## 利用新的整体嵌入方法研究高维旋转黑洞的 Hawking 效应和 Unruh 效应\*

#### 张丽春 李怀繁 赵 仁节

(山西大同大学理论物理研究所,物理系,大同 037009) (2010年10月29日收到;2011年2月21日收到修改稿)

首先通过维数约化的方法,在事件视界附近将高维旋转时空线元化为二维度规(仅仅是 (t-r) 部分),然后利用新的整体嵌入方法研究了(1+1)维时空的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度). 研究结果验证了 Banerjee 和 Majhi 观点的正确性,同时将该观点推广到了高维旋转黑洞的研究,得到了高维旋转黑洞的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度).

关键词: 黑洞, 高维旋转, Hawking 效应, Unruh 效应

**PACS**: 04.70. Dy, 04.62.+v

#### 1. 引 言

自 1973 年 Hawking 将黑洞的量子效应阐释为由事件视界发射热辐射粒子后<sup>[1,2]</sup>,黑洞理论从一个单纯的几何理论发展成为一个包括量子论、相对论、统计物理、天体物理和微分几何在内的多学科理论. Hawking 的发现意义深远,因这一发现与此前黑洞物理学的某些定律与普通热力学定律之间的数学相似性有着密切的联系,对那些定律之间的相似性给予了清晰的物理解释. 来自 Hawking 辐射的结果及其推论为我们提供了迄今所知有关量子引力的最深刻的洞察. 为更加深入地理解 Hawking 辐射的物理机理,Unruh 证明了在 Minkowski 时空中当量子场处于普通的真空态时,一个作匀加速直线运动的观测者将会看到一个温度正比于其固有加速度的热态  $T = a/2\pi$ ,其中 a 表示观测者的加速度<sup>[3-5]</sup>.

Hawking 效应与 Unruh 效应的内在联系已在文献[6—8]中给出. 随后,利用 Unruh 效应研究黑洞的热辐射引起了人们的普遍关注<sup>[9—17]</sup>. 最近文献 [18] 研究了四维非球对称 Kerr-Newman 时空的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度),得到了满意的结果. 通过弯曲空间在高维平直空间的整体嵌入<sup>[8]</sup>,人们将

Hawking 效应和 Unruh 效应统一起来. 随后利用 Unruh 温度来决定 Hawking 温度的这种统一化方法 被应用到各种黑洞空间<sup>[9—18]</sup>,但均是对四维时空的,而对高维旋转时空的讨论尚未见报道.

根据最新的膜世界图像,我们所在的四维时空可能是高维时空中的一张膜,并且量子引力的能标也能降到 10<sup>12</sup> eV 量级. 人们期望在大型强子对撞机上产生数量可观的微型黑洞,为从实验上检验Hawking 效应并探测额外维的存在提供新的可能. 因此,研究高维黑洞特别是高维旋转黑洞非常有意义.

本文将文献[18]的方法推广到高维旋转黑洞的 Hawking 效应和 Unruh 效应的研究中. 首先我们将高维旋转时空线元化为二维度规(仅仅是 (t-r)部分),然后利用新的整体嵌入方法研究了(1+1)维时空的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度). 研究结果验证了 Banerjee 和 Majhi<sup>[18]</sup>观点的正确性. 同时将该观点推广到高维旋转黑洞的研究中.

#### 2. 视界附近的维数约化

下面给出利用视界附近的维数约化方法将高维旋转黑洞约化为二维球对称黑洞<sup>[19-22]</sup>.

首先引入  $n = \lceil D/2 \rceil$  坐标  $\mu_i$ , 其满足约束

<sup>\*</sup>国家自然科学基金(批准号:11075098)和山西大同大学博士科研基金资助的课题.

<sup>†</sup>通讯联系人. E-mail: zhao2969@ sina. com

条件[23-30]

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \mu_i^2 = 1, \tag{1}$$

式中有 N = [(D-1)/2] 个方位角坐标  $\phi_i$ 、径向坐标 r 和时间坐标  $\tau$ . 当总的空间维数 D 是奇数时, D = 2n+1=2N+1, 有 N=n 个方位角  $\phi_i$ , 其周期为  $2\pi$ . 当 D 是偶数, D=2n=2N+2, 则其仅仅有 N=n-1 个方位角坐标  $\phi_i$ . 定义当 D 为偶数时,  $\varepsilon=1$ , 而当 D 为奇数时,  $\varepsilon=0$ , 所以  $N=n-\varepsilon$ .

