

CosmoConce 2025

06.11.2025

Marco S. Bianchi



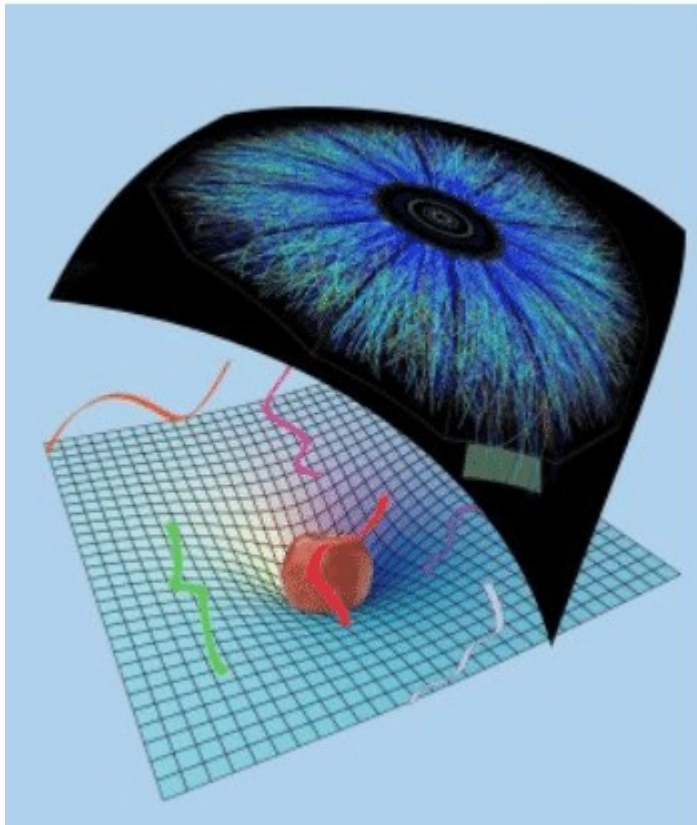
Universidad San Sebastián, Santiago, Chile

Framing a string with a B-field

The main ingredients

This talk is about:

Wilson loops



Holography

based on **2508.21068**

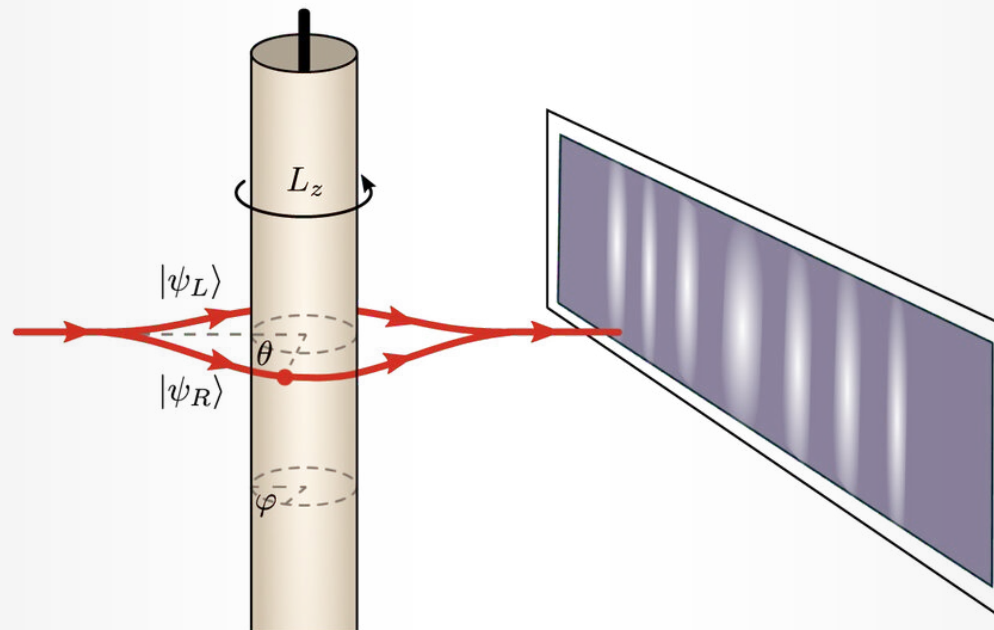
with Luigi Castiglioni, Silvia Penati, Marcia Tenser and
Diego Trancanelli

What are Wilson loops?

Quantum mechanical: Aharonov-Bohm phase due to magnetic flux

$$W(C) = \exp\left(iq \oint_C A \cdot dx\right) = \exp\left(iq \int_{\Sigma: \partial\Sigma=C} B \cdot dS\right) = e^{iq\Phi_B}$$

$$C : x^\mu = x^\mu(\tau)$$



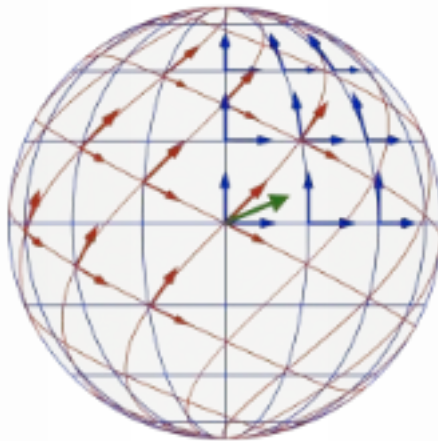
What are Wilson loops?

Quantum mechanical: Aharonov-Bohm phase due to magnetic flux

$$W(\mathcal{C}) = \exp\left(iq \oint_{\mathcal{C}} A \cdot dx\right) = \exp\left(iq \int_{\Sigma: \partial\Sigma=\mathcal{C}} B \cdot dS\right) = e^{iq\Phi_B}$$

Gauge theoretic: non-local gauge invariant operators $\mathcal{C} : x^\mu = x^\mu(\tau)$

$$W[\mathcal{C}] = \text{Tr } \mathcal{P} \exp\left(-ig \int_{\mathcal{C}} A_\mu dx^\mu\right)$$



What are Wilson loops?

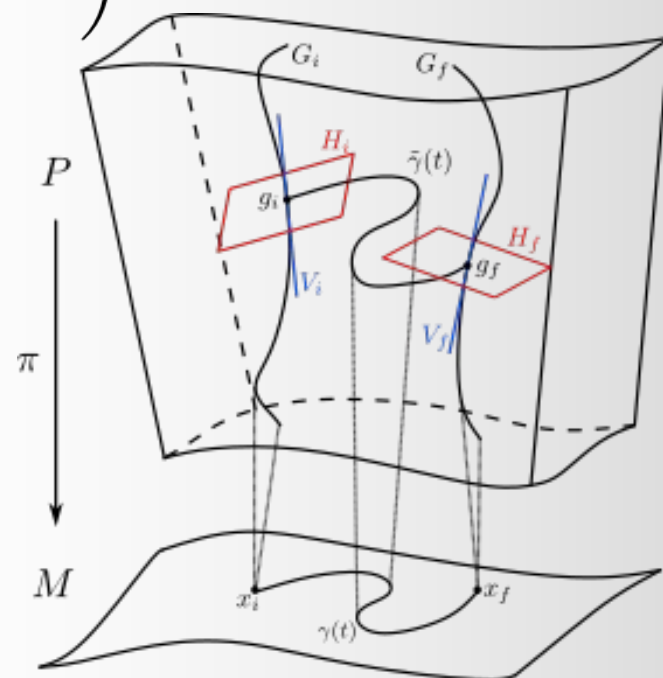
Quantum mechanical: Aharonov-Bohm phase due to magnetic flux

$$W(\mathcal{C}) = \exp\left(iq \oint_{\mathcal{C}} A \cdot dx\right) = \exp\left(iq \int_{\Sigma: \partial\Sigma=\mathcal{C}} B \cdot dS\right) = e^{iq\Phi_B}$$

Gauge theoretic: non-local gauge invariant operators $\mathcal{C} : x^\mu = x^\mu(\tau)$

$$W[C] = \text{Tr} \mathcal{P} \exp\left(-ig \int_C A_\mu dx^\mu\right)$$

Geometric: *holonomy* of gauge field around closed curve \rightarrow parallel transport



What are Wilson loops?

