



# Radial stability of spherical bosonic stars and critical points

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[arXiv:2404.07257]

# Introduction

- Formation mechanism
- Model for dark matter
- Stability?

Gleiser(1988)

Jetzer(1989)

Seidel&Suen(1990)

Brito+(2016) [arXiv:1508.05395]

# Framework

$$\mathcal{S}_s = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{R}{16\pi G} + \mathcal{L}_s \right]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_0 = -g^{ab} \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_b \bar{\Phi} - V_0(\Phi \bar{\Phi})$$

$$\mathcal{L}_1 = -\frac{1}{4} \mathcal{F}_{ab} \bar{\mathcal{F}}^{ab} - V_1(\mathcal{A}_a \bar{\mathcal{A}}^a)$$

$$V_0(\Phi \bar{\Phi}) = \begin{cases} \mu^2 \Phi \bar{\Phi} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} \text{mini} \\ \mu^2 \Phi \bar{\Phi} \left(1 - \frac{2\Phi \bar{\Phi}}{v_0^2}\right)^2 & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} \text{solitonic} \\ \frac{2\mu^2 f_a^2}{B} \left[1 - \sqrt{1 - 4B \sin^2 \left(\frac{\sqrt{\Phi \bar{\Phi}}}{2f_a}\right)}\right] & \downarrow \\ \text{axionic} & \end{cases}$$

$$V_1(\mathcal{A}_a \bar{\mathcal{A}}^a) = \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \mathcal{A}_a \bar{\mathcal{A}}^a$$

# Framework

$$E_{ab} \equiv G_{ab} - 8\pi G T^{[s]}_{ab} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}T^{[0]}_{ab} &= \nabla_a \Phi \nabla_b \bar{\Phi} + \nabla_b \Phi \nabla_a \bar{\Phi} - g_{ab} \left[ \frac{1}{2} g^{cd} \left( \nabla_c \Phi \nabla_d \bar{\Phi} + \nabla_d \Phi \nabla_c \bar{\Phi} \right) + V_0(\Phi \bar{\Phi}) \right] , \\T^{[1]}_{ab} &= \frac{1}{2} g^{cd} \left( \mathcal{F}_{ac} \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{bd} + \bar{\mathcal{F}}_{ac} \mathcal{F}_{bd} \right) - \frac{1}{4} g_{ab} F_{cd} \bar{F}^{cd} + \frac{1}{2} \mu^2 \left( \mathcal{A}_a \bar{\mathcal{A}}_b + \bar{\mathcal{A}}_a \mathcal{A}_b - g_{ab} \mathcal{A}_c \bar{\mathcal{A}}^c \right) ,\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla_a \nabla^a \Phi - \frac{\partial V_0}{\partial (\Phi \bar{\Phi})} \Phi &= 0 \,, \\ \nabla_a \mathcal{F}^{ab} - \mu^2 \mathcal{A}^b &= 0 \,.\end{aligned}$$

# Equilibrium solutions

$$ds^2 = g_{ab}^{(0)} dx^a dx^b = -\sigma(r)^2 N(r) dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{N(r)} + r^2 (\mathrm{d}\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta \mathrm{d}\varphi^2)$$

$$N(r) = 1 - \frac{2G\mathcal{M}(r)}{r}$$

$$\Phi^{(0)} = e^{-i\omega t} \phi(r) ,$$

$$\mathcal{A}_a^{(0)} dx^a = e^{-i\omega t} [f(r) dt + ig(r) dr]$$

# Perturbed solutions

$$g_{ab}^{(1)} dx^a dx^b = \sigma(r)^2 N(r) \tilde{H}_0(t, r) dt^2 + \frac{\tilde{H}_2(t, r)}{N(r)} dr^2$$

