

# On integrability of BFKL and BKP equations in multi-color gauge theories including $N = 4$ SUSY

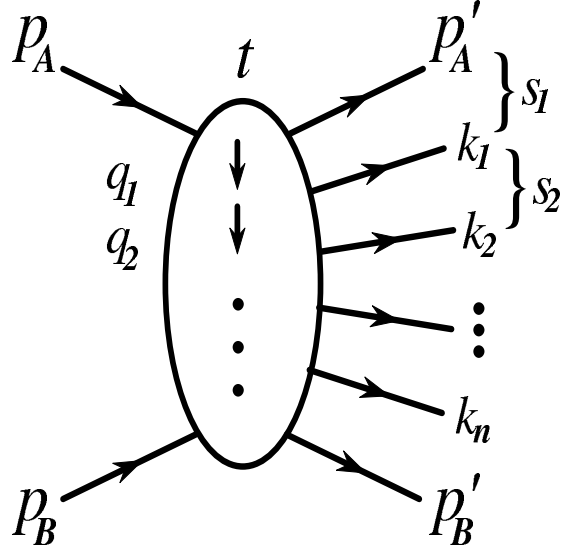
L. N. Lipatov

Petersburg Nuclear Physics Institute, Russia

## Content

1. BFKL equation for the Higgs model and QCD
2. Integrability of the BKP equation at large  $N_c$
3. Pomeron and graviton in  $N=4$  SUSY
4. Analytic properties of the remainder function  $R_6$
5. Breakdown of the Regge pole ansatz and Mandelstam cuts
6. Multi-reggeon states in the adjoint representation
7. BKP equation and an integrable open spin model
8. Sklyanin ansatz and Baxter function
9. BFKL equation at large conformal weights
10. Discussion

# 1 Amplitudes in multi-Regge kinematics



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

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

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

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

Total cross-section in the Higgs model at  $s \rightarrow \infty$  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 state at  $t = 0$

$$E f(r) = H f(r), \quad H = T(p) + V(r)$$

Kinetic energy related to two Regge trajectories

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

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. (1988))

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

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. (1986))

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

# 4 Integrability of the BKP equation

Bartels-Kwiecinski-Praszalowicz equation (1980)

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

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 (L. (1993))

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

Transfer matrix and integrability (L. (1993))

$$T(u) = \text{tr } t(u) = A(u) + B(u), \quad [T(u), T(v)] = [T(u), h] = 0$$

# 5 Effective action approach

Gluon and Reggeized gluon fields

$$v_\mu(x) = -iT^a v_\mu^a(x), \quad A_\pm(x) = -iT^a A_\pm^a(x)$$

Local gauge transformations

$$\delta v_\mu(x) = \frac{1}{g} [D_\mu, \chi(x)], \quad \delta \psi(x) = -\chi(x) \psi(x), \quad \delta A_\pm(x) = 0$$

Effective action for reggeized gluons (L., 1995)

$$S = \int d^4x (L_0 + L_{ind}^{GR}), \quad L_0 = i\bar{\psi} \hat{D} \psi + \frac{1}{2} Tr G_{\mu\nu}^2$$

$$L_{ind}^{GR} = -\frac{1}{g} \partial_+ P \exp \left( -\frac{g}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{x^+} v_+(x') d(x')^+ \right) \partial_\sigma^2 A_- + (+ \rightarrow -)$$

## 6 Next-to-leading BFKL kernel

Eigenvalue of BFKL kernel in two loops (F., L. (1998))

$$\omega = 4G (2\psi(1) - \psi(M) - \psi(M^*)) + 4G^2 \Delta(n, \nu), \quad G = \frac{g^2 N_c}{16\pi^2}$$

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

$$\Delta(n, \nu) = \phi(M) + \phi(M^*) - \frac{\rho(M) + \rho(M^*)}{2G/\omega}, \quad M = i\nu + \frac{1 + |n|}{2},$$

