

Zeta-function regularization of holographic Wilson loopsJeremías Aguilera-Damia,^{1,*} Alberto Faraggi,^{2,†} Leopoldo A. Pando Zayas,^{3,4,‡}
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Using ζ -function regularization, we study the one-loop effective action of fundamental strings in $AdS_5 \times S^5$ dual to the latitude $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS Wilson loop in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super-Yang-Mills theory. To avoid certain ambiguities inherent to string theory on curved backgrounds we subtract the effective action of the holographic $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS Wilson loop. We find agreement with the expected field theory result at first order in the small latitude angle expansion but discrepancies at higher order.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.98.046011](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.98.046011)**I. INTRODUCTION**

One of the most powerful promises embodied by the AdS/CFT correspondence is to broaden our perspective of string theory beyond our limited understanding in flat spacetimes. We expect that some of the main principles, such as conformal invariance, retain its central place. However, most of the computational technology available for strings in flat spacetimes is inadequate in the more general setup of strings in curved spaces.

Thus far many questions in AdS/CFT at the quantum level have been dealt with on a case by case basis without a general framework. With the advent of localization techniques the panorama has changed radically as the exact answer to many problems are now known. This opens the possibility of testing different computational methods. The study of quantum corrections in the case of Wilson loops is particularly promising in the context of the AdS/CFT correspondence because the expectation value of Wilson loops is determined by string world-sheets [1,2] and

consequently pushes us to confront the underpinnings of string perturbation theory more directly.

Some of the most studied examples at the quantum level are the holographic duals of the $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS and $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS Wilson loops in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM. In the semiclassical approximation the one-loop corrections are equivalent to computations of determinants of certain Laplace-like operators in curved spaces. Determinant of operators in curved space have a long history in physics and also in mathematics as sources of spectral information. There are, indeed, various computational methods that have already been applied in the context of holographic Wilson loops. For example, the expectation value of the holographic $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS Wilson loop was originally computed using ζ -function techniques in [3] and subsequently revisited using the Gelfand-Yaglom approach in [4]. More recently the better-defined problem of computing the difference of the effective actions of the holographic $\frac{1}{4}$ - and $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS strings has received particular attention since supersymmetric localization provides a precise answer. The first attempts were reported in [5,6]. These two groups used a Gelfand-Yaglom based method to tackle the problem but did not find a match with the field theory prediction. Ultimately, after a careful analysis, the mismatch was traced back to a change in topology from the disk to the cylinder and the use of a diffeomorphism-invariant IR cutoff [7].

A more immediate motivation for developing ζ -function regularization techniques stems from the fact that using perturbative heat kernel techniques to the first nontrivial order in the latitude angle, the authors of [8] found a match between the gauge and gravity calculations for the

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expectation value of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS latitude Wilson loop. This suggests that ζ -function might be the correct framework to compute the one-loop determinants for the spectrum of fluctuations of the string; it also attacks the problem directly on the disk rather than mapping it to the cylinder as done in [4–7]. The holographic dual to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS Wilson loop is a fundamental string with AdS_2 worldsheet. For this homogeneous space one can address its one-loop effective action with results dating back to [9,10] as was done in [3,11]. For the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS, however, the space is no longer homogeneous and new technology is required to evaluate the determinants. In this manuscript we approach the computation of one-loop determinants using recent results of ζ -function regularization of Laplace-like operators in conformally AdS_2 spaces that are reported in a separate publication [12]. There is a strong general motivation to develop ζ -function regularization. Starting with the insightful works of [13,14], ζ -function regularization methods have shown to be highly reliable in various areas of applications [15]; we hope that generalizing such methods will find natural applications in several contexts.

We show that the ζ -function regularized answer matches at leading order in the small latitude angle but receives correction at higher order, leading to a mismatch with the expected field theory answer.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we briefly review some of the most salient features of the semiclassical approach to holographic Wilson loops. Section III presents a summary of the result of our companion paper where we obtained explicit expressions for determinants of general Laplace-like operators in conformally AdS_2 spacetimes. Section IV determines the ratio of the latitude to the $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS holographic Wilson loops. We conclude in Sec. V.

