

# Non-perturbative effects for the BFKL equation in QCD and in $N = 4$ SUSY

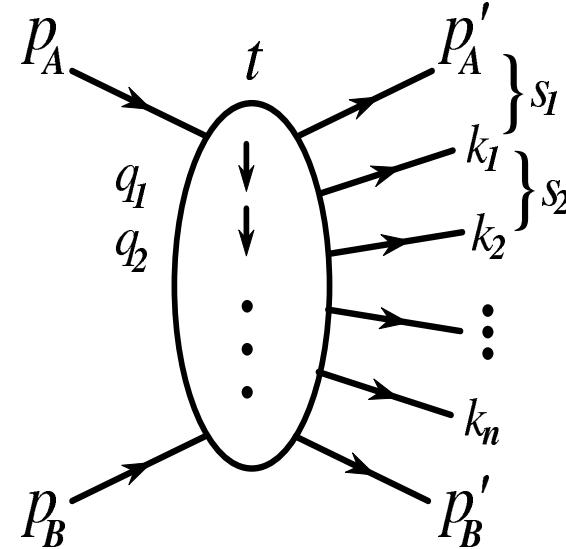
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# 1 Amplitudes in multi-Regge kinematics



$$M_{2 \rightarrow 2+n}^{FKL} = 2s g \frac{s_1^{\omega_1}}{q_1^2 + m^2} g T_{c_2 c_1}^{d_1} C_1^\mu e_\mu^1 \frac{s_2^{\omega_2}}{q_2^2 + m^2} \dots g T_{c_{n+1} c_n}^{d_n} C_n^\sigma e_\sigma^n \frac{s_{n+1}^{\omega_{n+1}}}{q_{n+1}^2 + m^2} g ,$$

$$C_1 = -q_1^\perp - q_2^\perp - p_A \left( \frac{q_1^2 + m^2}{p_A k_1} - \frac{p_B k_1}{p_A p_B} \right) + p_B \left( \frac{q_2^2 + m^2}{p_B k_1} - \frac{p_A k_1}{p_A p_B} \right) ,$$

$$\omega_r = j_r - 1 = -\frac{g^2 N_c}{16\pi^3} \int \frac{d^2 k (q_r^2 + m^2)}{(k^2 + m^2)((q_r - k)^2 + m^2)}$$

## 2 Fadin-Kuraev-Lipatov equation (1975)

Total cross-section in the Higgs model at high energies in LLA

$$\sigma_t \sim s^\Delta, \quad \Delta = -\frac{\alpha_s N_c}{2\pi} E_0 = \frac{4\alpha_s N_c}{\pi} \ln 2$$

FKL equation for the Pomeron wave function at  $q = t = 0$

$$Ef(r) = Hf(r), \quad H = T(p) + V(r), \quad r = |x|$$

Kinetic energy related to two Regge trajectories

$$T(p) = \frac{2(|p|^2 + m^2)}{|p|\sqrt{|p|^2 + 4m^2}} \ln \frac{\sqrt{|p|^2 + 4m^2} + |p|}{\sqrt{|p|^2 + 4m^2} - |p|}, \quad |p|^2 = -\frac{1}{r} \partial r \partial$$

Potential energy

$$V(r) = -4 K_0(r m) + \frac{N_c^2 + 1}{N_c^2} \hat{P}, \quad \hat{P} \phi(p) = \frac{m^2}{|p|^2 + m^2} \int \frac{d^2 p'}{\pi} \frac{\phi(p')}{|p'|^2 + m^2}$$

Semiclassical solution (Levin, Lipatov, Siddikov (2014))

### 3 BFKL equation in LLA (1978)

Balitsky-Fadin-Kuraev-Lipatov equation

$$E \Psi(\vec{\rho}_1, \vec{\rho}_2) = H_{12} \Psi(\vec{\rho}_1, \vec{\rho}_2) : \Delta = -\frac{\alpha_s N_c}{2\pi} E_0 = \frac{4\alpha_s N_c}{\pi} \ln 2$$

Holomorphic separability (L.)

$$H_{12} = h_{12} + h_{12}^*, \quad [h_{12}, h_{12}^*] = 0, \quad E = \epsilon + \epsilon^*, \quad \epsilon = \psi(m) + \psi(1-m) - 2\psi(1)$$

