

Well-Posed Boundary Data + Problems
for
Einstein Field Equations

M. Anderson

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Einstein Metrics

$$(M, g)$$

$$E(g) = \text{Ric}_g - \frac{R}{2}g + \Lambda g = 0$$

Riemannian : Elliptic

Parabolic \leftrightarrow Ricci flow

Lorentzian : Hyperbolic

Riemannian Metrics

M^{n+1} , $\partial M \neq \emptyset$: boundary value problems

In $\overset{\circ}{M}$ - interior

$E(g) = 0 \sim$ elliptic equation

- gauge issue : divergence-free gauge

\check{g} = background metric

$\mathcal{F}_{\check{g}}(g) = E(g) + d_{\check{g}}^* d_{\check{g}}(g)$: elliptic operator

Boundary condition : $d_{\check{g}}(g) = 0$ on ∂M

Then

$\mathcal{F}_{\check{g}}(g) = 0$ on $M \Rightarrow E(g) = 0$ on M

\mathcal{E} = moduli space of Einstein metrics on M

$$= \mathcal{E}^{m,d}(n, M)$$

$$= \mathbb{E}^{m,d} / \text{Diff}_1^{m+1,d}$$

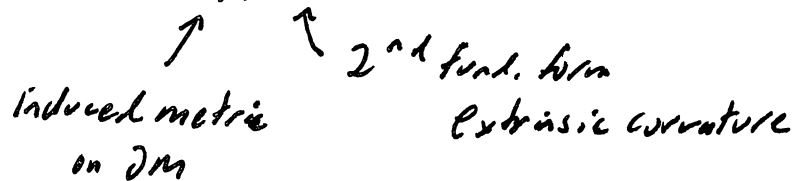
"space of solutions mod
gauge equivalence"

Thm \mathcal{E} is a smooth Banach manifold

- have good "local" behavior
- linearization stability

• Parametrize \mathcal{E} by "boundary data"

- geometry (g, K)



Boundary Data

Dirichlet Data $\gamma = g|_{\partial M}$

$$\mathbb{T}_D : \mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \text{Met}(\partial M)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Lg} &\longrightarrow \gamma \\ &C^\infty \text{ smooth} \end{aligned}$$

existence/uniqueness
of solutions to Dirichlet
BVP \longleftrightarrow
surjectivity/injectivity
of \mathbb{T}_D

Not elliptic BVP

\mathbb{T}_D is not Fredholm

∞ -dim. cokernel

Not well-posed BVP

- strong contrast with other geometric/physical field equations

Hamiltonian Constraint (Diffeo invariance)

$$|K|^2 - (H-K)^2 + R_\gamma = 2\Lambda$$

$\gamma \in C^{m,d} \Rightarrow R_\gamma \in C^{m-1,\alpha} \Rightarrow$ generic γ not realized
in $\text{Im } \mathbb{T}_D$

Contrast AH (AdS) case:

Dirichlet BVP at conformal infinity

is elliptic / Fredholm

Graham-Lee
Biquard

Bringing boundary in to "finite distance"

\sim RG flow ("radial variable")

\sim Fluid / Gravity correspondence

- Breiten-Camps - Loganayagam - Rungamani 1106.2577
- Marolt - Rungamani 1201.1233
- Bredberg - Keeler - Lysov - Strominger 1101.2451
- Wiseman, Heidrich, Figueroa, ...

Note: Simplest case of Dirichlet BVP

$$n=2, \Lambda=0$$

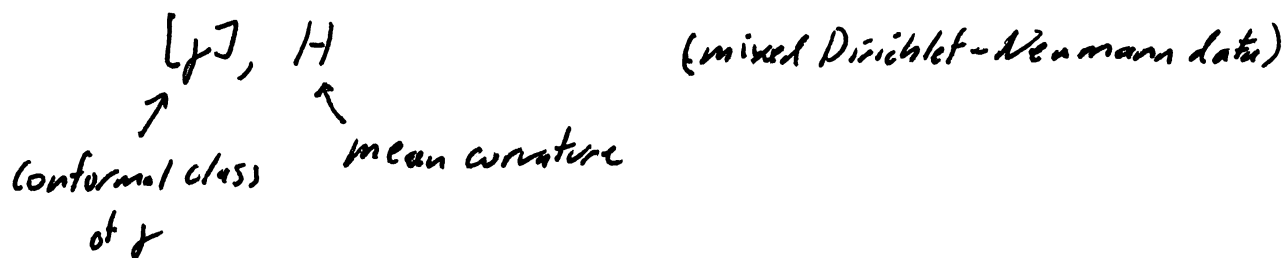
$$g = \text{flat metric on } M^3 = \mathbb{R}^3$$

Dirichlet problem \leftrightarrow isometric immersion problem

$$(S^2, g) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^3, \delta)$$

notoriously difficult

Elliptic Boundary Data



$$\Pi: \mathcal{E}^{m,d} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}^{m,k}(DM) \times \mathcal{C}^{m-1,k}(DM)$$

$$[\gamma] \longrightarrow (\gamma], H$$

Fredholm, index 0

"well-posed"

(or $[\gamma]_B, \text{tr}_\sigma A$)

$$\Pi_B > 0 \quad \sigma > 0$$

"B-tr $_\sigma$ γ : conjugate momentum"

• Static Vacuum Equations

$$\begin{aligned} u R_{ij} &= D^2 u \\ \Delta u &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Pi(g, u) = (\gamma, H) \text{ - Bartaik boundary data}$$

- elliptic, Fredholm
index 0

Global Non-linear Problems

Π surjective?

injective?

