

QQ-system and non-linear integral equations for scattering amplitudes at strong coupling

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ABSTRACT: We provide the two fundamental sets of functional relations which describe the strong coupling limit in AdS_3 of scattering amplitudes in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM dual to Wilson loops (possibly extended by a non-zero twist l): the basic QQ -system and the derived TQ -system. We use the TQ relations and the knowledge of the main properties of the Q -function (eigenvalue of some Q -operator) to write the Bethe Ansatz equations, viz. a set of ('complex') non-linear-integral equations, whose solutions give exact values to the strong coupling amplitudes/Wilson loops. Moreover, they have some advantages with respect to the ('real') non-linear-integral equations of Thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz and still reproduce, both analytically and numerically, the findings coming from the latter. In any case, these new functional and integral equations give a larger perspective on the topic also applicable to the realm of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SYM BPS spectra.

KEYWORDS: AdS-CFT Correspondence, Bethe Ansatz, Integrable Field Theories

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1 Some background and plan of the paper

Maximally supersymmetric $\mathcal{N} = 4$ gauge theory in 4D has been revealing many integrable features, mainly in the planar limit, which also involve its strong coupling dual string theory [1–3]: for instance, integrable spin-chain hamiltonians and S -matrices appear in the computation of anomalous dimensions of composite operators (cf. e.g. [4] and [5–7] for the related Thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz to be compared with the following). Furthermore, a gluon scattering amplitude equals its dual, namely the null polygonal Wilson loop (WL) and the latter admits an expression as quantum string partition function [8]. In particular, at strong coupling, the amplitude is dominated by the classical contribution, i.e. the minimal area of the surface in AdS_5 ending on the WL in the (boundary) 4D Minkowski.

Now, another integrability issue enters the stage and it will be our main concern in this paper. Albeit our investigation is applicable to the full AdS_5 space, we shall confine our analysis to the easier AdS_3 subspace and its classical string solutions. In fact, the problem of finding global coordinates parametrising AdS_3 is equivalent to solving the two spectral linear problems $D\Psi(z, \bar{z}; \theta) = 0$, $\bar{D}\Psi(z, \bar{z}; \theta) = 0$, with z, \bar{z} world-sheet coordinates, θ (complex) spectral parameter and D, \bar{D} linear differential operators depending on a ‘potential’ $\eta(z, \bar{z})$ (explicitly given by formulæ (2.2), (2.3) below). The latter must satisfy the (Lax) compatibility condition (denoting classical integrability), which in this case is a modified Sinh-Gordon equation — (2.5) below — depending uniquely on an entire function p and its complex conjugate, \bar{p} . We choose p to be a polynomial of degree $2N$ (integer) so that we describe light-like WLs with $4N + 4$ cusps ($4N - 2$ real cross ratios out of these points: the number of real parameters in $p(z)$ if the highest coefficient is 1 and the sum of its zeroes is null) or a scattering amplitude among $4N + 4$ gluons. Besides the aforementioned classical

integrability, the two coupled linear problems show remarkable *quantum* integrability properties: in a nutshell Wronskians of solutions are Q and T functions (eigenvalues of some Baxter \mathbf{Q} -operator and transfer matrix respectively) of a generalised Baxter setup with moduli (e.g. the complex coefficients of the polynomial $p(z)$). This is clearly an extension of the so-called ODE/IM correspondence [9–13], which still maintains the Q -functions and their functional relations, the QQ -systems, as fundamental building blocks.

Actually, some T s and Y s are already present in previous papers [14],¹ while here and in the forthcoming paper [16] we make the construction more general and extend by founding it on the basic Q functions and their QQ relations. Next, we derive the fundamental generalised Baxter TQ relations and easily from these the Bethe Ansatz equations which are not so tractable because of their infinite number. Therefore, we convert them into a system of $2N$ non-linear integral equations (NLIEs) depending on the $2N$ -ple of the coefficients of the polynomial $p(z)$. Crucially, for the whole construction of our theory we make use of two distinct discrete symmetries, $\hat{\Omega}$ and $\hat{\Pi}$, of the linear associated problems $D\Psi = 0$, $\bar{D}\Psi = 0$, which, yet, gain their effectiveness by a non-trivial action on the *vacuum* Ψ (not invariant): in other words these are *broken symmetries* giving birth to the characteristic quantities of integrability (Q s, T s and Y s, which are generically the generators of the (local and non-local) conserved charges). Eventually, we propose an expression for the free energy in terms of solutions of the NLIEs. We claim and verify both analytically and numerically in many cases that our expression coincides with the free energy of [14] written in terms of solutions of Thermodynamic Bethe Ansatz (TBA) equations.

In fact, the NLIEs show many advantages with respect to TBA, at least for the polynomials we studied, which, technically speaking, are in the so-called maximal chamber [14]: for polynomials of degree $2N$ their number is $2N$, whilst the number of TBA equations is $2N(2N - 1)/2$ (quadratic grow); moreover, the procedure to write NLIEs is undoubtedly simpler than (and should shed light on) the corresponding one for TBA, which passes through $(N - 1)(2N - 1)$ ‘wall crossings’. In addition, from the ideological point of view the NLIEs, being equivalent to the infinite Bethe Ansatz equations, lie at the heart of the integrability of the problem, and one can express in terms of their solutions all the relevant quantities, such as the Q functions, the transfer matrices eigenvalues T and the Y functions. We will provide explicit expressions for all that at the end of section 3.

The paper is organised as follows: in the next section 2 we sketch quickly the derivation of *all* the functional relations which will be better analysed in [16]. Then, section 3 is the core of the paper, as we derive a system of NLIEs and propose an expression for the free energy in terms of solutions of the NLIEs. Our results for the free energy are tested analytically in some simple cases (section 4) and numerically in many examples (section 5), finding perfect agreement with analogous computations made by using TBA. Finally in section 6 we study the ‘conformal limit’ in which the auxiliary linear problem reduces to a Schrödinger equation: our set of NLIEs reduces — as expected — to the NLIEs introduced in [17, 18].

¹We also suggest to consult also [15] for the first appearance of TBA from the same differential problem (Hitchin or SG systems), but for the very important problem of BPS spectra and wall-crossing in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SYM.

2 Functional relations

As sketched in the introduction, we start from the linear problem (the bar means complex conjugation)

$$D\Psi = 0, \quad \bar{D}\Psi = 0, \tag{2.1}$$

with²

$$D = \partial_z + \frac{1}{2}\partial_z\eta\sigma^3 - e^\theta \left[\sigma^+ e^\eta + \sigma^- p(z, \vec{c}) e^{-\eta} \right], \tag{2.2}$$

$$\bar{D} = \partial_{\bar{z}} - \frac{1}{2}\partial_{\bar{z}}\eta\sigma^3 - e^{-\theta} \left[\sigma^- e^\eta + \sigma^+ \bar{p}(z, \vec{c}) e^{-\eta} \right]. \tag{2.3}$$

The polynomial

$$p(z, \vec{c}) = z^{2N} + \sum_{n=0}^{2N-2} c_n z^n \tag{2.4}$$

depends on a $2N - 1$ -ple of complex coefficients $\vec{c} = (c_0, \dots, c_{2N-2})$ or moduli.

Zero curvature condition $[D, \bar{D}] = 0$ constraints the ‘potential’ $\eta(z, \bar{z}; \vec{c})$ to be solution of the classical modified Sinh-Gordon equation

$$\partial_z \partial_{\bar{z}} \eta - e^{2\eta} + p(z, \vec{c}) \bar{p}(z, \vec{c}) e^{-2\eta} = 0. \tag{2.5}$$

To completely specify η , we impose the condition $\eta = l \ln z \bar{z} + O(1)$ as $|z| \rightarrow 0$, for $|l| < 1/2$. Operating in such a way we are extending framework of [20] by introducing the moduli \vec{c} (besides c_0) and the AdS_3 string problem representing the WL [21] which is regular in $z = 0$, i.e. $l = 0$, with a twist l .³ The same extension holds for the series of homogeneous Sine-Gordon models [23, 24].

The linear problem has two symmetries. The first one acts as

$$\hat{\Omega} : z \rightarrow z e^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}, \quad \theta \rightarrow \theta - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \quad \vec{c} \rightarrow \vec{c}^R, \quad \vec{c}^R = \left(c_0, c_1 e^{-\frac{i\pi}{N}}, \dots, c_n e^{-\frac{i\pi n}{N}}, \dots, c_{2N-2} e^{\frac{2i\pi}{N}} \right). \tag{2.6}$$

The $\hat{\Omega}$ symmetry leaves invariant the polynomial p and the function $\eta: p\left(ze^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}, \vec{c}^R\right) = p(z, \vec{c})$, $\eta(z, \bar{z}; \vec{c}) = \eta\left(ze^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}, \bar{z}e^{-\frac{i\pi}{N}}; \vec{c}^R\right)$. However, it produces a change of sheet and then $\sqrt{p\left(ze^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}, \vec{c}^R\right)} = -\sqrt{p(z, \vec{c})}$. This symmetry involving rotations of the moduli appeared in the context of a Schrödinger equation with polynomial potential in [25] and, recently, in [26, 27]: we will analyse this as limiting 2D conformal case of our massive one in section 6. Another symmetry of the linear operators D and \bar{D} is given by the transformation

$$\hat{\Pi} : D \rightarrow \sigma^3 D \sigma^3, \quad \bar{D} \rightarrow \sigma^3 \bar{D} \sigma^3, \quad \theta \rightarrow \theta - i\pi. \tag{2.7}$$

²We are considering $su(2)$ fundamental representations: σ_i are Pauli matrices and $\sigma^\pm = \frac{1}{2}(\sigma_1 \pm i\sigma_2)$; for generalisations see for instance [19].

