

Apparent Horizons Associated with Dynamical Black Hole Entropy

P3

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Abstract

We define entropic marginally outer trapped surfaces (E-MOTSs) as a generalization of apparent horizons. We show that the dynamical black hole (BH) entropy proposed by Hollands, Wald, and Zhang (HWZ), on a background Killing horizon is coincide with the Wall entropy on an E-MOTS associated with it, in the first-order perturbations around a stationary BH. Our discussion is applicable in any diffeomorphism invariant theory of gravity.

Entropies of Spacetime

Generalized entropy with entangling surface

Generalized entropy have been generalized!

BH \rightarrow (Q.)Extremal surface \rightarrow Entangling surface

$$S^{\text{gen}}(E) = S^{\text{grav}}(E) + S^{\text{out}}(E) + \text{counterterms}$$

E : Codim.-2 spatial surface dividing a Cauchy surface into two pieces

Leads to Q. Focusing Conjecture, Q. Null Energy Condition, ...

Bousso-Fisher-Leichenauer-Wall '15, ...

Now, what should be the gravitational part S^{grav} ?

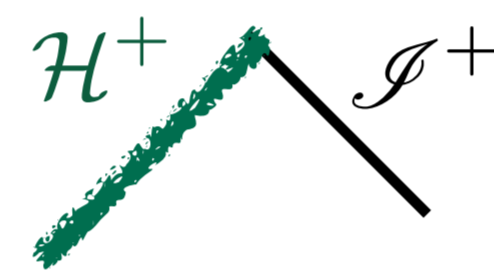
Bekenstein-Hawking entropy

Bekenstein '73
Hawking '75

BH entropy as area of event horizon cross-section

$$S_{\text{BH}} := \frac{k_B}{4G\hbar} A_{\text{event}}$$

\mathcal{H}^+ : Boundary of causal past of future null infinity \mathcal{I}^+



Based on thermodynamical properties:

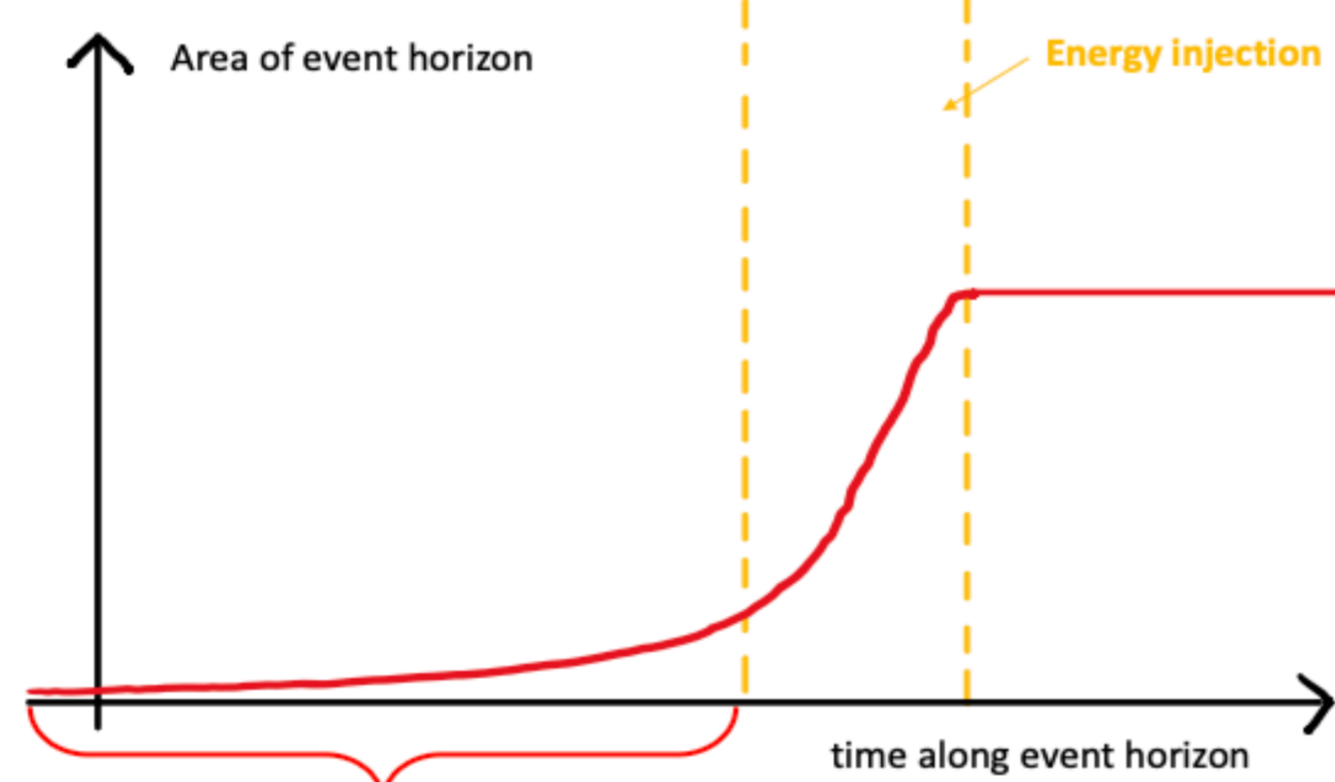
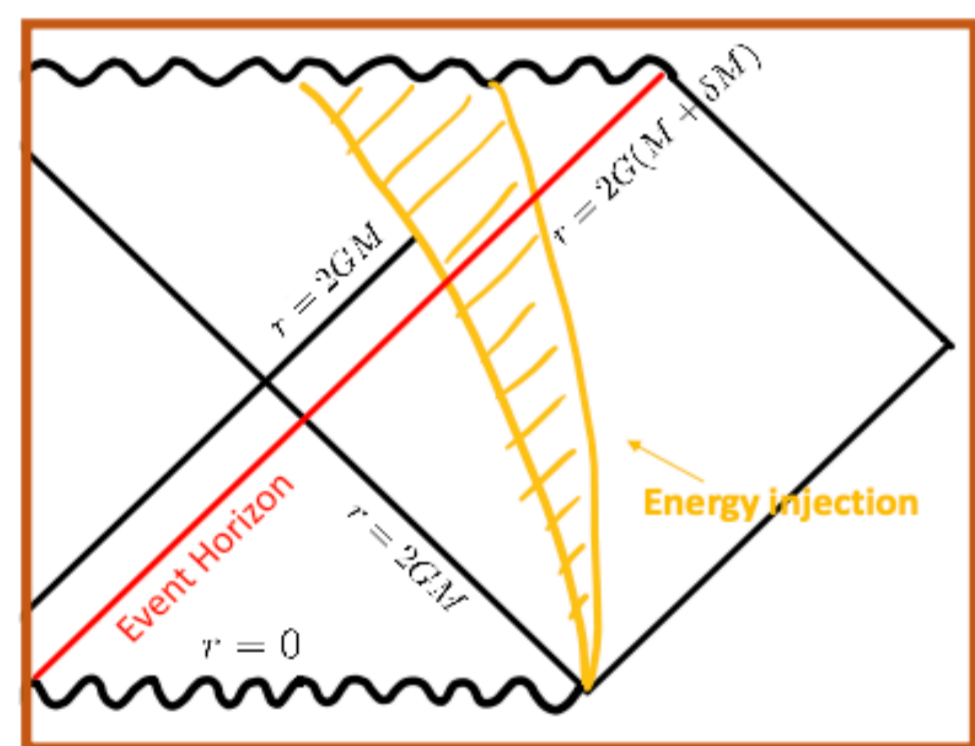
■ The four laws of BH thermodynamics Bardeen-Carter-Hawking '73, Iyer-Wald '94

■ Hawking radiation with thermal spectrum Hawking '75

\rightarrow Equilibrium system of more fundamental d.o.f.s of gravity?

