

Lagrangian. By adding more and more multiplets into the vector ψ , we get a more and more complicated system. However, in the construction of the breaking term $u_0 + cu_s$, more and more parameters are involved, and we feel that some principle is badly needed to curb this population explosion.

Finally, we would like to mention that we have not treated the problem of scattering, as the results are just the well-known ones of current-algebra calculations.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are extremely grateful to Professor Y. Nambu for valuable discussions and for reading the manuscript. One of us (Y.Y.L.) is indebted to Professor Y. Nambu and Professor J. J. Sakurai for their hospitality in the Enrico Fermi Institute, and also to the National Science Council of the Republic of China for financial support.

PHYSICAL REVIEW D

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 12

15 DECEMBER 1970

Studies of Multiperipheral Integral Equations*

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(Received 6 August 1970)

The Chew-Goldberger-Low type of multiperipheral integral equation has been derived in terms of invariant variables, without assuming subenergies to be large compared with momentum transfers and particle masses. Both forward direction and nonforward direction have been worked out in detail, and the multiperipheral model with Toller-angle-dependent vertex functions has been discussed. We have furthermore demonstrated that all the qualitative physical properties of the model proposed by Amati, Bertocchi, Fubini, Stanghellini, and Tonin in 1962 remain true in this generalized multiperipheral model.

I. INTRODUCTION

SINCE early 1963¹ the multi-Regge model, which is one kind of multiperipheral model, has been used with some success to describe production processes at high energies. Since 1968 two new developments have made this model more attractive. One is the "duality hypothesis" proposed by Dolen, Horn, and Schmid² and extended by Chew and Pignotti³; another is the phenomenological model for production processes proposed by Chan, Łoskiewicz, and Allison (CŁA).⁴ The "duality hypothesis" asserts that if we extrapolate the smooth high-energy Regge representation down to low energy, the Regge representation gives a certain semi-local average over the resonance peaks. This duality simplifies multiperipheral calculations enormously. The phenomenological CŁA model supplements the multi-Regge model with the assumption that the structure of nonresonant low-mass clusters is governed only by phase space. The CŁA model has been used to analyze data for $\pi^\pm p \rightarrow n\pi + p$, $K^- p \rightarrow n\pi + \Lambda$, $p\bar{p} \rightarrow p\bar{p} + n\pi$, $p\bar{p} \rightarrow n\pi$, and some other reactions of multiplicities n ranging from 2 to 9, and at p_{lab} ranging from 2 to 28

GeV/c.⁴⁻⁶ The qualitative agreement with experiment is very good. Subsequently, Białas, Mischejda, and Turnau⁶ used this model, incorporating the usual Regge phase factor, to calculate the absorptive part of the two-particle elastic scattering amplitude. Assuming the amplitude to be purely imaginary at high energy for small momentum transfer, their result gives a sharp momentum-transfer dependence of the elastic differential cross section. This result had not previously been achieved from a dynamical model.

Recently Chew, Goldberger, and Low (CGL)⁷ and Halliday⁸ have proposed a multiperipheral model which contains the multi-Regge or CŁA models as a special case, and also leads to a unitarity integral equation for the elastic amplitude. The method of deriving this equation is very similar to the method used by Amati, Bertocchi, Fubini, Stanghellini, and Tonin⁹ in their 1962 papers (the ABFST model).

⁵ P. L. Connolly, I. R. Kenyon, R. R. Kinsey, and A. M. Thorndike, BNL Report No. 13694 A-233(b), 1969 (unpublished); M. Bardadin-Otwinowska *et al.*, Institute of Nuclear Research (Warszawa) Report No. 1111/VI/PH, 1969 (unpublished); R. Honecker *et al.*, Nucl. Phys. **B13**, 571 (1969); F. C. Chen, Nuovo Cimento **62A**, 113 (1969); E. Byckling and K. Kajantie, Phys. Rev. **187**, 2008 (1969); D. Silverman and C. I. Tan, Phys. Rev. **D 1**, 3479 (1970).

⁶ A. Białas, L. Mischejda, and J. Turnau, Nuovo Cimento **56A**, 241 (1968).

⁷ G. F. Chew, M. L. Goldberger, and F. E. Low, Phys. Rev. Letters **22**, 208 (1969).

⁸ I. G. Halliday, Nuovo Cimento **60A**, 177 (1969); I. G. Halliday and L. M. Saunders, *ibid.* **60A**, 494 (1969).

⁹ L. Bertocchi, S. Fubini, and M. Tonin, Nuovo Cimento **25**, 626 (1962); D. Amati, A. Stanghellini, and S. Fubini, *ibid.* **26**, 6 (1962).

* Work supported in part by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

¹ See footnote 1 of Ref. 14 of this paper.

² R. Dolen, D. Horn, and C. Schmid, Phys. Rev. **166**, 1768 (1968).

³ G. F. Chew and A. Pignotti, Phys. Rev. Letters **20**, 1078 (1968).

⁴ H. M. Chan, J. Łoskiewicz, and W. W. M. Allison, Nuovo Cimento **57A**, 93 (1968).

However, in Refs. 7 and 8 and also in later papers,¹⁰ almost all^{11,12} derivations have assumed subenergies to be large compared with momentum transfers and particle masses, either right at the beginning of the calculation or at the time of writing down explicitly the kernel and limits of integration of the integral equation in terms of invariant variables. The assumption of high subenergies is unrealistic and hard to justify even if the duality concept is valid, because experimentally we know that most of the time in production processes at least one subenergy is not large.

In this paper we study the CGL type⁷ of multiperipheral model in detail, using invariant variables. In both the forward and nonforward cases, all the limits of integration and the kernel of the integral equation have been worked out explicitly, without assuming that any subenergies are large. Furthermore, we have demonstrated that all qualitative physical properties—the logarithmic increase with energy of average multiplicity, and the energy independence of both the inelasticity and the transverse secondary momentum spectrum—remain as in the ABFST model.⁹ The only ingredient necessary to show these properties is the existence of an integral equation with “short-range” correlated kernel. Equally general is Regge asymptotic behavior for the solution of the integral equation. This point is crucial for bootstrap theory.

In Sec. II, the CGL type of multiperipheral model is studied in detail for the forward-direction case; then the results are generalized to the nonforward direction in Sec. III. In Sec. IV, we show that our results in Secs. II and III reduce to the previous high-subenergy approximation results when all subenergies become large. In Sec. V, we demonstrate Regge asymptotic behavior and show that all the qualitative physical properties obtained from the ABFST model continue to hold in the CGL model. In Sec. VI we discuss the possibility that the internal vertex functions have Toller-angle dependence. Section VII presents some concluding remarks about this general multiperipheral model. The detailed mathematical evaluation of certain boundary functions, defined in previous sections, is contained in the Appendices.

¹⁰ L. Caneschi and A. Pignotti, Phys. Rev. **180**, 1525 (1969); M. L. Goldberger, C. I. Tan, and J. M. Wang, *ibid.* **184**, 1920 (1969); S. Pinsky and W. I. Weisberger, Phys. Rev. D **2**, 1640 (1970); **2**, 2365 (1970).

¹¹ After the preliminary version of this paper was finished, the author saw lecture notes by Professor F. E. Low, BNL Report No. 50162, T-527, 1969 (unpublished). He briefly mentioned the nonweak-coupling case (at forward direction only), but the way Low included Toller-angle dependence is quite different from the method we use in Sec. VI of this paper. The angle which Low called ϕ is not a short-range correlation, and if the kernel depends on this angle it will not have the scaling property unless all the subenergies are large.

¹² M. Ciafaloni, C. DeTar, and M. Misheloff, Phys. Rev. **188**, 2522 (1969); M. Ciafaloni and C. DeTar, Phys. Rev. D **1**, 2917 (1970). In these papers, the authors have worked out the problem in terms of group variables.

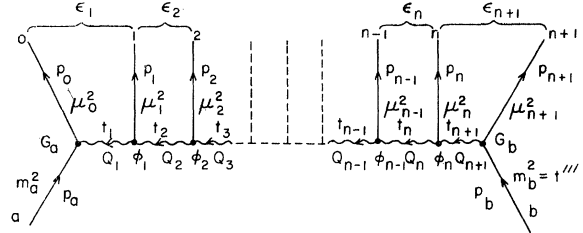


FIG. 1. Production process $a+b \rightarrow 0+1+\cdots+(n+1)$.

II. INTEGRAL EQUATION AT FORWARD DIRECTION

Let us parametrize the production amplitude T_{ab}^n for the process¹³ (see Fig. 1)

$$a+b \rightarrow 0+1+2+\cdots+(n+1) \quad (2.1)$$

by the following multiperipheral model expression:

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; p_0, p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}) \\ \equiv T_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{n+1}) \\ = G_a(p_a, Q_1) f(-p_a, Q_1, Q_2) \beta(Q_1, Q_2) f(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) \cdots \\ \times f(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b). \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

In terms of invariant variables (see Fig. 1),

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{n+1}) \\ = G_a(m_a^2, t_1) f(\epsilon_1, m_a^2, t_1, t_2) \beta(t_1, t_2) \\ \times f(\epsilon_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) \beta(t_2, t_3) \cdots \beta(t_n, t_{n+1}) \\ \times f(\epsilon_{n+1}, t_n, t_{n+1}, m_b^2) G_b(t_{n+1}, m_b^2), \end{aligned} \quad (2.3)$$

where $t_i = Q_i^2$ is the i th momentum transfer and $\epsilon_i^2 = (p_{i-1} + p_i)^2$ is the i th subenergy squared, G_a and G_b are the “external” coupling constants, while $\beta(t_i, t_{i+1})$ is the “internal” coupling constant at i th vertex. The function f depends on the specific model.

The description “multiperipheral” means that either $|\beta(t_i, t_{i+1})|^2$ or $|f(\epsilon_i, t_{i-1}, t_i, t_{i+1})|^2$ decreases rapidly when any one of the t 's becomes large and negative.

The unitarity relation tells us that $A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; 0)$, the imaginary part of the ab forward elastic scattering amplitude, will be equal to

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; 0) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; 0) \\ = \int |T_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{n+1})|^2 d\Phi_n, \end{aligned} \quad (2.4)$$

where $d\Phi_n$ is the phase-space element for the $(n+2)$ -

¹³ Here, for simplicity and clarity, we have assumed all the particles involved to be spinless, isospinless, and nonstrange mesons.

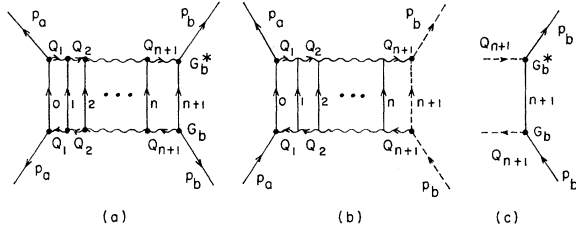


FIG. 2. (a) $A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; 0)$; the contribution to the absorptive part A_{ab} at forward direction from the $(n+2)$ -particle intermediate state. (b) $B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; 0)$: the contribution to the modified absorptive part B_a at forward direction from the $(n+2)$ -particle intermediate state. (c) $|G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b)|^2$: the absolute value squared of the external coupling constant G_b .

particle system,

$$\begin{aligned} d\Phi_n &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3n-1}} \delta^+(p_0^2 - \mu_0^2) d^4 p_0 \delta^+(p_1^2 - \mu_1^2) d^4 p_1 \cdots \\ &\quad \times \delta^+(p_{n+1}^2 - \mu_{n+1}^2) d^4 p_{n+1} \delta^+(p_a + p_b - \sum_{i=0}^{n+1} p_i) \\ &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3n+2}} \delta^+[(Q_1 + p_a)^2 - \mu_0^2] \\ &\quad \times d^4 Q_1 \delta^+[(Q_2 - Q_1)^2 - \mu_1^2] \\ &\quad \times d^4 Q_2 \delta^+[(Q_3 - Q_2)^2 - \mu_2^2] \cdots \delta^+[(Q_{n+1} - Q_n)^2 - \mu_n^2] \\ &\quad \times d^4 Q_{n+1} \delta^+[(p_b - Q_{n+1})^2 - \mu_{n+1}^2], \end{aligned}$$

and A_{ab}^n is the contribution to A_{ab} from the $(n+2)$ -particle intermediate state.

Just as in CGL,⁷ let us introduce the modified absorptive function $B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; 0)$ by (see Fig. 2)

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; 0) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^4 Q_{n+1} B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; 0) |G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b)|^2 \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(Q_{n+1} - p_b)^2 - \mu_{n+1}^2]; \quad (2.5) \end{aligned}$$

then from Eqs. (2.1), (2.2), and (2.4), we can deduce

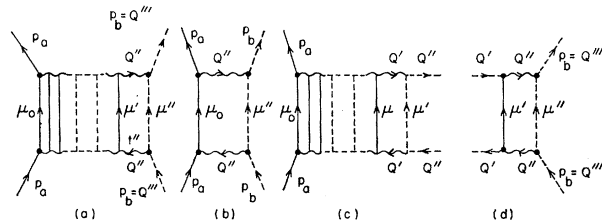


FIG. 3. Schematic representations of (a) $B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0)$, (b) $B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0)$, (c) $B_a(p_a, p_b; Q'; 0)$, and (d) $K(Q', Q'', p_b)$.

the recursion relation between B_a^n and B_a^{n-1} to be

$$\begin{aligned} B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; 0) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^4 Q_n B_a^{n-1}(p_a, Q_{n+1}; Q_n; 0) K(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(Q_n - Q_{n+1})^2 - \mu_n^2], \quad (2.6) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$K(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) = |\beta(Q_n, Q_{n+1}) f(q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b)|^2. \quad (2.7)$$

If we define

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0), \quad (2.8)$$

we can derive the following integral equation for B_a from Eqs. (2.6) and (2.8) (see Fig. 3):

$$\begin{aligned} B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0) &= B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^4 Q' B_a(p_a, Q''; Q'; 0) K(Q', Q'', p_b) \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2], \quad (2.9) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0) = |G_a(p_a, Q'') f(-p_a, Q'', p_b)|^2, \quad (2.10)$$

and from Eqs. (2.4) and (2.5), we get

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; 0) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^3} \int d^4 Q'' B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0) \\ &\quad \times |G_b(Q'', p_b)|^2 \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu''^2]. \quad (2.11) \end{aligned}$$