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

Maximal transcendentality (K.,L. (2002))

$$\phi(M) = 3\zeta(3) + \Psi''(M) - 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\beta'(k+1)}{k+M} + 2\beta'(M) (\Psi(1) - \Psi(M))$$

# 7 Pomeron and graviton in N=4 SUSY

Eigenvalue of the BFKL kernel in a diffusion approximation

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

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, CGC, KL, GLSV)

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

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

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



# 8 Elastic BDS amplitude

Regge form of the amplitude at large  $s/t$

$$M_{2 \rightarrow 2}^{BDS} = \Gamma(t) \left( \frac{-s}{\mu^2} \right)^{\omega(t)} \Gamma(t)$$

Reggeized gluon trajectory

$$\omega(t) = -\frac{\gamma_K(a)}{4} \ln \frac{-t}{\mu^2} + \int_0^a \frac{da'}{a'} \left( \frac{\gamma_K(a')}{4\epsilon} + \beta(a') \right)$$

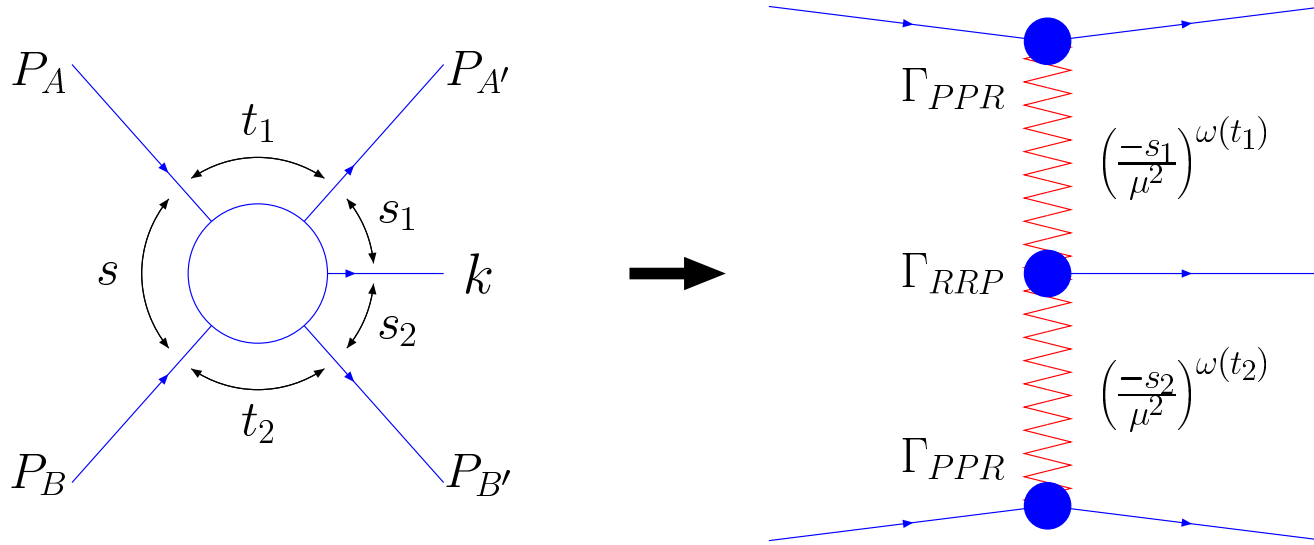
Cusp anomalous dimension

$$\gamma_K(a) = 4a - 4a^2\zeta(2) + 22\zeta(4)a^3 + \dots, \quad a = \frac{\alpha_s N_c}{2\pi}$$

