

Title: Flat space Limit

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URL: <http://pirsa.org/09110139>

Abstract: Using this limit we can extract the scattering amplitudes of the bulk theory in flat space from the correlation functions of the dual CFT. This gives a non-perturbative definition of flat space string theory scattering amplitudes as a limit of the correlation functions of SYM.

Scattering in AdS and CFT correlation functions

1. Holography from CFT (0907.0151 with Heemskerk, Pletinski, Sully)
2. Flat space limit of AdS/CFT (0903.4437 with Gary, Giddings)
3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

Scattering in AdS and CFT correlation functions

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3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \mathcal{O}(y_2) \mathcal{O}(y_3) \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle = \frac{\mathcal{A}(z, \bar{z})}{y_{13}^{2\Delta} y_{24}^{2\Delta}}$$

$$z \bar{z} = \frac{y_{13}^2 y_{24}^2}{y_{12}^2 y_{34}^2}$$

$$(1-z)(1-\bar{z}) = \frac{y_{14}^2 y_{23}^2}{y_{12}^2 y_{34}^2}$$

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Requires strong holography ($l_s, l_p \ll R \rightarrow \infty$)

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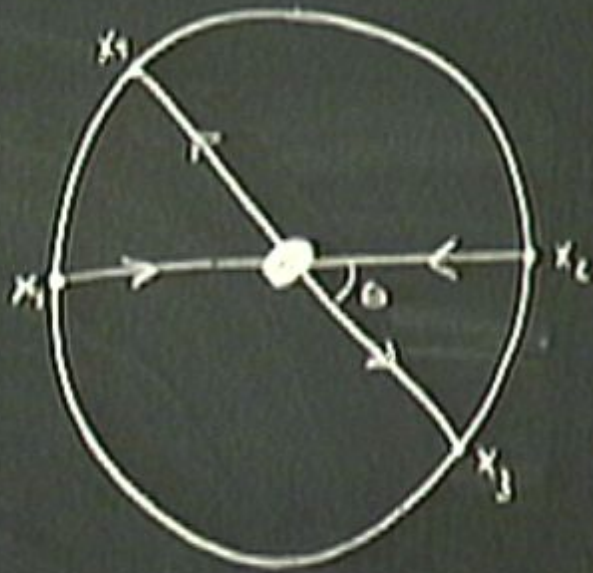
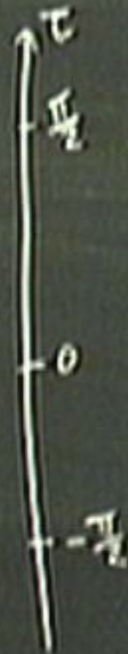
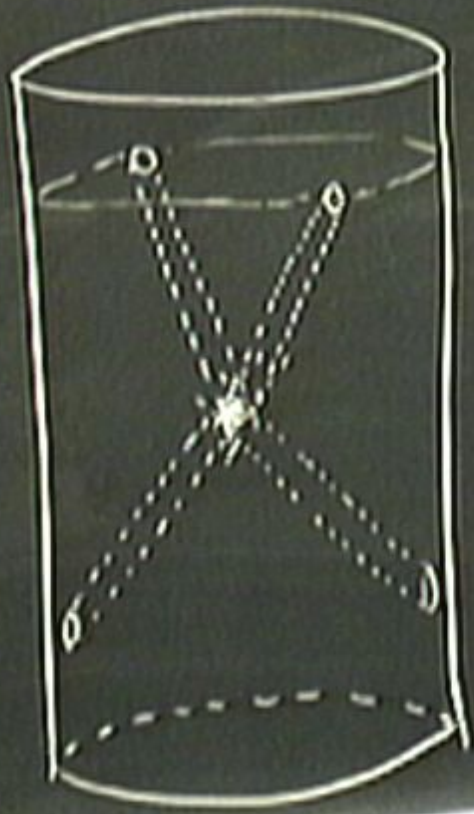
Can we recover the flat space S-matrix from the CFT correlation functions?

Yes!

$$\langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \mathcal{O}(y_2) \mathcal{O}(y_3) \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle = \frac{A(z, \bar{z})}{y_{13}^{2\Delta} y_{24}^{2\Delta}}$$

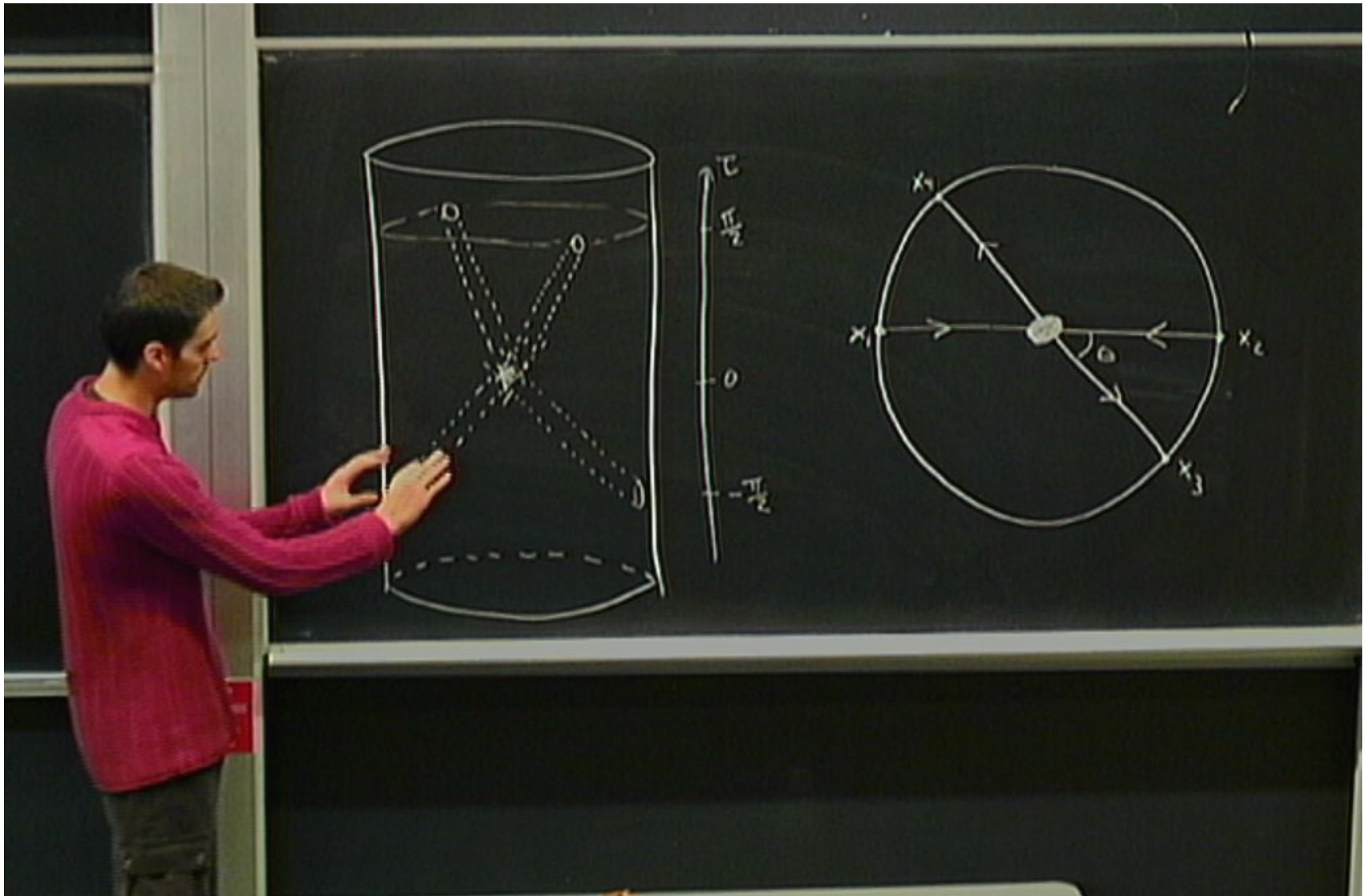
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Scattering experiment in AdS

$$\Psi_i(\underbrace{w}_{\text{AdS}}) = \int_{\text{AdS}} dy_1 f_i(y) \overset{\text{bulk-to-bound propagator}}{K}(y, w)$$



Scattering experiment in AdS

$$\Psi_i(\omega) \underset{\text{AdS}}{\overset{\text{AdS}}{=}} \int_{\text{AdS}} dy_i f_i(y) \overset{\text{bulk-to-bound propagation}}{K}(y, \omega) \underset{\omega \ll R}{\approx} e^{iK_i \omega} F_i(\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{E} \ll \Delta\omega \ll R$$

$$\int \prod_{i=1}^4 dy_i f_i(y_i) \langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle$$

Scattering experiment in AdS

$$\Psi_i(\omega) \underset{\text{AdS}}{\overset{\text{bulk-e. field propagation}}{=}} \int_{\text{AdS}} dy_i f_i(y) \overset{\text{bulk-e. field propagation}}{K}(y_i, \omega) \underset{\omega \ll R}{\approx} e^{iK_i \omega} F_i(\omega)$$

$$\frac{1}{E} \ll \Delta \omega \ll R \quad \sum K_i = 0$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^4 dy_i f_i(y_i) \langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle \circlearrowright T(s, t) \int d\omega \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\omega)$$

Scattering experiment in AdS

$$\Psi_i(\omega) \underset{\text{AdS}}{\overset{\omega}{=}} \int_{\text{AdS}} dy_i f_i(y) \overset{\text{bulk-to-bound propagation}}{K'(y, \omega)} \underset{\omega \ll R}{\approx} e^{iK_i \omega} F_i(\omega)$$

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Scattering experiment in AdS

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$$\langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}(y_n) \rangle \rightarrow T(s, t) \int d\omega \prod_{i=1}^n F_i(\omega)$$

Scattering experiment in ADS

$$\Psi_i(\omega) = \int_{\text{ADS}} dy_i f_i(y) K(y, \omega) \underset{\omega \ll R}{\approx} e^{iK_i \omega} F_i(\omega)$$

bulk-to-bound propagation



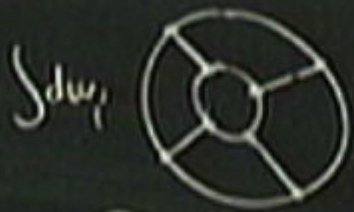
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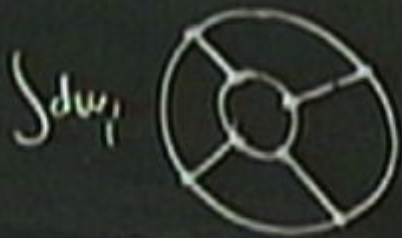
$$\int \prod_{i=1}^4 dy_i f_i(y_i) \langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle$$

$$T(s, t) \int d\omega \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\omega)$$

Scattering experiment in ADS

$$\Psi_i(\omega) \underset{\text{ADS}}{\overset{\text{ADS}}{=}} \int_{\text{ADS}} dy_i f_i(y) \overset{\text{bulk-to-bound propagation}}{K'(y, \omega)} \underset{\omega \ll R}{\approx} e^{i k_i \omega} F_i(\omega)$$

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$$\int \prod_i dy_i f_i(y_i) \langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}(y_n) \rangle$$