For practical purposes, just as in ABFST⁹ we wish to express these equations in terms of invariant variables. Let us then define the functions $A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''', m_a^2)$, $B_a(s''', 0; t''', m_a^2, \mu'^2)$, and $K(\epsilon'', t'', t', t', \mu'^2, \mu'^2)$ in terms of $A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; 0)$, $B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0)$, and $K(Q', Q'', p_b)$

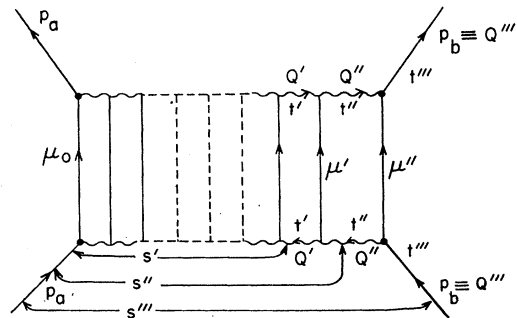


FIG. 4. The unitarity diagram in terms of invariant variables, where $s''' = (p_a + p_b)^2$, $s'' = (p_a + Q'')^2$, $s' = (p_a + Q')^2$, $\epsilon'' = (Q' - p_b)^2$, $\mu'^2 = (Q'' - p_b)^2$, $t''' = Q''^2 = p_b^2$, $t'' = Q'^2$, $t' = Q^2$, $m_a^2 = p_a^2$, and $\mu'^2 = (Q' - Q'')^2$.

by (see Fig. 4):

$$A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; 0) \equiv \int A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''', m_a^2) \delta[(p_a + p_b)^2 - s'''] \delta[p_b^2 - t'''] \delta[p_a^2 - m_a^2] ds''' dt''' dm_a^2, \quad (2.12)$$

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; 0) \equiv \int B_a(s''', s''; 0; t''', t''; m_a^2, \mu'^2) \delta[(p_a + p_b)^2 - s'''] \delta[p_a^2 - m_a^2] \delta[p_b^2 - t'''] \\ \times \delta[Q'^2 - t''] \delta[(p_b + Q'')^2 - s''] \delta[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu'^2] ds''' ds'' dt''' dt'' dm_a^2 d\mu'^2, \quad (2.13)$$

and

$$K(Q', Q'', p_b) \equiv \int K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t'; \mu'^2, \mu'^2) \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta[p_b^2 - t'''] \delta[Q'^2 - t''] \\ \times \delta[Q'^2 - t''] \delta[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu'^2] \delta[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2] d\epsilon'' dt''' dt'' dt' d\mu'^2 d\mu'^2. \quad (2.14)$$

For simplicity, we wish to introduce three simpler notations $A_{ab}(s''', t''', 0)$, $B_a(s''', s''; t''', t'')$, and $K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t')$ by defining

$$A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''') \equiv A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''', m_a^2), \quad (2.15)$$

$$B(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') \equiv B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'', m_a^2, \mu'^2), \quad (2.16)$$

and

$$K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t') \equiv K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t', \mu'^2, \mu'^2). \quad (2.17)$$

By using the definition of $B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'')$, $A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''')$, and $K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t')$, Eqs. (2.9)–(2.11) can be expressed in terms of invariant variables. These equations then assume the following forms (see Fig. 4):

$$B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') = B_a^0(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') + \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int B_a(s'', s'; 0; t'', t') \\ \times K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t') \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') ds' dt' d\epsilon'', \quad (2.18)$$

$$A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''') = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') |G_b(t'', t''')|^2 \Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') ds'' dt'', \quad (2.19)$$

and if we assume that the production amplitude T_{ab}^n has the form given by Eq. (2.3), then $B_a^0(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'')$ and $K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t')$ have the following corresponding forms:

$$B_a^0(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') = |G_a(m_a^2, t'') f(s''', m_a^2, t''', t'')|^2, \quad (2.20)$$

$$K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t') = |\beta(t'', t') f(\epsilon'', t', t'', t'')|^2, \quad (2.21)$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} s''' &= (p_a + p_b)^2, & m_a^2 &= p_a^2, \\ s'' &= (p_a + Q'')^2, & t''' &= p_b^2, \\ s' &= (p_a + Q')^2, & t'' &= Q'^2, \\ \epsilon'' &= (Q' - p_b)^2, & t' &= Q'^2. \end{aligned}$$

The functions Ψ_1 and Φ_1 in Eqs. (2.18) and (2.19) are boundary functions defined as follows:

$$\Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') = \int d^4 Q'' \delta[Q'^2 - t''] \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \\ \times \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu'^2] \quad (2.22)$$

and

$$\Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') = \int d^4 Q' \delta[Q'^2 - t'] \delta[(p_a + Q')^2 - s'] \\ \times \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2] \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon'']. \quad (2.23)$$

We have worked out the functions Φ_1 and Ψ_1 in detail in Appendices A and B. If we assume $s''', s'', s' \gg t''', t'', t'$, $t''', t'; m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu'^2$ (see the justification of this approximation in Appendix B), we can derive the following asymptotic forms:

$$\Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') = (\pi/2s''') \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''] \\ \times \Theta[(t''_{\max} - t'')(t'' - t'_{\min})] \quad (2.24)$$

and

$$\Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') = (1/2s'') \Theta[(s'')^{1/2} - (s')^{1/2} - \mu'] \\ \times \Theta[(t'_{\max} - t')(t' - t'_{\min})] \\ \times \frac{\Theta[\epsilon'_{\max} - \epsilon'](\epsilon' - \epsilon'_{\min})}{[(\epsilon'_{\max} - \epsilon')(\epsilon' - \epsilon'_{\min})]^{1/2}} \\ = \frac{1}{\pi} \Phi_1(s'', s'; t'', t') \frac{\Theta[(\epsilon'_{\max} - \epsilon')(\epsilon' - \epsilon'_{\min})]}{[(\epsilon'_{\max} - \epsilon')(\epsilon' - \epsilon'_{\min})]^{1/2}}. \quad (2.25)$$

An attractive form is

$$\Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') = \frac{1}{\pi} \Phi_1(s'', s'; t'', t') \times \int_0^\pi d\theta \delta(-\epsilon'' + C + D \cos\theta), \quad (2.26)$$

with

$$t''_{\max} \approx -\frac{s''}{s'''} \left(-t''' + \frac{\mu'^2}{1-s''/s'''} \right), \quad t''_{\min} = -\infty \quad (2.27)$$

$$t'_{\max} \approx -\frac{s'}{s''} \left(-t'' + \frac{\mu'^2}{1-s'/s''} \right), \quad t'_{\min} = -\infty \quad (2.28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon''_{\max}(s''/s''', s'/s''; t''', t'', t') &= C + D, \\ \epsilon''_{\min}(s''/s''', s'/s''; t''', t'', t') &= C - D, \end{aligned} \quad (2.29)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} C &= C(s''/s''', s'/s''; t''', t'', t') \\ &\approx t' + t''' + (\mu'^2 - t'' - t') \left(\frac{s'''}{s''} \right) \\ &\quad + (\mu'^2 - t''' - t'') \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) + 2t'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) \left(\frac{s'''}{s''} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2.30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} D &= D(s''/s''', s'/s''; t''', t'', t') \\ &\approx 2 \left[t''' + (\mu'^2 - t''' - t'') \left(\frac{s'''}{s''} \right) + t'' \left(\frac{s'''}{s''} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \\ &\quad \times \left[t' + (\mu'^2 - t'' - t') \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) + t'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

By using Eqs. (2.24)–(2.31), we can rewrite Eqs. (2.18) and (2.19) as

$$\begin{aligned} B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'', t') &\approx B_a^0(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') + \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s''} \frac{ds'}{s''} \\ &\quad \times \int_{-\infty}^{-(s'/s'')[-t''+\mu'^2/(1-s'/s'')]} dt' B_a(s'', s', 0; t'', t') \\ &\quad \times \int_{\epsilon''_{\min}}^{\epsilon''_{\max}} d\epsilon'' \frac{K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t')}{[(\epsilon''_{\max} - \epsilon'')(\epsilon'' - \epsilon''_{\min})]^{1/2}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.32)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'', t') &\approx B_a^0(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') + \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s''} \frac{ds'}{s''} \\ &\quad \times \int_{-\infty}^{-(s'/s'')[-t''+\mu'^2/(1-s'/s'')]} dt' B_a(s'', s', 0; t'', t') \\ &\quad \times \int_0^\pi d\phi K(\epsilon''(\phi); t''', t'', t'), \end{aligned} \quad (2.32')$$

with $\epsilon''(\phi) = C + D \cos\phi$, and

$$A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''') \approx \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^{s'''} \frac{ds''}{s'''} \int_0^{-(s''/s''')[-t'''+\mu'^2/(1-s''/s''')]} dt'' B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'') |G^b(t'', t''')|^2. \quad (2.33)$$

In high-energy collisions, if we are only studying the Regge asymptotic behavior of B_a and A_{ab} , we can neglect the $B_a^0(s''', s'', t''', t''); 0$ term in (2.32) or (2.32') that corresponds to the total elastic cross section $\sigma^{\text{el}}(s''')$. We expect, at least in Regge theory, that σ^{el} will decrease to zero at extremely high energy (at present accelerator accessible energies, $\sigma^{\text{el}}/\sigma^{\text{tot}} \lesssim \frac{1}{5}$). Equation (2.32) or (2.32') then becomes

$$\begin{aligned} B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'', t') &\approx \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s'''} \frac{ds'}{s'''} \int_{-\infty}^{-(s'/s'')[-t''+\mu'^2/(1-s'/s'')]} dt' \\ &\quad \times B_a(s'', s', 0; t'', t', t') K(s''/s''', s'/s''; t''', t'', t'), \end{aligned} \quad (2.34)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} K\left(\frac{s''}{s'''}, \frac{s'}{s''}; t''', t'', t'\right) &= \int_{\epsilon''_{\min}(s''/s''', s'/s'')[-t''+\mu'^2/(1-s''/s''')]}^{\epsilon''_{\max}(s''/s''', s'/s'')[-t''+\mu'^2/(1-s''/s''')]} d\epsilon'' \\ &\quad \times \frac{K(\epsilon''; t''', t'', t')}{[(\epsilon''_{\max} - \epsilon'')(\epsilon'' - \epsilon''_{\min})]^{1/2}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.35)$$

or

$$K\left(\frac{s''}{s'''}, \frac{s'}{s''}; t''', t'', t'\right) = \int_0^\pi d\phi K[\epsilon''(\phi); t''', t'', t'], \quad (2.35')$$

with

$$\epsilon''(\phi) = C\left(\frac{s''}{s'''}, \frac{s'}{s''}; t''', t'', t'\right) + D\left(\frac{s''}{s'''}, \frac{s'}{s''}; t''', t'', t'\right) \cos\phi.$$

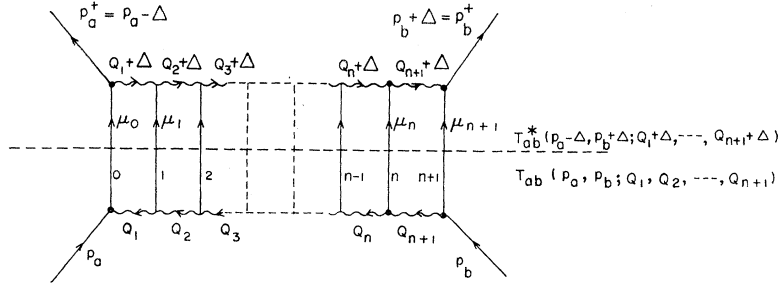
The kernel of Eq. (2.34), together with the limits of integration, has the important scaling property of being invariant under the group of multiplicative transformations

$$s''' \rightarrow cs''', \quad s'' \rightarrow cs'', \quad s' \rightarrow cs'.$$

As in ABFST,⁹ this suggests that the solution of Eq. (2.34) can be expressed by the irreducible representation of the group. So we write

$$B_a(s''', s'', 0; t''', t'', t') = (s'''/s_0)^{\alpha(0)} b_a^\alpha(s''/s''', 0; t''', t''), \quad (2.36)$$

FIG. 5. Schematic representation of $A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; \Delta)$ and Eq. (3.2).



where s_0 is a constant. Furthermore, if we set

$$y'' = s''/s''' \quad \text{and} \quad y' = s'/s'',$$

we find from Eqs. (2.34) and (2.33) the integral equation for b_a to be

$$b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; t''', t'') = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} (y'')^{\alpha(0)} \int_0^1 dy' \int_{-\infty}^{-y'[-t'''+\mu'^2/(1-y')]} dt' \times b_a^\alpha(y', 0; t'', t') K(y'', y'; t''', t'', t'), \quad (2.37)$$

with

$$A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''') = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha(0)} \int_0^1 dy'' \int_{-\infty}^{-y''[-t'''+\mu''^2/(1-y'')]} dt'' \times b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; t''', t'') |G_b(t'', t''')|^2. \quad (2.38)$$

Equations (2.36)–(2.38) are the most important results of this section. For a specified kernel $K(\epsilon''; t''', t'', t')$ and external coupling G_b , we can use these equations to solve for the leading output Regge pole $\alpha(0)$. For example, if we let

$$f(\epsilon_i; t_{i-1}, t_i, t_{i+1}) = \left(\frac{\epsilon_i + a}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha_{in}(t_i)},$$

then

$$K(\epsilon'', t''', t'', t') = |\beta(t'', t')|^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon'' + a}{s_0} \right)^{2\alpha_{in}(t'')},$$

and by using Eq. (2.33), we can easily get

$$K(y'', y'; t''', t'', t') = \pi |\beta(t'', t')|^2 \left(\frac{\epsilon''_{\max}}{s_0} \right)^{2\alpha_{in}(t'')} \times {}_2F_1 \left[-2\alpha_{in}(t''), \frac{1}{2}, 1; 1 - \frac{\epsilon''_{\min} + a}{\epsilon''_{\max} + a} \right], \quad (2.39)$$

where ${}_2F_1$ is the usual hypergeometric function.

We are not attempting to solve (2.37) for any specified kernel in this paper; what we do in Sec. III is to generalize this result to the nonforward direction. In Sec. V, we will use Eqs. (2.36)–(2.38) to study pro-

duction processes at extremely high energy to show that many of the properties of the ABFST model⁹ are preserved in this more general model.

