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Black lenses in string theory

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We present a new supersymmetric, asymptotically flat, black hole solution to five-dimensional $U(1)^3$ supergravity which is regular on and outside an event horizon of lens space topology $L(2,1)$. The solution has seven independent parameters and uplifts to a family of 1/8-supersymmetric D1-D5-P black brane solutions to type IIB supergravity. The decoupling limit is asymptotically $\text{AdS}_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$, with a near-horizon geometry that is a twisted product of the near-horizon geometry of the extremal Bañados-Teitelboim-Zanelli black hole and $L(2,1) \times T^4$, although it is not (locally) a product space in the bulk. We show that the decoupling limit of a special case of the black lens is related to that of a black ring by spectral flow, thereby supplying an account of its entropy. Analogous solutions of $U(1)^N$ supergravity are also presented.

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I. INTRODUCTION

A significant achievement of string theory has been to provide a microscopic accounting of the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy of supersymmetric black holes [1]. The black holes are five-dimensional versions of the extremal Reissner-Nordström solution and include rotating generalizations [2]. The black holes have an equivalent description in string theory as configurations of D-branes and their degeneracy for given macroscopic charges can be computed by exploiting supersymmetry. The decoupling limit of the corresponding black brane solutions possesses a (locally) AdS$_3$ factor. This allows one to appeal to the AdS-CFT duality to provide an alternative explanation for the entropy from the degeneracy of near-horizon microstates in the dual CFT [3].

The discovery of black rings revealed that the asymptotic charges are not sufficient to specify a black hole [4]. However, the black hole microstate arguments typically count the number of states with given charges. This did not pose a threat to the original calculations, since in contrast to the spherical black holes, supersymmetric black rings [5–7] have distinct angular momenta. In fact a microscopic accounting of the entropy of the black ring has been provided by appealing to M theory [8], although a fully satisfactory D-brane argument is lacking [4] (see [9] for partial results).

An important question is whether other families of black holes exist in this context. Recent work has revealed that the classification of asymptotically flat five-dimensional supersymmetric black holes is far from complete [10,11]. Furthermore, recent work in the corresponding D-brane CFT has also revealed a rich phase structure [12,13]. In particular, we constructed the first example of a regular asymptotically flat black hole with lens space topology $L(2,1) = S^3/Z_2$ [11]. The purpose of this note is to generalize and embed these solutions into string theory in order to clarify their microscopic description. Interestingly, we find that in a special case, the decoupling limit of the corresponding D-brane geometry is related by spectral flow to that of a black ring thus allowing one to appeal to existing microscopic accountings of the entropy [8,9]. The general case though remains open.

In Sec. II we present a black lens solution to five-dimensional $U(1)^3$ supergravity. In Sec. III we discuss its uplift to a D1-D5-P solution to IIB supergravity and the decoupling limit. In the Appendix we provide a derivation and a detailed regularity analysis of analogous black lens solutions to $U(1)^N$ supergravity.

II. MULTICHARGE BLACK LENSES

A. Supersymmetric solutions

The bosonic sector of five-dimensional $\mathcal{N} = 1$, $U(1)^3$ supergravity is a metric, Maxwell fields $F^i = dA^i$ and positive scalar fields $X^i$, $i = 1, 2, 3$, obeying $X^1X^2X^3 = 1$. A large class of supersymmetric solutions to this theory can be constructed as timelike fibrations over a Gibbons-Hawking (GH) base space [7]. The GH base is specified by a harmonic function $H$ on $\mathbb{R}^3$ and the supersymmetric solution is specified by a further seven harmonic functions $K^i, L_i, M$. In coordinates $(t, \psi, r, \theta, \phi)$, where $(r, \theta, \phi)$ are spherical polar coordinates on $\mathbb{R}^3$, the solution is

\[
\begin{align*}
& d\tau^2 = \cosh^2 \phi_{\tau} \left( d\tau^2 + \frac{\sinh^2 \phi_{\tau}}{\cosh^2 \phi_{\tau}} d\sigma^2 \right), \\
& d\sigma^2 = \frac{d^2 R^2}{(n^2 \cosh^2 \phi_{\tau} + (1 - n^2) \sinh^2 \phi_{\tau})^2}, \\
& d\phi_{\tau} = n \frac{d\phi_{\phi}}{(n^2 \cosh^2 \phi_{\tau} + (1 - n^2) \sinh^2 \phi_{\tau})},
\end{align*}
\]
\[ d\Omega^2_5 = -f^2(dt + \omega)^2 + f^{-1}[H^{-1}(d\psi + \chi)^2 + H(d\rho^2 + r^2d\Omega^2_3)], \]
\[ A^i = -\frac{1}{3}H^{-1}(dt + \omega) + \frac{1}{2}K^i \left( \frac{H}{d\psi + \chi} + \xi^i \right), \]
\[ X^i = H^{-1}(H_1H_2H_3) \]
\[ f = \frac{1}{3}(H_1H_2H_3)^{-1/3}, \]
\[ \alpha = \alpha_\psi(d\psi + \chi) + \hat{\omega}, \]
\[ H_i = L_i + \frac{1}{24}H^{-1}e_{ijk}K^iK^k, \]
\[ \alpha_\psi = -\frac{1}{8H^2}K^iK^jK^k - \frac{3L_iK^i}{4H} + M, \] (1)

where \( d\Omega^2_3 = d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2 \), \( e_{ijk} \) is the alternating symbol and \( \chi, \xi^i, \hat{\omega} \) are 1-forms on \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) determined by the harmonic functions up to quadratures [7].

Within this class we have found a family of asymptotically Minkowski, black hole solutions with lens space functions up to quadratures [7].

The solution is asymptotically flat \( \xi^i, \hat{\omega} \) are given by
\[ \xi^i = \frac{3a\lambda_i k^i r \sin^2\theta}{2r_1(r_1 + r + a)} \, d\phi, \]
\[ \hat{\omega} = -\frac{3a\lambda_i k^i r \sin^2\theta}{2r_1(r_1 + r + a)} \, d\phi, \]
\[ \xi^i = -k^i \cos \theta d\phi, \] (2)

where \( r_1 = \sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ra \cos \theta} \) is the Euclidean distance from a “center” in \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) with Cartesian coordinates \((0, 0, a)\) and we assume \( a > 0 \).

The solution is asymptotically flat \( \mathbb{R}^{1,4} \) provided \( \lambda_i = 1/3 \) and \( \Delta \psi = 4\pi \). Indeed, setting \( r = \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 \), as \( \rho \to \infty \)
\[ ds^2 \sim -dt^2 + dr^2 + \frac{1}{4} \rho^2 [(d\psi + \cos \theta d\phi)^2 + d\Omega^2_3], \] (3)

with subleading terms of order \( O(\rho^{-2}) \).

