

Non-planar integrated correlator in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

based on *arXiv: 2404.18900*

& *2203.01890* with Congkao Wen (QMUL)

Shun-Qing Zhang (MPP Munich)

Eurostrings 2024 (Southampton)



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR PHYSIK



European Research Council
Established by the European Commission

Motivation

- 4-point function

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle = \text{free} + \frac{I_4(x_i, Y_i)}{x_{12}^4 x_{34}^4} \boxed{T_N(U, V; g_{\text{YM}})} \quad \begin{array}{l} \nearrow \text{dynamic part} \\ \searrow \end{array}$$

Pert. Integrands known:
L=10 (planar), L=4 (non-planar)

- Integrate over U, V [Binder, Chester, Pufu, Wang].

$$\boxed{\mathcal{C}_{SU(N)}} = \int dM_{U,V} T_N(U, V; g_{\text{YM}})$$

Exact, talk by Dorigoni

At small g_{YM} [Dorigoni, Green, Wen]

$$\bullet \mathcal{C}_{SU(N)}^{\text{pert}} = 4c \left[\frac{3\zeta(3)a}{2} - \frac{75\zeta(5)a^2}{8} + \frac{735\zeta(7)a^3}{16} - \frac{6615\zeta(9)(1 + \frac{2}{7N^2})a^4}{32} + \mathcal{O}(a^5) \right]$$

non-planar \nearrow

$$\left(c = \frac{N^2 - 1}{4}, \quad a = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi^2} \right)$$

$$T_N(U, V; g_{\text{YM}})$$

$$T_N(U, V; g_{\text{YM}}) = 2c \frac{U}{V} \sum_{L=1}^{\infty} a^L x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2 F^{(L)}(x_i)$$

$$F^{(L)}(x_1, \dots, x_4) = \frac{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} x_{ij}^2}{L! (-4\pi^2)^L} \int d^4 x_5 \cdots d^4 x_{4+L} f^{(L)}(x_1, \dots, x_4, x_5, \dots, x_{4+L})$$

- $f^{(L)}(x_1, \dots, x_{4+L})$: S_{4+L} permutation sym. [Eden, Heslop, Korchemsky, Sokatchev]
- To get $\mathcal{E}^{\text{pert}}$:
 - From $F^{(L)}$: difficult, even though $F^{(3)}$ is known [Drummond, Duhr, Eden, Heslop, Pennington]
 - From $f^{(L)}$: Done for P/NP at $L = 4$

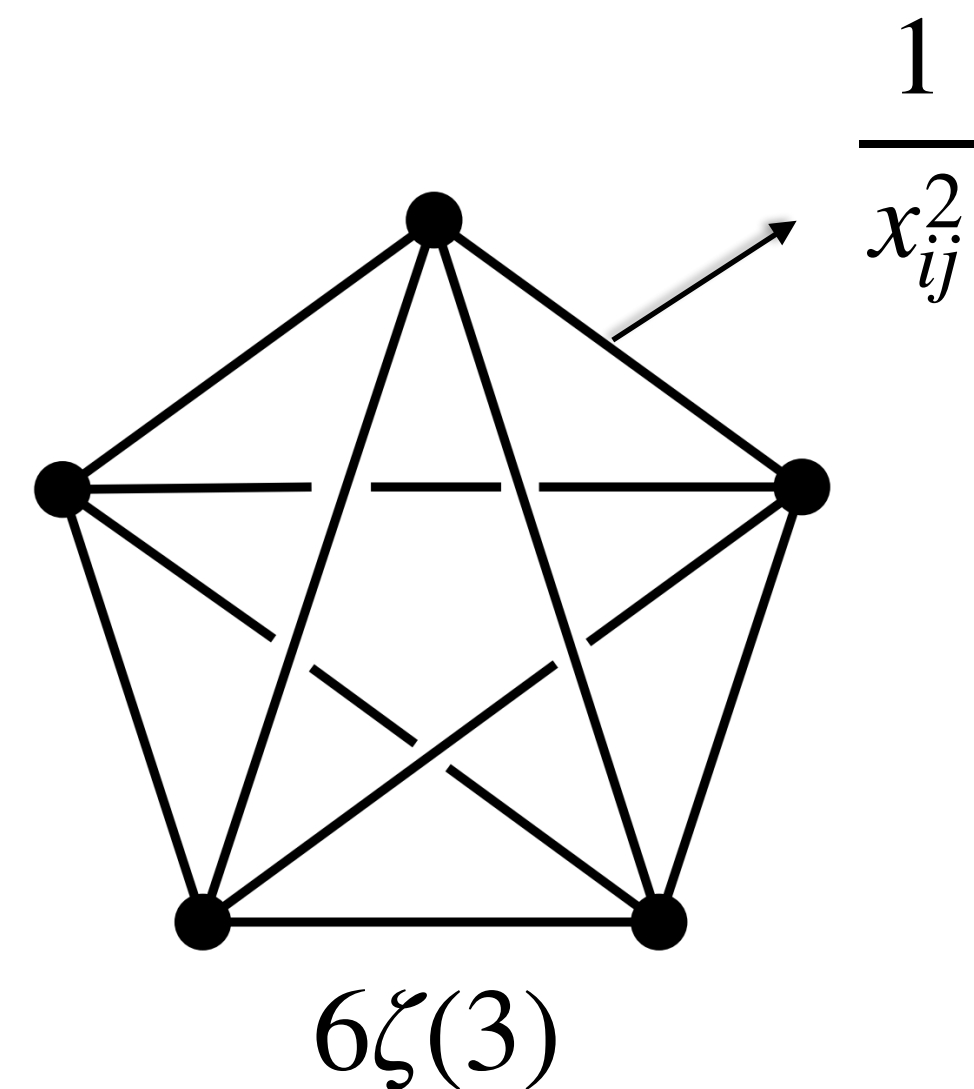
$$\mathcal{P}_{f_\alpha^{(L)}} := \int_{(0,1,\infty)} \frac{d^4 x_1 \cdots d^4 x_{4+L}}{(\pi^2)^{L+1}} f_\alpha^{(L)}(x_1, \dots, x_{4+L})$$

