

On jordanian deformations of AdS_5 and supergravity

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Abstract

We consider various homogeneous Yang-Baxter deformations of the $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ superstring that can be obtained from the η -deformed superstring and related models by singular boosts. The jordanian deformations we obtain in this way behave similarly to the η -deformed model with regard to supergravity: T dualizing the classical sigma model it is possible to find corresponding solutions of supergravity, which, however, have dilatons that prevent T dualizing back. Hence the backgrounds of these jordanian deformations are not solutions of supergravity. Still, they do satisfy a set of recently found modified supergravity equations which implies that the corresponding sigma models are scale invariant. The abelian models that we obtain by singular boosts do directly correspond to solutions of supergravity. In addition to our main results we consider contraction limits of our main example, which do correspond to supergravity solutions.

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1 Introduction

Integrability plays an important role in furthering our understanding of the AdS/CFT correspondence [1].¹ This motivates the search for less symmetric instances of this correspondence where integrability nevertheless persists. A famous example of such an instance is a string on the Lunin-Maldacena background [4–6] dual to the real β deformation of planar supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory (sYM). In recent years a number of new integrable deformations of the AdS₅ × S⁵ string have been found [7–10], falling in a class of so-called Yang-Baxter sigma models [11, 12]. In this paper we focus on the deformations of the AdS₅ × S⁵ supercoset sigma model [13] as introduced in [7]. The original form of this deformation is known as the η deformation and corresponds to quantum deforming the symmetry algebra of the superstring [7, 14, 15]. The η deformation is based on a so-called non-split (inhomogeneous) r matrix, but the construction can be generalized to homogeneous r matrices [16] which lead to Drinfeld twisted symmetry [17]. The main questions surrounding these models are whether they correspond to real strings – i.e. whether the associated backgrounds solve the supergravity equations of motion, making the models Weyl

¹For reviews see e.g. [2, 3]

invariant – and if so, what their AdS/CFT interpretation is.

In terms of non-split deformations, by explicitly constructing the deformed action to quadratic order in the fermions, it was found that the standard form of the η deformation, despite having κ symmetry [7], does not correspond to supergravity [18]. However, T dualizing the model at the classical level in all six remaining isometry directions results in a background that is compatible with the supergravity equations of motion [19]. This background has a dilaton with linear terms involving the isometry directions preventing us from T dualizing back in supergravity.² Still, the classical equivalence of the two theories means that the η -deformed string should be scale invariant, with its background satisfying a set of modified supergravity equations [20]. The scale invariance of the deformed model is also expected to follow from its κ symmetry.³

Some of the homogeneous deformations do correspond to solutions of supergravity on the other hand. The Lunin-Maldacena background mentioned above can be viewed as one for instance [24]. In fact, homogeneous deformations split in two classes – abelian and jordanian – and given numerous examples [24–26] it is clear that the abelian class corresponds to so-called TsT transformations [27] which manifestly take strings to strings. For jordanian deformations the situation is less clear cut [16, 28, 29, 27, 17], but in at least one case the bosonic background [28, 29] of a jordanian deformation was completed to a supergravity solution. This background has not been compared directly with the fermions of the deformed supercoset model, however, so the string theory interpretation of jordanian deformations remains an open question. The homogeneous deformations that have a string theory interpretation are conjectured to generically correspond to Drinfeld twists of $\mathcal{N} = 4$ sYM, leading to noncommutative field theory when deforming AdS₅ [17].

In this paper we will investigate homogeneous deformations that are in an appropriate sense “as close as possible” to the η deformation and other related inhomogeneous deformations considered in [15] and [30]. It turns out that we can obtain a number of jordanian and abelian deformations by infinitely boosting the η -deformed string, and thereby investigate their supergravity properties. The upshot of this analysis is that jordanian deformations (that can be obtained this way) do not correspond to supergravity, in the same way that the η -deformed string does not: upon appropriately T dualizing at the classical level there exists a supergravity solution that, however, has a dilaton preventing us from T dualizing back in supergravity. Like the η model [20], these models have κ symmetry and solve the modified supergravity equations of [20] and hence should be scale invariant. This class of models in particular includes the jordanian deformation of [28, 29], which means that the supergravity solution proposed there is not the one corresponding to the deformed coset model. The abelian deformations we can obtain from the inhomogeneous models scale differently under the boost and thereby result in supergravity solutions, in line with their interpretation as TsT transformations. In particular the η model can be boosted to the gravity dual of noncommutative sYM [31, 32] in agreement with previous

²These terms cancel out in the combination $e^\Phi F$ that appears in the quadratic fermionic terms of the classical Green-Schwarz action.

³We thank A. A. Tseytlin and L. Wulff for sharing related results that appeared shortly after the present paper [21]. Let us also note that in the context of the pure spinor approach it was observed that classical BRST invariance (the analog of kappa symmetry) does not imply the supergravity equations of motion if the background possesses isometries [22, 23].

observations [18]. The full set of r matrices and models that can be obtained in this way consists of nine distinct jordanian and four distinct abelian ones, up to automorphisms.

In addition to this main result, for completeness with regard to our previous paper [30], in which we discussed contraction limits of the various inhomogeneous models, we also briefly consider contraction limits of our main model in the spirit of [33]. As suggested in [33] the first of these gives a plane wave, matching a direct deformation of flat space considered in a lower dimensional setting in [34]. The second of these gives a T dual of flat space, a natural analogue of the results of [33,30]. The contractions of our jordanian model do correspond to supergravity, in contrast to the standard contraction of the η -deformed string [18].

In the next section we introduce the general class of deformed models we will be working with, including the associated R operators and r matrices. In section 3 we introduce our main jordanian example as the “sum” of two inhomogeneous deformations. We then discuss its link to the η -deformed model via an infinite boost in section 4, using this to provide a supergravity solution for its T dual. In section 5 we discuss all deformations we can obtain in this way from the standard η -deformed string and other inhomogeneous deformations, with details presented in appendix A. In appendix B we discuss contractions of our main example of a jordanian deformation.

Note added: while the present paper was in preparation reference [35] appeared on the arXiv, in which the authors computed R-R fluxes for various abelian r matrices and also the jordanian r matrix considered in [28]. Though approaching the problem from a different angle, this paper has some overlap regarding the jordanian deformation of [28] and the fact that it does not correspond to a supergravity background.

In this paper we have demonstrated this feature for a wide class of jordanian backgrounds. Additionally, via their relation to the η -deformed background, we answer some of the open questions in [35] with regards to the modified supergravity equations that are satisfied by jordanian deformations.

2 The deformed superstring action

The deformations of the $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ superstring action we are interested in are of the form [7]⁴

$$S = -\frac{T}{2} \int d\tau d\sigma \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{h} h^{\alpha\beta} - \epsilon^{\alpha\beta}) \text{sTr}(A_\alpha d_+ J_\beta) \quad (2.1)$$

where $J = (1 - \eta R_g \circ d_+)^{-1}(A)$ with $R_g(X) = g^{-1} R(gXg^{-1})g$. The operator R is a linear map from $\mathfrak{g} = \mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ to itself. Setting $\eta = 0$ ($R = 0$) gives the undeformed $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ superstring action of [13]. Now, provided R is antisymmetric,

$$\text{sTr}(R(m)n) = -\text{sTr}(mR(n)), \quad (2.2)$$

and satisfies the non-split modified classical Yang-Baxter equation (mcYBe)

$$[R(m), R(n)] - R([R(m), n] + [m, R(n)]) = [m, n], \quad (2.3)$$

⁴Here T is the would-be effective string tension, h is the world sheet metric, $\epsilon^{\tau\sigma} = 1$, $A_\alpha = g^{-1} \partial_\alpha g$ with $g \in \text{PSU}(2, 2|4)$, sTr denotes the supertrace, and $d_\pm = \pm P_1 + \frac{2}{1-\eta^2} P_2 \mp P_3$ where the P_i are the projectors onto the i th \mathbb{Z}_4 graded components of the semi-symmetric space $\text{PSU}(2, 2|4)/(\text{SO}(4, 1) \times \text{SO}(5))$ (super $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$).

this deformed model is classically integrable and has a form of κ symmetry [7]. Considered over a complex semisimple Lie algebra the standard solution of the mcYBe is the operator multiplying positive roots by i , negative roots by $-i$, and the Cartan generators by 0. This solution preserves the real form $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ and so can be used there as well.