$$\Phi^{(1)} = e^{-i\omega t} \phi_1(t, r) ,$$

$$\mathcal{A}_a^{(1)} dx^a = e^{-i\omega t} [f_1(t, r) dt + i g_1(t, r) dr] ,$$

$$\tilde{H}_0(t, r) = (e^{-i\Omega t} + e^{+i\Omega t}) H_0(r) ,$$

$$\tilde{H}_2(t, r) = (e^{-i\Omega t} + e^{+i\Omega t}) H_2(r) ,$$

$$\phi_1(t, r) = e^{-i\Omega t} \phi_+(r) + e^{+i\Omega t} \phi_-(r) ,$$

$$f_1(t, r) = e^{-i\Omega t} f_+(r) + e^{+i\Omega t} f_-(r) ,$$

$$g_1(t, r) = e^{-i\Omega t} g_+(r) + e^{+i\Omega t} g_-(r) .$$

$\Omega^2 > 0 \longrightarrow \text{Stable}$

$\Omega^2 < 0 \longrightarrow \text{Unstable}$

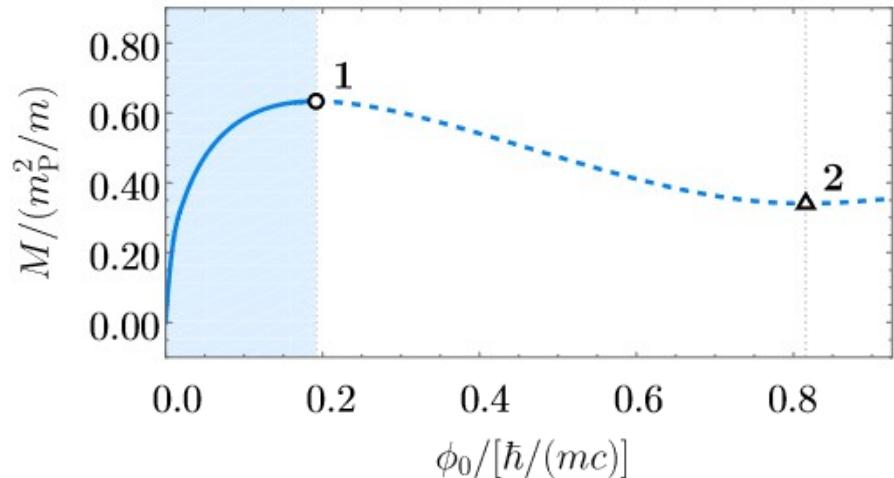
