

Oscillatory spacelike singularities: The Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ vacuum models

Phillipo Lappicy

Universidad Complutense de Madrid

with **Claes Uggla** (Karstads Universitet)

January 2025 © CERS15, Radboud University

Introduction

Why the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models?

Why the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models?

- ▶ *Ultimate goal*: Understanding generic (spacelike) singularities.

Why the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models?

- ▶ *Ultimate goal*: Understanding generic (spacelike) singularities.
- ▶ The Belinski-Khalatnikov-Lifshitz (BKL) picture:
Generic spacelike singularities are, for a broad range of matter, *vacuum dominated*, *local*, and *oscillatory*.

Why the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models?

- ▶ *Ultimate goal*: Understanding generic (spacelike) singularities.
- ▶ The Belinski-Khalatnikov-Lifshitz (BKL) picture:
Generic spacelike singularities are, for a broad range of matter, *vacuum dominated*, *local*, and *oscillatory*.
- ▶ Most general vacuum Bianchi models: types VIII, IX, $VI_{-1/9}$ (4D state spaces & oscillatory singularities).

Why the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models?

- ▶ *Ultimate goal*: Understanding generic (spacelike) singularities.
- ▶ The Belinski-Khalatnikov-Lifshitz (BKL) picture:
Generic spacelike singularities are, for a broad range of matter, *vacuum dominated*, *local*, and *oscillatory*.
- ▶ Most general vacuum Bianchi models: types VIII, IX, $VI_{-1/9}$ (4D state spaces & oscillatory singularities).
- ▶ Only the type $VI_{-1/9}$ models have the general G_2 models (the simplest inhomogeneous models with an oscillatory singularity) as a spatially homogeneous limit.

Why the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models?

- ▶ *Ultimate goal*: Understanding generic (spacelike) singularities.
- ▶ The Belinski-Khalatnikov-Lifshitz (BKL) picture:
Generic spacelike singularities are, for a broad range of matter, *vacuum dominated*, *local*, and *oscillatory*.
- ▶ Most general vacuum Bianchi models: types VIII, IX, $VI_{-1/9}$ (4D state spaces & oscillatory singularities).
- ▶ Only the type $VI_{-1/9}$ models have the general G_2 models (the simplest inhomogeneous models with an oscillatory singularity) as a spatially homogeneous limit.
- ▶ *Present goal*: Describe the stable oscillations for the vacuum Bianchi type $VI_{-1/9}$ models.

Bianchi $VI_{-1/9}$ vacuum model

Bianchi VI_{-1/9} vacuum model

- ▶ Hubble-normalized orthonormal frame approach to obtain an ODE for the variables $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, R_1, R_3, N_-, A) \in \mathbb{R}^7$.

Bianchi VI_{-1/9} vacuum model

- ▶ Hubble-normalized orthonormal frame approach to obtain an ODE for the variables $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, R_1, R_3, N_-, A) \in \mathbb{R}^7$.
- ▶ The singularity is rescaled to be at $t = +\infty$.

Bianchi VI_{-1/9} vacuum model

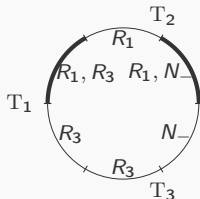
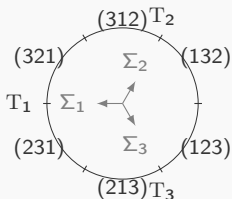
- ▶ Hubble-normalized orthonormal frame approach to obtain an ODE for the variables $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, R_1, R_3, N_-, A) \in \mathbb{R}^7$.
- ▶ The singularity is rescaled to be at $t = +\infty$.
- ▶ Fixed points: the *Robinson-Trautman (RT)*, the *plane wave arc (PW[±])*, and the *Kasner circle*:

$$K^\circ := \left\{ (\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, 0, 0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^7 \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 - \Sigma^2 = 0, \\ \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$

Bianchi VI_{-1/9} vacuum model

- ▶ Hubble-normalized orthonormal frame approach to obtain an ODE for the variables $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, R_1, R_3, N_-, A) \in \mathbb{R}^7$.
- ▶ The singularity is rescaled to be at $t = +\infty$.
- ▶ Fixed points: the *Robinson-Trautman (RT)*, the *plane wave arc (PW[±])*, and the *Kasner circle*:

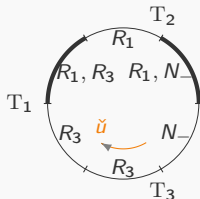
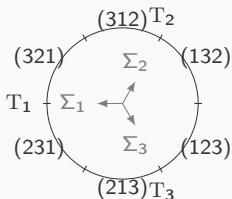
$$K^\circ := \left\{ (\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, 0, 0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^7 \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 - \Sigma^2 = 0, \\ \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$



Bianchi VI_{-1/9} vacuum model

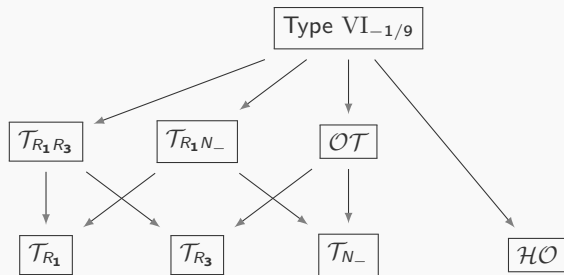
- ▶ Hubble-normalized orthonormal frame approach to obtain an ODE for the variables $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, R_1, R_3, N_-, A) \in \mathbb{R}^7$.
- ▶ The singularity is rescaled to be at $t = +\infty$.
- ▶ Fixed points: the *Robinson-Trautman (RT)*, the *plane wave arc (PW[±])*, and the *Kasner circle*:

$$K^\circ := \left\{ (\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3, 0, 0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^7 \mid \begin{array}{l} 1 - \Sigma^2 = 0, \\ \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 = 0 \end{array} \right\}.$$



- ▶ We parametrize points in (132) by the Kasner parameter $u \in [1, \infty]$, which has 6 representations \check{u} , one in each sector.

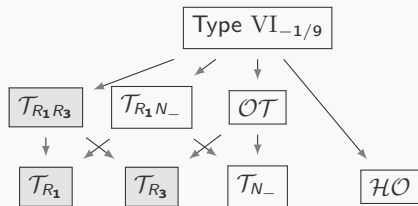
Stratification of higher dimensional invariant sets



Invariant subsets

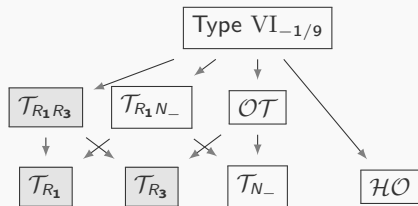
The Kasner subset: $N_- = A = 0$ (frame transitions)

The Kasner subset: $N_- = A = 0$ (frame transitions)



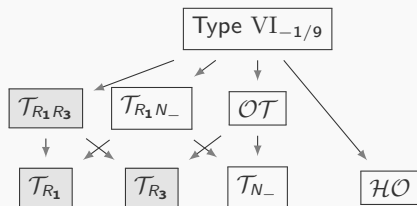
The Kasner subset: $N_- = A = 0$ (frame transitions)

- We explicitly solve them.



The Kasner subset: $N_- = A = 0$ (frame transitions)

- ▶ We explicitly solve them.
- ▶ We describe the α - and ω -limits.



The Kasner subset: $N_- = A = 0$ (frame transitions)

- ▶ We explicitly solve them.
- ▶ We describe the α - and ω -limits.

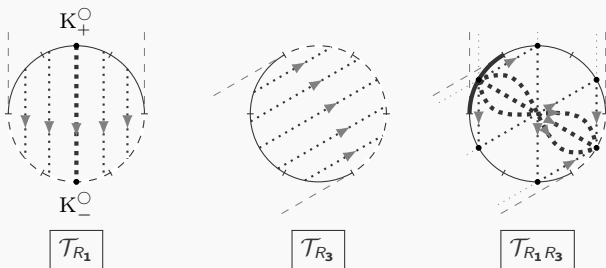
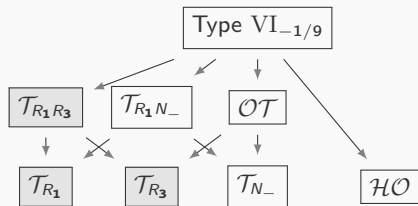
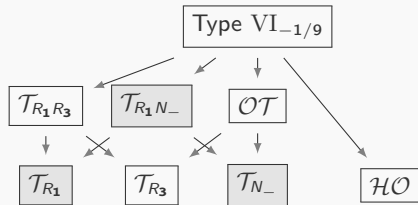


Figure: Projection of heteroclinic orbits onto in $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3)$ -space.

