

Classification of the Ricci Tensor*

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Abstract. This paper contains a classification of the Ricci tensor $R_{\alpha\beta}$. The method of derivation is analogous to the spinor version of the Petrov classification of the Weyl tensor. It is shown how the various classes are related to the number and type of eigenvectors and eigenvalues of $R_{\alpha\beta}$. The classification is useful in the geometrization of various fields. The case of a real scalar field is treated in detail.

1. Introduction

In a recent paper [1] the “already unified” field theory of Rainich, Misner, and Wheeler, including the null case, was derived using a classification of the Ricci tensor which is somewhat analogous to the spinor version of the Petrov classification [2, 3] of the Weyl tensor. However, the classification was given only as far as necessary for the remainder of the paper. Here we shall develop it in detail. As a further application we shall consider the geometrization of a massless real scalar field. Results obtained previously by Brill [4] and Penney [5] are found to be incomplete.

In Section 2 we shall explain the notation. Section 3 deals with the classification of the Ricci tensor $R_{\alpha\beta}$ and Section 4 with the relation of this classification to the number and type of eigenvectors and eigenvalues of $R_{\alpha\beta}$ [6]. In Section 5 we apply this classification to the problem of geometrization of a massless real scalar field. In the appendix we exhibit canonical forms for the dyad components of the tracefree Ricci tensor for various classes.

2. Notation

The notation used is the same as in Ref. [1]. Tensor indices are given by small Greek letters and run from 1 to 4. Spinor indices are denoted by capital Latin letters and run from 1 to 2. The summation convention is used throughout. Ordinary differentiation is indicated by a comma,

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covariant differentiation by a semi-colon. Round brackets around suffices denote symmetrization, square brackets denote anti-symmetrization. A bar over a quantity denotes the complex conjugate of that quantity. Complex conjugation of a spinor is indicated by a bar over the letter and a dot over the spinor index. The correspondence between a tensor and its spinor equivalent is denoted by \leftrightarrow . The signature of space-time is taken to be -2 . The Ricci tensor $R_{\mu\nu}$ and the Ricci scalar R are defined as in Ref. [7]. Finally, we write $R \cdot R$ instead of $R_x R^x$.

3. Classification of $R_{\alpha\beta}$

To classify the Ricci tensor $R_{\alpha\beta}$ we consider the expression $R_{\alpha\beta} l^\alpha l^\beta$ for arbitrary null vectors l^α . Since this expression equals $S_{\alpha\beta} l^\alpha l^\beta$, where $S_{\alpha\beta}$ is the tracefree part of $R_{\alpha\beta}$, two Ricci tensors which differ by a multiple of the metric tensor $g_{\alpha\beta}$ will belong to the same class.

The spinor equivalent of $-\frac{1}{2}S_{\alpha\beta}$ is $\Phi_{AB\dot{W}\dot{X}}$. Its components are, as usual [7], denoted by $\Phi_{00}, \Phi_{11}, \Phi_{22}, \Phi_{01}, \Phi_{10}, \Phi_{02}, \Phi_{20}, \Phi_{12}, \Phi_{21}$, where the first three are real and $\Phi_{10} = \bar{\Phi}_{01}, \Phi_{20} = \bar{\Phi}_{02}, \Phi_{21} = \bar{\Phi}_{12}$. A real null vector l^α has associated with it a spinor l^A defined by

$$l^\alpha \leftrightarrow \pm l^A \bar{l}^{\dot{X}}.$$

Therefore,

$$R_{\alpha\beta} l^\alpha l^\beta = -2\Phi_{AB\dot{W}\dot{X}} l^A l^B \bar{l}^{\dot{W}} \bar{l}^{\dot{X}} = G l^2 \bar{l}^2 \bar{l}^2,$$