The metric and scalars are smooth at \( r_1 = 0 \) provided
\[ \xi^i = -a\lambda_i \]
and \( \Delta \psi = 4\pi \). Then, the spacetime as \( r_1 \to 0 \) smoothly approaches \( \mathbb{R}^{1,4} \). As explained in the Appendix, polar coordinates \((X, \Phi)\) and \((Y, \Psi)\) on the orthogonal 2-planes in \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) are given by \( 4r_1 = X^2 + Y^2, \Phi = \frac{1}{2}(\psi + \chi) \) and \( \Psi = \frac{1}{2}(\psi + 3\phi) \). The gauge fields

\[ A^i = -\frac{dr}{3H_i} + \left( \frac{1}{2} k^i + O(X^2) \right) d\Phi - \left( \frac{1}{2} k^i + O(Y^2) \right) d\Psi \] (5)

are thus smooth at \( r_1 = 0 \) up to a gauge transformation.

The spacetime has a regular horizon at \( r = 0 \) provided
\[ h_i \equiv \epsilon_i + \frac{1}{48} e_{ijk}k^i k^j k^k > 0, \] (6)
\[ \beta \equiv \frac{3}{4} k^i \left( \epsilon^i + 2a\lambda_i + \frac{1}{72} e_{ijk}k^i k^k \right), \] (7)
\[ \alpha^2 \equiv 27h_1 h_2 h_3 > \frac{1}{2} \beta^2. \] (8)

To see this, we transform to new coordinates \((v, \psi', r, \theta, \phi)\) defined by
\[ dt = dv + \left( \frac{A_0}{r^2} + \frac{A_1}{r^2} \right) dr, \]
\[ dv + d\phi = dv' + \frac{B_0}{r} dr. \] (9)

For a suitable choice of constants \( A_0, A_1, B_0 \) the spacetime metric and its inverse are analytic at \( r = 0 \). Therefore, the spacetime can be extended to the region \( r < 0 \). The surface \( r = 0 \) is an extremal Killing horizon with respect to the supersymmetric Killing vector \( V = \partial/\partial v \). Near the horizon the scalars \( X^i = \alpha/(3h_i) + O(r) \) are regular and the gauge fields are
\[ A^i = \left( \frac{1}{3h_i} + O(r) \right) dv + O(r^2) d\phi + \frac{1}{4} k^i d\psi' \]
\[ - \left( \frac{\beta}{6h_i} + O(r) \right) (d\psi' + 2 \cos \theta d\phi) \]
\[ + \left[ \frac{1}{3h_i} \left( \frac{A_0 - \beta B_0}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} B_0 k^i + O(r) \right] \frac{dr}{r}, \] (10)

which shows the only singular terms are pure gauge. The near-horizon geometry is locally isometric to that of the Breckenridge-Myers-Peet-Vafa (BMPV) black hole [2,16]. However, globally the horizon geometry is a lens space \( L(2, 1) = S^3/Z_2 \). To see this, consider the induced metric on cross sections of the horizon
\[ ds^2 = \frac{\alpha^2 - \frac{1}{2} \beta^2}{2\alpha^2} (d\psi' + 2 \cos \theta d\phi)^2 + 2\alpha d\Omega^2_2. \] (11)

Above we showed that asymptotic flatness and smoothness at the center require \( \Delta \psi' = 4\pi \), so (11) extends to a smooth metric on \( L(2, 1) \) as claimed.

It remains to examine regularity and causality in the domain of outer communication (DOC) \( r > 0 \). In the Appendix we prove that (4) and (6) imply that \( HH_i > 0 \)

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and, remarkably, that this ensures the scalars, the Maxwell fields, the spacetime metric and its inverse are all smooth everywhere in the DOC. Numerical checks also show that the spacetime is stably causal \((g^{tt} < 0)\) everywhere in the DOC.

B. Geometry of domain of outer communication

Our spacetime has a DOC with nontrivial topology. There is a noncontractible disk \(D\) on the axis \(\theta = 0\), \(0 < r < a\) which degenerates at \(r = a\) and ends on the horizon \(r = 0\), as we will now show.

The solution has \(U(1)^2\)-rotational symmetry. The topology of the spacetime is determined by this \(U(1)^2\) action and its fixed points. The \(z\) axis of the \(\mathbb{R}^3\) base in the Gibbons-Hawking space corresponds to the axes where the \(U(1)^2\) Killing fields vanish. Due to our choice of harmonic functions, the \(z\) axis splits naturally into three intervals \(I_+ = \{z > a\}\), \(I_D = \{0 < z < a\}\), \(I_- = \{z < 0\}\). The semi-infinite intervals \(I_{\pm}\) correspond to the two axes of rotation that extend out to infinity. The finite interval \(I_D\) corresponds to a noncontractible disk topology surface \(D\) that ends on the horizon.

To see this, consider the geometry induced on the \(z\) axis. The 1-forms restrict to \(\chi'|_{I_+} = \pm d\phi\), \(\chi'|_{I_D} = 3d\phi\) and \(\dot{\phi} = 0\). Hence, on \(I_+\) the Killing field \(v_+ = \partial_\phi - \partial_\psi\) vanishes, whereas \(\partial_\psi\) is nonvanishing and degenerates smoothly at \(z = a\). Next, on \(I_D\) the Killing field \(v_D = \partial_\phi - 3\partial_\psi\) vanishes, whereas \(\partial_\psi\) is nonvanishing even at the horizon end \(z \to 0\) and degenerates smoothly at \(z = a\). Thus, the interval \(I_D\) corresponds to a surface of disk topology \(D\). Lastly, on \(I_+\) the Killing field \(v_+ = \partial_\phi + \partial_\psi\) vanishes and \(\partial_\psi\) is nonvanishing. Observe that \(v_D = 2v_+ - v_-\) and hence in the 2\(\pi\)-normalized \(U(1)^2\) basis \((v_+, v_-)\) we may write

\[
(v_+ = (1, 0), \quad v_D = (2, -1), \quad v_- = (0, 1)).
\]

Thus,

\[
\det(v_D^T v_+^T) = 1 \quad (13)
\]

and hence the compatibility requirement for adjacent intervals is obeyed [17]. The interval structure is summarized in Fig. 1 below.