Collinear anomalous dimension

$$\beta(a) = -a\zeta_3/2 + a^2(2\zeta_5 + 5\zeta_2\zeta_3/3) + \dots$$

## 9 One particle production (BLV)



$$\ln \Gamma_{\kappa=s_1 s_2/s}^{BDS} = -\frac{1}{2} \left( \omega(t_1) + \omega(t_2) - \int_0^a \frac{da'}{a'} \left( \frac{\gamma_K(a')}{4\epsilon} + \beta(a') \right) \right) \ln \frac{-\kappa}{\mu^2} -$$

$$\frac{\gamma_K(a)}{16} \left( \ln^2 \frac{-\kappa}{\mu^2} - \ln^2 \frac{-t_1}{-t_2} - \zeta_2 \right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a \frac{da'}{a'} \ln \frac{a}{a'} \left( \frac{\gamma_K(a')}{4\epsilon^2} + \frac{\beta(a')}{\epsilon} + \delta(a') \right)$$

# 10 Analyticity of production amplitudes

Steinmann constraints for overlapping channels

$$\Delta_{s_r} \Delta_{s_{r+1}} M_{2 \rightarrow 2+n} = 0$$

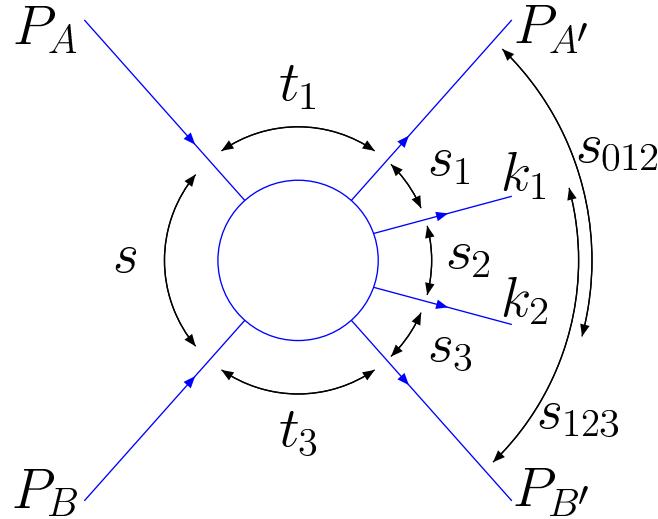
Regge representation for planar amplitude  $M_{2 \rightarrow 3}$

$$\frac{M_{2 \rightarrow 3}}{\Gamma(t_1)\Gamma(t_2)|\Gamma_a|} = c_R^a (-\tilde{s})^{j_2} (-s_1)^{j_1-j_2} + c_L^a (-\tilde{s})^{j_1} (-s_2)^{j_2-j_1}, \quad \tilde{s} = s|k_\perp^a|^2$$

Regge ansatz for planar amplitude  $M_{2 \rightarrow 4}$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{M_{2 \rightarrow 4}}{\Gamma(t_1)\Gamma(t_2)|\Gamma_a||\Gamma_b|} &= c_R^a c_L^b (-\tilde{s})^{j_2} (-s_1)^{j_1-j_2} (-s_3)^{j_3-j_2} \\ &+ c_R^a c_R^b (-\tilde{s})^{j_3} (-\tilde{s}_{012})^{j_2-j_3} (-s_1)^{j_1-j_2} + c_L^a c_L^b (-\tilde{s})^{j_1} (-\tilde{s}_{123})^{j_2-j_1} (-s_3)^{j_3-j_2} \\ &+ c_L^a c_R^b \left( k (-\tilde{s})^{j_3} (-\tilde{s}_{012})^{j_1-j_3} (-s_2)^{j_2-j_1} + l (-\tilde{s})^{j_1} (-\tilde{s}_{123})^{j_3-j_1} (-s_2)^{j_2-j_3} \right), \\ c_R^a &= \frac{\sin \pi \omega_{1a}}{\sin \pi \omega_{12}}, \quad c_L^a = \frac{\sin \pi \omega_{2a}}{\sin \pi \omega_{21}}, \quad k = \frac{\sin \pi \omega_1}{\sin \pi \omega_2} \frac{\sin \pi \omega_{23}}{\sin \pi \omega_{13}}, \quad l = \frac{\sin \pi \omega_3}{\sin \pi \omega_2} \frac{\sin \pi \omega_{21}}{\sin \pi \omega_{31}} \end{aligned}$$

