General Supersymmetric Solutions of Five-Dimensional Supergravity

Jan B. Gutowski

DAMTP, Centre for Mathematical Sciences
University of Cambridge
Wilberforce Road, Cambridge, CB3 0WA, UK

Wafic Sabra

Centre for Advanced Mathematical Sciences and Physics Department
American University of Beirut
Lebanon

ABSTRACT: The classification of 1/4-supersymmetric solutions of five dimensional gauged supergravity coupled to arbitrary many abelian vector multiplets, which was initiated in [15], is completed. The structure of all solutions for which the Killing vector constructed from the Killing spinor is null is investigated in both the gauged and the ungauged theories and some new solutions are constructed.

KEYWORDS: Supergravity Models.
1. Introduction

Recently there has been a lot of interest in the study of black holes in gauged supergravity theory. This has been to a large extent motivated by the conjectured equivalence between string theory on anti-de Sitter (AdS) spaces and certain superconformal gauge theories living on the boundary of AdS [1, 2, 3]. From the point of view of the dual CFT, supergravity vacua could correspond to an expansion around non-zero vacuum expectation values of certain operators, or describe a holographic renormalization group flow [4]. It is hoped that such equivalence will allow some understanding of the nonperturbative structure of these gauge theories by studying classical supergravity solutions. An example in this direction is the Hawking-Page phase transition [5] which is interpreted as a thermal phase transition from a confining to a deconfining phase in the dual four dimensional $N = 4$ supersymmetric Yang-Mills theory [6].

In this paper we will concentrate on five-dimensional $N = 2$ gauged supergravity coupled to vector multiplets and the classification of their supersymmetric solutions. These are relevant for the holographic descriptions of four dimensional field theories with less than maximal supersymmetry. In the past few years, a lot of effort has been devoted to finding solutions of these theories. For example, magnetically charged string solutions preserving a quarter of supersymmetry were given in [7, 8]. Also, supersymmetric electric solutions preserving half of supersymmetry have been discussed in [9, 10]. However, those electric and rotating solutions have naked singularities or naked closed timelike curves. Some black
string solutions and domain wall solutions with non-trivial scalar fields were also presented in [11].

More recently a systematic approach has been used to classify supersymmetric solutions of the minimal gauged five dimensional supergravity [12]. This approach was first used by Tod [13] for the classification of supersymmetric solutions of minimal $\mathcal{N} = 2, D = 4$ supergravity. The basic idea in this analysis is to assume the existence of a Killing spinor, (i.e., to assume that the solution preserves at least one supersymmetry) and construct differential forms as bilinears in the Killing spinor. These forms satisfy algebraic and differential conditions, which are sufficient to determine the local form of the metric and the bosonic fields in the theory. In [12], the solutions fall into two classes depending on whether the Killing vector constructed from the Killing spinor is null or time-like. It must be stressed that this general framework can generate many new interesting solutions which are not easily found by employing the usual method of simply guessing an Ansätze. Among other explicit solutions, supersymmetric asymptotically anti-de Sitter black hole solutions were constructed for the minimal supergravity theory in [14] and later generalised to the $U(1)^3$ theory (with three $R$ -charges) in [15]. Further generalizations of these black holes have also recently been found in [16] and [17]. These solutions must have non-vanishing angular momentum and unlike the solutions of [10] do not have naked closed timelike curves. Moreover, in [15], explicit algebraic and differential equations were derived for the case where the Killing vector is time-like and the scalar fields take values in symmetric spaces [18].

In this work, the classification which was initiated in [15] is completed. In particular, we relax the requirement that the scalar manifold should be symmetric. The constraint equations in the case for which the Killing vector is time-like are derived. The structure of all solutions with null Killing vector is also investigated in both gauged and ungauged supergravity theories in five dimensions with some explicit solutions given. We organise our work as follows. Section two includes a brief review of the theories of $\mathcal{N} = 2, D = 5$ gauged supergravity coupled to $n$ abelian vector multiplets, the equations of motion and the general analysis of the algebraic and differential properties of the differential forms constructed from a commuting Killing spinor [15]. In section three we will analyse the case where the Killing vector is time-like and where the scalars are not necessarily living in a symmetric space. Section four contains the analysis of the solutions with null Killing vector in both gauged and ungauged theories. Solutions are constructed which contain the solutions of [11] as a subclass. We present our conclusions in section five.

2. Supersymmetric solutions of $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity

2.1 $\mathcal{N} = 2$ supergravity

The action of $\mathcal{N} = 2, D = 5$ gauged supergravity coupled to $n$ abelian vector multiplets
\[ S = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int \left( -5R + 2\chi^2 V - Q_{IJ} F^I \wedge * F^J + Q_{IJ} dX^I \wedge * dX^J - \frac{1}{6} C_{IJK} F^I \wedge F^J \wedge A^K \right) \]  

(2.1)

where \( I,J,K \) take values \( 1, \ldots, n \) and \( F^I = dA^I \). The metric has mostly negative signature. \( C_{IJK} \) are constants that are symmetric on \( IJK \); in this paper we shall not assume that the \( C_{IJK} \) satisfy the non-linear “adjoint identity” which arises when the scalars lie in a symmetric space; though we will assume that \( Q_{IJ} \) is invertible, with inverse \( Q^{IJ} \).

The \( X^I \) are scalars which are constrained via

\[ \frac{1}{6} C_{IJK} X^I X^J X^K = 1. \]  

(2.2)

We may regard the \( X^I \) as being functions of \( n - 1 \) unconstrained scalars \( \phi^a \). It is convenient to define

\[ X_I = \frac{1}{6} C_{IJK} X^J X^K \]  

(2.3)

so that the condition (2.2) becomes

\[ X_I X^I = 1. \]  

(2.4)

In addition, the coupling \( Q_{IJ} \) depends on the scalars via

\[ Q_{IJ} = \frac{9}{2} X_I X_J - \frac{1}{2} C_{IJK} X^K \]  

(2.5)

so in particular

\[ Q_{IJ} X^J = \frac{3}{2} X_I, \quad Q_{IJ} \partial_a X^J = -\frac{3}{2} \partial_a X_I. \]  

(2.6)

The scalar potential can be written as

\[ V = 9 V_I V_J (X^I X^J - \frac{1}{2} Q^{IJ}) \]  

(2.7)

where \( V_I \) are constants.

For a bosonic background to be supersymmetric there must be a spinor \(^1\epsilon^a\) for which the supersymmetry variations of the gravitino and dilatino vanish. For the gravitino this requires

\[ \left[ \nabla_\mu + \frac{1}{8} X_I (\gamma_\mu \nu \rho - 4 \delta_\mu^{\nu \rho}) F^I_{\nu \rho} \right] \epsilon^a - \frac{X}{2} V_I (X^I \gamma_\mu - 3 A^I_\mu) \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^b = 0 \]  

(2.8)

and for the dilatino it requires

\[ \left[ \left( \frac{1}{4} Q_{IJ} \gamma^{I \mu} F^J_{\rho \nu} + \frac{3}{4} \gamma^\mu \nabla_\rho X_I \right) \right] \epsilon^a - \frac{3X}{2} V_I \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^b \frac{\partial X^I}{\partial \phi^a} = 0. \]  

(2.9)

\(^1\text{We use symplectic Majorana spinors. Our conventions are the same as [19].}\)
The Einstein equation is
\[ 5R_{\alpha\beta} + Q_{IJ} F^I_{\alpha\lambda} F^J_{\beta\lambda} - Q_{IJ} \nabla_\alpha X^I \nabla_\beta X^J - \frac{1}{6} g_{\alpha\beta} \left( 4 \chi^2 V + Q_{IJ} F^I_{\mu\nu} F^J_{\mu\nu} \right) = 0. \] (2.10)

The Maxwell equations (varying \( A^I \)) are
\[ d \left( Q_{IJ} \star F^J \right) = -\frac{1}{4} C_{IJK} F^J \wedge F^K. \] (2.11)

The scalar equations (varying \( \phi^a \)) are
\[ \left[ -d(\star dX_I) + \left( X_M X^P C_{NPQ} - \frac{1}{6} C_{MNI} \right) (F^M \wedge \star F^N - dX^M \wedge \star dX^N) \right. \\
\left. - \frac{3}{2} \chi^2 V_M V_N Q^{MNP} Q^{NP} C_{LPQ} \right] \frac{\partial X_I}{\partial \phi^a} = 0. \] (2.12)

If a quantity \( L_I \) satisfies \( L_I \partial_\alpha X^I = 0 \) then there must be a function \( M \) such that \( L_I = M X_I \).