Quantum mechanical: Aharonov-Bohm phase due to magnetic flux

$$W(\mathcal{C}) = \exp\left(iq \oint_{\mathcal{C}} A \cdot dx\right) = \exp\left(iq \int_{\Sigma: \partial\Sigma=\mathcal{C}} B \cdot dS\right) = e^{iq\Phi_B}$$

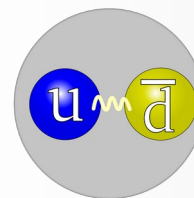
Gauge theoretic: non-local gauge invariant operators $\mathcal{C} : x^\mu = x^\mu(\tau)$

$$W[\mathcal{C}] = \text{Tr} \mathcal{P} \exp\left(-ig \int_{\mathcal{C}} A_\mu dx^\mu\right)$$

Geometric: *holonomy* of gauge field around closed curve \rightarrow parallel transport

Effective: world-line of a *heavy charged particle*, e.g. massive quark

$$\langle W_\square(R \times T) \rangle \sim e^{-TV(R)} \quad (T \rightarrow \infty)$$



Diagnostic for confinement

What are Wilson loops?

Quantum mechanical: Aharonov-Bohm phase due to magnetic flux

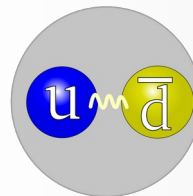
$$W(\mathcal{C}) = \exp\left(iq \oint_{\mathcal{C}} A \cdot dx\right) = \exp\left(iq \int_{\Sigma: \partial\Sigma=\mathcal{C}} B \cdot dS\right) = e^{iq\Phi_B}$$

Gauge theoretic: non-local gauge invariant operators $\mathcal{C} : x^\mu = x^\mu(\tau)$

$$W[C] = \text{Tr } \mathcal{P} \exp\left(-ig \int_C A_\mu dx^\mu\right)$$

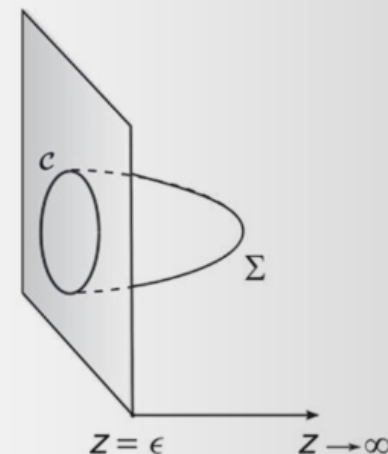
Geometric: *holonomy* of gauge field around closed curve \rightarrow parallel transport

Effective: world-line of a *heavy charged particle*, e.g. massive quark



$$\langle W_\square(R \times T) \rangle \sim e^{-TV(R)} \quad (T \rightarrow \infty)$$

Holographic: *open strings* ending on a contour in AdS

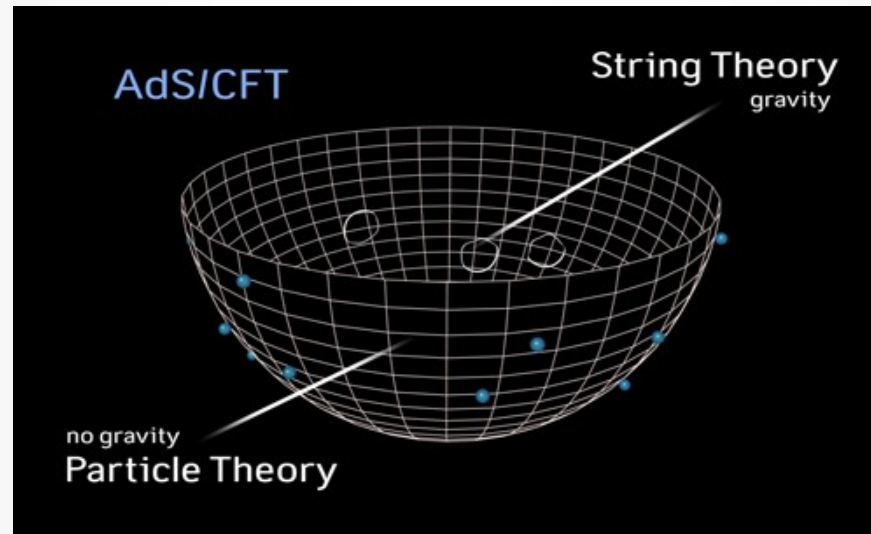
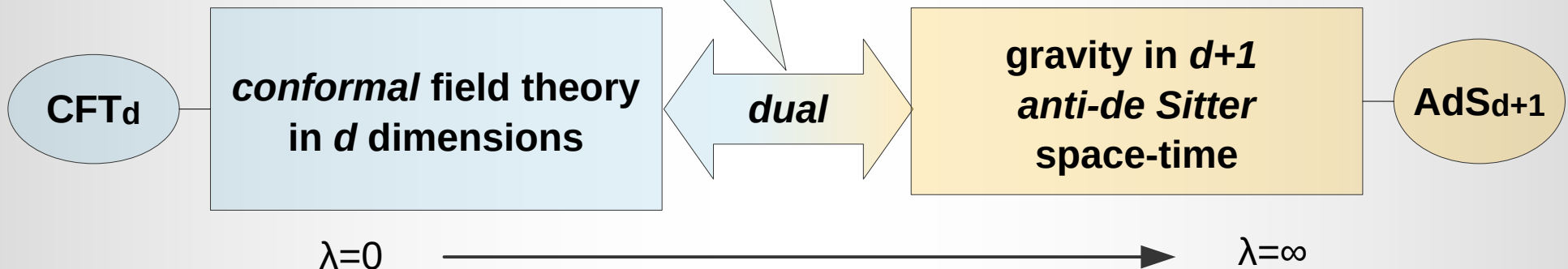


What is holography?

understand strongly
coupled QFT

conjecture
Maldacena, 1997

understand quantum
gravity

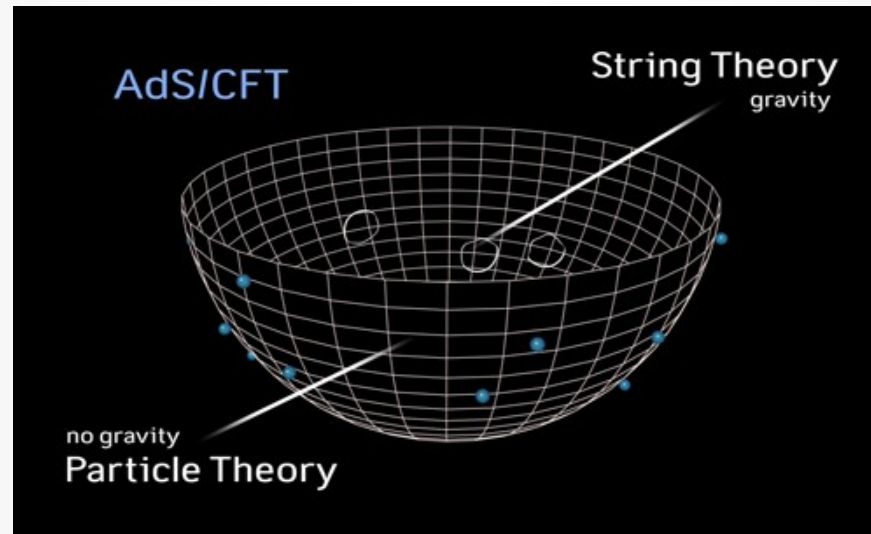
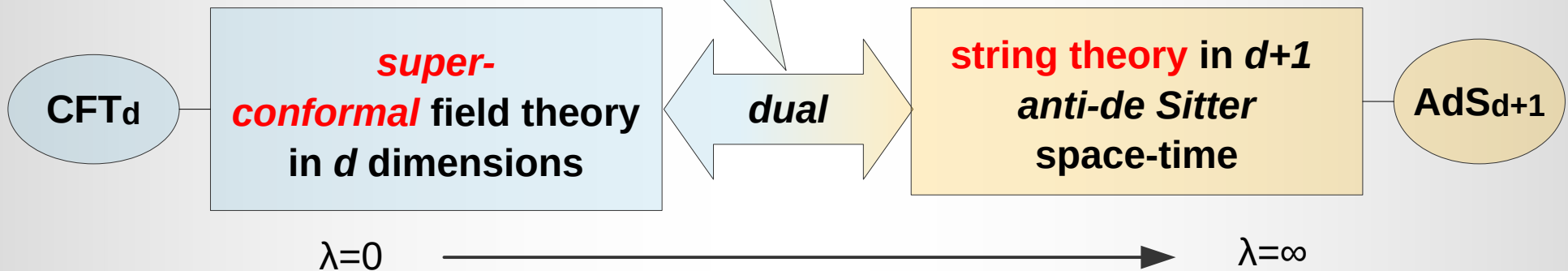


