

Fermionic contribution
to anomalous dimension
of twist-2 operators in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM

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Deep Inelastic Scattering

[Gross, Wilczek '73]

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^q = \bar{q} \gamma_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} q + \text{symmetrisation} - \text{traces}$$

Twist = Canonical dimension - Lorentz spin j

[Gross, Wilczek '73]

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$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g = G_{\rho\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_3} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_{j-1}} G_{\rho\mu_j} + \text{symmetrisation} - \text{traces}$$

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Operators mix under renormalization

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$$\langle g | \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g | g \rangle \rightarrow \gamma_{gg}^j$$

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Operators mix under renormalization \rightarrow Matrix of anomalous dimensions

$$\langle \bar{q} | \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^q | q \rangle \rightarrow \gamma_{q\bar{q}}^j$$

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$$\langle \bar{q} | \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g | q \rangle \rightarrow \gamma_{g\bar{q}}^j$$

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{q\bar{q}} & \gamma_{gq} \\ \gamma_{g\bar{q}} & \gamma_{gg} \end{pmatrix}$$

Twist = Canonical dimension - Lorentz spin j

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$$\gamma_{qq} = 2C_F \left[4S_1(j) - 3 - \frac{2}{j(j+1)} \right] \quad \gamma_{qg} = -8T_R \frac{j^2 + j + 2}{j(j+1)(j+2)}$$

$$\gamma_{gq} = -4C_F \frac{j^2 + j + 2}{(j-1)j(j+1)} \quad \gamma_{gg} = \left[8C_A \left(S_1(j) - \frac{1}{j(j-1)} - \frac{1}{(j+1)(j+2)} - \frac{11}{12} \right) + \frac{8}{3}T_R \right]$$

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$$S_1(j) = \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{1}{k} = \Psi(1) - \Psi(j+1)$$

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Origin:

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Origin: $\mathcal{N} = 1$ Supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory

Wilson twist-2 operators:

[Gross, Wilczek '73]

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g = G_{\rho\mu_1}^a \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_3} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_{j-1}} G_{\rho\mu_j}^a$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_i^a \gamma_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} \lambda^{a, i}$$

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$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g = G_{\rho\mu_1}^a \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_3} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_{j-1}} \tilde{G}_{\rho\mu_j}^a$$

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Anomalous dimension matrix in leading order:

[Lipatov '00]

Wilson twist-2 operators:

$$\begin{aligned}
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 \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\lambda &= \bar{\lambda}_i^a \gamma_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} \lambda^{a, i} & \tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\lambda &= \bar{\lambda}_i^a \gamma_5 \gamma_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} \lambda^{a, i} \\
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 \end{aligned}$$

[Gross, Wilczek '73]

Anomalous dimension matrix in leading order:

[Lipatov '00]

$$\Gamma = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{gg} & \gamma_{g\lambda} & \gamma_{g\phi} \\ \gamma_{\lambda g} & \gamma_{\lambda\lambda} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi} \\ \gamma_{\phi g} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda} & \gamma_{\phi\phi} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Anomalous dimension matrix in leading order:

[Lipatov '00]

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{gg}^{(0)} &= -4S_1(j) + \frac{4}{j-1} - \frac{4}{j} + \frac{4}{j+1} - \frac{4}{j+2} & \gamma_{\lambda g}^{(0)} &= \frac{8}{j} - \frac{16}{j+1} + \frac{16}{j+2} \\ \gamma_{\phi g}^{(0)} &= \frac{12}{j+1} - \frac{12}{j+2} & \gamma_{g\lambda}^{(0)} &= \frac{4}{j-1} - \frac{4}{j} + \frac{2}{j+1} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi}^{(0)} &= \frac{8}{j} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda}^{(0)} &= \frac{6}{j+1} \\ \gamma_{\lambda\lambda}^{(0)} &= -4S_1(j) + \frac{4}{j} - \frac{4}{j+1} & \gamma_{\phi\phi}^{(0)} &= -4S_1(j) & \gamma_{g\phi}^{(0)} &= \frac{4}{j-1} - \frac{4}{j} \end{aligned}$$

Wilson twist-2 operators:

[Gross, Wilczek '73]

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g = G_{\rho\mu_1}^a \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_3} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_{j-1}} G_{\rho\mu_j}^a$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g = G_{\rho\mu_1}^a \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_3} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_{j-1}} \tilde{G}_{\rho\mu_j}^a$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_i^a \gamma_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} \lambda^{a, i}$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{O}}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\lambda = \bar{\lambda}_i^a \gamma_5 \gamma_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} \lambda^{a, i}$$

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\phi = \bar{\phi}_r^a \mathcal{D}_{\mu_1} \mathcal{D}_{\mu_2} \dots \mathcal{D}_{\mu_j} \phi^{a, r}$$