III. INTEGRAL EQUATION AT NONFORWARD DIRECTIONS

We wish to generalize this model to the nonforward direction. The unitarity relation tells us (see Fig. 5)

$$A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; \Delta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; \Delta), \quad (3.1)$$

with

$$A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; \Delta) = \int T_{ab}^*(p_a - \Delta, p_b + \Delta; Q_1 + \Delta, Q_2 + \Delta, \dots, Q_{n+1} + \Delta) \times T_{ab}(p_a, p_b; Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{n+1}) d\Phi_n, \quad (3.2)$$

where

$$T_{ab}^*(p_a - \Delta, p_b + \Delta; Q_1 + \Delta, Q_2 + \Delta, \dots, Q_{n+1} + \Delta) = G_a(p_a - \Delta, Q_1 + \Delta) f(-p_a + \Delta, Q_1 + \Delta, Q_2 + \Delta) \times \beta(Q_1 + \Delta, Q_2 + \Delta) f(Q_1 + \Delta, Q_2 + \Delta, Q_3 + \Delta) \dots \times \beta(Q_n + \Delta, Q_{n+1} + \Delta) f(Q_n + \Delta, Q_{n+1} + \Delta, p_b + \Delta) \times G_b(Q_{n+1} + \Delta, p_b + \Delta). \quad (3.3)$$

Just as in the forward case (Sec. II), we introduce the modified absorptive part $B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; \Delta)$ by

$$A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; \Delta) = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; \Delta) G_b^*(Q_{n+1} + \Delta, p_b + \Delta) \times G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b) \delta^+[(Q_{n+1} - p_b)^2 - \mu_{n+1}^2] d^4 Q_{n+1}. \quad (3.4)$$

Then from Eqs. (3.1)–(3.4), we can easily see that the following recursion relation holds for $B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; \Delta)$:

$$B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}; \Delta) = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int B_a^{n-1}(p_a, Q_{n+1}; Q_n; \Delta) K(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b; \Delta) \times \delta^+[(Q_n - Q_{n+1})^2 - \mu_n^2] d^4 Q_n, \quad (3.5)$$

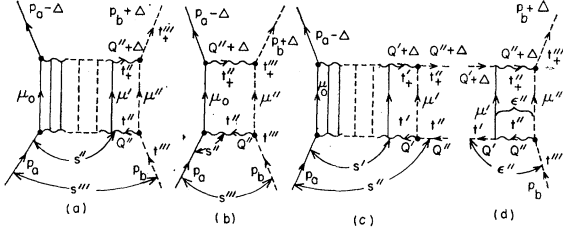


FIG. 6. Schematic representation of (a) $B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta)$, (b) $B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta)$, (c) $B_a(p_a, Q'', Q'; \Delta)$, and (d) $K(Q', Q'', p_b; \Delta)$.

with

$$K(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b; \Delta) = \beta^*(Q_n + \Delta, Q_{n+1} + \Delta) \beta(Q_n, Q_{n+1}) \times f^*(Q_n + \Delta, Q_{n+1} + \Delta, p_b + \Delta) f(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b). \quad (3.6)$$

By defining

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta),$$

we get the following equations (see Fig. 6):

$$A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; \Delta) = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int d^4 Q'' B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta) G_b^*(Q'' + \Delta, p_b + \Delta) \times G_b(Q'', p_b) \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu'^2], \quad (3.7)$$

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta) = B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta) + \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int d^4 Q' B_a(p_a, Q''; Q'; \Delta) \times K(Q', Q'', p_b; \Delta) \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2], \quad (3.8)$$

with

$$B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q''; \Delta) = G_a^*(p_a - \Delta, Q'' + \Delta) G_a(p_a, Q'') \times f^*(-p_a + \Delta, Q'' + \Delta, p_b + \Delta) f(-p_a, Q'', p_b) \quad (3.9)$$

and

$$K(Q', Q'', p_b; \Delta) = \beta^*(Q' + \Delta, Q'' + \Delta) \beta(Q', Q'') \times f^*(Q' + \Delta, Q'' + \Delta, p_b + \Delta) f(Q', Q'', p_b). \quad (3.10)$$

Just as in Sec. II, we wish to translate these formulas into invariant variables. If we introduce the functions $A_{ab}(s''', T; t''', t_+''')$, $B_a(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''')$, and $K(\epsilon'', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''')$ in a way similar to that of Sec. II, we can get the following results:

$$A_{ab}(s''', T; t''', t_+''') = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int B_a(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') G_b^*(t_+''', t_+''') \times G_b(t'', t''') \Phi_2(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') \times ds'' dl'' dt_+'', \quad (3.11)$$

$$B_a(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') = B_a^0(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') + \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int ds' dt' dl_+'' d\epsilon'' B_a(s'', s', T; t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''') \times K(\epsilon'', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''') \times \Psi_2(s''', s'', s', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''', t_+'''), \quad (3.12)$$

with

$$B_a^0(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') = G_a^*(m_a^2, t_+''') G_a(m_a^2, t'') f^*(s''', t_+''', t_+''') \times f(s''', t'', t''), \quad (3.13)$$

$$K(\epsilon'', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''') = \beta^*(t_+''', t_+''') \beta(t'', t') f^*(\epsilon'', t_+''', t_+''') \times f(\epsilon'', t'', t', t''), \quad (3.14)$$

and

$$t_+''' = (p_b + \Delta)^2, \quad t_+'' = (Q'' + \Delta)^2, \quad t_+' = (Q' + \Delta)^2.$$

The functions Φ_2 and Ψ_2 are boundary functions defined by

$$\Phi_2(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') = \int d^4 Q \delta(Q^2 - t'') \delta^+[(Q'' + \Delta)^2 - t_+'''] \times \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu'^2] \quad (3.15)$$

and

$$\Psi_2(s''', s'', s', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''', t_+''') = \int d^4 Q' \delta(Q'^2 - t') \delta[(Q' + \Delta)^2 - t_+'''] \delta[(p_a + Q')^2 - s'] \times \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2]. \quad (3.16)$$

As shown in detail in Appendices C and D, if $s''', s'', s' \gg t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''', t_+'''; m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2$, we can get the following expressions for Φ_2 and Ψ_2 :

$$\Phi_2(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') = (1/2s''') \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''] \times \Theta[(t''_{\max} - t'')(t'' - t'_{\min})] \times \frac{\Theta[(t_+''_{\max} - t_+''')(t_+'' - t_+''_{\min})]}{[(t_+''_{\max} - t_+''')(t_+'' - t_+''_{\min})]^{1/2}} \quad (3.17)$$

and

$$\Psi_2(s''', s'', s', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''', t_+''') = \Phi_2(s'', s', T; t'', t'; t_+''', t_+''') \times \delta[\epsilon'' - C - D \cos(\phi' - \phi_b)], \quad (3.18)$$

with

$$\cos\phi' = \frac{l' + T - (s'/s'')(T + l'' - t_+''')}{2[Tl' + u'T(s'/s'') + l''T(s'/s'')^2]^{1/2}},$$

$$\cos\phi_b = \frac{l''' + T - t_+''' - (s'''/s'')(T + l'' - t_+''')}{2[l''T + u''T(s'''/s'') + l'''T(s'''/s'')^2]^{1/2}},$$

or

$$\Psi_2(s''', s'', s', T; l''', l'', l'; t_+''', t_+'', t_+'; \epsilon'')$$

$$= \Psi_1(s''', s'', s', l''', l'', l'; \epsilon'')$$

$$\times \delta \left\{ l' - t_+' + T - \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) (T + l''' - t_+''') \right. \\ \left. - 2 \left[Tl' + u'T \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) + l''T \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right. \\ \left. \times \cos \left[\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\epsilon'' - C}{D} \right) + \phi_b \right] \right\}, \quad (3.18')$$

with $\Psi_1, l''_{\max}, l''_{\min}, l'_{\max}, l'_{\min}, C$, and D defined as in

Sec. II, and

$$u' = \mu'^2 - l' - l'', \quad u'' = \mu''^2 - l'' - l''',$$

$$t_+''_{\max, \min} = l'' + T - \left(\frac{s''}{s'''} \right) (T + l''' - t_+''')$$

$$\pm 2 \left[l''T + u''T \left(\frac{s''}{s'''} \right) + l'''T \left(\frac{s''}{s'''} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \quad (3.19)$$

and

$$t_+'_{\max, \min} = l' + T - \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) (T + l'' - t_+'')$$

$$\pm 2 \left[l'T + u'T \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right) + l''T \left(\frac{s'}{s''} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}. \quad (3.20)$$

Using Eqs. (3.17)–(3.20), and assuming that we can neglect the inhomogeneous term B_a^0 at high energy, we can rewrite Eqs. (3.11) and (3.12) in the following approximated forms:

$$A_{ab}(s''', T; l''', t_+''') \approx \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s'''} \frac{ds''}{s'''} \int_{-\infty}^{-(s''/s''')[-l'''+\mu'^2/(1-s''/s''')]} dt'' \int_{t_+''_{\min}(s''/s''', T; l''', t_+''', l'')}^{t_+''_{\max}(s''/s''', T; l''', t_+''', l'')} dt_+''$$

$$\times B_a(s''', s'', T; l''', l''; t_+''', t_+'') \frac{G_b^*(t_+'', t_+''') G_b(l'', l''')}{[(t_+''_{\max} - l'')(t_+'' - t_+''_{\min})]^{1/2}} \quad (3.21)$$

or

$$A_{ab}(s''', T; l''', t_+''') \approx \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s'''} \frac{ds''}{s'''} \int_{-\infty}^{-(s''/s''')[-l'''+\mu'^2/(1-s''/s''')]} dt''$$

$$\times \int_0^\pi d\phi B_a(s''', s'', T; l''', l''; t_+''', t_+'') G_b^*(t_+'', t_+''') G_b(l'', l''), \quad (3.21')$$

with

$$t_+'' = l'' + T - (s''/s''')(T + l''' - t_+''') + 2[l''T + u''T(s''/s''') + l'''T(s''/s''')^2]^{1/2} \cos\phi$$

and

$$B_a(s''', s'', T; l''', l''; t_+''', t_+'') \approx \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s'} \frac{ds'}{s'''} \int_{-\infty}^{-(s'/s''')[-l'''+\mu'^2/(1-s'/s''')]} dt' \int_{t_+'_{\min}(s'/s'', T; l'', t_+'', l')}^{t_+'_{\max}(s'/s'', T; l'', t_+'', l')} dt_+'$$

$$\times B_a(s'', s', T; l'', l'; t_+'', t_+') \frac{K(\epsilon'', T; l''', l'', l'; t_+'', t_+')}{[(t_+'_{\max} - t_+') (t_+' - t_+'_{\min})]^{1/2}}, \quad (3.22)$$

with

$$\epsilon'' = \epsilon''(l''', l'', l'; t_+'', t_+', t_+'; T) = C + D \cos(\phi' - \phi_b)$$

or

$$B_a(s''', s'', T; l''', l''; t_+'', t_+') \approx \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^{s'''} \frac{ds'}{s'''} \int_{-\infty}^{-(s'/s''')[-l'''+\mu'^2/(1-s'/s''')]} dt' \int_{\epsilon''_{\min}(s''/s''', s'/s'', l''', l'', l')}^{\epsilon''_{\max}(s''/s''', s'/s'', l''', l'', l')} d\epsilon''$$

$$\times B_a(s'', s', T; l'', l'; t_+'', t_+') \frac{K(\epsilon'', T; l''', l'', l'; t_+'', t_+')}{[(\epsilon''_{\max} - \epsilon'')(\epsilon'' - \epsilon''_{\min})]^{1/2}}, \quad (3.22')$$

with

$$t_+' \equiv t_+'(s''/s''', s'/s'', T; l''', l'', l'; t_+'', t_+') \\ = l' + T - (s'/s'')(T + l'' - t_+'') - 2[l'T + u'T(s'/s'') + l''T(s'/s'')^2]^{1/2} \cos \left[\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\epsilon'' - C}{D} \right) + \phi_b \right].$$

Let us investigate the situation when Δ approaches zero, i.e., in the forward direction; then

$$T \rightarrow 0, \quad t_+''' \rightarrow t_+''', \quad t_+'' \rightarrow t_+'', \quad t_+ \rightarrow t_+,$$

and Eqs. (3.21') and (3.22') will be reduced to Eqs. (2.31) and (2.30), respectively, i.e., reduced to the forward-direction case.

Also, we can easily verify that the kernel and integration limits of Eqs. (3.22) and (3.22') still have the important scaling property of invariance under the transformation

$$s''' \rightarrow cs''', \quad s'' \rightarrow cs'', \quad s' \rightarrow cs'.$$

This suggests that B_a can be written as

$$B_a(s''', s'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') = (s'''/s_0)^{\alpha(T)} b_a(s''/s''', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+'''). \quad (3.23)$$

If we set

$$y'' = s''/s''', \quad y' = s'/s''',$$

we will get the following integral equation for b_a :

$$b_a(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} (y'')^{\alpha(T)} \int_0^1 dy' \int_{-\infty}^{-y'[-t_+'''+\mu'^2/(1-y')]} dt' \int_{\epsilon'' \min(y'', y'; t_+''', t_+''')}^{\epsilon'' \max(y'', y'; t_+''', t_+''')} d\epsilon'' \times b_a(y', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') \frac{K(\epsilon'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''')}{[(\epsilon''_{\max} - \epsilon'')(\epsilon'' - \epsilon''_{\min})]^{1/2}} \quad (3.24)$$

or

$$b_a(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} (y'')^{\alpha(T)} \int_0^1 dy' \int_{-\infty}^{-y'[-t_+'''+\mu'^2/(1-y')]} dt' \int_{t_+'' \min(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''')}^{t_+'' \max(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''')} dt_+'' \times b_a(y', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') \frac{K(\epsilon'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''')}{[(t_+''_{\max} - t_+'')(t_+' - t_+''_{\min})]^{1/2}} \quad (3.24')$$

and

$$A_{ab}(s''', T; t_+''', t_+''') = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha(T)} \int_0^1 dy'' \int_{-\infty}^{-y''[-t_+'''+\mu''^2/(1-y'')]} dt'' \times \int_0^\pi d\phi b_a(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') G_b^*(t_+''', t_+''') G_b(t'', t'') \quad (3.25)$$

or

$$A_{ab}(s''', T; t_+''', t_+''') = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0}\right)^{\alpha(T)} \int_0^1 dy'' \int_{-\infty}^{-y''[-t_+'''+\mu''^2/(1-y'')]} dt'' \int_{t_+'' \min(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''')}^{t_+'' \max(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''')} dt_+'' \times b_a(y'', T; t_+''', t_+''; t_+''', t_+''') \frac{G_b^*(t_+''', t_+''') G_b(t'', t'')}{[(t_+''_{\max} - t'')(t'' - t_+''_{\min})]^{1/2}}. \quad (3.25')$$

Equations (3.23)–(3.25') are the essential results of this section, and we have shown that both A_{ab} and B_a have Regge asymptotic behavior.

