Particles and Scalar Waves in Noncommutative Charged Black Hole Spacetime

Piyali Bhar,1,* Farook Rahaman,1,† Ritabrata Biswas,2,‡ and U.F. Mondal3,§

1Department of Mathematics, Jadavpur University, Kolkata 700 032, West Bengal, India
2Department of Mathematics, Krishnagar Women’s College, Arobinda Sarani, Krishnanagar, Nadia – 741101, West Bengal, India
3Department of Mathematics, Behala College, Parnasree, Kolkata 700060, India

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Abstract In this paper we have discussed geodesics and the motion of test particle in the gravitational field of noncommutative charged black hole spacetime. The motion of massive and massless particle have been discussed seperately. A comparative study of noncommutative charged black hole and usual Reissner–Nordström black hole has been done. The study of effective potential has also been included. Finally, we have examined the scattering of scalar waves in noncommutative charged black hole spacetime.

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1 Introduction

Noncommutative geometry (NCG) is concerned with a geometric approach to noncommutative algebras, and with the construction of spaces that are locally presented by noncommutative algebras of functions. Use of such a geometry in cosmological purpose came into existence after the works of Chamseddine.[1−2] A general D-dimensional static spherically symmetric solutions of the specific vector model coupled to Einstein gravity was proposed by Ref. [3]. Impact of non commutative geometry on different black holes have been studied by different authors.[4] Surprisingly, it was shown that thermodynamic behavior of the noncommutative Schwarzschild black hole is analogous to that of the Reissner–Nordström (RN) black hole in the near extremal limit.[5] Alavi worked on a radiating RN black hole in non commutative geometry and established the facts: the existence of a minimal non-zero mass to which the black hole can shrink; a finite maximum temperature that the black hole can reach before cooling down to absolute zero; compared to the neutral black holes the effect of charge is to increase the minimal mass to which the black hole can shrink; a finite maximum temperature that the black hole can reach before cooling down to absolute zero; the absence of any curvature singularity.[6] Three-dimensional charged black hole inspired by noncommutative geometry was studied in Ref. [7]. Charged non rotating black holes have been studied in Ref. [8]. In Ref. [9] by considering particles as smeared objects, Larranaga investigated the effects of space noncommutativity on the geodesic structure in Schwarzschild-AdS spacetime. Considering the effects of noncommutativity in the orbits of particles in Schwarzschild-AdS spacetime it was found that there do exist some for radial time-like geodesics, there are some bounded trajectories. For non-radial time-like geodesics, elliptical orbits are allowed as well as circular orbits.

The usual semiclassical laws of physics break down at plank scale and at this circumstances noncommutativity comes into consideration. The noncommutativity of the spacetime can be encoded by the commutator $[x^\mu, x^\nu] = i\theta^{\mu\nu}$ where $\theta^{\mu\nu}$ is the anti-symmetric metric. In literature [10–11] it has been shown that noncommutativity replaces the point-like structure to a smeared objects. The usual definition of mass density function of the commutative space namely Dirac delta function is not so far valid in noncommutative spacetime. In noncommutative space the Dirac delta function is replaced by the gaussian distribution function of the form[12]

$$\rho_\theta = \frac{M}{(4\pi\theta)^{3/2}} e^{-r^2/4\theta},$$

where $\theta$ is the noncommutative parameter and is of dimension length$^2$.