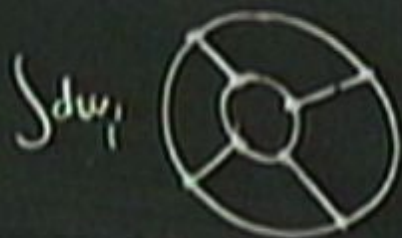
$$T(s, t) \int d\omega \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\omega)$$

Polyanski 99
Susskind 99

Scattering experiment in ADS

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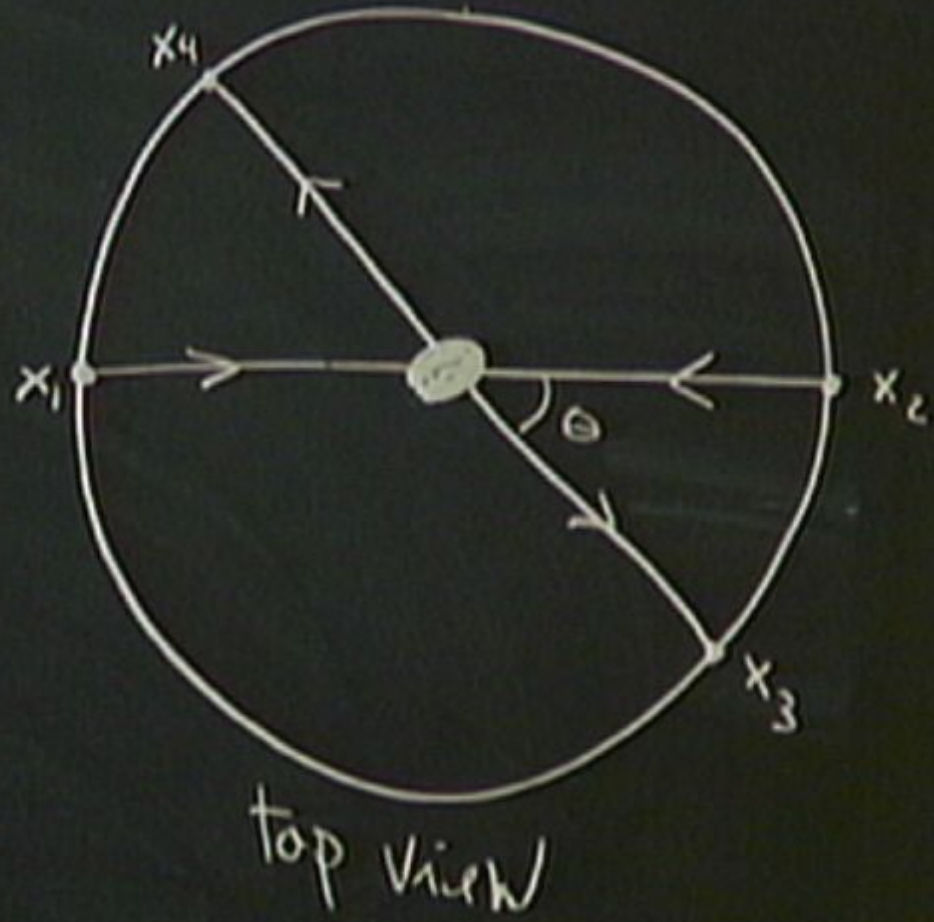
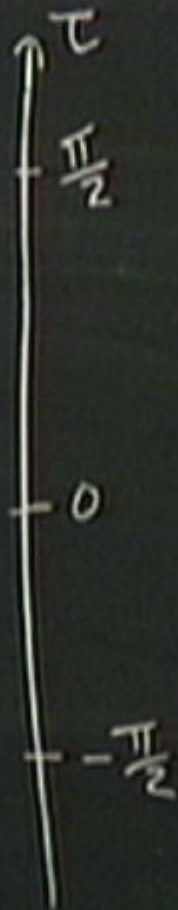
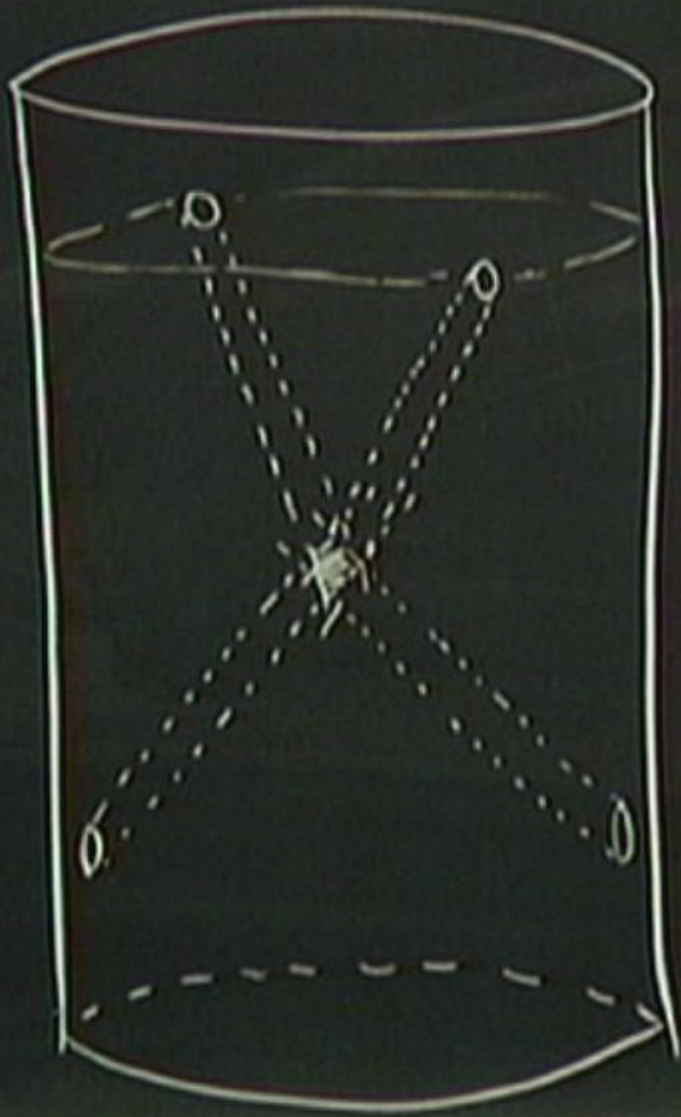
$$\frac{1}{E} \ll \Delta \omega \ll R \quad \sum k_i = 0$$



$$\int \prod_{i=1}^4 dy_i f_i(y_i) \langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \dots \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle$$

$$T(s, t) \int d\omega \prod_{i=1}^4 F_i(\omega)$$

Polyanski 99
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A has a singularity for $z = \bar{z}$

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$$z = \sigma l^p$$

$$\bar{z} = \sigma l^{-p}$$

A has a singularity for $z = \bar{z} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \sigma$

$$z = \sigma \rho$$
$$\bar{z} = \sigma \rho^{-1}$$

$$A_1 \sim \frac{F(\sigma)}{\rho^{4\Delta + 2k - 3}}$$

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$$z = \sigma \rho$$
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$$A_1 \sim g^2$$

$$\frac{F(\sigma)}{\rho^{4\Delta + 2k - 3}}$$

A has a singularity for $z = \bar{z} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \sigma$

$$z = \frac{1 - \rho^2}{1 + \rho^2}$$

$$A_1 \sim g^2 R^{3-d-2k} \frac{\mathcal{F}(\sigma)}{\rho^{4\Delta+2k-3}}$$

regularity for $z \rightarrow \bar{z} = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \sigma$

$$A_1 \sim g^2 R^{3-d-2k} \frac{\mathcal{F}(\sigma)}{\Delta + 2k - 3}$$

Example

$$g^2 \phi^2 (\nabla^2)^k \phi^2$$

regularity for $z = \bar{z} = \text{sim}^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = \sigma$

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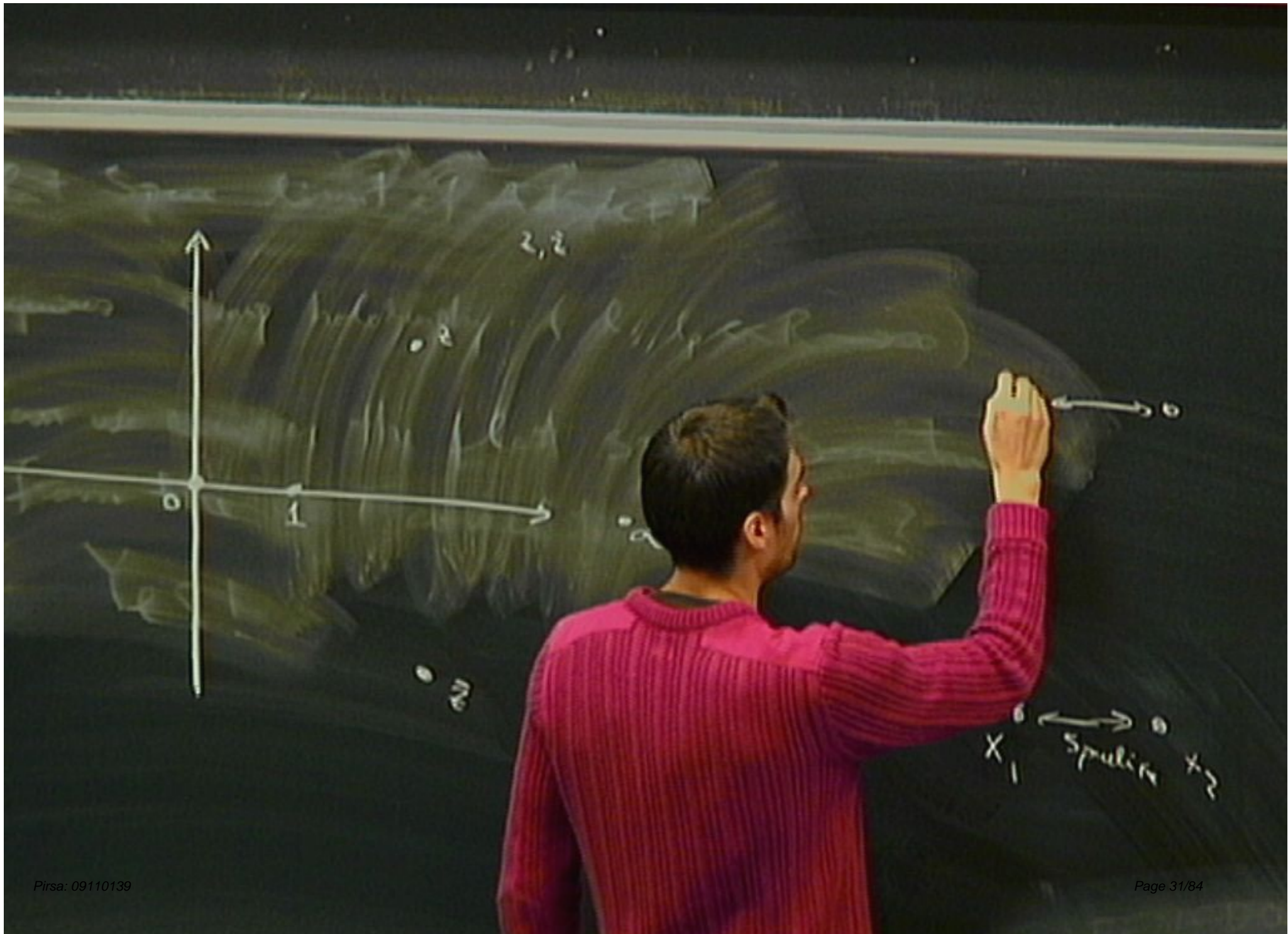
$$A_1 \sim g^2 R^{\frac{3-d-2k}{2}} \frac{\mathcal{F}(\sigma)}{\rho^{4\Delta+2k-3}}$$