This deformation method can be extended to include solutions of the (homogeneous) classical Yang-Baxter equation (cYBe) [16], where the cYBe reads

$$[R(m), R(n)] - R([R(m), n] + [m, R(n)]) = 0. \quad (2.4)$$

A simple way to see this is to rescale the R operator above as $R = \alpha/(2\eta)\hat{R}$ and consider the limit $\eta \rightarrow 0$. This turns the mcYBe for R into the cYBe for \hat{R} , and leaves a deformed action based on \hat{R} where 2η is replaced by α , except in d_{\pm} where η is set to zero, in line with the action as presented in [16]. We will henceforth drop the hat on \hat{R} . This limit of the mcYBe to the cYBe will come back repeatedly below. The classical Yang-Baxter equation has two known classes of solutions: abelian and jordanian ones, which in particular cases can be combined and extended.

By using the Killing form of our semi-simple superalgebra (the supertrace) we can conveniently represent R operators by r matrices, i.e.

$$R(m) = \text{sTr}_2(r(1 \otimes m)) \quad (2.5)$$

with

$$r = \sum \alpha_{ij} t^i \wedge t^j \equiv \sum \alpha_{ij} (t^i \otimes t^j - t^j \otimes t^i) \in \mathfrak{g} \otimes \mathfrak{g}, \quad (2.6)$$

where the t^i generate \mathfrak{g} and the $\alpha_{ij} \in \mathbb{R}$ and sTr_2 denotes the supertrace over the second space in the tensor product. We will refer to both the operator R and its matrix representation r as the r matrix, where the latter satisfies the (m)cYBe in the form

$$[r_{12}, r_{13}] + [r_{12}, r_{23}] + [r_{13}, r_{23}] = \begin{cases} \Omega & \text{non-split,} \\ 0 & \text{homogeneous.} \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

Here r_{mn} denotes the matrix realization of r acting in spaces m and n in a tensor product, and Ω is the appropriately normalized canonical invariant element of $\Lambda_{\mathfrak{g}}^3$. In this notation, the standard solution of the non-split mcYBe over the complexified algebra $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ is given by

$$r = ie_j \wedge f^j, \quad (2.8)$$

where the e_j and f_j denote positive and negative roots of $\mathfrak{g}_{\mathbb{C}}$ respectively, and we sum over all of them. A jordanian solution of the cYBe is built using a pair of generators where one is a raising (or lowering) operator with respect to the other. The prototypical example of this is a combination of a positive (or negative) root and a Cartan generator

$$r = h \wedge e \quad (2.9)$$

with $[h, e] = e$. Extended jordanian solutions have terms added to the basic $h \wedge e$ piece. The remaining case is that of abelian solutions of the cYBe, which are built on commuting generators, namely

$$r = a \wedge b \quad (2.10)$$

with $[a, b] = 0$. Fixing a real form will generically result in multiple inequivalent solutions, we will see examples of this below.

From the form of the action it is clear that the undeformed symmetries preserved by a Yang-Baxter deformation are generated by [27]

$$\{t \in \mathfrak{g} \mid R([t, x]) = [t, R(x)] \forall x \in \mathfrak{g}\}, \quad (2.11)$$

which are the generators that commute with the r matrix. Beyond these, the $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ symmetry of the sigma model is deformed as described above.

Given an r matrix and a coset parametrization for g – i.e. a pair (r, g) – an explicit background for the sigma model follows by inverting the operator $1 - \eta R \circ d_+$, and comparing to the standard (Green-Schwarz) superstring action. We will use deformation parameters $\varkappa = 2\eta/(1 - \eta^2)$ in the non-split case, and α in homogeneous cases.

3 An extended jordanian deformation of Poincaré AdS₅

In our previous paper [30] we investigated deformations of the AdS₅ × S⁵ superstring based on split and non-split solutions of the modified classical Yang-Baxter equation.⁵ There and here, we are mainly interested in deformations of AdS₅, hence $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ at the algebraic level. In our conventions, we have the following three $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ non-split r matrices

$$\begin{aligned} r_0^{ns} &= -(m^0_i \wedge m^{i5} + m^1_3 \wedge m^{32} + m^1_4 \wedge m^{42}), \\ r_1^{ns} &= -(m^1_i \wedge m^{i2} + m^0_3 \wedge m^{35} + m^0_4 \wedge m^{45}), \\ r_2^{ns} &= -(m^3_i \wedge m^{i4} + m^1_0 \wedge m^{02} + m^1_5 \wedge m^{52}). \end{aligned} \quad (3.1)$$

and the split r matrix

$$r^s = m^1_i \wedge m^{i5} + m^0_3 \wedge m^{32} + m^0_4 \wedge m^{42}, \quad (3.2)$$

where the m^{ij} , $i, j = 0, \dots, 5$ are the generators of $\mathfrak{so}(2, 4) \simeq \mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$, with 0 and 5 the negative signature directions. In terms of a concrete basis we work with [2, 33]

$$m^{ij} = \frac{1}{4}[\gamma^i, \gamma^j], \quad m^{i5} = -m^{5i} = \frac{1}{2}\gamma^i, \quad i = 0, \dots, 4, \quad (3.3)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^0 &= i\sigma_3 \otimes \sigma_0, & \gamma^1 &= \sigma_2 \otimes \sigma_2, & \gamma^2 &= -\sigma_2 \otimes \sigma_1, \\ \gamma^3 &= \sigma_1 \otimes \sigma_0, & \gamma^4 &= \sigma_2 \otimes \sigma_3, & \gamma^5 &= -i\gamma^0, \end{aligned} \quad (3.4)$$

$\sigma_0 = \mathbf{1}_{2 \times 2}$ and σ_a are the Pauli matrices. These m^{ij} satisfy the standard $\mathfrak{so}(2, 4)$ commutation relations

$$[m^{ij}, m^{kl}] = \eta^{jk}m^{il} - \eta^{ik}m^{jl} - \eta^{jl}m^{ik} + \eta^{il}m^{jk}, \quad i, j, k, l = 0, \dots, 5, \quad (3.5)$$

where $\eta = \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1)$. With respect to the projection operators in the action these generators are grade two when they have an index 5 and grade zero otherwise.

⁵Split solutions have an opposite sign for the inhomogeneous term of the mcYBe. Such solutions exist for $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ but not for $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ and hence not for the full superalgebra $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$.

In this paper we would like to investigate deformations based on solutions of the homogeneous classical Yang-Baxter equation that are as close as possible to solutions of the inhomogeneous (modified) equation in a well defined sense. The primary example of such an r matrix is

$$r_0^j = r_0^{ns} + r^s, \quad (3.6)$$

which solves the cYBe despite the equation being quadratic.⁶

As will become clear below, the r matrices we will consider naturally deform the Poincaré patch of anti-de Sitter space. Let us define the corresponding physical generators as

$$\begin{aligned} p^\mu &= m^{\hat{\mu}0} - m^{\hat{\mu}1}, & M^{\mu\nu} &= m^{\hat{\mu}\hat{\nu}}, \\ k^\mu &= m^{\hat{\mu}0} + m^{\hat{\mu}1}, & D &= -m^{01}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.7)$$

where⁷

$$\hat{\mu} = \begin{cases} 5 & \mu = 0, \\ i + 1 & \mu = i \in \{1, 2, 3\}. \end{cases} \quad (3.8)$$

The distinction between these indices will be clear from the context. In terms of these generators, we have

$$r_0^j = D \wedge p^0 + M^0{}_\mu \wedge p^\mu - M^1{}_2 \wedge p^2 - M^1{}_3 \wedge p^3, \quad (3.9)$$

which manifests the extended Jordanian nature of r_0^j . This r matrix preserves the $\mathbb{R}^2 \times \text{U}(1)$ symmetry generated by $\{p^0, p^1, M^{23}\}$. Therefore the \mathbb{R}^2 generators correspond to null directions in the $\mathfrak{so}(2, 4)$ algebra.

