

## 2.6 Global Structure; Causal Relations

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Some of the most interesting, novel issues introduced by dynamic space-time relate to global structure, especially causal structure - initial conditions, who can affect who. To analyze this it is convenient to exploit the conformal invariance of the light-ray condition  $ds = 0$ , to map onto simpler easier-to-visualize realizations. This is the method of Penrose diagrams. It is easiest to appreciate in the context of concrete examples.

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(Flat) Minkowski Space-Time

This defines "normal" causal structure.

With  $x_{\pm} = t \pm r$ ,

$$ds^2 = dx_+ dx_- - \frac{(x_+ - x_-)^2}{4} \underbrace{(d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2)}_{\equiv dl_{\theta}^2}$$

Write  $x_+ = 2 \tan \frac{u}{2}$ ,  $x_- = 2 \tan \frac{v}{2}$ .

We want to consider a slice at constant

$\theta, \phi \equiv \theta_0, \phi_0$  but also include planar

continuation through  $r=0$  to  $\theta, \phi = \pi - \theta_0, \phi_0 + \pi$

with negative  $r$ . Indeed, these angular

coordinate reverse  $\vec{x} = r (\cos \theta, \sin \theta \cos \phi, \sin \theta \sin \phi)$ .

With this understanding,  $-\pi < u < \pi$ ,  $-\pi < v < \pi$ ,

covers space-time.

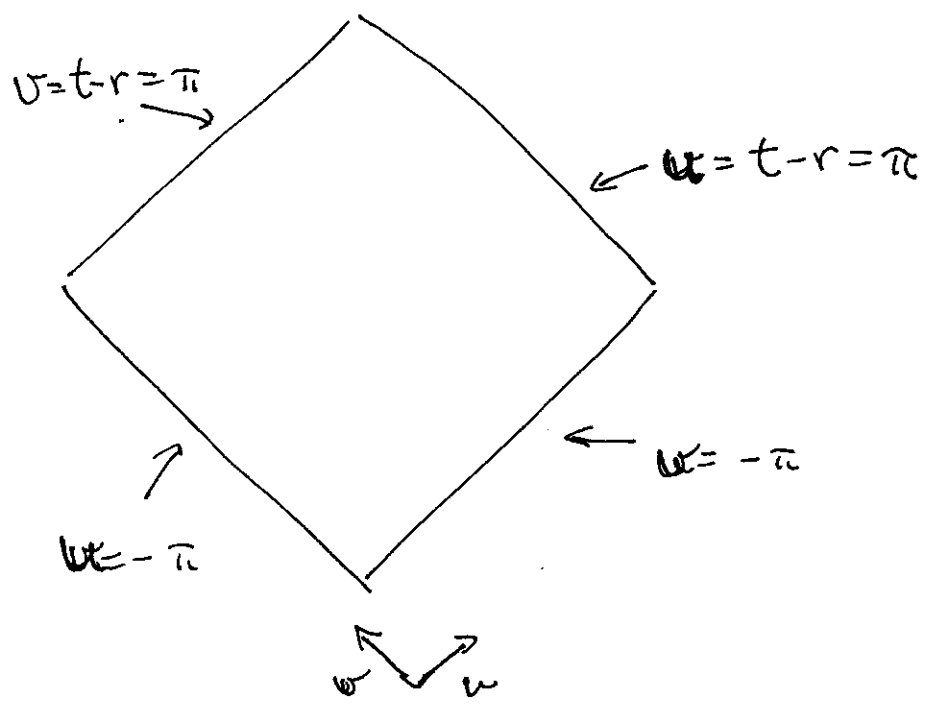
Since  $dx_+ = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{u}{2}} du$ ,  $dx_- = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{v}{2}} dv$

and  $(\tan \frac{u}{2} - \tan \frac{v}{2})^2 = \frac{\sin^2(\frac{u-v}{2})}{\cos^2 \frac{u}{2} \cos^2 \frac{v}{2}}$  we find

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{u}{2} \cos^2 \frac{v}{2}} \left\{ du dv - \sin^2 \frac{u-v}{2} d\Omega^2 \right\}$$

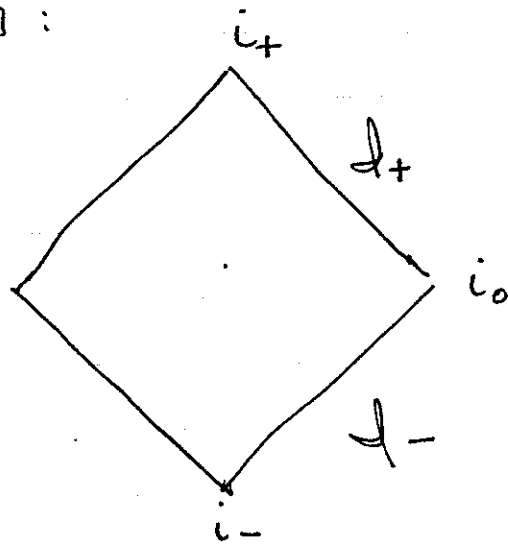
$$\equiv \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{u}{2} \cos^2 \frac{v}{2}} d\bar{s}^2$$

Now re-introduce  $t, r$



- a diamond.

