

Spinning dragging strings

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ABSTRACT: We use the AdS/CFT correspondence to compute the drag force experienced by a heavy quark moving through a $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SU(N) super Yang-Mills plasma at nonzero temperature and R-charge chemical potential and at large 't Hooft coupling. We resolve a discrepancy in the literature between two earlier studies of such quarks. In addition, we consider small fluctuations of the spinning strings dual to these probe quarks and find no evidence of instabilities. We make some comments about suitable D7-brane boundary conditions for the dual strings.

KEYWORDS: AdS-CFT Correspondence, Duality in Gauge Field Theories.

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1. Introduction and summary

We address an apparent discrepancy between two AdS/CFT models [1, 2] of heavy quark energy loss in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SU(N) super Yang-Mills (SYM) theory at nonzero R-charge chemical potential. Both claim to study the drag force felt by a heavy probe quark of a $\mathcal{N} = 2$ hypermultiplet in the limit of strong 't Hooft coupling as a function of velocity, temperature, and R-charge. Building on results of refs. [3, 4], both claim the behavior of the quark can be described by the simple equation

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = -\mu p, \tag{1.1}$$

where p is the momentum and μ the friction coefficient. However, ref. [2] finds the friction coefficient μ is velocity independent while the corresponding μ of ref. [1] is velocity dependent.

The quarks are modeled by strings in supergravity backgrounds, and at the time these papers appeared, the discrepancy was attributed to the fact that ref. [2] used the full ten dimensional supergravity solution while ref. [1] used a five dimensional truncation. In this paper, we find a large family of solutions in the ten dimensional supergravity background. The single charge solutions of ref. [2] belong to this family. There is also a sense in which a ten dimensional uplift of the solutions found in ref. [1] belong to this family.

The maximally supersymmetric $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM has an $SO(6)$ R-symmetry group, and we are free to introduce a chemical potential dual to any of the three elements of the Cartan sub-algebra of $SO(6)$. While the gravity dual to $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at zero temperature and zero chemical potential is the $AdS_5 \times S^5$ background, the gravity dual at nonzero temperature and chemical potential is the near horizon limit of a spinning D3-brane background [5–9]. This background consists of a Kerr-type black hole with $AdS_5 \times S^5$ asymptotics, where the rotation is in the S^5 directions. The S^5 geometrically realizes the $SO(6)$ R-symmetry.

To add a hypermultiplet, ref. [10] demonstrated that one adds a D7-brane to the $AdS_5 \times S^5$ geometry that wraps an $S^3 \subset S^5$. The D7-brane also wraps AdS_5 down to some minimal radius r_0 that roughly speaking plays the role of the quark mass. At finite temperature and chemical potential, the story is roughly the same although the details of the embedding are sensitive to the geometry. Single quark solutions correspond to strings that stretch from the D7-brane to the horizon.

We work in the large N limit where it is consistent to ignore the effect of the string on the D7-brane and also to ignore the effect of the string and the D7-brane on the black hole geometry. The Nambu-Goto action of the string scales as $\sqrt{\lambda}$ where $\lambda = g_{\text{YM}}^2 N$ is the 't Hooft coupling, while the DBI action for a single D7-brane scales as $N\lambda$. We work in the limit $N \rightarrow \infty$, where λ is kept large and fixed. Thus, we expect the string to affect the D7-brane only at order $1/N$. The supergravity action scales as N^2 , and thus the effect of the string and the D7-brane on the geometry is also suppressed by powers of $1/N$.

The addition of the D7-brane breaks the $SO(6)$ R-symmetry down to an $SO(4)$ subgroup. Thus, at finite R-charge chemical potential, the physics of the dragging quarks will be sensitive to the matching between the unbroken $SO(4)$ and the chemical potentials that we decide to turn on. There are two simple cases to consider.

If we turn on a chemical potential for an element of the Cartan subalgebra inside the unbroken $SO(4)$, the D7-brane and string will be uncharged with respect to the unbroken $SO(4)$ and should be affected by the chemical potential only indirectly through the effect of the potential on the metric. To visualize a cartoon of the situation, imagine the rotating black hole as an S^2 spinning in the xy -plane. Above the north pole of the rotating S^2 , we place the D7-brane, which we imagine as a two dimensional plane parallel to the xy -plane. The string solution stretches along the z -axis from the D7-brane to the north pole of the black hole. ref. [2] looked at strings that stretch from the black hole horizon to the boundary of the space time which correspond to infinitely massive quarks. However, it is straightforward to cut off their strings at some finite radius by adding a D7-brane, and

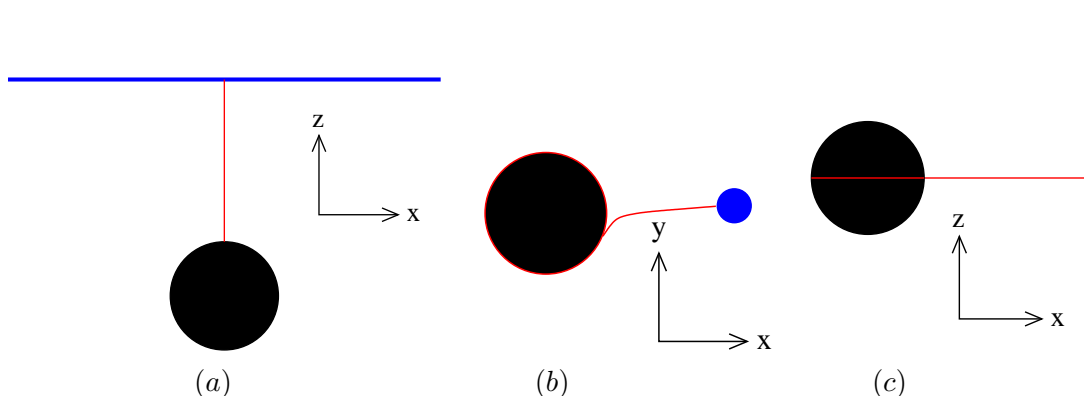


Figure 1: Cartoons of the spinning strings. The black disk is the black hole, the thin red line is the string, and the thick blue line or dot is the D7-brane: a) is the polar string; b) and c) are views of the equatorial spinning string.

indeed the string just discussed is precisely the regulated polar string of ref. [2]. A cartoon of such a string is drawn in figure 1a.

In contrast, if we turn on a chemical potential for the element of the Cartan subalgebra in the broken part of $SO(6)$, we expect the string to be directly affected by the chemical potential. Now the D7-brane becomes a line extending in the z direction in the cartoon at a fixed value of x and y . The string spirals around the black hole in the xy -plane. Such a string is precisely the equatorial string of ref. [2]. In this second case, the string will exert a torque on the D7-brane. As emphasized above, we work in the large N limit where the D7-brane is far more massive than the string, and we ignore the backreaction of the string on the D7-brane. Cartoon cross sections of this string are shown as figures 1b and 1c.

In this paper, we describe a family of solutions, which interpolate between the equatorial strings of ref. [2] and the uplifted strings of ref. [1]. The strings of ref. [1] have a more complicated field theory interpretation. The uplift of the 5d string of ref. [1] spins in the S^5 directions but requires no torque, while the equatorial string of ref. [2] requires a torque to be applied in the transverse S^5 directions but does not spin in these directions, In section 5, we construct a D7-brane configuration that would allow the no-torque strings of ref. [1] to spin. A cartoon of the configuration is presented as figure 2. This necked-configuration, like the simpler D7-branes considered above, breaks the $SO(6)$ R-symmetry down to $SO(2) \times SO(4)$. Unfortunately, the D7-brane appears to be unstable.

As has been implicit in the discussion up to now, it is important to distinguish between the $SO(6)$ R-symmetry breaking due to nonzero chemical potential from the breaking due to including D7-branes. We consider string solutions in this paper where all three R-charge chemical potentials are nonzero and the R-symmetry is broken to $SO(2)^3 \cong U(1)^3$. We also consider string solutions where only one R-charge chemical potential is nonzero and the breaking pattern is $SO(4) \times SO(2)$. From the gravitational point of view, chemical potential is dual to the rotation of a black hole; at zero chemical potential, the R-symmetry is manifest as the symmetry group of an S^5 which at nonzero chemical potential gets

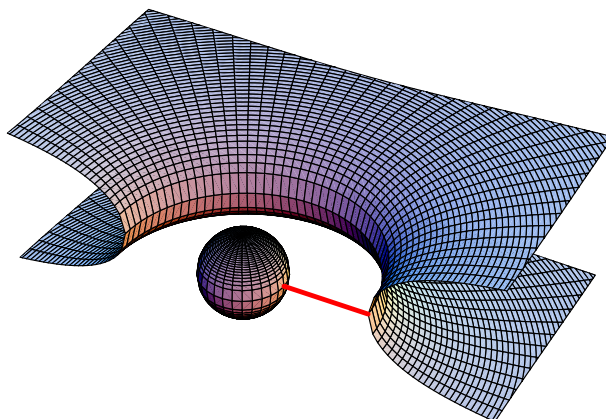


Figure 2: Cartoon of the proposed D7-brane configuration for the torqueless string. The string is caricatured by a red line segment.

squashed by the effects of angular rotation. The D7-branes, or boundary conditions, we consider, by contrast, only break $SO(6)$ to $SO(4) \times SO(2)$, a breaking which may or may not be compatible with the breaking from the chemical potential. D7-brane configurations with a more elaborate symmetry breaking pattern are outside the scope of this paper, but they may well exist, and they may well have an interesting field theory meaning.

