

# New developments on asymptotically leaky boundaries

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Based on 2408.13203 with R. McNees and wip

Based also on work with M. Geiller 2205.11401 & 2401.09540

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# Asymptotic boundaries

1. Asymptotic states

2. Notion energy

Charges  $\sim$  generator of symm.  $\rightarrow$  asympt. symm

Boundary  $\rightarrow$  choice BC  
gauge  $\rightarrow$  allowed symm.

$\rightarrow$  Charges  $\begin{cases} = 0 & \text{trivial} \\ \neq 0 & \text{large} \end{cases}$   $AS = \frac{\text{allowed symm}}{\text{trivial symm.}}$

$\rightarrow$  algebra ASA  $\rightarrow$  AdS<sub>3</sub>/CFT<sub>2</sub>

3. Holographic duality

# Leaky boundaries

Symplectic potential  $\Theta$ ;  $\delta L = \text{EOM } \delta(\text{fields}) + d\Theta$

→ used for instance to compute charges

$$\text{ex: } \Theta_{GR}^\mu = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{g} \left( \nabla_\nu (sg)^\nu{}^\mu - \nabla^\mu (sg)_\nu{}^\nu \right)$$

Leaky:  $\Theta \neq 0$

⇒ Non conservation of the charges

ex: 1. 4d GR  $\Lambda=0$ ,  $\Theta_{AS} \propto \text{News } \delta(\text{shear})$   $\text{New} = \text{shear}$

2. 4d GR  $\Lambda \neq 0$ , no Dirichlet BC  $\Theta_{FG} \propto T^{ij} S h_{ij}^{(0)}$   
no Newman BC

→ coupled in a unspecified way to the environment

→ compatible with radiation

3. matter falling inside a BH horizon

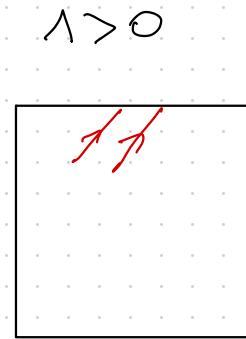
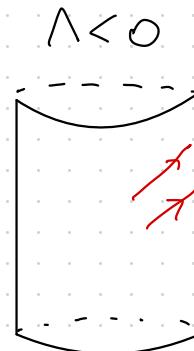
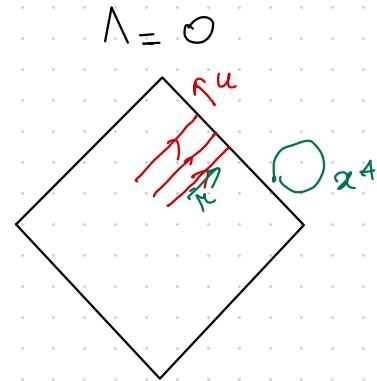
# Challenges

1. Asympt. boundaries  $\rightarrow$  ill-defined limit to the boundary  
 $\rightarrow$  Renormalization
  - Compère - Harolf [08] but based on BC
  - New prescription not tied to BC [McNees-CZ 2306.16451/2408.13203]
2. More freedom in approaching the boundary yield more choices  
& freedom in their definition  
(e.g. change of slicing  
relaxation of the gauge, ...)

What are they?

## Bondi gauge [Bondi et al '62, Sachs '61]

- approach the asymptotic body along a null direction
- valid for [Poole, Skenderis, Taylor '18] [Compere-Fiorucci-Ruzziconi '19, '20]



- coordinates  $(u, r, x^A)$ 
  - 1  $g^{uu} = 0$  ( $du$  is a null direction)
  - 2  $g^{uA} = 0$  ( $x^A$  &  $u$  are transverse)
- Condition on  $r$ ?   
 Newmann-Linf: condition  
 Bondi-Sachs condition

# Partial Bondi gauge

[22.05.11 40 | Geiller - CZ]

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

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

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

+ conformal compactification

$$g_{AB} = \gamma_{AB}^0(u, x^A) \kappa^2 + \gamma_{AB}^1 \kappa + \dots ; \beta, V, V^A \text{ arbitrary functions of } (u, \kappa, x^A)$$