Holomorphic Hamiltonian

$$h_{12} = \frac{1}{p_1} (\ln \rho_{12}) p_1 + \frac{1}{p_2} (\ln \rho_{12}) p_2 + \ln(p_1 p_2) - 2\psi(1)$$

Möbius-invariant solution (L.)

$$\Psi = \left( \frac{\rho_{12}}{\rho_{10}\rho_{20}} \right)^m \left( \frac{\rho_{12}^*}{\rho_{10}^*\rho_{20}^*} \right)^{\tilde{m}}, \quad m = i\nu + \frac{1+n}{2}, \quad \tilde{m} = i\nu + \frac{1-n}{2}$$

## 4 BKP equation in LLA

Bartels-Kwiecinski-Praszalowicz equation

$$E \Psi(\vec{\rho}_1, \dots, \vec{\rho}_n) = H \Psi(\vec{\rho}_1, \dots, \vec{\rho}_n)$$

Holomorphic separability at large  $N_c$  (L. (1988))

$$H = \frac{1}{2} (h + h^*) , \quad h = \sum_{k=1}^n h_{k,k+1} ,$$

Monodromy matrix

$$\prod_{k=1}^n L_k = \begin{pmatrix} A(u) & B(u) \\ C(u) & D(u) \end{pmatrix} , \quad L_k = \begin{pmatrix} u + \rho_k p_k & p_k \\ -\rho_k^2 p_k & u - \rho_k p_k \end{pmatrix}$$

Transfer matrix and integrability (L. (1993))

$$T(u) = A(u) + D(u) , \quad [T(u), T(v)] = [T(u), h] = 0$$

## 5 Pomeron in next-to-leading order

Eigenvalue of BFKL kernel at QCD in NLO (F., L. (1998))

$$\omega = 4 \hat{a} \chi(n, \gamma) + 4 \hat{a}^2 \Delta(n, \gamma), \quad \hat{a} = g^2 N_c / (16\pi^2), \quad \gamma = 1/2 + i\nu$$

Hermitian separability in  $N = 4$  SUSY (K.,L. (2000))

$$\Delta(n, \gamma) = \phi(M) + \phi(M^*) - \frac{\rho(M) + \rho(M^*)}{2\hat{a}/\omega}, \quad M = \gamma + \frac{|n|}{2},$$

$$\rho(M) = \beta'(M) + \frac{1}{2}\zeta(2), \quad \beta'(z) = \frac{1}{4} \left[ \Psi' \left( \frac{z+1}{2} \right) - \Psi' \left( \frac{z}{2} \right) \right]$$

Maximal transcendentality (2002) and integrability (1997)

$$\phi(M) = 3\zeta(3) + \Psi''(M) - 2\Phi(M) + 2\beta'(M) \left( \Psi(1) - \Psi(M) \right),$$

$$\Phi(M) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k+M} \left( \Psi'(k+1) - \frac{\Psi(k+1) - \Psi(1)}{k+M} \right)$$

# 6 Equation with running coupling

Simplified BFKL equation in QCD at  $q = 0$

$$\omega f_\omega(t) = \frac{1}{ct} \chi(\hat{\nu}) f_\omega(t), \quad t = \ln \frac{k^2}{\Lambda_{QCD}^2}, \quad \hat{\nu} = -i \frac{\partial}{\partial t}, \quad c = \frac{11}{12} - \frac{n_f}{18}$$

Pomeron wave functions falling at large  $t$

$$f_\omega(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\nu e^{it\nu} g_\omega(\nu), \quad g_\omega(\nu) = e^{-\frac{2i\nu}{c\omega} \psi(1)} \left( \frac{\Gamma(1/2 + i\nu)}{\Gamma(1/2 - i\nu)} \right)^{\frac{1}{c\omega}}$$

Equation for saddle points  $\nu = \pm \tilde{\nu}_\omega(t)$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{ct} \chi(\tilde{\nu}_\omega(t)), \quad \chi(\nu) = 2\psi(1) - \psi(1/2 + i\nu) - \psi(1/2 - i\nu)$$

