

Null shells: general matching across null boundaries and matching across Killing horizons

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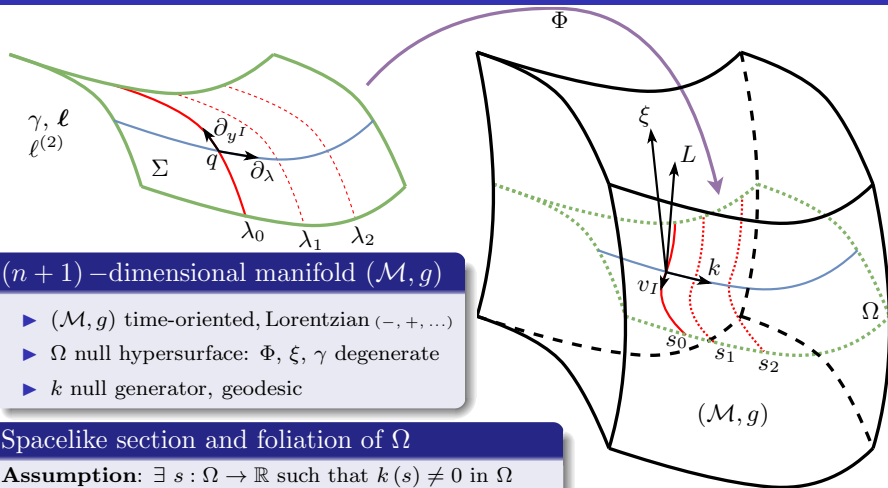
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- 1 Introduction: geometric objects
- 2 General matching of two spacetimes across their null boundaries
- 3 Matching across Killing horizons: Killing vectors identified
- 4 Explicit examples: plane-fronted impulsive wave



$(n + 1)$ –dimensional manifold (\mathcal{M}, g)

- ▶ (\mathcal{M}, g) time-oriented, Lorentzian $(-, +, \dots)$
- ▶ Ω null hypersurface: Φ, ξ, γ degenerate
- ▶ k null generator, geodesic

Spacelike section and foliation of Ω

Assumption: $\exists s : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $k(s) \neq 0$ in Ω

Spacelike section: $S_{s_0} := \{p \in \Omega \mid s(p) = s_0, s_0 \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Tangent plane: $T_p S_{s(p)} := \{X \in T_p \Omega \mid X(s) = 0\}$

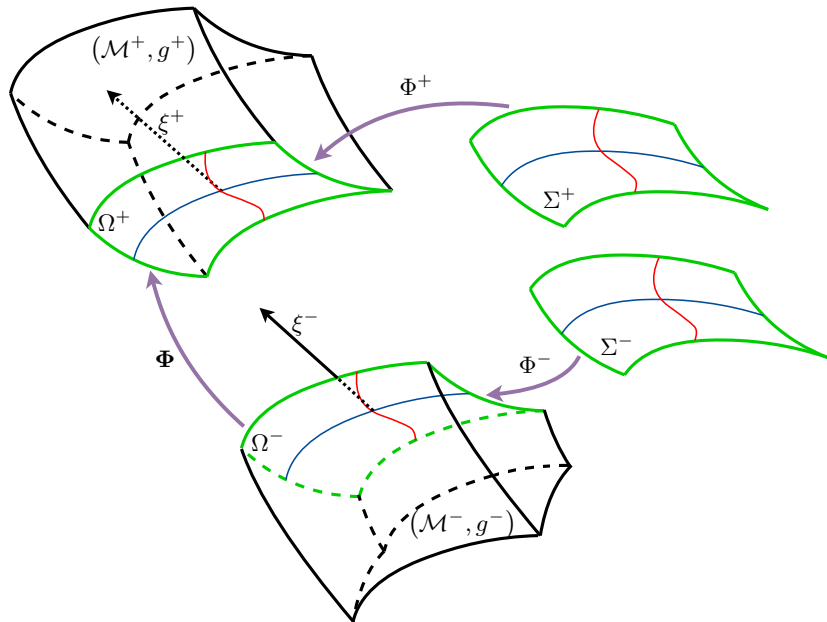
$\{S_s\}$ foliation of Ω ; $h|_p$ induced metric of $S_{s(p)}$

$$\varphi(p) := -\langle L, k \rangle_g|_p \neq 0, \quad \psi_I(p) := -\langle L, v_I \rangle_g|_p$$