Anomalous dimension matrix in leading order:

[Lipatov '00]

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{gg}^{(0)} &= -4S_1(j) + \frac{4}{j-1} - \frac{4}{j} + \frac{4}{j+1} - \frac{4}{j+2} & \gamma_{\lambda g}^{(0)} &= \frac{8}{j} - \frac{16}{j+1} + \frac{16}{j+2} \\ \gamma_{\phi g}^{(0)} &= \frac{12}{j+1} - \frac{12}{j+2} & \gamma_{g\lambda}^{(0)} &= \frac{4}{j-1} - \frac{4}{j} + \frac{2}{j+1} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi}^{(0)} &= \frac{8}{j} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda}^{(0)} &= \frac{6}{j+1} \\ \gamma_{\lambda\lambda}^{(0)} &= -4S_1(j) + \frac{4}{j} - \frac{4}{j+1} & \gamma_{\phi\phi}^{(0)} &= -4S_1(j) & \gamma_{g\phi}^{(0)} &= \frac{4}{j-1} - \frac{4}{j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\gamma}_{gg} & \tilde{\gamma}_{g\lambda} \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{\lambda g} & \tilde{\gamma}_{\lambda\lambda} \end{pmatrix}$$

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Anomalous dimension matrix in leading order:

$$\Gamma^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{gg}^{(0)} & \gamma_{g\lambda}^{(0)} & \gamma_{g\phi}^{(0)} \\ \gamma_{\lambda g}^{(0)} & \gamma_{\lambda\lambda}^{(0)} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi}^{(0)} \\ \gamma_{\phi g}^{(0)} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda}^{(0)} & \gamma_{\phi\phi}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\tilde{\Gamma}^{(0)} = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\gamma}_{gg}^{(0)} & \tilde{\gamma}_{g\lambda}^{(0)} \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{\lambda g}^{(0)} & \tilde{\gamma}_{\lambda\lambda}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{[Lipatov '00]}$$

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$$\Downarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} S_1(j-2) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & S_1(j) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & S_1(j+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

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[Lipatov '00]

Eigenvalues of anomalous dimension matrix are expressed through the same function $\gamma_{uni}^{(0)}(j+2) = S_1(j)$ with shifted argument

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Origin: All multiplicatively renormalizable operators in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory belong to the same supermultiplet

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Origin: All multiplicatively renormalizable operators in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory belong to the same supermultiplet

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^T = \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^g + \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\lambda + \mathcal{O}_{\mu_1, \dots, \mu_j}^\phi$$

[A. Belitsky, S. Derkachov, G. Korchemsky, A. Manashov '03]
[A. Bukhvostov, G. Frolov, L. Lipatov, E. Kuraev 1985]

Conformal operators: $P_n^{(a,b)}$ – Jacobi polynomials

$$\mathcal{O}_j = X_1 (i\partial_+)^n P_n^{(2j_1-1, 2j_2-1)} \left(\overleftrightarrow{\mathcal{D}}^+ / \partial^+ \right) X_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial &\equiv \overrightarrow{\partial} + \overleftarrow{\partial} \\ \overleftrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} &\equiv \overrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} - \overleftarrow{\mathcal{D}} \end{aligned}$$

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Building supermultiplet: Supersymmetry transformations for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

Twist-2 in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM: Supermultiplet

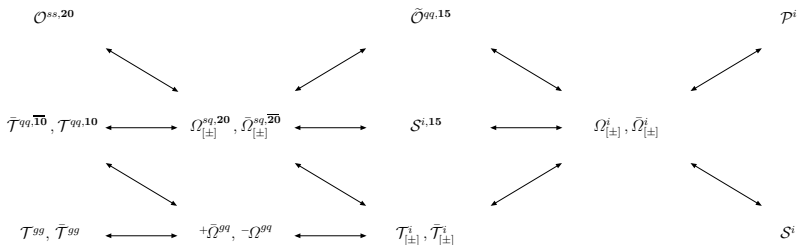
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$$\Gamma^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{gg}^{(1)} & \gamma_{g\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{g\phi}^{(1)} \\ \gamma_{\lambda g}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\lambda\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi}^{(1)} \\ \gamma_{\phi g}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\phi\phi}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

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$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory: Two loops

$$\Gamma^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{gg}^{(1)} & \gamma_{g\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{g\phi}^{(1)} \\ \gamma_{\lambda g}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\lambda\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi}^{(1)} \\ \gamma_{\phi g}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\phi\phi}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Downarrow$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j-2) & \Gamma_{21} & \Gamma_{31} \\ 0 & \gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j) & \Gamma_{32} \\ 0 & 0 & \gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j+2) \end{pmatrix}$$

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In the next-to-leading order (NLO) the matrix will triangle, but again the eigenvalues are expressed through the same function $\gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j)$