This implies that the dilatino equation (2.9) can be simplified to
\[ \left( \frac{1}{4} Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8} X_I X_J \right) F^J_{\mu\nu} \gamma^{\mu\nu} + \frac{3}{4} \gamma^\mu \nabla_\mu X_I \right] e^a + \frac{3\chi}{2} \left( X_I V_J X^J - V_I \right) e^{ab} e^b = 0, \] (2.13)

and the scalar equation can be written as
\[ -d(\star dX_I) + \left( \frac{1}{6} C_{MNI} - \frac{1}{2} X_I C_{MNP} X^J \right) dX^M \wedge \star dX^N \]
\[ + \left( X_M X^P C_{NPQ} - \frac{1}{6} C_{MNI} - 6X_I X_M X_N + \frac{1}{6} X_I C_{MNP} X^J \right) F^M \wedge \star F^N \]
\[ + 3\chi \left( \frac{1}{2} V_M V_N Q^{MNP} Q^{NP} C_{LPQ} + X_I Q^{MNP} V_M V_N \right) \]
\[ - 2X_I X^M X^N V_M V_N \right] \frac{\partial X_I}{\partial \phi^a} = 0. \] (2.14)

### 2.2 General supersymmetric solutions

Following [19], our strategy for determining the general nature of bosonic supersymmetric solutions is to analyse the differential forms that can be constructed from a (commuting) Killing spinor. We first investigate algebraic properties of these forms, and then their differential properties.

From a single commuting spinor \( \epsilon^a \) we can construct a scalar \( f \), a 1-form \( V \) and three 2-forms \( \Phi^{ab} \equiv \Phi^{(ab)} \):
\[ f \epsilon^{ab} = \epsilon^a \epsilon^b, \quad V_\alpha \epsilon^{ab} = \epsilon^a \gamma_\alpha \epsilon^b, \quad \Phi_{\alpha\beta}^{ab} = \epsilon^a \gamma_{\alpha\beta} \epsilon^b. \] (2.15)

\( f \) and \( V \) are real, but \( \Phi^{11} \) and \( \Phi^{22} \) are complex conjugate and \( \Phi^{12} \) is imaginary. It is convenient to work with three real two-forms \( J^{(i)} \) defined by
\[ \Phi^{(11)} = J^{(1)} + iJ^{(2)}, \quad \Phi^{(22)} = J^{(1)} - iJ^{(2)}, \quad \Phi^{(12)} = -iJ^{(3)}. \] (2.16)
It will be useful to record some of the algebraic identities that can be obtained from the Fierz identity:

\[ V_\alpha V^\alpha = f^2, \]

\[ J^{(i)} \wedge J^{(j)} = -2 \delta_{ij} f \star V, \]

\[ i_V J^{(i)} = 0, \]

\[ i_V \star J^{(i)} = -f J^{(i)}, \]

\[ J^{(i)}_{\gamma \alpha} J^{(j)}_{\gamma \beta} = \delta_{ij} \left( f^2 \eta_{\alpha \beta} - V^\alpha V^\beta \right) + \epsilon_{ijk} f J^{(k)}_{\alpha \beta} \tag{2.17} \]

where \( \epsilon_{123} = +1 \) and, for a vector \( Y \) and \( p \)-form \( A \), \( (i_Y A)_{\alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{p-1}} \equiv Y^\beta A_{\beta \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_{p-1}} \).

Finally, we have

\[ V_\alpha \gamma^\alpha \epsilon^\alpha = f \epsilon^\alpha \tag{2.18} \]

and

\[ \Phi_{\alpha \beta} \gamma^\alpha \epsilon^\beta = 8 f \epsilon^{(a} \epsilon^{b)}. \tag{2.19} \]

Equation (2.17) implies that \( V \) is timelike, null or zero. The final possibility can be eliminated using arguments in [19, 20].

We now turn to the differential conditions that arise because \( \epsilon \) is a Killing spinor. We differentiate \( f, V, \Phi \) in turn and use (2.8). Starting with \( f \) we find

\[ df = -i_V (X_I F^I), \tag{2.20} \]

which implies \( \mathcal{L}_V f = 0 \) where \( \mathcal{L} \) denotes the Lie derivative. Next, differentiating \( V \) gives

\[ D_{(\alpha} V_{\beta)} = 0, \tag{2.21} \]

so \( V \) is a Killing vector, and

\[ dV = 2 f X_I F^I + X_I \star (F^I \wedge V) + 2 \chi V_I X^I J^{(1)}. \tag{2.22} \]

Finally, differentiating \( J^{(i)} \) gives

\[
D_{\alpha} J^{(i)}_{\beta \gamma} = -\frac{1}{2} X_I \left[ 2 F^I_{\alpha \delta} \left( \star J^{(i)} \right)_{\delta \beta \gamma} - 2 F^I_{[\beta \delta} \left( \star J^{(i)} \right)_{\gamma] \alpha \delta} + \eta_{[\beta \delta F} \epsilon^{(i)}_{\gamma] \delta]} + \epsilon_{i kl} \eta_{\alpha \beta \delta} V_I \left[ A_I^\alpha J^{(j)}_{\beta \gamma} + \frac{1}{3} X^I \left( \star J^{(j)} \right)_{\alpha \beta \gamma} \right] \right. \\
- \left. 2 \chi V_I X^I \delta^i \eta_{\alpha \beta \gamma} + 3 \chi \epsilon^{1ij} V_I \left[ A_I^j J^{(i)}_{\alpha \beta} + \frac{1}{3} X^I \left( \star J^{(i)} \right)_{\alpha \beta} \right] \right], \tag{2.23} \]

which implies

\[ dJ^{(i)} = 3 \chi \epsilon^{1ij} V_I \left( A_I^j \wedge J^{(i)} + X^I \star J^{(i)} \right) \tag{2.24} \]

so \( dJ^{(1)} = 0 \) but \( J^{(2)} \) and \( J^{(3)} \) are only closed in the ungauged theory (i.e. when \( \chi = 0 \)). Equation (2.24) implies

\[ \mathcal{L}_V J^{(i)} = 3 \chi \epsilon^{1ij} \left( i_V (V_I A^I) - V_I X^I f \right) J^{(j)}. \tag{2.25} \]
Now consider the effect of a gauge transformation \( A^I \rightarrow A^I + d\Lambda^I \). The Killing spinor equation is invariant provided the spinor transforms according to

\[
\begin{align*}
\epsilon^1 \rightarrow & \cos \left( \frac{3 \chi V I A^I}{2} \right) \epsilon^1 - \sin \left( \frac{3 \chi V I A^I}{2} \right) \epsilon^2 \\
\epsilon^2 \rightarrow & \cos \left( \frac{3 \chi V I A^I}{2} \right) \epsilon^2 + \sin \left( \frac{3 \chi V I A^I}{2} \right) \epsilon^1.
\end{align*}
\]

Under these transformations, \( f \rightarrow f \), \( V \rightarrow V \) and \( J^{(1)} \rightarrow J^{(1)} \), but \( J^{(2)} + i J^{(3)} \rightarrow e^{-3i\chi V I A^I} (J^{(2)} + i J^{(3)}) \), so \( J^{(2,3)} \) are only gauge-invariant in the ungauged theory. We shall choose to work in a gauge in which

\[
i_V A^I = f X^I.
\]

In such a gauge we have \( \mathcal{L}_V J^{(i)} = 0 \).

