

# Multipoint Correlators on the Wilson Line Defect CFT

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2112.10780, 2210.14916 with J. Barrat, P. Liendo and J. Plefka

2307.xxxxx with D. Artico, J. Barrat

23xx.xxxxx with J. Barrat, G. Bliard, P. Ferrero, C. Meneghelli

# Motivation

Multipoint Correlators

Wilson Line Defect CFT

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Multipoint Correlators

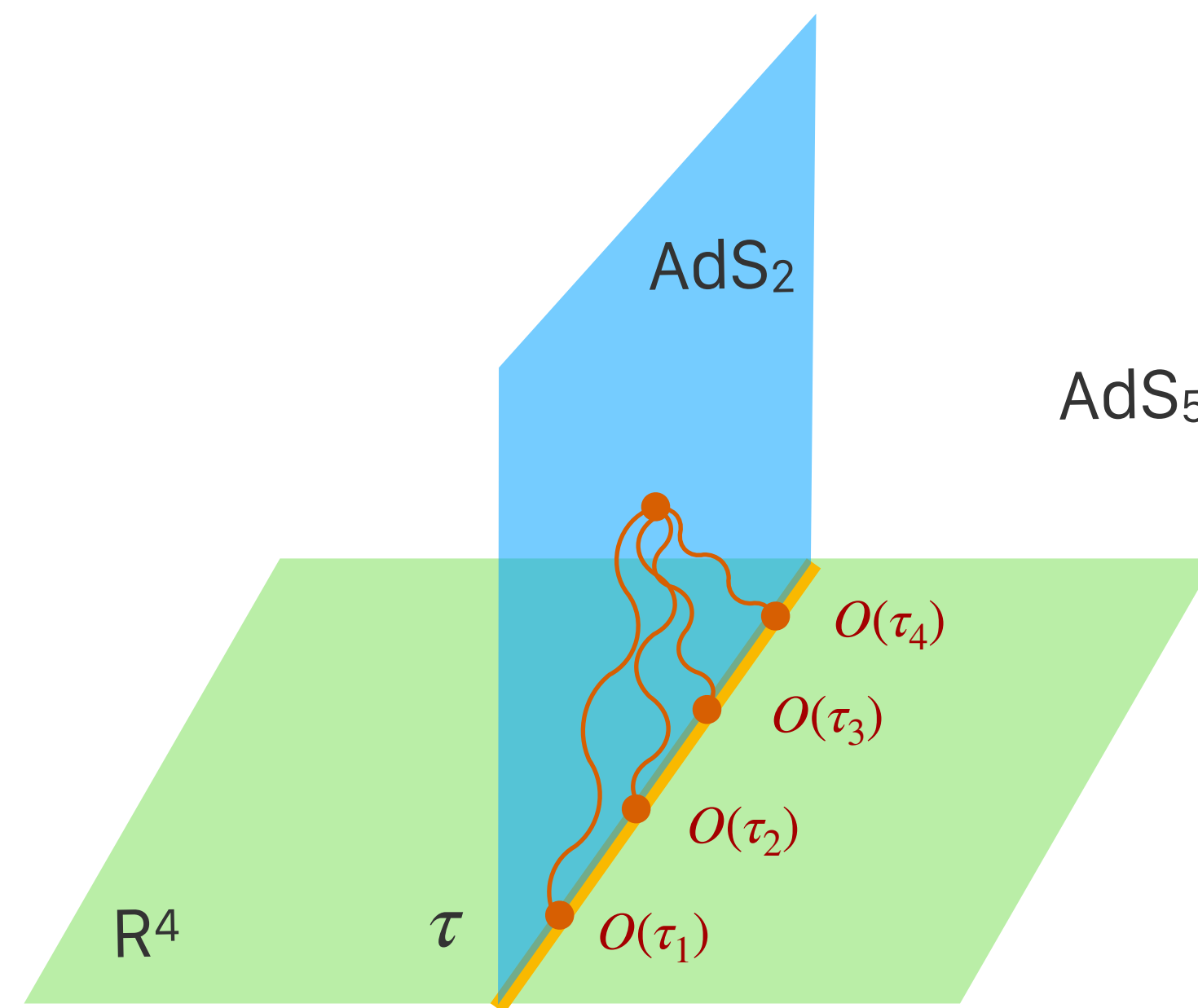
Wilson Line Defect CFT

# Motivation

Multipoint Correlators

Wilson Line Defect CFT

- Conformal, integrable, supersymmetric, holographic dual, non-local, unitary



# Motivation

## Multipoint Correlators

- Conformal, integrable, supersymmetric, holographic dual, non-local, unitary
- Interplay of different techniques
  - Supersymmetric localization
    - [Pestun, 2007]
    - [Drukker, Giombi, Ricci & Trancanelli, 2008]
    - [Giombi & Pestun, 2008]
    - [Giombi, Komatsu & Offertaler, 2021]
  - Witten diagrams
    - [Giombi, Roiban & Tseytlin, 2017]
    - [Beccaria, Giombi & Tseytlin, 2019]

## Wilson Line Defect CFT

- Conformal Bootstrap
  - [Liendo, Meneghelli & Mitev, 2018]
  - [Ferrero & Meneghelli, 2021]
- Integrability
  - [Grabner, Gromov & Julius, 2020]
- Bootstrability
  - [Cavaglià, Gromov, Julius & Preti; 2021, 2022]
- Large charge
  - [Giombi, Komatsu & Offertaler; 2021, 2022]

# Motivation

Multipoint Correlators

Wilson Line Defect CFT

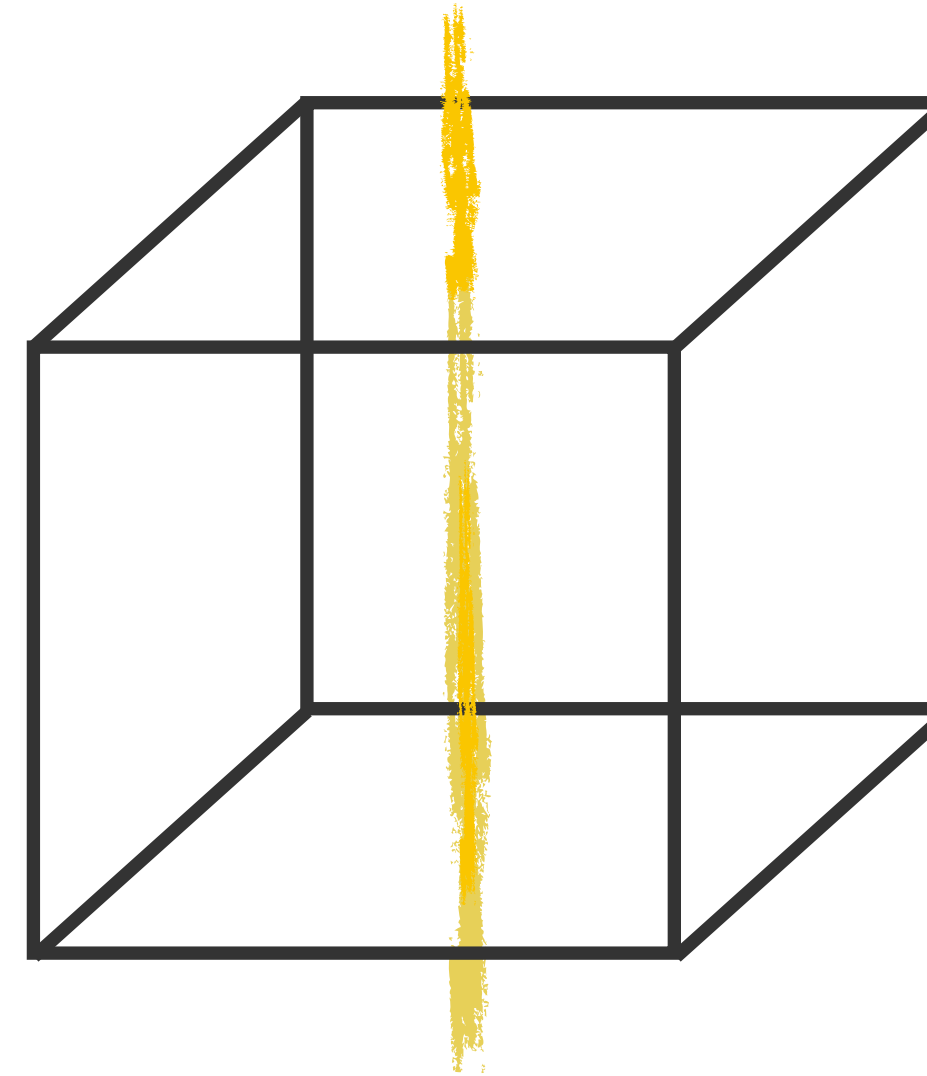
- Conformal, integrable, supersymmetric, holographic dual, non-local, unitary
- Interplay of different techniques (bootstrap, integrability, localization, ..)
- Simpler but not trivial

# Motivation

## Multipoint Correlators

## Wilson Line Defect CFT

- Conformal, integrable, supersymmetric, holographic dual, non-local, unitary
- Interplay of different techniques (bootstrap, integrability, localization, ..)
- Simpler but not trivial
- Defect CFT



# Motivation

Multipoint Correlators

Wilson Line Defect CFT



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Multipoint Correlators

Wilson Line Defect CFT

- Not much is known

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## Multipoint Correlators

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- Prime target for bootstrap



## Wilson Line Defect CFT

Contain information about lower-point correlators

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- How to tackle higher  $d$  theories

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- How to tackle higher  $d$  theories
- Non-perturbative constraints

## Wilson Line Defect CFT

Contain information about lower-point correlators

# Motivation

## Multipoint Correlators

- Not much is known
- Prime target for bootstrap →
- How to tackle higher  $d$  theories
- Non-perturbative constraints
- Functions that we expect in multipoint correlators

## Wilson Line Defect CFT

Contain information about lower-point correlators

# 1/2-BPS Wilson Line

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$$\mathcal{W}_\ell \equiv \frac{1}{N} \text{tr } P \exp \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \left( i\dot{x}_\mu A^\mu + |\dot{x}| \phi^6 \right)$$

[J. Maldacena; 1998]

# 1/2-BPS Wilson Line

$$\mathcal{W}_\ell \equiv \frac{1}{N} \text{tr } P \exp \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau \left( i\dot{x}_\mu A^\mu + |\dot{x}| \phi^6 \right)$$

[J. Maldacena; 1998]

$\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM



$\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM with Wilson line

$SO(4,2)$



$SO(3) \times SO(2,1)$

$SO(6)_R$



$SO(5)_R$

$\phi^1, \phi^2, \phi^3, \phi^4, \phi^5, \phi^6$



$\phi^1, \phi^2, \phi^3, \phi^4, \phi^5, \phi^6$



# Operators

Scalar operators, single-trace representation of the algebra



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Scalar operators, single-trace representation of the algebra



$$\langle \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \rangle_{1d} := \frac{1}{N} \left\langle \text{tr } \mathcal{P} \left[ \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \exp \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\tau (i\dot{x}^\mu A_\mu + |\dot{x}| \phi^6) \right] \right\rangle_{4d}$$

[Drukker, Kawamoto; '06]

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Scalar operators, single-trace representation of the algebra



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[Drukker, Kawamoto; '06]

→ Protected  $\Delta = \Delta_0 + \cancel{\gamma(\lambda)}$  + Non-protected  $\gamma_{\phi^6}^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4\pi^2}$   
 $\phi^1, \phi^2, \phi^3, \phi^4, \phi^5$   $\phi^6$

[Grabner, Gromov, Julius; '20]

# Correlators

CFT Data:  $\{\Delta, c_{ijk}\}$

$$\text{2-point functions: } \langle \phi_{\Delta_1}(\tau_1) \phi_{\Delta_2}(\tau_2) \rangle = \frac{c_{12}}{\tau_{12}^{2\Delta}}, \quad \Delta_1 = \Delta_2 \equiv \Delta$$

$$\text{3-point functions: } \langle \phi_{\Delta_1}(\tau_1) \phi_{\Delta_2}(\tau_2) \phi_{\Delta_3}(\tau_3) \rangle = \frac{c_{123}}{(\tau_{12}^2)^{\Delta_{123}} (\tau_{23}^2)^{\Delta_{231}} (\tau_{13}^2)^{\Delta_{132}}}$$

$\Delta_{ijk} = \Delta_i + \Delta_j - \Delta_k$

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$\Delta_{ijk} = \Delta_i + \Delta_j - \Delta_k$

$$\langle \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \rangle = \mathcal{K}_{\Delta_{I_1} \dots \Delta_{I_n}} \mathcal{A}^{I_1 \dots I_n}(\chi_i, r_i, s_i, t_{ij})$$

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Pinching:

$$\langle \phi^{I_1}(\tau_1) \phi^{I_2}(\tau_2) \phi^{I_3}(\tau_3) \phi^{I_4}(\tau_4) \rangle \xrightarrow{\tau_4 \rightarrow \tau_3} \langle \phi^{I_1}(\tau_1) \phi^{I_2}(\tau_2) \phi^{I_3}(\tau_3) \phi^{I_4}(\tau_3) \rangle$$



# Bulk action and propagators

$$S = \frac{1}{g^2} \int d^4x \operatorname{tr} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} + D_\mu \phi_i D^\mu \phi^i - \frac{1}{2} [\phi_i, \phi_j] [\phi^i, \phi^j] + i \bar{\psi} \gamma^\mu D_\mu \psi + \bar{\psi} \Gamma^i [\phi_i, \psi] + \partial_\mu \bar{c} D^\mu c + (\partial_\mu A^\mu)^2 \right\}$$

Vertices :



Propagators :

■ Scalars

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \qquad 2 \\ \bullet \text{---} \bullet \\ i, a \qquad j, b \end{array} = g^2 \delta_{ij} \delta^{ab} I_{12}$$

■ Gluons

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \qquad 2 \\ \bullet \text{---} \bullet \\ \mu, a \qquad \nu, a \end{array} = g^2 \delta_{\mu\nu} \delta^{ab} I_{12}$$

$$I_{ij} := \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 \tau_{ij}^2}$$

# Outline

Motivation

Main characters of this story

Wilson Line

Operators

Recursion relations to derive multipoint correlation functions at NLO

- protected operators
- non-protected operators

Multipoint Ward identities

- NNLO 4-pt correlator
- bootstrap 5pt at strong coupling

Conclusions and outlook



# Recursion Relations

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# Recursion relations

Leading order

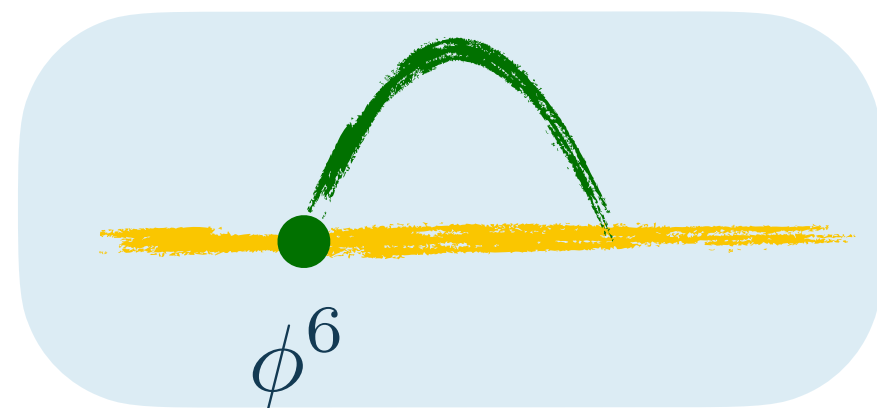
$$\langle \phi^{i_1} \dots \phi^{i_n} \rangle^{(0)} = \sum \text{diagram}$$


The diagram shows a horizontal line with two red dots representing vertices. Two orange arcs connect the dots, each labeled with the variable  $t$ . The arcs are drawn in a way that they appear to be stacked or overlapping, with the larger one on top and the smaller one below it.