II. LATITUDE WILSON LOOPS

In order to make this paper somehow self-contained we briefly review some of the most salient features of the holographic Wilson loops we discuss. This subject has been the center of a lot of investigation recently and we refer the reader to the works [5,6] for omitted details.

The $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS latitude Wilson loop [in the fundamental representation of $SU(N)$] is defined as [16,17]

$$W(C) = \frac{1}{N} \text{Tr} \mathcal{P} \exp \oint_C ds (iA_\mu \dot{x}^\mu + |\dot{x}| \Phi_I n^I(s)), \quad (1)$$

where \mathcal{P} denotes path ordering along the loop and C labels a curve parametrized as

$$\begin{aligned} x^\mu(s) &= (\cos s, \sin s, 0, 0), \\ n^I(s) &= (\sin \theta_0 \cos s, \sin \theta_0 \sin s, \cos \theta_0, 0, 0, 0), \quad s \in (0, 2\pi) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

For $\theta_0 = 0$, this operator was shown to preserve half of the supersymmetries and its expectation value was evaluated exactly, under certain conjectures [Gaussian], by [18] and [19]. The definitive proof was provided by Pestun via the by now thoroughly exploited supersymmetric localization technique [20]. The answer, exact in the gauge group rank N and the 't Hooft coupling λ , is

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{circle}} = \frac{1}{N} L_{N-1}^1 \left(-\frac{\lambda}{4N} \right) e^{\lambda/8N}. \quad (3)$$

More generally, for arbitrary values of θ_0 , the vacuum expectation value of this operator is conjectured to be given by a simple rescaling of the 't Hooft coupling $\lambda \rightarrow \lambda' = \lambda \cos^2 \theta_0$ in the above exact expression [16,17,21].

The dual $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS string has an $AdS_2 \subset AdS_5$ worldsheet with disk topology,

$$ds^2 = d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho d\tau^2, \quad \rho \geq 0, \quad \tau \sim \tau + 2\pi. \quad (4)$$

On the other hand, the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS string worldsheet forms a cap through the north pole of $S^2 \subset S^5$ and the induced geometry is asymptotic to AdS_2 ,

$$\begin{aligned} ds_M^2 &= M(\rho) ds^2, \quad M(\rho) = 1 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta(\rho)}{\sinh^2 \rho}, \\ \sin \theta(\rho) &= \frac{\sinh \rho \sin \theta_0}{\cosh \rho + \cos \theta_0}, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

where $0 \leq \theta_0 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ is the latitude angle. The $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS solution corresponds to $\theta_0 = 0$. The string action can be evaluated on-shell on this classical solution. The result, after an appropriate renormalization, is [16]

$$S^{(0)} = -\sqrt{\lambda} \cos \theta_0. \quad (6)$$

Since $\langle W \rangle \simeq \exp(-S^{(0)}) = \exp(\sqrt{\lambda} \cos \theta_0)$, we recover, at the leading classical level, the expectation (7) from field theory.

Comparing the one-loop effective actions of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS strings, as discussed in [5,6], and anticipated in [4] leads to a better defined string theory problem since both dual strings have world-sheets with disk topology. The general expectation is that the issues related to ghost zero modes and other aspects of string perturbation theory on curved spacetimes might cancel upon considering the difference of effective actions. The exact field theory answer at large λ is

$$\frac{\langle W \rangle_{\text{latitude}}}{\langle W \rangle_{\text{circle}}} \simeq \exp \left(\sqrt{\lambda} (\cos \theta_0 - 1) - \frac{3}{2} \ln \cos \theta_0 + \dots \right). \quad (7)$$

The leading order term in the large λ expansion was matched against a particular string worldsheet identified

in [16]. In recent years, there has been a strong effort in computing the $-(3/2) \ln \cos \theta_0$ term from the string theory one-loop effective action [5–8]. In this manuscript we approach this question using ζ -function regularization.

