Charged BTZ black holes in the context of massive gravity’s rainbow

S. H. Hendi1,2*, S. Panahiyan1,3†, S. Upadhyay4‡ and B. Eslam Panah1§

1 Physics Department and Biruni Observatory, College of Sciences, Shiraz University, Shiraz 71454, Iran
2 Research Institute for Astronomy and Astrophysics of Maragha (RIAAM), P.O. Box 55134-441, Maragha, Iran
3 Physics Department, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran 19839, Iran
4 Centre for Theoretical Studies, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur-721302, WB, India

BTZ black holes are excellent laboratories for studying black hole thermodynamics which is a bridge between classical general relativity and quantum nature of gravitation. In addition, three-dimensional gravity could have equipped us for exploring some of the ideas behind the two dimensional conformal field theory based on the \( \text{AdS}_3/\text{CFT}_2 \). Considering the significant interests in these regards, we examine charged BTZ black holes. We consider the system contains massive gravity with energy dependent spacetime to enrich the results. In order to make high curvature (energy) BTZ black holes more realistic, we modify the theory by energy dependent constants. We investigate thermodynamic properties of the solutions by calculating heat capacity and free energy. We also analyze thermal stability and study the possibility of Hawking-Page phase transition. At last, we study geometrical thermodynamics of these black holes and compare the results of various approaches.

I. INTRODUCTION

General relativity (GR) has been very successful in describing different phenomena in low energy limits. Despite its success in this regime, there are several issues which signal the necessity of modifying this theory. Among them, one can name acceleration expansion of the universe, existence of dark matter/dark energy [1] and several other problems. GR predicts the existence of massless property for gravitons as intermediate particles denoting gravitational interactions. In order to solve the mentioned problems, it has been proposed that Einstein gravity can be modified to include massive gravitons. In other words, the presence of massive and massless modes must be seen in gravitational theory which is describing the system. This proposal has been put into examination and its results were encouraging. For example, the current acceleration of universe without considering a cosmological constant was explained by massive gravity [2–4]. In addition, it was shown that massive spin-2 particles could be the candidate for dark matter since their energy-momentum tensor behaves as that of dark matter fluid [5, 6]. Furthermore, the solutions to hierarchy problem point out the existence of massive modes, hence massive gravity [7–9]. It is worthwhile to mention that studies conducted in the context of string theory and quantum gravity predict the presence of massive gravitons as well [10–12].

The effects of massive gravity have been explored in the context of astrophysical objects. For example, one can obtain a maximum mass of neutron stars more than \( 3M_{\odot} \) [13] in the context of massive gravity. In addition, it can modify the thermodynamical quantities (behavior) of black holes as well [14–20]. Especially, the existence of van der Waals like behavior for non-spherical black holes [21], remnant of temperature [22] and anti-evaporation process for them were reported [23, 24]. The possible effects of massive graviton on gravitational waves produced during inflation were also studied [25].

Fierz and Pauli were the first researchers to start investigation of a theory describing the possible free massive graviton [26, 27]. Later, it was found that this theory of massive gravity suffers the Boulware-Deser (BD) ghost instability at the non-linear level [28, 29]. Recently, a significant progress has been made toward constructing massive gravity theories without such instability [30]. Furthermore, the nonlinear

* email address: hendi@shirazu.ac.ir
† email address: sh.panahiyan@gmail.com
‡ email address: sudhakerupadhyay@gmail.com
§ email address: behzad.eslampanah@gmail.com
massive modifications to GR were also studied by many people in various perspectives. Particularly, Refs. \[2, 30, 31\] study a class of nonlinear massive gravity theories in which the ghost field is absent \[32, 33\]. The simplest way to construct a massive gravity is to simply add a mass term to the Einstein-Hilbert action, giving the graviton a mass \( m \) in such a way that GR is recovered when \( m \to 0 \). Since a mass term breaks the diffeomorphism invariance of the theories, hence, the energy momentum is no longer conserved in this class of massive gravity. In this paper, we employ a type of massive gravity which was introduced by Vegh in Ref. \[34\]. This massive gravity has specific applications in the context of lattice physics through the concept of holography. Meaning that black hole solutions in this gravity could have superconductor properties on the boundary and massive gravitons could have lattice like behavior. While the black hole solutions in the mentioned paper are obtained in 4-dimensions, here, we conduct our study in 3-dimensions with two other generalizations: energy dependent constants and gravity’s rainbow.

The usual energy-momentum relation or dispersion relation in special relativity may be modified with corrections in the order of Planck length by modifying the Lorentz–Poincaré symmetry. This deformed formalism of special relativity is known as “Doubly Special Relativity” \[35–38\]. The generalization of this idea to curved spacetime was done by Magueijo and Smolin \[39\]. This formalism is known commonly as gravity’s rainbow. The idea of gravity’s rainbow formalism is that the free falling observers who make measurements with energy \( E \) will observe the same laws of physics as in modified special relativity. In fact, the gravity’s rainbow produces a correction to the spacetime metric which becomes significant as soon as the particle’s energy/momentum approaches the Planck energy. In this formalism, the connection and curvature depend on energy in such a way that the usual Einstein’s equations is replaced by a one parameter family of equations. In this context, the Gauss-Bonnet and dilaton gravities were generalized to energy-dependent Gauss-Bonnet and dilatonic theories of gravity and their black hole solutions were studied \[40, 41\]. Recently, the critical behavior of uncharged and charged black holes in Gauss-Bonnet gravity’s rainbow was analyzed and it was found that the generalization to a charged case puts an energy dependent restriction on different parameters \[42\]. Two classes of \( F(R) \) gravity’s rainbow solutions were also investigated \[43\]. In the first case, the energy dependent \( F(R) \) gravity without energy momentum tensor was studied and, secondly, \( F(R) \) gravity’s rainbow in the presence of conformally invariant Maxwell source was analyzed. In addition, the Starobinsky model of inflation in the context of gravity’s rainbow was investigated where rainbow functions are written in the power-law form of the Hubble parameter \[44\]. In this context, the spectral index of curvature perturbation, the tensor-to-scalar ratio and consistency of these models with Planck 2015 data are also discussed. Moreover, Galileon gravity’s rainbow by considering Vaidya spacetime has been studied in \[45\]. Also, the Unruh, Hawking, fiducial and free-fall temperatures of the black hole in gravity’s rainbow have been investigated in Refs. \[46, 47\]. The absence of black holes at LHC \[48\], remnants of black objects \[49\], nonsingular universes in Einstein and Gauss-Bonnet gravities \[50, 51\] have been analyzed in the gravity’s rainbow background. From astrophysical perspective, it was shown that the existence of energy dependent spacetime can modify the hydrostatic equilibrium equation of stars \[52\]. In addition, the modifications on Hawking-Page phase transition \[53, 54\], wave function of the universe \[55\] and generalization of black hole thermodynamics \[56\] are investigated in the context of gravity’s rainbow.

To explore the foundations of classical and quantum gravity, GR in 3-dimensions has become a very popular model \[57\]. Of the drawbacks of the GR model in three dimensions were that there were no Newtonian limit \[58\] and no propagating degrees of freedom. In 1992, Bañados, Teitelboim and Zanelli (BTZ) came with surprising result that three dimensional gravity with a negative cosmological constant has a black hole solution \[59\]. BTZ black holes provide a good understanding of certain central issues like black hole thermodynamics \[60, 61\], quantum gravity, string and gauge theory and more importantly the AdS/CFT conjecture \[62, 63\]. Furthermore, BTZ solutions perform a crucial role in improving our perception of gravitational interaction in low dimensional spacetime \[64\]. The charged BTZ black hole is the analogous solution of adS-Maxwell gravity in three dimensions \[60, 66, 67\]. Recently, thermodynamics and phase structure of the charged black hole solutions in both grand canonical and canonical ensembles were studied \[22, 68, 69\]. Furthermore, thermodynamical phase transition of BTZ black holes through the Landau-Lifshitz theory \[70\] and quantum correction of the entropy in the noncommutative BTZ black holes \[71\] have been investigated.

