Geodesic Motions near a Five-dimensional
Reissner-Nordström Anti-de Sitter black hole

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Abstract. We have studied the geodesics of neutral particles near a non-rotating, charged five-
dimensional Reissner-Nordström Anti-de Sitter black hole using the effective potential analysis
and the dynamical systems analysis. The effective potential analysis is used to determine the
location of the horizon and to study radial and circular trajectories. The dynamical systems
method is used to determine the stability and the fixed points of the phase trajectories.

1. Introduction

With the development of string theory, the study of black holes in higher-dimensional spacetimes
[1] have gained momentum, especially in the first decade of this millennium [2]. Static,
spHERically symmetric exterior vacuum solutions of the braneworld models were first proposed
by Dadhich and others [3]. Extensive studies in higher-dimensional spacetimes over the last
few decades have led many authors to investigate the geodesic motions in such spacetimes [4].
Motion of massive particles around a rotating black hole in a braneworld has been studied [5] and
the effective potentials for radial null geodesics in RN-dS and Kerr-dS spacetimes were analyzed
[6]. Analytic solutions of the geodesic equations in Schwarzschild-(Anti-)de Sitter spacetimes
[7] and the motion of massive particles in 4-dimensions and in higher dimensions, has been
analysed. Here we have investigated the radial and circular trajectories for photons and massive
particles in a five-dimensional RN-AdS spacetime and have determined the fixed points of the
phase trajectories. For such a non-rotating charged black hole in Anti-de Sitter spacetime, the
solutions are uniquely characterized by their mass, charge and the cosmological constant [8].

2. Preliminaries

We consider a 5D spacetime with negative cosmological constant $\Lambda$. The radius of curvature
$l = \sqrt{-\frac{3}{\Lambda}}$ of the spacetime provides the length scale necessary to have a horizon. The exterior
metric of the black hole field is given by

$$dS^2 = -f(r)dt^2 + \frac{dr^2}{f(r)} + r^2d\Omega_3^2 = -\frac{\Delta}{r^4}dt^2 + \frac{r^4}{\Delta}dr^2 + r^2d\Omega_3^2. \tag{1}$$

The Lapse function is defined as: $f(r) = 1 - \left(\frac{2M}{r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{q^2}{r^2}\right)^2 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{6}$.
For a given $M$, $q$ and $\Lambda$, the horizon function $\triangle$ depends only on $r$. The nature of the intrinsic singularity at $r = 0$, depends on $\Lambda$ and $q$, which we choose such that the spacetime do not have any spacelike naked singularity. The lapse function and the effective potential vanishes at the real, positive zeros of the horizon function $\triangle$, indicating the location of the horizons. The variation of the effective potential $V_{eff}$ with specific radius $r/M$ in the case of radial motion of massive particles, in the field of the black hole, are shown in Fig.1 and Fig. 2 for different range of values of the $r/M$. The location of the horizons can be easily identified from these figures.

3. Five-dimensional Geodesics
Due to spherical symmetry, we analyze the motion of neutral particles on the equatorial hyperplane, $\theta, \phi = \pi/2$. We have the following equations:

$$\frac{d^2t}{d\lambda^2} + \frac{B(r)}{A(r)} \frac{dt}{d\lambda} \frac{dr}{d\lambda} = 0,$$
$$\frac{d^2\psi}{d\lambda^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dr}{d\lambda} \frac{d\psi}{d\lambda} = 0,$$
$$\frac{d^2r}{d\lambda^2} + A(r)B(r) \left( \frac{dt}{d\lambda} \right)^2 - B(r) \left( \frac{dr}{d\lambda} \right)^2 + rA(r) \left( \frac{d\psi}{d\lambda} \right)^2 = 0,$$

where $A(r) = -f(r)$ and $B(r) = \frac{1}{r} \left( -\left( \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{q^2}{r^2} \right)^2 + \frac{4\epsilon^2}{6} \right)$.

4. Effective Potential Analysis
The Lagrangian for particle motion is: $L = -\left( 1 - \left( \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{q^2}{r^2} \right)^2 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{6} \right) \dot{r}^2$

$$+ \left( \frac{\dot{\theta}^2}{1 - \left( \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{q^2}{r^2} \right)^2 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{6}} + r^2 \left( \dot{\phi}^2 + \sin^2\theta \dot{\psi}^2 + \sin^2\theta \sin^2\phi \dot{\psi}^2 \right) \right).$$

There are two conserved quantities: Energy, $E = g_{tt} \frac{dt}{d\lambda} = -f(r) \frac{dt}{d\lambda} = A(r) \frac{dt}{d\lambda}$, and momentum $L = r^2 \frac{d\psi}{d\lambda}$ conjugate to $\psi$.

On the equatorial hyperplane we have, $\left( \frac{dr}{d\lambda} \right)^2 = E^2 - \frac{\triangle}{r^2} \left( \epsilon + \frac{\Delta^2}{r^2} \right) = E^2 + A(r) \left( \epsilon + \frac{\Delta^2}{r^2} \right)$.
so that \( \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{dr}{d\lambda} \right)^2 = E_{eff} - V_{eff}(r) \), where \( E_{eff} = \frac{1}{2}E^2 \) and \( V_{eff}(r) = \frac{\Delta}{2mr} \left( \epsilon + \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{q}{r} \right)^2 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{6} \right) \left( \epsilon + \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right) \).

