APR11-2011-000167

Abstract for an Invited Paper for the APR11 Meeting of the American Physical Society

## Einstein Prize Talk: Light-Cones in Relativity: Real, Complex and Virtual - with Applications EZRA T. NEWMAN, University of Pittsburgh

We present some observations about certain unusual geometric structures that appear in both Minkowski space and asymptotically flat space-times. Three different types of light-cones are considered: ordinary real light-cones in Minkowski space, M, complex light-cones in the complexified Minkowski space,  $M_C$ , (Minkowski coordinates  $x^a$  go to complex  $z^a$ ) and third, virtual light-cones in asymptotically flat space-times. All three types are defined at future null infinity,  $I^+$ , ( $I^+$  defined by the endpoints of infinite extensions of future directed null geodesics) via the vanishing of the shear of the null geodesics lying in the null surface. The virtual light-cones appear to converge to points in an auxiliary virtual space, H-space. Cones are labeled by their apex coordinate  $x^a$  or  $z^a$ . Two applications are discussed. The first begins with asymptotically flat Maxwell fields written as W=E+iB. On each light cone, with apex  $x^a$ , extracting the l=1 harmonic of the Maxwell field determines the complex electromagnetic dipole moment,  $D_{E\&M} = D_E + iD_M$ .  $D_{E\&M}$ , a function of  $x^a$ , can be analytically extending into  $M_C$ . Its zero set, points in  $M_C$  where  $D_{E\&M}(z^a)$  vanishes, is a complex curve called the complex center of charge world-line. The second application virtually repeats the Maxwell case but now for asymptotically flat Einstein-Maxwell fields. In the asymptotic region of each virtual light-cone, extracting the l=1 harmonics from the asymptotic gravitational field (the Weyl tensor) yields the complex gravitational dipole,  $D_{Grav} = D_{Mass} + i D_{Spin}$ . Each cone is labeled by its H-space apex  $z^a$ .  $D_{Grav}(z^{a})$  is thus a function on H-space. Its zero set determines an H-space curve: the complex center of mass world-line. Interior space-time physical quantities and dynamics, (e.g. center of mass, spin, angular momentum, linear momentum, force, eqs. of motion) are identified at  $I^+$  and described in terms of this complex world-line.