

# 一般球对称带电蒸发黑洞 Dirac 场的熵<sup>\*</sup>

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采用薄层模型 brick-wall 方法, 计算了一般球对称带电蒸发黑洞 Dirac 场的熵, 通过适当选择时间依赖的截断因子, 仍可得出黑洞熵与视界面积成正比的结论.

关键词: 熵, 蒸发黑洞, 薄层模型, Dirac 场, Dirac 方程

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## 1. 引言

自从 Bekenstein 提出黑洞熵与黑洞视界面积成正比的建议以来<sup>[1]</sup>, 有关研究取得了很大的进展<sup>[2]</sup>. 't Hooft 提出的 brick-wall 模型对黑洞熵的起源给出了一种统计解释<sup>[3]</sup>, 这一模型被人们用来计算静态球对称黑洞的熵<sup>[4-10]</sup>. 最近的一些工作将 brick-wall 模型发展为薄层模型<sup>[11, 12]</sup>, 并被用来计算各种动态黑洞标量场的熵<sup>[11-14]</sup>, 计算结果获得了预期的成功. 而对于动态黑洞 Dirac 场的熵, 因弯曲时空中 Dirac 方程的复杂性, 目前所做工作多停留在动态球对称的情况<sup>[15]</sup>, 只有少量文献讨论了非球对称动态黑洞 Dirac 场的熵<sup>[16]</sup>. 本文利用零标架和旋系数方法, 研究了一般球对称带电蒸发黑洞 Dirac 场的熵. 在小质量近似下, 采用薄层模型和 WKB 近似, 分别算出了视界面上 Dirac 粒子对应波函数四个分量的熵. 在一级近似下, 它们具有相同的熵值. 其总熵在适当选择时间依赖的截断因子后, 仍可得出与视界面积成正比的结论.

## 2. 视界面方程及 Dirac 方程的退耦与分离变量

一般球对称带电蒸发黑洞时空线元为<sup>[17, 18]</sup>

$$ds^2 = e^{2\psi} \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right) dv^2 - 2e^\psi dv dr - r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2), \quad (1)$$

式中  $\phi = \phi(r, v)$ ,  $M = M(r, v)$  为黑洞质量,  $Q = Q(v)$  为黑洞的电荷. 利用零曲面条件和时空对称性, 不难求出事件视界面方程为<sup>[14]</sup>

$$e^\psi \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r_H} + \frac{Q^2}{r_H^2} \right) - 2\dot{r}_H = 0, \quad (2)$$

此处  $\phi = \phi(r_H, v)$ ,  $M = M(r_H, v)$ ,  $\dot{r}_H = \frac{\partial r_H}{\partial v}$ , 其表现视界面方程为

$$e^\psi \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r_{AH}} + \frac{Q^2}{r_{AH}^2} \right) = 0, \quad (3)$$

对于一般球对称蒸发黑洞, 表现视界位于事件视界之外, 即  $r_{AH} > r_H$ .

时空中静止质量为零的粒子沿类光测地线运动, 由 (1) 式可求得沿径向类光测地线方程为<sup>[19]</sup>

$$0 = e^{2\psi} \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right) \left( \frac{dv}{d\lambda} \right)^2 - 2e^\psi \frac{dv}{d\lambda} \frac{dr}{d\lambda}, \quad (4)$$

其径向类光测地线分为两族, 其外向族对应的方程为

$$\frac{dv}{dr} = \frac{2}{e^\psi (1 - 2M/r + Q^2/r^2)}. \quad (5)$$

很显然, 该测地线方程在表现视界处奇异, 因而类光测地线不能到达事件视界附近. 为此, 引入如下坐标变换<sup>[20]</sup>

$$R = r - r_H(v), V = v - v_0, \quad (6)$$

则有

$$dR = dr - \dot{r}_H dv, dV = dv, \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial R} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial V} = \dot{r}_H \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v}. \quad (8)$$

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坐标变换后的度规形式为

$$ds^2 = \left[ e^{2\psi} \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right) - 2\dot{r}_H e^\psi \right] dV^2 - 2e^\psi dV dr - r^2 (d\theta^2 + \sin^2 \theta d\varphi^2). \quad (9)$$

在新的坐标系中,可求得其径向类光测地线外向族对应的方程为

$$\frac{dv}{dR} = \frac{2}{e^\psi (1 - 2M/r + Q^2/r^2) - 2\dot{r}_H}. \quad (10)$$

此时,类光测地线在视界处奇异.表明坐标变换后,类光测地线可以到达事件视界附近.因此,变换后的坐标系是一个更好的坐标系,在研究视界附近粒子辐射时,是比较优越的.下面的讨论,线元都采用(9)式.

