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Thermodynamics of the Schwarzschild and the Reissner–Nordström black holes with quintessence

K. Ghaderi, B. Malakolkalami *

Department of Physics, University of Kurdistan, Pasdaran St., Sanandaj, Iran

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Abstract

In this paper, we study the thermodynamics of the Schwarzschild and the Reissner–Nordström black holes surrounded by quintessence. By using the thermodynamical laws of the black holes, we derive the thermodynamic properties of these black holes and we compare the results with each other. We investigate the mass, temperature and heat capacity as functions of entropy for these black holes. We also discuss the equation of state of the Schwarzschild and the Reissner–Nordström black holes surrounded by quintessence.

1. Introduction

Black hole thermodynamics is one of the interesting subjects in modern cosmology and is the area of study that seeks to reconcile the laws of thermodynamics with the existence of black hole event horizons which is widely studied in the literature. The seminal connections between black holes and thermodynamics were initially made by Hawking and Bekenstein [1]. Black holes behave as thermodynamic objects which emit radiation from the event horizon by using the quantum field theory in curved space–time, named as Hawking radiation with a characteristic temperature proportional to their surface gravity at the event horizon and they have an entropy equal to one quarter of the area of the event horizon in Planck units [1]. As we know, the main

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: b.malakolkalami@uok.ac.ir (B. Malakolkalami).

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laws of thermodynamics have close analogies in the physics of black holes. For example, the second law of thermodynamics is analogous to the second law of black hole dynamics (area law) which implies that the surface of a black hole cannot decrease. The Hawking temperature, entropy and mass of the black holes satisfy the first law of thermodynamics [1].

The expansion of the Universe is a long-established fact and there are significant astronomical evidences that the universe is expanding at an accelerating rate. The current cosmological observation predicts the existence of some form of energy which permeates all of space with a large negative pressure [2–6], called dark energy which constitutes about 70 percent of the energy density of the universe.

Dark energy is a complete mystery and the evidence for it is indirect and understanding the origin of this negative pressure is one of the biggest efforts in cosmology today. There are two proposed forms for dark energy. The first and the simplest explanation for dark energy is the cosmological constant [7] with a constant equation of state $\omega_q = -1$ and the second is the dynamical scalar field models such as quintessence [8], chameleon [9], K-essence [10], tachyon [11], phantom [12] and dilaton [13]. Basically, the difference between these models returns to the magnitude of ω_q which is the ratio of pressure to energy density of dark energy and for quintessence $-1 < \omega_q < -\frac{1}{3}$.

Black holes surrounded by dark energy are believed to play the crucial role in cosmology and one of the important characteristics of a black hole is its thermodynamical properties and also it is interesting to know how does the dark energy affect the thermodynamics of the black holes. Quintessence as one candidate for the dark energy is defined as an ordinary scalar field coupled to gravity [14]. Kiselev [15] by considering the Einstein's field equations for a black hole charged or not and surrounded by quintessence, derived a new solution related to ω_q.

In the present work, we study the thermodynamics of the Schwarzschild and the Reissner–Nordström black holes surrounded by quintessence matter by using the solution obtained by Kiselev [15] and we derive the thermodynamic properties of these black holes and we compare the results with each other.

The outline of this paper is as follows: In section 2, we briefly review the Schwarzschild and the Reissner–Nordström black holes surrounded by quintessence. In section 3, we discuss the thermodynamic quantities of these black holes, while a conclusion is given in section 4.

2. Schwarzschild and Reissner–Nordström black holes surrounded by quintessence

Kiselev derived a static spherically symmetric exact solution of Einstein equations for a black hole surrounded by the quintessence [15]. The geometry of this black hole can be expressed as,

$$ds^2 = -g(r)dt^2 + g(r)^{-1}dr^2 + r^2(d\theta^2 + sin^2\theta d\phi^2) \tag{1}$$

where for the Schwarzschild black hole, $g(r)$ is given by,

$$g(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} - \frac{c}{r^{3\omega_q+1}} \tag{2}$$

and for the Reissner–Nordström black hole, $g(r)$ is defined as,

$$g(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{c}{r^{3\omega_q+1}} \tag{3}$$

where M and Q are the mass and charge of the black hole. ω_q is the quintessential state parameter which has the range $-1 < \omega_q < -\frac{1}{3}$ and c is the positive normalization factor dependent on $\rho_q = -\frac{c}{2}\frac{3\omega_q}{r^{3(1+\omega_q)}}$, and ρ_q is the density of quintessence which is always positive.