At the semiclassical level, the fluctuations of the fundamental string dual to the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS Wilson loop were thoroughly studied in [5,6]. The spectrum involves the operators

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{O}_1(\theta_0) &= M^{-1}(-g^{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu + 2), \\ \mathcal{O}_2(\theta_0) &= M^{-1}(-g^{\mu\nu} \nabla_\mu \nabla_\nu + V_2), \\ \mathcal{O}_{3\pm}(\theta_0) &= M^{-1}(-g^{\mu\nu} D_\mu D_\nu + V_3), \quad D_\mu = \nabla_\mu \pm i\mathcal{A}_\mu, \\ \mathcal{O}_\pm(\theta_0) &= M^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left(-i \left(\mathcal{D} + \frac{1}{4} \mathcal{D} \ln M \right) - i\Gamma_{\underline{01}}(1+V) \pm W \right), \\ D_\mu &= \nabla_\mu \pm \frac{i}{2} \mathcal{A}_\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

with $g_{\mu\nu}$ and ∇_μ evaluated for the AdS_2 metric (4), $\mathcal{A}_\rho = 0$, $\mathcal{A}_\tau = \mathcal{A}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} V_2(\rho) &= -\frac{2\sin^2\theta(\rho)}{\sinh^2\rho}, \quad V_3(\rho) = -\frac{\partial_\rho \mathcal{A}(\rho)}{\sinh\rho}, \\ V(\rho) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{M(\rho)}} - 1, \quad W(\rho) = \frac{\sin^2\theta(\rho)}{\sqrt{M(\rho)}\sinh^2\rho}, \\ \mathcal{A}(\rho) &= 1 - \frac{1 + \cosh\rho \cos\theta(\rho)}{\cosh\rho + \cos\theta(\rho)}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

The difference in 1-loop effective actions with the $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS string is then

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-\Delta\Gamma_{\text{effective}}^{1\text{-loop}}(\theta_0)} &= \left[\frac{\left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_+(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_+(0)} \right)^4 \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_-(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_-(0)} \right)^4}{\left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_1(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_1(0)} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_2(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_2(0)} \right)^3 \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_{3+}(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_{3+}(0)} \right)^1 \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_{3-}(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_{3-}(0)} \right)^1} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

The powers in the fermionic determinants reflect the Majorana nature of the spinors in Lorentzian signature.

The main difficulty in evaluating the above determinants is that the space is not homogeneous as is the case for $\theta_0 = 0$ where the results of [9,10] are readily applied. A perturbative approach, valid for small values of θ_0 , was taken in [8] leading to the following evaluation of the one-loop effective action

$$\Delta\Gamma_{\text{effective}}^{1\text{-loop}}(\theta_0) = -\frac{3}{4}\theta_0^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta_0^4), \quad (11)$$

which coincides, to this order, with the expected field theory answer $\Delta\Gamma_{\text{effective}}^{1\text{-loop}}(\theta_0) = \frac{3}{2} \ln \cos \theta_0$ as follows from

Eq. (7). We will reproduce the perturbative result in this manuscript and consider the more general problem at arbitrary θ_0 .

III. ZETA-FUNCTION REGULARIZATION ON AdS_2

In this section we recall a number of results for determinants of Laplace- and Dirac-like operators in AdS_2 that appear in a companion paper [12] to which we refer the reader for the full derivation. The method applies to operators defined on the AdS_2 geometry (4) and in the presence of external fields. Concretely, we consider general operators of the form:

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}} = -g^{\mu\nu} D_\mu D_\nu + m^2 + V, \quad (\text{bosons}) \quad (12)$$

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}} = -i(\mathcal{D} + \mathcal{D}\Omega) - i\Gamma_{\underline{01}}(m+V) + W, \quad (\text{fermions}) \quad (13)$$

with $D_\mu = \nabla_\mu - iq\mathcal{A}_\mu$. Under the assumption of circular symmetry, these operators can be expanded into their Fourier components

