

Partial Bondi gauge: gauge fixing and asymptotic charges

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Arxiv: 2205.11401 + WIP with M. Geiller

Motivation

Characterization of asymptotically flat spacetimes in 4 dimensions

Why:

- * Gravitational wave detector
- * Flat holography

Asymptotic symmetries for leaky boundaries

Introduction to leaky boundaries and their symmetries

Boundaries

gravity \rightarrow no background structure

\hookrightarrow spacetimes with the same boundary structure

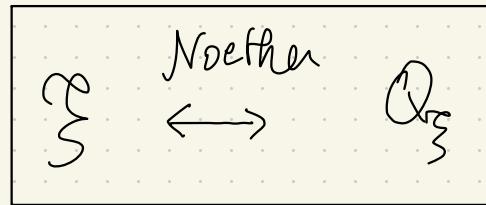
Ex: AF look like Minkowski far from the sources

- finite surface such as black hole horizon

Symmetries

symmetries ξ

gauge symm.



on co-dim 2

"surface charge"
located on boundary

~ EM Gauss law

~ Q_{st} ~ mass

→ Covariant phase space method

[review Fiorucci's thesis 2112.07.666]

→ Fall-offs of the fields closed to the boundary
are crucial

$\Omega_5 = 0 \rightarrow$ pure gauge

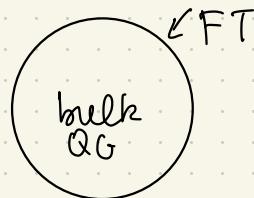
$\Omega_5 \neq 0 \rightarrow$ physical, large

Charges form an algebra \rightarrow asymptotic symmetry algebra

\hookrightarrow Charges label the states

\hookrightarrow ASG organizes the phase space (COM + fall offs)

\hookrightarrow QG: states transforms under a representation of ASG



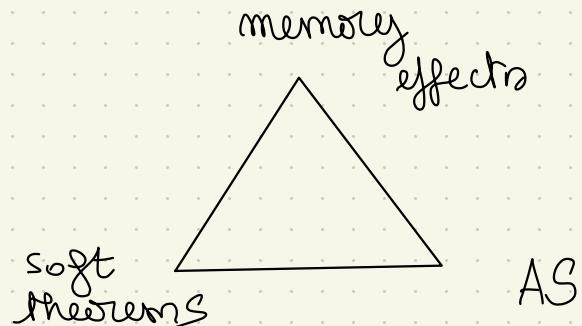
AdS_3 / CFT_2 holographic dualities
[Brown - Henneaux]

How big this algebra can be? \rightarrow Relaxation of the gauge

- fall offs
- relax enough solutions
 - constrained well def.

^{3d}
[Pérez et al. '16]
[Compagno et al. '22]
[Geiller et al. '21] [Alessio et al. '23]
[Noessner '13] [Giambelli et al. '17]
[Adami et al. '21] etc

For 4 dimensional asymptotically flat spacetimes: infrared triangle [Strominger et al.]



Leaky \sim Open system

$$\delta L = \text{EOM } S_{\text{field}} + \partial \Theta(S_{\text{field}})$$

$\Theta \neq 0$ (onshell)

→ Radiative dof eg 4D AF $\Theta = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{g} C^{\alpha\beta} S N_{AB}$

→ Unknown boundary dynamics

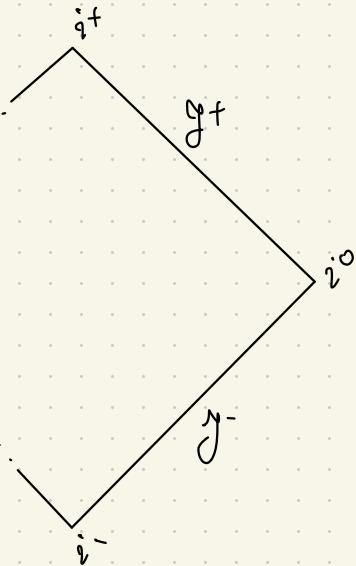
leaky cov. phase space (complete) is still
work in progress

