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Review

On Brane Solutions with Intersection Rules Related to Lie Algebras

Vladimir D. Ivashchuk ^{1,2}

¹ Center for Gravitation and Fundamental Metrology, All-Russian Research Institute of Metrological Service (VNIIMS), 46 Ozyornaya St, Moscow 119361, Russia; ivashchuk@mail.ru

² Institute of Gravitation and Cosmology, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia (RUDN University), 6 Miklukho-Maklaya St, Moscow 117198, Russia

Received: 6 July 2017; Accepted: 4 August 2017; Published: 13 August 2017

Abstract: The review is devoted to exact solutions with hidden symmetries arising in a multidimensional gravitational model containing scalar fields and antisymmetric forms. These solutions are defined on a manifold of the form $M = M_0 \times M_1 \times \dots \times M_n$, where all M_i with $i \geq 1$ are fixed Einstein (e.g., Ricci-flat) spaces. We consider a warped product metric on M . Here, M_0 is a base manifold, and all scale factors (of the warped product), scalar fields and potentials for monomial forms are functions on M_0 . The monomial forms (of the electric or magnetic type) appear in the so-called composite brane ansatz for fields of forms. Under certain restrictions on branes, the sigma-model approach for the solutions to field equations was derived in earlier publications with V.N.Melnikov. The sigma model is defined on the manifold M_0 of dimension $d_0 \neq 2$. By using the sigma-model approach, several classes of exact solutions, e.g., solutions with harmonic functions, S-brane, black brane and fluxbrane solutions, are obtained. For $d_0 = 1$, the solutions are governed by moduli functions that obey Toda-like equations. For certain brane intersections related to Lie algebras of finite rank—non-singular Kac–Moody (KM) algebras—the moduli functions are governed by Toda equations corresponding to these algebras. For finite-dimensional semi-simple Lie algebras, the Toda equations are integrable, and for black brane and fluxbrane configurations, they give rise to polynomial moduli functions. Some examples of solutions, e.g., corresponding to finite dimensional semi-simple Lie algebras, hyperbolic KM algebras: $H_2(q, q)$, AE_3 , $HA_2^{(1)}$, E_{10} and Lorentzian KM algebra P_{10} , are presented.

Keywords: brane; Lie algebra

1. Introduction

In this review, we deal with certain aspects of multidimensional models of gravity, which are rather popular at present time. As is widely known, the history of the multidimensional approach begins with the well-known papers of Kaluza and Klein on five-dimensional theories, which were continued then by Jordan in his works. These papers were in some sense a source of inspiration for Brans and Dicke in their well-known work on a scalar-tensor gravitational theory. After their work, many investigations were performed in models with fundamental scalar fields, both conformal and non-conformal; see [1] and the references therein.

A revival of the ideas of many dimensions started in the 1970s and continues now, mainly due to the development of unified theories. In the 1970s, interest in multidimensional gravitational models was stimulated mainly by: (i) the ideas of gauge theories leading to a non-Abelian generalization of the Kaluza–Klein approach and (ii) by supergravitational theories [2,3].

In the 1980s, the supergravitational theories “gave the baton” to the superstring theory [4] and in the 1990s to the so-called M-theory [5,6].

Usually, having a multidimensional model, one can obtain a four-dimensional one by a dimensional reduction based on the decomposition of the manifold:

$$M = M^4 \times M_{\text{int}}, \quad (1)$$

where M^4 is a four-dimensional manifold and M_{int} is some internal manifold (widely considered to be compact).

Here, we overview a sigma-model approach and several classes of exact solutions for the multidimensional gravitational model governed by the Lagrangian:

$$\mathcal{L} = R[g] - 2\Lambda - h_{\alpha\beta} g^{MN} \partial_M \varphi^\alpha \partial_N \varphi^\beta - \sum_a \frac{1}{n_a!} \exp(2\lambda_{a\alpha} \varphi^\alpha) (F^a)^2, \quad (2)$$

where g is metric, $F^a = dA^a$ are forms (of ranks n_a), φ^α are scalar fields, $\lambda_a = (\lambda_{a\alpha})$ are certain vectors and Λ is a cosmological constant (the matrix $(h_{\alpha\beta})$ is invertible). The Lagrangians of such a type may describe (pure bosonic) solutions in supergravitational models [7], when the so-called Chern–Simons terms are zero.

We deal with the solutions having a block-diagonal (warped-product) metrics g defined on the D -dimensional product manifold M , i.e.,

$$g = e^{2\gamma} g^0 + \sum_{i=1}^n e^{2\phi^i} g^i, \quad M = M_0 \times M_1 \times \dots \times M_n, \quad (3)$$

where g^0 is a metric on M_0 and g^i are fixed Einstein (or Ricci-flat) metrics on M_i , $i > 0$. The moduli γ, ϕ^i and scalar fields φ^α are functions on M_0 , and fields of forms are also governed by several scalar functions on M_0 . Any F^a is supposed to be a sum of (linear independent) monoms, corresponding to electric or magnetic p -branes (p -dimensional analogues of membranes), i.e., the so-called composite p -brane ansatz is considered.

Here, we are interested in brane solutions, which have intersection rules related to a certain subclass of Lie algebras, namely non-singular Kac–Moody (KM) algebras. Kac–Moody (KM) Lie algebras [8–10] play a rather important role in different areas of mathematical physics (see [10–13] and the references therein).

We recall that KM Lie algebra is a Lie algebra generated by the relations [10]:

$$[h_i, h_j] = 0, \quad [e_i, f_j] = \delta_{ij} h_j, \quad (4)$$

$$[h_i, e_j] = A_{ij} e_j, \quad [h_i, f_j] = -A_{ij} f_j, \quad (5)$$

$$(\text{ad } e_i)^{1-A_{ij}}(e_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j), \quad (6)$$

$$(\text{ad } f_i)^{1-A_{ij}}(f_j) = 0 \quad (i \neq j). \quad (7)$$

Here, $A = (A_{ij})$ is a generalized Cartan matrix, $i, j = 1, \dots, r$, and r is the rank of the KM algebra. This means that all $A_{ii} = 2$; A_{ij} for $i \neq j$ are non-positive integers, and $A_{ij} = 0$ implies $A_{ji} = 0$.

In what follows, the matrix A is restricted to be non-degenerate (i.e., $\det A \neq 0$) and symmetrizable i.e., $A = B\mathcal{D}$, where B is a symmetric matrix and \mathcal{D} is an invertible diagonal matrix (\mathcal{D} may be chosen in such way that all of its entries \mathcal{D}_{ii} are positive rational numbers [10]). Here, we do not consider singular KM algebras with $\det A = 0$, e.g., affine ones. Recall that affine KM algebras are of much interest for conformal field theories, superstring theories, etc. [4,11].

In the case when A is positive definite (the Euclidean case), we get ordinary finite dimensional Lie algebras [10,11]. For non-Euclidean signatures of A , all KM algebras are infinite-dimensional. Among these, the Lorentzian KM algebras with pseudo-Euclidean signatures $(-, +, \dots, +)$ for the Cartan matrix A are of current interest, since they contain a subclass of the so-called hyperbolic KM

algebras widely used in modern mathematical physics. Hyperbolic KM algebras are by definition Lorentzian Kac–Moody algebras with the property that removing any node from their Dynkin diagram leaves one with a Dynkin diagram of the affine or finite type. The hyperbolic KM algebras can be completely classified [14–16] and have rank $2 \leq r \leq 10$. For $r \geq 3$, there is a finite number of hyperbolic algebras. For rank 10, there are four algebras, known as E_{10} , BE_{10} , CE_{10} and DE_{10} . Hyperbolic KM algebras appeared in ordinary gravity [17] ($\mathcal{F}_3 = AE_3 = H_3$), supergravity: [18,19] (E_{10}), [20] (\mathcal{F}_3), strings [21], etc.

The growth of interest in hyperbolic algebras in theoretical and mathematical physics appeared in 2001 after the publication of Damour and Henneaux [22] devoted to a description of chaotic (BKL-type [23]) behavior near the singularity in string-inspired low energy models (e.g., supergravitational ones) [24] (see also [25]). It should be noted that these results were based on a billiard approach in multidimensional cosmology with different matter sources (for $D = 4$ suggested by Chitre [26]) elaborated in our papers [27–31] (see also [32–34]).

The description of oscillating behavior near the singularity in $D = 11$ supergravity [2] (which is related to M -theory [5,6]) in terms of motion of a point-like particle in a nine-dimensional billiard (of finite volume) corresponding to the Weyl chamber of the hyperbolic KM algebra E_{10} inspired another description of $D = 11$ supergravity in [35]: a formal “small tension” expansion of $D = 11$ supergravity near a space-like singularity was shown to be equivalent (at least up to 30th order in height) to a null geodesic motion in the infinite dimensional coset space $\mathcal{E}_{10}/K(\mathcal{E}_{10})$ (here, $K(\mathcal{E}_{10})$ is the maximal compact subgroup of the hyperbolic Kac–Moody group $\mathcal{E}_{10}(R)$).

Recall that E_{10} KM algebra is an over-extension of the finite dimensional Lie algebra E_8 , i.e., $E_{10} = E_8^{++}$. However, there is another extension of E_8 —the so-called very extended Kac–Moody algebra of the E_8 algebra—called $E_{11} = E_8^{+++}$ (to get an understanding of very extended algebras and some of their properties, see [36] and the references therein). It has been proposed by P. West that the Lorentzian (non-hyperbolic) KM algebra E_{11} is responsible for a hidden algebraic structure characterizing 11-dimensional supergravity [37]. The same very extended algebra occurs in IIA [37] and IIB supergravities [38]. Moreover, it was conjectured that an analogous hidden structure is realized in the effective action of the bosonic string (with the KM algebra $k_{27} = D_{24}^{+++}$) [37] and also for pure D dimensional gravity (with the KM algebra A_{D-3}^{+++} [39]). It has been suggested in [40] that all of the so-called maximally-oxidized theories (see also [13]) possess the very extension G^{+++} of the simple Lie algebra G . It was shown in [41] that the BPS solutions of the oxidized theory of a simply laced group \mathcal{G} form representations of a subgroup of the Weyl transformations of the algebra G^{+++} . For other aspects of very-extended Kac–Moody algebras (e.g., E_{11}), see also [42–45] and the references therein.

In this paper, we briefly review another possibility for utilizing non-singular (e.g., hyperbolic) KM algebras suggested in three of our papers [46–48]. This possibility (implicitly assumed also in [49–54]) is related to certain classes of exact solutions describing intersecting composite branes in a multidimensional gravitational model containing scalar fields and antisymmetric forms defined on (warped) product manifolds $M = M_0 \times M_1 \times \dots \times M_n$, where M_i are Ricci-flat spaces ($i \geq 1$). From a pure mathematical point of view, these solutions may be obtained from sigma-models or Toda chains corresponding to certain non-singular KM algebras. The information about the (hidden) KM algebra is encoded in intersection rules, which relate the dimensions of brane intersections with non-diagonal components of the generalized Cartan matrix A [55]. We deal here with generalized Cartan matrices of the form:

$$A_{ss'} \equiv \frac{2(U^s, U^{s'})}{(U^{s'}, U^{s'})}, \quad (8)$$

$s, s' \in S$, with $(U^s, U^s) \neq 0$, for all $s \in S$ (S is a finite set). Here, U^s are the so-called brane (co-)vectors. They are linear functions on \mathbb{R}^N , where $N = n + l$, and l is the number of scalar fields. The indefinite scalar product (\cdot, \cdot) [56] is defined on $(\mathbb{R}^N)^*$ and has the signature $(-1, +1, \dots, +1)$ when all scalar fields have positive kinetic terms, i.e., there are no phantoms (or ghosts). The matrix

A is symmetrizable. U^s -vectors may be put in one-to-one correspondence with simple roots α_s of the generalized KM algebra after a suitable normalizing. For indecomposable A (when the KM algebra is simple), the matrices $((U^s, U^{s'}))$ and $((\alpha_s | \alpha_{s'}))$ are proportional to each other. Here, $(\cdot | \cdot)$ is a non-degenerate bilinear symmetric form on a root space obeying $(\alpha_s | \alpha_s) > 0$ for all simple roots α_s [10].

We note that the minisuperspace bilinear form (\cdot, \cdot) coming from the multidimensional gravitational model [56] should not coincide with the bilinear form $(\cdot | \cdot)$ from [10], and hence, there exist physical examples where all (U^s, U^s) are negative. Some examples of this are given below (see Section 5). For $D = 11$ supergravity and ten-dimensional IIA , IIB supergravities, all $(U^s, U^s) = 2$ [44,55] and corresponding KM algebras are simply laced. It was shown in our papers [29–31] that the inequality $(U^s, U^s) > 0$ is a necessary condition for the formation of the billiard wall (if one approaches the singularity) by the s -th matter source (e.g., a fluid component or a brane).

The scalar products for brane vectors U^s were found in [56] (for the electric case, see also [57–59]):

$$(U^s, U^{s'}) = d_{ss'} + \frac{d_s d_{s'}}{2 - D} + \chi_s \chi_{s'} < \lambda_s, \lambda_{s'} >, \quad (9)$$

where d_s and $d_{s'}$ are dimensions of the brane world volumes corresponding to branes s and s' , respectively, $d_{ss'}$ is the dimension of intersection of the brane world volumes, D is the total space-time dimension, $\chi_s = +1, -1$ for electric or magnetic brane, respectively, and $< \lambda_s, \lambda_{s'} >$ is the non-degenerate scalar product of the l -dimensional dilatonic coupling vectors λ_s and $\lambda_{s'}$ corresponding to branes s and s' .

Relations (8) and (9) define the brane intersection rules [55]:

$$d_{ss'} = d_{ss'}^0 + \frac{1}{2} K_{s'} A_{ss'}, \quad (10)$$

$s \neq s'$, where $K_s = (U^s, U^s)$ and:

$$d_{ss'}^0 = \frac{d_s d_{s'}}{D - 2} - \chi_s \chi_{s'} < \lambda_s, \lambda_{s'} > \quad (11)$$

are the dimensions of the so-called orthogonal (or $A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_1$ -) intersections of branes following from the orthogonality conditions [56]:

$$(U^s, U^{s'}) = 0, \quad (12)$$

$s \neq s'$. The orthogonality relations (12) for brane intersections in the non-composite electric case were suggested in [57,58] and for the composite electric case in [59].

Relations (9) and (11) were derived in [56] for rather general assumptions: the branes were composite; the number of scalar fields l was arbitrary; as well as the signature of the bilinear form $< \cdot, \cdot >$ (or equivalently, the signature of the kinetic term for scalar fields), Ricci-flat factor spaces M_i had arbitrary dimensions d_i and signatures. The intersection rules (11) appeared earlier (in different notations) in [60–62] when all $d_i = 1$ ($i > 0$), and $< \cdot, \cdot >$ was positive definite (in [60,61], $l = 1$, and total space-time had a pseudo-Euclidean signature). The intersection rules (11) were also used in [55,63–65] in the context of intersecting black brane solutions.

It was proven in [66] that the target space of the sigma model describing composite electro-magnetic brane configurations on the product of several Ricci-flat spaces is a homogeneous (coset) space G/H . It is locally symmetric (i.e., the Riemann tensor is covariantly constant: $\nabla Riem = 0$) if and only if:

$$(U^s - U^{s'})(U^s, U^{s'}) = 0 \quad (13)$$

for all s and s' , i.e., when any two brane vectors U^s and $U^{s'}$, $s \neq s'$, are either coinciding $U^s = U^{s'}$ or orthogonal $(U^s, U^{s'}) = 0$ (for two electric branes and $l = 1$, see also [67]).

Now, relations for brane vectors U^s (8) and (9) (with U^s being identified with roots α_s) are widely used in the G^{+++} -approach [13,41]. The orthogonality condition (12) describing the intersection of branes [56–59] was rediscovered in [44] (for some particular intersecting configurations of M -theory, it was done in [68]). It was found in the context of G^{+++} -algebras that the intersection rules for extremal branes are encoded in orthogonality conditions between the various roots from which the branes arise, i.e., $(\alpha_s|\alpha_{s'}) = 0$, $s \neq s'$, where α_s should be real positive roots (“real” means that $(\alpha_s|\alpha_s) > 0$). In [44], another condition on brane, root vectors was found: $\alpha_s + \alpha_{s'}$ should not be a root, $s \neq s'$. The last condition is trivial for M -theory and for IIA and IIB supergravities, but for low energy effective actions of heterotic strings, it forbids certain intersections that do not take place due to non-zero contributions of Chern-Simons terms.

It should be noted that the orthogonality relations for brane intersections (12) appeared in 1996–1997. The standard intersection rules (11) gave back the well-known zero binding energy configurations preserving some supersymmetries. These brane configurations were originally derived from supersymmetry and duality arguments (see for example [69–71] and the reference therein) or by using a no-force condition (suggested for M -branes in [72]).

2. The Model

2.1. The Action

We consider the model governed by action:

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} \int_M d^D z \sqrt{|g|} \{ R[g] - 2\Lambda - h_{\alpha\beta} g^{MN} \partial_M \varphi^\alpha \partial_N \varphi^\beta - \sum_{a \in \Delta} \frac{\theta_a}{n_a!} \exp[2\lambda_a(\varphi)] (F^a)_g^2 \} + S_{GH}, \quad (14)$$

where $g = g_{MN} dz^M \otimes dz^N$ is the metric on the manifold M , $\dim M = D$, $\varphi = (\varphi^\alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^l$ is a vector of dilatonic scalar fields, $(h_{\alpha\beta})$ is a non-degenerate symmetric $l \times l$ matrix ($l \in \mathbb{N}$), $\theta_a \neq 0$,

$$F^a = dA^a = \frac{1}{n_a!} F_{M_1 \dots M_{n_a}}^a dz^{M_1} \wedge \dots \wedge dz^{M_{n_a}}$$

is an n_a -form ($n_a \geq 2$) on a D -dimensional manifold M , Λ is a cosmological constant and λ_a is a one-form on \mathbb{R}^l : $\lambda_a(\varphi) = \lambda_{a\alpha} \varphi^\alpha$, $a \in \Delta$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, l$. In (14), we denote $|g| = |\det(g_{MN})|$, $(F^a)_g^2 = F_{M_1 \dots M_{n_a}}^a F_{N_1 \dots N_{n_a}}^a g^{M_1 N_1} \dots g^{M_{n_a} N_{n_a}}$, $a \in \Delta$, where Δ is some finite set (for example, of positive integers), and S_{GH} is the standard Gibbons–Hawking boundary term [73]. In models with one time, all $\theta_a = 1$ when the signature of the metric is $(-1, +1, \dots, +1)$. κ^2 is the multidimensional gravitational constant.

2.2. Ansatz for Composite Branes

Let us consider the manifold:

$$M = M_0 \times M_1 \times \dots \times M_n, \quad (15)$$

with the metric:

$$g = e^{2\gamma(x)} g^0 + \sum_{i=1}^n e^{2\phi^i(x)} g^i, \quad (16)$$

where $g^0 = g_{\mu\nu}^0(x) dx^\mu \otimes dx^\nu$ is an arbitrary metric with any signature on the manifold M_0 and $g^i = g_{m_i n_i}^i(y_i) dy_i^{m_i} \otimes dy_i^{n_i}$ is a metric on M_i satisfying the equation:

$$R_{m_i n_i} [g^i] = \tilde{\zeta}_i g_{m_i n_i}^i, \quad (17)$$

$m_i, n_i = 1, \dots, d_i; \xi_i = \text{const}, i = 1, \dots, n$. Here, $\hat{g}^i = p_i^* g^i$ is the pullback of the metric g^i to the manifold M by the canonical projection: $p_i : M \rightarrow M_i, i = 0, \dots, n$. Thus, (M_i, g^i) are Einstein spaces, $i = 1, \dots, n$. The functions $\gamma, \phi^i : M_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are smooth. We denote $d_\nu = \dim M_\nu; \nu = 0, \dots, n; D = \sum_{\nu=0}^n d_\nu$. We put any manifold $M_\nu, \nu = 0, \dots, n$, to be oriented and connected. Then, the volume d_i -form:

$$\tau_i \equiv \sqrt{|g^i(y_i)|} dy_i^1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_i^{d_i}, \tag{18}$$

and signature parameter:

$$\varepsilon(i) \equiv \text{sign}(\det(g_{m_i n_i}^i)) = \pm 1 \tag{19}$$

are correctly defined for all $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Let $\Omega = \Omega(n)$ be a set of all non-empty subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. The number of elements in Ω is $|\Omega| = 2^n - 1$. For any $I = \{i_1, \dots, i_k\} \in \Omega, i_1 < \dots < i_k$, we denote:

$$\tau(I) \equiv \hat{\tau}_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \hat{\tau}_{i_k}, \tag{20}$$

$$\varepsilon(I) \equiv \varepsilon(i_1) \dots \varepsilon(i_k), \tag{21}$$

$$M_I \equiv M_{i_1} \times \dots \times M_{i_k}, \tag{22}$$

$$d(I) \equiv \sum_{i \in I} d_i. \tag{23}$$

Here, $\hat{\tau}_i = p_i^* \tau_i$ is the pullback of the form τ_i to the manifold M by the canonical projection: $p_i : M \rightarrow M_i, i = 1, \dots, n$. We also put $\tau(\emptyset) = \varepsilon(\emptyset) = 1$ and $d(\emptyset) = 0$.

