

New spinorial approach to mass inequalities for black holes in general relativity

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A new spinorial strategy for the construction of geometric inequalities involving the Arnowitt-Deser-Misner mass of black hole systems in general relativity is presented. This approach is based on a second order elliptic equation (the approximate twistor equation) for a valence 1 Weyl spinor. This has the advantage over other spinorial approaches to the construction of geometric inequalities based on the Sen-Witten-Dirac equation that it allows us to specify boundary conditions for the two components of the spinor. This greater control on the boundary data has the potential of giving rise to new geometric inequalities involving the mass. In particular, it is shown that the mass is bounded from below by an integral functional over a marginally outer trapped surface (MOTS) which depends on a freely specifiable valence 1 spinor. From this main inequality, by choosing the free data in an appropriate way, one obtains a new nontrivial bounds of the mass in terms of the inner expansion of the MOTS. The analysis makes use of a new formalism for the $1 + 1 + 2$ decomposition of spinorial equations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Geometric inequalities are a prime example of the rich interplay between general relativity and geometric analysis. They relate quantities with a clear physical content with geometric structures of the spacetime. In particular, they provide important qualitative insight into fundamental aspects of black holes.

The most fundamental geometric inequality in general relativity is, without a doubt, the so-called *positivity of the Arnowitt-Deser-Misner (ADM) mass*. Although a proof of this result (for axially symmetric spacetimes) can be found in the work of Brill [1], a first *general* proof was obtained by Schoen and Yau [2,3] using methods of geometric analysis. An alternative proof, using spinorial methods, was later given by Witten [4]. An extension of this last result, showing the positivity of the mass for black hole spacetimes was given in [5]. Technical aspects of the spinorial proof, including the existence of solutions of the boundary value problem for the Sen-Witten-Dirac equation have been addressed in [6,7]. A further refinement of the positivity of the mass is given the so-called *Penrose inequality*. It provides a lower bound of the mass of a black hole in terms of (the square root of) its area—see e.g., [8]—and is closely related to the *cosmic censorship conjecture*.

The Penrose inequality has only been rigorously proved in the so-called *Riemannian case* (i.e., when the initial hypersurface is time symmetric)—see [9], also [10] for a survey on the subject. This proof makes use of powerful methods of geometric analysis to study the properties of a geometric flow. In the case of axisymmetric black holes, alternative bounds for the mass in terms of the angular momentum (mass-angular momentum inequalities) have been analyzed and rigorously proven [11,12]—see also [13] for a review on the subject.

The proof of the positivity of the mass for black holes in [5] suggests that it may be possible to make use of (an extension of) Witten's strategy to obtain nontrivial bounds on the mass and, in particular, obtain a proof the general Penrose inequality. Indeed, a Penrose-like inequality has been obtained in [14] by this approach—however, the *classical* Penrose inequality remains, so far, unproven. One of the main advantages of the spinorial approach to the construction of geometric inequalities is that it leads to conceptually clearer arguments. For a four-dimensional spacetime, the existence of a spin structure does not introduce any additional restrictions, so working in the setting of asymptotically flat (or Schwarzschild) hypersurfaces, one can obtain bounds on the mass directly from the existence of solution of a certain spinorial equation. However, the resulting inequality will depend heavily on the boundary conditions.

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Witten's argument for the positivity of the mass makes use of an integral identity for a spinor field κ_A over a three-dimensional hypersurface \mathcal{S} . This identity contains both bulk and boundary integrals. One part of the bulk integrals is manifestly non-negative while the rest can be eliminated if κ_A satisfies the Sen-Witten-Dirac equation $\mathcal{D}_A{}^B\kappa_B = 0$ (see below for an explanation of the notation). If suitable asymptotic conditions for κ_A are prescribed then the boundary integral at infinity can be shown to be related to the mass. Thus, in order to obtain a nontrivial bound on the latter one is left with the task of identifying conditions on the inner (black hole) boundary which ensure the solvability of the Sen-Witten-Dirac equation and such that the inner boundary integral is non-negative—e.g., it involves the area. As the analyses in [5,7,15] show, a limitation of Witten's strategy is that the Sen-Witten-Dirac equation is first order elliptic and thus, roughly speaking one can only prescribe one of the components of κ_A .

A. Main results

In this paper we develop a different spinorial framework for the study of geometric inequalities involving the ADM mass which addresses the difficulties in Witten's approach of prescribing boundary data. This strategy builds on the analysis of the so-called *approximate twistor equation* introduced in [16]. The approximate twistor equation is a second order elliptic equation for a Weyl spinor κ_A on a three-dimensional asymptotically Euclidean manifold, which is assumed to be a hypersurface of a vacuum spacetime (\mathcal{M}, g_{ab}) . Using suitably constructed solutions to the boundary value problem for the approximate twistor equation we find that for a marginally outer trapped surface (MOTS) one has the inequality,

$$4\pi m \geq \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbb{H}[\phi_A, \bar{\phi}_{A'}], \quad \kappa \equiv 8\pi G/c^4,$$

where m denotes the ADM mass of the spacetime (\mathcal{M}, g_{ab}) and $\mathbb{H}[\phi_A, \bar{\phi}_{A'}]$ is the Nester-Witten functional over the MOTS evaluated on a freely specifiable spinor ϕ_A over the 2-surface. This *master inequality* can be used as the starting point for the systematic construction of geometric inequalities involving the mass. In particular, a new proof of the positivity of the mass for black holes follows directly from the above inequality. A couple of further examples of inequalities which follow directly from the master inequality are provided in the main text.

A substantial part of the calculations in this article have been carried out in the suite of packages `xAct` for tensor and spinor manipulations in *Mathematica* [17]. In particular, we have profited from the package `SpinFrames` allowing computations in the NP and GHP formalisms.

1. Organization of the article

This paper is organized as follows. In Sec. II we establish the framework of 1 + 1 + 2 space-spinor formalism in

which we are working. Next section is dedicated to the approximate twistor equation, which together with the appropriate boundary condition will be used in Sec. IV to establish a new bound on the ADM mass of the initial data. The role of appendixes is to clarify the arguments used in the main body of the paper.

2. Notation and conventions

In the following, four-dimensional metrics are taken to have signature $(+ - - -)$. Consequently, Riemannian three- and two-dimensional metrics are taken to be negative definite. When convenient, we expand spinorial expressions using the Geroch-Held-Penrose (GHP) formalism. In using spinors and the GHP formalism, we follow the conventions of [18]. The Einstein field equations are given by $G_{ab} = \kappa T_{ab}$ where as usual $\kappa \equiv 8\pi G/c^4$.

II. THE 1 + 1 + 2 SPACE-SPINOR FORMALISM

Consider initial data sets $(\mathcal{S}, h_{ij}, K_{ij})$ for the vacuum Einstein field equations satisfying in the asymptotic region the conditions,

$$h_{ij} = -\left(1 + \frac{2m}{r}\right)\delta_{ij} + o_\infty(r^{-3/2}), \quad (1a)$$

$$K_{ij} = o_\infty(r^{-5/2}), \quad (1b)$$

with $r^2 \equiv (x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 + (x^3)^2$, (x^1, x^2, x^3) asymptotically Cartesian coordinates and m the ADM mass. Initial data sets of this type are called *asymptotically Schwarzschildian*. In addition, it is assumed that \mathcal{S} has one inner boundary $\partial\mathcal{S} \approx \mathbb{S}^2$.

The 1 + 1 + 2 spinor formalism is inspired by the two-dimensional Sen connection introduced in [19] which uses $SL(2, \mathbb{C})$ spinors. Here we adapt these ideas to $SU(2, \mathbb{C})$ spinors (the so-called space spinors first introduced in [20]) which allows us to work only with spinors with unprimed indices. A discussion of the space spinor formalism can be found in [21]—see also [22].

