

# Traveling wave solution of the Reggeon Field Theory <sup>a</sup>

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- Reggeon Field Theory (1967-1975)  
*The “supercritical Pomeron”*
- From RFT to non-linear Langevin  
*Fisher-Kolmogorov-Piscounov-Petrovsky Eq. in 2d*
- Traveling Waves: Method and Solutions  
Deterministic *vs.* Stochastic
- The Phase Diagram of the RFT  
*The Pomeron as a “Radial Traveling Wave”*
- Conclusions and Outlook  
*“Nonlinear Universality”*

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<sup>a</sup> [arXiv:0903.3373](https://arxiv.org/abs/0903.3373) [hep-ph] and PRD (2009)

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# REGGEON FIELD THEORY

- Action (non-hermitian  $g \rightarrow ig$ )

Gribov, 1967, Abarbanel, 1975

$$S[\bar{\varphi}, \varphi] = \frac{1}{\alpha'} \int d^2b dY \left\{ \bar{\varphi} [\partial_Y - \alpha' \nabla^2] \varphi - \mu \bar{\varphi} \varphi + g (\bar{\varphi} \varphi^2 - \bar{\varphi}^2 \varphi) \right\}$$

- Observables:

$$\langle \mathcal{O} \rangle \propto \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\varphi} \mathcal{D}\varphi \mathcal{O}(\bar{\varphi}, \varphi) \exp \left( \frac{i}{\alpha'} S[\bar{\varphi}, \varphi] \right)$$

- “Supercritical Pomeron”

$$\mathcal{P}(Y, \vec{b}) = \exp \mu Y - \frac{b^2}{4\alpha' Y} ; \mu > 0$$

- Problems: (from 1970's)

“Critical” Pomeron:

$$\mu \sim 4-d \Rightarrow \sigma_{tot} \sim Y^{(4-d)/12 \sim .17 \rightarrow .32} \text{ at order } (4-d)^2$$

Not phenomenologically acceptable

“Supercritical” Pomeron:

Phenomenologically preferred

Field Theory Not Under Control

# From RFT to sFKPP

- RFT  $\rightarrow$  Langevin

$$\int \mathcal{D}\bar{\varphi} \mathcal{D}\varphi \exp\left(\frac{i}{\alpha'} S[\bar{\varphi}, \varphi]\right) \Rightarrow \int \mathcal{D}\bar{\varphi} \exp\left(\frac{i}{\alpha'} \bar{\varphi} \times F(\varphi)\right) \equiv \delta[F(\varphi)]$$

- Stratonovitch transformation ( $i$  for each  $\vec{b}_i$  cell)

$$\exp\left(\bar{\varphi}_i^2 (\alpha\varphi_i - \beta\varphi_i^2) dY\right) \sim \int d\eta_i \exp\left(-\frac{1}{2}\eta_i^2 - \bar{\varphi}_i \sqrt{2(\alpha\varphi_i - \beta\varphi_i^2)} \eta_i \sqrt{dY}\right)$$

- Langevin equation ( $\int d\eta_i =$  Wiener Integral)

$$\partial_Y \varphi = \alpha' \nabla^2 \varphi + \mu \varphi - g \varphi^2 + \sqrt{2(\alpha' \varphi - \beta \varphi^2)} \nu(Y, \vec{b})$$

$$\langle \nu(Y, \vec{b}), \nu(Y', \vec{b}') \rangle = \delta(Y - Y') \delta^2(\vec{b} - \vec{b}')$$

- RFT  $\sim$  Statistical Physics of non-equilibrium processes  
Diffusion, Creation, Merging and Splitting

# $RFT \Leftrightarrow sFKPP$

- After Rescaling: RFT  $\kappa = 1$ ; Generalized RFT  $\kappa \neq 1$ ;

$$\partial_Y T(Y, \vec{b}) = \alpha' \nabla_{\vec{b}}^2 T + \mu (T - T^2) + \sqrt{2\alpha' \kappa (T - T^2)} \nu(Y, \vec{b})$$

$\kappa := \{\text{Splitting / Merging}\}$

- Dictionary  $RFT \Leftrightarrow 2d - sFKPP$

*Time* :  $t = \mu(Y - Y_0)$  .