For fields of forms, we consider the following composite electromagnetic ansatz:

$$F^a = \sum_{I \in \Omega_{a,e}} \mathcal{F}^{(a,e,I)} + \sum_{J \in \Omega_{a,m}} \mathcal{F}^{(a,m,J)} \tag{24}$$

where:

$$\mathcal{F}^{(a,e,I)} = d\Phi^{(a,e,I)} \wedge \tau(I), \tag{25}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^{(a,m,J)} = e^{-2\lambda_a(\varphi)} * (d\Phi^{(a,m,J)} \wedge \tau(J)) \tag{26}$$

are elementary forms of electric and magnetic types, respectively, $a \in \Delta, I \in \Omega_{a,e}, J \in \Omega_{a,m}$ and $\Omega_{a,v} \subset \Omega, v = e, m$. In (26), $*$ = $*[g]$ is the Hodge operator on (M, g) :

$$(*\omega)_{M_1 \dots M_{D-k}} = \frac{|g|^{1/2}}{k!} \varepsilon_{M_1 \dots M_{D-k} N_1 \dots N_k} \omega^{N_1 \dots N_k},$$

where $\text{rank } \omega = k$.

For scalar functions, we put:

$$\varphi^\alpha = \varphi^\alpha(x), \quad \Phi^s = \Phi^s(x), \tag{27}$$

$s \in S$. Thus, φ^α and Φ^s are functions on M_0 .

Here and below:

$$S = S_e \sqcup S_m, \quad S_v = \sqcup_{a \in \Delta} \{a\} \times \{v\} \times \Omega_{a,v}, \tag{28}$$

$v = e, m$. Here and in what follows, \sqcup means the union of non-intersecting sets. The set S consists of elements $s = (a_s, v_s, I_s)$, where $a_s \in \Delta$ is the color index, $v_s = e, m$ is the electro-magnetic index and set $I_s \in \Omega_{a_s, v_s}$ describes the location of brane.

Due to (25) and (26):

$$d(I) = n_a - 1, \quad d(J) = D - n_a - 1, \tag{29}$$

for $I \in \Omega_{a,e}$ and $J \in \Omega_{a,m}$ (i.e., in the electric and magnetic case, respectively).

2.3. The Sigma Model

Let $d_0 \neq 2$ and:

$$\gamma = \gamma_0(\phi) \equiv \frac{1}{2-d_0} \sum_{j=1}^n d_j \phi^j, \tag{30}$$

i.e., the generalized harmonic gauge (frame) is used.

Here, we put two restrictions on sets of branes that guarantee the block-diagonal form of the energy-momentum tensor and the existence of the sigma-model representation (without additional constraints):

$$\mathbf{(R1)} \quad d(I \cap J) \leq d(I) - 2, \tag{31}$$

for any $I, J \in \Omega_{a,v}$, $a \in \Delta$, $v = e, m$ (here $d(I) = d(J)$) and

$$\mathbf{(R2)} \quad d(I \cap J) \neq 0 \text{ for } d_0 = 1, \quad d(I \cap J) \neq 1 \text{ for } d_0 = 3. \tag{32}$$

It was proven in [56] that equations of motion for the model (14) and the Bianchi identities:

$$d\mathcal{F}^s = 0, \tag{33}$$

$s \in S_m$, for fields from (16), (24)–(27), when Restrictions (31) and (32) are imposed, are equivalent to the equations of motion for the σ -model governed by the action:

$$S_{\sigma 0} = \frac{1}{2\kappa_0^2} \int d^{d_0}x \sqrt{|g^0|} \left\{ R[g^0] - \hat{G}_{AB} g^{0\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \sigma^A \partial_\nu \sigma^B - \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s \exp(-2U_A^s \sigma^A) g^{0\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \Phi^s \partial_\nu \Phi^s - 2V \right\}, \tag{34}$$

where $(\sigma^A) = (\phi^i, \varphi^\alpha)$, $k_0 \neq 0$, the index set S is defined in (28),

$$V = V(\phi) = \Lambda e^{2\gamma_0(\phi)} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i d_i e^{-2\phi^i + 2\gamma_0(\phi)} \tag{35}$$

is the potential,

$$(\hat{G}_{AB}) = \begin{pmatrix} G_{ij} & 0 \\ 0 & h_{\alpha\beta} \end{pmatrix} \tag{36}$$

is the target space metric with:

$$G_{ij} = d_i \delta_{ij} + \frac{d_i d_j}{d_0 - 2} \tag{37}$$

and co-vectors:

$$U_A^s = U_A^s \sigma^A = \sum_{i \in I_s} d_i \phi^i - \chi_s \lambda_{a_s}(\varphi), \quad (U_A^s) = (d_i \delta_{iI_s}, -\chi_s \lambda_{a_s \alpha}), \tag{38}$$

$s = (a_s, v_s, I_s)$. Here, $\chi_e = +1$ and $\chi_m = -1$;

$$\delta_{iI} = \sum_{j \in I} \delta_{ij} \tag{39}$$

is an indicator of i belonging to I : $\delta_{iI} = 1$ for $i \in I$ and $\delta_{iI} = 0$ otherwise; and:

$$\epsilon_s = (-\epsilon[g])^{(1-\chi_s)/2} \epsilon(I_s) \theta_{a_s}, \tag{40}$$

$s \in S$, $\epsilon[g] \equiv \text{sign det}(g_{MN})$. More explicitly, (40) reads:

$$\epsilon_s = \epsilon(I_s) \theta_{a_s} \text{ for } v_s = e; \quad \epsilon_s = -\epsilon[g] \epsilon(I_s) \theta_{a_s}, \text{ for } v_s = m. \tag{41}$$

For finite internal space volumes V_i (e.g., compact M_i) and electric p -branes (i.e., all $\Omega_{a,m} = \emptyset$), the action (34) coincides with the action (14) when $\kappa^2 = \kappa_0^2 \prod_{i=1}^n V_i$.

3. Solutions Governed by Harmonic Functions

3.1. Solutions with a Block-Orthogonal Set of U^s and Ricci-Flat Factor-Spaces

Here, we consider a special class of solutions to equations of motion governed by several harmonic functions when all factor spaces are Ricci-flat and the cosmological constant is zero, i.e., $\xi_i = \Lambda = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. In certain situations, these solutions describe extremal black branes charged by fields of forms.

The solutions crucially depend on scalar products of U^s -vectors ($U^s, U^{s'}$); $s, s' \in S$, where:

$$(U, U') = \hat{G}^{AB} U_A U'_B, \tag{42}$$

for $U = (U_A), U' = (U'_A) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $N = n + l$ and:

$$(\hat{G}^{AB}) = \begin{pmatrix} G^{ij} & 0 \\ 0 & h^{\alpha\beta} \end{pmatrix} \tag{43}$$

is the inverse matrix to the matrix (36). Here, as in [74], we have:

$$G^{ij} = \frac{\delta^{ij}}{d_i} + \frac{1}{2 - D}, \tag{44}$$

$i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

The scalar products (42) for vectors U^s were calculated in [56] and are given by:

$$(U^s, U^{s'}) = d(I_s \cap I_{s'}) + \frac{d(I_s)d(I_{s'})}{2 - D} + \chi_s \chi_{s'} \lambda_{a_s \alpha} \lambda_{a_{s'} \beta} h^{\alpha\beta}, \tag{45}$$

where $(h^{\alpha\beta}) = (h_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}$, and $s = (a_s, v_s, I_s)$, $s' = (a_{s'}, v_{s'}, I_{s'})$ belong to the index set S defined in (28). This relation is a very important one since it encodes brane data (e.g., intersections) via the scalar products of U -vectors.

Let:

$$S = S_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup S_k, \tag{46}$$

$S_i \neq \emptyset$, $i = 1, \dots, k$, and:

$$(U^s, U^{s'}) = 0 \tag{47}$$

for all $s \in S_i$, $s' \in S_j$, $i \neq j$; $i, j = 1, \dots, k$. Relation (46) means that the set S is a union of k non-intersecting (non-empty) subsets S_1, \dots, S_k . According to (47), the set of vectors ($U^s, s \in S$) has a block-orthogonal structure with respect to the scalar product (42), i.e., it splits into k mutually orthogonal blocks ($U^s, s \in S_i$), $i = 1, \dots, k$.

Here, we consider exact solutions in the model (14), when vectors ($U^s, s \in S$) obey the block-orthogonal decomposition (46) and (47) with scalar products defined in (45) [46]. These solutions were obtained from the corresponding solutions to the σ -model equations of motion [46].

Proposition 1. Let (M_0, g^0) be Ricci-flat: $R_{\mu\nu}[g^0] = 0$. Then, the field configuration:

$$g^0, \quad \sigma^A = \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s U^{sA} v_s^2 \ln H_s, \quad \Phi^s = \frac{v_s}{H_s}, \tag{48}$$

$s \in S$, satisfies the field equations corresponding to the action (34) with $V = 0$ if the real numbers v_s obey the relations:

$$\sum_{s' \in S} (U^s, U^{s'}) \varepsilon_{s'} v_{s'}^2 = -1 \tag{49}$$

$s \in S$, the functions $H_s > 0$ are harmonic, i.e., $\Delta[g^0]H_s = 0$, $s \in S$, and H_s are coinciding inside blocks: $H_s = H_{s'}$ for $s, s' \in S_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

Using the sigma-model solution from Proposition 1 and the relations for contra-variant components [56]:

$$U^{si} = \delta_{iI_s} - \frac{d(I_s)}{D-2}, \quad U^{s\alpha} = -\chi_s \lambda_{a_s}^\alpha, \tag{50}$$

$s = (a_s, v_s, I_s)$, we get [46]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{2d(I_s)\varepsilon_s v_s^2} \right)^{1/(2-D)} \left\{ \hat{g}^0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{2\varepsilon_s v_s^2 \delta_{iI_s}} \right) \hat{g}^i \right\}, \tag{51}$$

$$\varphi^\alpha = - \sum_{s \in S} \lambda_{a_s}^\alpha \chi_s \varepsilon_s v_s^2 \ln H_s, \tag{52}$$

$$F^a = \sum_{s \in S} \mathcal{F}^s \delta_{a_s}^a, \tag{53}$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$, $\alpha = 1, \dots, l$, $a \in \Delta$ and:

$$\mathcal{F}^s = v_s dH_s^{-1} \wedge \tau(I_s), \text{ for } v_s = e, \tag{54}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^s = v_s (*_0 dH_s) \wedge \tau(\bar{I}_s), \text{ for } v_s = m, \tag{55}$$

H_s are harmonic functions on (M_0, g^0) , which coincide inside blocks (i.e., $H_s = H_{s'}$ for $s, s' \in S_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$), and the relations (49) on the parameters v_s are imposed. Here, the matrix $((U^s, U^{s'}))$ and parameters ε_s , $s \in S$, are defined in (45) and (40), respectively; $\lambda_a^\alpha = h^{\alpha\beta} \lambda_{a\beta}$, $*_0 = *[g^0]$ is the Hodge operator on (M_0, g^0) , and:

$$\bar{I} = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus I \tag{56}$$

is the dual set (in (55), we redefined the sign of the v_s -parameter).

3.2. Solutions Related to Non-Singular KM Algebras

Now, we study the solutions (51)–(55) in more detail and show that some of them may be related to non-singular KM algebras. We put:

$$K_s \equiv (U^s, U^s) \neq 0 \tag{57}$$

for all $s \in S$ and introduce the matrix $A = (A_{ss'})$:

$$A_{ss'} \equiv \frac{2(U^s, U^{s'})}{(U^{s'}, U^{s'})}, \tag{58}$$

$s, s' \in S$. Here, some ordering in S is assumed.

Using this definition and (45), we obtain the intersection rules [55]:

$$d(I_s \cap I_{s'}) = \Delta(s, s') + \frac{1}{2} K_{s'} A_{ss'}, \tag{59}$$

where $s \neq s'$, and:

$$\Delta(s, s') = \frac{d(I_s)d(I_{s'})}{D - 2} - \chi_s \chi_{s'} \lambda_{a_s \alpha} \lambda_{a_{s'} \beta} h^{\alpha \beta} \tag{60}$$

defines the so-called “orthogonal” intersection rules [56] (see also [60–62] for $d_i = 1$).

In $D = 11$ and $D = 10$ (IIA and IIB) supergravity models, all $K_s = 2$, and hence, the intersection rules (59) in this case have a simpler form [55]:

$$d(I_s \cap I_{s'}) = \Delta(s, s') + A_{ss'}, \tag{61}$$

where $s \neq s'$, implying $A_{ss'} = A_{s's}$. The corresponding KM algebra is simply-laced in this case.

For $\det A \neq 0$, Relation (49) may be rewritten in the equivalent form:

$$-\varepsilon_s \nu_s^2 (U^s, U^s) = 2 \sum_{s' \in S} A^{ss'} \equiv b_s, \tag{62}$$

where $s \in S$, and $(A^{ss'}) = A^{-1}$. Thus, Equation (49) may be resolved in terms of ν_s for certain $\varepsilon_s = \pm 1$, $s \in S$. We note that due to (47), the matrix A has a block-diagonal structure, and hence, for any i -th block, the set of parameters $(\nu_s, s \in S_i)$ depends on the matrix inverse to the matrix $(A_{ss'}; s, s' \in S_i)$.

Now, we consider the one-block case when the brane intersections are related to some non-singular KM algebras.

3.2.1. Finite-Dimensional Lie Algebras [47]

Let A be a Cartan matrix of a simple finite-dimensional Lie algebra. In this case, $A_{ss'} \in \{0, -1, -2, -3\}$, $s \neq s'$. The elements of inverse matrix A^{-1} are positive (see Ch. 7 in [11]), and hence, we get from (62) the same signature relation as in the orthogonal case [56]:

$$\varepsilon_s (U^s, U^s) < 0, \tag{63}$$

$s \in S$.

When all $(U^s, U^s) > 0$, we get $\varepsilon_s < 0$, $s \in S$.

Moreover, all b_s are natural numbers:

$$b_s = n_s \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{64}$$

$s \in S$.

The integers n_s coincide with the components of the twice dual Weyl vector in the basis of simple co-roots (see Ch. 3.1.7 in [11]).

3.2.2. Hyperbolic KM algebras

Let A be a generalized Cartan matrix corresponding to a simple hyperbolic KM algebra.

For the hyperbolic algebras, the following relations are satisfied:

$$\varepsilon_s (U^s, U^s) > 0, \tag{65}$$

since all b_s are negative in the hyperbolic case [36]:

$$b_s < 0, \tag{66}$$

where $s \in S$.

For $(U^s, U^s) > 0$, we get $\varepsilon_s > 0$, $s \in S$. If $\theta_{a_s} > 0$ for all $s \in S$, then:

$$\varepsilon(I_s) = 1 \text{ for } v_s = e; \quad \varepsilon(I_s) = -\varepsilon[g] \text{ for } v_s = m. \tag{67}$$

For a pseudo-Euclidean metric g , all $\varepsilon(I_s) = 1$, and hence, all branes are Euclidean or should contain an even number of time directions: $2, 4, \dots$. For $\varepsilon[g] = 1$, only magnetic branes may be pseudo-Euclidean.

Remark 1. The inequalities (66) guarantee the existence of a principal (real) $so(1, 2)$ subalgebra for any hyperbolic Kac–Moody algebra [36,75]. Similarly, the inequalities (64) imply the existence of a principal $so(3)$ subalgebra for any finite dimensional (semi-)simple Lie algebra. It was shown in [36] that this property is not just restricted to hyperbolic algebras, but holds for a wider class of Lorentzian algebras obeying the inequalities $b_s \leq 0$ for all s .

Example 1. $\mathcal{F}_3 = AE_3$ algebra [48].

Now, we consider an example of the solution corresponding to the hyperbolic KM algebra \mathcal{F}_3 with the Cartan matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{68}$$

\mathcal{F}_3 contains $\mathbf{A}_1^{(1)}$ affine subalgebra (it corresponds to the Geroch group) and \mathbf{A}_2 subalgebra. There exists an example of the solution with the A -matrix (68) for 11-dimensional model governed by the action:

$$S = \int d^{11}z \sqrt{|g|} \left\{ R[g] - \frac{1}{4!} (F^4)^2 - \frac{1}{4!} (F^{4*})^2 \right\}, \tag{69}$$

where $\text{rank} F^4 = \text{rank} F^{4*} = 4$. Here, $\Delta = \{4, 4*\}$. We consider a configuration with two magnetic five-branes corresponding to the form F^4 and one electric two-brane corresponding to the form F^{4*} . We denote $S = \{s_1, s_2, s_3\}$, $a_{s_1} = a_{s_3} = 4$, $a_{s_2} = 4*$ and $v_{s_1} = v_{s_3} = m$, $v_{s_2} = e$, where $d(I_{s_1}) = d(I_{s_3}) = 6$ and $d(I_{s_2}) = 3$.

The intersection rules (59) read:

$$d(I_{s_1} \cap I_{s_2}) = 0, \quad d(I_{s_2} \cap I_{s_3}) = 1, \quad d(I_{s_1} \cap I_{s_3}) = 4. \tag{70}$$

For the manifold (15), we put $n = 5$ and $d_1 = 2$, $d_2 = 4$, $d_3 = d_4 = 1$, $d_5 = 2$. The corresponding brane sets are the following: $I_{s_1} = \{1, 2\}$, $I_{s_2} = \{4, 5\}$, $I_{s_3} = \{2, 3, 4\}$.

The solution reads:

$$g = H^{-12} \left\{ -dt \otimes dt + H^9 \hat{g}^1 + H^{13} \hat{g}^2 + H^4 \hat{g}^3 + H^{14} \hat{g}^4 + H^{10} \hat{g}^5 \right\}, \tag{71}$$

$$F^4 = \frac{dH}{dt} \{v_{s_1} \hat{\tau}_3 \wedge \tau_4 \wedge \hat{\tau}_5 + v_{s_3} \hat{\tau}_1 \wedge \hat{\tau}_5\}, \tag{72}$$

$$F^{4*} = \frac{dH}{dt} \frac{v_{s_2}}{H^2} dt \wedge \hat{\tau}_4 \wedge \hat{\tau}_5, \tag{73}$$

where $v_{s_1}^2 = \frac{9}{2}$, $v_{s_2}^2 = 5$ and $v_{s_3}^2 = 2$ (see (62)).

All metrics g^i are Ricci-flat ($i = 1, \dots, 5$) and have Euclidean signatures (this agrees with Relations (65) and (40)), and $H = ht + h_0 > 0$, where h, h_0 are constants. The metric (71) may be also rewritten using the synchronous time variable t_s :

$$g = -dt_s \otimes dt_s + f^{3/5} \hat{g}^1 + f^{-1/5} \hat{g}^2 + f^{8/5} \hat{g}^3 + f^{-2/5} \hat{g}^4 + f^{2/5} \hat{g}^5, \quad (74)$$

where $f = 5ht_s = H^{-5} > 0$, $h > 0$ and $t_s > 0$. The metric describes the power-law “inflation” in $D = 11$. It is singular for $t_s \rightarrow +0$.

In the next example, we consider a chain of the so-called B_D -models ($D \geq 11$) suggested in [55]. For $D = 11$, the B_D -model coincides with the truncated (i.e., without the Chern–Simons term) bosonic sector of $D = 11$ supergravity [2], which is related to M -theory. For $D = 12$, it coincides with the truncated 12-dimensional model from [76], which may be related to F -theory [77].

