

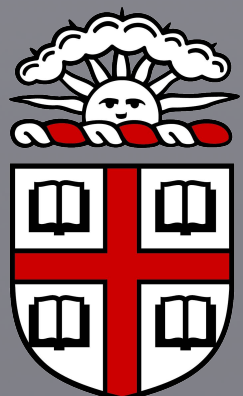
GENERALIZED PARTON DISTRIBUTIONS, OPE, AND HOLOGRAPHY

The 2nd Workshop on Parton
Distribution Functions

Chung-I Tan, Brown University

Institute of Physics, Academia Sinica
Taiwan

Nov. 26-28, 2018



BROWN



- Early work:
R.C. Brower, J. Polchinski, M. J.Strassler and C-I Tan, “The Pomeron and Gauge-String Duality”, JHEP 12 (2007) 005, (arXiv:hep-th/063115).
M.Costa, V. Goncalves and J. Penedones, “Conformal Regge Theory”, JHEP 12 (2012).
R. C. Brower, M. S. Costa, M. Djuric, T. Raben, and C-I Tan, “Strong coupling expansion for conformal Pomeron/Odderon Trajectories”, JHEP 02 (2015) 104.
- Phenomenological Applications:
R. C. Brower, M. Djuric, I. Sarcevic, and C-I Tan, String-gauge dual description of DIS at small-x”, JHEP 11 (2010) 051,
M. S. Costa and M. Djuric, “DVCS from gauge/gravity duality”, Phys. Rev D **86** 016009 (2012),
M. Djuric and N. Evans, “Vector meson production at low-x from gauge/gravity duality”, JHEP 09 (2013) 084.
R. Nishio and T. Wateri, “Investigating Generalized Parton Distribution in Gravity Dual”, Phys. Lett. B707, 362 (2012), “HE Photon-Hadron Scattering in Holographic QCD”, Phys. Rev. D **84**, 075025 (2011),
Many others.
- Other Related Applications:
R. Nally, T. Raben, and C-I Tan, “Inclusive production through AdS/CFT”, JHEP 11 (2017) 075.
A. Watanabe and H-N Li, “Photon Structure Functions at small-x in Holographic QCD”, Phys. Lett. B751 (2015) 321-325
A. Watanabe and M. Huang, “Total hadronic cross section at high e=nergies in holographic QCD”,
Many others.
- Recent Applications to B-H Physics:
Timothy Raben and Chung-I Tan, “Minkowski Conformal Blocks and the Regge Limit of SYK-like Models”, Phys. Rev. D **98**, 086009 (2018), (arXiv:1801:04208).
Simone Caron-Huot, “Analyticity in Spin in Conformal Theories”, arXiv: 1703.00278v2.
Simmons-Duff, D. Stanford, E. Witten, “A Spacetime derivation of the Lorentzian OPE inversion formula”, arXiv: 1711.03816.



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Outline

- Generalized PDF and HE Scattering in QCD
 - Conformal Invariance and $O(4,2)$ symmetry
- OPE and Conformal Block Expansion
- AdS/CFT and Holographic QCD
 - Pomeron as Graviton in AdS
- Holographic Treatment of DIS
- TOTEM at LHC: Size and Shape of Proton
 - Pion and Odderon
- Pomeron/Odderon Intercept in QCD

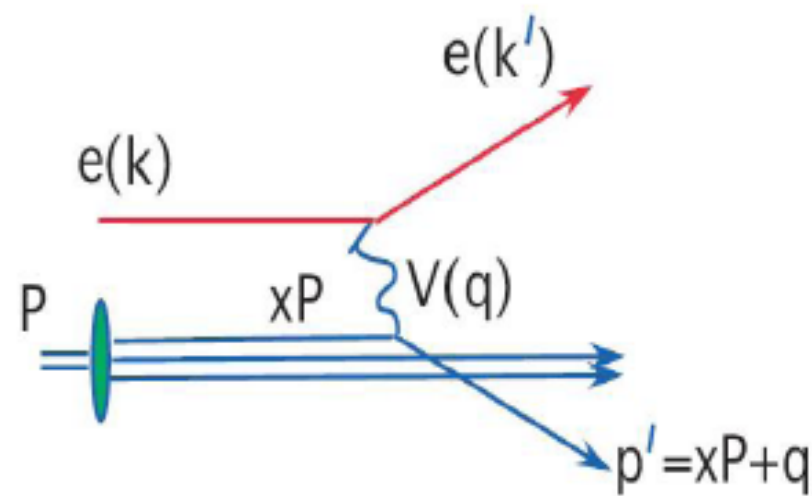
Outline

- Generalized PDF as HE Scattering:

- * Unification of UV and IR physics

- * Non-Perturbative Treatment and Conformal Invariance

- * $O(2, 2) = O(1, 1) \otimes O(1, 1)$ vs $O(4, 2) = O(3, 1) \otimes O(1, 1)$:



$$F_2(x, Q^2) = \frac{Q^2}{4\pi^2\alpha_{em}} [\sigma_T(\gamma^* p) + L(\gamma^* p)]$$

$$\text{Small } x : \frac{Q^2}{s} \rightarrow 0$$

Optical Theorem

$$\sigma_{total}(s, Q^2) = (1/s) \text{Im } A(s, t = 0; Q^2)$$

Partonic vs Confinement?

UV vs IR?

$$\gamma(1) + \text{proton}(2) \rightarrow \gamma(3) + \text{proton}(4)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu}(p, q; p', q') = \langle p' | \mathbf{T} \{ J^\mu(x) J^\nu(0) \} | p \rangle$$

$$\text{At } t = 0; \quad T^{\mu\nu} = W_1(x, Q^2) \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} \right) + W_2(x, Q^2) \left(p_\mu + \frac{q_\mu}{2x} \right) \left(p_\nu + \frac{q_\nu}{2x} \right).$$

$$\text{DIS :} \quad \langle p | [J^\mu(x), J^\nu(0)] | p \rangle = \mathcal{F}_1(x, Q^2) \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} \right) + \mathcal{F}_2(x, Q^2) \left(p_\mu + \frac{q_\mu}{2x} \right) \left(p_\nu + \frac{q_\nu}{2x} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(x, q) = 2\pi \text{Im } W_\alpha(x, q)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2(x, q) = (q^2 / 4\pi^2 \alpha_{em}) (\sigma_T + \sigma_L)$$

Application of Minkowski $d > 1$ CFT for Scattering:

Lorentz boost and dilatation consist of $O(1,1) \times O(1,1)$ subgroup of the full conformal transformations, $O(4,2)$.

It has long been known that approximate $O(2,2)$ symmetry is an important feature of QCD near-forward scattering at high energies

Treat the case of deep inelastic scattering (DIS) as a realization of $O(2,2)$ invariance for near forward scattering.

$$\gamma(1) + \text{proton}(2) \rightarrow \gamma(3) + \text{proton}(4)$$

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$$\text{DIS : } \langle p | [J^\mu(x), J^\nu(0)] | p \rangle = \mathcal{F}_1(x, Q^2) \left(g_{\mu\nu} - \frac{q_\mu q_\nu}{q^2} \right) + \mathcal{F}_2(x, Q^2) \left(p_\mu + \frac{q_\mu}{2x} \right) \left(p_\nu + \frac{q_\nu}{2x} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha(x, q) = 2\pi \text{Im } W_\alpha(x, q)$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2(x, q) = (q^2 / 4\pi^2 \alpha_{em}) (\sigma_T + \sigma_L)$$



For $t \neq 0$,

$$\gamma(q_1) + \text{proton}(p_1) \rightarrow \gamma(q_2) + \text{proton}(p_2)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) = \text{F.T. } \langle p_2 | \mathbf{T} \{ J^\mu(x_2) J^\nu(x_1) \} | p_1 \rangle$$

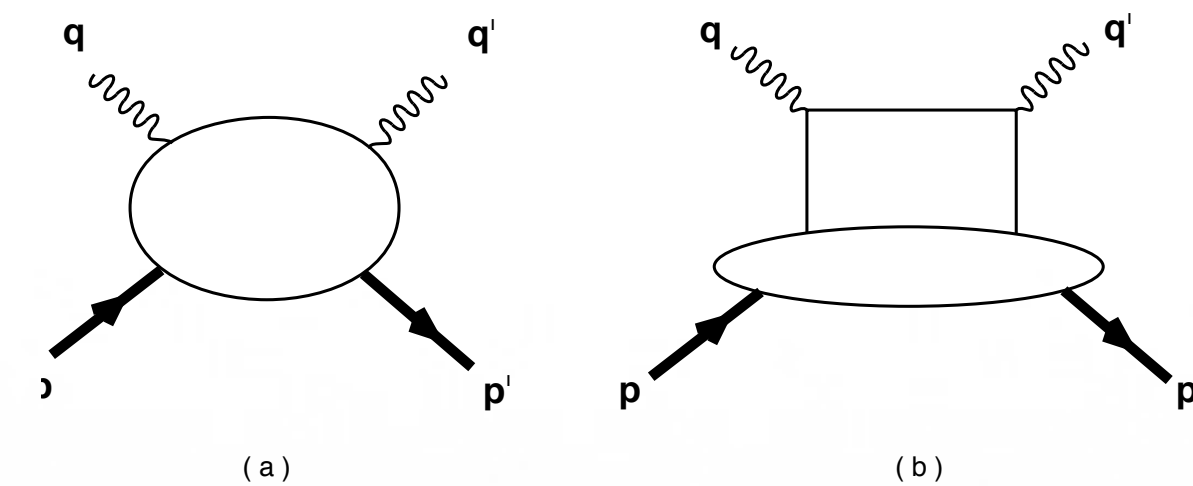


Figure 2. (a) Compton scattering; (b) leading Feynman diagrams for DVCS.

$$\begin{aligned} T^{\mu\nu}(p_i, q_j) = & V_1(p_i, q_j) \bar{g}_1^{\mu\rho} \bar{g}_{2,\rho}^\nu + V_2(p_i, q_j) (p \cdot \bar{g}_1)^\mu (p \cdot \bar{g}_2)^\nu \\ & + V_3(p_i, q_j) (q_2 \cdot \bar{g}_1)^\mu (q_1 \cdot \bar{g}_2)^\nu + V_4(p_i, q_j) (p \cdot \bar{g}_1)^\mu (q_1 \cdot \bar{g}_2)^\nu \\ & + V_5(p_i, q_j) (q_2 \cdot \bar{g}_1)^\mu (p \cdot \bar{g}_2)^\nu + A^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}(p_i, q_j) q_{1\rho} q_{2\sigma} \epsilon^{\sigma\rho\mu\nu} \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{g}^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - \frac{q^\mu q^\nu}{q^2}$$

$$p = (p_1 + p_2)/2$$

For $t \neq 0$, Full conformal transformation $O(4, 2) \simeq O(3, 1) \otimes O(1, 1)$:

$$\gamma(q_1) + \text{proton}(p_1) \rightarrow \gamma(q_2) + \text{proton}(p_2)$$

$$T^{\mu\nu}(p_1, p_2, q_1, q_2) = \text{F.T. } \langle p_2 | \mathbf{T} \{ J^\mu(x_2) J^\nu(x_1) \} | p_1 \rangle$$