IV. HIGH-SUBENERGY APPROXIMATION

Now let us assume that all the subenergies ϵ_i are also large compared with $s_0 \approx 1$ (GeV/c)² and with all the t 's and the particle masses. We will call this condition the weak-coupling limit or the high-subenergy approximation. Even though at present we know this approximation to be unrealistic (i.e., experimentally most production events have at least one subenergy smaller or comparable to the t 's and μ^2 's), nevertheless the weak-coupling limit was the original motivation for inventing

the multi-Regge model,^{7,8,10,14} which is one kind of multiperipheral model. Because of this history and also because many papers have investigated dynamical properties under this approximation, it is worthwhile to show that our equations in Secs. II and III can be reduced to those simplified equations which have been derived in Refs. 7 and 10 under the high-subenergy approximation.

When $\epsilon_i \gg s_0$, t 's, and μ 's, one can easily show that $s''/s' \gg 1$, $s'''/s'' \gg 1$, and if we assume the multi-Regge model, then the function $f(\epsilon_i, t_{i-1}, t_i, t_{i+1})$ takes the simple form $(\epsilon_i/s_0)^{\alpha_{in}(t_i)}$, where we have thrown the

¹⁴ G. F. Chew and A. Pignotti, Phys. Rev. **176**, 2112 (1968).

Regge phase factor into the coupling constants G_a , G_b , and the β 's, and α_{in} is the input exchange trajectory. From Eqs. (2.27) and (2.28), we know that both t''_{max} and t'_{max} will approach zero, so from Eqs. (2.29)–(2.31) we will get

$$\epsilon''_{\text{max}} \approx (\mu'^2 - t'' - t)(s'''/s'') + 2(t't'')^{1/2}(s'''/s'') \\ = \{\mu'^2 + [(-t)^{1/2} + (-t'')^{1/2}]^2\}(s'''/s'') \quad (4.1)$$

and

$$\epsilon''_{\text{min}} \approx (\mu'^2 - t'' - t')(s'''/s'') - 4(t't'')^{1/2}(s'''/s'') \\ = \{\mu'^2 + [(-t)^{1/2} - (-t'')^{1/2}]^2\}(s'''/s''). \quad (4.2)$$

A. Forward Case $\Delta^2 = 0$

By using Eqs. (4.1), (4.2), (2.37), and (2.39), we obtain the following results:

$$b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; t''', t'') = \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dy' \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' (y'')^{\alpha(0) - 2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t'')} \gamma(t'', t') b_a^\alpha(y', 0; t'', t'), \quad (4.3)$$

where

$$\gamma(t'', t') = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\mu'^2 + [(-t')^{1/2} + (-t'')^{1/2}]^2}{s_0} \right)^{2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t'')} \beta^2(t', t'') {}_2F_1 \left(-2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t''), -\frac{1}{2}; 1; \frac{4(t't'')^{1/2}}{\mu'^2 + [(-t')^{1/2} + (-t'')^{1/2}]^2} \right). \quad (4.4)$$

If we make the ansatz

$$b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; t''', t'') = (y'')^{\alpha(0) - 2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t'')} b_a^\alpha(t''), \quad (4.5)$$

then from Eq. (4.3) we get

$$b_a^\alpha(t'') = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' \frac{b_a^\alpha(t') \gamma(t'', t')}{\alpha(0) - 2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t') + 1} \quad (4.6)$$

for

$$\alpha(0) > 2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t') - 1.$$

Now if we further assume that $\gamma(t'', t')$ can be factorized as

$$\gamma(t'', t') = h_1(t') h_2(t''), \quad (4.7)$$

where h_1 and h_2 are some arbitrary functions, then we can let

$$b_a^\alpha(t'') = c h_2(t''), \quad (4.8)$$

where c is an arbitrary constant; Eq. (4.6) will then be reduced to

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' \frac{h_1(t') h_2(t')}{\alpha(0) - 2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t') + 1}. \quad (4.9)$$

If we define

$$g^2(0) = [\alpha(0) - 2\alpha_{\text{in}} + 1] \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' \frac{h_1(t') h_2(t')}{\alpha(0) - 2\alpha_{\text{in}}(t') + 1}, \quad (4.10)$$

we will get

$$\alpha(0) = 2\alpha_{\text{in}} - 1 + g^2(0). \quad (4.11)$$

Furthermore, if we assume $\alpha_{\text{in}}(t)$ to be a flat trajectory α_{in} , then

$$\alpha(0) = 2\alpha_{\text{in}} - 1 + g^2, \quad (4.12)$$

with

$$g^2 = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' h_1(t') h_2(t'),$$

which is just the Chew-Pignotti¹⁴ result.

B. Nonforward Case $\Delta^2 \equiv T \neq 0$

From Eqs. (3.24)–(3.26), if we let $s'''/s'' \gg 1$, $s''/s' \gg 1$, we get

$$t_{+''\text{max}, \text{min}} \approx t'' + T \pm 2(t''T)^{1/2} \\ = -[(-t'')^{1/2} \mp (-T)^{1/2}]^2, \quad (4.13)$$

$$t_{+'\text{max}, \text{min}} \approx t' + T \pm 2(t'T)^{1/2} \\ = -[(-t')^{1/2} \mp (-T)^{1/2}]^2, \quad (4.14)$$

$$\epsilon'' \approx [\mu' + 2(t''/T)^{1/2}(t' - t_{+'})](s'''/s''). \quad (4.15)$$

Using these equations together with Eq. (3.40'), we can obtain

$$b_a^\alpha(y'', T; t''', t''; t_{+'''}, t_{+''}) = \frac{1}{16\pi^3} \int_0^1 dy' \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' (y'')^{\alpha(T) - \alpha_{\text{in}}(t'') - \alpha(t_{+''})} \\ \times \int_{t_{+'\text{min}}}^{t_{+'\text{max}}} dt'_+ \frac{b_a^\alpha(y', T; t', t'; t_{+'''}, t_{+''}) \gamma(t'', t'; t_{+'''}, t_{+''}; T)}{[(t_{+'\text{max}} - t'_+)(t_{+'} - t_{+'\text{min}})]^{1/2}}, \quad (4.16)$$

where

$$\gamma(t'', t'; t_{+'''}, t_{+''}; T) = \beta^*(t_{+'''}, t_{+''}) \beta(t', t'') [\mu' + 2(t''/T)^{1/2}(t' - t_{+'})]^{\alpha_{\text{in}}(t') + \alpha_{\text{in}}(t'')}. \quad (4.17)$$

By analogy with the forward case, we make the ansatz

$$b_a^\alpha(y'', T; t''', t''; t_{+'''}, t_{+''}) = (y'')^{\alpha(T) - \alpha_{\text{in}}(t_{+''}) - \alpha_{\text{in}}(t_{+''})} b_a^\alpha(t'', t_{+''}; T). \quad (4.18)$$

Then from Eqs. (4.16) and (4.18), we obtain

$$b_a^\alpha(t'', t_+''; T) = \frac{1}{16T^3} \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' \int_{t_+' \min}^{t_+' \max} dt_+' \frac{b_a^\alpha(t', t_+'; T) \gamma(t'', t'; t_+'', t_+'; T)}{[(t_+' \max - t_+'')(t_+' - t_+' \min)]^{1/2} [\alpha(T) - \alpha_{in}(t') - \alpha_{in}(t_+'')]} \quad (4.19)$$

If we further assume that $\gamma(t'', t'; t_+'', t_+'; T)$ is factorized,

$$\gamma(t'', t'; t_+'', t_+'; T) \equiv h_1(t', t_+'; T) h_2(t'', t_+''; T), \quad (4.20)$$

then we let

$$b_a^\alpha(t'', t_+''; T) = c(T) h_2(t'', t_+''; T). \quad (4.21)$$

Putting Eq. (4.21) into Eq. (4.19), we get

$$1 = \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' \int_{t_+' \min}^{t_+' \max} dt_+' \frac{h_1(t', t_+'; T) h_2(t', t_+'; T)}{[(t_+' \max - t_+'')(t_+' - t_+' \min)]^{1/2} [\alpha(T) - \alpha_{in}(t') - \alpha_{in}(t_+'')]} \quad (4.22)$$

Then

$$\alpha(T) = 2\bar{\alpha}_{in} - 1 + g^2(T), \quad (4.23)$$

with

$$g^2(T) = [\alpha(T) - 2\bar{\alpha}_{in} + 1] \int_{-\infty}^0 dt' \int_{t_+' \min}^{t_+' \max} dt_+' \frac{h_1(t', t_+'; T) h_2(t', t_+'; T)}{[(t_+' \max - t_+'')(t_+' - t_+' \min)]^{1/2} [\alpha(T) - \alpha_{in}(t') - \alpha_{in}(t_+'')]} \quad (4.24)$$

This is just the CGL result.⁷

V. AVERAGE MULTIPLICITY, INELASTICITY, AND SPECTRA OF SECONDARIES IN ULTRAHIGH-ENERGY COLLISIONS

As in ABFST,⁹ we are going to use the model described in Sec. II to study the quantities which can be measured in ultrahigh-energy production processes. What we want to demonstrate in this section is that all the qualitative properties of the ABFST model⁹ remain true in this generalized multiperipheral model.

A. Average Multiplicity of Secondaries $\langle n \rangle$

We know the reaction

$$a + b \rightarrow 0 + 1 + 2 + \cdots + (n+1) \quad (2.1)$$

will contribute n secondary particles¹⁵; this means that the average number of secondary particles $\langle n \rangle$ in the final state at an energy s''' will be given by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle n \rangle &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int n |T_{ab}^n|^2 d\Phi_n / \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int |T_{ab}^n|^2 d\Phi_n \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n A_{ab}^n(s''', 0; m_b^2) / \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{ab}^n(s''', 0; m_b^2). \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

We call $\langle n \rangle$ the average multiplicity.

Now let us replace $\beta(t_i, t_{i+1})$ by $g\beta'(t_i, t_{i+1})$; then Eq. (2.3) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} T_{ab}^n &= g^n G_a(m_a^2, t_1) f(\epsilon_1, m_a^2, t_1, t_2) \beta'(t_1, t_2) \\ &\quad \times f(\epsilon_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) \beta'(t_2, t_3) \cdots \beta'(t_n, t_{n+1}) \\ &\quad \times f(\epsilon_{n+1}, t_n, t_{n+1}, m_b^2) G_b(t_{n+1}, m_b^2), \end{aligned} \quad (5.2)$$

¹⁵ We refer to the particles "1" to " n " as secondary particles.

so

$$n \int |T_{ab}^n|^2 d\Phi_n = g^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial g^2} \left(\int |T_{ab}^n|^2 d\Phi_n \right),$$

and

$$\langle n \rangle = g^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial g^2} [\ln A_{ab}(s''', 0; m_b^2)]. \quad (5.3)$$

From Eq. (2.36), we can write

$$A_{ab}(s''', 0; m_b^2) = C_{\alpha(0)}(g^2, m_b^2) (s'''/s_0)^{\alpha(0)}, \quad (5.4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} C_{\alpha(0)}(g^2, m_b^2) &= \frac{1}{16\pi^2} \int_0^1 dy'' \int_{-\infty}^{-y'' [-m_b^2 + \mu'^2/(1-y'')]} dt'' \\ &\quad \times b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; m_b^2, t'') |G_b(t'', m_b^2)|^2, \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

so

$$\langle n \rangle = g^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial g^2} [\ln C_{\alpha(0)}(g^2, m_b^2)] + g^2 \frac{\partial \alpha(0)}{\partial g^2} \ln \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0} \right). \quad (5.6)$$

At very high energy we can neglect the first term to get

$$\langle n \rangle \approx g^2 \frac{\partial \alpha(0)}{\partial g^2} \ln \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0} \right), \quad (5.7)$$

so we have shown that at very high energy the average multiplicity $\langle n \rangle$ will increase as $\ln(s'''/s_0)$ in our model.

B. Inelasticity η

Now let us consider the spectrum of the "primary" particle which is directly connected with the incident particle. If we choose the a particle to be the target, and the b particle to be the incident particle, then the "primary" particle will be the $(n+1)$ th particle in the T_{ab}^n amplitude.

Let the momentum of the primary particle be p'' (see Fig. 7). Then the spectrum of the primary particle will simply be

$$dn(p'') = B_a(p_a, p_b; p_b - p'', 0) |G_b(p_b - p'', p_b)|^2 \times \delta^+(p''^2 - \mu''^2) d^4 p'' \quad (5.8)$$

or

$$dn(p'') = B_a(s''', s'', 0; t'', t'') |G_b(t'', t'')|^2 \times \Phi_1(s''', s''; t'', t'') ds'' dt''. \quad (5.8')$$

Now let us use this spectrum to calculate the average energy carried away by the primary particle. If E'' is the energy of the primary particle, then in the rest frame of m_a ,

$$E'' = p'' \cdot p_a / m_a, \quad (5.9)$$

but

$$s'' = (p_a + Q'')^2 = (p_a + p_b - p'')^2 = s''' + \mu''^2 - 2p'' \cdot p_a - 2p'' \cdot p_b$$

and

$$t'' = (p_b - p'')^2 = m_b^2 + \mu''^2 - 2p'' \cdot p_b,$$

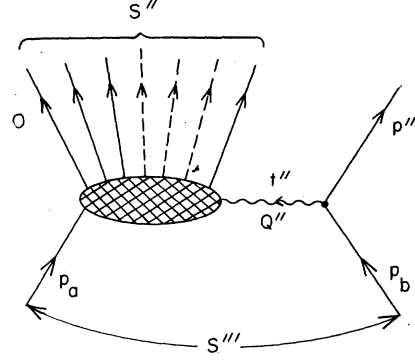


FIG. 7. Diagram used in calculating inelasticity in Sec. V.

so

$$E'' = \frac{s''' - s'' + t'' - m_b^2}{2m_a} \approx \frac{s''' - s''}{2m_a}. \quad (5.10)$$

Then the inelasticity η can be defined as

$$\begin{aligned} \eta &= \frac{1 - \langle E'' \rangle}{E_b} = \frac{1 - 2m_a}{s'''} \int \frac{(s''' - s'')}{2m_a} B_a^\alpha(s''', s'', 0; m_b^2, t'') |G_b(t'', m_b^2)|^2 \Phi_1(s''', s''; m_b^2, t'') ds'' dt'' / \\ &\quad \int B_a^\alpha(s''', s'', 0; m_b^2, t'') |G_b(t'', m_b^2)|^2 \Phi_1(s''', s''; m_b^2, t'') ds'' dt'' \\ &\approx 1 - \int_0^1 (1 - y'') dy'' \int_{-\infty}^{-y'' [-m_b^2 + \mu''^2 / (1 - y'')]} dt'' b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; m_b^2, t'') |G_b(t'', m_b^2)|^2 / \\ &\quad \int_0^1 dy'' \int_{-\infty}^{-y'' [-m_b^2 + \mu''^2 / (1 - y'')]} dt'' b_a^\alpha(y'', 0; m_b^2, t'') |G_b(t'', m_b^2)|^2. \quad (5.11) \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have proved that the inelasticity η is independent of the incident energy in the high-energy limit.

