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Exact wave solutions to 6D gauged chiral supergravity

Andrew J. Tolley,^a C.P. Burgess,^{abc} Claudia de Rham^{ab} and D. Hoover^d

^a*Perimeter Institute for Theoretical Physics,
Waterloo ON, N2L 2Y5, Canada*

^b*Physics & Astronomy, McMaster University,
Hamilton ON, L8S 4M1, Canada*

^c*Theory Division, CERN,
CH-1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland*

^d*Physics Department, McGill University,
Montréal QC, H3A 2T8, Canada*

E-mail: atolley@perimeterinstitute.ca, cburgess@perimeterinstitute.ca,
crham@perimeterinstitute.ca, dhoover@perimeterinstitute.ca

ABSTRACT: We describe a broad class of time-dependent exact wave solutions to 6D gauged chiral supergravity with two compact dimensions. These 6D solutions are nontrivial warped generalizations of 4D pp-waves and Kundt class solutions and describe how a broad class of previously-static compactifications from 6D to 4D (sourced by two 3-branes) respond to waves moving along one of the uncompactified directions. Because our methods are generally applicable to any higher dimensional supergravity they are likely to be of use for finding the supergravity limit of time-dependent solutions in string theory. The 6D solutions are interesting in their own right, describing 6D shock waves induced by high energy particles on the branes, and as descriptions of the near-brane limit of the transient wavefront arising from a local bubble-nucleation event on one of the branes, such as might occur if a tension-changing phase transition were to occur.

KEYWORDS: Large Extra Dimensions, Supergravity Models, Classical Theories of Gravity, Supersymmetric Effective Theories.

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1. Introduction

Understanding time-dependent dynamics is central to applications of higher-dimensional supergravity theories [1] to cosmology and to particle physics. Inasmuch as higher-dimensional supergravities provide the low-energy limit of string theories, any understanding of time-dependence in the supergravity limit also provides a guide for the thornier issue of understanding these same issues in string theory. For these reasons there is considerable interest in finding time-dependent solutions to higher-dimensional supergravity [2] (as well as of non-supersymmetric gravity [3], since this can also sometimes capture similar physics).

Much of this activity has focussed on 10D and 5D theories (motivated by string applications, and Randall-Sundrum [4] constructions), although these can either be more difficult to solve or they can have features which are specific to the relative simplicity of co-dimension one spaces. Six-dimensional supergravity has more recently emerged as being a useful intermediate workshop within which to investigate phenomena which can often generalize to still higher-dimensional contexts. Interest in 6D supergravity has been further sharpened by the recognition that it can provide insights into the nature of the cosmological constant problem [5]–[9], by building on the observation that higher-dimensional theories can break the link between the 4D vacuum energy density and the curvature of 4D spacetime [10]–[13] (see [14] for a review). There has also been considerable recent interest in 6 dimensional models more generally [15]. Including branes is notoriously difficult due the necessity to regularize UV divergences which arise [16], however for recent work on understanding this more deeply in the context of effective field theory see [17].

In this paper we further the program of understanding time-dependent solutions to higher-dimensional supergravity in two ways. In §2, we present a method for constructing explicit exact solutions to the supergravity field equations of 6D gauged chiral supergravity, to derive a new class of exact solutions to these equations which describe a class of gravitational waves passing through spacetimes for which two dimensions are compactified in response to the stress-energy of two space-filling 3-branes. In §3 we discuss the applications of these solutions, including how to construct the shock wave metric corresponding to ultra-relativistic particles and BH's moving on one of the branes, and also how these solutions provide some insight into the transient part of the dynamics describing outgoing waves which would arise shortly after a phase transition on one of the source branes.

2. Wave solutions to 6D supergravity

In this section we describe the technique of finding the wave solutions to the field equations of 6D gauged chiral supergravity [18, 19, 1].

2.1 Field equations

The action whose variation gives the field equations of interest is part of the Lagrangian density for 6D chiral gauged supergravity, and is given by¹

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\sqrt{-g}} = & -\frac{1}{2\kappa^2} g^{MN} \left[R_{MN} + \partial_M \phi \partial_N \phi \right] - \frac{2g^2}{\kappa^4} e^\phi \\ & - \frac{1}{4} e^{-\phi} F_{MN} F^{MN} - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3!} e^{-2\phi} G_{MNP} G^{MNP}, \end{aligned} \quad (2.1)$$

where ϕ is the 6D scalar dilaton, $G = dB$ is the field strength for a Kalb-Ramond potential and $F = dA$ is the field strength for the gauge potential, A_M , whose flux in the extra dimensions stabilizes the compactifications. The parameters g and κ have dimensions of inverse mass and inverse mass-squared, respectively. These expressions set some of the bosonic fields of 6D supergravity to zero, as is consistent with the corresponding field equations. The corresponding field equations are $E = E_M = E_{MN} = E_{MN}^a = 0$, where:

$$\begin{aligned} E &= \square \phi + \frac{\kappa^2}{6} e^{2\phi} G_{MNP} G^{MNP} + \frac{\kappa^2}{4} e^{-\phi} F_{MN} F^{MN} - \frac{2g^2}{\kappa^2} e^\phi \\ E_a^{NP} &= D_M \left(e^{-2\phi} G^{MNP} \right) \\ E^N &= D_M \left(e^{-\phi} F^{MN} \right) + e^{-2\phi} G^{MNP} F_{MP} \\ E_{MN} &= R_{MN} + \partial_M \phi \partial_N \phi + \frac{\kappa^2}{2} e^{-2\phi} G_{MPQ} G_N{}^{PQ} + \kappa^2 e^{-\phi} F_{MP} F_N{}^P + \frac{1}{2} (\square \phi) g_{MN}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.2)$$

In what follows we also set $G_{MNP} = 0$.