$\mathcal{C}_{SU(N)}^{\text{pert}}$: periods of f -graphs [Wen, SQZ]
 [Bourjaily, Eden, Heslop, Korchemsky, Sokatchev, Tran]

HyperlogProcedures [Schnetz] evaluates $\mathcal{P}_{f^{(L)}}$

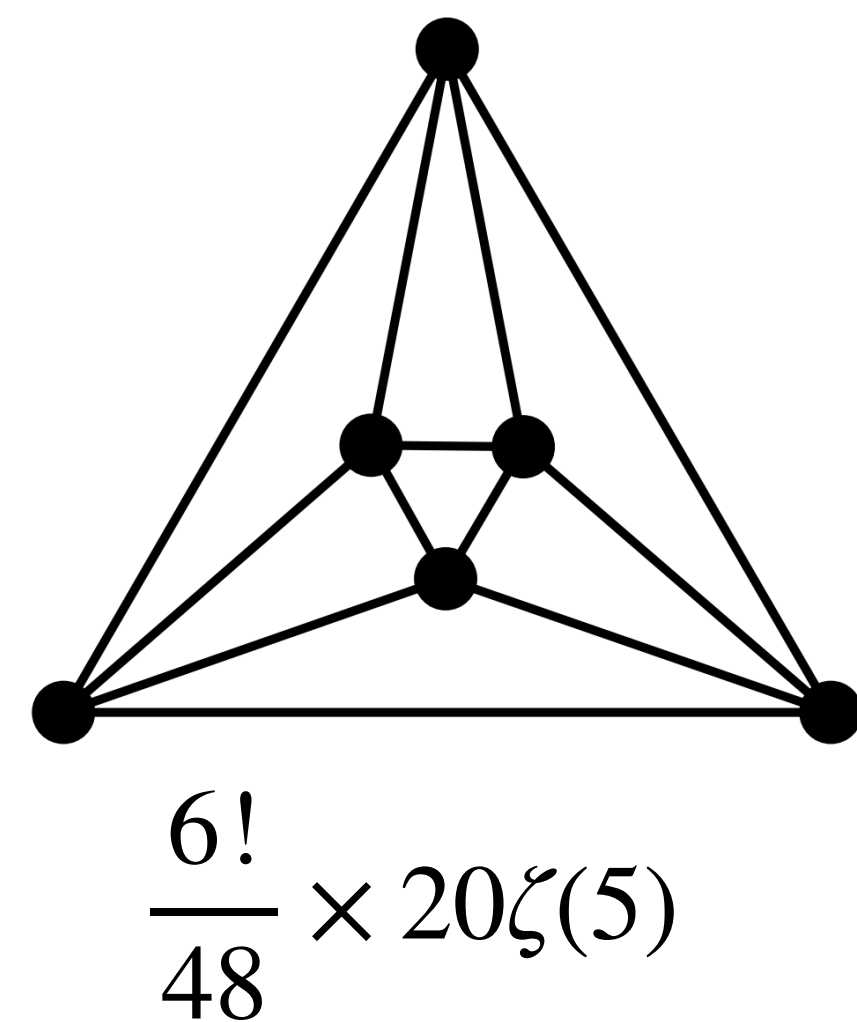
$L = 1 :$

$$\frac{-1}{1!(-4)^1} \times \mathcal{P}_{f^{(1)}} = \boxed{\frac{3\zeta(3)}{2}}, \quad f^{(1)}(x_i) = \frac{1}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 5} x_{ij}^2}$$