*Space* :  $\vec{r} = \frac{\mu}{\alpha'} \vec{b}$

*Noise* :  $\epsilon = \sqrt{2\mu\kappa}$

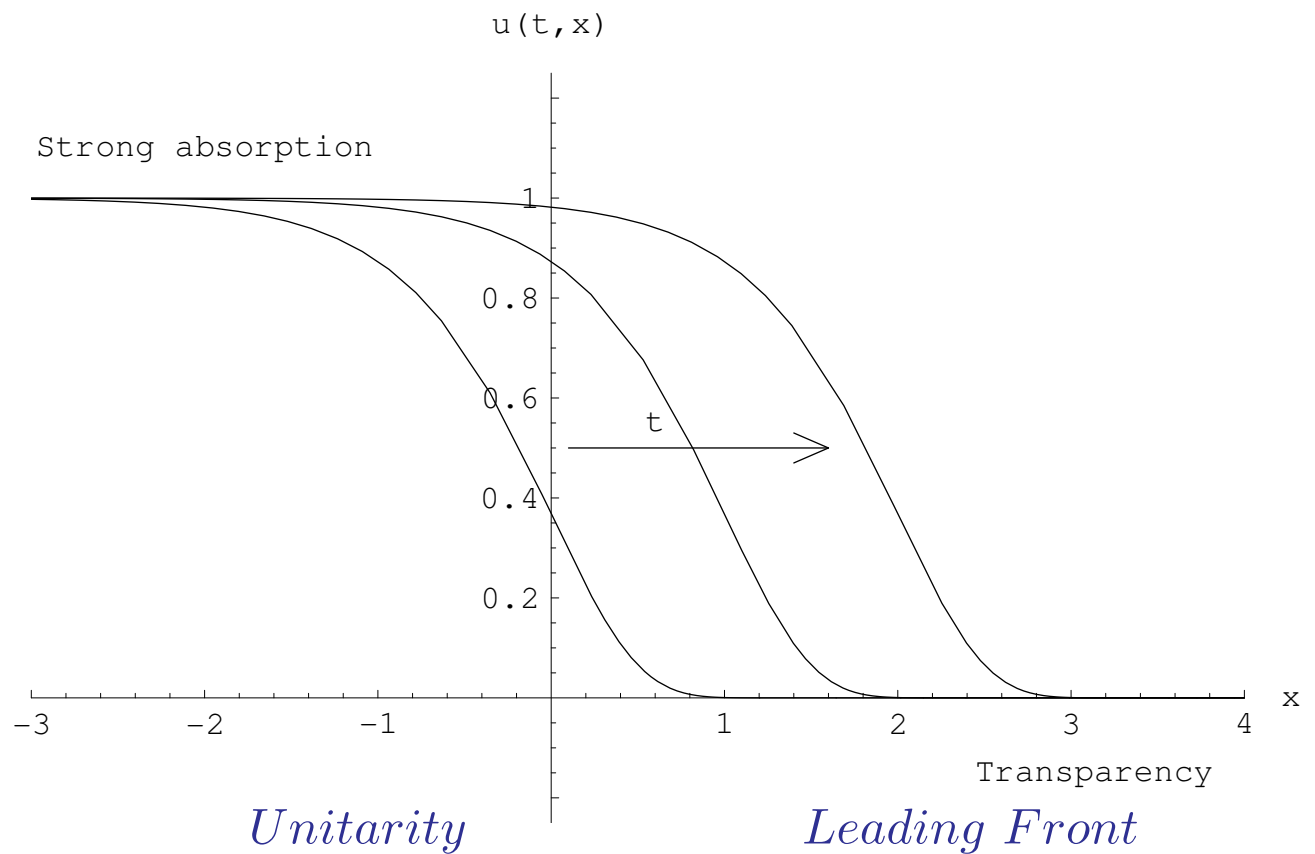
- Further Rescaling: RFT  $\equiv$  1-parameter, 2-dimensional sFKPP

$$\partial_t U(t, \vec{r}) = \nabla_{\vec{r}}^2 U + U - U^2 + \epsilon \sqrt{U(1-U)} \nu(t, \vec{r})$$

$\epsilon = \sqrt{2\mu\kappa}$

# 1d-FKPP: Traveling wave solutions

Kolmogorov, Bramson, Van Sarloos...

