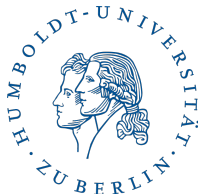


A machine to compute the planar $\text{AdS}_5/\text{CFT}_4$ spectrum at weak coupling

Christian Marboe

Trinity College Dublin & Humboldt Universität zu Berlin



GATIS

Gauge Theory as an Integrable System

Based on ongoing work with D. Volin



The spectral problem

- $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is a CFT

The spectral problem

- $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is a CFT
- Dilatation operator

$$\begin{aligned} D\mathcal{O} &= \Delta\mathcal{O} \\ \Delta &= \Delta_0 + \gamma(g) \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{Tr}[\mathcal{D}Z\bar{X}\Psi\dots]$$

The spectral problem

- $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM is a CFT
- Dilatation operator

$$D \mathcal{O} = \Delta \mathcal{O}$$

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + \gamma(g)$$

$$\mathcal{O} = \text{Tr}[\mathcal{D}Z\mathcal{X}\Psi\dots]$$

- $\Delta \rightarrow$ correlation functions:

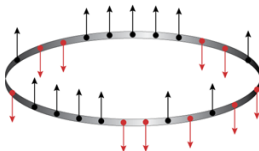
$$\langle \mathcal{O}(x) \mathcal{O}(y) \rangle \propto \frac{1}{|x - y|^{2\Delta}}$$

$$\langle \mathcal{O}_1(x) \mathcal{O}_2(y) \mathcal{O}_3(z) \rangle \propto \frac{1}{|x - y|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 - \Delta_3} |y - z|^{\Delta_2 + \Delta_3 - \Delta_1} |x - z|^{\Delta_1 + \Delta_3 - \Delta_2}}$$

Integrability in the planar limit

- 1-loop:

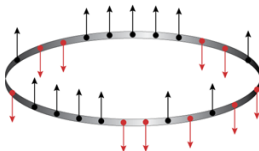
XXX spin chain [Minahan, Zarembo '02]



Integrability in the planar limit

- 1-loop:

XXX spin chain [Minahan, Zarembo '02]



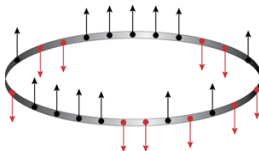
- L loops:

Asymptotic Bethe Ansatz [Beisert, Staudacher '04]

Integrability in the planar limit

- 1-loop:

XXX spin chain [Minahan, Zarembo '02]



- L loops:

Asymptotic Bethe Ansatz [Beisert, Staudacher '04]

- All loops:

TBA [Arutyunov, Frolov '09]
[Gromov, Kazakov, Kozak, Vieira '09]
[Bombardelli, Fioravanti, Tateo '09]

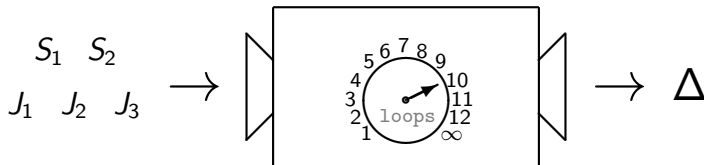


⋮



Quantum Spectral Curve [Gromov, Kazakov, Leurent, Volin '13]

The Goal



Overview

- 1 A bit of representation theory
- 2 Q -systems
- 3 QSC
- 4 Examples of solutions

A bit of representation theory

Raising operator: R -charge

Raising operator: R -charge

Finite-dimensional representations

$$\begin{array}{c} ZZZZ \\ \updownarrow \\ ZZZX \\ \updownarrow \\ 2ZZXX + ZXZX \\ \updownarrow \\ ZXXX \\ \updownarrow \\ XXXX \end{array} \qquad ZZXX - ZXZX$$

Raising operator: P_μ

Raising operator: P_μ

Infinite-dimensional representations

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{ZZ} & & \\
 \updownarrow & & \\
 \mathcal{D}\text{ZZ} & & \\
 \updownarrow & & \\
 \mathcal{D}^2\text{ZZ} + \mathcal{D}\text{ZDZ} & \mathcal{D}^2\text{ZZ} - 2\mathcal{D}\text{ZDZ} & \\
 \updownarrow & \updownarrow & \\
 \mathcal{D}^3\text{ZZ} + \dots & \mathcal{D}^3\text{ZZ} + \dots & \\
 \updownarrow & \updownarrow & \\
 \mathcal{D}^4\text{ZZ} + \dots & \mathcal{D}^4\text{ZZ} + \dots & \mathcal{D}^4\text{ZZ} + \dots \\
 \updownarrow & \updownarrow & \updownarrow \\
 \vdots & \vdots & \vdots
 \end{array}$$

Raising operator: supercharge, Q

Raising operator: supercharge, Q

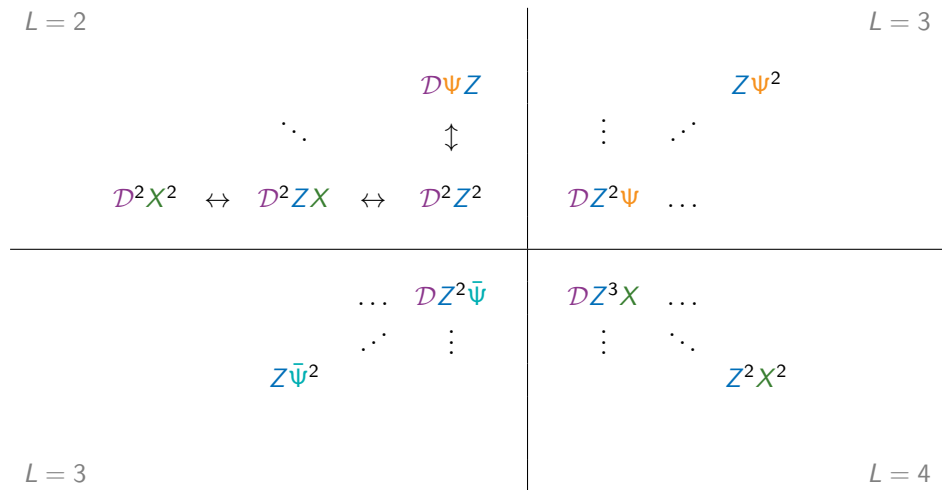
Two-dimensional representations

$$\begin{array}{c} Z^5 \\ \updownarrow \\ Z^4\psi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} ZZZ\psi\psi \\ \updownarrow \\ ZZ\psi\psi\psi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} ZZ\psi Z\psi \\ \updownarrow \\ Z\psi Z\psi\psi \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} Z\psi^4 \\ \updownarrow \\ \psi^5 \end{array}$$



Q-systems

Q-systems

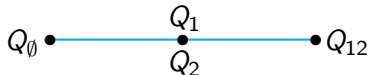
$$Q \equiv Q(u)$$

$$Q^{\pm} \equiv Q(u \pm \frac{i}{2})$$

$$Q^{[n]} \equiv Q(u + \frac{in}{2})$$

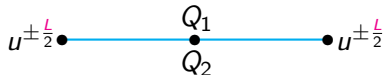
QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$Q_{\emptyset} Q_{12} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