Oscillations of eigenfunctions at small  $t$

$$f_\omega \sim \cos \delta_\omega^p(t), \quad \delta_\omega^p(t) = \frac{\pi}{4} + t \tilde{\nu}_\omega(t) - \frac{2\psi(1)}{c\omega} \tilde{\nu}_\omega(t) + \frac{\Im}{c\omega} \ln \frac{\Gamma(1/2 + i\tilde{\nu}_\omega(t))}{\Gamma(1/2 - i\tilde{\nu}_\omega(t))}$$

# 7 Matching to non-perturbative physics

Green function of the BFKL equation

$$G_0^\omega(t, t') = -\frac{it'}{\omega} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\nu}{2\pi} e^{it\nu} g_\omega(\nu) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\nu'}{2} \epsilon(\nu - \nu') e^{it'\nu'} g_\omega(\nu')$$

Integral operator of evolution in rapidity  $Y$

$$G_0^Y(t, t') = \int_{a-i\infty}^{a+i\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} e^{Y\omega} G_0^\omega(t, t'), \quad \lim_{Y \rightarrow 0} G_0^Y(t, t') = \delta(t - t')$$

Oscillations of  $G_0$  at small  $t'$

$$G_0^\omega(t, t') \approx \frac{t'}{\omega} f_\omega(t) (2\pi(\chi'(-\tilde{\nu}_\omega))^{-1/2} \sin \delta_\omega^p(t'))$$

Green function with a non-perturbative phase

$$G^\omega(t, t') = G_0^\omega(t, t') + \frac{t' \cot \phi_\omega}{4\pi\omega} f_\omega(t) f_\omega(t'), \quad \delta_\omega^{np}(t) = \phi_\omega + \delta_\omega^p(t)$$

## 8 Spectrum of Pomerons in QCD

Dispersion representation for the Green function

$$G^\omega(t, t') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_n(t)}{\omega - \omega_n}, \quad \phi(\omega_n) \approx \frac{a}{\omega_n} - \eta = \pi n$$

Spectrum of Pomerons and physics BSM (KLR)

$$\omega_n \approx \frac{0.5}{1 + 0.95n}, \quad \bar{k}_n \approx \Lambda_{QCD} e^{4n}, \quad \bar{k}_3 \approx 10 TeV$$

DGLAP equation for the Pomeron wave function

$$-i \frac{d}{dt} f_\omega(t) = \tilde{\nu}_\omega(t) f_\omega(t), \quad \chi(\tilde{\nu}_\omega(t)) = c\omega t$$

BFKL singularity and the "turning" point  $t_c$

$$\tilde{\nu}_\omega(t) \sim \sqrt{\omega - \frac{4\alpha_c(t)N_c}{\pi} \ln 2}, \quad \frac{4\alpha_c(t_c)N_c}{\pi} \ln 2 = \omega$$

## 9 Phase $\phi_\omega$ in the Higgs model

Pomeron wave function at the Higgs model (LLS)

$$\lim_{k^2 \rightarrow \infty} f(\nu, \frac{k^2}{m^2}) \approx \sin \left( \nu \ln \frac{6.456 k^2}{m^2} \right)$$

Running coupling and phase  $\delta_\omega^p$  at Higgs scale

$$\alpha(t_m) = \frac{\pi}{3c \ln t_m}, \quad \delta_{\omega,m}^p = \delta_\omega^p(t_m), \quad t_m = \ln \frac{m^2}{6.456 \Lambda_s^2}$$

Matching of perturbative and "non-perturbative" phases

$$\phi_\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} - \delta_{\omega,m}^p = \pi n$$

Quantization of Pomeron intercepts

$$\omega_n \approx \frac{3.68}{11 - \frac{2}{3} n_f} \frac{1}{n + \frac{1}{4}}$$

# 10 Pomeron at a thermostat

Gluon coordinates and momenta at a non-zero temperature

$$\rho_r = x_r + iy_r, \quad 0 < y_r < 1/T_t; \quad p_r = p_r^x + ip_r^y, \quad p_r^y = 2\pi T_t k, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

