

轴对称黑洞的量子统计熵^{*}

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避开了求解黑洞背景下波动方程的困难,应用量子统计方法,通过应用在量子引力中,由广义测不准关系得出的新态密度方程,直接求解轴对称 Kerr 黑洞背景下玻色场和费米场的配分函数.然后在视界附近计算黑洞背景下玻色场和费米场的熵.得到用收敛级数表达的黑洞熵.在计算中不存在用 brick wall 模型计算黑洞熵时出现的发散项和小质量近似,使人们对非球对称时空中黑洞的统计熵有更深入的认识.

关键词:量子统计,非球对称时空,广义测不准关系,黑洞熵

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1. 引 言

黑洞具有与事件视界面积成正比的 Bekenstein-Hawking (B-H) 熵^[1-3],且标准 B-H 熵公式为

$$S_{\text{BH}} = \frac{A}{4l_p^2}, \quad (1)$$

式中, A 为黑洞事件视界面积, l_p 为普朗克长度.

(1) 式给出的熵是将黑洞的各参量与普通热力学量进行比较得出的.普通热力学系统是可以由统计力学描述的,黑洞作为一个热力学系统,人们当然对它的统计力学背景感兴趣.尤其是对黑洞熵统计起源的研究引起了人们的高度关注^[4-8].其中应用最多的是 G't Hooft 提出的 brick-wall^[8]模型,将此模型应用于多种黑洞熵的计算^[9-14],促进了人们对黑洞熵起源的理解.但在计算中发现黑洞视界附近的量子态密度是发散的,为了得到 B-H 熵,需人为地引入紫外截断,该截断是不自然的.随后人们研究发现,黑洞的熵主要是视界附近量子态的贡献,于是对 brick-wall 模型进行改进,提出了薄层模型^[15-17],该模型仅考虑视界附近一薄层内的量子态,可自然地避免原 brick-wall 模型的红外截断和小质量近似,但紫外截断仍无法克服.最近的研究发现,广义测不准关系 (generalized uncertainty principle, GUP) 对态密度有影响^[18-23],利用广义测不准关系

对态密度的影响计算黑洞统计熵引起了人们的极大兴趣^[24-34].文献 [28] 利用最简单的广义测不准关系

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{1}{2}(1 + \lambda(\Delta p)^2) \quad (2)$$

对态密度的修正

$$dn = \frac{d^3x d^3p}{(2\pi)^3(1 + \lambda p^2)^3}, \quad (3)$$

计算在 Reissner-Nordstrom 黑洞背景下标量场的统计熵,得到黑洞视界附近熵的级数表达式.使人感到不理解的是熵的高阶项是发散的.文献 [30] 重新对 Reissner-Nordstrom 黑洞背景下标量场的统计熵进行了讨论,得到黑洞视界附近熵的收敛级数表达式.最近文献 [20] 给出广义测不准关系对态密度修正为

$$dn = \frac{d^3x d^3p}{(2\pi)^3} e^{-\lambda p^2}, \quad (4)$$

式中, $p^2 = p^i p_i$, λ 为表征引力对海森伯测不准关系的修正常数,具有普朗克面积量级.

本文利用广义测不准关系对态密度的修正关系式 (4) 计算轴对称 Kerr 黑洞的统计熵.考虑到 Kerr 时空的轴对称性,在计算中所取的积分区间为从黑洞的视界到无穷远观测者,测得具有相同固有辐射温度的超曲面.两曲面的固有厚度具有广义测不准关系的最小长度量级,且该薄层紧贴在黑洞的视界上.在没有人引入任何截断和小质量的近似的情况下,得到玻色场和费米场的量子统计熵的级

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数表达式,此表达式的主导项与黑洞的视界面积成正比,并且是收敛的.由于我们直接采用了量子统计方法,回避了原 brick-wall 方法中求解波动方程的困难.整个计算过程,物理图像清楚,计算简单,结果合理,使人们对非球对称时空中黑洞的统计熵有更深入的认识.文中取温度的最简单函数形式($C = \hbar = G = K_B = 1$).

2. 玻色场的熵

Kerr 时空线元为

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2Mr}{\rho^2} \right) dt^2 + \frac{\rho^2}{\Delta} dr^2 + \rho^2 d\theta^2 + \left[(r^2 + a^2) \sin^2 \theta + \frac{2Mra^2 \sin^4 \theta}{\rho^2} \right] d\varphi^2 - \frac{4Mra \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2} dt d\varphi, \quad (5)$$

其中 $\rho^2 = r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta$, $\Delta = r^2 - 2Mr + a^2$.