The supersymmetric Killing field \(V = \partial / \partial t\) may become null in the DOC of the black hole. Indeed, this is precisely why the black lens evades the uniqueness theorem for the BMPV black hole [16]. This “ergosurface”

\[
\begin{array}{c}
I_- \quad H \quad I_D \quad I_+ \\
(0, 1) \quad (2, -1) \quad (1, 0)
\end{array}
\]

FIG. 1. Interval structure for the black lens metric.

is a timelike hypersurface defined by \(f = 0\). Our regularity analysis shows that the zeros of \(f\) coincide with those of \(H\). In Cartesian coordinates on the Gibbons-Hawking space, the equation \(H = 0\) is

\[
x^2 + y^2 + (z - 2a)\left(z - \frac{2a}{3}\right) = 0, \quad (14)
\]

which shows that \(\frac{2}{3}a \leq z \leq 2a\) and the end points occur only on the axis. In the spacetime the ergosurface is smooth with topology \(\mathbb{R}_+ \times S^1\). We may see this as follows. The metric induced on the axis is regular everywhere including at \(z = \frac{2}{3}a, 2a\) which correspond to \(\mathbb{R}_+ \times S^1\) submanifolds. In particular, the ergosurface is characterized by \(v_D = 0\) at \(z = \frac{2}{3}a, v_+ = 0\) at \(z = 2a\) and the \(U(1)^2\) acting freely for \(\frac{2}{3}a < z < 2a\). Hence, \((13)\) implies the spatial topology of the ergosurface is \(S^3\) as claimed.

C. Physical quantities

The asymptotic electric charges and angular momenta (in units where the 5d Newton constant \(G_5 = 1\)) are

\[
Q_i = 3\pi \left(\epsilon_i + \frac{1}{24} |e_{ijk}| k^i k^j k^k \right),
\]

\[
J_\phi = -\frac{3}{2} \pi a \lambda_i k^i,
\]

\[
J_\psi = -\pi \left[\frac{3}{2} (\epsilon_i + a \lambda_i) k^i + \frac{|e_{ijk}|}{24} k^i k^j k^k \right],
\]

with the mass given by the Bogomol’nyi-Prasad-Sommerfield (BPS) condition \(M = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3\). Observe that \((4)\) and \((6)\) imply \(Q_i > 0\) for all \(i = 1, 2, 3\).

Inspecting the asymptotic expansions of the gauge field components \(A^i_\alpha\), \(A^\phi_\alpha\) near infinity reveals that \(k^i\) define a magnetic dipole (the angular momenta also contribute to this). It is natural to ask if the magnetic dipoles can be expressed as a magnetic flux over some 2-cycle in the spacetime, as in the case of a black ring. The natural candidate is the magnetic flux through the disk \(D\),

\[
\Pi_i |D| \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_D F^i = -\frac{1}{2} k^i + \frac{h \beta}{\alpha^3}. \quad (18)
\]

Thus this flux does not capture the dipole field alone (note the second term is missing in [11]).

An intrinsic definition of the dipole charge may be obtained as follows. The Killing field \(v_\alpha\) vanishes on \(D\) and hence the magnetic potentials \(\Phi_i\) defined by \(i_{v_\alpha} F^i = d \Phi_i\) are constant on \(D\). For our solution the potentials on \(D\), defined to vanish at infinity, are
as required (the normalization is chosen for later convenience). Indeed, these potentials appear in the first law of black hole mechanics as extensive variables and are the analogues of the dipole charges of a black ring [18].

To summarize, we have constructed a five-dimensional solution which is asymptotically flat, regular on and outside a horizon of spatial topology $L(2, 1)$. Thus our solution is a black lens. The solution is a seven-parameter family specified by $(a, k^i, \epsilon_i)$, subject to the inequalities (4), (6), and (8). Equivalently, we may parameterize the solution by the physical quantities $(Q_i, q_i, J_\psi, J_\phi)$ subject to the constraint

$$J_\psi - J_\phi = q_i \left( Q_i - \frac{\pi}{6} \epsilon_{ijk} q_j q_k \right)$$

and inequalities corresponding to (4), (6), and (8). The special case $Q_i = Q$ and $q_i = q$ reduces to the supersymmetric black lens of minimal supergravity (albeit in a simpler parameterization here) [11].

It is worth noting that our regularity constraints (4) and (6) imply that $q_i > 0$ (or $< 0$) for all $i = 1, 2, 3$. Since the dipoles all have the same sign we must have $J_\phi \neq 0, J_\psi \neq 0$ and hence this black hole never has the same asymptotic charges as the BMPV black hole which has $J_\phi = 0$ (or $J_\psi = 0$).

We can express the area solely in terms of the physical quantities:

$$A_5 = 16\pi^2 \left[ 2 \sum_{i=1}^{3} \left( \frac{Q_i}{\pi} - \frac{\epsilon_{ijk} q_j q_k}{4} \right) \right. - \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{J_\psi + J_\phi}{\pi} - q_1 q_2 q_3 \right)^2 \left. \right]^{1/2}.$$  (21)

In the limit $J_\phi \to 0$ this does not reduce to the area of the BMPV black hole, which in our conventions is

$$A_{BMPV} = 16\pi^2 \sqrt{\frac{Q_1 Q_2 Q_3}{\pi^3} \frac{J_\psi}{4\pi^2}}.$$  (22)

III. D1-D5-P SOLUTION

A. Structure and physical properties

The black lens solutions we have constructed can be uplifted on $T^5$ to yield solutions of 11-dimensional supergravity. Via a series of dualities one can map these to D1-D5-P solutions of type IIB supergravity as in [6]. In terms of the 5d data, the string frame solution is

$$q_i \equiv \frac{1}{2} \Phi_i |_D = -\frac{1}{2} k^i$$

where $z$ is a coordinate on $S^1$ and $(z^\prime; i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ are coordinates on a flat $T^4$. We will take the periods of $z$ and $z^\prime$ to be $2\pi R_{z}$ and $2\pi L$, respectively. Generically such solutions describe an intersection of D1 and D5 branes carrying momentum $P$ in the $z$ direction, where the D1 and D5 wrap the $(z)$ and $(z 1234)$ directions, respectively.

