

Finite-size effects from giant magnons

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Abstract

In order to analyze finite-size effects for the gauge-fixed string sigma model on $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$, we construct one-soliton solutions carrying finite angular momentum J . In the infinite J limit the solutions reduce to the recently constructed one-magnon configuration of Hofman and Maldacena. The solutions do not satisfy the level-matching condition and hence exhibit a dependence on the gauge choice, which however disappears as the size J is taken to infinity. Interestingly, the solutions do not conserve all the global charges of the $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ algebra of the sigma model, implying that the symmetry algebra of the gauge-fixed string sigma model is different from $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ for finite J , once one gives up the level-matching condition. The magnon dispersion relation exhibits exponential corrections with respect to the infinite J solution. We also find a generalisation of our one-magnon configuration to a solution carrying two charges on the sphere. We comment on the possible implications of our findings for the existence of the Bethe ansatz describing the spectrum of strings carrying finite charges.

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1. Introduction and summary

Recent studies of string theory in $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ and the dual $\mathcal{N} = 4$ super-Yang–Mills theory, motivated by the AdS/CFT duality conjecture [1], have led to new interesting insights into the problem of finding the spectrum of quantum strings in the $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ geometry. It seems that this complicated problem can be addressed in two stages. String states can be naturally characterized

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by the charges they carry under the global symmetry algebra of the $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ space–time. In the first stage one considers states for which one of the angular momenta on the five-sphere is infinite. In this case the problem of finding and classifying the corresponding string states simplifies considerably. In the second stage, it may then be possible to bootstrap this analysis to string states with finite charges.

Perhaps the easiest way to appreciate the simplifying features of the infinite-charge limit is to consider the light-cone gauge-fixed string theory. In the light-cone gauge (for a precise definition see Section 2) the gauge fixed world-sheet action depends explicitly on the light-cone momentum, which can be thought of as one of the global symmetry charges. By appropriately rescaling a world sheet-coordinate, the theory becomes defined on a cylinder of circumference proportional to the value of the light-cone momentum. At this stage, one can consider the decompactifying limit, i.e. the limit in which the radius of the cylinder goes to infinity while keeping the string tension fixed [2–9]. In this limit one is left with the theory on a plane which leads to significant simplifications. In particular, the notion of asymptotic states is well defined. Furthermore, since the light-cone gauge fixing manifestly breaks conformal invariance, the world-sheet theory has a massive spectrum. This theory is (believed to be) integrable at the quantum level, and hence a multi-body interaction factorises into a sequence of two-body interactions.² Thus the problem of solving the theory basically reduces to the problem of finding the dispersion relation for elementary excitations and the two-body S-matrix. These two quantities have not as yet been determined from the first principles of field theory. However, the insights coming from gauge theory [11–14] from semi-classical string quantisation [11,15–20] as well as from the analysis of classical strings [21–26] lead to a conjecture for the form of the dispersion relation and the corresponding S-matrix [27,28]. From the perspective of relativistic field theory, both the dispersion relation and the S-matrix have an unusual form. The dispersion relation has been conjectured to be

$$\epsilon(p) = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2} \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}. \quad (1.1)$$

The appearance of the $\sin p/2$ in the dispersion relation is a common feature of theories on a lattice, but its origin from the world-sheet perspective remains obscure, given that the string world-sheet is continuous. Secondly, the dispersion relation is not Lorentz invariant. This is basically a consequence of the gauge fixing which manifestly breaks Lorentz invariance. Yet, the dispersion relation is of relativistic form (it has a square root) signaling the possibility of having “anti-particles” in the theory, corresponding to a different choice of the sign in front of the square root.

The structure of the S-matrix was initially proposed in [20,28–30] based on an “empirical” analysis of semiclassical string spectra. It turns out however [32], that the structure of the S-matrix is uniquely fixed by the global $\mathfrak{su}(2|2) \times \mathfrak{su}(2|2) \subset \mathfrak{psu}(2,2|4)$ symmetry, up to an unknown scalar function $\sigma(p_1, p_2)$, the so-called dressing factor. Ideally, one would hope that further physical requirements, such as unitarity, factorization and additional symmetries of the theory would uniquely fix this factor. In particular, in *relativistic* integrable quantum field theories, implementation of Lorentz invariance is particularly constraining. It introduces an extra equation, the crossing relation, that the S-matrix has to satisfy [33]. This equation relates the S-matrix that scatters particles with the S-matrix that scatters particles with antiparticles, and basically has a unique solution (with the minimal number of poles/zeros in the physical region).

² While integrability is known to be broken beyond the planar level, it seems to be preserved if one focuses on the specific set of most probable string splitting channels [10].

Unfortunately, the light-cone gauge-fixed sigma model is not Lorentz invariant, and this is explicitly reflected in the Lorentz non-invariant form of the S-matrix: it depends separately on the magnon rapidities, rather than on their difference. However, it was argued in [4] that “traces” of Lorentz invariance should be present in this model and that some version of the relativistic crossing relation should hold for the S-matrix in this model. Using the Hopf-algebraic formulation of crossing in terms of an antipode, a functional equation for the dressing factor was derived in [4].

The dressing factor σ explicitly depends on the coupling $\sqrt{\lambda}$, and it admits a “strong coupling”, $1/\sqrt{\lambda}$ expansion. Currently, the first two orders in the expansion have been computed in [28,34,35], building upon observations of [36–38]. It was demonstrated in [8] that, up to this order, the dressing factor indeed satisfies the functional equation of [4]. It remains an important open problem to find the solution to this equation. It appears however, that the solution is not unique, and that additional physical constraints need to be imposed [39].

At large λ the problem of deriving the dispersion relation (1.1) and the string S-matrix can be addressed in the classical string sigma model, as was recently pointed out in [9]. It was shown there that in the *decompactifying limit* a one-magnon excitation with finite world-sheet momentum p can be identified with a one-soliton solution of the classical string sigma model. The corresponding string configuration carries infinite energy and infinite angular momentum J , since it describes the theory on a plane. The difference of the two is, however, finite and equal to the energy of the world-sheet soliton; it is $\sqrt{\lambda}/\pi |\sin(p/2)|$ which is precisely the large λ limit of the dispersion relation (1.1). A single-magnon excitation obviously does not correspond to a physical configuration of the *closed string* since it carries a non-vanishing world-sheet momentum. The subtle point in the consideration of [9] is that to describe these magnons in the light-cone gauge-fixed sigma model, one has to give up the level-matching condition. This implies that the corresponding target space string configuration, is an *open, rigidly moving* string, such that the distance between the string endpoints is constant in time and is proportional to the world-sheet momentum of the magnon. In the *conformal gauge* supplemented by the condition $t = \tau$ this translates into nontrivial boundary conditions on the space coordinate appearing in the light-cone coordinates. A configuration with these characteristics was then constructed as a sigma model solution in the conformal gauge, and named the giant magnon [9].

In whatever way one solves the theory on the plane, an important problem one has to face afterwards is how to “upgrade” the findings from a plane to a cylinder. All physical string configurations are characterised by a *finite* value of the light-cone momentum, and as such they are excitations of a theory on a cylinder rather than on a plane. In this paper we try to systematically address the question of what kind of modification finite size effects can introduce.

In general going from a theory on a plane to a theory on a cylinder may modify the theory significantly. While on a plane it is always possible to construct a multi-particle state as a superposition of well-separated single-particle excitations, this is no longer the case once we are on a cylinder. However, if the size of the cylinder L is very large, much larger than the size of the excitation and much larger than the range of the interactions, then the leading finite-size effects could be incorporated through the following asymptotic construction. The dispersion relation for a single excitation is taken to be the same as in the infinite volume system, the energy of a multi-particle system is taken to be additive, and the structure of the wave function is unmodified. The only way in which finite-size effects modify the consideration from the plane, is via periodic boundary conditions which eigenstate wave functions have to satisfy. In the case of a spin chain, the boundary conditions on the wave function basically lead to Bethe equations. In some cases, like for example for the XXX spin chain, this asymptotic construction remains exact for any size

of the finite-size system. However, for spin chains with long-range interactions, such are those which arise in higher-order perturbation gauge theory, the asymptotic construction is valid only for long spin chains. Once the range of interactions between magnons becomes of the size of the system, the asymptotic construction has to be modified, and finite-size effects (the wrapping interactions in the gauge theory language) have to be taken into account.

In this paper, we address finite size effects at large λ , that is in the classical string sigma model. An analysis of these effects by doing a semi-classical string computation is generically very involved, since a typical closed string state is a complicated superposition of a large number of elementary, magnon excitations. However, the consideration simplifies drastically if, following [9], one gives up the level-matching condition and considers a single magnon. Giving up the level-matching condition at finite values of the light-cone momentum is actually what one always does in the process of quantising light-cone gauge-fixed string theory in flat space. The level matching is imposed only at the very last stage of quantisation. In this paper, we do it in the classical theory, and construct solutions of the sigma model corresponding to a single magnon excitation for the theory on a cylinder. We find magnon solutions of the string sigma model in the conformal gauge and in a one-parameter family of light-cone gauges, labeled by a parameter a ,

$$x_+ = (1 - a)t + a\phi = \tau, \quad x_- = \phi - t, \quad p_+ = (1 - a)p_\phi - a p_t = \text{const.} \quad (1.2)$$

Many new features appear with respect to the case of infinite volume. The first and probably the most striking result at first glance, is that a magnon in the finite size system is a *gauge dependent object*: its target space picture and the dispersion relation explicitly depend on the parameter a . Furthermore, all of these various magnon configurations reduce to *the same* configuration in the limit of infinite light-cone momentum, i.e. in the limit where the size of the system is taken to infinity. Both of these results however should not come as a surprise. Namely, one way of “constructing” a single magnon configuration is to start with the physical, closed string state which describes the system of two magnons (with vanishing total worldsheet momentum). To isolate a one-magnon state, we need to cut this closed string, and separate the magnons from each other. In principle, cutting of the string is an unphysical process, since it obviously breaks reparametrisation invariance (it declares that different parts of the string are physically different). Hence cutting of the string may introduce gauge dependence, depending on how we decide to open the string. A natural way of opening the string is dictated by dropping the level matching condition. In the light-cone gauges (1.2) it implies that

$$\Delta x_- = - \int_{-\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} P_+}^{\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} P_+} d\sigma p_i x^{i'} \neq 0, \quad (1.3)$$

where P_+ is the total light-cone momentum and x^i and p_i are transverse coordinates and momenta. In other words, if level matching is not satisfied in the gauge labeled by a , the string opens in the x_- direction, so that the separation of its endpoints in this direction is constant with respect to the time x^+ . Note however, that the derivatives of the transverse fields x^i *do not vanish* at the string endpoints, and hence correspondingly the world-sheet momentum does not vanish there. The world-sheet momentum is however conserved, as a consequence of the periodic boundary conditions which p_i, x^i satisfy. In other words, although the world-sheet momentum “flows out” of the string on one side, it “flows in” from the other side, due to the periodic boundary conditions.

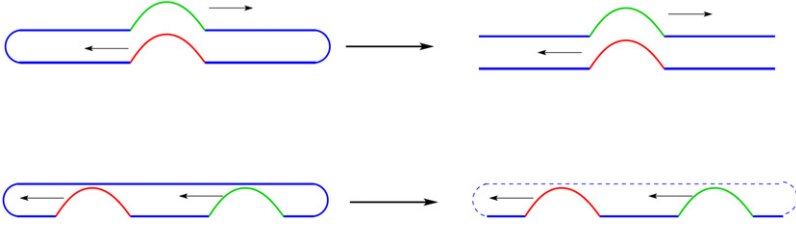


Fig. 1. There are potentially two ways to take the limit from a finite J , two soliton configuration. One way is to have the solitons on “different sides” of the string: this leads to two one-soliton configurations, living on different lines. Another way is to have the solitons on the same “side” of the string: this leads to a non-trivial two-soliton configuration on the line. In the target space, the former configuration corresponds to a folded string with the shape of a giant magnon, which is a legitimate closed string state. In the latter case, sending J to infinity, does not naturally opens up the string, since solitons remain unseparated in the limit. Only if the total worldsheet momentum is non-zero, the latter becomes a complicated open string state, which is such that when the total worldsheet momenta of solitons becomes zero, one is back to the closed string.