Several authors have described different astrophysical phenomena in noncommutative spacetime. Regular black hole in 3D noncommutative spacetime is analyzed by Myung et al.[13] Baberjee et al.[14] have studied noncommutative black hole area law. Three-dimensional charged black hole inspired by noncommutative geometry has been discussed in Ref. [15]. Rahaman et al.[16] studied BTZ black hole inspired by noncommutative geometry. Galactic rotation curve in noncommutative geometry background has been analyzed in Ref. [17], Kuhffittig[18] found that a special class of thin shell wormhole that are unstable in classical general relativity but...
they are in a small region in noncommutative spacetime. Higher-dimensional wormhole in noncommutative geometry has been discussed in Ref. [19]. In that paper authors have shown that the wormhole exists only in four- and five-dimensional spacetime. Inspired by some of the earlier works,[12,20–21] in this paper, we will consider noncommutative charged black hole.[22] The underlying fluid is anisotropic in nature but in the limit \( r \gg \sqrt{\theta} \) and \( r \ll \sqrt{\theta} \) it becomes commutative. We shall compare Geodesic study of this black hole with the usual Reissner–Nordström black hole. Next, we will discuss about the motion of a test particle in noncommutative charged black hole spacetime. Finally, we examine the scattering of scalar waves in noncommutative charged black hole spacetime. Some concluding remarks have been included.

2 Noncommutative Charged Black Hole

The metric of a noncommutative charged black hole is described by the metric given by,[22]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{d}s^2 &= -\left(1 - \frac{2M\theta}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2}\right)\text{d}t^2 \\
&\quad + \left(1 - \frac{2M\theta}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2}\right)^{-1}\text{d}r^2 + r^2\text{d}\Omega^2,
\end{align*}
\]

where

\[M_\theta(r) = \frac{2M}{\sqrt{\pi}}\gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta}\right),\]

\[Q_\theta(r) = \frac{Q}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sqrt{\gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta}\right) - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2\theta}}\gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2\theta}\right)},\]

\[\gamma\left(a, x\right) = \int_0^x u^{a-1}e^{-u}\text{d}u.\]

The horizon radius is \( r_h \) where \( f(r_h) = 0 \) i.e., where \( f(r) \) cuts the \( r \) axis (see Fig. 1).

Here,

\[f(r) = 1 - \frac{4M}{r\sqrt{\pi}}\gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta}\right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2\pi}\gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta}\right) - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2\theta}}\gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2\theta}\right),\]

where \( M \) is the mass and \( Q \) is the charge of the black hole. It is noted that for large \( r \), Reissner–Nordström black hole will be obtained.

The horizon radius \( (r_h) \) can be found where \( f(r_h) = 0 \) in other words, where \( f(r) \) cuts \( r \) axis (see Fig. 1). We observe that for specific values of the parameters, say, \( M = 2, Q = 1, \) and \( \theta = 0.1 \), we get two radii of horizons where outer horizon exists at \( r_h = 0.9267 \).

3 The Geodesics

Without loss of generality, let us consider the geodesic motion in the plane \( \theta = \pi/2 \). From the geodesics equation

\[\frac{\text{d}x^\mu}{\text{d}\tau} + \Gamma^\mu_{\nu\lambda} \frac{\text{d}x^\nu}{\text{d}\tau} \frac{\text{d}x^\lambda}{\text{d}\tau} = 0,\]

one can obtain

\[\frac{1}{f(r)} (\frac{\text{d}r}{\text{d}\tau})^2 = \frac{E^2}{f(r)} - \frac{J^2}{r^2} - L,\]

\[r^2 (\frac{\text{d}\phi}{\text{d}\tau}) = J,\]

\[\frac{\text{d}t}{\text{d}\tau} = \frac{E}{f(r)},\]

where \( f(r) \) is given in Eq. (4) and the constants \( E \) and \( J \) are energy per unit mass and angular momentum respectively about an axis invariant to the plane \( \theta = \pi/2 \). Here \( \tau \) is the affine parameter and \( L \) is the Lagrangian having value 0 and 1 respectively for massless and massive particle.