Since we already checked the five-dimensional metric, scalars and Maxwell fields are smooth on and outside an event horizon at $r = 0$, the only source of potential singularities in the ten-dimensional geometry comes from the terms involving the gauge field $A^3$. Equation (5) shows that there exists a gauge in which $A^3$ is smooth at $r_1 = 0$. In this gauge the ten-dimensional solution is manifestly smooth at the center $r_1 = 0$. Inspecting the near-horizon gauge fields (10) reveals that if we define a new coordinate $z^\prime$ by

$$dz^\prime = dz + \frac{1}{4} k^3 d\psi'$$

then $dz + A^3$ is smooth at $r = 0$. Therefore, the ten-dimensional solution in the coordinates $(v, \psi', r, \phi, \theta, z^\prime, \psi)$ is smooth at the surface $r = 0$. As in five dimensions the surface $r = 0$ is an extremal Killing horizon with respect to $V = \partial/\partial v$. However, the gauge which makes $A^3$ regular at the center $r_1 = 0$ is not the same as that which makes it regular at $r = 0$. In the gauge regular at $r_1 = 0$ the change of coordinate is

$$z^\prime = z + \frac{1}{2} k^3 \Psi + O(\log r).$$  (25)

Since $z$ parameterizes a circle of radius $2\pi R_{z}$, requiring the Kaluza-Klein (KK) fibration to be globally defined places a quantization condition. We deduce the dipole (19)

$$q_3 = n_{KK} R_{z}$$  (26)

is quantized where $n_{KK} \in \mathbb{Z}$. This is also consistent with the solution being asymptotically $\mathbb{R}^{1,4} \times T^5$ as $r \to \infty$.

The near-horizon geometry can be deduced from the five-dimensional one. Globally it is isometric to $L(2, 1) \times T^4$ fibered over the near-horizon geometry of the extremal Bañados-Teitelboim-Zanelli (BTZ) black hole. To untwist the fibration define $\psi'' = \psi' - z^\prime \beta/(9 h_1 h_2)$, which gives

$$\text{d}s_{10}^2 = (X^3)^{1/2} \text{d}s_9^2 + (X^3)^{-3/2}(\text{d}z + A^3)^2$$

$$+ X^3 (X^3)^{1/2} \text{d}z \text{d}z'$$

$$F^{(3)} = (X^3)^{-1/2} F^4 + F^2 \wedge (\text{d}z + A^3),$$  (23)
The first line is the near-horizon geometry of the extremal BTZ black hole and the second and third lines are the metric on $L(2, 1) \times T^4$.

In string theory, the number of D1, D5 branes and units of momentum are

$$N_1 = \frac{4L^4 Q_3}{\pi g_s \ell_s^6}, \quad N_5 = \frac{4Q_1}{\pi g_s \ell_s^2}, \quad N_p = \frac{4L^4 R^2 Q_3}{\pi g_s \ell_s^8},$$

and the D1 and D5 quantized dipoles are

$$n_1 = \frac{L^4 R q_1}{g_s \ell_s^6}, \quad n_5 = \frac{R q_2}{g_s \ell_s^2},$$

where $g_s$ and $\ell_s$ are the string coupling and length. Quantization of $n_1, n_5$ follows from (26) and by applying a U-duality transformation which permutes $(n_1, n_5, n_{KK})$.

To compute the entropy of our black D1-D5-P system we need the area of the spatial geometry of the horizon in the Einstein frame, $S_{BH} = A_{10}/(4G_{10})$, where $16\pi G_{10} = (2\pi)^7 \ell_s^8 g_s^2$. We may write this purely in terms of the brane numbers (28) and dipoles (29):

$$S_{BH} = 2\pi [2(N_1 - 2n_1 n_{KK})(N_5 - 2n_5 n_{KK})(N_p - 2n_1 n_5)]^{1/2}. \quad (30)$$

Furthermore, (20) becomes

$$J_\gamma - J_\phi = n_1 N_5 + n_5 N_1 + n_{KK} N_p - 4n_1 n_5 n_{KK}, \quad (31)$$

resulting in a constraint on the quantum numbers.

### B. Decoupling Limit

Now consider the decoupling limit of our D1-D5-P solution. This is defined by $\alpha' = \ell_s^2 \to 0$ with $g_s$ and $N_1, N_5, N_p, n_1, n_5, n_{KK}$ all held fixed, such that the energy of the excitations (in string units) near the “core” $r/\ell_s^2$, $a/\ell_s^4$ remain finite. This decouples the bulk geometry from the asymptotically flat region. Further, we keep $R$, fixed so that only the momentum modes are the lowest surviving excitations. On the other hand, we scale the $T^4$ so $\zeta' / \ell_s^4$, $L/ \ell_s^2$ are fixed so the energies of its excitations are large. We find that upon an appropriate rescaling of the IIB solution, the decoupling limit is identical to our original solution except $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$.

The decoupling limit inherits all the properties of our original solution and only differs in the asymptotic region $r \to \infty$. Setting $r = \rho^2/4$, then as $\rho \to \infty$

$$ds_{DL}^2 \sim \left(\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{\rho^2}\right)^{1/2} (-dr^2 + dz_\infty^2) + \left(\frac{Q_1 Q_2}{\rho^2}\right)^{1/2} 4d\rho^2 + \sqrt{\frac{Q_2}{Q_1}} dz_d' dz_c', \quad (32)$$

where $z_\infty = z + t - n_{KK} R_s \psi$. This is asymptotically global $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$ with the radii of $AdS_3$ and $S^3$ both equal to $\bar{\rho}^2 = 4\sqrt{Q_1 Q_2}/\pi$. By the AdS/CFT duality we thus expect an equivalent description in terms of a 2d CFT with a Brown-Henneaux central charge $c = 3\bar{\rho}^2/2G_3$ [19], where $\ell'$ is the $AdS_3$ radius and $G_3$ is the effective 3d Newton constant obtained by a KK reduction on $S^3 \times T^4$, all computed in the Einstein frame (using the asymptotics of the dilaton $e^{2\phi} \sim Q_2/\bar{Q}_1$). In terms of the brane numbers the central charge is $c = 6N_1 N_5$, as of course is expected for the D1-D5 CFT.

It is important to note that the decoupling limit is not a product space with a locally $AdS_3$ factor. It is a nontrivial interpolation between an asymptotically global $AdS_3 \times S^3 \times T^4$ and a near-horizon geometry that is a twisted near-horizon extremal $BTZ \times L(2, 1) \times T^4$ given by (27). Therefore, in order to apply AdS$_3$/CFT one would have to account for the tower of KK states on $S^3$ that arise from dimensional reduction to 3d [20]. Nevertheless, due to the locally $AdS_3$ factor in the near-horizon geometry of our D1-D5-P solution, its entropy can be accounted for by Cardy’s formula for the degeneracy of states in the IR CFT [3] (see also [21]). In the near-horizon geometry (27) the $AdS_3$ and $L(2, 1)$ radii are both $\bar{\rho}^2 = 24h_1 h_2$. Dimensional reduction on $L(2, 1) \times T^4$ (in the Einstein frame) leads to 3d Einstein gravity with a Brown-Henneaux central charge

$$c = 12(N_1 - 2n_1 n_{KK})(N_5 - 2n_5 n_{KK}) \quad (33)$$

for the IR CFT.