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l &= -\frac{1}{\sinh\rho} \partial_\rho (\sinh\rho \partial_\rho) + \frac{(l-q\mathcal{A})^2}{\sinh^2\rho} + m^2 + V, \\ l &\in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (\text{bosons}) \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l &= -i\Gamma_{\underline{1}} \left(\partial_\rho + \frac{1}{2} \coth\rho + \partial_\rho \Omega \right) + \Gamma_{\underline{0}} \frac{(l-q\mathcal{A})}{\sinh\rho} \\ &\quad - i\Gamma_{\underline{01}}(m+V) + W, \quad l \in \mathbb{Z} + \frac{1}{2}, \quad (\text{fermions}) \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

where we have set $\mathcal{A}_\rho = 0$ and $\mathcal{A}_\tau = \mathcal{A}(\rho)$, as well as $V = V(\rho)$, $W = W(\rho)$ and $\Omega = \Omega(\rho)$. Appropriate regularity conditions at the origin and fall-off conditions at infinity are required for the background fields (see [12] for further details).

The ratio of determinants between the operators (12)–(13) and their free counterparts, obtained by setting $\mathcal{A} = \Omega = V = W = 0$, is defined using ζ -function regularization

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{\text{free}}} &\equiv -\hat{\zeta}'_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) - \ln(\mu^2) \hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0), \\ \hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(s) &\equiv \zeta_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(s) - \zeta_{\text{free}}(s), \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where μ is the renormalization parameter. Extending previous results [22] it was found in [12] that these ratios are given by simple expressions. The result for bosons reads

$$\begin{aligned} & \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}} \\ &= \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_0}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_0^{\text{free}}} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l^{\text{free}}} + \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{-l}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{-l}^{\text{free}}} + \frac{2}{l} \hat{\xi}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) \right) \\ & \quad - 2 \left(\gamma + \ln \frac{\mu}{2} \right) \hat{\xi}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) \\ & \quad + \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \sinh \rho \ln(\sinh \rho) V - q^2 \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \frac{\mathcal{A}^2}{\sinh \rho}, \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\xi}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \sinh \rho V, \quad (18)$$

whereas for fermions we have

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}} &= \sum_{l=\frac{1}{2}}^{\infty} \left(\ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l^{\text{free}}} + \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{-l}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_{-l}^{\text{free}}} + \frac{2}{l+\frac{1}{2}} \hat{\xi}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) \right) \\ & \quad - 2 \left(\gamma + \ln \frac{\mu}{2} \right) \hat{\xi}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) \\ & \quad + \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \sinh \rho \ln(\sinh \rho) ((m+V)^2 - W^2 - m^2) \\ & \quad - q^2 \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \frac{\mathcal{A}^2}{\sinh \rho} - \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \sinh \rho W^2, \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\xi}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}(0) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} d\rho \sinh \rho ((m+V)^2 - W^2 - m^2), \quad (20)$$

with $\gamma \approx 0.57721$, the Euler-Mascheroni constant. In turn, the ratio for Fourier modes is computed as

$$\frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l^{\text{free}}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\psi_l(\infty)}{\psi_l^{\text{free}}(\infty)}, & \text{(bosons)} \\ \frac{\psi_l^{(i)}(\infty)}{\psi_l^{(i)\text{free}}(\infty)} e^{\Omega(\infty) - \Omega(0)}, & \text{(fermions)} \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

where $\psi_l(\rho)$ is the solution to the homogeneous equation that is regular at $\rho = 0$,

$$\bar{\mathcal{O}}_l \psi_l = 0, \quad \psi_l(\rho) \xrightarrow{\rho \rightarrow 0} \begin{cases} \rho^{|l|}, & \text{(bosons)} \\ \rho^{|l|-\frac{1}{2}}, & \text{(fermions)}. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

For fermions $\psi_l^{(i)}(\rho)$ is one (either) of the two components of the regular spinor solution to the *first* order homogeneous equation. The overall normalization of ψ_l in (21) is not important as long as the leading coefficient of the small ρ expansion matches that of the free solution¹ ψ_l^{free} .

¹This is analogous to the usual conditions $\psi(0) = 0$, $\psi'(0) = 1$ imposed on the homogeneous solutions in the application of the Gelfand-Yaglom method to 1d determinants with Dirichlet boundary condition at the origin. In two and higher dimensions, the centrifugal barrier imposes the regular solution to vanish as a power law depending on the angular momentum, therefore generically $\psi'(0) = 0$.

