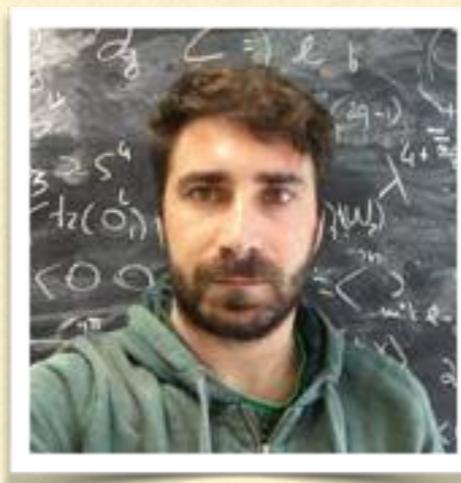
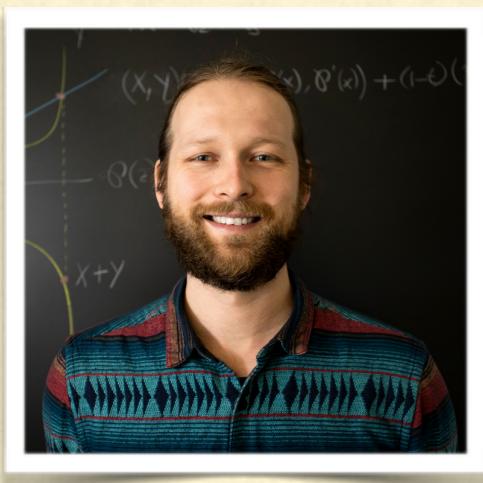


# Regge spectroscopy of higher twist states in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory

Rob Klabbers, Michelangelo Preti, and István M. Szécsényi



PRL 132, 191601  
( arXiv:2307.15107 )

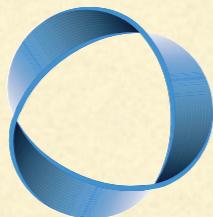
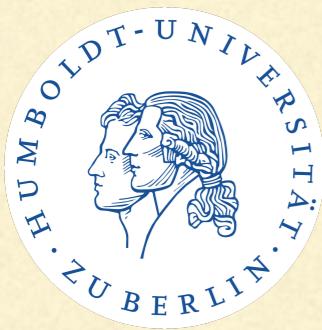
33<sup>rd</sup> Nordic Meetings on  
"Strings, Fields and Branes"

30<sup>th</sup> of October 2024



**UNIMORE**

UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI  
MODENA E REGGIO EMILIA



SIMONSCENTER  
FOR GEOMETRY AND PHYSICS



UNIVERSITÀ  
DI TORINO



**NORDITA**

The Nordic Institute for Theoretical Physics

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High energy scattering  
Regge theory

---

High energy scattering  
Regge theory

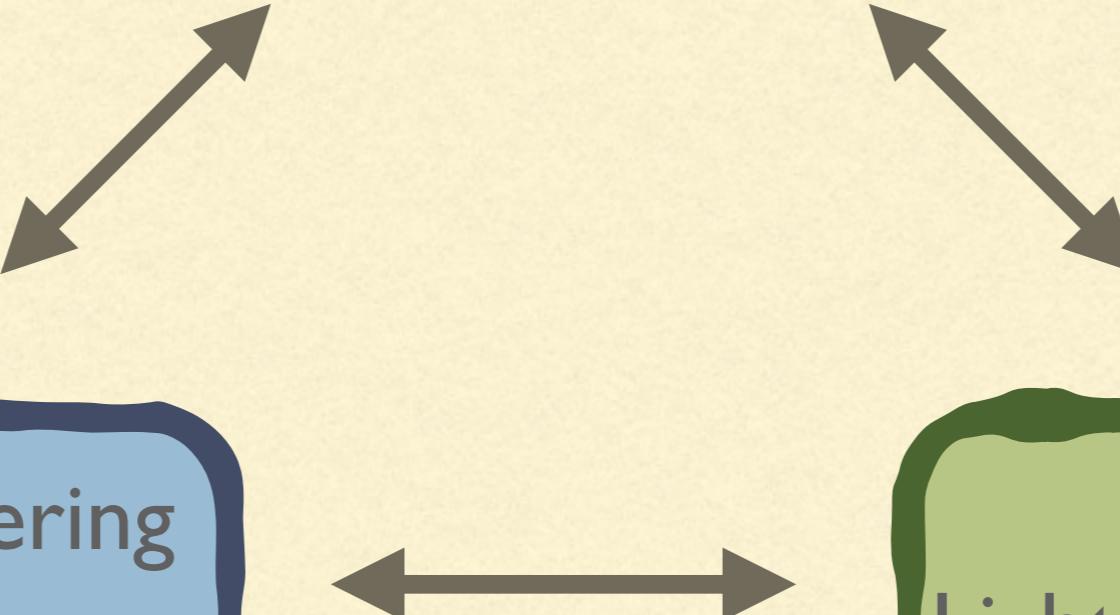


4d CFTs  
Light-ray operators

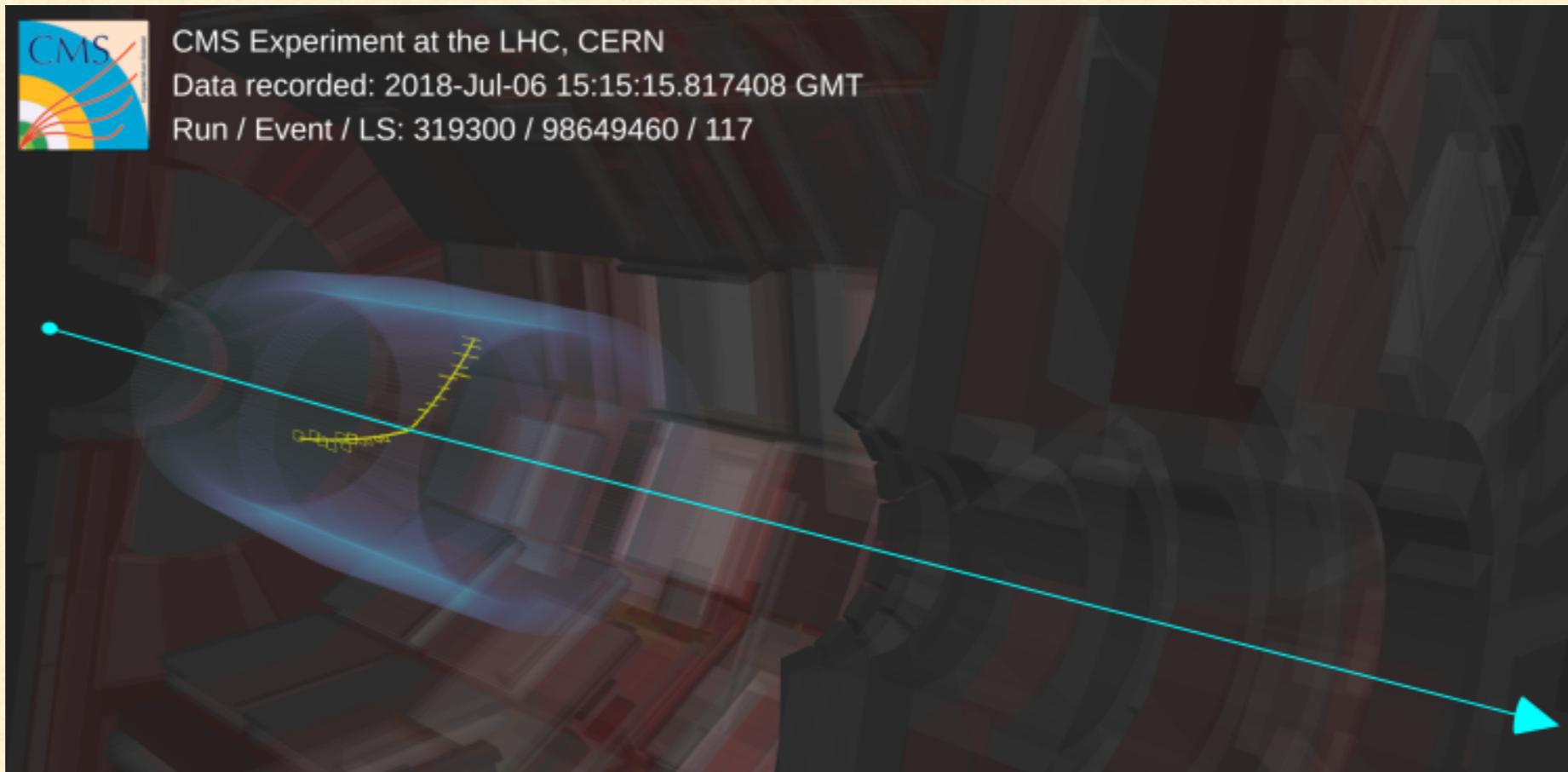
# Regge spectroscopy in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

High energy scattering  
Regge theory

4d CFTs  
Light-ray operators



# High energy scattering

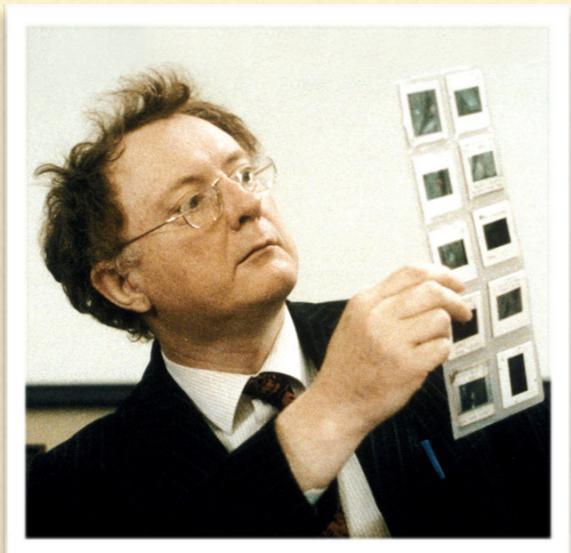


[CMS Collaboration, “In search of the strong interaction: the pomeron” Phys Rev D, in press, ’23]

Kinematic regime:  $s \gg 1, t < 0$

→ Power law behaviour

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

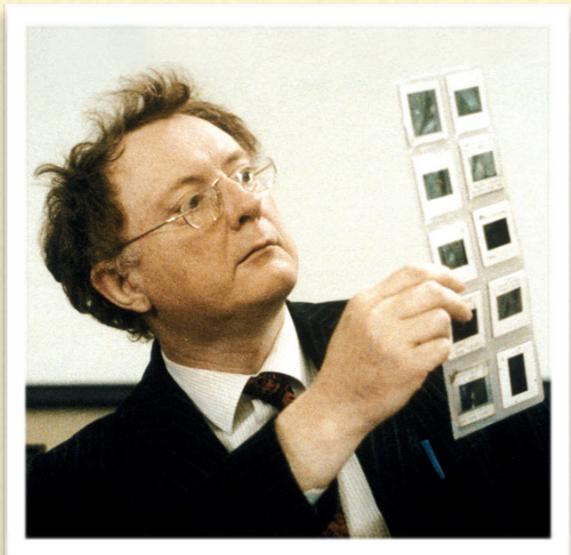


Gufram  
(Radical period  
furniture manufacturer)

1968 Detecma seat

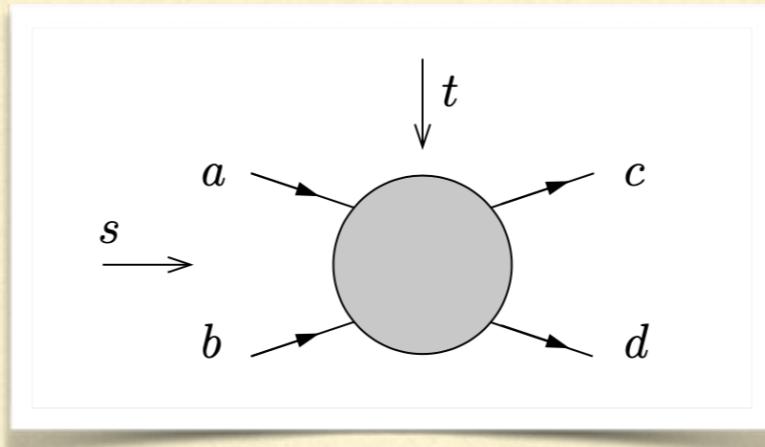
"transformed a mathematical quartic function into a volume with intentionally ergonomic characteristics"

# Regge theory



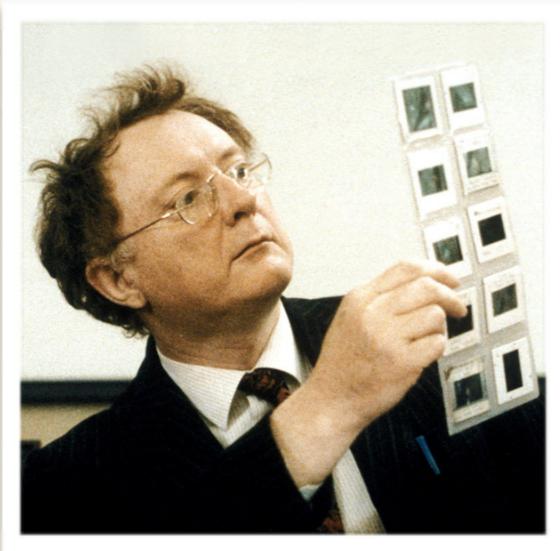
Tullio Regge

[Regge, '59]



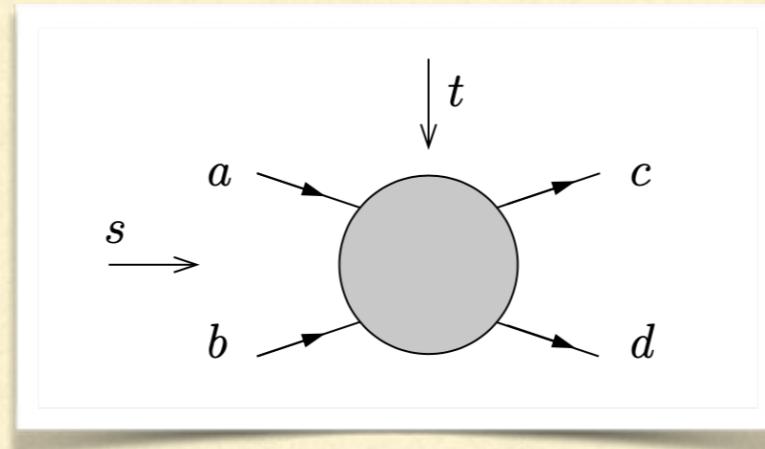
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

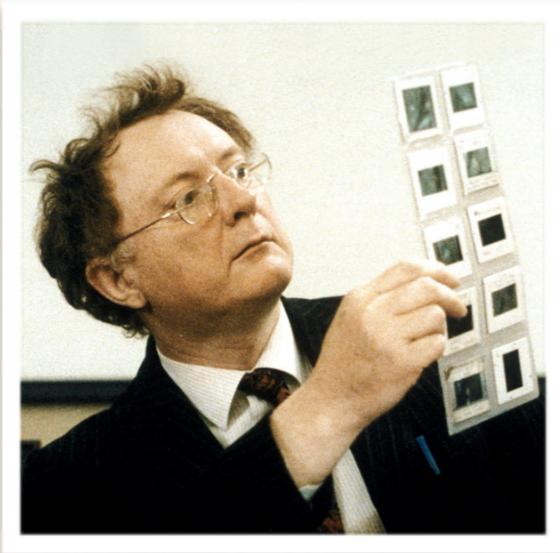
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

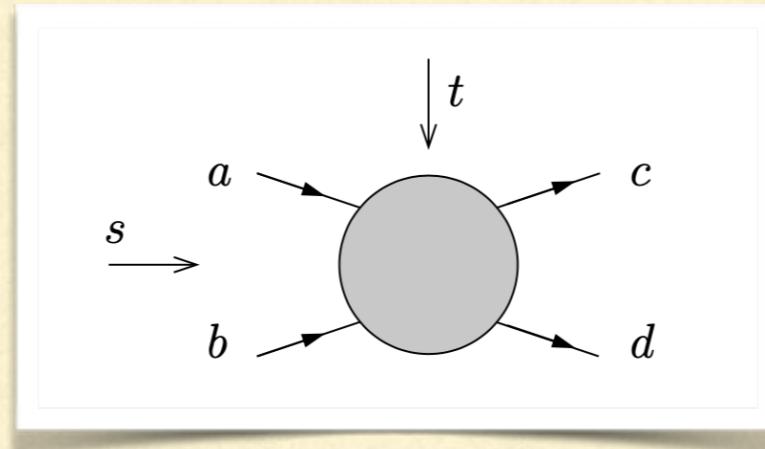
- Partial wave expansion
- Analytic continuation in spin

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

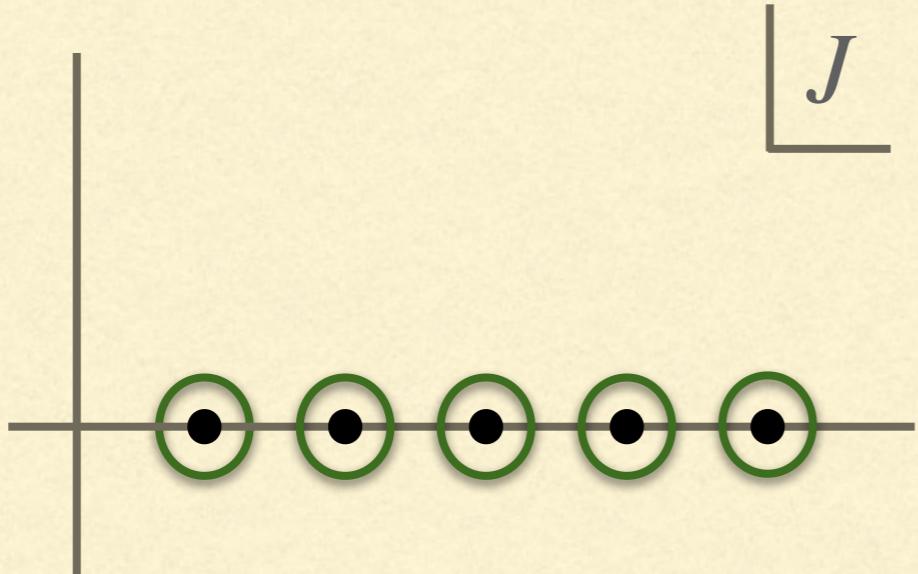
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

→ Partial wave expansion

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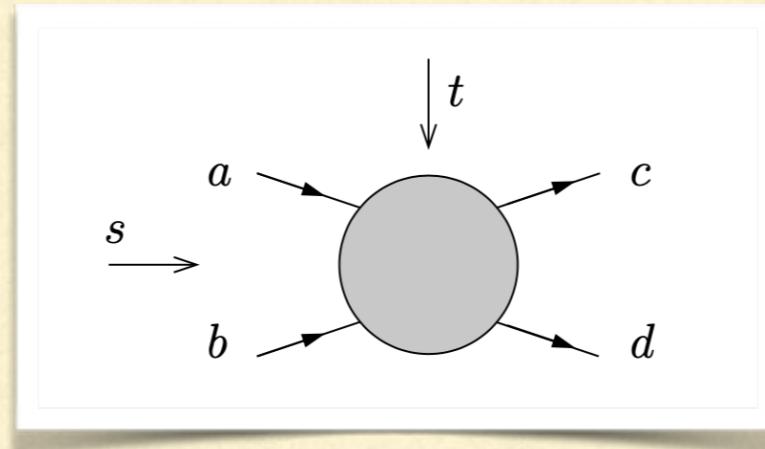


# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

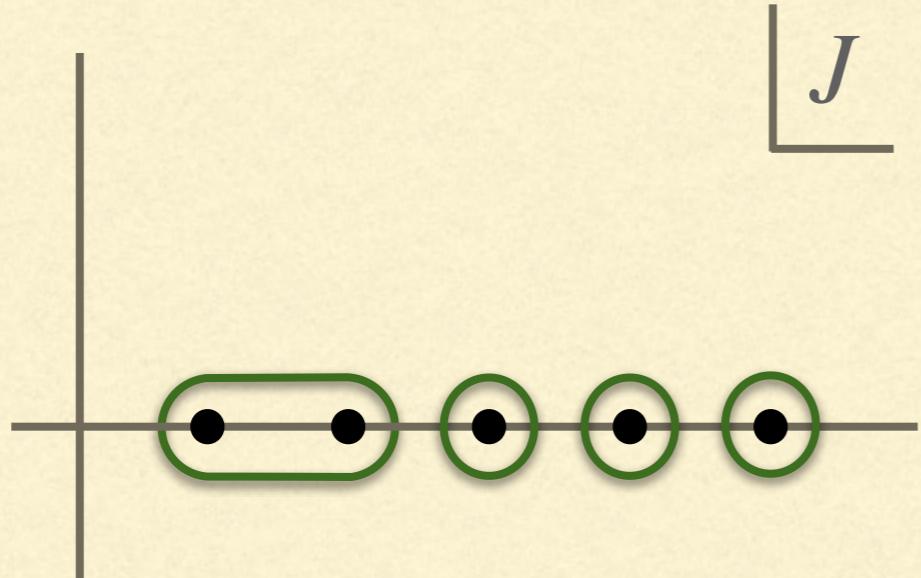
[Regge, '59]



