

# Scissors-and-paste with $\Lambda$ : The geometric picture

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**Department of Mathematics, University of Vienna**

GR22, Valencia, Spain, July 2019

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# Overview

- General topic: exact sols. with a twist towards low regular metrics
- based on a series of joint papers with  
with Jiří Podolský, Clemens Sämann & Robert Švarc
- part of a broader line of research on

## **Impulsive gravitational waves**

which are models of short but violent burst of gravitational radiation

- Why impulsive waves?

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  - exact solutions: interesting radiative solutions
  - mathematics: relevant key-models in low regularity
  - particle physics: quantum scattering, wave memory effect

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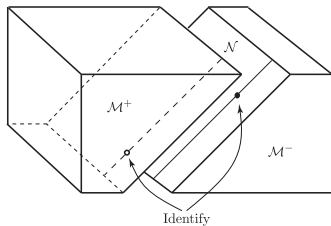
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## Impulsive gravitational waves

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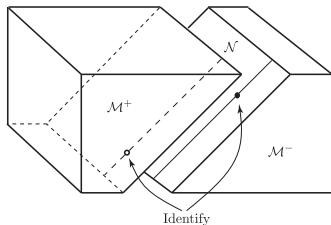
- Why impulsive waves?
  - exact solutions: interesting radiative solutions
  - mathematics: relevant key-models in low regularity
  - particle physics: quantum scattering, wave memory effect
- History: [Penrose, late 60s, early 70s] scissors and paste approach  
[Aichelburg&Sexl, 72] ultrarel. boost of Schwarzschild  
[Hotta&Tanaka, 93] AS-boost with  $\Lambda \neq 0$   
[Griffiths&Podolský, late 90s] systematic study for  $\Lambda \neq 0$   
[PSŠS, 2014–] new geometric & mathematical insights

# Cut & paste: explicit construction



$$(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \eta)_{\mathcal{M}^-} = (\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} - h(\eta, \bar{\eta}), \eta)_{\mathcal{M}^+}$$

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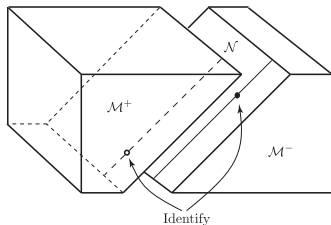


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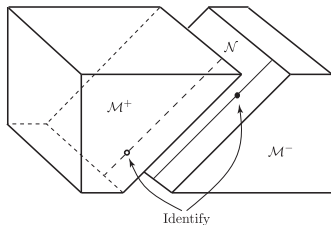
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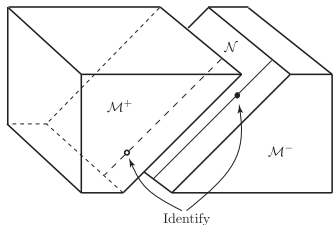
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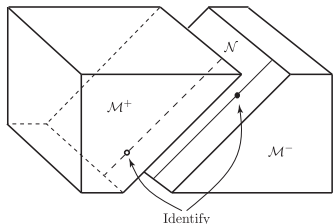
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# Cut & paste: explicit construction with $\Lambda$



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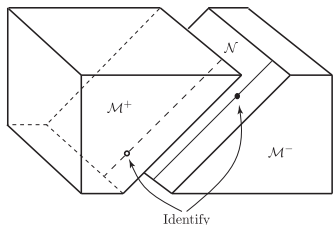
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$$ds_0^2 = \frac{2 d\eta d\bar{\eta} - 2 d\mathcal{U} d\mathcal{V}}{[1 + \frac{\Lambda}{6}(\eta\bar{\eta} - \mathcal{U}\mathcal{V})]^2} =: \Omega^2$$

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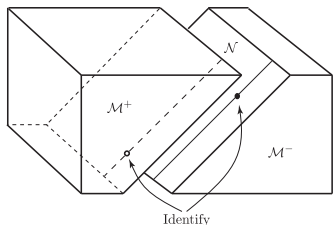
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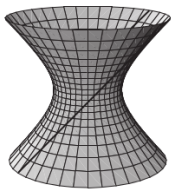
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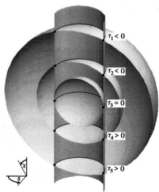
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# Cut & paste: explicit construction with $\Lambda$



imp. wave in dS



propagating wave

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## Questions

- Q1) What happens to the cut & paste **picture**?
- Q2) What is the meaning of the '**discontinuous transformation**' (T)?