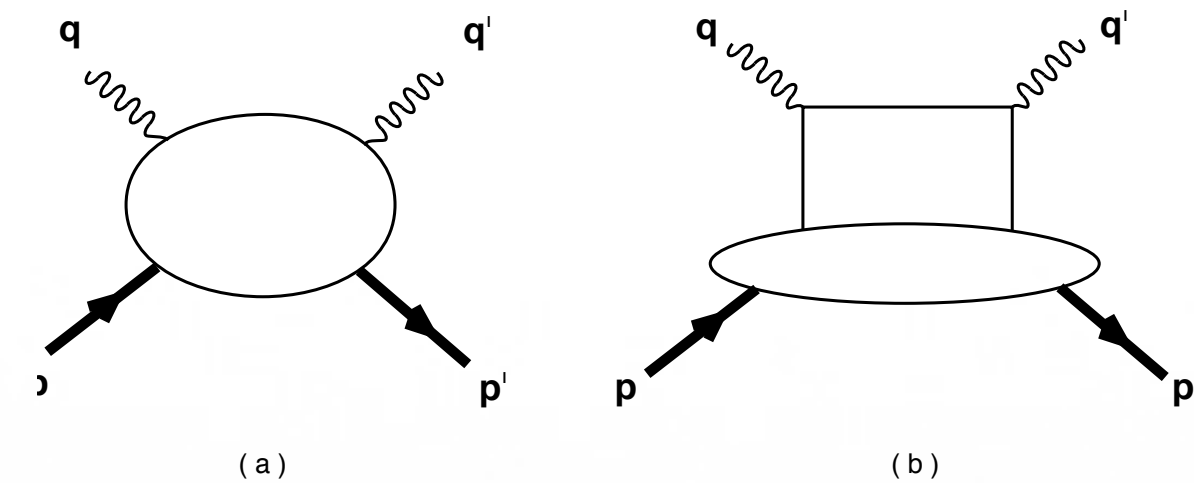


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Lorentz boost and dilatation consist of $O(1,1) \times O(1,1)$

- Moments, Dilatation, and Anomalous Dimensions:

$$M_n(Q^2) = \int_0^1 dx x^{n-2} F_2(x, Q^2), \quad M_n(Q^2) \rightarrow (Q)^{-\gamma_n}$$

“Anomalous dimension”

$$\gamma_j = \Delta - j - \tau, \quad \text{dimension} = \Delta, \quad \text{“spin”} = j$$

for the twist-two, $\tau = 2$, operators, j even, appropriate for the DIS.

- $x \rightarrow 0$ limit, Lorentz Boost and Effective Spin:

$$F_2(x, Q^2) \rightarrow x^\delta, \quad \delta = 1 - j_{eff}$$

for flavor-non-singlet, $\delta \simeq 1/2$,

($j_{eff} \equiv \rho - \text{intercept} \simeq 1/2$)

for flavor-singlet, (gluon), $\delta \simeq -\varepsilon < 0$,

($j_{eff} \equiv \text{tensor} - \text{gluonball} - \text{intercept} \simeq 1 + \varepsilon$).

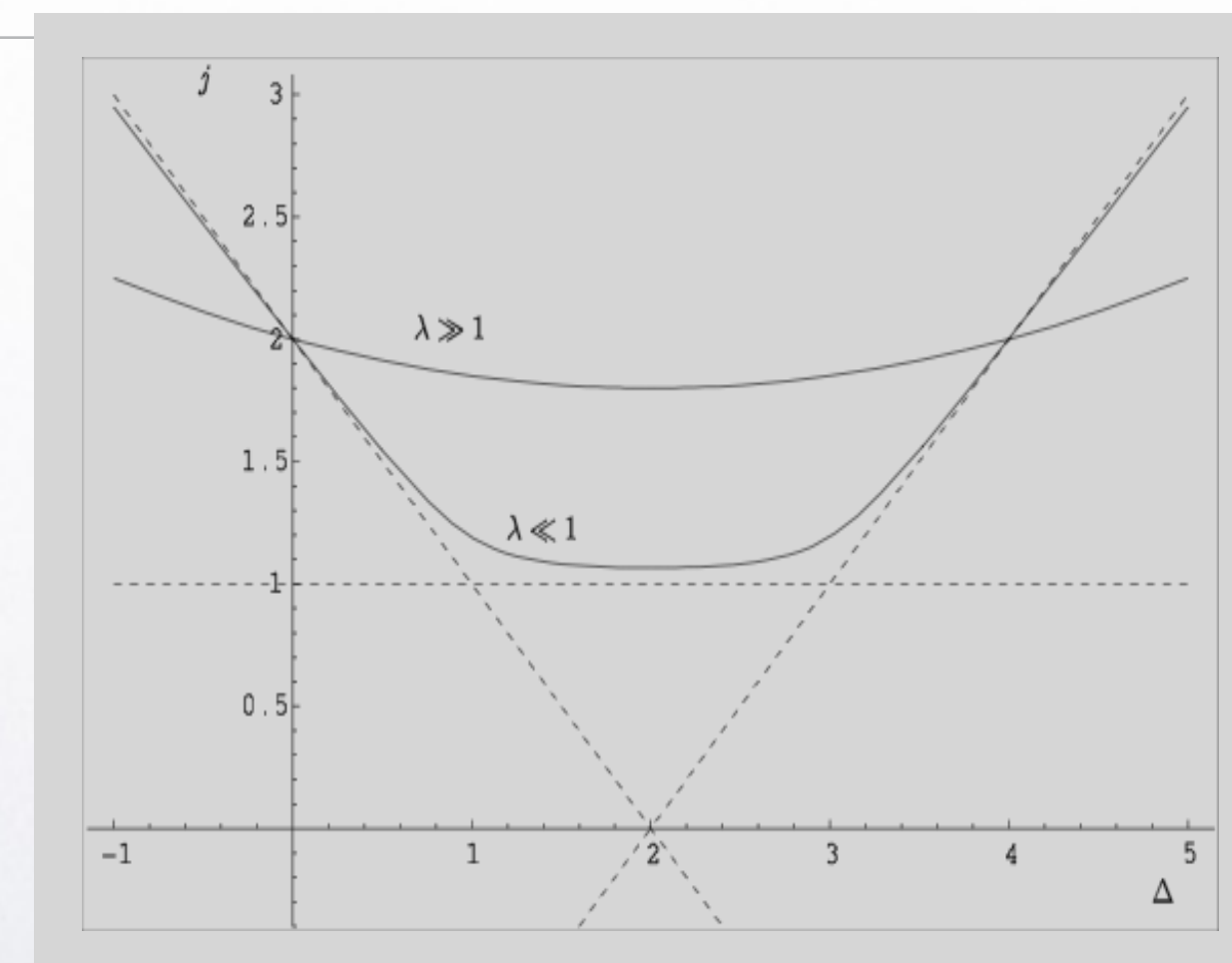
- $x \rightarrow 1$ and/or $Q \rightarrow O(1)$

IR physics – Confinement effects.

- Unification:

$\Delta - j$ curve.

Theoretical Challenge: Calculate $\gamma(j)$ “non-perturbatively”.



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$$\gamma^*(1) + \gamma^*(3) \rightarrow \gamma^*(2) + \gamma^*(4)$$

$$\langle 0|T(\mathcal{J}_1(x_1)\mathcal{J}_2(x_2)\mathcal{J}_4(x_4)\mathcal{J}_3(x_3))|0\rangle = \frac{1}{(x_{12}^2)^{\Delta_1}(x_{34}^2)^{\Delta_3}} F^{(M)}(u, v)$$

$$u = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2}, \quad v = \frac{x_{23}^2 x_{14}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2}$$

$$F^{(M)}(u, v) = \sum_{\alpha} a_{\alpha}^{(12;34)} G_{\alpha}^{(M)}(u, v)$$

New Variables:

$$u = x\bar{x}, \quad v = (1-x)(1-\bar{x})$$

$$q \equiv \frac{2-x}{x}, \quad \text{and} \quad \bar{q} \equiv \frac{2-\bar{x}}{\bar{x}}$$

$$w = \sqrt{q\bar{q}} \simeq \sqrt{u}^{-1} \rightarrow \infty \quad \sigma = (\sqrt{q/\bar{q}} + \sqrt{\bar{q}/q})/2 \rightarrow \infty$$

Minkowski OPE and Scattering

$$F(w, \sigma) = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell, \alpha}^{(12), (34)} G(w, \sigma; \ell, \Delta_{\ell, \alpha})$$

$$\mathcal{D} G_{\Delta, \ell}(u, v) = C_{\Delta, \ell} G_{\Delta, \ell}(u, v)$$

$$\mathcal{D} = (1 - u - v) \partial_v (v \partial_v) + u \partial_u (2u \partial_u - d) - (1 + u - v) (u \partial_u + v \partial_v) (u \partial_u + v \partial_v),$$

with $\Delta_{12} = 0$, $\Delta_{34} = 0$, and $\Delta_{ij} = \Delta_i - \Delta_j$

$$C_{\Delta, \ell} = \Delta(\Delta - d)/2 + \ell(\ell + d - 2)/2$$

$$C_{\Delta, \ell} = (\tilde{\Delta}^2 + \tilde{\ell}^2)/2 - (\epsilon^2 + \epsilon + 1/2) \quad \epsilon = (d - 2)/2$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \Delta - (\epsilon + 1), \quad \tilde{\ell} = \ell + \epsilon$$

$$C_{\Delta, \ell} = \lambda_+(\lambda_+ - 1) + (\lambda_-(\lambda_- - 1) + 2\epsilon\lambda_-) \quad \lambda_{\pm} = (\Delta \pm \ell)/2$$

Unitary Representation of $O(5, 1)$

$$F(w, \sigma) = \sum_{\ell} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\nu}{2\pi} a(\ell, \nu) \mathcal{G}(\ell, \nu; w, \sigma)$$

$$a(\ell, \nu) = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{r_{\alpha}(\ell)}{\nu^2 + \tilde{\Delta}_{\alpha}(\ell)^2} = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{r_{\alpha}(\ell)}{2\nu} \left(\frac{1}{\nu + i\tilde{\Delta}_{\alpha}(\ell)} + \frac{1}{\nu - i\tilde{\Delta}_{\alpha}(\ell)} \right)$$

$$\tilde{\Delta} \equiv i\nu = \Delta - d/2$$

$$F(w, \sigma) = \sum_{\alpha} \sum_{\ell} a_{\ell, \alpha}^{(12), (34)} G(w, \sigma; \ell, \Delta_{\ell, \alpha})$$

$\mathcal{G}(\ell, \nu; w, \sigma) = \mathcal{G}^{(+)}(\ell, \nu; w, \sigma) + \mathcal{G}^{(-)}(\ell, \nu; w, \sigma)$, where $\mathcal{G}^{(+)}(\ell, \nu; w, \sigma) = \mathcal{G}^{(-)}(\ell, -\nu; w, \sigma)$, with $\mathcal{G}^{(+)}$ leading to convergence in the lower ν -plane and $\mathcal{G}^{(-)}$ in the upper ν -plane

Euclidean CFT

$$SO(5, 1) = SO(1, 1) \times SO(4)$$

$$\mathcal{A}(u, v) \leftrightarrow \int_{d/2-i\infty}^{d/2+i\infty} \frac{d\Delta}{2\pi i} \sum_j a_j(\Delta) G_{\Delta, j}(u, v)$$

Minkowski CFT:

$$SO(4, 2) = SO(1, 1) \times SO(3, 1)$$

Unitary Representation of $O(4, 2)$

$$\mathcal{A}(u, v) = \int_{d/2-i\infty}^{d/2+i\infty} \frac{d\Delta}{2\pi i} \int_{-\epsilon-i\infty}^{-\epsilon+i\infty} \frac{d\ell}{2\pi i} a(\Delta, \ell) \mathcal{G}(u, v, \Delta, \ell)$$