There is an ever-growing literature on the static exact solutions to these equations, describing compactifications of 6D down to 4D [18, 5, 6, 22–24], as well as 4D de Sitter solutions [25], time-dependent solutions to the linearized equations [26–28] and exact scaling solutions [29, 30].

¹The curvature conventions used here are those of Weinberg's book [20], and differ from those of MTW [21] only by an overall sign in the Riemann tensor.

2.2 Nonlinear pp-waves

We now consider a remarkable set of exact gravitational-wave solutions to the field equations, (2.2). This new class of solutions generalizes the familiar pp-wave configurations to the warped compactifications of the 6D gauged chiral supergravity. More precisely they are 6D versions of known 4D solutions belonging to the Kundt class [31], for which pp-waves are a special case (see also [32] for other specific examples of these types of solutions). There is a large literature on closely related solutions [33]. Such pp-waves arise in a wide range of contexts, and have been useful to understand black-hole collisions [34], Penrose limits of the AdS-CFT correspondence [35], as toy models of cosmological solutions [36], as well as being some of the few known exact solutions of the string RG equations valid to all orders in α' , i.e. consistent string backgrounds [37].

For the conventional pp-wave solution the metric takes the form

$$ds^2 = 2 du dv + H(u, \vec{x}) du^2 + d\vec{x}^2, \tag{2.3}$$

where $u = x_1 + t$ and $v = x_1 - t$ are light-cone variables, and \vec{x} collectively denotes the remaining spatial directions. The wave profile, H , typically satisfies an equation of the form

$$\nabla^2 H = J(u), \tag{2.4}$$

where $J(u)$ is a source which may contain contributions from u -dependent dilaton gradients and form-fields (see [38] for examples of relevance to string theory). Plane waves are a special case of pp-waves for which the wave profile takes the form $H = H_{ij}(u)x^i x^j$, representing nonlinear extensions of gravitational perturbations around Minkowski spacetime.

We wish to extend this class of solutions to describe gravitational waves moving through the warped compactifications of refs. [5, 6, 22, 23]. To this end we make an *ansatz* motivated by the solutions of ref. [22], but allowing for a more general gravitational-wave configuration motivated by the above pp-wave solutions and their Kundt class generalizations. For the remainder of this section we adopt ref. [22]'s units, for which $\kappa^2 = \frac{1}{2}$, and so our *ansatz* for the metric then is

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & W^2(\eta, u) e^{-\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[2 du dv + H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta) du^2 \right] \\ & + W^2(\eta, u) e^{\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[e^{\xi_2(\eta, u)} dx_1^2 + e^{-\xi_2(\eta, u)} dx_2^2 \right] \\ & + K_\eta(\eta, u) d\eta du + a^2(\eta, u) \left[d\theta^2 + W^8(\eta, u) N^2(\eta, u) d\eta^2 \right], \end{aligned} \tag{2.5}$$

where the coordinates (η, θ) parameterize the two internal dimensions, (x_1, x_2) label the directions parallel to the wavefront in the noncompact four dimensions and (u, v) are light-cone coordinates along the direction of wave motion. This form is chosen so that g_{vu} is the only nonzero component of type g_{vM} . Similarly the only non-zero component of type g^{uM} is g^{uv} . This feature considerably simplifies the equations of motion, and in particular implies that the inner product, $V \cdot W$, of any two vectors, V_M and W_N , receives no contribution from terms of the form $V_u W_u$. Similar properties hold for the contractions of tensors of arbitrary rank.

As it stands this metric is more general than is necessary since coordinate transformations of the form

$$v \rightarrow v + f(\eta, u) \quad \text{and} \quad \eta \rightarrow g(\eta, u), \quad (2.6)$$

can be used to restrict some of the undetermined functions. In particular we can always set N to unity by means of an appropriate η redefinition, and then set the resulting K_η to zero by means of a redefinition of v . The net result just gives a redefinition of $H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta)$. In what follows we shall set K_η to zero, but we do not (yet) fix N , for reasons which become clear below. This leads to:

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & W^2(\eta, u) e^{-\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[2 du dv + H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta) du^2 \right] \\ & + W^2(\eta, u) e^{\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[e^{\xi_2(\eta, u)} dx_1^2 + e^{-\xi_2(\eta, u)} dx_2^2 \right] \\ & + a^2(\eta, u) \left[d\theta^2 + W^8(\eta, u) N^2(\eta, u) d\eta^2 \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (2.7)$$

The fact that H can depend on θ breaks the axial symmetry corresponding to shifting this coordinate, and if a is defined so that θ goes from 0 to 2π then it is natural to consider periodic functions

$$H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta + 2\pi) = H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta), \quad (2.8)$$

to ensure regularity of the metric at finite η . We further assume that the dilaton is taken to be a function $\phi = \phi(\eta, u)$ and that the only nonzero component of the gauge potential is $A_\theta = A_\theta(\eta, u)$.

