Black hole thermodynamics and light deflection in effective loop quantum gravity

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Introduction

- Though debates on quantum nature of black holes are crucial and long standing, there is no systematic study by quantum gravity so far to lay a solid theoretical foundation for arguments.

➤ Some different models of quantum gravity are effective ways to understand gravity behaviors at a sufficiently small scale: *String theory*, *Loop quantum gravity*, *Asymptotically safe gravity*, *Noncommutative gravity*, *Quadratic gravity*, *Rainbow gravity*, …

➤ Several aspects of quantum black holes have been discussed: *Thermodynamics*, *Hawking radiation*, *Quasinormal modes*, *Stabilities*, *Accretion disk*, *Periapsis shift*, *Gravitational time delay*, *Light deflection*, *Gravitational lensing*, *Black hole shadow*, …

Introduction

- Thermodynamics of quantum corrected polymer black hole and asymptotically safe gravity black hole have been discussed [Mele *et al.*, Mandal, Gangopadhyay].

✓ These spacetimes admit extremal minimal-sized configurations of quantum gravitational nature characterized by vanishing temperature and entropy.

- Quantum gravity effects on black hole shadows in loop quantum Oppenheimer-Snyder gravitational collapse model have been discussed [Yang *et al.*].

✓ We study thermodynamics and light deflection of static black holes in loop quantum Oppenheimer-Snyder model as one of quantum gravity effects in Hawking radiation and gravitational lensing, respectively.

Loop quantum cosmology

- Ashtekar-Pawlowski-Singh model:

$ds^2_{\rm APS} = -d\tau^2 + a(\tau)^2(d\tilde r^2 + \tilde r^2 d\Omega^2)$: homogeneous pressureless star

$\left(\frac{\dot a}{a}\right)^2 = \frac{8\pi G}{3}\rho\left(1-\frac{\rho}{\rho_c}\right)$: modified Friedmann equation

$\rho = \frac{M}{\frac{4}{3}\pi \tilde r_0^3 a^3}$: uniform density, $\rho_c = \sqrt{3}/(32\pi^2\gamma^3 G^2\hbar)$: critical density

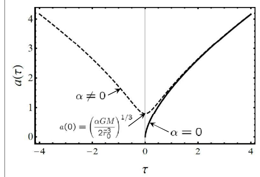
M: mass of dust ball with radius $a(\tau)\tilde r_0$, γ : Barbero-Immirzi parameter

- $\rho \ll \rho_c$: classical regime ⇒ usual Friedmann equation
- $\rho \sim \rho_c$: quantum regime

$$\Rightarrow\ (\dot a \tilde r_0)^2 = \frac{2GM}{a\tilde r_0} - \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{(a\tilde r_0)^4}, \quad \alpha = 16\sqrt{3}\pi\gamma^3\ell_p^2$$

Bounce universe in loop quantum cosmology

$$ds^2_{\rm APS} = -d\tau^2 + a(\tau)^2(d\tilde r^2 + \tilde r^2 d\Omega^2)$$
$$a(\tau) = \left(\frac{GM\left(9\tau^2+\alpha\right)}{2\tilde r_0^3}\right)^{1/3}$$



- Metric with $\alpha\neq 0$: nowhere and never singular

➤ $a(\tau)$ can be extend to interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

Quantum Oppenheimer-Snyder model [Lewandowski *et al.*]

- Gluing interior geometry $ds^2_{\rm APS}$ with exterior spherically symmetric one:

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2$$

along radial freefall geodesics by identification $(\tau, \tilde r_0, \theta, \phi) \sim (t(\tau), r(\tau), \theta, \phi)$ such that induced metric and extrinsic curvature are equal on gluing surfaces that become a single C^1 surface of dusty part of spacetime.