► Causal definition causes peculiar behavior in dynamical situation

Transition from Schwarzschild BH with mass M to $M + \delta M$



Entropy increase BEFORE matter falls into the BH!

\rightarrow Is it really corresponds to microscopic equilibrium system??

\rightarrow Need to entropy properly respond to physical operations

It may leads to: ■ Where the fundamental d.o.f.s lived in?
■ Non-equilibrium aspects of BH thermodynamics?

Hollands-Wald-Zhang entropy

HWZ '24
Visser-Yan '24

► Non-stationary perturbation around stationary BH

(Affine) Gaussian Null Coordinate $x^\mu = (u, v, \varphi^A)$

$k^a = (\partial_v)^a, \ell^a = (\partial_u)^a$: affine null vector fields on $\mathcal{N}: u=0$

$g_{\mu\nu}(\epsilon) = \hat{g}_{\mu\nu} + \epsilon \delta g_{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{O}(\epsilon^2)$ $\hat{g}_{\mu\nu}$: background stationary BH metric

Identification for perturbation: $\mathcal{N} \equiv \mathcal{H}^+$: background Killing horizon

In this poster, we only consider first-order analysis

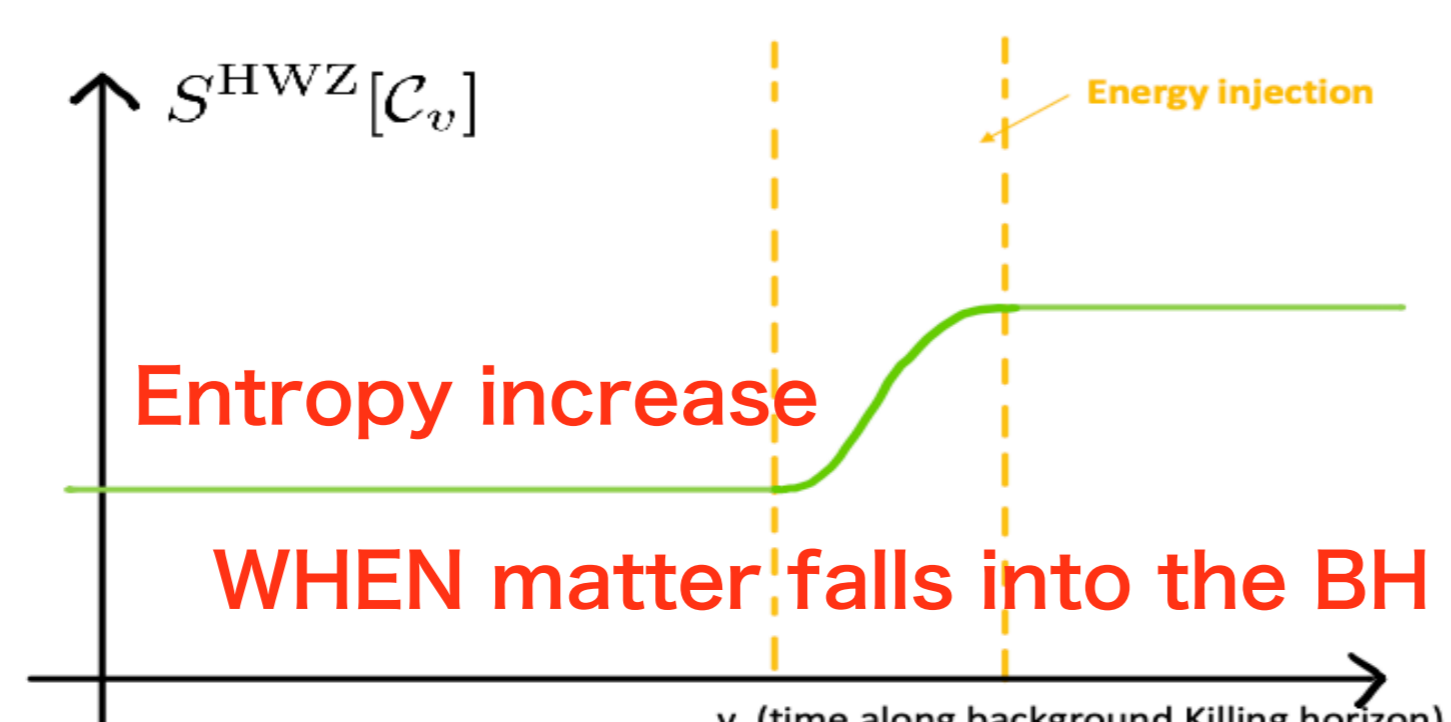
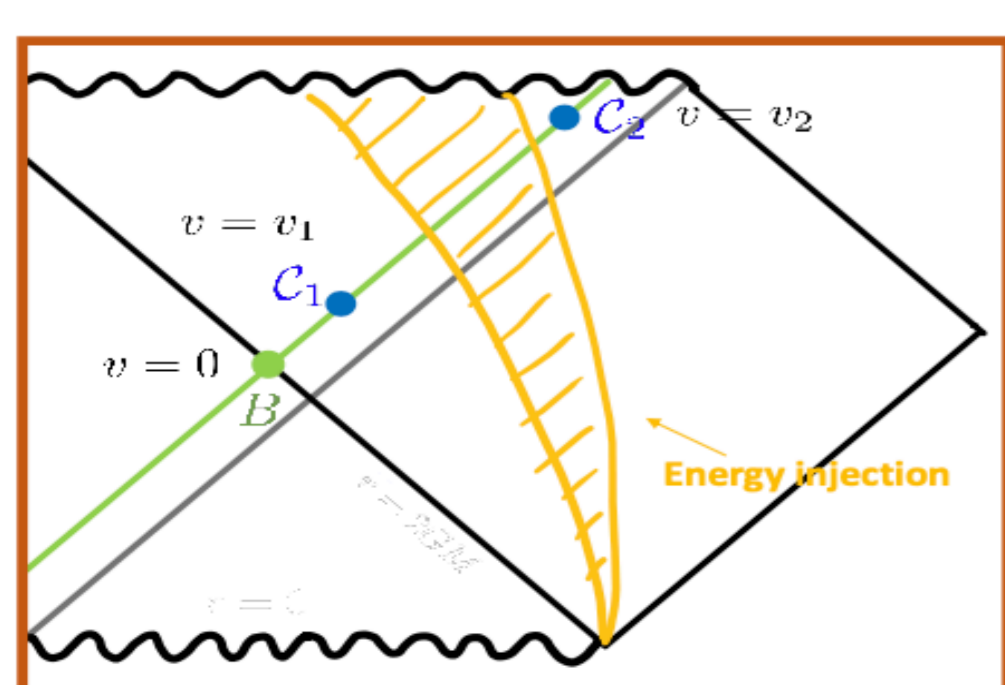
► Noether charge approach of covariant phase space formalism

\rightarrow Applicable to any theory with diffeomorphism invariant Lagrangian

$$s^{\text{HWZ}} := \frac{2\pi}{\kappa\hbar} [Q_\xi - \iota_\xi B_{\mathcal{H}^+}]$$

Q_ξ : Noether charge codim2-form, ι : interior product
 $B_{\mathcal{H}^+}$: Boundary correction from symplectic potential

$$\text{HWZ entropy } S_{\text{HWZ}}(C_v) := \int_{C_v} s^{\text{HWZ}} = \int s^{\text{HWZ}}[C_v] d^{D-2}\varphi$$



Entropy increase

WHEN matter falls into the BH!

v (time along background Killing horizon)

