

-1-

Challenges for phase transitions in GR

Barak Kol
Hebrew Un.
Jerusalem

Outline

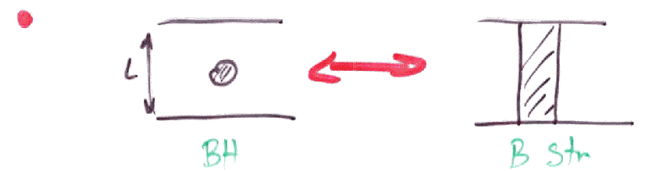
- General
- BH \leftrightarrow B Str (BH = black hole
B Str = black string)
- Ring
- Numerical relativity

-2-

General

"GR \approx BH + cosmology + waves"
concentrate on \int in $d > 4$.

The two examples of non-uniqueness:



- no-hair (no-memory) vs. uniqueness
no-hair = small no. of (conserved?)
asymptotic parameters
uniqueness = a unique sol'n given asymptotic parameters (rather than a discrete set)
 $d > 4$
non-compact
param.,
but still
macroscopic
only
isolated

-3-

Central challenges

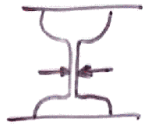
- Cosmic Censorship

- its importance



- Generic
- Exposes short scale (Planck) physics?
- thunderbolts (\equiv shock waves).

- A mathematical alternative



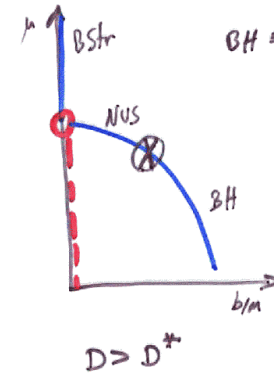
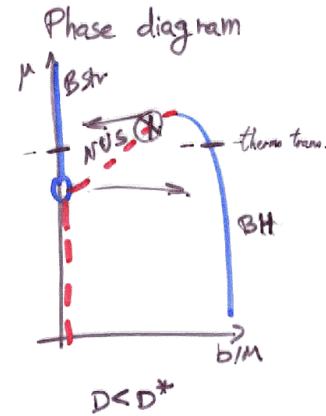
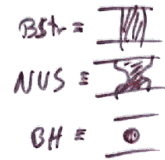
$r_{min} \rightarrow 0$
for example
 $r_{min} \sim \exp(-t)$

- Critical dimensions
 - Topology change
- } to follow

-4-

BH - B Str

BK Phys. Rep.



BK hep-th/0206220 - prediction
confirmation (numeric)

Kudoh, Wiseman,
BK, S. Sulin & T. Piran

small BH

Harmark & Obers
BK & D. Garbonas
Chu-Goldberger-Rothstein

- near consensus
- no one in time evolution expected



\equiv "merger" transition
(or pinching) subject of next talk

$\mu \equiv$ dim'less mass
 $b: g_{\text{geo}} = 1 + \frac{b}{r_{\text{nd}}^2}$

$D^* = 13.5$ Sorkin
 $\mu\text{-can}$
 $= 12.5$ canonical
Kudoh

-5-

back to

* Critical dimension

- 1st order vs. 2nd order, $D^* = 13.5, 12.5$
 - $D^* = 10$ for cone stability
- why $D^*??$

* Topology change

- not only for the horizon, but for space-time
 - local model: cone over $S^2 \times S^{D-3}$
- the transition:



Also

- Why does a BH have exactly one negative mode? (mathematical reason)
- best book proof for critical GL/GPY

-6-

Ring

- Understanding the singularity structure at transition:




- Stability:
 - BPS are stable
 - original unstable
 - onset of instability

also

- Completing the soln space
 - more than 7 param
 - $d > 5$?
 - original w. $J_2 \neq 0$.

->

Numerical Relativity

- Central problem: BH merger ω^2 - is running out...
- Time evolution of instability
Adaptive grid and/or improved gauge?
→ to approach singularity
- $D \geq 14$ and "short evolution" 
- stability analysis
 - NUS
 - large BH
 - Ring ...
- local cone structure - DSS - next talk.

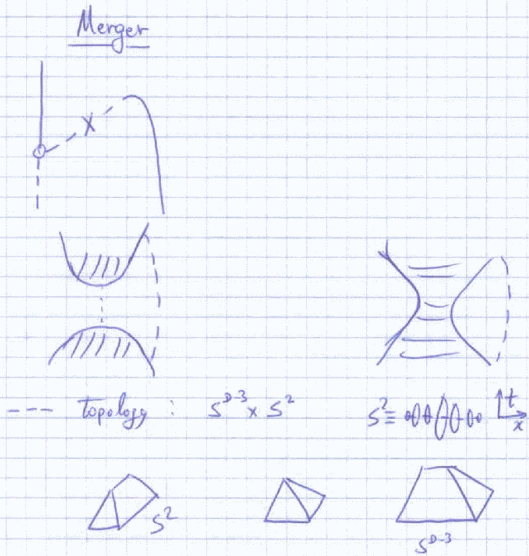
Choptuik scaling and the merger transition