We begin in section 2 by reviewing the metric describing the near horizon limit of spinning D3-branes in ten dimensional type IIB supergravity. Next, in section 3, we construct a family of spinning string solutions that interpolates between the equatorial strings of ref. [2] and the no-torque strings. In section 4, we demonstrate how the five dimensional strings of ref. [1] uplift to the no-torque strings in ten dimensions. Then, in section 5, we discuss what types of D7-branes our spinning strings can end on. In section 6, we consider the stability of the various spinning string solutions against small fluctuations. A Discussion concludes with some comments about universality and relevance of these solutions for understanding energy loss of quarks in QCD.

2. The spinning black D3-brane background

Here we reproduce the metric for the near horizon limit of the spinning D3-brane background (see for example [6]). We take the black hole horizon to have translational symmetry in the gauge theory directions, i.e. we are working in a gauge theory on Minkowski space $\mathbb{R}^{3,1}$. The metric is as follows,¹

$$ds_{10}^2 = \sqrt{\Delta} ds_5^2 + \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{\Delta}} \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i^{-1} (d\mu_i^2 + \mu_i^2 (d\psi_i + A^i/R)^2), \quad (2.1)$$

¹In choosing the sign of the A^i term here, we are following the conventions of ref. [11].

where

$$ds_5^2 = -(H_1 H_2 H_3)^{-2/3} h dt^2 + (H_1 H_2 H_3)^{1/3} \left(h^{-1} dr^2 + \frac{r^2}{R^2} d\mathbf{x}^2 \right); \quad (2.2)$$

$$X_i = H_i^{-1} (H_1 H_2 H_3)^{1/3}; \quad A^i = \frac{(1 - H_i^{-1}) \sqrt{m}}{\ell_i} dt; \quad (2.3)$$

$$h = -\frac{m}{r^2} + \frac{r^2}{R^2} H_1 H_2 H_3; \quad \Delta = \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i \mu_i^2; \quad H_i = 1 + \frac{\ell_i^2}{r^2}; \quad (2.4)$$

$$\mu_1 = \sin \theta_1; \quad \mu_2 = \cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2; \quad \mu_3 = \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2. \quad (2.5)$$

There is also an RR five-form flux F_5 which does not affect the string dynamics, so we will ignore it. At large r , the five dimensional metric (2.2) asymptotically approaches that of AdS_5 . The constant R is the radius of curvature of this asymptotically $AdS_5 \times S^5$ spacetime.

By making the ℓ_i nonzero, we introduce an R-charge chemical potential. From the gravitational point of view, we have a black hole of the Kerr type with angular momentum in the S^5 directions determined by the ℓ_i . The horizon radius is determined by the equation $h(r_h) = 0$. There is also an ergoregion, the boundary of which is determined by the vanishing of g_{tt} . Our strategy in this paper will be to avoid working directly with this metric until the last possible moment.

To give the reader a better feel for the field theory side of the story, we review some elements of the AdS/CFT dictionary that translate these gravitational quantities into their field theory counterparts. First recall that the 't Hooft coupling is $g_{YM}^2 N = \lambda = R^4/\alpha'^2$ where $1/2\pi\alpha'$ is the string tension. The Hawking temperature of the black hole, which is also the temperature of the field theory, is

$$T = \frac{1}{2\pi r_h^2 R^2} \frac{2r_h^6 + (\ell_1^2 + \ell_2^2 + \ell_3^2)r_h^4 - \ell_1^2 \ell_2^2 \ell_3^2}{\prod_{i=1}^3 \sqrt{r_h^2 + \ell_i^2}}.$$

The chemical potentials are directly related to the A^i . In fact, had we subtracted a constant term such that A^i was zero on the black hole horizon, then we could read off the chemical potential by evaluating A^i at the boundary $r \rightarrow \infty$. Instead, we need to subtract off the horizon contribution, yielding

$$\Phi_i = \frac{A^i}{R} \Big|_{r \rightarrow \infty} - \frac{A^i}{R} \Big|_{r=r_h} = -\frac{\ell_i \prod_{j=1}^3 \sqrt{r_h^2 + \ell_j^2}}{R^2 r_h (r_h^2 + \ell_i^2)}.$$

Note that the chemical potential Φ_i vanishes if $\ell_i = 0$.

3. General spinning strings

Keeping track of the full spinning D3-brane metric is a complicated business, and to find interesting spinning string solutions, we need only focus on a six dimensional slice of the full ten dimensions. In particular, we are going to ignore the θ_a directions of (2.1) because

it simplifies the analysis. At the end of the day, the family of string solutions we find that interpolates between the equatorial strings of ref. [2] and the uplifted strings of ref. [1] has only a trivial θ_a dependence. Consider therefore a line element of the form

$$ds^2 = f [-\alpha dt^2 + \beta dr^2 + \gamma dx^2] + \frac{1}{f} \sum_i \epsilon_i (d\psi_i + \phi_i dt)^2 . \quad (3.1)$$

The variables f , α , β , γ , ϵ_i , and ϕ_i are functions of the radial coordinate r , and their values can be read off from the results displayed in the previous section; accordingly, f and ϵ_i also depend on auxiliary angular coordinates θ_a . We will think of this line element as a slice of the spinning D3-brane metric, where we have set the polar angles θ_a to constant values. The equations of motion will typically be satisfied only for special values of the θ_a .

We will look for stationary spinning string solutions that can stretch from the boundary of the space-time to the black hole horizon. We derive the equations of motion for the string from the Nambu-Goto action

$$S = -\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \int d\sigma d\tau \sqrt{-\det G} \quad (3.2)$$

where G_{ab} is the induced metric on the string world-sheet. We take a static gauge where $\tau = t$, $\sigma = r$, and the string extends in the four directions $x(\sigma, \tau)$, $\psi_i(\sigma, \tau)$. We look for stationary solutions and so assume that $\dot{x} = v$ and $\dot{\psi}_i = \omega_i$ are constant. Defining $X = (t, r, x, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3)$ and $U \cdot V = U^\mu V^\nu g_{\mu\nu}$, where $g_{\mu\nu}$ is the space-time metric, we find that

$$\mathcal{L}^2 \equiv -\det G = (\dot{X} \cdot X')^2 - (X')^2 (\dot{X})^2 , \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$(\dot{X})^2 = -\alpha f + f\gamma v^2 + \frac{1}{f} \sum_i \epsilon_i (\phi_i + \omega_i)^2 , \quad (3.4)$$

$$(X')^2 = \beta f + f\gamma (x')^2 + \frac{1}{f} \sum_i \epsilon_i \psi_i'^2 , \quad (3.5)$$

$$\dot{X} \cdot X' = f\gamma v x' + \frac{1}{f} \sum_i \epsilon_i (\omega_i + \phi_i) \psi_i' . \quad (3.6)$$

Recall that the canonical momentum densities associated to the string are

$$\pi_\mu^0 = -\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{(\dot{X} \cdot X')(X^\nu)' - (X')^2 (\dot{X}^\nu)}{\mathcal{L}} , \quad (3.7)$$

$$\pi_\mu^1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} g_{\mu\nu} \frac{(\dot{X} \cdot X')(\dot{X}^\nu) - (\dot{X})^2 (X^\nu)'}{\mathcal{L}} , \quad (3.8)$$

in terms of which the equations of motion for x and ψ_i can be written in the form

$$\partial_\tau \pi_x^0 + \partial_\sigma \pi_x^1 = 0 ; \quad \partial_\tau \pi_{\psi_i}^0 + \partial_\sigma \pi_{\psi_i}^1 = 0 .$$

From these equations and the stationary assumption, it then follows that π_x^1 and $\pi_{\psi_i}^1$,

$$\pi_x^1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial x'} , \quad (3.9)$$

$$\pi_{\psi_i}^1 = -\frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \psi_i'} , \quad (3.10)$$

must be constant. A little bit of algebra also yields the relation

$$\pi_t^1 = -\pi_x^1 v - \sum_i \pi_{\psi_i}^1 \omega_i, \tag{3.11}$$

which can be thought of as an expression of energy conservation: the power being supplied through the endpoint of the string equals the force times the velocity.

Using the fact that π_x^1 and $\pi_{\psi_i}^1$ are constant, we can now in principle solve for x' and ψ_i' , after which the expressions for x' and ψ_i' can be integrated to yield the string profile. In practice, we however need to do some analysis to determine when the system of equations has real roots that allow a string to exist for all r , $r_h < r < \infty$, and therefore leave this question aside for now.

In general, we would like to regulate the behavior of our spinning string by ending it not at the boundary of AdS but at a D-brane at some r_0 large enough such that the string can be considered a classical rather than a quantum object in this curved background. In practice, the precise definition of large enough depends on the details of the metric and string embedding, but for the spinning D3-brane metric (2.1) a sufficient condition is that r_0 be much larger than the other scales in the problem, namely r_h and ℓ_i , or in field theory language that the mass of the quark be large compared to the temperature and the chemical potentials. (See [3] for a more careful analysis of this condition in the case of zero chemical potential.)

There are several different natural boundary conditions to apply to these strings.

