

# The “Interior” of a QCD Traveling Wave

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2005’ Low-x meeting, Sinaia, Romania

- Geometric Scaling from Non-Linear QCD:

*Traveling Waves*

- Exact Scaling Solutions:

*The “Interior” of a wave*

- Outlook:

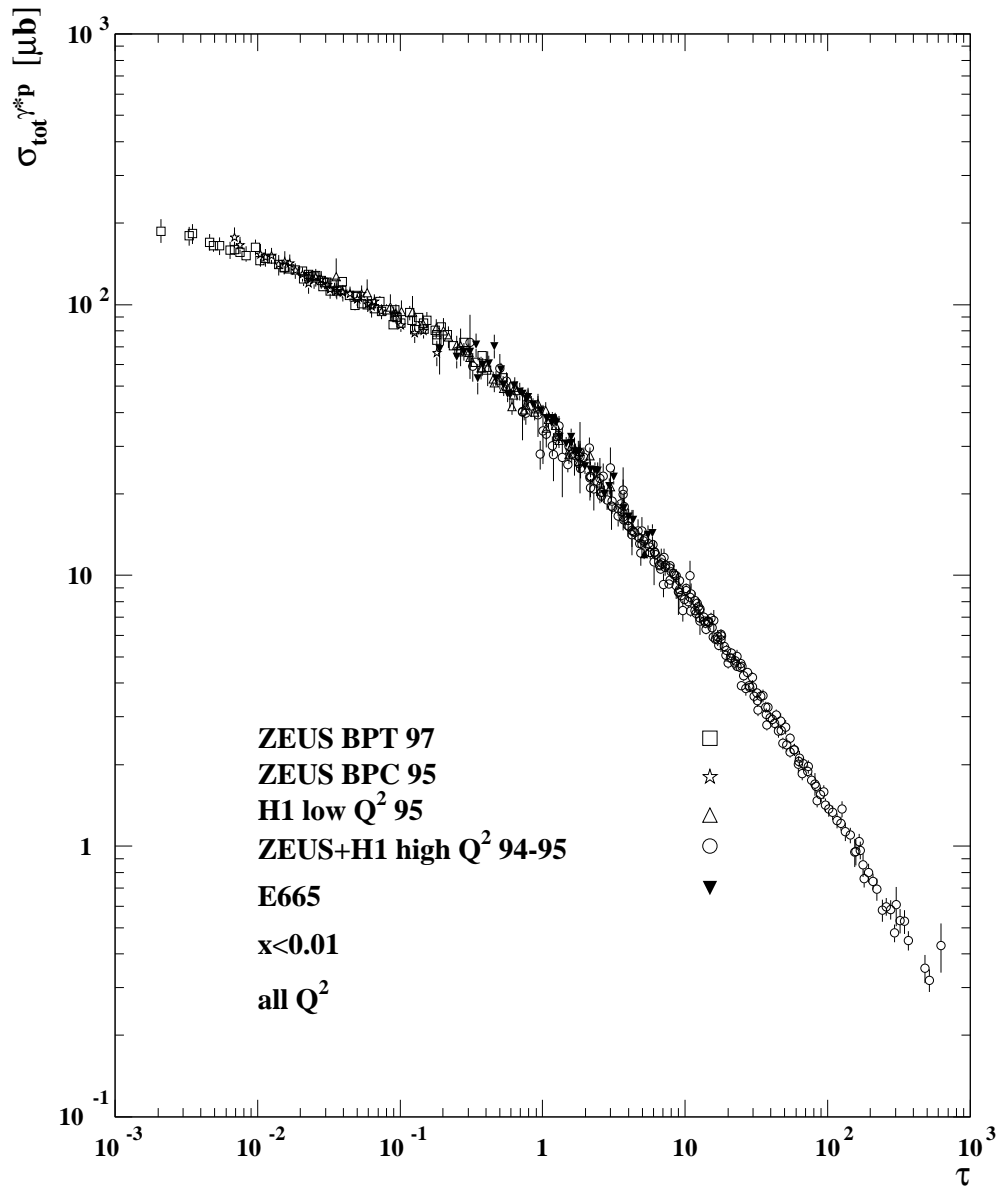
*Running Coupling*

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<sup>a</sup>R.P., hep-ph/050523; C.Marquet,R.P.,G.Soyez, to appear.