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 \Gamma^{(1)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \gamma_{gg}^{(1)} & \gamma_{g\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{g\phi}^{(1)} \\ \gamma_{\lambda g}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\lambda\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\lambda\phi}^{(1)} \\ \gamma_{\phi g}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\phi\lambda}^{(1)} & \gamma_{\phi\phi}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} & \tilde{\Gamma}^{(1)} &= \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\gamma}_{gg}^{(1)} & \tilde{\gamma}_{g\lambda}^{(1)} \\ \tilde{\gamma}_{\lambda g}^{(1)} & \tilde{\gamma}_{\lambda\lambda}^{(1)} \end{pmatrix} \\
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$$\begin{aligned}
 \gamma(j) &\equiv \gamma_{uni}(j) = \hat{a}\gamma_{uni}^{(0)}(j) + \hat{a}^2\gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j) + \hat{a}^3\gamma_{uni}^{(2)}(j) + \dots & \text{[KLV '03]} \\
 \frac{1}{8}\gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j+2) &= (S_3(j) + S_{-3}(j)) - 2S_{-2,1}(j) + 2S_1(j)(S_2(j) + S_{-2}(j))
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 \end{aligned}$$

Nested harmonic sums (level $\ell = |a| + |b| + |c| + \dots$):

$$S_a(j) = \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{(\text{sign}(a))^k}{k^a}, \quad S_{a,b,c,\dots}(j) = \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{(\text{sign}(a))^k}{k^a} S_{b,c,\dots}(k)$$

Two-loop result in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory:

[KLV '03]

$$\frac{1}{8} \gamma_{uni}^{(1)}(j+2) = -S_3(j) - S_{-3}(j) + 2S_{1,-2}(j) + 2S_{2,1}(j) + 2S_{1,2}(j)$$

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Two-loop result in QCD:

$$\mathbf{N}_\pm S_{\vec{m}} = S_{\vec{m}}(N \pm 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{ns}^{(1)+}(N) = & 4C_A C_F \left(2\mathbf{N}_+ S_3 - \frac{17}{24} - 2S_{-3} - \frac{28}{3} S_1 + (\mathbf{N}_- + \mathbf{N}_+) \left[\frac{151}{18} S_1 + 2S_{1,-2} - \frac{11}{6} S_2 \right] \right) \\ & + 4C_F n_f \left(\frac{1}{12} + \frac{4}{3} S_1 - (\mathbf{N}_- + \mathbf{N}_+) \left[\frac{11}{9} S_1 - \frac{1}{3} S_2 \right] \right) + 4C_F^2 \left(4S_{-3} + 2S_1 + 2S_2 - \frac{3}{8} \right. \\ & \left. + \mathbf{N}_- \left[S_2 + 2S_3 \right] - (\mathbf{N}_- + \mathbf{N}_+) \left[S_1 + 4S_{1,-2} + 2S_{1,2} + 2S_{2,1} + S_3 \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

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[KLV '03]

[A.Kotikov, L.Lipatov arXiv:hep-ph/0112346]

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Main result of two-loop calculations:

confirmation of maximal transcendentality principle

[KL '02]

$$S_{a,b,c,\dots}(j) = \sum_{k=1}^j \frac{(\text{sign}(a))^k}{k^a} S_{b,c,\dots}(k)$$

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Transcendentality: sum of the absolute values of indices $|a| + |b| + |c| + \dots$

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Eigenvalues of the anomalous dimension matrix for twist-2 operators in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory are expressed **only** through harmonic sums **with maximal transcendentality**

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory: Maximal transcendentality

Main result of two-loop calculations:

confirmation of maximal transcendentality principle

[KL '02]

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Using the maximal transcendentality principle we can obtain the universal anomalous dimension in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory **without any calculations** from the results obtained in QCD

Three-loop anomalous dimension in QCD: 10 years

[Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt '04]

