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Wilson lines in AdS/dCFT

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ABSTRACT

We consider the expectation value of Wilson lines in two defect versions of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, both with supersymmetry completely broken, where one is described in terms of an integrable boundary state, the other one not. For both cases, imposing a certain double scaling limit, we find agreement to two leading orders between the expectation values calculated from respectively the field theory- and the string theory side of the AdS/dCFT correspondence.

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1. Introduction

Understanding the interplay between supersymmetry and integrability in the AdS/CFT correspondence might hold the key to understanding the deeper reason for the integrability of the systems involved. Motivated by such considerations we will be pursuing a line of investigation which involves breaking the supersymmetry of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in a simple way by introducing a domain wall, a codimension one defect, separating two regions of space-time with different vacuum expectation values (vevs) for the scalar fields. To be more precise, we will assign vevs in a particular way to either five or to all six of the scalar fields on one side of the defect while keeping the vevs zero on the other side. In the language of integrability the defect can be described as a matrix product state or a boundary state [1] and for one of the set-ups the boundary state has been found to be integrable [2], for the other one not [3], where the notion of integrability of a matrix product state was introduced in [4]. The string theory duals of these defect CFTs are two D3-D7 probe brane systems, named I and II, with non-vanishing background gauge field flux and instanton number respectively, cf. Table 1.

Our aim will be to calculate a non-local observable, the expectation value of a Wilson line, running parallel to the defect, both

from the gauge theory- and the string theory perspective. A double scaling limit, invented for a related supersymmetric D3-D5 probe brane set-up in [5] and generalized to the two relevant D3-D7 probe brane set-ups in [6] will allow us to compare the results of the two calculations. We remark that the gauge theory calculations are rather involved due to the non-vanishing vevs which mix color as well as flavor components of the $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM fields but the perturbative framework necessary for the calculations has been set up in [7] and [8].

Earlier studies of Wilson loops in domain wall versions of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM have been limited to the supersymmetric and integrable case of the D3-D5 probe brane system. For the D3-D5 case using the perturbative set-up developed in [9,10], agreement between gauge and string theory calculations in the double scaling limit was found for a single Wilson line in [11,12], a pair of Wilson lines in [13] and a circular Wilson loop in [14], see also [15].

With the present work we are able to address AdS/dCFT while eliminating both supersymmetry and (boundary) integrability. Interestingly, we find agreement between the gauge- and string theory result to two leading orders in the double scaling parameter for both of the non-supersymmetric set-ups and in particular both for the integrable and the non-integrable case.

Our paper is organized in the following simple way. In section 2 we compute the expectation value of the Wilson line for our two defect set-ups from the gauge theory perspective whereafter in section 3 we perform the computations from the string theory perspective. Finally, section 4 contains our conclusion and outlook.

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Table 1

The probe brane configurations dual to the dCFT versions of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM theory considered in this paper and their corresponding double scaling (d.s.) parameters. The discussion of the integrability properties of the associated boundary states can be found in [2,3].

D3-D7 set-up	I	II
Supersymmetry	None	None
Brane geometry	$\text{AdS}_4 \times S^2 \times S^2$	$\text{AdS}_4 \times S^4$
Flux/Instanton no.	k_1, k_2	$\frac{(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)}{6}$
D.s. parameter	$\frac{\lambda}{\pi^2(k_1^2+k_2^2)}$	$\frac{\lambda}{\pi^2 n^2}$
Boundary state	Non-integrable	Integrable

2. The gauge theory computation

2.1. The defect theories

The gauge theory duals of the two probe-brane setups of Table 1 are obtained as defect versions of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM in which (some of) the scalar fields are assigned a non-vanishing vacuum expectation value for $x_3 > 0$. The vevs are solutions to the classical equations of motion,

$$\nabla^2 \phi_i^{\text{cl}}(x) = \left[\phi_j^{\text{cl}}(x), \left[\phi_j^{\text{cl}}(x), \phi_i^{\text{cl}}(x) \right] \right]. \quad (1)$$

For system I (cf. Table 1), the relevant solution to (1) with $\text{SO}(3) \times \text{SO}(3)$ symmetry is [6]

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_i^{\text{cl}}(x) &= -\frac{1}{x_3} \begin{pmatrix} t_i^{(k_1)} \otimes \mathbb{1}^{(k_2)} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}^{(N-k_1 k_2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \\ \phi_i^{\text{cl}}(x) &= -\frac{1}{x_3} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{1}^{(k_1)} \otimes t_{i-3}^{(k_2)} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}^{(N-k_1 k_2)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad i = 4, 5, 6. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Here the matrices $t_i^{(k)}$ constitute the k -dimensional irreducible representation of the Lie algebra $\mathfrak{su}(2)$ and we denote by $\mathbf{0}^{(N-k_1 k_2)}$ the zero matrix of dimension $(N - k_1 k_2) \times (N - k_1 k_2)$. We will only need the explicit form of the diagonal matrix $t_3^{(k)}$; its eigenvalues are

$$d_{j,k} = \frac{1}{2}(k - 2j + 1), \quad j = 1, \dots, k. \quad (3)$$

For system II (cf. Table 1), the solution to (1) with $\text{SO}(5)$ symmetry is given by [16,17]

$$\phi_i^{\text{cl}}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}x_3} \begin{pmatrix} G_{i6} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0}^{(N-d_G)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad i = 1, \dots, 5; \quad \phi_6^{\text{cl}}(x) = 0. \quad (4)$$