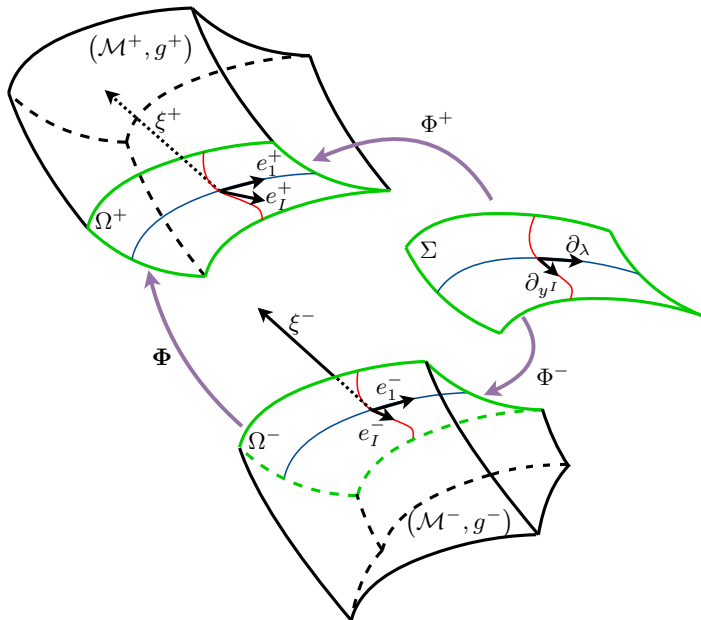
$\{L, k, v_I\}$ basis of $\Gamma(T\mathcal{M})|_\Omega$

- ▶ $k(s) = 1, \quad v_I|_p \in T_p S_{s(p)},$
- ▶ $L \notin T_p \Omega \quad \forall p \in \Omega, \text{ null}$

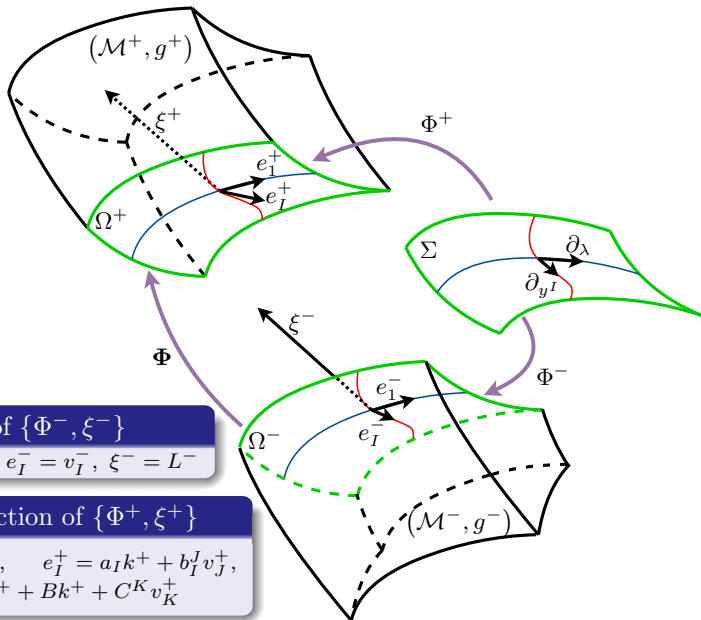
General matching of two spacetimes across their null boundaries



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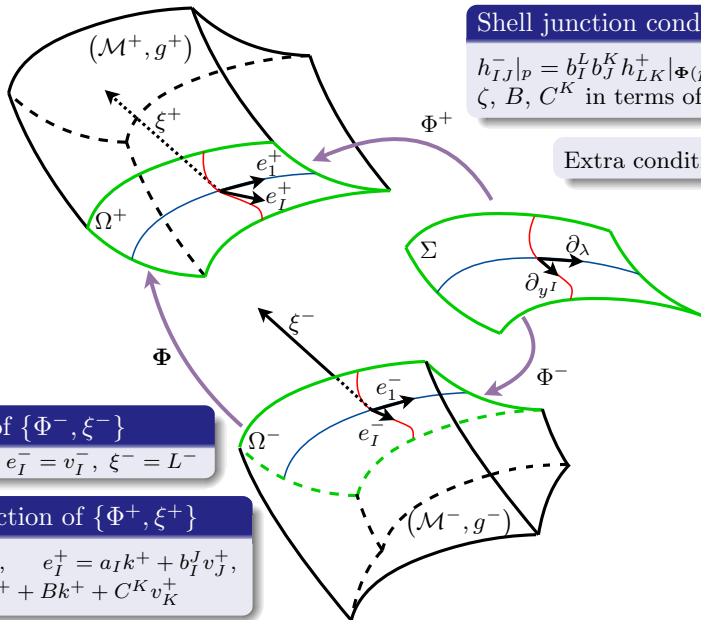
Choice of $\{\Phi^-, \xi^-\}$