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$$\begin{aligned}
\gamma_{\text{as}}^{(2+)}(N) = & 16C_A C_F n_f \left(\frac{3}{2}\zeta_3 - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{10}{9}S_{-3} - \frac{10}{9}S_3 + \frac{4}{3}S_{1,-2} - \frac{2}{3}S_{-4} + 2S_{1,1} - \frac{25}{9}S_2 + \frac{257}{27}S_1 - \frac{2}{3}S_{-3,1} - N_+ \left[S_{2,1} - \frac{2}{3}S_{3,1} - \frac{2}{3}S_4 \right] - (N_+ - 1) \left[\frac{23}{18}S_3 - S_2 \right] - (N_- + N_+) \left[S_{1,1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{1237}{216}S_1 + \frac{11}{18}S_3 - \frac{317}{108}S_2 + \frac{16}{9}S_{1,-2} - \frac{2}{3}S_{1,-2,1} - \frac{1}{3}S_{1,-3} - \frac{1}{2}S_{1,3} - \frac{1}{2}S_{2,1} - \frac{1}{3}S_{2,-2} + S_1\zeta_3 + \frac{1}{2}S_{3,1} \right] \right) + 16C_F C_A^2 \left(\frac{1657}{576} - \frac{15}{4}\zeta_3 + 2S_{-5} + \frac{31}{6}S_{-4} - 4S_{-4,1} - \frac{67}{9}S_{-3} + 2S_{-3,-2} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{11}{3}S_{-3,1} + \frac{3}{2}S_{-2} - 6S_{-2}\zeta_3 - 2S_{-2,-3} + 3S_{-2,-2} - 4S_{-2,-2,1} + 8S_{-2,-2,2} - \frac{1883}{54}S_1 - 10S_{1,-3} - \frac{16}{3}S_{1,-2} + 12S_{1,-2,1} + 4S_{1,3} - 4S_{2,-2} - \frac{5}{2}S_4 + \frac{1}{2}S_5 + \frac{176}{9}S_2 + \frac{13}{3}S_3 \right. \\
& \left. + (N_- + N_+ - 2) \left[3S_1\zeta_3 + 11S_{1,1} - 4S_{1,1,-2} \right] + (N_- + N_+) \left[\frac{9737}{432}S_1 - 3S_{1,-4} + \frac{19}{6}S_{1,-3} + 8S_{1,-3,1} + \frac{91}{9}S_{1,-2} - 6S_{1,-2,-2} - \frac{29}{3}S_{1,-2,1} + 8S_{1,1,-3} - 16S_{1,1,-2,1} - 4S_{1,1,3} - \frac{19}{4}S_{1,3} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 4S_{1,3,1} + 3S_{1,4} + 8S_{2,-2,1} + 2S_{2,3} - S_{3,-2} + \frac{11}{12}S_{3,1} - S_{4,1} - 4S_{2,-3} + \frac{1}{6}S_{2,-2} - \frac{1967}{216}S_2 + \frac{121}{72}S_3 \right] - (N_- - N_+) \left[3S_2\zeta_3 + 7S_{2,1} - 3S_{2,1,-2} + 2S_{2,-2,1} - \frac{1}{4}S_{2,3} - \frac{3}{2}S_{3,-2} - \frac{29}{6}S_{3,1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \frac{11}{4}S_{4,1} + \frac{1}{2}S_{2,-3} - S_{2,-2} \right] + N_+ \left[\frac{28}{9}S_3 - \frac{2376}{216}S_2 - \frac{8}{3}S_4 - \frac{5}{2}S_5 \right] + 16C_F n_f^2 \left(\frac{17}{144} - \frac{13}{27}S_1 + \frac{2}{9}S_2 + (N_- + N_+) \left[\frac{2}{9}S_1 - \frac{11}{54}S_2 + \frac{1}{18}S_3 \right] \right) + 16C_F^2 C_A \left(\frac{45}{4}\zeta_3 - \frac{151}{64} - 10S_{-5} \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{89}{6}S_{-4} + 20S_{-4,1} + \frac{134}{9}S_{-3} - 2S_{-3,-2} - \frac{31}{3}S_{-3,1} + 2S_{-3,2} - \frac{9}{2}S_{-2} + 18S_{-2}\zeta_3 + 10S_{-2,-3} - 6S_{-2,-2} + 8S_{-2,-2,1} - 28S_{-2,1,-2} + 46S_{1,-3} + \frac{26}{3}S_{1,-2} - 48S_{1,-2,1} + \frac{28}{3}S_{1,2} - \frac{185}{6}S_3 \right. \\
& \left. - 8S_{1,3} + 2S_{3,-2} - 4S_5 - (N_- + N_+ - 2) \left[9S_1\zeta_3 - \frac{133}{36}S_1 + \frac{209}{6}S_{1,1} - 14S_{1,1,-2} - \frac{242}{18}S_2 + 9S_{2,-2} + \frac{33}{4}S_4 - 3S_{3,1} + \frac{14}{3}S_{2,1} \right] + (N_- + N_+) \left[17S_{1,-4} - \frac{107}{6}S_{1,-3} - 32S_{1,-3,1} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - \frac{173}{9}S_{1,-2} + 16S_{1,-2,-2} + \frac{103}{3}S_{1,-2,1} - 2S_{1,-2,2} - 36S_{1,1,-3} + 56S_{1,1,-2,1} + 8S_{1,1,3} - \frac{109}{9}S_{1,2} - 4S_{1,2,-2} + \frac{43}{3}S_{1,3} - 8S_{1,3,1} - 11S_{1,4} + \frac{11}{3}S_{2,2} + 21S_{2,-3} - 30S_{2,-2,1} - 4S_{2,1,-2} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. - 5S_{2,3} - S_{4,1} + \frac{31}{6}S_{2,-2} - \frac{67}{9}S_{2,1} \right] + (N_- - N_+) \left[9S_2\zeta_3 + 2S_{2,-3} + 4S_{2,-2,1} - 12S_{2,1,-2} - 2S_{2,3} + 13S_{4,1} + \frac{1}{2}S_{2,-2} + \frac{11}{2}S_4 - \frac{33}{2}S_{3,1} + \frac{59}{9}S_3 + \frac{127}{6}S_{2,1} - \frac{1153}{72}S_2 \right] + N_+ \left[8S_{3,-2} \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{4}{3}S_{3,1} - 2S_{3,2} + 14S_5 + \frac{23}{6}S_4 + \frac{73}{3}S_3 + \frac{151}{24}S_2 \right] + 16C_F^2 n_f \left(\frac{23}{16} - \frac{3}{2}\zeta_3 + \frac{4}{3}S_{-3,1} - \frac{59}{36}S_2 + \frac{4}{3}S_{-4} - \frac{20}{9}S_{-3} + \frac{20}{9}S_1 - \frac{8}{3}S_{1,-2} - \frac{8}{3}S_{1,1} + \frac{4}{3}S_{1,2} + N_+ \left[\frac{25}{9}S_3 - \frac{4}{3}S_{3,1} - \frac{1}{3}S_4 \right] \right. \\
& \left. - (N_+ - 1) \left[\frac{67}{36}S_2 - \frac{4}{3}S_{2,1} + \frac{4}{3}S_3 \right] + (N_- + N_+) \left[S_1\zeta_3 - \frac{325}{144}S_1 - \frac{2}{3}S_{1,-3} + \frac{32}{9}S_{1,-2} - \frac{4}{3}S_{1,-2,1} + \frac{4}{3}S_{1,1} + \frac{16}{9}S_{1,2} - \frac{4}{3}S_{1,3} + \frac{11}{18}S_2 - \frac{2}{3}S_{2,-2} + \frac{10}{9}S_{2,1} + \frac{1}{2}S_4 - \frac{2}{3}S_{2,2} - \frac{8}{9}S_3 \right] \right) \\
& + 16C_F^3 \left(12S_{-5} - \frac{29}{32} - \frac{15}{2}\zeta_3 + 9S_{-4} - 24S_{-4,1} - 4S_{-3,-2} + 6S_{-3,1} - 4S_{-3,2} + 3S_{-2} + 25S_3 - 12S_{-2}\zeta_3 - 12S_{-2,-3} + 24S_{-2,1,-2} - 52S_{1,-3} + 4S_{1,-2} + 48S_{1,-2,1} - 4S_{3,-2} + \frac{67}{2}S_2 - 17S_4 \right. \\
& \left. + (N_- + N_+ - 2) \left[6S_1\zeta_3 - \frac{31}{8}S_1 + 35S_{1,1} - 12S_{1,1,-2} + S_{1,2} + 10S_{2,-2} + S_{2,1} + 2S_{2,2} - 2S_{3,1} - 3S_5 \right] + (N_- + N_+) \left[23S_{1,-3} - 22S_{1,-4} + 32S_{1,-3,1} - 2S_{1,-2} - 8S_{1,-2,-2} - 30S_{1,-2,1} - 6S_{1,3} \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + 4S_{1,-2,2} + 40S_{1,1,-3} - 48S_{1,1,-2,1} + 8S_{1,2,-2} + 4S_{1,2,2} + 8S_{1,3,1} + 4S_{1,4} + 28S_{2,-2,1} + 4S_{2,1,2} + 4S_{2,2,1} + 4S_{3,1,1} - 4S_{3,2} + 8S_{2,1,-2} - 26S_{2,-3} - 2S_{2,3} - 4S_{3,-2} - 3S_{2,-2} - 3S_{2,2} + \frac{3}{2}S_4 \right] \right. \\
& \left. + (N_- - N_+) \left[12S_{2,1,-2} - 6S_2\zeta_3 - 2S_{2,-3} + 3S_{2,3} + 2S_{3,-2} - \frac{81}{4}S_{2,1} + 14S_{3,1} - 5S_{2,-2} - \frac{1}{2}S_{2,2} + \frac{15}{8}S_2 + \frac{1}{2}S_3 - 13S_{4,1} + 4S_5 \right] + N_+ \left[14S_4 - \frac{265}{8}S_2 - \frac{87}{4}S_3 - 4S_{4,1} - 4S_5 \right] \right)
\end{aligned}$$