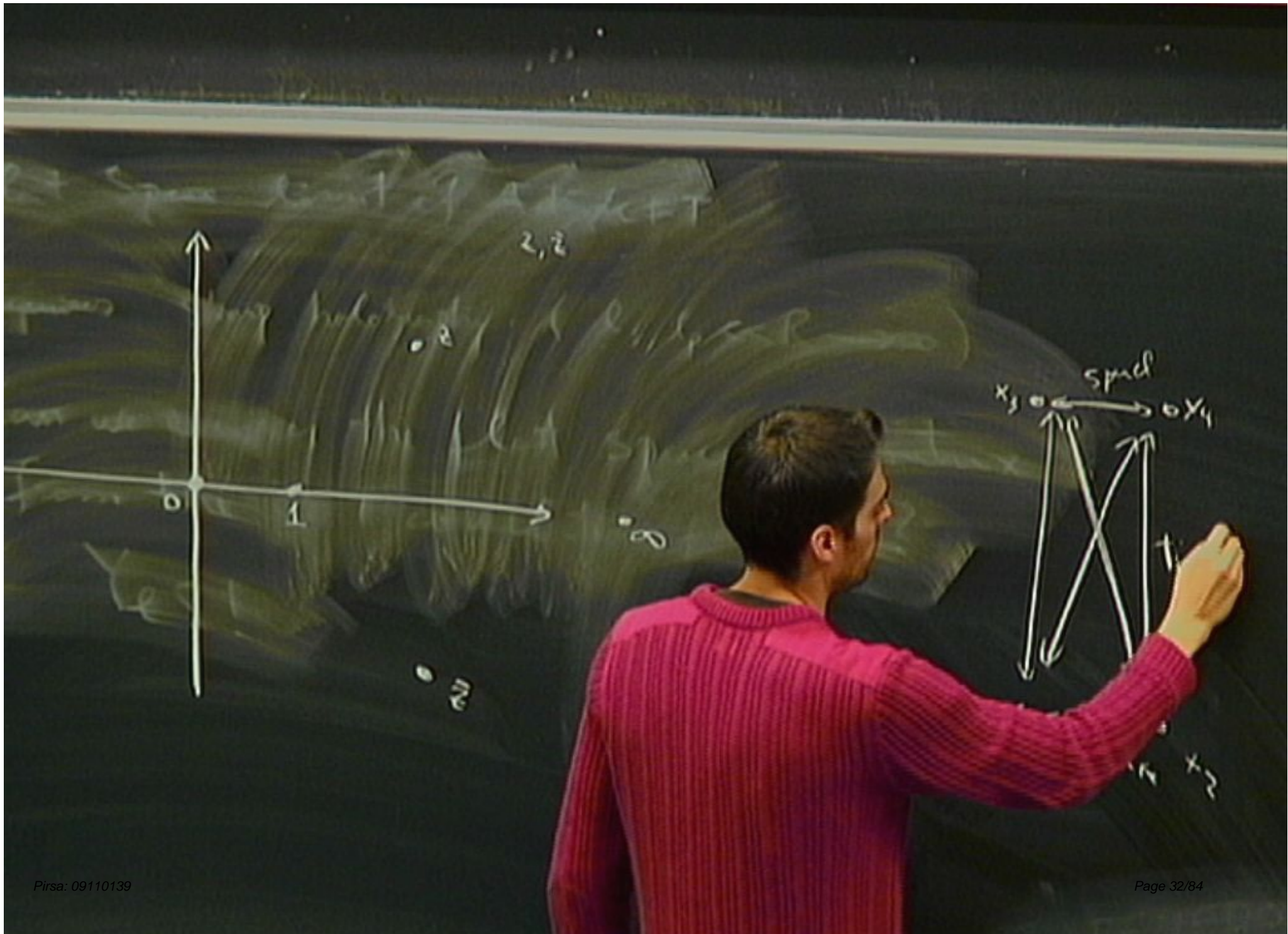
Example

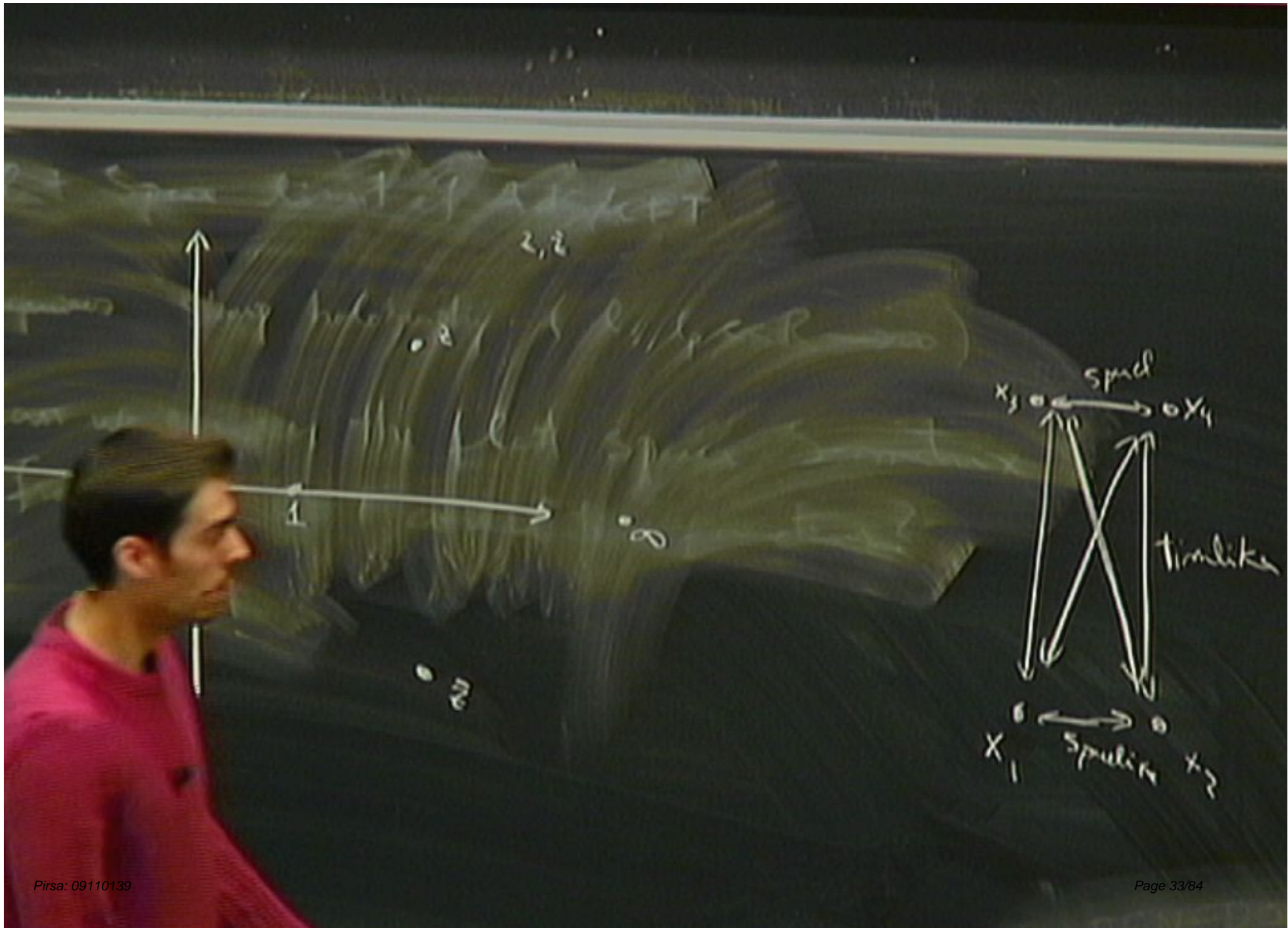
$$g^2 \phi^2 (\nabla^2)^k \phi^2$$

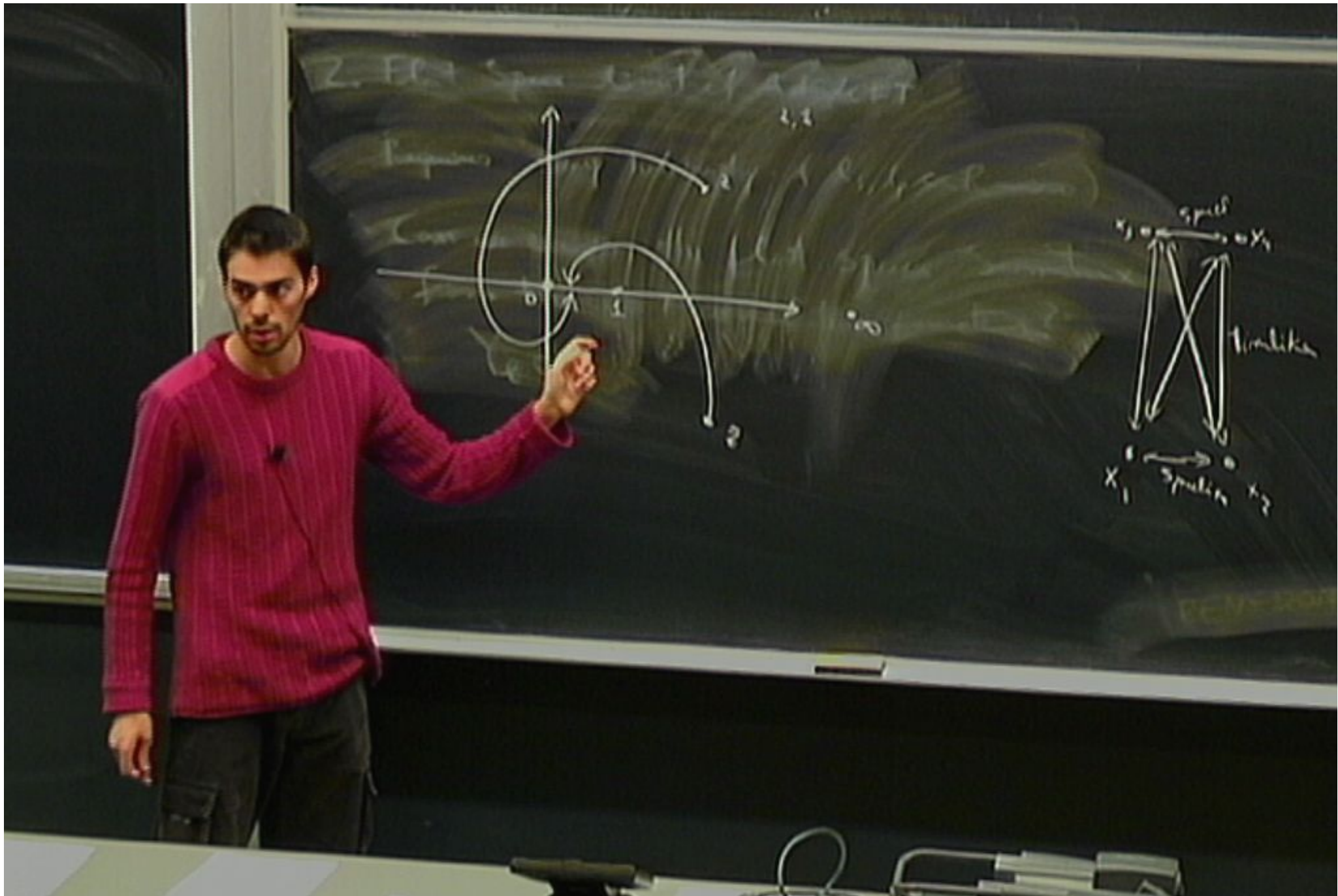
$$T(s, t) = g^2 s^k \frac{\mathcal{F}(\sigma)}{\sigma^{1-k} (1-\sigma)^{2\Delta-2+k}}$$

