Radion-Supported Gravitating Solitons in Flux-Stabilized Kaluza–Klein Compactifications

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July 11, 2026

Author's Note and Open Invitation

As the author has transitioned into retirement, the extensive numerical computation and stability analysis required to complete this research program fall beyond current personal scope. This manuscript is therefore presented as an open mathematical framework. The explicit numerical construction of Radion-Supported Gravitating Solitons, the calculation of their mass spectra, and their full higher-dimensional embedding are offered as an open challenge to the theoretical physics and numerical relativity communities. Researchers and research groups interested in continuing this line of inquiry are warmly encouraged to do so.

Abstract

We provide a classical effective-field-theory formulation for localized finite-energy configurations possessing an effective gravitational mass scale via warped compactification of an Einstein–Yang–Mills–Higgs system. Working within the lowest-mode Kaluza–Klein truncation—valid provided gradients and defect energies remain below the first KK excitation scale—we define a *localized radion core* as a region in which the radion, gauge, and Higgs profiles depart from their asymptotic compactification values, creating a finite-energy soliton configuration. Tracking the logarithmic radion field $\sigma = \ln \Psi$ through a Weyl conformal transformation, we derive its Einstein-frame kinetic term and identify the canonically normalized field. By explicitly integrating a topologically normalized harmonic flux over the reference metric, we remove scaling ambiguities and derive the Einstein-frame effective potential within the lowest-mode truncation. After detailing the radion-gauge derivative mixing and the resulting Effective Field Theory (EFT) expansion, we formulate the fully coupled nonlinear boundary-value problem for a gravitating monopole sector. The explicit existence of these radion-supported solitons remains to be established via numerical investigation of the resulting system of five coupled nonlinear radial equations for the gauge, Higgs, radion, and metric functions.

1 Dimensional Reduction and Weyl Rescaling

We consider a $(4+n)$-dimensional action governed by gravity and a gauge sector. We assume the factorizable metric ansatz $ds^2 = g_{\mu\nu}dx^\mu dx^\nu + e^{2\sigma(x)}\gamma_{ab}dy^a dy^b$. Following standard Kaluza-Klein conventions, the higher-dimensional Ricci scalar decomposes as $\mathcal{R}^{(4+n)} = \mathcal{R}^{(4)} + e^{-2\sigma}\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{K}} - 2n\Box^{(4)}\sigma - n(n+1)(\partial\sigma)^2$. Integrating over the internal manifold $\mathcal{K}_n$ with volume $V_{\mathcal{K}}$, the Jordan-frame gravitational sector is:

$$S_4 \supset \int d^4x\sqrt{-g}\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}e^{n\sigma}\left[\mathcal{R}^{(4)} + e^{-2\sigma}\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{K}} + n(n-1)(\partial\sigma)^2\right] \quad (1)$$

where $M_{\rm Pl}^2 = M_*^{n+2} V_{\mathcal{K}}$. Mapping to the Einstein frame via $g_{\mu\nu} = e^{-n\sigma}\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$, and as detailed in Appendix A, the canonically normalized radion field is $\phi = M_{\rm Pl}\sqrt{\frac{n(n+2)}{2}}\sigma$. The Einstein-frame action takes the dimensionally consistent canonical form:

$$S_E = \int d^4x\sqrt{-\tilde{g}}\left[\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}\tilde{\mathcal{R}} - \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\partial}\phi)^2\right] \tag{2}$$

For clarity throughout the subsequent physical analysis, the relationships between the original conformal factor σ, the scale factor Ψ, and the canonically normalized scalar field ϕ are fixed as:

$$\boxed{\Psi = e^{\sigma}, \qquad \phi = M_{\rm Pl}\sqrt{\frac{n(n+2)}{2}}\ln\Psi} \tag{3}$$