³When $l(l+1)$ is nonzero, the solution of the linear problem will have a non-trivial monodromy. Mapping to the classical solution of the worldsheet, one finds a periodic Wilson line, which is dual to a form factor in the context of scattering amplitude/Wilson loop duality. A similar situation has been studied in [22].

Now, following [20], we can fix two couples of solutions. The first one, $\Psi_{\pm}(z; \theta, \vec{c})$, is completely specified by the expansion around $z = \rho e^{i\varphi} = 0$, $\bar{z} = \rho e^{-i\varphi} = 0$

$$\Psi_+ \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \pi l}} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ e^{(i\varphi+\theta)l} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Psi_- \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{\cos \pi l}} \begin{pmatrix} e^{-(i\varphi+\theta)l} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad |z| \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.8)$$

The second couple (a Jost basis) is given by the solutions $\Xi(z; \theta, \vec{c})$ and $\Xi_1(z; \theta, \vec{c})$ with following asymptotic leading expansion around $z = +\infty$

$$\Xi(z; \theta, \vec{c}) \simeq \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{iN\varphi}{2}} \\ -e^{\frac{iN\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \exp \left[-e^{\theta} \int^z dz \sqrt{p(z, \vec{c})} - e^{-\theta} \int^{\bar{z}} d\bar{z} \sqrt{\bar{p}(z, \vec{c})} \right], \quad (2.9)$$

$$\Xi_1(z; \theta, \vec{c}) \simeq -ie^{i\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})} \sigma^3 \begin{pmatrix} e^{-\frac{iN\varphi}{2}} \\ -e^{\frac{iN\varphi}{2}} \end{pmatrix} \exp \left[e^{\theta} \int^z dz \sqrt{p(z, \vec{c})} + e^{-\theta} \int^{\bar{z}} d\bar{z} \sqrt{\bar{p}(z, \vec{c})} \right]. \quad (2.10)$$

We found convenient to modify the second solution by introducing the phase

$$\Phi(\theta, \vec{c}) = \frac{\pi}{N} B_{-1}(\vec{c}) e^{\theta} - \frac{\pi}{N} \bar{B}_{-1}(\vec{c}) e^{-\theta}, \quad (2.11)$$

where the coefficient $B_{-1}(\vec{c})$ appears in the large $|z|$ expansion of $\sqrt{p(z, \vec{c})}$:

$$\sqrt{p(z, \vec{c})} = z^N + \dots + B_{-1}(\vec{c}) z^{-1} + O(z^{-2}). \quad (2.12)$$

This means that the function $\Phi(\theta, \vec{c}) = 0$ is non zero only if N is integer. Important properties of Φ are

$$\Phi(\theta, \vec{c}) = -\Phi\left(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R\right) = -\Phi(\theta + i\pi, \vec{c}), \quad (2.13)$$

the first of which descends from $B_{-1}(\vec{c}) = -e^{-\frac{i\pi}{N}} B_{-1}(\vec{c}^R)$.

These sets of solutions transforms in a nice way under the symmetries $\hat{\Omega}$ and $\hat{\Pi}$:

$$\hat{\Omega} \Psi_{\pm}(z; \theta, \vec{c}) = \Psi_{\pm}\left(ze^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}; \theta - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R\right) = \Psi_{\pm}(z; \theta, \vec{c}) \quad (2.14)$$

$$\hat{\Pi} \Psi_{\pm}(z; \theta, \vec{c}) = \Psi_{\pm}(z; \theta - i\pi, \vec{c}) = \mp e^{\mp i\pi l} \sigma^3 \Psi_{\pm}(z; \theta, \vec{c}) \quad (2.15)$$

$$\hat{\Omega} \Xi(z; \theta, \vec{c}) = \Xi\left(ze^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}; \theta - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R\right) = \Xi_1(z; \theta, \vec{c}) \quad (2.16)$$

$$(\hat{\Omega} \circ \hat{\Pi}) \Xi(z; \theta, \vec{c}) = \Xi\left(ze^{\frac{i\pi}{N}}; \theta - i\pi - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R\right) = -i\sigma^3 e^{-i\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})} \Xi(z; \theta, \vec{c}). \quad (2.17)$$

Now, it is natural to connect the two sets of solutions by means of z independent coefficients $Q_{\pm}(\theta, \vec{c})$:

$$\Xi(z; \theta, \vec{c}) = Q_+(\theta, \vec{c}) \Psi_-(z; \theta, \vec{c}) + Q_-(\theta, \vec{c}) \Psi_+(z; \theta, \vec{c}). \quad (2.18)$$

Then, applying $\hat{\Omega}$ to both sides of this equation

$$\Xi_1(z; \theta, \vec{c}) = Q_+\left(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R\right) \Psi_-(z; \theta, \vec{c}) + Q_-\left(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R\right) \Psi_+(z; \theta, \vec{c}), \quad (2.19)$$

taking the determinant of both equations and using the explicit results $\det(\Xi, \Xi_1) = -2ie^{i\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})}$ and $\det(\Psi_+, \Psi_-) = -1/\cos \pi l$, we end up with a functional relation that may be considered the foundation of the integrability of the theory, the QQ -system,

$$Q_+ \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi}{2N}, \vec{c} \right) Q_- \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{2N}, \vec{c}^R \right) - Q_+ \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{2N}, \vec{c}^R \right) Q_- \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi}{2N}, \vec{c} \right) = -2ie^{i\Phi(\theta + \frac{i\pi}{2N}, \vec{c})} \cos \pi l. \quad (2.20)$$

This form for the QQ -system is very peculiar since it involves rotations of the moduli and the presence of the extra phase Φ as well. Because of the presence of different moduli, relations (2.20) are not closed, similarly to functional relations present at the level of Y -systems in [28]. More in general, we can think of (2.20) as extensions of analogous relations underlying integrability in the case of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in 4D and $\mathcal{N} = 6$ SCS in 3D and which are often called *quantum spectral curves* [29, 30].

Using together $\hat{\Omega}$ and $\hat{\Pi}$ on equation (2.18) we obtain a particular form of *quasi-periodicity* involving the rotation of the moduli \vec{c}

$$Q_{\pm} \left(\theta - i\pi - \frac{i\pi}{N}, \vec{c}^R \right) = e^{\mp i\pi(l + \frac{1}{2})} e^{-i\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})} Q_{\pm}(\theta, \vec{c}). \quad (2.21)$$

Quasi-periodicity (2.21) allows us to bring the QQ -system (2.20) in a form which does not involve rotations of the moduli and the phase Φ :

$$e^{i\pi l} Q_+(\theta, \vec{c}) Q_-(\theta + i\pi, \vec{c}) + e^{-i\pi l} Q_-(\theta, \vec{c}) Q_+(\theta + i\pi, \vec{c}) = -2 \cos \pi l. \quad (2.22)$$

Another useful property of Q_{\pm} is its behaviour under complex conjugation

$$Q_{\pm}(\theta, \vec{c}) = -\bar{Q}_{\mp}(-\bar{\theta}, \bar{\vec{c}}), \quad (2.23)$$

which derives from the relations

$$\sigma^1 \bar{\Xi}(z; -\theta, \bar{\vec{c}}) = -\Xi(z; \bar{\theta}, \vec{c}), \quad \sigma^1 \bar{\Psi}_{\pm}(z; -\theta, \bar{\vec{c}}) = \Psi_{\mp}(z; \bar{\theta}, \vec{c}). \quad (2.24)$$

In addition, usual real-analyticity

$$\bar{Q}_{\pm}(\theta, \vec{c}) = Q_{\pm}(\bar{\theta}, \bar{\vec{c}}), \quad (2.25)$$

holds.

In order to write NLIEs we need to introduce the transfer matrix T , which we define as a quadratic construct of Q 's:

$$T(\theta, \vec{c}) = \frac{i}{2 \cos \pi l} \left[e^{-2i\pi l} Q_+(\theta + i\pi, \vec{c}) Q_-(\theta - i\pi, \vec{c}) - e^{2i\pi l} Q_+(\theta - i\pi, \vec{c}) Q_-(\theta + i\pi, \vec{c}) \right]. \quad (2.26)$$

Using the QQ system, we get the TQ -relation or TQ -system,

$$T(\theta, \vec{c}) Q_{\pm}(\theta; \vec{c}) = e^{\pm i\pi(l + \frac{1}{2})} Q_{\pm}(\theta - i\pi; \vec{c}) + e^{\mp i\pi(l + \frac{1}{2})} Q_{\pm}(\theta + i\pi; \vec{c}). \quad (2.27)$$

Importantly, it follows from their construction that both $T(\theta, \vec{c})$ and $Q_{\pm}(\theta; \vec{c})$ are analytic functions of θ . This information will be used in the next section to derive in quite a standard way a system of Bethe equations and NLIEs.

We stress that the construction of QQ and TQ -systems was possible thanks to the use of the $\hat{\Omega}$ symmetry. This symmetry was not used in [14], but we underline its importance to unveil the basics of integrability of the problem. More importantly, the $\hat{\Omega}$ symmetry is essential when differential operators have two irregular singularities, like in Liouville ODE [31].

