

Einstein 场方程的一个平面对称 非静态标量场解*

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求出一个特殊的标量场 $V = V(t, z)$ 产生的平面对称度规的一个非静态解, 并研究了它的对称性、奇异性等整体特性.

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文献[1]求得了零质量标量场产生的平面对称度规的静态通解, 发现平面对称情况与球对称不同, 标量场的引入与否, 其时空的奇异性没有本质差别. 本文则讨论零质量标量场产生的非静态时空.

在非静态的情况下, 平面对称度规

$$ds^2 = E(-dt^2 + dz^2) + G(dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (1)$$

中的 E, G 仅为 t 和 z 的函数. 这时, Ricci 张量中不为零的分量有

$$\begin{aligned} R_{00} &= \frac{1}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{1}{2G^2} \left[2G \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2E^2} \left[E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right)^2 - E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right], \\ R_{11} &= R_{22} = \frac{1}{2E} \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} \right), \\ R_{33} &= \frac{1}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{1}{2G^2} \left[2G \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2E^2} \left[E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} - \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right)^2 - E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right], \\ R_{03} &= \frac{1}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{1}{2G^2} \left[2G \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t \partial z} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right], \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

对于满足 Klein-Gordon 方程

$$V^{*};a = m^2 V \quad (3)$$

的零质量 ($m = 0$) 标量场 V , 其能量动量张量为^[2]

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$$T_{ab} = V_a V_b - \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} g^{cd} V_c V_d, \quad (4)$$

其中 $V_a = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x^a}$. 将其代入 Einstein 场方程

$$R_{ab} - \frac{1}{2} g_{ab} R = 8\pi T_{ab},$$

得 10 个分量方程

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi V_\mu V_\nu. \quad (5)$$

因为 $E(t, z), G(t, z)$ 不为 x, y 的函数, 故 R_{ab} 也不为 x, y 的函数. 当 $b = a$ 时, 由(5)式知, $V_a V_a$ 也不为 x, y 的函数, 即

$$\frac{\partial V_a}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial V_a}{\partial y} = 0.$$

又因 $R_{01} = 8\pi V_0 V_1 = 0$, $R_{02} = 8\pi V_0 V_2 = 0$, $R_{03} = 8\pi V_0 V_3 \neq 0$, 则由(5)式易得 $V_1 = V_2 = 0$, 则

$$V_a = \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial t}, 0, 0, \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right), \quad V^a = \left(-\frac{1}{E} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t}, 0, 0, \frac{1}{E} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right). \quad (6)$$

将(2), (6)式代入(5)式, 得 4 个独立方程

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{1}{2G^2} \left[2G \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2E^2} \left[E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right)^2 - E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right)^2 \right] = 8\pi \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{1}{2E} \left(\frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{1}{2G^2} \left[2G \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] \\ & + \frac{1}{2E^2} \left[E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} - \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right)^2 - E \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} + \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] = 8\pi \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial z} \right)^2, \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \right) - \frac{1}{2G^2} \left[2G \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t \partial z} - \frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \frac{\partial G}{\partial z} \right] \\ & = 8\pi \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \frac{\partial V}{\partial z}. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

令 $\zeta = t + z$, $\eta = t - z$, 方程(8)的通解为

$$G = f_1(\zeta) + f_2(\eta). \quad (11)$$

为了求其它方程的解, 设标量场 V 仅为 η 的函数, 即

$$V = V(\eta), \quad (12)$$

代入 Klein-Gorden 方程(3)得

$$f_1'(\zeta) V'(\eta) = 0, \quad (13)$$

其中 $f_1'(\zeta) = df_1/d\zeta$, $V'(\eta) = dV/d\eta$. 当 V 为常数时, 其能量动量张量 $T_{ab} = 0$, 只能得到真空平面对称的 Taub 解, 略去, 故由(13)式得

$$f_1'(\zeta) = 0, \quad f_1 = a, \quad G = f_2(\eta) + a = G(\eta). \quad (14)$$

将(12), (14)式代入, 可把方程(7), (9), (10)化为

$$\frac{G'}{EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right) - \frac{2G''}{G} + \frac{G'^2}{G^2} = 16\pi V'^2, \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{1}{E} \left(\frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 E}{\partial t^2} \right) + \frac{1}{E^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right)^2 \right] = 0, \quad (16)$$

$$-\frac{G'}{2EG} \left(\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial E}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{G''}{G} - \frac{G'^2}{2G^2} = -8\pi V'^2. \quad (17)$$

由方程(16)得

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \ln E = 0,$$

则 $E = E(\xi)$ 或 $E = E(\eta)$. 取 $E = E(\eta)$. 方程(15)和(17)实际是同一个方程, 将 $E = E(\eta)$ 代入, 化为

$$\frac{E'G'}{EG} - \frac{G''}{G} + \frac{G'^2}{2G^2} = 8\pi V'^2. \quad (18)$$

一个方程中有三个未知函数, 具有无穷多组解. 当标量场 V 确定后, 仍有无穷多个满足方程(18)的 $E(\eta)$, $G(\eta)$ 存在. 例如, 令

$$V'^2 = G' \quad \frac{E'}{E} = \frac{G'}{2G}, \quad (19)$$

则可将方程(18)变为

$$G'' + 8\pi GG' - \frac{1}{G} G'^2 = 0 \quad (20)$$

进行变量代换 $p(G) = G'(\eta)$, 可进一步化为一个线性方程

$$p' + 8\pi G - \frac{1}{G} p = 0,$$

其解为

$$p = -8\pi G^2 + c_1 G. \quad (21)$$

当 $c_1 = 0$ 时, 求出方程(20)的解为

$$G = (8\pi\eta + c_2)^{-1}. \quad (22)$$

当 $c_1 \neq 0$ 时, 对(21)式积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \eta + c_3 &= \frac{1}{8\pi} \int \frac{dG}{b^2 - (G - b)^2} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{c_1} \ln \frac{G}{2b - G} & (2b - G > 0); \\ \frac{1}{c_1} \ln \frac{G}{G - 2b} & (2b - G < 0). \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