C. Spectra of Secondaries

Let $N(k) d^4 k$ be the number of final states, such that one of the secondary particles has its four-momentum between k and $k + dk$; then

$$\begin{aligned} N(k) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \int (T_{ab}^n)^* (T_{ab}^n) \delta^4(Q_{i+1} - Q_i - k) d\Phi_n \\ &= \sum_{n=i}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \int (T_{ab}^n)^* (T_{ab}^n) \delta^4(Q_{i+1} - Q_i - k) d\Phi_n. \quad (5.12) \end{aligned}$$

From the definitions of T_{ab}^n and $d\Phi_n$, we can write $N(k)$ as (see Fig. 8)

$$\begin{aligned} N(k) &= \sum_{n-i=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{3n+1}} \int \{ |G_a(p_a, Q_1) f(-p_a, Q_1, Q_2) \beta(Q_1, Q_2) \\ &\quad \times f(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) \cdots \beta(Q_{i-1}, Q_i) f(Q_{i-1}, Q_{i+1})|^2 \delta^+[(Q_1 + p_a)^2 - \mu_0^2] d^4 Q_1 \delta^+[(Q_2 - Q_1) - \mu_1^2] \\ &\quad \times d^4 Q_2 \cdots d^4 Q_{i-1} \delta^+[(Q_i - Q_{i-1})^2 - \mu_{i-1}^2] \} |\beta(Q_i, Q_{i+1})|^2 \delta^+[(Q_{i+1} - Q_i)^2 - \mu_i^2] d^4 Q_i d^4 Q_{i+1} \delta^4(Q_{i+1} - Q_i - k) \\ &\quad \times \{ |G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b) f(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) \beta(Q_n, Q_{n+1}) f(Q_{n-1}, Q_n, Q_{n+1}) \beta(Q_{n-1}, Q_n) \cdots \beta(Q_{i+1}, Q_{i+2}) f(Q_i, Q_{i+1}, Q_{i+2})|^2 \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(p_b - Q_{n+1})^2 - \mu_{n+1}^2] d^4 Q_{n+1} \delta^+[(Q_{n+1} - Q_n)^2 - \mu_n^2] d^4 Q_n \cdots d^4 Q_{i+2} \delta^+[(Q_{i+2} - Q_{i+1})^2 - \mu_{i+1}^2] \}. \quad (5.13) \end{aligned}$$

By using the definition of the function B_a^n, B_b^m ,

$$B_a = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_a^n, \quad \text{and} \quad B_b = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} B_b^m,$$

just as in the ABFST model⁹ we can easily show that (see Fig. 9)

$$\begin{aligned} N(k) &= \frac{1}{(2\pi)^6} \int B_a(p_a, Q'; Q; 0) \delta^+[(Q' - Q)^2 - \mu_k^2] \\ &\quad \times |\beta(Q, Q')|^2 \\ &\quad \times \delta^4(Q' - Q - k) d^4 Q d^4 Q' B_b(p_b, -Q; -Q'; 0). \end{aligned} \quad (5.14)$$

If we translate this equation in terms of invariant variables, Eq. (5.14) will become (see Fig. 9)

$$\begin{aligned} N(k) &= \int B_a(w', w, 0'; t', t) dt dw |\beta(t, t')|^2 dt' dv \\ &\quad \times B_b(v', v, 0; t', t) I(w, v'; t', t; k) \delta^+(k^2 - \mu_k^2), \end{aligned} \quad (5.15)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} w &= (p_a + Q)^2, & v &= (p_b - Q')^2, & t &= Q^2, \\ w' &= (p_a + Q')^2, & v' &= (p_b - Q)^2, & t' &= Q'^2, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} I(w, v; t', t; k) &= \int d^4 Q d^4 Q' \delta(Q^2 - t) \delta(Q'^2 - t') \delta[(p_a + Q)^2 - w] \\ &\quad \times \delta[(p_b - Q')^2 - v] \delta^4(Q' - Q - k). \end{aligned} \quad (5.16)$$

This boundary function I has been evaluated in Ref. 9 and in Appendix E. We are able to show the following result (for details see Appendix E):

$$N(k) = (s'''/s_0)^{\alpha(0)} F, \quad (5.17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \left(\frac{\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha(0)+1} \int \int |\beta(t, t')|^2 dt dt' \\ &\quad \times \int \int dx dz [(1+x)(1+z)]^{\alpha(0)+1} \\ &\quad \times b_a \alpha \left(\frac{x}{1+x}, 0; t', t \right) b_b \alpha \left(\frac{z}{1+z}, 0; t, t' \right) \\ &\quad \times T[-t - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)x(1+z); \\ &\quad -t' - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)z(1+x); \mathbf{k}_T^2], \end{aligned} \quad (5.18)$$

where $T(a; b; c)$ is the usual triangle function given by

$$T(a; b; c) = \frac{\Theta(-a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac)}{(-a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac)^{1/2}},$$

$\mathbf{k}_T$ and k_L are the transverse and longitudinal com-

ponents of the four-momentum k with respect to the incident direction, both defined in c.m. frame of a and b , and k_0 is the time component of k .

The limits of integration of Eq. (5.18) have been analyzed in Ref. 9, and the important fact demonstrated that, when the energy of the secondary (k_0) is small compared with the total energy $(s''')^{1/2}$, the function F is independent both of the incident and the secondary energy, i.e.,

$$F = F(\mu_k^2, \mathbf{k}_T^2). \quad (5.19)$$

The reason is simply that the function T in Eq. (5.18) is different from zero only in a region of the xy plane which is independent of s'' and k_0 . But

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^+(k^2 - \mu_k^2) d^4 k &= (1/2k_0) \delta^+(k^2 - \mu_k^2) dk^2 d^2 \mathbf{k}_T dk_L \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 \mathbf{k}_T dk_L}{(\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2 + k_L^2)^{1/2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (5.20)$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} dN(k) &= N(k) \delta^+(k^2 - \mu_k^2) d^4 k \\ &= \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha(0)} \left(\frac{1}{2k_0} \right) \delta^+(k^2 - \mu_k^2) F(k^2, \mathbf{k}_T^2) dk^2 d^2 \mathbf{k}_T dk_L \\ &= \left(\frac{s'''}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha(0)} \frac{1}{2} F(\mu_k^2, \mathbf{k}_T^2) \frac{d^2 \mathbf{k}_T dk_L}{(\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2 + k_L^2)^{1/2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.21)$$

This means the spectra of the transverse momenta and longitudinal momenta are independent of the initial energy $(s''')^{1/2}$, so the average transverse momentum of the secondary is independent of s''' also. All the properties which we have shown in this section (and also shown by ABFST⁹), will be preserved by an multiperipheral model with "finite range" correlated kernel (which may include Toller-angle dependence or even more complicated kernels).

VI. INTEGRAL EQUATION WHEN TOLLER-ANGLE DEPENDENCE IS INCLUDED

For the same process as described by Eq. (2.1), if we want to include the Toller-angle dependence in the internal vertex function β , we need to allow a dependence of β on four different Q 's. In this situation the

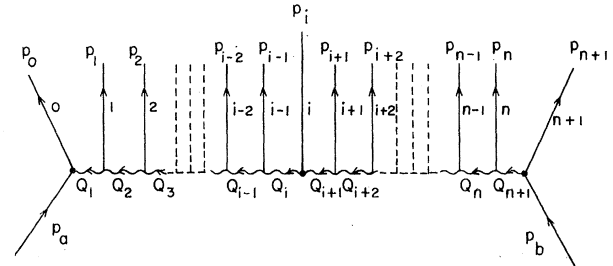


FIG. 8. Diagram used in calculating the spectra of secondaries.

production amplitude T_{ab}^n can be written as (see Fig. 1)

$$T_{ab}^n = G_a(p_a, Q_1) f(-p_a, Q_1, Q_2) \beta(-p_a, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) \\ \times f(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) \beta(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4) f(Q_2, Q_3, Q_4) \cdots \\ \times \beta(Q_{n-1}, Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) f(Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b) \\ = F_a(p_a, Q_1, Q_2) F(-p_a, Q_1, Q_2, Q_3) F(Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, Q_4) \cdots \\ \times F(Q_{n-1}, Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b), \quad (6.1)$$

where

$$F_a(p_a, Q_1, Q_2) = G_a(p_a, Q_1) f(-p_a, Q_1, Q_2), \quad (6.2)$$

$$F(Q_{i-1}, Q_i, Q_{i+1}, Q_{i+2}) \\ = \beta(Q_{i-1}, Q_i, Q_{i+1}, Q_{i+2}) f(Q_i, Q_{i+1}, Q_{i+2}), \quad (6.3)$$

or

$$T_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; Q_1, Q_2, \dots, Q_{n+1}) \\ = G_a(m_a^2, t_1) f(\epsilon_1, m_a^2, t_1, t_2) \beta(t_1, \phi_1, t_2) \\ \times f(\epsilon_2, t_1, t_2, t_3) \beta(t_2, \phi_2, t_3) \cdots \beta(t_n, \phi_n, t_{n+1}) \\ \times f(\epsilon_{n+1}, t_n, t_{n+1}, m_b^2) G_b(t_{n+1}, m_b^2), \quad (6.4)$$

where ϕ_i is the i th Toller angle defined in the rest frame of particle i by

$$\cos \phi_i = \frac{(\mathbf{Q}_{i+2} \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1}) \cdot (\mathbf{Q}_{i-1} \times \mathbf{p}_{i-1})}{|\mathbf{Q}_{i+2} \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1}| \cdot |\mathbf{Q}_{i-1} \times \mathbf{p}_{i-1}|}, \\ i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (6.5)$$

with

$$p_a = -Q_0, \quad p_b = Q_{n+2},$$

$\mathbf{Q}_i$ and $\mathbf{p}_i$ being the three-momenta of Q_i and p_i in the rest frame of particle i . The Toller angle ϕ_i here is in one-to-one correspondence with the "Toller angle" ω_i defined in a different way through an $O(2,1)$ group variable by Bali, Chew, and Pignotti,¹⁶ when all the particles are spinless.

For the forward case, just as in Sec. II, let us introduce a function $B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}, Q_n; 0)$ by

$$A_{ab}^n(p_a, p_b; 0) \\ = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^6} \int d^4 Q_{n+1} d^4 Q_n B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}, Q_n; 0) \\ \times |G_b(Q_{n+1}, p_b)|^2 \delta^+[(Q_{n+1} - Q_n)^2 - \mu_n^2] \\ \times \delta^+[(p_b - Q_{n+1})^2 - \mu_{n+1}^2]. \quad (6.6)$$

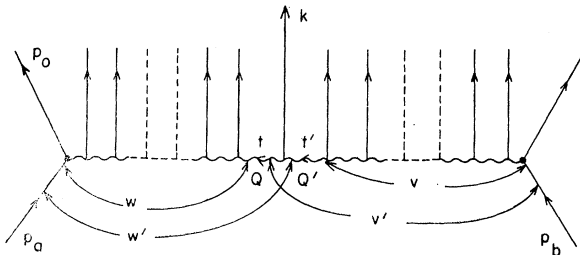


FIG. 9. Diagram used in calculating the spectra of secondaries.

¹⁶ N. F. Bali, G. F. Chew, and A. Pignotti, Phys. Rev. **163**, 1572 (1967).

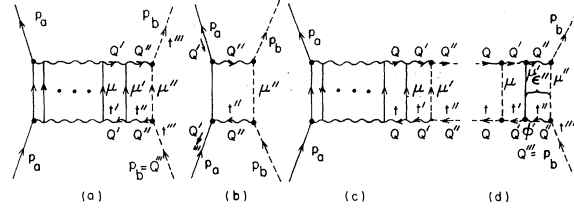


FIG. 10. Schematic representation of (a) $B_a(p_a, p_b; Q', Q'')$, (b) $B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q', Q'')$, (c) $B_a(p_a, Q''; Q, Q')$, and (d) $K(Q, Q', Q'', p_b)$.