As we mentioned before, the core stone of the gravity’s rainbow is doubly special relativity (DSR).
In fact, the gravity’s rainbow in its first proposal was introduced as "doubly general relativity" [39]. Therefore, in order to outline the properties of the gravity’s rainbow in three dimensions, one should regard the DSR in three dimensions. Specifically speaking, in a pioneering work by Freidel, et al [72], it was shown that gravity in $2+1$ dimensions coupled to point particles results into a nontrivial example of DSR. Therefore, it is stated that (quantum) gravity in $2+1$ dimensions coupled to point particles is indeed just a DSR theory. This point was shown by the fact that symmetry algebra of quantum gravity in $2+1$ dimensions is not Poincaré, but it is a (quantum) $\kappa$-deformed Poincaré [73]. On the other hand, the symmetry algebra of a DSR theory is also $\kappa$-deformed Poincaré. It is possible to explicitly map the phase space of quantum gravity in $2+1$ coupled to a single point particle to the algebra symmetry generators of a DSR theory. In addition, in another pioneering work, Blaut, et al showed that depending on the direction of deformation of $\kappa$-deformed Poincaré, phase spaces of single particle in DSR theories have the energy-momentum spaces of the form of de Sitter, anti de Sitter and flat space [74]. The study was conducted for arbitrary dimensions including 3-disunions. Now, remembering that gravity’s rainbow essentially is a generalization of the DSR, therefore, it is expected that it preserves the fundamental properties of the DSR which enables us to recognize the origin of the gravity’s rainbow and the presence of its effects.

In addition, following the same method of Ref. [75], one can find that the effective metric of a quantum cosmological model describing the emergent spacetime in arbitrary dimensions should be indeed of the rainbow type, without needing to any ad-hoc input. Nevertheless, in this paper, we take into account the three dimensional energy dependent spacetime as a toy model and investigate its nontrivial thermodynamic properties caused by energy functions.

Furthermore, it is worthwhile to mention that in $2+1$ dimensions, the Planck energy is defined as $E_{P}^{(2+1)}=c^{4}/G^{(2+1)}$ in which $c$ is the speed of light and $G$ is gravitational constant in $2+1$ dimensions. Thus, the dimension of $G$ is inverse mass and therefore, it may seem that theory under consideration is a classical one, but that is not the case. The existence of matter in $2+1$ gravity causes the geometry of the spacetime to be conical one with specific deformed asymptotic conditions which depend on $G$. This deformation has specific effects on algebra of the classical phase which highlights yet another reason why $2+1$ gravity is a DSR theory. The fact is $G$ here is identified with inverse of the $\kappa$ deformation parameter of the (quantum) $\kappa$-Poincaré algebra. As it was pointed out, essentially, the 3-dimensional quantum gravity coupled with a point particle is a DSR theory. In Ref. [76], the relation between $2+1$ quantum gravity and DSR was described in details. Livine, et al in their work studied quantum geometry of a 3-dimensional DSR [77]. For further studies regarding the quantum applications of the DSR theory in 3-dimensions, we refer the readers to Refs. [78–81]. This shows that DSR theory could be a quantum one. Since the gravity’s rainbow is a generalization of the DSR, we expect that it preserves its properties as well which indicates that the effects of gravity’s rainbow could be quantum-like ones. But we should emphasize it that here, our focus and main motivations are concerning the effects of gravity’s rainbow alongside of massive gravity on semi-classical thermodynamical behavior of the black holes in three dimensions.

Geometrical thermodynamics (GTs) is one of the interesting methods for studying the properties of thermodynamical systems. In this method, the Riemannian geometry is used to construct phase space. The Ricci scalar of this phase space is employed to extract some information regarding thermodynamical behavior of the system. In other words, GTs is a bridge between geometry and thermodynamics. The geometrical information of Ricci scalar are obtained through its divergencies. These divergencies determine three important points:

I) Bound points which separate solutions with positive temperature (physical systems) from those with negative temperature (non-physical systems).

II) Phase transition points which represent discontinuities in thermodynamical quantities such as heat capacity.

III) The sign of Ricci scalar around divergence points determines the nature of interaction on molecular level [82].

Weinhold introduced the first geometrical thermodynamical approach in 1975. Weinhold’s approach was based on internal energy as thermodynamical potential [83, 84]. Then, Ruppeiner proposed an
alternative approach which has entropy as its thermodynamical potential [85, 86]. Since Weinhold and Ruppeiner’s approaches are not Legendre invariant, Quevedo introduced another approach for GTs [87, 88]. Several investigations regarding thermodynamics of the black holes through these methods were done in Refs. [89–96].

On the other hand, it was shown that mentioned methods may confront specific problems in describing thermodynamical properties of the black holes (see refs. [97–100], for more details). In other words, obtained results of these three approaches were not consistent with those extracted from other methods. Therefore, in order to remove the shortcomings of other methods, Hendi et al proposed a new thermodynamical metric (HPEM) [97]. It is notable that, it was shown that employing this new metric leads into consistent results regarding thermodynamical properties of the black holes. We refer the reader to Ref. [101] for a comparative study regarding these four thermodynamical metrics and Ref. [102] regarding the application of HPEM metric in studying critical behavior of the system.

The paper at hand, regards three dimensional charge black holes with three generalizations; energy dependent constants, gravity’s rainbow and massive gravity. Recently, three dimensional charged black holes in the presence of massive gravity have been investigated [22]. Here, we apply the generalization to gravity’s rainbow to understand how this generalization would modify previous results. In fact, we would like to see how the energy dependent spacetime would affects thermodynamical structure of the massive charged BTZ black holes. Such generalization is necessary from different aspects; First of all, black holes and their physics are governed by high energy physics. This indicates that it is necessary to include the upper limit of Plank energy on energies that particles can acquire. This is the prescription of gravity’s rainbow. On the other hand, it is stated that quantum corrections of quantum gravity could be observed as energy dependency of the spacetime [103, 104]. In other words, one could include the quantum corrections in form of the energy dependency of spacetime which leads to gravity’s rainbow. These provide us with motivations to consider gravity’s rainbow alongside of massive gravity.

The consideration of energy dependency of the constants is rooted in studies that are conducted in the context of renormalization group flow [103]. These studies emphasized on the energy dependency of constants on the scale of theory probed. Through several studies, the flow of cosmological [100] and Newton [107] constants were examined. Since the scale measurement of theory under consideration depends on the energy that probe can acquire, therefore, it is logical to consider all the constants as energy dependent ones. Such consideration has been taken into account in the context of Gauss-Bonnet gravity and it was shown that it enriches both geometrical and thermodynamical aspects of the black holes [41, 42]. Here too, we employ such consideration to take all the constants energy dependent. Such an idea provides different perspectives for the observers who are at different distance from black holes under consideration. In addition, it would have specific contributions to other studies that could be conducted in the context of these types of the black holes (we refer the reader to Refs. [108, 109] for some examples). Our other motivation for considering such set up for black holes is to provide a number of generalizations. These specific generalizations are effective in specific regions of energy which provide a better picture regarding the nature of black holes.

The outline of paper is as follows. First, we will introduce the basic field equations and metric, and extract black holes solutions. Next, thermodynamical quantities are calculated and the first law of thermodynamics for black holes is examined. Then thermodynamical properties of the black holes are studied through, mass, temperature, heat capacity and free energy. Next, we will study thermodynamics of these black holes in the context of GTs and show the consistency of its results with divergencies and bound points of the heat capacity. The paper is finished with some closing remarks.

II. BLACK HOLE SOLUTIONS

The general formalism of gravity’s rainbow could be obtained by using a deformation of the standard energy-momentum relation

\[ E^2 f^2(\varepsilon) - p^2 g^2(\varepsilon) = m^2, \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)
where the dimensionless energy ratio is \( \varepsilon = E/E_P \) in which \( E \) and \( E_P \) are, respectively, the energy of test particle and the Planck energy. Since the energy of a test particle can not exceed the Planck energy, we should remind \( 0 < \varepsilon \leq 1 \). Here, \( f(\varepsilon) \) and \( g(\varepsilon) \) are energy functions which are restricted with the following condition in infrared limit

\[
\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} f(\varepsilon) = 1, \quad \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} g(\varepsilon) = 1.
\]

Regarding the analogy between the energy-momentum four vector \((E, \vec{p})\) with time-space one \((t, \vec{x})\), it is possible to use the energy functions to build an energy dependent spacetime with following recipe

\[
\hat{g}(\varepsilon) = \eta^{ab}e_a(\varepsilon) \otimes e_b(\varepsilon),
\]

where

\[
e_0(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{f(\varepsilon)} \hat{e}_0, \quad e_i(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{g(\varepsilon)} \hat{e}_i,
\]

with \( \hat{e}_0 \) and \( \hat{e}_i \) being the energy independent frame fields (the algorithm of (3) may be originante from the analogy between two invariant relations; the energy-momentum relation and the line element invariant).

