

HIGHER-POINT CORRELATORS: Toda Bootstrap for Null Polygons & the Stampedes

Varna - August 2022

based on [*E. Olivucci, P.Vieira;* 2111.12131]





PLAN OF THE TALK

- Introduction: 1/2-BPS correlators.
- Light-cone limit & factorisations.
- Null polygons: conjecture.

- Stampedes & Symbols.

WHAT WE DEAL WITH

 \succ N=4 SYM theory (conformal, gauge, supersymmetric)

> Large-N limit (t'Hooft): $g_{YM}^2 N_c \sim g^2$ (planar)

1/2-BPS OPERATORS

- ► $O_k(x, y) = \text{Tr}(y \cdot \Phi)(x); y_I, \Phi_I, \text{ for } I = 1,...,6.$
- ► $y \cdot y = 0 \implies$ symmetric traceless tensor SO(6)

► n-point functions $\langle O_1(x_1, y_1) O_2(x_2, y_2) \cdots O_n(x_n, y_n) \rangle$, $n \ge 4$

Protected 2-point function: $\gamma(g^2) = 0$

1/2-BPS OPERATORS

- ► Protected 2-pt function $\Delta(g^2) = \Delta(g^2 = 0) = L$
- ► Protected 3-pt functions $C^{\circ\circ\circ} = C^{\circ\circ\circ}(g^2 = 0)$



4–POINT FUNCTION

► $\langle O_1(x_1)O_2(x_2)O_3(x_3)O_4(x_4)\rangle = R(x_{ij}^2) \times G(z, \bar{z}),$ $= \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{12}^2 x_{24}^2} = z\bar{z}, \quad \frac{x_{14}^2 x_{23}^2}{x_{12}^2 x_{24}^2} = (1-z)(1-\bar{z})$

Studied at three-loops.

[Chicherin, Drummond, Heslop, Sokatchev; 1512.02926]



Operator Product Expansion



1/2-BPS OPERATORS

- ► Protected 2-pt function $\Delta(g^2) = \Delta(g^2 = 0) = L$
- ► Protected 3-pt functions $C^{\circ\circ\circ} = C^{\circ\circ\circ}(g^2 = 0)$



HIGHER-POINT FUNCTIONS

[Bercini, Goncalves, Homrich, Vieira] [Fortin, Ma, Prilepina, Skiba] [Buric, Lacroix, Mann, Quintavalle, Schomerus]





4-POINTS: DISK CORRELATORS

- > Planar correlators: expansion in Feynman diagrams on S^2
- ► Disk correlators appear when: $S^2 \sim \Delta \times \Delta$



4-POINTS: DISK CORRELATORS

- > Planar correlators: expansion in Feynman diagrams on S^2
- ► Disk correlators appear when: $S^2 \sim \Delta \times \Delta$



Tree level: planar "Skeletons"

TREE-LEVEL





PERTURBATION THEORY





DISK CORRELATORS: LARGE CHARGE



Quantum corrections: insertion of vertices inside the disk versus insertions across the edges.

- > Vertices **inside/outside** the square frame: do not couple the two **disks**.
- ► Interactions that traverse the edges: coupling of two **disks** into a **sphere**.

DISK CORRELATORS: LARGE CHARGE



Quantum corrections: insertion of vertices inside the disk versus insertions across the edges.

- Vertices inside/outside the square frame: do not couple the two disks.
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DISK CORRELATORS: LARGE CHARGE



Planar correlator = **disk** correlator x **disk** correlator



DISK CORRELATORS: LIGHT-CONE LIMIT

- ► Light-cone contour: $x_{i,i+1}^2 \rightarrow 0$, $x_i \neq x_{i+1}$
- ► Logarithmic divergence: $g_{\Delta,S}(z,\bar{z}) = e^{-\log(z\bar{z})\Delta(g^2)} \times F(\Delta(g^2), S, z, \bar{z})$



First Double-scaling limit: leading log

 $g_{\Delta,S}(0,\infty) \sim e^{-\log(z)_{\xi}}$

$$\sum_{\Delta_{1},S} \left[\begin{array}{ccc} O_{1} O_{4} & O_{2} O_{3} \\ C_{\Delta_{1},S} & C_{\Delta_{1},S} \end{array} \right] A_{1} S \left[\begin{array}{ccc} O_{1} O_{4} & O_{2} O_{3} \\ C_{\Delta_{1},S} & C_{\Delta_{1},S} \end{array} \right]$$

gs
$$g^2, z \to 0, \ (g^2 \log z) < \infty$$

 $g^{2\gamma_1} \times F(\Delta(0), S, 0, \overline{z})$

DISK CORRELATORS: LIGHT-CONE LIMIT

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► Second Double-scaling limit : $g^2 \log z \log \bar{z} < \infty$

$$g_{\Delta,S}(0,\infty) \sim e^{-\log(z)}$$

$$s^{2n} = g^{2n} \ln q$$

~ $\sum_{\Delta_1 S} \begin{bmatrix} O_1 O_{\Delta_1} & O_2 O_{\Delta_2} \\ C_{\Delta_1 S} & C_{\Delta_1 S} & \mathcal{O}_{\Delta_1 S} \end{bmatrix} A_1 S (\overline{z}, \overline{z})$

