Redefining Black Hole Entropy Due to Proporcionality to the Fine Structure Constant

Keith Huckelby
keithhuck7000@gmail.com

Abstract
In this article we propose a new definition of the entropy of black holes. For this we base ourselves on a reformulation of the Hawking-Bekenstein formula in such a way that, on the one hand, by introducing a new variable that represents the number of microstates and On the other hand, taking into account the mass of the black hole, we can conclude a new equation for the entropy of black holes.

Keywords: Black hole, Entropy, Microstates, Black hole mass.

Introduction
In this paper I will present an equation which will show how the black hole entropy is proportional to the fine structure constant. Afterwards I will explain how this equation relates to black hole entropy and how we can define it in relation to the original Hawking-Bekenstein black hole entropy formula. We can see below the original formula

\[ S_{BH} = \frac{4\pi r_{BH}^2}{4l_p^2} \]
The equation above tells us the amount of entropy of a black hole. Originally Bekenstein derived this formula and concluded a black hole entropy is proportional to the black hole’s event horizon surface area.

**The fine structure constant**

\[
\alpha_e = \frac{1}{137} = \frac{k e^2}{\hbar c}
\]

Above we have an equation which gives us the value of the fine structure constant. We represent the fine structure constant as "\(\alpha_e\)". The variable "\(\alpha_e\)" can be also given by the 2nd expression \(\frac{k e^2}{\hbar c}\). This expression essentially implies that the fine structure constant is a probability which shows the chance of an electromagnetic interaction between a photon and an electron within an atomic electrostatic interaction. The probability is one out of 137 atomic electrostatic interactions emitting or absorbing a photon.

**The new micro-state variable for black hole entropy**

\[
\phi_M = \frac{Gm^2}{k e^2}
\]

This is the micro-state variable we will use in our new black hole entropy equation. The variable tells us how many atomic electro-static interactions are needed within a certain surface
area to result in the gravitational field of the mass \(m\). Keep in mind the surface area is derived using the Schwarzschild radius of the mass \(m\). Whenever the mass \(m\) equals the Planck mass, \(\phi_M\) equals 137 which is the maximum of the fine structure constant.

Multiplying the fine structure constant and the micro-state variable

\[
\alpha e \phi_M = \alpha \frac{Gm^2}{k_e^2} = \frac{m^2}{m_p^2}
\]

The product of both the fine structure constant \(\alpha e\) and the micro-state variable \(\phi_M\) give us the squared number of Planck masses \(m_p\) within an overall mass \(m\). Within each Planck mass there are 137 atomic electro-static interactions and each 137 electro-static interaction there are at least one of the interactions has an electro-magnetic absorption or emission of a photo

**Presenting a new form of black hole entropy**

\[
S_{BH} = k_B \frac{4\pi r_B^2}{4l_p^2} = 4\pi k_B \alpha e \phi_M
\]

This is the black hole entropy equation in its original form reduced to \(4\pi k_B \alpha e \phi_M\). The original Hawking-Bekenstein
equation makes the black hole entropy proportional to the surface area $4\pi r_B^2$ where $r_B$ is the Schwarzchild radius of the mass "$m".$ $r_B$ equals $2Gm$ divided by $c^2$. The new form makes $\phi_M$ the micro-state variable proportional to the black hole entropy $S_{BH}$. Keep in mind $\alpha$ is the fine structure constant and $\phi_M$ equals $\frac{Gm^2}{k_e^2}$.

This new form of black hole entropy needs to be interpreted. Because of how I have defined above the variables of the fine structure constant and the micro-state.

**Conclusion**

I conclude black hole entropy in this new form can be interpreted as a measure of the different states in which a certain number of atomic electro-static interactions can be arranged in a Schwarzchild surface area to result in the gravitational field of mass "$m$".

**Bibliography**

Penrose Roger ,2005.Vintage books

**List of physical parameters**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$S_B$ : Black hole entropy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$k_B$ : Boltzmann constant, $1.3807 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J} \text{T}^{-1}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$c$ : Speed of light, $299792458 \text{ ms}^{-1}$</td>
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<td>$G$ : Gravitational constant, $6.674 \times 10^{-11} \text{ m}^3 \text{ kg}^{-1} \text{s}^{-2}$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$m$ : Mass of black hole</td>
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<tr>
<td>$r_B$ : Schwarzschild radius of mass ‘‘m’’</td>
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<td>$l_p$ : Planck length, $1.6162 \times 10^{-35} \text{ m}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\phi_M$ : Micro-state variable of black hole entropy</td>
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<tr>
<td>$m_p$ : Planck mass, $2.176 \times 10^{-8} \text{ kg}$</td>
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