JA

IUCAA - 4 / 96

January 96

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Stationary rotating string world models with a magnetic field[†]

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PACS no: 04.20, 98.90

Running title: Rotating Cosmic Strings

Keywords: Cosmology, Strings, Magnetic Fields

Abstract

Following the techniques used by Letelier and Stachel some new physically relevant stationary solutions of string cosmology with magnetic field are presented. In these solutions, the flow vector of matter has non-zero rotation and the cosmological constant is taken to be non-zero. Previously known solutions are derived as particular cases from our class of solutions. Some string models with vanishing cosmological constant are also discussed.

1. Introduction

In recent times, the study of cosmic strings has received the attention of many investigators. The present day observations of the universe do not rule out the possibility of the existence of large scale networks of strings in the early universe [1]. It is believed that cosmic strings give rise to density perturbations which lead to galaxy formations [2]. The cosmic strings possess stress energy and are coupled to the gravitational field. Detailed accounts of various features of cosmic strings are given by Vilenkin [3], Gott [4] and Garfinkle [5].

Cosmic strings in the framework of general relativity have been discussed by Letelier [6] and Stachel [7]. They have given the energy momentum tensor for string distribution in the form

$$M_{ik} = \rho v_i v_k - \lambda w_i w_k \quad (1)$$

where

$$v^i v_i = -w^i w_i = 1, \quad v^i w_i = 0. \quad (2)$$

Here ρ denotes the energy density of a cloud of strings with particles attached to them and λ is the string tension density. The unit timelike vector v^i is the flow vector and the unit spacelike vector w^i specifies the direction of the strings. The particle density associated with the configuration is given by

$$\rho_p = \rho - \lambda. \quad (3)$$

The energy conditions imply $\rho \geq 0$, $\rho_p \geq 0$, leaving the sign of string tension density λ unrestricted.

The energy momentum tensor E_{ik} for source-free electromagnetic fields is given by

$$E_{ik} = -g^{\ell m} F_{i\ell} F_{km} + \frac{1}{4} g_{ik} F_{\ell m} F^{\ell m} \quad (4)$$

where

$$F_{ik} = A_{i;k} - A_{k;i} \quad (5)$$

and

$$F^{ik}{}_{;k} = 0. \quad (6)$$

Here F_{ik} is the electromagnetic field tensor and A_i is the electromagnetic 4-potential and a semi-colon indicates covariant differentiation. In the present paper we shall use Einstein field equations in the form

$$R_{ik} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ik} = -8\pi [M_{ik} + E_{ik}] - \Lambda g_{ik} \quad (7)$$

where Λ is the cosmological constant.

The string cosmological models with a magnetic field are discussed by Banerjee *et al* [8], Chakraborty [9] and Tikekar and Patel [10, 11]. All these models are non-static and the flow vector v^i is irrotational. Patel and Dadhich [12] have constructed some stationary rotating string models with non-zero cosmological constant. The main purpose of the present article is to introduce an axial magnetic field in the string world models discussed earlier by Patel and Dadhich [12].

2. The metric and the field equations

We consider a Gödel-type stationary line element in the form

$$ds^2 = (dt + H dy)^2 - \alpha^2 dy^2 - dz^2 - dx^2 \quad (8)$$

where H and α are functions of x only.

We introduce the tetrad

$$\theta^1 = dx, \quad \theta^2 = \alpha dy, \quad \theta^3 = dz, \quad \theta^4 = dt + H dy \quad (9)$$

to write the metric in the form

$$ds^2 = (\theta^4)^2 - (\theta^1)^2 - (\theta^2)^2 - (\theta^3)^2 = g_{(ab)} \theta^a \theta^b. \quad (10)$$

Here and in what follows the bracketed indices indicate tetrad components. Thus $g_{(ab)} = \text{diag}\{-1, -1, -1, 1\}$ are tetrad components of the metric tensor g_{ik} . Using

Cartan's equations of structure one can easily obtain the tetrad components $R_{(ab)}$ of the Ricci tensor for the metric (8). The nonzero $R_{(ab)}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} R_{(11)} &= R_{(22)} = \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha} - \frac{H'^2}{2\alpha^2}, & R_{(44)} &= -\frac{H'^2}{2\alpha^2}, \\ R_{(24)} &= -\frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(H'' - \frac{H'\alpha'}{\alpha} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

Here and in what follows a prime indicates differentiation with respect to x .

