

ESTUDIO DE SISTEMAS AXIALMENTE SIMÉTRICOS GENERALES

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- ▶ Introducción
- ▶ Trabajos previos
 - Caso esférico
 - Escalares de estructura
 - Caso axialmente simétrico (con reflexión)
- ▶ Caso axialmente simétrico general
- ▶ Futuros trabajos

Introducción

- ▶ Las ecuaciones de Einstein son EDPs no lineales
- ▶ Ecuaciones de segundo orden
- ▶ Información adicional
- ▶ Física local
- ▶ Simetrías

- ▶ Spherically symmetric dissipative anisotropic fluids:
A General study
L. Herrera, A. Di Prisco, J. Martin, J. Ospino, N.O. Santos, O. Troconis. Phys.Rev. D69 (2004) 084026
- ▶ Sistema de ecuaciones de primer orden
- ▶ Weyl, shear, anisotropia, disipación, inhomogeneidad en la densidad de energía
- ▶ Soluciones
- ▶ Structure and evolution of self-gravitating objects and the orthogonal splitting of the Riemann tensor
L. Herrera, J. Ospino, A. Di Prisco, E. Fuenmayor, O. Troconis. Phys.Rev. D79 (2009) 064025
- ▶ $Y_{\alpha\beta}$, $X_{\alpha\beta}$, $Z_{\alpha\beta}$
- ▶ Superenergía de Bel y Super-Poynting
- ▶ Soluciones

Caso axialmente simétrico (con reflexión)

- ▶ Axially symmetric static sources: A general framework and some analytical solutions
L. Herrera, A. Di Prisco, J. Ibáñez, J. Ospino. Phys.Rev. D87 (2013), 024014
- ▶ Factores de inhomogeneidad
- ▶ Soluciones
- ▶ Dissipative collapse of axially symmetric, general relativistic, sources: A general framework and some applications L. Herrera, A. Di Prisco, J. Ibáñez, J. Ospino. Phys.Rev. D89 (2014), 084034
- ▶ Soluciones

- ▶ La métrica General
- ▶ La tétrada
- ▶ Las variables cinemáticas
- ▶ Tensor de Energía-Impulso
- ▶ Tensor de Riemann en términos de los escalares de estructura
- ▶ Ecuaciones

- La métrica General

$$ds^2 = -A^2 dt^2 + B^2 dr^2 + C^2 d\theta^2 + R^2 d\phi^2 + 2(G_1 d\theta + G_2 d\phi)dt$$

Donde A , B , C , R , G_1 y G_2 son funciones de t , r y θ .

- Base Ortonormal

$$\begin{aligned} V_\alpha &= \left(-A, 0, \frac{G_1}{A}, \frac{G_2}{A}\right) & K_\alpha &= (0, B, 0, 0) \\ L_\alpha &= \left(0, 0, \frac{\Delta_1}{A}, \frac{G_1 G_2}{A \Delta_1}\right) & S_\alpha &= \left(0, 0, 0, \frac{\Delta_2}{\Delta_1}\right) \end{aligned}$$

- Con

$$\Delta_1 = \sqrt{A^2 C^2 + G_1^2}, \quad \Delta_2 = \sqrt{A^2 C^2 R^2 + C^2 G_2^2 + R^2 G_1^2}$$

Las variables cinemáticas

- La cuadriaceleración

$$a_{\alpha} = a_1 K_{\alpha} + a_2 L_{\alpha} + a_3 S_{\alpha}$$

- El shear

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_{\alpha\beta} = & \sigma_1(K_{\alpha}K_{\beta} - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) + \sigma_2(L_{\alpha}L_{\beta} - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) \\ & + \sigma_3(S_{\alpha}S_{\beta} - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta})\end{aligned}$$

- La vorticidad

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega_{\alpha\beta} = & \Omega_1(K_{\alpha}L_{\beta} - K_{\beta}L_{\alpha}) + \Omega_2(K_{\alpha}S_{\beta} - K_{\beta}S_{\alpha}) \\ & + \Omega_3(L_{\alpha}S_{\beta} - L_{\beta}S_{\alpha})\end{aligned}$$

- La expansión

$$\Theta = V^{\alpha}_{;\alpha} \quad (1)$$

El tensor de Energía-Impulso

- Tensor de Energía-Impulso:

$$T_{\alpha\beta} = \mu V_\alpha V_\beta + Ph_{\alpha\beta} + \Pi_{\alpha\beta} + q_\alpha V_\beta + q_\beta V_\alpha.$$

$$\mu = T_{\alpha\beta} V^\alpha V^\beta, \quad q_\alpha = -\mu V_\alpha - T_{\alpha\beta} V^\beta,$$

$$P = \frac{1}{3} h^{\alpha\beta} T_{\alpha\beta}, \quad \Pi_{\alpha\beta} = h_\alpha^\mu h_\beta^\nu (T_{\mu\nu} - Ph_{\mu\nu}),$$

- El vector

$$q_\alpha = q_1 K_\alpha + q_2 L_\alpha + q_3 S_\alpha$$

- El tensor

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{\alpha\beta} = & \Pi_1(K_\alpha K_\beta - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) + \Pi_2(L_\alpha L_\beta - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) \\ & + \Pi_3 K_{(\alpha} L_{\beta)} + \Pi_4 K_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} + \Pi_5 L_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} \end{aligned}$$

