

# 球对称动态黑洞 Dirac 场的熵的再讨论

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采用新的广义乌龟坐标变换, 利用薄膜 brick-wall 模型, 讨论了球对称动态黑洞 Dirac 场的 Hawking 温度和熵, 由于  $k$  因子的变化, 使 Hawking 温度有一定影响, 而截断因子不再因时空结构不同而异, 变得与稳态情况相同.

关键词: 广义乌龟坐标变换, 薄膜 brick-wall 模型, Dirac 场, 熵

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## 1. 引 言

自从 Bekenstein 和 Hawking 提出黑洞熵与视界面积成正比以来<sup>[1,2]</sup>, 人们对研究黑洞的熵作了大量工作, 研究了各种稳态黑洞情况<sup>[3-8]</sup>, 以及动态黑洞的情况<sup>[9-19]</sup>. 研究发现, 用通常的乌龟坐标变换, 在动态黑洞的情况下, 要想得到黑洞熵与其视界面积成正比的结论, 截断因子会变得很复杂, 而且依赖于时空度规<sup>[20]</sup>.

本文采用一种新的广义乌龟坐标变换<sup>[21]</sup>, 讨论了球对称动态黑洞 Dirac 场的熵. 计算可见, 由于采用了新的广义乌龟坐标变换, 使  $k$  因子有所变化, 从而影响了黑洞 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 温度, 并得到了和稳态情况相同的截断因子, 不再依赖于时空度规, 使熵的表达式简单明了.

## 2. Dirac 场方程

一般球对称动态黑洞时空线元表示为<sup>[22]</sup>

$$ds^2 = A(v, r)dv^2 - 2B(v, r)dvdr - r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2). \quad (1)$$

由(1)式可以求出度规的逆变分量为

$$g^{00} = g^{01} = -\frac{1}{B}, \quad g^{11} = -\frac{A}{B^2}, \\ g^{22} = -\frac{1}{r^2}, \quad g^{33} = -\frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2\theta}. \quad (2)$$

选择如下的零标架:

$$l^\mu = \frac{1}{B}(0, 1, 0, 0), \quad n^\mu = \left(-1, -\frac{A}{2B}, 0, 0\right),$$

$$m^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left(0, 0, 1, \frac{i}{\sin\theta}\right), \\ \bar{m}^\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left(0, 0, 1, -\frac{i}{\sin\theta}\right), \quad (3)$$

容易验证(3)式满足零矢量条件, 伪正交条件和度规条件. 计算可得不为零的 Ricci 旋系数为

$$\alpha = -\beta = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot\theta, \\ \gamma = \frac{1}{2B} \left(\dot{B} + \frac{A'}{2}\right), \\ \rho = -\frac{1}{Br}, \quad \mu = -\frac{A}{2Br}, \quad (4)$$

其中  $\dot{B} = \frac{\delta B}{\delta v}$ ,  $A' = \frac{\delta A}{\delta r}$ . 微分算子为

$$D = l^\mu \partial_\mu = \frac{1}{B} \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \\ \Delta' = n^\mu \partial_\mu = -\frac{\partial}{\partial v} - \frac{A}{2B} \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \\ \delta = m^\mu \partial_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right), \\ \bar{\delta} = \bar{m}^\mu \partial_\mu = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right). \quad (5)$$

将(4)(5)式代入 Dirac 方程

$$(D + \epsilon - \rho)F_1 + (\bar{\delta} + \pi - \alpha)F_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 G_1 = 0, \\ (\Delta' + \mu - \gamma)F_2 + (\delta + \beta - \tau)F_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 G_2 = 0, \\ (D + \epsilon^* - \rho^*)G_2 - (\delta + \pi^* - \alpha^*)G_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 F_2 = 0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\Delta' + \mu^* - \gamma^*)G_1 - (\bar{\delta} + \beta^* - \tau^*)G_2 \\ & - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i\mu_0 F_1 = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中  $\mu_0$  为粒子的静止质量. 采用小质量近似. 整理可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{B} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) F_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) F_2 = 0, \\ & - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial v} + \frac{A}{2B} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{A}{2Br} + \frac{\dot{B}}{2B} + \frac{A'}{4B} \right) F_2 \\ & + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) F_1 = 0, \\ & \frac{1}{B} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \right) G_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) G_1 = 0, \\ & - \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial v} + \frac{A}{2B} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{A}{2Br} + \frac{\dot{B}}{2B} + \frac{A'}{4B} \right) G_1 \\ & - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) G_2 = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