Now for radial geodesic \((J = 0)\). Then from Eq. (6) we get,

\[\left(\frac{\text{d}r}{\text{d}\tau}\right)^2 = E^2 - Lf(r).\]

Using Eqs. (8) and (9), we get,

\[\left(\frac{\text{d}r}{\text{d}\tau}\right)^2 = (f(r))^2 \left[1 - \frac{L}{E^2}f(r)\right].\]

3.1 For Photon Like Particle \((L = 0)\)

For photon like particle we have,

\[\left(\frac{\text{d}r}{\text{d}\tau}\right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{4M}{r\sqrt{\pi}}\gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta}\right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2\pi}\gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta}\right) - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2\theta}}\gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2\theta}\right)\right)^2,\]
which gives,
\[ t = \int_{r_h}^{r} \frac{dr}{1 - \left(\frac{4M}{r\sqrt{\pi}}\right)\gamma(3/2, r^2/4\theta) + \left(Q^2/r^3\right)\pi^2\gamma(1/2, r^2/4\theta) - \left(r/\sqrt{2\theta}\right)\gamma(1/2, r^2/2\theta)} \, . \] (12)

The above integration can not be performed analytically but by the help of numerical integration one can obtain the values of \( t \) for different values of \( r \) which has shown in Table 1.

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline
\( r \) & \( t \) \\
\hline
2 & 1.2014 \\
2.5 & 1.7014 \\
3 & 2.2014 \\
3.5 & 2.7014 \\
4 & 3.2014 \\
4.5 & 3.7014 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\caption{Values of \( t \) for different \( r \). \( r_h = 0.9267, \theta = 0.1, M = 2, Q = 1. \)}
\end{table}

The relation between the distance \( (r) \) and time \( (t) \) has been plotted in Fig. 2.

From Eq. (9) we get,
\[ \left(\frac{dr}{d\tau}\right)^2 = E^2, \] (13)
which gives,
\[ r = \pm E\tau. \] (14)

The relation between the distance \( r \) and proper time \( (\tau) \) has been plotted in Fig. 2.

3.2 Massive Particle Motion \((L = 1)\)

From Eqs. (6) and (8), we obtain
\[ \left(\frac{dr}{dt}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{f(r)}{E^2}\right)^2 \left(2 - f(r)\right), \] (15)
which implies,
\[ \pm \tau = \int_{r_h}^{r} \frac{dr}{\sqrt{E^2 - 1 - \left(\frac{4M}{r\sqrt{\pi}}\gamma(3/2, r^2/4\theta) + \left(Q^2/r^3\right)\pi^2\gamma(1/2, r^2/4\theta) - \left(r/\sqrt{2\theta}\right)\gamma(1/2, r^2/2\theta)} \, . \] (16)

As before, the above integration can not be obtained analytically, so we obtain the numerical values of \( t \) for different values of \( r \) which have shown in Table 2.

The relation between the distance \( (r) \) and time \( (t) \) has been plotted in Fig. 3.
The relation between the distance \( r \) and proper time \( \tau \) has been plotted in Fig. 3.

![Fig. 3](image)

(a) Variation of \( t \) has been plotted against \( r \) for massive particle. (b) Variation of proper time \( \tau \) has been plotted against \( r \) for massive particle.

### Table 2

| \( r \) | \( t \) |
|---|---|
| 2  | 1.2340 |
| 2.5 | 1.7504 |
| 3   | 2.2668 |
| 3.5 | 2.7832 |
| 4.5 | 3.8160 |
| 5   | 4.3324 |

### Table 3

| \( r \) | \( t \) |
|---|---|
| 2  | 0.9108 |
| 2.5 | 1.3580 |
| 3   | 1.8052 |
| 3.5 | 2.2524 |
| 4   | 2.6966 |
| 4.5 | 3.1468 |

### 4 Effective Potential

From Eq. (6) we get,

\[
\frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{dr}{d\tau} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left[ E^2 - f(r) \left( L + \frac{J^2}{r^2} \right) \right].
\]  

(19)

Now comparing Eq. (19) with the equation \( \dot{r}^2/2 + V_{\text{eff}} = 0 \), one can get the effective potential as,

\[
V_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left[ E^2 - f(r) \left( L + \frac{J^2}{r^2} \right) \right].
\]  

(20)

#### 4.1 For Photonlike Particle (\( L = 0 \))

Now for radial geodesics \( p = 0 \). In that case \( V_{\text{eff}} \) is given by

\[
V_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{2} E^2.
\]

Now if \( E = 0 \), \( V_{\text{eff}} \) becomes zero and the particle behaves “like a free” particle. So we will consider the case \( p \neq 0 \).