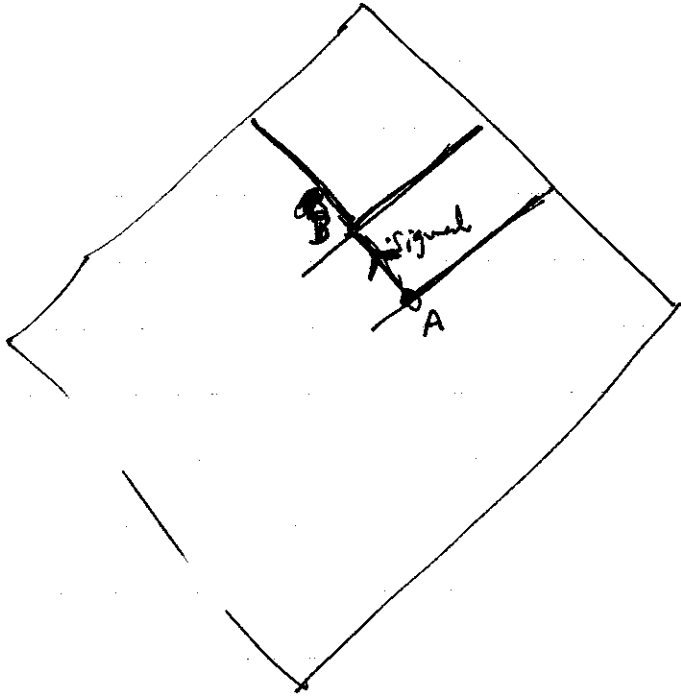
Concepts:



$i_+$ : Future timelike infinity. This is where time-like ~~paths~~ geodesics — corresponding to the world-lines of massive particles — asymptote in the future.

$J_+$ : Future null infinity. Pronounced "scri+". This is where null geodesics (light rays) converge. Note that it is not a single point. <sup>outgoing</sup> light-beams can't exchange signals!

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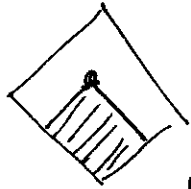


(If A signals B, B cannot signal back to A).

$i_0$ : spatial infinity  
 Similarly  $i_+$ ,  $\mathcal{I}^-$

Note:

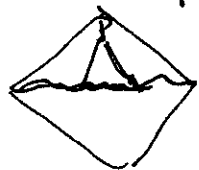
i) Causal past of observer is backward light-cone. It always contains  $i_+$ ,  $\mathcal{I}^-$ ,



though not all of  $\mathcal{I}^-$ !

ii) As an observer goes to  $i_+$ , his or her backward light-cone comes to encompass the whole space-time.

iii) Any spacelike surface extending between to two  $i_0$  "points" is a Cauchy surface. That is, it contains



~~is~~ a ~~full~~ continuation of intersects all time-like or null

paths leading to P ~~is their pas~~ at a time prior to P. Thus, it contains the information necessary to predict events at P.

"Normal" FRW Models

$ds^2 = dt^2 - a^2 d\vec{x}^2$      $a = t^p$      $p < 1$ .

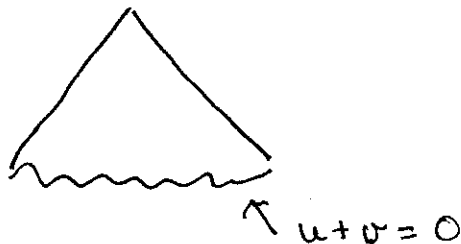
Introduce  $d\eta = \frac{dt}{a}$

~~$\eta = \int_0^t \frac{dt}{a}$~~

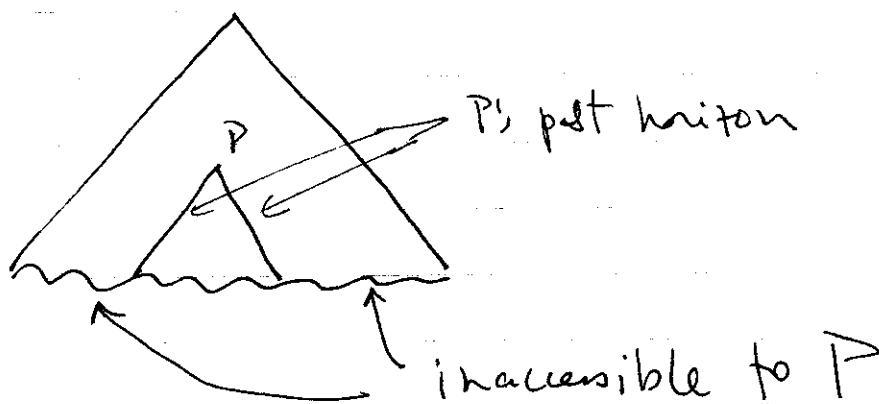
So  $ds^2 = a^2 (d\eta^2 - d\vec{x}^2)$ .