The matrices G_{i6} together with $G_{ij} = -i[G_{i6}, G_{j6}]$ form the $d_G = \frac{1}{6}(n+1)(n+2)(n+3)$ dimensional irreducible representation of the Lie algebra of $\text{SO}(6)$. For the purpose of this paper, we only need an explicit representation of G_{56} . This matrix can be taken to be diagonal [18]; its eigenvalues $\eta_{j,n}$ and the corresponding multiplicity $\mu_{j,n}$ are

$$\eta_{j,n} = -\frac{n}{2} + j - 1, \quad \mu_{j,n} = j(n - j + 2), \quad j = 1, \dots, n + 1. \quad (5)$$

Note that for both systems, the classical solutions (2) and (4) pertain to $x_3 > 0$. The vevs for all other fields in $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM are zero in this region. For $x_3 < 0$, the vevs for all fields vanish.

We shall calculate the expectation value of the Wilson line perturbatively in λ at tree level and at one-loop, and in both cases consider only the leading order in respectively n and k_1, k_2 as $n, k_1, k_2 \rightarrow \infty$. This is motivated by a string theory analysis [5,6], which introduced the following double scaling limits (d.s.l.)

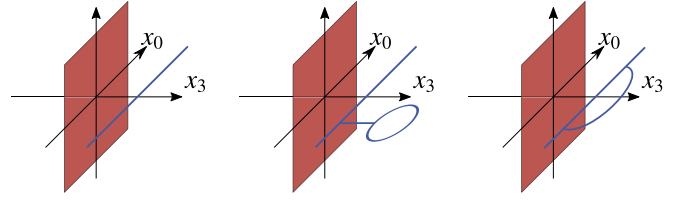


Fig. 1. Diagrams at tree level and one-loop order. (Figure adapted from [12].)

$$\text{I: } \lambda \rightarrow \infty, \quad k_1, k_2 \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2(k_1^2 + k_2^2)} \text{ finite}, \quad (6)$$

$$\text{II: } \lambda \rightarrow \infty, \quad n \rightarrow \infty, \quad \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2 n^2} \text{ finite}, \quad (7)$$

where in case I also the ratio k_2/k_1 has to be taken finite. Imposing the d.s.l. on the string theory side allows one to expand string theory observables, such the expectation value of the Wilson line, as a power series in the double scaling parameter and formally compare the result to a perturbative gauge theory computation.

2.2. Wilson line setup

As in [11,12], we consider a straight Wilson line parallel to the defect parametrized by $\gamma(t) = (t, 0, 0, z)$, i.e. a straight line at a fixed distance z from the defect. For this case, the Wilson line is given by

$$\text{tr } U(\alpha, \beta) = \text{tr} \left[\text{Pexp} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \mathcal{A}(t) \right], \quad (8)$$

with

$$\mathcal{A}^{(\text{I})}(t) = iA_0(t) - \varphi_3(t) \sin(\chi) - \varphi_6(t) \cos(\chi), \quad (9)$$

$$\mathcal{A}^{(\text{II})}(t) = iA_0(t) - \varphi_5(t) \sin(\chi) - \varphi_6(t) \cos(\chi), \quad (10)$$

for the two set-ups respectively. We will be interested in the gauge invariant infinite line given by

$$W = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr } U \left(-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2} \right), \quad (11)$$

which is related to the physical particle-interface potential. In order to compute the expectation value of the Wilson line, we expand the fields around the classical solution as

$$\mathcal{A}(t) = \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}(t) + \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t). \quad (12)$$

To one-loop order, the path-ordered exponential becomes

$$\begin{aligned} U(\alpha, \beta) &= U^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, \beta) + \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt U^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, t) \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t) U^{\text{cl}}(t, \beta) \\ &+ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_t^{\beta} dt' U^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, t) \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t) U^{\text{cl}}(t, t') \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t') U^{\text{cl}}(t', \beta) + \mathcal{O}(\tilde{\mathcal{A}}^3), \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where $U^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, \beta)$ is the path-ordered exponential for the classical solution. The corresponding diagrams are illustrated in Fig. 1 and the following subsections will be devoted to dealing with each of the terms.

