## Exceptional operators at one loop: XXX spin chain

Planar spectrum of $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM at one loop is given by XXX spin chain:

$$
\mathcal{O}=\operatorname{Tr}[Z X Z Z X Z Z Z X Z Z Z X Z Z X]
$$



Energies can be found by Bethe Ansatz for magnon rapidity and dispersion relations:

$$
1=e^{i p\left(u_{k}\right) L} \prod_{j \neq k}^{M} \frac{u_{k}-u_{j}-2 i}{u_{k}-u_{j}+2 i}, \quad 1=\prod_{j} \frac{u_{j}+i}{u_{j}-i}, \quad E=L+g^{2} \sum_{k=1}^{M} \frac{2}{1+u_{k}^{2}},
$$

where we also imposed cyclicity of the trace. For $M=3$ (three-magnons), $L=6,8,10, \ldots$ there are exceptional solutions to this equation, where $p\left(u_{k}\right)$ and $S\left(u_{k}, u_{j}\right)$ become singular:

$$
u_{1}=0, \quad u_{2}=-i, \quad u_{3}=i, \quad \mathcal{O}_{L}=\sum_{j=1}^{L-4}(-1)^{j} \operatorname{tr}\left(X X Z^{j} X Z^{L-j-3}\right), \quad E_{L}=L+3 g^{2}
$$

These are truly in the spectrum (eigenvalues of the permutation operator!). Simplest case:

$$
L=6: \quad \mathcal{O}_{6}=\operatorname{tr}(X X Z X Z Z-X X Z Z X Z)
$$

Interpretation: infinitely tight bound states, with momentum

$$
p_{1}=\pi, \quad p_{2}=-\pi / 2+i \infty, \quad p_{3}=-\pi / 2-i \infty .
$$

Several cross-checks: diagonalization, Baxter T-Q relation, and regularization by a twist $\phi$ :

$$
1=e^{-i \phi}\left(\frac{u_{k}+i}{u_{k}-i}\right)^{L} \prod_{j \neq k}^{M} \frac{u_{k}-u_{j}-2 i}{u_{k}-u_{j}+2 i}, \quad \prod_{j=1}^{M} e^{i p_{j}}=e^{i M \phi / L}
$$

which is a Leigh-Strassler deformation, and regularizes the solution

$$
u_{1} \sim \phi, \quad u_{2} \sim-i-\phi-i \phi^{L}, \quad u_{3} \sim+i-\phi+i \phi^{L}, \quad E_{L}=L+3 g^{2}+O(\phi)
$$

The twisted theory is physical: $E(\phi)$ should always be regular, in particular when $\phi \rightarrow 0$.

## Beyond one-loop

All-loop Bethe Ansatz and for twisted theory relations can be used to find $u_{j}$ and $E$.
Numerical solutions seem to exists only for

$$
\phi \gtrsim \phi_{\text {critical }}(g)
$$



Even perturbative energy behaves badly

$$
E_{L}=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} E_{L}^{(2 n)}(\phi) g^{2 n}
$$

and one has, for instance
$E_{6}^{(12)}=-\frac{2187}{1024} \phi^{-6}-\frac{3645}{8192} \phi^{-4}+\frac{189783}{1310720} \phi^{-2}+O\left(\phi^{0}\right)$.

## Wrapping and Mirror TBA

All-loop Bethe Ansatz is asymptotic, i.e. does not account for wrapping effects.
In the $A d S_{5} \times S^{5}$ string theory picture (holographically dual) they arise because the worldsheet is a circumference $J$ cylinder.
Periodic space $(\sigma)$ is hard for integrability. But finite temperature (periodic $\tau$ ) is doable by Thermodynamical Bethe Ansatz (TBA).
Idea: imagine theory defined on a torus

$$
\begin{aligned}
& H=\int_{0}^{J} d \sigma \mathcal{H}\left(p, x, \partial_{\sigma} x\right), \quad(\sigma, \tau) \in[0, J] \times[0, R] \\
& Z(J, R)=\int \mathcal{D} p \mathcal{D} x e^{\int_{0}^{R} d \tau \int_{0}^{T} d \sigma\left(i p \partial_{\tau} x-\mathcal{H}\right)}
\end{aligned}
$$

Decompactify $\sigma$ or $\tau$ and go from string theory to new mirror theory by a double Wickrotation $\tau \rightarrow-i \tau, \sigma \rightarrow i \sigma$ and exchange $\sigma \leftrightarrow \tau$.


Wrapping effect are described by thermal bath of mirror particles (Y-functions).
From ground state equations and analyticity structure of Y-functions, we have TBA equations for excited states (contour deformation trick), and energies are found by
$Y_{1 *}\left(u_{k}\right)=-1, \quad E=-\frac{1}{2 \pi} \sum_{Q=1}^{\infty} \int_{\mathcal{C}} \log \left(1+Y_{Q}\right) d \tilde{p}_{Q}$.

## TBA for exceptional rapidities

Dispersion relations are uniformized on rapidity torus, common to string and mirror theory:


> Green lines are the boundary of the mirror plane, golden lines denote the string physical region and the dashed line is $v \in \mathbb{R}$.

Twisted rapidities $w_{j}$ and $v_{j}$ live in the string region.

All-loop Bethe Ansatz suggests that when $\phi \rightarrow \phi_{\text {crit. }}(g)$ they approach the branching points of the string plane (yellow stars $\star$ ).
When $\phi \rightarrow 0$ we conjecture that motion continues to rapidities the one-loop rapidities

$$
u_{1}=0, \quad u_{2}=i, \quad u_{3}=-i
$$

We can use two strategies: one is to write TBA equations for the twisted theory. The energy must be regular when $\phi \rightarrow 0$, and give the dimensions of $\mathcal{N}=4$ operators. The singular contributions are cured by wrapping corrections and one finds e.g.

$$
E_{6}^{(12)}=-\frac{567}{128} \zeta(9)+\frac{189}{64} \zeta(5)+\frac{243}{128} \zeta(3)-\frac{84753}{1024}+O\left(\phi^{2}\right)
$$

and generally the energy appears to be regular also at higher loops.
Alternatively we can postulate that rapidities $u_{j}$ are exact at any value of $g$. This yields a rigid analytic structure (double zeros and double poles) that permits to prove without solving the whole TBA system that quantization conditions $Y_{1 *}\left(u_{j}\right)=-1$ hold for all values of $g$.
Furthermore, the energy $E_{6}^{(12)}$ agrees with the previous computation, and in general

$$
E_{L}=L-M+\sqrt{1+4 g^{2}}+\sqrt{4+4 g^{2}}-3 / 2^{L-2} g^{L}+O\left(g^{L+2}\right)
$$

agrees with Bethe Ansatz. Since rapidities are exact, the finite coupling spectrum is easier to find.
Furthermore, one can consider other excitations on top of the exceptional ones. Since these remain fixed this is a closed sector of the theory from the TBA point of view.

