Nov. 1, 2006 Joint Meeting of Pacific Region Particle Physics Communities @ Hawaii

Higher Loop Bethe Higher Loop Bethe Ansatz for Open Spin Chains in AdS/CFT

Kentaroh Yoshida (KEK)

JHEP09 (2006) 081, hep-th/0604100 In collaboration with Keisuke Okamura (Univ. of Tokyo)

1. INTRODUCTION

We will discuss how to obtain anomalous dimension.

How to compute anomalous dimension

A motive to consider Open Spin Chain

Plan of the Talk

- **1.** Introduction
- **2. Generalization of PABA to open spin chains**
- **3. Application to two examples**
	- **i) defect CFT (AdS D5-brane), ii) giant graviton**
- **4. Summary and Outlook**

2. Generalization of PABA to Open Spin Chains

Higher-loop open spin chain Hamiltonian: [SU(2) sector] $H_{\text{open}} = H_{\text{bulk}} + H_{\text{boundary}}$ Composed of two parts Pauli matrices $Q_{l,k} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(1 - \vec{\sigma}_l \cdot \vec{\sigma}_k)$
= $\frac{1}{2}(1 - P_{l,k})$ $H_{\rm bulk}=\sum_{r=1}^{\infty}g^rH_r,~~g\equiv\frac{\lambda}{16\pi^2}.$ Bulk $H_1=2\sum_{l=1}^{L-1}Q_{l,l+1},\quad H_2=-8\sum_{l=1}^{L}Q_{l,l+1}+2\sum_{l=1}^{L-2}Q_{l,l+2},$ $H_3 = 60 \sum^{L-1} Q_{l,l+1} - 24 \sum^{L-2} Q_{l,l+2} + 4 \sum^{L-3} Q_{l,l+3}$ \boxed{L} : length of the chain $+4\sum_{l=1}^{L-3} Q_{l,l+2}Q_{l+1,l+3} - 4\sum_{l=1}^{L-3} Q_{l,l+3}Q_{l+1,l+2}$ multi-spin int.

> [Minahan-Zarembo] [Beisert-Kristjansen-Staudacher] [Beisert] [perturvative computation:Eden-Jarczak-Sokatochev]

Consider a single magnon case below

Note:multi-spin int. is irrelevant. **(1-magnon problem)** The 3 diagrams that contribute to the SU(2) spin chain Hamiltonian:

 $X = Z$ or W (1-loop level)

Examples of the diagrams that contribute to the boundary:

- defect CFT case -

The 1-loop diagrams that contribute to the boundary Hamiltonian

Operation of Hamiltonian:

$$
x_{-}
$$
th site
\n
$$
Q_{x,x+1}: Q_{x,x+1}|BZ\cdots ZWZZ\cdots ZB\rangle = |BZ\cdots ZZWZ\cdots ZB\rangle
$$

\na constant to be fixed
\n
$$
\widehat{C}_{x,x+s}: \widehat{C}_{1,2}|BWZZ\cdots ZB\rangle = C_{1,2}|BZWZ\cdots ZB\rangle
$$

Note:The boundary fields are fixed (i.e., the unit operation at both boundaries). dCFT: q is fixed in the SU(2) sector, GG: the replacement of Z with W is subleading. **PABA for Higher Loop Open Spin Chains**

Solve the eigenvalue problem: $H_{\text{open}}|\Psi\rangle = E|\Psi\rangle$

1-magnon state for open Heisenberg (1-loop): x -th site

$$
|\Psi(p)\rangle=\sum_{x=1}^L\psi(x)|Z\cdots ZWZ\cdots Z\rangle,
$$

 $\psi(x)=A(p)\mathrm{e}^{ipx}-\tilde{A}(-p)\mathrm{e}^{-ipx}$ The ratio of $A's =$ Boundary S-matrix

1-magnon state for higher-loop open spin chain: [Okamura-K.Y.]

$$
\psi(x) = (1 + f(|x - 1|, p; g) + f(|L - x|, p; g)) A(p; g) e^{ipx}
$$

$$
- (1 + \tilde{f}(|x - 1|, -p; g) + \tilde{f}(|L - x|, -p; g)) \tilde{A}(-p; g) e^{-ipx}
$$

Correction functions
Boundary S-matrix also depends on g \longleftarrow g -dep.

Energy dispersion relation (n-loop level) | Bound. int Bound. int $L-n+1$ \boldsymbol{n} $E(p,g) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \epsilon_k(p) g^k + \mathcal{O}(g^{n+1})$ $(1+n \leq x \leq L-n)$ $k=1$ $\epsilon_1(p)=8\sin^2\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)\,,\quad \epsilon_2(p)=-32\sin^4\left(\frac{p}{2}\right)\,,\cdots\,.$ For $x = 1, \dots, n$ or $x = L - n + 1, \dots, L$ it may be changed. boundary int. should not change the energy dispersion relation **Demand**:'' Compatibility conditions '' By solving the conditionsBoundary S-matrix : $B(p; g) \equiv \frac{A(-p; g)}{\widetilde{A}(p; g)}$ can be fixed perturbatively.

$$
B(p; g) \equiv \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} B^{(k)}(p) g^k + \mathcal{O}(g^n) \qquad \text{(perturbative boundary S-matrix)}
$$

Ex: Compatibility conditions at 2-loop (n=2)