### C. Spectral flow to a black ring

The asymptotically flat supersymmetric black ring can also be expressed as a two-centered Gibbons-Hawking solution with harmonic functions [7]
\[ \tilde{H} = \frac{1}{r_1}, \quad \tilde{K}^i = \frac{\tilde{q}^i}{r}, \]
\[ \tilde{L}_i = \lambda_i + \frac{\tilde{q}^i}{r}, \quad \tilde{M} = \frac{3\lambda_i \tilde{q}^i}{4} \left( 1 - \frac{a}{r} \right), \]  

where we have shifted the horizon to the origin of \( \mathbb{R}^3 \).

Sufficient conditions for regularity of the black ring are the dipoles \( \tilde{q}^i > 0, \tilde{e}^i > 0 \) and positivity of the horizon area [which also eliminates closed timelike curves (CTCs)] [6]. It can also be uplifted to a D1-D5-P solution [23]. Similarly to the black lens, its decoupling limit given by \( \lambda_i = (1/3)\delta_i^3 \) is a nontrivial interpolation between a global AdS \( S^3 \times S^3 \times T^4 \) and a twisted near-horizon extremal BTZ \( L(\tilde{n}_{\text{KK}}, 1) \times T^4 \) where \( \tilde{q}^3 = \tilde{n}_{\text{KK}} R_z \).

In fact, as we now show, the decoupling limit of the \( n_{\text{KK}} = 1 \) black lens is related to a black ring by spectral flow and certain gauge transformations. In 10d these transformations are diffeomorphisms generated by [22]

\[ S_{\gamma}: \psi \rightarrow \tilde{\psi} = \psi + \gamma \frac{z}{R_z}, \]
\[ G_{\gamma}: z \rightarrow \tilde{z} = z + gR_z \psi, \]

where \( \gamma \in 2\mathbb{Z} \) and \( g \in \frac{1}{2} \mathbb{Z} \) are required for the transformation to be globally defined. These generate an SL(2, \( \mathbb{Z} \)) symmetry acting on the torus with coordinates \( (\psi, z) \). Being diffeomorphisms such transformations must preserve the horizon topology and hence the black ring must have \( \tilde{n}_{\text{KK}} = 2 \).

Explicitly, in terms of the harmonic functions

\[ S_{\gamma}: H \rightarrow H - \frac{\gamma}{2R_z} K^3, \quad K^i \rightarrow K^i + \frac{6\gamma}{R_z} |e_{ij}| L_j, \]
\[ L_i \rightarrow L_i - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\gamma}{R_z} M \delta_i^3, \quad M \rightarrow M, \]
\[ G_{\gamma}: H \rightarrow H, \quad K^i \rightarrow K^i - 2gR_z \delta_i^3 H, \]
\[ L_i \rightarrow L_i + \frac{1}{6} gR_z |e_{ij}| K^j, \quad M \rightarrow M - \frac{3}{2} gR_z L_3. \]  

\[ \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_3 < -2a\lambda_3 + \frac{24}{(\tilde{q}^3)^2} \left( \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_2 + \frac{1}{24} \tilde{q}^3 \tilde{q}^3 \right) \left( \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_1 + \frac{1}{24} \tilde{q}^2 \tilde{q}^3 \right), \]

whereas (8) is equivalent to the condition for the absence of CTCs in the black ring spacetime. Thus the regularity and causality constraints for the black lens are consistent with those for the black ring; in fact, apart from the bound on \( \tilde{\mathcal{E}}_3 \) they agree precisely.

The quantized charges of the black ring and black lens are related by

\[ \tilde{N}_1 = N_1, \quad \tilde{N}_5 = N_5, \]
\[ \tilde{N}_p = -N_p + 4n_1 n_5 + (N_1 - 2n_1)(N_5 - 2n_5) - 2J_\phi, \]
\[ \tilde{n}_1 = N_1 - 2n_1, \quad \tilde{n}_5 = N_5 - 2n_5, \]
\[ J_2 = -(J_\psi + J_\phi) + N_1 n_5, \quad \tilde{J}_1 = \tilde{J}_2 + 2J_\phi, \]

where \( \tilde{J}_1 \) and \( \tilde{J}_2 \) are the angular momenta along the \( S^1 \) and \( S^3 \) of the ring, respectively [6]. Using (39) and (31), it is straightforward to check that the entropy of the \( n_{\text{KK}} = 1 \) black lens (30) maps to that of the \( \tilde{n}_{\text{KK}} = 2 \) black ring (this is of course guaranteed by the map being a diffeomorphism). Also, the IR CFT central charge (33) maps to that of the black ring \( c = 6n_1 \tilde{n}_3 \tilde{n}_{\text{KK}} \) [3].

The above shows that we may appeal to the microscopic counting of black ring entropy [8,9] to supply an account of the entropy for the \( n_{\text{KK}} = 1 \) subset of black lenses. The microstates of this black lens will be related by the above spectral flow to those of the \( \tilde{n}_{\text{KK}} = 2 \) black ring. We emphasize though that the above also shows that the \( |n_{\text{KK}}| \neq 1 \) black lenses are not related to a black ring by spectral flow. Thus a microscopic description of the general case remains an open problem. It would be interesting to derive the entropy of this system directly in terms of the D1-D5 CFT.

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APPENDIX: BLACK LENSES IN \( U(1)^N \) SUPERGRAVITY

1. Supersymmetric solutions

The bosonic sector of five-dimensional \( N = 1 \) supergravity coupled to \( N - 1 \) Abelian vector multiplets consists of a metric \( g_{\mu\nu} \), \( N \) Abelian vectors \( A^I \) and \( N \) real positive scalars fields \( X^I \) subject to the constraint
where $C_{IJK} = C_{IJK}$ are real positive constants and the indices $I, J, K, \ldots = 1 \ldots N$. We also define

$$X_I = \frac{1}{6} C_{IJK} X^J X^K.$$  \hfill (A2)

The bosonic action is

$$S = \frac{1}{16 \pi G_4} \int \left( R \ast 1 - G_{IJ} dX^I \wedge \ast dX^J - G_{IJ} F^I \wedge \ast F^J - \frac{1}{6} C_{IJK} F^I \wedge F^J \wedge A^K \right),$$  \hfill (A3)

where $F^I = dA^I$ are Maxwell fields and

$$G_{IJ} = \frac{9}{2} X_I X_J - \frac{1}{2} C_{IJK} X_K.$$  \hfill (A4)

We will assume the scalars parameterize a symmetric space so that

$$C_{IJK} C_{I'J'M} C_{PQ} = \frac{4}{3} \delta_{IJ} \delta_{MPQ}. \hfill (A5)$$

This ensures that $G_{IJ}$ is invertible with inverse

$$G^{IJ} = 2 X^I X^J - 6 C^{IJK} X_K$$  \hfill (A6)

and

$$X^I = \frac{9}{2} C^{IJK} X_J X_K,$$  \hfill (A7)

where $C^{IJK} = C_{IJK}$.

