

Black Holes and Naked Singularities

BCGS weekend seminar
Physikzentrum Bad Honnef

Alessandro Fasse¹

¹Institute for Theoretical Physics
University of Cologne



April 19, 2015

Outline

1 Black holes

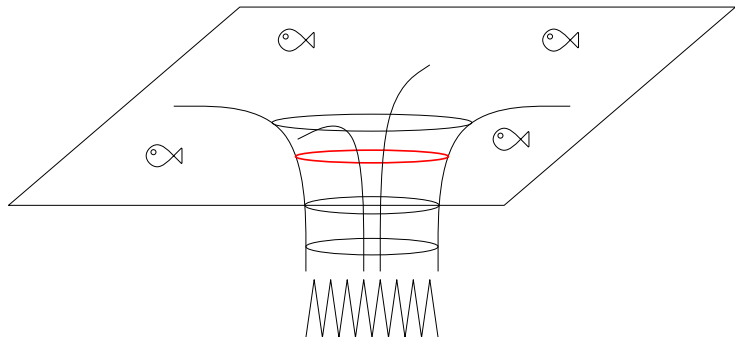
- The notion of a black hole
- Event horizon

2 Naked Singularities

- Causality
- Cosmic censorship
- Quantum Gravity

Black holes

Before we can talk about naked singularities we have to talk about so-called **black holes**:



The Schwarzschild metric

The metric for a static non-charged radial-symmetric black hole is given by the so-called **Schwarzschild metric**:

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad (1)$$

where M is the mass of the object.

The Schwarzschild metric

The metric for a static non-charged radial-symmetric black hole is given by the so-called **Schwarzschild metric**:

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad (1)$$

where M is the mass of the object.

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 2M} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) = 0. \quad (2)$$

The Schwarzschild metric

The metric for a static non-charged radial-symmetric black hole is given by the so-called **Schwarzschild metric**:

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad (1)$$

where M is the mass of the object.

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 2M} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) = 0. \quad (2)$$

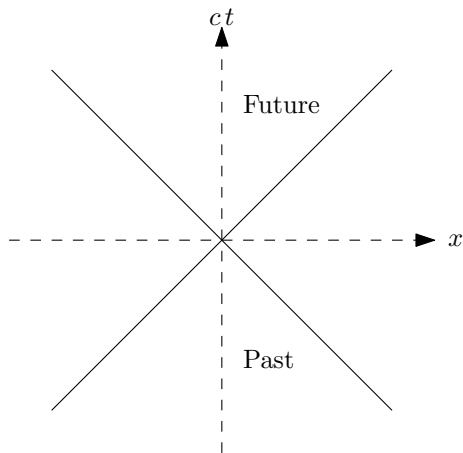
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r}\right) = -\infty. \quad (3)$$

Event horizon

The case of $r \rightarrow 0$ is called a **real singularity** and $r = 2M$ is an example of a so-called **event horizon**. How can we imagine this?

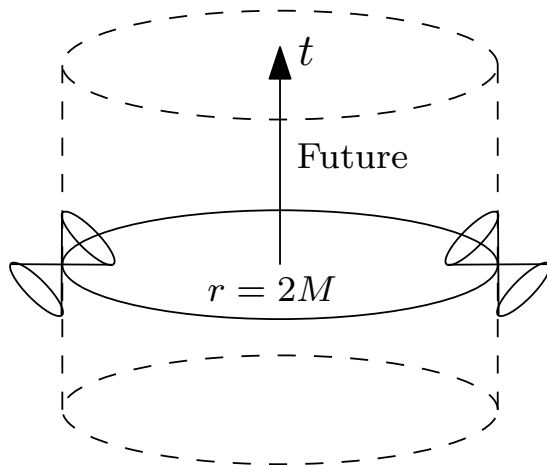
Event horizon

The case of $r \rightarrow 0$ is called a **real singularity** and $r = 2M$ is an example of a so-called **event horizon**. How can we imagine this?



Event horizon

Then for the Schwarzschild black hole:



Naked Singularities

Is it possible to have real singularities with no event horizon around it, i.e. a **naked singularity**?

Naked Singularities

Is it possible to have real singularities with no event horizon around it, i.e. a **naked singularity**?

Eardley et al. found in 1979 a solution to the so-called **LTB-model** which has naked singularities.

Naked Singularities

Is it possible to have real singularities with no event horizon around it, i.e. a **naked singularity**?

Eardley et al. found in 1979 a solution to the so-called **LTB-model** which has naked singularities.

- Exact calculations are in general very difficult or impossible.

Naked Singularities

Is it possible to have real singularities with no event horizon around it, i.e. a **naked singularity**?

Eardley et al. found in 1979 a solution to the so-called **LTB-model** which has naked singularities.

- Exact calculations are in general very difficult or impossible.
- The so-called **LTB-model** is a completely solvable model with radial symmetry (like the Schwarzschild metric):

$$ds^2 = -dt^2 + \frac{R'(t, r)^2}{1 + 2E(r)} dr^2 + R^2(t, r) d\Omega^2, \quad (4)$$

where $R(t, r)$ and $E(r)$ are some unknown functions.

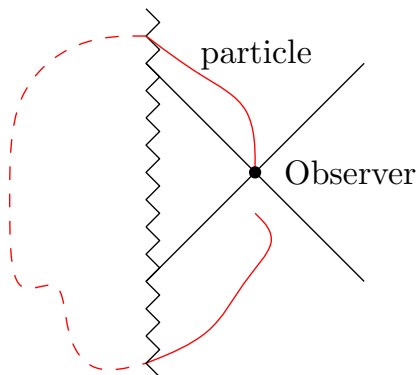
Causality

What this the problem with the existence of a naked singularity?

Causality

What this the problem with the existence of a naked singularity?

Naked Singularity



Cosmic censorship

In 1969 Roger Penrose formulated the so-called **cosmic censorship hypotheses**:

Theorem (Cosmic censorship hypotheses)

Weak case: *There is no singularity visible from future null infinity. In other words, singularities need to be hidden from an observer at infinity by the event horizon of a black hole.*

Strong case: *General relativity is a deterministic theory, in the same sense that classical mechanics is a deterministic theory. In other words, the classical fate of all observers should be predictable from the initial data.*

Quantum Gravity

So the main question of my thesis is:

Are naked singularities absent if one considers quantum mechanics together with general relativity?

I will try to apply the procedure of **canonical quantization** to a solution of the LTB-model which has a naked singularity and I will study the properties of the outcome.

Thanks for your attention!