Result: Soft-Wall LFWF for massive constituents

$$\psi(x,\mathbf{k}_\perp) = \frac{4\pi c}{\kappa\sqrt{x(1-x)}}\, e^{-\frac{1}{2\kappa^2}\left(\frac{\mathbf{k}_\perp^2}{x(1-x)}+\frac{m_1^2}{x}+\frac{m_2^2}{1-x}\right)}$$

LF WF in impact space: soft-wall model with massive quarks

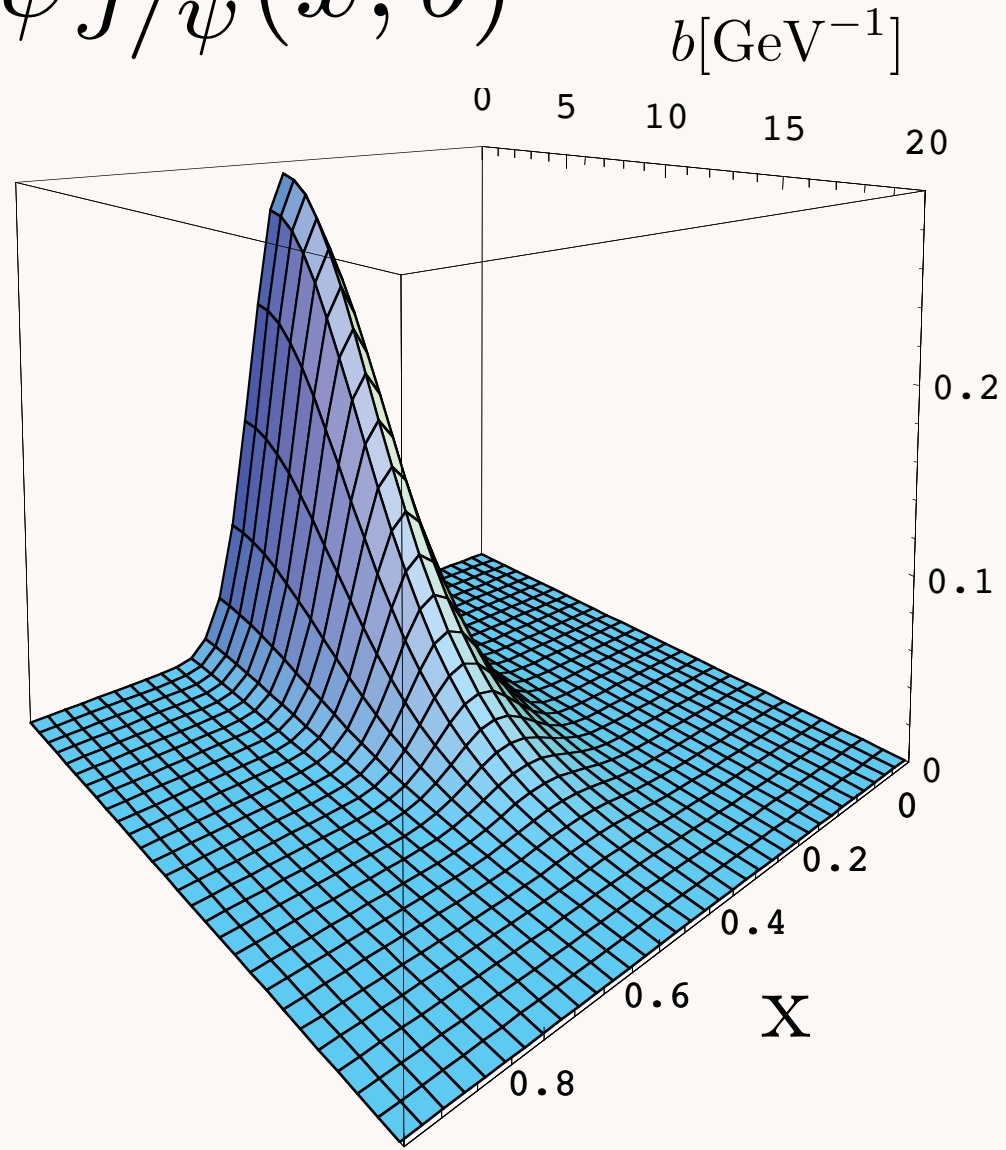
$$\psi(x,\mathbf{b}_\perp) = \frac{c\,\kappa}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{x(1-x)}\, e^{-\frac{1}{2}\kappa^2 x(1-x)\mathbf{b}_\perp^2 - \frac{1}{2\kappa^2}\left[\frac{m_1^2}{x}+\frac{m_2^2}{1-x}\right]}$$

$$z \to \zeta \to \chi$$

$$\chi^2 = b^2 x(1-x) + \frac{1}{\kappa^4}\left[\frac{m_1^2}{x} + \frac{m_2^2}{1-x}\right]$$

J/ψ

$\psi_{J/\psi}(x, b)$



LFWF peaks at

$$x_i = \frac{m_{\perp i}}{\sum_j^n m_{\perp j}}$$

where

$$m_{\perp i} = \sqrt{m^2 + k_\perp^2}$$

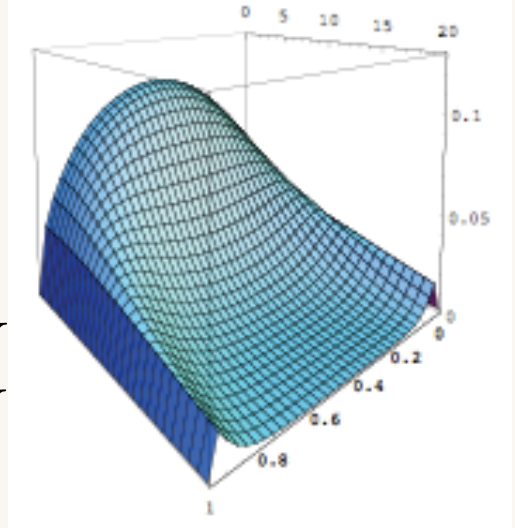
minimum of LF energy denominator

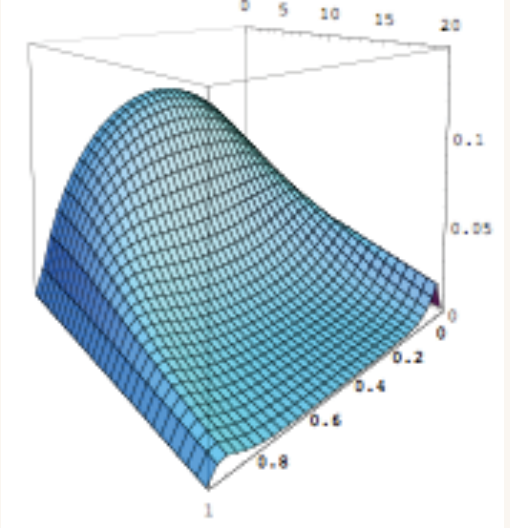
$$\kappa = 0.375 \text{ GeV}$$

$$m_a = m_b = 1.25 \text{ GeV}$$

$|\pi^+ >= |u\bar{d}>$

$m_u = 2\ MeV$
$m_d = 5\ MeV$



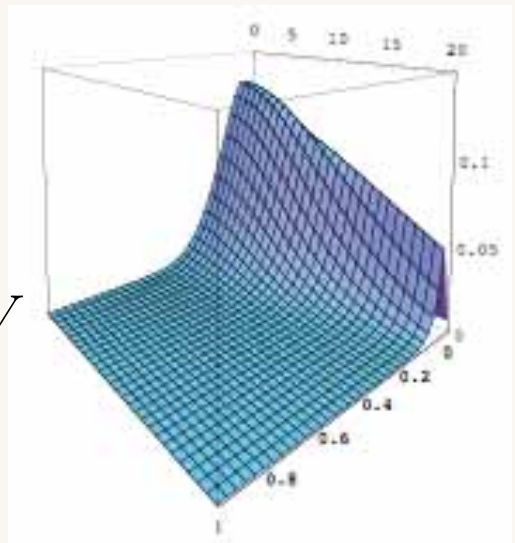


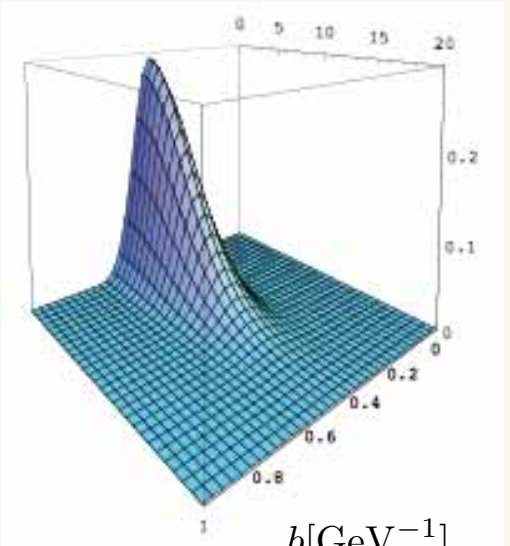
$|K^+ >= |u\bar{s}>$

$m_s = 95\ MeV$

$|D^+ >= |c\bar{d}>$

$m_c = 1.25\ GeV$



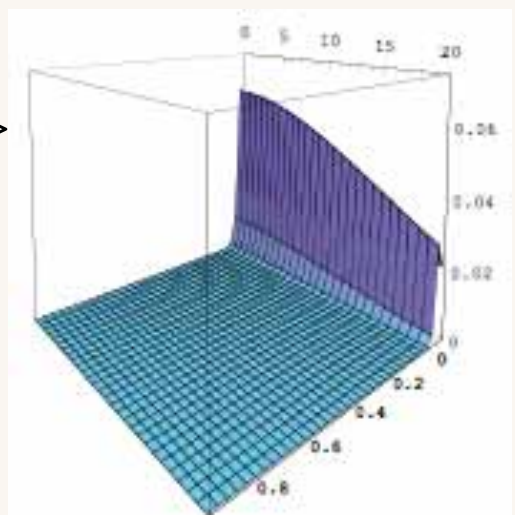


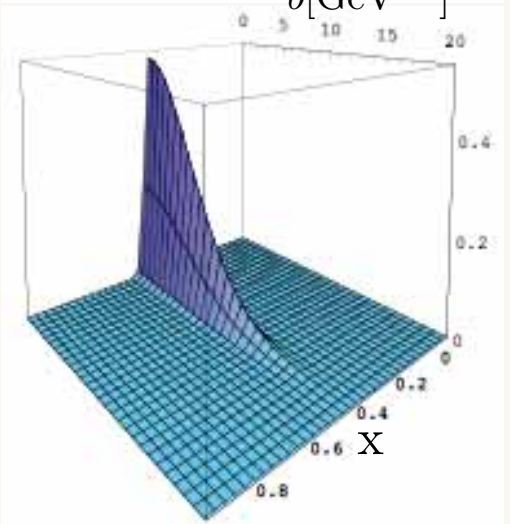
$|\eta_c >= |c\bar{c}>$

$b[\mathrm{GeV}^{-1}]$

$|B^+ >= |u\bar{b}>$

$m_b = 4.2\ GeV$





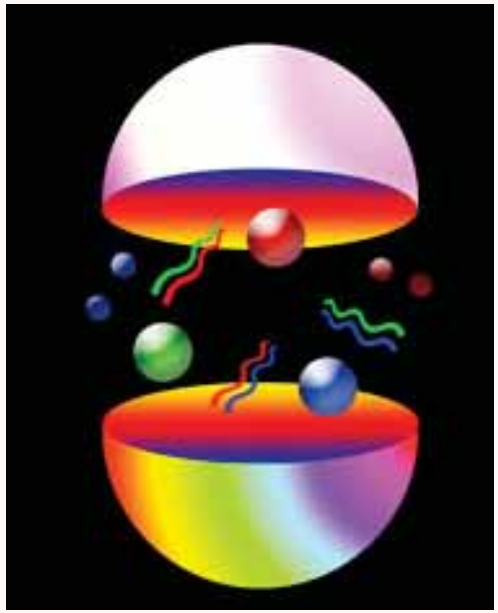
$|\eta_b >= |b\bar{b}>$

$\kappa = 375\ MeV$

- Baryons Spectrum in "bottom-up" holographic QCD

  GdT and Brodsky: hep-th/0409074, hep-th/0501022.