Precise AdS/CFT

understand strongly
coupled QFT

conjecture
Maldacena, 1997

understand quantum
gravity

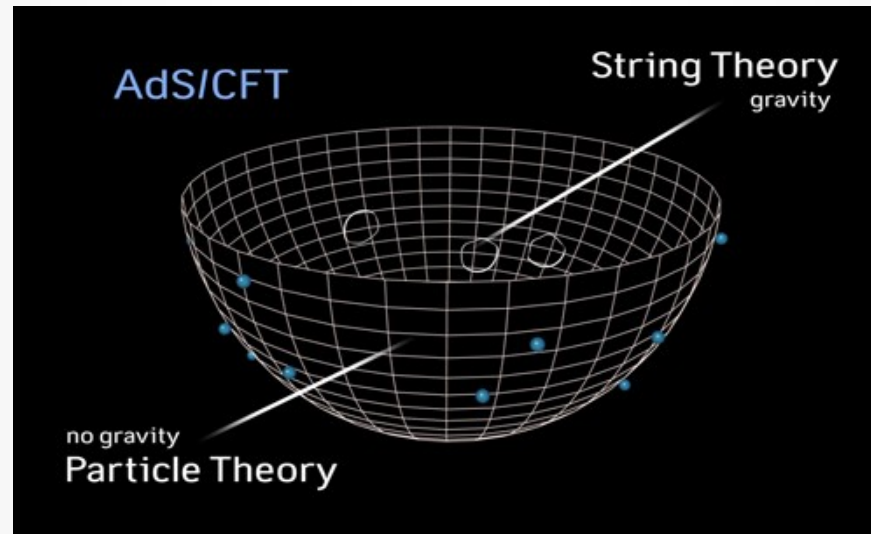
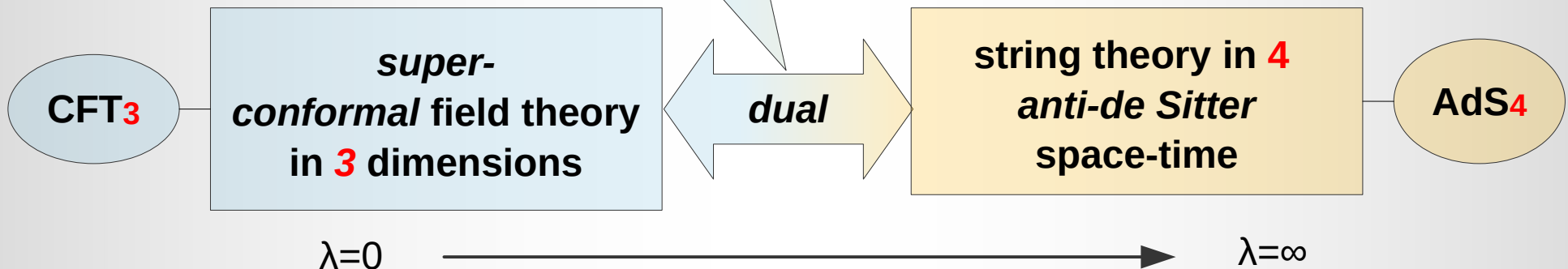


In this talk: AdS₄/CFT₃

understand strongly
coupled QFT

conjecture
Maldacena, 1997

understand quantum
gravity



Wilson loops and holography

- In AdS/CFT Wilson loops are dual to **open strings** with worldsheet in AdS and ending on a contour C

Maldacena, Lee 1998

Wilson loops and holography

- In AdS/CFT Wilson loops are dual to **open strings** with worldsheet in AdS and ending on a contour C

Maldacena, Lee 1998

- Expectation value \Rightarrow String partition function, semi-classically $\langle W(C) \rangle \sim e^{-S_{\text{string}}(C)}$

Wilson loops and holography

- In AdS/CFT Wilson loops are dual to **open strings** with worldsheet in AdS and ending on a contour C

Maldacena, Lee 1998

- Expectation value \Rightarrow String partition function, semi-classically $\langle W(C) \rangle \sim e^{-S_{\text{string}}(C)}$
- Supersymmetric operators required: coupling to matter

$$W_{1/2} = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} \mathcal{P} \exp \left[-i g \int_{\Gamma} d\tau \left(A_{\mu} \dot{x}^{\mu}(\tau) + i n_I(\tau) |\dot{x}| \Phi^I \right) \right] \quad I = 1, \dots, 6$$

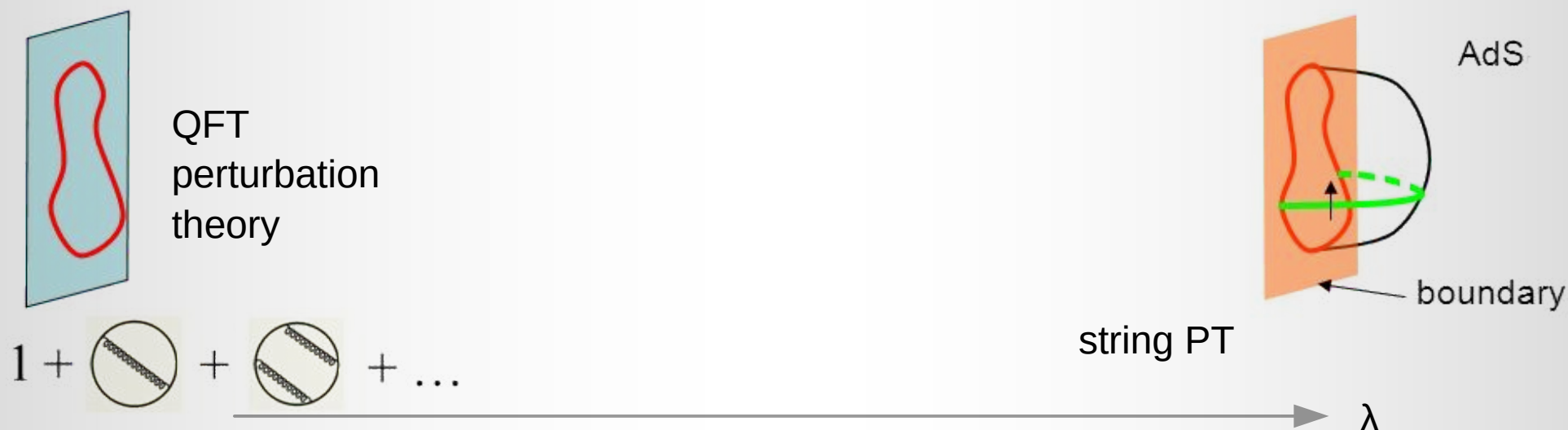
Wilson loops and holography

- In AdS/CFT Wilson loops are dual to **open strings** with worldsheet in AdS and ending on a contour C

Maldacena, Lee 1998

- Expectation value \Rightarrow String partition function, $\langle W(C) \rangle \sim e^{-S_{\text{string}}(C)}$ semi-classically
- Supersymmetric operators required: coupling to matter

