

1/2-BPS states in M theory and defects in the dual CFTs

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ABSTRACT: We study supersymmetric branes in $AdS_7 \times S^4$ and $AdS_4 \times S^7$. We show that in the former case the membranes should be viewed as M5 branes with fluxes and we identify two types of such fivebranes (they are analogous to giant gravitons and to dual giants). In $AdS_4 \times S^7$ we find both M5 branes with fluxes and freestanding stacks of membranes. We also go beyond probe approximation and construct regular supergravity solutions describing geometries produced by the branes. The metrics are completely specified by one function which satisfies either Laplace or Toda equation and we give a complete classification of boundary conditions leading to smooth geometries. The brane configurations discussed in this paper are dual to various defects in three- and six-dimensional conformal field theories.

KEYWORDS: M-Theory, p-branes, AdS-CFT Correspondence.

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1. Introduction

The last decade saw a significant progress in our understanding of string theory and field theories due in large part to the discovery of the AdS/CFT correspondence [1, 2]. Most of the work on the subject has been devoted to AdS_5/CFT_4 duality where one can carry out reliable computations on both sides of the correspondence and compare the results. For chiral primaries the calculations on the bulk side can be performed using supergravity approximation and they match the outcome of field theory computations [3]. In the case of theory on $AdS_5 \times S^5$ one can go further: in spite of the presence of a background RR flux, a string can be quantized in certain limits and one finds a perfect agreement with boundary results for various unprotected quantities [4, 5]. These developments led to a remarkable progress in understanding of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in four dimensions and strings on $AdS_5 \times S^5$: one sees an emergence of integrable structures on both sides of the correspondence [6].

Unfortunately the same techniques cannot be used to study the examples of AdS/CFT which come from M theory. In this case neither the bulk side nor the field theories are well-understood. On the boundary one has either six-dimensional $(2, 0)$ theory [7–9] or a fixed point of an RG flow in three dimension [8, 10], and it is not clear how to compute the correlation functions in either one of these cases. On the bulk side the fundamental degrees of freedom are described by an M2 brane and it is not known how to quantize this object. It seems that the supergravity is the only available approximation in this case and certain correlation functions have been computed in this regime [11].

While supergravity description has a limited scope (it captures only a small subset of stringy modes), it also has certain advantages over the full quantization of a string: some semiclassical objects carrying very large charges have a good approximate description in terms of geometries, while representation of these objects in terms of stringy modes is very complicated. To be described by a classical geometry, a state should be semiclassical and it should preserve some amount of supersymmetry. In the simplest case of 1/2-BPS objects the gravity solutions describing local states have been constructed for all known

examples of AdS/CFT correspondence [12, 13]. While the construction of [12] exhausts all 1/2-BPS states in AdS_3/CFT_2 , in higher dimensional cases one should also look for the bulk description of non-local states. For AdS_5/CFT_4 one encounters one-, two- or three-dimensional defects on the boundary and their gravity description was found in [14–16]. In this paper we will present an analogous construction for the M theory examples of AdS/CFT.

Since the field theory side of the correspondence is not well-understood, one cannot write a clean expression for the gauge-invariant operator corresponding to a defect on the boundary in the same way as it is done for a local operator or for a Wilson line in CFT_4 . However one can use the symmetry arguments to show an existence of certain defects in the field theory and to identify the corresponding objects in the bulk. Then classification of the defects in field theory reduces to a corresponding problem in M theory on $AdS_m \times S^n$ where one looks for brane configurations preserving certain symmetries. If the number of branes is small, the geometry remains unchanged, so one should study the dynamics of the probe objects. Famous examples of such branes are known as "giant gravitons", they exist in all four cases of AdS/CFT [17, 18]¹ and the geometries of [13] describe the backreaction of these objects. Other examples of 1/2-BPS branes in $AdS_5 \times S^5$ were introduced in [21, 22] and they were used as a dual description of Wilson lines in [23, 24]. Unlike the giant gravitons which carry only D3 brane charge, these D branes have a nontrivial coupling to the Kalb-Ramond B field, so when the brane is shrunk to zero size it goes over to a fundamental string rather than to the perturbative graviton. This result is expected since in such limit the representation of the gauge group becomes small,² and a dual description of a Wilson line is given by a string [21, 25]. In the opposite limit of a very large representation, the D branes cannot be treated as probes and one has to find a modified geometry [15]. This picture has a very natural counterpart in M theory examples of AdS/CFT. As we will see, the light defects correspond to a probe membrane in the bulk, but as the charge of the defect grows, the description in terms of M5 branes with fluxes takes over. Finally as the amount of flux becomes very large, the branes modify the geometry and the main goal of this paper is to construct the resulting metrics. We will do this for various defects which preserve 16 supercharges.

While our main motivation comes from AdS/CFT, a classification of supersymmetric branes on curved backgrounds is a very interesting problem on its own right. In flat space a brane preserving a half of supersymmetries should have flat worldvolume, but in other symmetric spaces the situation is more interesting. For $AdS_5 \times S^5$ background and its pp wave limit the supersymmetric branes have been classified in [26] and a similar analysis for the M theory pp-wave was presented in [27]. Here we will study the branes on $AdS_7 \times S^4$ and $AdS_4 \times S^7$ both in the probe approximation (which is valid if the number of branes is

¹For AdS_5/CFT_4 one can also map this bulk description into specific operators on the boundary [19, 20], and it is this map which is missing for M theory cases.

²It turns out that the natural order parameter is not the dimension of the representation, but the number of boxes Δ in the Young tableau. For $\Delta \sim 1$ one has fundamental strings in the bulk [21, 25] at $\Delta \sim N$ the description in terms of D branes takes over [23, 24] and for $\Delta \geq N^2$ one has to look at the modified geometries [15]. The same scaling works in the case of the giant gravitons [20, 13].

small) and beyond it.

This paper has the following organization. In the first two sections we consider the probe branes on $AdS_m \times S^n$ solutions of M theory, in particular we will see that M5 branes carry a non-zero amount of a membrane charge. We will also show that the relation between this charge and the position of the M5 brane is similar to the one which exists for the giant gravitons. It turns out that the analogy persists even further: some M5 branes have bounded charges (just as the usual giants) and for the other class the number of induced membranes is unlimited (such M5s should be identified with "dual giants"). From the brane probe analysis we also infer the symmetries preserved by the branes and the remaining part of the paper is devoted to construction of the geometries which preserve these symmetries. In section 4 we summarize the general solution of eleven dimensional supergravity with $SO(2,2) \times SO(4)^2$ isometries (and details of the computation are presented in the appendix A). It turns out that the solution is uniquely specified by one harmonic function and one real number q . This number is determined by the asymptotic geometry and we concentrate on the most interesting cases of $AdS_m \times S^n$ asymptotics. Since these two branches correspond to different values of q , we consider them separately in sections 5 and 6. In both cases we demonstrate that any harmonic function satisfying a very simple set of boundary conditions leads to the unique regular geometry. We also find a clear interpretation of these boundary conditions in terms of the probe branes. Once the general solution is constructed, one can try to look at various limits and in section 7 we show that sending the warp factors of AdS or of the spheres to infinity, one recovers interesting geometries which have been found in the past (similar limits for the solutions of [15] are discussed in the appendix B).

While the geometries with $SO(2,2) \times SO(4)^2$ isometry describe a majority of the branes discussed in sections 2 and 3, some interesting 1/2 BPS configurations of M2 branes in $AdS_4 \times S^7$ are not covered by this ansatz. In this case the symmetry is $SO(2,1) \times SO(6)$ and the local structure of the corresponding solutions can be easily found by making an analytic continuation of the geometries constructed in [13]. Such solutions are specified by one function D which satisfies Toda equation and in section 8 we discuss the boundary conditions for D which lead to regular geometries.

2. Branes in $AdS_7 \times S^4$

Before delving into the construction of supergravity solutions, we study an easier problem which will provide some useful information about symmetries. Our starting point is a duality between M theory on $AdS_7 \times S^4$ and (2,0) superconformal theory in 5+1 dimensions. Although this theory is poorly understood, we know that it contains local operators as well as gauge invariant nonlocal defects. These objects are analogous to Wilson lines in AdS_5/CFT_4 correspondence, but since the fundamental field in (2,0) theory is a 2-form gauge potential (rather than a 1-form), the most natural defects are two dimensional surfaces.

In the AdS_5/CFT_4 correspondence the Wilson lines have been studied several years ago [21, 25], where the loops in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM were shown to correspond to strings ending on the boundary. Recently it was observed [23, 24] that if the dimension of the representation

is large, then a better bulk description of the Wilson lines is given by D3/D5 branes with fluxes on their worldvolume. We expect a similar picture to hold in AdS₇/CFT₆ case as well: if dimension of representation is small, the "Wilson surface" should be dual to an M2 brane ending on the boundary, but for a higher-dimensional representation a better description should be given by M5 brane with fluxes. In this section we will explore such configurations.

We begin with analyzing an M2 branes ending on the boundary. There are two ways of constructing such system: the intersection can be either one- or two-dimensional. We will be interested in configurations which preserve 16 supercharges and it is the two-dimensional intersection which can produce such states (this is in a nice agreement with the fact that the natural objects in field theory are two-dimensional defects). To see this it is useful to go away from the near horizon regime and consider a membrane intersecting a stack of M5 branes in asymptotically flat space.

Suppose M5 branes are oriented along 012345, then one-dimensional intersection corresponds to M2₁ filling 067 and two dimensional intersection corresponds to M2₂ stretching along 056. The supersymmetries preserved by M5 brane satisfy the projection $\Gamma_{012345}\eta = \eta$, while for two different M2's we find $\Gamma_{067}\eta_1 = \eta_1$ and $\Gamma_{056}\eta_2 = \eta_2$. Since matrices Γ_{012345} and Γ_{067} anticommute, they cannot be diagonalized simultaneously, this means that no supersymmetry is preserved by both M5 and M2₁. Similar argument shows that a 1 + 1-dimensional intersection of M5 and M2₂ preserves a quarter of supersymmetries, moreover, it is clear that this configuration preserves $SO(4) \times SO(4) \times U(1)_t$ bosonic symmetries as well.

If we had a stack of M5 branes alone, it would preserve 16 supercharges and $ISO(5, 1) \times SO(5)$ bosonic symmetry, but as one takes the near horizon limit, the number of supersymmetries is doubled and bosonic symmetry is increased to $SO(6, 2) \times SO(5)$ [1]. One may anticipate that such enhancement happens for the M2, M5 intersection as well. To check this we analyze bosonic symmetries from the point of view of the theory on the boundary. The vacuum of (2, 0) theory has an $SO(6, 2)$ conformal group and the intersection with M2 brane is seen as a 1 + 1 dimensional defect in such theory. Let us assume that the defect is flat (i.e it is an analog of a straight Wilson line discussed in [23, 14, 15]). Then using the general analysis of the conformal groups performed in [28], we conclude that such a defect breaks $SO(6, 2)$ to $SO(4) \times SO(2, 2)$. Some of these symmetries were manifest even in the asymptotically-flat configuration, but the enhancement $U(1) \rightarrow SO(2, 2)$ happened in the near-horizon limit. It turns out that in this limit the number of supersymmetries is also increased from 8 to 16, but we will postpone the explicit demonstration of this fact until section 4.

To summarize, we expect the 1 + 1-dimensional defect in (2, 0) theory to preserve 16 supercharges and $SO(4) \times SO(4) \times SO(2, 2)$ bosonic symmetry. To analyze the bulk objects which are dual to such defects, it is convenient to write the metric of $AdS_7 \times S^4$ in a way which makes this symmetry more explicit:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= 4L^2(\cosh^2 \rho ds_{\text{AdS}}^2 + \sinh^2 \rho d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2 + d\rho^2) + L^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\Omega_3^2) \\
 F_4 &= 3L^3 \sin^3 \theta d\theta \wedge d^3\Omega, \quad L^3 = \pi N l_P^3
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.1}$$

In the bulk one has three kinds of branes which preserve these symmetries, and it turns out that all of them are relevant for the dual description of the defects. In the next three subsections we will describe these objects in more detail.

2.1 Probe M2 brane

Let us begin with considering an M2 brane which ends on the boundary: this is a counterpart of the analysis [21, 25] for Wilson line. Since the worldvolume of M2 should contain a timelike direction, to be consistent with symmetries this membrane should extend along AdS_3 . This makes an action especially simple in the static gauge where the worldvolume of the brane is parameterized by the AdS coordinates:

$$S_{\text{DBI}} = -T_2 \int dV_{\text{AdS}} \cosh^3 \rho \tag{2.2}$$

The equation of motion for ρ following from this action sets $\rho = 0$, so the profile of M2 brane is fixed uniquely. In particular this implies that at the location of the brane \tilde{S}^3 goes to zero size, so the brane preserves one of the $SO(4)$ symmetries. To preserve another $SO(4)$ the brane should be located at $\theta = 0$ (this can always be accomplished by an appropriate $SO(5)$ rotation).

The fact that M2 has no moduli is expected: by analogy with Wilson line, the 1 + 1 dimensional defect should be characterized by a surface (which we choose to be a flat plane) and a representation of the gauge group. The analysis of [21, 25] which we are mimicking here, established a correspondence between a Wilson line in the fundamental representation and a string, so we expect that a single M2 brane also corresponds to an object in the fundamental representation in $(2, 0)$ theory. This implies that both a shape and a representation are fixed for the defect, which agrees with the fact that a profile of M2 brane has no parameters.

To describe the defects corresponding to higher dimensional representations, one should consider multiple M2 branes which are placed on top of each other, but, as the number of such membranes becomes large, a better description emerges, and it involves polarized M5 branes [29]. This effect is similar to a description of Wilson lines in terms of D branes which was proposed in [23]. There are two types of M5 branes which preserve the symmetries of the solution (2.1): the worldvolume can either be $AdS_3 \times S^3$ or $AdS_3 \times \tilde{S}^3$. Let us consider these two cases separately.

2.2 M5 brane wrapping S^3

We begin with looking at M5 branes stretched along $AdS_3 \times S^3$. To mimic the membrane charge, such brane should also have a self-dual three-form switched on and in general it is hard to describe self-dual fields using the action principle. However, for the case of M5 branes there have been several proposals in the literature [30, 31] and we will follow the method of [31] which is based on introduction of a scalar auxiliary field a . The counterpart of the DBI action in this formalism is

$$S_{\text{PST}} = -T_5 \int d^6 \xi \left[\sqrt{-\det(g_{mn} + i\tilde{F}_{mn})} + \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{4(\nabla a)^2} \partial_m a F^{*mnl} F_{nlp} \partial^p a \right] \tag{2.3}$$

The dynamical variable is a two-form B_{mn} and following [31] we introduced

$$F = 2dB - C^{(3)}, \quad F^{*mnl} = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{-g}}\epsilon^{mnlabc}F_{abc}, \quad \tilde{F}_{mn} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(\nabla a)^2}}F_{mnl}^*\partial^l a \quad (2.4)$$

We can fix the invariance under diffeomorphisms by choosing the static gauge where ξ^0, ξ_1, ξ_2 are identified with coordinates on AdS_3 and ξ_4, ξ_5, ξ_6 are identified with coordinates on S^3 . For the gauge field we will choose a magnetic description by setting $dB = L^3 b dV_\Omega$ with constant b . The action (2.3) has an additional gauge invariance which allows one to set a to be an arbitrary function with non-vanishing gradient (see [31] for further discussion) and we will use this freedom to identify a with radial direction on AdS_3 . To be more specific, we write

$$ds_{\text{AdS}}^2 = -\cosh^2 \zeta d\tau^2 + d\zeta^2 + \sinh^2 \zeta d\phi^2 \quad (2.5)$$

and set $a = \zeta$. With these conventions we find

$$F = L^3(2b - h)dV_S, \quad F^* = \frac{8 \cosh^3 \rho}{\sin^3 \theta} L^3(2b - h)dV_{\text{AdS}}, \quad h \equiv \frac{1}{4}(\cos 3\theta - 9 \cos \theta + 8)$$

$$\tilde{F} = -\frac{2L^2 \cosh^2 \rho}{\sin^3 \theta}(2b - h) \sinh 2\zeta d\tau \wedge d\phi, \quad F^{*mnl}F_{nlp} = 0$$

We observe that unless $\rho = 0$, M5 brane is located at a point on \tilde{S}^3 which implies that one of the $SO(4)$ symmetries is broken. Since we are interested in the symmetric case, from now on ρ will be set to zero.

Using all this information, one can simplify the action (2.3):

$$S_{\text{PST}} = -T_5 \int d^3\Omega d^3H \ 8L^6 \sqrt{\sin^6 \theta + \mathcal{F}^2}, \quad \mathcal{F} \equiv 2b - h \quad (2.6)$$

In general an action describing M5 brane contains two pieces: the contribution of the tension (2.3) and a Chern-Simons term:

$$S_{\text{CS}} = \frac{T_5}{2} \int F \wedge C^{(3)}, \quad (2.7)$$

however in the present case this contribution vanishes, so the action (2.6) is complete.

To find the location of the brane in θ coordinate, one should minimize (2.6) with respect to this variable. To do this it is convenient to rewrite the expression appearing under the square root in (2.6) in terms of $x = \cos \theta$:

$$V = (1 - x^2)^3 + (x^3 - 3x + 2 - 2b)^2 \quad (2.8)$$

Taking a derivative of this expression with respect to x , we find a simple relation

$$\frac{dV}{dx} = 12(1 - x^2)(b + x - 1) \quad (2.9)$$

This implies that V reaches a minimum if $x = 1 - b$ provided that this expression lies in the interval $(-1, 1)$. In other words, we found the relation between the location of the M5 brane and the value of the magnetic field:

$$\cos \theta = 1 - b \quad (2.10)$$

Notice that if $b = 0$, then the M5 brane is located at $\theta = 0$ which means that its worldvolume becomes degenerate (S^3 shrinks to zero size). This would look like a $2 + 1$ dimensional object which should be identified with the M2 brane discussed in the previous subsection.

Since M5 brane has a worldvolume flux, it carries an induced membrane charge. This effect is familiar from the physics of D branes [32], and to compute the appropriate charge one should find the source term for the $C^{(3)}$:

$$\delta S = \frac{1}{6} \int d^6 \xi \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial C_{abc}^{(3)}} \delta C_{abc}^{(3)} \tag{2.11}$$

In the present case we have one unit of M5 brane charge which comes from a coupling with magnetic components of $\delta C_{abc}^{(3)}$, but due to the presence of last term in (2.3) and Chern-Simons contribution (2.7), the M5 brane couples to the electric three-form potential as well:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta S_{el}^{PST} &= -\frac{T_5}{2} \int d^6 \xi \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{(2L)^6} \frac{8L^3}{\sin^3 \theta} (2b - h) \delta C_{AdS}^{(3)} = -\frac{T_5 L^3}{2} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \Omega_3 \int_{AdS} \delta C^{(3)} \\ \delta S_{el}^{CS} &= -\frac{T_5}{2} \int_{AdS} \delta C^{(3)} \cdot \int F = -\frac{T_5 L^3}{2} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \Omega_3 \int_{AdS} \delta C^{(3)} \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

The same potential is sourced by a membrane which extends in the AdS space and in that case the coupling is given by

$$\delta S = T_2 \int_{AdS} \delta C^{(3)} \tag{2.13}$$

Comparing this with (2.12), we find the membrane charge carried by the M5:³

$$n_2 = -\frac{T_5}{T_2} L^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \Omega_3 = -\frac{N}{4} \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta \tag{2.14}$$

Notice that this expression is bounded.⁴ The brane configurations with bounded charges have been encountered in the past: the simplest example is an original giant graviton of [17] which has a bound on angular momentum. Another example which is closely related with M5/M2 system arose from studying branes in $AdS_5 \times S^5$: a D5 brane placed on this background acquires a charge $n_f \leq N$ under a Kalb-Ramond field [22]. The fact that this charge is bounded by the amount of flux has a very nice field theoretic interpretation [24]: the D5 brane corresponds to a Wilson line in an antisymmetric representation of the gauge group and the number of boxes in Young tableau which corresponds to such representation is bounded by N . It would be nice to find a similar explanation for (2.14).

The angle θ varies from zero to π , so the right hand side of equation (2.14) changes sign at $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$. It appears that one deals with M2 branes⁵ if $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ and with anti-membranes

³We recall that the tensions are expressed in terms of the Planck scale as $T_2 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2 l_p^2}$, $T_5 = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^5 l_p^6}$.

⁴A similar quantization condition for the membrane charge has been previously derived in [33]. See also [34] for further discussion of branes with $AdS_3 \times S^3$ worldvolume.

⁵In our notation M2 corresponds to negative values of n_2 : this can be reversed by redefining the orientation of M5 brane: we assumed that $\int dV_{AdS} \wedge dV_S > 0$.

if $\frac{\pi}{2} < \theta < \pi$, however both types of branes preserve the same supercharges, so they can be superposed freely. Recently similar configurations of branes and antibranes were used to establish a relation between the partition functions of black holes and topological strings [35].

Finally we observe that to recover a single M2 from (2.14) one should take $\theta \sim \frac{2}{N} \ll 1$, this means that M5 brane collapses to a 2 + 1 dimensional object located at $\theta = 0$. This agrees with consideration of section 2.1. We also notice that quantization of charge in (2.14) implies that M5 branes cannot be placed at arbitrary values of θ , but rather one has a discrete sequence θ_n .

2.3 M5 brane wrapping \tilde{S}^3

Next we look at M5 brane with worldvolume $AdS_3 \times \tilde{S}^3$. We again switch on the magnetic field and use the sum of (2.3) and Chern-Simons actions to describe the system. In the present case the static gauge involves identifying of ξ^0, ξ_1, ξ_2 with AdS_3 and ξ_4, ξ_5, ξ_6 with \tilde{S}^3 , and we also identify a with radial coordinate of AdS. As before, the field strength is taken to be proportional to the volume of the sphere: $dB = L^3 b dV_{\tilde{S}^3}$. Since this M5 brane occupies a point of S^4 , we can perform a SO(5) rotation to place it at $\theta = 0$ in the new coordinate system. With these conventions we find

$$F = 2L^3 b dV_{\tilde{S}^3}, \quad F^* = 2 \frac{\cosh^3 \rho}{\sinh^3 \rho} L^3 b dV_{AdS},$$

$$\tilde{F} = -\frac{L^2 \cosh^2 \rho}{\sinh^3 \rho} b \sinh \zeta \cosh \zeta d\tau \wedge d\phi, \quad F^{*mnl} F_{nlp} = 0$$

Substituting this into the PST action (2.3), we find

$$S_{PST} = -T_5 \int d^3 \tilde{\Omega} d^3 H (2L)^6 \cosh^3 \rho \sqrt{\sinh^6 \rho + \frac{b^2}{16}} \quad (2.15)$$

Next we evaluate the Chern-Simons coupling between the background field and the brane. In the present setup, the relevant contribution comes from integrating the pullback of the dual gauge potential over the worldvolume of M5:

$$S_{CS} = T_5 \int P[C^{(6)}] \quad (2.16)$$

We begin with evaluating the dual field strength from (2.1):

$$F_7 = 6 \cdot (2L)^6 \cosh^3 \rho \sinh^3 \rho d^3 H \wedge d^3 \tilde{\Omega} \wedge d\rho \quad (2.17)$$

Integrating this expression with respect to ρ , we find a gauge potential which is invariant under $SO(2, 2) \times SO(4)$:

$$C^{(6)} = 2L^6 (\cosh 6\rho - 9 \cosh 2\rho + 8) d^3 H \wedge d^3 \tilde{\Omega} \quad (2.18)$$

and the Chern-Simons action becomes

$$S_{CS} = 2T_5 L^6 \int (\cosh 6\rho - 9 \cosh 2\rho + 8) d^3 H \wedge d^3 \tilde{\Omega} \quad (2.19)$$

To find the location of the M5 brane we should combine this with (2.15) and minimize the resulting action with respect to ρ . As before, it is convenient to introduce a new variable $x = \cosh \rho$ and rewrite the Lagrangian in terms of it:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= -64x^3 \sqrt{(x^2 - 1)^3 + \frac{b^2}{16}} + 8(y^3 - 3y + 2), \\ &= -8\sqrt{(y^2 - 1)^3 + \frac{b^2}{2}(y + 1)^3} + 8(y^3 - 3y + 2), \quad y \equiv 2x^2 - 1 \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

Notice that the new variable $y = \cosh 2\rho$ is bounded from below. Extremizing the Lagrangian with respect to this variable, we find an equation

$$(y^2 - 1)^2 y + \frac{b^2}{4}(y + 1)^2 = (y^2 - 1) \sqrt{(y^2 - 1)^3 + \frac{b^2}{2}(y + 1)^3} \quad (2.21)$$

In the region $y > 1$, this equation has only one solution:

$$y = \frac{b}{2} + 1 : \quad \sinh \rho = \frac{\sqrt{b}}{2} \quad (2.22)$$

Unlike the solution described in the previous subsection, this branch has an unbounded magnetic field, so it is analogous to the "dual giant graviton" [18] (or to the probe D3 brane in the context of [23, 15]). To see this more clearly, we again compute the coupling to the two form potential and extract the M2 brane charge:

$$\delta S_{el} = \frac{T_5}{4} \int d^6 \xi \sqrt{-g} F^{*\zeta nl} \delta C_{nl\zeta}^{(3)} + \frac{T_5}{2} \int F \wedge \delta C_{el}^{(3)} = -2T_5 b L^3 \Omega_3 \int_{\text{AdS}} \delta C^{(3)} \quad (2.23)$$

Comparing this with membrane coupling (2.13), we find the number of M2 branes:

$$n_2 = -2 \frac{T_5}{T_2} 4 \sinh^2 \rho L^3 \Omega_3 = -2N \sinh^2 \rho \quad (2.24)$$

As before, the quantization of n_2 leads to a sequence of the allowed values of ρ_n and for $n_2 = -1$ the M5 collapses and we go back to the probe membrane discussed in section 2.1. However unlike (2.14) the present branch allows the charges to be arbitrarily large, so we have an analog of dual giant gravitons [18] and D3 branes with $AdS_2 \times S^2$ worldvolume on $AdS_5 \times S^5$ background [23].

If many M5 branes are placed on $AdS_4 \times S^7$ background, the probe approximation would break down and one would have to look for the modified geometry produced by the branes. A similar problem for giant gravitons was solved in [13] and the main goal of this paper is to describe the corresponding construction for the branes discussed in this section. It turns out that the resulting supergravity solutions also describe branes on $AdS_7 \times S^4$, so we first discuss the properties of these objects and we will come back to gravity solutions in section 4.

3. Branes in $AdS_4 \times S^7$

Let us now turn to another example of AdS/CFT correspondence and discuss a duality between M theory on $AdS_4 \times S^7$ and $\mathcal{N} = 8$ superconformal theory in 2 + 1 dimension.

This theory is defined as an infrared limit of three dimensional super Yang-Mills [8, 10], and in particular one can try to trace various operators in the field theory under the RG flow. Due to operator mixings, it is very hard to establish a direct map between the quantities in the field theory (as defined in the UV) and gravity (which corresponds to the IR fixed point). However since the symmetries of the UV theory are preserved along the flow (and they are enhanced in the fixed point), we expect that any operator preserving certain symmetry would map into a supergravity configuration which preserves (at least) the same symmetry. One can apply this argument to learn some useful information about a map for local operators [11], but here we will be mostly concerned with Wilson lines and "Wilson surfaces" in the gauge theory.

3.1 One-dimensional intersection

It is interesting to look at Wilson lines which preserve certain amount of supersymmetry. The analysis of the four dimensional case is summarized in [36] and it can be easily extended to the three dimensional theory. One finds that to preserve 1/2 of supersymmetries the Wilson line has to be straight and it is specified only by the representation of the gauge group. For the line in fundamental representation the dual description should be given by M2 brane ending on the boundary. The fact that the line is one-dimensional suggests that the intersection of M2 brane with boundary should be one-dimensional as well, and it turns out that such intersection is also natural from the point of view of asymptotically-flat space.

Indeed, suppose that the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ emerged as a near horizon limit of a stack of M2 branes spanning directions 012. Then in *flat space* they preserve Killing spinors satisfying a projection $\Gamma_{012}\eta = \eta$. One has two ways of introducing a probe brane which intersects this stack: M2₁ stretching along 034 leads to one-dimensional intersection and M2₂ brane stretching along 013 intersects a stack on 1 + 1 dimensional surface. Looking at supersymmetries preserved by M2₁ and M2₂, we find that eight common supercharges are preserved by the original stack and M2₁, while combination of M2₂ and original M2's breaks all supersymmetries.