# Recursion relations

Leading order

$$\langle \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \rangle^{(0)} = \sum_{I=1, \dots, 6} \text{Diagram}$$

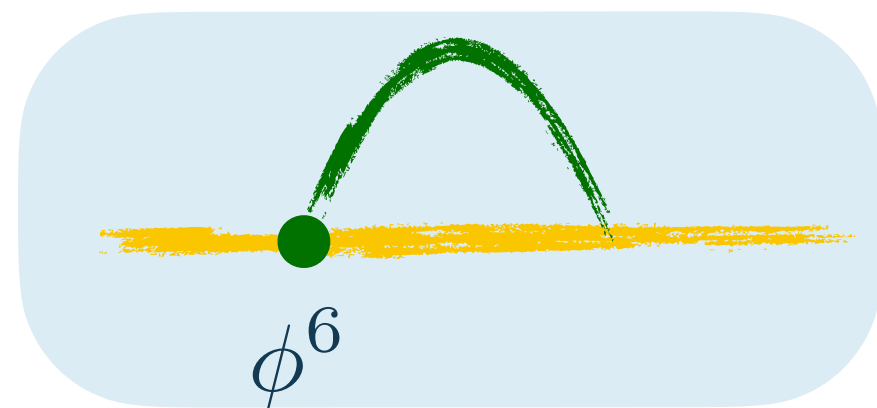



EVEN

# Recursion relations

Leading order

$$\langle \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \rangle^{(0)} = \sum_{I=1, \dots, 6} \text{diagram}_1 + \text{diagram}_2 + \text{diagram}_3$$



ODD

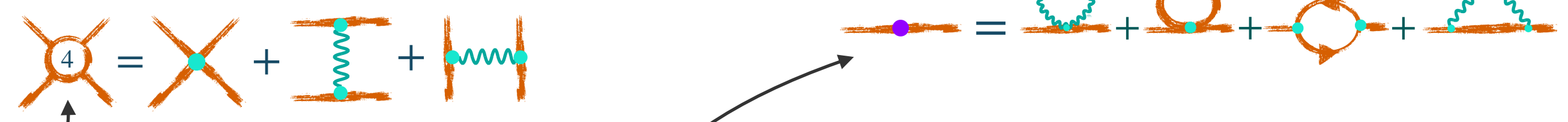
# Recursion relations

Leading order

$$\langle \phi^{i_1} \dots \phi^{i_n} \rangle^{(0)} = \sum \text{[Diagram: A horizontal line with five dots. Two arcs labeled 't' connect the first two dots and the last two dots.]}$$

Next-to-leading order

$$\langle \phi^{i_1} \dots \phi^{i_n} \rangle^{(1)} = \sum \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{[Diagram: Five dots with arcs 't' between (1,2) and (4,5). A vertex '4' is on the line between dots 3 and 4.] } + \text{[Diagram: Five dots with arcs 't' between (1,2) and (4,5). A purple dot is on the line between dots 3 and 4.] } + \text{[Diagram: Five dots with arcs 't' between (1,2) and (4,5). A wavy line connects dots 3 and 4.] } \\ \text{[Diagram: Five dots with arcs 't' between (1,2) and (4,5). A wavy line connects dots 2 and 3.] } + \text{[Diagram: Five dots with arcs 't' between (1,2) and (4,5). A wavy line connects dots 3 and 4.] } + \text{[Diagram: Five dots with arcs 't' between (1,2) and (4,5). A wavy line connects dots 2 and 3. Labeled 'NLO'.] } \end{array} \right)$$


  
 $\text{[Vertex '4' with four lines]} = \text{[Cross with blue dot]} + \text{[Wavy line between two lines]} + \text{[Wavy line between two lines]}$ 
  
 $\text{[Purple dot on line]} = \text{[Loop with wavy line]} + \text{[Loop with blue dot]} + \text{[Loop with blue dot]} + \text{[Loop with wavy line]}$

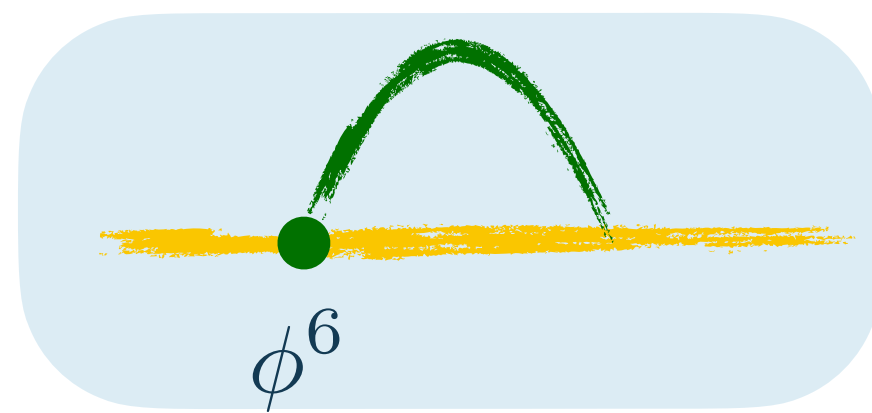
# Recursion relations

Leading order

$$\langle \phi^{i_1} \dots \phi^{i_n} \rangle^{(0)} = \sum \text{[Diagram: two t-arches on a line with two dots]}$$

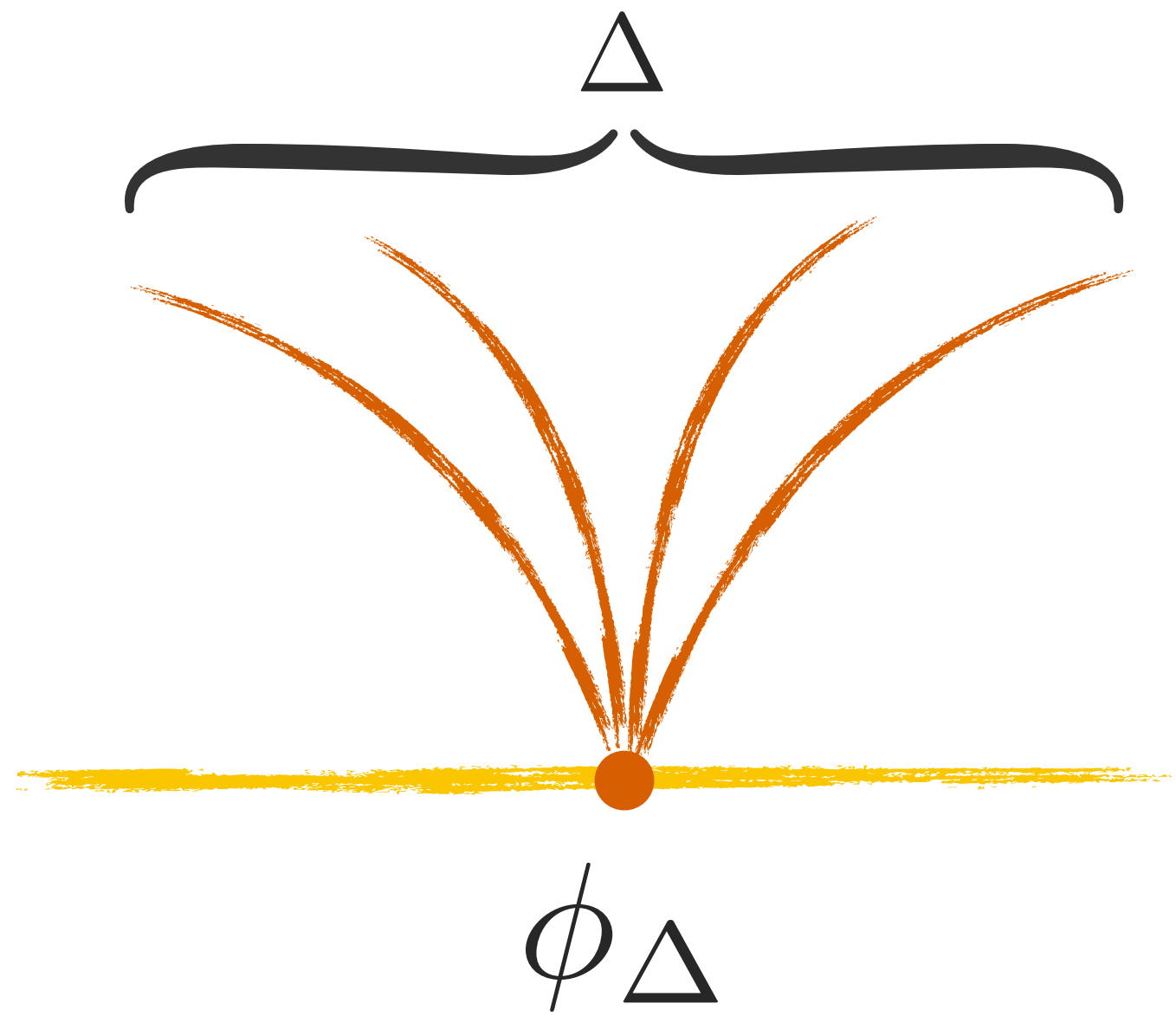
Next-to-leading order

$$\langle \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \rangle^{(1)} = \sum \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with a vertex labeled 4]} + \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with a purple vertex]} + \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with a wavy line]} \\ \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with a wavy line]} + \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with a wavy line]} + \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with a wavy line labeled NLO]} \\ \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with two green vertices]} + \text{[Diagram: 5 t-arches with two green vertices]} + 13 \text{ more terms} \end{array} \right)$$



EVEN

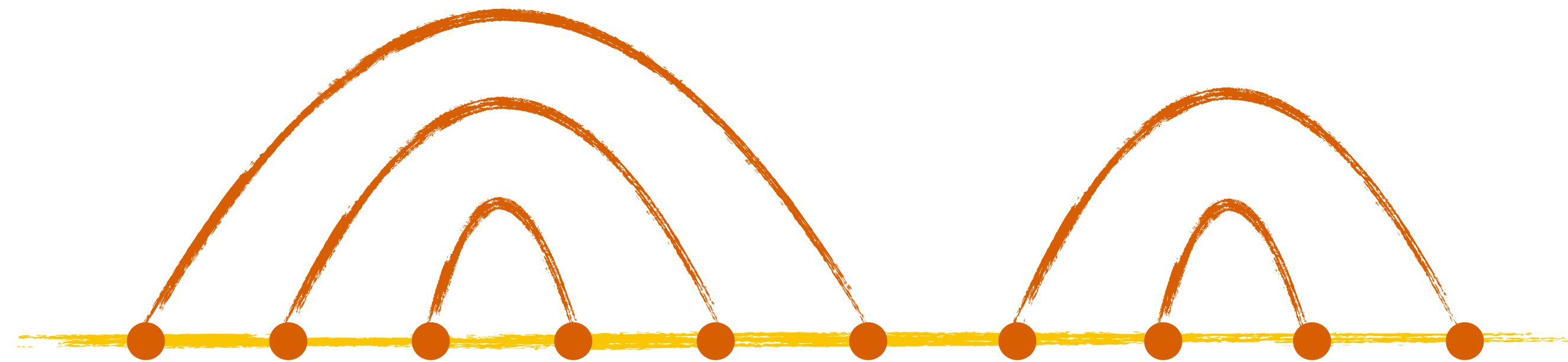
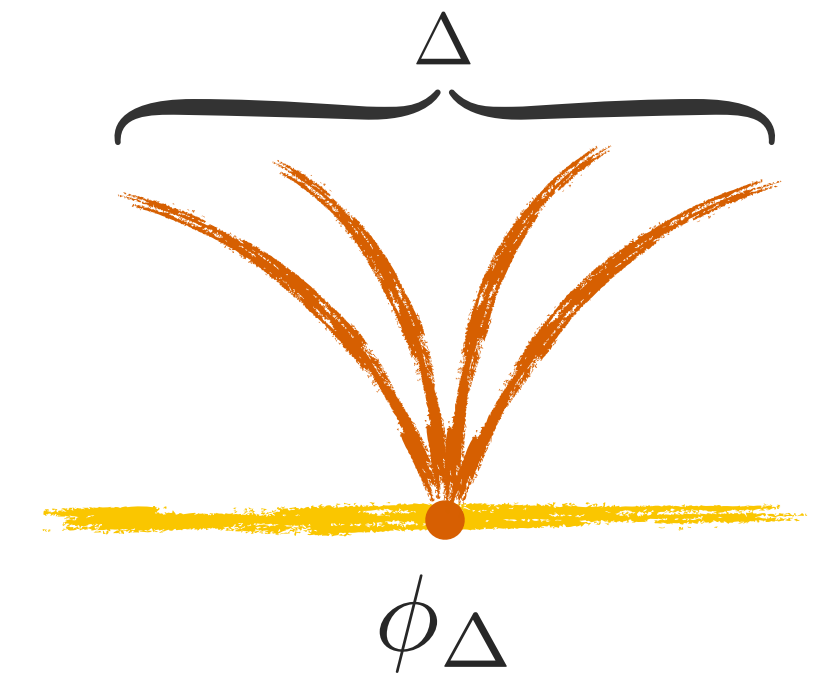
# Results



# Results

From  $\langle \phi_1^{I_1} \dots \phi_1^{I_n} \rangle$  we can derive any  $\langle \phi_{\Delta_1}^{I_1} \dots \phi_{\Delta_n}^{I_n} \rangle$

Not the case in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM !



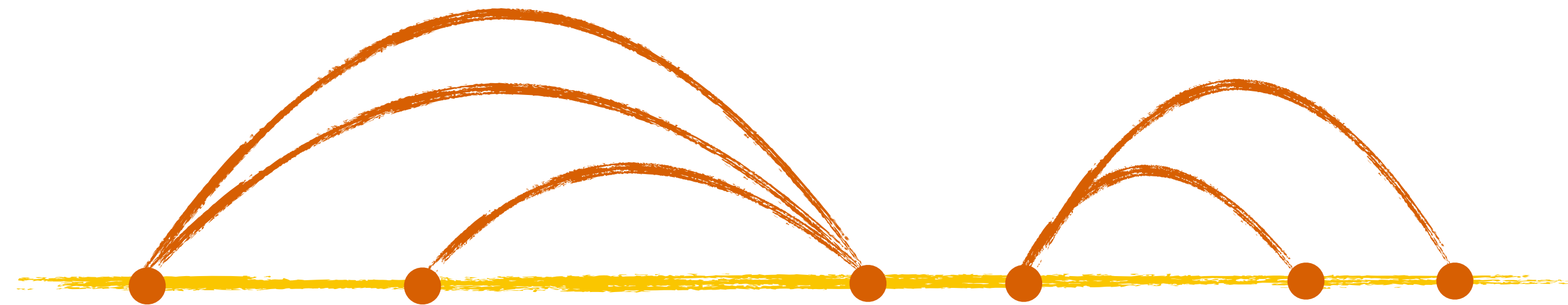
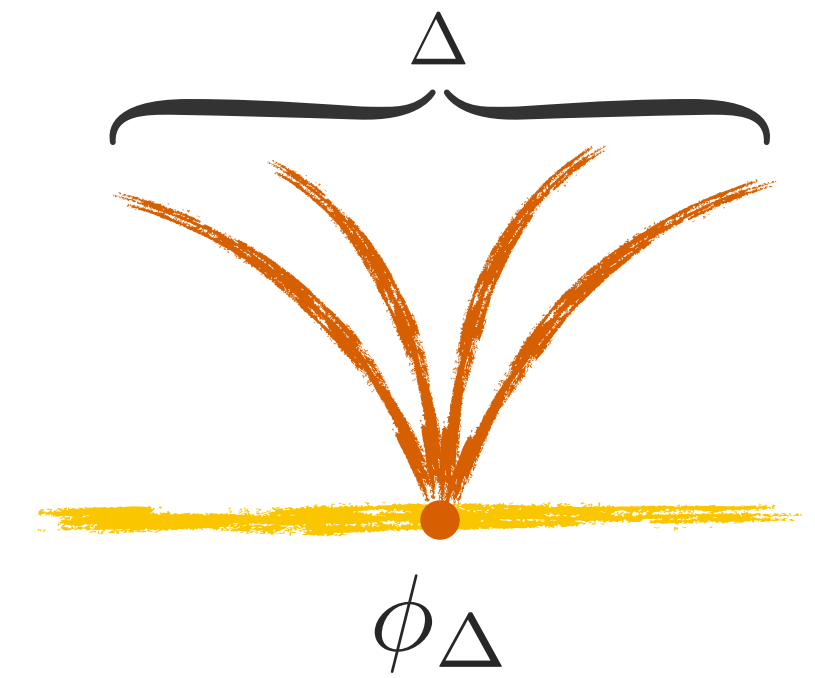
$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$$



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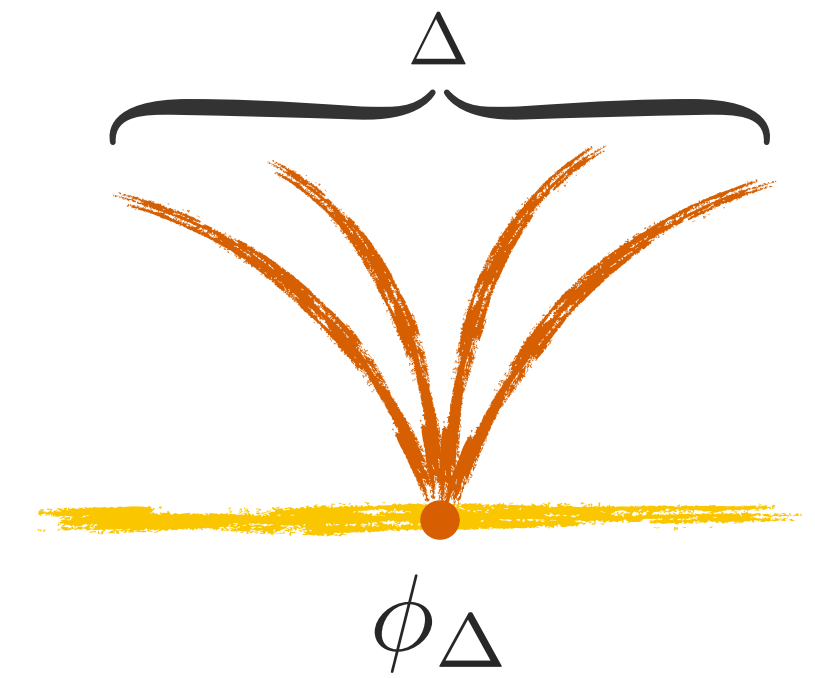


$$\langle \phi_2 \phi_1 \phi_3 \phi_2 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$$

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Not the case in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM !



$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \phi_2 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_3 \phi_3 \phi_4 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_4 \phi_5 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi^i \phi^j \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_4 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_5 \rangle$$

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \phi_4 \phi_6 \rangle$$

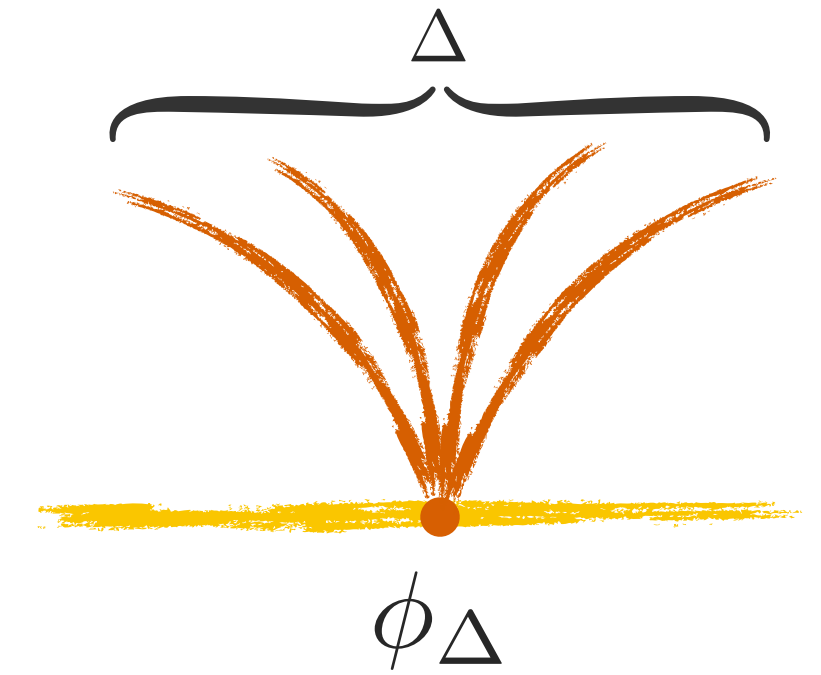
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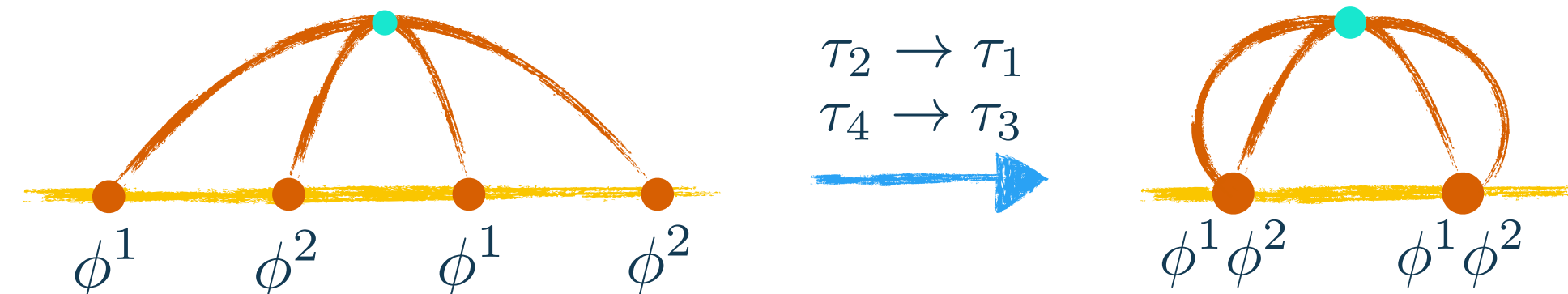
From  $\langle \phi_1^{I_1} \dots \phi_1^{I_n} \rangle$  we can derive anomalous dimensions too!

$$O_A^{ij} := \phi^i \phi^j - \phi^j \phi^i$$

$$O_A^i := \phi^6 \phi^i - \phi^i \phi^6$$

$$O_S^i := \phi^6 \phi^i + \phi^i \phi^6$$

$$O_\pm := \delta^{ij} \phi^i \phi^j \pm \sqrt{5} \phi^6 \phi^6$$



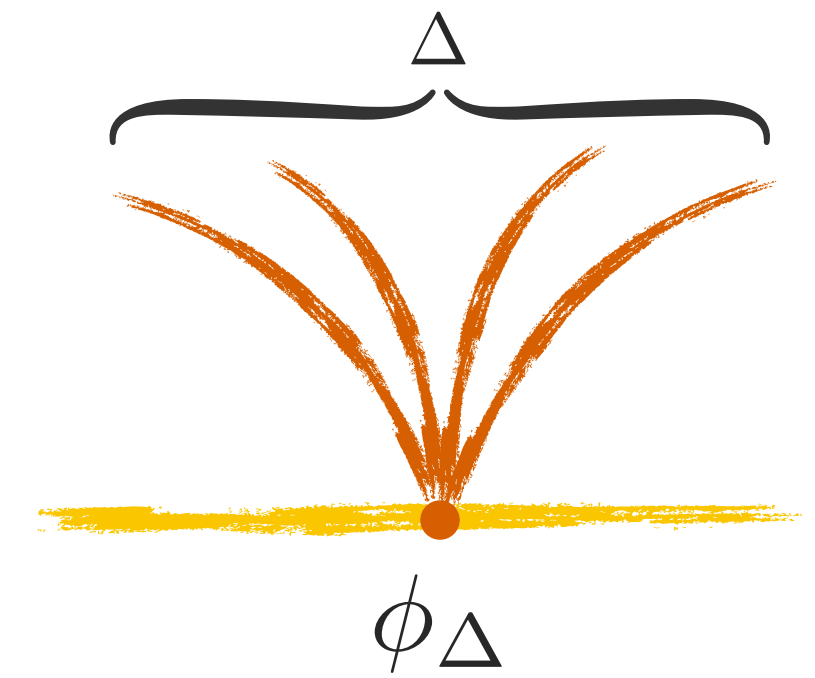
$$\langle O_A^{ij}(\tau_1) O_A^{ij}(\tau_2) \rangle \longrightarrow \Delta = 2 + \frac{\lambda}{4\pi^2} + O(\lambda^2)$$

[D. Correa, M. Leoni and S. Luque; 2018]

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Not the case in  $\mathcal{N} = 4$  SYM !



From  $\langle \phi_1^{I_1} \dots \phi_1^{I_n} \rangle$  we can derive anomalous dimensions too!

From  $\langle \phi_1^{I_1} \dots \phi_1^{I_n} \rangle$  we can get correlation functions of composite operators!

$$\langle O O \dots \phi^I \phi^I \rangle$$

$$\langle O O \dots O O \rangle$$



# Ward Identities

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WI for  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$  were found in [\[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18\]](#)

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Recent developments:

- [Ferrero, Meneghelli; '21] WI as constraint for NNNLO strong coupling result
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$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\chi_k} + \alpha_k \partial_{r_k} - (1 - \alpha_k) \partial_{s_k} \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \dots \Delta_n} \Big|_{\substack{r_k \rightarrow \alpha_k \\ s_k \rightarrow (1 - \alpha_k)(1 - \chi_k) \\ t_{ij} \rightarrow (\alpha_i - \alpha_j)(\chi_i - \chi_j)}} = 0$$

$\chi_i$  spacetime cross-ratios       $r_i, s_i, t_{ij}$  R-symmetry cross-ratios

protected operators



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$\chi_i$  spacetime cross-ratios       $r_i, s_i, t_{ij}$  R-symmetry cross-ratios

protected operators

Perturbative computation leads to a non-perturbative constraint!

# NINLO Correlator

2307.xxxxx with D. Artico, J. Barrat

$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$  at NNLO

## $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\chi + \alpha \partial_r - (1 - \alpha) \partial_s \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \Delta_4} \Big|_{r=\alpha\chi, s=(1-\alpha)(1-\chi)} = 0$$

[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18]

## $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\chi + \alpha \partial_r - (1 - \alpha) \partial_s \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \Delta_4} \Big|_{r=\alpha\chi, s=(1-\alpha)(1-\chi)} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A}(\chi; r, s) = \mathbb{F} \frac{\chi^2}{r} + \mathbb{D} f(\chi)$$

[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18]

## $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

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[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18]

$$\mathcal{A}_{11111} := F_0(\chi) + \frac{\chi^2}{r} F_1(\chi) + \frac{s}{r} \frac{\chi^2}{(1-\chi)^2} F_2(\chi)$$

# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\chi + \alpha \partial_r - (1 - \alpha) \partial_s \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \Delta_4} \Big|_{r=\alpha\chi, s=(1-\alpha)(1-\chi)} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A}(\chi; r, s) = \mathbb{F} \frac{\chi^2}{r} + \mathbb{D} f(\chi)$$

[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18]

$$\mathcal{A}_{11111} := F_0(\chi) + \frac{\chi^2}{r} F_1(\chi) + \frac{s}{r} \frac{\chi^2}{(1-\chi)^2} F_2(\chi)$$

$$F_0(\chi) = \left( \frac{2}{\chi} - 1 \right) f(\chi) - (1-\chi) f'(\chi)$$

$$F_1(\chi) = \mathbb{F} - \frac{f(\chi)}{\chi^2} - \frac{1-\chi}{\chi} f'(\chi)$$

$$F_2(\chi) = \frac{(1-\chi)^2}{\chi^2} (f(\chi) - \chi f'(\chi))$$

# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\chi + \alpha \partial_r - (1 - \alpha) \partial_s \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \Delta_4} \Big|_{r=\alpha\chi, s=(1-\alpha)(1-\chi)} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A}(\chi; r, s) = \mathbb{F} \frac{\chi^2}{r} + \mathbb{D} f(\chi)$$

[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18]

$$\mathcal{A}_{11111} := F_0(\chi) + \frac{\chi^2}{r} F_1(\chi) + \frac{s}{r} \frac{\chi^2}{(1-\chi)^2} F_2(\chi)$$

$f(\chi)$

$$F_0(\chi) = \left( \frac{2}{\chi} - 1 \right) f(\chi) - (1 - \chi) f'(\chi)$$

$$F_1(\chi) = \mathbb{F} - \frac{f(\chi)}{\chi^2} - \frac{1 - \chi}{\chi} f'(\chi)$$

$$F_2(\chi) = \frac{(1 - \chi)^2}{\chi^2} (f(\chi) - \chi f'(\chi))$$



# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\chi + \alpha \partial_r - (1 - \alpha) \partial_s \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \Delta_4} \Big|_{r=\alpha\chi, s=(1-\alpha)(1-\chi)} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A}(\chi; r, s) = \mathbb{F} \frac{\chi^2}{r} + \mathbb{D} f(\chi)$$

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Known up to NNNLO at strong coupling

[Ferrero, Meneghelli; '21]

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Known up to NNNLO at strong coupling

[Ferrero, Meneghelli; '21]

$$f(\chi) := \frac{\chi}{1-\chi} h(\chi)$$

$$F_0(\chi) = \left( \frac{2}{\chi} - 1 \right) f(\chi) - (1-\chi) f'(\chi)$$

$$F_1(\chi) = \mathbb{F} - \frac{f(\chi)}{\chi^2} - \frac{1-\chi}{\chi} f'(\chi)$$

$$F_2(\chi) = \frac{(1-\chi)^2}{\chi^2} (f(\chi) - \chi f'(\chi))$$

$$h^{(0)}(\chi) = 1 - 2\chi$$

$$h^{(1)}(\chi) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{3} \chi - 2(H_{1,0} - H_{0,1})$$

[Cavaglià, Gromov, Julius & Preti; '22]

# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$\left( \frac{1}{2} \partial_\chi + \alpha \partial_r - (1 - \alpha) \partial_s \right) \mathcal{A}_{\Delta_1 \Delta_2 \Delta_3 \Delta_4} \Big|_{r=\alpha\chi, s=(1-\alpha)(1-\chi)} = 0 \quad \longrightarrow \quad \mathcal{A}(\chi; r, s) = \mathbb{F} \frac{\chi^2}{r} + \mathbb{D} f(\chi)$$

[Liendo, Meneghelli, Mitev; '18]

$$\mathcal{A}_{11111} := F_0(\chi) + \frac{\chi^2}{r} F_1(\chi) + \frac{s}{r} \frac{\chi^2}{(1-\chi)^2} F_2(\chi)$$

Known up to NNNLO at strong coupling

[Ferrero, Meneghelli; '21]

