

Three-point functions at strong coupling in the BMN limit

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ABSTRACT: We consider structure constants of single-trace operators at strong coupling in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory using the hexagon formalism. We concentrate on heavy-heavy-light correlators where the heavy operators are BMN operators, with large R-charges and finite anomalous dimensions, and the light one is a finite-charge chiral primary operator. They describe the couplings between two highly boosted strings and a supergravity mode in the bulk dual. In the hexagon framework, two sums over virtual magnons are needed to bind the hexagons together around the light operator. We evaluate these sums explicitly at strong coupling, for a certain choice of BMN operators, and show that they factorise into a ratio of Gamma functions and a simple stringy prefactor. The former originates from giant mirror magnons scanning the AdS geometry while the latter stems from small fluctuations around the BMN vacuum. The resulting structure constants have poles at positions where an enhanced mixing with double-trace operators is expected and zeros whenever the process is forbidden by supersymmetry. We also discuss the transition to the classical regime, when the length of the light operator scales like the string tension, where we observe similitudes with the Neumann coefficients of the pp-wave String Field Theory vertex.

KEYWORDS: Conformal Field Models in String Theory, Field Theories in Higher Dimensions, Integrable Field Theories

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1 Introduction

There has been a great deal of activity recently regarding correlation functions of local operators in planar $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM and in its holographic dual, IIB superstring theory in $AdS_5 \times S^5$. On the one hand, relying on Mellin space techniques [1, 2] and bootstrap ideas, new approaches have been developed [3–10] to deal more efficiently with the supergravity regime, corresponding to the strong coupling limit, $g^2 = \lambda/(4\pi)^2 \gg 1$, of the large- N_c gauge theory. They led to spectacular results, starting with a conjecture [3] for the $1/N_c^2$

correction to the 4pt functions of single-trace chiral primary operators of arbitrary dimensions $\sim g^0$, which generalises earlier results and proposals, see [11] and references therein. Further considerations unveiled hidden symmetries of the supergravity regime [7, 8] and yielded lots of new OPE data for double-trace operators at strong coupling [4–7, 12]. They suggest the exciting possibility that more general correlators can be found in the supergravity regime without ever using a single Witten diagram.

On the other hand, in a different vein, the integrability technology, see [13] for a review, fostered the development of form-factor methods aiming at solving correlation functions, or scattering amplitudes, for any g in the large N_c limit [14–22]. Among these techniques, the hexagon method appears as the most versatile. Developed initially for the 3pt functions [17], it has been extended such as to cover higher-point functions [18, 19] and non-planar corrections [20, 21].¹ The method passed all the tests at weak coupling, see [25–31] for recent examples, and has been checked at strong coupling as well, although to a lesser extent, in the semiclassical regime [32] corresponding to minimal surfaces in $AdS_5 \times S^5$ [33–38]. However, to date, the striking simplicity of the supergravity limit is still evading it.

In this paper we take a step towards the low-energy regime and apply the hexagon method at strong coupling to 3pt functions of single-trace operators involving one *light* chiral primary operator, dual to a supergravity mode, and two *heavy* operators dual to highly boosted strings. The latter are the standard BMN operators, carrying large R charges and finite anomalous dimensions γ and mapping to states with finitely many magnons moving on a very large spin chain. For simplicity, we will take one of the two states to be BPS, corresponding to the spin-chain supersymmetric vacuum. The 3pt functions of interest are thus the familiar ones, with two BPS and one non-BPS single-trace operators, $\mathcal{O}_{1,2}$ and \mathcal{O}_γ , of lengths $L_{1,2}$ and L , respectively,

$$C^{\circ\circ\bullet} = \langle \mathcal{O}_1(\infty) \mathcal{O}_2(1) \mathcal{O}_\gamma(0) \rangle, \tag{1.1}$$

and with $L \sim L_1 \sim g \gg 1$ and $L_2, \gamma \sim g^0$ in the heavy-heavy-light (HHL) kinematics. This set-up is interesting in that it enables to probe correlators at low energy and still avoids bottlenecks of the hexagon approach.

To understand this point, recall that the hexagon idea is to build the string vertex by attaching two hexagons together along the seams of the pair-of-pants diagram, as shown in figure 1. The picture gets more quantitative at weak coupling where the spin-chain description takes over [14]. Each seam is then identified with a bridge of planar contractions among the spin-chain sites and acquires a thickness or length. The hexagons fully decouple when the three bridge lengths in the problem ($\ell_{A,B,C}$) are asymptotically large, which means much larger than g at strong coupling. This requires in particular that all three operators carry extremely large charges and dimensions.

For smaller ℓ 's a sum over a complete basis of virtual excitations, which move across the seams, must be included. These excitations - dubbed mirror magnons - encode the

¹The method also applies to situations with integrable boundary as recently discussed in [23]. See also [24] for a TBA alternative to the hexagon method for structure constants involving determinant operators dual to giant gravitons in $AdS_5 \times S^5$.

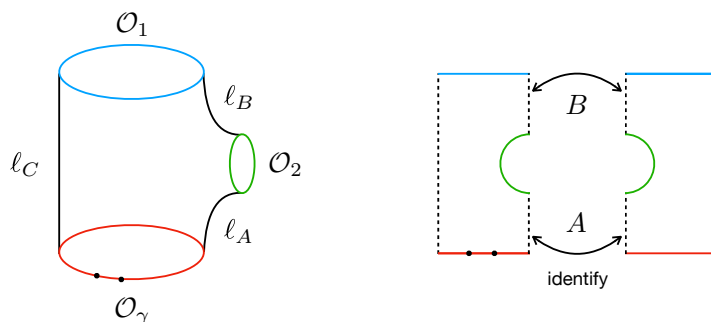


Figure 1. Left panel: the pair-of-pant diagram representing the structure constant for single-trace operators of lengths L_1, L_2 and L . The geometry is characterised by three bridges, of thickness $\ell_{A,B,C}$, representing, and counting, the tree-level contractions among the operators. Cut opening along the bridges separates the hexagons. The dots in the picture are the excitations -magnons- of the bottom operator, with non-zero anomalous dimension γ ; the other states are BPS. Right panel: the HHL limit $\ell_C \rightarrow \infty$ corresponds to decompactifying the cylinder along edge C while keeping fixed the middle -light- operator with length L_2 . The vertex can be obtained by gluing the hexagons along edges A and B , using a complete sum of mirror magnons on each edge.

finite-size effects of the 3pt function geometry. Computing their sum is a difficult task in general and becomes unwieldy in the finite-length regime, which maps to a short-distance limit for the hexagon form factor series. It looks almost hopeless when the mirror magnons are given the freedom to move across many bridges.

The HHL regime corresponds to $\ell_C \rightarrow \infty$ and it minimises the problem by confining the mirror magnons to the neighbourhood of the light operator, $\ell_A + \ell_B = L_2$. Importantly, it prevents the mirror magnons from winding around the unprotected operator.² The latter processes are source of spurious divergences and require a dedicated treatment, which has not been fully worked out, see [45–49] for attempts and related discussions.

The HHL kinematics was explored using worldsheet techniques in [16, 47, 50–54]. In particular, ref. [47] studied a similar open-open-closed-string vertex, although in a slightly different regime, by wrapping an octagon around a closed-string operator. The hexagon picture is obtained by cutting smaller and thinking of the octagon as resulting from the gluing of two hexagons, as shown in the right panel of figure 1. Two mirror sums are needed here, for the two bridges that stay finite,

$$\ell_{A,B} = \frac{L_2 \pm L \mp L_1}{2} = O(1), \tag{1.2}$$

when $\ell_C = \frac{1}{2}(L_1 + L - L_2) \rightarrow \infty$. In this paper, we shall calculate these sums exactly at strong coupling for $\gamma \sim g^0$, using, among other things, the Pfaffian formula [55] and the associated summation techniques applied recently in [30, 31] for the 4pt functions. It will allow us to show that the 3pt functions factorise into ratios of Gamma functions and simple

²More precisely, we need $\ell_C \gg g$ to kill the finite-size effects along the bridge C , implying that the heavy operators have lengths $\gg g$. This approximation is also needed to keep the anomalous dimension of order $\sim g^0$ and to avoid the extremal points, see section 5. The 3pt functions are singular at these points, see [39–44] for examples and discussions, and so are the mirror sums, which must be analytically continued.

stringy prefactors, in line with Witten diagrams [39, 56] and with the pp-wave holographic dictionary [57–60].

For illustration, when all the magnons on the unprotected operator spin in AdS, that is $\mathcal{O}_\gamma \sim \text{tr } \mathcal{D}^M \mathcal{Z}^L$ with \mathcal{Z} a complex scalar field and \mathcal{D} a lightcone derivative, we will get

$$C^{\circ\circ\bullet}/C^{\circ\circ\circ} = \mathcal{M} \times \frac{\Gamma(\ell_B - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)\Gamma(\ell_A + M + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{\Gamma(\ell_B)\Gamma(\ell_A)}, \tag{1.3}$$

with $C^{\circ\circ\circ}$ the structure constant for the chiral primary operator $(M, \gamma = 0)$.³ A similar expression will be found for a larger family of operators carrying an additional spin along the sphere. The prefactor \mathcal{M} will be common to all of them and expressed in terms of the BMN energies of the magnons, $\mathcal{M} = \prod_{i=1}^M (LE_i)^{-1/2}$ with $\sum_i E_i = M + \gamma$. Combining insights from the semiclassical string result [33] and the hexagon representation, we will argue that these formulae are free from wrapping corrections and stay valid when $\ell_C \sim g$ as long as $L_2 \ll \ell_C$ and $\gamma = O(1)$.

Finally, we will explore the transition to the classical regime $L_2 \sim g$ where the Gamma functions give way to factorised dressing factors. The latter will be found to be similar, although not identical, to the Neumann coefficients of the pp-wave String Field Theory (SFT) vertex [16, 47, 57–59, 62, 63].⁴

The plan of the paper is the following. In section 2 we set up our notations, introduce the spin-chain states of interest and recall the main hexagon formulae for their structure constants. In section 3 we analyse the one-mirror-magnon integral at strong coupling for both classical and quantum bridges, corresponding to $\ell \sim g$ and $\ell \sim 1$, respectively. We argue that the tower of mirror bound states can be replaced by a continuum of states in the latter case and proceed with their integration. We generalise the analysis to any number of mirror particles in section 4 using the Pfaffian representation for the hexagon form factors and compute the mirror series. In section 5 we put all the ingredients together for the structure constants, discuss their main properties and argue for the absence of wrapping corrections in the HHL regime. We conclude in section 6. The appendices contain additional material for the bravest readers.

2 Generalities

In this section we recall the general hexagon formulae for structure constants in the HHL regime. To begin with, we make more precise the operators that we shall be considering.

2.1 Operators

In this paper we consider planar 3pt functions between two BPS operators and one non-BPS operator using the hexagon formalism. The former are single-trace chiral primary operators built out of complex scalar fields. Without loss of generality, we take them as

$$\mathcal{O}_1 \sim \text{tr } \bar{\mathcal{Z}}^{L_1}, \quad \mathcal{O}_2 \sim \text{tr } (\mathcal{Z} + \bar{\mathcal{Z}} + \mathcal{Y} - \bar{\mathcal{Y}})^{L_2}, \tag{2.1}$$

³ $C^{\circ\circ\circ} = \sqrt{L_1 L_2 L} / N_c$ at large N_c [61].

⁴This vertex describes the near-collinear splitting of a string and is naturally associated to geometries in which a bridge length is much smaller than the others, e.g., $\ell_A \ll \ell_{B,C} \sim g$.

where $\mathcal{Z}, \bar{\mathcal{Z}} = \phi_1 \pm i\phi_2$ and $\mathcal{Y}, \bar{\mathcal{Y}} = \phi_3 \pm i\phi_4$. The fused operator is a single-trace chain of length L , with a non-zero anomalous dimension γ . It reads as a spin-chain state on the vacuum $\text{tr } \mathcal{Z}^L$,

$$\mathcal{O}_\gamma \sim \text{tr } \mathcal{Z} \dots \mathcal{Z} \chi_1 \mathcal{Z} \dots \mathcal{Z} \chi_M \mathcal{Z} \dots \mathcal{Z} + \dots, \tag{2.2}$$

with the extra fields χ_i 's mapping to magnons. The dots indicate the need to smear the magnons, such as to obtain a conformal and R-symmetry primary.

Each magnon moves along the chain with a momentum p and a corresponding energy

$$E = \sqrt{1 + 16g^2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}. \tag{2.3}$$

The total energy yields the anomalous dimension γ of the operator, $\sum_{i=1}^M E_i = M + \gamma$, up to exponentially small corrections at $L \rightarrow \infty$. As usual with integrable models, the most useful variables are not the momenta but the rapidities that uniformize the interactions. In the case at hand, we get two rapidities x^\pm , related to each other $x^\pm = x(u \pm i/2)$ and to the more common Bethe rapidity u through the Zhukowski map

$$x(u) = \frac{1}{2g}(u + \sqrt{u^2 - 4g^2}). \tag{2.4}$$

The dispersion relation can be written in these terms using

$$E = 1 + 2ig(1/x^+ - 1/x^-), \quad p = -i \log(x^+/x^-). \tag{2.5}$$

At strong coupling the magnons can cover a wide range of energies, from $E \sim 1$ to $E \sim g$. The BMN operators correspond to the low-lying states in this spectrum; they carry $\gamma \sim 1$ and are composed of low-momentum modes $p_i \sim 1/g$. (This domain is also known as the plane-wave region, as the magnon S matrix goes to 1 at strong coupling for such momenta.) As well known, and as one can see from (2.3), this kinematics is relativistic. Relatedly, we can drop the \pm superscripts in (2.5) and proceed with a single Zhukowski variable, for each magnon,

$$x_i^\pm = x_i \pm \frac{ix_i^2}{2g(x_i^2 - 1)} + O(1/g^2), \tag{2.6}$$

with $|x_i| > 1$, giving the relativistic spectrum in the form

$$\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{2}{x_i^2 - 1} + O(1/g), \quad p_i = \frac{x_i}{g(x_i^2 - 1)} + O(1/g^2). \tag{2.7}$$

The variable x relates then to the more common hyperbolic rapidity via $x = \coth(\frac{1}{2}\theta)$.

In the large volume limit, $L \gg g$, there is no need for the quantization of the momenta. Hence, until we relax the latter assumption, in section 5, the rapidities $\{x_i\}$ will be treated as free parameters, as much as the energy γ . We shall however impose the zero-momentum condition,

$$0 = \sum_{i=1}^M p_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{x_i}{g(x_i^2 - 1)}, \tag{2.8}$$

implementing the cyclicity of the state, as it will lead to further simplifications.

Besides the rapidity, each magnon carries a bi-fundamental index for its transformation property under the (centrally extended) $r_{\min}PSU(2|2)^2$ symmetry of the spin-chain vacuum [64]. In this paper we shall restrict this index to the graded subspace generated by

$$\chi \in \begin{pmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \psi_1 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\phi}_1 \\ \dot{\psi}_1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{Y} & \bar{\Psi} \\ \Psi & \mathcal{D}\mathcal{Z} \end{pmatrix}, \tag{2.9}$$

where \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{D} are the scalar field and lightcone derivative introduced earlier, and Ψ and $\bar{\Psi}$ are the gauginos they can mix with, $\mathcal{Y}\mathcal{D}\mathcal{Z} \sim \Psi\bar{\Psi}$. The corresponding linear space of local operators is known as the $\mathfrak{su}(1,1|2)$ sector, see [65], and it is closed under renormalisation at any coupling.

We get rid of the flavour indices by building scattering eigenstates.⁵ The procedure is performed in the usual manner using the nested Bethe ansatz [66]. We shall make use of the compact grading, treating the scalars as the main excitations and the rest as defining the nested layers, see [65]. Later on, we will convert the expressions so-obtained to the alternative, non-compact grading, where the derivatives play the leading role.