Then \( V_{\text{eff}} \) becomes,

\[
V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{E^2}{2} + \frac{J^2}{2r^2} \left[ 1 - \frac{4M}{r\sqrt{\pi}} \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2\pi} \left\{ \gamma^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2\theta}} \gamma \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right) \right\} \right].
\]  

(21)

As \( r \to 0 \) the effective potential \( V_{\text{eff}} \) becomes very large. As \( r \to \infty \), \( V_{\text{eff}} \) becomes \(-E^2/2\) and at the horizon \( V_{\text{eff}} = -E^2/2 \).

#### 4.2 For Timelike Particle (\( L = 1 \))

For timelike particle effective potential \( V_{\text{eff}} \) becomes,

\[
V_{\text{eff}} = \frac{-E^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{J^2}{r^2} \right) \left[ 1 - \frac{4M}{r\sqrt{\pi}} \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2\pi} \left\{ \gamma^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2\theta}} \gamma \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right) \right\} \right].
\]  

(22)

The effective potential becomes very large as \( r \to 0 \) and \((1 - E^2)/2\) as \( r \to \infty \).
We note that for the above choices of the parameters, say, \( M = 2, \ Q = 1, \) and \( \theta = 0.1, \) the potential has no extremals for photon like particle, however, for massive particle, the potential has two extremals. At \( r = r_h, \) \( V_{\text{eff}} = -E^2/2 \) for massless and massive particles. Also it is found that potential has a local maximum near the horizon. We should mention that for RN black hole, potential has one extremal but no local maximum point.

## 5 Test Particle Motion Around Noncommutative Charged Black Hole

In this section we will consider the motion of test particle around noncommutative charged black hole using Hamilton–Jacobi (H-J) approach. We assume that a test particle of mass \( m \) and charge \( e \) moving in the gravitational field of the noncommutative charged black hole. The Hamilton–Jacobi (H-J) equation for the test particle is given by \( [23\]–[24]

\[
g^{ik} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial x^i} + eA_i \right) \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial x^k} + eA_k \right) + m^2 = 0, \tag{23}\]

where \( A_i \) is the gauge potential and \( g^{ik} \) represents the classical background field, and \( S \) is the standard Hamilton’s characteristic function.

One can write the explicit form of H-J equation for the metric (2) as

\[
-\frac{1}{f} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial t} + eQ \frac{r}{r^2} \right)^2 + f \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left( \frac{\partial S}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 + m^2 = 0. \tag{24}\]

This partial equation can be solved using the separation of variables method. We choose the H-J function \( S(t, r, \theta, \phi) = -E \cdot t + S_1(r) + S_2(\theta) + J \cdot \phi, \) where \( E \) is the energy of the particle and \( J \) is the angular momentum of the particle.

The radial velocity of the particle takes the form

\[
\frac{dr}{dt} = f^2 \left( E - \frac{eQ}{r^2} \right)^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{1}{f^2} \left( E - \frac{eQ}{r^2} \right)^2 - \frac{m^2}{f} - \frac{p^2}{fr^2}}. \tag{25}\]

The turning points of the trajectory can be obtained through the equation \( (dr/dt) = 0 \) and we get

\[
\left( E - \frac{eQ}{r^2} \right)^2 - m^2 f - p^2 f = 0. \]
This equation implies

\[ E = \frac{eQ}{r} + \sqrt{f} \left( m^2 + \frac{p^2}{r^2} \right)^{1/2}. \]