The last ingredient for the derivation of NLIEs is the leading behaviour of Q_{\pm} when $\text{Re}\theta \rightarrow \pm\infty$. This is obtained by studying the linear problem (2.1) at large θ . Details will be reported in the publication [16]. We give here only the final result:

$$\ln Q_{\pm} \left(\theta + i\pi \frac{N+1}{2N}; \vec{c} \right) \sim -(w_0(\vec{c}) + \alpha(\vec{c}))e^{\theta} - (\bar{w}_0(\vec{c}) + \bar{\alpha}(\vec{c}))e^{-\theta}, \quad (2.28)$$

with

$$w_0(\vec{c}) = - \int_0^{+\infty} dx \left[\sqrt{P(x, \vec{c})} - q_N(x, \vec{c}) \right], \quad \alpha(\vec{c}) = \frac{\pi}{2N} B_{-1}(\vec{c}) e^{\frac{i\pi}{2N}}. \quad (2.29)$$

The function $P(x, \vec{c})$ is a polynomial, related to $p(x, \vec{c}) = \sum_{n=0}^{2N} c_n x^n$ by a change of sign and a half rotation of coefficients \vec{c} :

$$P(x, \vec{c}) = \sum_{n=0}^{2N} c_n e^{i\pi \frac{2N-n}{2N}} x^n. \quad (2.30)$$

The function q_N is another polynomial, defined by the condition

$$\sqrt{P(x, \vec{c})} = q_N(x) + o(1/x), \quad x \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (2.31)$$

which assures convergence of the integration in (2.29).

3 Non-linear integral equations

By using the TQ system (2.27), the quasiperiodicity property of Q (2.21) and its asymptotic behaviour (2.28), we can write a set of NLIEs. As a preliminary step, we introduce the function $Q(\theta; k, \vec{c})$ which, when $\text{sgn}k = \pm$, equals $Q_{\pm}(\theta; \vec{c})$, with $l = \pm 2k - \frac{1}{2}$, respectively. Then, we may think of extending (3.24) of [20] by writing $Q(\theta; k, \vec{c})$ as a product over its zeroes which implements⁴ quasiperiodicity and property (2.23), i.e. $Q(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = -\bar{Q}(-\theta; -k, \vec{c})$:

$$\begin{aligned} Q(\theta; k, \vec{c}) &= e^{\frac{\theta N}{\pi(N+1)} \Phi(\theta, \vec{c})} C(k) e^{\frac{2\theta N k}{1+N}} \prod_{p=0}^{2N-1} \prod_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(1 - e^{\frac{\theta}{1+N}} e^{-\frac{i\pi p}{N}} e^{-\frac{\theta_n(\vec{c}_p; k)}{1+N}} \right) \cdot \\ &\cdot \prod_{p=0}^{2N-1} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{\theta}{1+N}} e^{\frac{i\pi p}{N}} e^{-\frac{\bar{\theta}_n(\vec{c}_p; -k)}{1+N}} \right) = e^{-i\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})} Q \left(\theta + i\pi + \frac{i\pi}{N}; k, \vec{c}_{-1} \right) e^{-2i\pi k}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

⁴The next formula (3.1) is not the only possible with these implementations, but it seems to us the simplest one.

with $C(k) = -C(-k)$ a real constant and $\text{Re}\theta_n(\vec{c}_p; k)$ positive.⁵ In the case of [20], i.e. $c_n = 0, n = 1, \dots, 2N - 2$, $\theta_n(\vec{c}_p; k)$ are real and do not depend on p : then, formula (3.1) reduces to (3.24) of [20]. Remembering the form of the p times rotated $2N - 1$ -ple

$$\vec{c}_p = \left(c_0, c_1 e^{-\frac{i\pi p}{N}}, \dots, c_n e^{-\frac{i\pi pn}{N}}, \dots, c_{2N-2} e^{\frac{2i\pi p}{N}} \right), \quad (3.2)$$

we expect $2N$ NLIEs, since $2N$ is the number of discrete rotations (including the identity, i.e. the number of independent sets of \vec{c}_p) of the group acting on the moduli space. In order to write the NLIEs, we recall the TQ -system (2.27)

$$T(\theta, \vec{c})Q(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = e^{2i\pi k}Q(\theta - i\pi; k, \vec{c}) + e^{-2i\pi k}Q(\theta + i\pi; k, \vec{c}), \quad (3.3)$$

which indicates, as usual, that the zeroes of Q are indeed the Bethe roots, $\theta_n(\vec{c}; k)$. This suggests us the definition of their counting function [32, 33]

$$Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = i \ln \left[\frac{Q(\theta - i\pi; k, \vec{c})}{Q(\theta + i\pi; k, \vec{c})} e^{4\pi i k} \right], \quad (3.4)$$

so that the Bethe Ansatz equations take the form

$$e^{iZ(\theta_n(\vec{c}_p; k); k, \vec{c}_p)} = -1, \quad e^{iZ(-\bar{\theta}_n(\vec{c}_p; -k); k, \vec{c}_p)} = -1, \quad p = 0, \dots, 2N - 1, \quad (3.5)$$

and equivalent ones obtained by use of the periodicity of the counting function $Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = Z\left(\theta + i\pi + \frac{i\pi}{N}; k, \vec{c}_{-1}\right)$. Therefore it is very relevant to recast the counting function in a more explicit form as

$$Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = -\frac{4\pi k + 2N\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})}{1+N} + i \ln \left(\prod_{m=0}^{2N-1} \prod_n \frac{\sinh \left[\frac{i\pi - \theta + \theta_n(\vec{c}_m; k) + \frac{i\pi m}{2N}}{2(1+N)} \right] \sinh \left[\frac{i\pi - \theta - \bar{\theta}_n(\vec{c}_m; -k) + \frac{i\pi m}{2N}}{2(1+N)} \right]}{\sinh \left[\frac{\theta + i\pi - \theta_n(\vec{c}_m; k) - \frac{i\pi m}{2N}}{2(1+N)} \right] \sinh \left[\frac{\theta + i\pi + \bar{\theta}_n(\vec{c}_m; -k) - \frac{i\pi m}{2N}}{2(1+N)} \right]} \right). \quad (3.6)$$

In order to understand the position of the Bethe roots we refer to the behaviour for large θ of $Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}_m)$. We claim that, when $\text{Re}\theta \rightarrow \pm\infty$,

$$Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}_m) \simeq \frac{r(\vec{c}_m)}{2} e^\theta - \frac{\bar{r}(\vec{c}_m)}{2} e^{-\theta} = |r(\vec{c}_m)| \sinh(\theta + i\phi_m), \quad (3.7)$$

$$r(\vec{c}_m) = -2w_0(\vec{c}_m) e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2N}} - 2w_0(\vec{c}_{m-1}) e^{\frac{i\pi}{2N}} + \delta r(\vec{c}_m) = r_0(\vec{c}_m) + \delta r(\vec{c}_m), \quad (3.8)$$

$$\delta r(\vec{c}) = -\frac{2\pi}{N} B_{-1}(\vec{c}), \quad (3.9)$$

where we introduced the adimensional quantity $r(\vec{c}_m) = |r(\vec{c}_m)| e^{i\phi_m}$ and used the property $\bar{w}_0(\vec{c}) = w_0(\vec{c}_{-1})$. Relation (3.7) comes from (3.4), (2.28).

From these definitions it follows that the quantity $r(\vec{c})$ is obtained by an integration on a contour Γ defined by $] -i\infty, -i0] \cup [0, +\infty[$:

$$r(\vec{c}_1) = 2e^{\frac{i\pi}{2N}} \int_{\Gamma} dz \left[\sqrt{P(z, \vec{c})} - q_N(z, \vec{c}) \right]. \quad (3.10)$$

⁵To simplify notations we called \vec{c}_p the p times rotated vector (3.2).

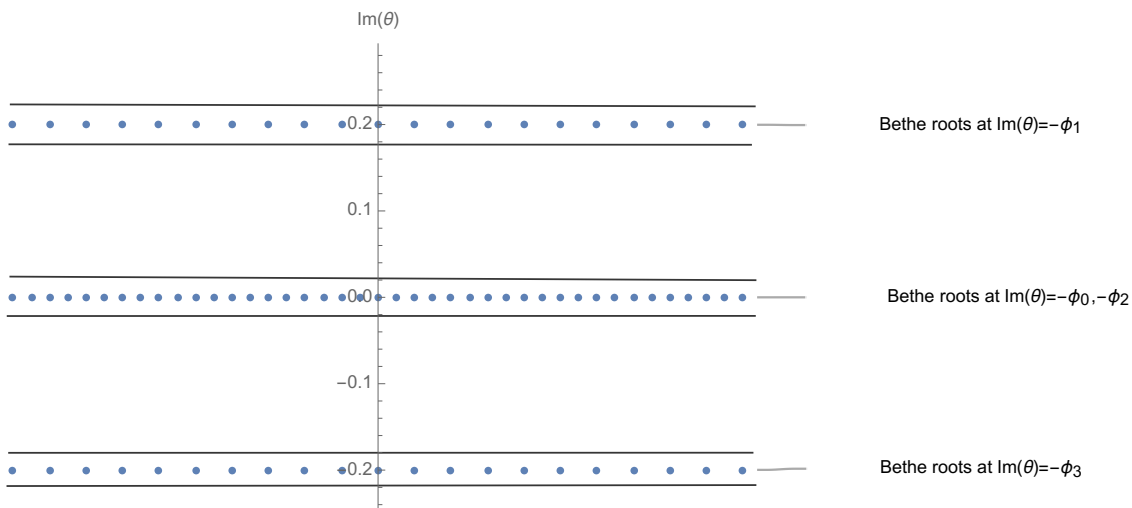


Figure 1. An “ideal” example of the Bethe roots for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + z^2 - \frac{1}{2}z - 1$. The Bethe roots arrange along $\text{Im}(\theta) = -\phi_0, -\phi_1, -\phi_2, -\phi_3$. We suppose that for finite θ_n the position of the Bethe roots does not displace much from such lines of blue dots. Summing over Bethe roots is traded into integrating in anticlockwise direction the indicator $\frac{d/dze^{iZ(z)}}{1+e^{iZ(z)}}$ along a contour (black line) surrounding the roots. After extracting a linear term in Z , one gets expression (3.11) below.

