Marginally Trapped Surfaces in Spherical Gravitational Collapse

Abstract

1 Introduction

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2 Horizons as Marginally Trapped Tubes

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$$\theta_{(\ell)} = 0,$$

$$\theta_{(n)} < 0.$$

$$\mathcal{L}_t \, \theta_{(\ell)} \triangleq 0. \tag{1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_t^2 \epsilon = -C \theta_{(n)}^2 \epsilon \tag{2}$$

$$C = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{\ell} \,\theta_{(\ell)}}{\mathcal{L}_{n} \,\theta_{(\ell)}}.\tag{3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\ell} \theta_{(\ell)} = -T_{ab} \ell^a \ell^b, \tag{4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_n \theta_{(\ell)} = -(\mathcal{R}/2) + T_{ab} \ell^a n^b. \tag{5}$$

cc $1\mathcal{R}$ cc 1 cc

$$C = \frac{T_{ab}\ell^a\ell^b}{(4\pi/\mathcal{A}) - T_{ab}\ell^a n^b} \tag{6}$$

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3 Spherical Symmetric Collapse formalism

$$ds^{2} = -e^{2\alpha(r,t)}dt^{2} + e^{2\beta(r,t)}dr^{2} + R(r,t)^{2}d\theta^{2} + R(r,t)^{2}\sin^{2}\theta \,d\phi^{2},\tag{7}$$

$$e^{0} = e^{\alpha(r,t)} dt$$
, $e^{1} = e^{\beta(r,t)} dr$, $e^{3} = R d\theta$, $e^{4} = R \sin \theta d\phi$. (8)

$$\omega^{0}{}_{1} = (\alpha' e^{-\beta}) e^{0} + (\beta' e^{-\alpha}) e^{1}, \qquad \omega^{0}{}_{2} = (\dot{R}/R) e^{-\alpha} e^{2}, \omega^{1}{}_{2} = -(R'/R) e^{-\beta} e^{2}, \qquad \omega^{2}{}_{3} = -(\cot \theta/R) e^{3}.$$
(9)

$$\Omega^{0}{}_{1} = \left[\left\{ e^{-\alpha} \left(e^{\beta} \right)_{,t} \right\}_{,t} - \left\{ e^{-\beta} \left(e^{\alpha} \right)_{,r} \right\}_{,r} \right] e^{-(\alpha+\beta)} e^{0} \wedge e^{1},
\Omega^{0}{}_{i} = \left[\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{R} \left\{ (R)_{,t} e^{-\alpha} \right\}_{,t} - \frac{R_{,r}}{R} (e^{\alpha})_{,r} e^{-(\alpha+2\beta)} \right] e^{0} \wedge e^{i}
+ \left[\frac{e^{-\beta}}{R} \left\{ (R)_{,t} e^{-\alpha} \right\}_{,r} - \frac{R_{,r}}{R} (e^{\beta})_{,t} e^{-(\alpha+2\beta)} \right] e^{1} \wedge e^{i}
\Omega^{1}{}_{i} = \left[-\frac{e^{-\alpha}}{R} \left\{ (R)_{,r} e^{-\beta} \right\}_{,t} - \frac{R_{,t}}{R} (e^{\alpha})_{,r} e^{-(2\alpha+\beta)} \right] e^{0} \wedge e^{i}
+ \left[-\frac{e^{-\beta}}{R} \left\{ (R)_{,r} e^{-\beta} \right\}_{,r} - \frac{R_{,t}}{R} (e^{\beta})_{,t} e^{-(2\alpha+\beta)} \right] e^{1} \wedge e^{i}
\Omega^{2}{}_{3} = \left[\left(\frac{R_{,t}}{e^{\alpha}R} \right)^{2} - \left(\frac{R_{,r}}{e^{\beta}R} \right)^{2} \right] e^{2} \wedge e^{3} + (1/R^{2}) e^{2} \wedge e^{3}. \tag{10}$$

$$T_{ab} = (p_t + \rho) u_a u_b + p_t g_{ab} + (p_r - p_t) X_a X_b - 2\eta \sigma_{ab} - \zeta \theta h_{ab}, \tag{11}$$

$$\theta = \nabla_a u^a, \quad h^a{}_b = (\delta^a{}_b + u^a u_b) \tag{12}$$

$$\sigma^{ab} = \frac{1}{2} \left(h^{ac} \nabla_c u^b + h^{bc} \nabla_c u^a \right) - \frac{1}{3} \theta P^{ab}, \tag{13}$$

$$X^{a} = e^{-\beta(r,t)} \left(\partial/\partial r\right)^{a} \tag{14}$$

$$\theta = e^{-\alpha}(\dot{\beta} + 2\dot{R}/R),\tag{15}$$

$$h_{ab} = e^{2\beta(r,t)} dr^2 + R(r,t)^2 d\theta^2 + R(r,t)^2 \sin^2\theta \, d\phi^2, \tag{16}$$