Supersymmetric Wilson loops

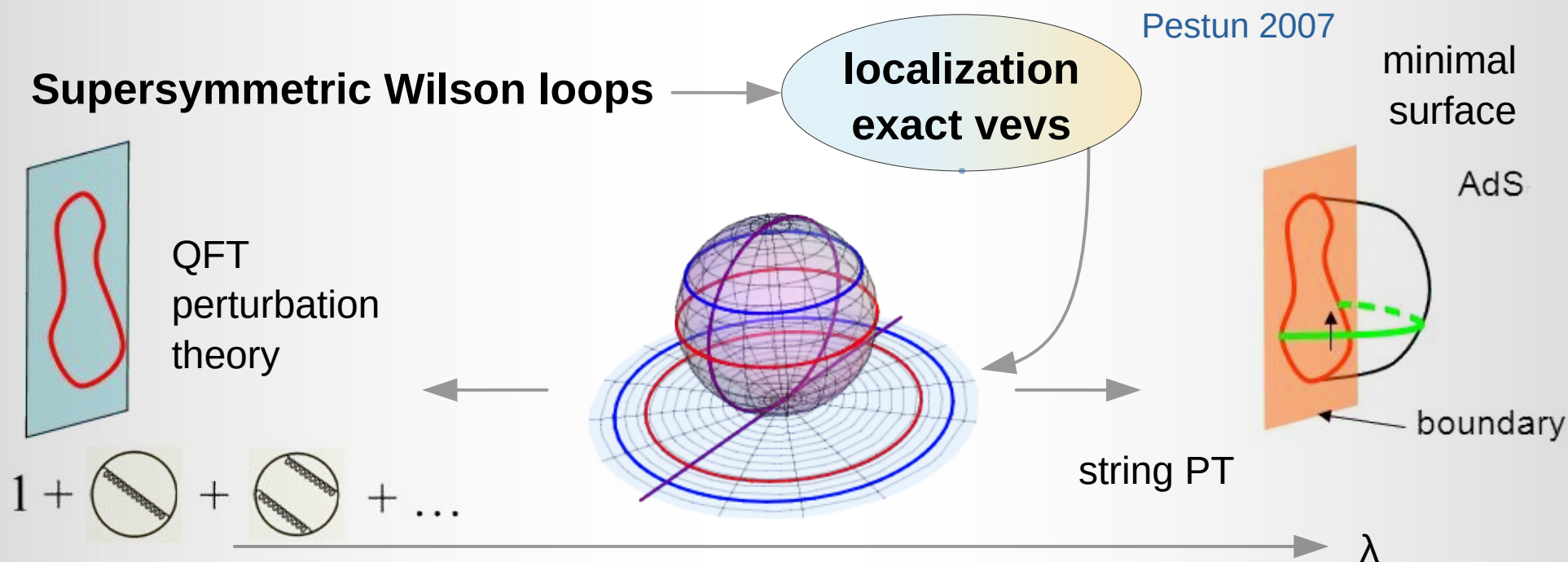


Wilson loops and holography

- In AdS/CFT Wilson loops are dual to **open strings** with worldsheet in AdS and ending on a contour C

Maldacena, Lee 1998

- Expectation value \Rightarrow String partition function, semi-classically $\langle W(C) \rangle \sim e^{-S_{\text{string}}(C)}$
- Supersymmetric operators required: coupling to matter



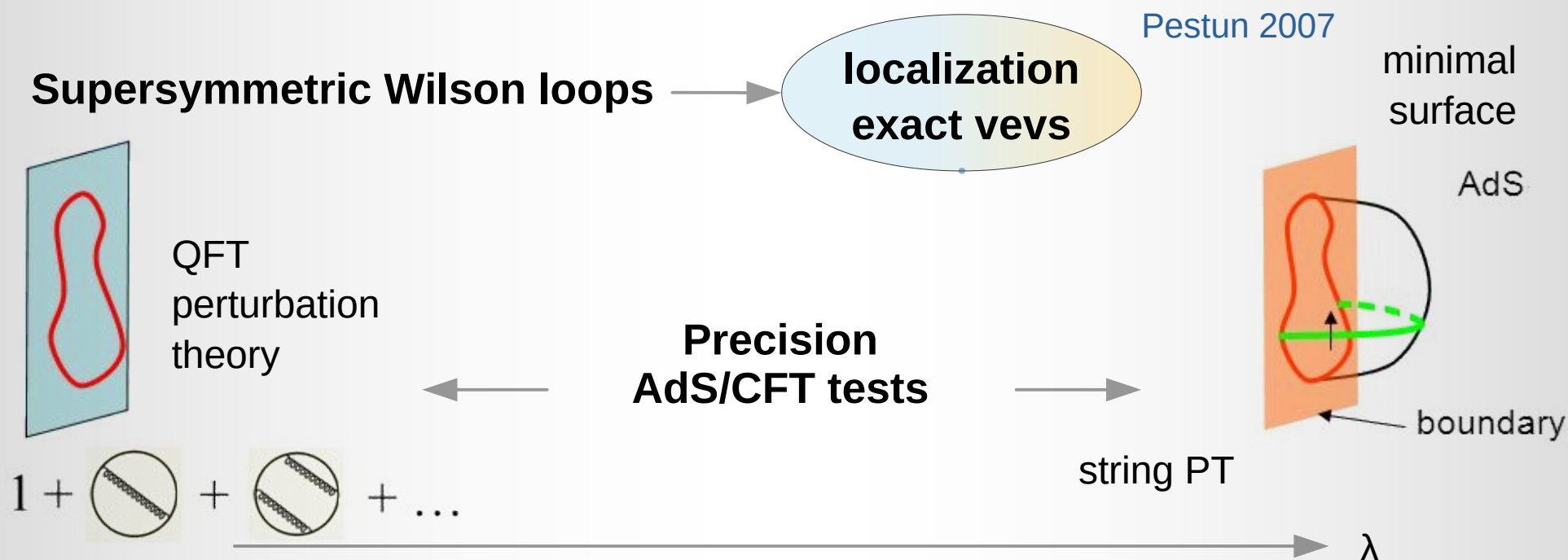
Wilson loops and holography

- In AdS/CFT Wilson loops are dual to **open strings** with worldsheet in AdS and ending on a contour C

Maldacena, Lee 1998

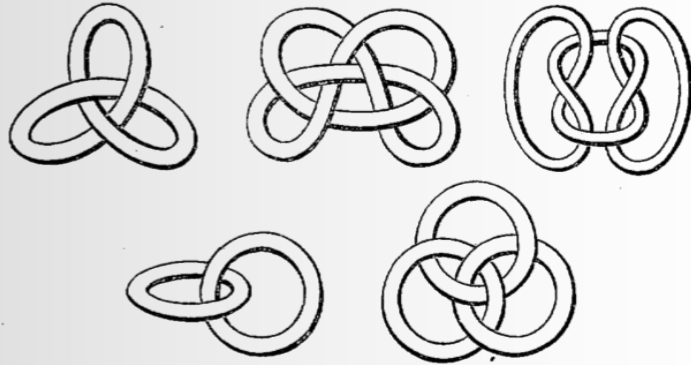
- Expectation value \Rightarrow String partition function, semi-classically $\langle W(C) \rangle \sim e^{-S_{\text{string}}(C)}$

- Supersymmetric operators required: coupling to matter



$\text{AdS}_4/\text{CFT}_3$

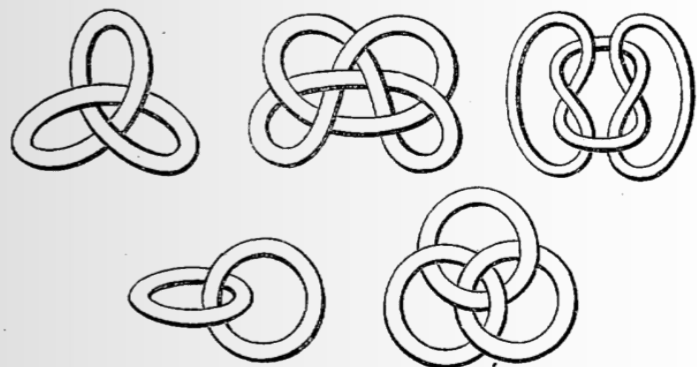
$\text{AdS}_4/\text{CFT}_3$



3
dimensions

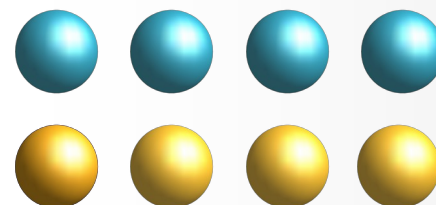
$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ **Chern-Simons**

