

任意加速带电动态黑洞中 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射*

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在任意加速带电动态时空中, 选取零标架, 计算出旋系数, 把四个耦合的 Dirac 方程中化成两个耦合的方程, 采用 Tortoise 坐标变换将其两个耦合的方程变换成 Tortoise 坐标下的形式, 在黑洞视界面附近化成了典型的波动方程, 得到在视界面附近 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射温度, 成功地导出了 Hawking 热谱公式.

关键词: Dirac 方程, Hawking 辐射, 黑洞, Tortoise 坐标变换

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1. 引 言

文献 [1, 2] 研究了球对称和平面对称动态黑洞视界面附近 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射, 它们是通过分离变量法将相互耦合的 Dirac 方程进行退耦, 得到四个退耦的 Dirac 方程(即两个径向和两个切向), 在乌龟坐标下 Dirac 方程的两个径向方程, 在黑洞视界面附近化为典型的波动方程, 最后得到 Hawking 辐射谱. 本文研究任意加速带电动态黑洞视界面附近 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射, 由于该问题不具有上述的对称性, 无法对 Dirac 方程进行完全退耦. 事实上, 在研究 Dirac 粒子和 Klein-Gordon 粒子的 Hawking 辐射时, 我们所关注的问题是在乌龟坐标变换下, Dirac 方程和 Klein-Gordon 方程在黑洞视界面附近是否能够化成典型的波动方程. 在下面讨论中, 我们将看到根据度规分量选取一套零标架, 计算出旋系数的基础上, 把四个耦合的 Dirac 方程中的其中两个方程代入另外两个方程之中, 得到两个耦合的方程, 然后作乌龟坐标变换, 将 Dirac 方程变成乌龟坐标下的形式, 在黑洞视界面附近化成了典型的波动方程, 并且还得到确定黑洞视界面位置的方程, 这正是我们所期望的结果.

2. 零标架的选取

任意加速带电动态黑洞的时空度规用超前爱丁顿坐标表示为^[3]

$$ds^2 = g_{00}dv^2 + 2g_{01}dvdr + 2g_{02}dv d\theta + 2g_{03}dv d\varphi + g_{22}d\theta^2 + g_{33}d\varphi^2, \quad (1)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} g_{00} &= 1 - \frac{2m}{r} - 2\arccos\theta + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \\ &\quad - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r} \cos\theta - r^2(f^2 + h^2 \sin^2\theta), \\ g_{01} &= g_{10} = -1, \\ g_{02} &= g_{20} = -r^2 f, \\ g_{03} &= g_{30} = -r^2 h \sin^2\theta, \\ g_{22} &= -r^2, \\ g_{33} &= -r^2 \sin^2\theta. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

我们采用的号差为 $[-, -, -, +]$. 而 $f = -a \sin\theta + b \sin\varphi + c \cos\varphi$, $h = \cot\theta (b \cos\varphi - c \sin\varphi)$, 参量 $m = m(v)$, $Q = Q(v)$ 分别黑洞的质量和所带电荷, $a = a(v)$, $b = b(v)$, $c = c(v)$ 是加速度参量, a 为加速度的大小, b 和 c 描述了方向的改变.

由度规分量(2)式选取如下的零标架协变分量

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$$\begin{aligned} I_\mu &= \left[\frac{1}{2} g_{00} - l - ry - r^2 h \sin^2 \theta \right], \\ n_\mu &= [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0], \\ m_\mu &= \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ i \sin \theta], \\ \bar{m}_\mu &= [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -i \sin \theta]. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

由(2)式和(3)式可得零标架的逆变分量

$$\begin{aligned} l_\mu &= \left[1 \ \frac{g_{00}}{2} \ 0 \ 0 \right], \\ n_\mu &= [0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0], \\ m_\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left[0 \ r^2(f + ih \sin \theta) \ -1 \ \frac{-i}{\sin \theta} \right], \\ \bar{m}_\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left[0 \ r^2(f - ih \sin \theta) \ -1 \ \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

不难证明(3)和(4)式满足零标架的定义式(见文献[4]).