1. We attach the string to a D-brane that is not spinning and that does not extend in the ψ_i directions, for which we have introduced a chemical potential. In this case, we should set $\omega_i = 0$. These boundary conditions are compatible with the equatorial strings of ref. [2].
2. We attach the string to a D-brane that extends in the ψ_i directions. The string should feel no force from the D-brane, and we apply Neumann boundary conditions. We will see that these boundary conditions are compatible with the uplifted strings of ref. [1].
3. The D-brane is spinning or has an electric field that causes the string to rotate at some fixed rate ω_i . Such an electric field in the ψ_i directions should correspond to a gradient in the R-charge chemical potential.

We shall return to a discussion of these D-branes in section 5.

From conservation of the worldsheet currents, $\partial_a \pi_\mu^a = 0$, it follows that the string will gain energy, momentum, and R-charge through an endpoint at the D-brane, $r = r_0$, at a rate

$$\frac{dE}{dt} = -\pi_t^1|_{r=r_0} ; \quad \frac{dp}{dt} = \pi_x^1|_{r=r_0} ; \quad \frac{dQ_i}{dt} = \pi_{\psi_i}^1|_{r=r_0} . \tag{3.12}$$

Note that the total energy gain has contributions from both the momentum and R-charge currents through (3.11). In cases (1) and (3), generically the D-brane will apply a force to

the endpoint of the string. In case (2), the solutions satisfy a no force condition in the ψ_i directions; we call such strings no-torque strings.

To explore these different boundary conditions, we will consider two general classes of solutions. In the first class, we explore cases (1), (2), and (3) but only turn on one chemical potential and only allow the string to spin in the ψ_i direction corresponding to the $\phi_i \neq 0$. We call such strings single charge strings. In the second class, we impose the no-torque condition, but allow rotation in all the ψ_i directions.

3.1 Single charge spinning strings

Assuming that the string is spinning in only one of the ψ_i directions, $\psi_1 = \psi$, and that $\phi_2 = \phi_3 = 0$, the equations (3.9) and (3.10) can be massaged into the form:

$$(x')^2 a_1 + 2x'\psi' b_1 + (\psi')^2 c_1 + P^2 \beta I_1 = 0, \quad (3.13)$$

$$(x')^2 a_2 + 2x'\psi' b_2 + (\psi')^2 c_2 + L^2 \beta I_1 = 0, \quad (3.14)$$

where we have defined $P \equiv 2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^1$ and $L \equiv 2\pi\alpha'\pi_\psi^1$ and

$$I_1 = f^2(-\alpha + v^2\gamma) + \epsilon(\phi + \omega)^2. \quad (3.15)$$

The precise form of a_i , b_i and c_i is included in appendix A.

We want to establish a necessary condition for having a real solution for x' and ψ' for all r , $r_h < r < \infty$. The following two quantities will be important in this discussion:

$$I_P = P^2 - f^2\alpha\gamma + \gamma\epsilon(\phi + \omega)^2, \quad (3.16)$$

$$I_L = L^2 - \alpha\epsilon + v^2\gamma\epsilon. \quad (3.17)$$

For the backgrounds of interest, I_1 , I_P and I_L will all be negative for large radius r , far from the horizon r_h , but will be positive for r close to the horizon. Let $I_1(r_1) = 0$, $I_P(r_P) = 0$ and $I_L(r_L) = 0$, where r_L , r_P and r_1 are all larger than the horizon radius r_h .

At the point $r = r_P$, the equation (3.13) reduces to

$$(-P^2 + f^2v^2\gamma^2) \left((\psi')^2 \alpha\epsilon + \frac{P^2\beta}{\gamma} \right) \Big|_{r=r_P} = 0$$

which has no real solution unless $P^2 = f^2v^2\gamma^2|_{r=r_P}$ which in turn implies that $I_1(r_P) = 0$. Similarly, at the point $r = r_L$, the equation (3.14) reduces to

$$(-f^2L^2 + \epsilon^2(\phi + \omega)^2) \left((x')^2 \alpha\gamma + \frac{L^2\beta}{\epsilon} \right) \Big|_{r=r_L} = 0$$

which has no real solution unless $L^2 = \frac{\epsilon^2}{f^2}(\phi + \omega)^2|_{r=r_L}$ which in turn implies that $I_1(r_L) = 0$. As we only expect one real root for I_1 , I_L , and I_P in the range $r_h < r < \infty$, we should take $r_L = r_P = r_1$.

This critical radius $r_c \equiv r_1 = r_P = r_L$ has an interesting physical significance, as was pointed out by refs. [16, 17]. From the point of view of a two-dimensional observer on the world-sheet of the string, there is a black hole horizon at this radius. The induced

worldsheet metric component $G_{\tau\tau} = \dot{X}^2$ is related to I_1 through $fI_1 = \dot{X}^2$. Thus where I_1 vanishes, $G_{\tau\tau}$ also vanishes. We will sometimes refer to this radius as the effective horizon radius.

This necessary condition for the existence of a string stretching from the horizon to the boundary of the space time also tells us the forces required to keep the string stationary. From the above, we can immediately read off

$$P \equiv 2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^1 = \pm f(r_1)\gamma(r_1)v, \quad (3.18)$$

$$L \equiv 2\pi\alpha'\pi_\psi^1 = \pm \frac{\epsilon(r_1)}{f(r_1)}(\phi(r_1) + \omega). \quad (3.19)$$

We can now finally also solve (3.13) and (3.14) to obtain expressions for x' and ψ' . The answers are

$$(x')^2 = \frac{\beta\epsilon}{\alpha\gamma} \frac{(\pm Lv\gamma(\phi + \omega) + P(-\alpha + v^2\gamma))^2}{\gamma\epsilon(L(\phi + \omega) \pm Pv)^2 - L^2f^2\alpha\gamma - P^2\alpha\epsilon - \alpha\gamma\epsilon I_1}, \quad (3.20)$$

$$(\psi')^2 = \frac{\beta\gamma}{\alpha\epsilon} \frac{(\pm L(\epsilon(\phi + \omega)^2 - f^2\alpha) + Pv\epsilon(\phi + \omega))^2}{\gamma\epsilon(L(\phi + \omega) \pm Pv)^2 - L^2f^2\alpha\gamma - P^2\alpha\epsilon - \alpha\gamma\epsilon I_1}. \quad (3.21)$$

The equations for the forces π_x^1 and π_ψ^1 and the profiles x' and ψ' of the single charge string require some remarks. The first is that all of these equations have a dependence on the polar angles θ_a of the five sphere, either directly through the $f(\theta_a, r)$ and $\epsilon(\theta_a, r)$ or indirectly through the θ_a dependence of the location of the roots of I_1 , I_P , and I_L .

For the spinning D3-brane background with only one chemical potential $\phi_1 \neq 0$, the θ_a dependence is easily understood. The functions f and ϵ become independent of the second polar angle θ_2 . Moreover, the equations of motion for the string are satisfied in this single charge case only for $\theta_1 = \pi/2$ or $\theta_1 = 0$.

The case $\theta_1 = 0$ is somewhat degenerate and corresponds to the polar strings of ref. [2]. Here, the ψ circle in which the string can spin shrinks to zero size. The metric coefficient ϵ vanishes at this value of θ_1 as do the parameters L and ω . One sees from (3.13) and (3.14) that ψ' drops out of the equations of motion.

The equatorial case $\theta = \pi/2$ is more intricate. The nonspinning case $\omega = 0$ corresponds to the equatorial strings of ref. [2] while the no-torque case $L = 0$, we argue in section 4, is the uplift of the single charge 5d strings of ref. [1].

Another remark concerns the near horizon behavior, $r \approx r_h$ of the string profile. For the spinning D3-brane metric (2.1), the near horizon behavior of the metric coefficients is given by

$$\alpha(r) = \alpha'(r_h)(r - r_h) + \mathcal{O}(r - r_h)^2; \quad \beta(r) = \frac{\beta_{-1}}{r - r_h} + \mathcal{O}(1). \quad (3.22)$$

Expanding (3.20) and (3.21) near the horizon yields

$$(x')^2 = \frac{v^2\beta}{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}(r - r_h)^{-1}; \quad (\psi')^2 = \frac{(\omega + \phi)^2\beta}{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}(r - r_h)^{-1}. \quad (3.23)$$

Thus, the string profile generically has a logarithmically long tail due to the near horizon behavior of x' and ψ' . The logarithmic divergence from x was already noticed in refs. [3, 4].

The logarithmic divergence in ψ causes the string to wrap the black hole horizon an infinite number of times. Most of the wrappings happen exponentially close to the horizon, hence the red outline of the black hole in figure 1b.