Then the function $B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_{n+1}, Q_n; 0)$ will satisfy a recursion relation

$$B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q_n, Q_{n+1}; 0) \\ = \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int d^4 Q_{n-1} B_a^{n-1}(p_a, Q_{n+1}; Q_n, Q_{n-1}; 0) \\ \times \delta^+[(Q_n - Q_{n-1})^2 - \mu_{n-1}^2] \\ \times K(Q_{n-1}, Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b), \quad (6.7)$$

where

$$K(Q_{n-1}, Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b) = |F(Q_{n-1}, Q_n, Q_{n+1}, p_b)|^2. \quad (6.8)$$

By defining

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0) \equiv \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} B_a^n(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0), \quad (6.9)$$

with

$$B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0) = |F_a(p_a, Q'', p_b)|^2 \delta^+(p_a + Q'), \quad (6.10)$$

we can get the following integral equation for $B_a(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0)$ (see Fig. 10):

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0) \\ = B_a^0(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0) + \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int d^4 Q \\ \times B_a(p_a, Q''; Q', Q; 0) \delta^+[(Q - Q')^2 - \mu^2] \\ \times K(Q, Q', Q'', p_b) \quad (6.11)$$

and

$$A_{ab}(p_a, p_b; 0) \\ = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^6} \int d^4 Q' d^4 Q'' B_a(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0) |G_b(Q'', p_b)|^2 \\ \times \delta^+[(Q'' - Q')^2 - \mu'^2] \\ \times \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu''^2]. \quad (6.12)$$

As in Sec. II, we want to translate these equations into invariant variables. Let us introduce

$$B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon''; m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2)$$

and

$$K(\phi'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'', \epsilon'; \epsilon_{12}; \mu^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2)$$

by (see Fig. 11)

$$B_a(p_a, p_b; Q'', Q'; 0) \equiv \int B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon''; m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2) \\ \times \delta[(p_a + p_b)^2 - s'''] \cdot \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \delta(p_b^2 - t''') \delta(Q'^2 - t'') \\ \times \delta(Q'^2 - t') \delta^+(p_a^2 - m_a^2) \cdot \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2] \\ \times \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu''^2] ds''' ds'' ds' dt''' dt'' dt' d\epsilon'' dm_a^2 d\mu'^2 d\mu''^2 \quad (6.13)$$

and

$$K(Q, Q', Q'', p_b) \equiv \int K(\phi'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon'; \epsilon_{12}; \mu^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2) \delta(p_b^2 - t''') \delta(Q'^2 - t'') \cdot \delta(Q'^2 - t') \delta(Q^2 - t) \\ \times \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta[(Q - Q'')^2 - \epsilon'] \delta^+[(Q - Q')^2 - \mu^2] \\ \times \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2] \delta^+[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu''^2] \delta[(Q - p_b)^2 - \epsilon_{12}] \\ \times \delta \left\{ \cos \phi' - \frac{[\mathbf{p}_b \times (\mathbf{p}_b - \mathbf{Q}'')] \cdot [\mathbf{Q} \times (\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{Q}')] }{|\mathbf{p}_b \times (\mathbf{p}_b - \mathbf{Q}'')| |\mathbf{Q} \times (\mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{Q}')|} \right\} d\phi dt''' dt'' dt' d\epsilon'' d\epsilon' d\epsilon_{12} d\mu^2 d\mu'^2 d\mu''^2. \quad (6.14)$$

However, for simplicity of writing, we define

$$B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') \equiv B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon''; m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2), \quad (6.15)$$

$$K(\phi'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon', \epsilon_{12}) \equiv K(\phi'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon'; \epsilon_{12}; \mu^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2). \quad (6.16)$$

By using Eqs. (2.12), (2.15), and the definitions of $B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'')$ and $K(\phi'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon', \epsilon_{12})$, Eqs. (6.11) and (6.12) will become the following forms (see Fig. 11):

$$B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') = B_a^0(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') + \frac{1}{8\pi^3} \int ds dt d\epsilon_{12} d\epsilon' B_a(s'', s', s; t'', t', t; \epsilon') \\ \times K(\phi'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon') \Psi_3(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon', \epsilon'', \epsilon_{12}), \quad (6.17)$$

$$A_{ab}(s''', 0; t''') = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^6} \int ds'' ds' d\epsilon'' dt'' dt' B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') |G_b(t'', t''')|^2 \\ \times \Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon''), \quad (6.18)$$

with

$$\Psi_3(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon', \epsilon'', \epsilon_{12}) = \int d^4Q \delta[(p_a + Q)^2 - s] \delta(Q^2 - t) \\ \times \delta[(Q - Q'')^2 - \epsilon''] \delta[(Q - p_b)^2 - \epsilon_{12}] \delta^+[(Q - Q')^2 - \mu^2], \quad (6.19)$$

$$B_a^0(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') = |G_a(m_a^2, t'') f(\epsilon'', m_a^2, t'', t''')|^2 \delta(t' - m_a^2) \times \delta(\epsilon'' - s''') \delta(s''), \quad (6.20)$$

and

$$s = (p_a + Q)^2, \quad \epsilon' = (Q - Q'')^2, \quad \epsilon_{12} = (Q - p_b)^2, \quad t = Q^2, \\ K(\phi'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon') \\ = |\beta(t', \phi', t'') f(\epsilon'', t', t'', t''')|^2, \quad (6.21)$$

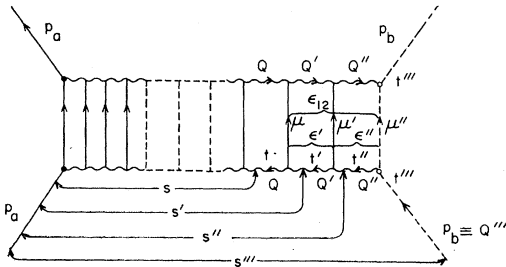


FIG. 11. Modified absorptive part $B_a(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'')$, and the definitions of $s = (p_a + Q)^2$, $\epsilon' = (Q - Q'')^2$, $\mu^2 = (Q - Q')^2$, $t = Q^2$, and $\epsilon_{12} = (Q - p_b)^2$.

where ϕ' is a function of ϵ_{12} , ϵ'' , ϵ' , t'' , t' , and t .

The third kind of boundary function Ψ_3 has been worked out in detail in Appendix F; the result is

$$\Psi_3(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon', \epsilon'', \epsilon_{12}) \\ = \delta(\epsilon_{12} - C'' + D'') \Psi_1(s'', s', s; t'', t', t; \epsilon'), \quad (6.22)$$

with

$$C'' \approx t + t''' + u \left(\frac{s'''}{s'} \right) + \epsilon'' \left(\frac{s}{s'} \right) + 2t' \left(\frac{s}{s'} \right) \left(\frac{s'''}{s'} \right), \\ D'' \approx 2 \left[t + u \left(\frac{s}{s'} \right) + t' \left(\frac{s}{s'} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \left[t''' + \epsilon'' \left(\frac{s'''}{s'} \right) \right. \\ \left. + t' \left(\frac{s'''}{s'} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \cos \left[\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\epsilon' - C'}{D'} \right) - \phi_b \right],$$

$$C' \approx t + t'' + u\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right) + u'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + 2t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right),$$

$$D' \approx 2\left[t + u\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)\right]^{1/2} \times \left[t'' + u'\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right) + t'\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)\right]^{1/2},$$

$$u = \mu^2 - t - t', \quad \epsilon'' = \epsilon' - t' - t'',$$

at high energy, and assuming $s \gg t''', t'', t'$, t ; $m_a^2, \mu^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2, \epsilon''$.

So if we neglect the inhomogeneous term B_a^0 in Eq. (6.17) at extremely high energy, then the kernel and limits of integration of the homogeneous integral equation of B_a still have the scaling property

$$s''' \rightarrow cs''', \quad s'' \rightarrow cs'', \quad s' \rightarrow cs', \quad s \rightarrow cs,$$

so we still can prove that A_{ab} and B_a have Regge asymptotic behavior, i.e., $\sim (s''')^{\alpha(0)}$. In this section we have demonstrated that we can easily include the Toller-angle dependence in our scheme at forward direction, but there is in principle no difficulty in generalizing to the nonforward case. Furthermore, this kind of scheme will also work for any correlation kernel of finite length. That is, we can always write down an integral equation for the modified absorptive function B_a , and we can also prove that B_a and A_{ab} have Regge asymptotic behavior for any multiperipheral model whose kernel only involves a finite correlation interval.

VII. CONCLUSION

In this paper we have explicitly derived the CGL type⁷ of multiperipheral integral equation in terms of invariant variables, without making the high-energy approximation, and we have demonstrated that the absorptive part A_{ab} and the modified absorptive part B_a will have Regge asymptotic behavior as a result of the high-energy scaling invariance of the kernel. This property will always be obtained so long as the kernel only involves a finite-link correlation, and this is also the only requirement to prove those qualitative properties that have been shown by ABFST⁹ to be true in high-energy production collisions. The form of our general integral equations is more complicated than that resulting from the high-subenergy approximation that all subenergies are large compared with the momentum transfers and the masses involved. However, it is hard to justify the latter high-subenergy approximation, and the general equation derived in this paper is still not hopeless to solve numerically with presently existing computers.

For example, one specific model (that of CLA⁴) has been adopted to describe the $N\bar{N}$ annihilation process by Chen,⁵ and by the arguments of Ting¹⁷ we may hope

¹⁷ Peter D. Ting, Phys. Rev. **181**, 1942 (1969).

to generate an output ω trajectory from pure nucleon-trajectory exchange. Because in the CLA model the subenergies are not all large compared with the t 's, the integral equations described in Secs. II and III have to be used in order to get a realistic result. This calculation is in progress.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I am deeply grateful to Professor Geoffrey F. Chew for his advice and guidance throughout the development of this work. The author also wishes to thank C. K. Chen, S. S. Shei, and D. M. Tow for several useful discussions.

APPENDIX A: BOUNDARY FUNCTION

$$\Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'')$$

In this appendix we discuss the boundary function Φ_1 which is defined by Eq. (2.22), that is,

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') &= \int d^4 Q'' \delta[Q''^2 - t''] \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A1})$$

We know that

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^+[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2] &= \delta[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2] \Theta[(p_b - Q'')_0 - \mu''] \\ &= \delta[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2] \Theta[E_b - E_{Q''} - \mu''], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A2})$$

but

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta(E_b - E_{Q''} - \mu'') &= \Theta[(E_a + E_b) - (E_a + E_{Q''}) - \mu''], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A3})$$

and because $\Theta(E_b - E_{Q''} - \mu'')$ is an invariant, we can evaluate in any frame. Let us calculate in the c.m. frame of particles a and b ; then

$$s''' = (p_a + p_b)^2 = (E_a + E_b)^2$$

and

$$s'' = (p_a + Q'')^2 = (E_a + E_{Q''})^2 - (\mathbf{k}_a + \mathbf{k}_{Q''})^2,$$

so

$$E_a + E_b = (s''')^{1/2} \quad \text{and} \quad E_a + E_{Q''} > (s'')^{1/2}.$$

Equation (A2) can be rewritten as

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^+[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2] &= \delta[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2] \\ &\quad \times \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A4})$$

so from (A1) and (A4) we get

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') &= \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''] \\ &\quad \times \Phi_1'(s''', s''; t''', t''), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A5})$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1'(s''', s''; t''', t'') &= \int d^4 Q'' \delta[Q''^2 - t''] \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(p_b - Q'')^2 - \mu''^2]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A6})$$

Now let us concentrate on the function Φ_1' . Because we can get it is also an invariant, we can evaluate in any frame. Let us go to the rest frame of particle a so that

$$p_a = (m_a, 0, 0, 0),$$

$$p_b = (E_b, 0, 0, k_b) \quad (k_b > 0),$$

$$Q'' = (E'', k'' \sin \theta'' \cos \phi'', k'' \sin \theta'' \sin \phi'', k'' \cos \theta'')$$

$$(k'' > 0),$$

with $p_a^2 = m_a^2$, $p_b^2 = t''$. Because

$$s''' = (p_a + p_b)^2 = m_a^2 + t'' + 2m_a E_b$$

and

$$t''' = E_b^2 - k_b^2,$$

and

$$E_b = \frac{s''' - m_a^2 - t''}{2m_a} = \frac{\bar{s}'''}{2m_a}$$

$$k_b^2 = \frac{(s''' - m_a^2 - t'')^2}{4m_a^2} - m_b^2 = \left[\frac{\lambda(s''', m_a^2, t'')}{2m_a} \right]^2,$$

where

$$\bar{s}''' = s''' - m_a^2 - t''$$

and

$$\lambda(a, b, c) = (a^2 + b^2 - c^2 - 2ab - 2bc - 2ca)^{1/2}.$$

Now we can rewrite Eq. (A6):

$$\Phi_1' = \Phi_1'(s''', s''; t''', t'')$$

$$= \int_0^\infty k''^2 dk'' \int_{-1}^{+1} d \cos \theta'' \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dE'' \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi'' \delta(E''^2 - k''^2 - t'') \times \delta(m_a^2 + t'' - s'' + 2m_a E'') \delta(t''' + t'' - \mu''^2 - 2E'' E_b + 2k_b k'' \cos \theta''). \quad (\text{A7})$$

If we define

$$\bar{s}'' = s'' - m_a^2 - t'' \quad \text{and} \quad u'' = \mu''^2 - t'' - t''',$$

then Eq. (A7) will become the following expression after we integrate over $d\phi''$:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_1' &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty k''^2 dk'' \int_{-1}^{+1} d \cos \theta'' \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dE'' \delta[E''^2 - (k''^2 + t'')] \\ &\quad \times \delta(-\bar{s}'' + 2m_a E'') \delta\left[-u'' - \frac{\bar{s}'''}{m_a} E_{Q''} + \frac{\lambda(s''', m_a^2, t''')}{m_a} k'' \cos \theta''\right] \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\infty \frac{k''^2 dk''}{2(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2}} \int_{-1}^{+1} d \cos \theta \left\{ \delta[-\bar{s}'' + 2m_a(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2}] \right. \\ &\quad \times \delta\left[-u'' - \frac{\bar{s}'''}{m_a}(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2} + \frac{\lambda(s''', m_a^2, t''')}{m_a} k'' \cos \theta''\right] + \delta[-\bar{s}'' - 2m_a(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2}] \\ &\quad \times \delta\left[-u'' + \frac{\bar{s}'''}{m_a}(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2} + \frac{\lambda(s''', m_a^2, t''')}{m_a} k'' \cos \theta''\right] \Big\} \\ &= \frac{\pi m_a}{2\lambda(s''', m_a^2, m_b^2)} \int_0^\infty \frac{dk^2}{(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2}} \left(\delta[-\bar{s}'' + 2m_a(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2}] \right. \\ &\quad \times \Theta\left\{ \frac{\lambda^2(s''', m_a^2, t''')}{m_a^2} k''^2 - \left[u'' + \frac{\bar{s}'''}{m_a}(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2} \right]^2 \right\} + \delta[-\bar{s}'' - 2m_a(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2}] \\ &\quad \times \Theta\left\{ \frac{\lambda^2(s''', m_a^2, t''')}{m_a^2} k''^2 - \left[u'' - \frac{\bar{s}'''}{m_a}(k''^2 + t'')^{1/2} \right]^2 \right\} \Big) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\lambda(s''', m_a^2, m_b^2)} \Theta\left\{ \left[\left(\frac{\bar{s}''}{2m_a} \right)^2 - t'' \right] \frac{\lambda^2(s''', m_a^2, t''')}{m_a^2} - \left(u'' + \frac{\bar{s}'''}{2m_a} \right)^2 \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\lambda(s''', m_a^2, m_b^2)} \Theta(-m_a^2 u''^2 - t'' \bar{s}'''^2 - t''' \bar{s}'''^2 - \bar{s}'' \bar{s}''' u'' + 4m_a^2 t''' t''), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A8})$$

for $\bar{s}'' > 0$ and $(\bar{s}''/2m_a)^2 > t''$. If we assume $s''' \gg m_a^2$, μ''^2 , t''' , we get

$$\Phi_1(s''', s''; t''', t'') = (\pi/2s''') \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''] \times \Theta[(t''_{\max} - t'')(t'' - t''_{\min})], \quad (\text{A9})$$

with

$$l''_{\max, \min} = -(s''' - s'') \pm [(s''' - s'')^2 - \mu''^2 s'' + (s''/s''') l''' (s''' - s'')]^{1/2}. \quad (\text{A10})$$