Baryons in Ads/CFT



- Action for massive fermionic modes on AdS_{d+1}:

$$S[\overline{\Psi},\Psi] = \int d^{d+1}x\,\sqrt{g}\,\overline{\Psi}(x,z)\left(i\Gamma^{\ell}D_{\ell}-\mu\right)\Psi(x,z).$$

- Equation of motion: $\left(i\Gamma^{\ell}D_{\ell}-\mu\right)\Psi(x,z)=0$

$$\left[i\left(z\eta^{\ell m}\Gamma_{\ell}\partial_{m}+\frac{d}{2}\Gamma_{z}\right)+\mu R\right]\Psi(x^{\ell})=0.$$

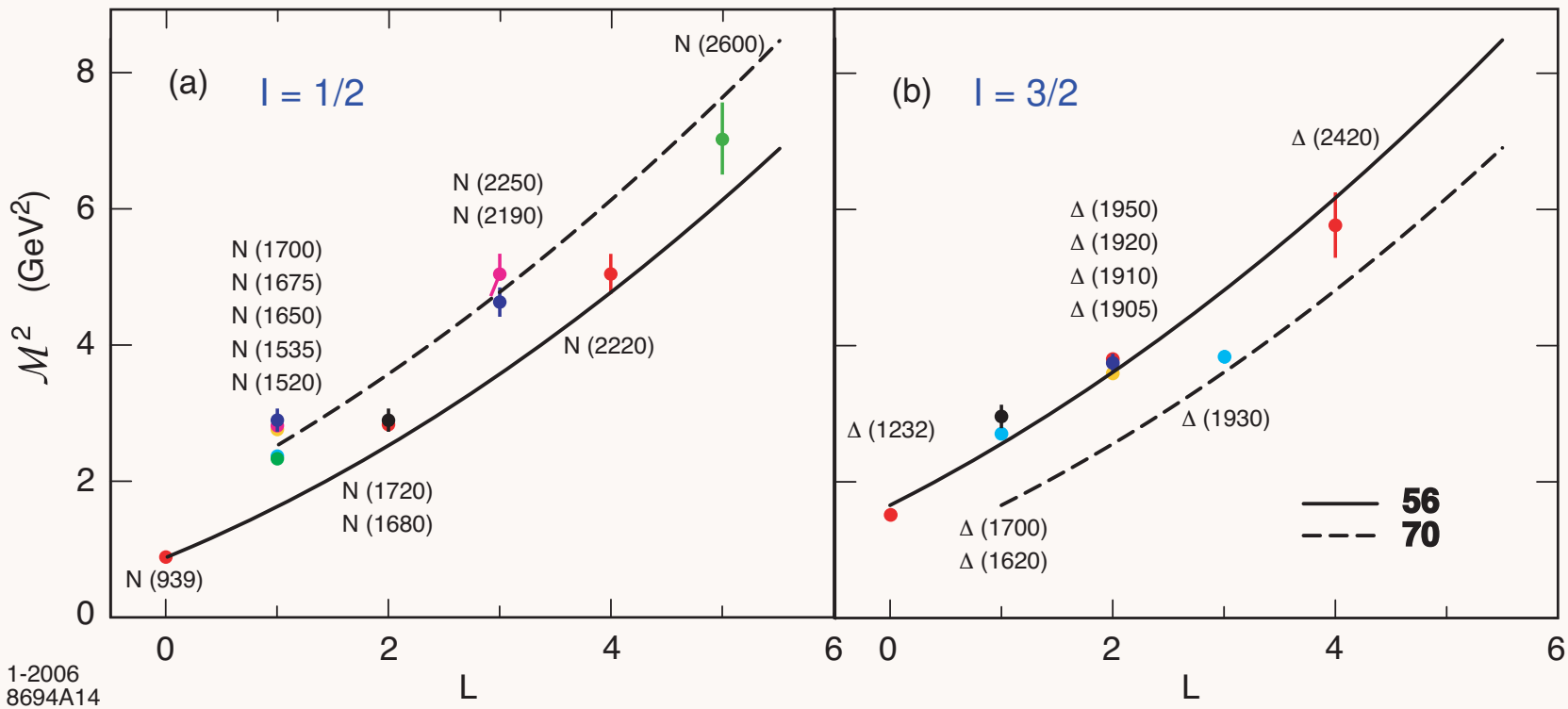


Fig: Light baryon orbital spectrum for Λ_{QCD} = 0.25 GeV in the HW model. The $\mathbf{56}$ trajectory corresponds to L even $P = +$ states, and the $\mathbf{70}$ to L odd $P = -$ states.

$SU(6)$	S	L	Baryon State
56	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$N\frac{1}{2}^+(939)$
	$\frac{3}{2}$	0	$\Delta\frac{3}{2}^+(1232)$
70	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$N\frac{1}{2}^-(1535)$ $N\frac{3}{2}^-(1520)$
	$\frac{3}{2}$	1	$N\frac{1}{2}^-(1650)$ $N\frac{3}{2}^-(1700)$ $N\frac{5}{2}^-(1675)$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\Delta\frac{1}{2}^-(1620)$ $\Delta\frac{3}{2}^-(1700)$
56	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$N\frac{3}{2}^+(1720)$ $N\frac{5}{2}^+(1680)$
	$\frac{3}{2}$	2	$\Delta\frac{1}{2}^+(1910)$ $\Delta\frac{3}{2}^+(1920)$ $\Delta\frac{5}{2}^+(1905)$ $\Delta\frac{7}{2}^+(1950)$
70	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$N\frac{5}{2}^-$ $N\frac{7}{2}^-$
	$\frac{3}{2}$	3	$N\frac{3}{2}^-$ $N\frac{5}{2}^-$ $N\frac{7}{2}^-(2190)$ $N\frac{9}{2}^-(2250)$
	$\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\Delta\frac{5}{2}^-(1930)$ $\Delta\frac{7}{2}^-$
56	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$N\frac{7}{2}^+$ $N\frac{9}{2}^+(2220)$
	$\frac{3}{2}$	4	$\Delta\frac{5}{2}^+$ $\Delta\frac{7}{2}^+$ $\Delta\frac{9}{2}^+$ $\Delta\frac{11}{2}^+(2420)$
70	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	$N\frac{9}{2}^-$ $N\frac{11}{2}^-(2600)$
	$\frac{3}{2}$	5	$N\frac{7}{2}^-$ $N\frac{9}{2}^-$ $N\frac{11}{2}^-$ $N\frac{13}{2}^-$

Space-Like Dirac Proton Form Factor

- Consider the spin non-flip form factors

$$F_+(Q^2) = g_+ \int d\zeta\, J(Q,\zeta)|\psi_+(\zeta)|^2,$$
$$F_-(Q^2) = g_- \int d\zeta\, J(Q,\zeta)|\psi_-(\zeta)|^2,$$

  where the effective charges g_+ and g_- are determined from the spin-flavor structure of the theory.

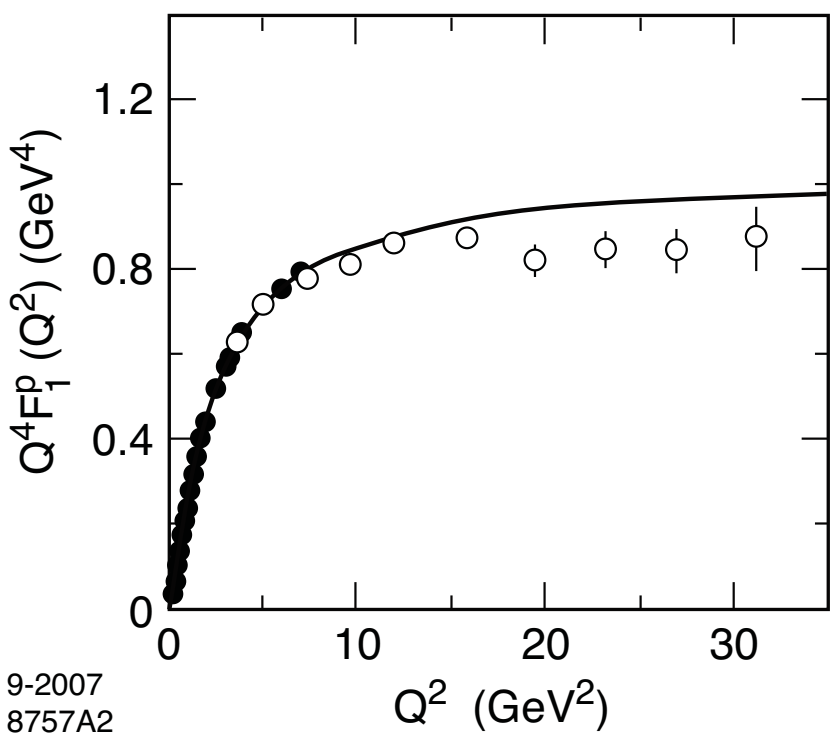
- Choose the struck quark to have $S^z = +1/2$. The two AdS solutions $\psi_+(\zeta)$ and $\psi_-(\zeta)$ correspond to nucleons with $J^z = +1/2$ and $-1/2$.

- For $SU(6)$ spin-flavor symmetry

$$F_1^p(Q^2) = \int d\zeta\, J(Q,\zeta)|\psi_+(\zeta)|^2,$$
$$F_1^n(Q^2) = -\frac{1}{3}\int d\zeta\, J(Q,\zeta)\left[|\psi_+(\zeta)|^2 - |\psi_-(\zeta)|^2\right],$$

  where $F_1^p(0) = 1,\ F_1^n(0) = 0.$

- Scaling behavior for large Q^2: $Q^4 F_1^p(Q^2) \to \text{constant}$ $\boxed{\text{Proton } \tau = 3}$

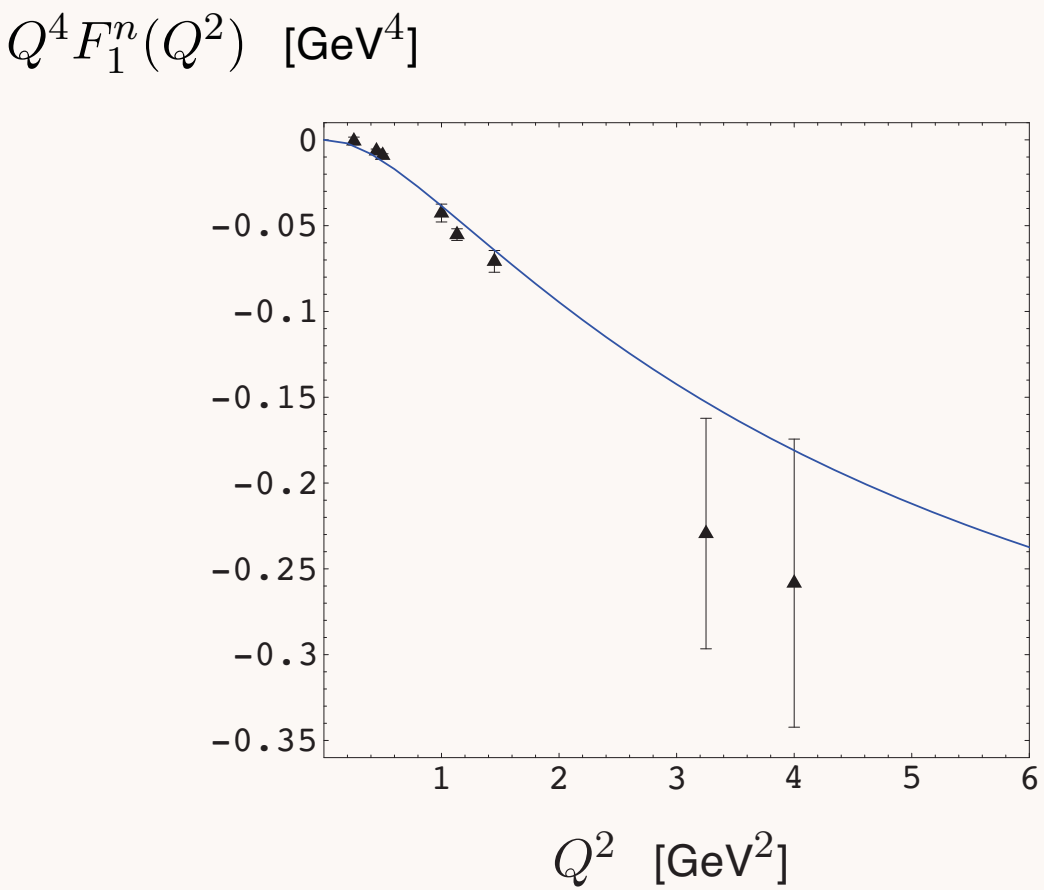


SW model predictions for $\kappa = 0.424$ GeV. Data analysis from: M. Diehl *et al.* Eur. Phys. J. C **39**, 1 (2005).

Dirac Neutron Form Factor

(Valence Approximation)

Truncated Space Confinement

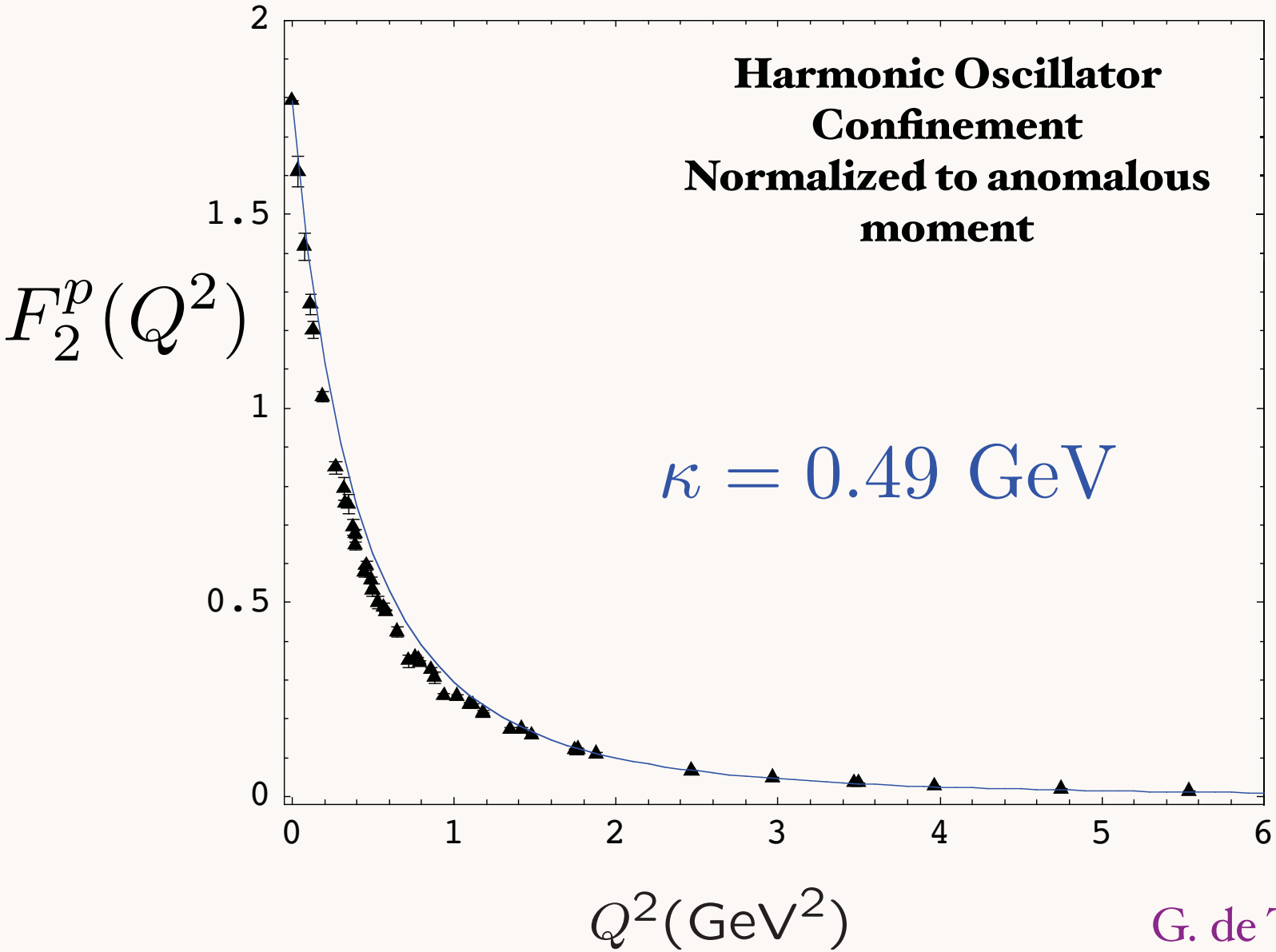


Prediction for $Q^4 F_1^n(Q^2)$ for $\Lambda_{\rm QCD} = 0.21$ GeV in the hard wall approximation. Data analysis from Diehl (2005).

