

## FALLING INTO A BLACK HOLE: TIDAL FORCES

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Reference: Moore, Thomas A., *A General Relativity Workbook*, University Science Books (2013) - Chapter 19; Problem P19.9.

Using the Riemann tensor, we can get an idea of the force felt by someone falling into a black hole. Recall the original definition of the Riemann tensor was in terms of the equation of geodesic deviation:

$$\ddot{\mathbf{n}}^i = -R^i{}_{j\ell m} u^m u^j n^\ell \quad (1)$$

where  $\mathbf{n}$  is the four-vector separating two infinitesimally close geodesics, and  $u$  is the four-velocity of an object in freefall along one of the geodesics.

For an object, such as a person, that has a large enough size that different parts of the object would, if they weren't connected, follow different geodesics, a tension force is felt as the various geodesics that pass through different parts of the object diverge during the object's journey. Suppose our unfortunate person is falling feet first into a black hole (we'll assume that the person started at rest very far away from the black hole). If we set up a locally inertial frame (LIF) at the person's centre of mass and align the person's local  $z$  axis with the radial direction in the Schwarzschild (S) metric, then we've seen that we can write the geodesic deviation as

$$\frac{d^2 n^i}{dt^2} = -R^i{}_{t\ell t} n^\ell \quad (2)$$

In the case of the falling person, we can look at the  $z$  direction, since this is where most of the tidal effects will be felt. In that case, we get, using the person's LIF as the reference frame:

$$\ddot{n}^z = -R^z{}_{t\ell t} n^\ell \quad (3)$$

If we neglect separations in the  $x$  and  $y$  directions, this becomes

$$\ddot{n}^z = -R^z{}_{tzt} n^z \quad (4)$$

To get the Riemann component, we can use the symmetry of the tensor:

$$g_{za} R^a{}_{tzt} = R_{ztz} = R_{tztz} = g_{ta} R^a{}_{ztz} \quad (5)$$

In the LIF,  $g_{ij} = \eta_{ij}$  so this equation becomes

$$R^z_{tzt} = -R^t_{ztz} \quad (6)$$

and we worked out the RHS in the last post, so we have

$$R^z_{tzt} = -\frac{2GM}{r^3} \quad (7)$$

The acceleration of the  $z$  separation of the two geodesics is then

$$\ddot{n}^z = \frac{2GM}{r^3} n^z \quad (8)$$

which we can rewrite with  $r$  as a function of the acceleration felt at that distance from the black hole:

$$r = \left[ \frac{2GMn^z}{\ddot{n}^z} \right]^{1/3} \quad (9)$$

To see how long it takes the person to fall from this distance to  $r = 0$ , we can use the formula we derived earlier:

$$\Delta\tau = \frac{\pi r^{3/2}}{\sqrt{8GM}} \quad (10)$$

So the time measured by the observer is

$$\Delta\tau = \frac{\pi}{2} \sqrt{\frac{n^z}{\ddot{n}^z}} \quad (11)$$

To put this in practical terms, a typical person can handle up to about 5g (five times the acceleration due to gravity at the Earth's surface) along their vertical direction before losing consciousness. If we take  $n^z \approx 1$  m (about half a person's height) and  $\ddot{n}^z \approx 50 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  then the time from first experiencing this force to annihilation at the singularity at the centre of the black hole is about

$$\Delta\tau \approx 0.2 \text{ sec} \quad (12)$$

Using Moore's estimate of the speed of pain impulses (around 1 m/sec) any pain resulting from this probably wouldn't be felt before the person gets annihilated.