$$f(\chi) := \frac{\chi}{1-\chi} h(\chi)$$

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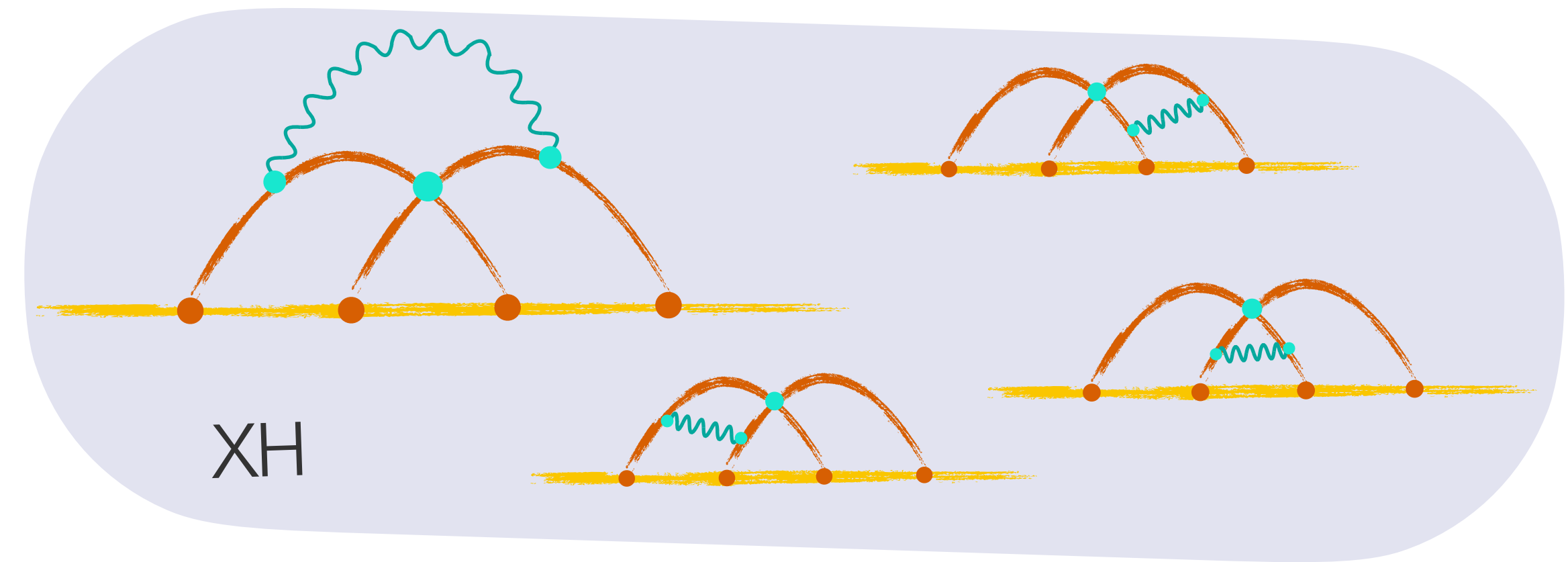
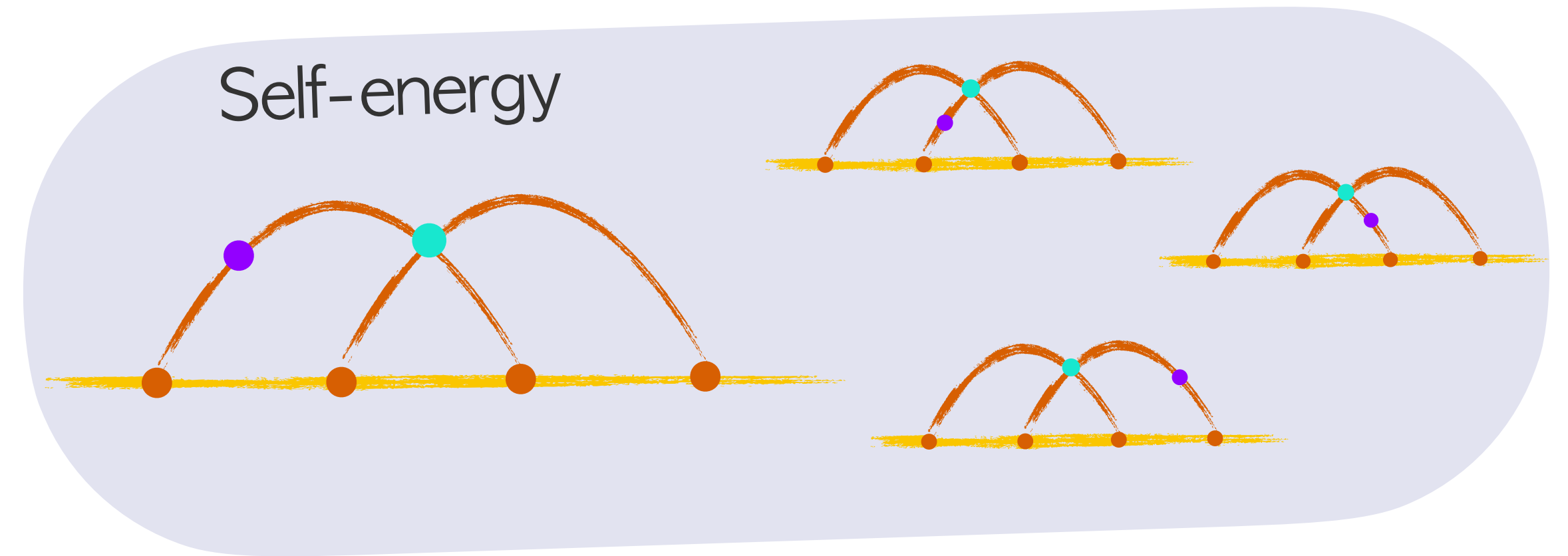
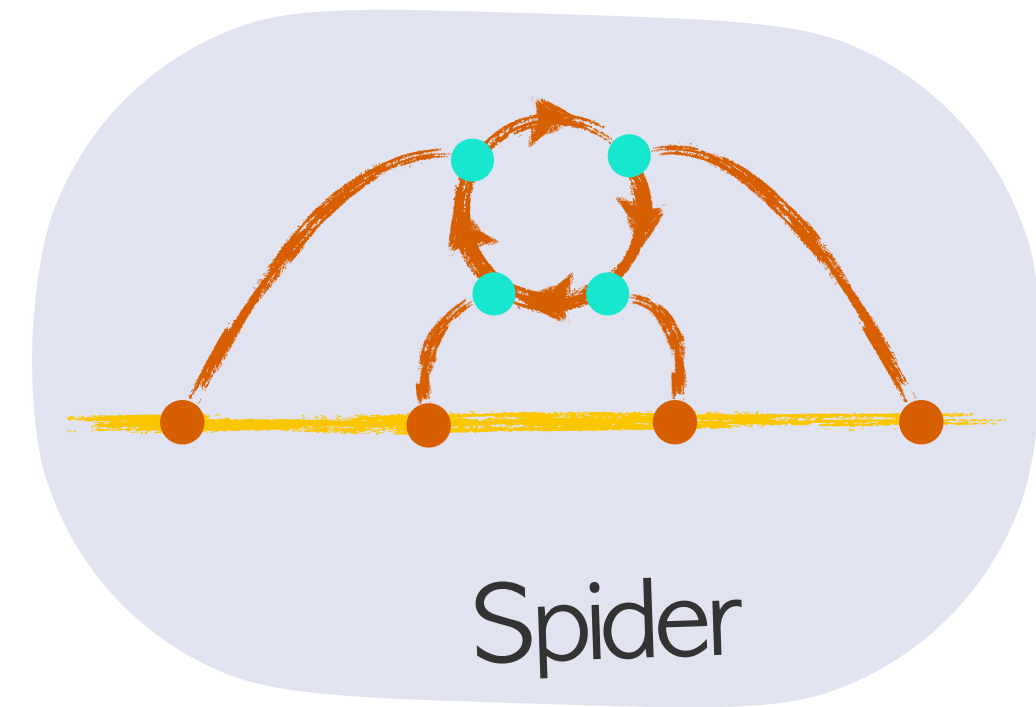
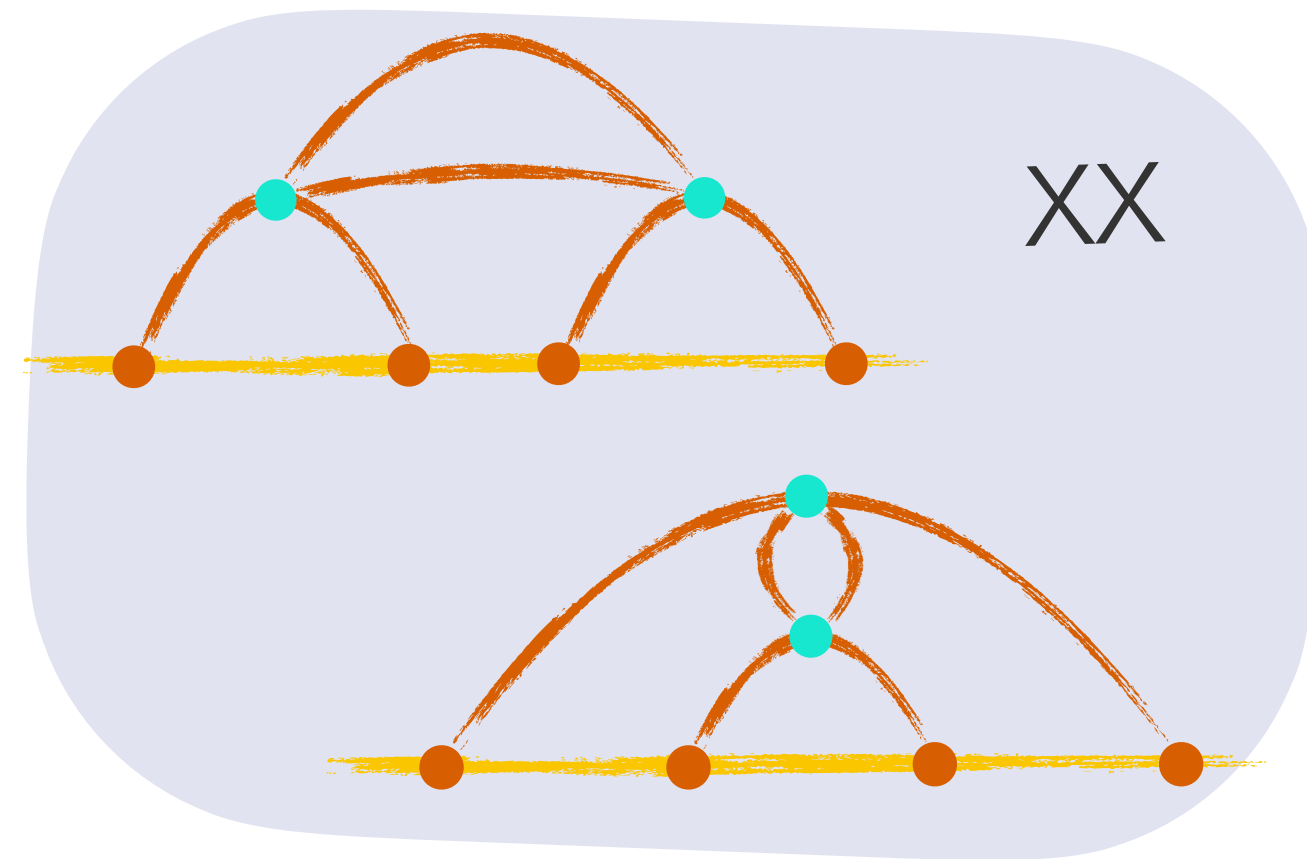
$$F_2(\chi) = \frac{(1-\chi)^2}{\chi^2} (f(\chi) - \chi f'(\chi))$$

$$h^{(0)}(\chi) = 1 - 2\chi$$

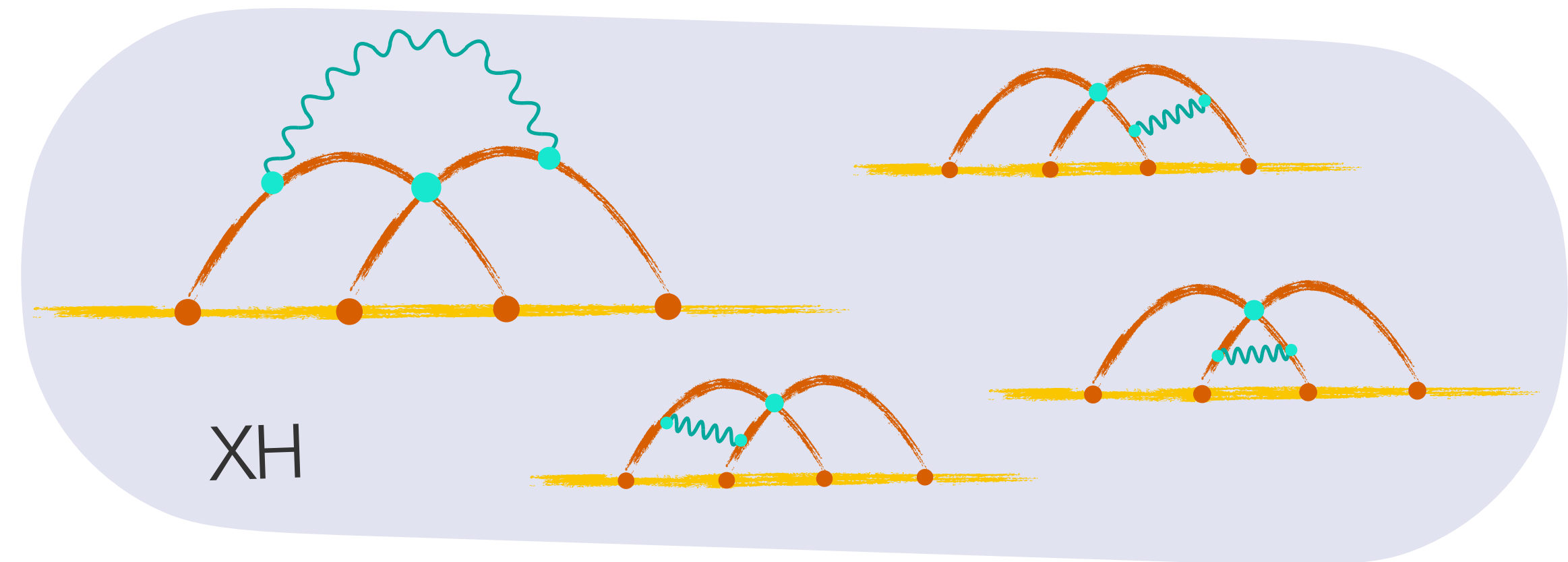
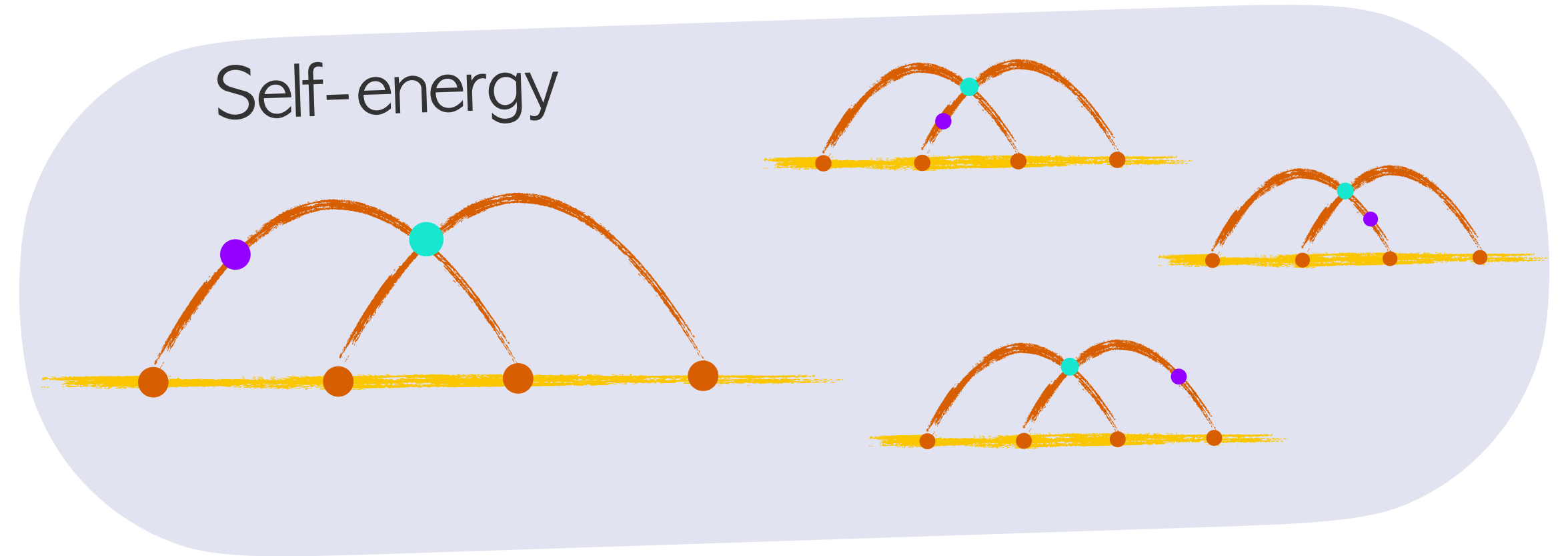
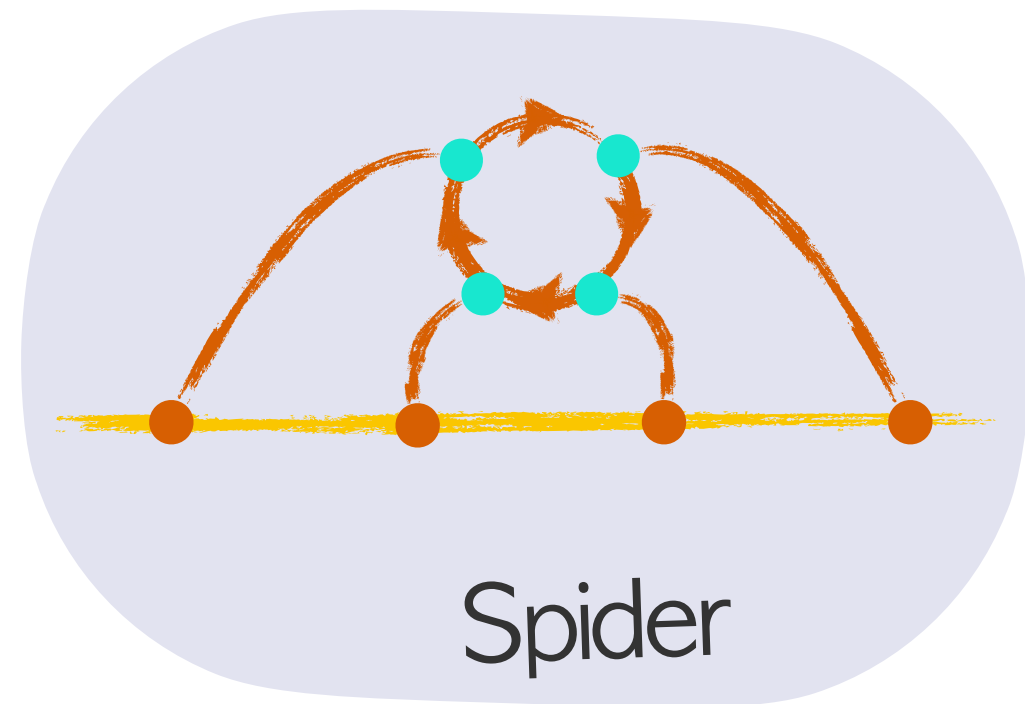
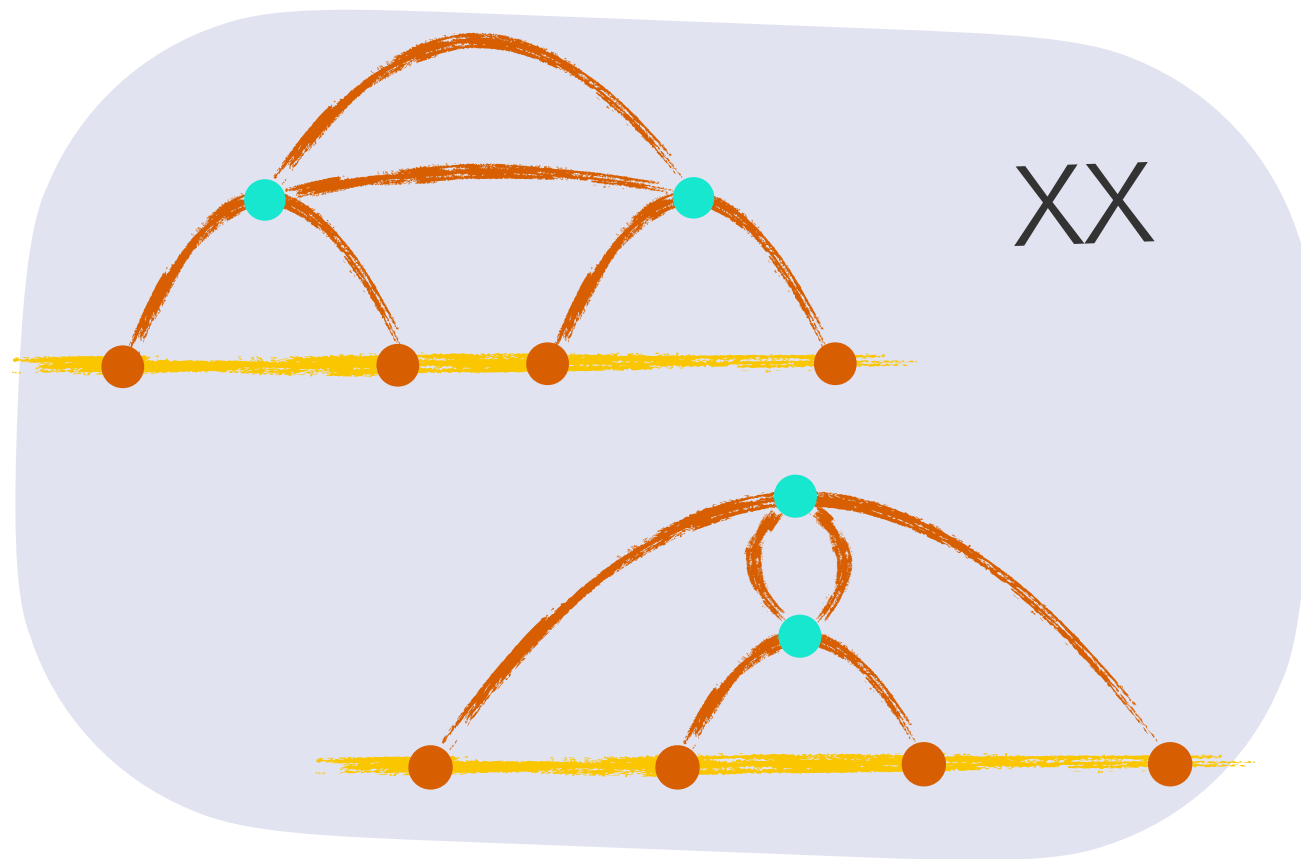
$$h^{(1)}(\chi) = -\frac{2\pi^2}{3} \chi - 2(H_{1,0} - H_{0,1})$$

