

Holography and the C-Theorem

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ABSTRACT: We review the geometric definition of C-function in the context of field theories that admit a holographic gravity dual.

KEYWORDS: Holography, C-Theorem.

1. Holographic C-Theorem

1.1 The Holographic Hypothesis

The holographic hypothesis [1] postulates that the number of different quantum states in a given volume V can not exceed $e^{\frac{A}{4G_D}}$ where A is the area of the corresponding boundary ∂V and G_D the Newton constant in D space-time dimensions. This hypothesis is based on the idea that the maximum entropy associated with a volume V is given by the Bekenstein-Hawking entropy $S = \frac{A}{4G_D}$. Following 't Hooft we can define the number of holographic degrees of freedom associated with a volume V as

$$N_{hdof} = \frac{A}{4\ln 2 G_D} \quad (1.1)$$

On the other hand, Maldacena's conjecture [2, 3, 4] establishes a correspondence between $N = 4$ supersymmetric Yang Mills in flat Minkowski space-time, with gauge group $SU(N)$, and type IIB supergravity on $AdS_5 \times S^5$ provided both the AdS_5 and the S^5 radii are given by

$$R = l_s (g_s N)^{\frac{1}{4}} \quad (1.2)$$

In order to check the holographic hypothesis for Maldacena's correspondence, we will start (following Susskind and Witten, [5]) by considering $N = 4$ supersymmetric Yang Mills in a box of topology $S^3 \times \mathbb{R}$, where \mathbb{R} represents time and the radius of the sphere S^3 is taken to be equal

one. Let us now introduce an **ultraviolet** cutoff of size δ . The number of degrees of freedom of the regularized theory would then be given by:

$$N^{YM} = \frac{N^3}{\delta^3} \quad (1.3)$$

Next we move into the AdS_5 gravity dual. The metric of AdS_5 can be written as follows:

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{(1-r^2)^2} (4dX^2 - (1+r^2)^2 dt^2) \quad (1.4)$$

In these coordinates the boundary is located at $r = 1$. Notice that the holographic coordinate is now represented by r . We can introduce an **infrared** regulator by putting the regularized boundary at $r = 1 - \delta$. The area of the regularized boundary is given by

$$A(\delta) = \frac{R^3}{\delta^3} \quad (1.5)$$

Using the holographic hypothesis the number of holographic degrees of freedom associated with the volume inside the regularized boundary would be given by:

$$N_{hdof} = \frac{A(\delta)}{4\ln 2 G_5} \quad (1.6)$$

The quantum field theory ultraviolet cutoff will now be identified with the gravitational infrared cutoff.

By doing so we discover, using Maldacena's expression for the AdS_5 radius, that the number

of holographic degrees of freedom associated with the volume with boundary at $r = 1 - \delta$ is precisely, up to a numerical factor $\frac{1}{4}$, the number of degrees of freedom of the regularized $N = 4$ supersymmetric Yang Mills theory, with ultraviolet cutoff equal δ .

The main physical consequence of this result is to provide a solid basis for the interpretation of the holographic coordinate as a renormalization group parameter [6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15], thus allowing to reinterpret Maldacena's correspondence in terms of the following symbolic relation: (Wilsonian QFT Renormalization group in D space-time dimensions) = (Holographic principle in the gravity dual in $D + 1$ space-time dimensions).

1.2 Null Geodesic Congruences.

Let us consider AdS_5 in horospheric (conformally flat) coordinates:

$$ds^2 = \frac{R^2}{z^2}(dz^2 + dX^2) \quad (1.7)$$

The boundary is now located at $z = 0$. The first thing we need in order to check the holographic hypothesis in these coordinates is to define, in an intrinsic way, a 3-dimensional surface. This can be easily done using a congruence of null geodesics [7]. In fact given a congruence of null geodesics, in a space-time of dimension D , with tangent vector k , we can define a codimension two surface as follows. Let p a point on the null geodesic and T_p the tangent space at the point p . We define V_p as the subspace of vectors in T_p which are orthogonal to k . Now since k is null we define the codimension two quotient space with respect to the equivalence relation $x - y \sim k$. This space will define the codimension two surface to be used later in order to define the holographic bound. Let us denote h the induced metric on this surface. It is easy to prove [16] that

$$\frac{d\sqrt{h}}{d\lambda} = \theta \cdot \sqrt{h} \quad (1.8)$$

where λ is the affine parameter of the null geodesic and θ the expansion of the null congruence.

