

Classification of hypercylindrical spacetimes with momentum flow

Hyeong-Chan Kim*

*School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Chungju National University, Chungju 380-702, Korea*Gungwon Kang^{†,‡}*Supercomputing Center, Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information,
335 Gwahak-ro, Yuseong-gu, Daejeon 305-806, Korea*Jungjai Lee^{‡,§} and Youngone Lee^{||}*Department of Physics, Daejin University, Pocheon, 487-711, Korea*

(Received 12 October 2010; published 30 December 2010)

For the five-dimensional spacetimes whose four-dimensional sections are static, spherically symmetric ($SO(3)$), and flat asymptotically, we study the behavior of Arnowitt-Deser-Misner mass, tension, and momentum densities characterizing such asymptotically hypercylindrical metrics under boosts along the cylindrical axis. For such stringlike metrics two boost-invariant quantities are found, which are a sort of “string rest mass squared” and the sum of mass and tension densities. Analogous to the case of a moving point particle, we show that the asymptotically hypercylindrical geometries can be classified into three types depending on the value of the string rest mass squared, namely, “ordinary string”, “null string” and “tachyonlike string” geometries. This asymptotic analysis shows that the extraordinary metrics reported recently by some of the authors belong to the tachyonlike string. Consequently, it is likely that such extraordinary solutions are the final states of tachyonic matter collapse. We also report two new vacuum solutions which belong to the null string and the tachyonlike string, respectively.

DOI: [10.1103/PhysRevD.82.124066](https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevD.82.124066)

PACS numbers: 04.70.-s, 04.70.Bw, 11.27.+d, 11.25.-w

I. INTRODUCTION

In general relativity with five spacetime dimensions, hypercylindrical static vacuum solutions have been studied by many authors [1–3]. These solutions were extended to spacetime dimensions higher than five [4,5] or to inclusion of dilatonic scalar and antisymmetric form fields [6]. (See also references therein.)

The stationary extension including a motion along the string direction was also considered by Chodos and Detweiler [7] a long time ago in the context of Kaluza-Klein dimensional reduction, and their geometrical properties were studied by Kim and Lee [8] recently. These stationary vacuum solutions are the most general solutions for the metric ansatz given by

$$ds^2 = g_{tt}dt^2 + 2g_{tz}dtdz + g_{zz}dz^2 + g_{\rho\rho}[d\rho^2 + \rho^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2)]. \quad (1)$$

Here the metric components are functions of the ρ coordinate only. Thus, the geometry is stationary, spherically symmetric on any slices at $z = \text{constant}$ and uniform along the z direction.

Such solutions are characterized by three parameters. By considering the asymptotic behaviors of the metric components at infinity, one can see that these parameters correspond to ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities. The presence of the additional momentum density parameter appears to be due to a “constant” motion of the stringlike object [7,8]. Therefore, since the geometry is stationary and uniform along the z direction, one might expect that the nonvanishing momentum density could be removed by a suitable boost transformation along that direction. Namely, one may consider an observer moving along the string direction at the same speed. Interestingly, however, it was noticed that the momentum parameter is not always removed by boost transformations [7,8]. Thus, it is not understood well how such spacetime could be formed. Moreover, it has not been studied well about what values of those three parameters are allowed physically.

In this paper, we investigate the behavior of asymptotic ADM quantities characterizing hypercylindrical spacetimes under arbitrary boost transformations along the z direction in order to understand such interesting behavior better. In the case of a point particle moving along the z direction with energy E and momentum p_z in the Minkowski spacetime, although both energy and momentum are not invariant under a boost, one can find a boost-invariant combination of them. This is nothing but the rest mass squared, *i.e.*, $m_0^2 \equiv E^2 - p_z^2$. Depending on the sign of the rest mass squared, the particles are divided into three

*hckim@cjnu.ac.kr

†gwkang@kisti.re.kr

‡Corresponding authors: Jungjai Lee and Gungwon Kang

§jjlee@daejin.ac.kr

||youngone@daejin.ac.kr

classes, i.e., “ordinary particle” ($m_0^2 > 0$), “null particle” ($m_0^2 = 0$) and “tachyon” ($m_0^2 < 0$), respectively. In the case of a uniform stringlike object moving along the string direction, on the other hand, neither such invariant quantity nor classification is known.

Based on the behavior of asymptotic ADM quantities under boost transformations, we define a string rest mass squared, which plays the same role as the particle rest mass squared. We also show that this definition is related to the dominant energy condition applied to hypercylindrical matter distributions. In analogy with a moving particle case, the asymptotic geometries may also be divided into three types, namely, “ordinary string”, “null string” and “tachyonlike string”. This analysis on the ADM parameters on boost transformations indicates that the extraordinary solution in Ref. [8] belongs to the tachyonlike string geometry. Consequently, it is likely that such an extraordinary solution is a final state of tachyonic matter collapse. In fact, tachyon scalar field of an unstable D -brane or a brane-antibrane system are of very interest in the context of string theory and tachyon cosmological models [9]. (See also references therein.)

In Sec. II, by considering the dominant energy condition to see if it gives some constraints on the physical values of the ADM parameters, the “gravitational dominant energy condition” is imposed. In Sec. III, we study the behaviors of asymptotic forms of a stringlike geometry under boost transformations along the string. We also classify these asymptotic spacetimes according to their transformation properties. In Sec. IV, we explicitly present several exact vacuum solutions belonging to those classes. In Sec. V, we summarize the results and discuss physical implications of them.