分离变量, 令

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= r^{-1} R_-(v, r) Y_-(\theta, \varphi), \\ F_2 &= r^{-2} R_-(v, r) Y_+(\theta, \varphi), \\ G_1 &= r^{-2} R_+(v, r) Y_-(\theta, \varphi), \\ G_2 &= r^{-1} R_+(v, r) Y_+(\theta, \varphi), \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

将(8)式代入(7)式. 整理可得角向方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2} + \cot \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin^2 \theta} \left( \frac{1}{4} \cos^2 \theta \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \mp i \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + \lambda^2 \right] Y_{\pm} = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

方程的解为  $l/2$  的球谐函数, 分离变量常数为  $\lambda = \sqrt{(l+s)(l-s+1)}$ , 其中  $l \geq s$ . 同时可得两个径向方程, 其中  $R_-$  的方程为

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{Ar^2}{2B^2} \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial r^2} - \frac{r^2}{B} \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial v \partial r} + \frac{1}{2B^2} (r^2 B - Ar \\ & + \frac{AB'r^2}{B} - \frac{A'r^2}{2}) \frac{\partial R_-}{\partial r} + \frac{\lambda^2}{2} R_- = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

### 3. 广义乌龟坐标变换及黑洞的温度

我们采用新的广义乌龟坐标<sup>[21]</sup>

$$r_* = \frac{1}{2k} \ln [r - r_H(v)], v_* = v - v_0, \quad (11)$$

其中  $k$  为待定参数,  $r_H$  为黑洞的事件视界. 由(11)

式可得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} &= \frac{1}{2k(r - r_H)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*}, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial v} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_*} - \frac{\dot{r}_H}{2k(r - r_H)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} &= \left[ \frac{1}{2k(r - r_H)} \right]^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_*^2} - \frac{1}{2k(r - r_H)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v \partial r} &= \frac{1}{2k(r - r_H)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial v_* \partial r_*} - \left[ \frac{\dot{r}_H}{2k(r - r_H)} \right] \\ &\quad \times \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_*^2} + \frac{1}{2k(r - r_H)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

将(12)式代入(10)式. 整理可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ - \frac{A}{2k(r - r_H)} + \frac{2Br_H}{2k(r - r_H)} \right] \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial r_*^2} \\ & - 2B \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial v_* \partial r_*} + \left[ - \frac{2Br_H}{r - r_H} + \frac{A}{r - r_H} \right. \\ & \left. + \left( B - \frac{A}{r} + \frac{AB'}{B} - \frac{A'}{2} \right) \right] \frac{\partial R_-}{\partial r_*} \\ & + \frac{\lambda^2 B^2}{r^2} 2k(r - r_H) R_- = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

根据事件视界的零曲面条件

$$g^{uv} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^u} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x^v} = 0, \quad (14)$$

可得出

$$A|_{r \rightarrow r_H} - 2B|_{r \rightarrow r_H} \dot{r}_H = 0. \quad (15)$$

由方程(15)式可确定出视界位置  $r_H$ . 并可看出

(12)式第一项在  $r \rightarrow r_H, v \rightarrow v_0$  为  $\frac{0}{0}$  型. 设  $\frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial r_*^2}$  的系数为  $C$ , 则有

$$C = \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow r_H \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} \frac{-A + 2Br_H}{2k(r - r_H)}. \quad (16)$$

通过调节参数  $k$ , 使  $C = 1$  则

$$k = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow r_H \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} \frac{-A + 2Br_H}{(r - r_H)}. \quad (17)$$