黑洞的辐射温度为

$$T_+ = \frac{r_+ - r_-}{4\pi(r_+^2 + a^2)}, \quad (6)$$

式中 $r_{\pm} = M \pm \sqrt{M^2 - a^2}$ 分别为黑洞的外内视界位置,黑洞的视界面积为

$$A(r_+) = 4\pi(r_+^2 + a^2). \quad (7)$$

由文献 [35] 知无穷远静止观测者,测得的固有辐射温度为

$$T = \frac{T_+}{\sqrt{-g'_u}}, \quad (8)$$

式中 T_+ 是平衡温度,

$$g'_u = \frac{g_{u\varphi}g_{\varphi\varphi} - g_{t\varphi}^2}{g_{\varphi\varphi}} = - \frac{(r - r_+)(r - r_-)(r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta)}{(r^2 + a^2)^2 - (r - r_+)(r - r_-)a^2 \sin^2 \theta}. \quad (9)$$

对玻色系统,配分函数 Z 满足

$$\ln Z = - \sum_i g_i \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}), \quad (10)$$

对时空 (5), 黑洞视界外任意 r 点的二维曲面为

$$A(r) = \int dA = \int \sqrt{g} d\theta d\varphi, \quad (11)$$

式中 $g = \begin{vmatrix} g_{\theta\theta} & g_{\theta\varphi} \\ g_{\varphi\theta} & g_{\varphi\varphi} \end{vmatrix} = g_{\theta\theta}g_{\varphi\varphi}$. 在视界外,任意 r 点的壳层体积元为

$$dV = A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr. \quad (12)$$

所以在黑洞视界外,任意 r 点任意厚度壳层内系统

的配分函数为

$$\begin{aligned} \ln Z &= - \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \sum_i g_i \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \varepsilon_i}) \\ &= - \int \frac{A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\infty p^2 dp e^{-\lambda p^2} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta \omega_0}) \\ &\approx \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \int_{m\sqrt{-g'_u}}^\infty \frac{\beta_0}{6\pi^2(e^{\beta_0} - 1)} p^3 e^{-\lambda p^2} d\omega, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

式中 $\beta = \beta_0 \sqrt{-g'_u}$. 系统的自由能为

$$F = - \frac{1}{\beta_0} \ln Z = - \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \times \int_{m\sqrt{-g'_u}}^\infty \frac{1}{6\pi^2(e^{\beta_0} - 1)} p^3 e^{-\lambda p^2} d\omega. \quad (14)$$

系统的熵为

$$\begin{aligned} S_B &= \beta_0^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta_0} = \beta_0^2 \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \\ &\times \int_{m\sqrt{-g'_u}}^\infty \frac{\omega e^{\beta_0 \omega}}{6\pi^2(e^{\beta_0} - 1)^2} p^3 e^{-\lambda p^2} d\omega \\ &= \beta_0^2 \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \\ &\times \int_{m\sqrt{-g'_u}}^\infty \frac{\omega e^{\beta \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{-g'_u}}}}{6\pi^2(e^{\beta \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{-g'_u}}} - 1)^2} \\ &\times e^{-\lambda \left(\frac{\omega^2}{-g'_u} - m^2 \right) \left(\frac{\omega^2}{-g'_u} - m^2 \right)^{3/2}} d\omega \\ &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \int_{m\beta}^\infty \frac{x e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} \\ &\times e^{-\lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{\beta^2} - m^2 \right) \left(\frac{x^2}{\beta^2} - m^2 \right)^{3/2}} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

在上式中应用了粒子的能量、动量和质量的关系:

$$\frac{\omega^2}{-g'_u} = p^2 + m^2,$$

其中 m 是粒子的静止质量.(15)式对 r 的积分在视界附近.而在视界附近 $g'_u(r_+) \rightarrow 0$, 于是(15)式可化为

$$\begin{aligned} S_B &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \int A(r)\sqrt{g_r} dr \int_0^\infty \frac{x^4 e^x}{\beta^3(e^x - 1)^2} e^{-\lambda \frac{x^2}{\beta^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2 \beta_0^3} \int \frac{\sqrt{g_{\theta\theta}g_{\varphi\varphi}g_r} dr d\theta d\varphi}{(-g'_u)^{3/2}} \\ &\times \int_0^\infty \frac{x^4 e^x}{(e^x - 1)^2} e^{-\lambda \frac{x^2}{\beta^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2 \beta_0^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{4 \sinh^2 \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)} \int \frac{\sqrt{g_{\theta\theta}g_{\varphi\varphi}g_r}}{(-g'_u)^{3/2}} \\ &\times x^4 e^{-\lambda \frac{x^2}{\beta^2}} dr d\theta d\varphi \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6\pi^2\beta_0^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{4\sinh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} I_1(x, \epsilon), \quad (16)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(x, \epsilon) &= \int \frac{\sqrt{g_{\theta\theta}g_{\varphi\varphi}g_{rr}}}{(-g'_{uu})^{3/2}} x^4 e^{-\frac{\lambda x^2}{\beta}} drd\theta d\varphi \\ &= \beta_0^4 \int x^4 \sqrt{-g_{\theta\theta}g_{\varphi\varphi}g_{rr}g'_{uu}} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{\lambda x^2}{\beta}} drd\theta d\varphi \\ &= \beta_0^4 \int (r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{\lambda x^2}{\beta}} drd\theta d\varphi. \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

