

Did you know he has a Lamborghini? Francesco's Work, Life and (some) Secrets plus New Results on Minimal Form Factors

Olalla Castro-Alvaredo
Department of Mathematics
City, University of London

10th Bologna Workshop on CFT and
Integrable Models, 3-8 September 2023

So....


First

Things

First





The background of the image is a detailed reproduction of the fresco 'The Apotheosis of St. Paul' by Francesco de Novara. The scene is set in a grand, classical architectural space with high ceilings and columns. In the center, St. Paul is being carried upwards by a group of angels and figures, symbolizing his ascent to heaven. The composition is filled with numerous figures in various poses, some playing musical instruments, and a rich color palette of blues, reds, and golds. The overall style is characteristic of the Italian Renaissance.

L'Apotheosi Di Francesco de Novara

I have
known
Francesco
for a very
long
time.....



Our most successful collaboration ...



Davide Bianchini
PhD 2013-16



Cecilia De Fazio
MSc 2017-18
PhD 2018-21



Michele Mazzoni
MSc 2020-21
PhD 2021-24?



Fabio Sailis
PhD 2022-25?



Riccardo Travaglino
MSc 2022-23

We have done some work together!

- M. Mazzoni, O. Pomponio, O.A. Castro-Alvaredo and F. Ravanini, The Staircase Model: Massless Flows and Hydrodynamics, J. Phys. A54 404005 (2021), [arXiv:2105.13349](#). Part of the Special Issue on [Hydrodynamics of Low-Dimensional Quantum Systems](#).
- O.A. Castro-Alvaredo, C. De Fazio, B. Doyon, and F. Ravanini, On the Hydrodynamics of Unstable Excitations, JHEP 09 (2020) 045, [arXiv:2005.11266](#).
- O.A. Castro-Alvaredo, B. Doyon and F. Ravanini, Irreversibility of the renormalization group flow in non-unitary quantum field theory, J. Phys. A50 424002 (2017). Part of "[John Cardy's scale-invariant journey in low dimensions: a special issue for his 70th birthday](#)", [arXiv:1706.01871](#).
- D. Bianchini, O.A. Castro-Alvaredo, B. Doyon, E. Levi and F. Ravanini, Entanglement Entropy of Non Unitary Conformal Field Theory, J. Phys A48 (2015) 4 A4FT01. This article has appeared on IoP "[Highlights of 2015](#)". [arXiv:1405.2804](#).

Entanglement Entropy of Non-Unitary Models

Entanglement Entropy of Non-Unitary Models

- Let me spend 5 minutes on one of our collaborations, in fact, our first one [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)]

Entanglement Entropy of Non-Unitary Models

- Let me spend 5 minutes on one of our collaborations, in fact, our first one [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)]
- This was initiated by Francesco as part of the MSc project of Davide Bianchini [[Bianchini & Ravanini'15](#)]. They studied the EE of the Forrester-Baxter non-unitary RSOS models by **corner transfer matrix** (CTF).

Entanglement Entropy of Non-Unitary Models

- Let me spend 5 minutes on one of our collaborations, in fact, our first one [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)]
- This was initiated by Francesco as part of the MSc project of Davide Bianchini [[Bianchini & Ravanini'15](#)]. They studied the EE of the Forrester-Baxter non-unitary RSOS models by **corner transfer matrix** (CTF).
- They found that the CTF computation was predicting the usual saturation constant for entanglement (CTF gives the EE of a semi-infinite line) but the coefficient was different: $\frac{c_{\text{eff}}}{6} \log \xi + \text{constant}$

Entanglement Entropy of Non-Unitary Models

- Let me spend 5 minutes on one of our collaborations, in fact, our first one [Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15]
- This was initiated by Francesco as part of the MSc project of Davide Bianchini [Bianchini & Ravanini'15]. They studied the EE of the Forrester-Baxter non-unitary RSOS models by **corner transfer matrix** (CTF).
- They found that the CTF computation was predicting the usual saturation constant for entanglement (CTF gives the EE of a semi-infinite line) but the coefficient was different: $\frac{c_{\text{eff}}}{6} \log \xi + \text{constant}$
- This was interesting because in many other contexts (ie free energy of TBA) we know that the central charge c generalises to the **effective central charge** $c_{\text{eff}} = c - 24\Delta_{\text{min}}$ in non-unitary models where c may be 0 or negative [Itzykson, Saleur and Zuber'86].

CFT and Branch Point Twist Field Derivation

CFT and Branch Point Twist Field Derivation

- In our paper [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)] we found a consistent CFT derivation for non-unitary CFTs leading to the formula

CFT and Branch Point Twist Field Derivation

- In our paper [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)] we found a consistent CFT derivation for non-unitary CFTs leading to the formula

$$S_n(\ell) = \frac{c_{\text{eff}}(n+1)}{12n} \log \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon} + p \log\left(\log \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon}\right)$$

where p is related to the properties of the operator $L_0 = \Delta I + N$, $N^r = 0$, $0 \leq p \leq r-1$

CFT and Branch Point Twist Field Derivation

- In our paper [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)] we found a consistent CFT derivation for non-unitary CFTs leading to the formula

$$S_n(\ell) = \frac{c_{\text{eff}}(n+1)}{12n} \log \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon} + p \log \left(\log \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

where p is related to the properties of the operator $L_0 = \Delta I + N$, $N^r = 0$, $0 \leq p \leq r-1$

- We also proposed a rewriting of the Rényi entropies in terms of **composite twist fields**, one of the first uses of this kind of field in the context of entanglement (now very popular in the context of symmetry resolution).