2.3. Tree-level

The tree level contribution is given by the first term of (13) and is now evaluated in the large T limit,

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \text{tr Pexp} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}(t) \quad (14)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left[\exp \left(T \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}} \right) \right]_{i,i}, \quad (15)$$

since the classical solutions are time-independent. In the large T limit, only the largest eigenvalue of \mathcal{A}^{cl} contributes, which gives

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}} = \mu \exp \left(T \frac{\eta}{z} \right), \quad (16)$$

where η/z is the largest eigenvalue of \mathcal{A}^{cl} and μ its multiplicity. For the first setup, we have $2\eta^{(\text{I})} = (k_1 - 1) \sin(\chi) + (k_2 - 1) \cos(\chi)$ and $\mu^{(\text{I})} = 1$. For the second setup, we have $\eta^{(\text{II})} = \frac{n}{\sqrt{8}} \sin(\chi)$ and $\mu^{(\text{II})} = (n + 1)$. We may thus write the tree level results as

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}}^{(\text{I})} = \mu^{(\text{I})} \exp \left(T \frac{(k_1 - 1) \sin(\chi) + (k_2 - 1) \cos(\chi)}{2z} \right), \quad (17)$$

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}}^{(\text{II})} = \mu^{(\text{II})} \exp \left(T \frac{n \sin(\chi)}{\sqrt{8}z} \right). \quad (18)$$

They lead to the following particle-interface potentials

$$V_{\text{tree}}^{(\text{I})} = - \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \log \langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}}^{(\text{I})} = - \frac{k_1 \sin(\chi) + k_2 \cos(\chi)}{2z}, \quad (19)$$

$$V_{\text{tree}}^{(\text{II})} = - \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \log \langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}}^{(\text{II})} = - \frac{n \sin(\chi)}{\sqrt{8}z}, \quad (20)$$

having taken the limit $k_1, k_2 \rightarrow \infty$ in (19) as implied by the double scaling limit.

2.4. Lollipop

The focus of this subsection is the second term of (13), which involves the one-loop expectation value of $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ and which we call the lollipop contribution.

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{lol}} = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \left\langle \text{tr} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} dt U^{\text{cl}} \left(-\frac{T}{2}, t \right) \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t) U^{\text{cl}} \left(t, \frac{T}{2} \right) \right\rangle \quad (21)$$

$$= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} T \left[e^{T \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{ij} \left\langle \left[\tilde{\mathcal{A}} \right]_{ji} \right\rangle_{1\text{-loop}}, \quad (22)$$

where we have used the fact that the expectation values are time independent. The one-loop corrections to the vevs for the two set-ups are given in [7,8]. Notice that as opposed to what was the case for the supersymmetric D3-D5 probe brane set-up [9,10], these corrections are non-vanishing. In the large T limit, only the components multiplying the fastest growing exponential will contribute, which in both conventions is also the first component

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{lol}} = T \mu e^{T \eta / z} \left\langle \left[\tilde{\mathcal{A}} \right]_{11} \right\rangle_{1\text{-loop}}. \quad (23)$$

Given the one-loop correction to the vevs, we find

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{lol}}^{(\text{I})} = -\mu^{(\text{I})} \frac{\lambda T e^{T \eta^{(\text{I})} / z}}{4\pi^2 z (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^3} \left(k_1 k_2^4 \sin(\chi) + k_2 k_1^4 \cos(\chi) \right), \quad (24)$$

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{lol}}^{(\text{II})} = -\mu^{(\text{II})} \frac{\lambda T e^{T \eta^{(\text{II})} / z}}{4\sqrt{8}\pi^2 z n} \sin(\chi), \quad (25)$$

having again taken the double scaling limit in (24).

2.5. Tadpole

As in [12], the third term of (13) is the least straight forward term to compute. However, the same techniques can be employed with just minor complications. The tadpole term is

$$U_{\text{tad}}(\alpha, \beta) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_t^{\beta} dt' U^{\text{cl}}(\alpha, t) \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t) U^{\text{cl}}(t, t') \tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t') U^{\text{cl}}(t', \beta). \quad (26)$$

The fields are all $N \times N$ matrices; decomposing them into the block structure given by the classical solutions (2) and (4) and writing out the matrix indices explicitly, we find

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \text{tr} U_{\text{tad}}(\alpha, \beta) \rangle &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_t^{\beta} dt' \langle [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t)]_{\mu\rho} [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t')]_{\rho\mu} \rangle \quad (27) \\ &+ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_t^{\beta} dt' \left[e^{(t'-t)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{cd} \langle [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t')]_{d\mu} [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t)]_{\mu c} \rangle \\ &+ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_t^{\beta} dt' \left[e^{(\beta-\alpha+t-t')\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{eb} \langle [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t)]_{b\rho} [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t')]_{\rho e} \rangle \\ &+ \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} dt \int_t^{\beta} dt' \left[e^{(\beta-\alpha+t-t')\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{eb} \left[e^{(t'-t)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{cd} \langle [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t)]_{bc} [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}(t')]_{de} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