The 3-dimensional form of massive gravity’s Lagrangian is

\[
L_{\text{massive}} = m(\varepsilon)^2 \sum_{i=1}^{3} c_i(\varepsilon)U_i(g, f),
\]

in which \( c(\varepsilon)_i \)'s are some energy dependent constants and \( U_i \)'s are symmetric polynomials of the eigenvalues of the \( 3 \times 3 \) matrix \( \mathcal{K}_i^\mu = \sqrt{g^{\mu\nu}}f_{i\nu} \), which can be written as follows

\[
U_1 = [\mathcal{K}], \quad U_2 = [\mathcal{K}]^2 - [\mathcal{K}^2], \quad U_3 = [\mathcal{K}]^3 - 3[\mathcal{K}][\mathcal{K}^2] + 2[\mathcal{K}^3],
\]

where by using variational principle, we could have

\[
\chi_{\mu\nu} = -\frac{c_1(\varepsilon)}{2}(U_1 g_{\mu\nu} - \mathcal{K}_{\mu\nu}) - \frac{c_2(\varepsilon)}{2}(U_2 g_{\mu\nu} - 2U_1 \mathcal{K}_{\mu\nu} + 2\mathcal{K}_{\mu\nu}^2)
\]
\[
-\frac{c_3(\varepsilon)}{2}(U_3 g_{\mu\nu} - 3U_2 \mathcal{K}_{\mu\nu} + 6U_1 \mathcal{K}_{\mu\nu}^2 - 6\mathcal{K}_{\mu\nu}^3).
\]

The only non-zero term of massive gravity is \( U_1 \) while the other higher order terms are vanished. By taking this fact into account, one can find following action governing our black holes of interest

\[
I = -\frac{1}{16\pi G(\varepsilon)} \int d^3x \sqrt{-g} \left[ 3\mathcal{R} - 2\Lambda(\varepsilon) - \mathcal{F} + m(\varepsilon)^2 c_1(\varepsilon)U_1(g, f) \right],
\]

where \( \mathcal{R} \) and \( \mathcal{F} \) are, respectively, the scalar curvature and the Lagrangian of Maxwell electrodynamics, \( G(\varepsilon) \) is the energy dependent gravitational constant, \( \Lambda(\varepsilon) \) is the energy dependent cosmological constant and \( f \) is an energy dependent fixed symmetric tensor. In addition, \( \mathcal{F} = F_{\mu\nu}F^{\mu\nu} \) is the Maxwell invariant, in which \( F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}A_{\nu} - \partial_{\nu}A_{\mu} \) is the Faraday tensor with \( A_\mu \) as the gauge potential. Taking the action (7) into account and using the variational principle, we obtain the field equations corresponding to the gravitation and gauge fields as

\[
R_{\mu\nu} - \left( \frac{R}{2} - \Lambda(\varepsilon) \right) g_{\mu\nu} + G(\varepsilon) \left( \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}\mathcal{F} - 2L_\mathcal{F} F_{\mu\rho}F^{\rho\nu} \right) + m(\varepsilon)^2 \chi_{\mu\nu} = 0,
\]

\[
\partial_\mu \left( \sqrt{-g}F^{\mu\nu} \right) = 0.
\]
Here, we are interested in static charged black hole solutions, and therefore, we consider the metric of 3-dimensional spacetime with the following energy dependent line element

$$ ds^2 = -\frac{\psi(r)}{f(\varepsilon)}dt^2 + \frac{1}{g(\varepsilon)^2} \left( \frac{dr^2}{\psi(r)} + r^2 d\phi^2 \right), $$

(10)

in which \( \psi(r) \) is the metric function of our black holes.

Our main motivation is to obtain massive black holes in the context of gravity’s rainbow. This requires specific modifications in the reference metric in form of

$$ f_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag} \left( 0, 0, \frac{c(\varepsilon)}{g(\varepsilon)^2} \right), $$

(11)

where \( c(\varepsilon) \) is an arbitrary energy dependent positive constant. This choice of reference metric is motivated from holographical perspective of strongly interacting quantum field theories. Vegh, in his work showed that this choice of reference metric provides the possibility of the graviton to have lattice like behaviour by showing a Drude peak which approaches a delta function in the massless gravity limit [34]. Using this metric ansatz (11), \( U_1 \) will be calculated in form of [68]

$$ U_1 = \frac{c(\varepsilon)}{r}. $$

(12)

In order to have a radial electric field, we consider the following gauge potential

$$ A_\mu = h(r)\delta_\mu^t, $$

(13)

where by using the metric (10) with the Maxwell field equation (9), one can find the following differential equation

$$ h'(r) + rh''(r) = 0, $$

(14)

in which the prime and double prime are representing the first and second derivatives with respect to \( r \), respectively. It is a matter of calculation to solve Eq. (14), yielding

$$ h(r) = q(\varepsilon) \ln \left( \frac{r}{l(\varepsilon)} \right), $$

(15)

where \( q(\varepsilon) \) is an energy dependent integration constant related to the electric charge and \( l(\varepsilon) \) is an arbitrary energy dependent constant with length dimension which is considered for the sake of having dimensionless logarithmic argument. It is worthwhile to mention that the corresponding electromagnetic field tensor is \( F_{tr} = \frac{q(\varepsilon)}{l(\varepsilon)} \), which is independent of \( l(\varepsilon) \).

In order to obtain metric function, \( \psi(r) \), we use Eq. (8) with Eq. (10), and obtain the following differential equations

$$ rg(\varepsilon)^2\psi'(r) + 2r^2\Lambda(\varepsilon) + 2G(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 q(\varepsilon)^2 - m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)r = 0, $$

(16)

$$ \frac{r^2}{2} g(\varepsilon)^2 \psi''(r) + \Lambda(\varepsilon) r^2 - G(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 q(\varepsilon)^2 = 0, $$

(17)

which correspond to \( tt \) (or \( rr \)) and \( \varphi\varphi \) components of Eq. (8), respectively. It is straightforward to show that metric function is obtained as

$$ \psi(r) = -\frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r^2}{g(\varepsilon)^2} - m_0(\varepsilon) - 2G(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon)^2 q(\varepsilon)^2 \ln \left( \frac{r}{l(\varepsilon)} \right) + \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)r}{g(\varepsilon)^2}, $$

(18)

where \( m_0(\varepsilon) \) is an energy dependent integration constant related to the total mass of black holes. It is worthwhile to mention that the resulting metric function (18) satisfies all the components of field equation
In the absence of massive parameter (i.e. \(m(\varepsilon) = 0\)), the metric function Eq. (18) will be reduced to

\[
\psi(r) = -\frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r^2}{g(\varepsilon)^2} - m_0(\varepsilon) - 2G(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon)^2 q(\varepsilon)^2 \ln \left(\frac{r}{l(\varepsilon)}\right).
\]  

(19)

Our next step is examination of the geometrical structure of solutions. First, we should look for the existence of essential singularity(ies). The Ricci and Kretschmann scalars of the solutions are, respectively,

\[
R = 6\Lambda(\varepsilon) + \frac{2G(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon)^2 q(\varepsilon)^2}{r^2} - \frac{2m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{r},
\]

(20)

\[
R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}R^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = 12\Lambda(\varepsilon)^2 - \frac{8\Lambda(\varepsilon) m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{r} + \frac{2}{r^2} \left[ m(\varepsilon)^4 c(\varepsilon)^2 c_1(\varepsilon)^2 + 4G(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 \Lambda(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2 \right]
\]

(21)

These relations confirm that there is an essential curvature singularity at \(r = 0\). For the limit of \(r \to \infty\), the Ricci and Kretschmann scalars yield the values \(6\Lambda(\varepsilon)\) and \(12\Lambda(\varepsilon)^2\), respectively, which show that for \(\Lambda(\varepsilon) > 0\) (\(\Lambda(\varepsilon) < 0\)), the asymptotical behavior of the solution is (a)dS with an energy dependent cosmological constant.