To find the deformation of AdS_5 generated by r_0^j , we introduce the coset parametrization

$$g^h = e^{-(t+z)p^0 + xp^1} e^{\theta M^{23}} e^{rp^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2z}k^0}, \quad (3.10)$$

where z is the radial direction in AdS , and t, x are Cartesian and r and θ polar coordinates on the boundary Minkowski space, or equivalently

$$g = e^{x_\mu p^\mu} e^{-zp^0} e^{-\frac{1}{2z}k^0}. \quad (3.11)$$

We have not previously encountered this type of coset parametrization for Poincaré AdS in the literature.⁸ Inserting the combination (r_0^j, g^h) in the action gives

$$\begin{aligned} ds_0^2 &= \frac{dz^2 - dt^2}{z^2 - \alpha^2} + \frac{dx^2 + dr^2}{z^2 + \alpha^2 r^2 / z^2} + \frac{r^2 d\theta^2}{z^2}, \\ B_0 &= -\frac{\alpha}{z} \frac{1}{z^2 - \alpha^2} dt \wedge dz - \frac{\alpha r}{z^4 + \alpha^2 r^2} dx \wedge dr. \end{aligned} \quad (3.12)$$

⁶One reason to try this is that the r matrices of the κ -Poincaré algebra [36] have this structure, see e.g. [37].

⁷To fit established conventions we take the coset direction to be 5, while here it is most convenient to take this to be the timelike direction in the Poincaré patch. The shift of the spatial indices arises because in our conventions it is natural to analytically continue the standard non-split r matrix to the split one by either $0 \rightarrow 1$ or $0 \rightarrow 2$ as opposed to $0 \rightarrow 4$.

⁸It is possible to use the coset direction 5 instead of index 0 in p and k to build up a coset representative of this type as well. This, however, apparently requires introducing z in a less elegant fashion, giving a group element of the form

$$g = e^{x_\mu (m^{\mu 5} - m^{\mu 4})} e^{z \sqrt{1+1/z} (m^{05} - m^{04})} e^{-\sqrt{1+1/z} (m^{05} + m^{04})}.$$

Note that we can set the deformation parameter to 1 in this background by rescaling x, r, t and z by α . This is a consequence of the automorphism of the conformal algebra given by $p^\mu \rightarrow \alpha p^\mu$, $k^\nu \rightarrow \alpha^{-1} k^\nu$. Since r_0^j is homogeneous in p and does not depend on k , by this automorphism a deformation based on αr_0^j is equivalent to one based on r_0^j at the algebraic level, and the rescaling of coordinates simply reflects this, cf. eqn. (3.10). The same considerations apply to various backgrounds considered in e.g. [17] and all other backgrounds we will consider below.

Completing the above deformation of AdS_5 with an undeformed five sphere gives us the bosonic sector of our homogeneous deformed sigma model. In order to unambiguously determine the fermionic sector we should in principle work with the complete deformed supercoset sigma model. At the same time, there is a conjecture that all homogeneous Yang-Baxter deformations of $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ correspond to solutions of supergravity – this is sometimes referred to as the “gravity/cYBe correspondence” [24, 38, 39]. From this point of view, we may try to avoid the technical complications brought in by the fermions and simply try to find a solution of supergravity that incorporates our bosonic background, and at least has the manifest symmetries preserved by the deformation. This then provides a *candidate* background for the deformed sigma model. As it turns out we can do better: this model based on r_0^j is one of many models that can be obtained via infinite boosts of the standard non-split deformed supercoset model, whose fermions have been investigated in detail in [18]. The resulting models split into two classes: jordanian (including the above one) whose fermions behave similarly to the fermions of the non-split deformation [18–20] and are incompatible with the supergravity equations of motion, and abelian whose fermions are compatible with supergravity as expected by their relation to TsT transformations [27]. We will thus find a number of counterexamples to the “gravity/cYBe correspondence” conjecture of [24, 38, 39].

4 A boost of the standard non-split deformation

We can view r_0^j as the result of an infinite boost applied to r_0^{ns} , where by a boost we simply mean a transformation generated by a noncompact generator of $\mathfrak{so}(2, 4)$, not necessarily a Lorentz boost in terms of the physical generators. Because our Poincaré parametrization singles out indices 0 and 1, we would like to make sure any boost is compatible with this structure. We therefore introduce

$$b_{ij} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}(m_{i0} - m_{j1})} e^{\beta m_{ij}}, \quad (4.1)$$

which rotates in addition to boosting by β in the ij -plane, so that the result will have the desired index structure. For a large β boost in the 01-plane we then have⁹

$$\text{Ad}_{b_{01}}(r_0^{ns}) \sim \frac{e^\beta}{2} r_0^j. \quad (4.2)$$

As only the combination of the deformation parameter and the r matrix enters the action, by simultaneously scaling the deformation parameter $\varkappa \sim e^{-\beta}$ – equivalently $\eta \sim e^{-\beta}$ – we can

⁹Boosting oppositely gives r_0^j with momenta replaced by special conformal generators up to signs. Given the automorphism of the conformal algebra under $D \rightarrow -D$ and $p \leftrightarrow k$ we consider this r matrix equivalent to r_0^j for our present purposes. The same considerations apply to the other examples below.

obtain a finite result in the limit $\beta \rightarrow \infty$, i.e. with $\varkappa = 2\alpha e^{-\beta}$

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} \text{Ad}_{b_{01}}(\varkappa r_0^{ns}) = \alpha r_0^j. \quad (4.3)$$

The complete non-split deformation of $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ including fermions is based on the extension of r_0^{ns} to $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$. However, its fermionic and $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ terms are boost invariant and effectively vanish in this scaling limit, and hence the full $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ r_0^{ns} gives r_0^j .¹⁰ We will come back to other the possible r matrices we can obtain in this way later. Let us first understand what an infinite boost means in terms of the parametrization of our (coset) space, starting by recalling the parametrization and background of the standard non-split case.

4.1 The T dual of the standard non-split deformation

The original non-split deformation of the $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ superstring sigma model is based on the standard r matrix of eqn. (2.8) (the $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ extension of r_0^{ns}) where in our conventions the e_i are the strictly upper triangular matrix unities of the $4|4 \times 4|4$ supermatrix realization of $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2|4)$ and $f^i = e_i^t$.¹¹ The associated sigma model was worked out to second order in the fermions in [18], based on a coset parametrization of the form

$$g = g_0 g_s g_f, \quad (4.4)$$

where

$$g_0 = \lambda e^{\arcsin x m^{13}} e^{\text{arcsinh } \rho m^{15}} \quad (4.5)$$

with

$$\lambda = e^{tm^{05} - \psi_1 m^{12} - \psi_2 m^{34}}. \quad (4.6)$$

The remaining g_s and g_f parametrize the sphere and the fermions respectively, the details of which do not affect our present considerations. Formally T dualizing the model in all six remaining isometry directions including time, gives a standard Green-Schwarz action in the background¹² [19]

$$ds^2 = -\frac{1 - \varkappa^2 \rho^2}{1 + \rho^2} dt^2 + \frac{1}{1 - \varkappa^2 \rho^2} \frac{d\rho^2}{1 + \rho^2} + \frac{d\hat{\psi}_1^2}{\rho^2(1 - x^2)} + \frac{(\rho dx + \varkappa \rho x d\hat{\psi}_1)^2}{1 - x^2} + \frac{d\hat{\psi}_2^2}{\rho^2 x^2} \\ + \frac{1 + \varkappa^2 \varrho^2}{1 - \varrho^2} d\hat{\varphi}^2 + \frac{1}{1 + \varkappa^2 \varrho^2} \frac{d\varrho^2}{1 - \varrho^2} + \frac{d\hat{\phi}_1^2}{\varrho^2(1 - w^2)} + \frac{(\varrho dw - \varkappa \varrho w d\hat{\phi}_1)^2}{1 - w^2} + \frac{d\hat{\phi}_2^2}{\varrho^2 w^2} \quad (4.7)$$

$$B = 0$$

$$e^\Phi F_5^2 = 4i \sqrt{1 + \varkappa^2} (e^{\hat{t}} \wedge e^{\hat{\psi}_2} \wedge e^{\hat{\psi}_1} \wedge e^w \wedge e^e) + \text{dual},$$

where

$$e^{\hat{t}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \rho^2}} (d\hat{t} + \frac{\varkappa \rho}{1 - \varkappa^2 \rho^2} d\rho), \quad e^w = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - w^2}} (\varrho dw - \varkappa \varrho w d\hat{\phi}_1), \\ e^{\hat{\psi}_2} = \frac{d\hat{\psi}_2}{\rho x}, \quad e^{\hat{\psi}_1} = \frac{d\hat{\psi}_1}{\rho \sqrt{1 - x^2}}, \quad e^e = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \varrho^2}} \left(\frac{d\varrho}{1 + \varkappa^2 \varrho^2} + \varkappa \varphi d\hat{\varphi} \right). \quad (4.8)$$

¹⁰Moreover the d_\pm operators in the action reduce to the ones appropriate for the homogeneous deformation, cf. the discussion of section 2.