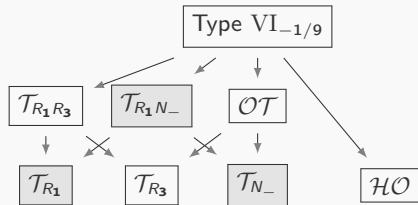
The type II subset: $R_3 = A = 0$ (curvature transitions)

The type II subset: $R_3 = A = 0$ (curvature transitions)



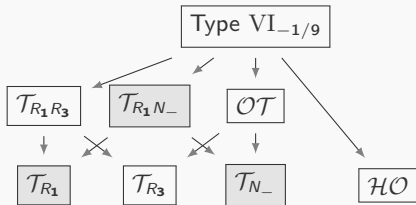
The type II subset: $R_3 = A = 0$ (curvature transitions)

- We explicitly solve them.



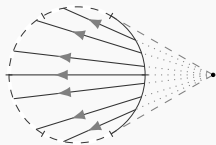
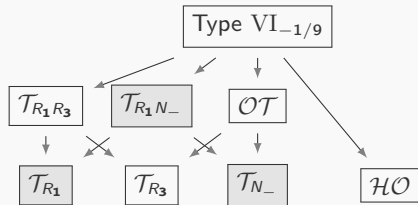
The type II subset: $R_3 = A = 0$ (curvature transitions)

- ▶ We explicitly solve them.
- ▶ We describe the α - and ω -limits.

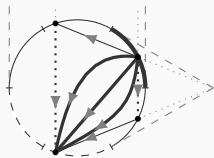


The type II subset: $R_3 = A = 0$ (curvature transitions)

- ▶ We explicitly solve them.
- ▶ We describe the α - and ω -limits.



T_{N_-}

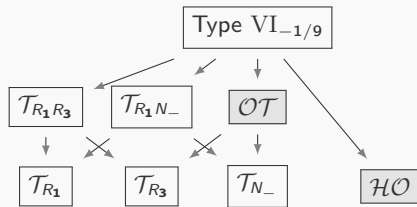


$T_{R_1 N_-}$

Figure: Projection of heteroclinic orbits onto $(\Sigma_1, \Sigma_2, \Sigma_3)$ -space.

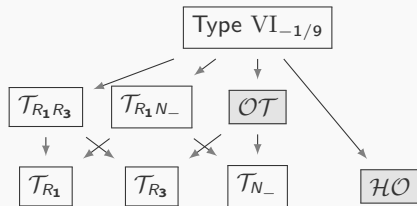
The \mathcal{OT} ($R_1 = 0$) and \mathcal{HO} ($\Sigma_1 = R_3 = N_- = 0$) subsets.

The \mathcal{OT} ($R_1 = 0$) and \mathcal{HO} ($\Sigma_1 = R_3 = N_- = 0$) subsets.



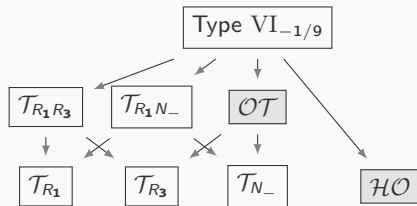
The \mathcal{OT} ($R_1 = 0$) and \mathcal{HO} ($\Sigma_1 = R_3 = N_- = 0$) subsets.

- We describe their α - and ω -limits.



The \mathcal{OT} ($R_1 = 0$) and \mathcal{HO} ($\Sigma_1 = R_3 = N_- = 0$) subsets.

- We describe their α - and ω -limits.



The \mathcal{OT} ($R_1 = 0$) and \mathcal{HO} ($\Sigma_1 = R_3 = N_- = 0$) subsets.

- ▶ We describe their α - and ω -limits.

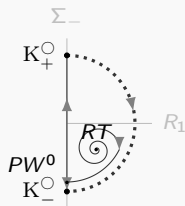
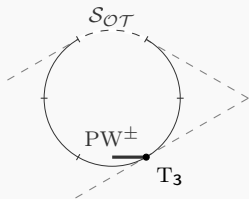
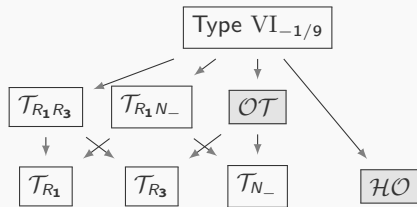


Figure: Schematic structure of the sets \mathcal{OT} (left) and \mathcal{HO} (right).

