

# All stationary axi-symmetric local solutions of topologically massive gravity

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# Why 3D gravity?

- 3D vs. 2D gravity → KISS principle (Albert Einstein)
  - 2D: no gravitons, analog of the horizon area?
  - 3D: black holes and gravitons!
- possible toy model of quantum gravity
- many interesting new theories  
→ New Massive Gravity, Extended New Massive Gravity, Generalized Massive Gravity, Massive Supergravity, Higher Order Massive Gravity, Born-Infeld Massive Gravity
- Holographic tool

# Topologically Massive Gravity

3 dimensional theory: black holes and gravitons

$$I_{\text{TMG}} = \frac{1}{16\pi G} \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \underbrace{R + \frac{2}{\ell^2}}_{\text{Einstein-Hilbert+CC}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2\mu} \epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \Gamma_{\alpha\sigma}^{\rho} (\partial_{\beta} \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\sigma} + \frac{2}{3} \Gamma_{\beta\tau}^{\sigma} \Gamma_{\gamma\rho}^{\tau})}_{\text{Chern-Simons}} \right]$$

difficult to find non-trivial solutions  
few are known: warped AdS

# Topologically Massive Mechanics

Simplification: stationary axi-symmetric TMG (Clement 1994)

Set up: stationary axi-symmetric 3d lineelement + 2d metric  
→  $I_{\text{TMG}}$

$$I_{\text{TMM}} = \int d\rho e \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{-2} \dot{\mathbf{x}}^2 - \frac{2}{\ell^2} - \frac{1}{2\mu} e^{-3} \epsilon_{ijk} X^i \dot{X}^j \ddot{X}^k \right)$$

simple but difficult to find analytic solutions → non-existence results:

- $|\mu\ell| = 1$ : Einstein solutions
- $|\mu\ell| = 3$ : null warped black hole

# Classification of all Solutions

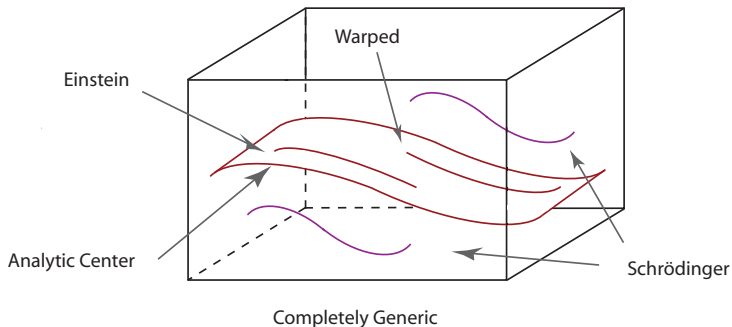
in general: 6d phase space containing a 4d subspace (Einstein, Schrödinger, Warped AdS)  $\rightarrow$  classification into 4 sectors:

- **Einstein:**  $\ddot{X} = 0$
- **Schrödinger:**  $\ddot{X} \neq 0$ , linear dependence of  $X, \dot{X}, \ddot{X}$
- **Warped:**  $\ddot{X}^2 = \ddot{X} = 0$ , linear independence of  $X, \dot{X}, \ddot{X}$
- **Generic:** these solutions are neither Einstein, Schrödinger nor warped AdS

# Generic Sector

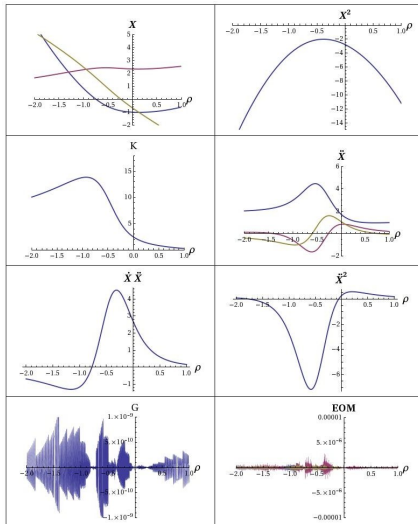
The generic sector is described by the constraints:  $\ddot{X}^2 \neq 0$  and/or  $\dot{X}\ddot{X} \neq 0$

Solving for solutions: numerical analysis

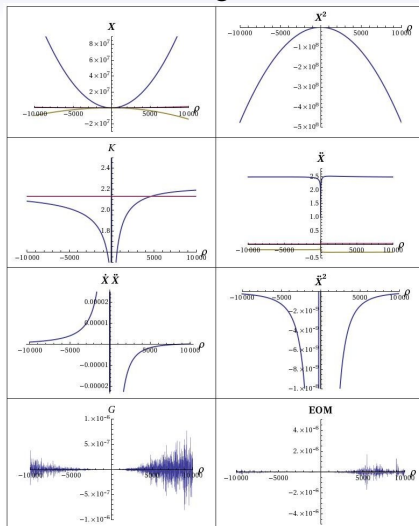


# Example for generic solutions

## Soliton - no center



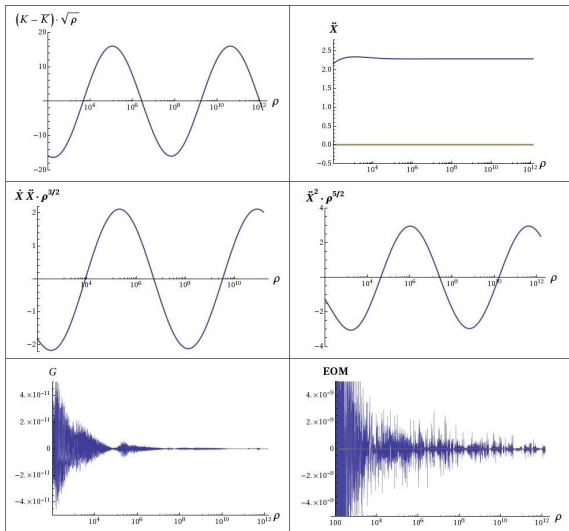
# Zooming out ...



... evidence for asymptotic warped AdS behaviour



# ... damped oscillations around warped AdS



# Outlook

- Use recipe for other novel 3-dimensional theories of gravity (NMG, GMG, MSG, HOMG, ENMG, BIG)
- still open questions:
  - Topography of landscape of solutions
  - boundary conditions and corresponding asymptotic symmetry group
  - stability?
  - Soliton interpretation as finite energy excitations around WAdS?
  - Soliton asymptotics to AdS or Schrödinger?
  - Kink solutions?

Thank you for your attention