B_D -models: The B_D -model has the action [55]:

$$S_D = \int d^D z \sqrt{|g|} \left\{ R[g] + g^{MN} \partial_M \vec{\varphi} \partial_N \vec{\varphi} - \sum_{a=4}^{D-7} \frac{1}{a!} \exp[2\vec{\lambda}_a \vec{\varphi}] (F^a)^2 \right\}, \quad (75)$$

where $\vec{\varphi} = (\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^l) \in \mathbb{R}^l$, $\vec{\lambda}_a = (\lambda_{a1}, \dots, \lambda_{al}) \in \mathbb{R}^l$, $l = D - 11$, $\text{rank} F^a = a$, $a = 4, \dots, D - 7$. Here, vectors $\vec{\lambda}_a$ satisfy the relations:

$$\vec{\lambda}_a \vec{\lambda}_b = N(a, b) - \frac{(a-1)(b-1)}{D-2} = \Lambda_{ab}, \quad (76)$$

$$N(a, b) = \min(a, b) - 3, \quad (77)$$

$a, b = 4, \dots, D - 7$ and $\vec{\lambda}_{D-7} = -2\vec{\lambda}_4$. For $D > 11$, vectors $\vec{\lambda}_4, \dots, \vec{\lambda}_{D-8}$ are linearly independent (it may be verified that matrix (Λ_{ab}) is positive definite, and hence, the set of vectors obeying (76) does exist).

The model (75) contains l scalar fields with a negative kinetic term (i.e., $h_{\alpha\beta} = -\delta_{\alpha\beta}$ in (14)) coupled to several forms (the number of forms is $(l + 1)$).

For the brane world volumes, we have the following dimensions (see (29)):

$$d(I) = 3, \dots, D - 8, \quad I \in \Omega_{a,e}, \quad (78)$$

$$d(I) = D - 5, \dots, 6, \quad I \in \Omega_{a,m}. \quad (79)$$

Thus, there are $(l + 1)$ electric and $(l + 1)$ magnetic p -branes, $p = d(I) - 1$. In the B_D -model, all $K_s = 2$.

Example 2. $H_2(q_1, q_2)$ algebra [46].

Let

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -q_1 \\ -q_2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad q_1 q_2 > 4, \quad (80)$$

$q_1, q_2 \in \mathbb{N}$. This is the Cartan matrix for the hyperbolic KM algebra $H_2(q_1, q_2)$ [10]. From (62), we get:

$$\varepsilon_s v_s^2 (U^s, U^s) (q_1 q_2 - 4) = 2q_s + 4, \quad (81)$$

$s \in \{1, 2\} = S$. An example of the $H_2(q, q)$ -solution for the B_D -model with two electric p -branes ($p = d_1, d_2$), corresponding to F^a and F^b fields and intersecting on time manifold, is the following [46]:

$$g = H^{-2/(q-2)} \hat{g}^0 - H^{2/(q-2)} dt \otimes dt + \hat{g}^1 + \hat{g}^2, \tag{82}$$

$$F^a = v_1 dH^{-1} \wedge dt \wedge \hat{t}_1, \tag{83}$$

$$F^b = v_2 dH^{-1} \wedge dt \wedge \hat{t}_2, \tag{84}$$

$$\vec{\varphi} = -(\vec{\lambda}_a + \vec{\lambda}_b)(q - 2)^{-1} \ln H \tag{85}$$

where $d_0 = 3$, $d_1 = a - 2$, $a = q + 4$, $a < b$, $d_2 = b - 2$, $D = a + b$, and $v_1^2 = v_2^2 = (q - 2)^{-1}$. The signature restrictions are: $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = -1$. Thus, the space-time (M, g) should contain at least three time directions. The minimal D is 15. For $D = 15$, we get $a = 7$, $b = 8$, $d_1 = 5$, $d_2 = 6$ and $q = 3$.

Remark 2 (Affine Lie algebras). We note that affine KM algebras (with $\det A = 0$) do not appear in the solutions (51)–(55). Indeed, any affine Cartan matrix satisfies the relations:

$$\sum_{s' \in S} a_{s'} A_{s's} = 0 \tag{86}$$

with $a_s > 0$ called Coxeter labels [11], $s \in S$. This relation makes impossible the existence of the solution to Equation (49), since the latter is incompatible with Equations (48) and (58).

3.2.3. Generalized Majumdar–Papapetrou Solutions

Now, we return to a “multi-block” solution (51)–(55). Let $M_0 = \mathbb{R}^{d_0}$, $d_0 > 2$, $g^0 = \delta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu \otimes dx^\nu$, $d_1 = 1$ and $g^1 = -dt \otimes dt$. For:

$$H_s = 1 + \sum_{b \in X_s} \frac{q_{sb}}{|x - b|^{d_0 - 2}}, \tag{87}$$

where X_s is the finite non-empty subset $X_s \subset M_0$, $s \in S$, all $q_{sb} > 0$, and $X_s = X_{s'}$, $q_{sb} = q_{s'b}$ for $b \in X_s = X_{s'}$, $s, s' \in S_j$, $j = 1, \dots, k$. The harmonic functions (87) are defined in domain $M_0 \setminus X$, $X = \bigcup_{s \in S} X_s$, and generate the solutions (51)–(55).

Denote $S(b) \equiv \{s \in S \mid b \in X_s\}$, $b \in X$ (in the one-block case, when $k = 1$, all $X_s = X$ and $S(b) = S$). We have a horizon at point b w.r.t. time t , when $x \rightarrow b \in X$, if and only if:

$$\zeta_1(b) \equiv \sum_{s \in S(b)} (-\varepsilon_s) v_s^2 \delta_{1I_s} - \frac{1}{d_0 - 2} \geq 0. \tag{88}$$

This relation follows just from the requirement of the infinite propagation time of light to $b \in X$.

Majumdar–Papapetrou solution: Recall that the well-known four-dimensional Majumdar–Papapetrou (MP) solution [78,79] corresponding to the Lie algebra \mathbf{A}_1 in our notation reads:

$$g = H^2 \hat{g}^0 - H^{-2} dt \otimes dt, \tag{89}$$

$$F = v dH^{-1} \wedge dt, \tag{90}$$

where $v^2 = 2$, $g^0 = \sum_{i=1}^3 dx^i \otimes dx^i$ and H is a harmonic function. We have one electric zero-brane (point) “attached” to the time manifold; $d(I_s) = 1$, $\varepsilon_s = -1$ and $(U^s, U^s) = 1/2$. In this case (e.g., for the extremal Reissner–Nordström black hole), we get $\zeta_1(b) = 1$, $b \in X$. Points b are the points of (regular) horizon.

For certain examples of finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebras (e.g., for $\mathbf{A}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{A}_1$, \mathbf{A}_2 , etc.), the poles b in H_s correspond to (regular) horizons, and the solution under consideration describes a collection of k blocks of extremal charged black branes (in equilibrium) [46].

Hyperbolic KM algebras: Let us consider a generalized one-block ($k = 1$) MP solution corresponding to a hyperbolic KM algebra, such that $(U^s, U^s) > 0$ for all $s \in S$. In this case, all $\varepsilon_s > 0$, $s \in S$, and hence, $\xi_1(b) < 0$. Thus, any point $b \in X$ is not a point of the horizon (it may be checked using the analysis carried out in [46] that any non-exceptional point b is a singular one). As a consequence, the generalized MP solution corresponding to any hyperbolic KM algebra does not describe a collection of extremal charged black branes (in equilibrium) when all $(U^s, U^s) > 0$.

Remark 3. Here, we do not consider the solutions in supergravity models (e.g., in $D = 11$ supergravity) with partially preserving supersymmetries. For supersymmetric solutions, see [71,80–88] and the references therein.

3.3. Toda-Like Solutions

3.3.1. Toda-Like Lagrangian

Action (34) may be also written in the form:

$$S_{\sigma 0} = \frac{1}{2\kappa_0^2} \int d^{d_0}x \sqrt{|g^0|} \{R[g^0] - \mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B}}(X)g^{0\mu\nu}\partial_\mu X^{\hat{A}}\partial_\nu X^{\hat{B}} - 2V\} \quad (91)$$

where $X = (X^{\hat{A}}) = (\phi^i, \varphi^\alpha, \Phi^s) \in \mathbf{R}^N$, and the mini-supermetric

$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B}}(X)dX^{\hat{A}} \otimes dX^{\hat{B}}$ on the minisuperspace $\mathcal{M} = \mathbf{R}^N$, $N = n + l + |S|$ ($|S|$ is the number of elements in S) is defined by the relation:

$$(\mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B}}(X)) = \begin{pmatrix} G_{ij} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & h_{\alpha\beta} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_s \exp(-2U^s(\sigma))\delta_{ss'} \end{pmatrix}. \quad (92)$$

Here, we consider exact solutions to field equations corresponding to the action (91):

$$R_{\mu\nu}[g^0] = \mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B}}(X)\partial_\mu X^{\hat{A}}\partial_\nu X^{\hat{B}} + \frac{2V}{d_0 - 2}g_{\mu\nu}^0, \quad (93)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|g^0|}}\partial_\mu[\sqrt{|g^0|}\mathcal{G}_{\hat{C}\hat{B}}(X)g^{0\mu\nu}\partial_\nu X^{\hat{B}}] - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B},\hat{C}}(X)g^{0,\mu\nu}\partial_\mu X^{\hat{A}}\partial_\nu X^{\hat{B}} = V_{,\hat{C}}, \quad (94)$$

where $s \in S$. Here, $V_{,\hat{C}} = \partial V / \partial X^{\hat{C}}$.

We put:

$$X^{\hat{A}}(x) = F^{\hat{A}}(H(x)), \quad (95)$$

where $F : (u_-, u_+) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ ($u \mapsto F(u)$) is a smooth function, $H : M_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a harmonic function on M_0 (i.e., $\Delta[g^0]H = 0$), satisfying $u_- < H(x) < u_+$ for all $x \in M_0$. We take all factor spaces as Ricci-flat, and the cosmological constant is set to zero, i.e., the relations $\xi_i = 0$ and $\Lambda = 0$ are satisfied.

In this case, the potential is zero: $V = 0$. It may be verified that the field Equations (93) and (94) are satisfied identically if the map F obeys the Lagrange equations for the Lagrangian:

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B}}(F)\dot{F}^{\hat{A}}\dot{F}^{\hat{B}} \quad (96)$$

with the zero-energy constraint:

$$E = \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{G}_{\hat{\lambda}\hat{B}}(F)\dot{F}^{\hat{A}}\dot{F}^{\hat{B}} = 0. \quad (97)$$

Here, $\dot{F}^{\hat{A}} = \frac{dF^{\hat{A}}}{du}$. This means that $F : (u_-, u_+) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^N$ is a null-geodesic map for the minisupermetric \mathcal{G} . Thus, we are led to the Lagrange system (96) with the minisupermetric \mathcal{G} defined in (92).

The problem of integrability will be simplified if we integrate the Lagrange equations corresponding to Φ^s (i.e., the Maxwell-type equations for $s \in S_e$ and Bianchi identities for $s \in S_m$):

$$\frac{d}{du} (\exp(-2U^s(\sigma))\Phi^s) = 0 \iff \Phi^s = Q_s \exp(2U^s(\sigma)), \tag{98}$$

where Q_s are constants and $s \in S$. Here, $(F^{\hat{A}}) = (\sigma^A, \Phi^s)$. We put $Q_s \neq 0$ for all $s \in S$.

For fixed $Q = (Q_s, s \in S)$, the Lagrange equations for the Lagrangian (96) corresponding to $(\sigma^A) = (\phi^i, \varphi^\alpha)$, when Equation (98) is substituted, are equivalent to the Lagrange equations for the Lagrangian:

$$L_Q = \frac{1}{2} \hat{G}_{AB} \dot{\sigma}^A \dot{\sigma}^B - V_Q, \tag{99}$$

where:

$$V_Q = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s Q_s^2 \exp[2U^s(\sigma)], \tag{100}$$

and the matrix (\hat{G}_{AB}) is defined in (36). The zero-energy constraint (97) reads:

$$E_Q = \frac{1}{2} \hat{G}_{AB} \dot{\sigma}^A \dot{\sigma}^B + V_Q = 0. \tag{101}$$

3.3.2. The Solutions

Here, as above, we are interested in exact solutions for a special case when $K_s = (U^s, U^s) \neq 0$, for all $s \in S$, and the generalized Cartan matrix (58) is non-degenerate. It follows from the non-degeneracy of the matrix (58) that vectors $U^s, s \in S$, are linearly independent. Hence, the number of vectors U^s should not exceed the dimension of \mathbb{R}^{n+l} , i.e., $|S| \leq n + l$.

The exact solutions were obtained in [49] and are:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{2d(I_s)h_s/(D-2)} \right) \left\{ \exp(2c^0 H + 2\bar{c}^0) \hat{g}^0 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{-2h_s \delta_{iI_s}} \right) \exp(2c^i H + 2\bar{c}^i) \hat{g}^i \right\}, \tag{102}$$

$$\exp(\varphi^\alpha) = \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{h_s \chi_s \lambda_{\alpha s}^\alpha} \right) \exp(c^\alpha H + \bar{c}^\alpha), \tag{103}$$

$\alpha = 1, \dots, l$ and $F^\alpha = \sum_{s \in S} \mathcal{F}^s \delta_{\alpha s}^\alpha$ with:

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s \left(\prod_{s' \in S} f_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}} \right) dH \wedge \tau(I_s), \quad s \in S_e, \tag{104}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s (*_0 dH) \wedge \tau(\bar{I}_s), \quad s \in S_m, \tag{105}$$

where $*_0 = *[\mathfrak{g}^0]$ is the Hodge operator on (M_0, \mathfrak{g}^0) . Here,

$$f_s = f_s(H) = \exp(-q^s(H)), \tag{106}$$

where $q^s(u)$ is a solution to the Toda-like equations:

$$\ddot{q}^s = -B_s \exp\left(\sum_{s' \in S} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right) \tag{107}$$

with:

$$B_s = K_s \varepsilon_s Q_s^2. \tag{108}$$

$s \in S$, and $H = H(x)$ ($x \in M_0$) is a harmonic function on (M_0, g^0) . Vectors $c = (c^A)$ and $\bar{c} = (\bar{c}^A)$ satisfy the linear constraints:

$$U^s(c) = U^s_A c^A = \sum_{i \in I_s} d_i c^i - \chi_s \lambda_{a_s \alpha} c^\alpha = 0, \quad U^s(\bar{c}) = 0, \tag{109}$$

$s \in S$, and:

$$c^0 = \frac{1}{2-d_0} \sum_{j=1}^n d_j c^j, \quad \bar{c}^0 = \frac{1}{2-d_0} \sum_{j=1}^n d_j \bar{c}^j. \tag{110}$$

The zero-energy constraint reads:

$$2E_T + h_{\alpha\beta} c^\alpha c^\beta + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i (c^i)^2 + \frac{1}{d_0 - 2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n d_i c^i \right)^2 = 0, \tag{111}$$

where:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{s,s' \in S} h_s A_{ss'} q^s q^{s'} + \sum_{s \in S} A_s \exp\left(\sum_{s' \in S} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right) \tag{112}$$

is an integration constant (energy) for the solutions from (107) and $A_s = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_s Q_s^2$.

We note that Equation (107) correspond to the Lagrangian:

$$L_T = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{s,s' \in S} h_s A_{ss'} q^s q^{s'} - \sum_{s \in S} A_s \exp\left(\sum_{s' \in S} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right), \tag{113}$$

where $h_s = K_s^{-1}$.

Thus, the solution is given by Relations (102)–(106) with the functions q^s being defined in (107) and with relations on the parameters of solutions c^A, \bar{c}^A ($A = i, \alpha, 0$), imposed by (109)–(111).

4. Cosmological-Type, e.g., S-Brane, Solutions

Now, we consider the case $d_0 = 1, M_0 = \mathbb{R}$, i.e., we are interested in applications to the sector with dependence on a single variable. We consider the manifold:

$$M = (u_-, u_+) \times M_1 \times \dots \times M_n \tag{114}$$

with a metric:

$$g = w e^{2\gamma(u)} du \otimes du + \sum_{i=1}^n e^{2\phi^i(u)} g^i, \tag{115}$$

where $w = \pm 1, u$ is a distinguished coordinate, which by convention, will be called “time”; (M_i, g^i) are oriented and connected Einstein spaces (see (17)), $i = 1, \dots, n$. The functions $\gamma, \phi^i : (u_-, u_+) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ are smooth.

Here, we adopt the brane ansatz from Section 2, putting $g^0 = w du \otimes du$.

4.1. Lagrange Dynamics

It follows from Section 2.3 that the equations of motion and the Bianchi identities for the field configuration under consideration (with the restrictions from Section 2.3 imposed) are equivalent to equations of motion for the one-dimensional σ -model with the action:

$$S_\sigma = \frac{\mu}{2} \int du \mathcal{N} \left\{ G_{ij} \dot{\phi}^i \dot{\phi}^j + h_{\alpha\beta} \dot{\phi}^\alpha \dot{\phi}^\beta + \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s \exp[-2U^s(\phi, \varphi)] (\dot{\Phi}^s)^2 - 2\mathcal{N}^{-2} V_w(\phi) \right\}, \tag{116}$$

where $\dot{x} \equiv dx/du$,

$$V_w = -wV = -w\Lambda e^{2\gamma_0(\phi)} + \frac{w}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_i d_i e^{-2\phi^i + 2\gamma_0(\phi)} \quad (117)$$

is the potential with $\gamma_0(\phi) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \phi^i$, $\mathcal{N} = \exp(\gamma_0 - \gamma) > 0$ is the lapse function, $U^s = U^s(\phi, \varphi)$ are defined in (38), ε_s are defined in (40) for $s = (a_s, v_s, I_s) \in S$, $G_{ij} = d_i \delta_{ij} - d_i d_j$ are components of “pure cosmological” minisupermetric, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, and matrix (G_{ij}) has pseudo-Euclidean signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ [74,89].

In the electric case ($\mathcal{F}^{(a,m,l)} = 0$) for finite internal space volumes V_i , the action (116) coincides with the action (14) if $\mu = -w/\kappa_0^2$, $\kappa^2 = \kappa_0^2 V_1 \dots V_n$.

Action (116) may be also written in the form:

$$S_\sigma = \frac{\mu}{2} \int du \mathcal{N} \left\{ \mathcal{G}_{\hat{A}\hat{B}}(X) \dot{X}^{\hat{A}} \dot{X}^{\hat{B}} - 2\mathcal{N}^{-2} V_w \right\}, \quad (118)$$

where $X = (X^{\hat{A}}) = (\phi^i, \varphi^\alpha, \Phi^s) \in \mathbb{R}^N$, $N = n + l + |S|$, and minisupermetric \mathcal{G} is defined in (92).

Scalar products: The minisuperspace metric (92) may be also written in the form $\mathcal{G} = \hat{G} + \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s e^{-2U^s(\sigma)} d\Phi^s \otimes d\Phi^s$, where $\sigma = (\sigma^A) = (\phi^i, \varphi^\alpha)$,

$$\hat{G} = \hat{G}_{AB} d\sigma^A \otimes d\sigma^B = G_{ij} d\phi^i \otimes d\phi^j + h_{\alpha\beta} d\varphi^\alpha \otimes d\varphi^\beta, \quad (119)$$

is the truncated minisupermetric, and $U^s(\sigma) = U_A^s \sigma^A$ is defined in (38). The potential (117) now reads:

$$V_w = (-w\Lambda) e^{2U^\Lambda(\sigma)} + \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{w}{2} \xi_j d_j e^{2U^j(\sigma)}, \quad (120)$$

where

$$U^j(\sigma) = U_A^j \sigma^A = -\phi^j + \gamma_0(\phi), \quad (U_A^j) = (-\delta_i^j + d_i, 0), \quad (121)$$

$$U^\Lambda(\sigma) = U_A^\Lambda \sigma^A = \gamma_0(\phi), \quad (U_A^\Lambda) = (d_i, 0). \quad (122)$$

The integrability of the Lagrange system (118) crucially depends on the scalar products of co-vectors U^Λ , U^j , U^s (see (42)). These products are defined by (45) and the following relations [56]:

$$(U^i, U^j) = \frac{\delta_{ij}}{d_j} - 1, \quad (123)$$

$$(U^i, U^\Lambda) = -1, \quad (U^\Lambda, U^\Lambda) = -\frac{D-1}{D-2}, \quad (124)$$

$$(U^s, U^i) = -\delta_{iI_s}, \quad (U^s, U^\Lambda) = \frac{d(I_s)}{2-D}, \quad (125)$$

where $s = (a_s, v_s, I_s) \in S$; $i, j = 1, \dots, n$.

Toda-like representation: We put $\gamma = \gamma_0(\phi)$, i.e., the harmonic time gauge is considered. Integrating the Lagrange equations corresponding to Φ^s (see (98)), we are led to the Lagrangian from (99) and the zero-energy constraint (101) with the modified potential:

$$V_Q = V_w + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s Q_s^2 \exp[2U^s(\sigma)], \quad (126)$$

where V_w is defined in (117).

