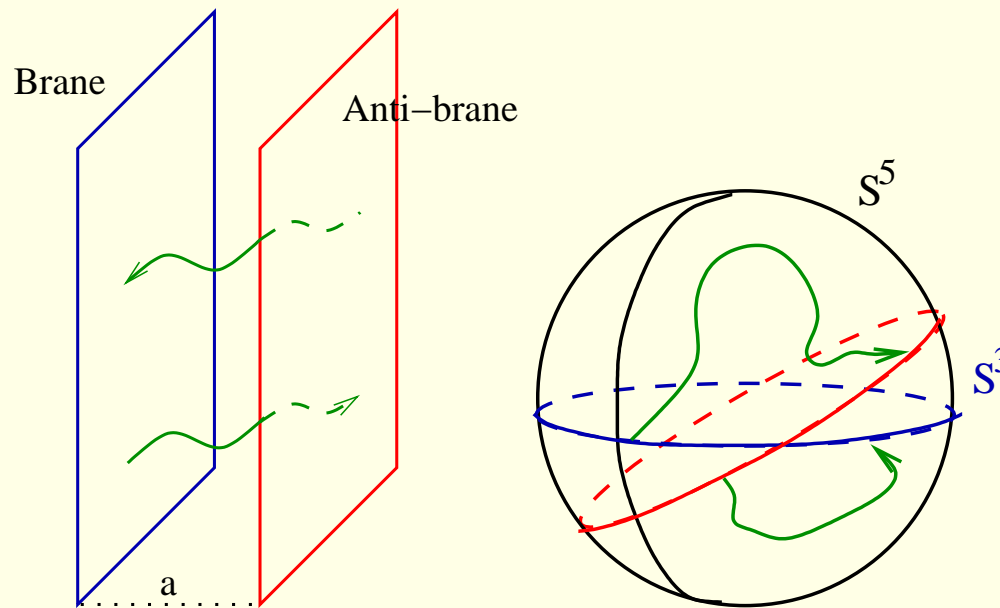


Brane–anti-brane system from an integrable point of view

Z. Bajnok

Holographic QFT Group, Wigner Research Centre for Physics

Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest



$$\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^J Z^{J'}} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J'})_{l_N}^{j_N} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_N}^{l_1 \dots l_N} \bar{Y}_{l_1}^{k_1} \dots \bar{Y}_{l_{N-1}}^{k_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{i_N}^{k_N}$$

work done in collaboration with:

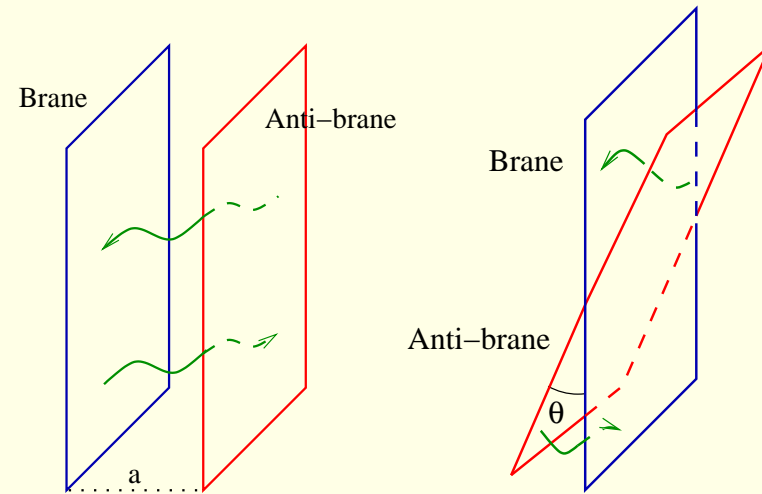
N. Drukker, A. Hegedus, R. Nepomechie, L. Palla, C. Sieg, R. Suzuki

Motivation: Brane–anti-brane system in flat space

Brane–anti-brane system in flat space:

open strings are oriented we need 2

spectrum massive for $a > a_{crit}$



Motivation: Brane-anti-brane system in flat space

Brane-anti-brane system in flat space:

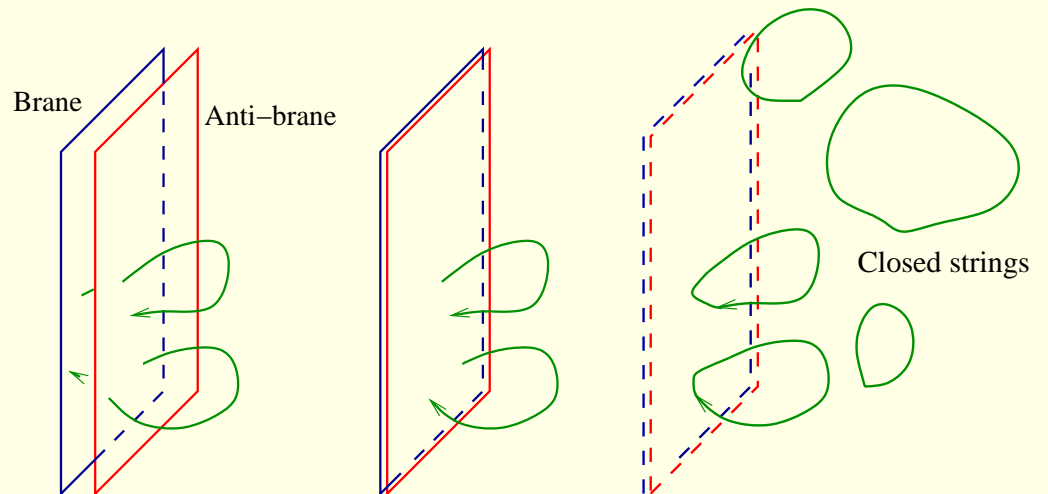
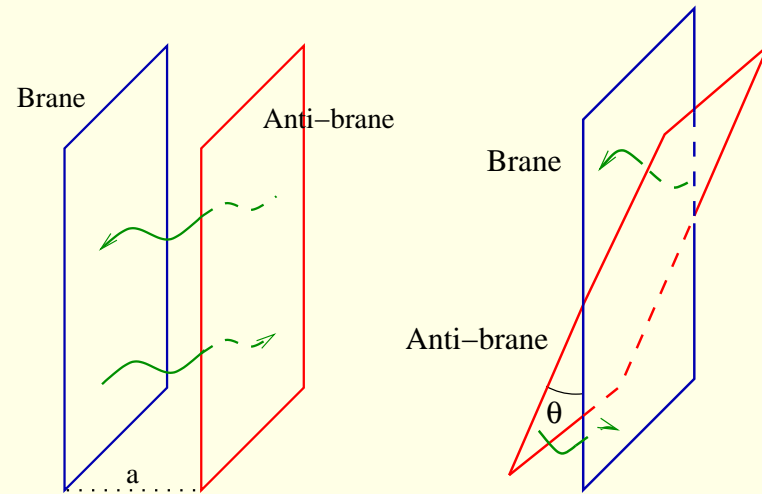
open strings are oriented we need 2

spectrum massive for $a > a_{crit}$

$a = 0$ spectrum contains tachyon

with $m^2 = -\frac{1}{2\alpha'}$

tachyons condensate, branes decay [A. Sen]



Aim: test brane–anti-brane system in curved space using

Integrability in Gauge and String Theory

$AdS_5 \times S^5$

$e^{ip_k L} = \prod_{j \neq k} S(p_k, p_j)$

$E(p) = \sqrt{1 + 4g^2 \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}$

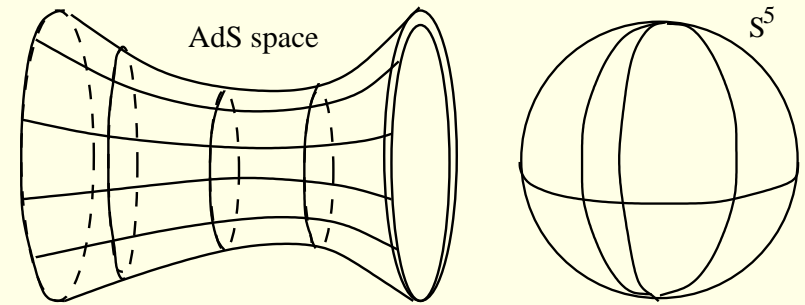
$x^+ + \frac{1}{x^+} - x^- - \frac{1}{x^-} = \frac{1}{h} - \frac{2i}{h}$

Utrecht 19 - 23 August 2013
INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP
<http://web.science.uu.nl/IGST13/>

Motivation: Brane–anti-brane system in curved space

Brane–anti-brane system in AdS dualities:

The most understood AdS duality: $AdS_5 \times S^5$



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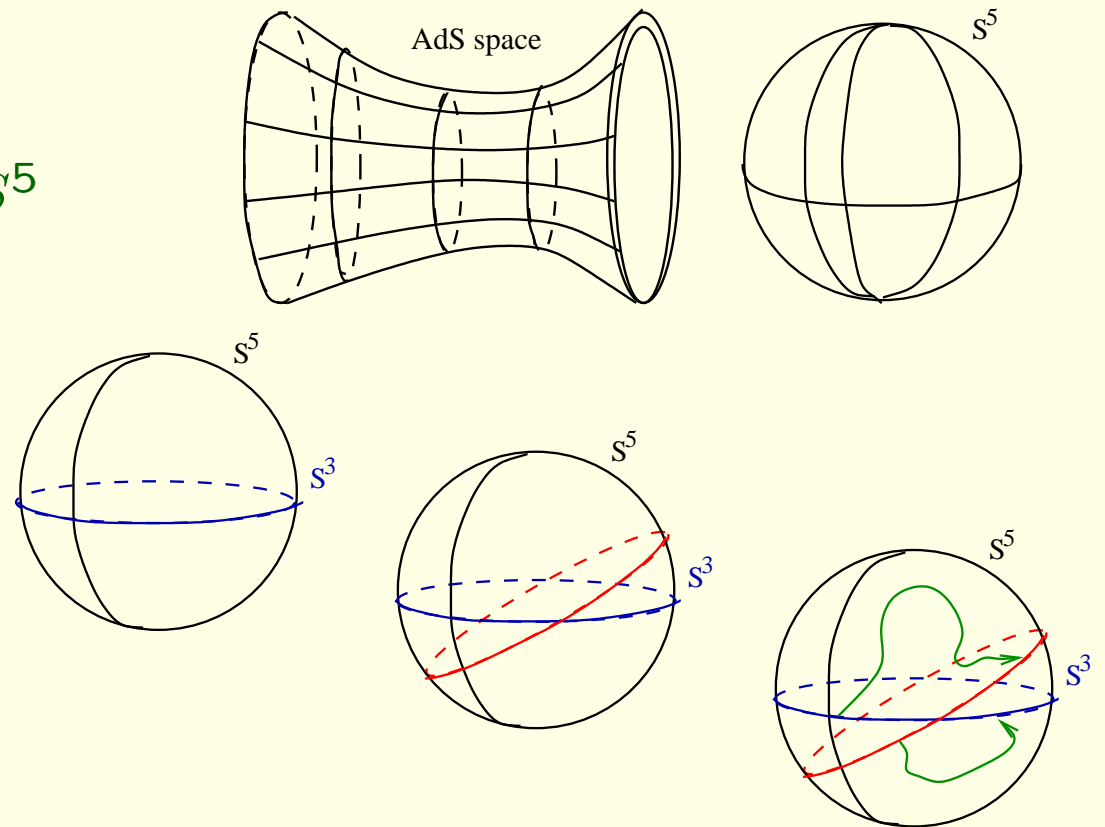
D3 brane wraps $S^3 \subset S^5$