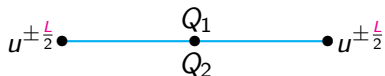
QQ-relations: $su(2) / sl(2)$

$$u^{\pm L} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

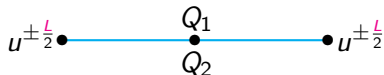
$$u^{\pm L} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



$$\left(u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2}\right)^{\pm L} = -Q_1(u_{\bullet} - i)Q_2(u_{\bullet}) \quad \left(u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2}\right)^{\pm L} = Q_1(u_{\bullet} + i)Q_2(u_{\bullet})$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

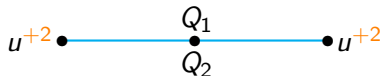
$$u^{\pm L} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



$$\frac{Q_1(u_{\bullet} - i)}{Q_1(u_{\bullet} + i)} = - \left(\frac{u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2}}{u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\pm L}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{+4} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



$$\frac{Q_1(u_{\bullet} - i)}{Q_1(u_{\bullet} + i)} = - \left(\frac{u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2}}{u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{+4}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{+4} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$

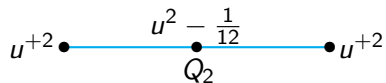
$$u^{+2} \bullet \text{---} \overset{u^2 - \frac{1}{12}}{\bullet} \text{---} u^{+2}$$

Q_2

$$\frac{Q_1(u_{\bullet} - i)}{Q_1(u_{\bullet} + i)} = - \left(\frac{u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2}}{u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{+4}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{+4} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$


$$u^{+2} \bullet \text{---} \bullet \overset{u^2 - \frac{1}{12}}{\underset{Q_2}{\text{---}}} \bullet u^{+2}$$

$$Q_2 = Q_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(u^{[2n+1]})^4}{Q_1^{[2n]} Q_1^{[2n+2]}}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

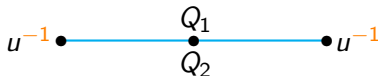
$$u^{+4} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$

A number line diagram with three points. The left and right points are labeled u^{+2} . The middle point is labeled with $u^2 - \frac{1}{12}$ above it and $u^3 + \frac{u}{4}$ below it in orange.

$$Q_2 = Q_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(u^{[2n+1]})^4}{Q_1^{[2n]} Q_1^{[2n+2]}}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{-2} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



$$\frac{Q_1(u_{\bullet} - i)}{Q_1(u_{\bullet} + i)} = - \left(\frac{u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2}}{u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{-2}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{-2} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$

$$u^{-1} \bullet \text{---} \overset{u^2 - \frac{1}{12}}{\bullet} \text{---} u^{-1}$$

Q_2

$$\frac{Q_1(u_{\bullet} - i)}{Q_1(u_{\bullet} + i)} = - \left(\frac{u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2}}{u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{-2}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{-2} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$

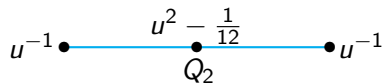
$$u^{-1} \bullet \text{---} u^2 - \frac{1}{12} \text{---} \bullet u^{-1}$$

Q_2

$$Q_2 = Q_1 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(u^{[2n+1]})^2 Q_1^{[2n]} Q_1^{[2n+2]}}$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

$$u^{-2} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$



A diagram showing a horizontal blue line with three black dots. The left dot is labeled u^{-1} , the middle dot is labeled $u^2 - \frac{1}{12}$ above and Q_2 below, and the right dot is labeled u^{-1} .

$$Q_2 = \left(u^2 - \frac{1}{12}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(u + \frac{i}{2} + in\right)^2} + iu$$

QQ-relations: $su(2)$ / $sl(2)$

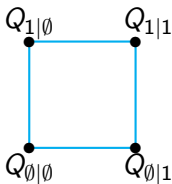
$$u^{-2} = Q_1^+ Q_2^- - Q_1^- Q_2^+$$

$$u^{-1} \bullet \text{---} \overset{u^2 - \frac{1}{12}}{\underset{(u^2 - \frac{1}{12}) \eta_2^+ + iu}{\bullet}} \text{---} u^{-1}$$

$$Q_2 = \left(u^2 - \frac{1}{12}\right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(u + \frac{i}{2} + in)^2} + iu$$

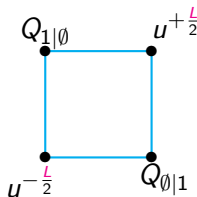
QQ-relations: $su(1|1)$

$$Q_{1|\emptyset} Q_{\emptyset|1} = Q_{1|1}^+ Q_{\emptyset|\emptyset}^- - Q_{1|1}^- Q_{\emptyset|\emptyset}^+$$



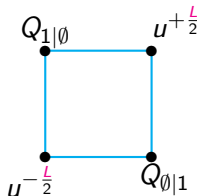
QQ-relations: $su(1|1)$

$$Q_{1|\emptyset} Q_{\emptyset|1} = \left(\frac{u + \frac{i}{2}}{u - \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{L}{2}} - \left(\frac{u - \frac{i}{2}}{u + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{L}{2}}$$



QQ-relations: $su(1|1)$

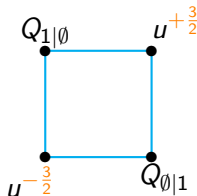
$$Q_{1|\emptyset} Q_{\emptyset|1} = \left(\frac{u + \frac{i}{2}}{u - \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{L}{2}} - \left(\frac{u - \frac{i}{2}}{u + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{L}{2}}$$



$$\left(u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2} \right)^L = \left(u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^L$$

QQ-relations: $su(1|1)$

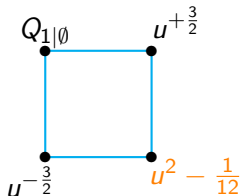
$$Q_{1|\emptyset} Q_{\emptyset|1} = \left(\frac{u + \frac{i}{2}}{u - \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{u - \frac{i}{2}}{u + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



$$\left(u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2} \right)^3 = \left(u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^3$$

QQ-relations: $su(1|1)$

$$Q_{1|\emptyset} Q_{\emptyset|1} = \left(\frac{u + \frac{i}{2}}{u - \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{u - \frac{i}{2}}{u + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$



$$\left(u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2} \right)^3 = \left(u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^3$$

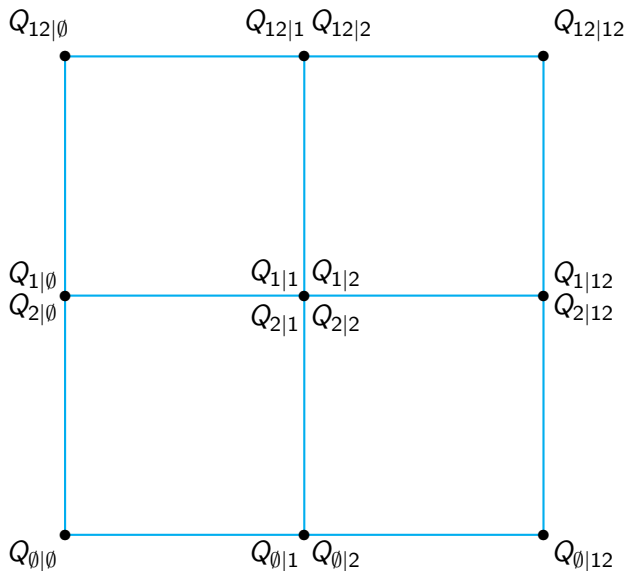
QQ-relations: $su(1|1)$

$$Q_{1|\emptyset} Q_{\emptyset|1} = \left(\frac{u + \frac{i}{2}}{u - \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \left(\frac{u - \frac{i}{2}}{u + \frac{i}{2}} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