To make further progress we will examine the dilatino equation (2.13). Contracting with \( \bar{\epsilon}^c \gamma^\sigma \) we obtain

\[
\mathcal{L}_V X_I = 0.
\]

and

\[
\left( \frac{1}{4} Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8} X_I X_J \right) F^{J}_{\mu\nu}(J^{(i)})^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{3}{2} \delta^{i1}(X_I V_J X^J - V_I) f.
\]

Next, contracting (2.13) with \( \bar{\epsilon}^c \gamma^\sigma \) we find

\[
i_V F^J = -d(f X^J),
\]

which implies that

\[
\mathcal{L}_V F^J = 0.
\]

Hence \( V \) generates a symmetry of all of the fields. In the gauge (2.27) we also have

\[
\mathcal{L}_V A^I = 0.
\]

Contracting (2.13) with \( \bar{\epsilon}^c \gamma^\sigma \) we obtain the identity

\[
-\left( \frac{1}{4} Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8} X_I X_J \right) F^{J}_{\mu\nu}(F^{J^{(i)}})^{\mu\nu} = \frac{3}{4}(J^{(i)})^{\sigma\mu} \nabla_\mu X_I - \frac{3}{2} \delta^{i1}(X_I V_J X^J - V_I) V_\sigma.
\]

Finally, contracting (2.13) with \( \bar{\epsilon}^c \gamma^\sigma \) gives \( ^2 \)

\[
\left( \frac{1}{4} Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8} X_I X_J \right) (F^{J}_{\mu\nu}(F^{J^{(i)}})^{\mu\nu} + 2 f F^{J^{(i)}}) = \frac{3}{4}(\nabla^\lambda X_I V^\sigma - \nabla^\sigma X_I V^\lambda) + \frac{3}{2}(X_I V_J X^J - V_I)(J^{(1)})^{\sigma\lambda}.
\]

and

\[
\left( \frac{1}{2} Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{4} X_I X_J \right) (F^{J^{(i)}}_{\nu}(J^{(i)})^{\nu\lambda} - F^{J^{(i)}}_{\nu}(J^{(i)})^{\nu\sigma}) = \frac{3}{4} \nabla_\mu X_I (F^{J^{(i)}})^{\sigma\lambda} \mu

\]

\[
+ \frac{3}{2} \epsilon^{1ij}(X_I V_J X^J - V_I)(J^{(j)})^{\sigma\lambda}.
\]

\( ^2 \)These equations correct some typographical errors found in equations (2.53) and (2.54) of [15], though these equations were not actually used in the analysis of that paper.
3. The timelike case

As in [19, 12], it is useful to consider two classes of solution, depending on whether the scalar \( f \) vanishes everywhere or not. In the null class, the vector \( V \) is globally a null Killing vector. In the timelike class, there is some open set \( U \) in which \( f \) is non-vanishing and hence \( V \) is a timelike Killing vector field, and without loss of generality one can take \( f > 0 \) in \( U \) [19]. We first analyse the timelike class be examining the constraints imposed by supersymmetry in the region \( U \). This analysis is very similar to that presented in [15] for the case in which the scalars lie in a symmetric space, and the \( C_{IJK} \) satisfy an additional non-linear algebraic constraint. We will not assume this here however, unless stated explicitly.

Introduce coordinates \((t, x^m)\) such that \( V = \partial/\partial t \). The metric can then be written locally as

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{d}s^2 &= f^2(dt + \omega)^2 - f^{-1}h_{mn}dx^m dx^n. \\
\end{align*}
\]

The metric \( h_{mn} \) can be regarded as the metric on a four dimensional Riemannian manifold, which we shall refer to as the “base space” \( B \). \( \omega \) is a 1-form on \( B \). Since \( V \) is Killing, \( f \), \( \omega \) and \( h \) are independent of \( t \). We shall reduce the necessary and sufficient conditions for supersymmetry to a set of equations on \( B \). Let

\[
e^0 = f(dt + \omega).
\]

We choose the orientation of \( B \) so that \( e^0 \wedge \eta_4 \) is positively oriented in five dimensions, where \( \eta_4 \) is the volume form of \( B \). The two form \( d\omega \) can be split into self-dual and anti-self-dual parts on \( B \):

\[
f d\omega = G^+ + G^-
\]

where the factor of \( f \) is included for convenience.

Equation (2.17) implies that the 2-forms \( J^{(i)} \) can be regarded as anti-self-dual 2-forms on the base space;

\[
\star_4 J^{(i)} = - J^{(i)},
\]

where \( \star_4 \) denotes the Hodge dual on \( B \). Moreover, they also satisfy

\[
J^{(i)}_{\ m}p J^{(j)}_{\ p} = - \delta^{ij} \delta_m^n + \epsilon_{ijk} J^{(k)}_{\ m} n
\]

where indices \( m, n, \ldots \) have been raised with \( h^{mn} \), the inverse of \( h_{mn} \). This equation shows that the \( J^{(i)} \)'s satisfy the algebra of imaginary unit quaternions, i.e., \( B \) admits an almost hyper-Kähler structure, just as in [19, 12].

To proceed, we use (2.20) and (2.22) to obtain

\[
X_I F^I = de^0 - \frac{2}{3}G^+ - 2f^{-1}V_I X^I J^{(1)}
\]

\[
= - f^{-1}e^0 \wedge df + \frac{1}{3}G^+ + G^- - 2f^{-1}V_I X^I J^{(1)}.
\]
From (2.23) we find that

\[
\begin{align*}
\nabla_m J^{(1)}_{np} &= 0 \\
\nabla_m J^{(2)}_{np} &= P_m J^{(3)}_{np} \\
\nabla_m J^{(3)}_{np} &= -P_m J^{(2)}_{np}, \\
\end{align*}
\]

(3.7)

where \( \nabla \) is the Levi-Civita connection on \( B \) and we have defined

\[
P_m = 3\chi V_I (A^I_m - f X^I \omega_m). \\
\]

(3.8)

From (3.5) and (3.7) we conclude that, in the gauged theory, the base space is Kähler, with Kähler form \( J^{(1)} \). In the ungauged theory, it is hyper-Kähler with Kähler forms \( J^{(i)} \). Again, this is all precisely as in the minimal theories [19, 12].

We are primarily interested in the gauged theory, so we shall assume \( \chi \neq 0 \). We remark however that the equations constraining the timelike class solutions of the ungauged theory are in fact unchanged from those obtained in [15] (though the constants \( C_{IJK} \) were additionally constrained in [15] as the scalars in that paper were assumed to lie on a symmetric space).

Proceeding as in [12], note that we can invert (3.7) to solve for \( P_m \):

\[
P_m = \frac{1}{8} \left( J^{(3)np} \nabla_m J^{(2)}_{np} - J^{(2)np} \nabla_m J^{(3)}_{np} \right), \\
\]

(3.9)

from which it follows that

\[
dP = \mathcal{R}, \\
\]

(3.10)

where \( \mathcal{R} \) is the Ricci-form of the base space \( B \) defined by

\[
\mathcal{R}_{mn} = \frac{1}{2} J^{(1)pq} R_{pqmn} \\
\]

(3.11)

and \( R_{pqmn} \) denotes the Riemann curvature tensor of \( B \). Hence, once \( B \) has been determined, \( P_m \) is determined up to a gradient. An argument in [12] shows that the existence of \( J^{(2,3)} \) obeying equations (3.5) and (3.7) is a consequence of \( B \) being Kähler, and contains no further information.