The analysis of the equations of motion is greatly simplified if we make the choice of variables [22]

$$\begin{aligned} \ln a &= \frac{1}{4} (3\mathcal{X} + \mathcal{Y} + 2\mathcal{Z}) \\ \ln W &= \frac{1}{4} (\mathcal{Y} - \mathcal{X}) \\ \phi &= \frac{1}{2} (\mathcal{X} - \mathcal{Y} - 2\mathcal{Z}), \end{aligned} \quad (2.9)$$

and so $e^{2\mathcal{X}} = a^2 e^\phi$, $e^{2\mathcal{Y}} = a^2 W^8 e^\phi$ and $e^{-\mathcal{Z}} = W^2 e^\phi$.

Substituting the *ansatz*, (2.7), into the field equations, (2.2), we find that the nontrivial equations of motion fall into two sets: (i) One set of equations — E , E_θ , $E_{\eta\eta}$, E_{uv} , E_{11} , E_{22} , and $E_{\theta\theta}$ — contain no u derivatives, and so degenerate into *ordinary* differential equations which govern the dependence on η ; (ii) By contrast, the second set of equations — E_{uu} and $E_{u\eta}$ — contain both η and u derivatives.

We start with the first set of equations, which involve only derivatives with respect to η . The gauge field equation becomes

$$(e^{-2\mathcal{X}} N^{-1} A'_\theta)' = 0, \quad (E_\theta) \quad (2.10)$$

where $'$ denotes $d/d\eta$. Convenient combinations of the Einstein and dilaton equations then give

$$\begin{aligned} (N^{-1} \xi'_2)' &= 0 & (E^1_1 - E^2_2) \\ (N^{-1} \mathcal{Z}')' &= 0 & (E^u_u + (E^1_1 + E^2_2)/2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (N^{-1}\xi'_1)' &= 0 & (E^u_u - (E^1_1 + E^2_2)/2) & \quad (2.11) \\
 N^{-1}(N^{-1}\mathcal{X}')' + e^{-2\mathcal{X}}\kappa^2 N^{-2}(A'_\theta)^2 &= 0 & (E^\theta_\theta) & \\
 N^{-1}(N^{-1}\mathcal{Y}')' + \frac{4g^2}{\kappa^2}e^{2\mathcal{Y}} &= 0 & (E_\varphi - E^\theta_\theta/2 - E^u_u - (E^1_1 + E^2_2)/2). &
 \end{aligned}$$

Finally the constraint equation becomes

$$N^{-1} \left(\mathcal{X}'^2 - \mathcal{Y}'^2 + \mathcal{Z}'^2 + \xi_1'^2 + \frac{\xi_2'^2}{2} + \kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A_\theta'^2 \right) - \frac{4g^2}{\kappa^2} e^{2\mathcal{Y}} N = 0. \quad (E^\eta_\eta - E^M_M/2). \quad (2.12)$$

This is a constraint equation in the sense that it contains no second-order derivatives with respect to η . In particular, if it is satisfied at any given η one can show that the other equations imply it must be satisfied for all η .

These equations of motion, combined with the constraint, may be derived from the following action

$$S = \int d\eta \left[N^{-1} \left(\mathcal{X}'^2 - \mathcal{Y}'^2 + \mathcal{Z}'^2 + \xi_1'^2 + \frac{\xi_2'^2}{2} + e^{-2\mathcal{X}} \kappa^2 A_\theta'^2 \right) + \frac{4g^2}{\kappa^2} e^{2\mathcal{Y}} N \right]. \quad (2.13)$$

We now see that our reason for not gauging away the N variable was to use variation of N to allow the constraint to be derived from this action. From now on we set $N = 1$ in the field equations.

Of the second set of equations, $E_{u\eta}$ is also a constraint equation in the sense that it does not contain double η derivatives. Its explicit form is

$$2\kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A'_\theta A_{\theta,u} + 2\xi'_1 \xi_{1,u} + \xi'_2 \xi_{2,u} + 2\mathcal{X}' \mathcal{X}_{,u} - 2\mathcal{Y}' \mathcal{Y}_{,u} + 2\mathcal{Z}' \mathcal{Z}_{,u} + \xi'_{1,u} + 2\mathcal{Y}'_{,u} + \mathcal{Z}'_{,u} = 0. \quad (E_{u\eta}) \quad (2.14)$$

Direct use of the Bianchi identities $\nabla_M G^M_N = 0$ shows that

$$\partial_\eta E_{u\eta} = c_{AB}(\eta, u) E^{AB} + d(\eta, u) \partial_u E_{uv}. \quad (2.15)$$

Thus provided the other equations are satisfied, and we choose the boundary data so that $E_{u\eta} = 0$ on a surface $\eta = \eta_0$, then this equation is satisfied for all η .