CFT and Branch Point Twist Field Derivation

- In our paper [[Bianchini, Castro-Alvaredo, Doyon, Levi & F. Ravanini'15](#)] we found a consistent CFT derivation for non-unitary CFTs leading to the formula

$$S_n(\ell) = \frac{c_{\text{eff}}(n+1)}{12n} \log \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon} + p \log \left(\log \frac{\ell}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

where p is related to the properties of the operator $L_0 = \Delta I + N$, $N^r = 0$, $0 \leq p \leq r-1$

- We also proposed a rewriting of the Rényi entropies in terms of **composite twist fields**, one of the first uses of this kind of field in the context of entanglement (now very popular in the context of symmetry resolution).

$$S_n(\ell) = \frac{\langle \mathcal{T}_\phi(0) \mathcal{T}_\phi^\dagger(\ell) \rangle}{\langle \phi(0) \phi^\dagger(\ell) \rangle^n}, \quad \mathcal{T}_\phi \propto \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{2(1-1/n)\Delta} \mathcal{T}(0) \phi(x), \quad \Delta_c = \Delta_{\mathcal{T}} + \frac{\Delta_\phi}{n}$$

Ok but, what is he actually known for?



irreversibility unusual tba operator size thermodynamic singularity products perturbed exact chains ising lattice sausage non-linear minimal equation functions invariant theory integral integrable states staircase scaling class model models new rg xxz invariance classification effects nonlinear diagrams entropy field finite theories qft open ansatz su generalized solution spectrum sine-gordon odd conformal dynkin tricritical gapped family group scattering flows gn renormalization modular chain bethe spin terms excited quantum one-dimensional non-unitary boundary rsos rational nondiagonal sub equations restricted massless partition extended algebras hydrodynamics fusion encoded coset adj approach volume xyz completeness limit renyi rule towards dirichlet essential symmetric chiral non-diagonal

INFN

INFN

Italian Bureaucracy

INFN Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Food

INFN

Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Food

Crescentine **INFN** Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Food Lamborghini

Crescentine INFN Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Food

Lamborghini

Crescentine

INFN

Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Campanilismo

Food

Lamborghini

Crescentine

INFN

Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Campanilismo

Romagnolo

Food

Lamborghini

Crescentine

INFN

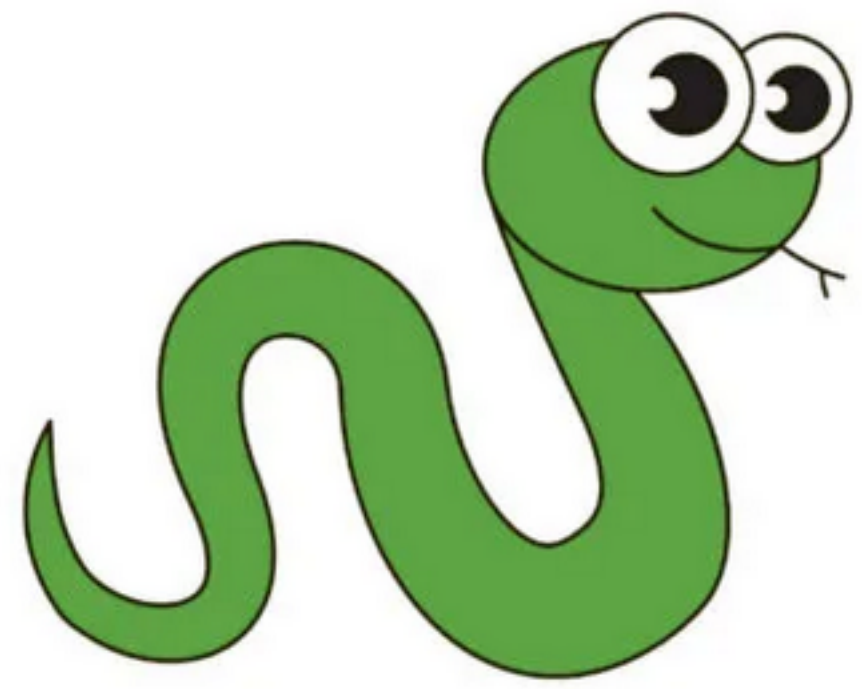
Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Campanilismo

Italian History

Romagnolo



Tateo's Snake

Food

Lamborghini

Crescentine

INFN

Divina Comedia

Italian Bureaucracy

Campanilismo

Italian History

Romagnolo

Finally: a Dark Secret

Finally: a Dark Secret

- He is a legend...BUT

Finally: a Dark Secret

- He is a legend...BUT
- Email Style Tailored to Psychological Vulnerabilities of Recipient

Finally: a Dark Secret

- He is a legend...BUT
- Email Style Tailored to Psychological Vulnerabilities of Recipient

Very urgent (sorry!)

 You replied on Tue 30/08/2022 16:08



Francesco Ravanini

To: Castro Alvaredo, Olalla



CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organ or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and safe.

Dear Olalla,

How are you?


I am disturbing you for a quite unusual request.


1. The very urgent email




Finally: a Dark Secret

- He is a legend...BUT
- Email Style Tailored to Psychological Vulnerabilities of Recipient

Very urgent (sorry!)