# 11 Regge factorization violation (BLS)



$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{2 \rightarrow 4}^{BDS} |_{s_2 > 0; s_1, s_3 < 0} &= \exp \left[ \frac{\gamma_K(a)}{4} i\pi \left( \ln \frac{t_1 t_2}{(\vec{k}_1 + \vec{k}_2)^2 \mu^2} - \frac{1}{\epsilon} \right) \right] \\
 &\times \Gamma(t_1) \left( \frac{-s_1}{\mu^2} \right)^{\omega(t_1)} \Gamma(t_2, t_1) \left( \frac{-s_2}{\mu^2} \right)^{\omega(t_2)} \Gamma(t_3, t_2) \left( \frac{-s_3}{\mu^2} \right)^{\omega(t_3)} \Gamma(t_3)
 \end{aligned}$$

# 12 Mandelstam cuts in $j_2$ -plane

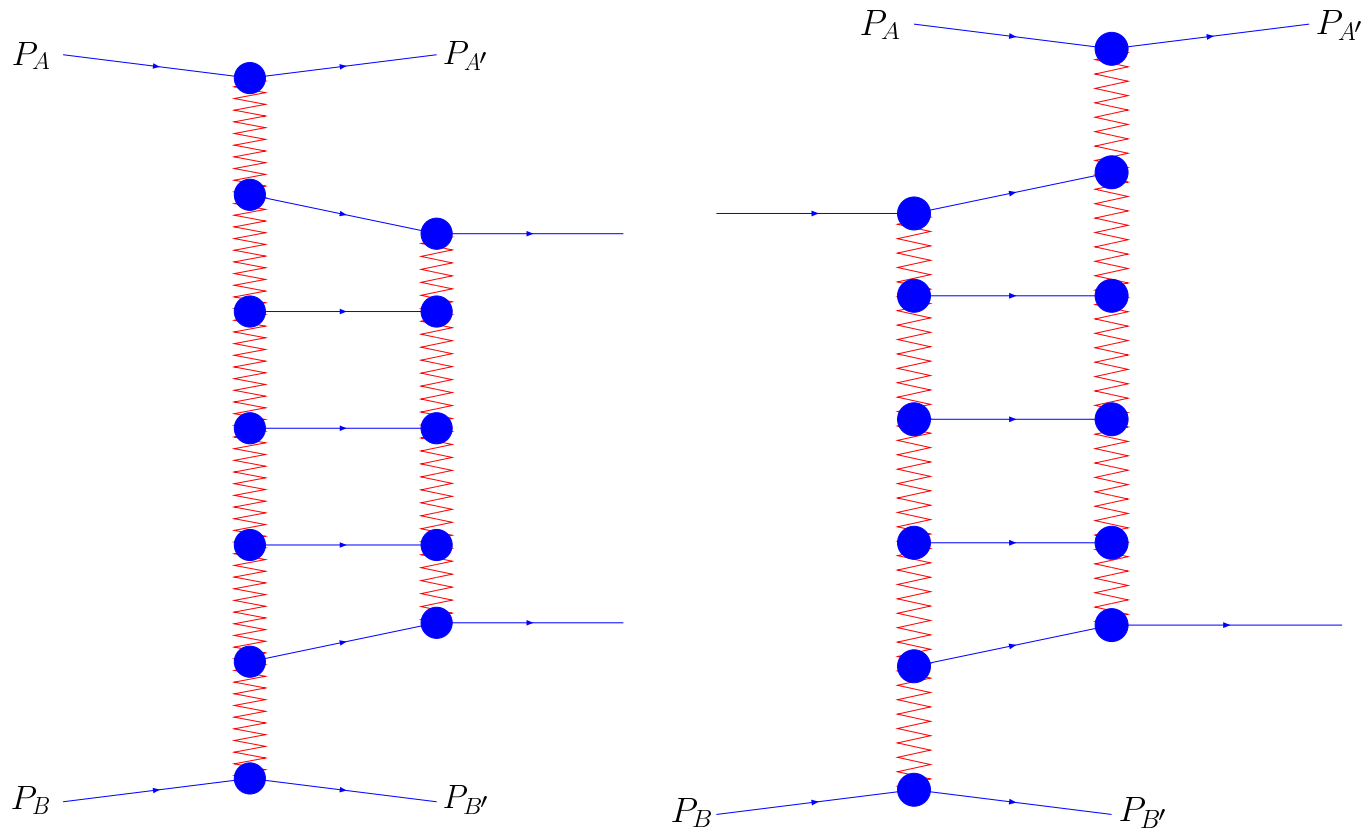


Figure 1: BFKL ladders in  $M_{2 \rightarrow 4}$  and  $M_{3 \rightarrow 3}$

# 13 Regge ansatz breakdown and cuts

Generating function in the Regge pole ansatz for  $A_{2 \rightarrow 4}$

$$\frac{A_{2 \rightarrow 4}^{\tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3}}{s |s_1|^{\omega_1} |s_2|^{\omega_2} |s_3|^{\omega_3} \Gamma(t_1) \Gamma(t_2) |\Gamma_a| |\Gamma_b|} = \dots + (\tau_1 \tau_3 e^{-i\pi\omega_2} + \tau_1 \tau_2 \tau_3) A + \dots$$

Non-physical singularities at  $s, s_2 > 0; s_1, s_3 < 0$  (L. (2010))

$$A = \frac{2 \cos \pi\omega_2 \sin \pi\omega_a \sin \pi\omega_b}{i \sin \pi\omega_2} + i \sin \pi(\omega_a + \omega_b) + \cos \pi\omega_{ab}, \quad \omega_{ab} = \frac{\gamma_K}{8} \ln |w|^2$$

Remainder function for  $A_{2 \rightarrow 4}$

$$A = R(u_1, u_2, u_3) A_{2 \rightarrow 4}^{BDS}, \quad u_1 = \frac{ss_2}{s_{012}s_{123}}, \quad u_2 = \frac{s_1 t_3}{s_{012} t_2}, \quad u_3 = \frac{s_3 t_1}{s_{123} t_2}$$