由(8)和(9)式知,无穷远静止观测者,测得黑洞视界外任意 $R (R > r_+)$ 上的固有辐射温度是不同的,与 θ 角有关.当时空为球对称时,无穷远静止观测者,测得黑洞视界外任意 $R (R > r_+)$ 上的固有辐射温度是相同的(与 θ 角无关),所以人们在计算黑洞视界附近量子场的统计熵时,取的积分区间是 $[r_+, r_+ + \epsilon]$ 式中 ϵ 为一正的小量.从另一角度考虑,所取的积分区间是从黑洞的视界到无穷远静止观测者,测得黑洞视界外附近具有相同固有辐射温度的超曲面.由此提示我们,对于轴对称时空,在计算黑洞视界外附近的量子统计熵时,所取的区间应该是从黑洞的视界到无穷远静止观测者,测得黑洞视界外附近具有相同固有辐射温度的超曲面.而由(8)和(9)式知,在视界外附近当 R 满足

$$R = r_+ + \frac{\epsilon}{r_+^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta} \quad (18)$$

时,是无穷远静止观测者,测得黑洞视界外附近具有相同固有辐射温度的超曲面. r_+ 是黑洞事件视界位置,满足 $g'_{uu}(r_+) = 0$.在视界附近 $g'_u(r) \approx (g'_u)(r_+ \mp r - r_+)$.由度规(5)式知,最小长度为

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{\frac{e\lambda}{2}} &= \int_{r_+}^R \sqrt{g_r(r)} dr \\ &\approx \int_{r_+}^R \frac{\sqrt{r_+^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta}}{\sqrt{(r - r_+) \mp (r_+ - r_-)}} dr \\ &= 2\sqrt{\frac{\epsilon}{r_+ - r_-}}, \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

在视界附近,由文献[36]的(32)式, $I_1(x, \epsilon)$ 可表为

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(x, \epsilon) &= \beta_0^4 2\pi \int_{r_+}^R (r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta) \\ &\quad \times \sin\theta \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} e^{-\frac{\lambda x^2}{\beta}} drd\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \beta_0^4 2\pi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} \int_{r_+}^R \frac{(r^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin\theta drd\theta}{\sum_{n=0} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{\lambda x^2}{-\beta_0 g'_u(r)} \right)^n} \\ &\approx \beta_0^4 2\pi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} \\ &\quad \times \int_{r_+}^R \frac{(r_+^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin\theta d\theta}{-\lambda x^2 - \beta_0^2 (g'_u \mp r_+ \mp r - r_+) + \alpha(r - r_+)} \\ &\quad \times (g'_u \mp r_+ \mp r - r_+) dr. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

忽略高阶项后(20)式可写为

$$\begin{aligned} I_1(x, \epsilon) &= \beta_0^4 2\pi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} \\ &\quad \times \int_{r_+}^R \left[1 - \frac{\lambda x^2}{\lambda x^2 - \beta_0^2 (g'_u \mp r_+ \mp r - r_+)} \right] \\ &\quad \times (r_+^2 + a^2 \cos^2 \theta) \sin\theta d\theta dr \\ &= \beta_0^4 4\pi \frac{\partial^2}{\partial\lambda^2} \left[\epsilon + \frac{\lambda x^2 (r_+^2 + a^2)}{\beta_0 (r_+ - r_-)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \ln \left(\frac{\lambda x^2}{\lambda x^2 + \beta_0^2 \frac{(r_+ - r_-)\epsilon}{(r_+^2 + a^2)}} \right) \right] \\ &= \beta_0^6 4\pi \frac{(r_+ - r_-)}{(r_+^2 + a^2)^2} \frac{x^2 \epsilon^2}{\lambda (\lambda x^2 + \beta_0^2 \frac{(r_+ - r_-)\epsilon}{(r_+^2 + a^2)})} \\ &= \frac{\beta_0^3 \pi^3 A(r_+)}{\lambda} \frac{e^2 x^2}{(x^2 + 2e\pi^2)^2}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

将(21)式代入方程(16),可得

$$S_B = \frac{\pi A(r_+) e^2}{48\lambda} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{\sinh^2 x (x^2 + e\pi^2/2)^2} dx. \quad (22)$$

上式的积分利用复变函数计算,取

$$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{\sinh^2 z (z^2 + e\pi^2/2)^2}. \quad (23)$$