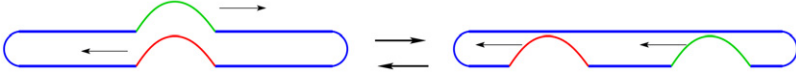


Fig. 2. At finite J the two-soliton configuration is complicated and never a trivial superposition of two one-magnon solutions. This is the reason why we cannot *trivially* build a closed string state only from two magnons. At infinite J the situation is different, and there is a trivial configuration of two magnons (see the upper right-hand side picture of Fig. 1).

In the infinite volume case the situation is physically different, since the transverse fields satisfy both periodic and *Neumann boundary conditions*, making thus the one-magnon case closer to a conventional open string state. This is also manifested in the fact that a proper closed string state can be build trivially out of two infinite- J magnons, by putting them on top of each other (one ends up with a folded closed string which is made out of two copies of the giant magnons of [9]), see Fig. 1. This should be contrasted with the finite- J situation where one cannot build a closed string state by trivially putting two one-magnons on top of each other (see Fig. 2).

Although our one-magnon configurations are gauge dependent, the requirement that the spectrum of physical excitations is gauge independent imposes severe constraints on the structure of the theory. It is plausible that for finite J , there is a preferred choice of the parameter a simplifying the exact quantisation of the model. Our analysis indicates that it would be the temporal gauge, $t = \tau$, $p_\phi = J$, corresponding to $a = 0$. The suggestive reason for this is that, as we show in this paper, only for the $a = 0$ gauge one can identify the world-sheet momentum (2.14) with the spin-chain magnon momentum.

The second result of our analysis is that the dispersion relation for the one-magnon case receives *exponential corrections* with respect to the infinite J case.

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{4}{e^2} \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} e^{-\mathcal{R}} + \dots \right),$$

where \mathcal{R} is the effective length felt by the magnon with momentum p_{ws}

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{2\pi J}{\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2}} + a p_{ws} \cot \frac{p_{ws}}{2}.$$

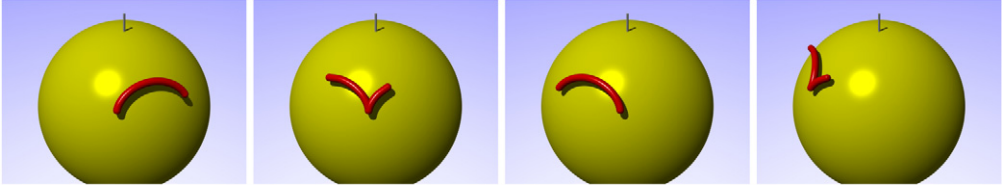


Fig. 3. Snapshots of the time evolution of the solution in conformal gauge.

This formula shows explicitly a non-trivial dependence on the parameter a . Moreover, the dispersion relation is periodic in p_{ws} only for $a = 0$. This is the reason why the $a = 0$ gauge seems to be preferred from a gauge theory perspective.

It is known that the one-magnon configuration is half-supersymmetric, i.e. the energy of the magnon (1.1) is determined by the BPS relation (1.1) which follows from the centrally extended $\mathfrak{su}(2|2) \times \mathfrak{su}(2|2)$ algebra [9,32]. Still, the magnon energy receives finite-size corrections, and this implies that the central charge in the algebra should also receive finite-size corrections.

This brings us to the third result of our analysis. Namely, by explicitly evaluating the charges of the $\text{SO}(3)$ algebra on our one-magnon configurations, one can check that the off-diagonal charges *are not* preserved in time.³ As we explicitly show (see Section 4) this is a simple consequence of the fact that one dismisses the level matching condition, and of the fact that the transverse fields do not satisfy Neumann boundary conditions. If J is infinite, all charges *are conserved* since the open string satisfies standard boundary conditions.

The breaking of the algebra may sound worrisome. A similar phenomenon has however already appeared in the case of the asymptotic all-loop Bethe ansatz in [30], where only after imposing the momentum conservation one recovered the full $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ algebra.⁴ Also, the algebraic construction of the S-matrix in [32] involved only the $\mathfrak{su}(2|2) \times \mathfrak{su}(2|2)$ subalgebra, rather than the full $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ algebra. It would be very important to understand the structure of the finite J , off-shell algebra more explicitly.

In the last section we generalise our finite J magnon configuration to the case of two spins. In the infinite J limit this configuration reduces to the two-spin giant magnon solution of [40]. Our method to obtain this solution is however different from the one used in [40] and may be more applicable for the construction of the three-spin configuration.

Finally, let us comment on the target space picture of the finite-size giant magnon. A simulation of the time evolution of the solution in the conformal and $a = 0$ gauges can be seen at <http://www.aei.mpg.de/~peekas/magnons/>. Several snapshots from this movie are shown in Fig. 3. We see that, unlike the infinite J magnon, the string configuration is *nonrigid*: propagation of the soliton from one end of the string to the other happens in a finite target space time, and leads to “wiggly” behavior of the string. The boundaries of the “stripe” in which the string wiggles depend on J and the world-sheet momentum p . There are three limits which one can take, and which link our solution to the known string configurations. These thus serve as a crosscheck of the solution. First, as $J \rightarrow \infty$ the solution reduces to the solution of [9]. The string endpoints touch the equator and the period with which the string wiggles goes to infinity. Secondly, if we keep J finite, and send the world-sheet momentum to its maximal value $p = \pi$, the solution re-

³ Rephrasing F. Dostoevsky, we could summarise our findings in one sentence: “If there is no God, everything is broken”.

⁴ We thank Matthias Staudacher for this comment.

duces to half of the rigid folded string of [15]. Finally, as the world-sheet momentum is sent to zero, the giant magnon “shrinks” to zero size, and reduces to a massless point particle moving on the equator with the angular momentum equal to J .

We end the introduction with a summary of the potential implications of our findings to the Bethe ansatz approach to the quantisation of strings. The crucial feature necessary for the formulation of the Bethe ansatz, is additivity of the energy for the multi-magnon excitations. This feature seems to be lost in the case of the finite J configurations. Namely, giant magnons correspond to world-sheet solitons. Typically multi-soliton configurations are not simple superpositions of one-soliton configurations, neither for finite nor for infinite spaces. In addition, in finite volumes the very definition of soliton number becomes obscure. Yet, in our case it seems that there exists a (at least heuristic) way of counting the number of solitons present in the finite J string. These should correspond to the number of (target space) spikes characterising the string configuration. However, as explained in Section 4 the energy of such a multi-magnon configuration would not generically be realised as the sum of the energies of one-magnon configurations, carrying the appropriate fraction of the total charge. This seems to imply that at finite J the string spectrum would not be described by a simple Bethe ansatz of the form [28]. If the Bethe ansatz description of the string spectrum at finite J is at all possible, then it is plausible that this would require the introduction of auxiliary excitations similar to the constructions of [2,6,41–43].

2. String theory in a uniform gauge

In this section we review a class of uniform gauges for strings propagating on a target manifold. These gauges generalize the standard phase-space light-cone gauge of [44] to a curved background, and have been used to study the dynamics of strings in $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ [20,25,45–49]. In our discussion we follow closely [25,49].

We consider strings propagating on a target manifold possessing (at least) two Abelian isometries realized by shifts of the time coordinate of the manifold denoted by t , and a space coordinate denoted by ϕ . If the variable ϕ is an angle then the range of ϕ is from 0 to 2π .

To impose a uniform gauge we also assume that the string sigma-model action is invariant under shifts of t and ϕ , with all the other bosonic and fermionic fields being invariant under the shifts. This means that the string action does not have an explicit dependence on t and ϕ and depends only on the derivatives of the fields. An example of such a string action is provided by the Green–Schwarz superstring in $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ where the metric can be written in the form

$$ds^2 = G_{tt} dt^2 + G_{\phi\phi} d\phi^2 + G_{ij} dx^i dx^j.$$

Here t is the global time coordinate of AdS_5 , ϕ is an angle of S^5 , and x^i are the remaining 8 coordinates of $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$. Strictly speaking, the original Green–Schwarz action presented in [50] contains fermions which are charged under the $\text{U}(1)$ transformations generated by the shifts of t and ϕ . However, it is possible to redefine the fermions and make them neutral, see [48,51] for details.

To simplify the notations we consider explicitly only the bosonic part of a string sigma model action, and assume that the B-field vanishes. A most general fermionic Green–Schwarz action can be analyzed in the same fashion, and leads to the same conclusions. The corresponding part of the string action can be written in the following form

$$S = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{4\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \gamma^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\alpha X^M \partial_\beta X^N G_{MN}. \quad (2.1)$$

Here $\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi}$ is the effective string tension, which for strings in $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ is related to the radius of S^5 as $\sqrt{\lambda} = R^2/\alpha'$. Coordinates σ and τ parametrize the string world-sheet. For later convenience we assume the range of σ to be $-r \leq \sigma \leq r$, where r is an arbitrary constant. The standard choice for a closed string is $r = \pi$. Next, $\gamma^{\alpha\beta} \equiv \sqrt{-h} h^{\alpha\beta}$ is a Weyl-invariant combination of the world-sheet metric $h^{\alpha\beta}$ which in the conformal gauge is equal to $\gamma^{\alpha\beta} = \text{diag}(-1, 1)$. Finally, $X^M = \{t, \phi, x^i\}$ are string coordinates and G_{MN} is the target-space metric which is independent of t and ϕ .

The simplest way to impose a uniform gauge is to introduce momenta canonically-conjugate to the coordinates X^M

$$p_M = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \frac{\delta S}{\delta \dot{X}^M} = -\gamma^{0\beta} \partial_\beta X^N G_{MN}, \quad \dot{X}^M \equiv \partial_0 X^M, \quad (2.2)$$

and rewrite the string action (2.1) in the first-order form

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(p_M \dot{X}^M + \frac{\gamma^{01}}{\gamma^{00}} C_1 + \frac{1}{2\gamma^{00}} C_2 \right). \quad (2.3)$$

The reparametrisation invariance of the string action leads to the two Virasoro constraints

$$C_1 = p_M X'^M, \quad C_2 = G^{MN} p_M p_N + X'^M X'^N G_{MN}, \quad X'^M \equiv \partial_1 X^M,$$

which are to be solved after imposing a gauge condition.

The invariance of the string action under the shifts leads to the existence of two conserved charges

$$E = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_t, \quad J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_\phi. \quad (2.4)$$

It is clear that the charge E is the target space-time energy and J is the total $U(1)$ charge of the string.

To impose a uniform gauge we introduce the “light-cone” coordinates and momenta:

$$\begin{aligned} x_- &= \phi - t, & x_+ &= (1-a)t + a\phi, & p_- &= p_\phi + p_t, & p_+ &= (1-a)p_\phi - ap_t, \\ t &= x_- + ax_+, & \phi &= x_+ + (1-a)x_-, & p_t &= (1-a)p_- - p_+, \\ p_\phi &= p_+ + ap_-. \end{aligned}$$

Here, a is an arbitrary number which parametrizes the most general uniform gauge up to some trivial rescaling of the light-cone coordinates such that the light-cone momentum p_- is equal to $p_\phi + p_t$. This choice of gauge is natural in the AdS/CFT context because, as we will see in a moment, in a uniform gauge the world-sheet Hamiltonian is equal to $E - J$. Taking into account (2.4), we get the following expressions for the light-cone charges

$$P_- = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_- = J - E, \quad P_+ = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_+ = (1-a)J + aE.$$

In terms of the light-cone coordinates the action (2.3) takes the form

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(p_- \dot{x}_+ + p_+ \dot{x}_- + p_i \dot{x}^i + \frac{\gamma^{01}}{\gamma^{00}} C_1 + \frac{1}{2\gamma^{00}} C_2 \right), \quad (2.5)$$

where

$$C_1 = p_+ x'_- + p_- x'_+ + p_i x'^i, \quad (2.6)$$

and the second Virasoro constraint is a quadratic polynomial in p_- .