The final equation (E_{uu}) is a linear, sourced wave equation for the wave profile H . It takes the form

$$\hat{O}H = J(\eta, u) \quad (E_{uu}), \quad (2.16)$$

where \hat{O} is proportional to the scalar Laplacian on the spacetime (2.7),

$$\hat{O} = \partial_\eta^2 + e^{-\xi_1 - \xi_2 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \partial_1^2 + e^{-\xi_1 + \xi_2 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \partial_2^2 + e^{-2\mathcal{X} + 2\mathcal{Y}} \partial_\theta^2, \quad (2.17)$$

and the source, J , is given by

$$\begin{aligned}
 J(\eta, u) = & -e^{\xi_1 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \left[2\kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A_{\theta,u}^2 + 3\xi_{1,u}^2 + \xi_{2,u}^2 + 2\mathcal{X}_{,u}^2 + 2\mathcal{Y}_{,u}^2 + 4\mathcal{Y}_{,u}\mathcal{Z}_{,u} \right. \\
 & \left. + 3\mathcal{Z}_{,u}^2 + 2\xi_{1,u}(2\mathcal{Y}_{,u} + \mathcal{Z}_{,u}) + 2\xi_{1,uu} + 4\mathcal{Y}_{,uu} + 2\mathcal{Z}_{,uu} \right]. \quad (2.18)
 \end{aligned}$$

This form is reminiscent of the usual pp-wave equations, except that now the source additionally depends on the direction η .

The whole system of equations is now straightforward to solve. We first solve the ordinary differential equations for $(A_\theta, \mathcal{X}, \mathcal{Y}, \mathcal{Z}, \xi_1, \xi_2)$, and promote the integration constants to arbitrary functions of u . Choosing $N = 1$, this leads to

$$\begin{aligned} A'_\theta &= C_1(u) e^{2\mathcal{X}}, & \mathcal{Z} &= C_2(u) \eta + C_3(u) \\ \xi_1 &= C_4(u) \eta + C_5(u), & \xi_2 &= C_6(u) \eta + C_7(u), \end{aligned} \quad (2.19)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{X}'' + \kappa^2 C_1^2(u) e^{2\mathcal{X}} &= 0 \\ \mathcal{Y}'' + \frac{4g^2}{\kappa^2} e^{2\mathcal{Y}} &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (2.20)$$

The explicit solutions to these equations are

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\mathcal{X}} &= \frac{C_8(u)}{\kappa C_1(u)} \operatorname{sech}(C_8(u)(\eta - \eta_1(u))), \\ e^{\mathcal{Y}} &= \kappa \frac{C_9(u)}{2g} \operatorname{sech}(C_9(u)(\eta - \eta_2(u))). \end{aligned} \quad (2.21)$$

The restrictions on the integration ‘constants’, $C_i(u)$, appearing here come from imposing the constraints — i.e. eqs. (2.12) and (2.14) — on some chosen surface $\eta = \eta_0$. In addition we have the flux quantization constraint which comes from defining the gauge field to be smooth on two separate patches and demanding that the associated gauge transformation picks up an integer multiple of 2π phase on integration around θ . In practise this is the statement that

$$\int \int F_{\eta\theta} d\theta d\eta = \frac{2\pi n}{q}, \quad (2.22)$$

where q is the smallest unit of fermion charge coupled to A_μ . This is equivalent to

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_1(u) e^{2\mathcal{X}} d\eta = \frac{n}{q}. \quad (2.23)$$

Substituting in the above solution eq. (2.21) for \mathcal{X} , this relation fixes the function $C_1(u)$ to be

$$C_1(u) = \frac{2q C_8(u)}{\kappa^2 n}. \quad (2.24)$$

Finally we can compute the source $J(\eta, u)$ to obtain the wave profile H in the form

$$H(\eta, u, x_1, x_2, \theta) = \int_{\eta_0}^{\eta} d\eta_1 \int_{\eta_0}^{\eta_1} d\eta_2 J(\eta_2, u) + H_0(\eta, u, x_1, x_2, \theta), \quad (2.25)$$

where $H_0(\eta, u, x_1, x_2, \theta)$ is any solution of the homogeneous equation: $\hat{O}H_0 = 0$. Since \hat{O} does not contain u derivatives, in solving this equation we may further allow all the integration constants to be arbitrary functions of u . As is the case for normal pp-waves, this leaves us free to introduce an arbitrary functional dependence on u into the wave profile.

2.3 Breaking the null symmetry

A simple interesting extension of the wave solutions can be obtained by allowing for the wave profile H to depend on the null coordinate v . Once this is done there is no longer a null Killing vector. The *ansatz* that is consistent with the equations of motion in this case is

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 = & W^2(\eta, u) e^{-\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[2 du dv + H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta, v) du^2 \right] \\ & + W^2(\eta, u) e^{\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[e^{\xi_2(\eta, u)} dx_1^2 + e^{-\xi_2(\eta, u)} dx_2^2 \right] \\ & + a^2(\eta, u) \left[d\theta^2 + W^8(\eta, u) d\eta^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.26)$$

with

$$H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta, v) = H_1(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta) + H_2(\eta, u)v + H_3(u)v^2. \quad (2.27)$$