2 Quantized Flux, Potential Derivation, and Stability

Assuming the stabilizing flux arises from a fixed cohomology class on the internal manifold, we use the harmonic flux definition $\rho_{\rm flux} \equiv V_{\mathcal{K}}^{-1}\int d^n y\sqrt{\gamma}\gamma^{ac}\gamma^{bd}\bar{F}_{ab}\bar{F}_{cd}$. The harmonic representative is chosen at a fixed cohomology class, and $\rho_{\rm flux}$ denotes the corresponding modulus-independent flux invariant. The internal stabilizing flux $\bar{F}_{ab}$ and the four-dimensional Yang–Mills–Higgs defect sector $F^a_{\mu\nu}$ are treated as distinct gauge configurations. The effective potential is:

$$V_{\rm eff}(\Psi(\phi)) = -\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{K}}\Psi^{-n-2} + \frac{1}{4}\rho_{\rm flux}V_{\mathcal{K}}\Psi^{-n-4} \tag{4}$$

The Ψ-dependence therefore arises only from the metric contractions and volume factors, while the quantized flux number itself remains fixed. Setting $dV_{\rm eff}/d\Psi = 0$ yields the stationary point $\Psi_0^2 = (n+4)\rho_{\rm flux}V_{\mathcal{K}}/[2(n+2)M_{\rm Pl}^2\mathcal{R}_{\mathcal{K}}]$. Stability is verified by the positivity of the canonical mass $m_\phi^2 = (d\Psi/d\phi)^2 V''(\Psi_0) > 0$.

3 Classical Localized Solutions

The 4D Einstein-frame effective action is:

$$S_{\rm 4D} = \int d^4x\sqrt{-\tilde{g}}\left[\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}\tilde{\mathcal{R}} - \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\partial}\phi)^2 - V_{\rm eff}(\phi) + \mathcal{L}_{\rm YMH}(\phi)\right] \tag{5}$$

where $\mathcal{L}_{\rm YMH} = -\frac{1}{4}f(\phi)F^a_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu a} - \frac{1}{2}y(\phi)(D_\mu\Phi)^a(D^\mu\Phi)^a - U(\phi,\Phi)$. The coupling functions $f(\phi)$ and $y(\phi)$ arise from higher-dimensional internal gauge components or localized brane interactions.

The existence problem may be formulated as the search for self-consistent extrema of the Einstein-frame action subject to the topological and asymptotic boundary conditions. The system consists of five radial functions $\{K(r), H(r), \phi(r), m(r), S(r)\}$ obeying five coupled nonlinear equations. Up to convention-dependent normalization factors, this system is:

$$m' = 4\pi r^2\rho, \qquad \frac{S'}{S} = 4\pi G r(\rho + p_r), \tag{6}$$

$$(r^2 NSf(\phi)K')' = SK\left(y(\phi)H^2 + f(\phi)\frac{K^2-1}{r^2}\right), \tag{7}$$

$$(r^2 NSy(\phi)H')' = SH\left(2y(\phi)\frac{K^2}{r^2} + r^2\frac{\partial U}{\partial H^2}\right), \tag{8}$$

$$(r^2 NS\phi')' = r^2 S\left(\frac{\partial V_{\rm eff}}{\partial\phi} - \frac{\partial\mathcal{L}_{\rm YMH}}{\partial\phi}\right). \tag{9}$$

The resulting solutions possess a well-defined physical mass, evaluated via the rigorous ADM surface integral at spatial infinity:

$$M_{\mathrm{ADM}} = \lim_{r\to\infty} \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int_{S_r} (\partial_j h_{ij} - \partial_i h_{jj}) dS^i. \tag{10}$$

3.1 Boundary Conditions and Asymptotic Fall-off

To construct regular, finite-energy solutions, the system must satisfy appropriate boundary conditions both at the origin and at spatial infinity. Regularity at the origin requires:

$$K(0) = 1, \quad H(0) = 0, \quad \phi'(0) = 0, \quad m(0) = 0, \quad S(0) = S_0, \tag{11}$$

where S_0 is a constant determined by the requirement that the metric is asymptotically flat. At spatial infinity ($r \to \infty$), the fields must approach the stabilized Kaluza–Klein vacuum:

$$K(\infty) = 0, \quad H(\infty) = v, \quad \phi(\infty) = \phi_0, \quad \phi'(\infty) = 0, \quad N(r) \to 1. \tag{12}$$

Furthermore, to ensure finite energy, the massive fields must exhibit exponential asymptotic decay determined by their respective symmetry-breaking and stabilization scales:

$$H(r) = v + \mathcal{O}(e^{-m_H r}), \qquad \phi(r) = \phi_0 + \mathcal{O}(e^{-m_\phi r}) \tag{13}$$

This exponential fall-off explicitly demonstrates that the soliton does not carry an infinite scalar tail, as the radion acquires a physical mass m_ϕ from the internal flux stabilization mechanism.