BFKL Hamiltonian at a thermostat with  $T_t \neq 0$  (de Vega, Lipatov)

$$h = \sum_{s=1,2} \left( \psi \left( 1 + i \frac{p_s}{2\pi T_t} \right) + \psi \left( 1 - i \frac{p_s}{2\pi T_t} \right) - 2\psi(1) + \frac{2}{p_s} \ln(2 \sinh(\pi T_t \rho_{12})) p_s \right)$$

Conformal transformation to the zero temperature and integrability

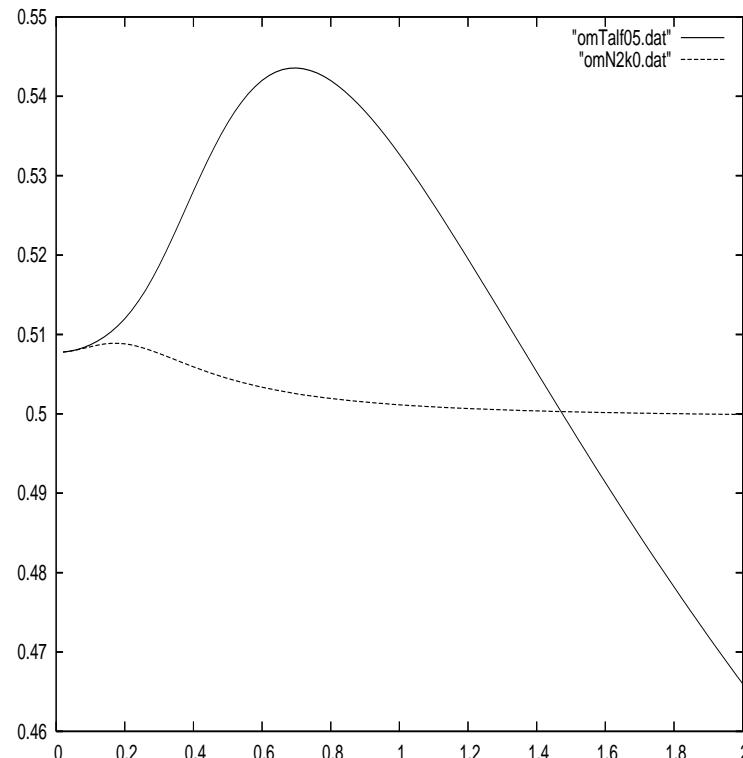
$$\rho_r = \frac{1}{2\pi T_t} \ln \rho'_s$$

Running  $\alpha_s$  and Pomeron trajectories for  $T_t \neq 0$

$$\omega_n(\vec{q}) = \alpha_s(q) \chi(\nu_n), \quad q = q_x + 2\pi Ni, \quad \delta_\omega^{np}(q, T) - \delta_\omega^p(q) = \pi n$$

# 11 T-dependence of Regge trajectories

Leading trajectories  $\omega(\vec{q}, T)$  at  $\alpha_s(q) = 0.5$  for  $N = 0$  and  $N=2$   
(H. de Vega, L. Lipatov (2013))



Gluon attraction for increasing  $T$  and anti-Meissner effect

Confinement can be imitated by a cylinder-type topology (a bag)

## 12 BFKL Pomeron in a rectangle bag

BFKL hamiltonian on a torus

$$H = T + V, \quad T = \ln |\tilde{p}_1|^2 + \ln |\tilde{p}_2|^2, \quad V = v + v^*$$

Regge trajectory on the torus

$$\ln |\tilde{p}|^2 = \sum_{n_x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n_y=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{T_x^{-1} T_y^{-1} \pi^{-1}}{\frac{n_x^2}{T_x^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{T_y^2}} \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2}{(p_x - 2\pi \frac{n_x}{T_x})^2 + (p_y - 2\pi \frac{n_y}{T_y})^2}$$

Potential energy and Green function

$$v = \frac{1}{p_1 p_2^*} G(\vec{\rho}_{12}) p_1 p_2^*, \quad G(\vec{\rho}) = \sum_{n_x=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{n_y=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{T_x^{-1} T_y^{-1} (2\pi)^{-1}}{\frac{n_x^2}{T_x^2} + \frac{n_y^2}{T_y^2}} e^{2\pi i (\frac{x n_x}{T_x} + \frac{y n_y}{T_y})}$$