 $x = 1$

$$
\begin{aligned} 2\psi_0(0)-(2-C_{1,1}^{(1)})\psi_0(1)&=g\left[(-2+\epsilon_1(p)-C_{1,1}^{(1)})\mathrm{e}^{ip}f_1(p)B(-p;g)\right.\\ &\left.+(2-\epsilon_1(p)+C_{1,1}^{(1)})\mathrm{e}^{-i\bm{p}}\tilde{f}_1(-p)\right.\\ &\left. -2\psi_0(-1)+8\psi_0(0)\right.-(6+C_{1,1}^{(2)})\psi_0(1)-C_{1,2}^{(2)}\psi_0(2) \end{aligned}
$$

$$
x = 2
$$

eliminate

$$
2B(-p; g) e^{ip} f_1(p) - 2e^{-ip} \tilde{f}_1(-p) - 2\psi_0(0)
$$

$$
-C_{2,1}^{(2)} \psi_0(1) - (-2 + C_{2,2}^{(2)}) \psi_0(2) = 0
$$

Expand B w.r.t g

are fixed as functions of $\,p$ and $\,$

e
\n
$$
\psi_0(x) \equiv A(p; g) e^{ipx} + \widetilde{A}(-p; g) e^{-ipx}
$$
\n
$$
f(|d|, p; g) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(|d|, p) g^{|d|+k} + \mathcal{O}(g^{n+1})
$$
\nhave been utilized.

where

Higher-loop boundary S-matrix should be zero:

$$
B^{(n)}=0\,,\quad (n=1,2,\ldots,)\quad\quad \text{\tiny(consistency\ to\ the\ D-brane\ interpretation)}
$$

Coeffs.:

$$
C_{1,1}^{(2)}=-14\,,\quad C_{1,2}^{(2)}=C_{2,1}^{(2)}=2\,,\quad C_{2,2}^{(2)}=2
$$

[Okamura-K.Y.]

Quasi-momentum:
$$
p = \frac{n^2}{L}
$$
 g-independent!
\nEnergy: $E(n; \lambda, L) = \frac{n^2 \lambda}{8L^2} \left(1 - \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{12L^2} + \frac{n^4 \pi^4}{360L^4} + \cdots \right)$
\n
$$
- \frac{n^4 \lambda^2}{L^4} \left(1 - \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{6L^2} + \cdots \right) + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^3)
$$
\n
$$
\implies \text{BMN scaling OK!}
$$

 $n\pi$

Note:Except for the above coeffs., the momentum depends on q , and BMN scaling is broken down.

ii) Giant graviton (GG) case $\,$ (maximal spherical D3-brane in ${\rm S}^5$) Maximal GG op. (1/2 BPS) : $\epsilon_{i_1\cdots i_N}^{j_1\cdots j_N} Y^{i_1}_{j_1} \cdots Y^{i_N}_{j_N}$ [Balasubramanian et.al.] [Balasubramanian et.al.] $\epsilon_{i_1...i_N}^{j_1...j_N} Y_{j_1}^{i_1} \cdots Y_{j_{N-1}}^{i_{N-1}} (Z^{L+2})_{j_N}^{i_N}$ GG with a string :

[Takayanagi 2]

The ground state of string

Impurities in $\ Z^{L+2} \ \ = \ \ {\rm Excitations}$ of a string ending on GG

Consider 1-magnon state: $\emph{x-th}$ site $\emph{ }$ [Berenstein-Vazquez]

> [Berenstein-Vazquez] 1-loop integrability has been shown.

The coefficients of the boundary: (the same as the bulk part due to the structure of op.)

$$
C_{1,1}^{(1)}=2\ ;\quad C_{1,1}^{(2)}=-8\ ,\quad C_{1,2}^{(2)}=0\ ,\quad C_{2,1}^{(2)}=0\ ,\quad C_{2,2}^{(2)}=2\ ,
$$

Quasi-momentum:
$$
p(g) = \frac{n\pi}{L+1} + \frac{4g}{L+1} \sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{L+1}\right) + \mathcal{O}(g^2)
$$
g-dependence

Energy:

$$
E(n; \lambda, L) = \frac{n^2 \lambda}{8L^2} \left[1 - \frac{2}{L} + \frac{36 - n^2 \pi^2}{12L^2} \right] - \frac{n^4 \lambda^2}{128L^4} \left[1 - \cdots \right]
$$

$$
- \frac{n^2 \lambda^2}{16\pi^2 L^3} \left[1 - \frac{3}{L} - \frac{18 - n^2 \pi^2}{3L^2} - \cdots \right] + \mathcal{O}(\lambda^2)
$$

Break down of BMN scaling at 2-loop level !

Why?: *g* -dep. of quasi-momentum, planar level analysis

BMN limit: N/L^2 fixe

For GG case $L^2 \sim N$ non-planar contribution should be included.

[Balasubramanian et.al]

c.f. For single trace op.

[Berenstein-Correa-Vazquez]

Moving GG drag a string (?)

BMN scaling should be recovered (?)

4. Summary and Outlook

Summary

- Generalization of PABA techniques to open spin chains Ш
- Application to two examples: (2-loop level)
	- i) dCFT (AdS D5-brane)

2-loop integrable boundary (prediction) BMN scaling OKConfirmation via perturbative computation (work in progress)

ii) Giant graviton

BMN scaling is broken at 2-loop level (if the PABA is naively applied)

2-magnon problem at 2-loop level \Rightarrow integrability is broken [Agarwal]

Bethe ansatz cannot be applied to GG (?) [Berenstein-Correa-Vazquez]

Outlook

Relation between D-branes and integrabilities