II. PHYSICAL RANGES IN ADM PARAMETERS

Consider any asymptotically hypercylindrical spacetimes which are described by the metric in the form of Eq. (1). By asymptotically hypercylindrical metrics we mean, at least at spatial infinity, that the four-dimensional section of the five-dimensional spacetime under consideration is static, spherically symmetric ($SO(3)$) and flat and that the geometry is uniform along the fifth direction with also admitting a constant momentum flow. Then the asymptotic forms of such spacetime metrics may be given by

$$\begin{aligned} g_{tt} &\simeq -1 + \frac{4G(2M - \tau)}{3\rho}, & g_{zz} &\simeq 1 + \frac{4G(M - 2\tau)}{3\rho}, \\ g_{tz} &\simeq -\frac{4GP}{\rho}, & g_{\rho\rho} &\simeq 1 + \frac{4G(M + \tau)}{3\rho}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where G is the five-dimensional Newton’s constant. These spacetimes could arise from a matter source localized in 3-spatial dimensions, which is uniformly extended to and moving along the z direction. By applying the definitions

of gravitational ADM quantities, one can see that M , τ , and P above indeed denote the ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities, respectively.

Even if ranges of these three integration constants are arbitrary mathematically, physical values may be restricted. It is well known that the ADM mass of an asymptotically flat spacetime is non-negative provided that the dominant energy condition is satisfied. It is also proved that the purely gravitational contribution to the spacetime tension is positive definite for transverse asymptotically flat spacetimes without horizons that arise from brane matter sources [10]. We expect that the magnitude of the gravitational momentum P may be limited by given values of M and τ . Finding such physical ranges in gravitational ADM quantities would be very difficult in general.

In order to get some hints, let us consider ordinary matter distributed hyper-cylindrically in five-dimensional flat spacetime. Let the matter distribution take the form of a moving fluid with tension $\tilde{\tau}$ and momentum \tilde{p} along z :

$$T_{ab} = \tilde{\rho}u_a u_b - \tilde{\tau}z_a z_b + \tilde{p}(u_a z_b + z_a u_b), \quad (3)$$

where u_a and z_a denote the timelike and spacelike Killing vectors orthonormal to each other so that the matter distribution possesses the translational symmetry along z . Here we assumed, for simplicity, that the matter distribution has a spatial translational symmetry along the $x^4 = z$ direction with $\tilde{\tau}_i = 0 = \tilde{p}_i$ for $i = 1, 2, 3$ and has vanishing shears.

Now, we consider the dominant energy condition for matter, that is, $j_a = -T_{ab}\xi^b$ is a future-directed timelike vector for any timelike vector ξ^a . Without loss of generality, we may choose $\xi^a = u^a + \beta z^a$ with $|\beta| < 1$. The dominant energy condition restricts the energy, tension, and momentum densities. The timelikeness of j_a restricts

$$\tilde{\rho} - \tilde{\tau} \geq 2|\tilde{p}|, \quad (4)$$

and its future directedness gives

$$\tilde{\rho} + \tilde{\tau} \geq 0. \quad (5)$$

Thus, we can see that the energy density $\tilde{\rho}$ is non-negative and that the magnitudes of the momentum and tension densities cannot be bigger than the energy density, i.e., $|\tilde{p}|, |\tilde{\tau}| \leq \tilde{\rho}$.

Suppose that this hypercylindrical matter distribution is confined at the central region. Then, in the linearized gravity analogy, it is known that the ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities at transverse asymptotically flat region are given by $M = \int dV \tilde{\rho}$, $\tau = \int dV \tilde{\tau}$, and $P = \int dV \tilde{p}$, respectively. Here dV is the spatial volume element at the $z = \text{constant}$ surface. Thus, at least for hypercylindrical matter distributions producing weak gravitational fields around, we see that the ADM gravitational quantities satisfy

$$\frac{M - \tau}{2} \geq |P|, \quad M + \tau \geq 0. \quad (6)$$

Consequently, this condition above gives several bounds for the ADM quantities. Namely, the ADM mass is non-negative ($M \geq 0$), which is consistent with the positive energy theorem if it holds even in our case and the physical values of P and τ are not arbitrarily large but bounded such that

$$-M \leq P, \quad \tau \leq M$$

for a given value of the ADM mass density. We do not know that these conditions will still be satisfied in general. However, it is likely that the ADM quantities also satisfy Eq. (6) if hypercylindrical spacetime solutions are the end state of ordinary matter collapse satisfying the dominant energy condition. Therefore, we conjecture a sort of gravitational dominant energy condition that the ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities of a transverse asymptotically flat stringlike spacetime satisfy Eq. (6) provided that the dominant energy condition for matter is satisfied.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF ASYMPTOTIC STRING-LIKE GEOMETRIES

Let us consider an observer \mathcal{O}' moving along the z direction with a constant velocity $v_z = \tanh \xi$ with respect to an observer \mathcal{O} in (t, z) (2). The coordinates (t', z') for \mathcal{O}' can be obtained from the boost transformation given by

$$\begin{pmatrix} t' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cosh \xi & -\sinh \xi \\ -\sinh \xi & \cosh \xi \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ z \end{pmatrix}. \quad (7)$$