We then fix the uniform light-cone gauge by imposing the conditions

$$x_+ = \tau + am\sigma, \quad p_+ = 1. \quad (2.7)$$

The integer number m is the winding number which appears because the coordinate ϕ is an angle variable with the range $0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$. The consistency of this gauge choice forces us to choose the constant r to be

$$r = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} P_+. \quad (2.8)$$

To find the gauge-fixed action, we first solve the Virasoro constraint C_1 for x'_-

$$C_1 = x'_- + amp_- + p_i x'^i = 0 \implies x'_- = -amp_- - p_i x'^i, \quad (2.9)$$

substitute the solution to C_2 and solve the resulting quadratic equation for p_- . Substituting all these solutions into the string action (2.5), we end up with the gauge-fixed action

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau (p_i \dot{x}^i - \mathcal{H}), \quad (2.10)$$

where

$$\mathcal{H} = -p_- (x^i, x'^i) \quad (2.11)$$

is the density of the world-sheet Hamiltonian which depends only on the physical (transverse) fields x^i . It is worth noting that \mathcal{H} has no dependence on λ , and the dependence of the gauge-fixed action on P_+ comes only through the integration limits $\pm r$.

The world-sheet Hamiltonian in this gauge is related to the target space-time energy E and the U(1) charge J as follows

$$H = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma \mathcal{H} = E - J. \quad (2.12)$$

In the AdS/CFT correspondence the space-time energy E of a string state is identified with the conformal dimension Δ of the dual CFT operator: $E \equiv \Delta$. Since the Hamiltonian H is a function of $P_+ = (1-a)J + aE$, for generic values of a the relation (2.12) gives us a non-trivial equation on the energy E . Computing the spectrum of H and solving Eq. (2.12) would allow us to find conformal dimensions of dual CFT operators.

There are three natural choices of the parameter a . If $a = 0$ we get the temporal gauge $t = \tau$, $p_+ = J$. For strings moving in the $\mathbb{R} \times S^5$ subspace of $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ this gauge choice is related to the conformal gauge supplemented by the condition $t = \tau$ we use in Section 5 to find the finite E one-magnon configuration. It was shown in [25] that this gauge was (implicitly) used in [19] to compute $1/J$ corrections in the near BMN limit [11], and that the gauge-fixed Hamiltonian describes an integrable model. It is clear that the consideration of [25] can be straightforwardly generalized to any a and therefore, for fixed λ , P_+ , m , the gauge-fixed Hamiltonians define a one-parameter family of integrable models. If $a = 1/2$, we obtain the uniform light-cone gauge $x_+ =$

$\frac{1}{2}(t + \phi) = \tau$, $P_+ = \frac{1}{2}(E + J)$ introduced and used in [49] to analyze the $\mathfrak{su}(1|1)$ subsector (see also [52]). The light-cone gauge appears to simplify drastically computations of $1/J$ corrections in the near BMN limit as was demonstrated in [20,49]. It also allows to reformulate the quantum string Bethe ansatz [28] in a simpler form [20]. Finally, one can also set $a = 1$. In this case, the uniform gauge reduces to $x_+ = \phi = \tau$, $P_+ = E$, where the angle variable ϕ identified with the world-sheet time τ , and the energy E distributed uniformly along the string. String theory in $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ has not been analyzed in this gauge yet.

Since we consider closed strings, the transverse fields x^i are periodic: $x^i(r) = x^i(-r)$. Therefore, the gauge-fixed action defines a two-dimensional model on a cylinder of circumference $2r = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} P_+$. In addition, the physical states should also satisfy the level-matching condition

$$\Delta x_- = \int_{-r}^r d\sigma x'_- = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} amH - \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_i x'^i = 2\pi m. \quad (2.13)$$

The gauge-fixed action is obviously invariant under the shifts of the world-sheet coordinate σ . This leads to the existence of the conserved charge

$$p_{\text{ws}} = - \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_i x'^i, \quad (2.14)$$

which is just the total world-sheet momentum of the string. In what follows we will be interested in the zero-winding number case, $m = 0$. Then the level-matching condition just says that the total world-sheet momentum vanishes for physical configurations

$$\Delta x_- = p_{\text{ws}} = 0, \quad m = 0. \quad (2.15)$$

The gauge-fixed action can be used to analyze string theory in various limits. One well-known limit is the BMN limit [11] in which one takes the $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ and $P_+ \rightarrow \infty$ while keeping $\tilde{\lambda} = \lambda/P_+^2$ fixed. In this case it is useful to rescale σ so that the range of σ would be from $-\pi$ to π . The gauge-fixed action admits a well-defined expansion in powers of $1/P_+$, with the leading part being just a quadratic action for 8 massive bosons (and 8 fermions). The action can be easily quantized perturbatively, and used to find $1/P_+$ corrections [19,20].

Another interesting limit is the decompactifying limit where $P_+ \rightarrow \infty$ with λ kept fixed. In this limit the circumference $2r$ goes to infinity and we get a two-dimensional model defined on a plane. Since the gauge-fixed theory is defined on a plane the asymptotic states and S-matrix are well-defined. This limit has been studied in [3–9]. An important observation recently made in [9] is that in the limit one can give up the level-matching condition and consider configurations with arbitrary world-sheet momenta. Then, a one-soliton solution of the gauge-fixed string sigma model should be identified with a one-magnon state in the spin chain description of the gauge/string theory [12,27,28,30], and the world-sheet momentum is just equal to the momentum of the magnon

$$p_{\text{ws}} = p_{\text{magnon}} = \Delta x_-. \quad (2.16)$$

The corresponding one-soliton solutions were named giant magnons in [9] because generically their size is of order of the radius of S^5 . Since for a giant magnon Δx_- is not an integer multiple of 2π , such a soliton configuration does not describe a closed string. It was shown in [9] that the

classical energy of a string giant magnon is related to the momentum p_{ws} by the formula

$$E_{\text{string}} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \left| \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \right|, \quad (2.17)$$

which is the strong coupling (i.e. $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$), limit of the spin chain dispersion relation [27]

$$E_{\text{spin chain}} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2} \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}, \quad p \equiv p_{\text{magnon}}. \quad (2.18)$$

This is an interesting result because the appearance of trigonometric functions is usually associated with a lattice structure, while here the dispersion relation was derived in a continuous model. Moreover, the semi-classical S-matrix was also computed in [9], and shown to coincide with the semi-classical approximation of the quantum string Bethe ansatz S-matrix of [28].

In this paper we want to stress that it is natural to give up the level-matching condition not only in the decompactifying limit but also for finite P_+ . The reason is that to quantize string theory in a uniform gauge one has to consider all states with periodic x^i , and impose the level-matching condition only at the end to single out the physical subspace. In a uniform gauge one still has a well-defined model on a cylinder, however, if a string does not satisfy the level-matching condition then its target space–time image is an open string with end-points of the string moving in unison so that Δx_- remains constant. Another subtlety is that it is the level-matching condition that makes gauge-fixed string sigma models equivalent for different choices of a uniform gauge, that is for different values of a . String configurations which do not satisfy the level-matching condition may depend on a . This gauge-dependence makes the problem of quantizing string theory in a uniform gauge very subtle. On the other hand the requirement that physical states are gauge independent should impose severe constraints on the structure of the theory. It may also happen that for finite J there is a preferred choice of the parameter a simplifying the exact quantization of the model. In fact we will see that for finite J one can identify the world-sheet momentum (2.14) with a spin-chain magnon momentum only in the $a = 0$ gauge. This seems to make $a = 0$ gauge choice the most natural one at least in the AdS/CFT context. Furthermore, this gauge is also distinguished because only in the uniform gauge one can study string configurations with an arbitrary winding number in one go. In this respect it is closer to the conformal gauge, and we will see that the one-magnon energy is in fact the same in these two gauges.

In the strong coupling limit $\lambda \rightarrow \infty$ one should be able to use the classical string theory to find a corresponding one-soliton solution⁵ and determine the finite P_+ corrections to the dispersion relation (2.17). This is the problem we are going to address in the next sections.

3. Giant magnon in uniform gauge

As was discussed in [9], a giant magnon is a string moving on a two-dimensional sphere. This is a consistent reduction of classical string theory on $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$. Our starting point is the bosonic action (2.1) for strings in $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$

$$S = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{4\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \gamma^{\alpha\beta} (-\partial_\alpha t \partial_\beta t + \partial_\alpha X_i \partial_\beta X_i), \quad (3.1)$$

⁵ Strictly speaking, since for finite P_+ the theory is defined on a cylinder, the corresponding solution should be probably viewed as a superposition of an infinite number of usual solitons on a plane. We will see, however, that these one-soliton solutions are uniquely determined even for finite P_+ .

where $X_i X_i = 1$. We find convenient to use the following parametrization of S^2

$$X_1 + iX_2 = \sqrt{1 - z^2} e^{i\phi}, \quad X_3 = z, \quad -1 \leq z \leq 1. \quad (3.2)$$

The coordinate z is related to the standard angle θ as $z = \cos \theta$. The values $z = \pm 1$ correspond to the north and south poles of the sphere, and at $z = 0$ the angle ϕ parametrizes the equator. In terms of the coordinates ϕ and z the metric of S^2 takes the form

$$ds_{S^2}^2 = \frac{dz^2}{1 - z^2} + (1 - z^2) d\phi^2. \quad (3.3)$$

3.1. Soliton solution

Introducing the light-cone coordinates (2.5), imposing the uniform gauge (2.7) (with $m = 0$), and following the steps described in the previous section, we derive the gauge-fixed string action

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau (p_z \dot{z} - \mathcal{H}), \quad (3.4)$$

where the density of the gauge-fixed Hamiltonian is a function of the coordinate z and its canonically conjugate momentum p_z . Recall also that $r = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} P_+ = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} ((1 - a)J + aE)$. Explicit expressions for the Hamiltonian and other quantities computed in this section can be found in [Appendix A](#) where we also present their forms for the three simplest cases $a = 0, 1/2, 1$.

To find a one-soliton solution of the gauge-fixed string theory it is convenient to go to the Lagrangian description by eliminating the momentum p_z . Solving the equation of motion for p_z that follows from the action (3.4), we determine the momentum as a function of \dot{z} and z . Then substituting the solution into (3.4), we obtain the action in the Lagrangian form: $S = S(z, z', \dot{z})$. The explicit form of the action is given in [Appendix A](#), and it is of the Nambu–Goto form. We will see in a moment that this leads to the existence of finite-energy singular solitons.

To find a one-soliton solution we make the most general ansatz describing a wave propagating along the string

$$z = z(\sigma - v\tau), \quad (3.5)$$

where v is the velocity of the soliton. Substituting the ansatz into the action (A.3), we derive the Lagrangian, $L_{\text{red}} = L_{\text{red}}(z, z')$, of a reduced model which defines a one-particle system if we regard σ as a time variable. The σ -evolution of this system can be easily determined by introducing the “momentum” conjugated to z with respect to “time” σ

$$\pi_z = \frac{\partial L_{\text{red}}}{\partial z'},$$

and computing the reduced Hamiltonian

$$H_{\text{red}} = \pi_z z' - L_{\text{red}}.$$

The reduced Hamiltonian is a conserved quantity with respect to “times” σ , and we set it to some constant

$$H_{\text{red}} = \frac{\omega - 1}{1 - a + a\omega}.$$

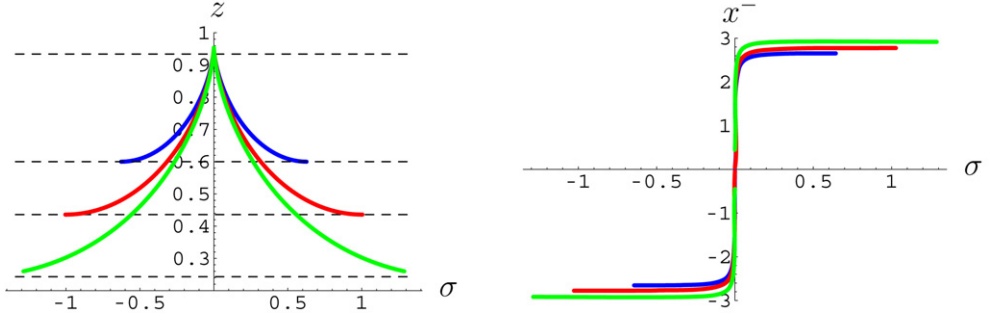


Fig. 4. Profile of $a = 0$ one-magnon soliton: Left, $z(\sigma)$ plotted for configurations with the same $z_{\max} = 0.99$ and $z_{\min} = \{0.6, 0.19, 0.06\}$, green, red and blue, respectively. Right, profile $x^-(\sigma)$ for the same values of z_{\min}, z_{\max} . (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

Here we have chosen to parametrise the constant H_{red} in this way in order to simplify the comparison with the conformal gauge solution in Section 5.