A. Basic setting

Let $\tau^{AA'}$ and $\rho^{AA'}$ denote, respectively the spinorial counterpart of the (timelike) normal to the hypersurface \mathcal{S} and the (spacelike) normal to $\partial\mathcal{S}$ on \mathcal{S} . We consider spinor dyads $\{o^A, t^A\}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{AA'}\tau^{BA'} &= \delta_A{}^B \Rightarrow \tau_{AA'}\tau^{AA'} = 2, \\ \rho_{AA'}\rho^{BA'} &= -\delta_A{}^B \Rightarrow \rho_{AA'}\rho^{AA'} = -2. \end{aligned}$$

The spinors $\tau^{AA'}$ and $\rho^{AA'}$ are Hermitian. We require $\tau^{AA'}$ and $\rho^{AA'}$ to be orthogonal to each other—that is, $\tau_{AA'}\rho^{AA'} = 0$. The *complex metric* can now be defined as $\gamma_{AB} \equiv \tau_B{}^{A'}\rho_{AA'}$. It follows from the definition that

$$\gamma_A^B \gamma_B^C = \delta_A^C.$$

Because of the orthogonality of $\tau^{AA'}$ and $\rho^{AA'}$ the complex metric is a symmetric spinor, $\gamma_{AB} = \gamma_{(AB)}$.

The projector to the two-dimensional surface $\partial\mathcal{S}$ admits the alternative expressions,

$$\begin{aligned} \Pi_{AA'}^{BB'} &= P_{AA'}^{QQ'} T_{QQ'}^{BB'} \\ &= \delta_A^B \delta_{A'}^{B'} - \frac{1}{2} \tau_{AA'} \tau^{BB'} + \frac{1}{2} \rho_{AA'} \rho^{BB'} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\delta_A^B \delta_{A'}^{B'} - \gamma_A^B \bar{\gamma}_{A'}^{B'}), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} P_{AA'}^{BB'} &\equiv \delta_A^B \delta_{A'}^{B'} + \frac{1}{2} \rho_{AA'} \rho^{BB'}, \\ T_{AA'}^{BB'} &\equiv \delta_A^B \delta_{A'}^{B'} - \frac{1}{2} \tau_{AA'} \tau^{BB'} \end{aligned}$$

denote, respectively, the projectors to the distributions generated by $\rho^{AA'}$ and $\tau^{AA'}$.

Several of the calculations simplify if one makes use of an adapted spin dyad $\{o_A, l_A\}$ with $o_A l^A = 1$ such that $\hat{o}_A = l_A$ and $\hat{l}_A = -o_A$, where $\hat{}$ denotes the Hermitian conjugation. We have

$$\tau^{AA'} = o^A \bar{o}^{A'} + l^A \bar{l}^{A'}.$$

It then follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^{AA'} &= o^A \bar{o}^{A'} - l^A \bar{l}^{A'}, \\ \gamma_{AB} &= o_A l_B + o_B l_A. \end{aligned}$$

The above construction, restricted to the two-dimensional surface $\partial\mathcal{S}$ still allows the freedom of a rotation,

$$o^A \mapsto e^{i\theta} o^A, \quad l^A \mapsto e^{-i\theta} l^A.$$

If one defines, following standard conventions, components of a spinor κ_A with respect to $\{o_A, l_A\}$ by

$$\kappa_0 \equiv o^A \kappa_A, \quad \kappa_1 \equiv l^A \kappa_A,$$

then

$$\hat{\kappa}_A = \bar{\kappa}_0 o_A + \bar{\kappa}_1 l_A.$$

B. The three-dimensional and two-dimensional Sen connections

The *three-dimensional* and *two-dimensional* Sen connections are defined, respectively, by

$$\mathcal{D}_{AA'} \kappa_C \equiv T_{AA'}^{BB'} \nabla_{BB'} \kappa_C, \quad (2a)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_{AA'} \kappa_C \equiv \Pi_{AA'}^{BB'} \nabla_{BB'} \kappa_C. \quad (2b)$$

One can use the spinor $\tau^{AA'}$ to obtain $SU(2, \mathbb{C})$ (i.e., *space spinor*) versions of the above derivatives. More precisely, one has

$$\mathcal{D}_{AB} \equiv \tau_{(B}^{A'} \mathcal{D}_{A)A'}, \quad \mathcal{D}_{AB} \equiv \tau_{(B}^{A'} \mathcal{D}_{A)A'}.$$

From the above expressions one can derive the following alternative expressions:

$$\mathcal{D}_{AB} \kappa_C \equiv \tau_{(B}^{A'} \nabla_{A)A'} \kappa_C, \quad \mathcal{D}_{AB} \equiv \gamma_B^Q \gamma_{(A}^P \mathcal{D}_{Q)P}.$$

Moreover, one has the decompositions,

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{AA'} &= \frac{1}{2} \tau_{AA'} \mathcal{P} - \tau_{A'}^Q \mathcal{D}_{AQ}, \\ \mathcal{D}_{AB} &= \mathcal{D}_{AB} - \frac{1}{2} \gamma_{AB} \mathcal{D}, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$\mathcal{P} \equiv \tau^{AA'} \nabla_{AA'}, \quad \mathcal{D} \equiv \gamma^{AB} \mathcal{D}_{AB}$$

are directional derivatives in the direction of $\tau_{AA'}$ and γ_{AB} , respectively.

C. The extrinsic curvature

Following the standard definition adapted to the present setting, the Weingarten spinor associated with generator $\tau^{AA'}$ is given by

$$K_{ABCD} = \tau_D^{C'} \mathcal{D}_{AB} \tau_{CC'}.$$

We will assume that distribution is integrable, i.e., K_{ABCD} corresponds to the extrinsic curvature of a hypersurface orthogonal to $\tau^{AA'}$. This is equivalent to the condition,

$$K_{AC}{}^C{}_B = \frac{1}{2} K \epsilon_{AB},$$

where $K = K_{AB}{}^{AB}$ is the mean curvature of \mathcal{S} and ϵ_{AB} is the antisymmetric spinor generating symplectic bilinear form. It will also be convenient to introduce a complete symmetrisation of extrinsic curvature, Ω_{ABCD} . It can be defined as

$$K_{ABCD} = \Omega_{ABCD} - \frac{1}{3} K \epsilon_{A(C} \epsilon_{D)B}.$$

D. Levi-Civita connections

The spinor form of the induced metric h_{ij} on \mathcal{S} can be obtained from the projector $T_{AA'}^{BB'}$ by removing primed indices using the spinor $\tau_{AA'}$. After using the Jacobi identity for ϵ_{AB} one finds that

$$h_{ABCD} \equiv -\epsilon_A(\epsilon^C \epsilon_D)_B.$$

One can verify that

$$\begin{aligned} h_{ABCD} &= h_{CDAB}, \\ h_{ABCD} &= h_{(AB)CD} = h_{AB(CD)} = h_{(AB)(CD)}. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, from $\Pi_{AA'}^{BB'}$ a calculation readily gives the expression,

$$\sigma_{ABCD} = \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_{AC}\epsilon_{BD} + \gamma_{AB}\gamma_{CD}),$$

for the induced metric σ_{ab} on $\partial\mathcal{S}$. To obtain this last expression it has been used that $\hat{\gamma}_{AB} = -\gamma_{AB}$.

