

Article

Static Spherically Symmetric Black Holes Sourced by Exponentially Localized Anisotropic Matter Fields

Pakhlavon Yovkochev ^{1*} 

¹ Institute of Fundamental and Applied Research, National Research University TIAME, Kori Niyoziy 39, Tashkent 100000, Uzbekistan;

* Correspondence: yovkochevp@gmail.com

Abstract: We derive a static and spherically symmetric black-hole spacetime sourced by an anisotropic matter distribution. Starting from a Schwarzschild-like metric ansatz with a deformation function, the Einstein equations are used to express the energy density, radial pressure, and tangential pressure in terms of a single metric function. By imposing an anisotropic equation of state for the tangential pressure, we obtain a second-order differential equation whose solution leads to an exponentially localized matter profile. The resulting spacetime reduces to the Schwarzschild geometry in the absence of the anisotropic matter parameter and approaches a Reissner–Nordström-type form in the weak-localization limit. The corresponding energy density and pressure components are analyzed, and the main energy conditions are discussed. It is shown that the null, weak, and strong energy conditions are satisfied for positive model parameters, while the dominant energy condition may be violated in the tangential direction due to the anisotropic nature of the source.

Keyword: black holes; anisotropic matter; spherical symmetry; energy-momentum tensor; energy conditions.

1. Introduction

Black holes are among the most important predictions of Einstein's general theory of relativity and provide an ideal framework for investigating gravity in the strong-field regime. During the past decade, rapid progress in observational astronomy, including gravitational-wave detections [1,2] by the LIGO–Virgo–KAGRA Collaboration and direct imaging of black-hole shadows [3–5] by the Event Horizon Telescope, has transformed black-hole physics from a purely theoretical subject into an observational science. These developments have stimulated renewed interest in constructing black-hole solutions that extend the standard vacuum geometries and can be confronted with astrophysical observations [6,7].

The simplest exact solution of Einstein's field equations is the Schwarzschild spacetime, which describes a static and spherically symmetric vacuum black hole. More generally, astrophysical black holes are expected to interact with surrounding matter such as plasma, magnetic fields, dark matter, or other effective matter distributions. Consequently, considerable attention has been devoted to black-hole solutions supported by non-vacuum sources [8–11], since these provide a phenomenological framework for studying possible deviations from the Schwarzschild and Kerr geometries while remaining consistent with general relativity.

Among various matter models, anisotropic fluids constitute one of the most natural generalizations of perfect fluids. Unlike an isotropic fluid, whose radial and tangential pressures are identical, anisotropic matter is characterized by

$$p_r \neq p_t. \quad (1)$$

Such stress-energy tensors arise naturally in several physical contexts, including compact stars, electromagnetic fields, effective descriptions of dark matter, nonlinear electrodynamics, and quantum-inspired black-hole models [12–16]. Owing to their rich phenomenology, anisotropic matter distributions have been extensively employed to construct exact black-hole solutions and to investigate their optical, dynamical, and thermodynamic properties [8,15].

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An additional motivation for studying matter-supported black holes comes from the no-hair conjecture. Classical stationary black holes in Einstein–Maxwell theory are completely characterized by their mass, electric charge, and angular momentum. However, when additional matter fields are present, this simplicity may no longer hold, allowing black holes to possess extra "hair" associated with the surrounding matter distribution [7,17–19]. Localized matter fields that decay rapidly at large distances are particularly interesting because they modify the geometry in the strong-field region while producing only small deviations in the asymptotic spacetime.

In this work, we investigate the static and spherically symmetric limit of the anisotropic black-hole spacetime recently proposed in Ref. [16]. While Ref. [16] primarily focused on constructing the rotating solution and discussing its geometrical properties, the present work is devoted to a systematic investigation of the corresponding static configuration. Starting from a Schwarzschild-like metric ansatz, we derive the associated stress-energy tensor directly from Einstein's field equations and obtain the governing differential equation for the metric deformation function by imposing an anisotropic equation of state for the tangential pressure. We then present the analytical solution in a self-contained manner and perform a detailed analysis of the resulting anisotropic matter distribution, including the energy density, pressure components, anisotropy factor, and the standard energy conditions. This study provides a complete characterization of the static anisotropic matter source that was not presented in Ref. [16] and establishes a convenient foundation for future investigations of the geometrical, optical, and thermodynamic properties of this spacetime.