 You replied on Tue 30/08/2022 16:08


 **FR** Francesco Ravanini
To: Castro Alvaredo, Olalla






CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and safe.

Dear Olalla,
How are you?
I am disturbing you for a quite unusual request.

1. The very urgent email

 You replied on Wed 21/06/2023 11:57

 **FR** Francesco Ravanini
To: Castro Alvaredo, Olalla

Wed 21/06/2023 10:40

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and believe the content to be safe.

Dear Olalla,
I have various things to discuss with you, and it is too long to write all by email.
Can we have a video-call today? I propose at 5 p.m. Italian time (4 p.m. UK). Skype call should be enough.

2. The very urgent and cryptic email

Finally: a Dark Secret

- He is a legend...BUT
- Email Style Tailored to Psychological Vulnerabilities of Recipient

Very urgent (sorry!) You replied on Wed 21/06/2023 11:57

You replied on Tue 30/08/2022 16:08 FR Francesco Ravanini Castro Alvarado, Olalla Wed 21/06/2023 10:40

FR Francesco Ravanini Castro Alvarado, Olalla

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organisation. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognise the sender and believe the content to be safe.

Dear Olalla,
How are you?
I am disturbing you for a quite unusual request.


I have various things to discuss with you, and it is too long to write all by email.
Can we have a video-call today? I propose at 5 p.m. Italian time (4 p.m. UK). Skype call should be enough.

1. The very urgent email

2. The very urgent and cryptic email

And this is How I Learned To Stop Worrying And Love Francesco





Minimal Form Factors:
Sudently and Unexpectedly Something
New, Interesting, and Useful to Say

Olalla Castro-Alvaredo
Department of Mathematics
City, University of London

10th Bologna Workshop on CFT and
Integrable Models, 3-8 September 2023

Work in preparation with Stefano Negro (to appear soon)



Postdoctoral Research Associate at
New York University

Work in preparation with Stefano Negro (to appear soon)



Postdoctoral Research Associate at
New York University



PhD Student at City,
University of London

This work is heavily
inspired by the
work Fabio spoke
about in the
previous talk!

CDD Factors

CDD Factors

- In Fabio's talk we have just learned about a particular type of CDD factor:

CDD Factors

- In Fabio's talk we have just learned about a particular type of CDD factor:

$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

CDD Factors

- In Fabio's talk we have just learned about a particular type of CDD factor:

$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

- We know however that an S-matrix such as that of the sinh-Gordon model is also a CDD factor.

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$

CDD Factors

- In Fabio's talk we have just learned about a particular type of CDD factor:

$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

- We know however that an S-matrix such as that of the sinh-Gordon model is also a CDD factor.

Is there a relationship between these two types of CDD factor?

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$

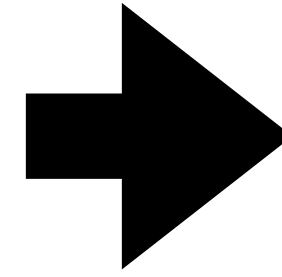
Yes! There Is!

Yes! There Is!

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$

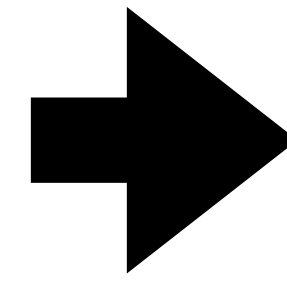
Yes! There Is!

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$



Yes! There Is!

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$

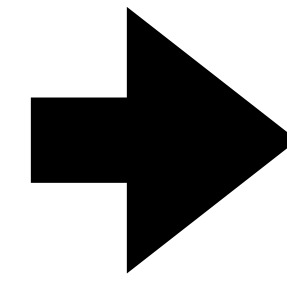


$$-i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} \cosh \theta}{\cos(\pi b) + \cosh(2\theta)}$$

$$B = b - 1$$

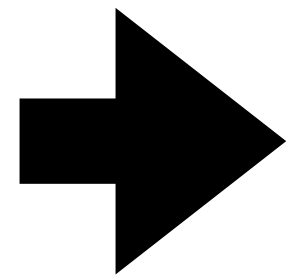
Yes! There Is!

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$



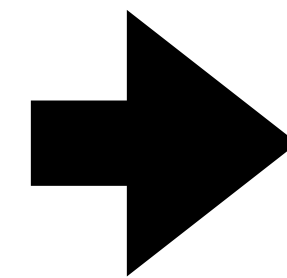
$$-i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} \cosh \theta}{\cos(\pi b) + \cosh(2\theta)}$$

$$B = b - 1$$



Yes! There Is!

$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$



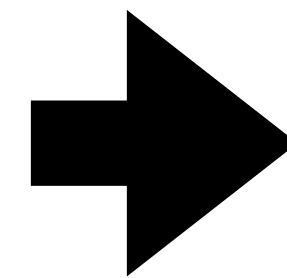
$$-i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} \cosh \theta}{\cos(\pi b) + \cosh(2\theta)}$$

$$B = b - 1$$

$$\rightarrow -i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2} \cosh((2k+1)\theta)$$

Yes! There Is!

