

# Holographic and self-encoding regular Black Holes

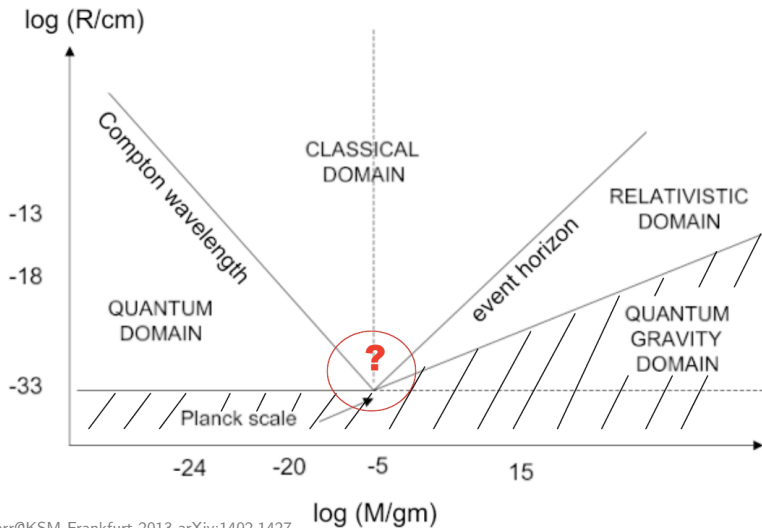
my Master's project

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# The holy grail



# A wishlist

- 1 Regular (No curvature singularity at origin)

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} g_{00}(r) < \infty$$

- 2 Classical Limit  
(Schwarzschild)

$$g_{00}(r) = \frac{2Gm}{r} \quad \text{for } r > l_0$$

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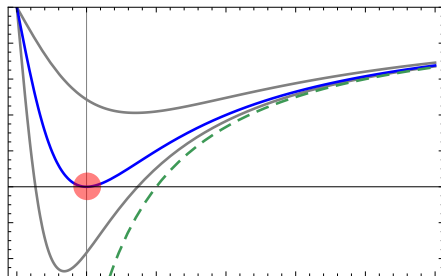
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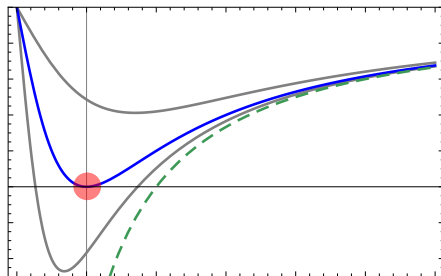
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## Metric candidates

- NCBHs: 1 + 2
- Self-Encoding: 1 + 2 + 3
- Holographic: 2 + 3

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- Make an educated guess for  $H(r)$ .

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### Reduced Planck Constants

$$M_P^2 = V_n M_*^{2+n}$$

with  $V_n = (2\pi R_c)^n$  volume of compactified dimensions as tori with radius  $R_c$ .

## Details (if needed)

$$ds^2 = -(1 - V(r)) dt^2 + (1 - V(r))^{-1} dr^2 + r^{2+n} d\Omega_{2+n} \quad (1)$$

$$V(r) = \frac{2}{2+n} \frac{M}{M_*^{2+n}} \frac{1}{\Omega_{2+n}} \frac{H(r)}{r^{1+n}} \quad (2)$$

$$M(r_H) = \frac{2+n}{2} \frac{\Omega_{2+n}}{H(r_H)} \left( \frac{r_H}{L_*} \right)^{1+n} M_* \quad (3)$$

# Modifying the $H(r)$ profiles for $n$ LXDs

Choices for  $H(r)$  are:

The self-encoding metric

$$h_{\alpha}(r) = \frac{r^{3+n}}{(r^{\alpha} + L^{\alpha}/2)^{\frac{3+n}{\alpha}}}$$

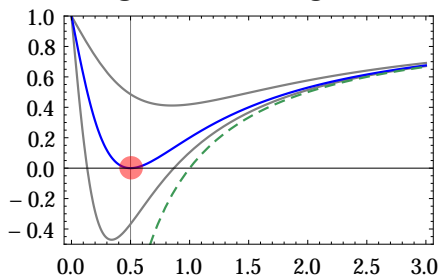
The holographic metric

$$h(r) = \frac{r^{2+n}}{r^{2+n} + L^{2+n}}$$



# Results: Self-Encoding Remnant

Finding the remnant:  $g_{00}=1-V(r)$



Extremal Radius remnant equations:

$$\begin{cases} \partial_r|_{r=r_0} g_{00}(r) = 0 \\ g_{00}(r_0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Remnant radii:

$$r_0 = L \left( \frac{1}{1+n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2+n}}$$

$$r_{0,\alpha} = L \left( \frac{1}{1+n} \right)^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}$$

Self encoding  $M(r_0) = M_*$  fixes  $\alpha$ :

$$\alpha_0 = \frac{3+n}{\ln(2+n)} \ln \frac{3+n}{2}$$

# Thermodynamical properties

I calculated the Hawking-Temperature  $T_H \equiv \frac{1}{4\pi} \partial_r g_{00}|_{r=r_H}$ , Heat Capacity  $C = \frac{\partial M}{\partial T_H}$  and Entropy  $S(r) = \int \frac{dM}{T}$ . See blackboard for discussion.

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Remarkable result: **Entropy** for **holographic model** exhibits *log* corrections in any number of LXDs:

$$S(r) = \frac{1}{4} (r_+^{2+n} - L_*^{2+n}) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{L_*} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$  quantization in units of area  $\mathcal{A} \equiv \Omega_{2+n} r_+^{2+n}$

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The smearing operator  $\mathcal{A}$  is given basically by a FT of  $H'(r)$ :

$$\mathcal{A}^{-2}(p^2) = \int d^{3+n}r \left\{ \frac{1}{r^{2+n}} \frac{dH(r)}{dr} \right\} e^{i\vec{p} \cdot \vec{r}}$$