Regge pole and cut contributions (BLS (2008), L. (2010))

$$R e^{i\pi\delta} = \cos \pi\omega_{ab} + i \int \frac{d\omega}{2\pi i} s_2^\omega f_\omega, \quad \delta = \frac{\gamma_K}{8} \ln \frac{|w|^2}{|1+w|^4}, \quad |w|^2 = \frac{u_2}{u_3}$$

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

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

$$R e^{i\pi\delta} = \cos \pi\omega_{ab} + i \frac{a}{2} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} (-1)^n e^{i\phi n} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{|w|^{2i\nu} d\nu}{\nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4}} \Phi(\nu, n) \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{u_2 u_3}} \right)^{\omega^{(8)}(\nu, n)},$$

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

Spectrum of the eigenvalues of the BFKL kernel

$$\omega^{(8)}(\nu, n) = -a E_{\nu, n} - a^2 (\epsilon_{\nu n}^{FL} + 3\zeta(3)), \quad E_{\nu n} = -\frac{|n|/2}{\nu^2 + \frac{n^2}{4}} + 2\Re\psi(1 + i\nu + \frac{|n|}{2}) - 2\psi(1)$$

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

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

# 15 Regge factorization and crossing

Generating function for amplitudes in crossing channels

$$A_{2 \rightarrow n+1}^{\tau_1 \dots \tau_n} = A + \sum_{r=1}^n \tau_r A_r + \sum_{r_1 < r_2} \tau_{r_1} \tau_{r_2} A_{r_1 r_2} + \dots + \tau_1 \tau_2 \dots \tau_n A_{1 \dots n}$$

