

Exact results in QFTs

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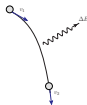
INFN retreat

S. Stefano Belbo, 15 November 2025



- 2016-2020: PhD at **Università di Torino**, advisor Marco Billó

Main interests:



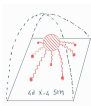
- 2020-2023: postdoctoral fellow at **ETH Zürich** in Matthias Gaberdiel's group

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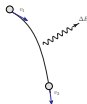


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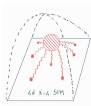
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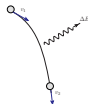


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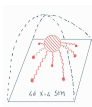
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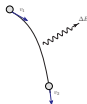


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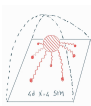
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- Any well-defined Quantum Field Theory (QFT) possesses a spacetime **Poincaré symmetry** $\{P_\mu, M_{\mu\nu}\}$.
- In high energy theoretical physics, possible extensions have been explored to improve analytical power:
 - conformal symmetry**: Scale invariance at the quantum level $x^\mu \rightarrow \lambda x^\mu$.
 - supersymmetry**: Fermionic generators Q acting as:

$$Q |\text{Boson}\rangle \propto |\text{Fermion}\rangle \quad \text{and} \quad Q |\text{Fermion}\rangle \propto |\text{Boson}\rangle$$

Fundamental fields organized into **supermultiplets**.

- WHY?** Additional symmetries provide **more constraints**, allowing us to go beyond (and test) perturbative approximations to get **exact results**.

- Technique: **Supersymmetric Localization** [Pestun, 2007]

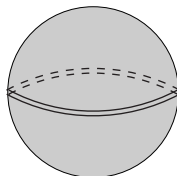
$$\int [\mathcal{D}\Phi(x)] \xrightarrow{Q_{SUSY}} \int da_{[N \times M]}$$

- Path integral localized to a finite dimensional integral that can be solved exactly.
- **Example:** supersymmetric circular Wilson loop in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM.

$$W(C) = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} \mathcal{P} \exp \left\{ \oint_C d\tau \left[i A_\mu \dot{x}^\mu + \phi_1 \right] \right\}$$

- The localization procedure allows for an exact function of the coupling g_{YM}

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W(C) \rangle &\rightarrow \langle W_{eq} \rangle = \left\langle \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} e^{2\pi a} \right\rangle_{\text{gaussian}} \\ &= \frac{1}{N} L_{N-1}^1 \left(-\frac{g_{YM}^2}{4} \right) \exp \left[\frac{g_{YM}^2}{8} \right] \end{aligned}$$



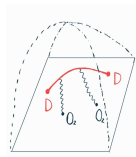
Integrated correlators from SUSY localization

Several recent results for integrated correlators and the holographic dual scattering amplitudes:

- Four-point correlator with **determinant operators**, dual to D3-brane/graviton scattering.

[Brown, Dorigoni, FG, Wen, '24-'25]

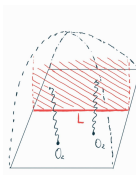
$$\langle O_2(x_1) O_2(x_2) D(x_3) D(x_4) \rangle$$



- Two-point integrated correlator with a **Line defect**, dual to graviton scattering off a **long string**

[Billó, Frau, FG, Lerda, '23-'24]

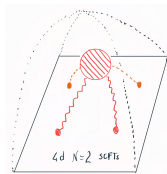
$$\langle O_2(x_1) O_2(x_2) L \rangle$$



- Four-point integrated correlator in special $\mathcal{N} = 2$ SCFTs, dual to mixed **gluon/graviton scattering**.

[De Lillo, Frau, FG, Lerda et al. '25]

$$\langle O_2(x_1) O_2(x_2) \Phi_2(x_3) \Phi_2(x_4) \rangle$$



We study QFTs with a global charge (e.g. scalar ϕ^4 theory with $O(2)$ global symmetry)

- State created by an operator O_J carrying a large charge $J \gg 1$.
- Energy of the state $\Delta(J)$ grows with J .
- The path integral is dominated by a classical configuration (saddle point):

$$\langle O_J(x_1) O_J(x_2) \dots \rangle \sim \int \mathcal{D}\Phi e^{-S[\Phi]} O_J(x_1) O_J(x_2) \xrightarrow{J \gg 1} e^{-S_{\text{EFT}}[\Phi_{\text{classical}}]}$$

- The EFT for the low-energy fluctuations around $\Phi_{\text{classical}}$ allows to explore the strong coupling dynamics with several **universality properties**. Ask Domenico for many more details!