Consequently, the ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities in the primed coordinates are given by

$$\begin{aligned} M' &= M \cosh^2 \xi - \tau \sinh^2 \xi - P \sinh 2\xi, \\ \tau' &= -M \sinh^2 \xi + \tau \cosh^2 \xi + P \sinh 2\xi, \\ P' &= -\frac{1}{2}(M - \tau) \sinh 2\xi + P \cosh 2\xi. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

As in the case of a moving particle, we expect that there are some boost-invariant quantities. One can easily see that the sum of the mass and tension densities is one of such quantities. For later convenience we define a boost-invariant quantity

$$\mathfrak{M} \equiv M + \tau. \quad (9)$$

The invariance of \mathfrak{M} can be understood in the following way: For the case of matter in Eq. (3), the trace of the stress-energy tensor is $T_a^a = -(\tilde{\rho} + \tilde{\tau})$.¹ Note that this quantity is scalar which is invariant under arbitrary coordinate

¹We point out that the actual trace has additional contributions coming from the pressure on the perpendicular plane to the z direction which we ignored for simplicity. Since those terms are scalars under z boosts, the considerations below are not affected. However, it should be pointed out that the tracelessness does not imply $\tilde{\tau} = -\tilde{\rho}$ for actual matters.

transformations at any spacetime point. Then, we can easily see that the integrated quantity

$$- \int dV T_a^a = \int dV (\tilde{\rho} + \tilde{\tau})$$

is also invariant under the z boost. Here the spatial volume dV is orthogonal to the z direction. In the linearized gravity analogy, therefore, the boost invariance of this integral for matter implies the boost invariance of $\mathfrak{M} = M + \tau$ subsequently.

Note that

$$\frac{1}{2} T_{ab} T^{ab} - \frac{1}{4} (T_a^a)^2 = \frac{(\tilde{\rho} - \tilde{\tau})^2}{4} - \tilde{p}^2$$

is also a scalar quantity. Although any combination of $T_{ab} T^{ab}$ and $(T_a^a)^2$ becomes a scalar quantity, this combination above is special in the following sense. Namely, only this quantity changes its sign from positive to negative when the dominant energy condition is violated. Since the dominant energy condition implies that the trajectory of physical matter is timelike or null, the violation of such condition indicates the crossing of the light cone. In the linearized gravity analogy, the corresponding scalar quantity is given by

$$M_0^2 \equiv \frac{(M - \tau)^2}{4} - P^2. \quad (10)$$

Indeed, it can be shown from Eq. (8) that this quantity is boost invariant.

The quantity M_0^2 is a sort of string rest mass squared analogous to the rest mass squared of a moving particle. Note that $M^2 - P^2$, which is analogous to the rest mass squared for a moving particle, is not boost invariant in the case of stringlike objects. Note also that M_0^2 is not positive definite in general.

It turns out that the following combination is useful:

$$B_{\pm} \equiv \frac{M - \tau}{2} \mp P. \quad (11)$$

Note that $B_+ B_- = M_0^2$. These quantities are observer dependent, but transform in a simple way as

$$B'_{\pm} = e^{\pm 2\xi} B_{\pm} \quad (12)$$

under the boost. Note that the sign of B_{\pm} does not change. For the case of a particle B_{\pm} corresponds to $E \mp p_z$. The definiteness of the sign of $E \mp p_z$ guarantees causality. Namely, a timelike (spacelike) motion remains timelike (spacelike) under boost transformations.

In the new variables, the gravitational dominant energy condition (6) can be expressed as

$$M_0^2 \geq 0, \quad \mathfrak{M} \geq 0, \quad B_+ \geq 0. \quad (13)$$

If $B_{\pm} \neq 0$, the ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities can be written in terms of the observer invariant and dependent quantities by

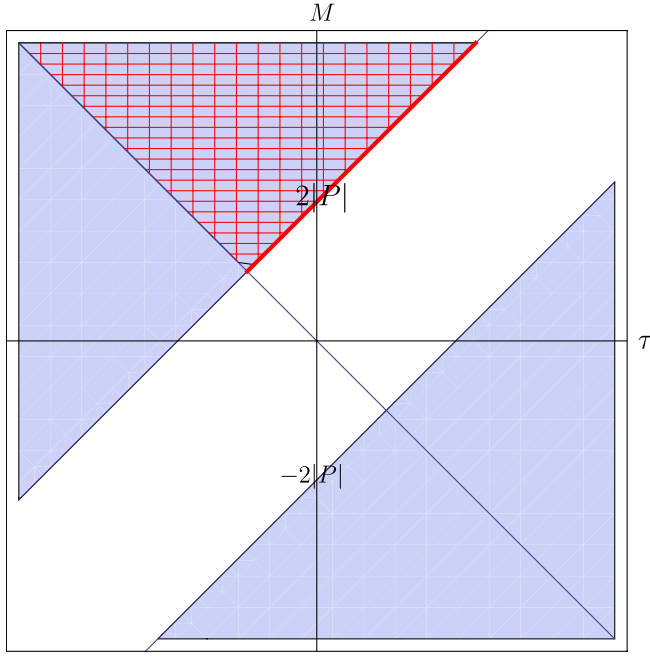


FIG. 1 (color online). Classification of string solutions. The solid lines are given by $M = \tau \pm 2|P|$ and $M = -\tau$. The red-meshed region satisfies the dominant energy conditions.

$$M = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathfrak{M} + B_{\pm} + \frac{M_0^2}{B_{\pm}} \right), \quad \tau = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mathfrak{M} - B_{\pm} - \frac{M_0^2}{B_{\pm}} \right),$$

$$P = \pm \frac{1}{2} \left(-B_{\pm} + \frac{M_0^2}{B_{\pm}} \right). \quad (14)$$

The set of ADM quantities $(\mathfrak{M}, M_0^2, B_{\pm})$ has one to one relation with the other set of ADM quantities (M, τ, P) provided that $B_{\pm} \neq 0$. The case of $B_{\pm} = 0$ will be treated below.