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\gamma_{\text{as}}^{(2+)}(N) = & 16C_A C_F n_f \left(\frac{3}{2}\zeta_3 - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{10}{9}S_{-3} - \frac{10}{9}S_3 + \frac{4}{3}S_{1,-2} - \frac{2}{3}S_{-4} + 2S_{1,1} - \frac{25}{9}S_2 + \frac{257}{27}S_1 - \frac{2}{3}S_{-3,1} - N_+ \left[S_{2,1} - \frac{2}{3}S_{3,1} - \frac{2}{3}S_4 \right] - (N_+ - 1) \left[\frac{23}{18}S_3 - S_2 \right] - (N_- + N_+) \left[S_{1,1} \right. \right. \\
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& \left. \left. - 5S_{2,3} - S_{4,1} + \frac{31}{6}S_{2,-2} - \frac{67}{9}S_{2,1} \right] + (N_- - N_+) \left[9S_2\zeta_3 + 2S_{2,-3} + 4S_{2,-2,1} - 12S_{2,1,-2} - 2S_{2,3} + 13S_{4,1} + \frac{1}{2}S_{2,-2} + \frac{11}{2}S_4 - \frac{33}{2}S_{3,1} + \frac{59}{9}S_3 + \frac{127}{6}S_{2,1} - \frac{1153}{72}S_2 \right] + N_+ \left[8S_{3,-2} \right. \\
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& + 16C_F^3 \left(12S_{-5} - \frac{29}{32} - \frac{15}{2}\zeta_3 + 9S_{-4} - 24S_{-4,1} - 4S_{-3,-2} + 6S_{-3,1} - 4S_{-3,2} + 3S_{-2} + 25S_3 - 12S_{-2}\zeta_3 - 12S_{-2,-3} + 24S_{-2,-2} - 52S_{1,-3} + 4S_{1,-2} + 48S_{1,-2,1} - 4S_{3,-2} + \frac{67}{2}S_2 - 17S_4 \right. \\
& \left. + (N_- + N_+ - 2) \left[6S_1\zeta_3 - \frac{31}{8}S_1 + 35S_{1,1} - 12S_{1,1,-2} + S_{1,2} + 10S_{2,-2} + S_{2,1} + 2S_{2,2} - 2S_{3,1} - 3S_5 \right] + (N_- + N_+) \left[23S_{1,-3} - 22S_{1,-4} + 32S_{1,-3,1} - 2S_{1,-2} - 8S_{1,-2,-2} - 30S_{1,-2,1} - 6S_{1,3} \right. \right. \\
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\end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory: Three loops