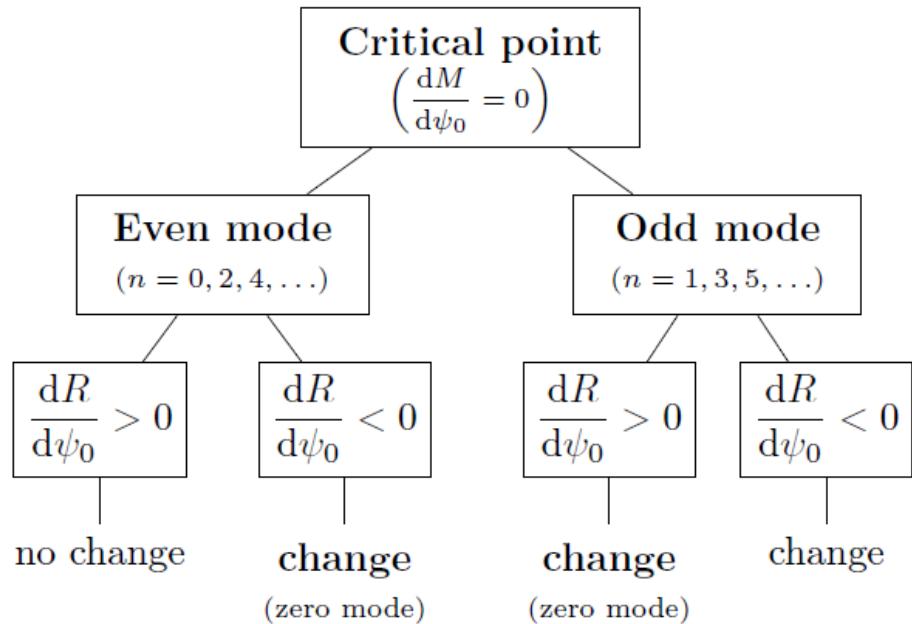
$$\{\Omega_n^2\}_{n=0}^{\infty}$$

$$\Omega_0^2 < \Omega_1^2 < \Omega_1^2 \dots$$

# Boundary conditions

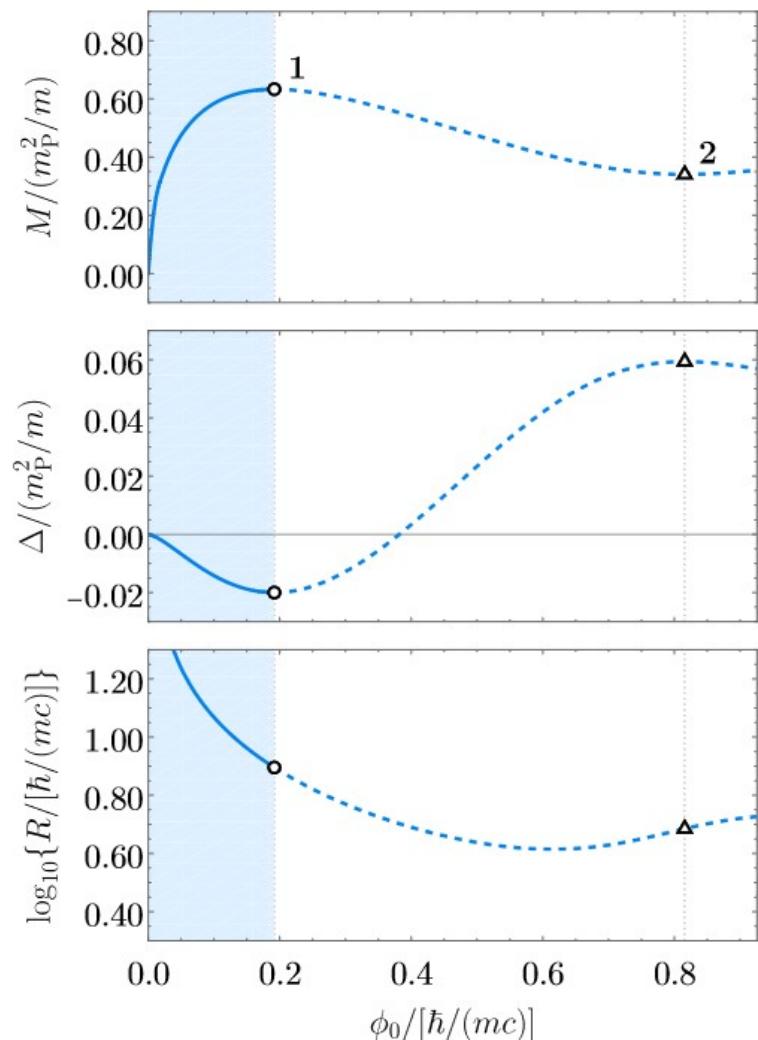
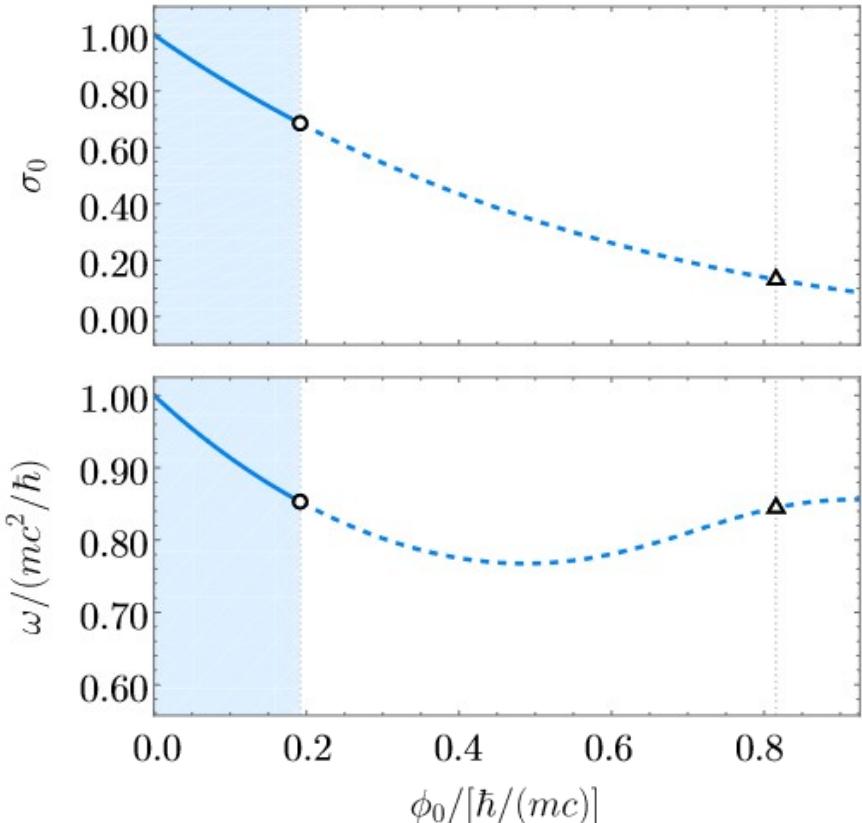
Metric functions			Matter functions				
$\mathcal{M}$	$\sigma$		$\phi$	$\phi'$	$f$	$f'$	$g$
Inner BCs ( $r = 0$ )	0	$\sigma_0$	$\phi_0$	0	$f_0$	0	0
Outer BCs ( $r = \infty$ )	$M$	1	0	0	0	0	0
$H_0$			$\phi_{\pm}$	$\phi'_{\pm}$	$f_{\pm}$	$f'_{\pm}$	$g_{\pm}$
Inner BCs ( $r = 0$ )	$h_0$	0	$\phi_{\pm}(0)$	0	$f_{\pm}(0)$	0	0
Outer BCs ( $r = \infty$ )	$h_{\infty}$	0	0	0	0	0	0