¹¹Our conventions for $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ are specified above. These agree with the conventions of [2], which we follow for the full $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$.

¹²Regarding supergravity we follow the conventions of [20].

Here we use ϱ instead of r as used in [14, 18–20]. This corresponds to a solution of type IIB* supergravity if we split off the dilaton as

$$e^\Phi = e^{\Phi_0} e^{-4\kappa(\hat{t}+\hat{\varphi})-2\kappa(\hat{\psi}_1-\hat{\phi}_1)} \frac{(1-\kappa^2\rho^2)^2(1+\kappa^2\varrho^2)^2}{4\rho^2\varrho^2\sqrt{1+\rho^2}\sqrt{1-\varrho^2x}\sqrt{1-x^2w}\sqrt{1-w^2}}. \quad (4.9)$$

The dependence of the dilaton on the isometry directions shows that we cannot T dualize back at the level of supergravity – i.e. beyond the classical level in the sigma model – and hence that the background of the original deformed sigma model cannot solve the supergravity equations of motion. Based on the discussion above we expect that a certain $\kappa \rightarrow 0$ limit of this background should correspond to the T dual of our deformed model. We can determine the required scaling of the coordinates by comparing the group elements.

4.2 Boosting from global to Poincaré AdS

We would like take the group element of eqn. (4.5)

$$g_0 = e^{tm^{05}-\psi_1m^{12}-\psi_2m^{34}} e^{\arcsin x m^{13}} e^{\operatorname{arcsinh} \rho m^{15}}, \quad (4.10)$$

boost it an infinite amount, and if possible relate it to the parametrization of eqn. (3.10)

$$g^h = e^{-(t+z)(m^{50}-m^{51})+x(m^{20}-m^{21})} e^{\theta m^{34}} e^{r(m^{30}-m^{31})} e^{-\frac{1}{2z}(m^{50}+m^{51})}, \quad (4.11)$$

used in the homogeneous case. Keeping in mind that in the sigma model group elements are defined up to gauge transformations, which act via right multiplication by elements of the $\text{SO}(4,1)$ generated by the m^{ij} for $i, j \neq 5$, we note the z dependent part of the above group element

$$g_z^h = e^{-z(m^{50}-m^{51})} e^{-\frac{1}{2z}(m^{50}+m^{51})}, \quad (4.12)$$

is gauge equivalent to the ρ dependent part of g_0 , multiplied by the result of a constant shift of its t

$$g_z^h = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}m^{05}} e^{\operatorname{arcsinh} \rho m^{15}} b_\rho^{-1} \quad (4.13)$$

with

$$b_\rho = e^{(\operatorname{arcsinh} \rho - \log 2) m^{01}}, \quad (4.14)$$

under the identification $z = \sqrt{1+\rho^2} - \rho$. The remaining terms in g_0 simply transform by $\text{Ad}_{b_{01}}$ directly. This shows that up to gauge equivalence by bb_ρ (where $b = b_{01}$) and a constant shift of t , boosting g_0 means

$$\begin{aligned} tm^{05} &\longrightarrow -\frac{1}{2}t(e^\beta p^0 + e^{-\beta} k^0), \\ \psi_1 m^{12} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}\psi_1(e^\beta p^1 - e^{-\beta} k^1), \\ \arcsin x m^{13} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2}\arcsin x(e^\beta p^2 - e^{-\beta} k^2), \\ (\sqrt{1+\rho^2} \pm \rho) &\longrightarrow e^{\mp\beta}(\sqrt{1+\rho^2} \pm \rho) \end{aligned} \quad (4.15)$$

If we now take $t = 2e^{-\beta}\tilde{t}$, $\psi_1 = -2e^{-\beta}\tilde{x}$, $\psi_2 = -\theta$, $x = 2e^{-\beta}\tilde{r}$ and $\rho = e^{\beta}\frac{1}{2z}$, in the limit $\beta \rightarrow \infty$ this produces precisely the homogeneous parametrization g^h from the global parametrization g_0 upon dropping tildes. At the level of the metric it is also clear that taking large ρ gives Poincaré AdS from global AdS. Upon including the fermions we strictly speaking cannot use the above

gauge equivalence anymore: we instead end up with $bb_\rho g_f$. Still we can do a gauge transformation by $(bb_\rho)^{-1}$ to give $bb_\rho g_f (bb_\rho)^{-1}$. This transformation can be absorbed in a redefinition of the fermions since bb_ρ remains finite in the infinite boost limit. The coordinates on the sphere require no scaling.

4.3 A jordanian T dual supergravity solution

We can now implement this scaling in the full non-split background, where cf. eqn. (4.3) we take $\varkappa = 2e^{-\beta}\alpha$. To include the fermions it is easiest to work with the T dualized background (4.7). Here we should scale the T dual fields inversely, but otherwise the limit is the one discussed above. Dropping tildes, eqs. (4.7) become

$$\begin{aligned}
ds^2 = & \frac{dz^2}{z^2 - \alpha^2} - (z^2 - \alpha^2)d\hat{t}^2 + z^2 d\hat{x}^2 + \frac{(dr + \alpha r d\hat{x})^2}{z^2} + \frac{z^2}{r^2} d\theta^2 \\
& + \frac{d\hat{\varphi}^2 + d\varrho^2}{1 - \varrho^2} + \frac{d\hat{\phi}_1^2}{\varrho^2(1 - w^2)} + \frac{\varrho^2 dw^2}{1 - w^2} + \frac{d\hat{\phi}_2^2}{\varrho^2 w^2}
\end{aligned} \tag{4.16}$$

$$B = 0$$

$$e^\Phi F_5 = 4i \frac{\varrho}{r\sqrt{1 - \varrho^2}} \left(z^3 d\hat{t} - \frac{\alpha z^2}{z^2 - \alpha^2} dz \right) \wedge d\hat{x} \wedge d\theta \wedge d\varrho \wedge d\xi + \text{dual}$$

the metric and B field of which are precisely T dual to eqs. (3.12).¹³ Taking the same limit in the dilaton gives

$$e^\Phi = e^{\Phi_0} e^{-4\alpha\hat{t} - 2\alpha\hat{x}} \frac{(z^2 - \alpha^2)^2}{2rz} \frac{1}{2\varrho\sqrt{1 - \varrho^2}w\sqrt{1 - w^2}}. \tag{4.17}$$

The dependence of the dilaton on the isometric directions \hat{t} and \hat{x} of the sigma model means that we cannot T dualize back at the level of supergravity, and therefore that the fermions of the r_0^j deformed sigma model do not correspond to a solution of supergravity. However, as an immediate corollary of the method we have used to find this background, it does satisfy the modified supergravity equations of [20], and hence the corresponding sigma model is scale invariant.

5 Further boosts of the standard non-split deformation

Given the invariance of the non-split r matrices under pairwise permutations of indices 0 and 5, 1 and 2, and 3 and 4, there are two a priori inequivalent boosts we can consider. We can take these to be b_{01} , used above, and b_{03} . This alternative option turns out to make contact with the Hashimoto-Itzhaki-Maldacena-Russo (HIMR) background [31,32]. In addition to this we can consider doing two consecutive boosts, through which amongst others we can make contact with the jordanian deformation of [28].