# Geometric Scaling

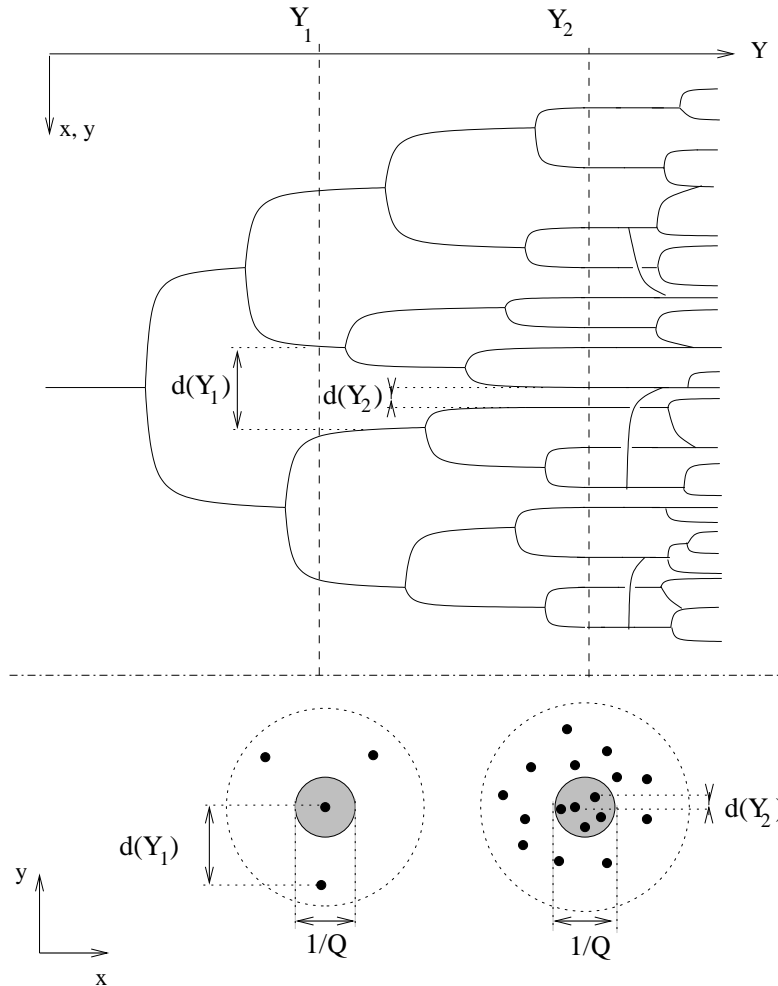
K.Golec-Biernat, J.Kwiecinski, A.Stasto (2000)



$$\tau = Q^2 / Q_s^2(Y = \log 1/x)$$

# Saturation and Non-Linear Equations

## The Tree of Partons/Dipoles



$d(Y) \rightarrow 0 =$  Non-Linear Density effects

$Y \sim Y_1$  : Exponential regime: BFKL

$Y \sim Y_2$  : Transition to Saturation: BK

$Y > Y_2$  : JIMWLK, fluctuations, CGC

# The Balitskii-Kovchegov Equation

- The Dipole Tree Observed in DIS:

$$\sigma^{\gamma^*}(Y, Q) = \int_0^{\infty} x_{01}^3 dx_{01} |\psi(x_{01}Q)|^2 \int k dk J_0(kx_{01}) \mathcal{N}(Y, k)$$

$x_{01}$  : Dipôle Size

$\psi(x_{01}Q)$  :  $q\bar{q}$  Dipole Wave Function

$\mathcal{N}(Y, k)$  :  $\sim$  Unintegrated Gluon  $k$ -Distribution

- The Non-Linear BK Equation for  $\mathcal{N}$ :

$$\partial_Y \mathcal{N} = \bar{\alpha} \chi(-\partial_L) \mathcal{N} - \bar{\alpha} \mathcal{N}^2$$

- BFKL kernel

$$\chi(-\partial_L) = 2\psi(1) - \psi(-\partial_L) - \psi(1+\partial_L) ; L \equiv \log \frac{k^2}{\Lambda^2}$$

- QCD Coupling (fixed or running)

$$\bar{\alpha} = cste. \text{ or } \bar{\alpha} = \frac{1}{bL}$$

- Equation valid for uncorrelated *effective probes*

# Mathematical Problem

1<sup>rst</sup> step: → Non-Linear Diffusion

- Diffusive Approximation of BK ( $\bar{\alpha} = cst.$ )

$$\bar{\chi}(-\partial_L) \sim \chi\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{D}{2} \times \left(\partial_L + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2$$