Regge pole factorization (Weis (1971))

$$\frac{A_{2 \rightarrow n+1}^{\tau_1 \dots \tau_n}}{s\Gamma(t_1)\Gamma(t_2)|\Gamma_a||\Gamma_b|\dots} = |s_1|^{\omega_1} \xi_1 V^{1,2} |s_2|^{\omega_2} \xi_2 V^{2,3} \dots V^{n-1,n} |s_n|^{\omega_n} \xi_n$$

Reggeon vertices and signature factors

$$V^{1,2} = \frac{\xi_{12}}{\xi_1} c_R^a + \frac{\xi_{21}}{\xi_2} c_L^a, \quad \xi_r = e^{-i\pi\omega_r} - \tau_r, \quad \xi_{12} = e^{-i\pi\omega_{12}} + \tau_1 \tau_2$$

Necessity of the cuts for canceling the poles  $1/\xi_r$  (BKL (2013))

$$A_{2 \rightarrow n+1}^{\tau_1 \dots \tau_n} \approx \sum_{r=2}^{n-1} \frac{c_r}{\xi_r} + \sum_{r_2=3}^{n-1} \sum_{r_1=2}^{r_2-1} \frac{c_{r_1 r_2}}{\xi_{r_1} \xi_{r_2}} + \dots$$



# 16 Contribution with $n$ reggeized gluons

Amplitude with the  $n$ -reggeon exchange

$$A_{2 \rightarrow 2+r} = \int \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} d^2 k_i^\perp \Phi_1(k_1^\perp, \dots, k_{n-1}^\perp) \Phi_2(k_1^\perp, \dots, k_{n-1}^\perp) \prod_{t=1}^n \frac{s^{j(-|k_i^\perp|^2)}}{|k_i^\perp|^2}$$

Impact factors

$$\Phi_1(k_1^\perp, \dots, k_{n-1}^\perp) = \int \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} d\alpha_i f(k_1^\perp, \alpha_1, \dots, k_{n-1}^\perp, \alpha_{n-1})$$

Conditions for a nonzero contribution (L. (2009))

$$r = 2n - 2, \quad s_1, s_2, \dots, s_{n-1} < 0, \quad s_n > 0, \quad s_{n+1}, s_{n+2}, \dots, s_{2n-1} < 0$$

Production amplitudes in LLA

$$A_{2 \rightarrow 2n} = \int \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} d^2 k_i^\perp d^2 k_i^{\perp'} \Phi_1(k_1^\perp, \dots) \Phi_2(k_1^{\perp'}, \dots) \int d\omega s^\omega G_\omega(k_1^\perp, \dots, k_n^{\perp'})$$

# 17 Integrable open spin chain

BKP equation for states in adjoint representation at large  $N_c$

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

Dual variables and fixing the Möbius invariance (L. (2009))

$$h = \ln(Z_1^2 \partial_1) - 2\psi(1) + \ln \partial_{n-1} + \sum_{k=1}^{n-2} h_{k,k+1}, \quad p_k = Z_{k-1,k}, \quad Z_0 = 0, \quad Z_n = \infty$$

Pair hamiltonian of the open spin chain

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

Integrals of motion and Baxter equation (L. (2009))

$$[\hat{D}(u), h] = 0, \quad \hat{D}(u) = \sum_{r=0}^{n-1} u^r \hat{q}_{n-1-k}, \quad Z_r = \rho_r$$

# 18 Baxter-Sklyanin approach

Sklyanin ansatz for the wave function

$$\Omega = \prod_k Q(\hat{u}_k, \hat{u}_k^*) \Omega_0, \quad B(\hat{u}_k) = 0$$

Pseudo-vacuum state (F.,K. (1995))

$$\Omega_0 = \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} |Z_l|^{-4}$$

Baxter equation for the open spin chain (L. (2009))

$$D(u)Q(u) = (u+i)^{n-1}Q(u+i), \quad D(u) = \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} (u-ia_l), \quad a_l = i\nu_l + \frac{n_l}{2}$$

Baxter function and holomorphic energies (L. (2009))

$$Q(u) = \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} \frac{\Gamma(-iu - a_l)}{\Gamma(-iu + 1)}, \quad \epsilon = \sum_{l=1}^{n-1} (\psi(a_l) + \psi(-a_l) - 2\psi(1))$$