Our final step in this section is investigation of other geometrical properties such as the existence of regular horizon. For this purpose, we have plotted Fig. 1 to find the real positive roots of metric function. Evidently, depending on the choices of different parameters, it is possible to observe, two horizons, one extreme horizon and without horizon (naked singularity) for these solutions (see Fig. 1 for more details). This confirms that the singularity can be covered with an event horizon, and therefore, our solutions are basically representing black holes.

### A. Thermodynamics

Now, we intend to calculate the conserved and thermodynamic quantities of the solutions and examine the validity of the first law of thermodynamics.
Using the standard definition of Hawking temperature with its relation to the surface gravity on the outer horizon \( r_+ \), we obtain

\[
T = -\frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+}{2\pi f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon)} + \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon) c_1(\varepsilon)}{4\pi f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon)} - \frac{f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2}{2\pi r_+}. \tag{22}
\]

Furthermore, calculating the flux of electric field at infinity and using the Gauss’s law, we can compute the electric charge, \( Q \), as

\[
Q = \frac{1}{2} F(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon). \tag{23}
\]

Since we are working in Einstein gravity, the entropy of black holes can be obtained by employing the area law. According to this law, we can derive the entropy as a quarter of event horizon area

\[
S = \frac{\pi}{2 g(\varepsilon)} r_+. \tag{24}
\]

Also, we can obtain the total mass of solutions by using the Hamiltonian approach and/or the counterterm method with the following explicit form

\[
M = \frac{m_0(\varepsilon)}{f(\varepsilon)}, \tag{25}
\]

where \( m_0(\varepsilon) \) can be computed from the metric function \( \Lambda \) on the horizon \( \psi(r = r_+, \varepsilon) = 0 \), and consequently, it may be presented with the following expression

\[
m_0(\varepsilon) = -\frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+^2}{g(\varepsilon)^2} - 2G(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon)^2 q(\varepsilon)^2 \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)} \right) + \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon) c_1(\varepsilon) r_+}{g(\varepsilon)^2}. \tag{26}
\]

The electric potential, \( U \), is calculated through the difference of gauge potential between the reference and the horizon, and it is given as

\[
U = A_\mu\chi^\mu |_{r \rightarrow \text{reference}} - A_\mu\chi^\mu |_{r \rightarrow r_+} = -q(\varepsilon) \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)} \right). \tag{27}
\]

Now, we are in a position to check the validity of the first law of thermodynamics. Exploiting thermodynamic quantities such as electric charge \( [23] \), entropy \( [24] \) and mass \( [25] \), with the first law of black hole thermodynamics

\[
dM = TdS + UdQ, \tag{28}
\]

one can define the intensive parameters conjugate to \( S \) and \( Q \). These quantities are the temperature and the electric potential

\[
T = \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial S} \right)_Q \quad \text{and} \quad U = \left( \frac{\partial M}{\partial Q} \right)_S. \tag{29}
\]

Using the obtained electric charge \( [23] \) and entropy \( [24] \) with total mass of the black holes \( [25] \), one can find following Smarr-type formula

\[
M(S, Q) = \frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) S^2}{2 f(\varepsilon) \pi^2} + \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 S c(\varepsilon) c_1(\varepsilon)}{4 g(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) \pi} - \frac{Q^2}{G(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon)} \ln \left( \frac{2 S g(\varepsilon)}{\pi l(\varepsilon)} \right). \tag{30}
\]

It is a matter of calculation to show that the calculated temperature and electric potential by using Eq. \( [22] \) are same as those calculated for the temperature \( [22] \) and the electric potential \( [27] \). In other
word, although massive term and gravity's rainbow modify some of thermodynamic quantities, the first
law of thermodynamics is still valid.

Our next thermodynamical quantity of the interest is the heat capacity. This quantity contains
information regarding the phase transition points and conditions for thermal stability. The stability of
solutions is governed by the sign of heat capacity; its positivity indicates thermal stability while the
opposite represents instability. The phase transition points are extracted by finding the divergencies of
the heat capacity. In other words, divergencies of the heat capacity may be characterized with a second
order phase transitions. In addition, since the roots of heat capacity and temperature are the same
due to form of the heat capacity), the roots of heat capacity are denoted as bound points (separating
positive/negative temperature from each other). In particular, we will analyze the heat capacity with
fixed charge (in canonical ensemble) and with fixed chemical potential (in grand canonical ensemble).

1. Canonical ensemble

Let us begin this subsection by computing the free energy of the system which provides information
regarding the amount of the work that a thermodynamical system can perform. In total, this quantity is
given by removing the amount of energy that can not be used to perform work from total internal energy
of the system. The unusable energy is a combination of the total entropy and temperature of system.
The usable energy is a combination of the total entropy and temperature of system. Therefore, for these black holes (in a canonical ensemble with a fixed charge $Q$), we have the following
Helmholtz free energy

$$F = M - TS = \frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+^2}{g(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon)} - \frac{G(\varepsilon) f(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2}{4} \left[ \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)} \right) - 1 \right]. \quad (31)$$

The heat capacity with fixed charge is given by

$$C_Q = T \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial r_+} \right)_Q = \pi r_+ \frac{2\Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+^2 - m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon) c_1(\varepsilon) r_+ + 2f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2 G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2}{4g(\varepsilon) \left[ \Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+^2 - f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2 G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2 \right]} \right). \quad (32)$$

From the above expression, the effects of gravity’s rainbow on specific heat can be seen easily.

2. Grand canonical ensemble

In the grand canonical ensemble with a fixed chemical potential (electric potential, $U$, in this case)
associated with the charge, the Gibbs free energy for such black holes is given by

$$G = M - TS - \mu Q,$$

$$G = M - TS - \mu Q, \quad \frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+^2}{4g(\varepsilon)^2} \left( \frac{1}{f(\varepsilon)} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon) c_1(\varepsilon) r_+}{8g(\varepsilon)^2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{f(\varepsilon)} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} \left( \frac{\mu(\varepsilon)}{\ln (\frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)})} \right)^2 f(\varepsilon) \left[ G(\varepsilon) - \frac{f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon)}{g(\varepsilon)^2} \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)} \right) - 2G(\varepsilon) \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)} \right) \right]. \quad (33)$$

The Hawking temperature for the black holes in the grand canonical ensemble is given by

$$T = -\frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon) r_+}{2\pi f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon)} + \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon) c_1(\varepsilon)}{4\pi f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon)} - \frac{f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon)}{2\pi r_+} \left( \frac{\mu(\varepsilon)}{\ln (\frac{r_+}{l(\varepsilon)})} \right)^2. \quad (34)$$
Now, the heat capacity with a fixed chemical potential is calculated by

\[
C_\mu = T \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial T} \right)_\mu = \frac{\pi^2 f(\varepsilon) g(\varepsilon) \left( \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{r(\varepsilon)} \right) \right)^3 r_+^2 T}{f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2 G(\varepsilon) \mu(\varepsilon)^2 \left( \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{r(\varepsilon)} \right) + 2 \right) - \Lambda(\varepsilon)r_+^2 \left( \ln \left( \frac{r_+}{r(\varepsilon)} \right) \right)^2}.
\]

(35)

Next, we will study thermodynamical aspects of these black holes with the help of obtained thermodynamical quantities.

III. THERMODYNAMICAL ASPECTS OF CHARGED MASSIVE BTZ BLACK HOLES IN GRAVITY’S RAINBOW

In this section, we are interested in studying, in particular, mass, temperature and heat capacity of the charged massive BTZ black holes in gravity’s rainbow. We will discuss the free energy and phase diagram for such black holes as well.

A. Mass/Internal energy

Our first item of the interest is mass of black holes. The total mass of black holes has usually the interpretation of internal energy of a typical system. Evidently, the mass has three distinctive terms: cosmological constant term, \( \Lambda(\varepsilon) \), massive term, \( m(\varepsilon) \), and charge term, \( q(\varepsilon) \). Depending on the choices of different values for these terms, the internal energy could have one of the following cases:

I) It is a positive definite function with a minimum. II) It is a positive definite function everywhere except at the a point which is an extreme root. III) It may have two roots with a region of negativity between these roots and a minimum. IV) Being only an increasing function of the horizon radius without any minimum.