Take home message:

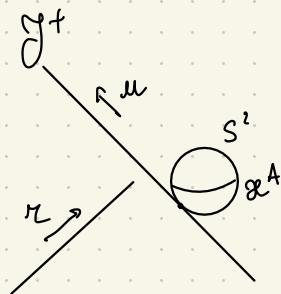
New gauge of asymptotically flat spacetimes in 4 dimensions
yielding a bigger group of symmetries

BMS W + 2 abelian sectors

Asymptotic flat spacetimes in 4 dimensions



Bondi coordinates (u, x^a, x^A) $A = 1, 2$
approaches null g^\pm w/ null geod-



u = retarded time
 x^A = celestial coord.
 r = radial coord.

& conformal compactification

& no log term for this talk

& $\Lambda \neq 0$, not for this talk

Partial Bondi gauge

[2205.11401 & WIP]
w/ M. Geiller

$$\text{null} = \partial_u$$

$g^{uu} = 0$; $g^{uA} = 0$; no specification on κ more than a param.
 1 2 along the null geod.

$$ds^2 = e^{2\beta} \frac{V}{\kappa} du^2 - 2e^{2\beta} du dr + g_{AB} (dx^A - U^A du) (dx^B - U^B du)$$

$$g_{AB} = g_{AB} \kappa^2 + C_{AB} \kappa + \dots ; \beta, V, U^A \text{ arbitrary function of } (u, \kappa, x^A)$$

Newman-Unti gauge: κ affine parameter $\partial \kappa \beta = 0$

Bondi-Sachs gauge: $\kappa = \text{areal distance}$ $\det g_{AB} = r^4 \underbrace{\det g_{AB}}_{S^2}$

Hierarchy of EOM

$$ds^2 = e^{2\beta} \frac{V}{r} du^2 - 2e^{2\beta} dr du + g_{AB} (dx^A - U^A du)(dx^B - U^B du)$$

$$g_{AB} = e^2 q_{AB} + r \left(C_{AB}^{\text{TF}} + \frac{1}{2} C q_{AB} \right) + \left(D_{AB}^{\text{TF}} + \frac{1}{2} D q_{AB} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left(E_{AB}^{\text{TF}} + \frac{1}{2} E q_{AB} \right) + \dots$$

$$E_{ur} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \beta_0(u, \phi) + \frac{1}{r^2} (\dots) + \dots$$

$$E_{rA} = 0 \Rightarrow U^A = U^A_0(u, \phi) + \frac{1}{r} (\dots) + \frac{1}{r^2} (\dots) + \frac{1}{r^3} (P^A + \dots) + \Theta(\frac{1}{r^4})$$

$$E_{ur} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V}{r} = r(\dots) + (\dots) + \frac{1}{r} (M + \dots) + \dots$$

\rightarrow all the radial dep. is fixed ; the rest are evolution eq.

$$E_{AB}^{\text{TF}} = 0 \Rightarrow (2u \ln \sqrt{q} - 2u) q_{AB} - (D_{rA} U_B^0)^\text{TF} = 0 ; 2u E_{AB}^{\text{TF}} = 0 \& \text{all sub.}$$

$$E_{ur} = 0 \Rightarrow 2u H = \dots$$

$$E_{rA} = 0 \Rightarrow 2u P_A = \dots$$

$$ds^2 = e^{2\beta} \frac{V}{r} du^2 - 2e^{2\beta} dr du + g_{AB} (dx^A - U^A du) (dx^B - U^B du)$$

$$g_{AB} = r^2 q_{AB} + r \left(C_{AB}^{\text{TF}} + \frac{1}{2} C q_{AB} \right) + \left(D_{AB}^{\text{TF}} + \frac{1}{2} D q_{AB} \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left(E_{AB}^{\text{TF}} + \frac{1}{2} E q_{AB} \right) + \dots$$

$$E_{ur} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \beta_0(u, \phi) + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{1}{32} [CC] - 4D \right) + \frac{1}{r^3} (\dots)$$

$$E_{rA} = 0 \Rightarrow U^A = U^A_0(u, \phi) + \frac{1}{r} (\dots) + \frac{1}{r^2} (\dots) + \frac{1}{r^3} (P^A + \dots) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{r^4}\right)$$

$$E_{ur} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{V}{r} = r(\dots) + (\dots) + \frac{1}{r} (M + \dots) + \dots$$