$$\sigma = \text{sim}^2 \frac{\sigma}{2} = -\frac{t}{s}$$

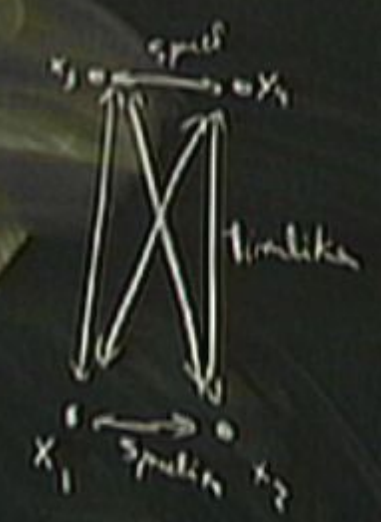
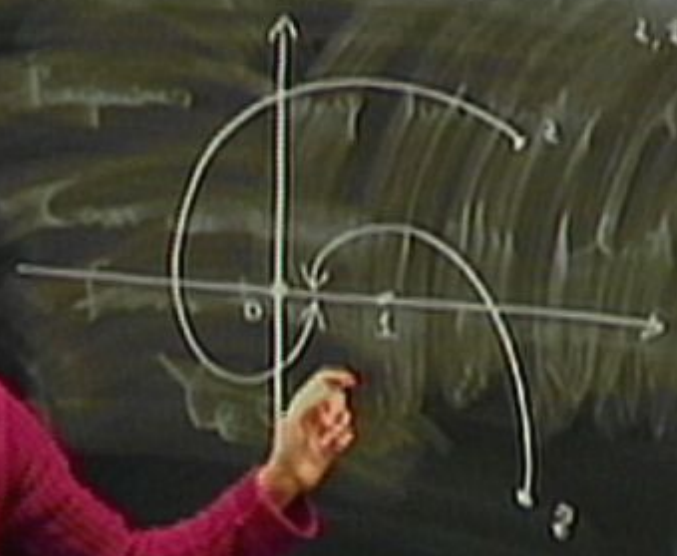








Z. FCS Spina Unit of A. K. T.



$$\frac{A_1(z, \bar{z})}{(z \bar{z})^\Delta} = \sum_{n, l} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left[P_0(n, l) \gamma(n, l) g_{2\Delta+2n+l, l} \left(\frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \right) \right]$$

$$\sum_{n,l} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left[P_0(n,l) \gamma(n,l) g_{2\Delta+2n+l,l} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\frac{A_1(z, \bar{z})}{(z \bar{z})^\Delta} = \sum_{n, k} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left[P_0(n, k) \delta(n, k) g_{2\Delta+2n+k, k} \left(\frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \right) \right]$$

$\rho \rightarrow 0$, n, k fixed

$g_{E, k} \sim$

\downarrow
 $e^{-i\pi \rho \frac{E}{2}}$
 $P_\rho(E)$

$$\frac{A_1(z, \bar{z})}{(z \bar{z})^\Delta} = \sum_{n, \ell} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left[P_0(n, \ell) \delta(n, \ell) g_{2\Delta+2n+\ell, \ell} \left(\frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \right) \right]$$

$\rho \rightarrow 0$, n, ρ fixed

$$g_{E, \ell} \sim e^{-i}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$e^{-i \rho \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} P_\ell(\theta)$$

$$\frac{A_1(z, \bar{z})}{(z \bar{z})^\Delta} = \sum_{n, \ell} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2n} \left[P_0(n, \ell) \delta(n, \ell) g_{2\alpha+2n+\ell, \ell} \left(\frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \right) \right]$$

$\rho \rightarrow 0$, n, ρ fixed

$$g_{E, \ell} \sim \ell^{-i}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$e^{-i \text{Im} \rho \text{Im} \frac{\theta}{2}} P_\ell(\theta)$$

$$\delta(n, \ell) \sim \mu_\ell n^{2k+d-3}$$

\downarrow
long n

$$T(s, t) = s^k \sum_\ell \mu_\ell P_\ell(\theta)$$

$$\frac{A_1(z, \bar{z})}{(z \bar{z})^\Delta} = \sum_{n, \ell} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial n} \left[P_0(n, \ell) \delta(n, \ell) g_{2\alpha+2n+\ell, \ell} \left(\frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \right) \right]$$

$\rho \rightarrow 0$, n, ρ fixed

$$g_{E, \ell} \sim \ell^{-1}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$e^{-i \text{imp} \text{tm} \frac{\theta}{2}} P_\ell(\theta)$$

$$\delta(n, \ell) \sim M_\ell n^{2k+d-3}$$

\downarrow
long n

$$T(s, t) = S^k \sum_\ell \mu_\ell P_\ell(\theta)$$

$k = (\# \text{ of derivatives}) / 2$ from quadratic vertices

$$\frac{A_\gamma(z, \bar{z})}{(z\bar{z})^\Delta} = \sum_{n, \ell} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{2n} \left[P_0(n, \ell) \delta(n, \ell) g_{2\Delta+2n+\ell, \ell} \left(\frac{1}{z}, \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \right) \right]$$

$\rho \rightarrow 0$, $n\rho$ fixed

$$g_{E, \ell} \sim e^{-i}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$e^{-i \rho \tan \frac{\theta}{2}} P_\ell(\theta)$$

$$\delta(n, \ell) \sim M_\ell n^{2k+d-3}$$

\downarrow
log n

$$T(s, t) = S^k \sum_\ell \mu_\ell P_\ell(\theta)$$

$k = (\# \text{ of derivatives}) / 2$ in quadratic vertex

m-point

$$\frac{m(m-3)}{2}$$

$$\det_{i,j} x_{ij}^2 = 0$$

P m-point

$$\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$$

$$\det_{i,j} x_{ij}^2 = 0$$

$$T(s,t) = G_{\mu} s \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\alpha' s)^k f_k(\theta)$$

$$A \sim$$

p m -point

$$\frac{m(m-3)}{2}$$

$$\det_{i,j} x_{ij}^2 = 0$$

$$T(s,t) = G_N s \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\alpha' s)^k f_k(\theta)$$

$$A \sim \frac{G_N R^3}{\rho^{4D-1}} \sum$$

p m -point

$$\frac{m(m-3)}{2}$$

$$\det_{i,j} x_{ij}^2 = 0$$

$$T(s,t) = G_N s \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (\alpha' s)^k f_k(\theta)$$

$$A \sim \frac{G_N R^{-3}}{p^{4D-1}} \sum (\alpha')^k$$

P m -point

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$$\begin{aligned} \rho &\rightarrow 0 \\ \lambda &\rightarrow \infty \\ \rho^2 \sqrt{\lambda} &\text{ fixed} \end{aligned}$$

3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

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Introduction

$$\rightarrow s \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

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$$\rightarrow s \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

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

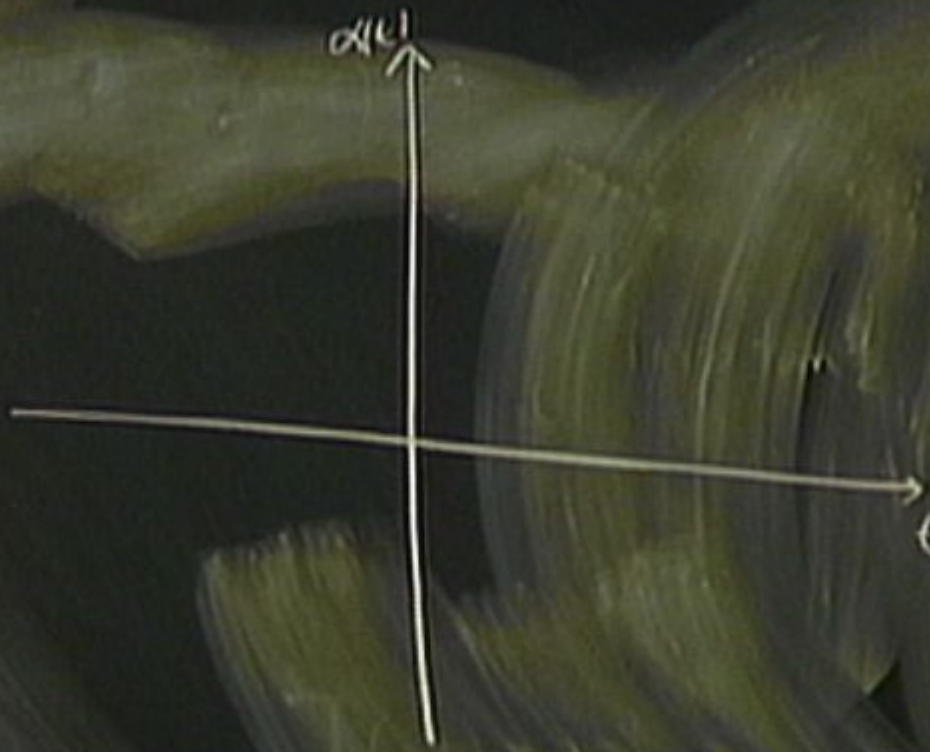
3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

Introduction

$$S \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

$$A \sim S^{\alpha(t)}$$

$\alpha(t)$



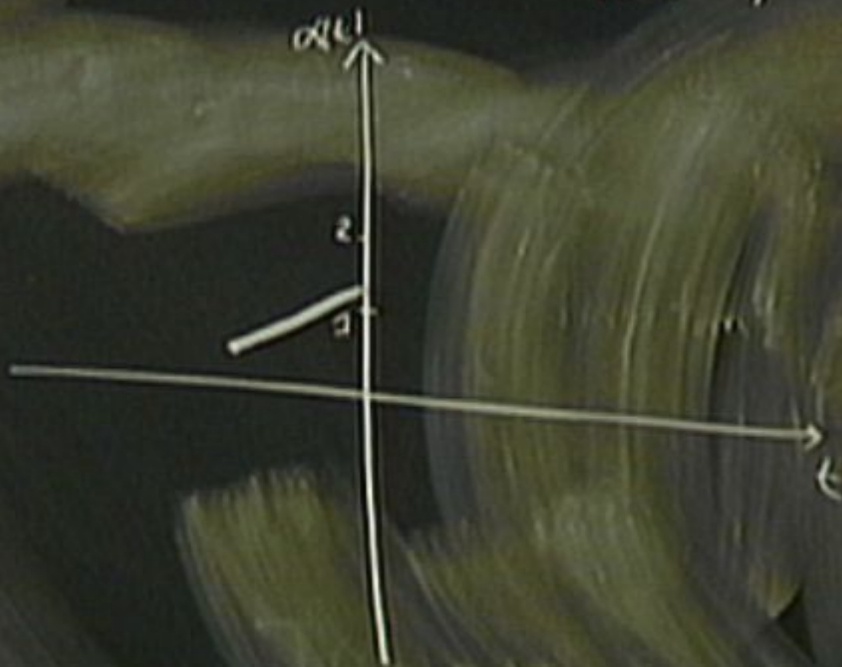
3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