在 D 维 Boyer-Lindquist 坐标系中, Kerr-de Sitter 度规为<sup>[23,24]</sup>

$$ds^{2} = -W(1 - \lambda r^{2}) d\tau^{2} + \frac{2M}{U} \left( d\tau - \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{a_{i}\mu_{i}^{2} d\varphi_{i}}{1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2}} \right)^{2}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{N+\varepsilon} \frac{r^{2} + a_{i}^{2}}{1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2}} d\mu_{i}^{2} + \frac{U dr^{2}}{V - 2M}$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{N} \frac{r^{2} + a_{i}^{2}}{1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2}} \mu_{i}^{2} (d\varphi_{i} - \lambda a_{i} d\tau)^{2}$$

$$+ \frac{\lambda}{W(1 - \lambda r^{2})} \left( \sum_{i=1}^{N+\varepsilon} \frac{r^{2} + a_{i}^{2}}{1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2}} \mu_{i} d\mu_{i} \right)^{2}.$$
 (2)

这里λ是宇宙常数,

$$W = \sum_{i=1}^{N+\varepsilon} \frac{\mu_i^2}{1 + \lambda a_i^2},$$

$$V = r^{\varepsilon-2} (1 - \lambda r^2) \prod_{i=1}^{N} (r^2 + a_i^2)$$

$$= \frac{U}{F},$$

其中

$$F = \frac{r^3}{1 - \lambda r^2} \sum_{i=1}^{N+\varepsilon} \frac{\mu_i^2}{r^2 + a_i^2}.$$

对应于不同的  $\lambda$ , (2)式可描述 D 维不同 Kerr 黑洞的度规<sup>[25]</sup>. 对于  $\lambda > 0$ , (2)式描述 Kerr-de Sitter 度规;对于  $\lambda = 0$ , (2)式描述 Myers-Perry 度规<sup>[26]</sup>;对于  $\lambda < 0$ , (2)式描述 Kerr- $\Sigma$ -de Sitter 度规.

对(2)式所给出的度规,在  $a_i = a$  的情况下,文献[27,28]给出度规行列式为

$$g = -\frac{r^2(r^2 + a^2)^{2n-2}}{(1 + \lambda a^2)^{2n}} \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \sin^{4n-4j-2}\theta_j \cos^2\theta_j. \quad (3)$$

为了简单,我们仅考虑标量场.作用量的自由部分为

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int d^D x \sqrt{-g} g^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \phi^* \partial_{\nu} \phi. \tag{4}$$

将(2)和(3)式代入(4)式可得

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int \frac{r(r^2 + a^2)^{n-1} dt dr \prod_{i=1} d\varphi_i \prod_j d\theta_j}{(1 + \lambda a^2)^n} \prod_j \sin^{2n-2j-1}\theta_j \cos\theta_j \Psi^* \left\{ Q \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \lambda a \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi_i} \right]^2 \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{4M^2}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)^2 (V - 2M)} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - \frac{a(1 + \lambda a^2)}{r^2 + a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_i} \right]^2 \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{4M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2) (r^2 + a^2)} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau \partial \varphi_i} - \frac{8M^2}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)^2 (V - 2M)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum_{i,j=1}^n Q^{ij} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_i \partial \varphi_j} + \frac{1 + \lambda a^2}{r^2 + a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\mu_i^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \varphi_i^2} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}} \partial_r \left( \sqrt{P} \frac{V - 2M}{U} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{A}} \sum_{i,j}^{n-1} \partial_{\theta_i} \left( \sqrt{A} g^{\theta_i \theta_j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_j} \right) \right\} \Psi.$$

$$(5)$$

这里  $\theta_i$  的取值范围为 0— $\pi$ ,  $\varphi_i$  的取值范围则为 0— $2\pi$ ,

$$P = \frac{r^{2}(r^{2} + a^{2})^{2n-2}}{(1 + \lambda a^{2})^{2n}},$$

$$A = \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \sin^{4n-4j-2}\theta_{j}\cos^{2}\theta_{j}.$$

$$Q = -\frac{1}{W(1 - \lambda r^{2})} - \frac{2M}{U} \frac{1}{(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2}},$$