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{r^4}$$

A quantum deformation of Schwarzschild spacetime as derived in effective loop quantum gravity [Kelly *et al.*]

➤ A Killing observer perceives energy density:

$T^q_{\mu\nu} = \frac{G_{\mu\nu}}{8\pi G}$, $\rho^q = \frac{3\alpha GM^2}{8\pi r^6}$: dark matter candidate

Loop quantum corrected black holes

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad f(r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{r^4}$$

- Metric is determined for $r \geq r_b = \left(\frac{\alpha GM}{2}\right)^{\frac13}$

⇔ Dust surface radius $a(\tau)\tilde r_0$ runs over $[r_b, \infty)$

- Introducing parameter $0<\beta<1$ by $G^2M^2 = \frac{4\beta^4}{(1-\beta^2)^3}\alpha$

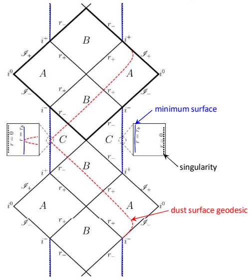
⇨ $0<\beta<1/2$: $M < M_{\rm min} := \frac{4\sqrt{3\alpha}}{9G}$: No horizon

$1/2<\beta<1$: $M > M_{\rm min}$: two Killing horizons

$$r_\pm = \frac{M(1+\beta)\left(1\pm\sqrt{2\beta-1}\right)}{2\beta}$$

✓ Inner horizon r_- is unstable with respect to scalar perturbations and will probably turn into a null singularity [Cao *et al.*].

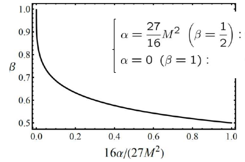
Maximal extension of black hole spacetime



Loop quantum corrected black holes

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad f(r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{r^4}$$

$$\beta^2(M,\alpha) = 1 - \frac{4\alpha}{3M^2} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{2\alpha}}{3M^2}\sqrt[3]{72\alpha M^2 - 32\alpha^2 - 27M^4 + 3M^3\sqrt{3\left(27M^2-16\alpha\right)}} + \frac{4\left(2\alpha\right)^{2/3}\left(2\alpha - 3M^2\right)}{3M^2\sqrt[3]{72\alpha M^2 - 32\alpha^2 - 27M^4 + 3M^3\sqrt{3\left(27M^2-16\alpha\right)}}}$$



$\alpha = \frac{27}{16}M^2 \ \left(\beta = \frac12\right)$: $r_+ = r_- = \frac32 M$

$\alpha = 0 \ \ (\beta = 1)$: $r_+ = 2M, \ r_- = 0$

Equation of motion for scalar particles

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad f(r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{r^4}$$

➤ Klein-Gordon equation for uncharged massive scalar particles:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}}\partial_\mu\left(\sqrt{-g}g^{\mu\nu}\partial_\nu\Psi\right) - \frac{m^2}{\hbar^2}\Psi = 0$$

✓ Wave function of Klein-Gordon equation: $\Psi = \exp\left(\frac{i}{\hbar}I\left(x^\mu\right)\right)$

➤ WKB approximation to leading order in $\hbar$ in black hole geometry:

$$-\frac{1}{f}\left(\partial_t I\right)^2 + f\left(\partial_r I\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}\left(\partial_\theta I\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\left(\partial_\phi I\right)^2 + m^2 = 0$$

✓ According to Killing vector fields, the action ansatz: $I = -\omega t + W(r,\theta) + J\phi$ (ω, J : scalar particle's energy and angular momentum)

➤ Equation of motion for scalar particles:

$$fr^2\left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial r}\right)^2 - \frac{\omega^2 r^2}{f} + m^2r^2 + \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial\theta}\right)^2 + \frac{J^2}{\sin^2\theta} = 0$$

➤ Function W can be written as $W(r,\theta) = R(r) + \Theta(\theta)$

Tunneling of scalar particles

➤ Action for outgoing and ingoing modes for classically forbidden trajectory:

$${\rm Im}R_{\rm out} = -{\rm Im}R_{\rm in} = \frac{\pi\omega r_+^4}{\left(r_+ - r_-\right)\left(r_+^2 + \left(r_+ + r_- - 2M\right)r_+ + \alpha M^2/\left(r_+r_-\right)\right)}$$

➤ Tunneling probability amplitude of scalar particles:

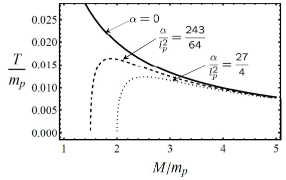
$$\Gamma \simeq \frac{\exp\left(-2{\rm Im}R_{\rm out}\right)}{\exp\left(-2{\rm Im}R_{\rm in}\right)} \simeq \exp\left(-\frac{4\pi r_+^4}{\left(r_+ - r_-\right)\left(r_+^2 + \left(r_+ + r_- - 2M\right)r_+ + \alpha M^2/\left(r_+r_-\right)\right)}\omega\right)$$

➤ Comparing tunneling probability amplitude with Boltzmann factor $\Gamma = \exp\left(-\omega/T\right)$ at temperature T, we obtain modified Hawking temperature of loop quantum corrected black hole:

$$T = \frac{\left(r_+ - r_-\right)\left(r_+^2 + \left(r_+ + r_- - 2M\right)r_+ + \alpha M^2/\left(r_+r_-\right)\right)}{4\pi r_+^4}$$
$$= \frac{\beta\left(1 - 4\beta^2 - \left(1 - 3\beta - \beta^2\right)\sqrt{2\beta - 1}\right)}{\pi M\left(1-\beta^2\right)^2}, \quad \beta = \beta(M,\alpha)$$

Modified thermodynamics

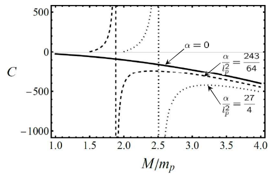
- Temperature: $T = \frac{\kappa}{2\pi} = \frac{\left(r_+ - r_-\right)\left(r_+^2 + \left(r_+ + r_- - 2M\right)r_+ + \alpha M^2/\left(r_+r_-\right)\right)}{4\pi r_+^4}$



✓ As black hole mass decreases, temperature with $\alpha\neq 0$ reaches local maximum value and then decreases to zero at minimum value of mass $M_{\rm min} = 4\sqrt{3\alpha}m_p/(9l_p)$.

Modified thermodynamics

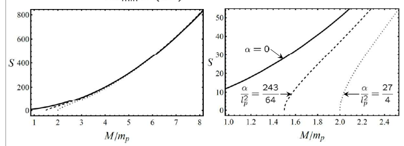
- Heat capacity: $C = \frac{\partial M}{\partial T} = \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial M}\right)^{-1}$



✓ At local maximum temperature, system with $\alpha\neq 0$ undergoes transition from unstable negative heat capacity phase to stable positive heat capacity cooling down towards cold extremal configuration with mass $M_{\rm min}$.

Modified thermodynamics

- Entropy: $S = \int_{M_{\rm min}}^{M}\frac{dM'}{T\left(M'\right)}$

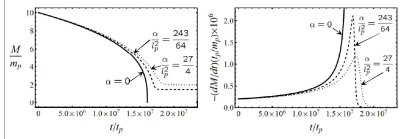


✓ At minimum mass $M_{\rm min}$, since temperature, heat capacity and entropy vanish, black hole may not exchange its energy with surrounding environment.

➤ Loop quantum correction prevents black hole to completely evaporate and results in thermodynamic stable remnant.

Evaporation of loop quantum corrected BHs

- Stefan-Boltzmann law: $\frac{dM}{dt} = -\frac{\pi^2}{60}A_{\rm BH}T^4$, $A_{\rm BH} = 4\pi r_+^2$



- If α=0, static black hole is described by Schwarzschild metric and evaporates completely with $dM/dt \to -\infty$ near end of evaporation.

✓ Evaporation of black hole with $\alpha\neq 0$ halts at a minimum mass $M_{\rm min}$, leaving a remnant of the order of Planck mass that no longer radiate.