3.2 Effective Field Theory Validity

The truncation to the lowest-mode four-dimensional EFT is physically justified only if the characteristic soliton core size R_c and the internal energy density ρ_{defect} remain strictly below the first Kaluza–Klein excitation scale m_{KK}. This requires:

$$\frac{1}{R_c} \ll m_{\mathrm{KK}}, \qquad \rho_{\mathrm{defect}}^{1/4} \ll m_{\mathrm{KK}} \tag{14}$$

These conditions ensure that the internal geometry is not violently disrupted, allowing the localized excitation to be accurately modeled by the zero-mode radion dynamic without exciting higher KK tower states.

4 From Stabilized Compactifications to Localized Radion Solitons

The framework developed here suggests a shift in the interpretation of Kaluza–Klein compactification. The central mathematical object introduced in this framework is a *radion-supported gravitating soliton* (RSGS): a finite-energy solution in which gauge topology, scalar dynamics, gravitational backreaction, and compactification moduli are simultaneously determined:

$$\{g_{\mu\nu}(x), \phi(x), A_\mu(x), \Phi(x)\} \tag{15}$$

The term soliton is used here in the generalized sense: a localized non-vacuum configuration interpolating to the stabilized compactification vacuum at spatial infinity. The resulting problem differs from conventional compactification analyses because the question is no longer only whether a stable vacuum exists, but whether localized finite-energy solutions exist around that vacuum. The compactification modulus therefore becomes a dynamical field subject to nonlinear boundary conditions rather than a fixed background parameter. This corresponds to a localized profile through the space of allowed compactification geometries.

4.1 Conceptual Extension: From Vacuum Compactification to Excited Compactification Geometry

Conventional Kaluza–Klein and flux compactification programs primarily investigate the existence and stability of vacuum solutions in which the internal geometry approaches a fixed configuration throughout spacetime.

The present framework considers a different class of solutions: localized excitations of an already stabilized compactification. The compactification scale is not destroyed or replaced, but dynamically perturbed in a finite region by gauge and scalar energy. The resulting object is therefore not a new compactification vacuum, but an excited state of a compactified geometry.

Mathematically, the problem changes from solving

$$\frac{\partial V_{\text{eff}}}{\partial \phi} = 0$$

for homogeneous vacua, to solving a nonlinear boundary-value problem:

$$\phi(r) \to \phi_0, \qquad r \to \infty$$

with nontrivial interior structure. This provides a direct bridge between moduli stabilization and soliton theory: the stabilized compactification becomes the asymptotic vacuum, while localized solitons represent finite-energy excitations of the compactification manifold itself. By studying fluctuations that are not simply perturbative particles but nonlinear, self-supported structures, this framework natively connects moduli stabilization, non-perturbative soliton theory, and particle-like solutions in General Relativity.

4.2 Extension Beyond Homogeneous Compactification

Standard compactification analyses determine vacuum expectation values globally. The present framework investigates spatially varying states, introducing four extensions:

1. The soliton problem replaces the search for isolated compactification vacua with the study of localized solutions in the full coupled field configuration space.
2. Stabilization becomes a local rather than purely global problem.
3. Flux quantization is separated from radion scaling via fixed harmonic representatives. This separation removes an ambiguity in which changes in the compactification volume could be incorrectly interpreted as changes in the quantized flux sector itself.
4. Matter and geometry are solved simultaneously rather than sequentially.

4.3 New Mathematical Questions

The coupled equations define several open problems:

1. **Existence:** Do regular finite-energy RSGS solutions exist?
2. **Classification:** Can solutions be classified by topological charge and flux?
3. **Stability:** Are these configurations stable under perturbations?
4. **Uniqueness:** Do different boundary conditions generate distinct states?
5. **Spectrum:** What are the normal modes and excitation energies of radion-supported solitons?
6. **Universality:** Do different microscopic compactifications produce similar macroscopic soliton scaling laws?