For the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS strings we are interested in, the operators do not precisely take the form (12) or (13), but rather they are conformally related to them

$$\mathcal{O} = M^{-1} \bar{\mathcal{O}}, \quad \text{(bosons)} \quad (23)$$

$$\mathcal{O} = M^{-\frac{1}{2}} \bar{\mathcal{O}}. \quad \text{(fermions)} \quad (24)$$

This can be understood as the effect of a Weyl rescaling of the metric by a function $M(\rho)$, which we assume to be smooth everywhere with $M(\rho) \rightarrow 1$ for $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. Happily, the determinants of \mathcal{O} and $\bar{\mathcal{O}}$ are related by an anomaly calculation (cf. Appendix A of [3]). Indeed,²

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}} \right) &= \ln \left(\frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2 \sigma \sqrt{g} \\ & \quad \times \ln M \left[m^2 + V - \frac{1}{6} R + \frac{1}{12} \nabla^2 \ln M \right] \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

for bosons, while for fermions the result is

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}} \right) &= \ln \left(\frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}} \right) + \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2 \sigma \sqrt{g} \\ & \quad \times \ln M \left[(m+V)^2 - W^2 + \frac{1}{12} R - \frac{1}{24} \nabla^2 \ln M \right]. \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

IV. ONE-LOOP EFFECTIVE ACTION

In this section we apply the general results quoted in the previous section to the holographic description of the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS latitude Wilson loops in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM [17]. We refer the reader to the extensive literature for details; in particular to [5–8].

Before plunging into the calculation of each individual ratio in (10), it is useful to combine the full spectrum of operators and gain some insight into the cancellations that occur in the one-loop effective action. Recall that, according to the discussion in Sec. III [see Eqs. (25) and (26)], the computation of each determinant is divided into two parts: an anomaly due to the Weyl transformation that maps the induced geometry (5) to AdS_2 , and the ratio for the corresponding rescaled operators. Notice that for the operators (8),

$$\mathcal{O}(\theta_0 = 0) = \bar{\mathcal{O}}(\theta_0 = 0) = \bar{\mathcal{O}}^{\text{free}}. \quad (27)$$

Let us focus on the Weyl anomaly first. One can check that the potential and mass terms for the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS operators (8) satisfy

²Boundary terms involving the extrinsic curvature and the normal derivative of the conformal factor do not contribute in the present case (see [12] for details).

$$8 \times ((1 + V)^2 - W^2) - 3 \times 2 - 3 \times V_2 - 2 \times V_3 \\ = -R + \nabla^2 \ln M, \quad (28)$$

a relation which is in fact a general feature of the gauge-fixed Nambu-Goto string, where the right-hand side is recognized as the curvature of the induced metric, $R[Mg] = M^{-1}(R[g] - \nabla^2 \ln M)$. The contribution from the curvature and conformal factor terms in (25)–(26) is

$$\left(8 \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right) - 8 \times \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)\right)R \\ + \nabla^2 \ln M \left(8 \times \left(-\frac{1}{24}\right) - 8 \times \left(\frac{1}{12}\right)\right) \\ = 2R - \nabla^2 \ln M. \quad (29)$$

We then find that the modification to the ratio of determinants due to the rescaling of the metric is³

$$\text{anomaly: } \frac{1}{4\pi} \int d^2\sigma \sqrt{g} R \ln M \\ = -\left(\theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + 4 \cos^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} \ln \cos \frac{\theta_0}{2}\right). \quad (30)$$

Unlike the case where one maps the induced worldsheet metric to flat space [7], the anomaly is nonvanishing.⁴ This is an effect of the curvature of AdS_2 and is perfectly compatible with the conformal invariance of the string action [3] (see also Appendix B of [23]).

