Internal structure of Skyrme black hole

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We consider the internal structure of the Skyrme black hole under a static and spherically symmetric ansatz. We concentrate on solutions with the node number one and with the “winding” number zero, where there exist two solutions for each horizon radius; one solution is stable and the other is unstable against linear perturbation. We find that a generic solution exhibits an oscillating behavior near the singularity, as similar to a solution in the Einstein-Yang-Mills (EYM) system, independently to stability of the solution. Comparing it with that in the EYM system, this oscillation becomes mild because of the mass term of the Skyrme field. We also find Schwarzschild-like exceptional solutions where no oscillating behavior is seen. Contrary to the EYM system where there are two branches corresponding to the stable and the unstable solution, there is one such solution branch if the node number is fixed, there is one solution exhibiting an oscillating behavior near the singularity, which is similar to a solution in the Einstein-Yang-Mills (EYM) system and the EYM-dilaton (EYMD) system. In these systems, there are two black hole solutions in the ES system if we fix the horizon radius, the node number and the “winding” number. This result was also extended to Brans-Dicke theory. One of the solutions is similar to the Schwarzschild black hole and stable, and the other to the black hole in the EYM system and unstable. We want to know how the difference of these solutions are reflected in their internal structures. After describing our model, we investigate these features and compare them with those in the EYM system. Throughout this paper, we use the units $c = \hbar = 1$.

II. MODEL AND BASIC EQUATIONS

We start with the following action.

$$S = \int d^4x \sqrt{-g} \left[ \frac{1}{2\kappa^2} R + L_m \right],$$

where $\kappa^2 := 8\pi G$ with $G$ being Newton’s gravitational constant. $L_m$ is the Lagrangian of the matter field. We choose the Skyrme field $L_m$, which is $SU(2) \times SU(2)$ invariant and is given as

$$L_m = -\frac{1}{32g_s^2} \mathrm{Tr} F^2 - \frac{f_s^2}{4}\mathrm{Tr} A^2,$$

where $f_s$ and $g_s$ are coupling constants. In our convention, $g_s$ is related to the coupling constant of the Yang-Mills field $g_c$ as $g_s = \sqrt{4\pi g_c}$. The “mass” parameter of the Skyrme field is defined by $\mu := f_s g_s$. $F$ and $A$ are the field strength and its potential, respectively. They are described by the $SU(2)$-valued function $U$ as

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\[ F = A \wedge A, \quad A = U^\dagger \nabla U. \] (3)