Let D_{AB} and \mathcal{D}_{AB} denote, respectively, the $SU(2, \mathbb{C})$ form of the Levi-Civita connection of the metrics h_{ab} and σ_{ab} . One has that

$$D_{AB}\epsilon_{CD} = 0, \quad \mathcal{D}_{AB}\epsilon_{CD} = 0.$$

In addition,

$$\mathcal{D}_{AB}\gamma_{CD} = 0.$$

The relation between the Sen and Levi-Civita connections can be worked out using the *standard* tricks—see e.g., [18]. One finds that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{AB}\pi_C &= D_{AB}\pi_C + \frac{1}{2}K_{ABC}{}^Q\pi_Q, \\ \mathcal{D}_{AB}\pi_C &= \mathcal{D}_{AB}\pi_C + Q_{AB}{}^Q{}_C\pi_Q, \end{aligned}$$

where, for convenience, we have defined the *transition spinor*,

$$Q_{AB}{}^C{}_D \equiv -\frac{1}{2}\gamma_D{}^Q\mathcal{D}_{AB}\gamma_Q{}^C.$$

Using the GHP formalism [18,23] one can arrive at

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{ABCD} &= \sigma'{}_{O_A}O_B O_C O_D + \sigma l_A l_B l_C l_D \\ &\quad - \rho O_A O_B l_C l_D - \rho' l_A l_B O_C O_D. \end{aligned}$$

The Levi-Civita covariant derivatives are real in the sense that

$$\widehat{D_{AB}\pi_C} = -D_{AB}\hat{\pi}_C, \quad \widehat{\mathcal{D}_{AB}\pi_C} = -\mathcal{D}_{AB}\hat{\pi}_C.$$

This implies the following formulas for Hermitian conjugation of Sen derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned} \widehat{\mathcal{D}_{AB}\pi_C} &= -\mathcal{D}_{AB}\hat{\pi}_C + K_{ABC}{}^D\hat{\pi}_D, \\ \widehat{\mathcal{D}_{AB}\pi_C} &= -\mathcal{D}_{AB}\hat{\pi}_C + (Q_{ABC}{}^D + \hat{Q}_{ABC}{}^D)\hat{\pi}_D. \end{aligned}$$

Finally observe that a direct computation gives

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{D}_{AB}o_C &= \alpha o_A o_B o_C - \beta l_A l_B o_C, \\ \mathcal{D}_{AB}l_C &= \beta l_A l_B l_C - \alpha o_A o_B l_C. \end{aligned}$$

However, computing the Hermitian conjugate of the first expression one readily has that

$$\mathcal{D}_{AB}l_C = -\bar{\alpha} l_A l_B l_C + \bar{\beta} o_A o_B l_C.$$

Hence, one concludes that

$$\alpha + \bar{\beta} = 0,$$

This relation leads to the formula

$$(\mathcal{D}_{AC}\mathcal{D}_B{}^C - \mathcal{D}_B{}^C\mathcal{D}_{AC})\kappa^B = (\rho\rho' - \sigma\sigma' + \Psi_2)\kappa_A,$$

satisfied in the vacuum spacetime.

E. MOTS

Let l^a and k^a denote future-oriented null vectors spanning the normal bundle to $\partial\mathcal{S}$ and such that $l^a k_a = 1$. The expansions associated to l^a and k^a are defined, respectively, by

$$\theta^+ \equiv \sigma^{ab}\nabla_a l_b, \quad \theta^- \equiv \sigma^{ab}\nabla_a k_b.$$

Our conventions are that l^a denotes an *outgoing* null vector whereas k^a is an *ingoing* one. The 2-surface $\partial\mathcal{S}$ is said to be a MOTS (marginal outer trapped surface) if $\theta^+ = 0$ and $\theta^- \leq 0$. Let $l^{AA'}$ and $k^{AA'}$ denote the spinorial counterparts of l^a and k^a . A natural choice for l^a and k^a is given by

$$l^a = \frac{1}{2}(\tau^a + \rho^a), \quad k^a = \frac{1}{2}(\tau^a - \rho^a),$$

so that

$$l^{AA'} = o^A \bar{o}^{A'}, \quad k^{AA'} = t^A \bar{t}^{A'}.$$

A computation then shows that in terms of the GHP formalism one has that

$$\theta^+ = -\rho - \bar{\rho}, \quad \theta^- = -\rho' - \bar{\rho}'.$$

In the present setting one has, moreover, that both ρ and ρ' are real (see [18], Proposition 4.14.2) so that, in fact, one has that

$$\theta^+ = -2\rho, \quad \theta^- = -2\rho'.$$

In the main text, the contraction $Q_A{}^P{}_{CP}$ plays an important role. An expansion in terms of the dyad readily shows that

$$Q_A{}^P{}_{BP} = \rho o_A l_B - \rho' l_A o_B,$$

If ρ and ρ' are real, then it readily follows that

$$\hat{Q}_A{}^P{}_{BP} = -(\rho o_B l_A - \rho' l_B o_A) = -Q_B{}^P{}_{AP}.$$

Observing that

$$o_A l_B = \frac{1}{2}\gamma_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{AB},$$

one obtains the more convenient expression,

$$Q_A{}^C{}_{BC} = \frac{1}{2}(\rho - \rho')\gamma_{AB} + \frac{1}{2}(\rho + \rho')\epsilon_{AB}.$$

In particular, for a MOTS one has

$$Q_A{}^C{}_{BC} = \frac{1}{2}\rho'(\epsilon_{AB} - \gamma_{AB}).$$

III. THE APPROXIMATE TWISTOR EQUATION

Let $\mathfrak{S}_1, \mathfrak{S}_3$ denote, respectively, the spaces of valence 1 and 3 symmetric spinors over the hypersurface \mathcal{S} . One defines the *spatial twistor operator*,

$$\mathbf{T}: \mathfrak{S}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_3, \quad \mathbf{T}(\kappa)_{ABC} = \mathcal{D}_{(AB}\kappa_{C)}.$$

The operator \mathbf{T} can be easily shown to be overdetermined elliptic. The equation $\mathcal{D}_{(AB}\kappa_{C)} = 0$ arises from the space-spinor decomposition of the twistor equation $\nabla_{A'}(\kappa_B) = 0$ [16]. The formal adjoint of \mathbf{T} , to be denoted by \mathbf{T}^* , is given by

$$\mathbf{T}^*: \mathfrak{S}_3 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_1, \quad \mathbf{T}^*(\zeta)_A \equiv \mathcal{D}^{BC}\zeta_{ABC} - \Omega_A{}^{BCD}\zeta_{BCD},$$

where $\Omega_{ABCD} = K_{(ABC)D}$. The operator \mathbf{T}^* can be shown to be underdetermined elliptic. The *approximate twistor equation* follows from considering the composition operator $\mathbf{L} \equiv \mathbf{T}^* \circ \mathbf{T}: \mathfrak{S}_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}_1$ and is given by

$$\mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) \equiv \mathcal{D}^{BC}\mathcal{D}_{(AB}\kappa_{C)} - \Omega_A{}^{BCD}\mathcal{D}_{BC}\kappa_D = 0. \quad (3)$$

By construction the operator given by Eq. (3) is formally self-adjoint elliptic—i.e., $\mathbf{L}^* = \mathbf{L}$. Given a solution κ_A to Eq. (3), it is convenient to define the spinors $\xi_A \equiv \frac{2}{3}\mathcal{D}_A{}^Q\kappa_Q$ and $\xi_{ABC} \equiv \mathcal{D}_{(AB}\kappa_{C)}$ encoding the independent components of the derivative $\mathcal{D}_{AB}\kappa_C$. Moreover, set $\zeta_A \equiv \hat{\xi}_A$. A key observation is the following: if κ_A satisfies $\mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) = 0$, then

using the properties of the Hermitian conjugation one has that $\mathbf{L}(\zeta_A) = 0$.

