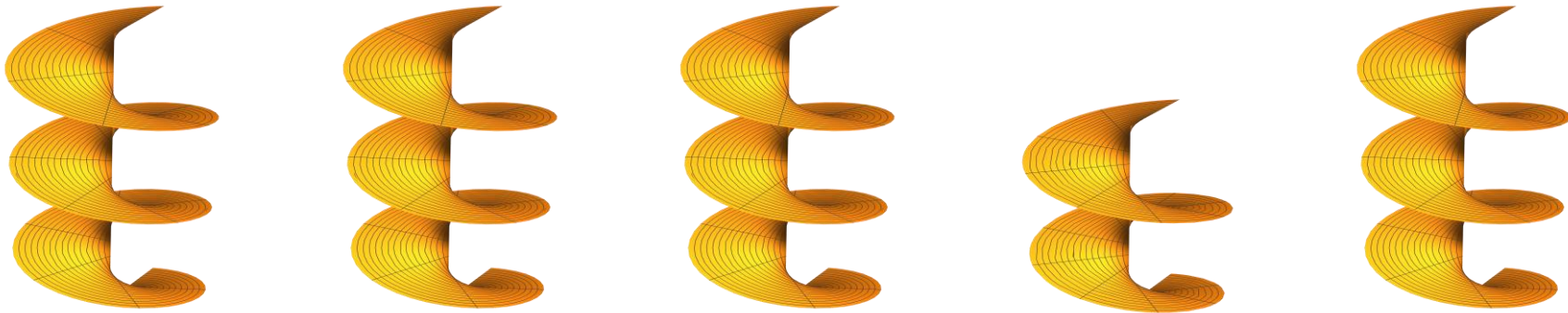


2504.13091

Perturbed symmetric-product orbifold

First order mixing and puzzles for integrability

Matheus Fabri, Alessandro Sfondrini, TS



Overview $\text{Sym}_N \mathbb{T}^4$

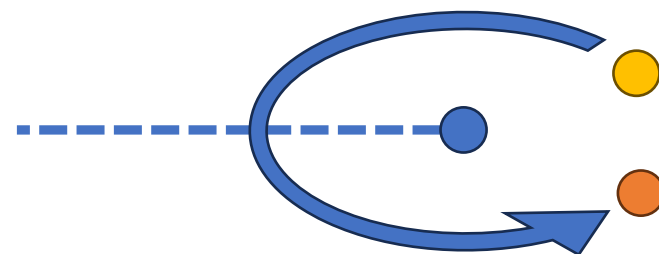
- Start from free 2d $\mathcal{N}=(4,4)$ SUSY theory of 4 bosons and 4 Majorana fermions (central charge $c=6$)

$$X^{A\dot{A}}(z, \bar{z}), \quad \psi^{\alpha A}(z), \quad \tilde{\psi}^{\dot{\alpha} \dot{A}}(\bar{z})$$

- Copy this N times $\phi \rightarrow \phi_i$
- Orbifold projection introduces twisted vacua, captured by σ_H , $H \in S_N$
e.g.:

$$\phi_1(e^{2\pi i} z) \sigma_{12}(0) = \phi_2(z) \sigma_{12}(0)$$

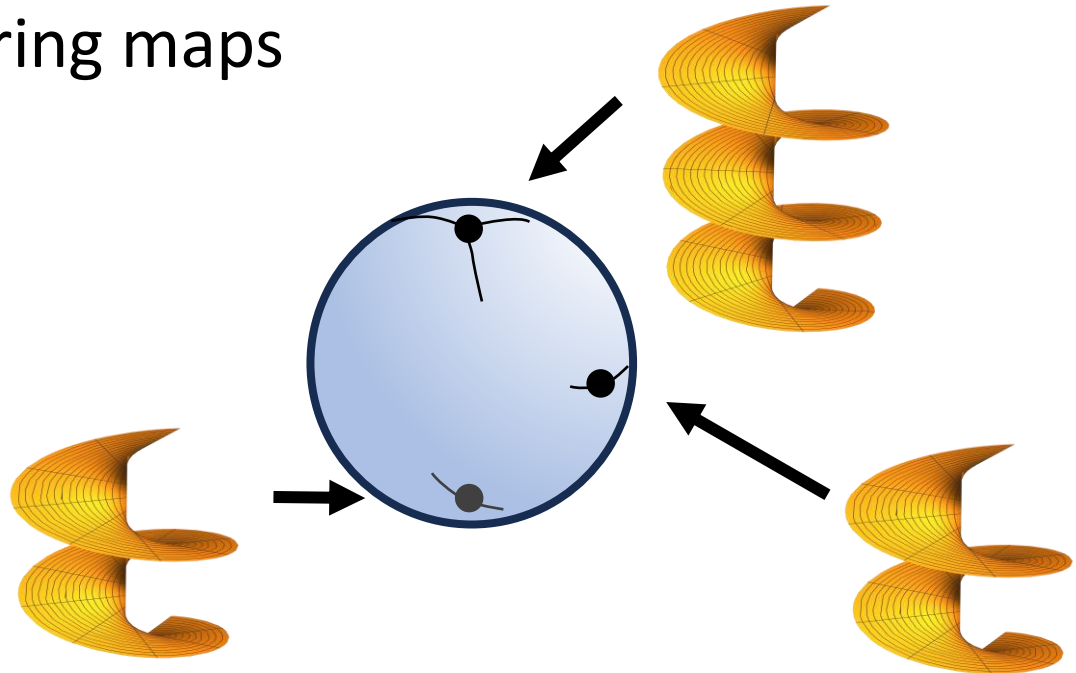
- At large N : Decompose into “single cycle” vacua σ_w of “twist” w



Covering space

- Mode expansion now features fractional modes - **painful**
- Instead consider a covering map $z = \Gamma[t] = t^L$
- We need only one copy of the seed theory on covering space – **nice**
- **Downside:** Need different covering maps for each correlator, e.g.:

$$\langle \sigma_2(0) \sigma_2(1) \sigma_3(\infty) \rangle : \\ \Gamma[t] = 3t^2 - 2t^3 .$$