where

$$G = -2[\Phi_{00} c^2 \bar{c}^2 + 2\Phi_{01} c^2 \bar{c} + 2\Phi_{10} c \bar{c}^2 + \Phi_{02} c^2 + \Phi_{20} \bar{c}^2 + 4\Phi_{11} c \bar{c} + 2\Phi_{12} c + 2\Phi_{21} \bar{c} + \Phi_{22}], \tag{3.1}$$

and

$$c = \frac{l^1}{l^2}.$$

The quartic G defined by Eq. (3.1) can always be written in the form

$$2G = G_1 G_2 + \bar{G}_1 \bar{G}_2, \tag{3.2}$$

where G_1 and G_2 are two quadratic forms which are not necessarily Hermitian. For example,

$$G_1 = R_{1\dot{1}} c \bar{c} + R_{1\dot{2}} c + R_{2\dot{1}} \bar{c} + R_{2\dot{2}},$$

where, in general, all of the coefficients are complex and independent and may be regarded as the dyad components of a complex vector R_x . In a similar fashion G_2 determines a complex vector S_x . The decomposition theorem Eq. (3.2) is equivalent to the statement that for each tracefree symmetric tensor $S_{\alpha\beta}$ there exist two complex vectors R_x and S_x (which

are, however, not unique) such that

$$2S_{\alpha\beta} = R_{(\alpha}S_{\beta)} + \bar{R}_{(\alpha}\bar{S}_{\beta)} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\alpha\beta}(R \cdot S + \bar{R} \cdot \bar{S}).$$

The proof of this theorem is straightforward. If we compare coefficients on both sides of Eq. (3.2) we obtain the equations

$$\begin{aligned} -4\Phi_{00} &= R_{1i}S_{1i} + \bar{R}_{1i}\bar{S}_{1i}, \\ -8\Phi_{01} &= R_{1i}S_{1\dot{2}} + R_{1\dot{2}}S_{1i} + \bar{R}_{1i}\bar{S}_{2\dot{1}} + \bar{R}_{2\dot{1}}\bar{S}_{1i}, \\ -4\Phi_{02} &= R_{1\dot{2}}S_{1\dot{2}} + \bar{R}_{2\dot{1}}\bar{S}_{2\dot{1}}, \\ -16\Phi_{11} &= R_{1i}S_{2\dot{2}} + R_{2\dot{2}}S_{1i} + R_{1\dot{2}}S_{2i} + R_{2i}S_{1\dot{2}} \\ &\quad + \bar{R}_{1i}\bar{S}_{2\dot{2}} + \bar{R}_{2\dot{2}}\bar{S}_{1i} + \bar{R}_{1\dot{2}}\bar{S}_{2i} + \bar{R}_{2i}\bar{S}_{1\dot{2}}, \\ -8\Phi_{12} &= R_{1\dot{2}}S_{2\dot{2}} + R_{2\dot{2}}S_{1\dot{2}} + \bar{R}_{2\dot{1}}\bar{S}_{2\dot{2}} + \bar{R}_{2\dot{2}}\bar{S}_{2\dot{1}}, \\ -4\Phi_{22} &= R_{2\dot{2}}S_{2\dot{2}} + \bar{R}_{2\dot{2}}\bar{S}_{2\dot{2}}. \end{aligned} \tag{3.3}$$

It is easy to see that a solution always exists but will not be unique.

This decomposition theorem allows us to classify $R_{\alpha\beta}$ as follows. $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class *A* if the decomposition may be taken to be

$$G = \pm G_1^2 \tag{3.4}$$

for some Hermitian quadratic form G_1 , corresponding to a real vector R_α . $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class *B* if the decomposition may be taken to be

$$G = G_1 G_2$$

for some pair of Hermitian quadratic forms G_1 and G_2 , corresponding to a pair of real and non-parallel vectors R_α and S_α . $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class *C* if the decomposition may be taken to be

$$G = \pm G_1 \bar{G}_1 \tag{3.5}$$

where G_1 is a non-Hermitian quadratic form corresponding to a complex vector $R_\alpha (R \cdot R \neq 0)$ which cannot be made real by multiplying by a phase factor. Class *D* contains the remaining Ricci tensors.

