

Title: Strong Gravity Lecture

Speakers: William East

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Review and Conventions

Geometric units: $G = c = 1$

Index conventions:

a, b, c, \dots	4 index (time + space)
i, j, k, \dots	3 index (spatial)

$$U^a = (U^t, U^i)$$

East coast metric ($= + + +$)

Metric: $ds^2 = g_{ab} dx^a dx^b$

Christoffel symbols:

$$\Gamma_{ab}^c = \frac{1}{2} g^{cd} (\partial_a g_{bd} + \partial_b g_{ad} - \partial_d g_{ab})$$

$$\nabla_a T^{b_1 b_2 \dots b_n} c_1 c_2 \dots c_n = \partial_a T^{b_1 b_2 \dots b_n} c_1 \dots c_n + \Gamma^{b_1}_{ca} T^{c b_2 \dots b_n} - \Gamma^d_{ca} T^{b_1 \dots b_n d}$$

Metric compatible: $\nabla_a g_{bc} = 0$

$$(\nabla_a \nabla_b - \nabla_b \nabla_a) V^c = R^c_{dab} V^d$$

Riemann tensor

$$\partial_a \Gamma^b{}_{c_1 c_2 \dots c_n} + \Gamma^b{}_{c_1 c_2 \dots c_n} \partial_a + \dots - \Gamma^d{}_{c_1 a} \Gamma^b{}_{d c_2 \dots c_n} - \dots$$

$$g_{bc} = 0$$

$R^c{}_{dab} V^d$
tensor

$$R^c{}_{dab} = \partial_a \Gamma^c{}_{bd} - \partial_b \Gamma^c{}_{ad} + \Gamma^c{}_{ae} \Gamma^e{}_{bd} - \Gamma^c{}_{be} \Gamma^e{}_{ad}$$

Ricci tensor: $R_{ab} = R^c{}_{acb}$

Ricci scalar: $R = g^{ab} R_{ab}$

Einstein tensor: $G_{ab} = R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ab}$

Einstein's Eqns.

$$G_{ab} = 8\pi T_{ab}$$

Stress-energy tensor

$$\nabla_a T^{ab} = 0$$

$$\nabla_a G^{ab} = 0$$

Riemann tensor

Ricci scalar: $R = g^{ab} R_{ab}$
Einstein tensor: $G_{ab} = R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{ab}$

Perfect fluid S.E. tensor

$$T_{ab} = (\rho + p) u_a u_b + p g_{ab}$$

Null Energy Condition: $T_{ab} k^a k^b \geq 0$ for k^a future pointing null

$$(\rho + p) (u_a k^a)^2 \geq 0$$

Kerr Black holes

- Only possible stationary vacuum Black hole solution
- Perturbations of Kerr decay rapidly (Israel, Carter, Hawking, Robinson 1967-1971) (later quasinormal modes)
- Final state of generic collapse: Kerr BH ($M \pm J$) + gravitational waves

Metric in Boyer-Lindquist Coordinates

$$ds^2 = - \left(\frac{\Delta - a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\Sigma} \right) dt^2 - \frac{2a \sin^2 \theta (r^2 + a^2 - \Delta)}{\Sigma} dt d\phi + \left[\frac{(r^2 + a^2)^2 - \Delta a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\Sigma} \right] \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

$$\Sigma = r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\Delta = r^2 + a^2 - 2Mr$$

$$a = \frac{J}{M} \quad (\text{total Ang. mom. (mass)})$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{J}{M^2}$$

$$\bar{a} = \frac{a}{M}$$

$a=0, \Rightarrow$ Schwarzschild

Fix \bar{a} , $M \rightarrow 0$

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + \left(\frac{r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r^2 + a^2} \right) dr^2 + (r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta) d\theta^2 + (r^2 + a^2) \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

$$x = (r^2 + a^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

$$y = (r^2 + a^2)^{1/2} \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$$z = r \cos \theta$$