由(9)式可求得不为零的逆变分量为

$$g^{01} = g^{10} = -e^{-\psi}, g^{11} = -e^{-\psi} (e^\psi G - 2\dot{r}_H), \\ g^{22} = -\frac{1}{r^2}, g^{33} = -\frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta}, \quad (11)$$

式中已令

$$G = \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right). \quad (12)$$

显然,  $g^{11} = 0$  即为视界方程.

选取如下零标架

$$l_\mu = [e^\psi, 0, 0, 0], \\ n_\mu = \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} e^\psi G - \dot{r}_H \right), -1, 0, 0 \right], \\ m_\mu = \left[ 0, 0, -\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, -\frac{ir \sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \right], \\ \bar{m}_\mu = \left[ 0, 0, -\frac{r}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{ir \sin \theta}{\sqrt{2}} \right]. \quad (13)$$

容易验证(13)式满足零矢量条件、伪正交关系和度规条件.与上述零标架对应不为零的旋系数为

$$\rho = \frac{1}{r}, \nu = \frac{1}{2r} \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right), \\ \alpha = -\beta = -\frac{\cot \theta}{2\sqrt{2}r}, \\ \epsilon = -\frac{1}{2} \psi', \\ \gamma = -\frac{1}{4} \psi' \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right) - \frac{M}{2r^2} + \frac{Q^2}{2r^3} + \frac{M'}{2r}, \quad (14)$$

式中  $\psi' = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$ ,  $M' = \frac{\partial M}{\partial r}$ . 四个方向导数为

$$D = l^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial R}, \quad (15a)$$

$$\Delta = n^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = e^{-\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} + \frac{1}{2} (G - 2\dot{r}_H e^{-\psi}) \frac{\partial}{\partial R}, \quad (15b)$$

$$\delta = m'^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right), \quad (15c)$$

$$\bar{\delta} = m'^\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x'^\mu} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right). \quad (15d)$$

弯曲时空中的 Dirac 方程为

$$\left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{1}{2} \psi' - \frac{1}{r} \right) F_1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) F_2 = \frac{i\mu_0}{\sqrt{2}} G_1, \quad (16a)$$

$$\left[ e^{-\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} + \frac{1}{2} (G - 2\dot{r}_H e^{-\psi}) \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \left( \frac{1}{2r} + \frac{\psi'}{4} \right) G + \frac{1}{4} G' \right] F_2 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) F_1 = \frac{i\mu_0}{\sqrt{2}} G_2, \quad (16b)$$

$$\left( -\frac{\partial}{\partial R} - \frac{1}{2} \psi' - \frac{1}{r} \right) G_2 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) G_1 = \frac{i\mu_0}{\sqrt{2}} F_2, \quad (16c)$$

$$\left[ e^{-\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} + \frac{1}{2} (G - 2\dot{r}_H e^{-\psi}) \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \left( \frac{1}{2r} + \frac{\psi'}{4} \right) G + \frac{1}{4} G' \right] G_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta \right) G_2 = \frac{i\mu_0}{\sqrt{2}} F_1, \quad (16d)$$

其中  $F_1, F_2, G_1, G_2$  为波函数的四个分量,  $\mu_0$  为 Dirac 粒子的静止质量, 而  $G' = \frac{\partial G}{\partial r}$ .