In this paper, we consider the static and spherically symmetric metric,
\[ ds^2 = -C(r) e^{2\delta(r)} dt^2 + C(r)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\Omega^2, \] (4)
where \( C(r) := 1 - 2Gm(r)/r. \) In this case, we can set \( U, \)
\[ U(\chi) = \cos(\chi + i \sin(\chi) \sigma_i \bar{\rho}^i), \] (5)
where \( \sigma_i \) and \( \bar{\rho}^i \) are the Pauli spin matrices and a radial normal, respectively. The boundary condition for a black hole solution at spatial infinity is,
\[ \lim_{r \to \infty} m = M < \infty, \quad \lim_{r \to \infty} \delta = 0. \] (6)
For the existence of a regular event horizon, \( r_h \), we have
\[ m_h := m(r_h) = \frac{r_h}{2G}, \quad \delta_h := \delta(r_h) < \infty. \] (7)
We also require that no singularity exists outside the horizon, i.e.,
\[ m(r) < \frac{r}{2G} \quad \text{for} \quad r > r_h. \] (8)
The boundary condition of a Skyrme field for the total field energy to be finite is written generically as
\[ \lim_{r \to \infty} \chi = 0. \] (9)
For our numerical calculation, we introduce the following dimensionless variables:
\[ \bar{r} = r/r_h, \quad \bar{m} = Gm/r_h. \] (10)
We also define dimensionless parameters as
\[ \bar{f}_s := f_s/m_p, \quad \lambda_h = r_h/(l_p/g_c). \] (11)
\( l_p := G^{1/2} \) and \( m_p := G^{-1/2} \) are the Planck length and mass defined by Newton’s gravitational constant, respectively. The basic equations are now
\[ \frac{d\bar{m}}{d\bar{r}} = \frac{1}{\lambda_h^2} \left[ BC \left( \frac{d\chi}{d\bar{r}} \right)^2 + \frac{A \sin^2 \chi}{2\bar{r}^2} \right], \] (12)
\[ \frac{d\delta}{d\bar{r}} = -\frac{2}{\lambda_h^2 \bar{r}} \left( \frac{d\chi}{d\bar{r}} \right)^2, \] (13)
\[ \frac{d^2\chi}{d\bar{r}^2} = -\frac{1}{2B} \left( 8\pi \lambda_h^2 \bar{f}_s^2 + \frac{d\chi}{d\bar{r}} \sin 2\chi \right) \frac{d\chi}{d\bar{r}} + \frac{1}{C} \left[ \frac{\sin 2\chi}{2B} \left( 4\pi \lambda_h^2 \bar{f}_s^2 + \frac{\sin^2 \chi}{\bar{r}^2} \right) \right. \]
\[ + \left. \frac{d\chi}{d\bar{r}} \left( \frac{A \sin^2 \chi}{\lambda_h^2 \bar{r}^2} - \frac{2\bar{m}}{\bar{r}^2} \right) \right], \] (14)
where we use abbreviations as
\[ A := 8\pi \lambda_h^2 \bar{f}_s^2 / \bar{r}^2 + \sin^2 \chi, \] (15)
\[ B := 2\pi \lambda_h^2 \bar{f}_s^2 / \bar{r}^2 + \sin^2 \chi. \] (16)
As we can see above, the metric function \( \delta \) is decoupled in the equations and calculated by just integrating Eq. (13) after we obtain the solution \( \chi(r) \) and \( m(r) \). The square bracket in Eq. (14) must vanish at \( r = r_h \) for the horizon to be regular. Hence
\[ \frac{d\chi}{d\bar{r}} \bigg|_{\bar{r}=1} = -\frac{\lambda_h^2 \sin 2\chi \bar{f}_s (4\pi \lambda_h^2 \bar{f}_s^2 + \sin^2 \chi)}{2B_h (A_h \sin^2 \chi - \lambda_h^2)}, \] (17)
where \( \chi_h := \chi(r_h) \) is a shooting parameter and should be determined iteratively so that the boundary conditions (10) and (11) are satisfied.

### III. RESULTS

First, we briefly review main properties of the Skyrme black holes analyzed in Ref. [12]. We show the relation between the gravitational mass \( M \) and the horizon radius \( r_h \) in Fig. [1]. As the colored black hole, i.e., the black hole solution in the EYM system, these solutions are also characterized by the node number. We choose solutions of node number one. For Skyrme black holes \[ f_s \], the solutions are also characterized by the “winding” number defined by \[ W_n := \frac{1}{\pi} |\chi_h - \chi(\infty) - \sin(\chi_h)|. \] (18)
We consider solutions with the “winding” number close to one (it is \( \sim 1 \) near the zero horizon limit and \( \sim 0.75 \) near the cusp in Fig. [3]) with \( f_s = 0.02 \) and 0.03 in Fig. [4]. We also show the colored and Schwarzschild black hole cases, which correspond to \( f_s = 0 \) limit, by dotted lines. We can find two solution branches for fixed \( f_s \). These branches merge at some critical radius over which a solution disappears. This is because the non-trivial structure of the non-Abelian field becomes as large as the scale of the Compton wavelength (\( \sim 1/\mu \)). That is, beyond this critical horizon radius, a non-trivial structure is swallowed into the horizon resulting in a Schwarzschild spacetime.