Attractor conjecture

- ▶ *BKL*: Generic orbits *should* shadow heteroclinic chains of types I, II and their dynamics *should* be governed by the BKL map.

Attractor conjecture

- ▶ *BKL*: Generic orbits *should* shadow heteroclinic chains of types I, II and their dynamics *should* be governed by the BKL map.
- ▶ *Conjecture (Hewitt, Horwood, Wainwright '02)*:

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{K}^\circ \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1 R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{N_-} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1 N_-}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{K}^\circ \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{N_-}.$$

Attractor conjecture

- ▶ *BKL*: Generic orbits *should* shadow heteroclinic chains of types I, II and their dynamics *should* be governed by the BKL map.
- ▶ *Conjecture (Hewitt, Horwood, Wainwright '02)*:

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{K}^\circ \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1 R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{N_-} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1 N_-}$$

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{K}^\circ \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{N_-}.$$

- ▶ *(Mixmaster) Attractor Theorems*:
 - ▶ Bianchi IX (H. Rinsgröm, '00),
 - ▶ Bianchi VIII (B. Brehm, '16).

Attractor conjecture

- ▶ *BKL*: Generic orbits *should* shadow heteroclinic chains of types I, II and their dynamics *should* be governed by the BKL map.
- ▶ *Conjecture (Hewitt, Horwood, Wainwright '02)*:

$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{K}^\circ \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1 R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{N_-} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1 N_-}$$

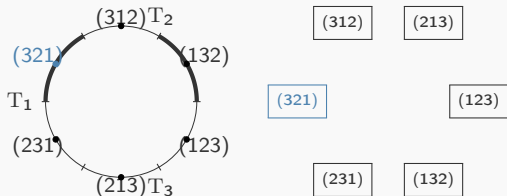
$$\mathcal{A} = \mathbb{K}^\circ \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_1} \cup \mathcal{T}_{R_3} \cup \mathcal{T}_{N_-}.$$

- ▶ *(Mixmaster) Attractor Theorems*:
 - ▶ Bianchi IX (H. Rinsgröm, '00),
 - ▶ Bianchi VIII (B. Brehm, '16).
- ▶ *Next goal*: construct examples of heteroclinic chains under the BKL map, which are candidates to yield stable oscillations.

Discrete dynamics

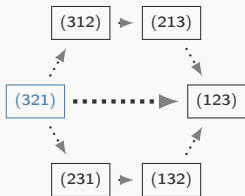
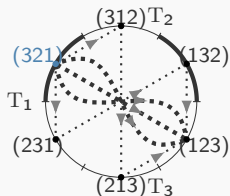
Hexagon description for each Kasner parameter u

- For each $u \in (1, \infty)$, we consider its six representations \check{u} (vertices of a graph), one in each sector.



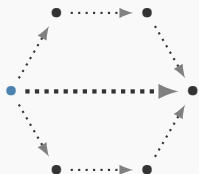
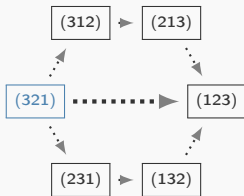
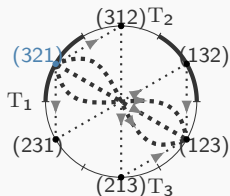
Hexagon description for each Kasner parameter u

- ▶ For each $u \in (1, \infty)$, we consider its six representations \check{u} (vertices of a graph), one in each sector.
- ▶ Starting with $\check{u} \in (321)$, we consider the heteroclinic network (edges of the hexagon graph) obtained via frame-transitions.



Hexagon description for each Kasner parameter u

- ▶ For each $u \in (1, \infty)$, we consider its six representations \check{u} (vertices of a graph), one in each sector.
- ▶ Starting with $\check{u} \in (321)$, we consider the heteroclinic network (edges of the hexagon graph) obtained via frame-transitions.
- ▶ The sectors notation are omitted and replaced with dots.