That these four classes are disjoint follows from the fact that when G factors as in *A*, *B* or *C* the factorization is essentially unique. The vector R_α in class *A* is determined by $S_{\alpha\beta}$ uniquely except for sign. The vectors R_α and S_α in class *B* are determined by $S_{\alpha\beta}$ up to the duality transformation

$$\begin{aligned} R'_\alpha &= \kappa R_\alpha, \\ S'_\alpha &= \kappa^{-1} S_\alpha \quad (\text{for } \kappa \text{ real}); \end{aligned}$$

also, R_α and S_α may be interchanged. In class C the complex vector R_α is determined up to the duality rotation

$$R'_\alpha = e^{i\theta} R_\alpha \quad (\text{for } \theta \text{ real}); \tag{3.6}$$

also, R_α and \bar{R}_α may be interchanged.

The classification may be refined. Let us deal with class A first. The sign appearing in Eq. (3.4) already divides A into two subclasses, A_+ and A_- . Since the invariant $R \cdot R$ is uniquely specified by $S_{\alpha\beta}$ we can classify the Ricci tensor further according as R_α is space-like (A_1), time-like (A_2) or null (A_3).

If $R_{\alpha\beta}$ belongs to class B it determines the signs of the invariants $R \cdot R$ and $S \cdot S$ (up to an interchange) as well as the invariant $R \cdot S$. The subclasses are obtained by considering the various possibilities for the signs of all three invariants. Another important invariant is I , defined by

$$I = (R \cdot S)^2 - (R \cdot R)(S \cdot S).$$

It is positive when the $R - S$ plane is time-like, negative when it is space-like and zero when it is null.

In class C , $R_{\alpha\beta}$ determines a complex vector R_α up to a duality rotation Eq. (3.6) and an interchange of R_α and \bar{R}_α . The vectors S_α and T_α , defined by

$$R_\alpha = S_\alpha + iT_\alpha,$$

may be chosen orthogonal since $R \cdot R$, given by

$$R \cdot R = S \cdot S - T \cdot T + 2iS \cdot T,$$

may be made real by a duality rotation. The invariant I , defined by

$$I = \frac{1}{4}|R \cdot R|^2 - \frac{1}{4}(R \cdot \bar{R})^2 = (S \cdot T)^2 - (S \cdot S)(T \cdot T),$$

distinguishes between three subclasses. It is positive (C_1) when the $S - T$ plane is time-like, zero (C_2) when it is null and negative (C_3) when it is space-like. Due to the choice of sign in Eq. (3.5) there are actually six subclasses for class C .

Tables 1 and 2 give a summary of the classification.

Table 1

Class	Decomposition
A_\pm	$S_{\alpha\beta} = \pm [R_\alpha R_\beta - \frac{1}{4}g_{\alpha\beta} R \cdot R]; R_\alpha$ is real.
B	$S_{\alpha\beta} = R_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\alpha\beta}(R \cdot S);$ R_α and S_α are real and not parallel.
C_\pm	$S_{\alpha\beta} = \pm [R_{(\alpha} \bar{R}_{\beta)} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\alpha\beta}(R \cdot \bar{R})]; R \cdot R \neq 0,$ R_α is a complex but not proportional to a real vector.
D	$2S_{\alpha\beta} = R_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} + \bar{R}_{(\alpha} \bar{S}_{\beta)} - \frac{1}{4}g_{\alpha\beta}(R \cdot S + \bar{R} \cdot \bar{S});$ $S_{\alpha\beta}$ cannot be written as in A, B or C .

