

## BLACK HOLE RADIATION: ENERGY AT INFINITY OF RADIATED PARTICLE

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Reference: Moore, Thomas A., *A General Relativity Workbook*, University Science Books (2013) - Chapter 16; Box 16.2.

In radiation from a black hole, we found an estimate for the energy of a radiated particle as measured in the frame of an observer who is momentarily at rest at the point at which the particle pair is created.

$$E = \frac{\hbar}{2\sqrt{2GM\epsilon}} \quad (1)$$

To work out the energy at infinity in the Schwarzschild (S) frame, we can use the particle's four-momentum in the form

$$E = -\mathbf{o}_t \cdot \mathbf{p} \quad (2)$$

where  $\mathbf{o}_t$  is the time basis vector and  $\mathbf{p}$  is the four-momentum of the particle in the observer's frame. In this frame,  $\mathbf{o}_t = [1, 0, 0, 0]$  and  $E$  is the time component of  $\mathbf{p}$  so 2 follows.

If we work out this equation in S coordinates, we have

$$\mathbf{o}_t = \left[ \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)^{-1/2}, 0, 0, 0 \right] \quad (3)$$

so using the S metric, we have

$$E = -g_{ij}o_t^i p^j \quad (4)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right) \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right)^{-1/2} p^t \quad (5)$$

$$= \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{r}} m \frac{dt}{d\tau} \quad (6)$$

Since the energy per unit mass of a particle is given by

$$e = \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{r}\right) \frac{dt}{d\tau} \quad (7)$$

energy per unit mass of a particle  
we get

$$E = \frac{me}{\sqrt{1 - 2GM/r}} \quad (8)$$

Since  $e$  is the energy per unit mass at infinity,  $me = E_\infty$  is the total energy of the particle at infinity, so

$$E_\infty = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{r}} E \quad (9)$$

For a particle that is created at  $r = 2GM + \varepsilon$  with energy given by 1, the energy at infinity is

$$E_\infty = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{2GM + \varepsilon}} \frac{\hbar}{2\sqrt{2GM\varepsilon}} \quad (10)$$

This can be expanded in a series around  $\varepsilon = 0$  to get

$$E_\infty = \frac{\hbar}{4GM} - \frac{\hbar}{(4GM)^2} \varepsilon + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\hbar}{(4GM)^3} \varepsilon^2 + \dots \quad (11)$$

Thus for very small distances from the event horizon, the energy the particle has at infinity tends to a constant.

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