

Noether charge formalism for Weyl-transverse gravity

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Based on:

- Ana Alonso-Serrano, Luis J. Garay and M.L., Noether charge formalism for Weyl transverse gravity, arXiv:2204.08245
- Ana Alonso-Serrano, Luis J. Garay and M.L., Noether charge formalism for Weyl invariant theories of gravity, arXiv:2206.08746

Motivation

➤ Weyl-transverse gravity (WTG)

- same classical solutions as general relativity (GR)
- different symmetries (WTDiff)
- solves some of the issues with the cosmological constant
- seems to naturally emerge from thermodynamics

➔ we want a way to study thermodynamics of WTDiff-invariant gravity



Iyer-Wald Noether charge formalism

General relativity vs Weyl-transverse gravity

GR

- dynamical n-volume $\sqrt{-g}d^n x$
- Diff invariant, $\delta g_{\mu\nu} = 2\nabla_{(\mu}\xi_{\nu)}$
- divergenceless EoMs
- local energy conservation from EoMs
- Λ a parameter in the Lagrangian
- Λ not radiatively stable

WTG

- nondynamical n-volume $\omega(x)d^n x$
- WTDiff invariant, $\delta g_{\mu\nu} = \phi g_{\mu\nu}$
 $\delta g_{\mu\nu} = 2\nabla_{(\mu}\xi_{\nu)}, \tilde{\nabla}_\mu \xi^\mu = 0$
- traceless EoMs
- local energy conservation can be violated
- Λ an integration constant
- Λ radiatively stable

same classical solutions and equivalent quantisation of linearised theories

Noether charge formalism

- a systematic way to find conserved quantities for gravitational theories
- black hole entropy is a Noether charge corresponding to the Killing vector vanishing on the horizon
- allows to define black hole entropy beyond GR
- the original formalism works for local, Diff invariant theories
- we extend it to local, WTDiff-invariant theories

Lee & Wald 1990; Wald 1993; Iyer & Wald 1994; Iyer 1996; Wald and Zoupas 2001

Alonso-Serrano, Garay & M.L. 2022a and 2022b (preprints)

Noether charges for WTDiff-invariant gravity

- Noether current for a transverse diffeomorphism, on shell

$$j_\xi^\mu = \tilde{\nabla}_\nu Q_\xi^{\nu\mu} - \Lambda \xi^\mu / 8\pi$$

Noether charge

- Perturbation of the Hamiltonian for the evolution along ξ^μ

$$\delta H_\xi = \int_{\mathcal{C}} \left[\delta j_\xi^\mu - 2 \tilde{\nabla}_\nu (\theta^{[\mu} \xi^{\nu]}) \right] d\mathcal{C}_\mu$$

symplectic potential

$$\delta H_\xi = \int_{\partial\mathcal{C}} \left(\delta Q_\xi^{\nu\mu} - 2\theta^\mu \xi^\nu \right) d\mathcal{C}_{\mu\nu} - \int_{\mathcal{C}} \delta\Lambda \xi^\mu / (8\pi) d\mathcal{C}_\mu$$

Cauchy surface

cosmological constant perturbation

Application to a black hole spacetime

- asymptotically flat, stationary, axisymmetric, $n = 4$
- filled with a perfect fluid
- first law of black hole mechanics

$$\delta E - \Omega_{\mathcal{H}} \delta J_{\mathcal{H}} + \int_{\mathcal{H}} \delta Q_{\xi}^{\nu\mu} dC_{\mu\nu} + \int_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\mu \delta I^{\mu} + \mathcal{T} \delta \tilde{S}^{\mu} + \Omega \delta \tilde{J}^{\mu} - \xi^{\mu} \delta \mathcal{J} \right) dC_{\mu} = 0$$

total energy horizon angular momentum particle number entropy flux fluid angular momentum energy non-conservation

$$\tilde{\nabla}_{\mu} \mathcal{J} \propto \tilde{\nabla}_{\nu} T_{\mu}^{\nu}$$

- all terms Weyl invariant

Wald entropy

- relies on Hawking radiation (quantum physics)
- first law of thermodynamics

$$\delta E - \Omega_{\mathcal{H}} \delta J_{\mathcal{H}} + T_{\text{H}} \delta S_{\text{Wald}} - \int_{\mathcal{C}} \left(\mu \delta \tilde{I}^{\mu} + \mathcal{T} \delta \tilde{S}^{\mu} + \Omega \delta \tilde{J}^{\mu} - \xi^{\mu} \delta \mathcal{J} \right) d\mathcal{C}_{\mu} = 0$$



Hawking temperature

Wald entropy

- for Weyl-transverse gravity

$$S_{\text{Wald}} = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\mathcal{H}} (\sqrt{-g}/\omega)^{(2-n)/n} d^2 \mathcal{A}$$

Future developments

- thermodynamics of causal diamonds  Weyl-transverse gravity
- dynamics of $\omega = \omega(x) d^n x$
- energy non-conservation implications (cosmology)
- solution space construction  comparison with GR

Thank you for your attention!