Spacelike Pauli Form Factor

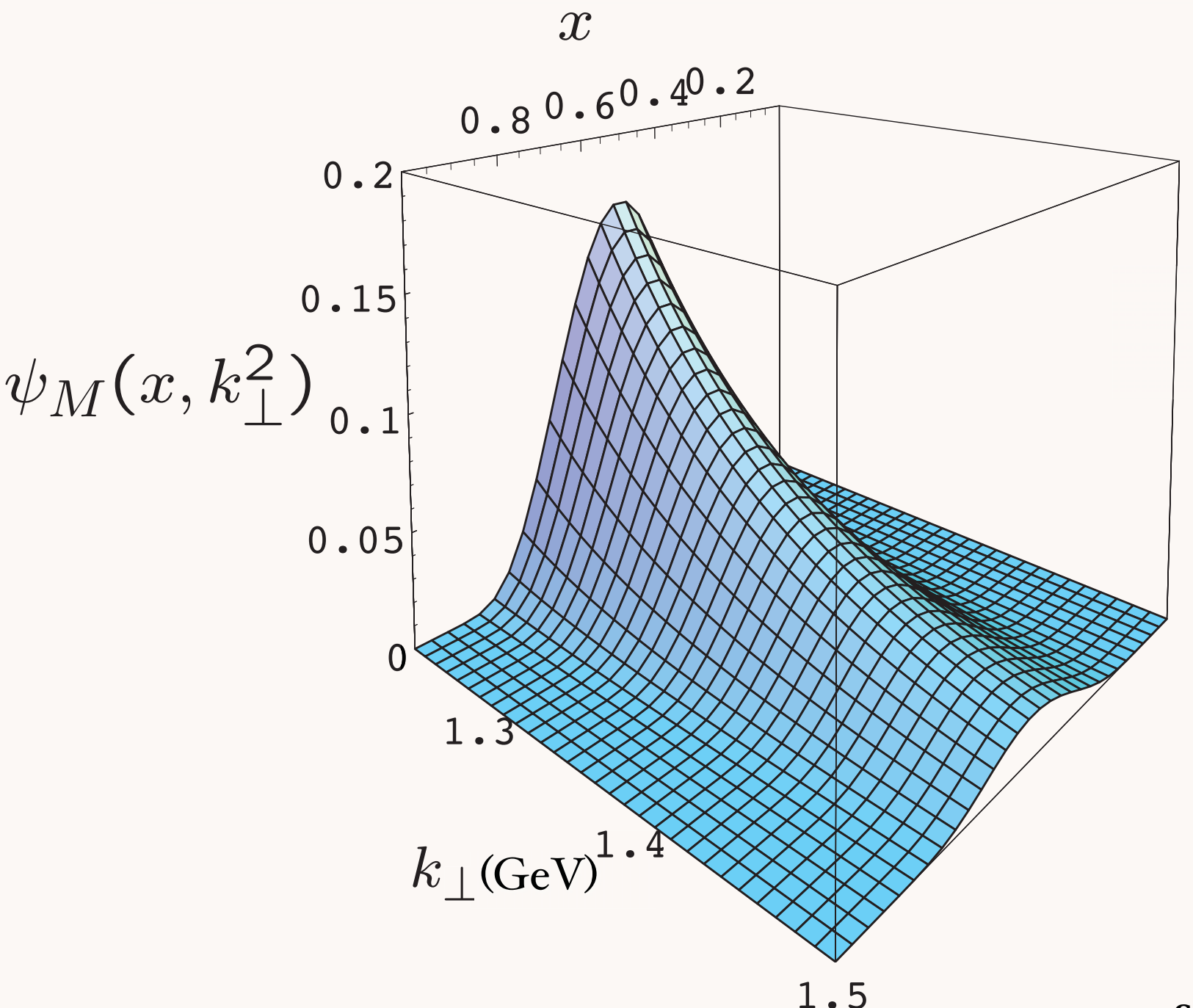
Preliminary

From overlap of $L = 1$ and $L = 0$ LFWFs



G. de Teramond, sjb

Prediction from AdS/CFT: Meson LFWF



"Soft Wall" model

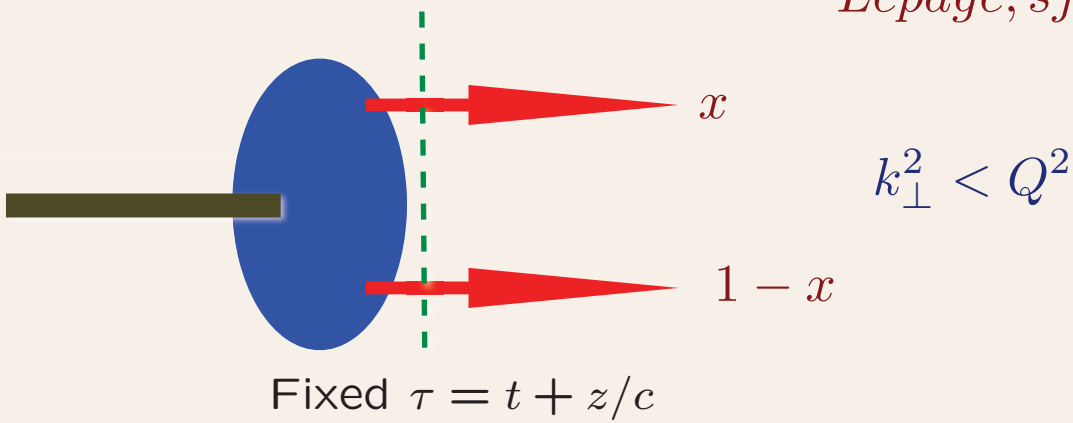
de Teramond, sjb

Hadron Distribution Amplitudes

Lepage, sjb

$$\phi_H(x_i, Q)$$

$$\sum_i x_i = 1$$



- Fundamental gauge invariant non-perturbative input to hard exclusive processes, heavy hadron decays. Defined for Mesons, Baryons

- Evolution Equations from PQCD, OPE, Conformal Invariance

Lepage, sjb
Frishman, Lepage, Sachrajda, sjb
Peskin Braun
Efremov, Radyushkin Chernyak etal

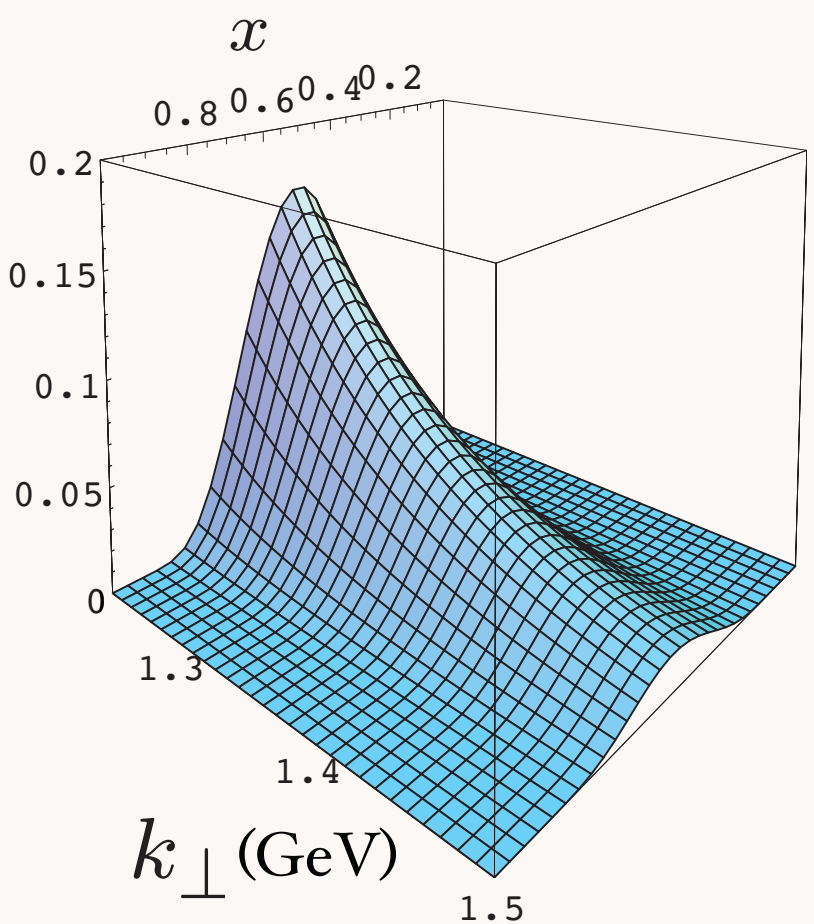
- Compute from valence light-front wavefunction in light-cone gauge

$$\phi_M(x, Q) = \int^Q d^2\vec{k}\ \psi_{q\bar{q}}(x, \vec{k}_\perp)$$

Prediction from AdS/CFT: Meson LFWF

de Teramond, sjb

$\psi_M(x, k_\perp^2)$



"Soft Wall" model

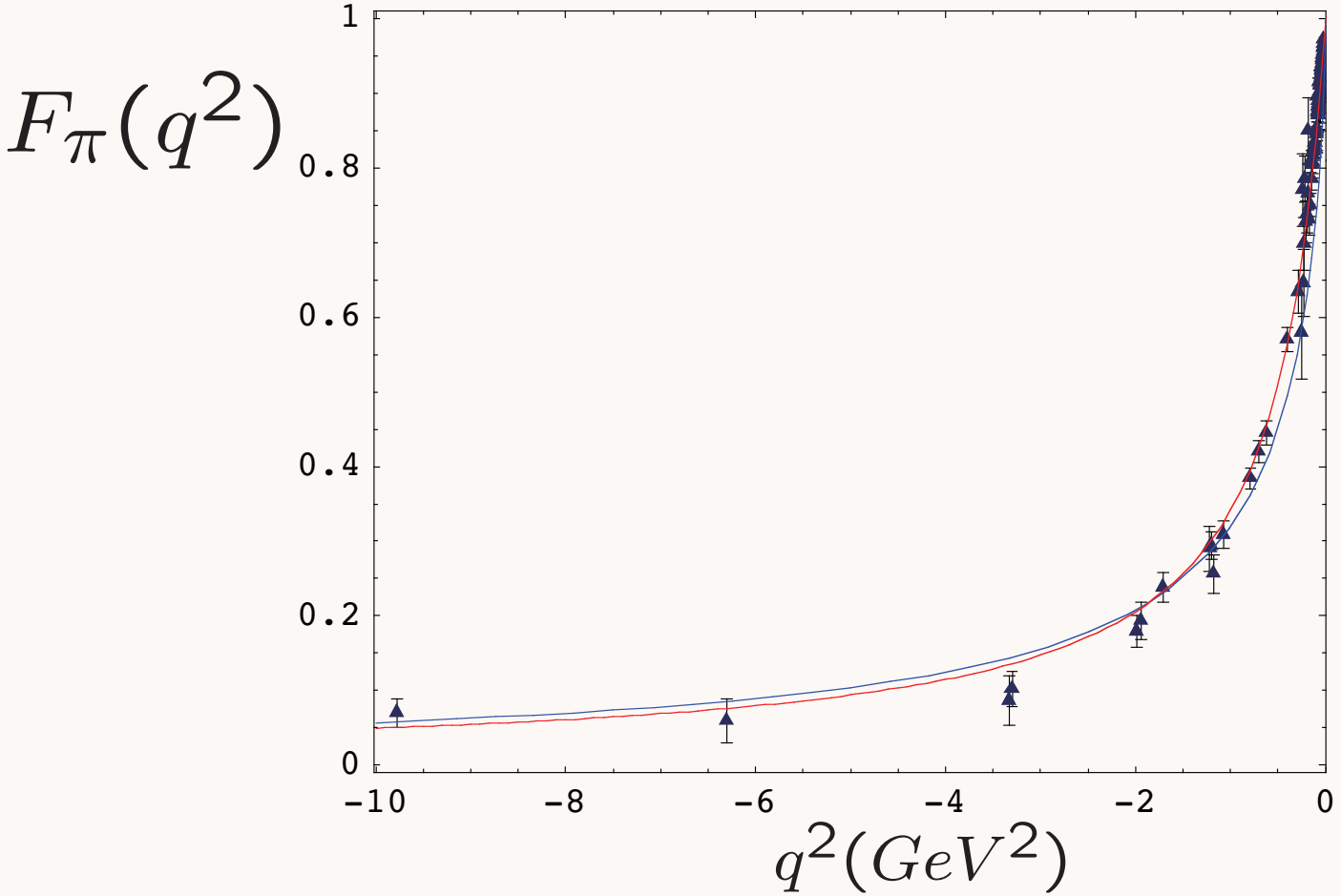
$\kappa = 0.375$ GeV

massless quarks

$$\psi_M(x, k_\perp) = \frac{4\pi}{\kappa\sqrt{x(1-x)}} e^{-\frac{k_\perp^2}{2\kappa^2 x(1-x)}}$$

$$\phi_M(x, Q_0) \propto \sqrt{x(1-x)}$$

Spacelike pion form factor from AdS/CFT



Data Compilation
Baldini, Kloe and Volmer

Soft Wall: Harmonic Oscillator Confinement

Hard Wall: Truncated Space Confinement

One parameter - set by pion decay constant

de Teramond, sjb
See also: Radyushkin

Light-Front Wavefunctions

Dirac's Front Form: Fixed $\tau = t + z/c$

$$\psi(x, k_\perp)$$

$$x_i = \frac{k_i^+}{P^+}$$

Invariant under boosts. Independent of P^μ

$$H_{LF}^{QCD} |\psi> = M^2 |\psi>$$

Remarkable new insights from AdS/CFT, the duality between conformal field theory and Anti-de Sitter Space

How can we systematically improve AdS/QCD?