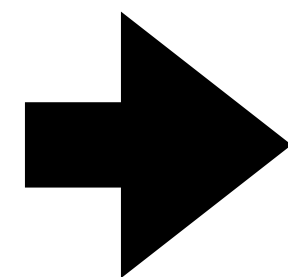
$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$



$$-i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} \cosh \theta}{\cos(\pi b) + \cosh(2\theta)}$$

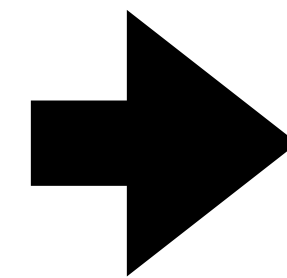
$$B = b - 1$$

$$\rightarrow -i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2} \cosh((2k+1)\theta)$$



Yes! There Is!

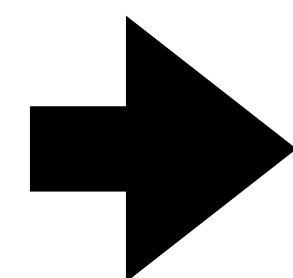
$$S(\theta) = \frac{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}{\tanh \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{i\pi B}{2} \right)}$$



$$-i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = \frac{4 \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} \cosh \theta}{\cos(\pi b) + \cosh(2\theta)}$$

$$B = b - 1$$

$$\rightarrow -i \frac{d}{d\theta} \log S(\theta) = 4 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2} \cosh((2k+1)\theta)$$



$$S(\theta) = - \exp \left[-4i \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\cos \frac{(2k+1)\pi b}{2}}{2k+1} \sinh((2k+1)\theta) \right]$$

Sinh-Gordon S-Matrix

Sinh-Gordon S -Matrix

- So, the sinh-Gordon S -matrix has exactly the form

Sinh-Gordon S-Matrix

- So, the sinh-Gordon S-matrix has exactly the form

$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

Sinh-Gordon S-Matrix

- So, the sinh-Gordon S-matrix has exactly the form

$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

with $S_0(\theta) = -1$ and

$$\alpha_s m^{2s} = \frac{4i^{s+1}}{s} \cos \frac{sb\pi}{2}$$

with $s = 1, 3, 5, \dots$

Sinh-Gordon S-Matrix

- So, the sinh-Gordon S-matrix has exactly the form

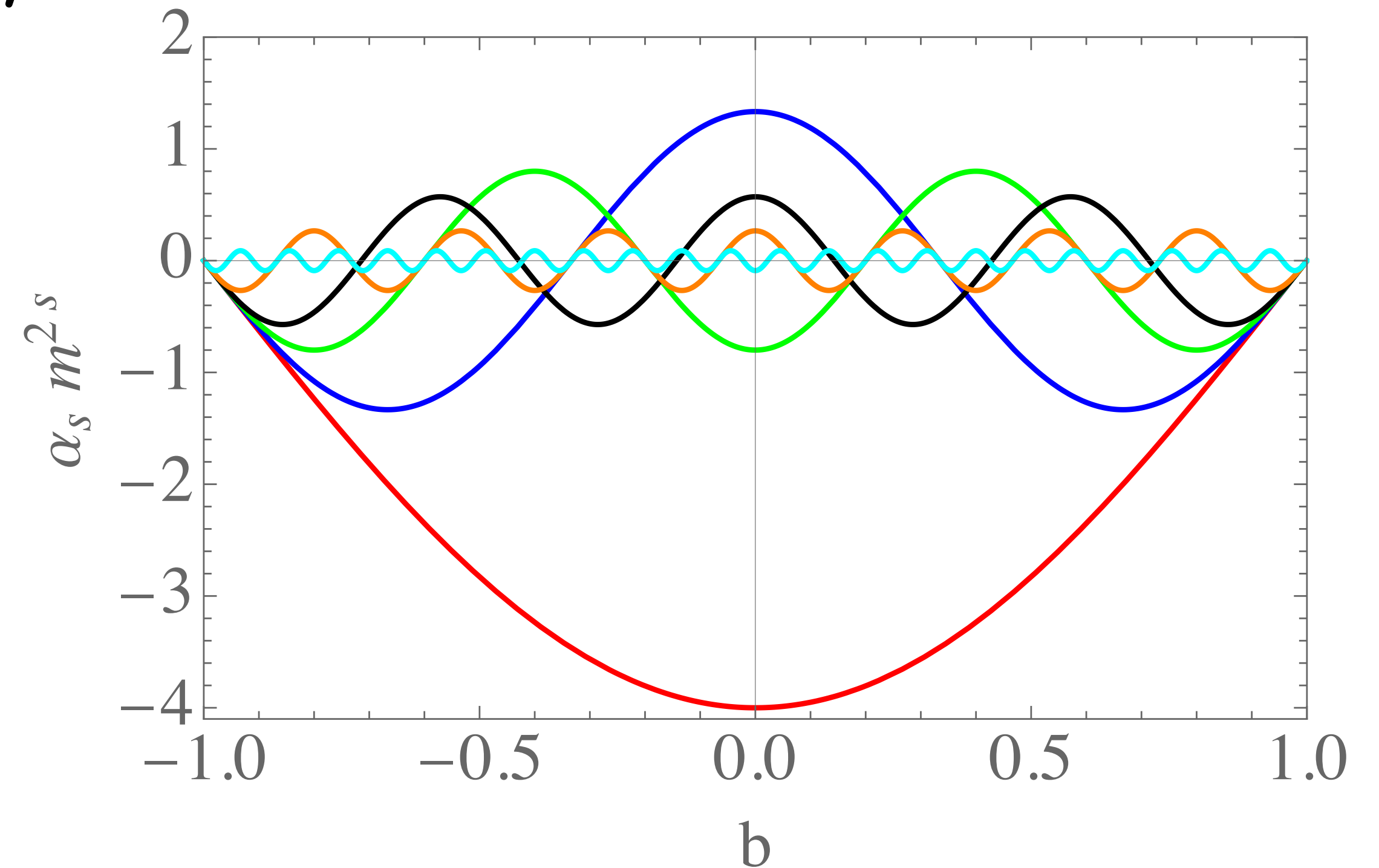
$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