It is easy to see that the field equations (7) can be expressed in the tetrad form as

$$\begin{aligned} R_{(ab)} &= -8\pi \left[\rho v_{(a)} v_{(b)} - \lambda w_{(a)} w_{(b)} \right] + 4\pi(p + \lambda)g_{(ab)} \\ &\quad - 8\pi E_{(ab)} + \wedge g_{(ab)} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

We use comoving coordinates and take the string direction as z -direction. Therefore we have

$$v_{(a)} = (0, 0, 0, 1) \quad w_{(a)} = (0, 0, 1, 0). \quad (13)$$

It is an easy task to check that v_i and w_i given by (13) satisfy the conditions (2).

We wish to consider an axial magnetic field along z -axis. Therefore the electromagnetic 4-potential A_i can be taken as

$$A_i = (0, \psi, 0, 0) \quad (14)$$

where ψ is a function of x only and the coordinates are named as $x^1 = x, x^2 = y, x^3 = z, x^4 = t$. Therefore the only non-vanishing component F_{12} of the electromagnetic field tensor is given by $F_{12} = -\psi'$. The Maxwell equations (6) leads to

$$\psi' = K\alpha \quad (15)$$

where K is a constant of integration. The surviving E_{ik} are found to have the expressions

$$E_{11} = E_{44} = -E_{33} = E_{24}/H = E_{22}|_{(H^2+\alpha^2)} = \frac{1}{2}K^2. \quad (16)$$

The tetrad components $E_{(ab)}$ of E_{ik} can be obtained from

$$E_{(ab)} = \epsilon_{(a)}^i \epsilon_{(b)}^k E_{ik}, \quad \epsilon_{(a)}^i \theta^a = dx^i.$$

The surviving $E_{(ab)}$ are given by

$$E_{(11)} = E_{(22)} = -E_{(33)} = E_{(44)} = \frac{1}{2} K^2. \quad (17)$$

In view of (10), (13) and (17), the field equations (12) give the following non-trivial relations:

$$R_{(24)} = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$R_{(11)} = -4\pi(\rho + \lambda) - 8\pi E_{(11)} - \Lambda \quad (19)$$

$$\Lambda = 4\pi(\lambda - \rho) - 8\pi E_{(33)} \quad (20)$$

$$R_{(44)} = -8\pi E_{(44)} + 4\pi(\lambda - \rho) + \Lambda \quad (21)$$

where $R_{(ab)}$ are given by (11).

The equation (18) is easily integrable. The solution of this equation is

$$\frac{H'}{\alpha} = \text{constant} = m, \quad \text{say.} \quad (22)$$

From equations (20), (21) and (22) we obtain

$$\Lambda = -\frac{1}{4} m^2 + 4\pi K^2. \quad (23)$$

It is interesting to note that the cosmological constant Λ depends upon the magnetic field also. From equations (19) and (20) we get

$$8\pi\lambda = \frac{m^2}{2} - 8\pi K^2 - \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha} \quad (24)$$

$$8\pi\rho = m^2 - 8\pi K^2 - \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha}. \quad (25)$$

Obviously the strings satisfy the equation of state $\rho = \lambda + \frac{m^2}{16\pi}$.

From the results (24) and (25) we have

$$8\pi\rho_p = \frac{m^2}{2}. \quad (26)$$

Note that ρ_p is independent of magnetic field and is always positive.

We have checked that the velocity field v_i given by (13) has vanishing expansion, shear and acceleration. But the rotation Ω of the velocity field v_i is non-zero and it is given by

$$\Omega = \sqrt{2} m. \quad (27)$$

As the metric potential α remains undetermined, we can have many rotating string models with a magnetic field. In the next section we shall give some physically relevant explicit solutions of the equations (22) - (25).

3. Explicit solutions

Case (i): $\Lambda = 0$.

If the cosmological constant Λ is zero, we have $m^2 = 16\pi K^2$. In this case we obtain

$$8\pi\lambda = -\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha}, \quad 8\pi\rho = 8\pi K^2 - \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha}, \quad \Omega = 4\sqrt{2\pi}K. \quad (28)$$

Here two particular cases are noteworthy.

Case (ia): $\alpha'' = 0$ (i.e. $\alpha = x$).

In this case string tension density λ vanishes. The line element in this case becomes

$$ds^2 = (dt + 4K\sqrt{\pi}x dy)^2 - x^2 dy^2 - dx^2 - dz^2. \quad (29)$$

This metric represents a dust-filled stationary rotating universe with magnetic field whose density is given by $\rho = K^2$. Thus the rotation and the density entirely depend upon the magnetic field. When the magnetic field is switched off, the metric (29) reduces to

$$ds^2 = dt^2 - x^2 dy^2 - dx^2 - dz^2. \quad (30)$$

The metric (30) is a flat metric. The required simple transformation is $X = x \cos y$, $Y = x \sin y$. Thus the matter-free limit of this rotating dust model is a flat metric.