Conformal Regge theory $\Leftrightarrow$ meromorphic representation in the $\nu - \ell$ plane

$$a(\ell, \nu) = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{r_{\alpha}(\ell)}{\nu^2 + \tilde{\Delta}_{\alpha}(\ell)^2} = \sum_{\alpha} \frac{r_{\alpha}(\ell)}{2\nu} \left(\frac{1}{\nu + i\tilde{\Delta}_{\alpha}(\ell)} + \frac{1}{\nu - i\tilde{\Delta}_{\alpha}(\ell)} \right)$$

Dynamics

$$a_j(\Delta) \sim \frac{1}{\Delta - \Delta_j} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Delta - \Delta(j)}$$

Single Trace Gauge Invariant Operators of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM,

$$Tr[F^2], \quad Tr[F_{\mu\rho}F_{\rho\nu}], \quad Tr[F_{\mu\rho}D_{\pm}^S F_{\rho\nu}], \quad Tr[Z^{\tau}], \quad Tr[D_{\pm}^S Z^{\tau}], \dots$$

Super-gravity in the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$:

$$Tr[F^2] \leftrightarrow \phi, \quad Tr[F_{\mu\rho}F_{\rho\nu}] \leftrightarrow G_{\mu\nu}, \quad \dots$$

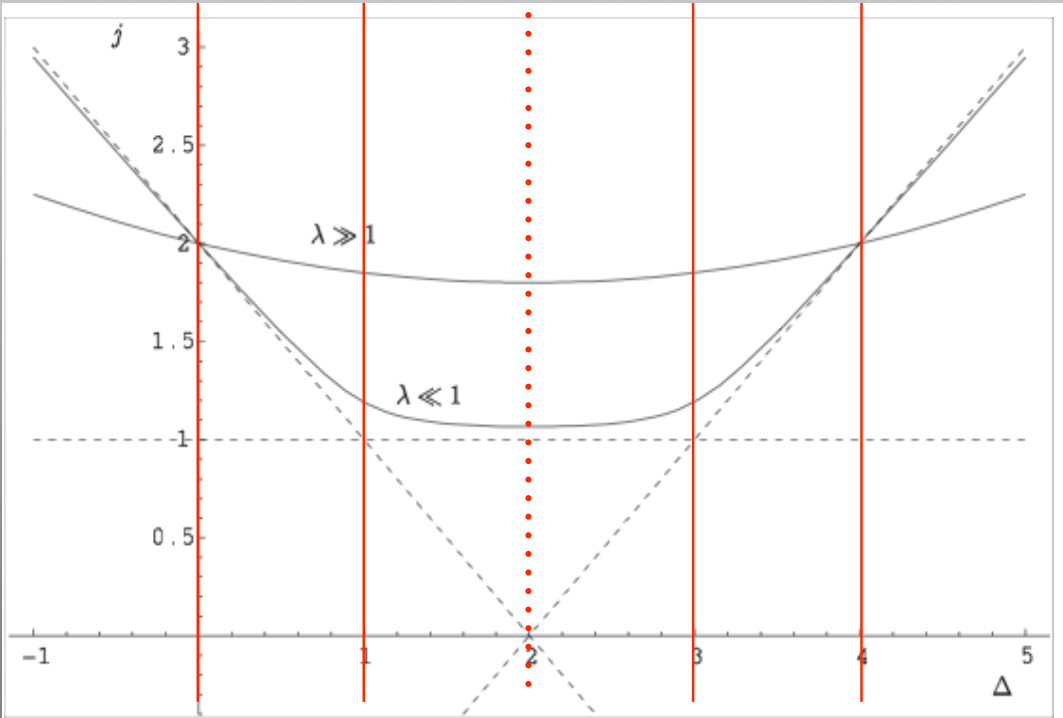
Symmetry of Spectral Curve:

$$\Delta(j) \leftrightarrow 4 - \Delta(j)$$

ANOMALOUS DIMENSIONS:

$$\gamma(j, \lambda) = \Delta(j, \lambda) - j - 2$$

$$\gamma_2 = 0$$



$$\Delta(j) = 2 + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sqrt{g^2 N_c} (j - j_0)}$$
$$\gamma_n = 2 \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{g^2 N} (n - 2)/2 - n}$$

Energy-Momentum Conservation built-in automatically.

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II. Gauge-String Duality: AdS/CFT

Weak Coupling:

Gluons and Quarks:

$$A_\mu^{ab}(x), \psi_f^a(x)$$

Gauge Invariant Operators:

$$\bar{\psi}(x)\psi(x), \bar{\psi}(x)D_\mu\psi(x)$$

$$S(x) = Tr F_{\mu\nu}^2(x), O(x) = Tr F^3(x)$$

$$T_{\mu\nu}(x) = Tr F_{\mu\lambda}(x)F_{\lambda\nu}(x), etc.$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = -Tr F^2 + \bar{\psi} \not{D} \psi + \dots$$

Strong Coupling:

Metric tensor:

$$G_{mn}(x) = g_{mn}^{(0)}(x) + h_{mn}(x)$$

Anti-symmetric tensor (Kalb-Ramond fields):

$$b_{mn}(x)$$

Dilaton, Axion, etc.

$$\phi(x), a(x), etc.$$

Other differential forms:

$$C_{mn\dots}(x)$$

$$\mathcal{L}(x) = \mathcal{L}(G(x), b(x), C(x), \dots)$$

$$\mathcal{N} = 4 \text{ SYM Scattering at High Energy}$$

$$\langle e^{\int d^4x \phi_i(x) \mathcal{O}_i(x)} \rangle_{CFT} = \mathcal{Z}_{string} [\phi_i(x, z)|_{z \sim 0} \rightarrow \phi_i(x)]$$

Bulk Degrees of Freedom from type-IIB Supergravity on **AdS₅**:

- metric tensor: G_{MN}
- Kalb-Ramond 2 Forms: B_{MN}, C_{MN}
- Dilaton and zero form: ϕ and C_0

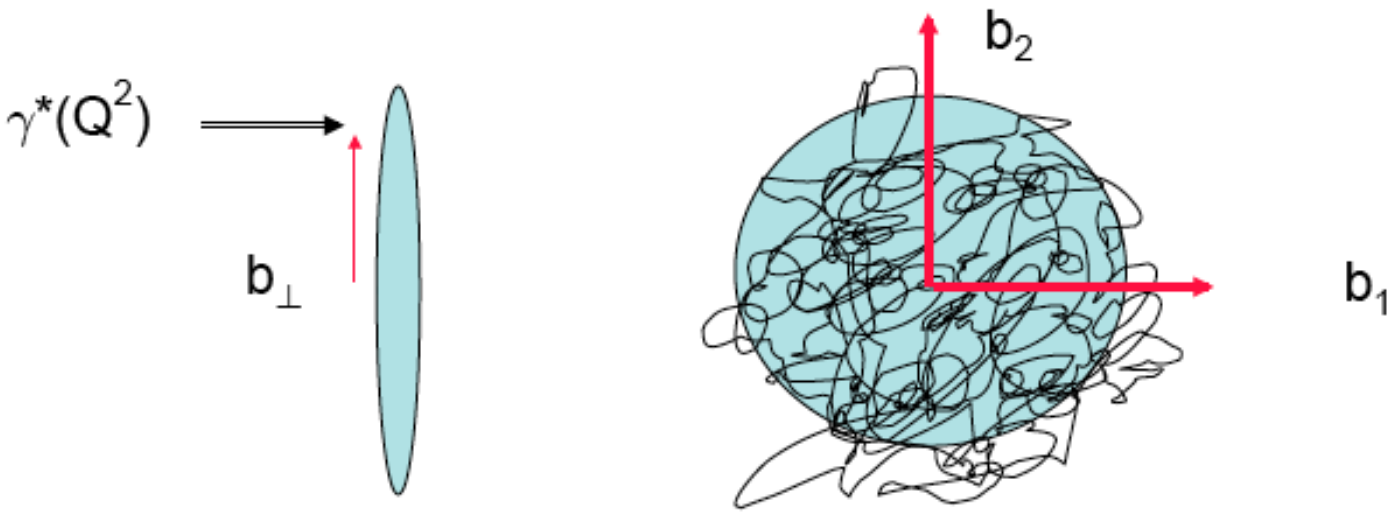
$$\lambda = g^2 N_c \rightarrow \infty$$

Supergravity limit

- Strong coupling
- Conformal
- Pomeron as Graviton in AdS

QCD EMERGENCE OF 5-DIM ADS

“Fifth” co-ordinate is size z / z' of proj/target



5 kinematical Parameters:

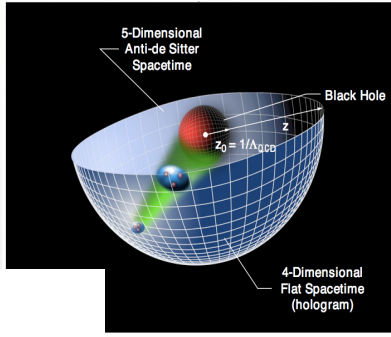
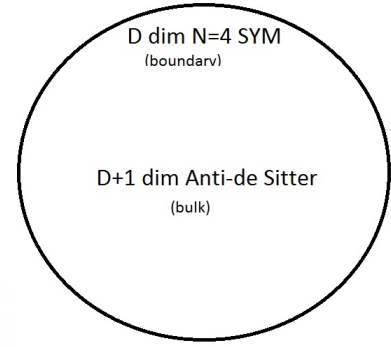
- 2-d Longitudinal $p^\pm = p^0 \pm p^3 \simeq \exp[\pm \log(s/\Lambda_{qcd})]$
- 2-d Transverse space: $x'_\perp - x_\perp = b_\perp$
- 1-d Resolution: $z = 1/Q$ (or $z' = 1/Q'$)

Background and Motivation

The AdS/CFT is a holographic duality that equates a string theory (gravity) in high dimension with a conformal field theory (gauge) in 4 dimensions. Specifically, compactified 10 dimensional super string theory is conjectured to correspond to $\mathcal{N} = 4$ Super Yang Mills theory in 4 dimensions in the limit of large 't Hooft coupling:

$$\lambda = g_s N = g_{ym}^2 N_c = R^4 / \alpha'^2 \gg 1.$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2} [dz^2 + dx \cdot dx] + R^2 d\Omega_5 \rightarrow e^{2A(z)} [dz^2 + dx \cdot dx] + R^2 d\Omega_5$$