2. Static Spherically Symmetric Spacetime

We consider a static and spherically symmetric spacetime described by the line element

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2), \quad (2)$$

where the metric function $f(r)$ depends only on the radial coordinate. This form represents the most general static, spherically symmetric geometry written in Schwarzschild coordinates after an appropriate redefinition of the radial coordinate.

The Schwarzschild spacetime,

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r}, \quad (3)$$

is recovered as the unique asymptotically flat vacuum solution of Einstein's field equations, where M denotes the ADM mass of the black hole. In the presence of matter fields, however, the metric generally deviates from the Schwarzschild geometry through additional contributions determined by the corresponding stress-energy tensor.

To describe the influence of an anisotropic matter distribution, we introduce a deformation function $v(r)$ according to

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{v(r)}{r^2}. \quad (4)$$

Here, the function $v(r)$ completely characterizes the modification induced by the surrounding matter field. The Schwarzschild limit is immediately recovered by setting

$$v(r) = 0. \quad (5)$$

Our objective is to determine the particular form of $v(r)$ generated by an exponentially localized anisotropic matter field.

3. Einstein Equations and Anisotropic Matter Source

To determine the matter distribution supporting the spacetime (2), we consider Einstein's field equations

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}, \quad (6)$$

where $G_{\mu\nu}$ is the Einstein tensor and $T_{\mu\nu}$ denotes the stress-energy tensor of the matter source.

Assuming a static and spherically symmetric anisotropic fluid, the stress-energy tensor takes the form

$$T^\mu_\nu = \text{diag}(-\varepsilon, p_r, p_t, p_t), \quad (7)$$

where $\varepsilon(r)$ is the energy density, while $p_r(r)$ and $p_t(r)$ denote the radial and tangential pressures, respectively. Unlike a perfect fluid, the pressures satisfy

$$p_r \neq p_t, \quad (8)$$

which characterizes the anisotropic nature of the matter distribution.

Substituting the metric ansatz (2) into the Einstein equations (6) yields

$$\varepsilon = -p_r = \frac{v(r) - rv'(r)}{8\pi r^4}, \quad (9)$$

and

$$p_t = \frac{r^2 v''(r) - 2rv'(r) + 2v(r)}{16\pi r^4}. \quad (10)$$

Equations (9) and (10) demonstrate that the entire matter distribution is determined by a single function $v(r)$ appearing in the metric.

To obtain a closed system of equations, an additional relation for the tangential pressure must be specified. Following the anisotropic matter model proposed in Ref. [16], we assume that the tangential pressure satisfies

$$p_t = \left(1 + \frac{v_c r^2}{2}\right) \varepsilon, \quad (11)$$

where $v_c > 0$ is a constant controlling the spatial localization of the matter field.

The equation of state (11) should be regarded as an effective phenomenological description of an anisotropic matter distribution rather than the consequence of a particular fundamental matter Lagrangian. Similar anisotropic stress-energy tensors arise in various physical contexts, including nonlinear electrodynamics, anisotropic fluids, quantum-inspired black-hole models, and effective descriptions of dark matter [12–14]. In the present work, we adopt Eq. (11) as a phenomenological ansatz following the construction of Ref. [16]. This choice leads to an exponentially localized matter distribution while preserving the analytical solvability of the Einstein field equations. As will be shown below, this choice leads to an exponentially decaying energy density and admits an exact analytical solution.

4. Analytical Solution

Substituting Eqs. (9) and (10) into the anisotropic equation of state (11), we obtain

$$\frac{r^2 v''(r) - 2rv'(r) + 2v(r)}{16\pi r^4} = \left(1 + \frac{v_c r^2}{2}\right) \frac{v(r) - rv'(r)}{8\pi r^4}. \quad (12)$$

After straightforward simplification, this relation reduces to

$$v''(r) = v_c [v(r) - rv'(r)]. \quad (13)$$

To solve Eq. (13), we introduce the auxiliary function

$$F(r) = v(r) - rv'(r), \quad (14)$$

whose derivative is

$$F'(r) = -rv''(r). \quad (15)$$

Using Eq. (13), we obtain

$$F'(r) = -v_c r F(r), \quad (16)$$

which is a first-order linear differential equation. Integrating immediately gives

$$F(r) = v_2 e^{-v_c r^2/2}, \quad (17)$$

where v_2 is an integration constant characterizing the strength of the anisotropic matter field.