Given a null geodesic $(X(\lambda), z(\lambda))$, it is easy to check that

$$\sqrt{h}(\lambda) = \frac{R^3}{z^3(\lambda)} \quad (1.9)$$

Using z as the ultraviolet cutoff for the quantum field theory, we can write the holographic hypothesis in more geometrical terms as

$$\frac{\sqrt{h}}{G_5} = \frac{N^2}{z^3} \quad (1.10)$$

The general idea of using null geodesic congruences in order to define a holographic area was first introduced in reference [7]. For a general approach to holographic entropy based on null congruences see reference [17]. In the appendix we present for completeness the explicit construction of the codimension two volume element in the AdS_5 case using a different (although equivalent) approach.

1.3 Holographic C- function

Let us consider five dimensional space-time metrics preserving four dimensional Poincaré invariance:

$$ds^2 = a(r)d\vec{x}_{(1,d-1)}^2 + dr^2 \quad (1.11)$$

where $d\vec{x}_{(1,d-1)}^2$ is the flat d -dimensional Minkowski metric.

Null geodesics are characterized by the null momentum:

$$k^\mu = \frac{a_{(0)}}{a} k_{(0)}^\mu \quad (1.12)$$

where $\mu, \nu \dots = 0 \dots d - 1$ and

$$k^d = \left(\frac{a_{(0)}}{a}\right)^{1/2} k_{(0)}^d \quad (1.13)$$

and the initial values are indeed null:

$$a_{(0)}\eta_{\mu\nu}k_{(0)}^\mu k_{(0)}^\nu + (k_{(0)}^d)^2 = 0 \quad (1.14)$$

The expansion $\theta \equiv \nabla_A k^A$ ($A, B \dots = 0, \dots d$) is given by:

$$\theta = \frac{(1-d)k_{(0)}^d a'}{2a^{3/2}} \quad (1.15)$$

(with $a' \equiv \frac{da}{dr}$), from which it stems that when $k_{(0)}^d > 0$ as well as $a' > 0$, then $\theta < 0$; that is, there is convergence of the null congruence.

Ulterior considerations will make use of the tangentially projected Ricci tensor:

$$R_{AB}k^A k^B = \frac{3a_{(0)}(k_{(0)}^d)^2((a')^2 - aa'')}{2a^3} \quad (1.16)$$

The **null convergence condition**, $R_{AB}k^Ak^B \geq 0$ then translates into

$$(a')^2 \geq aa'' \quad (1.17)$$

(This is marginally true in the AdS case, which is a maximally symmetric space so that $R_{AB}k^Ak^B = 0$ for a null vector $g_{AB}k^Ak^B = 0$)

In conformally flat coordinates the metric (1.11) can be written like

$$ds^2 = \Omega^2(z)(dX^2 + dz^2) \quad (1.18)$$

with z the conformally flat coordinate defined by

$$dr = \sqrt{a}dz \quad (1.19)$$

Based on our previous discussion we suggest the following definition of holographic C-function

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{h}.z^3}{G_5} = \frac{z^3\Omega^3(z)}{G_5} \quad (1.20)$$

with \sqrt{h} given by

$$\sqrt{h} = a(r)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (1.21)$$

By construction this holographic C-function coincides, in the *AdS* conformal case, with the value (in the large N limit) of the central extension N^2 as defined by the Weyl anomaly. It is interesting to observe that the invariance of the C-function in the *AdS* case is a direct consequence of the scale invariance of the metric with respect to dilatations: $X \rightarrow \lambda X$, $z \rightarrow \lambda z$.