For the first setup the latin indices run from 1 to $k_1 k_2$ and the greek indices run from $k_1 k_2 + 1$ to N , while for the second setup the latin indices run from 1 to d_G and the greek indices run from $d_G + 1$ to N . In the large N limit only the second and third term contribute, given the propagators found in [7,8]. We thus have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} d\alpha \int_{\alpha}^{T/2} d\beta \\ &\left[e^{-(\alpha-\beta)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} + e^{(\alpha-\beta+T)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{cd} \langle [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}]_{d\mu}(\alpha) [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}]_{\mu c}(\beta) \rangle. \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

For both setups the propagator has the form

$$\langle [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}]_{d\mu}(\alpha) [\tilde{\mathcal{A}}]_{\mu c}(\beta) \rangle = \sum_n D_{dc}^n \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} K^{m_{i,n}^2}(\alpha, \beta), \quad (29)$$

where D is a diagonal prefactor and $K^{m_{i,n}^2}$ is the spacetime part of the propagator given in (31) below. This means we have to perform integrals of the form

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}} &= \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-T/2}^{T/2} d\alpha \int_{\alpha}^{T/2} d\beta \\ &\left[e^{-(\alpha-\beta)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} + e^{(\alpha-\beta+T)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{cd} \sum_n D_{dc}^n \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} K^{m_{i,n}^2}(\alpha, \beta). \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

Following [12], we proceed by using the following representation of the propagator

$$K^{m_i^2}(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{g_{YM}^2 Z}{4\pi^2} \int_0^\infty dr r \frac{\sin(\delta r)}{\delta} I_{\nu_i}(r z) K_{\nu_i}(r z), \quad (31)$$

$$\nu_i = \sqrt{m_i^2 + \frac{1}{4}}, \quad (32)$$

having defined $\delta = \beta - \alpha$. We may now plug this back into (30), change variables $\alpha = \delta - T/2$, rescale $r \rightarrow r/z$ and do the β integration,

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}} = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{4\pi^2 z} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T d\delta (T - \delta) \int_0^\infty dr r \frac{\sin(\delta r/z)}{\delta} \left[e^{\delta \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} + e^{(T-\delta)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{\text{cd}} \sum_n D_{\text{dc}}^n \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} I_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) K_{\nu_{i,n}}(r). \quad (33)$$

Integration by parts is performed on the r integration in order to cancel the $\frac{1}{\delta}$ such that the integration over δ can be carried out,

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}} = \frac{g_{YM}^2}{4\pi^2 z^2} \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^T d\delta (T - \delta) \left[e^{\delta \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} + e^{(T-\delta)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{\text{cd}} \sum_n D_{\text{dc}}^n \int_0^\infty dr \cos(\delta r/z) \int_r^\infty dr' r' \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} I_{\nu_{i,n}}(r') K_{\nu_{i,n}}(r'). \quad (34)$$

Using this antiderivative makes the boundary term vanish at infinity, whilst the $\sin(\delta r/z)$ part makes the boundary term vanish at $r = 0$. We can now perform the δ integration. In the large T limit we have

$$\int_0^T d\delta (T - \delta) \left[e^{\delta \mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} + e^{(T-\delta)\mathcal{A}^{\text{cl}}} \right]_{\text{cd}} \sum_n D_{\text{dc}}^n \cos(\delta r/z) = \mu e^{\eta T/z} T z \frac{\eta}{\eta^2 + r^2} \sum_n D_{1,1}^n, \quad (35)$$

since for our two setups the largest eigenvalue of D coincides with the largest eigenvalue of \mathcal{A}^{cl} . We use this result in (34),

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}} = \mu \frac{g_{YM}^2 T e^{\eta T/z}}{4\pi^2 z^2} \int_0^\infty dr \frac{\eta}{\eta^2 + r^2} \sum_n D_{1,1}^n \int_r^\infty dr' r' \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} I_{\nu_{i,n}}(r') K_{\nu_{i,n}}(r'). \quad (36)$$

It is here and in the following implicit that T is large. We will now perform the r' integration in the double scaling limit and for convenience we define the functions A and F

$$A(r) = \int_r^\infty dr' r' \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} I_{\nu_{i,n}}(r') K_{\nu_{i,n}}(r') \quad (37)$$

$$= - \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} F_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) + \lim_{r' \rightarrow \infty} \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} F_{\nu_{i,n}}(r'), \quad (38)$$

$$F_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) = \int_0^r dr' r' I_{\nu_{i,n}}(r') K_{\nu_{i,n}}(r'). \quad (39)$$

By doing the integral from (39), we find $F_{\nu_{i,n}}(r)$ to be

$$F_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) = - \frac{\nu_{i,n}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (r^2 + \nu_{i,n}^2) I_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) K_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) - \frac{1}{2} r^2 I'_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) K'_{\nu_{i,n}}(r). \quad (40)$$

In the double scaling limit, we can use the behavior of the Bessel functions at large order and finite argument [19] and find

$$F_{\nu_{i,n}}(r) = - \frac{\nu_{i,n}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (\nu_{i,n}^2 + r^2)^{1/2} + \mathcal{O}(\nu_{i,n}^{-1}). \quad (41)$$