Table 2

Class	Sign of the relevant invariants			
	$R \cdot R$	$S \cdot S$	$R \cdot S$	I
$A_{1\pm}$	-			
$A_{2\pm}$	+			
$A_{3\pm}$	0			
B_{1a}	0	0	+	+
B_{1b}	0	0	-	+
B_{2a}	-	0	0	0
B_{2b}	-	0	+	+
B_{2c}	-	0	-	+
B_{3a}	-	-	0	-
B_{3b}	-	-	+	-
B_{3c}	-	-	-	-
B_{3d}	-	-	+	0
B_{3e}	-	-	-	0
B_{3f}	-	-	+	+
B_{3g}	-	-	-	+
B_{4a}	0	+	+	+
B_{4b}	0	+	-	+
B_{5a}	+	+	+	+
B_{5b}	+	+	-	+
B_{6a}	-	+	0	+
B_{6b}	-	+	+	+
B_{6c}	-	+	-	+
$C_{1\pm}$				+
$C_{2\pm}$				0
$C_{3\pm}$				-

4. Eigenvectors and Eigenvalues of $R_{\alpha\beta}$

The relation between the present classification and that in terms of the eigenvalues and eigenvectors of $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is shown in Table 3.

The eigenvalues in the fourth column are numbered in the order in which the corresponding eigenvectors are listed in the third column. They are all real except where indicated. Eigenvectors corresponding to distinct eigenvalues are orthogonal. A space-like eigenvector is denoted by $s-l$, a time-like one by $t-l$. A $s-l$ ($t-l$, null) plane of eigenvectors with the same eigenvalue is called an $s-l$ ($t-l$, null) plane. The hyperplanes in class A are also hyperplanes of eigenvectors. If k_α is a null eigenvector, c is defined to be $R_{\alpha\beta}m^\alpha m^\beta$ where the null vector m^α is orthogonal to all other eigenvectors and satisfies $k_\alpha m^\alpha = 1$. The quantity b appearing in the last case is defined by $-R_{\alpha\beta}m^\alpha y^\beta$ where y^α is orthogonal to the space-like eigenvector and such that $y \cdot y = -1$, $y \cdot k = y \cdot m = 0$.

Table 3

Class	Segré characteristic	Eigenvectors	Eigenvalues
$A_{1\pm}$	$[1(111)]$	$s-l$, hyperplane	$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4$
$A_{2\pm}$	$[1(111)]$	$t-l$, hyperplane	$\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4$
$A_{3\pm}$	$[(211)]$	null hyperplane	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4; c \geq 0$
$B_{1a,b}$	$[(11)(11)]$	$s-l$ plane, $t-l$ plane	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 = \lambda_4$
B_{2a}	$[(31)]$	null plane	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4$
$B_{2b,c}$	$[2(11)]$	$s-l$ plane, null	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 = \lambda_4; c \leq 0$
$B_{3a,b,c}$	$[(11)11]$	$t-l$ plane, $2s-l$	$\lambda_3 < \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 < \lambda_4; \lambda_3 + \lambda_4 \equiv 2\lambda_1$
$B_{3d,e}$	$[2(1)1]$	null plane, $s-l$	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 \leq \lambda_4; c \geq 0$
$B_{3f,g}$	$[(11)11]$	$s-l$ plane, $s-l, t-l$	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_4 \leq \lambda_3$
$B_{4a,b}$	$[2(1)1]$	$s-l$ plane, null	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 = \lambda_4; c \geq 0$
$B_{5a,b}$	$[(11)11]$	$s-l$ plane, $s-l, t-l$	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_3 \leq \lambda_4$
$B_{6a,b,c}$	$[(11)11]$	$s-l$ plane, invariant $t-l$ plane	$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2; \lambda_3, \lambda_3; c \leq 0$
$C_{1\pm}$	$[(11)11]$	$s-l$ plane, $s-l, t-l$	$\lambda_3 \leq \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \leq \lambda_4$
$C_{2\pm}$	$[(21)1]$	null plane, $s-l$	$\lambda_4 \leq \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda_3; c \geq 0$
$C_{3\pm}$	$[(11)11]$	$t-l$ plane, $2s-l$	$\lambda_3, \lambda_4 \leq \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$
D_1	$[1111]$	$3s-l, t-l$	$\lambda_1 \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_4; \text{all different}$
D_2	$[1111]$	$2s-l$, invariant $t-l$ plane	$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2, \lambda_3, \lambda_3$
D_3	$[211]$	null, $2s-l$	$\lambda_4 \neq \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \neq \lambda_3 \neq \lambda_4; c \neq 0$
D_4	$[31]$	$s-l$, null	$\lambda_1 \neq \lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = \lambda_4; b \neq 0$