 $g^{2\gamma_{1}} \times F(\Delta(0), S, 0, \overline{z})$

 $og^n z \log^n \overline{z}$

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 $^{g^{2}\gamma_{1}} \times F(\Delta(0), S, 0, \bar{z})$

 $og^n z \log^n \bar{z}$

All-loop result from 1-loop dynamic!



NULL POLYGONS



Light-cone frame double-scaling limit: factorization into Null Polygons

NULL SQUARES (AKA NULL OCTAGONS)

Light-cone double-scaling limit: null squares

► Toda equation

 $\left(s\frac{d}{ds}\right)^2 \log \tau_n = s^2 \frac{\tau_{n+1}\tau_{n-1}}{\tau_n^2}$

Boundary conditions

 $\tau_0(s) = 1, \tau_1(s) = I_0(2s)$

 $\mathbb{O}_n(s) = e^{-s^2} \times \tau_n(s)$

$\tau_n(2s) = \det_{1 \le i, j \le n} I_{i-j}(2s)$

[Belitsky, Korchemsky; 2006.01831]

L POLYGONAL WL / NULL POLYGONS

$$\lim_{x_{i,i+1}^2 \to 0} \frac{G_n}{G_n^{\text{tree}}} = W_{\epsilon}^{\text{adj}}[C_n] = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr$$

> Polygonal Wilson Loop: null-limit factorization $\langle W_{adi} \rangle \sim \langle W_{fund} \rangle^2$



$$F(t_1, \dots, t_n) = e^{-t_1^2 - t_2^2 + \dots - t_n^2}$$



[Alday, Korchemsky, Eden, Maldacena, Sokatchev; 1007.3243] [Bercini, Goncalves, Vieira; 2008.10407]

> 20' correlators in double-scaling LC limit $\langle \operatorname{Tr}(y_1 \cdot \Phi)^2(x_1) \dots \operatorname{Tr}(y_n \cdot \Phi)^2(x_n) \rangle$

$$t_i^2 = g^2 \log(x_{i,i-1}^2) \log(x_{i,i+1}^2)$$



NULL POLYGONAL WL / NULL POLYGONS

$$\lim_{x_{i,i+1}^2 \to 0} \frac{G_n}{G_n^{\text{tree}}} = W_{\epsilon}^{\text{adj}}[C_n] = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pexp}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2 - 1} \langle 0 | \operatorname{Tr}_{\text{adj}} \operatorname{Pex}\left(ig\right) = \frac{1}{N_c^2$$

Polygonal Wilson Loop: null-limit facto

► 20' correlators in double-scaling LC lin

$$\langle O(1)\cdots O(n)\rangle \longrightarrow e^{-\frac{\Gamma_{\text{cusp}}^{\text{adj}}}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\log\frac{x_{i-1,i}^2}{x_{i-1,i+1}^2}\log\frac{x_{i,i+1}^2}{x_{i-1,i+1}^2}}$$

$$F(t_1, \dots, t_n) = e^{-t_1^2 - t_2^2 + \dots - t_n^2}$$



[*Alday, Korchemsky, Eden, Maldacena, Sokatchev*; 1007.3243] [Bercini, Goncalves, Vieira; 2008.10407]

orization
$$\langle W_{adj} \rangle \sim \langle W_{fund} \rangle^2$$

nit $\langle \operatorname{Tr} (y_1 \cdot \Phi)^2 (x_1) \dots \operatorname{Tr} (y_n \cdot \Phi)^2 (x_n) \rangle$

$$t_i^2 = g^2 \log(x_{i,i-1}^2) \log(x_{i,i+1}^2)$$





Factorization of 5-point correlators into Null Pentagons

.