Sparsity of Hawking radiation during BH evaporation [Gray *et al.*]

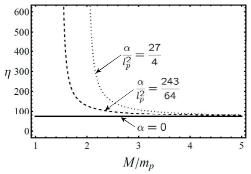
- Sparsity: average time gap between two successive particle emissions over characteristic timescale of individual particle emission

$$\eta = \frac{\lambda^2}{A_{\rm eff}} \begin{cases} \lambda = \frac{2\pi}{T} & \text{: thermal wavelength of Hawking particle} \\ A_{\rm eff} = \frac{27}{4}A_{\rm BH} & \text{: universal cross section at high frequencies} \end{cases}$$

- $\eta \ll 1$: Hawking radiation is a typical blackbody radiation where its thermal wavelength is much shorter than emitting body size.
- $\eta \gg 1$: Hawking radiation is not a continuous emission of particles but a sparse radiation, i.e., most particles are randomly emitted in a discrete manner with pauses in between.

ex) $\eta_{\rm 4D\ Sch.} = 64\pi^3/27$

Modified sparsity of Hawking radiation



✓ η with $\alpha\neq 0$ diverges at $M = M_{\rm min}$.

➤ Sparsity is enhanced by quantum gravity effect.

✓ Similar to black hole evaporations in noncommutative model and asymptotically safe gravity, loop quantum corrected black hole would take an infinite amount of time to radiate a particle at final stage of evaporation, and then turn into remnant when black hole mass M approaches mass $M_{\rm min}$.

Large black hole mass limit

$$T = \frac{1}{8\pi M}\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{8M^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{M^5}\right) \quad \text{: Temperature}$$
$$C = -8\pi M^2\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha}{8M^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{M^2}\right) \quad \text{: Heat capacity}$$
$$\eta = \frac{64\pi^3}{27}\left(1 + \frac{3\alpha}{8M^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{M^4}\right) \quad \text{: Sparsity}$$

✓ Entropy :

$$S = 4\pi\left(M^2 - M^2_{\rm min}\right) + \pi\alpha\log\left(\frac{M}{M_{\rm min}}\right) + O\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{M^2}\right)$$
$$\simeq \frac14\left(A_{\rm BH} - A_{\rm min}\right) + \frac{\pi\alpha}{2}\log\left(\frac{A_{\rm BH}}{A_{\rm min}}\right)$$

$\left(A_{\rm BH/min} \simeq 16\pi M^2_{\rm BH/min}\right)$ Logarithmic term

Photon motions around loop quantum corrected BHs

$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad f(r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{r^4}$$

- Hamiltonian for photon:

$$H = \frac12 g^{\mu\nu}p_\mu p_\nu = \frac12\left(-\frac{p_t^2}{f} + fp_r^2 + \frac{p_\theta^2}{r^2} + \frac{p_\phi^2}{r^2\sin^2\theta}\right) = 0$$

⇨ $E := -p_t$, $L := p_\phi$: constants of motion

✓ We can concentrate on orbits with $\theta = \pi/2$ and $p_\theta = 0$

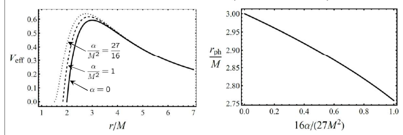
⇨ $\frac{dt}{d\lambda} = \frac{E}{f}$, $\frac{dr}{d\lambda} = fp_r$, $\frac{d\phi}{d\lambda} = \frac{L}{r^2}$: Hamilton's equations

➤ Energy conservation equation:

$$\left(\frac{dr}{d\lambda}\right)^2 + V_{\rm eff} = E^2, \quad V_{\rm eff} = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{\alpha M^2}{r^4}\right)\frac{L^2}{r^2}$$

Effective potential and photonsphere radius

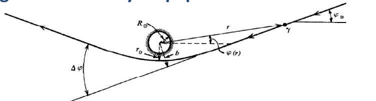
$$\left(\frac{dr}{d\lambda}\right)^2 + V_{\rm eff} = E^2, \quad V_{\rm eff} = \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{\alpha M^2}{r^4}\right)\frac{L^2}{r^2}$$



✓ Presence of quantum gravity effect decreases photonsphere radius similar to four-dimensional Reissner-Nordström black hole case.