The classification is complete. Types such as three space-like eigenvectors corresponding to three distinct eigenvalues cannot occur, as can easily be shown. For any possible type we can readily find the corresponding class and vice versa.

For example, if $R_{\alpha\beta}$ has two distinct pairs of real eigenvalues corresponding to a space-like plane and a time-like plane of eigenvectors respectively, then taking these planes to be the $x-y$ and $z-t$ planes we get

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = -\lambda_1 x_\alpha x_\beta - \lambda_2 y_\alpha y_\beta - \lambda_3 z_\alpha z_\beta + \lambda_4 t_\alpha t_\beta$$

with $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 \neq \lambda_3 = \lambda_4$ for eigenvalues. We can always add a multiple of $g_{\alpha\beta}$ to $R_{\alpha\beta}$ without changing the class to which $R_{\alpha\beta}$ belongs. This will leave the eigenvectors unchanged and increase all eigenvalues by that multiple. Thus, in our present example we may assume that $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$. We then have

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = \lambda_3(z_\alpha + t_\alpha)(t_\beta - z_\beta) = R_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)}$$

where

$$R \cdot R = S \cdot S = 0, \quad R \cdot S = 2\lambda_3.$$

Therefore, $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class B_{1a} if $\lambda_3 > 0$ and in class B_{1b} if $\lambda_3 < 0$.

Conversely, if $R_{\alpha\beta}$ belongs to class $B_{1a,b}$ then, apart from a multiple of $g_{\alpha\beta}$, $R_{\alpha\beta} = R_{(\alpha}S_{\beta)}$ with $R \cdot R = S \cdot S = 0$ and $R \cdot S \geq 0$. It is easy to see that any vector in the (time-like) $R - S$ plane is an eigenvector with eigenvalue $\frac{1}{2}R \cdot S$ and that any vector in the orthogonal (space-like) plane is an eigenvector with eigenvalue zero.

5. The Scalar Field

A geometry whose source is a null electromagnetic field has a Ricci tensor belonging to class A_{3-} . If the electromagnetic field is non-null $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class B_{1b} . If the source is a real scalar field [5] $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class A_- , if it is a complex scalar field [8] $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class C_- or B_{1b} .

In this section we discuss the geometrization of a real massless scalar field in detail. The Lagrangean is given by

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\phi^{,\sigma}\phi_{,\sigma}$$

whence follow the equation of motion

$$\phi^{,\alpha}_{;\alpha} = 0 \tag{5.1}$$

and the stress-energy tensor

$$T_{\alpha\beta} = \phi_{,\alpha}\phi_{,\beta} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\alpha\beta}\phi^{,\gamma}\phi_{,\gamma}$$

The Einstein equations then give us

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = -\phi_{,\alpha}\phi_{,\beta} \tag{5.2}$$

where

$$\phi_{,\alpha} = \phi_{,\alpha} \tag{5.3}$$

This Ricci tensor is in class A_- .

Conversely, if $R_{\alpha\beta}$ is in class A_- we can find a vector $\phi_{,\alpha}$ such that $R_{\alpha\beta}$ differs from that given by Eq. (5.2) by a multiple of $g_{\alpha\beta}$. If in addition

$$R = -\phi^{,\alpha}\phi_{,\alpha} \tag{5.4}$$

then that multiple is zero and Eq. (5.2) is satisfied. The vector $\phi_{,\alpha}$ is determined by $R_{\alpha\beta}$ uniquely except for sign. If it obeys the equation

$$\phi_{[\alpha;\beta]} = 0 \tag{5.5}$$

a scalar ϕ exists satisfying Eq. (5.3). Note that Eq. (5.5) is already in geometrical terms since $\phi_{,\alpha}$ is determined by the geometry in an essentially unique way.

