

Mass and Angular momentum formulas

- Various quantities are calculated for converged solutions, which are used to understand the property of each solution.
- These includes the total baryon mass, ADM mass, Komar mass, ADM angular momentum.
- Several definitions for the horizon mass are also used for the black hole spacetime.

Formula for the total baryon mass.

$$\begin{aligned} M_0 &:= \int_{\Sigma} \rho u^\alpha dS_\alpha = \int_{\Sigma} \rho u^\alpha \nabla_\alpha t \sqrt{-g} d^3x \\ &= \int_{\Sigma} \alpha u^t \sqrt{\gamma} d^3x = \int_{\Sigma} \alpha u^t \psi^6 \sqrt{\tilde{\gamma}} d^3x \end{aligned}$$

For conformal flat spatial slice, $\sqrt{\tilde{\gamma}} d^3x = \sqrt{f} d^3x = r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\phi$

Formula for the ADM mass. On an asymptotically flat spacelike hypersurface,

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{ADM}} &:= \frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{\infty} (f^{ac} f^{bd} - f^{ab} f^{cd}) \mathring{D}_b \gamma_{cd} dS_a \\
 &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{\infty} (\gamma^{ac} \gamma^{bd} - \gamma^{ab} \gamma^{cd}) \mathring{D}_b \gamma_{cd} dS_a \\
 &= \frac{1}{16\pi} \int_{\infty} \underbrace{(\tilde{\gamma}^{ac} \tilde{\gamma}^{bd} - \tilde{\gamma}^{ab} \tilde{\gamma}^{cd}) \mathring{D}_b \tilde{\gamma}_{cd} dS_a}_{\text{first term}} - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\infty} \tilde{\gamma}^{ab} \mathring{D}_b \psi dS_a
 \end{aligned}$$

For $\tilde{\gamma} = f$ the first term vanishes.

$$\text{In the flat asymptotics, } r \rightarrow \infty, \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d\mathring{S}_a = \sqrt{f} \nabla_a r d^2x \\ d\tilde{S}_a = \sqrt{\tilde{\gamma}} \nabla_a r d^2x \\ dS_a = \sqrt{\gamma} \nabla_a r d^2x \end{array} \right\} \text{ all agree.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 M_{\text{ADM}} &:= -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\infty} \tilde{D}^a \psi d\tilde{S}_a = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \tilde{\Delta} \psi d\tilde{S} \\
 &:= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \left[-\frac{1}{8} \psi \tilde{R} + \frac{1}{8} \psi^5 \left(\tilde{A}_{ab} \tilde{A}^{ab} - \frac{2}{3} K^2 \right) + 2\pi \psi^5 \rho_H \right] \sqrt{\tilde{\gamma}} d^3x
 \end{aligned}$$

For conformally flat slice, $M_{\text{ADM}} := -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\infty} \mathring{D}^a \psi d\mathring{S}_a = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \mathring{\Delta} \psi d\mathring{S}$

(It is better integrate a fluid term on the fluid coordinate grids.) $:= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\Sigma} \left[\frac{1}{8} \psi^5 \tilde{A}_{ab} \tilde{A}^{ab} + 2\pi \psi^5 \rho_H \right] \sqrt{f} d^3x$

Formula for the Komar mass. For an asymptotically timelike Killing field t^α ,

$$\begin{aligned} M_K &:= -\frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\infty \nabla^\alpha t^\beta dS_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\infty (D^a \alpha - K^a_b \beta^b) dS_a = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\infty D^a \alpha dS_a \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\Sigma \Delta \alpha d\Sigma = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\Sigma [\alpha \tilde{A}_{ab} \tilde{A}^{ab} + 4\pi \alpha (\rho_H + S)] \psi^6 \sqrt{\tilde{\gamma}} d^3x \end{aligned}$$

$$dS_\alpha = \nabla_\alpha t \sqrt{-g} d^3x = -n_\alpha \sqrt{\gamma} d^3x = -n_\alpha d\Sigma$$

For conformally flat slice, $M_K := \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_\Sigma [\alpha \tilde{A}_{ab} \tilde{A}^{ab} + 4\pi \alpha (\rho_H + S)] \psi^6 \sqrt{f} d^3x$

(It is better integrate a fluid term on the fluid coordinate grids.)

$M_K = M_{\text{ADM}}$ for the asymptotically flat spacetime.

Formula for the angular momentum.

$$\begin{aligned} J &:= -\frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\infty} \pi^a_b \phi^b dS_a = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\infty} K^a_b \phi^b dS_a \\ &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\Sigma} D_a (K^a_b \phi^b) dS \end{aligned}$$

For conformally flat slice, $J = \frac{1}{8\pi} \int_{\Sigma} 8\pi j_a \phi^a \psi^6 \sqrt{f} d^3x$