Two nested levels are needed here, for the left- and the right-handed fermions, and two sets of auxiliary rapidities $\{y_i, i = 1, \dots, N\}, \{\dot{y}_i, i = 1, \dots, \dot{N}\}$ are introduced. At strong coupling, for scattering eigenstates, they obey the linearised Bethe ansatz equations [65]

$$\sum_{j=1}^M \frac{x_j^2}{(x_j^2 - 1)(y - x_j)} = 0, \quad \forall y \in \{y_i\} \cup \{\dot{y}_i\}, \tag{2.10}$$

modulo terms that vanish for cyclic states (2.8). We will not need to know much about the solutions to these equations; enough to note, numerically, that their modules are greater than 1, for all $|x_j| > 1$. The exception to the rule is the root $y = 0$, which always exists for cyclic states.

For application to structure constants with two half-BPS operators we can fold the wave functions as only the diagonal states with $\{y_i\} = \{\dot{y}_i\}$ return a non-zero answer. This superselection rule was derived in [55] from the diagonal $r_{\min}PSU(2|2)$ Yangian symmetry of the hexagon form factors. It extends the global selection rule $N = \dot{N}$ which states that only left-right symmetric representations show up in the OPE of two chiral primary operators. Hence, summarising, the diagonal operators to be studied look like

$$\mathcal{O}_\gamma \sim \text{tr } \mathcal{D}^S \mathcal{Z}^{L-Y} \mathcal{Y}^Y, \tag{2.11}$$

up to mixing. They carry Lorentz spin $S = N$ and scalar charge $Y = M - N$, with M, N the excitation numbers in the compact grading.

2.2 Hexagon sums

The hexagon construction allows us to obtain a representation for the HHL structure constants by attaching two hexagons around the light operator, as in figure 1. The gluing

⁵One could also work with indices in the decompactification limit. However, in the hexagon framework, the interactions on the pair-of-pants involve the magnon scattering amplitudes and their diagonalisation simplifies the algebra.

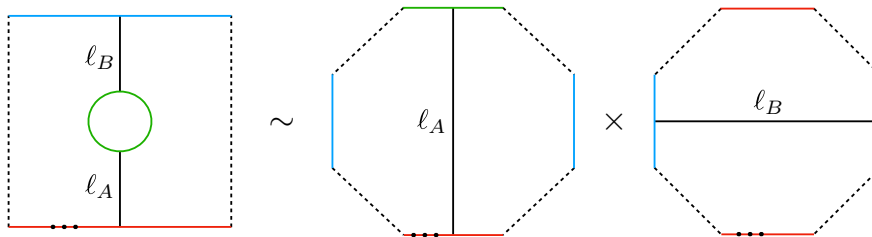


Figure 2. The vertex is covered using two hexagons, which are stitched together along two edges of thickness ℓ_A and ℓ_B . According to the hexagon formula, for a half-BPS insertion the structure constant factorises into two octagons, shown in the right panel. The dots stand for the magnons on the spin chain at the boundary.

is performed by inserting sums of mirror states on the identified edges. As said earlier, the hexagons generically develop divergences when they are wrapped around a local operator. Importantly, the operator surrounded here is half BPS and as such is protected from any such divergences. More than that, according to the hexagon formula worked out in [67], the mirror magnons on the two sides of the half-BPS operator do not talk to each other.⁶ In other words, the structure constants factorise, see figure 2,

$$C^{\circ\bullet}/C^{\circ\circ} = \mathcal{N}_L \mathcal{A}(\ell_A) \mathcal{B}(\ell_B), \tag{2.12}$$

with $\mathcal{A}(\ell_A)$ the result of gluing uniquely along the bridge A and similarly for $\mathcal{B}(\ell_B)$, and the problem boils down to studying each mirror sum separately. We should stress that although the mirror magnons on the two bridges do not see each other, they feel separately the presence of the real magnons at the boundary. In fact, it is these who make the difference between \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} .

Let us now look closer at the various factors in (2.12), following [67] up to changes in the notations.

First, \mathcal{N}_L is a simple factor, denoted as **Gaudin** in [67], which accounts for the overall normalisation.⁷ It depends on the magnons' rapidities, $u_i = g(x_i + 1/x_i)$, and reads, in absolute value,

$$|\mathcal{N}_L|^2 = \frac{1}{\mathcal{G}_L} \prod_{i=1}^M \left| \frac{\mu(u_i)}{dp(u_i)/du} \right| \times \prod_{i < j}^M \Delta(u_i, u_j), \tag{2.13}$$

where $\Delta(u_i, u_j) = h(u_i, u_j)h(u_j, u_i)$ is the squared module of the two-scalar hexagon form factor and μ is the hexagon measure. The former trivialises at strong coupling for (distinct) low-momentum magnons,

$$h, \Delta \rightarrow 1. \tag{2.14}$$

⁶The analysis in [67] was performed for Bethe states in rank-one sectors. Its higher-rank generalisation is straightforward following considerations in [55].

⁷In particular, it takes into account the fact that the structure constants computed here are for operators that are canonically normalised.

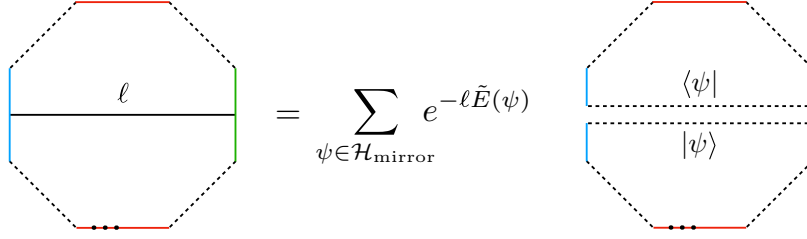


Figure 3. The gluing is achieved by inserting a complete basis of mirror magnons on the mirror edge.

The momentum-space measure is a simple factor, which takes the same form at any coupling,

$$\left| \mu(u) \frac{du}{dp} \right| = \frac{4g^2}{E(E^2 - 1)}, \quad (2.15)$$

when expressed in terms of the magnon energy, see eq. (2.3). Lastly, \mathcal{G}_L is the Gaudin determinant normalising the asymptotic wave function at large L .⁸ In the plane-wave regime, it is simply given by $\mathcal{G}_L = L^M$, with a factor of L for each magnon. To summarise, this factor reads

$$\mathcal{N}_L \rightarrow \prod_{i=1}^M \frac{2g}{\sqrt{LE_i(E_i^2 - 1)}}, \quad (2.16)$$

and it is of order $O(g^M)$, for relativistic energies, $E_i = \sqrt{1 + (2gp_i)^2} = O(1)$.

Next come the mirror sums. There is no need to detail both of them here since, as we shall argue later on, one follows from the other by analytical continuation. We focus below on the \mathcal{B} sum — the *bottom or opposing channel* amplitude in the terminology of [67] — which is easier to address and defer its continuation to \mathcal{A} to section 5.

Expanding over a basis of mirror states, as depicted in figure 3, yields the form factor series for the \mathcal{B} gluing,

$$\mathcal{B}(\ell) = 1 + \mathcal{B}_1(\ell) + \mathcal{B}_2(\ell) + \dots, \quad (2.17)$$

where $\mathcal{B}_n(\ell)$ is the amplitude for n mirror magnons crossing the bridge of length $\ell = \ell_B$. It is described by a n -fold sum-integral over the mirror phase space

$$\mathcal{B}_n(\ell) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{a_1, \dots, a_n \geq 1} \int \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{\tilde{\mu}_{a_i}(u_i) du_i}{2\pi} e^{-\ell \tilde{E}_{a_i}(u_i)} \mathcal{F}_{a_i}(u_i) \mathcal{T}_{a_i}(u_i) \prod_{i < j}^n \tilde{\Delta}_{a_i a_j}(u_i, u_j). \quad (2.18)$$

Each mirror magnon carries a rapidity u and a bound-state index $a = 1, 2, \dots$, labelling its $r_{\min} PSU(2|2)^2$ module with dimension $(4a)^2$. Equivalently, it comes equipped with a pair of complex conjugated Zhukowski variables,

$$x^{[\pm a]} = x(u \pm ia/2) \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{u \pm ia/2}{g} = x^{[\pm a]} + 1/x^{[\pm a]}, \quad (2.19)$$

⁸Strictly speaking, when the nested levels are excited, \mathcal{G}_L is the square of the Gaudin norm computed at fixed mode numbers for the auxiliary roots, see [55]. This distinction is irrelevant here since there is no interaction.

which determines its energy and momentum,

$$\tilde{E}_a(u) = \log(x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]}), \quad \tilde{p}_a(u) = 2u - \frac{2g}{x^{[+a]}} - \frac{2g}{x^{[-a]}}. \quad (2.20)$$

The latter energy couples in (2.18) to the length ℓ of the bridge crossed by the particle. It becomes relativistic at strong coupling, for a momentum $\tilde{p} \sim 1$,

$$\tilde{E}_a(\tilde{p}) \sim \frac{\sqrt{\tilde{p}^2 + a^2}}{2g}. \quad (2.21)$$

This low-energy limit corresponds to Zhukowski's close to the unit circle, $x^{[-a]} \rightarrow 1/x^{[+a]}$.

The magnons are weighted in (2.18) with a multi-particle measure, which is the mirror image of the one in \mathcal{N}_L , up to the Gaudin norm. It comprises the individual measure

$$\tilde{\mu}_a(u)du = \frac{ik(x^{[+a]}, x^{[-a]})du}{(x^{[+a]} - 1/x^{[+a]})(x^{[-a]} - 1/x^{[-a]})} = \frac{8ag^2d\tilde{p}}{(\tilde{p}^2 + a^2)^2\sqrt{1 + 16g^2/(\tilde{p}^2 + a^2)}}, \quad (2.22)$$

and the pairwise interaction

$$\tilde{\Delta}_{ab}(u, v) = \prod_{\sigma, \tau = \pm} k(x^{[\sigma a]}, y^{[\tau b]}), \quad (2.23)$$

where

$$k(x, y) = \frac{x - y}{1 - xy}. \quad (2.24)$$

The above interaction is of order $O(g^0)$ at strong coupling in all the regimes of interest. One also notices that it goes away as soon as one magnon is relativistic,

$$\lim_{x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} \rightarrow 1} \tilde{\Delta}_{ab}(u, v) \rightarrow 1, \quad (2.25)$$

much like its spin-chain analogue, see eq. (2.14). This important property follows from the crossing involution of k ,

$$k(x, y)k(1/x, y) = 1, \quad (2.26)$$

which can be read out from (2.24).

The final ingredient stands for the interaction between a mirror magnon $x^{[\pm a]}$ and the spin-chain magnons at the boundary. It is customarily split into a diagonal part and a matrix part, \mathcal{F}_a and \mathcal{T}_a . While everything before was rather universal, these ones depend on the channel under study. Their general expressions for the bottom channel are given in appendix A. Below, we discuss them in the BMN regime.

The diagonal part can be expressed in terms of the BES dressing phase [68] which is a rather convoluted function for general kinematics. Fortunately, at strong coupling and for state with $\gamma \sim 1$, we only need the AFS phase [69], which is significantly simpler. Taking all factors into account, we find

$$\mathcal{F}_a(u) = e^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma\tilde{E}_a(u)} = (x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]})^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma}, \quad (2.27)$$

up to $1/g$ corrections. Its structure is reminiscent of the shock-wave scattering phase $S_{12} \sim e^{i(p_1 E_2 - p_2 E_1)}$, see e.g. [70, 71], after performing a double-Wick rotation of one leg to the mirror kinematics. Strikingly, the resulting amplitude grows with the energy as if the Wick rotation has been done in the wrong way.⁹ This is a signature of the bottom channel amplitude and relates to the fact that the mirror magnons are not standing near the physical ones on the chain, that is on an adjacent mirror channel, but lie instead on the edge that is facing it, see figure 3. As a result, in place of a (euclidean) time delay, we find that the mirror magnons exit the bridge earlier than expected, since (2.27) is equivalent to length shift

$$\ell \rightarrow \beta = \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma. \tag{2.28}$$

We will see the consequences of this shift later on.

The matrix part $\mathcal{T}_a(u)$ is slightly more involved. It contains a sum over the $4a$ diagonal flavours of the mirror magnon and, according to the conjectures in [17], it can be expressed in terms of the diagonal matrix element of the $r_{\min}PSU(2|2)$ transfer matrix. This eigenvalue was worked out in [64] for a general Bethe state and can be cast into the form

$$\mathcal{T}_a(u) = \mathcal{T}(x^{[+a]}, x^{[-a]}) = \mathcal{T}^+ + \mathcal{T}^- + \mathcal{T}^0, \tag{2.29}$$

where each term here is a rational function of $x^{[\pm a]}$. Their general expressions are obtained by continuing the formula in [64] to the mirror kinematics and are given in appendix A. Here, we give \mathcal{T} for a cyclic state with $\gamma = O(1)$ in the $\mathfrak{su}(1, 1|2)$ sector at strong coupling. It yields

$$\mathcal{T}^\pm = \pm \frac{iQ^\pm}{g} \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{x_j}{(x_j^2 - 1)(x_j^{[\pm a]}x_j - 1)}, \tag{2.30}$$

with Q^\pm accounting for the rapidities on the nested level,

$$Q^\pm = \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{x^{[\mp a]} - y_k}{1/x^{[\pm a]} - y_k}. \tag{2.31}$$

If not for the Q factors, these are just generating functions for the higher conserved charges.¹⁰ Notice that they are small at strong coupling, $\mathcal{T}^\pm = O(1/g), \forall x^{[\pm a]}$, as expected for a state standing “close” to the BPS ground state. The last component, \mathcal{T}^0 , is more bulky but plays fortunately a supporting role. It reads

$$\mathcal{T}^0 = \frac{Q^0}{Q^+ Q^-} \mathcal{T}^+ \mathcal{T}^-, \tag{2.32}$$

where

$$Q^0 = \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{(1/x^{[+a]} - y_k)(1 - 1/x^{[-a]}y_k)} \sum_{n=0}^{a-2} P(u^{[a-2-2n]}). \tag{2.33}$$

⁹This large asymptotic behaviour holds at any coupling, as shown in appendix A.

¹⁰The charges are given by $Q_r = \sum_{j=1}^M x_j^{2-r}/(g(x_j^2 - 1))$ and they are generated at both large or small $x^{[\pm a]}$. The expansion starts with the anomalous dimension $\gamma = 2gQ_2$ in either case, if the state obeys the zero-momentum condition (2.8), that is, if $Q_1 = 0$.

Here, $u^{[m]} = g(x^{[m]} + 1/x^{[m]})$ and $P(u) = \prod_{k=1}^N (x - y_k)(1 - 1/xy_k)$ is a Baxter polynomial for the auxiliary rapidities. Notice that \mathcal{T}^0 is quadratic in the charges and $\sim 1/g^2$. It will be negligible in the classical regime $\ell \sim g$ but will contribute when $\ell = O(1)$, as explained in section 4.

3 The one-particle integral

In this section we analyse the one-particle integral $\mathcal{B}_1(\ell)$ at strong coupling. This contribution controls the entire amplitude in the classical domain $\ell \sim g$, after exponentiation of the mirror series. It captures only a bit of the answer for bridge length $\ell \sim 1$, but hints nonetheless at some important simplifications.