$$S^5 = \{|X|^2 + |Y|^2 + |Z|^2 = 1\}$$

$$S^3 = \{Y = 0\}$$

2 D3 branes at angles

spectrum of open strings



Motivation: Brane-anti-brane system in curved space

Brane-anti-brane system in AdS dualities:

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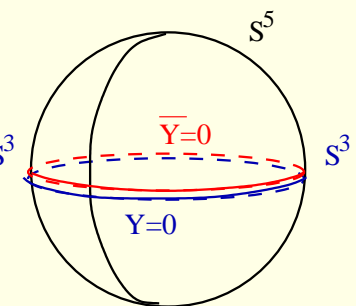
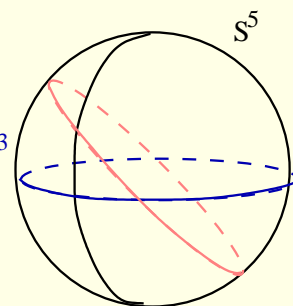
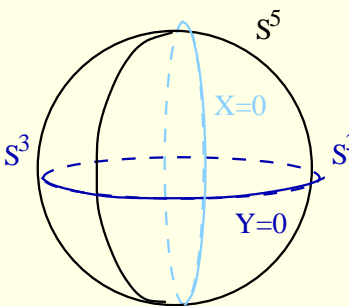
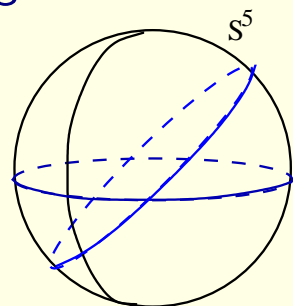
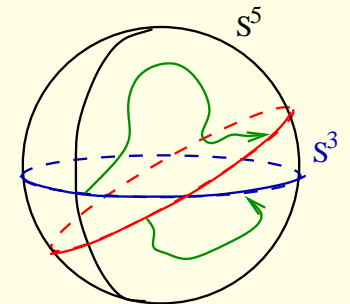
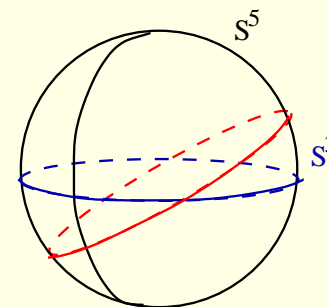
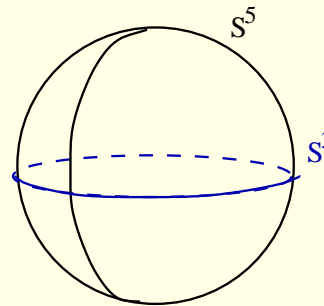
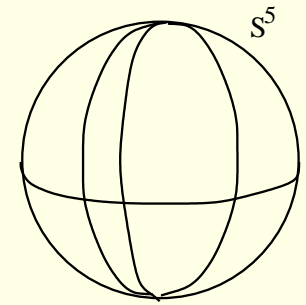
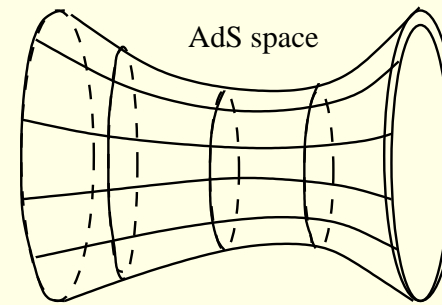
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2 D3 branes at angles

spectrum of open strings

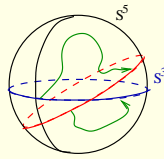
ideal would be to change the angle:

Dbrane-anti-Dbrane: tachyon?



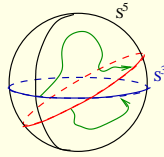
Plan of talk

Open strings connecting brane–anti-brane



Plan of talk

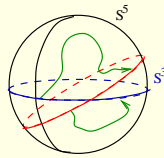
Open strings connecting brane–anti-brane



Gauge theory dual to open strings $\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^J Z^{J'}} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J'})_{l_N}^{j_N} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_N}^{l_1 \dots l_N} \bar{Y}_{l_1}^{k_1} \dots \bar{Y}_{l_{N-1}}^{k_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{i_N}^{k_N}$

Plan of talk

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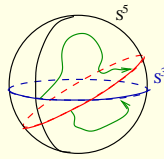
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Integrable description: R-matrix



Plan of talk

Open strings connecting brane–anti-brane

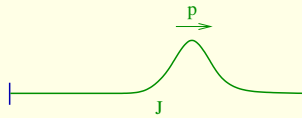


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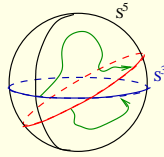


Finite size spectrum: asymptotic BA:



Plan of talk

Open strings connecting brane–anti-brane

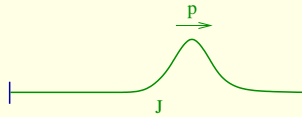


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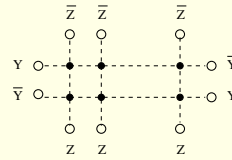
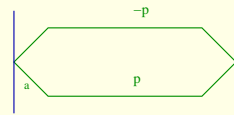
Integrable description: R-matrix



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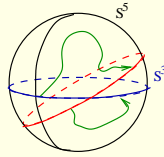


Wrapping corrections:



Plan of talk

Open strings connecting brane–anti-brane

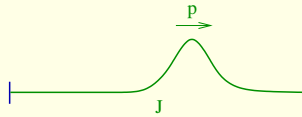


Gauge theory dual to open strings $\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^J Z^{J'}} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J'})_{l_N}^{j_N} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_N}^{l_1 \dots l_N} \bar{Y}_{l_1}^{k_1} \dots \bar{Y}_{l_{N-1}}^{k_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{i_N}^{k_N}$

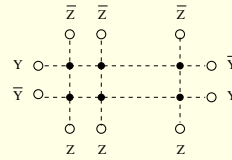
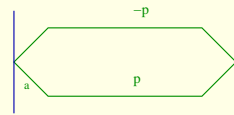
Integrable description: R-matrix



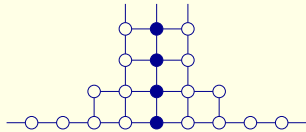
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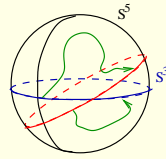
Wrapping corrections:



Y-system \rightarrow BTBA



Plan of talk



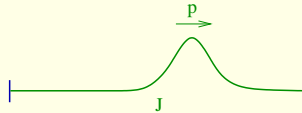
Open strings connecting brane–anti-brane

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$$\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^J Z^{J'}} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J'})_{l_N}^{j_N} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_N}^{l_1 \dots l_N} \bar{Y}_{l_1}^{k_1} \dots \bar{Y}_{l_{N-1}}^{k_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{i_N}^{l_N}$$

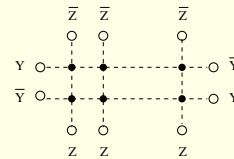
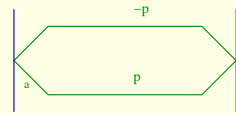
Integrable description: R-matrix



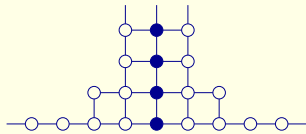
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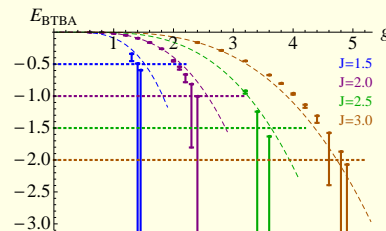
Wrapping corrections:

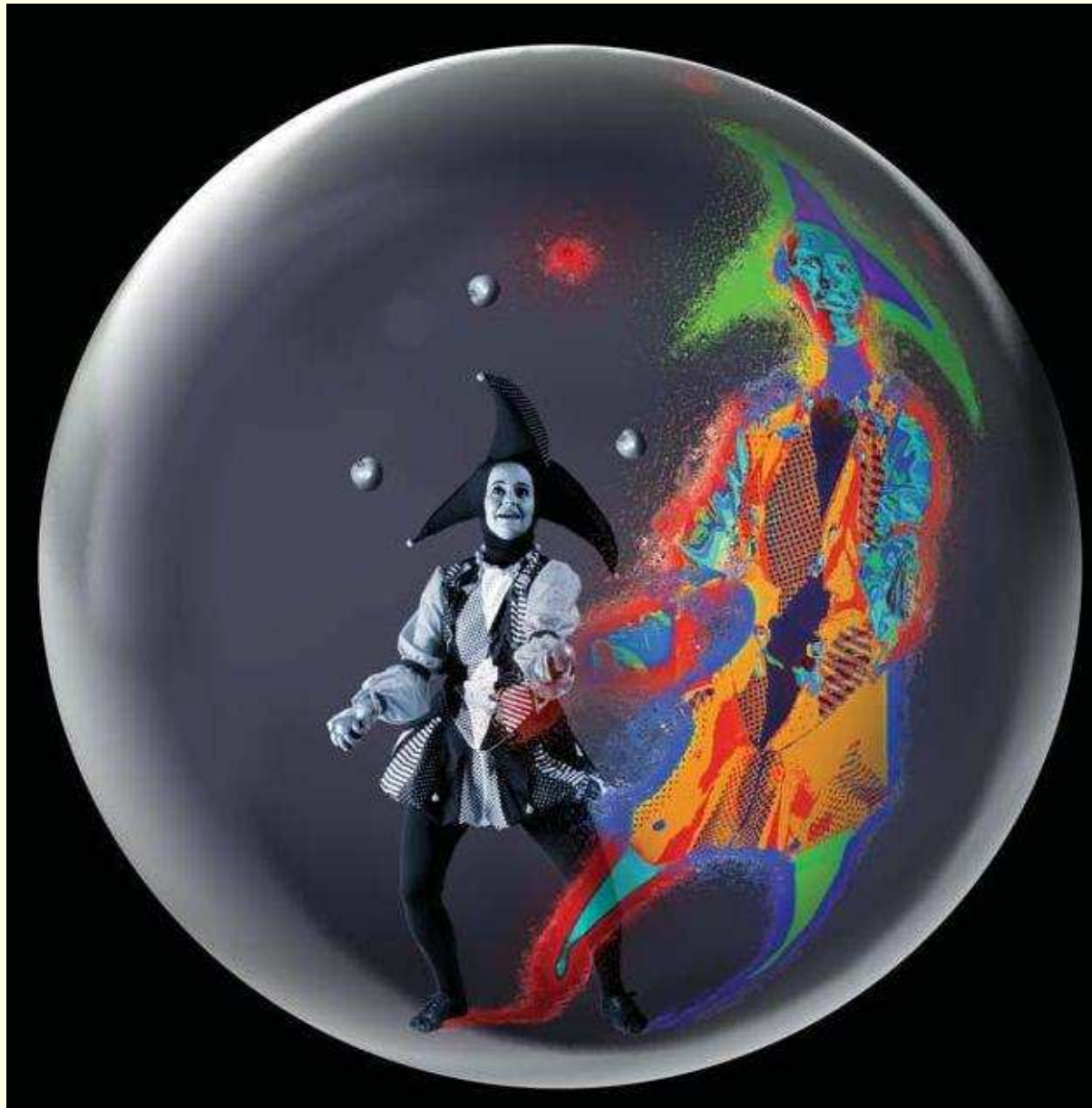


Y-system \rightarrow BTBA



Numerical solution, results:

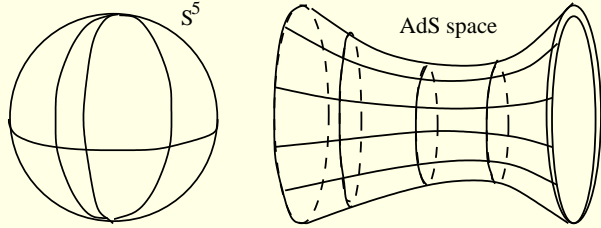




The Illusion of Gravity - Juan Maldacena, Scientific American (2005)

AdS/CFT correspondence (Maldacena 1998)

II_B superstring on $AdS_5 \times S^5$



$$\sum_1^6 Y_i^2 = R^2 \quad - + + + + - = -R^2$$

$$\frac{R^2}{\alpha'} \int \frac{d\tau d\sigma}{4\pi} (\partial_a Y^M \partial^a Y_M + \partial_a X^M \partial^a X_M) + \dots$$

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ D=4 $SU(N)$ SYM

$$\frac{2}{g_{YM}^2} \int d^4x \text{Tr} \left[-\frac{1}{4} F^2 - \frac{1}{2} (D\Phi)^2 + i \bar{\Psi} \not{D} \Psi + V \right]$$

$$V(\Phi, \Psi) = \frac{1}{4} [\Phi, \Phi]^2 + \bar{\Psi} [\Phi, \Psi]$$

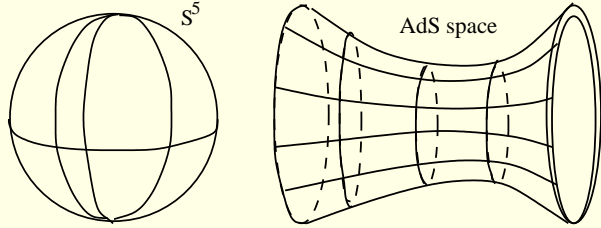
$$\beta = 0 \text{ superconformal } \frac{PSU(2,2|4)}{SO(5) \times SO(1,4)}$$

gaugeinvariants: $\mathcal{O} = \text{Tr}(\Phi^2), \det(\)$

\equiv

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Dictionary

Couplings: $\sqrt{\lambda} = \frac{R^2}{\alpha'}, g_s = \frac{\lambda}{N} \rightarrow 0$
2D QFT

String energy levels: $E(\lambda)$
 $E(\lambda) = E(\infty) + \frac{E_1}{\sqrt{\lambda}} + \frac{E_2}{\lambda} + \dots$

strong \leftrightarrow weak



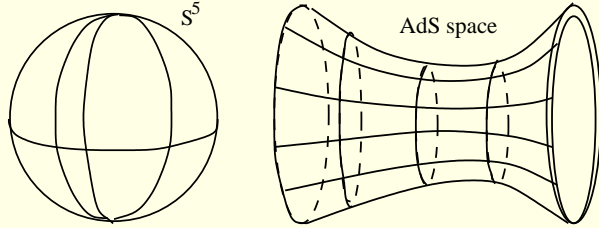
$\lambda = g_{YM}^2 N, N \rightarrow \infty$ planar limit

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_n(x) \mathcal{O}_m(0) \rangle = \frac{\delta_{nm}}{|x|^{2\Delta_n(\lambda)}}$$

Anomalous dim $\Delta(\lambda)$
 $\Delta(\lambda) = \Delta(0) + \lambda\Delta_1 + \lambda^2\Delta_2 + \dots$

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2D integrable QFT

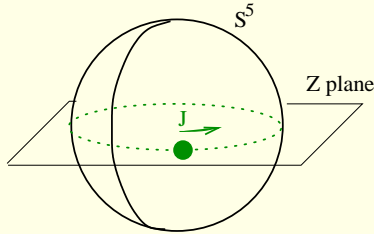
spectrum: $Q = 1, 2, \dots, \infty, (\alpha, \dot{\alpha})$ dispersion: $\epsilon_Q(p) = \sqrt{Q^2 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2} \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}$

Exact scattering/reflection matrix: $S_{Q_1 Q_2}(p_1, p_2, \lambda), R_Q(p, \lambda)$

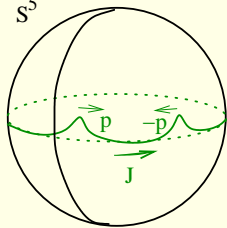
Finite size correction: Lüscher, TBA

AdS/CFT correspondence: closed strings

BPS string configuration: BMN



$$E_{BPS}(\lambda) = J$$



classical energy + loop corrections

\leftrightarrow

$$V(\Phi, \Psi) = \frac{1}{4}[\Phi, \Phi]^2 + \bar{\Psi}[\Phi, \Psi]$$

supersymmetric **BPS** operators

$$Z = \Phi_5 + i\Phi_6, Y = \Phi_3 + i\Phi_4$$

$$X = \Phi_1 + i\Phi_2$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{BPS} = \text{Tr}(Z^J) \leftrightarrow |\uparrow\uparrow \dots \uparrow\rangle$$

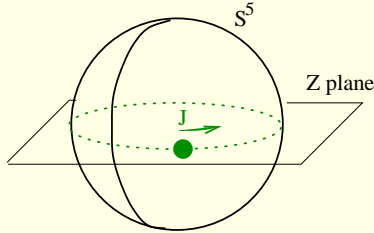
$$\Delta_{BPS} = J$$

nonsupersymmetric operator: Konishi

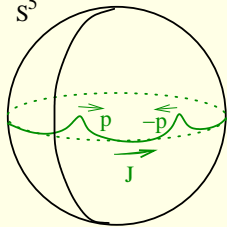
$$\mathcal{O}_K = \text{Tr}(ZYZY + \dots) \leftrightarrow |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \dots$$

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$$\mathcal{O}_K = \text{Tr}(ZYZY + \dots) \leftrightarrow |\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow\rangle + \dots$$

2D integrable QFT

$$\text{supersymmetric groundstate } E_0(J) = \Delta(\lambda) - J = 0$$

two particle state

$$E = E_{BPS} + E_{BA} + E_{FSC}$$

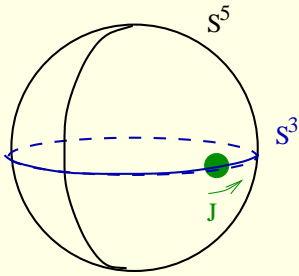
$$\text{Bethe Ansatz: } e^{ipJ} S(p, -p) = 1$$

$$E_{BA} = 2E(p, \lambda) = 2\sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2}(\sin \frac{p}{2})^2}$$

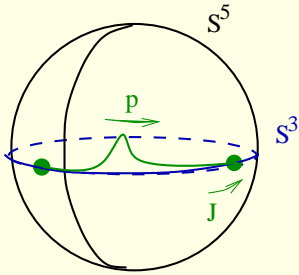
$$E_{FSC} = \sum_Q \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} S_{Q1}(q, p) S_{Q1}(q, -p) e^{-\epsilon_Q L} + \dots = E_{TBA}$$