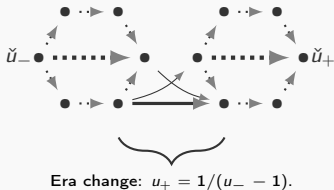
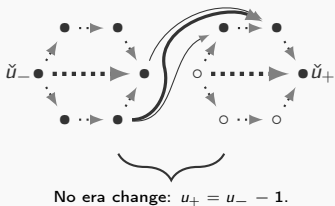


Connecting hexagons: the BKL map

- ▶ The Kasner parameters u_- and u_+ yield two hexagons using the graph representations.

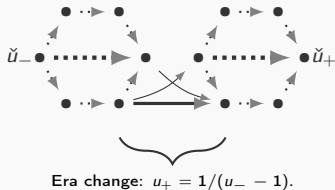
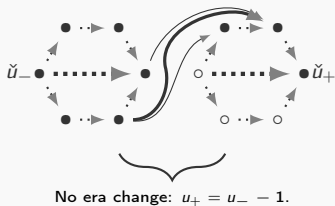
Connecting hexagons: the BKL map

- ▶ The Kasner parameters u_- and u_+ yield two hexagons using the graph representations.
- ▶ The BKL map, $u_- \mapsto u_+$, yields two rules for how to connect such hexagons through heteroclinic orbits:



Connecting hexagons: the BKL map

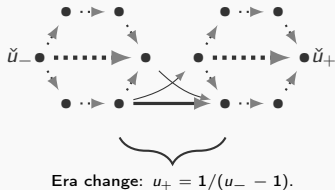
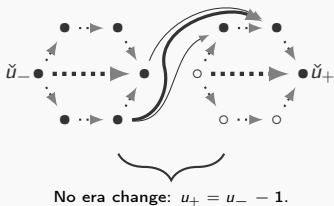
- ▶ The Kasner parameters u_- and u_+ yield two hexagons using the graph representations.
- ▶ The BKL map, $u_- \mapsto u_+$, yields two rules for how to connect such hexagons through heteroclinic orbits:



- ▶ Note there may be fixed points that can not be reached (hollow dots). This yields an *isolated* structure.

Connecting hexagons: the BKL map

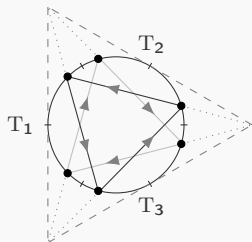
- ▶ The Kasner parameters u_- and u_+ yield two hexagons using the graph representations.
- ▶ The BKL map, $u_- \mapsto u_+$, yields two rules for how to connect such hexagons through heteroclinic orbits:



- ▶ Note there may be fixed points that can not be reached (hollow dots). This yields an *isolated* structure.
- ▶ *All heteroclinic chains can be represented using hexagons and we can describe all their isolated structures!*

Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$

Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$

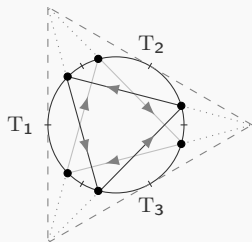


► *Codim. 1 stable oscillations:*

- Béguin '10
- Liebscher, Rendall et al '10, '12
- Béguin, Dutilleul '24

Figure: Type VIII and IX.

Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$



► *Codim. 1 stable oscillations:*

- Béguin '10
- Liebscher, Rendall et al '10, '12
- Béguin, Dutilleul '24

Figure: Type VIII and IX.

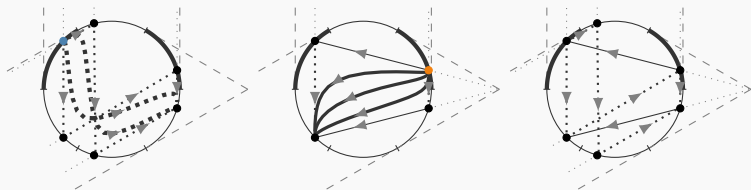


Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$.

- The full network is $\overline{\mathcal{T}}_{R_1 R_3}(\check{y} \in (321)) \cup \overline{\mathcal{T}}_{R_1 N_-}(\check{y} \in (132))$.

Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$

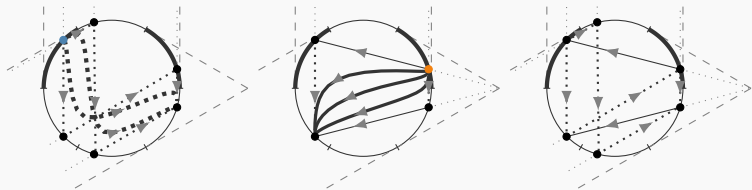


Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$.