K is Killing

$$\mathcal{L}_K g_{ab} = 0$$

$$= K^c \partial_c g_{ab} + (\partial_a K^c) g_{cb} + (\partial_b K^c) g_{ac}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_K g_{ab} = 0 \quad + \quad \nabla_a K_b + \nabla_b K_a = 2 \nabla_{(a} K_{b)}$$

Killing vectors of Kerr

$$\uparrow_a := (\partial)^\mu_a$$

\Leftrightarrow axisymmetric

$$\uparrow_a := (\partial)^\mu_a$$

\Leftrightarrow stationary

0) Killing tensor $\nabla_{(a} K_{bc)} = 0$

Kerr: $K_{ab} = r^2 g_{ab} + 2\bar{\Sigma} l_{(a} n_{b)}$

Horizons

Coordinates

$$\Sigma = 0, \quad \Delta = 0$$

$R_{abcd} R^{abcd}$

blows up at $\Sigma = 0$

$$r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta = 0$$

$$r = 0, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$r = \text{constant}$$

$$g^{ab} \partial_a r \partial_b r = g^{rr} = \frac{\Delta}{\Sigma}$$

$$= 0 \Rightarrow \text{null surface}$$

$$\Delta = (-r - r_+) (r - r_-)$$

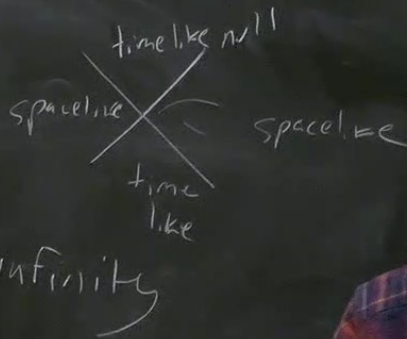
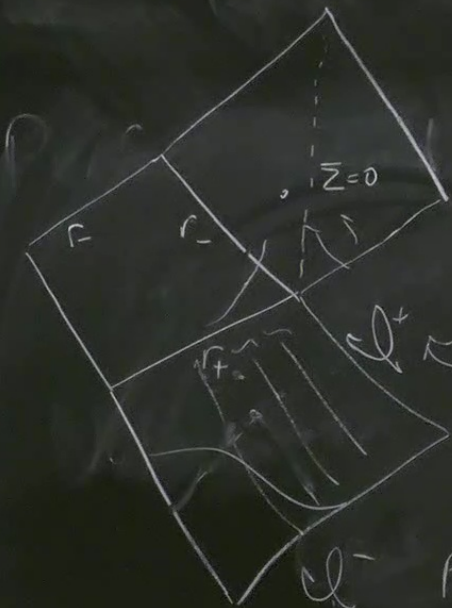
$$r_{\pm} = M \pm \sqrt{M^2 - a^2}$$

(Outer/inner horizons)