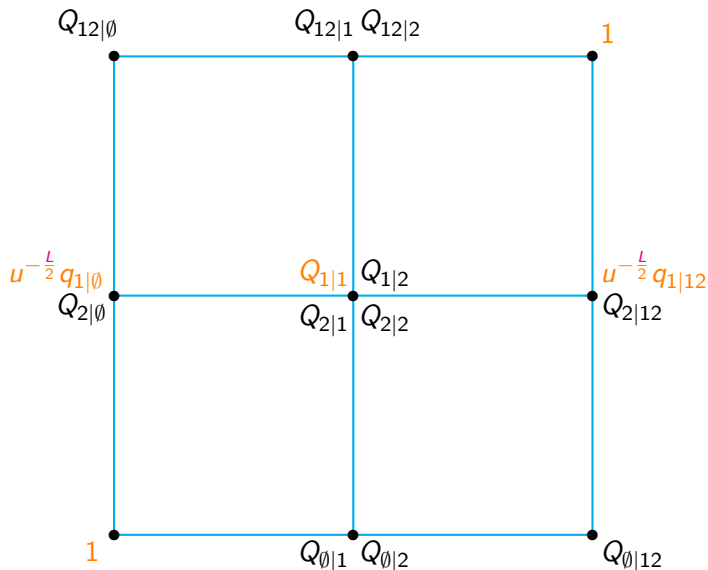
$(u + \frac{i}{2})^{-\frac{3}{2}} (u - \frac{i}{2})^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ $u^{+\frac{3}{2}}$
 $u^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ $u^2 - \frac{1}{12}$

$$\left(u_{\bullet} + \frac{i}{2} \right)^3 = \left(u_{\bullet} - \frac{i}{2} \right)^3$$

