

Clarifying the interior dynamics of charged black holes

Holographic applications:
from Quantum Realms to the Big Bang
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Towards classifying the interior dynamics of charged black holes with scalar hair

JHEP02(2024)169

Clarifying Kasner dynamics inside anisotropic black hole with vector hair

JHEP04(2025)179

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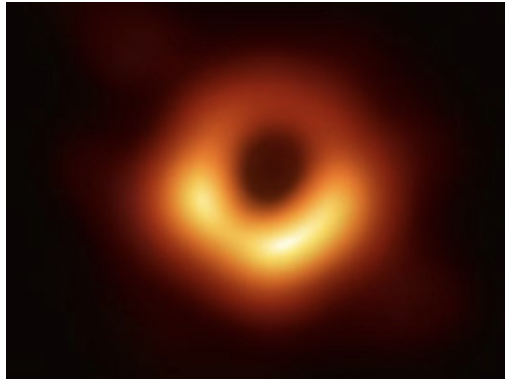
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Background

1. The nature of black hole



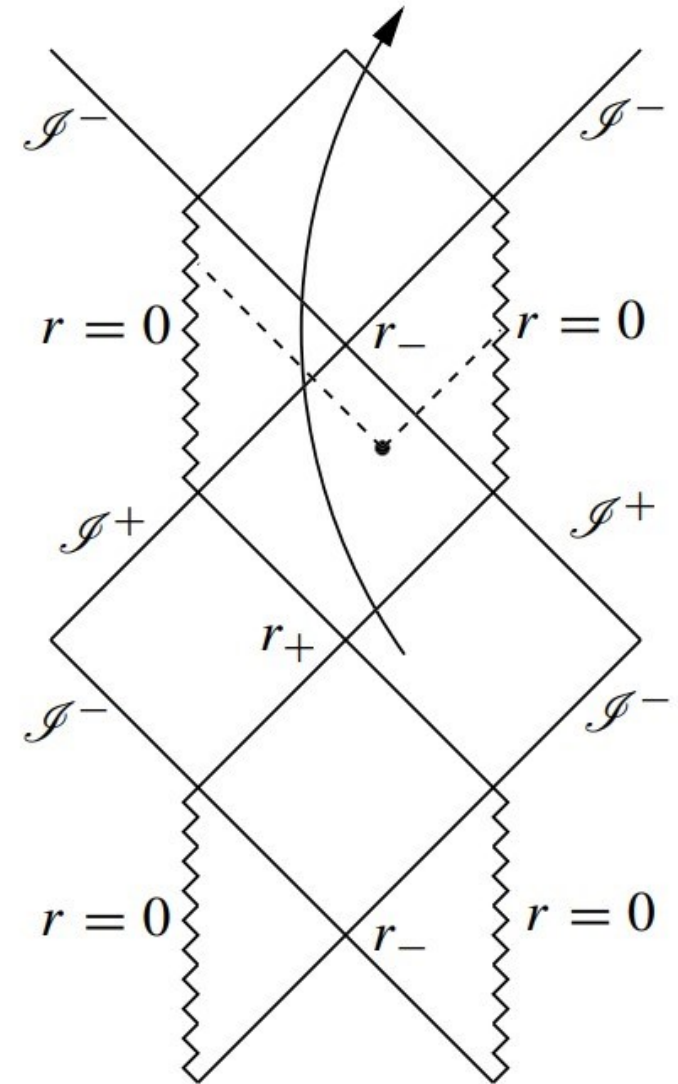
Singularity

2. Singularity

(1) Penrose Singularity Theorem

(2) Belinskii, Khalatnikov and Lifshitz (BKL) hypothesis

$$ds^2 = -d\tau^2 + C_t \tau^{2p_t} dt^2 + C_{x_i} \tau^{2p_{x_i}} d\Sigma_{d-1,0}^2, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{D-1} p_i = \sum_{i=1}^{D-1} p_i^2 = 1.$$