First order perturbation theory

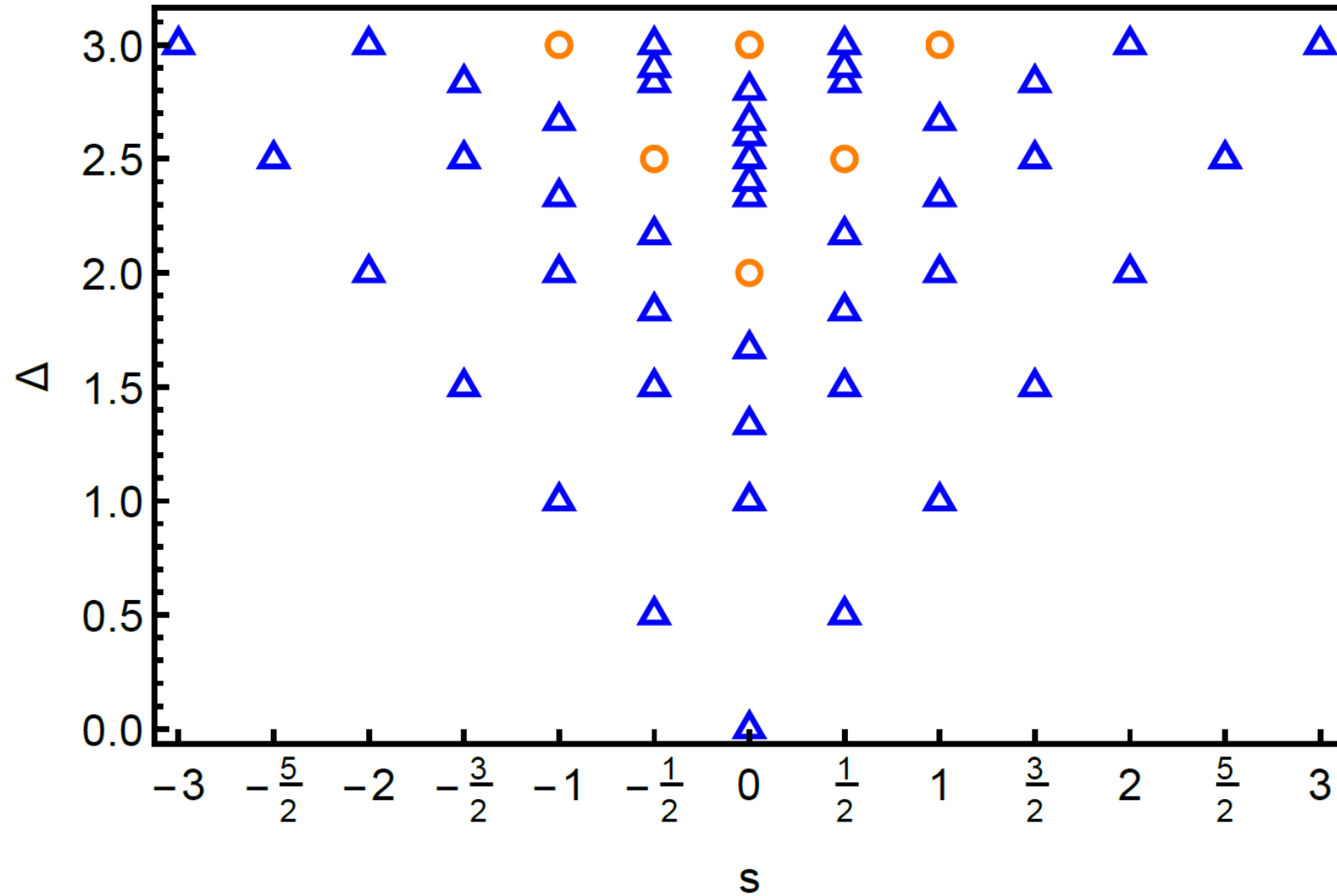
- Symmetric-product orbifold \iff IIB string on $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$
with $k = 1$ unit of NSNS-flux
- Marginal deformation \mathcal{D} \iff Turning on RR-flux

$$\mathcal{D} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \epsilon_{AB} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon_{\dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta}} G_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\alpha A} G_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\dot{\alpha} B} \sigma_2^{\beta\dot{\beta}}$$