[Cavaglià, Gromov, Julius & Preti; '22]

# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

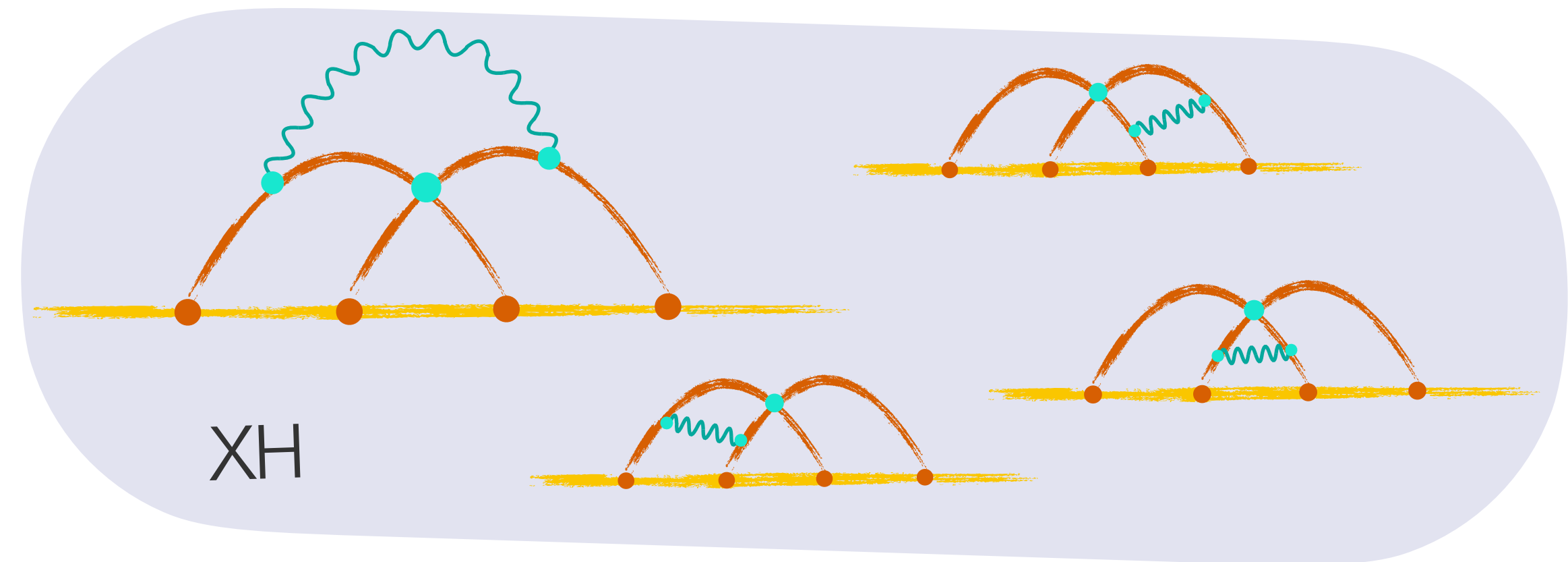
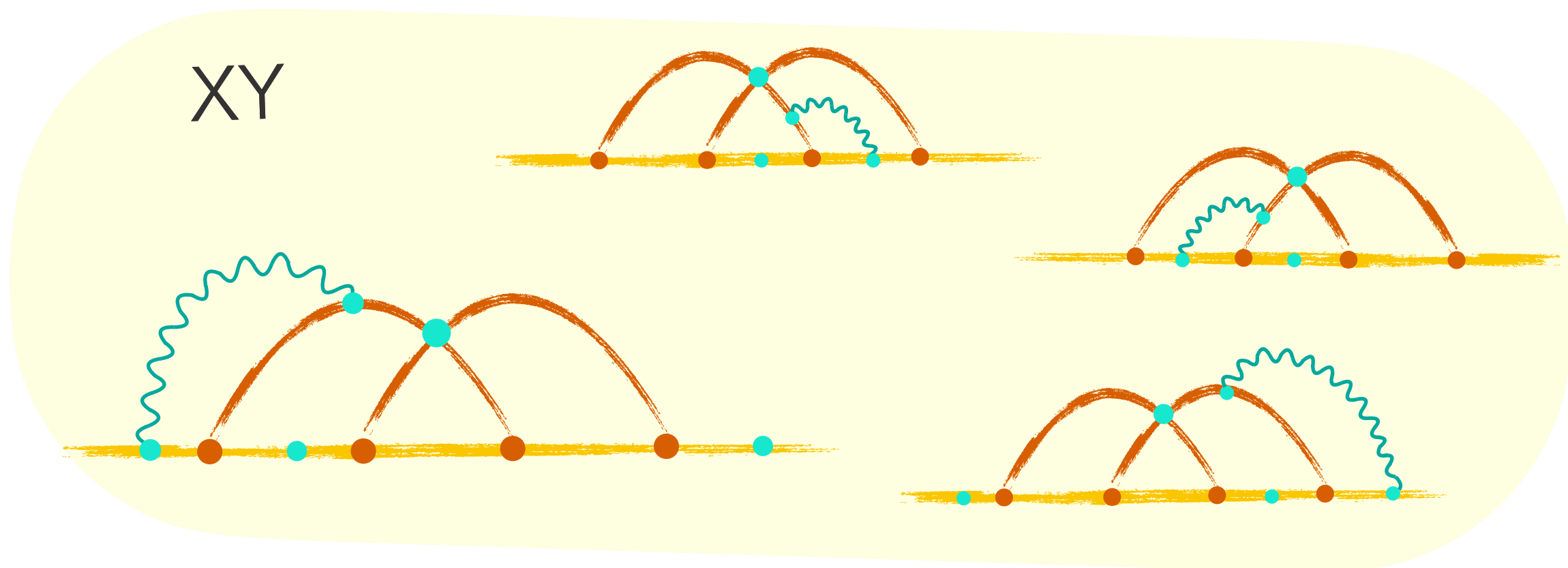
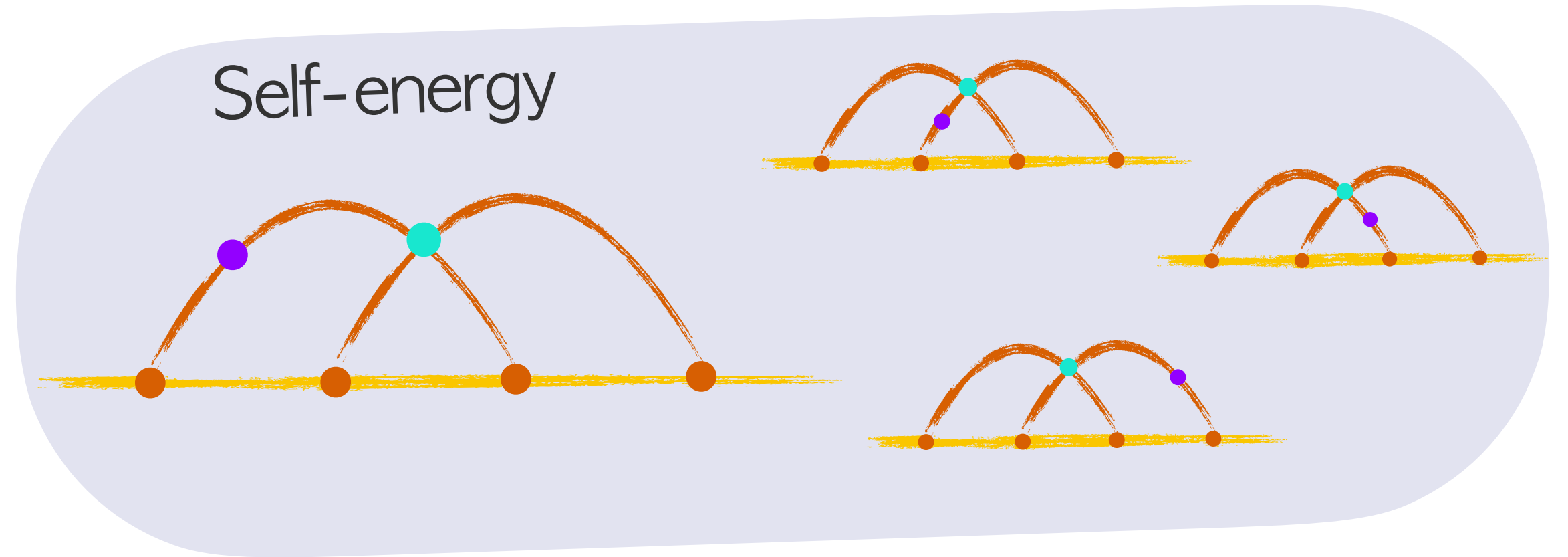
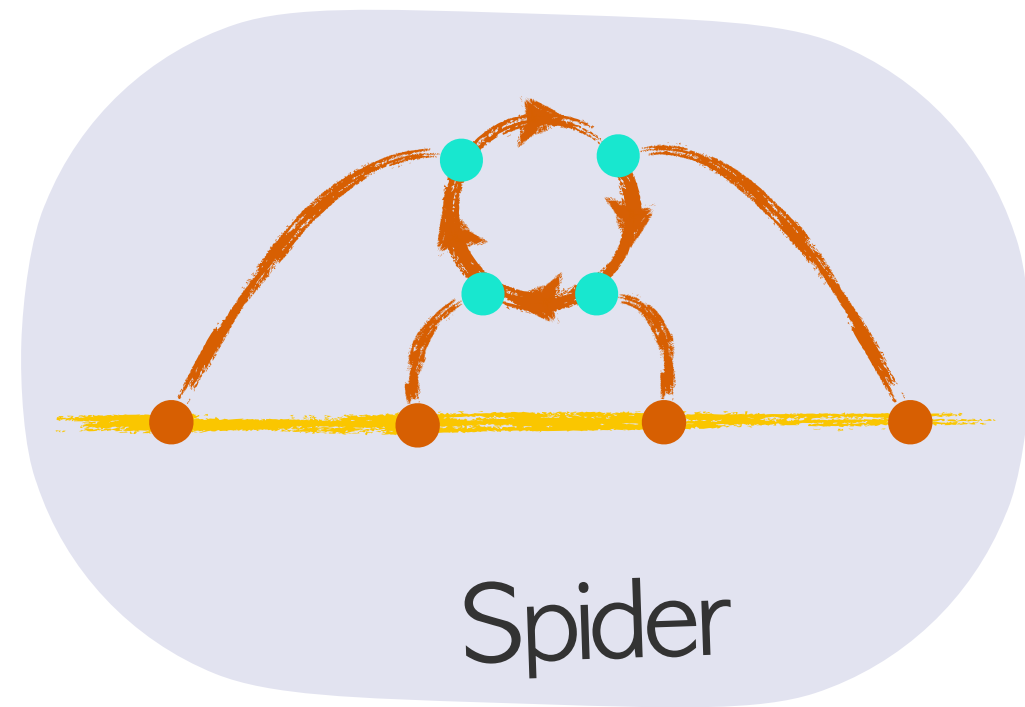
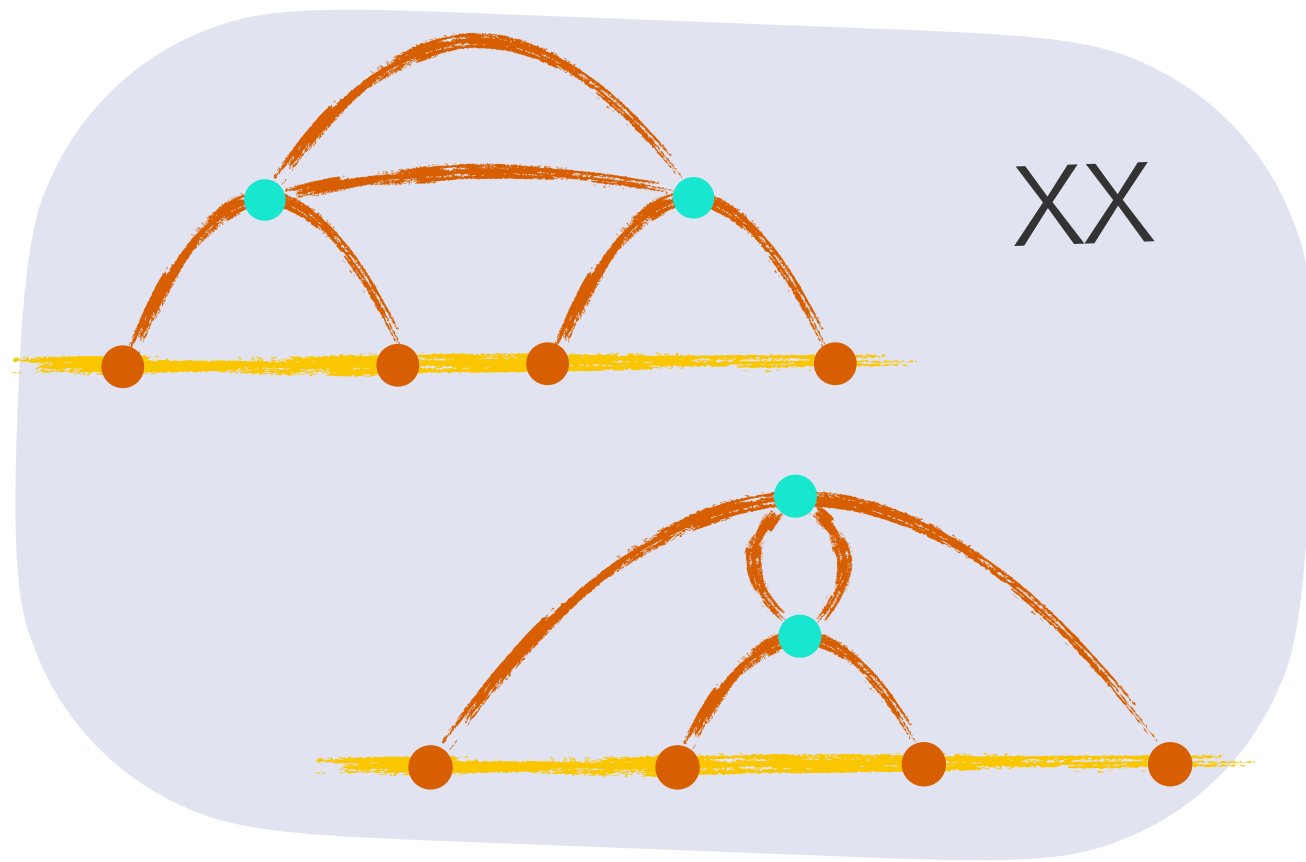


# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

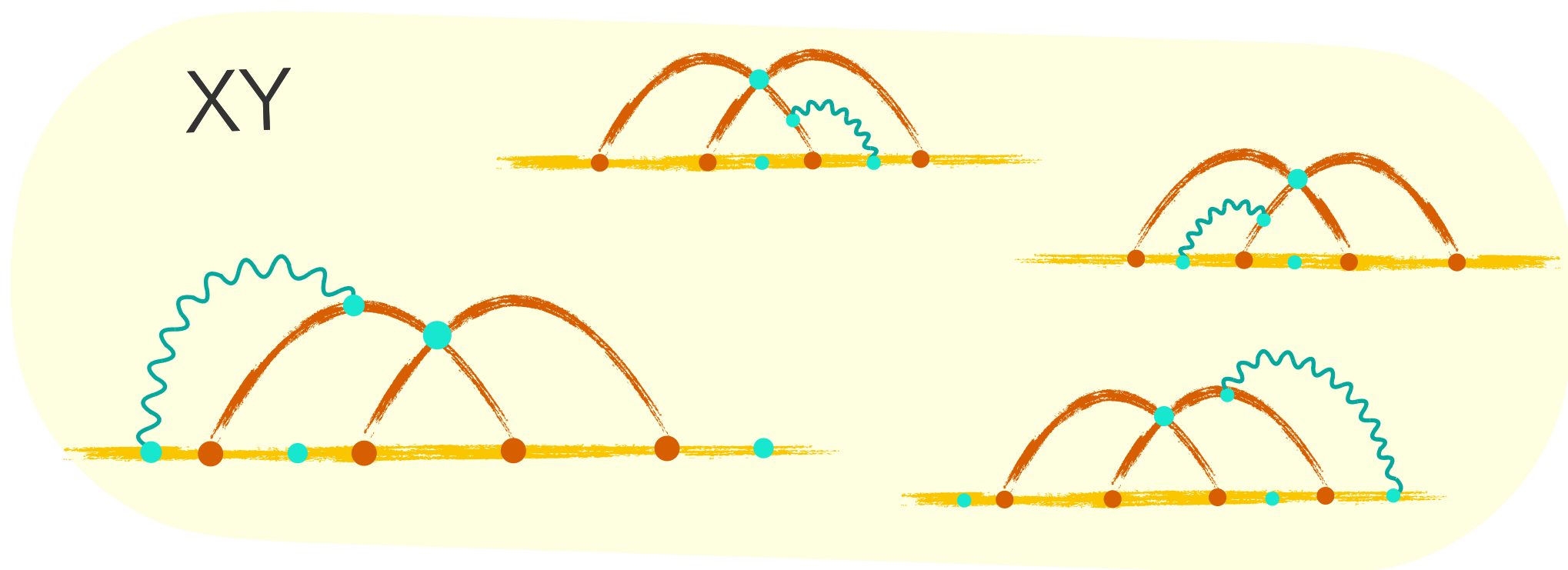


$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1^a = & \frac{1}{8192\pi^8\chi(1-\chi)} \left\{ -4H_1 + \overset{-\log(1-\chi)}{\uparrow} H_{1,0} + \overset{Li_2(\chi)}{\uparrow} H_{0,1} - 2H_{1,1} \right. \\
 & + 3(H_{0,0,1} + H_{0,1,0} - 2H_{1,0,0}) - 2(H_{1,1,0} + H_{1,0,1} - 2H_{0,0,1}) \\
 & + \chi(-3\zeta_3 - 4(H_0 + H_1) - 2(H_{0,0} - H_{1,1}) \\
 & \left. - H_{0,0,1} + H_{0,1,0} - 2H_{1,0,0} - H_{1,0,1} + H_{1,1,0} - 2H_{0,1,1}) \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