Equation for the Pomeron trajectories

$$\omega_n(\vec{q}) = \alpha_s(q) \chi(\nu_n), \quad \delta_{\omega}^{np}(q, T_x, T_y) - \delta_{\omega, q}^p = \pi n$$

# 13 Conformal transformations

Pomeron function on the impact parameter plane

$$\Psi = \left( \frac{\rho'_{12}}{\rho'_{10}\rho'_{20}} \right)^m \left( \frac{\rho'^*_ {12}}{\rho'^*_ {10}\rho'^*_ {20}} \right)^{\tilde{m}}$$

Transformation to a rectangle  $|\Re\rho| < a, 0 < \Im\rho < b$

$$\rho' = sn\left(\frac{\rho K}{a}; k\right) = sn\left(\frac{\rho K'}{ib}; k'\right), \quad k^2 + k'^2 = 1$$

Inverse transformation

$$\rho = \frac{a}{K} \int_0^{\rho'} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}, \quad K = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-k^2x^2)}}$$

Pomeron trajectory quantization

$$\omega_n(\vec{q}) = \alpha_s(q) \chi(\nu_n), \quad \delta_\omega^{np}(q, a, b) - \delta_{\omega, q}^p = \pi n$$

## 14 Pomeron and graviton in N=4 SUSY

Eigenvalue of the BFKL kernel in a diffusion approximation

$$j = 2 - \Delta - \Delta \nu^2, \quad \gamma = 1 + \frac{j-2}{2} + i\nu$$

AdS/CFT relation for the graviton Regge trajectory

$$j = 2 + \frac{\alpha'}{2} t, \quad t = E^2/R^2, \quad \alpha' = \frac{R^2}{2} \Delta$$

Large coupling expansion of  $\Delta$  (KLOV, BPST, KL)

$$\Delta = 2\lambda^{-1/2} + \lambda^{-1} - 1/4 \lambda^{-3/2} - 2(1 + 3\zeta_3)\lambda^{-2} + \dots, \quad \lambda = \frac{\alpha N_c}{2\pi}$$

Exact expression for the slope of  $\gamma$  at  $j = 2$  (KLOV, V., Basso)

$$\gamma'(2) = -\frac{\lambda}{24} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\lambda^2}{24^2} - \frac{2}{5} \frac{\lambda^3}{24^2} + \frac{7}{20} \frac{\lambda^4}{24^4} - \frac{11}{35} \frac{\lambda^5}{24^5} + \dots = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{4} \frac{I_3(\sqrt{\lambda})}{I_2(\sqrt{\lambda})}$$

# 15 Maximal helicity violation

BDS amplitudes in  $N = 4$  SUSY at  $N_c \gg 1$  (2005)

$$A^{a_1, \dots, a_n} = \sum_{\{i_1, \dots, i_n\}} \text{Tr} T^{a_{i_1}} T^{a_{i_2}} \dots T^{a_{i_n}} f(p_{i_1}, p_{i_2}, \dots, p_{i_n}), \quad f = f_B M_n$$

Invariant amplitudes

$$\ln M_n = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} a^l \left( f^{(l)}(\epsilon) \left( -\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\mu^2}{-s_{i,i+1}} \right)^{\epsilon} + F_n^{(1)}(0) \right) + C^{(l)} \right),$$

$$a = \frac{\alpha N_c}{2\pi} (4\pi e^{-\gamma})^{\epsilon}, \quad C^{(1)} = 0, \quad C^{(2)} = -\zeta_2^2/2, \quad f^{(l)}(\epsilon) = \sum_{k=0}^2 \epsilon^k f_k^{(1)}$$

Cusp anomalous dimension

$$f_0^{(l)} = \frac{1}{4} \gamma_K^{(l)}, \quad f_1 = \beta(f) = -a\zeta_3/2 + a^2(2\zeta_5 + 5\zeta_2\zeta_3/3) + \dots$$