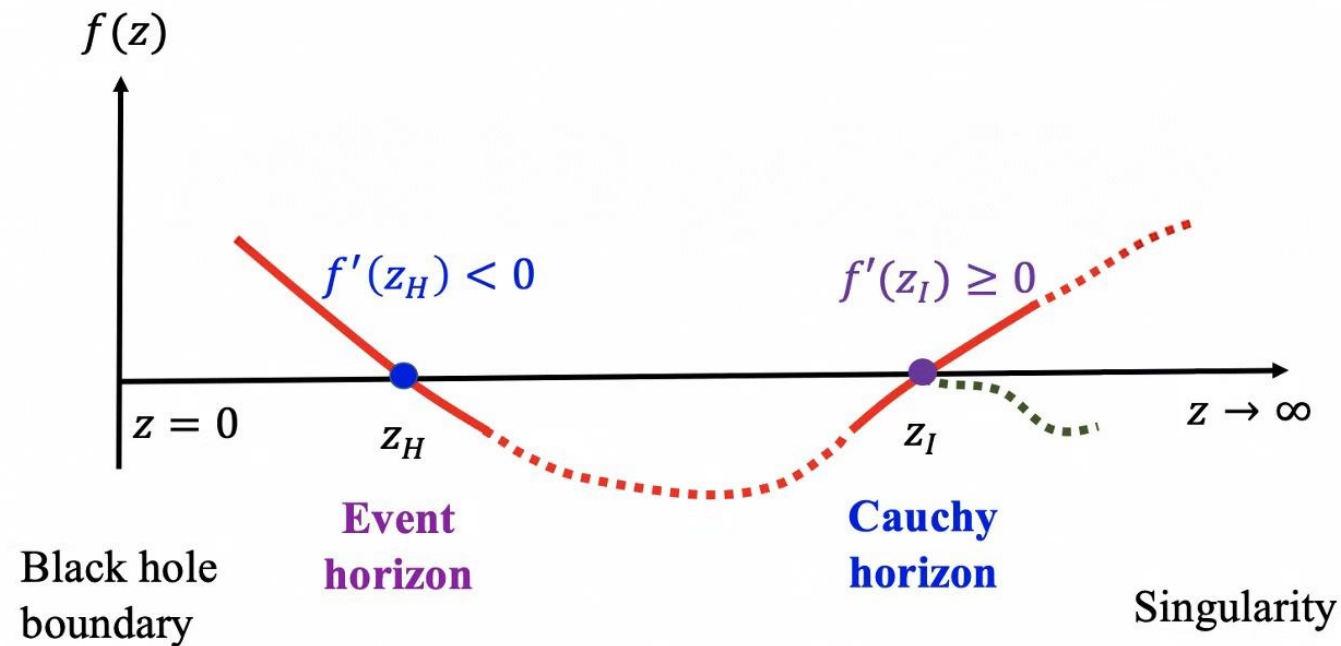
RN Spacetime

Without Cauchy Horizon

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{z^2} \left[-f(z)e^{-\chi(z)} dt^2 + \frac{dz^2}{f(z)} + d\Sigma_{d-1,k}^2 \right]$$

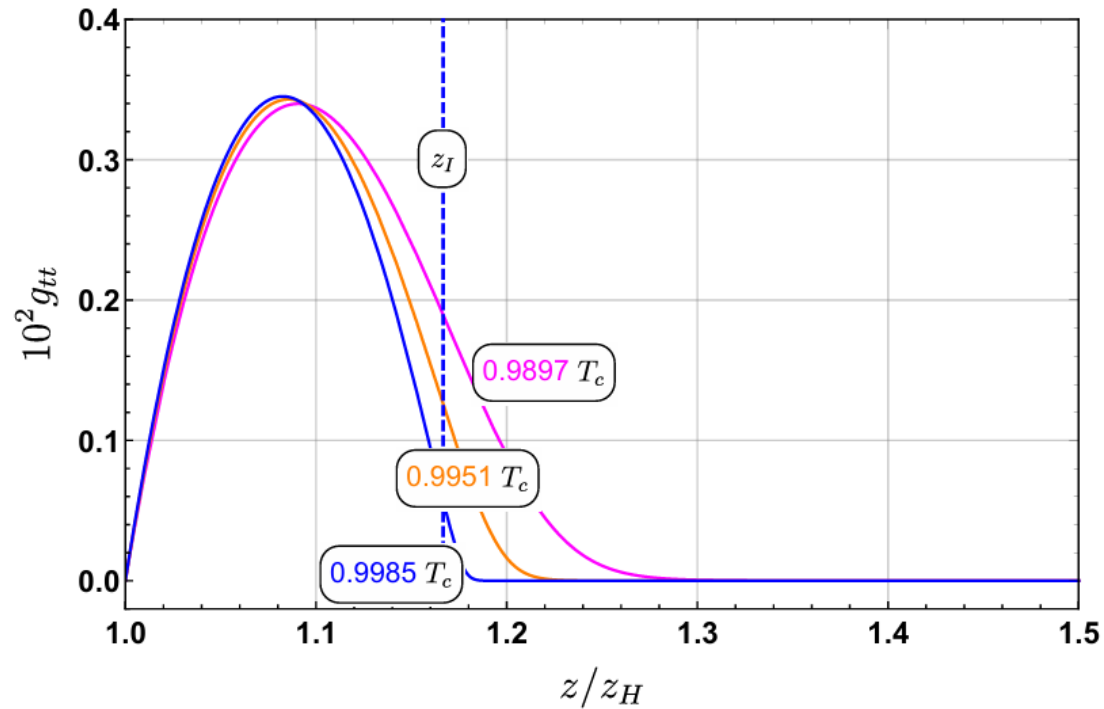
Roots of the metric function $f(z)$:

Scaling symmetry, EoMs, energy condition.....