In quantum field theory the C-function [18][19] is a positive function of the couplings g_i and on some length scale L that satisfy the renormalization group equation, i.e independence on the renormalization group scale μ

$$\left(\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} + \beta_i \frac{\partial}{\partial g_i}\right)C(\mu L, g_i) = 0 \quad (1.22)$$

The C-theorem is equivalent to the irreversibility of the renormalization group flow, more precisely

$$L \frac{\partial}{\partial L} C(\mu L, g_i) < 0 \quad (1.23)$$

Following our approach we will use as our scale L the ultraviolet cutoff that we have identified with the conformally flat coordinate z . In

that way we easily get the following relation for the geometric C-function

$$z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} C = 3C \left(1 + \frac{\Omega'(z)}{\Omega(z)} z\right) \quad (1.24)$$

Remembering now the value of the null congruence expansion $\theta_{AdS} = -\frac{1}{z}$ in AdS and defining $\theta_\Omega = \frac{\Omega'(z)}{\Omega(z)}$ leads to

$$z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} C = 3C \left(1 - \frac{\theta_\Omega}{\theta_{AdS}}\right) \quad (1.25)$$

This formula clearly expresses the fact that departure from conformal invariance is measured by the ratio $\frac{\theta_\Omega}{\theta_{AdS}}$.

1.4 Jacobi Fields

It is not difficult to show that any vector field which commutes with the tangent vector to a null geodesic congruence obeys the Jacobi equation

$$\frac{D^2}{d\lambda^2} Z^A = -R_{BCD}^A Z^C k^B k^D \quad (1.26)$$

The most general ¹ field Z such that

$$[Z, k] = 0 \quad (1.27)$$

is

$$Z^A = \frac{Z_{(0)}^d}{k_{(0)}^d} k^A + T^A \quad (1.28)$$

where the components of T read:

$$T^\mu = Z_{(0)}^\mu - \frac{Z_{(0)}^d}{k_{(0)}^d} k_{(0)}^\mu \quad (1.29)$$

and

$$T^d = 0 \quad (1.30)$$

Jacobi fields form a congruence of their own. Their expansion can be fully attributed to the component in the direction of k , and is given by:

$$\theta_J = Z_{(0)}^d a_{(0)}^{1/2} \frac{(d-1)a'}{a^{3/2}} \quad (1.31)$$

It is interesting to notice that the only possible locus of convergence occurs at $a = \infty$

¹Assuming only dependence on the holographic coordinate, r

1.5 Renormalization Group Flows

The simplest example of a renormalization group flow, interpolating between two conformal field theory fixed points, is described, in the dual gravity picture, as a kink solution of the five dimensional $SU(4)$ gauged $N = 8$ supergravity (see for instance, the references [9, 10, 12]). The space-time metric of a kink solution preserving four dimensional Poincaré invariance is of the type given in equation (1.11). Based on the gravitational description of the conformal anomaly [20] the following C-function was suggested in references [9, 12]

$$C = \frac{cte}{A^3} \tag{1.32}$$

with $e^{2A} = a$. The monotonicity of this function with respect to the coordinate r is guaranteed by

$$A'' < 0 \tag{1.33}$$

Now, from the old equation (1.16) we see that (1.33) is equivalent to the null convergence condition, namely $R_{a,b}K^aK^b > 0$ for any null vector K . It is interesting to notice that the appearance of the null convergence condition is already suggesting the holographic nature of the C-function in the sense discussed above. Namely the null convergence condition implies the focusing of the null congruence of geodesics used to define the codimension two surface employed to measure the number of holographic degrees of freedom. It is important to point out that both candidates for the C-function, namely the one defined in equation (1.32) based on the conformal anomaly and the geometric one defined in equation (1.20) coincide on the conformal points and both are monotonic if the null convergence condition is satisfied.

The C-function (1.32) can be written in more geometric terms as follows

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{h}}{G_5\theta_\Omega^3} \tag{1.34}$$

The difference with respect to the geometric definition (1.20) is a difference -from the holographic point of view- in what is playing the role of ultraviolet quantum field theory cutoff, namely z in one case or the analog of a Hubble length $\frac{1}{\theta_\Omega}$ in the other.

