

Understanding formalisms in GR

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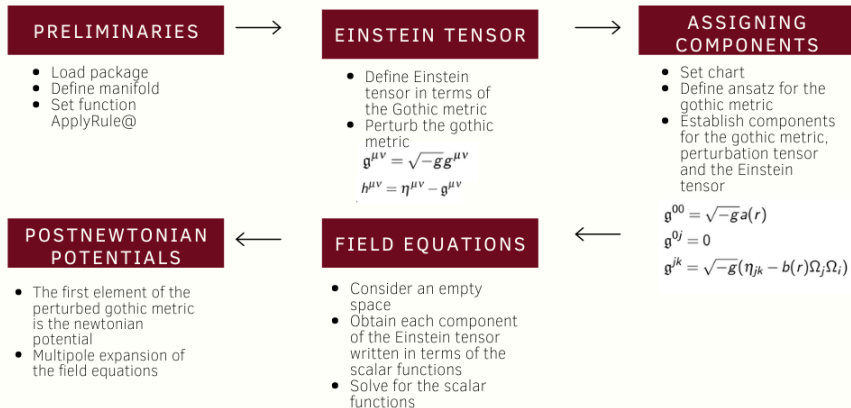
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Why use Landau-Lifshitz formalism?

- Relating the gothic metric and the energy-momentum tensor allows **perturbations** in the maximally symmetric space-time and **find solutions** imposing the harmonic gauge condition $\partial_\nu g^{\mu\nu} = 0$ that are otherwise in terms of **non integrals**.
- The potentials are expressed as $h^{\mu\nu} = \eta^{\mu\nu} - g^{\mu\nu}$ and h is the **trace-reversed** metric perturbation.
- It is the **first step** to understand other formalisms such as the 3+1 decomposition and the tetrad formalism.
- It directly gives a **wave form** which is used to model gravitational waves through $\square_g h^{\mu\nu}$.
- It is the **best** formalism suited to a Post-Newtonian expansion [3].

Applying the formalism in the Mathematica framework

Structure of the code



Outputs

EINSTEIN TENSOR



ASSIGNING
COMPONENTS

$$\begin{aligned} & -\frac{\partial_\alpha g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta g^{\alpha\beta}}{2g} + \frac{3}{8g} g_{\gamma\epsilon} g_{\zeta\lambda} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\zeta} \partial_\beta g^{\epsilon\lambda} - g_{\gamma\epsilon} g_{\zeta\lambda} g^{\mu\alpha} g^{\nu\beta} \partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\zeta} \partial_\beta g^{\epsilon\lambda} + \\ & \frac{\partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\beta} \partial_\beta g^{\alpha\mu}}{2g} + \frac{g^{\alpha\beta} g_{\gamma\epsilon} g_{\zeta\lambda} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\zeta}}{2g} - \frac{g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha g^{\alpha\beta}}{2g} + \frac{g^{\mu\nu} \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha g^{\alpha\beta}}{2g} - \frac{g^{\alpha\beta} \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha g^{\mu\nu}}{2g} + \\ & \frac{g^{\mu\alpha} \partial_\beta \partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\beta}}{2g} + \frac{g_{\alpha\delta} g^{\mu\nu} g^{\gamma\beta} \partial_\gamma \partial_\epsilon g^{\alpha\delta} g^{\beta\gamma}}{4g} - \frac{g_{\beta\gamma} g^{\mu\alpha} g^{\gamma\beta} \partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\zeta} \partial_\epsilon g^{\beta\zeta}}{2g} - \frac{g_{\beta\gamma} g^{\mu\alpha} g^{\gamma\beta} \partial_\alpha g^{\gamma\zeta} \partial_\epsilon g^{\beta\zeta}}{2g} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{b(r)(\kappa+r)^2}{r^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(\kappa+r)^2(1-b(r)\cos(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)^2)}{r^2} & -\frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & -\frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & \frac{(\kappa+r)^2(1-b(r)\sin(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)^2)}{r^2} & -\frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)\sin(\phi)}{r^2} \\ 0 & -\frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & -\frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & \frac{(1-b(r)\cos(\phi)^2)(\kappa+r)^2}{r^2} \end{pmatrix}$$



POSTNEWTONIAN
POTENTIALS



FIELD EQUATIONS

$$\begin{pmatrix} -1 + \frac{b(r)(\kappa+r)^2}{r^2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 + \frac{(\kappa+r)^2(1-b(r)\cos(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)^2)}{r^2} & \frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & \frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} \\ 0 & \frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & 1 + \frac{(\kappa+r)^2(1-b(r)\sin(\phi)^2\sin(\phi)^2)}{r^2} & \frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)\sin(\phi)}{r^2} \\ 0 & \frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & \frac{b(r)\cos(\phi)(\kappa+r)^2\sin(\phi)\sin(\phi)}{r^2} & 1 + \frac{(1-b(r)\cos(\phi)^2)(\kappa+r)^2}{r^2} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r^2 \left(\frac{b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{2r^2} + \frac{4}{r^2} \left(\frac{b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{r^2} - \frac{b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{r^2} \right) \right) = 0$$

$$r^2 \left(\frac{4b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{r^4} + \frac{b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{r^2} - \frac{4}{r^2} \left(\frac{b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{r^2} - \frac{b(r)^2 \cos(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2 \sin(\phi)^2}{r^2} \right) \right) = 0$$

- Manually **simplify** the Einstein tensor to solve for the scalar functions
- Write the Ricci tensor in terms of the gothic metric to **vary the action** and find the field equations (Useful for $f(R)$ models)
- Generate codes for a **3+1** decomposition and the **tetrad** formalism
- Find out why the metric in harmonic coordinates **looks like** a 3+1 decomposition
- Find out **similarities** between the formalisms



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Pierre Fromholz, Eric Poisson, and Clifford M Will.

The schwarzschild metric: It's the coordinates, stupid!
American Journal of Physics, 82(4):295–300, 2014.



Eric Poisson.

Post-newtonian theory for the common reader.
Lecture Notes, 2007.