Solving this equation with respect to z' , we get the following basic equation

$$z'^2 = \left(\frac{1 - z^2}{(1 - a)(b^2 - z^2)} \right)^2 \frac{z^2 - z_{\min}^2}{z_{\max}^2 - z^2}, \quad (3.6)$$

where the parameters z_{\min}, z_{\max} and b are related to a, v and ω as follows

$$z_{\min}^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2}, \quad z_{\max}^2 = 1 - v^2, \quad b^2 = 1 + \frac{a}{(1 - a)\omega}. \quad (3.7)$$

A one-soliton solution we are looking for corresponds to a periodic solution of Eq. (3.6), the period being equal to $2r = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} P_+$. The parameter z_{\min} is determined by the period of the solution.

It is not difficult to see that such a solution exists if the following inequalities hold

$$0 \leq a \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq z_{\min}^2 \leq z_{\max}^2 \leq b^2. \quad (3.8)$$

It follows from these inequalities that the range of a, ω and v is

$$0 \leq a \leq 1, \quad 1 \leq \omega < \infty, \quad 0 \leq |v| \leq \frac{1}{\omega}. \quad (3.9)$$

Then, assuming for definiteness that $z \geq 0$, the corresponding solution of Eq. (3.6) lies between z_{\min} and z_{\max} , and for given a and v the parameter z_{\min} is found from the equation

$$r = \int_0^r d\sigma = \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} \frac{dz}{|z'|}. \quad (3.10)$$

This integral can be easily computed in terms of elliptic functions by using formulas from Appendix B.

One can easily see from Eq. (3.6) that in the range of parameters (3.8) the shape of the soliton is similar for any values of a, v and ω . The allowed values of z are $z_{\min} \leq z \leq z_{\max}$, and z' vanishes at $z = z_{\min}$, and goes to infinity at $z = z_{\max}$. So, if we assume that at $\tau = 0$ the solution is such that $z' = 0$ at $\sigma = -r$ and $\sigma = r$, then $z = z_{\max}$ at $\sigma = 0$, and the soliton profile is shown in Fig. 4.

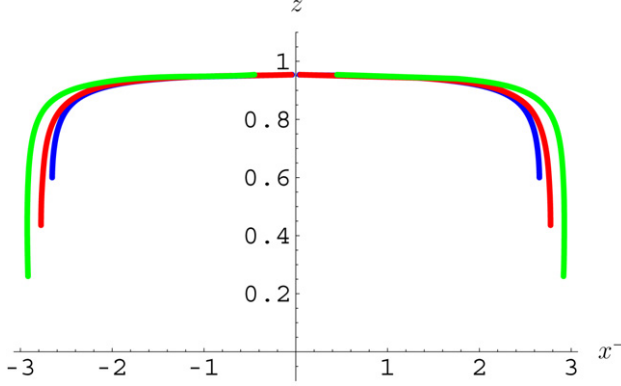


Fig. 5. Target space shape of magnon at fixed light-cone time x^+ , depicted for three magnons moving in the stripe $z_{\max} = 0.99$, $z_{\min} = \{0.6, 0.19, 0.06\}$, green, red and blue, respectively. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

The corresponding solution is, as we see, not smooth at $z = z_{\max}$. The energy of this soliton is however finite. To compute the energy, we need to evaluate $\mathcal{H}/|z'|$ on the solution:

$$\frac{\mathcal{H}}{|z'|} = \frac{z^2 - (\omega - 1)\left(\frac{1}{\omega} + \frac{(1-a)v^2}{1-a+a\omega}\right) - \frac{v^2}{1-z^2} \frac{a(\omega-1)}{\omega(1-a+a\omega)}}{\sqrt{(z_{\max}^2 - z^2)(z^2 - z_{\min}^2)}}.$$

Then the energy of the soliton is given by the following integral

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma \mathcal{H} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{\mathcal{H}}{|z'|}, \quad (3.11)$$

and it is clear from this expression that the energy is finite.

Finally, we also need to compute the world-sheet momentum (2.14)

$$p_{\text{ws}} = - \int_{-r}^r d\sigma p_z z' = 2 \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz |p_z|, \quad (3.12)$$

where we have assumed that $v > 0$, and took into account that then for the soliton we consider the product $-p_z z'$ is positive. The following explicit formula for the momentum p_z canonically conjugate to z can be easily found by using Eqs. (A.2), (3.5) and (3.6)

$$p_z = \frac{v\omega}{1-a+a\omega} \frac{1}{1-z^2} \frac{\sqrt{z^2 - z_{\min}^2}}{\sqrt{z_{\max}^2 - z^2}}. \quad (3.13)$$

Let us also mention that in the case of a one-soliton solution the world-sheet momentum (3.12) is just equal to the canonical momentum carried by the center of mass of the soliton. To see that we just need to plug the ansatz (3.5) into the string action (3.4), and integrate over σ . Then we obtain the following action for a point particle

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int d\tau (p_{\text{ws}} v - \mathcal{H}),$$

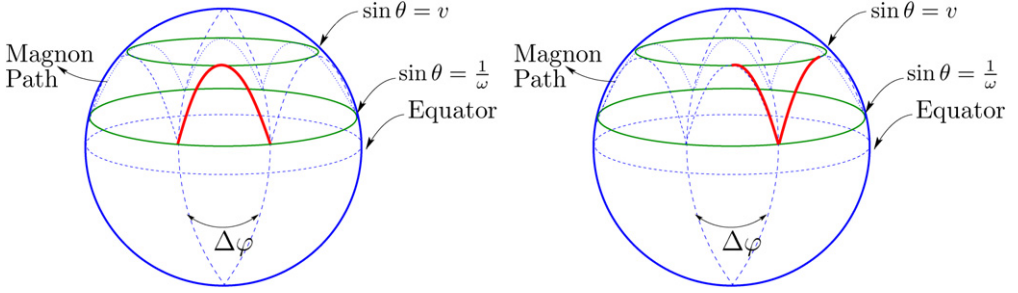


Fig. 6. Plot of the time evolution of the finite J magnon on the sphere. Left picture depicts moment $t = 0$, while the right $t = T/4$, where T is period: $T = 2\pi/v$. We see that string develops a spike during the time evolution.

that shows explicitly that p_{ws} is the soliton momentum.

It is also useful to understand the target-space shape of the soliton, that is to find the dependence of z on the target-space coordinate x_- . To this end we compute the derivative dz/dx_-

$$\left| \frac{dz}{dx_-} \right| = \left| \frac{z'}{x'_-} \right| = \frac{1}{p_z} = \frac{1-a+a\omega}{v\omega} (1-z^2) \frac{\sqrt{z_{\max}^2 - z^2}}{\sqrt{z^2 - z_{\min}^2}}. \quad (3.14)$$

We see that in the target space, the soliton configuration is in fact smooth at $z = z_{\max}$ and singular at $z = z_{\min}$. Then the configuration is not static, see Figs. 5 and 6 and the simulations at <http://www.aei.mpg.de/~peekas/magnons/>.

3.2. Infinite J giant magnon

To recover the uniform gauge equivalent of the giant magnon solution of [9] we need to send r to infinity. It is easy to see that this limit corresponds to setting the parameter z_{\min} to 0 or equivalently ω to 1. In the limit $\omega \rightarrow 1$ the basic equation (3.6) simplifies

$$z'^2 = \left(\frac{z(1-z^2)}{(1-(1-a)z^2)} \right)^2 \frac{1}{1-v^2-z^2}, \quad (3.15)$$

and can be easily integrated. The range of σ is now from $-\infty$ to ∞ , and both z' and z vanish at $\sigma = \pm\infty$. Even though the solution $z(\sigma - v\tau)$ depends on a , for all values of a from the interval $[0, 1]$ the energy (3.11) and the world-sheet momentum (3.12) depend only on v

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{\mathcal{H}}{|z'|} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-v^2}} dz \frac{z}{\sqrt{1-v^2-z^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \sqrt{1-v^2},$$

$$p_{ws} = 2 \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz |p_z| = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-v^2}} dz \frac{vz}{(1-z^2)\sqrt{1-v^2-z^2}} = 2 \arccos v.$$

Expressing v in terms of p_{ws} , we get the dispersion relation (2.17). This demonstrates explicitly that in the infinite J limit one can give up the level-matching condition and still have independence of the gauge choice. We will see in the next subsection that it is not the case for finite J .

3.3. Finite J giant magnon

To find the dispersion relation for finite J we need to express the soliton energy $E - J$ in terms of J and the world-sheet momentum p_{ws} . It is obvious that there is no simple analytic expression for the dispersion relation. It is possible however to analyze dispersion relation for large values of the charge J . The details of this complicated analysis are given in [Appendix B](#). All corrections turn out to be only exponential in this limit. The leading and subleading exponential corrections to $E - J$ computed in the appendix are

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \sin \frac{p_{\text{ws}}}{2} \left[1 - \frac{4}{e^2} \sin^2 \frac{p_{\text{ws}}}{2} e^{-\mathcal{R}} - \frac{4}{e^4} \sin^2 \frac{p_{\text{ws}}}{2} (\mathcal{R}^2 (1 + \cos p_{\text{ws}}) + 2\mathcal{R} (2 + 3 \cos p_{\text{ws}} + a p_{\text{ws}} \sin p_{\text{ws}}) + 7 + 6 \cos p_{\text{ws}} + 6a p_{\text{ws}} \sin p_{\text{ws}} + a^2 p_{\text{ws}}^2 (1 - \cos p_{\text{ws}})) e^{-2\mathcal{R}} + \dots \right]. \quad (3.16)$$

Here we have introduced the effective length felt by the magnon with momentum p_{ws}

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{2\pi J}{\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \frac{p_{\text{ws}}}{2}} + a p_{\text{ws}} \cot \frac{p_{\text{ws}}}{2}. \quad (3.17)$$

Formula (3.16) has several interesting features. First of all it shows that the exponential correction is basically determined by the ratio $J/(E - J)$ because for large values of J , $\mathcal{R} \sim 2J/(E - J)$. Then, for generic values of a the dispersion relation is not periodic in p_{ws} . The periodicity in p_{ws} is restored only for $a = 0$. This indicates that for finite J one can identify the world-sheet momentum with a spin-chain magnon momentum only for $a = 0$.