Introduction

$$s \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

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

$$\alpha(t) \approx 1,08 + 0,25 \left(\frac{t}{16 \text{ GeV}^2} \right)$$



3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

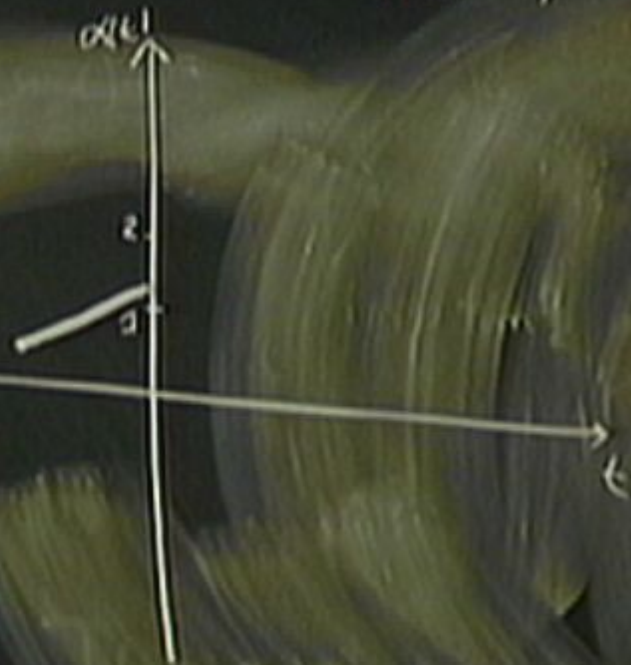
Introduction

$$s \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

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

$$\sigma \sim s^{\alpha(0)-1}$$

Soft Pomeron



$$\alpha(t) \approx 1,08 + 0,25 \left(\frac{t}{16 \text{ GeV}^2} \right)$$

3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

Introduction

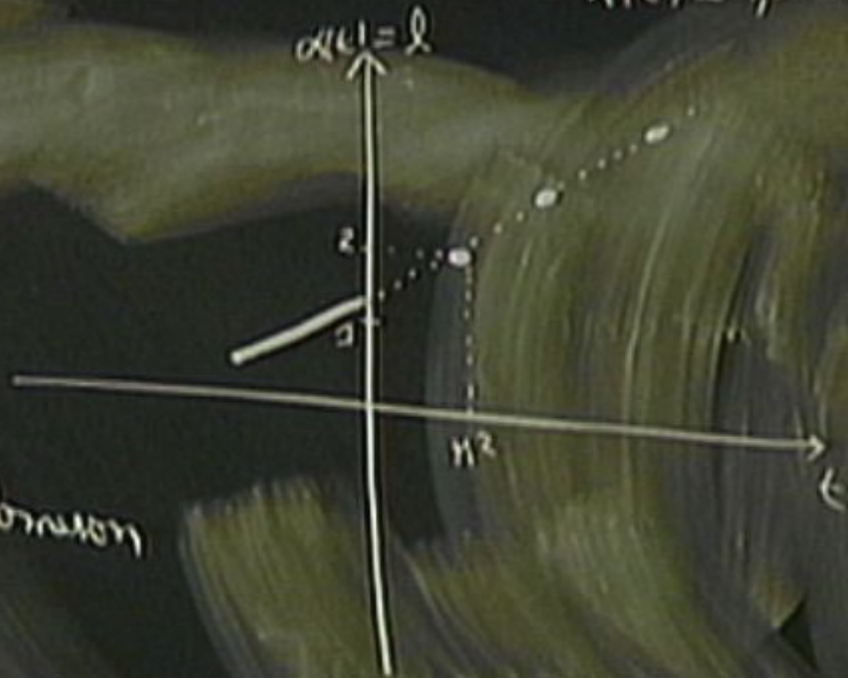
$$s \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

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

$$\sigma \sim s^{\alpha(0)-1}$$

Soft Pomeron

$$\alpha(t) = 2$$



$$\alpha(t) \approx 1,08 + 0,25 \left(\frac{t}{16 \text{ GeV}^2} \right)$$

3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

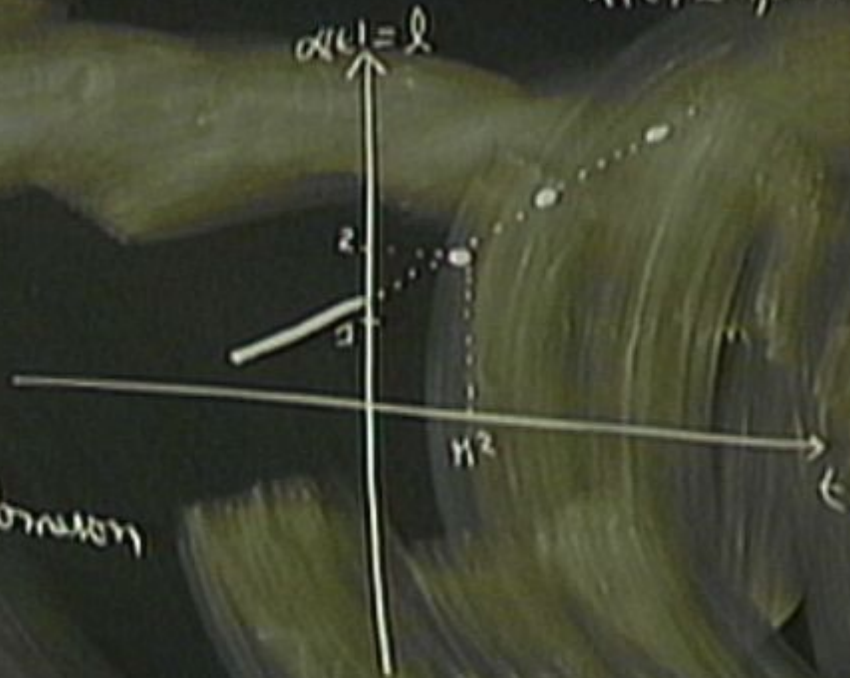
Introduction

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Soft Pomeron



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Balitsky - Fadim - Kurayev - Lipatov (BFKL)

α

Balitsky - Fadim - Kuraev - Lipatov (BFKL)

LLA

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_s \log S)^m}_{L_0}$$

+

$$\underbrace{\alpha_s (\alpha_s \log S)^m}_{NLO}$$

Belitsky - Fadim - Kuraev - Lipatov (BFKL)

LLA

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_s \log s)^m}_{LO} + \alpha_s \underbrace{(\alpha_s \log s)^m}_{NLO} + \dots$$

$$A \sim \frac{s^{j(\alpha)}{\sqrt{\ln s}}$$

$$j(\alpha) = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} N \alpha_s \ln 2 + \dots$$

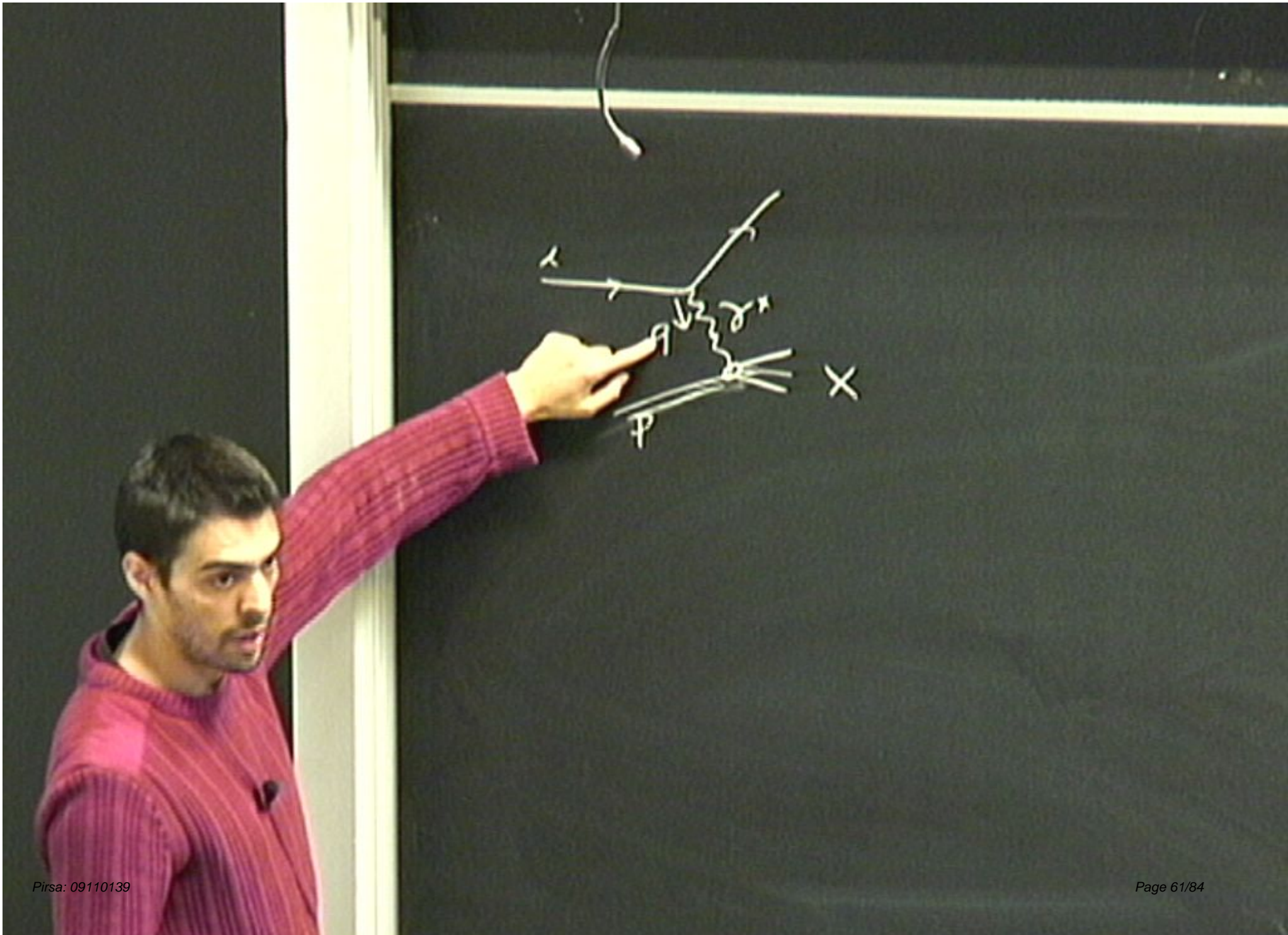
$$\underbrace{\quad}_{L_0} \quad \lambda \sim \frac{S^{j(\omega)}}{\sqrt{\ln S}}$$