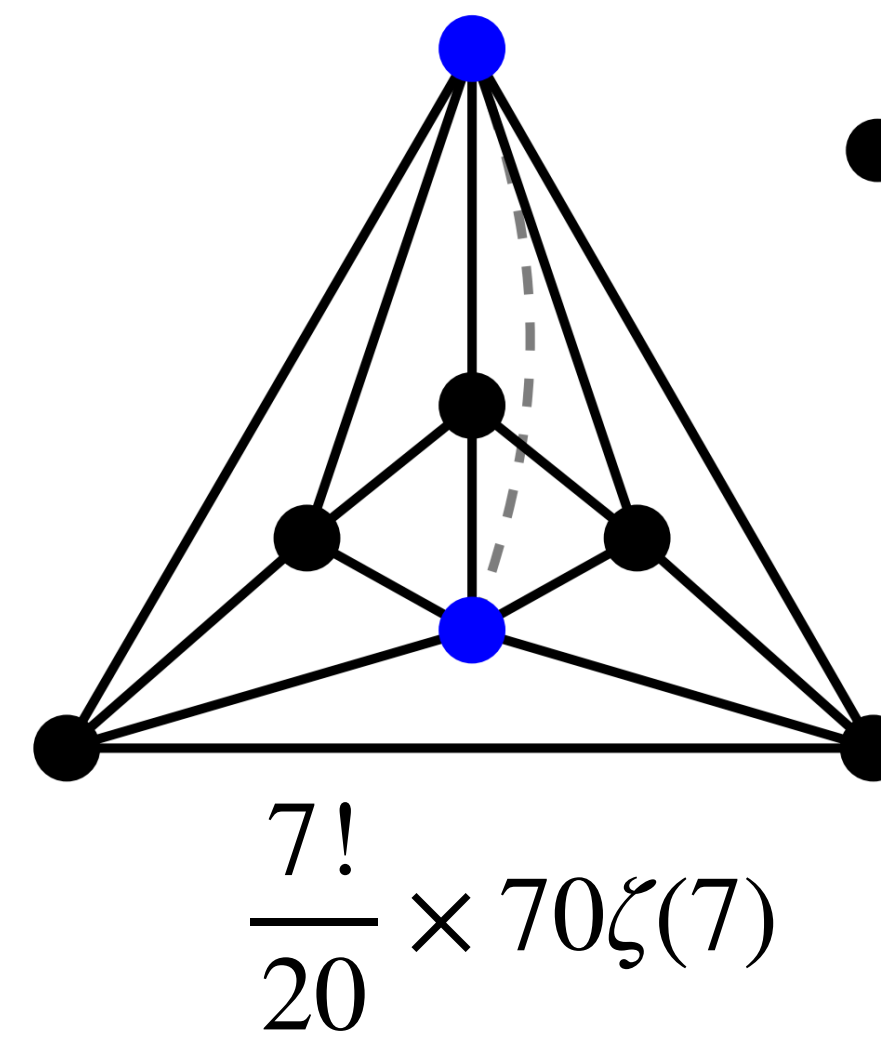
$L = 2 :$

$$\frac{-1}{2!(-4)^2} \times \mathcal{P}_{f^{(2)}} = \boxed{\frac{-75\zeta(5)}{8}}, \quad f^{(2)}(x_i) = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2 x_{56}^2}{48 \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 6} x_{ij}^2} + S_6$$