$$\sigma^{1}_{1} = (2/3) \left(\dot{\beta} - \dot{R}/R \right) e^{-\alpha}, \tag{17}$$

$$\sigma^{2}_{2} = \sigma^{3}_{3} = (-1/3) \left(\dot{\beta} - \dot{R}/R \right) e^{-\alpha}. \tag{18}$$

$$\bar{\sigma}^2 = (2/3)e^{-2\alpha}(\dot{\beta} - \dot{R}/R)^2.$$
 (19)

$$T^{0}_{0} = -\rho, \quad T^{1}_{1} = p_{r} - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \theta\zeta, \quad T^{2}_{2} = T^{3}_{3} = p_{t} + \frac{2}{3}\eta\sigma - \theta\zeta.$$
 (20)

$$\dot{\rho}e^{-\alpha} + (\rho + p_t)\theta + (p_r - p_t)\dot{\beta}e^{-\alpha} - (4/3)\eta\sigma^2 - \zeta\theta^2 = 0,$$
(21)

$$(p_t - \zeta \theta)' + \alpha'(\rho + p_t - \zeta \theta) - (4/3) \eta \sigma' - (4/3) \eta \sigma (\alpha' + 3R'/R) + (p_r - p_t)' + (\alpha' + 2R'/R)(p_r - p_t) = 0.$$
(22)

$$\dot{\beta} = -\frac{\dot{\rho}}{\rho + p_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma} - \frac{2\dot{R}}{R} \frac{\rho + p_t + (2/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta}{\rho + p_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta}.$$
 (23)

$$\alpha' = \frac{2R'}{R} \frac{p_t - p_r + 2\eta\sigma}{\rho + p_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta} - \frac{(p_r - 4/3\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta)'}{\rho + p_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta} . \tag{24}$$

$$\alpha' \dot{R} + \dot{\beta} R' - \dot{R}' = 0. \tag{25}$$

$$[(p_r - 4/3 \eta \sigma - \zeta \theta) R^2 \dot{R}]_{,r} + [\rho R^2 R']_{,t} = 0$$
 (26)

$$F' \propto \rho R^2 R',\tag{27}$$

$$\dot{F} \propto -(p_r - 4/3 \,\eta \sigma - \zeta \theta) \,R^2 \,\dot{R},\tag{28}$$

$$\left(\frac{2R'\beta'}{R} - \frac{2R''}{R} - \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)e^{-2\beta} + \left(\frac{2\dot{R}\dot{\beta}}{R} + \frac{\dot{R}^2}{R^2}\right)e^{-2\alpha} + \frac{1}{R^2} = \rho, \quad (29)$$

$$\left(\frac{2\alpha'R'}{R} + \frac{R'^2}{R^2}\right)e^{-2\beta} + \left(\frac{2\dot{\alpha}\dot{R}}{R} - \frac{\dot{R}^2}{R^2} - \frac{2\ddot{R}}{R}\right)e^{-2\alpha} - \frac{1}{R^2} = p_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta. \tag{30}$$

cc 1 cc 1 $G_{01}=R_{01}$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 G_{00} cc 1RR' cc 1 G_{11} cc 1 cc 1 $R\dot{R}$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

$$\left[R(1 + \dot{R}^2 e^{-2\alpha} - R'^2 e^{-2\beta}) \right]_{,r} = \rho R^2 R',
\left[R(1 + \dot{R}^2 e^{-2\alpha} - R'^2 e^{-2\beta}) \right]_{,t} = -(p_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta) R^2 \dot{R}.$$
(31)

$$F(r,t) = R(1 + \dot{R}^2 e^{-2\alpha} - R'^2 e^{-2\beta}). \tag{32}$$

$$\rho = \frac{F'}{R^2 R'} \,, \tag{33}$$

$$p_r = -\frac{\dot{F}}{R^2 \dot{R}} + \frac{4}{3} \eta \sigma + \zeta \theta , \qquad (34)$$

$$\alpha' = \frac{2R'}{R} \frac{p_t - p_r + 2\eta\sigma}{\rho + p_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta} - \frac{(p_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta)'}{\rho + p_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta} , \qquad (35)$$

$$2\dot{R}' = R'\frac{\dot{G}}{G} + \dot{R}\frac{H'}{H} , \qquad (36)$$

$$F = R(1 - G + H). (37)$$

4 Pressureless Collapse: OSD and LTB models

$$F' = \rho R^2 R' , \quad \dot{F} = 0 ,$$
 (38)