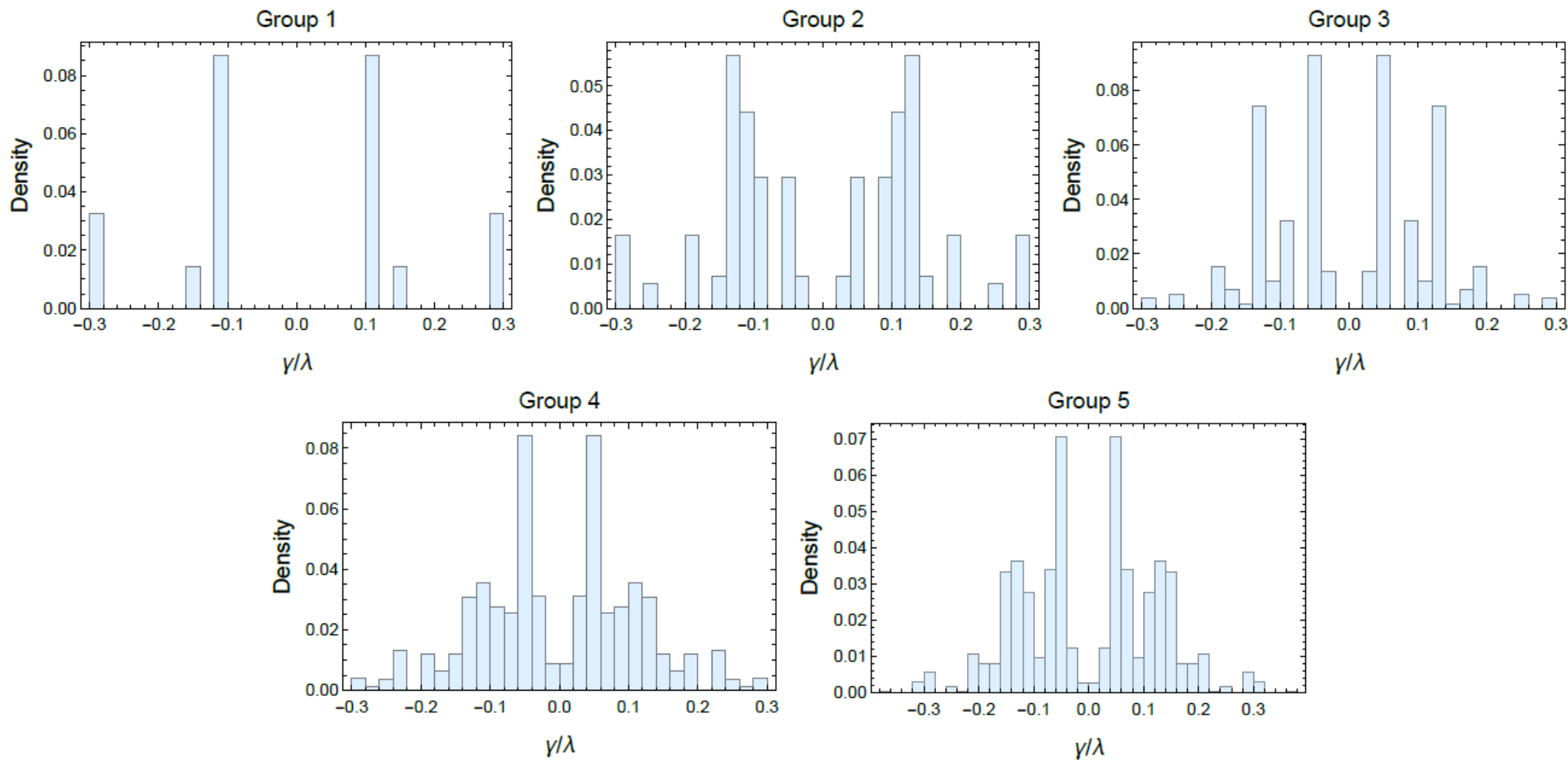
First order mixing matrix elements take the form

$$\langle \phi_{-\frac{n}{w}} \dots \sigma_w | \mathcal{D} | \phi_{-\frac{n}{w\pm 1}} \dots \sigma_{w\pm 1} \rangle$$

Lightest states



Results



Statistics

group	Δ	# states	# deformed states	fraction
1	2	276	74	26.8%
2	$\frac{5}{2}$	4×1090	4×464	42.6%
3	3	4×2368	4×1210	51.1%
4	3	4×6467	4×3828	59.2%
5	3	2×8280	2×4342	52.4%
All	≤ 3	248778	30766	12.4%

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Sparse

Big

Abundant

Large twist

- Checked that the dominant contributions to the mixing matrix go as $\frac{1}{w}$
- This is reassuring, because the integrability prediction is

$$E(p) = \sqrt{p^2 + 4\lambda^2 \sin^2(\pi p)}$$

→ There should be now $O(\lambda)$ terms, at least asymptotically

- For small twist maybe due to wrapping? **Puzzle for integrability**
- **Causing trouble on the side:** Gaberdiel et al. 23' claimed to have found $\{S_1, S_2\} |_{\text{phys.}} \rangle \neq 0$ **only** at large w . We cannot confirm this.

Thank you !!!