In the following we consider solutions to Eq. (3) with an asymptotic behavior of the form,

$$\kappa_A = \left(1 + \frac{m}{r}\right)x_{\mathbf{AB}}o^{\mathbf{B}} + o_\infty(r^{-1/2}), \quad (4)$$

where given some asymptotically Cartesian coordinates $\underline{x} = (x^\alpha)$ we set

$$x_{\mathbf{AB}} \equiv \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \begin{pmatrix} -x^1 - ix^2 & x^3 \\ x^3 & x^1 - ix^2 \end{pmatrix},$$

and the spinor o^A is part of a normalised spin dyad $\{o^A, t^A\}$ adapted to \mathcal{S} —that is, $t^A = \hat{o}^A$. A computation reveals that

$$\xi_A = \left(1 - \frac{m}{r}\right)o_A + o_\infty(r^{-3/2}), \quad (5a)$$

$$\xi_{\mathbf{ABC}} = -\frac{m}{r^3}x_{(\mathbf{AB}}o_{\mathbf{C})} + o_\infty(r^{-5/2}). \quad (5b)$$

A. Relation to the ADM mass

Central to our analysis is the functional,

$$\mathbb{I}[\kappa_A] \equiv \int_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{D}_{(AB}\zeta_{C)}\widehat{\mathcal{D}}^{AB}\zeta^C d\mu \geq 0,$$

first considered in [16]. If $\mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) = 0$ then integrating by parts it is possible to rewrite $\mathbb{I}[\kappa_A]$ in terms of boundary integrals at the sphere at infinity ($\partial\mathcal{S}_\infty$) and the inner boundary ($\partial\mathcal{S}$),

$$\mathbb{I}[\kappa_A] = \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}_\infty} n_{AB}\zeta_C\widehat{\mathcal{D}}^{(AB}\zeta^C) dS - \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} n_{AB}\zeta_C\widehat{\mathcal{D}}^{(AB}\zeta^C) dS.$$

As a consequence of the asymptotic expansions (5a)–(5b) the integral over $\partial\mathcal{S}_\infty$ can be shown to equal $4\pi m$. Thus, it follows that

$$4\pi m \geq \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} n_{AB}\zeta_C\widehat{\mathcal{D}}^{(AB}\zeta^C) dS. \quad (6)$$

B. A boundary value problem

The inequality (6) suggests considering boundary conditions of the form $\zeta_A = \phi_A$ where ϕ_A is a smooth, freely specifiable spinorial field over $\partial\mathcal{S}$. Written in terms of κ_A one obtains the condition,

$$\mathcal{D}_A{}^Q\kappa_Q = -\frac{3}{2}\hat{\phi}_A, \quad \text{on } \partial\mathcal{S}. \quad (7)$$

The approximate twistor equation together with the above *transverse boundary condition* can be shown to satisfy the *Lopatinskij-Shapiro compatibility conditions*—see e.g., [24,25]. It follows that the boundary value problem over S given by (3) and (7) is elliptic. In the following we consider solutions to the associated boundary value problem with the asymptotic behavior (4) and the Ansatz,

$$\kappa_A = \overset{\circ}{\kappa}_A + \theta_A, \quad \theta_A \in H_{-1/2}^2 \quad (8)$$

with $\overset{\circ}{\kappa}_A$ given by the leading term in (4) and where H_β^s with $s \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{R}$ denotes the weighted L^2 Sobolev spaces. We follow the conventions for these spaces set in [26]. In view of the decay conditions (1a)–(1b) the elliptic operator \mathbf{L} is *asymptotically homogeneous*—see [27,28]. This is the standard assumption on elliptic operators on asymptotically Euclidean manifolds.

C. Solvability of the boundary value problem

To discuss the solvability of the approximate twistor equation we need to consider *Green's identity* for the approximate twistor operator \mathbf{L} . That is,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_S \mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) \hat{\pi}^A d\mu - \int_S \kappa_A \mathbf{L}(\widehat{\pi^A}) d\mu \\ &= \oint_{\partial S} (\mathcal{D}_{(AB\kappa_C)} n^{AB} \hat{\pi}^C - n^{AB} \kappa^C \mathcal{D}_{(AB\pi_C)}) dS, \end{aligned}$$

where in the above expression it has explicitly been used that \mathbf{L} is self-adjoint. The first task is to rewrite the boundary conditions in terms of the boundary operator $\mathcal{D}_A{}^Q \kappa_Q$ so that one can identify the natural adjoint boundary conditions. One aims for an identity of the form,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_S \mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) \hat{\pi}^A d\mu - \int_S \kappa^A \mathbf{L}(\widehat{\pi_A}) d\mu \\ &= \oint_{\partial S} (\mathbf{B}(\kappa_A) \hat{\pi}^A - \kappa_A \mathbf{B}^*(\widehat{\pi^A})) dS, \end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{B} is some *natural boundary operator* yet to be identified and \mathbf{B}^* is its formal adjoint over ∂S . Now, the decomposition of the three-dimensional Sen connection yields

$$\sqrt{2} \mathcal{D}_{(AB\kappa_C)} n^{AB} \hat{\pi}^C = \mathcal{D} \kappa_C \hat{\pi}^C + \xi_A \gamma^A{}_C \hat{\pi}^C.$$

A further computation shows that the normal derivative $\mathcal{D} \kappa_C$ can be expressed in terms of ξ_A and the intrinsic derivative $\mathcal{D}_A{}^Q \kappa_Q$ as

$$\mathcal{D} \kappa_C = 2\gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_P \kappa_Q - 3\gamma_C{}^Q \xi_Q.$$

Combining the above expressions one obtains

$$\mathcal{D}_{(AB\kappa_C)} n^{AB} \hat{\pi}^C = \sqrt{2} (\gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_P \kappa_Q \hat{\pi}^C - \gamma_C{}^P \xi_P \hat{\pi}^C).$$

For convenience, define the boundary operator,

$$\mathbf{B}(\kappa_A) \equiv -\sqrt{2} \gamma_A{}^P \xi_P = -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \gamma_A{}^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_P \kappa_Q.$$

Notice that $\xi_A = 0$ if and only if $\mathbf{B}(\kappa_A) = 0$. Thus, one can write

$$\mathcal{D}_{(AB\kappa_C)} n^{AB} \hat{\pi}^C = (\mathbf{B}(\kappa_C) + \sqrt{2} \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_P \kappa_Q) \hat{\pi}^C.$$

A similar calculation as before shows that

$$n^{AB\kappa^C} \mathcal{D}_{(AB\pi_C)} \widehat{\pi^C} = -\kappa^C (\mathbf{B}(\widehat{\pi_C}) + \sqrt{2} \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_P \pi_Q).$$

Thus, one finds that

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_S \mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) \hat{\pi}^A d\mu - \int_S \kappa_A \mathbf{L}(\widehat{\pi^A}) d\mu \\ &= \oint_{\partial S} (\mathbf{B}(\kappa_A) \hat{\pi}^A - \kappa_A \mathbf{B}(\widehat{\pi^A})) dS + I, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$I \equiv \sqrt{2} \oint_{\partial S} (\gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \kappa_Q \hat{\pi}^C + \kappa^C \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \pi_Q) dS.$$

In order to simplify the integral I it is convenient to write the two-dimensional Sen connection \mathcal{D}_{AB} in terms of the Levi-Civita connection D_{AB} as

$$\mathcal{D}_{AB\kappa_C} = \mathcal{D}_{AB\kappa_C} + \mathcal{Q}_{AB}{}^S{}_C \kappa_S,$$

where $\mathcal{Q}_{AB}{}^S{}_C$ is the associated transition spinor between the connections. It follows then, after some calculations, that