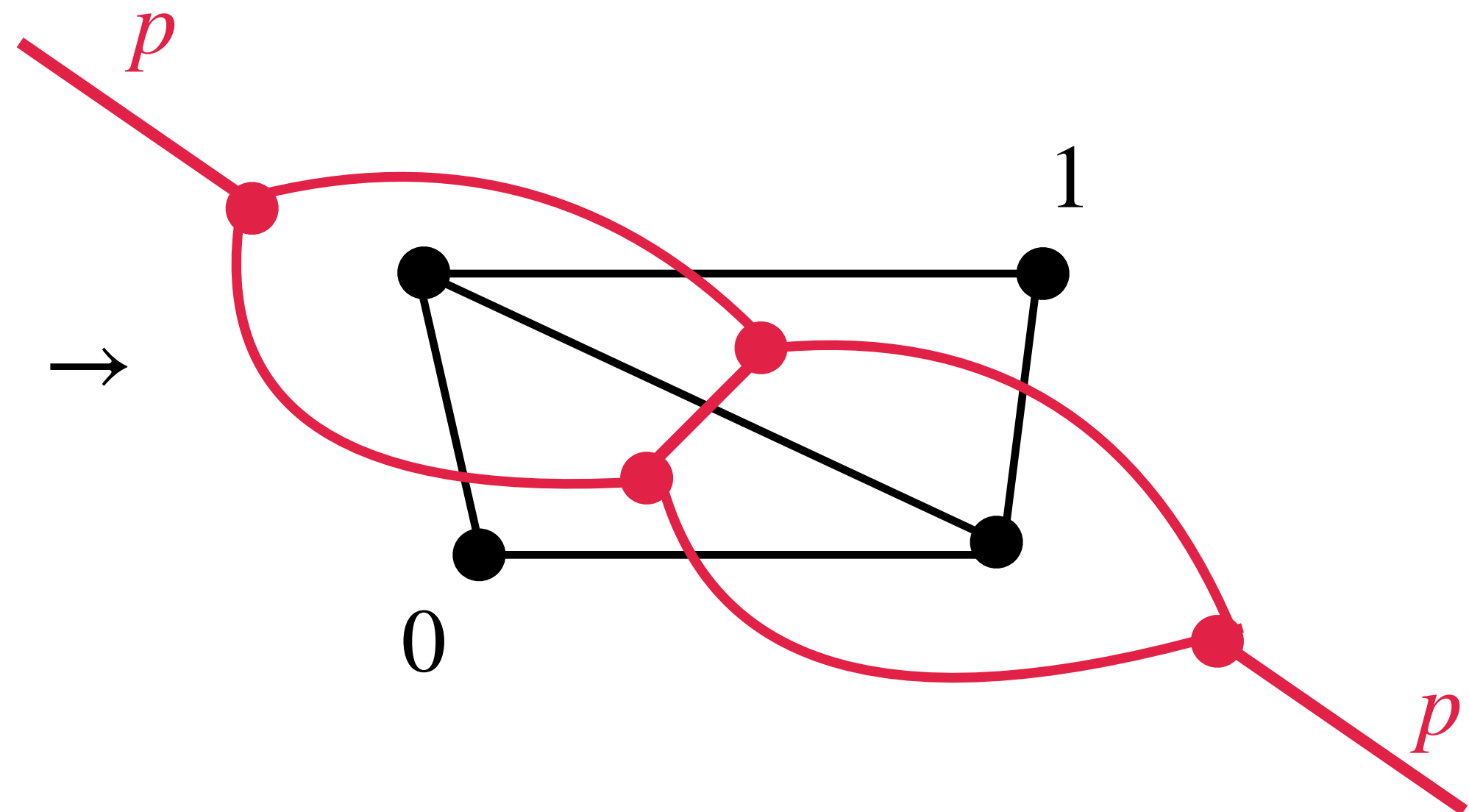
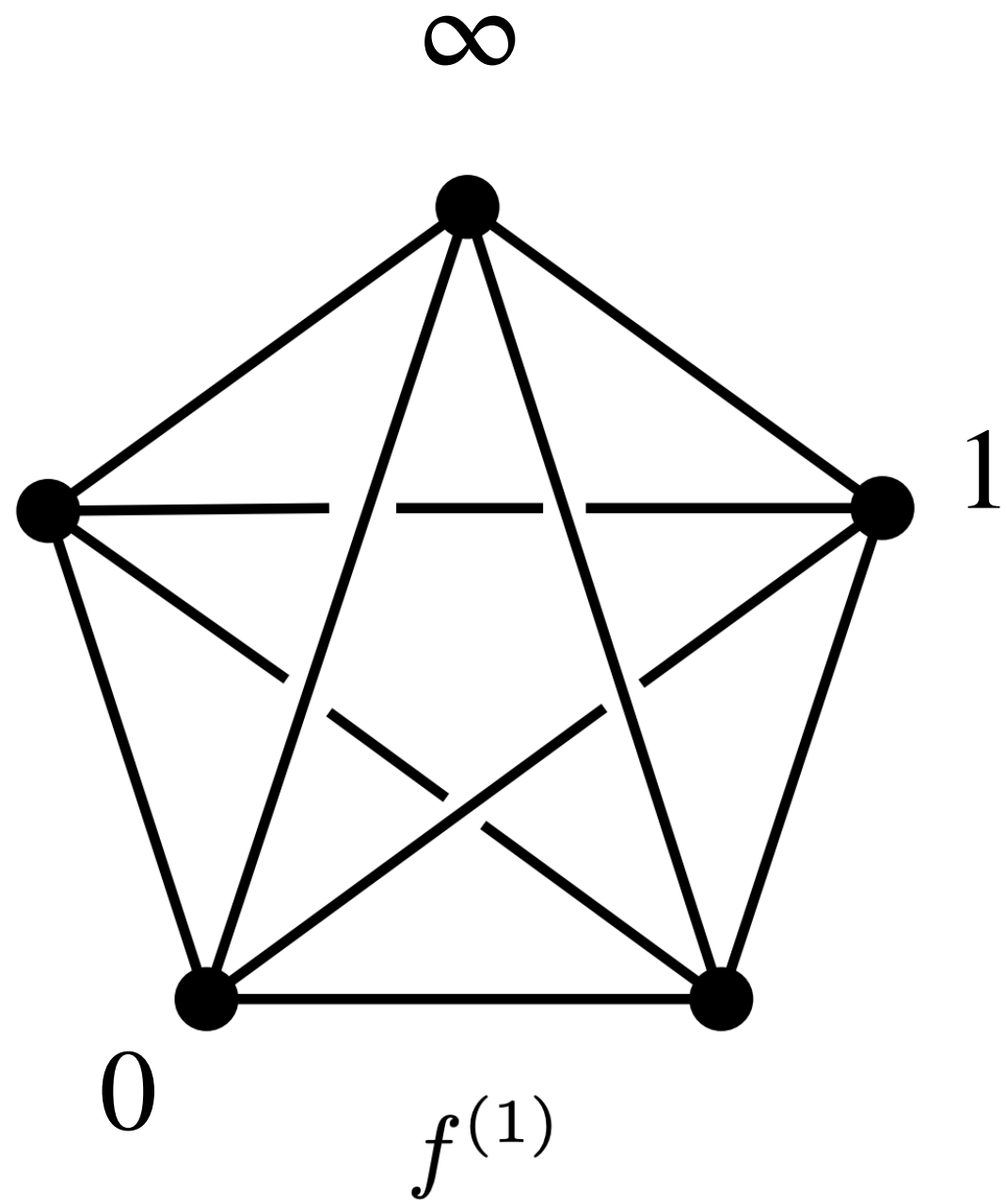


$L = 3 :$

$$\frac{-1}{3!(-4)^3} \times \mathcal{P}_{f^{(3)}} = \boxed{\frac{735\zeta(7)}{16}}, \quad f^{(3)}(x_i) = \frac{x_{12}^4 x_{34}^2 x_{45}^2 x_{56}^2 x_{67}^2 x_{37}^2}{20 \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 7} x_{ij}^2} + S_7$$