Because $(s''')^{1/2} > (s'')^{1/2} + \mu''$, we know that

$$s''' - s'' > 2\mu'' (s''')^{1/2} + \mu'' \gg m_a^2, l''', \mu''^2$$

at high energy. It follows that

$$l''_{\max, \min} \approx \begin{cases} -\left(\frac{s''}{s'''}\right) \left(-l''' + \frac{\mu''^2}{1 - s''/s'''}\right) \\ -(s''' - s'') \sim -\infty. \end{cases} \quad (\text{A11})$$

APPENDIX B: BOUNDARY FUNCTION

$$\Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l'; \epsilon'')$$

In this appendix we discuss the boundary function Ψ_1 which is defined by Eq. (2.23), that is,

$$\Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l'; \epsilon'')$$

$$= \int d^4 Q' \delta(Q'^2 - l') \delta[(p_a + Q')^2 - s'] \times \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2], \quad (\text{B1})$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l'; \epsilon'') \\ = \Theta[(s'')^{1/2} - (s')^{1/2} - \mu'] \\ \times \Psi_1'(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l'; \epsilon''), \quad (\text{B2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Psi_1' \equiv \Psi_1'(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l'; \epsilon'')$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^\infty k'^2 dk' \int_{-1}^{+1} d \cos \theta' \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dE' \\ &\quad \times \delta[E'^2 - (k'^2 + l')] \delta(m_a^2 + l' - s' + 2m_a E') \delta(l' + l'' - \mu'^2 - 2E' E'' + 2k' k'' \cos \theta') \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi' \\ &\quad \times \delta[l' + m_b^2 - \epsilon'' - 2E' E_b + 2k' k_b \cos \theta' \cos \theta_b + \sin \theta' \sin \theta_b \cos \phi']. \quad (\text{B6}) \end{aligned}$$

According to the definition of Φ_1' , the first three integrals and δ functions will give us $(1/2\pi)\Phi_1'(s'', S'; l'', l')$, so Eq. (B4) can be rewritten as

$$\Psi_1' = \frac{\Phi_1'(s'', s'; l'', l')}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi' \delta(H) \quad (\text{B7})$$

or

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1' &= \frac{\Theta(-m_a^2 u'^2 - l' \bar{s}'^2 - l'' \bar{s}'^2 - \bar{s}' \bar{s}' u' + 4m_a^2 l' l'')}{4\lambda(s'', m_a^2, l'')} \\ &\quad \times \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi' \delta(H), \quad (\text{B7}) \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1'(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l'; \epsilon'') \\ = \int d^4 Q' \delta(Q'^2 - l') \delta[(p_a + Q')^2 - s'] \\ \times \delta[(Q' - p_a)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2]. \quad (\text{B3}) \end{aligned}$$

Let us concentrate on the function Ψ_1 , evaluated in the rest frame of particle a , such that

$$\begin{aligned} p_a &= (m_a, 0, 0, 0), \\ Q'' &= (E'', 0, 0, k''), \quad k'' > 0 \\ p_b &= (E_b, k_b \sin \theta_b, 0, k_b \cos \theta_b), \quad k_b > 0 \\ Q' &= (E', k' \sin \theta' \cos \phi', k' \sin \theta' \sin \theta', k' \cos \theta'), \quad k' > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Just as in Appendix A, we can easily show the following:

$$\begin{aligned} E'' &= \frac{\bar{s}''}{2m_a}, \quad k'' = \frac{\lambda(s'', m_a^2, l'')}{2m_a}, \\ E_b &= \frac{\bar{s}'''}{2m_a}, \quad k_b = \frac{\lambda(s''', m_a^2, l''')}{2m_a}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B4})$$

Furthermore,

$$\mu'^2 = (Q'' - p_b)^2 = l'' + m_b^2 - 2E_b E'' + 2k'' k_b \cos \theta_b,$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} \cos \theta_b &= \frac{(U'' + 2E'' E_b)}{2k'' k_b} \\ &= \frac{(2m_a^2 u'' - \bar{s}''' \bar{s}'')}{\lambda(s'', m_a^2, l'') \lambda(s''', m_a^2, l''')}. \quad (\text{B5}) \end{aligned}$$

Now from Eq. (B3), we can rewrite Ψ_1' as

where

$$H \equiv -\bar{\epsilon}'' - 2E' E_b + 2k' k_b \cos \theta' \cos \theta_b + 2k' k_b \sin \theta' \sin \theta_b \cos \phi, \quad (\text{B8})$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{s}' &= s' - m_a^2 - l', \quad u' = \mu'^2 - l' - l'', \quad \bar{\epsilon}'' = \epsilon'' - l' - l'', \\ E' &= \bar{s}'/2m_a, \quad k' = \lambda(s', l', l'')/2m_a, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B9})$$

and

$$\cos \theta' = (u' + 2E' E_b)/2k' k'.$$

We rewrite H in the form

$$H = -\bar{\epsilon}'' + \bar{C} + D \cos \phi = -\epsilon'' + C + D \cos \phi', \quad (\text{B10})$$

with

$$\bar{C} = -2E' E_b + 2k' k_b \cos \theta' \cos \theta_b, \quad (\text{B11})$$

$$C = l' + l'' + \bar{C}, \quad (\text{B11'})$$

$$D = 2k'k_b \sin\theta' \sin\theta_b. \quad (\text{B12})$$

From Eqs. (B4), (B9), and (B10), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C} &= -\frac{\bar{s}'\bar{s}'''}{2m_a^2} + \frac{k_b(u' + 2E'E'')(u'' + 2E''E_b)}{2k''k_b} \\ &= -\frac{\bar{s}'\bar{s}'''}{2m_a^2} + \frac{2m_a^2}{\bar{s}''^2 - 4m_a^2l''} \\ &\quad \times \left(u' + \frac{\bar{s}'\bar{s}''}{2m_a^2}\right) \left(u'' + \frac{\bar{s}''\bar{s}'''}{2m_a^2}\right). \quad (\text{B13}) \end{aligned}$$

We will further assume that $s''', s'', s' \gg l', l'', l''', m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2$; then $\bar{s}' \approx s', \bar{s}'' \approx s'', \bar{s}''' \approx s'''$. The first part of this approximation ($s''', s'', s' \gg m_a^2, \mu'^2, \mu''^2$) can be easily justified because we are only interested in high-

energy collisions. Even though there exists a part of the phase space where s'' and s' are comparable to m_a^2, μ'^2, μ''^2 , the percentage is very small if s''' is very large, and the percentage will decrease as s''' increases. The second part of the approximation ($s''', s'', s' \gg l''', l'', l'$) can be justified only if we invoke the dynamical assumption of the multiperipheral model that the general production amplitude T_{ab}^n falls off very fast as any of the l 's become large. This condition has been confirmed experimentally in many 2-to-2 and 2-to-3 amplitudes. If such is generally true then in that part of the phase space where s 's and l 's are comparable and large, the kernel and $G_b(l'', l''')$ will be very small and will not contribute significantly to B_a and A_{ab} . Therefore, the approximation $s''', s'', s' \gg l''', l'', l'$ is reasonable.

Under this approximation, Eq. (B13) becomes

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{C} &\approx -\frac{s's'''}{2m_a^2} + \frac{2m_a^2}{s''^2} \left(1 + \frac{4m_a^2l''}{s''^2}\right) \left(u' + \frac{s's''}{2m_a^2}\right) \left(u'' + \frac{s''s'''}{2m_a^2}\right) \\ &\approx u' \left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right) + u'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right) + 2l'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right) \left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right) \quad (\text{B14}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} D &= 2k'k_b \sin\theta' \sin\theta_b \\ &= (1/2k'') [4k'^2k''^2 - (u' + 2E'E'')^2]^{1/2} (1/k'') [4k''^2k_b^2 - (u'' + 2E''E_b)^2]^{1/2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{[\lambda^2(s', m_a^2, l') \lambda^2(s'', m_a^2, l'') - (2m_a^2 u' + \bar{s}'\bar{s}'')^2]^{1/2} [\lambda^2(s'', m_a^2, l''') \lambda^2(s''', m_a^2, l''') - (2m_a^2 u'' + \bar{s}''\bar{s}''')^2]^{1/2}}{m_a \lambda(s'', m_a^2, l'')} \\ &\approx \frac{1}{2} \frac{[(s'^2 - 4m_a^2l')(s''^2 - 4m_a^2l'') - 4m_a^2 u' s' s'' - s'^2 s''^2]^{1/2}}{m_a s''} \\ &\quad \times \frac{[(s'' - 4m_a^2l'')(s'' - 4m_a^2l''') - 4m_a^2 u'' s'' s''' - s''^2 s'''^2]^{1/2}}{m_a s'''} \\ &\approx 2 \left\{ \left[l' + u' \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right) + l'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right)^2 l''' + u'' \left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right) + l'' \left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right)^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2}. \quad (\text{B15}) \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_1 &\equiv \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; l''', l'', l', \epsilon'') \\ &\equiv \frac{\Phi_1(s'', s'; l'', l')}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi' \delta(-\epsilon'' + \bar{C} + D \cos\phi') = \frac{\Phi_1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi' \delta(-\epsilon'' + C + D \cos\phi') \\ &= \frac{\Phi_1(s'', s'; l'', l')}{\pi} \frac{\Theta[D^2 - (-\epsilon'' + \bar{C})^2]}{[D^2 - (-\epsilon'' + \bar{C})^2]^{1/2}} = \frac{\Phi_1}{\pi} \frac{\Theta[D^2 - (-\epsilon'' + C)^2]}{[D^2 - (-\epsilon'' + C)^2]^{1/2}} \\ &= \frac{\Phi_1(s'', s'; l'', l')}{\pi} \frac{\Theta[(\epsilon''_{\max} - \epsilon'')(\epsilon'' - \epsilon''_{\min})]}{[(\epsilon''_{\max} - \epsilon'')(\epsilon'' - \epsilon''_{\min})]^{1/2}}, \quad (\text{B16}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon''_{\max} = C + D, \quad \epsilon''_{\min} = C - D, \quad (\text{B17})$$

$$C = l' + l'' + u' \left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right) + u'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right) + 2l'' \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right) \left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right). \quad (\text{B18})$$

APPENDIX C: BOUNDARY FUNCTION

$$\Phi_2(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''')$$

The boundary function Φ_2 is defined by Eq. (3.21) as $\Phi_2(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''')$

$$= \int d^4 Q'' \delta(Q''^2 - t'') \delta[(Q'' + \Delta)^2 - t_+'''] \times \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \delta[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu''^2], \quad (C1)$$

so

$$\Phi_2 \equiv \Phi_2(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') = \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''] \times \Phi_2'(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+'''), \quad (C2)$$

with

$$\Phi_2'(s''', s'', T; t''', t''; t_+''', t_+''') \equiv \int d^4 Q'' \delta(Q''^2 - t'') \delta[(Q'' + \Delta)^2 - t_+'''] \times \delta[(p_a + Q'')^2 - s''] \delta[(Q'' - p_b)^2 - \mu''^2]. \quad (C3)$$

Just as in Appendix A, let us evaluate Φ_2' in a special frame such that

$$\begin{aligned} p_a &= (m_a, 0, 0, 0), \\ p_b &= (E_b, 0, 0, k_b), \quad k_b > 0 \\ \Delta &= (\Delta_0, \Delta_x, 0, \Delta_z), \quad \Delta_x > 0 \\ Q'' &= (E'', k'' \sin \theta'' \cos \phi'', k'' \sin \theta'' \sin \phi'', k'' \cos \theta''), \\ &\quad k'' > 0 \end{aligned} \quad (C4)$$

$$\Delta^2 \equiv T.$$

Because (see Fig. 5)

$$p_a^+ = p_a - \Delta, \quad p_b^+ = p_b + \Delta,$$

it follows that

$$m_a^2 = (p_a^+)^2 = m_a^2 + T - 2m_a \Delta_0, \quad \Delta_0 = T/2m_a \quad (C5)$$

$$t_+''' = (p_b^+)^2 = t'' + T + 2E_b \Delta_0 - 2k_b \Delta_z,$$

$$\Delta_z = (1/2k_b)(T + 2E_b \Delta_0 + t''' - t_+''')$$

$$= (1/2k_b)(T + 2E_b \Delta_0 + t''' - t_+''')$$

$$\approx (E_b/k_b) \Delta_0 \approx \Delta_0, \quad (C6)$$

and from $T = \Delta^2 = \Delta_0^2 - \Delta_x^2 - \Delta_z^2$, we get

$$\Delta_x = (\Delta_0^2 - \Delta_z^2 - T)^{1/2} \approx (-T)^{1/2}. \quad (C7)$$