This is identical to the situation for the 4D solutions belonging to the Kundt class [31]. From now on we shall focus on the case for which $H_3(u)$ is independent of u . The analysis proceeds as before. In particular, the set of equations involving only derivatives with respect to η can be encoded in the action

$$\begin{aligned} S = \int d\eta \left[N^{-1} \left(\mathcal{X}'^2 - \mathcal{Y}'^2 + \mathcal{Z}'^2 + \xi_1'^2 + \frac{\xi_2'^2}{2} + \kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A_\theta'^2 \right) \right. \\ \left. + \left(\frac{4g^2}{\kappa^2} e^{2\mathcal{Y}} - 2H_3 e^{\xi_1 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \right) N \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2.28)$$

while the $E_{\eta u}$ constraint becomes

$$H_2' = 2\kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A_\theta' A_{\theta, u} + 2\xi_1' \xi_{1, u} + \xi_2' \xi_{2, u} + 2\mathcal{X}' \mathcal{X}_{, u} - 2\mathcal{Y}' \mathcal{Y}_{, u} + 2\mathcal{Z}' \mathcal{Z}_{, u} + \xi_{1, u}' + 2\mathcal{Y}'_{, u} + \mathcal{Z}'_{, u}, \quad (E_{+\eta}) \quad (2.29)$$

which we regard as an equation to be solved for H_2 . Substituting this back into the E_{uu} equation we find

$$\hat{O}H_1 = \tilde{J}, \quad (E_{++}) \quad (2.30)$$

with the new source given by

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J} = & -e^{\xi_1 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \left(2\kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A_{\theta, u}^2 + 3\xi_{1, u}^2 + \xi_{2, u}^2 + 2\mathcal{X}_{, u}^2 + 2\mathcal{Y}_{, u}^2 + 4\mathcal{Y}_{, u} \mathcal{Z}_{, u} + 3\mathcal{Z}_{, u}^2 \right. \\ & \left. + 2\xi_{1, u} (2\mathcal{Y}_{, u} + \mathcal{Z}_{, u}) + 2\xi_{1, uu} + 4\mathcal{Y}_{, uu} + 2\mathcal{Z}_{, uu} \right) - \partial_u (\xi_1 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}) H_2. \end{aligned} \quad (2.31)$$

These equations are again straightforward to solve (in principle).

2.4 Relation to brane properties

An important property of the static compactifications is the connection between their asymptotic forms near their singularities and the physical properties of the branes present at these singularities [23, 39, 25, 29, 43]. These show that in the case where gravity is weak the near-brane limit of the extrinsic curvatures are related to the components of the effective 4D brane stress energy.

Special case: pure tension branes. In particular, bulk solutions which are sourced by pure-tension branes (in general the tension may also be dilaton dependent $T = T(\phi)$) must have asymptotic limits for which the spatial and temporal parts of the metric in the noncompact four dimensions are invariant under 4D Lorentz transformations. We next identify the conditions which the above solutions must satisfy in order to be sourced in this way by this type of Lorentz-invariant brane.

In this case the symmetry of the boundary conditions requires $\xi'_1 = 0$, $\xi'_2 = 0$ and $H' = 0$ at the positions of each brane. Inspection of the solutions shows that the first two of these conditions require $\xi'_1 = \xi'_2 = 0$ everywhere throughout the bulk, and so we may for convenience everywhere set $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0$. On so doing, the remaining equations for \mathcal{X} , \mathcal{Y} , \mathcal{Z} and A_θ are identical to those obtained for the static solutions of ref. [22, 23], and we find then the most general solution to have the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
 e^{-\phi(\eta,u)} &= W^2 e^{\lambda_3(u)\eta} \\
 W^4(\eta,u) &= \left(\frac{Q(u)\lambda_2(u)}{4g\lambda_1(u)} \right) \frac{\cosh[\lambda_1(u)(\eta - \eta_1(u))]}{\cosh[\lambda_2(u)(\eta - \eta_2(u))]} \\
 a^{-4}(\eta,u) &= \left(\frac{gQ^3(u)}{\lambda_1^3(u)\lambda_2(u)} \right) e^{-2\lambda_3(u)\eta} \cosh^3[\lambda_1(u)(\eta - \eta_1(u))] \cosh[\lambda_2(u)(\eta - \eta_2(u))] \\
 A_\theta^\pm(\eta,u) &= F_\pm + \int_{\pm\infty}^\eta d\eta \left(\frac{Q(u)a^2 e^{-\lambda_3(u)\eta}}{W^2} \right).
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.32}$$

These are precisely the static solutions, but with all integration constants made into functions of u , for which the branes are situated at $\eta = \pm\infty$. The choice of A_θ^\pm corresponds to the the fact that we strictly need two patches to define a smooth gauge field. As discussed earlier, one function of u (e.g. $Q(u)$) will be fixed by the flux quantization condition which is here the statement that

$$\int_{-\infty}^\infty d\eta \left(\frac{Q(u)a^2 e^{-\lambda_3(u)\eta}}{W^2} \right) = \frac{n}{q}
 \tag{2.33}$$

and so

$$Q(u) = \frac{4q\lambda_1(u)}{n}.
 \tag{2.34}$$

The $E_{\eta\eta}$ constraint imposes the relation $\lambda_2^2(u) = \lambda_3^2(u) + \lambda_1^2(u)$. By choosing the boundary data for the η integration at the surface $\eta = \eta_0 \rightarrow -\infty$ we see that the $E_{\eta u}$ constraint becomes at leading order

$$\lambda_2\lambda_{2,u} = \lambda_3\lambda_{3,u} + \lambda_1\lambda_{1,u},
 \tag{2.35}$$

which is just the u derivative of the $E_{\eta\eta}$ constraint, and is hence automatically satisfied. At subleading order we find $(Q(u)/\lambda_1(u))_{,u} = 0$ which is automatically satisfied if the flux quantization condition is satisfied. In other words this constraint does not give us any new information on the integration functions.