AdS/QCD: Semiclassical model

No Particle Creation

Valence Fock State only

$$|p,S_z>=\sum_{n=3}\Psi_n(x_i,\vec{k}_{\perp i},\lambda_i)|n;\vec{k}_{\perp_i},\lambda_i>$$

sum over states with n=3, 4, ...constituents

The Light Front Fock State Wavefunctions

$$\Psi_n(x_i,\vec{k}_{\perp i},\lambda_i)$$

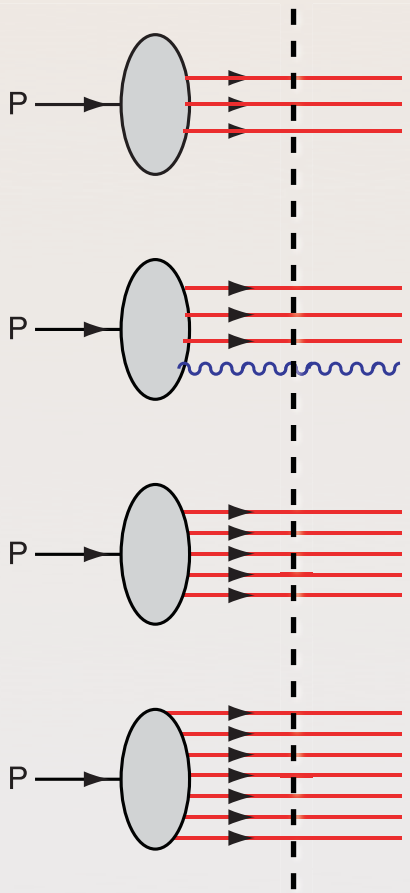
are boost invariant; they are independent of the hadron's energy and momentum P^μ.

The light-cone momentum fraction

$$x_i=\frac{k_i^+}{p^+}=\frac{k_i^0+k_i^z}{P^0+P^z}$$

are boost invariant.

$$\sum_i^n k_i^+=P^+,\ \sum_i^n x_i=1,\ \sum_i^n \vec{k}_i^\perp=\vec{0}^\perp.$$



Fixed LF time

Intrinsic heavy quarks $\bar{u}(x)\neq\bar{d}(x)$

Mueller: BFKL DYNAMICS $\bar{s}(x)\neq s(x)$

AdS/QCD

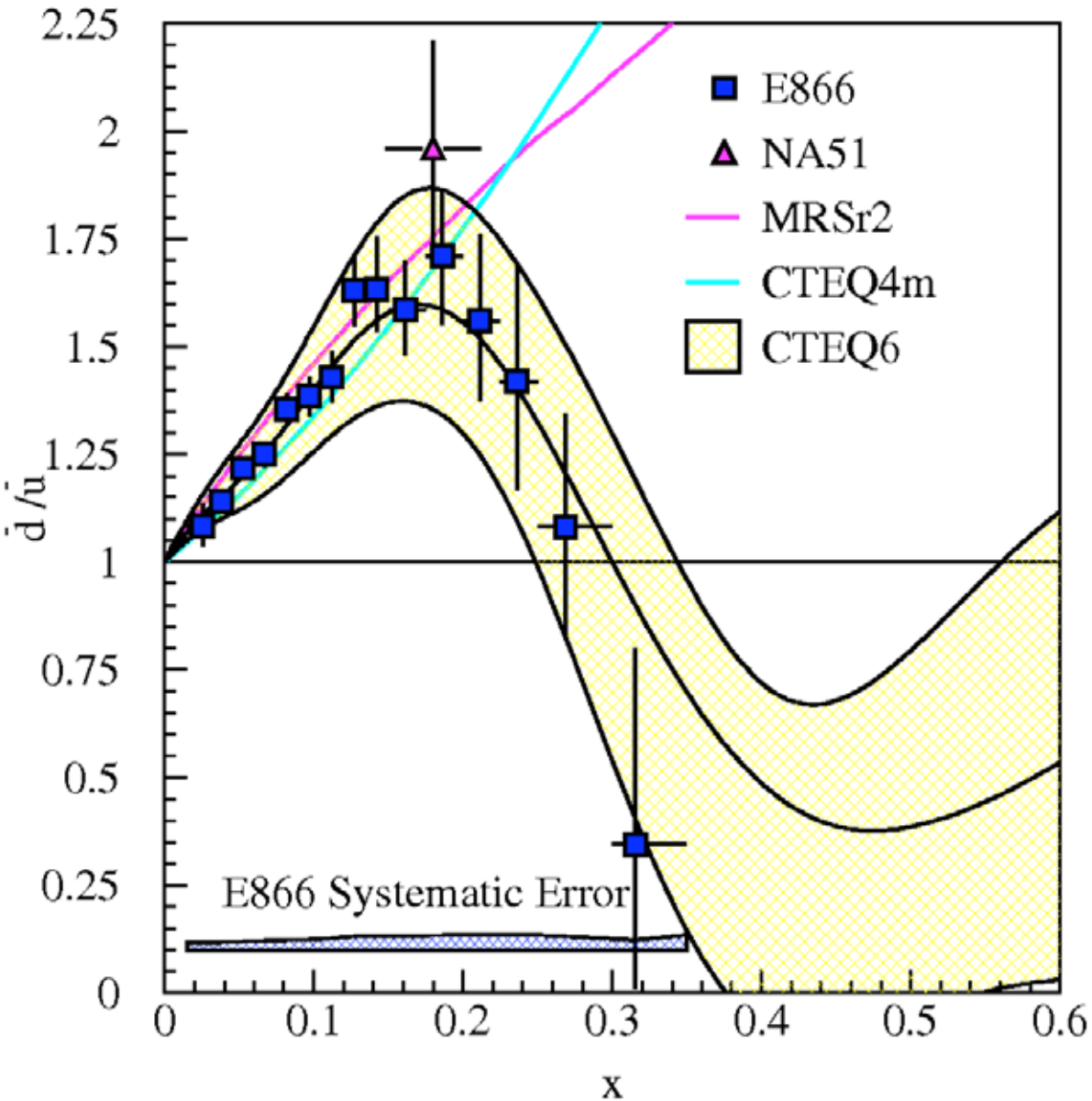
Light Antiquark Flavor Asymmetry

- Naïve Assumption from gluon splitting:

$$\bar{d}(x) = \bar{u}(x)$$

- E866/NuSea (Drell-Yan)

$\bar{d}(x)/\bar{u}(x)$ for $0.015 \leq x \leq 0.35$



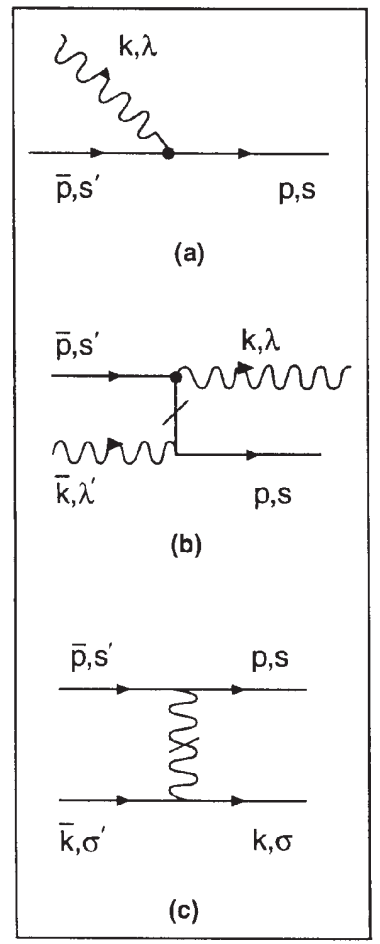
Light-Front QCD

Heisenberg Matrix Formulation

$$L^{QCD} \rightarrow H_{LF}^{QCD}$$

Physical gauge: $A^+ = 0$

$$H_{LF}^{QCD} = \sum_i [\frac{m^2 + k_\perp^2}{x}]_i + H_{LF}^{int}$$



H_{LF}^{int}: Matrix in Fock Space

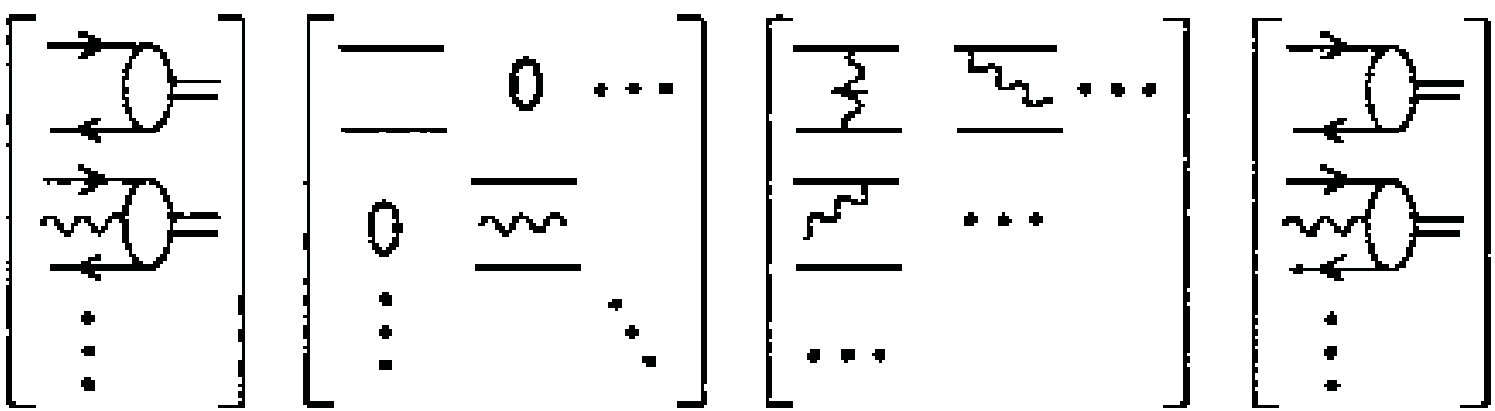
$$H_{LF}^{QCD}|\Psi_h> = \mathcal{M}_h^2|\Psi_h>$$

Eigenvalues and Eigensolutions give Hadron Spectrum and Light-Front wavefunctions

DLCQ: Periodic BC in x^-. Discrete k^+; frame-independent truncation

LIGHT-FRONT SCHRODINGER EQUATION

$$\left(M_\pi^2 - \sum_i \frac{\vec{k}_{\perp i}^{\,2} + m_i^2}{x_i}\right) \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{q\bar{q}/\pi} \\ \psi_{q\bar{q}g/\pi} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \langle q\bar{q}|\, V\, |q\bar{q}\rangle & \langle q\bar{q}|\, V\, |q\bar{q}g\rangle & \cdots \\ \langle q\bar{q}g|\, V\, |q\bar{q}\rangle & \langle q\bar{q}g|\, V\, |q\bar{q}g\rangle & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \psi_{q\bar{q}/\pi} \\ \psi_{q\bar{q}g/\pi} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$



$A^+ = 0$

G.P. Lepage, sjb

Landau Congress
Moscow, June 20, 2008

AdS/QCD
114

Stan Brodsky
SLAC & IPPP

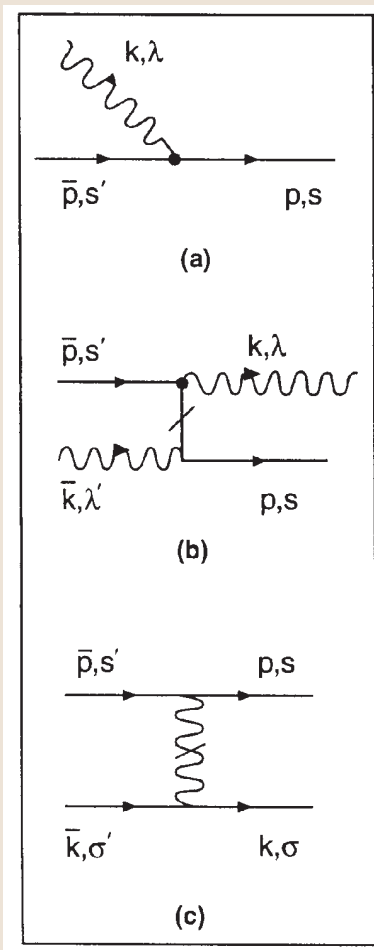
Light-Front QCD

Heisenberg Matrix Formulation

$$H_{LF}^{QCD}|\Psi_h>=\mathcal{M}_h^2|\Psi_h>$$

DLCQ

Discretized Light-Cone Quantization



n	Sector	1 qq̄	2 gg	3 qq̄ g	4 qq̄ qq̄	5 gg g	6 qq̄ gg	7 qq̄ qq̄ g	8 qq̄ qq̄ qq̄	9 gg gg	10 qq̄ gg g	11 qq̄ qq̄ gg	12 qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ g	13 qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ qq̄
1	qq̄					·		·	·	·	·	·	·	·
2	gg				·			·	·		·	·	·	·
3	qq̄ g								·	·		·	·	·
4	qq̄ qq̄		·			·			·	·	·		·	·
5	gg g	·			·			·	·			·	·	·
6	qq̄ gg								·				·	·
7	qq̄ qq̄ g	·	·			·				·				·
8	qq̄ qq̄ qq̄	·	·	·		·	·			·	·			
9	gg gg	·		·	·			·	·			·	·	·
10	qq̄ gg g	·	·		·				·				·	·
11	qq̄ qq̄ gg	·	·	·		·				·				·
12	qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ g	·	·	·	·	·	·			·	·			
13	qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ qq̄	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		·	·	·		

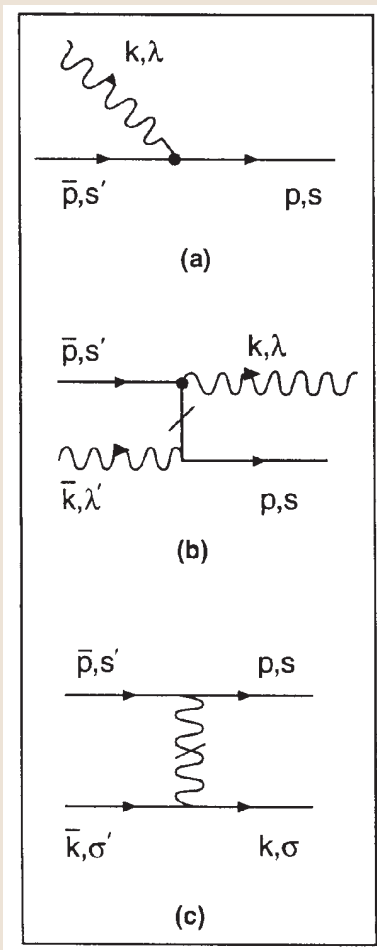
Eigenvalues and Eigensolutions give Hadron Spectrum and Light-Front wavefunctions

