

Piecewise Conserved Quantities

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Personal History

- **1987:** Indo-American Fellow @ IMSc, TIFR
(visits to Pune and RRI)
- **1988:** Returned to RRI and TIFR
- Collaborated with Paddy:
Tevian Dray and T. Padmanabhan,
Conserved Quantities from Piecewise Killing Vectors,
Gen. Rel. Grav. **21**, 741–745 (1989).
(submitted in November 1988)

Shells

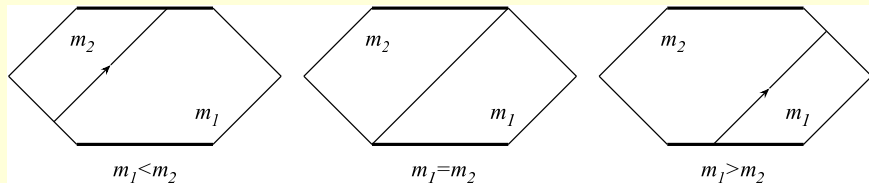
- **Dray & 't Hooft (1985)**
Gravitational shock wave of a massless particle;
Shells of matter at horizon of Schwarzschild black hole
- **Clarke & Dray (1987)**
Junction conditions for null hypersurfaces
- **Dray & Padmanabhan (1988)**
Conserved quantities from piecewise Killing vectors
- **Dray & Joshi (1990)**
Glueing Reissner-Nordström spacetimes together
Reissner-Nordström
- **Hazboun & Dray (2010)**
Negative-energy shells in Schwarzschild spacetimes

Signature Change

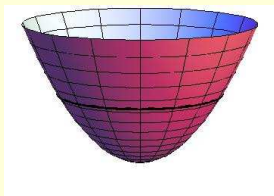
- **Dray, Manogue, & Tucker (1991); Ellis et al. (1992)**
Scalar field in the presence of signature change
- **Dray & Hellaby (1994); Hellaby & Dray (1994)**
Patchwork Divergence Theorem
- **Schray, Dray, Manogue, Tucker, & Wang (1996)**
Spinors and signature change
- **Dray (1996); Dray, Ellis, Hellaby, & Manogue (1997)**
Gravity and signature change
- **Dray (1997); Hartley, Tucker, Tuckey, & Dray (2000)**
Tensor distributions in the presence of signature change

Gluing Spacetimes Together

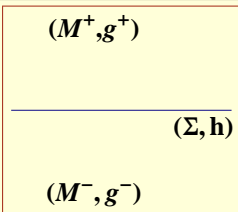
Shells:



Signature Change:



Spacelike Boundaries

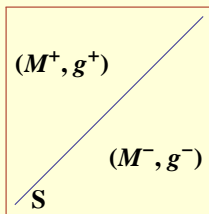


$$g_{ab} = (1 - \Theta) g_{ab}^- + \Theta g_{ab}^+$$

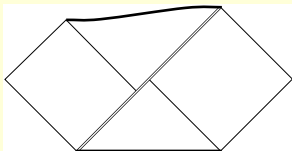
$$[g_{ab}] = g_{ab}^+|_{\Sigma} - g_{ab}^-|_{\Sigma} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies R_{ab} &= (1 - \Theta) R_{ab}^- + \Theta R_{ab}^+ + \delta_c [\Gamma^c_{ab}] - \delta_b [\Gamma^c_{ac}] \\ &= (1 - \Theta) R_{ab}^- + \Theta R_{ab}^+ + \delta \rho_{ab} \\ (\delta_c &= \delta n_c = \nabla_c \Theta) \end{aligned}$$

Null Boundaries

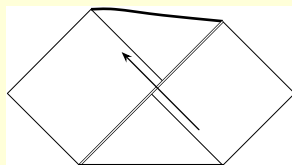


Dray & 't Hooft (1996)



$m > 0$

Hazboun & Dray (2010)



$m < 0$

Conserved Quantities

Piecewise Killing vector:

$$\begin{aligned}\xi^a &= (1 - \Theta) \xi_-^a + \Theta \xi_+^a \\ \implies \nabla_{(a} \xi_{b)} &= [\xi_{(a} \delta_{b)}\end{aligned}$$

Darmois junction conditions: ($[h_{ij}] = 0 = [K^{ij}]$)

$$\begin{aligned}\implies [T^{ab}] &= 0 \\ \implies \nabla_a (T^{ab} \xi_b) &= (\nabla_a T^{ab}) \xi_b + T^{ab} \nabla_a \xi_b \\ &= 0 + T^{ab} [\xi_a] \delta_b\end{aligned}$$