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \sqrt{2} \oint_{\partial S} (\gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \kappa_Q \hat{\pi}^C + \kappa^C \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \hat{\pi}_Q \\ &\quad + \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{Q}_P{}^QS{}_Q \kappa_S \hat{\pi}^C - \kappa^C \gamma_C{}^P \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_P{}^QS{}_Q \hat{\pi}_S) dS, \\ &= \sqrt{2} \oint_{\partial S} (-\gamma_C{}^P \kappa_Q \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \hat{\pi}^C + \kappa^C \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \hat{\pi}_Q \\ &\quad + \gamma_C{}^P \mathcal{Q}_P{}^QS{}_Q \kappa_S \hat{\pi}^C - \kappa^C \gamma_C{}^P \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_P{}^QS{}_Q \hat{\pi}_S) dS, \end{aligned}$$

where in the second equality integration by parts on a manifold without boundary has been used on the first integrand. Remarkably, using the Jacobi identity for ϵ_{AB} one has that

$$\gamma_C{}^P \kappa_Q \mathcal{D}_P{}^Q \hat{\pi}^C = -\gamma_Q{}^P \kappa^Q \mathcal{D}_{PC} \hat{\pi}^C,$$

from where one concludes that

$$I = \sqrt{2} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} (\gamma_C^P \mathcal{Q}_P^{QS} \kappa_S \hat{\pi}^C - \kappa^C \gamma_C^P \hat{\mathcal{Q}}_P^{QS} \hat{\pi}_S) dS.$$

Thus, the integrand in I contains no differential operators acting on κ_C or $\hat{\pi}^C$. Accordingly, the boundary operator \mathbf{B} is, up to the vanishing of I , self-adjoint. Now, it can be shown that, in fact, one has that

$$\mathcal{Q}_A^P{}_{BP} = -\hat{\mathcal{Q}}_B^P{}_{AP} = \rho o_A l_B - \rho' l_A o_B, \quad (9)$$

where the GHP coefficients ρ and ρ' are closely related to the expansions of the boundary $\partial\mathcal{S}$ —regarded as a codimension 2 surface in the spacetime (\mathcal{M}, g_{ab}) . As discussed in [18], and adapted spin dyad can be found such that ρ and ρ' are both real. From the expression (9) one readily concludes that $I = 0$. Consequently, it follows that

$$\mathbf{B}^*(\pi_A) = \mathbf{B}(\pi_A).$$

Hence, we conclude that the boundary operator \mathbf{B} is self-adjoint.

Substituting the Ansatz (8) into the approximate Killing spinor equation (3) one obtains the following inhomogeneous equation for θ_A :

$$\mathbf{L}(\theta_A) = F_A, \quad F_A \equiv -\mathbf{L}(\overset{\circ}{\kappa}_A). \quad (10)$$

As by construction $\mathcal{D}_{(AB}\overset{\circ}{\kappa}_C) \in H_{-3/2}^\infty$, one concludes that $F_A \in H_{-5/2}^\infty$. To analyze the solvability of Eq. (10) we make use of a boundary value problem version of the Fredholm alternative adapted to weighted Sobolev spaces—see e.g., [29]. More precisely, as \mathbf{L} and \mathbf{B} are self-adjoint, one has that

$$\mathbf{L}(\theta_A) = F_A, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{B}(\theta_A)|_{\partial\mathcal{S}} = G_A \quad (11)$$

has a solution if and only if

$$\int_{\mathcal{S}} F_A \hat{\nu}^A d\mu + \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} G_A \hat{\nu}^A dS = 0,$$

for all $\nu_A \in H_{-1/2}^2$ such that

$$\mathbf{L}(\nu_A) = 0, \quad \text{with} \quad \mathbf{B}(\nu_A)|_{\partial\mathcal{S}} = 0. \quad (12)$$

Thus, in the following we analyze the conditions under which the adjoint problem (12) has a trivial Kernel.

D. Analysis of the Kernel of the adjoint problem

From the ellipticity of the operator (\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{B}) it follows that the Kernel of the boundary value problem (12) is finite dimensional. Assume one has $\nu_A \in H_{-1/2}^2$ satisfying (12). Using integration by parts and the falloff of ν_A it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{D}_{(AB}\nu_C) \widehat{\mathcal{D}}^{AB}\nu^C d\mu &= \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} n^{AB}\nu^C \widehat{\mathcal{D}}_{(AB}\nu_C) dS \\ &= \mathbb{H}[\nu_A, \bar{\nu}_{B'}] \geq 0, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

where following the discussion in the introduction we write

$$\mathbb{H}[\nu_A, \bar{\nu}_{B'}] \equiv \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \hat{\nu}^C \gamma_C^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_{P\nu_Q} dS \geq 0,$$

and to obtain the second equality we have used the identity,

$$n^{AB} \hat{\nu}^C \mathcal{D}_{(AB}\nu_C) = (\mathbf{B}(\nu_C) + \sqrt{2} \gamma_C^P \mathcal{D}^Q{}_{P\nu_Q}) \hat{\nu}^C. \quad (14)$$

Crucial in the sequel is that *the eigenspinors of the two-dimensional (Levi-Civita) Dirac operator $\mathcal{D}_A^B \nu_B$ form a base of the space of smooth valence 1 spinors over $\partial\mathcal{S}$ which is orthonormal with respect to L^2 inner product induced by the Hermitian conjugation*—this follows from the ellipticity and self-adjointness of the operator—see e.g., [30–32]. Now, if the Kernel of (\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{B}) is nontrivial, it must contain spinors whose restriction to $\partial\mathcal{S}$ are eigenspinors of the two-dimensional Dirac operator. Now, if $\mathcal{D}_A^B \nu_B = \lambda \nu_A$ then for a MOTS ($\rho = 0$, $\rho' \geq 0$) a calculation readily gives that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{H}[\nu_A, \bar{\nu}_{B'}] &= \lambda \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \hat{\nu}^C \gamma_C^P \nu_P dS \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \rho' (\hat{\nu}^C \gamma_C^P \nu_P - \hat{\nu}^C \nu_C) dS. \end{aligned}$$

A remarkable property of the kernel of the problem (12) is that

$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \hat{\nu}^C \gamma_C^P \nu_P dS = 0,$$

which is obtained by integration by parts of the approximate twistor equation (3). From the latter and making use of the expansion $\nu_A = \nu_0 l_A - \nu_1 o_A$, one concludes that

$$0 \leq \mathbb{H}[\nu_A, \bar{\nu}_{B'}] = - \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \rho' |\nu_0|^2 dS.$$

This can only occur, for $\rho' > 0$, if $\nu_A = 0$ over $\partial\mathcal{S}$. It follows then from (13) that if $\partial\mathcal{S}$ is a MOTS then $\mathcal{D}_{(AB}\nu_C) = 0$ on \mathcal{S} . That is, ν_A is a solution to the spatial twistor equation that goes to zero at infinity. Using Proposition 5 in [33] then it follows that $\nu_A = 0$ on \mathcal{S} . This implies that there are no obstructions to the existence of solutions to the system (11). The previous argument can be summarized in the following:

Proposition. If $\rho' \geq 0$ and $\rho = 0$ over $\partial\mathcal{S}$, then the boundary value problem,

$$\mathbf{L}(\kappa_A) = 0, \quad \mathbf{B}(\kappa_A)|_{\partial\mathcal{S}} = \sqrt{2} \gamma_A^P \hat{\phi}_P,$$

with ϕ_A a smooth spinorial field over $\partial\mathcal{S}$ admits a unique solution of the form (8). Accordingly, there exists a spinor ζ_A such that in the asymptotic end it satisfies

$$\zeta_A = -\left(1 - \frac{m}{r}\right)\iota_A + o_\infty(r^{-3/2}).$$

The above proposition holds even in the case that $\partial\mathcal{S}$ has several connected components each one being a MOTS—that is, in the case $(\mathcal{S}, h_{ij}, K_{ij})$ is a *multiple back hole* initial data set.

