

# Chaos in geodesic motion around a black ring

Takahisa IGATA

collaborators : H.Ishihara, Y.Takamori

# Introduction

# non-integrable system

- **non-integrable system**

- $\#(\text{COM}) < \#(\text{DOF})$

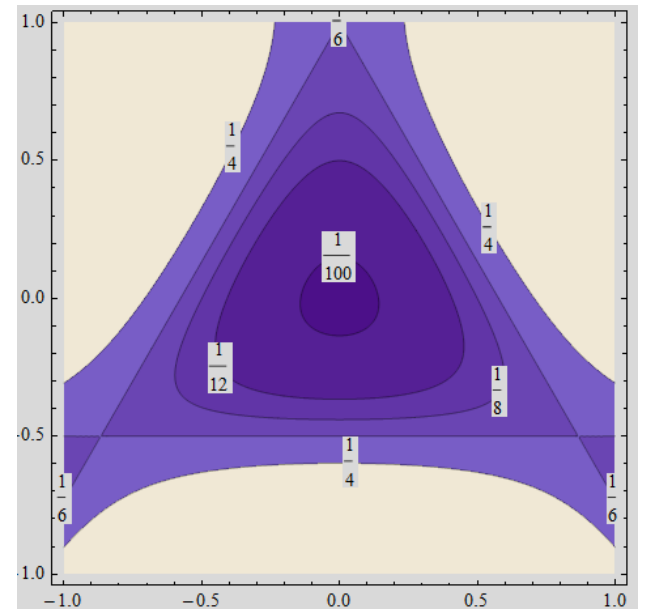
- **Chaos**

- sensitivity to initial cond.
  - density of periodic orbits

- **examples**

- 3-body problem [Poincare(1890)]
  - Henon-Heiles system [Henon-Heiles(1964)]

$$V = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + 2x^2y - \frac{2}{3}y^3)$$



# Chaos in GR

## ➤ two main issues

- chaotic oscillations near BKL singularity
- chaotic particle dynamics
  - charged particle + mag. BH [Varvoglis-Papadopoulos(1992)]
  - particle + perturbed BH [Bombell-Calzetta(1992)]
  - spinning particle + BH [Suzuki-Maeda(1997)]
  - particle + multiple BHs [Contopoulos(1990)]

# integrable mechanics

- **enough symmetries**

- $\#(\text{COM}) \geq \#(\text{DOF})$

- **example [Kerr geodesic]**

- Integrable (additional quadratic consts.)

- [Carter(1968), Frolov-Krtous-Kubiznak (2007)]

- Killing tensors (hidden sym.)

- [Walker-Penrose(1972)]

- **question**

- How about black ring geodesic??

# **Black Ring**

# geometry

[Empanan-Reall(2002)]

## metric

$$ds^2 = -\frac{F(y)}{F(x)} \left( dt - CR \frac{1+y}{F(y)} d\Psi \right)^2 + \frac{R^2}{(x-y)^2} F(x) \left[ -\frac{G(y)}{F(y)} d\Psi^2 - \frac{dy^2}{G(y)} + \frac{dx^2}{G(x)} + \frac{G(x)}{F(x)} d\Phi^2 \right]$$