H.C. Pauli & sjb

DLCQ: Frame-independent, No fermion doubling; Minkowski Space

Light-Front QCD Heisenberg Equation

$$H_{LC}^{QCD}|\Psi_h\rangle = \mathcal{M}_h^2\ |\Psi_h\rangle$$



n	Sector	1 qq̄	2 gg	3 qq̄ g	4 qq̄ qq̄	5 gg g	6 qq̄ gg	7 qq̄ qq̄ g	8 qq̄ qq̄ qq̄	9 gg gg	10 qq̄ gg g	11 qq̄ qq̄ gg	12 qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ g	13 qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ qq̄
1	qq̄					·		·	·	·	·	·	·	·
2	gg				·			·	·		·	·	·	·
3	qq̄ g								·	·		·	·	·
4	qq̄ qq̄		·			·				·	·		·	·
5	gg g	·			·			·	·			·	·	·
6	qq̄ gg								·				·	·
7	qq̄ qq̄ g	·	·			·				·				·
8	qq̄ qq̄ qq̄	·	·	·		·	·			·	·			
9	gg gg	·		·	·			·	·			·	·	·
10	qq̄ gg g	·	·		·				·				·	·
11	qq̄ qq̄ gg	·	·	·		·				·				·
12	qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ g	·	·	·	·	·	·			·	·			
13	qq̄ qq̄ qq̄ qq̄	·	·	·	·	·	·	·		·	·	·		

Use AdS/QCD basis functions

Use AdS/CFT orthonormal LFWFs as a basis for diagonalizing the QCD LF Hamiltonian

- Good initial approximant: generates all Fock states
- Better than plane wave basis

Pauli, Hornbostel, Hiller, McCartor, sjb

- DLCQ discretization -- highly successful 1+1
- Use independent HO LFWFs, remove CM motion

Vary, Harinandrath, Maris, sjb

- Similar to Shell Model calculations

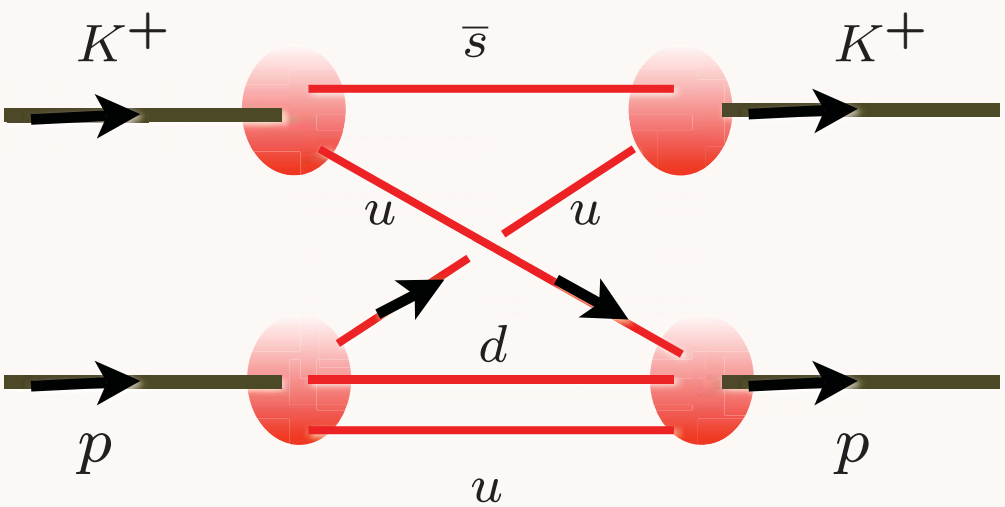
Holographic Connection between LF and AdS/CFT

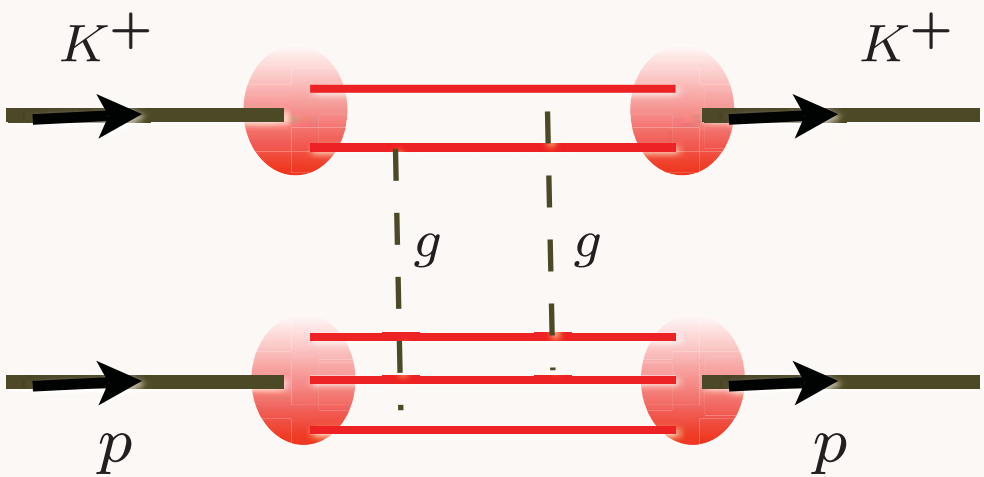
- Predictions for hadronic spectra, light-front wavefunctions, interactions
- Deduce meson and baryon wavefunctions, distribution amplitude, structure function from holographic constraint
- Identification of Orbital Angular Momentum Casimir for SO(2): LF Rotations
- Extension to massive quarks

New Perspectives for QCD from AdS/CFT

- LFWFs: Fundamental frame-independent description of hadrons at amplitude level
- Holographic Model from AdS/CFT : Confinement at large distances and conformal behavior at short distances
- Model for LFWFs, meson and baryon spectra: many applications!
- New basis for diagonalizing Light-Front Hamiltonian
- Physics similar to MIT bag model, but covariant. No problem with support $0 < x < 1$.
- Quark Interchange dominant force at short distances

CIM: Blankenbecler, Gunion, sjb





Quark Interchange (Spin exchange in atom-atom scattering)

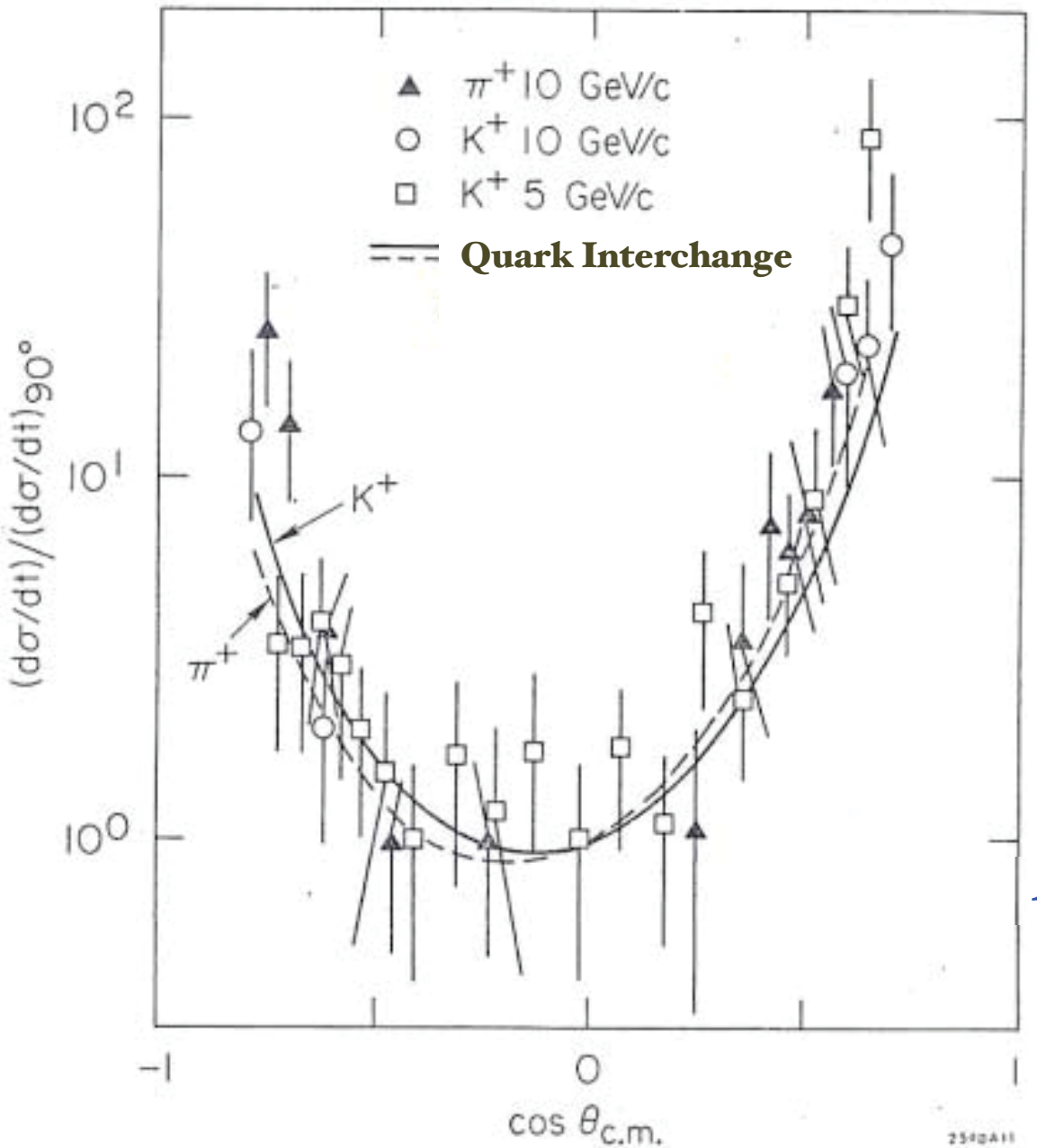
Gluon Exchange (Van der Waal -- Landshoff)

$$\frac{d\sigma}{dt} = \frac{|M(s,t)|^2}{s^2}$$

$$M(t,u)_{\text{interchange}} \propto \frac{1}{ut^2}$$

$$M(s,t)_{\text{gluonexchange}} \propto sF(t)$$

MIT Bag Model (de Tar), large N_C, ('t Hooft), AdS/CFT all predict dominance of quark interchange:



AdS/CFT explains why quark interchange is dominant interaction at high momentum transfer in exclusive reactions

$$M(t,u)_{\text{interchange}} \propto \frac{1}{ut^2}$$

Non-linear Regge behavior:

$$\alpha_R(t) \to -1$$

Comparison of Exclusive Reactions at Large t

B. R. Baller,[a] G. C. Blazey,[b] H. Courant, K. J. Heller, S. Heppelmann,[c] M. L. Marshak, E. A. Peterson, M. A. Shupe, and D. S. Wahl[d]
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455

D. S. Barton, G. Bunce, A. S. Carroll, and Y. I. Makdisi
Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, New York 11973

and

S. Gushue[e] and J. J. Russell
Southeastern Massachusetts University, North Dartmouth, Massachusetts 02747
(Received 28 October 1987; revised manuscript received 3 February 1988)

Cross sections or upper limits are reported for twelve meson-baryon and two baryon-baryon reactions for an incident momentum of 9.9 GeV/c, near 90° c.m.: $\pi^{\pm}p \to p\pi^{\pm}, p\rho^{\pm}, \pi^{+}\Delta^{\pm}, K^{+}\Sigma^{\pm}, (\Lambda^{0}/\Sigma^{0})K^{0}$; $K^{\pm}p \to pK^{\pm}$; $p^{\pm}p \to pp^{\pm}$. By studying the flavor dependence of the different reactions, we have been able to isolate the quark-interchange mechanism as dominant over gluon exchange and quark-antiquark annihilation.

$\pi^{\pm}p \to p\pi^{\pm}$,

$K^{\pm}p \to pK^{\pm}$,

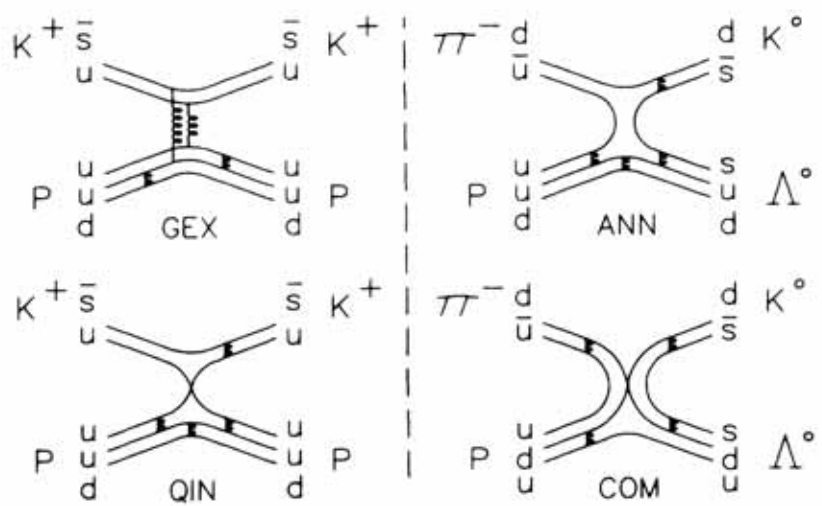
$\pi^{\pm}p \to p\rho^{\pm}$,

$\pi^{\pm}p \to \pi^{+}\Delta^{\pm}$,

$\pi^{\pm}p \to K^{+}\Sigma^{\pm}$,

$\pi^{-}p \to \Lambda^{0}K^{0}, \Sigma^{0}K^{0}$,

$p^{\pm}p \to pp^{\pm}$.