In particular, we will be interested in $U(1)^3$ supergravity which is the special case of this theory when $N = 3$ and $C_{IJK} = 1$ if $(IJK)$ is a permutation of $(123)$ and $C_{IJK} = 0$ otherwise. Also note that minimal supergravity can be recovered by simply setting $N = 1$, $X^I = \sqrt{3}$ and $C_{111} = 2/\sqrt{3}$ (note then $X_I = 1/\sqrt{3}$).

A large class of supersymmetric solutions (timelike class) can be written in the canonical form

$$ds^2 = -f^2 (dt + \omega)^2 + f^{-4} ds^2(M_4), \hfill (A8)$$

where $M_4$ is any hyperkähler space, $f, \omega$ are a function and 1-form, respectively, on $M_4$ and $V = \partial / \partial t$ is the supersymmetric Killing field. We will take $M_4$ to be a Gibbons-Hawking space

$$ds^2(M_4) = H^{-1} (d\psi + \chi)^2 + H dx^i dx^i, \hfill (A9)$$

where $\chi$ and $H$ are a 1-form and function, respectively, defined on $\mathbb{R}^3$ obeying $\ast_3 d\chi = dH$. The general local supersymmetric solution with this base is fully determined in terms of $2N + 2$ harmonic functions $H, K^I, L_1, M$ on $\mathbb{R}^3$, as follows [7].

The 1-form $\omega$ may be decomposed as $\omega = \omega_\varphi (d\varphi + \chi) + \hat{\omega}$, where $\hat{\omega}$ is a 1-form on $\mathbb{R}^3$. It is given by

$$\omega_\varphi = -\frac{1}{12} H^{-2} C_{IPQ} K^I K^P K^Q - \frac{3}{4} H^{-1} L_1 K^I + M$$  \hfill (A10)

and

$$\ast_3 d\hat{\omega} = H dM - M dH + \frac{3}{4} (L_1 dK^I - K^I dL_1).$$  \hfill (A11)

The scalars are given by

$$H_I = f^{-1} X_I = \frac{1}{24} H^{-1} C_{IPQ} K^P K^Q + L_1,$$  \hfill (A12)

which using the constraint (A1) implies that

$$f^{-3} = \frac{9}{2} C^{IJK} H_I H_J H_K,$$  \hfill (A13)

so the function $f$ is also determined. Finally, the gauge fields are

$$A^I = X^I f (dt + \omega) + \frac{1}{2} (H^{-1} K^I (d\psi + \chi) + \xi^I),$$  \hfill (A14)

where $\ast_3 d\xi^I = -dK^I$.

Now consider the two-centered solution given by

$$H = \frac{2}{r} - \frac{1}{r_1}, \quad K^I = \frac{k^I}{r},$$

$$L_1 = \lambda_I + \xi^I, \quad M = m + \frac{m_0}{r} + \frac{m_1}{r_1},$$  \hfill (A15)

where $r = \sqrt{r^2 + a^2 - 2ra \cos \theta}$ is the Euclidean distance from a center in $\mathbb{R}^3$ with Cartesian coordinates $(0, 0, a)$ and we assume $a > 0$. Integrating gives

$$\chi = \left[ 2 \cos \theta \frac{r \cos \theta - a}{r_1} \right] d\phi,$$

$$\hat{\omega} = \left\{ - \frac{3}{4} \lambda^I k^I \cos \theta + \frac{m (r \cos \theta - a)}{r_1} + \frac{(r - a \cos \theta) (m_0 + 2m_1 - \frac{3}{4} \xi^I k^I)}{ar_1} + c \right\} d\phi,$$  \hfill (A16)

where the freedom in $\hat{\omega}, \chi$ and $\xi^I$ has been fixed by shifts in $t, \psi$ and gauge transformations in $A^I$, respectively.

The spacetime is asymptotically flat $\mathbb{R}^{1,4}$ provided we make the identifications $\psi \sim \psi + 4\pi, \phi \sim \phi + 2\pi$ and $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ and we choose the constants such that

$$\frac{9}{2} C_{IJK} \lambda_I \lambda_J \lambda_K = 1,$$  \hfill (A17)

$$m = \frac{3}{4} \lambda^I k^I, \quad c = \frac{3 \xi^I k^I - 4m_0 - 8m_1}{4a}. \hfill (A18)$$
Indeed, setting \( r = \frac{1}{4} \rho^2 \) these choices ensure that as \( \rho \to \infty \)
\[
f = 1 + O(\rho^{-2}), \quad \omega_\psi = O(\rho^{-2}), \quad \omega_\phi = O(\rho^{-2}).
\]  
(A19)

and hence asymptotically the spacetime is given by (3). Further from (A12) it is easy to verify that asymptotically
\[X_I = \lambda_I + O(\rho^{-2})\]
and so we deduce
\[
\lambda_I > 0.
\]  
(A20)

The gauge fields are asymptotically pure gauge
\[
A' \sim \lambda' dt + \frac{1}{2} k' dy,
\]  
(A21)

where \( \lambda' = \frac{9}{2} \lambda I^I_\lambda \lambda K \) and subleading terms \( O(\rho^{-2}) \).

### 2. Regularity analysis

We now perform a careful regularity analysis of the solutions constructed above. Although the solution appears singular at the centers \( r_1 = 0 \) and \( r = 0 \) we will show that by a suitable choice of constants \( r_1 = 0 \) corresponds to a smooth timelike point in the spacetime whereas \( r = 0 \) corresponds to a regular event horizon. Furthermore, we will confirm that the solution is regular everywhere else in the DOC \( r > 0 \) including the ergosurface where \( f \) vanishes.

