Poisson type conformastat spherically symmetric spacetimes

Gonzalo García-Reyes

Departamento de Física Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira, Colombia

ggarcia@utp.edu.co







Abstract

We construct conformastat spherically symmetric spacetimes from given solutions of Poisson's equation. As a simple application, we present an exact perfect fluid solution starting with the seed potential-density pair corresponding to a massive spherical dark matter halo with a logarithm potential.

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Poisson type spacetimes

The metric for a conformastat spherically symmetric spacetime is given by

$$ds^{2} = -e^{\nu(r)}dt^{2} + e^{\lambda(r)}(dr^{2} + r^{2}d\theta^{2} + r^{2}\sin^{2}\theta d\varphi^{2}).$$
 (1)

By setting $e^{\lambda} = \left(1 - \frac{\phi(r)}{2}\right)^4$, we get for the energy density the following nonlinear Poisson type equation

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 4\pi G \rho \left(1 - \frac{\phi}{2} \right)^5.$$
⁽²⁾

A simple particular form of ρ is

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_0}{\left(1 - \frac{\phi}{2}\right)^5}.\tag{3}$$

Replacing this expression in (2) one finds that the pair (ϕ, ρ_0) is a solution of the Poisson's equation. Hence $(\phi, \rho_0) = (\Phi, \rho_N)$ for any physical system. To obtain the other metric function ν an additional assumption must be imposed. For a perfect fluid source

 $T^{ab} = (\rho + p)U^a U^b + pg^{ab}, \tag{4}$

such assumption is the condition of pressure isotropy which can be cast as

$$L\mathcal{G}_{,xx} = 2\mathcal{G}L_{,xx}, \quad L \equiv e^{-\lambda}, \quad \mathcal{G} \equiv Le^{\nu}, \quad x \equiv r^2.$$
 (5)

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Logarithmic potential type perfect fluid spheres

Dark matter haloes can be modeled in Newtonian theory with a logarithmic potential of the form

$$\Phi = \frac{1}{2}v_0^2 \ln(\frac{r^2 + a^2}{b}),\tag{6}$$

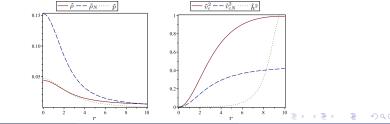
where a and b are constants, and v_0 is circular speed at large radii, also a constant. The mass density distribution is

$$\rho_N = \frac{v_0^2 (r^2 + 3a^2)}{4\pi G (r^2 + a^2)^2}.$$
(7)

Solving (5), a particular solution is

$$e^{\frac{\nu}{2}} = C\left(r^2 + a^2\right) \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{v_0^2}{c^2} \ln\left(\frac{r^2 + a^2}{b}\right)\right]^6 \text{ (with } C \text{ constant)}, \tag{8a}$$

$$e^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} = \left[1 - \frac{1}{4} \frac{v_0^2}{c^2} \ln\left(\frac{r^2 + a^2}{b}\right)\right]^4.$$
 (8b)



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