$$\alpha' = 0 , \qquad \frac{\dot{R}'}{R'} = \dot{\beta}. \tag{39}$$

$$\dot{R}^2 = \frac{F(r)}{R} - k(r) \,, \tag{40}$$

cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + \frac{R'(r,t)^{2}}{1 - k(r)} dr^{2} + R(r,t)^{2} \left(d\theta^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta d\phi^{2} \right).$$
 (41)

$$t = t_s - \frac{R^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{F}} Y \left[\frac{R k(r)}{F} \right]$$
 (42)

$$t_s = \frac{r^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{F}} Y \left[\frac{rk(r)}{F} \right] \tag{43}$$

cc 1 cc 1Y(y) cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1[3] cc 1

$$Y(y) = \frac{\sin^{-1}\sqrt{y}}{y^{3/2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-y}}{y}, \qquad 1 \ge y > 0$$

$$= (2/3), \qquad y = 0$$

$$= -\frac{\sinh^{-1}\sqrt{-y}}{(-y)^{3/2}} - \frac{\sqrt{1-y}}{y}, \qquad 0 > y > -\infty.$$
(44)

$$C = \frac{2F(r)'}{2R(r,t)' - F(r,t)'}$$
(45)

4.1 Homogeneous collapse

4.1.1 Marginally bound collapse

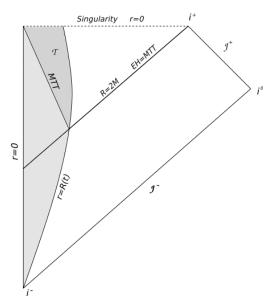
$$R(r,t) = r \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sqrt{F}}{r^{3/2}} t \right)^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$
 (46)

$$R(r,t) = \left[(3/2)\sqrt{F} (-t) \right]^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$
 (47)

$$t_H = -\frac{2}{3}F(r_H) = -\frac{4M}{3}. (48)$$

$$R_{ah}(r) = -\frac{3}{2}t.^2\tag{49}$$

²From the equation (46), the time curve of apparent horizon is given by $t_{ah}(r) = (2/3)\sqrt{r^3/F} - (2/3)R_{ah}$. This clearly shows that the AH starts to form at exactly the same time when shell reaches the Schwarzschild radius, R = 2M.



$$\left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)_{Null} = \frac{1}{R'}.$$
(50)

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{F}{R}} \tag{51}$$

cc $1R(t)^{3/2} = (3/2)\sqrt{m}r^{3/2}(-t)$ cc $1F(r) = m r^3$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

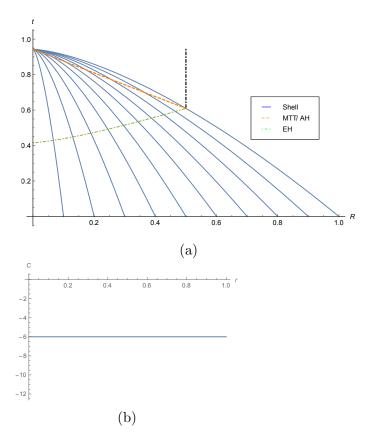
$$\frac{dR}{dt} = 1 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{R}{t}. ag{52}$$

$$R_{eh}(t) = 3t + C'(-t)^{2/3}. (53)$$

$$\dot{R}_{eh} = 3 - 2(9M/2)^{1/3}(-t)^{-1/3}. (54)$$

Example

4.1.2 Bounded collapse



$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + a^{2}(t) d\chi^{2} + R(r, t)^{2} (d\theta^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta d\phi^{2}).$$
 (55)

$$R(r,t) = \frac{F(r)}{k(r)} \cos^2(\eta/2) = rm \cos^2(\eta/2),$$
 (56)

$$t = \frac{F(r)}{2k(r)^{3/2}} (\eta + \sin \eta) = \frac{m}{2} (\eta + \sin \eta), \qquad (57)$$

$$R(r,t) = (R_0/2)(1 + \cos \eta). \tag{58}$$

$$\eta_{2M} = \cos^{-1} \left(4M/R_0 - 1 \right).$$
(59)

$$R(t) = a(t)\sin\chi\tag{60}$$

$$2M = F(r), (61)$$

cc 1M cc 1 cc 1

$$R(t=0) \equiv R_0 = m \sin \chi_0,$$
 $2M = F(r_0),$ (62)

$$\chi_0 = \sin^{-1} (2M/R_0)^{1/2}, \qquad a_0 = m = \left[R_0^3 / (2M) \right]^{1/2}.$$
(63)

$$t_s = \frac{\pi F(r)}{2k(r)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\pi}{2}m. \tag{64}$$

$$\eta_{AH} = 2\cos^{-1}r = 2\cos^{-1}(\sin\chi) = \pi - 2\chi.$$
(65)

$$\eta_{AH} = \pi - 2\chi_0 = 2\cos^{-1}(2M/R_0)^{1/2} = \cos^{-1}(4M/R_0 - 1),$$
(66)