We note that $A(r)$ is divergent unless $\sum_i \lambda_{i,n} = 0$, but by properly bunching our terms we can show that this condition is satisfied. Then, we find

$$A(r) = - \frac{1}{2} \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} (\nu_{i,n}^2 + r^2)^{1/2} + \mathcal{O}(\nu_{i,n}^{-1}). \quad (42)$$

This result is now plugged into (36) and the final integral is performed

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}} &= - \mu \frac{g_{YM}^2 T e^{\eta T/z}}{8\pi^2 z} \sum_n D_{1,1}^n \int_0^\infty dr \frac{\eta}{\eta^2 + r^2} \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} (\nu_{i,n}^2 + r^2)^{1/2} \\ &= - \mu \frac{g_{YM}^2 T e^{\eta T/z}}{16\pi^2 z} \sum_n D_{1,1}^n \sum_i \lambda_{i,n} \left[2\sqrt{\nu_{i,n}^2 - \eta^2} \operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\nu_{i,n}^2 - \eta^2}}\right) - \eta \log(\nu_{i,n}^2) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

where we again used $\sum_i \lambda_{i,n} = 0$ in the second line. We finally plug in the coefficients for the first setup, let $k_2 = k_1 \tan(\psi_0)$ and take the large k_1 limit

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}}^{(\text{I})} = - \mu^{(\text{I})} \frac{\lambda T e^{\eta^{(\text{I})}/z} \cos(\psi_0)}{4\pi^2 z k_1} \frac{\sin^2(\psi_0 + \chi)}{4 \cos^3(\psi_0 + \chi)} (2\psi_0 + 2\chi - \pi + \sin(2\psi_0 + 2\chi)), \quad (45)$$

notice that $\cos(\psi_0)/k_1 = (k_1^2 + k_2^2)^{-1/2}$ gives the combination appearing in the double scaling parameter. For the second setup in the large n limit we find

$$\langle W \rangle_{\text{tad}}^{(\text{II})} = - \mu^{(\text{II})} \frac{\lambda T e^{\eta^{(\text{II})}/z} \sin^2(\chi)}{4\sqrt{8}\pi^2 z n \cos^3(\chi)} (2\chi - \pi + \sin(2\chi)). \quad (46)$$

2.6. Full one-loop result

The full one-loop result is now obtained by adding the lollipop and the tadpole contribution

$$\begin{aligned} \langle W \rangle_{1\text{-loop}}^{(\text{I})} &= - \mu^{(\text{I})} \frac{\lambda T e^{\eta^{(\text{I})}/z} \cos(\psi_0)}{4\pi^2 z k_1} \left[\cos(\chi) \sin(\psi_0) \cos^4(\psi_0) \right. \\ &\quad + \sin(\chi) \cos(\psi_0) \sin^4(\psi_0) \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\sin^2(\psi_0 + \chi)}{4 \cos^3(\psi_0 + \chi)} (2\psi_0 + 2\chi - \pi + \sin(2\psi_0 + 2\chi)) \right], \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

having also expressed the lollipop contribution in terms of $\psi_0 = \arctan(k_2/k_1)$. For the second setup we have

$$\langle W \rangle_{1\text{-loop}}^{(II)} = -\mu^{(II)} \frac{\lambda T}{4\pi^2 n} \frac{e^{\tau\eta^{(II)}/z}}{\sqrt{8z}} \left[\sin(\chi) - \frac{\sin^2(\chi)}{\cos^3(\chi)} (\pi - 2\chi - \sin(2\chi)) \right]. \quad (48)$$

The corresponding correction to the particle-interface potential is given by

$$V_{1\text{-loop}} = -\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \frac{\langle W \rangle_{1\text{-loop}}}{\langle W \rangle_{\text{tree}}}, \quad (49)$$

which concludes the gauge theory computation with the following results:

$$V_{1\text{-loop}}^{(I)} = V_{\text{tree}}^{(I)} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\pi^2 (k_1^2 + k_2^2)} \right) \frac{1}{2 \sin(\psi_0 + \chi)} \quad (50)$$

$$\left[\frac{\sin^2(\psi_0 + \chi)}{4 \cos^3(\psi_0 + \chi)} (\pi - 2\psi_0 - 2\chi - \sin(2\psi_0 + 2\chi)) - \cos(\chi) \sin(\psi_0) \cos^4(\psi_0) - \sin(\chi) \cos(\psi_0) \sin^4(\psi_0) \right],$$

$$V_{1\text{-loop}}^{(II)} = V_{\text{tree}}^{(II)} \left(\frac{\lambda}{\pi^2 n^2} \right) \left[\frac{\sin(\chi)}{4 \cos^3(\chi)} (\pi - 2\chi - \sin(2\chi)) - \frac{1}{4} \right]. \quad (51)$$