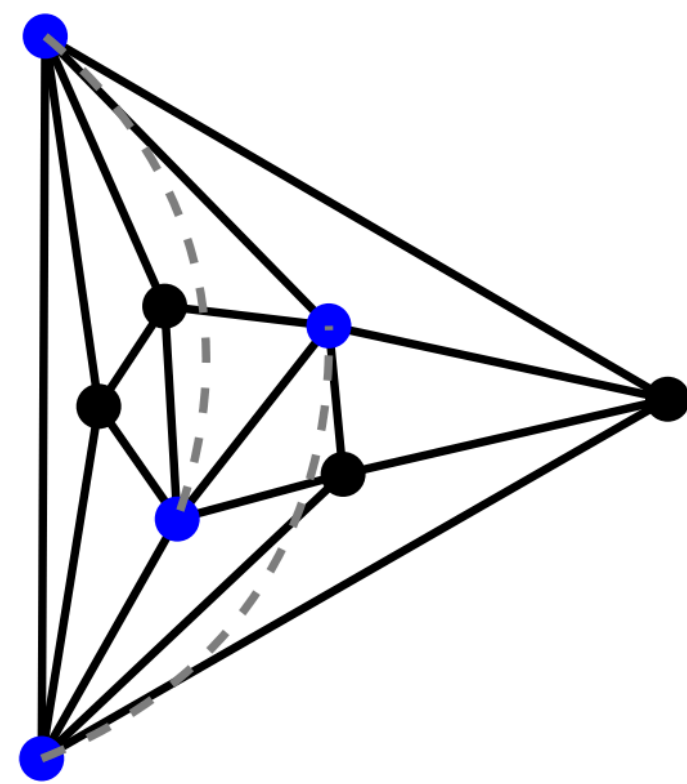


Planar duality ($x \leftrightarrow p$)

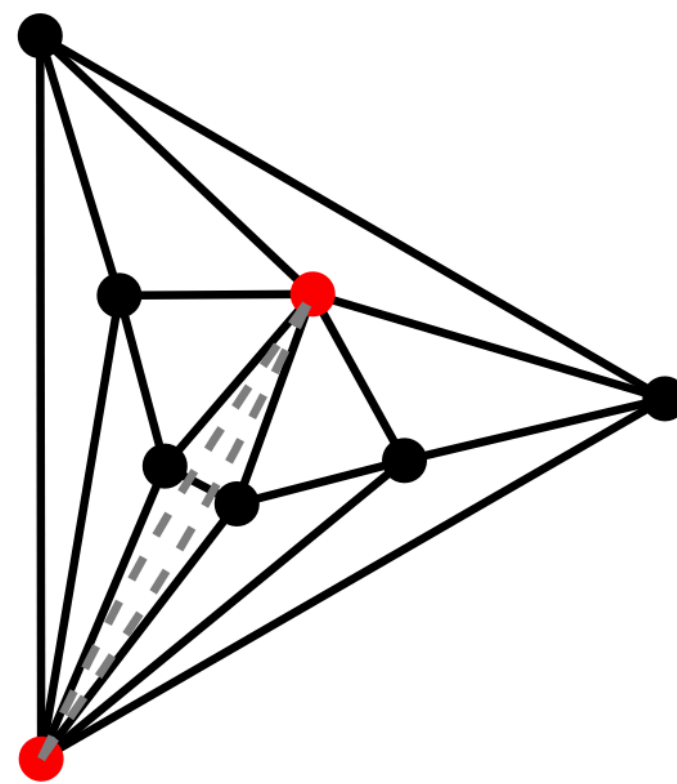


$\mathcal{C}_{SU(N)}^{\text{pert}}$: periods of f -graphs

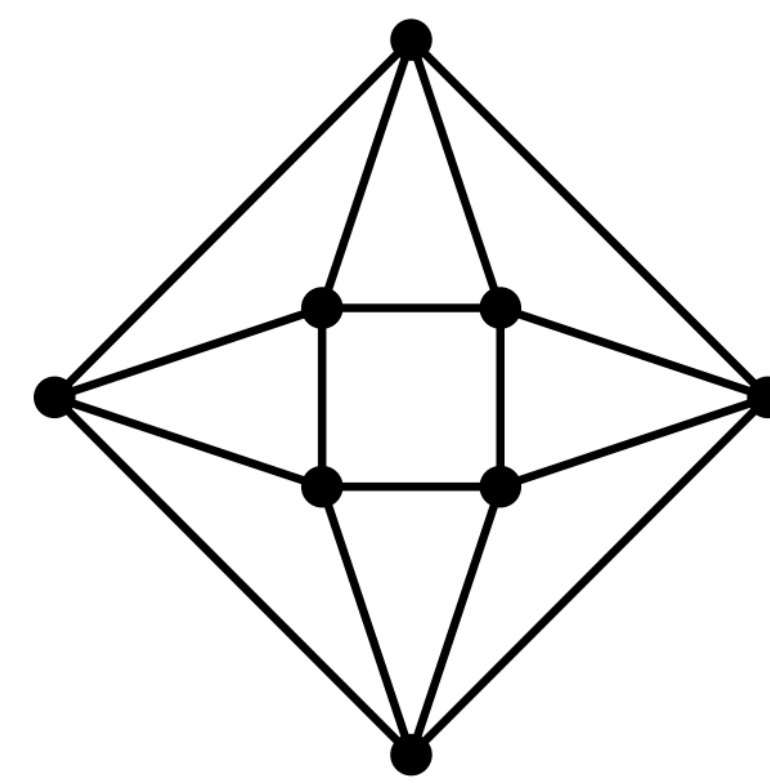
$L=4$ (planar): 3 topologies



$f_1^{(4)}$



$f_2^{(4)}$



$f_3^{(4)}$

$$\frac{-1}{4!(-4)^4} \times \left(\mathcal{P}_{f_1^{(4)}} + \mathcal{P}_{f_2^{(4)}} - \mathcal{P}_{f_3^{(4)}} \right) = \frac{-6615\zeta(9)}{32}.$$