An alternative geometric description of the C-function (1.32) was given in reference [21] as

$$C = \frac{cte}{\sqrt{h}G_5|\theta|^3} \tag{1.35}$$

θ being the null geodesic expansion.

1.6 Raychaudhuri's Equation and Conformal Invariance

Let us now consider a box in euclidean \mathbb{R}^3 of side length equal L . We are interested in the behaviour of the volume of the box with respect to dilatations $L \rightarrow \lambda L$. Obviously we get

$$\frac{d\lambda^3 L^3}{d\lambda} = 3\lambda^2 L^3 \tag{1.36}$$

We can define the expansion coefficient $\theta = \frac{3}{\lambda}$. This expansion trivially satisfies the equation:

$$\frac{d\theta}{d\lambda} = -\frac{\theta^2}{3} \tag{1.37}$$

This is Raychaudhuri's equation for the null congruence expansion in AdS_5 . This simple geometrical fact is the reason for a constant C-function (i.e conformal invariance) in AdS_5 . Namely the scaling of null congruences is the same of that of three dimensional euclidean volume. Any departure of conformal invariance is defined by adding the effect of "holographic" matter fields in Raychaudhuri's equation i.e adding the term $-R_{ab}K^aK^b$.

Thus from the holographic point of view the variation of the C-function measures the difference in the scaling behaviour of three dimensional euclidean volume and the three dimensional volume associated with a congruence of null geodesics.

Appendix

Conformally Invariant case

Let us employ the coordinates introduced by Fefferman and Graham ([22]), and used in ([20]) to reproduce the Weyl anomaly which enjoy the property that the boundary lies at $\rho = 0$:

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} g_{\mu\nu}(x, \rho) dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{l^2}{4\rho^2} d\rho^2 \tag{1.38}$$

(where l is a length scale associated to the total curvature of the spacetime, what we called

before the radius, R). We shall denote by x^A the set of the five coordinates, x^μ, ρ , where greek letters run from $0 \dots 3$ and capital latin letters from $0 \dots 4$, with $x^4 \equiv \rho$. We shall furthermore concentrate in the simplest case in which

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu}. \quad (1.39)$$

It is not difficult to compute the null geodesics in the preceding manifold. They are given by:

$$\begin{aligned} x^\mu &= \frac{l^4 \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu \rho_{(0)}^2}{2\dot{x}_{(0)}^2 (l^2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)} - 2\dot{x}_{(0)}^2 (\lambda - \lambda_{(0)}))} + \\ & x_{(0)}^\mu - \frac{l^2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)} \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu}{2\dot{x}_{(0)}^2} \\ \rho &= \frac{l^6 \dot{\rho}_{(0)}^4}{4\dot{x}_{(0)}^2 (l^2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)} - 2\dot{x}_{(0)}^2 (\lambda - \lambda_{(0)}))^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.40)$$

There are two different behaviours depending on the sign of $\dot{\rho}_{(0)}$: if $\dot{\rho}_{(0)} > 0$, the geodesic starts at $(x_{(0)}^\mu, \rho_{(0)})$ at $\lambda = \lambda_{(0)}$, and reaches infinity at a finite value of the affine parameter λ_c . These geodesics can be thought of as starting at the boundary $\rho = 0$ at $\lambda = -\infty$.

When $\dot{\rho}_{(0)} < 0$, instead, the geodesic again starts at $(x_{(0)}^\mu, \rho_{(0)})$ at $\lambda = \lambda_{(0)}$, but now reaches the boundary \mathcal{I} at $\lambda = +\infty$. They can be thought of as coming from the infinity at $\lambda = -\lambda_c$.

The tangent vector is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} k^\mu &= \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu \rho / \rho_{(0)} \\ k^4 &= \dot{\rho}_{(0)} \rho^{3/2} \rho_{(0)}^{-3/2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.41)$$

(where the timelike vector $\dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu$ is normalized through $\eta_{\mu\nu} \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu \dot{x}_{(0)}^\nu = -\frac{l^2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)}^2}{4\rho_{(0)}}$).