Formula (3.16) also shows a non-trivial dependence on the parameter a . Only the coefficients of the leading terms, $e^{-\mathcal{R}}$ and $\mathcal{R}^2 e^{-2\mathcal{R}}$, are independent of a . The dependence must, however, disappear in the case $v = 0$ which corresponds to the finite- J generalization of the “half-GKP” solution [15] describing an open string satisfying the Neumann boundary conditions and rotating on S^2 with spin J . Computing the world-sheet momentum in the limit $v \rightarrow 0$, we find

$$p_{\text{ws}} \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{1 - a + a\omega}. \quad (3.18)$$

Thus, $p_{\text{ws}} \rightarrow \pi$ only in the case $a = 0$ or in the case $\omega = 1$ that corresponds to the infinite J limit. Remembering that the momentum p_{magnon} of a spin-chain magnon changes from $-\pi$ to π (we consider a zero-winding case), we see that p_{ws} can be naturally identified with p_{magnon} only for $a = 0$.⁶ Now taking into account that ω is a function of a and J , we find that in the limit $v \rightarrow 0$ the world-sheet momentum has the following expansion

$$p_{\text{ws}} = \pi - \frac{8\pi a}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{J}} + \frac{32\pi a(-1 + 2a + \mathcal{J})}{e^4} e^{-2\mathcal{J}} + \dots \quad (3.19)$$

⁶ In principle one could rescale the momentum by a factor depending on J and a so that the rescaled momentum would have the same range for any a . This rescaling, however, would mean a rescaling of the world-sheet coordinates τ and σ , and, as a result, the world-sheet Hamiltonian would not be equal to $E - J$.

Substituting this formula into (3.16), we obtain the following formula for the exponential correction to the energy of the “half-GKP” solution

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \left[1 - \frac{4}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{J}} - \frac{4}{e^4} (1 - 2\mathcal{J}) e^{-2\mathcal{J}} + \dots \right], \quad (3.20)$$

where $\mathcal{J} = 2\pi J / \sqrt{\lambda}$. This expression has no a -dependence as it should be. The fact that there is no a -dependence in this case also follows from exact Eqs. (B.7) and (B.8) in Appendix B without performing any expansion.

Let us also mention that the GKP folded string rotating on S^2 with spin J [15] can be thought of as being composed from two giant magnons with spin $J/2$ and $p_{ws} = \pi$. The energy of the folded string is still equal to the sum of energies of the magnons even at finite J . In fact, in the $a = 0$ gauge if $p_{ws} = 2\pi m/N$ we can also build a closed string configuration with the winding number m carrying the charge J by gluing N finite J/N solitons, see Section 5 for a discussion of this configuration, and Figs. 10–12. The resulting configuration was analyzed in [54], and is an S^2 -analogue of the AdS_3 spiky strings studied in [53], and the energy of this closed string is again equal to the sum of energies of the N magnons.

In general, however, we expect the simple addition formula for the energy of a composite closed string to be correct only at infinite J where all the exponential corrections in (3.16) vanish. If so then at finite J the string spectrum would not be described by a simple Bethe ansatz of the form [28].

This result is not so surprising, given the fact that interactions on the string world sheet, as well as in the gauge theory (spin chain) side, are not ultra local. The prime example which exhibits a similar type of behaviour, is the long range spin chain of Inozemtsev [31]. This system can be solve explicitly, and in the large volume limit exhibits exponential corrections w.r.t. the result obtained by the Bethe ansatz. Thus, in this explicit example, the Bethe ansatz is applicable only in the infinite volume limit.

In the case of super-string on $AdS_5 \times S_5$ one cannot however exclude the possibility that the current version of the Bethe ansatz (and thus the long range nature of the interactions) could be an consequence of an effective description of the system. It could very well be, that there is a more fundamental formulation of the theory with the ultra local interactions, which would admit exact Bethe equations. However, if such a Bethe ansatz description of the string spectrum is possible then it would have auxiliary excitations and a more complicated dispersion relation with the usual one (2.18) arising only at infinite J similar to what happens in the Hubbard model description of the BDS spin chain [41]. It is worth noting that in the Hubbard model the exponential corrections to the dispersion relation are also governed by the same effective length \mathcal{R} (3.17) (with $a = 0$). However, one can check, that these corrections appear only in the subleading orders in $1/\sqrt{\lambda}$. The strong coupling dispersion relation (2.17) is not modified in the Hubbard model, unlike what is observed here. Similarly, the *quantum*, finite size corrections computed in [3], seems to predict that the same exponential term governs finite size corrections at the quantum level.

It is also worth stressing that at large λ a realistic quantum string Bethe ansatz should lead to the same exponential correction for the dispersion relation, and that our result should serve as a nontrivial check of any proposal for such an ansatz. Note also that not only exponential terms, but also highly non-trivial coefficients multiplying series in \mathcal{R} need to be reproduced.

4. Global symmetry algebra

In this section we discuss the implications of giving up the level-matching condition for the global symmetry algebra of a string model.

Recall that the theory we consider is obtained by reduction of the string sigma-model on $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ to a smaller space $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$. This space still has a non-trivial isometry group which is $\mathbb{R} \times \text{SO}(3)$, where \mathbb{R} corresponds to the shifts of the global AdS time t and $\text{SO}(3)$ is the isometry group of the two-sphere. It is known that giving up the level-matching condition leads to dramatic consequences for the global symmetry algebra, namely, it gets reduced, because some of the global charges fail to satisfy the conservation law.

This phenomenon is of course general and it also occurs for closed strings propagating in flat space. Indeed, in the light-cone gauge the dynamical generators of the Lorentz algebra are given by

$$J^{i-} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma (X^i \dot{X}^- - X^- \dot{X}^i).$$

Using the flat string equations of motion $\square X^M = 0$ for $M = i, -$ the (total) time derivative of these generators can be reduced to the total derivative term

$$J^{i-} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\sigma (X^i \ddot{X}^- - \ddot{X}^i X^-) = -X^{i'}(0)(X^-(2\pi) - X^-(0)),$$

where we have used the fact that the transversal fields X^i , $(X^i)'$ are periodic. If the level-matching condition is not satisfied, i.e. $\Delta X^- = X^-(2\pi) - X^-(0) \neq 0$ the dynamical generators of the Lorentz algebra are broken. Only for special configurations, for which the transversal coordinates obey the *open* string condition $X^{i'}(0) = 0 = X^{i'}(2\pi)$ the dynamical generators in question are still conserved. This picture has a clear physical meaning: As soon as we give up the level-matching condition, the coordinate X^- becomes distinguished from the periodic transversal coordinates X^i and this leads to non-conservation of the Lorentz algebra generators which mix X^- with transversal directions.

This discussion can be easily generalized to the uniform gauge for strings on $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$. The Noether charges of the global $\text{SO}(3)$ symmetry are defined as

$$J_{MN} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma \gamma^{\tau\alpha} \partial_\alpha X_{[M} X_{N]},$$

where $M, N = 1, 2, 3$ and X^M are defined as (cf. Section 3)

$$X_1 = \sqrt{1-z^2} \cos \phi, \quad X_2 = \sqrt{1-z^2} \sin \phi, \quad X_3 = z.$$

The time-derivative of the charges can be again written as the total derivative by using equations of motion for the fields X^M and we get

$$j_{MN} = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma \partial_\sigma (\gamma^{\sigma\alpha} \partial_\alpha X_{[M} X_{N]}) = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} (\gamma^{\sigma\alpha} \partial_\alpha X_{[M} X_{N]}) \Big|_{\sigma=-r}^{\sigma=r}. \quad (4.1)$$

The components of the worlds-sheet metric can be found from the action (2.5) by considering equations of motion for p_{\pm} and x_{-} , see [25] for a detail discussion in the $a = 0$ case

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^{\tau\tau} &= a \frac{a\mathcal{H} - 1}{1 - z^2} - (1 - a)(1 + (1 - a)\mathcal{H}), \\ \gamma^{\tau\sigma} &= p_z z' (1 - 2a - (1 - a)^2 z^2).\end{aligned}$$

We see, in particular, that the metric components do not involve the unphysical field x_{-} and that for our soliton solution they are periodic functions of σ . The r.h.s. of Eq. (4.1) contains also the τ - and σ -derivatives of the field x_{-} which are

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_{-} &= \frac{-\mathcal{H} + (1 + \mathcal{H} - a\mathcal{H})z^2 - p_z^2 z'^2 (1 - z^2)(1 - 2a - (1 - a)^2 z^2)}{1 + \mathcal{H} - 2a\mathcal{H} - (1 - a)(1 + \mathcal{H} - a\mathcal{H})z^2}, \\ x'_{-} &= -p_z z' .\end{aligned}$$

Again, the r.h.s. of these equation do not involve x_{-} itself, the field responsible for the violation of the level-matching condition. Plugging everything into Eq. (4.1) we first verify that the generator $J_{12} = J$ is conserved. This is the generator corresponding to the isometry $\phi \rightarrow \phi + \text{const}$. However, the time derivatives of the (non-diagonal) generators J_{13} and J_{23} involve $\sin \phi$ and $\cos \phi$, and, since

$$\phi = \tau + (1 - a)x_{-}$$

they are not periodic functions of σ because x_{-} is not periodic; $\Delta\phi = (1 - a)\Delta x_{-} = (1 - a)p_{\text{ws}}$ for our soliton solution. Note, however, that all these charges are conserved in the $a = 1$ case where $\phi = \tau$.

One can further see that the expression for the time derivatives of the non-diagonal generators is proportional to $z'(\sigma - v\tau)$ which should be evaluated at $\sigma = \pm r$. In the infinite J case, when $r \rightarrow \infty$, this derivative vanishes for any finite τ and this leads to conservation of all the charges for a giant magnon. In other words, an infinite J giant magnon satisfies open string boundary conditions which allow for the unbroken symmetry algebra. In our case of finite r , the derivative of z vanishes only at $\tau = 0$ and, therefore, the non-diagonal symmetry generators are broken.

5. Giant magnon in the conformal gauge

In this section we discuss the finite J giant magnon in the conformal gauge generalizing the consideration of [9]. It is well known that string theory on $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$ in the conformal gauge can be mapped to the sine-Gordon model [55,56],⁷ that can be used to find multi-soliton solutions in the string theory. We find it, however, simpler to obtain the giant magnon solutions directly from string theory on $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$.

We start with the same action (3.1) for strings in $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$, and impose the conformal gauge $\gamma_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(-1, 1)$, and the condition $t = \tau$. Then the world-sheet space coordinate σ must have the range

$$-r \leq \sigma \leq r, \quad r = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} E, \quad (5.1)$$

⁷ The map, however, does not preserve the Poisson structure [57], and, by this reason, the two models describe different physics.

where E is the target space–time energy. Note that this is the same range as in the $a = 1$ uniform gauge. The condition $t = \tau$, however, corresponds to the $a = 0$ gauge.

The gauge-fixed action takes the form

$$S = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{4\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(\frac{\partial_\mu z \partial_\mu z}{1-z^2} + (1-z^2) \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi \right), \quad (5.2)$$

and the equations of motion that follow from the action should be supplemented by the Virasoro constraints

$$\frac{\dot{z}^2 + z'^2}{1-z^2} + (1-z^2)(\dot{\phi}^2 + \phi'^2) = 1, \quad (5.3)$$

$$\frac{\dot{z}z'}{1-z^2} + (1-z^2)\dot{\phi}\phi' = 0. \quad (5.4)$$

The invariance of the action under shifts of the angle ϕ leads to the existence of the conserved charge J

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma (1-z^2) \dot{\phi}. \quad (5.5)$$

We will be looking for a solution of the equations of motion satisfying the following boundary conditions

$$z(r, \tau) - z(-r, \tau) = 0, \quad \Delta\phi = \phi(r, \tau) - \phi(-r, \tau) = p, \quad (5.6)$$

where p is a constant which is identified with the magnon momentum [9]. Since the field ϕ does not satisfy the periodic boundary conditions such a solution describes an open string.⁸ For finite E a justification to such a choice of boundary conditions comes from the consideration of the string theory in the uniform gauge $t = \tau$ where the world-sheet momentum (2.14) is equal to the change of $\Delta x_- = \Delta\phi$. One can see that these boundary conditions are compatible with the equations of motion and Virasoro constraints.