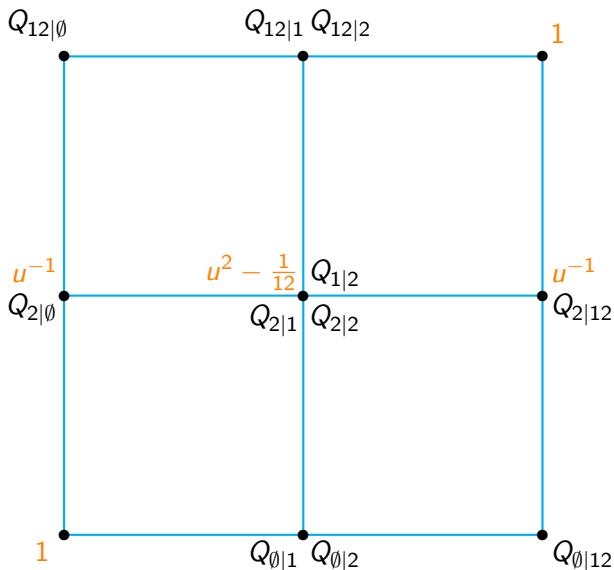
$psu(1,1|2)$ Q -system



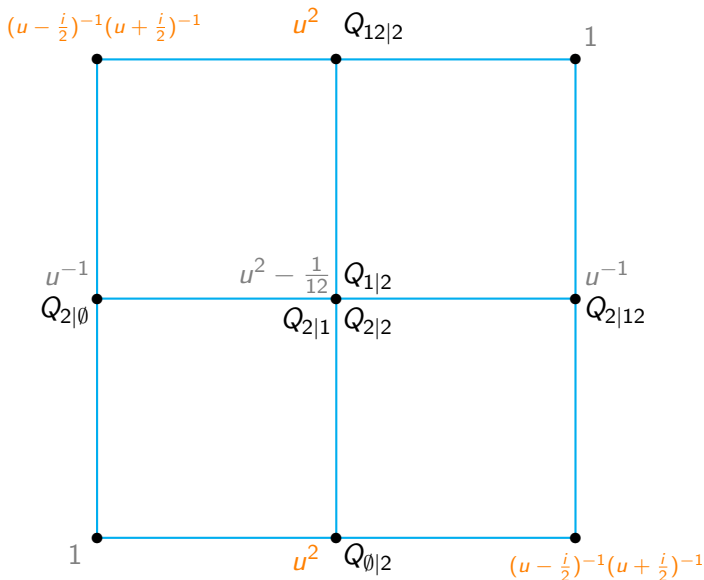
$psu(1, 1|2)$ Q -system



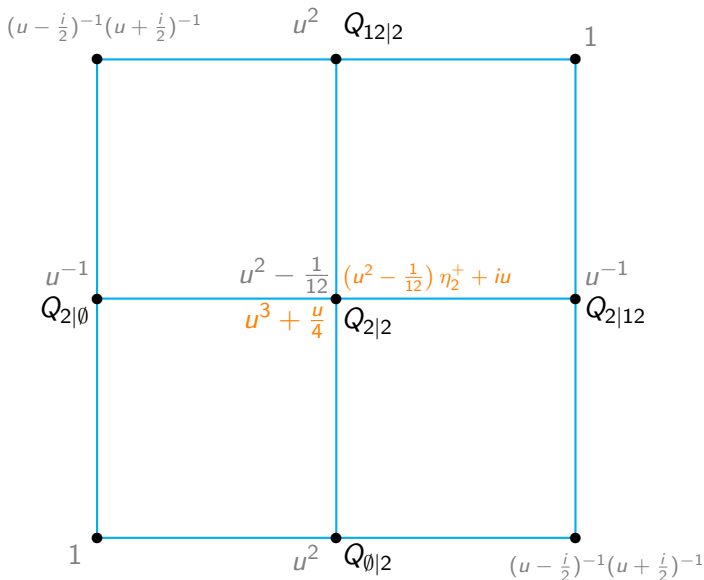
$psu(1,1|2)$ Q -system



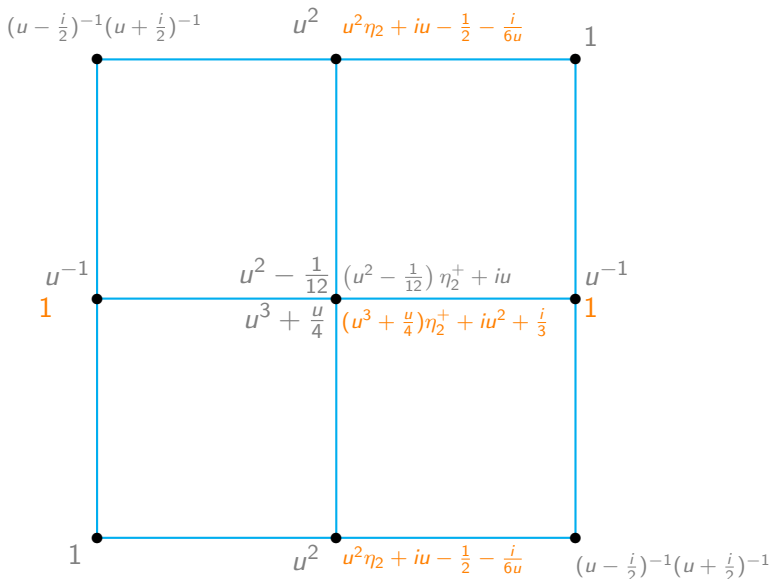
$psu(1, 1|2)$ Q -system



$psu(1,1|2)$ Q -system



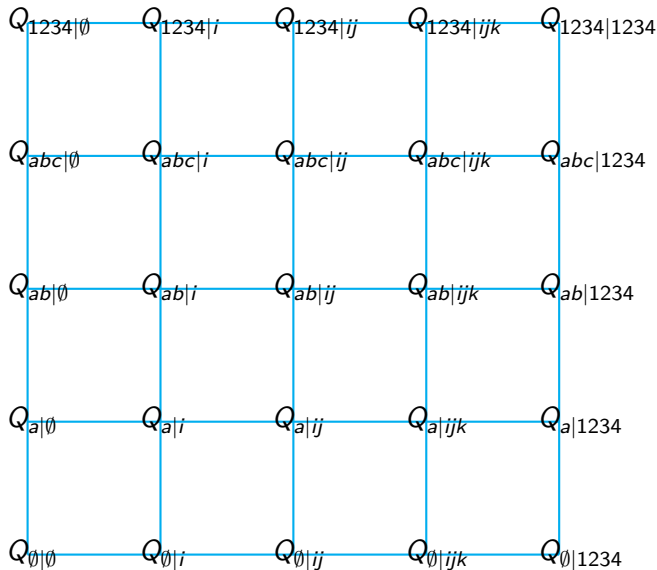
$psu(1,1|2)$ Q-system



Quantum Spectral Curve
=
Q-system + some constraints

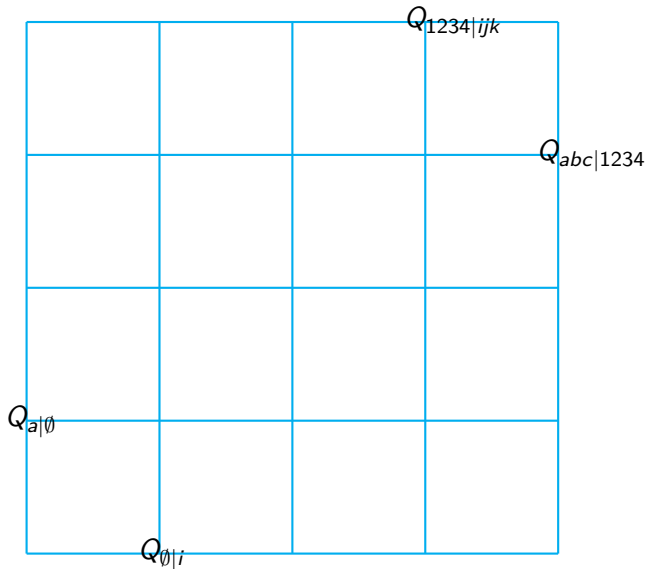
Quantum Spectral Curve

256 Q's



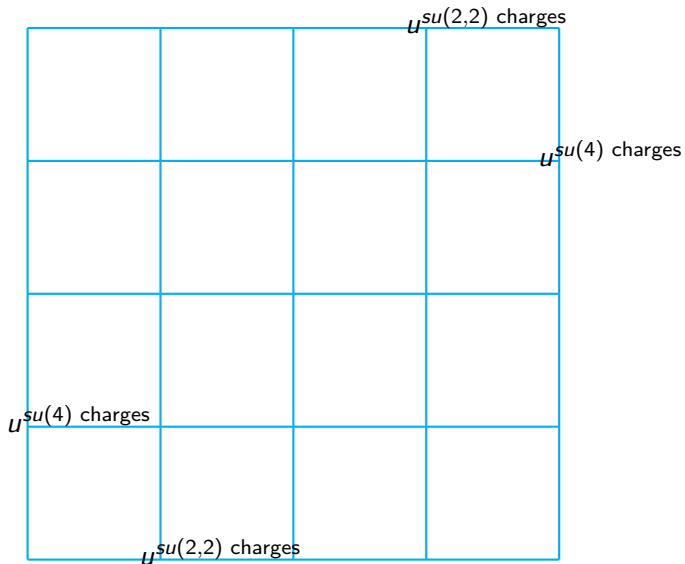
Quantum Spectral Curve

$u \rightarrow \infty$ asymptotics



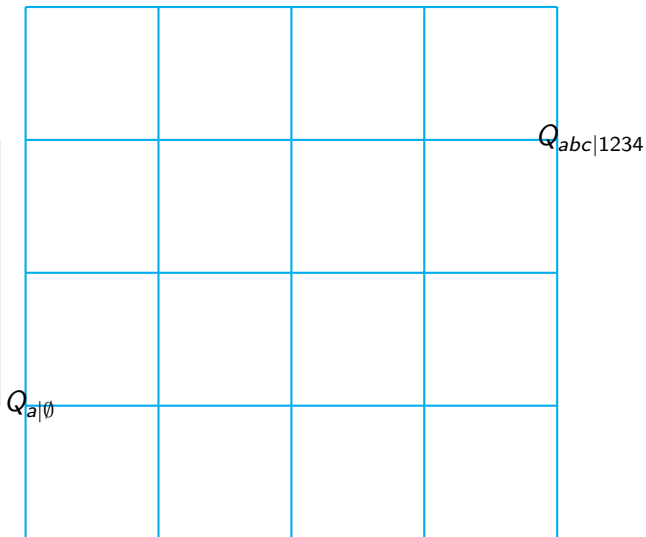
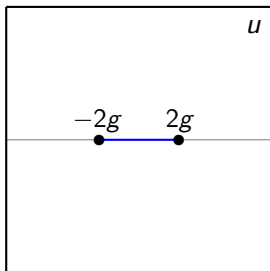
Quantum Spectral Curve

$u \rightarrow \infty$ asymptotics



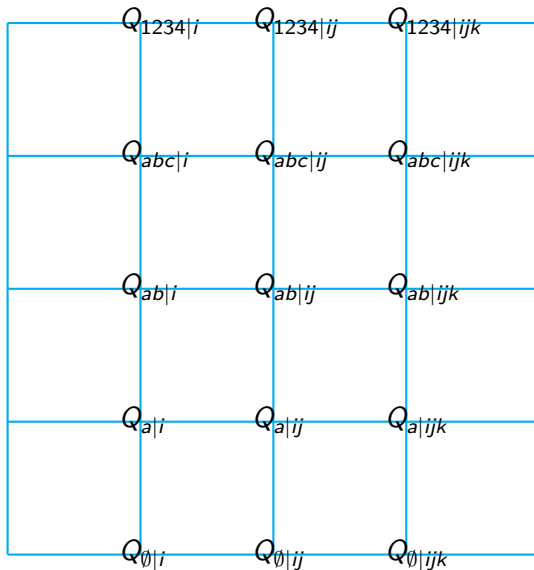
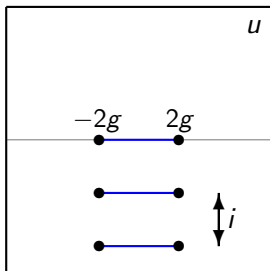
Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic structure



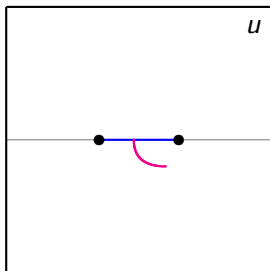
Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic structure



Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic continuation

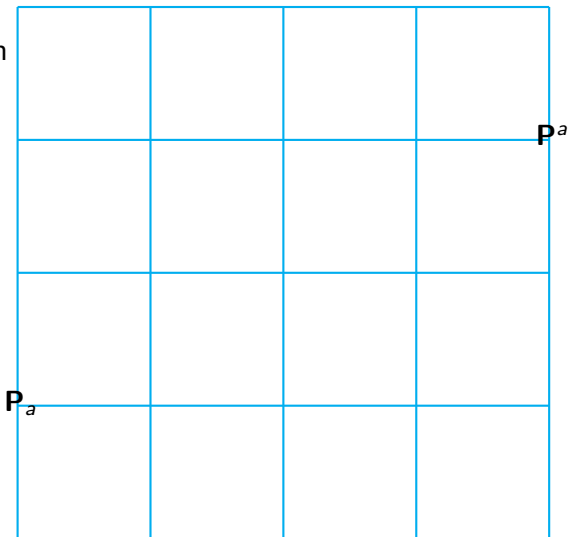
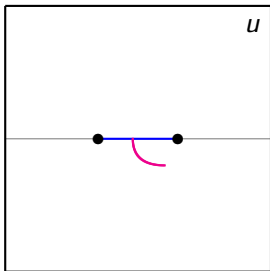


$Q_a|\emptyset$

$Q_{abc}|1234$

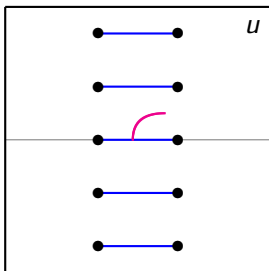
Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic continuation

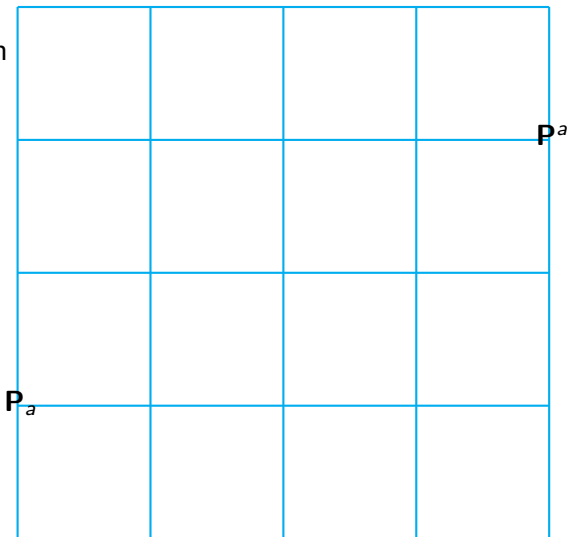


Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic continuation

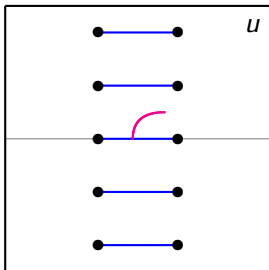


$$\tilde{\mathbf{P}}_a = \mu_{ab} \mathbf{P}^a$$

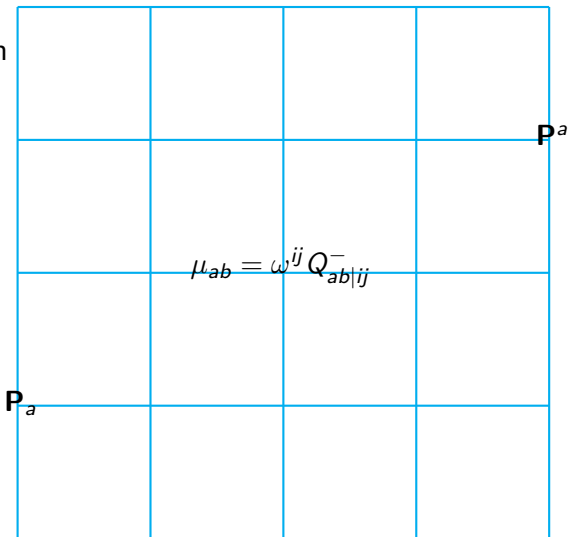


Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic continuation

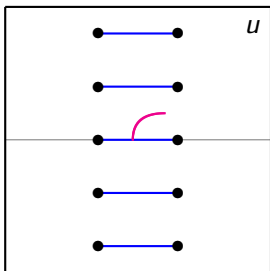


$$\tilde{\mathbf{P}}_a = \mu_{ab} \mathbf{P}^a$$



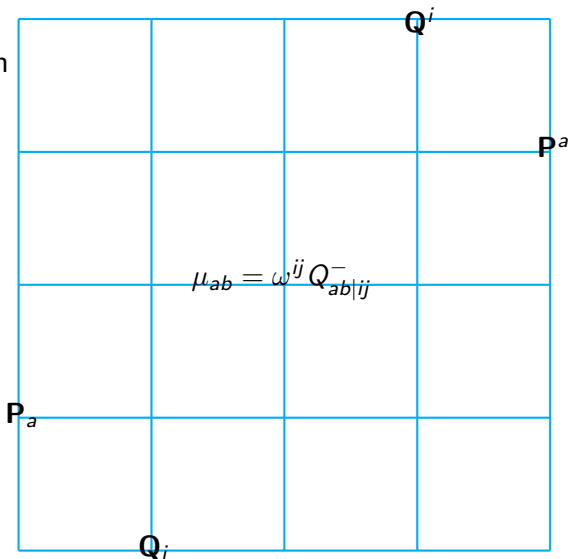
Quantum Spectral Curve

Analytic continuation



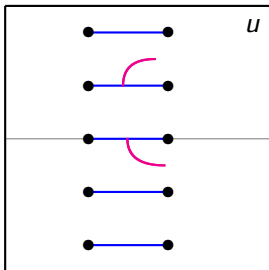
$$\tilde{\mathbf{P}}_a = \mu_{ab} \mathbf{P}^a$$

$$\tilde{Q}_i = \omega_{ij} Q^j$$

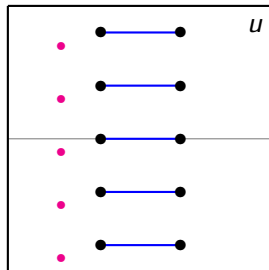


Quantum Spectral Curve

$$\tilde{\mu}_{ab} = \mu_{ab}^{[2]}$$



$$\omega_{ij} = \omega_{ij}^{[2]}$$



Perturbative solution

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

Perturbative solution

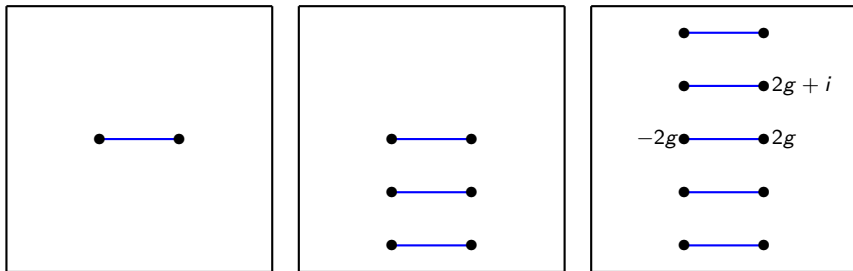
$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

$$Q_{A|I} = Q_{A|I}^{(1)} + g^2 Q_{A|I}^{(2)} + g^4 Q_{A|I}^{(3)} + g^6 Q_{A|I}^{(4)} + \dots$$