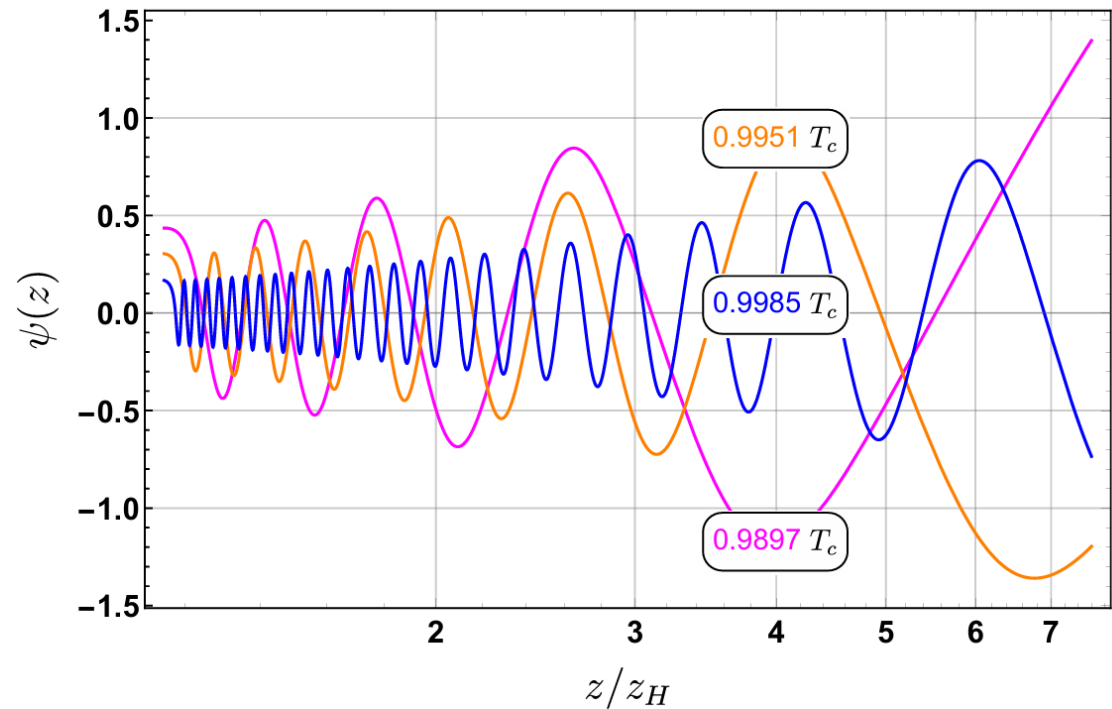


Without Cauchy Horizon

Einstein-Rosen Bridge collapse



Josephson oscillation



Kasner epoch

From Kasner behavior to Billiards

1. Belinskii-Khalatnikov-Lifshitz Singularity(BKL limit)

(1) Close to a space-like singularity

(2) The spatial points dynamically decouple
(a space-like singularity is local).



(ODE with respect to time).

2. Kasner solution

Power law evolution of scale factors:

$$ds^2 = -d\tau^2 + C_t \tau^{2p_t} dt^2 + C_x \tau^{2p_x} d\Sigma_{d-1,0}^2 ,$$

3. Kasner-like behavior

Mimick the Kasner solution at each spatial point.

Cosmological Billiards

A billiard motion in a region of Lobachevskii space
(An hyperboloid in the space of logarithmic scale factors)

$$S[G_{MN}, \phi, A^{(p)}] = \int d^D x \sqrt{-G} \left[R - \partial_M \phi \partial^M \phi - \frac{1}{2} \sum_p \frac{1}{(p+1)!} e^{\lambda_p \phi} F_{M_1 \dots M_{p+1}}^{(p)} F^{(p) M_1 \dots M_{p+1}} \right] + \dots$$



BKL limit

$$H_\infty(\lambda, \pi_\lambda, \gamma, \pi_\gamma, Q, P) = \frac{1}{4} [-\pi_\lambda^2 + \pi_\gamma^2] + \sum_{A'} \Theta(-2w_{A'}(\gamma)),$$



Kinetic term



Wall: define the billiard table



Beautiful physical picture!

Beyond Billiard
Complicated potential?
Modified Gravity?

From the EoMs

Challenges and Attempts

(1) Nonlinear effect is important → The details of the model is sensitive

(a) Neutral scalar hair, arXiv:2004.01192&2006.10056

(b) Charged scalar hair, arXiv:2008.12786

.....

→ More general?

(2) Vector field → Anisotropic geometry → More complicated behavior

(a) Some rules were summarized, arXiv: 2112.04206

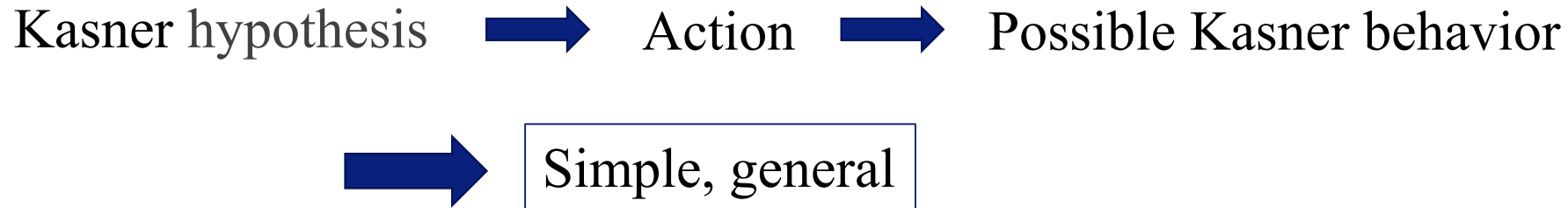
(b) Kasner Oscillation, arXiv: 2210.01046