当 $n \neq 0$ 且为整数时, $z = in\pi$ 和 $z = i\sqrt{\frac{e}{2}}\pi$ 是 $f(z)$ 的二阶极点,留数分别是

$$-\frac{i}{2\sin^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)} \left[\operatorname{ctg}(\sqrt{e/2}\pi) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e/2}\pi} \right]$$

和

$$-2in(n^2 + e/2) [\pi^3(n^2 - e/2)^2].$$

由留数定理可得

$$\begin{aligned} S_B &= \frac{\pi A(r_+) e^2}{48\lambda} \left(\frac{\pi \operatorname{ctg}(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)}{2\sin^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{e/2}\sin^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1} \frac{n(n^2 + e/2)}{(n^2 - e/2)^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

如设在广义测不准关系中引入的最小长度

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi^2 e^2}{48} \frac{2\sqrt{e/2} \operatorname{ctg}(\sqrt{e/2}\pi) - 1}{\sqrt{e/2} \sin^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)}, \quad (25)$$

则熵的级数表达式(24)中的主导项为黑洞面积的 $1/4$, 满足 B-H 熵. 对黑洞熵修正值的研究是当前研究的热点之一, 人们通过各方法探讨黑洞熵的修正值^[37-39], 均得到有价值的结果. 然而客观的讲, 黑洞熵的修正值尚不清楚. 本文通过计算黑洞视界附近玻色场的量子统计熵, 得到 B-H 熵的修正值, 并且该修正值的级数表达式是收敛的, 所以我们的计算结果是可靠的.

3. 费米场的熵

对于 Fermi 系统, 配分函数为

$$\ln Z = \sum_i g_i \ln(1 + e^{-\beta \epsilon_i}). \quad (26)$$

由(15)式可得费米系统的熵为

$$\begin{aligned} S_B &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2} \int A(r) \sqrt{g_{rr}} dr \int_0^\infty \frac{x^4 e^x}{\beta^3 (e^x + 1)^2} e^{-\lambda \frac{x^2}{\beta^2}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2 \beta_0^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{4 \cosh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \int_{r_+}^{r_+ + \epsilon} \frac{1}{g^2(r)} x^4 e^{-\lambda \frac{x^2}{\beta^2}} A(r) dr \\ &= \frac{1}{6\pi^2 \beta_0^3} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{4 \cosh^2\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)} \mathcal{K}(x, \epsilon) \\ &= \frac{\pi A(r_+) e^2}{48\lambda} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{\cosh^2 x (x^2 + e\pi^2/2)} dx. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

由此, 我们可得黑洞视界附近费米场对应的熵为

$$\begin{aligned} S_F &= \frac{\pi A(r_+) e^2}{48\lambda} \left(\frac{\pi \operatorname{ctg}(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)}{2 \cos^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{\pi}{4 \sqrt{e/2} \cos^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(n+1/2) \mathcal{K}(n+1/2, \sqrt{e/2})}{((n+1/2)^2 - e/2)^2} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

如设在广义测不准关系中引入的最小长度

$$\lambda = \frac{\pi^2 e^2}{48} \frac{2\sqrt{e/2} \operatorname{ctg}(\sqrt{e/2}\pi) - 1}{\sqrt{e/2} \cos^2(\sqrt{e/2}\pi)}, \quad (29)$$

则费米熵的级数表达式中的主导项与视界面积成正比, 满足 B-H 熵.

4. 结 论

本文的结论表明, 利用广义测不准关系对态密度的修正计算黑洞视界附近玻色场与费米场的统计熵, 在没有人引入截断和小质量近似的情况下, 可以得到黑洞统计熵的级数表达式, 当广义测不准关系中引入的无量纲常数 λ 满足(25)或(29)式时, 黑洞统计熵级数表达式中的主导项与视界面积成正比, 满足 B-H 熵. 由于应用在黑洞背景下量子统计的方法计算熵, 克服了求解波动方程的困难, 并且对球对称时空, 提出计算黑洞熵的积分区间为黑洞视界与无穷远观测者测得视界外附近具有相同固有辐射温度的超曲面, 使人们对非球对称时空中黑洞的统计熵有更深入的认识.

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Quantum statistical entropy of axisymmetric black hole *

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Abstract

Using the quantum statistical method , the difficulty of solving wave equation on the background of the black hole is avoided . We directly solve the partition functions of bosonic field and fermionic field on the background of the axisymmetric Kerr black hole through using the new equation of state density motivated by the generalized uncertainty relation in the quantum gravity theory . Then the entropy of the bosonic field and fermionic field near the horizon of the black hole are calculated . In our results the divergence appearing in the brick wall model is removed , as well as without using the small mass approximation . The series expression of the statistical entropy of the black hole is convergent . Therefore , it gives a better understanding of the black hole statistical entropy in non-spherical symmetry spacetimes .

Keywords : quantum statistics , non-spherical symmetry spacetimes , generalized uncertainty relation , black hole entropy

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