The optical scalars are easily determined from:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_\mu k_\nu &= -\frac{1}{2} \dot{\rho}_{(0)} \eta_{\mu\nu} (\rho)^{-1/2} \rho_{(0)}^{-3/2} \\ \nabla_\mu k_4 &= \frac{\eta_{\mu\nu} \dot{x}_{(0)}^\nu}{2\rho\rho_{(0)}} \\ \nabla_4 k_4 &= \nabla_4 k_\mu = \frac{\dot{\rho}_{(0)} l^2}{8} (\rho\rho_{(0)})^{-3/2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.42)$$

The fact that this tensor is symmetric means that the congruence is irrotational $\omega = 0$, which in turn conveys the fact that it is hypersurface orthogonal. The expansion,

$$\theta \equiv \nabla_A k^A = -3/2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)} \rho^{1/2} \rho_{(0)}^{-3/2} \quad (1.43)$$

This physically means that there is gravitational focusing *towards* Penrose's boundary, \mathcal{I} .

What we need now is to determine an area which is naturally associated to the null congruence. The normal hypersurface suffers from the ambiguity that the vector k itself belongs to it. Although it is possible to perform an analysis along these lines (as it is done in Hawking and Ellis's book), there is a physically more transparent construction, to which we turn.

We shall introduce a sort of Newman-Penrose *fünfbein* (except that, living in an odd number of dimensions, complex techniques are not useful). For that purpose, we shall first consider another null vector, $l^A \partial_A$, such that $g_{AB} l^A k^B = -1$, and it could be propagated in a parallel way along the null geodesic, i.e., $k^C \nabla_C l^A = 0$. It turns out that this construction defines a codimension two hypersurface and besides, that the Lie derivative of the logarithm of the induced volume element is directly related to the null congruence expansion θ .

The most general vector l^A obeying the requirements as above is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} l^\mu &= (l_{(0)}^\mu - (l_{(0)}^4 + \frac{2\rho_{(0)}^2}{l^2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)}}) \frac{\dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu}{\dot{\rho}_{(0)}}) (\rho / \rho_{(0)})^{1/2} + \\ & \frac{l_{(0)}^4 \rho \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu}{\dot{\rho}_{(0)} \rho_{(0)}} + \frac{2\dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu \rho_{(0)}^2}{l^2 \dot{\rho}_{(0)}^2} \\ l^4 &= l_{(0)}^4 (\rho / \rho_{(0)})^{3/2} - \frac{2\rho_{(0)} (\rho \rho_{(0)})^{1/2}}{\dot{\rho}_{(0)} l^2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.44)$$

where $\eta_{\mu\nu} k_{(0)}^\mu l_{(0)}^\nu = l_{(0)}^4 - c \eta_{\mu\nu} l_{(0)}^\mu l_{(0)}^\nu = 0$

Let us choose the simplest possibility (while keeping all the generality in k^A), namely

$$l^A = \frac{2\rho_{(0)}}{\dot{\rho}_{(0)} l^2} (\frac{1}{2} k_{(0)}^\mu, -(\rho_{(0)} \rho)^{1/2}) \quad (1.45)$$

It is now a simple matter to show that the three spacelike vectors $e_{(i)}^A$ orthogonal to both k^A and l^A are given by:

$$e_{(i)}^A = (e_{(i)}^\mu, 0) \quad (1.46)$$

where $\eta_{\mu\nu} e_{(i)}^\mu e_{(i)}^\nu = \rho$ and $\eta_{\mu\nu} e_{(i)}^\mu k_{(0)}^\nu = 0$. This in turn yields the ρ dependence, namely $e_{(i)}^\mu = \rho^{1/2} E_{(i)}^\mu$. where $\eta_{\mu\nu} E_{(i)}^\mu E_{(i)}^\nu = 1$ and $\eta_{\mu\nu} E_{(i)}^\mu k_{(0)}^\nu = 0$

