

磁场中的旋转双荷黑洞

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提 要

本文给出了磁场中的 Kerr-Newman-Kasuya 黑洞(旋转双荷黑洞)的电磁场的严格表式。在 $\Phi \ll Q = -2B_0 J$ 的特殊情况下,给出了慢速转动的 Kerr-Newman-Kasuya 黑洞的引力场表式。

一、引 言

自从1931年 Dirac^[1] 预言了磁单极存在以来,许多学者研究了星际空间磁单极流以及含有磁单极的天体模型的问题^[2-5]。Kasuya^[6] 把 Dirac 的磁单极概念应用于黑洞理论中,得出了旋转双荷黑(即 Kerr-Newman-Kasuya 黑洞)的度规。另一方面,可能由于等离子体的吸积过程^[7],在黑洞周围存在强大的磁场。因此,研究强磁场中的旋转双荷黑洞将是有意义的。

本文用 Ernst^[8,9] 方法由已知的 Kerr-Newman-Kasuya 解生成 Einstein-Maxwell 方程的新解。在新解中含有描述任意强度的外磁场参量 B_0 。我们得到了外磁场中的双荷黑洞的电磁场的严格表式,并在 $\Phi \ll Q = -2B_0 J$ 的特殊条件下得到了慢速旋转双荷黑洞引力场的表式。

二、Kerr-Newman-Kasuya 度规和 Ernst 方程

在 Boyer-Lindquist 坐标系中, Kerr-Newman-Kasuya 黑洞的度规可表为^[6]

$$ds^2 = \left\{ 1 - \frac{2Mr - (Q^2 + \Phi^2)}{\Sigma} \right\} dt^2 - \frac{\Sigma}{\Delta} dr^2 - \Sigma d\theta^2 \\ - \left\{ \frac{(2Mr - Q^2 - \Phi^2)a^2 \sin^2\theta}{\Sigma} + (r^2 + a^2) \right\} \sin^2\theta d\varphi^2 \\ + \frac{2a \sin^2\theta}{\Sigma} \{ 2Mr - (Q^2 + \Phi^2) \} d\varphi dt, \quad (1)$$

式中

$$\Sigma = r^2 + a^2 \cos^2\theta, \quad \Delta = r^2 + a^2 + Q^2 + \Phi^2 - 2Mr, \\ a = \frac{J}{m}, \quad (2)$$

M , Q 和 Φ 分别为黑洞的质量、电荷和磁荷。

按 Ernst 方法^[8,9],将辐射对称度规写为

$$ds^2 = -f(d\varphi - \omega dt)^2 + \frac{1}{f}(2P^{-2}d\xi d\xi^* + \rho^2 dt^2), \quad (3)$$

式中 φ 和 t 是角坐标和时间坐标, ξ 是子空间中的复坐标; P , ρ 和 ω 是实函数.

复电磁势和复引力势之间由下式相联系:

$$\varepsilon = f - |\Phi|^2 + i\Psi; \quad i\nabla\Psi = \Phi\nabla\Phi^* - \Phi^*\nabla\Phi - \frac{f^2}{\rho}\nabla\omega, \quad (4)$$

式中 Ψ 为扭势. 复电磁势和电磁场矢势 A_μ 间存在下面的关系:

$$\Phi = A_4 + iA_3, \quad \frac{1}{\rho} \mathbf{n} \times \nabla A_3 = \rho\omega \mathbf{n} A_4 - \frac{1}{f} \nabla A_3, \quad (5)$$

式中 ∇ 是三维空间的协变导数算符

$$\nabla = \Delta^{1/2}\partial_r + i\partial_\theta. \quad (6)$$

Einstein-Maxwell 方程归结为

$$(\text{Re}\varepsilon + |\Phi|^2)\nabla^2\varepsilon = (\nabla\varepsilon + 2\Phi^*\nabla\Phi)\nabla\varepsilon, \quad (7)$$

$$(\text{Re}\varepsilon + |\Phi|^2)\nabla^2\Phi = (\nabla\varepsilon + 2\Phi^*\nabla\Phi)\nabla\Phi. \quad (8)$$