#### a. Smooth center

Here we consider smoothness near the center \( r_1 = 0 \). It is convenient to introduce spherical polar coordinates \( (r_1, \theta_1) \) on \( \mathbb{R}^3 \) adapted to the center \((0, 0, a)\), where \( r_1 \) is as above, \( r_1 \cos \theta_1 = z - a \) and \( \phi_1 = -\phi \). Let \( \rho_1 = 2 \sqrt{r_1} \) and \( \psi_1 = \psi - 2 \phi_1 \). One finds that
\[
ds^2(M_4) = F_1 \left( d\rho_1^2 + \frac{4}{\rho_1^2} [d\theta_1^2 + \sin^2 \theta_1 d\phi_1^2] \right. 
+ F_1^{-2} (d\psi_1 + \cos \theta_1 d\phi_1 + G_1 d\phi_1)^2 \left.) \right),
\]  
(A22)

where we have defined
\[
F_1 = \frac{1}{4} \rho_1^2 H, \quad G_1 = 2 - X_\phi - \cos \theta.
\]  
(A23)

It is readily verified that our solution obeys \( F_1 = -1 + O(\rho_1^n) \) and \( G_1 = O(\rho_1^n) \) as \( \rho_1 \to 0 \) so that
\[
ds^2(M_4) \sim \left( d\rho_1^2 + \frac{4}{\rho_1^2} [d\theta_1^2 + \sin^2 \theta_1 d\phi_1^2] 
+ (d\psi_1 + \cos \theta_1 d\phi_1)^2 \right),
\]  
(A24)

which shows that the Gibbons-Hawking space approaches the origin of \(-\mathbb{R}^4\), provided we choose the periods of the angles as required by asymptotic flatness.

To investigate smoothness at the center it is convenient to use plane polar coordinates \((X, \Phi)\) and \((Y, \Psi)\) on orthogonal 2-planes of \( \mathbb{R}^4 \). These are given by
\[
X = \rho_1 \cos \left( \frac{1}{2} \theta_1 \right), \quad \Phi = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_1 + \phi_1), \quad (A25)
\]
\[
Y = \rho_1 \sin \left( \frac{1}{2} \theta_1 \right), \quad \Psi = \frac{1}{2} (\psi_1 - \phi_1), \quad (A26)
\]

so that
\[
ds^2(\mathbb{R}^4) = dX^2 + X^2 d\Phi^2 + dY^2 + Y^2 d\Psi^2. \quad (A27)
\]

Any \( U(1)^2 \)-invariant smooth function on \( \mathbb{R}^4 \) must be a smooth function of \( X^2, Y^2 \). We find
\[
F_1 = -1 + \ldots, \quad G_1 = 8X^2Y^2(1 + \ldots). \quad (A28)
\]

where \( \cdots \) are analytic functions of \( X^2, Y^2 \) which vanish at \( X = Y = 0 \). Using this we deduce
\[
ds^2(M_4) = ds^2(\mathbb{R}^4) + O(X^4)d\Phi^2 + O(Y^4)d\Psi^2 + O(1)X^2 d\Phi d\Psi 
+ O(Y^4)d\Psi^2, \quad (A29)
\]

with higher-order terms all analytic in \( X^2, Y^2 \). This shows the Gibbons-Hawking base metric is smooth (in fact analytic) at the center \( r_1 = 0 \).

Next, we demand that the center \( r_1 = 0 \) be timelike. Since the invariant \( V^2 = -f^2 \) this requires that \( f \) is smooth and nonvanishing at \( r_1 = 0 \). In fact, in order to get the spacetime metric signature correct we need \( f |_{r_1=0} < 0 \). We will also demand that the scalars \( X_I \) are smooth positive functions. Thus the functions \( H_I = f^{-4}X_I \) must be smooth and negative at the center. Using the explicit form of our two-centered solutions we find that these conditions require
\[
\ell^I_\ell = 0, \quad (A30)
\]
\[
\ell^I + a \lambda_I < 0. \quad (A31)
\]

With these conditions \( f \) and \( X_I \) are in fact analytic functions in \( X^2, Y^2 \) at the center.

Next, consider the invariant
\[
|\partial_\psi|^2 = \frac{1}{f^2} - f^2 \omega_\psi^2. \quad (A32)
\]

The absence of CTCs requires \( |\partial_\psi|^2 \geq 0 \). But at the center \( |\partial_\psi|^2 |_{r_1=0} = -f^2 \omega_\psi^2 \) and therefore we deduce that \( |\partial_\psi|_{r_1=0} = 0 \) and \( \omega_\psi |_{r_1=0} = 0 \). Therefore, the Killing field
\( \partial_\varphi \) has a fixed point in the spacetime. Furthermore, the invariant \( V \cdot \partial_\varphi \equiv -f^2 \omega_\varphi \) shows that \( \omega_\varphi \) must be a smooth function on spacetime at and near the center. Thus, putting things together we deduce that \( \omega_\varphi \) is a smooth spacetime function which vanishes at the center \( r_1 = 0 \). The general form of \( \omega_\varphi \) for our two-centered solution has a \( 1/r_1 \) singular term as \( r_1 \to 0 \). The condition for its absence is

\[
m_1 = 0,
\]

where we have used \( (A30) \). Furthermore, the condition \( \omega_\varphi |_{r_1=0} = 0 \) reduces to

\[
m_0 = -\frac{3}{4} a \lambda_j k^j.
\]

It can now be verified that these conditions imply that

\[
\omega = O(X^2) d\Phi + O(Y^2) d\Psi
\]

with higher-order terms analytic in \( X^2, Y^2 \). Hence the 1-form \( \omega \) is analytic at the center. Putting the above together, we have shown that the above conditions on the constants ensure the spacetime metric is smooth (in fact analytic) at the center.

We now turn to the gauge fields \( (A14) \). The above analysis already shows that \( X^I f (dt + \omega) \) is smooth at the center. Using the above conditions on the constants, one can verify that near the center,

\[
A^I = X^I f dt + \frac{1}{2} [k^I + O(X^2)] d\Phi - \frac{1}{2} [k^I + O(Y^2)] d\Psi
\]

with higher-order terms analytic in \( X^2, Y^2 \). This shows that the Maxwell fields are smooth at the center. Furthermore, there is a gauge choice in which the gauge field is a smooth at the center.

To summarize, we have shown that the spacetime metric, Maxwell fields and scalars are all smooth at the center \( r_1 = 0 \) if the constants are chosen as above.