¹³This follows directly by standard T duality in t , x , and θ , if we drop the total derivative in the B field. If this is taken along, as usual an additional coordinate redefinition in the T dual background is required.

5.1 The Hashimoto-Itzhaki-Maldacena-Russo background

Boosting r_0^{ns} with b_{03} requires us to scale the deformation parameter differently from before. The leading term in the r matrix now scales as $e^{2\beta}$ meaning we should scale $\varkappa \sim e^{-2\beta}$. Doing so gives

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 4\alpha e^{-2\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{03}}(r_0^{ns}) = \alpha r_0^a, \quad (5.1)$$

where

$$r_0^a = p^1 \wedge p^2 \quad (5.2)$$

is the abelian r matrix that, as first observed in [25], corresponds to the HIMR deformation of Poincaré AdS, the gravitational dual to canonical noncommutative SYM [31, 32].

To implement the infinite b_{03} boost on the global group element g_0 we can simply rotate the discussion of the previous section in the 13-plane by $\pi/2$ before doing the boost. In other words we start from $e^{\pi/2m_{31}} g_0 e^{-\pi/2m_{31}}$, on which b_{03} acts exactly as b_{01} did on g_0 , giving g^h under the same scalings as before. Now, the left action of $e^{\pi/2m_{31}}$ on g_0 effectively interchanges ψ_1 and ψ_2 and replaces $x \rightarrow -\sqrt{1-x^2}$, while the right action by $e^{-\pi/2m_{31}}$ is just a gauge transformation. Hence in a model based on g_0 we can implement the b_{03} boost by the same scaling as before, up to expanding around $x = 1$ and exchanging ψ_1 and ψ_2 . Implementing this limit on the non-split background based on (r_0^{ns}, g_0) then gives the HIMR background (in polar coordinates), as expected from the r matrix picture. A closely related limit of the non-split background to the HIMR one was previously found by S. Frolov [18] – our results simply explain this at the level of the coset construction.

In this boost limit the deformation parameter scales to zero twice as fast as the isometry coordinates. This is in contrast to the jordanian boost limit discussed in section 4 for which the deformation parameter scaled to zero at the same speed as the isometry coordinates. Consequently, in this case the problematic linear terms in the T dual dilaton disappear and hence the non-split background limits to a solution of supergravity, consistent with the TsT interpretation of the abelian r matrix.

5.2 Consecutive boosts

Looking at the expressions for the r matrices (3.9) and (5.2), we can additionally Lorentz boost them to obtain light cone versions of these r matrices. The possible Lorentz boosts are

$$B_{0j} = e^{-\pi/2M_{j1}} e^{\beta M_{0j}}, \quad (5.3)$$

for $j = 1, 2, 3$, where we again rotate the result for convenience. Boosting r_0^j by B_{01} results in further jordanian r matrices

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \pm\infty} \sqrt{2} e^{-|\beta|} \gamma \text{Ad}_{B_{01}} r_0^j = \gamma r_{\pm}^j \quad (5.4)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} r_+^j &= (D + M^-_-) \wedge p^- + 2M^-_2 \wedge p^2 + 2M^-_3 \wedge p^3, \\ r_-^j &= (D + M^+_) \wedge p^+, \end{aligned} \quad (5.5)$$

and we have introduced light cone coordinates $\sqrt{2}a^\pm = a^0 \pm a^1$. Using M_{02} or equivalently M_{03} requires a different scaling and produces the abelian r matrix

$$\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2e^{-2\beta} \gamma \text{Ad}_{B_{03}} r_0^j = \gamma M^{3-} \wedge p^- \equiv \gamma r_1^a. \quad (5.6)$$

Finally, we can boost the abelian r matrix (5.2) to $p^\pm \wedge p^2 \equiv r_\mp^a$.

In terms of the associated backgrounds, it is physically clear that the boost amounts to rescaling the corresponding light cone coordinates.¹⁴ Rather than writing down further explicit T dual supergravity backgrounds, let us briefly comment on the resulting models.

The deformation associated to r_-^j has been previously considered in the literature [28, 29, 17]. In particular the authors of [28] conjectured a supergravity solution for this model. Now, implementing the appropriate limit in eqs. (4.16) produces precisely the T dual of the bosonic background of [28], however the linear term in the dilaton survives the limit, and hence this model also does not correspond to supergravity, though again, it should be scale invariant.¹⁵

Interestingly, in [17] it was observed that the bosonic model based on r_+^j is equal to the one based on r_-^j up to the sign of the deformation parameter, a total derivative in the B field, and an exchange of light cone directions, but that the fermions had to differ as the deformations preserved different amounts of supersymmetry: 16 of the 32 real supercharges of $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$ for r_-^j [27] and none for r_+^j [17]. In line with this, the metric and B field of eqs. (4.16) are invariant under an exchange of \hat{x}^+ and \hat{x}^- combined with a sign change on α , while $e^\Phi F_5$ and the linear term in the dilaton single out a particular light cone direction. The fact that r_-^j preserves half the supersymmetries of the $\text{AdS}_5 \times S^5$ sigma model suggests that the associated background should be a (half-maximally) supersymmetric solution of the modified supergravity equations [21].

The different scaling of α required to arrive at the abelian deformation based on r_+^a ($\alpha \sim e^{-2\beta}$ as oppose to $\alpha \sim e^{-\beta}$ for the jordanian cases) effectively removes the linear term in the T dual dilaton so that again this does result in a solution of supergravity, in line with its interpretation as a TsT transformation [27]. Finally, for r_\pm^a – the null version of the r matrix for the HIMR background – we start from a solution of supergravity and boost it in precisely the way that gives the gravity dual of lightlike noncommutative SYM [40, 41].

5.3 Overview

In the above we considered a series of inequivalent singular noncompact transformations on r_0^{ns} . These gave the jordanian r matrices

$$\begin{aligned} r_0^j &= D \wedge p^0 + M^0{}_\mu \wedge p^\mu - M^1{}_2 \wedge p^2 - M^1{}_3 \wedge p^3, \\ r_+^j &= (D + M^-_-) \wedge p^- + 2M^-{}_2 \wedge p^2 + 2M^-{}_3 \wedge p^3, \\ r_-^j &= (D + M^+_+) \wedge p^+, \end{aligned} \quad (5.7)$$

¹⁴In terms of the group element g^h this immediately follows for everything but its z dependent part. We have not attempted to find the gauge transformation that would manifest it also for this part. Its existence is ensured however, as $P_2(A^h) = P_2(\tilde{A}^h)$, where A^h is the current built from g^h and \tilde{A}^h is one built from $B_{0j}g^h$.

¹⁵Independent of our results, the supergravity solution of [28] cannot correspond to the deformed sigma model as it has a Ramond-Ramond (R-R) three form that breaks the $\text{SO}(6)$ invariance of the sphere that is preserved by the Yang-Baxter deformation based on r_-^j . This is related the direct involvement of the sphere in the duality chain of [29].

and the abelian r matrices

$$\begin{aligned}
r_0^a &= p^1 \wedge p^2, \\
r_-^a &= p^+ \wedge p^2, \\
r_1^a &= M^{3-} \wedge p^-.
\end{aligned}
\tag{5.8}$$

These r matrices preserve different amounts of symmetry: r_0^j obtained by a single boost from r_0^{ns} preserves a three dimensional algebra, while r_+^j and r_-^j – obtained by a further boost – preserve five dimensional algebras. For the abelian r matrices we have a six dimensional algebra for r_0^a , and seven dimensional ones for r_-^a and r_1^a obtained by a second boost. The set of equivalence classes of these r matrices under finite $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ transformations is closed under further (singular) boosts. In other words these are all the homogeneous r matrices we can obtain in this way from r_0^{ns} .¹⁶