with $S_0(\theta) = -1$ and

$$\alpha_s m^{2s} = \frac{4i^{s+1}}{s} \cos \frac{sb\pi}{2}$$

with $s = 1, 3, 5, \dots$



Sinh-Gordon S-Matrix

- So, the sinh-Gordon S-matrix has exactly the form

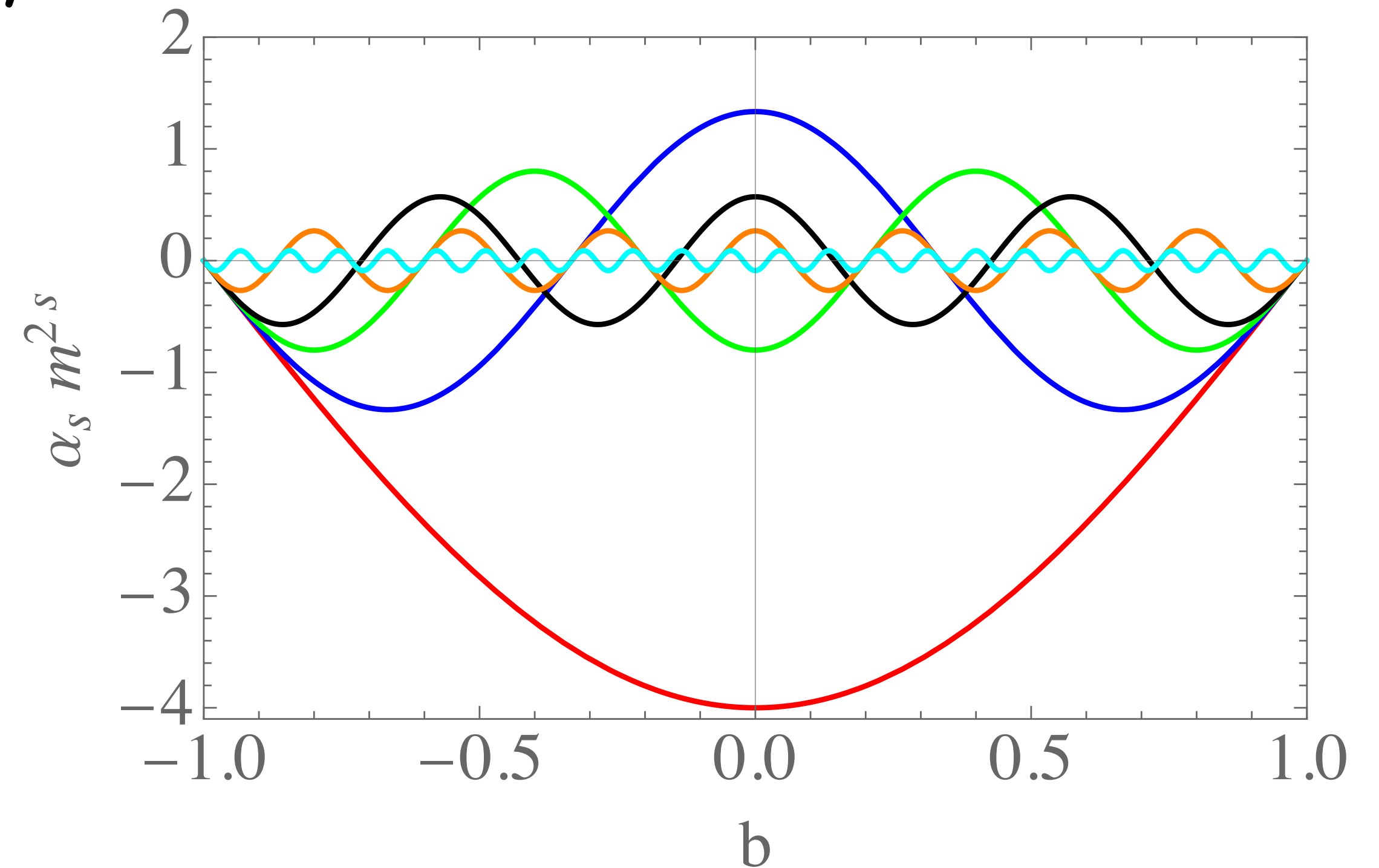
$$S_{\alpha}(\theta) = S_0(\theta)\Phi_{\alpha}(\theta), \quad \alpha = \{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots\}$$

$$\Phi_{\alpha}^{sG}(\theta) = \exp\left[-i \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta)\right]$$

with $S_0(\theta) = -1$ and

$$\alpha_s m^{2s} = \frac{4i^{s+1}}{s} \cos \frac{sb\pi}{2}$$

with $s = 1, 3, 5, \dots$



- The sinh-Gordon model can be seen as the Ising model perturbed by an infinite number of irrelevant perturbations for carefully chosen couplings [[LeClair'21](#); [Ahn & LeClair'22](#)]