\swarrow
 $\frac{8!}{8} \times 252\zeta_9$

\downarrow
 $\frac{8!}{24} \times 252\zeta_9$

\searrow
 $\frac{8!}{16} \times 168\zeta_9$

Non-planar sector at $L = 4$

- **Non-planar data [Fleury, Pereira] and Gram det.** $c_{1;\alpha}^{(4)} = 2 \times \{ 12, 10, -14, 8, -4, 6, 0, -1, -4, 0, 4, -2, -1, 0^5, 4, -2, 4, 0, -2, 0^2, -2, 0^6 \}.$

$$\frac{-1}{4!(-4)^4} \times \frac{1}{N^2} \times \sum_{\alpha=1}^{32} c_{1;\alpha}^{(4)} \mathcal{P}_{f_{\alpha}^{(4)}} = -\frac{2}{7N^2} \times \frac{6615\zeta(9)}{32}.$$

- **MZV's cancel**

$$\mathcal{P}_{f_4^{(4)}} = \frac{8!}{16} \times \left(\frac{432}{5} \zeta(5,3) + 252\zeta(5)\zeta(3) - \frac{58\pi^8}{2625} \right),$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{f_{12}^{(4)}} = \frac{8!}{4} \times \left(\frac{432}{5} \zeta(5,3) - 36\zeta(3)^2 + 360\zeta(5)\zeta(3) + \frac{189\zeta(7)}{2} - \frac{131\zeta(9)}{2} - \frac{58\pi^8}{2625} \right).$$

2nd Correlator: $\mathcal{H}_{G_N}^{\text{pert}}$

[Chester, Pufu], [Alday, Chester, Dorigoni, Green, Wen]

1st : $\frac{1}{4} \Delta_\tau \partial_m^2 \log Z(m; \tau) \Big|_{m \rightarrow 0}$:

$$\mathcal{E}_{G_N}^{\text{pert}} = -\frac{8}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{r^3 \sin^2(\theta)}{U^2} T_N(U, V)$$

2nd : $-48\zeta(3)c + \partial_m^4 \log Z(m; \tau) \Big|_{m \rightarrow 0}$:

$$\mathcal{H}_{G_N}^{\text{pert}} = -\frac{32}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dr \int_0^\pi d\theta \frac{r^3 \sin^2(\theta)}{U^2} (1 + U + V) \bar{D}_{1111}(U, V) T_N(U, V)$$

$$g_{(1,2,3,4)}^{(5+L)} = \frac{1}{x_{1,5+L}^2 x_{2,5+L}^2 x_{3,5+L}^2 x_{4,5+L}^2}$$

$$(U = 1 + r^2 - 2r \cos(\theta), \quad V = r^2)$$

$$S_{4+L} \rightarrow S_4 \times S_L$$

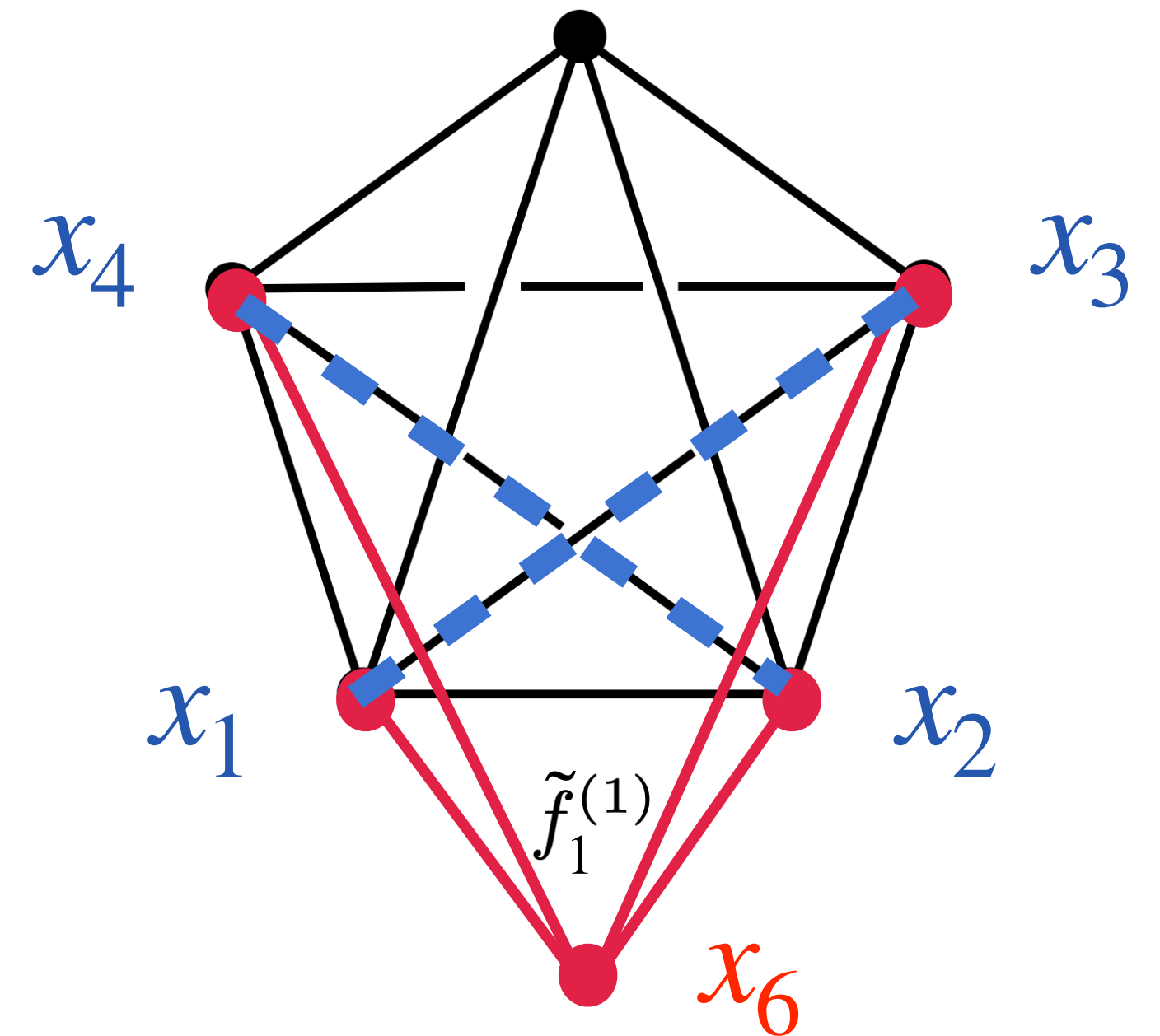
$\mathcal{H}_{G_N}^{\text{pert}}$: periods of \tilde{f}