3.1 Classical bridge

We shall first walk through the classical regime $\ell \sim g \gg 1$. Precisely, we take the strong coupling limit with $l = \ell/(2g)$ held fixed. Since the length is large, the integrals in (2.18) are dominated by the low-energy modes, with momenta $\tilde{p}_i = O(1)$, spins $a_i = O(1)$ and relativistic energies (2.21). As said earlier, this kinematics corresponds to Zhukowski variables on the unit circle,

$$x^{[+a]} \rightarrow x \quad x^{[-a]} \rightarrow 1/x, \quad \forall a, \tag{3.1}$$

with $|x| = 1$, and, in this variable, the measure (2.22) reads

$$\tilde{\mu}_a(u) du \rightarrow \frac{du(x)}{a}, \quad u(x) = g(x + 1/x), \tag{3.2}$$

while the energy is given by

$$\tilde{E}_a \rightarrow a\varepsilon(x)/2g, \quad \varepsilon(x) = \frac{2ix}{x^2 - 1}. \tag{3.3}$$

The measure scale large $\sim g$, at given x , but its scaling is compensated by the transfer matrix $\mathcal{T} = O(1/g)$. Hence, the resulting integrand is of order $O(1)$. The latter takes the same universal form, regardless of the flavours of the magnons in the Bethe state. Namely, the flavour dependence drops out, $\mathcal{Q}^\pm \rightarrow 1$, when $x^{[\pm a]}$ approach the unit circle, and we get, see (2.29) and (2.30),

$$\mathcal{T}_a \rightarrow \mathcal{T}(x) = \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{ix_j^2(x^2 - 1)}{g(x_j^2 - 1)(xx_j - 1)(x - x_j)}, \quad \forall a. \tag{3.4}$$

We can also disregard the diagonal factor, $\mathcal{F}_a \rightarrow 1$, since the length shift it produces is subleading here, $\beta \sim \ell$, see eq. (2.28).

Moreover, there are no interactions among mirror magnons in this regime, see eq. (2.25). As a result, the mirror sum exponentiates,¹¹

$$\log \mathcal{B}(\ell) \simeq \mathcal{B}_1 + O(1/g), \tag{3.5}$$

¹¹This is different than for a state with classical energy $\gamma \sim \sqrt{\lambda}$. In that case, $\mathcal{T} = O(1)$ and the pinch singularities in the multi-particle integrals produce sizeable one-particle-like contributions, see [32].

with

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{B}_1(\ell) &\simeq \int_{C^+} \frac{du(x)}{2\pi} \mathcal{T}(x) \sum_{a=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a} e^{-al\varepsilon(x)} \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{x_j^2}{x_j^2 - 1} \int_{C^+} \frac{dx}{2\pi i} \frac{(x - 1/x)^2}{(x - x_j)(xx_j - 1)} \log(1 - e^{-l\varepsilon(x)}), \end{aligned} \tag{3.6}$$

where C^+ goes from $x = -1$ to $x = +1$ along the unit circle with positive imaginary part. Introducing hyperbolic rapidities,

$$x = \coth \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{2} \right), \quad \varepsilon(x) = \cosh \theta, \tag{3.7}$$

and similarly for the Bethe roots, see relations listed after eq. (2.7), we obtain the equivalent form

$$\lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{B}(\ell = 2gl) = \prod_{j=1}^M b_l(\theta_j), \tag{3.8}$$

where $b_l(\theta_j)$ is given by

$$\log b_l(\theta_j) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \frac{f(\theta_j + i\frac{\pi}{2})}{f(\theta) \cosh(\theta - \theta_j)} \log(1 - e^{-l \cosh \theta}), \tag{3.9}$$

with the weight $f(\theta) = \cosh^2 \theta$. Note for later purposes that the coefficient $b_l(\theta)$ obeys a simple functional relation,

$$b_l(\theta_j + i\pi) b_l(\theta_j) = (1 - e^{-il \sinh \theta_j}), \quad \forall f. \tag{3.10}$$

It relates to the crossing property of the amplitude, see section 5.

The factorisation in (3.8) is reminiscent of the one observed for the Neumann coefficients of the pp-wave SFT vertex, see [16, 47, 54, 62] and references therein. Furthermore, the coefficient $b_l(\theta)$ in (3.8) and the one denoted $d_l(\theta)$ in [47] which captures the finite-size corrections to the Neumann coefficients look very similar. The latter also solves the crossing equation (3.10) and, as such, can be cast into the integral form (3.9). Yet it corresponds to a different solution, with a different weight f . Namely, in the SFT context, it is the boost-invariant solution $f = 1$ that is picked,

$$d_l(\theta) = b_l(\theta)|_{f \rightarrow 1}. \tag{3.11}$$

Despite this difference, as we will see in section 5, the b 's enter the structure constants much like the d 's in the Neumann coefficients.

Formula (3.8) resums all the mirror corrections $\mathcal{B}_n \sim e^{-nl}$ at strong coupling $\forall l \in (0, \infty)$. It shows that \mathcal{B} , which begins at 1 for $l \sim \infty$, grows with decreasing length l , all the way to $l = 0$ where it blows up. At this end point, it exhibits a power-law behaviour,

$$\mathcal{B} \sim (2l)^{-\frac{1}{2}\gamma} \prod_{j=1}^M \cosh \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta_j \right). \tag{3.12}$$

This is a rather common short-distance scaling for a form factor series. What is unusual is that it originates from the sum over the bound states and not from large rapidities. Yet another uncommon feature is that the exponent depends on the state at the boundary, through the anomalous dimension $\gamma = \sum_j (\cosh \theta_j - 1)$. It can be traced back to the θ dependence of f . It would be absent for a boost-invariant weight $f = 1$, which also brings (3.12) for $l \sim 0$ but with $\gamma \rightarrow -1$, no matter the state $\{\theta_j\}$.

To conclude, let us mention the connection with the string theory result [33]. The latter holds for classical Bethe states with energy $\sim g$ dual to classical strings in $AdS_5 \times S^5$. Picking a purely scalar state for simplicity, it predicts that

$$\log C^{\circ\circ\bullet}|_{\text{mirror}} = A(l) + \text{other channels}, \tag{3.13}$$

where

$$A(l) = \int_{C^+} \frac{du(x)}{2\pi} \left\{ 2\text{Li}_2(e^{-l\varepsilon(x)}) - \text{Li}_2(q_+(x)e^{-l\varepsilon(x)}) - \text{Li}_2(q_-(x)e^{-l\varepsilon(x)}) \right\}, \tag{3.14}$$

with Li_2 the dilogarithm. In this formulation, all the information about the (zero-momentum) state is encoded in the twists $q_{\pm}(x)$,

$$q_{\pm}(x) = \exp \left\{ \mp \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{ix_j}{g(x_j^2 - 1)(x^{\pm 1}x_j - 1)} \right\}. \tag{3.15}$$

Since the number of magnons is large for a classical string, $M \sim g \gg 1$, the sums here are of order $O(1)$ and should be read as integrals over the dense support of the roots. Drawing inspiration from the discretisation of the spectral curve introduced in [69], we may extrapolate the result to a state with fewer magnons, and energy ~ 1 , by keeping the exponents as in (3.15) and expanding at large g . This readily maps $A(l)$ into (3.6), after linearising the twists and differentiating the dilogs. We could also check this reduction, with some more control on the approximation, directly at the level of the hexagon series, which was shown to reproduce $A(l)$ for classical states in [32]. It links then to the map between the classical and the BMN transfer matrices, $\mathcal{T}(x)_{\text{classical}} = 2 - \sum_{i=\pm} \exp \{-\mathcal{T}^i(x)_{\text{BMN}}\}$, which embodies the exponentiation observed in (3.15).

3.2 Quantum bridge

We turn to the finite-bridge regime $\ell = O(1)$. Classically, this is the point $l = 0$ where the amplitude blows up. We will see here how this singularity is “resolved” at higher energy, when the non-relativistic corrections are taken into account.

Let us first work out the kinematics. For a finite bridge, the energy should be of order $O(1)$,

$$\tilde{E}_a^2 \sim (\tilde{p}^2 + a^2)/4g^2 \sim 1/\ell^2, \tag{3.16}$$

implying that \tilde{p} or a should be $\sim g$. In either case we observe that the Zhukowski’s $x^{[\pm a]}$ are moving away from the unit circle. These magnons with large individual momenta are the mirror - or AdS - analogues of the spin-chain giant magnons [72]. They map to solitonic solutions of the double Wick rotated worldsheet theory and were constructed classically

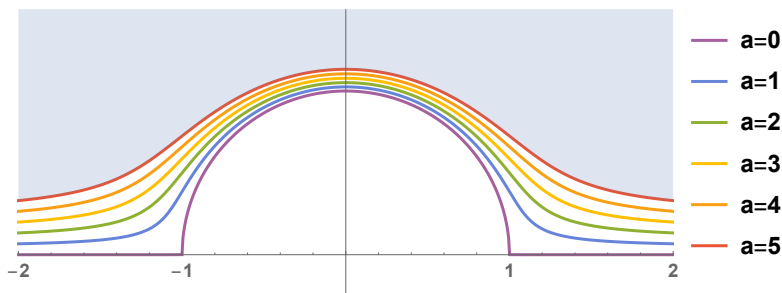


Figure 4. Graphs of the Zhukowski variable $x^{[+a]} = x(u+ia/2)$, for real u , $a = 1, 2, \dots$ and $g = 10$. The quantum bridge regime is controlled by the continuum formed by this dense semi-infinite set, shown here in blue-grey. Because of a singularity at the boundary, the continuum approximation must stop somewhere over the rainbow, a short distance away from the unit circle.

in [73] at small a .¹² Their characteristic feature is that they are non-compact: they stretch in AdS and reach the boundary at infinite momenta, as one can see classically using the soliton of [73]. As such, they can trigger short-distance singularities in the boundary theory, as we shall see later on.

In our case, it appears necessary to have $a \sim g$, as otherwise the measure would be suppressed,

$$\tilde{\mu}_a(u)du \sim \frac{ad\tilde{p}}{g^2}, \tag{3.17}$$

see eq. (2.22). This condition was also suggested by the limit $l \rightarrow 0$ of the classical integral (3.9), which, as said earlier, is dominated by large a 's. In these circumstances, we can approximate the bound-state sum by an integral, $\sum_a \rightarrow \int da$, and substitute to the sum over the 1-particle states the 2d integral over the Zhukowski's,

$$\sum_a \int \frac{\tilde{\mu}_a(u)du}{2\pi} \rightarrow ig \int \frac{dx^{[+a]}dx^{[-a]}}{\pi x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]}} k(x^{[+a]}, x^{[-a]}), \tag{3.18}$$

where we used (2.22) for the measure and performed a change of variables using (2.19). Recall that $k(x, y) = (x - y)/(1 - xy)$.

Combining all the pieces together gives the one-particle integral for a quantum bridge,

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \int \frac{dx^{[+a]}dx^{[-a]}}{\pi(x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]})^{\beta+1}} k(x^{[+a]}, x^{[-a]}) \times ig\mathcal{T}(x^{[+a]}, x^{[-a]}), \tag{3.19}$$

where $\beta = \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma$ and with $x^{[-a]} = (x^{[+a]})^*$. The domain of integration is the upper half plane for $x^{[+a]}$, minus the unit disk, see figure 4, with the relativistic low-energy modes sitting on the unit circle at the boundary. Note that $g\mathcal{T}$, k , and thus the whole integrand, are of order $O(g^0)$ throughout the entire domain.

A remarkable property of this integrand is its reflection symmetry under $a \rightarrow -a$. Namely, we see from (2.30) that

$$\mathcal{T}^\pm(x^{[-a]}, x^{[+a]}) = -\mathcal{T}^\mp(x^{[+a]}, x^{[-a]}). \tag{3.20}$$

¹²The AdS soliton found in [73] carries a large momentum $\tilde{p} \sim g$ but no spin. Its bound-state analogue should also rotate in AdS when $a \sim g$.

The sum $(\mathcal{T}^+ + \mathcal{T}^-)$ is thus antisymmetric and so is the measure, since $k(x, y) = -k(y, x)$. The same can be said about \mathcal{T}^0 , in the regime $a \sim g$, see eq. (4.9) below. Hence, since the integrand is a symmetric function of a , we can extend the integration domain to the entire plane minus the disk. Introducing polar coordinates,

$$x^{[\pm a]} = r s^{\pm 1}, \tag{3.21}$$

with $s = e^{i\phi}$ and $r \in [1, \infty]$, we arrive at

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \int_1^\infty \frac{dr}{r^{2\beta+1}} \oint_{|s|=1} \frac{ds}{2\pi i s} k(rs, r/s) \times ig\mathcal{T}(rs, r/s), \tag{3.22}$$

with the s -contour going clockwise along the unit circle.

We will now evaluate this two-fold integral for $\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{T}^+ + \mathcal{T}^-$, deferring the integration of \mathcal{T}^0 to the next section. (The latter component is quadratic in the charges and combines naturally with the higher-magnon integrals.)

Given the parity property (3.20), we only need to consider the integral for \mathcal{T}^+ . Focussing on the angular integral, and using (2.30), we get to evaluate

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{x_j}{x_j^2 - 1} \oint_{|s|=1} \frac{ds}{2\pi i s} \frac{k(rs, r/s)}{1 - rsx_j} \mathcal{Q}^+(rs, r/s). \tag{3.23}$$

The integrand is a rational function of s with poles at

$$\{0, 1/rx_j, 1/ry_k, \infty\}. \tag{3.24}$$

Recall that all the roots are > 1 in absolute value; hence, if not for the last one, all the poles in the list above sit inside the unit disk.¹³ So, by Cauchy theorem, the integral follows from its behaviour at infinity,

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k(rs, r/s)}{1 - rsx_j} \mathcal{Q}^+(rs, r/s) = \frac{1}{x_j(r^2 - 1)}, \tag{3.25}$$

and thus

$$\mathcal{R}_1 = \frac{1}{r^2 - 1} \times \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{(x_j^2 - 1)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\gamma}{r^2 - 1}. \tag{3.26}$$

Remarkably, all the charges in \mathcal{T}^+ have been swept away by the angular average, if not for the leading one γ . We will see shortly that this phenomenon extends to the higher-magnon integrals, which turn out to be proportional to higher powers of γ only.

We proceed with the integration over r , after doubling (3.26) for $\mathcal{T}^+ + \mathcal{T}^-$. Here we face the difficulty that the integral does not converge, since \mathcal{R}_1 has a pole at $r = 1$. We regularise it by introducing a lower cut-off $r_{\min} = 1 + \epsilon$, with $\epsilon \sim 0$. It gives

$$\mathcal{B}_1|_{\text{cut}} = 2 \int_{1+\epsilon}^\infty \frac{dr}{r^{1+2\beta}} \mathcal{R}_1 = -\frac{\gamma}{2} \log(2\epsilon e^{\gamma_E}) - \frac{\gamma}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log \Gamma(1 + \beta), \tag{3.27}$$

where $\gamma_E = -\log \Gamma'(1)$ is the Euler-Mascheroni constant.

¹³Note that one can relax the condition that the y 's are outside the disk, as long as they obey the BAEs, since then the associated residues vanish.

The logarithmic divergence at $r = 1$ goes back to the $1/a$ scaling of the measure in the classical regime, see eq. (3.2). It indicates that our approximation (3.18) is not valid in this neighbourhood. Hence, to complete our calculation and get rid of the discrete cut-off dependence in (3.27), we shall reinstate the bound-state sum for the modes close to the disk.