✓ Weak-field limit: $r_{\rm ph} = 3M\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{27M^2}\right) + O\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{M^3}\right)$

Light deflection by loop quantum corrected BHs



$$ds^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2 d\Omega^2, \quad f(r) = 1 - \frac{2GM}{r} + \frac{\alpha G^2M^2}{r^4}$$

- Deflection angle of photon:

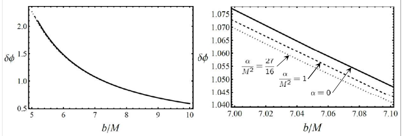
$$\delta\phi = 2\int_{r_0}^\infty \frac{r_0 dr}{r\sqrt{r^2 f(r_0) - r_0^2 f(r)}} - \pi, \quad b^2 = \frac{L^2}{E^2} = \frac{r_0^2}{f(r_0)}$$

✓ Deflection angle in weak-field limit:

$$\delta\phi \simeq \frac{4M}{b} + \frac{15\pi M^2}{4b^2} + \frac{128M^3}{3b^3} + \frac{15\pi M^2\left(231M^2 - 4\alpha\right)}{64b^4} + \frac{128M^3\left(28M^2 - \alpha\right)}{5b^5} + \frac{1155\pi M^4\left(221M^2 - 12\alpha\right)}{256b^6}$$

Weak gravitational deflection angle of photon

$$\delta\phi \simeq \frac{4M}{b} + \frac{15\pi M^2}{4b^2} + \frac{128M^3}{3b^3} + \frac{15\pi M^2\left(231M^2 - 4\alpha\right)}{64b^4} + \frac{128M^3\left(28M^2 - \alpha\right)}{5b^5} + \frac{1155\pi M^4\left(221M^2 - 12\alpha\right)}{256b^6}$$



✓ Deflection angle decreases with increasing α/M^2 for fixed b/M.

Weak gravitational deflection angle of photon

$$\delta\phi \simeq \frac{4M}{b} + \frac{15\pi M^2}{4b^2} + \frac{128M^3}{3b^3} + \frac{15\pi M^2\left(231M^2 - 4\alpha\right)}{64b^4} + \frac{128M^3\left(28M^2 - \alpha\right)}{5b^5} + \frac{1155\pi M^4\left(221M^2 - 12\alpha\right)}{256b^6}$$

✓ Loop quantum corrected black hole would be difficult to distinguish by weak deflection gravitational lensing.

cf. Light deflection by 5D squashed Kaluza-Klein BHs in a plasma medium [K. Matsuno]

$$\delta\phi = \frac{2M}{b}\left(1 + \frac{\rho_0}{2M} + \frac{1}{1 - \omega_e^2/\omega_\infty^2}\right) + \frac{3\pi M^2}{4b^2}\left(1 + \frac{4}{1 - \omega_e^2/\omega_\infty^2} + \frac{2M\rho_0 - Q^2}{3M^2}\left(1 + \frac{2}{1 - \omega_e^2/\omega_\infty^2}\right)\right)$$

✓ It would be challenging to detect the correction by extra dimension for primordial black holes in future observations of gravitational lensing.

Summary

We consider thermodynamics and light deflection of 4D static spherically symmetric black holes in quantum Oppenheimer-Snyder model in loop quantum gravity.

- We derive modified Hawking temperature, heat capacity, entropy, evaporation time, radiation sparsity and weak deflection angle of photon in loop quantum corrected black hole spacetime.

✓ Loop quantum correction may slow down increase of Hawking temperature due to radiation and result in thermodynamic stable remnant.

✓ Modified sparsity of Hawking radiation may become infinite when mass of loop quantum corrected black hole approaches its remnant mass.

✓ Loop quantum corrected black hole would be difficult to distinguish by weak deflection gravitational lensing.

Discussion

- If Barbero-Immirzi parameter is γ≒0.24, mass of black hole remnant is $M_{\rm min}$≒10^{-8} kg, which is of order Planck mass like black hole remnants in minimally geometric deformation model, quadratic gravity and asymptotically safe gravity.

➤ Since such a black hole remnant would not radiate and its gravitational interaction would be very weak, it would be difficult to observe remnants in our Universe directly.

➤ It would be expected that one possible indirect signature of black hole remnant might be associated with cosmic gravitational wave background [Chen, Adler].