We conclude that to preserve some supersymmetries in *asymptotically flat space*, one should look at one-dimensional intersection. In addition to eight supercharges, such intersection preserves $U(1)_t \times U(1)_1 \times U(1)_2 \times SO(6)$ bosonic symmetries. Here $U(1)_1$ and $U(1)_2$ correspond to the rotations in the spacial directions of M2 branes. As usual, we expect an enhancement of symmetry in the near horizon limit leading to 16 supercharges and $SO(2, 2) \times U(1)_1 \times U(1)_2 \times SO(6)$ bosonic symmetries. To make these isometries more explicit, we write the metric of $AdS_4 \times S^7$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= L^2(\cosh^2 \rho dH_2^2 + d\rho^2 + \sinh^2 \rho d\psi^2) + 4L^2(\cos^2 \theta d\phi^2 + d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\Omega_5^2) \\
 F_4 &= 3L^3 \cosh^2 \rho \sinh \rho d\rho \wedge d\psi \wedge d^2 H, \quad L^6 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} N l_P^6
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{3.1}$$

The object dual to a Wilson line is a probe M2 brane ending on the boundary and the symmetries dictate that it has a worldvolume extending in AdS_2 and ϕ . It is clear that the probe membrane should be located at $\rho = \theta = 0$. As the dimension of representation

becomes large, the M2 brane moves to a non-zero value of ρ and breaks one of the $U(1)$ symmetries. Namely one can still parameterize the worldvolume by AdS_2 and ϕ , but in addition a nontrivial dependence $\psi = \psi(\phi)$ should be introduced. Then one finds a metric induced on the M2 brane:

$$ds_3^2 = L^2(\cosh^2 \rho dH_2^2 + (\sinh^2 \rho \dot{\psi}^2 + 4)d\phi^2), \quad \dot{\psi} \equiv \frac{d\psi}{d\phi}$$

The action for M2 brane consists on the volume term and a Chern-Simons piece:

$$S_{M2} = -T_2 \int d^3\xi L^3 \cosh^2 \rho \sqrt{\sinh^2 \rho \dot{\psi}^2 + 4} + 3L^3 T_2 \int d^3\xi \dot{\psi} \int_0^\rho \cosh^2 \xi \sinh \xi d\xi$$

and a variation with respect to ρ gives an equation:

$$\dot{\psi} \cosh \rho = \sqrt{4 + \dot{\psi}^2 \sinh^2 \rho} \tag{3.2}$$

This relation becomes an identity for any value of ρ once we take

$$\psi = 2\phi. \tag{3.3}$$

It is also interesting to compute an "angular momentum", i.e. a variable which is canonically conjugate to ψ :

$$J = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = L^3 T_2 (\cosh \rho - 1) \tag{3.4}$$

To summarize, we found that in $AdS_4 \times S^7$ there is a set of supersymmetric M2 branes which preserve $SO(2,2) \times SO(6) \times U(1)$ symmetry, and these membranes are parameterized by a quantum number J . As one puts many such membranes together, the geometry will be modified and we will discuss the relevant supergravity solutions in section 8.

3.2 Two-dimensional intersections

Another BPS configuration in flat space is given by a probe M5 brane which intersects the original stack of the membranes along 1+1 dimensional manifold. The supersymmetries for this case were discussed in detail in the beginning of section 2 and we will not repeat that analysis here.⁶ Let us discuss the bosonic symmetries preserved by the probe M5 branes in the geometry created by the membranes. From the asymptotically flat region one can read off $SO(4) \times SO(4)$ isometries (if M2 is stretched along 012 and M5 is oriented in 013456, then one has rotations in 3456 and 789(10)) as well as time translations. These symmetries are preserved by the intersecting branes, so they would be present in the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ region as well. Since in the dual field theory one has a two dimensional defect, we expect that time translations are enhanced to $SO(2,2)$ conformal symmetry in the near horizon limit. Thus we conclude that to preserve 16 supercharges, a probe M5 brane placed on $AdS_4 \times S^7$

⁶If the stack of membranes is placed on a singularity of a Calabi-Yau 4-fold (rather than in flat space), then the intersection has fewer supersymmetries. An example of such configuration is discussed in [37].

should also preserve $SO(2,2) \times SO(4) \times SO(4)$ bosonic symmetries. To make this more explicit, we rewrite the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ geometry as

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= L^2(\cosh^2 \rho dH_3^2 + d\rho^2) + 4L^2(\cos^2 \theta d\Omega_3^2 + d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2) \\ F_4 &= 3L^3 \cosh^3 \rho d\rho \wedge d^3H, \quad L^6 = \frac{\pi^2}{2} N l_P^6 \end{aligned} \quad (3.5)$$

A supersymmetric M5 brane can wrap either $AdS_3 \times S^3$ or $AdS_3 \times \tilde{S}^3$. Since these two types of branes are related to each other by a simple Z_2 reflection, it is sufficient to look at M5 wrapping $AdS_3 \times S^3$. To preserve the symmetries, such brane should be placed at $\theta = 0$ and a fixed value of ρ , and it can also have a worldvolume flux (see (2.4)):

$$F_{abc} dx^{abc} = 2L^3 e d^3H + 2L^3 b d^3\Omega - 3L^3 d^3H \int_0^\rho \cosh^3 \xi d\xi \quad (3.6)$$

Let us find the equations of motion for the brane. As in section 2, we introduce an explicit parameterization (2.5) for AdS_3 and choose the gauge $a = \zeta$. Then equations (2.4) become:

$$\begin{aligned} F^* &= \frac{8}{\cosh^3 \rho} L^3 (2e - h) d^3\Omega + \frac{\cosh^3 \rho}{8} 2L^3 b d^3H, \quad h = 3 \int_0^\rho \cosh^3 \xi d\xi \\ \tilde{F} &= -\frac{\cosh^2 \rho}{4} L^2 b \sinh \zeta \cosh \zeta d\tau \wedge d\phi, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{4(\nabla a)^2} \partial_m a F^{*mnl} F_{nlp} \partial^p a = -\frac{2}{8 \cosh^3 \rho} b \left(e - \frac{h}{2} \right)$$

Substituting this into (2.3), we find

$$S_{\text{PST}} = -T_5 \int d^3\Omega d^3H \ 8L^6 \left[\cosh^3 \rho \sqrt{1 + \frac{b^2}{16}} - \frac{1}{4} b \left(e - \frac{h}{2} \right) \right] \quad (3.7)$$

This action should be supplemented by the Chern-Simons term (2.7):

$$S_{\text{CS}} = -\frac{T_5 L^6}{2} \int d^3\Omega d^3H \ 2bh \quad (3.8)$$

Minimizing the action with respect to ρ , we find an equation

$$\tanh \rho = \frac{b}{\sqrt{16 + b^2}} : \quad \sinh \rho = \frac{b}{4} \quad (3.9)$$

We observe that the value of b is not bounded from above, so we are dealing with an analog of a "dual giant graviton". Notice that the "electric field" e did not play any role in this analysis, it just led to an additional constant term in the action. It appears that in our gauge e is an auxiliary field which does not affect dynamics.

Notice that despite some similarity between two relations (2.22), (3.9) connecting ρ and b , there is an important physical difference between the underlying M5 branes: as ρ goes to zero, the worldvolume of M5 brane discussed in section 2 becomes degenerate, and

the system effectively describes a 2 + 1 dimensional membrane. This never happens for the M5 which led to (3.9): the volume element on this brane is

$$dV = 8L^6 \cosh^3 \rho d^3\Omega \wedge d^3H \tag{3.10}$$

and it never degenerates. This is consistent with our earlier analysis which showed that 1 + 1 dimensional intersection of M2 branes cannot be supersymmetric.

Even though the M5 branes discussed in this subsection never degenerate into the membranes, they do carry an induced M2 charge:

$$\delta S_{el} = \frac{T_5}{4} \int d^6\xi \sqrt{-g} F^{*\zeta nl} \delta C_{nl\zeta}^{(3)} + \frac{T_5}{2} \int F \wedge \delta C_{el}^{(3)} = -2T_5 b L^3 \Omega_3 \int_{\text{AdS}} \delta C^{(3)} \tag{3.11}$$

Comparing this with membrane coupling (2.13), we find the number of membranes:

$$n_2 = -2 \frac{T_5}{T_2} 16 \sinh^2 \rho L^3 \Omega_3 = -4\sqrt{2N} \sinh^2 \rho \tag{3.12}$$

If we put many such M5 branes together, they are expected to modify the geometry, and in the next section we will describe the supergravity solutions produced by such configurations.

4. Geometries with $\text{SO}(2, 2) \times \text{SO}(4) \times \text{SO}(4)$ symmetry

In the previous sections we looked at various probes on the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ and $AdS_7 \times S^4$ and we saw that M5/M2 branes follow interesting profiles in these geometries. Once many branes are put together, one expects the probe approximation to break down, and the metric to be modified. Finding such modified geometries is the main goal of this paper and the construction will be described in this section.

In general it is very hard to find exact solutions of supergravity equations, but for configurations which have large amount of (super)symmetry one sometimes can succeed in constructing such solutions. In particular, it appears that the symmetries of M2/M5 configurations which were discussed in the previous sections are sufficient for finding the local geometry produced by them. We begin with describing the configurations involving M5 branes. The brane probe analysis suggests the bosonic symmetry $\text{SO}(2, 2) \times \text{SO}(4) \times \text{SO}(4)$, and to enforce it in the supergravity solution, we choose an ansatz:

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{2A} ds_H^2 + e^{2B} ds_S^2 + e^{2C} ds_{\tilde{S}}^2 + h_{ij} dx^i dx^j \\ F_4 &= df_1 \wedge dH_3 + df_2 \wedge d\Omega_3 + df_3 \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3 \end{aligned} \tag{4.1}$$

Here ds_S^2 and $ds_{\tilde{S}}^2$ represent metrics on unit spheres S^3 , \tilde{S}^3 , and ds_H^2 is a metric on AdS_3 with unit radius. We also have an undetermined metric in two dimensions $h_{ij} dx^i dx^j$, and all scalars are functions of x_1, x_2 . Starting with this ansatz, one should solve the equations for the Killing spinors:

$$\nabla_m \eta + \frac{1}{288} [\gamma_m^{npqr} - 8\delta_m^n \gamma^{pqr}] G_{npqr} \eta = 0 \tag{4.2}$$

and the details of the computations are presented in the appendix A.⁷ Here we just mention that the equations for the spinor are simplified if one introduces a coordinate $x_2 \equiv y = e^{A+B+C}$ and chooses x_1 to be orthogonal to it. This fixes the residual diffeomorphism invariance in (4.1) and further manipulations lead to the unique *local* solution of the SUSY variations (4.2).

In the appendix A we show that equations (4.2) guarantee that the system (4.1) preserves (at least) 16 supercharges, and we derive the expressions for the metric and fluxes in terms of the warp factors e^A, e^B, e^C :

$$y = e^{A+B+C}, \quad h_{ij} dx^i dx^j = g_y^2 (dx^2 + dy^2), \quad dx = *dy \quad (4.3)$$

$$g_y^{-1} = y \sqrt{-e^{-2A} + e^{-2B} + e^{-2C}}, \quad e^F \equiv \sqrt{e^{2A} - c_1^2 e^{2C} - c_2^2 e^{2B}}$$

$$df_1 = 2c_1 c_2 y e^{2A-2F} * d(B-C) + de^{4A-F}, \quad f_0 \equiv f_1 - e^{2A+F} \quad (4.4)$$

$$e^{A-3B} df_2 = 2e^{-A-B} df_0 + 2c_1 e^C * d(2B+C) + c_2 e^{B-3A} df_1 \quad (4.5)$$

$$e^{A-3C} df_3 = 2e^{-A-C} df_0 - 2c_2 e^B * d(2C+B) + c_1 e^{C-3A} df_1 \quad (4.6)$$

$$e^{F-3B} * df_2 = c_1 e^{C-3A} df_1 + e^{-A-C} df_0 - 2c_2 e^B * d(2B+C) \quad (4.7)$$

$$e^{F-3C} * df_3 = -c_2 e^{B-3A} df_1 - e^{-A-B} df_0 - 2c_1 e^C * d(B+2C) \quad (4.8)$$

The constants c_1 and c_2 are not fixed completely, however they can be expressed in terms of one number q through the relation (A.82):⁸

$$c_1 = q, \quad c_2 = -(q+1) \quad (4.9)$$

Finally, we have the expressions for the derivatives of f_0 :

$$df_0 = -2e^A g_y^2 [-e^{F+B+C} dy + e^A (c_1 e^{2C} - c_2 e^{2B}) dx] \quad (4.10)$$

Notice that equations (4.4)–(4.6) can be used to write the fluxes in terms of the warp factors, then (4.7), (4.8), (4.10) can be viewed as restrictions on two independent warp factors. In practice, in order to construct a solution it is convenient to combine (4.7), (4.8) into a relation (A.62):

$$d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + 4 * d \arctan \frac{c_2 e^{B-C}}{c_1} = \frac{e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] \quad (4.11)$$

The right hand side of the last equation is a one-form in two dimensions and it can be decomposed into exact and co-exact forms:

$$\frac{e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] \equiv -(d\Psi_2 + *d\Psi_1) \quad (4.12)$$

While such decomposition always exists, it is not unique since the last equation is invariant under the "gauge transformation" which is parameterized by a harmonic function Ψ :

$$\Psi_2 \rightarrow \Psi_2 + \Psi, \quad \Psi_1 \rightarrow \Psi_1 + \tilde{\Psi} : \quad d\Psi + *d\tilde{\Psi} = 0, \quad \Delta\Psi = 0$$

⁷A partial analysis of the system appeared earlier in [14].

⁸Without a loss of generality we take $a = b = c = e_1 = 1$ in all relations appearing in the appendix A.

This freedom can be used to impose a convenient boundary condition on Ψ_1 :

$$\Psi_1|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \Psi_1|_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \quad (4.13)$$

We conclude that for any solution with $\text{SO}(2, 2) \times \text{SO}(4)^2$ isometries, there exists a unique pair of functions Ψ_1, Ψ_2 defined by (4.12), (4.13) and equation (4.11) can be rewritten in terms of them:

$$d \left[\log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + \Psi_2 \right] + *d \left[4 \arctan \frac{c_2 e^{B-C}}{c_1} + \Psi_1 \right] = 0 \quad (4.14)$$

The last equation implies that for any solution there exists a unique harmonic function Φ : such that

$$\log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + \Psi_2 = \partial_x \Phi, \quad 4 \arctan \frac{c_2 e^{B-C}}{c_1} + \Psi_1 = \partial_y \Phi \quad (4.15)$$

There is also an inverse map: once a harmonic function Φ is specified, one can use (4.15), (4.10), (4.4)–(4.8) to recover the solution. Although one has to solve non-linear PDEs to find the solution in the closed form, later we will show that any harmonic function Φ leads to the unique solution. Thus locally we have a one-to-one correspondence between supersymmetric solutions (4.1) and harmonic functions of two variables $\Phi(x, y)$:

$$(\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2)\Phi = 0 \quad (4.16)$$

The resulting local solution is smooth as long as derivatives of Φ remain finite and y is not equal to zero. A generic function Φ leads to a geometry which becomes singular at $y = 0$ (since at least one of the spheres collapses to zero size) and we need to impose some special boundary conditions to avoid a singularity.

Let us consider a point on x axis. Due to relation $y = e^{A+B+C}$, at least one of the spheres should collapse to zero size there (the remaining option of setting e^A to zero leads to singularity), let us assume that it is e^B that goes to zero while e^C remains finite. Then assuming that $c_1, c_2 \neq 0$ (which is true for the solutions with interesting asymptotics), we find that $\partial_y \Phi$ must go to zero as we approach the y axis (see (4.15), (4.13)). Then $e^A, e^C, y^{-1}e^B$ and g_y remain finite and non-zero, so to check the regularity we only need to look at (S^3, y) part of the metric:

$$e^{2B} ds_S^2 + g_y^2 dy^2 = y^{-2} e^{2B} (y^2 ds_S^2 + dy^2) \quad (4.17)$$

We conclude that the geometry remain smooth at $y = 0$ if $\partial_y \Phi = 0$ there. Similarly, if e^C goes to zero, then $\partial_y \Phi$ goes to $2\pi \text{sign}(c_1 c_2)$ and the metric stays regular. Thus one has two types of Neumann boundary conditions at $y = 0$:

$$\partial_y \Phi|_{y=0} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad \partial_y \Phi|_{y=0} = 2\pi \text{sign}(c_1 c_2) \quad (4.18)$$

and we distinguish "light" points where $\partial_y \Phi = 0$ and "dark" points where $\partial_y \Phi = 2\pi \text{sign}(c_1 c_2)$. Then the x axis splits into various regions and the boundary condition for

Figure 1: Boundary condition for the harmonic function describing a typical regular geometry. The dark regions correspond to $\partial_y \Phi|_{y=0} = 2\pi \text{sign}(c_1 c_2)$ and light regions correspond to $\partial_y \Phi|_{y=0} = 0$ (see equation (4.18)). This is the most general boundary condition unless $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$.

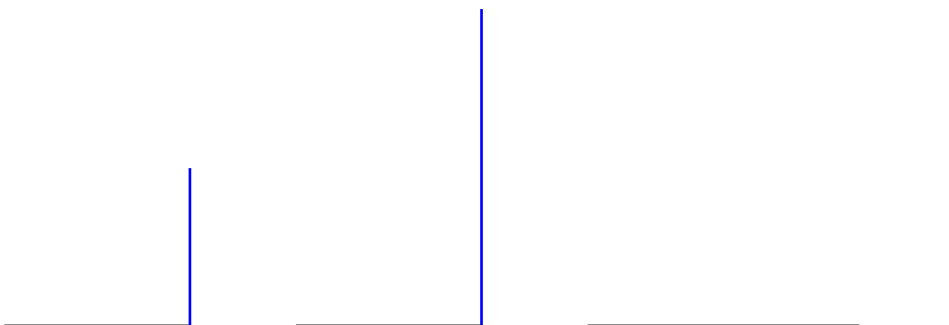


Figure 2: Boundary condition for the harmonic function on $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$ branch. The normal derivatives of Φ are fixed on the x axis and along the branch cuts (see equations (4.18), (4.19)).

a typical geometry is shown in figure 1. This coloring scheme is identical to the boundary conditions for the geometric duals of the Wilson lines in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM [15].

While at generic values of q one can only have the boundary conditions (4.18), more general solutions are possible if $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$. We will discuss the special nature of this case and derive a more general set of conditions in section 5.4, and here we just summarize the results. On the branch with $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$, the harmonic function is allowed to have discontinuities in the upper half plane, but to yield regular geometries such cuts should be vertical and a boundary condition

$$\partial_x \Phi|_{x=x_i, y < y_i} = 0 \tag{4.19}$$

should be satisfied along them. A typical boundary condition for this branch is depicted in figure 2. In a presence of the cuts the relations (4.12), (4.13) do not fix Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 uniquely, and to eliminate extra degrees of freedom one should replace (4.13) by

$$\Psi_1|_{y=0} = 0, \quad \Psi_2|_{x=x_i, y < y_i} = 0, \quad \Psi_1|_{x^2+y^2 \rightarrow \infty} = 0 \tag{4.20}$$

It turns out that a harmonic function corresponding to $AdS_4 \times S^7$ has one branch cut and more complicated cut structures will be discussed in section 5.4.

The asymptotic behavior of the solution is determined by boundary conditions at large values of $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Such asymptotics also fix the values of c_1, c_2 , and in the next two sections we consider the two most interesting cases. Some comments about solutions with general values of c_1 and c_2 will be given in section 6.4.

5. $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch

In the previous section we summarized a general supersymmetric geometry which is invariant under $SO(2,2) \times SO(4) \times SO(4)$. We saw that the solution can be specified in terms of one harmonic function Φ and two constant c_1, c_2 which are subject to a constraint (4.9). It turns out that there are two different values of c_1 which lead to solutions with interesting asymptotics, and here we discuss the case that leads to excitations of $AdS_4 \times S^7$. But before we do this, let us explain how to recover $AdS_4 \times S^7$ itself.

5.1 Recovering $AdS_4 \times S^7$

Since $AdS_4 \times S^7$ arises as a near-horizon limit of M2 branes, one expects that to arrive at this geometry one should set $f_2 = f_3 = 0$. We should start with determining the constants c_1 and c_2 for this solution. To do so one should look at various combinations of the equations (4.4)–(4.8), and we encountered some of them while deriving the solution in the appendix A. In particular, one can see that the system (4.5)–(4.8) is equivalent to four equations (A.52), (A.53), (A.55), (A.56). Setting $f_2 = f_3 = 0$ in (A.52), (A.53), we arrive at two relations:

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-A-B} df_0 + 2c_1 e^C * d(B - C) &= 0 \\ e^{-A-C} df_0 + 2c_2 e^B * d(B - C) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{5.1}$$

If we assume that $B - C$ is not a constant, then the consistency of these equations requires $c_2 = c_1$, and combining this fact with relation (4.9), we find that $AdS_4 \times S^7$ has

$$c_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad q = -\frac{1}{2} \tag{5.2}$$

Since c_1 and c_2 are constants, they should take the above values for any solution which asymptotes to $AdS_4 \times S^7$ and from now on the solutions with (5.2) will be called " $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch". Notice that if we assume the relations (5.2), then equations (A.52), (A.53) would imply that f_2 vanishes if and only if $f_3 = 0$.

Next we look at the relations (A.55) and (A.56). In the present case they become

$$e^{C-3A} * df_1 = -6de^B, \quad e^{B-3A} * df_1 = 6de^C \tag{5.3}$$

In particular we conclude that $e^{2B} + e^{2C} \equiv 4L^2$ must be a constant. Let us introduce a coordinate θ :

$$e^B = 2L \cos \theta, \quad e^C = 2L \sin \theta \tag{5.4}$$

One can use the equation (4.4) to eliminate the flux f_1 from (5.3):

$$de^B = \frac{1}{12} e^{B+2C-2F} d(B - C) - \frac{1}{6} e^{C-3A} * de^{4A-F} \tag{5.5}$$

If one substitutes the expressions for the e^B and e^C in terms of θ , the last equation becomes

$$\left[1 - \frac{L^2}{3} e^{-2F} \right] d\theta = \frac{1}{6} e^{-3A} * de^{4A-F} \tag{5.6}$$

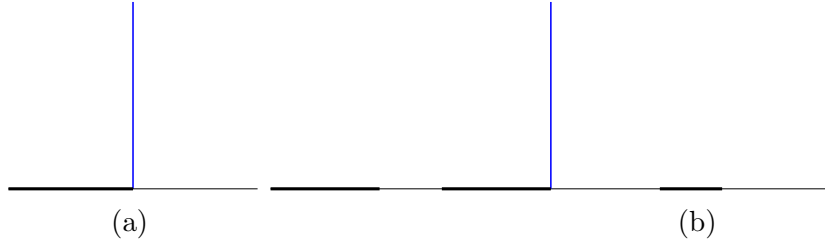


Figure 3: (a) Boundary conditions for the harmonic function (5.8) describing $AdS_4 \times S^7$.
(b) Boundary conditions corresponding to a typical excitation (5.9) of $AdS_4 \times S^7$.

We should also recall that A and F are not independent: they are related by (4.3), which in the present context means that $e^{2A} - e^{2F} = L^2$. Then it seems natural to define a coordinate ρ : $e^A = L \cosh \rho$, $e^F = L \sinh \rho$ and rewrite equation (5.6) in terms of it:

$$2d\theta = *d\rho \quad (5.7)$$

At this point we know the warp factors and fluxes in terms of ρ , θ , but the metric in the (ρ, θ) subspace is still undetermined. The simplest way to find it is to use the coordinates (x, y) . By definition,

$$y = 4L^3 \cosh \rho \sin \theta \cos \theta, \quad dx = *dy$$

then using the duality relation (5.7), we find $x = -2L^3 \sinh \rho \cos 2\theta$. Substituting this into (4.3), (4.1), we recover the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ geometry. Moreover, the relations (4.15) allow us to extract the harmonic function which corresponds to this space:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_0 &= L^3 \left[4(\rho \sinh \rho - \cosh \rho) \cos 2\theta + 8 \cosh \rho \sin 2\theta \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right) \right] \\ &\sim -2 \left[x \left(\log \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2L^3} - 1 \right) + y \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right]_{r \rightarrow \infty} \\ \partial_y \Phi_0 &= 4 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \right), \quad \partial_x \Phi_0 = -2\rho \end{aligned} \quad (5.8)$$

The boundary condition for this function is depicted in figure 3a. One can see that the warp factors e^B and e^C jump at $(x, y) = 0$ ($e^B = 2L, e^C = 0$ to the left of this point and $e^B = 0, e^C = 2L$ to the right) and along a rod $x = 0, y < 2L^3$. This branch cut is shown in figure 3a.

To describe a solution which asymptotes to $AdS_4 \times S^7$, a harmonic function should approach Φ_0 at large values of $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. In particular this implies that for the geometries on the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch the $y = 0$ line should be dark for large negative values of x and it should be light for large positive values, a typical coloring is shown in figure 3b. One can

easily write the harmonic function corresponding to such picture:⁹

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \Phi_0 - \sum \theta(x_m^+) \left[-2(x - \xi) + 2y \arctan \frac{x - \xi}{y} + (x - \xi) \log[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2] \right]_{x_m^-}^{x_m^+} \\ \partial_y \Phi &= \partial_y \Phi_0 - 2 \sum \theta(x_m^+) \left(\arctan \frac{x - x_m^+}{y} - \arctan \frac{x - x_m^-}{y} \right) \\ \partial_x \Phi &= \partial_x \Phi_0 - \sum \theta(x_m^+) \log \frac{(x - x_m^+)^2 + y^2}{(x - x_m^-)^2 + y^2} \end{aligned} \tag{5.9}$$

Unfortunately to extract a geometry corresponding to this data, one still has to solve some differential equations and we were not able to find an explicit map from Φ to the metric. However one can use a perturbative construction to show an existence and uniqueness of such map.

5.2 Perturbation theory

Let us now look at small perturbations around $AdS_4 \times S^7$. We begin with writing the underlying harmonic function Φ as

$$\Phi \equiv \Phi_0 + \Phi_1 \tag{5.10}$$

where Φ_0 corresponds to the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ space and Φ_1 is viewed as a perturbation. To make the perturbative expansion slightly more explicit, we introduce a small parameter ϵ (and we will take $\epsilon = 1$ in the end¹⁰):

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 + \epsilon \Phi_1 \tag{5.11}$$

Since the fluxes are completely specified in terms of the warp factors by (4.4)–(4.6), it seems sufficient to introduce the perturbative expansions

$$e^{B-C} = \cot \theta + \sum_1^\infty \epsilon^n G^{(n)}, \quad e^{F-A} = \tanh \rho + \sum_1^\infty \epsilon^n H^{(n)} \tag{5.12}$$

and try to use the equations (4.4)–(4.15) to determine $G^{(n)}$, $H^{(n)}$ in terms of $\Phi^{(1)}$. To make the computations a little more transparent, we introduce one more expansion

$$f_2 = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \epsilon^n f_2^{(n)} \tag{5.13}$$

⁹To simplify this expression we assumed that the regions change from dark to light at $x = 0$ and $x_m^+ x_m^- > 0$, $x_m^+ > x_m^-$. We also assumed that the warp factors e^B , e^C do not jump at nonzero values of x and that the set of transition points is symmetric under $x \rightarrow -x$ (otherwise $\partial_x \Phi \neq 0$ along the cut). A broader set of solutions will be discussed in section 5.4, in particular the most general solution with one cut is given by (5.38).