The finite E solution can be easily found by introducing a “light-cone” coordinate φ

$$\varphi = \phi - \omega t, \quad (5.7)$$

and taking the same one-soliton ansatz which was used in Section 2

$$\varphi = \varphi(\sigma - v\omega\tau), \quad z = z(\sigma - v\omega\tau). \quad (5.8)$$

Note that the velocity of the soliton in the conformal gauge is $v_{cg} = v\omega$. We use this parametrization because, as we will see in a moment, the parameters ω and v coincide with the corresponding parameters in the $a = 0$ uniform gauge. Recall that the parameter ω should be greater than 1, and go to 1 as E approaches infinity, as can be also seen by analyzing the folded string solution of [15], and $v^2 < 1/\omega^2$.

For our ansatz the Virasoro constraints give the following equations

$$\varphi' = \frac{v\omega^2}{1-\omega^2v^2} \frac{z^2 - z_{\min}^2}{1-z^2}, \quad (5.9)$$

⁸ Let us note that the non-periodicity of ϕ (up to a winding number) is the reason why the giant magnon solution cannot be found by using the KMMZ equations [22].

$$z'^2 = \frac{\omega^2}{(1 - \omega^2 v^2)^2} (z^2 - z_{\min}^2)(z_{\max}^2 - z^2), \quad (5.10)$$

where

$$z_{\min}^2 = 1 - \frac{1}{\omega^2}, \quad z_{\max}^2 = 1 - v^2. \quad (5.11)$$

We see that for this solution the derivative z' is finite everywhere, and vanishes both for $z = z_{\max}$ and $z = z_{\min}$. This derivative, however, does not have a gauge-invariant meaning. The real target-space shape of the solution is determined by $dz/d\phi$, which vanishes at $z = z_{\max}$ but diverges at $z = z_{\min}$. The derivative is in fact *equal* to the derivative dz/dx_- (3.14) in the $a = 0$ uniform gauge, and it is clear, therefore, that this configuration is the same as the one we studied in Section 2, see Fig. 6. In particular, one of the parameters of the solution, for example ω can be determined from the periodicity condition for z which takes the same form as Eq. (3.10). The velocity v can then be expressed in terms of p by using the boundary condition (5.6) for ϕ and takes the following form

$$p = \int_{-r}^r d\sigma \phi' = 2 \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{\phi'}{|z'|}. \quad (5.12)$$

Since $\phi'/|z'| = p_z$ for $a = 0$, see (3.13), the change of ϕ is just equal to the world-sheet momentum p_{ws} in the $a = 0$ uniform gauge. This is what one should expect because we supplemented the conformal gauge by the condition $t = \tau$.

Finally, the charge J is found by using Eq. (5.5)

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{\omega(1 - z^2)(1 - v\phi')}{|z'|}. \quad (5.13)$$

All these integrals can be easily computed in terms of elliptic functions by using formulas from Appendix B. Computing the integrals, we find that the soliton energy $E - J$, charge J and momentum p are given by *exactly* the same formulas (B.4), (B.5) and (B.7) as in the $a = 0$ uniform gauge. Therefore, the dispersion relation in the conformal gauge has the same form as the one in the $a = 0$ gauge, and the leading and subleading exponential corrections to $E - J$ are given by

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \sin \frac{p}{2} \left[1 - \frac{4}{e^2} \sin^2 \frac{p}{2} e^{-\mathcal{R}} - \frac{4}{e^4} \sin^2 \frac{p}{2} (\mathcal{R}^2(1 + \cos p) + 2\mathcal{R}(2 + 3 \cos p) + 7 + 6 \cos p) e^{-2\mathcal{R}} + \dots \right], \quad (5.14)$$

where the effective length which measures the magnitude of the correction is

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{2\pi J}{\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \frac{p}{2}}. \quad (5.15)$$

The “half-GKP” solution again corresponds to the limit $v \rightarrow 0$ or $p \rightarrow \pi$. The finite J correction to the dispersion formula is of course given by the same Eq. (3.20).

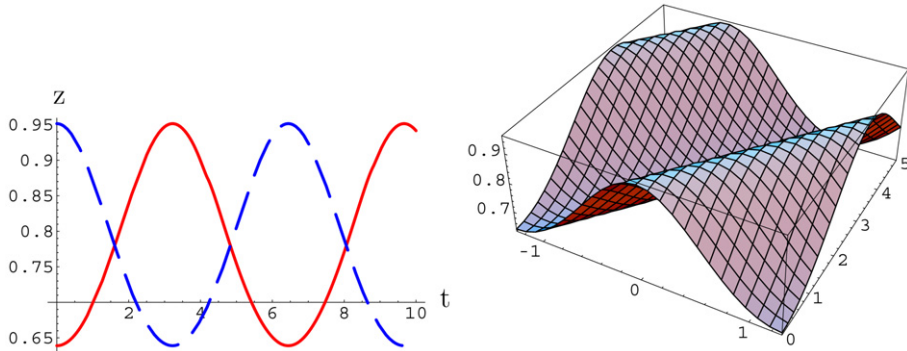


Fig. 7. First picture: plot of the time evolution of the end point and middle point of finite J magnon in the z direction. The red (solid) line are string end points, while the blue (dashed) line is the middle point of the string. Plot is made for $\omega = 1.3$ and $v = 0.4$. Second picture: plot of time evolution of string in the z direction; axis $x = \sigma$, $z = \cos \theta$, y -time. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

In the conformal gauge case, it is not difficult to write down an explicit solution of Eq. (5.10) by using Jacobi elliptic functions

$$z = \frac{\sqrt{1-v^2}}{\omega\sqrt{\eta}} \operatorname{dn} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta}} \frac{\sigma - v\tau}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}, \eta \right), \quad (5.16)$$

where

$$\eta = \frac{1 - \omega^2 v^2}{\omega^2 (1 - v^2)}$$

is an elliptic modulus which is determined by the periodicity condition. This formula allows one to understand easily the target space–time evolution of the soliton, see Fig. 4 and the simulations at <http://www.aei.mpg.de/~peekas/magnons/>.

Let us discuss the geometry of the finite J magnon solution. The solution in the z direction is clearly periodic, since it is proportional to Jacobi elliptic function dn (5.16). The motion of the end points ($\sigma = \pm r$) and of the middle point ($\sigma = 0$) is periodic with the period $T = 2r/v$, and is depicted as a function of time on Fig. 7.

We see that as $\omega \rightarrow 1$ (corresponding to the limit of infinite J), the period diverges, corresponding to the fact that it takes infinite amount of target space–time for the soliton to propagate from one end of the string to another, given the fact that “effective” string length is infinite in this limit.

We also see that both z and z' are periodic functions, but z' vanishes only at $t = nT/2$. Hence, unlike the infinite J giant magnon, our string does not satisfy Neumann boundary conditions for all times.

Motion in the φ direction is also non-trivial as can be seen by (numerically) integrating Eq. (5.9). The time evolution of integrated expression for φ is shown on the left plot of Fig. 8. We see that in addition to the global motion ωt , for finite J configuration, motion in φ direction also contributes to the center of mass motion. Subtracting this contribution, we obtain the periodic motion depicted on the right hand side plot of Fig. 9.

Let us also mention that in the case when $p = 2\pi/N$ we can build a closed string configuration by gluing N finite J solitons, see Figs. 10–12. The resulting configuration carries the charge NJ and was studied in [54].

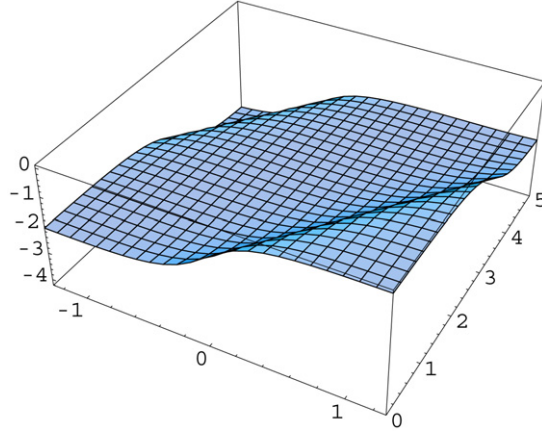


Fig. 8. Plot of time evolution of string in ϕ direction; axis are labeled as: $x = \sigma$, $z = \phi$, y -time (parameters are $\omega = 1.3$ and $v = 0.4$).

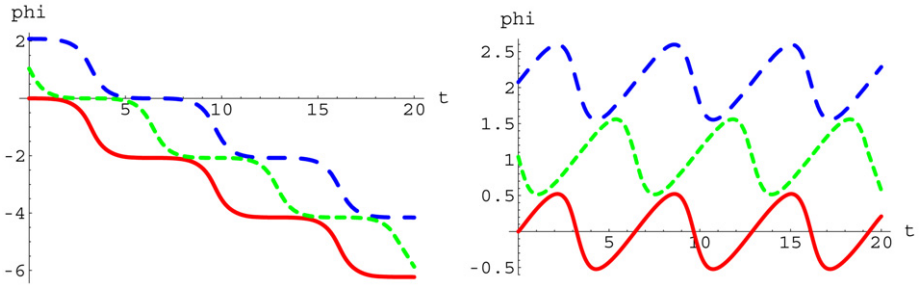


Fig. 9. Left plot: a time evolution of the end and middle points of finite J magnon in $\bar{\varphi}$ direction. Red and blue lines are string end points, while green line is the middle point of the string. Right plot: motion of end and middle point after subtraction of the center of mass motion. Both plots are made for $\omega = 1.3$ and $v = 0.4$. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

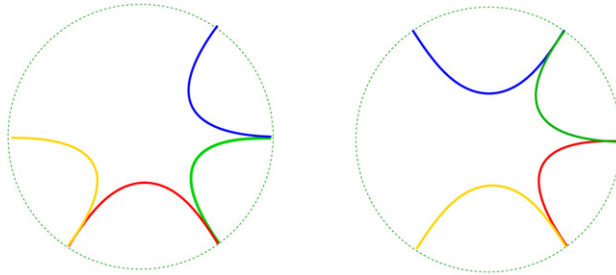


Fig. 10. Plot of the superposition of N magnons with equal world-sheet momenta. The string is non-rigid. All the individual magnons are hopping in the same direction and with the same velocity. The left picture shows the configuration at $t = 0$, and the right one shows the configuration after one hop.

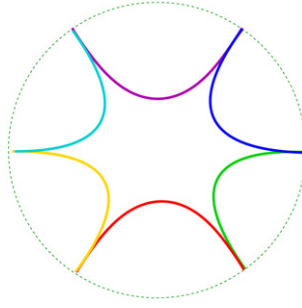


Fig. 11. Plot of the N -magnon case: $N\Delta\phi = 2\pi$. This is a legitimate closed string configuration. Closed string is *rigid*! We do not see hopping of the individual magnons any more because there are no end-points.

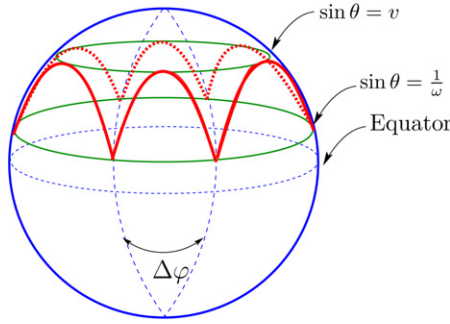


Fig. 12. Plot of the N -magnon configuration: $N\Delta\phi = 2\pi$.

6. Two-spin giant magnon

In this section we show that a 2-spin giant magnon configuration recently discussed in [40] can be easily obtained by “boosting”⁹ a giant magnon in an orthogonal direction in the same way as the usual 2-spin folded string solutions were found [16]. For simplicity we restrict our consideration to the conformal gauge and infinite J case but similar solutions exist also in a unitary gauge and for finite J . The finite J 2-spin solution in the conformal gauge is briefly discussed in Appendix D.