Therefore, the potential curve takes the form as

\[ V(r) = \frac{E}{m} = \frac{eQ}{mr} + \sqrt{f} \left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right)^{1/2}, \]

i.e.

\[ V(r) = \frac{eQ}{mr} + \sqrt{\left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right)} \sqrt{1 - \frac{4M}{r^2} \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \gamma \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) - \frac{r}{\sqrt{2\theta}} \gamma \left( \frac{1}{2}, \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right)}. \]  

(26)

For a stationary situation, \( E \) i.e. \( V(r) \) should have an extremal value. Hence for the extremal case

\[ \frac{dV}{dr} = 0, \]  

(27)

which gives

\[ \frac{eQ}{mr^2} \sqrt{f} \left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right) f'(r) - f \frac{p^2}{m^2r^3}. \]  

(28)

5.1 Test Particle in Static Equilibrium \((p = 0)\)

Note that momentum \( p \) should vanish in static equilibrium. Therefore, we find the value of \( r \) for which potential is extremal is given by

\[ H(r) = \frac{eQ}{mr^2} \sqrt{f} - \frac{1}{2} f' = 0, \]  

(29)

where \( f(r) \) is given in Eq. (3).

Equation (28) has at least one real root where \( H(r) \) cuts the \( r \) axis. (see Fig. 6). Hence it is possible to have bound orbit for the test particle. In other words, charged particle can be trapped by the noncommutative charged black hole in static equilibrium.

\[ M=2, \ Q=1, \ e=0, \ m=1.5, \ p=0 \]

\[ M=2, \ Q=1, \ p=3, \ e=0, \ m=1.5 \]

\[ M=2, \ Q=1, \ p=3, \ e=0, \ m=0.5 \]

Fig. 6 (a) Real root exists; (b) Real root exists; (c) Real root does not exist.

5.2 Test Particle in Non-Static Equilibrium

(i) Uncharged Test Particle \((e = 0)\)

Now the expression (27) simplifies to

\[ P(r) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right) f' + f \frac{p^2}{m^2r^3} = 0, \]  

(30)

where \( f(r) \) is given in Eq. (3).

Equation (28) has at least one real root where \( P(r) \) cuts the \( r \) axis (see Fig. 6). Hence it is possible to have bound orbit for the test particle. In other words, non-charged particle can be trapped by the noncommutative charged black hole in non-static equilibrium.

(ii) Test Particle with Charge \((e \neq 0)\)

From Eq. (27), we have

\[ S(r) = \frac{eQ}{mr^2} \sqrt{f} \left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right)^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{p^2}{m^2r^2} \right) f'(r) + f \frac{p^2}{m^2r^3}, \]  

(31)

where \( f(r) \) is given in Eq. (3).

Equation (29) has no real root since \( S(r) \) does not cut the \( r \) axis (see Fig. 6). Hence it is not possible to have bound orbit for the test particle. Hence, charged particle can not be trapped by the noncommutative charged black hole in non-static equilibrium. The possible reason for this behavior is that noncommutative charged black hole
exerts repulsive force on charged particle.

6 Scattering of Scalar Waves in Noncommutative Charged Black Hole Geometry

The wave equation for minimally coupled massless test scalar $\Phi$ in noncommutative charged black hole background is given by

$$\Box \Phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g}} \partial_{\mu} [\sqrt{-g} g^{\mu \nu} \partial_{\nu} \Phi] = 0 .$$

(32)

Since the noncommutative charged black hole spacetime is spherically symmetric, the scalar field can be separated

$$V_t = [1 - \frac{4M}{r \sqrt{\pi}} \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2 \pi} \left\{ \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right\}] [1 - \frac{4M}{r \sqrt{\pi}} \left[ \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right\} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right] \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right\}] \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} e^{-\frac{r^2}{4\theta}} \text{erfc} \left( \frac{\sqrt{\theta} r}{2\sqrt{\theta}} \right) ] .$$

(33)

Here, we have used tortoise coordinate transformation $r^*$ as

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial r^*} = \left[ 1 - \frac{4M}{r \sqrt{\pi}} \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2 \pi} \left\{ \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{r^2}{4\theta} \right) \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{r^2}{2\theta} \right\} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial r} .$$

(34)

(over dot represents the differentiation with respect to $t$).