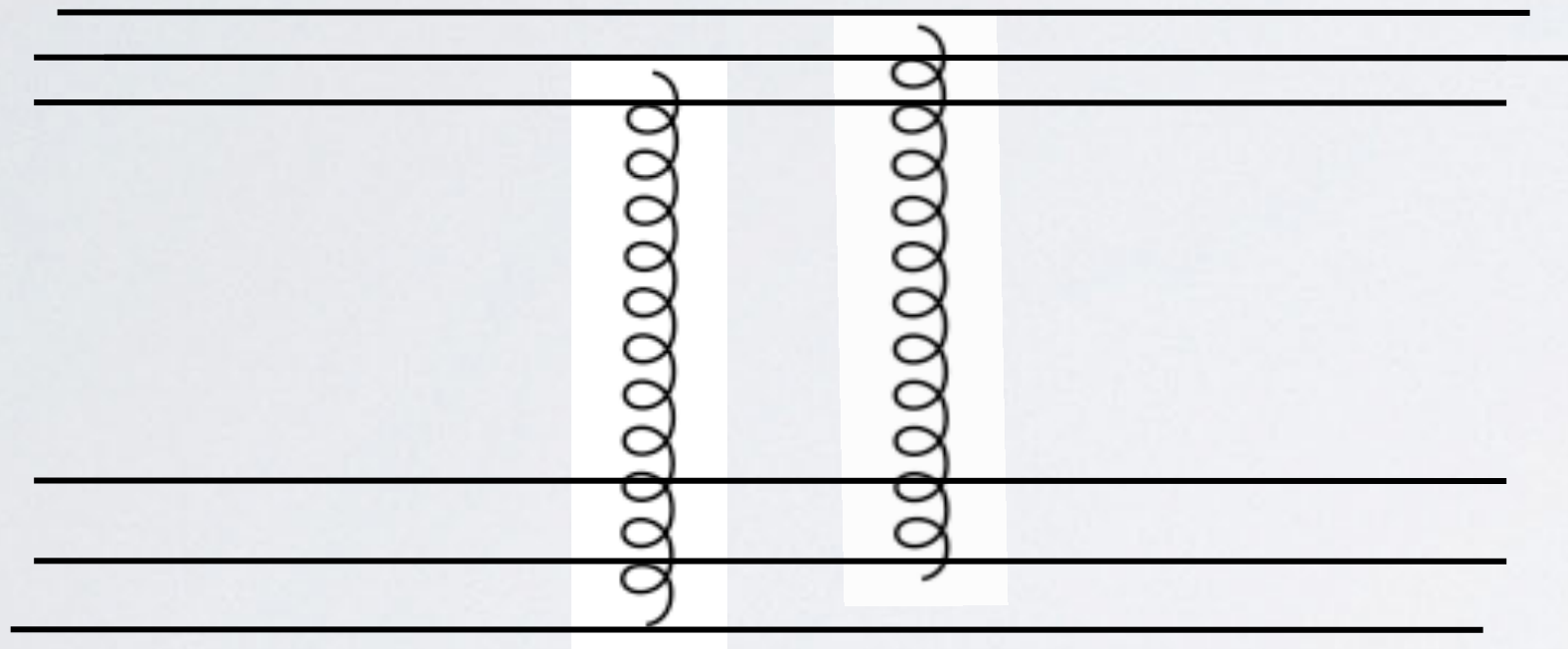
HIGH ENERGY SCATTERING $\Leftrightarrow$ POMERON

WHAT IS THE POMERON ?

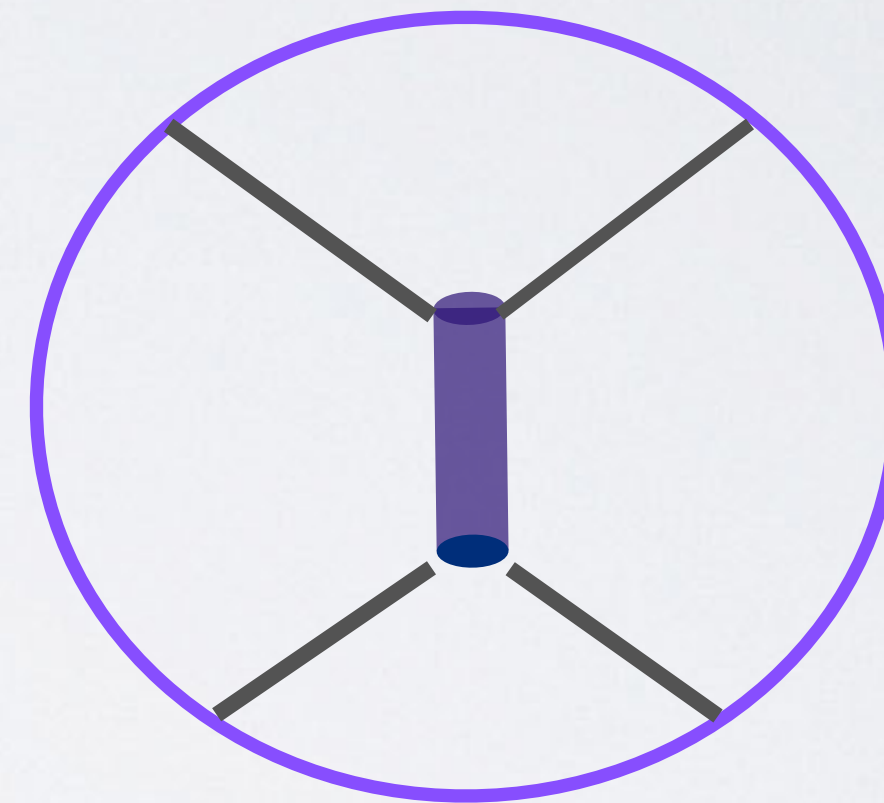
WEAK: TWO-GLUON

$\Leftrightarrow$

STRONG: ADS GRAVITON



$$J_{cut} = 1 + 1 - 1 = 1$$



$$J = 2$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int d^4x dz \sqrt{-g(z)} \left(-\mathcal{R} + \frac{12}{R^2} + \frac{1}{2} g^{MN} \partial_M \phi \partial_N \phi \right)$$

F.E. Low. Phys. Rev. D 12 (1975), p. 163.
S. Nussinov. Phys. Rev. Lett. 34 (1975), p. 1286.

AdS Witten Diagram: Adv.
Theor. Math. Physics 2 (1998)253

Unification and Universality:

Gauge/String Duality (AdS/CFT) $\longrightarrow$ 2-GLUONS $\simeq$ GRAVITON

- Weak-Strong Duality

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Gauge/String Duality (AdS/CFT) $\longrightarrow$ 2-GLUONS $\simeq$ GRAVITON

- Gauge Dynamics — Geometry of Space-Time
- Weak-Strong Duality

Unification and Universality:

Gauge/String Duality (AdS/CFT)  2-GLUONS $\simeq$ GRAVITON

-
- Unification of Soft and Hard Physics in High Energy Collision
 - Gauge Dynamics — Geometry of Space-Time
 - Weak-Strong Duality
 - Improved phenomenology based on “Large Pomeron intercept”, e.g., DIS at small- x : (DGLAP vs Pomeron), Elastic/Total Cross sections, DVCS, Central Diffractive Higgs Production. etc.

Soft Pomeron trajectory [Donnachie, Landshoff]

- Trajectory selected by exchanged quantum numbers. For elastic scattering these are the vacuum quantum numbers.

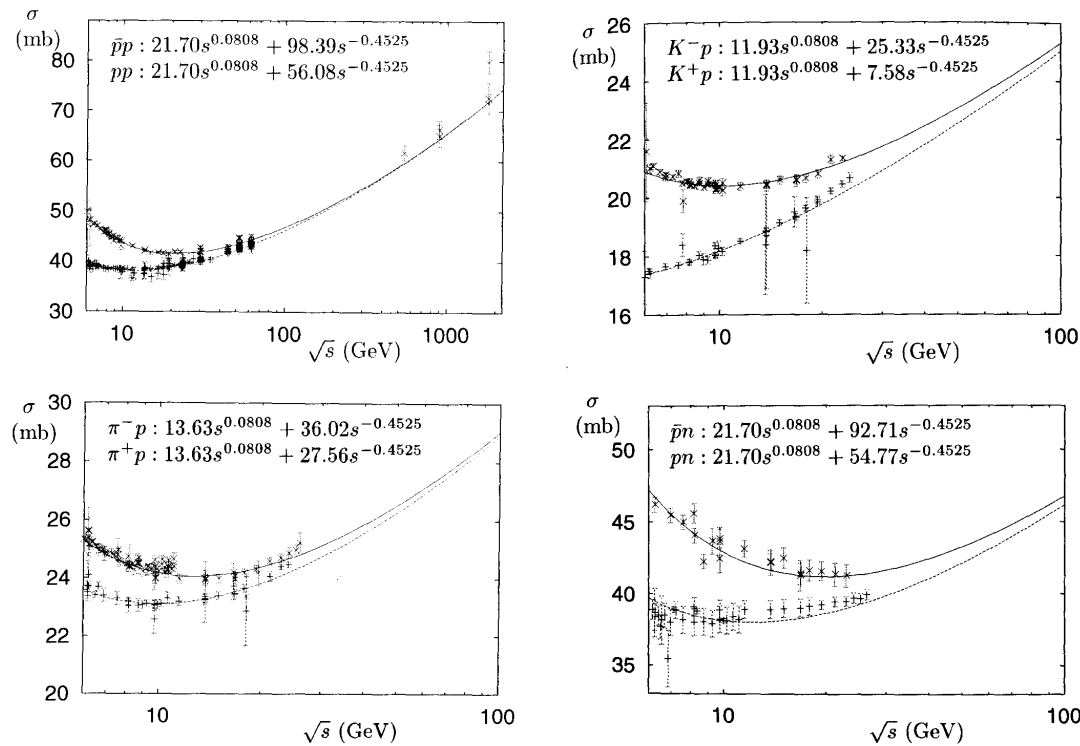
$j_P(t) \approx 1.08 + 0.25t$ (GeV units)

Elastic cross sections in QCD

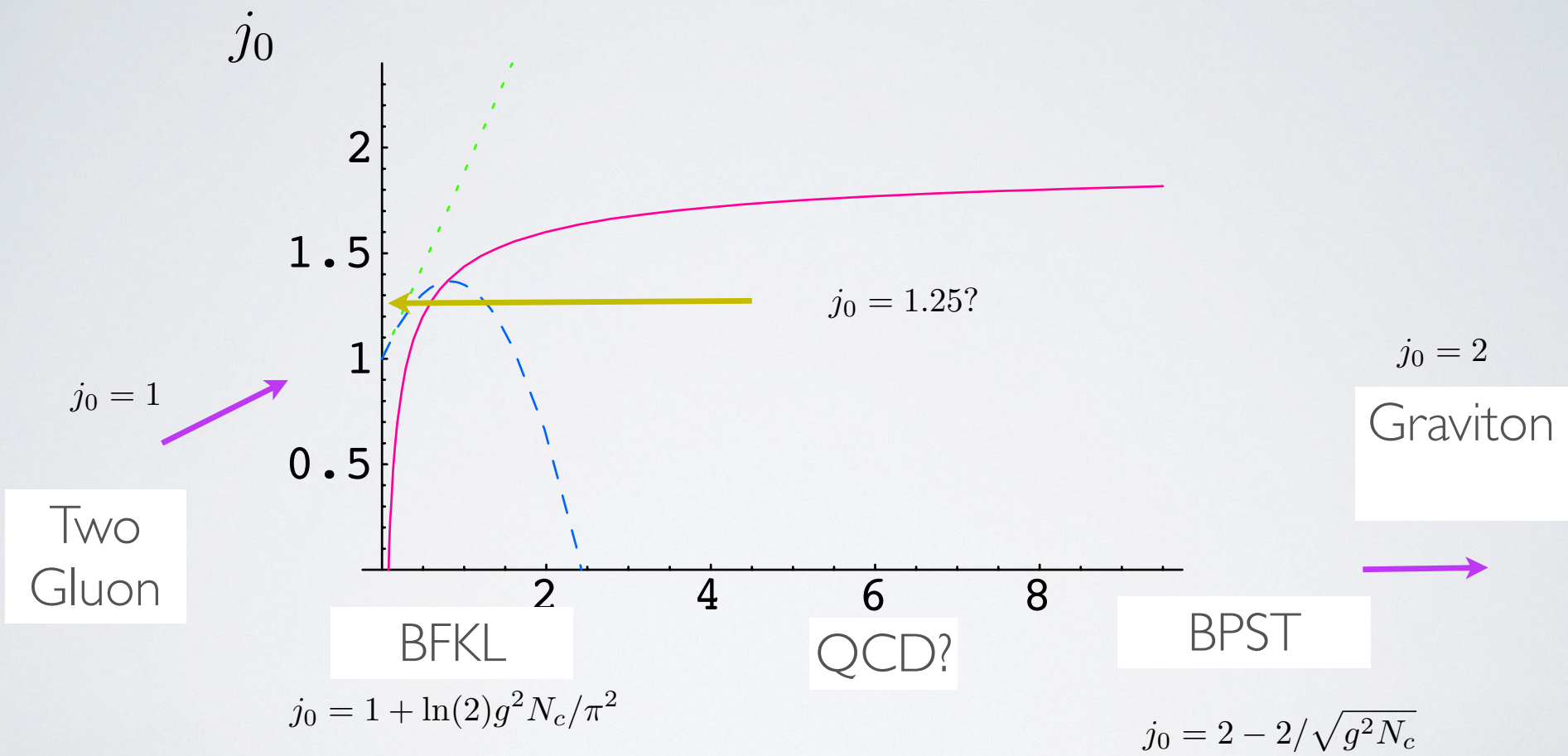
$\sigma \sim s^{j_P(0)-1} \sim s^{0.08}$