Writing Eqs. (5.3) and (5.5) in dyad component form we can easily show that by virtue of one of the contracted Bianchi identities the equation of motion, Eq. (5.1), gives no new condition on the geometry.

In summary, a necessary and sufficient condition for a geometry to have as its source a massless real scalar field is that $R_{\alpha\beta}$ belong to class A_- , that R be given in terms of the associated vector ϕ_α by Eq. (5.4) and that ϕ_α satisfy Eq. (5.5).

Let us compare these conditions with those given by Brill [4] and Penney [5]. In our notation the conditions found by Penney are

$$R_\alpha^\beta R_\beta^\gamma = R R_\alpha^\gamma, \quad (5.6)$$

$$(R_{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\alpha\beta}) \omega^\alpha \omega^\beta \leq 0 \quad \text{for any time-like vector } \omega^\alpha, \quad (5.7)$$

$$R^{\gamma\delta} R_{\gamma[\alpha;\beta]} - \frac{1}{2} R^\delta_{[\alpha} R_{\beta]} = 0, \quad (5.8)$$

$$R > 0. \quad (5.9)$$

Brill states Eqs. (5.6) and (5.8) only, but appears to assume Eq. (5.9) as well.

Writing Eq. (5.6) in dyad component form and choosing (without loss of generality) a frame in which Φ_{02} vanishes we find after a somewhat lengthy calculation that

$$\Phi_{01} = \Phi_{12} = 0, \quad R = -8\Phi_{11}, \quad 4\Phi_{11}^2 = \Phi_{00}\Phi_{22}.$$

From these equations it is easy to show that there exists a vector ϕ_α determined uniquely up to sign and satisfying

$$R_{\alpha\beta} = \pm \phi_\alpha \phi_\beta.$$

Therefore, Eq. (5.6) is equivalent to the statement that $R_{\alpha\beta}$ belongs to class A_\pm with the trace of the corresponding vector ϕ_α satisfying

$$R = \pm \phi_\alpha \phi^\alpha.$$

Writing Eq. (5.7) in dyad component form we find that it states that $R_{\alpha\beta}$ belongs to A_- , assuming that Eq. (5.6) is valid.

Again assuming that Eq. (5.6) holds Eqs. (5.5) and (5.8) can be shown to be equivalent provided R does not vanish. Eq. (5.8) is empty when R is zero. However, as there is no reason why R should not be zero (or negative) the condition given by Eq. (5.9) is not necessary and should be dropped. The statement in Ref. [9] referred to by Penney [8] applies only to systems of particles and their electromagnetic interactions.

Since we have seen that Eq. (5.5) is a condition on the geometry, necessary and sufficient conditions that a given geometry have as its source a massless real scalar field are given by Eqs. (5.6), (5.7) and (5.5).

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Appendix

The spinor equivalent $T_{A\dot{X}}$ of a real vector T_α is Hermitian and has dyad components (T_0, T_1, T_2) defined by

$$\begin{aligned} T_0 &= T_{A\dot{X}} k^A \bar{k}^{\dot{X}} = T_\alpha k^\alpha, \\ T_1 &= T_{A\dot{X}} k^A \bar{m}^{\dot{X}} = T_\alpha t^\alpha, \\ T_2 &= T_{A\dot{X}} m^A \bar{m}^{\dot{X}} = T_\alpha m^\alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where T_0 and T_2 are real, T_1 is complex, and $\{k^\alpha, t^\alpha, \bar{t}^\alpha, m^\alpha\}$ is the null tetrad associated with the dyad $\{k^A, m^A\}$.