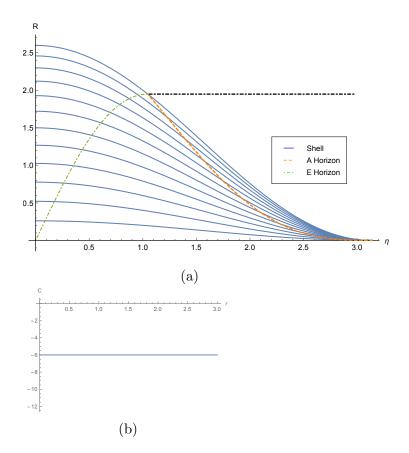
$$t_{ah} = (m/2)(\pi - 2\chi + \sin 2\chi).$$
 (67)

$$\mathcal{L}_{\eta} A = \frac{da}{d\eta} \sin \chi + a \cos \chi \frac{d\chi}{d\eta}$$

$$= -m \sin \chi \sin[\eta/2] + m \cos[\eta/2] \cos \chi = m \cos\left[\frac{\eta}{2} + \chi\right]. \tag{68}$$

$$\eta \ge \pi - 2\chi,\tag{69}$$

$$\frac{dr}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - k(r)}}{R'} = \frac{\sqrt{1 - r^2}}{m\cos^2(\eta/2)}.$$
 (70)



$$\chi_{EH} = \chi_0 + (\eta - \eta_{2M}). \tag{71}$$

$$R_{EH} = mr_{EH}\cos^2(\eta/2) = m\sin(\chi_0 + \eta - \eta_{2M})\cos^2(\eta/2).$$
 (72)

$$\frac{dR_{eh}}{dn} = m\cos\left[3\left(\chi_0 + \eta/2\right) - \pi\right]\cos\left(\eta/2\right) \tag{73}$$

Example

$$\rho(r) = \frac{m_0 \mathcal{E}(\varsigma)}{r_0^3} \left[1 - \text{Erf} \left\{ \varsigma \left(\frac{r}{r_0} - 1 \right) \right\} \right], \tag{74}$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\varsigma) = 3\varsigma^3 \left[2\pi\varsigma (2\varsigma^2 + 3)(1 + \operatorname{Erf} \varsigma) + 4\sqrt{\pi} \exp(-\varsigma^2)(1 + \varsigma^2) \right]^{-1}, \tag{75}$$

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4.1.3 Unbounded collapse

$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + \frac{R'^{2}}{1 + k(r)}dr^{2} + R^{2}\left(d\theta^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta d\phi^{2}\right)$$
 (76)

cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1(40) cc 1k < 0 cc 1

$$R(r,t) = \frac{F(r)}{2|k(r)|} (\cosh \eta - 1),$$
 (77)

$$t(\eta) = \frac{F(r)}{2|k(r)|^{3/2}} \left(\sinh \eta - \eta\right) \tag{78}$$

$$R(t,r) = (R_0/2\alpha)(\cosh \eta - 1), \tag{79}$$

$$\eta_{2M} = -\cosh^{-1}(4M\alpha/R_0 + 1).$$
(80)

$$R(t,r) = a(t)\sinh\chi, \quad 2M = F(r). \tag{81}$$

$$R_0 = m\alpha \sinh \chi_0, \qquad 2M = F(r_0) = m \sinh^3 \chi_0,$$
 (82)

$$\chi_0 = \sinh^{-1}(2M\alpha/R_0)^{1/2}, \qquad m = [R_0^3/2M\alpha^3]^{1/2}.$$
 (83)

$$\eta_{AH} = -2\sinh^{-1}(2M\alpha/R_0)^{1/2} = -\cosh^{-1}(4M\alpha/R_0 + 1),$$
 (84)

$$\frac{dA}{d\eta} = \frac{da}{d\eta} \sinh \chi + a \cosh \chi \frac{d\chi}{d\eta} = \sinh (\eta/2 + \chi) \le 0$$
 (85)

$$\chi_{EH} = \chi_0 + (\eta - \eta_{2M}). \tag{86}$$

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$$R_{EH} = mr_{EH} \sinh^2(\eta/2) = m \sinh(\chi_{EH}) \sinh^2(\eta/2)$$

= $m \sinh(\chi_0 + \eta - \eta_{2M}) \sinh^2(\eta/2)$. (87)

$$\frac{dR_{eh}}{d\eta} = m \sinh(\eta/2) \sinh[(3\eta/2) + \chi_H - \eta_{2M}].$$
 (88)