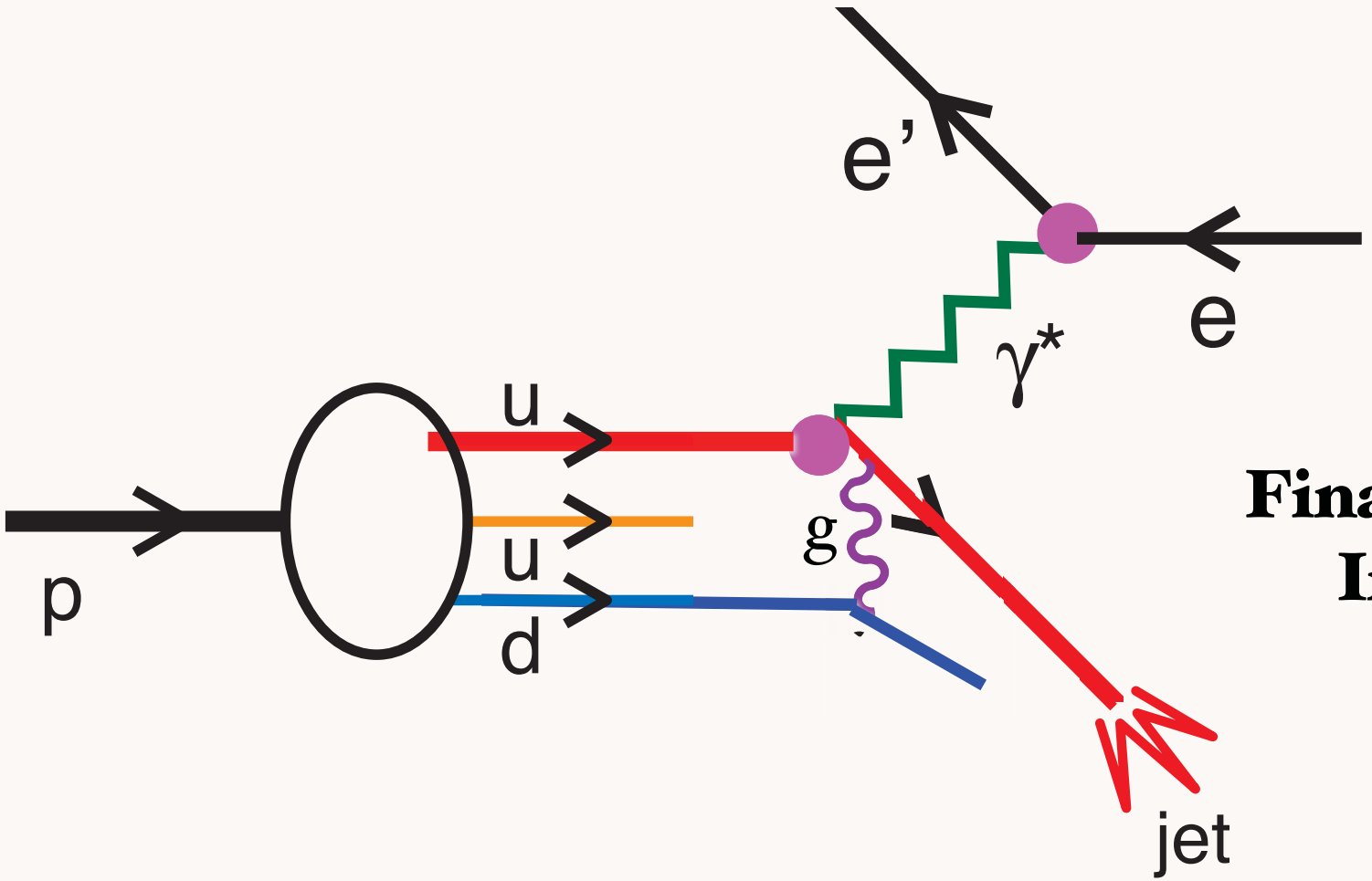
New Perspectives on QCD Phenomena from AdS/CFT

- AdS/CFT: Duality between string theory in Anti-de Sitter Space and Conformal Field Theory
- New Way to Implement Conformal Symmetry
- Holographic Model: Conformal Symmetry at Short Distances, Confinement at large distances
- Remarkable predictions for hadronic spectra, wavefunctions, interactions
- AdS/CFT provides novel insights into the quark structure of hadrons

Hadron Dynamics at the Amplitude Level

- LFWFS are the universal hadronic amplitudes which underlie structure functions, GPDs, exclusive processes, distribution amplitudes, direct subprocesses, hadronization.
- Relation of spin, momentum, and other distributions to physics of the hadron itself.
- Connections between observables, orbital angular momentum
- Role of FSI and ISIs: Diffractive DIS, Sivers effect

Deep Inelastic Electron-Proton Scattering



Final-State QCD Interaction

Conventional wisdom:
Final-state interactions of struck quark can be neglected

Leading Twist Sivers Effect

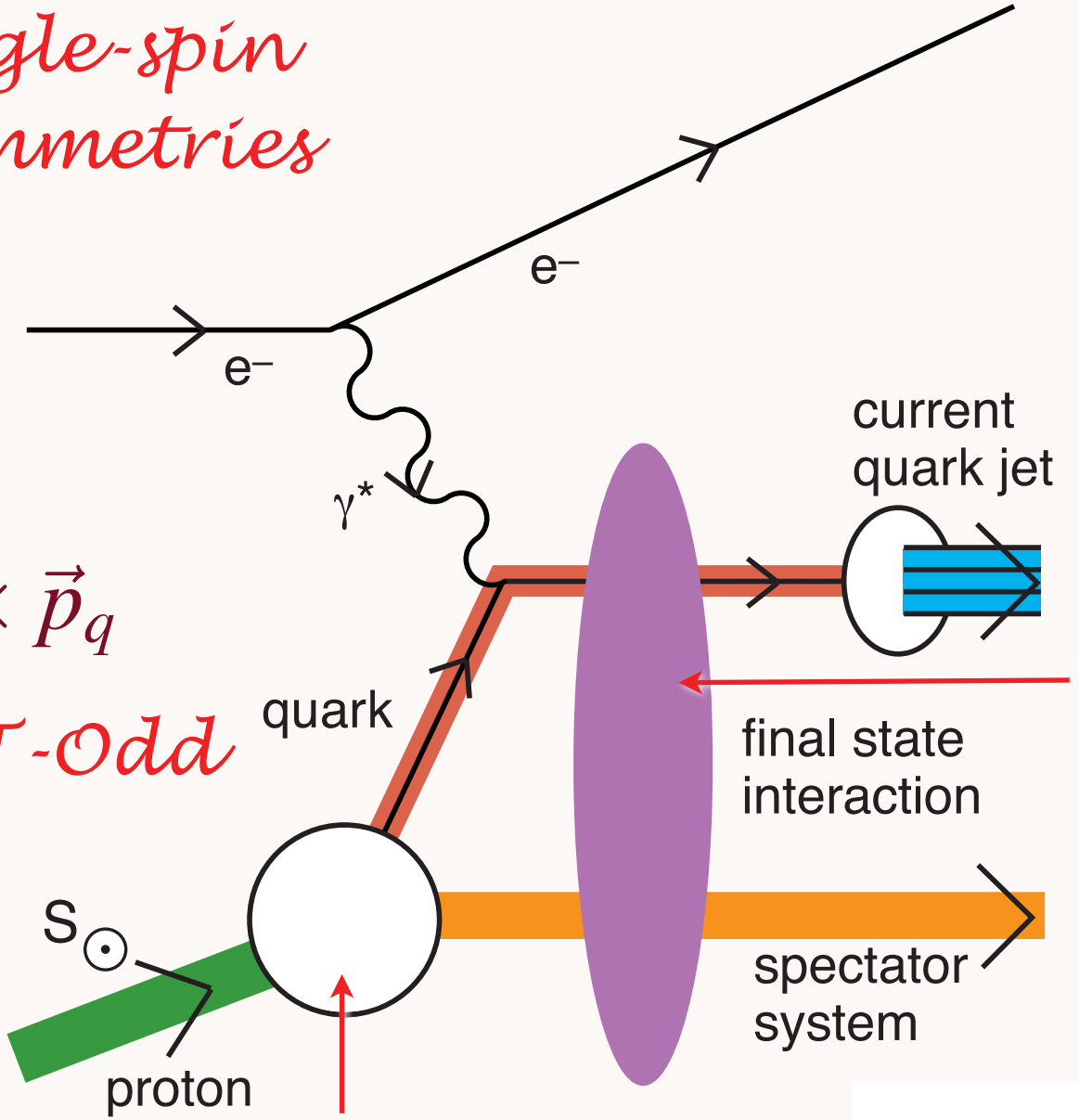
Hwang, Schmidt, sjb

Collins, Burkardt Ji, Yuan

Single-spin asymmetries

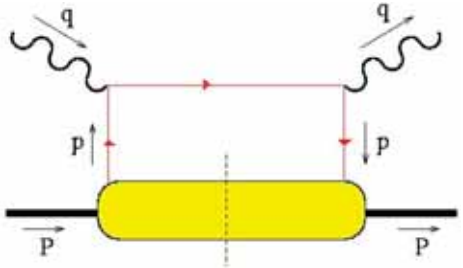
$i\,\vec{S}_p \cdot \vec{q} \times \vec{p}_q$

Pseudo-T-Odd

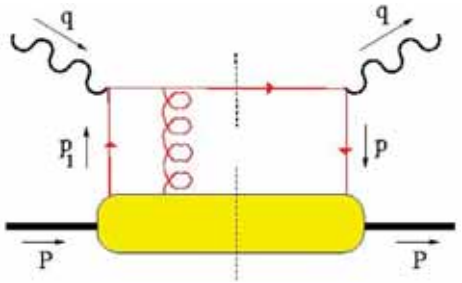


QCD S- and P-Coulomb Phases --Wilson Line

Light-Front Wavefunction S and P- Waves



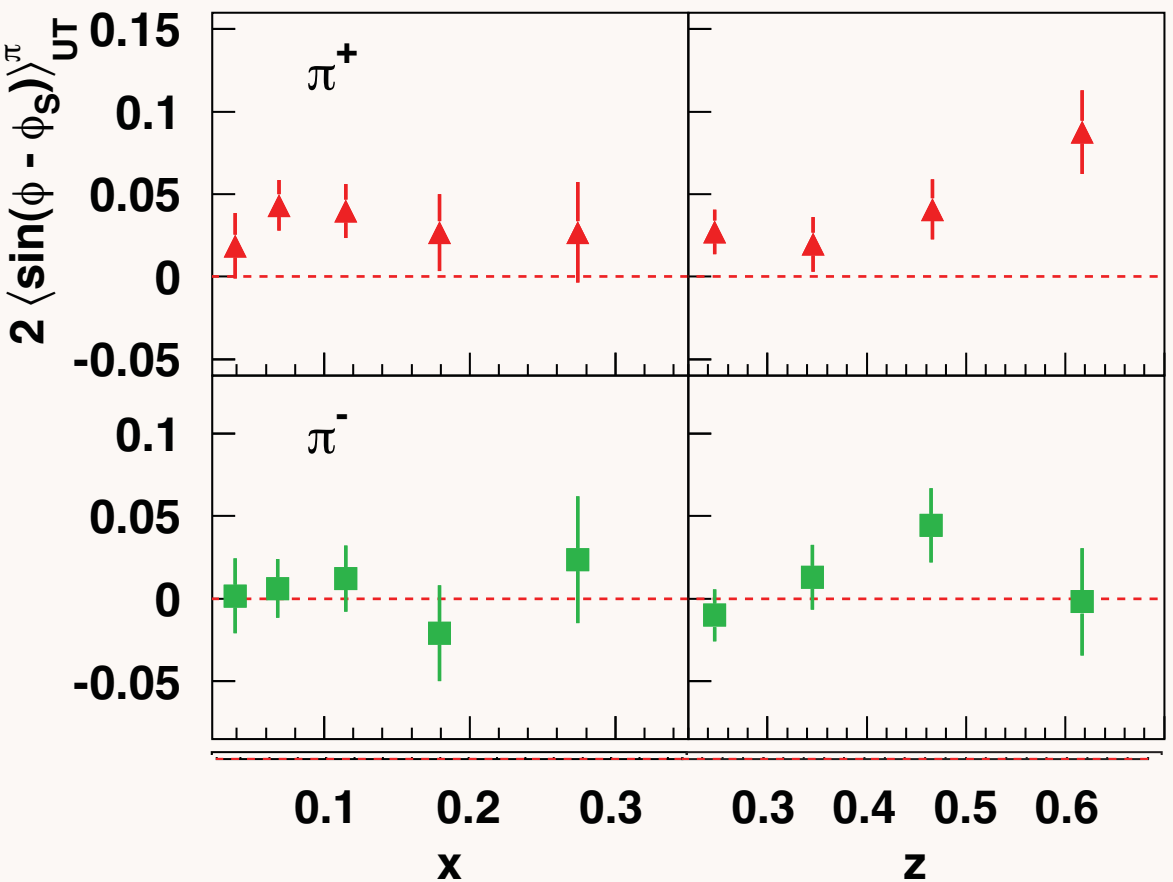
can interfere with



and produce a T-odd effect! (also need $L_z \neq 0$)

HERMES coll., A. Airapetian et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 94 (2005) 012002.

Sivers asymmetry from HERMES



- First evidence for non-zero Sivers function!
- ⇒ presence of non-zero **quark orbital angular momentum**!
- Positive for π^+...
  Consistent with zero for π^-...

Gamberg: Hermes data compatible with BHS model

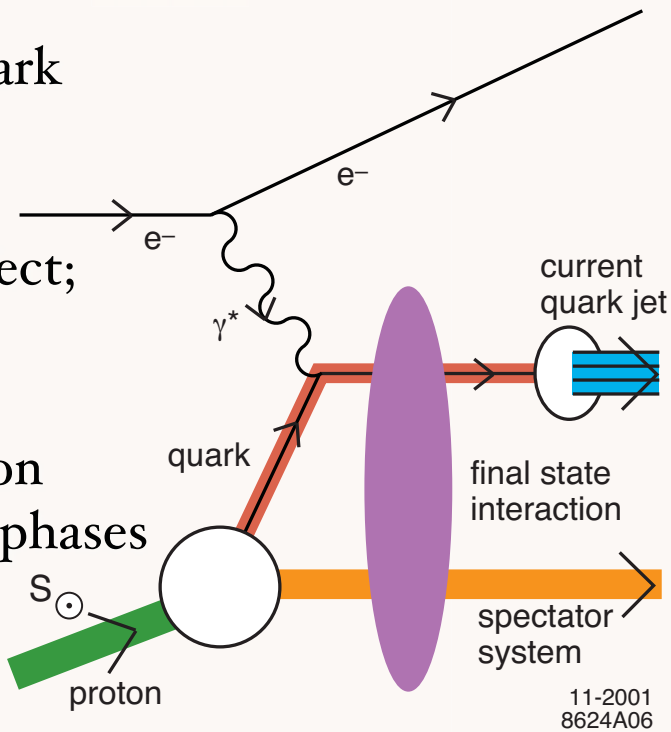
Schmidt, Lu: Hermes charge pattern follow quark contributions to anomalous moment

Final-State Interactions Produce Pseudo T-Odd (Sivers Effect)

- Leading-Twist Bjorken Scaling!