ABJM theory



+

bi-fundamental matter



supersymmetry

3
dimensions

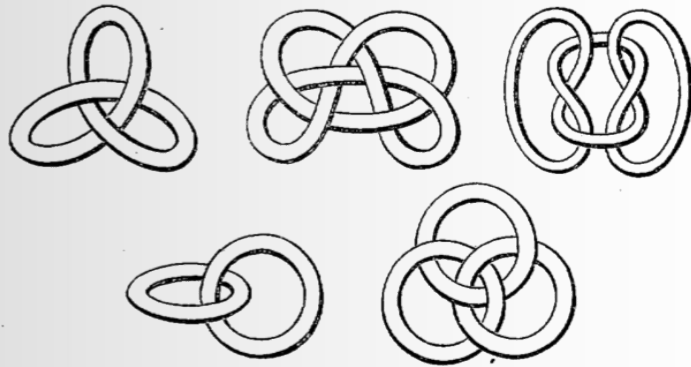
$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ Chern-Simons

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

only one coupling k^{-1} and one parameter N .

Aharony et al 2008

ABJM theory

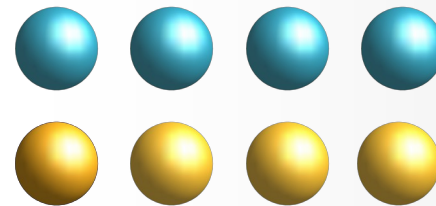


$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ Chern-Simons

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

only one coupling k^{-1} and one parameter N .

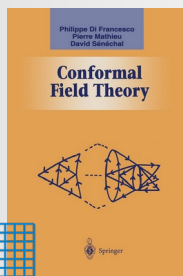
bi-fundamental matter



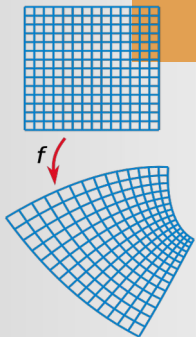
supersymmetry

3
dimensions

Aharony et al 2008

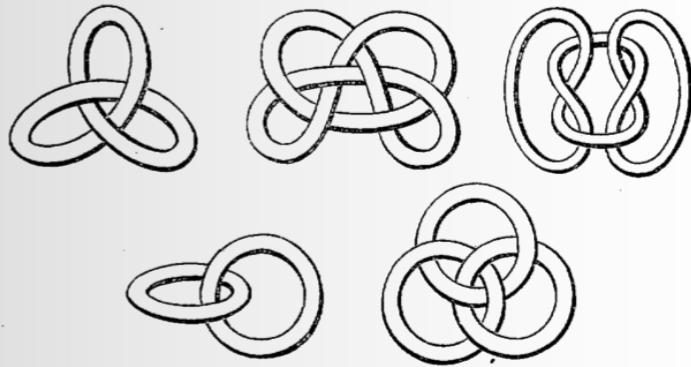


weak coupling



ABJM superconformal
model: $OSp(6|4)$

ABJM theory

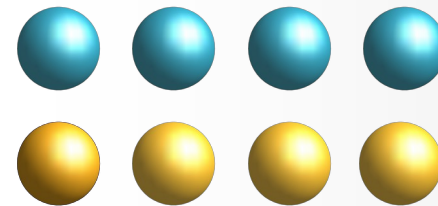


$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ Chern-Simons

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

only one coupling k^{-1} and one parameter N .

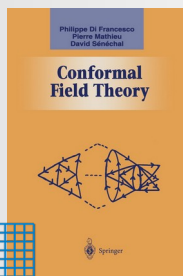
bi-fundamental matter



supersymmetry

3
dimensions

Aharony et al 2008



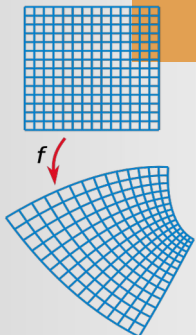
weak coupling

strong coupling

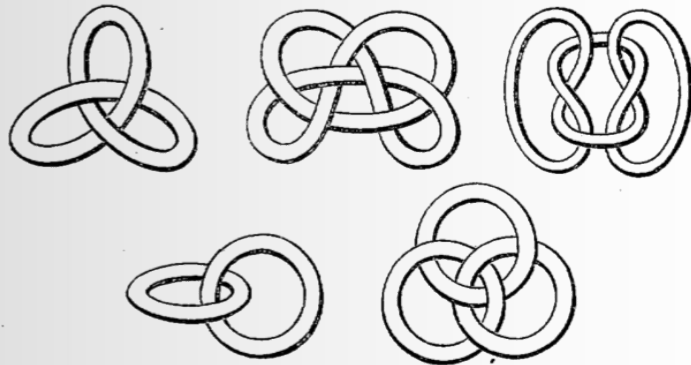
ABJM superconformal
model: $OSp(6|4)$

dual AdS_4
IIA string / M-theory

holography



ABJM theory

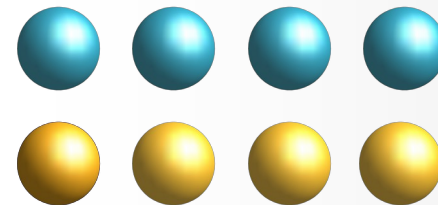


$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ Chern-Simons

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

only one coupling k^{-1} and one parameter N .

bi-fundamental matter



supersymmetry

3
dimensions

Aharony et al 2008

Holography in $d = 3$ rests mostly on the **ABJM** theory

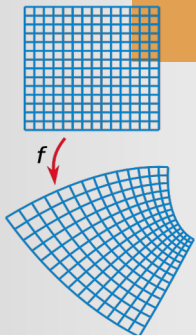
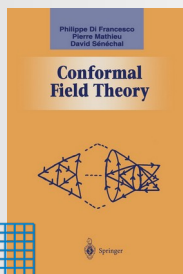
weak coupling

strong coupling

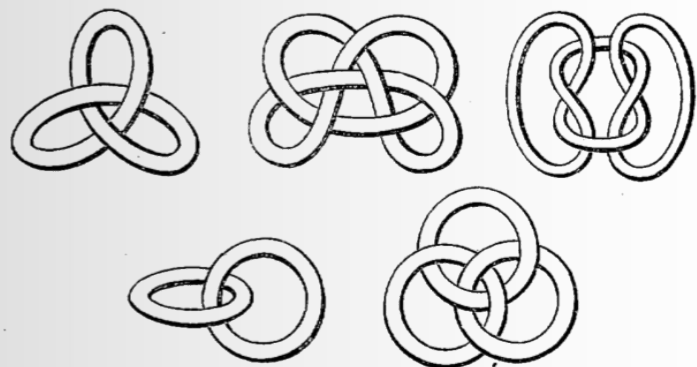
ABJM superconformal
model: $OSp(6|4)$

dual AdS_4
IIA string / M-theory

holography



AdS₄/CFT₃

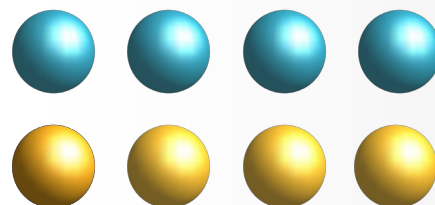


$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ Chern-Simons

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

only one coupling k^{-1} and one parameter N .

