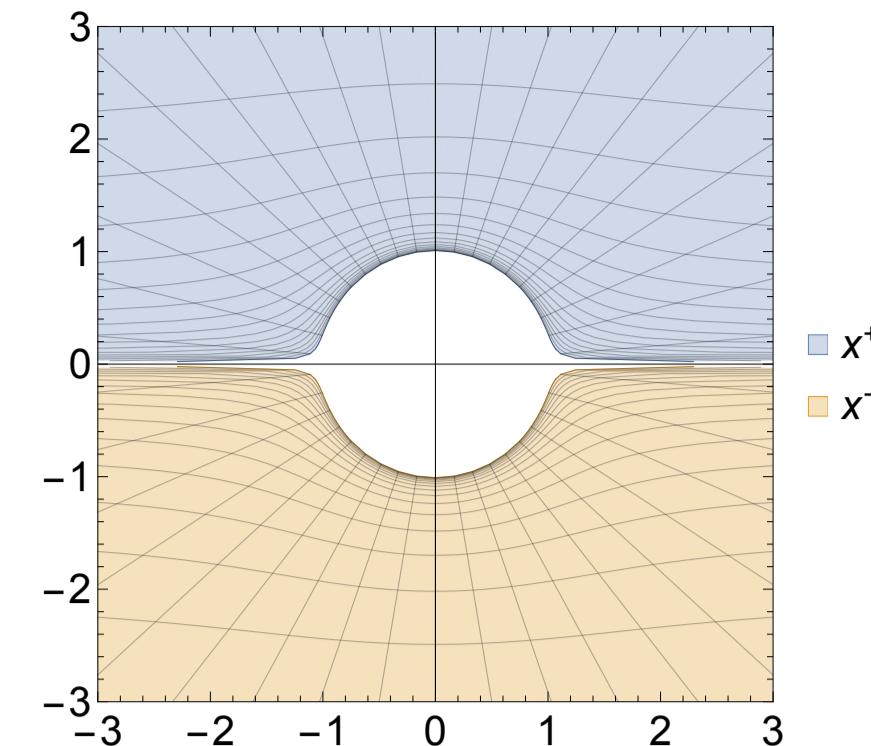


Tensionless limit of AdS₃/CFT₂ from integrability

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with Alberto Brolla (Padova), Dennis le Plat (Humboldt) & Alessandro Sfondrini (Padova, Humboldt, IAS Princeton), arXiv:2303.02120



Introduction

The integrability methods have been proven to be successful in AdS_{d+1}/CFT_d at d=4, 5. Our next goal is the case of d=3 with RR-flux, coming from D1-D5 branes with 16 susy. This background has the moduli space of T⁴, and the spin chain contains **massless modes**.

The spin chain proposal suffers from various ambiguities. Unlike higher-dimensional cases, or unlike the background with pure NS-NS flux, we do not know the CFT dual. However, recently the mirror TBA equations for AdS₃ have been proposed, which should predict the **exact energy** of the ground states.

OUR GOAL is to obtain the excited-state mirror TBA by contour deformation trick, simplify it in **the small tension ($\hbar=0$) limit**, and solve the equations to obtain the exact energy of massless particles at general length L, and at the leading order of small \hbar .

Superstring in AdS₃ × S³ × T⁴

$$\frac{PSU(1,1|2)^2}{SU(1,1) \times SU(2)} \supset \text{AdS}_3 \times S^3$$

- GS in AdS₃ × S³ × T⁴ is **classically integrable**; coset κ-gauge → supercoset + free T⁴ SCFTs
- GS in the LC gauge is no longer a supercoset, but massive and massless interact
- Kinetic term: $ds^2 = -\left(\frac{1+\frac{z^2}{4}}{1-\frac{z^2}{4}}\right)^2 dt^2 + \frac{dz^2}{(1-\frac{z^2}{4})^2} + \left(\frac{1-\frac{y^2}{4}}{1+\frac{y^2}{4}}\right)^2 d\phi^2 + \frac{dy^2}{(1+\frac{y^2}{4})^2} + \sum_{i=6}^9 dX_i dX_i$
- Uniform LC gauge: $x^+ = \frac{1}{2}(\phi + t) = \tau$
- Decompactification limit → Central extension: $\mathfrak{psu}(1,1|2)_L \oplus \mathfrak{psu}(1,1|2)_R \rightarrow \mathfrak{psu}(1|1)^4 \rightarrow \mathfrak{psu}(1|1)^4_{c.e.}$
 $\{\Omega_L^a, \mathfrak{S}_{Lb}\} = \frac{1}{2}\delta_a^b(H+M), \quad \{\Omega_L^a, \Omega_Rb\} = \delta_a^bC, \quad \{\Omega_{Ra}, \mathfrak{S}_R^b\} = \frac{1}{2}\delta_a^b(H-M), \quad \{\mathfrak{S}_{La}, \mathfrak{S}_R^b\} = \delta_a^b\bar{C}$ ————— massless
- Symmetry of T⁴: $\mathfrak{so}(4) = \mathfrak{su}(2)_\bullet \oplus \mathfrak{su}(2)_o, \quad \mathfrak{su}(2)_\bullet \rightsquigarrow (\dot{a}=1, 2)$
- Shortening conditions** for 1-particle states: $H^2 = M^2 + 4C\bar{C} \Rightarrow E(p) = \sqrt{m^2 + 4\hbar^2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}, \quad (m \in \mathbb{Z})$
- Scattering between left ($m>0$) and right ($m<0$) is fixed by $\mathfrak{psu}(1|1)$ + LR symmetry