Next we examine (2.29). It is convenient to write

\[
F^I = -f^{-1} e^0 \wedge d(f X^I) + \Psi^I + \Theta^I + X^I G^+ \\
\]

(3.12)

where \( \Psi^I \) is an anti-self-dual 2-form on \( B \) and \( \Theta^I \) is a self-dual 2-form on \( B \). Equation (3.6) implies

\[
X_I \Theta^I = -\frac{2}{3} G^+ \\
\]

(3.13)

and

\[
X_I \Psi^I = G^- - 2\chi f^{-1} V_I X^I J^{(1)}. \\
\]

(3.14)

Now (2.29) determines \( \Psi^I \):

\[
\Psi^I = X^I G^- + \frac{3}{2} \chi f^{-1} (Q^{IJ} - 2 X^I X^J) V_J J^{(1)} \\
\]

(3.15)
hence

$$F^I = d(X^I e^0) + \Theta^I + \frac{3}{2} \chi f^{-1}(Q^I J - 2X^I X^J)V_J J^{(1)}.$$  

(3.16)

$\Theta^I$ is not constrained by the dilatino equation. Finally, from (3.10) together with (3.8) we have the following identity

$$3\chi V_I \Theta^I + \frac{9}{2} \chi^2 f^{-1}(Q^I J - 2X^I X^J)V_I V_J J^{(1)} = \Re.$$  

(3.17)

Contracting this expression with $J^{(1)}$ we obtain

$$f = \frac{18\chi^2(Q^I J - 2X^I X^J)V_I V_J}{R},$$  

(3.18)

where $R$ is the Ricci scalar of $B$, and hence

$$\Re - \frac{1}{4} RJ^{(1)} = 3\chi V_I \Theta^I.$$  

(3.19)

Finally, note that equations (2.18) and (2.19) imply that the spinor obeys the projections

$$\gamma^0 \epsilon^a = \epsilon^a$$  

(3.20)

and

$$J^{(1)}_{AB} \Gamma^A \epsilon^a = -4\epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^b,$$  

(3.21)

where indices $A, B$ refer to a vierbein $e^A$ on the base space, and $\Gamma^A$ are gamma matrices on the base space given by $\Gamma^A = \pm i \gamma^A$. These projections are not independent: (3.21) implies (3.20)

So far we have been discussing constraints on the spacetime geometry and matter fields that are necessary for the existence of a Killing spinor. We shall now argue that these constraints are also sufficient. Assume that we are given a metric of the form (3.1) for which the base space $B$ is Kähler. Let $J^{(1)}$ denote the Kähler form. Assume that $f$ is given in terms of $X^I$ by equation (3.18) and that the field strengths are given by equation (3.16) where $\Theta^I$ obeys equations (3.13) and (3.19). Now consider a spinor $\epsilon^a$ satisfying the projection (3.21). It is straightforward to show this will automatically satisfy the dilatino equation (2.13). In the basis $(e^0, f^{-1/2} e^A)$, the gravitino equation (2.8) reduces to

$$\partial \epsilon^a = 0$$  

(3.22)

and

$$\nabla_m \eta^a + \frac{1}{2} P_m \epsilon^{ab} \eta^b = 0,$$  

(3.23)

where

$$\eta^a = f^{-1} \epsilon^a.$$  

(3.24)

The Kähler nature of $B$ guarantees the existence of a solution to equation (3.23) obeying (3.21) without any further algebraic restrictions [21]. Therefore the above conditions on the bosonic fields guarantee the existence of a Killing spinor, i.e., they are both necessary
and sufficient for supersymmetry. The only projection required is (3.21), which reduces the number of independent components of the spinor from 8 to 2 so we have at least 1/4 supersymmetry.¹

We have presented necessary and sufficient conditions for existence of a Killing spinor. However, we are interested in supersymmetric solutions which also satisfy the Bianchi identity \(dF^I = 0\) and Maxwell equations (2.11). Substituting the field strengths (3.16) into the Bianchi identities \(dF^I = 0\) gives

\[
d\Theta^I = -\frac{3}{2} \chi d(f^{-1}(Q^I J V_J - 2X^I V_J X^J)) \wedge J^{(1)}. \tag{3.25}
\]

Note that

\[
\star F^I = -f^{-2} \star_4 d(fX^I) + e^0 \wedge (\Theta^I + X^I G^+ - \Psi^I), \tag{3.26}
\]

so the Maxwell equations (2.11) reduce to

\[
d\star_4 d(f^{-1}X_I) = -\frac{1}{6} C_{IJK} \Theta^J \wedge \Theta^K + 2\chi f^{-1} G^- \wedge J^{(1)} V_I
\]

\[
+ \frac{3}{4} \chi^2 f^{-2} (C_{IJK} Q^I Q^K N V_M V_N + 8V_I V_M X^M) \eta_4 \tag{3.27}
\]

where \(\eta_4\) denotes the volume form of \(B\).

Finally, the integrability conditions for the existence of a Killing spinor guarantee that the Einstein equation and scalar equations of motion are satisfied as a consequence of the above equations.

In summary, the general timelike supersymmetric solution is determined as follows. First pick a Kähler 4-manifold \(B\). Let \(J^{(1)}\) denote the Kähler form and \(h_{mn}\) the metric on \(B\). Equation (3.18) determines \(f\) in terms of \(X^I\). Next one has to determine \(\omega\), \(X^I\) and \(\Theta^I\) by solving equations (3.13), (3.19), (3.25) and (3.27) on \(B\). The metric is then given by (3.1) and the gauge fields by (3.16).

4. The null case

4.1 The general solution

In this section we shall find all solutions of the gauged \(N = 2, D = 5\) supergravity for which the function \(f\) vanishes everywhere.

From (2.22) it can be seen that \(V\) satisfies

\[
V \wedge dV = 0 \tag{4.1}
\]

and is therefore hypersurface-orthogonal. Hence there exist functions \(u\) and \(H\) such that

\[
V = H^{-1} du. \tag{4.2}
\]

In addition we find that

\[
V \cdot DV = 0, \tag{4.3}
\]

¹For timelike solutions of the ungauged theory, the only projection that must be imposed on a Killing spinor is (3.20) so the solutions will be 1/2 supersymmetric, as in the minimal theory [19].
so $V$ is tangent to affinely parameterized geodesics in the surfaces of constant $u$. One can choose coordinates $(u, v, y^m)$, $m = 1, 2, 3$, such that $v$ is the affine parameter along these geodesics, and hence

$$V = \frac{\partial}{\partial v}.$$  

(4.4)

The metric must take the form

$$ds^2 = H^{-1} \left( F du^2 + 2dudv \right) - H^2 \gamma_{mn} dy^m dy^n,$$

(4.5)

where the quantities $H$, $F$, and $\gamma_{mn}$ depend on $u$ and $y^m$ only (because $V$ is Killing). It is particularly useful to introduce a null basis

$$e^+ = V = H^{-1} du, \quad e^- = dv + \frac{1}{2} F du, \quad e^i = H \hat{e}^i$$

(4.6)

satisfying

$$ds^2 = 2e^+ e^- - e^i e^i$$

(4.7)

where $\hat{e}^i = \hat{e}_m dy^m$ is an orthonormal basis for the 3-manifold with $u$-dependent metric $\gamma_{mn}; \delta_{ij} \hat{e}^i \hat{e}^j = \gamma_{mn} dy^m dy^n$.