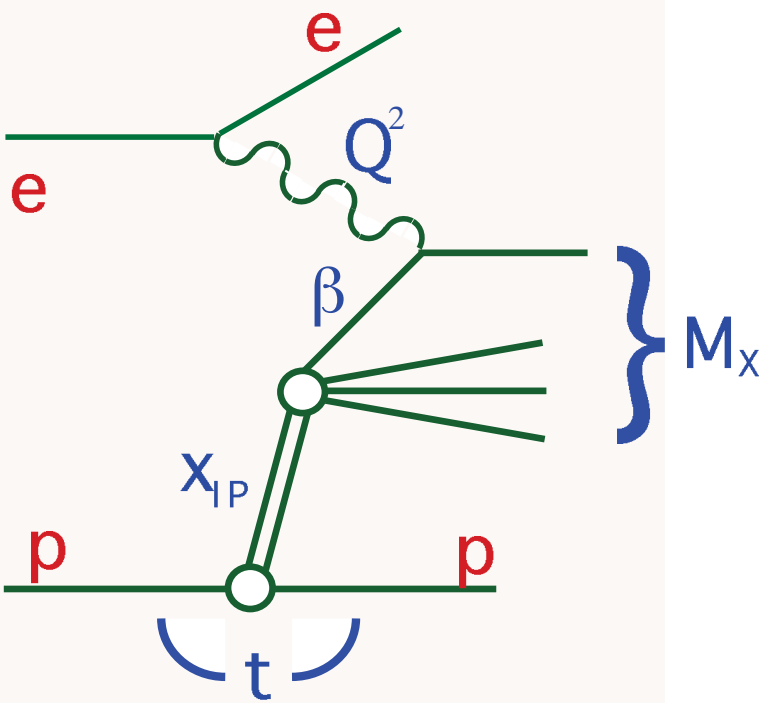
$$i\,\vec{S}\cdot\vec{p}_{jet}\times\vec{q}$$

- Requires nonzero orbital angular momentum of quark
- Arises from the interference of Final-State QCD Coulomb phases in S- and P- waves; Wilson line effect; gauge independent
- Relate to the quark contribution to the target proton anomalous magnetic moment and final-state QCD phases
- QCD phase at soft scale!

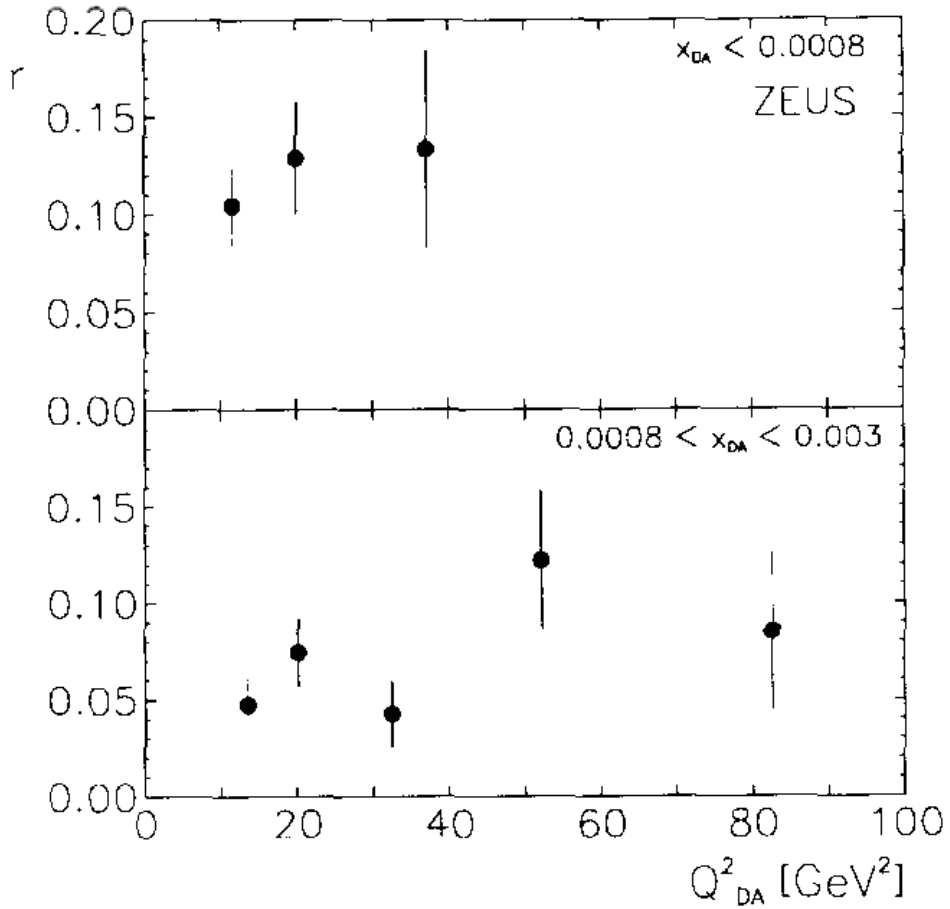


- New window to QCD coupling and running gluon mass in the IR
- QED S and P Coulomb phases infinite -- difference of phases finite!

Remarkable observation at HERA



10% to 15% of DIS events are diffractive !



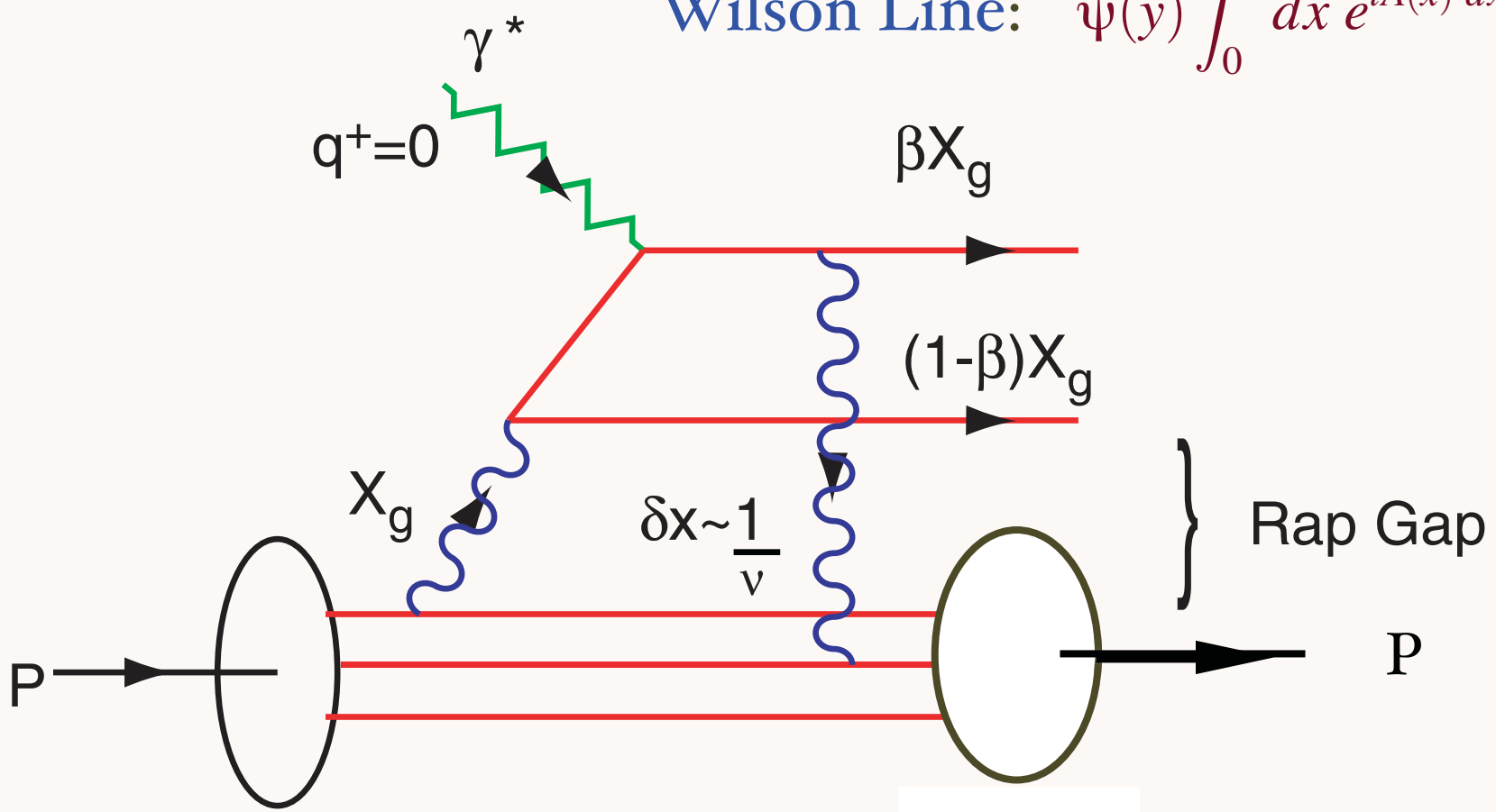
Fraction r of events with a large rapidity gap, $\eta_{max} < 1.5$, as a function of Q^2_{DA} for two ranges of x_{DA}. No acceptance corrections have been applied.

M. Derrick et al. [ZEUS Collaboration], Phys. Lett. B 315, 481 (1993).

Hoyer, Marchal, Peigne, Sannino, sjb

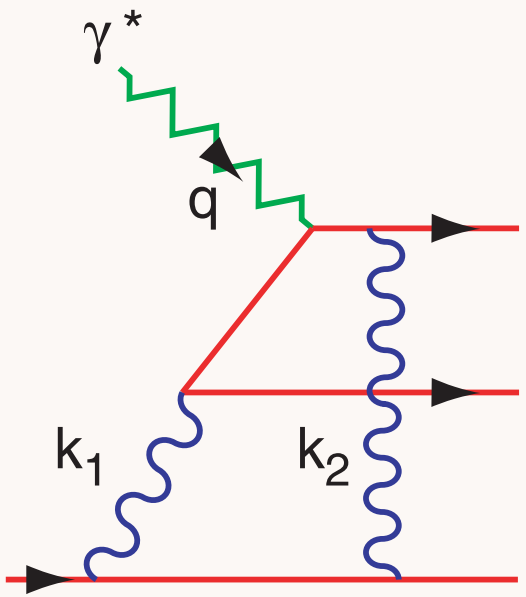
QCD Mechanism for Rapidity Gaps

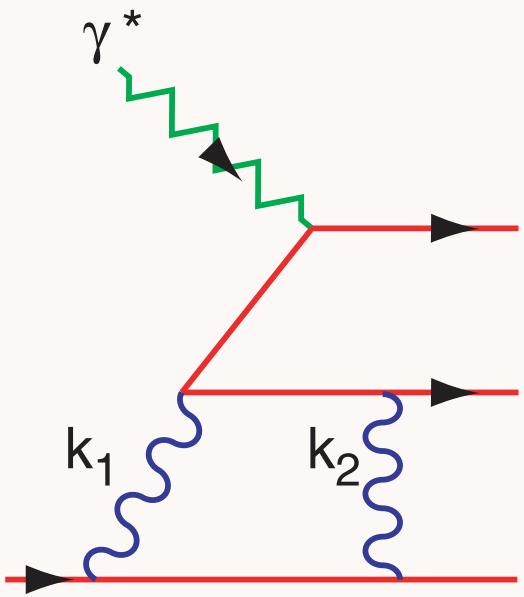
Wilson Line: $\overline{\psi}(y)\int_0^y dx\, e^{iA(x)\cdot dx}\,\psi(0)$



Reproduces lab-frame color dipole approach

Final State Interactions in QCD





Feynman Gauge Light-Cone Gauge

Result is Gauge Independent

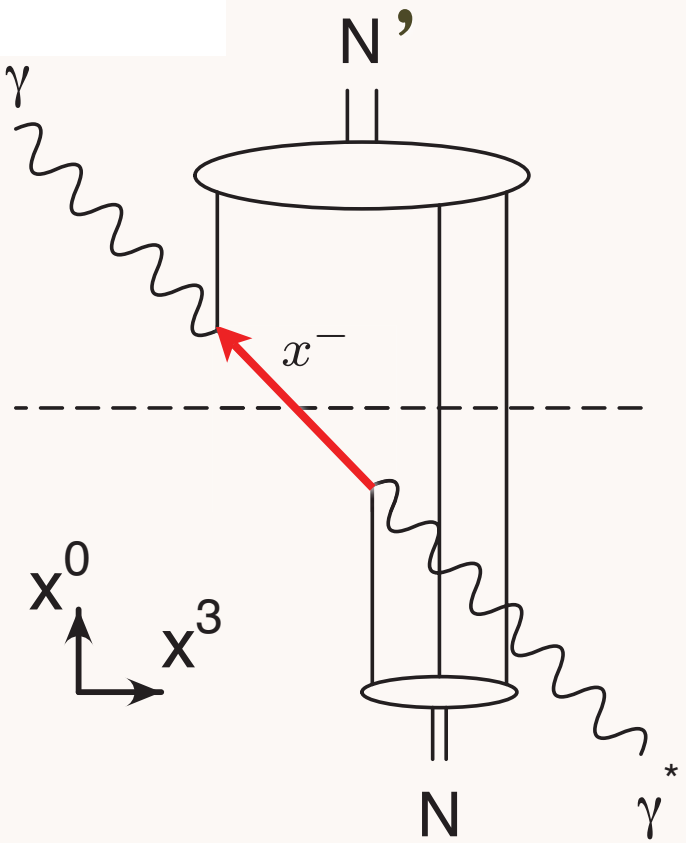
Some Applications of Light-Front Wavefunctions

- Exact formulae for form factors, quark and gluon distributions; vanishing anomalous gravitational moment; edm connection to anm
- Deeply Virtual Compton Scattering, generalized parton distributions, angular momentum sum rules
- Exclusive weak decay amplitudes
- Single spin asymmetries: Role of ISI and FSI
- Factorization theorems, DGLAP, BFKL, ERBL Evolution
- Quark interchange amplitude
- Relation of spin, momentum, and other distributions to physics of the hadron itself.