# 19 Three-gluon composite state

Wave function in the coordinate representation

$$\Psi = Z_2^{a_1+a_2} (Z_2^*)^{\tilde{a}_1+\tilde{a}_2} \int \frac{d^2 y}{|y|^2} y^{-a_2} (y^*)^{\tilde{a}_2} \left( \frac{y-1}{y-Z_2/Z_1} \right)^{a_1} \left( \frac{y^*-1}{y^*-Z_2^*/Z_1^*} \right)^{\tilde{a}_1}$$

Fourier transformation

$$\Psi(\vec{Z}_1, \vec{Z}_2) = \int d^2 p_1 d^2 p_2 \exp(i\vec{p}_1 \vec{Z}_1) \exp(i\vec{p}_2 \vec{Z}_2) \Psi(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2), \quad E = E(a_1) + E(a_2)$$

Baxter-Sklyanin representation (L. (2009))

$$\Psi^t(\vec{p}_1, \vec{p}_2) = P^{-a_1-a_2} (P^*)^{-\tilde{a}_1-\tilde{a}_2} \int dud\tilde{u} u \tilde{u} Q(u, \tilde{u}) \left( \frac{p_1}{p_2} \right)^u \left( \frac{p_1^*}{p_2^*} \right)^{u^*}$$

Baxter function

$$Q(u, \tilde{u}) = \frac{\Gamma(-u) \Gamma(-\tilde{u})}{\Gamma(1+u) \Gamma(1+\tilde{u})} \frac{\Gamma(u-a_1) \Gamma(u-a_2)}{\Gamma(1-\tilde{u}+\tilde{a}_1) \Gamma(1-\tilde{u}+\tilde{a}_2)}, \quad \int dud\tilde{u} \equiv \int d\nu \sum_n$$

## 20 Integrable spin chain deformation

Kinematics at a non-zero  $t$ -channel temperature

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

BFKL Hamiltonian for  $T \neq 0$  (de Vega, Lipatov (2005))

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

Integrable spin chain with the Möbius group generators

$$M_z = \partial, \quad M_+ = e^\rho \partial, \quad M_- = e^{-\rho} \partial$$

Confining potential energy (anti-Meissner effect) (d V.,L. (2013))

$$\lim_{\rho_{12} \rightarrow \infty} V(\rho_{12}) \sim |\rho_{12}|$$

## 21 Semiclassical limit of BFKL kernels

Divergency of the Fredholm constraint for the integral kernel

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

$$\lim_{p-p' \rightarrow 0} |K_{BFKL}(p^2, p'^2, (p - p')^2)|^2 \sim (\omega(p^2) \delta^2(p - p'))^2$$

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

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

Ansatz by Basso et al. for the adjoint BFKL eigenvalue

$$\omega_n^{(8)}(u) = \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \left( \cos ut e^{-nt/2} \left( \frac{\gamma_-(2gt)}{e^t - 1} - \frac{\gamma(-2gt)}{2} \right) - \frac{J_0(2gt) \gamma(-2gt)}{e^t - 1} \right),$$

$$\nu_n(u) = u - \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{2t} \left( \sin ut e^{-nt/2} \left( \frac{\gamma_+(2gt)}{e^t - 1} + \frac{\gamma(2gt)}{2} \right) \right), \quad \gamma(t) = \gamma_+(t) + \gamma_-(t)$$

## 22 Discussion

1. Remarkable properties of the BFKL and BKP equations
2. Integrability of the BKP equation at large  $N_c$
3. Effective action and loop corrections at high energies
4. Pomeron and reggeized graviton in N=4 SUSY
5. Analytic properties of high energy amplitudes
6. Breakdown of the Regge pole ansatz and Mandelstam cuts
7. Integrability of the equations for adjoint reggeon states
8. BFKL equation at large conformal weights and  $\gamma_K$