Considering the positive nature of energy functions and other energy dependent constants, we find that the charge term contributes to negativity of the internal energy. As for \( \Lambda(\varepsilon) \), its contribution depends on the type of spacetime we are working in. For anti-de Sitter spacetime, this term has constructive effects on the values of internal energy. Whereas, for de Sitter case, the internal energy is a decreasing function of this term. For the mass term, one finds that its effect depends on the choices of \( c_1(\varepsilon) \). For negative values of this parameter, the mass term has negative effects on values of the internal energy while the opposite effect is true for positive \( c_1(\varepsilon) \).

In general, it is not possible to obtain the root of internal energy analytically. But, regarding a vanishing term, it is possible to do so in which the results are given as

\[
r_1|_{q(\varepsilon)=0} = \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{\Lambda(\varepsilon)},
\]

\[
r_2|_{m(\varepsilon)=0} = l(\varepsilon) \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} \text{LambertW} \left( \frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon)l(\varepsilon)^2}{G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2f(\varepsilon)^2g(\varepsilon)^2} \right) \right],
\]

\[
r_3|_{\Lambda(\varepsilon)=0} = \frac{-2G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2f(\varepsilon)^2g(\varepsilon)^2\text{LambertW} \left( \frac{-l(\varepsilon)m(\varepsilon)^2c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2f(\varepsilon)^2g(\varepsilon)^2} \right)}{m(\varepsilon)^2c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}.
\]

(36)

(37)

(38)

As for the high energy limit of internal energy, the dominant term is the charge term. In the absence of electric part of the solutions, for vanishing horizon radius, hence evaporation, the total mass of black holes would vanish too. Interestingly, it is possible to eliminate the effects of electric part by setting, \( l(\varepsilon) = r_+ \). Therefore, for including the effects of electric charge, the limit \( l(\varepsilon) \neq r_+ \) must be satisfied. The second dominant term after the electric charge is the massive term which highlights the effects of the massive
gravity in high energy regime. On the other hand, for asymptotical behavior, the leading term will be the cosmological constant term. In the absence of this term, the asymptotical behavior of the system will be governed by the massive term which again, represents the effects of generalization to massive gravity. Considering these two cases, one can conclude that for medium black holes, the internal energy is highly affected by massive gravity. This means that for medium black holes, the effects of the presence of massive gravitons would be detectable within the internal energy. As for gravity’s rainbow, except for the root of mass in the absence of electric charge, the obtained roots, high energy limit and asymptotical behavior are highly affected by generalization to gravity’s rainbow. Consequently, the extracted properties and behaviors of the internal energy (existence of roots and negative values for internal energy) depend on the choices of rainbow functions of the metric, hence gravity’s rainbow. Coupling different orders of rainbow functions with different parameters provides the possibility of manipulation of properties and behaviors of the internal energy.

B. Temperature

Now, let us focus on the temperature of these black holes. Here too, the charge term has negative contribution on the values of temperature. The effects of cosmological term depend on the spacetime under consideration. For adS black holes, the cosmological term has positive effects on temperature while for dS spacetime, the temperature is a decreasing function of this term. Interestingly, the massive term is not coupled with any order of horizon radius and it behaves as a constant. The roots of temperature are marking bound points. The reason for such naming is as follows; in classical thermodynamics, the negative values of temperature are interpreted as non-physical solutions. Therefore, the roots of temperature separates physical solutions form non-physical ones. It is a matter of calculation to show that these black holes have following roots

\[ r_{T=0} = \frac{m(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon) \pm \sqrt{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)^2 c_1(\varepsilon)^2 - 16 \Lambda(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2}}{4 \Lambda(\varepsilon)}. \]  

(39)

The existence of real valued root for the temperature is limited to following condition

\[ m(\varepsilon)^4 c(\varepsilon)^2 c_1(\varepsilon)^2 - 16 \Lambda(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2 \geq 0, \]  

(40)

which could be used to extract a specific limitation for the mass of graviton in term of other parameters

\[ m(\varepsilon) = \left( \frac{16 \Lambda(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2}{c(\varepsilon)^2 c_1(\varepsilon)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \]  

(41)

Once more, we emphasize that by satisfying obtained condition, the roots of temperature will be real valued. For adS black holes, only one positive valued root exists for the temperature which is the negative branch of the obtained roots. On the contrary, for dS black holes, two positive valued roots may exist for the temperature. The existence of second positive valued root depends on the following condition

\[ 0 < \sqrt{m(\varepsilon)^4 c(\varepsilon)^2 c_1(\varepsilon)^2 - 16 \Lambda(\varepsilon) G(\varepsilon) q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2} < m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon), \]  

(42)

which is partly similar to the condition for having real valued roots. The resulting roots show that the contributions of rainbow functions of the metric, could only be observed in the electric charge term. It means that in the roots of temperature, the energy functions of metric are only coupled with the electric charge term.

In the absence of electric charge, the root of temperature is given by

\[ r_{T=0 \text{ with } q(\varepsilon)=0} = \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{2 \Lambda(\varepsilon)}, \]  

(43)
which shows that the positive valued root exists only for dS spacetime and this root is an increasing function of the graviton’s mass and a decreasing function of the cosmological constant. Interestingly, in this case, the rainbow functions have no effects on the root of temperature.

For massless gravitons case, the root of temperature will be obtained as

$$r_{T=0 \text{ with } m(\epsilon)=0} = -\frac{\sqrt{-\Lambda(\epsilon)G(\epsilon)g(\epsilon)f(\epsilon)q(\epsilon)}}{\Lambda(\epsilon)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (44)

Evidently, for this case, the real valued root only exists for adS black holes and only one positive root could be extracted for these black holes in this case. Here, the root is an increasing function of the electric charge and rainbow functions.

For the absence of cosmological constant, the root of temperature could be calculated as

$$r_{T=0 \text{ with } \Lambda(\epsilon)=0} = \frac{2G(\epsilon)q(\epsilon)^2f(\epsilon)^2g(\epsilon)^2}{m(\epsilon)^2\epsilon c(\epsilon)c_1(\epsilon)},$$  \hspace{1cm} (45)

which, contrary to the absence of electric charge case, is a decreasing function of the graviton’s mass. It is worthwhile to mention that in this case, the root is an increasing function of the electric charge and rainbow functions.

The high temperature limit of these black holes are governed by the electric charge term. On the other hand, the leading order in asymptotical behavior is the cosmological constant term. Interestingly, in the absence of electric charge (whether setting electric charge zero or consider the case \( l(\epsilon) = r_+ \)), the next leading order in high temperature will be the massive term. Now, remembering that this term in the temperature is not coupled with any order of the horizon radius, one can see that for the evaporation of black holes (vanishing horizon radius) the temperature will be non-zero. In other words, in the evaporation of these black holes, a trace of the existence of black holes is left behind which presents itself as fluctuation in the temperature of spacetime. This provides the possibility of the existence of black hole’s information after their evaporation. This remnant, for the temperature of black holes, is an increasing function of the graviton’s mass and a decreasing function of the rainbow functions. Considering the effects of massive gravity, one can state that thermodynamical behavior of temperature for medium black holes is governed by the mass of graviton. On the other hand, the effects of gravity’s rainbow on the temperature could be observed for the three cases of small, medium and large black holes. In other words, the generalization of gravity’s rainbow, contrary to massive gravity, has some effects on the temperature of all black holes with different sizes. It is worthwhile to mention that the effects of gravity’s rainbow on the temperature of medium and large black holes are the same while for the small black holes, these effects are opposite.

### C. Heat capacity

By taking a closer look at the heat capacity, one can see that its numerator is the same as temperature. Therefore, the roots of heat capacity and temperature are the same, and the arguments that were stated in the last subsection (for the temperature and its roots) can apply for the heat capacity and its roots as well. On the other hand, the denominator of heat capacity contains information regarding phase transition points. In other words, the divergence point of heat capacity (roots of denominator of the heat capacity) can be characterized as a phase transition.