We could, however, also start from the other non-split and split r matrices, r_1^{ns} , r_2^{ns} or r^s . As we discuss in more detail in appendix A, the new jordanian r matrices this generates are

$$\begin{aligned}
\tilde{r}_0^j &= D \wedge p^1 + M^1_{\nu} \wedge p^{\nu} - M^0_2 \wedge p^2 - M^0_3 \wedge p^3 \\
r_1^j &= D \wedge p^0 + M^0_3 \wedge p^3, \\
\tilde{r}_1^j &= D \wedge p^1 + M^1_3 \wedge p^3 \\
\check{r}_1^j &= D \wedge p^1 + M^1_0 \wedge p^0, \\
r_{M+}^j &= M^- \wedge p^- + M^-_2 \wedge p^2, \\
r_{D+}^j &= D \wedge p^- + M^-_3 \wedge p^3,
\end{aligned}
\tag{5.9}$$

on top of which we get one further abelian r matrix

$$\tilde{r}_0^a = p^0 \wedge p^1.
\tag{5.10}$$

The dimensions of the undeformed symmetry algebra associated to these r matrices are: three for \tilde{r}_0^j , r_1^j , \tilde{r}_1^j , and \check{r}_1^j , four for r_{M+}^j and r_{D+}^j obtained by a further boost, and six for \tilde{r}_0^a . In total we hence find nine inequivalent (extended) jordanian r matrices, and four abelian ones, from the various possible inhomogeneous r matrices.¹⁷ The full set of associated equivalence classes of r matrices is closed under further singular boosts, and hence presents all homogeneous r matrices we can obtain in this way for $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$.

As the fermions of the r_1^{ns} , r_2^{ns} and r^s deformations have strictly speaking not been considered (the r^s deformation is not even real beyond bosonic AdS₅), we cannot directly make statements about the fermions of the associated homogeneous models. However, as discussed in [30], the bosonic backgrounds for r_1^{ns} and r_2^{ns} are related to the r_0^{ns} one by an analytic continuation that preserves reality of the full model including the fermions, making it reasonable to assume that the resulting fermions are the ones corresponding to r_1^{ns} and r_2^{ns} . At our jordanian level, these analytic continuations persist, cf. the relation between r matrices differing by a check or a tilde. They even include the jordanian ones arising from r^s , since there is now no issue in (trivially) extending them to the whole of $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$. Assuming that these analytic continuations

¹⁶As mentioned earlier, we consider r matrices with $p \leftrightarrow k$ and $D \leftrightarrow -D$ equivalent for present purposes, as this is an automorphism of the conformal algebra.

¹⁷We can always add abelian homogeneous terms made out of Cartan generators to our inhomogeneous r matrices and continue to solve the same mcYBe. Here we do not consider such terms.

indeed give the appropriate fermions, the supergravity picture found above persists. That is, no deformation based on any of the above jordanian r matrices corresponds to a solution of supergravity, while all abelian ones do. Further details on these r matrices, their relations under analytic continuation, and some of the associated backgrounds can be found in appendix A.

Above we indicated the dimensions of the subalgebras of $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ preserved by the various deformations. In terms of $\mathfrak{psu}(2, 2|4)$, the $\mathfrak{su}(4)$ factor is always preserved, while supersymmetry is broken completely in all of the jordanian deformations with the exception of the one based on r_-^j discussed in section 5.2 above.

This exercise can be repeated for lower dimensional cases such as the AdS_3 and AdS_2 string, which results in r matrices corresponding to appropriate truncations of the above. The supergravity picture based on the corresponding solutions for the T duals of η -deformed $\text{AdS}_3 \times \text{S}^3$ and $\text{AdS}_2 \times \text{S}^2$ strings is then the same: jordanian ones do not correspond to supergravity, while abelian ones do. It is perhaps worth pointing out that for $\text{AdS}_2 \times \text{S}^2$ there is only one homogeneous r matrix, the jordanian $r = D \wedge p^0$, which follows from the (unique) non-split one by our procedure.¹⁸ Hence, in this case we can derive all homogeneous Yang-Baxter deformations from the non-split deformation, none of which correspond to supergravity.

Let us emphasize that for larger algebras we definitely cannot find all homogeneous r matrices by boosts. Any r matrix we obtain in this way satisfies $r^3 = 0$. This is an immediate consequence of relation $r^3 = \mp r$ that the non-split and split r matrices satisfy.¹⁹ However, we do not even find all r matrices solving this condition. Perhaps most striking example in this regard is the extended jordanian $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$ r matrix

$$r = D \wedge p^0 + M^0_1 \wedge p^1 + M^0_2 \wedge p^2 - M^1_2 \wedge p^2, \quad (5.11)$$

obtained by simply dropping the p_3 terms in r_0^j . This r matrix breaks the rotational symmetry in the 23-plane preserved by r_0^j and preserves only two generators of $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2)$, one less than any of the inhomogeneous r matrices.

6 Concluding remarks

In this paper we considered the possible inequivalent infinite boost limits of various non-split and split r matrices and the associated deformations of $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$, generating various homogeneous r matrices of both jordanian and abelian type and their associated deformed backgrounds. This allowed us to discuss the fermions of these models based on those associated to the η -deformed string, in certain cases up to analytic continuation. The upshot of the corresponding analysis is that the jordanian deformations we obtain in this way are analogous to the η deformation in terms of supergravity [18, 19]: T dualizing them at the classical level they correspond to solutions of supergravity. These solutions, however, have dilatons that prevent T dualizing back and hence the models themselves do not correspond to supergravity. These jordanian backgrounds are solutions of the modified supergravity equations proposed in [20] and as such should nevertheless

¹⁸It can also be obtained from the split r matrix.

¹⁹The previously mentioned abelian homogenous terms that can be added to these inhomogeneous r matrices would break this relation.

be scale invariant.²⁰ This may also be expected as a consequence of the κ symmetry of the models. These results give a number of counterexamples to the “gravity/cYBe” conjecture made in the literature. In contrast to jordanian deformations, the abelian deformations we obtain in this way are solutions of supergravity, as expected. In addition to this we briefly investigated contraction limits of our main model, confirming previous suggestions [33,30]. These contractions do correspond to supergravity, in contrast to the situation with the η -deformed string [18].²¹

There are a number of open questions associated to these deformations. First, our approach is by construction limited to the set of homogeneous deformations we discussed. This does not include all jordanian deformations, and it would be interesting to investigate whether these other deformations have distinguishing features. It would also be good to investigate other deformed sigma models in detail – e.g. the one associated to the r matrix (5.11) – perhaps by more direct methods such as a full supercoset construction. Second, related to this, perhaps there are other ways to relate inhomogeneous deformations to homogeneous deformations that give new cases.²² Third, before it was clear that the supergravity solution of [28, 29] only agrees with the jordanian deformed model at the bosonic level, it was found that this supergravity solution can be obtained from a deformation of a D3 brane stack in a low energy limit, giving it an interpretation as the gravity dual of a noncommutative version of SYM [27]. In fact, the corresponding noncommutative structure is compatible with the Drinfeld twisted structure of the jordanian model [27]. It would be interesting to clarify this point further, to see what distinguishes this gravity dual from the hypothetical Drinfeld twisted model, and whether some aspects of integrability may nevertheless present themselves in this AdS/CFT setting. Fourth, since the jordanian deformations we consider are similar to the η deformation in the sense that they satisfy the modified supergravity equations of [20], many of the open questions there become relevant here as well. For instance: can these scale invariant but (presumably) not Weyl invariant models still be used to define critical string theories? what is the interplay between the modified supergravity equations and the κ symmetry of these models? what do we find if we analyze the Weyl invariance conditions directly from the sigma model action? Inspired by the Poisson-Lie duality [45–50] between the η type models and the λ models of [8–10] we might also ask whether homogeneous deformations exist in the spirit of the λ model. One approach might be to try to take the infinite boosts directly in the λ model. However, this does not appear to work in a simple manner. Another approach would be to directly construct the Poisson-Lie dual [45, 46] of the backgrounds constructed from homogeneous r matrices. Finally, going a bit beyond present considerations, while the jordanian models are integrable by construction, they invariably break the isometries required to fix the standard BMN light cone gauge central to the exact S matrix approach to the quantum string sigma model [2]. In other words, the effect of these deformations at the quantum level is mysterious, in contrast to e.g. the β deformation [51]. It would also be interesting to investigate deformations associated to homogeneous r matrices

²⁰Let us also recall that the jordanian deformation based on r^j preserves half the supersymmetry of the undeformed string [27, 17], suggesting it should be a supersymmetric solution of the modified equations [21].

