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Unitarity Equations and Structure of the S-Matrix at the *m*-Particle Threshold in a Theory with Pure $m \rightarrow m$ Interaction

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Abstract. The structure of the S-matrix at the *m*-partical threshold $s = (m\mu)^2$ of a $m \rightarrow m$ process $(m \ge 2)$ in *v*-dimensional space-time is determined in a theory with a simplified unitarity equation corresponding to a pure $m \rightarrow m$ interaction. If (m-1)(v-1) is odd, a two-sheeted, square-root type structure is obtained as in the usual case of two-particle thresholds in dimension 4. The nature of the singularity is more complicated if (m-1)(v-1) is even (e.g. m=3 in dimension 4). Results obtained in this case include an orthogonal decomposition of the scattering function T with nonholomic eigenvalues of the form $\left[\frac{1}{2i\pi}\ln\sigma + b_i(\sigma)\right]^{-1}$ [where $\sigma = (m\mu)^2 - s$ and b_i is uniform around $\sigma = 0$] and a related infinite expansion of T in powers of $\ln \sigma$ involving an on-shell irreducible kernel U which is the analogue for (m-1)(v-1) even of Zimmerman's K-matrix.

1. Introduction

While substantial progress has been made in recent years in the analysis of the singularity structure of the S-matrix and of the Green's function of Quantum Field Theory, the knowledge of the exact nature of singularities has however remained limited so far; for instance, whereas the square-root nature of two-particle thresholds is an old result, there is no comparable information on the nature of the three-particle thresholds, even at a heuristic level. The present work gives a treatment of the *m*-particle threshold and an explicit description of the nature of its singularity in a simplified $m \rightarrow m$ scattering theory ($m \ge 2$) with no subchannel interaction, in arbitrary space-time dimension *v*. This treatment is based on the on-shell unitarity-type equation of this simplified theory. Complementary results obtained in the off-shell approach and based on a (simplified) Bethe-Salpeter type equation are described in [1], where the links between the two approaches are explained.

As discussed in [1a] the results accredit the idea that the nature of *m*-particle thresholds in the actual theory should be determined through an adequate analysis