Space-time picture of DVCS

P. Hoyer

$\sigma = \frac{1}{2} x^- P^+$



The position of the struck quark differs by x^- in the two wave functions

Measure x- distribution from DVCS:
Take Fourier transform of skewness, $\xi = \frac{Q^2}{2p.q}$
the longitudinal momentum transfer

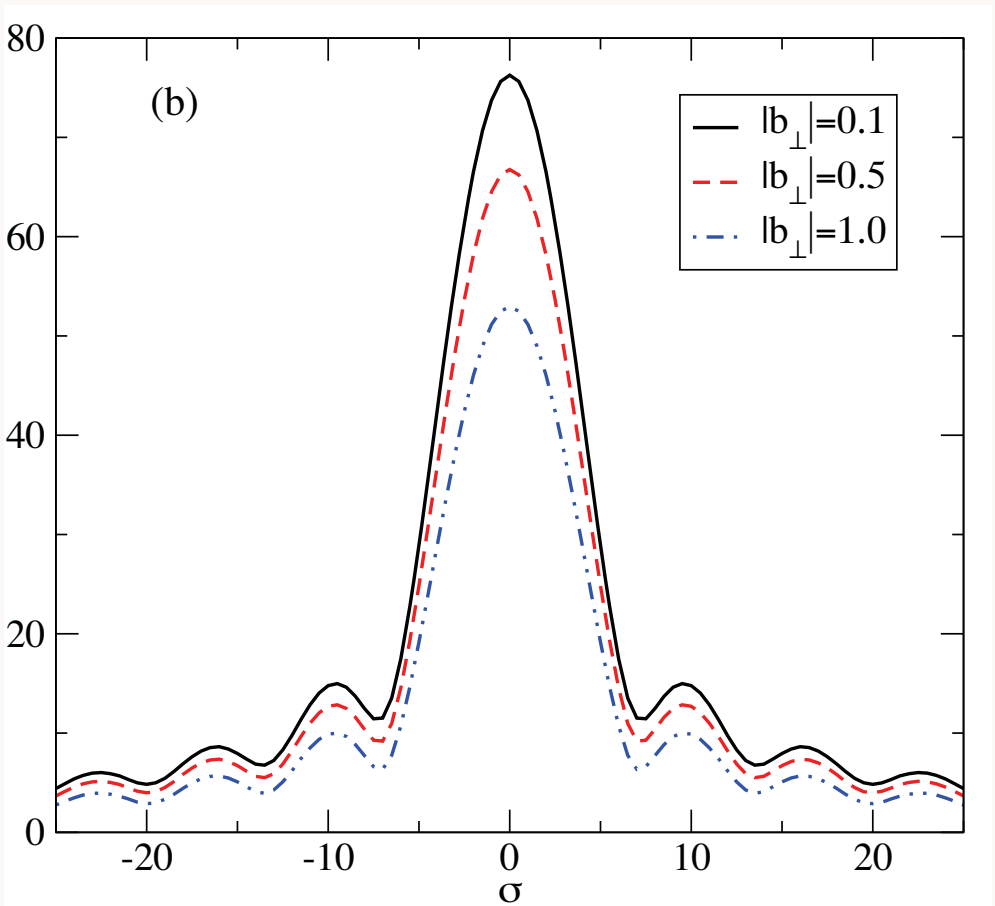
S. J. Brodsky[a], D. Chakrabarti[b], A. Harindranath[c], A. Mukherjee[d], J. P. Vary[e,a,f]

S. J. Brodsky[a], D. Chakrabarti[b], A. Harindranath[c], A. Mukherjee[d], J. P. Vary[e,a,f]

Hadron Optics

$$A(\sigma,\vec{b}_\perp) = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int d\xi e^{i\frac{1}{2}\xi\sigma}\tilde{A}(\xi,\vec{b}_\perp)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{1}{2}x^- P^+ \qquad \xi = \frac{Q^2}{2p.q}$$

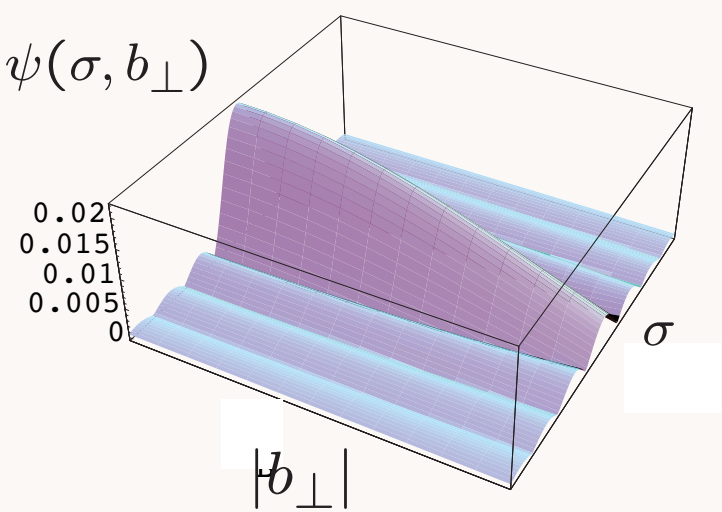


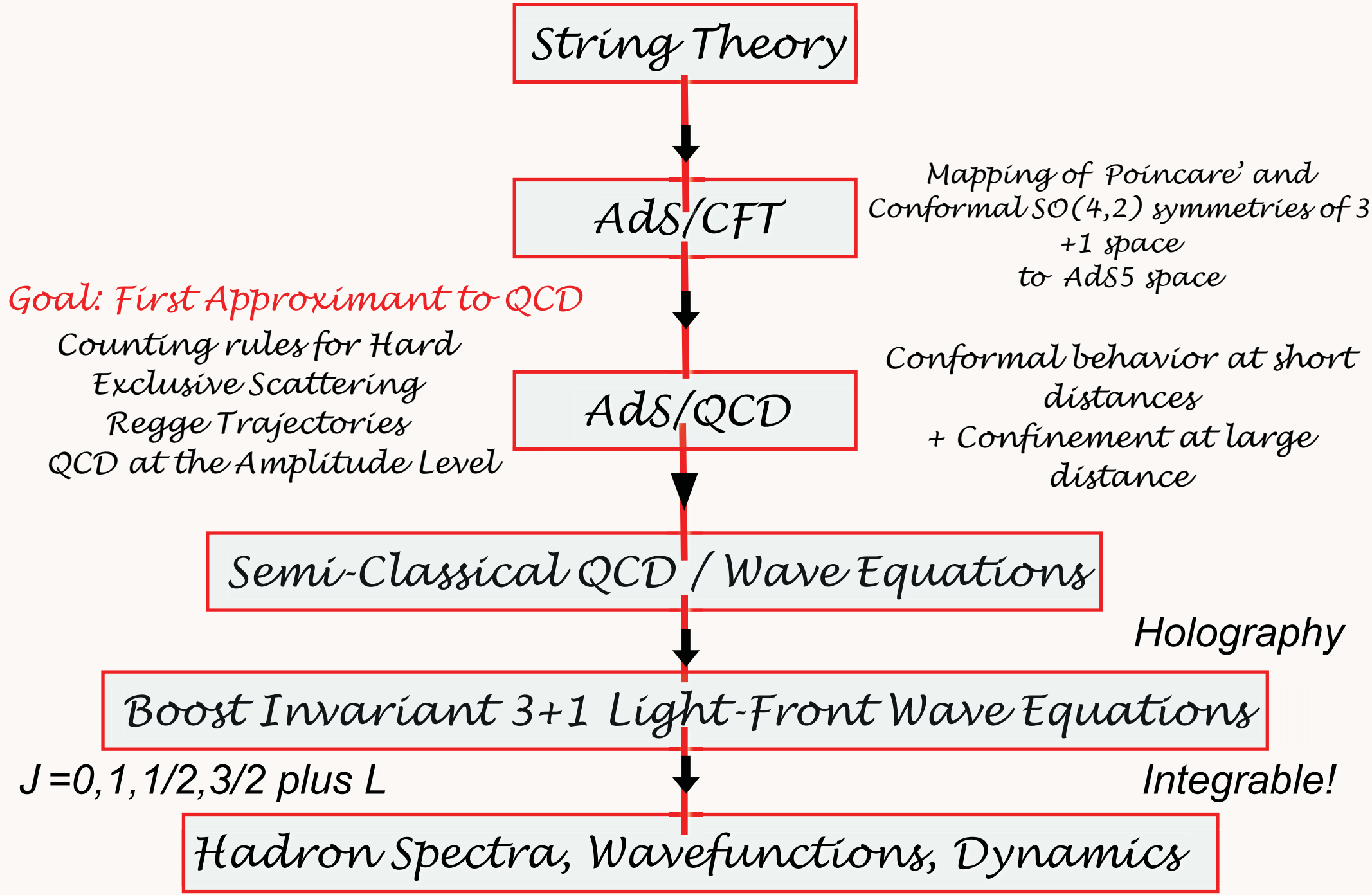
The Fourier Spectrum of the DVCS amplitude in σ space for different fixed values of $|b_\perp|$.

GeV units

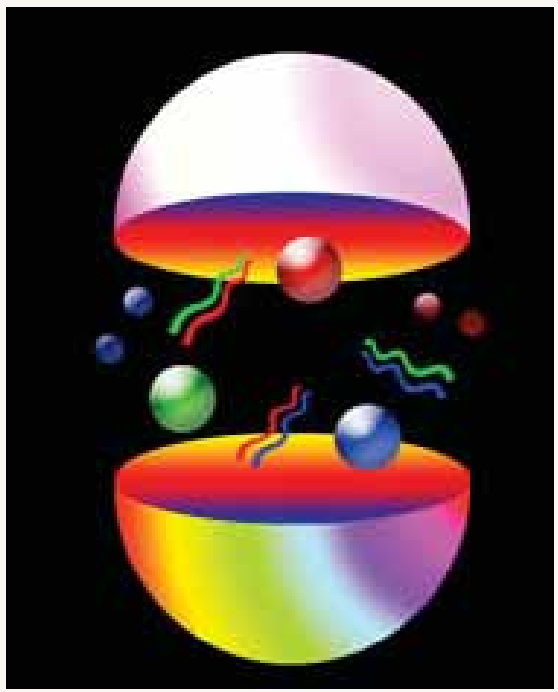
DVCS Amplitude using holographic QCD meson LFWF

$$\Lambda_{QCD} = 0.32$$

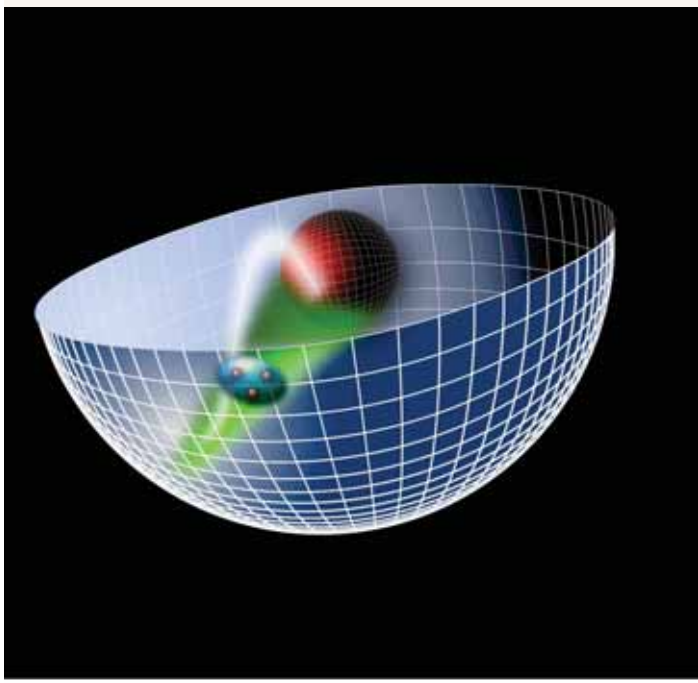



String Theory
AdS/CFT
Mapping of Poincare' and Conformal SO(4,2) symmetries of 3 +1 space to AdS5 space
Goal: First Approximant to QCD
Counting rules for Hard Exclusive Scattering
Regge Trajectories
QCD at the Amplitude Level
AdS/QCD
Conformal behavior at short distances + Confinement at large distance
Semi-Classical QCD / Wave Equations
Holography
Boost Invariant 3+1 Light-Front Wave Equations
J =0,1,1/2,3/2 plus L
Integrable!
Hadron Spectra, Wavefunctions, Dynamics

AdS/CFT and Hadronic Physics on the Light Front



Lev Davidovich Landau



Stan Brodsky SLAC/IPPP

Landau Memorial Meeting Moscow June 20, 2008

Light-Front Holography and AdS/QCD Correspondence.
Stanley J. Brodsky, Guy F. de Teramond . SLAC-PUB-13220, Apr 2008. 14pp.
e-Print: **arXiv:0804.3562** [hep-ph]

Light-Front Dynamics and AdS/QCD Correspondence: Gravitational Form Factors of Composite Hadrons.
Stanley J. Brodsky (SLAC) , Guy F. de Teramond (Ecole Polytechnique, CPHT & Costa Rica U.) . SLAC-PUB-13192, Apr 2008. 12pp. e-Print: **arXiv:0804.0452** [hep-ph]

AdS/CFT and Light-Front QCD.
Stanley J. Brodsky, Guy F. de Teramond . SLAC-PUB-13107, Feb 2008. 38pp.
Invited talk at International School of Subnuclear Physics: 45th Course: Searching for the "Totally Unexpected" in the LHC Era, Erice, Sicily, Italy, 29 Aug - 7 Sep 2007.
e-Print: **arXiv:0802.0514** [hep-ph]

AdS/CFT and Exclusive Processes in QCD.
Stanley J. Brodsky, Guy F. de Teramond . SLAC-PUB-12804, Sep 2007. 29pp. Temporary entry
e-Print: **arXiv:0709.2072** [hep-ph]

Light-Front Dynamics and AdS/QCD Correspondence: The Pion Form Factor in the Space- and Time-Like Regions.
Stanley J. Brodsky (SLAC) , Guy F. de Teramond (Costa Rica U. & SLAC) . SLAC-PUB-12554, SLAC-PUB-12544, Jul 2007. 20pp.
Published in **Phys.Rev.D77:056007,2008**.
e-Print: **arXiv:0707.3859** [hep-ph]