### b. Event horizon

Now we consider the center \( r = 0 \). We will show that in fact it corresponds to a regular event horizon provided

\[
h_I > 0, \quad a^3 - \frac{1}{2} \beta^2 > 0,
\]

where the constants \( h_I, a, \beta \) are defined by

\[
h_I \equiv \ell_\ell + \frac{1}{48} C_{IJK} k^I j^K,
\]

\[
a \equiv \left( \frac{9}{2} C^I_{JK} h_I h_J h_K \right)^{\frac{1}{3}},
\]

which shows that \( r = 0 \) is a Killing horizon of \( V \). It is easily seen to be a degenerate horizon. The upper sign corresponds to the future horizon and the lower sign to the past horizon.

The matter fields are also analytic at the horizon. The scalars are
where we have defined $\tilde{h}' = \frac{9}{4} C^{IJK} h_I h_K$. The gauge fields in the new coordinates are (for any value of $A_0$, $A_1$, $B_0$)

$$
A^I = \left( \frac{h'}{\alpha^2} + O(r) \right) drv + \frac{1}{4} k^I d\psi' + O(\psi') d\phi
$$

which shows the only singular terms are pure gauge. Hence the Maxwell fields are analytic at the horizon.

The near-horizon geometry may be extracted by taking the scaling limit $(v, r) \to (v/c, e r)$ and $e \to 0$. The result is

$$
d_{NH}^2 = \frac{-2}{\alpha^2} dv^2 + \frac{2 \sqrt{2a}}{\sqrt{\alpha^2 - \frac{1}{2} \beta^2}} dr dr + \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2} r dv (d\psi' + 2 \cos \theta d\phi) + ds^2_3,
$$

$$
F^I_{NH} = \frac{h'}{\alpha} d \left[ rv - \frac{\beta}{2} (d\psi' + 2 \cos \theta d\phi) \right],
$$

$$
X^I_{NH} = \frac{h'}{\alpha},
$$

where $ds^2_3$ is the metric on spatial cross sections of the horizon (11). This is locally isometric to the BMPV near-horizon geometry. However, the period of $\psi'$ has been fixed to be $4\pi$ by asymptotic flatness. The result is smooth everywhere in the DOC (including $r_1 = 0$).

The metric and inverse metric can be written as

$$
g_{ii} = -f^2, \quad g_{\psi\psi} = f^{-2} \phi^2, \quad g_{\psi\psi} = f^{-2} \phi^2
$$

$$
\begin{align*}
064007-10
\end{align*}
$$

where we used (A13) and (5) to simplify $g_{\psi\psi}$. By inspection it is clear that $\chi_i$ and $\tilde{\omega}_i$ are smooth in the DOC everywhere except at $r_1 = 0$. Therefore, remarkably, (A51) also ensures that all metric and inverse metric components are smooth everywhere except possibly $r_1 = 0$. Above we showed the spacetime is in fact smooth at $r_1 = 0$ and hence we deduce that the metric and inverse metric are smooth everywhere in the DOC.
Finally, the gauge field components are

\[
A_t^I = \frac{C^{JJK}}{C^{PQR} H_P H_Q H_R} \dot{H}_I, \quad A_t^I = A^I_{t(x)} + \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_t^I,
\]

\[
A^I_\nu = \frac{1}{2} \left( C^{LMN} H_L H_M H_N \right) \left[ \frac{9}{2} C^{JJK} \dot{H}_J \left( H M - \frac{3}{4} L_I K^I \right) + \frac{9}{32} H K^I C^{JLJ} K_M L_J L_M K^P K^Q + \frac{9}{4} H^2 K^I C^{PQR} L_P L_Q L_R \right].
\]

Therefore (A51) also guarantees the gauge field is smooth everywhere in the DOC except at \( r_1 = 0 \). Above we showed that at \( r_1 = 0 \) the only singular terms are pure gauge and hence we deduce the Maxwell fields are smooth in the DOC.

We also require our spacetime to be stably causal in the DOC \( g^{\nu \mu} > 0 \). We have verified this numerically in the case of \( U(1)^2 \) supergravity and find that no further conditions on the parameters need to be imposed.

The geometry and topology of the DOC is discussed in Sec. II B.

### 3. Physical quantities

We have constructed an asymptotically flat solution which is regular everywhere on and outside an event horizon of spatial topology \( L(2, 1) \). Our solution is parameterized by the constants \( \lambda_I, \epsilon_t^I, k^I, a \) subject to the constraint (A17), resulting in a \( 3N \) parameter family of solutions. Furthermore, these parameters obey the inequalities \( a > 0 \), (A31) and (A37).

The electric charges associated to the Maxwell fields \( F^I \) are defined by

\[
Q_I = \frac{1}{8 \pi} \int_{\Sigma^I_\infty} G_{I\mu} F^\mu.
\]

We find

\[
Q_I = 3 \pi \left( \epsilon_1 + \frac{1}{24} C_{IJK} k^I k^J k^K \right),
\]

where we have used the symmetric space condition (A5) to simplify the expression. The mass saturates the BPS bound \( M = \frac{1}{2} Q_I \). The angular momenta are

\[
J_\phi = -\frac{3 \pi a \lambda_I}{2} k^I.
\]

The asymptotic expansions of the gauge fields in terms of the orthogonal \( U(1)^2 \) angles at infinity are

\[
A^{I\mu}_\phi \sim \frac{1}{2} k^I \left( \frac{4 \cos^2 \left( \frac{\psi}{\pi} \right)}{\rho^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{\pi} j^I + k^I a \right).
\]

Thus the \( k^I \) generate a magnetic dipole field at infinity. As discussed above (19), the dipole charges may be defined by

\[
q^I = \frac{1}{2} \Phi^I |_{D} = -\frac{k^I}{2},
\]

where \( D \) is the disk topology surface in the DOC discussed in Sec. II B and the potentials \( \Phi^I |_{D} \) are defined by \( d \Phi^I = i_{v^I} F^I \), where \( v_D = \partial_\phi - 3 \partial_\psi \) vanishes on \( D \) and the requirement that \( \Phi^I \rightarrow 0 \) at infinity. The magnetic flux through \( D \) is

\[
\Pi^I[D] = \frac{1}{2 \pi} \int_D F^I = -\frac{1}{2} k^I + \frac{h^I \beta}{\alpha^3}.
\]

The conserved charges and dipole charges satisfy the constraint

\[
J_{\psi} - J_{\phi} = q^I Q_I - \frac{\pi}{6} C_{IJK} q^I q^J q^K.
\]

The area of cross sections of the horizon is

\[
A_5 = 16 \pi^2 \left[ \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{Q_I}{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} C_{IQQ} q^Q q^Q \right) \left( \frac{Q_I}{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} C_{IQQ} q^Q q^Q \right) \left( Q_K - \frac{1}{4} C_{KKK} q^K q^K \right) \right]^{1/2}.
\]