It is convenient to divide the ADM parameter space into three cases depending on the sign of M_0^2 as in Fig. 1. We call these cases as ordinary string, null string, and tachyon-like string for $M_0^2 > 0$, $M_0^2 = 0$, and $M_0^2 < 0$, respectively. Note that $M_0^2 = 0$ is the boundary for the energy condition in Eq. (13) to be satisfied. The behaviors of the mass and momentum densities under the boost are explicitly shown in Fig. 2.² The variation of tension is readily readable since $\mathfrak{M} = M + \tau$ is boost invariant.

- (i) Ordinary string [$M_0^2 > 0$]: This class corresponds to the shaded regions in Fig. 1 and is the counterpart of a moving particle having timelike trajectory. The ‘‘string energy condition’’ (6) is satisfied for the case of the meshed region only. The (boosted) Schwarzschild black string belongs to this case. In

²Although this figure shows the relationship between M and B_{\pm} or between P and B_{\pm} , we can also interpret this as the behaviors of M and P under boost by regarding B_{\pm} as a boost parameter since $B'_{\pm} = e^{2\xi} B_{\pm}$ and $\mathfrak{M}' = \mathfrak{M}$.

this meshed region, as shown in the black dashed and dotted curves in Fig. 2, the momentum value monotonically decreases if an observer moves parallel to the initial string momentum direction. As the velocity of the observer increases, it crosses zero at $|B_{\pm}| = \sqrt{M_0^2}$ for an observer who comoves with the string object. The ADM mass, on the other hand, decreases as the boost increases and bounces up after passing a minimum value for the comoving observer. The ADM tension, on the other hand, increases as the boost increases and bounces down after passing a maximum value. In other words, the ADM tension takes maximum value when the relative velocity between the observer and the string vanishes. As the relative velocity increases, the ADM tension decreases gradually.

- (ii) Null string [$M_0^2 = 0$]: This class consists of the boundary lines between the shaded regions and the unshaded region in Fig. 1 and is the counterpart of a massless particle. The condition (6) is satisfied for the thick line only. The change of the mass and momentum densities under the boost are plotted as the black and gray solid lines in Fig. 2, which correspond to the case $B_{-} = 0$.

Since $B_{+}B_{-} = M_0^2$, the case of $M_0^2 = 0$ (i.e., $M - \tau = \pm 2P$) gives $B_{+} = 0$ or $B_{-} = 0$. In case of $B_{+} = 0$, we may use the set $(\mathfrak{M}, M_0^2, B_{-})$ in Eq. (14).³ Namely, the mass, tension, and momentum densities are given by

$$M = \frac{\mathfrak{M} + B_{-}}{2}, \quad \tau = \frac{\mathfrak{M} - B_{-}}{2}, \quad P = \frac{B_{-}}{2}.$$

The boost transformation (12) leads to

$$P' = P e^{-2\xi}. \quad (15)$$

Note that the sign of the momentum does not change under the motion of observer, and we cannot make the momentum vanish by boosts if the initial momentum is nonzero. In addition, if the initial momentum is zero, we cannot make it be finite by using the z boost. This property is similar to the case of chasing a massless particle.

- (iii) Tachyon-like string [$M_0^2 < 0$]: This class consists of the white region in Fig. 1. The black dot-dashed and gray dot-dashed curves in Fig. 2 denote the change of the mass and momentum densities under the boost. For given values of M_0^2 and \mathfrak{M} , Fig. 2 shows that the ADM momentum squared has a nonvanishing minimum value given by

$$P^2 = -M_0^2.$$

³If $B_{-} = 0$, *vice versa*. In case that both $B_{+} = 0 = B_{-}$, we have $P = 0$ and $M = \tau = \mathfrak{M}/2$.