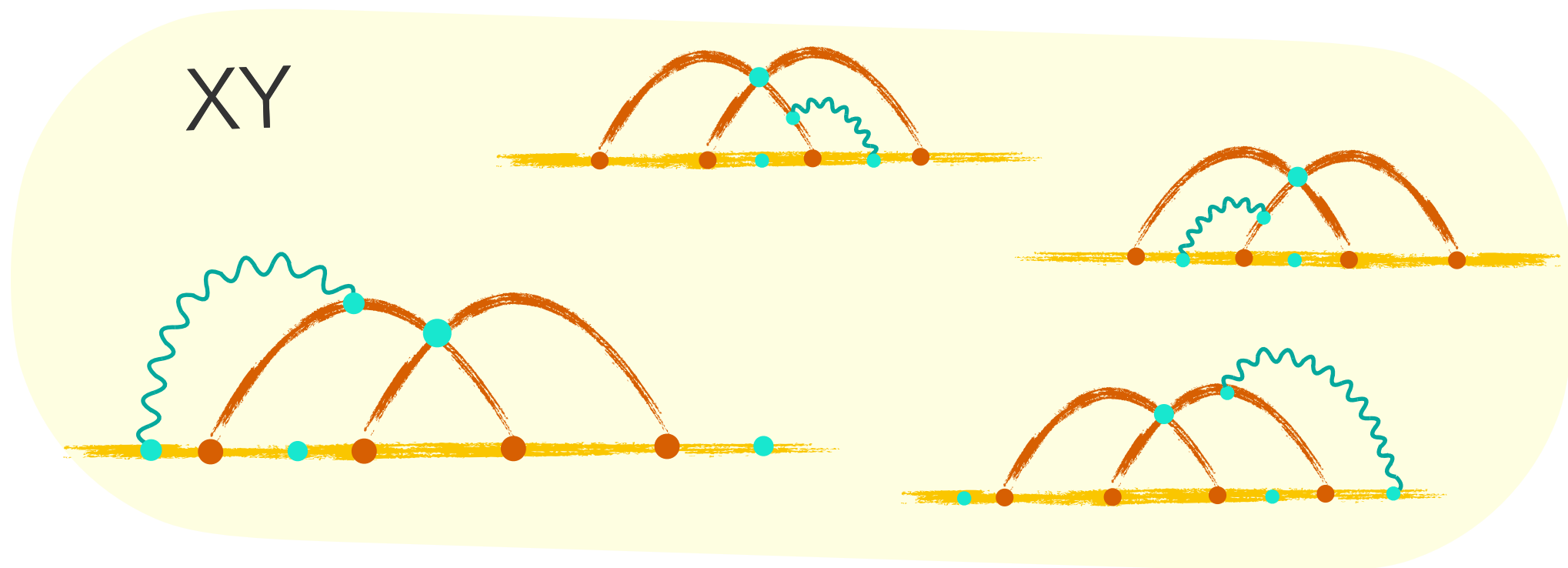


# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO



# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

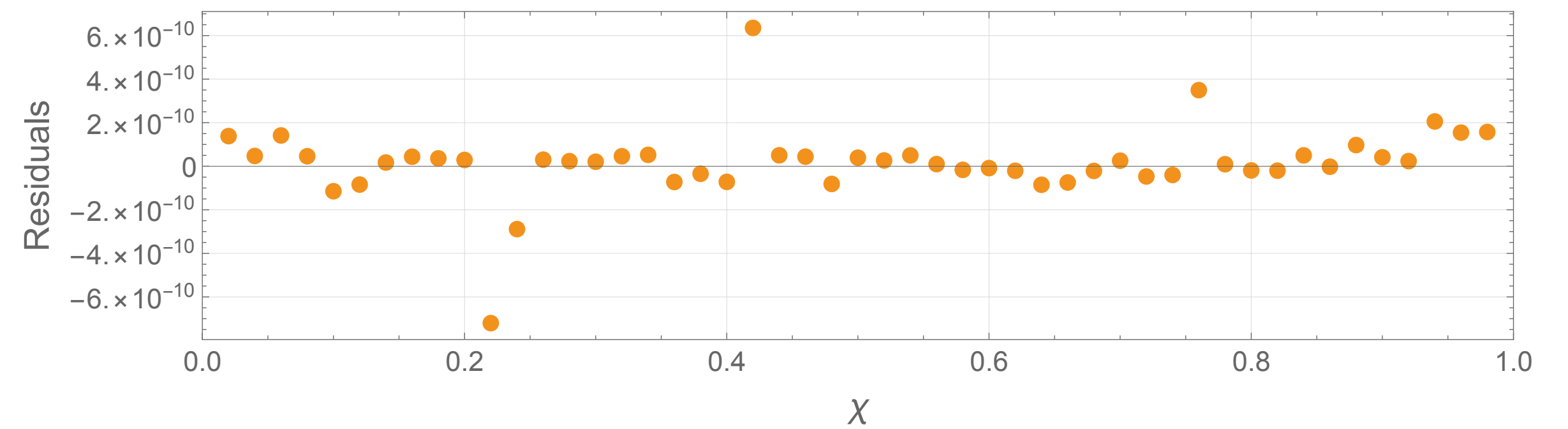
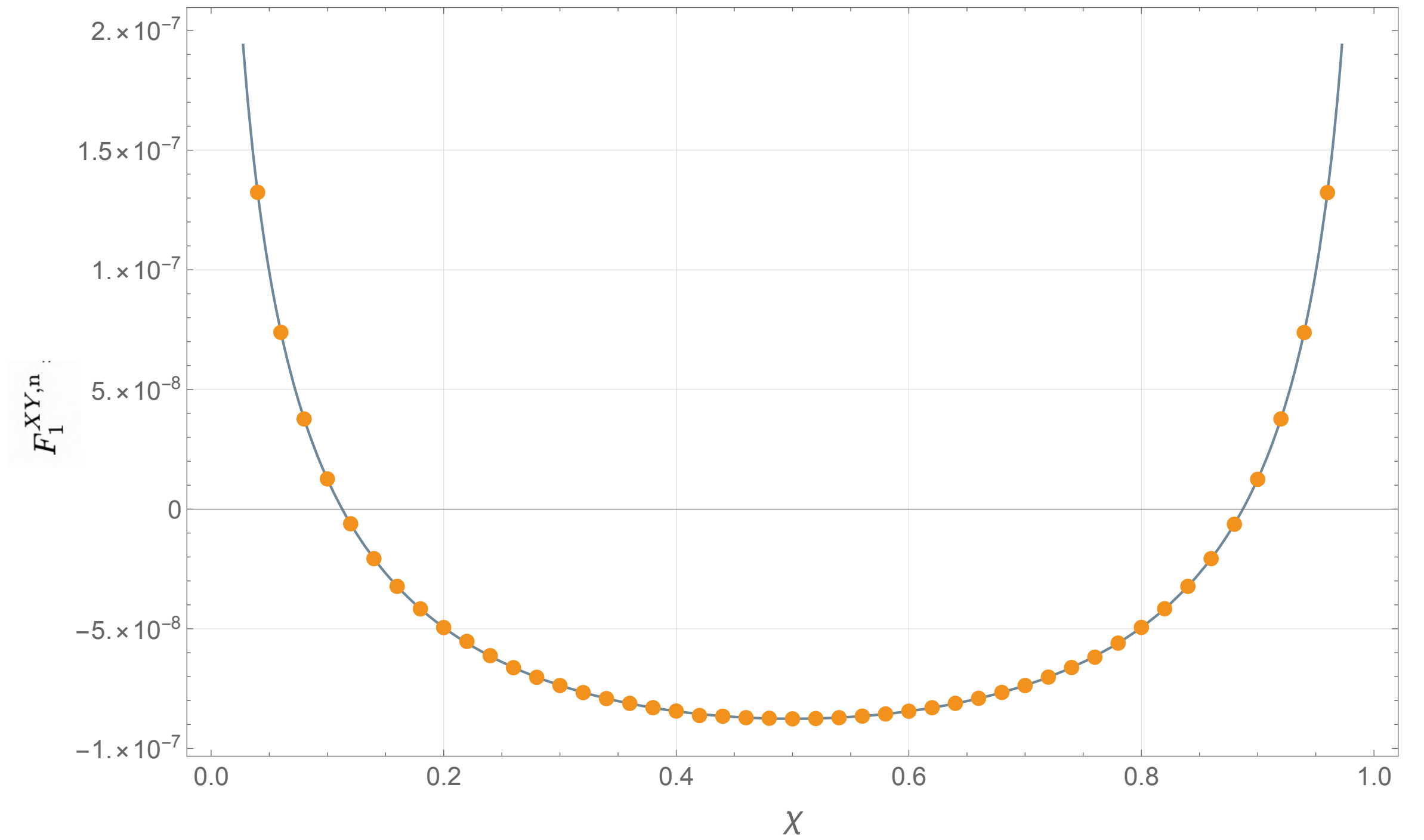
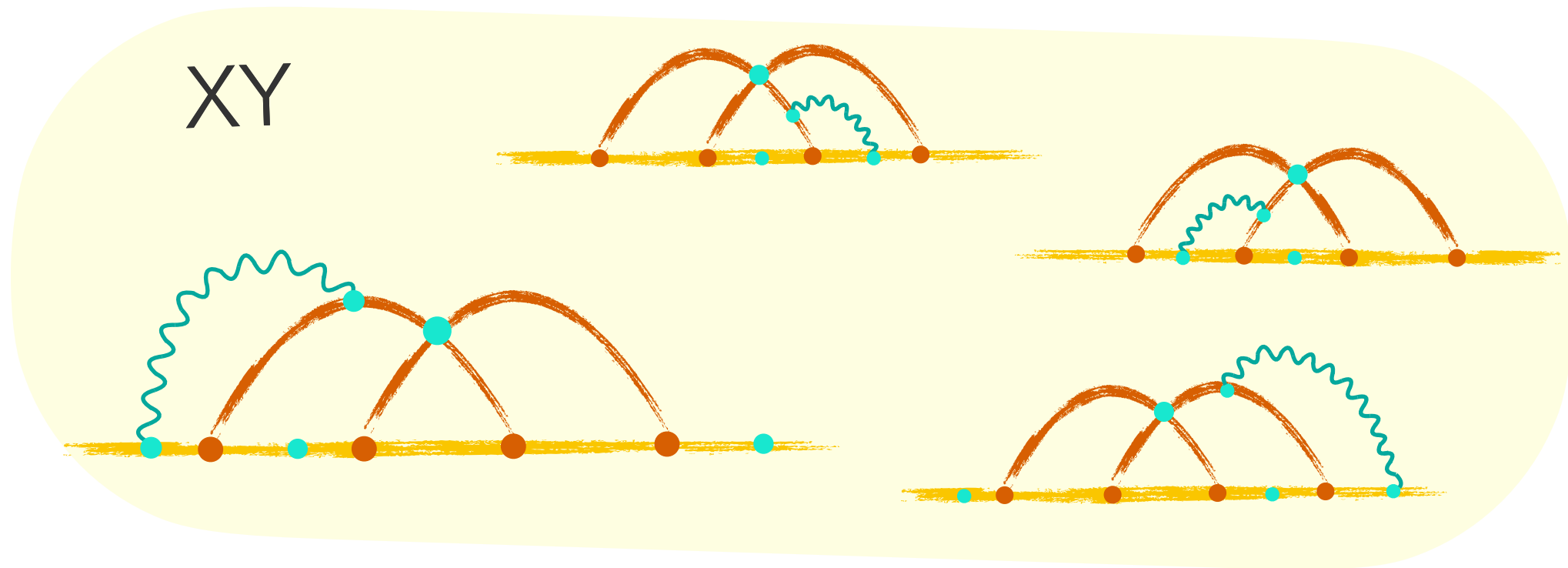
$$F_1^{XY,n} = \frac{\lambda^4}{\chi(1-\chi)} \left( \sum_{\vec{a}} \alpha_{\vec{a}} H_{\vec{a}} + \chi \sum_{\vec{a}} \beta_{\vec{a}} H_{\vec{a}} \right)$$