Exchange of even spin glueballs ($J \geq 2$)

$\mathcal{O}_J \sim F_{\alpha[\beta_1} D_{\beta_2} \dots D_{\beta_{J-1}} F_{\beta_J]}^{\alpha}$



N = 4 Strong vs Weak g^2 N_c

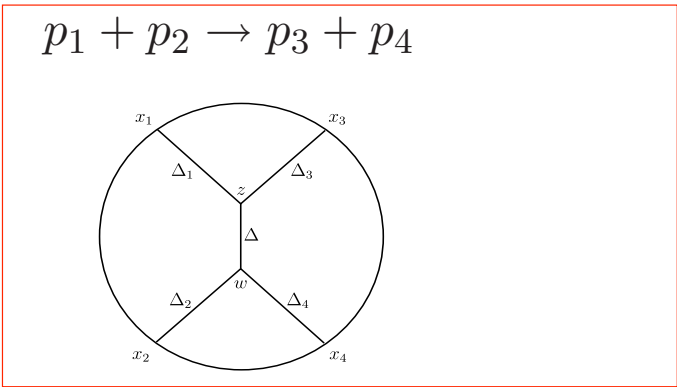


Conformal Invariance and Pomeron Interaction from AdS/CFT

Technique: Summing generalized Witten Diagrams

Freedman et al., hep-th/990396
Brower, Polchinski, Strassler, and Tan, hep-th/0008135

- Draw all “Witten-Feynman” Diagrams in AdS₅,
- High Energy Dominated by Spin-2 Exchanges:

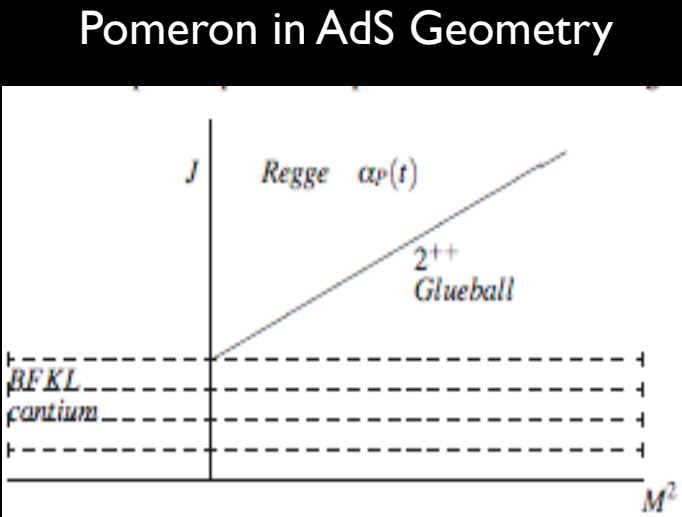
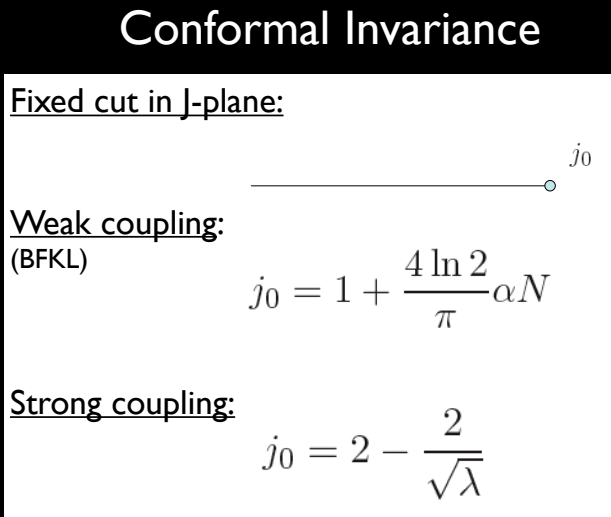
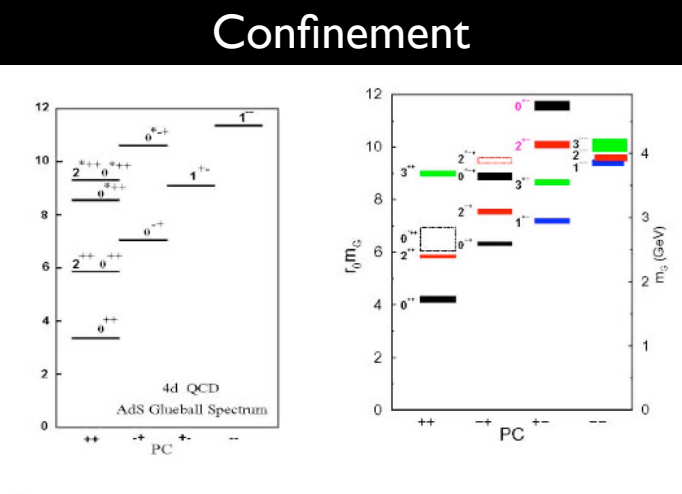
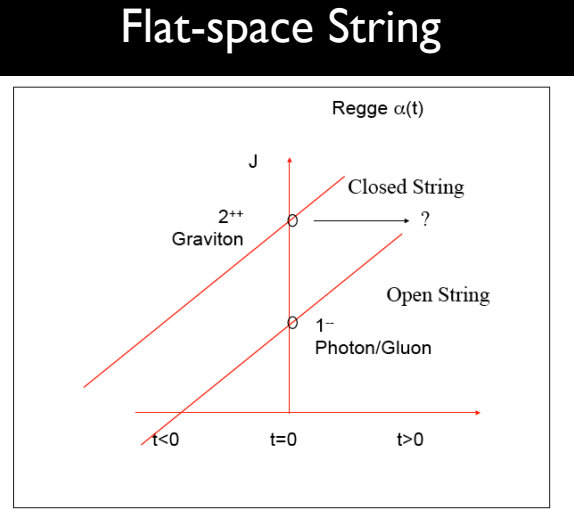


One Graviton Exchange at High Energy

$T^{(1)}(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4) = g_s^2 \int \frac{dz}{z^5} \int \frac{dz'}{z'^5} \tilde{\Phi}_\Delta(p_1^2, z) \tilde{\Phi}_\Delta(p_3^2, z) T^{(1)}(p_i, z, z') \tilde{\Phi}_\Delta(p_2^2, z') \tilde{\Phi}_\Delta(p_4^2, z')$

$T^{(1)}(p_i, z, z') = (z^2 z'^2 s)^2 G_{++,--}(q, z, z') = (zz's)^2 G_{\Delta=4}^{(5)}(q, z, z')$

QCD Pomeron <==> Graviton (metric) in AdS



Outline

- Generalized PDF as HE Scattering:

- * Unification of UV and IR physics

- * Non-Perturbative Treatment and Conformal Invariance

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- OPE and Conformal Block Expansion

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BASIC BUILDING BLOCK

- Elastic Vertex:
- Pomeron/Graviton Propagator:

$$\mathcal{K}(s, b, z, z') = - \left(\frac{(zz')^2}{R^4} \right) \int \frac{dj}{2\pi i} \left(\frac{1 + e^{-i\pi j}}{\sin \pi j} \right) \widehat{s}^j G_j(z, x^\perp, z', x'^\perp; j)$$

conformal:

$$G_j(z, x^\perp, z', x'^\perp) = \frac{1}{4\pi z z'} \frac{e^{(2-\Delta(j))\xi}}{\sinh \xi},$$

$$\Delta(j) = 2 + \sqrt{2} \lambda^{1/4} \sqrt{(j - j_0)}$$

ADS BUILDING BLOCKS BLOCKS

For 2-to-2

$$A(s, t) = \Phi_{13} * \widetilde{\mathcal{K}}_P * \Phi_{24}.$$

$$A(s, t) = g_0^2 \int d^3\mathbf{b} d^3\mathbf{b}' e^{i\mathbf{q}_\perp \cdot (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}')} \Phi_{13}(z) \mathcal{K}(s, \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}', z, z') \Phi_{24}(z')$$

$$d^3\mathbf{b} \equiv dz d^2x_\perp \sqrt{-g(z)} \quad \text{where} \quad g(z) = \det[g_{nm}] = -e^{5A(z)}$$

For 2-to-3

$$A(s, s_1, s_2, t_1, t_2) = \Phi_{13} * \widetilde{\mathcal{K}}_P * V * \widetilde{\mathcal{K}}_P * \Phi_{24},$$

ELASTIC VS DIS ADS BUILDING BLOCKS

$$A(s, x_\perp - x'_\perp) = g_0^2 \int d^3\mathbf{b} d^3\mathbf{b}' \Phi_{12}(z) G(s, x_\perp - x'_\perp, z, z') \Phi_{34}(z')$$

$$\sigma_T(s) = \frac{1}{s} \text{Im} A(s, 0)$$

for $F_2(x, Q)$

$$\Phi_{13}(z) \rightarrow \Phi_{\gamma^* \gamma^*}(z, Q) = \frac{1}{z} [Qz]^4 (K_0^2(Qz) + K_1^2(Qz))$$

$$d^3\mathbf{b} \equiv dz d^2x_\perp \sqrt{-g(z)} \quad \text{where} \quad g(z) = \det[g_{nm}] = -e^{5A(z)}$$

Deep-Inelastic Scattering as Minkowski CFT

Reduction to $d = 2$:

Discontinuity:

Mellon Representation:

$$W_2(w, \sigma_2) = \sum_\alpha \sum_{\ell \text{ even}} a_\alpha(\ell) \mathcal{K}_\alpha(w, \sigma_2; \ell)$$

$$W(w, \sigma_2) = W_0(w, \sigma_2) - \sum_\alpha \int_{L_0 - i\infty}^{L_0 + i\infty} \frac{d\ell}{2\pi i} \frac{1 + e^{-i\pi\ell}}{\sin \pi\ell} a_\alpha^{(12), (34)}(\ell) K_\alpha(w, \sigma_0; \ell)$$

$$\text{Im} W(w, \sigma_2) = \sum_\alpha \int_{L_0 - i\infty}^{L_0 + i\infty} \frac{d\ell}{2i} a_\alpha^{(12), (34)}(\ell) K_\alpha(w, \sigma_2; \ell)$$