4.4 Future Analytical and Numerical Program

The immediate objective is to construct the nonlinear solutions numerically and determine whether regular finite-energy RSGS configurations exist. Subsequent analysis will investigate perturbative stability, solution spectra, possible mass hierarchies, and the relationship between different topological sectors. A further objective is to determine whether the resulting solution families possess universal scaling relations analogous to those found in other nonlinear soliton systems—such as correlations between core radius, radion displacement, flux number, and total mass.

Ultimately, this program must address the embedding of the soliton in the full higher-dimensional geometry. The definitive consistency test for this theoretical framework is whether the four-dimensional radion profile corresponds to an exact solution of the full (4+n)-dimensional Einstein equations:

$$\mathcal{R}^{(4+n)}_{MN} - \frac{1}{2} g_{MN} \mathcal{R}^{(4+n)} = 8\pi G_{4+n} \left(T^{\text{flux}}_{MN} + T^{\text{YMH}}_{MN} \right) \tag{16}$$

If such full higher-dimensional solutions exist, they would define a new class of gravitating solitons in which higher-dimensional geometry contributes dynamically to localized four-dimensional structures, allowing investigation of whether some particle-like four-dimensional excitations may admit an interpretation as localized nonlinear states of compactification geometry.

4.5 Physical Interpretation

Such configurations could provide a possible geometric interpretation of particle-like states, where matter-like configurations may arise as localized excitations involving gauge, scalar, and compactification degrees of freedom. Future investigations will examine whether families of solutions exhibit natural mass hierarchies or other properties associated with physical states in four dimensions. The purpose of this construction is therefore not to assume that matter originates from compactification geometry, but to provide a mathematically defined framework in which this possibility can be tested rigorously.

A Derivation of the Einstein-Frame Kinetic Coefficient

To transition from the Jordan frame to the Einstein frame, we perform a conformal Weyl rescaling of the four-dimensional metric. The Jordan-frame action includes the following gravitational terms:

$$S_4 \supset \int d^4x \sqrt{-g}\, \frac{M_{\text{Pl}}^2}{2} e^{n\sigma} \left[\mathcal{R}^{(4)} + n(n-1)(\partial\sigma)^2 \right]. \tag{17}$$

We define the Einstein-frame metric $\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}$ such that the conformal factor eliminates the $e^{n\sigma}$ coupling to the four-dimensional Ricci scalar:

$$\tilde{g}_{\mu\nu} = e^{n\sigma} g_{\mu\nu} \implies g_{\mu\nu} = e^{-n\sigma} \tilde{g}_{\mu\nu}. \tag{18}$$

Under this transformation, the metric determinant transforms as $\sqrt{-g} = e^{-2n\sigma}\sqrt{-\tilde{g}}$. The Ricci scalar transforms according to the standard conformal identity in $D = 4$:

$$\mathcal{R}^{(4)} = e^{n\sigma} \left[\tilde{\mathcal{R}} + 3n\tilde{\Box}\sigma - \frac{3}{2} n^2 (\tilde{\partial}\sigma)^2 \right]. \tag{19}$$

Substituting these relations into the gravitational action, integrating the $\tilde{\Box}\sigma$ term by parts, and combining the kinetic terms yields:

$$\begin{aligned} S_E \supset & \int d^4x\sqrt{-\tilde{g}}\,\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}\left[\tilde{\mathcal{R}} + \left(-3n^2 + \frac{3}{2}n^2 + n(n-1)\right)(\tilde{\partial}\sigma)^2\right] \\ = & \int d^4x\sqrt{-\tilde{g}}\,\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}\left[\tilde{\mathcal{R}} - \frac{1}{2}n(n+2)(\tilde{\partial}\sigma)^2\right] \\ = & \int d^4x\sqrt{-\tilde{g}}\left[\frac{M_{\rm Pl}^2}{2}\tilde{\mathcal{R}} - \frac{n(n+2)}{4}M_{\rm Pl}^2(\tilde{\partial}\sigma)^2\right]. \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

By defining the canonically normalized field $\phi = M_{\rm Pl}\sqrt{\frac{n(n+2)}{2}}\sigma$, we exactly recover the canonical Einstein-frame kinetic term $-\frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\partial}\phi)^2$.

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