令

$$F_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} f_1(v, r, \theta), F_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} f_2(v, r, \theta), \\ G_1 = g_1(v, r, \theta), G_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} g_2(v, r, \theta), \quad (17)$$

Dirac 方程可写为

$$D_1 f_1 - L_+ f_2 + i\mu_0 r g_1 = 0, \\ D_2 f_2 + L_- f_1 - i\mu_0 r g_2 = 0, \\ D_1 g_2 + L_- g_1 + i\mu_0 r f_2 = 0, \\ D_2 g_1 - L_+ g_2 - i\mu_0 r f_1 = 0, \quad (18)$$

式中

$$D_1 = \frac{\partial}{\partial R} + \frac{1}{2} \psi', \\ D_2 = r^2 \left[ 2e^{-\psi} \frac{\partial}{\partial V} + (G - 2\dot{r}_H e^{-\psi}) \frac{\partial}{\partial R} \right]$$

$$+ \left( \frac{1}{r} + \frac{\psi'}{2} \right) G + \frac{1}{2} G' \Big],$$

$$L_{\pm} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \mp \frac{i}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{2} \cot \theta. \quad (19)$$

为了分离变量,令

$$\begin{aligned} f_1(v, r, \theta) &= R_-^l(v, r) Y_-^{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \\ f_2(v, r, \theta) &= R_+^l(v, r) Y_+^{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \\ g_1(v, r, \theta) &= R_+^l(v, r) Y_-^{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \\ g_2(v, r, \theta) &= R_-^l(v, r) Y_+^{lm}(\theta, \varphi), \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

将(20)式代入(18)式,可得

$$(D_1 D_2 R_+^l) + \frac{i\mu_0 D_1 r}{\lambda - i\mu_0 r} (D_2 R_+^l) - (\lambda^2 + \mu_0^2 r^2) R_+^l = 0, \quad (21a)$$

$$(D_2 D_1 R_-^l) - \frac{i\mu_0 D_2 r}{\lambda + i\mu_0 r} (D_1 R_-^l) - (\lambda^2 + \mu_0^2 r^2) R_-^l = 0, \quad (21b)$$

$$L_- L_+ Y_+^{lm}(\theta, \varphi) + \lambda^2 Y_+^{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = 0, \quad (21c)$$

$$L_+ L_- Y_-^{lm}(\theta, \varphi) + \lambda^2 Y_-^{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = 0, \quad (21d)$$

其中  $\lambda$  为分离变量常数.(21c)和(21d)式可以合写为

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 \theta} \left( s^2 \cos^2 \theta - i 2 s \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \right. \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi^2} \right) - \frac{1}{2} + \lambda^2 \Big] Y_{\pm}^{lm}(\theta, \varphi) = 0, \quad (22)$$

式中  $s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$  为自旋量子数.解方程(22)可以证明  $Y_{\pm}^{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$  是自旋-加权球谐函数<sup>[21]</sup>,其中分离变量常数  $\lambda$  的值为  $\lambda = \sqrt{(1+s)(l-s+1)}$ .

### 3. Dirac 场的熵

Dirac 场对应应有四个分量  $F_1, F_2, G_1, G_2$ , 要计算总熵,必须先算出每一分量对应的熵,然后求和.我们采用薄层模型 brick-wall 方法先对  $F_1$  分量求熵.因为在求熵时都必须作小质量近似,为了简化计算,在下面的计算中已令  $\mu_0 = 0$ .

$F_1$  的径向分量  $R_-^l$  满足(21b)式,其自旋-加权球谐函数  $Y_-^{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$  对应自旋  $s = -\frac{1}{2}$ ,故分离变量常数  $\lambda = \sqrt{\left(l - \frac{1}{2}\right)\left(l + \frac{3}{2}\right)}$ .令  $R_-^l = e^{(Z - \omega V)}$ ,由 WKB 近似,可求得径向波数

$$k_{\pm}^{\pm} = \frac{\partial Z}{\partial r} = \frac{\omega e^{-\psi} \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 e^{-2\psi} - g^{11} T_1 + g^{11} (l - 1/2)(l + 3/2) r^2}}{-g^{11}}, \quad (23)$$

式中

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} G + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial v \partial r} e^{-\psi} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \left( \frac{G}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \right). \quad (24)$$