$$\mathcal{H}_{G_N}^{\text{pert}} = 4c \left[-60\zeta_5 a_{G_N} + \frac{3(36\zeta_3^2 + 175\zeta_7) a_{G_N}^2}{2} - \frac{45(20\zeta_3\zeta_5 + 49\zeta_9) a_{G_N}^3}{2} + \mathcal{O}(a_{G_N}^4) \right].$$

$L = 1 :$

$$\tilde{f}^{(1)} = \frac{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2 (1 + U + V)}{\prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq 4} x_{ij}^2} g_{(1,2,3,4)}^{(5)} \times g_{(1,2,3,4)}^{(6)}.$$

$x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2$ (pointing to the top part of the denominator)
 $x_{14}^2 x_{23}^2$ (pointing to the bottom part of the denominator)

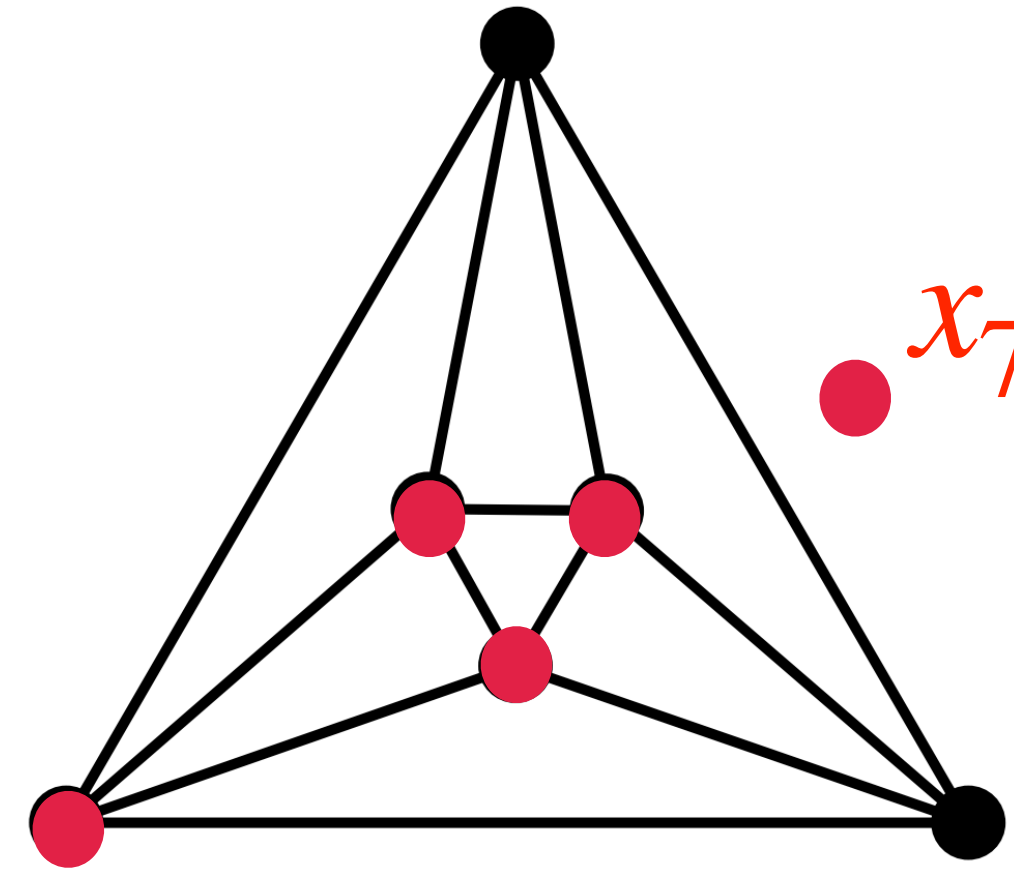


$$\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(1)}} = \sum_{\blacksquare=1,U,V} \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(1)}_{\blacksquare}} = 20\zeta(5) + 20\zeta(5) + 20\zeta(5) \longrightarrow 4 \times \frac{1}{(-4)} \times \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(1)}} = -60\zeta(5)$$