[Babichenko, Stefański, Zarembo, 0912.1723] [Borsato, Ohisson Sax, Sfondrini, Stefański, 1403.4543 & 1406.0453] [Lloyd, Ohisson Sax, Sfondrini, Stefański, 1410.0866] [Beisert, Zwiebel, 0707.1031] [Borsato, Ohisson Sax, Sfondrini, Torrielli, 1303.5995] [Rughoonauth, Sundin, Wulff, 1204.4742] [Borsato, Ohisson Sax, Sfondrini, 1211.5119]

Mirror TBA Equations

- At small \hbar , massive wrapping corrections are small, massless wrapping corrections are $O(1)$
 - Equivalence of Euclidean torus partition functions
- Ground state at finite volume evolving for a long period of time

Gas of all types of particles at large volume and finite temperature
- $$e^{-RE_0(L)} = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\tilde{F}(R)}$$
- Massless contributions to the **mirror** free energy at the large R should be negligible
 - The saddle-point equations for densities = TBA
- $$-\log Y_A(u) = L\tilde{E}_A(u) - i\gamma_A - \sum_B \int dv \log(1 + Y_B(v)) K_{BA}(v, u) \quad K_{BA}(v, u) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \log S_{BA}(v, u)$$
- Solution of TBA → Exact ground-state energy $E(L) = -\sum_A \int \frac{d\tilde{p}_A(u)}{2\pi} \log(1 + Y_A(u))$ [Frolov, Sfondrini, 2112.08898]

Small tension limit of excited-state TBA

- TBA for **excited states** ← Contour deformation trick
- $$-\log Y_A(u) = L\tilde{E}_A(u) - i\gamma_A - \sum_j \log S_{BA}(v_{*j}, u) - \sum_B \log(1 + Y_B) * K_{BA}(u)$$
- Exact Bethe equations $Y_A(v_{*j}) = -1 \rightarrow \log Y_A(v_{*j}) = (2n_j + 1)\pi i$ mode number
 - Exact excited-state energy $E(L) = \sum_j E_A(u_{*j}) - \sum_A \int \frac{d\tilde{p}_A(u)}{2\pi} \log(1 + Y_A(u))$

In our setup, we choose length $L = \text{even}$, excite a pair of massless particles, specify states by solving asymptotic BAE ($L/2$ distinct mode numbers for each L), and take the small coupling ($\hbar=0$) limit. It turns out that the mirror TBA simplify a lot at small \hbar ; two Y-functions convoluted by Cauchy kernel

- Massive Y_Q functions decouple, because they are $O(\hbar^{2L})$ at small \hbar
- Dressing phase kernels of all particle types decouple at the leading order of small \hbar

Massive & massless kinematics

- Massive Zhukovski: $x^\pm(p) = e^{\pm ip/2} \frac{|m| + \sqrt{m^2 + 4\hbar^2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}}{2\hbar \sin \frac{p}{2}}$
- Massless (boundary of massive): $\lim_{m \rightarrow 0+} x^\pm(p) = z^\pm(p), \quad z^+ z^- = 1 \Rightarrow z^\pm(p) = (z(p))^\pm$
- Energy and momentum: $E = i\tilde{p} = \frac{\hbar}{2i} \left(x^+ - \frac{1}{x^+} - x^- + \frac{1}{x^-} \right), \quad ip = -\tilde{E} \equiv \ln \frac{x^+}{x^-}$
- Rapidity: $u \equiv x \equiv \frac{1}{x}, \quad f^\pm(u) = f(u \pm \frac{i|m|}{\hbar})$
- Relativistic parameter (γ rapidity): $z(\gamma) \equiv \frac{i - e^\gamma}{i + e^\gamma}, \quad \gamma(z) = \log \left(\frac{z - 1}{z + 1} \right) - \frac{\pi i}{2}$
- Crossing: $z(\gamma + \pi i) = \frac{1}{z(\gamma)}, \quad$ Periodicity: $z(\gamma + 2\pi i) = z(\gamma)$

γ rapidity is more important than Zhukovski; the (sG) dressing phase is **not periodic** under $2\pi i$ shift of γ

Asymptotic Bethe Ansatz Equations

$\mathfrak{psu}(2|2)$, not $\mathfrak{psu}(1|1)$:

Massless Bethe Ansatz (without $\mathfrak{su}(2)_o$ indices):