NUL condition:  $\kappa$  is the affine parameter of a null generator  $\partial_u \rightarrow \beta = 0$

BS condition  $\kappa = \text{areal distance}$   $\det g_{AB} = \kappa^4 \underbrace{\det \gamma_{AB}^0}_{S^2}$

$$\text{EOM: } E^{\mu\nu} = -R^{\mu\nu} + \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} (R - 2\Lambda)$$

Hierarchy of EOM

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

$$g_{AB} = r^2 \gamma_{AB}^0 + r (\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_1 \gamma_{AB}^0) + \underbrace{(\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^2 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_2 \gamma_{AB}^0)}_{\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^2 + \frac{1}{4} \gamma_1 \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1} + \frac{1}{r^2} (\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^3 + \frac{1}{2} \gamma_3 \gamma_{AB}^0) + \dots$$

$$E_{\text{tot}} = 0 \Rightarrow \beta = \beta_0(u, x^A) + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{1}{32} \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 + \frac{1}{64} (\gamma_1)^2 - \frac{1}{8} \gamma_2 \right) + \Theta(r^{-3})$$

BS condition  $\det g_{AB} \Rightarrow \gamma_1 = 0, \gamma_2 = \frac{1}{8} \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1$

NU condition  $\gamma_1 = 0, \gamma_2$  is fixed

angular momentum

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

$$E_{\text{tot}} = 0 \Rightarrow V = r^2 \frac{1}{3} e^{2\beta_0} + r (\dots) + (\dots) + \frac{1}{r^2} (\mathcal{G}(u, x^A) + \dots) + \dots$$

→ all the radial dependence is fixed.

Boundary metric  $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ds}{r^2} = e^{4\beta_0} \frac{1}{3} du^2 + \gamma_{AB}^0 (dx^A - U^A_0 du) (dx^B - U^B_0 du)$

So we have  $\mathcal{G}_{AB}(u, x, x^A)$ ;  $\beta_0(u, x^A)$ ,  $U_0^A(u, x^A)$ ,  $P^A(u, x^A)$ ,  $\mathcal{H}(u, x^A)$

$$E_{AB}^{TF} = 0 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\partial u \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^0 - \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^0 \partial u \ln \Gamma_{\beta_0} + 2 D_A U_B^0}_{\sim \text{shear of } \partial u} = \frac{\Lambda}{3} e^{2\beta_0} \underbrace{\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1}_{\sim \text{shear of } \partial x}$$

GW - radiation

$\Lambda = 0$ :  $\partial u \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^{(n \geq 3)}$  is fixed

$\Lambda \neq 0$ :  $\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^3$  is free  
 $\hat{\gamma}_{AB}^{(n > 3)}$  are fixed

$E_{uA} = 0 \Rightarrow \partial u \mathcal{H}$  is fixed

$E_{uA} = 0 \Rightarrow \partial u P_A$  is fixed

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{for } U_0^A = 0 \\ & \left( \partial u + \frac{3}{2} \partial u \ln \Gamma_{\beta_0} \right) \mathcal{H} - \frac{1}{2} D_A \left( \hat{\gamma}^A - \frac{\Lambda}{6} P^A \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 \left( \mathcal{N}^{AB} + \frac{\Lambda^2}{36} \hat{\epsilon}^{AB} \right) \\ & \quad \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} \quad \hat{\gamma}_3^{AB} \end{aligned}$$

(definition using Newman-Penrose scalars)

## Solution space

$$\Lambda = 0 : \text{boundary data } \gamma_{AB}^0, U_A^0 \text{ st } \partial_u \gamma_{AB}^0 - \gamma_{AB}^0 \partial_u \ln \sqrt{g_0} + 2 D_{CA} U_B^0 = 0$$