Denominator of the heat capacity contains only electric charge and cosmological constant terms with coupling of rainbow functions and so it does not depend on the massive gravity parameter. In other words, the generalization to gravity’s rainbow affects the divergencies of heat capacity, hence phase transitions of the black holes, whereas the existence of massive gravitons does not affect the phase transitions of these black holes. It is a matter of calculation to show that by using Eq. (32), the positive valued divergence point of heat capacity is obtained as

$$r_{CQ \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{\sqrt{\Lambda(\epsilon)G(\epsilon)g(\epsilon)f(\epsilon)q(\epsilon)}}{\Lambda(\epsilon)}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (46)
Evidently, the real valued phase transition points are observed for dS black holes only. The existence of the phase transition point depends on the electric charge and cosmological terms. This phase transition point is an increasing function of the electric charge and rainbow functions.

The high energy limit of the heat capacity is given by

$$\lim_{\text{very small } r^+} C_Q = -\frac{\pi}{2g(\varepsilon)} r^+ + \frac{\pi m(\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{4g(\varepsilon)\Lambda(\varepsilon)} + \frac{\Lambda(\varepsilon)\pi}{g(\varepsilon)^3 G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2} r^+_2 + O\left(r^+_2\right),$$

in which the effects of generalization to gravity’s rainbow could be observed in dominant term. The presence of electric charge and massive gravity could be detected from second dominant term of the high energy limit. Here, the massive parameter and electric charge are coupled with each other. The contribution of the cosmological constant could be seen in third leading order, which is coupled with the electric charge as well. Taking a closer look, one can see that the effects of gravity’s rainbow are presented in all three leading orders of high energy limit of the heat capacity. As one can see, the effects of massive gravity could be more highlighted for the medium black holes while for large black holes, the effect of cosmological constant governs the behavior of heat capacity.

Interestingly, in the absence of electric charge (similar to the cases that were studied in temperature), the dominant term for the high energy limit behaves like a constant including massive gravity and cosmological constant in following form

$$\lim_{\text{very small } r^+} C_Q = -\frac{\pi m(\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{4g(\varepsilon)\Lambda(\varepsilon)} + \frac{\pi}{2g(\varepsilon)} r^+ + O\left(r^+_2\right), \quad \text{for } q(\varepsilon) = 0. \quad (47)$$

Similar to the temperature, here too, for vanishing horizon radius (evaporation of these black holes), the heat capacity will be non-zero. This shows that the traces of the existence of black holes after their evaporation could be observed in differences of heat capacity of the place where black holes existed. In this case, one can see that graviton’s mass modify thermodinamical behavior of the black holes in their last stage of existence. The modifications of the gravity’s rainbow could be seen by the presence of rainbow function, $g(\varepsilon)$.

On the other hand, for the asymptotic limit, one can derive following relation for the heat capacity

$$\lim_{\text{very large } r^+} C_Q = \frac{\pi}{2g(\varepsilon)} r^+ - \frac{\pi m(\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{4g(\varepsilon)\Lambda(\varepsilon)} + \frac{G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)\pi}{\Lambda(\varepsilon)r^+_2} + O\left(r^+_2\right). \quad (49)$$

First of all, the dominant term for the asymptotic behavior of heat capacity is same as one extracted for the high energy limit with different sign. The second leading term in this case behaves like a constant term including massive gravity which, opposite to high energy limit, is coupled with the cosmological constant. The presence of electric charge part of the solutions could be observed in the third leading term of this case. Like previous, here, the presence of gravity’s rainbow could be observed in all the three leading terms in asymptotical behavior of the heat capacity. One of the differences of this case with the high energy limit is the fact that in this limit, the presence of electric charge (cosmological constant) was only observed in denominator (numerator) of leading terms whereas, in the asymptotical case, the presence of electric charge (cosmological constant) was only observed in numerator (denominator) of the leading terms. In the absence of cosmological constant, the asymptotical behavior of heat capacity will be modified into

$$\lim_{\text{very large } r^+} C_Q = \frac{\pi m(\varepsilon)^2 \varepsilon(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)}{4g(\varepsilon)^3 G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2} r^+_2 - \frac{\pi}{2g(\varepsilon)} r^+_2 \quad \text{for } \Lambda(\varepsilon) = 0, \quad (50)$$

which shows that the dominant term in the asymptotical behavior of heat capacity is a coupling between massive gravity and electric part of the solutions with the effects of gravity’s rainbow. Considering the effects of massive gravity in both high energy regime and asymptotic limit, one can see that graviton’s mass highly modifies the behavior of heat capacity in both of these regimes. This highlights the contribution of massive gravity in thermodinamical behavior of these black holes. The same could be also stated for gravity’s rainbow due to the presence of rainbow functions in both of these regimes in the leading terms.
1. Free energy

The free energy contains information regarding the phase transition points. The chemical equilibrium is reached for a system when its free energy is minimized. In other words, the first order derivation of the free energy with respect to thermodynamical quantities vanishes at the equilibrium point. This equilibrium point marks the place where system goes under a phase transition. The other important information regarding the free energy is stored in its roots. In general, the root of free energy for these black holes is

\[ r_{F=0} = l(\varepsilon) \exp \left[ -\frac{1}{2} LambertW \left( -\frac{8\Lambda(\varepsilon)l(\varepsilon)^2 \exp(2)}{G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2 f(\varepsilon)^2 g(\varepsilon)^2} \right) + 1 \right]. \] (51)

Using the concept which was introduced for obtaining phase transition point from the free energy, one can show that the positive valued extremum point of the free energy is obtained as

\[ r_{F \rightarrow \infty} = \frac{\sqrt{\Lambda(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)f(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)}}{\Lambda(\varepsilon)} \] (52)

which is exactly the same phase transition point obtained for the heat capacity. Therefore, divergencies of the heat capacity and extremum of the free energy coincide with each other. The high energy limit of free energy is governed by the electric charge term. But here, similar to the case of internal energy, it is possible to cancel the effects of charge term through setting \( l(\varepsilon) = r_+(\varepsilon) \). On the contrary, the leading order in the asymptotical behavior of free energy is the cosmological constant. In both of the mentioned regimes, the effects of gravity’s rainbow could be observed by the coupling of energy functions with different parameters. It is worthwhile to mention that the free energy is independent of the generalization to massive gravity. In other words, the free energy (energy which could be converted to work) is independent of the graviton’s mass.

Using the obtained extremum (critical horizon radius), one can obtain internal energy, temperature and free energy of the phase transition point as

\[ M_{\text{Phase Transition}} = \frac{q(\varepsilon)}{8g(\varepsilon)\Lambda(\varepsilon)} \left( m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon) \sqrt{\Lambda(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)} - f(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)\Lambda(\varepsilon) \right. \]
\[ \left. - \left[ 1 + 2\ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{\Lambda(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)f(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)}}{\Lambda(\varepsilon)l(\varepsilon)} \right) \right] \right), \] (53)

\[ T_{\text{Phase Transition}} = \frac{m(\varepsilon)^2 c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon) \sqrt{\Lambda(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)} - 4 f(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)\Lambda(\varepsilon)}{4\pi f(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)\sqrt{\Lambda(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)}}, \] (54)

\[ F_{\text{Phase Transition}} = \frac{f(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2}{8} \left[ 3 - 2\ln \left( \frac{\sqrt{\Lambda(\varepsilon)G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)f(\varepsilon)g(\varepsilon)}}{\Lambda(\varepsilon)l(\varepsilon)} \right) \right], \] (55)

where we should regard the positive cosmological constant to obtain real valued quantities.

2. Phase diagrams

In order to complete our discussion regarding thermodynamical structure of these black holes, we have plotted a series of the diagrams for the mass/internal energy (Figs. 4 and 5), the temperature (Figs. 4 and 5), the heat capacity (Figs. 4 and 5) and the free energy (Fig. 6) for two cases of dS and adS spacetime. In Ref. [116], it was shown that in order to remove existence of ensemble dependenecy, \( l(\varepsilon) \) which was inserted for the sake of dimensionless argument, should be replaced by following relation

\[ \Lambda(\varepsilon) = \pm \frac{1}{l(\varepsilon)}, \] (56)
in which positive branch is related to dS spacetime while the opposite is for AdS solutions. Hereafter, we use Eq. (56) to plot phase diagrams.