In addition, from the asymptotic behaviour (3.7) we deduce that, for very large θ_n , $\text{Im} \theta_n(\vec{c}_m; k) = -\text{Im} \bar{\theta}_n(\vec{c}_m; -k) = -\phi_m$. We suppose that for finite θ_n the position of the Bethe roots does not displace much from such lines. In figure 1, we provide an “ideal” example of the Bethe roots.

Then, a general sum over the Bethe roots $\theta_n(\vec{c}_m; k)$, $-\bar{\theta}_n(\vec{c}_m; -k)$ can be converted into integrals by using Cauchy theorem [32, 33], which fact for Z itself boils down, after standard manipulations, to

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = & -\frac{4\pi k + 2N\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})}{1+N} + \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} \int_{-\infty - i\phi_m}^{+\infty - i\phi_m} dx K_m(\theta - x) Z(x; k, \vec{c}_m) - \\
 & -2 \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} \int_{-\infty - i\phi_m}^{+\infty - i\phi_m} dx [K_m(\theta - x - i\epsilon) L_+(x; k, \vec{c}_m) - K_m(\theta - x + i\epsilon) L_-(x; k, \vec{c}_m)],
 \end{aligned} \tag{3.11}$$

with $\epsilon > 0$ and $L_{\pm}(x; k, \vec{c}) = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \left[1 + e^{\pm iZ(x \pm i\epsilon; k, \vec{c})} \right]$. The positive number ϵ is chosen in such a way that integration contour contains all the Bethe roots, i.e. $|\text{Im} \theta_n(\vec{c}_m; k) + \phi_m| < \epsilon, \forall n, m$.

The kernels $K_m(x)$ equal

$$K_m(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{d}{dx} \ln \left(\frac{\sinh \left[\frac{i\pi + x}{2(1+N)} - \frac{i\pi m}{2N} \right]}{\sinh \left[\frac{i\pi - x}{2(1+N)} + \frac{i\pi m}{2N} \right]} \right) = K_{m+2N}(x), \tag{3.12}$$

and in Fourier transform read

$$\hat{K}_0(p) = -\frac{\sinh N\pi p}{\sinh(1+N)\pi p}, \quad \hat{K}_m(p) = \frac{\sinh \pi p}{\sinh(1+N)\pi p} e^{(1+N)\pi p(\frac{m}{N}-1)} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq m \leq 2N-1. \tag{3.13}$$

Using the periodicity $K_m(x) = K_{m+2N}(x)$ of the kernels and bringing the integrations on the real axis, we can also write

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(\theta - i\phi_n; k, \vec{c}_n) &= -\frac{4\pi k + 2N\Phi(\theta - i\phi_n, \vec{c}_n)}{1 + N} \\
 &+ \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx K_{m-n}(\theta - x + i\phi_m - i\phi_n) Z(x - i\phi_m; k, \vec{c}_m) - \\
 &- 2 \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \left[K_{m-n}(\theta - x + i\phi_m - i\phi_n - i\epsilon) L_+(x - i\phi_m; k, \vec{c}_m) - \right. \\
 &\left. - K_{m-n}(\theta - x + i\phi_m - i\phi_n + i\epsilon) L_-(x - i\phi_m; k, \vec{c}_m) \right].
 \end{aligned}$$

Passing to Fourier transforms, we define the matrix $\hat{M}_{i,j}(p) = \delta_{i,j} - e^{p\phi_i} \hat{K}_{j-i}(p) e^{-p\phi_j}$, whose determinant is explicitly computed:

$$\det \hat{M}(p) = \prod_{m=0}^{2N-1} \left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} \hat{K}_n(p) e^{\frac{i\pi n m}{N}} \right) = \left(2 \cosh \frac{\pi p}{2} \right)^{2N} \frac{\sinh \pi p}{\sinh \pi p (1 + N)}. \quad (3.14)$$

The inversion of $\hat{M}_{i,j}(p)$ allows us to write the final set of NLIEs. The driving term for the n -th equation equals

$$-2\pi k - \Phi(\theta - i\phi_n, \vec{c}_n) = -2\pi k - \frac{\pi}{N} \left(B_{-1}(\vec{c}) e^{i\pi \frac{N+1}{N} n} e^{\theta - i\phi_n} - \bar{B}_{-1}(\vec{c}) e^{i\pi \frac{N-1}{N} n} e^{-\theta + i\phi_n} \right) \quad (3.15)$$

plus zero modes of the matrix $\hat{M}_{i,j}$, i.e. solutions of the homogeneous equation $\hat{M}_{i,j} c_j = 0$. In this respect, we remark the following property

$$\left(1 - \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} \hat{K}_n(p) e^{\frac{i\pi n m}{N}} \right) \delta(p \pm i) = 0, \quad (3.16)$$

which holds for all $m = 0, \dots, 2N-1$, except when $m = N-1$ for $\delta(p-i)$ and for $m = N+1$ for $\delta(p+i)$ (therefore, this two ‘problems’ appear only for integer N). This means that zero modes are linear combinations of vectors with the form $c_n^{(\pm, m)} = e^{\mp i\phi_n} e^{\frac{i\pi n m}{N}} \delta(p \pm i)$, with $m = 0, \dots, 2N-1$ labeling the independent solutions — with the two exceptions mentioned before. We remark that the quantities $r_0(\vec{c}_n) e^{\theta - i\phi_n}$, $\bar{r}_0(\vec{c}_n) e^{-\theta + i\phi_n}$ can be constructed out of the zero modes, i.e. we have the relation

$$\sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} e^{-\frac{i\pi(N+1)n}{N}} r_0(\vec{c}_n) = 0, \quad (3.17)$$

which we have numerically verified, see table 3 and table 6 in section 5. Adding then the last two terms of (3.15) coming from the extra phase Φ , we completely reconstruct the asymptotic behaviour (3.7) previously announced, i.e.

$$Z(\theta - i\phi_n; k, \vec{c}_n) \sim |r(\vec{c}_n)| \sinh \theta. \quad (3.18)$$

Putting everything together, the final equations are ($0 \leq n \leq 2N - 1$):

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(\theta - i\phi_n; k, \vec{c}_n) &= |r(\vec{c}_n)| \sinh \theta - 2\pi k \\
 &+ 2 \sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \left[G_{m-n}^{(N)}(\theta - x - i\phi_n + i\phi_m - i\epsilon) L_+(x - i\phi_m; k, \vec{c}_m) - \right. \\
 &\left. - G_{m-n}^{(N)}(\theta - x - i\phi_n + i\phi_m + i\epsilon) L_-(x - i\phi_m; k, \vec{c}_m) \right]. \quad (3.19)
 \end{aligned}$$

We now give the explicit form for the kernels: the periodicity $G_m^{(N)}(x) = G_{m+2N}^{(N)}(x)$ is understood. For small N one can easily find analytically ($1 \leq m \leq 2N - 1$):

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{G}_0^{(1/2)}(p) &= \frac{1}{4 \cosh^2 \frac{\pi p}{2}}, & \hat{G}_0^{(1)}(p) &= -\hat{G}_1^{(1)}(p) = \frac{1}{4 \cosh^2 \frac{\pi p}{2}} \\
 \hat{G}_0^{(3/2)}(p) &= \frac{1}{(2 \cosh \frac{\pi p}{2})^2}, & \hat{G}_m^{(3/2)}(p) &= -\frac{1}{(2 \cosh \frac{\pi p}{2})^2} e^{\pi p (\frac{2m}{3} - 1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

We can numerically (by using Mathematica for $2N = 2, 3, \dots, 10$) prove the general formulæ, $1 \leq m \leq 2N - 1$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \hat{G}_0^{(N)}(p) &= \frac{1}{(2 \cosh \frac{\pi p}{2})^2} & \Rightarrow & G_0^{(N)}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \frac{x}{\sinh x} \\
 \hat{G}_m^{(N)}(p) &= -\frac{1}{(2 \cosh \frac{\pi p}{2})^2} e^{\pi p (\frac{m}{N} - 1)} & \Rightarrow & G_m^{(N)}(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \frac{x - i\pi (\frac{m}{N} - 1)}{\sinh(x - i\pi \frac{m}{N})}. \quad (3.20)
 \end{aligned}$$

Equations (3.19) with kernels (3.20) are valid in the strip defined by the conditions $|\text{Im}\theta - \phi_n + \phi_m \pm \epsilon| < \min\{\pi, \pi/N\}$, $\forall n, m$. They can be solved analytically in few cases, which we report in the next section, or alternatively by numerical iteration: we will discuss many examples in section 5. We observe the simple summation

$$\sum_{m=0}^{2N-1} \hat{G}_m(p) = \frac{\sinh(\frac{\pi p}{2N} - \frac{\pi p}{2})}{2 \cosh \frac{\pi p}{2} \sinh \frac{\pi p}{2N}} = \hat{G}^{LZ}(p)|_{\alpha=N}, \quad (3.21)$$

where $\hat{G}^{LZ}(p)|_{\alpha=N}$ is the Fourier transform of the kernel of equation (3.32) of [20] (and of (2.29) of [34] which gives hints on why and how wall-crossing changes the Fourier transforms according to the analyticity regions (5.9) and (5.10) of [35]⁶) to which our equations (3.19) reduce in the case in which $Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}_n)$ do not depend on n .