Precisely, we divide the domain into two regions, for the IR and UV modes,

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \mathcal{B}_1|_{\text{discrete}} + \mathcal{B}_1|_{\text{continuum}}, \tag{3.28}$$

where the continuum part is nothing but the integral (3.27) with $r_{\min} = 1 + \epsilon$. It is completed here by the sum over the low-lying bound states, $a = 1, \dots, a^{\max}$, with a^{\max} large but finite. To ensure the continuity at the boundary of the sum and the integral, we demand that

$$a^{\max} = -ig(s - 1/s)(r_{\min} - 1/r_{\min}) \simeq \frac{4g\epsilon}{\epsilon(s)}, \tag{3.29}$$

using the coordinates transformations (2.19) and (3.21). This gluing condition is consistent with our assumptions, as long as $1 \ll a^{\max} \ll g$ or equivalently $1/g \ll \epsilon \ll 1$. Note that it implies that a^{\max} depends on the position s on the unit circle, through the classical energy (3.3). Other than that, the integrand of the discrete part is as for the classical limit, if not that the bridge is small. Namely, it reads as the first line of (3.6), with $l = 0$, $x \rightarrow s$ and with a sum up to a^{\max} . The sum is readily done

$$\sum_{a=1}^{a^{\max}} \frac{1}{a} \simeq \log(a^{\max} e^{\gamma E}) = \log \left[\frac{4g\epsilon e^{\gamma E}}{\epsilon(s)} \right], \tag{3.30}$$

and so is the integral,

$$\mathcal{B}_1|_{\text{discrete}} = \int_{C^+} \frac{du(s)}{2\pi} \mathcal{T}(s) \log \left[\frac{4g\epsilon e^{\gamma E}}{\epsilon(s)} \right] = \frac{\gamma}{2} \log(2g\epsilon e^{\gamma E}) + \sum_{j=1}^M \log \cosh \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta_j \right). \tag{3.31}$$

Hence, as expected, the logarithmic divergences cancel out between (3.31) and (3.27).

The final expression for the one-particle integral is obtained by collecting the finite parts in (3.28). It reads

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \log C - \frac{\gamma}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \log \Gamma(1 + \beta), \tag{3.32}$$

with $\beta = \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma$ and with the ℓ independent constant

$$C = g^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma} \prod_{j=1}^M \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 + E_j)} = g^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma} \prod_{j=1}^M \cosh \left(\frac{1}{2} \theta_j \right), \tag{3.33}$$

where $E_j = \cosh \theta_j$. The funny scaling in g of this constant is the imprint left by the singularity at $r = 1$. It responds to the logarithmic singularity $\sim \frac{\gamma}{2} \log(1/l)$ found classically. This singularity is replaced, as far as the ℓ dependence is concerned, by a series of poles,

$$\log \ell \rightarrow \psi \left(1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma \right), \tag{3.34}$$

with ψ the digamma function. This is the first step towards the Gamma functions mentioned in the introduction.

Let us mention finally that one can double check (3.32) using, instead of a hard cut-off, a modified measure

$$\frac{1}{x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{(x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} - 1)^{1-\alpha}}, \tag{3.35}$$

with α a regulator, to be sent to zero at the end of the calculation. The analysis in this scheme is performed in appendix B for completeness.

4 Summing the multi-particle integrals

In this section we generalise the analysis to the multi-particle exchanges and resum the full form factor series, for a boundary Bethe state in the $\mathfrak{su}(1, 1|2)$ sector.

4.1 Free energy

For more magnons, it proves useful to use the Pfaffian formula for the hexagons [55], see also [30, 31] for recent discussions. Namely, defining

$$z_i = x_i^{[+a_i]}, \quad \bar{z}_i = x_i^{[-a_i]}, \tag{4.1}$$

for the variables of the i -th mirror magnons, we can write the interactions among magnons in the form

$$\prod_{i < j}^n \tilde{\Delta}_{a_i, a_j}(u_i, u_j) = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{k(z_i, \bar{z}_i)} \times \text{Pf}_n, \tag{4.2}$$

with k as in (2.24) and where Pf_n is the Pfaffian of the $2n \times 2n$ antisymmetric matrix with ij element

$$k(t_i, t_j), \quad t_i = \begin{cases} z_{[i/2]} & i/2 \text{ non-integer} \\ \bar{z}_{[i/2]} & i/2 \text{ integer} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, \dots, 2n. \tag{4.3}$$

Explicitly,

$$\text{Pf}_n = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \sum_{\sigma \in S_{2n}} (-1)^{|\sigma|} \prod_{j=1}^n k(t_{\sigma(2j-1)}, t_{\sigma(2j)}), \tag{4.4}$$

where S_{2n} is the symmetric group of the $2n$ variables t_j and $(-1)^{|\sigma|}$ is the signature of the group element σ .

We should multiply (4.4) with a string of transfer matrices $\prod_j \mathcal{T}(z_j, \bar{z}_j)$ and integrate each pair of variables with a measure. Combining them with the product of $1/k$'s coming from the interaction (4.2) yields

$$\prod_{j=1}^n \int \frac{dz_j d\bar{z}_j}{2\pi} \frac{i g \mathcal{T}(z_j, \bar{z}_j)}{(z_j \bar{z}_j)^{1+\beta}}, \tag{4.5}$$

for the individual weights. We can achieve a further important simplification by using permutation symmetry and parity invariance $z_j \leftrightarrow \bar{z}_j$. They allow us to bring each pair of

arguments in a given k -string in (4.4) to a canonical form of the type (\bar{z}_i, z_j) . Hence, below the integral sign, several terms in the Pfaffian can be identified and put together using

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Pf}_1 &\rightarrow -k(\bar{z}_1, z_1), \\
 \text{Pf}_2 &\rightarrow k(\bar{z}_1, z_1)k(\bar{z}_2, z_2) - 2k(\bar{z}_1, z_2)k(\bar{z}_2, z_1), \\
 &\dots \\
 \text{Pf}_n &\rightarrow (-1)^n \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} 2^{d(\sigma)} (-1)^{|\sigma|} \prod_{i=1}^n k(\bar{z}_1, z_{\sigma(1)}) \dots k(\bar{z}_n, z_{\sigma(n)}),
 \end{aligned} \tag{4.6}$$

where $d(\sigma) = \sum_i (d_i(\sigma) - 1)$ with $d_i(\sigma)$ the length of the i -th cycle in the cycle decomposition of σ .

Accordingly, \mathcal{B} is akin to a Fredholm determinant and its logarithm is given as a sum over n -magnon cycles,

$$\log \mathcal{B}(\ell) = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{n-1}}{n} \int \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{dz_j d\bar{z}_j}{2\pi} \frac{ig}{(z_j \bar{z}_j)^{1+\beta}} (\mathcal{T}_j^+ + \mathcal{T}_j^- + \mathcal{T}_j^0) \times C_n, \tag{4.7}$$

with the cyclic kernel

$$C_n = k(\bar{z}_1, z_2)k(\bar{z}_2, z_3) \dots k(\bar{z}_n, z_1). \tag{4.8}$$

The domain of integration is the complex plane minus the unit disk in each variable.

As seen earlier, the 1-magnon integral is problematic at $r = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} = 1$ and necessitates the use of a regulator. The problem is manifest in $C_1 = k(\bar{z}, z) = r(s - 1/s)/(r^2 - 1)$. It is of no concern when dealing with the component \mathcal{T}^0 , since, as shown below, this one vanishes at $r = 1$. The problem is also absent for the multi-particle integrals in (4.7) which do not contain k -factors with conjugated arguments. Therefore, all the integrals considered in this section can be taken over the entire domain, with no regulator.

Finally, let us quote the expression for \mathcal{T}^0 in the regime of interest. As said earlier, this component is naively small at strong coupling, since $\sim 1/g^2$, see eq. (2.32). This is ignoring that it comes along with a sum of $\sim a$ terms, see eq. (2.33), which enhances the result for $a \sim g$. Replacing the sum in \mathcal{Q}^0 by an integral makes it clear,

$$\mathcal{Q}^0(z, \bar{z}) = \frac{-ig}{\prod_{k=1}^N (1/z - y_k)(1 - 1/\bar{z}y_k)} \int_{\bar{z}+1/\bar{z}}^{z+1/z} dv \prod_{k=1}^N (v - (y_k + 1/y_k)), \tag{4.9}$$

such that $\mathcal{T}^0 \sim \mathcal{T}^\pm \sim 1/g$. It manifestly vanishes at $r = 1$, since then $\bar{z} = 1/z$.

4.2 Telescoping the sum

The n -magnon integrand is a polynomial of degree n in the \mathcal{T} 's which produces a myriad of terms after opening the brackets in (4.7). Fortunately, we will not need to evaluate all of them individually, since, as we will now demonstrate, only the pure powers in \mathcal{T}^+ or \mathcal{T}^- survive in the end, after performing the sum over n . The reason is that a cancellation occurs between the ‘‘neutral’’ pairs $\mathcal{T}^+\mathcal{T}^-$ and the \mathcal{T}^0 's upon integration.

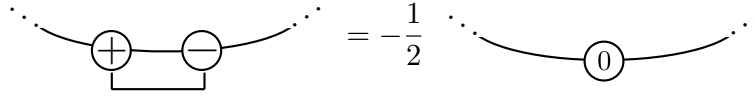


Figure 5. Upon integration, a pair $\mathcal{T}^+\mathcal{T}^-$ is equivalent to the insertion of \mathcal{T}^0 , up to an overall factor, for any given choice of the remaining \mathcal{T} 's in the loop.

The proof goes as follows. First, we shall prove the following identity,

$$\int \frac{d^2 z_1}{2\pi|z_1|^{2\beta+2}} \frac{d^2 z_2}{2\pi|z_2|^{2\beta+2}} k(\bar{z}_\bullet, z_1) (ig\mathcal{T}_1^+) k(\bar{z}_1, z_2) (ig\mathcal{T}_2^-) k(\bar{z}_2, z_\circ) = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d^2 z_2}{2\pi|z_2|^{2\beta+2}} k(\bar{z}_\bullet, z_2) (ig\mathcal{T}_2^0) k(\bar{z}_2, z_\circ), \quad (4.10)$$

for fixed \bar{z}_\bullet, z_\circ , see figure 5. The equality extends to a length-2 cycle, after identifying the end points, $(z_\circ, \bar{z}_\bullet) = (z_2, \bar{z}_2)$, and removing the duplicated link $k(\bar{z}_2, z_\circ)$.

To prove this relation, we introduce polar coordinates, $z_i = r_i s_i$, $\bar{z}_i = r_i / s_i$, and starts with the integral over s_1 . We evaluate it by picking up the residues outside of the unit disk. There is then only one pole to consider. It comes from $k(\bar{z}_1, z_2)$ and sits at $s_1 = r_1 z_2$. Its residue is obtained using

$$-\text{Res}_{s_1=r_1 z_2} \frac{k(\bar{z}_\bullet, s_1 r_1) k(r_1 / s_1, z_2) k(\bar{z}_2, z_\circ)}{s_1} = (z_2 - 1/z_2) k(\bar{z}_\bullet, r_1^2 z_2) k(\bar{z}_2, z_\circ), \quad (4.11)$$

and evaluating the product $\mathcal{T}_1^+ \mathcal{T}_2^-$ at $(z_1, \bar{z}_1) = (r_1^2 z_2, 1/z_2)$,

$$ig\mathcal{T}^+ ig\mathcal{T}_j^- \rightarrow - \sum_{b,c=1}^M \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1/z_2 - y_k}{1/r_1^2 z_2 - y_k} \frac{z_2 - y_k}{1/\bar{z}_2 - y_k} \frac{x_b x_c}{(x_b^2 - 1)(x_c^2 - 1)(r_1^2 z_2 x_b - 1)(\bar{z}_2 x_c - 1)}. \quad (4.12)$$

Consider next the remaining integrals and rescale $r_2 \rightarrow r_2/r_1$, $s_2 \rightarrow s_2/r_1$. It yields

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dr_1 dr_2}{(r_1 r_2)^{2\beta+1}} \oint_{|s_2|=1} \frac{ds_2}{2\pi i s_2} \rightarrow \int_1^\infty \frac{dr_1}{r_1} \int_{r_1}^\infty \frac{dr_2}{r_2^{2\beta+1}} \oint_{|s_2|=r_1} \frac{ds_2}{2\pi i s_2}, \quad (4.13)$$

for the measures and contours of integration. The pole structure on the s_2 plane is such that we can shrink the contour back to $s_2 = 1$ without changing the final result. This is because the only poles enclosed by $|s_2| = r_1$ are at $s_2 = 0$ and $|s_2| = |1/r_1^2 r_2 r_\bullet| \leq 1$.¹⁴ We then permute the order of integration for the radial part,

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{dr_1}{r_1} \int_{r_1}^\infty \frac{dr_2}{r_2^{2\beta+1}} \oint_{|s_2|=1} \frac{ds_2}{2\pi i s_2} = \int_1^\infty \frac{dr_2}{r_2^{2\beta+1}} \oint_{|s_2|=1} \frac{ds_2}{2\pi i s_2} \int_1^{r_2} \frac{dr_1}{r_1}, \quad (4.14)$$

and perform the integration over r_1 . Collecting the terms that are independent of r_1 after the rescaling yields

$$k(\bar{z}_\bullet, z_2) k(\bar{z}_2, z_\circ) \prod_{k=1}^N \frac{1}{(1/z_2 - y_k)(1/\bar{z}_2 - y_k)} \sum_{b,c} \frac{x_b x_c}{(x_b^2 - 1)(x_c^2 - 1)} \frac{1}{(z_2 x_b - 1)(\bar{z}_2 x_c - 1)}. \quad (4.15)$$

¹⁴The latter pole is worrisome when $r_1 = r_2 = r_\bullet = 1$ since it sits along the contour of integration. This situation occurs at the boundary of the domain of integration in r and does not produce any sensible effects.

The rest gives

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{r_2} \frac{dr_1}{r_1} (r_1^2/z_2 - z_2/r_1^2) \prod_{k=1}^N (z_2/r_1^2 + r_1^2/z_2 - y_k - 1/y_k) \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\bar{z}_2+1/\bar{z}_2}^{z_2+1/z_2} dv \prod_{k=1}^N (v - (y_k + 1/y_k)) , \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

for $v = z_2/r_1^2 + r_1^2/z_2$. (This change of variable is a non-self-intersecting path on the complex v plane, implying that we can deform it into a straight line.) This factor is minus the integral part of $\mathcal{Q}^0(z_2, \bar{z}_2)$, see eq. (4.9), and combining all factors together readily produces the sought-after result. The proof for the length-2 cycle follows similar lines.

We will now show that relation (4.10) leads to the telescoping of the sum (4.7) and to the cancellation of all the terms that are not pure powers of \mathcal{T}^+ or \mathcal{T}^- . Let then \mathcal{H} be the Hilbert space spanned by the basis $\{|z\rangle : z \in \mathbb{C}, |z|^2 > 1\}$ with delta-function normalised elements,

$$\langle z|z'\rangle = 2\pi\delta^{(2)}(z - z') \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathbf{1} = \int \frac{d^2z}{2\pi} |z\rangle\langle z| , \quad (4.17)$$

and let us view the \mathcal{T} 's as the matrix elements of certain linear operators \mathbb{T} on \mathcal{H} , by defining

$$\langle z_i | \mathbb{T}^{\pm,0} | z_j \rangle = \frac{ig\mathcal{T}_i^{\pm,0}}{|z_i|^{2\beta+2}} \times k(\bar{z}_i, z_j) = \frac{ig\mathcal{T}_i^{\pm,0}}{|z_i|^{2\beta+2}} \frac{\bar{z}_i - z_j}{1 - \bar{z}_i z_j} . \quad (4.18)$$

(So defined, the operators are not Hermitian, but we will not need that property here.) With their help, we can write the free energy as

$$\log \mathcal{B}(\ell) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}} \log (\mathbf{1} - 2(\mathbb{T}^+ + \mathbb{T}^- + \mathbb{T}^0)) , \quad (4.19)$$

where the log is defined as a power series and the trace $\text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}}$ is taken over \mathcal{H} using (4.17). Equation (4.10) translates into¹⁵

$$\text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}} (\dots \mathbb{T}^0 \dots) = -2 \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}} (\dots \mathbb{T}^+ \mathbb{T}^- \dots) \quad (4.20)$$

and therefore we conclude that

$$\log \mathcal{B}(\ell) = \frac{1}{2} \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}} \log ((\mathbf{1} - 2\mathbb{T}^+)(\mathbf{1} - 2\mathbb{T}^-)) = \text{tr}_{\mathcal{H}} \log (\mathbf{1} - 2\mathbb{T}^+) , \quad (4.21)$$

using, in the last step, that plus and minus terms are related by parity $z \leftrightarrow \bar{z}$ and contribute equally. A cartoon of the cancellation is given in figure 6 for a few examples.

4.3 Evaluating the sum

In the end, we are left with the much simpler problem of evaluating the sum over the homogeneous cycles,

$$\log \mathcal{B}(\ell) = - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{2^n}{n} \int C_n ig\mathcal{T}_1^+ ig\mathcal{T}_2^+ \dots ig\mathcal{T}_n^+ . \quad (4.22)$$

¹⁵The identity holds inside the trace, as it entails contour manipulations and change in the order of integrations.

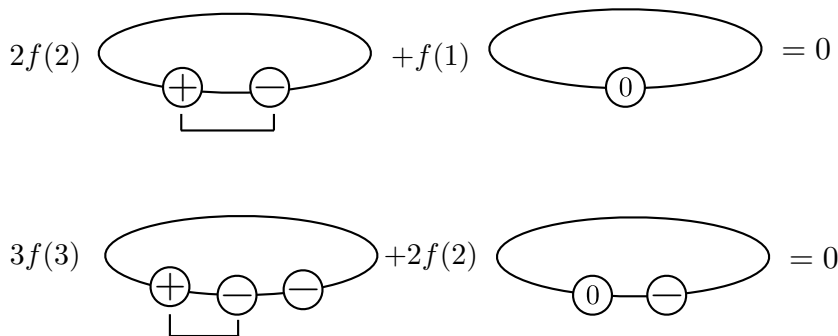


Figure 6. Examples of cancellation between loops in the free energy. Here, $f(n) = 2^{n-1}/n$ and the integers are symmetry factors.

As before, we will first carry out the integrals over the angular variables,

$$\mathcal{R}_n = (-1)^n \sum_{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{x_{b_j}}{x_{b_j}^2 - 1} \oint_{|s_1|=1} \dots \oint_{|s_n|=1} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{ds_j}{2\pi i s_j} \frac{k(\bar{z}_j, z_{j+1})}{z_j x_{b_j} - 1} \underbrace{\prod_{k=1}^N \frac{\bar{z}_j - y_k}{1/z_j - y_k}}_{=Q_j^+}, \quad (4.23)$$

where $z_{n+1} = z_1$. We can integrate the variables recursively, from s_1 to s_{n-1} , by picking up the residues of the poles outside the unit disk at each step. The latter poles only come from the string of k -factors,

$$1 - \bar{z}_j z_{j+1} = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad s_j = r_j z_{j+1}. \quad (4.24)$$

Their contributions are read off using an anticlockwise contour and follow from

$$- \text{Res}_{s_j=r_j z_{j+1}} \left[\frac{Q_j^+ k(\bar{z}_j, z_{j+1})}{s_j (x_{b_j} z_j - 1)} \right] = Q^+(z_j, \bar{z}_j) \times \frac{(z_{j+1} - 1/z_{j+1})}{z_{j+1} r_j^2 x_{b_j} - 1}, \quad (4.25)$$

with Q^+ evaluated at

$$(z_j, \bar{z}_j) \rightarrow (r_j^2 z_{j+1}, 1/z_{j+1}). \quad (4.26)$$

We can prove recursively that these simple poles are the only ones that contribute. For example, looking at step 1 first, the relevant component of the integrand is

$$\frac{k(\bar{z}_n, z_1) Q_1^+ k(\bar{z}_1, z_2)}{s_1 (z_1 x_{b_1} - 1)}. \quad (4.27)$$

It has poles at $s_1 = \{r_1 z_2, 0, 1/r_1 \bar{z}_n, 1/r_1 x_{b_1}, 1/r_1 y_k\}$, which all sit inside the unit disk, except for the first one.¹⁶ Note that there is no pole at infinity, since the above factor is of order $O(1/s_1^2)$ when $s_1 \sim \infty$. Assuming a similar pole structure is found at step j , we can prove that no new poles are generated for the s_{j+1} integral. To this end, we simply

¹⁶We are using here that $r_j, x_{b_j}, y_k \geq 1$ and disregard the exceptional situations where the poles are on the circle.

notice that applying the recursion rule (4.26) to the r.h.s. of (4.25) only introduces poles in the unit $j + 1$ -th disk. (Iterating (4.26) also shows that this is so for any $s_k, \forall k \geq j$ as well.) Furthermore, the large s behaviour stays the same and $\mathcal{Q}_j^+ = 1 + O(1/s_j) = 1 + O(1/s_k), \forall k \geq j$, while

$$\lim_{s_{j+1} \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z_{j+1} - 1/z_{j+1}}{(z_{j+1} r_j^2 x_{b_j} - 1)} = 1/r_j^2 x_{b_j}, \tag{4.28}$$

and similarly for all $k \geq j$ after iterating with (4.26).

This is justifying our assumption about the pole structure, leaving us with the s_n integral

$$\mathcal{R}_n = (-1)^n \sum_{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n} \prod_{j=1}^n \frac{x_{b_j}}{x_{b_j}^2 - 1} \oint_{|s_n|=1} \frac{ds_n}{2\pi i s_n} \frac{k(\bar{z}_n, z_1)}{z_n x_{b_n} - 1} \mathcal{Q}_n^+ \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \mathcal{Q}_j^+ \frac{(z_{j+1} - 1/z_{j+1})}{z_j x_{b_j} - 1}, \tag{4.29}$$

where, for $j < n$,

$$z_j = z_n \prod_{k=j}^{n-1} r_k^2, \quad \bar{z}_j = \frac{1}{z_n} \prod_{k=j+1}^{n-1} r_k^2. \tag{4.30}$$

The only pole for this integral is at $s_n = \infty$. Since in this limit, $\mathcal{Q}_k^+ \rightarrow 1, \forall k$ and

$$\frac{k(\bar{z}_n, z_1)}{z_n x_{b_n} - 1} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(z_{j+1} - 1/z_{j+1})}{z_j x_{b_j} - 1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\prod_{j=1}^n x_{b_j} (\prod_{j=1}^n r_j^2 - 1)}, \tag{4.31}$$

we conclude that the residue at $s_n = \infty$ gives

$$\mathcal{R}_n = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2}\gamma)^n}{\prod_{j=1}^n r_j^2 - 1}. \tag{4.32}$$

Remarkably, the angular average is proportional to the n -th power of the anomalous dimension. For $n = 1$, it of course reproduces expression (3.26).

We should then dress this result with the radial weight $(r_1 \dots r_n)^{-1-2\beta}$ and integrate each variable from 1 to ∞ . The radial integration is immediately performed for $n > 1$, using

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^\infty \frac{dr_1 \dots dr_n}{(r_1 \dots r_n)^{2\beta+1}} \times \frac{1}{\prod_{j=1}^n r_j^2 - 1} &= \sum_{k=1}^\infty \left[\int_1^\infty \frac{dr}{r^{2\beta+2k+1}} \right]^n \\ &= \frac{1}{2^n} \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{(\beta + k)^n} = \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n (n-1)!} \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \beta^n} \log \Gamma(1 + \beta). \end{aligned} \tag{4.33}$$

Here, we expanded the geometric series and exchanged the order of summation and integration, which is justified since both the sums and the integrals converge absolutely for $r > 1$. For $n = 1$ the integral is singular at $r = 1$ and we are back to the discussion in section 3.

Putting all factors together we arrive at

$$\log \mathcal{B}(\ell) = \log C - \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{2}\gamma\right)^n \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \beta^n} \log \Gamma(1 + \beta), \tag{4.34}$$

that is,

$$\mathcal{B}(\ell) = C \frac{\Gamma(1 + \beta)}{\Gamma(1 + \beta + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)} = C \frac{\Gamma(1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{\Gamma(1 + \ell)}. \quad (4.35)$$

It features two Gamma functions, which relate through their arguments to the $\mathfrak{so}(4, 2)$ and $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ quantum numbers of the operators, in such a way that $\mathcal{B}(\ell) \rightarrow 1$ in the BPS limit $\gamma \rightarrow 0$.

The prefactor C stems from the regularisation of the logarithmic divergence, which only affects the $n = 1$ integral in the free energy. It was determined in section 3, see eq. (3.33), and it is the only piece that depends on more than just the anomalous dimension γ . Other than that, the continuum approximation works as a mini-superspace approximation by projecting on the global quantum numbers.

Equation (4.35) is our final expression for $\mathcal{B}(\ell)$ when $\ell = O(1)$. Taking ℓ large in (4.35) leads to a power law,

$$C \frac{\Gamma(1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{\Gamma(1 + \ell)} \sim C \ell^{-\frac{1}{2}\gamma}, \quad (4.36)$$

which agrees with the small- l classical scaling (3.12). This is satisfying but not so surprising since the one-particle integral is the only one that survives in the exponent when $\beta \rightarrow \infty$. Barring an order of limit issue, this matching suggests that formula (4.35) “resums” the leading singularities at $l \rightarrow 0$ of the semiclassical expansion.

4.4 Changing the grading

Formula (4.35) applies to any $\mathfrak{su}(1, 1|2)$ primary with non-zero fermionic roots in the $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ grading,

$$y_i \neq 0, \quad \forall i = 1, \dots, N. \quad (4.37)$$

This condition was used implicitly to show that $\mathcal{Q}^\pm \rightarrow 1$ when $x^{[\mp a]}, 1/x^{[\pm a]} \rightarrow 0$ with $x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} = r^2$ fixed. Adding a root $y = 0$ is a straightforward operation; it is equivalent to shifting the length,

$$y = 0 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad \ell \rightarrow \ell - 1, \quad (4.38)$$

in agreement with a general property of the transfer matrix, see appendix A,

$$\mathcal{T}_a(u)|_{\{y \rightarrow 0, y_i\}} = x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} \mathcal{T}_a(u)|_{\{y_i\}}. \quad (4.39)$$

The root $y = 0$ is special in that it is associated to the symmetry transformation [65] mapping a primary from the $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ to the $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ grading, denoted as $\eta = +1, -1$, respectively, in the following.¹⁷ The general formula that covers both gradings is

$$\mathcal{B}(\ell) = C \frac{\Gamma(\ell + \frac{1+\eta}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{\Gamma(\ell + \frac{1+\eta}{2})}. \quad (4.40)$$

Note that primaries related by $y = 0$ descend from the same superconformal primary¹⁸ and they must share the same structure constant by diagonal $r_{\min}PSU(2|2)$ symmetry. We can

¹⁷A root at infinity should also be added, in principle, but it plays no role in the discussion.

¹⁸Schematically, $\mathcal{O}_{\eta=+1} = Q_1^1 Q_2^1 \bar{Q}_{i_4} \bar{Q}_{\dot{2}_4} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{\text{bottom}}$ and $\mathcal{O}_{\eta=-1} = Q_1^1 Q_1^2 \bar{Q}_{i_3} \bar{Q}_{\dot{1}_4} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{\text{bottom}}$ with $Q_\alpha^A, \bar{Q}_{\dot{\alpha}B}$ the supercharges and with $\mathcal{O}_{\text{bottom}}$ a superconformal primary.

Primary	Length	Dimension	Spin	(R, Y) charges
bottom	L	$\Delta - 2$	$S - 2$	$(J - 2, Y)$
$\eta = -1$	L	Δ	S	(J, Y)
$\eta = +1$	$L + 2$	Δ	$S - 2$	$(J, Y + 2)$
top	$L + 2$	$\Delta + 2$	$S - 2$	$(J + 2, Y)$

Table 1. List of bosonic primaries used in this paper. They all lie on the diagonal of a supermultiplet and share the same BMN energy $= \sum_{j=1}^M E_j$, anomalous dimension γ and magnon number M . We choose as a reference point the quantum numbers of the primary in the $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ grading $\eta = -1$. The bottom operator is the superconformal primary, i.e. the operator with the lowest dimension in the supermultiplet. The top representative refers here to the primary with maximal R-charge. (Note that neither the bottom nor the top component live inside the $\mathfrak{su}(1,1|2)$ sector.) The $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ Dynkin labels $[q, p, q]$ are given by $q = Y$ -charge and $p + q = R$ -charge.

verify it by using the conversion rules given in table 1. One reads that going from $\eta = +1$ to $\eta = -1$ amounts to replacing two scalars \mathcal{Y} by two derivatives \mathcal{D} , implying a loss of two units of length. Since $\ell = \ell_B = \frac{1}{2}(L_2 + L_1 - L)$ and since \mathcal{B} does not depend on the spins, we verify that it is equivalent to (4.38).

5 HHL structure constants

In this section, we complete the analysis and obtain formulae for the structure constants of interest. We then discuss their main properties and argue that wrapping corrections should be negligible in the HHL regime $L_2 \ll \ell_C \sim g$.

5.1 Crossing and full amplitude

It remains to determine the amplitude \mathcal{A} . This one too admits a form factor series, much like \mathcal{B} , which is spelled out in [67]. However, it appears technically harder to analyse it by following the same lines as used for \mathcal{B} . The reason is that it involves a crossed version of the transfer matrix, i.e.,

$$\mathcal{T}(1/x^{[+a]}, 1/x^{[-a]}), \tag{5.1}$$

which displays singularities for $x^{[\pm a]} = x_j$, as one can see by flipping the Zhukowski's in eqs. (2.30). These singularities are harmless for the classical analysis, which leads straightforwardly to the result quoted below, see eq. (5.4). But it makes the analysis much arduous for a quantum bridge, which is very sensitive to the singularities of \mathcal{T} . Fortunately, we can get around this problem by crossing the real magnons in the state, using

$$E_j \rightarrow -E_j, \tag{5.2}$$

instead of flipping the mirror particles. Geometrically, it corresponds to transporting the state along the contour of the octagon and maps \mathcal{B} into \mathcal{A} , as shown in figure 7.¹⁹

¹⁹There are a few complications there as well. Firstly, since we are working with scattering eigenstates, we should pay attention to the crossing of the auxiliary roots. However, given that these ones drop out in the

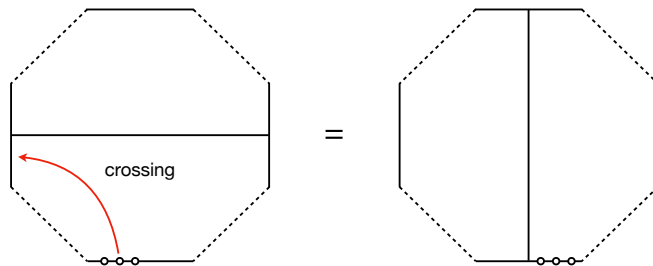


Figure 7. Crossing the magnons from one edge to another maps the amplitudes \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{A} .

Let us illustrate the operation for a classical bridge $l = \ell/2g = O(1)$. We then cross all the magnons using

$$\theta_j \rightarrow \theta_j + i\pi, \tag{5.3}$$

which immediately yields, using the functional relation (3.10),

$$\lim_{g \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{A}(\ell = 2gl) = \prod_{j=1}^M b_l(\theta_j + i\pi) = \prod_{j=1}^M (1 - e^{-il \sinh \theta_j}) \prod_{j=1}^M \frac{1}{b_l(\theta_j)}. \tag{5.4}$$

The oscillating factor in the r.h.s. is the asymptotic part of the amplitude, which dominates at large l . It is usually written as a sum over 2^M partitions of the Bethe roots on the two sides of the bridge [14, 17] weighted by the hexagon form factors h . The sum factorises here because $h \rightarrow 1$ at strong coupling. The next factor falls off exponentially at large l ,

$$b_l(\theta) = 1 + O(e^{-l}). \tag{5.5}$$

It accounts for the mirror magnons crossing the bridge A .²⁰

We must proceed more carefully when performing this operation at finite bridge for scalars (or more precisely for a state with $Y \neq 0$). These excitations are known to induce jumps in the spin-chain lengths under crossing. The right thing to do is to cross in the string frame, that is, at fixed R charge, see [74] for a review. In this frame, the \mathcal{Y} 's do not cause any problem; they are as “lengthless” as the \mathcal{D} 's. Replacing the lengths by the R-charges in (1.2) gives the splitting lengths,

$$j_{A,B} = \ell_{A,B} \mp \frac{1}{2}Y, \tag{5.6}$$

final result, we believe we can ignore them here. More importantly, one cannot cross all the magnons along the same path and at the same time satisfy the zero-momentum condition. The latter requirement imposes that magnons rotate in opposite directions. We can get around this problem without relaxing $P = 0$ by assuming that the magnons were split from the outset and laid on different edges, at the bottom and top of the octagon in the right panel of figure 7. The amplitude \mathcal{B} does not depend on how we partition the state, see [17]. The magnons can then be crossed towards the same edge by following different directions, as needed to balance their momenta.