Substituting Eq. (17) back into Eq. (14) leads to

$$v(r) - rv'(r) = v_2 e^{-v_c r^2/2}, \quad (18)$$

whose solution is

$$v(r) = v_1 r + v_2 \left[e^{-v_c r^2/2} + r \sqrt{\frac{\pi v_c}{2}} \left(\operatorname{erf} \left(\sqrt{\frac{v_c}{2}} r \right) - 1 \right) \right], \quad (19)$$

where v_1 is an integration constant and $\operatorname{erf}(x)$ denotes the error function.

The linear term $v_1 r$ simply renormalizes the mass parameter appearing in the metric and therefore may be absorbed into the definition of the ADM mass. Without loss of generality, we set

$$v_1 = 0, \quad (20)$$

so that the deformation function becomes

$$v(r) = v_2 \left[e^{-v_c r^2/2} + r \sqrt{\frac{\pi v_c}{2}} \left(\operatorname{erf} \left(\sqrt{\frac{v_c}{2}} r \right) - 1 \right) \right]. \quad (21)$$

Finally, substituting Eq. (21) into Eq. (4), we obtain the metric function

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{v_2}{r^2} \left[e^{-v_c r^2/2} + r \sqrt{\frac{\pi v_c}{2}} \left(\operatorname{erf} \left(\sqrt{\frac{v_c}{2}} r \right) - 1 \right) \right]. \quad (22)$$

The Schwarzschild solution is recovered in the limit $v_2 \rightarrow 0$, whereas the limit $v_c \rightarrow 0$ reproduces a Reissner–Nordström-type geometry with an effective charge parameter v_2 .

5. Properties of the Anisotropic Matter Field

Using Eq. (17), the energy density [Eq. (9)] takes the simple form

$$\varepsilon(r) = \frac{v_2}{8\pi r^4} e^{-v_c r^2/2}. \quad (23)$$

The radial pressure is immediately obtained from Eq. (9) as

$$p_r(r) = -\varepsilon(r), \quad (24)$$

whereas the tangential pressure becomes

$$p_t(r) = \left(1 + \frac{v_c r^2}{2} \right) \varepsilon(r). \quad (25)$$

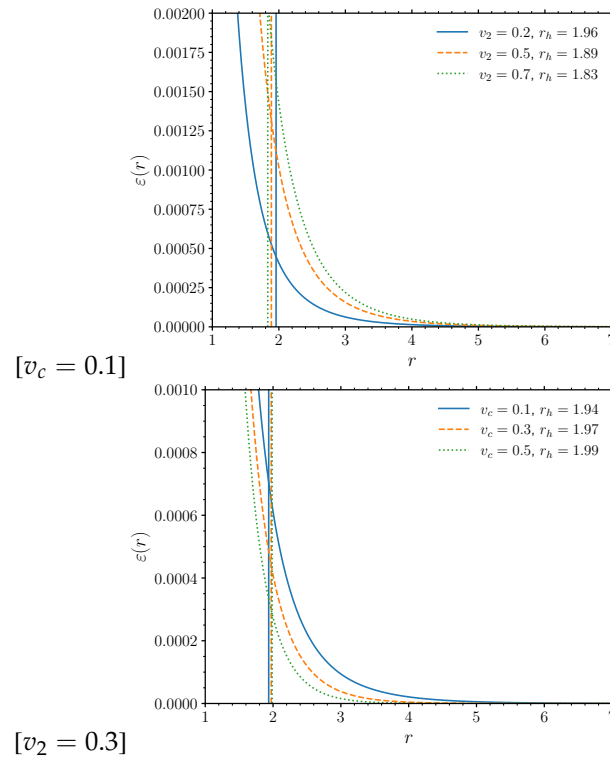


Figure 1. Radial behavior of the energy density for different values of the parameters v_2 and v_c . The vertical lines indicate the locations of the event horizons $r = r_h$ for the corresponding parameter sets.