Minimal Form Factor

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [[OC-A, Negro & Sailis'23](#)]:

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [OC-A, Negro & Sailis'23]:

$$F_{\min}(\theta; \alpha) = F_{\min}(\theta; \mathbf{0})\varphi(\theta; \alpha)$$

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [OC-A, Negro & Sails'23]:

$$F_{\min}(\theta; \alpha) = F_{\min}(\theta; \mathbf{0})\varphi(\theta; \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\theta; \alpha) &= e^{-\frac{i\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta) + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}'} \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_\alpha(\theta)} C_\beta(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \quad \text{and} \quad C_\beta(\theta) = e^{\sum_s \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)}\end{aligned}$$

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [OC-A, Negro & Sails'23]:

$$F_{\min}(\theta; \alpha) = F_{\min}(\theta; \mathbf{0})\varphi(\theta; \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(\theta; \alpha) &= e^{-\frac{i\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta) + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}'} \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_\alpha(\theta)} C_\beta(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \quad \text{and} \quad C_\beta(\theta) = e^{\sum_s \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)} \end{aligned}$$

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [OC-A, Negro & Sails'23]:

$$F_{\min}(\theta; \alpha) = F_{\min}(\theta; \mathbf{0})\varphi(\theta; \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\theta; \alpha) &= e^{-\frac{i\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta) + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}'} \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_\alpha(\theta)} C_\beta(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \quad \text{and} \quad C_\beta(\theta) = e^{\sum_s \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)}\end{aligned}$$

- There are several properties of interest:

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [OC-A, Negro & Sails'23]:

$$F_{\min}(\theta; \alpha) = F_{\min}(\theta; \mathbf{0})\varphi(\theta; \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\theta; \alpha) &= e^{-\frac{i\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta) + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}'} \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_\alpha(\theta)} C_\beta(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \quad \text{and} \quad C_\beta(\theta) = e^{\sum_s \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)}\end{aligned}$$

- There are several properties of interest:
 1. The solution is very simple and general. The minimal form factors gets modified by a **universal multiplicative factor**, just like the S-matrix!

Minimal Form Factor

- From Fabio's talk we have already seen that the MFF of $T\bar{T}$ -perturbed theories has the structure [OC-A, Negro & Sails'23]:

$$F_{\min}(\theta; \alpha) = F_{\min}(\theta; \mathbf{0})\varphi(\theta; \alpha)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(\theta; \alpha) &= e^{-\frac{i\pi - \theta}{2\pi} \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}} \alpha_s m^{2s} \sinh(s\theta) + \sum_{s \in \mathcal{S}'} \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)} \\ &= e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_\alpha(\theta)} C_\beta(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \quad \text{and} \quad C_\beta(\theta) = e^{\sum_s \beta_s m^{2s} \cosh(s\theta)}\end{aligned}$$

- There are several properties of interest:
 1. The solution is very simple and general. The minimal form factors gets modified by a **universal multiplicative factor**, just like the S-matrix!
 2. The solution depends on additional parameters not present in the S-matrix. In a sense, it contains its own **CDD factor**

Minimal Form Factor Representations

Minimal Form Factor Representations

- Since the sinh-Gordon S-matrix can be written in the "T \bar{T} -form" then it follows that the sinh-Gordon MFF should somehow admit a "T \bar{T} " representation as well.

Minimal Form Factor Representations

- Since the sinh-Gordon S-matrix can be written in the "T \bar{T} -form" then it follows that the sinh-Gordon MFF should somehow admit a "T \bar{T} " representation as well.
- This is indeed the case:

Minimal Form Factor Representations

- Since the sinh-Gordon S-matrix can be written in the "T \bar{T} -form" then it follows that the sinh-Gordon MFF should somehow admit a "T \bar{T} " representation as well.
- This is indeed the case:

Minimal Form Factor Representations

- Since the sinh-Gordon S-matrix can be written in the "T \bar{T} -form" then it follows that the sinh-Gordon MFF should somehow admit a "T \bar{T} " representation as well.
- This is indeed the case:

$$F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) = F_{\min}^{\text{Ising}}(\theta) e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\theta)} C_{\beta}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta$$

Minimal Form Factor Representations

- Since the sinh-Gordon S-matrix can be written in the "T \bar{T} -form" then it follows that the sinh-Gordon MFF should somehow admit a "T \bar{T} " representation as well.
- This is indeed the case:

$$F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) = F_{\min}^{\text{Ising}}(\theta) e^{-\frac{\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\theta)} C_{\beta}^{\text{sG}}(\theta) \quad \text{with} \quad \vartheta = i\pi - \theta$$

- Let's have a closer look at all these functions....