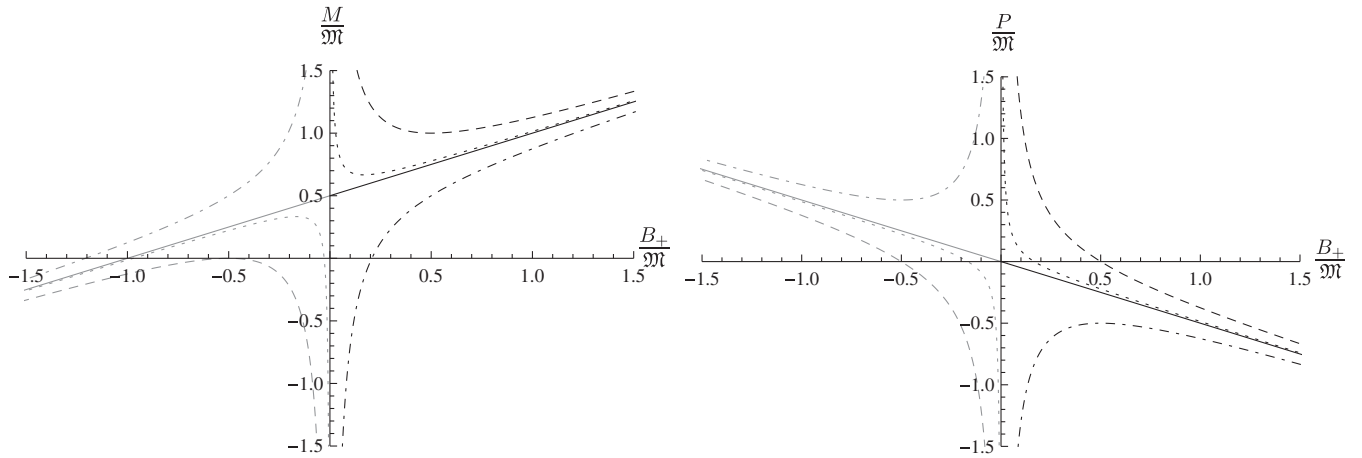


FIG. 2. The change of the ADM mass and momentum densities for (B_+/\mathfrak{M}) for several different values of string rest mass squared. The dashed, dotted, black (gray) and dot-dashed curves correspond to $M_0^2/\mathfrak{M}^2 = 1/4, 1/36, 0,$ and $-1/4$, respectively. The boosted Schwarzschild black string and the Kaluza-Klein bubble solution correspond to the black dotted curve and the gray dotted curve with $M_0^2/\mathfrak{M}^2 = 1/36$, respectively.

This point can always be reached by a suitable boost transformation, and we have $M = \tau$ and $B_+ = |M_0|$ or $-|M_0|$ in this case. Note that any other observer measures $M \neq \tau$, resulting in the growth of the momentum squared given by the following formula:

$$P^2 = -M_0^2 + \frac{(M - \tau)^2}{4}.$$

Notice also that the mass monotonically changes under the boost.

So far we have studied the behavior of ADM quantities under the boost transformations and subsequent classifications of the stringlike spacetime geometries. Here we show how the geodesic motions in the tachyonlike string differ from those in the ordinary string at the asymptotic region. The effective potential for the radial motion of a geodesic in the spacetime with metric (1) is given by

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\rho) = \frac{1}{g_{\rho\rho}}(g^{tt}E^2 - 2Ep_z g^{tz} + p_z^2 g^{zz} + L^2 g^{\theta\theta} + m^2),$$

where L , E , and p_z are the spatial angular momentum around the three dimensions, the energy, and the momentum along z coordinate of the test particle, respectively. The test mass-squared m^2 is positive, zero, and negative depending on timelike, null, and spacelike geodesics, respectively.

The asymptotic behavior of this effective potential becomes

$$V_{\text{eff}}(\rho) \simeq -p_{\perp}^2 - \left[(m^2 - p_{\perp}^2)\mathfrak{M} + \frac{3M_0^2}{B_+}(E - p_z)^2 + 3B_+(E + p_z)^2 \right] \frac{2G}{3\rho},$$

where $p_{\perp}^2 = E^2 - p_z^2 - m^2$ is the momentum density of the test particle at $\rho = \text{infinity}$ along the direction orthogonal to the string.

Let us consider the motion of a test particle with $p_{\perp} = 0$ moving on the background of string solutions satisfying gravitational dominant energy condition, i.e., $\mathfrak{M} > 0$, $B_+ > 0$, and $M_0^2 > 0$. Then the form of the effective potential shows that all test particles are attracted toward the string center. On the tachyonlike string background with $M_0^2 < 0$ keeping $\mathfrak{M} > 0$ and $B_+ > 0$, on the other hand, some test particles are repelled by the string, even in the absence of the angular momentum.

In this sense, the geometric property of the tachyonlike string is critically different from that of the ordinary string.

IV. VACUUM STRING SOLUTIONS

In this section, we explicitly demonstrate some exact vacuum solutions which belong to each case in the previous section. The most general vacuum solution to the Einstein equation with the ansatz (1) is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} g_{tt} &= D^{-(2/\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+\chi^2})}(sD^{2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} - cD^{-(2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2})}), \\ g_{zz} &= D^{-(2/\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+\chi^2})}(cD^{2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} - sD^{-(2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2})}), \\ g_{tz} &= -(cs)^{1/2}D^{-(2/\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+\chi^2})}(D^{2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} - D^{-(2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2})}), \\ g_{\rho\rho} &= \left(1 - \frac{K^2}{\rho^2}\right)^2 D^{4/\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+\chi^2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

where $c - s = 1$ and $D(\rho) = (1 + K/\rho)/(1 - K/\rho)$. Here the parameters c , s , K , and χ are complex numbers in general, and it turns out that the following values of parameters make real metric components:

$$\text{class I : } c = \cosh^2 \xi, \quad s = \sinh^2 \xi, \quad \xi, \chi, K \in R, \quad (17)$$

$$\text{class II : } c = \frac{1}{2} - iq, \quad s = -\frac{1}{2} - iq, \quad \chi = -i\bar{\chi}; \\ |\bar{\chi}| \leq 1, \quad q, \bar{\chi}, K \in R, \quad (18)$$

$$\text{class III : } c = \frac{1}{2} - iq, \quad s = -\frac{1}{2} - iq, \quad \chi = -i\bar{\chi}; \\ |\bar{\chi}| \geq 1, \quad K = iQ, \quad q, \bar{\chi}, Q \in R. \quad (19)$$