Radial motion: Here \( L = 0 \). For bound states of massive particles, we have \( \frac{4M^2}{r^2} > \frac{2q^4}{r^2} + \frac{\Lambda}{6} \).

**Figure 3.** \( V_{eff} \) vs radial distance \( h = r/M \) in the case of radial motion of massive particles with \( q/M = 1/\sqrt{2} \) and \( \Lambda = -0.5, -0.0005 \) (orange and black).

**Figure 4.** \( V_{eff} \) vs radial distance for circular motion of massive particles with \( q/M = 1.1 \) and \( \Lambda = -0.05, -0.0005 \) (orange and black).

Circular motion: We now introduce the variable change \( u = r^{-1} \). For equilibrium circular orbits, we have

\[
L^2 = \frac{\sqrt{6q^4u^6 - 12M^2u^4 + \Lambda/2}}{3u^4} \quad \text{and} \quad E^2 = \frac{\sqrt{16q^4u^6 - 24M^2u^4 + 6u^2 - \Lambda}}{18u^4} \left[ 3q^4u^4 - 8M^2u^2 + 1 \right].
\]

For photons, we have \( u^2 = \frac{4M^2 \pm \sqrt{16M^4 - 3q^4}}{3q^4} \). Therefore, circular orbits occur for only two values of \( u \) in the case of photons.

4.1. Stability of the orbits

The stable circular orbits occur for those values of \( r \) which are located at the local minimum of the potential. Here we obtain

\[
V_{eff}(r) = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \left( \frac{2M}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{q}{r} \right)^2 - \frac{\Lambda r^2}{6} \right) \left( 1 + \frac{L^2}{r^2} \right).
\]

For \( 4M^2L^2 = q^4 \) and \( 4M^2 \neq L^2 \), we have \( r_{SCOM}^2 = \frac{\sqrt{50Lq^2}}{(4M^2 - L^2) + \sqrt{(4M^2 - L^2)^2 + 30L^2q^4 \Lambda}} \), giving only two real values of \( r \) for massive particles, if \( (4M^2 - L^2)^2 > \left[ 30L^2q^4 \Lambda \right] \).

The minimum radius of stable circular orbits of photons is obtained as:

\[
r_{mc} > \frac{\sqrt{10q^2}}{\sqrt{12M^2 - 14M^2 - 15q^4}}
\]

5. Dynamical Systems Analysis

Let us define three new variables \([9] \):

\[
U = \frac{dt}{d\lambda}, \quad V = \frac{dr}{d\lambda} \quad \text{and} \quad W = \frac{d\psi}{d\lambda}.
\]

Thus the geodesics equations are:
\[ \frac{dU}{dA} + \frac{B(r)}{A(r)} UV = 0, \quad \frac{dV}{dA} + \frac{1}{r} VW = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{dV}{dA} + A(r)B(r)U^2 - \frac{B(r)}{A(r)} V^2 + rA(r)W^2 = 0, \]

which are related through \( A(r)U^2 - \frac{1}{A(r)} V^2 + r^2W^2 = -\epsilon. \)

**Real non-linear dynamical system:**

We now assume \( \frac{dU}{dA} = H(U, V, r), \frac{dV}{dA} = V \) and \( \frac{dW}{dA} = J(U, V, r) \), where \( H(U, V, r) = -\frac{B(r)}{A(r)} UV, J(U, V, r) = \frac{\epsilon A(r)}{r} - \frac{A(r)}{r}(rB(r) - A(r))U^2 - \frac{1}{rA(r)}(A(r) - rB(r))V^2. \)

**Fixed Points:** For a black hole with a given \( M \) and \( q \), \((0,0)\) is the unique fixed point on the \((U, V)\) plane for null geodesics. The timelike geodesics possess definite fixed points.

The phase evolution of the system on the \((U, V)\) phase plane is determined from the condition \( \frac{dV}{dA} = \frac{J(U, V, r)}{H(U, V, r)} \), provided \( H \neq 0 \) (except at the point \((0,0)\) for null geodesics). Simplifying, we get \( f_1U^2 - f_2V^2 = f_3 = 0 \), where \( f_1, f_2 \) and \( f_3 \) are functions of \( r \). For null geodesics, we get \( f_3 = 0 \).

Thus the geodesics of massive particles near a black hole in a RN-AdS\(_5\) possesses definite fixed points and the orbits are either elliptic (periodic bound) or hyperbolic (escape orbits). Moreover, for a black hole of a given charge and mass, the null geodesics possesses a unique fixed point \((U_0 = 0, V_0 = 0, r_0)\). The trajectories are linear, with their slopes changing according to the values of the parameters \( f_1 \) and \( f_2 \). Hence the null geodesics are terminating orbits.

6. Conclusions

We have determined the location of the black hole horizons from the plot of effective potential. The nature of the trajectories depend upon the particle energies and their angular momenta, as well as on \( \Lambda \) and \( q \). The radius of the innermost stable circular orbit of massive particles is totally defined in terms of their angular momenta and \( M \) and \( q \) of the black hole. Photons trace out circular trajectories for only two distinct values of \( r \). The geodesics of massive particles near a black hole in a RN-AdS\(_5\) are either periodic bound or escape orbits and these have definite fixed points. The null geodesics have a unique fixed point and these are terminating orbits.

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