3.2 No-torque strings

In this section, we consider strings spinning in all three ψ_i directions such that the applied force in the angular directions vanishes. For the force applied by the D-brane in the ψ_i directions to vanish, we must set $\pi_{\psi_i}^1 = 0$ at the endpoint of the string, and since $\pi_{\psi_i}^1$ is actually constant, it follows that $\pi_{\psi_i}^1 = 0$ everywhere along the string. This condition gives us a linear relation between ψ'_i and x'

$$\frac{\psi'_i}{\phi_i + \omega_i} = \frac{\gamma v}{-\alpha + \gamma v^2} x', \quad (3.24)$$

which allows us to solve easily for x' . In analogy with eq. (3.20), we obtain

$$(x')^2 = \frac{P^2 \beta}{\alpha \gamma} \frac{(\alpha - v^2 \gamma)^2}{-\alpha \gamma I_1 - P^2 (\alpha - v^2 \gamma)}. \quad (3.25)$$

We may also repeat the analysis of the single charge solutions in the previous section regarding the existence of a real solution all the way from the horizon to the D-brane. Demanding that $\alpha - v^2 \gamma$, $(\omega_i + \phi_i)$, and $(2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^1)^2 - f^2\alpha\gamma$ vanish at the same critical radius r_c , we find that in order to maintain the stationary solution, we need to apply a force at the end of the string amounting to

$$\pi_x^1 = \pm \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} f v \gamma \Big|_{r=r_c}. \quad (3.26)$$

One immediate issue regarding the no torque solutions is the possible polar angle dependence of f , for which we in the case of the spinning D3-brane solution choose $f^2 = \Delta$. The force needed to keep the string stationary appears to depend on the polar angle, leading to an instability towards the configuration requiring the least force, for which the equations of motion are satisfied. As discussed in the single charge case above, two of the special values of the θ_a , for which this happens, are 0 and $\pi/2$. In the case $\ell_1 \neq 0$ but $\ell_2 = \ell_3 = 0$, the force is minimized by taking $\theta_1 = \pi/2$, for which $f(\theta_1=\pi/2) = H_1^{-1/3}$. In another simple case $\ell_1 = 0$ but $\ell_2 = \ell_3 \neq 0$, the force is minimized by taking $\theta_1 = 0$ for which $f(\theta_1=0) = H_2^{-1/6}$. For the equal charges case, $\ell_1 = \ell_2 = \ell_3$, all dependence on the polar angles vanishes.

3.3 Charge, momentum and energy of the spinning strings

In this section we consider the charge, momentum, and energy densities of our strings in various limits in order to try to gain a better understanding of the field theory implications of our solutions. We first consider the momentum and R-charge density of the single charge

spinning strings, and note that from (3.20) and (3.21), we find that

$$(2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^0)^2 = \frac{\beta\gamma\epsilon}{\alpha} \frac{((P^2 - \alpha\gamma f^2)v \pm PL(\phi + \omega))^2}{\gamma\epsilon(L(\phi + \omega) \pm Pv)^2 - L^2 f^2 \alpha\gamma - P^2 \alpha\epsilon - \alpha\gamma\epsilon I_1}, \quad (3.27)$$

$$(2\pi\alpha'\pi_\psi^0)^2 = \frac{\beta\gamma\epsilon}{\alpha} \frac{((L^2 - \alpha\epsilon)(\phi + \omega) \pm PLv)^2}{\gamma\epsilon(L(\phi + \omega) \pm Pv)^2 - L^2 f^2 \alpha\gamma - P^2 \alpha\epsilon - \alpha\gamma\epsilon I_1}. \quad (3.28)$$

We would like to analyze these momentum and charge density expressions to see if the total momentum and charge density of the string is finite. At the horizon $r = r_h$, these densities typically diverge. Recall that the near horizon behavior of the metric coefficients α and β is given by (3.22). Expanding (3.27) and (3.28) near the horizon, we find that

$$(2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^0)^2 = \frac{P^2\beta}{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}(r - r_h)^{-1}; \quad (2\pi\alpha'\pi_\psi^0)^2 = \frac{L^2\beta}{\alpha} + \mathcal{O}(r - r_h)^{-1}.$$

Thus, the total momentum is finite if $P = 0$ and the total R-charge is finite if $L = 0$. Otherwise, both will be logarithmically divergent because of the growth in the corresponding densities near the horizon. Through (3.11), these divergences in the charge and momentum will typically lead (for nonzero ω and v) to a divergence in the total energy as well.

The divergences in the energy can be understood physically. As was pointed out in ref. [3], if we exert a force π_x^1 in the x direction for an infinite amount of time to keep the quark moving at finite velocity, we will have done an infinite amount of work which is now stored in the string. Similarly, if a force π_ψ^1 is required to keep the quark moving in the ψ direction, we expect a similarly divergent contribution to the total energy.

The equatorial case analyzed in ref. [2], where $\pi_\psi^1 \neq 0$ and $\omega = 0$, will not produce a divergent energy contribution because the torque does no work. However, the string will still have a divergent total R-charge. Note that because the R-charge is associated to a global rather than a gauged symmetry in the field theory, there is no Coulombic interaction between R-charges and no electrostatic contribution to the energy from having an infinite amount of R-charge concentrated on a single string. (The polar case analyzed in ref. [2] in contrast is uncharged with respect to the nonzero chemical potential.)

We next consider the momentum and R-charge density of the torqueless strings. Based on the single charge results, we expect to find that the total momentum is divergent but that the R-charge is not. We easily obtain the results

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha\beta\gamma I_1^2}{(-\alpha + v^2\gamma)P^2 - \alpha\gamma I_1}}, \quad (3.29)$$

$$2\pi\alpha'\pi_{\psi_i}^0 = \epsilon_i \sqrt{\frac{\alpha\beta\gamma(\phi_i + \omega_i)^2}{(-\alpha + v^2\gamma)P^2 - \alpha\gamma I_1}}, \quad (3.30)$$

$$2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^0 = v \sqrt{\frac{\beta\gamma(P^2 - \alpha\gamma f^2)^2}{\alpha((-\alpha + v^2\gamma)P^2 - \alpha\gamma I_1)}}, \quad (3.31)$$

where we have used a modified definition of I_1 , namely:

$$I_1 = f^2(-\alpha + v^2\gamma) + \sum_{i=1}^3 \epsilon_i (\phi_i + \omega_i)^2.$$

At the horizon $r = r_h$, one of these densities does in fact diverge. We see that $\pi_{\psi_i}^0$ is finite at $r = r_h$ while π_x^0 diverges as $1/(r - r_h)$. We give more explicit expressions for these densities in the single-charge case, three equal charges case, and the equatorial strings of ref. [2] in appendix B.

On the field theory side, we expect these divergent charge, momentum, and energy densities to be cutoff by physical processes. For example, as was discussed in ref. [3], one can think of a process in which a quark-antiquark pair is separated by an electric field. After a sufficiently long time, the single quark solution cut off at some radius $r \gtrsim r_h$ becomes half the quark-antiquark solution. There is also a $1/N$ suppressed process in which the charge and energy of the quark leaks into the surrounding medium. On the gravity side, the leakage is described by the back reaction of the string on the black hole geometry and was analyzed in the zero chemical potential case in refs. [13, 14].

Now we turn to the task of showing that these torqueless strings are the uplift of the 5d strings considered in ref. [1].

4. Comparison with 5D strings

In ref. [1], dragging strings in a generic, asymptotically AdS geometry were studied. Given some assumptions, we can lift those strings to the spinning strings studied here. First, let us recall these dragging string solutions. We assume a metric of the form

$$ds^2 = -\alpha(r)dt^2 + \beta(r)dr^2 + \gamma(r)dx^2 . \tag{4.1}$$

As $r \rightarrow \infty$, the metric should approach that of AdS_3 with a radius of curvature R :

$$\alpha \rightarrow R^2 r^2 ; \quad \beta \rightarrow \frac{R^2}{r^2} ; \quad \gamma \rightarrow R^2 r^2 . \tag{4.2}$$

The coefficients α , β , and γ here are essentially the same as in (3.1). The space is assumed to have a horizon at $r = r_h$ with α and β of the form (3.22).

We assume the string has a time dependence of the form $\dot{x} = v$, for which the equation of motion reduces to

$$(x')^2 = \frac{\beta P^2(-\alpha + \gamma v^2)}{\gamma \alpha(-\gamma \alpha + P^2)} , \tag{4.3}$$

where again $P = 2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^1$. From the asymptotic form of α and the other metric components, it is clear that the numerator and denominator of this expression for $(x')^2$ will be negative for large r and positive for $r \approx r_h$. To have a string that stretches all the way from $r = r_h$ to the boundary, we must require that the numerator and denominator have a zero in the same place. This condition allows us to solve for π_x^1 :

$$\pi_x^1 = \pm \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} v \gamma(r_c) \tag{4.4}$$

where $-\alpha(r_c) + \gamma(r_c)v^2 = 0$. We make two important points:

1. The location of the critical radius r_c is the same for both the no-torque strings and these dragging strings.

2. The force π_x^1 required to maintain the speed of the no-torque strings (3.26) and the dragging strings is the same provided that $f(r_c) = 1$.

At the end of ref. [1], a specific example of these dragging strings was analyzed, strings in the dimensionally reduced spinning black D3-brane background. The five dimensional metric (2.2) was used for the calculation. Thus, the choice $f^2 = \Delta$ was made. Three cases were considered: (1) $\ell_1 = \ell_2 = \ell_3$; (2) $\ell_1 = 0$ and $\ell_2 = \ell_3 \neq 0$; and (3) $\ell_1 \neq 0$ and $\ell_2 = \ell_3 = 0$. In case (1), for the dimensionally reduced metric employed, $f(r_c) = 1$ and the 5d strings require the same amount of force to be dragged as the no-torque strings. In the other two cases $f(r_c) \neq 1$, and the strings do not uplift properly.

