

Title: Relativity - Lecture 221031

Speakers:

Collection: Relativity (2022/2023)

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URL: <https://pirsa.org/22100087>

Kerr BH

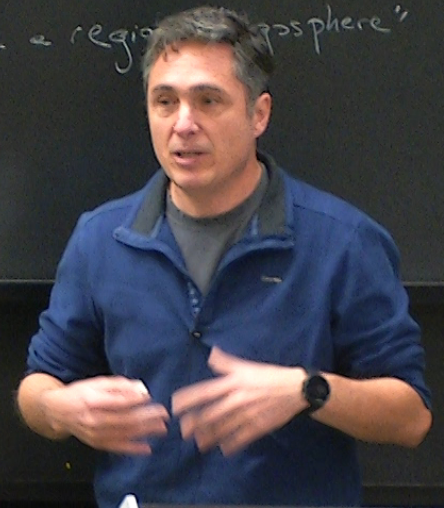
$$\rho^2 := r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta \quad ; \quad \Delta := r^2 - 2Mr + a^2$$

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{2M}{\rho^2}\right) dt^2 - \frac{4Mar \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2} dt d\phi + \frac{\rho^2}{\Delta} dr^2 + \rho^2 d\theta^2 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2} \left[(r^2 + a^2)^2 - a^2 \Delta \sin^2 \theta \right] d\phi^2$$

$$r_{\pm} = M \pm \sqrt{M^2 - a^2}$$

Some goldies

- i) pro/retro grade orbits $[R_+ = 6M \text{ as } a \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R_+ = \begin{cases} 9M \\ M \end{cases} \text{ as } a \rightarrow 1]$
- ii) frame dragging.
- iii) E associated to $K^a = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t}\right)^a$ becomes negative inside a region 'ergosphere'
- iv) $a > M$ singularity!



Kerr BH

$$S := r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta \quad ; \quad \Delta := r^2 - 2Mr + a^2$$

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right) dt^2 - \frac{4Ma \sin^2 \theta}{r} dt d\phi + \frac{S}{\Delta} dr^2 + S d\theta^2 + \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{S} \left[(r^2 + a^2)^2 - a^2 \Delta \sin^2 \theta \right] d\phi^2$$

$$r_{\pm} = M \pm \sqrt{M^2 - a^2}$$

Some goldies

- i) pro/retro grade orbits $[R_+ = GM \text{ as } a \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow R_+ = \begin{cases} r_H \\ M \end{cases} \frac{a \rightarrow 1}{M}]$
- ii) frame dragging
- iii) E associated to $K^a = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \right)^a$ becomes negative inside a region "ergosphere"
- iv) $a > M$ singularity!

$$g_{as} = \eta_{as} + h_{as}$$

$$|h_{as}| \ll 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow g^{ab} = \eta^{ab} - h^{ab}$$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\sigma \partial_\nu h_\mu^\sigma + \partial_\sigma \partial_\mu h_\nu^\sigma - \partial_\sigma \partial_\sigma h_{\mu\nu} - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h^\sigma_\sigma \right]$$

$$G_{ab}(g) \rightarrow G_{ab}(h)$$

$$\Gamma = g \partial g \rightarrow (\eta+h) \partial (\eta+h)$$

$$\Gamma^2 \sim h^2$$

$\ll 1$

$$G_{\mu\nu} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\partial_\sigma \partial_\nu h_\mu^\sigma + \partial_\sigma \partial_\mu h_\nu^\sigma - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h - \square h_{\mu\nu} - \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\rho \partial_\lambda h^{\rho\lambda} + \eta_{\mu\nu} \square h \right]$$

with $h = \eta^{ab} h_{ab}$

$\rightarrow \Gamma \sim h$

$$\left[\partial_\sigma \partial_\nu h^\sigma_\mu + \partial_\sigma \partial_\mu h^\sigma_\nu - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h - \square h_{\mu\nu} - \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\rho \partial_\lambda h^{\rho\lambda} + \eta_{\mu\nu} \square h \right]$$

Introduce some convenient notation

$$h_{00} = -2\Phi \quad ; \quad h_{0i} = w_i \quad ;$$

$$h_{ij} = 2S_{ij} - \Psi \delta_{ij}$$

$$\Psi = -\frac{1}{6} \delta^{ij} h_{:j}$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(h_{:j} - \frac{1}{3} \delta^{kl} h_{:k} \delta_{ij} \right)$$

with $h = \eta^{ab} h_{ab}$

$$\Gamma_{00}^{\alpha} = \partial_0 \phi ; \quad \Gamma_{00}^i = \partial_i \phi + \partial_0 \omega_i$$

Chapter 7. Carroll's.

$$\Gamma_{\alpha 0}^{\alpha} = \partial_{\alpha} \phi ; \quad \Gamma_{\alpha 0}^i = \partial_{\alpha} \omega_i + \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{\alpha i}$$

Geodesics $\mathcal{P}^a = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{d\tau} \right) = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) = m (U^0, U^0 v^i) = (E, E v^i)$

$$P_{00} = \partial_0 \phi, \quad \Gamma_{00}^i = \partial_i \phi + \partial_0 \omega_i$$

Chapter 7. Carroll's.

$$P_{\alpha 0} = \partial_\alpha \phi, \quad \Gamma_{\alpha 0}^i = \partial_\alpha \omega_{\beta\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{i\alpha}$$

Geodesics $\mathcal{P}^a = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{d\tau} \right) = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) = m (U^0, U^0 v^i) = (E, E v^i)$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dE}{d\tau} = -E \left(\partial_0 \phi + 2 \partial_k \phi v^k + \left[\partial_\alpha \omega_{\beta\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{\beta\gamma} \right] v^\alpha v^\beta v^\gamma \right)$$

$$\frac{dP^i}{d\tau} = -E \left(\partial_i \phi + \partial_0 \omega_i + 2 \left[\partial_\alpha \omega_{\beta\gamma} + \partial_0 h_{i\alpha} \right] v^\alpha v^\beta v^\gamma + \left(\partial_\alpha h_{\beta\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_i h_{\beta\gamma} \right) v^\alpha v^\beta v^\gamma \right)$$

$$\gamma_0 = \partial_T \phi, \quad \Gamma_{\gamma}^i = \partial_{\gamma} \omega_{\gamma} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{\gamma\gamma}$$

Geodesics $\mathcal{P}^a = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{d\tau} \right) = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) = m (U^0, U^0 v^i) = (E, E v^i)$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{dE}{d\tau} = -E \left(\partial_0 \phi + 2 \partial_k \phi v^k + \left[\partial_{\sigma} \omega_{\gamma} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{\gamma\gamma} \right] v^{\sigma} v^{\gamma} \right)$$

$$\frac{d p^i}{d\tau} = -E \left(\partial_i \phi + \partial_0 \omega_i + 2 \left[\partial_i \omega_{\gamma} + \partial_0 h_{i\gamma} \right] v^{\gamma} + \left(\partial_{\sigma} h_{\gamma i} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_i h_{\gamma\gamma} \right) v^{\sigma} v^{\gamma} \right)$$

Introduce



coordinates)
$$P^a = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{d\tau} \right) = m \left(\frac{dt}{d\tau}, \frac{dx^i}{dt} \frac{dt}{d\tau} \right) = m (U^0, U^0 v^i) = (E, E v^i)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{dE}{d\tau} = -E \left(\partial_0 \phi + 2 \partial_k \phi v^k + [\partial_0 \omega_k - \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{jk}] v^j v^k \right)$$

$$\frac{d p^i}{d\tau} = -E \left(\partial_i \phi + \partial_0 \omega_i + 2 [\partial_i \omega_j + \partial_0 h_{ij}] v^j + (\partial_j h_{ki} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_i h_{jk}) v^j v^k \right)$$

Introduce
$$G^i = -\partial_0 \phi - \partial_0 \omega_i \quad ; \quad H^i = (\nabla_n \omega)^i \equiv \epsilon^{ijk} \partial_j \omega_k$$

$$\frac{d p^i}{d\tau} = -E \left[G^i + (v_n H)^i - 2 (\partial_0 h_{ij}) v^j - (\partial_j h_{ki} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_i h_{jk}) v^j v^k \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial \omega_k}{\partial t}$$

$$p^e \nabla_e p^s = 0$$

$$p^e \left[\frac{\partial \omega_k}{\partial t} \right]$$

$$\underline{\varepsilon^{ijk} \partial_j \omega_k}$$

$$p^a \nabla_a p^b = 0$$

$$h_{ijk} \left[\omega^j \omega^k \right]$$

$G \sim$ "gravito-electric part"

$H \sim$ "magnetic"

$$G_{00} = 2 \nabla^2 \psi + \partial_k \partial_l S^{kl}$$

$$G_{0j} = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 w_j + \frac{1}{2} \partial_j \partial_k w^k + 2 \partial_0 \partial_j \psi + \partial_0 \partial_k S_j{}^k$$

$$G_{ij} = (\delta_j{}^k \nabla^2 - \partial_i \partial_j) (\phi - \psi) + \delta_{ij} \partial_0 \partial_k w^k \\ - \partial_0 \partial_i w_j + 2 \delta_{ij} \partial_0^2 \psi - \square S_{ij} \\ + 2 \partial_k \partial_l S_j{}^k - \delta_{ij} \partial_k \partial_l S^{kl}$$