Once we know (the unique) Z , we can extend the usual formula for the free energy [32, 33] and very reasonably conjecture that it be given by the functional⁷

$$F = \sum_{n=0}^{2N-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} [f_n(\theta + i\epsilon) L_+(\theta - i\phi_n; k, \vec{c}_n) - f_n(\theta - i\epsilon) L_-(\theta - i\phi_n; k, \vec{c}_n)] + (k \rightarrow -k), \quad (3.22)$$

⁶This new way to wall-crossing will be pursued in [16].

⁷Interestingly, the property $\bar{Z}(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = -Z(-\bar{\theta}; -k, \vec{c})$, which descends from (2.23), is enough to ensure that the quantity given by (3.22) is real.

with $f_n(\theta) = |r(\vec{c}_n)| \sinh \theta$, so that (when $l = 0$) it must coincide with the TBA contribution [14, 36]

$$A_{\text{free}} = \sum_{s=1}^{N_{\text{max}}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} |m_s| \cosh \theta \ln \left[1 + \tilde{Y}_s^{AMSV}(\theta) \right], \quad (3.23)$$

to the area (scattering amplitude) $A = A_{\text{free}} + A_{\text{periods}}$ of $4N + 4$ gluons. The functions $\tilde{Y}_s^{AMSV}(\theta)$, whose number N_{max} depends on the parameters \vec{c} and varies from $2N - 1$ (minimal chamber) to $(2N - 1)N$ (maximal chamber), satisfy TBA equations. For parameters in minimal chamber TBA equations have the form (26) of [14]:

$$\ln \tilde{Y}_s^{AMSV}(\theta) = -|m_s| \cosh \theta + \sum_{s'=1}^{2N-1} \int d\theta' K_{s,s'}(\theta - \theta') \ln(1 + \tilde{Y}_{s'}^{AMSV}(\theta')), \quad (3.24)$$

$$K_{s,s'}(\theta) = \frac{\delta_{s,s'+1} + \delta_{s,s'-1}}{2\pi \cosh(\theta + i\varphi_s^{\text{TBA}} - i\varphi_{s'}^{\text{TBA}})}, \quad s = 1, \dots, 2N - 1.$$

Despite its simplicity and elegance, this coincidence is not easy to be proven analytically. Therefore, in next sections we test the conjectured identity in the lower cases where analytic or numerical computations can be performed and leave the analytical proof for future publication about the full-fledged connexion between the unique NLIE variable Z and those of TBA, Y s. Nevertheless, we anticipate here the relation between the first function $Y_1^{AMSV}(\theta) = \tilde{Y}_1^{AMSV}(\theta - i\varphi_1)$ and the counting function (which relation can easily be proven by expressing Z and Y s in terms of the Q -function [16]):

$$1 + Y_1^{AMSV}(\theta) = \left[1 + e^{-iZ(\theta - \frac{i\pi}{2}; \pm \frac{1}{4}, \vec{c})} \right] \left[1 + e^{iZ(\theta + \frac{i\pi}{2}; \pm \frac{1}{4}, \vec{c})} \right]. \quad (3.25)$$

Then, we shall take into consideration the Y -system to construct the higher Y s. Yet, in this way we do not produce nice expressions for the Y s, at least not so manageable to accomplish the proof of the aforementioned identity (of (3.22) and (3.23)). Moreover, to this aim, one should also find the suitable relation between $r(\vec{c}_n)$ in (3.22) and m_s in (3.23), which is not immediate, as well, in view of their rather different definitions.⁸

Before ending this part, we want to stress that NLIEs (3.19) are valid if $|c_n|$, $n = 1, \dots, 2N - 2$ and, consequently the phases ϕ_n , are not too large: to be precise, remembering what we wrote just after equation (3.20), the condition $|\phi_n - \phi_m| < \min\{\pi, \pi/N\}$, $\forall n, m$ has to be satisfied. In this case, we have $2N$ NLIEs in the form (3.19). For general c_n the form of the NLIEs changes and we expect the occurrence of a phenomenon analogous to the ‘wall crossing’ of TBA equations [14, 15, 36]: in the context of integrability this phenomenon already appeared and was called ‘second determination’ of the NLIEs [32, 33], but its understanding can benefit much from its view [15] in the ODE/IM context [16].

As we discussed in the introduction, the main importance of the NLIEs in the context of integrability is that one can express all the relevant functions of the problem in terms of the counting function(s). If needed, the connexion to the Y -functions descends from (3.25).

⁸This identification is a long-standing problem since the first example of NLIE for the quantum Sine-Gordon (SG) theory [32, 33], always confirmed only by numerical checks. Actually, our relation (3.25) is enough to prove it for (infinite) special values of the SG coupling.

For instance, the transfer matrix is a functional of the counting function. In the simplest case without dependence on the moduli, for the ground state eigenvalue we find, following procedures discussed in [34, 35],

$$T(\theta) = e^{\frac{2i\pi k}{1+N}} \exp[F(\theta; k)] + e^{-\frac{2i\pi k}{1+N}} \exp \left[-F \left(\theta - i \frac{\pi}{N}; k \right) \right], \quad (3.26)$$

where, when $0 < \text{Im}\theta < \pi$,

$$F(\theta; k) = r \tan \frac{\pi}{2N} \cosh \theta - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\theta'}{2i\pi} \frac{1}{\sinh(\theta - \theta')} \ln \frac{1 + e^{iZ(\theta' + i\epsilon; k)}}{1 + e^{-iZ(\theta' - i\epsilon; k)}}, \quad (3.27)$$

and, when $-\pi/N < \text{Im}\theta < 0$,

$$F(\theta; k) = -i \frac{r}{\cos \frac{\pi}{2N}} \cosh \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi}{2N} \right) + 2\pi i k + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\theta'}{2i\pi} G_T(\theta - \theta') \ln \frac{1 + e^{iZ(\theta' + i\epsilon; k)}}{1 + e^{-iZ(\theta' - i\epsilon; k)}}, \quad (3.28)$$

with

$$G_T(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dk e^{-ikx + \frac{\pi k}{2N}} \frac{i \tanh \frac{\pi k}{2}}{\sinh \left(\frac{\pi k}{2} + \frac{\pi k}{N} \right)}. \quad (3.29)$$

Finally, the ground state eigenvalue of the Q function in the simplest case with no moduli has been written in formulæ (3.38)–(3.40) of [20] and therefore we refer to that paper for explicit expressions. Formulæ for the eigenvalues of the T and Q functions in terms of Z in the general case with arbitrary moduli are only technical complications and therefore for the moment we do not write them.

In the next sections, we prove the identity analytically for the first cases and then numerically, as its full proof and analysis is outside the aim of this paper.

4 Analytic computations

Regular polygons. The regular polygon case corresponds to polynomials

$$p(z) = z^{2N}. \quad (4.1)$$

This means that $c_{2N} = 1$, whilst all the other moduli $c_n = 0$, $n = 0, 1, \dots, 2N - 1$. This is the ‘massless’ limit $w_0(\vec{c}) = 0$: in this limit, the evaluation of the free energy is done by using the ‘dilogarithmic trick’ applied to NLIEs (see [32, 33]). We have that

$$F = 2N \frac{\pi}{6} c_{\text{eff}}, \quad (4.2)$$

where the effective central charge c_{eff} is easily computed (following section 7.1 of the first of [32, 33]) as

$$c_{\text{eff}} = 1 - \frac{3}{2(1+N)} = \frac{2N-1}{2N+2}. \quad (4.3)$$

Then, from (4.3) and (4.2) we get the free energy

$$F = \frac{\pi}{6} 2N \frac{2N-1}{2N+2}, \quad (4.4)$$

which agrees with (4.7) of [36], since the number n there is expressed by our N by

$$n = 2N + 2. \quad (4.5)$$

The octagon. Another case in which explicit analytic computation is possible is the octagon: $N = 1$, $p(z) = z^2 + c_0$. This case corresponds in the ODE limit to the harmonic oscillator and the solutions of the two NLIEs are⁹

$$Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}) = Z(\theta; k, \vec{c}_1) = \pi|c_0| \sinh \theta - 2\pi k, \quad \vec{c} = (c_0, 0, 1). \quad (4.6)$$

In order to evaluate the free energy it is useful to rewrite (3.22) as:

$$F = \pi|c_0| \text{Im} \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \sinh(\theta + i\epsilon) 2 \ln \left[1 + e^{i\pi|c_0| \sinh(\theta + i\epsilon) - 2i\pi k} \right] + (k \rightarrow -k). \quad (4.7)$$

We stick to the case $l = 0$, that is $k = 1/4$. Then, we choose the arbitrary constant $\epsilon = \pi/2$: with these positions

$$F = \pi|c_0| \text{Im} \int \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} i \cosh \theta 2 \ln \left[1 + e^{-2\pi|c_0| \cosh \theta} \right]. \quad (4.8)$$

Expanding the logarithm in series, we find the result as a series of Bessel functions K_1 :

$$F = -2|c_0| \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n} K_1(2\pi|c_0|n), \quad (4.9)$$

which agrees with computations made [37] using minimal area.