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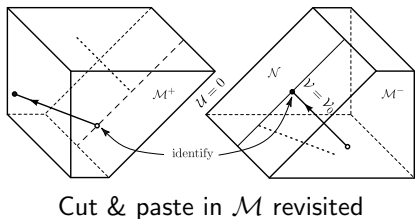
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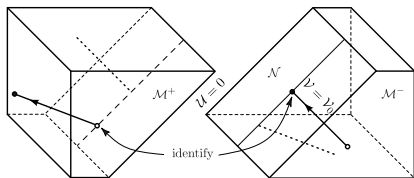
## The 'discontinuous transformation' for $\Lambda = 0$



- **Key observation:**  
 $(T)$  is closely related to the null geodesics in  $(D)$
- $\gamma(\mathcal{U}) = (\mathcal{V}, \eta)(\mathcal{U})$  with data  $\gamma(-\infty) = (\mathcal{V}, Z), \dot{\gamma}(-\infty) = 0$
- $(T): (C) \rightarrow (D)$  is given by  $(u, v, Z) \mapsto (\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}(U), \eta(\mathcal{U}))$



## The 'discontinuous transformation' for $\Lambda = 0$



Cut & paste in  $\mathcal{M}$  revisited

Actual treatment of (D):  
**regularisation!**

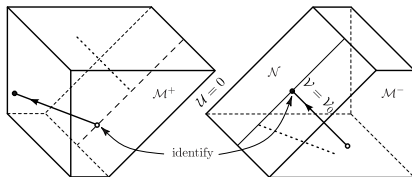
- regularise (D):  $\delta \rightsquigarrow \delta_\epsilon$
- geodesics  $\gamma_\epsilon$  of  $(D_\epsilon)$  naturally give geometric regularisation  $(T_\epsilon)$  of (T)
- $C^\infty$ -spacetime with sing. limits in different coords.

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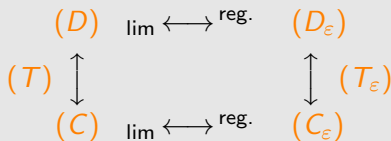
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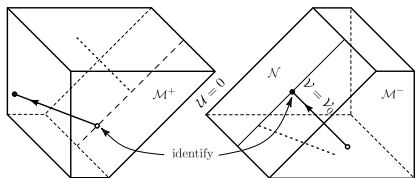
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### Schematic picture



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## Advanced math. treatment needs fully nonlinear analysis of $\gamma_\epsilon$

- global existence & uniqueness  $\gamma_\epsilon$  cross wave impulse
- limits are broken backgr. geos
- (T) is limit of 'generalised diffeo' in nonlinear distr. geometry (Colombeau) [Kunzinger&S, 99]

## The 'discontinuous transformation' for $\Lambda \neq 0$

- (null) geodesics in (D) are the key!  
i.e. interaction of the null particles with the wave impulse
- complicated nonlinear system with very(!) singular coefficients
- trick: use **5-dim. representation** of (A)dS to tackle geodesic eq.  
(following [Podolský&Ortaggio, 01])
- Global existence and uniqueness result for regularised situation  
(using a fixed point argument)  
limits are again broken background geodesics [SSLP, 16]

# The

Explicit jump formulas:

$$\gamma_{5D}(\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda \\ V^0 + \dot{V}^0 \lambda + \Theta(\lambda) \mathbf{B} + \mathbf{C} \lambda_+ \\ Z_p^0 + \dot{Z}_p^0 \lambda + \mathbf{A}_p \lambda_+ \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\mathbf{A}_p = \frac{1}{2} \left( h^i_{,p} + \frac{Z_p^0}{\sigma a^2} (h^i - h^i_{,q} Z_q^0) \right), \quad \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{2} h^i,$$

$$\mathbf{C} = \frac{1}{8} \left( (h^i_{,2})^2 + (h^i_{,3})^2 + \sigma (h^i_{,4})^2 + \frac{1}{\sigma a^2} (h^{i2} - (h^i_{,p} Z_p^0)^2) \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\sigma a^2} (h^i - h^i_{,p} Z_p^0) V^0 + \frac{1}{2} h^i_{,p} \dot{Z}_p^0.$$

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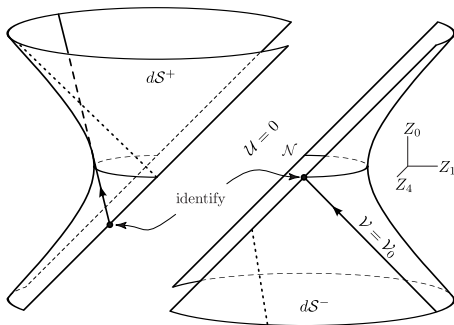
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limits are again broken background geodesics [SSLP, 16]
- nonlinear distributional analysis  
enables advanced mathematical treatment [SS, 17]

## Answer to Q2)

(T) is the limit of a 'generalised diffeomorphism' in nonlinear distributional geometry (Colombeau). [ŠŠS, forthcoming]

- But where is the cut & paste picture?

## Cut & paste with $\Lambda$ : the geometric picture



### Answer to Q1)

Interaction of null geodesic generators with the impulse reveals geometry of the cut & paste method: The generators

- 1 jump in  $\mathcal{V}$  (due to Penrose junction conds.)
- 2 are refracted precisely to be null generators again



## Some related literature

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- J. Podolský, C. Sämann, R. Steinbauer, R. Švarc. Cut and paste for impulsive gravitational waves with  $\Lambda$ : The geometric picture. PRD, to appear, 2019.
- C. Sämann, R. Steinbauer, R. Švarc. Cut and paste for impulsive gravitational waves with  $\Lambda$ : The mathematical analysis. in preparation, 2019.

El Fin — Muchas Gracias