- Equation BK ⇒ F-KPP

S.Munier, R.P., 2003,2004

$$\partial_t u(t, x) = \partial_x^2 u(t, x) + u(t, x)(1 - u(t, x))$$

- “Dictionnary”

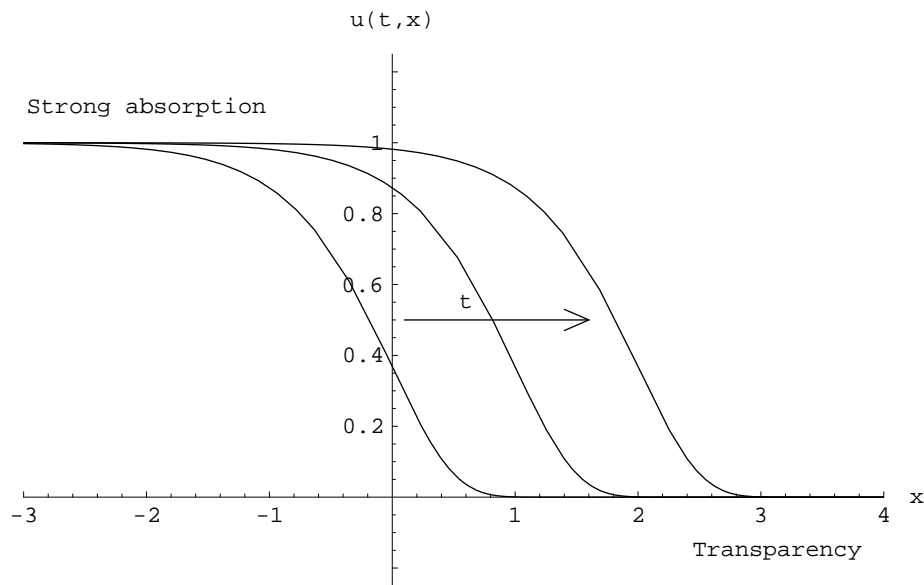
$$Time = t \propto Y$$

$$Space = x \propto L + \frac{\bar{\alpha}D}{2} Y$$

$$Wave Front = u(t, x) \propto \mathcal{N}(Y, k)$$

# Traveling wave Solutions

Bramson (1983)



- → Geometric Scaling

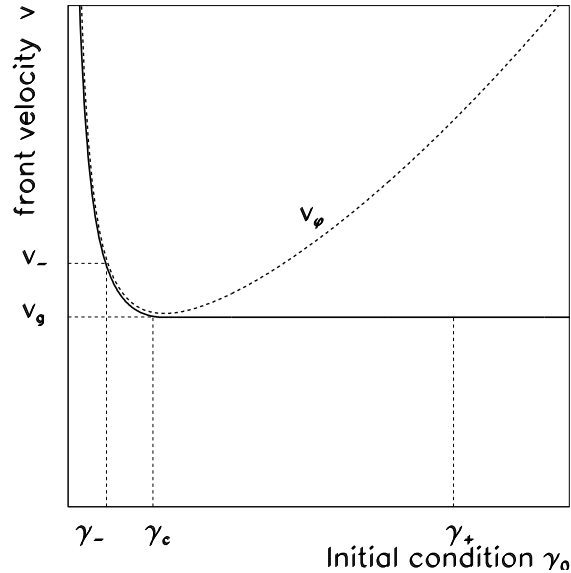
$$u(t, x) \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} w(x - m_{\bar{\gamma}}(t)) \Rightarrow \mathcal{N}(Y, k) = \mathcal{N}\left(\frac{k}{Q_s(Y)}\right)$$

- → Saturation Scale: “Universal terms”

$$\log Q_s^2(Y) = \bar{\alpha} \frac{\chi(\bar{\gamma})}{\bar{\gamma}} Y - \frac{3}{2\bar{\gamma}} \log Y - \frac{3}{(\bar{\gamma})^2} \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{\bar{\alpha}\chi''(\bar{\gamma})}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{Y}} + \mathcal{O}(1/Y)$$

# Generic Wave Solutions for BK

2<sup>nd</sup> step: **Beyond the Diffusive Approximation**



- Sub-critical regime: phase velocity

$$\gamma_0 = \gamma_- \Rightarrow v \equiv v_\varphi(\gamma) = \bar{\alpha}\chi(\gamma)/\gamma$$