5 Numerical computations

We report some numerical computations of free energy. We test our NLIEs against the TBA equations in [14, 26]. Let us first consider the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z^2 + c_1 z - 1$, where c_1 and c_2 are chosen to keep the TBA equations in maximal chamber. In this case, the TBA equations are given by¹⁰

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\epsilon}_1 &= |m_1| \cosh \theta - K_{1,2} \star \tilde{L}_2 - K_{1,12}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{12} - K_{1,23}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{23} - K_{1,123}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{123}, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}_2 &= |m_2| \cosh \theta - K_{2,1} \star \tilde{L}_1 - K_{2,3} \star \tilde{L}_3 - K_{2,12} \star \tilde{L}_{12} - K_{2,23} \star \tilde{L}_{23} - 2K_{2,123} \star \tilde{L}_{123}, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}_3 &= |m_3| \cosh \theta - K_{3,2} \star \tilde{L}_2 - K_{3,12}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{12} - K_{3,23}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{23} - K_{3,123}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{123}, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}_{12} &= |m_{12}| \cosh \theta - K_{12,1}^- \star \tilde{L}_1 - K_{12,3}^- \star \tilde{L}_3 - K_{12,2} \star \tilde{L}_2 - K_{12,123}^- \star \tilde{L}_{123}, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}_{23} &= |m_{23}| \cosh \theta - K_{23,1}^- \star \tilde{L}_1 - K_{23,3}^- \star \tilde{L}_3 - K_{23,2} \star \tilde{L}_2 - K_{23,123}^- \star \tilde{L}_{123}, \\ \tilde{\epsilon}_{123} &= |m_{123}| \cosh \theta - K_{123,1}^- \star \tilde{L}_1 - K_{123,3}^- \star \tilde{L}_3 - 2K_{123,2} \star \tilde{L}_2 - K_{123,12}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{12} - K_{123,23}^+ \star \tilde{L}_{23}. \end{aligned} \quad (5.1)$$

where $\tilde{\epsilon}_j = -\ln \tilde{Y}_j^{AMSV}$, $\tilde{L}_j = \ln(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_j})$ and \star denotes the convolution. The kernels in the integral equations are

$$K_{r,s} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\cosh(\theta + i(\text{Arg}(m_s) - \text{Arg}(m_r)))}. \quad (5.2)$$

⁹In this case the quantity r_0 which is constructed from the zero modes vanishes and the driving term is due only to the additional term δr .

¹⁰In our notation, the masses m_a are twice of the masses in [26].

c_2	$r(\vec{c})$	$r(\vec{c}_1)$
1	2.582636248747118'	5.049379803768095'
$\frac{1}{2}$	2.973818997047456'	4.181170379881933'
0	3.4960767390561593'	3.4960767390561593'

Table 1. $r(\vec{c})$ and $r(\vec{c}_1)$: $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z^2 - 1$. Other $r(\vec{c})$ are obtained by $r(\vec{c}_2) = r(\vec{c})$ and $r(\vec{c}_3) = r(\vec{c}_1)$.

c_2	$\frac{6}{\pi}F$	$\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$	F/A_{free}
1	0.03710467901895455'	0.03710480745177178'	0.9999965386475216'
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.04910296244435445'	0.049102990179460966'	0.9999994351646119'
0	0.055363520349671534'	0.0553655493634881'	0.9999633524124677'

Table 2. Numeric check in maximal chamber: $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z^2 - 1$. The NLIEs are solved by Fourier discretisation with cutoff $(-12, 12)$ and 2^{12} points. The parameter ϵ in eq. (3.15) is fixed to be $1/2^4$. The TBA equations are solved by 2^{14} points and cutoff $(-20, 20)$.

The superscripts of kernel denote the shift of the argument $f^\pm(\theta) = f\left(\theta \pm \frac{\pi i}{2}\right)$. A_{free} is now given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_{\text{free}} = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(|m_1| \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_1}) + |m_2| \log(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_2}) + |m_3| \cosh \theta \log(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_3}) \right. \\
 & \left. + |m_{12}| \log(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_{12}}) + |m_{23}| \log(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_{23}}) + |m_{123}| \log(1 + e^{-\tilde{\epsilon}_{123}}) \right) d\theta.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{5.3}$$

When $c_1 = 0$, we get the double well potential, where $m_1 = m_3$ and $m_{12} = m_{23}$. The r in NLIEs can be computed explicitly by using (3.8). In table 1, we list several examples for $r(\vec{c})$ and $r(\vec{c}_1)$. Other $r(\vec{c})$ are obtained by $r(\vec{c}_2) = r(\vec{c})$ and $r(\vec{c}_3) = r(\vec{c}_1)$. The free energy can be computed by solving the NLIEs (3.19) and then by substituting the numerical solution into equation (3.22) for the free energy. In table 2 we show the numerical results of $\frac{6}{\pi}F$ and $\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$ for several values of c_2 . As expected, F matches A_{free} with a very high precision.

We then consider the polynomial with $c_1 \neq 0$, for which the phase $\Phi(\theta, \vec{c})$ in equation (2.11) is nontrivial. Evaluating the masses (period integrals), we find $m_1 \neq m_3$ and $m_{12} \neq m_{23}$. In table 3 and table 4, we list $r_0(\vec{c})$ and $r(\vec{c})$, respectively, as defined in (3.8). In table 5, we show the $\frac{6}{\pi}F$ and $\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$ for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z - \frac{z}{200} - 1$ with several c_2 .

We then fix c_2 to be 1, and vary c_1 . In table 6 and table 7, we list the $r_0(\vec{c})$ and $r(\vec{c})$ respectively for this case. In table 8, we show the $\frac{6}{\pi}F$ and $\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$ for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + z^2 + c_1 z - 1$.

In a similar way, we have tested our NLIEs (3.15) for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^3 + c_1 z - 1$ against the TBA equations in the maximal chamber.¹¹ In table 9, we present $\frac{6}{\pi}F$ and $\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$ for several values of c_1 .

¹¹The TBA equations can be found in equation (3.80) of [26].

c_2	$r_0(\vec{c})$	$r_0(\vec{c}_1)$	$r_0(\vec{c}_2)$
1	2.580322548331587'	5.049378533767665' - 0.002318241884034844'i	2.5849590320996567'
$\frac{1}{2}$	2.972598628551023'	4.181167930139899' - 0.0012249121993099799'i	2.9750484529496433'
$\frac{1}{100}$	3.4841068384904066'	3.5080872072271383' - 0.000024977324456942895'i	3.4841567931393205'

Table 3. $r_0(\vec{c}), r_0(\vec{c}_1), r_0(\vec{c}_2)$ and $r_0(\vec{c}_3)$ for $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z^2 - \frac{z}{200} - 1$. $r_0(\vec{c}_3)$ is obtained by $r_0(\vec{c}_3) = \bar{r}_0(\vec{c}_1)$.

c_2	$r(\vec{c})$	$r(\vec{c}_1)$	$r(\vec{c}_2)$
1	2.5881765299655615'	5.049378533767665' - 0.010172223518009327'i	2.5771050504656823'
$\frac{1}{2}$	2.9804526101849973'	4.181167930139899' - 0.009078893833284463'i	2.967194471315669'
$\frac{1}{100}$	3.491960820124381'	3.5080872072271383' - 0.007878958958431426'i	3.476302811505346'

Table 4. $r(\vec{c}), r(\vec{c}_1), r(\vec{c}_2)$ and $r(\vec{c}_3)$ for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z^2 - \frac{z}{200} - 1$. $r(\vec{c}_3)$ is obtained by $r(\vec{c}_3) = \bar{r}(\vec{c}_1)$.

c_2	$\frac{6}{\pi} F$	$\frac{6}{\pi} A_{\text{free}}$	F/A_{free}
1	0.037104841463217055'	0.03710484211496269'	0.9999999824350246'
$\frac{1}{2}$	0.04910375701712826'	0.04910376260115915'	0.9999998862809978'
$\frac{1}{100}$	0.05536470669758174'	0.055364704965062565'	1.0000000312928459'

Table 5. Numeric check in maximal chamber: $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + c_2 z^2 - \frac{z}{200} - 1$. The NLIEs are solved by Fourier discretisation with cutoff $(-12, 12)$ and 2^{12} points. The parameter ϵ in eq. (3.15) is fixed to be $1/2^4$. The TBA equations are solved by 2^{14} points and cutoff $(-20, 20)$.

c_1	$r_0(\vec{c})$	$r_0(\vec{c}_1)$	$r_0(\vec{c}_2)$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	2.3933954392247605'	5.037001372706346' - 0.23424307835549674'i	2.8618815959357526'
$-\frac{1}{4}$	2.4777183763893467'	5.046201443952038' - 0.11622181204658544'i	2.7101620004825175'
$-\frac{1}{50}$	2.5734354362619722'	5.049359181799129' - 0.009273172229004922'i	2.591981780719982'

Table 6. $r_0(\vec{c}), r_0(\vec{c}_1), r_0(\vec{c}_2)$ and $r_0(\vec{c}_3)$ for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + z^2 + c_1 z - 1$. $r_0(\vec{c}_3)$ is obtained by $r_0(\vec{c}_3) = \bar{r}_0(\vec{c}_1)$.

c_1	$r(\vec{c})$	$r(\vec{c}_1)$	$r(\vec{c}_2)$
$-\frac{1}{2}$	3.178793602622209'	5.037001372706346' - 1.019641241752945'i	2.0764834325383044'
$-\frac{1}{4}$	2.870417458088071'	5.046201443952038' - 0.5089208937453096'i	2.3174629187837934'
$-\frac{1}{50}$	2.60485136279787'	5.049359181799129' - 0.040689098764902856'i	2.5605658541840843'