E. Main inequality in terms of boundary data

The right-hand side of the main inequality (6) can be written in terms of the boundary data. The key observation is that the boundary condition $\hat{\zeta}_A = \phi_A$ together with the approximate twistor equation (3) and its alternative form,

$$\mathcal{D}^{BC}\mathcal{D}_{BC}\kappa_A + \Omega_{ABCD}\mathcal{D}^{BC}\kappa^D + \frac{1}{3}K\mathcal{D}_{AB}\kappa^B = 0, \quad (15)$$

allow us to systematically eliminate all the transverse derivatives $\mathcal{D}\kappa_C$ in the integral over $\partial\mathcal{S}$. We can write the right-hand side of main inequality as

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \gamma_{AB}\zeta_C \mathcal{D}^{(AB}\zeta^{C)} d\mathcal{S} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \gamma^{AB}\phi^C \left(\hat{\phi}^D \Omega_{ABCD} + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{D}_{AC}\hat{\phi}_B \right) d\mathcal{S} \\ & \quad - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \phi^C \mathcal{D}\xi_C d\mathcal{S}. \end{aligned}$$

The alternative form of the approximate twistor equation given by Eq. (15) yields

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{D}^{BC}\xi_{BCA} - \mathcal{D}_A{}^B\xi_B + \frac{1}{2}\gamma_A{}^B\mathcal{D}^B\xi_B + \frac{1}{2}K\hat{\phi}_A \\ & + \Omega_{ABCD}\mathcal{D}^{BC}\kappa^D = 0, \end{aligned}$$

but from approximate twistor equation the first and the last terms cancels each other out, so that

$$\mathcal{D}\xi_C = -2\gamma_C{}^A\mathcal{D}_A{}^B\hat{\phi}_B - K\gamma_C{}^A\hat{\phi}_A.$$

After performing integration by parts, the main inequality (6) reads

$$4\pi m \geq \sqrt{2} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \hat{\phi}^A \gamma_A{}^B \mathcal{D}_{BC} \phi^C d\mathcal{S}.$$

IV. MASS INEQUALITIES

We are now ready to state the main result of this paper. Given a hypersurface \mathcal{S} and smooth spinor ϕ_A defined over a MOTS $\partial\mathcal{S}$ one has that

$$4\pi m \geq \frac{\kappa}{\sqrt{2}} \mathbb{H}[\phi_A, \bar{\phi}_A], \quad (16)$$

where

$$\mathbb{H}[\phi_A, \bar{\phi}_A] \equiv \frac{2}{\kappa} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \hat{\phi}^A \gamma_A{}^B \mathcal{D}_{BC} \phi^C d\mathcal{S}.$$

Given two spinors κ_A and ω_A , the functional $\mathbb{H}[\kappa_A, \omega_B]$ coincides with the *Nester-Witten functional*—see e.g., [7,34,35]—which plays a role in various quasilocal energy constructions. *If the spinor ϕ_A could be chosen in such a way that $\mathbb{H}[\kappa_A, \omega_B]$ is manifestly non-negative, one would have obtained a nontrivial bound on the ADM mass of the black hole. Consequently, inequality (16) can be used as the starting point for the construction of new geometric inequalities involving the mass.* As examples of interesting choices of ϕ_A consider:

- (i) The simple choice $\phi_A = 0$ over $\partial\mathcal{S}$ leads to a *new proof of the positivity of the mass of a black hole*, i.e., $m \geq 0$.
- (ii) Choosing ϕ_A to be an eigenspinor of the two-dimensional Dirac operator, i.e., $\mathcal{D}_A{}^B\phi_B = \lambda\phi_A$, it follows from the fact that the eigenvalue must be pure imaginary, i.e., $\bar{\lambda} = -\lambda$, and the reality of $\mathbb{H}[\phi_A, \bar{\phi}_A]$ that

$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} |\phi_0|^2 d\mathcal{S} = \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} |\phi_1|^2 d\mathcal{S}. \quad (17)$$

Moreover, inequality (16) takes the form,

$$4\pi m \geq \sqrt{2} \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \rho' |\phi_0|^2 d\mathcal{S}. \quad (18)$$

Now, on generic topological spheres the eigenspace associated to a given eigenvalue is two-dimensional. The pair $\{\phi_A, \hat{\phi}_A\}$ can be shown to be a basis of the eigenspace and to be nonzero everywhere on $\partial\mathcal{S}$ —see e.g., [36] Theorems 6.2.5 and 6.2.6. Now, choosing the (pointwise) normalisation $\phi_A \hat{\phi}^A = 1$, it readily follows from (17) that

$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} |\phi_0|^2 d\mathcal{S} = \frac{1}{2} |\partial\mathcal{S}|,$$

where $|\partial\mathcal{S}|$ denotes the area of $\partial\mathcal{S}$. Combining this last observation with inequality (18) one concludes that

$$4\pi m \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\min_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \rho') |\partial\mathcal{S}|.$$

It is worth to notice that for a MOTS ρ' coincides with the mean curvature h of the $\partial\mathcal{S}$, such that this inequality is equivalent with

$$4\pi m \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (\min_{\partial\mathcal{S}} h) |\partial\mathcal{S}|.$$

To the author's best knowledge, this inequality is new.

- (iii) *Relation to the area variation* [37]. Let $H_{AA'} = \rho_{l_A} \bar{l}_{A'} + \rho'_{o_A} \bar{o}_{A'}$ denote the spinorial counterpart of the mean curvature vector to $\partial\mathcal{S}$. The variation of the area $|\partial\mathcal{S}|$ in the direction of a vector v^a on \mathcal{M} is given by the formula,

$$\delta_v |\partial\mathcal{S}| = - \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} v^{AA'} H_{AA'} dS,$$

where $v^{AA'}$ is the spinorial counterpart of v^a . In the space-spinor formalism the mean curvature vector reads

$$H_{AB} = -\rho_{l_A} o_B + \rho'_{o_A} l_B.$$

Making the choice $\phi_A = -\phi_{0l_A}$ (i.e., $\phi_1 = 0$) one then has that

$$v_{AB} \equiv -\phi_{(A} \hat{\phi}_{B)} = \frac{1}{2} |\phi_0|^2 \gamma_{AB}$$

can be interpreted as the spinorial counterpart of the (outwardpointing) radial vector to $\partial\mathcal{S}$. For this choice the right-hand side of (16) for a MOTS can be written in terms of a variation of its area with respect to flow generated by v^a . More precisely, one has that

$$4\pi m \geq 2\sqrt{2} \delta_v |\partial\mathcal{S}|.$$

For the sake of simplicity, the above statements have been formulated for $\partial\mathcal{S}$ consisting of a single connected component. However, the methods presented here also applies to an inner boundary consisting of several components, each one with the topology of \mathbb{S}^2 and satisfying the MOTS condition.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this article we have developed a new strategy for the construction of geometric inequalities involving the ADM mass of a black hole spacetime. This approach relies heavily on the use of spinors and has the remarkable property of allowing the specification of the two components of a valence-1 spinor ϕ_A defined over a MOTS. The use of the MOTS condition is central in the solvability of the boundary value problem for the approximate twistor equation. However, it is not necessary in the argument showing that the right-hand side of inequality (16) can be expressed purely in terms of boundary data.