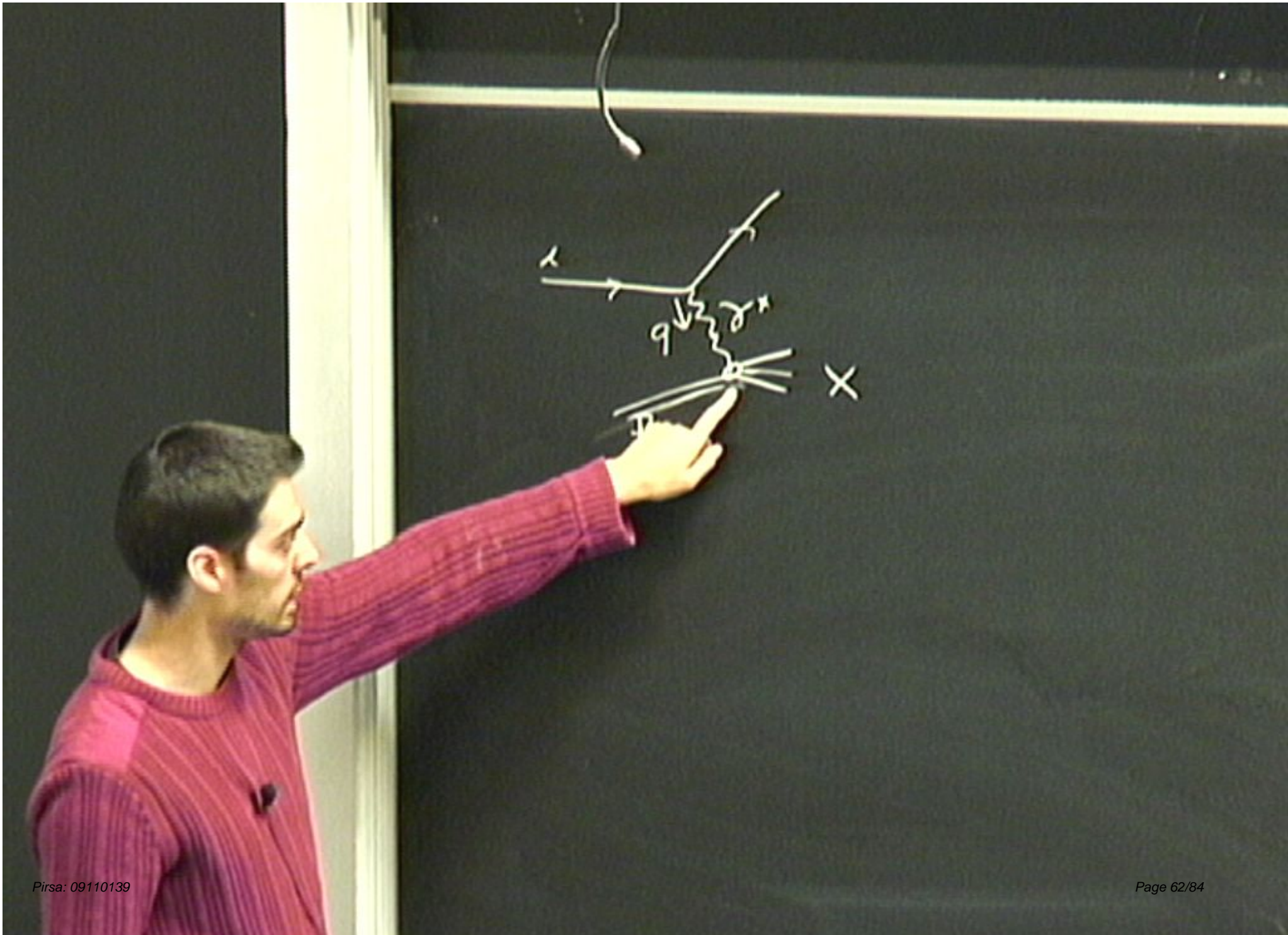
$\underbrace{\quad}_{NLO}$

$$j(\omega) = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} N \alpha_s \ln 2 + \dots$$

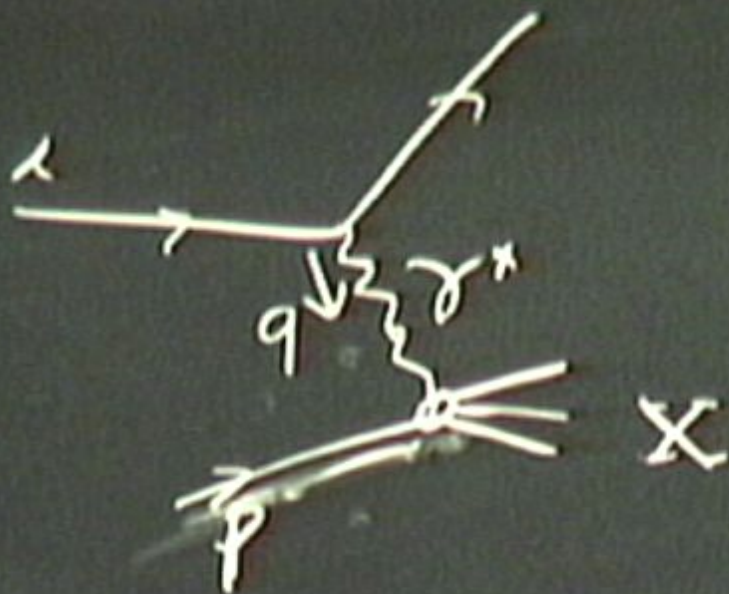
$$\alpha_s(|t|)$$

$$S \gg |t| \gg \Lambda_{QCD}^2$$





DIS

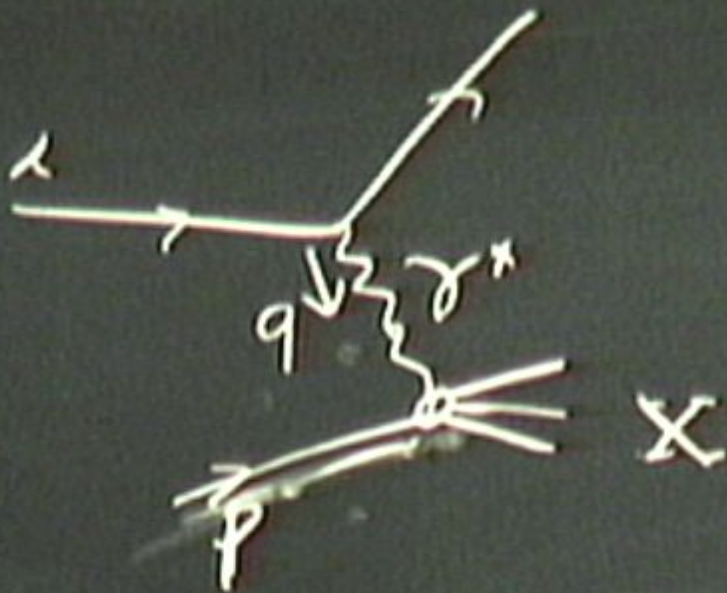


$$\alpha_S(q^2) \ll 1$$

$$X = - \frac{q^2}{2p \cdot q} \ll 1$$

↓
High-energy

DIS



$$\alpha_S(q^2) \ll 1$$

$$x = \frac{q^2}{2p \cdot q} \ll 1$$

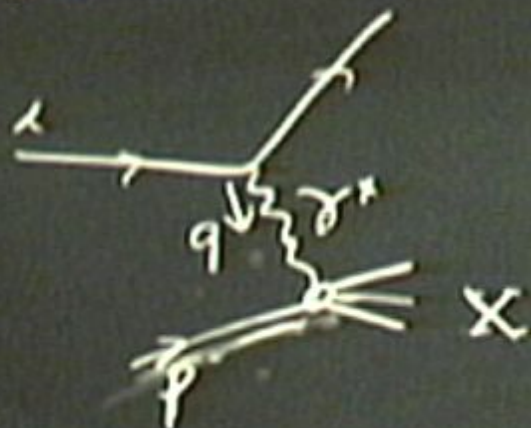
↓
High-energy

Off shell

$$\gamma^* - \gamma^*$$

Scattering

DIS

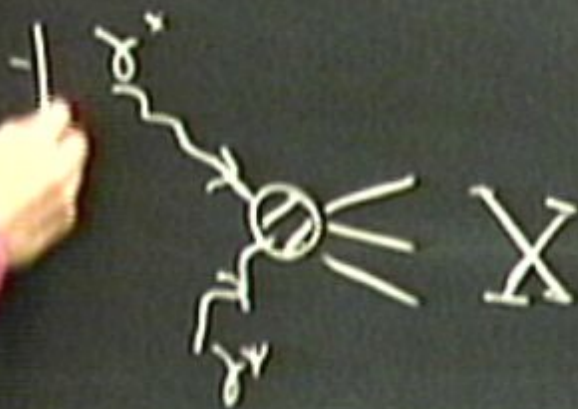


$$\alpha_S(q^2) \ll 1$$

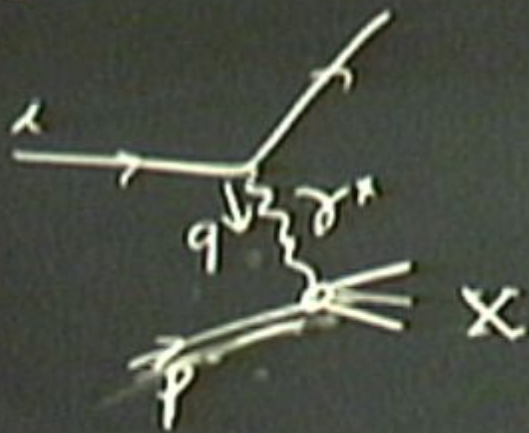
$$X = - \frac{q^2}{2p \cdot q} \ll 1$$

↓
High-energy

Offshell $\gamma^* - \gamma^0$ scattering



DIS



$$\alpha_s(q^2) \ll 1$$

$$X = - \frac{q^2}{2p \cdot q} \ll 1$$

High-energy

Offshell $\gamma^* - \gamma^0$ scattering

$$|X|^2 = 2 \text{Im}$$



3. High Energy Scattering in AdS/CFT

$$\alpha(t) \approx 1,08 + 0,25 \left(\frac{t}{16 \Lambda^2} \right)$$

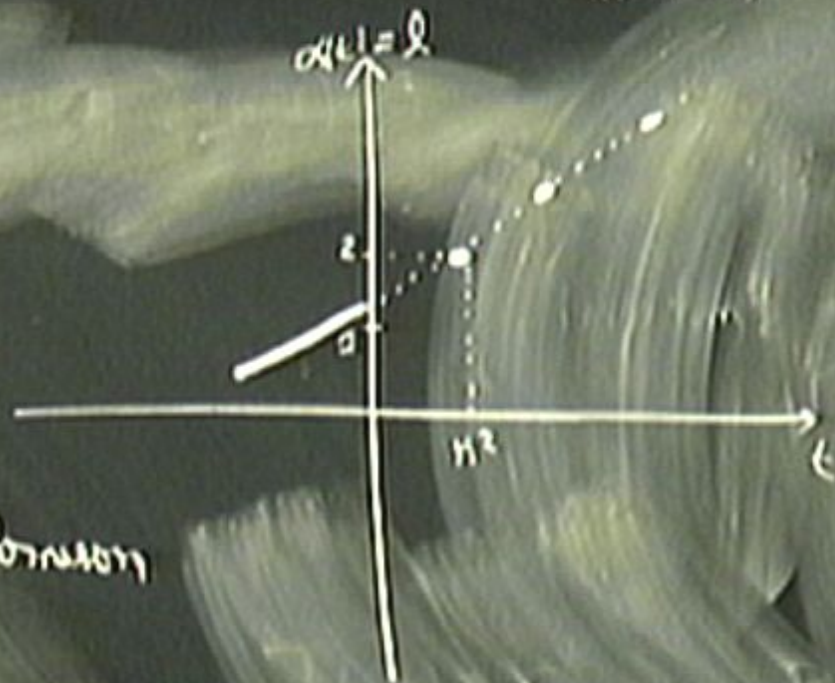
Introduction

$$s \gg |t|, \Lambda_{\text{QCD}}^2$$

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

$$\sigma \sim s^{\alpha(0)-1}$$

Soft Pomeron



Balitsky - Fadin - Kuraev - Lipatov (BFKL)