Large charge in gauge theories: Feynman diagrams

- YM theories with $SU(N)$ gauge group: play with the two parameters N and J .
- When considering the usual 't Hooft limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N$ fixed:

$$\langle O O \rangle \sim \underbrace{\left(\text{bubble} + \text{bubble with 1 line} + \text{bubble with 2 lines} + \dots \right)}_{\text{Planar diagrams}} + \frac{1}{N^2} \left(\text{bubble with 3 lines} + \dots \right) +$$

Large charge in gauge theories: Feynman diagrams

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- When considering the usual 't Hooft limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N$ fixed:

$$\langle O O \rangle \sim \underbrace{\left(\text{circle} + \text{circle with 1 vertical line} + \text{circle with 2 vertical lines} + \dots \right)}_{\text{Planar diagrams}} + \frac{1}{N^2} \left(\text{circle with 4 lines} + \dots \right) +$$

- One can consider the large charge 't Hooft limit $J \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 J$ fixed (and $J \gg N$)

$$\langle O_J O_J \rangle \Big|_{2\text{-loop}} \sim \text{diagram with } g^4 \text{ box} + \frac{1}{J} \text{diagram with } g^4 \text{ box and crossed-out lines}$$

Large charge in gauge theories: Feynman diagrams

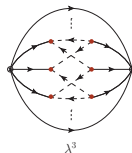
- YM theories with $SU(N)$ gauge group: play with the two parameters N and J .
- When considering the usual 't Hooft limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N$ fixed:

$$\langle O O \rangle \sim \underbrace{\left(\text{circle with 2 dots} + \text{circle with 2 dots and 1 vertical line} + \text{circle with 2 dots and 2 vertical lines} + \dots \right)}_{\text{Planar diagrams}} + \frac{1}{N^2} \left(\text{circle with 2 dots and 2 crossing lines} + \dots \right) +$$

- One can consider the large charge 't Hooft limit $J \rightarrow \infty$, $\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 J$ fixed (and $J \gg N$)

$$\langle O_J O_J \rangle \Big|_{2\text{-loop}} \sim \text{circle with 2 dots and a central box labeled } g^4 + \frac{1}{J} \text{circle with 2 dots and a central box labeled } g^4$$

- It turns out **large- J** selects the **maximally non-planar diagrams** in N :
(tested in $N = 2, 4$ theories) [Beccaria, FG, Hasan '20 - Brown, FG, Wen, '24]



- we can choose constrained large charge insertions: $\langle O_H(x_1) O_H(x_2) \dots \rangle$ preserving (part of) superconformal symmetry

- Path integral dominated by saddle point equations

$$\delta_\Phi \left(-S[\Phi] + \log O_H(x_1) + \log O_H(x_2) + \dots \right) = 0$$

- Solutions of the saddle point equations are non-trivial profiles for the scalar fields in the theory: $\phi^I \sim \phi_{\text{cl}}^I \propto \sqrt{J}$
- EFT of fluctuations = **Coulomb branch physics**
- Large charge in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM $\Rightarrow$ simplest example of **non-conformal QFT**.
- Universal properties linking SUSY theories to more realistic theories.

- Define L operators as $L = O_2$ [Brown, Grassi, FG, Iossa, Wen, '25]
Choose H operators as $H = O_K^m \sim (\text{tr } \phi^K)^m$ such that $m \rightarrow \infty$ (so $\Delta_H \gg N$)

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- Result from semiclassics + localisation

$$\langle O_K^m(x_1) O_K^m(x_2) O_2(x_3) O_2(x_4) \rangle = \frac{1}{x_{34}^2} \sum_s (t_s^2(u, v, \lambda) - 1) ,$$

where • $u = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2}$, $v = \frac{x_{14}^2 x_{23}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2}$

- $t_s = \sum_{\ell=0}^{\infty} (-M_s^2)^\ell P^{(\ell)}(u, v) = \frac{u}{\sqrt{v}} \sum_{r=1}^{\infty} \frac{r e^{-\sigma} \sqrt{r^2 + 4M_s^2}}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4M_s^2}} \frac{\sin(r\varphi)}{\sin(\varphi)}$
- $M_s(\lambda)$ masses in the EFT
- $P^{(\ell)}(u, v)$ ladder Feynman integrals [Davydichev, Ustyukina - Broadhurst, '93]

HHLL correlators in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

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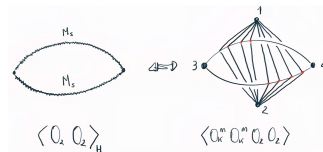
$$\langle O_K^m(x_1) O_K^m(x_2) O_2(x_3) O_2(x_4) \rangle = \frac{1}{x_{34}^2} \sum_s \left(t_s^2(u, v, \lambda) - 1 \right),$$

where $\bullet u = \frac{x_{12}^2 x_{34}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2}$, $v = \frac{x_{14}^2 x_{23}^2}{x_{13}^2 x_{24}^2}$

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- Interpretation: scalar particles propagating in a heavy background



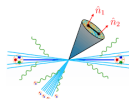
Connection with scalar field theories

- the function $t(u, v, \lambda)$ is associated to the scalar massive propagator
- same result as the heavy correlators in critical $O(N)$ ϕ^4 -model [Giombi, Hyman '20]
- Universal behavior for HHLL correlators across different theories

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Connection with QCD-like theories



- 4pt correlators in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM can be mapped to Energy-Energy correlators $\langle E(\vec{n}_1)E(\vec{n}_2) \rangle$ [Belitsky, Korchemsky, Sokatchev, Zhiboedov '13]
- $E(\vec{n})$ is the integrated energy flux measured by a detector pointed in the direction $\vec{n}$.
- Our HHLL result can provide some fully non-perturbative prediction of EEC in heavy states ($\sim$ hadron regime).