Studying mass/internal energy diagrams for adS black holes shows that depending on the choices of different parameters, this quantity could have a minimum. This minimum could have a negative mass/internal energy which indicates that two roots for this quantity exists with region of negative mass/internal energy. The exception is for the absence and small values of electric charge. For these cases, there exists a mass for the black holes in the limit of vanishing horizon radius (see Fig. 2 for more details).

As for dS case, the mass/internal energy is a decreasing function of the horizon radius with one root. The only exception is for the absence of electric charge. In this case, a maximum is formed for the mass/internal energy with one root (see Fig. 3 for more details). For dS black holes, the region of
FIG. 4: For different scales: $C_Q$ and $T$ (bold lines) versus $r_+$ for $G(\varepsilon) = l(\varepsilon) = 1$, $c(\varepsilon) = c_1(\varepsilon) = 2$, $g(\varepsilon) = 1.9$ and $\Lambda(\varepsilon) = 1$.

Left panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $m(\varepsilon) = 0.92$ (dotted line) and $m(\varepsilon) = 1$ (dashed line).

Middle panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$ (continuous line), $f(\varepsilon) = 1.07$ (dotted line) and $f(\varepsilon) = 1.5$ (dashed line).

Right panel: $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $q(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$ (dotted line), $q(\varepsilon) = 1.1$ (dashed line) and $q(\varepsilon) = 1.2$ (dashed-dotted line).

FIG. 5: For different scales: $C_Q$ and $T$ (bold lines) versus $r_+$ for $G(\varepsilon) = l(\varepsilon) = 1$, $c(\varepsilon) = c_1(\varepsilon) = 2$, $g(\varepsilon) = 1.9$ and $\Lambda(\varepsilon) = 1$.

Left panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $m(\varepsilon) = 0.92$ (dotted line) and $m(\varepsilon) = 1$ (dashed line).

Middle panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$ (continuous line), $f(\varepsilon) = 1.07$ (dotted line) and $f(\varepsilon) = 1.5$ (dashed line).

Right panel: $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $q(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$ (dotted line), $q(\varepsilon) = 1.1$ (dashed line) and $q(\varepsilon) = 1.2$ (dashed-dotted line).

positivity of the mass/internal energy is located before root.

The temperature and heat capacity have the same roots. Before the root, for AdS black holes, temperature and heat capacity are negative and solutions are non-physical. Whereas, after the root, both temperature and heat capacity are positive valued and solutions are physical and enjoy thermally stability. Interestingly, in the absence of electric charge, temperature and heat capacity are positive and non-zero for vanishing horizon radius, which confirms our earlier discussion regarding the existence of remnant for these quantities (see Fig. 4 for more details).

For dS black holes, the behaviors of temperature and heat capacity are completely different. Here, the temperature has one maximum. If the maximum is located at a positive temperature, the heat
FIG. 6: For different scales: $F$ versus $r_+$ for $G(\varepsilon) = l(\varepsilon) = 1$ and $q(\varepsilon) = 1.9$.

Left panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$ (continuous line), $f(\varepsilon) = 1.07$ (dotted line) and $f(\varepsilon) = 1.9$ (dashed line).

Right panel: $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $q(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$ (dotted line), $q(\varepsilon) = 1.1$ (dashed line) and $q(\varepsilon) = 1.2$ (dashed-dotted line).

Up panels: $\Lambda(\varepsilon) = -1$; Down panels: $\Lambda(\varepsilon) = 1$.

capacity (and temperature) will have two roots. Between these roots, only positive temperature hence, the physical solutions exists. Otherwise, temperature is negative and the solutions are non-physical. At the maximum of temperature, the heat capacity acquires divergency which marks a phase transition point. The phase transition is between large black holes to small ones. This shows that thermally stable black holes only exist between smaller root and divergence point. The only exception for the presence of maximum in temperature is the absence of electric charge. In this case, temperature is a decreasing function of the horizon radius with one root. In positive region of the temperature, the heat capacity is negative. Therefore, for this case, the solutions are thermally unstable (see Fig. 5 for more details).

Finally, for adS case, the free energy is only a decreasing function of the horizon radius. The only exception for this case is for the absence of electric charge, where the free energy is negative valued without any root (see up panels of Fig. 4 for more details). For the dS case, a minimum is formed for the free energy. This minimum represents the point in which black holes go under second order phase transition. The only exception for this case is for the absence of electric charge. In this case, the free energy is an increasing function of the horizon radius (see down panels of Fig. 6 for more details).
IV. GEOMETRICAL THERMODYNAMICS

In this section, we employ GTs approach to investigate thermodynamical properties of the black holes by using the so-called HPEM metric. Applying GTs approach, we can extract some information regarding thermodynamical behavior of the system by studying the Ricci scalar of constructed phase space. In this method, the phase transition and bound points should be represented as divergencies of the Ricci scalar. Recent studies in the context of the GTs approaches for the black hole thermodynamics have shown that the Ricci scalars of Weinhold, Ruppeiner and Quevedo metrics may lead to extra divergencies which are not matched with the bound points and the phase transitions \[97\,100]. In other words, there were cases of mismatch between divergencies of the Ricci scalar and the mentioned points (bound and phase transition points), and also existence of extra divergency unrelated to these points were reported \[97\,100]. In order to overcome the shortcomings of the mentioned methods (Weinhold, Ruppeiner and Quevedo metrics), the HPEM method was introduced and it was shown that the specific structure of this metric provides satisfactory results regarding GTs of different classes of the black holes. In addition, this metric contains information which enables one to determine the type of divergencies to distinguish the divergencies related to the bound points and those correspond to the phase transition points.

The HPEM metric of a charged black hole is in the following form

\[
ds^2 = S \frac{M_s}{M_{QQ}} (-M_{SS}dS^2 + M_{QQ}dQ^2),
\]

in which \(M_X = \partial M/\partial X\) and \(M_{XX} = \partial^2 M/\partial X^2\). The denominator of Ricci scalar of this phase space is \[97\]

\[
denominator(R) = 2S^3M_s^3M_3^3,
\]

\[
= \frac{\pi^{10}G(\varepsilon)^6 f(\varepsilon)}{128g(\varepsilon)^7} \left[ \Lambda(\varepsilon)r_+^2 - f(\varepsilon)^2g(\varepsilon)^2G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2 \right] ^2
\times \left[ 2\Lambda(\varepsilon)r_+^2 - m(\varepsilon)^2c(\varepsilon)c_1(\varepsilon)r_+ + 2f(\varepsilon)^2g(\varepsilon)^2G(\varepsilon)q(\varepsilon)^2 \right] ^3,
\]

using Eq. \[52\], we can rewrite the above equation in the following form

\[
denominator(R) = \frac{\pi^{10}G(\varepsilon)^6 f(\varepsilon)}{2048r_+^4g(\varepsilon)^8} \left[ \text{denominator } (C_Q) \right] ^2 \times \left[ \text{numerator } (C_Q) \right] ^3.
\]

Comparing Eq. \[59\] with the obtained heat capacity \[52\], it is evident that bound points and phase transition points of the heat capacity are matched with divergencies of the Ricci scalar of the HPEM metric for different parameters. In order to have better picture, we employ HPEM metric and present table \[4\] and plot following two diagrams (Figs. \[7\] and \[8\]). In the table \[4\] \(R_\infty\) and \(C_\infty\) are, respectively, divergencies of the Ricci scalar and heat capacity. Also, \(C_0\) and \(T_0\) are the roots of heat capacity and temperature, respectively. Comparison between Figs. \[7\] and \[8\] with plotted diagrams in Figs. \[4\] and \[5\] (or see the table \[4\] for more details), shows that all the bound and phase transition points are matched with divergencies of the Ricci scalar of the HPEM metric for different parameters. These coincidences between the divergencies of the Ricci scalar of HPEM metric with the bound and the phase transition points of heat capacity and the temperature, confirm the validity of results of this thermodynamical metric. So, one can use this method as an independent approach regarding studying thermodynamical properties of the black holes. Another interesting property of HPEM metric is related to the sign of Ricci scalar of HPEM metric around the bound and the phase transition points which depends on the type of point. As one can see, the sign of Ricci scalar around the bound point changes, while for the phase transition point, the sign of Ricci scalar of HPEM metric does not change (see Figs. \[4\] and \[5\] for more details). Therefore, by studying the sign of Ricci scalar of HPEM metric, we can characterize the type of divergencies. On the other hand, in GTs, the sign of Ricci scalar determines whether system has attractive (for negative sign) or repulsive (for positive sign) interaction around the bound and phase transition point. Here, we
FIG. 7: For different scales: $R$ (Ricci scalar) versus $r_+$ for $G(\varepsilon) = l(\varepsilon) = 1$, $c(\varepsilon) = c_1(\varepsilon) = 2$, $g(\varepsilon) = 1.9$ and $\Lambda(\varepsilon) = -1$.
Left panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $m(\varepsilon) = 0.92$ (dotted line) and $m(\varepsilon) = 1$ (dashed line).
Middle panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$ (continuous line), $f(\varepsilon) = 1.07$ (dotted line) and $f(\varepsilon) = 1.5$ (dashed line).
Right panel: $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $q(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$ (dotted line), $q(\varepsilon) = 1.1$ (dashed line) and $q(\varepsilon) = 1.2$ (dashed-dotted line).