(3) EoMs are differential equations → Hard to get analytical description

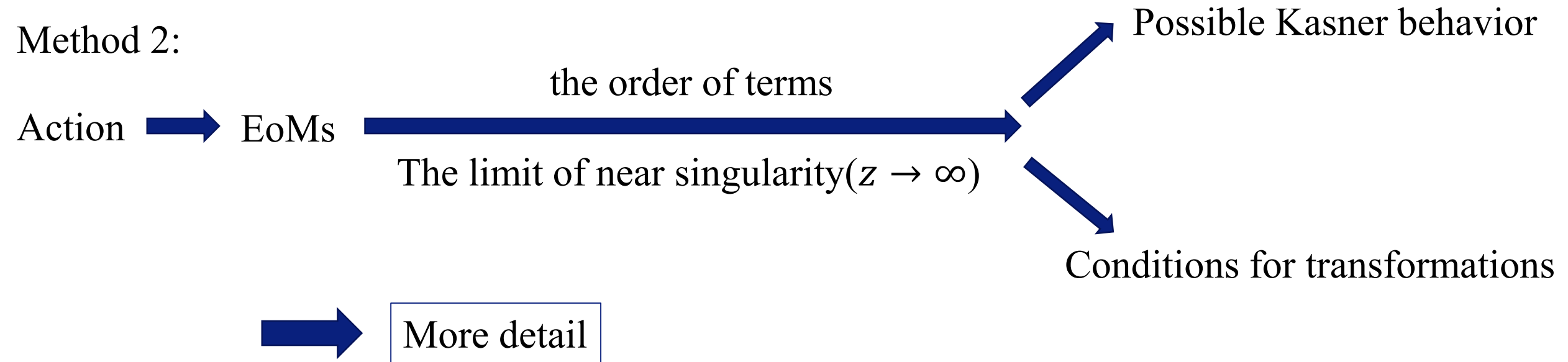
(a) Analytical transformation rules(scalar hair), arXiv: 2205.02442

Method

Method 1:



Method 2:



Example 1(JHEP02(2024)169)

General scalar couplings and local U(1) symmetry

The action and metric:

$$S = \frac{1}{2\kappa_N^2} \int d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-g} [R + \mathcal{L}] ,$$

$$\mathcal{L} = -\frac{1}{2}(\partial_\mu \psi)^2 - \mathcal{F}(\psi)(\partial_\mu \theta - qA_\mu)^2 - V(\psi) - \frac{Z(\psi)}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu}$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{z^2} \left[-f(z)e^{-\chi(z)} dt^2 + \frac{dz^2}{f(z)} + d\Sigma_{d-1,k}^2 \right] , \quad \psi = \psi(z), \quad A = A_t(z)dt ,$$

Result: Kasner Structure

With approximations, in the far interior $z \rightarrow \infty$ (e.g. $\mathcal{F}(\psi) \sim \exp(\kappa\psi)$):

$$\begin{aligned}\psi &= \alpha \ln z + C_\psi, & \chi &= \frac{\alpha^2}{d-1} \ln z + C_\chi, \\ A'_t &= C_{A_t} z^{d-3} e^{-\chi/2}, & h' &= C_h z^{d-3} e^{-\chi/2},\end{aligned}$$



$$\tau \sim z^{-\left(\frac{d}{2} + \frac{\alpha^2}{4(d-1)}\right)}$$

$$\begin{aligned}ds^2 &= -d\tau^2 + c_t \tau^{2p_t} dt^2 + c_s \tau^{2p_s} d\Sigma_{d-1,k}^2, & \psi &\simeq -\sqrt{2} p_\psi \ln \tau, \\ p_t &= \frac{\alpha^2 - 2(d-1)(d-2)}{\alpha^2 + d(d-1)}, & p_s &= \frac{4(d-1)}{\alpha^2 + d(d-1)}, & p_\psi &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}(d-1)\alpha}{\alpha^2 + d(d-1)}, \\ p_t + (d-1)p_s &= 1, & p_t^2 + (d-1)p_s^2 + p_\psi^2 &= 1,\end{aligned}$$