LLA

$$\underbrace{(\alpha_s \log S)^m}_{LO} + \alpha_s \underbrace{(\alpha_s \log S)^m}_{NLO} + \dots$$

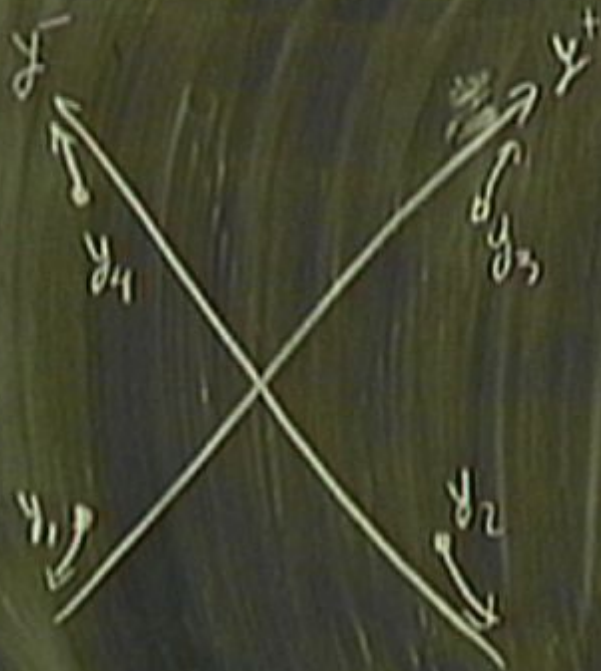
$$A \sim \frac{S^{j(\alpha)} }{\sqrt{\ln S}}$$

$$j(\alpha) = 1 + \frac{4}{\pi} N \alpha_s \ln 2 + \dots$$

$$\alpha_s(|t|)$$

$$S \gg |t| \gg \Lambda_{QCD}^2$$

Regge Kinematics im CFT



- $y_1^+ \rightarrow -\infty$
- $y_3^+ \rightarrow +\infty$
- $y_2^- \rightarrow -\infty$
- $y_4^- \rightarrow \infty$

y_i^2, y_{i+1}^2 fixed

Regge Kinematics in CFT

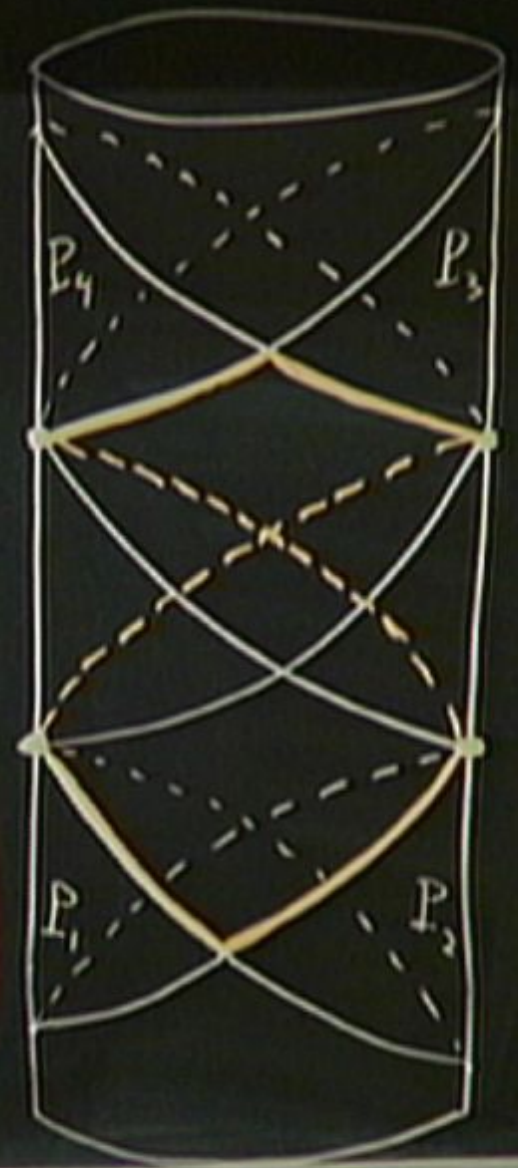
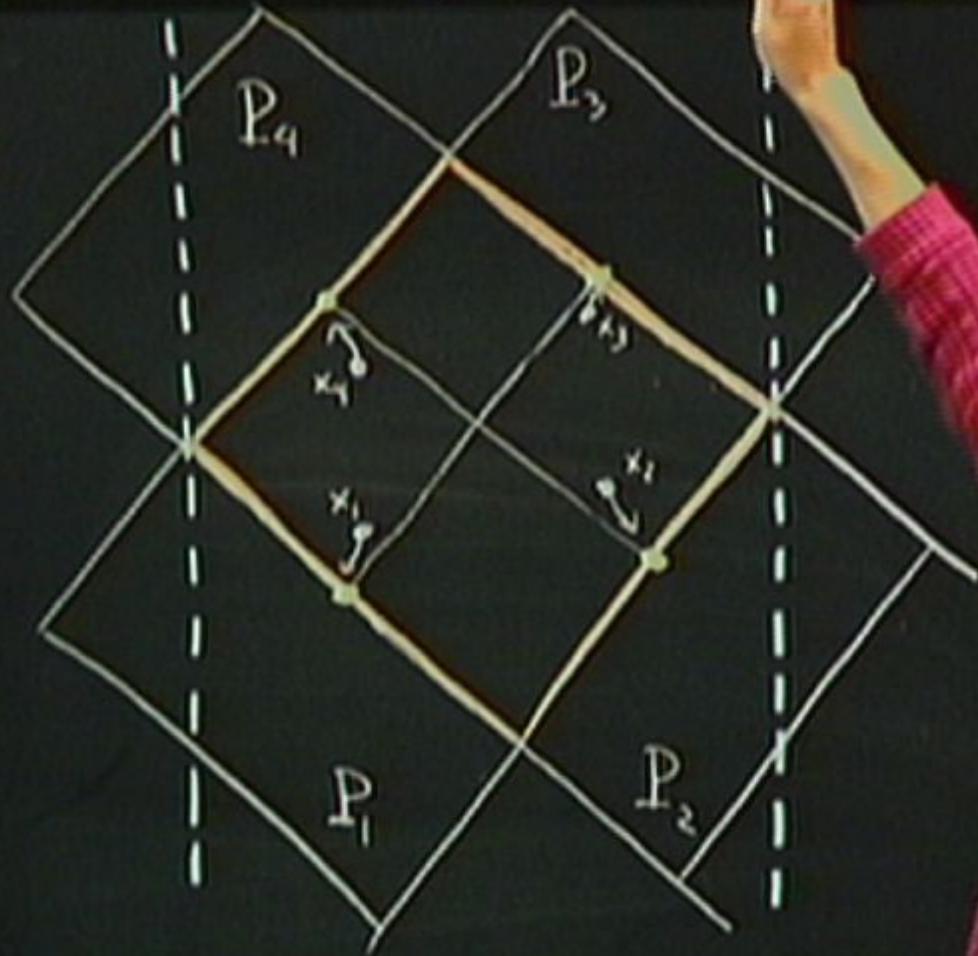


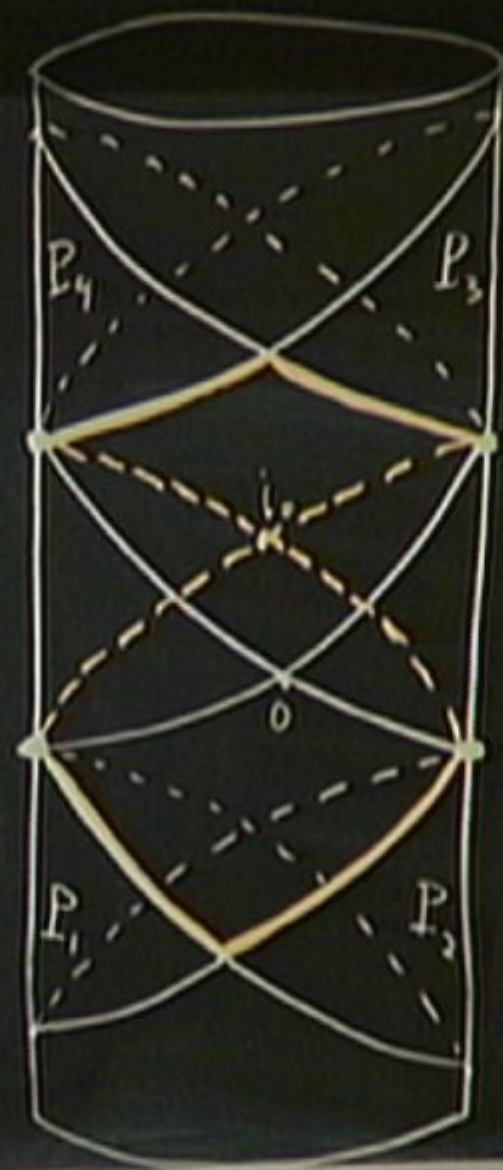
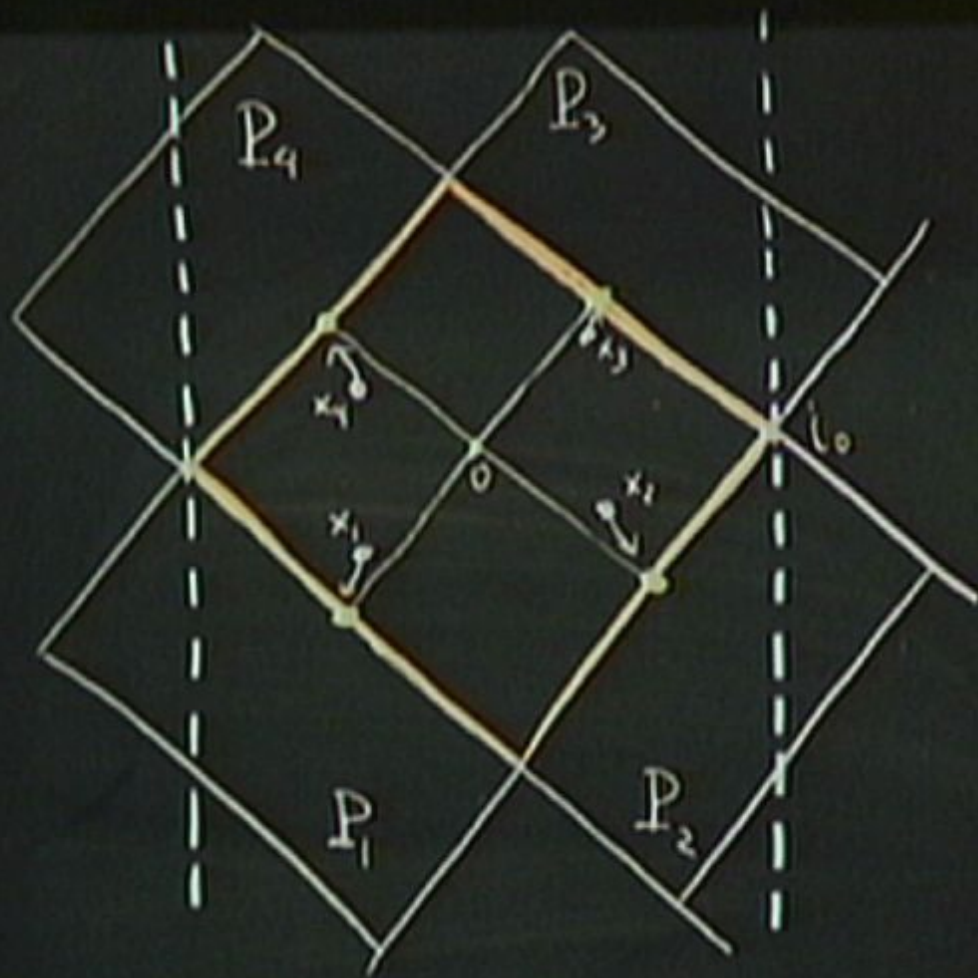
- $y_1^+ \rightarrow -\infty$
- $y_3^+ \rightarrow +\infty$
- $y_2^- \rightarrow -\infty$
- $y_4^- \rightarrow \infty$