4.2 Inhomogeneous collapse

4.2.1 Marginally bound collapse

$$ds^{2} = -dt^{2} + R'^{2}(r,t) dr^{2} + R^{2}(r,t)(d\theta^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta d\phi^{2}), \tag{89}$$

$$\dot{R}^2 = F(r)/R. \tag{90}$$

$$t = (2/3) \left[\sqrt{r^3/F} - \sqrt{R(r,t)^3/F} \right], \tag{91}$$

$$t_s = (2/3)r^{3/2}/\sqrt{F}. (92)$$

$$t = t_s - (2/3)\sqrt{R(r,t)^3/F}. (93)$$

$$R_{AH}(r,t) = -(3/2)t. (94)$$

cc 1 cc

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \dot{R} + R' \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)_{null},\tag{95}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = 1 - \sqrt{\frac{F}{R}},\tag{96}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = 1 + \frac{2R}{3t}. (97)$$

$$R_{EH} = 3t + 3(9M/2)^{1/3} (-t)^{2/3}. (98)$$

Examples:

$$\rho_1(r) = (3M/2500)(10 - r)\Theta(10 - r),$$

$$\rho_2(r) = (3M/40\sqrt{10})(10 - r^2)\Theta(10 - r^2),$$
(99)

 $1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1[44, 67] cc 1

4.2.2Bounded collapse

$$R(r,t) = \frac{F(r)}{k(r)}\cos^2(\eta/2) = r\cos^2(\eta/2)$$
 (100)

$$t = \frac{F(r)}{2k(r)^{3/2}} (\eta + \sin \eta) = \frac{r^{3/2}}{\sqrt{F}} (\eta + \sin \eta), \qquad (101)$$

cc 1

 $\operatorname{cc} 1 \operatorname{cc} 1$

$$t_s = \frac{\pi F(r)}{2 k(r)^{3/2}} = \frac{\pi}{2m(r)^{1/2}}$$
 (102)

 $1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1100 cc 1 cc $1\eta = 2\cos^{-1}(Rk/F)^{1/2}$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 $1\eta_{2M} = 2\cos^{-1}(2M/r)^{1/2} \text{ cc } 1$

1R(t,r) = F(r,t) cc 1 cc 1 cc 1100 cc 1 cc 1101 cc 1 cc 1

$$R_{ah} = r_{ah}\cos^2\left(\eta_{ah}/2\right) \tag{103}$$

$$R_{ah} = r_{ah} \cos^2 (\eta_{ah}/2)$$

$$t_{ah} = \frac{1}{2[m(r_{ah})]^{1/2}} (\eta_{ah} + \sin \eta_{ah}).$$
(103)

cc 1 cc 1

$$\frac{dr_{ah}}{dt} = \frac{\dot{R}}{F' - R'}. (105)$$

$$\frac{dr_{ah}}{d\eta} = -\frac{(\sin \eta)/2 + (1 - k/k)^{1/2}\cos^2(\eta/2)}{D},$$
(106)

$$D = (kF'/F) - [(F'/F) - (k'/k)] \cos^2 \eta/2 + [(1-k)/4k]^{1/2} (F'/F - 3k'/2k) [\eta + \sin(\eta)]. (107)$$

$$\frac{dr_{eh}}{dt} = \frac{[1 - k(r)]^{1/2}}{R'} \tag{108}$$

$$\frac{dr_{eh}}{d\eta} = -\frac{(\sin \eta/2) + (1 - k/k)^{1/2} \cos^2(\eta/2)}{\bar{D}}$$
 (109)

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$$\bar{D} = [(F'/F) - (k'/k)] \cos^2 \eta/2 - [(1-k)/4k]^{1/2} (F'/F - 3k'/2k) [\eta + \sin(\eta)].$$
(110)

$$R_{eh} = r_{eh} \cos \left[\frac{\eta}{2}\right]^2 \tag{111}$$

Examples:

$$\rho(r) = (3M/5000)(100 - r^3)\Theta(100 - r^3). \tag{112}$$

$$\rho(r) = \frac{m_0}{\pi^{3/2} r_0^3} \exp(-r^2/r_0^2), \tag{113}$$

$$\rho(r) = \frac{m_0}{8\pi r_0^3} \exp(-r/r_0),\tag{114}$$

$$\rho(r) = \frac{8(m_0/r_0^3)[(r/r_0) - \varsigma]^2}{[2\varsigma + (3 + 2\varsigma^2)\sqrt{\pi}e^{\varsigma^2}\{1 + \text{Erf}(\varsigma)\}]} \exp[(2r/r_0)\varsigma - (r/r_0)^2],$$
(115)