Dilatation: $\rightarrow \frac{dM(\sigma_2, 2n)}{d \log \sigma_2} \simeq -(\Delta(2n) - 2) A(\sigma_2, 2n) \rightarrow \text{DGLAP}$

Lorentz Boost $\rightarrow \mathcal{F}_2(w, \sigma) \simeq w^{\ell_{eff} - 1} \rightarrow \text{Effective Spin, } \ell_{eff}$

Graviton Spectral Curve:

$$a_j(\Delta) \sim \frac{1}{\Delta - \Delta_j} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\Delta - \Delta(j)}$$

Single Trace Gauge Invariant Operators of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM,

$$Tr[F_{\pm\pm} D_{\pm}^{j-2} F_{\pm\pm}], \quad j = 2, 4, \dots$$

Super-gravity in the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\Delta(2) = 4; \quad \Delta(j) = O(\lambda^{1/4}) \rightarrow \infty, \quad j > 2$$

Symmetry of Spectral Curve:

$$\Delta(j) \leftrightarrow 4 - \Delta(j)$$

Spectral Curve:

$$Im F(w, \sigma) = \pm \sum_{\alpha} \int_{L_0 - i\infty}^{L_0 + i\infty} \frac{d\ell}{2i} a^{(12),(34)}(\ell, \Delta_{\alpha}(\ell)) G(w, \sigma; \ell, \Delta_{\alpha}(\ell))$$

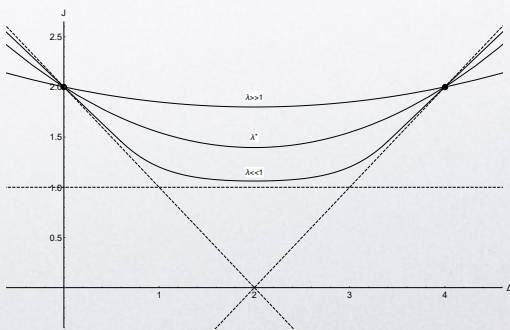
$$\Delta(\ell)(\Delta(\ell) - d) = m_{AdS}^2(\ell)$$

$$d = 4, \quad m_{AdS}^2(\ell) = \sum_{n=1} \beta_n (\ell - 2)^n$$

B.Basso, 1109.3154v2

$$\Delta_P(\ell) \simeq 2 + B(\ell) \sqrt{\ell - \ell_{eff}}$$

$$Im F(w, \sigma) \sim \frac{w^{\ell_{eff}-1}}{|\ln w|^{3/2}}$$



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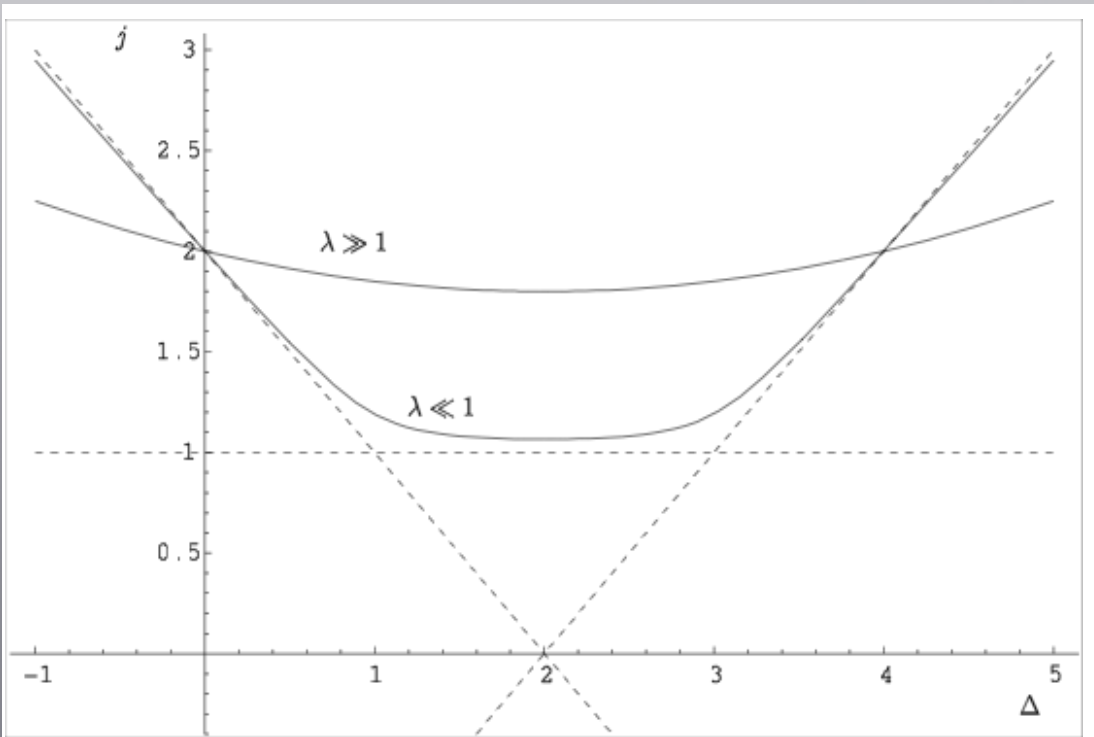
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MOMENTS AND ANOMALOUS DIMENSION

$$M_n(Q^2) = \int_0^1 dx x^{n-2} F_2(x, Q^2) \rightarrow Q^{-\gamma_n}$$



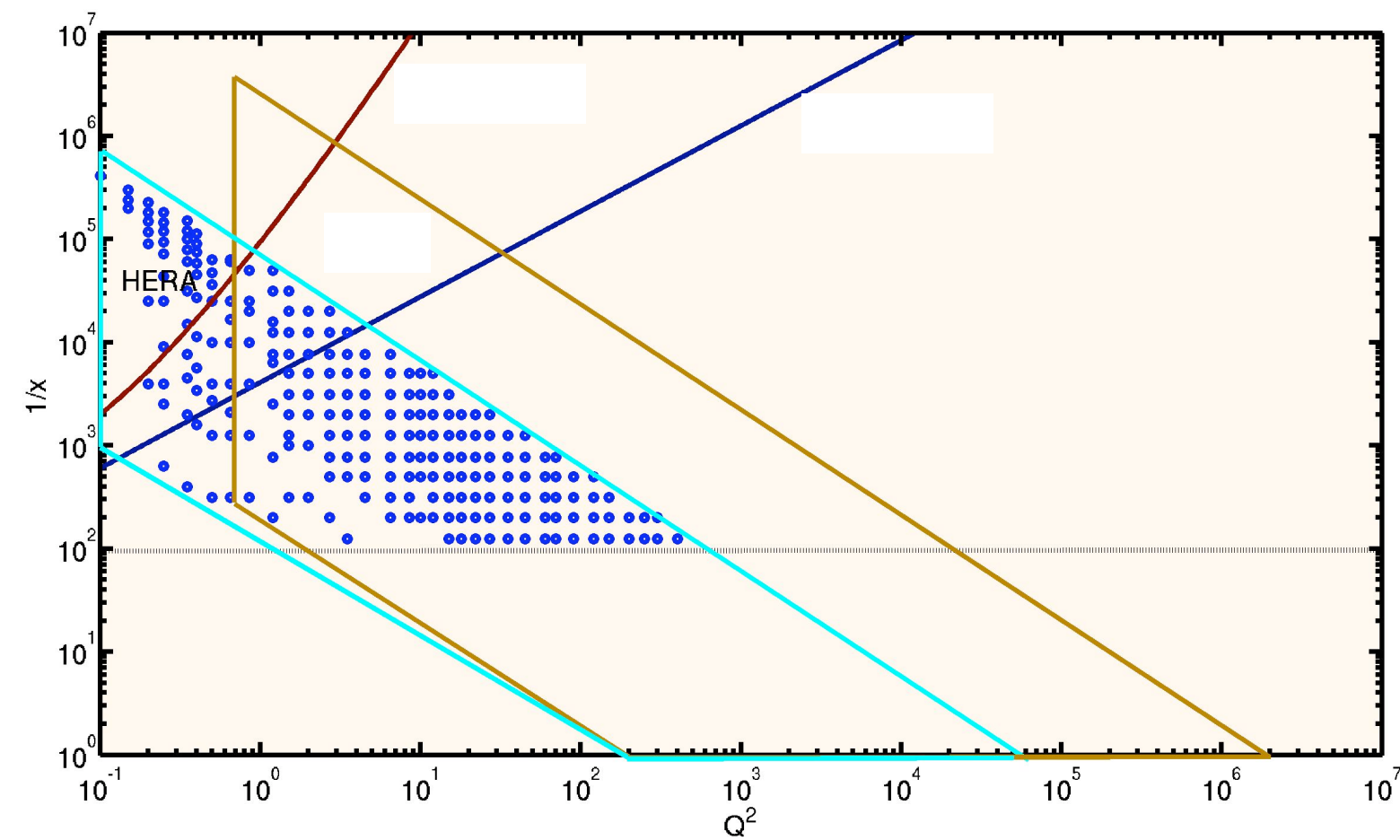
$$\gamma_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta(j) = 2 + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sqrt{g^2 N_c} (j - j_0)}$$
$$\gamma_n = 2 \sqrt{1 + \sqrt{g^2 N} (n - 2)/2 - n}$$