► HWZ entropy in Einstein-Hilbert action

$$S_{\text{HWZ}}(C_v) = \frac{S_{\text{Area}}(C_v)}{4G\hbar} - \frac{1}{4G\hbar} \int_{C_v} \sqrt{\gamma} v \vartheta_+ d^{D-2}\varphi$$

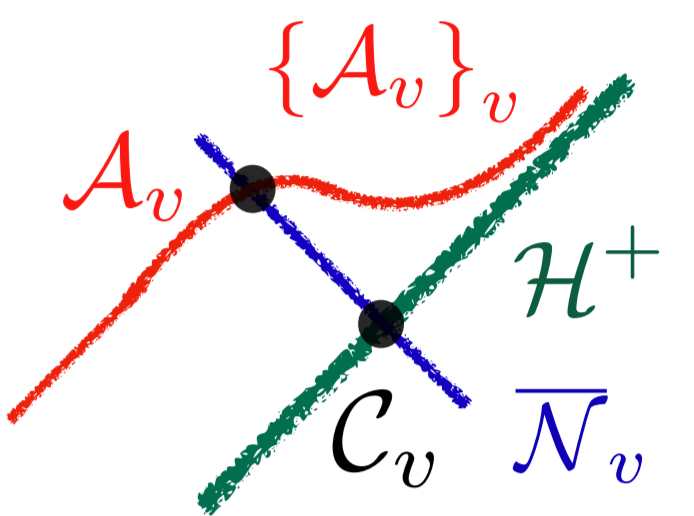
$\vartheta_+ := \nabla_\mu n_+^\mu$: expansion
 n_+^μ : Outward null normal on C_v
dynamical correction

It satisfies $S_{\text{HWZ}}(C_v) = S_{\text{Area}}(A_v)$, A_v : MOTS on $\bar{\mathcal{N}}_v$

How about in general?

Surface where $\vartheta_+ = 0$

Our Work



► Our statement: $S_{\text{HWZ}}(C_v) = S_{\text{Wall}}(\mathcal{T}_v)$ E-MOTS: generalization of MOTS

► Wall entropy $\partial_v^2 \delta S_{\text{Wall}}(C_v) \equiv -\frac{2\pi}{\hbar} \int \epsilon^{C_v} \delta T_{ab} k^a k^b$, $\epsilon^{C_v} \equiv \iota_{k^a} \epsilon$ Wall '15

Wall entropy coincide with (linearized) Dong entropy in $f(\text{Riemann})$ theories

Holographic entanglement entropy (HEE) with curvature correction Dong '13

► (Outward/Inward) entropic expansion Θ_\pm associated with $S(\mathcal{C})$

Assume there exist entropy density $s[\mathcal{C}]$ s.t. $S(\mathcal{C}) = \int_{\mathcal{C}} s = \int s[\mathcal{C}] d^{D-2}\varphi$

$\Theta_\pm := \frac{1}{s} \partial_\mu (s n_\pm^\mu) = \vartheta_\pm + n_\pm^\mu \nabla_\mu \log(s[\mathcal{C}]/\sqrt{\gamma}[\mathcal{C}])$, Then \mathcal{C} is:

■ Entropic Trapped Surface if $\Theta_+ \Theta_- > 0$

■ Entropic Marginally Outer Trapped Surface (E-MOTS) if $\Theta_+ = 0$

(Future/Past) indicates $\Theta_- < 0 / \Theta_- > 0$, resp. Terminologies: Hayward '94 ...