FIG. 8: For different scales: $R$ (Ricci scalar) versus $r_+$ for $G(\varepsilon) = l(\varepsilon) = 1$, $c(\varepsilon) = c_1(\varepsilon) = 2$, $g(\varepsilon) = 1.9$ and $\Lambda(\varepsilon) = -1$.
Left panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $m(\varepsilon) = 0.92$ (dotted line) and $m(\varepsilon) = 1$ (dashed line).
Middle panel: $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$ (continuous line), $f(\varepsilon) = 1.07$ (dotted line) and $f(\varepsilon) = 1.5$ (dashed line).
Right panel: $f(\varepsilon) = 0.9$, $m(\varepsilon) = 1$, $q(\varepsilon) = 0$ (continuous line), $q(\varepsilon) = 0.5$ (dotted line), $q(\varepsilon) = 1.1$ (dashed line) and $q(\varepsilon) = 1.2$ (dashed-dotted line).

see that before the bound point, system has repulsive interaction and by crossing the bound point, the interaction is changed into attractive (see Figs. 7 and 8 for more details). On the other hand, for the phase transition point, the sign of Ricci scalar is positive (see Figs. 7 and 8 for more details). It is notable that, we can not extract these information by using the temperature and the heat capacity of system. Therefore, we see that employing the HPEM metric provides extra information regarding the nature of interactions around the bound and the phase transition points.
In this paper, we have considered the three dimensional black holes in the presence of massive gravity’s rainbow. The solutions were extracted and the effects of massive gravity and gravity’s rainbow on the geometrical structure of the black holes were studied.

Furthermore, the conserved and thermodynamical properties of these black holes were extracted in both canonical and grand canonical ensembles. It was shown that the existence of massive gravity and generalization of the gravity’s rainbow modify thermodynamical quantities of the black holes. The effects of these generalizations were studied for different thermodynamical quantities.

It was shown that by suitable choices of different parameters, it is possible to obtain a minimum for the mass. This minimum could be located at negative values of the mass/internal energy which leads to the existence of a region of negativity for the mass/interernal energy and two roots. Existence of the negative mass/internal energy is not valid in the classical thermodynamics of the black holes. Therefore, one can conclude that for this region of the negative mass/internal energy, black hole solutions do not exist. This puts a limitation on the values that different parameters can acquire.

Next, the temperature was taken into account and it was pointed out that one can acquire a root for this quantity. This root separates the physical solutions with positive temperature from non-physical ones with negative temperature. Remarkably, we have observed that the existence of root was restricted with satisfaction of a condition which was depending on the values of different parameters. In addition, it was shown that for a specific limit, there may exist a remnant of temperature for these black holes. In

| $\lambda(\varepsilon)$ | $f(\varepsilon)$ | $m(\varepsilon)$ | $q(\varepsilon)$ | $R_{\infty}$ | $C_{\infty}$ | $C_0$ | $T_0$ |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------|-------|
| $-1$ 0.9 0 0.5          | 0.85500         | 0.85500         | 0.85500         |
| $-1$ 0.9 0.92 0.5       | 0.35668         | 0.35668         | 0.35668         |
| $-1$ 0.9 1 0.5          | 0.31568         | 0.31568         | 0.31568         |
| $-1$ 1.07 1 0.5         | 0.42592         | 0.42592         | 0.42592         |
| $-1$ 1.5 1 0.5          | 0.74086         | 0.74086         | 0.74086         |
| $-1$ 0.9 1 0            |                |                |                |
| $-1$ 0.9 1 0.5          | 0.31568         | 0.31568         | 0.31568         |
| $-1$ 0.9 1 1            | 1.13029         | 1.13029         | 1.13029         |
| $-1$ 0.9 1 1.2          | 1.28269         | 1.28269         | 1.28269         |
| 1 0.9 0 0.5             | 0.85500         | 0.85500         | 0.85500         |
| 1 0.9 0.92 0.5          | 0.85500         | 0.85500         | 0.85500         |
| 1 0.9 1 0.5             | (0.48137, 0.85500, 1.51862) | 0.85500 (0.48137, 1.51862) | (0.48137, 1.51862) |
| 1 0.9 1 0.5             | (0.48137, 0.85500, 1.51862) | 0.85500 (0.48137, 1.51862) | (0.48137, 1.51862) |
| 1 1.07 1 0.5            | 1.01650         | 1.01650         | 1.01650         |
| 1 1.5 1 0.5             | 1.42500         | 1.42500         | 1.42500         |
| 1 0.9 1 0              | 2.00000         | 2.00000         | 2.00000         |
| 1 0.9 1 0.5             | (0.48137, 0.85500, 1.51862) | 0.85500 (0.48137, 1.51862) | (0.48137, 1.51862) |
| 1 0.9 1 1              | 1.88100         | 1.88100         | 1.88100         |
| 1 0.9 1 1.2             | 2.05200         | 2.05200         | 2.05200         |

TABLE I: Roots and divergencies of the Ricci scalar, heat capacity and temperature for $G(\varepsilon) = l(\varepsilon) = 1$, $g(\varepsilon) = 1.9$ and $c(\varepsilon) = c_1(\varepsilon) = 2$. 

V. CONCLUSIONS
other words, after the evaporation of black holes, there will be traces of existence of these black holes in form of fluctuation in temperature of the spacetime.

Subsequently, the heat capacity was investigated and the possibility of divergence point was pointed out. This divergency marks the phase transition point for these black holes. The existence of real valued positive divergence point depends on the spacetime being dS or adS. The asymptotic and high energy limits of the heat capacity were studied as well and it was shown that these limits were governed by the gravity’s rainbow and massive gravity generalizations.

After that, the free energy was studied and its root and divergence point were extracted. It was shown that the extremum of free energy and divergence point of the heat capacity are matched. The resulting critical horizon radius was used to obtain the critical temperature, the mass/internal energy and the free energy.

At last, we have used HPEM metric in the context GTs in order to study thermodynamical structure of these black holes. It was shown that this metric can describe the (non)physical and phase transition points of these black holes. Besides, by studying the sign of HPEM metric around the bound and phase transition points, it was possible to distinguish repulsive and attractive interactions of thermodynamical system.

The rainbow functions of the metric are originated form quantum corrections. Study conducted in this paper showed significant modifications in thermodynamics of the black holes with consideration of the such corrections. In other words, it was shown that in semi-classical/quantum regime, thermodynamics of the black holes would be modified into a level which differs from classical case. We observed that different orders of the rainbow functions affect the high energy and asymptotical behaviors of the solutions and their leading terms. On the other hand, we found that the highest contribution of massive gravitons could be observed in medium black holes. The only case, in which the effects of massive gravity could be observed for small (large) black holes was in the case of vanishing electric charge (cosmological constant). Obtained results here could be employed to study lattice like behavior in context of AdS/QCD correspondence. In addition, it is possible to employ the results of this paper to investigate the entropy spectrum and quasinormal modes. In fact, it would be interesting to investigate the effects of energy functions on these quantities. The results of this paper could also be employed in the context of AdS/CFT correspondence and central charges, specially considering the energy dependency of the constants and their effects on calculation of the central charges.

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