AdS/CFT correspondence: open strings, single brane

BPS string configuration



$$E_{BPS}(\lambda) = J$$



cl. energy+loop corrections

\leftrightarrow

Brane configurations

$$Z = \Phi_5 + i\Phi_6, Y = \Phi_3 + i\Phi_4, X = \Phi_1 + i\Phi_2$$

Y=0 brane

$$\mathcal{O}_Y = \det(Y) = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_N}^{i_N}$$

BMN string

$$\mathcal{O}_Y^{Z^J} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{i_N}^{j_N}$$

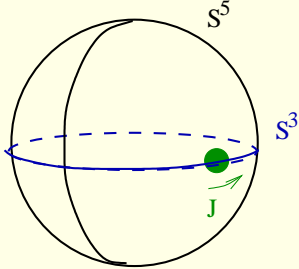
$$\Delta_{BPS} = J$$

nonsupersymmetric operator: Konishi type

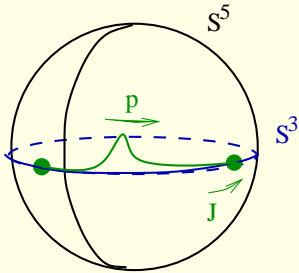
$$\mathcal{O}_Y^{Z^{J-1}X} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J-1}X)_{i_N}^{j_N}$$

AdS/CFT correspondence: open strings, single brane

BPS string configuration



$$E_{BPS}(\lambda) = J$$



cl. energy+loop corrections

\leftrightarrow

Brane configurations

$$Z = \Phi_5 + i\Phi_6, Y = \Phi_3 + i\Phi_4, X = \Phi_1 + i\Phi_2$$

Y=0 brane

$$\mathcal{O}_Y = \det(Y) = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_N}^{i_N}$$

BMN string

$$\mathcal{O}_Y^{Z^J} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{i_N}^{j_N}$$

$$\Delta_{BPS} = J$$

nonsupersymmetric operator: Konishi type

$$\mathcal{O}_Y^{Z^{J-1}X} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J-1}X)_{i_N}^{j_N}$$

2D integrable QFT

$$\text{supersymmetric groundstate } E_0(J) = \Delta(\lambda) - J = 0$$

$$1 \text{ particle state: } E = E_{BPS} + E_{BA} + E_{FSC}$$

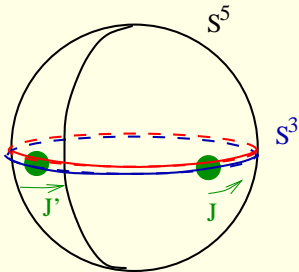
$$\text{Bethe Ansatz: } e^{2ipJ} R_Y(p) R_Y(p) = 1$$

$$E_{BA} = E(p, \lambda) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2} (\sin \frac{p}{2})^2}$$

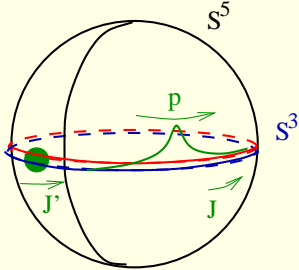
$$E_{FSC} = \sum_Q \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} R_Q(q) R_Q(\bar{q}) e^{-2\epsilon_Q L} + \dots = E_{TBA}$$

AdS/CFT correspondence: open strings, brane-anti-brane

BPS string configuration



$$E_{BPS}(\lambda) = J + J'$$



cl. energy+loop corrections

\Leftrightarrow

Brane configurations

$$Z = \Phi_5 + i\Phi_6, Y = \Phi_3 + i\Phi_4, X = \Phi_1 + i\Phi_2$$

$Y - \bar{Y}$ brane

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}} = \det(Y) = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_N}^{i_N}$$

2 BMN strings

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^J Z^{J'}} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J'})_{l_N}^{i_N} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_N}^{l_1 \dots l_N} \bar{Y}_{l_1}^{k_1} \dots \bar{Y}_{l_{N-1}}^{k_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{j_N}^{k_N}$$

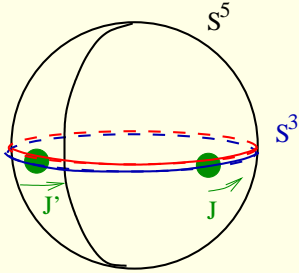
$$\Delta_{BPS} = J + J'$$

nonsupersymmetric operator: Konishi type

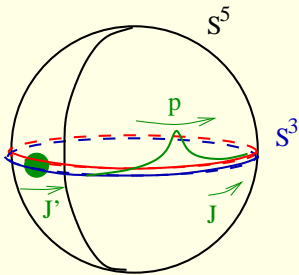
$$\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{\mathcal{V}\mathcal{W}} \quad ; \quad \mathcal{W} = Z^{J-1} X \quad ; \quad \mathcal{V} = Z^{J'}$$

AdS/CFT correspondence: open strings, brane-anti-brane

BPS string configuration



$$E_{BPS}(\lambda) = J + J'$$



cl. energy+loop corrections

\leftrightarrow

Brane configurations

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2 BMN strings

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^J Z^{J'}} = \epsilon_{i_1 \dots i_N}^{j_1 \dots j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \dots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{J'})_{l_N}^{i_N} \epsilon_{k_1 \dots k_N}^{l_1 \dots l_N} \bar{Y}_{l_1}^{k_1} \dots \bar{Y}_{l_{N-1}}^{k_{N-1}} (Z^J)_{j_N}^{k_N}$$

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2D integrable QFT

$$\text{supersymmetric groundstate } E_0(J) = \Delta(\lambda) - J = 0$$

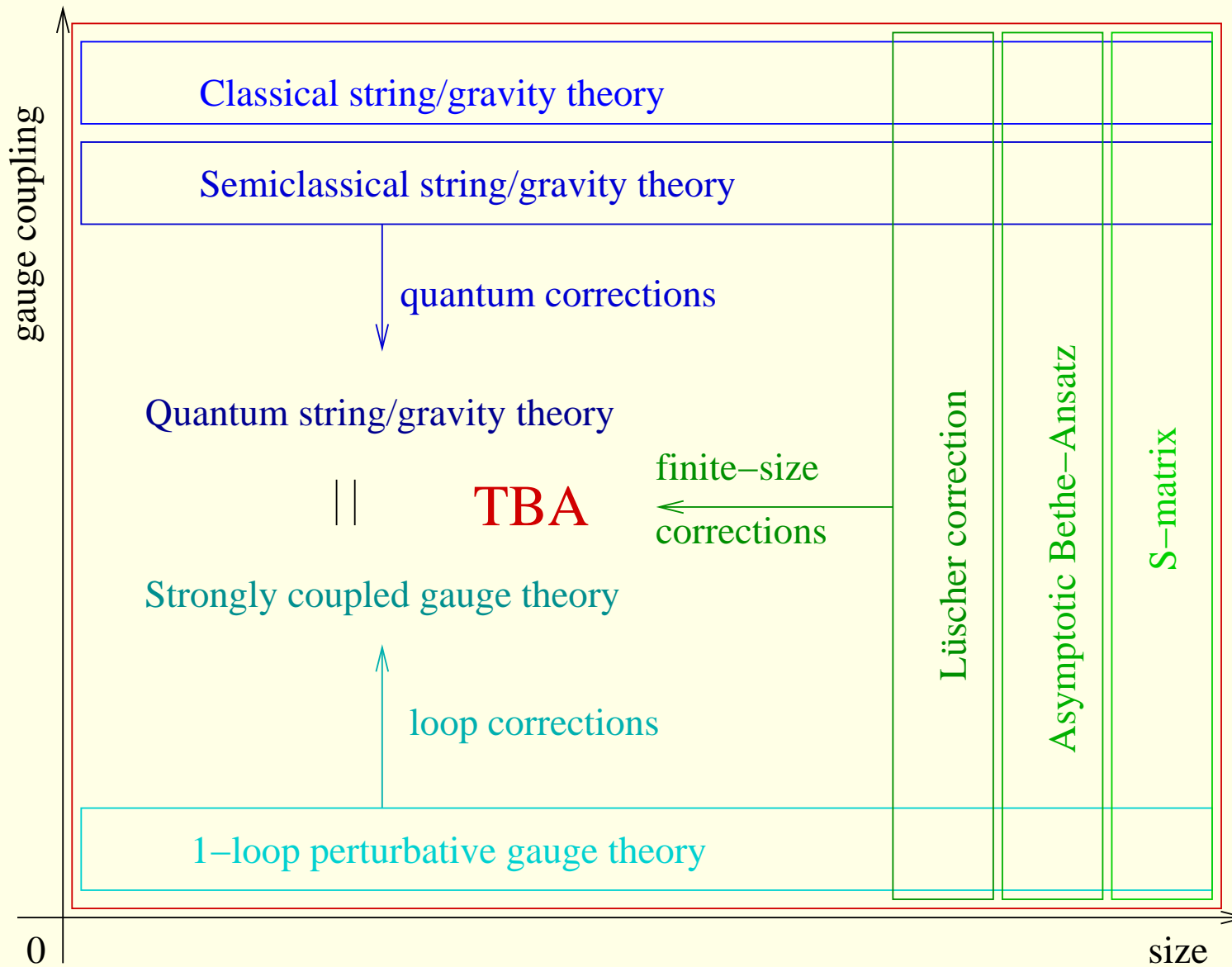
$$E = E_{BPS} + E_{BA} + E_{FSC}$$

$$\text{Bethe Ansatz: } e^{i2pJ} R_Y(p) R_{\bar{Y}}(p) = 1$$

$$E_{BA} = E(p, \lambda) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2} (\sin \frac{p}{2})^2}$$

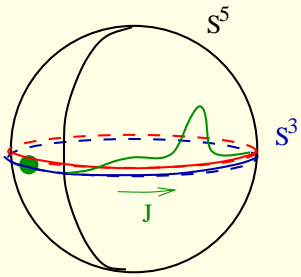
$$E_{FSC} = \sum_Q \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} R_Q(q) R_Q(\bar{q}) e^{-2\epsilon_Q L} + \dots = E_{TBA}$$