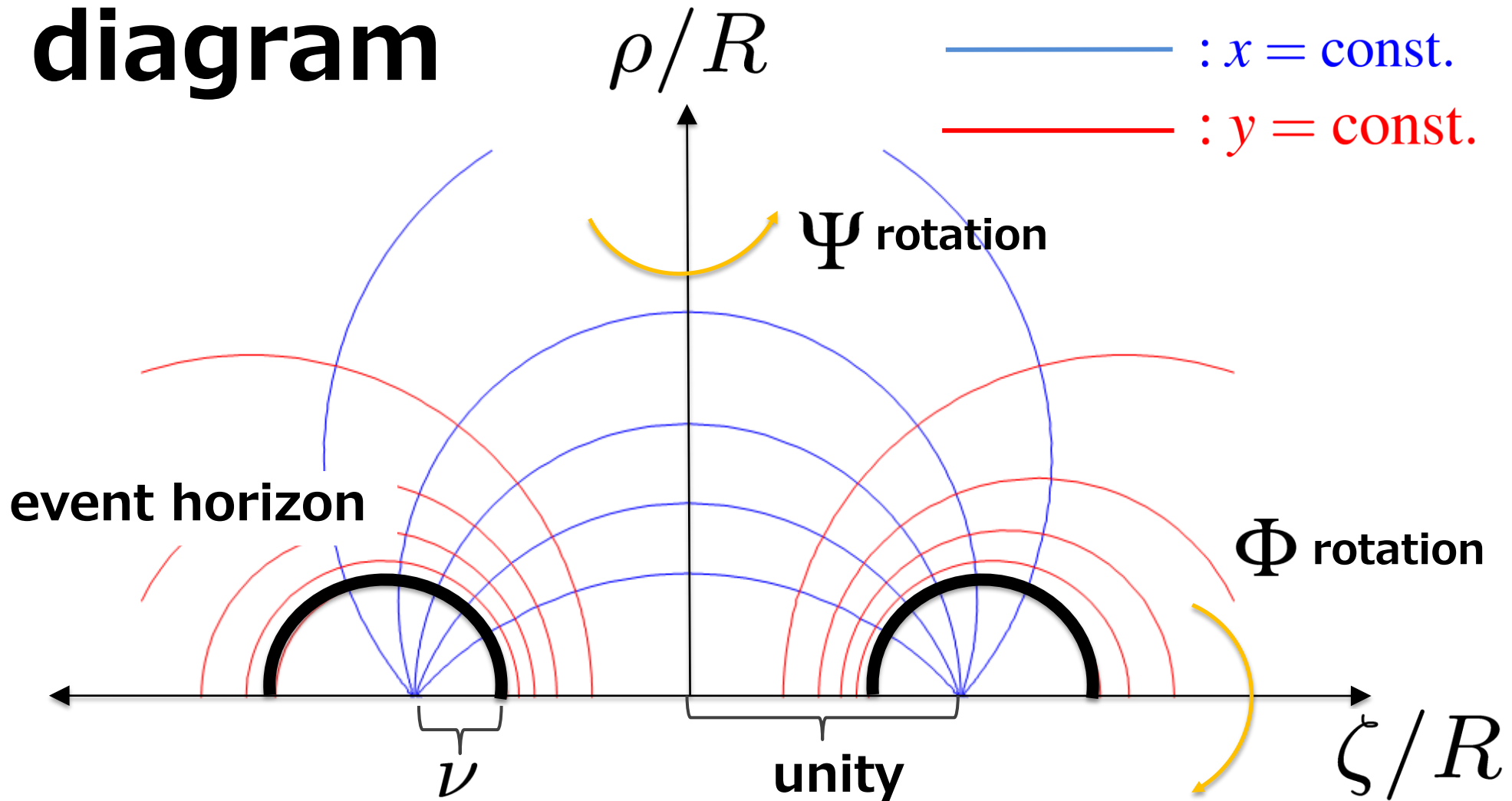
$$F(\xi) = 1 + \lambda \xi, \quad G(\xi) = (1 - \xi^2)(1 + \nu \xi), \quad C = \sqrt{\lambda(\lambda - \nu) \frac{1 + \lambda}{1 - \lambda}}, \quad \lambda = \frac{2\nu}{1 + \nu^2}$$

## 2-parameters

$\nu$  : thickness  $(0 < \nu < 1)$   $R$  : ring radius

**3-Killings:**  $t^a, \Phi^a, \Psi^a$

# diagram



new coordinates

$$\zeta = R \frac{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}{x - y}$$

$$\rho = R \frac{1 - x^2}{x - y}$$



# geodesic motion

- **EOM**

- 3-COMs (E:energy,  $l_\Phi, l_\Psi$  :2-angular momenta)

- constraint eq.

$$H = g^{ij} p_i p_j + E^2 \left( U + \frac{\kappa}{E^2} \right) = 0 \quad (i, j = \zeta, \rho)$$

- 2d effective potential

$$U = U(\zeta, \rho; l_\Phi, l_\Psi)$$

- “non-separable” [Hoskisson(2007)]