- kinematical data  $\beta_0, \gamma_{n \geq 1}$
- free data  $\hat{\gamma}'_{AB}$  shear  $\sim$  Gravitational waves
- dynamical data  $\sim$  constrained by EOM  
 $M, P_A, \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^{(n \geq 3)}$   $\sim$  mass, angular mom., "higher spin charges"

$\Lambda \neq 0$ : • kinematical data  $\gamma_{AB}^0, \beta_0, U_A^0, \gamma_{m \gg 1}, \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^3$

• dynamical data  $\mathcal{M}, P_A$

$$\cdot \hat{\gamma}'_{AB} = \frac{3}{\lambda} e^{-2\beta_0} \left[ 2u \gamma_{AB}^0 - 2u \ln \sqrt{g_0} \gamma_{AB}^0 + D_A (U_A^0) \right]$$

$\sim "D_A \partial_u \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB}"$

$$\left( 2u + \frac{3}{2} \partial_u \ln \sqrt{g_0} \right) \mathcal{M} - \frac{1}{2} D_A \left( \hat{\gamma}^A - \frac{1}{6} P^A \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \hat{\gamma}'_{AB} \left( N^{AB} + \frac{12}{36} \epsilon^{AB} \right)$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_3^{AB}$$

[ Ashtekar, Bonga, Kesavan '15 ]

[ Compere, Ruzziconi, Firacci '18, '20 ]

[ Bonga, Bunster, Pérez '23 ]

[ Ciambelli, Paszynki, Tabor '24 ]

[ Compère, Hoquee, Kutluuk '23 ]

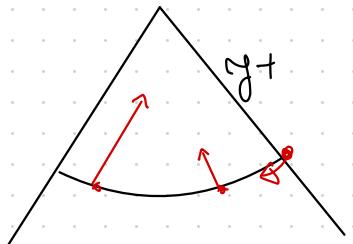
[ Senovilla et al.]

# Symmetries

$\xi$  s.t.  $\partial_\mu \xi^\mu + \partial_\mu g^\mu = 0$  Partial Bondi gauge

$$\text{Preserving } g_{\mu\nu} = 0 \Rightarrow \xi^\mu = f(u, x^+) \quad \text{where } f = 0$$

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



$$g_{AB} = \gamma_{AB} r^2 + \dots \Rightarrow \xi^r = \partial_r h(u, x^+) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\xi_n}{r^n}$$

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

$$\text{Solv } \nabla f_0 = (2h + D_A \gamma^A)$$

$$\delta \gamma_1 = (\dots) \gamma_1 + 4k$$

$$\delta \gamma_2 = (\dots) \gamma_2 + 4l + k\gamma_1 - \gamma_1^{AB} D_A \partial_B f$$

↳ Changes analysis  
will show these  
are pure gauge

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$(Diff(Y^+) \oplus R_h) \times (R_k \oplus R_e)$$

Im [2401.09540 Geiller-CZ], for  $\lambda=0$ ,  $Q_k \neq 0$ ,  $Q_e \neq 0 \rightarrow$  large.

# Symplectic potential

- make it finite up  $\delta$ -exact  $\rightarrow$  charge will be finite

$$\text{Charge } Q_\Sigma = \int_{S^{d-2}} k_\Sigma^{ur} dS^2$$

$$\partial_v k_\Sigma^{uv} = \omega^u(\delta_\Sigma \phi, \delta\phi) = \delta_\Sigma \cup^M \rightarrow \partial_R k^{ur} + \partial_A k^{uA} = \omega^u$$

$$\delta L = \text{COM} \delta g + d\Theta \Rightarrow \text{Ambiguity} \quad \begin{aligned} \Theta &\rightarrow \Theta + dY \\ \Theta^u &\rightarrow \Theta^u + \partial_v Y^{uv} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Choice } Y^{ur} = - \int_R \Theta^u + O(n^{-1}) \Rightarrow \Theta^u \rightarrow O(n^{-1})$$

$$\Theta^R \rightarrow \Theta^R + 2 \int_R \Theta^u$$

$$\Rightarrow \partial_R \int_{P^2} k^{ur} = O(n^{-1})$$

- Rem: still finite ambiguity  $\rightarrow$  we make a choice.