Spectral problem

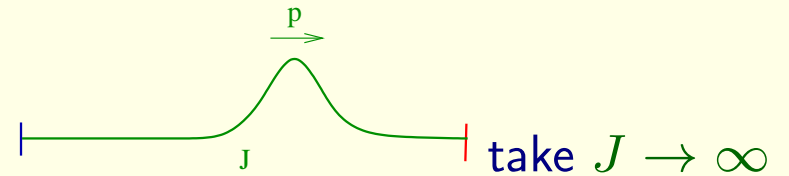


2D \equiv Integrable point of view

2D \equiv Integrable point of view

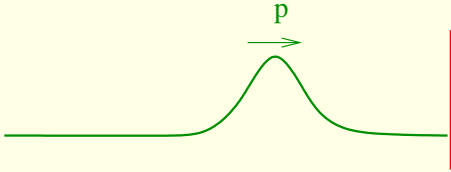


From the string excitation point of view



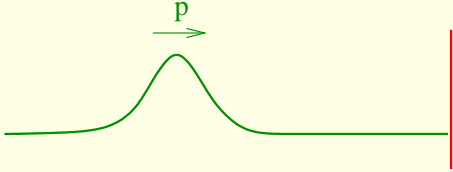
2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle state:



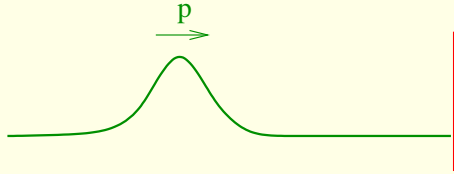
2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$

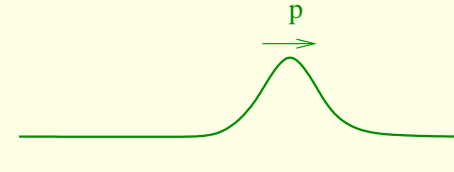


2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$

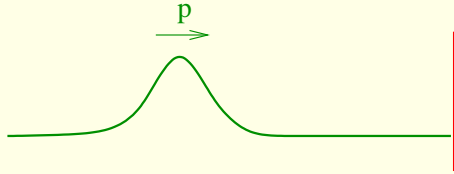


times develop

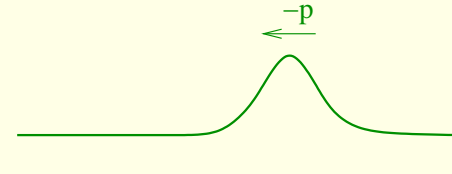


2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$

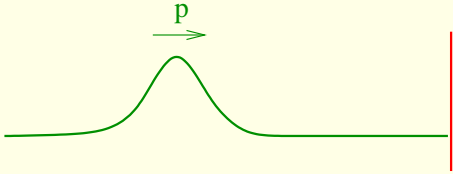


times develop further

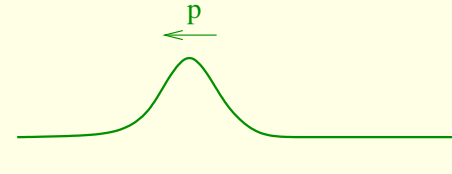


2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$

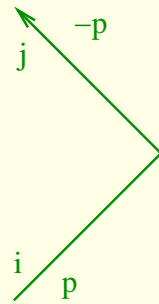
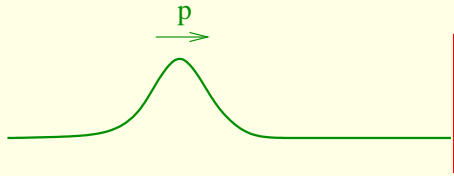


Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$

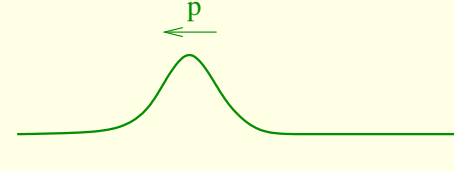


2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$

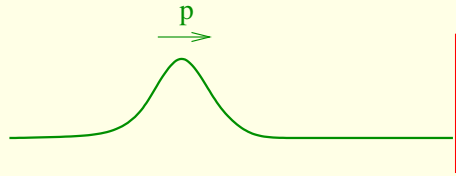


Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$

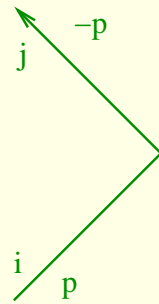


2D \equiv Integrable point of view

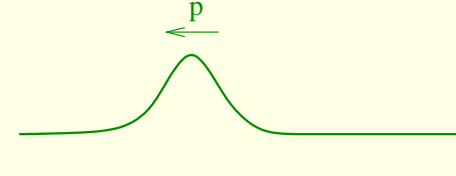
Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Free in particle



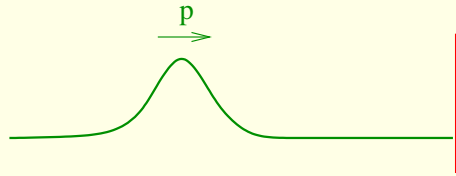
Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$



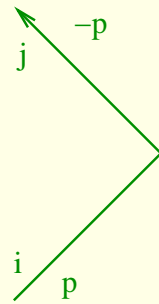
Free out particle

2D \equiv Integrable point of view

Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$

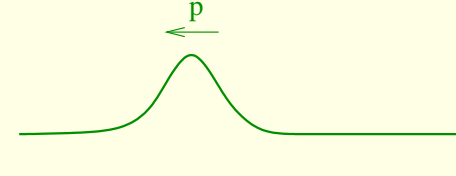


Free in particle



\leftarrow **R-matrix** \rightarrow

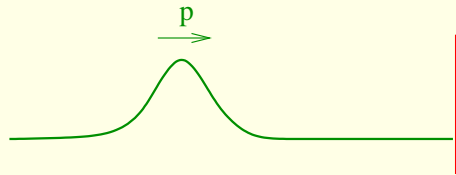
Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free out particle

2D \equiv Integrable point of view

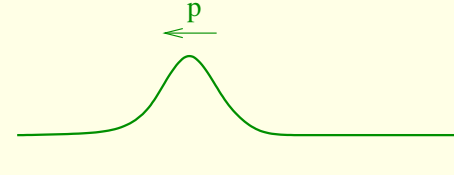
Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Free in particle

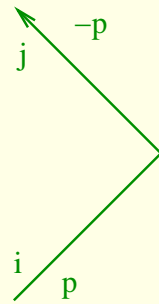
$$|p\rangle_i$$

Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free out particle

$$R_i^j(p) | -p\rangle_j$$

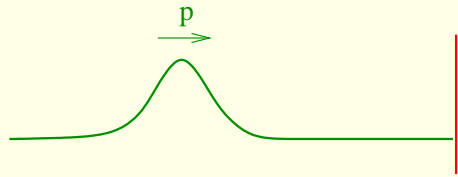


\leftarrow **R-matrix** \rightarrow

$=$

2D \equiv Integrable point of view

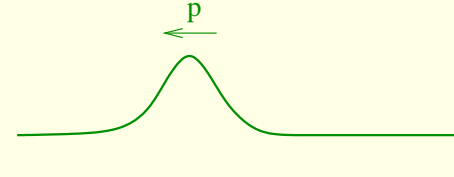
Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Free in particle

$$|p\rangle_i$$

Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free out particle

$$R_i^j(p) | -p\rangle_j$$

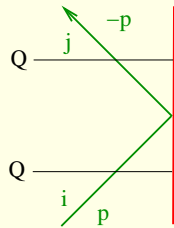
\leftarrow **R-matrix** \rightarrow

$=$

R-matrix=scalar.matrix

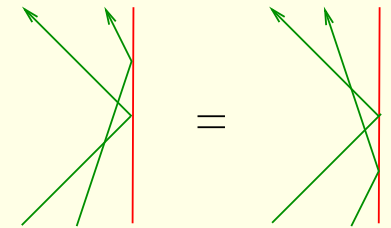
matrix

Conserved charges
 $[R(p), Q] = 0$



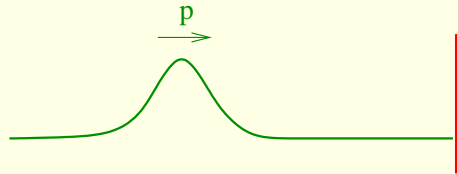
Yang-Baxter equation

$$S_{12}R_1S_{2\bar{1}}R_2 = R_2S_{1\bar{2}}R_1S_{\bar{2}\bar{1}}$$



2D \equiv Integrable point of view

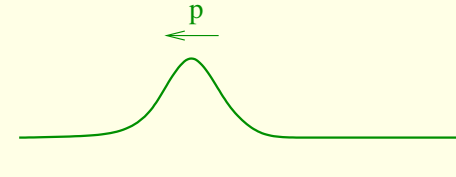
Boundary one particle in state: $t \rightarrow -\infty$



Free in particle

$$|p\rangle_i$$

Boundary one pt out state: $t \rightarrow \infty$



Free out particle

$$R_i^j(p) | -p \rangle_j$$

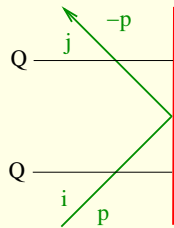
\leftarrow **R-matrix** \rightarrow

$=$

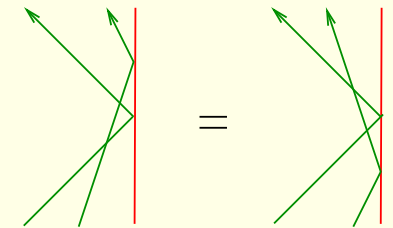
R-matrix=scalar.matrix

matrix

Conserved charges
 $[R(p), Q] = 0$

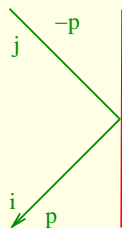


Yang-Baxter equation
 $S_{12}R_1S_{2\bar{1}}R_2 = R_2S_{1\bar{2}}R_1S_{2\bar{1}}$

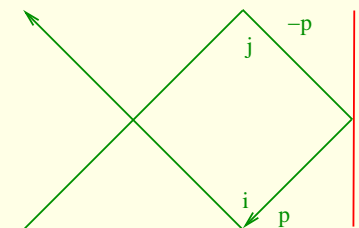


scalar

Unitarity
 $R(-p) = R^{-1}(p)$



crossing
 $R(p) = S(p, -\bar{p})R(-\bar{p})$

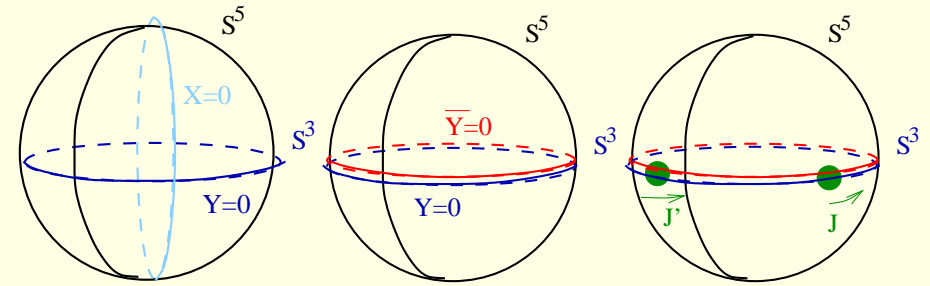


Y=0 brane

parametrization: $X = (1, \dot{1}), Y = (1, \dot{2}), \bar{Y} = (2, \dot{1})$

BMN $\text{Tr}(Z^J)$: $PSU(2, 2|4) \longrightarrow PSU(2|2)^2$

Brane $PSU(2|2)^2 \rightarrow SU(1|2)^2$



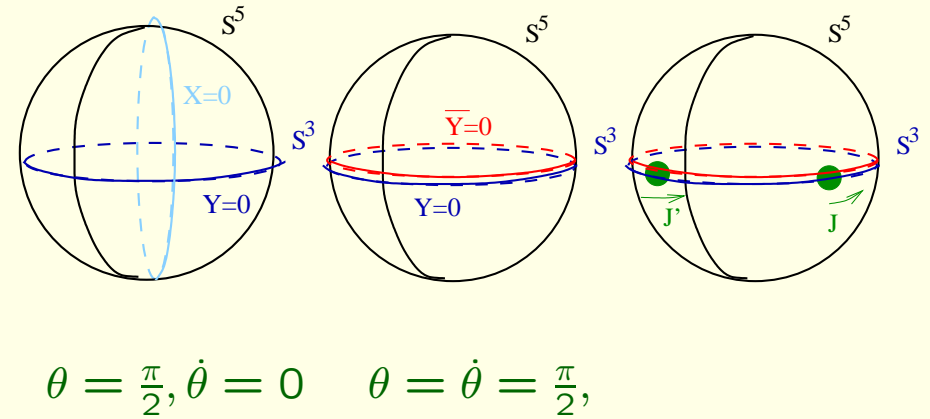
Y=0 brane

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BMN $\text{Tr}(Z^J)$: $PSU(2, 2|4) \longrightarrow PSU(2|2)^2$

Brane $PSU(2|2)^2 \rightarrow SU(1|2)^2$

$(1, 2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} (1, 2)$ is broken



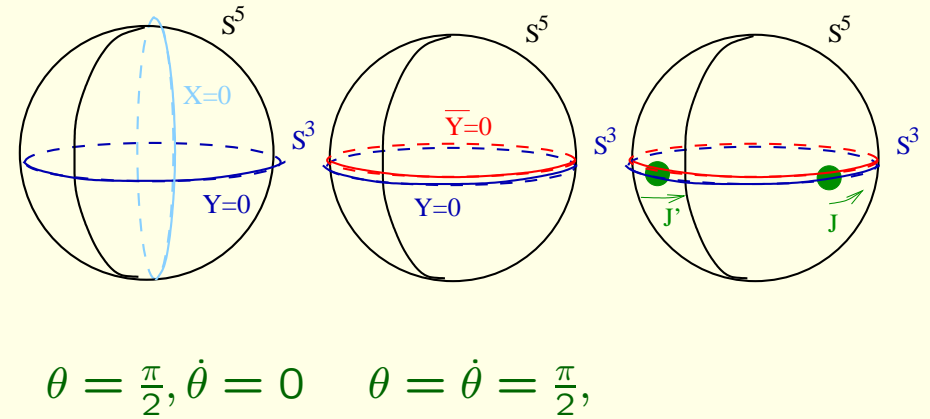
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$(1, 2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} (1, 2)$ is broken



R-matrix=scalar.matrix

matrix

$$Q = 1 \text{ reps } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \dot{1} \\ \dot{2} \\ \dot{3} \\ \dot{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$[R, \Delta(Q)] = 0$$

$$R(p) = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{i\frac{p}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

scalar

$$R_0(z) = -e^{-ip} \sigma(p, -p) \quad [\text{Correa, Chen}]$$

[Hofman, Maldacena]

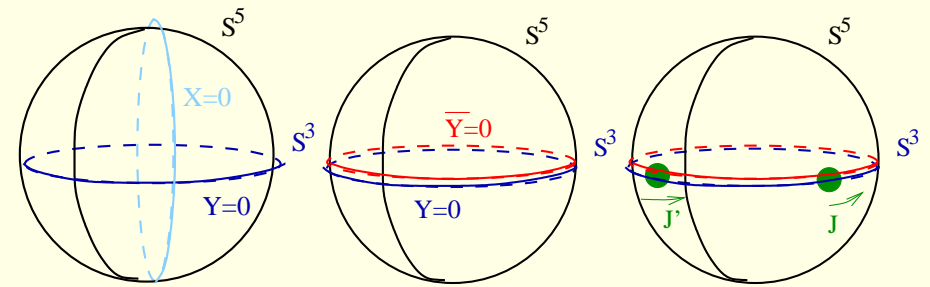
Y=0 brane

parametrization: $X = (1, \dot{1}), Y = (1, \dot{2}), \bar{Y} = (2, \dot{1})$

BMN $\text{Tr}(Z^J)$: $PSU(2, 2|4) \longrightarrow PSU(2|2)^2$

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$(1, 2) \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} (1, 2)$ is broken



$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \dot{\theta} = 0 \quad \theta = \dot{\theta} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

R-matrix=scalar.matrix

matrix

$$Q = 1 \text{ reps } \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \otimes \begin{pmatrix} \dot{1} \\ \dot{2} \\ \dot{3} \\ \dot{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

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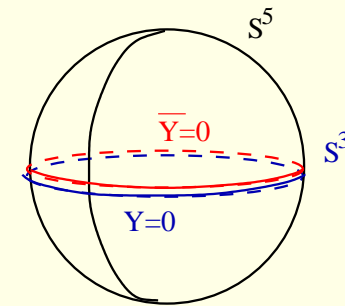
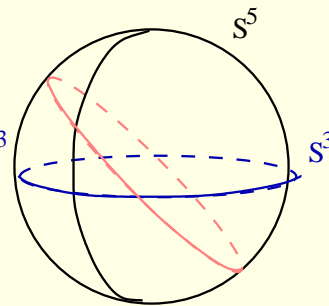
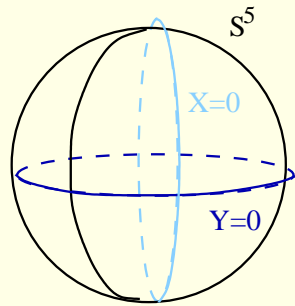
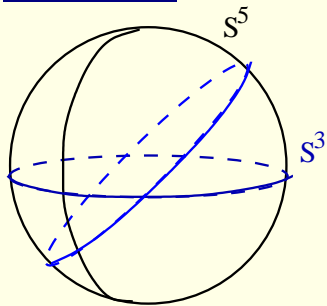
$$R(p) = \begin{pmatrix} -e^{i\frac{p}{2}} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

scalar

$$R_0(z) = -e^{-ip} \sigma(p, -p)$$

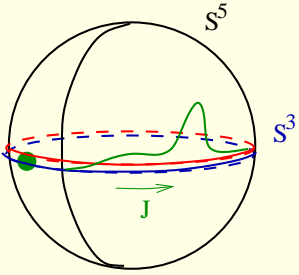
[Correa, Chen]

[Hofman, Maldacena]

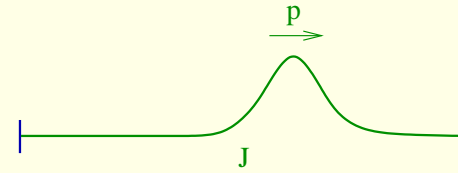


$$\begin{pmatrix} -e^{i\frac{p}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \cos^2 \theta e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} - \sin^2 \theta e^{i\frac{p}{2}} & \sin \theta \cos \theta (e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} + e^{i\frac{p}{2}}) \\ \sin \theta \cos \theta (e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} + e^{i\frac{p}{2}}) & \sin^2 \theta e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} - \cos^2 \theta e^{i\frac{p}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} e^{-i\frac{p}{2}} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{i\frac{p}{2}} \end{pmatrix}$$

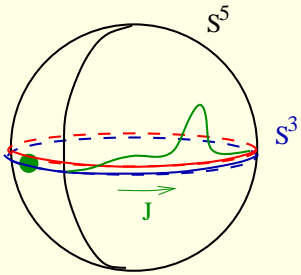
$Y - \bar{Y}$ brane system, large J spectrum for 1 particle



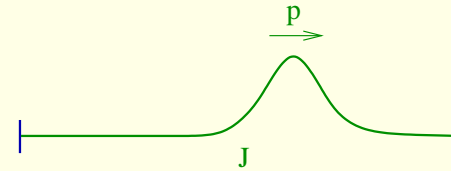
From the string excitation point of view



$Y - \bar{Y}$ brane system, large J spectrum for 1 particle



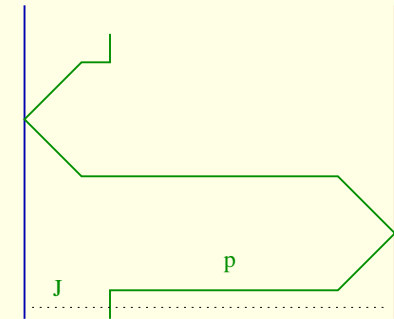
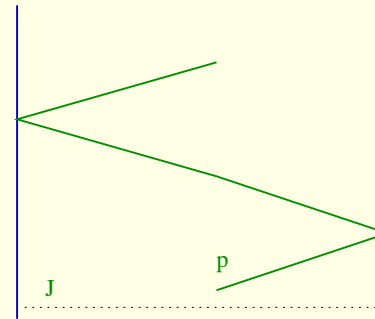
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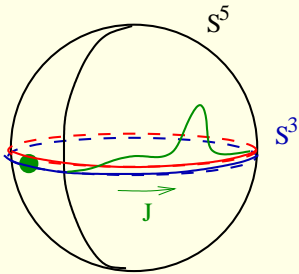
Asymptotic Bethe Ansatz:
periodicity of wavefunction

$$e^{i2pJ} R_Y(p) R_{\bar{Y}}(p) = 1 \rightarrow p$$

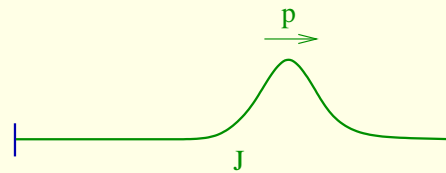
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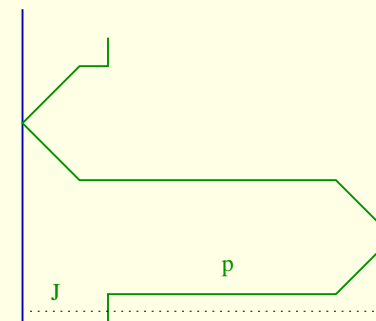
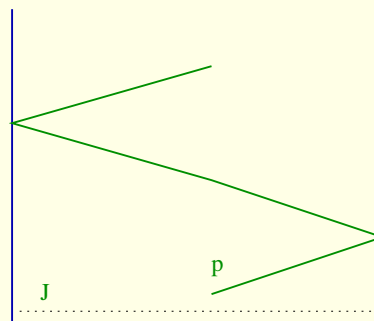
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One loop gauge theory check: $\langle \mathcal{O}_{Y\bar{Y}}^{Z^{J-1} X Z^{J'}}(0) \mathcal{O}_{\bar{Y}Y}^{\bar{Z}^{J-1} \bar{X} \bar{Z}^{J'}}(x) \rangle$

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spin chains decouple into two one loop Hamiltonians:

$$H = \frac{\lambda}{8\pi} Q_1^{\bar{Y}} Q_J^Y \left[\sum_{j=1}^J (I_{j,j+1} - P_{j,j+1} + \frac{1}{2} K_{j,j+1} + 2 - Q_1^Y - Q_J^{\bar{Y}}) \right] Q_J^Y Q_1^{\bar{Y}}$$

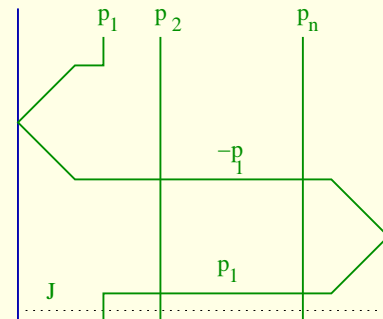
agrees with BA!

$Y - \bar{Y}$ brane system, large J spectrum

Asymptotic Bethe Ansatz: periodicity of wavefunction

$$e^{i2p_1 J} \prod_{i>1} S(p_1, p_i) R_Y(p_1) \prod_{i>1} S(p_i, -p_1) R_{\bar{Y}}(p_1) = 1 \rightarrow p_1$$

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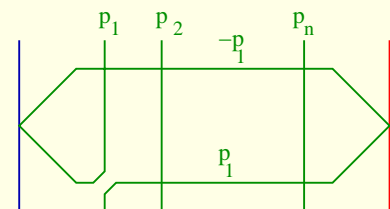
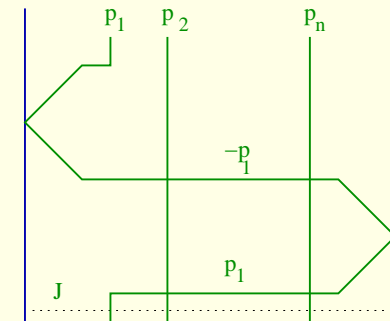
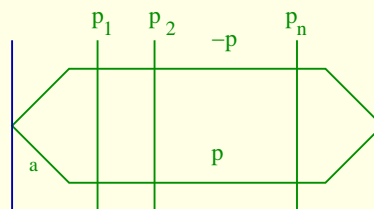
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Double row transfer matrix

$$T_a(p) = s \text{Tr}_a \left(\prod_i S(p, p_i) R_Y(p) \prod_i S(p_i, -p) R_{\bar{Y}}^C(p) \right)$$

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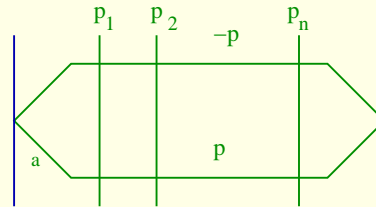
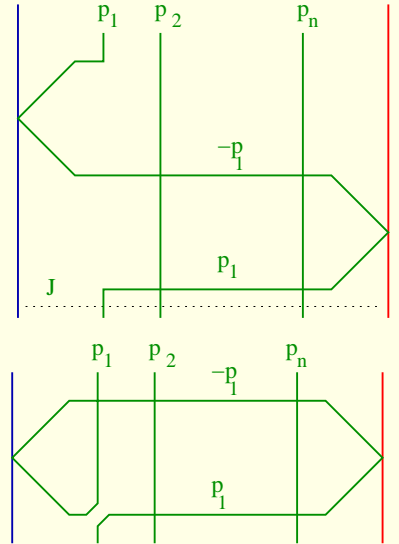
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$$T(p) = \left(\frac{x^+(p)}{x^-(p)} \right)^{m_1} \frac{R^{(-)+}}{R^{(+)+}} \rho_1 \left[\frac{R^{(+)+} B_1^- R_3^-}{R^{(-)+} B_1^+ R_3^+} + \frac{B_1^- R_3^- Q_2^{++}}{B_1^+ R_3^+ Q_2} + \frac{u^+ R_1^+ B_3^+ Q_2^{--}}{u^- R_1^- B_3^- Q_2} + \frac{u^+ B^{(-)-} R_1^+ B_3^+}{u^- B^{(+)-} R_1^- B_3^-} \right]$$

Magnonic BA: $\frac{R^{(+)+} Q_2}{R^{(-)+} Q_2^{++}} \Big|_{x^+(p)=y_j} = -1$; $\frac{\rho_3 R_1^- B_1^- R_3^- B_3^- Q_2^{++}}{\rho_4 R_1^+ B_1^+ R_3^+ B_3^+ Q_2^{--}} \Big|_{u=\tilde{\mu}_l} = -1$

$Y - \bar{Y}$ brane system, large J spectrum

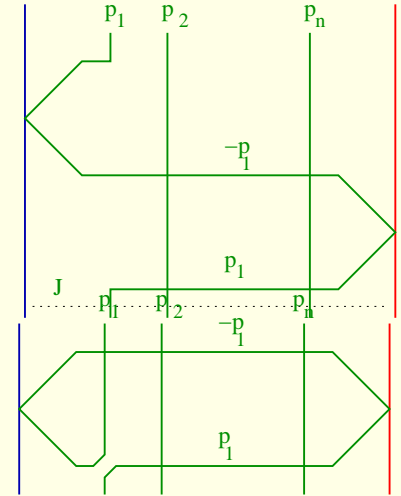
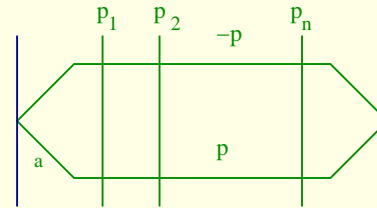
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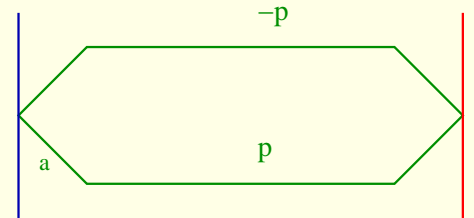
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One particle Lüscher correction: $J = 1$; $p = \frac{\pi}{2}$: $E_{FS} = 8g^8(4\zeta_3 - 5\zeta_5)$

Ground state energy: large volume

Asymptotic BA trivial, finite size correction from transfer matrices

$$E_{FS} = - \sum_a \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} \text{Tr}_a (R_Y(q) R_{\bar{Y}}^C(\bar{q}) e^{-2\tilde{\epsilon}_a J}) = - \frac{4g^{4J}}{4J-1} \binom{4J}{2J} \zeta_{4J-3}$$

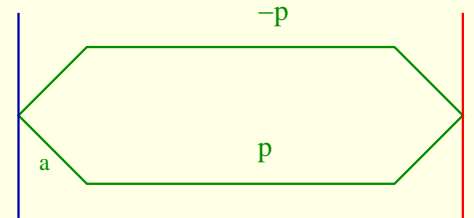


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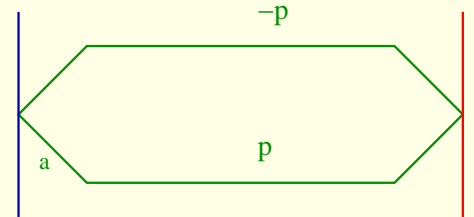
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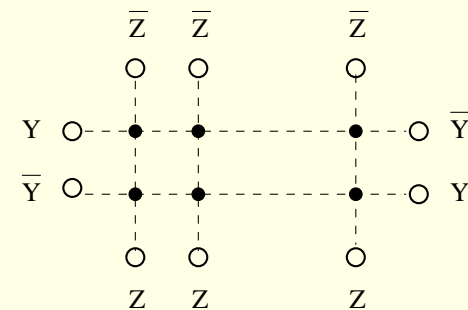
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wrapping contribution:

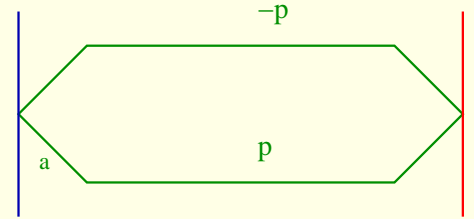
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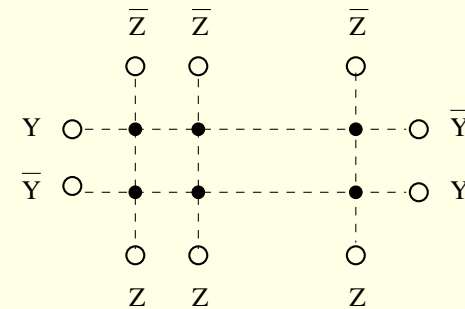
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$$I_2 = \frac{\lambda^2}{(4\pi)^4} \left(\frac{1}{2\epsilon^2} - \frac{1}{2\epsilon} + \text{reg} \right) \quad [\text{Schnetz}]: I_{2j} = -4 \left(\frac{\lambda^2}{4\pi} \right)^{2J} \frac{1}{J^2} \binom{4J-2}{2J-1} \zeta_{4J-3}$$

for $L = 1$ we are missing something! Large N limit?