\therefore conserved quantity if $[\xi_a] = \Xi n_a$ & $T^{ab} n_a n_b = 0$

Patchwork Divergence Theorem

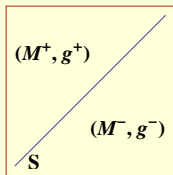
Divergence Theorem, X smooth: $(m \wedge \sigma = \omega)$

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{div}(X)\omega &= \mathcal{L}_X\omega = d(i_X\omega) + i_X(d\omega) \\ \implies \int_W \operatorname{div}(X)\omega &= \oint_{\partial W} i_X\omega = \oint_{\partial W} m(X)\sigma \end{aligned}$$

X piecewise smooth: $(m_0 \text{ from } M^- \text{ to } M^+)$

$$\int_W \operatorname{div}(X)\omega = \oint_{\partial W} m(X)\sigma - \int_{\Sigma} m_0([X])\sigma^0$$

Shells



Two Schwarzschild regions:

$$ds^2 = \begin{cases} -\frac{32m^3}{r} e^{-r/2m} du dv + r^2 d\Omega^2 & (u \leq \alpha) \\ -\frac{32m^3}{r} e^{-r/2M} dU dV + r^2 d\Omega^2 & (u \geq \alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$[g] = 0 \implies \frac{\alpha}{m} = \frac{U(\alpha)}{MU'(\alpha)} \implies \frac{u\partial_u}{m} = \frac{U\partial_U}{M}$$

$$\xi = (1 - \Theta) \frac{v\partial_v - u\partial_u}{4m} + \Theta \frac{V\partial_V - U\partial_U}{4M} \implies [\xi] \sim \partial_V$$

$$T_{uu} = \frac{\delta}{\gamma\pi r^2} (M - m) \implies T_{vv} = 0$$

Conserved quantity:

$$- \int_{\Sigma} \left((1 - \Theta) T^t_t + \Theta T^T_T \right) dS = M - m$$

Signature Change

$$\begin{array}{c}
 (M^+, g^+) \\
 \hline
 (\Sigma, \mathbf{h}) \\
 (M^-, g^-)
 \end{array}$$

$$ds^2 = \begin{cases} +dt^2 + h_{ij} dx^i dx^j & (t < 0) \\ -dt^2 + h_{ij} dx^i dx^j & (t > 0) \end{cases}$$

Volume element is continuous!!

$$\rho := G_{ab} n^a n^b = \frac{1}{2} \left((K^c{}_c)^2 - K_{ab} K^{ab} - \epsilon R \right)$$

$$\text{Darmois} \implies [R] = 0 = [K_{ab}] \text{ but } [\epsilon] \neq 0$$

$$\implies [\rho] = -R \neq 0$$

“Energy density at change of signature”

Geometric Reasoning

Iedereen in deze kamer kan twee talen praten
(Everyone in this room is bilingual.)

Mathematics \neq Physics

Mathematicians teach algebra;
Physicists do geometry!

Geometric Reasoning

Vector Calculus Bridge Project:

<http://math.oregonstate.edu/bridge>

- Differentials (*Use what you know!*)
- Multiple representations
- Symmetry (*adapted bases, coordinates*)
- Geometry (*vectors, div, grad, curl*)
- Online text (<http://math.oregonstate.edu/BridgeBook>)

Paradigms in Physics Project:

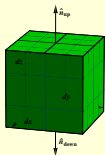
<http://physics.oregonstate.edu/portfolioswiki>

- Redesign of undergraduate physics major (*18 new courses!*)
- Active engagement (*300+ documented activities!*)



Lorentzian Vector Calculus

Minkowski 3-space:



$$\hat{x} \cdot \hat{x} = 1 = \hat{y} \cdot \hat{y}, \quad \hat{t} \cdot \hat{t} = -1$$

$$\vec{F} = F^x \hat{x} + F^y \hat{y} + F^t \hat{t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial F^x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F^y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F^t}{\partial t};$$

Divergence Theorem:

$$\iiint_W \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{F} \, dx \, dy \, dt = \int_{\partial W} \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} \, dA$$

where $\hat{n} =$ **outward** normal in spacelike directions,
but $\hat{n} =$ **inward** normal in timelike directions!

SUMMARY

- Junction conditions at null boundary are surprising!
- Junction conditions at signature change are surprising!
- The Divergence Theorem in Minkowski space is surprising!
- All of these results follow from Patchwork Divergence Thm.

- (Working with Paddy was fun!)

THANK YOU

<http://oregonstate.edu/~drayt/talks/IUCAA17pub.pdf>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/1701.02863>