4.2. Solutions with $\Lambda = 0$

Here, we consider solutions with $\Lambda = 0$.

4.2.1. Solutions with Ricci-Flat Factor-Spaces

Let all spaces be Ricci-flat, i.e., $\zeta_1 = \dots = \zeta_n = 0$.

Since $H(u) = u$ is a harmonic function on (M_0, g^0) with $g^0 = wdu \otimes du$, we get for the metric and scalar fields from (102) and (103) [49]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{2d(I_s)h_s/(D-2)} \right) \left\{ \exp(2c^0u + 2\bar{c}^0)wdu \otimes du + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{-2h_s\delta_{is}} \right) \exp(2c^i u + 2\bar{c}^i) \hat{g}^i \right\}, \tag{127}$$

$$\exp(\varphi^\alpha) = \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{h_s \chi_s \lambda_{\alpha s}^\alpha} \right) \exp(c^\alpha u + \bar{c}^\alpha), \tag{128}$$

$\alpha = 1, \dots, l$, and $F^a = \sum_{s \in S} \delta_{a_s}^a \mathcal{F}^s$ with:

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s \left(\prod_{s' \in S} f_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}} \right) du \wedge \tau(I_s), \quad s \in S_e, \tag{129}$$

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s \tau(\bar{I}_s), \quad s \in S_m \tag{130}$$

$Q_s \neq 0, s \in S$.

Here, $f_s = f_s(u) = \exp(-q^s(u))$ and $q^s(u)$ obey Toda-like Equation (107).

Relations (110) and (111) take the form:

$$c^0 = \sum_{j=1}^n d_j c^j, \quad \bar{c}^0 = \sum_{j=1}^n d_j \bar{c}^j, \tag{131}$$

$$2E_T + h_{\alpha\beta} c^\alpha c^\beta + \sum_{i=1}^n d_i (c^i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n d_i c^i \right)^2 = 0, \tag{132}$$

with E_T from (112), and all other relations (e.g., Constraints (109)) are unchanged.

This solution in the special case of an \mathbf{A}_m Toda chain was obtained earlier in [90] (see also [91]). Some special configurations were considered earlier in [92–94].

Currently, the cosmological solutions with branes are considered often in a context of S-brane terminology [95]. S-branes were originally space-like analogues of D-branes; see also [53,96–103] and the references therein.

Remark 4. *The solutions of this subsection could be readily extended to the case when the Toda-like potential for scalar fields is added (into the action) [104,105].*

4.2.2. Solutions with One Curved Factor-Space

The cosmological solution with Ricci-flat spaces may be also modified to the following case: $\zeta_1 \neq 0, \zeta_2 = \dots = \zeta_n = 0$, i.e., one space is curved, the others are Ricci-flat and $1 \notin I_s, s \in S$, i.e., all “brane” submanifolds do not contain M_1 .

The potential (100) is modified for $\zeta_1 \neq 0$ as follows (see (126)):

$$V_Q = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s \in S} \varepsilon_s Q_s^2 \exp[2U^s(\sigma)] + \frac{1}{2} w \zeta_1 d_1 \exp[2U^1(\sigma)], \tag{133}$$

where $U^1(\sigma)$ is defined in (121) ($d_1 > 1$).

For the scalar products, we get from (123) and (125):

$$(U^1, U^1) = \frac{1}{d_1} - 1 < 0, \quad (U^1, U^s) = 0 \tag{134}$$

for all $s \in S$.

The solution in the case under consideration may be obtained by a small modification of the solution from the previous section (using (134), relations $U^{1i} = -\delta_1^i/d_1, U^{1\alpha} = 0$) [49]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s \in S} [f_s(u)]^{2d(I_s)h_s/(D-2)} \right) \left\{ [f_1(u)]^{2d_1/(1-d_1)} \exp(2c^1u + 2\bar{c}^1) \right. \tag{135}$$

$$\times [wdu \otimes du + f_1^2(u)\hat{g}^1] + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\prod_{s \in S} [f_s(u)]^{-2h_s\delta_{is}} \right) \exp(2c^i u + 2\bar{c}^i)\hat{g}^i \left. \right\}.$$

$$\exp(\varphi^\alpha) = \left(\prod_{s \in S} f_s^{h_s\chi_s\lambda_{\alpha s}^\alpha} \right) \exp(c^\alpha u + \bar{c}^\alpha), \tag{136}$$

and $F^a = \sum_{s \in S} \delta_{\alpha s}^a \mathcal{F}^s$ with forms \mathcal{F}^s defined in (129) and (130).

Here, $f_s = f_s(u) = \exp(-q^s(u))$, where $q^s(u)$ obey Toda-like Equation (107) and:

$$f_1(u) = R \sinh(\sqrt{C_1}(u - u_1)), \quad C_1 > 0, \quad \xi_1 w > 0; \tag{137}$$

$$R \sin(\sqrt{|C_1|}(u - u_1)), \quad C_1 < 0, \quad \xi_1 w > 0; \tag{138}$$

$$R \cosh(\sqrt{C_1}(u - u_1)), \quad C_1 > 0, \quad \xi_1 w < 0; \tag{139}$$

$$|\xi_1(d_1 - 1)|^{1/2}, \quad C_1 = 0, \quad \xi_1 w > 0, \tag{140}$$

u_1, C_1 are constants, and $R = |\xi_1(d_1 - 1)/C_1|^{1/2}$.

The vectors $c = (c^A)$ and $\bar{c} = (\bar{c}^A)$ satisfy the linear constraints:

$$U^r(c) = U^r(\bar{c}) = 0, \quad r = s, 1, \tag{141}$$

(for $r = s$, see (109)) and the zero-energy constraint:

$$C_1 \frac{d_1}{d_1 - 1} = 2E_T + h_{\alpha\beta} c^\alpha c^\beta + \sum_{i=2}^n d_i (c^i)^2 + \frac{1}{d_1 - 1} \left(\sum_{i=2}^n d_i c^i \right)^2. \tag{142}$$

4.2.3. Special Solutions for Block-Orthogonal Set of Vectors U^s

Let us consider block-orthogonal case: (46) and (47). In this case, we get:

$$f_s = (\bar{f}_s)^{b_s} \tag{143}$$

where $b_s = 2 \sum_{s' \in S} A^{ss'}$, $(A^{ss'}) = (A_{ss'})^{-1}$ and:

$$\bar{f}_s(u) = R_s \sinh(\sqrt{C_s}(u - u_s)), \quad C_s > 0, \quad \eta_s \varepsilon_s < 0; \tag{144}$$

$$R_s \sin(\sqrt{|C_s|}(u - u_s)), \quad C_s < 0, \quad \eta_s \varepsilon_s < 0; \tag{145}$$

$$R_s \cosh(\sqrt{C_s}(u - u_s)), \quad C_s > 0, \quad \eta_s \varepsilon_s > 0; \tag{146}$$

$$\frac{|Q^s|}{|v_s|}(u - u_s), \quad C_s = 0, \quad \eta_s \varepsilon_s < 0, \tag{147}$$

where $R_s = |Q_s|/(|v_s||C_s|^{1/2})$,

$$\eta_s v_s^2 = b_s h_s, \tag{148}$$

$\eta_s = \pm 1$, C_s , u_s are constants, $s \in S$. The constants C_s , u_s are coinciding inside the blocks: $u_s = u_{s'}$, $C_s = C_{s'}$, $s, s' \in S_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$. The ratios $\varepsilon_s Q_s^2 / (b_s h_s)$ also coincide inside the blocks, or equivalently,

$$\frac{\varepsilon_s Q_s^2}{b_s h_s} = \frac{\varepsilon_{s'} Q_{s'}^2}{b_{s'} h_{s'}} \tag{149}$$

$s, s' \in S_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

For the energy integration constant (112), we get:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s \in S} C_s b_s h_s. \tag{150}$$

The solution (135)–(130) with a block-orthogonal set of U^s -vectors was obtained in [106,107] (for the non-composite case, see also [108]). The generalized KM algebra corresponding to the generalized Cartan matrix A in this case is semisimple. In the special orthogonal (or $A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_1$) case when: $|S_1| = \dots = |S_k| = 1$, the solution was obtained in [55].

Thus, here, we presented a large class of exact solutions for invertible generalized Cartan matrices (e.g., corresponding to hyperbolic KM algebras). These solutions are governed by Toda-type equations. They are integrable in quadratures for finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebras ([109–113]) in agreement with the Adler–van Moerbeke criterion [113] (see also [114]).

The problem of integrability of Toda-chains related to Lorentzian (e.g., hyperbolic) KM algebras is much more complicated than in the Euclidean case. This is supported by the result from [115] (based on calculation of the Kovalevskaya exponents) where it was shown that the known cases of algebraic integrability for Euclidean Toda chains have no direct analogues in the case of spaces with pseudo-Euclidean metrics because the full-parameter expansions of the general solution contain complex powers of the independent variable. A similar result, using the Painleve property, was obtained earlier for two-dimensional Toda chains related to hyperbolic KM algebras [116].

4.3. Examples of S-Brane Solutions

Example 3. *S-brane solution governed by the E_{10} Toda chain.*

Let us consider the B_{16} -model in 16-dimensional pseudo-Euclidean space of signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ with six forms F^4, \dots, F^9 and five scalar fields $\varphi^1, \dots, \varphi^5$; see (75). Recall that for two branes corresponding to the F^a and F^b forms, the orthogonal (or $(A_1 + A_1)$ -) intersection rules read [54,55]:

$$(a - 1)_e \cap_o (b - 1)_e = N(a, b) = \min(a, b) - 3, \tag{151}$$

$$(a - 1)_e \cap_o (D - b - 1)_m = a - 1 - N(a, b) \tag{152}$$

where $d_v \cap_o d'_{v'}$ denotes the dimension of orthogonal intersection for two branes with the dimensions of their world volumes being d and d' . $d_v \cap_o d'_{v'}$ coincides with the symbol $\Delta(s, s')$ from (60) (Here, as in [54], our notations differ from those adopted in string theory. For example, for the intersection of M2- and M5-branes, we write $3 \cap_o 6 = 2$ instead of $2 \cap 5 = 1$). The subscripts $v, v' = e, m$ here indicate whether the brane is an electric (e) or a magnetic (m) one. In what follows, we will be interested in the following orthogonal intersections: $4_e \cap_o 4_e = 2$, $4_e \cap_o 5_e = 2$, $4_e \cap_o 11_m = 3$, $5_e \cap_o 11_m = 4$.

Here, we deal with 10 (S -)branes: eight electric branes $s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6, s_8, s_9$ corresponding to five-form F^5 , one electric brane s_7 corresponding to six-form F^6 and one magnetic brane s_{10} corresponding to four-form F^4 . The brane sets are as follows: $I_1 = \{3, 4, 10, 12\}$, $I_2 = \{1, 6, 7, 12\}$, $I_3 = \{8, 9, 10, 12\}$, $I_4 = \{1, 2, 3, 12\}$, $I_5 = \{5, 6, 10, 12\}$, $I_6 = \{1, 4, 8, 12\}$, $I_7 = \{2, 7, 10, 12, 13\}$, $I_8 = \{3, 6, 8, 12\}$, $I_9 = \{1, 10, 11, 12\}$, $I_{10} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11\}$.

It may be verified that these sets do obey E_{10} intersection rules following from the relations (61) (with $I_{s_i} = I_i$) and the Dynkin diagram from Figure 1.

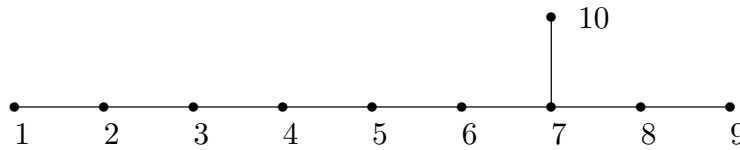


Figure 1. Dynkin diagram for E_{10} hyperbolic Kac-Moody (KM) algebra.

Now, we present a cosmological S-brane solution from Section 4.2.1 for the configuration of ten branes under consideration. In what follows, the relations $\varepsilon_s = +1$ and $h_s = 1/2$, $s \in S$, are used.

The metric (127) reads:

$$g = \left[\left(\prod_{s \neq 7,10} f_s \right)^4 f_7^5 f_{10}^{11} \right]^{1/14} \left\{ -e^{2c^0 t + 2\bar{c}^0} dt \otimes dt + (f_2 f_4 f_6 f_9 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^1 t + 2\bar{c}^1} dx^1 \otimes dx^1 \right. \tag{153}$$

$$+ (f_4 f_7 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^2 t + 2\bar{c}^2} dx^2 \otimes dx^2 + (f_1 f_4 f_8 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^3 t + 2\bar{c}^3} dx^3 \otimes dx^3$$

$$+ (f_1 f_6 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^4 t + 2\bar{c}^4} dx^4 \otimes dx^4 + (f_5 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^5 t + 2\bar{c}^5} dx^5 \otimes dx^5$$

$$+ (f_2 f_5 f_8 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^6 t + 2\bar{c}^6} dx^6 \otimes dx^6 + (f_2 f_7 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^7 t + 2\bar{c}^7} dx^7 \otimes dx^7$$

$$+ (f_3 f_6 f_8 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^8 t + 2\bar{c}^8} dx^8 \otimes dx^8 + (f_3 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^9 t + 2\bar{c}^9} dx^9 \otimes dx^9$$

$$+ (f_1 f_3 f_5 f_7 f_9 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^{10} t + 2\bar{c}^{10}} dx^{10} \otimes dx^{10} + (f_9 f_{10})^{-1} e^{2c^{11} t + 2\bar{c}^{11}} dx^{11} \otimes dx^{11}$$

$$+ \left(\prod_{s=1}^9 f_s \right)^{-1} e^{2c^{12} t + 2\bar{c}^{12}} dx^{12} \otimes dx^{12} + f_7^{-1} e^{2c^{13} t + 2\bar{c}^{13}} dx^{13} \otimes dx^{13}$$

$$\left. + e^{2c^{14} t + 2\bar{c}^{14}} dx^{14} \otimes dx^{14} + e^{2c^{15} t + 2\bar{c}^{15}} dx^{15} \otimes dx^{15} \right\}.$$

For scalar fields (128), we get:

$$\varphi^\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\lambda_{5\alpha} \left(\sum_{s \neq 7,10} \ln f_s \right) - \lambda_{6\alpha} \ln f_7 + \lambda_{4\alpha} \ln f_{10} \right] + c_\varphi^\alpha t + \bar{c}_\varphi^\alpha, \tag{154}$$

$\alpha = 1, \dots, 5$ (here, we used the relations $\lambda_a^\alpha = -\lambda_{aa}$).

The form fields (see (129) and (130)) are as follows:

$$F^4 = Q_{10} dx^{12} \wedge dx^{13} \wedge dx^{14} \wedge dx^{15}, \tag{155}$$

$$F^5 = Q_1 f_1^{-2} f_2 dt \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^{10} \wedge dx^{12} + Q_2 f_1 f_2^{-2} f_3 dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^7 \wedge dx^{12}$$

$$+ Q_3 f_2 f_3^{-2} f_4 dt \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^9 \wedge dx^{10} \wedge dx^{12} + Q_4 f_3 f_4^{-2} f_5 dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^{12}$$

$$+ Q_5 f_4 f_5^{-2} f_6 dt \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^{10} \wedge dx^{12} + Q_6 f_5 f_6^{-2} f_7 dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^{12}$$

$$+ Q_8 f_7 f_8^{-2} f_9 dt \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^{12} + Q_9 f_8 f_9^{-2} dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^{10} \wedge dx^{11} \wedge dx^{12},$$

$$F^6 = Q_7 f_6 f_7^{-2} f_8 f_{10} dt \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^7 \wedge dx^{10} \wedge dx^{12} \wedge dx^{13}, \tag{157}$$

where $Q_s \neq 0$, $s = 1, \dots, 10$. Here:

$$c^0 = \sum_{j=1}^{15} c^j, \quad \bar{c}^0 = \sum_{j=1}^{15} \bar{c}^j, \tag{158}$$

$f_s = \exp(-q^s(t))$ and $q^s(t)$ obey Toda-type equations:

$$\ddot{q}^s = -2Q_s^2 \exp\left(\sum_{s'=1}^{10} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right), \quad (159)$$

$s = 1, \dots, 10$, where $(A_{ss'})$ is the Cartan matrix for the KM algebra E_{10} (with the Dynkin diagram from Figure 1), and the energy integration constant:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{s,s'=1}^{10} A_{ss'} \dot{q}^s \dot{q}^{s'} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{10} Q_s^2 \exp\left(\sum_{s'=1}^{10} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right), \quad (160)$$

obeys the constraint:

$$2E_T - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 (c_\varphi^\alpha)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{15} (c^i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{15} c^i\right)^2 = 0. \quad (161)$$

The brane constraints (109) are in our case:

$$\begin{aligned} U^1(c) &= c^3 + c^4 + c^{10} + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^1(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^2(c) &= c^1 + c^6 + c^7 + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^2(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^3(c) &= c^8 + c^9 + c^{10} + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^3(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^4(c) &= c^1 + c^2 + c^3 + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^4(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^5(c) &= c^5 + c^6 + c^{10} + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^5(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^6(c) &= c^1 + c^4 + c^8 + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^6(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^7(c) &= c^2 + c^7 + c^{10} + c^{12} + c^{13} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{6\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^7(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^8(c) &= c^3 + c^6 + c^8 + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^8(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^9(c) &= c^1 + c^{10} + c^{11} + c^{12} - \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{5\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^9(\bar{c}) &= 0, \\ U^{10}(c) &= \sum_{i=1}^{11} c^i + \sum_{\alpha=1}^5 \lambda_{4\alpha} c_\varphi^\alpha = 0, & U^{10}(\bar{c}) &= 0. \end{aligned} \quad (162)$$

Remark 5. For a special choice of integration constants $c^i = 0$ and $c_\varphi^\alpha = 0$, we get a solution governed by the E_{10} Toda chain with the energy constraint $E_T = 0$. According to the result from [30], we obtain a never ending asymptotical oscillating behavior of scale factors, which is described by the motion of a point-like particle in a billiard $B \subset H^9$. This billiard has a finite volume since E_{10} is hyperbolic.

Special one-block solution: Now, we consider a special one-block solution (see Section 4.2.3). This solution is valid when a special set of charges is considered (see (149)):

$$Q_s^2 = Q^2 |b_s|, \quad (163)$$

where $Q \neq 0$ and [47]:

$$b_s = 2 \sum_{s'=1}^{10} A^{ss'} = -60, -122, -186, -252, -320, -390, -462, -306, -152, -230, \tag{164}$$

$s = 1, \dots, 10$. Recall that $(A^{ss'}) = (A_{ss'})^{-1}$.

In this case, $f_s = (\bar{f})^{b_s}$, where:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{f}(t) &= |Q|\sqrt{2/C} \sinh(\sqrt{C}(t - t_0)), C > 0, \\ &|Q|\sqrt{2/|C|} \sin(\sqrt{|C|}(t - t_0)), C < 0, \\ &|Q|\sqrt{2}(t - t_0), C = 0 \end{aligned} \tag{165}$$

and t_0 is a constant.

From (150), we get:

$$E_T = -620C, \tag{166}$$

where relation $\sum_{s=1}^{10} b_s = -2480$ was used.

For the special solution under consideration, the electric monomials in (156) and (157) have a simpler form:

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s \bar{f}^{-2} dt \wedge \tau(I_s), \tag{167}$$

where $s = 1, 2, \dots, 9$.

Solution with one harmonic function: Let $C = 0$ and all $c^i = \bar{c}^i = 0$, $c_\varphi^\alpha = \bar{c}_\varphi^\alpha = 0$. In this case, $H = \bar{f}(t) = |Q|\sqrt{2}(t - t_0) > 0$ is a harmonic function on the one-dimensional manifold $((t_0, +\infty), -dt \otimes dt)$, and our solution coincides with the one-block solution (51)–(55) (if $\text{sign} \nu_s = -\text{sign} Q_s$ for all s).

Example 4. *S-brane solution governed by $HA_2^{(1)}$ Toda chain.*

Now, we consider the B_{11} -model in the 11-dimensional pseudo-Euclidean space of signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ with four-form F^4 .

Here, we deal with four electric branes (SM2-branes) s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 corresponding to the four-form F^4 . The brane sets are the following ones: $I_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$, $I_2 = \{4, 5, 6, \}$, $I_3 = \{7, 8, 9\}$, $I_4 = \{1, 4, 10\}$.