²⁰In the opposite limit, for $l \rightarrow 0$, \mathcal{A} has a power-law behaviour, much like \mathcal{B} . However, the amplitude is becoming small there, $\mathcal{A}(\ell) \sim l^{M+\frac{1}{2}\gamma} \prod_{j=1}^M \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - E_j)}$, unlike \mathcal{B} .

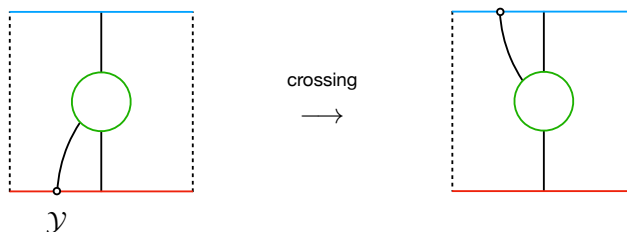


Figure 8. Scalar’s swing under crossing. The crossing of a scalar field produces jumps in the bridge lengths, which we can interpret as saying that the field is moving along with its propagator, as shown here.

where we used $J_{1,2} = L_{1,2}$ and $J = L - Y$. The correct crossing map is taken at fixed j and reads

$$\mathcal{A}(\ell) = \mathcal{B}_{E \rightarrow -E}(\ell - Y). \tag{5.7}$$

It agrees with the classical transformation when $Y \ll \ell \sim g$. Notice that we can interpret this shift pictorially as saying that propagators are carried along with the scalars upon crossing, as shown in figure 8. Applying this recipe to (4.40) for $\eta = -1$ gives

$$\mathcal{A}(\ell) = g^{-M - \frac{1}{2}\gamma} \prod_{j=1}^M \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(1 - E_j)} \frac{\Gamma(\ell + S + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{\Gamma(\ell - Y)}, \tag{5.8}$$

where $S = M - Y$ is the Lorentz spin of the operator. Note that the ratio of Gamma functions no longer goes to 1 when $\gamma \rightarrow 0$, because the anomalous dimension picks a canonical part under crossing,

$$\gamma \rightarrow -2M - \gamma. \tag{5.9}$$

We are now equipped to write down the structure constants. Several expressions can be obtained by scaling independently the lengths of the two bridges.²¹ We focus here on $\ell_{A,B} = O(1)$. Using expressions (5.8) and (4.40) for \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} in (2.12), we get

$$C^{\circ\bullet}/C^{\circ\circ} = \mathcal{M} \times \frac{\Gamma(\ell_B - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)\Gamma(\ell_A + S + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{\Gamma(\ell_B)\Gamma(\ell_A - Y)}, \tag{5.10}$$

for a primary in the grading $\eta = -1$.²² It reduces to the form given in (1.3) when $Y = 0$. Interestingly, the funny powers of g in \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{B} disappear in their product. The other prefactors assemble such as to cancel part of the denominator in \mathcal{N}_L , see eq. (2.16), leaving just

$$\mathcal{M} = \prod_{j=1}^M (LE_i)^{-1/2}, \tag{5.11}$$

up to an overall phase. Hence, if not for the Gamma functions, the magnons are produced independently of each other, with a constant weight (up to the relativistic measure).

²¹One could also consider processes with excitations on the two heavy operators by crossing part of the state to the other channel.

²²The expression for the $\eta = +1$ primary is obtained by replacing $\ell_{A,B} \rightarrow \ell_{A,B} + 1$ everywhere.

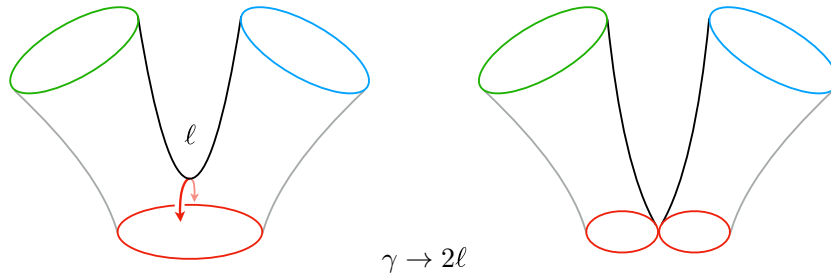


Figure 9. Anomalous dimension γ versus bridge length ℓ . Increasing γ brings the worldsheet closer to the operator at the boundary by exciting energetic giant mirror magnons. The divergence occurs when the worldsheet reaches the boundary and crosses the double-trace process associated to the cut-opened bridge.

Reinstating the quantum numbers of the operators makes the symmetry between the AdS numerators and the sphere denominators more manifest. It yields

$$C^{\bullet\bullet}/C^{\circ\circ} = \mathcal{M} \times \frac{\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_2 + \Delta_1 - \Delta + S)]\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}(\Delta_2 - \Delta_1 + \Delta + S)]}{\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}(J_2 + J_1 - J - Y)]\Gamma[\frac{1}{2}(J_2 - J_1 + J - Y)]}, \quad (5.12)$$

where $\Delta_i = J_i = L_i$ for the chiral primary operators and with $J = L - Y$, $\Delta = L + S + \gamma$ for the unprotected operator. The formula could also be written in terms of the weights of other representatives in the supermultiplet using table 1, but at the cost of unpleasant shifts in the arguments of the Gamma functions. The $\eta = -1$ primary appears as the nicest choice in this respect.

5.2 Poles and zeros

Formula (5.10) displays a simple pole when

$$\beta = \ell_B - \frac{1}{2}\gamma = -n, \quad (5.13)$$

for integer n . As explained in detail in [43], these poles relate to the mixing between single- and double-trace operators at order $1/N_c$. The double-trace operators that are relevant here are those overlapping with the two chiral primary operators in the structure constants at order N_c^0 . They are local products of descendants of \mathcal{O}_1 and \mathcal{O}_2 in the same Lorentz and R-symmetry representations as \mathcal{O}_γ and read, schematically,

$$\mathcal{O}_{DT} \sim \text{tr}(\mathcal{Z}^{L_1}) \square^n \mathcal{D}^S \text{tr}(\mathcal{Z}^{L_2 - \ell_B - Y} \mathcal{Y}^Y \bar{\mathcal{Z}}^{\ell_B}) + \dots, \quad (5.14)$$

with $\square = \mathcal{D}\bar{\mathcal{D}} + \dots$ the Laplacian and with the dots indicating the need to mix the fields properly. The mixing occurs when the scaling dimensions of \mathcal{O}_γ and \mathcal{O}_{DT} are matching, that is precisely when (5.13) is satisfied.

On the integrability/worldsheet side, the leading pole at $\beta = 0$ maps to a short-distance singularity. Indeed, as one can see from eq. (3.27) after performing the shift to the grading $\eta = -1$, it signals the point where the mirror integral stops converging at $r \rightarrow \infty$. The phenomenon is thus driven on this side by giant mirror magnons carrying very

large energies. As said earlier, a key feature of these magnons is that they can reach the boundary of AdS. Heuristically, the giant magnons push the bridge towards the boundary where the worldsheet splits and the divergence occurs, see figure 9.

Formula (5.10) also has zeros at specific positions. These ones relate to R-symmetry and supersymmetry. The former puts constraints on the $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ weights $[q, p, q]$ of an operator falling in the OPE of two BPS operators, which must find room in the r.h.s. of the tensor product, see, e.g. [75]

$$[0, L_1, 0] \otimes [0, L_2, 0] = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{L_2} \bigoplus_{m=0}^{L_2-n} [m, L_1 + L_2 - 2n - 2m, m], \quad (5.15)$$

where we used that $L_1 \geq L_2$. Further constraints come from supersymmetry, when the operator belongs to a long multiplet, see [11, 75–78]. In terms of the labels of the primary in the $\eta = -1$ grading, they read

$$n > 0, \quad n + m < L_2, \quad (5.16)$$

and they shrink the triangular sum in (5.15) on two sides. We can understand these inequalities as saying that not only should the $\eta = -1$ primary fit in the r.h.s. of (5.15) but also the superpartners listed in table 1. Operator (2.11) has length L and scalar charge Y , i.e. the $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ labels $[Y, L - 2Y, Y]$. Hence, $m = Y$ and $n = \ell_B$, and according to (5.16) we must have

$$\ell_A - Y > 0, \quad \ell_B > 0, \quad (5.17)$$

where we used that $\ell_A + \ell_B = L_2$. Nicely, the denominator in (5.10) kills the structure constant precisely when these conditions are not met.

We should stress that these arguments hold regardless of the strength of the coupling. Hence, poles and zeros should be observed at weak coupling as well. Yet, they are not as easy to see in this regime. For example, the poles and zeros in \mathcal{B} collide when $\gamma \sim 0$. In particular, the leading zero at $\ell_B = 0$ only becomes manifest after the neighbouring pole at $\ell_B = \frac{1}{2}\gamma$ has been handled properly. Disentangling this pair requires to analytically continue in ℓ_B and to resum terms in the weak coupling series which are enhanced when $\ell_B \sim \frac{1}{2}\gamma$. The analysis is done in appendix C for completeness to leading order at weak coupling. In appendix D we show that the pole persists at any g , in the simple case of scalar operators.

5.3 Wrapping and string

We will now discuss what happens for a classical length $L \sim g$ where one should in principle expect wrapping corrections to kick in. Recall first that for a classical length $\mathcal{L} = L/2g = O(1)$, the continuum of states breaks up into discrete energy levels. This follows from the quantization of the momenta,

$$\sinh \theta_i = 2\pi n_i / \mathcal{L}, \quad (5.18)$$

with $n_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{\neq 0}$, and leads to the well-known BMN spectrum,

$$\gamma = \sum_{i=1}^M \left(\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{2\pi n_i}{\mathcal{L}} \right)^2} - 1 \right). \quad (5.19)$$

Besides this effect, which accounts for corrections that are power suppressed in \mathcal{L} , there are wrapping corrections. The latter come from virtual magnons going around the chain and are exponentially small [79, 80]. A nice property of the BMN spectrum is that it is free from such corrections: neither the energy formula (5.19) nor the quantization conditions (5.18) receive exponentially small additions. This is because the worldsheet theory is free at strong coupling. (There is not even a vacuum energy shift, because of supersymmetry.)

We will argue that something similar happens for the HHL structure constants of interest, meaning that one only needs to plug the quantized momenta in (5.10) to keep track of the full dependence on \mathcal{L} , as long as the third bridge length $\ell_C = L - \ell_A$ is much bigger than the dimension of the half-BPS operator \mathcal{O}_2 .

To be more precise, let us write the structure constants in the form

$$C^{\circ\bullet}/C^{\circ\circ} = \mathcal{N}_L \mathcal{A}(\ell_A) \mathcal{B}(\ell_B) \mathcal{W}_{\ell_A, \ell_B}(l_C), \tag{5.20}$$

where the first three factors are as before. The new factor \mathcal{W} incorporates the wrapping corrections when $l_C = \ell_C/2g \sim \mathcal{L} \sim \mathcal{L}_1$ is held fixed. It drops out when $l_C \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\mathcal{W} \rightarrow 1, \tag{5.21}$$

since then nothing can pass through the bridge C . For $l_C = O(1)$, there are plenty of mirror magnons, with relativistic energies, going through, and one might naively expect \mathcal{W} to be a complicated function of all the quantum numbers in the problem, i.e., the splitting lengths $\ell_{A,B}$ and the Bethe roots. The claim is that $\mathcal{W}(l_C) = 1$ for any $\ell_{A,B} = O(1)$ and for any state with $\gamma = O(1)$.

As said earlier, we cannot rely entirely on the hexagon series for the wrapping corrections. To overcome this problem we will first extract information about them from the classical string analysis. This one requires that all lengths be classical. Hence, we shall take $l_{A,B,C} = \ell_{A,B,C}/2g = O(1)$ to begin with. Removing then the areas associated to the bridge A and to the bridge B , we read from [33]

$$\log \mathcal{W}(l_C, l_B, l_A) = A_1 - A_2 + A_3, \tag{5.22}$$

with

$$A_i = \eta \int_{C^+} \frac{du(x)}{2\pi} \{ 2\text{Li}_2(e^{-l_i \epsilon(x)}) - \text{Li}_2(q_+^{-\eta n_i}(x) e^{-l_i \epsilon(x)}) - \text{Li}_2(q_-^{-\eta n_i}(x) e^{-l_i \epsilon(x)}) \} \tag{5.23}$$

where $n_i = 1, 2$ for i odd, even and where $\eta = \pm 1$ refers to pure- \mathcal{Y} and pure- \mathcal{D} states. The formula only applies to the latter states in rank 1 sectors. The length l_i takes three values,

$$l_1 = l_C, \quad l_2 = l_C + l_A, \quad l_3 = l_C + l_B + l_A, \tag{5.24}$$

associated, respectively, to magnons on the bridge C , on the two bridges $C \cup A$, and on the three bridges $C \cup B \cup A$. The arguments of the dilogarithms are twisted using (3.15) which are raised here to the power η to account for the two families of states.

Next, to get an expression for energy $\gamma = O(1)$, we discretise the states and linearise the twists in (5.23), as done previously for the \mathcal{B} amplitude, see section 3. The areas in (5.22) can then be replaced by coefficients b_{l_i} , defined in eq. (3.9), and yield

$$\mathcal{W}(l_C, l_B, l_A) = \prod_{j=1}^M \frac{b_{l_C+l_A}(\theta_j)^2}{b_{l_C}(\theta_j)b_{l_C+l_B+l_A}(\theta_j)}. \quad (5.25)$$

Note that the dependence on η and thus on the flavours dropped out. We take it as evidence that the equation holds universally.

Similar combinations are found for the pp-wave Neumann coefficients discussed in [16, 47]. As said earlier, the latter are associated to the near-collinear splitting of a string, meaning that one bridge length must be taken to be small classically. Taking e.g. $l_A \rightarrow 0$, we get

$$\mathcal{B}\mathcal{W} = \prod_{j=1}^M \frac{b_{l_B}(\theta_j)b_{l_C}(\theta_j)}{b_{l_B+l_C}(\theta_j)}, \quad (5.26)$$

for the finite-size corrections associated to the classical bridges, $l_B, l_C = O(1)$. Interestingly, the same combination of length-dependent factors is found for the Neumann coefficients, see eq. (66) in ref. [47], up to the replacement $b_l \rightarrow d_l = b_l|_{f \rightarrow 1}$. Note for the comparison that the bridge lengths can be identified in the SFT kinematics with the lengths of the operators.^{23,24}

Although similar, formula (5.26) is not identical to the pp-wave expression studied in [47] since $b_l \neq d_l$. A possible explanation for this mismatch is that the former formula applies to spinning states while the latter is for singlets, with no overall transverse quantum numbers. Hence, a more general formula encompassing both situations appears needed for a precise test. Still, it stays puzzling to find a mismatch at the level of the finite-size corrections, which are supposedly flavour independent, and we cannot exclude that there is a contradiction between the two methods.