The Formula

The Formula

$$\begin{aligned}\omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta\end{aligned}$$

The Formula

$\log F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

The Formula

$\log F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$

$\log F_{\min}^{\text{Ising}}(\vartheta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

The Formula

$$\log F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\log F_{\min}^{\text{Ising}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$$

The Formula

$$\log F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\log F_{\min}^{\text{Ising}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\log(C_{\beta}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta))$$

The Formula

$$\log F_{\min}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\log F_{\min}^{\text{Ising}}(\vartheta)$$

"Integration constant" fixed by asymptotics

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} i \log \Phi_{\alpha}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta)$$

$$\log(C_{\beta}^{\text{sG}}(\vartheta))$$

The Usual Representations

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [[Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91](#)]:

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [[Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91](#)]:
- Integral Representation

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [[Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91](#)]:

- Integral Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2}}{\sinh^2 x} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \right]$$

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91]:

- Integral Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x} \frac{\sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2}}{\sinh^2 x} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \right]$$

$$B=b-1$$

$$\hat{\beta} = i\pi - \beta$$

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91]:

- Integral Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx \sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2}}{x \sinh^2 x} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \right]$$

- Infinite Product of Gamma Functions Representation

$$B = b - 1$$

$$\hat{\beta} = i\pi - \beta$$

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91]:

- Integral Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx \sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2} \sin^2\left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{\sinh^2 x} \right]$$

- Infinite Product of Gamma Functions Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 - \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)} \right|^2$$

$$B=b-1$$

$$\hat{\beta} = i\pi - \beta$$

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91]:

- Integral Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx \sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2} \sin^2\left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{x \sinh^2 x} \right]$$

- Infinite Product of Gamma Functions Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 - \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)} \right|^2$$

- Mixed Representation

$$B = b - 1$$

$$\hat{\beta} = i\pi - \beta$$

The Usual Representations

- It is useful to recall what the typical representations of this same function look like [Fring, Mussardo & Simonetti'91]:

- Integral Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx \sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2}}{x \sinh^2 x} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \right]$$

- Infinite Product of Gamma Functions Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \prod_{k=0}^{\infty} \left| \frac{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 - \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)}{\Gamma\left(k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \Gamma\left(k + 1 + \frac{B}{4} + \frac{i\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right)} \right|^2$$

- Mixed Representation

$$F_{\min}(\beta, B) = \mathcal{N} \prod_{k=0}^{N-1} \left[\frac{\left(1 + \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}/2\pi}{k+\frac{1}{2}}\right)^2\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}/2\pi}{k+\frac{3}{2}-\frac{B}{4}}\right)^2\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}/2\pi}{k+1+\frac{B}{4}}\right)^2\right)}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}/2\pi}{k+\frac{3}{2}}\right)^2\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}/2\pi}{k+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{B}{4}}\right)^2\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{\hat{\beta}/2\pi}{k+1-\frac{B}{4}}\right)^2\right)} \right]^{k+1} \\ \times \exp \left[8 \int_0^\infty \frac{dx \sinh\left(\frac{xB}{4}\right) \sinh\left(\frac{x}{2}\left(1 - \frac{B}{2}\right)\right) \sinh \frac{x}{2}}{x \sinh^2 x} (N+1 - N e^{-2x}) e^{-2Nx} \sin^2 \left(\frac{x\hat{\beta}}{2\pi}\right) \right]$$

$$B=b-1$$

$$\hat{\beta} = i\pi - \beta$$

How does it Compare?

How does it Compare?

$$\begin{aligned}\omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta\end{aligned}$$

How does it Compare?

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

- No integrals, no infinite products. All explicit functions (although not elementary functions)

How does it Compare?

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

- No integrals, no infinite products. All explicit functions (although not elementary functions)
- Extremely convenient for numerics (just seconds to evaluate in Mathematica)

How does it Compare?

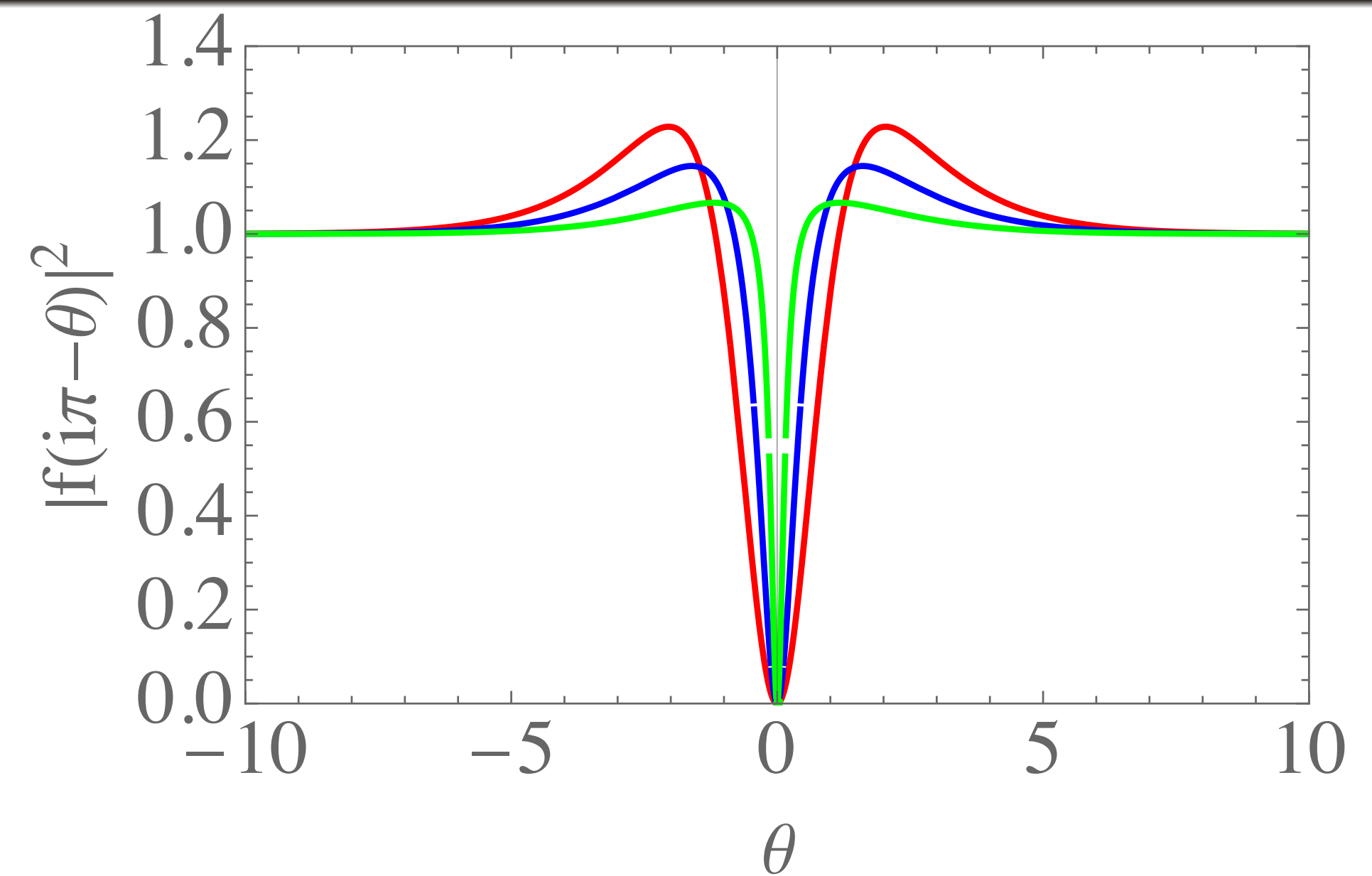
$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