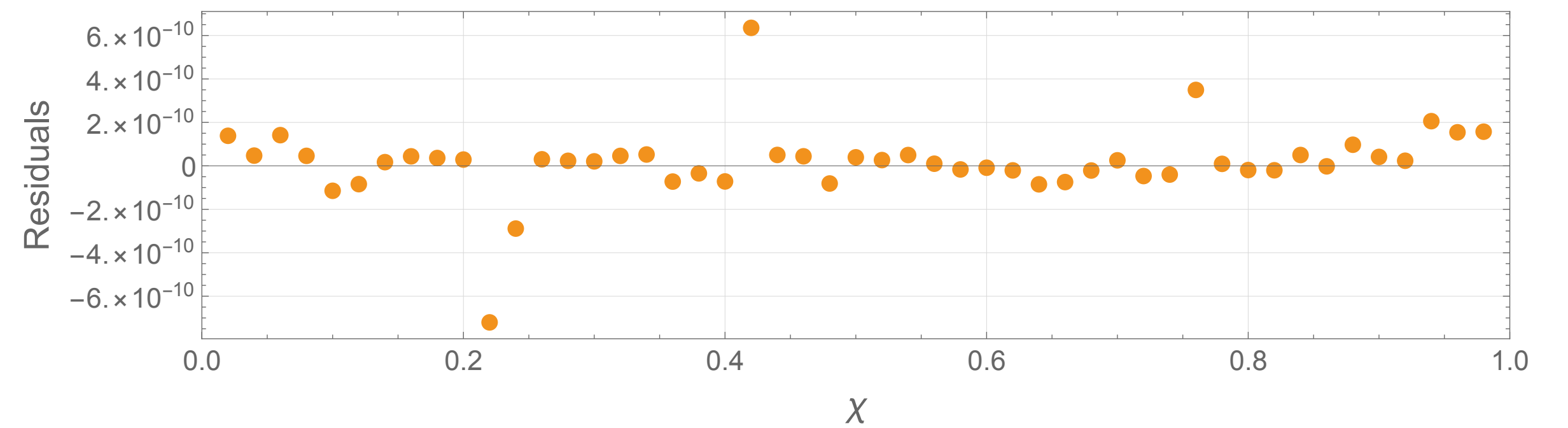
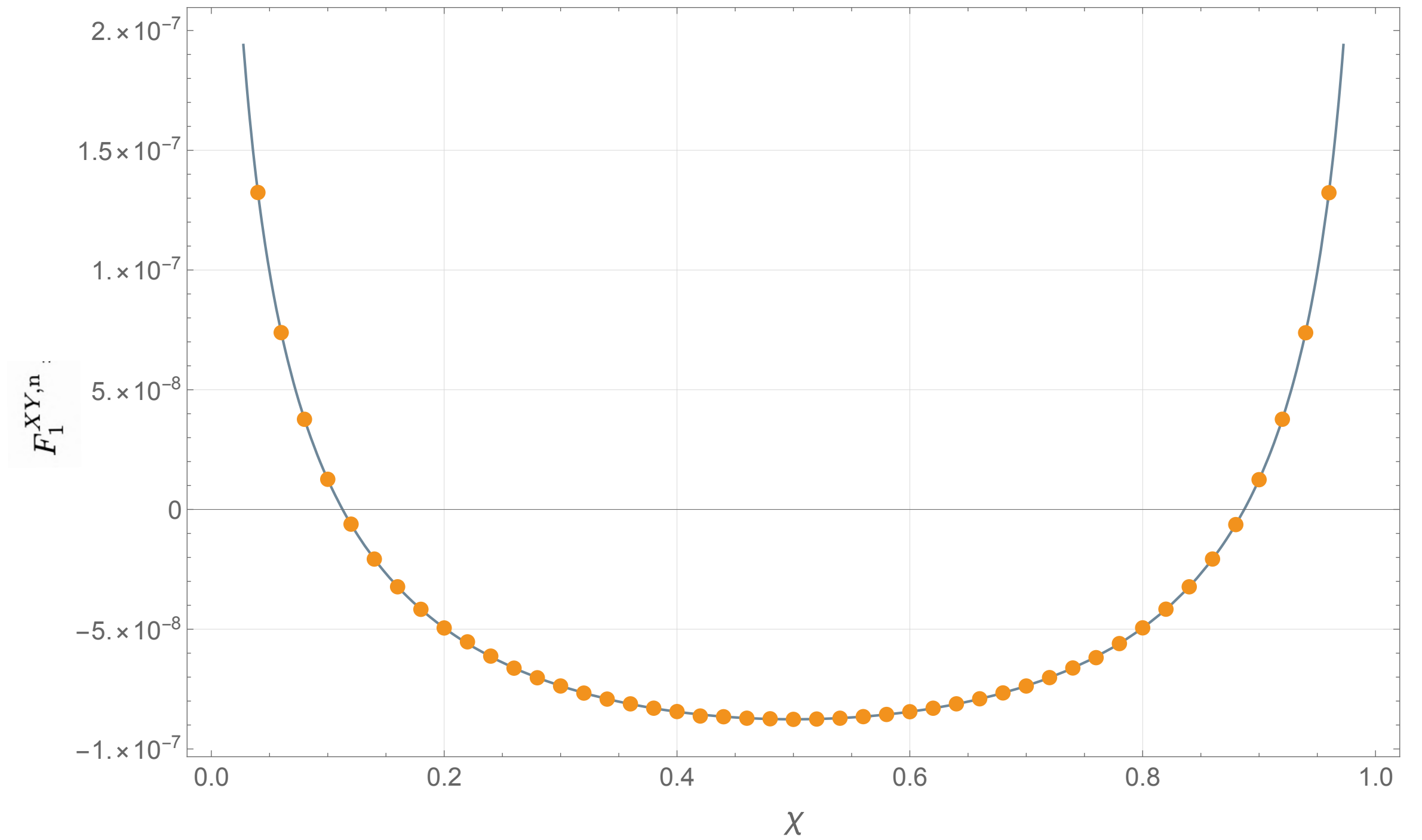
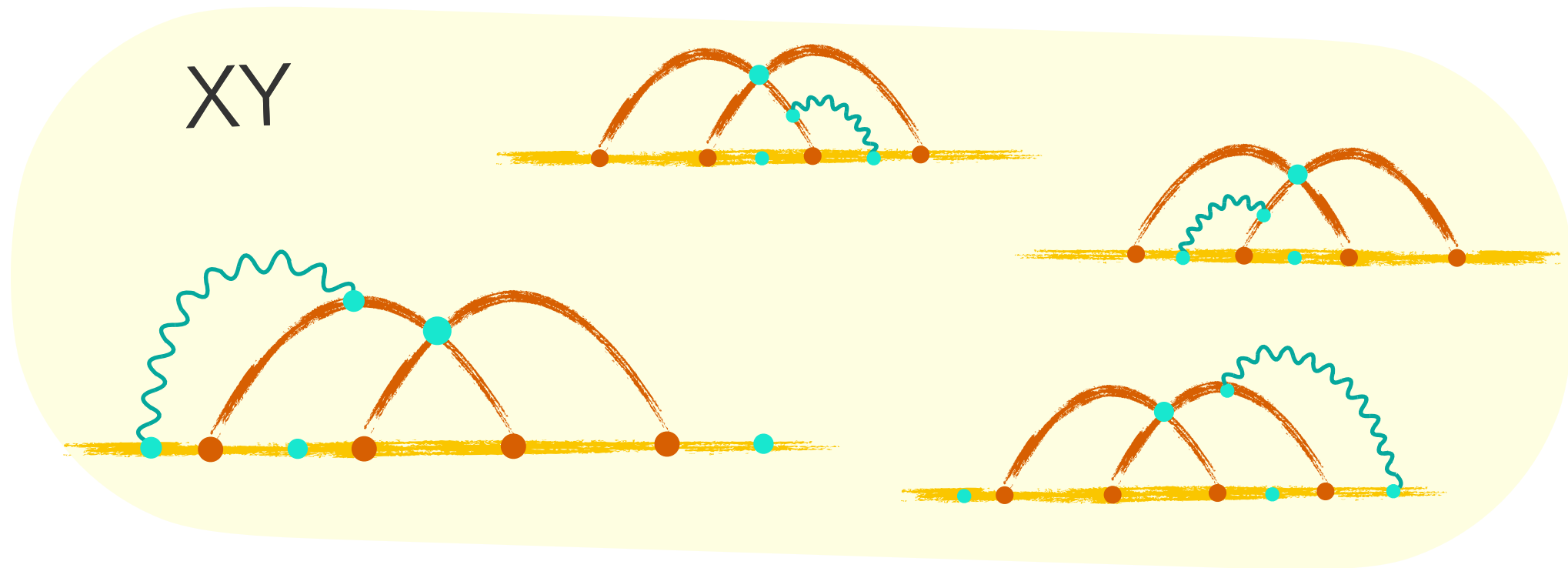
# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$F_1^{XY,n} = \frac{\lambda^4}{\chi(1-\chi)} \left( \sum_{\vec{a}} \alpha_{\vec{a}} H_{\vec{a}} + \chi \sum_{\vec{a}} \beta_{\vec{a}} H_{\vec{a}} \right)$$

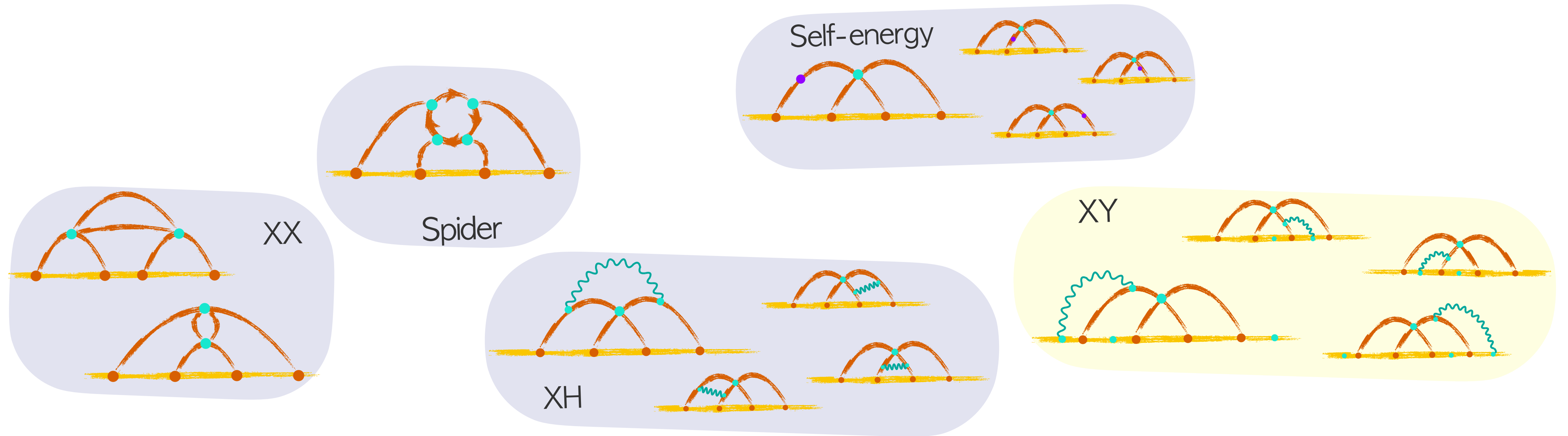


# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO

$$F_0^{XY,n} = \frac{\lambda^4}{24576\pi^8} \frac{1}{\chi(1-\chi)} \left( 2(6 - \pi^2)H_1 + 3(H_{0,1} + H_{1,0} - 2H_{1,1}) \right. \\ \left. + 3(3H_{0,0,1} - H_{0,1,0} - 2H_{1,0,0}) + \chi(2(\pi^2 - 6)H_0 + 2(\pi^2 - 3)H_1) \right. \\ \left. + 6(H_{0,0} - H_{1,1}) + 3(3(H_{0,0,1} + H_{1,1,0}) - (H_{0,1,0} + H_{1,0,1}) \right. \\ \left. - 2(H_{0,1,1} + H_{1,0,0})) - 9\zeta_3 \right)$$



# $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ at NNLO



$$F_1^{(2)} = \frac{1}{192\pi^4\chi(1-\chi)} \left( \pi^2 H_1 - 3 (H_{1,0,1} + H_{1,1,0} - 2 (H_{0,1,0} + H_{0,1,1} - H_{1,0,0})) \right. \\ \left. - 3\chi \left( \frac{\pi^2}{3} H_0 - (H_{0,0,1} + H_{1,1,0}) + H_{0,1,0} + H_{1,0,1} + 3\zeta_3 \right) \right)$$

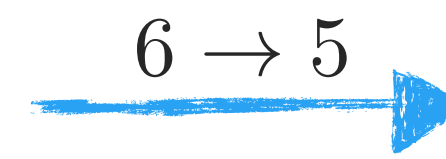
[Cavaglià, Gromov, Julius & Preti; 2022]

# 5-point at strong coupling

23xx.xxxxx with J. Barrat, G. Bliard, P. Ferrero, C. Meneghelli

# 5-point at strong coupling

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$$



$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$$

# 5-point at strong coupling

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{6 \rightarrow 5} \langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{111112} = F_0 + \frac{r_1}{\chi_1^2} F_1 + \frac{s_1}{(1 - \chi_1)^2} F_2 + \frac{r_2}{\chi_2^2} F_3 + \frac{s_2}{(1 - \chi_2)^2} F_4 + \frac{t}{\chi_{12}^2} F_5$$

# 5-point at strong coupling

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{6 \rightarrow 5} \langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$$

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Ward identity

$$(\mathcal{D}_1 + \mathcal{D}_2) \mathcal{A} \Big|_{r_i \rightarrow \alpha_i \chi_i, s_i \rightarrow (1 - \alpha_i)(1 - \chi_i), t \rightarrow \alpha_{12} \chi_{12}} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{D}_i := \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\chi_i} + \alpha_i \partial_{r_i} - (1 - \alpha_i) \partial_{s_i}$$

# 5-point at strong coupling

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle \xrightarrow{6 \rightarrow 5} \langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$$

$$\mathcal{A}_{111112} = F_0 + \frac{r_1}{\chi_1^2} F_1 + \frac{s_1}{(1 - \chi_1)^2} F_2 + \frac{r_2}{\chi_2^2} F_3 + \frac{s_2}{(1 - \chi_2)^2} F_4 + \frac{t}{\chi_{12}^2} F_5$$

Ward identity

$$(\mathcal{D}_1 + \mathcal{D}_2) \mathcal{A} \Big|_{r_i \rightarrow \alpha_i \chi_i, s_i \rightarrow (1 - \alpha_i)(1 - \chi_i), t \rightarrow \alpha_{12} \chi_{12}} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{D}_i := \frac{1}{2} \partial_{\chi_i} + \alpha_i \partial_{r_i} - (1 - \alpha_i) \partial_{s_i}$$

$$\longrightarrow \mathcal{A} = \mathbb{F} + \sum_{i=1,2,3} \mathbb{D}_i f_i(\chi_1, \chi_2)$$



# 5-point at strong coupling

- Witten diagrams



# 5-point at strong coupling

- Witten diagrams



# 5-point at strong coupling

- Witten diagrams



- Ansatz



4pt strong coupling

# 5-point at strong coupling

- Witten diagrams



- Ansatz  4pt strong coupling

- Crossing symmetry

$$\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle + \text{Braiding } \langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$$

# 5-point at strong coupling

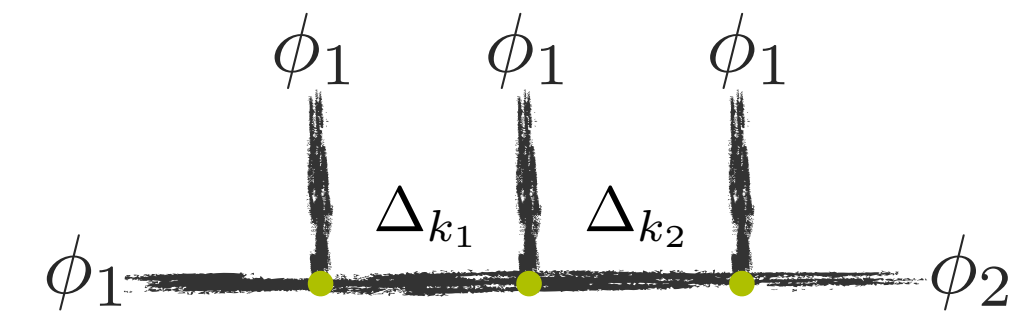
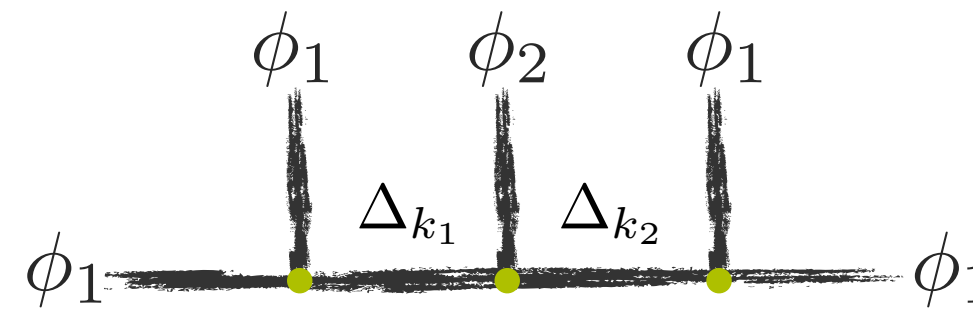
- Witten diagrams



- Ansatz  4pt strong coupling

- Crossing symmetry  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$  + Braiding  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$

- OPE + superconformal blocks



# 5-point at strong coupling

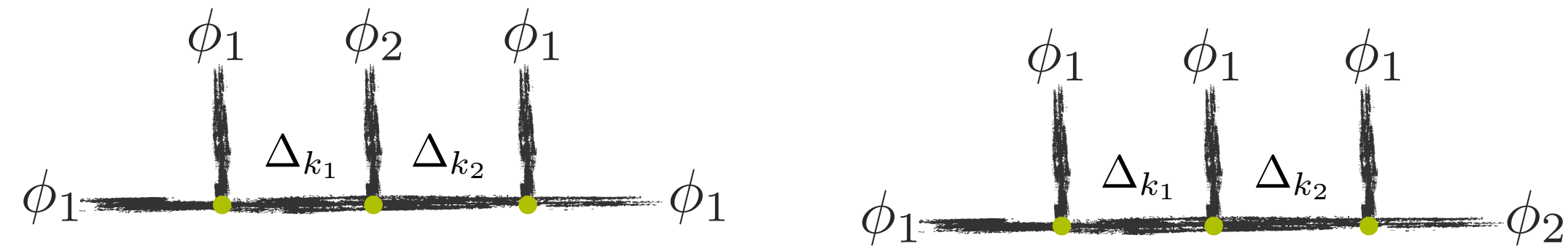
- Witten diagrams



- Ansatz 4pt strong coupling

- Crossing symmetry  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$  + Braiding  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$

- OPE + superconformal blocks



$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} = & c_{112} \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{D}_1} + \langle c_{112} c_{211} c_{112} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{D}_1} + \langle c_{112} c_{213} c_{312} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{D}_3} + \langle c_{112} c_{21\Delta} c_{\Delta 12} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{L}_{0, [0, 1]}^\Delta} \\ & + \langle c_{11\Delta} c_{\Delta 11} c_{112} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_{0, [0, 0]}^\Delta, \mathcal{D}_1} + \langle c_{11\Delta} c_{\Delta 13} c_{312} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_{0, [0, 0]}^\Delta, \mathcal{D}_3} + \langle c_{11\Delta_1} c_{\Delta_1 1\Delta_2} c_{\Delta_2 12} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_{0, [0, 0]}^{\Delta_1}, \mathcal{L}_{0, [0, 1]}^{\Delta_2}} \end{aligned}$$

# 5-point at strong coupling

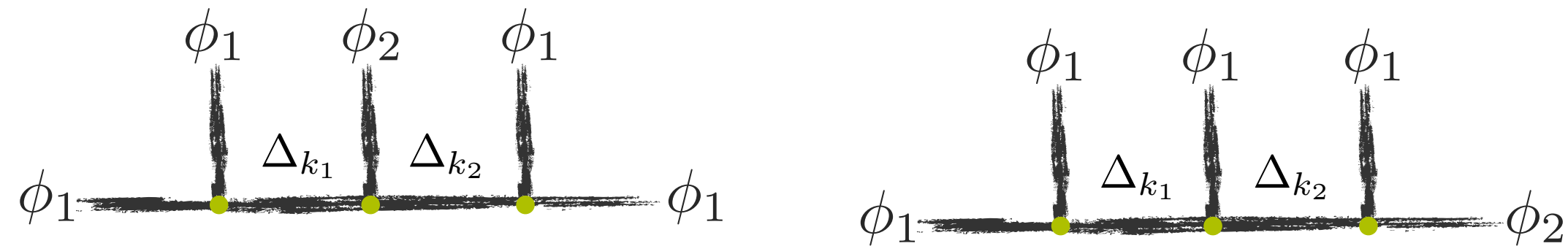
- Witten diagrams



- Ansatz 4pt strong coupling


- Crossing symmetry  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$  + Braiding  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$