We now move on to the computation of the determinants on AdS_2 using (17) and (19), starting with the total zeta-function at the origin

$$\hat{\zeta}_{\text{tot}}(0) = 3\hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_1}(0) + 3\hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_2}(0) + \hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{3+}}(0) + \hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_{3-}}(0) \\ - 4\hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_+}(0) - 4\hat{\zeta}_{\bar{\mathcal{O}}_-}(0). \quad (31)$$

This quantity determines the dependence of the one-loop effective action on the renormalization scale. Equations (18) and (20) show a slightly different combination of potentials than in (28), namely,

$$8 \times ((1 + V)^2 - W^2 - 1) - 3 \times V_2 - 2 \times V_3 = \nabla^2 \ln M, \quad (32)$$

³The attentive reader may notice an unexpected nontrigonometric (linear) dependence θ_0 in (30). This comes about because the primitive involves inverse trigonometric functions which when evaluated at the endpoints and for $\theta_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ simplify to the above expression.

⁴In that case the conformal factor is $M(\rho) \sinh^2 \rho$. This becomes singular as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$, which forces the introduction of a large cut-off to regulate the divergences. Consequently, boundary terms must be added. These cancel, as does the bulk contribution since $R = 0$.

which by itself does not vanish. When integrated, however, it does,

$$\int_0^\infty d\rho \sinh \rho \nabla^2 \ln M = \sinh \rho \partial_\rho \ln M \Big|_0^\infty = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \hat{\zeta}_{\text{tot}}(0) = 0. \quad (33)$$

As a consequence, no ambiguity related to the choice of renormalization scale, μ , affects the effective action. The above cancellation also means that the Fourier sum of the combined bosons and fermions one-dimensional radial determinants does not need regularization,⁵ in accordance with the calculations of [5,6].

A related quantity involving the same combination of potentials as $\hat{\zeta}_{\text{tot}}(0)$ is the sum of $\ln(\sinh \rho)$ integrals in (17) and (19), which when added to the Weyl anomaly gives

$$\text{anomaly} + \ln \sinh \rho: \\ \int_0^\infty d\rho \sinh \rho \left(\frac{1}{2}R \ln M + \ln(\sinh \rho) \nabla^2 \ln M\right) \\ = -2 \ln \cos \frac{\theta_0}{2}. \quad (34)$$

As we will see, this term cancels the remainder that was found in [5,6]. We can also keep track of the contribution coming from the gauge field, easily seen to vanish:

$$\mathcal{A}^2: 1 \times (1)^2 + 1 \times (-1)^2 - 4 \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - 4 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = 0. \quad (35)$$

In contrast, the last term in (19) involving the fermionic potential gives

$$W^2: -8 \times \int_0^\infty d\rho \sinh \rho W^2 = 4\theta_0 \sin \theta_0 - 16 \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2}. \quad (36)$$

Ultimately, this expression accounts for the mismatch with the gauge theory prediction (7).

Finally, one can check that the radial determinants at fixed Fourier mode coincide with those presented in [5,6]. Therefore,

$$\sum_l \ln \frac{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l}{\det \bar{\mathcal{O}}_l^{\text{free}}} : -3 \ln \cos \theta_0 + 2 \ln \cos \frac{\theta_0}{2}. \quad (37)$$

In hindsight this was to be expected since the calculation involves solving a set of homogeneous equations in AdS which translate into those of [5,6] after an appropriate Weyl

⁵Each term in (31) is responsible for subtracting the divergence in the sum over Fourier modes in each individual determinant [see (17) and (19)].

transformation of the metric and properly adjusting the potentials and connection terms. The difference in the present case is that instead of imposing a sharp Dirichlet boundary condition at small but finite value of ρ as in [5,6], here we only require regularity of the solutions at the center of the disk. Nevertheless, the answer is the same.

Putting all the above results together, the final expression for the difference in the one-loop effective actions of the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS strings is

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\Gamma_{\text{effective}}^{\text{1-loop}}(\theta_0) &= \frac{3}{2} \ln \cos \theta_0 + 2 \left(4 \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} - \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 \right) \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} \theta_0^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta_0^4). \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

As indicated above, when taking the small θ_0 limit, our holographic answer coincides with the field theory prediction (7), just as in the perturbative ζ -function computation of [8].