¹⁰Notice that since the solution approaches $AdS_4 \times S^7$ at large values of x and y , the real expansion parameter is $\frac{\epsilon L}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, so even for $\epsilon = 1$ we expect to have a convergent series at least at large values of $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$.

even though its coefficients are completely determined by $G^{(n)}$ and $H^{(n)}$ through equations (4.4), (4.5). Once the expansion for f_2 is known, the equation (4.12) allows one to determine Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 . To see this we notice that on the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch (i.e. for c_1 and c_2 given by (5.2)), one can combine (4.5)–(4.8) to obtain the equation relating f_2 and f_3 :

$$e^{F-3B+C} * df_2 + e^{A-2B} df_2 = -e^{F+B-3C} * df_3 + e^{A-2C} df_3$$

Combining this equation with its dual and using the relation

$$\frac{e^{2F+2B} + e^{2A+2C}}{e^{2B} + e^{2C}} = -\frac{1}{4}e^{2B} + e^{2A}, \quad (5.14)$$

we express the differential of f_3 in terms of f_2 :

$$e^{-4C} * df_3 = \frac{1}{e^{2A} - \frac{e^{2B}}{4}} \left[-e^{F-3B-C+A} df_2 + \frac{1}{4} e^{-2B} * df_2 \right] \quad (5.15)$$

This allows one to eliminate f_3 from (4.12):

$$d\Psi_2 + *d\Psi_1 = \frac{2e^{F+B+C-4B}}{(e^{2C} + e^{2B})(e^{2A} - \frac{e^{2B}}{4})} \left[-e^{F+B-C+A} df_2 - \left(e^{2A} - \frac{e^{2B}}{2} \right) * df_2 \right] \quad (5.16)$$

Let us consider perturbative expansion of the last equation and look at the coefficient in front of ϵ^n . Since the expansion (5.13) does not have contribution at zeroes order in ϵ , the right hand side of the last relation contains $G^{(k)}$ and $H^{(k)}$ for $k < n$ and since we are building the solution by induction, we assume that they are known (to begin the induction one also needs $G^{(0)}$ and $H^{(0)}$ which come from $AdS_4 \times S^7$). The functions $f_2^{(k)}$ with $k < n$ are known as well, so the only undetermined terms in the right hand side of the last equation are the ones containing $f_2^{(n)}$. Differentiating (5.16), we obtain the Poisson equation for $\Psi_1^{(n)}$ and it has a unique solution satisfying the boundary conditions (4.13). Plugging this solution back into (5.16), one finds a unique expression for $\Psi_2^{(n)}$. We should stress that at this stage both $\Psi_1^{(n)}$ and $\Psi_2^{(n)}$ contain some integrals of the unknown $f_2^{(n)}$, however there is a unique linear map

$$f_2^{(n)} \rightarrow \Psi_1^{(n)}, \Psi_2^{(n)} \quad (5.17)$$

Substituting this result into (4.15), we find the unique expressions for $G^{(n)}$, $H^{(n)}$ in terms of $f_2^{(n)}$ and the solution in the previous orders. Then the relations (4.4), (4.10) lead to the linear equations for $f_2^{(n)}$ which have a unique solution. At this point one completely determines the solution at the n -th order, and the entire series is constructed by induction.

We have outlined the procedure which allows one to start with any function Φ which asymptotes to Φ_0 of the form (5.8) and to construct the unique 1/2-BPS solution as a perturbative series in $\Phi - \Phi_0$. While the explicit realization of this construction might not be practical, the above construction guarantees that any harmonic function Φ with correct asymptotics leads to the unique solution. Combining this with the argument for regularity given in section 4, we conclude that any harmonic function Φ satisfying the boundary conditions (4.18) and approaching (5.8) at large values of r , leads to the unique regular supersymmetric solution of eleven dimensional supergravity. This statement is an M theory counterpart of the type IIB result derived in [15].

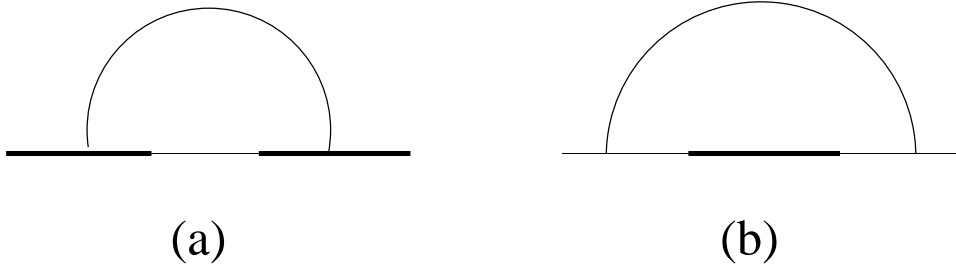


Figure 4: Two types of non-contractible four-spheres.

5.3 Topology, fluxes and brane probes

In the previous subsection we demonstrated that any harmonic function Φ with boundary conditions depicted in figure 3b leads to the unique geometry with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics. By construction, the supergravity solutions described in this paper have no sources, so the space does not contain branes. However when the size of a dark or a light region becomes small, the supergravity description breaks down in the vicinity of such defect and a better semiclassical description is given in terms of brane probes. This situation has been encountered in the other examples of source-free BPS geometries as well [13, 15]. Here we will identify the relevant branes and relate the supergravity data with probe analysis of section 3.

If the sources become weak and a brane probe approximation takes over, the geometry is well-approximated by $AdS_4 \times S^7$ everywhere except for the location of the branes where the space becomes singular. However the branes can still be detected by looking at the excited fluxes: F_4 of $AdS_4 \times S^7$ gets small corrections (but their backreaction into the metric can be neglected away from the branes). To be able to support such fluxes, the geometry has to have non-contractible cycles, so we begin with analyzing topology of the solutions.

Let us start with a regular solution corresponding to a generic boundary condition depicted in figure 3b. In the (x, y) plane one can take an open contour which begins and ends in the dark regions of $y = 0$ line and which goes through positive values of y in the middle (see figure 4a). Restricting the metric (4.1) to a four dimensional space composed of this contour and \tilde{S}^3 , one finds a closed four dimensional manifold with topology of S^4 (similar "bubbles" have been encountered in [13, 15]). If there is a light region between the ends of the contour (as in figure 4a), then the resulting four-manifold is non-contractible. One can also show that the integral of F_4 over this manifold is non-zero, so a light region of finite extent should be identified with a stack of M5 branes wrapping $AdS_3 \times S^3$. Similar non-contractible sphere can be constructed by combining a contour presented in figure 4b and S^3 and one concludes that a dark region of finite extent should be identified with M5 branes wrapping $AdS_3 \times \tilde{S}^3$. We conclude that a generic geometry has a set of non-contractible four-manifolds with topology of S^4 and the distribution of these manifolds can be easily identified by looking at the coloring of $y = 0$ line.

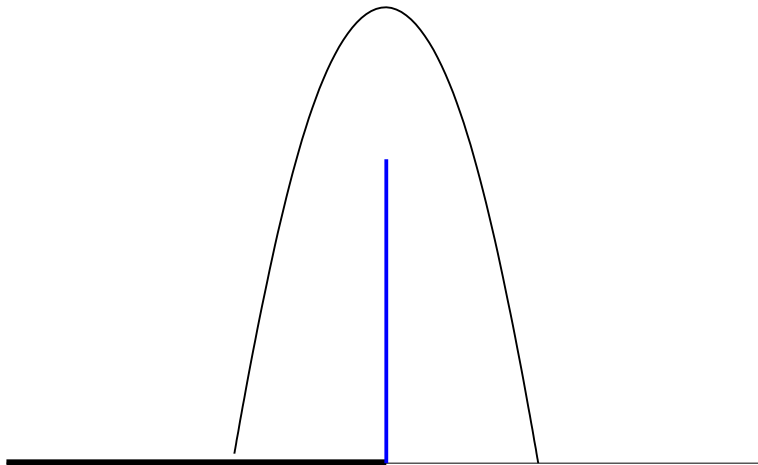


Figure 5: Construction of a non-contractible seven-manifold: one has to fiber both three-spheres over the one-dimensional contour.

This still leaves a question: how do we see the flux produced by the membranes? To extract an M2 brane charge one needs a non-contractible seven-manifold and it turns out that all geometries described in this section contain only one such manifold. This fact is consistent with analysis of section 3 where we saw that the probe M2 branes can always be viewed as fluxes on the worldvolume of M5 branes. There is only one exception from this rule: the branes which were used to produce the original $AdS_4 \times S^7$. We will now see that these branes are very different from the rest and even in the generic distribution depicted in figure 3b one can identify such "seed branes". To read off a membrane charge one needs a noncontractible seven-manifold and for the geometries with $SO(2, 2) \times SO(4)^2$ symmetry a natural candidate is a product of two 3-spheres and a contour in (x, y) plane. To produce a closed manifold the contour should begin in the dark region and end in the light one (an example of such contour is depicted in figure 5). This procedure would produce a closed seven-manifold for every point on the $y = 0$ line where the coloring changes from dark to light or vice versa. Let us show that for the solutions described by the harmonic function (5.9) most of these 7-manifolds have trivial topology.

Starting from a contour in figure 5, one can move its ends close to the transition point. As one approaches this point from the light region, the warp factor of \tilde{S}^3 can behave in two different ways: it either goes to zero or saturates to a finite value. In the first case both e^B and e^C go to zero at the transition point, so $e^F \rightarrow e^A$, then from (4.15) one concludes that $\partial_x \Phi$ goes to infinity. Since both spheres collapse at the transition point, the ends of the contour can be moved from light to dark region and the seven manifold is contractible. The other possible scenario involves jumps in *both* warp factors:

$$e^B|_{\text{dark}} \rightarrow R > 0, \quad e^C|_{\text{light}} \rightarrow \tilde{R} > 0, \quad e^C|_{\text{dark}} = e^B|_{\text{light}} = 0 \quad (5.18)$$

In this situation the contour cannot be moved through the transition point, so one finds a non-contractible 7-manifold. Notice that the jump described by (5.18) leads to a finite

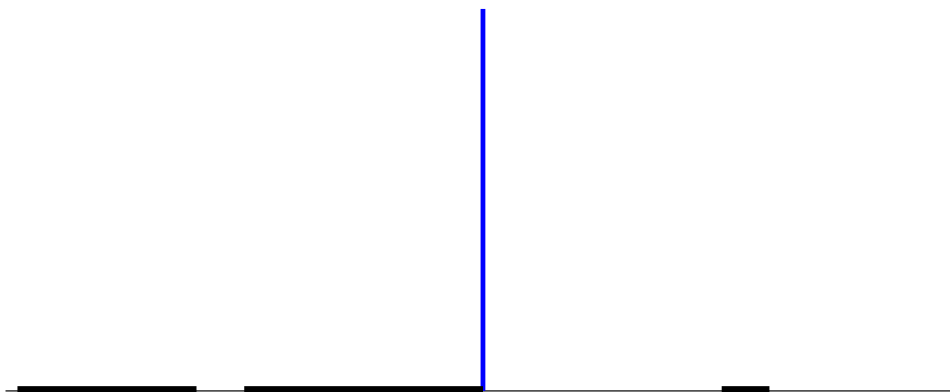


Figure 6: Small perturbations of $AdS_4 \times S^7$: the defects should be interpreted as M5 branes.

value of $\partial_x \Phi$. We conclude that there are two different types of the transition points: the ones with finite $\partial_x \Phi$ lead to a non-contractible seven-sphere associated with each point, and the ones with infinite $\partial_x \Phi$ do not. If warp factors do jump at $(x, y) = (x^{(0)}, 0)$, by continuity they should also jump somewhere in the vicinity of this point. It turns out that the jumps always happen on a vertical rod of finite length (we already saw this in $AdS_4 \times S^7$ example, and general case will be analyzed in the next subsection). If such branch cut is present, it should not be crossed by the contour which was used to construct the seven-manifold (otherwise this manifold will become singular at the intersection point), so to build a non-contractible sphere one should use a contour depicted in figure 5.

To summarize, we showed that any finite dark (light) region leads to a non-contractible 4-manifold by taking a contour from figure 4a (4b) and fibering \tilde{S}^3 (S^3) over it. We also showed that for every transition point with branch cut there exists a non-contractible 7-manifold which is composed of a contour in figure 5 and both three-spheres. No nontrivial topology is associated with transition points without cuts. Moreover, it is easy to see that F_4 has a non-vanishing flux over any nontrivial 4-manifold and the same is true about $*F_4$ and seven-manifolds. Thus the topology of a solution and distribution of fluxes are completely encoded in the boundary conditions for the harmonic function.

After presenting this general analysis, we now specialize to the solutions parameterized by the harmonic function (5.9). This function has $2n + 1$ transition points and only one of them ($x = 0$) has a finite value of $\partial_x \Phi$. The topology of this solution can be read off from the diagram in figure 3b: the geometry has $2n$ different non-contractible four-manifolds and one non-contractible seven-manifold. As we already mentioned, the four-manifolds carry non-zero values of magnetic flux, and the 7-manifold carries a membrane charge (which is measured by the integral of $*F_4$).

Once we understood the general procedure for the extraction of fluxes, it is useful to look at small perturbations of $AdS_4 \times S^7$. A typical boundary condition for this case is presented in figure 6: the coloring is almost identical to the one for the unperturbed solution, but there are small "defects" in the light and in the dark regions. As we already

discussed, a dark defect carries magnetic charge on S^3 , so it should be identified with M5 brane discussed in section 3.2, while the light defect should be identified with its Z_2 image. In section 3.2 the brane was parameterized by its position in AdS space (or by the membrane charge, see (3.12)) and in the present case this translates into the position of the defect on $y = 0$ line:

$$x = -2L^3 \sinh \rho \tag{5.19}$$

The map for the Z_2 image can be found by flipping the sign of x .

5.4 Generalization: multiple membrane seeds and Schwarz-Christoffel map

So far we have been working with solutions described by the harmonic function of the form (5.9) and typical boundary conditions for this function are shown in figure 3b. In particular, one notices that there is only one vertical cut which is produced by the Φ_0 piece in (5.9). In this subsection we will discuss solutions with a more general cut structure (a typical example is presented in figure 2): we will demonstrate that to produce a regular solution, all cuts should be vertical and a harmonic function should obey Neumann boundary conditions along the cuts. We will also outline the procedure for finding this function. Unfortunately in general case one has to invert a complicated holomorphic map, so the expression for the harmonic function will not be very explicit. However this situation is typical for solutions of Laplace equation with sophisticated boundary conditions: once the appropriate map is found the inversion problem is considered to be "trivial".

While solutions described by (5.9) have only one "seed M2 brane" and the remaining membrane charge is dissolved in M5s, one can naturally interpret a solution with k cuts as a geometry with k membrane seeds. The warp factors e^B, e^C jump as one crosses a branch cut, and now we will show that despite this discontinuity, the geometry remains regular if the cuts are vertical and $\partial_x \Phi = 0$ along the cuts. In this subsection the analysis will be performed for an arbitrary value of q which appeared in (4.9), but in the end we will see that a nontrivial cut structure is only possible for $q = -1/2$.

Let us go back to the definitions of Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 . If one assumes that these two functions are smooth in the upper half-plane, then relations (4.12) and (4.13) fix them uniquely. However this is no longer true in the presence of branch cuts, to remove extra "gauge degrees of freedom" we add boundary conditions on the cuts:

$$\Psi_2|_{\text{cut}} = 0 \tag{5.20}$$

This relation along with (4.12) and (4.13) leads to the unique expressions for Ψ_1, Ψ_2 . Then restricting (4.15) to the branch cut, we find

$$\left[\log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} - \partial_x \Phi \right]_{\text{cut}} = 0 \tag{5.21}$$

Using $AdS_4 \times S^7$ solution as a guide, we require both terms in this expression to be continuous in the vicinity of the cut, while the values of

$$-\frac{\pi}{4} \text{sign}(c_1 c_2) + \arctan \frac{c_2 e^B}{c_1 e^C}$$

should differ by sign on the opposite sides of the cut. The combination of these two requirements leads to the prescription for crossing the cut:

$$c_2 e^B \leftrightarrow c_1 e^C \tag{5.22}$$

Let us look at the first equation in (4.4): the terms without star remain invariant under the flip (5.22), while the differential $d(B - C)$ changes sign. We conclude that for regularity, the vector $d(B - C)$ must be pointing along the cut, while both df_1 and de^{4A-F} must be transverse to it.¹¹ The discontinuity of both terms in the right hand side of the second equation in (4.4) implies that df_0 should also be transverse to the cut. To find the transformations of df_2 and df_3 , it is convenient to construct combinations of (4.5)–(4.8) which do not contain df_0 (see (A.55), (A.56)):

$$\begin{aligned} -6c_2 de^B - 2e^{F-3B} df_2 - c_1 e^{C-3A} * df_1 - e^{A-3C} * df_3 &= 0 \\ -6c_1 de^C - 2e^{F-3C} df_3 + c_2 e^{B-3A} * df_1 + e^{A-3B} * df_2 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

These relations should be interchanged by (5.22), then one finds the following behavior under the flip:

$$c_1^3 df_3 \leftrightarrow c_2^3 df_2 \tag{5.23}$$

Then application of the flip to (4.5) gives a relation similar to (4.6), but the coefficient in front of df_0 has an extra factor of c_2/c_1 . Since the crossing conditions (5.22), (5.23) should arise from a symmetry of equations, we conclude that this type of branch cuts is only possible if $c_1 = c_2$.

Once we established that $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$ (see (4.9)), it is convenient to rewrite (4.10):

$$df_0 = -2e^A g_y^2 \left[-e^{F+B+C} dy - \frac{1}{2} e^A (e^{2C} - e^{2B}) dx \right] \tag{5.24}$$

As already mentioned, the left hand side of this relation is transverse to the cut, so it should flip sign under (5.22). This leads to the conclusion that e^F should vanish along the cut and dx should point in the transverse direction. In other words, we showed that the cuts must be vertical and $\partial_x \Phi$ should vanish along them (see equation (5.21)).

Let us summarize what we learned so far. We started with an assumption that (x, y) plane has some cuts where the warp factors e^B and e^C are allowed to jump, but the geometry remains regular. We showed that this can only happen if $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$ and

$$\partial_x \Phi|_{\text{cut}} = 0 \tag{5.25}$$

Let us now demonstrate that these conditions are also sufficient for ensuring the regularity of the solution.

Since e^F vanishes along the cut, we can parameterize the warp factors in terms of e^A and an angle θ :

$$e^B = 2e^A \cos \theta, \quad e^C = 2e^A \sin \theta : \quad y = 2e^{3A} \sin 2\theta, \quad g_y^{-1} = 2e^{2A} \cos 2\theta$$

¹¹To rule out the opposite arrangement, we notice that (4.4) implies a discontinuity of $*d(B - C)$.

We observe that the reflection (5.22) translates into $\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$, so g_y^2 remains invariant under it. To prove regularity we only need to analyze the metric in (x, y, S^3, \tilde{S}^3) subspace:

$$ds_{x,y,S,\tilde{S}}^2 = 4e^{2A} \left[\cos^2 \theta d\Omega_3^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2 + d\theta^2 \right] + 9 \tan^2 2\theta (de^A)^2 + \frac{(e^{-2A} dx)^2}{4 \cos^2 \theta} \quad (5.26)$$

The term in the square brackets is a metric of seven dimensional sphere and it is smooth in the vicinity of the cut. The prefactors in the last two terms ($\tan^2 2\theta$ and $\cos^{-2} \theta$) are invariant under $\theta \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$, so they remain finite and continuous in the vicinity of the cut.¹² Our previous analysis indicates that de^A points in the transverse direction, i.e. it is proportional to dx , so we conclude that the last two terms in (5.26) should be combined together and the metric (5.26) is regular in the vicinity of the cut.

We proved that for $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$ there is a one-to-one map between regular geometries and harmonic functions satisfying Neumann boundary conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_y \Phi|_{y=0} &= 2\pi, & x \in (-\infty, x_1) \cup (x_2, x_3) \cup \dots (x_{2p}, x_{2p+1}), \\ \partial_y \Phi|_{y=0} &= 0, & x \in (x_1, x_2) \cup (x_3, x_4) \cup \dots (x_{2p+1}, \infty), \\ \partial_x \Phi &= 0 & \text{at } x = x_p, y < y_p, \\ \Phi &\sim -2 \left(x \log r + y \arctan \frac{x}{y} \right), & r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned} \quad (5.27)$$

It is convenient to introduce a graphical representation for these boundary conditions and an example of such coloring is depicted in figure 2. If only one of y_p is non-zero and distribution of transition points is symmetric, then Φ is given by (5.9). Let us now discuss a construction of solutions with multiple cuts.

The standard arguments allow us to write Φ in terms of Green's function:

$$\Phi(x, y) = \oint d^2\sigma \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial n} G_N = 2\pi \sum_p \int_{x_{2p}}^{x_{2p+1}} d\xi G_N(x, y|\xi, 0), \quad x_0 \equiv -\infty \quad (5.28)$$

and the challenge is to find a function G_N which has vanishing normal derivatives on all components of the boundary:

$$(\partial_x^2 + \partial_y^2) G_N(x, y|x', y') = -\delta(x - x')\delta(y - y'), \quad \left. \frac{\partial G_N}{\partial n'} \right|_{\text{bdry}} = 0 \quad (5.29)$$

This problem has a very simple solution in the upper half plane (i.e. when there are no cuts), and this result was used to write down (5.9), but there is no algorithmic method for writing a Green's function corresponding to a generic boundary condition. Fortunately, we are working in two dimensions, so conformal transformation can be used to map any region into an upper half plane. Moreover, for the configurations described by (5.27), such transformation is a particular case of a well-known Schwarz-Christoffel map: starting with

¹²We are considering a generic point where $y \neq 0$. A vicinity of the transition point where cut is glued to the $y = 0$ axis requires a separate discussion, and one can demonstrate that there are no singularities there as well.

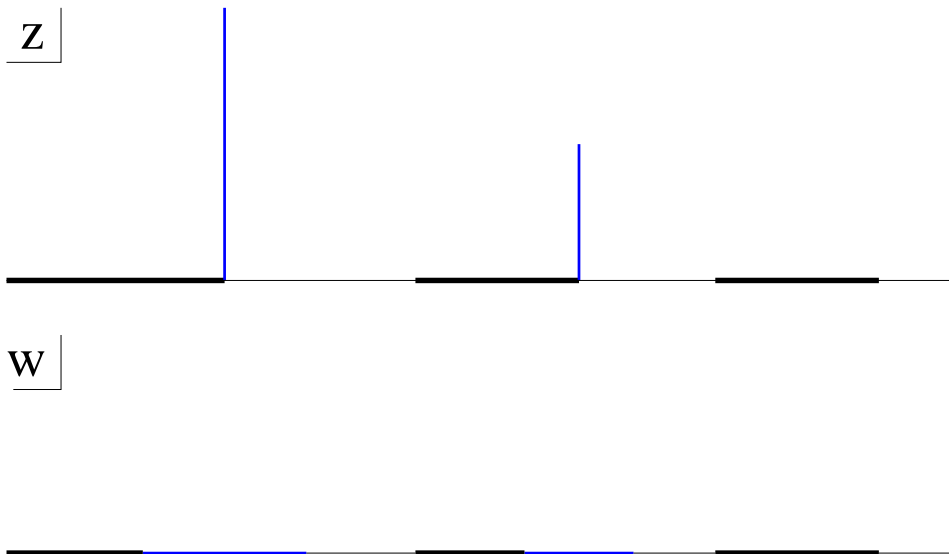


Figure 7: An illustration of the Schwarz-Christoffel map (5.30).

$z = x + iy$, we go to a new variable w by inverting the following function

$$z = f(w) = \int^w d\zeta \prod_p \frac{\zeta - w_p^{(2)}}{(\zeta - w_p^{(1)})^{1/2} (\zeta - w_p^{(3)})^{1/2}} \quad (5.30)$$

The values $w_p^{(a)}$ should be chosen in such a way that function f has right turning points in the z plane (see figure 7 for the illustration of the map). Notice that if there is no cut at a transition point $x = x_p$, then one should take a limit $w_p^{(1)} = w_p^{(2)} = w_p^{(3)}$. It is easy to write the appropriate Green's function in the w plane:

$$G_N(w|w') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |(w - w')^2| \quad (5.31)$$

and to translate this into (x, y) variables one needs an inverse of the map (5.30). While this problem is solvable in principle, the computations for multiple cuts are quite involved so we will not present the explicit harmonic functions $\Phi(x, y)$ here.

To summarize, in this subsection we looked for regular solutions with discontinuous warp factors e^B, e^C . We showed that such solutions are only possible in the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch (where $c_1 = c_2 = -1/2$) and to produce regular geometry the harmonic function should satisfy Neumann boundary conditions (5.27). We also gave a formal solution for such harmonic function in terms of the inverse of the Schwarz-Christoffel map (5.30). Once the harmonic function is fixed, we can use the arguments of section 5.2 to prove that a unique regular solution can be recovered from it.¹³ In the next subsection we will go back to the solutions with single cut and analyze them in the vicinity of the discontinuity.

¹³The key point in that construction was an asymptotic behavior of the solution, and even harmonic functions with multiple cuts lead to $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics.

5.5 Structure of solutions with one cut

Equation (5.9) gives a harmonic function with one cut and a very special distribution of transition points: we assumed that the picture was "antisymmetric" under the reflection of x axis (see figure 3b). We begin this subsection with analyzing the structure of the branch cut in (5.9), and in contrast to the previous subsection we will work in (x, y) coordinates to show the global picture of the cut. We will conclude by relaxing the symmetry requirement and writing the most general solution with one cut.

We begin with analyzing the differences between (5.8) and behavior of (5.9) near $x = x_m^+$. We begin with extracting a basic building block Φ_{x_m} from (5.9):

$$\partial_y \Phi_{x_m} = -2 \arctan \frac{x - x_m}{y}, \quad \partial_x \Phi_{x_m} = -\log [(x - x_m)^2 + y^2] \quad (5.32)$$

Unfortunately the expression (5.8) for Φ_0 is not as explicit: it is written in the parametric form:¹⁴

$$y = 2L^3 \cosh \rho \sin \zeta, \quad x = -2L^3 \sinh \rho \cos \zeta \\ \partial_y \Phi_0 = 2(\pi - \zeta), \quad \partial_x \Phi_0 = -2\rho \quad (5.33)$$

Straightforward algebraic manipulations lead to the following expressions:

$$\tan \zeta = -\frac{1}{x} \left[\frac{s - (x^2 + a^2 - y^2)}{2} \right]^{1/2}, \quad e^{2\rho} = \frac{y^2 + x^2 + s}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{(y^2 + x^2 + s)^2}{a^4} - 1} \\ s \equiv \sqrt{(y^2 + x^2 - a^2)^2 + 4a^2x^2}, \quad a \equiv 2L^3, \quad (5.34)$$

then we can write the derivatives of Φ_0 in terms of (x, y) coordinates:

$$\partial_y \Phi_0 = 2\pi + 2 \arctan \left[\frac{\sqrt{s - (x^2 + a^2 - y^2)}}{\sqrt{2}x} \right] \\ \partial_x \Phi_0 = -\log \left[\frac{y^2 + x^2 + s}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{(y^2 + x^2 + s)^2}{a^4} - 1} \right] \quad (5.35)$$

Sending a to zero, we recover (5.32) with $x_m = 0$ up to constant shifts in $\partial_x \Phi$ and $\partial_y \Phi$. The value of a gives the length of the cut at the transition point $x = 0$.

It is interesting to study the structure of the cut introduced by (5.35). One can see that if $a \neq 0$, then $\partial_x \Phi_0$ is a continuous function, while $\partial_y \Phi_0$ can jump at $x = 0$. To see this jump in more detail, we write the expression for $\partial_y \Phi_0$ at small values of x :

$$s \sim |y^2 - a^2| + \frac{x^2(y^2 + a^2)}{|y^2 - a^2|} \\ y < a : \quad \partial_y \Phi_0 \sim \pi - 2 \arctan \left[x \sqrt{\frac{a^2 - y^2}{y^2 x^2}} \right], \\ y > a : \quad \partial_y \Phi_0 \sim \pi - 2 \arctan \left[\frac{x}{\sqrt{y^2 - a^2}} \right]$$

¹⁴We consider the x and y derivatives of Φ since they look simpler than the entire function. Of course Φ is uniquely recovered from this data (up to irrelevant constant).

We see that as x changes sign, $\partial_y \Phi_0$ jumps if $y < a$ and it continuously goes through zero if $y > a$. This we have a vertical branch cut which extends from $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ to $(x, y) = (x, a)$. Since in the vicinity of $x = 0$ it is only $\partial_y \Phi_0$ that can jump, we conclude that the same cut is present in the y derivative of the complete harmonic function Φ . This discontinuity translates into the jumps in the warp factors e^B and e^C .

While (5.9) gives a simple expression for a harmonic function with one cut, it is not completely general: to provide the condition $\partial_x \Phi$ along the cut one has to assume that the distribution of the transition points is symmetric¹⁵ under $x \rightarrow -x$. Let us now use the Schwarz-Christoffel map described in the previous subsection to write a completely general expression for the harmonic function with one cut.