Other terms come into play

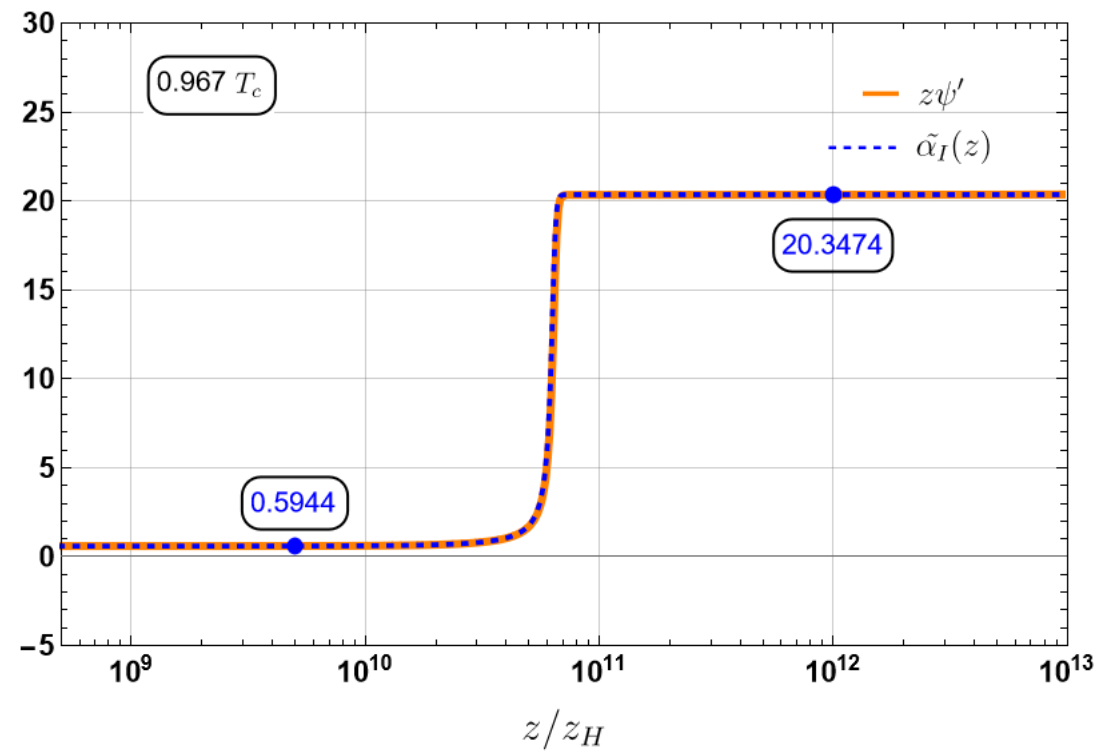
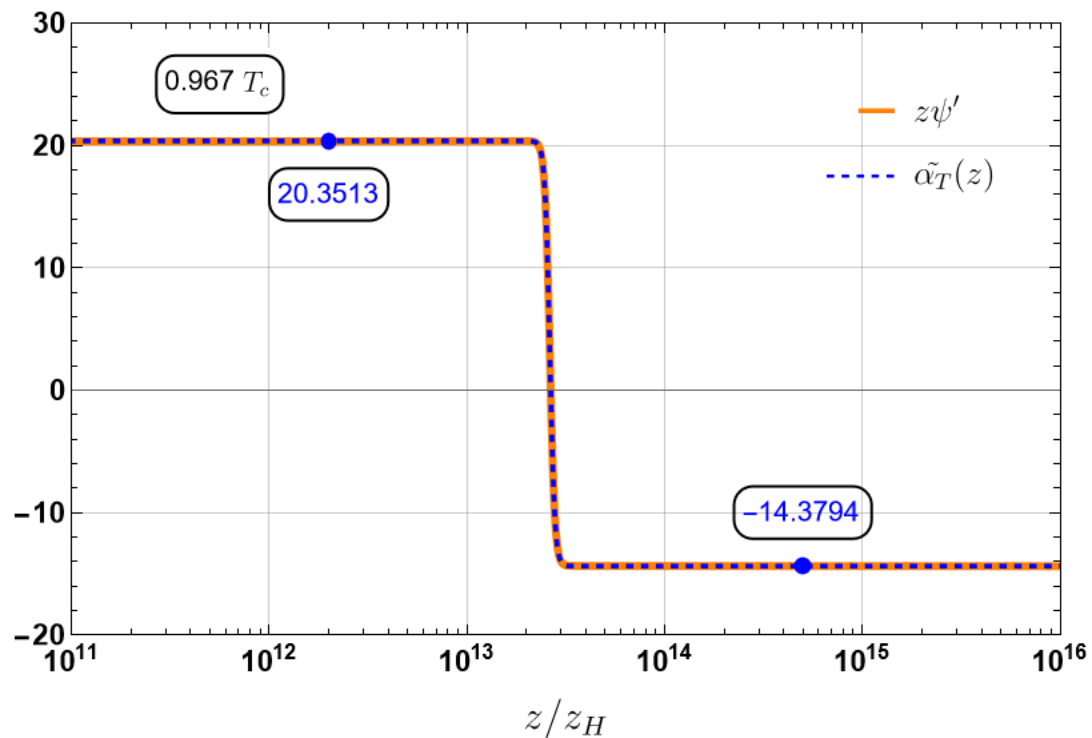


Transformations are triggered

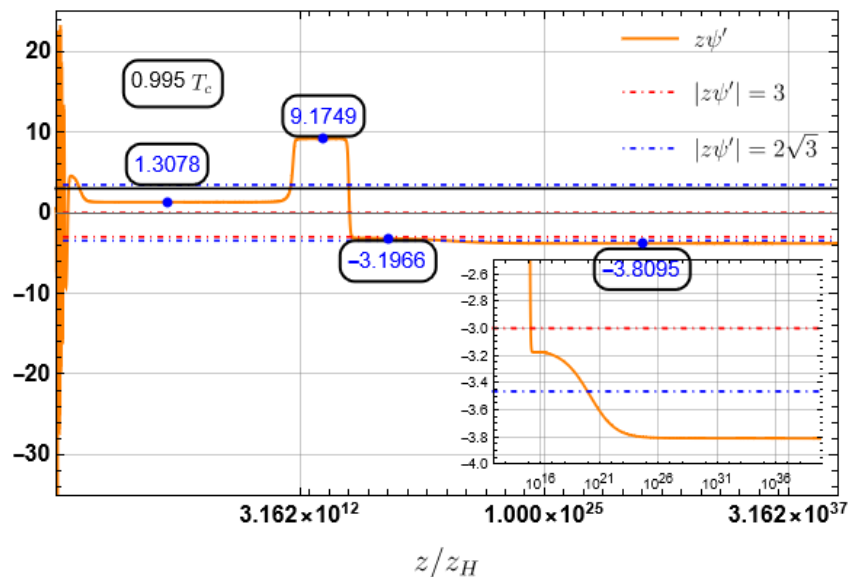
Result: Kasner Alternation

The laws of Kasner Transformation(e.g. $\mathcal{F}(\psi) \sim \exp(\kappa\psi)$):

$$\begin{cases} \text{Kasner Inversion,} & \alpha\alpha_I = 2(d-1)(d-2), \quad |\alpha| < \sqrt{2(d-1)(d-2)} \\ \text{Kasner Transition,} & \alpha + \alpha_T = \frac{4}{\kappa}(d-1), \quad \kappa\alpha > 2(d-1) \end{cases}$$