²¹Here and at some points below it may be relevant to keep in mind that the bosonic part of the contraction limit of the η model can be completed to a solution of supergravity, giving the so-called mirror model [42–44]. The mirror model is an integrable model itself, and is closely related to the direct contraction of the full η model [18].

²²We emphasize that our method and the classification in section 5.3 appear to exhaust all singular group transformations.

containing fermionic generators.

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A General boosts of inhomogeneous r matrices

In this appendix we consider general boosts of the four inhomogeneous r matrices introduced in section 3.

A.1 Non-split

As mentioned in the main text, we can take b_{01} and b_{03} to represent the inequivalent classes of boosts we can apply to our non-split r matrices. Including r_0^{ns} for completeness, acting with b_{01} on the three non-split r matrices and scaling the deformation parameter as indicated gives

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{01}}(r_0^{ns}) &= \alpha r_0^j, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{01}}(r_1^{ns}) &= -\alpha \tilde{r}_0^j, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{01}}(r_2^{ns}) &= -\alpha \tilde{r}_1^j,\end{aligned}\tag{A.1}$$

where

$$\tilde{r}_0^j = D \wedge p^1 + M^1{}_\nu \wedge p^\nu - M^0{}_2 \wedge p^2 - M^0{}_3 \wedge p^3,\tag{A.2}$$

and

$$\tilde{r}_1^j = D \wedge p^1 + M^1{}_0 \wedge p^0,\tag{A.3}$$

which are further r matrices of extended jordanian type. Note that \tilde{r}_0^j is related to r_0^j of eqn. (3.9) by the analytic continuation $0 \leftrightarrow 1$.

Boosting with b_{03} instead we get

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 4\alpha e^{-2\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{03}}(r_0^{ns}) &= \alpha r_0^a, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{03}}(r_1^{ns}) &= \alpha r_1^j, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 4\alpha e^{-2\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{03}}(r_2^{ns}) &= -\alpha r_0^a,\end{aligned}\tag{A.4}$$

where

$$r_1^j = D \wedge p^0 + M^0{}_3 \wedge p^3,\tag{A.5}$$

which is related to \check{r}_1^j by analytically continuing $0 \leftrightarrow 3$ and rotating $3 \rightarrow 1$. Let us briefly discuss the backgrounds for \check{r}_0^j , r_1^j and \check{r}_1^j ; the backgrounds for r_0^j and r_0^a are discussed extensively in the main text.

The background for \check{r}_0^j

The background associated to \check{r}_0^j is

$$\begin{aligned} ds_1^2 &= \frac{dz^2 + dx^2}{z^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{-dt^2 + dr^2}{z^2 - \alpha^2 r^2 / z^2} + \frac{r^2 d\theta^2}{z^2}, \\ B_1 &= \frac{\alpha}{z} \frac{1}{z^2 + \alpha^2} dx \wedge dz - \frac{\alpha r}{z^4 - \alpha^2 r^2} dt \wedge dr, \end{aligned} \tag{A.6}$$

which is related to the background for r_1^{ns} as the one for r_0^j is to the r_0^{ns} one. The limit discussed in the main text gives the above background from the corresponding non-split one that can be found in [30]. The coset construction picture in terms of g_1 of [30] is that the constant $\pi/2$ shift in t that we need for the (same) ρ part of the group element, precisely rotates m^{35} to m^{03} , so that the (different) x part of the group element boosts as before, in line with the limit. Alternatively we can work with the nondiagonal metric for the coset model based on (r_1^{ns}, g_0) that can be found in [15] and take the limit discussed for g_0 in the main text.

As discussed in the main text, the fermions for the r_1^{ns} deformation have not been directly investigated, however we may assume they can be obtained by analytic continuation from the r_0^{ns} ones. At the current jordanian level the statement is simply that our \check{r}_0^j background is related to the r_0^j one of eqn. (3.12) by the analytic continuation $x \leftrightarrow it$ and $\alpha \rightarrow i\alpha$, cf. the relation between the r matrices. Since this analytic continuation preserves reality of the full (T dual) background for r_1^j , and by definition preserves integrability, the resulting background has a good chance to correspond to the fermions of the deformed sigma model, which again would not be compatible with supergravity.

The backgrounds for r_1^j and \check{r}_1^j

To find the backgrounds associated to r_1^j and \check{r}_1^j , we can just apply the limit discussed in the main text to the non-split sigma models based on (r_1^{ns}, g_0) and (r_2^{ns}, g_0) .²³ Doing so gives

$$\begin{aligned} ds_3^2 &= \frac{dx^2 + r^2 d\theta^2}{z^2} + \frac{z^2}{z^4 - \alpha^2(r^2 + z^2)} \left(-dt^2 + dr^2 + dz^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{z^2} \left(dr - \frac{r}{z} dz \right)^2 \right), \\ B_3 &= \alpha \frac{r dr \wedge dt + z dz \wedge dt}{z^4 - \alpha^2(r^2 + z^2)}, \end{aligned} \tag{A.7}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} ds_2^2 &= \frac{-dt^2 + r^2 d\theta^2}{z^2} + \frac{z^2}{z^4 + \alpha^2(r^2 + z^2)} \left(dx^2 + dr^2 + dz^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{z^2} \left(dr - \frac{r}{z} dz \right)^2 \right), \\ B_2 &= \alpha \frac{r dr \wedge dx + z dz \wedge dx}{z^4 + \alpha^2(r^2 + z^2)}, \end{aligned} \tag{A.8}$$

²³This is an alternative to working out the relation between the coset parametrizations g_1 and g_2 of [30], and g^h .

respectively, which are also precisely the backgrounds of the homogeneous sigma models based on (\tilde{r}_1^j, g^h) and (r_1^j, \tilde{g}^h) respectively, where \tilde{g}^h means g^h written in physical generators with indices 1 and 3 exchanged.²⁴ As expected from their r matrices, these backgrounds are also related by the analytic continuation $x \leftrightarrow it$, $\alpha \rightarrow i\alpha$.

In order to discuss the fermions for these deformed models, we would again need knowledge of the fermions of the r_1^{ns} and r_2^{ns} deformations. As for the \tilde{r}_0^j background we may assume that these are obtained by analytic continuation, in which case the linear term in the dilaton of the T dual backgrounds again survives and the fermions of these jordanian deformed models again would not correspond to supergravity.

A.2 Split

The split r matrix (3.2) is only invariant under a permutation of indices 3 and 4, which would leave six inequivalent boosts: b_{01} , b_{02} , b_{03} , b_{51} , b_{52} , and b_{53} . It is however invariant under the adjoint action of b_{02} and b_{51} . This leaves

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{01}}(r^s) &= \alpha r_0^j, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{03}}(r^s) &= -\alpha \tilde{r}_1^j, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 2\alpha e^{-\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{52}}(r^s) &= -\alpha \tilde{r}_0^j, \\ \lim_{\beta \rightarrow \infty} 4\alpha e^{-2\beta} \text{Ad}_{b_{53}}(r^s) &= \alpha \tilde{r}_0^a,\end{aligned}\tag{A.9}$$

where the new r matrices we find are

$$\tilde{r}_1^j = D \wedge p^1 + M^1{}_3 \wedge p^3,\tag{A.10}$$

and

$$\tilde{r}_0^a = p^0 \wedge p^1,\tag{A.11}$$

which are the analytic continuations $0 \leftrightarrow 1$ of r_1^j and $2 \leftrightarrow 0$ of r_0^a respectively. The associated bosonic backgrounds are related by the same analytic continuations. Assuming the fermions can indeed be obtained by the same analytic continuation, this jordanian deformation also would not correspond to supergravity, while the abelian one does.