5 Spacetimes admitting viscous matter fields

$$\psi_{2} = \frac{e^{-2\beta}}{6} \left[\alpha'' + {\alpha'}^{2} - {\alpha'}\beta' + R'^{2}/R^{2} - R''/R + (R'\beta')/R - (R'\alpha')/R \right] - \frac{1}{6R^{2}} - \frac{e^{-2\alpha}}{6} \left[\ddot{\beta} + \dot{\beta}^{2} - \dot{\alpha}\dot{\beta} + \dot{R}^{2}/R^{2} - \ddot{R}/R - (\dot{R}\dot{\psi})/R + (\dot{R}\dot{\alpha})/R \right].$$
(116)

$$F(r,t) = (\rho + \bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_{r} + 2\eta\sigma) (R^{3}/3) - (\psi_{2}/2) R^{3}, \qquad (117)$$

$$\dot{\mathcal{F}} = -(1/6) \left[R^3 \left\{ \rho + \bar{p}_{\theta} + (2/3)\eta\sigma \right\} \right]_t - (R^3/6) \left[\bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma \right]_t \quad (118)$$

$$\mathcal{F}' = -(1/6) R^3 \rho' - (1/6) \left[R^3 \left(\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r + 2\eta \sigma \right) \right]'$$
 (119)

$$\dot{\rho}e^{-\alpha} + \left[\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma\right](\Theta - \sigma) = 0. \tag{120}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = -\dot{\beta} \left[\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta \sigma \right] - (2\dot{R}/R) \left[\rho + \bar{p}_\theta + (2/3)\eta \sigma \right], \tag{121}$$

$$p'_r = \{(4/3)\eta\sigma\}' + (2R'/R)(\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r + 2\eta\sigma) - \alpha'\{\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma\}.$$
 (122)

$$(\rho + \bar{p}_r) = \frac{8}{3}\eta\sigma - \frac{4}{3}\eta\theta + e^{-\alpha}\frac{2\dot{R}}{R\sigma}(\bar{p}_\theta - \bar{p}_r). \tag{123}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = \frac{6\dot{R}^2}{R^2}e^{-\alpha} \left[2\eta + \frac{\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r}{\sigma} \right], \tag{124}$$

$$\dot{\rho} = -(3\dot{R}/R) \left[\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta \sigma \right].$$
 (125)

$$(\rho + \bar{p}_r) \theta = -\dot{\rho}e^{-\alpha} - \frac{2\dot{R}}{R} (\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r) e^{-\alpha} + \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma^2,$$
 (126)

$$\dot{\rho}e^{-\alpha} = \left[(4/3)\eta\sigma^2 - (\rho + \bar{p}_r)\Theta \right] \left[1 - \frac{(2/3)(\bar{p}_\theta - \bar{p}_r)}{\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma} \right]^{-1}.$$
 (127)

$$(\rho + \bar{p}_r) \theta' + (\rho + \bar{p}_r)' \theta = (\dot{\rho}e^{-\alpha})' \left[1 + \frac{(2/3)(\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r)}{\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma} \right] + \left[(4/3)\eta\sigma^2 \right]' - \dot{\rho}e^{-\alpha} \left[\frac{(2/3)(\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r)}{(\rho + \bar{p}_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma)} \right]', \tag{128}$$

$$(\rho + \bar{p}_r) \theta' = -\left[(4/3)\eta\sigma' - (4/3)\eta\sigma \alpha' + (2R'/R) (\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r + 2\eta\sigma) \right] \theta$$

$$+ \left[\frac{(2/3)}{(\rho + \bar{p}_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma) - \frac{2}{3} (\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r)} \right] \left[\alpha' (\rho + \bar{p}_r) \left\{ 2\eta\sigma^2 - \theta (\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r) \right\} \right]$$

$$+ \left\{ (\rho + \bar{p}_r)\Theta + (4/3)\eta\sigma^2 \right\} \left\{ (\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r)' - \frac{2(\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r)^2}{(\rho + \bar{p}_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma)} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{4\eta\sigma (\bar{p}_{\theta} - \bar{p}_r)}{(\rho + \bar{p}_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma)} \right\} - \frac{8}{3}\alpha'\eta^2\sigma^3 + \left\{ (4/3)\eta\sigma^2 \right\}'. \quad (129)$$

$$(\rho + p)\theta' = 0. \tag{130}$$

5.1 Time independent mass function

$$F' = \rho R' R^2 \tag{131}$$

$$\dot{F} = -(R^2 \dot{R}) \left(p_r + \frac{4}{3} \eta \sigma - \zeta \theta \right) = 0,$$
 (132)

$$\alpha' = (2R'/\rho R) [p_t + (2/3)\eta \sigma - \zeta \theta],$$
 (133)