Case (ib): $\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha} = -n^2$.

In this case we have

$$8\pi\lambda = n^2, \quad 8\pi p = 8\pi K^2 + n^2, \quad \Omega = 4\sqrt{2\pi}k. \quad (31)$$

When the magnetic field is removed, we get a static string-dust solution obtained earlier by Patel and Dadhich [12]. The geometry of this solution is described by the metric

$$ds^2 = \left(dt + \frac{4K\sqrt{\pi}}{n} \sin nx \, dy \right)^2 - \cos^2 nx \, dy^2 - dx^2 - dz^2. \quad (32)$$

Case (ii): $\lambda = 0$.

In this case we have

$$8\pi\rho = 8\pi\rho_p = \frac{m^2}{2}, \quad \Omega = \sqrt{2} \, m, \quad \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha} = \frac{m^2}{2} - 8\pi K^2. \quad (33)$$

The subcase $\alpha'' = 0$ has been considered in Case (i). Here there are two subcases to be considered.

Case (iia): $m^2 > 16\pi K^2$.

Let us put $m^2 - 16\pi K^2 = 2a^2$. We have in this case

$$\Lambda = -\frac{a^2}{2}, \quad \alpha = e^{ax}, \quad H = \frac{m}{a}e^{ax}, \quad 8\pi\rho = a^2 + 8\pi K^2. \quad (34)$$

The line element of this case is

$$ds^2 = \left(dt + \frac{m}{a}e^{ax} dy \right)^2 - e^{2ax} dy^2 - dx^2 - dz^2. \quad (35)$$

The metric (35) represents the Gödel [13] universe with a magnetic field.

Case (iib): $m^2 < 16\pi K^2$.

Let us put $m^2 - 16\pi K^2 = -2b^2$ i.e. $m^2 = 16\pi K^2 - 2b^2$. Note that here we cannot remove the magnetic field. In this case we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda &= -\frac{b^2}{2}, \quad 8\pi\rho = 8\pi K^2 - b^2, \quad \alpha = \cos bx, \\ H &= \frac{m}{b} \sin bx, \quad \Omega = \sqrt{2}m \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

The final form of the metric of this subcase is

$$ds^2 = \left(dt + \frac{m}{b} \sin bx \, dy \right)^2 - \cos^2 bx \, dy^2 - dx^2 - dz^2. \quad (37)$$

When $\rho = 0$, i.e. $b^2 = 8\pi K^2$, the rotation vanishes and the metric (37) reduces to the metric of a simple magnetic universe discussed by Patel and Vaidya [14]. Thus the metric (37) represents a dust-filled generalization of the simple magnetic universe discussed by Patel and Vaidya [14].

Case (iii): Takabayashi strings.

Let us assume that the string distribution has the equation of state

$$\rho = (1 + W)\lambda \quad (38)$$

where W is a positive constant. Such strings are known as Takabayashi strings.

The substitution of ρ and λ from (25) and (24) in the result (38) yields the differential equation

$$\frac{\alpha''}{\alpha} = \frac{m^2(W - 1) - 16\pi W K^2}{2W}. \quad (39)$$

The solution of equation (39) depends upon the values of the constants m, W and K . In this case we have

$$8\pi\rho = \frac{m^2(1 + W)}{2W}, \quad 8\pi\lambda = \frac{m^2}{2W}, \quad \Lambda = -\frac{1}{4}m^2 + 4\pi K^2. \quad (40)$$

As $W > 0$, the energy conditions are satisfied. Let us put

$$m^2(W - 1) - 16\pi W K^2 = 2W\epsilon a^2. \quad (41)$$

Then

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} x \\ e^{ax} \\ \cos ax \end{cases} \quad \text{when} \quad \epsilon = \begin{cases} 0 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

In each case we can write the explicit forms of the line elements. For the sake of brevity we shall not give these details here. When the magnetic field is switched

off (i.e. $K = 0$), we get the solution for Takabayashi strings discussed by Patel and Dadhich [12].

Note that the solutions presented in this paper are all homogeneous. This essentially follows because of our particular choice for the function α ; other choices of α are certainly possible. Clearly there exists forms for α which would lead to inhomogeneous solutions. There are few exact solutions to the Einstein equations for cosmic strings available in the literature. We have made an attempt to obtain more exact solutions so that our understanding of cosmic strings may be improved. It would be interesting to find non-static generalizations of the solutions discussed above.

Acknowledgements

L.K. Patel wishes to thank the University of Natal for hospitality and Gujarat University for leave of absence. The authors thank Professor A.K. Raychaudhuri for useful comments.

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