It may be verified that these sets obey the intersection rules corresponding to the hyperbolic KM algebra $HA_2^{(1)}$ with the following Cartan matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}, \tag{168}$$

(see (61) with $I_{s_i} = I_i$).

Now, we give a cosmological S-brane solution from Section 4.2.1 for the configuration of four branes under consideration. In what follows, the relations $\varepsilon_s = +1$ and $h_s = 1/2$, $s \in S$, are used.

The metric (127) reads [117]:

$$g = (f_1 f_2 f_3 f_4)^{1/3} \left\{ -e^{2c^0 t + 2\bar{c}^0} dt \otimes dt + (f_1 f_4)^{-1} e^{2c^1 t + 2\bar{c}^1} dx^1 \otimes dx^1 \right. \\ \left. + f_1^{-1} e^{2c^2 t + 2\bar{c}^2} dx^2 \otimes dx^2 + f_1^{-1} e^{2c^3 t + 2\bar{c}^3} dx^3 \otimes dx^3 \right. \\ \left. + (f_2 f_4)^{-1} e^{2c^4 t + 2\bar{c}^4} dx^4 \otimes dx^4 + f_2^{-1} e^{2c^5 t + 2\bar{c}^5} dx^5 \otimes dx^5 \right. \\ \left. + f_2^{-1} e^{2c^6 t + 2\bar{c}^6} dx^6 \otimes dx^6 + f_3^{-1} e^{2c^7 t + 2\bar{c}^7} dx^7 \otimes dx^7 \right. \\ \left. + f_3^{-1} e^{2c^8 t + 2\bar{c}^8} dx^8 \otimes dx^8 + f_3^{-1} e^{2c^9 t + 2\bar{c}^9} dx^9 \otimes dx^9 \right. \\ \left. + f_4^{-1} e^{2c^{10} t + 2\bar{c}^{10}} dx^{10} \otimes dx^{10} \right\}. \quad (169)$$

The form field (see (129)) is as follows:

$$F^4 = Q_1 f_1^{-2} f_2 f_3 dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 + Q_2 f_1 f_2^{-2} f_3 dt \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^6 \\ + Q_3 f_1 f_2 f_3^{-2} dt \wedge dx^7 \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^9 + Q_4 f_3 f_4^{-2} dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^{10}, \quad (170)$$

where $Q_s \neq 0$, $s = 1, \dots, 4$. Here:

$$c^0 = \sum_{j=1}^{10} c^j, \quad \bar{c}^0 = \sum_{j=1}^{10} \bar{c}^j, \quad (171)$$

$f_s = \exp(-q^s(t))$ and $q^s(t)$ obey the Toda-type equations:

$$\ddot{q}^s = -2Q_s^2 \exp\left(\sum_{s'=1}^4 A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right), \quad (172)$$

$s = 1, \dots, 4$, where $(A_{ss'})$ is the Cartan matrix (168) for the KM algebra $HA_2^{(1)}$, and the energy integration constant:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{s,s'=1}^4 A_{ss'} \dot{q}^s \dot{q}^{s'} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^4 Q_s^2 \exp\left(\sum_{s'=1}^4 A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right), \quad (173)$$

obeys the constraint:

$$2E_T + \sum_{i=1}^{10} (c^i)^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} c^i\right)^2 = 0. \quad (174)$$

The brane constraints (109) read in this case as follows:

$$U^1(c) = c^1 + c^2 + c^3 = 0, \quad U^1(\bar{c}) = 0, \\ U^2(c) = c^4 + c^5 + c^6 = 0, \quad U^2(\bar{c}) = 0, \\ U^3(c) = c^7 + c^8 + c^9 = 0, \quad U^3(\bar{c}) = 0, \\ U^4(c) = c^1 + c^4 + c^{10} = 0, \quad U^4(\bar{c}) = 0, \quad (175)$$

Since $F^4 \wedge F^4 = 0$, this solution also obeys the equations of motion of 11-dimensional supergravity.

Special one-block solution. Now, we consider a special one-block solution (see Section 4.2.3). This solution is valid when a special set of charges is considered (see (149)):

$$Q_s^2 = Q^2 |b_s|, \quad (176)$$

where $Q \neq 0$ and:

$$b_s = 2 \sum_{s'=1}^4 A^{ss'} = -12, -12, -14, -6. \quad (177)$$

In this case, $f_s = (\bar{f})^{b_s}$, where \bar{f} is the same as in (165).

For the energy integration constant, we have:

$$E_T = -11C, \quad (178)$$

(see (150)).

Example 5. *S-brane solution governed by P_{10} Toda chain with $E_T = 0$.*

Now, we consider the B_{11} -model in the 11-dimensional pseudo-Euclidean space of signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ with four-form F^4 .

Here, we deal with ten electric branes ($SM2$ -branes) s_1, \dots, s_{10} corresponding to the four-form F^4 . The brane sets are taken from [13,118] as: $I_1 = \{1, 4, 7\}$, $I_2 = \{8, 9, 10\}$, $I_3 = \{2, 5, 7\}$, $I_4 = \{4, 6, 10\}$, $I_5 = \{2, 3, 9\}$, $I_6 = \{1, 2, 8\}$, $I_7 = \{1, 3, 10\}$, $I_8 = \{4, 5, 8\}$, $I_9 = \{3, 6, 7\}$, $I_{10} = \{5, 6, 9\}$.

These sets obey the intersection rules corresponding to the Lorentzian KM algebra P_{10} (we call it Petersen algebra) with the following Cartan matrix:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & -1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 2. \end{pmatrix}, \quad (179)$$

The Dynkin diagram for this Cartan matrix could be represented by the Petersen graph ("a star inside a pentagon"). P_{10} is the Lorentzian KM algebra. It is a subalgebra of E_{10} [13,118].

Let us present an S -brane solution for the configuration of 10 electric branes under consideration. The metric (127) reads [117]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s=1}^{10} f_s \right)^{1/3} \left\{ -dt \otimes dt + (f_1 f_6 f_7)^{-1} dx^1 \otimes dx^1 \right. \\ + (f_3 f_5 f_6)^{-1} dx^2 \otimes dx^2 + (f_5 f_7 f_9)^{-1} dx^3 \otimes dx^3 \\ + (f_1 f_4 f_8)^{-1} dx^4 \otimes dx^4 + (f_3 f_8 f_{10})^{-1} dx^5 \otimes dx^5 \\ + (f_4 f_9 f_{10})^{-1} dx^6 \otimes dx^6 + (f_1 f_3 f_9)^{-1} dx^7 \otimes dx^7 \\ + (f_2 f_6 f_8)^{-1} dx^8 \otimes dx^8 + (f_2 f_5 f_{10})^{-1} dx^9 \otimes dx^9 \\ \left. + (f_2 f_4 f_7)^{-1} dx^{10} \otimes dx^{10} \right\}. \quad (180)$$

The form field (see (129)) is the following:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F^4 = & Q_1 f_1^{-2} f_2 f_5 f_{10} dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^7 + Q_2 f_1 f_2^{-2} f_3 f_9 dt \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^9 \wedge dx^{10} \\
 & + Q_3 f_2 f_3^{-2} f_4 f_7 dt \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^7 + Q_4 f_3 f_4^{-2} f_5 f_6 dt \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^{10}, \\
 & Q_5 f_1 f_4 f_5^{-2} f_8 dt \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^9 + Q_6 f_4 f_6^{-2} f_9 f_{10} dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^8 \\
 & + Q_7 f_3 f_7^{-2} f_8 f_{10} dt \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^{10} + Q_8 f_5 f_7 f_8^{-2} f_9 dt \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^8 \\
 & Q_9 f_2 f_6 f_8 f_9^{-2} dt \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^7 + Q_{10} f_1 f_6 f_7 f_{10}^{-2} dt \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^9,
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{181}$$

where $Q_s \neq 0, s = 1, \dots, 10$. Here, $f_s = \exp(-q^s(t))$ and $q^s(t)$ obey the Toda-type equations:

$$\ddot{q}^s = -2Q_s^2 \exp\left(\sum_{s'=1}^{10} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right)
 \tag{182}$$

where $(A_{ss'})$ is the Cartan matrix (179) for the KM algebra P_{10} , and the energy constraint:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{8} \sum_{s,s'=1}^4 A_{ss'} \dot{q}^s \dot{q}^{s'} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^{10} Q_s^2 \exp\left(\sum_{s'=1}^{10} A_{ss'} q^{s'}\right) = 0
 \tag{183}$$

is obeyed. Here, we used the fact that the two sets of linear equations— $U^s(c) = 0, U^s(\bar{c}) = 0, s = 1, \dots, 10$ —have trivial solutions: $c = 0, \bar{c} = 0$, due to the linear independence of vectors U^s .

Since $F^4 \wedge F^4 = 0$, this solution also obeys the equations of motion of 11-dimensional supergravity.

Remark 6. As pointed out in [118], we do not obtain a never ending asymptotic oscillating behavior of the scale factors in this case, since the Lorentzian KM algebra P_{10} is not hyperbolic, and the corresponding billiard $B \subset H^9$ has an infinite volume.

Special one-block solution. Now, we consider a special one-block solution. The calculations give us the following relations:

$$b_s = 2 \sum_{s'=1}^{10} A^{ss'} = -2,
 \tag{184}$$

$s = 1, \dots, 10$ and hence, the special solution is valid (see (149)), when all charges are equal:

$$Q_s^2 = Q^2,
 \tag{185}$$

where $Q \neq 0$. In this case, all $f_s = \bar{f}^{-2}$, where:

$$\bar{f}(t) = |Q|(t - t_0),
 \tag{186}$$

and t_0 is constant. The metric (180) may be rewritten using the synchronous time variable t_s :

$$g = -dt_s \otimes dt_s + A t_s^{2/7} \sum_{i=1}^{10} dx^i \otimes dx^i,
 \tag{187}$$

where $A > 0$ and $t_s > 0$. This metric coincides with the power-law, inflationary solution in the model with a one-component perfect fluid when the following equation of state is adopted: $p = \frac{2}{5}\rho$, where p is pressure and ρ is the density of fluid [119,120].

5. Black Brane Solutions

In this section, we consider the spherically-symmetric case of the metric (135), i.e., we put $w = 1$, $M_1 = S^{d_1}$, $g^1 = d\Omega_{d_1}^2$, where $d\Omega_{d_1}^2$ is the canonical metric on a unit sphere S^{d_1} , $d_1 \geq 2$. In this case, $\tilde{c}^1 = d_1 - 1$. We put $M_2 = \mathbb{R}$, $g^2 = -dt \otimes dt$, i.e., M_2 is a time manifold.

Let $C_1 \geq 0$. We consider solutions defined on some interval $[u_0, +\infty)$ with a horizon at $u = +\infty$.

When the matrix $(h_{\alpha\beta})$ is positive definite and:

$$2 \in I_s, \quad \forall s \in S, \tag{188}$$

i.e., all branes have a common time direction t , the horizon condition singles out the unique solution with $C_1 > 0$ and linear asymptotics at infinity:

$$q^s = -\beta^s u + \bar{\beta}^s + o(1), \tag{189}$$

$u \rightarrow +\infty$, where $\beta^s, \bar{\beta}^s$ are constants, $s \in S$ [51,52].

In this case:

$$c^A / \bar{\mu} = -\delta_2^A + h_1 U^{1A} + \sum_{s \in S} h_s b_s U^{sA}, \tag{190}$$

$$\beta^s / \bar{\mu} = 2 \sum_{s' \in S} A^{ss'} \equiv b_s, \tag{191}$$

where $s \in S$, $A = (i, \alpha)$, $\bar{\mu} = \sqrt{C_1}$, the matrix $(A^{ss'})$ is inverse of the generalized Cartan matrix $(A_{ss'})$ and $h_1 = (U^1, U^1)^{-1} = d_1 / (1 - d_1)$.

Let us introduce a new radial variable $R = R(u)$ through the relations:

$$\exp(-2\bar{\mu}u) = 1 - \frac{2\mu}{R\bar{d}}, \quad \mu = \bar{\mu}/\bar{d} > 0, \tag{192}$$

where $u > 0$, $R\bar{d} > 2\mu$, $\bar{d} = d_1 - 1$. We put $\bar{c}^A = 0$ and $q^s(0) = 0$, $A = (i, \alpha)$, $s \in S$. These relations guarantee the asymptotic flatness (for $R \rightarrow +\infty$) of the $(2 + d_1)$ -dimensional section of the metric.

Let us denote $H_s = f_s e^{-\beta^s u}$, $s \in S$. Then, Solutions (135)–(130) may be written as follows [50–52]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{2h_s d(I_s)/(D-2)} \right) \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R\bar{d}} \right)^{-1} dR \otimes dR + R^2 d\Omega_{d_1}^2 \right. \tag{193}$$

$$\left. - \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{-2h_s} \right) \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R\bar{d}} \right) dt \otimes dt + \sum_{i=3}^n \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{-2h_s \delta_{is}} \right) \hat{g}^i \right\},$$

$$\exp(\varphi^\alpha) = \prod_{s \in S} H_s^{h_s \chi_s \lambda_{\alpha s}^\alpha}, \tag{194}$$

where $F^a = \sum_{s \in S} \delta_{a_s}^a \mathcal{F}^s$, and:

$$\mathcal{F}^s = -\frac{Q_s}{R^{d_1}} \left(\prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}} \right) dR \wedge \tau(I_s), \tag{195}$$

$s \in S_e$,

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s \tau(\bar{I}_s), \tag{196}$$

$s \in S_m$.

Here, $Q_s \neq 0$, $h_s = K_s^{-1}$, $s \in S$, and the generalized Cartan matrix $(A_{ss'})$ is non-degenerate.

Functions $H_s > 0$ obey the equations:

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\mu z)}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = \bar{B}_s \prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \tag{197}$$

$$H_s((2\mu)^{-1} - 0) = H_{s0} \in (0, +\infty), \tag{198}$$

$$H_s(+0) = 1, \tag{199}$$

$s \in S$, where $H_s(z) > 0$, $\mu > 0$, $z = R^{-\bar{d}} \in (0, (2\mu)^{-1})$ and $\bar{B}_s = \varepsilon_s K_s Q_s^2 / \bar{d}^2 \neq 0$.

There exist solutions to Equations (197)–(198) of the polynomial type. The simplest example occurs in the orthogonal case [55,65] (for $d_i = 1$, see also [63,64]): $(U^s, U^{s'}) = 0$, for $s \neq s'$, $s, s' \in S$. In this case, $(A_{ss'}) = \text{diag}(2, \dots, 2)$ is a Cartan matrix for the semisimple Lie algebra $\mathbf{A}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{A}_1$ and:

$$H_s(z) = 1 + P_s z \tag{200}$$

with $P_s \neq 0$, satisfying:

$$P_s(P_s + 2\mu) = -\bar{B}_s, \tag{201}$$

$s \in S$.

In [107,108,121], this solution was generalized to a block-orthogonal case (46) and (47). In this case (200), is modified as follows:

$$H_s(z) = (1 + P_s z)^{b_s}, \tag{202}$$

where b_s are defined in (191) and parameters P_s coincide inside blocks, i.e., $P_s = P_{s'}$ for $s, s' \in S_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$. The parameters $P_s \neq 0$ satisfy the relations [54,107,121]:

$$P_s(P_s + 2\mu) = -\bar{B}_s / b_s, \tag{203}$$

$s \in S$, and the parameters \bar{B}_s / b_s coincide inside blocks, i.e., $\bar{B}_s / b_s = \bar{B}_{s'} / b_{s'}$ for $s, s' \in S_i$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

For earlier supergravity solutions, see [122,123] and the references therein.

Finite-dimensional Lie algebras:

Let $(A_{ss'})$ be a Cartan matrix for a finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebra \mathcal{G} . In this case, all powers in (191) are natural numbers, which coincide with the components of twice the dual Weyl vector in the basis of simple co-roots [11], and hence, all functions H_s are polynomials, $s \in S$.

Conjecture 1. Let $(A_{ss'})$ be a Cartan matrix for a semisimple finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathcal{G} . Then, the solutions to Equations (197)–(199) (if they exist) have a polynomial structure:

$$H_s(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n_s} P_s^{(k)} z^k, \tag{204}$$

where $P_s^{(k)}$ are constants, $k = 1, \dots, n_s$; $n_s = b_s = 2 \sum_{s' \in S} A^{ss'} \in \mathbb{N}$ and $P_s^{(n_s)} \neq 0$, $s \in S$.

In the extremal case ($\mu = +0$), an analogue of this conjecture was suggested previously in [94]. Conjecture 1 was verified for the \mathbf{A}_m and \mathbf{C}_{m+1} Lie algebras in [51,52]. Explicit expressions for polynomials corresponding to Lie algebras \mathbf{C}_2 and \mathbf{A}_3 were obtained in [124,125], respectively.

Remark 7. In various notations, the A_1 -solution with $H = 1 + \frac{P}{R}$ appeared earlier for dilatonic black hole solutions in [126] and [127,128] ($D = 4$) and was extended to the multidimensional case in [127–130] (the results of [128] seem to be correct ones up to a typo in the first Formula (2.1) for the action in [128], which should be eliminated: the kinetic term for the scalar field should be multiplied by extra factor $1/2$). A special case with $\lambda^2 = 1/2$ (λ is dilatonic coupling) was considered earlier in [131,132].

Example 6. *Solution for A_2 .*

Here, we consider solutions related to the Lie algebra $A_2 = sl(3)$ with the Cartan matrix

$$(A_{ss'}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix}. \tag{205}$$

According to the results of previous section, we seek the solutions to Equations (197)–(199) in the following form (see (204); here, $n_1 = n_2 = 2$):

$$H_s = 1 + P_s z + P_s^{(2)} z^2, \tag{206}$$

where $P_s = P_s^{(1)}$ and $P_s^{(2)} \neq 0$ are constants, $s = 1, 2$.

From (197) we get for $P_1 + P_2 + 4\mu \neq 0$ [50]:

$$P_s^{(2)} = \frac{P_s P_{s+1} (P_s + 2\mu)}{2(P_1 + P_2 + 4\mu)}, \quad \bar{B}_s = -\frac{P_s (P_s + 2\mu) (P_s + 4\mu)}{P_1 + P_2 + 4\mu}, \tag{207}$$

$s = 1, 2$. Here, we denote $s + 1 = 2, 1$ for $s = 1, 2$, respectively. For $P_1 + P_2 + 4\mu = 0$, we get a special (exceptional) solution with $P_1 = P_2 = -2\mu$, $2P_s^{(2)} = \bar{B}_s > 0$ and $\bar{B}_1 + \bar{B}_2 = 4\mu^2$.

Thus, in the A_2 -case, the non-exceptional solution is described by Relations (193)–(196) with $S = \{s_1, s_2\}$ (identified with $\{1, 2\}$), intersection rules:

$$d(I_{s_1} \cap I_{s_2}) = \Delta(s_1, s_2) - K, \tag{208}$$

where symbol $\Delta(s_1, s_2)$ is defined in (60) and $K = K_{s_i} = (U^{s_i}, U^{s_i}) \neq 0$; functions $H_{s_i} = H_i$ are defined by Relations (212) and (207) with $z = R^{-\bar{a}}$, $i = 1, 2$.

The $4d$ dilatonic dyon solution corresponding to the Lie algebra A_2 [51] (with $\lambda^2 = 3/2$, where λ is dilatonic coupling) after Kaluza–Klein uplift to $D = 5$ gives us the well-known Gibbons–Wiltshire solution [133], which is in an agreement with the general spherically-symmetric dyon solution (related to A_2 Toda chain) from [134].

A_2 -dyon in $D = 11$ supergravity: Let us consider dyonic black-hole solutions with electric two-brane and magnetic five-brane defined on the manifold:

$$M = (2\mu, +\infty) \times (M_1 = S^2) \times (M_2 = \mathbb{R}) \times M_3 \times M_4, \tag{209}$$

where $\dim M_3 = 2$ and $\dim M_4 = 5$. The solution reads,

$$g = H_1^{1/3} H_2^{2/3} \left\{ \frac{dR \otimes dR}{1 - 2\mu/R} + R^2 d\Omega_2^2 - H_1^{-1} H_2^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right) dt \otimes dt + H_1^{-1} \hat{g}^3 + H_2^{-1} \hat{g}^4 \right\}, \tag{210}$$

$$F = -\frac{Q_1}{R^2} H_1^{-2} H_2 dR \wedge dt \wedge \hat{\tau}_3 + Q_2 \hat{\tau}_1 \wedge \hat{\tau}_3, \tag{211}$$

where metrics g^2 and g^3 are Ricci-flat metrics of Euclidean signature, and H_s are defined by (212), where $z = R^{-1}$ and parameters $P_s, P_s^{(2)}, \bar{B}_s = B_s = -2Q_s^2$, $s = 1, 2$, satisfy (207).