The parameter v_2 controls the overall magnitude of the matter distribution, while v_c determines its localization around the black hole. Figure 1 illustrates the radial behavior of the energy density for representative values of these parameters. For fixed v_c , increasing v_2 enhances the energy density while preserving its radial profile. Conversely, increasing v_c leads to a faster exponential decay, indicating that the matter field becomes more strongly localized near the black hole.

Although the exponential factor suppresses the matter distribution at large distances, the r^{-4} dependence causes the energy density to diverge as $r \rightarrow 0$. Consequently, the spacetime possesses a central curvature singularity. Nevertheless, for parameter values corresponding to black-hole solutions, this singularity is hidden behind an event horizon and therefore does not influence the exterior geometry.

The anisotropy of the matter source can be quantified through the anisotropy factor

$$\Delta = p_t - p_r = \left(2 + \frac{v_c r^2}{2}\right) \varepsilon, \quad (26)$$

which is positive everywhere outside the singularity. This implies that the tangential pressure always exceeds the radial pressure, producing an outward anisotropic force that becomes more pronounced as the localization parameter v_c increases.

5.1. Energy Conditions

We next examine the standard energy conditions satisfied by the anisotropic matter field. The null energy condition (NEC) requires

$$\varepsilon + p_i \geq 0, \quad (27)$$

where $i = r, t$. Since

$$\varepsilon + p_r = 0, \quad (28)$$

and

$$\varepsilon + p_t = \left(2 + \frac{v_c r^2}{2}\right) \varepsilon, \quad (29)$$

the NEC is satisfied for positive values of v_2 and v_c .

The weak energy condition (WEC) further requires $\varepsilon \geq 0$, which is automatically fulfilled because

$$\varepsilon(r) = \frac{v_2}{8\pi r^4} e^{-v_c r^2/2} > 0, \quad (30)$$

for $v_2 > 0$.

The strong energy condition (SEC) is determined by

$$\varepsilon + p_r + 2p_t = 2p_t, \quad (31)$$

which remains positive throughout the spacetime. Therefore, the SEC is also satisfied.

Finally, the dominant energy condition (DEC) requires

$$\varepsilon \geq |p_i|. \quad (32)$$

While this condition is saturated in the radial direction,

$$|p_r| = \varepsilon, \quad (33)$$

it is violated tangentially because

$$p_t = \left(1 + \frac{v_c r^2}{2}\right) \varepsilon > \varepsilon \quad (v_c > 0). \quad (34)$$

The violation of the DEC is therefore a direct consequence of the anisotropic equation of state and reflects the strongly anisotropic character of the matter source rather than the presence of negative energy density.

6. Conclusions

In this work, we have derived a static and spherically symmetric black-hole solution supported by an exponentially localized anisotropic matter field within Einstein gravity. Starting from a Schwarzschild-like metric ansatz, the Einstein field equations were used to express the energy density and pressure components in terms of a single deformation function. By adopting an anisotropic equation of state for the tangential pressure, a second-order differential equation governing the deformation function was obtained and solved analytically, leading to an exact metric characterized by two independent parameters.

The resulting solution represents a continuous deformation of the Schwarzschild spacetime. The parameter v_2 determines the strength of the anisotropic matter field, whereas the localization parameter v_c controls the rate at which the matter distribution decays away from the black hole. The Schwarzschild geometry is recovered in the limit $v_2 \rightarrow 0$.

The physical properties of the anisotropic matter source were investigated through the behavior of the energy density, pressure components, and standard energy conditions. The energy density was found to be positive and exponentially localized outside the central singularity, while the radial and tangential pressures satisfy $p_r = -\varepsilon$ and $p_t = (1 + v_c r^2/2)\varepsilon$, respectively. The null, weak, and strong energy conditions are satisfied for positive model parameters, whereas the dominant energy condition may be violated in the tangential direction as a consequence of the anisotropic equation of state.

The exact analytical solution presented here provides a convenient framework for investigating the influence of localized anisotropic matter on black-hole physics. In particular, it forms the basis for future studies of the spacetime geometry, horizon structure, particle motion, gravitational lensing, black-hole shadows, and thermodynamic properties.

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