- Critical regime: phase  $\equiv$  group

$$\gamma_0 = \bar{\gamma} = .6275... \Rightarrow v_\varphi(\bar{\gamma}) \equiv v_g(\bar{\gamma}) = \bar{\alpha}\chi'(\bar{\gamma}) \sim 4.883\bar{\alpha}$$

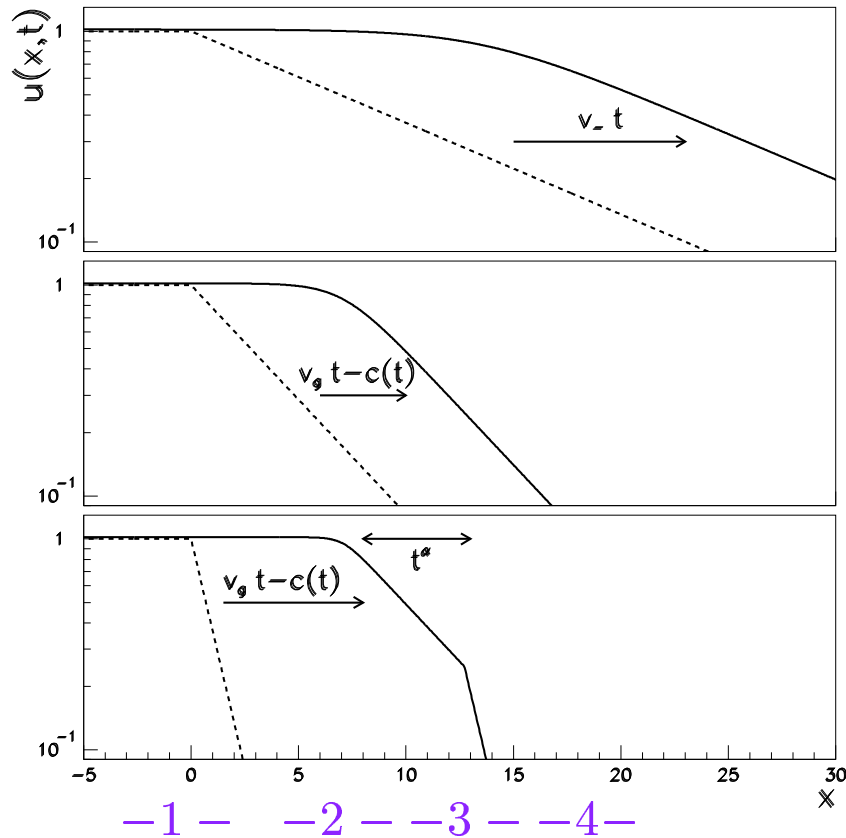
- Super-critical regime (cf. QCD at  $\gamma_+ = 1$ )

$$\gamma_0 = \gamma_+ \Rightarrow \bar{v} \equiv v_g(\bar{\gamma}) < v_\varphi(\gamma)$$

- NB: for F-KPP:  $v \geq v_g \rightarrow c \geq c_g = 2$

# The Wave Front Structure

Derrida, Brunet, Van Saarloos: “Pulled vs. Pushed fronts”



## Supercritical “Pulled” Fronts: 4 Regions

- -1- “Absorptive”: Deep Saturation
- -2- “Interior”: Geometric Scaling
- -3- “Leading Edge”: Transition to Saturation
- -4- “Pulling Tail”: Transparency limit



# Exact Scaling Solutions

Logan 1984, R.P. 2005

→ **Insert**  $u(x, t) \rightarrow U(s = \frac{x}{c} - t)$

- **Diffusive Approximation**

$$U(1 - U) + \frac{dU}{ds} + \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{d^2U}{(ds)^2} = 0$$

- **Expansion in  $1/c^2 \leq 1/4 = 1/c_g^2$**

$$h(s) = h_0 + \frac{1}{c^2} h_2 + \sum_{p \geq 2} \frac{1}{c^{2p}} h_{2p} \equiv \frac{1}{2} - U(s)$$