The solution describes the A_2 -dyon consisting of electric two-brane with world volume isomorphic to $(M_2 = \mathbb{R}) \times M_3$ and magnetic five-brane with world volume isomorphic to $(M_2 = \mathbb{R}) \times M_4$. The “branes” are intersecting on the time manifold $M_2 = \mathbb{R}$. Here, $K_s = (U^s, U^s) = 2$, $\varepsilon_s = -1$ for all $s \in S$. In our notations, the A_2 intersection rule reads: $3 \cap 6 = 1$.

The field configurations (210) and (211) also satisfies to equations of motion for $D = 11$ supergravity (in this case, $F \wedge F = 0$). This solution in a special case $H_1 = H_2 = H^2$ ($P_1 = P_2$, $Q_1^2 = Q_2^2$) was considered in [121]. The four-dimensional section of the metric (210) in this special case coincides with the Reissner–Nordström metric. In the extremal case, $\mu \rightarrow +0$, the multi-black-hole generalization was considered in [46].

It should be noted that black hole solutions corresponding to Lie algebras $\mathbf{A}_n = sl(n+1)$ were considered in [135].

Hyperbolic KM algebras: Let $(A_{ss'})$ be a Cartan matrix for an infinite-dimensional hyperbolic KM algebra \mathcal{G} . In this case, all powers in (191) are negative numbers, and hence, we have no chance to get a polynomial structure for H_s . Here, we are led to an open problem of seeking solutions to the set of “master” Equations (197)–(198). These solutions define special solutions to Toda-chain equations corresponding to the hyperbolic KM algebra \mathcal{G} .

Example 7. Black hole solutions for $A_1 \oplus A_1$, A_2 and $H_2(q, q)$ KM algebras.

Let us consider the four-dimensional model governed by the action:

$$S = \int_M d^4z \sqrt{|g|} \{R[g] - \varepsilon g^{MN} \partial_M \varphi \partial_N \varphi - \frac{1}{2} e^{2\lambda\varphi} (F^1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\lambda\varphi} (F^2)^2\}. \quad (212)$$

Here, F^1 and F^2 are two-forms, φ the scalar field, and $\varepsilon = \pm 1$.

We consider a black brane solution defined on $\mathbb{R}_* \times S^2 \times \mathbb{R}$ with two electric branes s_1 and s_2 corresponding to forms F^1 and F^2 , respectively, with the sets $I_1 = I_2 = \{2\}$. Here, \mathbb{R}_* is the subset of \mathbb{R} , $M_1 = S^2$, $g^1 = d\Omega_2^2$, the canonical metric on S^2 , $M_2 = \mathbb{R}$, $g^2 = -dt \otimes dt$ and $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2 = -1$.

The scalar products of U -vectors are (we identify $U^i = U^{s_i}$):

$$(U^1, U^1) = (U^2, U^2) = \frac{1}{2} + \varepsilon\lambda^2 \neq 0, \quad (U^1, U^2) = \frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon\lambda^2. \quad (213)$$

The matrix A from (58) is a generalized non-degenerate Cartan matrix if and only if:

$$\frac{2(U^1, U^2)}{(U^2, U^2)} = -q, \quad (214)$$

or equivalently,

$$\varepsilon\lambda^2 = \frac{2+q}{2(2-q)}, \quad (215)$$

where $q = 0, 1, 3, 4, \dots$. This takes place when:

$$\varepsilon = +1, \quad q = 0, 1, \quad (216)$$

$$\varepsilon = -1, \quad q = 3, 4, 5, \dots \quad (217)$$

and:

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{2+q}{2|2-q|}. \quad (218)$$

The first branch ($\varepsilon = +1$) corresponds to finite dimensional Lie algebras $A_1 \oplus A_1$ ($q = 0$), A_2 ($q = 1$), and the second one ($\varepsilon = -1$) corresponds to hyperbolic KM algebras $H_2(q, q)$, $q = 3, 4, \dots$. In the hyperbolic case, the scalar field φ is a phantom (ghost).

The black brane solution reads (see (193)–(195)):

$$g = (H_1 H_2)^h \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right)^{-1} dR \otimes dR + R^2 d\Omega_2^2 - (H_1 H_2)^{-2h} \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right) dt \otimes dt \right\}, \tag{219}$$

$$\exp(\varphi) = (H_1 / H_2)^{\varepsilon \lambda h}, \tag{220}$$

$$F^s = \frac{Q_s}{R^2} H_s^{-2} (H_s)^q dt \wedge dR, \tag{221}$$

$s = 1, 2$. Here, $h = (2 - q)/2$ and $\bar{s} = 2, 1$ for $s = 1, 2$, respectively.

The moduli functions $H_s > 0$ obey the Equations (see (197)):

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\mu z)}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = \frac{2Q_s^2}{q - 2} H_s^{-2} (H_s)^q, \tag{222}$$

with the boundary conditions $H_s((2\mu)^{-1} - 0) = H_{s0} \in (0, +\infty)$, $H_s(+0) = 1$, $s = 1, 2$, imposed. Here, $\mu > 0$, $z = 1/R \in (0, (2\mu)^{-1})$. For $q = 0, 1$, the solutions to Equations (222) with the boundary conditions imposed were given in [50–52]. They are polynomials of degrees one and two for $q = 0$ and $q = 1$, respectively. For $q = 3, 4, \dots$, the exact solutions to Equation (222) are not known yet.

Special solution with $Q_1^2 = Q_2^2$:

Now, we consider the special one-block solution from (202) and (201). Since $b_s = 2/(2 - q)$ and $\bar{B}_s = 2Q_s^2/(q - 2)$, it takes place when $Q_1^2 = Q_2^2 = Q^2 > 0$. The moduli functions read:

$$H_s = H^{2/(2-q)}, \quad H = 1 + Pz, \tag{223}$$

where $z = 1/R$ and $q \neq 2$. These functions obey $H_s(z) > 0$ for $z \in [0, (2\mu)^{-1}]$ if $P > -2\mu$ ($\mu > 0$). Due to this inequality and the relation $P(P + 2\mu) = Q^2$ (following from (203)), we get:

$$P = -\mu + \sqrt{\mu^2 + Q^2} > 0. \tag{224}$$

In this special case, the solution (219)–(221) has the following form:

$$g = H^2 \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right)^{-1} dR \otimes dR + R^2 d\Omega_2^2 - H^{-4} \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right) dt \otimes dt \right\}, \tag{225}$$

$$\varphi = 0, \tag{226}$$

$$F^s = \frac{Q_s}{H^2 R^2} dt \wedge dR, \tag{227}$$

$s = 1, 2$. Remarkably, this special solution does not depend on q . The metric (225) coincides with the metric of the Reissner–Nordström solution (when the Maxwell two-form is $F = \sqrt{2}Q(HR)^{-2} dt \wedge dR$).

In the extremal case $\mu \rightarrow +0$, we are led to the special case of a Majumdar–Papapetrou-type solution:

$$g = H^2 \hat{g}^0 - H^{-2} dt \otimes dt, \tag{228}$$

$$\varphi = 0, \tag{229}$$

$$F^s = v_s dH^{-1} \wedge dt, \tag{230}$$

where $g^0 = \sum_{i=1}^3 dx^i \otimes dx^i$, H is a harmonic function on $M_0 = \mathbb{R}^3$ and $v_s^2 = 1$, $s = 1, 2$. Here, $v_s = -Q_s/Q$.

Example 8. Black brane solution corresponding to the KM algebra $HA_2^{(1)} = A_2^{++}$.

Now, we consider the B_{15} -model in 15-dimensional pseudo-Euclidean space of signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ with the forms F^4, \dots, F^8 .

Here, we deal with four electric branes s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4 corresponding to the six-form F^6 . The brane sets are: $I_1 = \{1, 2, 3, 11, 12\}$, $I_2 = \{4, 5, 6, 11, 12\}$, $I_3 = \{7, 8, 9, 11, 12\}$, $I_4 = \{1, 4, 10, 11, 12\}$.

It may be verified that these sets obey the intersection rules corresponding to the hyperbolic KM algebra $HA_2^{(1)}$ with the Cartan matrix (168) (see (61) with $I_{s_i} = I_i$).

Now, we give a black brane solution for the configuration of four branes under consideration.

In what follows, the relations $\varepsilon_s = +1$ and $h_s = 1/2$, $s \in S$, are used.

The metric (193) reads [136]:

$$\begin{aligned}
 g = & (H_1 H_2 H_3 H_4)^{5/13} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right)^{-1} dR \otimes dR + R^2 d\Omega_2^2 \right. \\
 & - (H_1 H_2 H_3 H_4)^{-1} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right) dt^1 \otimes dt^1 + dt^2 \otimes dt^2 \right] \\
 & + (H_1 H_4)^{-1} dx^1 \otimes dx^1 + H_1^{-1} [dx^2 \otimes dx^2 + dx^3 \otimes dx^3] \\
 & + (H_2 H_4)^{-1} dx^4 \otimes dx^4 + H_2^{-1} [dx^5 \otimes dx^5 + dx^6 \otimes dx^6] \\
 & \quad + H_3^{-1} [dx^7 \otimes dx^7 + dx^8 \otimes dx^8 + dx^9 \otimes dx^9] \\
 & \left. + H_4^{-1} dx^{10} \otimes dx^{10} \right\}.
 \end{aligned} \tag{231}$$

Here, $t^1 = x^{11}$ and $t^2 = x^{12}$ are time-like variables. In this case, the 2×2 gravitational mass matrix (M_{ij}) [137,138] is a degenerate one.

The non-zero form field is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F^6 = & -Q_1 R^{-2} H_1^{-2} H_2 H_3 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \\
 & -Q_2 R^{-2} H_1 H_2^{-2} H_3 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^6 \\
 & -Q_3 R^{-2} H_1 H_2 H_3^{-2} H_4 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^7 \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^9 \\
 & -Q_4 R^{-2} H_3 H_4^{-2} dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^{10},
 \end{aligned} \tag{232}$$

where $Q_s \neq 0$, $s = 1, 2, 3, 4$.

The scalar fields read:

$$\varphi^\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{6\alpha} \ln(H_1 H_2 H_3 H_4), \tag{233}$$

$\alpha = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Here, $H_s > 0$ obey the equations:

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\mu z)}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = 2Q_s^2 \prod_{s'=1}^4 H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \tag{234}$$

with the boundary conditions $H_s((2\mu)^{-1} - 0) = H_{s0} \in (0, +\infty)$ and $H_s(+0) = 1$, $s = 1, \dots, 4$. Here, $\mu > 0$, $z = R^{-1} \in (0, (2\mu)^{-1})$ and $(A_{ss'})$ is the Cartan matrix (168) for the KM algebra $HA_2^{(1)}$.

Special one-block solution: This solution is valid when a special set of charges is considered:

$$Q_s^2 = Q^2 |b_s|, \tag{235}$$

where $Q \neq 0$ and:

$$b_s = 2 \sum_{s'=1}^4 A^{ss'} = -12, -12, -14, -6, \quad (236)$$

for $s = 1, 2, 3, 4$, respectively. In this case, the moduli functions read:

$$H_s = H^{b_s}, \quad H = 1 + P/R, \quad (237)$$

where $P(P + 2\mu) = 2Q^2$. These functions obey $H > 0$ for $R \in [2\mu, +\infty)$ if $P > -2\mu$ ($\mu > 0$). Due to this inequality and the relation $P(P + 2\mu) = Q^2$, we get:

$$P = -\mu + \sqrt{\mu^2 + 2Q^2} > 0. \quad (238)$$

The Hawking temperature in this case is [54] $T_H = (1 + P/2\mu)^{22}/(8\pi\mu)$. It diverges as $\mu \rightarrow +0$. This is in agreement with the fact that the metric (231) has a singularity at $R = +0$ if $\mu = +0$.

Example 9. Black brane solution corresponding to the Lorentzian KM algebra P_{10} .

Now, we consider another solution for the B_{15} -model in 15-dimensional pseudo-Euclidean space of signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ with the non-zero six-form F^6 .

Here, we deal with ten electric branes s_1, \dots, s_{10} corresponding to the four-form F^4 . The brane sets are: $I_1 = \{1, 4, 7, 11, 12\}$, $I_2 = \{8, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$, $I_3 = \{2, 5, 7, 11, 12\}$, $I_4 = \{4, 6, 10, 11, 12\}$, $I_5 = \{2, 3, 9, 11, 12\}$, $I_6 = \{1, 2, 8, 11, 12\}$, $I_7 = \{1, 3, 10, 11, 12\}$, $I_8 = \{4, 5, 8, 11, 12\}$, $I_9 = \{3, 6, 7, 11, 12\}$, $I_{10} = \{5, 6, 9, 11, 12\}$.

These sets obey the intersection rules corresponding to the Lorentzian KM algebra P_{10} (Petersen algebra) with the Cartan matrix (179).

Let us present a black brane solution for the configuration of 10 electric branes under consideration. The metric (193) reads [136]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s=1}^{10} H_s \right)^{5/13} \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right)^{-1} dR \otimes dR + R^2 d\Omega_2^2 \right. \quad (239)$$

$$- \left(\prod_{s=1}^{10} H_s \right)^{-1} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2\mu}{R} \right) dt^1 \otimes dt^1 + dt^2 \otimes dt^2 \right]$$

$$+ (H_1 H_6 H_7)^{-1} dx^1 \otimes dx^1$$

$$+ (H_3 H_5 H_6)^{-1} dx^2 \otimes dx^2 + (H_5 H_7 H_9)^{-1} dx^3 \otimes dx^3$$

$$+ (H_1 H_4 H_8)^{-1} dx^4 \otimes dx^4 + (H_3 H_8 H_{10})^{-1} dx^5 \otimes dx^5$$

$$+ (H_4 H_9 H_{10})^{-1} dx^6 \otimes dx^6 + (H_1 H_3 H_9)^{-1} dx^7 \otimes dx^7$$

$$+ (H_2 H_6 H_8)^{-1} dx^8 \otimes dx^8 + (H_2 H_5 H_{10})^{-1} dx^9 \otimes dx^9$$

$$\left. + (H_2 H_4 H_7)^{-1} dx^{10} \otimes dx^{10} \right\}.$$

The form field is:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F^6 = & -Q_1 R^{-2} H_1^{-2} H_2 H_5 H_{10} dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^7 \\
 & -Q_2 R^{-2} H_1 H_2^{-2} H_3 H_9 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^8 \wedge dx^9 \wedge dx^{10} \\
 & -Q_3 R^{-2} H_2 H_3^{-2} H_4 H_7 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^7 \\
 & -Q_4 R^{-2} H_3 H_4^{-2} H_5 H_6 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^{10} \\
 & -Q_5 R^{-2} H_1 H_4 H_5^{-2} H_8 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^9 \\
 & -Q_6 R^{-2} H_4 H_6^{-2} H_9 H_{10} dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^2 \wedge dx^8 \\
 & -Q_7 R^{-2} H_3 H_7^{-2} H_8 H_{10} dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^1 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^{10} \\
 & -Q_8 R^{-2} H_5 H_7 H_8^{-2} H_9 dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^4 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^8 \\
 & -Q_9 R^{-2} H_2 H_6 H_8 H_9^{-2} dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^3 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^7 \\
 & -Q_{10} R^{-2} H_1 H_6 H_7 H_{10}^{-2} dR \wedge dt^1 \wedge dt^2 \wedge dx^5 \wedge dx^6 \wedge dx^9,
 \end{aligned} \tag{240}$$

where $Q_s \neq 0$, $s = 1, \dots, 10$.

The scalar fields read:

$$\varphi^\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \lambda_{6\alpha} \ln \left(\prod_{s=1}^{10} H_s \right), \tag{241}$$

$\alpha = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Here, $H_s > 0$ obey the equations:

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{(1-2\mu z)}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = 2Q_s^2 \prod_{s'=1}^{10} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \tag{242}$$

with the boundary conditions $H_s((2\mu)^{-1} - 0) = H_{s0} \in (0, +\infty)$, and $H_s(+0) = 1$, $s = 1, \dots, 10$. Here, $\mu > 0$, $z = R^{-1} \in (0, (2\mu)^{-1})$, and $(A_{ss'})$ is the Cartan matrix (179) for the KM algebra P_{10} .

Special one-block solution. Now, we consider a special one-block solution. This solution is valid if a special set of charges is considered: $Q_s^2 = 2Q^2$ ($Q \neq 0$) in agreement with (235) and:

$$b_s = 2 \sum_{s'=1}^{10} A^{ss'} = -2, \tag{243}$$

for $s = 1, \dots, 10$. In this case, the functions H_s are:

$$H_s = H^{-2}, \quad H = 1 + P/R, \tag{244}$$

where $P(P + 2\mu) = 2Q^2$. As in the previous case, we get a well-defined solution for $P = -\mu + \sqrt{\mu^2 + 2Q^2} > 0$ and $\mu > 0$.

The Hawking temperature in this case has the following form: $T_H = (1 + P/2\mu)^{10} / (8\pi\mu)$. It is smaller than that in the previous example, but it also diverges as $\mu \rightarrow +0$. It is in agreement with the singularity of the metric (239) at $R = +0$ for $\mu = +0$.

6. Fluxbrane Solutions

6.1. Preliminary Notes

In past decades, there were many papers devoted to multidimensional generalizations of the well-known Melvin solution [139]; for exact solutions and their applications, see [67,126,128,133,140–165] and the references therein.

We remind that the original Melvin solution describes the gravitational field of a magnetic flux tube. In the works of Gibbons and Wiltshire [133] and Gibbons and Maeda [128], the Melvin solution was generalized to arbitrary dimensions (in [128] with the inclusion of dilaton), and hence, the simplest

fluxbranes appeared (the term fluxbrane was suggested in [145]; the Melvin solution is currently denoted as $F1$).

In papers [142–145], devoted to the Kaluza–Klein–Melvin solution (e.g., non-perturbative instability and pair production of magnetically charged black holes), it was shown that $F1$ -fluxbrane supported by the potential one-form has a nice interpretation as a modding of flat space in one dimension higher. This “modding” technique is widely used in the construction of new solutions in supergravitational models and also for various physical applications in string and M -theory: construction of exact string backgrounds [141], duality between $0A$ and IIA string theories [147], the dielectric effect [150,151,153], construction of supersymmetric configurations [155,156], etc.

The “modding” technique may be also used for Fp -fluxbranes supported by forms of higher ranks (constructed by the use of one-forms). Another approach suggested in [67,146], which works for Fp -fluxbranes, is based on generating techniques for certain duality groups. An important result here is a construction by Chen, Gal’sov and Sharakin [146] of intersecting $F6$ and $F3$ fluxbranes corresponding to M -branes in $D = 11$ supergravity.

The third and the most direct method is based on solving of Einstein equations [148,149,154]. Here, we overview this approach using the p -brane solutions from [49] (for a review of p -brane solutions, see [7,54]). We remind that in [49], a family of p -brane “cosmological-type” solutions with nearly arbitrary (up to some restrictions) intersection rules were obtained (see Section 2). These solutions are defined up to solutions to Toda-type equations and contain as a special case a subclass of solutions with cylindrical symmetry. Here, we single out a subclass of generalized fluxbrane configurations related to Toda-type equations with certain asymptotical conditions imposed (Section 3). These fluxbrane solutions are governed by functions $H_s(z) > 0$ defined on the interval $(0, z_0)$ and obeying a set of second order non-linear differential equations:

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = \hat{B}_s \prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \quad (245)$$

with the following boundary conditions imposed: $H_s(+0) = 1$, $s \in S$ (S is a non-empty set). In (245), all $\hat{B}_s \neq 0$ are constants, and $(A_{ss'})$ is a “quasi-Cartan” matrix ($A_{ss} = 2$) coinciding with the Cartan one when intersections are related to Lie algebras. In most interesting examples, $z_0 = +\infty$, and all $\hat{B}_s > 0$.

We remind that different equations occur for black brane solutions from [50–52] (see Section 5):

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{(1 - 2\mu z)}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = \bar{B}_s \prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \quad (246)$$

where $\mu > 0$ is the extremality parameter, $z \in (0, (2\mu)^{-1})$ and all $\bar{B}_s \neq 0$, (in most interesting cases, $\bar{B}_s < 0$). For black brane solutions, the finite limits (on a horizon) $H_s((2\mu)^{-1} - 0) = H_{s0} > 0$ exist.