3. 弯曲时空的 Dirac 场方程

弯曲时空的 Dirac 场方程为^[4]

$$\begin{aligned} (D + \varepsilon - \rho)F_1 + (\bar{\delta} + \pi - \alpha)F_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 G_1, \\ (\Delta + \mu - \gamma)F_2 + (\delta + \beta - \tau)F_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 G_2, \\ (D + \bar{\varepsilon} - \bar{\rho})G_2 - (\delta + \bar{\pi} - \bar{\alpha})G_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 F_2, \\ (\Delta + \bar{\mu} - \bar{\gamma})G_1 - (\bar{\delta} + \bar{\beta} - \bar{\tau})G_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 F_1. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \partial_{00} = l^\mu \partial_\mu, \\ \Delta &= \partial_{11} = n^\mu \partial_\mu, \\ \delta &= \partial_{0i} = m^\mu \partial_\mu, \\ \bar{\delta} &= \partial_{10} = \bar{m}^\mu \partial_\mu. \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

μ_0 为 Dirac 粒子的静止质量, F_1, F_2, G_1, G_2 为波矢量的 4 个分量, 都是时空坐标 (v, r, θ, φ) 的函数. 由(3)和(4)式, 按照 Newman 和 Penrose^[5]文献的(4.1a)式计算出(5)式所需要的旋系数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon - \rho &= \frac{1}{2r}g_{00} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial r} - \frac{i}{2} \sin \theta (b \cos \varphi - c \sin \varphi), \\ \pi - \alpha &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(f - ih \sin \theta), \\ \mu - \gamma &= -\frac{1}{r}, \\ \beta - \tau &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta + \sqrt{\chi}(f + ih \sin \theta). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

将(4)(6)(7)式代入(5)式得

$$\begin{aligned} D_+ F_1 + L_+ F_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 G_1, \\ D_- F_2 + L_- F_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 G_2, \\ \bar{D}_+ G_2 - \bar{L}_+ G_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 F_2, \\ \bar{D}_- G_1 - \bar{L}_- G_2 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 F_1. \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中

$$\begin{cases} D_+ = \frac{\partial}{\partial v} + \frac{g_{00}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{2r}g_{00} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{\partial g_{00}}{\partial r} - \frac{i}{2} \sin \theta (b \cos \varphi - c \sin \varphi), \\ L_+ = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}(f - ih \sin \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(f - ih \sin \theta) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta, \\ D_- = -\frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}, \\ L_- = \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}(f + ih \sin \theta) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}r \sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \sqrt{\chi}(f + ih \sin \theta) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta. \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

将(8)式中的第 1 式和第 2 式的 G_1 和 G_2 分别代入第 3 式和第 4 式, 得到

$$\begin{cases} \bar{D}_+ D_- F_2 + \bar{D}_+ L_- F_1 - \bar{L}_+ D_+ F_1 - \bar{L}_+ L_+ F_2 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_0^2 F_2 = 0, \\ \bar{D}_- D_+ F_1 + \bar{D}_- L_+ F_2 - \bar{L}_- D_- F_2 - \bar{L}_- L_- F_1 + \frac{1}{2}\mu_0^2 F_1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

上式是无法用分离变量法退耦的两个耦合方程, 我们尝试将(9)式代入(10)式中的第 1 式, 经过计算发现对于 F_1 没有二阶偏导数项, 不会出现我们期望的结果. 而对于 F_2 经处理后则有

$$-\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{2m}{r} - 2a \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r} \cos \theta \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial v \partial r} + f \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r \partial \theta} + h \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r \partial \varphi}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\frac{1}{2r^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{1}{2r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} - \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{3m}{2r^2} - \frac{5}{2} a \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{2r^3} - 3a \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \cos \theta \right. \\
& \left. - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{1}{2} f \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{2r} \left(f - \frac{1}{r} \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{2r} h \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \varphi} + N_2 F_2 = 0. \quad (11)
\end{aligned}$$

式中

$$N_2 = -\frac{m}{2r^3} + \frac{a \cos \theta}{2r} + \frac{aQ^2}{2r^4} - \frac{aQ^2}{2r^3} \cos \theta + \frac{1}{2r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{2r} \frac{\partial h}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{4r^2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{1}{8r^2} \cot^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4r} f \cot \theta. \quad (12)$$

同样将(9)式代入(10)式中的第2式,可得到 F_1 类似于(11)式的方程,而 F_2 则没有二阶偏导数项.本文只讨论(11)式中的 F_2 的情况.