此为  $k$  的隐式表达式, 可通过用洛必达法则对分子分母求导后得出. 于是在  $r \rightarrow r_H, v \rightarrow v_0$  处, 方程(10)式可化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial r_*^2} - 2\tilde{B} \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial v_* \partial r_*} + D \frac{\partial R_-}{\partial r_*} = 0, \quad (18)$$

其中  $\tilde{B} = \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow r_H \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} B, D = \lim_{\substack{r \rightarrow r_H \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} \left( B - \frac{A}{r} + \frac{AB'}{B} - \frac{A'}{2} \right)$ . 设方程(18)式的解为

$$R_- = R(r_*) e^{-i\omega v_*}, \quad (19)$$

则方程化为

$$\frac{\partial^2 R(r_*)}{\partial r_*^2} + (D - 2i\omega\tilde{B}) \frac{\partial R}{\partial r_*} = 0. \quad (20)$$

方程 (20) 式的解为

$$R^{\text{in}} \sim e^{-i\omega r_*}, R^{\text{out}} \sim e^{-i\omega r_*} e^{-(D-2i\omega\tilde{B})r_*}. \quad (21)$$

可见  $R^{\text{in}}$  在视界上解析, 但  $R^{\text{out}}$  在视界上具有对数奇异性, 采用 Damour-Ruffini 的解析延拓法, 可以将  $R^{\text{out}}$  延拓至视界内部

$$\tilde{R}^{\text{out}} \sim e^{-i\omega r_*} e^{-(D-2i\omega\tilde{B})r_*} e^{\pi\omega/k} e^{i\pi D/2k}. \quad (22)$$

所以出射波在视界外的散射概率为

$$|R^{\text{out}}/\tilde{R}^{\text{out}}|^2 = e^{-2\pi\omega/k}. \quad (23)$$

据 Damour-Ruffini-Sannam 的方法, 得到出射波波谱为

$$N_\omega = 1(e^{\omega/k_B T} + 1), \quad (24)$$

其中  $T = \frac{k}{2\pi k_B}$  为黑洞的辐射温度,  $k_B$  为玻尔兹曼常数.

### 4. 黑洞的熵

引入  $dR = dr - \dot{r}_H dv$ ,  $dV = dv$ , 则方程 (10) 式化为

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(-\frac{A}{2} + Br_H\right) \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial R^2} - B \frac{\partial^2 R_-}{\partial V \partial R} \\ & + \frac{1}{2} \left(B - \frac{A}{r} + \frac{AB'}{B} - \frac{A'}{2}\right) \frac{\partial R_-}{\partial R} \\ & + \frac{\lambda^2 B^2}{2r^2} R_- = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

采用 WKB 近似, 设  $R_- = e^{-iEV + iG_-(R)}$ , 可以得到

$$P = \frac{\partial G_-}{\partial R} = \frac{1}{A - Br_H} \left[ B \pm B \sqrt{E^2 - (A - Br_H)(l + s)(l - s + 1)r^2} \right]. \quad (26)$$

根据正则系综理论, 波函数第一分量对系统自由能的贡献表示为<sup>[23, 24]</sup>

$$F_1 = - \int_0^\infty dEI(E) \mathcal{X}(e^{\beta E} + 1), \quad (27)$$

其中  $I(E)$  为能量小于等于  $E$  的微观态数, 由半经典量子化条件和薄层模型<sup>[23]</sup>有

$$\begin{aligned} I(E) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_l (2l + 1) dl \\ &\times \int_{r_H + \epsilon}^{r_H + \epsilon + \delta} \frac{B}{A - Br_H} \\ &\times [E^2 - (A - Br_H)(l + s)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\times (l - s + 1)r^2]^{1/2} dR, \quad (28)$$