# Critical point method



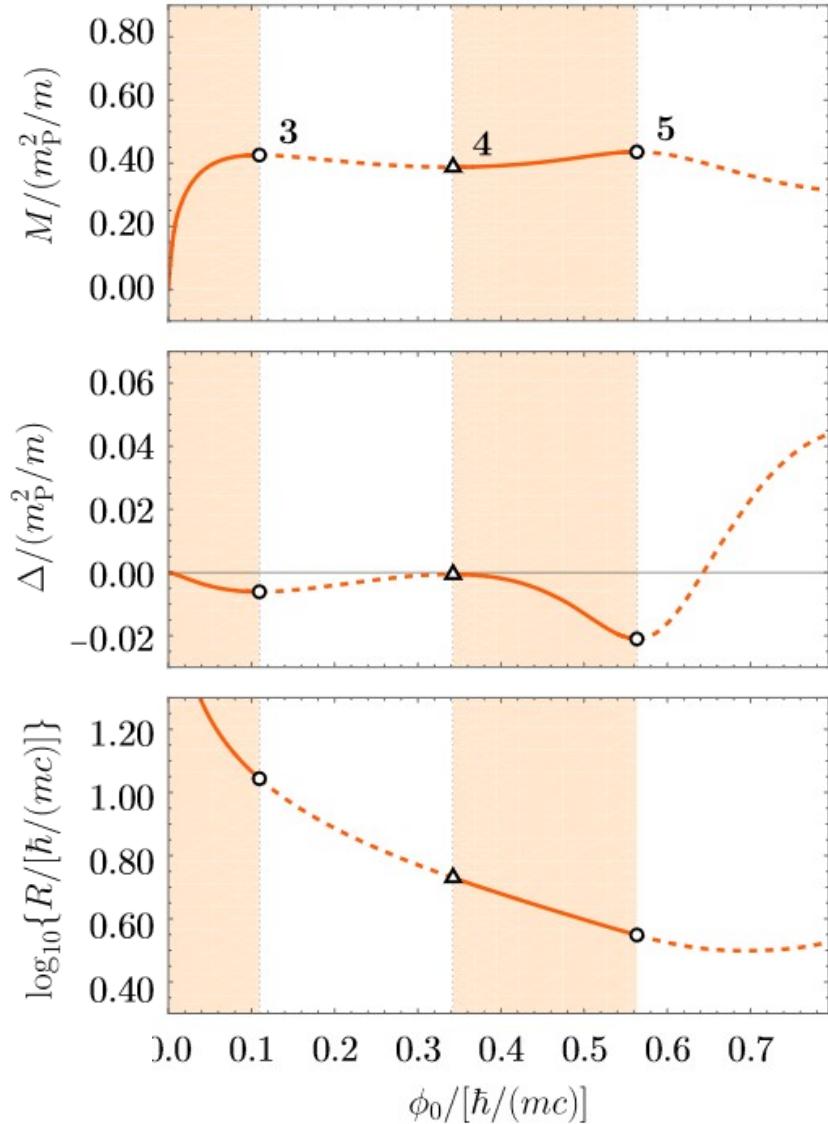
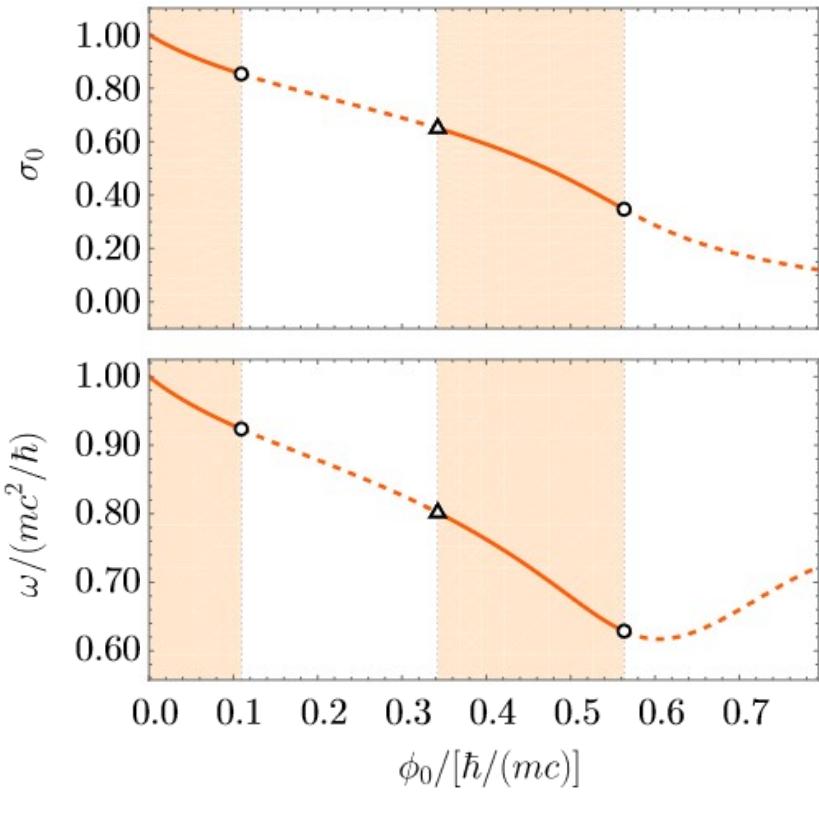
# Results