These solutions were, in fact, found by Chodos and Detweiler [7] and later analyzed in Refs. [8,11]. The ADM quantities are represented by

$$M = \frac{\sqrt{3} + (c+s)\chi}{\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} K, \quad \tau = \frac{\sqrt{3} - (c+s)\chi}{\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} K, \\ P = \frac{2\sqrt{cs}\chi}{\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} K. \quad (20)$$

Then, M_0^2 , \mathfrak{M} , and B_{\pm} are given by

$$M_0^2 = \frac{\chi^2}{1+\chi^2} K^2, \quad \mathfrak{M} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} K, \\ B_{\pm} = \frac{(c^{1/2} \mp s^{1/2})^2 \chi}{\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} K. \quad (21)$$

Thus, we can see that χ and K are boost-invariant parameters, whereas c (or q) is boost dependent. Note also that $M_0^2 \geq 0$ for class I, and $M_0^2 \leq 0$ for class II and III. Since $-M_0^2/\mathfrak{M}^2 = \bar{\chi}^2/12$, we have $0 \leq -M_0^2/\mathfrak{M}^2 \leq 1/12$ for class II and $-M_0^2/\mathfrak{M}^2 \geq 1/12$ for class III.

A. Ordinary string solutions

In this subsection, we consider the solutions whose asymptotic parameters satisfy $M_0^2 > 0$. The class I solutions in Eq. (17) except for the case of $\chi = 0$ belongs to the ordinary string. As explained in the previous section, we can make any finite value of ADM momentum parameter be zero by a suitable boost transformation in this case. Thus we consider only the case $\xi = 0$ (i.e., $c = 1$ and $s = 0$).

The solutions in this case are static and were found in Refs. [1,7]. The metric is given by [2,3]

$$ds^2 = -\left(\frac{1+K/\rho}{1-K/\rho}\right)^{-2(1+\sqrt{3}\chi)/\sqrt{3(1+\chi^2)}} dt^2 \\ + \left(\frac{1+K/\rho}{1-K/\rho}\right)^{-2(1-\sqrt{3}\chi)/\sqrt{3(1+\chi^2)}} dz^2 \\ + \left(1 - \frac{K^2}{\rho^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1+K/\rho}{1-K/\rho}\right)^{4/\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1+\chi^2}} \\ \times (d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\Omega_{(2)}^2). \quad (22)$$

The metric (22) becomes the well-known Schwarzschild black string solution when $\chi = 1/\sqrt{3}$ with positive K . For this case, we see that $M_0^2 = K^2/4$, $\mathfrak{M} = 3K$, and $B_+ = K/2$, satisfying the gravitational dominant energy condition in Eq. (13).

The Kaluza-Klein bubble solution, which can be obtained by the double-Wick rotation $t \rightarrow iz$ and $z \rightarrow it$, corresponds to $\chi = -1/\sqrt{3}$ with positive K . Therefore, we have $M_0^2 = K^2/4$, $\mathfrak{M} = 3K$, and $B_+ = -K/2$. Thus, this case does not satisfy the gravitational dominant energy condition. Consequently, the Kaluza-Klein bubble metric cannot presumably be formed as a final state of ordinary matter collapse satisfying dominant energy condition. Then, one may speculate it is formed as a final state of the collapse of past directed matter. However, it is not true because the future-directed condition is satisfied, $\mathfrak{M} > 0$. The geodesic motions in this spacetime were studied in Ref. [11] in detail.

B. Null string solutions

This case corresponds to $M_0^2 = 0$ or $M - \tau = \pm 2P$. $M_0^2 = 0$ gives $K = 0$ or $\chi = 0$. The case of $K = 0$ gives the flat spacetime, which we are not interested in. In Eq. (20), we may have $c^{1/2} \rightarrow \infty$ and $s^{1/2} \rightarrow \pm\infty$ as $\chi \rightarrow +0$ to give a finite nonvanishing momentum density. Thus, by taking the limit of $\pm(cs)^{1/2} \rightarrow \infty$ and $\chi \rightarrow +0$ with $\alpha = \sqrt{cs}2\chi/\sqrt{1+\chi^2}$ fixed, we have

$$ds^2 = \left(\frac{1+K/\rho}{1-K/\rho}\right)^{-(2/\sqrt{3})} \left[-dt^2 + dz^2 + 2\alpha \log \frac{\rho+K}{\rho-K} \right. \\ \left. \times (dt \mp dz)^2 \right] + \left(1 - \frac{K^2}{\rho^2}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1+K/\rho}{1-K/\rho}\right)^{4/\sqrt{3}} \\ \times (d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\Omega_{(2)}^2). \quad (23)$$

We can directly check that the above metric is a solution of the Einstein equation. This metric with nonvanishing α has not been reported in the literature as far as we know.

Note that the ADM parameters are given by

$$M = (\sqrt{3} + \alpha)K, \quad \tau = (\sqrt{3} - \alpha)K, \quad P = \pm\alpha K.$$

We see that the three-dimensional area of $\rho = \text{constant}$ surface becomes infinite as $\rho \rightarrow K$ and that this surface is indeed a naked singularity.