# bounded orbits

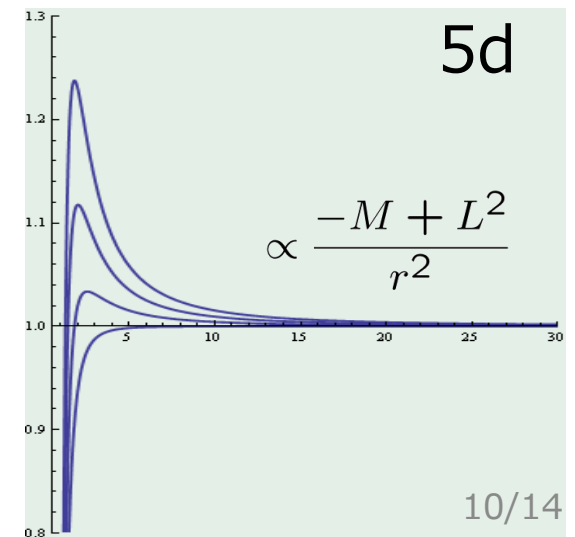
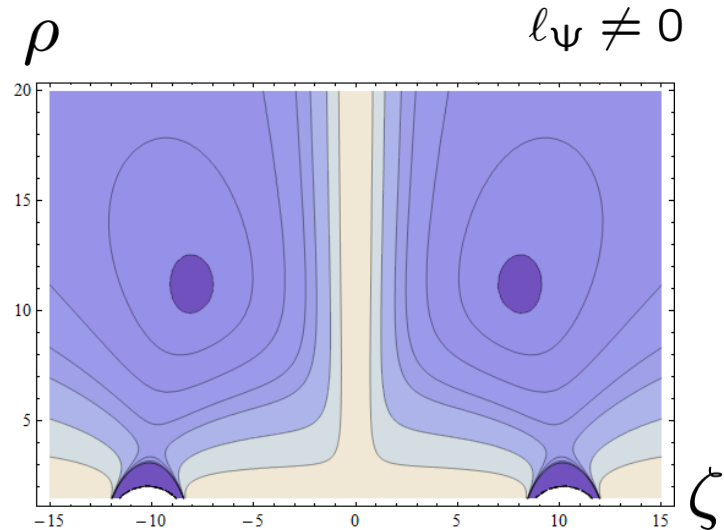
- **bound states** [TI-Ishihara-Takamori(2010)]

- exist near the axis for  $0 < \nu \leq \nu_0$
- NOT exist for  $\nu_0 < \nu \leq 1$
- critical thickness  
 $\nu_0 = 0.65379 \dots$  (the exact value exists)
- photon has also bound states

- **difference from BH**

- NOT exist in HDBH

$$V = \frac{\kappa}{2} - \frac{\kappa M}{2r^{D-3}} + \frac{L^2}{2r^2} - \frac{ML^2}{2r^{D-1}},$$



