

Bimetric equations in standard 3+1 form in spherical symmetry

Mikica Kocic, v1.02, arXiv:1803:09752

Evolution equations

Evolution equations for the spatial metrics

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t A &= -\overset{(K)}{\alpha} A K_1 + \partial_r(qA + \alpha v), \\ \partial_t \tilde{A} &= -\overset{(K)}{\tilde{\alpha}} \tilde{A} \tilde{K}_1 + \partial_r(q\tilde{A} - \tilde{\alpha} v), \\ \partial_t B &= -\overset{(K)}{\alpha} B K_2 + (q + \alpha A^{-1}v) \partial_r B, \\ \partial_t \tilde{B} &= -\overset{(K)}{\tilde{\alpha}} \tilde{B} \tilde{K}_2 + (q - \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A}^{-1}v) \partial_r \tilde{B}.\end{aligned}$$

Evolution equations for the extrinsic curvatures

$$\begin{aligned}\partial_t K_1 &= (q + \alpha A^{-1}v) \partial_r K_1 + \alpha K_1 (K_1 + 2K_2) \overset{(K)}{-\alpha \kappa_g} \left\{ J_1 - \frac{1}{2}(J - \rho) \right\} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\partial_r \alpha}{A^2} \frac{\partial_r A}{A} - \frac{\partial_r^2 \alpha}{A^2} + 2 \frac{\alpha}{A^2} \frac{\partial_r A}{A} \frac{\partial_r B}{B} - 2 \frac{\alpha}{A^2} \frac{\partial_r^2 B}{B} \right), \\ \partial_t \tilde{K}_1 &= (q - \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A}^{-1}v) \partial_r \tilde{K}_1 + \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{K}_1 (\tilde{K}_1 + 2\tilde{K}_2) \overset{(K)}{-\tilde{\alpha} \kappa_f} \left\{ \tilde{J}_1 - \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{J} - \tilde{\rho}) \right\} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\partial_r \tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{A}}{\tilde{A}} - \frac{\partial_r^2 \tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} + 2 \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{A}}{\tilde{A}} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} - 2 \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{\partial_r^2 \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} \right), \\ \partial_t K_2 &= (q + \alpha A^{-1}v) \partial_r K_2 + \alpha K_2 (K_1 + 2K_2) \overset{(K)}{-\alpha \kappa_g} \left\{ J_2 - \frac{1}{2}(J - \rho) \right\} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\alpha}{B^2} - \frac{\partial_r \alpha}{A^2} \frac{\partial_r B}{B} + \frac{\alpha}{A^2} \frac{\partial_r A}{A} \frac{\partial_r B}{B} - \frac{\alpha}{A^2} \frac{(\partial_r B)^2}{B^2} - \frac{\alpha}{A^2} \frac{\partial_r^2 B}{B} \right), \\ \partial_t \tilde{K}_2 &= (q - \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A}^{-1}v) \partial_r \tilde{K}_2 + \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{K}_2 (\tilde{K}_1 + 2\tilde{K}_2) \overset{(K)}{-\tilde{\alpha} \kappa_f} \left\{ \tilde{J}_2 - \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{J} - \tilde{\rho}) \right\} \\ &\quad - \left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{B}^2} - \frac{\partial_r \tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} + \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{A}}{\tilde{A}} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} - \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{(\partial_r \tilde{B})^2}{\tilde{B}^2} - \frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\tilde{A}^2} \frac{\partial_r^2 \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} \right).\end{aligned}$$

To be solved at t_0

Scalar constraints

$$\begin{aligned}(2K_1 + K_2)K_2 + \frac{1}{A^2} \left(\frac{A^2}{B^2} + 2 \frac{\partial_r A}{A} \frac{\partial_r B}{B} - \frac{(\partial_r B)^2}{B^2} - 2 \frac{\partial_r^2 B}{B} \right) &= \kappa_g \rho, \\ (2\tilde{K}_1 + \tilde{K}_2)\tilde{K}_2 + \frac{1}{\tilde{A}^2} \left(\frac{\tilde{A}^2}{\tilde{B}^2} + 2 \frac{\partial_r \tilde{A}}{\tilde{A}} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} - \frac{(\partial_r \tilde{B})^2}{\tilde{B}^2} - 2 \frac{\partial_r^2 \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} \right) &= \kappa_f \tilde{\rho}.\end{aligned}$$

Vector constraints

$$\begin{aligned}2 \left\{ (K_1 - K_2) \frac{\partial_r B}{B} - \partial_r K_2 \right\} &= \overset{(K)}{+} \kappa_g j_r, \\ 2 \left\{ (\tilde{K}_1 - \tilde{K}_2) \frac{\partial_r \tilde{B}}{\tilde{B}} - \partial_r \tilde{K}_2 \right\} &= \overset{(K)}{+} \kappa_f \tilde{j}_r.\end{aligned}$$