## 16 Mandelstam cuts in $j_2$ -plane

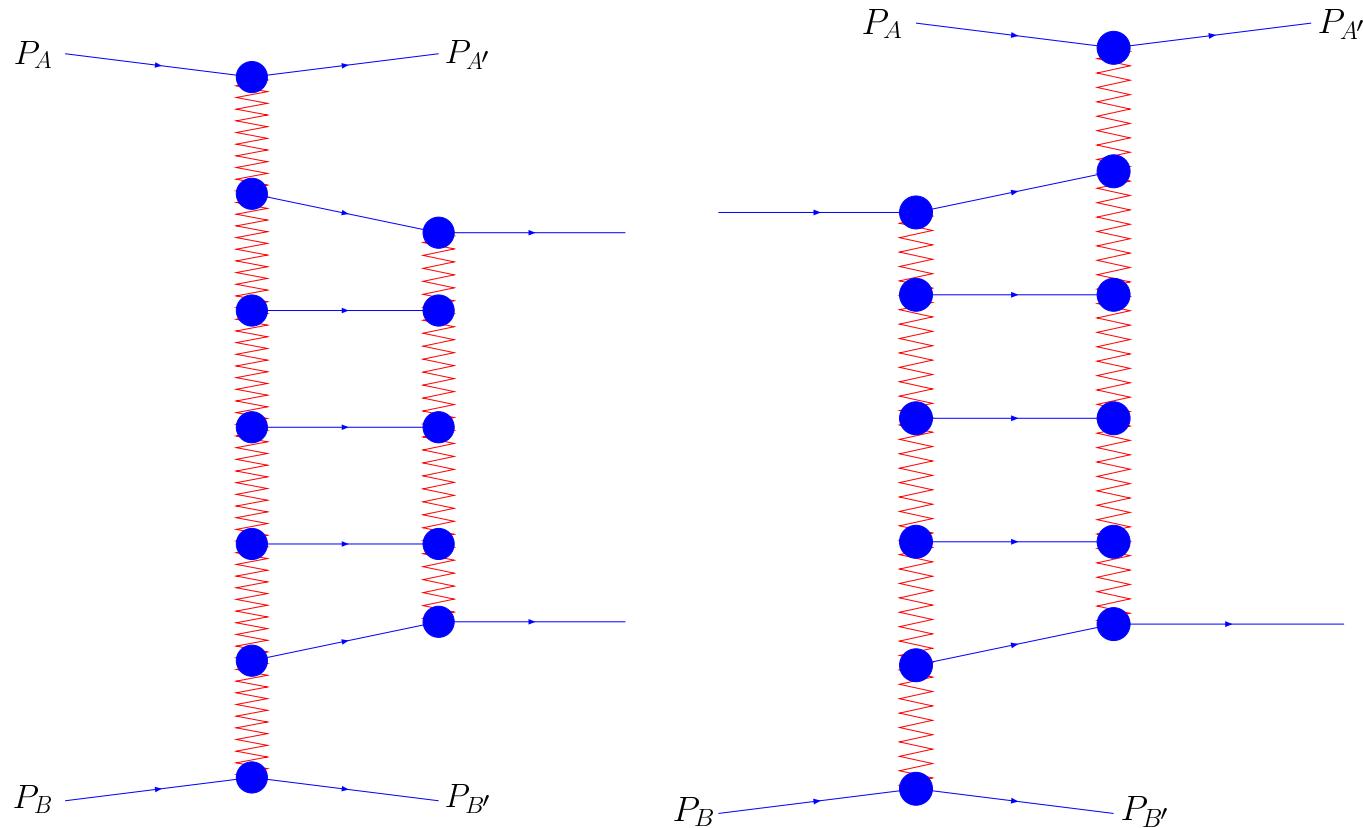


Figure 1: BFKL ladders in  $M_{2 \rightarrow 4}$  and  $M_{3 \rightarrow 3}$

# 17 Remainder function $R_6$

Physical regions with cut contributions

$$s, s_2 > 0, \quad s_1, s_3 < 0 ; \quad s, s_2 < 0, \quad s_{012}, s_{123} > 0$$

BDS amplitude and remainder function (B,L,S)

$$A_6 = A_6^{BDS} R_6(u_1, u_2, u_3)$$

Conformal invariance of  $R_6$  in momentum space

$$p_r = X_r - X_{r-1}, \quad X_r \rightarrow \frac{X_r}{X_r^2}$$

Anharmonic ratios for 6-point amplitude

$$u_1 = \frac{ss_2}{s_{012}s_{123}}, \quad u_2 = \frac{t_1s_3}{s_{123}t_2}, \quad u_3 = \frac{t_3s_1}{s_{012}t_2}$$