3. The string theory computation

As summarized in Table 1, we will be considering two different D3-D7 probe brane systems. In the set-up I, the probe D7-brane has geometry $AdS_4 \times S^2 \times S^2$, and a background gauge field has k_1 and k_2 units of magnetic flux through the two S^2 spheres, respectively. In the second configuration, II, the D3-branes are intersected by a (small) number of D7-branes with $AdS_4 \times S^4$ geometry and a background gauge field supports a non-vanishing instanton number on S^4 . In both cases, the system is stabilized for sufficiently large values of the flux or instanton number.¹

It is convenient to write the $AdS_5 \times S^5$ metric in two different ways, depending on the D7 geometry that we are considering

$$ds_I^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} (dy^2 + dx_\mu dx_\nu \eta^{\mu\nu}) + d\psi^2 + \cos^2 \psi d\Omega_{S^2}^2 + \sin^2 \psi d\tilde{\Omega}_{S^2}^2, \quad (52)$$

$$ds_{II}^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} (dy^2 + dx_\mu dx_\nu \eta^{\mu\nu}) + d\psi^2 + \cos^2 \psi d\Omega_{S^4}^2, \quad (53)$$

where $d\Omega_{S^2}^2$ and $d\tilde{\Omega}_{S^2}^2$ are the metrics of the two S^2 spheres and $d\Omega_{S^4}^2$ denotes the metric of the S^4 inside the S^5 . In both cases $x_\mu = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ and the boundary of AdS_5 is located at $y = 0$. In the set-up I, the D7-brane has world volume coordinates $(x_0, x_1, x_2, y, \Omega_{S^2}, \tilde{\Omega}_{S^2})$, while in the configuration II the D7-branes wrap the four-sphere and extend in the (x_0, x_1, x_2, y) directions. The embedding of the D7 in the target space is given by [16,20,6]

$$I: \quad y = \frac{x_3}{\Lambda_1}, \quad \Lambda_1 = \frac{f_1 f_2}{\sqrt{(f_1^2 + 4 \cos^4 \psi)(f_2^2 + 4 \sin^4 \psi) - f_1^2 f_2^2}}, \quad (54)$$

where $f_{1,2} = \frac{2\pi k_{1,2}}{\sqrt{\lambda}}$ and the angle ψ has to satisfy

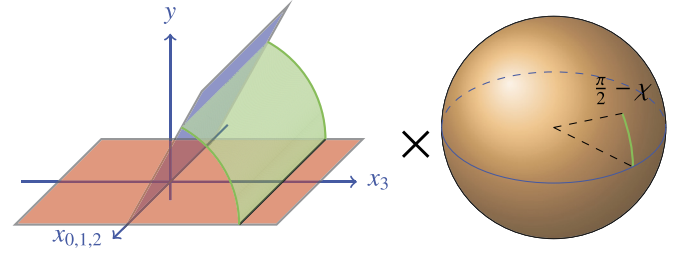


Fig. 2. The minimal surface corresponding to the Wilson line for the set-up II. In the AdS_5 factor, the minimal surface (green) stretches from the Wilson line (black) on the boundary (red) to the D7 brane (blue). In the S^5 factor, it stretches from the S^4 wrapped by the D7-brane (blue) along the perpendicular direction for an angular extent of $\frac{\pi}{2} - \chi$. For the set-up II, the minimal surface in the AdS part of the geometry looks similar whereas in the spherical part it is somewhat different, cf. eqns. (52), (53). (Figure adapted from [12].)

$$(f_1^2 + 4 \cos^4 \psi) \tan^2 \psi = (f_2^2 + 4 \sin^4 \psi), \quad (55)$$

$$II: \quad y = \frac{x_3}{\Lambda_{II}}, \quad \psi = 0, \quad (56)$$

$$\text{when } n \rightarrow \infty: \quad \Lambda_{II} \sim \frac{\pi n}{\sqrt{2}\sqrt{\lambda}} - \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{4\sqrt{2}\pi n} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\lambda^{3/2}}{\pi^3 n^3}\right).$$

In both cases, the D7-brane intersects AdS_5 along an AdS_4 hyperplane, tilted with respect to the boundary $y = 0$ at an angle that depends on Λ_I or Λ_{II} . In the supergravity limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$, following the idea of [21–23], the Wilson line expectation value is described by the area of a minimal surface stretching from the boundary of AdS_5 to the D7-brane in the interior. Notice that the minimal surface attaches to the D7-brane along a straight line in its AdS part as well as along an arc in its spherical part, cf. Fig. 2.