Light-cone double-scaling limit: null pentagons

 $\left(t_1\partial_{t_1} + t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_1\partial_{t_1} + t_5\partial_{t_5}\right)\log\mathbf{P}_{h,k} = t_1^2\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h+1,k}\mathbf{P}_{h-1,k}}{\mathbf{P}_{h,k}^2}$

 $\left(t_3\partial_{t_3} + t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_3\partial_{t_3} + t_4\partial_{t_4}\right)\log\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}} = t_3^2\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}+1}\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}-1}}{\mathbf{P}_{t_4}^2}$

 $\mathbb{P}_{h,k}(t_i) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{5} t_i^2} \times \mathbb{P}_{h,k}(t_1, ..., t_5)$





Light-cone double-scaling limit: null pentagons

 $\mathbb{P}_{h,k}(t_i) = e^{-t_i}$

 $\left(t_1\partial_{t_1} + t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_1\partial_{t_1} + t_5\partial_{t_5}\right)\log\mathbf{P}_{h,k} = t_1^2\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h+1,k}\mathbf{P}_{h-1,k}}{\mathbf{P}_{h,k}^2}$

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{5} t_i^2 \times \mathbf{P}_{h,k}(t_1,\ldots,t_5)$$



Light-cone double-scaling limit: null pentagons

$$\mathbb{P}_{h,k}(t_j) = e^{-t_j}$$

$$\left(t_1\partial_{t_1}+t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_1\partial_{t_1}+t_5\partial_{t_5}\right)\log \mathbf{P}_{h,k}$$

 $\left(t_3\partial_{t_3} + t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_3\partial_{t_3} + t_4\partial_{t_4}\right)\log\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}} = t_3^2\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}+1}\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}-1}}{\mathbf{P}_{h,\mathbf{k}}^2}$

 $-\Sigma_{i=1}^5 t_i^2 \times \mathbf{P}_{h,k}(t_1,\ldots,t_5)$





Light-cone double-scaling limit: null pentagons

$$\left(t_1\partial_{t_1}+t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_1\partial_{t_1}+t_5\partial_{t_5}\right)\log \mathbf{P}_{h,k}$$

$$\left(t_3\partial_{t_3}+t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_3\partial_{t_3}+t_4\partial_{t_4}\right)\log\mathbf{P}_{h,k}$$

- Boundary conditions
 - $\mathbf{P}_{h+k}(0,t_2,0,t_4,t_5) = \tau_{h+k}(t_2) \times \tau_k(t_4) \times \tau_h(t_5)$

 $\mathbb{P}_{h,k}(t_i) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{5} t_i^2} \times \mathbf{P}_{h,k}(t_1, ..., t_5)$





Light-cone double-scaling limit: null hexagons





 $\mathbb{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{j}) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{6} t_{i}^{2}} \times \mathbf{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{1},...,t_{6})$

Light-cone double-scaling limit: null hexagons

Differential equations ?

Boundary conditions ?

 $\mathbb{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{j}) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{6} t_{i}^{2}} \times \mathbf{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{1},...,t_{6})$

Light-cone double-scaling limit: null hexagons



Each blue triangle: one Toda equation in the vertex variables.

 $\mathbb{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{j}) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{6} t_{i}^{2}} \times \mathbf{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{1},...,t_{6})$

Light-cone double-scaling limit: null hexagons



Coupled vs **decoupled** Toda equations

 $\mathbb{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{j}) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{6} t_{i}^{2}} \times \mathbf{H}_{l,m,n}(t_{1},...,t_{6})$

Boundary conditions



a) $\tau_{l+m+n}(t_2) \tau_l(t_6) \tau_m(t_5) \tau_n(t_4)$ b) $\tau_{l+m}(t_6) \tau_{m+n}(t_3) \tau_l(t_2) \tau_n(t_5)$ c) $\tau_{l+m}(t_6) \tau_{m+n}(t_3) \tau_l(t_2) \tau_n(t_5)$

NULL N-GONS: GENERAL CONJECTURE

Light-cone double-scaling limit: *null n-gons*

- $\mathbb{X}_{l_1,l_2,\ldots}(t_j) = e^{-\sum_{i=1}^{n}}$
- > Each *vertex* of the polygons = boundary condition $\tau_{\#of}$ emitted lines (t_{cusp})



$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i^2 \times \mathbf{X}_{l_1, l_2, \dots}(t_1, \dots, t_n)$$

Each blue triangle = one Toda equation (2d Toda equation a.k.a. Toda Field Theory)

 \blacktriangleright Toda equations + boundary condition = *any-loop* solution (iterative algorithm).

► n-point functions $\langle O_1(x_1, y_1) O_2(x_2, y_2) \cdots O_n(x_n, y_n) \rangle$, $n \ge 4$

NEXT STEPS:

Mixed factorization limit: large charge + null edges



- Relation to null polygonal WL in presence of bridges.
- > Derivation of null polygons from *Integrability* (hexagon formalism).

$$log^{m}(x_{12}^{2}) log^{m}(x_{45}^{2}) \overline{\Phi}_{m,m}(u_{1},u_{2},u_{3})$$

► Validity in general gauge CFT and (even) in QFT with zero one-loop beta-function.