The upper half plane with a cut can be mapped into the upper half by a very simple transformation:

$$w = \sqrt{z^2 + a^2}, \quad z = \sqrt{w^2 - a^2}, \quad (5.36)$$

which is parameterized by a positive real number a . The branch cut ($0 < \text{Im } z < a$) is mapped into the segment $-a < w < a$. Starting with Green's function (5.31) in the w plane, we can find one in z coordinates:

$$G_N(z|z') = \frac{1}{2\pi} \log |(z - z')^2 + a^2|, \quad (5.37)$$

Then assuming that the regions $x \in (x_{2p}, x_{2p+1})$ are dark,¹⁶ we arrive at the expression for the harmonic function

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi(x, y) &= \sum_p \int_{x_{2p}}^{x_{2p+1}} d\xi \log |(x - \xi)^2 - y^2 + a^2 + 2i(x - \xi)y| \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_p \int_{x_{2p}}^{x_{2p+1}} d\xi \log [\{(x - \xi)^2 - y^2 + a^2\}^2 + 4(x - \xi)^2 y^2] \\ \partial_y \Phi &= \sum_p \left[\arctan \frac{x - \xi}{a - y} - \arctan \frac{x - \xi}{a + y} \right]_{x_{2p}}^{x_{2p+1}} \\ \partial_x \Phi &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_p' \log [\{(x - \xi)^2 - y^2 + a^2\}^2 + 4(x - \xi)^2 y^2] \Big|_{x_{2p}}^{x_{2p+1}} \end{aligned} \quad (5.38)$$

For a symmetric distribution of transition points these expressions reduce to (5.9).

6. $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch

In the previous section we set the value of c_1 in such a way that the solution approached $AdS_4 \times S^7$ at the large distances. We saw that for such solutions the line $y = 0$ was dark on

¹⁵Notice that this symmetry implies that dark regions are interchanged with light ones.

¹⁶To have the right asymptotics we should set $x_0 = -\infty$, while all other x_k should remain finite. This leads to divergent integrals in $\Phi(x, y)$ and a divergent constant in $\partial_x \Phi$, while $\partial_y \Phi$ is finite. We regularize $\partial_x \Phi$ by subtracting an infinite constant which is accomplished by dropping the boundary term for $\xi = x_0$ (this is indicated by a prime near the summation sign).

the far left, it was light on the far right and all "defects" were located at finite values of x . Here we will discuss the other interesting class of solutions which asymptote to $AdS_7 \times S^4$: as we will see it would correspond to the boundary conditions with $y = 0$ line being light everywhere with an exception of a finite region. A possibility of more general boundary conditions will be discussed in the subsection 6.4.

6.1 Recovering $AdS_7 \times S^4$

We begin with recovering $AdS_7 \times S^4$ space. Since it arises as a near-horizon limit of M5 branes, one should set¹⁷ $f_1 = f_3 = 0$. Let us compare (4.6) and (4.8)

$$\begin{aligned} 2e^{-A-C} df_0 - 2c_2 e^B * d(2C + B) &= 0 \\ -e^{-A-B} df_0 - 2c_1 e^C * d(B + 2C) &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{6.1}$$

Assuming that $f_0 = -e^{2A+F}$ is not a constant, we arrive at the relation between coefficients c_1 and c_2 :

$$c_2 + 2c_1 = 0, \tag{6.2}$$

and combining this with (4.9), we determine c_1, c_2 for the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch:

$$c_1 = 1, \quad c_2 = -2, \quad q = 1 \tag{6.3}$$

Notice that this relation along with assumption $f_1 = 0$ uniquely determines $AdS_7 \times S^4$ geometry.

Let us now recall the relation (4.4):

$$e^{-2A+2F} de^{4A-F} = 4e^{A+B+C} * d(B - C)$$

and combine it with (6.1) to eliminate a differential of C :

$$e^{-4A+F} de^{6A} = 6e^{A+B+C} * dB \tag{6.4}$$

In the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ case we found that a certain combination of the warp factors was constant and this led to a convenient parameterization (5.4). In the present case to introduce a similar set of coordinates it is convenient to eliminate $*dB$ from the last equation by trading it for some exact form. To do so we again compare the equations (A.55), (A.56):

$$6de^B = e^{F-3B} df_2, \quad 6de^C = e^{A-3B} * df_2 : \quad *de^B = e^{F-A} de^C$$

Substituting this into (6.4), we find that $e^{2A} - e^{2C} \equiv 4L^2$ is a constant, so in an analogy with (5.4), it is convenient to introduce a new coordinate ρ :

$$e^A = 2L \cosh \rho, \quad e^C = 2L \sinh \rho \tag{6.5}$$

Looking at the definition of e^F (4.3), we conclude that in the present case

$$e^{2F} + 4e^{2B} = 4L^2,$$

¹⁷The alternative solution with $f_1 = f_2 = 0$ can be found by interchanging the spheres.



Figure 8: Boundary conditions for the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch: (a) ground state; (b) typical excitation; (c) small perturbation corresponding to probe branes.

this suggests a natural parameterization

$$e^F = 2L \cos \theta, \quad e^B = L \sin \theta \tag{6.6}$$

To establish the relation between ρ and θ we can use (6.4):

$$d\rho = \frac{1}{2} * d\theta \tag{6.7}$$

Notice that in comparison with (5.7) ρ and θ switched places. At this point we determined all warp factors as functions of ρ and θ , and to complete the construction of the solution we need to rewrite them in terms of x and y . The expression for the coordinate y follows from the definition (4.3): $y = 2L^3 \sinh 2\rho \sin \theta$ and to determine x we use the relation (6.7). The result is

$$x = 2L^3 \cosh 2\rho \cos \theta, \quad y = 2L^3 \sinh 2\rho \sin \theta \tag{6.8}$$

For some applications it might be useful to work in (ρ, θ) coordinates, we already know the warp factors, so one needs to evaluate the metric (4.3):

$$h_{ij} dx^i dx^j = L^2 [4d\rho^2 + d\theta^2] \tag{6.9}$$

This completes the demonstration that the geometry is indeed $AdS_7 \times S^4$.

To connect with the general picture we can also extract the harmonic function Φ which was defined in (4.15):

$$\Phi_0 = \sum \left[2y \arctan \frac{x - \xi}{y} + (x - \xi) \log[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2] \right]_{\xi=-2L^3}^{\xi=2L^3} \tag{6.10}$$

In particular, it is clear that at $y = 0$ one has a light line with some finite dark region and the boundary conditions for this function are depicted in figure 8a. At large values of $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ this function behaves as

$$\Phi \sim 8L^3 \log r + c + O(r^{-1}), \quad r \rightarrow \infty \quad (6.11)$$

and any solution which asymptotes to $AdS_7 \times S^4$ should obey this boundary condition. In particular this implies that for the geometries on the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch the dark regions on the x axis should be bounded, and a typical coloring of $y = 0$ is shown in figure 8b. One can easily write the harmonic function corresponding to this picture:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi &= \sum \left[-2(x - \xi) + 2y \arctan \frac{x - \xi}{y} + (x - \xi) \log[(x - \xi)^2 + y^2] \right]_{x_{2m-1}}^{x_{2m}} \\ \partial_y \Phi &= 2 \sum \left(\arctan \frac{x - x_{2m}}{y} - \arctan \frac{x - x_{2m-1}}{y} \right) \\ \partial_x \Phi &= \sum \log \frac{(x - x_{2m})^2 + y^2}{(x - x_{2m-1})^2 + y^2} \end{aligned} \quad (6.12)$$

In the next subsection we will use a perturbation theory to show that any such function Φ leads to a unique regular solution.

Notice that since $\partial_x \Phi$ diverges at the transition points $x = x_p$, the analysis of section 5.3 implies that the geometry does not have non-contractible seven-manifolds. This agrees with a general statement of section 5.4 that such manifolds could exist only for $q = -1/2$ (and we are working with $q = 1$).

To summarize, we showed that if the geometry belongs to the branch defined by (6.3) and at least one of the fluxes f_1, f_3 vanishes, then the solution is $AdS_7 \times S^4$. We also extracted the harmonic function (6.10) corresponding to this geometry and a relation to the more standard coordinates (6.8).

6.2 Perturbation theory

Let us discuss the excitations of $AdS_7 \times S^4$. If we assume that the boundary conditions for the harmonic function Φ are such that $\partial_y \Phi(x, y)|_{y=0} = 0$ for sufficiently large $|x|$, then the solution asymptotes to $AdS_7 \times S^4$ and one can construct it using a perturbation theory around that space. The small parameter controlling the series is L/r and one expect a convergence for the large values of $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. On the physical grounds it appears that the series should converge everywhere, but we will not attempt to prove this rigorously. As in section 5.2 we will just outline the construction of perturbation series and show that for any harmonic function Φ the n -th term in the series is uniquely defined. Our goal would be to demonstrate that Φ completely specifies the solution rather than to find the explicit geometries.

As in section 5.2 we introduce a perturbation parameter ϵ and write the harmonic function Φ as

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 + \epsilon \Phi_1 \quad (6.13)$$

but now Φ_0 corresponds to $AdS_7 \times S^4$ with appropriate radius (which should be chosen by requiring that Φ_1 goes to zero at large $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$). Next we introduce the expansions for the warp factors:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \log(2L \cosh \rho) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \epsilon^n A^{(n)}, \\ B &= \log(L \sin \theta) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \epsilon^n B^{(n)} \\ C &= \log(2L \sinh \rho) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \epsilon^n C^{(n)} \end{aligned} \tag{6.14}$$

and for the function f_0 :

$$f_0 = -(2L)^3 \cosh^2 \rho \sinh \rho + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \epsilon^n f_0^{(n)} \tag{6.15}$$

The zeroth order in perturbation theory is already written down in (6.14), (6.15), to perform the induction we assume that all orders up to $n - 1$ -th are known. Then equation (4.10) allows one to find *algebraic* expressions for $G^{(n)}$ and $H^{(n)}$ in terms of $f_0^{(n)}$ and contributions from the previous orders. Plugging the result into (4.4), we find the expression for $df_1^{(n)}$ in terms of $f_0^{(n)}$ and its derivatives, then (4.7) and (4.8) give $*df_2^{(n)}$ and $*df_3^{(n)}$. At this point we know the left hand side of (4.12) in terms of $f_0^{(n)}$ and contributions from the lower orders, it is important that the resulting expression is purely algebraic in $f_0^{(n)}$ and its derivatives. Now one needs to treat (4.12) as a differential equation for $\Psi_1^{(n)}$, $\Psi_2^{(n)}$ and to solve it we first act on both sides by the exterior derivative to produce a Poisson equation for $\Psi_1^{(n)}$. This equation has a unique solution satisfying the boundary conditions (4.13), then (4.12) can be solved for $\Psi_2^{(n)}$.¹⁸ At this point we have one unknown function $f_0^{(n)}$ and everything else is uniquely expressed in terms of it either algebraically or by solving Poisson equation:

$$f_0^{(n)} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} A^{(n)}, B^{(n)}, C^{(n)}, df_1^{(n)}, df_2^{(n)}, df_3^{(n)} \text{ (algebraic expressions)} \\ \Psi_1^{(n)}, \Psi_2^{(n)} \text{ (integral expressions)} \end{array}$$

To determine the function $f_0^{(n)}$ we should use the equations (4.15). At each order one gets linear integro-differential equations and the solution is unique. The different solutions of the entire system are parameterized by different "seeds" Φ_1 , and in turn they are specified by the boundary conditions.

The perturbation theory which was described above can be applied to a solution with arbitrary asymptotics. To carry out the outlined procedure one has to start with $\Phi^{(0)}$ which corresponds to a *known nonlinear solution* and look at harmonic functions Φ which approach $\Phi^{(0)}$ at large values of $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. Then writing

$$\Phi_\epsilon = \Phi^{(0)} + \epsilon(\Phi - \Phi^{(0)}) : \quad \Phi_1 = \Phi \tag{6.16}$$

¹⁸Notice that $\Psi_2^{(0)}$ goes to zero at large r , this implies that the same is true for the derivatives of $\Psi_2^{(n)}$. Then we can choose an integration constant by requiring $\Psi_2^{(n)}|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0$. This determines the solution uniquely.

we can perform a perturbative expansion and it will converge for large values of r even if $\epsilon = 1$. In particular the construction described above would work for the geometries with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics, but in this case the alternative approach discussed in section 5.2 was somewhat simpler, moreover that expansion was a direct analog of perturbations around $AdS_5 \times S^5$ which was constructed in [15].

To summarize, we have shown that if the harmonic function satisfies the boundary conditions (4.18), (6.11) with a compact dark region (see figure 8b), then this function is given by (6.12), the corresponding solution can be constructed as a perturbation theory around $AdS_7 \times S^4$ and this procedure yields a unique regular geometry. In the next subsection we will discuss the interpretation of such solution in terms of branes.

6.3 Relation to the brane probe analysis

Let us consider a harmonic function Φ which leads to a solution with $AdS_7 \times S^4$ asymptotics. A typical boundary condition for such function is depicted in figure 8b. Although the supergravity solutions have no sources, we expect that a good effective description of a small light or dark region is given by probe branes, and here we will identify these objects.

As in section 5.3 we begin with analyzing the fluxes for a generic solution from $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch. Such solution is described by a harmonic function (6.12) which has transition points¹⁹ at $x = x_k$ and one can see that $\partial_x \Phi$ diverges at these points. This implies that geometry does not have non-contractible seven-manifolds which can support the electric flux (see section 5.3 for details), and the topology is completely specified by the set of the three-spheres which can be extracted from the coloring of the line. A typical perturbation of $AdS_7 \times S^4$ is depicted in figure 8c, it has light defects corresponding to the M5 branes discussed in section 2.2 and dark defects describing the branes from section 2.3. The map between coordinates can be easily read off from (6.8):

$$x_{\text{light}} = 2L^3 \cos \theta, \quad x_{\text{dark}} = 2L^3 \cosh 2\rho, \quad (6.17)$$

One can also insert dark defects at negative values of x , they correspond to the counterparts of the branes studied in section 2.3 which are placed at the south pole of the sphere (i.e. they have $\theta = \pi$ rather than $\theta = 0$).

6.4 Comments on more general solutions

In this section we discussed the excitations of $AdS_7 \times S^4$: the asymptotic behavior fixed the values of c_1, c_2 (6.3) as well as the scaling of the harmonic function (6.11). In section 5 we saw that on $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch the values of c_1, c_2 were also fixed, but they were different from the ones discussed here. In this subsection we will make some comments about general values of c_1, c_2 .

The parameters c_1, c_2 should be determined by the behavior of the solution at large values of $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ where one sees the "average" coloring of the $y = 0$ line and all finite size effects are washed away. For example, if we start with $AdS_7 \times S^4$ solution and go

¹⁹We recall that transition points were introduced in section 5.3 as places on $y = 0$ line where the boundary conditions changes.

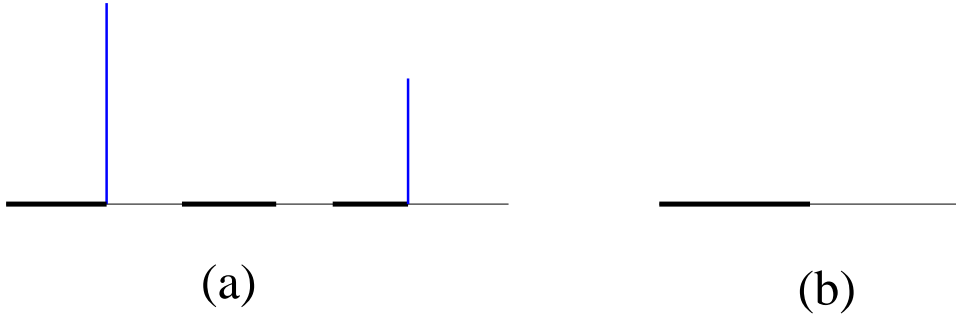


Figure 9: A bird's eye view of boundary conditions on $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch: all finite-size effects (a) disappear and the distribution of dark and light regions becomes universal (b).

to large distances, the harmonic function would be well-approximated by $\Phi = 0$, i.e. in the leading order the boundary conditions are "light everywhere". The same fact is true for any solution on the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch. Similarly if one starts from a generic boundary condition on the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch (such as one depicted in figure 9a) and looks at large values or r , then boundary conditions for the harmonic function would be well-approximated by figure 9b. In general after an averaging one effectively gets "grey" boundary conditions where $0 < |\partial_y \Phi| < 2\pi$. Of course, such coloring would lead to singular solutions, but the averaging breaks down as we approach $y = 0$ line, so when talking about "grey" boundary conditions at infinity, we always imply that one takes some regular solutions and averages them out in x .

Generically we expect to have different shades of grey at positive and negative values of x , so the average boundary conditions can be modeled in a following way:

$$\partial_y \Phi|_{y=0, x < 0} = \mu + \frac{\pi\lambda}{2}, \quad \partial_y \Phi|_{y=0, x > 0} = \mu - \frac{\pi\lambda}{2}, \quad |\lambda| \leq 2 \quad (6.18)$$

Here μ and λ are two constants parameterizing the solution. Notice that even if the branch cuts were present in the original solution they are washed away by averaging, so the last equation gives a complete boundary condition for the upper half plane.

One can construct Φ satisfying the boundary condition (6.18) using a Green's function, we will only need the expressions for the derivatives:

$$\partial_y \Phi = \mu - \lambda \arctan \frac{x}{y}, \quad \partial_x \Phi = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2) + \sigma$$

Here σ is an integration constant which from now on will be set to zero. Taking into account the boundary condition (4.13), we can simplify the relations (4.15) in the "far region" which we are considering now:

$$\log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + \Psi_2 = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2), \quad 4 \arctan \frac{c_2 e^B}{c_1 e^C} = \mu - \lambda \arctan \frac{x}{y} \quad (6.19)$$

As one goes to large values of y , the warp factor in front of AdS space should go to infinity (due to the relation $y = e^{A+B+C}$) and some of the sphere warp factors might diverge as

well. We will first assume that in such "decompactification limits" a contribution of Ψ_2 does not cancel the right hand side in (6.19).²⁰ Let us analyze (6.19) for different values of λ .

General case: $2 \geq \lambda > 0$. The second equation in (6.19) implies that $e^B \sim e^C$, while from the first equation we conclude that

$$\frac{c_1^2 e^{2C} + c_2^2 e^{2B}}{4e^{2A}} = \frac{e^{-\Psi_2}}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\lambda/2}} \quad (6.20)$$

Combining this with relation $y = e^{A+B+C}$, we arrive at the scaling:

$$e^A = \alpha y r^{(\lambda-2)/3} e^{\Psi_2/3}, \quad e^B = \frac{\beta}{c_2} r^{(2-\lambda)/6} e^{-\Psi_2/6}, \quad e^C = \frac{\gamma}{c_1} r^{(2-\lambda)/6} e^{-\Psi_2/6} \quad (6.21)$$

Here α , β and γ are functions of x/r and y/r . We have three equations for these functions:

$$\alpha\beta\gamma = c_1 c_2, \quad \beta^2 + \gamma^2 = \frac{4\alpha^2 y^2}{r^2}, \quad 4 \arctan \frac{\beta}{\gamma} = \mu - \lambda \arctan \frac{x}{y} \quad (6.22)$$

and they can be easily solved in terms of polar coordinates in (x, y) plane ($x + iy = r e^{i\zeta}$):

$$\beta = \frac{2\alpha y}{r} \sin \frac{\mu - \lambda\zeta}{4}, \quad \gamma = \frac{2\alpha y}{r} \cos \frac{\mu - \lambda\zeta}{4}, \quad \alpha^3 = \frac{c_1 c_2 r^2}{2y^2 \sin \frac{\mu - \lambda\zeta}{2}}. \quad (6.23)$$

Notice that since the warp factors on the spheres must be positive, the sign of $\frac{\beta}{\gamma}$ cannot jump, this leads to inequality

$$\mu^2 \geq \frac{\pi^2 \lambda^2}{4} \quad (6.24)$$

Let us substitute this data into the equation (4.10):

$$\begin{aligned} df_0 &= -\frac{2\alpha^2}{c_2^2 \beta^{-2} + c_1^2 \gamma^{-2}} \left[-\frac{\beta\gamma}{c_1 c_2} dy + \left(\frac{\gamma^2}{c_1} - \frac{\beta^2}{c_2} \right) dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{2c_1 c_2}{(c_2^2 c^2 + c_1^2 s^2)} [-sc dy + (c_2 c^2 - c_1 s^2) dx] \\ s &\equiv \sin \frac{\mu - \lambda\zeta}{4}, \quad c \equiv \cos \frac{\mu - \lambda\zeta}{4} \end{aligned} \quad (6.25)$$

Integrability condition for this equation require $c_1 = c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$, $\lambda = 2$, $\mu = \pi$, this brings us to $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics. We showed that no other values of λ is allowed if one makes an assumption (6.20), and relaxation of this assumption requires a cancellation in (6.19):

$$\Psi_1 = 0, \quad \Psi_2 = -\frac{\lambda}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2), \quad 4 \arctan \frac{c_2 e^B}{c_1 e^C} = \mu - \lambda \arctan \frac{x}{y} \quad (6.26)$$

We conjecture that for any (μ, λ) satisfying inequality (6.24), one can start with these relations and solve (4.3)–(4.12) for a unique value of $q(\mu, \lambda)$. We will not attempt to prove this statement.

²⁰This assumption is correct for solutions with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ or $AdS_7 \times S^4$ asymptotics.

Degenerate solutions: $\lambda = 0$, $0 < |\mu| < 2\pi$. The second equation in (6.19) can be easily solved:

$$e^B = \frac{e^H}{c_2} \sin \frac{\mu}{4}, \quad e^C = \frac{e^H}{c_1} \cos \frac{\mu}{4}, \quad e^F = \sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2H}} \quad (6.27)$$

To find Ψ_2 it is convenient to use (4.7), (4.8) and eliminate f_2, f_3 from (4.12):

$$\begin{aligned} -(d\Psi_2 + *d\Psi_1) &= \frac{e^{B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} \left[-e^{-3A-B-C} (c_2^2 e^{2B} + c_1^2 e^{2C}) df_1 - (c_1 + c_2) e^{-A-B-C} df_0 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2c_1 c_2 *d(B-C) \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{-A}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} \left[-(1 - e^{2F-2A}) df_1 + df_0 + 2c_1 c_2 e^A *d(B-C) \right] \\ &= \frac{e^{-A}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} \left[e^{2F-2A} df_1 - de^{2A+F} + 2c_1 c_2 e^A *d(B-C) \right] \end{aligned} \quad (6.28)$$

To perform the above transformations we used (4.3), (4.9), (4.4). The last term disappears due to relations (6.27), and if one assumes that e^F remains finite as e^A goes to infinity, then both Ψ_1 and Ψ_2 vanish. Notice that this assumption is consistent, since for finite e^F , the first equation in (6.19) leads to $\Psi_2 = 0$.

We conclude that for $\lambda = 0$ one can consistently set $\Psi_1 = \Psi_2 = 0$ in the asymptotic region, this implies that $e^H = e^A$. Notice that for equation (4.10) to be integrable, both terms in the square bracket should be of the same order, this implies a vanishing of a leading contribution to

$$c_1 e^{2C} - c_2 e^{2B} = e^{2H} \left[\frac{\cos^2 \frac{\mu}{4}}{c_1} - \frac{\sin^2 \frac{\mu}{4}}{c_2} \right]$$

This gives a simple relation between q appearing in (4.9) and a parameter μ :

$$q = -\cos^2 \frac{\mu}{4} \quad (6.29)$$

Notice that to arrive at this conclusion we have assumed that e^B and e^C scale in the same way, and this assumption breaks down for $\mu = 0, 2\pi$.

Special points: $\lambda = \mu = 0$ and $\lambda = 0, \mu = -2\pi$. Let us look at the case $\lambda = \mu = 0$. The second equation in (6.19) implies that either $c_2 = 0$ (then we are dealing with a limit of (6.29)) or $e^B \ll e^C$. One can show that the latter case leads to a scaling

$$e^A \sim e^C \gg e^F \sim e^B \sim 1, \quad \Psi_2 = 0$$

The leading contribution to the equation (4.10) becomes very simple:

$$df_0 = -2e^{2A} y^{-2} e^{2C} (c_1 e^{2C} dx) = -2c_1 dx \quad (6.30)$$

and its integrability condition does not lead to restrictions on q .

Since function Φ is harmonic and it satisfies the boundary conditions

$$\partial_y \Phi|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0, \quad \partial_x \Phi|_{r \rightarrow \infty} \rightarrow 0, \quad (6.31)$$

we can write its expansion:

$$\Phi = Q \log r + O(r^{-1}), \quad \partial_y \Phi = \frac{Qy}{r^2} + O(r^{-2}), \quad \partial_x \Phi = \frac{Qx}{r^2} + O(r^{-2}) \quad (6.32)$$

and generically we expect to have a nonzero value of Q . Comparing this with (6.11) we conclude that geometry asymptotes to $AdS_7 \times S^4$ with $L = Q^{1/3}/2$, then the analysis of section 6 implies that $q = 1$.

Similarly for solutions with $\lambda = 0$, $\mu = -2\pi$ we find that in addition to the solution (6.29), there exists an $AdS_7 \times S^4$ branch corresponding to $q = -2$: it can be found by interchanging the spheres in the previous paragraph.

Let us summarize the results of this subsection. We showed that an asymptotic behavior of a generic solution can be modeled by the boundary conditions (6.18) imposed at large values of $|x|$. In the case of nonzero λ one finds two different behaviors: for $\lambda = 2$ the equations can be formulated entirely in terms of the warp factors and they lead to $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics, while for $\lambda < 2$ one needs to solve the system (4.4)–(4.10), (4.12) along with equations (6.26). On the physical grounds we expect such solution to exist for some value of $q = q(\mu, \lambda)$ although we have not demonstrated this fact. For $\lambda = 0$ we found a simple relation (6.29) between μ and q and in the special cases $\mu = 0, -2\pi$ we also saw an existence of special solutions with $AdS_7 \times S^4$ asymptotics.

The goal of this subsection was to illustrate how an asymptotic behavior of function Φ fixes the values of c_1 and c_2 : we expect that the boundary conditions for Φ determine the solution completely and in particular they should lead to the unique value of q . We did not prove this fact rigorously, but the discussion presented here gave some evidence for such proposal. It would be nice to study this problem further, in particular it would be interesting to find some explicit 1/2-BPS solutions which do not asymptote to $AdS_m \times S^n$.

7. Decompactification limits

In the last three section we discussed various branches of the geometries with $SO(2,2) \times SO(4) \times SO(4)$ symmetries. While we were not able to write the explicit solutions, we showed that the metrics were uniquely parameterized by a harmonic function with well-defined boundary conditions. The difficulty in solving the differential equations stems from the fact that a spinor has a nontrivial dependence on the sphere and AdS coordinates, and one may hope that if these manifolds were replaced by flat space, then the equations would simplify. Such simplification indeed happens, moreover in this limit one recovers some geometries which were constructed before. We explore such relations in this section.

If a geometry has a sphere (or AdS) factor, one may consider a limit when the radius of such sphere goes to infinity. To keep the resulting metric finite, the coordinates on the sphere should be rescaled, this leads to a replacement of S^n by R^n in the metric. Such limit leads to simplifications in the equations for the Killing spinor: for example the derivative along AdS_3 space is given by (A.5), (A.6):

$$\nabla_m^H \eta = \frac{1}{2} e^{-A} \Gamma_H \gamma_m \eta - \frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu{}_m \partial_\mu A \eta, \quad (7.1)$$

and rescaling A by an infinite constant factor, we find the derivative on $R^{1,2}$:

$$\nabla_m^H \eta \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \gamma^\mu{}_m \partial_\mu A \eta, \quad (7.2)$$

Since the metric (4.1) has three warp factors (e^A , e^B , e^C), it seems that one can rescale them independently. However for function e^F defined by (4.3) to remain real, a decompactification of any of the spheres should be accompanied by sending e^A to infinity. Thus there are three different ways to perform decompactifications, they produce geometries with $ISO(2,1) \times SO(4)^2$, $ISO(2,1) \times ISO(3) \times SO(4)$ or $ISO(2,1) \times ISO(3)^2$ isometries. We consider these cases separately.