We parametrize the worldsheet using coordinates (τ, σ) with $\tau \in [-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}]$ and $\sigma \in [0, \tilde{\sigma}]$. For the straight Wilson line (parallel to the defect) we make the following ansatz for the embedding of the string [11,13]

$$t = \tau, \quad y = y(\sigma), \quad x_3 = x_3(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi = \psi(\sigma). \quad (57)$$

A new feature in the defect set-up is that the extremal surface has to satisfy two different sets of boundary conditions. At the boundary of AdS_5 , which is approached when $\sigma \rightarrow 0$, the usual Dirichlet boundary conditions must be imposed

$$y(0) = 0, \quad x_3(0) = z \quad \text{and} \quad \psi(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \chi. \quad (58)$$

The second set of boundary conditions ensures that the extremal surface intersects the boundary brane at $\tilde{\sigma}$ orthogonally

$$I: \quad y(\tilde{\sigma}) = \frac{x_3(\tilde{\sigma})}{\Lambda_I}, \quad y'(\tilde{\sigma}) + \Lambda_I x_3'(\tilde{\sigma}) = 0, \quad \psi(\tilde{\sigma}) = \psi_1, \quad (59)$$

$$II: \quad y(\tilde{\sigma}) = \frac{x_3(\tilde{\sigma})}{\Lambda_{II}}, \quad y'(\tilde{\sigma}) + \Lambda_{II} x_3'(\tilde{\sigma}) = 0, \quad \psi(\tilde{\sigma}) = 0, \quad (60)$$

where $\tilde{\sigma}$ is the maximum value of the worldsheet coordinate σ and ψ_1 has to satisfy eq. (55) and $\psi_1 \in [0, \pi/2]$. The construction of the solution follows the idea of [11]. The Euclidean Polyakov action in conformal gauge reduces to

$$S = \frac{1}{4\pi\alpha'} \int d\tau d\sigma \frac{1}{y^2} (1 + y'^2 + x_3'^2 + y^2 \psi'^2). \quad (61)$$

The Euler-Lagrange equations of motion for the action (61) must be combined with the Virasoro constraint

$$y'^2 + x_3'^2 + y^2 \psi'^2 = 1. \quad (62)$$

¹ We notice that the perturbative regime for the double scaling parameter, considered in the gauge theory computations, lies within the region of stability of the probe brane systems [7,8].

Since the coordinates x_3 and ψ are cyclic variables, cf. (61), their equations of motion immediately translate into two conservation laws

$$x'_3(\sigma) = -cy^2(\sigma) \quad \text{and} \quad \psi'(\sigma) = j, \tag{63}$$

where j and c are two integration constants to be determined. The equation of motion for $y(\sigma)$ is given by

$$yy'' - y'^2 + 1 + c^2y^4 = 0. \tag{64}$$

Using the Virasoro constraint we get the following first order differential equation for $y'(\sigma)$

$$y' = \sqrt{1 - j^2y^2 - c^2y^4}. \tag{65}$$

The solutions to eqs. (63) and (65) are²

$$y(\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{j^2}} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\sigma \mid m\right), \tag{66}$$

$$x_3(\sigma) = z - \sqrt{\frac{m+1}{mj^2}} \left[\mathbb{E}\left(\operatorname{am}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\sigma, m\right), m\right) - \sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\sigma \right], \tag{67}$$

$$\psi(\sigma) = j\sigma + \frac{\pi}{2} - \chi, \tag{68}$$

where to determine the form of the solutions we have used the boundary conditions at $\sigma = 0$. The parameter m is the elliptic modulus and it ranges from 0 to -1 . The boundary conditions on $\tilde{\sigma}$ fix the remaining parameters ($\tilde{\sigma}$, j , m) in terms of the geometrical data (z , Λ_I or Λ_{II} , χ)

$$\text{I: } \tilde{\sigma} = \frac{1}{j} \left(\psi_1 + \chi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \quad 0 \leq \psi_1 + \chi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \tag{69}$$

$$\text{II: } \tilde{\sigma} = \frac{1}{j} \left(\chi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \quad 0 \leq \chi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \tag{70}$$

$$j^2 = \left(\frac{\Lambda}{z} \sqrt{m+1} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma} \mid m\right) + \frac{\sqrt{m+1}}{z\sqrt{-m}} \left[\mathbb{E}\left(\operatorname{am}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}, m\right), m\right) - \sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma} \right] \right)^2, \tag{71}$$

$$\Lambda_{I, (II)} = \frac{\operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right) \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right)}{\sqrt{-m} \operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right)^2}. \tag{72}$$

Choosing the convention in which $\tilde{\sigma}$ is positive, for the value of the angles considered in (69) and (70), j has to be negative. The area of the minimal surface is obtained by evaluating the Polyakov action on the classical solution. As usual, one has to introduce a cut-off ϵ in the y coordinate such that the regularized area is given by an integral in the region $y \geq \epsilon$ and then remove

the divergent piece before comparing to the field-theory computation. The expression for the regularized action is

$$\mathcal{S}_{I, (II)} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}T}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}} \left[\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}} \tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} - \mathbb{E}\left(\operatorname{am}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right) \mid m\right) - \frac{\operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right) \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right)}{\operatorname{sn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right)} \right]. \tag{73}$$