C. Tachyon-like string solutions

The ADM parameters satisfy $M_0^2 < 0$. In this case, as explained above, we can always make a suitable boost transformation such that $M = \tau$ with $B_+ = |M_0|$ or $-|M_0|$. This choice determines $c = 1/2 = -s$, and the solutions are characterized by χ and K in Eqs. (18) and (19). Here χ can

be expressed as $\chi = -i\sqrt{3}\mathfrak{p}$, where $\mathfrak{p} = P/M$ is the momentum to mass ratio.

Now the metric for this case is expressed as [8]

$$ds^2 = f^{-1}(\rho)[-(\omega^t)^2 + (\omega^z)^2] + f^2(\rho)g^2(\rho)(d\rho^2 + \rho^2 d\Omega_{(2)}). \quad (24)$$

Here the timelike 1-form ω^t and the spacelike 1-form ω^z are

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^t &= \cos(\mathfrak{p}Y)dt - \sin(\mathfrak{p}Y)dz, \\ \omega^z &= \sin(\mathfrak{p}Y)dt + \cos(\mathfrak{p}Y)dz, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

with Killing coordinates t and z . For $|\mathfrak{p}| < 1/\sqrt{3}$ (class II),⁴ the functions $f(\rho)$, $g(\rho)$, and $Y(\rho)$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} f(\rho) &= \left(\frac{1 + K/\rho}{1 - K/\rho}\right)^{2/\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1-3\mathfrak{p}^2}}, & g(\rho) &= 1 - \frac{K^2}{\rho^2}, \\ Y(\rho) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{1-3\mathfrak{p}^2}} \log \frac{1 + K/\rho}{1 - K/\rho}. \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

Note that, as $\mathfrak{p} \rightarrow 0$ (i.e., $\chi \rightarrow 0$), this solution becomes the null string solution (23) with $\alpha = 0$. The function Y monotonically increases from zero to infinity as ρ decreases from infinity to K . The geodesic motions in this spacetime are studied in Ref. [12]. At $\rho = K$, except for the case of $|\mathfrak{p}| = \sqrt{5/27}$, there exists a curvature singularity which is naked for $|\mathfrak{p}| < 1/(2\sqrt{3})$ and null for $1/(2\sqrt{3}) \leq |\mathfrak{p}| < \sqrt{2}/3$. There is no curvature singularity if $|\mathfrak{p}| \geq \sqrt{2}/3$.

For $|\mathfrak{p}| > 1/\sqrt{3}$ (class III), we have

$$\begin{aligned} f(\rho) &= \exp\left[\frac{2\tan^{-1}(Q/\rho)}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{3\mathfrak{p}^2-1}}\right], & g(\rho) &= 1 + \frac{Q^2}{\rho^2}, \\ Y(\rho) &= \frac{\sqrt{3}\tan^{-1}(Q/\rho)}{\sqrt{3\mathfrak{p}^2-1}}, \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

which describe wormhole solutions regular everywhere [7,8]. The function Y monotonically increases from zero to $\pi/2$ as ρ decreases from infinity to zero.

For the case of $|\mathfrak{p}| = 1/\sqrt{3}$ (i.e., $\chi^2 = -1$), the ADM quantities and the metric components appear to be singular. However, regular solutions exist when $K \rightarrow 0$ as well with keeping $\lambda = \frac{2K}{\sqrt{3}\sqrt{1-3\mathfrak{p}^2}}$ be fixed.

$$f(\rho) = e^{2\lambda/\rho}, \quad g(\rho) = 1, \quad Y(\rho) = \frac{3\lambda}{\rho}. \quad (28)$$

The ADM quantities become

⁴The case of $\mathfrak{p} = \pm 1/\sqrt{3}$ will separately be treated below

$$M = \tau = \frac{3\lambda}{2}, \quad P = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\lambda.$$

V. SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

We have considered asymptotically stationary hypercylindrical metrics in five dimensions characterized by the ADM mass, tension, and momentum densities. Motivated by the linearized gravity analogy, the gravitational dominant energy condition was conjectured by which the physical ranges of these three quantities are restricted as in Eq. (6). The study of boost transformations of these three quantities for such stringlike metrics along the string shows that there are two boost-invariant quantities, which are the string rest mass squared (M_0^2) and the ADM (mass + tension) density (\mathfrak{M}). Analogous to the case of a moving point particle, we show that the asymptotically hypercylindrical geometries can be classified into three types depending on the value of the string rest mass squared, namely, ordinary string ($M_0^2 > 0$), null string ($M_0^2 = 0$), and tachyonlike string ($M_0^2 < 0$) geometries. Note that the hypercylindrical solutions satisfying the gravitational dominant energy condition such as the Schwarzschild black strings belong to the ordinary string. The Kaluza-Klein bubble solution also belongs to the ordinary string, but it does not satisfy the gravitational dominant energy condition.

This analysis on boost transformations for ADM parameters shows that the extraordinary solutions [e.g., class II in Eq. (18)] reported in Refs. [7,8] belong to the tachyonlike string. We expect that the collapse of hypercylindrical matter distribution with momentum flow ends up with stationary vacuum solutions in Eq. (16). If the collapsing matter satisfies the dominant energy condition, all the way down to the final stationary state, the spacetime produced will probably belong to the ordinary string with the gravitational dominant energy condition satisfied. Although the details of the collapsing processes are not known, we expect that the collapse of tachyonic matter presumably ends up with some stationary spacetimes belonging to the tachyonlike string, for instance, the extraordinary solutions.