Parabolic Equation

$$\text{Ricci flow: } \frac{dg}{dt} = -2 \text{Ric}g$$

on M^{n+1} , $\partial M \neq \emptyset$

Initial Boundary Value Problem

Initial data = initial metric

$$g_0 = g|_{t=0}$$

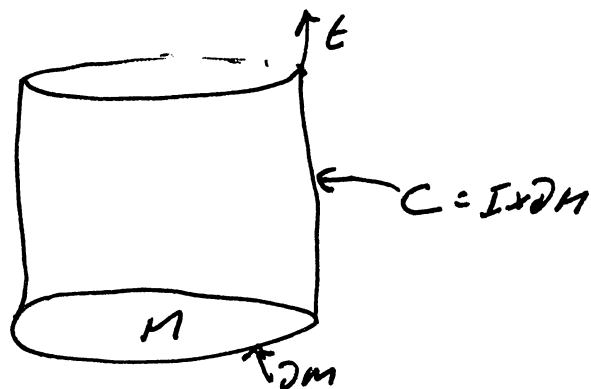
Sporadic Earlier work
Boundary Data ??

Y. Shen '96

S. Brendle '02

A. Paternitor '10, J. Cortissoz '09

Dirichlet boundary data: not well posed.



Thm (P. Gianniotis)

The IBVP for Ricci flow is well-posed (existence + uniqueness of solutions for some time $T > 0$) for boundary data

$$(L, H) \text{ on } C = [0, T] \times \partial M$$

- assuming Warner = compatibility conditions hold.

Continuation criterion: $\|R_m\|_{L^\infty(M)} + \|k\|_{L^\infty(\partial M)} \leq C \Rightarrow$ solution continues (smooth ∂ data)

Lorentz Metrics / Hyperbolic Eqs

$$Ric_g - \frac{R}{2}g + \Lambda g = 0$$

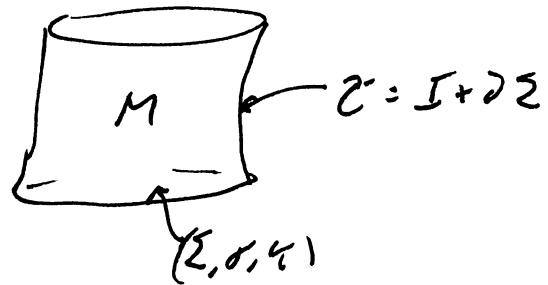
Cauchy problem = initial value problem

$$\begin{array}{c} (\Sigma, \gamma, \kappa) \\ \uparrow \quad \nwarrow \uparrow \\ \text{initial slice} \quad 1^{\text{st}} \text{ \& } 2^{\text{nd}} \text{ fund. forms} \end{array}$$

well-posed (Choquet-Bruhat)

Initial Boundary Value Problem

$$M = I \times \Sigma$$



Find geometric boundary data

on $\mathcal{C} = I \times \partial \Sigma$ - involving $(\gamma_{\mathcal{C}}, \kappa_{\mathcal{C}})$

s.t. I.B.V.P. is well-posed.

(H. Friedrich '09)

H. Friedrich - G. Nagy ('99)

H-O Kreiss, J. Linnécar (06)
O. Reula, ...

} well-posed IBVP for
gauge-dependent
boundary data

boundary data isometric \Rightarrow solutions
isometric

Dirichlet ∂ data on \mathcal{Z} : $f_{\mathcal{Z}}$ fixed : not well-posed

Mixed Dirichlet-Neumann : $(L_{\mathcal{Z}}, H)$: unknown - probably no data (elliptic case)

One motivation for solution of geometric IBVP:

"fully adequate" definition of quasi-local Hamiltonian (energy, mass...)
depends on solution of IBVP

Brown-York Hamiltonian

(Hawking-Horowitz, Kijowski, Epps, Liu-Yau, Wang-Yau, ...)

E-H action + G-H-Y boundary term

$$I(g) = \int_M R_g dV_g + 2 \int_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \kappa dV_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \quad \kappa = \text{tr}_{\tilde{g}} K_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$$

$$\delta I(h) = - \int_M \langle E(g), h \rangle - \int_{\tilde{\Sigma}} \langle \pi_{\tilde{\Sigma}}, h^T \rangle dV_{\tilde{\Sigma}}$$

\uparrow
"conjugate momentum"
 $= K_{\tilde{\Sigma}} - \kappa \tilde{g}$

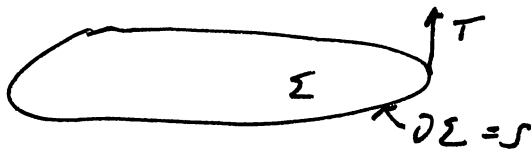
h^T = variation of \tilde{g} on $\tilde{\Sigma}$
= Dirichlet boundary data

Have well-defined variational formulation:

On-shell moduli space = Einstein metrics with fixed
boundary metric \tilde{g} & action is functionally differentiable
on $\text{Met}(M)_{\tilde{g}}$

Hamilton-Jacobi analysis

On-shell Hamiltonian \equiv variation of on-shell action
in direction of time-like unit normal: $h^T = T^T$



$$T^T_\Sigma(T, \pi) = -H_S$$

$$H_{BY} = - \int_S H_S dA \quad \text{"bare" BY Hamiltonian (on-shell)}$$

Problem Hamiltonian vector field

$$V_H = \left(\frac{\delta H}{\delta \pi}, -\frac{\delta H}{\delta g} \right)$$

not integrable: equations of motion (Einstein eqns)

$$\frac{\delta H}{\delta \pi} = g, \quad \frac{\delta H}{\delta g} = -\dot{\pi}$$

not solvable (well-posed) with these
boundary conditions

Q: Can one find ∂ -term for E-Action s.t.
corresponding IBVP is well-posed.

If so, can read off resulting Hamiltonian