However, it is a choice to set $f^2 = \Delta$. We could absorb Δ into the five dimensional metric and choose $f = 1$. More subtly, if we wanted to maintain the independence of the reduced metric on the auxiliary angular coordinates θ_a , then in case (2), we could define a new f^2 such that

$$f_{(2)}^2 = H\mu_1^2 + \mu_2^2 + \mu_3^2 = H^{1/3}\Delta, \tag{4.5}$$

whereas for case (3), we choose

$$f_{(3)}^2 = \mu_1^2 + H(\mu_2^2 + \mu_3^2) = H^{2/3}\Delta, \tag{4.6}$$

with the corresponding now angle independent shifts in α , β , γ , and ϵ_i .

Morally, this redefinition of f should be analogous to the relation between string frame and Einstein frame in ten dimensional supergravity theories. In the cases where the R-charge chemical potentials are not all equal, scalars in the five dimensional effective supergravity description of the black hole have nontrivial expectation value. In a sense we have not been able to make precise, these nontrivial expectation values should allow one to describe an effective five dimensional string frame metric where $f = 1$.

Both the 5d strings of ref. [1] and the no-torque strings discussed here have an effective horizon at the same radius $r = r_c$, and, if we set $f(r_c) = 1$, require the same amount of force to be dragged, but the two strings will have different profiles. The equations for x' in the two cases are different. For example, as can be seen from (3.25), x' for the no-torque strings depends on I_1 which in turn depends on metric coefficients in the S^5 directions. In contrast, the 5d x' by definition can depend only on the metric coefficients α , β , and γ . It would be interesting to see if this difference in profile has any observable consequences in the field theory, for example in the energy density of the quark wake.

5. D7-brane boundaries

In this section, for simplicity we will assume the string can only spin in one of the ψ directions.

To avoid having infinitely massive strings, we can have the strings stretch from the horizon to a D7-brane located at some large radius $r = r_0$. At this D7-brane, the boundary condition must be consistent with the type of spinning strings. For example, for the torqueless strings, the endpoint of the string must be free to spin around the ψ direction as

depicted in figure 2.² In contrast, for the equatorial strings of ref. [2], the D-brane shown in figures 1b and 1c must exert a force on the string both in the ψ direction to keep the string from spinning and in the x direction to keep the string moving at a constant v . In the degenerate polar string case of ref. [2], the quark is uncharged with respect to the nonzero chemical potential and the relevant ψ circle is vanishingly small.

The D7-brane appropriate for the equatorial strings of ref. [2] was considered for other reasons in ref. [12] and is a generalization of the D7-brane considered by ref. [10] in pure AdS. The D7-brane wraps a variable size S^3 inside the transverse S^5 that shrinks to zero at the D7-brane's point of closest approach to the stack of D3-branes. It is at this point of closest approach $r = r_0$ that it is natural to attach the string to minimize the string's energy. At this point, the ψ angle of the string is fixed. As we work in a large N limit where the D7-brane is infinitely more massive than the string, the D7-brane will not respond to the force from the string in the ψ direction.

The D7-brane for the polar string of ref. [2] has not to our knowledge appeared in the literature, but it involves nothing qualitatively new. It is morally just a rotation of the D7-brane appropriate for the equatorial string although its energetics and profile will be quantitatively different because of the squashing of the S^5 in the black hole geometry.

The D7-brane for the torqueless string requires something new. We consider a pair of parallel D7-branes wrapping variable size S^3 's. Now at the point of closest approach to the stack of D3-branes, the D7-branes develop a neck and merge into each other, which we illustrate in figure 2. The strings can spin freely inside this neck. This configuration is reminiscent of the D8-D4 system considered by Sakai and Sugimoto [15]. Note that the D7-brane configuration is uncharged with respect to the nonzero chemical potential while the string, according to (3.28), will have finite R-charge. One way of understanding why the string here does not have infinite R-charge is that the D7-branes, being uncharged, have no means of supplying it.

To explain these D7-branes, we work first in pure $AdS_5 \times S^5$ and then discuss briefly the generalization to the spinning black D3-brane background. Recall the metric in this pure case is

$$ds^2 = h(r)^{-1/2}(-dt^2 + d\mathbf{x}^2) + h(r)^{1/2}\delta_{ij}dy^i dy^j \tag{5.1}$$

where $i = 1, \dots, 6$, $r^2 = \sum_i (y^i)^2$, and $h(r) = R^4/r^4$. As an ansatz, we take the D7-brane to fill the Minkowski space directions and four of the directions in the transverse \mathbb{R}^6 . As a result, the D7-brane will not feel the warp factor, and it is clear that a simple embedding that solves the equations of motion is to take two of the y^i constant, leading to a D7-brane that wraps a vanishing S^3 at the point of closest approach to the origin. We rewrite the metric on \mathbb{R}^6 as

$$ds_{\mathbb{R}^6}^2 = dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\psi^2 + \cos^2\theta d\Omega_3^2) \tag{5.2}$$

where $d\Omega_3^2$ is the line element on a unit S^3 . In these coordinates, taking two y^i constant amounts to setting ψ and $r \sin\theta$ constant. Indeed, when r is smallest, $\theta = \pi/2$ and the S^3 shrinks away.

²Another possibility is that the D-brane be allowed to rotate with the string. It would be interesting to see if such spinning D-branes could be constructed.

The solution with a neck can be obtained as follows. Let $\chi = r \cos \theta$ and $\xi = r \sin \theta$. Assuming that $\psi = \text{const}$, the Lagrangian for the embedding $\xi(\chi)$ is

$$\mathcal{L} = -\chi^3((\xi')^2 + 1)^{1/2}$$

leading to the solution

$$\xi = \int_C^\chi \frac{C^3 dx}{\sqrt{x^6 - C^6}} + \xi_0 .$$

For $C = 0$, we recover the $y^i = \text{const}$ solution. However, for $C \neq 0$, we get a pair of D7-branes joined by a neck, inside of which a string might spin. This curve $\xi(\chi)$ gives the profile of one of the D7-branes. The other D7-brane joins smoothly onto this curve, and its profile is obtained by flipping the sign of the integral.

There are two masses and a chiral condensate associated with this necked D-brane configuration. We can read off these numbers from the asymptotic expansion of ξ at large χ ,

$$\xi = aC + \xi_0 + \frac{C^3}{2\chi^2} + \dots$$

where

$$a \equiv \int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^6 - 1}} = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}\Gamma(1/3)}{\Gamma(-1/6)} = 0.70109\dots$$

The first term in the expansion gives the mass of the hypermultiplet corresponding to one of the D7-branes, $m_+ \sim aC + \xi_0$. The other mass is $m_- \sim -aC + \xi_0$. The second term in the expansion is proportional to the chiral condensate, $\langle q\bar{q} \rangle \sim C^3$.

To see how the string can spin inside this D7-brane pair, note that inside the neck, if we set $\xi_0 = 0$, then when $\chi = C$, the polar angle $\theta = 0$ vanishes and the S^3 wrapped by the D7-brane pair is large. The string is free to spin inside this S^3 .

Unfortunately, this solution is higher in energy than the pair of D7-branes without such a neck. Indeed, reinterpreting \mathcal{L} as an energy density for our static configuration,

$$\Delta V = \lim_{\Lambda \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_C^\Lambda \frac{\chi^6}{\sqrt{\chi^6 - C^6}} d\chi - \int_0^\Lambda \chi^3 d\chi \right) = \frac{C^4 \sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(-2/3)}{6\Gamma(-1/6)} > 0 .$$

By continuity, we expect that this D7-brane pair with neck configuration will continue to exist for small temperature T and chemical potential Φ . Also by continuity, given that the D7-brane pair with neck is unstable at the origin of the ΦT plane, we expect the D7-brane pair with neck will remain unstable in a small region around the origin. The full stability analysis will need to be done numerically, and we leave such an analysis for the future.

6. Stability analysis of spinning strings

In this section, we begin an analysis of the stability of the single charge string described by eqs. (3.20)–(3.21) with respect to small fluctuations. The main purpose of this paper is to explain the discrepancy between the strings of refs. [1] and [2], and a full stability

analysis is beyond our scope. However, the fact that the fluctuations we consider are stable gives us confidence that both the equatorial strings of ref. [2] and the no-torque strings of ref. [1] have meaningful field theory counterparts in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at nonzero temperature and R-charge chemical potential. Moreover, these fluctuations may be useful eventually in calculating momentum and R-charge two-point correlation functions for the corresponding heavy quarks à la refs. [16] and [17].³

We will consider fluctuations only in the directions x and ψ in which the string is moving, and in a direction we call θ , which may be taken to be, for example, θ_1 of the spinning D3-brane metric (2.1). Because of the θ fluctuations, we need a slight generalization of our generic metric (3.1),

$$ds^2 = f [-\alpha dt^2 + \beta dr^2 + \gamma dx^2] + \eta d\theta^2 + \frac{\epsilon}{f}(d\psi + \phi dt)^2. \quad (6.1)$$

To obtain an effective Lagrangian for the fluctuations, we expand \mathcal{L} (3.3) to second order in δx , $\delta\psi$ and $\delta\theta$. The first order terms will vanish because we evaluate \mathcal{L} at a solution to the equations of motion. Using eqs. (3.20)–(3.21), the resulting second order contribution is