$$e_1^- = k^-, \quad e_I^- = v_I^-, \quad \xi^- = L^-$$

Construction of $\{\Phi^+, \xi^+\}$

$$e_1^+ = \zeta k^+, \quad e_I^+ = a_I k^+ + b_I^J v_J^+, \\ \xi^+ = \frac{1}{A} L^+ + B k^+ + C^K v_K^+$$

General matching of two spacetimes across their null boundaries



Shell junction conditions

$$h_{IJ}^-|_p = b_I^L b_J^K h_{LK}^+|_{\Phi(p)},$$

ζ, B, C^K in terms of A, a_I, b_I^J

Extra condition: $A > 0$

Choice of $\{\Phi^-, \xi^-\}$

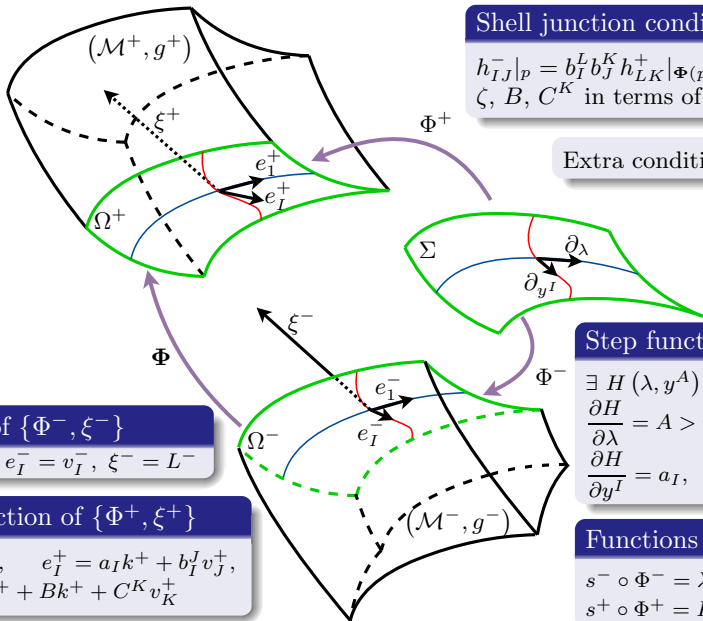
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Step function H

$$\exists H(\lambda, y^A), h^I(y^A):$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial \lambda} = A > 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial y^I} = a_I, \quad b_I^K = \frac{\partial h^K}{\partial y^I}$$

Functions s^\pm

$$s^- \circ \Phi^- = \lambda + \text{const.}$$

$$s^+ \circ \Phi^+ = H + \text{const.}$$

Previous considerations

- ▶ \mathcal{H}_η^\pm Killing horizons with respect to the Killing vector fields η^\pm
- ▶ Requirement: $\Omega^\pm := \overline{\mathcal{H}_\eta^\pm}$ are smooth connected (null) hypersurfaces
- ▶ Assumption: κ_η^\pm constant on Ω^\pm (with full generality, we take $\kappa_\eta^\pm \geq 0$)

Matching: Killings η^\pm identified

- ▶ $\eta^\pm \stackrel{\Omega^\pm}{\equiv} F^\pm k^\pm$, where $F^\pm \stackrel{\Omega^\pm}{\equiv} f^\pm + \kappa_\eta^\pm s^\pm$, $k^\pm (f^\pm) \stackrel{\Omega^\pm}{\equiv} 0$,
- ▶ The map Φ relates $\eta^\pm \implies d\Phi(\eta^-) \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} a\eta^+$, $a \neq 0$, $a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$F^- \stackrel{\Omega^\pm}{\equiv} \frac{aF^+}{\partial_\lambda H} \implies f^- + \kappa_\eta^- \lambda \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} \frac{a(f^+ + \kappa_\eta^+ H)}{\partial_\lambda H}$$
- ▶ First consequence: zeroes of η^\pm must be mapped to each other via Φ
- ▶ Out of the zeroes of η^\pm , this yields a 1st-order PDE for H (Cond. $\partial_\lambda H > 0$)
- ▶ We separately study (a) $\kappa_\eta^\pm = 0$, (b) $\kappa_\eta^\pm \neq 0$
- ▶ η^\pm degenerate: connected zero-sets (if any) are null subsets defined by $f^\pm = 0$
- ▶ η^\pm non-degenerate: one unique connected zero-set defined by $f^\pm + \kappa_\eta^\pm s^\pm = 0$