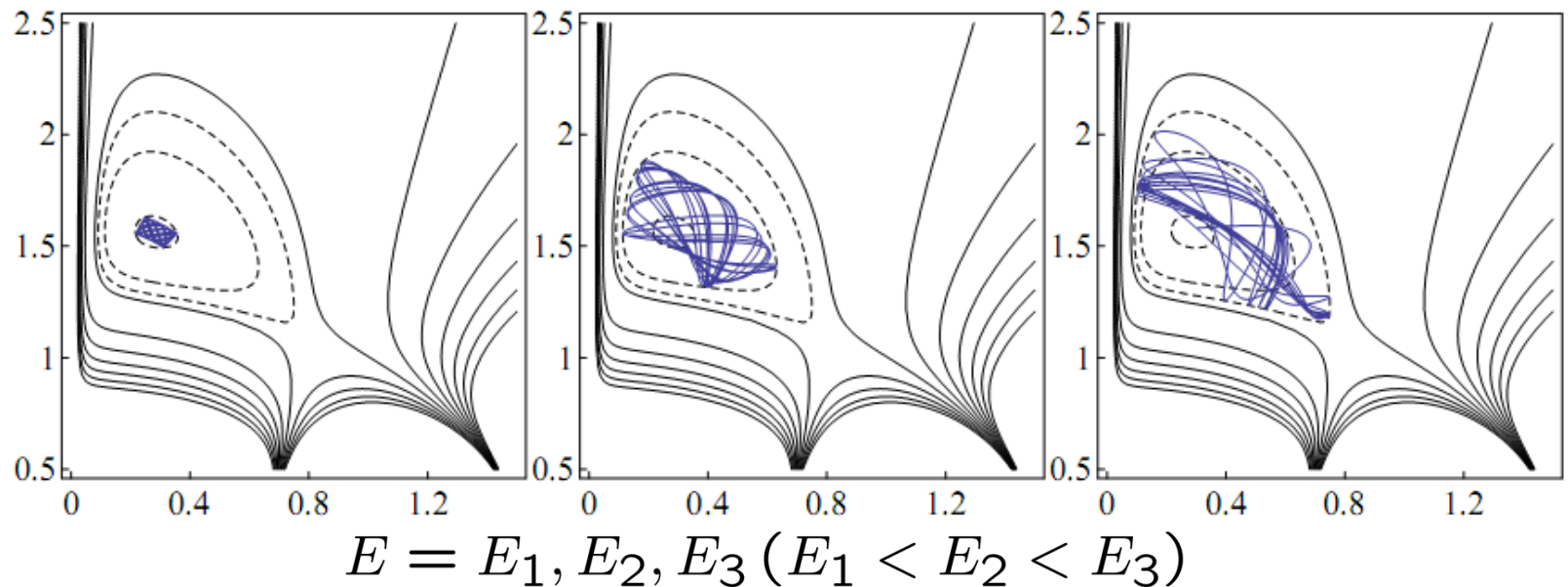
# results

# chaotic orbits

- **bound orbits**

- projected orbits for various energies

- $\nu = 0.4$   $l_\phi = 1.52, l_\psi = 0.02$



- complex orbits appear

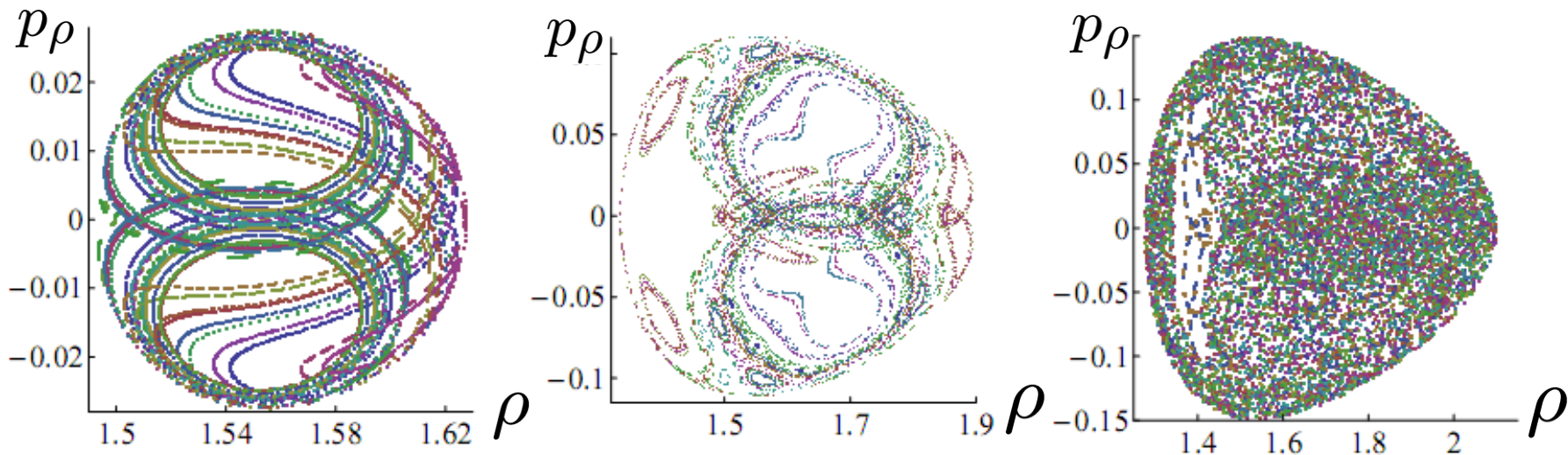
- chaotic orbits? → Poincare section

# Characteristic of chaos

- Poincare section

- exact periodic motion = phase space orbit is on a torus
- characteristic of density of periodic orbits

➤  $\nu = 0.4$     $l_\phi = 1.52$ ,  $l_\psi = 0.02$



- the scattered points imply the particle motion is chaos

# conclusions

- **chaos appears in geodesic motion around a BR**
  - no additional const. (no Killing tensor)

## future works

- thin ring case ( $\nu \ll 1$ ) or fat ring case ( $\nu \simeq 1$ )
- black ring as photon storage
- null geodesic chaos