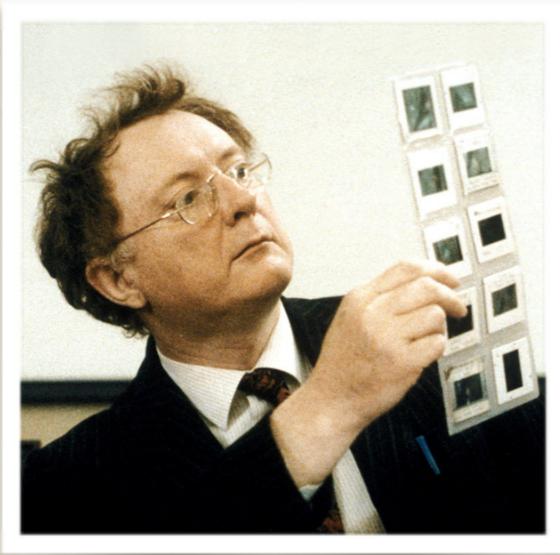
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

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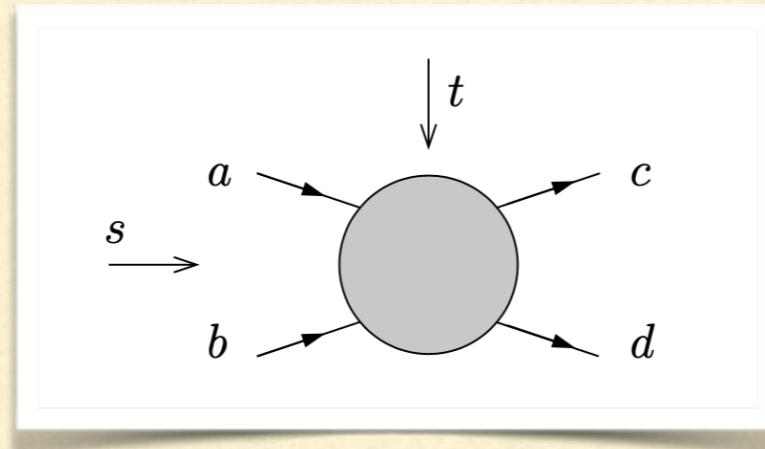


# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

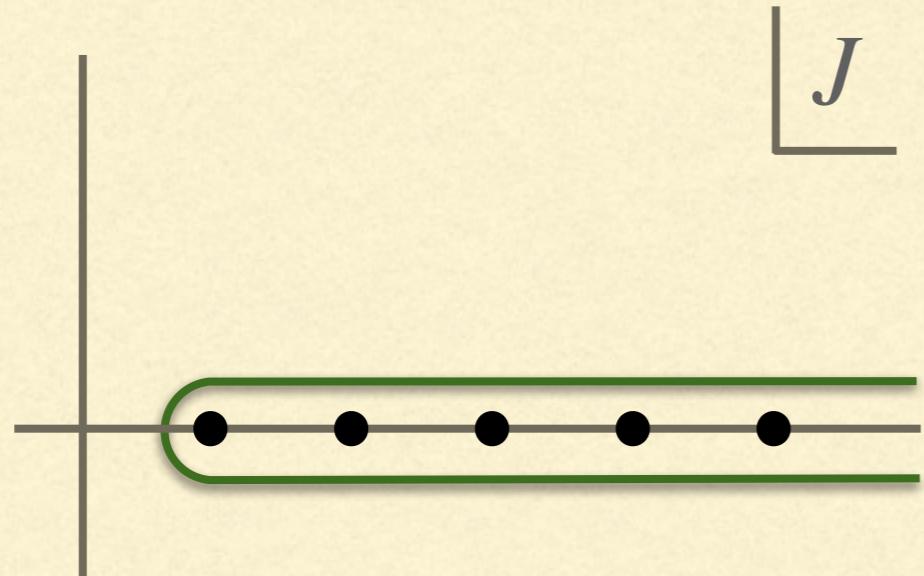
[Regge, '59]



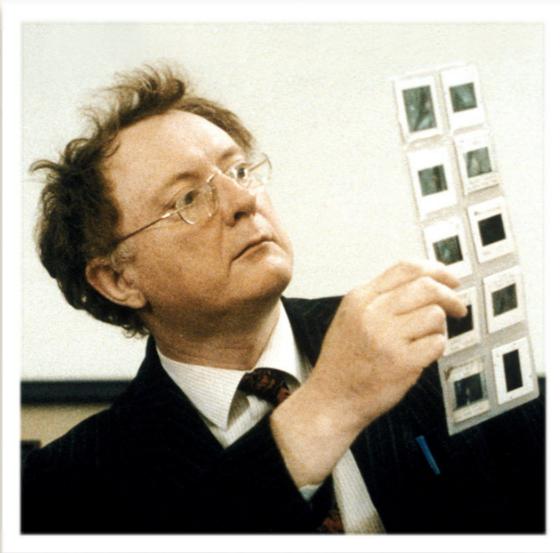
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

→ Partial wave expansion

→ Analytic continuation in spin

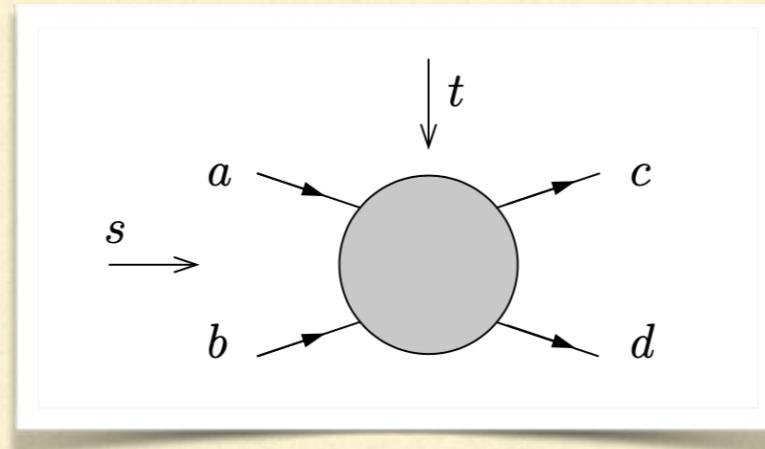


# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

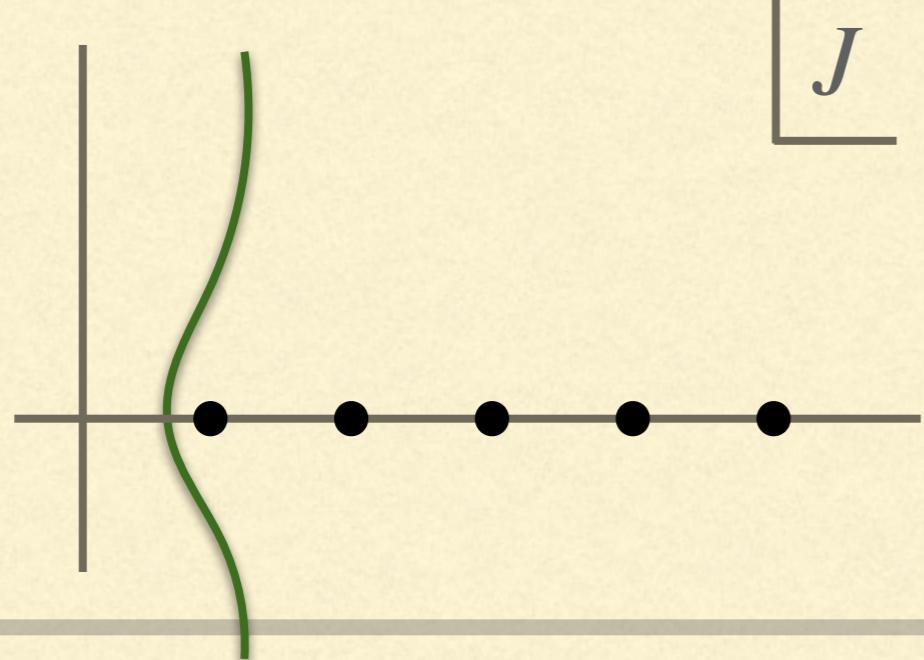
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

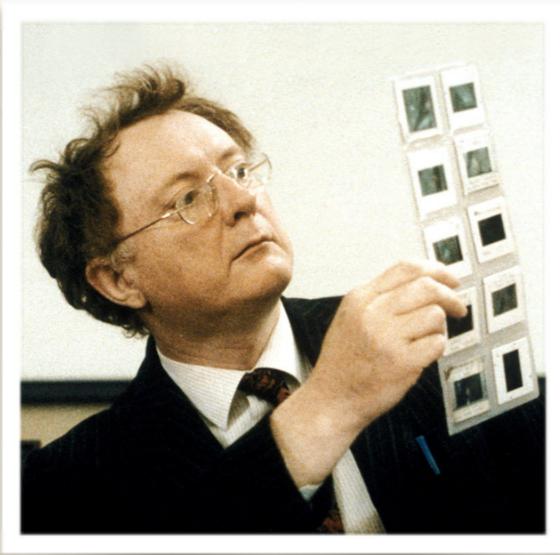
→ Partial wave expansion

→ Analytic continuation in spin



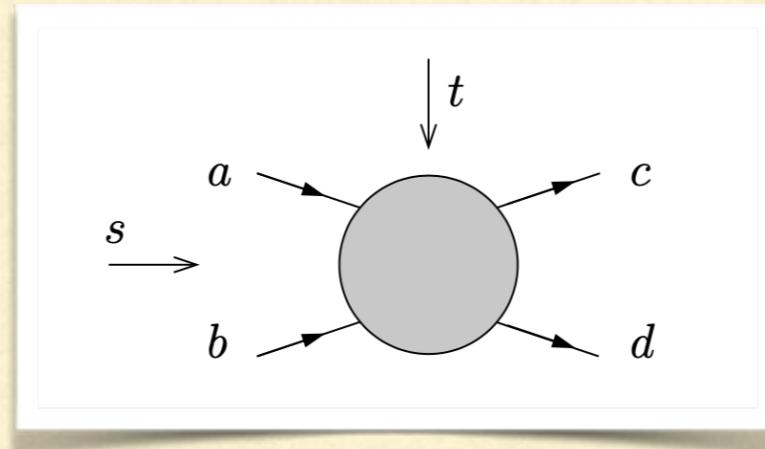
$J$

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

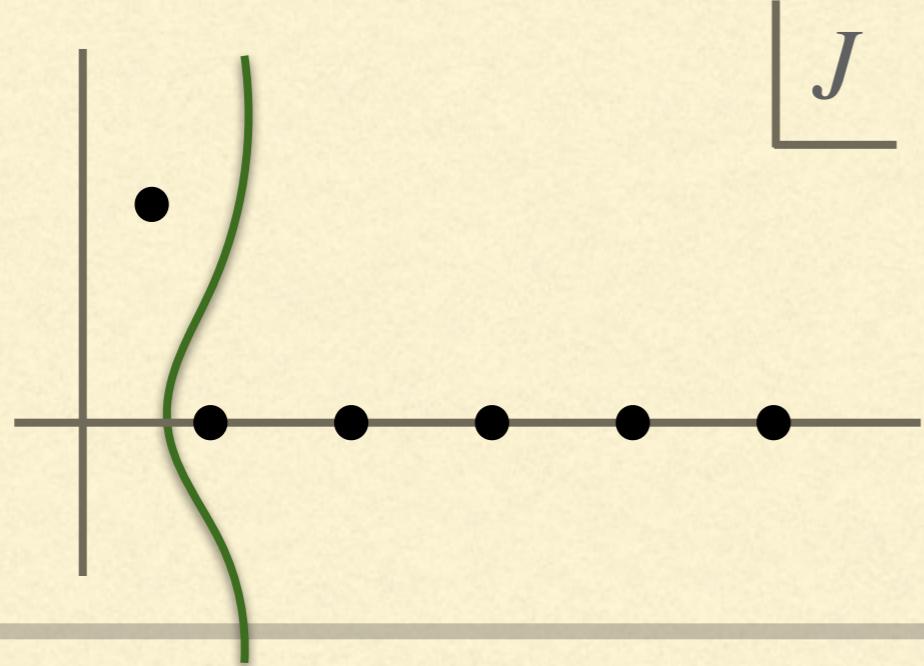
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

→ Partial wave expansion

→ Analytic continuation in spin



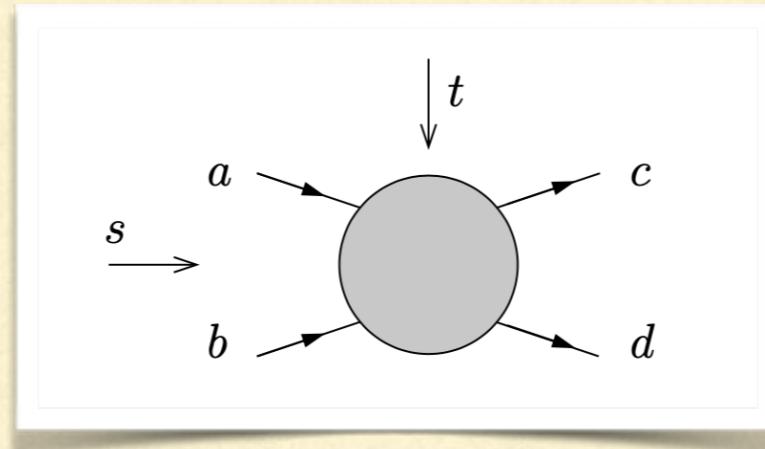
$J$

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

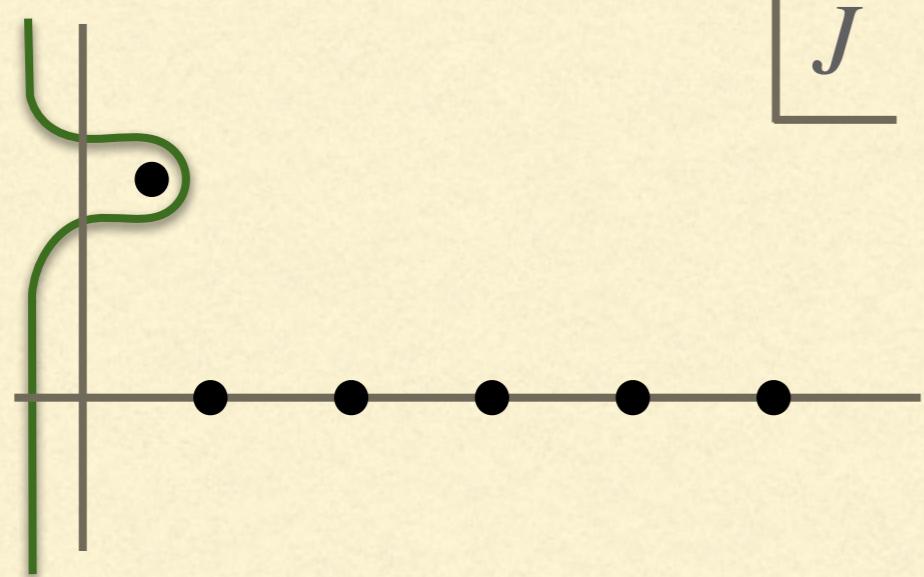
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

→ Partial wave expansion

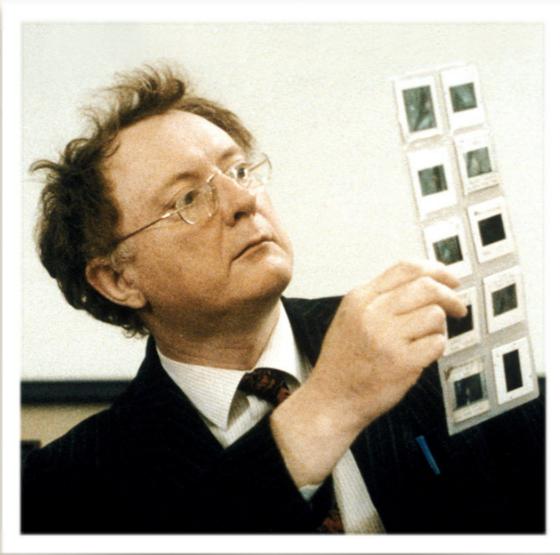
→ Analytic continuation in spin



$J$

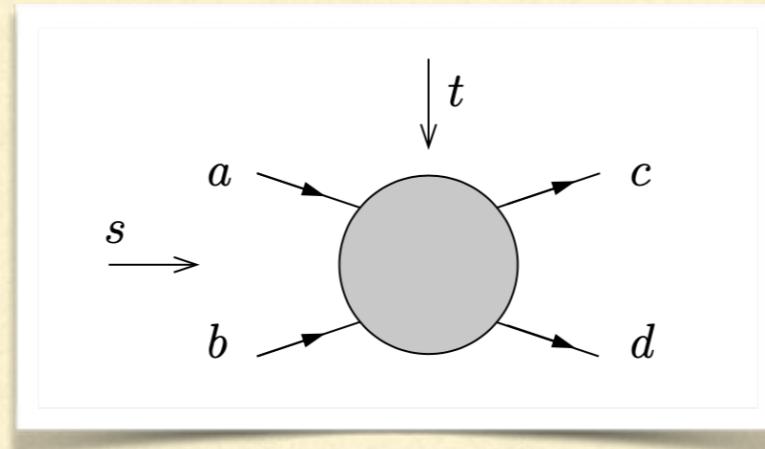
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab} \sim s^{\alpha(t)}$$

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

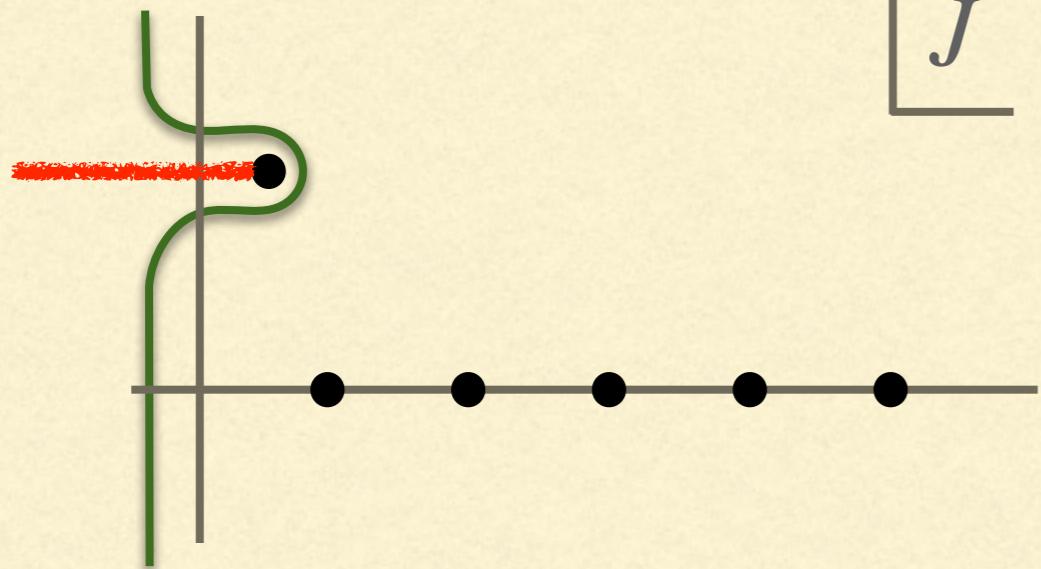
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

→ Partial wave expansion

→ Analytic continuation in spin

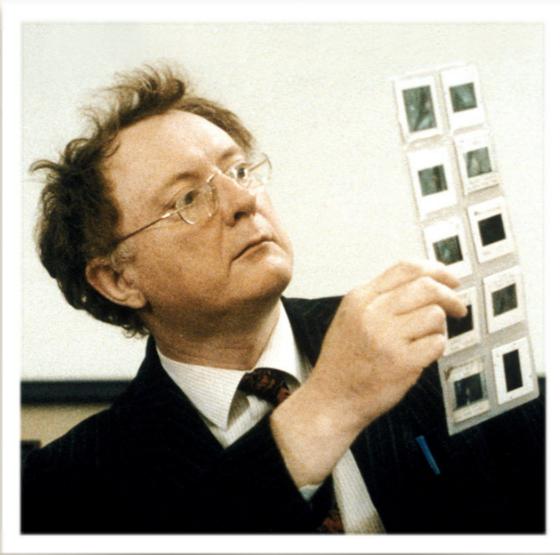


$J$

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab} \sim s^{\alpha(t)}$$

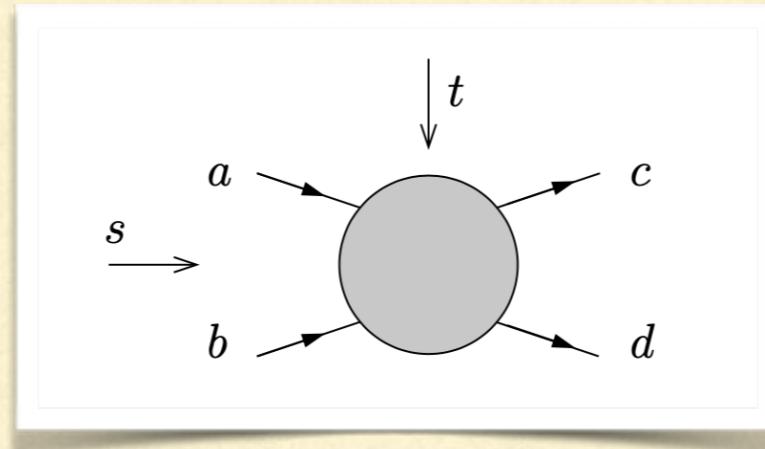
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab} \sim s^{\alpha(t)} \log(s)^{-\gamma(t)}$$

# Regge theory



Tullio Regge

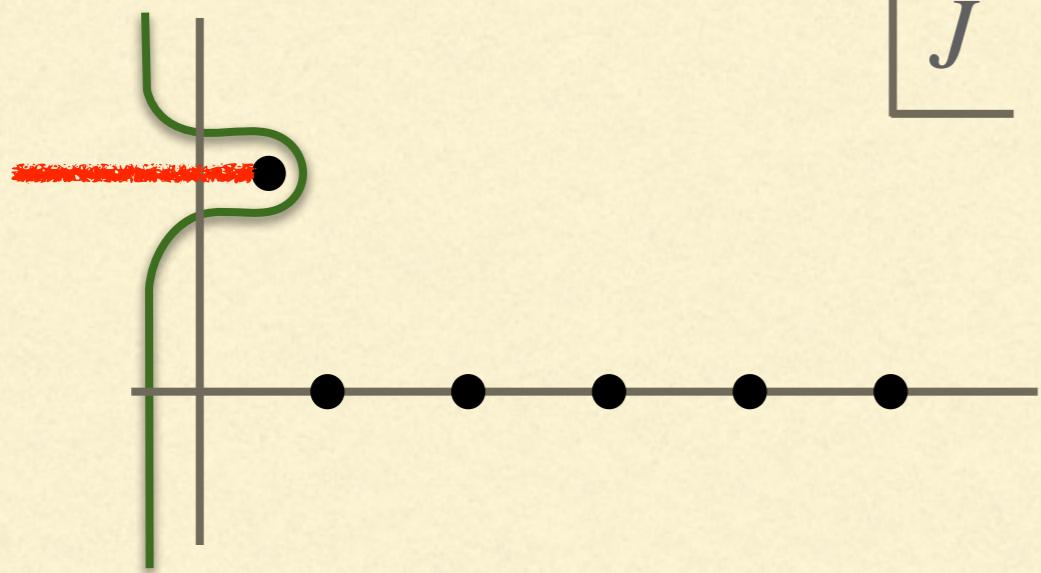
[Regge, '59]



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

→ Partial wave expansion

→ Analytic continuation in spin



$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab} \sim s^{\alpha(t)}$$

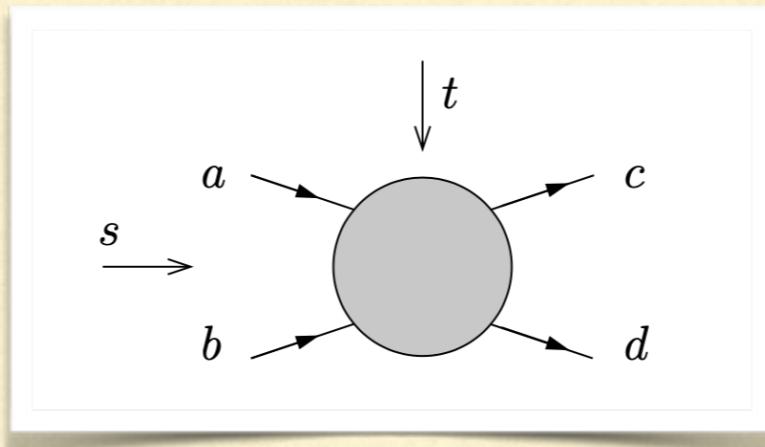
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab} \sim s^{\alpha(t)} \log(s)^{-\gamma(t)}$$

$$\sigma_{\text{TOT}} \sim s^{\alpha(0)-1}$$

# Regge theory

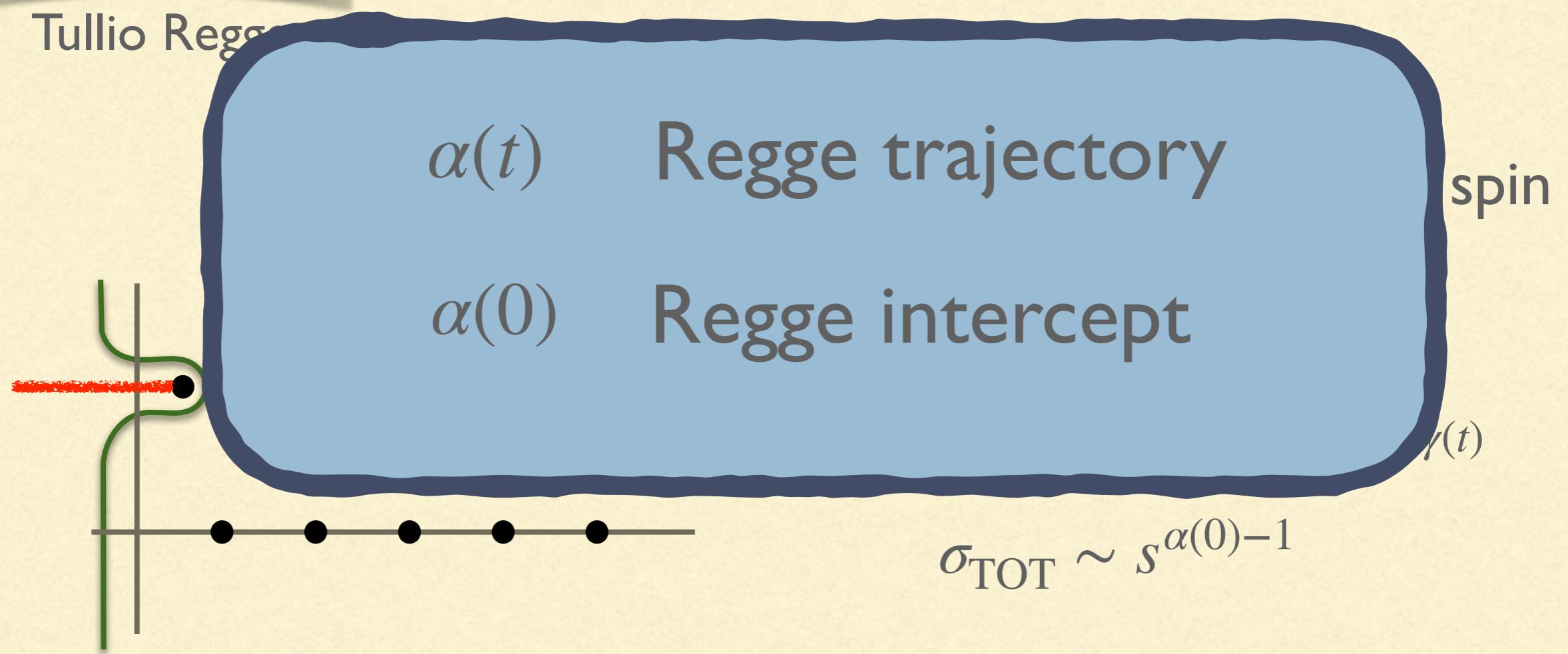


[Regge, '59]

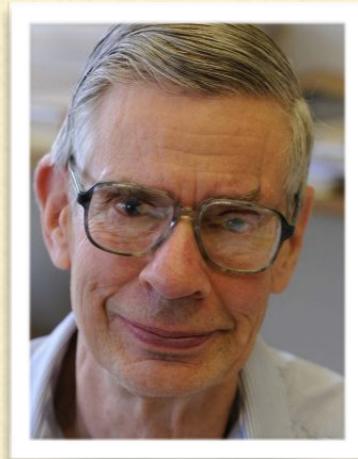


$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

Tullio Regge



# Chew-Frautschi plot



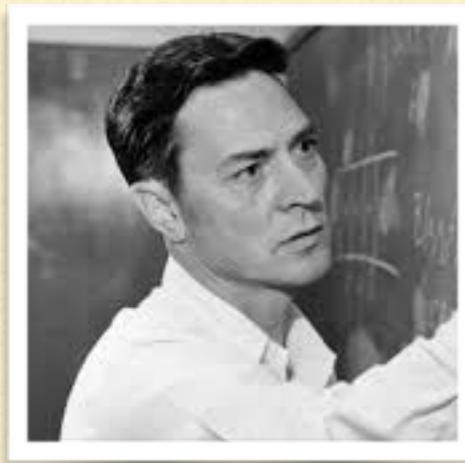
Geoffrey Chew    Steven Frautschi

[Chew, Frautschi, '61]

For  $t > 0$ ,  $\alpha(t_*) \in \mathbb{Z}$

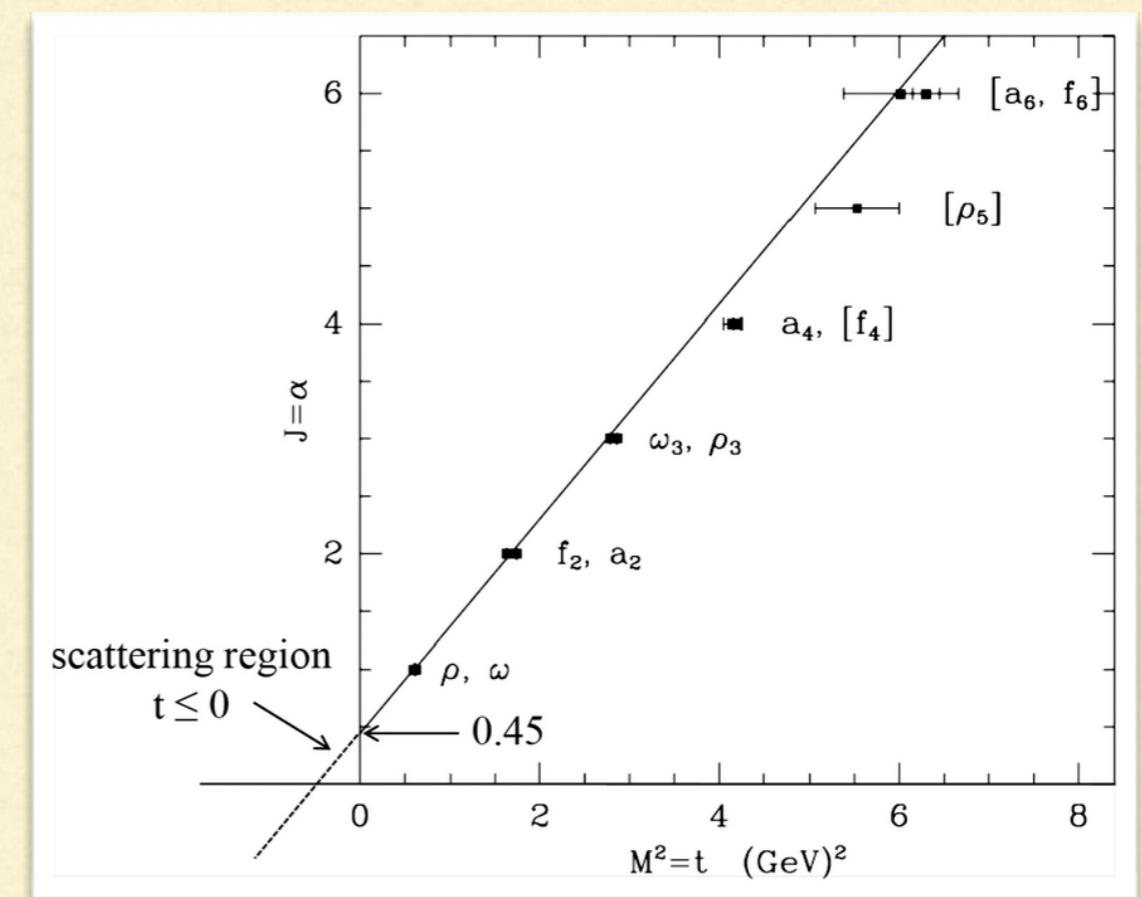
→ Resonances

# Chew-Frautschi plot



Geoffrey Chew    Steven Frautschi  
[Chew, Frautschi, '61]

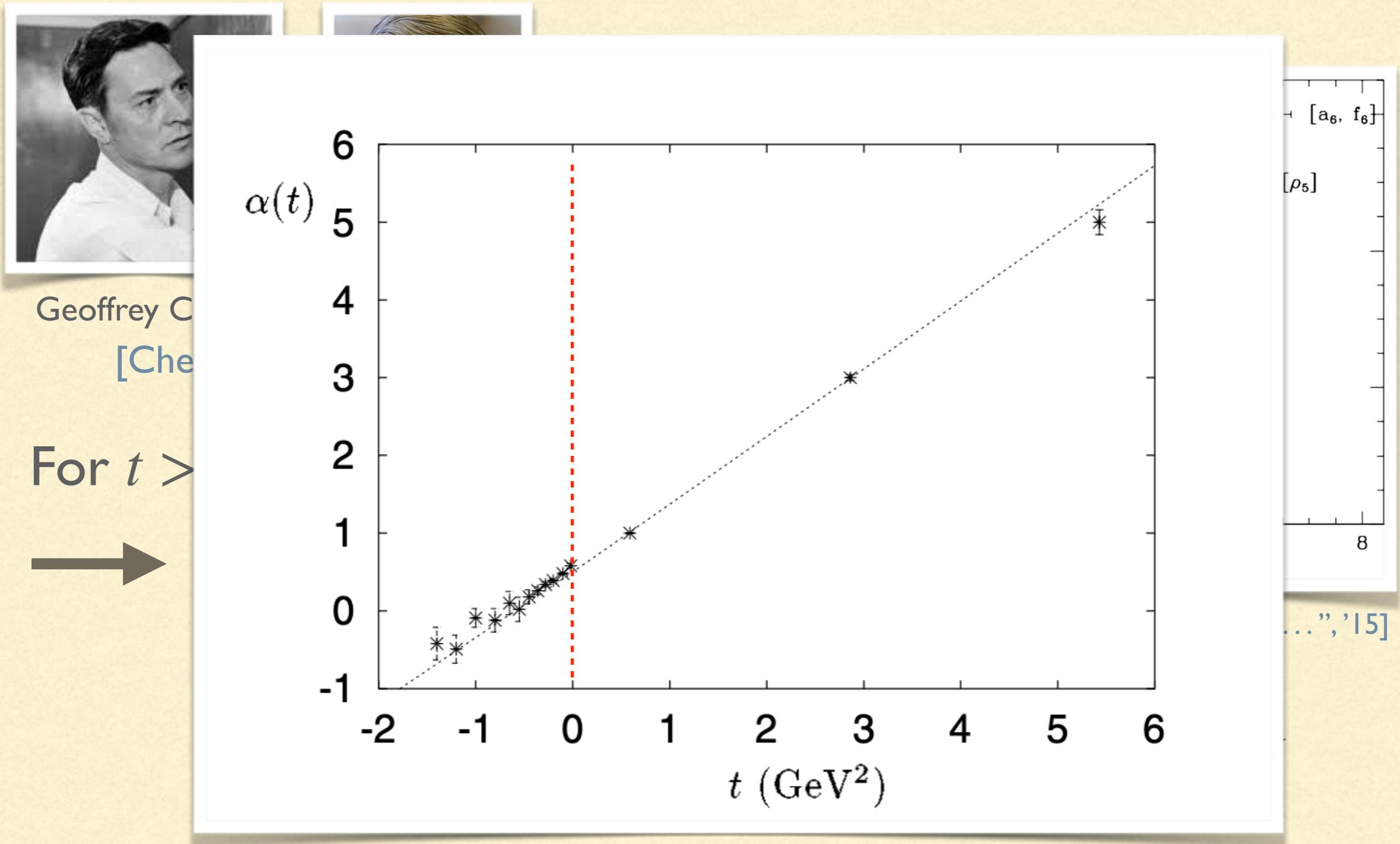
For  $t > 0$ ,  $\alpha(t_*) \in \mathbb{Z}$   
→ Resonances



[Amaldi, “60 years of CERN experiments ...”, ’15]

$$\alpha(t) = 0.45 + 0.9t$$

# Chew-Frautschi plot



[Donnachie, Dosch, Landshoff, Nachtmann, "Pomeron Physics and QCD", '02]

# Pomeron



[Pomeranchuk '61]

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp}}{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}}} \xrightarrow[s \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$

Isaak Pomeranchuk

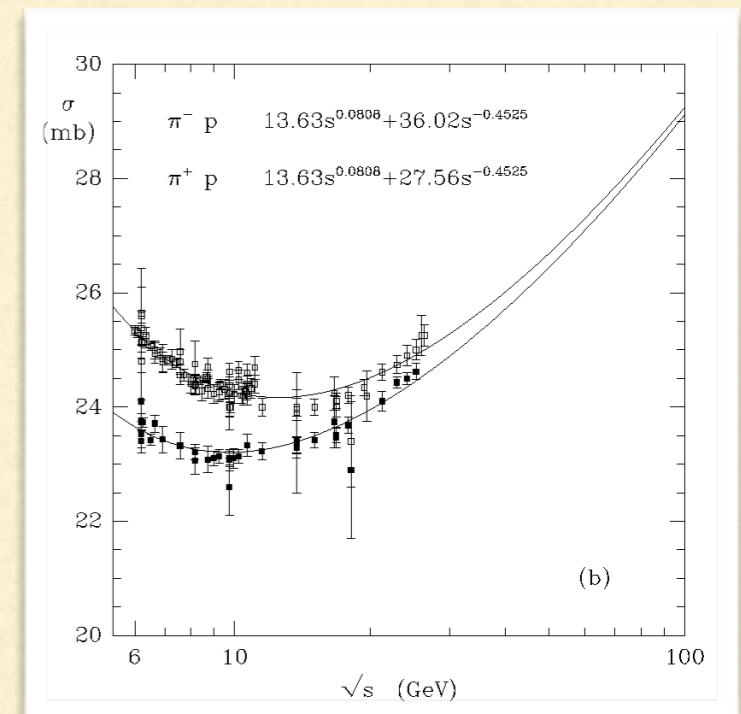
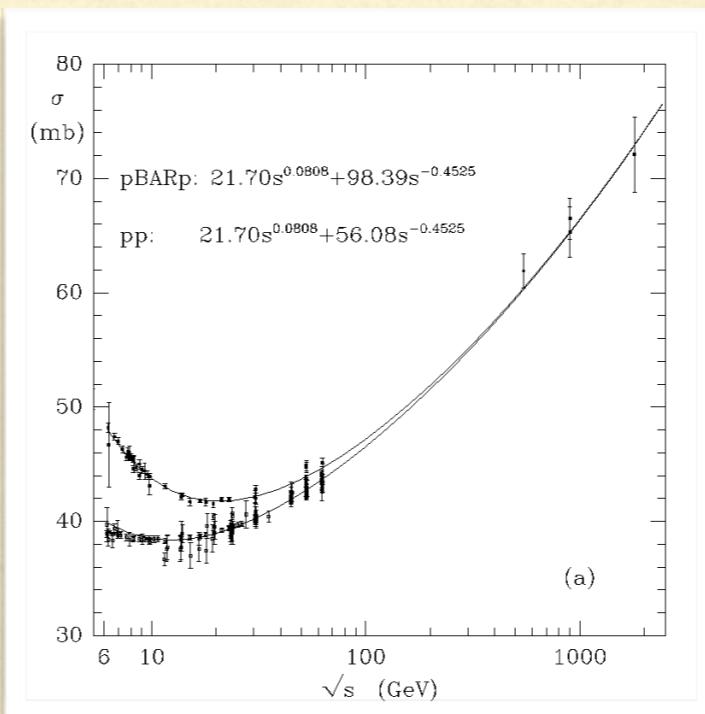
# Pomeron



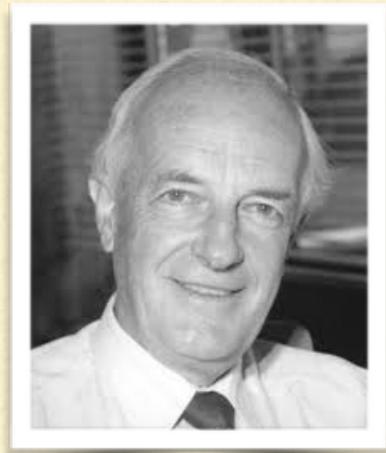
Isaak Pomeranchuk

[Pomeranchuk '61]

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp}}{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}}} \xrightarrow[s \rightarrow \infty]{} 1$$



[Donnacchie, Landshoff, '92]



Sandy Donnacchie



Peter Landshoff

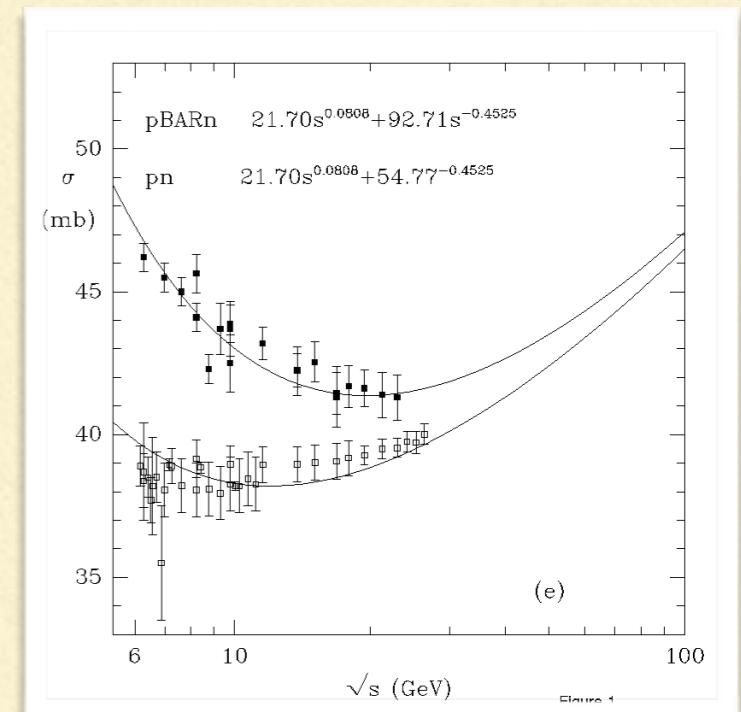
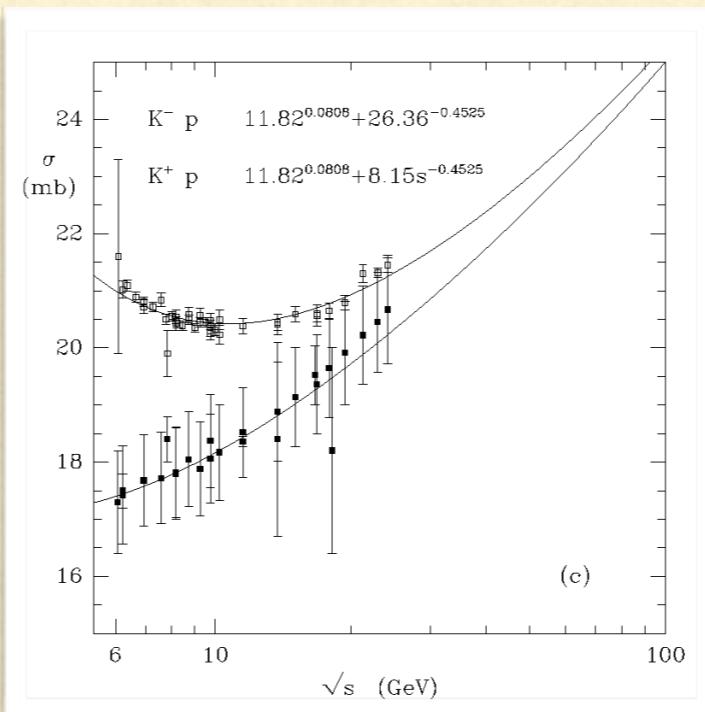


Figure 1

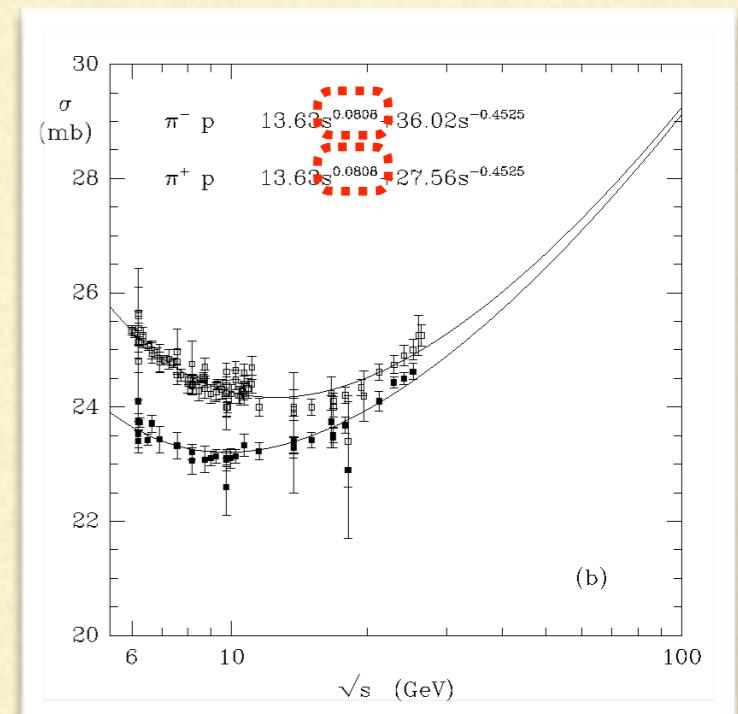
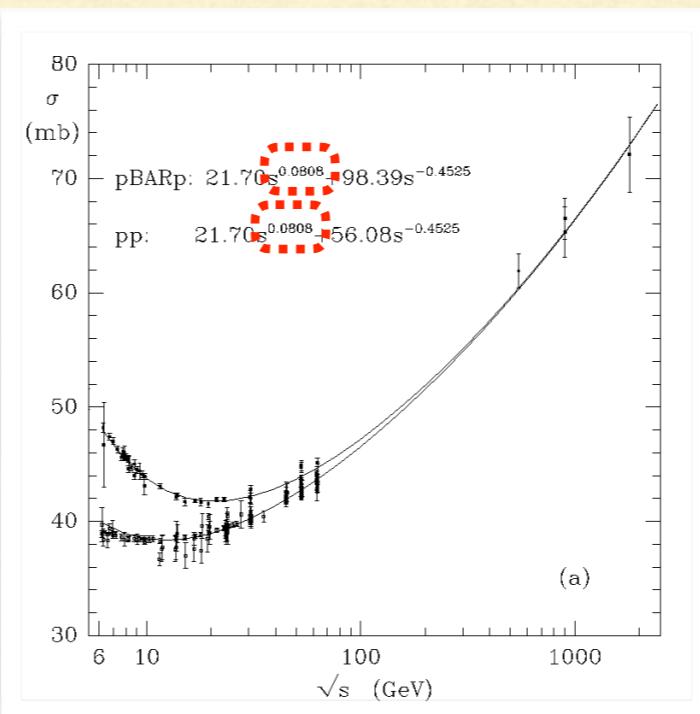
# Pomeron



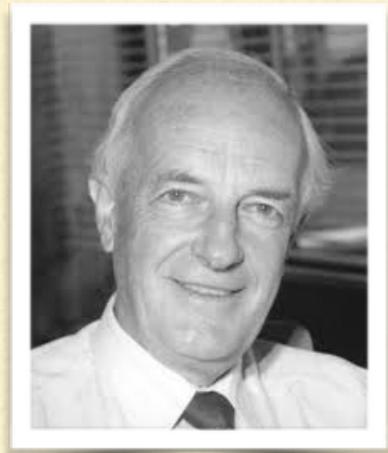
Isaak Pomeranchuk

[Pomeranchuk '61]

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp}}{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}}} \rightarrow 1 \quad s \rightarrow \infty$$



[Donnacchie, Landshoff, '92]



Sandy Donnacchie



Peter Landshoff

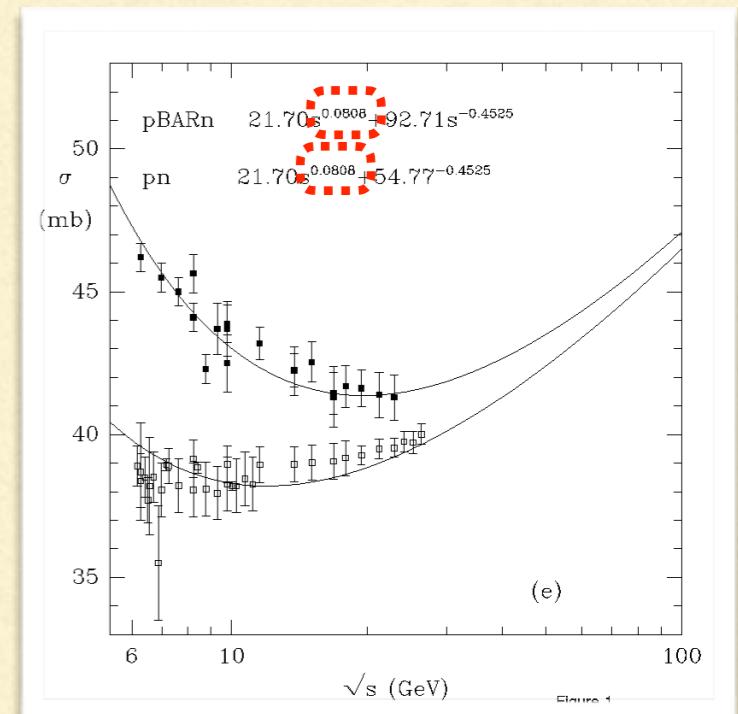
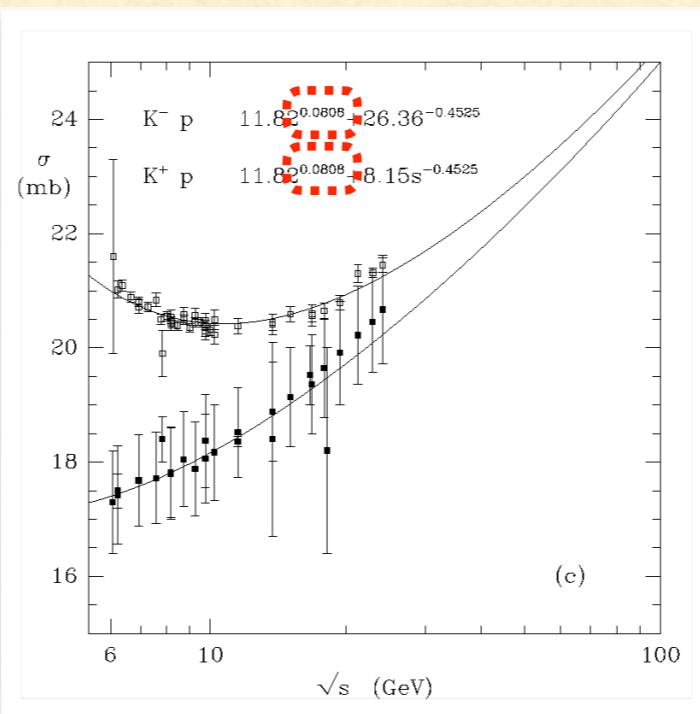


Figure 1

# Pomeron



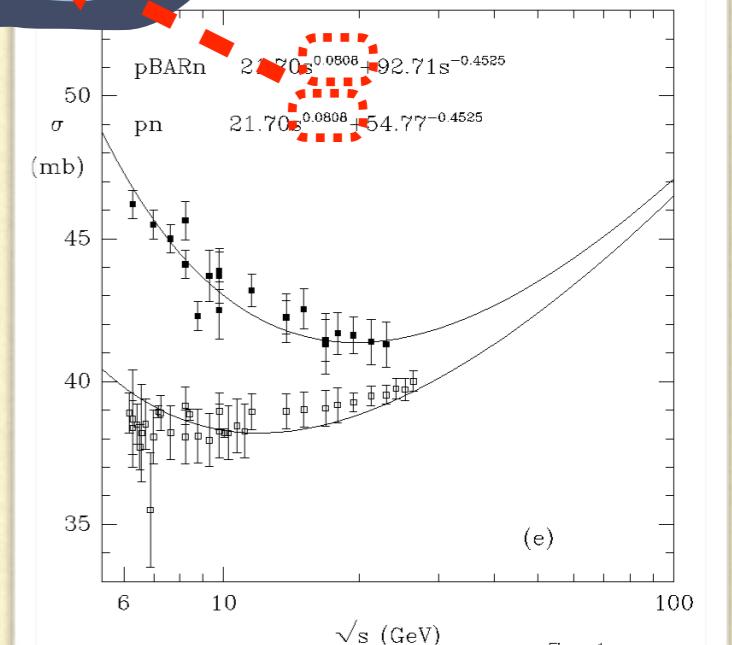
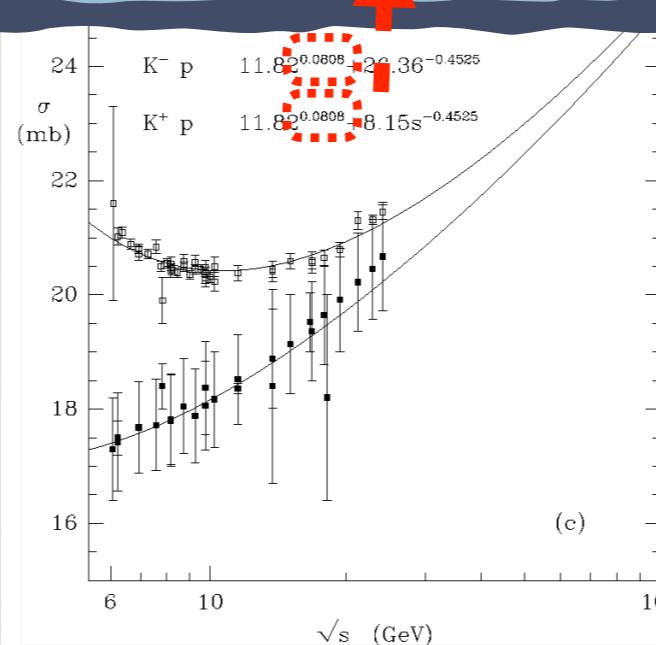
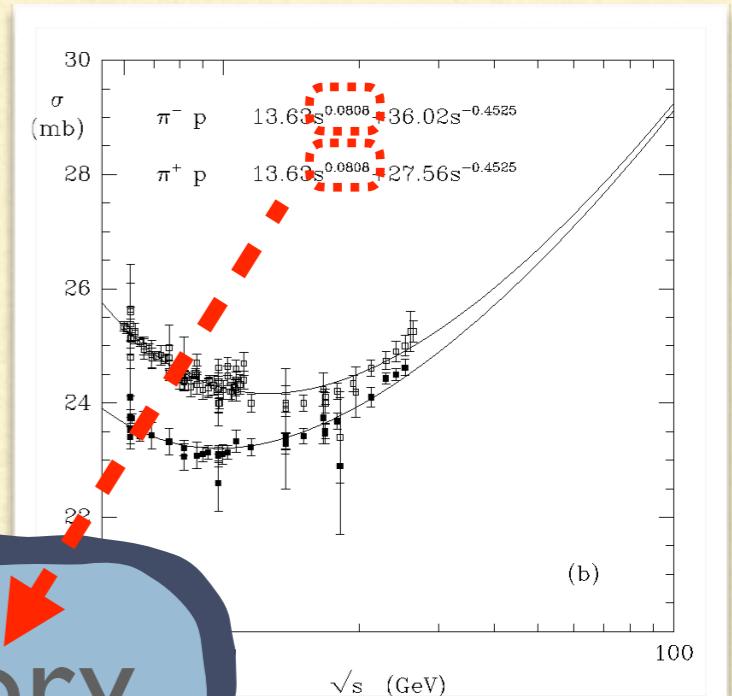
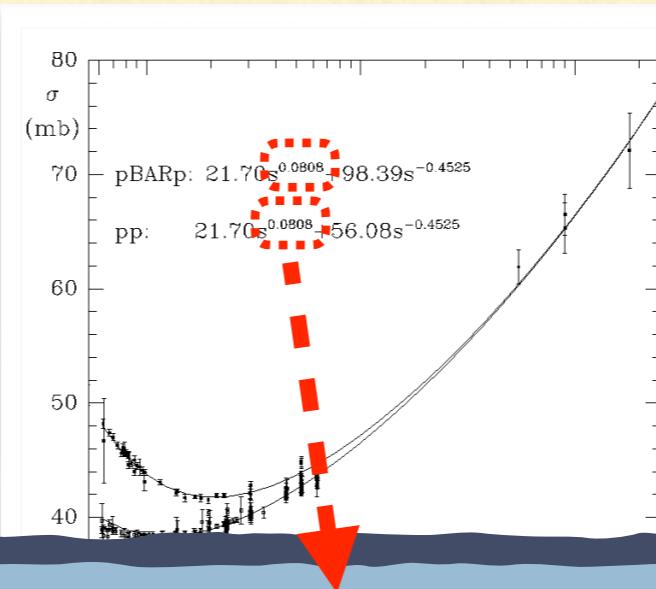
[Pomeranchuk '61]

$$\frac{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp}}{\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}}} \rightarrow 1 \quad s \rightarrow \infty$$

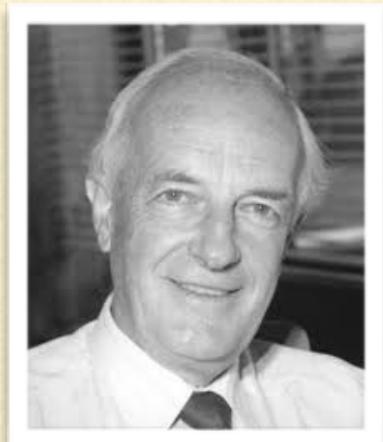
Isaak Pomeranchuk

$$\alpha(t) = 1.08 + 0.25t$$

Pomeron trajectory



[Donnacchie, Landshoff, '92]



Sandy Donnacchie



Peter Landshoff

# Odderon

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$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp} - \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}} \right) = ?$$

# Odderon

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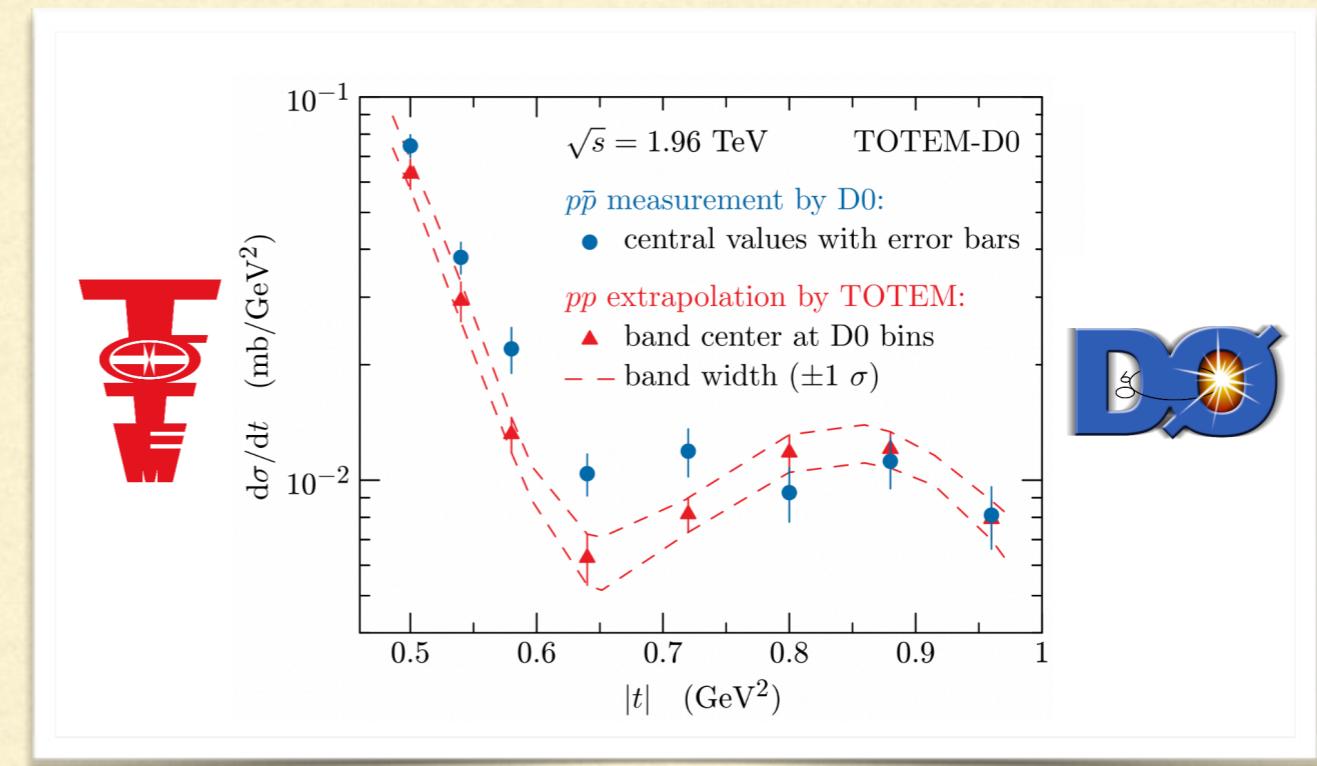
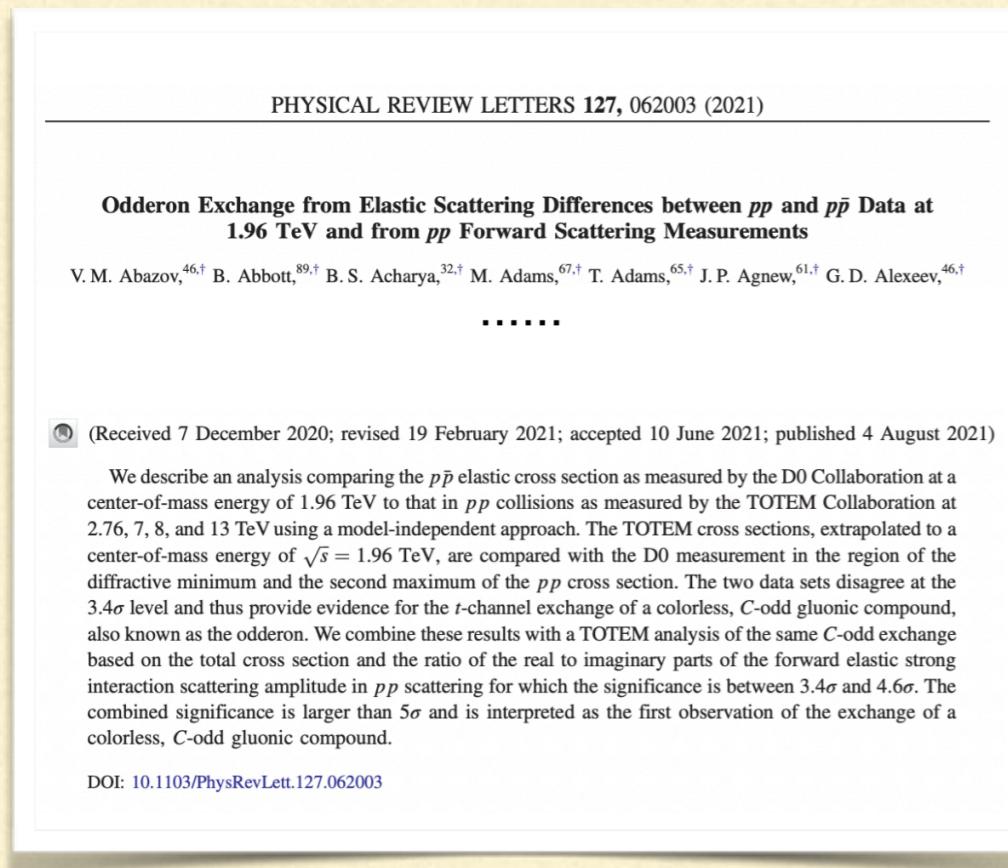
$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp} - \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}} \right) = ?$$

Odderon: hypothetical trajectory with  $C = -1$   
[Łukaszuk, Nicolescu, '73]

# Odderon

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} (\sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp} - \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}}) = ?$$

Odderon: hypothetical trajectory with  $C = -1$   
[Łukaszuk, Nicolescu, '73]



[Abazov et al. (TOTEM, D0) '21]

# Odderon

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \left( \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{pp} - \sigma_{\text{TOT}}^{p\bar{p}} \right) = ?$$

Odderon: hypothetical trajectory with  $C = -1$

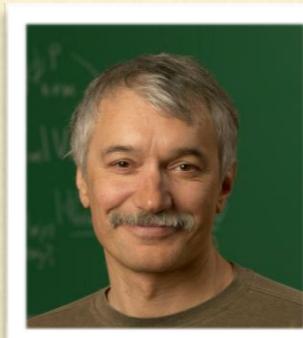
The image is a composite of two parts. On the left, it shows the cover of a scientific journal, Physics Letters B, volume 831 (2022) 137199. The cover features the Elsevier logo (a tree and a figure), the journal title, and the article title "Lack of evidence for an odderon at small  $t$ ". Below the journal cover, there is an inset image of a plot with a red dashed line representing a theoretical model and blue dots representing experimental data points. The x-axis is labeled "TOTEM-D0" and has values 0, 0.9, and 1. The y-axis has values 1, 2, and 3. The inset also contains text labels such as "Contents lists available at ScienceDirect", "Physics Letters B", and "www.elsevier.com/locate/physletb". On the right, there is a large blue logo for the TOTEM-D0 experiment, which includes the letters "D0" and a circular graphic.

# Reggeons in high-energy QCD

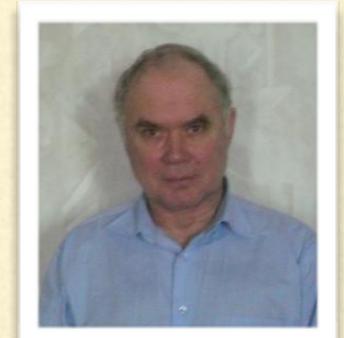
In the Regge limit QCD is conformal

**BFKL Pomeron**

[Balitsky, Lipatov, Fadin, Kuraev '76,'77]



Ian Balitsky



Victor S. Fadin

**Connection to integrability**

[Faddeev, Korchemsky '95], [Korchemsky '95]



Eduard A. Kuraev



Lev N. Lipatov

**Odderon:** **Janik-Wosiek solution**  
[Janik, Wosiek '99]

**Bartels-Lipatov-Vacca Solution**  
[Bartels, Lipatov, Vacca '99]

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# Conformal Regge theory

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# Conformal Regge theory

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Conformal Field Theory →

No massive particles  
No asymptotic states

# Conformal Regge theory

Conformal Field Theory



No massive particles  
No asymptotic states

?

?

?

## What is scattering in CFT?

?

?

?

# Conformal Regge theory

---

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

# Conformal Regge theory

---

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$



$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \rangle$$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$



$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \rangle$$

Regge limit:

$$s \gg 1, t < 0$$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

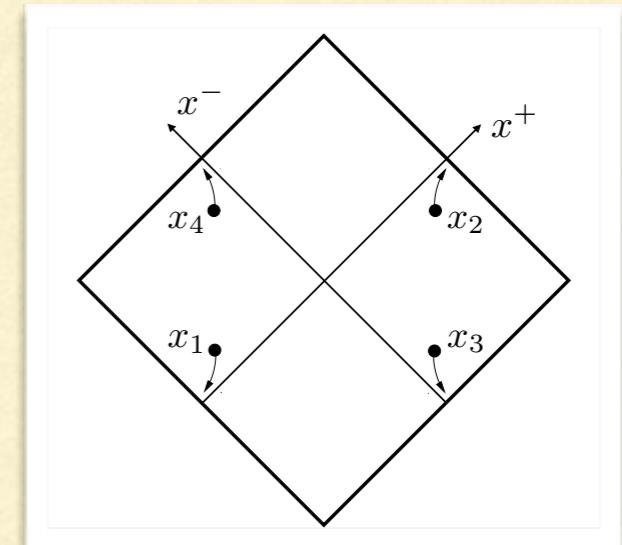
$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab}$$



$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \rangle$$

Regge limit:

$$s \gg 1, t < 0$$



# Conformal Regge theory

---

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

Bound states:  $m_*^2$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

Bound states:  $m_*^2$



Local operators:  $\Delta_i$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

Bound states:  $m_*^2$



Local operators:  $\Delta_i$

Trajectory:  $\alpha(t)$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

Bound states:  $m_*^2$



Local operators:  $\Delta_i$

Trajectory:  $\alpha(t)$



$S(\Delta)$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

Bound states:  $m_*^2$



Local operators:  $\Delta_i$

Trajectory:  $\alpha(t)$



$S(\Delta)$

Intercept:  $\alpha(0)$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$t$



$\Delta$

Bound states:  $m_*^2$



Local operators:  $\Delta_i$

Trajectory:  $\alpha(t)$



$S(\Delta)$

Intercept:  $\alpha(0)$



Minima of  $S(\Delta)$   
 $S_0 = S(\Delta = 0)$

# Conformal Regge theory

[Costa, Goncalves, Penedones '12]

Massive QFT



CFT

$$\mathcal{A}_{ab}^{ab} \sim s^{\alpha(t)}$$



$$\frac{\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \rangle}{\langle \mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle \langle \mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \rangle} \sim 1 + \\ + \sum_{\mathbb{O}} C_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathbb{O}}(S_0) C_{\mathcal{O}_3 \mathcal{O}_4 \mathbb{O}}(S_0) e^{t(S_0 - 1)}$$

[Caron-Huot '17]

[Kravchuk, Simmons-Duffin '18]

[Caron-Huot, Kologlu, Kravchuk,  
Meltzer Simmons-Duffin '22]

[Balitsky, Radyushkin '97]

[Balitsky, Kazakov, Sobko '13]

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Light-ray operators



- [Caron-Huot '17]
- [Kravchuk, Simmons-Duffin '18]
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# $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills

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4D super-conformal theory

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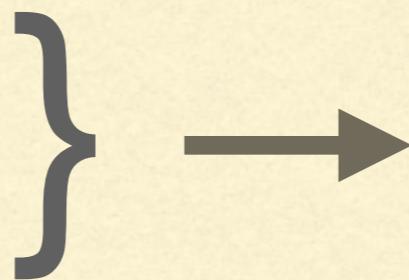
Maximal transcendentality

[Kotikov, Lipatov, '01]

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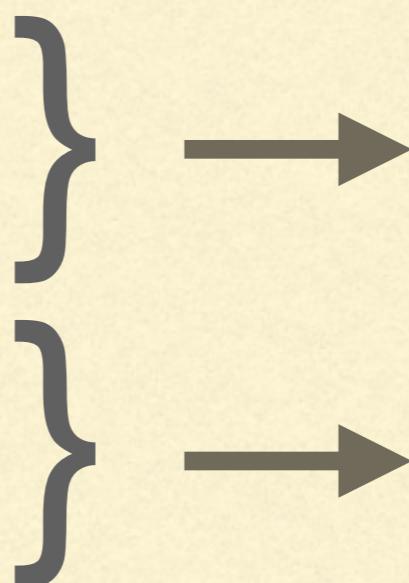
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Light-ray operators

QCD Reggeons

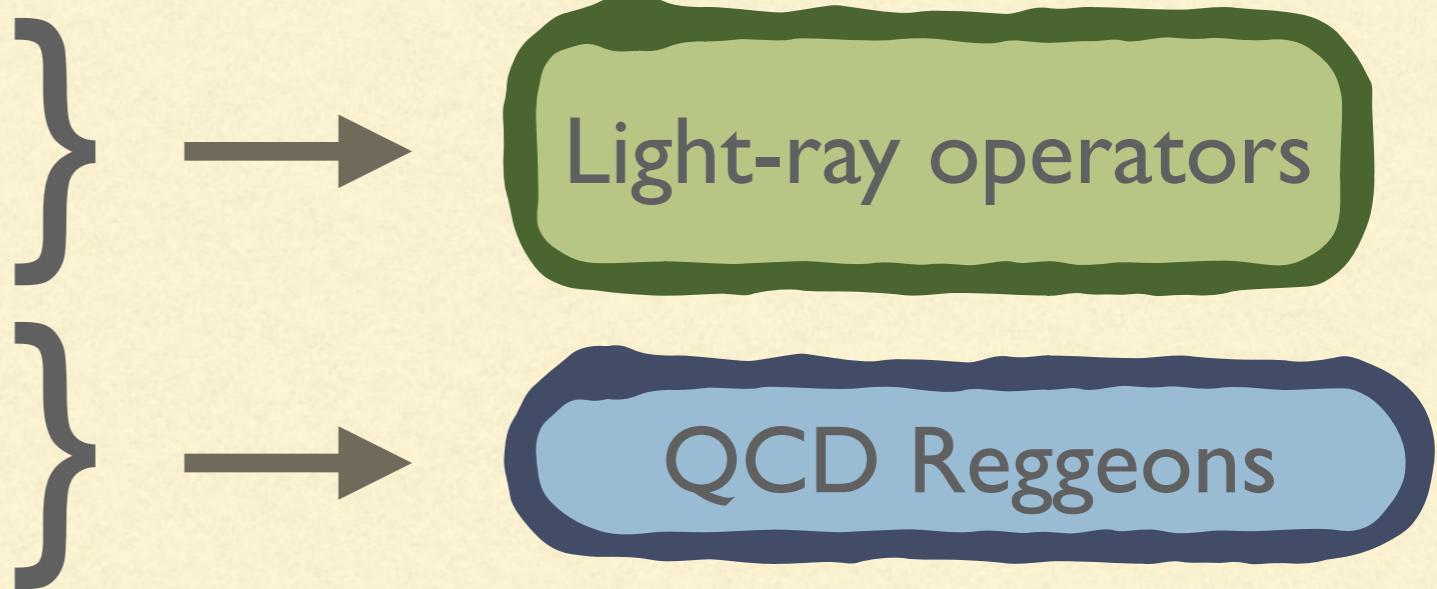
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[Kotikov, Lipatov, '01]



$PSU(2,2|4)$  symmetry:

$(J_1, J_2, J_3 | \Delta, S, S_2)$

$$\Delta = \tau + S + \gamma(S)$$

$$\gamma(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n(S) g^{2n}$$

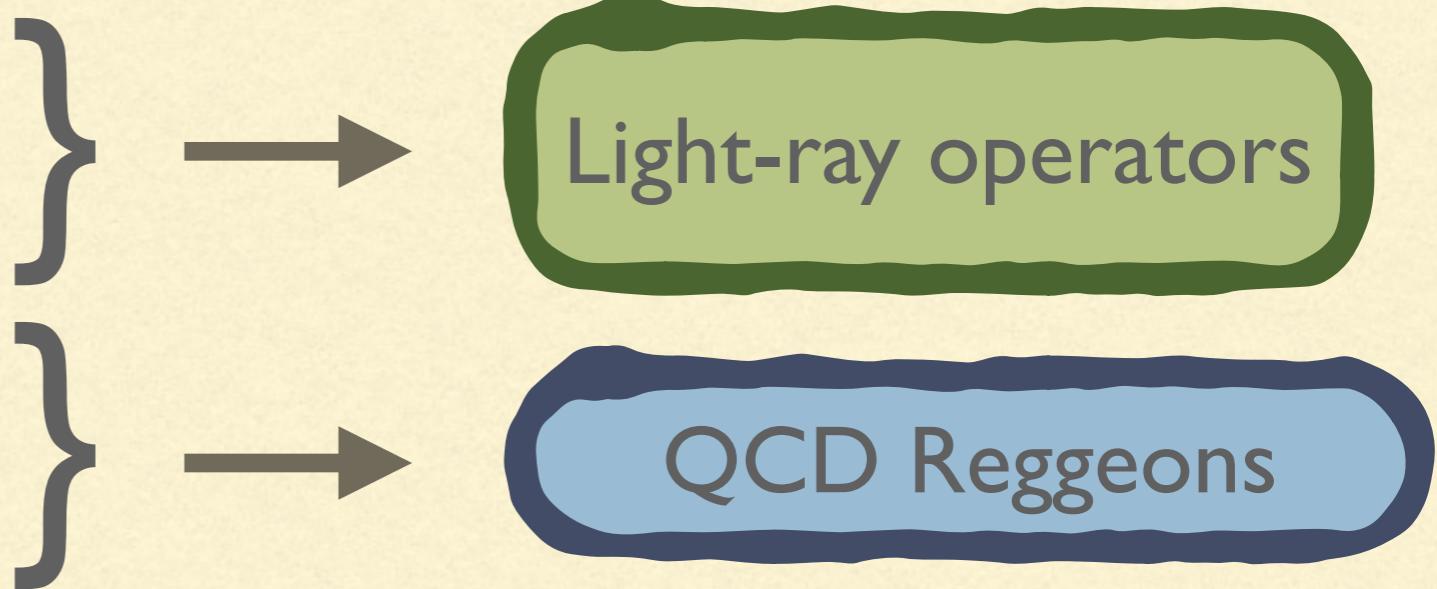
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Twist

$$\gamma(S) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n(S) g^{2n}$$

---

# $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills

---

Strategy:

# $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills

---

- I. Fix  $\tau$  and  $(J_1, J_2, J_3 \mid S_2)$   
+ other quantum numbers

Strategy:

# $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills

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Strategy:

- I. Fix  $\tau$  and  $(J_1, J_2, J_3 \mid S_2)$   
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2. Analytical continuation (QSC)  
 $\Delta(S) \leftrightarrow S(\Delta)$

# $\mathcal{N} = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills

---

Strategy:

- I. Fix  $\tau$  and  $(J_1, J_2, J_3 | S_2)$   
+ other quantum numbers
2. Analytical continuation (QSC)  
 $\Delta(S) \leftrightarrow S(\Delta)$
3. Analyse around the intercept

# Quantum Spectral Curve

$\mathbf{P}_a(u), \mathbf{Q}_i(u) \quad a, i = 1, \dots, 4$

[Gromov, Kazakov, Leurent, Volin '13]

[Alfimov, Gromov, Sizov '18]

[Marboe, Volin '18], ...

