

Article

Wünsch's Vectors & Lanczos Potential

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Abstract

For arbitrary spacetimes with Petrov types O, N, III, and D (empty), we show that the Newman-Penrose (NP) components of Lanczos potential are the NP projections of the Wünsch's vectors.

Keywords: Lanczos spin-tensor, Wünsch vector, conformal tensor.

1. Introduction

Here we shall employ the quantities and conventions of [1-3]. The Lanczos potential [4] is a generator for the Weyl tensor:

$$S_{\mu\nu\alpha\beta} = f(x^r)\{S_{\mu\nu\alpha;\beta} - S_{\mu\nu\beta;\alpha} + S_{\alpha\beta\mu;\nu} - S_{\alpha\beta\nu;\mu} + \frac{1}{2}[(H_{\mu\beta} + H_{\beta\mu})g_{\nu\alpha} - (H_{\mu\alpha} + H_{\alpha\mu})g_{\nu\beta} + (H_{\nu\alpha} + H_{\alpha\nu})g_{\mu\beta} - (H_{\nu\beta} + H_{\beta\nu})g_{\mu\alpha}]\} \quad (1)$$

where $f(x^r)$ is a complex scalar, and:

$$H_{\mu\nu} \equiv S_{\mu}^{\alpha}{}_{\nu;\alpha} = K_{\mu}^{\alpha}{}_{\nu;\alpha} + i {}^*K_{\mu}^{\alpha}{}_{\nu;\alpha} = K_{\mu\nu} + i {}^*K_{\mu\nu}. \quad (2)$$

On the other hand, we have the Wünsch vectors [5, 6]:

$$L_{\alpha} = \nu l_{\alpha} + \pi n_{\alpha} - \lambda m_{\alpha} - \mu \bar{m}_{\alpha}, \quad N_{\beta} = -\tau l_{\beta} - \kappa n_{\beta} + \rho m_{\beta} + \sigma \bar{m}_{\beta}, \quad (3)$$

in terms of the Newman-Penrose (NP) null tetrad [7, 8].

In Sec. 2 are considered the Petrov types N, III and O [9] in the canonical tetrad [8, 10], and we exhibit that the NP components of the corresponding Lanczos spintensor are the projections of (3) onto the null tetrad. In Sec. 3 occurs a similar situation for type D empty spacetimes.

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2. Petrov Types N, III & O

In [11] was resolved (1) with $f = 1$ for arbitrary 4-spaces with the following Petrov types in the canonical null tetrad [10]:

a). **N:** $\psi_4 \neq 0, \psi_r = 0, r \neq 4$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\Omega_0 &= \kappa, & 2\Omega_3 &= -\lambda, & 2\Omega_4 &= \sigma, & 2\Omega_7 &= -\nu, \\ 6\Omega_1 &= \rho, & 6\Omega_2 &= -\pi, & 6\Omega_5 &= \tau, & 6\Omega_6 &= -\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

b). **III:** $\psi_3 \neq 0, \psi_r = 0, r \neq 3$

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_0 &= \kappa, & \Omega_3 &= -\lambda, & \Omega_4 &= \sigma, & \Omega_7 &= -\nu, \\ 3\Omega_1 &= \rho, & 3\Omega_2 &= -\pi, & 3\Omega_5 &= \tau, & 3\Omega_6 &= -\mu, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

or in terms of the Wünsch's vectors:

$$\begin{aligned} 2c\Omega_0 &= -N_\alpha l^\alpha, & 6c\Omega_5 &= -N_\alpha n^\alpha, & 2c\Omega_4 &= -N_\alpha m^\alpha, & 6c\Omega_1 &= -N_\alpha \bar{m}^\alpha, \\ 6c\Omega_2 &= -L_\beta l^\beta, & 2c\Omega_7 &= -L_\beta n^\beta, & 6c\Omega_6 &= -L_\beta m^\beta, & 2c\Omega_3 &= -L_\beta \bar{m}^\beta, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where $c = 1$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ for the types N and III, respectively.

Hence the NP components $\Omega_r, r = 0, \dots, 7$ are the projections of (3) onto the canonical null tetrad $(l^\alpha, n^\alpha, m^\alpha, \bar{m}^\alpha)$. Type O is included as particular case of the types N (with $\psi_4 = 0$) or III (when $\psi_3 = 0$).

3. Type D Vacuum Spacetime

In [12] we have solutions of (1) for $f(x^r) = \psi_2^{2/3}$ when R_4 is empty and type D, in the canonical tetrad such that $\psi_2 \neq 0, \psi_r = 0, r \neq 2$:

$$c). \quad \Omega_1 = \rho \psi_2^{-2/3}, \quad \Omega_5 = \tau \psi_2^{-2/3}, \quad \Omega_a = 0, \quad a \neq 1, 5, \quad (7)$$

that is:

$$\Omega_1 = -\psi_2^{-2/3} N_\alpha \bar{m}^\alpha, \quad \Omega_5 = -\psi_2^{-2/3} N_\alpha n^\alpha. \quad (8)$$

$$d). \quad \Omega_2 = \pi \psi_2^{-2/3}, \quad \Omega_6 = \mu \psi_2^{-2/3}, \quad \Omega_b = 0, \quad b \neq 2, 6, \quad (9)$$

therefore:

$$\Omega_2 = \psi_2^{-2/3} L_\beta l^\beta, \quad \Omega_6 = \psi_2^{-2/3} L_\beta m^\beta, \quad (10)$$

then, again the expressions (8) and (10) give the Ω_r as the NP projections of the Wünsch's vectors.

To determine Ω_a for arbitrary spacetimes with Petrov types D, II and I, is an open problem, whose solution could be suggested by the NP components of (3).

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