Solution space is

- * kinematic data } arbitrary functions of (u, x^A)
- * radiative data }
- * constraints data } evolution is constrained

Notation $[CC] = C_{AB} C^{AB}$

Carroll structure

Intrinsic

$$\frac{ds^2}{r^2} \Big|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = g_{AB} (dx^A - U_0^A du) (dx^B - U_0^B du) = g_{ab} \quad \text{Carroll metric}$$

$$l^\alpha = e^{-\beta u} (\partial_u + U_0^A \partial_A) \quad \text{null vector}$$

$$l^\alpha g_{ab} = 0$$

θ_ℓ is free but shear is zero
(due to EOM)

$$\text{Grossmann connection } k_a = \partial_x \rightarrow \Theta(k) = \frac{2}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{2\alpha} C + \frac{1}{\alpha^3} (D - \frac{1}{2} [CC]) + O(\alpha^4)$$

$$\nabla_h k = 2 \partial_x \beta \partial_h$$

Shear(k) is free $\partial_n \gamma_{AB} \rightarrow C_{AB}^{\text{TF}}$, ...

$$\text{BS: } \Theta(k) = \frac{2}{\alpha}$$

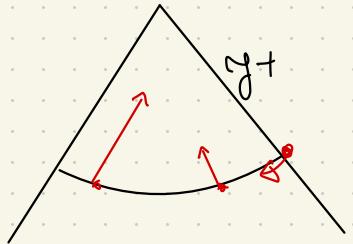
$$\text{NV: } \nabla_k k = 2 \partial_x \beta = 0$$

Asymptotic symmetries

ξ s.t. $\partial_\mu \xi^\mu \in$ Partial Bondi gauge

Preserving $g_{rr} = 0 \Rightarrow \xi^u = f(u, x^+)$

$$\begin{aligned} g_{rA} = 0 &\Rightarrow \xi^A = \gamma^A(u, x^+) - \int_u^\infty dr' e^{2f} \gamma^{AB} \partial_B f \\ &= \gamma^A + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) \end{aligned}$$



$$g_{AB} = \Theta_{AB} r^2 + \dots \Rightarrow \xi^r = \partial_r h(u, x^+) + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_n}{r^n}$$

$$\xi^r = \partial_r h + \left(k_2 + \frac{1}{2} \Delta f \right) + \frac{1}{r} \left(l - \frac{1}{2} D_A (\gamma^{AB} \partial_B f) + \frac{1}{2} \partial^A (\Delta f) \right) + \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{1}{r^2}\right)$$

$$\text{Sen}(q) = (2h + D_A \gamma^A)$$

$$\delta C = (\dots) C + 4k$$

$$\delta D = (\dots) D + 4l + kC - C_{TF}^{AB} D_A \partial_B f$$

↳ Changes analysis
will show these
are pure gauge

$$AKV = \xi = f \partial_u + Y^A \partial_A + \left(\alpha h + k + \frac{1}{2} D_f + \frac{1}{2} \ell - \frac{1}{2} D_A C^{AB} \partial_B f + \frac{1}{2} \gamma^B C \partial_B f \right) + \text{sublead.}$$