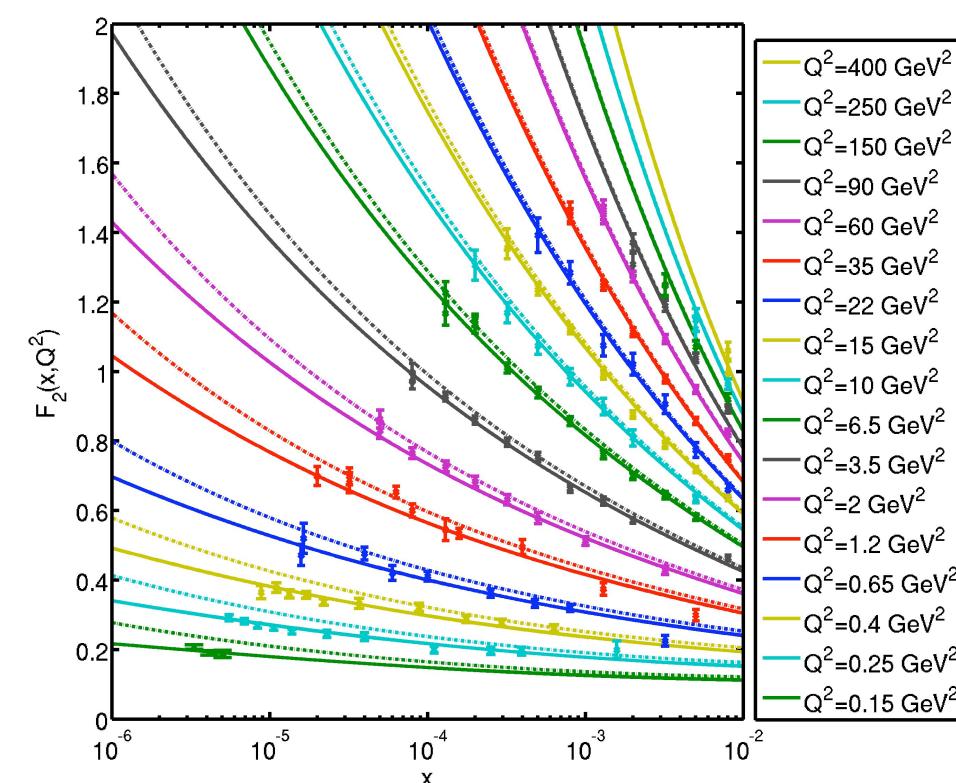
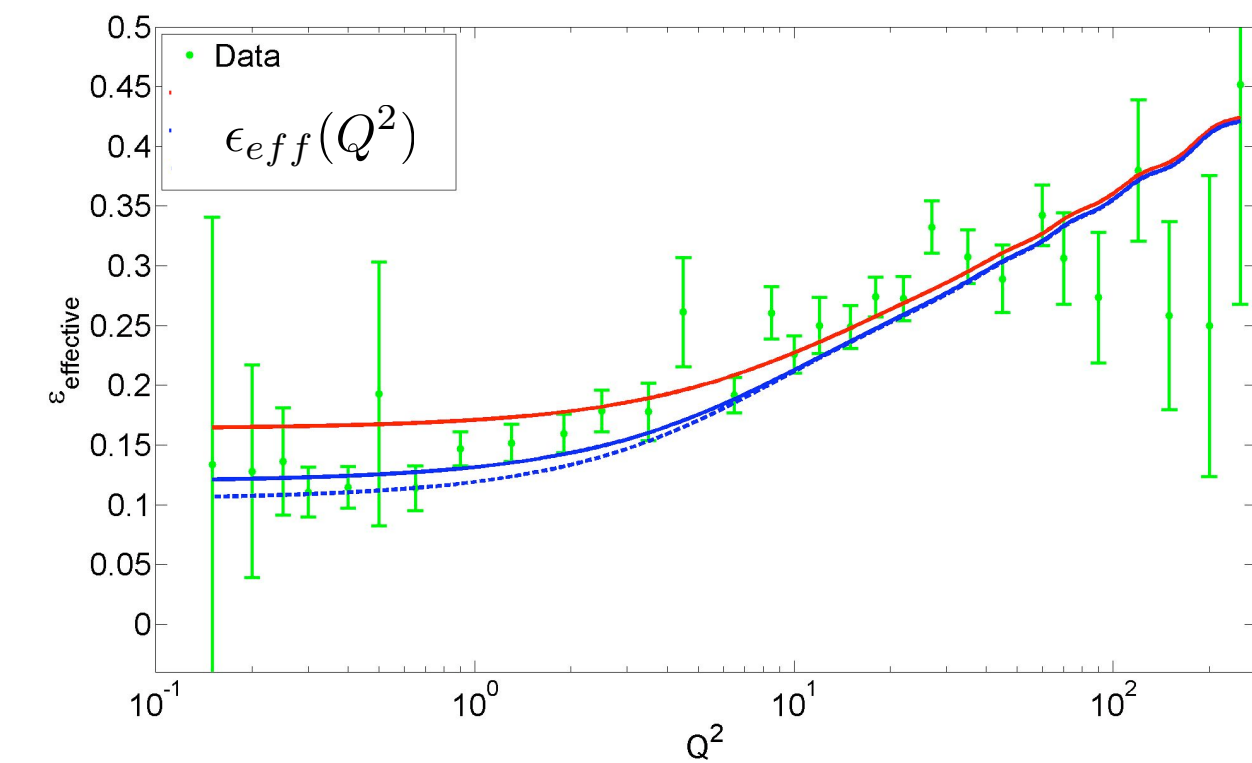
Simultaneous compatible large Q^2 and small x evolutions!

Energy-Momentum Conservation built-in automatically.

dots are H1-ZEUS small-x data points



$$F_2(x, Q^2) \sim (1/x)^{\epsilon_{\text{effective}}}$$

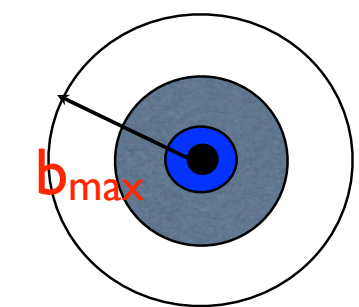


Saturation of Froissart Bound

- The Confinement deformation gives an exponential cutoff for $b > b_{\text{max}} \sim c \log(s/s_0)$,
- Coefficient $c \sim 1/m_0$, m_0 being the mass of lightest tensor glueball.
- Froissart is respected and saturated.

$$\Delta b \sim \log(s/s_0)$$

Disk picture



b_{max} determined by confinement.

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Size and Shape of Hadrons

TOTEM Elastic cross section at LHC

- new structure at $-0.05 < t < 0$
Importance of “two-Pion shadow”.

L. Jenkovszky, I. Szany and C-I Tan, “Shape of Hadron and Pion Cloud”,
Eur. Phys. J. A (2018) 54:116, arXiv 1710.10594PJ-C,

- establishing dip structure at $-t \simeq 1 - 2$
Strong evidence of Odderon.

Expect sharp-structure at $x \rightarrow 1$.

$$F(x) \simeq x^\delta (1 - x)^\beta$$

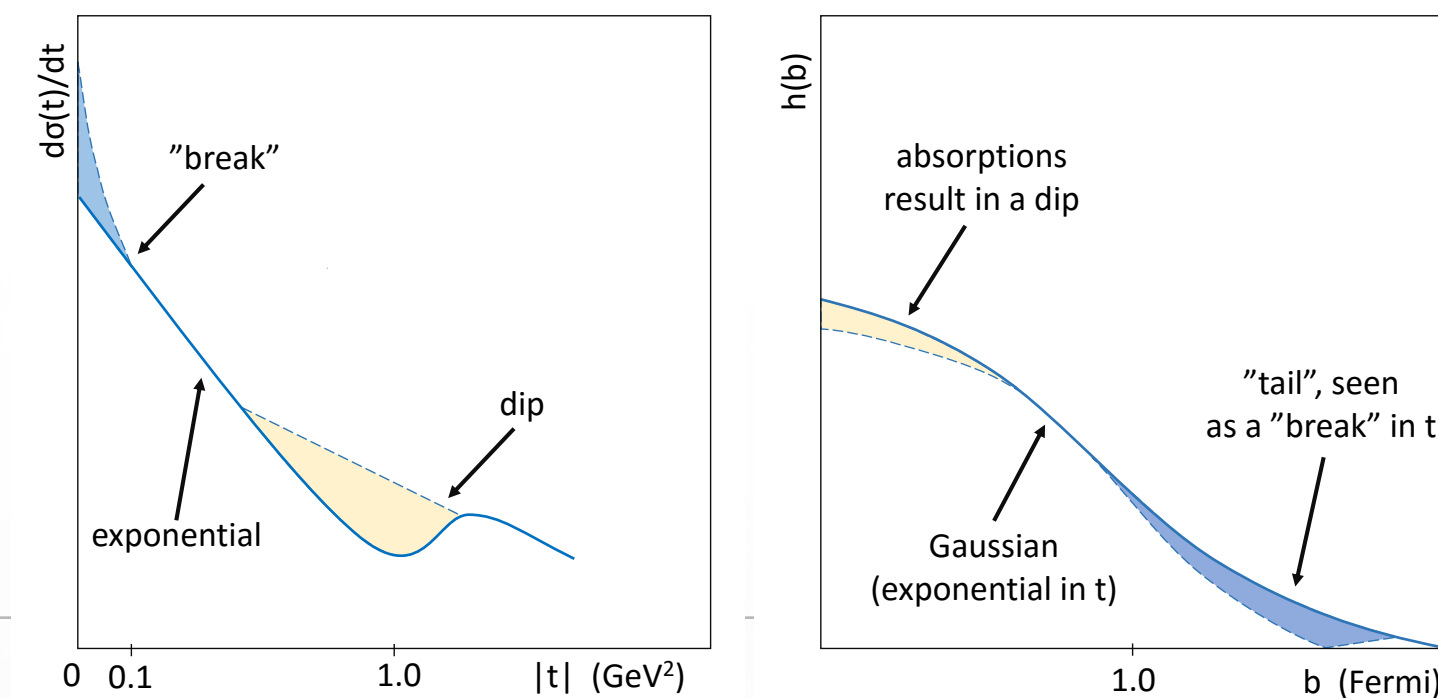
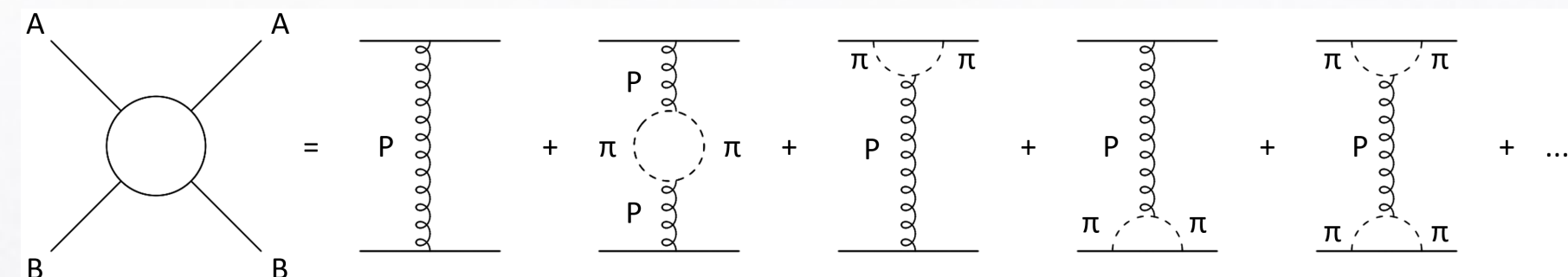


Fig. 1 Schematic (qualitative) view of the "break", followed by the diffraction minimum ("dip"), shown both as function in t and its Fourier transform (impact parameter representation), in b . While the "break" reflects the presence of the pion cloud around the nucleon at the outer edge of an expanding disk in b , the dip results from absorption corrections, suppressing the impact parameter amplitude at small b .