Choosing appropriate canonical forms for the dyad components of R_α and S_α we find with the aid of Eq. (3.3) the canonical forms for $R_{\alpha\beta}$. These are shown in Table 4 for classes *A*, *B*, and *C*. It should be noted that just as for the Petrov classification knowing the canonical form may not be sufficient to determine the class.

Table 4

Class	Canonical forms for the relevant vectors	Non-zero components of $S_{\alpha\beta}$
$A_{1\pm}$	$(0, R_1, 0)$	$\Phi_{11} \leq 0, \Phi_{02} \neq 0$
$A_{2\pm}$	$(R_0, 0, R_2), R_0 R_2 > 0$	$\Phi_{00}, \Phi_{11}, \Phi_{22} \leq 0$
$A_{3\pm}$	$(0, 0, R_2)$	$\Phi_{22} \leq 0$
$B_{1a,b}$	$(R_0, 0, 0), (0, 0, S_2), R_0 S_2 \geq 0$	$\Phi_{11} \leq 0$
B_{2a}	$(0, R_1, 0), (0, 0, S_2)$	$\Phi_{12} \neq 0$
$B_{2b,c}$	$(R_0, R_1, 0), (0, 0, S_2), R_0 S_2 \geq 0$	$\Phi_{11} \leq 0, \Phi_{12} \neq 0$
$B_{3a,b,c}$	$(0, R_1, 0), (0, S_1, 0), R_1 \bar{S}_1 + \bar{R}_1 S_1 \equiv 0$	$\Phi_{11} \equiv 0, \Phi_{02} \neq 0$
$B_{3d,e}$	$(0, R_1, R_2), (0, S_1, 0), R_1 \bar{S}_1 + \bar{R}_1 S_1 \leq 0$	$\Phi_{11} \geq 0, \Phi_{02}, \Phi_{12} \neq 0$
$B_{3f,g}$	$(R_0, R_1, R_2), (0, S_1, 0), R_0 R_2 < R_1 \bar{R}_1, R_1 \bar{S}_1 + \bar{R}_1 S_1 \leq 0$	$\Phi_{11} \geq 0, \Phi_{01}, \Phi_{02}, \Phi_{12} \neq 0$
$B_{4a,b}$	$(0, 0, R_2), (S_0, 0, S_2), S_0 S_2 > 0, R_2 S_0 \geq 0$	$\Phi_{11}, \Phi_{22} \leq 0$
$B_{5a,b}$	$(R_0, 0, R_2), (S_0, 0, S_2), R_0 R_2 > 0, S_0 S_2 > 0, R_0 S_2 + R_2 S_0 \geq 0$	$\Phi_{00}, \Phi_{11}, \Phi_{22} \leq 0$
B_{6a}	$(0, R_1, 0), (S_0, 0, S_2), S_0 S_2 > 0$	$\Phi_{01} \neq 0, \Phi_{12} \neq 0$
$B_{6b,c}$	$(0, R_1, 0), (S_0, S_1, S_2), S_0 S_2 > S_1 \bar{S}_1, R_1 \bar{S}_1 + \bar{R}_1 S_1 \leq 0$	$\Phi_{11} \geq 0, \Phi_{01}, \Phi_{02}, \Phi_{12} \neq 0$
$C_{1\pm}$	$(0, S_1, 0), (T_0, 0, T_2), T_0 T_2 > 0$	$\Phi_{00}, \Phi_{11}, \Phi_{22} \leq 0, \Phi_{02} \neq 0$
$C_{2\pm}$	$(0, 0, S_2), (0, T_1, 0)$	$\Phi_{11}, \Phi_{22} \leq 0, \Phi_{02} \neq 0$
$C_{3\pm}$	$(0, S_1, 0), (0, T_1, 0), S_1 \bar{T}_1 + \bar{S}_1 T_1 = 0$	$\Phi_{11} \leq 0, \Phi_{02} \neq 0$

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