MORE NEXT STEPS:

► Sub-leading logs $t_i^2 \rightarrow t_i^2 + g^2 s_i^2$: Toda bootstrap holds for *null squares*.

► Finite # of colours: *non-planar corrections* to disk correlators.



bootstrap holds for *null squares*. [E.O., Vieira; 2111.12131]

[Bargheer, Caetano, Fleury Komatsu, Vieira; 1711.05326]



Благодаря за вниманието! Thanks for your attention



TODA EQUATION

 $\left(s\frac{d}{ds}\right)^2 \log \tau_n = s^2 \frac{\tau_{n+1}\tau_{n-1}}{\tau_n^2},$

$$\frac{\tau_{n+1}}{\tau_n} = \exp\left(q_n(t) - 2nt\right), \ s = e^t.$$

TODA FIELD THEORY

$$\left(t_1\partial_{t_1} + t_2\partial_{t_2}\right)\left(t_1\partial_{t_1} + t_5\partial_{t_5}\right)\log\mathbf{P}_{h,k} = t_1^2\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h+1,k}\mathbf{P}_{h}}{\mathbf{P}_{h,k}^2}$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{P}_{h+1,k}}{\mathbf{P}_{h,k}} = \exp\left(p_{h,k} - 2ns_1\right), \ t_j = e^{s_j}.$$

 $x = 2(s_1 + s_2), y = 2(s_1 + s_5).$

$$\ddot{q}_n(t) = e^{q_{n+1}-q_n} - e^{q_n-q_{n-1}}$$

[*M. Toda,* J. Phys. Soc. Jpn., **22** (2): 431–436; 1967]

h–1,*k*

$$\partial_x \partial_y p_{h,k}(x,y) = e^{p_{h+1,k}-p_{h,k}} - e^{p_{h,k}-p_{h,k}}$$

[*A.V. Mikhailov;* JETP Lett. 30 (1979) 414]



5-POINT: PERTURBATIVE DATA AKA THE STAMPEDE [E.O., Vieira; 2111.12131]

. . .



STEP 1: START WITH 2 LIGHT-LIKE EDGES

. . .



STEP 2: TAYLOR EXPANSION ON THE LIGHT-CONE





STEP 2: TAYLOR EXPANSION ON THE LIGHT-CONE



Open spin-chain states. **Excitations = derivatives**

STEP 3: TAYLOR EXPANSION ON THE LIGHT-CONE



Open spin-chain states. Excitations = derivatives. Contractions of fields highlighted.

STEP 3: STATES EVOLUTION (STAMPEDEING)





STEP 3: STATES EVOLUTION (STAMPEDEING)





STEP 4: SYMBOL ANSATZ (BOOTSTRAP IN ACTION)

$$\sum_{J,J'} \frac{z^J}{w^{J'}} \text{ (stampede)}_{J,J'} = 1 + g^2 \left[\log \bar{z} F_{1,0}^{(1)}(z,w,v) + \log \bar{w} F_{0,1}^{(2)}(z,w,v) \right] + g^4 \left[\log^2 \bar{z} \bar{F}_{2,0}^{(2)}(z,w,v) + \log \bar{z} \log \bar{w} F_{1,1}^{(2)}(z,w,v) \right]$$

 $(w, v) + \log^2 \bar{w} F_{0,2}^{(2)}(z, w, v) \Big] + \dots$



STEP 4: SYMBOL ANSATZ (BOOTSTRAP IN ACTION)

$$(bottom; J' | e^{g^2 \log \bar{w} \mathbb{D}} (|\Phi\rangle \langle \Phi | \otimes 1) e^{-g^2 \log \bar{z} \mathbb{D}} | top; J' \rangle_0 \equiv (stampede)_{J,J'}$$

$$F_{m,n}^{(m+n)}(z,w,v) = a_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes a_{m+n}$$

 $a_j \in \{z, w, v, 1 - z, 1 - w, 1 - v\}$

Pure function via length-(m+n) symbol.

Symbol language = Goncharov's Polylogs

STEP 5: NULL-LIMIT DATA



$$g^{2(m+n)}\log^{m} \bar{z}\log^{n} \bar{w} \times F_{m,n}^{(m+n)}(z,w,v) \to L_{m,n}(t_{1},t_{2},t_{4},t_{5})$$

$\bar{z} \to 0, \bar{w} \to \infty$ $z \to \infty, w \to 0, v \to 1$

Multiple channels = Multiple choice of first 2 null edges