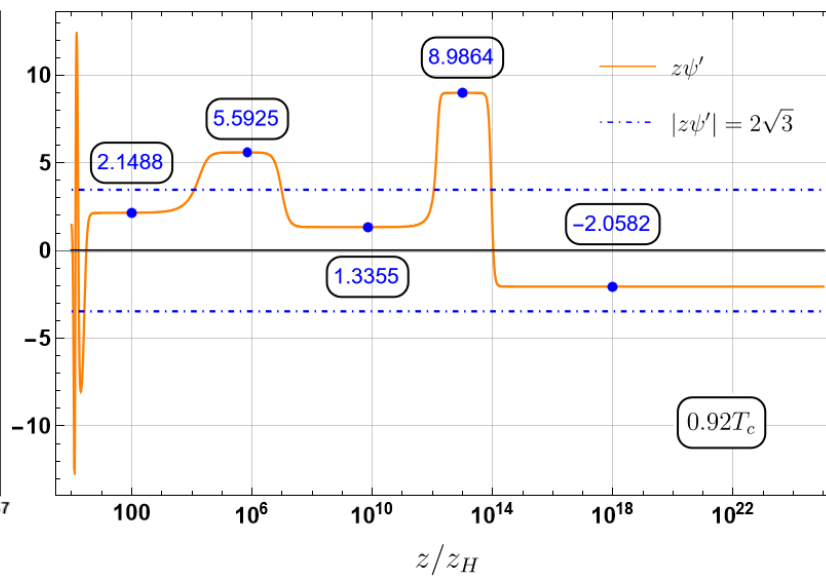
Result: Classification



Competition

$$\sqrt{2(d-1)(d-2)} > 2(d-1)/|\kappa|$$

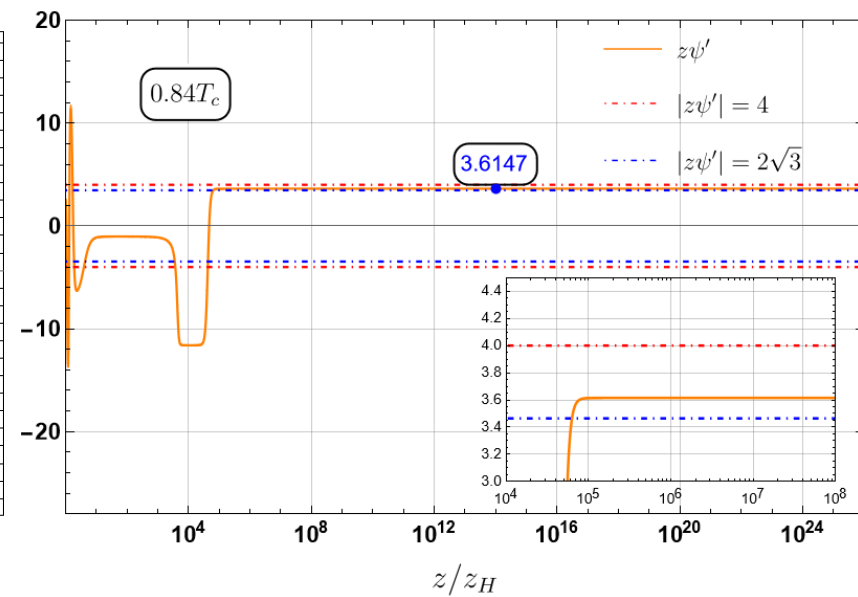
(d=4, $\kappa=2$)



Infinite Alternation

$$\sqrt{2(d-1)(d-2)} = 2(d-1)/|\kappa|$$

(d=4, $\kappa=\sqrt{3}$)



Stable Kasner

$$\sqrt{2(d-1)(d-2)} < 2(d-1)/|\kappa|$$

(d=4, $\kappa=3/2$)

Example 2(JHEP04(2025)179)

Complex vector field ρ_μ charged under a U(1) gauge field A_μ :

Action and metric:

$$S = \frac{1}{\kappa_{(d+1)}^2} \int d^{d+1}x \sqrt{-g} (R - 2\Lambda + \mathcal{L}_m) , \quad \mathcal{L}_m = -\frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} \rho_{\mu\nu}^\dagger \rho^{\mu\nu} ,$$

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(-f(z) e^{-\chi(z)} dt^2 + \frac{1}{f(z)} dz^2 + e^{2(d-2)\zeta(z)} dx^2 + \frac{1}{e^{2\zeta(z)}} d\Sigma_{d-2}^2 \right) .$$

$$A_\nu dx^\nu = \phi(z) dt , \quad \rho_\mu dx^\mu = \psi(z) dx .$$

Result: Kasner Structure

With approximations, in the far interior $z \rightarrow \infty$:

$$\begin{aligned}\zeta &= \beta \ln z + C_\zeta, & z\rho'_x &= C_{z\rho'_x} z^{2(d-2)\beta-2}, & A'_t &= C_{A'_t} z^{d-3} e^{-\chi/2}, \\ \chi &= 2(d-2)\beta^2 \ln z + C_\chi, & h' &= C_{h'} z^{d-3} e^{-\chi/2},\end{aligned}$$