bi-fundamental matter



supersymmetry

3
dimensions

Aharony et al 2008

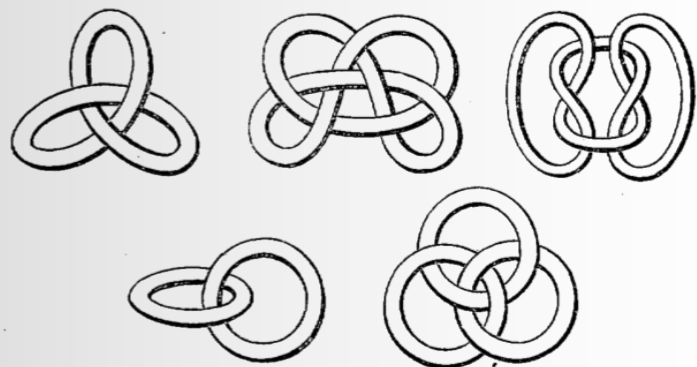
$\mathcal{N} = 6$ ABJM
SCFT in 3d
 $k \gg N$

Type IIA ST on
 $AdS_4 \times CP^3$
 $k \ll N \ll k^5$

M-theory on
 $AdS_4 \times S^7/\mathbb{Z}_k$
 $N \gg k^5$

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

AdS₄/CFT₃

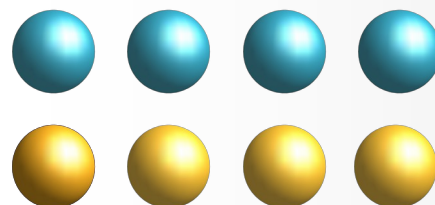


$U(N)_k \times U(N)_{-k}$ Chern-Simons

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

only one coupling k^{-1} and one parameter N .

bi-fundamental matter



supersymmetry

3
dimensions

Aharony et al 2008

Exact tests via **supersymmetric Wilson loops**

$\mathcal{N} = 6$ ABJM
SCFT in 3d
 $k \gg N$

localization

exact results!!!

Type IIA ST on
 $AdS_4 \times CP^3$
 $k \ll N \ll k^5$

M-theory on
 $AdS_4 \times S^7/\mathbb{Z}_k$
 $N \gg k^5$

$$\lambda = \frac{N}{k}$$

Supersymmetric ABJM WL

The construction of supersymmetric Wilson loops in ABJM is a bit **convoluted**.

Supersymmetric ABJM WL

The construction of supersymmetric Wilson loops in ABJM is a bit **convoluted**. Let me omit it and only claim that

they can be *localized* on S^3 and their vev **computed exactly** in terms of a (*non-Gaussian*) *matrix model*:

Kapustin et al 2009

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \int \prod_{a=1}^N d\lambda_a e^{i\pi k \lambda_a^2} \prod_{b=1}^N d\hat{\lambda}_b e^{-i\pi k \hat{\lambda}_b^2} \frac{\prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)) \prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\hat{\lambda}_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))}{\prod_{a=1}^N \prod_{b=1}^N \cosh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))} \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{a=1}^N e^{2\pi \lambda_a}$$

Supersymmetric ABJM WL

The construction of supersymmetric Wilson loops in ABJM is a bit **convoluted**. Let me omit it and only claim that

they can be *localized* on S^3 and their vev **computed exactly** in terms of a (*non-Gaussian*) *matrix model*:

Kapustin et al 2009

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \int \prod_{a=1}^N d\lambda_a e^{i\pi k \lambda_a^2} \prod_{b=1}^N d\hat{\lambda}_b e^{-i\pi k \hat{\lambda}_b^2} \frac{\prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)) \prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\hat{\lambda}_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))}{\prod_{a=1}^N \prod_{b=1}^N \cosh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))} \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{a=1}^N e^{2\pi \lambda_a}$$

expectation value at weak coupling:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = 1 + i\pi \frac{N}{k} + \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2N^2) \pi^2 \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{6} i N (4 + N^2) \pi^3 \frac{1}{k^3} + \dots,$$

Supersymmetric ABJM WL

The construction of supersymmetric Wilson loops in ABJM is a bit **convoluted**. Let me omit it and only claim that

they can be *localized* on S^3 and their vev **computed exactly** in terms of a (*non-Gaussian*) *matrix model*:

Kapustin et al 2009

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \int \prod_{a=1}^N d\lambda_a e^{i\pi k \lambda_a^2} \prod_{b=1}^N d\hat{\lambda}_b e^{-i\pi k \hat{\lambda}_b^2} \frac{\prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)) \prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\hat{\lambda}_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))}{\prod_{a=1}^N \prod_{b=1}^N \cosh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))} \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{a=1}^N e^{2\pi \lambda_a}$$

expectation value at weak coupling:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = 1 + i\pi \frac{N}{k} + \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2N^2) \pi^2 \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{6} i N (4 + N^2) \pi^3 \frac{1}{k^3} + \dots,$$

Drukker et al 2008

Supersymmetric ABJM WL

The construction of supersymmetric Wilson loops in ABJM is a bit **convoluted**. Let me omit it and only claim that

they can be *localized* on S^3 and their vev **computed exactly** in terms of a (*non-Gaussian*) *matrix model*:

Kapustin et al 2009

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \int \prod_{a=1}^N d\lambda_a e^{i\pi k \lambda_a^2} \prod_{b=1}^N d\hat{\lambda}_b e^{-i\pi k \hat{\lambda}_b^2} \frac{\prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)) \prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\hat{\lambda}_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))}{\prod_{a=1}^N \prod_{b=1}^N \cosh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))} \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{a=1}^N e^{2\pi \lambda_a}$$

expectation value at weak coupling:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = 1 + i\pi \frac{N}{k} + \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2N^2) \pi^2 \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{6} i N (4 + N^2) \pi^3 \frac{1}{k^3} + \dots,$$

MB et al 2015

Supersymmetric ABJM WL

The construction of supersymmetric Wilson loops in ABJM is a bit **convoluted**. Let me omit it and only claim that

they can be *localized* on S^3 and their vev **computed exactly** in terms of a (*non-Gaussian*) *matrix model*:

Kapustin et al 2009

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \int \prod_{a=1}^N d\lambda_a e^{i\pi k \lambda_a^2} \prod_{b=1}^N d\hat{\lambda}_b e^{-i\pi k \hat{\lambda}_b^2} \frac{\prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \lambda_b)) \prod_{a<b}^N \sinh^2(\pi(\hat{\lambda}_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))}{\prod_{a=1}^N \prod_{b=1}^N \cosh^2(\pi(\lambda_a - \hat{\lambda}_b))} \times \frac{1}{N} \sum_{a=1}^N e^{2\pi \lambda_a}$$

expectation value at weak coupling:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = 1 + i\pi \frac{N}{k} + \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2N^2) \pi^2 \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{6} i N (4 + N^2) \pi^3 \frac{1}{k^3} + \dots,$$

Imaginary terms??

Imaginary parts?

Localization based vevs exhibit **imaginary terms**

These are attributed to a **framing** of the Wilson loop Kapustin et al 2009

Imaginary parts?

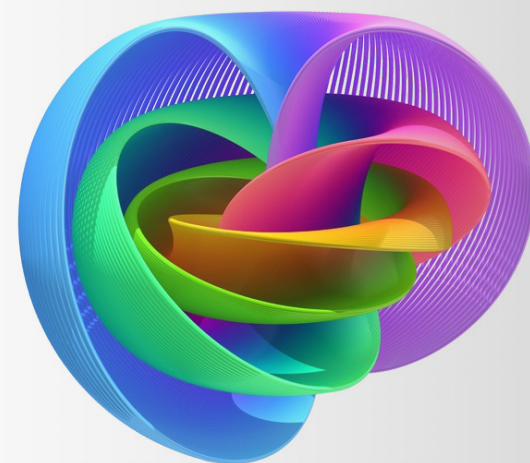
Localization based vevs exhibit **imaginary terms**

These are attributed to a **framing** of the Wilson loop Kapustin et al 2009

Framing can be thought of as a *point-splitting* regularization:

- localization implies a **supersymmetry preserving** regularization
- supersymmetry demands that contours are great circles of S^3

$$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \xrightarrow{p} S^2$$



Imaginary parts?