The main question is whether the methods developed in this article can be used to make inroads towards a general

proof of Penrose's inequality. In [14] Witten's approach to the positivity of the mass was used to obtain a Penrose-like inequality—i.e., an inequality involving the ADM mass and the square root of the area which, in addition, contains further constant which is hard to control given the rigidity in the specification of boundary data. The main idea in that article was to study the change of the mass under conformal rescalings of the 3-metric. A similar strategy can be followed with the framework presented in the present article. The further flexibility given by the possibility of prescribing full boundary data could prove crucial in controlling constants appearing in the analysis.

Finally, it is pointed out that it would also be interesting to analyze whether the methods in this article can be adapted to settings with different asymptotic boundary conditions—e.g., hyperboloidal ones so that a connection with the Bondi mass can be established.

The ideas expressed in the previous paragraphs will be pursued elsewhere.

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APPENDIX A: IRREDUCIBLE DECOMPOSITIONS

Given a spinor κ_A define

$$\xi_A \equiv \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{D}_A \mathcal{Q} \kappa_Q, \quad \xi_{ABC} \equiv \mathcal{D}_{(AB} \kappa_{C)}.$$

One then has the decomposition,

$$\mathcal{D}_{AB} \kappa_C = \xi_{ABC} - \xi_{(A} \epsilon_{B)C}.$$

APPENDIX B: INTEGRATION BY PARTS

Integration by parts on the 3-manifold \mathcal{S} with respect to the Sen connection \mathcal{D}_{AB} is carried out according to the identity,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_U \mathcal{D}_{AB} \kappa_C \hat{\zeta}^{ABC} d\mu &= \oint_{\partial U} \tilde{n}_{AB} \kappa_C \hat{\zeta}^{ABC} dS \\ &+ \int_U \kappa^C (\Omega_C \widehat{ABD} \zeta_{ABD} - \widehat{D}^{AB} \zeta_{ABC}) d\mu, \end{aligned}$$

with $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{S}$ and where dS denotes the area element of $\partial\mathcal{U}$, \tilde{n}_{AB} its outward pointing (“outside” of \mathcal{U}) normal and ζ_{ABC} is an arbitrary symmetric spinor.

Integration by parts on $\partial\mathcal{S}$ proceeds in the same lines as on \mathcal{S} with the added simplification of not giving rise to boundary terms. Thus, for symmetric spinors κ_A and ζ_{ABC} one has that

$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \mathcal{D}_{AB}\kappa_C\zeta^{ABC}dS = - \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \kappa_C\mathcal{D}_{AB}\zeta^{ABC}dS.$$

In some cases it is necessary to use integration by parts on expressions involving components. The following identities have been proven in [18]:

$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \chi\delta\eta dS = - \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \eta\delta\chi dS$$

if the GHP types of χ and η add up to $\{-1, 1\}$, and

$$\oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \chi\delta'\eta dS = - \oint_{\partial\mathcal{S}} \eta\delta'\chi dS$$

if the type of χ and η add up to $\{1, -1\}$.

APPENDIX C: COMMUTATORS

Several of the calculations require the commutators between the various covariant derivatives. The commutator between the three-dimensional Sen connection on an hypersurface, assuming the vacuum Einstein field equations hold, can be expressed as

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathcal{D}_{AB}, \mathcal{D}_{CD}]\kappa_E &= \frac{1}{2}(\epsilon_{A(C}\square_{D)B} + \epsilon_{B(C}\square_{D)A})\kappa_E \\ &+ K_{CDQ(A}\mathcal{D}_{B)}\kappa_E - K_{ABQ(C}\mathcal{D}_{D)}\kappa_E, \end{aligned}$$

see e.g., [16], where \square_{AB} denotes the usual Penrose box—see [18]. Now, using the above commutator one can write

$$\mathcal{D}_{AQ}\mathcal{D}_B{}^Q = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{AB}\mathcal{D}_{PQ}\mathcal{D}^{PQ} + \Delta_{AB},$$

where

$$\Delta_{AB} \equiv \mathcal{D}_{C(A}\mathcal{D}_{B)}{}^C.$$

A calculation using the expression for $[\mathcal{D}_{AB}, \mathcal{D}_{CD}]$ readily yields that

$$\Delta_{AB}\kappa_C = \square_{AB}\kappa_C - K_{APQB}\mathcal{D}^{PQ}\kappa_C - K_{P(A|Q|}{}^P\mathcal{D}_{B)}\kappa_C.$$

One can rewrite the action of Δ_{AB} as

$$\Delta_{AB} = \frac{1}{2}\square_{AB} - \frac{1}{2}\Omega_{ABPQ}\mathcal{D}^{PQ} + \frac{1}{3}K\mathcal{D}_{AB}.$$

Similarly, for the two-dimensional Sen connection one can define

$$\mathcal{A} \equiv \mathcal{D}_{AB}\mathcal{D}^{AB}, \quad \mathcal{A}_{AB} \equiv \mathcal{D}_{C(A}\mathcal{D}_{B)}{}^C.$$

In particular, we have that

$$\mathcal{D}_{CA}\mathcal{D}_B{}^C = \frac{1}{2}\epsilon_{AB}\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}_{AB}.$$

APPENDIX D: THE LOPATINSKIJ-SHAPIRO CONDITIONS

To establish the compatibility of the approximate twistor equation and the transverse boundary condition one needs to consider the so-called *Lopatinskij-Shapiro conditions*—see e.g., [24,25]. Using the decomposition of \mathcal{D}_{AB} in terms of \mathcal{D} and \mathcal{D}_{AB} , the principal part of the approximate twistor equation takes the form,

$$\mathcal{D}^{PQ}\mathcal{D}_{PQ}\kappa_A = \mathcal{D}^{PQ}\mathcal{D}_{PQ}\kappa_A - \frac{1}{2}\mathcal{D}^2\kappa_A, \quad (\text{D1})$$

while for the transverse boundary condition one gets

$$\mathcal{D}^P{}_A\kappa_P = \mathcal{D}^P{}_A\kappa_P - \frac{1}{2}\gamma^P{}_A\mathcal{D}\kappa_P. \quad (\text{D2})$$

In a neighborhood of $\partial\mathcal{S}$ one chooses coordinates so that the location of the boundary is given by the condition $\rho = 0$ and $\mathcal{D} = \partial_\rho$. To verify the Lopatinskij-Shapiro conditions one considers decaying solutions to the auxiliary ordinary differential equations problem,

$$\kappa_A'' - 2|\xi|^2\kappa_A = 0, \quad (\text{D3a})$$

$$(\gamma^P{}_A\kappa'_P - 2i\xi^P{}_A\kappa_P)|_{\rho=0} = 0, \quad (\text{D3b})$$

obtained from the principal parts (D1) and (D2) by the replacements $\mathcal{D} \mapsto \prime$, $\mathcal{D}_{AB} \mapsto i\xi_{AB}$ where $\xi_{AB} = \xi_{(AB)}$ is an arbitrary nonzero real rank 2 spinor—i.e., $\hat{\xi}_{AB} = -\xi_{AB}$, $|\xi|^2 \equiv \xi_{PQ}\hat{\xi}^{PQ}$, $\gamma^{AB}\xi_{AB} = 0$. Moreover, \prime denotes differentiation with respect to ρ . The decaying solutions of Eq. (D3a) are given by

$$\kappa_A = \kappa_{A\star}e^{-|\xi|^2\rho},$$

where $\kappa_{A\star}$ is constant. Substitution of the latter into Eq. (D3b) leads to the condition,

$$(2i\xi^P{}_A + \gamma^P{}_A|\xi|^2)\kappa_{P\star} = 0 \quad \text{on } \partial\mathcal{S},$$

from which, taking into account that both ξ_{AB} and γ_{AB} are real spinors, it follows that $\kappa_{A\star} = 0$. Thus, the approximate twistor equation with the transverse boundary condition satisfies the Lopatinskij-Shapiro condition, so the associated boundary value problem is elliptic.