$$|a| > M$$

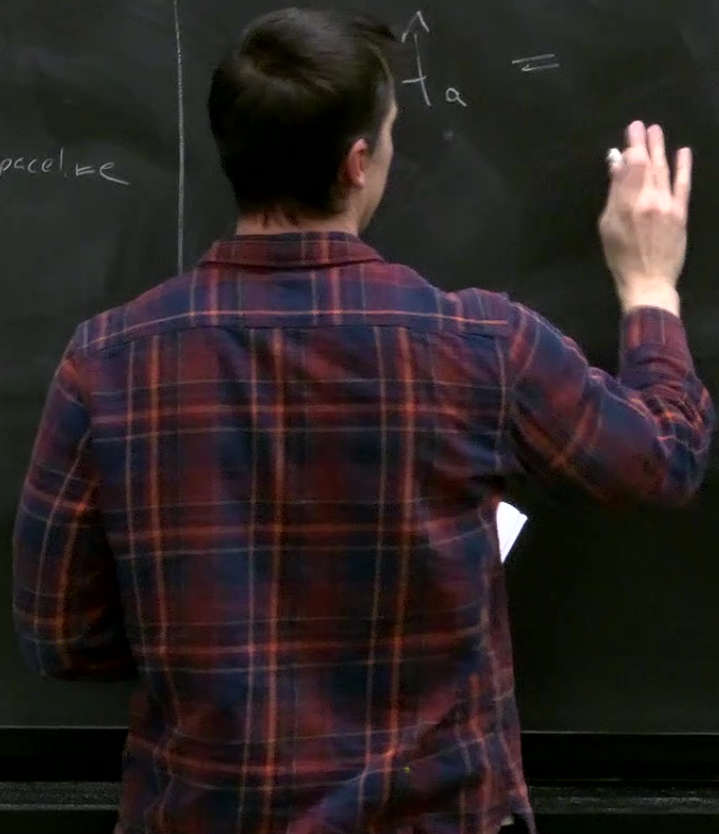
\Rightarrow no horizon

\Rightarrow naked singularity



Ergosphere

$t_a =$



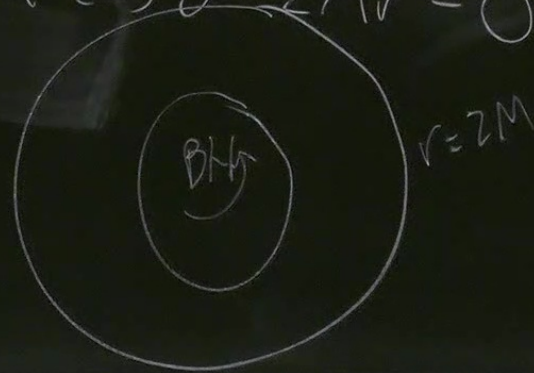
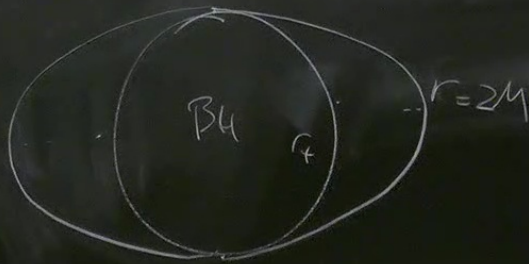
Ergosphere

at $r=r_+$

$$\uparrow^a \uparrow_a = g_{tt} = \frac{a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{\Sigma} \geq 0$$

Null $\uparrow^a \uparrow_a = 0 \Rightarrow \Delta = a^2 \sin^2 \theta$

$$r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta - 2Mr = 0$$

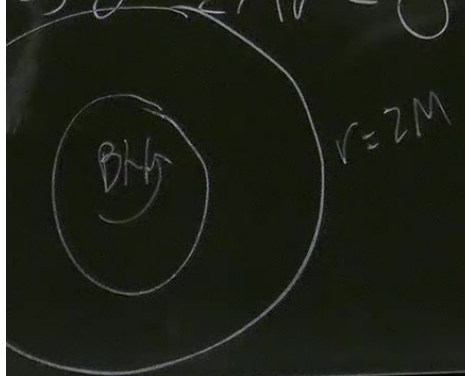


$= r_+$

$$\theta \geq 0$$

$$= a^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$a^2 \sin^2 \theta - 2Mr = 0$$



U^a timelike 4-velocity

$$-1 = U^a U_a = \underbrace{g_{tt}(U^t)^2 + g_{rr}(U^r)^2 + g_{\theta\theta}(U^\theta)^2 + g_{\phi\phi}(U^\phi)^2}_{\geq 0}$$

$$+ 2 \underbrace{g_{t\phi} U^t U^\phi}_{< 0}$$

$$g_{t\phi} < 0, \quad U^t = \frac{dt}{d\tau} > 0,$$

$$U^\phi = \frac{d\phi}{d\tau} > 0$$