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^2 \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{2\mathcal{L}_0} \left(I_L (\delta\psi')^2 + 2(LP - v\gamma\epsilon(\phi + \omega))\delta\psi'\delta x' + I_P (\delta x')^2 + I_1 \frac{\eta}{f} (\delta\theta')^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{\mathcal{L}_0 f^2}{2I_1^2} \left(I_L (\delta\dot{\psi})^2 + 2(LP - v\gamma\epsilon(\phi + \omega))\delta\dot{\psi}\delta\dot{x} + I_P (\delta\dot{x})^2 + I_1 \frac{\eta}{f} (\delta\dot{\theta})^2 \right) \\ & + \frac{-f^2 Lv\gamma + P\epsilon(\phi + \omega)}{I_1} (\delta\psi'\delta\dot{x} - \delta\dot{\psi}\delta x') \\ & + \frac{\mathcal{L}_0}{2\epsilon I_1} \left(I_L f (\partial_\theta^2 f) + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} (\partial_\theta^2 \epsilon) (-f^2 L^2 + \epsilon^2 (\phi + \omega)^2) \right) (\delta\theta)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (6.2)$$

where

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = \frac{-\sqrt{\alpha\beta\gamma\epsilon}I_1}{\sqrt{\gamma\epsilon(L(\phi + \omega) \pm Pv)^2 - L^2 f^2 \alpha\gamma - P^2 \alpha\epsilon - \alpha\gamma\epsilon I_1}}. \quad (6.3)$$

The time derivatives, denoted by a $\dot{}$, are with respect to a new time $t \rightarrow t + F(r)$ where $F'(r) = (X' \cdot \dot{X})/\dot{X}^2$. This redefinition eliminates cross-terms of the form $\delta\dot{x}\delta x'$ and makes manifest the effective horizon on the string worldsheet at $r = r_c$. A similar redefinition was made in refs. [16] and [17]. Note that in general the δx and $\delta\psi$ fluctuations are coupled. Also, there is an implicit assumption here that we evaluate the Lagrangian at $\theta = \pi/2$, where the equation of motion for θ is satisfied for the spinning D3-brane metric (2.1).⁴

³Similar stability analyses have been carried out before for mesonic solutions where both ends of the string touch the D7-brane [18]. The stability analysis here is slightly more involved because the effective horizon on the string makes the problem non-Hermitian.

⁴Instead of interpreting $\delta\theta$ as a fluctuation in the polar angle of the string, one may also interpret $\delta\theta$ as a fluctuation in the gauge theory directions perpendicular to the direction of motion. In this case, the $(\delta\theta)^2$ term in the action must be taken to vanish and η reinterpreted as the g_{xx} metric component.

6.1 Equatorial string fluctuations

We now specialize to the equatorial solution of ref. [2]. Using the fact that $\omega = 0$ and plugging in the relevant values of P and L from eq. (B.14), one finds

$$\delta^2 \mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} \left[\frac{1}{\dot{X}_0^2} \left(\frac{r^2}{2R^2} (\delta \dot{x})^2 + \frac{R^2}{2} (1-v^2) ((\delta \dot{\psi})^2 + (\delta \dot{\theta})^2) \right) - \frac{\dot{X}_0^2}{1-v^2} \left(\frac{r^2}{2R^2} (\delta x')^2 + \frac{R^2}{2} (1-v^2) ((\delta \psi')^2 + (\delta \theta')^2) \right) \right], \quad (6.4)$$

where

$$\dot{X}_0^2 = \frac{r_h^2 (r_h^2 + \ell^2) - r^4 (1-v^2)}{r^2 R^2} \quad (6.5)$$

and, quite remarkably, all cross terms have vanished.

The fluctuations in the ψ and θ directions are simple to analyze and reveal no instabilities. As we can see from the fluctuation Lagrangian, the equations of motion for $\delta\psi$ and $\delta\theta$ are identical. Moreover, these fluctuation equations can be solved by plane waves. By defining a new radial coordinate r_* such that $dr_* = -dr/\dot{X}_0^2$, we find that $\delta\psi \sim \delta\theta \sim e^{ikr_* - i\omega t}$, where the wave vector satisfies the modified dispersion relation $k^2 = (1-v^2)\omega^2$. In terms of this new radial coordinate, the position of the effective horizon of the string $r = r_1$ becomes $r_* \rightarrow -\infty$.

The boundary conditions are different for the fluctuations in these two angular directions. We take this single charge string to end on the D7-brane of ref. [12] described in the Introduction and section 5, a cartoon of which is drawn in figures 1b and c. For the ψ fluctuations, we take Dirichlet boundary conditions at the D7-brane because the D7-brane lies at a constant value of ψ . In the $r\theta$ plane, the brane on the other hand lies along a curve $r(\theta)$; at the point where the string attaches to the D7-brane, by symmetry the derivative of $r'(\theta)$ vanishes and to quadratic order in the fluctuations, we may take the boundary conditions to be Neumann in the θ direction. At the effective horizon of the string $r_* \rightarrow -\infty$, we take causal boundary conditions where the waves pass into the horizon. Given the plane wave nature of the solutions and these relatively tame boundary conditions, there can be no instability in the θ or ψ directions.

The fluctuations in δx were already studied in ref. [3]. Taking a time dependence of the form $e^{-i\omega t}$, we rewrite the equation of motion for δx as

$$(1-y^{-4}) \partial_y (y^4 (1-y^{-4}) \partial_y \delta x) + w^2 \delta x = 0, \quad (6.6)$$

where we have introduced $w^2 \equiv R^4 \omega^2 / [r_1^2 (1-v^2)]$ and $y \equiv r/r_1$. We again impose ingoing boundary conditions at the effective horizon $r = r_1$ and Neumann boundary conditions at the D7-brane $r = r_0$. Precisely this same differential equation governs the fluctuations of the straight $v = 0$ string at zero chemical potential and was studied in detail in section 3 of ref. [3] where no instabilities were found. The smallest quasinormal mode is purely imaginary and lies in the lower half of the complex ω plane. With our assumed time dependence, quasinormal modes in the lower half of the complex plane cannot lead to instabilities. The higher quasinormal modes will typically have even more negative imaginary parts, as we

have indeed been able to observe numerically. It turns out fluctuations of the string in the gauge theory directions orthogonal to the direction of motion are also governed by (6.6). Thus we expect no instabilities for these fluctuations either.

Using the results in appendix C, we can be more rigorous. We define a new radial variable r_* such that $dy/dr_* = y^2(1-y^{-4})$ and we rescale the fluctuations $y \delta x(y) = \delta\chi(r_*)$. With these changes, the equation (6.6) becomes a Schrödinger problem

$$(-\partial_{r_*}^2 + 2y^{-6}(y^8 - 1)) \delta\chi = w^2 \delta\chi. \quad (6.7)$$

The potential function for this Schrödinger problem vanishes at $y = 1$ or equivalently at $r_* \rightarrow -\infty$. Given the rescaling by y , the outgoing boundary conditions for $\delta x(y)$ remain outgoing boundary conditions for $\delta\chi(r_*)$. However, the Neumann boundary conditions for δx become more complicated mixed boundary conditions for $\delta\chi$, namely $\delta\chi'(r_*) = \text{const} \delta\chi(r_*)$, but which are still self-adjoint.

In appendix C, we give a proof that given these conditions on the potential and boundary conditions on $\delta\chi$, stability amounts to proving the absence of bound states for the potential $V(r_*)$. Given the monotonic increasing nature of $V(r_*)$, there are clearly no such bound states and the fluctuations are stable.

6.2 No-torque string fluctuations

For the single charge no-torque solution of eqs. (3.20)–(3.21), it is a relatively simple task to rewrite eq. (6.2) in the form

$$\begin{aligned} \delta^2 \mathcal{L} = & -\frac{1}{2\mathcal{L}_0} \frac{r_1^2 + \ell^2}{r^2(r_1^2 + \ell^2) + r_1^4} \left[\frac{r^2(r^2(r_1^2 + \ell^2) + r_1^2(r_1^2 + v^2\ell^2))}{(1-v^2)(r_1^2 + \ell^2)R^2} \left\{ \dot{X}_0^2 (\delta x')^2 - \frac{\mathcal{L}_0^2}{\dot{X}_0^2} (\delta \dot{x})^2 \right\} \right. \\ & + R^2(r^2 + r_1^2 + \ell^2) \left\{ \dot{X}_0^2 (\delta \psi')^2 - \frac{\mathcal{L}_0^2}{\dot{X}_0^2} (\delta \dot{\psi})^2 \right\} + \frac{2v\omega R^2 r^2}{1-v^2} \left\{ \dot{X}_0^2 \delta x' \delta \psi' - \frac{\mathcal{L}_0^2}{\dot{X}_0^2} \delta \dot{x} \delta \dot{\psi} \right\} \left. \right] \\ & + \frac{v\omega r_1^2(r^2 - r_1^2)}{r^2 \dot{X}_0^2} \left\{ \delta \dot{x} \delta \psi' - \delta x' \delta \dot{\psi} \right\} - \frac{R^2}{2} \left\{ \frac{\dot{X}_0^2}{\mathcal{L}_0} (\delta \theta')^2 - \frac{\mathcal{L}_0}{\dot{X}_0^2} (\delta \dot{\theta})^2 \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}_0 V(\delta \theta)^2. \quad (6.8) \end{aligned}$$