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IV: Pomeron in the conformal Limit, OPE, and Anomalous Dimensions

$$G_{mn} = g_{mn}^0 + h_{mn}$$

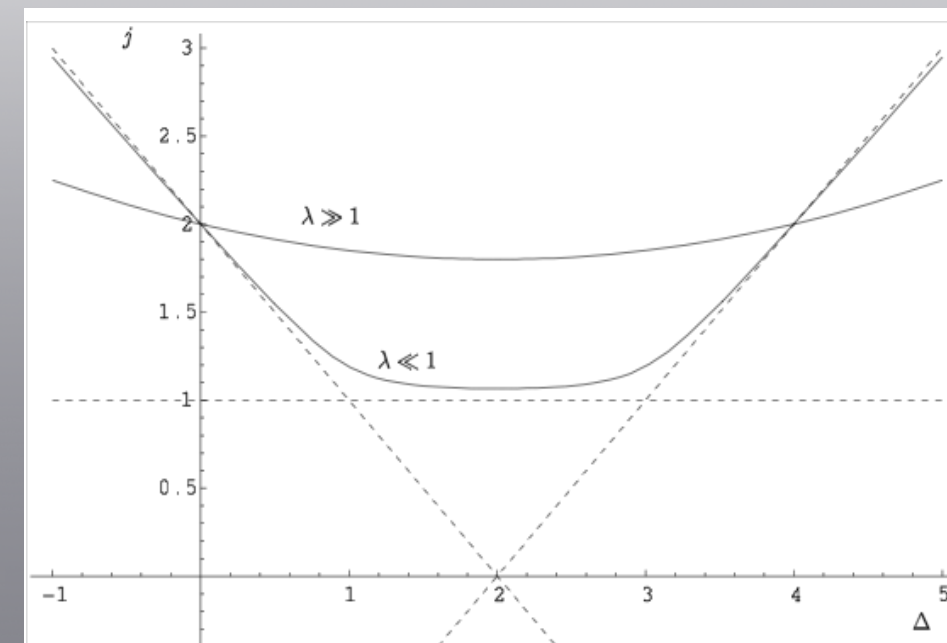
Massless modes of a closed string theory:

Need to keep higher string modes

As CFT, equivalence to OPE in strong coupling: using AdS

MOMENTS AND ANOMALOUS DIMENSION

$$M_n(Q^2) = \int_0^1 dx x^{n-2} F_2(x, Q^2) \rightarrow Q^{-\gamma_n}$$



$$\gamma_2 = 0$$

$$\Delta(j) = 2 + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{\sqrt{g^2 N_c} (j - j_0)}$$

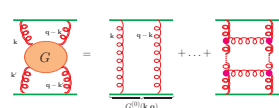
$$\gamma_n = 2\sqrt{1 + \sqrt{g^2 N} (n - 2)/2} - n$$

Simultaneous compatible large Q^2 and small x evolutions!

Energy-Momentum Conservation built-in automatically.

BFKL

Balitsky, Fadin, Kuraev, Lipatov (BFKL): perturbative Pomeron. Large logs get in the way of usual perturbation theory: resum $\alpha_s \log(s)$ to all orders. Bfkl equation – integral equation for Green's function in Mellin space



$$G(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}', \mathbf{q}, Y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} e^{Y\omega} f_{\omega}(\mathbf{k}, \mathbf{k}', \mathbf{q}) \rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} e^{Y\omega} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}-i\infty}^{\frac{1}{2}+i\infty} \frac{d\gamma}{2\pi i} \frac{E_{\gamma,n}(\mathbf{k}) E_{\gamma,n}^*(\mathbf{k}')}{\omega - \bar{\alpha}_s \chi(\gamma, n)}$$

where in Leading Log (LL)

$$\chi(\gamma, n) = 2\psi(1) - \psi(\gamma + \frac{|n|}{2}) - \psi(1 - \gamma + \frac{|n|}{2}) \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_0 = \frac{4\alpha_s N_c}{\pi} \ln(2)$$

Surprising conformal symmetry greatly simplifies things in coordinate space



Full $O(4, 2)$ Conformal Group

$$SO(4, 2) = SO(1, 1) \times SO(3, 1)$$

Anomalous dimensions

$$\gamma(j) = \Delta(j) - j - \tau_{twist}$$

Graviton/Pomeron Regge trajectory [Brower, Polchinski, Strassler, Tan 06]

• Operators that contribute are the twist 2 operators

$$\mathcal{O}_J \sim F_{\alpha\beta_1} D_{\beta_2} \dots D_{\beta_{J-1}} F_{\beta_J}{}^{\alpha}$$

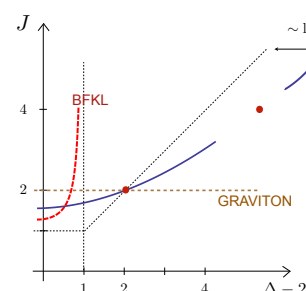
• Dual to string theory spin J field in leading Regge trajectory

$$(D^2 - m^2) h_{a_1 \dots a_J} = 0$$

$$m^2 = \Delta(\Delta - 4) - J, \quad \Delta = \Delta(J)$$

• Diffusion limit

$$J(\Delta) = J_0 + \mathcal{D}(\Delta - 2)^2 \Rightarrow m^2 = \frac{2}{\alpha'} (J - 2) - \frac{J}{L^2}$$



DGLAPP

BFKL

BPST Pomeron

Formal Treatment via World-Sheet OPE

$$(L_0 - 1)V_P = (\bar{L}_0 - 1)V_P = 0$$

- Flat Space Pomeron Vertex Operator

$$\mathcal{V}_P^{\pm} = (2\partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm} / \alpha')^{1+\alpha'/4} e^{\mp i k \cdot X}$$

- Flat Space Odderon Vertex Operator

$$\mathcal{V}_O^{\pm} = (2\epsilon_{\pm,1} \partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm} / \alpha') (2\partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm} / \alpha')^{\alpha'/4} e^{\mp i k \cdot X}$$

- Pomeron Vertex Operator in AdS

$$\mathcal{V}_P(j, \nu, k, \pm) \sim (\partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm})^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\mp i k \cdot X} e^{(j-2)\nu} K_{\pm 2\nu}(|t|^{1/2} e^{-u})$$

- Odderon Vertex Operator in AdS

$$\mathcal{V}_O(j, \nu, k, \pm) \sim (\partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm} - \partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm}) (\partial X^{\pm} \bar{\partial} X^{\pm})^{\frac{1-1}{2}} e^{\mp i k \cdot X} e^{(j-1)\nu} K_{\pm 2\nu}(|t|^{1/2} e^{-u})$$

POMERON AND ODDERON IN STRONG COUPLING:

$$\tilde{\Delta}(S)^2 = \tau^2 + a_1(\tau, \lambda)S + a_2(\tau, \lambda)S^2 + \dots$$

B.Basso, 1109.3154v2

POMERON

$$\alpha_p = 2 - \frac{2}{\lambda^{1/2}} - \frac{1}{\lambda} + \frac{1}{4\lambda^{3/2}} + \frac{6\zeta(3) + 2}{\lambda^2} + \frac{18\zeta(3) + \frac{361}{64}}{\lambda^{5/2}} + \frac{39\zeta(3) + \frac{447}{32}}{\lambda^3} + \dots$$

ODDERON

Brower, Polchinski, Strassler, Tan

Kotikov, Lipatov, et al.

Costa, Goncalves, Penedones (1209.4355)

Kotikov, Lipatov (1301.0882)

Gromov et al.

Solution-a:

$$\alpha_O = 1 - \frac{8}{\lambda^{1/2}} -$$

Solution-b:

$$\alpha_O = 1 - \frac{0}{\lambda^{1/2}} -$$

Brower, Djuric, Tan

Avsar, Hatta, Matsuo

Brower, Costa, Djuric, Raben, Tan

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Solution-b:

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Brower, Djuric, Tan

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Solution-b:

$$\alpha_O = 1 - \frac{0}{\lambda^{1/2}} - \frac{0}{\lambda} + \frac{0}{\lambda^{3/2}} + \frac{0}{\lambda^2} + \frac{0}{\lambda^{5/2}} + \frac{0}{\lambda^3} + \dots$$

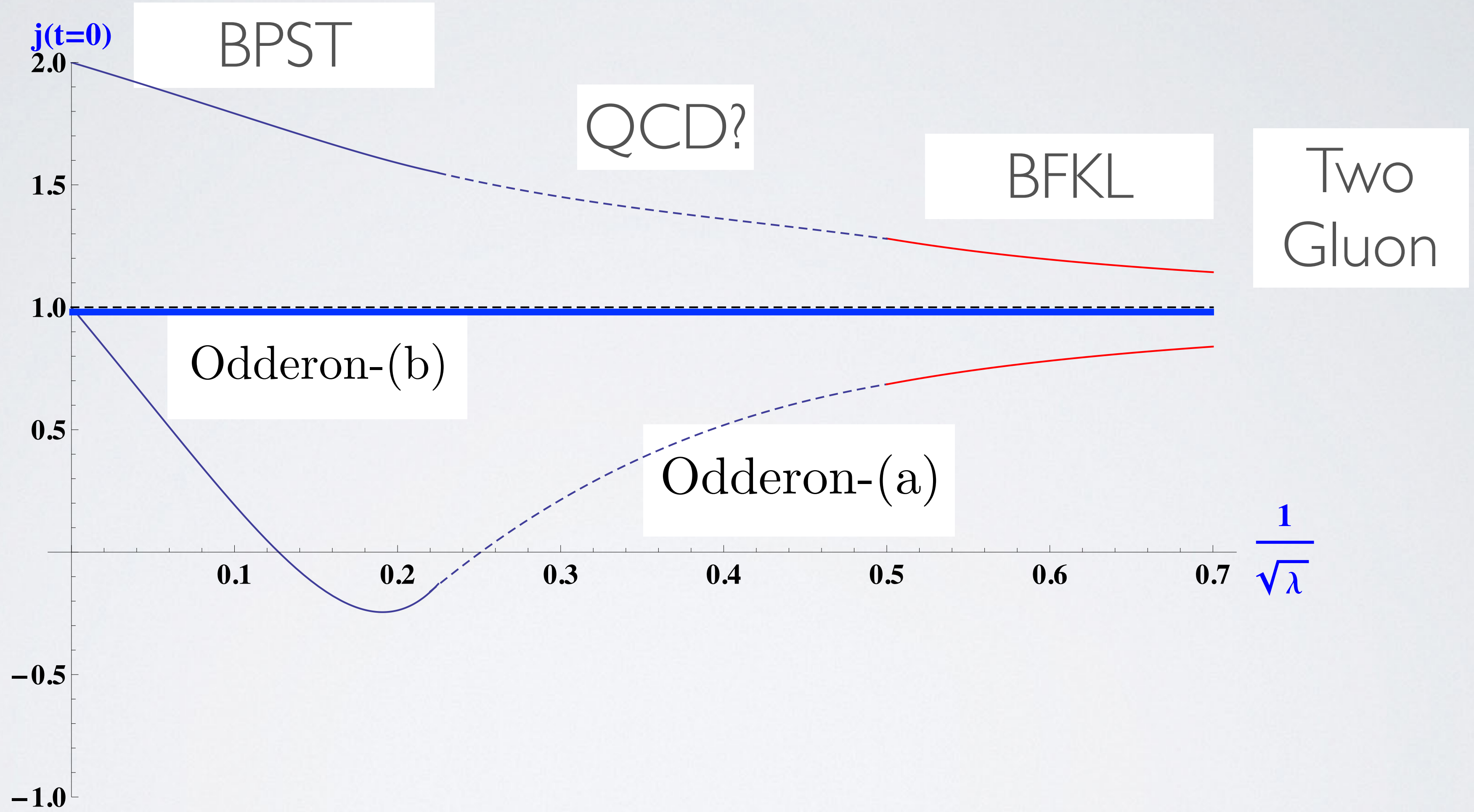
Brower, Djuric, Tan

Avsar, Hatta, Matsuo

Brower, Costa, Djuric, Raben, Tan

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ Strong vs Weak $g^2 N_c$

Graviton



Summary and Outlook for AdS-CFT for QCD

- Provide meaning for Pomeron non-perturbatively from first principles.
- Realization of conformal invariance beyond perturbative QCD
- First principle description of elastic/total cross sections, DIS at small- x , Central Diffractive Glueball production at LHC, etc.
- New starting point for unitarization, saturation, etc.
- Inclusive Production and Dimensional Scalings.
- Other “non-perturbative” physics, (e.g., blackhole physics, locality in the bulk).
- “Discrete Approach to AdS/CFT”.

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- “Discrete Approach to AdS/CFT”, (in collaboration with R. C. Brower, G. T. Fleming, T. Raben, et al.)