↑ convergent!  
Divergence of  $R$  at  $t=0$ .

Now proceed as before. The result is



It is no longer true that all <sup>(timelike)</sup> ~~timelike~~ observers "see" each other at  $i_-$ : indeed, there is no  $i_-$ ! New parts of the singularity are always coming into view!



Elementary perspective: given  $t_0$ ,  
 maximum visible  $x$ :

$$dt = \pm a dx$$

$$dx = \int_0^{t_0} \frac{dt}{a} < \infty!$$



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de Sitter

$$ds^2 = dn^2 - \cosh^2 n (d\chi^2 + \sin^2 \chi d\Omega^2)$$

To conformalize, define

$$ds = \frac{dn}{\cosh n} = \frac{2e^n dn}{e^{2n} + 1} = \frac{2dc}{c^2 + 1}$$

$\uparrow$  with  $c = e^n$

$$= 2d \tan^{-1} c = 2d(\tan^{-1} e^n).$$

$$\text{so } \sigma = 2 \tan^{-1} e^n$$

$$\text{As } n \rightarrow -\infty \quad \sigma \rightarrow 0,$$

$$n \rightarrow +\infty \quad \sigma \rightarrow \pi.$$

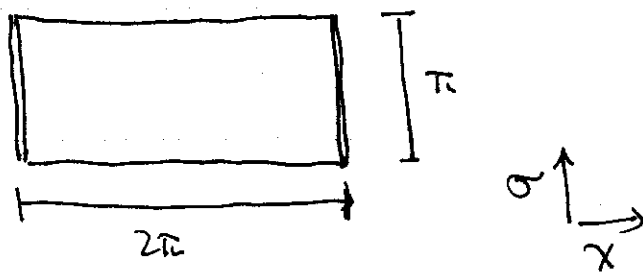
The 'polar' coordinate  $\chi$  satisfies  $0 \leq \chi \leq \pi$ .

But  $\chi=0$  is a coordinate singularity, like  $r=0$

in Minkowski space-time. Again, we extend

through  $\chi$  by  $\theta \rightarrow \pi - \theta$ ,  $\phi \rightarrow \phi + \pi$ .

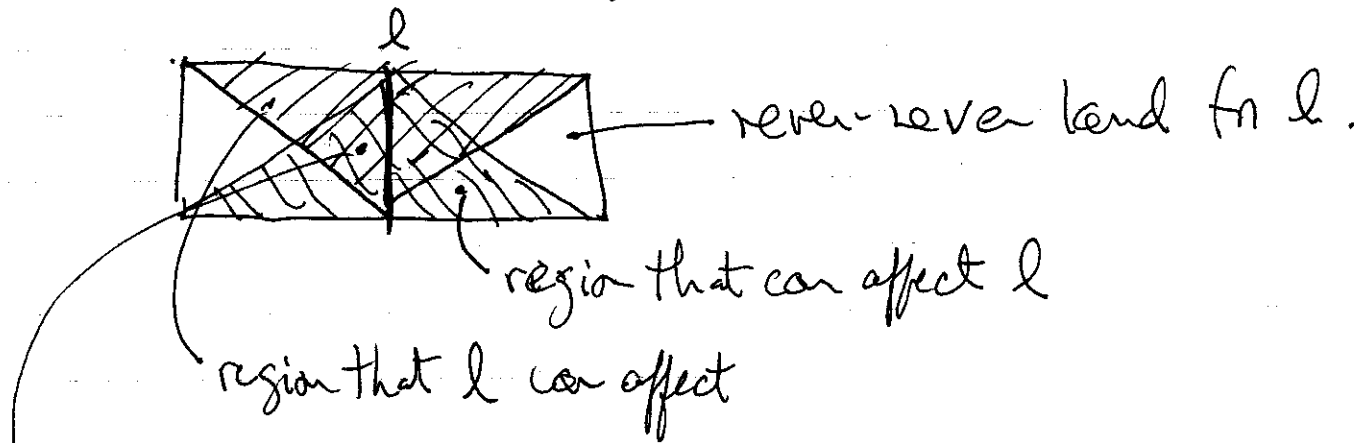
Finally we arrive at



- The two sides  $\parallel$  are to be identified (exercise), so it's a cylinder.

There are no singularities, but there are horizons + interesting causal structure.

Consider comoving ~~station~~ worldline  $l$



normal give-and-take possible  
- but critical periods!

It gets lovely in the far future:

