

直线加速 Kinnersley 黑洞中 Dirac 粒子的热辐射^{*}

杨 波

(重庆三峡学院物理与电子工程学院, 重庆 404000)

(2007 年 4 月 19 日收到, 2007 年 6 月 14 日收到修改稿)

在直线加速 Kinnersley 时空中, 将相互耦合的 Dirac 方程化为二阶方程, 采用新的乌龟坐标变换, 在视界面附近消除二阶方程中的耦合化成了标准波动方程, 得到辐射温度函数和 Hawking 热辐射谱.

关键词: 黑洞, Dirac 方程, 乌龟坐标变换, Hawking 辐射

PACC: 9760L, 0420

1. 引 言

自从 Hawking 指出黑洞会发射热辐射以来, 人们在黑洞热力学的研究上做了大量工作, 特别是赵峥等人^[1-3]在 Damour-Ruffini 工作的基础上发展出来的广义乌龟坐标变换法, 在研究各类动态黑洞的 Hawking 辐射上获得了很大的成功. 但该方法用于研究动态轴对称黑洞和任意加速 Kinnersley 黑洞中 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射时遇到了困难, 原因是在这两类黑洞中相互耦合的 Dirac 方程不能经过分离变量法而完全退耦, 则在视界面附近不能化成单一分量的标准波动方程. 10 年以后, 吴双清和蔡勛等人^[4-10]建议了处理该问题的一种方法, 他们对一阶和二阶 Dirac 方程同时作乌龟坐标变换处理, 然后利用一阶方程提供的关系式去消除二阶方程的相互耦合项, 使得每一个分量满足的二阶方程在视界面附近都能化为单一分量的标准波动方程, 成功地处理了这两类黑洞中旋量粒子的热辐射问题, 这种方法简洁明了, 具有普适性. 文献 [11] 对电磁直线加速动态黑洞中 Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射作了探讨, 得到了相应的结果, 但其对 Dirac 方程处理的方法较为繁杂, 不具有一般性. 而文献 [12] 采用的是不同的乌龟坐标变换对同一课题作了探讨, 讨论不是完整的, 部分结论也不成立.

本文用吴双清和蔡勛建议的方法和新的乌龟坐标变换^[13], 讨论直线加速 Kinnersley 黑洞中荷电

Dirac 粒子的 Hawking 辐射, 在视界面附近将相互耦合的 Dirac 方程进行了完全退耦, 化成为单一分量的标准波动方程, 得到黑洞辐射温度函数, 导出 Hawking 热谱公式.

2. 直线加速 Kinnersley 的时空线元和零标架的选取

作直线加速 Kinnersley 的时空线元为

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

式中

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

而 $f = -a\sin\theta$, 参量 $M = M(v)$ 和 $Q = Q(v)$ 分别是黑洞的质量和所带电荷, $a = a(v)$ 是加速度参量.

容易计算出度规行列式和非零逆变分量为

$$\begin{aligned} g &= -r^4\sin^2\theta, \\ g^{01} &= g^{10} = -1, \\ g^{11} &= -\left[1 - \frac{2M}{r} - 2a\cos\theta + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - 4a\frac{Q^2}{r}\cos\theta\right], \end{aligned}$$

* 重庆市教育委员会科学技术项目计划(批准号: KJ071111)资助的课题.

$$\begin{aligned} g^{12} &= g^{21} = f, \\ g^{22} &= -\frac{1}{r^2}, \\ g^{33} &= -\frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

令黑洞的事件视界方程为

$$H = H(v, r, \theta) = 0$$

或

$$r_H = r_H(v, \theta), \quad (4)$$

则(4)式应该满足零曲面方程条件:

$$g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^\mu} \frac{\partial H}{\partial x^\nu} = 0. \quad (5)$$

由(4)式和(5)式可得

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial v} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial \theta} = 0,$$

由(3)(5)和(6)式可得事件视界 $r_H = r_H(v, \theta)$ 方程满足

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \frac{2M}{r_H} - 2ar_H \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{r_H^2} \\ - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r_H} \cos \theta - 2r_{H\theta} + 2fr_{H\theta} + \frac{r_{H\theta}^2}{r_H} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

其中 $r_{Hv} = \partial r / \partial v|_{r=r_H}$, $r_{H\theta} = \partial r / \partial \theta|_{r=r_H}$.

由度规分量(2)式选取如下的零标架协变分量:

$$\begin{aligned} l_\mu &= [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0], \\ n_\mu &= [g_{00}/2 \ -1 \ -r^2 f \ 0], \\ m_\mu &= \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ i \sin \theta], \\ \bar{m}_\mu &= \frac{r}{\sqrt{2}} [0 \ 0 \ 1 \ -i \sin \theta], \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

和逆变分量

$$\begin{aligned} l^\mu &= [0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0], \\ n^\mu &= [1 \ g_{00}/2 \ 0 \ 0], \\ m^\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left[0 \ r^2 f \ -1 \ \frac{-i}{\sin \theta} \right], \\ \bar{m}^\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left[0 \ r^2 f \ -1 \ \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

不难证明(8)式和(9)式满足零标架的定义式(见文献[3]).

3. 弯曲时空的 Dirac 场方程

在弯曲时空中的 Dirac 场方程为

$$\begin{aligned} &(D + \epsilon - \rho + ieA_\mu l^\mu)F_1 \\ &+ (\bar{\delta} + \pi - \alpha + ieA_\mu \bar{m}^\mu)F_2 \\ &= i\mu_0 G_1 / \sqrt{2}, \\ &(\Delta + \mu - \gamma + ieA_\mu n^\mu)F_2 \\ &+ (\delta + \beta - \tau + ieA_\mu m^\mu)F_1 \\ &= i\mu_0 G_2 / \sqrt{2}, \\ &(D + \epsilon^* - \rho^* + ieA_\mu l^\mu)G_2 \\ &- (\bar{\delta} + \pi^* - \alpha^* + ieA_\mu \bar{m}^\mu)G_1 \\ &= i\mu_0 F_2 / \sqrt{2}, \\ &(\Delta + \mu^* - \gamma^* + ieA_\mu n^\mu)G_1 \\ &- (\delta + \beta^* - \tau^* + ieA_\mu m^\mu)G_2 \\ &= i\mu_0 F_1 / \sqrt{2}, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} D &= \partial_{00} = l^\mu \partial_\mu, \\ \Delta &= \partial_{11} = n^\mu \partial_\mu, \\ \delta &= \partial_{01} = m^\mu \partial_\mu, \\ \bar{\delta} &= \partial_{10} = \bar{m}^\mu \partial_\mu. \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

μ_0 和 e 分别为 Dirac 粒子的静止质量和静止电量. A_μ 为黑洞所带电量所产生的电磁四矢, F_1, F_2, G_1 和 G_2 为波矢量的四个分量, 它们都是时空坐标 (v, r, θ, φ) 的函数. 按照文献[3]提供的方法计算出非零的旋系数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= \frac{1}{r}, \\ \gamma &= -\frac{1}{4} g_{00,1}, \\ \beta &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta, \\ \alpha &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot \theta - \frac{f}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ \mu &= \frac{1}{2r} g_{00}, \\ \tau &= -\pi = -\frac{f}{\sqrt{2}}, \\ \nu &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\left(g_{00} - \frac{rg_{00,1}}{2} \right) f + rf_{,v} + \frac{g_{00,2}}{2r} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} g_{00,1} &= \partial g_{00} / \partial r, \\ g_{00,2} &= \partial g_{00} / \partial \theta, \\ f_{,v} &= \partial f / \partial v. \end{aligned}$$

将(9)(11)和(12)式代入(10)式得到 Dirac 粒子的一阶方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} D_1 F_1 - (rfD_2 - L_-) F_2 \\ = & -i\mu_0 G_1, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} \left(D_0 + \frac{g_{00}}{2} D_1 + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{4} \right) F_2 + (rfD_1 - L_+) F_1 \\ = & i\mu_0 G_2, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} D_1 G_2 + (rfD_2 - L_+) G_1 \\ = & -i\mu_0 F_2, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{2} \left(D_0 + \frac{g_{00}}{2} D_1 + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{4} \right) G_1 - (rfD_1 - L_-) G_2 \\ = & i\mu_0 F_1, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} D_0 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v} + ieA_0, \\ D_1 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + ieA_1 + \frac{1}{r}, \\ D_2 &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + ieA_1 + \frac{2}{r} \\ L_{\pm} &= \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + ieA_2 + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) \\ &\quad \pm \frac{i}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + ieA_3 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

为了考察 Dirac 粒子的辐射, 现将(13)式中的 G_1 与(14)式中的 G_2 分别代入(15)式和(16)式, 得到 Dirac 粒子的二阶方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 \left(D_0 + \frac{g_{00}}{2} D_1 + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{4} \right) D_1 F_1 \\ & - \sqrt{2} \left(D_0 + \frac{g_{00}}{2} D_1 + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{4} \right) (rfD_2 - L_-) F_2 \\ & + \sqrt{2} (rfD_1 - L_-) \left(D_0 + \frac{g_{00}}{2} D_1 + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{4} \right) F_2 \\ & + (rfD_1 - L_-) (rfD_1 - L_+) F_1 = \mu_0^2 F_1, \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2 D_1 \left(D_0 + \frac{g_{00}}{2} D_1 + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{4} \right) F_2 \\ & + \sqrt{2} D_1 (rfD_1 - L_+) F_1 - \sqrt{2} (rfD_2 - L_+) D_1 F_1 \\ & + (rfD_2 - L_+) (rfD_2 - L_-) F_2 = \mu_0^2 F_2. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

将(17)式代入到方程(18)和(19)中, 经过计算整理得到二阶方程的明显表达式:

$$\begin{aligned} & (g_{00} + r^2 f^2) \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r \partial v} - 2f \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r \partial \theta} \\ & + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ & + \left[\frac{2g_{00}}{r} + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{2} + 3rf^2 + 2a \cos \theta \right. \\ & \left. + ie\chi A_0 + g_{00} A_1 + r^2 f^2 A_1 - f A_2 \right] \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \left(ie2A_1 + \frac{2}{r} \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} - \left(ie2fA_1 - \frac{ie2A_2}{r^2} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{f}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta} \\ & + \frac{i}{r \sin \theta} \left(f + \frac{2eA_3}{r \sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \varphi} \\ & + N_{11} F_1 - \sqrt{2} \left[\left(fg_{00} - \frac{rfg_{00\perp}}{2} + rf_{,v} + \frac{g_{00\perp}}{2r} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r} \right. \\ & \left. + f \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} + \frac{g_{00}}{2r^2} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta} - \frac{ig_{00}}{2r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \varphi} + N_{12} F_2 \right] \\ = & \mu_0^2 F_1, \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & (g_{00} + r^2 f^2) \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r \partial v} - 2f \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r \partial \theta} \\ & + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial \varphi^2} \\ & + \left[\frac{2g_{00}}{r} + \frac{3g_{00\perp}}{2} + 5rf^2 + 2a \cos \theta \right. \\ & \left. + ie\chi A_0 + g_{00} A_1 + r^2 f^2 A_1 - f A_2 \right] \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r} \\ & + \left(ie2A_1 + \frac{2}{r} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} - \left(ie2fA_1 - \frac{ie2A_2}{r^2} \right. \\ & \left. + 3 \frac{f}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta} \\ & + \frac{i}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{2eA_3}{r \sin \theta} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} - f \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \varphi} \\ & + N_{22} F_2 + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \varphi} + N_{21} \right) F_1 \\ = & \mu_0^2 F_2. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

在(20)和(21)式中含有一阶导数和零阶导数交叉项, 特别是在(20)式中交叉项 $\partial F_2 / \partial r$ 的系数与旋系数 χ (见(12)式)成正比. 另外 N_{11}, N_{21} 是 F_1 的系数, N_{12}, N_{22} 是 F_2 的系数, 后面将看到该系数对 Dirac 粒子的热辐射没有关系, 所以可以不予明显表式.

4. 乌龟坐标变换

作乌龟坐标变换, 令

$$\begin{aligned} r_* &= \frac{1}{2\kappa(v_0, \theta_0)} \ln [r - r_H(v, \theta)], \\ v_* &= v - v_0, \\ \theta_* &= \theta - \theta_0. \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

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 是与乌龟坐标变换无关的任意常数.

虽然方程 (20) 和 (21) 式是不能对 v, r, θ, φ 经过分离变量法面完全退耦的, 而考察事件视界处 r_H 在时刻 v_0 、极角 θ_0 时的 Hawking 辐射效应, 所以只对它们在视界 $r_H(v_0, \theta_0)$ 处附近行为感兴趣. 首先将乌龟坐标变换 (22) 式代入方程 (13) 和 (14) 式, 并逐项乘以 $2\kappa(r - r_H)$ 后, 再求其 $r \rightarrow r_H$ (表示 $v \rightarrow v_0, \theta \rightarrow \theta_0$) 时的极限, 得到在事件视界附近的 F_1 与 F_2 之间关系式

$$\sqrt{2} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r_*} - \left(rf + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*} = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$\left(rf + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r_*} + \sqrt{2} \left(\frac{g_{00}}{2} - r_{H0} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*} = 0, \quad (24)$$

再将乌龟坐标变换 (22) 式代入到方程 (20) 和 (21) 式, 同样逐项乘以 $2\kappa(r - r_H)$, 经整理后得到

$$\begin{aligned} & A \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r_*^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} - 2 \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r_* \partial \theta_*} \\ & + \left\{ -2\kappa A + \frac{2g_{00}}{r} + \frac{g_{00,1}}{2} + 3rf^2 + 2a \cos \theta \right. \\ & - \frac{2r_{H0}}{r} + \frac{fr_{H0}}{r} - \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \cot \theta - \frac{r_{H00}}{r^2} \\ & + ie2 \left[A_0 + (g_{00} + r^2 f^2 - r_{H0} + fr_{H0}) A_1 \right. \\ & \left. - \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \right) A_2 \right] \left. \right\} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r_*} + 2\kappa(r - r_H) \\ & \times \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial \theta_*^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial \varphi^2} + \left(ie2A_1 + \frac{2}{r} \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v_*} \right. \\ & - \left(ie2fA_1 - \frac{ie2A_2}{r^2} + \frac{f}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta_*} \\ & + \frac{i}{r \sin \theta} \left(f + \frac{2eA_3}{r \sin \theta} - \frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \varphi} \\ & + (N_{11} - \mu_0^2) F_1 + \sqrt{2} f \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v_*} + \frac{g_{00}}{\sqrt{2} r^2} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta_*} \\ & - \frac{ig_{00}}{\sqrt{2} r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \varphi} + \sqrt{2} N_{12} F_2 \left. \right] \\ & = \sqrt{2} \left(fg_{00} - \frac{rfg_{00,1}}{2} + rf_{,v} + \frac{g_{00,2}}{2r} \right. \\ & \left. + fr_{H0} + \frac{g_{00} r_{H0}}{2r^2} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*}, \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & A \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_*^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} - 2 \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial \theta_*} \\ & + \left\{ -2\kappa A + \frac{2g_{00}}{r} + \frac{3g_{00,1}}{2} + 5rf^2 + 2a \cos \theta \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \frac{2r_{H0}}{r} + \frac{3fr_{H0}}{r} - \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \cot \theta - \frac{r_{H00}}{r^2} \\ & + ie2 \left[A_0 + (g_{00} + r^2 f^2 - r_{H0} + fr_{H0}) A_1 \right. \\ & \left. - \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \right) A_2 \right] \left. \right\} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*} + 2\kappa(r - r_H) \\ & \times \left[\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial \theta_*^2} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial \varphi^2} + \left(ie2A_1 + \frac{2}{r} \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v_*} \right. \\ & - \left(ie2fA_1 - \frac{ie2A_2}{r^2} + \frac{3f}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} \cot \theta \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \theta_*} \\ & + \frac{i}{r \sin \theta} \left(\frac{\cos \theta}{r \sin \theta} + \frac{2eA_3}{r \sin \theta} - f \right) \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial \varphi} \\ & + (N_{22} - \mu_0^2) F_2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r^2} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \theta_*} \\ & + \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \varphi} + \sqrt{2} N_{21} F_1 \left. \right] \\ & = \frac{\sqrt{2} r_{H0}}{r^2} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r_*}, \quad (26) \end{aligned}$$

式中 $r_{H00} = \partial^2 r_H / \partial \theta^2 |_{r=r_H}$, 而系数 A 为

$$A = \frac{g_{00} + r^2 f^2 - 2r_{H0} + 2fr_{H0} + r_{H0}^2 / r^2}{2\kappa(r - r_H)}. \quad (27)$$

5. 视界附近的标准波动方程

我们希望能将用乌龟坐标表示的 Dirac 二阶方程, 在黑洞事件视界附近化为单一分量的标准波动方程, 要求当 $r \rightarrow r_H$ 时, 方程 (25) 和 (26) 式中第一项 $\partial^2 F / \partial r_*^2$ 系数 A 的极限应为一个常数, 必须有其分子在 $r \rightarrow r_H$ 时的极限趋近于零, 得到确定黑洞事件视界位置的方程:

$$\begin{aligned} & 1 - \frac{2M}{r_H} - 2ar_H \cos \theta + \frac{Q^2}{r_H^2} - 4a \frac{Q^2}{r_H} \cos \theta \\ & - 2r_{H0} + 2fr_{H0} + \frac{r_{H0}^2}{r_H} = 0, \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

与从零曲面方程导出的结果 (见 (7) 式) 一致, 但两者成立的范围不同. 方程 (7) 式对任意时刻 v , 任意极角 θ 成立, 而方程 (28) 式只对固定时刻 v_0 , 固定极角 θ_0 成立, 是方程 (7) 式在 $v = v_0, \theta = \theta_0$ 时的特殊情形. 在视界附近, $\partial^2 F / \partial r_*^2$ 系数 A 的极限值为 0/0 型, 可用罗必塔法则求极限并调节参数 κ , 使该系数的极限趋近于 1, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \kappa = (M + 2aQ^2 \cos \theta) r^2 \\ & - (Q^2 + r_{H0}^2) r^2 - a \cos \theta |_{r=r_H}. \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

我们看出, 在视界附近二阶方程 (25) 和 (26) 式中

还含有一阶导数的交叉项,它使得每一个分量所满足的方程没有完全化为单一分量的标准波动方程.我们按吴双清和蔡勳建议的方法,将关系式(23)式分别代入(25)和(26)式中,每一个方程中的一阶导数交叉项就被完全消除,可得到

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r_*^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} - 2 \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_1}{\partial r_* \partial \theta_*} \\ & + \left\{ \frac{g_{00}}{r} - \frac{g_{00,1}}{2} + 2a \cos \theta - \frac{f r_{H0}}{r} \right. \\ & + \frac{r_{H0}^2}{r^3} - \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \cot \theta - \frac{r_{H00}}{r^2} \\ & + i e 2 \left[A_0 + (g_{00} + r^2 f^2 - r_{H0} + f r_{H0}) A_1 \right. \\ & \left. - \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) A_2 \right] \left. \right\} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r_*} \\ & = \frac{2r}{r^2 f + r_{H0}} \left(2f g_{00} - r f g_{00,1} + 2r f_{,v} \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{g_{00,2}}{r} + 2f r_{H0} + \frac{g_{00} r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial r_*}, \quad (30) \end{aligned}$$

和

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_*^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} - 2 \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) \frac{\partial^2 F_2}{\partial r_* \partial \theta_*} \\ & + \left\{ \frac{g_{00}}{r} + \frac{g_{00,1}}{2} + 2r f^2 + 2a \cos \theta \right. \\ & + \frac{f r_{H0}}{r} + \frac{r_{H0}^2}{r^3} - \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \cot \theta - \frac{r_{H00}}{r^2} \\ & + i e 2 \left[A_0 + (g_{00} + r^2 f^2 - r_{H0} + f r_{H0}) A_1 \right. \\ & \left. - \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) A_2 \right] \left. \right\} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*} \\ & = \frac{(r^2 f + r_{H0}) r_{H0}}{r^3} \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial r_*}, \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

在视界附近的标准波动方程可统一写成

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial r_*^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} + 2B \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial r_* \partial \theta_*} \\ & + (C_j + i 2\omega_0) \frac{\partial F}{\partial r_*} = 0, \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

式中各项的系数为

$$\begin{aligned} B & = - \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) \Big|_{r=r_H}, \\ \omega_0 & = e \left[A_0 + (g_{00} + r^2 f^2 - r_{H0} + f r_{H0}) A_1 \right. \\ & \left. - \left(f + \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \right) A_2 \right] \Big|_{r=r_H}, \\ C_1 & = \frac{g_{00}}{r} - \frac{g_{00,1}}{2} + 2a \cos \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \frac{r_{H0}}{r} \left(\frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} - f - \frac{\cot \theta}{r} \right) - \frac{r_{H00}}{r^2} \\ & - \frac{2r}{r^2 f + r_{H0}} \left[(2g_{00} + 2r_{H0} - r g_{00,1}) f \right. \\ & \left. + 2r f_{,v} + \frac{g_{00,2}}{r} + \frac{g_{00} r_{H0}}{r^2} \right] \Big|_{r=r_H}, \\ C_2 & = \frac{g_{00}}{r} + \frac{g_{00,1}}{2} + 2r f^2 + 2a \cos \theta \\ & - \frac{r_{H0}}{r^2} \cot \theta - \frac{r_{H00}}{r^2} \Big|_{r=r_H}. \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

6. 解析延拓及辐射谱

在视界附近,方程(32)的解可写成

$$F = R(r_*) \Theta(\theta_*) e^{-i\omega_* v_* + i l \varphi}. \quad (34)$$

将(34)式代入(32)式可得

$$\frac{d\Theta}{d\theta} = \lambda \Theta,$$

$$\frac{d^2 R(r_*)}{dr_*^2} + [C_j + 2B\lambda - i\chi(\omega - \omega_0)] \frac{dR(r_*)}{dr_*} = 0, \quad (35)$$

入射波与出射波分别为

$$\begin{aligned} F^{\text{in}} & = e^{-i\omega_* v_* + \lambda \theta_* + i l \varphi}, \\ F^{\text{out}} & = e^{-i\omega_* v_* + \lambda \theta_* + i l \varphi} e^{-(C_j + 2B\lambda)r_* + i\chi(\omega - \omega_0)r_*}. \quad (36) \end{aligned}$$

在视界附近出射波可写成

$$F^{\text{out}} = e^{-i\omega_* v_* + \lambda \theta_* + i l \varphi} (r - r_H)^{-(C_j + 2B\lambda)2\kappa} (r - r_H)^{(\omega - \omega_0)\kappa}. \quad (37)$$

显然, F^{out} 在视界处具有非解析性(36)式只能描述视界处外面的出射粒子,不能描述视界处内部的出射粒子,为此通过下半复平面绕过视界外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

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{F}^{\text{out}} & = e^{-i\omega_* v_* + \lambda \theta_* + i l \varphi} [(r_H - r) e^{-i\pi}]^{-(C_j + 2B\lambda)2\kappa} \\ & \times [(r_H - r) e^{-i\pi}]^{(\omega - \omega_0)\kappa} \\ & = e^{-i\omega_* v_* + \lambda \theta_* + i l \varphi} e^{-(C_j + 2B\lambda)r_* + i\chi(\omega - \omega_0)r_*} \\ & \times e^{i\pi(C_j + 2B\lambda)2\kappa} e^{(\omega - \omega_0)\kappa}. \quad (38) \end{aligned}$$

出射波在视界处的散射概率为

$$|F^{\text{out}} / \tilde{F}^{\text{out}}|^2 = e^{-2\chi(\omega - \omega_0)\kappa}, \quad (39)$$

根据 Damour-Ruffini^[14]和 Sannan^[15]方法,不难得到出射波的黑体谱为

$$N_\omega^2 = [e^{(\omega - \omega_0)/k_B T} + 1]^{-1}. \quad (40)$$

其中 k_B 为玻尔兹曼常数, $T = \kappa/2\pi k_B$ 为黑洞辐射温

度. κ 是由 (29) 式给出, 从这里可以看出 κ 正是 Hawking 辐射的温度函数.

7. 结 论

总之, 求解直线加速 Kinnersley 黑洞中 Dirac 方程, 将耦合 Dirac 方程中每一个方程式化成两个分量的耦合方程, 利用新的乌龟坐标变换, 得到决定事件视界的位置和辐射温度函数, 将两个分量的耦合方程进行了退耦, 使得每一个分量满足的二阶方程化成了标准的波动方程, 证明了在直线加速 Kinnersley 黑洞中荷电 Dirac 粒子也具有 Hawking 辐射谱. 结果表明事件视界的位置和辐射温度不仅随时间变化,

而且依赖于角度.

如果利用旧的乌龟坐标变换来讨论该问题, 得到的辐射温度函数 κ 为

$$\kappa = \frac{1}{r} \frac{Mr - ar^3 \cos\theta - Q^2 + 2aQ^2 r \cos\theta - r_{\text{H}}^2}{2Mr + 2ar^3 \cos\theta - Q^2 + 4aQ^2 r \cos\theta + r_{\text{H}}^2} \Big|_{r=r_{\text{H}}}, \quad (41)$$

与之相比 (29) 式所表示的比较简洁. 在不同的乌龟坐标变换下, 得到的视界位置方程和辐射谱的形式是完全相同的, 但是辐射温度函数有些差别.

作者曾与赵峥教授和朱建阳教授进行过讨论, 在此表示感谢.

-
- [1] Yang B, Zhao Z 1994 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **43** 858 (in Chinese) [杨波、赵 峥 1994 物理学报 **43** 858]
- [2] Cao J L, Peng F Z 1998 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **47** 177 (in Chinese) [曹江陵、彭方志 1998 物理学报 **47** 177]
- [3] Zhao Z 1999 *Thermal Properties of Black Hole and Singularities of Space-time* (Beijing: Beijing Normal University Press) (in Chinese) [赵 峥 1999 黑洞的热性质与时空奇异性 (北京: 北京师范大学出版社)]
- [4] Wu S Q 2002 *Doctor Dissertation* (Wuhan: Huazhong Normal University) (in Chinese) [吴双清 2002 博士学位论文 (武汉: 华中师范大学)]
- [5] Wu S Q, Cai X 2002 *Chin. Phys.* **11** 661
- [6] Wu S Q, Cai X 2002 *Chin. Phys. Lett.* **19** 141
- [7] Wu S Q, Cai X 2002 *Int. J. Theor. Phys.* **41** 641
- [8] Wu S Q, Cai X 2002 *Gen. Rel. Grav.* **34** 1207
- [9] Wu S Q, Zeng Y, Cai X, Yan M L 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 1340 (in Chinese) [吴双清、曾 瑜、蔡 勳、闫沐霖 2003 物理学报 **52** 1340]
- [10] Wu S Q, Yan M L 2003 *Chin. Phys. Lett.* **20** 1913
- [11] Zhang J Y, Zhao Z 2003 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **52** 2096 (in Chinese) [张靖仪、赵 峥 2003 物理学报 **52** 2096]
- [12] Cao J L 2006 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **55** 2682 (in Chinese) [曹江陵 2006 物理学报 **55** 2682]
- [13] Niu Z F, Liu W B 2005 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **54** 475 (in Chinese) [牛振风、刘文彪 2005 物理学报 **54** 475]
- [14] Damour T, Ruffini R 1976 *Phys. Rev. D* **14** 332
- [15] Sannan S 1988 *Gen. Rel. Grav.* **20** 239

Hawking radiation of Dirac particles in a rectilinearly accelerating Kinnersley black hole^{*}

Yang Bo

(*Physics and Electronic Engineering , College of Chongqing Three Gorgee University ,Chongqing 404000 ,China*)

(Received 19 April 2007 ; revised manuscript received 14 June 2007)

Abstract

In a uniformly accelerating space time , the coupling Dirac equation can be simplified to the second-order equation . Using new tortoise coordinates , we further simplify the equation to the standard wave-equation near the horizon and get the temperature function of radiation and the Hawking radiation spectrum .

Keywords : black hole , Dirac equation , tortoise coordinate transformation , Hawking radiation

PACC : 9760L , 0420

^{*} Project supported by the Scientific Technique Research Event Program of Chongqing Municipal Education Commission of China(Grant No. KJ071111).