The action for strings in $\mathbb{R} \times S^3$ is the sum of the action (5.2) for strings in $\mathbb{R} \times S^2$ and a term depending on the angle α parametrising the second isometry direction of S^3 :

$$S = -\frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{4\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(\frac{\partial_\mu z \partial_\mu z}{1-z^2} + (1-z^2) \partial_\mu \phi \partial_\mu \phi + z^2 \partial_\mu \alpha \partial_\mu \alpha \right), \quad (6.1)$$

and we also impose the Virasoro constraints

$$\frac{\dot{z}^2 + z'^2}{1-z^2} + (1-z^2)(\dot{\phi}^2 + \phi'^2) + z^2(\dot{\alpha}^2 + \alpha'^2) = 1, \quad (6.2)$$

⁹ Here word “boosting” is used in the loose sense, as boost symmetry on a world-sheet is broken by gauge fixing.

$$\frac{\dot{z}z'}{1-z^2} + (1-z^2)\dot{\phi}\phi' + z^2\dot{\alpha}\alpha' = 0. \quad (6.3)$$

The two charges $J_1 \equiv J$ and J_2 corresponding to shifts of ϕ and α are

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma (1-z^2)\dot{\phi},$$

$$J_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma z^2\dot{\alpha}. \quad (6.4)$$

In the infinite J case we can look for soliton solutions of the form

$$z = z(\sigma - v\tau), \quad \phi = \varphi(\sigma - v\tau) + \tau, \quad \alpha = v\tau - \nu v\sigma. \quad (6.5)$$

The first term $\nu\tau$ in the ansatz for α describes the motion along the circle parametrized by α . It appears because we boost the infinite J giant magnon in the direction parametrized by α . One can easily check, however, that the equation of motion for α forces us to add the second term proportional to σ .

Substituting the ansatz (3.5) in the Virasoro constraints (6.2), we get

$$\varphi' = \frac{v}{1-v^2} \frac{z^2}{1-z^2}, \quad (6.6)$$

$$z'^2 = z^2 \frac{(1-v^2)(1-v^2(1-v^2)) - (1-v^2(1-v^2)^2)z^2}{(1-v^2)^2}. \quad (6.7)$$

The solution to Eq. (6.7) is

$$z = \frac{\zeta}{\cosh(\gamma(\sigma - v\tau))}, \quad (6.8)$$

where the parameters ζ and γ are defined as follows

$$\zeta = \sqrt{\frac{(1-v^2)(1-v^2(1-v^2))}{1-v^2(1-v^2)^2}}, \quad \gamma = \sqrt{\frac{1-v^2(1-v^2)}{1-v^2}}.$$

Note that the parameters satisfy the identity $\gamma\sqrt{1-\zeta^2}/\zeta = (1-v^2)/v^2$.

The solution (6.8) can be easily used to compute p , J_2 and $E - J$. We obtain

$$p = 2 \arcsin \zeta,$$

$$J_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} v \frac{\zeta^2}{\gamma},$$

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \frac{\zeta^2}{\gamma(1-v^2)}.$$

Finally, taking into account the identity $v^2 + \frac{\gamma^2}{\zeta^2} = \frac{1}{(1-v^2)^2}$, we obtain the dispersion relation for the 2-spin magnon

$$E - J = \sqrt{J_2^2 + \frac{\lambda}{\pi^2} \sin^2 \frac{p}{2}}. \quad (6.9)$$

The solution and the dispersion relations coincide with the ones found in [40] by using a rather non-trivial relation of the string sigma model on $\mathbb{R} \times S^3$ with the complex sine-Gordon equation. Our approach can be easily generalised to find a 3-spin giant magnon configuration.

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Appendix A. Some explicit formulas

Here we present explicit expressions for the formulas from Section 3 and specify them to the three simplest cases $a = 0, 1/2, 1$.

The density of the gauge-fixed Hamiltonian \mathcal{H} appearing in (3.4) as a function of the coordinate z and the momentum p_z canonically conjugate to z is

$$\mathcal{H} = -\frac{1 - (1-a)z^2}{1 - 2a - (1-a)^2 z^2} + \frac{\sqrt{1 + (1-z^2)(1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)} p_z^2 \sqrt{1 - z^2 + (1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2) z'^2}}{1 - 2a - (1-a)^2 z^2}. \quad (\text{A.1})$$

The density of the Hamiltonian (A.1) for the three simplest cases:

$$\begin{aligned} a=0: \quad \mathcal{H} &= -1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+z'^2}{1-z^2}} \sqrt{1 + p_z^2(1-z^2)^2}, \\ a=\frac{1}{2}: \quad \mathcal{H} &= -2 + \frac{4}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z^2} \sqrt{4(1-z^2) - z^2 z'^2} \sqrt{4 - p_z^2 z^2(1-z^2)}, \\ a=1: \quad \mathcal{H} &= 1 - \sqrt{1 - z^2 - (z')^2} \sqrt{1 - (1-z^2)p_z^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Solving the equation of motion for p_z following from the action (3.4), we determine the momentum as a function of \dot{z} and z

$$p_z = \frac{\dot{z}}{\sqrt{(1-z^2)\sqrt{(1-z^2)^2 - (1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)(\dot{z}^2 - (1-z^2)(z')^2)}}}. \quad (\text{A.2})$$

The momentum p_z as a function of \dot{z} and z for the three simplest cases:

$$\begin{aligned} a=0: \quad p_z &= \frac{\dot{z}}{(1-z^2)\sqrt{1 - z^2 - \dot{z}^2 + (1-z^2)z'^2}}, \\ a=\frac{1}{2}: \quad p_z &= \frac{2\dot{z}}{\sqrt{1-z^2}\sqrt{4(1-z^2)^2 + z^2(\dot{z}^2 - (1-z^2)z'^2)}}, \\ a=1: \quad p_z &= \frac{\dot{z}}{\sqrt{1-z^2}\sqrt{(1-z^2)^2 + \dot{z}^2 - (1-z^2)z'^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the solution (A.2) into the action (3.4), we obtain the action in the Lagrangian form

$$S = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(\frac{1 - (1-a)z^2}{1 - 2a - (1-a)^2 z^2} - \frac{\sqrt{(1-z^2)^2 - (1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)(\dot{z}^2 - (1-z^2)z'^2)}}{\sqrt{1-z^2}(1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)} \right). \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The action (3.4) in the Lagrangian form for the three simplest cases:

$$\begin{aligned} a=0: \quad S &= \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(1 - \frac{\sqrt{1-z^2 - \dot{z}^2 + (1-z^2)z'^2}}{1-z^2} \right), \\ a=\frac{1}{2}: \quad S &= \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(2 - \frac{4}{z^2} + \frac{2\sqrt{4(1-z^2)^2 + z^2(\dot{z}^2 - (1-z^2)z'^2)}}{z^2\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right), \\ a=1: \quad S &= \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_{-r}^r d\sigma d\tau \left(-1 + \frac{\sqrt{(1-z^2)^2 + \dot{z}^2 - (1-z^2)z'^2}}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Substituting the ansatz (3.5) into the action (A.3), we get the following Lagrangian of the reduced model

$$L_{\text{red}} = \frac{1 - (1-a)z^2}{1 - 2a - (1-a)^2 z^2} - \frac{\sqrt{(1-z^2)^2 + (1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)(1-v^2 - z^2)z'^2}}{\sqrt{1-z^2}(1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)}.$$

The Hamiltonian of the reduced one-dimensional model is

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\text{red}} &= \pi_z z' - L_{\text{red}} \\ &= -\frac{1 - (1-a)z^2}{1 - 2a - (1-a)^2 z^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{(1-z^2)^{3/2}}{(1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)\sqrt{(1-z^2)^2 + (1-2a - (1-a)^2 z^2)(1-v^2 - z^2)z'^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

z'^2 as a function of z for the three simplest cases:

$$\begin{aligned} a=0: \quad z'^2 &= \frac{1 - \omega^2 v^2}{1 - v^2 - z^2} - 1, \\ a=\frac{1}{2}: \quad z'^2 &= \left(\frac{2(1-z^2)}{1 + \omega - \omega z^2} \right)^2 \frac{1 - \omega^2 + \omega^2 z^2}{1 - v^2 - z^2}, \\ a=1: \quad z'^2 &= (1-z^2)^2 \frac{1 - \omega^2 + \omega^2 z^2}{1 - v^2 - z^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$\mathcal{H}/|z'|$ as a function of z for the three simplest cases:

$$a=0: \quad \frac{\mathcal{H}}{|z'|} = \frac{\omega z^2 - (\omega - 1)(1 + \omega v^2)}{\sqrt{1 - v^2 - z^2}\sqrt{1 - \omega^2 + \omega^2 z^2}},$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2}: \quad \frac{\mathcal{H}}{|z'|} = \frac{-\omega(\omega+1)z^4 + (2\omega^2 + \omega - 1 + \omega(\omega-1)v^2)z^2 - (\omega^2 - 1)(1+v^2)}{(\omega+1)(1-z^2)\sqrt{1-v^2-z^2}\sqrt{1-\omega^2+\omega^2z^2}},$$

$$a = 1: \quad \frac{\mathcal{H}}{|z'|} = \frac{-\omega^2z^4 + \omega(2\omega-1)z^2 - (\omega-1)(\omega+v^2)}{\omega(1-z^2)\sqrt{1-v^2-z^2}\sqrt{1-\omega^2+\omega^2z^2}}.$$

Appendix B. Finite J corrections to the dispersion relation

Here we will outline the derivation of the leading finite J correction to the dispersion formula in the uniform gauge.

To find explicit expressions for the energy, charge and world-sheet momentum we need to use the following formulas

$$I_1 = \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{1}{\sqrt{z^2 - z_{\min}^2} \sqrt{z_{\max}^2 - z^2}} = \frac{1}{z_{\max}} K(\eta),$$

$$I_2 = \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{z^2}{\sqrt{z^2 - z_{\min}^2} \sqrt{z_{\max}^2 - z^2}} = z_{\max} E(\eta),$$

$$I_3 = \int_{z_{\min}}^{z_{\max}} dz \frac{1}{(1-z^2)\sqrt{z^2 - z_{\min}^2} \sqrt{z_{\max}^2 - z^2}} = \frac{1}{z_{\max}(1-z_{\max}^2)} \Pi\left(\frac{z_{\max}^2 - z_{\min}^2}{z_{\max}^2 - 1}, \eta\right). \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Here η is the elliptic modulus defined as

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{z_{\min}^2}{z_{\max}^2}.$$

Computing the half-period r of the solution by using the formulas (B.1), we obtain

$$r = (1-a)\sqrt{1-v^2}(K(\eta) - E(\eta)) + \frac{a}{\omega\sqrt{1-v^2}} \left(K(\eta) - \Pi\left(\frac{v^2-1}{v^2}\eta, \eta\right) \right), \quad (\text{B.2})$$

where the elliptic modulus is related to the parameters of the solution as follows

$$\eta = 1 - \frac{z_{\min}^2}{z_{\max}^2} = \frac{1 - \omega^2 v^2}{(1 - v^2)\omega^2}. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

One can easily see from this expression that as $\omega \rightarrow 1$, the modulus approaches 1, and the period goes to infinity in accord with the discussion in Section 3.

For the energy of the soliton (3.11) we find the following result

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \left[\sqrt{1-v^2} E(\eta) - (\omega-1) \frac{(1 + \omega v^2 + a(\omega-1-\omega v^2))K(\eta) + a\Pi\left(\frac{v^2-1}{v^2}\eta, \eta\right)}{\omega(1-a+a\omega)\sqrt{1-v^2}} \right]. \quad (\text{B.4})$$

As $\omega \rightarrow 1$, $\eta \rightarrow 1$, the second a -dependent line drops out and one is left with the first term which gives the dispersion relation (2.17) of the giant magnon.