In this paper, we have not given any restriction on the values of three ADM quantities asymptotically characterizing the hypercylindrical spacetimes with momentum flow. Usually, one imposes some conditions on these ADM quantities such as the gravitational dominant energy condition we conjectured and simply discards all other solutions which do not satisfy such conditions since those solutions are probably resulted from the collapse of unphysical matter. The reasons we consider those solutions that do not satisfy the gravitational dominant energy condition as well are the following: First of all, notice that the well-known Kaluza-Klein bubble solution does not satisfy the gravitational dominant energy condition although it belongs to the ordinary string. However, this solution

does not have a naked singularity and is perfectly regular everywhere provided that the z coordinate is suitably compactified.⁵ Similarly, although the extraordinary solutions belong to the tachyonlike string, some of them having $|\rho| \geq 1/2\sqrt{3}$ are regular. As explained above, there is no curvature singularity for $|\rho| \geq \sqrt{2}/3$ or $|\rho| = \sqrt{5/27}$. Even if there appears a curvature singularity in the case of $1/(2\sqrt{3}) \leq |\rho| < \sqrt{2}/3$ ($|\rho| \neq \sqrt{5/27}$), it is actually on the null hypersurface located at $\rho = K$ so that it does not affect physics outside. These regular solutions might be useful in the future. It would be of interest understanding how these regular geometries violating the gravitational dominant energy condition are actually formed through the collapse of matter. Finally, it is interesting to see that tachyonlike string solutions might be possible since our metric ansatz assumes an infinitely extended or compactified cylindrical direction along z . A formation of stationary

solutions would be impossible if tachyonic matter collapse occurs with full spherical symmetry.

Finally, we point out that our analysis for stationary hypercylindrical solutions with momentum flow has been done only in five-dimensional spacetime. However, we expect that the main results obtained in this paper will still be valid qualitatively for such spacetime solutions in dimensions higher than five.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This work was supported by the Korea Research Foundation Grant funded by the Korean Government (MOEHRD, Basic Research Promotion Fund), KRF-2008-314-C00063 and by the Topical Research Program of APCTP. G. K. was also supported in part by Midcareer Researcher Program through NRF grant funded by the MEST (No. 2008-0061333) and by the Research Grant from SUN Micro Systems at KISTI. H. C. K. was also supported in part by the Korea Science and Engineering Foundation (KOSEF) grant funded by the Korean Government (MEST) (No. 2010-0011308).

⁵Note that a boost along the z direction at $\rho = \infty$ is still a constant motion even if the z is an angular coordinate since $g_{zz} \rightarrow 1$ as $\rho \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, our analysis on boost transformations at the asymptotic region still applies to this case as well.

-
- [1] D. Kramer, *Acta Phys. Pol. B* **2**, 807 (1971); J. Gross and M. M. Perry, *Nucl. Phys. B* **226**, 29 (1983); A. Davidson and D. A. Owen, *Phys. Lett.* **155B**, 247 (1985).
 - [2] C. H. Lee, *Phys. Rev. D* **74**, 104016 (2006).
 - [3] I. Cho, G. Kang, S. P. Kim, and C. H. Lee, *J. Korean Phys. Soc.* **53**, 1089 (2008).
 - [4] G. Kang, H.-C. Kim, and J. Lee, *Phys. Rev. D* **79**, 124030 (2009).
 - [5] J. Camps and R. Emparan, *Phys. Rev. D* **82**, 024009 (2010).
 - [6] K. A. Bronnikov, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. D* **4**, 491 (1995); *Gravitation Cosmol.* **1**, 67 (1995); K. A. Bronnikov, V. D. Ivashchuk, and V. N. Melnikov, *Gravitation Cosmol.* **3**, 203 (1997); K. A. Bronnikov, *Gravitation Cosmol.* **4**, 49 (1998); V. D. Ivashchuk, in *Proceedings of the 18th Course of the School on Gravitational Theories and Experiments (2003, Erice)*, edited by G. T. Gillies, V. N. Melnikov, and V. de Sabbata (Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 2004), p. 39; N. Ohta, *Phys. Lett. B* **403**, 218 (1997); Y.-G. Miao and N. Ohta, *Phys. Lett. B* **594**, 218 (2004).
 - [7] A. Chodos and S. Detweiler, *Gen. Relativ. Gravit.* **14**, 879 (1982).
 - [8] H.-C. Kim and J. Lee, *Phys. Rev. D* **77**, 024012 (2008).
 - [9] A. Sen, *Int. J. Mod. Phys. A* **20**, 5513 (2005); T. Kim, Y. Kim, B. Kyaee, and J. Lee, *Phys. Rev. D* **77**, 065027 (2008); V. Gorini, A. Y. Kamenshchik, U. Moschella, and V. Pasquier, *Phys. Rev. D* **69**, 123512 (2004).
 - [10] J. Traschen, *Classical Quantum Gravity* **21**, 1343 (2004).
 - [11] B. Gwak, B.-H. Lee, and W. Lee, *J. Korean Phys. Soc.* **54**, 2202 (2009).
 - [12] B. Gwak, B.-H. Lee, W. Lee, and H.-C. Kim, [arXiv:1003.3102](https://arxiv.org/abs/1003.3102).