- ▶ The full network is $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{R_1 R_3}(\check{y} \in (321)) \cup \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{R_1 N_-}(\check{y} \in (132))$.

Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$

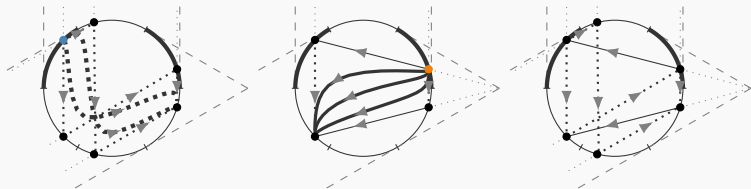
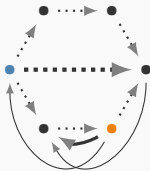


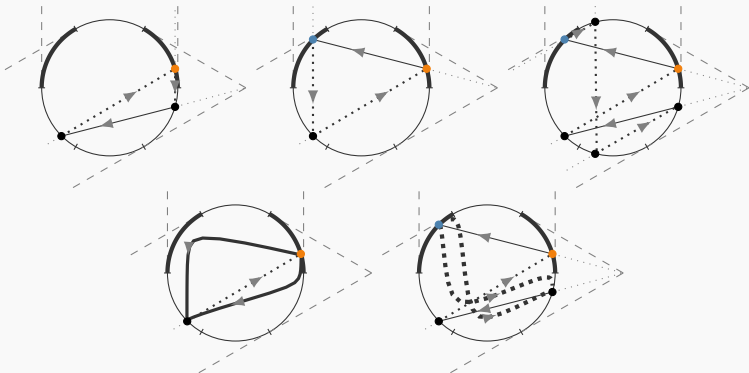
Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$.

- The full network is $\bar{\mathcal{T}}_{R_1 R_3}(\check{y} \in (321)) \cup \bar{\mathcal{T}}_{R_1 N_-}(\check{y} \in (132))$.

Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$



Example: the golden ratio $u = (1 + \sqrt{5})/2$



Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

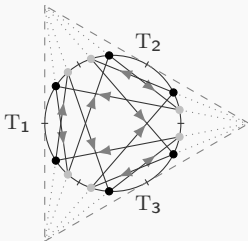


Figure: Type VIII and IX.

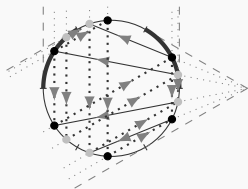


Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$ (we omit the multiple-transitions).

Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

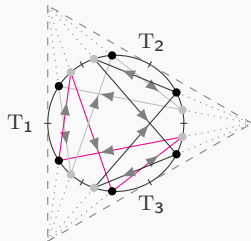


Figure: Type VIII and IX.



Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$ (we omit the multiple-transitions).

Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

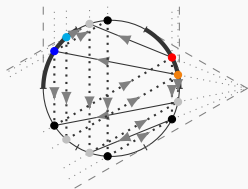


Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$ (we omit the multiple-transitions).

Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

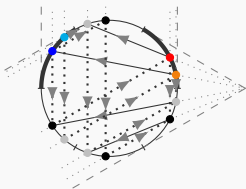
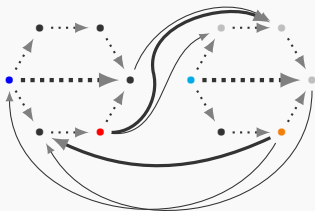


Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$ (we omit the multiple-transitions).

Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$

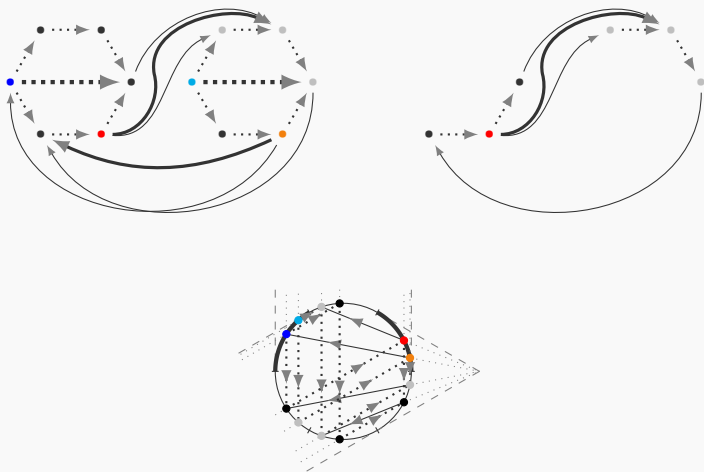
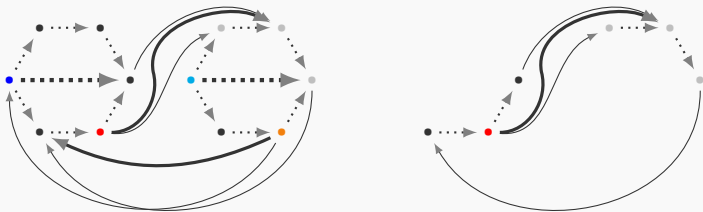
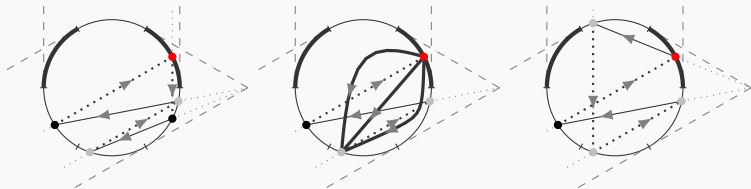
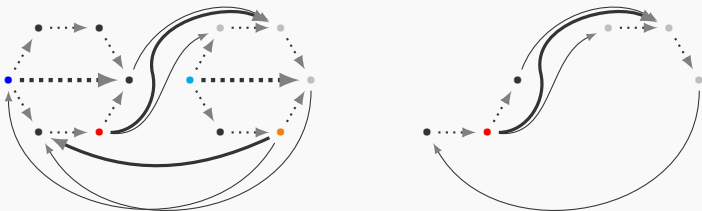


Figure: Type $VI_{-1/9}$ (we omit the multiple-transitions).

Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$



Example: the silver ratio $u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$



Conclusion

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, \mathcal{HO} , \mathcal{OT} asymptotic dynamics.

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, \mathcal{HO} , \mathcal{OT} asymptotic dynamics.
 - ▶ *Conjeture*: Attractor Theorem a la Ringström.

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, \mathcal{HO} , \mathcal{OT} asymptotic dynamics.
 - ▶ *Conjeture*: Attractor Theorem a la Ringström.
- ▶ Differently than Bianchi VIII and IX, not all heteroclinic chains are relevant: there are *isolated* structures!

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, \mathcal{HO} , \mathcal{OT} asymptotic dynamics.
 - ▶ *Conjeture*: Attractor Theorem a la Ringström.
- ▶ Differently than Bianchi VIII and IX, not all heteroclinic chains are relevant: there are *isolated* structures!
 - ▶ *Conjeture*: Quantify how common isolated structures are.

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, \mathcal{HO} , \mathcal{OT} asymptotic dynamics.
 - ▶ *Conjeture*: Attractor Theorem a la Ringström.
- ▶ Differently than Bianchi VIII and IX, not all heteroclinic chains are relevant: there are *isolated* structures!
 - ▶ *Conjeture*: Quantify how common isolated structures are.
- ▶ We constructed explicit examples of cyclic heteroclinic chains.

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, HO , OT asymptotic dynamics.
 - ▶ *Conjecture*: Attractor Theorem a la Ringström.
- ▶ Differently than Bianchi VIII and IX, not all heteroclinic chains are relevant: there are *isolated* structures!
 - ▶ *Conjecture*: Quantify how common isolated structures are.
- ▶ We constructed explicit examples of cyclic heteroclinic chains.
 - ▶ *Conjecture*: Stable oscillations following the heteroclinic chains a la Beguin, Liebscher et al.

Discussion

- ▶ We described the Type I, II, \mathcal{HO} , \mathcal{OT} asymptotic dynamics.
 - ▶ *Conjecture*: Attractor Theorem a la Ringström.
- ▶ Differently than Bianchi VIII and IX, not all heteroclinic chains are relevant: there are *isolated* structures!
 - ▶ *Conjecture*: Quantify how common isolated structures are.
- ▶ We constructed explicit examples of cyclic heteroclinic chains.
 - ▶ *Conjecture*: Stable oscillations following the heteroclinic chains a la Beguin, Liebscher et al. If this is the case, can one show stable BKL oscillations for inhomogeneous models?

Thank you.