$$\partial_0 \partial_k S_T^k$$

,k

$$\nabla^2 = \partial^i \partial_i$$

S_{ij} given



$$G_{00} = 2 \nabla^2 \psi + \partial_k \partial_l S^{kl}$$

$$G_{0j} = -\frac{1}{2} \nabla^2 \omega_j + \frac{1}{2} \partial_j \partial_k \omega^k + 2 \partial_0 \partial_j \psi + \partial_0 \partial_k S_j^k$$

$$G_{ij} = (\delta_j^k \nabla^2 - \partial_i \partial_j) (\phi - \psi) + \delta_{ij} \partial_0 \partial_k \omega^k \\ - \partial_0 \partial_i \omega_j + 2 \delta_{ij} \partial_0^2 \psi - \square S_{ij} \\ + 2 \partial_k \partial_l S_j^k - \delta_{ij} \partial_k \partial_l S^{kl}$$

$$\nabla^2 = \partial^i \partial_i$$

S_{ij} given

$$h_{as} \rightarrow h_{as} + \partial_a \xi_s$$

$$\nabla^2 = \partial^i \partial_i$$

S_{ij} given

$$\phi \rightarrow \phi + 2\alpha \xi^0$$

$$\omega_i \rightarrow \omega_i + 2\alpha \xi^i - 2i\alpha \xi^0$$

$$\psi \rightarrow \psi - \frac{1}{3} 2i\alpha \xi^i$$

$$\nabla^2 = \partial^i \partial_i$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} s_{,i} \rightarrow s_{,i} + \partial_i \xi^i \\ -\frac{1}{3} (\partial_k \xi^k) \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \phi \rightarrow \phi + 2\partial_i \xi^i \\ \omega_i \rightarrow \omega_i + 2\partial_i \xi^i - \partial_i \xi^i \\ \psi \rightarrow \psi - \frac{1}{3} \partial_i \xi^i \end{array}$$

$$-2\partial_0\partial_{(i}w_{j)} + 2\delta_{ij}\partial_0\psi - 1]S_{ij}$$

$$+ 2\partial_k\partial_{(i}S_{j)}^k - \delta_{ij}\partial_k\partial_l S^{kl}$$

$$h_{ab} \rightarrow h_{ab} + \partial_a \xi_b$$

$$V = \partial_a \partial_a \psi$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} S_{ij} \rightarrow S_{ij} + \partial_{(i} \xi_{j)} \\ -\frac{1}{3}(\partial_k \xi^k) \delta_{ij} \end{array} \right)$$

$\phi \rightarrow$
 $w_i \rightarrow$
 $\psi \rightarrow$

Transverse gauge

$$\partial_i S^{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^j + \frac{1}{3} \partial_j \partial_i \xi^i = -2\partial_i S^{ij}$$

$$\partial_i w^i = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^0 = \partial_i w^i + \partial_0 \partial_i \xi^i$$

$$-\partial_0 \partial_{(i} \omega_{j)} + 2 \delta_{ij} \partial_0^2 \psi - \square S_{iT}$$

$$+ 2 \partial_k \partial_{(i} S_{j)}^k - \delta_{ij} \partial_k \partial_k S^{kl}$$

$$h_{ab} \rightarrow h_{ab} + \partial_a \xi_b$$

$$V = a \delta_i^i$$

$$\left(S_{i5} \rightarrow S_{i5} + \partial_i \xi_5 \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{3} (\partial_k \xi^k) \delta_{ij}$$

Transverse gauge

$$\partial_i S^{iT} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^T + \frac{1}{3} \partial_j \partial_j \xi^T = -2 \partial_i S^{iT}$$

$$\partial_i \omega^i = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^i = \partial_i \omega^i + \partial_0 \partial_i \xi^i$$

EOM

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \omega_{iT} = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0$$

$$\square S_{iT} = 0$$

$$-2\partial_0\partial_{(i}w_{j)} + 2\delta_{ij}\partial_0^2\psi - \square S_{iT}$$

$$+ 2\partial_k\partial_{(i}S_{j)}^k - \delta_{ij}\partial_k\partial_k S^{kl}$$

$$h_{as} \rightarrow h_{as} + \partial_a \xi_s$$

$$S_{i5} \rightarrow S_{i5} + \partial_i \xi_5$$

$$- \frac{1}{3}(\partial_k \xi^k) \delta_{i5}$$

Transverse gauge $\partial_i S^{i5} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^5 + \frac{1}{3} \partial_j \partial_j \xi^5 = -2\partial_i S^{i5}$

$$\partial_i w^i = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^0 = \partial_i w^i + \partial_0 \partial_i \xi^i$$