APPENDIX E: PROOFS OF VARIOUS PROPERTIES OF THE KERNEL OF THE ADJOINT PROBLEM

1. The Kernel of (\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{B}) includes the Kernel of \mathbf{D}

To show that an element of the Kernel of the adjoint problem is also a solution to the Sen-Witten-Dirac equation one starts by considering the L^2 -norm of the Sen-Witten-Dirac operator acting on the element of the Kernel of (\mathbf{L}, \mathbf{B}) . Then, using integration by parts it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_S \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B \widehat{\mathcal{D}^{AC}} \nu_C d\mu \\ &= \oint_{\partial S} \hat{\nu}_C n^{AC} \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B dS - \oint_{\partial S_\infty} \hat{\nu}_C n^{AC} \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B dS \\ &\quad + \int_S \left(\hat{\nu}_C \mathcal{D}^{AC} \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B - \frac{1}{2} K \hat{\nu}^A \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B \right) d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Now, the boundary integral at ∂S vanishes as a consequence of $\mathbf{B}(\nu_A) = 0$ while that at the sphere at infinity also vanishes as $\hat{\nu}_A \mathcal{D}^{AC} \nu_C = o(r^{-2})$ in the asymptotic end. Now, making use of the decomposition,

$$\mathcal{D}_{AC} \mathcal{D}_B{}^A = \frac{1}{2} \epsilon_{CB} \Delta + \Delta_{CB},$$

one has, further, that

$$\begin{aligned} \int_S \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B \widehat{\mathcal{D}^{AC}} \nu_C d\mu &= \frac{1}{2} \int_S \hat{\nu}^C \Delta \nu_C d\mu - \int_S \hat{\nu}^C \Delta_{CB} \nu^B d\mu \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_S K \hat{\nu}_C \mathcal{D}^{CB} \nu_B d\mu. \end{aligned}$$

Observing that in vacuum one has

$$\Delta_{CB} \nu^B = -\frac{1}{2} \Omega_{CBAD} \mathcal{D}^{AD} \nu^B + \frac{K}{3} \mathcal{D}_{CB} \nu^B,$$

and using the expression for $\Delta \nu_C \equiv \mathcal{D}_{AB} \mathcal{D}^{AB} \nu_C$ given by the approximate Killing spinor equation one concludes that the right-hand side of the last equality vanishes and thus,

$$\int_S \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B \widehat{\mathcal{D}^{AC}} \nu_C d\mu = 0$$

so that $\mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B = 0$ on S .

2. Norms of ν_0 and ν_1 on ∂S

Starting from

$$0 = \int_S \hat{\nu}^A \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B d\mu,$$

integrating by parts one readily arrives at the condition,

$$\oint_{\partial S} \hat{\nu}^A \gamma_A{}^B \nu_B dS = 0.$$

The latter, expanding in terms of an adapted dyad gives

$$\oint_{\partial S} (|\nu_0|^2 - |\nu_1|^2) dS = 0,$$

or, in fact, that

$$\|\nu_0\|_{L^2(\partial S)} = \|\nu_1\|_{L^2(\partial S)},$$

for any element in the Kernel.

APPENDIX F: PROPERTIES OF THE TWO-DIMENSIONAL SEN-WITTEN-DIRAC OPERATOR

A calculation readily shows that in GHP notation the equation $\mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B = 0$ implies that

$$\delta' \nu_0 + \rho \nu_1 = 0,$$

$$\delta \nu_1 + \rho' \nu_0 = 0.$$

Using the methods of the Appendix in [38] one can show that if either $\rho = 0$ or $\rho' = 0$ then necessarily $\nu_0 = \nu_1 = 0$ so that $\nu_A = 0$ —that is, the Kernel of $\mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B$ is trivial.

Now, a computation readily shows that

$$\oint_{\partial S} \mathcal{D}_A{}^B \kappa_B dS = \oint_{\partial S} (\widehat{\mathcal{D}^B} \pi_B - 2Q_B{}^C{}_{AC} \hat{\kappa}^B) \kappa^A dS,$$

so that $\mathcal{D}_A{}^B \nu_B$ is not self-adjoint unless $\rho = \rho' = 0$. Expanding the adjoint operator,

$$\mathcal{D}_A{}^B \pi_B - 2Q_A{}^{CB}{}_{C} \pi_B,$$

in terms of a dyad yields the components,

$$\delta' \pi_0 - \rho \pi_1,$$

$$\delta \pi_1 - \rho' \pi_0.$$

Of particular interest in the present analysis is the eigenvalue problem for the two-dimensional Sen-Witten-Dirac operator—i.e.,

$$\mathcal{D}_A{}^B \kappa_B = \lambda \kappa_A.$$

Applying the operator once more and integrating gives

$$\oint_{\partial S} \hat{\kappa}^C \mathcal{D}_C{}^B \mathcal{D}_B{}^A \kappa_A dS = \lambda^2 \oint_{\partial S} \kappa_C \hat{\kappa}^C dS.$$

Integration by parts plus some further manipulations eventually leads to

$$\begin{aligned}
 0 &\leq \oint_{\partial S} (\mathcal{D}^P \kappa_P) (\widehat{\mathcal{D}^Q \kappa_Q}) dS \\
 &= -\lambda^2 \oint_{\partial S} (|\kappa_0|^2 + |\kappa_1|^2) dS \\
 &\quad + 2\lambda \oint_{\partial S} (\rho |\kappa_0|^2 + \rho' |\kappa_1|^2) dS.
 \end{aligned}$$

From the above inequality it follows the (classic) observation that if $\rho = \rho' = 0$ then the eigenvalues of the Dirac operator are pure imaginary. If, for example, $\rho = 0$ and $\rho' > 0$ (MOTS) then this is no longer true as the eigenvalues are general complex numbers.

APPENDIX G: NESTER-WITTEN FUNCTIONAL

Sparling's form is defined as

$$\Gamma(\lambda_A, \bar{\mu}_{B'}) \equiv i \nabla_{BB'} \lambda_A \nabla_{CC'} \bar{\mu}_{A'} dx^{AA'} \wedge dx^{BB'} \wedge dx^{CC'}.$$

It is Hermitian in the sense that

$$\overline{\Gamma(\lambda_A, \bar{\mu}_{B'})} = \Gamma(\lambda_A, \bar{\mu}_{B'}).$$

In vacuum Sparling's form is exact—i.e., $du = \Gamma$ for some 2-form $u = u_{\mu\nu} dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu$. This 2-form is used, in turn, to define the *Nester-Witten functional* over a 2-surface ∂S via

$$H[\lambda_R, \bar{\mu}_{S'}] \equiv \frac{2}{\kappa} \oint_{\partial S} u_{\mu\nu}(\lambda, \bar{\mu}) dx^\mu \wedge dx^\nu.$$

In [38] it has been shown that the above functional can be rewritten as

$$H[\lambda_R, \bar{\mu}_{S'}] = \frac{2}{\kappa} \oint_{\partial S} \hat{\gamma}^{R'S'} \bar{\mu}_{R'} \mathcal{D}^S \lambda_S dS.$$

A calculation shows that, in terms of $SU(2, \mathbb{C})$ (i.e., space spinors), the above expression is equivalent to

$$H[\lambda_R, \bar{\mu}_{S'}] = \frac{2}{\kappa} \oint_{\partial S} \hat{\gamma}_R^S \hat{\phi}^R \mathcal{D}_P^S \phi_S dS.$$

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