Equation (2.17) implies that $J^{(i)}$ can be written

$$J^{(i)} = e^+ \wedge L^{(i)}$$

(4.8)

where $L^{(i)} = L^{(i)}_m e^m$ satisfy $L^{(i)}_m L^{(j)}_n \delta^{mn} = \delta^{ij}$. In fact, by making a change of basis we can set $L^{(i)} = \hat{e}^i$, so

$$J^{(i)} = e^+ \wedge \hat{e}^i = du \wedge \hat{e}^i.$$  

(4.9)

For consistency with the computation already done for the minimal theory, we set $\epsilon_{+123} = -1$. Then (2.24) implies

$$du \wedge \hat{d} \hat{e}^1 = 0$$

$$du \wedge \left[ \hat{d} \hat{e}^2 - 3 \chi V_I (A^I \wedge \hat{e}^3 - X^I H \hat{e}^1 \wedge \hat{e}^2) \right] = 0$$

$$du \wedge \left[ \hat{d} \hat{e}^3 + 3 \chi V_I (A^I \wedge \hat{e}^2 + X^I H \hat{e}^1 \wedge \hat{e}^3) \right] = 0.$$  

(4.10)

Now define $\tilde{d} \hat{e}^i = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \hat{e}^i}{\partial y^m} - \frac{\partial \hat{e}^i}{\partial y^m} \right) dy^m \wedge dy^m$. Then (4.10) implies that

$$\tilde{d} \hat{e}^1 = 0$$

$$\tilde{d} \hat{e}^2 - 3 \chi V_I (A^I \wedge \hat{e}^3 - X^I H \hat{e}^1 \wedge \hat{e}^2) = 0$$

$$\tilde{d} \hat{e}^3 + 3 \chi V_I (A^I \wedge \hat{e}^2 + X^I H \hat{e}^1 \wedge \hat{e}^3) = 0.$$  

(4.11)

Hence, in particular $(\hat{e}^2 + i \hat{e}^3) \wedge \tilde{d}(\hat{e}^2 + i \hat{e}^3) = 0$ from which it follows that there exists a complex function $S(u, y)$ and real functions $x^2 = x^2(u, y), x^3 = x^3(u, y)$ such that

$$(\hat{e}^2 + i \hat{e}^3)_m = S \frac{\partial}{\partial y^m} (x^2 + ix^3)$$

(4.12)
and hence \((e^2 + ie^3) = Sd(x^2 + ix^3) + \psi du\) for some complex function \(\psi(u, y)\). Similarly, there exists a real function \(x^1 = x^1(u, y)\) such that \(\tilde{e}^1 = dx^1 + a_1 du\) for some real function \(a_1\). Hence, from this it is clear that we can change coordinates from \(u, y^m\) to \(u, x^m\). Moreover, we can make a gauge transformation of the form \(A^I \rightarrow A^I + d\Lambda^I\) where \(\Lambda^I = \Lambda^I(u, x)\) in order to set \(J^{(2)} + iJ^{(3)} \rightarrow Sdu \wedge (dx^2 + idx^3)\) where \(S\) is now a real function. Note that such a gauge transformation preserves the original gauge restriction (2.27) that \(A^I_{\nu} = 0\).

Hence, from this it is clear that we can change coordinates from \(u, y^m\) to \(u, x^m\). Moreover, we can make a gauge transformation of the form \(A^I \rightarrow A^I + d\Lambda^I\) where \(\Lambda^I = \Lambda^I(u, x)\) in order to set \(J^{(2)} + iJ^{(3)} \rightarrow Sdu \wedge (dx^2 + idx^3)\) where \(S\) is now a real function. Note that such a gauge transformation preserves the original gauge restriction (2.27) that \(A^I_{\nu} = 0\).

Hence, the null basis can be simplified to

\[
e^+ = V = H^{-1}du \\
e^- = dv + \frac{1}{2}F du \\
e^1 = H(dx^1 + a_1 du) \\
e^2 = H(Sdx^2 + S^{-1}a_2 du) \\
e^3 = H(Sdx^3 + S^{-1}a_3 du)
\]

for real functions \(H(u, x^m), S(u, x^m), a_i(u, x^m),\) and \(J^{(i)} = e^+ \wedge e^i\). We remark that this metric is that of a plane wave, i.e. the supersymmetric Killing vector field \(V\) is geodesic and free of expansion, rotation and shear. In order for the geometry to describe a plane-parallel wave we would also require \(V\) to be covariantly constant, which corresponds to \(H\) being constant.

To proceed, we observe that equation (2.20) implies that \(i_V X^I F^I = 0\). Moreover, from (2.29) we also find that

\[
\left(\frac{1}{4}Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8}X_I X_J\right)F^J_{\mu\nu}(J^i)_{\mu\nu} = 0 \quad (4.14)
\]

for \(i = 1, 2, 3\), which can be rewritten as

\[
\left(\frac{1}{4}Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8}X_I X_J\right)F^J_{-i} = 0 \quad (4.15)
\]

Hence, as \(X_I F^I_{-i} = 0\) we find that \(F^I_{-i} = 0\) for \(i = 1, 2, 3\). Next, taking (2.35) with \(\sigma = -, \lambda = i\) we obtain

\[
\left(\frac{1}{4}Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8}X_I X_J\right)F^J_{-+} = 0 \quad (4.16)
\]

and so, recalling that \(X_I F^I_{-+} = 0\), it follows that \(F^I_{-+} = 0\) also. Hence

\[
F^I = F^I_{++} e^+ \wedge e^i + \frac{1}{2} F^I_{ij} e^i \wedge e^j \quad (4.17)
\]

Now, from (2.22) we find

\[
X_I F^I_{12} = H^{-2}S^{-1} \partial_1 H \\
X_I F^I_{13} = -H^{-2}S^{-1} \partial_2 H \\
X_I F^I_{23} = H^{-2} \partial_1 H - 2\chi V_1 X^I
\]
where \( \partial_i \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x^i} \). Next, returning to (2.34) we obtain
\[
\left( \frac{1}{4} Q_{IJ} - \frac{3}{8} X_I X_J \right) F^J_{\ jk} \epsilon_{ijk} = \frac{3}{4} \nabla_i X_I + \frac{3 \chi}{2} (X_I V_J X^J - V_I) \delta_{i1}
\]  
(4.19)
where \( \epsilon_{123} = 1 \). Hence, it follows from this expression together with (4.18) that
\[
\begin{align*}
F^I_{12} &= H^{-2} S^{-1} \partial_3 H X^I + H^{-1} S^{-1} \partial_3 X^I \\
F^I_{13} &= -H^{-2} S^{-1} \partial_2 H X^I - H^{-1} S^{-1} \partial_2 X^I \\
F^I_{23} &= H^{-2} \partial_1 H X^I + H^{-1} \partial_1 X^I - 3 \chi Q^{IJ} V_J . 
\end{align*}
\]  
(4.20)
On substituting these expressions back into (2.23) we find the following additional constraints
\[
\partial_1 S = -3 \chi V_I X^I S H
\]  
(4.21)
and
\[
V_I A^I = V_I A^I_u du + \frac{1}{3 \chi} S^{-1} (\partial_2 S dx^3 - \partial_3 S dx^2)
\]  
(4.22)
and
\[
\begin{align*}
X_I F^I &= \left( -2 \chi HV_I A^I_u + \frac{1}{3} S^{-2} H^{-2} (\partial_2 (H^3 a_3) - \partial_3 (H^3 a_2)) \right) du \wedge dx^1 \\
&\quad \quad - \frac{1}{3} H^{-2} (\partial_1 (H^3 a_3) - \partial_3 (H^3 a_1)) du \wedge dx^2 \\
&\quad \quad + \frac{1}{3} H^{-2} (\partial_1 (H^3 a_2) - \partial_2 (H^3 a_1)) du \wedge dx^3 \\
&\quad \quad + (\partial_1 H - 2 \chi V_I X^I H^2) S^2 dx^2 \wedge dx^3 - \partial_2 H dx^1 \wedge dx^3 + \partial_3 H dx^1 \wedge dx^2 . 
\end{align*}
\]  
(4.23)

It is particularly convenient to define the “base space” in the null solutions to be the 3-manifold equipped with metric
\[
ds^2_3 = (dx^1)^2 + S^2 ((dx^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2)
\]  
(4.24)
with positive orientation fixed by the volume form \( dvol_3 = S^2 dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \); and we denote the Hodge dual on the base space by \( \ast_3 \). We denote the base metric (4.24) by \( h_{ij} \) with inverse \( h^{ij} \), and \( \hat{d} \) is the exterior derivative restricted to the base space.