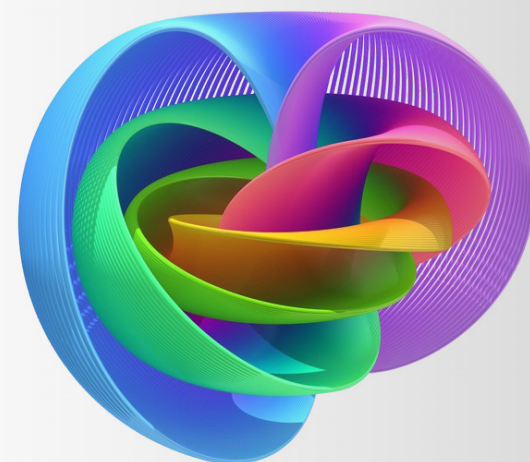
Localization based vevs exhibit **imaginary terms**

These are attributed to a **framing** of the Wilson loop Kapustin et al 2009

Framing can be thought of as a *point-splitting* regularization:

- localization implies a **supersymmetry preserving** regularization
- supersymmetry demands that contours are great circles of S^3
- displacing WL contours leaving them to be great circles is achieved by considering fibers of **Hopf** construction of S^3
- Hopf fibers have **linking number 1**

$$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \xrightarrow{p} S^2$$



Imaginary parts?

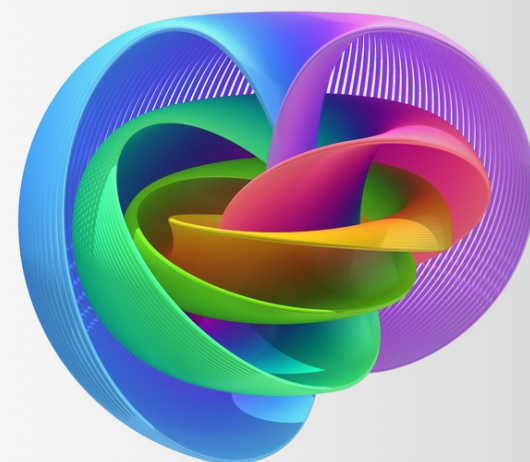
Localization based vevs exhibit **imaginary terms**

These are attributed to a **framing** of the Wilson loop Kapustin et al 2009

Framing can be thought of as a *point-splitting* regularization:

- localization implies a **supersymmetry preserving** regularization
- supersymmetry demands that contours are great circles of S^3
- displacing WL contours leaving them to be great circles is achieved by considering fibers of **Hopf** construction of S^3
- Hopf fibers have **linking number 1**
- Chern-Simons theory is topological and is sensitive to this linking \Leftrightarrow relation to **knot theory**

$$S^1 \hookrightarrow S^3 \xrightarrow{p} S^2$$



Witten 1988

Framing in pure CS

As an example, consider a pure CS Wilson loop on an arbitrary contour

Witten 1988

In perturbation theory its vev at 1 loop is given by

$$\int_{\Gamma} dx_1^{\mu} \int_{\Gamma} dx_2^{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^{\rho}}{|x_1 - x_2|^3}$$

Framing in pure CS

As an example, consider a pure CS Wilson loop on an arbitrary contour

Witten 1988

In perturbation theory its vev at 1 loop is given by

$$\chi(\Gamma, \Gamma_f) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Gamma} dx_1^{\mu} \int_{\Gamma_f} dx_2^{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^{\rho}}{|x_1 - x_2|^3}$$

if evaluated on two non-intersecting curves \rightarrow *Gauss linking number*

Framing in pure CS

As an example, consider a pure CS Wilson loop on an arbitrary contour

Witten 1988

In perturbation theory its vev at 1 loop is given by

$$\int_{\Gamma} dx_1^{\mu} \int_{\Gamma} dx_2^{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^{\rho}}{|x_1 - x_2|^3}$$

if evaluated on two non-intersecting curves \rightarrow *Gauss linking number*

otherwise it gives some finite, non-topological number

PT breaks CS topological invariance

Framing in pure CS

As an example, consider a pure CS Wilson loop on an arbitrary contour

Witten 1988

In perturbation theory its vev at 1 loop is given by

$$\chi(\Gamma, \Gamma_f) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Gamma} dx_1^{\mu} \int_{\Gamma_f} dx_2^{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^{\rho}}{|x_1 - x_2|^3}$$

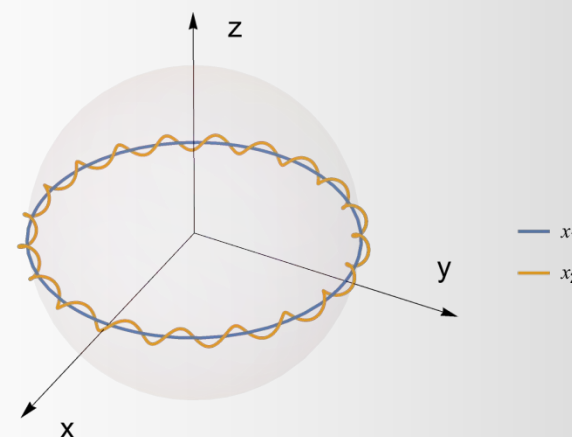
if evaluated on two non-intersecting curves \rightarrow
Gauss linking number

otherwise it gives some finite,
non-topological number

PT breaks CS topological invariance

define **framed contour** as a curve
+ *normal unit vector*

$$\Gamma_f : x_2^{\mu} \rightarrow x_2^{\mu} + \delta n^{\mu}(\tau_2), \quad |n(\tau_2)| = 1$$



Framing in pure CS

As an example, consider a pure CS Wilson loop on an arbitrary contour

Witten 1988

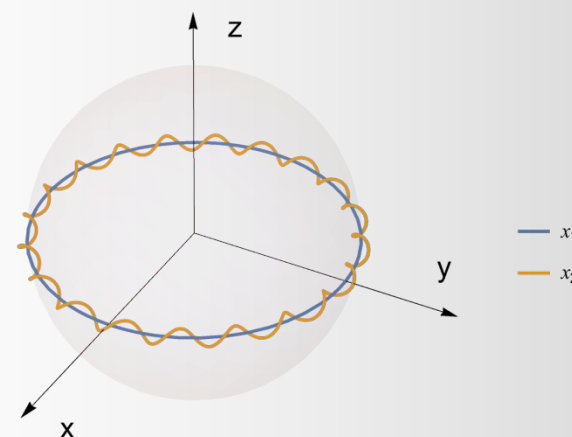
In perturbation theory its vev at 1 loop is given by

$$\chi(\Gamma, \Gamma_f) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Gamma} dx_1^{\mu} \int_{\Gamma_f} dx_2^{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^{\rho}}{|x_1 - x_2|^3}$$

if evaluated on two non-intersecting curves \rightarrow
Gauss linking number

net effect of framing on WL vev in pure Chern-Simons is a **phase**

$$\langle W_{\text{CS}} \rangle_f = e^{\frac{i\pi N}{k} f} \langle W_{\text{CS}} \rangle_{f=0}$$



Framing in ABJM at weak coupling

As an example, consider a pure CS Wilson loop on an arbitrary contour

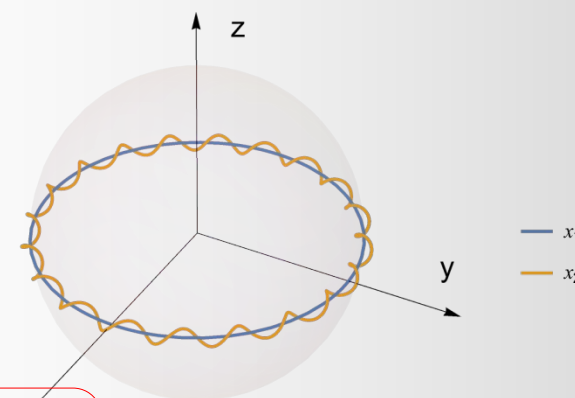
Witten 1988

In perturbation theory its vev at 1 loop is given by

$$\chi(\Gamma, \Gamma_f) = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_{\Gamma} dx_1^{\mu} \int_{\Gamma_f} dx_2^{\nu} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\rho} \frac{(x_1 - x_2)^{\rho}}{|x_1 - x_2|^3}$$

if evaluated on two non-intersecting curves \rightarrow *Gauss linking number*

ABJM is not topological theory, due to matter, but **imaginary terms** still appear via the same mechanism



$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = 1 + i\pi \frac{N}{k} + \frac{1}{6} (1 + 2N^2) \pi^2 \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{6} i N (4 + N^2) \pi^3 \frac{1}{k^3} + \dots,$$

MB et al 2015

Framing at strong coupling?