Moreover, we should mention that a cusp structure which appears at the critical radius is a symptom of the stability change in catastrophe theory [14]. The massive branch is unstable while the other branch is stable [12]. If \( f_s \) becomes small, the massive unstable branch approaches the colored black hole. Thus, it is plausible that the internal structure of the Skyrme black hole of the unstable branch shows similar behavior to the colored black hole when the mass of the Skyrme field is small. But, how about the other branch or how is this altered by the mass of the Skyrme field? These questions have not been considered previously.

We show typical structure (\( \bar{r}(1/C)^{-1} \)) found inside the Skyrme black hole in Fig. [2] for solutions with \( f_s = 0.03 \).
and \( \lambda_h = 0.7 \) (solid lines) and 0.9 (dotted lines). For reference, we also show the corresponding colored black hole solutions and the exceptional Skyrme black hole solution \( \lambda_h \sim 0.52 \) where no oscillating behavior is seen (it corresponds to the Schwarzschild-like solution in the analysis below.). For field variables, we choose them to satisfy asymptotically flatness. In this figure, we find a steep peak (a local maximum) at some radius independently of the types of black holes. Below the radius, \(|C|^{-1}\) exhibits a rapid decrease to minus ten to several hundreds. To calculate this behavior correctly, it is necessary to use suitable variables as introduced in the Appendix of Ref. [4]. Similarly to the colored black hole, infinitely oscillating behavior appears in the Skyrim black hole case. Thus, the mass term of the Skyrim field do not help to avoid this behavior. It is the main difference in the internal structure between the ES system and the EYMH system. As for the Skyrim field, \( \chi \) approaches some constant value toward the center. At first glance, it seems strange that \( \chi \) stays at an almost constant value while \(|C|^{-1}\) exhibits violent behavior. This is, however, also seen in the colored black hole case where its gauge potential \( w \) takes almost a constant value though its gradient \(|w'|\) takes a large value in some extremely narrow interval [4]. Since \( \chi \) is related to \( w \) by \( \cos \chi = w \) in the \( f_s \rightarrow 0 \) limit, our result is consistent with the colored black hole case.

Comparing the Skyrim black hole with the colored black hole, the first peak of \(|C|^{-1}\) appears at larger radius for \( \lambda_h = 0.7 \) while at smaller radius for \( \lambda_h = 0.9 \). The mass term gives quite complicated effects on the interior structure like this. To clarify them, we first show the relation between the horizon radius \( \lambda_h \) and \( r_m/r_h \) for colored black holes in Fig. [3] \( r_m \) is the radius where \(|C|^{-1}\) takes a local maximum value. Multiplication signs, white circles and a dots mean that \(|C|^{-1}\) takes a first, a second and a third branch of the peaks, respectively. At first glance, it may seem strange that the first branch is missing in the region \( 1.8 < \lambda_h < 2.5 \). This can be understood as follows. For \( \lambda_h \sim 1.7 \), the peak is much milder compared with those in Fig. [3] when \( \lambda_h \) becomes large, the local maximum disappears by coincidence with the local minimum. Similar disappearance occurs around \( \lambda_h \sim 2.5 \).

We show the Skyrim black hole case with \( f_s = 0.03 \) in the framed region in Fig. [3] which corresponds to the magnification of the region \( 0.1 < r_m/r_h < 10^{-13} \) and \( 0 < \lambda_h < 1.4 \) since the Skyrim black hole solution does not exist above \( \lambda_h \geq 1.15 \) for \( f_s = 0.03 \). The unstable and the stable branches of the Skyrim black holes are shown by a solid line and by a dotted line, respectively. The lines in this figure correspond to the first peak. We can see that the oscillating behavior is generic and the Skyrim black hole does not have a Cauchy horizon in general inspite of the influence by the mass term of the Skyrim field. Moreover, these properties do not depend on the stability of the black holes. This independence must be related to the fact that although the colored black hole itself is unstable against linear perturbation, interior oscillating structure is stable against non-linear perturbations [17]. In other words, this problem belongs to the structure of the ordinary differential equations around the center.