Then \( F^I \) can be written as
\[
F^I = du \wedge Y^I + \ast_3 [\hat{d}(H X^I) - 3 \chi H^2 Q^{IJ} V_J dx^1] 
\]  
(4.25)
where
\[
Y^I \equiv Y^I_1 dx^1 + Y^I_2 dx^2 + Y^I_3 dx^3 .
\]  
(4.26)
The constraint (4.23) is equivalent to
\[
X_I Y^I = \frac{1}{3} H^{-2} \ast_3 \hat{d}(H^3 a) - 2 \chi HV_J A^J_u dx^1
\]  
(4.27)
\[
\hat{d} \ast_3 \hat{d}(HX^I) = 3\chi S^{-2}\partial_1 (S^2 H^2 Q^{IJ})V_J dvol_3
\]  
(4.28)

and also
\[
\hat{d}Y^I = \partial_u \left[ \ast_3 (\hat{d}(HX^I) - 3\chi H^2 Q^{IJ}V_J dx^1) \right].
\]  
(4.29)

In addition, the consistency conditions obtained from (4.22) on imposing
\[
d(V_I A^I) = V_I F^I
\]  
(4.30)

are
\[
V_I Y^I = -\hat{d}(V_I A^I) u + \frac{1}{3\chi} \partial_u (\partial_2 \log S dx^3 - \partial_3 \log S dx^2)
\]  
(4.31)

and
\[
\Box \log S = -9\chi^2 H^2 (Q^{IJ} - 2X^I X^J)V_I V_J
\]  
(4.32)

where \(\Box\) denotes the Laplacian on the base 3-manifold with metric given by (4.24).

It is also necessary to impose the gauge equation (2.11) from which we find
\[
\hat{d}(HQ_{IJ} \ast_3 Y^J) = 3\hat{d}(H^3 a) \wedge (\frac{1}{2} \hat{d}(H^{-1} X_I) + \chi V_I dx^1)
\]  
\[+ \frac{1}{2} C_{IKJ} \ast_3 Y^J \wedge (\hat{d}(HX^K) - 3\chi H^2 Q^{KP} V_P dx^1).
\]  
(4.33)

Next, we recall that imposing supersymmetry together with the gauge equations implies that all of the components of the Einstein equation are satisfied automatically with the exception of the \(++\) component, which must be evaluated independently. In particular,
\[
R_{++} = \frac{1}{2H} \Box F + \partial_u \hat{W} - a^i \partial_i \hat{W} - W_{ij} W^{ij}
\]  
(4.34)

where
\[
W_{ij} = H \hat{\nabla}_i (a_j) + (a^k \partial_k H - \partial_a H) h_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} H \partial_a h_{ij}
\]  
(4.35)

and \(\hat{W} = W^i,\) indices on \(W\) and \(a\) are raised with \(h^{ij},\) the inverse of the base metric and \(\hat{\nabla}\) denotes the Levi-Civita connection on the base manifold. It is convenient to define 1-forms \(U^I\) on the base space by
\[
U^I \equiv Y^I + \ast_3 [a \wedge (\hat{d}(HX^I) - 3\chi H^2 Q^{IJ} V_J dx^1)]
\]  
(4.36)

and for any function \(g(u, x^I)\) we define
\[
\mathcal{D} g \equiv \partial_u g - a^i \partial_i g.
\]  
(4.37)
Then $\mathcal{F}$ is constrained via
\begin{equation}
\Box \mathcal{F} = -2H(\partial_i W - W_{ij} W^{ij}) + 2HQ_{IJ}(U^I_U V^J_J + H^2 D X^I D X^J) \tag{4.38}
\end{equation}

where the indices of $U^I$ have been raised with $h^{ij}$.

Finally, it remains to substitute the bosonic constraints into the gravitino equation (2.8) and to check that the geometry does indeed admit Killing spinors. If we impose the constraint
\begin{equation}
\gamma^a = 0 \tag{4.39}
\end{equation}
on the Killing spinor, then the $\alpha = -$ component of the Killing spinor equation implies that
\begin{equation}
\frac{\partial \epsilon^a}{\partial v} = 0 \tag{4.40}
\end{equation}
so $\epsilon^a = \epsilon^a(u, x^1, x^2, x^3)$. Next we set $\alpha = +$; we find that
\begin{equation}
H(\partial_u \epsilon^a - a^i \partial_i \epsilon^a) - \frac{\chi}{2} V_I X^I \gamma^{-} (\gamma^1 \epsilon^a + \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^b) + \frac{3\chi}{2} V_I A' I + (\gamma^1 \epsilon^a + \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^b) = 0 \tag{4.41}
\end{equation}
where we have raised the indices on $a_i$ using the base metric (4.24). Acting on (4.41) with $\gamma^+$ we find the algebraic constraint
\begin{equation}
\gamma^1 \epsilon^a + \epsilon^{ab} \epsilon^b = 0 \tag{4.42}
\end{equation}
Next set $\alpha = 1, 2, 3$; it is straightforward to show that these components of the Killing spinor equation imply that
\begin{equation}
\partial_1 \epsilon^a = \partial_2 \epsilon^a = \partial_3 \epsilon^a = 0 \tag{4.43}
\end{equation}
and substituting this back into (4.41) we also find
\begin{equation}
\partial_u \epsilon^a = 0 \tag{4.44}
\end{equation}
Hence the gravitino equation implies that $\epsilon^a$ is constant. Moreover, it is straightforward to check that the dilatino equation (2.9) is satisfied.

It is also useful to examine the effect on the solution of certain co-ordinate transformations. In particular, under the shift $v = v' + g(u, x)$ we note that the form of the solution remains the same, with $v$ replaced by $v'$, and $a_i$ and $\mathcal{F}$ replaced by
\begin{align*}
a'_i &= a_i - H^{-3} \nabla_i g \\
\mathcal{F}' &= \mathcal{F} - 2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} - 2a^i \partial_i g + H^{-3} h^{ij} \partial_i g \partial_j g . \tag{4.45}
\end{align*}
Hence we see that $H^3a$ is determined only up to a gradient.
4.2 Solutions with $F^I = 0$

It is particularly instructive to examine the solutions for which $F^I = 0$. To begin, observe that the vanishing of $F^I_{12}$ and $F^I_{13}$ in (4.20) implies that

$$\partial_2 (HX^I) = \partial_3 (HX^I) = 0$$

and hence

$$\partial_2 H = \partial_3 H = \partial_2 X^I = \partial_3 X^I = 0$$

so $H$ and $X^I$ depend only on $x^1$ and $u$. Then, from equation (4.21) it follows that $S$ must be separable as

$$S = S_1(u,x^1)S_2(u,x^2,x^3).$$

Note that $V_IY^I = 0$ implies that $\partial_u \partial_2 \log S_2 = \partial_u \partial_3 \log S_2 = 0$. Hence without loss of generality, we can set $S_2 = S_2(x^2,x^3)$. Moreover, from the vanishing of $V_IF^I$, using (4.22) we find that

$$(\partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2) \log S_2 = 0,$$

hence by making an appropriate ($u$ and $x^1$-independent) change of $x^2, x^3$ co-ordinates together with an $u, x^1$-independent gauge transformation, we can without loss of generality take $S_2 = 1$ and set $S = S(u,x^1)$. Note that in these new co-ordinates (4.22) also implies that

$$V_I A^I \mu = P(u)$$

for some function $P(u)$.