$$(\dot{G}/G) = 2\alpha'(\dot{R}/R'), \tag{134}$$

$$F(r,t) = R(r,t)(1-G+H), (135)$$

$$\exp(2\alpha) = R^{4a_1}, \qquad \exp(2\beta) = \frac{R'^2}{b(r)R^{4a_1}},$$
 (136)

$$ds^{2} = -R^{4a_{1}}dt^{2} + \frac{R'^{2}}{b(r)R^{4a_{1}}}dr^{2} + R(r,t)^{2}d\theta^{2} + R(r,t)^{2}\sin^{2}\theta \,d\phi^{2}$$
(137)

$$\dot{R} = -R^{2a} \left[\frac{F(r)}{R} - 1 + b(r)R^{4a_1} \right]^{1/2}.$$
 (138)

$$dt = -\frac{R dR}{[F(r) + b(r) - R(r, t)]^{1/2}}. (139)$$

$$R = (F/b)\cos^2(\eta/2)$$
. (140)

$$dt = \left(\frac{F^2}{2b^2}\right) \frac{\sin \eta \, \cos^2(\eta/2)}{[F + b - (F/b)\cos^2(\eta/2)]^{1/2}} \, d\eta. \tag{141}$$

$$t = \frac{4}{3} [F + b - (F/b)\cos^2(\eta/2)]^{1/2} [F + b + (F/2b)\cos^2(\eta/2)] - (4/3)\{F + b - (F/b)\}^{1/2} [F + b + (F/2b)].$$
(142)

$$t_s = \frac{4}{3} \left[(F+b)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \{F+b-(F/b)\}^{1/2} \{F+b+(F/2b)\} \right].$$
 (143)

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$$T_{\mu\nu}l^{\mu}l^{\nu} = (1/4\chi)\left[\rho + p_t - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta + (p_t - p_r)\right], \tag{144}$$

$$T_{\mu\nu}l^{\mu}n^{\nu} = (1/2) \left[\rho - (p_t - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta + (p_t - p_r))\right].$$
 (145)

$$C = (1/2\chi) \left[\frac{\rho + 2 \{ p_t - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta \}}{4\pi/\mathcal{A} - (1/2) [\rho - 2 \{ p_t - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta \}]} \right]. \tag{146}$$

Examples

$$\rho(r) = \frac{m_0}{\pi^{3/2} r_0^3} \exp(-r^2/r_0^2), \tag{147}$$

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$$\rho(r) = \frac{m_0}{8\pi r_0^3} \exp(-r/r_0),\tag{148}$$

5.2 Time dependent mass function

$$\rho = \frac{F'}{R^2 R'}; \quad p_r = -\frac{\dot{F}}{R^2 \dot{R}} + (4/3)\eta \sigma + \zeta \theta$$
(149)

$$\alpha' = \frac{2R'}{R} \frac{p_t - p_r + 2\eta\sigma}{\rho + p_r - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta} - \frac{p_r' - (4/3)\eta\sigma' - \zeta\theta'}{\rho + p_r - \frac{4}{3}\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta}$$
(150)

$$(\dot{G}/G) = (2\alpha')(\dot{R}/R'); \quad F(r,t) = R(1-G+H).$$
 (151)

$$\exp(2\alpha) = \frac{R^{4a_1}}{\rho^{2a_2}}, \qquad \exp(2\beta) = \frac{R'^2}{1 + r^2 B(r, t)},$$
 (152)

$$ds^{2} = -\frac{R(r,t)^{4a_{1}}}{\rho(r,t)^{2a_{2}}}dt^{2} + \frac{R(r,t)^{2}}{1+r^{2}B(r,t)}dr^{2} + R(r,t)^{2}\left[d\theta^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta \,d\phi^{2}\right]$$
(153)

$$\dot{R} = -R^{2a_1} \rho^{-a_2} \left[\frac{F(r,t)}{R} + r^2 B(r,t) \right]^{1/2}.$$
 (154)

$$F(r,t) = F_1(r)F_2(t), \quad B(r,t) = B_1(r)B_2(t), \quad \rho(r,t) = \rho_1(r)\rho_2(t),$$
 (155)

$$R = [F_1(r)/k(r)] \cos^2(\eta/2), \tag{156}$$

$$dt = \frac{[F_1(r)\cos^2(\eta/2)]^{(1-2a_1)}\rho_1^{a_2}}{k(r)^{(3/2-2a_1)}}d\eta.$$
(157)

$$t_{shell} = \frac{2F_1(r)^{1-2a_1}\rho_1(r)^{a_2}\cos(\eta/2)^{3-4a_1}}{(4a_1-3)k(r)^{3/2-2a_1}} {}_{2}F_1\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2} - 2a_1; \frac{5}{2} - 2a_1; \cos^2(\eta/2)\right] - \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}F_1(r)^{1-2a_1}\rho_1(r)^{a_2}}{(4a_1-3)k(r)^{3/2-2a_1}} \frac{\Gamma[5/2-2a_1]}{\Gamma[2-2a_1]}, \quad (158)$$