根据正则系综理论,费米体系的自由能可表示为

$$\beta F_1 = - \sum_{\omega} \ln(1 + e^{-\beta \omega}), \quad (25)$$

此处  $\beta$  为 Hawking 温度倒数.作半经典处理,视能态为连续分布,求和改为积分,则自由能可表示为<sup>[11,14,22]</sup>

$$F_1 = - \frac{1}{\pi} \int d\ell (2\ell + 1) \cdot \int d\omega (1 + e^{\beta \omega})^{-1} \cdot \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon+\delta} \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 e^{-2\psi} - g^{11} T_1 + g^{11} (l - 1/2)(l + 3/2) r^2}}{-g^{11}} dR, \quad (26)$$

式中  $\epsilon, \delta$  分别为薄层模型中的截断因子和薄层厚度,与  $r_H$  相比均为非负小量.先对  $l$  求积分,得

$$F_1 = - \frac{1}{\pi} \int d\omega (1 + e^{\beta \omega})^{-1} \cdot \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon+\delta} \frac{2r^2 \sqrt{(\omega^2 e^{-2\psi} - g^{11} T_1 - 3g^{11}/4r^2)^2}}{(X - g^{11})^2} dR, \quad (27)$$

对于薄层模型,因  $r_H + \epsilon \leq r \leq r_H + \epsilon + \delta$ ,  $g^{11}$  在此薄层内趋于零.因此,上式对  $\omega$  求积分在略去高阶小量的情况下,可求得为

$$F_1 \approx - \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon+\delta} \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^3 r^2 e^{-3\psi}}{90 \beta^4 (g^{11})^2} dR. \quad (28)$$

将  $g^{11}$  在  $r_H$  附近作 Taylor 展开,得

$$g^{11} \approx (g^{11})_{r=r_H} + \left( \frac{\partial g^{11}}{\partial r} \right)_{r=r_H} (r - r_H)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -e^{-\psi} 2\kappa_H (1 - 2\dot{r}_H) R \\ &= -e^{-\psi} \frac{4\pi}{\beta_H} (1 - 2\dot{r}_H) R, \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

式中  $\beta_H$  为  $\beta$  在视界面上的值,  $\kappa_H$  为一表征黑洞视界温度的参量,可以证明对于 Dirac 粒子得出的  $\kappa_H$  与标量粒子相同,其表达式为<sup>[18]</sup>

$$\kappa_H = \frac{\psi(r_H^2 - 2Mr_H + Q^2) + \mathfrak{I}r_H - M - Mr_h - 4r_H\dot{r}_He^{-\psi}}{4Mr_H + 2r_H^2(e^{-\psi} - 1) - 2Q^2}. \quad (30)$$

将(29)式代入(28)式,完成积分,得

$$F_1 \approx -\frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{A_H}{90\beta_H^4} \cdot \frac{\beta_H^2}{16} \cdot \frac{(e^{-\psi})_{r=r_H}}{(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon+\delta)}. \quad (31)$$

$F_1$  分量的熵为

$$S_1 = \left( \beta^2 \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial \beta} \right)_{\beta=\beta_H} \approx \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{A_H}{4} \times \frac{(e^{-\psi})_{r=r_H}}{(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{90\beta_H} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon+\delta)}. \quad (32)$$

下面对  $F_2$  分量求熵.  $F_2$  的径向分量  $R'_+$  满足(21a)式,其自旋-加权球谐函数  $Y_+^{lm}(\theta, \varphi)$  对应自旋

$s = \frac{1}{2}$ , 故分离变量常数  $\lambda = l + \frac{1}{2}$ . 同样可以令  $R'_+ = e^{(Z-\omega V)}$ , 由 WKB 近似可求得径向波数为

$$k_2^\pm = \frac{\omega e^{-\psi} \pm \sqrt{\omega^2 e^{-2\psi} - g^{11}T_2 + g^{11}(l+1/2)^2/r^2}}{-g^{11}}, \quad (33)$$

式中

$$T_2 = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial r^2} G + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \left( \frac{3G}{r} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} G + \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} + \frac{G}{r^2}. \quad (34)$$