在所讨论的情况下, 复电磁势和复引力势为

$$\Phi = \left(\frac{aQ\sin^2\theta}{r + ia\cos\theta} - \phi\cos\theta \right) - i \left(\frac{a\phi\sin^2\theta}{r + ia\cos\theta} + Q\cos\theta \right), \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon = & -(r^2 + a^2)\sin^2\theta - (Q^2 + \phi^2)\cos^2\theta + 2Ma\cos\theta(3 - \cos^2\theta) \\ & - \frac{2a}{r + ia\cos\theta}\sin^2\theta[M\sin^2\theta + i(Q^2 + \phi^2)\cos\theta]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

对 ε 和 Φ 作变换

$$\varepsilon' = \Lambda^{-1}\varepsilon, \quad \Phi' = \Lambda^{-1} \left(\Phi - \frac{1}{2} B_0 \varepsilon \right), \quad (11)$$

式中 $B_0 = \text{const}$, Λ 可由(9)和(10)式得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda = & 1 + B_0\Phi - \frac{1}{4} B_0^2\varepsilon \\ = & 1 + \frac{B_0Qa\sin^2\theta}{r + ia\cos\theta} - B_0\phi\cos\theta + \frac{B_0^2}{4} \left[(r^2 + a^2)\sin^2\theta \right. \\ & \left. + (Q^2 + \phi^2)\cos^2\theta + \frac{2a^2M\sin^4\theta}{r + ia\cos\theta} \right] \\ & - \frac{iB_0}{4} \left[2aM\cos\theta(3 - \cos^2\theta) - \frac{2a(Q^2 + \phi^2)\cos\theta\sin^2\theta}{r + ia\cos\theta} \right] \\ & - iB_0 \left(\frac{a\phi\sin^2\theta}{r + ia\cos\theta} + Q\cos\theta \right). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

类似地, 将(12), (9)和(10)式代入(11)式便得到 ε' 和 Φ' 的表式. 而 $P' = P$, $\rho' = \rho$. f 和 ω 的变换为

$$f' = \text{Re}\varepsilon' + \Phi'\Phi'^* = \Lambda\Lambda^*f, \quad (13)$$

$$\nabla\omega' = \Lambda\Lambda^*\nabla\omega + \frac{\rho}{f} (\Lambda^*\nabla\Lambda - \Lambda\nabla\Lambda^*). \quad (14)$$

显然, f' 的表式可由前面诸式求出. 我们的任务是解方程(14), 求出 ω' .

三、电磁场的严格表式

在局部 Lorentz 系中,电磁场表为

$$H_r + iE_r = \frac{\Phi'_{,\theta}}{A^{1/2} \sin \theta}, \quad H_\theta + iE_\theta = -\frac{\Delta^{1/2} \Phi'_{,r}}{A^{1/2} \sin \theta}, \quad (15)$$

式中

$$A = (r^2 + a^2)^2 - \Delta a^2 \sin^2 \theta.$$

由(12)式有

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi'_{,r} &= \frac{1}{A^2} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} B_0^2 \varepsilon \right) \Phi_{,r} - \frac{1}{2} B_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} B_0 \Phi \right) \varepsilon_{,r} \right\}, \\ \Phi'_{,\theta} &= \frac{1}{A^2} \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{4} B_0^2 \varepsilon \right) \Phi_{,\theta} - \frac{1}{2} B_0 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} B_0 \Phi \right) \varepsilon_{,\theta} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

将(9),(10)和(12)式代入(16)和(15)式,得到

$$\begin{aligned} H_r + iE_r &= \frac{1}{A^2 A^{1/2}} \left\{ \left[\phi + \frac{2aQ \cos \theta}{r + ia \cos \theta} + iQ - \frac{2a\phi i \cos \theta}{r + ia \cos \theta} \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + \frac{(\phi + iQ)a^2 \sin^2 \theta}{(r + ia \cos \theta)^2} \right] \left[1 - \frac{B_0^2}{4} \left((r^2 + a^2) \sin^2 \theta + (Q^2 + \phi^2) \cos^2 \theta \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - 2Ma i \cos \theta (3 - \cos^2 \theta) + \frac{2Ma^2 \sin^4 \theta + 2ai(Q^2 + \phi^2) \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta}{r + ia \cos \theta} \right) \right] \\ &\quad \left. + B_0 \left(1 - \left(\frac{B_0}{2} \phi + \frac{i}{2} B_0 Q \right) \cos \theta + \frac{(Q - i\phi) B_0 a \sin^2 \theta}{2(r + ia \cos \theta)} \right) \left[(r^2 + a^2 - Q^2 \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - \phi^2) \cos \theta + 3Ma i \sin^2 \theta + \frac{a}{r + ia \cos \theta} \left(2 \cos \theta + \frac{ia \sin^2 \theta}{r + ia \cos \theta} \right) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \times (Ma \sin^2 \theta + i(Q^2 + \phi^2) \cos \theta) + \frac{a \sin \theta}{r + ia \cos \theta} (Ma \sin^2 \theta - i(Q^2 + \phi^2) \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \times \sin \theta) \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} H_\theta + iE_\theta &= \frac{\Delta^{1/2}}{A^2 A^{1/2}} \left\{ \frac{(Q - i\phi)a \sin \theta}{(r + ia \cos \theta)^2} \left[1 - \frac{B_0^2}{4} \left((r^2 + a^2) \sin^2 \theta \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + (Q^2 + \phi^2) \cos^2 \theta - 2Ma i \cos \theta (3 - \cos^2 \theta) + \frac{2a \sin^2 \theta}{r + ia \cos \theta} (Ma \sin^2 \theta \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. + i(Q^2 + \phi^2) \cos \theta) \right] - B_0 \left[1 - \frac{B_0}{2} (\phi + iQ) \cos \theta + \frac{B_0 a (Q - i\phi) \sin^2 \theta}{2(r + ia \cos \theta)} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. \times \left[r \sin \theta - \frac{a \sin \theta}{(r + ia \cos \theta)^2} (Ma \sin^2 \theta + i(Q^2 + \phi^2) \cos \theta) \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

(17)和(18)式是在外磁场 B_0 中的旋转双荷黑洞的电磁场的严格表式。

当 $B_0 = 0$ 时,由(17)和(18)式得

$$H_r = \frac{\phi}{r^2} + \frac{2aQ \cos \theta}{r^3} + \frac{\phi a^2 (1 - 3 \cos^2 \theta)}{r^4} + \frac{2Qa^3}{r^5} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta$$

$$-\frac{2\phi a^4}{r^6} \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta + O\left(\frac{a^5}{r^7}\right), \quad (19)$$

$$H_\theta = \frac{aQ \sin\theta}{r^3} - \frac{2a^2\phi \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^4} - \frac{2Qa^3 \sin\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^5} + O\left(\frac{a^4}{r^6}\right), \quad (20)$$

$$E_r = \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{2a\phi \cos\theta}{r^3} + \frac{Qa^2(1-3\cos^2\theta)}{r^4} - \frac{2\phi a^3 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta}{r^5} - \frac{2Qa^4 \sin^2\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^6} + O\left(\frac{a^5}{r^7}\right), \quad (21)$$

$$E_\theta = -\frac{\phi a \sin\theta}{r^3} - \frac{2Qa^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r^4} + \frac{2\phi a^3 \sin\theta \cos^2\theta}{r^5} + O\left(\frac{a^4}{r^6}\right). \quad (22)$$

如果 $\phi = 0$, 则(19)–(22)式这前几项恰与 Kerr-Newman 度规对应的项相同。

四、引力场的表式

由(1)和(3)式可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} f &= -\frac{A \sin^2\theta}{\Sigma}, \quad P = \frac{1}{A^{1/2} \sin\theta}, \\ \rho &= \Delta^{1/2} \sin\theta, \quad \omega = (2Mr - Q^2 - \phi^2) \frac{a}{A}, \\ d\xi &= \frac{1}{2^{1/2}} \left(\frac{dr}{\Delta^{1/2}} + i d\theta \right). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

将(23)式中的 f 和 ω 以及(6)式代入(14)式得

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta^{1/2} \omega'_{,r} + i \omega'_{,\theta} &= \Lambda \Lambda^* \left\{ \Delta^{1/2} \left[\frac{(2Mr - Q^2 - \phi^2)a}{A} \right]_{,r} \right. \\ &\quad + i \left[\frac{(2Mr - Q^2 - \phi^2)a}{A} \right]_{,\theta} - \frac{\Delta^{1/2} \Sigma}{A \sin\theta} \{ \Lambda^* (\Delta^{1/2} \Lambda_{,r} + i \Lambda_{,\theta}) \\ &\quad \left. - \Lambda (\Delta^{1/2} \Lambda^*_{,r} + i \Lambda^*_{,\theta}) \} \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

我们限于慢速转动的情况,只保留 a 的一次项,得到

$$\begin{aligned} \omega'_{,r} &= -\frac{\Delta^{1/2} \phi}{r} B_0^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta - \frac{6aM}{r^4} + \frac{2QB_0}{r^2} \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} (QB_0^3 + aMB_0^4)(1 + \cos^2\theta) - \frac{1}{8} aMB_0^4 \sin^4\theta, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega'_{,\theta} &= -\frac{2\Delta^{1/2} \phi B_0}{r^2} - \frac{1}{2} \Delta^{1/2} \phi B_0^3 (1 + \cos^2\theta) - \frac{\Delta}{r} QB_0^3 \sin\theta \cos\theta \\ &\quad - \frac{\Delta}{2r} aMB_0^4 \sin\theta \cos\theta (3 - \cos^2\theta). \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

可以发现,当 $\phi \ll Q = -2B_0 J$ 时,(25)和(26)式恰好满足

$$\omega'_{,r,\theta} = \omega'_{,\theta,r}, \quad (27)$$

即 $\omega'_{,r} dr + \omega'_{,\theta} d\theta$ 为全微分。此时积分得到

$$\begin{aligned}\omega'(r, \theta) = & -\frac{2QB_0}{r} + \frac{QB_0^3 r}{2} + \frac{aMB_0^4 r}{2} + \frac{2aM}{r^3} \\ & - \frac{1}{8r} \Delta a M B_0^4 \sin^4 \theta + \frac{1}{8} \Delta Q B_0^3 \sin^2 \theta + \frac{1}{4r} \Delta a M B_0^4 \sin^2 \theta \\ & + \text{const.}\end{aligned}\quad (28)$$

由(9),(10)和(11),(13)式可以得到 f' 的表式。于是我们得到这种情况下的度规:

$$ds^2 = |\Lambda|^2 \left(\frac{\Sigma}{\Delta} dr^2 + \Sigma d\theta^2 - \frac{\Sigma}{\Lambda} \Delta dt^2 \right) + \frac{\Lambda \sin^2 \theta}{\Sigma |\Lambda|^2} (d\varphi - \omega' dt)^2, \quad (29)$$

式中 ω' 由(28)式确定, Λ 由(12)式确定。

(29)式描述在满足条件 $\phi \ll Q = -2B_0 J$ 的情况下, 慢速旋转双荷黑洞的引力场。

可以证明, 当 $B_0 = 0$ 时, (29)式与对应的 Kerr-Newman 解相合; 当 $a = 0$ 时, 它与 Ernst 解^[9] (不转动的情况)相合。

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THE ROTATING DYON BLACK HOLES IN A MAGNETIC UNIVERSE

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ABSTRACT

We found exact expressions for the electromagnetic fields associated with Kerr-Newman-Kasuya black holes (rotating Dyon black holes) in a magnetic universe. In the particular case of charge $\Phi \ll Q = -2B_0 J$, exact expressions for the gravitational field were also obtained.