Perturbative solution

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

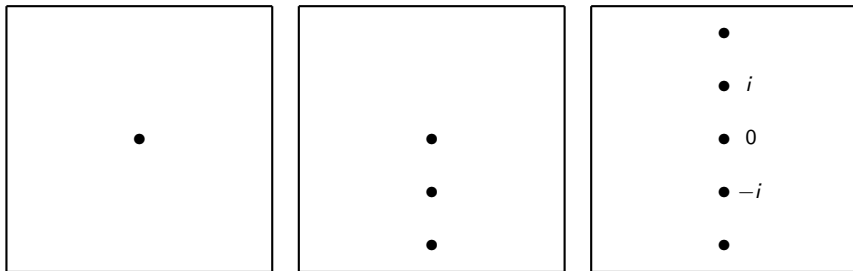
$$Q_{A|I} = Q_{A|I}^{(1)} + g^2 Q_{A|I}^{(2)} + g^4 Q_{A|I}^{(3)} + g^6 Q_{A|I}^{(4)} + \dots$$



Perturbative solution

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

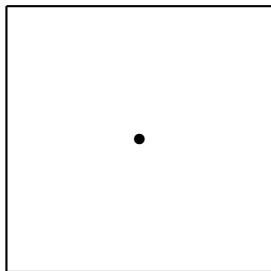
$$Q_{A|I} = Q_{A|I}^{(1)} + g^2 Q_{A|I}^{(2)} + g^4 Q_{A|I}^{(3)} + g^6 Q_{A|I}^{(4)} + \dots$$



Perturbative solution

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

$$Q_{A|I} = Q_{A|I}^{(1)} + g^2 Q_{A|I}^{(2)} + g^4 Q_{A|I}^{(3)} + g^6 Q_{A|I}^{(4)} + \dots$$



P_a

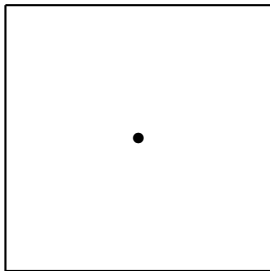
powerlike asymptotics

poles only at $u = 0$

Perturbative solution

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

$$Q_{A|I} = Q_{A|I}^{(1)} + g^2 Q_{A|I}^{(2)} + g^4 Q_{A|I}^{(3)} + g^6 Q_{A|I}^{(4)} + \dots$$

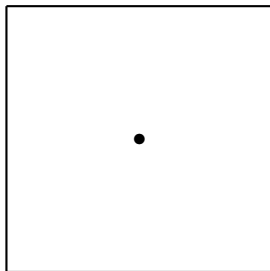


P_a rational

Perturbative solution

$$\Delta = \Delta_0 + g^2 \Delta_1 + g^4 \Delta_2 + g^6 \Delta_3 + \dots$$

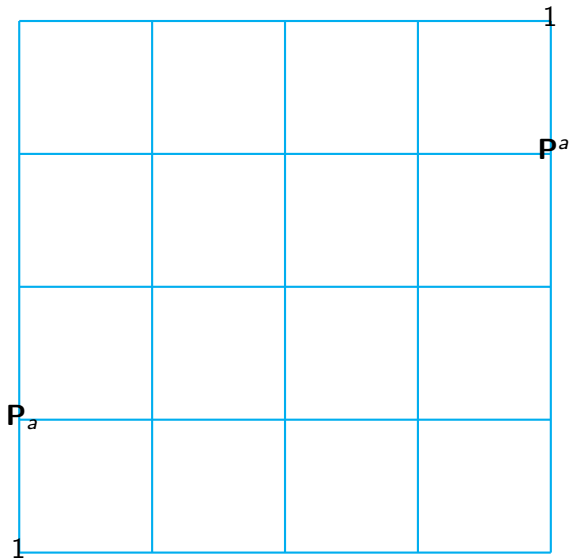
$$Q_{A|I} = Q_{A|I}^{(1)} + g^2 Q_{A|I}^{(2)} + g^4 Q_{A|I}^{(3)} + g^6 Q_{A|I}^{(4)} + \dots$$



e.g. Konishi

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = -\frac{1}{u} + g^2 \left(-\frac{1}{u^3} - \frac{c}{u^2} - \frac{\Delta_1}{2u} \right) + \mathcal{O}(g^4)$$

Perturbative solution

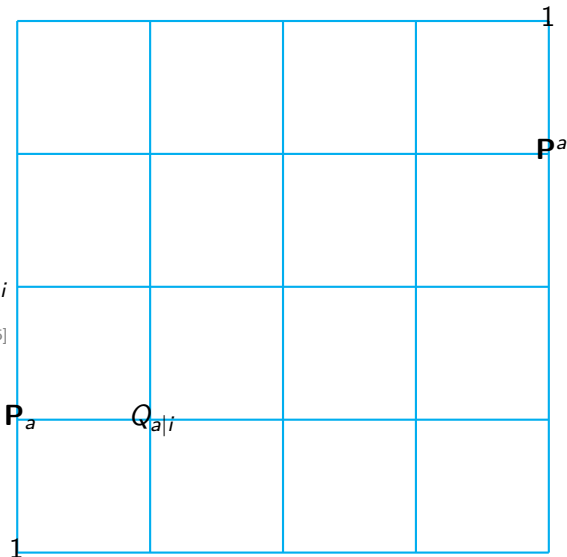


Perturbative solution

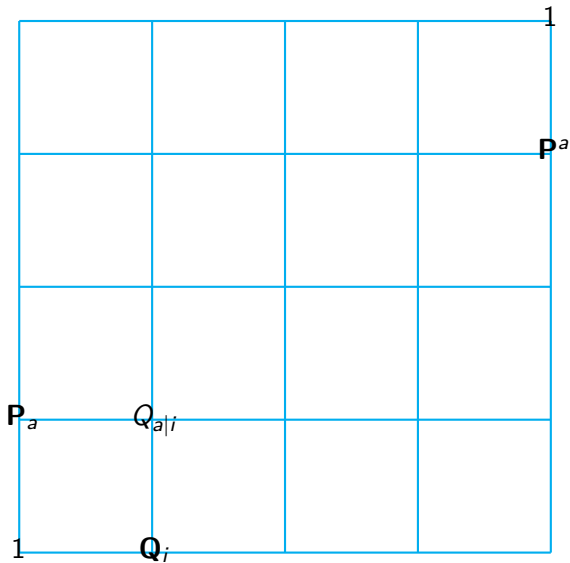
solve

$$Q_{a|i}^- - Q_{a|i}^+ = \mathbf{P}_a \mathbf{P}^a Q_{b|i}^+$$

[Gromov, Levkovich-Maslyuk, Sizov '15]



