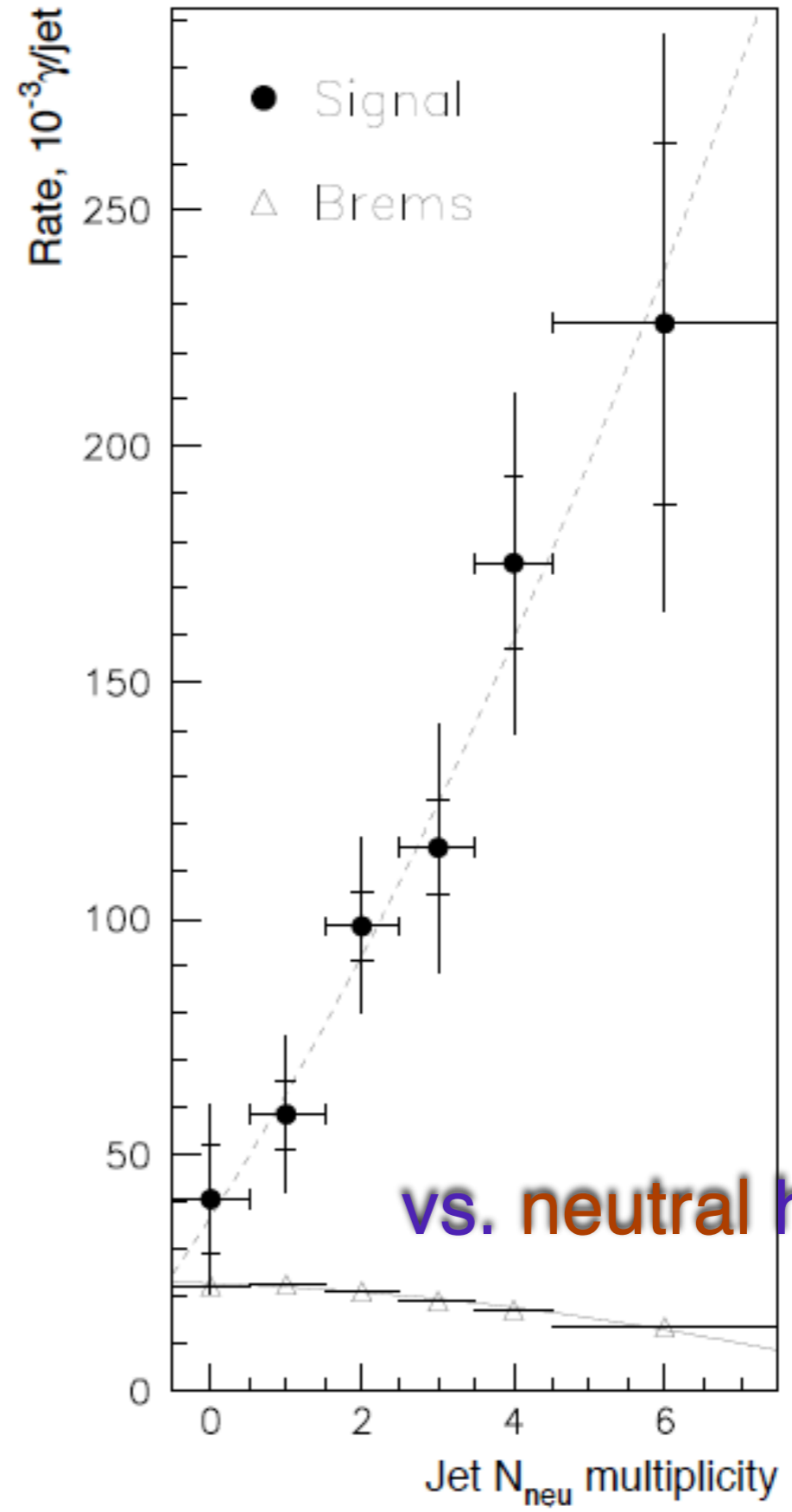
- *calculate*
- *compare with the data*
- *say: “oh-la-la...”*

$$\bullet 200 \text{ MeV} \leq E_\gamma \leq 1 \text{ GeV}$$

DELPHI photons vs. hadron multiplicity



vs. charged hadrons



vs. neutral hadrons!

The yield of accompanying (softish) photons does not care much about the electric charges of produced hadrons.

Vapour stemming out of the “quark soup”
- prior to hadronization.

Direct witnesses of confinement !

NB: too little radiation off the quarks at the parton stage
within the existing MCs (B. Webber, private communication)

**Vows for qualitative and
quantitative explanation !**

40+ years later, we keep talking about puzzles and hints, about quests, about constructing, understanding QCD ...

What does **Unitarity** imply for a confined object?

How does **Causality** restrict quark and gluon Green functions and their interaction amplitudes?

What does the *mass* of an **INFO** mean?

([well] *Identified* [but] *Non-Flying Object*)

By 1958 Sidney Drell observed:

"Quantum electrodynamics (QED) has achieved a status of peaceful coexistence with its divergences...".

QCD is NOT yet in peace with its conceptual troubles...

Who to blame ? QED *heritage* → *handicap*

An amazing success of the relativistic theory of electron and photon fields
— QED — has produced a long-lasting negative impact: it taught the generations of physicists that came into the business in/after the 70's to “not to worry”.

Indeed, today one takes a lot of things for granted :

- One rarely questions whether the alternative roads to constructing QFT — *Secondary Quantization*, *Functional Integral* and the *Feynman Diagram* approach — really lead to the **same quantum theory** of interacting fields.
- One feels ashamed to doubt an elegant, powerful, *but potentially deceiving*, Euclidean rotation technology translating QFT dynamics into that of a statistical system.
- One was taught to look upon the problems that arise with field-theoretical description of point-like objects and their interactions at very small distances (*ultraviolet divergences*) as purely technical : **renormalize it and forget it.**
The problem of ultraviolet regularization may be more than a technical trick in a QFT with apparently **infrared-unstable dynamics** :
the **ultraviolet** and **infrared** regimes of the theory may be tightly linked.
- The Feynman diagram technique has to be reconsidered in QCD if one goes beyond trivial perturbative correction effects. (*$i\epsilon$ prescription = stable perturbative vacuum*)
- To understand and describe a physical process in a **confining theory**, it is necessary to learn how to take into consideration the **response of the vacuum**, which should lead to essential modification of the quark and gluon Green functions.

GWS

QED

QCD



synchronized beauty of QFT
performance

The progress in QCD is slow and painful

On a positive note :

- A complete solution of the **N=4 SYM** QFT should provide us one day with a **one-line-all-order** description of the major part of QCD parton dynamics
- Understanding the anomalous production of “soft photons” in lepton-hadron and hadron-hadron interactions should teach us a thing or two about the nature of quark confinement
- Long live **QFT**, and the **QCD** –its favourite naughty child!