Next, from the vanishing of $F^I_{23}$ in (4.20), we find that

$$\partial_1 (HX^I) = 3\chi Q^I J V_J H^2 .$$

Contracting this equation with $X^I$ we obtain

$$\partial_1 H = 2\chi X^I V_I H^2 .$$

Then (4.21) together with (4.52) imply that

$$H = S^{-\frac{2}{3}} Q(u)$$

for some function $Q(u)$. However, by making a redefinition of the co-ordinate $u$ we can without loss of generality take $Q = 1$ and so

$$H = S^{-\frac{2}{3}} .$$

Also, note that (4.51) is equivalent to

$$\partial_1 (H^{-1} X_I) = -2\chi V_I$$
which we solve by setting
\[ H^{-1}X_I = -2\chi V_I x^1 + \beta_I(u) \] (4.56)
for some functions \( \beta_I(u) \). If the scalars lie on a symmetric space, then this equation can be inverted to obtain an explicit solution for \( H \).

Next consider the \( a_i \). By making a co-ordinate transformation of the type given in (4.45) we can set \( a_1 = 0 \). Then from the constraint (4.27) we find that \( H^3 a_2 \) and \( H^3 a_3 \) are independent of \( x^1 \). In addition, setting \( b_2 = H^3 a_2 \), \( b_3 = H^3 a_3 \) we must satisfy
\[ \partial_2 b_3 - \partial_3 b_2 = 6\chi P \] . (4.57)
This fixes \( b_2, b_3 \) up to an arbitrary gradient of a function of \( x^2, x^3 \) and \( u \), this gradient can also be removed by using a co-ordinate transformation of the type given in (4.45). We can therefore set without loss of generality
\[ b_2 = -3\chi P x^3, \quad b_3 = 3\chi Px^2. \] (4.58)
It is convenient to set \( x^2 = r \cos \theta, x^3 = r \sin \theta \), then the metric can be rewritten as
\[ ds^2 = H^{-1}[2du(dv + \frac{1}{2}Fdu) - dr^2 - r^2(d\theta + 3\chi Pdu)^2] - H^2(dx^1)^2. \] (4.59)
So, by making a shift in \( \theta \) we can without loss of generality set \( P = 0 \), and the metric can be simplified to
\[ ds^2 = H^{-1}[2du(dv + \frac{1}{2}Fdu) - (dx^2)^2 - (dx^3)^2] - H^2(dx^1)^2. \] (4.60)

Lastly, it remains to impose the Einstein equations which fix \( F \) via
\[ H\partial_1^2 F + H^4(\partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2)F - 3\partial_1 H\partial_1 F = \frac{9}{2}H^6Q^{IJ}\partial_\alpha \beta I\partial_\alpha \beta J. \] (4.61)
Hence we see that solutions for which \( F = 0 \) must have \( \partial_\alpha \beta I = 0 \) and hence \( H \) and \( X^I \) are also independent of \( u \).

### 4.3 Magnetic Null Solutions

In order to find some more general solutions with \( F^I \neq 0 \) we set
\[ F^I = B^I dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \] (4.62)
for some functions \( B^I \), we shall assume that the \( B^I \) do not all vanish. From the Bianchi identity we must have \( B^I = B^I(x^2, x^3) \). Then it is straightforward to see that for exactly the same reasoning as for the solutions with \( F^I = 0 \), one must have \( H = H(u, x^1) \) and \( X^I = X^I(u, x^1) \) with \( S \) separable as
\[ S = S_1(u, x^1)S_2(x^2, x^3). \] (4.63)
and the vanishing of $V_I Y^I$ implies
\[ V_I A^I_u = P(u) \tag{4.64} \]
for some function $P$. The vanishing of $Y^I$ also implies from (4.27) that
\[ \frac{1}{3} H^{-2} \ast_3 \hat{d}(H^3 a) - 2 \chi H P dx^1 = 0 . \tag{4.65} \]

Next, observe that (4.25) implies that
\[ B_I = S^2 (\partial_1 (H X^I) - 3 \chi H^2 Q^{IJ} V_J) . \tag{4.66} \]
Then, from the gauge equations (4.33) we find that
\[ Q_{IJ} B^J \hat{d}(H^3 a) \wedge dx^1 = 0 . \tag{4.67} \]
As $Q_{IJ} B^J$ do not all vanish, it follows that
\[ \hat{d}(H^3 a) = 0 \tag{4.68} \]
and therefore $P = 0$. By making use of a co-ordinate transformation of the form (4.45) we can also without loss of generality set $a = 0$.

From (4.66) it follows that
\[ (S_2)^{-2} B^I = (S_1)^2 (\partial_1 (H X^I) - 3 \chi H^2 Q^{IJ} V_J) . \tag{4.69} \]
The LHS of this expression is a function of $x^2, x^3$ alone, whereas the RHS depends on $u$ and $x^1$ only. Hence we must have
\[ B^I = (S_2)^2 q^I \tag{4.70} \]
for some constants $q^I$. Then the gauge field strengths simplify to
\[ F^I = q^I dvol(M_2) \tag{4.71} \]
where $M_2$ is the 2-manifold equipped with metric
\[ ds^2(M_2) = (S_2)^2 ((dx^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2) . \tag{4.72} \]
Then from (4.22), requiring that $d(V_I A^I) = V_I F^I$ we find that $S_2$ must satisfy
\[ (\partial_2^2 + \partial_3^2) \log S_2 = 3 \chi V_I q^I (S_2)^2 \tag{4.73} \]
which is the Liouville equation. Hence, by making a $(u, x^1$ independent) co-ordinate transformation of $x^2, x^3$ we can take the metric on $M_2$ to be that of $H^2, \mathbb{R}^2$ or $S^2$ according as $\chi V_I q^I > 0$, $\chi V_I q^I = 0$ or $\chi V_I q^I < 0$ respectively.
Also, $H, S_1$ and $X^I$ are constrained by
\[ \partial_1 S_1 = -3 \chi V_I X^I S_1 H \tag{4.74} \]
and

\[ H^2(S_1)^2 \partial_1 \left[ H^{-1} X_I + 2 \chi V_I x^1 \right] = -\frac{2}{3} Q_{IJ} q^J. \]  

(4.75)

In general, it is not possible to integrate up these equations when \( q^I \neq 0 \). When the scalar manifold is particularly simple, such as in the “STU” model, solutions (though by no means the most general solution) to these equations have been found [11]. In principle, the equations presented here could be used to find \( u \)-dependent generalizations of these solutions; though we shall not pursue this further here.

### 4.4 Null Solutions of the Ungauged Theory

Having examined the null solutions of the gauged theory, it is straightforward to consider the special case when the gauge parameter vanishes. There is then considerable simplification to many of the equations.