- No integrals, no infinite products. All explicit functions (although not elementary functions)
- Extremely convenient for numerics (just seconds to evaluate in Mathematica)
- Easy to generalise

How does it Compare?

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(\vartheta) = & \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + \log \cosh \frac{\vartheta}{2} - \frac{1+b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta + \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] - \frac{1-b}{4} \log \left[\cosh \vartheta - \sin \frac{\pi b}{2} \right] \\ & - \frac{i\vartheta}{2\pi} \log \left[\frac{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} - \sinh \vartheta}{i \cos \frac{\pi b}{2} + \sinh \vartheta} \right] - \frac{i}{4\pi} \left[\text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta - i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + \right. \\ & \left. + \text{Li}_2 \left(-ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) - \text{Li}_2 \left(ie^{\vartheta + i\frac{\pi}{2}b} \right) + (\vartheta \rightarrow -\vartheta) \right] \quad \text{with } \vartheta = i\pi - \theta \end{aligned}$$

- No integrals, no infinite products. All explicit functions (although not elementary functions)
- Extremely convenient for numerics (just seconds to evaluate in Mathematica)
- Easy to generalise



Conclusions

Conclusions

- Our work on the form factors of IQFTs perturbed by irrelevant perturbations has inspired us to look at the structure of the MFF of well-known IQFTs such as sinh-Gordon.

Conclusions

- Our work on the form factors of IQFTs perturbed by irrelevant perturbations has inspired us to look at the structure of the MFF of well-known IQFTs such as sinh-Gordon.
- We have found that there is **a new representation for the MFF**, which is totally explicit, convergent and numerically efficient, given in terms of elementary and (a finite number of) special functions. **[This was both sudden and unexpected to me!]**

Conclusions

- Our work on the form factors of IQFTs perturbed by irrelevant perturbations has inspired us to look at the structure of the MFF of well-known IQFTs such as sinh-Gordon.
- We have found that there is **a new representation for the MFF**, which is totally explicit, convergent and numerically efficient, given in terms of elementary and (a finite number of) special functions. **[This was both sudden and unexpected to me!]**
- Having this representation for sinh-Gordon means that we effectively have it for every diagonal IQFT since the S-matrix and MFF of sinh-Gordon is a “standard block” for more complicated theories [**Dorey, Exact S-Matrices'98; Mussardo, Book'10**]

Conclusions

- Our work on the form factors of IQFTs perturbed by irrelevant perturbations has inspired us to look at the structure of the MFF of well-known IQFTs such as sinh-Gordon.
- We have found that there is **a new representation for the MFF**, which is totally explicit, convergent and numerically efficient, given in terms of elementary and (a finite number of) special functions. **[This was both sudden and unexpected to me!]**
- Having this representation for sinh-Gordon means that we effectively have it for every diagonal IQFT since the S-matrix and MFF of sinh-Gordon is a “standard block” for more complicated theories [[Dorey, Exact S-Matrices'98](#); [Mussardo, Book'10](#)]
- This work also proves that the MFF “CDD” factor Fabio spoke about plays a crucial role in standard theories. It actually ensures that the MFF has **“desirable asymptotics”** rather than the unusual asymptotics of the MFF for a single $T\bar{T}$ -perturbation.

Tanti Auguri

Francesco

Un po' di dolce
per quest...

**HAPPY
BIRTHDAY
FRANCESCO!**

www.funimada.com

Tanti Auguri

Francesco

Un po' di dolce
per questo

**HAPPY
BIRTHDAY
FRANCESCO!**

www.funimada.com

Tanti Auguri

Francesco

Un po' di dolce
per quest...

**HAPPY
BIRTHDAY
FRANCESCO!**

www.funimada.com