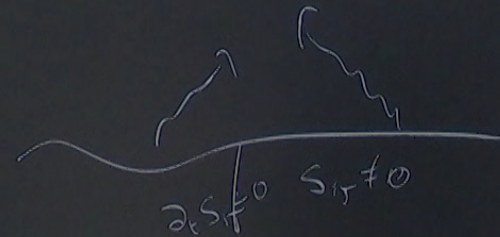
EOM

$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0 \rightarrow \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 w_i = 0 \rightarrow w_i = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\square S_{iT} = 0$$



$$-2\partial_0\partial_{(i}w_{j)} + 2\delta_{ij}\partial_0^2\psi - \square S_{ij}$$

$$+ 2\partial_k\partial_{(i}S_{j)k} - \delta_{ij}\partial_k\partial_k S^{kl}$$

$$h_{ab} \rightarrow h_{ab} + \partial_a \xi_b$$

$$S_{ij} \rightarrow S_{ij} + \partial_{(i}\xi_{j)} - \frac{1}{3}(\partial_k \xi^k)\delta_{ij}$$

Transverse gauge

$$\partial_i S^{ij} = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^j + \frac{1}{3}\partial_j \partial_i \xi^i = -2\partial_i S^{ij}$$

$$\partial_i w^i = 0 \Rightarrow \nabla^2 \xi^0 = \partial_i w^i + \partial_0 \partial_i \xi^i$$

EOM

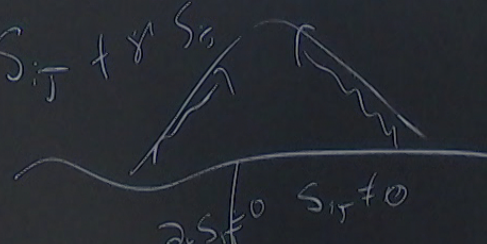
$$\nabla^2 \psi = 0 \rightarrow \psi = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 w_i = 0 \rightarrow w_i = 0$$

$$\nabla^2 \phi = 0 \rightarrow \phi = 0$$

$$\square S_{ij} = 0$$

$$\square S_{ij} = k\partial_0 S_{ij} + \gamma S_{ij}$$

$$\partial_k S = k\partial_k S$$


$$\left[\partial_\sigma \partial_\nu h_\mu^\sigma + \partial_\sigma \partial_\mu h_\nu^\sigma - \partial_\mu \partial_\nu h - \square h_{\mu\nu} - \eta_{\mu\nu} \partial_\sigma \partial_\alpha h^{\sigma\alpha} + \eta_{\mu\nu} \square h \right]$$

Introduce some convenient notation:

$$h_{00} = -2\Phi \quad ; \quad h_{0i} = w_i \quad ;$$

$$h_{ij} = 2S_{ij} - \psi \delta_{ij}$$

$$h^i_i = -4\psi$$

$$\psi \equiv -\frac{1}{6} \delta^{ij} h_{ij}$$

$$S_{ij} = \frac{1}{2} \left(h_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} \delta^{kl} h_{kl} \delta_{ij} \right)$$

with $h = \eta^{ab} h_{ab}$

$$m \left(\frac{dt}{dt}, \frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dt}{dc} \right) = m \left(U^0, U^i v^i \right) = (E, E v^i)$$

$$+ \left[\partial_\sigma w_k - \frac{1}{2} \partial_0 h_{jk} \right] v^j v^k$$

$$2 \left[\partial_i w_j + \partial_0 h_{ij} \right] v^j + \left(\partial_\sigma h_{kj} - \frac{1}{2} \partial_i h_{jk} \right) v^j v^k$$

$h_{as} \rightarrow h_{0a} = 0 \rightarrow$ purely spatial

- traceless

- transverse

$$h_{as}^{\text{TT}} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & 2S_{ij} & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

Introduce

Sing

π
 $h_{ab} = \text{Cas } l_{\text{ext}}$

$h_{ab} \rightarrow$

Introduce \dots

Solving

$$h_{as} = C_{as} \ell^i k_a x^a \quad \parallel R_p$$

$$h_{as} \rightarrow h_{ob}$$

$$\square h_{as} = 0 \Rightarrow R_{ak}{}^a = 0$$

- trace

$$2 \text{ } h_{ob} = 0 \Rightarrow R_{ab} C^{as} = 0 \leftarrow$$

- tr

$$h_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow h''_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \rightarrow \text{purely spatial}$$

- traceless

- transverse

Suppose \rightarrow waves moving along z

$$k^\alpha = (\omega, 0, 0, \omega)$$

$$C_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & c_{12} & -c_{11} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h''_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & 2S_{ij} & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$

$h_{\alpha\beta} \rightarrow h''_{\alpha\beta} = 0 \rightarrow$ purely spatial

- traceless

- transverse

Suppose \rightarrow waves moving along z

$$k^\alpha = (\omega, 0, 0, \omega)$$

$$C_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & c_{11} & c_{12} & 0 \\ 0 & c_{12} & c_{22} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$h''_{\alpha\beta} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ 0 & & 2S_{ij} & \\ 0 & & & \end{pmatrix}$$