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$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{A} = & c_{112} \mathcal{G}_{\mathbb{I}, \mathcal{D}_1} + \langle c_{112} c_{211} c_{112} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{D}_1} + \langle c_{112} c_{213} c_{312} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{D}_3} + \langle c_{112} c_{21\Delta} c_{\Delta 12} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{D}_2, \mathcal{L}_{0,[0,1]}^\Delta} \\ & + \langle c_{11\Delta} c_{\Delta 11} c_{112} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_{0,[0,0]}^\Delta, \mathcal{D}_1} + \langle c_{11\Delta} c_{\Delta 13} c_{312} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_{0,[0,0]}^\Delta, \mathcal{D}_3} + \langle c_{11\Delta_1} c_{\Delta_1 1\Delta_2} c_{\Delta_2 12} \rangle \mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{L}_{0,[0,0]}^{\Delta_1}, \mathcal{L}_{0,[0,1]}^{\Delta_2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{G}_{\mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}}(\chi_1, \chi_2; r_1, r_2, s_1, s_2, t) = \sum \alpha_k h_{[a,b],[c,d]}(\zeta_1, r_1, r_2, s_1, s_2, t) g_{h_1, h_2}(\chi_1, \chi_2)$$



Conclusion and outlook



- We develop an efficient algorithm to derive, up to NLO, **multipoint correlation functions**  $\langle \phi^{I_1} \dots \phi^{I_n} \rangle$  with an arbitrary number of fundamental scalar fields

- We use **pinching** to get operators of higher length and so in principle we can compute correlation functions of arbitrary operators containing fundamental scalars

→ **anomalous dimension** of operators of length 2 and we generate many correlators with non-protected scalars

- We obtain a lot of correlators of protected scalars up to  $n=8$  and we observe that they are annihilated by a special class of differential operators, that we conjecture to be an extension of the **Ward identities** satisfied by the 4-pt

→ compute the NNLO of  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$

→ bootstrap  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_2 \rangle$

→ Develop a similar recursive formula for fermionic fields (superfields)

→ Prove the WI with superspace analysis

→ Derived the WI for mixed setups





→ Compute NNLO  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_{\Delta_k} \phi_{\Delta_k} \rangle$

→ Find recursive formula for NNLO ← Compute NNLO  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$

→ Bootstrap other multipoint correlators at strong coupling (e.g.  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$ )

→ Apply this analysis to other defects e.g. fermionic Wilson line in ABJM

- Develop a similar recursive formula for fermionic fields (superfields)
- Prove the WI with superspace analysis
- Derived the WI for mixed setups 
- Compute NNLO  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_{\Delta_k} \phi_{\Delta_k} \rangle$
- Find recursive formula for NNLO  Compute NNLO  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$
- Bootstrap other multipoint correlators at strong coupling (e.g.  $\langle \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \phi_1 \rangle$  )
- Apply this analysis to other defects e.g. fermionic Wilson line in ABJM

THANK YOU!

$$F_0^{(0)} = F_2^{(0)} = F_5^{(0)} = \frac{1}{512\pi^6}, \quad F_j^{(0)} = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

$$F_0^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{12288\pi^6} + \frac{1}{4096\pi^8(\chi_2 - \chi_1)} \left( \ell(\chi_1, \chi_2) + 2(\chi_2 - \chi_1) \left( L_R \left( \frac{\chi_1 - \chi_2}{\chi_1} \right) + \frac{i\pi}{2} \log \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_2} \right) \right),$$

$$F_1^{(1)} = 0,$$

$$F_2^{(1)} = -\frac{\chi_2}{4096\pi^8\chi_1(\chi_2 - \chi_1)} \ell(\chi_1, \chi_2),$$

$$F_3^{(1)} = \frac{\chi_2}{4096\pi^8\chi_1(\chi_2 - \chi_1)} (\ell(1 - \chi_1, 1 - \chi_2) + i\pi(\chi_2 - \chi_1)),$$

$$F_4^{(1)} = -\frac{1}{12288\pi^6} - \frac{1}{4096\pi^8(\chi_2 - \chi_1)} \left( \ell(\chi_1, \chi_2) - (\chi_2 - \chi_1) \left( L_R \left( \frac{\chi_1 - \chi_2}{1 - \chi_2} \right) - i\pi \left( 1 + \log \frac{1 - \chi_1}{1 - \chi_2} \right) \right) \right),$$

$$F_5^{(1)} = -\frac{5}{24576\pi^6} - \frac{1}{4096\pi^8\chi_1(1 - \chi_2)} \left( \chi_1 \ell(1 - \chi_1, 1 - \chi_2) - (1 - \chi_2) \ell(\chi_1, \chi_2) + \chi_1(1 - \chi_2) \left( \text{Li}_2 \left( \frac{1 - \chi_1}{\chi_2 - \chi_1} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left( -\frac{1 - \chi_2}{\chi_2 - \chi_1} \right) - 2L_R \left( \frac{\chi_1}{\chi_1 - \chi_2} \right) + i\pi\chi_1 \left( (\chi_2 - \chi_1) + (1 - \chi_2) \log \left( -\frac{\chi_2(1 - \chi_1)}{(\chi_1 - \chi_2)^2} \right) \right) \right) \right).$$

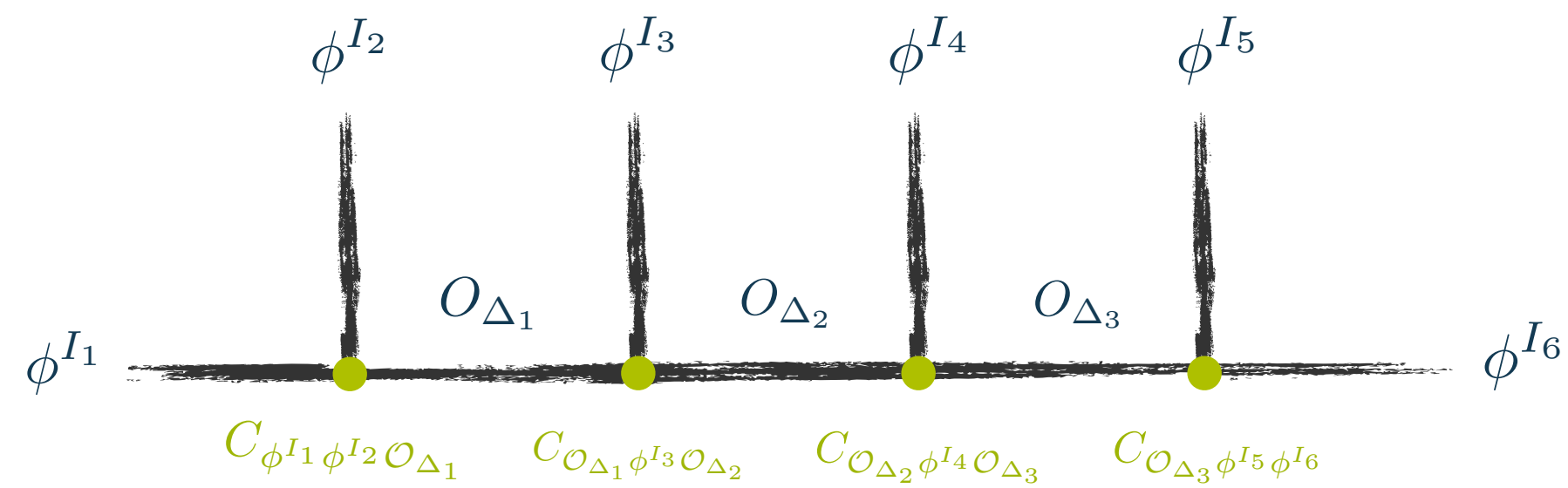
# Block expansion

$$\mathcal{A}^{I_1 \dots I_6} = \sum_{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3} C_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3} g_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3}(\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3)$$

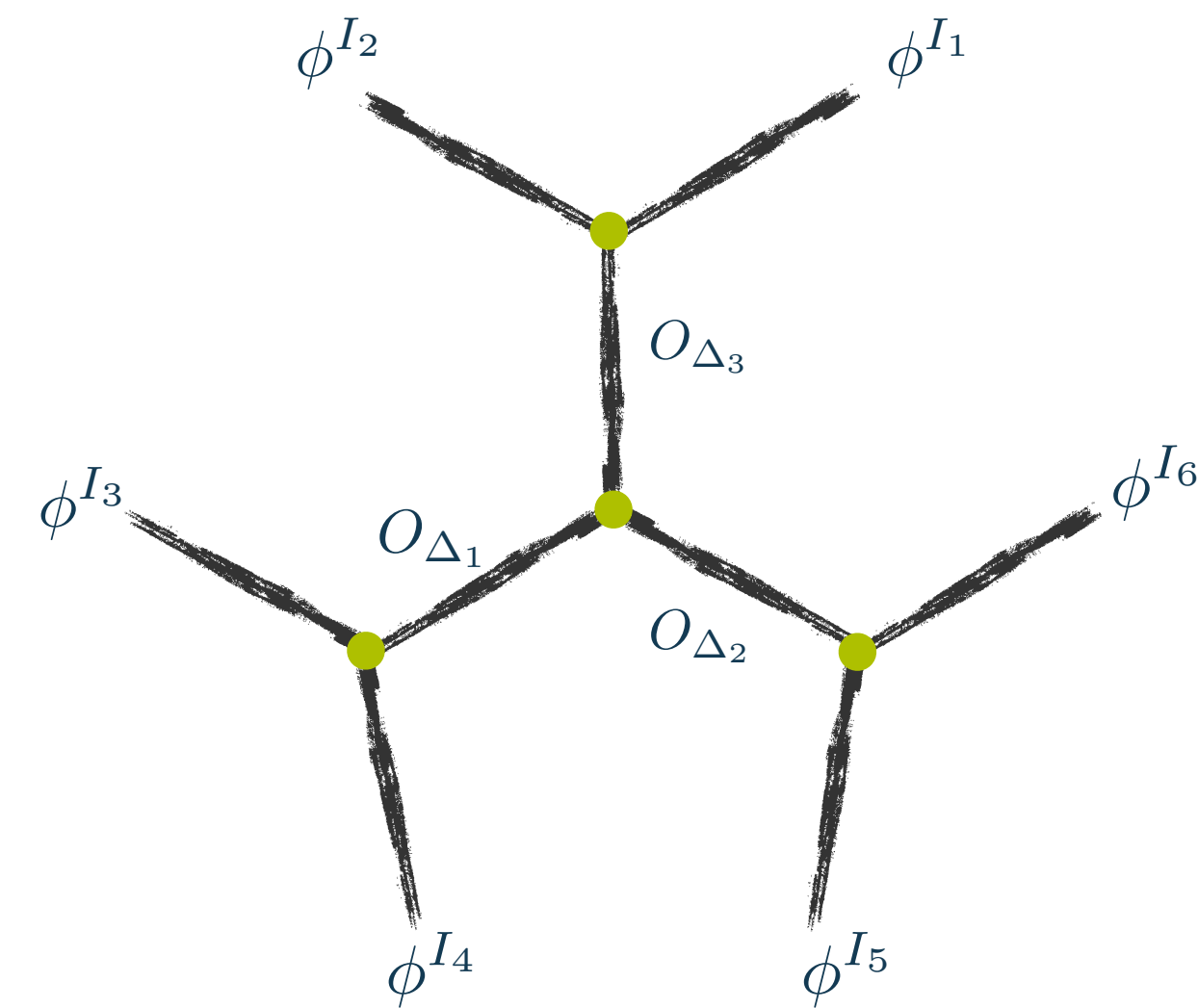
# Block expansion

$$\mathcal{A}^{I_1 \dots I_6} = \sum_{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3} C_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3} g_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3}(\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3)$$

Comb channel

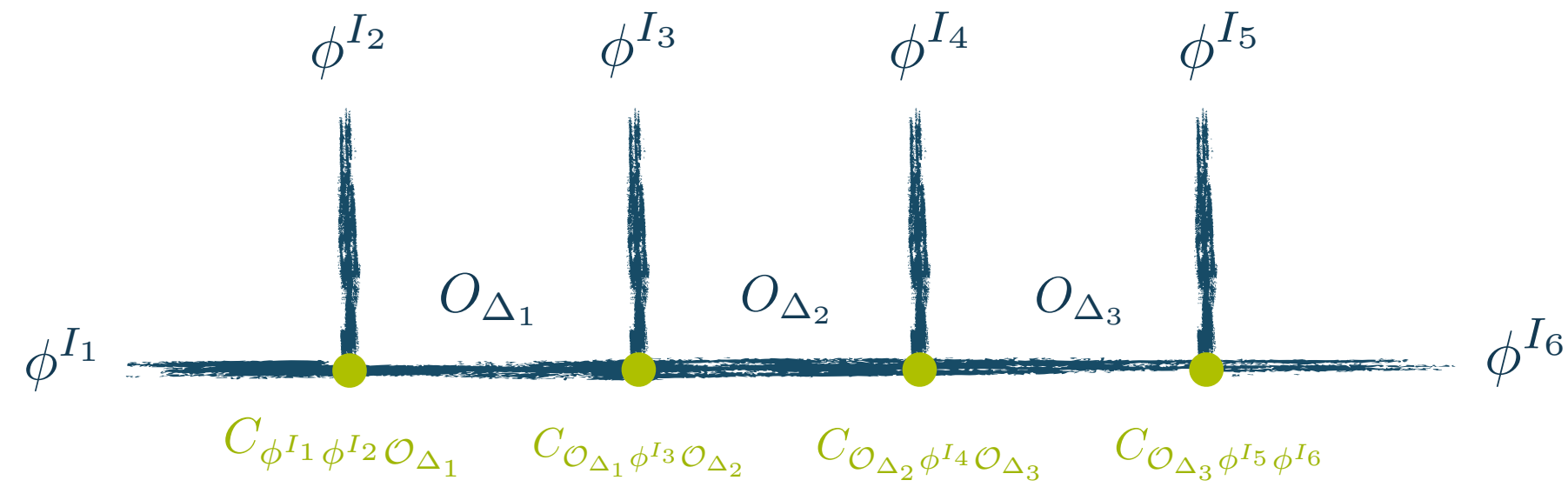


Snowflake channel



# Block expansion

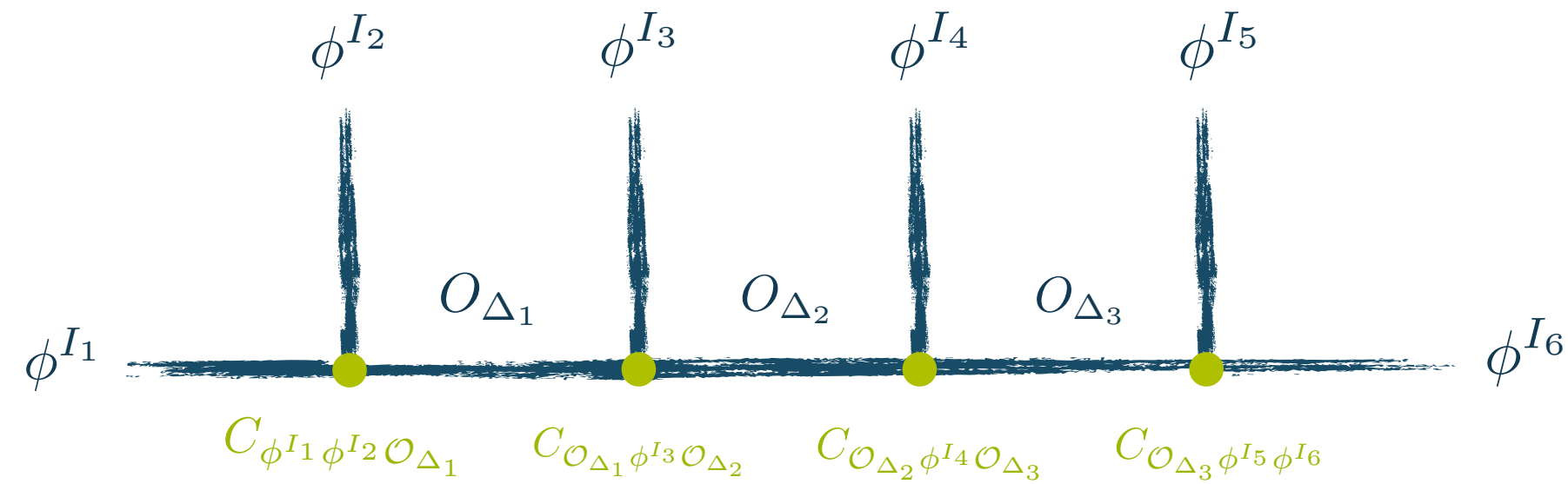
$$\mathcal{A}^{I_1 \dots I_6} = \sum_{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3} C_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3} g_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3}(\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3)$$



$$\langle \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \rangle$$

# Block expansion

$$\mathcal{A}^{I_1 \dots I_6} = \sum_{\mathcal{O}_1, \mathcal{O}_2, \mathcal{O}_3} C_{\mathcal{O}_1 \mathcal{O}_2 \mathcal{O}_3} g_{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \Delta_3}(\chi_1, \chi_2, \chi_3)$$



$$\langle \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \phi^6 \rangle$$

$$C_{\phi^6 \phi^6 \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1}} C_{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1} \phi^6 \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2}} C_{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_2} \phi^6 \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3}} C_{\mathcal{O}_{\Delta_3} \phi^6 \phi^6} \Big|_{\mathcal{O}(\lambda^0)} = - \frac{64\pi^{3/2}}{4^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + \Delta_3}} \frac{\Delta_1 (\Delta_1 - 1) \Delta_{12}}{(2\Delta_1 - 1) (\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - 1)} \times \frac{\Gamma(\Delta_1 + \Delta_2)^2}{\Gamma(\Delta_2) \Gamma(\Delta_1 - 1/2)^2 \Gamma(\Delta_2 - 1/2)} \delta_{\Delta_1, \Delta_3}$$