We note that fluxbrane “master equations” (245) may be obtained from the black brane ones (246) in the limit $\mu \rightarrow \infty$. In [166], it was shown that black brane moduli functions may be obtained from fluxbrane ones at least for small enough charge densities. For different aspects of p -brane/fluxbrane correspondence, see [152,158].

6.2. The Choice of Parameters

In what follows, we put:

$$w = 1, \quad d_1 = 1, \quad (247)$$

i.e., the manifold M_1 is one-dimensional one and:

$$1 \in I_s, \quad \forall s \in S, \quad (248)$$

i.e., all branes contain the M_1 -submanifold. We note that the restriction (R2) (32) is satisfied automatically due to (248).

Here, we restrict ourselves to solutions with linear asymptotics at infinity:

$$q^s = -\beta^s u + \bar{\beta}^s + o(1), \tag{249}$$

$u \rightarrow +\infty$, where $\beta^s, \bar{\beta}^s$ are constants, $s \in S$. This relation gives us an asymptotical solution to Toda type Equation (107) if:

$$\sum_{s' \in S} A_{ss'} \beta^{s'} > 0, \tag{250}$$

for all $s \in S$. In this case, the energy (112) reads:

$$E_T = \frac{1}{4} \sum_{s, s' \in S} h_s A_{ss'} \beta^s \beta^{s'}. \tag{251}$$

We put:

$$\bar{c}^A = 0, \quad \bar{\beta}^s = 0. \tag{252}$$

$A = (i, \alpha)$, $s \in S$ (these relations guarantee the asymptotical flatness for $u \rightarrow +\infty$ of the two-dimensional section of the metric for $M_1 = S^1$ and $g^1 = d\phi \otimes d\phi$).

We also put:

$$c^A = -\delta_1^A + \sum_{s \in S} h_s \beta^s U^{sA}, \tag{253}$$

$$\beta^s = 2 \sum_{s' \in S} A^{ss'}, \tag{254}$$

where $s \in S$, $A = (i, \alpha)$, and the matrix $(A^{ss'})$ is inverse to the matrix $(A_{ss'}) = (2(U^s, U^{s'}) / (U^s, U^s))$. It may be verified that the constraints (109) and (132) are satisfied identically, due to the conditions (247) and (248).

Relations (253) and (254) look similar to analogous relations for black branes [51,52,54]; see Equations (190) and (191), which appear from the horizon condition.

6.3. The Main Solution

We introduce a new radial variable:

$$\exp(-u) = \rho \tag{255}$$

and denote:

$$H_s = f_s e^{-\beta^s u} = e^{-q^s - \beta^s u}, \tag{256}$$

$s \in S$. Then, the solutions (10)–(12) may be written as follows [159]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{2h_s d(I_s) / (D-2)} \right) \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{-2h_s} \right) \rho^2 \hat{g}^1 + \sum_{i=2}^n \left(\prod_{s \in S} H_s^{-2h_s \delta_{iI_s}} \right) \hat{g}^i \right\}, \tag{257}$$

$$\exp(\varphi^\alpha) = \prod_{s \in S} H_s^{h_s \chi_s \lambda_{\alpha s}^\alpha}, \tag{258}$$

$$F^a = \sum_{s \in S} \delta_{a_s}^\alpha \mathcal{F}^s, \tag{259}$$

where:

$$\mathcal{F}^s = -Q_s \left(\prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}} \right) \rho d\rho \wedge \tau(I_s), \quad (260)$$

$s \in S_e$,

$$\mathcal{F}^s = Q_s \tau(\bar{I}_s), \quad (261)$$

$s \in S_m$.

Here, $Q_s \neq 0$, $h_s = K_s^{-1}$; parameters $K_s \neq 0$ and the non-degenerate matrix $(A_{ss'})$ are defined by the relations:

$$(A_{ss'}) = (2B_{ss'} / B_{s's'}), \quad (262)$$

where:

$$B_{ss'} \equiv d(I_s \cap I_{s'}) + \frac{d(I_s)d(I_{s'})}{2-D} + \chi_s \chi_{s'} \lambda_{\alpha a_s} \lambda_{\beta a_{s'}} h^{\alpha\beta}, \quad (263)$$

$s, s' \in S$, with $(h^{\alpha\beta}) = (h_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}$.

Here, we assume that:

$$(i) \quad B_{ss} \neq 0, \quad (264)$$

for all $s \in S$, and:

$$(ii) \quad \det(B_{ss'}) \neq 0, \quad (265)$$

i.e., the matrix $(B_{ss'})$ is a non-degenerate one.

Functions $H_s > 0$ obey the equations:

$$\frac{d}{\rho d\rho} \left(\frac{\rho}{H_s} \frac{dH_s}{d\rho} \right) = B_s \prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \quad (266)$$

$s \in S$, where $B_s \neq 0$ are defined in (108). These equations follow from Toda-type Equation (107) and the definitions (255) and (256).

It follows from (249), (252) and (256) that there exist finite limits:

$$H_s \rightarrow 1, \quad (267)$$

$s \in S$, for $\rho \rightarrow 0$.

For the cylindrically-symmetric case:

$$M_1 = S^1, \quad g^1 = d\phi \otimes d\phi, \quad (268)$$

$0 < \phi < 2\pi$, we get a family of composite fluxbrane solutions. They are defined up to solutions to radial Equation (266) with the boundary conditions (267) imposed. We note that the conic singularity for $\rho = +0$ is absent due to (267), and the metric is smooth if all moduli functions are positive.

In the next subsections, we consider several exact solutions to Equations (266) and (267).

Another possibility:

$$M_1 = \mathbb{R}, \quad g^1 = -dt \otimes dt, \quad (269)$$

$-\infty < t < +\infty$ (t is a time variable), will lead us to the generalized Milne-type solution.

6.4. Fluxbrane Intersection Rules

The fluxbrane submanifold (world volume) is isomorphic to $M(\bar{I}_s)$ and has the following dimension:

$$d(\bar{I}_s) = D - 1 - d(I_s), \quad (270)$$

$s \in S$; see (20)–(23). The fluxbrane intersection rules read:

$$d(\bar{I}_s \cap \bar{I}_{s'}) = D - 1 - d(I_s) - d(I_{s'}) + d(I_s \cap I_{s'}), \tag{271}$$

$s \neq s'$, with p -brane intersections defined in (262). This relation follows from the identity:

$$\bar{I}_s \cap \bar{I}_{s'} = I_0 \setminus (I_s \cup I_{s'}), \tag{272}$$

see (56).

We note that here we use p -brane notations for the description of flux p -branes or Fp -branes. An electric (magnetic) p -brane corresponds to a magnetic (electric) $F(D - 3 - p)$ fluxbrane.

6.5. Polynomial Structure of H_s for Finite-Dimensional Semi-Simple Lie Algebras

Now, we deal with solutions to second order non-linear differential Equation (266) that may be rewritten as follows:

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = \frac{1}{4} B_s \prod_{s' \in S} H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \tag{273}$$

where $H_s(z) > 0$, $s \in S$, $z = \rho^2$. Equation (267) reads:

$$H_s(z = +0) = 1, \tag{274}$$

$s \in S$.

In general, one may try to seek solutions of (273) in a class of functions analytical in some disc $|z| < L$:

$$H_s(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P_s^{(k)} z^k, \tag{275}$$

where $P_s^{(k)}$ are constants, $s \in S$. Substitution of (275) into (273) gives us an infinite chain of relations on parameters $P_s^{(k)}$ and B_s . The first relation in this chain:

$$P_s \equiv P_s^{(1)} = \frac{1}{4} B_s, \tag{276}$$

$s \in S$, corresponds to the z^0 -term in the decomposition of (273). For analytical function $H_s(z)$ (275) ($z = \rho^2$), the metric (257) is regular at $\rho = 0$.

Orthogonal case: Meanwhile, there exist solutions to Equations (273)–(274) of the polynomial type. The simplest example occurs in the orthogonal case, when:

$$(U^s, U^{s'}) = B_{ss'} = 0, \tag{277}$$

for $s \neq s'$, $s, s' \in S$. In this case, $(A_{ss'}) = \text{diag}(2, \dots, 2)$ is a Cartan matrix for a semisimple Lie algebra $A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_1$ and:

$$H_s(z) = 1 + P_s z, \tag{278}$$

with $P_s \neq 0$ satisfying (276) (for the A_1 -case, see [154]).

Block-orthogonal case: The solution (278) may be generalized to so-called “block-orthogonal” (BO) case:

$$S = S_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup S_k, \tag{279}$$

$S_i \neq \emptyset$, i.e., the set S is a union of k non-intersecting (non-empty) subsets S_1, \dots, S_k , and:

$$(U^s, U^{s'}) = 0 \tag{280}$$

for all $s \in S_i, s' \in S_j, i \neq j; i, j = 1, \dots, k$. For “block-orthogonal” black branes, see [108,121]. In this case, (278) is modified as follows:

$$H_s(z) = (1 + \bar{P}_s z)^{\beta^s}, \tag{281}$$

where β^s are defined in (254) and parameters \bar{P}_s are coinciding inside blocks, i.e., $\bar{P}_s = \bar{P}_{s'}$ for $s, s' \in S_i, i = 1, \dots, k$, and satisfy the following relations:

$$\bar{P}_s = B_s / (4\beta^s), \tag{282}$$

for $\beta^s \neq 0, s \in S$. In this case, H_s are analytical in $|z| < L$, where $L = \min(|\bar{P}_s|^{-1}, s \in S)$.

Let $(A_{ss'})$ be a Cartan matrix for a finite-dimensional semisimple Lie algebra \mathcal{G} . In this case, all powers in (254) are natural numbers:

$$\beta^s = 2 \sum_{s' \in S} A^{ss'} = n_s \in \mathbb{N}, \tag{283}$$

and hence, all functions H_s are polynomials, $s \in S$. Integers n_s coincide with the components of the twice dual Weyl vector in the basis of simple co-roots [11], which appeared earlier in Section 6.

Conjecture 2. Let $(A_{ss'})$ be a Cartan matrix for a semisimple finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathcal{G} . Then, the solution to Equations (273) and (274) (if exists) is a polynomial:

$$H_s(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n_s} P_s^{(k)} z^k, \tag{284}$$

where $P_s^{(k)}$ are constants, $k = 1, \dots, n_s$, and integers n_s are defined in (283) and $P_s^{(n_s)} \neq 0, s \in S$.

This conjecture may be verified for Lie algebras A_m, C_{m+1} repeating all arguments from [51,52] for the black brane case with the replacement of $F(z) = 1 - 2\mu z$ by $F(z) = z$.

6.6. Solutions for Lie Algebra A_2

Let us consider the Lie algebra $A_2 = sl(3)$ with the Cartan matrix (205).

According to Conjecture 2, we seek the solutions to Equations (273)–(274) in the following form ($n_1 = n_2 = 2$):

$$H_s = 1 + P_s z + P_s^{(2)} z^2, \tag{285}$$

where P_s and $P_s^{(2)} \neq 0$ are constants, $s = 1, 2$.

The substitution of (285) into Equation (273) and decomposition in powers of z lead us to relations (276) and:

$$P_s^{(2)} = \frac{1}{4} P_1 P_2. \tag{286}$$

Thus, in the A_2 -case, the solution is described by relations (257)–(261) with $S = \{s_1, s_2\}$, p -brane intersection rules (262) or, equivalently,

$$d(I_{s_1} \cap I_{s_2}) = \frac{d(I_{s_1})d(I_{s_2})}{D-2} - \chi_{s_1} \chi_{s_2} \lambda_{a_{s_1}} \cdot \lambda_{a_{s_2}} - \frac{1}{2} K, \tag{287}$$

$$d(I_{s_i}) - \frac{(d(I_{s_i}))^2}{D-2} + \lambda_{a_{s_i}} \cdot \lambda_{a_{s_i}} = K, \tag{288}$$

where $K = K_{s_i} \neq 0$, and functions $H_{s_i} = H_i$ are defined by Relations (276), (285) and (286) with $z = \rho^2, i = 1, 2$.

6.7. Examples of Fluxbrane Solutions

Here, we present certain examples of fluxbrane solutions with $M_1 = S^1$ and $g^1 = d\phi \otimes d\phi$. In all examples below, the total metric g has the signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$, and all (p -brane) signature parameters are positive: $\varepsilon_s = \varepsilon(I_s) = +1$ (here, all $\theta_a = 1$). In what follows, $0 < \rho < +\infty$. In all examples, the metrics are regular at $\rho = 0$.

6.7.1. Solutions for Algebra A_1

We start with single fluxbrane solutions ($S = \{s\}$).

Melvin solution ($F1$ fluxbrane): Let $D = 4$, $n = 3$, $M_2 = \mathbb{R}$ with $g^2 = -dt \otimes dt$ and $M_3 = \mathbb{R}$ with $g^3 = d\eta \otimes d\eta$, and $I_s = \{1\}$. The solution reads [139]:

$$g = H^2 \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H^{-4} \rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi - dt \otimes dt + d\eta \otimes d\eta \right\}. \quad (289)$$

$$F = -QH^{-2} \rho d\rho \wedge d\phi, \quad (290)$$

where $H = 1 + \frac{1}{8} Q^2 \rho^2$. Here, $-Q$ is proportional to magnetic field in the core.

F6 fluxbrane (corresponding to **M2**-brane): Consider $D = 11$ supergravity with the metric g and four-form F in the bosonic sector [2]. Let $n = 3$, M_3 be a seven-dimensional (Ricci-flat) manifold with the metric $g^3 = g_{\mu\nu}^3 dx^\mu \otimes dx^\nu$ of signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ and M_2 be a two-dimensional (flat) manifold of signature $(+, +)$ with the metric $g^2 = g_{mn}^2 dy^m \otimes dy^n$ and $I_s = \{1, 2\}$. The solution reads:

$$g = H^{1/3} \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H^{-1} (\rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi + \hat{g}^2) + \hat{g}^3 \right\}, \quad (291)$$

$$F = -QH^{-2} \rho d\rho \wedge d\phi \wedge \hat{\tau}_2, \quad (292)$$

where $H = 1 + \frac{1}{2} Q^2 \rho^2$. For flat g^3 , this solution was obtained earlier in [146].

F3 fluxbrane (corresponding to **M5**-brane): Now, we consider the solution dual to **F6**. Let $n = 3$, M_3 be the four-dimensional (Ricci-flat) manifold with the metric $g^3 = g_{\mu\nu}^3 dx^\mu \otimes dx^\nu$ of signature $(-, +, +, +)$, and M_2 be the five-dimensional (Ricci-flat) manifold of signature $(+, \dots, +)$ with the metric $g^2 = g_{mn}^2 dy^m \otimes dy^n$ and $I_s = \{1, 2\}$. The solution reads:

$$g = H^{2/3} \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H^{-1} (\rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi + \hat{g}^2) + \hat{g}^3 \right\}, \quad (293)$$

$$F = Q\hat{\tau}_3, \quad (294)$$

where $H = 1 + \frac{1}{2} Q^2 \rho^2$. For flat g^2 and g^3 , see [146].

F7, F6, F5 and **F1, F2, F3** fluxbranes in **IIA** supergravity: The bosonic part of action for $D = 10$ **IIA** supergravity reads:

$$S = \int d^{10}z \sqrt{|g|} \left\{ R[g] - (\partial\varphi)^2 - \sum_{a=2}^4 e^{2\lambda_a \varphi} (F^a)^2 \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \int F^4 \wedge F^4 \wedge A^2, \quad (295)$$

where $F^a = dA^{a-1} + \delta_4^a A^1 \wedge F^3$ is an a -form, $a = 2, 3, 4$, and:

$$\lambda_2 = 3\lambda_4, \quad \lambda_3 = -2\lambda_4, \quad \lambda_4^2 = 1/8. \quad (296)$$

The dimensions of p -brane world volumes are:

$$d = d(a, \chi) = \begin{cases} 1, 2, 3 & \text{in electric case, } \chi = +1, \\ 7, 6, 5 & \text{in magnetic case, } \chi = -1, \end{cases} \quad (297)$$

for $a = 2, 3, 4$, respectively.

The fluxbrane solutions read:

$$g = H^{d/8} \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H^{-1} \rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi + H^{-1} \hat{g}^2 + \hat{g}^3 \right\}, \tag{298}$$

$$\exp(2\varphi) = H^{\chi \lambda_a}, \tag{299}$$

and:

$$F^a = -QH^{-2} \rho d\rho \wedge \hat{\tau}_2, \quad \text{for } \chi = +1, \tag{300}$$

or

$$F^a = Q\hat{\tau}_3, \quad \text{for } \chi = -1, \tag{301}$$

with $H = 1 + \frac{1}{2}Q^2\rho^2$, $a = 2, 3, 4$.

For $\chi = +1$, we get a $F(9 - a)$ fluxbrane with $d_2 = a - 2$, $d_3 = 10 - a$, and for $\chi = -1$, we obtain a (dual) $F(a - 1)$ fluxbrane with $d_2 = 8 - a$, $d_3 = a$, ($a = 2, 3, 4$) (here, the presence of Chern–Simons terms does not modify the solutions from Section 6.3).

6.7.2. Solution for Algebra $A_1 \oplus A_1$

F6 \cap F3 fluxbranes. We put $n = 5$, $d_2 = 1$, $g^2 = dy^2 \otimes dy^2$, $d_3 = 1$, $g^3 = dy^3 \otimes dy^3$, $d_4 = 4$; g^4 has the Euclidean signature, $d_5 = 3$; g^5 has the signature $(-, +, +)$; $I_{s_e} = \{1, 2, 3\}$ and $I_{s_m} = \{1, 2, 4\}$. The solution has the following form:

$$g = H_e^{1/3} H_m^{2/3} \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H_e^{-1} H_m^{-1} (\rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi + \hat{g}^2) + H_e^{-1} \hat{g}^3 + H_m^{-1} \hat{g}^4 + \hat{g}^5 \right\}, \tag{302}$$

$$F = -Q_e H_e^{-2} \rho d\rho \wedge d\phi \wedge dy_2 \wedge dy_3 + Q_m dy_3 \wedge \hat{\tau}_5, \tag{303}$$

where $H_s = 1 + \frac{1}{2}Q_s^2\rho^2$, $s = e, m$. For flat g^i , see [146].

6.7.3. Solutions for Algebra A_2

F6 \cap F3 fluxbranes with A_2 -intersection: Now, we consider a new $F6 \cap F3$ fluxbrane configuration with (a non-standard) A_2 intersection rules defined on the manifold:

$$M = (0, +\infty) \times M_1 \times M_2 \times M_3 \times M_4, \tag{304}$$

where $d_2 = 2$, $d_3 = 5$, $d_4 = 2$. The solution is as follows:

$$g = H_e^{1/3} H_m^{2/3} \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H_e^{-1} H_m^{-1} \rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi + H_e^{-1} \hat{g}^2 + H_m^{-1} \hat{g}^3 + \hat{g}^4 \right\}, \tag{305}$$

$$F = -Q_e H_e^{-2} H_m \rho d\rho \wedge d\phi \wedge \hat{\tau}_2 + Q_m \hat{\tau}_2 \wedge \hat{\tau}_4, \tag{306}$$

where metrics g^2 and g^3 are (Ricci-flat) metrics of Euclidean signature, g^4 is the (flat) metric of the signature $(-, +)$ and:

$$H_s = 1 + P_s \rho^2 + \frac{1}{4} P_1 P_2 \rho^4, \tag{307}$$

where $P_s = \frac{1}{2}Q_s^2$, $s = e, m$.