We can find the tendency that \( r_m \) for the Skyrim black hole is larger than that of the colored black hole on average, and that the amplitude of the oscillation is milder for the Skyrim black hole than that for the colored black hole. We can not say, however, definite things about these properties since there are exceptional solutions, which make the comparison complicated.

We finally mention these exceptional cases, where no oscillating behavior is seen. The candidates are the solutions corresponding to the points \( P, Q \) and \( R \) in Fig. [3]. Three types of behaviors are considered assuming that variables are expressed by power series near the center [15], i.e., Schwarzschild-like, Reissner-Nortström (RN)-like and imaginary charged RN-like behaviors. By expanding the field variables

\[
w = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w_n \bar{r}^n, \quad \tilde{m} = \sum_{n=-1}^{\infty} \tilde{m}_n \bar{r}^n, \tag{19}\]

where \( w := \cos \chi \), we can summarize these behaviors:

(i) Schwarzschild-like case (\( \tilde{m}_{-1} = 0 \)). In this case, we can express the above expansion in the following form,

\[
w = -1 + b \bar{r}^2 + O(\bar{r}^4) \tag{20}\]

\[
\tilde{m} = \tilde{m}_0 - \frac{4}{\lambda_h^2} \tilde{m}_0 \bar{r}^2 + b \bar{r}^2 + \frac{2h}{\lambda_h^2} (2\pi \lambda_h^2 \bar{r}^2 + b) \bar{r}^3 + O(\bar{r}^4). \tag{21}\]

This is quite consistent with the previous result in Ref. [4] since it attributes to the EYM case in the \( f_s \rightarrow 0 \) limit. The important thing is that \( b \) is not a free parameter for \( f_s \neq 0 \) since we encounter a relation \( f_s b = 0 \) in expanding Eq. (24). Thus, we can find that \( w \equiv -1 \) and \( \tilde{m} \equiv \tilde{m}_0 \).

This means that there is not a Schwarzschild-like solution or that \( w \) approaches \(-1\) faster than \( \bar{r}^2 \) (\( n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots \)) in \( \bar{r}_h \rightarrow 0 \). As we see below, our numerical analysis support the latter.

(ii) RN-like case. Below, \( w_0 \neq \pm 1 \) is assumed. This case contains three free parameters \((w_0, c \text{ and } \tilde{m}_0)\) as

\[
w = w_0 - \frac{w_0}{2V_0} \bar{r}^2 + \frac{c}{2V_0} \bar{r}^3 + O(\bar{r}^4), \tag{22}\]

\[
\tilde{m} = \frac{V_0^2}{2\lambda_h^2} \bar{r}^2 + \tilde{m}_0 - 4\pi \bar{r}^2 V_0 \bar{r}
- w_0 \left( \frac{c}{V_0^2} + \frac{\tilde{m}_0 w_0}{V_0^2} \right) \bar{r}^2 + O(\bar{r}^3). \tag{23}\]

where \( V_0 := w_0^2 - 1 \).

(iii) Imaginary charged RN-like case. This case contains one free parameter \( w_0 \) as
\begin{align}
  w &= w_0 \pm \lambda_h \bar{r} - \frac{w_0}{2\bar{r}} \bar{r}^2 + O(\bar{r}^3), \\
  \bar{m} &= \frac{V_0^2}{2\lambda_h^2 \bar{r}} \pm \frac{2w_0 V_0}{\lambda_h} + O(\bar{r}) .
\end{align}