4. 乌龟坐标变换

作乌龟坐标变换,令

$$\begin{aligned}
r_* &= \frac{1}{2\kappa(v_0, \theta_0, \varphi_0)} \ln [r - r_H(v, \theta, \varphi)], \\
v_* &= v - v_0, \theta_* = \theta - \theta_0, \varphi_* = \varphi - \varphi_0. \quad (13)
\end{aligned}$$

式中 r_H 为黑洞的事件视界, κ 为调节参数(后面将看到 κ 即为表征黑洞 Hawking 辐射的温度函数)并且在乌龟坐标变换下不变; v_0, θ_0, φ_0 是与乌龟坐标变换无关的任意常数.将(13)式代入(11)式,整理后得

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{1 - \frac{2m}{r} - 2a \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r} \cos \theta - 2r_{Hv} + 2fr_{H\theta} + 2hr_{H\varphi} + \frac{r_{H\theta}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r_{H\varphi}^2}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}}{2\kappa(r - r_H)} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_*^2} \\
& + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} - 2 \left(f + \frac{r_{H\theta}}{r^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial \theta_*} - 2 \left(h + \frac{r_{H\varphi}}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial \varphi_*} \\
& - \left[\frac{1 - \frac{2m}{r} - 2a \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r} \cos \theta - 2r_{Hv} + 2fr_{H\theta} + 2hr_{H\varphi} + \frac{r_{H\theta}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r_{H\varphi}^2}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}}{r - r_H} \right. \\
& - \frac{2}{r} + \frac{3m}{r^2} + 5a \cos \theta - \frac{Q^2}{r^3} + \frac{6aQ^2}{r^2} \cos \theta + \frac{2r_{Hv}}{r} + \frac{r_{H\theta\theta}}{r^2} + \frac{r_{H\varphi\varphi}}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial \varphi} \\
& \left. + f \cot \theta - \frac{r_{H\theta}}{r} \left(f - \frac{1}{r} \cot \theta \right) - \frac{r_{H\varphi} h}{r} \right] \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*} + \frac{2\kappa(r - r_H)}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta_*^2} + \frac{2\kappa(r - r_H)}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_*^2} \\
& - \frac{2\kappa(r - r_H)}{r} \left(f - \frac{1}{r} \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta_*} - \frac{2\kappa(r - r_H)}{r \sin \theta} h \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \varphi_*} + \frac{4\kappa(r - r_H)}{r} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v_*} \\
& - 4\kappa(r - r_H) N_2 F_2 = 0. \quad (14)
\end{aligned}$$

式中

$$r_{Hv} = \partial r_H / \partial v, r_{H\theta} = \partial r_H / \partial \theta, r_{H\varphi} = \partial r_H / \partial \varphi, r_{H\theta\theta} = \partial^2 r_H / \partial \theta^2, r_{H\varphi\varphi} = \partial^2 r_H / \partial \varphi^2.$$

我们期望用乌龟坐标表示的 Dirac 方程在视界面附近应该具有典型的波动方程形式,就要求当 $r \rightarrow r_H$ (表示 $r \rightarrow r_H$ 且 v_0, θ_0, φ_0), $v \rightarrow v_0, \theta \rightarrow \theta_0, \varphi \rightarrow \varphi_0$ 时,方程(14)中的第1项 $\partial^2 F_2 / \partial r^2$ 的系数应为一个常数 η , 必须有其分子在 $r \rightarrow r_H$ 时满足

$$\begin{aligned}
& 1 - \frac{2m}{r_H} - 2a \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{r_H^2} - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r_H} \cos \theta - 2r_{Hv} \\
& + 2fr_{H\theta} + 2hr_{H\varphi} + \frac{r_{H\theta}^2}{r_H^2} + \frac{r_{H\varphi}^2}{r_H^2 \sin^2 \theta} = 0. \quad (15)
\end{aligned}$$

上式为确定黑洞事件视界位置位置的方程,与零超曲面方程所得到的结论完全一致,在 $r \rightarrow r_H$ 时通过选择调节参数 κ 使 $\partial^2 F_2 / \partial r^2$ 的系数 η 趋于 1,就得到

$$\begin{aligned}
\kappa &= \frac{1}{r^2} (m + 2aQ^2 \cos \theta) \\
& - \frac{1}{r^3} \left(Q^2 + r_{H\theta}^2 + \frac{r_{H\varphi}^2}{\sin^2 \theta} \right) \\
& - a \cos \theta \Big|_{r=r_H}. \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

这样在视界面附近方程(14)可化成

$$\frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_*^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} + A \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial \theta} + B \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial \varphi} + C \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*} = 0, \quad (17)$$