$L = 2 :$

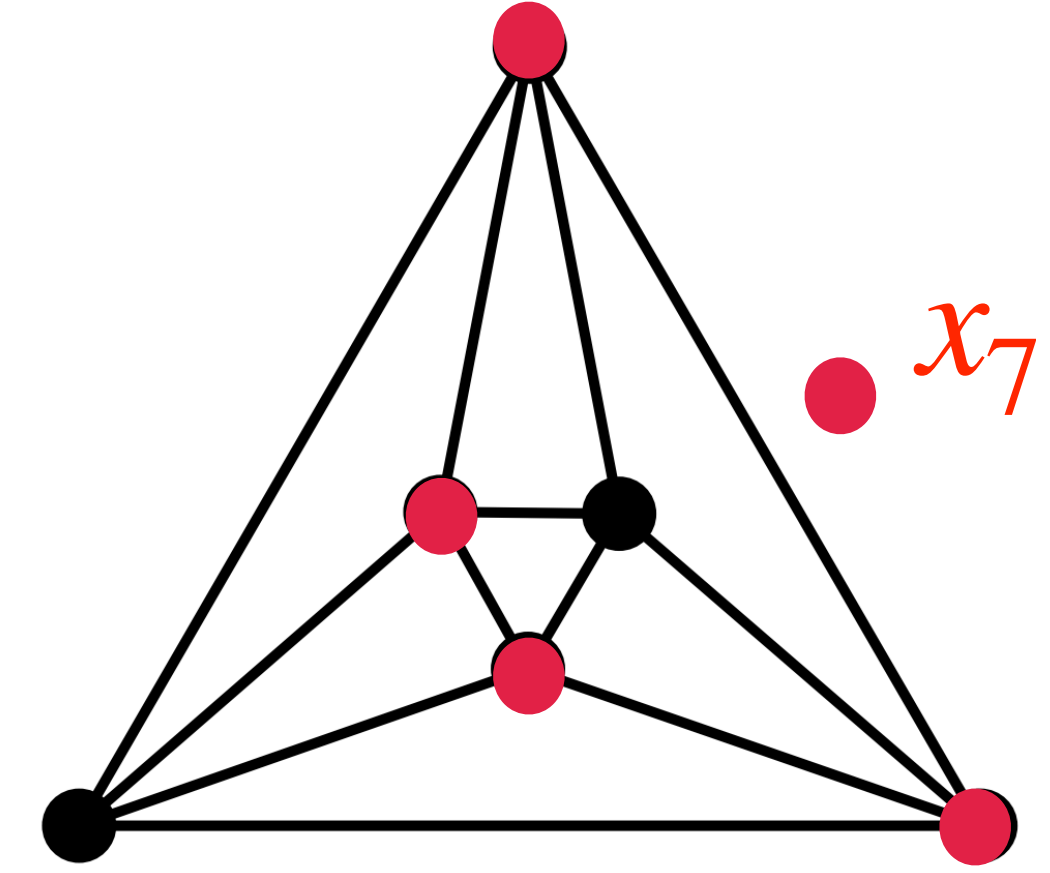
$$\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(2,1)}} = 12 \times \left(\frac{441}{8} \zeta(7) + 70 \zeta(7) + \frac{441}{8} \zeta(7) \right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(2,2)}} = 3 \times \left[36 \zeta(3)^2 + (72 \zeta(3)^2 - 21 \zeta(7)) + 36 \zeta(3)^2 \right]$$



$\tilde{f}^{(2,1)}$

$g \times (h)$



$\tilde{f}^{(2,2)}$

$g \times (g \times g)$

$$\frac{4}{2!(-4)^2} \times \left(\mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(2,1)}} + \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(2,2)}} \right) = \frac{3}{2} \times (36 \zeta(3)^2 + 175 \zeta(7))$$

$$L = 3 : \quad \sum_{i=1}^5 \mathcal{P}_{\tilde{f}^{(3,i)}} \quad g \times (T, E, L, g \times h, H)$$

Done similarly, $\zeta(3)^3$ cancelled.

Conclusion & Outlook

- **1st & 2nd int. correlator are periods of f , and \tilde{f} -graphs**
- **2nd int. correlator at $a_{G_N}^4$:**
$$\frac{45a_{G_N}^4}{16} \times \left(340\zeta(5)^2 + 588\zeta(3)\zeta(7) + 1617\zeta(11) + P_{G_N,1} (840\zeta(5)^2 + 1617\zeta(11)) \right)$$
- $\langle \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_p \mathcal{O}_p \rangle$ [Paul, Perlmutter, Raj], and $\langle \mathcal{O}_{p_1} \mathcal{O}_{p_2} \mathcal{O}_{p_3} \mathcal{O}_{p_4} \rangle$ [Brown, Heslop, Wen, Xie] using **10D symmetry** [Caron-Huot, Coronado]
- $\mathcal{N} = 2$ **SYM** [Billo, Frau, Lerda, Pini, Vallarino], **Wilson line** [Pufu, Rodriguez, Wang; Billo, Frau, Lerda], **determinant operators** \mathcal{D} , $\langle \mathcal{D} \mathcal{D} \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_2 \rangle$ [Jiang, Wu, Zhang; Brown, Galvagno, Wen].