Formula (5.25) shows that the wrapping factor is highly non-trivial when the three bridge lengths are comparable. However, it also predicts that there are no wrapping effects when one length is much larger than the others. We observe indeed that the b -coefficients in the numerator and in denominator cancel when $l_{A,B} \rightarrow 0$,

$$\lim_{l_{A,B} \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{W}(l_C, l_B, l_A) \rightarrow 1, \quad \forall l_C, \quad (5.27)$$

a feature which can be traced back to the fact that (5.22) has no linear term around $q = 1$ when $l_1 = l_2 = l_3$.

Taking the limit $l_{A,B} \rightarrow 0$ is not quite the same as setting $l_{A,B} = O(1)$. The mirror magnons leave the relativistic region and become giant when the lengths are finite. Hence, in order to complete the argument, we should allow for giant mirror magnons on the bridges A and B and study their interactions with the magnons sitting on the bridge C . The latter

²³E.g. $l_B \sim \mathcal{L}_2, l_C \sim \mathcal{L}$ and $l_B + l_C \sim \mathcal{L}_1$ when $l_A \rightarrow 0$.

²⁴One could proceed similarly for the limit $l_B \rightarrow 0$ and find a similar structural agreement with the expressions in [16, 47] as far as the dependence on l_A and l_C is concerned.

stick to the relativistic domain, since $l_C \sim \mathcal{L}$ stays finite, meaning that there is a large energy gap between these magnons and those in A . For such disjoint kinematics, the hexagon formula should be free of wrapping divergences and we can turn to it to estimate the effects of giant magnons.

The hexagon formula [67] is predicting that the mirror magnons in B decouple while those in A and C have mutual interactions controlled by

$$\prod_{u_i \in A, w_j \in C} \tilde{\Delta}_{a_i c_j}(u_i, w_j)^{-1}, \tag{5.28}$$

with $\tilde{\Delta}$ as in (2.23). However, these interactions go away, $\tilde{\Delta} \rightarrow 1$, in the case at hand, since the magnons in C are relativistic. We conclude from it that the mutual interactions in $\mathcal{W}_{\ell_A, \ell_B}(l_C)$ are localised on the relativistic modes. These modes are well described by the classical string analysis which predicts that they cancel out, see eq. (5.27). In other words,

$$\mathcal{W}_{\ell_A, \ell_B}(l_C) = \lim_{l_{A,B} \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{W}(l_C, l_B, l_A) \rightarrow 1, \tag{5.29}$$

which is the statement that the structure constants are free from wrappings for $l_C \simeq \mathcal{L} = O(1)$.

6 Conclusion

In this paper we studied HHL structure constants at strong coupling using the hexagon framework. We found that the mirror sums describing these correlators simplify drastically and can be computed exactly for any bridge lengths. For finite bridges, we observed that the answer splits into a global factor, written in terms of Gamma functions, and an internal part, given by the product of the BMN energies. This factorisation mimics the separation between the two kinematical domains that contribute, namely the giant mirror magnons and the low-lying relativistic magnons.

This factorisation is robust and applies to a large family of operators, containing derivatives and scalar fields. However, as broad as this family is, it does not include neutral pairs, like $\mathcal{D}\bar{\mathcal{D}}$ or $\mathcal{Y}\bar{\mathcal{Y}}$. It would be interesting to consider such pairs as they might enable a more precise comparison with the form factors found in the context of the SFT vertex, which are expected to be singlets under the symmetries of the free worldsheet theory. (They might also be needed for applications to higher-point functions.) These pairs are associated to a deeper layer of auxiliary roots in the nested Bethe ansatz construction. They are described by more complicated transfer matrices and it is not immediately clear if the strategy followed in this paper applies to them. Optimistically, the mirror sum analysis can be bypassed and the finite-bridge amplitudes be bootstrapped using analyticity, crossing, supersymmetry, etc.

It would also be nice to find the precise counterparts of all these amplitudes in the worldsheet theory. An operatorial definition might facilitate the calculation of more general HHL form factors and shed light on the absence of wrapping advocated in this paper. It may also help filling the gap with the near-flat space limit [42, 81, 82]. One

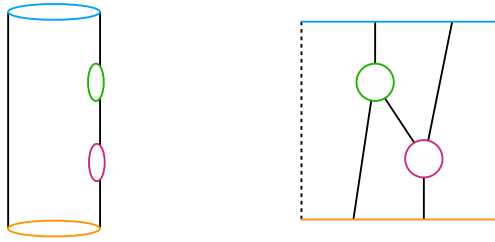


Figure 10. Cartoon of a large-charge correlator with two light operators inserted on a large cylinder. Flattening the worldsheet and connecting the blobs with bridge lengths give the graph in the right panel, up to a flip. Up to double traces, the low-lying states flowing between the two insertions in the closed-string channel are BMN states like those studied in this paper.

could perhaps reverse-engineer the formula obtained using integrability to reconstruct the worldsheet vertex.

Although we could not match our findings with direct worldsheet calculations, we observed that they have all the desired features to stand as string correlators in $AdS_5 \times S^5$. Notably, the singularities associated to the mixing with double-traces are packed inside Gamma functions, in agreement with general results from Witten diagrams.²⁵ The latter predict in fact more Gamma functions than we have found here. The missing ones come with large arguments and drop out in the HHL kinematics. The semiclassical string formula is hinting at their “reappearance” in the form of a ratio of b -coefficients, see eq. (5.25), which, as we have seen, are the classical counterparts of the Gamma functions.

Double-trace induced Gamma functions are omnipresent in holographic calculations and enter very naturally in the Mellin integrands of CFT/AdS correlators [1–3]. It would be fascinating to establish a connection with the integrability formulae found here by considering for instance large-charge correlators of the type shown in figure 10. These HHL correlators can be obtained by sewing two pair-of-pants together using a complete sum of BMN operators, modulo double-traces. It is tempting to see in this inclusive sum the start of a Mellin integral. If so, the formulae obtained in this paper could help exploring the Mellin amplitudes in a more stringy regime.

It would also be interesting to compare our findings with the formulae obtained in [30, 31] for large-charge 4pt functions. Although both arise from hexagons the comparison is not immediate since they run with different transfer matrices, which is also why they describe different observables of the boundary theory. For the 4pt functions, the transfer matrix \mathcal{T} is twisted such as to accommodate for the cross ratios [18]. This innocuous operation makes a difference for the strong coupling scaling, since then \mathcal{T} is of order $O(1)$, as for semiclassical states, and the sum over bound states is regularised. It means that the saddle point will be trapped in the relativistic region, for generic values of the cross ratios. To escape from it and connect to our story, one might have to scale the cross ratios and work very close to the OPE limit / BPS point $\mathcal{T} = 0$. This is also suggested by the funny scaling $\sim g^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma}$ that

²⁵Similar formulae were also found at weak coupling in the large spin limit [41, 44] using conformal bootstrap ideas. They hold when $\Gamma_{\text{cusp}} \sim 0$ for a flux-tube energy $\gamma \sim 2\Gamma_{\text{cusp}} \log S = O(1)$.

we observed in this paper. It would be worth exploring this connection further in view of understanding how the 4pt function hexagon formula resums the tower of higher-rank structure constants, as well as to extract useful information about the latter if possible. It would also be interesting to explore how the “softening” of the scaling with the coupling, which we observed here for the two-bridge amplitude, is realised in the hexagonalised 4pt functions. It is certainly hinting at the need to average over the various mirror channels. The latter operation proved to be important at weak coupling [18] to reproduce properties of the gauge-theory correlators. Similar magics might also be key at strong coupling to move away from the classical regime and match with the supergravity correlators.

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A Hexagon amplitude and transfer matrix

The state-dependent factor in the hexagon integrals (2.18) comprises an abelian piece and a matrix part. We can write them in more conventional terms using

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_a(u) &= \prod_{j=1}^M \frac{1/x^{[-a]} - x_j^-}{x^{[+a]} - x_j^-} h_{a1}(u^{3\gamma}, u_j), \\ \mathcal{T}_a(u) &= \prod_{j=1}^M \frac{x^{[+a]} - x_j^-}{1/x^{[-a]} - x_j^-} \times T_a(u^{3\gamma}), \end{aligned} \tag{A.1}$$

with $h_{a1}(u, v)$ the dynamical part of the hexagon form factor between a bound state and a fundamental magnon [17] and with $T_a(u)$ the forward $r_{\min}PSU(2|2)$ transfer matrix in the a -th antisymmetric representation [64]. These two quantities are analytically continued to the mirror kinematics, by means of three mirror rotations $u \rightarrow u^{3\gamma}$, see e.g. [17] for the details of this transformation. We recall the general formulae for \mathcal{F}_a and \mathcal{T}_a below and relate them to the ones used in the bulk of the paper.

Hexagon amplitude. Following [45] we can write the abelian part as

$$\mathcal{F}_a(u) = \prod_{i=1}^M F_{a1}(u, u_i) \tilde{\sigma}_{a1}(u, u_i). \tag{A.2}$$

Here, $\tilde{\sigma}_{a1}$ is closely related to the (fused) BES dressing phase; it admits a bi-linear expansion,

$$\log \tilde{\sigma}_{a1}(u, v) = \sum_{n,m \geq 1} c_{2n,2m+1} (\tilde{q}_{2n} q_{2m+1} - q_{2n} \tilde{q}_{2m+1}), \tag{A.3}$$

over a set of charges,

$$\tilde{q}_r(u) = \frac{1}{r-1}((x^{[+a]})^{1-r} + (x^{[-a]})^{1-r}), \quad q_r(v) = \frac{i}{r-1}((y^+)^{1-r} - (y^-)^{1-r}), \quad (\text{A.4})$$

with $y^\pm = x(v \pm i/2)$ and $x^{[\pm a]} = x(u \pm ia/2)$, and with the BES coefficients [68],

$$c_{2n,2m+1} = 2(-1)^{n+m}(2n-1)(2m) \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{J_{2n-1}(2gt)J_{2m}(2gt)}{e^t - 1}, \quad (\text{A.5})$$

with $J_k(z)$ the k -th Bessel function of the 1st kind. The other factor is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \log F_{a1}(u, v) &= \sum_{m \geq 1} 2(2m)(-1)^m \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{\sin(ut)e^{-at/2} J_{2m}(2gt)}{e^t - 1} q_{2m+1}(v) \\ &+ \sum_{m \geq 1} 2(2m-1)(-1)^m \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{(\cos(ut)e^{-at/2} - J_0(2gt))J_{2m-1}(2gt)}{e^t - 1} q_{2m}(v). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.6})$$

The large-momentum behaviour of mirror-magnon integrand is controlled by the asymptotic behaviour of the abelian factor, when

$$\sqrt{u^2 + a^2/4} \rightarrow \infty, \quad (\text{A.7})$$

with $u \sim a$. In this limit, the integrals in (A.6) receive dominant contributions from small t . All the integrals in the first line are power suppressed while the ones in the second line tend to constants, if not when $m = 1$. For $m = 1$ the integral scales logarithmically. Taking all of this into account, we find

$$\log \mathcal{F}_a(u) = \gamma \log \sqrt{u^2 + a^2/4} + \log F(g) + O(1/\sqrt{u^2 + a^2/4}), \quad (\text{A.8})$$

where we also used that the dressing phase (A.3) is suppressed in this limit. Here, $F(g)$ is a state-dependent constant,

$$\log F(g) = \gamma\gamma_E + \sum_{m \geq 1} 2(2m-1)(-1)^m \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t} \frac{gt\delta_{m,1} - J_0(2gt)J_{2m-1}(2gt)}{e^t - 1} Q_{2m}, \quad (\text{A.9})$$

and

$$Q_r = \sum_{j=1}^M q_r(u_j) \quad (\text{A.10})$$

is the total charge of the Bethe state, with $\gamma = 2gQ_2$.

The strong coupling formula (4.38) is obtained by considering a mirror magnon with rapidities $x^{[\pm a]} = O(1)$ and a Bethe state with charges

$$Q_r \simeq \sum_{i=1}^M \frac{x_i^{2-r}}{g(x_i^2 - 1)} = O(1/g). \quad (\text{A.11})$$

The dressing phase (A.3) reduces at strong coupling to the AFS phase [69]

$$c_{2n,2m+1} = g\delta_{n,m} - g\delta_{n-1,m}. \quad (\text{A.12})$$

This follows immediately from (A.5) after rescaling the integration variable $t \rightarrow t/2g$, expanding at large g and using known integrals for products of two Bessel functions. Plugging these coefficients into (A.3) and using (A.11) one obtains

$$\prod_{i=1}^M \tilde{\sigma}_{a1}(u, u_i) = \prod_{i=1}^M \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{[+a]}x_i}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^{[-a]}x_i}\right) \exp \left\{ gQ_1 \frac{x^{[+a]} + x^{[-a]}}{x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]}} \right\}. \quad (\text{A.13})$$

We proceed similarly for (A.6), taking the strong coupling limit, with $u^{[\pm a]}/2g = (u \pm ia/2)/2g$ fixed, and applying

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{t^2} e^{\pm iu^{[\pm a]}t/2g} J_k(t) = \frac{1}{2k} \left\{ \frac{1}{k+1} (\pm i/x^{[\pm a]})^{k+1} + \frac{1}{k-1} (\pm i/x^{[\pm a]})^{k-1} \right\}. \quad (\text{A.14})$$

The u independent term in the second line of eq. (A.6) can be dropped for $k \neq 1$, since $\int_0^\infty dt J_0(t) J_k(t)/t^2 = 0$, for k odd. One must be more careful for $k = 1$, as in this case the u independent term is needed for removing the small t divergence in the l.h.s. of (A.14). This subtraction happens to be equivalent to expanding the r.h.s. around $k = 1$ and discarding the polar part $\sim 1/(k-1)$. Straightforward algebra gives then

$$\prod_{j=1}^M F_{a1}(u, u_j) = (x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]})^{gQ_2} \prod_{i=1}^M \tilde{\sigma}_{a1}(u, u_i)^{-1}, \quad (\text{A.15})$$

or equivalently $\mathcal{F}_a(u) = (x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]})^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma}$. This result is consistent with the asymptotic formula (A.8), given that $F(g) \rightarrow g^{-\gamma}$ at strong coupling.

Transfer matrix. The general formula for the eigenvalue of the transfer matrix can be found in [64]. Performing three mirror rotations and fixing the normalisation appropriately, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{T}_a(u) &= \prod_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{(1/x^{[-a]} - y_i)(1 - 1/x^{[+a]}y_i)} \\ &\times [t_{a+1}(u) - t_a(u^+)f_a^-(u) - t_a(u^-)f_a^+(u) + t_{a-1}(u)f_a^+(u)f_a^-(u)], \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.16})$$

with $u^\pm = u \pm i/2$. Here, the y 's are fermionic roots at the first nested level in the $\eta = +1$ grading. The f 's are functions of the main roots only,

$$f_a^\pm(u) = \prod_{j=1}^M \xi_j^{\mp 1} \frac{1 - 1/x^{[\pm a]}x_j^\mp}{1 - 1/x^{[\pm a]}x_j^\pm}, \quad (\text{A.17})$$

with $\xi_j = (x_j^+/x_j^-)^{1/2}$ and with $\prod_{j=1}^M \xi_j = 1$ for a cyclic state. $t_a(u)$ is the eigenvalue of a $\mathfrak{sl}(2)$ XXX transfer matrix with auxiliary spin $\frac{1}{2}(a-1)$. For a state in the $\mathfrak{su}(1,1|2)$ sector, we get to consider its vacuum eigenvalue with the y 's acting as inhomogeneities. It reads

$$t_a(u) = \sum_{k=0}^{a-1} P(u^{[a-1-2k]}), \quad (\text{A.18})$$

with P the Baxter polynomial for the fermionic roots, which we recall here for convenience,

$$P(u) = g^{-N} \prod_{i=1}^N (u - v_i) = \prod_{i=1}^N (x - y_i)(1 - 1/xy_i), \quad (\text{A.19})$$

with $u = g(x + 1/x)$ and $v_i = g(y_i + 1/y_i)$. These formulae are written assuming that the roots $\{y_i\}$ are non vanishing. The case $y = 0$ is obtained as a limit and leads to the relation (4.39).