The last constraint required for pure-tension branes is the imposition of $H' = 0$ at $\eta = \pm\infty$. In general we see no obstruction to achieving this using the above solution. For instance, suppose that H were only to depend on η and u . Then we may use the

homogenous solution to arrange $H' \rightarrow 0$ at one brane. This is consistent with $H' = 0$ at the other brane if the quantity $I(u) = 0$, where

$$\begin{aligned}
 I(u) &\equiv \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\eta J(\eta, u) \\
 &= - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} d\eta e^{2\mathcal{Y}+\mathcal{Z}} (2\kappa^2 e^{-2\mathcal{X}} A_{\theta,u}{}^2 + 2\mathcal{X}_{,u}{}^2 + 2\mathcal{Y}_{,u}{}^2 + 4\mathcal{Y}_{,u}\mathcal{Z}_{,u} + 3\mathcal{Z}_{,u}{}^2 + 4\mathcal{Y}_{,uu} + 2\mathcal{Z}_{,uu}) .
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{2.36}$$

We must first check to see if this integral is convergent. In general convergence of all but the first term in brackets is guaranteed by the exponential falloff of $e^{2\mathcal{Y}+\mathcal{Z}}$ at both boundaries. On the other hand, we also require $A_{\theta,u}{}^2$ to fall off at the branes as $e^{2\mathcal{X}}$ and this is sufficient to guarantee the convergence of the integral as a whole. Given that the integral converges, and that the u -dependence of the integration constants is arbitrary, it would seem to be possible in general to choose this u -dependence to arrange $I(u) = 0$, and so $H' = 0$.

3. Applications

The solutions we described in the previous section represent the natural lift of the 4 dimensional pp-waves and Kundt class solutions up to 6 dimensions, and consequently they have many of the same applications as arise for usual pp-waves.

3.1 Shock waves arising from high energy particles on the brane

A classic example of a pp-wave is the Aichelberg-Sexl metric [44] which describes the metric induced by an ultra-relativistic particle moving through Minkowski spacetime,

$$ds^2 = 2du dv - \frac{\kappa^2 m}{\pi} \delta(u) \log(|\vec{x}|) du^2 + d\vec{x}^2 .
 \tag{3.1}$$

It is straightforward to obtain this metric by taking the Schwarzschild metric, which describes the gravitational field of a massive particle at rest, and infinitely boosting it (i.e. taking the Penrose limit) so that the particle is moving at the speed of light. Alternatively we may obtain the metric directly as the pp-wave induced by a stress-energy of the form

$$T_{uu} = m \delta(u) \delta^2(\vec{x}) ,
 \tag{3.2}$$

which is localised on the worldline of a massless particle with energy m . This metric is useful in understanding how black holes form in the collision of two high energy particles [34].

In the present context it is natural to ask, what is the 6D metric describing a high energy particle traveling on one of the branes? Not surprisingly the solution is given by one of the warped pp-waves we described in the previous section, provided we supplement the equations with an additional source term

$$T_{uu} = m \delta(u) \delta^2(\vec{x}) \delta^2(\vec{y} - \vec{y}_b) ,
 \tag{3.3}$$

where \vec{y}_b denotes the position of one of the branes, and as before m is the energy of the ultra-relativistic particle on the brane. The only equation that is modified from before is E_{uu} , so that (2.16) is replaced with

$$\hat{O}H = J(\eta, u) - 2\kappa^2 m \delta(u) \delta^2(\vec{x}) \delta^2(\vec{y} - \vec{y}_b) .
 \tag{3.4}$$

A crucial point is that because this source is traceless (both in a six dimensional $T_M^M = 0$ and four dimensional sense $T_\mu^\mu = 0$), the positions of the branes are not affected by the presence of the source. Thus the entire backreaction of the source is encoded in the modified wave profile for H .

Rather than finding the most general solution consistent with this boundary condition, we shall focus on solutions which have an $O(2)$ symmetry under rotations in the \vec{x} directions, which amounts to choosing $\xi_2 = 0$, hence $C_6(u) = C_7(u) = 0$ and are in addition θ independent so that $\partial_\theta H = 0$. Both of these are consistent truncations given the form of the source. To reiterate the form of the bulk metric is

$$ds^2 = W^2(\eta, u) e^{-\xi_1(\eta, u)} \left[2 du dv + H(\eta, u, \vec{x}, \theta) du^2 \right] \\ + W^2(\eta, u) e^{\xi_1(\eta, u)} d^2 \vec{x} + a^2(\eta, u) \left[d\theta^2 + W^8(\eta, u) d\eta^2 \right],$$

where

$$A'_\theta = C_1(u) e^{2\mathcal{X}}, \quad \mathcal{Z} = C_2(u) \eta + C_3(u), \quad \xi_1 = C_4(u) \eta + C_5(u), \quad (3.5)$$

and

$$e^{\mathcal{X}} = \frac{C_8(u)}{\kappa C_1(u)} \operatorname{sech}(C_8(u)(\eta - \eta_1(u))), \\ e^{\mathcal{Y}} = \kappa \frac{C_9(u)}{2g} \operatorname{sech}(C_9(u)(\eta - \eta_2(u))), \quad (3.6)$$