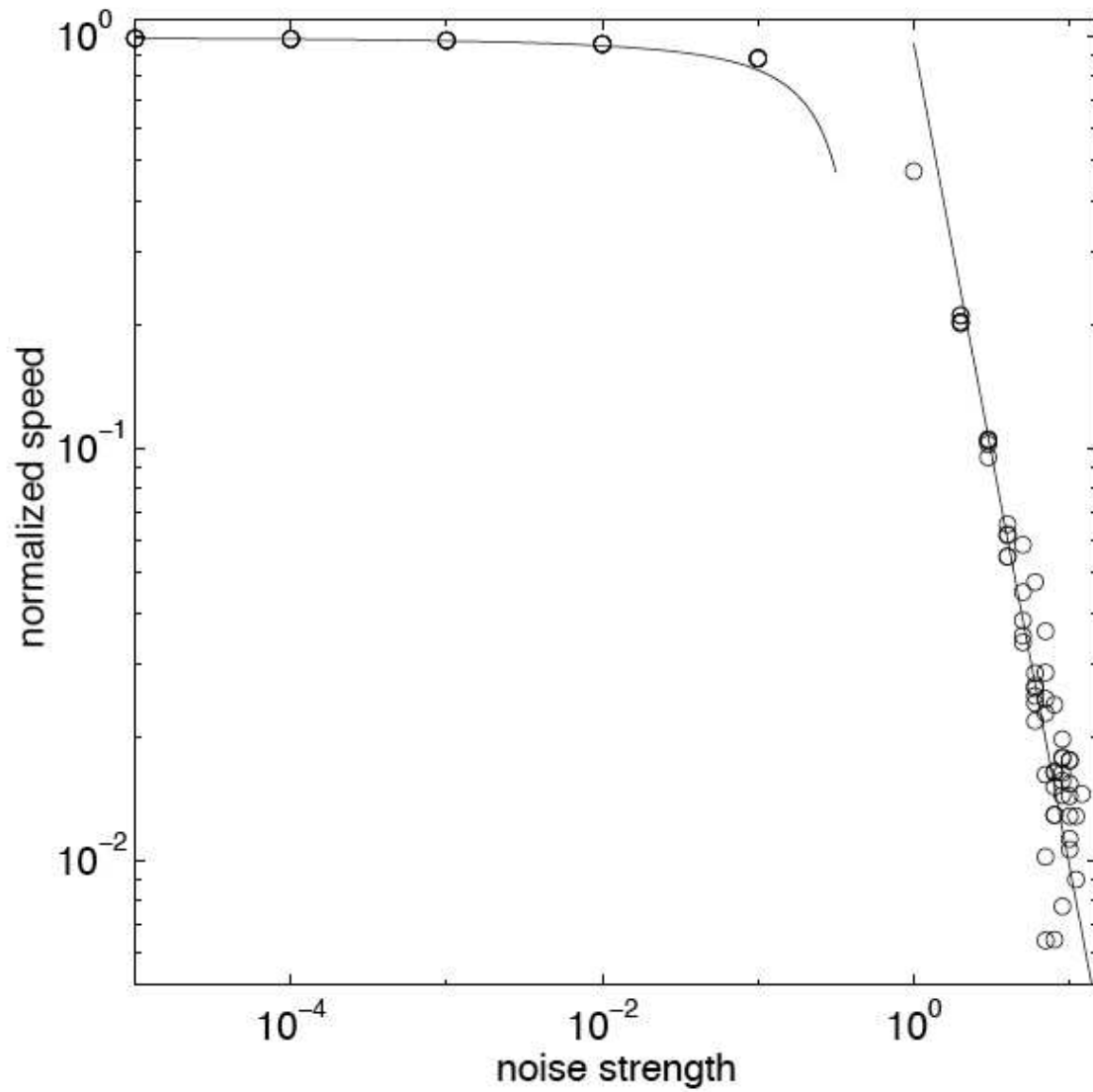


$$v = \frac{dx}{dt} \equiv v_0 = 2$$

$$\partial_t U(t, x) = \partial_{xx} U + U - U^2$$

# 1d *Stochastic* FKPP:

$$\frac{v}{v_0}$$



Weak Noise

Strong Noise

$$\partial_t U(t, x) = \partial_{xx} U + U - U^2 + \epsilon \sqrt{U(1-U)} \nu(t, x)$$

# RFT $\equiv$ 2d RADIAL sFKPP:

- RADIAL sFKPP

$$\partial_t U(t, r) = \partial_{rr} U + \frac{1}{r} \partial_r U + U - U^2 + \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{U(1-U)}{2\pi r}} \nu(t, \vec{r})$$

- An energy-decreasing noise:

$$\zeta^2 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{2\pi r} \sim \sqrt{\alpha' \mu} \frac{\kappa}{2\pi b_s(Y)}$$

# The Pomeron as a Radial Traveling Wave

- The zero noise regime:  $\kappa \approx 0$ , splitting  $\ll$  merging

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{tot} \sim b_s^2(Y) &= \left\{ b_0 + 2\sqrt{\alpha'\mu} \left[ Y - Y_0 - \frac{1}{\mu} \log \frac{Y}{Y_0} + \dots \right] \right\}^2 \\ T(Y, b) &\sim T(b - b_s(Y))\end{aligned}\tag{1}$$