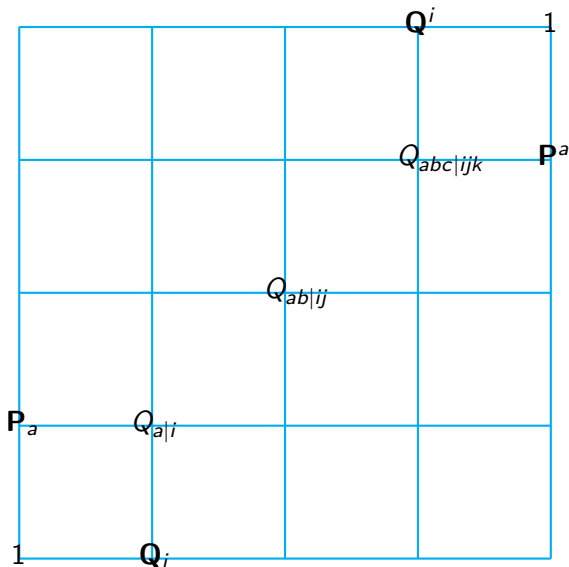
Perturbative solution



Perturbative solution

The rest are just
determinants

$$Q_{ab|ij} = \begin{vmatrix} Q_{a|i} & Q_{a|j} \\ Q_{b|i} & Q_{b|j} \end{vmatrix}$$



Perturbative solution

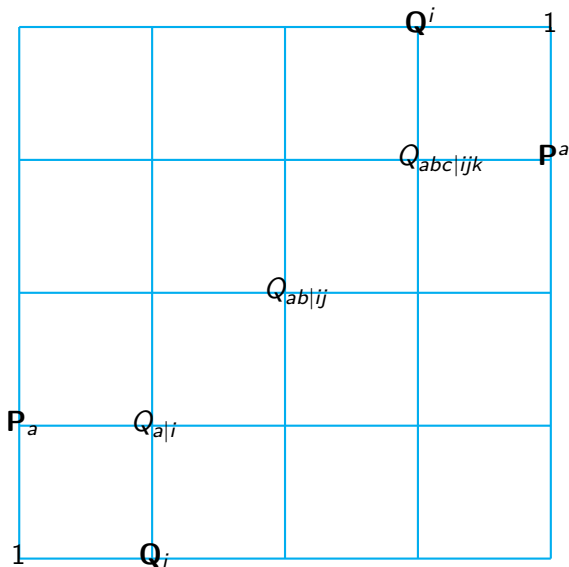
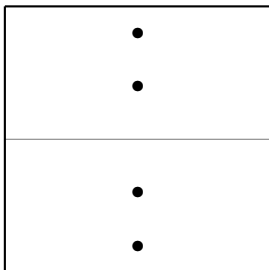
Fix

$$\mu_{ab} = \omega^{ij} Q_{ab|ij}^-$$

from regularity of

$$\mu + \tilde{\mu}$$

at $u = 0$



Perturbative solution

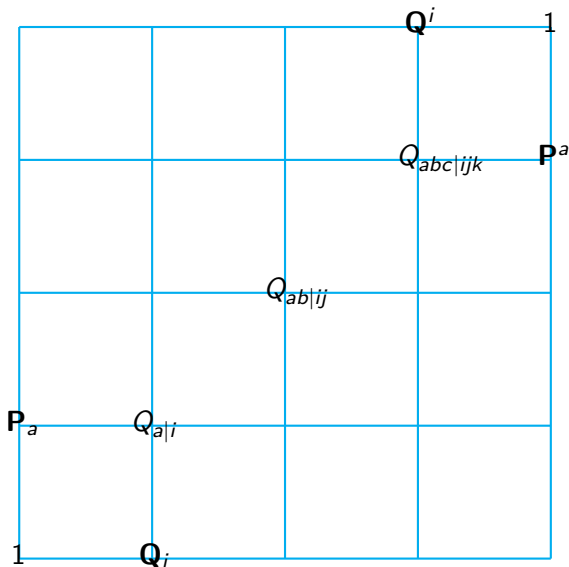
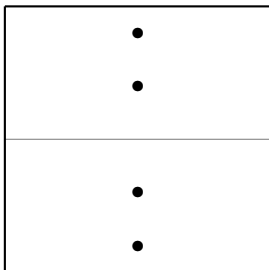
Fix

$$\mu_{ab} = \omega^{ij} Q_{ab|ij}^-$$

from regularity of

$$\mu + \mu^{[2]}$$

at $u = 0$



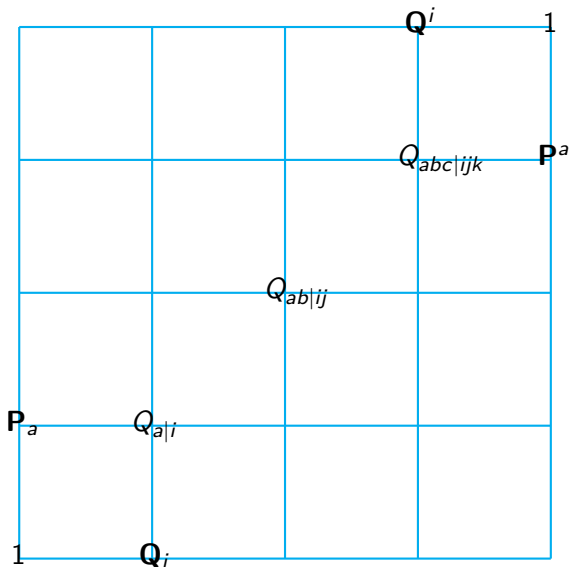
Perturbative solution

"Glue"

$\mathbf{P}$ and $\tilde{\mathbf{P}} = \mu \mathbf{P}$

at $u = 0$

to fix Δ



Perturbative solution

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = -\frac{1}{u}$$

$$Q_{12|12} = u^2 - \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 12g^2$$

Perturbative solution

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = -\frac{1}{u} + g^2 \left(-\frac{1}{u^3} - \frac{6}{u} \right)$$

$$Q_{12|12} = u^2 - \frac{1}{12} + g^2 \left(-\frac{7}{12} - 9u^2 + i(1 - 12u^2)\eta_1^+ \right)$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 12g^2 - 48g^4$$

Perturbative solution

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = -\frac{1}{u} + g^2 \left(-\frac{1}{u^3} - \frac{6}{u} \right) + g^4 \left(-\frac{2}{u^5} - \frac{9}{u^3} + \frac{24}{u} \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{12|12} = & u^2 - \frac{1}{12} + g^2 \left(-\frac{7}{12} - 9u^2 + i(1 - 12u^2)\eta_1^+ \right) \\ & + g^4 \left(-\frac{5}{2} + 99u^2 + i(3 + 156u^2)\eta_1^+ + (6 - 72u^2)\eta_2^+ \right. \\ & \left. + i\left(\frac{9}{8} - \frac{27}{2}u^2\right)\eta_3^+ + i(12 - 144u^2)\eta_{1,1}^+ \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta = 4 + 12g^2 - 48g^4 + 336g^6$$

Perturbative solution

$$\mathbf{P}_2 = -\frac{1}{u} + g^2 \left(-\frac{1}{u^3} - \frac{6}{u} \right) + g^4 \left(-\frac{2}{u^5} - \frac{9}{u^3} + \frac{24}{u} \right) \\ + g^6 \left(-\frac{5}{u^7} - \frac{21}{u^5} - \frac{27 - 12\zeta_3}{u^3} - \frac{168}{u} \right)$$

$$Q_{12|12} = u^2 - \frac{1}{12} + g^2 \left(-\frac{7}{12} - 9u^2 + i(1 - 12u^2)\eta_1^+ \right) \\ + g^4 \left(-\frac{5}{2} + 99u^2 + i(3 + 156u^2)\eta_1^+ + (6 - 72u^2)\eta_2^+ \right. \\ \left. + i\left(\frac{9}{8} - \frac{27}{2}u^2\right)\eta_3^+ + i(12 - 144u^2)\eta_{1,1}^+ \right) + g^6(\dots)$$