with $C_1(u) = 2q C_8(u)/\kappa^2 n$ from flux quantization. We must also check that the constraints are satisfied. Equation (2.12) amounts to

$$C_9^2(u) = C_8^2(u) + C_2^2(u) + C_4^2(u), \quad (3.7)$$

whereas on substituting this relation into equation (2.14) we get

$$\left(\frac{C_1(u)}{C_8(u)} \right)_{,u} = 0. \quad (3.8)$$

which is consistent with the flux quantization condition and so does not give us a new constraint. The exact nonlinear equation for the wave profile H reduces to

$$\left[\partial_\eta^2 + e^{-\xi_1 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \vec{\nabla}^2 \right] H = J(\eta, u) - 2\kappa^2 m \delta(u) \frac{\delta(r)}{2\pi r} \frac{W_b^4 \delta(\eta - \eta_b)}{2\pi}, \quad (3.9)$$

where we write $r^2 = \vec{x}^2$. Because the two branes are located at $\eta \rightarrow \pm\infty$ in our coordinates, we adopt the artifice of taking the position of the brane to be at $\eta = \eta_b$ with $\eta_b \rightarrow \pm\infty$, depending on which brane the particle is on, taken at the end of the calculation. The expression for the source $J(\eta, u)$, which is now fully determined, is given by (2.18). Let us consider the behavior of the source as $\eta \rightarrow \pm\infty$. It is easy to see that the leading behaviour is

$$J \sim \eta^2 e^{(C_4(u) + C_2(u)\eta - 2|C_9(u)||\eta|)}, \quad (3.10)$$

and so provided $|C_9(u)| > |C_4(u) + C_2(u)|/2$, J is bounded at $\eta = \pm\infty$. Given this we can integrate the profile as

$$H(\eta, u, \vec{x}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\eta} d\eta_1 \int_{-\infty}^{\eta_1} d\eta_2 J(\eta_2, u) + H_0(\eta, u, \vec{x}), \quad (3.11)$$

where H_0 satisfies

$$\left[\partial_{\eta}^2 + e^{-\xi_1 + 2\mathcal{Y} + \mathcal{Z}} \vec{\nabla}^2 \right] H_0 = -2\kappa^2 m \delta(u) \frac{\delta(r)}{2\pi r} \frac{W_b^4 \delta(\eta - \eta_b)}{2\pi}. \quad (3.12)$$

The formal solution to this equation can be expressed as the shock wave

$$H_0(\eta, r, u) = -2\kappa^2 m \delta(u) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dk}{2\pi} k J_0(kr) u_k(\eta, u), \quad (3.13)$$

where the modes $u_k(\eta, u)$ are defined to satisfy

$$\left[\partial_{\eta}^2 - \frac{\kappa^2 C_9(u)^2}{4g^2} \frac{e^{(C_2(u) - C_4(u))\eta + C_3(u) - C_5(u)}}{\cosh^2(C_9(u)(\eta - \eta_2(u)))} k^2 \right] u_k(\eta, u) = W_b^4 \frac{\delta(\eta - \eta_b)}{2\pi}. \quad (3.14)$$

To see how to proceed let us choose to place the source on the brane at $\eta_b = -\infty$. We then look for a solution to the homogeneous equation which is regular at $\eta = +\infty$ and satisfies the boundary condition

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} u_k(\eta, u)|_{\eta=\eta_b} = \frac{W_b^4}{2\pi}. \quad (3.15)$$

In principal this is straightforward to do numerically. As a specific analytical example let us choose $C_4(u) = C_2(u)$. The general solutions of the homogenous equations can be obtained in terms of the variable $z = \tanh(C_9(u)(\eta - \eta_2(u)))$. It is given in terms of Legendre polynomials:

$$u_k(\eta, u) = A_k P_{\nu}(z) + B_k Q_{\nu}(z), \quad (3.16)$$

with

$$\nu = \frac{1}{2} \left[-1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{k^2 \kappa^2 C_9^2(u)}{g^2} e^{C_3(u) - C_5(u)}} \right]. \quad (3.17)$$

We can without loss of generality choose $C_9(u) > 0$ so that the sourced brane is at $z = -1$. Demanding regularity at $z = +1$ enforces $B_k = 0$. Note that this is still the correct solution even when ν is complex, and that $P_{\nu}(z)$ is still real. The Legendre function has the property that

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} P_{\nu}(z) = -\frac{2\gamma + \ln(\frac{1+z}{2}) + \psi_{-\nu}(0) + \psi_{1+\nu}(0)}{\Gamma_{-\nu} \Gamma_{1+\nu}} + \dots, \quad (3.18)$$

with ψ the polygamma function. As is usual for codimension two objects, these metrics strictly diverge logarithmically at the branes, seen here as the logarithmic divergence of the Legendre polynomial at $z = -1$. This issue may be understood in terms of the

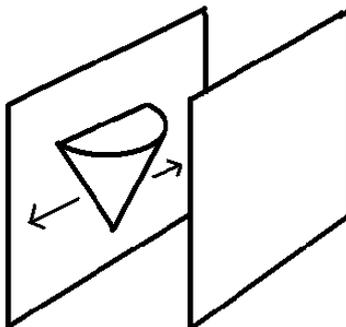


Figure 1: A cartoon of a wave moving into the bulk and along the brane due to a bubble-nucleation event on a brane. The equations in the text provide an approximate description far from the nucleation site, and near the brane (where the disturbance is approximately a plane wave moving parallel to a brane direction).

regularization and renormalization prescription described in ref. [17]. For now we shall just regularize this by hand. Finally, from the boundary condition we can determine A_k

$$A_k = -2C_9(u)\Gamma_{-\nu}\Gamma_{1+\nu}\frac{W_b^4}{2\pi}. \tag{3.19}$$

This completes the specification of the solution.