A.3 Further Lorentz boosts

We can now Lorentz boost all above r matrices. In terms of new inequivalent r matrices this yields

$$r_{M+}^j = M^- \wedge p^- + M^-{}_2 \wedge p^2,\tag{A.12}$$

and

$$r_{D+}^j = D \wedge p^- + M^-{}_3 \wedge p^3,\tag{A.13}$$

²⁴This in line with the above mentioned exchange of ψ_1 and ψ_2 when boosting by b_{03} as opposed to b_{01} . Alternatively, instead of using $r_1^j = D \wedge p^0 + M^0{}_3 \wedge p^3$ we could use the physically equivalent $D \wedge p^0 + M^0{}_1 \wedge p^1$ and work with g^h .

which are obtained by acting with B_{03} on \tilde{r}_0^j and B_{01} on \tilde{r}_1^j respectively. The scaling of the deformation parameter here is identical to the other Jordanian cases, and hence the associated models do not correspond to supergravity, provided the analytic continuations described above give the correct fermions for the \tilde{r}_0^j and \tilde{r}_1^j models.

B Contractions of the r_0^j deformed model

As $\mathfrak{so}(2, d-1)$ can be contracted to the d -dimensional Poincaré algebra, the corresponding quantum group can be contracted to what is known as the κ -Poincaré algebra [36]. A similar thing can be done for the quantum group symmetry of the η -deformed $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ superstring [33]. In the undeformed case this contraction geometrically amounts to going from $\text{AdS}_5 \times \text{S}^5$ to flat space, and hence the η -deformed model contracts to what can be thought of as a deformation of the flat space string. In our previous paper [30] we discussed contractions of the various inhomogeneous deformations of AdS_5 , and since our main example of section 3 is so closely related to the standard non-split and split deformations – $r_0^j = r_0^{ns} + r^s$ – we would like to briefly address the corresponding contractions here.

As discussed in more detail in [33,30] we will consider the generators m^{ij} and select one index \hat{i} and scale the generators containing that index to infinity

$$m^{j\hat{i}} \rightarrow Rm^{j\hat{i}}, \quad R \rightarrow \infty. \quad (\text{B.1})$$

Starting from undeformed $\mathfrak{su}(2, 2) \simeq \mathfrak{so}(2, 4)$ this gives $\mathfrak{iso}(1, 4)$ if \hat{i} is a timelike index (0 or 5), or $\mathfrak{iso}(2, 3)$ if it is spacelike (1, ..., 4). These contractions give nontrivial results in a q deformed algebra if we additionally scale q as $\log q \rightarrow -R^{-1} \log q$. If we contract with a timelike index this gives $\mathcal{U}_\kappa(\mathfrak{iso}(1, 4))$, a deformation of the 5-d Poincaré algebra, while with a spacelike index we get $\mathcal{U}_\kappa(\mathfrak{iso}(2, 3))$. Both are κ -Poincaré algebras, see e.g. [37] for a unified discussion of κ -Poincaré algebras for any dimension and signature.

Referring to [33,30] for details, we simply note here that we can translate these contractions to the background by looking at the coset representative to determine the scaling of the coordinates required to keep a finite action, up to a rescaling of the effective string tension by R^2 that is already present in the undeformed flat space case. To keep the contraction manifestly compatible with the structure of the action (2.1), the natural contraction index is the coset direction 5 (0 for the physical generators). Looking at g^h , after the coordinate transformation $\tilde{t} = -t + z$ we can sensibly implement this contraction by rescaling \tilde{t} and z as $\tilde{t} \rightarrow \tilde{t}/R$ and $z \rightarrow Rz$, and considering the limit $R \rightarrow \infty$ with $\alpha = \kappa^{-1}R$. This gives

$$ds^2 = \frac{2dzd\tilde{t}}{z^2 - \kappa^{-2}} + \frac{dx^2 + dr^2 + r^2d\theta^2}{z^2}, \quad (\text{B.2})$$

while the B field becomes a total derivative. At $\kappa^{-1} = 0$ this is flat space, albeit written in curious coordinates. In [33] it was suggested that this deformation and its contraction should exist, that the associated r matrix should be the one of the “null” κ -Poincaré algebra, and that the background should correspond to a five dimensional plane wave.²⁵ Moreover, the contemporary

²⁵The two dimensional analogue of the above background obtained by truncating to constant x , r , and θ was explicitly given in [33], in this low dimensional setting the plane wave becomes just flat space in suggestive coordinates however.

results of [34] showed that using the four dimensional null κ -Poincaré r matrix to deform four dimensional flat space directly, indeed gives a plane wave. To make contact with this result we can define $\tilde{t} = -\frac{2x^-x^+ + \tilde{r}^2}{2x^-}$, $z = 1/x^-$, $x \rightarrow \frac{\tilde{r} \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\phi}}{x^-}$, $r = \frac{\tilde{r} \sqrt{\sin^2 \tilde{\theta} \sin^2 \tilde{\phi} + \cos^2 \tilde{\theta}}}{x^-}$, and $\theta = \arctan(\sin \tilde{\phi} \tan \tilde{\theta})$, which gives

$$ds^2 = \frac{dx^+ dx^- + \kappa^{-2}(2x^- \tilde{r} dx^- d\tilde{r} - (dx^-)^2)}{1 - \kappa^{-2}(x^-)^2} + d\tilde{r}^2 + \tilde{r}^2 d\tilde{\theta}^2 + \tilde{r}^2 \sin^2 \tilde{\theta} d\tilde{\phi}^2. \quad (\text{B.3})$$

This is precisely the five dimensional analogue of the plane wave presented in section 4.3 of [34], and reduces manifestly to flat space in “light-cone-spherical” coordinates at $\kappa^{-1} = 0$.

Though less obvious, there are further possible contractions of a particular type discussed in [30]. In the current context the corresponding contraction is over index 4 (3 for the physical generators). This corresponds to rescaling only θ by R and gives

$$ds^2 = \kappa^2(-dz^2 + dt^2 + \frac{z^2}{r^2}(dx^2 + dr^2)) + \frac{r^2}{z^2}d\theta^2, \quad (\text{B.4})$$

up to an infinite total derivative B field. Note that this limit has taken us out of the physical range of the coordinates in the original model, that correspondingly z has become timelike, and that the deformation and contraction limit do not commute here since $\kappa^{-1} = 0$ is a singular point of the metric.

In [33,30] it was observed that the corresponding contractions of inhomogeneous deformations are T dual to dS_5 and AdS_5 , depending on whether one starts with a non-split or split deformation respectively, and the T duality involves the isometry coordinate involved in the contraction. In the first contraction above, because \tilde{t} is a null direction it is not clear whether there is something that could take on the role of this T duality. In the second case, however, we can perfectly T dualize in θ , which as we might have guessed gives the “midpoint” between dS_5 and AdS_5 : flat space.

Implementing these contraction limits in the singular boost limit of the full background of [18] we find that the R-R fluxes vanish. The first background can now be supported by the dilaton $\Phi = \frac{3}{2} \log(1 - \frac{1}{\kappa^2 z^2}) + c \operatorname{arctanh} \kappa z + \Phi_0$, where c and Φ_0 are constants. The contraction limit of the jordanian limit of X of [20] gives this dilaton with $c = 4$.²⁶ In the second case we find $\Phi = \log \frac{r}{z} + c \frac{z}{r} + \Phi_0$, where $c = 0$ corresponds to the limit of the results of [20], giving nothing but the dilaton obtained by directly T dualizing flat space with a constant (bounded) dilaton, in $\hat{\theta}$. In both cases the freedom in the dilaton parametrised by c corresponds to a null direction of the metric. It would be interesting to understand this freedom from the perspective of the integrable Yang-Baxter sigma models; is there a principle that forces us to pick the dilatons as those coming from the η model? Let us also note that the fact that these contractions give supergravity solutions is in contrast to the standard contraction limit of the η -deformed string for which this is not the case [18], though we should mention that the bosonic part of the η -deformed model can be completed to a solution of supergravity in a way that is compatible with integrability, corresponding to the so-called mirror model [42–44]. Some of the other deformations considered in this paper can be contracted in similar fashion.

²⁶The one form I of [20] remains finite in this limit, but as all R-R forms vanish this background can nevertheless be a solution of supergravity. The one form I is exact and in fact integrates to $\operatorname{arctanh} \kappa z$, cf. the dilaton.

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