y_i^2, y_{i+1}^2 fixed

$$\mathbb{M}^4 = \mathbb{M}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2$$

(y^1, y^0)





$$x_i = (x_i^+, x_i^-, x_{i\perp}) = -\frac{1}{y_i^+} (1, y_i^2, y_{i\perp}) \quad \begin{array}{l} i=1,3 \\ i=2,4 \end{array}$$

$$-dy^+ dy^- + dy_{\perp}^2 = \frac{1}{(x^+)^2} (-dx^+ dx^- + dx_{\perp}^2)$$

Regge limit

$$x_i \rightarrow 0$$

$$x_i = (x_i^+, x_i^-, x_{i\perp}) = -\frac{1}{y_i^+} (1, y_i^2, y_{i\perp}) \quad \begin{array}{l} i=1,3 \\ i=2,4 \end{array}$$

$$-dy^+ dy^- + dy_{\perp}^2 = \frac{1}{(x^+)^2} (-dx^+ dx^- + dx_{\perp}^2)$$

Regge limit $x_i \rightarrow 0$

$$A(y_i) = \pi \left| \frac{\partial y_i}{\partial x_i} \right|^{D/2}$$

$$A(x_i)$$

$$a \sim x_i$$

~~P(11) = 1/2, P(12) = 1/2, P(21) = 1/2, P(22) = 1/2~~

$$T: x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,3} + a$$

$$x_{2,4} \rightarrow x_{2,4}$$

$$a \sim x_i$$

~~Polynomial Function - Linear - Linear (T+L)~~

$$T: x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,3} + a$$

$$x_{2,4} \rightarrow x_{2,4}$$

S:



$$a \sim x_i$$

T:

$$x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,3} + a$$

$$x_{2,4} \rightarrow x_{2,4} + O(a^2, x_i^2)$$

$$x \rightarrow x + 0$$

$$x \rightarrow x + b$$

$$x = x_1 - x_3$$

$$\bar{x} = x_2 - x_4$$

$$a \sim x_i$$

$$T: x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,3} + a$$

$$x_{2,4} \rightarrow x_{2,4} + O(a^2, x_i^2)$$

$$S: \text{"} \rightarrow \text{"} + 0$$

$$\text{"} \rightarrow \text{"} + b$$

$$x = x_1 - x_3$$

$$\bar{x} = x_2 - x_4$$

$$a \sim x_i$$

Polynomial - function - linear (L) (L ≠ L)

$$T: x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,3} + a$$

$$x_{2,4} \Rightarrow x_{2,4} + O(a^2, x_i^2)$$

$$: \quad " \rightarrow " + 0$$

$$: \quad " \rightarrow " + b$$

$$x = x_1 - x_3$$

$$\bar{x} = x_2 - x_4$$

D:

$$x_{1,3} \rightarrow \lambda x_{1,3}$$

$$x_{2,4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} x_{2,4}$$

$$a \sim x_i$$

$$T: x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,3} + a$$

$$x_{2,4} \rightarrow x_{2,4} + O(a^2, x_i)$$

$$S: \text{"} \rightarrow \text{"} + 0$$

$$\text{"} \rightarrow \text{"} + b$$

$$x = x_1 - x_3$$

$$\bar{x} = x_2 - x_4$$

D:

$$x_{1,5} \rightarrow x_{1,5}$$

$$x_{2,6} \rightarrow x_{2,6}$$

Z:

$$x_i \rightarrow \Delta x_i$$

$x = x_1 - x_3$ $\bar{x} = x_2 - x_4$

$D:$ $x_{1,3} \rightarrow \lambda x_{1,3}$ $x_{2,4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} x_{2,4}$ $x^2 \bar{x}^2 = \sigma^2$

$\angle:$ $x_i \rightarrow \Delta x_i$ $\frac{x \bar{x}}{\|x\| \|\bar{x}\|} = \cos \theta$

limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0, \rho$ fixed

$z \bar{z} = \frac{y_{13}^2}{y_{12}^2}$

$(1-z)(1-\bar{z}) = \frac{y_{14}^2}{y_{12}^2} \frac{y_{23}^2}{y_{24}^2}$

$$a \sim x_i$$

T: $x_{1,3} \rightarrow x_{1,1}$ $x_{2,4} \rightarrow x_{2,4} + O(a^2, x_i^2)$

S: $" \rightarrow " + 0$ $" \rightarrow " + b$

$$x = x_1 - x_3$$

$$\bar{x} = x_2 - x_4$$

D: $x_{1,3} \rightarrow \lambda x_{1,3}$ $x_{2,4} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\lambda} x_{2,4}$ $x^2 \bar{x}^2 = \sigma^2$

L: $x_i \rightarrow \Delta x_i$ $\frac{x \cdot \bar{x}}{|x| |\bar{x}|} = \cos \theta$

Rege limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0, \rho$ fixed

Rege limit $\sigma \rightarrow 0$, ρ fixed

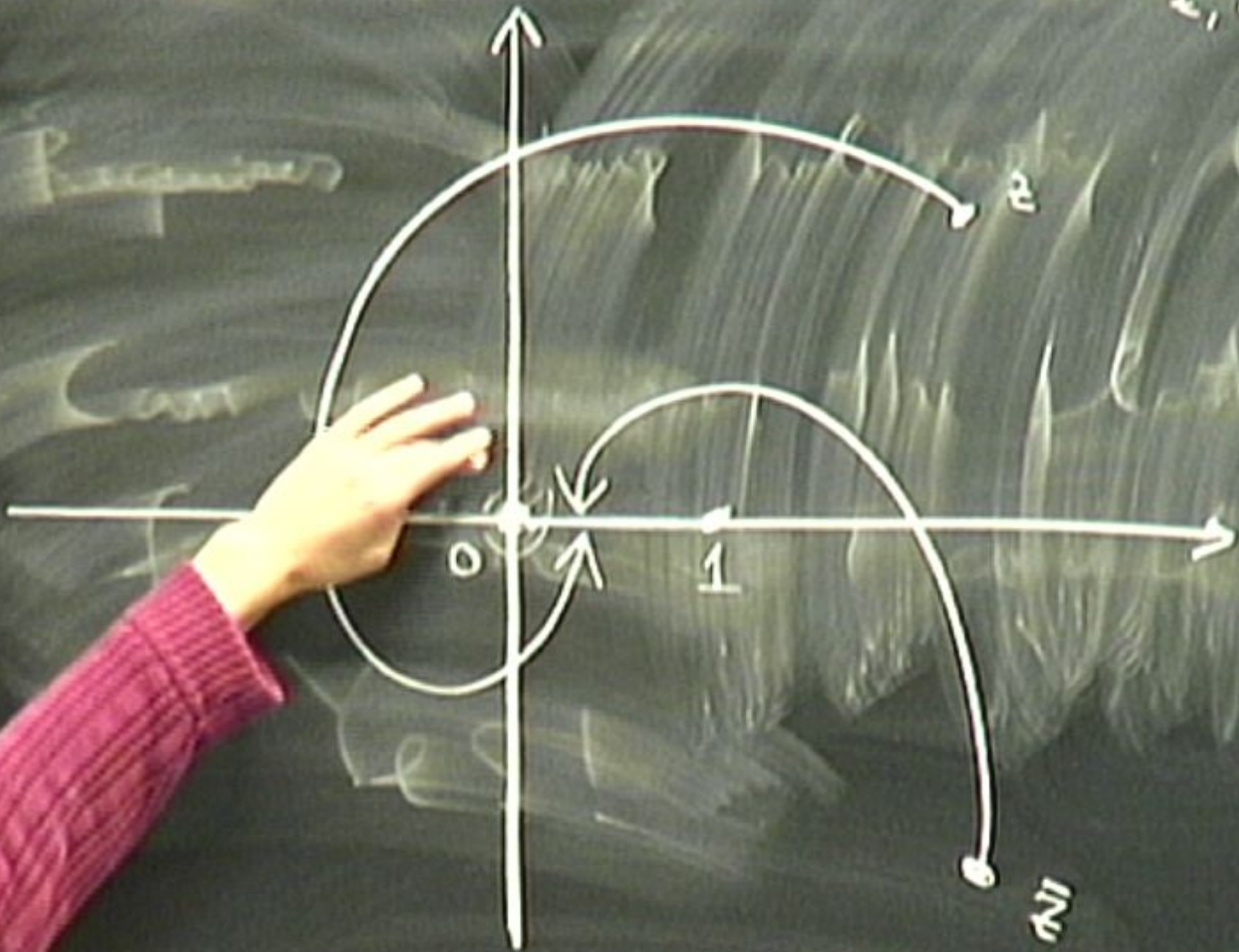
$$\langle \mathcal{O}(y_1) \mathcal{O}(y_2) \mathcal{O}(y_3) \mathcal{O}(y_4) \rangle = \frac{A(z, \bar{z})}{y_{13}^{2\Delta} y_{24}^{2\Delta}} = A(y_i)$$

$$z \bar{z} = \frac{y_{13}^2 y_{24}^2}{y_{12}^2 y_{34}^2}$$

$$(1-z)(1-\bar{z}) = \frac{y_{14}^2 y_{23}^2}{y_{12}^2 y_{34}^2}$$

$$z \bar{z} = x^2 \bar{x}^2$$

$$z + \bar{z} = -2x \cdot \bar{x}$$



$$\sigma = \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$