

Particles Near a Higher Dimensional Black Hole

The proposed research for my Master's is to extend the work done in describing the dynamics of Dirac particles in a Kerr-Newman black hole geometry [2]. It seems natural to be able to extend this behaviour of Dirac particles near a black hole's event horizon to higher dimensional spaces, and still expect similar results. In particular, in this black hole geometry, we see no rise of fixed orbits for Dirac particles near the black hole event horizon, and instead expect either the particle to fall into the event horizon or to drift away [1]. The extension of the result would be done using the Myers-Perry metric, as it provides a similar result in higher dimensions to the Kerr metric in 4 dimensions [6].

A black hole is an extremely dense body, so dense in fact that even light cannot escape from the interior of the massive object [4]. A spherically symmetric stationary mass is called a black hole if the radius of the mass is equal to the *Schwarzschild Radius*, which comes from Schwarzschild's solution to Einstein's field equations, and diverge at such a radius [4]. This Schwarzschild space-time gives rise to a *singularity*, the centre of the black hole, and an *event horizon*, the boundary beyond which nothing escapes [3].

The Schwarzschild solution requires a spherically symmetric mass and is stationary. On the other hand, the Kerr solutions provides a broader family of solutions, wherein the family of solutions are dependent upon only the mass of the black hole and its angular momentum to exactly describe the stellar object [3]. This is an incredibly powerful metric, as it allows for relaxation of the spherical symmetry forced in the Schwarzschild solution. Further, it allows the exploration of the geometry surrounding all physically realizable black holes that arise via gravitational collapse of stellar masses [3]. This motivates studying the behaviour of particles in such a geometry.

In an attempt to merge quantum mechanics and relativity, Dirac introduced the notion of *Dirac Particles*, which satisfy the *Dirac Equation* [5]. Many of the particles in the standard model can be classified as Dirac particles, with the most well known being the electron, which is the particle Dirac used to introduce relativity into the quantum regime [5]. Thus, the study of the long time dynamics of Dirac particles near the event horizon of a black hole in a Kerr space-time can be done through this geometrical approach, and represents true physics in the interstellar medium.

It has already been shown that time-periodic behaviour, such as closed orbits, for a Dirac particle are not possible in this Kerr-Newmann geometry [1]. Moreover, when we consider the long time behaviour of these Dirac particles near the event horizon of a Kerr-Newmann black hole event-horizon, we see the emergence of the same phenomena; no time-periodic solutions [2]. One should expect that such behaviour is not limited to the lower dimensional case, and should extend naturally to a higher dimensional space. This endeavour is the goal of my research project, and would be done through the Myres-Perry metric.

References

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