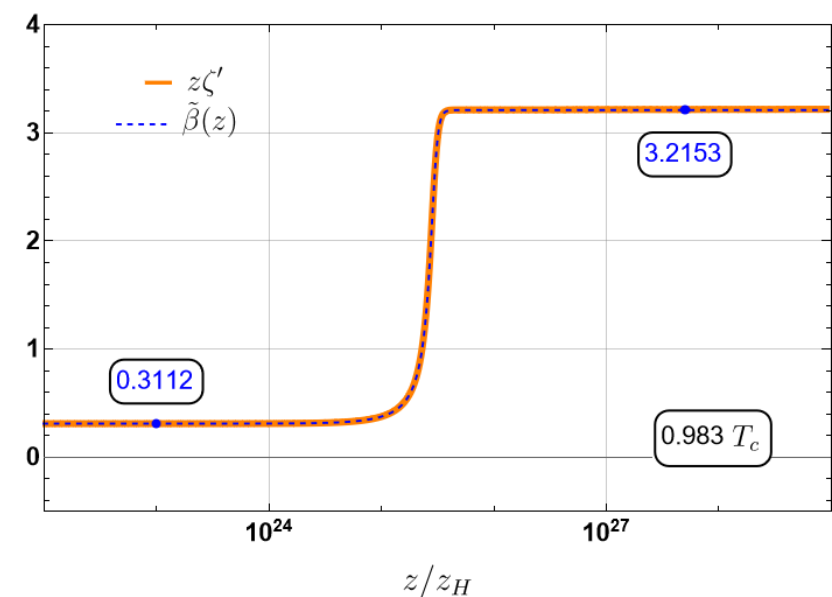


$$\tau \sim z^{-\frac{d}{2} - \frac{(d-2)\beta^2}{2}}$$

$$ds^2 = -d\tau^2 + c_t \tau^{2p_t} dt^2 + c_x \tau^{2p_x} dx^2 + c_\sigma \tau^{2p_\sigma} d\Sigma_{d-2}^2,$$

$$p_t + p_x + (d-2)p_\sigma = 1, \quad p_t^2 + p_x^2 + (d-2)p_\sigma^2 = 1.$$

Result: Kasner Alternation where $\beta_c = -1 + \sqrt{2(d-1)/(d-2)}$.

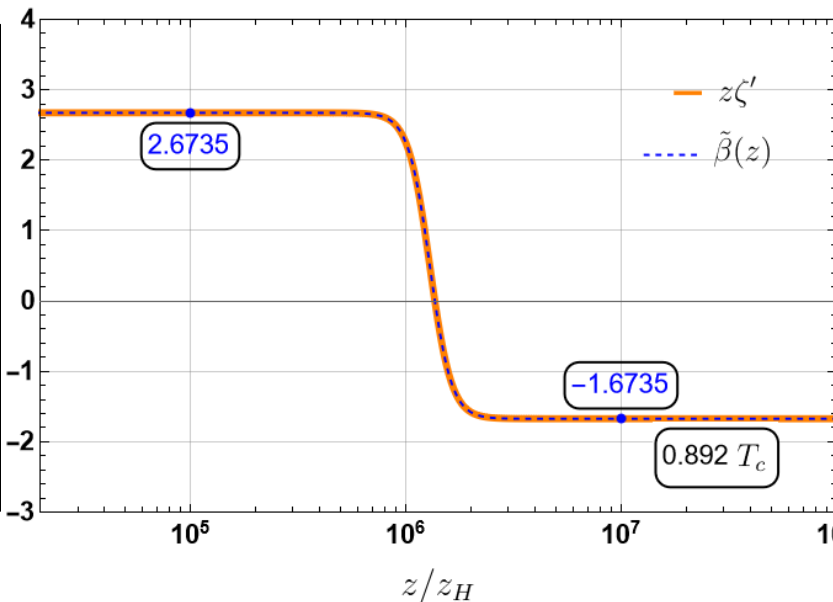


Inversion($1 < \beta < \beta_c$)

$$d = 5, T = 0.983T_c$$

The relationship of β

$$\beta\beta_I = 1,$$

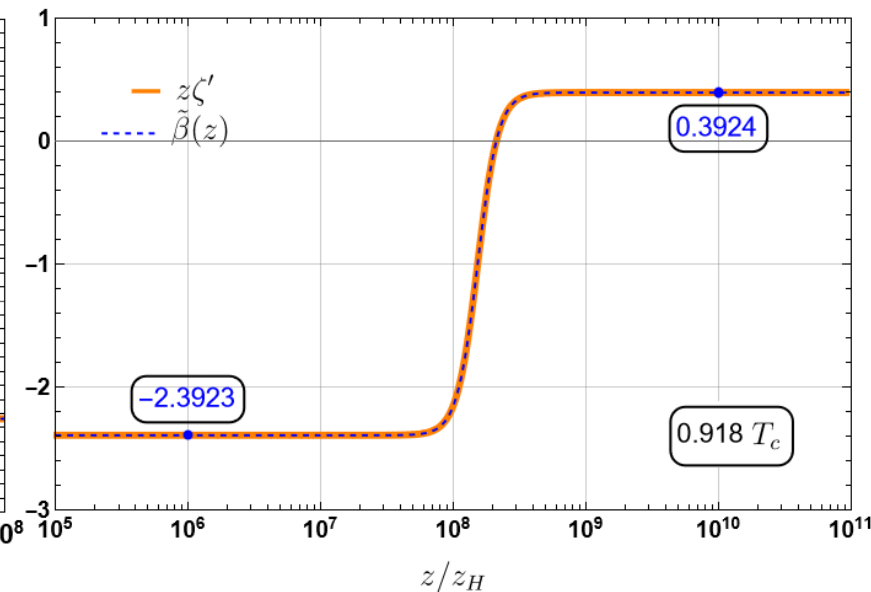


Transition($\beta > \beta_c$)

$$d = 5, T = 0.892T_c$$

The relationship of β

$$\beta + \beta_T = \frac{2}{d-2}.$$



Reflection($\beta < -1$)

$$d = 5, T = 0.918T_c$$

The relationship of β

$$\beta + \beta_R = -2,$$

Result: Classification

The laws of Kasner transformation:

$$\begin{cases} \text{Kasner transition : } \beta + \beta_T = \frac{2}{d-2}, & \beta > \beta_c, \\ \text{Kasner inversion : } \beta \beta_I = 1, & -1 < \beta < \beta_c, \\ \text{Kasner reflection : } \beta + \beta_R = -2, & \beta < -1, \end{cases}$$

where $\beta_c = -1 + \sqrt{2(d-1)/(d-2)}$.

