

A New Landscape of Gravitational Instantons

Bernardo Araneda

University of Edinburgh

Penrose at 95 and Twistors at 60

Oxford, Sep 2026

Outline

I. Black holes & instantons

II. Kähler geometry

III. Infinite-dimensional structures

Twistor theory

A. Self-dual	3 parallel complex structures	✓	
B. Hermitian	1 integrable complex structure	?	(cf. Tim's talk)
C. Toric	no (obvious) complex structure	?	(cf. Maciej's talk)

This talk is about B. and C.

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- Gravitational Instantons: globally smooth, non-compact & complete, finite L^2 -energy (AF, ALF, ALE,...), **non-hyperkähler**
- Euclidean BH uniqueness? [Gibbons 1979, Lapedes 1980, Yau 1982]

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- **2026**: $n = 4$ case explicitly constructed by Teo

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This talk

- Construction of this instanton
- Bigger picture
- Connection with twistor theory (at the very end)

II. Kähler geometry

Solution-generating techniques for the Einstein equations

- Based on isometries $\leadsto$ harmonic maps
- Based on complex structures $\leadsto$ Kähler geometry

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- “Hidden symmetries”: isometries of g_X

$$SL(3, \mathbb{R}) \Rightarrow \text{new solutions}$$

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- Explicit description [LeBrun '91], [Tod '20], [BA '23]

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- **But: given u , how do we choose a monopole W ?**

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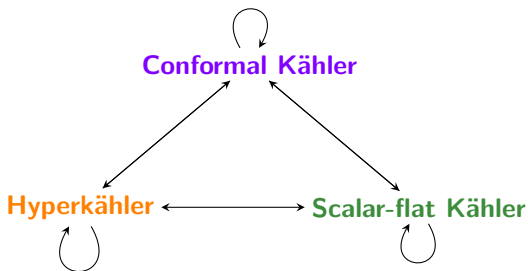
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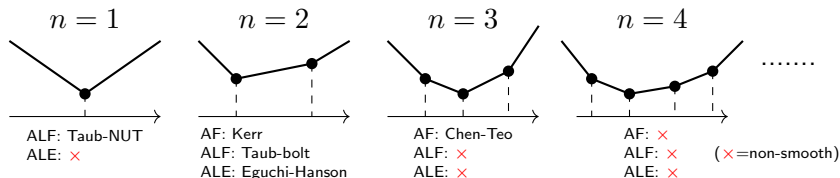
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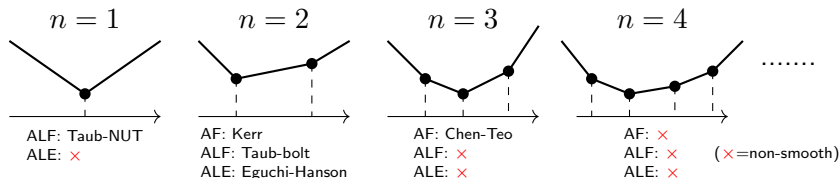
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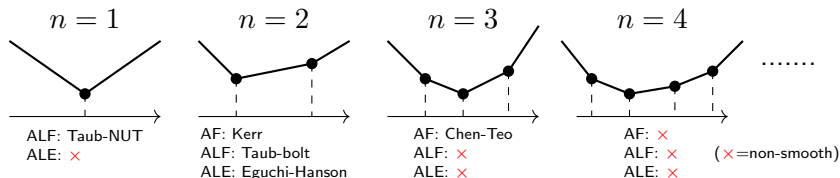
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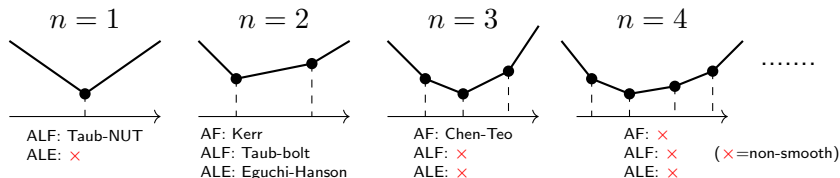
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- $n > 3$? **open**

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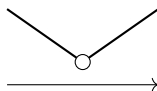
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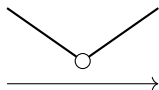
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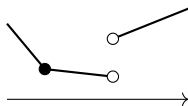
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- Instanton is α -surface in twistor space of (X, g_X)
- General case? [\[BA & A. Colling, wip\]](#)



III. Infinite-dimensional structures

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- But can take $c_1 K_1 + c_2 K_2$, then change c_1, c_2 , then repeat indefinitely...

Integrability

- Go back to $X = SL(3)/GL(2)$, with

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- This is an integrable system! Lax family of flat connections

$$d\mathcal{A}(x, t) - \mathcal{A}(x, t) \wedge \mathcal{A}(x, t) = 0, \quad \mathcal{A}|_{t=0} = A$$

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- But we have $\widehat{\text{Geroch } SL(3)} \Leftrightarrow \text{Belinski-Zakharov} \Leftrightarrow \text{twistors?}$

Twistor data

Theorem 4

Consider a toric-Hermitian Einstein-Maxwell space*, with n torus-fixed points. Let R_i be a rod.

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Consider a toric-Hermitian Einstein-Maxwell space*, with n torus-fixed points. Let R_i be a rod. Then the Ernst matrix at R_i is:

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where c_k are constants, v is constant vector, and u at most linear in z .

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- This characterises the P 's that give Hermitian structures
- Prove Conjecture that solutions are always solitons? (cf. [\[Chen 2026\]](#))

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Thank you!

Happy Birthday Roger!