The finite equations of the hypersurface (which lies on a slice of constant ρ) are then given by:

$$x^\mu = E_{(i)}^\mu \xi^i \quad (1.47)$$

Correspondingly, the induced metric is:

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \delta_{ij} d\xi^i d\xi^j \quad (1.48)$$

and the volume element ² scales as

$$A_{d-2} \sim \sqrt{h} \sim \rho^{-3/2} \quad (1.49)$$

in such a way that indeed

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}(k)A_{d-2} &\equiv k^A \nabla_A A_{d-2} \quad (1.50) \\ &= -\frac{3\dot{\rho}_{(0)}\rho^{1/2}}{2\rho_{(0)}^{3/2}} A_{d-2} \equiv \theta A_{d-2} \end{aligned}$$

A non conformal case

The following metric was introduced in [23]:

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\rho} \eta_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu dx^\nu + \frac{l_c^2}{\rho^4} d\rho^2 \quad (1.51)$$

Here l_c sets the scale of the curvature, although in the present case the latter is of course not constant. Please note the striking similarity with AdS in the coordinates just employed; the difference stemming from the power of the holographic coordinate in the last term. We shall actually employ the coordinate $g \equiv \frac{1}{\rho}$, so that

$$ds^2 = g d\vec{x}_4^2 + l_c^2 dg^2 \quad (1.52)$$

The general formulas for Poincaré invariant metrics yield for the tangent vectors to null geodesics the expression:

$$\begin{aligned} k_\mu &= c_\mu \\ k_4 &= \frac{c^0}{\gamma} g^{-1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.53)$$

with $\eta_{\mu\nu} c^\mu c^\nu = -\frac{(c^0)^2}{\gamma}$. corresponding to the parametrized null geodesics:

$$\begin{aligned} x^\mu &= x_{(0)} + \frac{2c^\mu \gamma}{c^0} \left(\frac{3c^0}{2\gamma} (\lambda - \lambda_0) + g_{(0)}^{3/2} \right)^{1/3} \\ g &= \left(\frac{3c^0}{2\gamma} (\lambda - \lambda_0) + g_{(0)}^{3/2} \right)^{2/3} \end{aligned} \quad (1.54)$$

²The hypersurfaces are non compact in general, so that their volume is infinite. We shall mostly be interested in the volume *density* instead, which is a meaningful (and finite) quantity.

It is plain that, given any point with coordinates $x_{(0)}^\mu, g_{(0)}$, there is a null geodesic starting at it. This means, in mathematical terms, that there is a *null geodesic congruence*. The vanishing of the rotation conveys the fact that they are all normal to the codimension one hypersurface

$$c_\mu x^\mu + 2\frac{c^0}{\gamma} g^{1/2} = \text{constant}. \quad (1.55)$$

Given a curve

$$\begin{aligned} x_{(0)}^\mu &= x_{(0)}^\mu(\lambda) \\ g_{(0)} &= g_{(0)}(\lambda) \end{aligned} \quad (1.56)$$

the connecting vector is given by:

$$\begin{aligned} Z^\mu &= \frac{\gamma \beta^\mu}{g} \dot{g}_{(0)} g_{(0)}^{1/2} + \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu \\ Z^4 &= g_{(0)}^{1/2} \dot{g}_{(0)} g_{(0)}^{-1/2} \end{aligned} \quad (1.57)$$

This vector commutes with k^A , and indeed

$$Z = \frac{\gamma \dot{g}_{(0)} g_{(0)}^{1/2}}{c^0} k + \dot{x}_{(0)}^\mu \partial_\mu \quad (1.58)$$

We want now to make explicit the construction of the volume element of codimension 2 associated to the null congruence in this case. The most general null vector l^A , normalized in such a way that

$$k.l = -1 \quad (1.59)$$

is

$$l = l^0 (1, \vec{n} \sin \chi, g \cos \chi) \quad (1.60)$$

where $l^0 \equiv (c^0 (1 - \frac{g^{1/2} \cos \chi}{\gamma}) - \vec{c} \cdot \vec{n} \sin \chi)^{-1}$. The vector \vec{n} is a three-dimensional unit vector, $\vec{n}^2 = 1$, and χ is an arbitrary angle.