- The weak noise regime:  $\kappa \approx \mathcal{O}(1)$ , splitting  $\sim$  merging

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{tot} \sim b_s^2(Y) &= \left\{ b_0 + 2\sqrt{\alpha'\mu} (Y - Y_0) \left[ 1 - \frac{\pi^2}{2 \log^2(2\zeta^{-2})} + \dots \right] \right\}^2 \\ T(Y, b) &\sim T(b - b_s(Y)) \rightarrow T\left(\frac{b - b_s(Y)}{D\sqrt{\alpha'(Y - Y_0)}}\right)\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

- The strong noise regime:  $\kappa \approx \mathcal{O}(100)$ , splitting  $\gg$  merging

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{tot} \sim b_s^2(Y) &= b_s^2(Y_0) \exp\left[\frac{8\pi}{\kappa}(Y - Y_0)\right] \\ T(Y, b) &\sim \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{b - b_s(Y)}{D\sqrt{\alpha'(Y - Y_0)}}\right)\end{aligned}\tag{3}$$



# Conclusions

- RFT + Supercritical Pomeron  
Equivalence with 2d sFKPP Langevin
- Radial Traveling waves  
Universality for supercritical Pomerons!
- Phase Diagram  
Order parameter:  $\frac{\text{Splitting}}{\text{Merging}} \propto \text{Pomeron loop strength}$

# Outlook

- A Field Theory without Diagrams  
Connection with QCD?
- Full 2-dimensional Theory  
Non azimuthal noise?
- The last word  
Phenomenology?

Note the energy dependence from strong to weak noise:  
From “DL Pomeron”  $\kappa = 8\pi/.08$ , to  $\kappa = \mathcal{O}(1)$  : Froissart Bound

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EXTRA SLIDES

# The sFKPP Phase Diagram

- The radial SFKPP

$$\partial_t U(t, r) = \partial_r r U + \frac{1}{r} \partial_r U + U - U^2 + \epsilon \sqrt{\frac{U(1-U)}{2\pi r}} \nu(t, \vec{r})$$

- Radial noise strength

$$\zeta^2 \sim \frac{\epsilon^2}{2\pi r_s} = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi b_s} \sqrt{\alpha' \mu}$$

- RFT “Phase Diagram”

$$\frac{v_\kappa}{v_0} \equiv \frac{1}{v_0} \frac{dr}{dt} = \left\{ \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \frac{d \log \{2\pi b_s^2\}}{dY} \right\} \frac{1}{\zeta^2}$$

$\mathcal{A} = \pi b_s^2$  Impact – Parameter Disk

(4)

$$\delta \equiv \frac{d \log \mathcal{A}}{dY} \lesssim \frac{d \log \sigma_{tot}}{dY}$$

(5)

# The sFKPP Phase Diagram

$$\delta \equiv \frac{d \log \mathcal{A}}{dY}$$

- The zero noise regime:

$$\zeta \lll 1 \quad \frac{v_\kappa}{v_c} \sim 1 \quad \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \sim 0 \quad 2\sqrt{\mu\alpha'} \sim \frac{1}{2} \delta b_s = \frac{db_s}{dY} .$$

- The weak noise regime:

$$\zeta \leq 10^{-1} \quad .9 \leq \frac{v_\kappa}{v_c} \leq 1. \quad \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \leq \frac{10^{-2}}{\delta} \quad 2\sqrt{\mu\alpha'} \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta b_s = \frac{db_s}{dY} .$$

- The middle noise regime:

$$.1 \leq \zeta \leq 1.5 \quad .2 \leq \frac{v_\kappa}{v_c} \leq .9 \quad \frac{10^{-2}}{\delta} \leq \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} \leq \frac{1}{\delta} \quad \frac{db_s}{dY} \leq 2\sqrt{\mu\alpha'} \leq 2 \frac{db_s}{dY} .$$

- The strong noise regime:

$$\zeta \gtrsim 1.4 \quad \frac{v_\kappa}{v_c} \lesssim .5 \quad \frac{\kappa}{4\pi} = \frac{1}{\delta} \quad 2\sqrt{\mu\alpha'} \sim \frac{\zeta^2}{2} \delta b_s = \frac{\zeta^2}{2} 2 \frac{db_s}{dY} \gtrsim \frac{db_s}{dY} ,$$