To analyze the a -dependence of the finite J dispersion relation, it is necessary to express the soliton energy as a function of p_{ws} , J and a . It can be done by means of the formula

$$J = P_+ - a(E - J),$$

which allows us to find J as a function of the parameters of the solution

$$J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \left[\sqrt{1 - v^2} (K(\eta) - E(\eta)) + \frac{a\omega^2 v^2 K(\eta) - a\Pi\left(\frac{v^2-1}{v^2}\eta, \eta\right)}{\omega(1 - a + a\omega)\sqrt{1 - v^2}} \right]. \quad (B.5)$$

Finally, for the world-sheet momentum p_{ws} the following expression is found

$$p_{ws} = -\frac{2\omega v}{(1 - a + a\omega)\sqrt{1 - v^2}} K(\eta) + \frac{2\Pi\left(\frac{v^2-1}{v^2}\eta, \eta\right)}{\omega(1 - a + a\omega)\sqrt{1 - v^2}}. \quad (B.6)$$

Comparing Eqs. (B.5) and (B.6), we see that the following simple relation holds

$$J + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} a v \frac{p_{ws}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \sqrt{1 - v^2} (K(\eta) - E(\eta)). \quad (B.7)$$

This relation can be used to express the modulus η in terms of J , p_{ws} , v and a . Then, the velocity v can be found as a function of J , p_{ws} and a from Eq. (B.6). This gives the soliton energy (B.4) as a function of J , p_{ws} and a , that is the finite J dispersion relation. It is obvious that there is no simple analytic expression for the dispersion relation. It is possible, however, to analyze it for large values of the charge J .

To this end, expressing from Eq. (B.6) elliptic integral of the third kind via the momentum p_{ws} and substituting in into expression (3.18), we obtain the following formula

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{2\pi} \left[a v p_{ws} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\eta + v^2(1 - \eta)}} \right) + 2\sqrt{1 - v^2} \left(E(\eta) - \left(1 - \frac{\eta}{\sqrt{\eta + v^2(1 - \eta)}} \right) K(\eta) \right) \right]. \quad (B.8)$$

To consider the asymptotic expansion $J \rightarrow \infty$ it is convenient to introduce the variable $\epsilon = 1 - \eta$. Obviously, $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ as $\eta \rightarrow 1$. We also express the variable ω via ϵ and v :

$$\omega = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon}}.$$

Furthermore, it is convenient to transform the elliptic integral of the third kind with modulus η to the integral with the complementary modulus ϵ . The relevant transformation formula is

$$\begin{aligned} & \Pi\left(\frac{v^2-1}{v^2}\eta, \eta\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon)K(\epsilon)} \left[\frac{\pi v}{2} \sqrt{1 - v^2} \sqrt{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon} F\left(\arcsin \sqrt{1 - v^2}, \epsilon\right) \right. \\ & \quad \left. + K(1 - \epsilon) \left((1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon)K(\epsilon) - (1 - \epsilon)(1 - v^2)\Pi\left(\frac{\epsilon v^2}{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon}, \epsilon\right) \right) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where $F(\varphi, \epsilon)$ is the standard incomplete elliptic integral of the first kind. With this formula at hand the expression for the world-sheet momentum can be cast into the form

$$p_{ws} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon}}{v(1 - (1 - a)(1 - v^2)\epsilon + \sqrt{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon})K(\epsilon)} \times \left[\pi v \sqrt{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon} F\left(\arcsin \sqrt{1 - v^2}, \epsilon\right) + 2\sqrt{1 - v^2}(1 - \epsilon)K(1 - \epsilon) \left(K(\epsilon) - \Pi\left(\frac{\epsilon v^2}{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon}, \epsilon\right) \right) \right]. \quad (B.9)$$

To develop an asymptotic expansion $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ one can use the following formula

$$\Pi\left(\frac{\epsilon v^2}{1 - (1 - v^2)\epsilon}, \epsilon\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}(1 + 2v^2)\epsilon + \frac{\pi}{128}(9 + 44v^2 - 8v^4)\epsilon^2 + \frac{\pi}{512}(25 + 206v^2 - 72v^4 + 16v^6)\epsilon^3 + \dots,$$

where we have assumed for the moment that v is kept constant (ϵ -independent).

We treat Eq. (B.9) as an equation for v regarded as the function of p_{ws} and the modulus ϵ . One can see that this equation can be solved by assuming the following expansion for v :

$$v = \cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^k c_{km}(p_{ws})(\log \epsilon)^m \epsilon^k.$$

For the leading coefficients we find from Eq. (B.6)

$$c_{10} = -\frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \left(\cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} (1 + \log 16) + a p_{ws} \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \right),$$

$$c_{11} = \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2}.$$

Further computation of the subleading coefficients give

$$c_{20} = -\frac{1}{2^6} \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \left[\cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} (1 + 5a^2 p_{ws}^2 + 40 \log 2 + 16 \log^2 2) + \cos p_{ws} (-5a^2 p_{ws}^2 + 2 + 16 \log 2 + 80 \log^2 2) - 4a p_{ws} \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} (3 + \cos p_{ws} + 10 \cos p_{ws} \log 2 + 6 \log 2) \right],$$

$$c_{21} = \frac{1}{2^7} \left[\cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} (5 + 4 \log 2) + \cos \frac{3p_{ws}}{2} (-4 + 6 \log 2) - \cos \frac{5p_{ws}}{2} (1 + 10 \log 2) + 4a p_{ws} (3 + 5 \cos p_{ws}) \sin^3 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \right],$$

$$c_{22} = -\frac{1}{2^7} \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \left[7 \cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} + 5 \cos \frac{3p_{ws}}{2} \right].$$

Now substituting the expansion for v into Eq. (B.7) we can determine the dependence of the modulus ϵ on p_{ws} and $\mathcal{J} = 2\pi J / \sqrt{\lambda}$. We find that the modulus is expandable into series

$$\epsilon = \frac{16}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{R}} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} a_m(p_{ws}) e^{-m\mathcal{R}},$$

where

$$\mathcal{R} = \frac{2\pi J}{\sqrt{\lambda} \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2}} + ap_{ws} \cot \frac{p_{ws}}{2}.$$

For the first two leading terms we find

$$\begin{aligned} a_0(p_{ws}, \mathcal{J}) &= 1, \\ a_1(p_{ws}, \mathcal{J}) &= \frac{2}{e^2 \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2}} \left[2(-1 + a^2 p_{ws}^2 + \cos p_{ws} + ap_{ws} \sin p_{ws}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\mathcal{J}}{2} \left(8ap_{ws} \cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} - \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} + 3 \sin \frac{3p_{ws}}{2} \right) + \mathcal{J}^2 (1 + \cos p_{ws}) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Finally we find the leading and the subleading corrections to $E - J$:

$$\begin{aligned} E - J &= \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} \left[1 - \frac{4}{e^2} \sin^2 \frac{p_{ws}}{2} e^{-\mathcal{R}} \right. \\ &\quad - \frac{2}{e^4} \left((4 + 4a^2 p_{ws}^2 - \cos p_{ws} - 3 \cos 2p_{ws} + 10ap_{ws} \sin p_{ws}) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 2\mathcal{J} \left(4ap_{ws} \cos \frac{p_{ws}}{2} + \sin \frac{p_{ws}}{2} + 3 \sin \frac{3p_{ws}}{2} \right) + 2\mathcal{J}^2 (1 + \cos p_{ws}) \right) e^{-2\mathcal{R}} \\ &\quad \left. + \dots \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{B.10})$$

Expressing \mathcal{J} in terms of \mathcal{R} , we obtain Eq. (3.16).

It is of interest to consider the case $v \rightarrow 0$ which corresponds to the finite- J generalization of the “half-GKP” solution. From Eqs. (B.7) and (B.8) one can recognize that in this limit the explicit dependence on a in the expressions for $E - J$ and J disappears.

Let us now analyze Eq. (B.6) in the limit $v \rightarrow 0$. Using the formula

$$\lim_{v \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Pi(\frac{v^2-1}{v^2}\eta, \eta)}{v} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{\eta}}$$

we find that in this limit

$$p_{ws} \rightarrow \pi - \frac{a\pi\epsilon}{1 + \sqrt{1-\epsilon} - (1-a)\epsilon}. \quad (\text{B.11})$$

Thus, $p_{ws} \rightarrow \pi$ for the case $a = 0$ only. On the other hand, for $v = 0$ the modulus ϵ is a function of \mathcal{J} only. From expression for J it is easy to find that

$$\epsilon = \frac{16}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{J}} \left(1 - \frac{4(2 + \mathcal{J})}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{J}} + \frac{60 + 4\mathcal{J}(17 + 6\mathcal{J})}{e^4} e^{-2\mathcal{J}} + \dots \right).$$

Substituting this expansion into equation (B.8) we find

$$E - J = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{\pi} \left[1 - \frac{4}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{J}} - \frac{4}{e^4} (1 - 2\mathcal{J}) e^{-2\mathcal{J}} + \dots \right]. \quad (\text{B.12})$$

This formula gives the first two finite- J corrections to the “half-GKP” solution. It can be also derived from our general expansion (B.10) provided we use the following expansion for p_{ws} :

$$p_{ws} = \pi - \frac{8\pi a}{e^2} e^{-\mathcal{J}} + \frac{32\pi a(-1 + 2a + \mathcal{J})}{e^4} e^{-2\mathcal{J}} + \dots, \quad (\text{B.13})$$

which is a consequence of Eq. (B.11). Note that in spite of the presence of the parameter a in the formula (B.10) the expression (B.12) is a -independent as it should be; the explicit a -dependence is cancelled out upon usage of Eq. (B.13).

Appendix C. 2-spin giant magnon at finite J

In this appendix we discuss briefly a finite J 2-spin giant magnon configuration in the conformal gauge.

At finite J we have to impose the periodicity condition for z and α . The periodicity condition for α forces us to modify the ansatz (6.5) as follows

$$z = z(\sigma - v\tau), \quad \phi = \varphi(\sigma - v\tau) + \omega\tau, \quad \alpha = v\tau - v\nu\sigma + \tilde{\alpha}(\sigma - v\tau).$$

The dependence of α on τ and σ follows from its equation of motion which takes the following form with the ansatz

$$\partial_\mu(z^2\partial_\mu\alpha) = (v^2 - 1)(z^2\tilde{\alpha}')' = 0.$$

Thus the general solution is of the form

$$\tilde{\alpha}' = \frac{C_\alpha}{z^2} \Rightarrow \tilde{\alpha}(\sigma) = C_\alpha \int_0^\sigma \frac{ds}{z^2(s)}.$$

The constant C_α should be found from the periodicity condition for the angle α

$$\alpha(L/2) - \alpha(-L/2) = 2\pi n = -v\nu L + C_\alpha \int_{-L/2}^{L/2} \frac{ds}{z^2(s)},$$

where $L = 2\pi E/\sqrt{\lambda}$ and n is an integer which shows the number of times the string winds around the circle parametrized by α .

Substituting the ansatz (3.5) in Virasoro constraints (6.2), we get

$$\begin{aligned} \phi' &= -\frac{\omega v}{1-v^2} + \frac{v - C_\alpha v(1-v^2)^2}{\omega(1-v^2)} \frac{1}{1-z^2}, \\ z'^2 &= -\frac{C_\alpha}{z^2} + \frac{(1-\omega^2)(\omega^2-v^2) + 2C_\alpha v\nu(1-v^2)^2 + C_\alpha^2(1-v^2)^2(\omega^2-v^2(1-v^2)^2)}{\omega^2(1-v^2)^2} \\ &\quad - \frac{1-2\omega^2+v^2+v^2(1-v^2)^2}{(1-v^2)^2} z^2 - \frac{\omega^2-v^2(1-v^2)^2}{(1-v^2)^2} z^4. \end{aligned}$$

It seems useful to make an additional change of variables

$$z = \sqrt{w}.$$

Then we get

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{w'^2}{4} &= -C_\alpha + \frac{(1-\omega^2)(\omega^2-v^2) + 2C_\alpha v\nu(1-v^2)^2 + C_\alpha^2(1-v^2)^2(\omega^2-v^2(1-v^2)^2)}{\omega^2(1-v^2)^2} w \\ &\quad - \frac{1-2\omega^2+v^2+v^2(1-v^2)^2}{(1-v^2)^2} w^2 - \frac{\omega^2-v^2(1-v^2)^2}{(1-v^2)^2} w^3. \end{aligned}$$

Even though the equation can be integrated in terms of elliptic functions, the resulting equations are quite complicated, and we postpone their analysis for elsewhere.

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