Here, the various functions have the forms

$$\omega = -\frac{\ell r_1}{R^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-v^2}{r_1^2 + \ell^2}}, \quad V = -\frac{\ell^2(2r_1^2 + \ell^2)}{(r_1^2 + \ell^2)r^2 + r_1^4}, \quad (6.9)$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = \frac{\sqrt{1-v^2}((r_1^2 + \ell^2)r^2 + r_1^4)}{\sqrt{(r_1^2 + \ell^2)((r_1^2 + \ell^2)(r^2 + r_1^2)^2 + \ell^4 r^2 + v^2 r_1^2 \ell^2 (r_1^2 + \ell^2))}}, \quad (6.10)$$

$$\dot{X}_0^2 = -\frac{(1-v^2)(r^2 - r_1^2)((r_1^2 + \ell^2)r^2 + r_1^4)}{R^2(r_1^2 + \ell^2)r^2}. \quad (6.11)$$

We analyze fluctuations in the θ direction. The equation of motion becomes very simple to analyze after defining a new radial coordinate r_* where $dr_* = -\mathcal{L}_0 dr / \dot{X}_0^2$, as it can be written as

$$-\frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_*^2} \delta\theta + \frac{\ell^2(\ell^2 + 2r_1^2)(1-v^2)}{r^2 R^2(\ell^2 + r_1^2)} \left(1 - \frac{r_1^2}{r^2}\right) \delta\theta = -\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \delta\theta. \quad (6.12)$$

Assuming a time dependence of the form $\delta\theta \sim e^{-i\omega t}$, this partial differential equation reduces to a Schrödinger problem with energy $E = \omega^2$ and potential $V \sim r^{-2}(1 - r_1^2/r^2)$. Now the string is taken to end on the D7-brane pictured in figure 2. The boundary conditions are Neumann at the D7-brane and ingoing at the effective horizon. Although the eigenfunctions will no longer be plane waves, from the bounded form of the potential and the boundary conditions, it is clear there can be no instability from fluctuations in the θ direction. Indeed our numerical analysis revealed quasinormal modes only in the lower half of the complex ω plane.

More rigorously, we can invoke the results of appendix C. The potential V is a bump function that goes to zero both as $r \rightarrow r_1$ and as $r \rightarrow \infty$. We cut off the potential at some large r_0 with a D7-brane which presents the possibility of having some long lived state that is trapped between the D7-brane and the top of the bump. However, since the potential at the horizon $r = r_1$ is always lower than the potential at $r = r_0$, such a state can at most be metastable and cannot be a bound state. The absence of bound states of V proves the fluctuations are stable. The behavior of the fluctuations in the gauge theory directions orthogonal to the direction of motion are governed by a differential equation qualitatively similar to (6.12). The potential function appears to be a similar type of bump function, but we have not analyzed it in full generality.

Although the fluctuations we have analyzed revealed no instabilities, we have not done a complete stability analysis of all of our various strings. In fact, there are some glaring omissions. We would like to be able to analyze the δx - $\delta\psi$ system of equations for this no-torque string. Thus far, we have found no simple approach to decoupling the equations, but we hope to return to this case numerically in the future. Fluctuations around the polar string of ref. [2] promise to be very interesting because in this case the small fluctuations can rotate about the ψ direction and leave open the possibility of super-radiant instabilities.

7. Discussion

At finite R-charge chemical potential, the drag force experienced by a heavy probe quark in the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM plasma depends on the details of the dual geometry transverse to the asymptotically AdS_5 part. The transverse geometry at finite R-charge chemical potential is a squashed S^5 . Depending on how the string is oriented in the squashed S^5 , for example whether it is a polar or an equatorial string, and depending on how the string is moving in the S^5 , for example whether it is spinning or not, the drag force will be different.

Much of the dependence on the transverse geometry can be understood from the field theory. As was discussed in the Introduction, the polar strings correspond to single quarks in massive $\mathcal{N} = 2$ hypermultiplets that are not charged under the chemical potential, while the equatorial strings come from $\mathcal{N} = 2$ hypermultiplets that are. The D7-branes used to anchor the no-torque strings are unstable and their field theory interpretation unclear, yet the geometry is reminiscent of the Sakai-Sugimoto model [15] where the field theory has a broken chiral symmetry and a nonzero chiral condensate.

One could have hoped that fundamental heavy probes of nonabelian plasmas would exhibit universal or quasi-universal behavior. Such universality leaves the door open for

the exciting possibility that what we learn about $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in the strongly interacting limit might also hold true for QCD at temperatures not too much above the deconfinement transition. In light of such a possibility, the dependence of the drag force on the S^5 is bad news. Other gauge/gravity dualities will have different transverse geometries and correspondingly different drag forces.

Despite the dependence on the S^5 , the formula (3.18) for the drag force is in a peculiar sense universal. The result states that the drag force is

$$\pi_x^1 = \frac{1}{2\pi\alpha'} g_{xx}(r_1)v, \tag{7.1}$$

where $g_{xx}(r_1)$ is the xx -metric component of the geometry evaluated at the effective horizon of the string. The entropy of a black hole is proportional to its area, and in this translationally invariant setting, the entropy density would scale as $(g_{xx}(r_h))^{d-1}$ for a field theory in d dimensions. We speculate that there is a sense in which $g_{xx}(r_1)$ can be thought of as an entropy-like quantity associated to the probe heavy quark. Indeed, as was pointed out in ref. [1], in the limit $v \rightarrow 0$, the black hole horizon and the effective string horizon coincide, $r_1 \rightarrow r_h$; in this limit, $g_{xx}(r_1)$ is related to the entropy density of the field theory itself.⁵

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A. Spinning string formulae

The expressions a_i , b_i , and c_i determining the two quadratic forms of (3.13) and 3.14) are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= \gamma(-\alpha f^2 + \epsilon(\phi + \omega)^2)I_P, \\ b_1 &= -v\gamma\epsilon(\phi + \omega)I_P, \\ c_1 &= \epsilon(P^2(-\alpha + v^2\gamma) + \epsilon\gamma^2v^2(\phi + \omega)^2), \\ a_2 &= \gamma(L^2(-\alpha f^2 + \epsilon(\phi + \omega)^2) + \epsilon^2\gamma v^2(\phi + \omega)^2), \\ b_2 &= -v\gamma\epsilon(\phi + \omega)I_L, \\ c_2 &= -\epsilon(\alpha - v^2\gamma)I_L. \end{aligned}$$

⁵This formula (7.1) has appeared before for 5d strings as eq. (17) of ref. [19]. A similar behavior for the drag force was observed in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM at nonzero baryon chemical potential [20].

The determinants of these quadratic forms are

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 c_1 - b_1^2 &= -P^2 \alpha \gamma \epsilon I_1 I_P, \\ a_2 c_2 - b_2^2 &= -L^2 \alpha \gamma \epsilon I_1 I_L. \end{aligned}$$

From the determinants, we see that the quadratic forms will have eigenvalues of opposite sign when $r < r_{\min} \equiv \min(r_1, r_P, r_L)$ and also when $r > r_{\max} \equiv \max(r_1, r_P, r_L)$.

B. Special cases for the charge and momentum densities

B.1 Single charge, no-torque case

In the single charge case where $\ell_1 \equiv \ell$, $\phi_1 \equiv \phi$ and all other ℓ_i 's and ϕ_i 's vanish, we can give explicit expressions for the charge and momentum densities and the total charge. In this case, the minimal force condition implies $\theta_1 = \pi/2$, and all other angles with the exception of ψ_1 decouple. We can use the spinning D3-brane metric (2.1) to write these densities in their explicit forms. Taking $f^2 = \Delta$ as above, the effective horizon r_1 is straightforwardly solved from the condition $(\alpha - v^2 \gamma)|_{r=r_1} = 0$, producing

$$2r_1^2 = \sqrt{\frac{(\ell^2 + 2r_h^2)^2 - \ell^4 v^2}{1 - v^2}} - \ell^2; \quad r_h^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\ell^2 + \sqrt{\ell^4 + 4r_1^2(r_1^2 + \ell^2)(1 - v^2)} \right), \quad (\text{B.1})$$

and from here it is easy to find the values of P and ω

$$P = f \gamma v|_{r=r_1} = \frac{v r_1^2}{R^2}, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

$$\omega = -\phi|_{r=r_1} = -\sqrt{\frac{(1 - v^2)r_1^2}{r_1^2 + \ell^2}} \frac{\ell}{R^2}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

Using these results, we then find

$$2\pi\alpha' \pi_\psi^0 = \frac{\ell R^2 r_1}{\sqrt{r_1^2(r^2 + r_1^2)^2 + \ell^4(r^2 + v^2 r_1^2) + \ell^2((r^2 + r_1^2)^2 + v^2 r_1^4)}}, \quad (\text{B.4})$$

$$\pi_x^0 = -\frac{v r^2(r^2(\ell^2 + r_1^2 + r^2) + \ell^2 v^2 r_1^2)}{\ell R^2 r_1(r^2(\ell^2 + r^2) - (1 - v^2)r_1^2(\ell^2 + r_1^2))} \sqrt{\frac{\ell^2 + r_1^2}{1 - v^2}} \pi_\psi^0. \quad (\text{B.5})$$

To obtain the physical charge density and momentum of the quark on the gauge theory side, we must integrate the above expressions over r from the horizon, r_h , all the way to the flavor brane, which here for simplicity is assumed to lie at $r = \infty$. After some straightforward algebra, we obtain for the former