7.1 M2 brane with mass deformation

We begin with sending e^A to infinity while keeping the other warp factor fixed. To be more precise, we consider a rescaling

$$e^A \rightarrow \Lambda e^A, \quad e^F \rightarrow \Lambda e^F, \quad x + iy \rightarrow \Lambda(x + iy), \quad f_1 \rightarrow \Lambda^3 f_1, \quad q \rightarrow \Lambda q, \quad f_0 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 f_0$$

and take a large Λ limit. Notice that both q appearing in (4.9) and f_0 should be rescaled to yield a nontrivial solution. Sending Λ to infinity, we find a simplified version of the system (4.3)–(4.10):

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{2A} dw_{1,2}^2 + e^{2B} ds_S^2 + e^{2C} ds_{\tilde{S}}^2 + g_y^2(dx^2 + dy^2) \\ F_4 &= df_1 \wedge d^3w + df_2 \wedge d\Omega_3 + df_3 \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3 \end{aligned} \quad (7.3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= e^{A+B+C}, \\ g_y^{-1} &= y \sqrt{e^{-2B} + e^{-2C}}, \\ e^F &\equiv \sqrt{e^{2A} - q^2(e^{2C} + e^{2B})} \end{aligned} \quad (7.4)$$

$$df_1 = -2q^2 y e^{2A-2F} * d(B-C) + de^{4A-F}, \quad f_1 = e^{2A+F} \quad (7.5)$$

$$df_0 = -2e^{2A} g_y^2 q (e^{2C} + e^{2B}) dx \quad (7.6)$$

$$e^{A-3B} df_2 = 2e^{-A-B} df_0 + 2qe^C * d(2B+C) - qe^{B-3A} df_1 \quad (7.7)$$

$$e^{A-3C} df_3 = 2e^{-A-C} df_0 + 2qe^B * d(2C+B) + qe^{C-3A} df_1$$

$$e^{F-3B} * df_2 = qe^{C-3A} df_1 + e^{-A-C} df_0 + 2qe^B * d(2B+C)$$

$$e^{F-3C} * df_3 = qe^{B-3A} df_1 - e^{-A-B} df_0 - 2qe^C * d(B+2C) \quad (7.8)$$

$$d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} - 4 * d \arctan e^{B-C} = -\frac{qe^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [e^{-4C} * df_3 + e^{-4B} * df_2] \quad (7.9)$$

Here $dw_{1,2}^2$ is a metric on $R^{2,1}$ and d^3w is a volume factor on the same space. Notice that parameter q can be eliminated by an appropriate rescaling of w_i , e^A , e^F , f_1 , f_0 , so without loss of generality we can set $q = 1$.

It turns out that the solutions of the form (7.3) were studied in the past [38, 13] and it might be useful to relate the system (7.3)–(7.8) with description presented in [13]. To make the comparison we parameterize the warp factors of the spheres in terms of e^A, y, e^G and introduce a useful function h :

$$e^{2B} = ye^{-A+G}, \quad e^{2C} = ye^{-A-G}, \quad h^{-2} = y(e^G + e^{-G}) \quad (7.10)$$

It is also convenient to parameterize e^F by a function V and rewrite the relations (7.4) in terms of new variables:

$$V \equiv -h^2 e^{F-A} : \quad h^{-2} V^2 = h^2 - e^{-3A}, \quad g_y^{-1} = e^{A/2} h^{-1} \quad (7.11)$$

The equations (7.5) take a very simple form:

$$f_1 = -h^{-2} e^{3A} V, \quad dV^{-1} = -2yh^4 V^{-2} * dG, \quad (7.12)$$

and the last relation can be rewritten in terms of the complete differentials:

$$ydV = -\frac{1}{2} * d\frac{1}{e^{2G} + 1} \quad (7.13)$$

The integrability conditions for this equation imply an existence of a function z which satisfies a linear differential equation, and the warp factors can be recovered from it:

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \tanh G : \quad d(y^{-1} * dz) = 0, \quad ydV = \frac{1}{2} * dz, \quad e^{-3A} = h^2 - h^{-2} V^2 \quad (7.14)$$

These relations as well as the expression (7.12) for f_1 are in a perfect agreement with geometry presented in [13]. To recover the fluxes on the spheres one should solve (7.6) ($f_0 = -2x$) and treat five equations (7.7)–(7.8) as an overdefined system for f_2, f_3 . We do not present the details here, but straightforward computations allow one to recover the flux found in [13]:

$$F_4 = -d(h^{-2} e^{3A} V) \wedge d^3 w - \frac{e^{-3A}}{4} \left[e^{-3G} * d(y^2 e^{2G}) \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3 + e^{3G} * d(y^2 e^{-2G}) \wedge d\Omega_3 \right]$$

To summarize, we showed that by sending the volume of AdS space to infinity, the system (4.3)–(4.10) leads to the metrics produced by the mass-deformed theory on M2 brane [38, 13]. We see that the geometry is again parameterized in terms of a harmonic function z , but in this degenerate case one can write explicit expressions for the warp factors in terms of z . Let us now discuss other decompactifications.

7.2 Relation to Russo-Tseytlin solution

In this subsection we look at the geometries with $ISO(2,1) \times ISO(3) \times SO(4)$ isometries. Starting with general solution (4.1)–(4.11) one should make a rescaling:

$$(e^A, e^B, e^F) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^A, e^B, e^F), \quad (x + iy, f_0) \rightarrow \Lambda^2(x + iy, f_0), \quad (f_1, f_2) \rightarrow \Lambda^3(f_1, f_2) \quad (7.15)$$

and take a limit $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$. Then AdS space an one of the spheres are replaced by flat three dimensional spaces and we arrive at the system:

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} dw_{1,2}^2 + e^{2B} dz_3^2 + e^{2C} d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2 + g_y^2(dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (7.16)$$

$$F_4 = df_1 \wedge d^3w + df_2 \wedge d^3z + df_3 \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3 \quad (7.17)$$

$$y = e^{A+B+C}, \quad g_y^{-1} = ye^{-C}, \quad e^F = \sqrt{e^{2A} - c_2^2 e^{2B}} \quad (7.18)$$

$$df_1 = de^{4A-F}, \quad f_1 = e^{2A+F} \quad (7.19)$$

$$df_0 = 2c_2 e^{2A+2B} g_y^2 dx \quad (7.20)$$

$$e^{A-3B} df_2 = c_2 e^{B-3A} df_1 \quad (7.21)$$

$$e^{A-3C} df_3 = 2e^{-A-C} df_0 - 2c_2 e^B * d(2C + B) \quad (7.22)$$

$$e^{F-3B} * df_2 = e^{-A-C} df_0 - 2c_2 e^B * d(2B + C) \quad (7.23)$$

$$e^{F-3C} * df_3 = -c_2 e^{B-3A} df_1 \quad (7.24)$$

$$d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} = \frac{e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 \quad (7.25)$$

We begin with analyzing a degenerate case of $c_2 = 0$. Then conditions for supersymmetry written above lead to the following solution:

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\mathbf{w}_{1,2}^2 + e^{-A} \left[ye^G dz_3^2 + y^{-1} e^{-G} (y^2 d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2 + dx^2 + dy^2) \right] \quad (7.26)$$

$$F_4 = de^{3A} \wedge d^3w$$

The functions e^A and e^G are still undetermined, and to find them one has to look at the equations of motion. They lead to the relation $e^G = y$ and to the requirement that e^{-3A} is a harmonic function on a five-dimensional space with metric

$$ds_5^2 = y^2 d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 \quad (7.27)$$

Thus we arrive at a solution describing M2 branes smeared in three transverse directions z_i .

If c_2 is not equal to zero we can set $c_2 = 1$ by rescaling fluxes, warp factors and coordinates. It is convenient to parameterize the warp factors by two functions f and k :

$$e^{F+2A} = f^{-1}, \quad e^{2A} = k^{1/3} f^{-2/3} \quad (7.28)$$

Then the integrability condition for equations (7.19) gives a relation between these functions and an arbitrary constant c :

$$c = e^{4A-F} - e^{2A+F} = kf^{-2}f - f^{-1} : \quad k = 1 + cf \quad (7.29)$$

We also evaluate the remaining warp factors:

$$e^{2B} = e^{2A} - e^{2F} = e^{2A}(1 - f^{-2}e^{-6A}) = ck^{-2/3}f^{1/3}, \quad e^{2C} = c^{-1}y^2(kf)^{1/3} \quad (7.30)$$

Equation (7.21) leads to the expression for f_2 :

$$df_2 = \frac{c^2 f^2}{k^2} df^{-1} : \quad f_2 = \frac{c}{1 + cf} = \frac{c}{k} \quad (7.31)$$

Further we can simplify the equation (7.24):

$$*df_3 = -e^{3C-F+B-3A} df_1 = -c^{-1} y^3 f^2 df^{-1} \quad (7.32)$$

The integrability condition leads to the Laplace equation for f :

$$d(y^3 * df) = 0 \quad (7.33)$$

and we can recover the complete solution in terms of this function:

$$ds^2 = (kf)^{1/3} [f^{-1} dx_{1,2}^2 + k^{-1} dx_3^2] + \frac{1}{c(kf)^{1/3}} [y^2 d\tilde{\Omega}_3^2 + dx^2 + dy^2] \quad (7.34)$$

$$F_4 = df^{-1} \wedge d^3 w + d\frac{c}{k} \wedge d^3 z - c^{-1} y^3 * df \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3, \quad k = 1 + cf$$

This solution was originally derived in [39] using T dualities and rotations. We did not look at equations (7.22), (7.23), (7.25), but one can easily see that they are satisfied.

7.3 Complete decompactification

Finally let us send the radii of AdS and both spheres to infinity and look at solutions with $ISO(2,1) \times ISO(3)^2$ symmetry. The rescaling of the warp factors and fluxes is obvious:

$$(e^A, e^B, e^C, e^F) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^A, e^B, e^C, e^F), \quad (f_1, f_2, f_3) \rightarrow \Lambda^3(f_1, f_2, f_3), \quad (7.35)$$

then from (4.3) one finds that $y \rightarrow \Lambda^3 y$, $g_y \rightarrow \Lambda^{-2} g_y$. This implies that to arrive at nontrivial regular metric the differentials dx and dy should scale as Λ^2 . A different scaling of y and dy implies that in the leading approximation y is a constant:²¹

$$x + iy \rightarrow i\Lambda^3 y_0 + \Lambda^2(x + iy), \quad d(x + iy) \rightarrow \Lambda^2 d(x + iy) \quad (7.36)$$

This implies that f_0 scales as Λ^2 while c_1, c_2 do not depend on Λ . We also notice that in the large Λ limit the relation (4.9) between these two numbers disappears and they become independent (this can be seen from the relation (A.32) with $a = b = c = 0$). Making the

²¹The fact that $y_0 = e^{A+B+C}$ becomes a constant in this limit can also be seen directly from the equation (A.13) once we set $a = b = c = 0$.

rescalings described above and taking the limit $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ in (4.1)–(4.11), we find

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\mathbf{w}_{1,2}^2 + e^{2B} d\mathbf{u}_3^2 + e^{2C} d\mathbf{v}_3^2 + g_y^2(dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (7.37)$$

$$e^{A+B+C} = y_0, \quad e^F \equiv \sqrt{e^{2A} - c_1^2 e^{2C} - c_2^2 e^{2B}} \quad (7.38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} df_0 &= -2e^A g_y^2 [-e^{F+B+C} dy + e^A (c_1 e^{2C} - c_2 e^{2B}) dx] \\ df_1 &= 2c_1 c_2 e^{2A-2F} * d(B-C) + de^{4A-F}, \\ f_1 &= e^{2A+F} \end{aligned} \quad (7.39)$$

$$e^{A-3B} df_2 = 2c_1 e^C * d(2B+C) + c_2 e^{B-3A} df_1 \quad (7.40)$$

$$e^{A-3C} df_3 = -2c_2 e^B * d(2C+B) + c_1 e^{C-3A} df_1$$

$$e^{F-3B} * df_2 = c_1 e^{C-3A} df_1 - 2c_2 e^B * d(2B+C)$$

$$e^{F-3C} * df_3 = -c_2 e^{B-3A} df_1 - 2c_1 e^C * d(B+2C)$$

$$d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + 4 * d \arctan \frac{c_2 e^B}{c_1 e^C} = \frac{e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] \quad (7.41)$$

We begin with degenerate case $c_1 = 0$. Then the equations (7.39)–(7.41) reduce to a modification of the system (7.19), (7.21)–(7.25) with $f_0 = 0$ and $e^{A+B+C} = 1$. Repeating the derivation of (7.34), we conclude that in the present case one finds another version of the Russo-Tseytlin solution:²²

$$ds^2 = (kf)^{1/3} [f^{-1} d\mathbf{w}_{1,2}^2 + k^{-1} d\mathbf{u}_3^2] + \frac{1}{c(kf)^{1/3}} [d\mathbf{v}_3^2 + dx^2 + dy^2] \quad (7.42)$$

$$F_4 = df^{-1} \wedge d^3 w + d \frac{c}{k} \wedge d^3 u - c^{-1} * df \wedge d^3 v, \quad k = 1 + cf, \quad d * df = 0$$

Assuming that neither c_1 nor c_2 is equal to zero, we can rescale the warp factors and the fluxes to set $c_1 = c_2 = y_0 = 1$ in (7.38) and (7.40)–(7.41), then the solutions are labeled by one parameter c which still appears in (7.39):

$$df_1 = 2ce^{2A-2F} * d(B-C) + de^{4A-F}, \quad f_1 = e^{2A+F} \quad (7.43)$$

One can use (7.38) to introduce a convenient parameterization of the warp factors:

$$e^{2B} = e^{-A+G}, \quad e^{2C} = e^{-A-G}, \quad e^{2F} = e^{2A} - 2e^{-A} \cosh G \equiv e^{2A} f^{-2} \quad (7.44)$$

Substituting this into (7.43), we find a relation

$$d[f(e^G + e^{-G})] = -2c f^2 * dG : \quad d \left[\frac{1}{f(e^G + e^{-G})} \right] = \frac{c}{2} * d \tanh G \quad (7.45)$$

We conclude that the solution is parameterized by a harmonic function z and a field V which is dual to it:

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \tanh G, \quad d * dz = 0, \quad dV = -c * dz, \quad V^{-1} = -f(e^G + e^{-G}) \quad (7.46)$$

²²As before, the "doubly degenerate" case of $c_1 = c_2 = 0$ corresponds to a metric of M2 brane. We also notice that to determine g_y in (7.37), (7.42) one needs to look at the equations of motion.

To compute the warp factors in terms of z and V , we introduce a function $h^{-2} \equiv e^G + e^{-G}$ which can be easily recovered from z . Then using the definition of f we find:

$$e^{-3A} = h^2 - h^{-2}V^2, \quad e^{2B} = e^{-A+G}, \quad e^{2C} = e^{-A-G}, \quad e^F = -Vh^{-2}e^A \quad (7.47)$$

This solution can be viewed as a limit of the geometry discussed in section 7.1. To be more precise, we start with relations (7.10), (7.11), (7.14) and make a rescaling

$$(e^B, e^C) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^B, e^C), \quad x + iy \rightarrow i\Lambda^2 y_0 + \Lambda(x + iy), \quad (h^2, V, e^{-3A}) \rightarrow \Lambda^{-2}(h^2, V, e^{-3A})$$

After sending Λ to infinity, we can rewrite (7.10), (7.11), (7.14) as

$$e^{2B} = y_0 e^{-A+G}, \quad e^{2C} = y_0 e^{-A-G}, \quad h^{-2} = y_0(e^G + e^{-G}), \quad e^F = -Vh^{-2}e^A \quad (7.48)$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2} \tanh G : \quad d * dz = 0, \quad y_0 dV = \frac{1}{2} * dz, \quad e^{-3A} = h^2 - h^{-2}V^2$$

Additional finite rescaling brings this system to the form (7.46), (7.47). One can show that the fluxes determined by (7.40)–(7.41) are matched by the decompactifying the solution discussed in section 7.1 as well. For completeness we write down the resulting geometry:

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\mathbf{w}_{1,2}^2 + e^{-A} [e^G d\mathbf{u}_3^2 + e^{-G} d\mathbf{v}_3^2 + h^2(dx^2 + dy^2)] \quad (7.49)$$

$$F_4 = -d(e^{3A} h^{-2} V) \wedge d^3 w - \frac{e^{-3A}}{4} [e^{-3G} * de^{2G} \wedge d^3 v + e^{3G} * de^{-2G} \wedge d^3 u]$$

$$h^{-2} = e^G + e^{-G}, \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \tanh G, \quad dV = \frac{1}{2} * dz, \quad e^{-3A} = h^2 - h^{-2}V^2$$

Notice that the harmonic function z is defined on the entire (x, y) plane, so to have nontrivial solutions this function should have sources in this plane. This implies that e^G diverges at some points and the solution cannot be regular since a warp factor in front of R^3 cannot go to zero without creating a singularity.

One can also look at ten dimensional geometries which are dual to Wilson lines in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM. The relevant solutions with $\text{SO}(2, 1) \times \text{SO}(3) \times \text{SO}(5)$ isometries were constructed in [15], and it might be interesting to analyze their behavior when various warp factors are sent to infinity. These metrics and their decompactification limits are discussed in the appendix B, where it is shown that three possible geometries can be recovered: they describe either fundamental strings, D5 branes, or D3 branes with fluxes. The latter configuration was introduced in [40, 41] as a dual description of a non-commutative gauge theory.

This concludes the discussion of geometries with $\text{SO}(2, 2) \times \text{SO}(4) \times \text{SO}(4)$ isometries and now we will turn to the solution describing M2 branes in $AdS_4 \times S^7$.

8. Solutions with $\text{SO}(2, 1) \times \text{SO}(6)$ isometries

In section 3.1 we considered one dimensional defects in the field theory dual to $AdS_4 \times S^7$. We saw that the bulk description of such defects was given in terms of M2 branes which preserved $\text{SO}(2, 1) \times \text{SO}(6)$ symmetry. As number of M2 branes becomes large,

they are expected to produce changes in the geometry and in this section we describe the relevant metrics. Fortunately one can easily find the local geometry by making an analytic continuation of the metrics which are already known. We begin with recalling eleven dimensional supersymmetric solutions with $SO(3) \times SO(6)$ isometries which were constructed in [13]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_{11}^2 &= -4e^{2\lambda}(1 + y^2e^{-6\lambda})(dt + V_i dx^i)^2 + \frac{e^{-4\lambda}}{1 + y^2e^{-6\lambda}} [dy^2 + e^D(dx_1^2 + dx_2^2)] \\
 &\quad + 4e^{2\lambda}d\Omega_5^2 + y^2e^{-4\lambda}d\tilde{\Omega}_2^2 \\
 F_4 &= F \wedge d^2\tilde{\Omega}, \quad e^{-6\lambda} = \frac{\partial_y D}{y(1 - y\partial_y D)}, \quad V_i = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{ij}\partial_j D
 \end{aligned} \tag{8.1}$$

The solution is governed by one scalar function D which satisfied a continual Toda equation

$$(\partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2)D + \partial_y^2 e^D = 0 \tag{8.2}$$

and the two-form F is expressed in terms of derivatives of D (we refer to [13] for the details). To construct the geometries with $SO(2,1) \times SO(6)$ isometries one can perform a following analytic continuation:

$$d\tilde{\Omega}_2^2 \equiv d\tilde{\alpha}^2 + \cos^2 \tilde{\alpha} d\phi^2 \rightarrow -(d\alpha^2 - \cosh^2 \alpha d\phi^2) = -dH_2^2, \quad y \rightarrow iy, \quad x_i \rightarrow ix_i$$

The new solution becomes:²³

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_{11}^2 &= 4e^{2\lambda}(y^2e^{-6\lambda} - 1)(d\chi + V_i dx^i)^2 + \frac{e^{-4\lambda}}{y^2e^{-6\lambda} - 1} [dy^2 + e^D(dx_1^2 + dx_2^2)] \\
 &\quad + 4e^{2\lambda}d\Omega_5^2 + y^2e^{-4\lambda}dH_2^2 \\
 F_4 &= \tilde{F} \wedge d^2H, \\
 e^{-6\lambda} &= \frac{\partial_y D}{y(y\partial_y D - 1)}, \\
 V_i &= \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{ij}\partial_j D \\
 \tilde{F} &= d \left[-4y^3e^{-6\lambda}(d\chi + V) \right] + 2 \int_3 \left[e^{-D}y^2(\partial_y \frac{1}{y}\partial_y e^D)dy + y\partial_i\partial_y D dx^i \right]
 \end{aligned} \tag{8.3}$$

Notice that the Toda equation (8.2) is not affected by the continuation, one can also see that the two-form \tilde{F} which appears in the new solution is real. It is interesting to note that the expression for the metric does not change if y is replaced by $z = -y$: such reparameterization simply changes the sign of the flux. Locally the relations (8.3) give a unique solution for any function D which satisfies a Toda equation (8.2). However to avoid singularities, one should also add some global constraints on function D .

We begin with observing that a coordinate y is related to the radii of the sphere and AdS in a very simple way: $y = \frac{1}{2}R_2R_5^2$. Since AdS space cannot contract in a regular way, we conclude that y can be equal to zero at a certain point if and only if the five

²³We also made a replacement $t \rightarrow \chi$ to stress the fact that now χ is a spacelike coordinate.

dimensional sphere goes to zero size at that point. In particular this implies that the space "ends" there, i.e. one should exclude negative values of y (alternatively, one may consider y which never becomes positive). In order to avoid singularities at such points, the AdS warp factor (we call it R_2) should remain finite, then $e^{2\lambda} = y/R_2$, $e^D \sim y$ and

$$\frac{e^{-4\lambda}}{y^2 e^{-6\lambda} - 1} dy^2 + 4e^{2\lambda} d\Omega_5^2 \sim \frac{1}{R_2} \left[\frac{dy^2}{y} + 4y d\Omega_5^2 \right] \quad (8.4)$$

The expression in the square bracket gives a metric on a patch of the flat R^6 , this demonstrates regularity of the metric in (y, S^5) subspace. It is easy to see that the remaining part of the metric also remains regular as y goes to zero. To summarize, we see that to preserve regularity at $y = 0$, the five sphere should shrink to zero size and e^D should scale like y . The same condition was derived for the original solution (8.1) in [13], however in that case there was also a possibility for S^2 to contract as y approached zero and now we don't have this option. However, in the present case $g_{\psi\psi}$ can go to zero at certain points away from $y = 0$, and additional regularity conditions should be imposed at such points.

Let us consider a vicinity of a point where $y = y_0 > 0$ and $y^2 e^{-6\lambda} = 1$. In this region it is convenient to rewrite the first line in the metric (8.3) in terms of D :

$$ds_4^2 = e^{-4\lambda} \left[\frac{4e^{6\lambda}}{y\partial_y D - 1} (d\chi + V_i dx^i)^2 + (y\partial_y D - 1) (dy^2 + e^D (dx_1^2 + dx_2^2)) \right]$$

$$V_i = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{ij} \partial_j D, \quad y^2 e^{-6\lambda} = 1 + \frac{1}{y\partial_y D - 1}$$

We are interested in the vicinity of the point where $\partial_y D$ goes to infinity, then the leading contribution to the above metric can be written as

$$ds_4^2 \sim y_0^{-1/3} \left[\frac{4}{\partial_y D} (d\chi + V_i dx^i)^2 + \partial_y D (dy^2 + e^D (dx_1^2 + dx_2^2)) \right], \quad (8.5)$$

while the Toda equation (8.2) and relation between D and V_i (8.3) still hold. We observe that the metric in the square brackets describes a four-dimensional hyper-Kähler manifold with a rotational Killing vector [42].

It is interesting to note that there is an alternative way of recovering hyper-Kähler manifold from the solution (8.3):²⁴ one begins with making a shift in D

$$D(x_1, x_2, y) = \tilde{D}(x_1, x_2, \tilde{y}) - 2 \log C, \quad \tilde{y} \equiv Cy \quad (8.6)$$

and then takes a limit where y goes to infinity while $Cy^{1/3}$ is kept fixed. This leads to the four dimensional hyper-Kähler metric

$$ds_4^2 \sim \frac{1}{Cy^{1/3}} \left[\frac{4}{\partial_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{D}} (d\chi + V_i dx^i)^2 + \partial_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{D} (d\tilde{y}^2 + e^{\tilde{D}} (dx_1^2 + dx_2^2)) \right] \quad (8.7)$$

While this expression is similar to (8.5), the effects of the two limits on the remaining part of the metric are different: the scaling (8.6) leads to decompactification of AdS_2 and S^5 at large y , while (8.5) corresponds to finite radii. Another difference between the two ways of recovering a hyper-Kähler space is hidden in the nature of the limits: the derivative $\partial_y D$ should go to infinity in (8.5), while $\partial_{\tilde{y}} \tilde{D}$ remains finite in (8.7).

²⁴This construction was introduced in [13] for the solutions with $SO(2, 4) \times SO(3)$ isometries.

8.1 Boundary conditions

Let us go back to the hyper-Kahler metric (8.5) and analyze the constraints imposed by regularity. The space should locally reduce to R^4 , so it might be useful to start from a flat metric:

$$ds_{\text{flat}}^2 = dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 + r^2 \cos^2 \theta d\psi^2 \quad (8.8)$$

and rewrite it in a form similar to (8.5). There are two non-equivalent ways of doing this, and they lead to two types of boundary conditions. We begin with observing that a Killing spinor on (8.8) has a nontrivial angular dependence:²⁵ $\epsilon \sim \exp[\frac{i}{2}(\phi + \psi)]$. The Killing spinor on (8.5) depends on χ as $\eta \sim e^{i\chi/2}$, so we can make two different identifications:

$$\begin{aligned} I: \quad \phi &= \chi, & \psi &= \alpha \\ II: \quad \phi &= 2\chi + \alpha, & \psi &= -\chi \end{aligned}$$

One can also look at more general linear relations with $(\partial_\chi \phi, \partial_\chi \psi) = (n+1, -n)$, but they lead to conical defects if $n > 1$. Let us consider the consequences of two identifications.

Type I boundary condition. Rewriting the flat metric in a form similar to (8.5), we find:

$$ds_{\text{flat}}^2 = 4Y d\chi^2 + \frac{1}{Y} [dY^2 + Y(dx^2 + x^2 d\alpha^2)] \quad (8.9)$$

Here we defined $Y = \frac{1}{4}r^2 \sin^2 \theta$, $x = r \cos \theta$. Comparing with the expression in the square brackets of (8.5), we can make identifications:

$$x_1 + ix_2 = xe^{i\alpha}, \quad e^D = Y = y - y_0 \quad (8.10)$$

If the four dimensional geometry combines into a patch of flat space using this mechanism, then the χ circle should shrink along the plane $y = y_0$. Then the three-dimensional space (x_1, x_2, y) terminates at this plane and the geometry is described by the Toda equation (8.2) at $y > y_0$ along with boundary conditions

$$D \sim \log(y - y_0), \quad y \rightarrow y_0 \quad (8.11)$$

Such boundary conditions lead to different types of the solutions depending on the sign of y_0 .

If $y_0 < 0$, then coordinate y varies over a finite range: $y_0 \leq y \leq 0$ and Toda equation (8.2) should be supplemented by two boundary conditions:

$$e^D \sim (y - y_0), \quad y \rightarrow y_0; \quad e^D \sim -y, \quad y \rightarrow 0 \quad (8.12)$$

This situation is depicted in figure 10a: a five dimensional sphere contracts on the upper plane and the χ circle shrinks on the lower plane. One can see that the geometry is regular

²⁵In fact there are also spinors which have different combinations of U(1) charges: $(\pm\frac{1}{2}, \pm\frac{1}{2})$, but the same arguments apply to them as well.