Blue dashed curve:

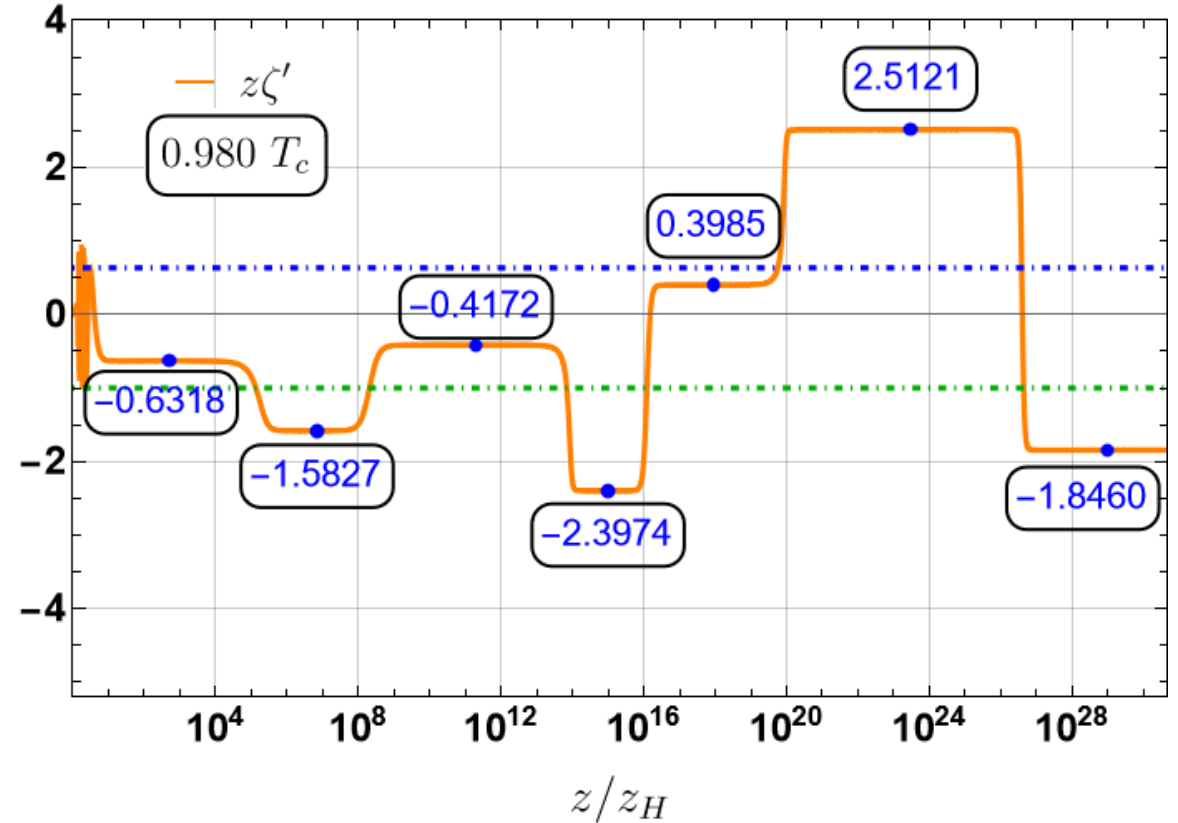
the boundary

between inversion and transition

Green dashed curve:

the boundary

between inversion and reflection



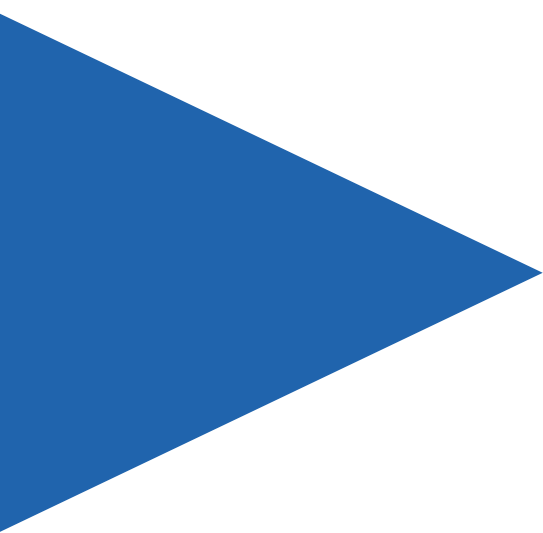
$$d = 5, T = 0.980T_c$$

Summary:

1. Rich interior dynamics of black holes
Cauchy horizon, ER collapse, Josephson oscillation, Kasner epoch...
2. Different Method approaching space-like singularities
Cosmological Billiards, BKL limit, EoMs...
3. The transformation between Kasner epochs, and their analyzed transformation laws
4. Possible extensions in other models
Modified gravity, model with low symmetry...

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Thanks!

谢谢!