QQ-relations

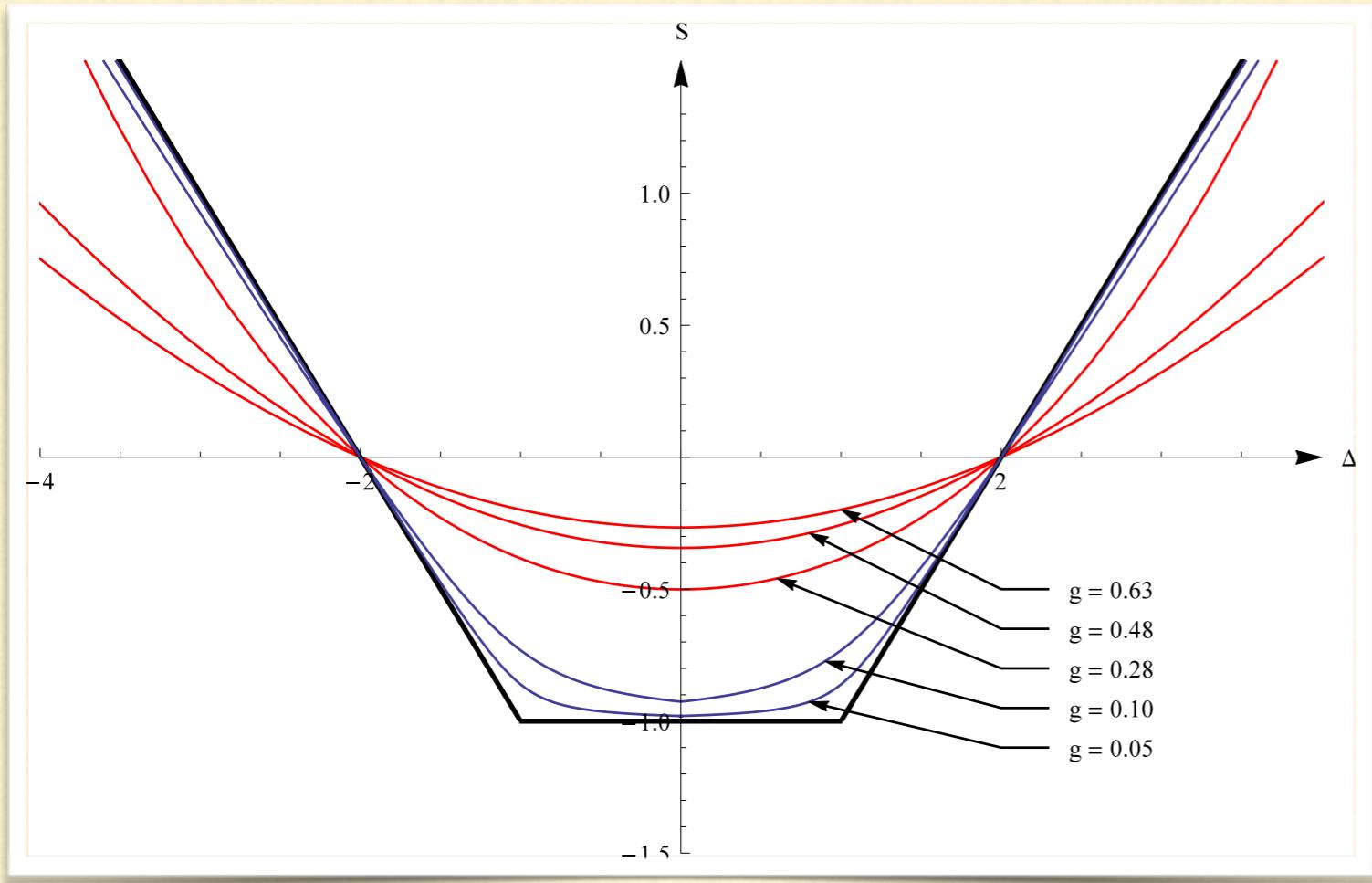
Asymptotic for large  $u$ :  $\mathbf{P}_a(u) \sim A_a u^{-\tilde{M}_a}, \mathbf{Q}_i(u) \sim B_i u^{\hat{M}_i - 1}$

Analytic properties:

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mathbf{Q}}^i(u) &= M^{ij}(u) \mathbf{Q}_j(-u), \\ \tilde{\mathbf{Q}}_i(u) &= - \left( M^{-1} \right)_{ji}(u) \mathbf{Q}^j(-u).\end{aligned}$$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \ell_1 & \ell_2 & \ell_3 & 0 \\ \ell_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \ell_3 & 0 & \ell_4 & \ell_5 \\ 0 & 0 & \ell_5 & 0 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \ell_6 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \ell_7 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{2\pi u} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & \ell_7 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \ell_6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} e^{-2\pi u}.$$

# Pomeron in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM



[Gromov, Levkovich-Maslyuk,  
Sizov, Valatka '14]  
[Alfimov, Gromov, Kazakov '15]

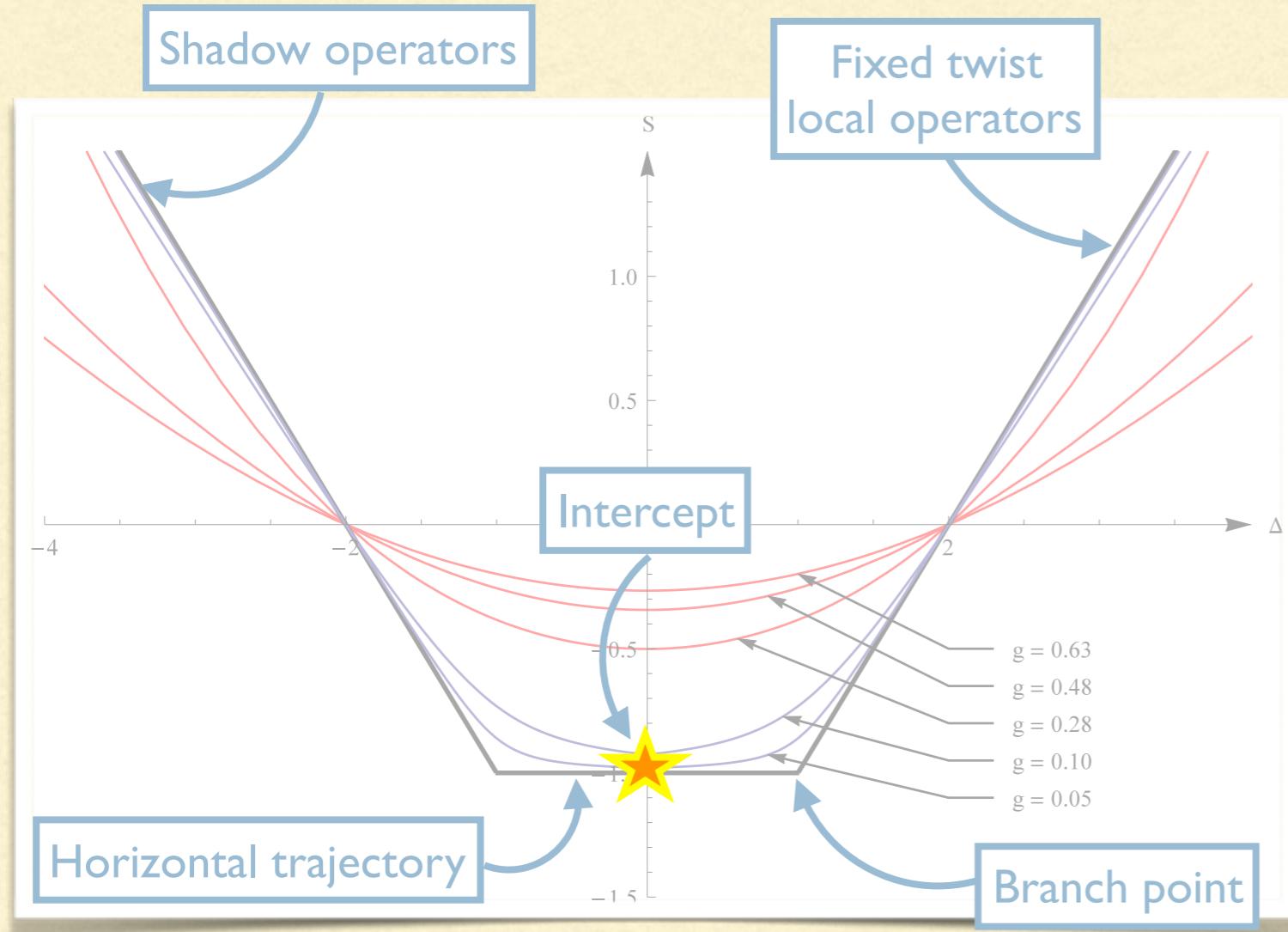
$$\text{Tr}(ZD^S Z) + \text{perm.}$$

$$(2,0,0 | 2+S+\gamma, S, 0)$$

$$\alpha(\Delta) = -1 + 4 \left( 2\psi(1) - \psi\left(\frac{1-\Delta}{2}\right) - \psi\left(\frac{1+\Delta}{2}\right) \right) g^2 + \mathcal{O}(g^4)$$

$$\alpha_{\mathbb{P}}(0) = \alpha(0) + 2$$

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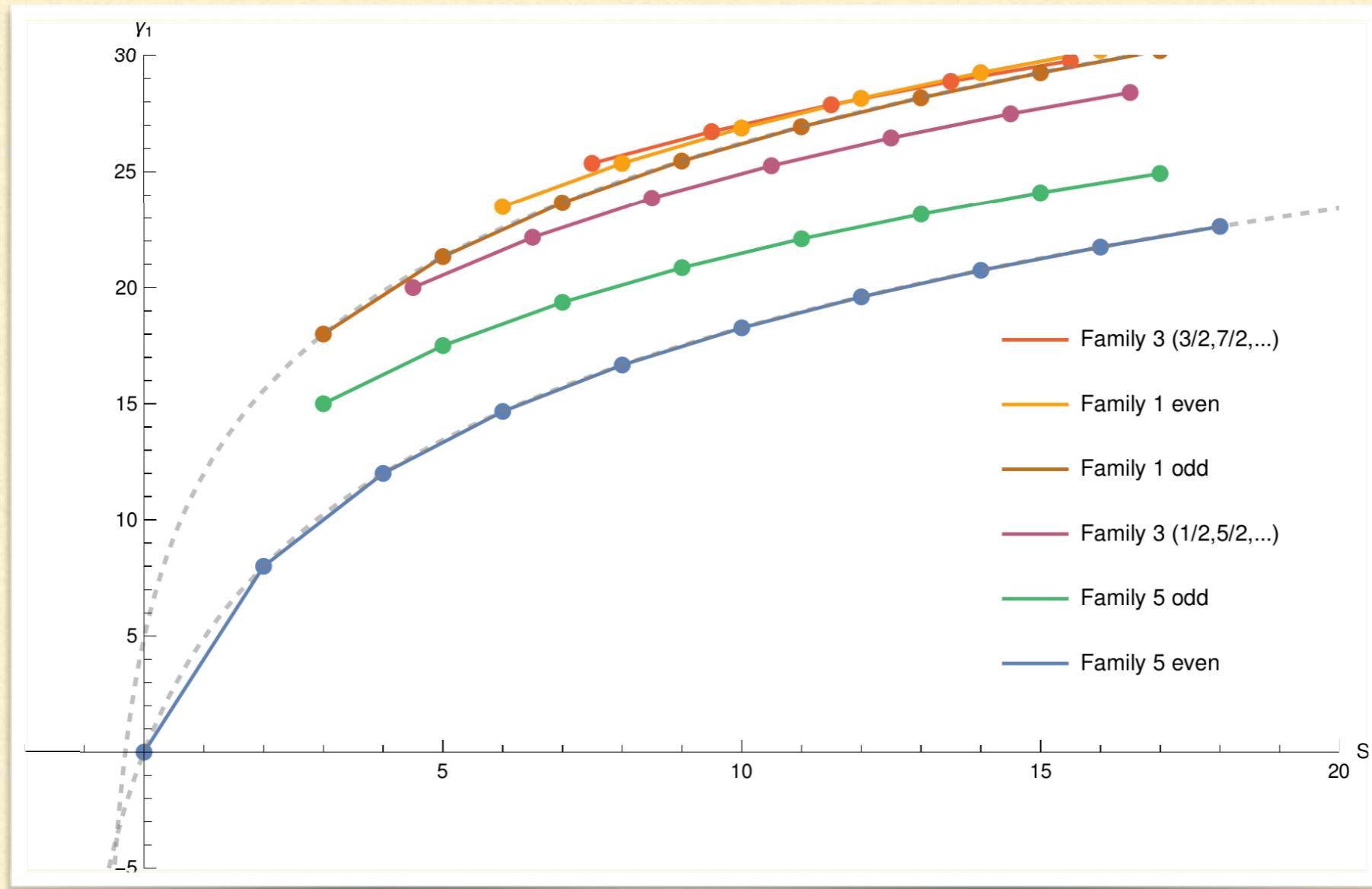
$$\text{Tr}(ZD^S Z) + \text{perm.}$$

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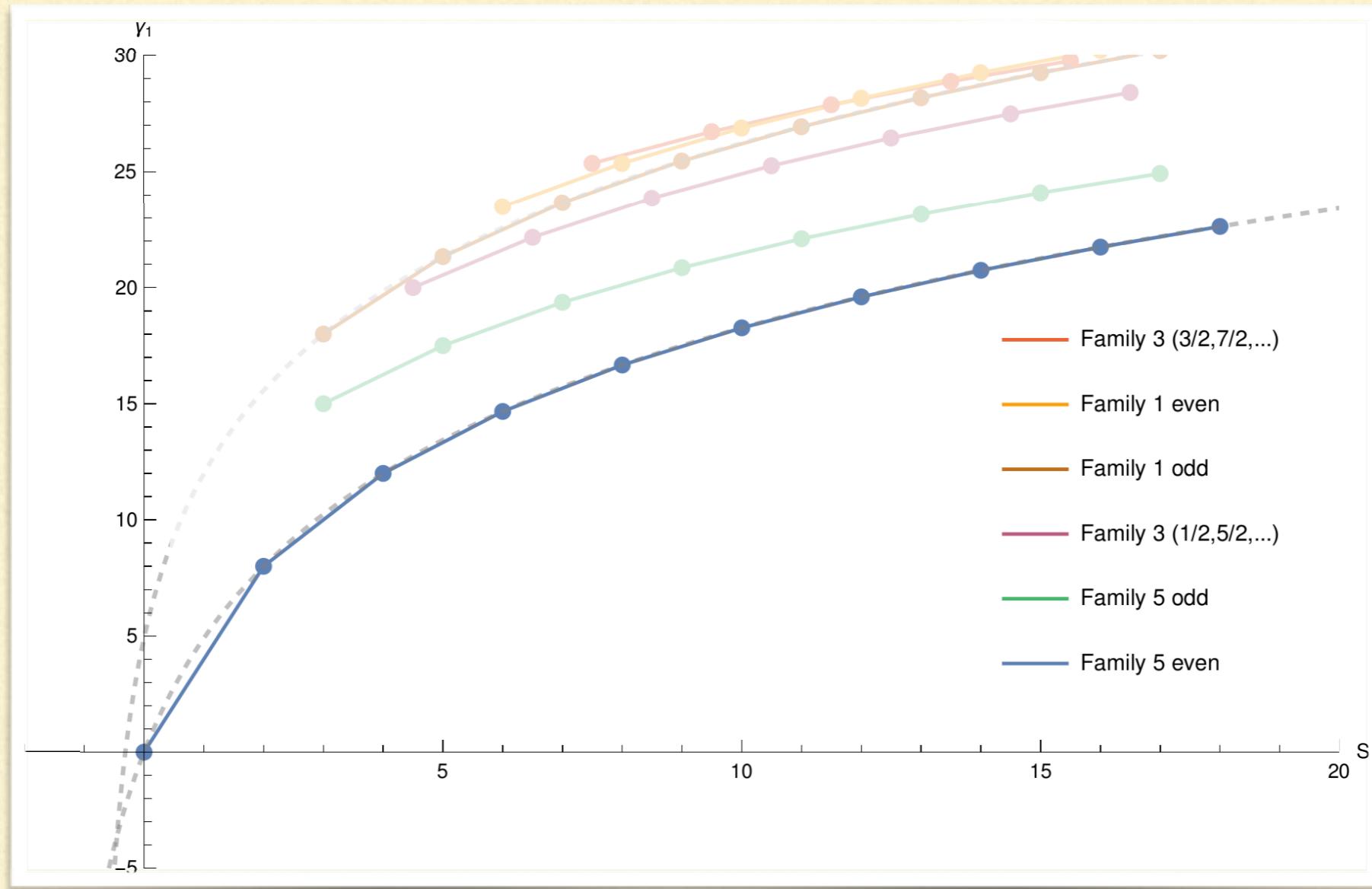
# Twist-3 states $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM



Recently studied also in:

[Homrich, Simmons-Duffin, Vieira '22]

# Twist-3 states $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

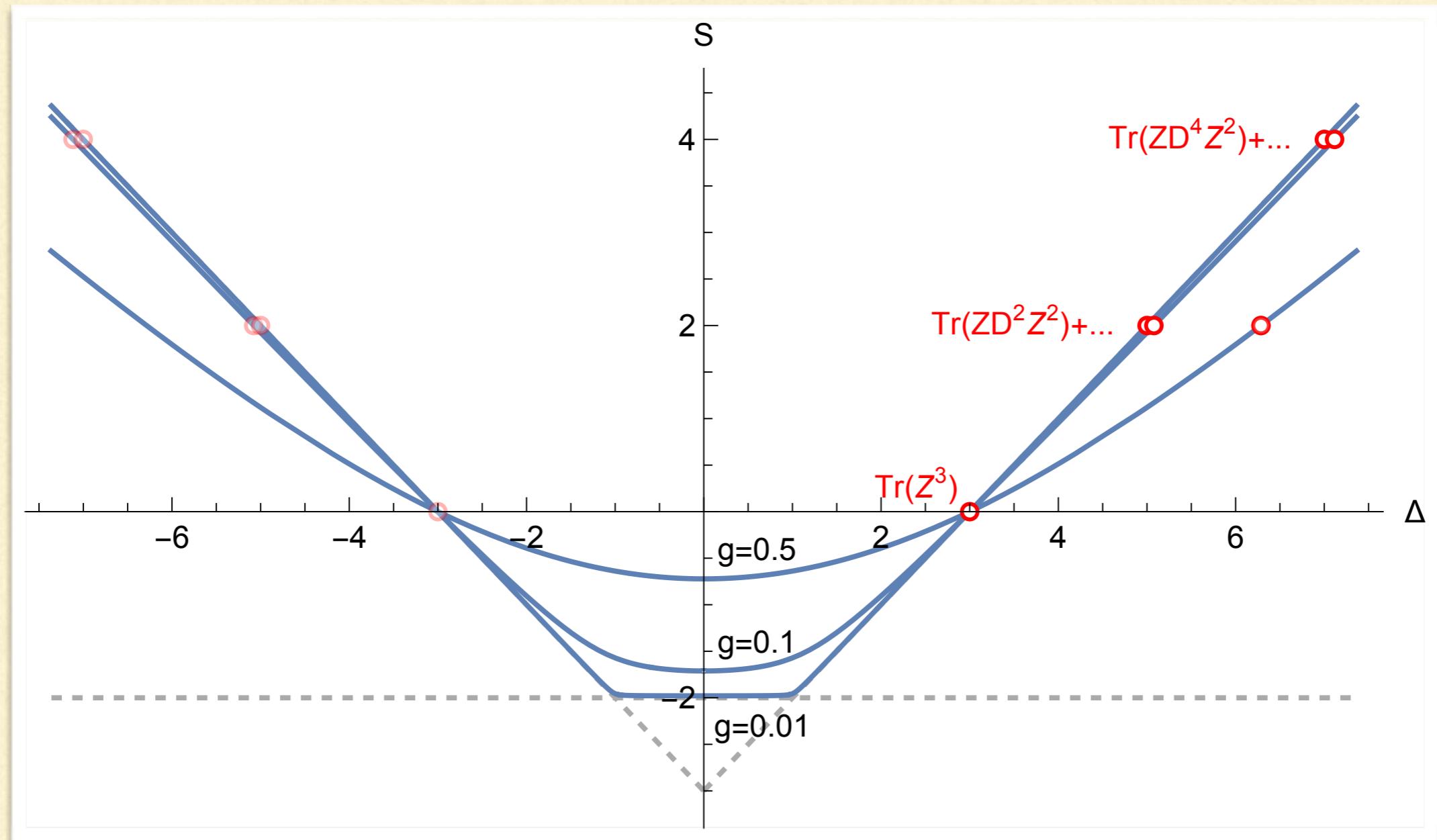


$$\mathcal{O}_S = \text{Tr}(D^S ZZZ) + \text{perm.}$$

$$(3,0,0 | 3+S+\gamma, S, 0) \\ \text{parity singlet}$$

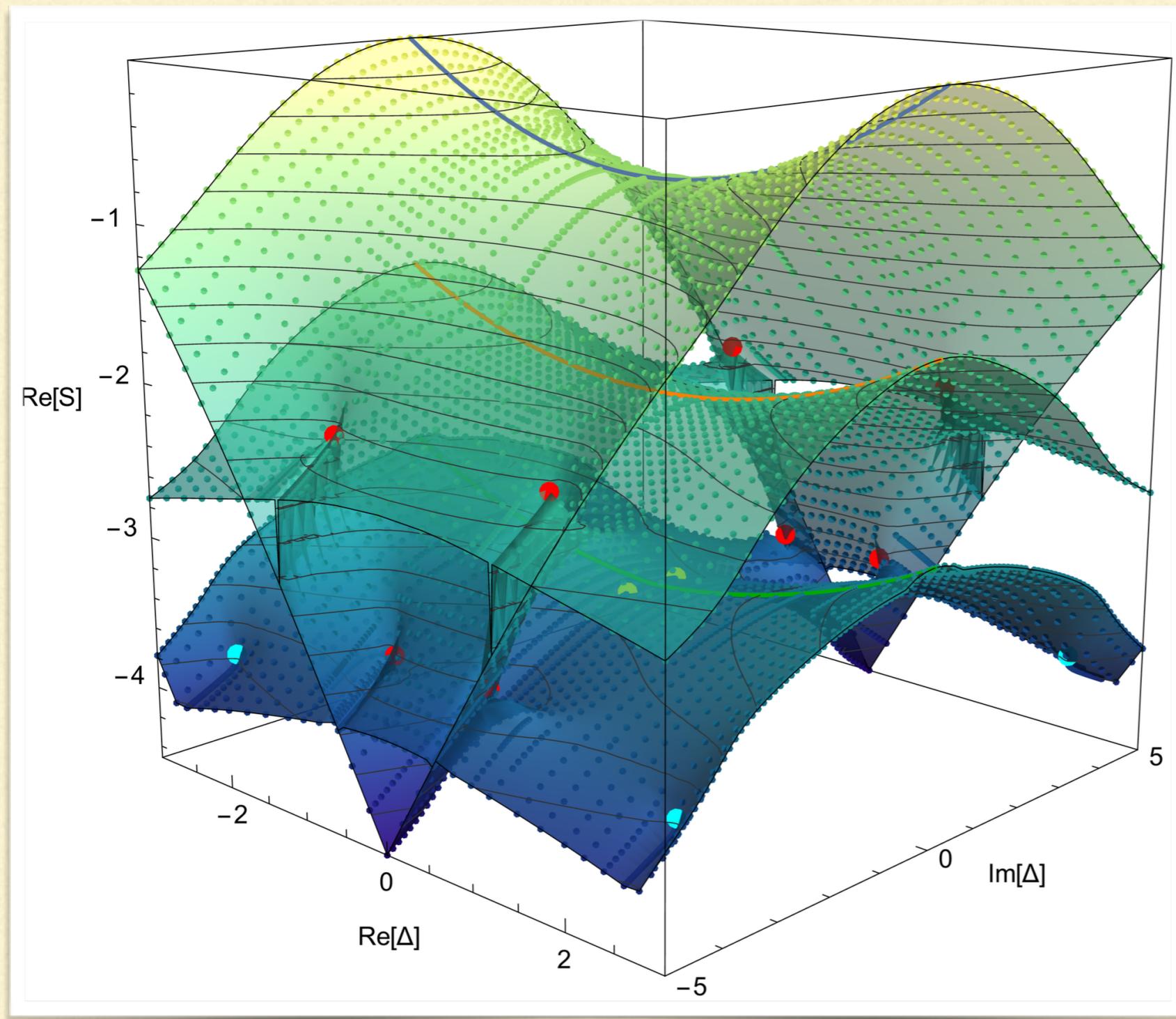
# Leading trajectory

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ '24**]



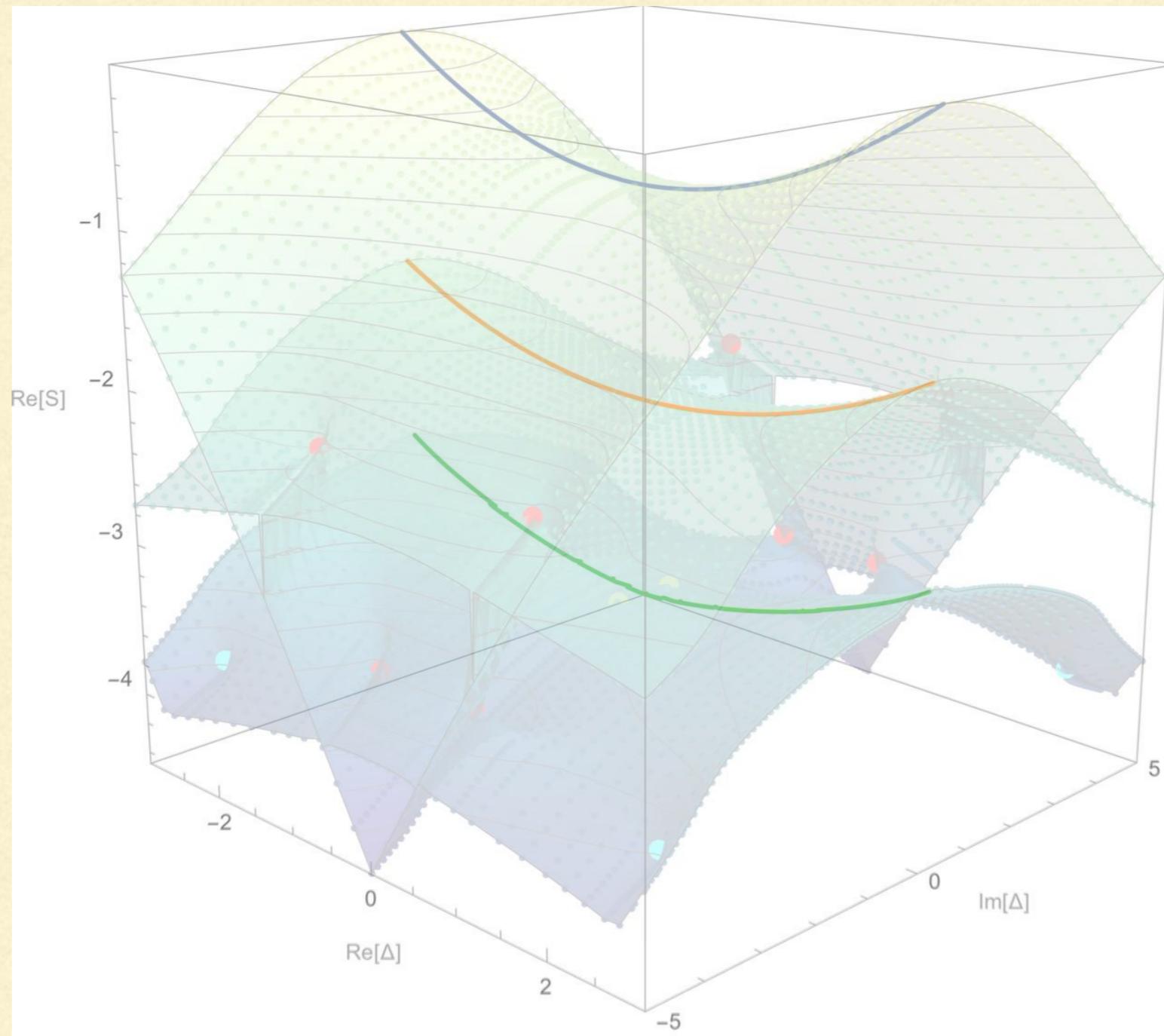
# Riemann surface, $g = 1/2$

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ '24**]



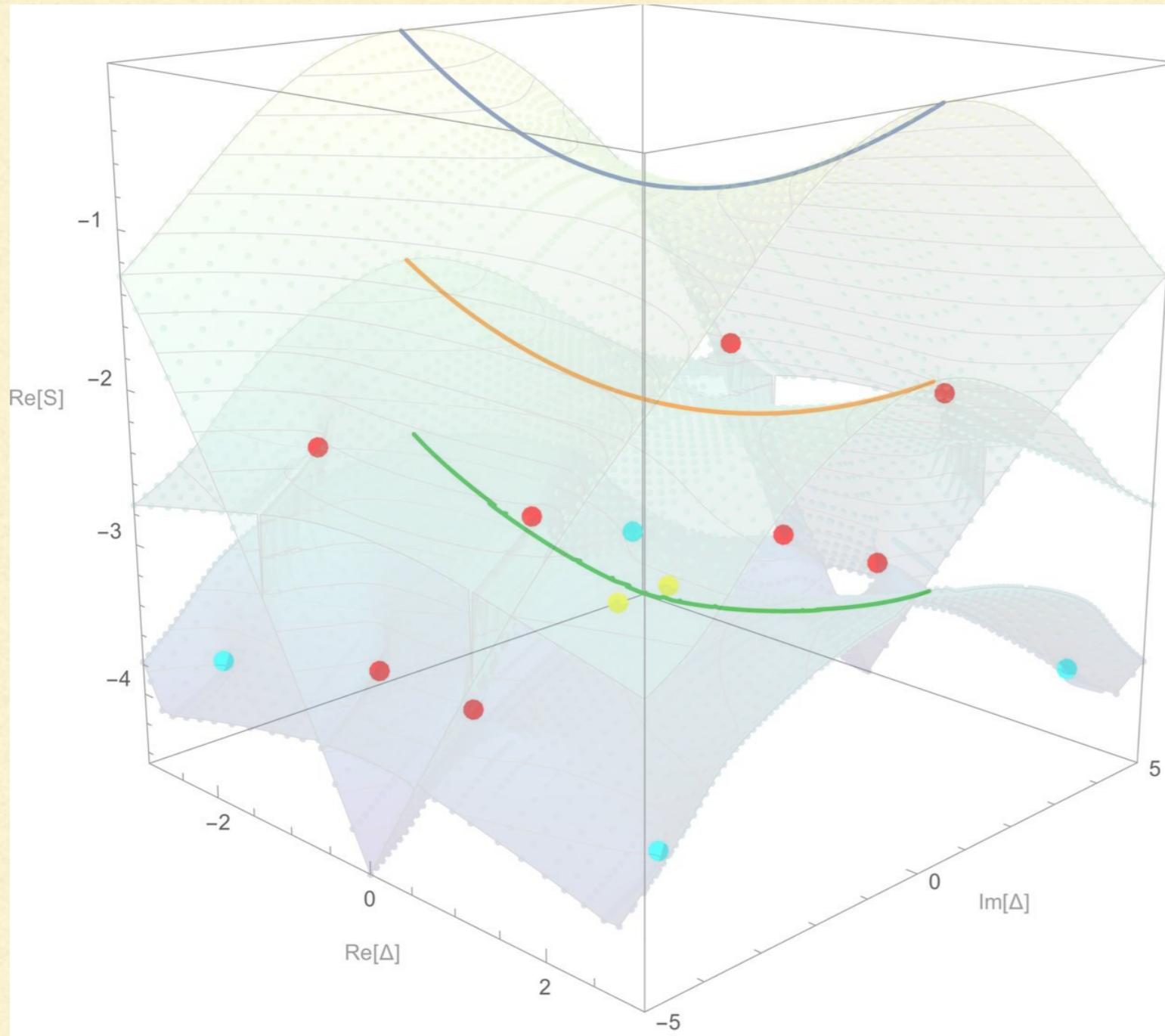
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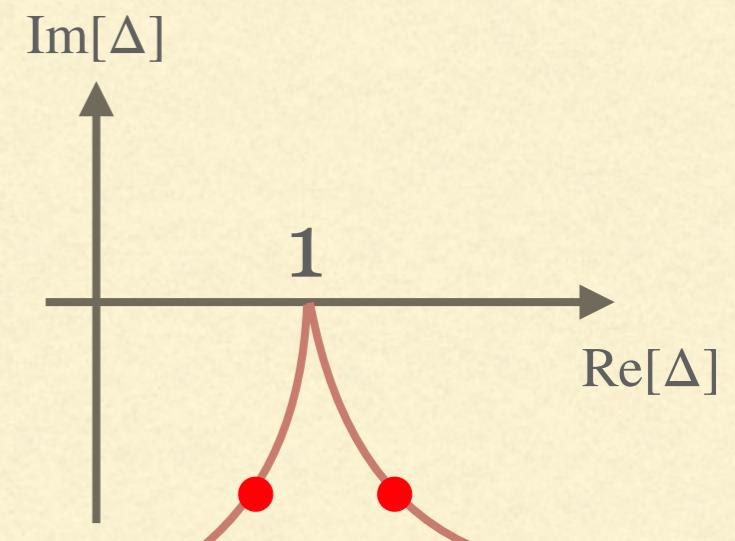
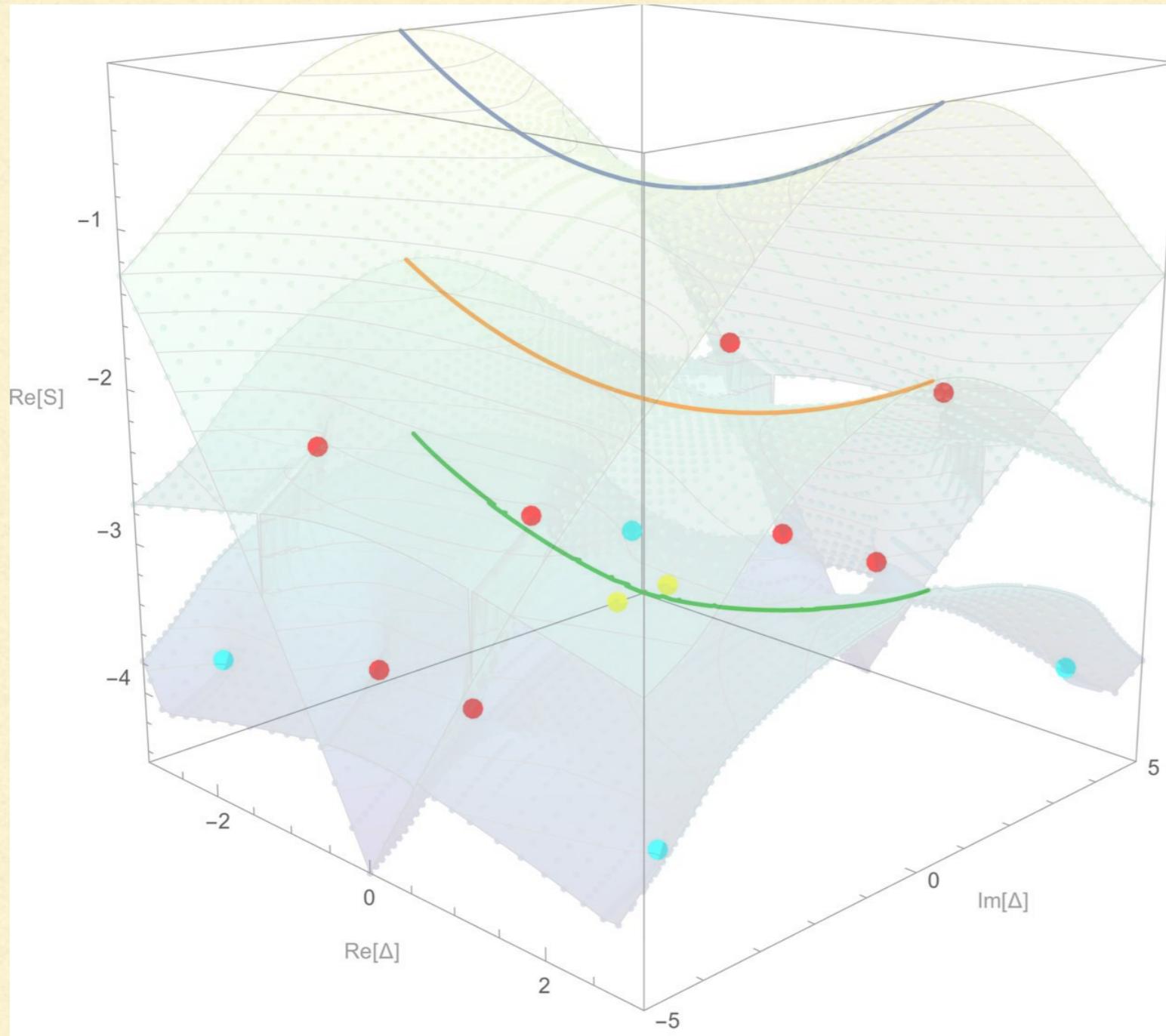
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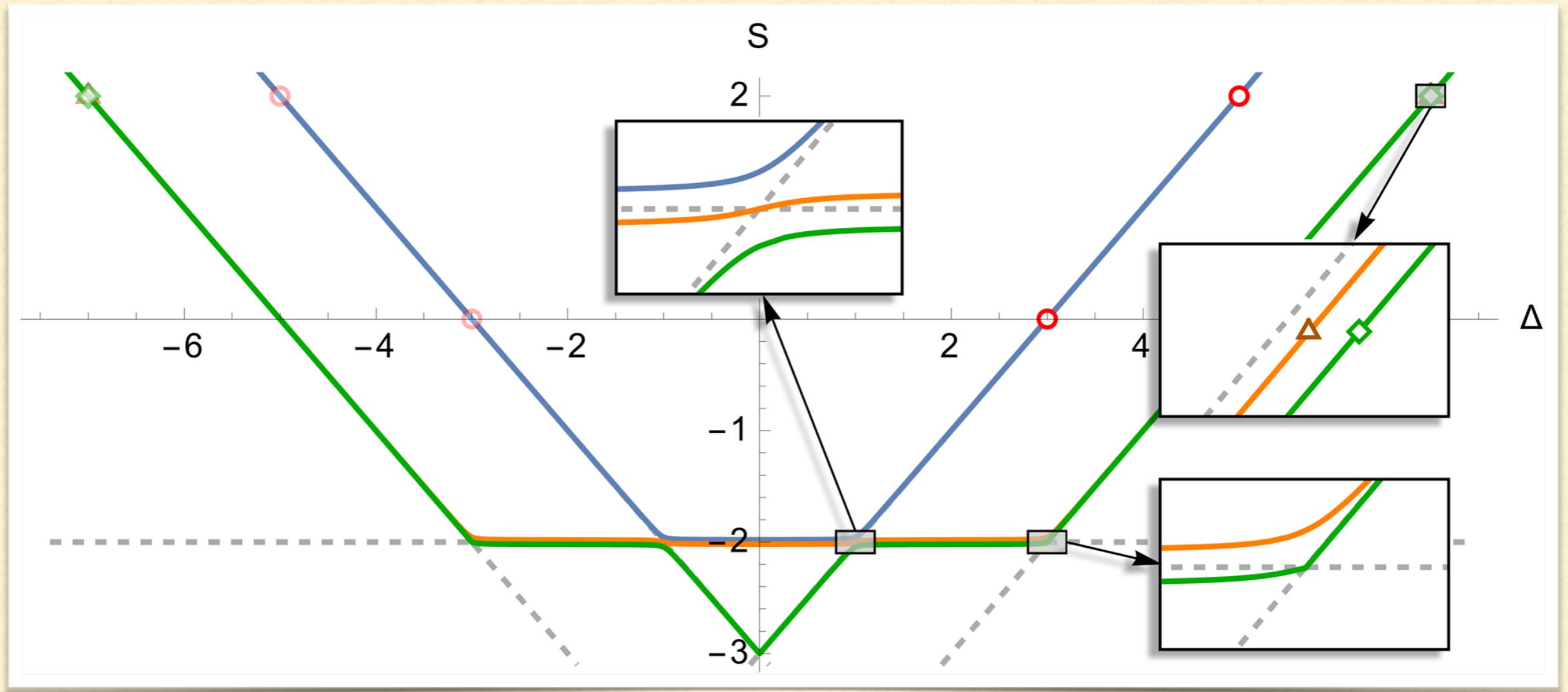
# Riemann surface, $g = 1/2$

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ '24**]



# Trajectories at weak coupling, $g = 1/100$

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ '24**]



Degenerate horizontal trajectories

# Resolution of the degeneracy

---

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]

Perturbative solution to QSC

[Alfimov, Gromov, Kazakov '15]

$$S = -2 + \sum_{i=1} I_i(\Delta) g^{\circ i}$$

[Marboe, Volin '18]

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technical derivation...



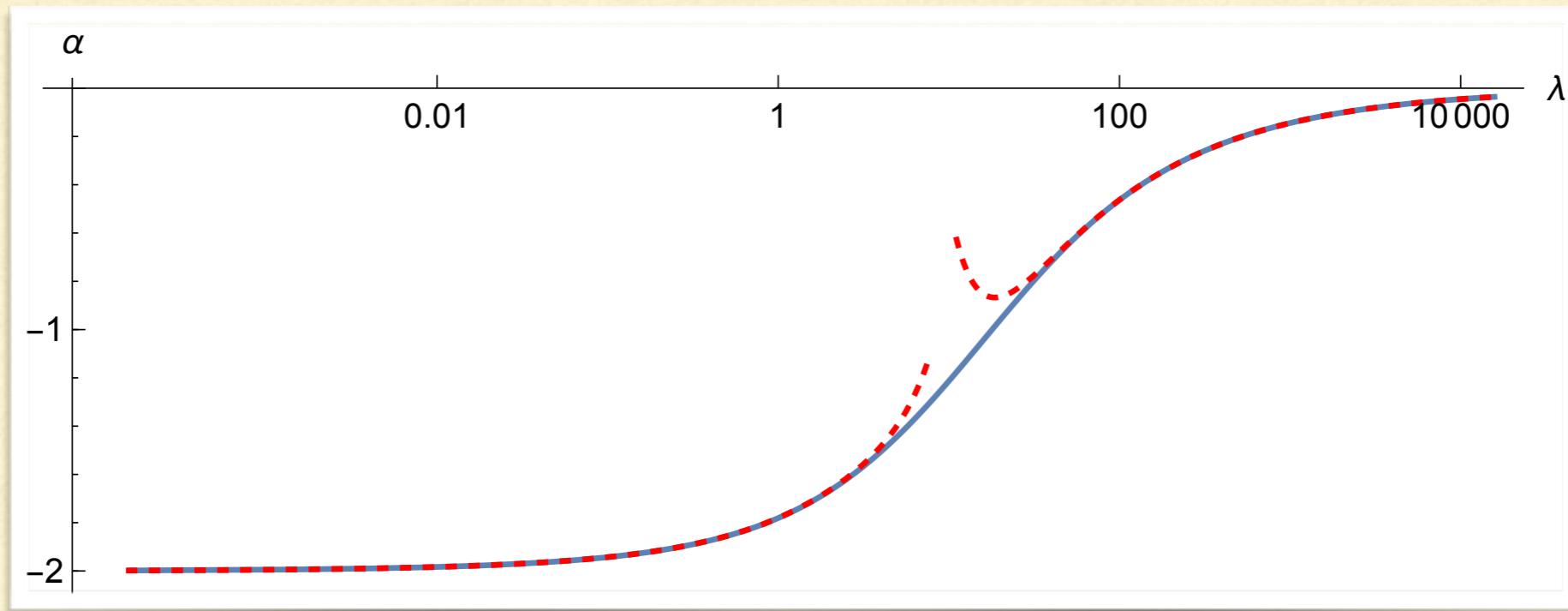
$$I_1 = \pm 2$$

Linear  $g$  dependence  
is present (!)

# Intercept

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]

$$\begin{aligned}\alpha(0) = & -2 + 2g + 16 \log 2 g^2 - \frac{2\pi^2}{3} g^3 \\ & - 204.77377158292661 g^4 + 136.29333638813 g^5 \\ & + 4733.39078974 g^6 - 6116.79585 g^7 + \dots,\end{aligned}$$



[Brower, Costa, Djuric, Raben, Tan '15]

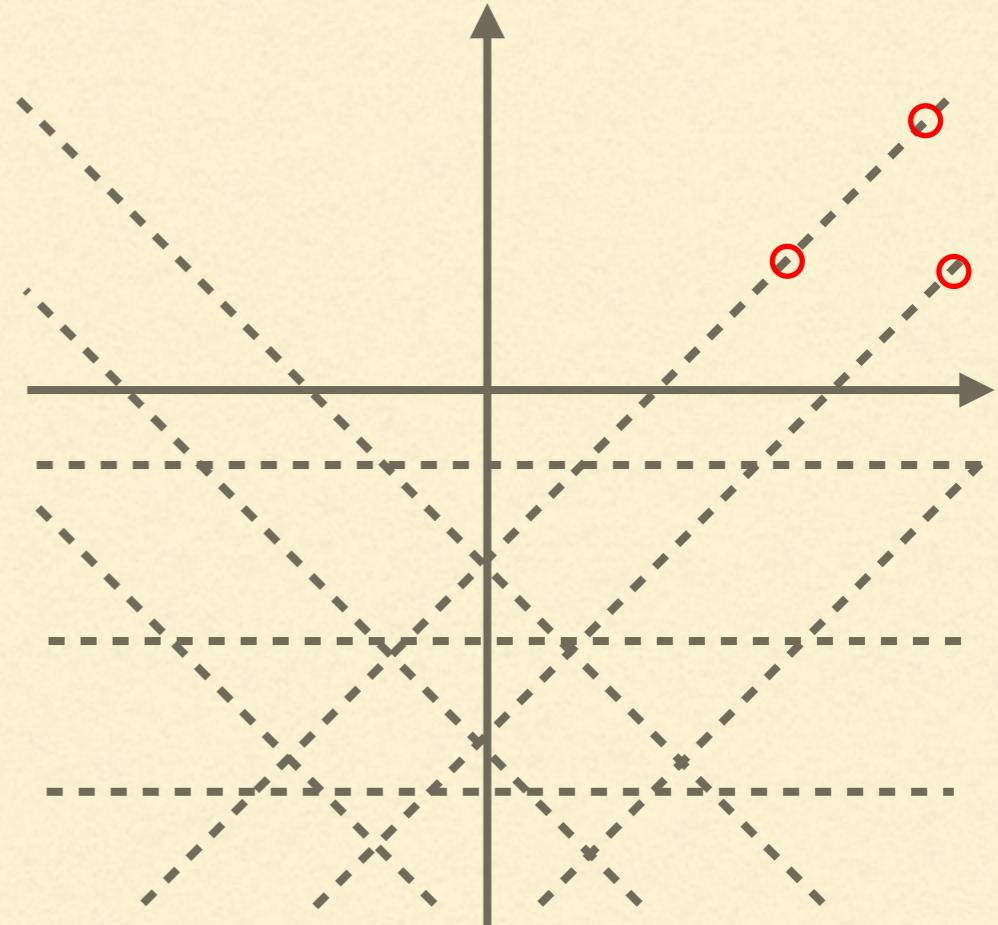
[Gromov, Levkovich-Maslyuk, Sizov, Valatka '14]

# General properties

States with fixed  $(J_1, J_2, J_3 | S_2)$   
+ discrete symmetries  
form the surface

2nd order branch points,  
but extra degeneracies  
at weak coupling

Linear  $g$  dependence



Perturbative inversion of  
 $\Delta(S)$  more complex



$g \mapsto -g$  connection  
between trajectories

# Summary

---

Analytic continuation for the twist-3  $\mathcal{O}_S$  trajectory

Extended the QSC numerics and explored  
the Riemann surface and its connectivity

Found explicit degeneracy of horizontal trajectories

Resolved the degeneracy analytically



linear g dependence

# Outlook

---

Analytic continuation of the other trajectories

Understand the degeneracies in an operatorial way  
(light-ray operators)

Finding the  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  Odderon intercept for all coupling

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**Thank you for your attention!**

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# Resolution of the degeneracy

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]

Perturbative solution to QSC

[Alfimov, Gromov, Kazakov '15]

$$S = -2 + \sum_{i=1} I_i(\Delta) g^{\circ i}$$

[Marboe, Volin '18]

$\mathbf{P}_a$  at  $\mathcal{O}(g)$

# Resolution of the degeneracy

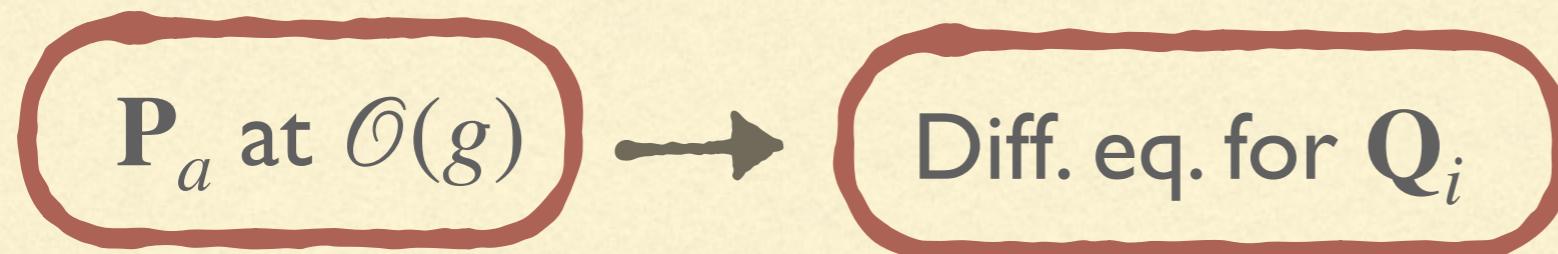
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# Resolution of the degeneracy

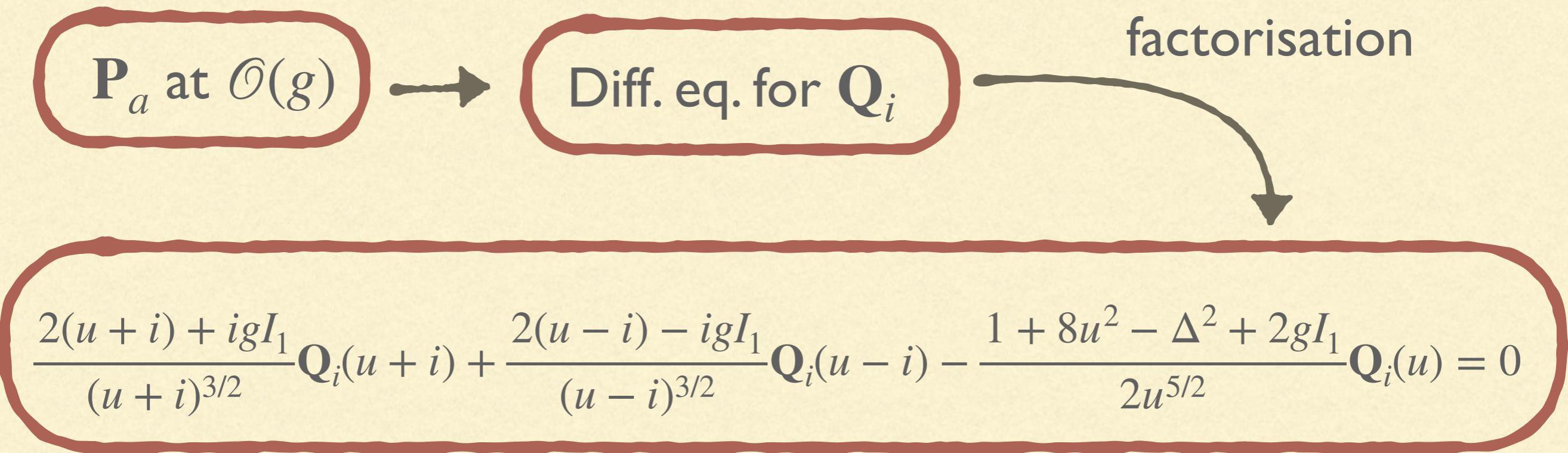
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[Marboe, Volin '18]



# Resolution of the degeneracy

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]



Mellin transformation

[Faddeev, Korchemsky '95]  
[Korchemsky '95]

Related to hypergeometric differential equation

$$\alpha_1 = \frac{1 - \Delta + gI_1}{2}, \quad \alpha_2 = \frac{1 + \Delta + gI_1}{2}, \quad \beta_1 = 1 + g\frac{I_1}{2}.$$

Solutions:

$$\sim \sum_n \frac{(\alpha_1)_n (\alpha_2)_n}{(1)_n (1)_n} z^n [\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{B} \log(z) + \mathcal{C} \log(z)^2]$$

With  $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}$  combinations of  $\psi_0, \psi_1$

# Resolution of the degeneracy

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]



Solution for  $Q_1$  and  $Q_3$

$I_1$  is still free

$$Q_{1,3} \sim \sqrt{u}$$

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[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]



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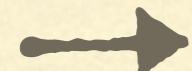


New regularity condition:

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[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ** '24]



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$$I_1^2 = 4$$

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$$I_1^2 = 4$$

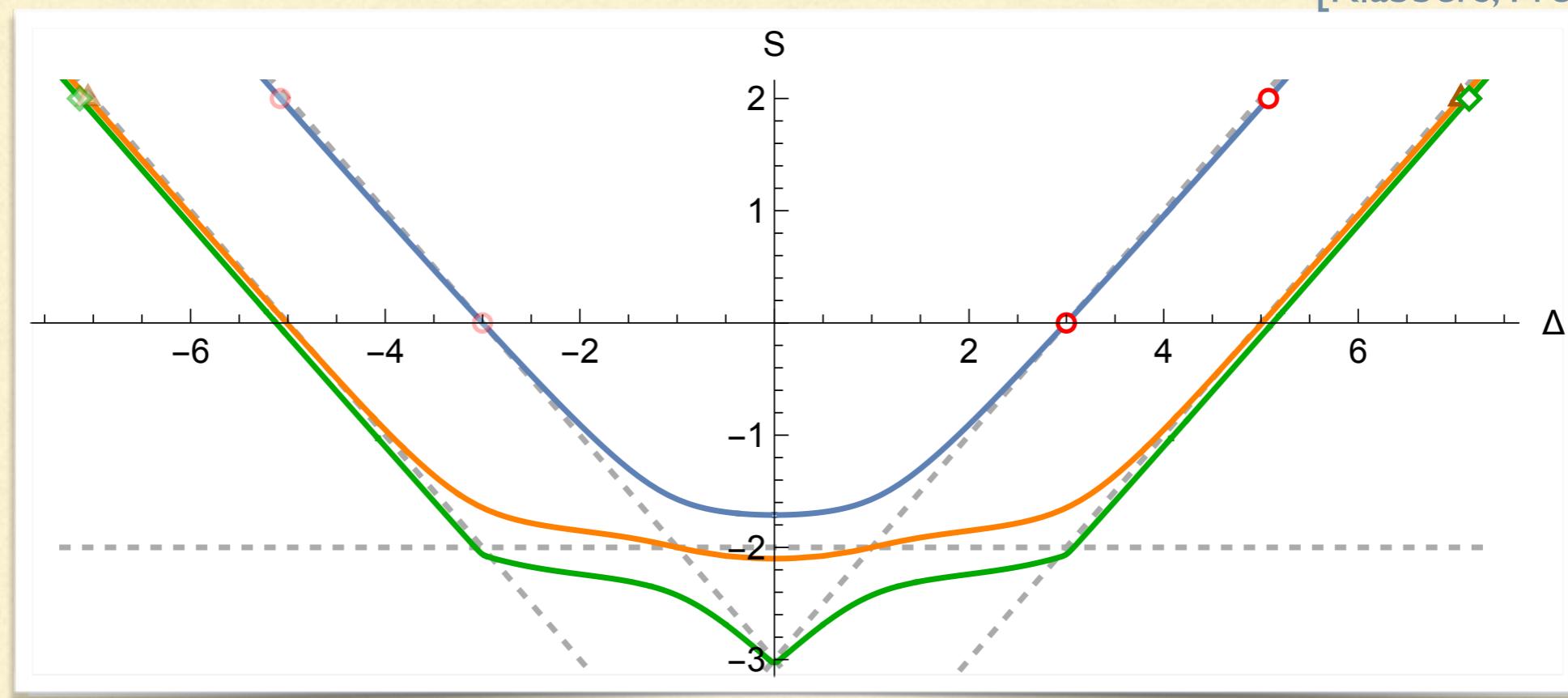


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Linear g dependence  
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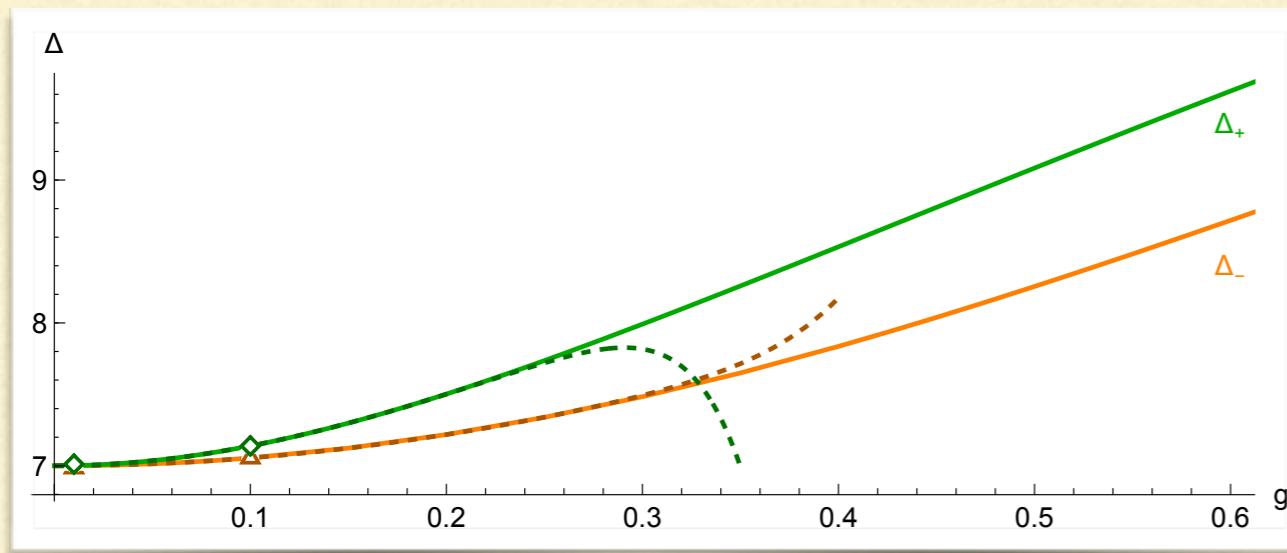
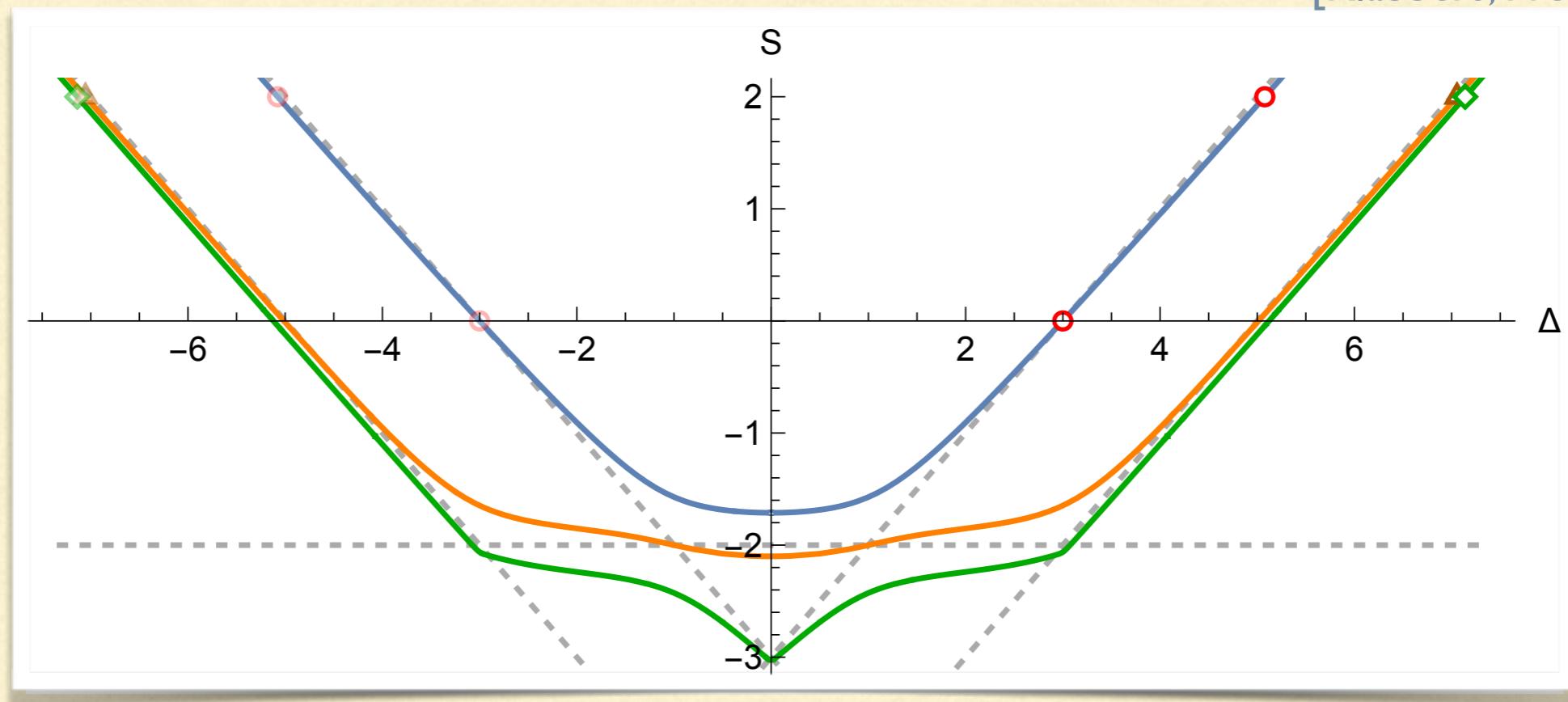
# Identifying the extra trajectories

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ '24**]

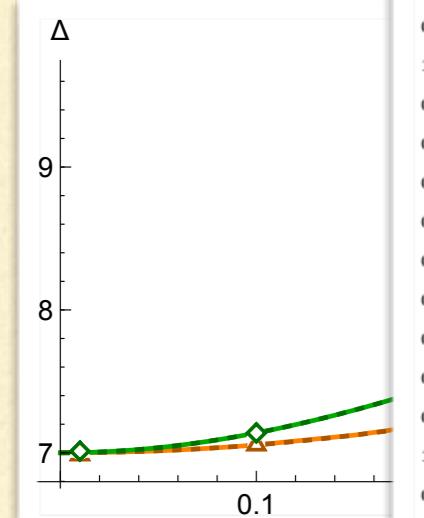


# Identifying the extra trajectories

[Klabbers, Preti, **IMSZ '24**]



$$(3,0,0|5+S+\gamma, S, 0)$$



The figure shows a scatter plot with the following data points:

Delta	Tr(D <sup>2</sup> ZZZZ)	Tr(D <sup>2</sup> ZZZD)	Tr(D <sup>2</sup> ZZZD)
7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4
7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2
8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0

A green line represents a linear fit to the data points.

S

Preti, IMSZ '24]

- Δ

, S, 0)