式中  $\epsilon$  为紫外截断因子,  $\delta$  为薄膜厚度, 令  $A - Br_H = f(v, r)(r - r_H)$ . 将 (28) 式代入 (27) 式, 可以得出

$$\begin{aligned} F_1 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\infty dE \frac{1}{e^{\beta E} + 1} \int_l (2l + 1) dl \\ &\times \int_{r_H + \epsilon}^{r_H + \epsilon + \delta} \frac{B}{A - Br_H} [E^2 - (A - Br_H) \\ &\times (l + s)(l - s + 1)r^2]^{1/2} dR^2 \\ &\approx - \frac{7}{180} \frac{\pi^3 r_H^2 B}{\beta^4 f_H^2} \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon + \delta)}, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

于是可得到旋量场的第一分量贡献的熵为

$$S_1 = \beta^2 \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \beta} = \frac{7}{45} \frac{\pi^3 r_H^2 B}{\beta^2 f_H^2} \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon + \delta)}. \quad (30)$$

由 (16) (17) 式可以得出  $f_H = -2k$ , 而  $\beta = 2\pi/k$ . 于是

$$S_1 = \frac{7}{720} \frac{\pi r_H^2 B}{\beta} \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon + \delta)}. \quad (31)$$

同理可以算出另外三个波函数分量所贡献的熵与每一分量贡献的熵相同, 根据熵的可加性, 可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4S_1 = \frac{7}{180} \frac{\pi r_H^2 B}{\beta} \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon + \delta)} \\ &= \frac{7}{720} \frac{A_H B}{\beta} \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon + \delta)}, \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

其中  $A_H = \iint \begin{vmatrix} g_{22} & g_{23} \\ g_{32} & g_{33} \end{vmatrix}^{1/2} d\theta d\varphi = 4\pi r_H^2$  为黑洞的视界面积. 取

$$\frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon + \delta)} = 90\beta, \quad (33)$$

则

$$S = \frac{7}{8} A_H B. \quad (34)$$

### 5. 结论及讨论

从文中可以得出, 由于采用了新的广义乌龟坐标变换, 导致  $k$  因子有所变化, 使 Hawking 温度有一定影响, 并影响了截断因子的变化, 使动态黑洞的截断因子不再因时空结构不同而异, 与稳态情况的截断因子统一起来. 并得到熵与其视界面积成正比的, 表达式变得简单明了.

下面就几种典型的球对称动态黑洞分别计算其 Hawking 温度和熵.

## 5.1. 动态 Vaidya 黑洞

动态 Vaidya 黑洞的时空线元为<sup>[25]</sup>

$$ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2m}{r}\right) dv^2 - 2dvdr - r^2(d\theta + \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2). \quad (35)$$

可见  $A = 1 - \frac{2m}{r}$ ,  $B = 1$ , 由(17)式可得

$$k = \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{2r_H}, \quad T = \frac{1}{2\pi k_B} \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{2r_H}. \quad (36)$$

由(34)式可得

$$S = \frac{7}{8} A_H. \quad (37)$$

## 5.2. 球对称带电蒸发黑洞

球对称带电蒸发黑洞的时空线元为<sup>[25]</sup>

$$ds^2 = \left(1 - \frac{2m}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2}\right) dv^2 - 2dvdr - r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2). \quad (38)$$

可见  $A = 1 - \frac{2m}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2}$ ,  $B = 1$ , 由(17)式可得

$$k = \frac{m}{r_H^2} - \frac{Q^2}{r_H^3}, \quad T = \frac{1}{2\pi k_B} \left(\frac{m}{r_H^2} - \frac{Q^2}{r_H^3}\right). \quad (39)$$

由(34)式可得

$$S = \frac{7}{8} A_H. \quad (40)$$

综上所述,可见球对称动态黑洞 Dirac 场的 Hawking 温度,由于  $k$  因子的变化,而有一定的影响.而熵由于截断因子不再依赖于时空结构.

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# Further discussion on the entropy of Dirac field in spherically symmetric non-static black hole

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## Abstract

A new general tortoise coordinate transformation is used with the thin film brick-wall model. We further discuss the Hawking temperature and the entropy of Dirac field in spherically symmetric non-static black hole. The cut-off parameter does not vary for different time-space structure and it is reduced to that of the stationary cases.

**Keywords** : general tortoise coordinate transformation , thin film brick-wall model , Dirac field , entropy

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