$$\Theta = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\gamma_0} e^{2\beta_0} \left[ \hat{N}^{AB} S(e^{-2\beta_0} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1) + \hat{T}^{AB} S_{\gamma_{AB}^0} + T S(\ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} - 4\beta_0) \right] \\ + \partial_u (\dots) + \delta (\dots)$$

$$\hat{N}_{AB} = 2u \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 - \frac{1}{2} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 \partial_u \ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} - \frac{\Lambda}{6} \gamma_{AB}^0 e^{2\beta_0} \hat{\gamma}_1^{CD} \hat{\gamma}_{CD}^1$$

$$T_{AB} = R \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 - \frac{1}{2} D^2 \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2\beta_0} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 D^2 e^{2\beta_0} - 6 \partial_C \beta_0 D^C \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 + 8 \partial^C \beta_0 D_A \hat{\gamma}_{BC}^1 \\ + \Lambda \left( \frac{1}{12} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1 \hat{\gamma}_1^{CD} \hat{\gamma}_{CD}^1 - \frac{1}{3} E_{AB} \right)$$

$$T = 4\mathcal{G} - \frac{e^{-2\beta_0}}{\sqrt{\gamma_0}} \partial_u \left( \sqrt{\gamma_0} \hat{\gamma}_1^{CD} \hat{\gamma}_{CD}^1 \right) + D_A D_B \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} - e^{-2\beta_0} \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} D_A D_B e^{2\beta_0}$$

- flat limit ok

- w/  $\sqrt{\gamma_0} P_A S U^A$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} &= \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\gamma_0} e^{2\beta_0} \left[ \hat{N}^{AB} S(e^{-2\beta_0} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1) + \hat{T}^{AB} S \gamma_{AB}^0 + T S(\ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} - 4\beta_0) \right] \\ &\quad + \partial_u \left[ \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\gamma_0} (\hat{\gamma}^{AB} S \gamma_{AB}^0 + T S(\ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} - 4\beta_0)) \right] + S(A_B + \partial_u A_{uB}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\gamma}_{AB} = \frac{1}{4} \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} \gamma_1$$

$$\gamma = -\gamma_2 + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\gamma}_1^{AB} \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^1$$

- $\beta_0$  not indep.
- $\gamma_1, \gamma_2$  only @ corners

Phase space for  $\Lambda \neq 0$

$$\rightarrow \text{use } \hat{\gamma}_{AB}^{-1} = \frac{3}{\Lambda} e^{-2\beta_0} (\partial_u \gamma_{AB}^0 - \partial_u \ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} \gamma_{AB}^0)$$

$$\leftarrow = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\gamma_0} e^{2\beta_0} \left[ \hat{T}_\Lambda^{AB} \delta \gamma_{AB}^0 + T_\Lambda \delta (\ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} - 4\beta_0) \right]$$

$$+ \partial_u \left[ \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{\gamma_0} (\hat{T}_\Lambda^{AB} \delta \gamma_{AB}^0 + T_\Lambda \delta (\ln \sqrt{\gamma_0} - 4\beta_0)) \right] + \delta(\dots)$$

$\rightarrow$  first line is from  $T^{ij} \underbrace{g_{ij}^{(0)}}_{f_{ij}}$

$$\frac{\Lambda}{3} e^{2\beta_0} du^2 + \gamma_{AB}^0 (dx^A - U_A^0 du)(dx^B - U_B^0 du)$$

## Next steps

- Charges & symmetries
- Relation to holographic renormalization

## Summary & Outlook

- Radiation  $\Rightarrow$  leaky  $\Rightarrow$  in  $dS_4$  non conformally flat boundary metric
- Renormalization prescription suited for leaky boundaries
- New charges in PBG but no flex bolome laws
  - Appear in a corner term in the symplectic potential

## Summary & Outlook

- Portion AdS → Boundary CFT
- Flat → analysis @ spatial infinity
- Subregion on the boundary
- dS<sub>4</sub> (?)