In order to search these exceptional cases, we have to integrate the basic equations toward the center for each Skyrme black hole solution varying the horizon radius. There is, however, another approach. We fix the horizon radius and search the suitable value of \( \lambda_h \) which satisfy the above conditions. This \( \chi_h \) does not coincide with the value of the Skyrme black hole solution in general which satisfy the asymptotically flat condition. However, if it coincides, such solution is the exceptional one. This method was adopted in Refs. \[4\] and \[5\] and it was found that the point \( Q \) is the exceptional case (i). In Fig. 4, we exhibit a relation between the horizon radius \( \lambda_h \) and \( \chi_h \) which satisfies the Schwarzschild-like condition (i) for \( f_s = 0.01, 0.02 \) and \( 0.03 \) (dot-dashed lines). We choose \( \chi_h \) to satisfy \( \chi \to \pi \) at \( \bar{r} \to 0 \). We can find two solutions for each horizon radius if the parameter \( f_s \) is fixed. Turning back of solutions occurs at some critical radius (\( \lambda_h \sim 0.16, 0.32, 0.48 \) for \( f_s = 0.01, 0.02 \) and \( 0.03 \), respectively) below which a solution disappears. In the \( f_s \to 0 \) limit, this turning back disappears and the solution of larger \( \chi_h \) coincides with exact Schwarzschild solution (i.e., \( \chi = \pi \)). This is consistent with the colored black hole case examined in Ref. \[4\].

We also plot \( \chi_h \) of the Skyrme black hole solutions for \( f_s = 0.03 \) (i.e., \( \chi_h \) satisfies asymptotically flatness). We can find the intersections of these solutions with the Schwarzschild-like solutions. It means that there are exceptional solutions corresponding to the points \( P \) and \( R \) \((\lambda_h \sim 0.52, \ 1.13)\).

\section{IV. CONCLUSION}

We examined internal structure of the Skyrme black hole and compared it with the colored black hole case. Although the gravitational structures and the thermodynamical properties of the Skyrme black hole are similar to those of the sphaleron black hole in the EYMH system, internal structure is quite different qualitatively from the sphaleron black hole because of the absence of the scalar field. Similarly to the colored black hole, the mass function of the Skyrme black hole exhibits oscillating behavior. The amplitude of the oscillations of the metric function tends to become smaller than that of the colored black hole due to the mass of the Skyrme field. It is difficult, however, to conclude that it is a generic feature because of the existence of the exceptional solutions where oscillating behavior does not happen. We also find exceptional Schwarzschild-like solutions which exist both for stable and unstable branches.

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FIG. 1. $M$-$\lambda_h$ diagram of Skyrme black holes with $ar{f}_s = 0.02$ and 0.03. We also show the results of the colored and Schwarzschild black holes for reference.

FIG. 2. $r$-$|C|^{-1}$ diagram of Skyrme black holes with $ar{f}_s = 0.03$ and colored black holes. We consider both unstable and stable branches with the horizon radii $\lambda_h = 0.7$ (solid lines) and $\lambda_h = 0.9$ (dashed lines). We also show the corresponding colored black holes and the exceptional Skyrme black hole solution $\lambda_h \sim 0.52$ where there is no oscillating behavior.

FIG. 3. $\lambda_h$-$r_m/r_h$ diagram of the colored black holes. A multiplication sign, a white circle and a black circle mean that $|C|^{-1}$ takes a first, a second and a third peak, respectively. We also show the unstable and the stable branches of the Skyrme black hole in the framed region ($0.1 < r_m/r_h < 10^{-13}$ and $0 < \lambda_h < 1.4$) which are shown by a solid line and by a dotted line, respectively.

FIG. 4. $\lambda_h$-$\chi_h$ diagram of the Skyrme black holes. $\chi_h$ to satisfy the asymptotically flatness for $ar{f}_s = 0.03$ is shown by a dotted line (the stable branch) and by a solid line (the unstable branch) and $\chi_h$ to satisfy the Schwarzschild-like condition for $\bar{f}_s = 0.01$, 0.02 and 0.03 are shown by dot-dashed lines.