式中

$$A = -2 \left(f + \frac{r_{H\theta}}{r^2} \right) |_{r=r_H},$$

$$B = -2 \left(h + \frac{r_{H\varphi}}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \right) |_{r=r_H},$$

$$C = \frac{2}{r} - \frac{5m}{r^2} - 3a \cos \theta + 3 \frac{Q^2}{r^3} - 10 \frac{aQ}{r^2} \cos \theta - \frac{2r_{H\theta}^2}{r_H^3} - \frac{r_{H\varphi}^2}{r_H^3 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{2r_{Hv}}{r} - \frac{r_{H\theta\theta}}{r^2} - \frac{r_{H\varphi\varphi}}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial \varphi} - f \cot \theta + \frac{r_{H\theta}}{r} \left(f - \frac{1}{r} \cot \theta \right) + \frac{r_{H\varphi}}{r} h |_{r=r_H}. \quad (18)$$

5. 解析延拓及辐射谱

在视界面附近, 方程 (16) 的解可写成^[6]

$$F_2 = R(r_*) e^{-i\omega v_* + ik_\theta \theta + ik_\varphi \varphi}. \quad (19)$$

将 (18) 式代入 (16) 式, 可得在视界面附近的入射波与出射波为

$$F_2^{\text{in}} = e^{-i\omega v_*} \cdot e^{ik_\theta \theta + ik_\varphi \varphi},$$

$$F_2^{\text{out}} = e^{-i\omega v_*} e^{-Cr_* + (2\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)r_*} e^{ik_\theta \theta + ik_\varphi \varphi}. \quad (20)$$

在视界面上出射波可写成

$$F_2^{\text{out}} = e^{-i\omega v_*} (r - r_H)^{-C/2\kappa} \times (r - r_H)^{(2\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)2\kappa} e^{ik_\theta \theta + ik_\varphi \varphi}. \quad (21)$$

显然, F_2^{out} 在 $r = r_H$ 处非解析, 上式只能描述视界面外的出射粒子, 不能描述视界面内的出射粒子, 为此

通过下半复平面绕过视界面解析延拓到视界内部, 即 $r - r_H \rightarrow |r - r_H| e^{-i\pi} = (r_H - r) e^{-i\pi}$, 于是, 在视界内部的出射波为

$$\tilde{F}_2^{\text{out}} = e^{-i\omega v_* + ik_\theta \theta + ik_\varphi \varphi} [(r_H - r) e^{-i\pi}]^{-C/2\kappa} [(r_H - r) e^{-i\pi}]^{(2\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)2\kappa} = e^{-i\omega v_*} e^{-Cr_* + (2\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)r_*} e^{+ik_\theta \theta + ik_\varphi \varphi + iC\pi/2\kappa} \times e^{i(Cr_* + (2\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)2\kappa)}.$$

出射波在视界面处的散射概率为

$$\left| \frac{F_2^{\text{out}}}{\tilde{F}_2^{\text{out}}} \right|^2 = e^{i(Cr_* + (2\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)2\kappa)}.$$

根据 Damour, Ruffini^[7]和 Sannan^[8]方法, 不难得到出射波的黑体谱为

$$N_\omega^2 = \frac{1}{e^{(\omega - Ak_\theta - Bk_\varphi)k_B T} + 1}.$$

式中 $T = \kappa/2\pi k_B$ 为黑洞辐射温度, k_B 为玻尔兹曼常数. κ 是由 (16) 式给出, 从这里可以看出 κ 正是 Hawking 辐射的温度函数.

同理, 对 F_1 可以得到相似的结果.

6. 结 论

我们求解任意加速带电动态黑洞 Dirac 方程, 结果得到决定事件视界位置, 在视界面处将 Dirac 方程化成了典型的波动方程形式, 证明了在任意加速带电动态黑洞中 Dirac 粒子也具有 Hawking 辐射谱. 这与任意加速电动态黑洞中不荷电 K-G 粒子的 Hawking 辐射的结论完全一致 [见文献 (3)].

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Hawking radiation of Dirac particles in an arbitrarily accelerating charged dynamic black Hole *

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Abstract

In this paper , the four coupling Dirac equations are predigested in two coupling Dirac equations by choosing null tetrad and calculating rotation coefficients in the arbitrarily accelerating charged dynamic space time . Moreover , after change these two coupling equations into Tortoise coordinate system forms and get the classical wave equations near the event horizon of black hole , the authors educe the formulation of Howking thermal spectrum successfully and obtain the Hawking radiation temperature of Dirac particles near the event horizon .

Keywords : Dirac particles , Hawking radiation , black hole , Tortoise coordinate

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