$$t_s = \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}F_1(r)^{1-2a_1}\rho_1(r)^{a_2}}{(3-4a_1)k(r)^{3/2-2a_1}} \frac{\Gamma[5/2-2a_1]}{\Gamma[2-2a_1]}.$$
 (159)

$$C = \frac{1}{2\chi} \left[\frac{\rho + p_t - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta + (p_t - p_r)}{(4\pi/\mathcal{A}) - (1/2)\{\rho - \{p_t - (4/3)\eta\sigma - \zeta\theta + (p_t - p_r)\}\}} \right]. \quad (160)$$

Examples

cc 1 cc 1 cc $1k_r = (1/80)$ cc $1k_t = 1/81$ cc $1\eta = 1/16$ cc $1k_\sigma = 1/20$ cc $1\zeta = (1/12)$ cc $1k_\theta = (1/8)$ cc $1a_1 = 0.006$ cc $1a_2 = -0.002$ cc 1 cc 116 cc 1

6 Discussions

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 $cc \ 1 \ cc \ 1 \$ $1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1$ $1 \text{ cc } 1 \text{ cc } 1 \text{ in}(v) \ge 0 \text{ cc } 1 \text{ cc }$ $1\ \operatorname{cc}\ 1\ \operatorname{cc}\ 1$ $1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1$ $1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1\ \mathrm{cc}\ 1$ 1 cc 1

Acknowledgements

Appendix: Junction Conditions

$$ds_{-}^{2} = a(\tau)^{2} \left(-d\tau^{2} + r_{b}^{2} d\Omega^{2} \right). \tag{161}$$

$$ds_{+}^{2} = -\left(Z\dot{T}^{2} - Z^{-1}\dot{R}^{2}\right)d\tau^{2} + R(\tau)^{2}\left(d\theta^{2} + \sin^{2}\theta d\phi\right)$$
(162)

$$R(\tau) = r_b a(\tau); \quad a(\tau)^2 = \left[Z \left(dT/d\tau \right)^2 - Z^{-1} \left(dR/d\tau \right)^2 \right].$$
 (163)

$$n_a = a(\tau) (dr)_a, \qquad n_a = -(dR/d\tau) (d\tau)_a + (dT/d\tau) (dr)_a.$$
 (164)

$$\frac{dR(r_b, \tau)}{d\tau} = -a(\tau) \left[F(r_b) / R \right]^{1/2}, \tag{165}$$

$$\frac{dR}{dT} = -(2M/R)(1 - 2M/R). {166}$$

$$\left(\frac{dT}{d\tau}\right) = a/(1 - 2M/R) \tag{167}$$

$$K_{\tau\tau}^{-} = 0,$$
 (168)

$$K_{\tau\tau}^{+} = -\sqrt{\frac{2M}{R}} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{R} \right) \ddot{T} + \dot{a} \sqrt{\frac{2M}{R}} + \frac{4M^2 a^2}{\left(1 - \frac{2M}{R} \right) r_s^3}, \tag{169}$$

$$K_{\theta\theta}^{-} = R \left[1 - \frac{F}{R} + \frac{2M}{R} \right]^{1/2}, \quad K_{\theta\theta}^{+} = R.$$
 (170)

cc 1 $K_{\tau\tau}$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1(167) cc 1 $K_{\theta\theta}$ cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

$$F(r_b) \equiv m \, r_b^3 = 2M. \tag{171}$$

$$F(r_b, \tau) \equiv m(r_b, \tau) r_b^3 = 2M, \tag{172}$$

$$p_r = \zeta \theta + (4/3)\eta \,\sigma. \tag{173}$$

References

- $[3] \hspace{0.1cm} \text{cc} \hspace{0.1cm} 1 \hspace{0.1cm} \text{c$
- [5] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**14** cc 1 cc 1
- [6] cc 1 [Gen. Rel. Grav. **34**, 1141 (2002)] cc 1
- [7] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1
- [9] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**29** cc 1 cc 1

- [16] cc 1 gc 1 cc 1

- [26] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**140** cc 1 cc 1

- [31] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**58** cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

- [34] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**73** cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

- [38] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**149** cc 1 cc 1

- [42] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 183 cc 1 cc 1

- [54] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**36** cc 1 cc 1

- [65] cc 1 fc 1 cc 1 c

- $[66] \ \operatorname{cc} \ 1 \ \operatorname{cc} \ 1$

- [83] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 fc 1 cc 1 cc 1
- [84] cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1 cc 1**75** cc 1 cc 1 cc 1