These metrics could be useful in understanding black hole collisions when the impact parameter is comparable to the size of the extra dimensions, for which it is necessary to take properly into account the warping in the extra dimensions.

3.2 Brane bubble walls

Another physical application of the above solutions is to the problem of understanding how 6D compactifications respond to phase transitions on the source branes. It is known that such a phase transition can significantly perturb the bulk field configurations, and in some circumstances might completely destabilize it. This expectation comes because it is known that static solutions can only exist provided that the tensions and other bulk couplings of the two source branes are related to one another [5, 40, 23]. More recently it has been found that the late-time solutions which arise when the branes are not so adjusted are time-dependent scaling solutions [29, 30]. This suggests that if the tension on one brane were to be perturbed in an arbitrary way, it could precipitate a transition from a static background towards one of the runaway scaling solutions.

One way to estimate this response is to perform a linearized stability analysis about one of the known static compactifications [26–28]. The response to a change in one of the brane tensions may be accounted for in such a calculation by allowing the perturbations to become singular at the brane positions in a known way [27]. The result of such a calculation is that the perturbations are marginally stable, allowing time-dependent deformations to grow along the system’s known flat direction.

This type of linearized calculation is not really satisfactory because it models the brane tension as changing simultaneously throughout the brane volume. However causality

implies that such a transition must occur locally with the nucleation of a small region having the new tension at some position on the brane, with the region of new tension then expanding to fill space to take more and more of the brane volume to the new vacuum. The resulting geometry is likely to be reasonably complicated, with a wave propagating out into the bulk as well as along the brane directions (see figure 1). We expect the scaling solutions of ref. [29, 30] to be obtained after the wave reflects back and forth a sufficient number of times around the internal dimensions.

The solutions in this paper provide some approximate insight into the nature of the waves which would carry the news of the phase transition across the brane and the bulk. The insight is only approximate partly because the wave solutions we consider are plane waves moving along a direction parallel to the branes, rather than describing ‘spherical’ emission into the brane and the bulk from the nucleation event. Our solution might nevertheless capture some of the physics of the outgoing wave far from the nucleation site, along directions in spacetime near to the brane itself (and so moving close to parallel to a brane direction). Since it describes a single wave it also can only apply before any waves have had time to be reflected back to the initial brane after crossing the extra dimensions. In such a situation we expect the physics of wave propagation to be largely insensitive to the specific boundary conditions taken by our solutions on the spectator brane. These conditions need not be inconsistent with one another, particularly in scenarios for which the extra dimensions are much larger than the particle-physics scales which govern the nucleation event itself.

The change in brane properties with wave passage can then be read off from the u -dependence of the integration ‘constants’ in the pp-wave solutions. For instance, for the pure-tension branes the quantities $\lambda_i(u)$ appearing in eqs. (2.32) can be related to the time-dependent brane stress-energies by formulae such as those given in refs. [39, 29], with the result that the 4D tension of the brane located at $\eta \rightarrow \pm\infty$ is proportional to the quantity $3\alpha_{\pm} + \beta_{\pm}$, where

$$\alpha_{\pm}(u) = \frac{\lambda_2(u) - \lambda_1(u)}{5\lambda_2(u) - \lambda_1(u) \mp 2\lambda_3(u)} \quad \text{and} \quad \beta_{\pm}(u) = \frac{\lambda_2(u) + 3\lambda_1(u) \mp 2\lambda_3(u)}{5\lambda_2(u) - \lambda_1(u) \mp 2\lambda_3(u)}. \quad (3.20)$$

4. Conclusions

Six dimensional supergravity provides a fruitful laboratory for investigating the issues which underly higher-dimensional physics in general, and brane approaches to the cosmological constant problem in particular. It does so because 6D is rich enough to exhibit many of the properties of still-higher dimensions — like moduli-stabilization through fluxes [41], brane back-reaction on internal geometries, chiral fermions and Green-Schwarz anomaly cancellation [42]. Yet it is also on the one hand simple enough to allow the development of techniques for obtaining physically interesting exact solutions, but on the other hand not so simple as to be misleading about what happens in higher dimensional (in a way which co-dimension one physics sometimes can be).

We have used these properties to explore solution-generation techniques which we believe to be applicable to a wide variety of higher-dimensional supergravities. We do so

by using these techniques to construct a new class of time-dependent exact solutions to the field equations of 6D chiral gauged supergravity. These solutions describe the physics of nonlinear gravitational waves passing through compactified spacetimes for which two dimensions are self-consistently compactified in response to the presence of two space-filling branes and a bulk Maxwell flux.

We believe these methods to merit more detailed exploration.

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