Dyonic flux tube in Kaluza-Klein model: Let us consider the four-dimensional model:

$$S = \int_M d^4z \sqrt{|g|} \left\{ R[g] - g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \varphi \partial_\nu \varphi - \frac{1}{2!} \exp[2\lambda\varphi] F^2 \right\} \tag{308}$$

with scalar field φ , two-form $F = dA$ and $\lambda = -\sqrt{3/2}$. This model originates after Kaluza–Klein reduction of five-dimensional gravity. The five-dimensional metric in this case reads:

$$g^{(5)} = \Phi g_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu \otimes dx^\nu + \Phi^{-2} (dy + \mathcal{A}) \otimes (dy + \mathcal{A}), \tag{309}$$

where:

$$\mathcal{A} = \sqrt{2}A = \sqrt{2}A_\mu dx^\mu, \quad \Phi = \exp(2\varphi/\sqrt{6}). \tag{310}$$

We consider the “dyonic” flux-tube solution defined on the manifold:

$$M = (0, +\infty) \times (M_1 = S^1) \times M_2, \tag{311}$$

where $M_2 = \mathbb{R}^2$ and $g^2 = -dt \otimes dt + d\eta \otimes d\eta$. This solution reads:

$$g = (H_e H_m)^{1/2} \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho - H_e^{-1} H_m^{-1} \rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi - dt \otimes dt + d\eta \otimes d\eta \right\}, \tag{312}$$

$$\exp \varphi = H_e^{\lambda/2} H_m^{-\lambda/2}, \tag{313}$$

$$F = dA = -Q_e H_e^{-2} H_m \rho d\rho \wedge d\phi + Q_m dt \wedge d\eta, \tag{314}$$

where functions H_s are defined by Relations (307),

For the five-metric, we obtain from (309)–(313):

$$g^{(5)} = H_m \left\{ d\rho \otimes d\rho + H_e^{-1} H_m^{-1} \rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi - dt \otimes dt + d\eta \otimes d\eta \right\} + H_e H_m^{-1} (dy + \mathcal{A}) \otimes (dy + \mathcal{A}), \tag{315}$$

$dA = \sqrt{2}F$. For $Q_m \rightarrow 0$, we get the solution from [128], and for $Q_e \rightarrow 0$, we are led to its dual version (see [146]).

6.8. Generalized Melvin Solution with Several Two-Forms

Now, we consider a generalization of the Melvin solution, which was presented earlier in [162]. It appears in the model that contains the metric, n Abelian two-forms and $l \geq n$ scalar fields. The action reads:

$$S = \int d^D x \sqrt{|g|} \left\{ R[g] - h_{\alpha\beta} g^{MN} \partial_M \varphi^\alpha \partial_N \varphi^\beta - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{s=1}^n \exp[2\lambda_s(\varphi)] (F^s)^2 \right\}, \tag{316}$$

where $g = g_{MN}(x) dx^M \otimes dx^N$ is a metric, φ^α are scalar fields, $\alpha = 1, \dots, l$; $(h_{\alpha\beta})$ is symmetric non-degenerate $l \times l$ matrix, $F^s = dA^s = \frac{1}{2} F_{MN}^s dz^M \wedge dz^N$ are two-forms and λ_s are linear functions: $\lambda_s(\varphi) = \lambda_{s\alpha} \varphi^\alpha$, $s = 1, \dots, n$.

This solution is governed by a certain non-degenerate (quasi-Cartan) matrix $(A_{ss'})$, $s, s' = 1, \dots, n$. It is a special case of the so-called generalized fluxbrane solutions from [159]; see Relations (257)–(259).

Here, we assume that $(A_{ss'})$ is a Cartan matrix for some simple finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathcal{G} of rank n ($A_{ss} = 2$ for all s). According to Conjecture 2 [159], the solutions to master Equation (245) with the boundary conditions imposed ($H_s(+0) = 1$) are polynomials:

$$H_s(z) = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n_s} P_s^{(k)} z^k, \tag{317}$$

where $P_s^{(k)}$ are constants. Here, $P_s^{(n_s)} \neq 0$ and:

$$n_s = 2 \sum_{s'=1}^n A^{ss'}, \tag{318}$$

where we denote $(A^{ss'}) = (A_{ss'})^{-1}$. Integers n_s are components of a twice dual Weyl vector in the basis of simple (co-)roots [11].

We consider a family of exact solutions to field equations corresponding to the action (316) and depending on one variable ρ . The solutions are defined on the manifold:

$$M = (0, +\infty) \times M_1 \times M_2, \tag{319}$$

where M_1 is a one-dimensional manifold (say S^1 or \mathbb{R}) and M_2 is a (D-2)-dimensional Ricci-flat manifold. The solution reads [162]:

$$g = \left(\prod_{s=1}^n H_s^{2h_s/(D-2)} \right) \left\{ w d\rho \otimes d\rho + \left(\prod_{s=1}^n H_s^{-2h_s} \right) \rho^2 d\phi \otimes d\phi + \hat{g}^2 \right\}, \tag{320}$$

$$\exp(\varphi^\alpha) = \prod_{s=1}^n H_s^{h_s \lambda_s^\alpha}, \tag{321}$$

$$F^s = q_s \left(\prod_{s'=1}^n H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}} \right) \rho d\rho \wedge d\phi, \tag{322}$$

$s = 1, \dots, n$; $\alpha = 1, \dots, l$, where $w = \pm 1$, $g^1 = d\phi \otimes d\phi$ is a metric on M_1 and g^2 is a Ricci-flat metric on M_2 . Here, $q_s \neq 0$ are integration constants, $q_s = -Q_s$ in the notations of [162], $s = 1, \dots, n$.

The functions $H_s(z) > 0$, $z = \rho^2$, obey the master equations:

$$\frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = P_s \prod_{s'=1}^n H_{s'}^{-A_{ss'}}, \tag{323}$$

with the following boundary conditions:

$$H_s(+0) = 1, \tag{324}$$

where:

$$P_s = \frac{1}{4} K_s q_s^2, \tag{325}$$

$s = 1, \dots, n$.

The parameters h_s satisfy the relations:

$$h_s = K_s^{-1}, \quad K_s = B_{ss} > 0, \tag{326}$$

where:

$$B_{ss'} \equiv 1 + \frac{1}{2-D} + \lambda_{s\alpha} \lambda_{s'\beta} h^{\alpha\beta}, \tag{327}$$

$s, s' = 1, \dots, n$, with $(h^{\alpha\beta}) = (h_{\alpha\beta})^{-1}$. In the relations above, we denote $\lambda_s^\alpha = h^{\alpha\beta} \lambda_{s\beta}$ and:

$$(A_{ss'}) = (2B_{ss'} / B_{s's'}). \tag{328}$$

It may be shown that if the matrix $(h_{\alpha\beta})$ has a Euclidean signature, $l \geq n$, and $(A_{ss'})$ is a Cartan matrix for a simple Lie algebra \mathcal{G} of rank n , there exists a set of co-vectors $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n$ obeying (328). Thus, the solution is valid at least when $l \geq n$, and the matrix $(h_{\alpha\beta})$ is positive-definite.

The solution under consideration is a special case of the fluxbrane (for $w = +1$, $M_1 = S^1$) and S-brane ($w = -1$) solutions from [159,161], respectively.

If $w = +1$ and the (Ricci-flat) metric g_2 has a pseudo-Euclidean signature, we get a multidimensional generalization of Melvin’s solution [139].

In our notations, Melvin’s solution (without the scalar field) corresponds to $D = 4$, $n = 1$, $l = 0$, $M_1 = S^1$ ($0 < \phi < 2\pi$), $M_2 = \mathbb{R}^2$, $g_2 = -dt \otimes dt + dx \otimes dx$ and $\mathcal{G} = A_1$.

For $w = -1$ and g_2 of the Euclidean signature, we obtain a cosmological solution with a horizon (as $\rho = +0$) if $M_1 = \mathbb{R}$ ($-\infty < \phi < +\infty$).

Flux integrals for simple finite-dimensional Lie algebras: Here, we deal with the solution that corresponds to a simple finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathcal{G} , i.e., the matrix $A = (A_{ss'})$ coincides with the Cartan matrix of this Lie algebra. We put also $n = l$, $w = +1$ and $M_1 = S^1$, $h_{\alpha\beta} = \delta_{\alpha\beta}$ and denote $(\lambda_{sa}) = (\lambda_s^a) = \vec{\lambda}_s$, $s = 1, \dots, n$.

Due to (326)–(328), we get:

$$K_s = \frac{D - 3}{D - 2} + \vec{\lambda}_s^2, \tag{329}$$

$h_s = K_s^{-1}$, and

$$\vec{\lambda}_s \vec{\lambda}_l = \frac{1}{2} K_l A_{sl} - \frac{D - 3}{D - 2}, \tag{330}$$

$s, l = 1, \dots, n$. ((329) is a special case of (330)).

Now, let us consider the oriented two-dimensional manifold $M_* = (0, +\infty) \times S^1$. The flux integrals:

$$\Phi^s = \int_{M_*} F^s = 2\pi \int_0^{+\infty} d\rho \rho \mathcal{B}^s, \tag{331}$$

where:

$$\mathcal{B}^s = q_s \prod_{l=1}^n H_l^{-A_{sl}}, \tag{332}$$

are convergent for all s , if the conjecture for the Lie algebra \mathcal{G} (on polynomial structure of moduli functions H_s) is obeyed for the Lie algebra \mathcal{G} under consideration.

Indeed, due to polynomial assumption (317), we have:

$$H_s \sim C_s \rho^{2n_s}, \quad C_s = P_s^{(n_s)}, \tag{333}$$

as $\rho \rightarrow +\infty$; $s = 1, \dots, n$. From (332) and (333) and the equality $\sum_1^n A_{sl} n_l = 2$, following from (323), we get:

$$\mathcal{B}^s \sim q_s C_s \rho^{-4}, \quad C^s = \prod_{l=1}^n C_l^{-A_{sl}}, \tag{334}$$

and hence, the integral (331) is convergent for any $s = 1, \dots, n$.

By using master Equation (323), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} d\rho \rho \mathcal{B}^s &= q_s P_s^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} dz \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} q_s P_s^{-1} \lim_{z \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{z}{H_s} \frac{d}{dz} H_s \right) = \frac{1}{2} n_s q_s P_s^{-1}, \end{aligned} \tag{335}$$

which implies (see (325)) [165]:

$$\Phi^s = 4\pi n_s q_s^{-1} h_s, \tag{336}$$

$s = 1, \dots, n$.

Thus, any flux Φ^s depends on one integration constant $q_s \neq 0$, while the integrand form F^s depends on all constants: q_1, \dots, q_n .

We note that for $D = 4$ and $g^2 = -dt \otimes dt + dx \otimes dx$, q_s is coinciding with the value of the x -component of the magnetic field on the axis of symmetry.

Here, we present fluxbrane polynomials corresponding to Lie algebras A_1, A_2, A_3, C_2, G_2 and related fluxes. Here, as in [166], we use other parameters p_s instead of P_s :

$$p_s = P_s/n_s, \tag{337}$$

$s = 1, \dots, n$.

A_1 -case: The simplest example occurs in the case of the Lie algebra $A_1 = sl(2)$. Here, $n_1 = 1$. We get [159]:

$$H_1 = 1 + p_1z \tag{338}$$

and:

$$\Phi^1 = 4\pi q_1^{-1}h_1, \tag{339}$$

which is also valid for Melvin’s solution with $D = 4$ and $h_1 = 2$.

A_2 -case: For the Lie algebra $A_2 = sl(3)$ with the Cartan matrix:

$$(A_{ss'}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{340}$$

we have [159,161,166] $n_1 = n_2 = 2$ and:

$$H_1 = 1 + 2p_1z + p_1p_2z^2, \tag{341}$$

$$H_2 = 1 + 2p_2z + p_1p_2z^2. \tag{342}$$

We get in this case:

$$(\Phi^1, \Phi^2) = 8\pi h(q_1^{-1}, q_2^{-1}), \tag{343}$$

where $h_1 = h_2 = h$.

A_3 -case: The polynomials for the A_3 -case read as follows [166,167]:

$$H_1 = 1 + 3p_1z + 3p_1p_2z^2 + p_1p_2p_3z^3, \tag{344}$$

$$H_2 = 1 + 4p_2z + 3(p_1p_2 + p_2p_3)z^2 + 4p_1p_2p_3z^3 + p_1p_2^2p_3z^4, \tag{345}$$

$$H_3 = 1 + 3p_3z + 3p_2p_3z^2 + p_1p_2p_3z^3. \tag{346}$$

Here, we have $(n_1, n_2, n_3) = (3, 4, 3)$ and:

$$(\Phi^1, \Phi^2, \Phi^3) = 4\pi h(3q_1^{-1}, 4q_2^{-1}, 3q_3^{-1}) \tag{347}$$

with $h_1 = h_2 = h_3 = h$.

C_2 -case: For the Lie algebra $C_2 = so(5)$ with the Cartan matrix:

$$(A_{ss'}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \tag{348}$$

we get $n_1 = 3$ and $n_2 = 4$. For C_2 -polynomials, we obtain [161,166]:

$$H_1 = 1 + 3p_1z + 3p_1p_2z^2 + p_1^2p_2z^3, \tag{349}$$

$$H_2 = 1 + 4p_2z + 6p_1p_2z^2 + 4p_1^2p_2z^3 + p_1^2p_2^2z^4. \tag{350}$$

In this case, we find:

$$(\Phi^1, \Phi^2) = 4\pi(3h_1q_1^{-1}, 4h_2q_2^{-1}) \tag{351}$$

where $h_1 = 2h_2$.

G_2 -case: For the Lie algebra G_2 with the Cartan matrix:

$$(A_{ss'}) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \quad (352)$$

we get $n_1 = 6$ and $n_2 = 10$. In this case, the fluxbrane polynomials read [161,166]:

$$H_1 = 1 + 6p_1z + 15p_1p_2z^2 + 20p_1^2p_2z^3 + 15p_1^3p_2z^4 + 6p_1^3p_2^2z^5 + p_1^4p_2^2z^6, \quad (353)$$

$$H_2 = 1 + 10p_2z + 45p_1p_2z^2 + 120p_1^2p_2z^3 + p_1^2p_2(135p_1 + 75p_2)z^4 + 252p_1^3p_2^2z^5 + p_1^3p_2^2(75p_1 + 135p_2)z^6 + 120p_1^4p_2^3z^7 + 45p_1^5p_2^3z^8 + 10p_1^6p_2^3z^9 + p_1^6p_2^4z^{10}. \quad (354)$$

We are led to relations:

$$(\Phi^1, \Phi^2) = 4\pi(6h_1q_1^{-1}, 10h_2q_2^{-1}) \quad (355)$$

where $h_1 = 3h_2$.

Fluxbrane polynomials and fluxes, corresponding to the Lie algebra E_6 , were calculated recently in [168].

Remark 8. The relation for flux integrals (336) is also valid when the matrix $(A_{ss'})$ is a Cartan matrix of a finite-dimensional semi-simple Lie algebra $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathcal{G}_k$, where $\mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_k$ are simple Lie (sub)algebras. In this case, the Cartan matrix (A_{ij}) has a block-diagonal form, i.e., $(A_{ij}) = \text{diag}((A_{i_1j_1}^{(1)}), \dots, (A_{i_kj_k}^{(k)}))$, where $(A_{i_a j_a}^{(a)})$ is the Cartan matrix of the Lie algebra \mathcal{G}_a , $a = 1, \dots, k$. The set of polynomials in this case splits in the direct union of sets of polynomials corresponding to Lie algebras $\mathcal{G}_1, \dots, \mathcal{G}_k$.

An open problem here is to study the convergence of flux integrals for non-polynomial solutions for moduli functions corresponding to non-Cartan matrices $(A_{ss'})$, e.g., for the model with two two-forms from [169], see also [170–173] and the references therein.

7. Conclusions

Here, we reviewed several families of exact solutions in multidimensional gravity with a set of scalar fields and fields of forms related to non-singular (e.g., hyperbolic) KM algebras.

The solutions describe composite electromagnetic branes defined on warped products of Ricci-flat, or sometimes Einstein, spaces of arbitrary dimensions and signatures. The metrics are block-diagonal, and all scale factors, scalar fields and fields of forms depend on the points of some manifold M_0 . The solutions include those depending on harmonic functions, S-branes and spherically-symmetric solutions (e.g., black-branes). Our approach is based on the sigma-model representation obtained in [56] under the rather general assumption of intersections of composite branes (when the stress-energy tensor has a diagonal structure).

We were dealing with rather general intersection rules [55] governed by the invertible generalized Cartan matrix corresponding to the certain generalized KM Lie algebra \mathcal{G} . For $\mathcal{G} = \mathbf{A}_1 \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbf{A}_1$ (r terms), we get the well-known standard (e.g., supersymmetry preserving) intersection rules [56,60–62].

We have also considered a class of special “block-orthogonal” solutions corresponding to semisimple KM algebras and governed by several harmonic functions. Certain examples of one-block solutions (e.g., corresponding to KM algebras $H_2(q, q)$, AE_3) were considered.

In the one-block case, a generalization of the solutions to those governed by several functions of one harmonic function H and obeying Toda-type equations was presented.

For finite-dimensional (semi-simple) Lie algebras, we are led to integrable Lagrange systems, while the Toda chains corresponding to infinite-dimensional (non-singular) KM algebras are not well studied yet. Some examples of S -brane solutions corresponding to Lorentzian KM algebras $HA_2^{(1)} = A_2^{++}$, E_{10} and P_{10} were presented.

We have also considered general classes of cosmological-type solutions (e.g., S -brane and spherically-symmetric solutions) governed by Toda-type equations, containing black brane configurations as a special case. The “master” equations for moduli functions have polynomial solutions in the finite-dimensional case (according to our conjecture [50–52]), while in the infinite-dimensional case, we have only a special family of the so-called block-orthogonal solutions corresponding to semi-simple non-singular KM algebras. Examples of four-dimensional dilatonic black hole solutions corresponding to KM algebras $A_1 \oplus A_1$, A_2 and $H_2(q, q)$ ($q > 2$) were given.

We note that the problem of integrability of Toda chain equations corresponding to (non-singular) KM algebras arises also in the context of fluxbrane solutions [159] that have also a polynomial structure of moduli functions for finite-dimensional Lie algebras (see also [162]). (For similar S -brane solutions governed by polynomial functions and their applications in connection with cosmological problems, see [161,174,175].)

Here, we were dealing only with the case of non-degenerate matrix A . It is an open problem to find general classes of solutions with branes for the degenerate case when $\det A = 0$ (e.g., corresponding to affine KM algebras). Some special solutions of such a type with the maximal set of composite electric S -branes (e.g., when A is not obviously a generalized Cartan matrix) were found in [176,177] and generalized in [178,179] for the arbitrary (anti-)self-dual parallel charge density form of dimension $2m$ defined on the Ricci-flat Riemannian sum-manifold of dimension $4m$. In these examples, the restrictions on brane intersections were replaced by more general condition on the stress-energy tensor: $T_N^M = 0$, $M \neq N$.

Here, we have also presented a short review of a family of fluxbrane solutions with general intersection rules. The metrics of solutions contain n Ricci-flat metrics. The solutions are defined up to a set of “moduli” functions H_s obeying a set of equations with the boundary conditions imposed. These solutions are new and generalize many special fluxbrane solutions considered earlier in the literature.

Here, we suggested a conjecture on polynomial structure of H_s for intersections related to semisimple Lie algebras. This conjecture is valid for Lie algebras A_m and C_{m+1} , $m \geq 1$, as may be verified with a little modification of the proof for the black brane case.

We have presented explicit formulas for $A_1 \oplus \dots \oplus A_1$ (orthogonal), block-orthogonal and A_2 solutions. These formulas are illustrated by certain examples of solutions in $D = 10, 11$ supergravities (e.g., with A_2 intersection rules) and the Kaluza–Klein dyonic A_2 flux tube.

We have also considered the generalized Melvin solution for an arbitrary simple finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathcal{G} . The solution contains metric, n Abelian two-forms and n scalar fields, where n is the rank of \mathcal{G} . It is governed by a set of n moduli functions $H_s(z)$ obeying n ordinary differential equations with certain boundary conditions imposed. As was conjectured earlier, these functions should be polynomials, the so-called fluxbrane polynomials, which depend on integration constants q_s , $s = 1, \dots, n$. In the case when the conjecture on the polynomial structure for the Lie algebra \mathcal{G} is satisfied, it is proven that two-form flux integrals Φ^s over a proper $2d$ submanifold are finite and obey relations $q_s \Phi^s = 4\pi n_s h_s$, where $h_s > 0$ are certain constants (related to dilatonic coupling vectors) and n_s are powers of the polynomials, which are components of a twice dual Weyl vector in the basis of simple (co-)roots, $s = 1, \dots, n$. Examples of polynomials and fluxes for Lie algebras A_1 , A_2 , A_3 , C_2 , G_2 are presented.

An open problem is to study the fluxes for the solutions related to infinite-dimensional Lorentzian Kac–Moody algebras, e.g., hyperbolic ones. In this case, one should deal with phantom scalar fields

in the model and non-polynomial solutions to master equations for moduli functions. The methods considered in this paper may be used in the study of the mathematical aspects of the higher dimensional version of the modified gravity model [180–182] with several scalar fields and fields of forms.

Acknowledgments: This work was supported in part by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research Grant No. 16-02-00602 and by the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation (Agreement Number 02.a03.21.0008 of 24 June 2016).

Conflicts of Interest: The founding sponsors had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results.

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