The spacelike 3-surface orthogonal to both k and l will be given, in terms of the parameters g_i , by:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi^A}{\partial g^i} g_{AB} k^B = \frac{\partial \Phi^A}{\partial g^i} g_{AB} l^B = 0 \quad (1.61)$$

Whose general solution is:

$$\begin{aligned} t &= t_{(0)} + \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \sin \chi + g_3 \cos \chi \\ \vec{x} &= -t_{(0)} \vec{n} \sin \chi + \vec{v} \\ g &= -t_{(0)} \cos \chi + g_3 \end{aligned} \quad (1.62)$$

where the vector \vec{v} is determined in terms of the parameters g_i through:

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= g_1 + [V_{(0)} - t_{(0)}\vec{\beta}\cdot\vec{n}\sin\chi - g_3\cos\chi + \\ &\quad \frac{2}{\gamma}\sqrt{g_3 - t_{(0)}\cos\chi}]\frac{n_1\sin\chi - \beta_1}{\sin^2\chi + \beta^2 - 2\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\beta}\sin\chi} \\ v_2 &= g_2 + [V_{(0)} - t_{(0)}\vec{\beta}\cdot\vec{n}\sin\chi - g_3\cos\chi + \\ &\quad \frac{2}{\gamma}\sqrt{g_3 - t_{(0)}\cos\chi}]\frac{n_2\sin\chi - \beta_2}{\sin^2\chi + \beta^2 - 2\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\beta}\sin\chi} \\ v_3 &= \frac{g_1(n_1\sin\chi - \beta_1) + g_2(n_2\sin\chi - \beta_2)}{\beta_3 - n_3\sin\chi} \\ &\quad + [V_{(0)} - t_{(0)}\vec{\beta}\cdot\vec{n}\sin\chi - g_3\cos\chi + \\ &\quad \frac{2}{\gamma}\sqrt{g_3 - t_{(0)}\cos\chi}] \\ &\quad \frac{n_3\sin\chi - \beta_3}{\sin^2\chi + \beta^2 - 2\vec{n}\cdot\vec{\beta}\sin\chi} \end{aligned} \quad (1.63)$$

Not all the vectors $\frac{\partial\Phi^A}{\partial g_i}$ do parallel propagate along the null geodesics. It is easy to check that an arbitrary vector $v_{(0)}^A$ defined at a particular point $g_{(0)}$ propagates in a parallel way provided its g dependence is fixed to be:

$$(v_{(0)}^\mu \frac{g_{(0)}^{1/2}}{g^{1/2}} + \gamma v_{(0)}^4 \beta^\mu (\frac{g_{(0)}^{1/2}}{g} - \frac{1}{g^{1/2}}), v_{(0)}^4 \frac{g_{(0)}^{1/2}}{g^{1/2}}) \quad (1.64)$$

This can be shown to imply the necessary condition for the fünfbein to be parallel transported, namely

$$\vec{\beta} = \vec{n}\sin\chi \quad (1.65)$$

(i.e., only when these conditions are fulfilled, can the fünfbein be parallel transported) which in turn singles out the associated spacelike normal hypersurface as lying in a slice of constant g and, besides

$$t = \vec{x}\cdot\vec{n}\sin\chi + \text{constant} \quad (1.66)$$

The induced metric on the hypersurface is then given simply by:

$$ds^2 = g(\delta_{ij} - n_i n_j) dx^i dx^j \quad (1.67)$$

in such a way that the volume *density* reads

$$A_{d-2} \sim g^{3/2} \cos\chi \quad (1.68)$$

We are now ready to recover in a very explicit way the interpretation of the *expansion* as the logarithmic derivative of the natural $d-2$ volume element associated to the null congruence:

$$k^A \nabla_A A_{d-2} = \frac{3c^0}{2\gamma} g^{-3/2} A_{d-2} = \theta A_{d-2} \quad (1.69)$$

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