Ground state energy: BTBA

We need strong coupling \rightarrow BTBA: Claim there is no BTBA for non-diagonal bulk scatterings

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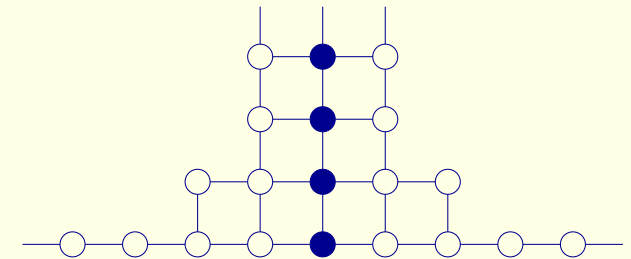
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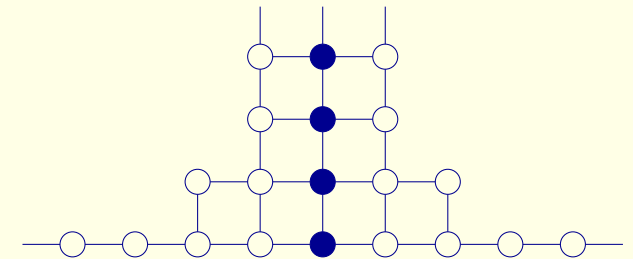
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generating functional for generic angle: $\mathcal{W}_{su(2)} = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}^s T_{1,s} \mathcal{D}^s$

$\mathcal{W}_{su(2)} = f(\mathcal{D} \frac{u^+}{u^-} \mathcal{D})^{-1} (1 - \mathcal{D} \frac{u^+}{u^-} \mathcal{D}) (1 - \mathcal{D}^2) f(\mathcal{D}^2)^{-1}$ with $f(z) = \sqrt{1 - 2 \cos(2\theta)z + z^2}$

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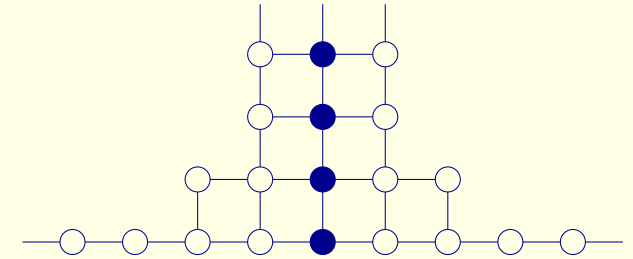
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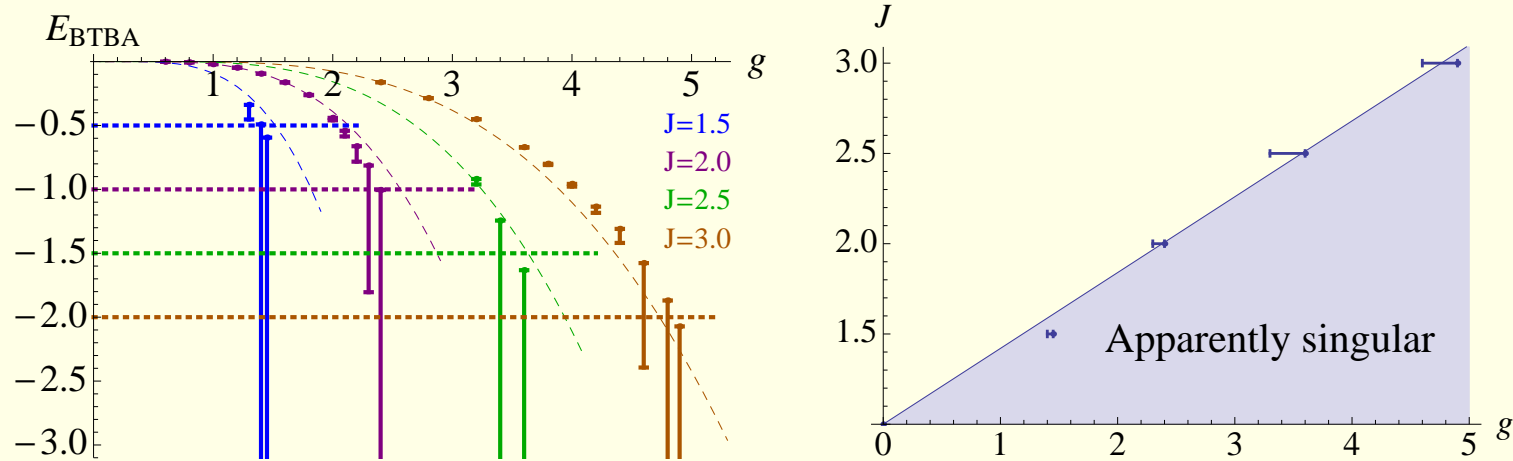
Y-system+discontinuity = BTBA equations:

$$\epsilon^j(q) = \nu^j(q) + \delta_Q^j \tilde{E}_Q(q) L - \int K_i^j(q, q') \log(1 + e^{-\epsilon^i(q)}) dq'$$

Energy: $E(J, g) = - \sum_Q \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} \log(1 + Y_Q(q))$

Ground state energy: Solving the BTBA equations

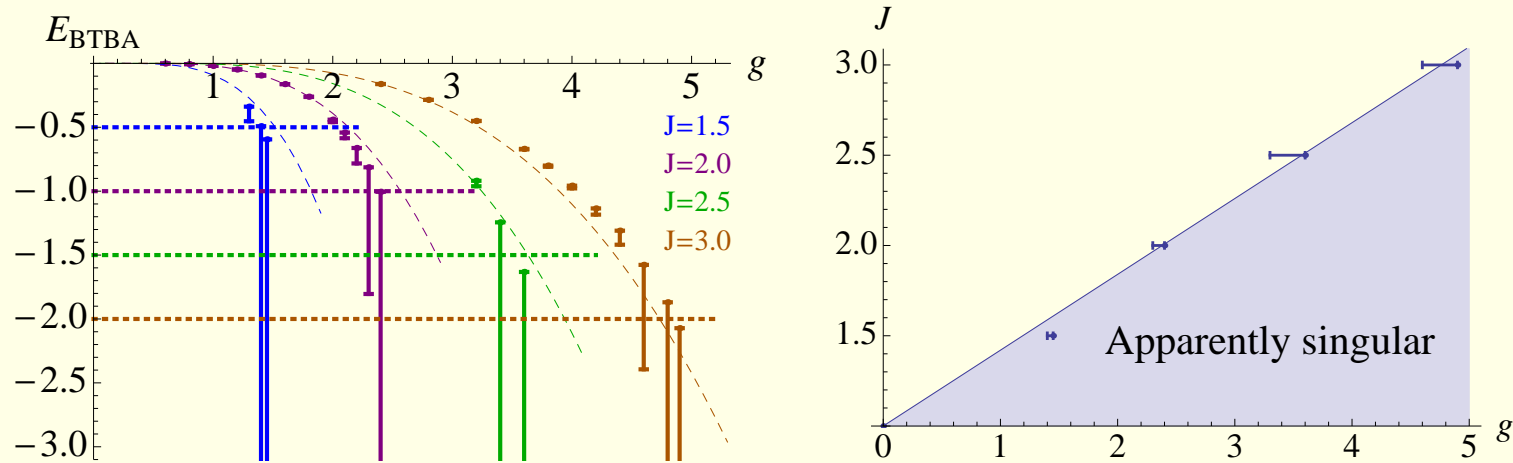
Numerical solution: BTBA breaks down at $g_{crit}(J)$:



TBA cannot describe state with $E < E_{crit}$

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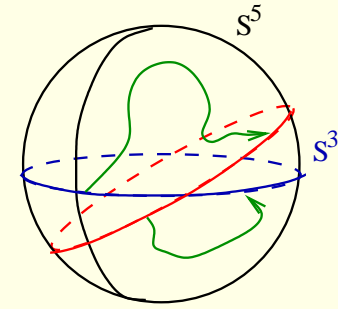
Analytically: $E(J, g) = -\sum_Q \int \frac{dq}{2\pi} \log(1 + Y_Q(q))$ should make sense

For $q \rightarrow \infty$: $Y_Q \sim q^{-4(J+E)}$ integral exists if $E > -J + \frac{1}{4}$

For $Q \rightarrow \infty$: $Y_Q \sim Q^{3-4(J+E)}$ sum exists if $E > -J + 1$

compatible with Luscher

Conclusion



We analyzed the spectrum of open strings on a brane-anti-brane system

formulated the gauge theory dual and derived a one-loop integrable open spin chain

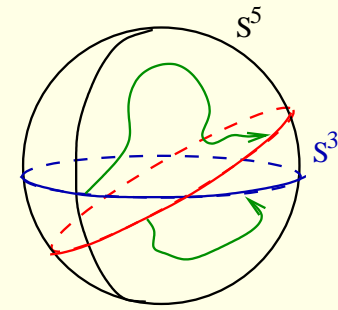
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Open problems

derive asymptotic BA for generic angle
understan the $L = 1$ discrepancy from the gauge theory point of view
derive BTBA for generic angle
go beyond the critical coupling by FiNLIE or $P\mu$ -system