Algebra : $\{(f_1, Y_1, h_1, k_1, \ell_1), (f_2, Y_2, h_2, k_2, \ell_2)\}_* = (f_{12}, Y_{12}, h_{12}, k_{12}, \ell_{12})$

$$f_{12} = f_1 \partial_u f_2 + Y_1^A \partial_A f_2 - \delta_{\xi_1} f_2 - (1 \leftrightarrow 2)$$

$$Y_{12}^A = f_1 \partial_u Y_2^A + Y_1^B \partial_B Y_2^A - \delta_{\xi_1} Y_2^A - (1 \leftrightarrow 2)$$

$$h_{12} = f_1 \partial_u h_2 + Y_1^A \partial_A h_2 - \delta_{\xi_1} h_2 - (1 \leftrightarrow 2)$$

$$k_{12} = f_1 \partial_u k_2 + Y_1^A \partial_A k_2 - h_1 k_2 - \delta_{\xi_1} k_2 - (1 \leftrightarrow 2)$$

$$\ell_{12} = f_1 \partial_u \ell_2 + Y_1^A \partial_A \ell_2 - 2 h_1 \ell_2 - \delta_{\xi_1} \ell_2 - (1 \leftrightarrow 2)$$

$$(Diff(\mathcal{G}^+) \oplus R_h) \in (R_k \oplus R_e)$$

Now changes...

$$U_2^* = -\frac{1}{2} D_B C^{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_B C$$

$$\delta Q = \int_{S^2} \delta Q_Y + \delta Q_h + \delta Q_k + \delta Q_\ell + \delta Q_f$$

New Charges

$$\delta Q_Y = Y^A \delta \left[\sqrt{q} \left(2\mathcal{P}_A - \frac{3}{16} \partial_A (4D - [CC]) + C_{AB} U_2^B - C U_A^2 \right) \right],$$

$$\delta Q_h = h \delta \left[\sqrt{q} \left(\frac{3}{2} D + \frac{1}{4} C^2 - \frac{5}{8} [CC] \right) \right],$$

$$\delta Q_k = \frac{1}{2} k \left(\sqrt{q} C_{TF}^{AB} \delta q_{AB} - C \delta \sqrt{q} \right),$$

$$\delta Q_\ell = -3\ell \delta \sqrt{q},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta Q_f = & 4f \delta(\sqrt{q} \mathcal{M}) - \frac{1}{2} f \sqrt{q} C_{AB}^{TF} \delta N^{AB} - \frac{1}{4} f C \delta(\sqrt{q} R) \\ & + \sqrt{q} \delta q_{AB} \left[f \left(D^A U_2^B + \frac{1}{4} R C_{TF}^{AB} + \frac{1}{8} \partial_u C C_{TF}^{AB} + \frac{1}{8} C N^{AB} \right) + 2\partial^A f U_2^B + \frac{1}{4} \Delta f C_{TF}^{AB} \right] \\ & + \delta \sqrt{q} \left[f \left(2\mathcal{M} - \frac{3}{4} \partial_u D - \frac{3}{16} \partial_u [CC] + \frac{1}{8} \partial_u C^2 - 2D_A U_2^A \right) - 4U_2^A \partial_A f - \frac{1}{4} C \Delta f \right] \end{aligned}$$

Reduces to previous analysis

[Campole, Fiorucci, Rusconi '18]
[Baranich, Inveserent '11]

Asymptotic symmetry algebra

$$\mathcal{J} = T(x^A) - u h(x^A)$$

x global BMS = Lorentz $\in \mathbb{R}_T$

[Bondi, van der Burg, Metzner; Sachs '62]

$$\delta q_{AB} = 0 \quad (q_{AB} = \overset{\circ}{q}_{AB})$$

x extended BMS = $(\text{Diff}(S') \oplus \text{Diff}(S')) \in \mathbb{R}_T \in \mathbb{R}_{\alpha'}$

[Boschich, Troessaert '09]

\hookrightarrow Celestial
holography

$$\det g_{AB} = n^4 \det \overset{\circ}{g}_{AB}$$

x generalized BMS = $\text{Diff}(S^2) \oplus \mathbb{R}_T \quad \delta \sqrt{q} = 0$