► Outline of a proof of the statement

Lemma General statement on E-MOTS associated with an $S(\epsilon; \mathcal{C})$

Note: Assume \mathcal{S} is defined on \mathcal{C} near \mathcal{N} below

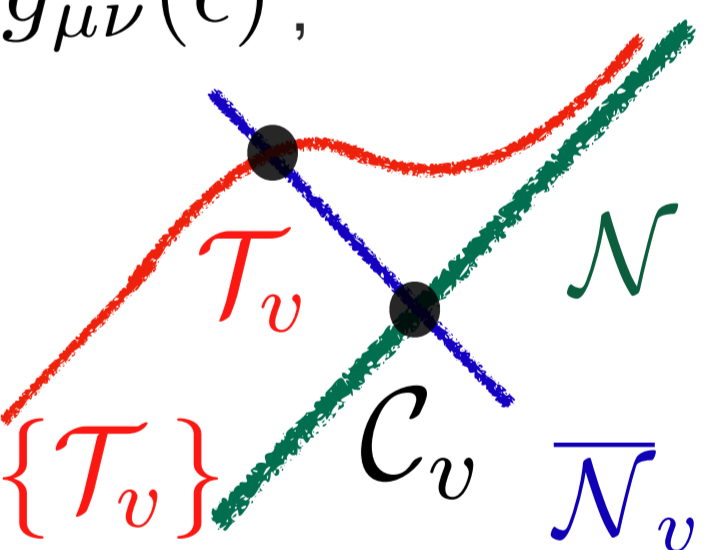
Let \mathcal{N} be a bg. future or past E-MOTT, foliated by bg. E-MOTSs $\{C_v\}_v$

Then, for a given v , there exists an E-MOTS \mathcal{T}_v on $\bar{\mathcal{N}}_v$ for $g_{\mu\nu}(\epsilon)$,

and the entropy satisfies $S(\epsilon; \mathcal{T}_v) = (1 - v\partial_v)S(\epsilon; C_v)$.

Remarks: HWZ, Visser-Yan proved $S_{\text{HWZ}} = (1 - v\partial_v)S_{\text{Wall}}$

HWZ proposed s^{Wall} on $C_v \rightarrow$ Need extension



We provide a possible extension of s^{Wall} away from \mathcal{N} ,

under the assumption there exists an E-MOTS near \mathcal{N}

\rightarrow We can apply lemma and prove the statement \square

► Summary

■ HWZ proposed BH entropy applicable to dynamical situations

Satisfy physical process version of BH thermodynamic laws

■ HWZ entropy coincide with Wall entropy on E-MOTS

Surface where outer E-expansion $\Theta_+ = \vartheta_+ + n_+^\mu \nabla_\mu \log(s^{\text{Wall}}/s^{\text{BH}}) = 0$

► Discussion

■ We did not prove existence of E-MOTS associated with S_{Wall}

It may relate to covariant definition of s^{Wall} away from horizon

Property of (generalized) stability operator? Andersson-Mars-Simon '05

■ Extension of s^{Wall} is not unique (though statement hold in any case)

Is there some preferable extension?

Extension determines the value of Wall entropy and location of E-MOTSs

■ Implications for holography and discussion w/ Q-expansion? Bousso '25
E-MOTS connects BH entropy and HEE e.g., Semiclassical singularity theorem using Q-trapped surfaces

Cf. Quantum expansion: $\Theta^{\text{BFLW}}(\varphi^A) := \frac{4G\hbar}{\sqrt{\gamma_c}} \frac{\delta}{\delta V(\varphi^A)} S_{\text{gen}}[\mathcal{C}] \stackrel{\hbar \rightarrow 0}{\approx} (s^{\text{Wall}}/\sqrt{\gamma_c})\Theta_+$
Bousso-Fisher-Leichenauer-Wall '15, ...

\Rightarrow Q-screen: $\{\tilde{\mathcal{T}} \in \mathcal{M}, \text{ where } \Theta^{\text{BFLW}}|_{\tilde{\mathcal{T}}} = 0\} \stackrel{\hbar \rightarrow 0}{\approx} \{\mathcal{T}_v\}_v$: E-MOTT
Bousso-Engelhardt '15

■ Second-order analysis? Similar entropy relation still hold?

Irreversible thermodynamics analog? \leftarrow Upcoming!