Outline

- Review merger transition
- Review Choptuik scaling
- Motivation for relation
- Action
- Boundary conditions
- Stability
- Implication and follow-up (discussion)

Barak Kol
Hebrew Un.
Jerusalem

Merger



--- topology : $S^2 \times S^2$ $S^2 = \text{hyperboloid} \times \frac{1}{x}$

S^2 S^{D-3}

-2-

Symmetries $SO(D-2) \times U(1) \times \mathbb{Z}_2$

Most general metric (noosing form)

$$ds^2 = e^{2\lambda} dt^2 + ds_{(D-2)}^2 + e^{2\psi} d\Omega_{S^{D-3}}^2$$

- 5 func. of (t, z)

double cone soln

$$\left(ds^2 = dp^2 + \frac{p^2}{3} [d\Omega_{S^2}^2 + d\Omega_{S^2}^2] \quad \text{sol} \right)$$

$$ds^2 = dp^2 + \frac{p^2}{D-2} [d\Omega_{S^2}^2 + (D-4)d\Omega_{S^{D-3}}^2]$$

Linearized deformation

$$ds^2 = dp^2 + \frac{p^2}{D-2} [e^{2\alpha} d\Omega_{S^2}^2 + (D-4)e^{-2\alpha/(D-3)} d\Omega_{S^{D-3}}^2]$$

$$E = p^{S_{D-2}}$$

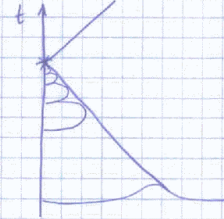
$$S_{D-2} = \frac{D-2}{2} (-1 \pm \sqrt{\frac{8}{D-2} - 1})$$

$$D^* = 10$$

Non-linear analysis of phase space is available. 2 smoothed cones are the only solutions (up to scaling) which are smooth at tip.

-3-

Choptuik scaling



$$S \sim \int R_{\mu\nu} (\delta p)^2$$

universal constants: γ, Δ

$$M_{BH} \propto (P - P^*)^\gamma$$

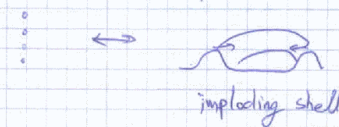
$\gamma \approx 0.374$

Z_* - the critical metric
DSS

with log-period $\Delta = 3.45$
so $e^\Delta \approx 30$ is the "similarity ratio"

Motivation for connection

- Initially but different: BH creation vs BH \rightarrow BHstr, time evolution vs. static
- Features: essentially 2d, scaling
- D-branes in imaginary time Gaiotto, Hahni, Rastelli



-4-

Action

- both 2d (t,z) (nt)
- (different sig.)

- Matter content $g_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}, \phi$
- $g_{\mu\nu}^{(0)}, g_{tt} \sim e^{2\phi}$

- Action $S \sim e^{2\phi} (R + (\partial\phi)^2)$

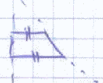
$\rightarrow R + (\partial\phi)^2$ - exactly the same

Weyl rescaling

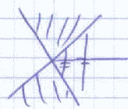
\Rightarrow Same Eq. of motion. What about "g(x) ∈ ℝ → g'(x) ∈ ℝ?"

b.c.

Choptuik



Merger



scaling in radial direction

axis $r=0$
horizon smooth

reflection $r \neq 0$
 $g_{tt} \rightarrow 0$

-5-

Stability

is reversed. Toy example $\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$ U
 $x=0$ stable soln.
 $t \rightarrow it \rightarrow \mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}\dot{x}^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$
 $x=0$ unstable ∩

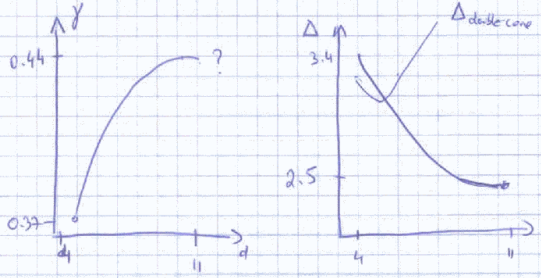
Therefore, even though analytic continuation is also a soln. it is better not to.

Wise words of the referee: "long on buzzword and short on physics"

Implications

- Is the critical merger soln CSS or DSS?
- Find scaling const for merger χ, Δ ?
(estimate? $S = -\frac{1}{\chi} \pm \frac{2\pi i}{\Delta}$)
- Study Choptuik for various D

Sorkin-Oren similar results by the Cauchy group



- Also CFT χ second order P.T.