Scalar Green's Functions in an Euclidean Space with a Conical-Type Line Singularity

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Abstract: In an Euclidean space with a conical-type line singularity, we determine the Green's function for a charged massive scalar field interacting with a magnetic flux running through the line singularity. We give an integral expression of the Green's function and a local form in the neighbourhood of the point source, where it is the sum of the usual Green's function in Euclidean space and a regular term. As an application, we derive the vacuum energy-momentum tensor in the massless case for an arbitrary magnetic flux.

1. Introduction

We consider an Euclidean space with a conical-type line singularity which is described by the metric

$$ds^{2} = (dx^{1})^{2} + \dots + (dx^{n-2})^{2} + d\rho^{2} + B^{2}\rho^{2}d\varphi^{2}$$
(1.1)

in a coordinate system (x^i, ρ, φ) , i = 1, ..., n-2, such that $\rho \ge 0$ and $0 \le \varphi < 2\pi$, the hypersurface $\varphi = 0$ and $\varphi = 2\pi$ being identified. Metric (1.1) is characterized by an arbitrary constant *B*, different from zero, and it is globally Euclidean for B = 1.

Riemannian metric (1.1) may result from the complexification of the time coordinate of a spacetime by a Wick rotation. In the Einstein theory of gravitation, this spacetime having a conical-type line source represents in three dimensions a point mass [1] and in four dimensions a straight cosmic string [2]; the constant B being determined by

$$B = 1 - \frac{4G}{c^2}\mu,$$
(1.2)

where μ is either the mass of the point mass or the linear mass density of the cosmic string.

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