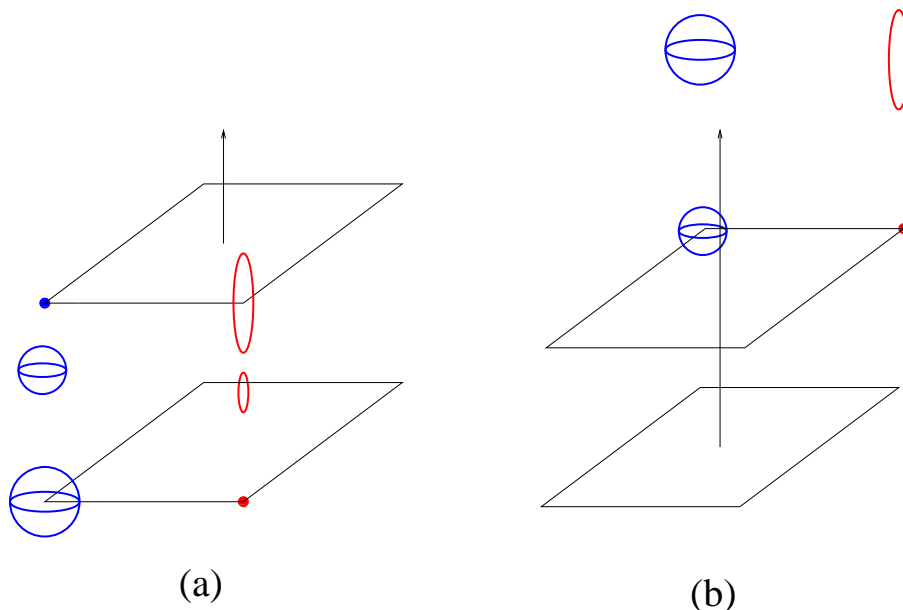


Figure 10: Type I boundary conditions: (a) negative value of y_0 leads to solutions with finite range of y ; (b) for positive y_0 one should be able to find regular geometries with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics.

everywhere as long as condition $\partial_y D > 0$ is satisfied between the planes. While this inequality holds on the boundaries, a better understanding of Toda equation is required to prove it in the bulk. It would be very interesting to study this class of smooth geometries in more details, but since such solutions do not asymptote to $AdS_4 \times S^7$, we will not discuss them further.

A positive value of y_0 in the boundary condition (8.11) leads to another class of geometries: the five-dimensional sphere never collapses to zero size, while the χ circle should shrink along the plane $y = y_0$ (see figure 10b). The allowed range of parameters is $y > y_0 > 0$ and one needs one more boundary condition at large values of y . This condition can come from the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics (see (8.28)):

$$e^D = \frac{y}{L^3} + O(r^{-1}) \tag{8.13}$$

It would be very interesting to construct solutions with these boundary conditions and find a clear physical interpretation of the parameter y_0 . We will not attempt to do this here.

Type II boundary condition. Let us now introduce a reparameterization of type II and rewrite the flat metric (8.8) in terms of χ and α :

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds_{\text{flat}}^2 &= 4(X^2 + Y^2) \left[d\chi + \frac{X^2 d\alpha}{2(X^2 + Y^2)} \right]^2 \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{X^2 + Y^2} [X^2 Y^2 d\alpha^2 + (X^2 + Y^2) (dX^2 + 4dY^2)] \\
 X &= r \sin \theta, \quad Y = \frac{1}{2} r \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

Using some guesswork, we can find the canonical coordinates and function D :

$$x = XY^2, \quad y = \frac{X^2}{2} - Y^2 + y_0, \quad x_1 + ix_2 = xe^{i\alpha}, \quad e^D = \frac{1}{Y^2}. \quad (8.14)$$

One can check that this choice leads to the correct relations:

$$g_{\chi\chi} = \frac{4}{\partial_y D}, \quad V_\alpha = -\frac{1}{2}x\partial_x D$$

The χ circle shrinks to zero size when both x and $y - y_0$ are equal to zero, this happens at a point in (x_1, x_2, y) space. However we see that e^D goes to infinity not only at that point, but also along the line $x = 0$, so one might suspect that a geometry becomes singular on this line unless some additional restriction on D is imposed. In the case of the flat space the singularity is avoided due to a boundary condition on a half-line:

$$D \sim -\log x, \quad x \rightarrow 0, \quad y > y_0. \quad (8.15)$$

One also notices that χ circle collapses at the end point of this line.

It appears that for a general geometry, the relation (8.15) is sufficient to guarantee regularity and one does not need to impose an extra condition at $y = y_0$. It is interesting to compare this situation with regularity condition for the geometries with $\text{SO}(2, 2) \times \text{SO}(4) \times \text{U}(1)$ isometry. In [43] such geometries were constructed in terms of harmonic function (rather than a function satisfying Toda equation which we have here) and it was also shown that $\text{U}(1)$ circle collapses at a point in (x_1, x_2, y) space. The regularity required the harmonic function to have a pole with specific residue at this point (see [43] for details). In the present case it seems that we do not need any special restriction at a point, but rather we need a boundary condition (8.15) on a line approaching the point.

So far we assumed that the geometry combines into a patch of flat space near a point $(x_1, x_2, y) = (0, 0, y_0)$ by mean of type II identification, this led to the conclusion that e^D diverged on a vertical line (at least in the vicinity of $(0, 0, y_0)$ where the flat approximation was valid) and regularity led to the requirement (8.15). In particular we conclude that for any regular solution which has a collapsing χ cycle, there always exists a line where e^D diverges. Let us show that this line must have a form $(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)})$ and that a condition (8.15) should hold in its vicinity. To demonstrate this we take an arbitrary *internal* point $(x_1, x_2, y) = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)}, y^{(0)})$ on this line where $e^{2\lambda}$ and $g_{\chi\chi}$ must be finite and non-zero. In particular this implies that $\partial_y D$ is bounded, so one can decompose D into divergent y -independent piece and finite contribution:

$$D = D_\infty(x_1, x_2) + D_f(x_1, x_2, y) \quad (8.16)$$

It is convenient to use polar coordinates (x, α) with an origin at $(x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)})$ since D_∞ should only depend on x . Let us look at the Toda equation (8.2):

$$\Delta_x D_\infty + \Delta_x D_f + e^{D_\infty} \partial_y^2 e^{D_f} = 0$$

Assuming²⁶ that $\partial_y^3 e^{D_f} \neq 0$, we find that the first term in the last equation should vanish, this implies that $D_\infty = c \log x$ and we arrive at an equation for D_f :

$$\left[\frac{1}{x} \partial_x (x \partial_x) + \frac{1}{x^2} \partial_x^2 \right] D_f + x^c \partial_y^2 e^{D_f} = 0$$

At a generic point on a "singular line" we expect to have a good expansion for D_f :

$$D_f = D_0(y) + x D_1(y) + \dots$$

which implies that $c = -1$. In other words, we showed that near any internal point on a "singular line" one has an expansion

$$D = -\log |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(0)}| + D_0(y) + \dots \tag{8.17}$$

This implies that e^D vanishes along a straight line $(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^{(0)}, x_2^{(0)})$ and the last equation is equivalent to the boundary condition (8.15). One still needs to show that near this line the space remains regular, but this will become obvious from the coordinate transformation which will be introduced below (it will make the value of e^D finite and non-zero in the internal points of the rod).

To summarize, we found that the type II conditions should be imposed along vertical lines which terminate at some positive values of y , so the regular solutions in this sector are parameterized by the set $(\mathbf{x}^{(i)}, y^{(i)})$:

$$\begin{aligned} D &\sim \log y, & y &\rightarrow 0 \\ D &\sim -\log |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(i)}|, & \mathbf{x} &\rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(i)}, y > y^{(i)} > 0, & i &= 1, \dots, n \end{aligned} \tag{8.18}$$

The pictorial representation of these boundary conditions is given in figure 11a. While the conditions (8.18) came out in a natural way in the analysis of regularity, it turns out that there is an alternative way of writing the solutions which makes a comparison with brane probe a little easier. We will now discuss the transformation which leads to such "complementary" description.

Type II boundary condition: complementary formulation. The boundary conditions (8.18) are imposed in $y = 0$ plane and on the semi-infinite rods which extend from some value of y to infinity. It is reasonable to assume that each rod corresponds to a stack of M2 branes (this assumption will be confirmed by a more detailed analysis in section 8.3), then it is natural to look for a description of a probe M2 brane. It seems that an addition of an extra brane changes the boundary conditions (8.18) in a very radical way: one needs to introduce a rod which goes all the way to infinity. While the objects with very low co-dimension are expected to cause such drastic changes (for example, this is the case for a domain wall in SYM₃₊₁ [15, 16]), probe M2 branes should not modify the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics. This implies that the rods which extend to infinity should not introduce significant changes to the geometry at large values of y . It turns out that one can rewrite the

²⁶This is not a crucial assumption, and we are making it only to simplify the argument.

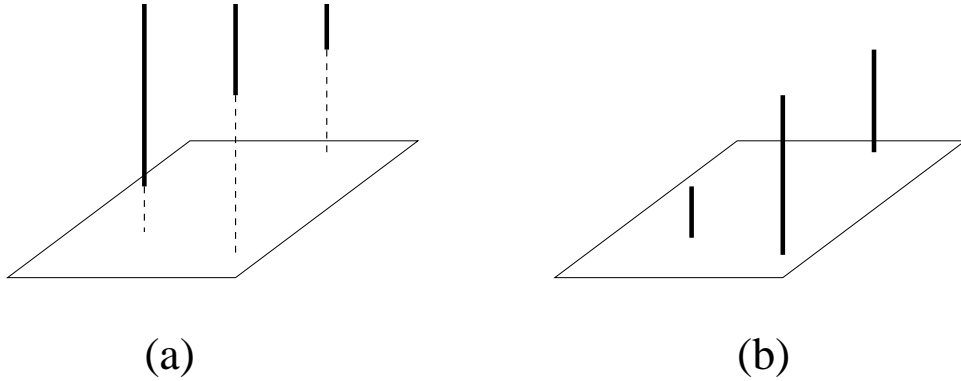


Figure 11: Two formulations of Type II boundary conditions: (a) description (8.18) is convenient for proving regularity, but it leads to infinite rods; (b) complementary formulation (8.20) has a natural interpretation in terms of the probe branes.

solution in a different form, which makes it clear that the modifications of the metric are localized.

We begin with recalling the action of conformal transformations in (x_1, x_2) plane on the solutions of Toda equation. Let us consider two coordinate systems which are related by a holomorphic map: $x_1 + ix_2 = f(x'_1 + ix'_2)$. Then starting with three dimensional metric in (x_1, x_2, y) space, one can rewrite it in (x'_1, x'_2, y) coordinates:

$$ds_3^2 \equiv dy^2 + e^D(dx_1^2 + dx_2^2) = dy^2 + e^{D'}((dx'_1)^2 + (dx'_2)^2), \quad D' = D + \log |\partial f|^2$$

An important property of Toda equation is that if D satisfies (8.2) in variables (x_1, x_2, y) , then D' satisfies the same equation in variables (x'_1, x'_2, y) . In particular we conclude that two solutions of the Toda equation which differ by a logarithm of any harmonic function $f(x_1, x_2)$ lead to the same two dimensional metric. Moreover, since the conformal transformation written above does not change y or $\partial_y D$, the warp factors and $g_{\chi\chi}$ appearing in (8.3) are not affected by it, while V_i is shifted in a very simple way.

We can now use this "gauge transformation" to find an alternative set of boundary conditions. Let us start with function D obeying (8.18) and introduce $H(x_1, x_2)$ as a solution of an equation

$$(\partial_1^2 + \partial_2^2)H = - \sum_{i=1}^n \delta(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(i)}), \quad H|_{x_1^2+x_2^2 \rightarrow \infty} = 1 \quad (8.19)$$

Notice that due to the maximum principle, this function never vanishes. Then one can find a new solution of Toda equation \tilde{D} : $e^{\tilde{D}} = H^{-1}e^D$ and $e^{\tilde{D}}$ remains finite everywhere. This function still vanishes at $y = 0$, but in addition it also vanishes on the rods which are complimentary to (8.18): $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{(i)}$, $y < y^{(i)}$. Since \tilde{D} describes the same solution as the original D , we conclude that there is an alternative set of boundary conditions which lead

to regular geometry (we drop the tilde from \tilde{D}):

$$\begin{aligned} D &\sim \log y, & y &\rightarrow 0 \\ D &\sim \log |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(i)}|, & \mathbf{x} &\rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(i)}, \quad y < y^{(i)}, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \end{aligned} \quad (8.20)$$

One more condition should be added at infinity, and to have $AdS_4 \times S^7$ asymptotics we require

$$e^D \sim y, \quad \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow \infty \quad (8.21)$$

These boundary conditions are depicted in figure 11b and in section 8.3 we will use them to make a connection with probe M2 branes discussed in subsection 3.1.

8.2 Example: $AdS_4 \times S^7$

As an example of the construction described above, we will rewrite the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ metric in terms of parameterization (8.3). Starting from the metric (3.1), and looking at the warp factors of AdS_2 and S^5 , we find the expressions for y and $e^{2\lambda}$. This allows one to write $g_{\chi\chi}$ in terms of (ρ, θ) and extract the relation between ϕ, ψ and χ :

$$\phi = \chi, \quad \psi = 2\chi + \alpha \quad (8.22)$$

Notice that at this stage there is a certain ambiguity in defining α (we can shift χ or rescale α) which corresponds to the gauge freedom in V_i . This freedom was fixed in a particular way in the solution (8.3) and it turns out that coordinates (8.22) lead to the same gauge choice as (8.3) (see (8.24)).

At this point we know the explicit expressions for three coordinates (y, χ, α) , so one can define the last coordinate x to be orthogonal to them. Rewriting the metric (3.1) in terms of (x, y, χ, α) , we can read off all ingredients appearing in (8.3):

$$\begin{aligned} x &= L^3 \sinh \rho \cos^2 \theta, & y &= L^3 \cosh \rho \sin^2 \theta, & x_1 + ix_2 &= xe^{i\alpha} \\ e^{2\lambda} &= L^2 \sin^2 \theta, & V &= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sinh^2 \rho \, d\alpha}{\sinh^2 \rho + \cos^2 \theta}, & e^D &= \tan^2 \theta \\ g_{\chi\chi} &= 4L^2(\sinh^2 \rho + \cos^2 \theta) \end{aligned} \quad (8.23)$$

One can check that D satisfies the Toda equation (8.2) and the relations (8.3) between $e^{-6\lambda}$, V and D hold. For example, one can check that (8.23) and (8.3) are written in the same gauge:

$$\partial_x D = -\frac{\sin \theta \sinh \rho}{2L^3 \cos \theta (\sinh^2 \rho + \cos^2 \theta)} \partial_\theta D = -\frac{\sinh^2 \rho}{x (\sinh^2 \rho + \cos^2 \theta)} = \frac{2}{x} V_\alpha \quad (8.24)$$

It is clear that this solution satisfies the boundary conditions (8.18) with $n = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} D &\sim \log y, & y &\rightarrow 0 \\ D &\sim -\log x, & \mathbf{x} &\rightarrow 0, \quad y > L^3, \end{aligned} \quad (8.25)$$

which corresponds to one stack of M2 branes. We also extract the behavior at infinity of (x_1, x_2, y) space:

$$e^D = \frac{y}{x} + O(r^{-1}), \quad r \equiv \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \rightarrow \infty \quad (8.26)$$

This condition should be imposed on any geometry which asymptotes to $AdS_4 \times S^7$.

We see that in terms of the general description (8.18) this geometry corresponds to one rod which extends from $y = L^3$ to infinity, one might have suspected that this would be the case since we have only one stack of M2 branes. One can conjecture that additional stacks of M2 branes lead to more rods extending to infinity. However this picture is not very intuitive in the present coordinates: since N scales like L^6 , it seems that to add an extra stack of k branes²⁷ one should introduce a rod which goes from infinity to $y \sim \sqrt{k}$. In particular as k goes to zero, one is left with an extra rod going to $y = 0$ which was not present in the original description (8.25) of $AdS_4 \times S^7$. As explained in the previous subsection, even with this extra rod one gets $AdS_4 \times S^7$ geometry, but it is written in a non-conventional gauge for D , to recover (8.25) one should use a complimentary description at least for the probe branes. When the number of probes becomes large, it is impossible to make a distinction between the M2's which created $AdS_4 \times S^7$ and "extra branes", so one should go to the complimentary boundary conditions (8.25) for all stacks, in this description $AdS_4 \times S^7$ has the following parameterization:

$$x_1 + ix_2 = \frac{L^3}{2} \sqrt{\sinh \rho} \cos \theta e^{i\alpha/2}, \quad e^D = \sinh \rho \sin^2 \theta, \quad \tilde{\chi} = \chi - \frac{\alpha}{2} \quad (8.27)$$

and the expressions for y and various warp factors remain unchanged. At large values of ρ we find an asymptotic behavior of D :

$$e^D = \frac{y}{L^3} + O(r^{-1}) \quad (8.28)$$

Pictorially the boundary conditions for $AdS_7 \times S^4$ solution (8.27) are represented by one finite rod.

8.3 Relation to the brane probes

Let us connect the gravity solutions described here with brane probe analysis of section 3.1. We begin with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ (which corresponds to one rod at $\mathbf{x} = 0, y < L^3$ in (8.20)) and introduce a small change in the boundary condition:

$$D \sim \log y, \quad y \rightarrow 0$$

$$D \sim \log |\mathbf{x}|, \quad \mathbf{x} \rightarrow 0, \quad y < L^3; \quad D \sim \log |\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^{(1)}|, \quad \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{x}^{(1)}, \quad y < y_1 \ll L^3$$

The extra rod is located at $\mathbf{x}^{(1)} = (R \cos \frac{\alpha_1}{2}, R \sin \frac{\alpha_1}{2})$ and for very small value of y_1 it degenerates into a point $(x_1, x_2, y) = (R \cos \frac{\alpha_1}{2}, R \sin \frac{\alpha_1}{2}, 0)$. Using the map (8.22), (8.27),

²⁷We assume that the $AdS_4 \times S^7$ is created by N branes and add $k \ll N$ extra M2's. Notice that one should not consider the limit of small N , since it leads to singular geometry. To recover the flat space from $AdS_4 \times S^7$, one should take N to infinity, which means that a single rod starts at a very large value of y and goes to infinity.

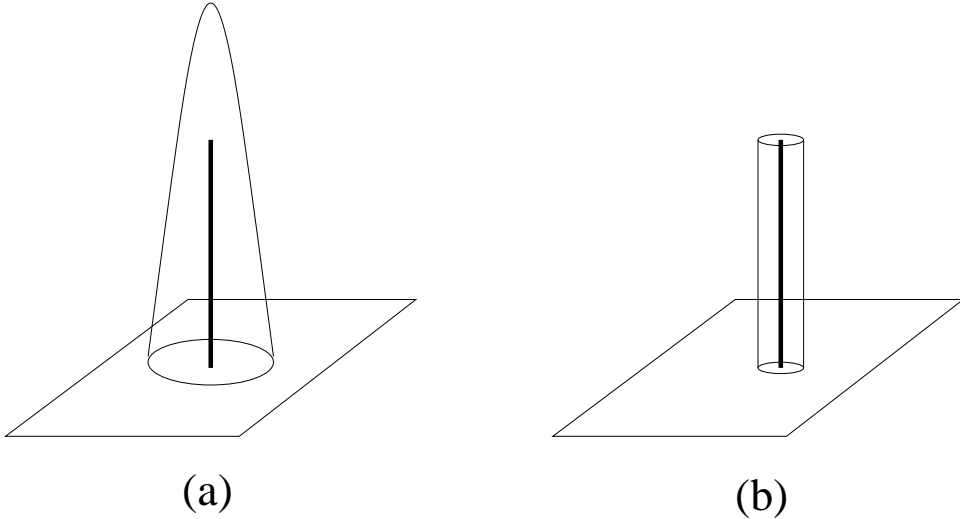


Figure 12: (a) To construct a non-contractible seven-manifold one should fiber S^5 over two-dimensional cap covering a rod.
 (b) To compute a flux over such manifold it is convenient to deform a cap into a thin cylinder, this leads to (8.30).

we can find this location in the more standard coordinates on $AdS_4 \times S^7$:

$$\theta = 0, \quad \sinh \rho = \frac{4R^2}{L^6}, \quad \phi = \tilde{\chi} + \frac{\alpha_1}{2}, \quad \psi = 2\tilde{\chi} + 2\alpha_1 \quad (8.29)$$

In other words, we find that $\psi = 2\phi + \alpha_1$, so one recovers a location of a probe M2 brane (3.3). If we put many such branes on top of each other, the rod at $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{x}^{(1)}$ starts growing and it is interesting to find the relation between its length and the number of branes.

To compute the number of M2 branes one should evaluate a value of a flux over some closed seven-manifold. It is easy to identify such manifolds for a solution with generic boundary conditions (8.20): one can take any rod and cover it with a cap terminating at $y = 0$ (see figure 12a). This gives a two dimensional surface and one can attach an S^5 fiber over each point of this surface. Then restricting the metric (8.3) to this seven dimensional space, one finds that the resulting manifold is smooth and compact (since S^5 degenerates on $y = 0$ plane). One can smoothly deform such manifolds into each other, but to avoid singularities, the two dimensional surface cannot touch the rods. This gives a topological classification of the 7-manifolds in the geometry: there is one non-contractible S^7 for each rod. Once the seven manifolds are classified, one can compute the flux of $*F_4$ through them. In particular we can deform a single cap into a small cylinder surrounding the rod

(see figure 12b), then the expression for the flux becomes especially simple:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{V_7} *F_4 &= \Omega_5 \int_{\Sigma_2} 2^7 e^{12\lambda-D} (y^2 e^{-6\lambda} - 1) (d\chi + V) \wedge \partial_y (y^{-1} \partial_y e^D) dy \\ &= 2^7 \pi \Omega_5 \int_0^{y^{(i)}} \frac{e^{12\lambda-D} dy}{y \partial_y D - 1} \partial_y (y^{-1} \partial_y e^D) \Big|_{\mathbf{x}=\mathbf{x}^{(i)}} \end{aligned} \quad (8.30)$$

We used polar coordinates $x_1 + ix_2 = r e^{i\alpha/2}$ in the vicinity of the rod as well as the leading term in $V = \frac{1}{2} d\alpha$.

To summarize, we showed that the boundary conditions (8.20) have a nice interpretation in terms of stacks of M2 branes and the number of branes in each stack can be expressed as an integral along the corresponding rod (8.30). We also reproduced the description of the probe M2 branes in $AdS_4 \times S^7$ and found that such branes are placed at points $(x_1, x_2, y) = \frac{L^3}{2} \sqrt{\sinh \rho} (\cos \frac{\psi-2\phi}{2}, \sin \frac{\psi-2\phi}{2}, 0)$ in supergravity description.

9. Discussion

In this article we considered various brane configurations which preserve 16 supercharges in eleven dimensions. We began with analysis in the probe approximation and showed that multiple membranes on $AdS_m \times S^n$ background expand into M5 branes with fluxes. This phenomenon have been encountered before for gravitons [17, 18] and fundamental strings [29, 22]. Just as giant gravitons, the M5 branes with fluxes appear in two varieties: the value of the membrane charge is bounded for one class of M5s and it can be arbitrarily large for another. We also saw that supersymmetric branes corresponding to the defects in field theory preserve either $SO(2,2) \times SO(4)^2$ or $SO(2,1) \times SO(6)$ symmetries and we constructed supergravity solutions for both cases.

We showed that the metrics with $SO(2,2) \times SO(4)^2$ isometries are completely specified by a harmonic function of two variables and we classified the boundary conditions which lead to regular solutions. It turns out that the geometries have a very rich topological structure which can be read off from the boundary conditions and the brane probes are also encoded in these conditions in a very natural way. Our discussion focused on solutions with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ and $AdS_7 \times S^4$ asymptotics (in this case the amount of preserved supersymmetry is enhanced at infinity), and it would be very interesting to study more general asymptotic behavior.

The geometries with $SO(2,1) \times SO(6)$ symmetry are constructed by analytic continuation of the solutions derived in [13] and they are specified by one function satisfying a Toda equation. While such continuation gives a good local solution, the regularity conditions found in this paper are different from the ones given in [13] since the topological structure of the solution is altered. By requiring regularity, we arrived at two classes of boundary conditions (called type I and type II) and one of them recovers all known brane probes. The other condition changes geometry in a more drastic way and it would be very nice to find its interpretation.

Our results can be extended in various directions. From the point of view of AdS/CFT the most natural generalization involves fixing of $AdS_m \times S^n$ asymptotics and looking for

states preserving 8 or 4 supercharges.²⁸ This problem is notoriously hard and only partial progress has been reported in $AdS_3 \times S^3$ [44] and $AdS_5 \times S^5$ [45] cases. Perhaps one should get a better understanding of those solutions before looking at the M theory setup. Another interesting extension involves the same brane configurations that were discussed in this paper and going beyond the near horizon limit. While such exercise is not useful for AdS/CFT correspondence, it might lead to a better understanding of intersecting branes in flat space. Finally one can try to look for the backreaction of non-normalizable modes in $AdS_m \times S^n$, they parameterize the supersymmetric deformations of the dual field theories, so the gravity solutions might teach us something about their dynamics.

In this paper we only discussed a bulk side of the duality and it would be very nice to find the corresponding nonlocal operators on the field theory side and compare the results. Unfortunately neither (2,0) theory in six dimensions nor three-dimensional superconformal theory with 32 supercharges are understood well enough to perform such comparison.

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A. Derivation of 1/2-BPS solutions in M theory

In sections 2, 3 we discussed various branes preserving 16 supercharges. In particular we analyzed three classes of branes which preserve $SO(2, 1) \times SO(3) \times SO(3)$ symmetry (see subsections 2.2, 2.3 and 3.2) and in this appendix we construct the supergravity solutions produced by such branes. Logically the analysis of this appendix is similar to the derivation of 1/2 BPS geometries in type IIB supergravity presented in [15], but the resulting geometries are not related to the ones constructed there.

A.1 Ansatz and equations for Killing spinors

We begin with recalling the equation for Killing spinors in 11 dimensional supergravity:

$$\nabla_m \eta + \frac{1}{288} [\gamma_m^{npqr} - 8\delta_m^n \gamma^{pqr}] G_{npqr} \eta = 0 \tag{A.1}$$

Using analogy with geometries describing Wilson lines, we consider an ansatz with $SL(2) \times SO(4) \times SO(4)$ symmetry [14]:

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{2A} ds_H^2 + e^{2B} ds_S^2 + e^{2C} ds_{\tilde{S}}^2 + h_{ij} dx^i dx^j \\ F_4 &= df_1 \wedge dH_3 + df_2 \wedge d\Omega_3 + df_3 \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3 \end{aligned} \tag{A.2}$$

Here ds_S^2 and $ds_{\tilde{S}}^2$ represent metrics on unit spheres S^3 , \tilde{S}^3 , and ds_H^2 is a metric on AdS_3 with unit radius. We also have an undetermined metric in two dimensions $h_{ij} dx^i dx^j$, and

²⁸Some examples of relevant eleven-dimensional geometries have been constructed in [46].

all scalars are functions of x_1, x_2 . It is convenient to choose a specific basis of gamma matrices:

$$\begin{aligned}
 x_1, x_2 : \Gamma_{1,2} &= \sigma_{1,2} \otimes 1_{16}, \\
 AdS : \Gamma_m &= \sigma_3 \otimes \sigma_1 \otimes \sigma_m \otimes 1_4, \\
 S : \Gamma_m &= \sigma_3 \otimes \sigma_2 \otimes 1_2 \otimes \sigma_m \otimes 1_2 \\
 \tilde{S} : \Gamma_m &= \sigma_3 \otimes \sigma_2 \otimes 1_4 \otimes \sigma_m
 \end{aligned} \tag{A.3}$$

Next we impose the symmetries on the Killing spinors. If we introduce three matrices²⁹

$$\Gamma_H = \Gamma^0 \Gamma^3 \Gamma^4, \quad \Gamma_S = -i\Gamma^{567}, \quad \Gamma_\Omega = -i\Gamma^{89(10)} \tag{A.4}$$

then the invariant spinors are defined by

$$\tilde{\nabla}_m^H \epsilon = \frac{a}{2} e^{-A} \Gamma_H \gamma_m \epsilon, \quad \tilde{\nabla}_m^S \epsilon = \frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S \gamma_m \epsilon, \quad \tilde{\nabla}_m^\Omega \epsilon = \frac{ic}{2} e^{-C} \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_m \epsilon \tag{A.5}$$

Here $\tilde{\nabla}_m^H$ is a derivative on a unit AdS, which is related to a total derivative as

$$\nabla_m^H = \tilde{\nabla}_m^H - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_m^\mu \partial_\mu A. \tag{A.6}$$

Similar relations hold for the spheres as well. We also introduced three independent signs (a, b, c) : $a^2 = b^2 = c^2 = 1$.