## Mini-boson stars



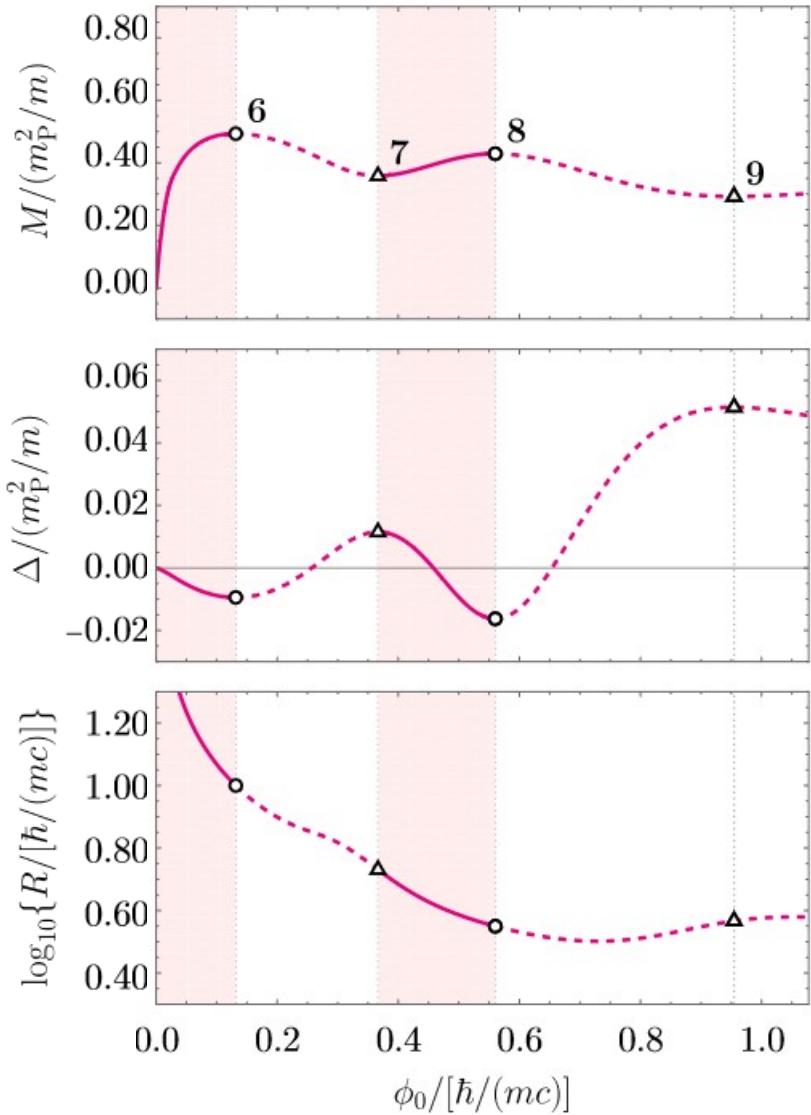
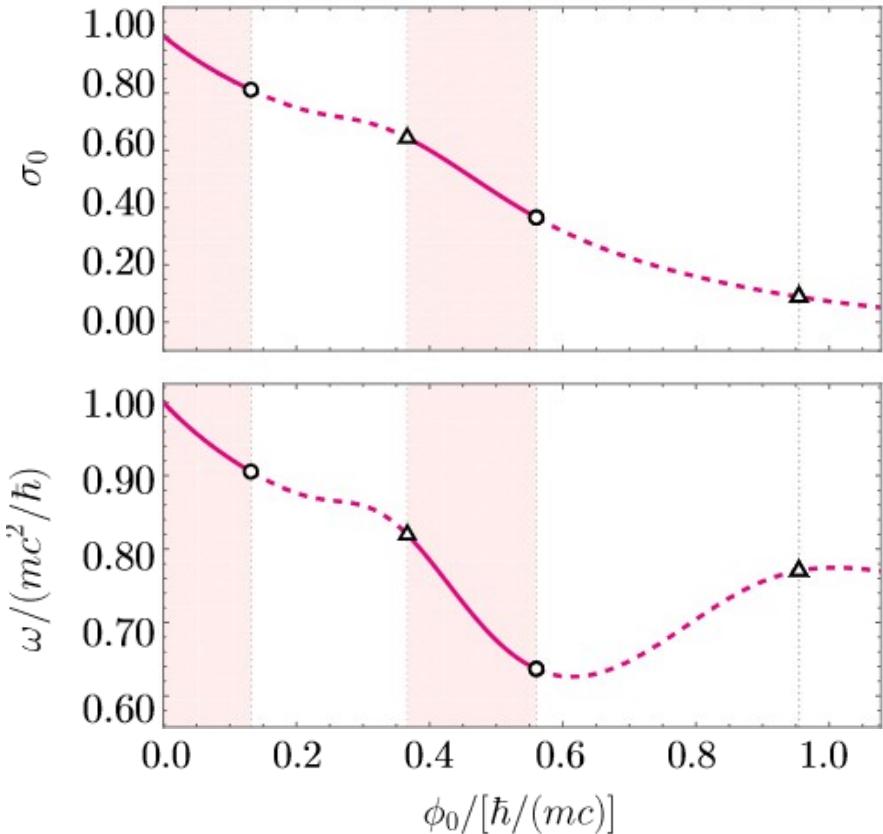
# Results