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi\alpha' \int_{r_h}^{\infty} dr \pi_\psi^0 &= i\sqrt{2}\ell R^2 r_1 \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{X_-}} \text{F} \left[i \operatorname{arcsinh} \sqrt{\frac{Z}{X_+}}, \frac{X_+}{X_-} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \operatorname{sign}[(X_+ - X_-)^2] \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{X_-}} \text{K} \left[\frac{X_+}{X_-} \right] - \frac{1}{\sqrt{X_+}} \text{K} \left[\frac{X_-}{X_+} \right] \right) \right\}, \quad (\text{B.6}) \end{aligned}$$

where K and F are, respectively, the complete and incomplete elliptic integrals of the first kind, and where we have defined

$$X_{\pm} \equiv \ell^4 + 2\ell^2 r_1^2 + 2r_1^4 \pm \ell \sqrt{\ell^2(\ell^2 + 2r_1^2)^2 - 4r_1^2(\ell^2 + r_1^2)^2 v^2}, \quad (\text{B.7})$$

$$Z \equiv (\ell^2 + r_1^2) \left(-\ell^2 + \sqrt{(\ell^2 + 2r_1^2)^2 - 4r_1^2(\ell^2 + r_1^2)v^2} \right). \quad (\text{B.8})$$

For the latter, the behavior near the horizon on the other hand reveals the logarithmic singularity discussed earlier, as the expression of π_x^0 in eq. (B.5) can be written in the form

$$2\pi\alpha'\pi_x^0 = \frac{\text{const}}{r - r_h} + \mathcal{O}((r - r_h)^0).$$

B.2 Equal charges, no-torque case

For three equal R charges, $\ell_i = \ell \forall i$, it is easy to see that the minimal force condition enforces no constraints on the angles θ_i . We are therefore free to again choose $\theta_1 = \pi/2$, in which case all other angles with the exception of ψ_1 decouple. The results of eqs. (3.29)–(3.31) naturally continue to hold, but now we obtain as the relation between the actual and effective horizons

$$r_h \left(1 + \frac{\ell^2}{r_h^2} \right)^{3/4} = (1 - v^2)^{1/4} r_1 \left(1 + \frac{\ell^2}{r_1^2} \right)^{3/4} \quad (\text{B.9})$$

and for the expressions of the parameters P and ω

$$P = f\gamma v|_{r=r_1} = \frac{v(\ell^2 + r_1^2)}{R^2}, \quad (\text{B.10})$$

$$\omega = -\phi|_{r=r_1} = -\frac{\ell\sqrt{1-v^2}}{R^2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{\ell^2}{r_1^2}}. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

The conjugate momenta now read

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{\psi}^0 &= \ell R^2 r_1 r \sqrt{\ell^2 + r_1^2} \times \left((1 - v^2) \ell^{10} - (2v^2 + 1) r_1^2 \ell^8 \right. \\ &\quad \left. - r_1^2 ((4 - v^2) r^2 + (1 + v^2) r_1^2) \ell^6 - r^2 r_1^2 (r^2 - 2(1 + v^2) r_1^2) \ell^4 \right. \\ &\quad \left. + r^2 r_1^4 (4r^2 + (v^2 + 4) r_1^2) \ell^2 + r^2 r_1^4 (r^2 + r_1^2)^2 \right)^{-1/2}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.12})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_x^0 &= -\frac{v r_1 (\ell^2 + r^2)^2}{\ell R^2 \sqrt{(1 - v^2)(\ell^2 + r_1^2)}} \pi_{\psi}^0 \\ &\quad \times \left(-\ell^6 + 3r^2 r_1^2 \ell^2 + v^2 (\ell^2 + r_1^2)^2 \ell^2 + r^2 r_1^4 + r^4 r_1^2 \right) \\ &\quad \times \left(r^2 v^2 (\ell^2 + r_1^2)^3 + (r^2 - r_1^2) (-\ell^6 + r^2 r_1^4 + r^2 (3\ell^2 + r^2) r_1^2) \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.13})$$

These expressions are difficult to integrate analytically, but we again observe that only the former is finite (and integrable) from r_h to infinity, while π_x^0 has a logarithmic singularity at $r = r_h$.

B.3 Single charge non-spinning case

When both $\pi_{\psi_i}^1 \neq 0$ and $\omega_i \neq 0$, we expect there to be a divergent contribution to the energy because an infinite amount of work has gone into dragging the string in the angular ψ_i direction. The case analyzed in ref. [2], where $\pi_{\psi_i}^1 \neq 0$ and $\omega_i = 0$, will on the other hand not produce a divergent energy contribution because the torque does no work. However, it will still produce a divergence in the total R-charge, as we now show. In ref. [2], two classical solutions for strings rotating in D3-brane backgrounds were found, one corresponding to a polar ($\theta_1 = 0$) and the other to an equatorial ($\theta_1 = \pi/2$) case. For the first one, one trivially obtains $\pi_\psi^0 = 0$ — implying that the solution has zero R charge density. Using (3.18) and (3.19), we on the other hand find for the latter

$$P = \frac{vr_h \sqrt{r_h^2 + \ell^2}}{R^2 \sqrt{1 - v^2}}; \quad L = \ell \sqrt{1 - v^2}, \quad (\text{B.14})$$

from which we obtain the non-trivial densities

$$\mathcal{L} = \sqrt{1 - v^2}, \quad (\text{B.15})$$

$$\pi_\psi^0 = \frac{\ell R^2 r_h^2 \sqrt{1 - v^2} \sqrt{1 + \ell^2/r_h^2}}{(r^2 + r_h^2 + \ell^2)(r^2 - r_h^2)}, \quad (\text{B.16})$$

$$\pi_x^0 = \frac{vr^2(r^2 + \ell^2)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2}(r^2 + r_h^2 + \ell^2)(r^2 - r_h^2)}. \quad (\text{B.17})$$

Indeed, there is a logarithmic singularity in the total momentum and R-charge from the expressions for π_ψ^0 and π_x^0 at the horizon.

C. Quasinormal modes and instabilities

The results in this section are logically independent from the rest of the paper but useful for making the arguments in our stability analysis of the spinning strings simpler and shorter. The results are not new⁶ and perhaps not so well known. We wish to show two things. First, a second order differential operator of the form

$$(-\partial_r^2 + P(r)\partial_r + Q(r))\psi(r) = \omega^2 F(r)^2 \psi(r), \quad (\text{C.1})$$

can be rewritten in the form

$$(-\partial_\rho^2 + V(\rho))\phi(\rho) = \omega^2 \phi(\rho). \quad (\text{C.2})$$

This result is straightforwardly obtained by redefining $\psi(r) = e^{h(\rho)}\phi(\rho)$ where $d\rho/dr = F(r)$. By taking

$$\partial_\rho h(\rho) = \frac{PF - F'}{2F^2},$$

⁶Similar results are reviewed in ref. [21] for example.

the first order derivative ∂_ρ in (C.2) is forced to vanish and the potential function becomes

$$V(\rho) = \frac{1}{F^2} \left(Q + \frac{1}{4}P^2 - \frac{1}{2}P' - \frac{3}{4}\frac{(F')^2}{F^2} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{F''}{F} \right), \quad (\text{C.3})$$

where $F' = \partial_r F$ and $P' = \partial_r P$.

To formulate the next result, we need to make some further assumptions about the boundary conditions satisfied by $\phi(\rho)$ and the nature of $V(\rho)$. We assume that

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow -\infty} V(\rho) = 0,$$

and that $V(\rho)$ is real, smooth, and finite on the domain $-\infty < \rho < \rho_0$. In the $\rho \rightarrow -\infty$ limit, $\phi(\rho)$ becomes a plane wave:

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow -\infty} \phi(\rho) \sim e^{ikx}$$

where $k^2 = \omega^2$. In this limit, we define a group velocity for the plane wave $v_g = d\omega/dk = \pm 1$. We would like the plane wave to be outgoing, i.e. to be traveling to more negative ρ and hence choose $v_g = -1$ and $\omega = -k$. Given these non-Hermitian boundary conditions, the allowed eigenvalues of our differential operator will in general be complex.

At the other end of the domain $\rho = \rho_0$, we would like to choose self-adjoint boundary conditions. Two simple choices are of course Neumann $\phi'(\rho_0) = 0$ and Dirichlet $\phi(\rho_0) = 0$. However in general we need only require that $\phi'(\rho_0)/\phi(\rho_0)$ be constant.

Given these boundary conditions and assumptions on $V(\rho)$, we will demonstrate that provided $V(\rho)$ has no bound states, all the eigenvalues of our second order differential operator (C.2) must lie in the lower complex ω half plane. We attempt a proof by contradiction and assume the existence of an ω in the upper half plane but no bound states of $V(\rho)$. Then the outgoing boundary condition implies that the plane wave $e^{-i\omega x}$ will be exponentially damped at large negative x . This damping means that the eigenfunction $\phi(\rho)$ is L^2 normalizable.

We know how to analyze this second order differential operator (C.2) for L^2 normalizable eigenfunctions. With self-adjoint boundary conditions at $\rho = \rho_0$, we have a Schrödinger problem; the operator is clearly self-adjoint and all eigenvalues ω^2 must be real and negative. Thus the corresponding ω will lie on the imaginary axis. By assumption, this ω must have positive imaginary part. But these eigenvalues are precisely the bound states of $V(\rho)$ which we assumed did not exist.⁷

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