To analyze the equation (A.1) it is convenient to introduce a matrix \mathcal{G} :

$$\frac{1}{288} \mathcal{G} = \frac{1}{12} [e^{-3A} \not{\partial} f_1 \Gamma_H + ie^{-3B} \not{\partial} f_2 \Gamma_S + ie^{-3C} \not{\partial} f_3 \Gamma_\Omega] \equiv G_H + G_S + G_\Omega \tag{A.7}$$

and rewrite (A.1) in terms of it

$$\nabla_m \eta + \frac{1}{288} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \gamma_m \mathcal{G} + \frac{3}{2} \mathcal{G} \gamma_m \right] \eta = 0 \tag{A.8}$$

Taking various components of this equation, we find³⁰

$$\left[\frac{a}{2} e^{-A} \Gamma_H + \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} A + (G_S + G_\Omega - 2G_H) \right] \eta = 0 \tag{A.9}$$

$$\left[\frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S + \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} B + (-2G_S + G_\Omega + G_H) \right] \eta = 0 \tag{A.10}$$

$$\left[\frac{ic}{2} e^{-C} \Gamma_\Omega + \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} C + (G_S - 2G_\Omega + G_H) \right] \eta = 0 \tag{A.11}$$

$$\nabla_\mu \eta + \left[-\frac{1}{2} \gamma_\mu (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + \frac{3}{2} (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_\mu \right] \eta = 0 \tag{A.12}$$

Combining the first three relations, we can construct one projector that does not contain fluxes:

$$[ae^{-A} \Gamma_H + ibe^{-B} \Gamma_S + ice^{-C} \Gamma_\Omega + \not{\partial} (A + B + C)] \eta = 0 \tag{A.13}$$

²⁹Notice that these matrices satisfy a relation $\Gamma_H \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_1 \Gamma_2 = -1$

³⁰Here and below all indices take two values corresponding to x_1 and x_2 .

This suggests a convenient choice of a coordinate: $y = e^{A+B+C}$. Let us also choose the last coordinate x to be orthogonal to y , then taking $g_{yy} = g_y^2$, we can rewrite the last equation as

$$\left[ae^{-A}\Gamma_H + ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S + ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega + \frac{1}{yg_y}\Gamma_y \right] \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.14})$$

The square of this projector relates g_y with various warp factors:

$$g_y^{-1} = y\sqrt{-e^{-2A} + e^{-2B} + e^{-2C}} \quad (\text{A.15})$$

To restrict the metric further it is convenient to look at various bilinears.

A.2 Scalar bilinears

In this subsection we consider the spinor bilinears which do not carry any indices. The simplest such bilinear is $\eta^\dagger\eta$, but we can also sandwich any combination of matrices $\Gamma_\Omega, \Gamma_S, \Gamma_H$ between two spinors. This leads to $1 + 3 + 3 + 1 = 8$ independent expressions. Notice that due to the relation $\Gamma_H\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega = -\Gamma_{12}$, one can use $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{12}\eta$ instead of a bilinear containing three matrices.

We begin with fixing normalization of η . To this end we compute

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu\eta^\dagger + \eta^\dagger \left[-\frac{1}{2}(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu + \frac{3}{2}\gamma_\mu(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \right] &= 0 \quad (\text{A.16}) \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\eta) + \eta^\dagger [\gamma_\mu(-2G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + (2G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu] \eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\eta) + \eta^\dagger \left\{ \gamma_\mu, -\frac{a}{2}e^{-A}\Gamma_H - \frac{1}{2}\not{\partial}A \right\} \eta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

This implies a normalization $\eta^\dagger\eta = e^A$. Notice that equation (A.16) will be useful later on.

Next we look at (A.13) and consider various bilinears. The conjugate equation is

$$\eta^\dagger [ae^{-A}\Gamma_H - ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S - ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega + \not{\partial}\log y] = 0 \quad (\text{A.17})$$

Multiplying this equation by $\gamma_\mu dx^\mu \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega \eta$ and combining the results with (A.13), we find

$$dy \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega \eta = 0 : \quad \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.18})$$

Similarly, multiplications by $M\eta$ with various M lead to relations

$$\eta : \quad \eta^\dagger [ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S + ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega] \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.19})$$

$$\Gamma_H\eta : \quad \eta^\dagger [ae^{-A} - ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S\Gamma_H - ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H] \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.20})$$

$$\Gamma_S\Gamma_{12}\eta : \quad ae^{-A}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\Gamma_H\Gamma_{12}\eta + ibe^{-B}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{12}\eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.21})$$

$$\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_{12} : \quad ae^{-A}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\Gamma_{12}\eta + ice^{-C}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{12}\eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.22})$$

$$\gamma_\mu dx^\mu \eta : \quad \eta^\dagger [-ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S\gamma_\mu - ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega\gamma_\mu] \eta dx^\mu + e^A d\log y = 0 \quad (\text{A.23})$$

$$ae^{-A}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\gamma_\mu\eta dx^\mu - *d\log y \eta^\dagger\Gamma_{12}\eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.24})$$

Next we subtract equation (A.11) from (A.10) and take a hermitean conjugate of the result:

$$\begin{aligned} [ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S - ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega + \not{\partial}(B - C) + 3(G_\Omega - G_S)]\eta &= 0 \\ \eta^\dagger [ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S - ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega - \not{\partial}(B - C) - 3(G_\Omega - G_S)] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

These equations can be combined to find a relation between scalar bilinears similar to (A.19):

$$be^{-B}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\eta - ce^{-C}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.25})$$

However due to the difference in the coefficients, we conclude that

$$\eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\eta = \eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.26})$$

Then (A.21) and (A.24) imply that

$$\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{12}\eta = 0, \quad \eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\gamma_\mu\eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.27})$$

At this point we have only four nontrivial scalar bilinears, one of them was computed ($\eta^\dagger\eta = e^A$), and now we will derive the differential equations for three remaining scalars: $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta$, $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_S\eta$, $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_\Omega\eta$.

We begin with computing a derivative of $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta$:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) + \eta^\dagger\Gamma_H \left[-\frac{1}{2}\gamma_\mu(G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + \frac{3}{2}(G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu \right] \eta \\ + \eta^\dagger \left[-\frac{1}{2}(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu + \frac{3}{2}\gamma_\mu(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \right] \Gamma_H\eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

This expression can be simplified in two different ways: we can either write it in terms of scalar bilinears:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) + 2\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H [G_H + G_S + G_\Omega, \gamma_\mu]\eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) - \frac{1}{3}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H(e^{-3A}\partial_\mu f_1\Gamma_H + ie^{-3B}\partial_\mu f_2\Gamma_S + ie^{-3C}\partial_\mu f_3\Gamma_\Omega)\eta &= 0, \quad (\text{A.28}) \end{aligned}$$

or we can eliminate f_2 and f_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) + 2\eta^\dagger [-(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu + \gamma_\mu(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)] \Gamma_H\eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) + \eta^\dagger [6G_H\gamma_\mu - 6\gamma_\mu G_H] \Gamma_H\eta - 2\eta^\dagger [ae^{-A}\gamma_\mu - \partial_\mu A\Gamma_H] \eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) - e^{-3A}\partial_\mu f_1\eta^\dagger\eta - 2ae^{-A}\eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\eta + 2\partial_\mu A\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The last equation can be rewritten as an expression for one of the vector bilinears:

$$2ae^A\eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\eta = \partial_\mu(e^{2A}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) - \partial_\mu f_1 \quad (\text{A.29})$$

In the process of making simplifications we used two relations between bilinears which can be obtained by combining various projectors:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\Gamma_H \left[\frac{a}{2}e^{-A}\Gamma_H + \frac{1}{2}\not{\partial}A + (G_S + G_\Omega - 2G_H) \right] \eta \\ - \eta^\dagger \left[\frac{a}{2}e^{-A}\Gamma_H + \frac{1}{2}\not{\partial}A + (G_S + G_\Omega + 2G_H) \right] \gamma_\mu\Gamma_H\eta = 0 \\ \eta^\dagger [\gamma_\mu(G_S + G_\Omega + 2G_H) - (G_S + G_\Omega + 2G_H)\gamma_\mu] \Gamma_H\eta \\ + \eta^\dagger [ae^{-A}\gamma_\mu - \partial_\mu A\Gamma_H] \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Let us now look at derivatives of the two remaining scalars. Taking an appropriate bilinear of the differential equation and using various projectors, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta) + \eta^\dagger \left[-\frac{1}{2}(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu + \frac{3}{2}\gamma_\mu(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \right] \Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta \\ + \eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H \left[-\frac{1}{2}\gamma_\mu(G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + \frac{3}{2}(G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu \right] \eta = 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta) + \eta^\dagger [(-G_H - 2G_\Omega + G_S)\gamma_\mu\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H + \Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\gamma_\mu(G_H + G_S - 2G_\Omega)] \eta = 0 \\ 2\nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta) + \eta^\dagger [(ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega - \not{\partial}C)\gamma_\mu\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H + \Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\gamma_\mu(-ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega - \not{\partial}C)] \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

This implies a very simple relation

$$\partial_\mu(e^{-C}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta) = 0 : \quad \eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta = ic_1e^C \quad (\text{A.30})$$

and similar manipulations lead to

$$\partial_\mu(e^{-B}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\Gamma_H\eta) = 0 : \quad \eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\Gamma_H\eta = ic_2e^B \quad (\text{A.31})$$

The constants c_1 and c_2 are not determined, but one relation between them can be found using (A.20):

$$bc_2 + cc_1 = -a \quad (\text{A.32})$$

It appears that there is no further restrictions which allows one to fix c_1 and c_2 completely. In fact, there are two known solutions with $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times S^3$ symmetries ($AdS_7 \times S^4$ and $AdS_4 \times S^7$) and they have different values of c_1 and c_2 .

Let us summarize the content of this subsection. We found that four out of eight scalar bilinears vanish and we also determined the other three:

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\eta = \eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\eta = \eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega\eta = \eta^\dagger\Gamma_{12}\eta = 0 \\ \eta^\dagger\eta = e^A, \quad \eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta = ic_1e^C, \quad \eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\Gamma_H\eta = ic_2e^B \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.33})$$

The last scalar bilinear $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta$ is still undetermined, but its derivative can be expressed in terms of fluxes using (A.28):

$$d(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta) = \frac{1}{3} [e^{-2A}df_1 + c_2e^{-2B}df_2 + c_1e^{-2C}df_3] \quad (\text{A.34})$$

To find an algebraic expression for this last scalar we use Fierz identities. If we define four dimensional vectors as

$$K_m = (\eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\eta, \eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\eta, \eta^\dagger\Gamma_\Omega\eta), \quad L_m = (\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\gamma_\mu\eta, \eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_S\eta, \eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_\Omega\eta)$$

then Fierz identities lead to the following relations:

$$K_m L^m = 0, \quad K^2 = -L^2 = (\eta^\dagger\eta)^2 - (\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta)^2$$

Writing this more explicitly and using the fact that $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\gamma_\mu\eta = 0$, we find a relation

$$(\eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\eta)(\eta^\dagger\gamma^\mu\eta) = -(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_S\eta)^2 - (\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_\Omega\eta)^2 = (\eta^\dagger\eta)^2 - (\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta)^2 \quad (\text{A.35})$$

which in particular leads to

$$\eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta = e_1 \sqrt{e^{2A} - c_1^2 e^{2C} - c_2^2 e^{2B}} \equiv e_1 e^F, \quad e_1^2 = 1 \quad (\text{A.36})$$

As a byproduct of this analysis of scalars, we also found three relations (A.23), (A.27), (A.29) containing vector bilinears

$$\begin{aligned} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \gamma_\mu \eta &= 0 \\ 2ae^A \eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \eta &= \partial_\mu (e^{2A} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta) - \partial_\mu f_1 \\ \left[ibe^C \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \gamma_\mu \eta + ice^B \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\mu \eta \right] dx^\mu &= dy \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.37})$$

In the next subsection we will analyze the differential equations for the three nontrivial vectors which appear in these equations.

A.3 Vector bilinears

Let us now write differential equations for the vector bilinears. Due to the restriction on the product of gamma matrices (see footnote on page 58), only the following vectors are independent:

$$\eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \eta, \quad \eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \Gamma_H \eta, \quad \eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \Gamma_S \eta, \quad \eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \Gamma_\Omega \eta. \quad (\text{A.38})$$

We already know that $\eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \Gamma_H \eta = 0$, and now we look at the equations for the three remaining vectors. We begin with

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu (\eta^\dagger \gamma_\nu \eta) + \eta^\dagger \gamma_\nu \left[-\frac{1}{2} \gamma_\mu (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + \frac{3}{2} (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_\mu \right] \eta \\ + \eta^\dagger \left[-\frac{1}{2} (-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_\mu + \frac{3}{2} \gamma_\mu (-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \right] \gamma_\nu \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Antisymmetric part of this equation can be simplified further

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{[\mu} (\eta^\dagger \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \eta^\dagger \left[-\frac{1}{2} \gamma_{\nu\mu} (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + 3 \gamma_{[\nu} G_H \gamma_{\mu]} \right] \eta \\ - \eta^\dagger \frac{1}{2} (-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_{\mu\nu} \eta = 0 \\ \nabla_{[\mu} (\eta^\dagger \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) - \eta^\dagger \gamma_{\nu\mu} (G_S + G_\Omega) \eta = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.39})$$

To eliminate fluxes from this equation, we multiply (A.9) by $\eta^\dagger \Gamma_{12}$ and subtract the conjugate expression:

$$\eta^\dagger \Gamma_{12} [\partial A + 2(G_S + G_\Omega)] \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.40})$$

This allows us to simplify the equation (A.39) for the vector:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{[\mu} (\eta^\dagger \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\nu\mu} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_{56} \partial A \eta = 0 \\ \nabla_{[\mu} (\eta^\dagger \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{\nu\mu} \partial_\alpha A (-\epsilon^{\alpha\beta}) \eta^\dagger \gamma_\beta \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Rewriting this relation in terms of forms:

$$d(\eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \eta dx^\mu) + dA \wedge \eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \eta dx^\mu = 0 : \quad d(e^A \eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \eta dx^\mu) = 0, \quad (\text{A.41})$$

we observe that the resulting equation can be viewed as integrability condition of (A.29) and does not lead to new information. The trace part of the differential equation gives

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger \gamma^\mu \eta) + \eta^\dagger [-(G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) - (-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)] \eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger \gamma^\mu \eta) - 2\eta^\dagger (G_S + G_\Omega) \eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger \gamma^\mu \eta) + \eta^\dagger (ae^{-A} \Gamma_H + \not{\partial} A) \eta &= 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(e^A \eta^\dagger \gamma^\mu \eta) + a\eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.42})$$

Next we look at a derivative of the vector $\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\nu \eta$:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\nu \eta) + \eta^\dagger \left[-\frac{1}{2}(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_\mu + \frac{3}{2} \gamma_\mu (-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \right] \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\nu \eta \\ + \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\nu \left[-\frac{1}{2} \gamma_\mu (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) + \frac{3}{2} (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_\mu \right] \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Antisymmetric part of this expression gives

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{[\mu}(\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \eta^\dagger \left[\frac{1}{2}(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Gamma_\Omega \right] \eta \\ + \frac{1}{2} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_{\mu\nu} (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \eta = 0 \\ \nabla_{[\mu}(\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \frac{1}{2} \eta^\dagger \left[\frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S - \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} B + 3G_S \right] \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Gamma_\Omega \eta \\ + \frac{1}{2} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_{\mu\nu} \left(-\frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S - \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} B + 3G_S \right) \eta = 0 \\ \nabla_{[\mu}(\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \eta^\dagger \left[\frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S - \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} B \right] \gamma_{\mu\nu} \Gamma_\Omega \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Using the relation $\Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_{12} = -\Gamma_H$, we can simplify this equation:

$$\nabla_{[\mu} (e^B \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) - \frac{ib}{2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.43})$$

Similarly, for the last vector bilinear we find

$$\nabla_{[\mu} (e^C \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \gamma_{\nu]} \eta) + \frac{ic}{2} \epsilon_{\mu\nu} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.44})$$

The trace part of the equation for $\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\nu \eta$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma^\mu \eta) + \eta^\dagger [(-G_H + G_S + G_\Omega) \Gamma_\Omega - \Gamma_\Omega (G_H + G_S + G_\Omega)] \eta = 0 \\ \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma^\mu \eta) + \eta^\dagger \left[\left(\frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S - \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} B \right) \Gamma_\Omega - \Gamma_\Omega \left(-\frac{ib}{2} e^{-B} \Gamma_S - \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} B \right) \right] \eta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

This equation along with its counterpart for $\eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \gamma^\mu \eta$ leads to "conserved currents":

$$\nabla_\mu (\eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma^\mu \eta) - \eta^\dagger \not{\partial} B \Gamma_\Omega \eta = 0 : \quad \nabla_\mu (e^B \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma^\mu \eta) = 0 \quad (\text{A.45})$$

$$\nabla_\mu (\eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \gamma^\mu \eta) - \eta^\dagger \not{\partial} C \Gamma_S \eta = 0 : \quad \nabla_\mu (e^C \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \gamma^\mu \eta) = 0 \quad (\text{A.46})$$

At this point it is useful to recall the last equation in (A.37):

$$dy = ibe^C \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \gamma_\mu \eta dx^\mu + ice^B \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \gamma_\mu \eta dx^\mu \quad (\text{A.47})$$

In particular, the relations (A.45), (A.46) imply that $d * dy = 0$, then we can define a coordinate x such that $dx = *dy$. With this choice the metric becomes

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} ds_H^2 + e^{2B} ds_S^2 + e^{2C} ds_\Sigma^2 + g_y^2 (dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (\text{A.48})$$

with g_y given by (A.15).

Finally let us evaluate various components of the vector $e^\dagger \gamma_\mu \epsilon$. Multiplying (A.13) by η^\dagger and adding the conjugate relation, we find:

$$\frac{1}{yg_y} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_y \eta = -ae^{-A} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta,$$

and similar multiplication by $\eta^\dagger \Gamma_{xy}$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{yg_y} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_x \eta &= -ibe^{-B} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \Gamma_{xy} \eta - ice^{-C} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_{xy} \eta = -ibe^{-B} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_H \eta + ice^{-C} \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \Gamma_H \eta \\ &= bc_1 e^{C-B} - cc_2 e^{B-C} \end{aligned}$$

This leads to a simple expression for the one-form:

$$\eta^\dagger \gamma_\mu \eta dx^\mu = g_y^2 [-ae_1 e^{F+B+C} dy + e^A (bc_1 e^{2C} - cc_2 e^{2B}) dx] \quad (\text{A.49})$$

To summarize, in this subsection we have completely determined the form of the metric and we derived six equations for the vector bilinears (A.43), (A.44), (A.42), (A.45), (A.46), (A.49). This concludes the analysis of the differential equation (A.12) and in the next subsection we will use the projectors (A.9)–(A.11) to extract information about the fluxes.

A.4 Equations for the fluxes

In this subsection we will use various projectors to find the expressions for the fluxes f_1, f_2, f_3 . Analysis of subsection A.1 shows that there are three projectors annihilating the spinor (see (A.9)–(A.11)), however since we are looking for a solution which preserves 16 supercharges, only one projector is expected to be independent. In particular, it is convenient to impose (A.13) then (A.9)–(A.11) would follow from it.

Let us consider two combinations of (A.9)–(A.11) which a priori seem complementary to (A.13):

$$\left[\frac{a}{2} e^{-A} \Gamma_H + \frac{1}{2} \not{\partial} A + (G_S + G_\Omega - 2G_H) \right] \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.50})$$

$$\left[ibe^{-B} \Gamma_S - ice^{-C} \Gamma_\Omega + \not{\partial} (B - C) - \frac{i}{2} (e^{-3B} \not{\partial} f_2 \Gamma_S - e^{-3C} \not{\partial} f_3 \Gamma_\Omega) \right] \eta = 0 \quad (\text{A.51})$$

Let us take the conjugate of the last equation:

$$\eta^\dagger \left[-ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S + ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega + \not{\partial}(B-C) - \frac{i}{2}(e^{-3B}\not{\partial}f_2\Gamma_S - e^{-3C}\not{\partial}f_3\Gamma_\Omega) \right] = 0$$

Multiplying this relation by $\Gamma_S\gamma_\mu\eta$ and (A.51) by $\eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\Gamma_S$, we find a relation between bilinears:

$$\eta^\dagger \left[-ibe^{-B}\gamma_\mu + \epsilon_{\mu\nu}\Gamma_S\Gamma_{12}\partial^\nu(B-C) - \frac{i}{2}e^{-3B}\partial_\mu f_2 + \frac{i}{2}\epsilon_{\mu\nu}\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_{12}e^{-3C}\partial^\nu f_3 \right] \eta = 0$$

This equation and analogous relation obtained by interchanging Γ_S and Γ_Ω lead to the expressions for the fluxes.³¹

$$e^{A-3B}df_2 = abe^{-A-B}df_0 + 2c_1e^C * d(B-C) - e_1e^{F-3C} * df_3 \quad (\text{A.52})$$

$$e^{A-3C}df_3 = ace^{-A-C}df_0 + 2c_2e^B * d(B-C) + e_1e^{F-3B} * df_2 \quad (\text{A.53})$$

Here we used (A.29) to introduce a new function f_0 :

$$f_0 = f_1 - e_1e^{2A+F}, \quad 2\eta^\dagger\gamma_\mu\eta dx^\mu = -ae^{-A}df_0 \quad (\text{A.54})$$

To find additional relations we use a differential equation (A.12) and its conjugate to evaluate the derivative of $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{HS}\eta$:³²

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu(\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{HS}\eta) + \eta^\dagger\Gamma_{HS} \left[\frac{1}{2}\gamma_\mu(2G_H - 4G_S + 2G_\Omega) + \frac{1}{2}(2G_H + 4G_S + 2G_\Omega)\gamma_\mu \right] \eta &= 0 \\ \partial_\mu(-ic_2e^B) + \frac{1}{12}\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{HS} [e^{-3A}[\gamma_\mu, \not{\partial}f_1]\Gamma_H - 4ie^{-3B}\partial_\mu f_2\Gamma_S + ie^{-3C}[\gamma_\mu, \not{\partial}f_3]\Gamma_\Omega] \eta &= 0 \\ -12ic_2 de^B - 4ie_1e^{F-3B}df_2 - 2e^{-3A}(*df_1)\eta^\dagger\Gamma_S\Gamma_{56}\eta + 2ie^{-3C}(*df_3)\eta^\dagger\Gamma_{HS}\Gamma_{56}\eta &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the expressions for the bilinears, we arrive at a relation between fluxes:

$$-6c_2de^B - 2e_1e^{F-3B}df_2 - c_1e^{C-3A} * df_1 - e^{A-3C} * df_3 = 0 \quad (\text{A.55})$$

Similar manipulations for $\eta^\dagger\Gamma_H\Gamma_\Omega\eta$ give

$$-6c_1de^C - 2e_1e^{F-3C}df_3 + c_2e^{B-3A} * df_1 + e^{A-3B} * df_2 = 0 \quad (\text{A.56})$$

Equations (A.52), (A.53), (A.55), (A.56) can be viewed as a linear system for df_2 , df_3 , $*df_2$, $*df_3$ and the solution is

$$e_1e^{F-3C} * df_3 = -c_2e^{B-3A}df_1 - abe^{-A-B}df_0 - 2c_1e^C * d(B+2C) \quad (\text{A.57})$$

$$e_1e^{F-3B} * df_2 = c_1e^{C-3A}df_1 + ace^{-A-C}df_0 - 2c_2e^B * d(2B+C) \quad (\text{A.58})$$

$$e^{A-3B}df_2 = 2abe^{-A-B}df_0 + 2c_1e^C * d(2B+C) + c_2e^{B-3A}df_1 \quad (\text{A.59})$$

$$e^{A-3C}df_3 = 2ace^{-A-C}df_0 - 2c_2e^B * d(2C+B) + c_1e^{C-3A}df_1 \quad (\text{A.60})$$

³¹We also used the relations $\Gamma_S\Gamma_{12}\eta = \Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_H\eta$, $\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_{12}\eta = -\Gamma_H\eta$.

³²Since we already have an expression for this derivative, these manipulations exploit the projectors, rather than differential equation.

These relations can be used to eliminate f_2, f_3 from (A.34):

$$d(e_1 e^F) - \frac{1}{3} [-2e^{-2A} df_0 + 2c_1 c_2 e^{B+C-A} * d(B-C) + e^{-4A}(2e^{2A} - e^{2F}) df_1] = 0$$

Simplifying this equation, we express f_1 in terms of the warp factors:

$$df_1 = 2c_1 c_2 y e^{2A-2F} * d(B-C) + e_1 d e^{4A-F} \quad (\text{A.61})$$

To summarize, the relations (A.57)–(A.61) (along with definition (A.54)) allow us to write all fluxes in terms of the warp factors. Then the equations for the components of the metric would come from the integrability conditions of (A.57)–(A.61) combined with (A.49), (A.54). The situation is analogous to the system which was encountered in [15] for the type IIB geometries.

Using an analogy with [15], it seems useful to combine (A.57) and (A.58):

$$\begin{aligned} e_1 e^F [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] \\ &= -e^{-3A} (c_2^2 e^{B-C} + c_1^2 e^{C-B}) df_1 + e^{-A-B-C} df_0 + 2c_1 c_2 * d(B-C) \\ &= e^{-3A-B-C+2F} df_1 - e_1 e^{-A-B-C} d e^{2A+F} + 2c_1 c_2 * d(B-C) \\ &= 2e_1 e^{2F-B-C} d e^{A-F} + 4c_1 c_2 * d(B-C) \end{aligned}$$

Dividing by $e^{2A} - e^{2F}$, we find

$$\frac{e_1 e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] = \frac{2e_1 e^{2F} d e^{A-F}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} + \frac{4c_1 c_2 e^{B+C} * d(B-C)}{c_1^2 e^{2C} + c_2^2 e^{2B}}$$

In other words, we found that one of the consequences of the equations for the fluxes is a differential relation

$$e_1 d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + 4 * d \arctan \frac{c_2 e^{B-C}}{c_1} = \frac{e_1 e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] \quad (\text{A.62})$$

It is interesting to construct an alternative form of this relation which does not contain f_2 . To find it we begin with extracting $*df_2$ from (A.53):

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_1 c_1 e^{F+C-3B}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} * df_2 \\ &= \frac{c_1}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [(e^{A-2C} df_3 - a c e^{-A} df_1) + a c e_1 e^{-A} d e^{2A+F} - 2c_2 e^{B+C} * d(B-C)] \end{aligned}$$

The above expression would be much simpler if we had $d(A-F)$ instead of $d(2A+F)$. The simplest way to go from one differential to another is to use a consequence of (A.61):

$$e_1 e^{A+F} d(4A-F) = e^{2F-3A} df_1 - 2c_1 c_2 e^{B+C} * d(B-C)$$

This leads to the relation

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{e_1 c_1 e^{F+C-3B}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} * df_2 \\ &= \frac{c_1}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [(e^{A-2C} df_3 - a c e^{-A} df_1) - 2c_2 e^{B+C} * d(B-C)] \\ &\quad + \frac{a c c_1}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [2e_1 e^{A+F} d(F-A) + e^{2F-3A} df_1 - 2c_1 c_2 e^{B+C} * d(B-C)] \\ &= \frac{c_1 e^{A-2C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} df_3 - a c c_1 e^{-3A} df_1 + a c c_1 e_1 \log \frac{e^A + e^F}{e^A - e^F} + \frac{2a b c_1 c_2^2 e^{B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} * d(B-C) \end{aligned}$$

Noticing that

$$\frac{c_1 c_2^2 e^{B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} * d(B - C) = \frac{c_1 c_2^2 e^{B+C}}{c_1^2 e^{2C} + c_2^2 e^{2B}} * d(B - C) = c_2 * d \arctan \frac{c_2 e^B}{c_1 e^C}, \quad (\text{A.63})$$

we can substitute the expression for $*df_2$ into (A.62) and move the warp factors to the left hand side:

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - acc_1) \left[e_1 d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + 2 * d \arctan \frac{c_2 e^{B-C}}{c_1} \right] \\ = acc_1 e^{-3A} df_1 + \frac{e_1 e^{-3C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{F+B} * df_3 - c_1 e_1 e^{A+C} df_3] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.64})$$

Here we used a relation $4 + 2abc_2 = 2(1 - acc_1)$. The last relation can be used to define a new harmonic function $\tilde{\Phi}$ in the same way as (4.11) was used to define function Φ in (4.15). It appears that while Φ was natural for the solutions with $AdS_4 \times S^7$ branch (the right hand side of (4.11) vanished for the maximally symmetric solution), the function $\tilde{\Phi}$ might be appropriate for the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ since the right hand side of (A.64) vanishes for the ground state in this sector. Unfortunately in this branch $c_1 = ac$ and equation (A.64) does not contain the warp factors. Then it seems that there is no advantage in introducing the second harmonic function $\tilde{\Phi}$, moreover it appears that while equation (4.11) is well-suited for doing perturbation theory around $AdS_4 \times S^7$ (and a similar equation for $AdS_5 \times S^5$ asymptotics was derived in [15]), there is no natural counterpart of this starting point in the $AdS_7 \times S^4$ sector. This makes $AdS_7 \times S^4$ sector somewhat special and it would be nice to understand the nature of this difference.