Solitonic boson stars with  $v_0 = 0.20$



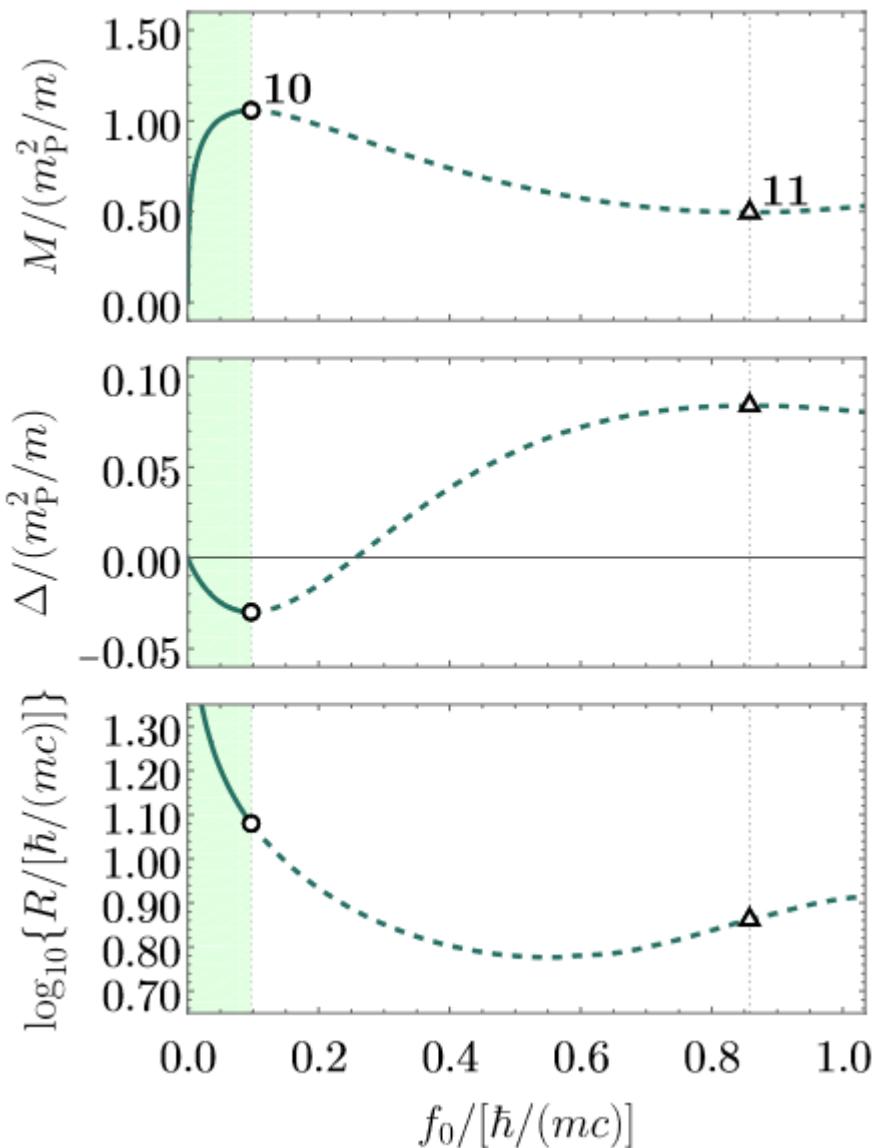
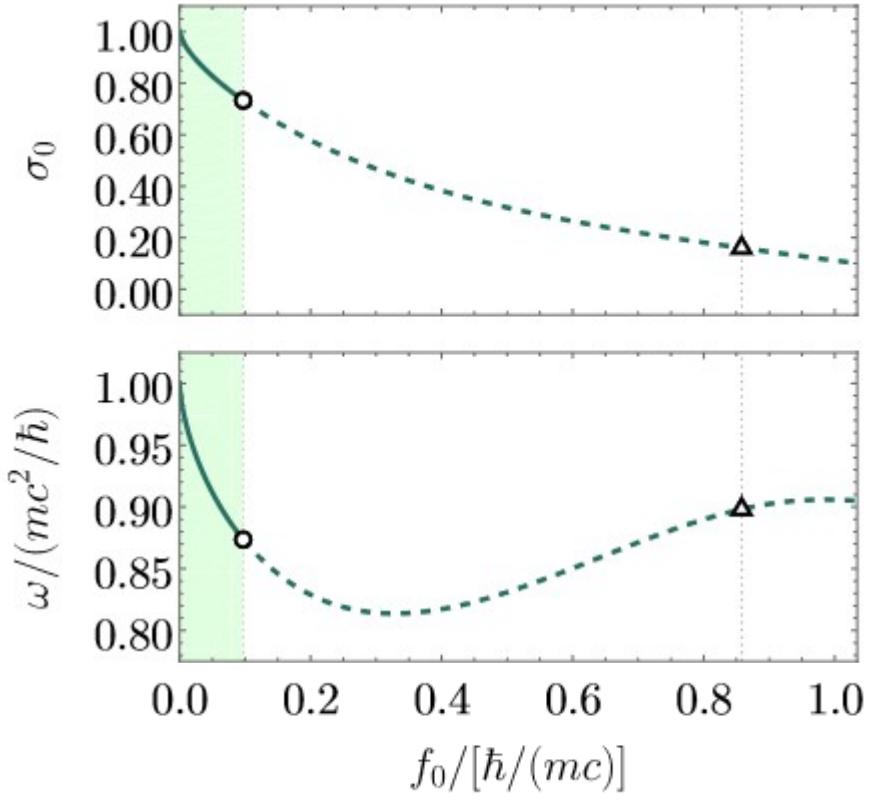
# Results

Axion boson stars with  $f_a = 0.08$



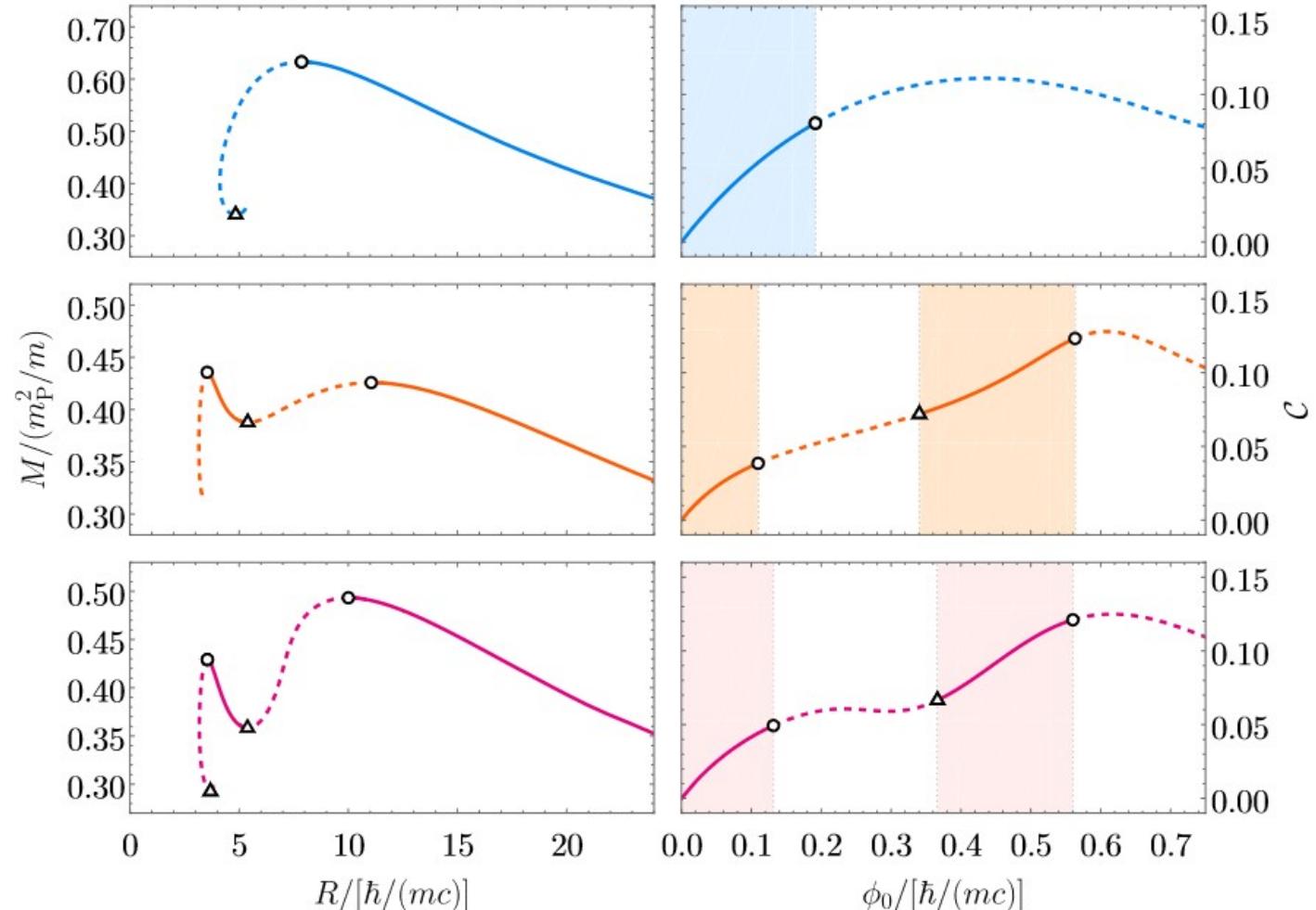
# Results

## Proca stars



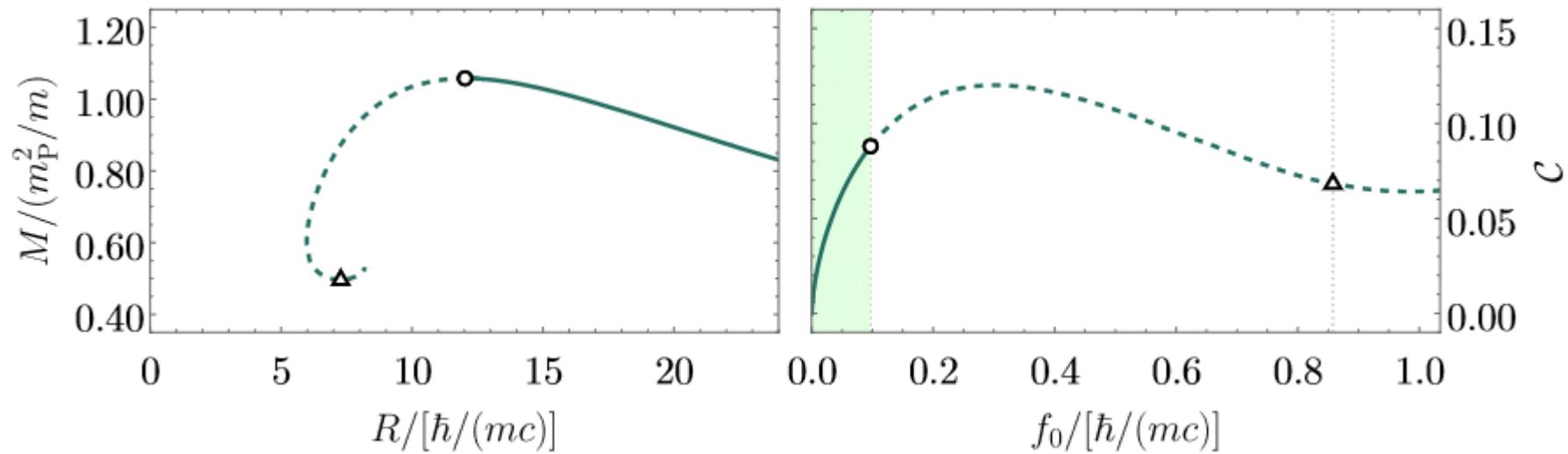
# Results

## Boson stars



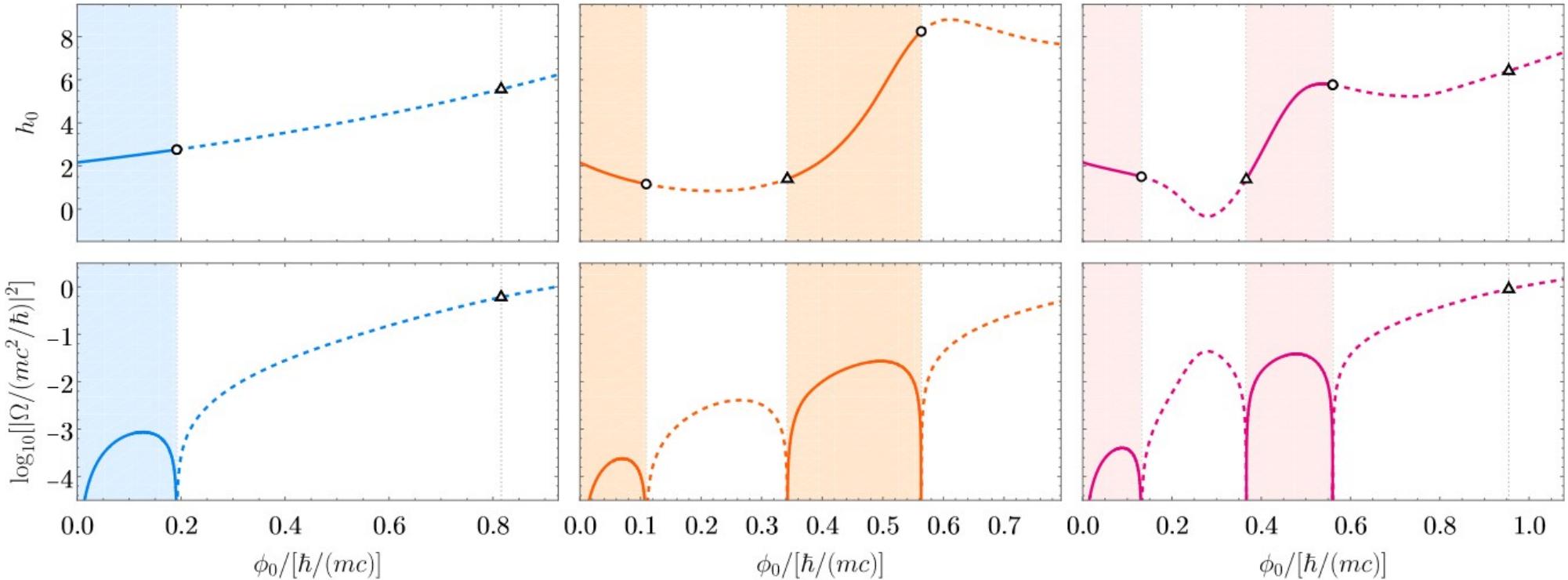
# Results

Proca stars



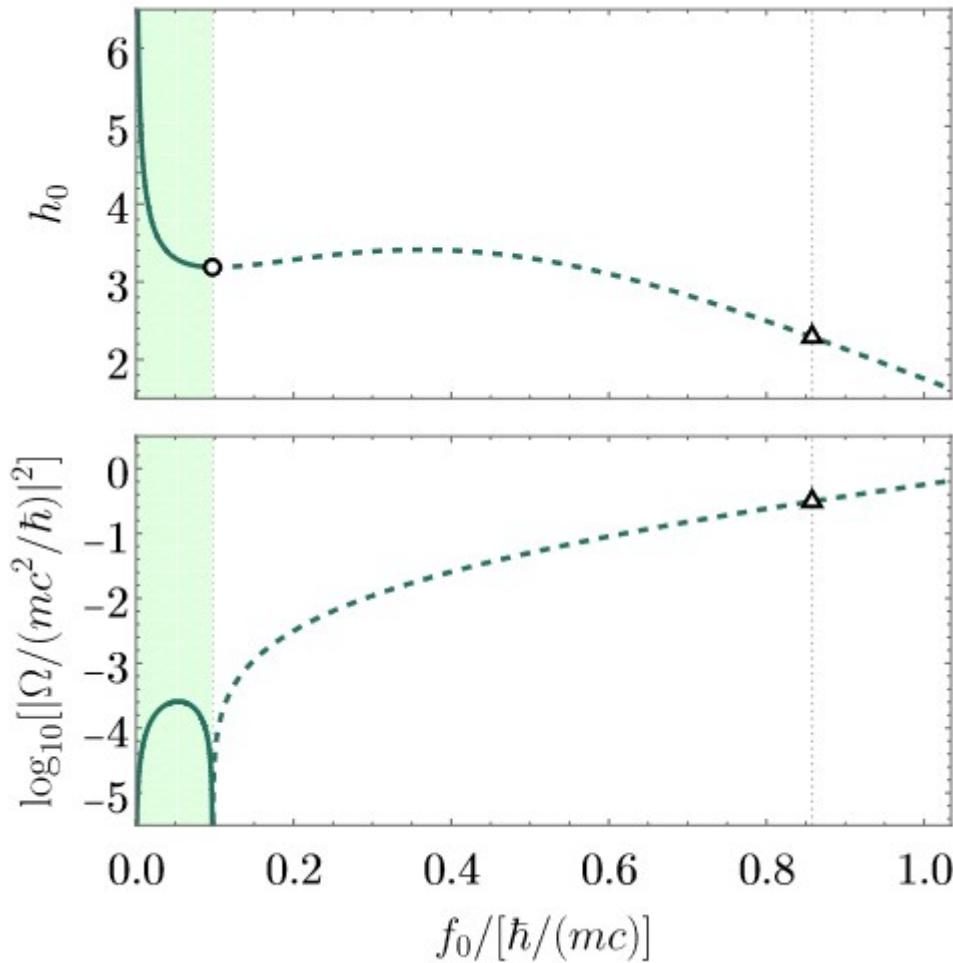
# Results

## Boson stars



# Results

## Proca stars



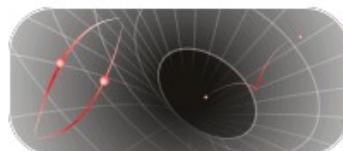
# Results

Critical point	$\frac{\psi_0}{\hbar/(mc)}$	$\frac{\omega}{mc^2/\hbar}$	$\frac{M}{m_P^2/m}$	$\frac{Q}{m_P^2/m^2}$	$\frac{R}{\hbar/(mc)}$	$\frac{dR}{d\psi_0}$	$\left(\frac{\Omega_0}{mc^2/\hbar}\right)^2$
<b>1</b>	0.192	0.853	0.633	0.653	7.86	< 0	0
<b>2</b>	0.816	0.845	0.341	0.281	4.84	> 0	-0.606
<b>3</b>	0.109	0.924	0.426	0.432	11.1	< 0	0
<b>4</b>	0.342	0.802	0.388	0.388	5.37	< 0	0
<b>5</b>	0.563	0.629	0.436	0.457	3.54	< 0	0
<b>6</b>	0.132	0.905	0.493	0.503	10.0	< 0	0
<b>7</b>	0.366	0.820	0.358	0.347	5.39	< 0	0
<b>8</b>	0.560	0.637	0.429	0.445	3.55	< 0	0
<b>9</b>	0.955	0.770	0.294	0.241	3.69	> 0	-0.900
<b>10</b>	0.0971	0.874	1.06	1.09	12.0	< 0	0
<b>11</b>	0.858	0.898	0.496	0.412	7.28	> 0	-0.312

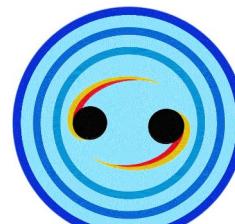
# Final remarks

- Self-interactions leads to a more complex parameter space;
- Spherically symmetric Proca stars along the stable branch are not dynamically stable;
- $dM/d\psi_0 = 0$  is not a sufficient condition for the existence of a zero-frequency mode.

# Obrigada! Thank you!



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