What about the **holographic** description of WL?

The strong coupling vevs expansions from matrix model:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \frac{N}{4\pi\lambda} e^{\pi\sqrt{2\lambda}} e^{\pi i B} + \dots$$

Framing at strong coupling?

What about the **holographic** description of WL?

The strong coupling vevs expansions from matrix model:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \frac{N}{4\pi\lambda} \boxed{e^{\pi\sqrt{2\lambda}}} e^{\pi i B} + \dots$$

Drukker et al 2008

Rey et al 2008

Chen et al 2008

Correa et al 2014

Faraggi et al 2018

Giombi et al 2020

The **real exponential** has been calculated from strings

$$ds^2 = L^2 \left(ds_{AdS_4}^2 + 4ds_{\mathbb{CP}^3}^2 \right)$$

$$ds_{AdS_4}^2 = -\cosh^2 \rho dt^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho \left(d\vartheta^2 + \sin^2 \vartheta d\psi^2 \right)$$

$$ds_{\mathbb{CP}^3}^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left[d\alpha^2 + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(d\theta_1^2 + \sin^2 \theta_1 d\varphi_1^2 \right) + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(d\theta_2^2 + \sin^2 \theta_2 d\varphi_2^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \sin^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(d\chi + \cos \theta_1 d\varphi_1 - \cos \theta_2 d\varphi_2 \right)^2 \right],$$

$$t = 0, \quad \rho = \rho(\sigma), \quad \vartheta = \pi/2, \quad \psi = \tau, \quad \theta_1 = \theta(\sigma), \quad \varphi_1 = \tau, \quad \alpha = 0$$

Framing at strong coupling?

What about the **holographic** description of WL?

The strong coupling vevs expansions from matrix model:

$$\langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \frac{N}{4\pi\lambda} \boxed{e^{\pi\sqrt{2\lambda}}} \boxed{e^{\pi i B}} + \dots$$

Drukker et al 2008

Rey et al 2008

Chen et al 2008

Correa et al 2014

Faraggi et al 2018

Giombi et al 2020

The **real exponential** has been calculated from strings

But **not the phase**.

How do we get imaginary corrections in holography?

What is the strong coupling interpretation of framing?

$$t = 0, \quad \rho = \rho(\sigma), \quad \vartheta = \pi/2, \quad \psi = \tau, \quad \theta_1 = \theta(\sigma), \quad \varphi_1 = \tau, \quad \alpha = 0$$

Framing at strong coupling

The ABJM dual background includes a **2-form B-field** threading the *internal space* $CP^1 \subset CP^3$

$$B^{(2)} = \frac{M - N}{2k} dA$$

Framing at strong coupling

The ABJM dual background includes a **2-form B-field** threading the *internal space* $CP^1 \subset CP^3$

$$B^{(2)} = \frac{M - N}{2k} dA$$

Our claim is that the coupling of the string worldsheet to the B field induces a phase, analogue of framing

$$S_{\text{string}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{2\pi} \text{Area}(\Sigma) - i \int_{\Sigma} B$$

Framing at strong coupling

The ABJM dual background includes a **2-form B-field** threading the *internal space* $CP^1 \subset CP^3$

$$B^{(2)} = \frac{M - N}{2k} dA$$

Our claim is that the coupling of the string worldsheet to the B field induces a phase, analogue of framing

$$S_{\text{string}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{2\pi} \text{Area}(\Sigma) - i \int_{\Sigma} B$$

But the usual solution is point-like in CP^3 : no B-field coupling

Framing at strong coupling

The ABJM dual background includes a **2-form B-field** threading the *internal space* $CP^1 \subset CP^3$

$$B^{(2)} = \frac{M - N}{2k} dA$$

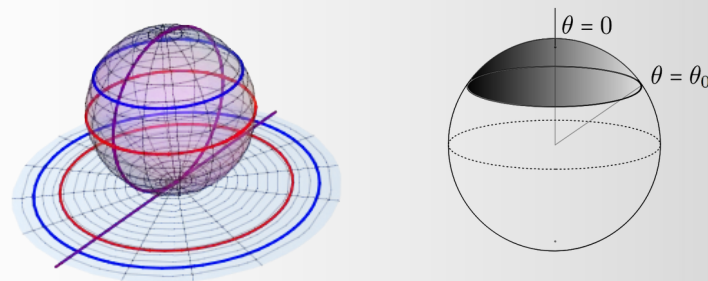
Our claim is that the coupling of the string worldsheet to the B field induces a phase, analogue of framing

$$S_{\text{string}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{2\pi} \text{Area}(\Sigma) - i \int_{\Sigma} B \quad \Phi_B = \int_{\Sigma} B \neq 0$$

But the usual solution is point-like in CP^3 : no B-field coupling

Latitude deformation: coupling to *scalars* means internal path sweeps a CP^1 -cycle at polar angle θ and strings couple to B

Correa et al 2014



Framing at strong coupling

The ABJM dual background includes a **2-form B-field** threading the *internal space* $CP^1 \subset CP^3$

$$B^{(2)} = \frac{M - N}{2k} dA$$

Our claim is that the coupling of the string worldsheet to the B field induces a phase, analogue of framing

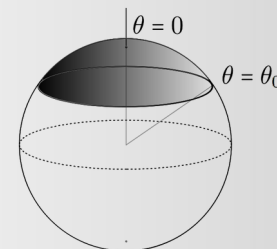
$$S_{\text{string}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{2\pi} \text{Area}(\Sigma) - i \int_{\Sigma} B \quad \langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \frac{N}{4\pi\lambda} e^{\pi\sqrt{2\lambda}} \boxed{e^{\pi i B}} + \dots$$

But the usual solution is point-like in CP^3 : no B-field coupling

Latitude deformation: coupling to *scalars* means internal path sweeps a CP^1 -cycle at polar angle θ and strings couple to B

Correa et al 2014

In the $\theta \rightarrow 0$ limit, the B-flux survives and produces a phase because the B-term is **topological**, not geometric



Framing at strong coupling

The ABJM dual background includes a **2-form B-field** threading the *internal space* $CP^1 \subset CP^3$

$$B^{(2)} = \frac{M - N}{2k} dA$$

Our claim is that the coupling of the string worldsheet to the B field induces a phase, analogue of framing

$$S_{\text{string}} = \frac{\sqrt{2\lambda}}{2\pi} \text{Area}(\Sigma) - i \int_{\Sigma} B \quad \langle \mathcal{W} \rangle = \frac{N}{4\pi\lambda} e^{\pi\sqrt{2\lambda}} \boxed{e^{\pi i B}} + \dots$$

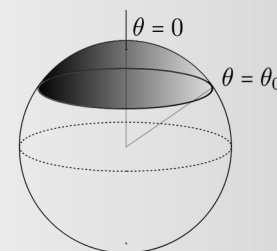
But the usual solution is point-like in CP^3 : no B-field coupling

Latitude deformation: coupling to *scalars* means internal path sweeps a CP^1 -cycle at polar angle θ and strings couple to B

Correa et al 2014

In the $\theta \rightarrow 0$ limit, the B-flux survives and produces a phase because the B-term is **topological**, not geometric

Same logic as Aharonov-Bohm: shrinking contour to a point doesn't kill the phase if enclosed flux threads a nontrivial cycle



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Wilson loops are natural observables in gauge theories
- We explored Wilson loops within AdS_4 / CFT_3 correspondence
- We addressed the **holographic interpretation of framing**, that is figuring out how imaginary contributions to the string action may arise in holography.
- The solution is via a topological term in the string action, coupling the dual WL solution to the background B-field of ABJM

Gracias!