Partes Eléctrica y Magnética del tensor de Weyl

► Parte Eléctrica

$$E_{\alpha\beta} = C_{\alpha\nu\beta\delta} V^\nu V^\delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\alpha\beta} &= \mathcal{E}_1(K_\alpha K_\beta - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) + \mathcal{E}_2(L_\alpha L_\beta - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) \\ &+ \mathcal{E}_3 K_{(\alpha} L_{\beta)} + \mathcal{E}_4 K_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} + \mathcal{E}_5 L_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} \end{aligned}$$

► Parte Magnética

$$H_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2} \eta_{\alpha\nu\epsilon\rho} C_{\beta\delta}{}^{\epsilon\rho} V^\nu V^\delta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\alpha\beta} &= \mathcal{H}_1(K_\alpha K_\beta - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) + \mathcal{H}_2(L_\alpha L_\beta - \frac{1}{3}h_{\alpha\beta}) \\ &+ \mathcal{H}_3 K_{(\alpha} L_{\beta)} + \mathcal{H}_4 K_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} + \mathcal{H}_5 L_{(\alpha} S_{\beta)} \end{aligned}$$

donde $\epsilon_{\alpha\beta\rho} = \eta_{\nu\alpha\beta\rho} V^\nu$.

Descomposición Ortogonal del Tensor de Riemann

$$R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{\nu\delta} = R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(F)\nu\delta} + R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(Q)\nu\delta} + R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(E)\nu\delta} + R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(H)\nu\delta},$$

con

$$R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(F)\nu\delta} = \frac{16\pi}{3}(\mu + 3P)V^{[\alpha}V_{[\nu}h_{\delta]}^{\beta]} + \frac{16\pi}{3}\mu h_{[\nu}^{\alpha}h_{\delta]}^{\beta},$$

$$R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(Q)\nu\delta} = -16\pi V^{[\alpha}h_{[\nu}^{\beta]}q_{\delta]} - 16\pi V_{[\nu}h_{\delta]}^{[\alpha}q^{\beta]} - 16\pi V^{[\alpha}V_{[\nu}\Pi_{\delta]}^{\beta]} + 16\pi h_{[\nu}^{[\alpha}\Pi_{\delta]}^{\beta]}$$

$$R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(E)\nu\delta} = 4V^{[\alpha}V_{[\nu}E_{\delta]}^{\beta]} + 4h_{[\nu}^{[\alpha}E_{\delta]}^{\beta]},$$

$$R^{\alpha\beta}{}_{(H)\nu\delta} = -2\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma}V_{[\nu}H_{\delta]\gamma} - 2\epsilon_{\nu\delta\gamma}V^{[\alpha}H^{\beta]\gamma},$$

Descomposición Ortogonal del Tensor de Riemann

El tensor de Riemann

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\alpha\beta\mu\nu} &= 2V_\mu V_{[\alpha} Y_{\beta]\nu} + h_{\alpha[\nu} X_{\mu]\beta} + 2V_\nu V_{[\beta} Y_{\alpha]\mu} \\ &+ h_{\beta\nu}(h_{\alpha\mu} X_T - X_{\alpha\mu}) + h_{\beta\mu}(X_{\alpha\nu} - h_{\alpha\nu} X_T) \\ &+ 2V_{[\nu} Z^\delta_{\mu]} \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\delta} + 2V_{[\beta} Z^\delta_{\alpha]} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\delta} \end{aligned}$$

El tensor de Ricci

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\alpha\mu} &= -X_{\alpha\mu} - Y_{\alpha\mu} + V_\alpha V_\mu Y_T + h_{\alpha\mu} X_T \\ &+ Z^{\nu\beta} \epsilon_{\mu\nu\beta} V_\alpha + V_\mu Z^{\nu\beta} \epsilon_{\alpha\nu\beta} \end{aligned}$$

Con

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{\alpha\beta} &= \frac{1}{3} Y_T h_{\alpha\beta} + E_{\alpha\beta} - 4\pi \Pi_{\alpha\beta} \\ X_{\alpha\beta} &= \frac{1}{3} X_T h_{\alpha\beta} - E_{\alpha\beta} - 4\pi \Pi_{\alpha\beta} \\ Z_{\alpha\beta} &= H_{\alpha\beta} + 4\pi q^\delta \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\delta} \end{aligned}$$



$$V_{\alpha;\beta} = -a_{\alpha} V_{\beta} + \sigma_{\alpha\beta} + \Omega_{\alpha\beta} + \frac{1}{3}\Theta h_{\alpha\beta}$$

► Identidades de Ricci

$$2V_{\alpha;[\beta;\gamma]} = R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma} V^{\delta}, \quad 2K_{\alpha;[\beta;\gamma]} = R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma} K^{\delta},$$

$$2L_{\alpha;[\beta;\gamma]} = R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma} L^{\delta}, \quad 2S_{\alpha;[\beta;\gamma]} = R_{\delta\alpha\beta\gamma} S^{\delta}$$

► Identidades de Bianchi

$$R^{\alpha}_{\beta\nu\delta;\alpha} + R_{\beta\nu;\delta} - R_{\beta\delta;\nu} = 0$$

- ▶ Caso estacionario

$$ds^2 = -A^2 dt^2 + B^2 dr^2 + C^2 d\theta^2 + R^2 d\phi^2 + 2(G_1 d\theta + G_2 d\phi)dt$$

- ▶ Fuentes para la solución de Kerr
- ▶ Relación entre la vorticidad y la radiación gravitacional
- ▶ El vector de Superpoynting

$$P_\alpha = \epsilon_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (Y_\delta^\gamma Z^{\beta\delta} - X_\delta^\gamma Z^{\delta\beta})$$

Futuros trabajos

- ▶ Estudiar los casos generales
- ▶ El caso shear-free
- ▶ El caso geodésico
- ▶ Soluciones conformemente planas