Let us briefly comment on this result. Recall that the works of [5,6] computed the effective action by looking only at the sum of the radial determinants, finding the remainder $\ln \cos \frac{\theta_0}{2}$ in (37). Recently, it was argued in [7] that this term is corrected for if a diffeomorphism-invariant regulator is used in the calculation, producing a match between the string theory calculation and the gauge theory prediction. In contrast, the ζ -function formalism is automatically diffeomorphism-invariant, and we see that this remainder disappears due to the combination (34). Alas, there is an extra contribution coming from the fermionic potential W^2 that yields a mismatch with the gauge theory calculation. At the moment we dare not speculate about the origin of this term.

For completeness, we present the results for each individual determinant in the spectrum. Taking into account (27)

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_1(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_1(0)} \right) &= \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{7}{3} + 2 \cos \theta_0 \right) \ln \left(\cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{7}{12} \theta_0^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta_0^4), \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_2(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_2(0)} \right) &= -\theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + \frac{9}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{7}{3} + 2 \cos \theta_0 \right) \ln \left(\cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \\ &\quad - 2 \ln (\Gamma(\cos \theta_0)) - \ln (\cos \theta_0) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{12} - \gamma \right) \theta_0^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta_0^4), \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_{3\pm}(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_{3\pm}(0)} \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{\theta_0}{2} + \left(\frac{7}{3} + 2 \cos \theta_0 \right) \ln \left(\cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \\ &\quad - \ln (\Gamma(\cos \theta_0)) - \ln (\cos \theta_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{6} - \gamma \right) \theta_0^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta_0^4), \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(\frac{\det \mathcal{O}_{\pm}(\theta_0)}{\det \mathcal{O}_{\pm}(0)} \right) &= \frac{1}{2} \theta_0 \sin \theta_0 + \left(\frac{7}{3} + 2 \cos \theta_0 \right) \ln \left(\cos \frac{\theta_0}{2} \right) \\ &\quad - \ln (\Gamma(\cos \theta_0)) - \ln (\cos \theta_0) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{11}{12} - \gamma \right) \theta_0^2 + \mathcal{O}(\theta_0^4). \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

Our results match the perturbative heat kernel calculation of [8]. Notice that the first ratio is entirely an effect of the Weyl anomaly, since the rescaled operators for the $\frac{1}{4}$ -BPS and the $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS solutions coincide. Actually, we have checked that all the ratios for the rescaled operators, without including the anomaly, also match with the perturbative method for a fixed AdS_2 metric. It would be interesting to extend the perturbative heat kernel results of [8] to the next order in θ_0 .

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this manuscript we have computed the difference of one-loop effective actions of the $\frac{1}{4}$ - and $\frac{1}{2}$ -BPS strings using ζ -function regularization. We were encouraged and motivated by a previous perturbative heat kernel computation reporting agreement with the field theory prediction at the first nontrivial order in the latitude angle θ_0 [8]. It is worth highlighting that we tackled the computation directly on the hyperbolic disk rather than mapping the problem to a cylinder, as has been traditionally done [4–7]. Along these lines, it would be an elucidating step to adapt our results to compute the ζ -function for circularly symmetric operators defined on the flat cylinder geometry. This would shed some light on the role of the diffeomorphism-invariant regulator advocated in [7]. We hope to pursue these directions in the near future.

Alas, our complete computation shows that at higher order in θ_0 the agreement is lost. We are thus, left facing a puzzle. Armed with the supersymmetric localization answer we can indulge in a form of answer analysis. As stated before, the remainder of previous calculations does not appear in our approach since ζ -function regularization is explicitly diffeomorphism invariant. One identifiable culprit for the discrepancy we now faced is the term proportional to W^2 in the expression for the fermions. We suspect that ultimately some aspects of chiral symmetry might be at play, as suggested in [24] in a different context. Another potential problem underlying our discrepancy could be supersymmetry. We do not see how to move

forward in this direction at the moment but find it quite plausible to be the cause of the discrepancy.

Our manuscript is a push in understanding the role of technical methods needed to tackle precision computations in holography and we are certain that its application will go beyond the one presented here. We hope to return, e.g., to a similar computation in the context of the Aharony-Bergman-Jafferis-Maldacena duality. It is also plausible that the methods systematically developed in our companion paper [12] and used explicitly here, will find use in other problems possibly related to one-loop supergravity computations in the context of corrections to the black hole entropy.

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