# 18 Amplitude $A_{2 \rightarrow 4}$ in $N = 4$ SUSY

Remainder factor in next-to-leading LLA (F.,L. (2011))

$$R e^{i\pi\delta} = \cos \pi\omega_{ab} + i \frac{a}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n e^{i\phi n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|w|^{2i\nu} d\nu}{\nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4}} \Phi(\nu, n) \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{u_2 u_3}} \right)^{\omega(\nu, n)},$$

$$\cos \phi = \frac{1 - u_1 - u_2 - u_3}{2\sqrt{u_2 u_3}}, \quad \Phi(\nu, n) = 1 - a \left( \frac{E_{\nu n}^2}{2} + \frac{3}{8} n^2 / (\nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4})^2 + \zeta(2) \right),$$

Spectrum of the eigenvalues of the BFKL kernel

$$\omega(\nu, n) = -a E_{\nu, n} - a^2 (\epsilon_{\nu n}^{FL} + 3\zeta(3)), \quad E_{\nu n} = -\frac{|n|/2}{\nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4}} + 2\Re \psi(1 + i\nu + \frac{|n|}{2}) - 2\psi(1),$$

Eigenvalue in the next-to-leading order (F.,L. (2011))

$$\epsilon_{\nu n}^{FL} = -\frac{\Re}{2} \left( \psi''(1 + i\nu + \frac{|n|}{2}) - \frac{2i\nu\psi'(1 + i\nu + \frac{|n|}{2})}{\nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4}} \right) - \zeta(2) E_{\nu n} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{|n| \left( \nu^2 - \frac{n^2}{4} \right)}{\left( \nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4} \right)^3}$$

# 19 Integrability of $n$ -reggeon dynamics

Holomorphic separability of  $H$  for adjoint states

$$H = h + h^*, \quad [h, h^*] = 0$$

Holomorphic hamiltonian at large  $N_c$

$$h = \ln(Z_1^2 \partial_1) - 2\psi(1) + \ln \partial_{n-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} h_{k,k+1}$$

Pair hamiltonian

$$h_{1,2} = \ln(Z_{12}^2 \partial_1) + \ln(Z_{12}^2 \partial_2) - 2 \ln Z_{12} - 2\psi(1)$$

Integrals of motion for an open spin chain (L. (2009))

$$D(u) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} u^{n-1-k} q'_k, \quad [D(u), h] = 0$$

## 20 Non-Fredholm property of kernels

Divergency of the Fredholm integral for the BFKL kernel

$$\int d^2 p d^2 p' |K(p^2, p'^2, (p - p')^2)|^2 = \infty$$

Asymptotic freedom at large  $p$  and confinement at large  $\rho$

$$\lim_{p \sim p' \rightarrow \infty} |K(p^2, p'^2, (p - p')^2)|^2 \sim f(p/p') \frac{1}{|p|^2 |p'|^2} \frac{1}{\ln^2(\max(p^2, p'^2))}$$

Divergency at small  $p - p'$  and a continuous spectrum at  $\omega < 0$

$$|K(p^2, p'^2, (p - p')^2)|^2 \sim (\omega(p^2) \delta^2(p - p'))^2$$

Semiclassical prediction for the BFKL spectrum in  $N = 4$  SUSY

$$\lim_{|m| \rightarrow \infty} \omega^{(0)}(n, \nu) = -\gamma_K(a) \ln |m|, \quad \lim_{|m| \rightarrow \infty} \omega^{(8)}(n, \nu) = -\frac{1}{2} \gamma_K(a) \ln |m|$$

## 21 Discussion

1. Reggeized gluons and BFKL equation
2. Integrability of the BKP equation
3. Running coupling and infrared boundary conditions
4. Spectrum of Pomerons in QCD and confinement
5. Pomeron and reggeized graviton in N=4 SUSY
6. BDS amplitude and Mandelstam cuts
7. Integrability of equations for amplitudes
8. Non-Fredholm kernels and their semiclassical eigenvalues