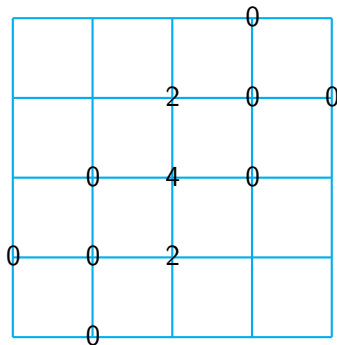
$$\Delta = 4 + 12g^2 - 48g^4 + 336g^6 + g^8(-2496 + 576\zeta_3 - 1440\zeta_5)$$

Examples

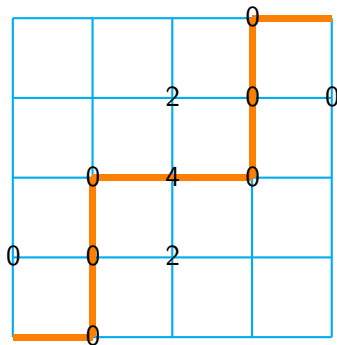
Examples

$$\mathcal{D}^4 \mathbb{Z}^2$$

$$sl(2)$$



Examples

 $\mathcal{D}^4 Z^2$ $sl(2)$ 

$$Q_{12|12} = u^4 - \frac{13}{14}u^2 + \frac{27}{560}$$

Examples

$$\mathcal{D}^4 Z^2$$

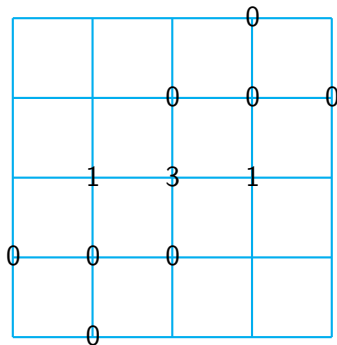
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= 6 + \frac{50}{3}g^2 - \frac{1850}{27}g^4 + \frac{241325}{486}g^6 \\ &\quad + g^8 \left(-\frac{8045275}{2187} + \frac{114500\zeta_3}{81} - \frac{25000\zeta_5}{9} \right) \\ &\quad + g^{10} \left(\frac{3007398125}{157464} + \frac{24048500\zeta_3}{729} - \frac{125000\zeta_3^2}{9} - \frac{3357500\zeta_5}{81} + \frac{175000\zeta_7}{3} \right) \\ &\quad + \dots\end{aligned}$$

10 loops known [CM, Volin '14]

Examples

$$\mathbb{Z}^3 \times^3$$

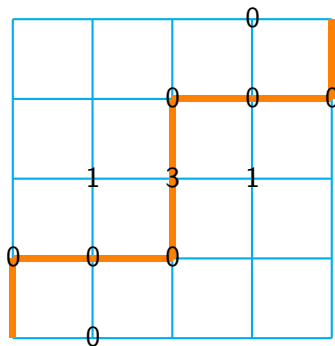
$$su(2)$$



Examples

$z^3 x^3$

$su(2)$



$$Q_{12|12} = u^3 + \frac{u}{4}$$

Examples

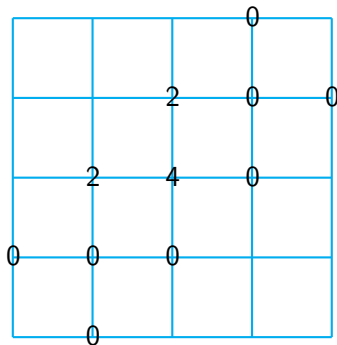
$$Z^3 X^3$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta = & 6 + 12g^2 - 36g^4 + 252g^6 \\ & - 2484g^8 \\ & + g^{10} (28188 - 288\zeta_3) \\ & + g^{12} (-339012 + 7776\zeta_3 + 12096\zeta_5 - 18144\zeta_9) \text{ [Arutyunov, Frolov, Sfondrini '12]} \\ & + \dots\end{aligned}$$

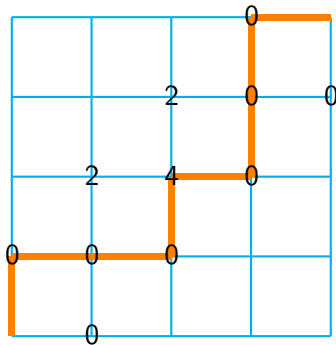
Examples

$$Z\psi^4$$

$$su(1|1)$$



Examples

 $Z\psi^4$
$$su(1|1)$$


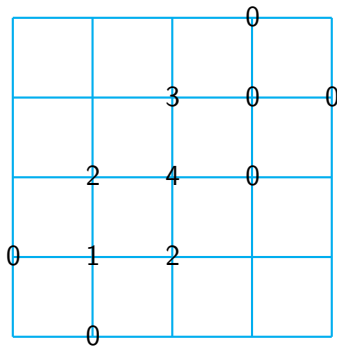
$$Q_{12|12} = u^4 - \frac{u^2}{2} + \frac{1}{80}$$

$$Z\psi^4$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta = & 7 + 20g^2 - 80g^4 + 580g^6 \\ & + g^8(-5180 - 320\zeta_3) \\ & + g^{10}(52220 + 4800\zeta_3 + 3200\zeta_5) \\ & + g^{12}\left(-\frac{1580960}{3} + \frac{121280\zeta_3}{3} - \frac{248320\zeta_5}{3} - \frac{347200\zeta_7}{3} - 50400\zeta_9\right) \\ & + \dots\end{aligned}$$

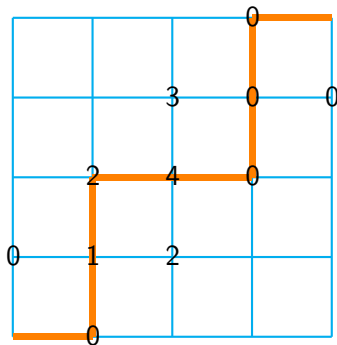
Examples

$$\mathcal{D}^2 Z \psi_{11} \psi_{12} + \dots$$



Examples

$$\mathcal{D}^2 Z \psi_{11} \psi_{12} + \dots$$



$$Q_{12|12} = u^4 - \frac{7u^2}{10} + \frac{7}{240}$$

$$Q_{12|1} = u^2 + \frac{4}{15}$$

$$Q_{1|1} = u$$

Examples

$$\mathcal{D}^2 Z \Psi_{11} \Psi_{12} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta = & 6 + 18g^2 - 81g^4 + 630g^6 \\ & + g^8 \left(-\frac{18333}{4} + 3132\zeta_3 - 5400\zeta_5 \right) \\ & + g^{10} \left(10773 + 61452\zeta_3 - 87480\zeta_5 - 29160\zeta_3^2 + 120960\zeta_7 \right) \\ & + g^{12} \left(\frac{5067495}{8} - 1940706\zeta_3 + 1019898\zeta_5 - 361584\zeta_3^2 \right. \\ & \quad \left. + 1144395\zeta_7 - 2054808\zeta_3\zeta_5 - \frac{17477289}{8}\zeta_9 \right) \\ & + \dots \end{aligned}$$

- Automatised solution of the spectral problem at weak coupling
- Limitations
 - Bethe/Baxter equations hard to solve
 - Bethe roots in general complicated algebraic numbers