

Holographic and self-encoding regular Black Holes

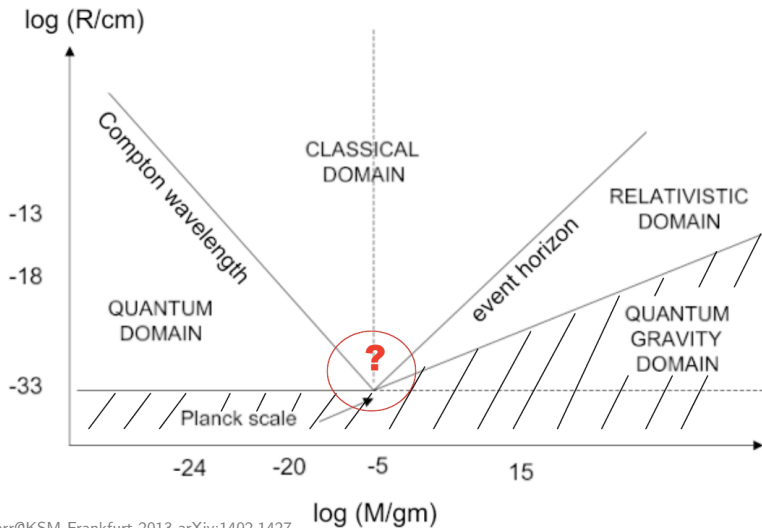
my Master's project

Sven Köppel
`koeppel@fias.uni-frankfurt.de`

Institut für theoretische Physik
Frankfurt Institute for Advanced Sciences
Goethe-Universität Frankfurt

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The holy grail



A wishlist

- 1 Regular (No curvature singularity at origin)

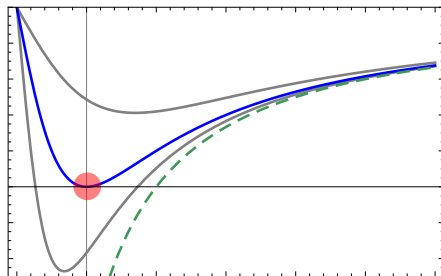
$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} g_{00}(r) < \infty$$

- 2 Classical Limit (Schwarzschild)

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

- 3 Self-encoding. $r_0 = l_0$

↓ Generic g_{00} that fulfills all requirements.



Metric candidates

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

Approach for static matter density ρ

- Start with Schwarzschild $\rho(r) = \frac{M}{4\pi r^2} \delta(r) = \frac{M}{4\pi r^2} \frac{d\Theta(r)}{dr}$
- Smear the distribution $\Theta(r) \rightarrow H(r)$
- Make use of extradimensions ($4 + n$ total dimensions):

$$\rho(r) = \frac{M}{\Omega_{2+n} r^{2+n}} \frac{dH(r)}{dr} \quad \text{with} \quad \Omega_{n+2} = \frac{2\pi^{(n+3)/2}}{\Gamma[(n+3)/2]}$$

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

Get the Metric

- $\rho(r) \equiv T_0^0$. $\nabla_\mu T^{\mu\nu} = 0$ gives remaining $T_{\mu\nu}$
- The Mass is *arbitrarily* fixed:

$$m(r) = \Omega_{2+n} \int_0^r dx x^{2+n} \rho(x) = M \int_0^r dx H'(x) = M H(r) + \text{const}$$

- Choose to match **Self-Encoding**: $m(r_0) = M_*$

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

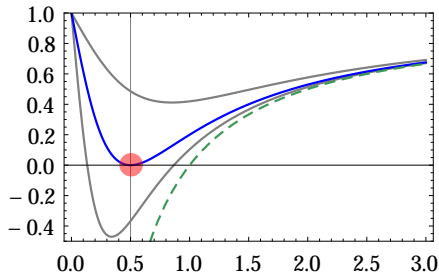
$$h_{\alpha}(r) = \frac{r^{3+n}}{(r^{\alpha} + L^{\alpha}/2)^{\frac{3+n}{\alpha}}}$$

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 α :

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

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.

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 $\mathcal{A} \equiv \Omega_{2+n} r_+^{2+n}$

Modified Field Equations

It is possible to modify the Einstein-Hilbert-Action so that it gets *intrinsically non-local* by $\delta(x-y) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}^2(x-y)$

$$\mathcal{R}(x) = \int dy \mathcal{A}^2(x-y) R(x)$$

$$\mathcal{T}_0^0 = -M \mathcal{A}^{-2}(\square) \delta(\vec{x}) \equiv \frac{M}{\Omega_{2+n} r^{2+n}} \frac{dH(r)}{dr}$$

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

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