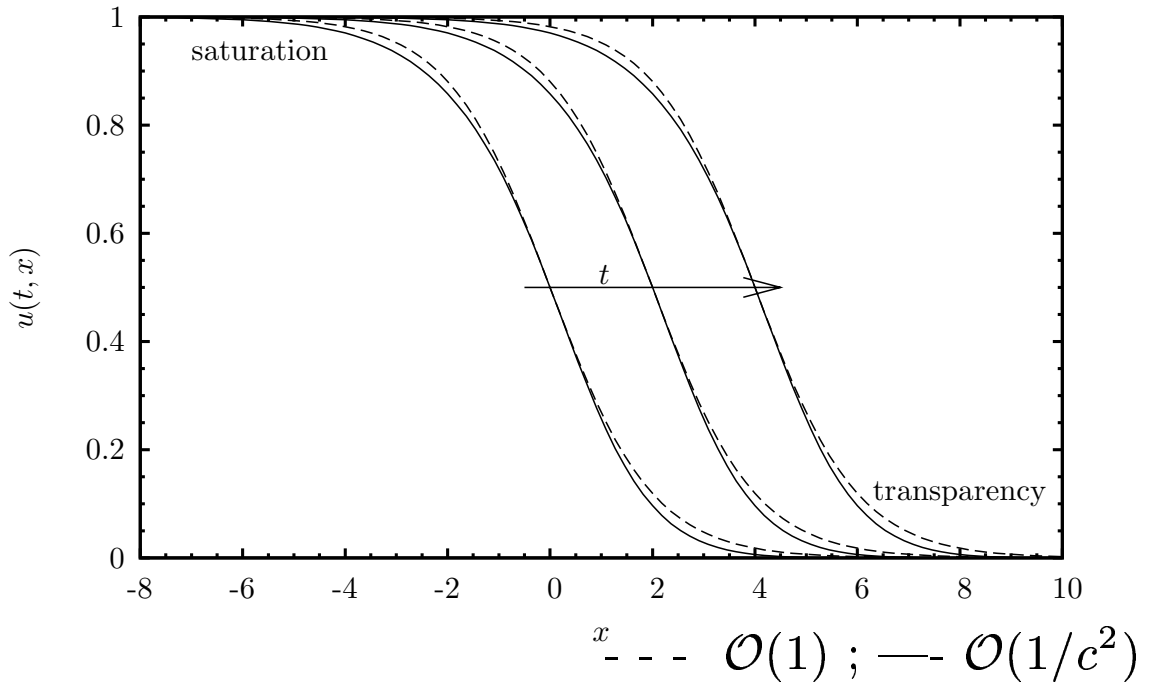
- **Hierarchy of Linear Equations Except First**

$$h_0' + h_0^2 - 1/4 = 0$$

$$h_2' + 2h_0 h_2 + h_0'' = 0$$

$$h_4' + h_2^2 + 2h_0 h_4 + h_2'' = 0 \dots$$

# Universal Parametric Wave



- Result up to  $\mathcal{O}(1/c^2)$

$$U(s) = \frac{1}{1+e^s} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{e^s}{(1+e^s)^2} \log \frac{(1+e^s)^2}{4e^s}$$

- Geometric Scaling

$$\mathcal{N} \propto \frac{1}{1 + \left[ \frac{k^2}{Q_s^2(Y)} \right]^{\mu_1}} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\left[ \frac{k^2}{Q_s^2(Y)} \right]^{\mu_1}}{\left( 1 + \left[ \frac{k^2}{Q_s^2(Y)} \right]^{\mu_1} \right)^2} \log \frac{\left( 1 + \left[ \frac{k^2}{Q_s^2(Y)} \right]^{\mu_1} \right)^2}{4 \left[ \frac{k^2}{Q_s^2(Y)} \right]^{\mu_1}}$$

Effective saturation scale  $Q_s^2(Y) = \exp(\mu_2 Y)$

# Outlook

- Running Coupling

$$bL \partial_Y \mathcal{N}(L, Y) = \chi (-\partial_L) \mathcal{N}(L, Y) - \mathcal{N}^2(L, Y)$$

- Scaling Solution

$$\mathcal{N}(L, Y) \equiv \mathcal{N} \left\{ L \varphi \left( \frac{Y}{L^2} \right) \right\}$$

- New scaling variable

$$s \propto L - \kappa \sqrt{L^2 + \frac{v_g^2}{\kappa^2} Y} \sim L - v_g \sqrt{Y}$$

- Same Universal Parametric Wave

$$U(s) = \frac{1}{1+e^s} - \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{e^s}{(1+e^s)^2} \log \frac{(1+e^s)^2}{4e^s}$$

# Conclusions

- **Balitskii-Kovchegov Equation**  
Previous: Universal Asymptotic “Leading Edge”, “Pulled Fronts” (2005: → “weakly pushed” ...)
- **New: Exact Scaling Solutions:**  
Global description of the wave “interior”  $\equiv$  Geometric Scaling
- **Results:**  
Universal Parametric Form of the Front Profile
- **Outlook:**  
Running Coupling, Phenomenology, Stochasticity