Table 7. $r(\vec{c}), r(\vec{c}_1), r(\vec{c}_2)$ and $r(\vec{c}_3)$ for the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + z^2 + c_1 z - 1$. $r(\vec{c}_3)$ is obtained by $r(\vec{c}_3) = \bar{r}(\vec{c}_1)$.

c_1	$\frac{6}{\pi}F$	$\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$	F/A_{free}
$-\frac{1}{2}$	0.03704085160351035'	0.03704085160351035'	1.0000000000000000
$-\frac{1}{4}$	0.03716372850655718'	0.03716372633241627'	1.000000058501693'
$-\frac{1}{50}$	0.03710536684451506'	0.037105361745906645'	1.0000001374089398'

Table 8. Numeric check in maximal chamber: $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + z^2 + c_1 z - 1$. The NLIEs are solved by Fourier discretisation with cutoff $(-12, 12)$ and 2^{10} points. The parameter ϵ in eq. (3.15) is fixed to be $1/2$. The TBA equations are solved by 2^{14} points and cutoff $(-20, 20)$.

c_1	$\frac{6}{\pi}F$	$\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$	F/A_{free}
$-\frac{1}{2}$	0.027577390204736915'	0.027585003289666222'	0.9997240136298206'
$-\frac{1}{10}$	0.017482596263586746'	0.017482865359751576'	0.9999846080056505'
$-\frac{1}{100}$	0.01719846067124951'	0.017198793671935574'	0.9999806381370412'

Table 9. $\frac{6}{\pi}F$ and $\frac{6}{\pi}A_{\text{free}}$ for $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^3 + c_1 z - 1$. The NLIEs are solved by Fourier discretization with cutoff $(-12, 12)$ and 2^{12} points. The parameter ϵ in eq. (3.15) is fixed to be $1/2^4$. The TBA equations are solved by 2^{14} points and cutoff $(-20, 20)$.

Our numerical results show that

$$F = A_{\text{free}}, \quad (5.4)$$

at least in the maximal chamber. In other chambers, we need to consider the wall crossing of NLIEs and TBA equations, which will be pursued in a future publication. At the end of section, it is worth to note that our NLIEs are much simpler than the TBA equations, especially when the number of cusps of Wilson loop is large. For the lightlike Wilson loop with $4N + 4$ cusps, one needs $2N(2N - 1)/2$ TBA equations to compute the free energy in maximal chamber, while the number of NLIEs is only $2N$. Moreover, one needs to perform $(N - 1)(2N - 1)$ times wall crossing to derive the TBA equations in the maximal chamber, which is quite complicated. Therefore, it is much convenient to use the NLIEs instead of TBA equation, especially in maximal chamber.

6 Conformal limit

Consider the NLIEs in the limit

$$|c_0| \rightarrow 0, \quad c_n = |c_0|^{\frac{2N-n}{2N}} c_n^c \rightarrow 0, \quad \theta = \theta^c - \frac{1+N}{2N} \ln |c_0| \rightarrow +\infty, \quad (6.1)$$

with c_n^c, θ^c finite. Then, we have that

$$w_0(\vec{c})e^\theta \rightarrow w_0(\vec{c}^c)e^{\theta^c}, \quad \bar{w}_0(\vec{c})e^{-\theta} \rightarrow 0, \quad B_{-1}(\vec{c})e^\theta \rightarrow B_{-1}(\vec{c}^c)e^{\theta^c}, \quad \bar{B}_{-1}(\vec{c})e^{-\theta} \rightarrow 0. \quad (6.2)$$

The linear problem in the variable z , after the scaling

$$z = xe^{-\frac{\theta}{1+N}}, \quad (6.3)$$

c_1^c	$r_0(\vec{c}^c)$	$r_0(\vec{c}_1^c)$	$r_0(\vec{c}_2^c)$
$-\frac{1}{100}$	3.4960916735302283'	3.4960617618285434'	3.496091757138591'
$-\frac{1}{10}$	3.4975335418072313'	3.4945799178619184' - 0.00004172438919569643'i	3.4976169905856227'

Table 10. $r_0(\vec{c}_n^c)$ in the conformal limit. $r_0(\vec{c}_3^c)$ is obtained by conjugating $r_0(\vec{c}_1^c)$.

becomes

$$\left[-\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \frac{l(l+1)}{x^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{2N} c_n^c e^{\frac{2N-n}{1+N}\theta^c} x^n \right] \psi(x) = e^{\frac{2N}{1+N}\theta^c} \psi(x), \quad (6.4)$$

which is a Schrödinger problem with energy $E = e^{\frac{2N}{1+N}\theta^c}$ and potential

$$V(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{2N} c_n^c e^{\frac{2N-n}{1+N}\theta^c} x^n. \quad (6.5)$$

Interestingly, the limiting $\hat{\Omega}$ symmetry acts as

$$\hat{\Omega}_{\text{lim}} : x \rightarrow x e^{\frac{i\pi}{1+N}}, \quad c_n^c e^{\frac{2N-n}{1+N}\theta^c} \rightarrow c_n^c e^{\frac{2N-n}{1+N}\theta^c} e^{i\pi \frac{2N-n}{1+N}}, \quad e^{\frac{2N}{1+N}\theta^c} \rightarrow e^{\frac{2N}{1+N}\theta^c} e^{-\frac{2i\pi}{1+N}} \quad (6.6)$$

and the limiting $\hat{\Pi}$ symmetry as

$$\hat{\Pi}_{\text{lim}} : x \rightarrow x e^{-\frac{i\pi}{1+N}}, \quad c_n^c e^{\frac{2N-n}{1+N}\theta^c} \rightarrow c_n^c e^{\frac{2N-n}{1+N}\theta^c} e^{-i\pi \frac{2N-n}{1+N}}, \quad e^{\frac{2N}{1+N}\theta^c} \rightarrow e^{\frac{2N}{1+N}\theta^c} e^{\frac{2i\pi}{1+N}}. \quad (6.7)$$

Therefore in the ODE limit $\hat{\Omega}_{\text{lim}} = (\hat{\Pi}_{\text{lim}})^{-1}$ and then one can use only one type of symmetry.

In this limit, we make of course contact with known results. For instance, if $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^{2N} + c_{N-1} z^{N-1} + c_0$, then $B_{-1}(\vec{c}) = c_{N-1}/2$ and the extra driving term of the NLIEs, $-\frac{\pi}{N} B_{-1}(\vec{c}^c) e^{\theta^c} = \frac{-\pi c_{N-1}^c}{2N} e^{\theta^c}$, equals $-\pi/2N$ times the coefficient of the term x^{N-1} in $V(x)$, in agreement with [17] and [18].

To complete our comparison between our NLIEs in conformal limit and the NLIEs found in [17] and [18], we report here some numerical results. We consider as an example the polynomial $p(z, \vec{c}) = z^4 + |c_0|^{3/4} c_1^c z - |c_0|$ with a small negative c_0 . Under the limit (6.1), $w_0(\vec{c}) e^\theta$ becomes

$$w_0(\vec{c}) e^\theta \rightarrow - \int_0^\infty d\tilde{z} \left[\sqrt{\tilde{z}^4 + e^{\frac{3\pi i}{4}} c_1^c \tilde{z} + 1 - q_2(\tilde{z})} \right] e^{\theta^c}, \quad (6.8)$$

where $z = |c_0|^{1/4} \tilde{z}$ and $q_2(\tilde{z})$ is the related polynomial which makes the integration convergent. In table 10 and 11, we list $r_0(\vec{c}^c)$ and $r(\vec{c}^c)$. Moreover, the driving terms in NLIEs (3.19) become $\frac{1}{2} |r(\vec{c}_n^c)| e^{\theta^c} - 2\pi k$ in the conformal limit, while the rest of the equations stays the same in form. With this information we evaluate (3.19) in the conformal limit numerically.

c_1^c	$r(\vec{c}^c)$	$r(\vec{c}_1^c)$	$r(\vec{c}_2^c)$
$-\frac{1}{100}$	3.511799636798177'	3.4960617618285434' - 0.015707963267948967'i	3.4803837938706423'
$-\frac{1}{10}$	3.654613174486721'	3.4945799178619184' - 0.15712135706868535'i	3.340537357906133'

Table 11. $r(\vec{c}_n^c)$ in the conformal limit. $r(\vec{c}_3^c)$ is obtained by conjugating $r(\vec{c}_1^c)$.