Combined vector constraints

$$\begin{aligned}\kappa_f \tilde{A} B (K_1 \partial_r B - K_2 \partial_r B - B \partial_r K_2) \\ + \kappa_g A \tilde{B} (\tilde{K}_1 \partial_r \tilde{B} - \tilde{K}_2 \partial_r \tilde{B} - \tilde{B} \partial_r \tilde{K}_2) &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

The radial shift separation

$$p = \overset{(K)}{-} \frac{2}{\kappa_g \tilde{A} B \langle R \rangle_1^2} (K_1 \partial_r B - K_2 \partial_r B - B \partial_r K_2).$$

Bimetric conservation law ('secondary constraint')

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{A} \left(\tilde{K}_1 \langle R \rangle_1^2 + 2\tilde{K}_2 R \langle R \rangle_2^1 \right) - A \left(K_1 \langle R \rangle_1^2 + 2K_2 \langle R \rangle_1^1 \right) \\ + 2A \tilde{K}_2 \lambda R \langle R \rangle_1^1 - 2\tilde{A} K_2 \lambda \langle R \rangle_2^1 \\ + 2p \left(\langle R \rangle_1^1 \frac{A}{\tilde{A}} \frac{\partial_r \tilde{B}}{B} + \langle R \rangle_2^1 \frac{\tilde{A}}{A} \frac{\partial_r B}{B} \right) + \lambda^{-1} \langle R \rangle_1^2 \partial_r p &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Relation between two lapses

Definitions

Metric

$$\begin{aligned}g &= -\alpha^2 dt^2 + A^2 (dr + \beta dt)^2 + B^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2), \\ f &= -\tilde{\alpha}^2 dt^2 + \tilde{A}^2 (dr + \tilde{\beta} dt)^2 + \tilde{B}^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2).\end{aligned}$$

Projections of V_g

$$\begin{aligned}\rho &= - \left[\langle R \rangle_0^2 + \lambda \frac{\tilde{A}}{A} \langle R \rangle_1^2 \right], \quad j_r = -p \tilde{A} \langle R \rangle_1^2, \\ J_1 &= \langle R \rangle_0^2 + \left[\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\alpha} + \frac{\tilde{A}}{A} \right) - \lambda \frac{\tilde{A}}{A} \right] \langle R \rangle_1^2, \\ J_2 &= \langle R \rangle_0^1 + \frac{\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A}}{\alpha A} \langle R \rangle_1^2 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\tilde{\alpha}}{\alpha} + \frac{\tilde{A}}{A} \right) \langle R \rangle_1^1.\end{aligned}$$

Projections of V_f

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\rho} &= - \left[\langle R \rangle_2^2 + \lambda \frac{\tilde{A}}{A} \langle R \rangle_1^2 \right] \frac{1}{\tilde{R}^2}, \quad \tilde{j}_r = p A \langle R \rangle_1^2 \frac{1}{\tilde{R}^2}, \\ \tilde{J}_1 &= \left\{ \langle R \rangle_2^2 + \left[\frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tilde{\alpha}} + \frac{A}{\tilde{A}} \right) - \lambda \frac{A}{\tilde{A}} \right] \langle R \rangle_1^2 \right\} \frac{1}{\tilde{R}^2}, \\ \tilde{J}_2 &= \left\{ \langle R \rangle_3^1 + \frac{\alpha A}{\tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A}} \langle R \rangle_1^1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\frac{\alpha}{\tilde{\alpha}} + \frac{A}{\tilde{A}} \right) \langle R \rangle_2^1 \right\} \frac{1}{\tilde{R}}.\end{aligned}$$

The partial span, $R := \tilde{B}/B$

$$\begin{aligned}\langle R \rangle_k^n &:= \overset{(v)}{-} m^4 \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} \beta_{i+k} R^i, \\ \langle R \rangle_k^n &= \langle R \rangle_k^{n-1} + R \langle R \rangle_{k+1}^{n-1}, \quad \langle R \rangle_k^0 = \overset{(v)}{-} m^4 \beta_k.\end{aligned}$$

Variables

$$\begin{aligned}g \text{ sector: } &A, B, K_1, K_2, \quad f \text{ sector: } \tilde{A}, \tilde{B}, \tilde{K}_1, \tilde{K}_2, \\ \text{Gauge: } &\alpha, q \text{ (also } \tilde{\alpha}).\end{aligned}$$

The radial shift separation

$$\begin{aligned}\beta &= q + \alpha A^{-1} p \lambda^{-1}, \quad \tilde{\beta} = q - \tilde{\alpha} \tilde{A}^{-1} p \lambda^{-1} \\ v &= p \lambda^{-1}, \quad \lambda^2 = 1 + p^2.\end{aligned}$$