[Campiglia, Laddha '14]

x BMS Weyl = $(\text{Diff}(S^2) \oplus \mathbb{R}_n) \in \mathbb{R}_T$

[Freidel, Oliveri, Pranzetti, Speziale '21]

$$(\text{Diff}(S^2) \oplus \mathbb{R}_n) \oplus (\mathbb{R}_T \oplus \mathbb{R}_k \oplus \mathbb{R}_e)$$

\rightarrow Corresponds to the gauge fixing $\mathcal{J}^3 (\det g_{AB}) = n^4 \det \overset{\circ}{g}_{AB}$

Charges in conformal gauge

$$q_{AB} = e^{\frac{\Phi}{2}} \overset{\circ}{q}_{AB} ; \quad \overset{\circ}{S}_{AB} = 0$$

- * Charges associated to k is pure gauge $\rightarrow C=0 ; k=0$
- * Change of slicing (fixed dep. redefinition of symm. generators)

$$2g = -3\ell + 2f \partial_u \tilde{D} - \frac{1}{2} C^{AB} D_A \partial_B f$$

$$\delta Q_\xi = \delta Q_\xi^{\text{int}} + \Xi_\xi[\delta] \quad \tilde{D} = -\frac{3}{8} D + \frac{5}{32} [CC] , \quad C_A = \frac{1}{q} \partial_A [CC] + C_{AB} D_C C^{CB}$$

$$f = T(x^A) - u h(x^A)$$

$$Q_\xi^{\text{int}} = \sqrt{q} \left[2Y^A \left(\mathcal{P}_A - u \partial_A \mathcal{M} + \partial_A \tilde{D} \right) + 4T\mathcal{M} + 2g - 4h\tilde{D} \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Xi_\xi[\delta] &= -\frac{1}{2} f \sqrt{q} C^{AB} \delta N_{AB} - \frac{1}{2} Y^A \delta [\sqrt{q} C_A] \\ &+ \left[2f\mathcal{M} + 2u D_A (\mathcal{M} Y^A) + \frac{1}{2} D_A D_B (f C^{AB}) \right] \delta \sqrt{q} - 2u (2h + D_A Y^A) \delta [\sqrt{q} \mathcal{M}] \end{aligned}$$

- $S\bar{D}q = 0 \rightsquigarrow$ Recover previous prescriptions
 $\rightsquigarrow Q_{\xi}^{imr}$ is conserved in absence of radiation
 $(\tilde{N} = 0; \partial_u N_{AB} = 0; D_A N^{AB} + \frac{1}{2} \partial^B R = 0)$

- If $\partial_u g = 0; \partial_u \tilde{D} = 0 \rightarrow$ conserved as well
 \hookrightarrow constraint $\delta_g \tilde{D} = (\partial_y - \partial_h) \tilde{D} + g = 0$

- AKV form an algebra

$$\hookrightarrow (Diff(S') \oplus Diff(S) \notin R_h) \in (R_T \oplus R_g)$$

Charge algebra (field dep. cocycle) $\{Q_{\xi_1}, Q_{\xi_2}\}_{BT} = \xi_2 Q_{\xi_1} + K_{\xi_1, \xi_2}$

Conclusion

* Partial Bondi gauge - solution space \neq symm.

* Charge computations \rightarrow New gauge
solution space

Kinematic data: • boundary data (g_{AB}, e^B, U^A) } arbitrary
• C, D u dep.

Radiative data: • C_{AB}^{TF}

Constraint data: • $\mathcal{H}, P_A, E_{AB}^{TF}$ & sublead. towers } EOM

* New prescription to obtain finite charges in open system

[2306.16451 with R. McNees]

Futures directions

- * Apply to a physical solution
 - cosmological solution
 - adding matter
- * gluing @ i^0
- * where are the new charges in holographic dictionary?
- * $\Lambda \neq 0$
- * how to fix the finite ambiguity in the charges?

Thanks!