取 $c_3 = 0$ 得

$$G = \begin{cases} \frac{2b}{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}}; & (23) \\ \frac{2b}{1 - e^{-c_1\eta}}. & (24) \end{cases}$$

其中常数 $b = c_1/16\pi$. 因为由 (22) 式或 (24) 式得出的 $G' < 0$, 与 (19) 式矛盾, 故应舍去. 将 (23) 式代入 (19) 式得

$$V = -\sqrt{\frac{8b}{c_1}} \arctan e^{-\frac{c_1}{2}\eta}, \quad E = \frac{\sqrt{2b c_1}}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}}}. \quad (25)$$

令 $c_1 = 1/\sqrt{2b}$, 得满足 (25) 式的标量场所产生的一个平面对称的非静态时空

$$ds^2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}}} (-dt^2 + dz^2) + \frac{1}{(1 + e^{-c_1\eta})} (dx^2 + dy^2) \quad (26)$$

作一个简单的坐标变换, 即令

$$T - z = -\frac{1}{c_1} \left(2\sqrt{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}} + 1} \right),$$

可将 (26) 式化为

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}} [\sqrt{1 + e^{-c_1\eta}} (-dt^2 + dz^2) + dx^2 + dy^2] \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + e^{-c_1\eta(T,Z)}} [-dT^2 + dz^2 + dx^2 + dy^2]. \end{aligned} \quad (26')$$

说明这个时空是共形平直时空.

在 (26) 式中令 $c_1 = 0$, 由 Killing 方程

$$\xi_{a;b} + \xi_{b;a} = 0$$

得下面 10 个方程:

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_{0,0} - \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{4[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} (\xi_0 - \xi_3) &= 0, \\ \xi_{0,1} + \xi_{1,0} - \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} \xi_1 &= 0, \\ \xi_{0,2} + \xi_{2,0} - \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} \xi_2 &= 0, \\ \xi_{0,3} + \xi_{3,0} + \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{2[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} (\xi_0 - \xi_3) &= 0, \\ \xi_{1,1} - \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{2[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]^{3/2}} (\xi_0 + \xi_3) &= 0, \quad \xi_{1,2} + \xi_{2,1} = 0, \\ \xi_{1,3} + \xi_{3,1} + \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} \xi_1 &= 0, \\ \xi_{2,3} + \xi_{3,2} + \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} \xi_2 &= 0, \\ \xi_{2,2} - \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{2[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]^{3/2}} (\xi_0 + \xi_3) &= 0, \\ \xi_{3,3} - \frac{e^{-(t-s)}}{4[1 + e^{-(t-s)}]} (\xi_0 - \xi_3) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

解此 10 个 Killing 方程知, 此时空至少存在 6 个独立的 Killing 矢量, 即除了平面对称

所固有的沿 x, y 方向的两个平移 Killing 矢量 $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)^a, \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^a$ 以及在 $x-y$ 平面内的旋转 Killing 矢量 $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi}\right)^a$ 外, 还有下面 3 个额外的 Killing 矢量:

$${}_{(1)}\xi^a = (1, 0, 0, 1),$$

$${}_{(2)}\xi^a = \left(-y, 0, 2\sqrt{1 + e^{-(t-z)}} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{-(t-z)}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-(t-z)}} + 1}, -y\right),$$

$${}_{(3)}\xi^a = \left(-x, 2\sqrt{1 + e^{-(t-z)}} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1 + e^{-(t-z)}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 + e^{-(t-z)}} + 1}, 0, -x\right),$$

其中 ${}_{(1)}\xi^a$ 为类光矢量场, 计算其协变微分知

$${}_{(1)}\xi_{a;b} = 0.$$

说明度规(26)式为具有平行射线的平面波前引力波 (pp 波)^[3].

把度规(26)式与文献[4]中的(20)式或文献[5]中的(3)式相比较, 发现它们有许多相似之处. 除了它们都是 pp 波, 都至少具有 6 个 Killing 矢量场外, 计算度规(26)式表示时空的曲率标量, 在整个时空中也有

$$R = R_{ab}R^{ab} = R_{abcd}R^{abcd} = 0,$$

即在整个时空中都不存在曲率奇异性. 当标量场 V 趋于零时, 由(19)式知, G, E 都为常数, 度规(26)式退化为 Minkowski 度规. 所有这些都与文献[4, 5]的解非常相似.

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A NONSTATIC PLANE-SYMMETRIC SOLUTION OF EINSTEIN EQUATIONS WITH A SPECIAL SCALAR FIELD

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ABSTRACT

A nonstatic solution of plane-symmetric metric generated by a special scalar field $V = V(t - z)$ has been obtained. The global properties, such as its symmetries, singularities, are also investigated.

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