On the other hand, starting from $p(z) = z^4 + |c_0|^{3/4}c_1^c z - |c_0|$, the potential (6.5) becomes $V(x) = x^4 + c_1^c e^{\theta^c} x$, from which one finds the NLIEs [17] and [18]:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln a_{\pm}(\theta^c) &= \frac{\pi i}{2} \left(2l + 1 \pm \frac{\alpha}{2} \right) - ib_0 e^{\theta^c} \\ &+ \int_{\mathcal{C}_1} d\theta' K_1(\theta^c - \theta') \ln(1 + a_{\pm}(\theta')) - \int_{\mathcal{C}_2} d\theta' K_1(\theta^c - \theta') \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_{\pm}(\theta')} \right) \\ &+ \int_{\mathcal{C}_1} d\theta' K_2(\theta^c - \theta') \ln(1 + a_{\mp}(\theta')) - \int_{\mathcal{C}_2} d\theta' K_2(\theta^c - \theta') \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_{\mp}(\theta')} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (6.9)$$

where $\alpha = c_1^c e^{\theta^c}$ and the kernels K_1 and K_2 are given by

$$\begin{aligned} K_1(\theta^c) &= - \left(\frac{1}{4\pi \cosh \theta^c} - \frac{\theta^c}{2\pi^2 \cosh \theta^c \sinh \theta^c} \right), \\ K_2(\theta^c) &= - \left(\frac{1}{4\pi \cosh \theta^c} + \frac{\theta^c}{2\pi^2 \cosh \theta^c \sinh \theta^c} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.10)$$

\mathcal{C}_1 and \mathcal{C}_2 are integration contours just below and just above the real θ^c axis with a distance ϵ . We introduce the related free energy obtained from these NLIEs by

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F} &= \frac{i}{\pi} \int d\theta^c \left(\left(b_0 + \frac{\pi}{4} c_1^c \right) e^{\theta^c - i\epsilon} \ln(1 + a_+(\theta^c - i\epsilon)) + \left(b_0 - \frac{\pi}{4} c_1^c \right) e^{\theta^c - i\epsilon} \ln(1 + a_-(\theta^c - i\epsilon)) \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \left(b_0 + \frac{\pi}{4} c_1^c \right) e^{\theta^c + i\epsilon} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_+(\theta^c + i\epsilon)} \right) - \left(b_0 - \frac{\pi}{4} c_1^c \right) e^{\theta^c + i\epsilon} \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{a_-(\theta^c + i\epsilon)} \right) \right). \end{aligned} \quad (6.11)$$

Then, our free energy in the conformal limit F^c and \mathcal{F} lead to the same result

$$F^c = \frac{\pi}{6} = \mathcal{F}, \quad (6.12)$$

when $l = 0$. In order to understand the precise relationship between our NLIEs and the ones of (6.9), we solve both numerically. We evaluate the two type of NLIEs by Fourier discretization with a cutoff $(-12, 12)$ and 2^{10} points. The parameter ϵ related with integration contour is fixed to be $1/2^4$. In figure 2, we plot the real and imaginary parts of the functions $-iZ(\theta^c - i\phi_n, \vec{c}_n^c)$ and $\ln a_{\pm}(\theta^c)$, respectively, with fixed $c_1^c = -\frac{1}{100}$ and $l = 0$. In figure 3, we plot the real and imaginary parts of the functions $-iZ(\theta^c - i\phi_n, \vec{c}_n^c)$ and $\ln a_{\pm}(\theta^c)$, respectively, with fixed $c_1^c = -\frac{1}{10}$ and $l = 0$. In larger scale of θ , we also find the similar behavior.

These numeric results (and many other examples) suggest

$$-iZ(\theta^c - i\phi_0, \vec{c}^c) = \ln a_+(\theta^c), \quad -iZ(\theta^c - i\phi_2, \vec{c}_2^c) = \ln a_-(\theta). \quad (6.13)$$

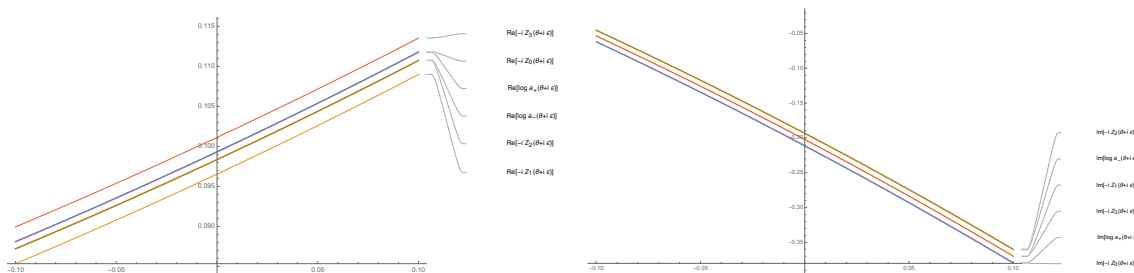


Figure 2. The real (left) and imaginary (right) parts (right) of the functions $-iZ(\theta^c - i\phi_n, \vec{c}_n^c)$ and $\ln a_{\pm}(\theta^c)$ with $c_1^c = -\frac{1}{100}$.

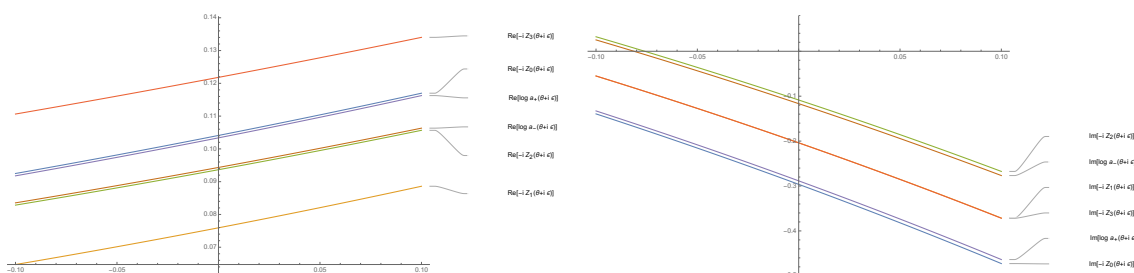


Figure 3. The real (left) and imaginary (right) parts of the functions $-iZ(\theta^c - i\phi_n, \vec{c}_n^c)$ and $\ln a_{\pm}(\theta^c)$ with $c_1^c = -\frac{1}{10}$ and $l = 0$.

From the numeric solution, we also find

$$\begin{aligned}
 Z(\theta^c - i\phi_0, \vec{c}^c) + Z(\theta^c - i\phi_2, \vec{c}_2^c) &= Z(\theta - i\phi_1, \vec{c}_1^c) + Z(\theta - i\phi_3, \vec{c}_3^c), \\
 \text{Re}(Z(\theta^c - i\phi_1, \vec{c}_1^c)) &= \text{Re}(Z(\theta^c - i\phi_3, \vec{c}_3^c)).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{6.14}$$

Moreover, we also find numerically the same relations (6.13) and (6.14) for various values of l between $-\frac{1}{2}$ and $+\frac{1}{2}$. Then, we can very reasonably conclude that the conformal limit of our NLIEs (3.19) reproduce the results of [17] and [18].

7 Conclusions

We have constructed the main functional relations, QQ - and TQ -systems, underlying the (integrable) computations of the gluon scattering amplitudes in (planar) $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at strong coupling. Kinematical data of scattered gluons are encapsulated in complex quantities, the moduli, which appear ‘dynamically’ in the functional relations. In addition, we have provided a system of coupled NLIEs which renders effective the analytical and numerical explicit computation of these amplitudes. We tested our equations in the case of regular polygons (conformal limit) and the octagon (‘harmonic oscillator’ limit) by means of explicit analytic computations. In addition we provided various numerical tests for polynomials corresponding to polygons with ten and twelve sides. Possible applications of our functional and integral equations to the understanding of the BPS spectra and wall-crossing in $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SYM [15] could become a very important issue on the desk.

For the future, the principal aim is that our disentanglement of the integrability structure of the problem could shed light on the string quantisation, which, in the end, should reduce to a suitable deformation of the classical model (2.5), (2.1), (2.2), (2.3) or the derived functional equations or the Bethe Ansatz equations (3.5).

Then, it would be of interest to connect the linear problems with the strong coupling limit of an OPE series [38], as realised first in [39] for AdS_5 and then for all polygons in [40], eventually as their restriction to AdS_3 (with the fermionic bound state subtleties of [41]). In the opposite direction, it is very useful to generalise our method, based on $SU(2)$, to the full AdS_5 (at strong coupling), the $SU(4)$ Hitchin system indeed (for some generalisation to $SU(3)$ cf. [42]).

In addition, the formalism discussed in this paper could be applied also to Wilson loops in Euclidean AdS_3 , which problem becomes, after Pohlmeyer reduction, the modified cosh-Gordon equation [43].

An important final remark concerns the solution of classical equation (2.5). In a forthcoming publication [16] we show that it is obtained as a solution of an equation with the form of Gelfand-Levitan-Marchenko [44, 45] for which the inhomogeneous term (scattering data) is provided by T , the eigenvalue of the transfer matrix. This form of the equation is particularly important as it admits the solution to be written in terms of Fredholm determinants (i.e. tau functions)

$$\eta = \hat{\eta} + \frac{1}{4} \ln P\bar{P}, \quad \hat{\eta} = \ln \frac{\det(1 + K)}{\det(1 - K)} \tag{7.1}$$

and then, for instance, as a series expansion

$$\hat{\eta} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \hat{\eta}_{2n-1}, \quad \hat{\eta}_{2n-1} = \frac{2}{2n-1} \int \prod_{i=1}^{2n-1} \frac{d\theta_i}{4\pi} T\left(\theta_i + \frac{i\pi}{2} + \frac{i\pi}{2N}, \vec{c}\right) \frac{e^{-2we^{\theta_i} - 2\bar{w}e^{-\theta_i}}}{\cosh \frac{\theta_i - \theta_{i+1}}{2}}. \tag{7.2}$$

η is real due to the property $\bar{T}(\theta, \vec{c}) = T(-\bar{\theta}, \vec{c})$, which comes from (2.23), (2.26). And this is in fact the explicit solution of the initial problem, for $l = 0$ the string problem,¹² and we may think that a similar solution should exist for the more general AdS_5 case in terms of classical tau functions for the $SU(4)$ Hitchin system.

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¹²In fact, from it one can reconstruct the classical string world-sheet in AdS_3 by solving the two auxiliary linear problems at specific values of θ .

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