于是,  $F_2$  对应的自由能可表示为

$$F_2 = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int d\mathcal{K} (2l+1) \cdot \int d\alpha (1 + e^{\beta\omega})^{-1} \times \int_\epsilon^{\epsilon+\delta} \frac{\sqrt{\omega^2 e^{-2\psi} - g^{11}T_2 + g^{11}(l+1/2)^2/r^2}}{-g^{11}} dR, \quad (35)$$

类似于对  $F_1$  分量的处理方法, 可求得

$$S_2 \approx \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{A_H}{4} \cdot \frac{(e^{-\psi})_{r=r_H}}{(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2} \times \frac{1}{90\beta_H} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon+\delta)}. \quad (36)$$

同样方法, 可分别计算分量  $G_1, G_2$  所对应的熵. 其总的自由能和熵分别为

$$F = \sum_j F_j \approx -\frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{A_H}{90\beta_H^4} \cdot \frac{\beta_H^2}{16} \times \frac{(e^{-\psi})_{r=r_H}}{(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon+\delta)}, \quad (37)$$

$$S = \sum_j S_j \approx \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{A_H}{4} \cdot \frac{(e^{-\psi})_{r=r_H}}{(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2} \times \frac{1}{90\beta_H} \cdot \frac{\delta}{\epsilon(\epsilon+\delta)} = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{A_H}{4} \cdot \frac{(e^{-\psi})_{r=r_H}}{(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{90\beta_H} \cdot \frac{1}{\epsilon'}, \quad (38)$$

式中  $\epsilon' = \epsilon(\epsilon+\delta)\delta$ ,  $A_H = 4\pi r_H^2$  为黑洞视界面积.

我们可以定义一个与  $\epsilon'$  对应的固有长度  $\alpha$  如下:

$$\alpha = \int_0^{\epsilon'} \frac{dR}{\sqrt{e^{2\psi} \left( 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right) - 2\dot{r}_H e^\psi}} \approx \frac{2\sqrt{\epsilon'}}{\sqrt{e^\psi 2\kappa_H (1-2\dot{r}_H)}}, \quad (39)$$

将(39)式代入(38)式得

$$S = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{A_H}{360\pi (e^{2\psi})_{r=r_H} (1-2\dot{r}_H)^2 \alpha^2}. \quad (40)$$

重新定义截断因子

$$\eta^2 = (e^{2\psi})_{r=r_H} (1-2\dot{r}_H)^2 \alpha^2, \quad (41)$$

则有

$$S = \frac{7}{2} \cdot \frac{A_H}{360\pi \eta^2}. \quad (42)$$

显然, 由(41)式定出的截断因子  $\eta$  是时间依赖的.

## 4. 结 论

我们采用薄层模型 brick-wall 方法, 算出了一般球对称带电蒸发黑洞 Dirac 场的熵. 通过适当选择时间依赖的截断因子, 仍可得出黑洞熵与视界面积成正比的结论. 但从(26)和(35)式可以看出, Dirac 场对应四个分量  $F_1, F_2, G_1, G_2$  的熵并不严格相等, 只有在一级近似下, 才取相同的值. 其原因是各分量其角向部分为自旋-加权球谐函数, 自旋量子数不同, 导致了  $\lambda$  的不同取值. 同时, 径向分量  $R'_+$  与  $R'_-$  满足的波动方程也稍有不同. 这些因素使得各分量的熵并不严格相等. 此外, 对于一般球对称带电蒸发黑洞, 如令  $\psi = 0$  和  $Q = 0$ , 则该黑洞退化为 Vaidya 黑洞. (42)式也退化为 Vaidya 黑洞 Dirac 场的熵的表达式. 与文献[11]所得结果比较可以看出, 在取定相同截断因子的情况下, 对应 Dirac 场的熵是标量场的熵的  $\frac{7}{2}$  倍.

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# Entropy of Dirac field in a general spherically symmetric and charged evaporating black hole

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## Abstract

By using the thin film model ,which is based on the brick-wall method ,the entropy of the Dirac field in a general spherically symmetric and charged evaporating black hole is calculated. The conclusion that black hole entropy is proportional to its horizon area can still be applied by regulating the cutoff ,which is time dependent .

**Keywords :** entropy , evaporating black hole , thin film model , Dirac field , Dirac equation

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