We can group the four terms of the transfer matrix differently, as done in eq. (2.29), by introducing

$$\mathcal{T}^\pm = \mathcal{Q}^\pm (1 - f_a^\pm(u)), \quad (\text{A.20})$$

with \mathcal{Q}^\pm as in eq. (2.31), and

$$\mathcal{T}^0 = \prod_{j=1}^N \frac{1}{(1/x^{[-a]} - y_j)(1 - 1/x^{[+a]}y_j)} t_{a-1}(u) (1 - f_a^+(u)) (1 - f_a^-(u)). \quad (\text{A.21})$$

This recasting relies on

$$t_{a+1}(u) - t_a(u^+) - t_a(u^-) + t_{a-1}(u) = 0, \quad (\text{A.22})$$

and on other simple recurrence relations, which all follow from the definition (A.18).

At strong coupling, when the roots $\{x_j\}$ are of order $O(1)$, the terms in brackets in (A.21) and (A.20) are of order $O(1/g)$. Plugging (2.6) into (A.17) and expanding in $1/g$, we get

$$1 - f_a^\pm(u) \simeq \pm \frac{i}{g} \sum_{j=1}^M \frac{x_j}{(x_j^2 - 1)(x^{[\pm a]}x_j - 1)}, \quad (\text{A.23})$$

leading to the expressions (2.30) and (2.32).

Yet another regime where $f \sim 1$ is weak coupling. Then $x^{[\pm a]} \sim u^{[\pm a]}/g$ and

$$f_a^\pm(u) = 1 \mp \frac{i\gamma}{2u^{[\pm a]}} + O(g^4). \quad (\text{A.24})$$

We have similarly that $y_i \sim v_i/g$ and therefore,

$$\mathcal{T}^\pm \simeq \pm \frac{i\gamma P(u^{[\mp a]})}{2u^{[\pm a]} P(0)}, \quad \mathcal{T}^0 = O(g^4), \quad (\text{A.25})$$

after using (2.31) and (A.19).

B Analytic regularisation

In this appendix we evaluate the one-particle integral at strong coupling using a different regularisation. Namely, instead of introducing a hard cut-off for the IR and UV regions, we modify the behaviour of the measure close to $r^2 = x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} \sim 1$, using

$$\tilde{\mu}_a(u) \rightarrow \tilde{\mu}_a(u)(x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} - 1)^\alpha, \quad (\text{B.1})$$

where $\alpha \sim 0$, and compute the integrals in the two regions (over a complete domain in each case).

In the IR region we keep $a = O(1)$ and expand the integrand for $g \rightarrow \infty$. The additional α -dependent factor yields

$$(x^{[+a]}x^{[-a]} - 1)^\alpha = (e^{\tilde{E}_a} - 1)^\alpha \sim \left(\frac{a\varepsilon(s)}{2g}\right)^\alpha, \tag{B.2}$$

using $\tilde{E}_a \sim a\varepsilon(s)/2g$, with s along the unit circle. The sum over a gives the Riemann zeta function evaluated at $1 - \alpha$,

$$\sum_{a=1}^{\infty} a^{-1+\alpha} = \zeta(1 - \alpha) \simeq -\frac{1}{\alpha} + \gamma_E, \tag{B.3}$$

and thus

$$\mathcal{B}_1^{IR} = \int \frac{du(s)}{2\pi} \mathcal{T}(s) \zeta(1 - \alpha) \left(\frac{\varepsilon(s)}{2g}\right)^\alpha \simeq \int \frac{du(s)}{2\pi} \mathcal{T}(s) \left(-\frac{1}{\alpha} + \gamma_E + \log(\varepsilon(s)/2g)\right), \tag{B.4}$$

with domain of integration $\{|s| = 1, \Im m(s) > 0\}$. The integral is easily taken and yields

$$\mathcal{B}_1^{IR} = -\frac{\gamma}{2\alpha} + \frac{\gamma\gamma_E}{2} + \log C, \tag{B.5}$$

with C as in (3.33).

For the UV region, we take $a \sim g$ and replace the sum \sum_a by an integral. Performing the average over the angular variable, we obtain (3.27) integrated from 1 to ∞ with the deformed weight,

$$\mathcal{B}_1^{UV} = \int_1^\infty \frac{\gamma dr}{r^{2\beta+1}(r^2 - 1)^{1-\alpha}} = \frac{\gamma\Gamma(1 + \beta - \alpha)\Gamma(\alpha)}{2\Gamma(1 + \beta)} = \frac{\gamma}{2\alpha} - \frac{\gamma}{2}(\gamma_E + \psi(1 + \beta)) + O(\alpha). \tag{B.6}$$

(Note that \mathcal{B}^{UV} is defined for $\alpha > 0$ and then continued, while \mathcal{B}^{IR} was defined for $\alpha < 0$ and then continued.)

Now, both \mathcal{B}^{IR} and \mathcal{B}^{UV} are singular when $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, but their poles readily cancel in the sum. We get

$$\mathcal{B}_1 = \mathcal{B}_1^{IR} + \mathcal{B}_1^{UV} = \log C - \frac{\gamma}{2}\psi(1 + \beta), \tag{B.7}$$

in agreement with the result obtained using a hard cut-off.

C Near-extremal correlators at weak coupling

In this appendix we analyse the octagon amplitude $\mathcal{B}(\ell)$ at weak coupling. First, recall the weak coupling scaling of the m -particle integral \mathcal{B}_m at weak coupling [67, 83]

$$g^{2m(m+\ell)} \times \mathcal{T}^m \tag{C.1}$$

where \mathcal{T} is for the eigenvalue of the transfer matrix. In the following we shall study what happens when we analytically continue the integrals close to $\ell = -1$ for a primary in

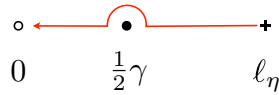


Figure 11. The one-particle integral is well defined for any $\ell_\eta > 0$ to any order at weak coupling, with $\ell_\eta = \ell + \frac{1}{2}(1 + \eta)$. However, the weak coupling series only converges for $\ell_\eta > \frac{1}{2}\gamma$. To see what happens for $\ell_\eta = 0$ one must analytically continue around the pole at $\ell_\eta = \frac{1}{2}\gamma$. To leading order at weak coupling, the residue at the pole determines the value of the integral at $\ell_\eta = 0$.

the $\eta = +1$ grading. This point is the turning point for the exponent of the one-particle integral. The higher- m integrals are still parametrically smaller and can be discarded in a first approximation. Hence, we shall restrict our discussion to the vacuum and one-particle integral

$$\mathcal{B}(\ell) \simeq 1 + \mathcal{B}_1(\ell). \quad (\text{C.2})$$

To begin with, let us consider a scalar state and expand all the ingredients at weak coupling. We get

$$\mathcal{T}_a(u) \simeq \frac{a\gamma}{2(u^2 + a^2/4)}, \quad \mathcal{F}_a(u) \simeq 1, \quad \tilde{\mu}_a(u) \simeq \frac{ag^2}{(u^2 + a^2/4)^2}, \quad (\text{C.3})$$

and, after combining all factors together,

$$\mathcal{B}_1(\ell) = \frac{\gamma}{2} \sum_{a \geq 1} \int \frac{du}{2\pi} \frac{a^2 g^{2+2\ell}}{(u^2 + a^2/4)^{\beta+3}}, \quad (\text{C.4})$$

where here $\beta = \ell$. The integral over u is easily taken and the sum is expressed in terms of the Riemann zeta function,

$$\mathcal{B}_1(\ell) = \frac{\gamma 2^{3+2\beta} g^{2+2\ell} \Gamma(\frac{5}{2} + \beta) \zeta(3 + 2\beta)}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(3 + \beta)}. \quad (\text{C.5})$$

It is smooth for $\ell > -1$ and, despite the many factors, it analytically continues to a function with a single pole at $\beta = -1$, coming from the Riemann zeta function,

$$\mathcal{B}_1(\ell) \sim \frac{\frac{1}{2}\gamma g^{2+2\ell}}{\beta + 1}. \quad (\text{C.6})$$

The singularity comes from the large $r = \sqrt{u^2 + a^2/4}$ behaviour of the integrand. We can verify it by converting the sum over a into an integral, as done earlier at strong coupling,

$$\sum_a \int \frac{du}{2\pi} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \int_1^\infty dr \oint \frac{ds}{2\pi i s}, \quad (\text{C.7})$$

with the polar coordinates $u^{\pm a} = r s^{\pm 1}$ and with a cut-off set at $r = 1$ for convenience. (Since we are only interested in the residue at the leading pole, only the large r behaviour matters and the precise value of the lower bound is irrelevant. We also symmetrised the

domain of integration in a , using the parity symmetry of the integrand.) Straightforward algebra gives

$$\mathcal{B}_1(\ell) \sim -\frac{1}{2}\gamma g^{2(1+\ell)} \int_1^\infty \frac{dr}{r^{3+2\beta}} \oint \frac{ds}{2\pi i s} (s - 1/s)^2 = \frac{\gamma g^{2(1+\ell)}}{2(1+\beta)}, \quad (\text{C.8})$$

in agreement with (C.6).

If we were to expand further the integrand at weak coupling we would find higher poles at $\beta = -1$. They originate from the logarithms in the \mathcal{F} -factor and they can be resummed using the asymptotic behaviour (A.8), that is

$$\mathcal{F}_a(u) \sim F(g) \left(u^2 + \frac{a^2}{4} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}\gamma}, \quad (\text{C.9})$$

with $F(g) = 1 + O(g^2)$. The rest is power suppressed at large r or just modifies the overall factor by subleading corrections in g^2 . Therefore, resumming the leading singularities is done by plugging $\beta = \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma$ in the formulae above.

In particular, we find that the singular part of the loop corrections reads

$$\mathcal{B}_1(\ell) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\gamma g^{2(1+\ell)}(1 + O(g^2))}{1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma}. \quad (\text{C.10})$$

This behaviour determines the result at $\ell = -1$ to leading order at weak coupling. It gives $\mathcal{B}_1(\ell = -1) = -1$ which cancels the tree-level part in (C.2). Hence, as expected, the amplitude vanishes at $\ell = -1$. (Checking the zero at higher loops would require to take into account multi-particle corrections at some point, as well as to expand further the one-particle integral around $\beta = -1$.)

This analysis generalises to a generic primary in the $\mathfrak{su}(1, 1|2)$ sector with $P(0) \neq 0$, after replacing the transfer matrix by its general expression, see eq. (A.25),

$$\mathcal{T}_a(u) \simeq \frac{i\gamma}{2} \frac{u^{[-a]}P(u^{[-a]}) - u^{[+a]}P(u^{[+a]})}{u^{[+a]}u^{[-a]}P(0)}. \quad (\text{C.11})$$

It is saying that adding y 's reduces a priori the degree of convergency of the integral, since the numerator is then of a higher degree in both u and a . Nonetheless, we can still evaluate the integral for large enough β . For a generic P , we use

$$\sum_{a=1}^\infty a \int \frac{du}{2\pi} \frac{(u \pm ia/2)^{2k+1}}{(u^2 + a^2/4)^{3+\beta}} = \pm i \frac{4^{2+\beta-k} \Gamma(2k - \beta - 1) \Gamma(\frac{5}{2} + \beta - k)}{2\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(k - \beta - 1) \Gamma(3 + \beta)} \zeta(3 + 2\beta - 2k), \quad (\text{C.12})$$

together with the fact that only odd powers survive. The large a behaviour (i.e., power counting) of the sum in the l.h.s. directly maps to the pole of the ζ -function in the r.h.s. . We note however that this pole at $\beta = k - 1$ is absent from the full result when $k \neq 0$, since it multiplies a zero of the polynomial $\Gamma(2k - \beta - 1)/\Gamma(k - \beta - 1)$. The sole exception is $k = 0$, which brings us back to (C.5). Therefore, we find here again a single, simple pole

at $\beta = -1$ with the same residue as before. It predicts a zero at $\ell = -1$. We can verify all of that using the angular average, which returns

$$\oint \frac{ds}{2\pi is} a \mathcal{T}_a(u) = \frac{\gamma}{2r} \oint \frac{ds}{2\pi is} (s - 1/s) \frac{(r/s)P(r/s) - (rs)P(rs)}{P(0)} = \gamma. \quad (\text{C.13})$$

for any polynomial P such that $P(0) \neq 0$.

The bottom line is that the position of the pole and its residue are independent of the spin N , despite the fact that the integral is seemingly less convergent at higher N . It agrees with the analysis in [17] which shows that the convergency of the integral improves and becomes spin independent if one first takes the sum over a . We see the same phenomenon here as coming from the angular integration.

Note finally that the state independence of the pole is unlikely to hold beyond the $\mathfrak{su}(1,1|2)$ sector. The next layers of magnons will add conjugate derivatives $\bar{\mathcal{D}}^n$, or equivalently boxes, which increase the twist of the operator, $t = L + \gamma + 2n$. One thus expects the leading pole to show up at $\ell = -1 + n + \frac{1}{2}\gamma$, with a small residue $\sim g^{2(1+\ell)} \sim g^{2n}$.

D Leading pole at finite coupling

In this appendix we study the leading pole of the amplitude $\mathcal{B}(\ell)$ at finite coupling and its relation to the one-particle integral $\mathcal{B}_1(\ell)$. We consider a scalar state for simplicity. The asymptotic behaviour of the one-magnon integrand for large u and large a is then simply given by

$$e^{-\ell \bar{E}_a(u)} \tilde{\mu}_a(u) \mathcal{F}_a(u) \mathcal{T}_a(u) \sim \frac{a^2 g^{2(1+\ell)} F(g) \gamma (1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{2(u^2 + a^2/4)^{1+\beta}}, \quad (\text{D.1})$$

with $\beta = 1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma$. We used here the asymptotic behaviour (A.8) for $\mathcal{F}_a(u)$ and the fact that $\mathcal{T}_a(u) \sim a\gamma(1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)/(2u^{[+a]}u^{[-a]})$ which holds for scalar states. It implies, after integrating over a and r , that the leading pole in \mathcal{B}_1 is given by

$$\mathcal{B}_1^{sing} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}\gamma(1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma)g^\gamma F(g)}{1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma}, \quad (\text{D.2})$$

with $F(g)$ the state-dependent constant (A.9). In principle, this behaviour could be shifted by the higher contributions in $\mathcal{B}(\ell)$. This is not the case because of the interaction (2.23). It is such that sending a mirror magnon to infinity increases the bridge length for its companions, since

$$\lim_{x^{[\pm a]} \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{\Delta}_{ab}(u, v) = (y^{[+b]}y^{[-b]})^{-2}. \quad (\text{D.3})$$

In other words, the pole is triggered by a single mirror magnon, which decouples from the rest up to a length shift. Namely,

$$\mathcal{B}(\ell) \sim \mathcal{B}_1^{sing} \times \mathcal{B}(\ell + 2), \quad (\text{D.4})$$

close to the pole, or equivalently

$$\text{Res}_{\ell = -1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma} \mathcal{B}(\ell) = \frac{1}{2}\gamma \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma\right) g^\gamma F(g) \mathcal{B}\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\gamma\right), \quad (\text{D.5})$$

using (D.2). This equation should hold at any coupling g . It is verified at weak coupling, see appendix C, and at strong coupling, using (4.35) together with $F(g) \rightarrow g^{-\gamma}$. What is more, in the latter case, a recurrence relation holds away from the pole,

$$\mathcal{B}(\ell + 2)/\mathcal{B}(\ell)|_{g \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{(1 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)(2 + \ell - \frac{1}{2}\gamma)}{(1 + \ell)(2 + \ell)}, \quad (\text{D.6})$$

according to eq. (4.35).

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