$$Q^{ij} = \frac{-4M^{2}\lambda a_{i}a_{j}\left[(1 + \lambda a_{j}^{2})(r^{2} + a_{i}^{2}) + (1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2})(r^{2} + a_{j}^{2})\right]}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2}(V - 2M)(r^{2} + a_{i}^{2})(r^{2} + a_{j}^{2})} - \frac{2M}{U} \frac{a_{i}a_{j}}{(r^{2} + a_{i}^{2})(r^{2} + a_{j}^{2})}$$

$$-\frac{2M\lambda a_{i}a_{j}}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})} \left[\frac{1}{r^{2} + a_{i}^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2} + a_{i}^{2}}\right] - \frac{4M^{2}a_{i}a_{j}\left[(1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2}) + (1 + \lambda a_{j}^{2})\right]}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})(V - 2M)(r^{2} + a_{i}^{2})(r^{2} + a_{i}^{2})}.$$
(6)

对(5)式分离变量,并取

$$\Phi = \sum_{l,\sum L_i} \Phi_{l,\sum L_i}(r,\tau) \exp\left(i\sum L_i \phi_i\right) \prod_{j=1}^{n-1} P_{l,L_i}(\cos\theta_j), \qquad (7)$$

进而将(7)式代入(5)式,可得

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int B \frac{r(r^{2} + a^{2})^{n-1} dt dr}{(1 + \lambda a^{2})^{n}} \Phi_{l, \sum L_{i}}^{*} \left\{ Q \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + i\lambda a \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} \right]^{2} + \frac{4M^{2}}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2}(V - 2M)} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - i \frac{a(1 + \lambda a^{2})}{r^{2} + a^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} \right]^{2} \right.$$

$$\left. - \frac{i4Ma}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})(r^{2} + a^{2})} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} - \frac{8M^{2}}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2}(V - 2M)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \tau^{2}} \right.$$

$$\left. + \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}} \frac{d}{dr} \left( \sqrt{P} \frac{V - 2M}{U} \frac{d}{dr} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q^{ij} L_{i} L_{j} \Phi_{r} + \frac{1 + \lambda a^{2}}{r^{2} + a^{2}} K_{1} \right\} \Phi_{l, \sum L_{i}}.$$

$$(8)$$

这里 B 是对  $\varphi_i$  和  $\theta_i$  的积分,

$$K_{1} = \frac{1}{\Psi_{\theta}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} -\frac{L_{i}^{2}}{\mu_{i}^{2}} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\Psi_{\theta} \sqrt{A}} \partial_{\theta_{i}} \left( \sqrt{A} g^{\theta_{i}\theta_{j}} \frac{\partial \Psi_{\theta}}{\partial \theta_{i}} \right). \tag{9}$$

引入乌龟坐标变换

$$dr_{*} = \frac{2M}{(1 - \lambda r^{2})(V - 2M)} dr = \frac{dr}{f(r)},$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} = \frac{2M}{(1 - \lambda r^{2})(V - 2M)} \frac{d}{dr_{*}},$$
(10)

则(8)式可写为

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int B \frac{r(r^{2} + a^{2})^{n-1} dt dr}{(1 + \lambda a^{2})^{n}} \times \Phi_{l, \sum L_{i}}^{*} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{P}} \frac{d}{dr} \left( \sqrt{P} \frac{V - 2M}{U} \right) \frac{2M}{V - 2M} \frac{d}{dr_{*}} + \frac{4M^{2}}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2} (V - 2M)} \frac{d^{2}}{dr_{*}^{2}} \right.$$

$$- \frac{4M^{2}}{(1 - \lambda r^{2}) (V - 2M) U} \frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{(1 - \lambda r^{2}) (V - 2M)}{2M} \right) \frac{d}{dr_{*}} - \frac{i4Ma}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2}) (r^{2} + a^{2})} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$$

$$+ Q \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + i\lambda a \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} \right]^{2} + \frac{4M^{2}}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2} (V - 2M)} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - i \frac{a(1 + \lambda a^{2})}{r^{2} + a^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} \right]^{2}$$

$$- \sum_{i=1}^{n} Q^{ij} L_{i} L_{j} - \frac{8M^{2}}{U(1 - \lambda r^{2})^{2} (V - 2M)} \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial \tau^{2}} + \frac{1 + \lambda a^{2}}{r^{2} + a^{2}} K_{1} \right\} \Phi_{l, \sum L_{i}}. \tag{11}$$