Now we can rewrite Eq. (C1) as

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_2 &= \Theta[(s''')^{1/2} - (s'')^{1/2} - \mu''] \int_0^\infty k''^2 dk'' \int_{-1}^{+1} d \cos \theta'' \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dE'' \\ &\quad \times \delta(E''^2 - k''^2 - t'') \delta(m_a^2 + t'' - s'' + 2m_a E'') \delta(t''' + t'' - \mu''^2 - 2E'' E_b + 2k_b k'' \cos \theta'') \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \\ &\quad \times \delta(t'' + T - t_+'' + 2E'' \Delta_0 - 2k'' \cos \theta'' \Delta_z - 2k'' \sin \theta'' \Delta_x \cos \phi'') \\ &= \frac{\Phi_1(s''', s'', t''', t'')}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\phi \delta(-t_+'' + t'' + T + 2E'' \Delta_0 - 2k'' \cos \theta'' \Delta_z - 2k'' \sin \theta'' \Delta_x \cos \phi) \\ &= \frac{\Phi_1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\phi \delta(-t_+'' + C' - D' \cos \phi) \end{aligned} \quad (C8)$$

or

$$\Phi_2 = \frac{\Phi_1}{\pi} \frac{\Theta[D'^2 - (C' - t_+'')^2]}{[D'^2 - (C' - t_+'')^2]^{1/2}} = \frac{\Phi_1}{\pi} \frac{\Theta[(t_+''_{\max} - t_+'')(t_+'' - t_+''_{\min})]}{[(t_+''_{\max} - t_+'')(t_+'' - t_+''_{\min})]^{1/2}}, \quad (C9)$$

with

$$C' = t'' + T + 2E'' \Delta_0 - 2k'' \cos \theta'' \Delta_z, \quad (C10)$$

$$D' = 2k'' \sin \theta'' \Delta_x, \quad (C11)$$

and

$$t_+''_{\max} = C' + D', \quad t_+''_{\min} = C' - D'. \quad (C12)$$

From Appendix A, Eq. (C5), and Eq. (C6), we can rewrite C' as

$$\begin{aligned} C' &= t'' + T + \frac{s'' T}{2m_a^2} - \frac{2(u'' + 2E_b E'')}{2k_b} \times \frac{(T + 2E_b \Delta_0 + t''' - t_+''')}{2k_b} \\ &\approx t'' + T + \frac{s'' T}{2m_a^2} - \frac{2m_a^2}{s''^2} \left(1 + \frac{4m_a^2 m_b^2}{s''^2}\right) \times \left[\frac{s''^2 s'' T}{4m_a^2} + \frac{s''^2 s''}{2m_a^2} (T + t''' - t_+''')\right] \\ &\approx t'' + T - \frac{s''}{s'''} (T + t''' - t_+'''). \end{aligned} \quad (C13)$$

Also we can rewrite Eq. (C11) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 D' &\approx 2(-T)^{1/2}(1/2k_b)[4k''^2k_b^2 - (u'' + 2E_bE'')^2]^{1/2} \\
 &= [(-T)^{1/2}/2m_a^2k_b][(\bar{s}''^2 - 4m_a^2t'')(\bar{s}''^2 - 4m_a^2t''')^{1/2} \\
 &\quad - (2m_a^2u'' + s''s''')^{1/2}] \\
 &\approx [(-T)^{1/2}/m_a s'''](-4m_a^2t''s''^2 - 4m_a^2t'''s''^2 \\
 &\quad - 4m_a^2u''s''s''')^{1/2} \\
 &= 2[Tt'' + u''T(s''/s''') + t'''T(s''/s''')^2]^{1/2}. \quad (C14)
 \end{aligned}$$

APPENDIX D: BOUNDARY FUNCTION

$$\Psi_2(s'', s'', s', T; t'', t'', t'; t_+, t_+, t_+; \epsilon'')$$

The boundary function Ψ_2 is defined by Eq. (3.22) as

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi_2(s''', s'', s', T; t''', t'', t'; t_+, t_+, t_+; \epsilon'') \\
 = \int d^4Q \delta(Q'^2 - t') \delta[(Q + \Delta)^2 - t_+'] \delta[(p_a + Q') - s'] \\
 \times \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \delta^+[(Q' - Q'')^2 - \mu'^2]. \quad (D1)
 \end{aligned}$$

If we evaluate Ψ_2 in the same frame as chosen in Appendix B, i.e., in a rest frame of particle a such that

$$\begin{aligned}
 p_a &= (m_a, 0, 0, 0), \\
 Q'' &= (E'', 0, 0, k''), \quad k'' > 0 \\
 p_b &= (E_b, k_b \sin \theta_b \cos \phi_b, k_b \sin \theta_b \sin \phi_b, k_b \cos \theta_b), \\
 &\quad k_b > 0 \quad (D2) \\
 Q' &= (E', k' \sin \theta' \cos \phi', k' \sin \theta' \sin \phi', k' \cos \theta'), \\
 &\quad k' > 0 \\
 \Delta &= (\Delta_0, \Delta_x, 0, \Delta_z), \quad \Delta_x > 0
 \end{aligned}$$

then from the definition of Ψ_2 , Φ_2 , and Ψ_1 , and after manipulations similar to those in Appendix C, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi_2 &= \Phi_2(s'', s', T; t'', t'; t_+, t_+) \delta[(Q' - p_b)^2 - \epsilon''] \\
 &= \Phi_2(s'', s', T; t'', t'; t_+, t_+) \\
 &\quad \times \delta[\epsilon'' - C - D \cos(\phi' - \phi_b)], \quad (D3)
 \end{aligned}$$

with

$$\cos \phi' = \frac{t' + T - (s'/s'')(T + t'' - t_+''')}{2[Tt' + u'T(s'/s'') + t''T(s'/s'')^2]^{1/2}}, \quad (D4)$$

$$\cos \phi_b = \frac{t''' + T - t_+''' - (s'''/s'')(T + t'' - t_+''')}{2[t'''T + u''T(s'''/s'') + Tt''(s'''/s'')^2]^{1/2}}, \quad (D5)$$

or

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Psi_2 &= \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') \delta[(Q' + \Delta)^2 - t_+'] \\
 &= \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') \\
 &\quad \times \delta(t' + T - t_+'' + 2E'\Delta_0 - 2k' \cos \theta' \Delta_x \\
 &\quad - 2k' \sin \theta' \Delta_z \cos \phi') \\
 &= \Psi_1(s''', s'', s'; t''', t'', t'; \epsilon'') \\
 &\quad \times \delta\left\{t' - t_+'' + T - \left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right)(T + t'' - t_+''')\right. \\
 &\quad \left. - 2\left[Tt' + u'T\left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right) - t''T\left(\frac{s'}{s''}\right)^2\right]^{1/2}\right. \\
 &\quad \left.\times \cos\left[\cos^{-1}\left(\frac{\epsilon'' - c}{D}\right) + \phi_b\right]\right\}, \quad (D6)
 \end{aligned}$$

where Φ_2 and Ψ_1 have been discussed in Appendices C and B, respectively.

APPENDIX E: SPECTRUM FUNCTION $F(k^2, k_T^2)$

Let $N(k)dk$ be the number of final states, such that one of the secondary particles has its four momentum between k and $k+dk$. According to Eq. (5.16) (see Fig. 9),

$$\begin{aligned}
 N(k) &= \int B_a(w', w, 0; t', t, t) dt dw |\beta(t, t')|^2 dt' dv B_a(v', v, 0; t, t') \\
 &\quad \times I(w, v; t', t; k) \delta(k^2 - \mu_k^2), \quad (E1)
 \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned}
 w &= (p_a + Q)^2, \quad v = (p_b - Q')^2, \quad t = Q^2, \quad k^2 = \mu_k^2, \\
 w' &= (p_a + Q')^2, \quad v' = (p_b - Q)^2, \quad t' = Q'^2
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(w, v; t', t; k) \\
 = \int d^4Q d^4Q' \delta(Q^2 - t) \delta(Q'^2 - t) \delta[(p_a + Q)^2 - w] \\
 \times \delta[(p_b - Q')^2 - v] \delta^4(Q' - Q - k). \quad (E2)
 \end{aligned}$$

The boundary function $I(w, v; t', t; k)$ has been evaluated in Ref. 9; the result is

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(w, v; t', t; k) \\
 = \frac{1}{8s'''} T[-t - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)x(1+z); \\
 -t' - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)z(1+x); \mathbf{k}_T^2], \quad (E3)
 \end{aligned}$$

where T is the usual triangle function given by

$$T(a; b; c) = -\frac{\Theta(-a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac)}{(-a^2 - b^2 - c^2 + 2ab + 2bc + 2ac)^{1/2}} \quad (\text{E4})$$

and

$$x = w/s_1, \quad z = v/s_2 \quad (\text{E5})$$

(we will define s_1 and s_2 later), and k_T is the c.m. transverse component of the four-momentum k with respect to the incident direction. Now let k_L and k_0 be the c.m. longitudinal component and the time component of k , respectively; we further define

$$k_+ = k_0 + k_L, \quad k_- = k_0 - k_L, \quad (\text{E6})$$

and

$$s_1 = (p_a + k)^2, \quad s_2 = (p_b + k)^2. \quad (\text{E7})$$

Then, as shown in Ref. 9, we get

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= k_+(s'')^{1/2}, \quad s_2 = k_-(s'')^{1/2}, \\ s_1 s_2 &= k_+ k_- s''' = (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2) s''' \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E8})$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} s_1 &= (p_a + k)^2 = (p_a + q' - Q)^2 = w' + t - w + m_a^2 - t' + \mu_k^2 \\ &\approx w' - w. \end{aligned}$$

So

$$w' \approx s_1 + w = s_1(1+x). \quad (\text{E9})$$

Similarly, we can prove

$$v' \approx s_2 + v = s_2(1+z). \quad (\text{E10})$$

By using Eqs. (2.36), (E5), and (E8)–(E10) together with (E1), we get

$$\begin{aligned} N(k) &= \frac{1}{8s'''} \int \int \left(\frac{w'}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha(0)+1} \left(\frac{v'}{s_0} \right)^{\alpha(0)+1} \\ &\quad \times b_a^\alpha(w/w', v; t', t) b_a^\alpha(v/v', 0; t, t') |\beta(t, t')|^2 \\ &\quad \times T[-t - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)x(1+z); -t' \\ &\quad - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)z(1+x); \mathbf{k}_T^2] dt dt' dw dv. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E11})$$

If we define

$$N(k) \equiv (s'''/s_0)^{\alpha(0)} F, \quad (\text{E12})$$

then

$$\begin{aligned} F &\equiv \left(\frac{\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2}{s^0} \right)^{\alpha(0)+1} \int \int |\beta(t, t')|^2 dt dt' \\ &\quad \times \int \int dx dz [(1+x)(1+z)]^{\alpha(0)} \\ &\quad \times b_a^\alpha \left(\frac{x}{1+x}, 0; t, t' \right) b_b^\alpha \left(\frac{z}{1+z}, 0; t, t' \right) \\ &\quad + T[-t - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)x(1+z); \\ &\quad -t' - (\mu_k^2 + \mathbf{k}_T^2)z(1+x); \mathbf{k}_T^2]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{E13})$$

APPENDIX F: BOUNDARY FUNCTION

$$\Psi_3(s''', s'', s', s; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon', \epsilon_{12})$$

The boundary function Ψ_3 is defined by Eq. (6.19) as

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_3 &\equiv \Psi_3(s''', s'', s', s; t''', t'', t', t; \epsilon'', \epsilon', \epsilon_{12}) \\ &\equiv \int d^4 Q \delta(Q^2 - t) \delta[(p_a + Q)^2 - s] \delta[(Q - Q')^2 - \epsilon'] \\ &\quad \times \delta^+[(Q - Q')^2 - \mu^2] \delta[(Q - p_b)^2 - \epsilon_{12}]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F1})$$

Let us evaluate this in the rest frame of particle a , where

$$\begin{aligned} p_a &= (m_a, 0, 0, 0), \\ Q' &= (E', 0, 0, k), \quad k' > 0 \\ Q'' &= (E'', k'' \sin \theta'', 0, k'' \cos \theta''), \quad k'' > 0 \\ p_b &= (E_b, k_b \sin \theta_b \cos \phi_b, k_b \sin \theta_b \sin \phi_b, k_b \cos \theta_b), \quad k_b > 0 \\ Q &= (E, k \sin \theta \cos \phi, k \sin \theta \sin \phi, k \cos \theta), \quad k > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Now Eq. (F1) can be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_3 &\equiv \Theta[(s')^{1/2} - (s)^{1/2} - \mu] \int_0^\infty k^2 dk \int_{-1}^{+1} d \cos \theta \int_0^{+\infty} dE \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \delta[E^2 - (k^2 + t)] \delta(m_a^2 + t - s + 2m_a E') \\ &\quad \times \delta(t + t' - \mu^2 - 2EE' + 2kk' \cos \theta) \delta[t + t'' - \epsilon' - 2EE'' + 2kk'' (\cos \theta'' \cos \theta + \sin \theta'' \sin \theta \cos \phi)] \\ &\quad \times \delta[t + t''' - \epsilon_{12} - 2EE_b + 2kk_b (\cos \theta_b \cos \theta + \sin \theta_b \sin \theta \cos(\phi - \phi_b))] \\ &= \Psi_1(s'', s', s; t'', t', t; \epsilon') \delta(-\epsilon_{12} + C'' + D''), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F2})$$

with

$$C'' = t \approx t''' - 2EE_b + 2kk_b \cos \theta \cos \theta_b, \quad (\text{F3})$$

$$D'' = 2kk_b \sin \theta \sin \theta_b \cos(\phi - \phi_b). \quad (\text{F4})$$

Just as in Appendix B, at high energy, we can show that

$$\begin{aligned} C'' &\approx t + t''' + u\left(\frac{s'''}{s'}\right) + \tilde{\epsilon}''\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + 2t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)\left(\frac{s'''}{s'}\right) \\ &= t + t''' + u\left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right)\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right) + \tilde{\epsilon}''\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + 2t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)\left(\frac{s'''}{s''}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F5})$$

and

$$D'' \approx 2 \left\{ \left[t + u\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)^2 \right] \left[t''' + \tilde{\epsilon}''\left(\frac{s'''}{s'}\right) + t'\left(\frac{s'''}{s'}\right)^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2} \cos \left[\cos^{-1} \left(\frac{\epsilon' - C'}{D'} \right) - \phi_b \right], \quad (\text{F6})$$

with

$$\begin{aligned} C' &= t + t'' - 2EE'' + 2kk'' \cos \theta \cos \theta'' \\ &\approx t + t'' + u\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right) + u'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + 2t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F7})$$

$$\begin{aligned} D' &= 2kk'' \sin \theta \sin \theta'' \\ &\approx 2 \left\{ \left[t + u\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right) + t'\left(\frac{s}{s'}\right)^2 \right] \left[t'' + u'\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right) + t'\left(\frac{s''}{s'}\right)^2 \right] \right\}^{1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{F8})$$

$$\cos \phi_b \approx \frac{u'' - u'(s'''/s') - \tilde{\epsilon}''(s''/s') - 2t'(s''/s')(s'''/s')}{2[t'' + u'(s''/s') + t'(s''/s')^2]^{1/2} [t''' + \tilde{\epsilon}''(s'''/s') + t'(s'''/s')^2]^{1/2}}, \quad (\text{F9})$$

and

$$u = \mu^2 - t - t', \quad u' = \mu'^2 - t' - t'', \quad u'' = \mu''^2 - t'' - t''', \quad (\text{F10})$$

$$\tilde{\epsilon}' = \epsilon' - t - t'', \quad \tilde{\epsilon}'' = \epsilon'' - t' - t'''. \quad (\text{F11})$$