The proper distance $r^*$ can be expressed as

$$r^* = \int_{r_h}^r \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{4M}{r \sqrt{\pi}} \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{x^2}{4\theta} \right) + \frac{Q^2}{r^2 \pi} \left\{ \gamma \left( \frac{3}{2}, \frac{x^2}{4\theta} \right) \right\} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2\theta} \right\} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2\theta} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \frac{x^2}{2\theta} \right\} } .$$

(35)

Using (38) in (35) we get the Schrödinger equation

$$\left[ \frac{d^2}{dr^*^2} + \omega^2 - V_t(r) \right] \hat{U}_t(r, \omega) = 0 .$$

(36)

It is observed that $V_t$ tends to zero as $r \to \infty$. This implies that the solution has the type of a plane wave $\hat{U}_t \sim e^{\pm \omega r^*}$ asymptotically which is purely outgoing wave. At the horizon, $V_t \to 0$ and is purely ingoing wave. This indicates that if a scalar wave is going through the gravitational field of a noncommutative charged black hole, the nature of the solution would be changed from $e^{\pm \omega r}$ into $e^{\pm \omega r^*}$. In other words, the potential will be affected by the scattering of scalar waves. The potentials are depicted in Fig. 8.

Table 4 Values of $r^*$ for different $r$. ($r_h = 0.9267, \theta = 0.1, M = 2, Q = 1$).

| $r$  | $r^*$  |
|------|--------|
| 4    | 3.8794 |
| 4.5  | 4.4794 |
| 5    | 4.8794 |
| 5.5  | 5.3794 |
| 6    | 5.8794 |
| 6.5  | 6.3794 |
| 7    | 6.8794 |
Fig. 8 A plot of the potentials of the scalar wave for $l = 0, 1, 2, 3$.

7 Conclusion

Noncommutativity is coming actually from the string theory that is replaced by the usual point-like structure by smeared objects. Therefore, in a natural way the usual definition of Dirac-delta function replaces everywhere with Gaussian distribution of minimal width $\sqrt{\theta}$, where $\theta$ is the non-commutative parameter. In our present article, we have analyzed the behavior of the time like and null geodesics of the non-commutative RN black hole. The Variation of time ($t$) and the proper time ($\tau$) have been explored graphically by plotting against radial distance ($r$) for both massless and massive particle. Also, the nature of the effective potential has been shown by plotting against $r$ for massless particle when $E \neq 0$ as well as $E = 0$. In case of photon like and time like particle for $E = 0$ the root of the effective potential coincides with the root of the non-commutative RN black hole. From our analysis it is shown that for both case of charged particle in static equilibrium and uncharged test particle in non-static equilibrium, particles can be trapped by the noncommutative charged black hole, where as in case of uncharged particle in non static equilibrium it is not possible to have bound orbit for the test particle. So uncharged particle can not be trapped by the noncommutative charged black hole in the case of non-static equilibrium. The possible reason for this behavior is that noncommutative charged black hole exerts repulsive force on uncharged particle. We have also compared the behavior of the time-like and null geodesics between Non-commutative RN Black Hole and RN black hole. It is also shown that for $r \to \infty$ the non-commutative RN Black hole comes back to the RN black hole. Finally we studied the scattering problem of the scalar wave in noncommutative RN black hole geometry. It is seen that the potential will be affected by the scattering of scaler waves. The characteristic of the potential is shown graphically. For $Q = 0$ our results coincide with non charged case.[25]

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