A.5 Evaluation of the Killing spinor

Finally let us analyze the constrains imposed on Killing spinors. Naively it seems that we have three projectors (A.13), (A.50), (A.51), but to preserve a half of supersymmetries, only one of them should be independent. The projector (A.13) and equations for bilinears can be used to derive (A.50), (A.51). In this subsection we use (A.13) to find the restrictions imposed on the spinor.

We begin with recalling the expressions for the non-vanishing scalar bilinears:

$$\eta^\dagger \eta = e^A, \quad \eta^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_H \eta = ic_1 e^C, \quad \eta^\dagger \Gamma_S \Gamma_H \eta = ic_2 e^B, \quad \eta^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta = e_1 e^F \quad (\text{A.65})$$

Due to reality of e^F it is convenient to define two angles σ and δ :

$$e^F = e^A \cos 2\sigma, \quad c_1 e^C = e^A \sin 2\sigma \cos 2\delta, \quad c_2 e^B = e^A \sin 2\sigma \sin 2\delta \quad (\text{A.66})$$

Let us define a rotated spinor η_1 as

$$\eta_1 = e^{-\delta \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega} \eta \quad (\text{A.67})$$

Then $\eta_1^\dagger \Gamma_S \Gamma_H \eta_1 = 0$ and there are only three non-trivial bilinears containing η_1 :

$$\eta_1^\dagger \eta_1 = e^A, \quad \eta_1^\dagger \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_H \eta_1 = ie^A \sin 2\sigma, \quad \eta_1^\dagger \Gamma_H \eta_1 = e_1 e^A \cos 2\sigma \quad (\text{A.68})$$

This suggests an additional rotation:

$$\eta_2 = e^{ie_1\sigma\Gamma_\Omega}\eta_1 \quad (\text{A.69})$$

which leads to a spinor with only two non-vanishing bilinears:

$$\eta_2^\dagger\eta_2 = e^A, \quad \eta_2^\dagger\Gamma_H\eta_2 = e_1e^A \quad (\text{A.70})$$

This implies a simple projection on η_2 .

To summarize, we have the following expression for the original spinor:

$$\eta = e^{\delta\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega}e^{-ie_1\sigma\Gamma_\Omega}\eta_2, \quad \Gamma_H\eta_2 = e_1\eta_2 \quad (\text{A.71})$$

Notice that e_1 could be equal to either one or minus one and the same geometry could have spinors with *both* signs of e_1 . So the last relation does not truncate the number of components of the Killing spinor, but rather it introduces two different branches.

Let us now look at the projector (A.13). We begin with rewriting it as

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ae^{-A}\Gamma_H + ibe^{-B}\Gamma_S + ice^{-C}\Gamma_\Omega + \frac{1}{yg_y}\Gamma_y \right] e^{\delta\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega}e^{-ie_1\sigma\Gamma_\Omega}\eta_2 = 0 \\ & \left[ae^{-A}\Gamma_H + i(be^{-B}c_{2\delta} - ce^{-C}s_{2\delta})\Gamma_S + i(ce^{-C}c_{2\delta} + be^{-B}s_{2\delta})\Gamma_\Omega + \frac{1}{yg_y}\Gamma_y \right] e^{-ie_1\sigma\Gamma_\Omega}\eta_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Simplifying further, we find

$$\begin{aligned} & e_1 \left[ae^{-A} + s_{2\sigma}(ce^{-C}c_{2\delta} + be^{-B}s_{2\delta}) \right] \eta_2 \\ & + \left[i(be^{-B}c_{2\delta} - ce^{-C}s_{2\delta})\Gamma_S + ic_{2\sigma}(ce^{-C}c_{2\delta} + be^{-B}s_{2\delta})\Gamma_\Omega + \frac{1}{yg_y}\Gamma_y \right] \eta_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

The first line in this expression is proportional to $a + bc_2 + cc_1$, so it vanishes due to (A.32). Thus the projector (A.13) is equivalent to

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[i(bc_1e^{C-B} - cc_2e^{B-C})\Gamma_S + ic_{2\sigma}(cc_1 + bc_2)\Gamma_\Omega + \frac{e^A s_{2\sigma}}{yg_y}\Gamma_y \right] \eta_2 = 0 \\ & \left[i(bc_1e^{C-B} - cc_2e^{B-C})\Gamma_S - ia e^{F-A}\Gamma_\Omega + s_{2\sigma}\sqrt{-1 + e^{2A-2B} + e^{2A-2C}}\Gamma_y \right] \eta_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Notice that this is a consistent projector since

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2G-2A} & \equiv (bc_1e^{C-B} - cc_2e^{B-C})^2 + e^{2F-2A} \\ & = c_1^2e^{2C}(e^{-2B} - e^{-2A}) + c_2^2e^{2B}(e^{-2C} - e^{-2A}) - 2bcc_1c_2 + 1 \\ & = (c_1^2e^{2C} + c_2^2e^{2B})(e^{-2B} + e^{-2C} - e^{-2A}) \end{aligned}$$

Introducing one more angle τ by requiring

$$\sin 2\tau = e^{A-G}(bc_1e^{C-B} - cc_2e^{B-C}), \quad \cos 2\tau = e^{F-G}, \quad (\text{A.72})$$

we can rewrite the equation for η_2 as

$$[i \sin 2\tau\Gamma_S - ia \cos 2\tau\Gamma_\Omega + \Gamma_y] \eta_2 = 0 \quad (\text{A.73})$$

This implies an existence of a spinor with very simple projection:

$$\eta_0 = e^{a\tau\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega}\eta_2, \quad \Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_y\eta_0 = ia\eta_0 \quad (\text{A.74})$$

Combining this with (A.71), we find the following relations for the spinor η :

$$\eta = e^{\delta\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega}e^{-ie_1\sigma\Gamma_\Omega}e^{-a\tau\Gamma_S\Gamma_\Omega}\eta_0, \quad \Gamma_H\eta_0 = e_1\eta_0, \quad \Gamma_\Omega\Gamma_y\eta_0 = ia\eta_0 \quad (\text{A.75})$$

As we already mentioned, the same geometry has Killing spinors with both positive and negative values of e_1 , so the last relation leads to only one nontrivial projection and thus it corresponds to a geometry preserving 16 supercharges.

A.6 Summary of the equations

In this appendix we analyzed the 1/2-BPS geometries and we found a set of relations which should be satisfied by them. In this subsection we collect all relevant equations.

We began with an assumption of $\text{SO}(2,2) \times \text{SO}(4) \times \text{SO}(4)$ symmetry, this led to the expression for metric and fluxes (A.15), (A.48):

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{2A}ds_H^2 + e^{2B}ds_S^2 + e^{2C}ds_{\tilde{S}}^2 + g_y^2(dx^2 + dy^2) \\ F_4 &= df_1 \wedge dH_3 + df_2 \wedge d\Omega_3 + df_3 \wedge d\tilde{\Omega}_3 \\ g_y^{-1} &= y\sqrt{-e^{-2A} + e^{-2B} + e^{-2C}}, \quad y = e^{A+B+C} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.76})$$

The relations (A.36), (A.54), (A.57)–(A.61) allow one to write all fluxes in terms of warp factors:

$$\begin{aligned} e^F &= \sqrt{e^{2A} - c_1^2e^{2C} - c_2^2e^{2B}}, \quad f_0 = f_1 - e_1e^{2A+F} \\ df_1 &= 2c_1c_2ye^{2A-2F} * d(B-C) + e_1de^{4A-F} \\ e_1e^{F-3C} * df_3 &= -c_2e^{B-3A}df_1 - abe^{-A-B}df_0 - 2c_1e^C * d(B+2C) \\ e_1e^{F-3B} * df_2 &= c_1e^{C-3A}df_1 + ace^{-A-C}df_0 - 2c_2e^B * d(2B+C) \\ e^{A-3B}df_2 &= 2abe^{-A-B}df_0 + 2c_1e^C * d(2B+C) + c_2e^{B-3A}df_1 \\ e^{A-3C}df_3 &= 2ace^{-A-C}df_0 - 2c_2e^B * d(2C+B) + c_1e^{C-3A}df_1 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.77})$$

The constants c_1, c_2 cannot be fixed by the local analysis, but there is a constraint (A.32) imposed on them:

$$bc_2 + cc_1 = -a \quad (\text{A.78})$$

One can also arrive at a simple differential relation for f_0 by combining (A.54) and (A.49)

$$df_0 = -2ae^A g_y^2 [-ae_1e^{F+B+C}dy + e^A(bc_1e^{2C} - cc_2e^{2B})dx] \quad (\text{A.79})$$

Once the constants c_1, c_2 and the boundary conditions are specified, the equations written above are sufficient for finding a unique geometry (we discuss this construction in the main

part of the paper). To do the computations in practice, it is convenient to combine the equations for the fluxes into a relation (A.62):

$$e_1 d \log \frac{e^A - e^F}{e^A + e^F} + 4 * d \arctan \frac{c_2 e^{B-C}}{c_1} = \frac{e_1 e^{F+B+C}}{e^{2A} - e^{2F}} [c_2 e^{-4C} * df_3 - c_1 e^{-4B} * df_2] \quad (\text{A.80})$$

Finally we recall that the Killing spinor has a very simple form (A.75):

$$\eta = e^{\delta \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega} e^{-i e_1 \sigma \Gamma_\Omega} e^{-a \tau \Gamma_S \Gamma_\Omega} \eta_0, \quad \Gamma_\Omega \Gamma_y \eta_0 = i a \eta_0, \quad \Gamma_H \eta_0 = e_1 \eta_0 \quad (\text{A.81})$$

Notice that one of these projections is a matter of convenience (for example if one solves a SUSY variations in R^2 using polar coordinates, it is convenient to consider the spinors η_\pm satisfying $\Gamma_{r\phi} \epsilon = \pm i \epsilon$ separately), so it does not affect the number of preserved supersymmetries. The second projector does break the maximal SUSY to 16 conserved supercharges.³³ The angles σ, δ, τ were defined in (A.66), (A.72):

$$\begin{aligned} e^F &= e^A \cos 2\sigma, & c_1 e^C &= e^A \sin 2\sigma \cos 2\delta, & c_2 e^B &= e^A \sin 2\sigma \sin 2\delta \\ e^{2i\tau} &= e^{F-G} + i e^{A-G} (b c_1 e^{C-B} - c c_2 e^{B-C}) \end{aligned}$$

While we expect to find geometries for any combinations of signs (a, b, c, e_1) , it is sufficient to solve the problem for $(a, b, c, e_1) = (+, +, +, +)$ and the results for the remaining branches can be obtained using various symmetries. To see this we first solve (A.78) by parameterizing c_1, c_2 in terms of a real number q :

$$c_1 = a c q, \quad c_2 = -a b (q + 1) \quad (\text{A.82})$$

Then we observe that equations (A.77), (A.79) remain invariant if we flip the signs of any of the following four sets:

$$(a, e_1, x, f_0, f_1), \quad (a, f_2, f_3), \quad (b, x, f_2), \quad (c, x, f_3) \quad (\text{A.83})$$

while keeping the remaining functions as well as q fixed. Notice that coordinate x was defined to be orthogonal to y and we also fixed the normalization of dx^2 , but not the sign of x . The sign reversals in (A.83) can be used to map a solution from any branch into the one with $(a, b, c, e_1) = (+, +, +, +)$. Thus without a loss of generality we can set

$$a = b = c = e_1 = 1 \quad (\text{A.84})$$

and these conventions are used in the main part of the paper.

While the symmetries (A.83) can be used to map any solution into the standard branch (A.84), the functional form of the metric may change under such map. For example, if we flip a sign of x and function e^{2A} is not even under such change, then one gets a new solution. The bosonic parts of the maximally symmetric solutions ($AdS_4 \times S^7$ and $AdS_7 \times S^4$) are invariant under all four Z_2 symmetries defined in (A.83), then starting with a spinor in (A.84) one can reconstruct all 32 supercharges. For a more general solution we

³³For a more detailed explanation see the end of this subsection.

should avoid the sign change in x , this leaves only three independent reflections in (A.83). It is easy to see that all of them leave a solution invariant, but one should also change orientations of the spheres:

$$(a, b, c), \quad (a, b, e_1, f_0, f_1, f_2, d^3 H, d^3 \Omega), \quad (a, f_2, f_3, d^3 \Omega, d^3 \tilde{\Omega}) \quad (\text{A.85})$$

Using these reflections one can go to the branch $(a, b, c) = (+, +, +)$ while keeping the solution unchanged. This guarantees an existence of 16 supercharges for any geometry constructed in this appendix, and the solutions preserving different halves have opposite sign of e_1 . This clarifies the discussion after equation (A.81).

B. Decompactification limits of 10-dimensional geometries

In section 7 we showed that by taking various decompactification limits of the new geometries one recovers known solutions. Here we discuss similar limits for the type IIB metrics constructed in [15] and again we will see that some interesting solutions are recovered.

We begin with recalling the geometries constructed in [15]:

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{2A} dH_2^2 + e^{2B} d\Omega_2^2 + e^{2C} d\Omega_4^2 + \frac{e^{-\phi}}{e^{2B} + e^{2C}} (dx^2 + dy^2) \\ F_5 &= df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4 + *_{10}(df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4), \quad H_3 = df_1 \wedge dH_2, \quad F_3 = df_2 \wedge d\Omega_2 \\ e^{2A} &= ye^{H-\phi/2}, \quad e^{2B} = ye^{G-\phi/2}, \quad e^{2C} = ye^{-G-\phi/2}, \quad F = \sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2B} - e^{2C}} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.1})$$

The warp factors and fluxes obey a system of differential equations:

$$\begin{aligned} df_1 &= -\frac{2e^{2A+\phi/2}}{e^{2A} - e^{2B}} [e^A F d\phi - e^{B+C} * d\phi], \\ df_2 &= \frac{2e^{2B-\phi/2}}{e^{2A} - e^{2B}} [e^B F d\phi - e^{A+C} * d\phi] \\ e^B e^{-4C} * df_3 &= e^A d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} F e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 \\ d(H - G - 2\phi) &= -\frac{2}{y(e^{2B} + e^{2C})} (e^{2C} dy + F e^{B+C-A} dx) \\ *d \arctan e^G + \frac{1}{2} d \log \frac{e^A - F}{e^A + F} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 &= 0 \\ e^A e^{-4C} * df_3 &= e^B d\left(B + \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} F e^{\phi/2-2B} df_2 \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.2})$$

The boundary conditions for these differential equations were studied in [15], here we will proceed with local analysis and consider the limits where various warp factors go to infinity.

B.1 Metric produced by a string

We begin with decompactification of AdS space. To accomplish this goal we rescale various quantities as

$$(e^A, F) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^A, F), \quad f_1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 f_1 \quad (\text{B.3})$$

and send Λ to infinity. Then the geometry takes the form

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= e^{2A} dw_{1,1}^2 + e^{2B} d\Omega_2^2 + e^{2C} d\Omega_4^2 + \frac{e^{-\phi}}{e^{2B} + e^{2C}} (dx^2 + dy^2) \\
 F_5 &= df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4 + *_{10}(df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4), \quad H_3 = df_1 \wedge d^2 w, \quad F_3 = df_2 \wedge d\Omega_2 \\
 e^{2A} &= ye^{H-\phi/2}, \quad e^{2B} = ye^{G-\phi/2}, \quad e^{2C} = ye^{-G-\phi/2}, \quad F = e^A
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.4}$$

and the system of differential equations can be rewritten as

$$df_1 = -2e^{2A+\phi/2} d\phi, \quad e^A d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} F e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 = 0 \tag{B.5}$$

$$df_2 = 0, \quad df_3 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d(H - G - 2\phi) &= -\frac{2}{y(e^{2B} + e^{2C})} (e^{2C} dy + e^{B+C} dx) \\
 * d \arctan e^G + \frac{1}{2} d \log \frac{e^{2B} + e^{2C}}{4e^{2A}} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 &= 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.6}$$

Eliminating f_1 from the second equation in (B.5), we find a relation between A and the dilaton, then we can also evaluate the flux:

$$d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2} d\phi = 0 : \quad A = \frac{3\phi}{4}, \quad f_1 = -e^{2\phi} \tag{B.7}$$

Let us now simplify equation (B.6):

$$d(G + \log y) = \frac{2}{y(e^G + e^{-G})} (e^{-G} dy + dx) : \quad ydG = \frac{dx}{\cosh G} - \tanh G dy \tag{B.8}$$

This leads to the unique solution for G :

$$\sinh G = \frac{x}{y}, \quad e^G = \frac{x}{y} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 + 1}, \quad e^{2B} = e^{-\phi/2}(x+r), \quad e^{2C} = e^{-\phi/2}(r-x)$$

and to the complete solution in terms of the dilaton:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ds^2 &= e^{-\phi/2} \left[e^{2\phi} ds_{1,1}^2 + (r+x)d\Omega_2^2 + (r-x)d\Omega_4^2 + \frac{1}{2r}(dx^2 + dy^2) \right] \\
 H_3 &= -de^{2\phi} \wedge d^3 w, \quad r \equiv \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}
 \end{aligned} \tag{B.9}$$

Rewriting the metric in terms of polar coordinates in (x, y) plane, one recognizes a geometry produced by fundamental string in flat space. One can check that the last equation (B.6) becomes an identity and it does not lead to an extra restriction on the dilaton. This agrees with a well-known fact that a geometry produced by fundamental string cannot be completely fixed by looking at supersymmetry variations: to determine a dilaton one has to look at the equations of motion which require $e^{-2\phi}$ to be harmonic.

To summarize, we see that by sending the AdS warp factor to infinity in the solutions of [15] one recovers a geometry produced by a fundamental string.

B.2 Relation to non-commutative theories

Let us now decompactify AdS and at least one of the spheres. We begin with sending e^A and e^B to infinity while keeping e^C fixed. To produce a well-defined geometry one should make the following rescalings:

$$(e^A, e^B, F, x, y) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^A, e^B, F, x, y), \quad (f_1, f_2) \rightarrow \Lambda^2(f_1, f_2) \quad (\text{B.10})$$

and take Λ to infinity. Then the system (B.1)–(B.2) becomes:

$$e^{\phi/2} ds^2 = ye^H d\mathbf{w}_{1,1}^2 + ye^G d\mathbf{u}_2^2 + ye^{-G} d\Omega_4^2 + y^{-1} e^{-G} (dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (\text{B.11})$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_5 &= df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4 + *_{10}(df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4), & H_3 &= df_1 \wedge d^2 w, & F_3 &= df_2 \wedge d^2 u \\ e^{2A} &= ye^{H-\phi/2}, & e^{2B} &= ye^{G-\phi/2}, & e^{2C} &= ye^{-G-\phi/2}, & F &= \sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2B}} \\ df_1 &= -\frac{2e^{3A+\phi/2}}{\sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2B}}} d\phi, & df_2 &= \frac{2e^{3B-\phi/2}}{\sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2B}}} d\phi \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.12})$$

$$e^B e^{-4C} * df_3 = e^A d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} F e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1$$

$$e^A e^{-4C} * df_3 = e^B d\left(B + \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} F e^{\phi/2-2B} df_2$$

$$d(H - G - 2\phi) = 0, \quad \frac{1}{2} d \log \frac{e^A - F}{e^A + F} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 = 0 \quad (\text{B.13})$$

From the first equation in the last line we conclude that $e^B = e^A e^{-\phi}$, then one can simplify the expressions for f_1, f_2 coming from (B.12)

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 &= \frac{e^A}{\sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2B}}} d\phi = \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{1 - e^{-2\phi}}} = d \log[e^\phi + \sqrt{e^{2\phi} - 1}] \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{\phi/2-2B} df_2 &= \frac{e^B}{\sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2B}}} d\phi = \frac{d\phi}{\sqrt{e^{2\phi} - 1}} = d \arctan \sqrt{e^{2\phi} - 1} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.14})$$

We observe that the second equation in (B.13) becomes an identity. Let us simplify the equations for f_3 :

$$\begin{aligned} * df_3 &= e^{4C} \left[e^\phi d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2} e^\phi d\phi \right] = y^4 e^{-4B-2\phi} e^\phi d\left(A - \frac{3\phi}{4}\right) \\ * df_3 &= e^{4C} \left[e^{-\phi} d\left(B + \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi} d\phi \right] = y^4 e^{-4B-2\phi} e^{-\phi} d\left(B + \frac{3\phi}{4}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Integrability conditions for these relations imply an existence of two harmonic functions which differ by a constant:

$$e^{-4A+\phi} = f, \quad e^{-4A+3\phi} = e^{-4B-\phi} = f + c, \quad *df_3 = -\frac{y^4}{4} df, \quad d(y^4 * df) = 0 \quad (\text{B.15})$$

We can now express the warp factors and dilaton in terms of a harmonic function f and constant c :

$$e^{2\phi} = 1 + cf^{-1}, \quad e^{2A} = e^{\phi/2} f^{-1/2}, \quad e^{2B} = e^{-3\phi/2} f^{-1/2}, \quad e^{2C} = y^2 e^{-\phi} e^{-2B} \quad (\text{B.16})$$

Finally we simplify the expressions (B.14) for the fluxes:

$$df_1 = -\frac{2e^{\phi/2+2A}d\phi}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2\phi}}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}de^{2\phi} = -\sqrt{c}df^{-1}$$

$$df_2 = \frac{2e^{-\phi/2+2B}d\phi}{\sqrt{e^{2\phi}-1}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{c}}de^{-2\phi} = \sqrt{c}d(f^{-1}e^{-2\phi})$$

Thus we arrive at the following solution:

$$ds_E^2 = e^{\phi/2} \left[f^{-1/2} \left[-d\mathbf{w}_{1,1}^2 + e^{-2\phi} d\mathbf{v}_2^2 \right] + f^{1/2} (dx^2 + dy^2 + y^2 d\Omega_4^2) \right]$$

$$e^{2\phi} = 1 + cf^{-1}, \quad B = -\sqrt{c}f^{-1}d^2w, \quad C^{(2)} = \sqrt{c}f^{-1}e^{-2\phi}d^2v \quad (\text{B.17})$$

$$F_5 = df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4 + *_{10}(df_3 \wedge d\Omega_4), \quad *df_3 = -\frac{y^4}{4}df, \quad d(y^4 * df) = 0$$

This geometry was constructed in [41] as a gravity dual of non-commutative gauge theory (see also [40]). The derivation of [41, 40] involves T dualities and rotations, so it is much easier than the method used here, but the fact that we recover this metric as a special limit of solutions dual to Wilson lines serves as a nice cross-check of our computations.

B.3 Decompactifications of S^4

Let us now send e^A and e^C to infinity while keeping e^B fixed. One way to accomplish this is to make following rescalings:

$$(e^A, e^C, F, x, y) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^A, e^C, F, x, y), \quad f_1 \rightarrow \Lambda^2 f_1, \quad f_3 \rightarrow \Lambda^4 f_3 \quad (\text{B.18})$$

In the limit $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ the system (B.1)–(B.2) becomes:

$$ds^2 = e^{2A} d\mathbf{w}_{1,1}^2 + e^{2B} d\Omega_2^2 + e^{2C} d\mathbf{v}_4^2 + e^{-\phi-2C} (dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (\text{B.19})$$

$$F_5 = df_3 \wedge d^4v + *_{10}(df_3 \wedge d^4v), \quad H_3 = df_1 \wedge d^2w, \quad F_3 = df_2 \wedge d\Omega_2$$

$$e^{2A} = ye^{H-\phi/2}, \quad e^{2B} = ye^{G-\phi/2}, \quad e^{2C} = ye^{-G-\phi/2}, \quad F = \sqrt{e^{2A} - e^{2C}}$$

$$df_1 = -2e^{A+\phi/2} F d\phi, \quad df_2 = -2e^{2B+C-A-\phi/2} * d\phi \quad (\text{B.20})$$

$$e^B e^{-4C} * df_3 = e^A d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4} F e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1$$

$$e^A e^{-4C} * df_3 = \frac{1}{4} F e^{\phi/2-2B} df_2$$

$$d(2A - 2B - 2\phi) = -2d \log y, \quad \frac{1}{2} d \log \frac{e^A - F}{e^A + F} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\phi/2-2A} df_1 = 0 \quad (\text{B.21})$$

The first equation in the last line allows us to express all warp factors in terms of e^A and the dilaton:

$$e^B = ye^{A-\phi}, \quad e^C = e^{-A+\phi/2} \quad (\text{B.22})$$

Let us combine the equation for f_1 with last relation in (B.21):

$$\frac{1}{2} d \log \frac{e^A - F}{e^A + F} + F e^{-A} d\phi = 0 \quad (\text{B.23})$$

If we assume that $F \neq 0$, then this equation relates differentials of A and ϕ : $dA = S(\phi)d\phi$. We can now combine the equations for the fluxes to produce a relation between the warp factors:

$$-\frac{1}{2}e^{B-A}F e^{\phi/2-2B}e^{2B+C-A-\phi/2} * d\phi = e^A d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) - \frac{1}{2}F e^{-\phi/2-2A}e^{A+\phi/2}d\phi$$

The left hand side of this equation is proportional to $*d\phi$, while the right hand side is proportional to $d\phi$, so each side should vanish. Since we want the warp factors and the dilaton to remain finite, this leads to the conclusion that $F = 0$. This fact simplifies the system (B.20)–(B.21):

$$f_1 = f_3 = 0, \quad df_2 = y^2 * de^{-2\phi}, \quad e^{4A} = e^\phi \tag{B.24}$$

Combining this with (B.22), we arrive at the solution:

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= e^{\phi/2} \left[d\mathbf{w}_{1,1}^2 + d\mathbf{v}_4^2 + e^{-2\phi}(dx^2 + dy^2 + y^2 d\Omega_2^2) \right] \\ F_3 &= y^2 * de^{-2\phi} \wedge d\Omega_2, \quad d(y^2 * de^{-2\phi}) = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{B.25}$$

This is a geometry produced by smeared D5 branes.

One can make a different rescaling which leads to the metric preserving $ISO(1,1) \times ISO(4) \times SO(3)$ isometry:

$$(e^{2A}, F^2, f_1) \rightarrow \Lambda^4(e^{2A}, F^2, f_1), \quad (e^C, x + iy) \rightarrow \Lambda(e^C, x + iy), \quad f_3 \rightarrow \Lambda^3 f_3 \tag{B.26}$$

In the limit $\Lambda \rightarrow \infty$ one finds $f_2 = f_3 = 0$ and the remaining equations become

$$\begin{aligned} df_1 &= -2e^{2A+\phi/2}d\phi, \quad d\left(A - \frac{\phi}{4}\right) + \frac{1}{4}e^{-\phi/2-2A}df_1 = 0 \\ d(A - B - \phi) &= -\frac{dy}{y}, \quad \frac{1}{2}d \log \frac{e^{2C}}{4e^{2A}} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-\phi/2-2A}df_1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Using these relations, one can parameterize the solution in terms of one unknown function e^ϕ :

$$ds^2 = e^{3\phi/2}d\mathbf{w}_{1,2}^2 + e^{-\phi/2} \left[d\mathbf{v}_4^2 + dx^2 + dy^2 + y^2 d\Omega_2^2 \right] \tag{B.27}$$

$$H_3 = -de^{2\phi} \wedge d\mathbf{w}_2 \tag{B.28}$$

This geometry is produced by smeared fundamental strings, and one needs to use the equations of motion to show that $e^{-2\phi}$ is harmonic. In fact this solution can be obtained by taking a decompactification limit of (B.9).

One can also send all three warp factors to infinity, there are various ways of doing this, but all solutions can be viewed as further limits of metrics produced by fundamental strings, D5 branes or D3 branes with fluxes (B.17).

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