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{z_k^+}{z_k^-} \right)^L &= \prod_{j=1}^{N_0} e^{-ip_k/2} e^{+ip_j/2} \frac{z_k^+ - z_j^-}{z_k^- - z_j^+} (\sigma_{kj}^{oo})^2 \\ &\times \prod_{j=1}^{N_1} e^{+ip_k/2} \frac{z_k^- - y_{1,j}}{z_k^+ - y_{1,j}} \prod_{j=1}^{N_3} e^{+ip_k/2} \frac{z_k^- - y_{3,j}}{z_k^+ - y_{3,j}} \\ &\times \prod_{j=1}^{N_2} e^{-ip_k/2} e^{+ip_j/2} \frac{z_k^+ - x_j^-}{z_k^- - x_j^+} z_k^+ (\sigma_{kj}^{oo})^2 \\ &\times \prod_{j=1}^{N_3} e^{+ip_j/2} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{z_k^+ x_j^+}}{1 - \frac{1}{z_k^- x_j^-}} z_k^+ (\sigma_{kj}^{oo})^2 \end{aligned}$$

massless - massless massless - auxiliary massless - massive (L) massless - massive (R)

[Borsato, Ohisson Sax, Sfondrini, Stefański, Torrielli, 1607.00914] [Frolov, Sfondrini, 2112.08896]

Solving TBA

$$s(\gamma) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{\partial \log S(\gamma)}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{1}{2\pi \cosh(\gamma)}$$

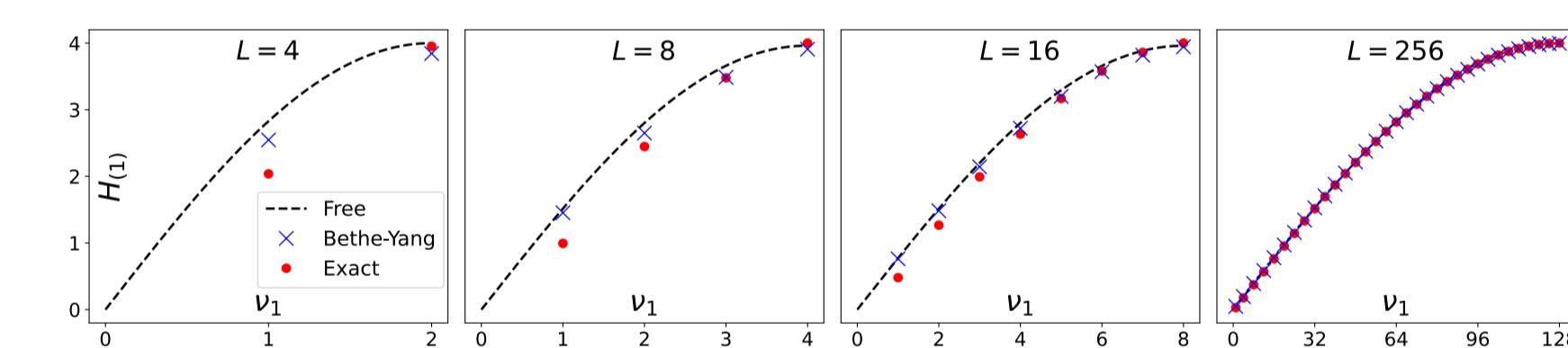
- Mirror TBA equations for massless & auxiliary particles

$$\begin{aligned} \log Y_0 &= -L\tilde{E}_A + \log[(1 + Y_0)^2(1 - Y)^4] * s - \sum_j \log S(\gamma_{*j} - \gamma) \\ \log Y &= \log[(1 + Y_0)^2] * s - \sum_j \log S(\gamma_{*j} - \gamma) \end{aligned}$$

- Solve TBA for 2-particle states numerically, and compute the exact energy

$$E = \sum_j \left| 2h \sin \frac{p_{*j}}{2} \right| - \int \frac{d\tilde{p}_0}{2\pi} \log(1 + Y_0) \quad \text{Both terms are } O(h)$$

- Wrapping corrections are parametrically small, $O(1/L)$



- In the BMN limit (large L , small p), the spectrum is approximated by the **free particles**
- We can confirm this expectation by quasi-analytic solution of TBA

Conclusion and Outlook

- Integrability methods in AdS₃/CFT₂
- Numerically solved excited-state TBA with **massless particles**
- $O(1/L)$ contributions to the energy
- How to fully justify TBA / dressing phase / QSC / etc
- Identify the dual CFT
- Moduli and integrable deformation, like AdS₃ × S³ × S³ × S¹
- How to resolve **mismatches** (no problems in the massive sector, similar to AdS₅ × S⁵)



- Massless integrable field theories can have non-zero particle productions
- Energy of massless particles at 2-loop in string theory
- Twisted ground state energy is 1/2 of the TBA prediction

[Cavaglià, Gromov, Stefański, Torrielli, 2109.05500] [Ekhammar, Volin, 2109.06164] [Sundin, Wulff, 1411.4662, 1605.01632] [Hoare, Levine, Tseytlin, 1812.02549] [Frolov, Pribytok, Sfondrini, 2305.17128]