Three-loop anomalous dimension in QCD: 10 years

[Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt '04]

Applied maximal transcendentality principle: immediately

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$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{32} \gamma_{uni}^{(2)}(j) &= 2 S_{-3} S_2 - S_5 - 2 S_{-2} S_3 - 3 S_{-5} + 24 S_{-2,1,1,1} \\ &+ 6(S_{-4,1} + S_{-3,2} + S_{-2,3}) - 12(S_{-3,1,1} + S_{-2,1,2} + S_{-2,2,1}) \\ &- (S_2 + 2 S_1^2)(3 S_{-3} + S_3 - 2 S_{-2,1}) - S_1(8 S_{-4} + S_{-2}^2 \\ &+ 4 S_2 S_{-2} + 2 S_2^2 + 3 S_4 - 12 S_{-3,1} - 10 S_{-2,2} + 16 S_{-2,1,1}) \end{aligned}$$

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Applied maximal transcendentality principle: **immediately**

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In particular case $j = 2$

$$\gamma_{uni}(2) = 12 g^2 - 48 g^4 + 336 g^6 + \dots, \quad g^2 = \frac{g_{YM}^2 N}{(4\pi^2)^2}$$

Three-loop anomalous dimension in QCD: 10 years

[Moch, Vermaseren, Vogt '04]

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Confirmation of the result for the anomalous dimension of Konishi
in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory from integrability (ABA)

Anomalous dimension of twist-2 operators $\text{Tr} Z D_{\mu_1} D_{\mu_2} \dots D_{\mu_j} Z$

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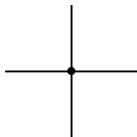
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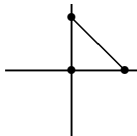
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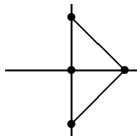
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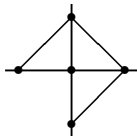
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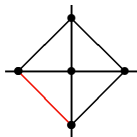
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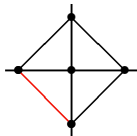
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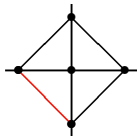
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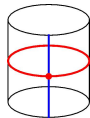
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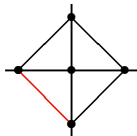
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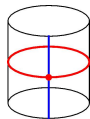
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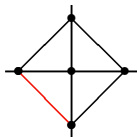
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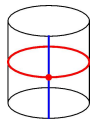
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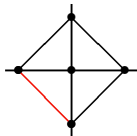
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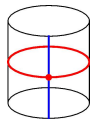
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- 7-loop twist-2 for general j
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The result in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM theory is the most complicated part of the corresponding QCD result with $C_A = N_c$ and $C_F = N_c$

Eigenvalue of BFKL kernel

[Balitsky, Fadin, Kuraev, Lipatov '75-'79]

$$\frac{\omega}{-4g^2} = \Psi\left(-\frac{\gamma^{\text{BFKL}}}{2}\right) + \Psi\left(1 + \frac{\gamma^{\text{BFKL}}}{2}\right) - 2\Psi(1)$$

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Leading N_f contribution

[Gracey '94]

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_{\text{NS}}(N) = & a_s^2 C_F T_F N_f \left[\frac{2}{3} S_2 - \frac{10}{9} S_1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{11N^2 + 5N - 3}{N^2(N+1)^2} \right] \\ & + a_s^3 C_F T_F^2 N_f^2 \left[\frac{2}{9} S_3 - \frac{10}{27} S_2 - \frac{2}{27} S_1 + \frac{17}{12} - \frac{12N^4 + 2N^3 - 12N^2 - 2N + 3}{N^3(N+1)^3} \right] + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Calculation of critical indices in $1/N_f$ expansion [Vasiliev, Pismak, Khonkonen '81]

$$\beta(g) = (D - 4)g + \left(\frac{2}{3}T_F N_f - \frac{11}{6}C_A \right)g^2 + \dots$$

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$$\beta(g_c) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g_c = \frac{3\epsilon}{T_F N_f} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{N_f^2}\right)$$

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$$\beta(g_c) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad g_c = \frac{3\epsilon}{T_F N_f} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{N_f^2}\right)$$

Skeleton Dyson equations with dressed propagators

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$$\psi = \frac{A \not{k}}{(k^2)^{\mu-\alpha}}$$

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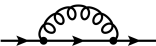
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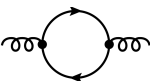
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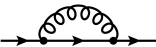
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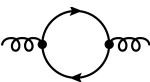
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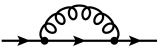
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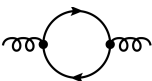
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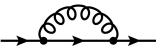
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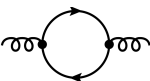
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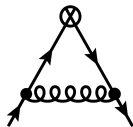
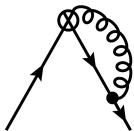
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$$\gamma_q = -a_s^2 C_F N_f + \frac{5}{9} a_s^3 C_F N_f^2 + \frac{35}{81} a_s^4 C_F N_f^3 + \left(\frac{83}{243} - \frac{16}{27} \right) a_s^5 C_F N_f^4 + \dots$$

Leading N_f contribution to anomalous dimension in QCD



[Gracey '93]

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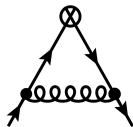
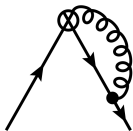
The diagram is a fermion loop with two external gluon lines.

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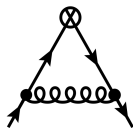
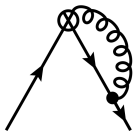
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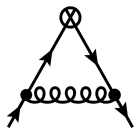
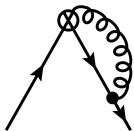
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$$\gamma_{\text{NS}}(N) = a_s^2 C_F T_F N_f \left[\frac{2}{3} S_2 - \frac{10}{9} S_1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{11N^2 + 5N - 3}{N^2(N+1)^2} \right] +$$

$$+ a_s^3 C_F T_F^2 N_f^2 \left[\frac{2}{9} S_3 - \frac{10}{27} S_2 - \frac{2}{27} S_1 + \frac{17}{12} - \frac{12N^4 + 2N^3 - 12N^2 - 2N + 3}{N^3(N+1)^3} \right] + \dots$$

[A. Belitsky, S. Derkachov, G. Korchemsky, A. Manashov '03]
[A. Bukhvostov, G. Frolov, L. Lipatov, E. Kuraev 1985]

Conformal operators: $P_n^{(a,b)}$ – Jacobi polynomials

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Building supermultiplet:

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Building supermultiplet: Supersymmetry transformations for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM

Twist-2 in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM: Supermultiplet

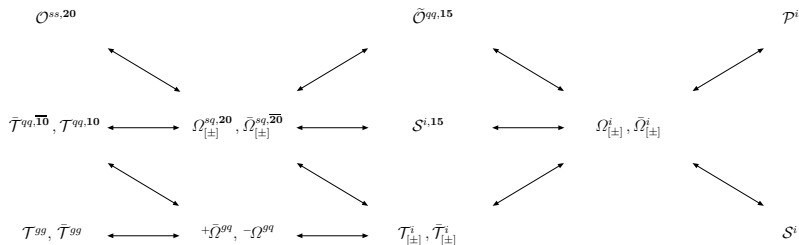
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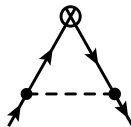
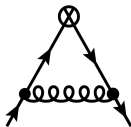
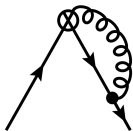
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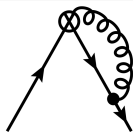
Building supermultiplet: Supersymmetry transformations for $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM



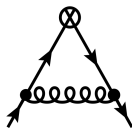
Fermionic contribution to anomalous dimension in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM



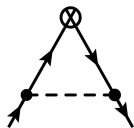
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$$8S_1 - 8$$

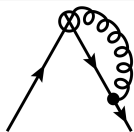


$$-\frac{4}{N(N+1)}$$

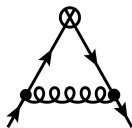


$$2 \times \frac{2}{N(N+1)}$$

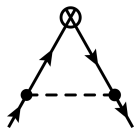
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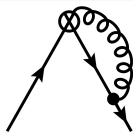
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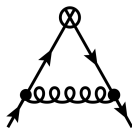
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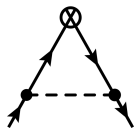
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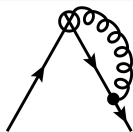
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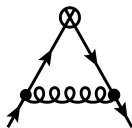
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$$\beta_{\text{SUSY}} = \left(\frac{11}{3} - \frac{2}{3}N_f - \frac{1}{6}N_s \right)$$

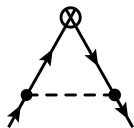
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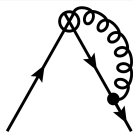
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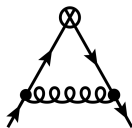
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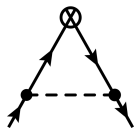
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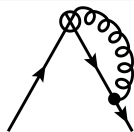
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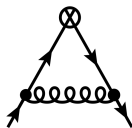
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5 diagrams: $2S_1 - S_2$

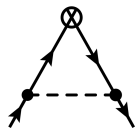
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$$\psi = \frac{A \not{k}}{(k^2)^{\mu-\alpha}}$$

$$\phi = \frac{C}{(k^2)^{\mu-\gamma}}$$

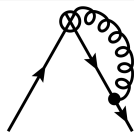
Critical indices: $\alpha = \mu - 1 + 1/2\eta$, $\beta = 1 - \eta - \chi$, $\gamma = 1 - \eta - \chi$ ($D = 2\mu$)

$$\beta_{\text{SUSY}} = \left(\frac{11}{3} - \frac{2}{3}N_f - \frac{1}{6}N_s \right) N_s = \frac{2N_f - 2}{=} (4 - N_f), \quad g_c = \frac{\epsilon}{N_f}$$

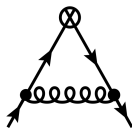
5 diagrams: $2S_1 - S_2$

$$\frac{2}{3}S_2 - \frac{10}{9}S_1 + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{11N^2 + 5N - 3}{N^2(N+1)^2}$$

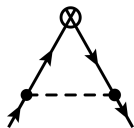
Fermionic contribution to anomalous dimension in $\mathcal{N}=4$ SYM



$$8S_1 - 8$$



$$-\frac{4}{N(N+1)}$$



$$2 \times \frac{2}{N(N+1)}$$

$$0 = \mathcal{A}_{\mu\nu}^{-1} + \text{diagram}$$



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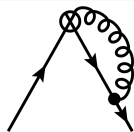
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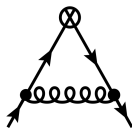
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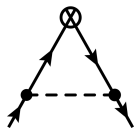
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$$2S_1 - S_2, \quad 2S_2 - S_3, \quad 2S_3 - S_4 - S_1\zeta_3, \dots$$

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Solution of the multiploop Baxter equation

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Solution of the multiploop Baxter equation

$$\left(u + \frac{i}{2}\right)Q(u + i) + \left(u - \frac{i}{2}\right)Q(u - i) = \left(u^2 - \frac{1}{2} - M(M + 1)\right)Q(u)$$

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$$Q_1(u) = \frac{1}{4} (2\gamma_0 \partial_{\delta_1} - \partial_{\delta_2}^2 - \partial_{\delta_3}^2) {}_3F_2 \left(\begin{matrix} -M, M + 1 + 2\delta_1, \frac{1}{2} + iu + \delta_2 \\ 1 + \delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3, 1 + \delta_2 - \delta_3 \end{matrix} \middle| 1 \right) \Big|_{\delta_i=0}$$

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<https://rscf.ru/en/project/22-22-00803>