We can rewrite $\mathcal{S}_{I, (II)}$ in a more compact form using eq. (71) to replace the incomplete elliptic integral of the second kind and noticing that

$$y'(\tilde{\sigma}) = \operatorname{cn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right) \operatorname{dn}\left(\sqrt{\frac{j^2}{m+1}}\tilde{\sigma}_{I, (II)} \mid m\right), \tag{74}$$

we get

$$\mathcal{S}_{I, (II)} = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}T}{2\pi} zc, \tag{75}$$

where $c = \frac{j^2\sqrt{-m}}{m+1}$. To compare the supergravity and the gauge theory results, we have to expand our results in the double scaling parameter given in eqns. (6) and (7). One can get the expansion for Λ_I in powers of $\frac{\lambda}{\pi^2(k_1^2+k_2^2)}$ looking at its definition in eq. (54). Notice that eq. (55) is satisfied in the large flux limit if

$$\psi_1 = \psi_0 + \frac{\cos\psi_0(\sin\psi_0 - \sin 3\psi_0)}{4\pi^2} \frac{\lambda}{k_1^2 + k_2^2} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{\pi^4(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}\right), \tag{76}$$

where $\tan\psi_0 = \frac{k_2}{k_1}$. Thus, the expansion for Λ_I is

$$\Lambda_I = \sqrt{\frac{k_1^2 + k_2^2}{\lambda}} \pi - \frac{\sin^2 2\psi_0}{8\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{k_1^2 + k_2^2}} + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\pi^2(k_1^2 + k_2^2)}\right). \tag{77}$$

The double-scaling expansion for Λ_{II} can be read off from eq. (56). Notice that in this limit also $\Lambda_{I,II}$ have to be large. Namely, we require that the denominator in eq. (72) vanishes. This occurs when m goes to zero. Moreover, we can assume the following expansion for m

$$m = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{2l}}{\Lambda_{I,II}^{2l}}, \tag{78}$$

in such a way that eq. (72) is satisfied. The coefficient in the above expansion can be determined by solving iteratively equation (72). In the end, we get the following expansions for the particle-defect potential in the two different cases I and II

$$V^{(I)} = -\frac{k_1 \sin(\chi) + k_2 \cos(\chi)}{2z} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2(k_1^2 + k_2^2)} \frac{1}{2 \sin(\psi_0 + \chi)} \left[\frac{\sin^2(\psi_0 + \chi)}{4 \cos^3(\psi_0 + \chi)} (\pi - 2\psi_0 - 2\chi - \sin(2\psi_0 + 2\chi)) \right] \right\}$$

² Our notation for elliptic functions and integrals follows that of the Wolfram Language of Mathematica.

$$- \cos(\chi) \sin(\psi_0) \cos^4(\psi_0) - \sin(\chi) \cos(\psi_0) \sin^4(\psi_0) \left. \right] + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{\pi^4(k_1^2 + k_2^2)^2}\right), \quad (79)$$

$$V^{(II)} = -\frac{n \sin(\chi)}{2\sqrt{2}z} \left\{ 1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2 n^2} \left[\frac{\sin(\chi)}{4 \cos^3(\chi)} (\pi - 2\chi - \sin(2\chi)) - \frac{1}{4} \right] + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{\lambda^2}{\pi^4 n^4}\right) \right\}. \quad (80)$$

We thus find perfect agreement with the field theory results to two leading orders in the double scaling limit. Notice also that when $\psi_0 \rightarrow 0$ (namely $k_2/k_1 \rightarrow 0$), the expansion for the action in (79) reduces to the result for the Wilson line in the D3-D5 case [11,12]. For the set-up II the correction to the potential looks similar to the one of the D3-D5 brane case up to a replacement of n by $\sqrt{2}k$. This is a peculiarity of the one-loop approximation where only the first term in the expansion in eqn. (56) contributes, and it will not remain true at higher loop orders. Finally, we mention that for the set-up I there is no particular point of symmetry where the potential vanishes. This is due to the fact that for set-up I all scalar fields get vevs, and it is not possible to choose a direction on the sphere which is unaffected by these.

4. Conclusion and outlook

Our investigation of Wilson lines provides an example that the AdS/dCFT dictionary for non-local observables remains valid upon breaking of both supersymmetry and (boundary) integrability. In addition, it serves as an important consistency check of the perturbative framework that was set up in references [7,8] for the dCFTs involved. We stress that having a perturbative framework for these defect CFTs is indispensable as these theories, due to the lack of supersymmetry, are not amenable to methods such as localization. For other defect versions of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ SYM, conserving part of the supersymmetries, such as the D3-D5 probe brane model, important progress on the use of localization has recently been made in [26].

With the perturbative framework and the AdS/dCFT dictionary in place, possibilities for further scrutiny of the present defect CFTs open up. First, one can scan the parameter spaces of the models for the presence of Gross-Ooguri like phase transitions [24] as it was done for the supersymmetric D3-D5 probe brane set-up in [15,14,25]. It would likewise be interesting to study the transport properties of the various defect CFTs, supersymmetric or not, by calculating correlation functions of the stress energy tensor across the defect or other related quantities.

Declaration of competing interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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