In particular, as the \( J^{(i)} \) are all now closed, we can introduce co-ordinates \( x^i \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) such that

\[ J^{(i)} = e^+ \wedge e^i = du \wedge dx^i \]  

(4.76)

and so we can take for a null basis

\[
\begin{align*}
  e^+ &= V = H^{-1} du \\
  e^- &= dv + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{F} du \\
  e^i &= H(dx^i + a_i du) \quad i = 1, 2, 3 .
\end{align*}
\]

(4.77)

It is then straightforward to show that the differential constraints on the spinor bilinears together with the algebraic constraints on the bilinears obtained from the dilatino equation imply that

\[ F^I = du \wedge Y^I + \ast_3 \hat{d}(H X^I) \]  

(4.78)

where here \( \ast_3 \) denotes the Hodge dual on \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) equipped with the standard metric

\[ ds^2(\mathbb{R}^3) = (dx^1)^2 + (dx^2)^2 + (dx^3)^2 \]  

(4.79)

and positive orientation is defined with respect to the volume form \( dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \); and \( \hat{d} \) is the exterior derivative restricted to \( \mathbb{R}^3 \). The \( Y^I \) are 1-forms on \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) which must satisfy

\[ X_I Y^I = \frac{1}{3} H^{-2} \ast_3 \hat{d}(H^3 a) . \]  

(4.80)

The Bianchi identity implies that

\[ \hat{d} Y^I = \ast_3 \hat{d}(\partial_a (H X^I)) \]  

(4.81)

together with

\[ \nabla^2 (H X^I) = 0 \]  

(4.82)
where $\nabla^2$ is the Laplacian on $\mathbb{R}^3$. Hence we can write

$$X^I = H^{-1}K^I \quad (4.83)$$

where $K^I$ are $u$-dependent harmonic functions on $\mathbb{R}^3$. $H$ is then fixed in terms of these harmonic functions by

$$H^3 = \frac{1}{6}C_{IMN}K^IK^MK^N. \quad (4.84)$$

Next consider the gauge equations, which can be written using the above constraints as

$$C_{IMN}(Y^M, i\nabla K^N + \frac{1}{2}\nabla i Y^M K^N) = 0 \quad (4.85)$$

where here $\nabla_i \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}$ and indices are raised with $\delta^{ij}$.

Finally, we note that supersymmetric solutions of the ungauged theory are generically $\frac{1}{2}$-supersymmetric, in contrast to the $\frac{1}{4}$ supersymmetric solutions of the gauged theory. It is straightforward to show that on substituting the constraints into the Killing spinor equation we find that

$$\partial_\mu \epsilon^a = 0 \quad (4.86)$$

so that $\epsilon^a$ is constant, and is constrained by

$$\gamma^+ \epsilon^a = 0. \quad (4.87)$$

It is clear that the equations for the ungauged solutions decouple much more straightforwardly than for gauged solutions. In particular, to construct a solution one first chooses $u$-dependent harmonic functions $K^I$, and defines $H$ by (4.84) and then $X^I$ are given by (4.83). Now as $\partial_u K^I$ are also harmonic functions on $\mathbb{R}^3$, it follows locally that we can always find a 1-form $Y^I$ on $\mathbb{R}^3$ satisfying (4.81), though this equation only fixes $Y^I$ up to a gradient.

Suppose that $\tilde{Y}^I$ is a particular integral of (4.81); then we can write

$$Y^I = dZ^I + \tilde{Y}^I \quad (4.88)$$

for some functions $Z^I$. Then (4.85) implies

$$\nabla^2 (C_{IMN}Z^M K^N) = -C_{IMN}(2\tilde{Y}^M_i \nabla i K^N + \nabla i \tilde{Y}^M_i K^N) \quad (4.89)$$

which fixes $C_{IMN}Z^M K^N$ up to some other ($u$-dependent) harmonic functions on $\mathbb{R}^3$.

Then, given such $Y^I$, on contracting (4.85) with $K^I$ we obtain the condition

$$\hat{d} \ast_3 (H^2 X_I Y^I) = 0. \quad (4.90)$$

It follows that there exists $H^3 a$ satisfying (4.80); which is fixed up to an arbitrary gradient. This gradient can be removed by making a shift in the co-ordinate $v$ of the type given in (4.45). Finally, it remains to solve the $++$ component of the Einstein equations which fix $\mathcal{F}$ up to another $u$-dependent harmonic function on $\mathbb{R}^3$. Hence, it is clear that the whole solution is specified completely in terms of harmonic functions on $\mathbb{R}^3$. Moreover, it is also apparent that there is considerable simplification when the harmonic functions $K^I$ are independent of $u$; as in this case it follows that $H$ is also independent of $u$, and one can set $\tilde{Y}^I = 0$ in (4.88) and (4.89). Such solutions were constructed in [22].
5. Conclusions

In this paper we have completed the classification of supersymmetric solutions of $N = 2$, $D = 5$ gauged supergravity which preserve 2 of the 8 supersymmetries. It is known that the only solution which preserves all 8 of the supersymmetries is $AdS_5$ with vanishing gauge field strengths $F^I = 0$ and constant scalars $X^I$. It would be interesting to determine the structure of solutions preserving 1/2 or 3/4 of the supersymmetries. One expects the geometries of these solutions to be constrained further by the presence of additional supersymmetry. It has been shown, for a class of solutions in $N = 2$, $D = 4$ supergravity for which the Killing vector obtained from the Killing spinor is null, that there are no 3/4 supersymmetric solutions [23]. The status of 3/4 supersymmetric solutions in the timelike class of the theories examined in [23] has yet to be determined. This situation is in contrast to that encountered in the ungauged theories, where all supersymmetric solutions are either half-supersymmetric or maximally supersymmetric.

Unfortunately, it appears to be rather awkward to adapt the spinor-bilinear approach to investigate solutions with additional supersymmetries. A more promising method for dealing with such solutions has recently been developed in the context of eleven-dimensional supergravity in [24], extending the previous classifications of solutions of this theory [25], [26]. Although both methods are dealing with the same problem, the approach in [24] is advantageous for investigating solutions with enhanced supersymmetry, because it allows for a particularly explicit realization of the Killing spinor in terms of differential forms. For, although the spinor-bilinear approach adopted here is reasonably straightforward in low-dimensional supergravities, it becomes extremely complicated in higher dimensions. This is because one must make use of Fierz identities in order to compute the algebraic relations between the bilinears, and when there is more than one Killing spinor, there are many bilinears.

The equations which we have obtained in this paper are considerably more complicated than those obtained in the classifications of the minimal gauged and ungauged supergravities. This is not surprising, as solutions of the minimal theory form a very restricted class of solutions when lifted to higher dimensions. Including more multiplets in the lower dimensional theory corresponds to considering more generic solutions in higher dimensions. The constraints obtained from just the Killing spinor equations (not considering the Bianchi or gauge equations) for 1/32 supersymmetric eleven-dimensional solutions in [25], [26] are extremely complicated. Hence we expect solutions of the five-dimensional supergravities with additional vector multiplets included to reflect some of this increased complexity. However, as many eleven-dimensional solutions which are of physical interest have more than 1/32 supersymmetry, it is to be hoped that classifications of these solutions can be obtained which have meaningful geometric properties.

A final outstanding question is whether there are any regular asymptotically AdS black ring solutions. Supersymmetric black rings are known to exist in the ungauged theory [27, 28, 29, 30, 31]. As an asymptotically flat black hole can be obtained from these ring solutions by tuning a particular parameter to vanish, it is natural to enquire whether the black hole solutions found in [14] can be regarded as a special case of a family
of AdS black rings. It is clear that a better understanding of the near-horizon geometries of solutions with regular horizons could be used to exclude this possibility. Moreover, as there is supersymmetry enhancement near the horizons of ungauged black holes and rings, an examination of 1/2-supersymmetric gauged solutions could be valuable.

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