η^\pm degenerate

$$f^- \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} \frac{af^+}{\partial_\lambda H} \implies H(\lambda, y^A) \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} \beta(y^A)\lambda + \mathcal{H}(y^A), \quad \beta(y^A) := \frac{af^+}{f^-} > 0$$

- ▶ Condition: same number of connected components of zero-sets on both sides
- ▶ Since Φ is continuous, the zero-sets of η^\pm cannot be arbitrarily identified
- ▶ Killing vectors to be identified must be either future or past

η^\pm non-degenerate (Assumption: both Killing horizons are complete)

$$H(\lambda, y^A) \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} \frac{1}{a\kappa_\eta^+} \left(\alpha(y^A) \left(f^-(y^A) + \kappa_\eta^- \lambda \right)^{\hat{\kappa}} - af^+(y^A) \right), \quad \hat{\kappa} := \frac{a\kappa_\eta^+}{\kappa_\eta^-} \neq 0,$$

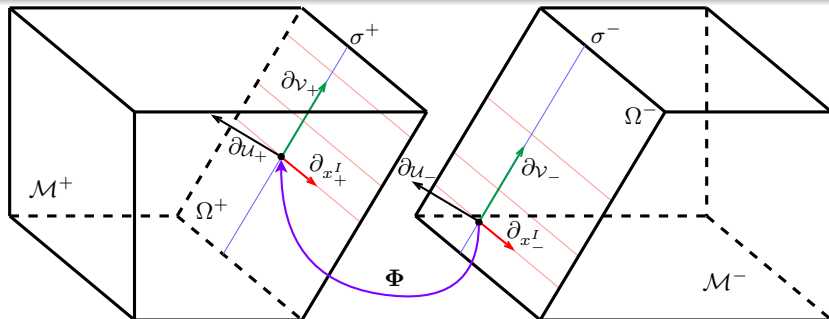
- ▶ The bifurcation surfaces must be mapped to each other
- ▶ $\alpha(y^A) \neq 0$ arbitrary, $\text{sign}(\alpha(y^A))$ must be the same for all null generators
- ▶ Full matching requires $\hat{\kappa} = 1$, i.e. surface gravities of η^- , $a\eta^+$ must coincide

Energy-momentum tensor: $\tau^{11} = \rho$, $\tau^{1I} = j^I$, $\tau^{IJ} = \gamma^{IJ}p$ [e.g. Poisson, 2004]

- ▶ The identification of Killings always results in shells with vanishing pressure p

Explicit examples: plane-fronted impulsive wave

- ▶ Regions $\{\mathcal{U}_+ > 0\}$, $\{\mathcal{U}_- < 0\}$ of Minkowski spacetime
- ▶ Metrics: $ds_{\pm}^2 = -2d\mathcal{V}_{\pm}d\mathcal{U}_{\pm} + \delta_{AB}dx_{\pm}^A dx_{\pm}^B$, Foliation defining functions: $s^{\pm} = \mathcal{V}_{\pm}$
- ▶ General shell: $H(\lambda, y^A) = \alpha(y^A) \int \exp(-\int p(\lambda, y^A) d\lambda) d\lambda + \mathcal{H}(y^A)$, $\alpha(y^A) > 0$



Matching identifying Killings: $\eta^- \longleftrightarrow a\eta^+$

- (a) Degenerate: $\eta^{\pm} \stackrel{\Omega^{\pm}}{\equiv} \partial\mathcal{V}_{\pm} \implies H(\lambda, y^A) \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} a\lambda + \mathcal{H}(y^A)$, $a > 0$
- (b) Non-degenerate: $\eta^{\pm} \stackrel{\Omega^{\pm}}{\equiv} -\mathcal{V}_{\pm}\partial\mathcal{V}_{\pm} \implies H(\lambda, y^A) \stackrel{\Omega^+}{\equiv} \alpha(y^A)\lambda$, $a = 1$, $\alpha(y^A) > 0$
- Energy-momentum tensor: (a) $\rho \neq 0$, $j^I = 0$, $p = 0$; || (b) $\rho \neq 0$, $j^I \neq 0$, $p = 0$