在视界附近, 当 $r \rightarrow r_{+}$  时  $f(r_{+}) = 0$ . 因此, (11) 式在视界附近化为

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int B \frac{r(r^2 + a^2)^{n-1} dt dr}{(1 + \lambda a^2)^n} \times \Phi_{l, \sum L_i}^* \left\{ \frac{2M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{2M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)f(r)} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} - i \frac{a(1 + \lambda a^2)}{r^2 + a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i \right]^2 - \sum_{i,j=1}^n Q^{ij} L_i L_j - \frac{4M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)f(r)} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \tau^2} \right\} \Phi_{l, \sum L_i},$$

$$= \int B \frac{r(r^2 + a^2)^{n-1} dt dr}{(1 + \lambda a^2)^n} \Phi_{l, \sum L_i}^* \left\{ \frac{2M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{2M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)f(r)} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + i \frac{a(1 + \lambda a^2)}{r^2 + a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i \right]^2 \right\} \Phi_{l, \sum L_i}. \tag{12}$$

当  $a_i = a$  时,(12)式化为

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int \Psi dt dr \Phi_{l, \sum L_i}^* \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{f(r)} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + i \frac{a(1 + \lambda a^2)}{r^2 + a^2} \sum_{i=1}^n L_i \right]^2 \right\} \Phi_{l, \sum L_i}.$$
 (13)

取坐标变换[29]

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} + \lambda \sum_{i} a_{i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi_{i}}.$$
 (14)

将(14)式代入(13)式可得

$$S_{\text{free}} = \int \Psi dt dr \Phi_{l, \sum L_{i}}^{*} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} f(r) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{f(r)} \right\} \times \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + i \frac{a(1 - \lambda r^{2})}{r^{2} + a^{2}} \sum_{i=1}^{n} L_{i} \right]^{2} \Phi_{l, \sum L_{i}},$$

$$(15)$$

式中

$$\Psi = B \frac{2M}{U(1 - \lambda r^2)} \frac{r(r^2 + a^2)^{n-1}}{(1 + \lambda a^2)^n}.$$
 (16)

由以上分析可知,每一个  $\Phi_{l,\sum l_i}$  能被考虑为背景是伸缩子为  $\Psi$ , 度规为

$$ds^{2} = -f(r) dt^{2} + \frac{1}{f(r)} dr^{2}, \qquad (17)$$

规范势 U(1) 为

$$A_{t} = -\frac{a(1 - \lambda r^{2})}{r^{2} + a^{2}} \sum L_{i},$$

$$A_{r} = 0$$
(18)

的(1+1)维的复合标量场

#### 3. 约化全局嵌入

我们将寻找一个视界附近整体嵌入的有效二维理论. 将时空线元用约化的 *t-r* 坐标表示为

$$ds^{2} = -f(r) dt^{2} + f^{-1}(r) dr^{2}.$$
 (19)

我们感兴趣的是在平直空间的整体嵌入为

$$ds^{2} = (dz^{0})^{2} - (dz^{1})^{2} - dz^{i}dz_{i}, \qquad (20)$$

式中 $i = 2,3,\cdots$ . 在这里,弯曲坐标与平直坐标之间 的关系为

$$\begin{split} z_{\text{out}}^{0} &= \frac{2}{f'(r_{+})} f^{1/2}(r) \sinh(f'(r_{+})t/2) \,, \\ z_{\text{out}}^{1} &= \frac{2}{f'(r_{+})} f^{1/2}(r) \cosh(f'(r_{+})t/2) \,, \\ z_{\text{in}}^{0} &= \frac{2}{f'(r_{+})} [-f(r)]^{1/2} \cosh(f'(r_{+})t/2) \,, \end{split} \tag{21}$$
 
$$z_{\text{in}}^{1} &= \frac{2}{f'(r_{+})} [-f(r)]^{1/2} \sinh(f'(r_{+})t/2) \,, \end{split}$$

式中  $r_+$  是黑洞的视界位置,满足  $f(r_+)=0$ ;下标 in,out 是指视界的内、外;没有下标的变量是指其适用于视界的两边.由(21)式可得

$$dz_{\text{out}}^{0} = \frac{f'(r)}{f'(r_{+})} f^{-1/2}(r) \sinh(f'(r_{+})t/2) dr + f^{1/2}(r) \cosh(f'(r_{+})t/2) dt,$$

$$dz_{\text{out}}^{1} = \frac{f'(r)}{f'(r_{+})} f^{-1/2}(r) \cosh(f'(r_{+})t/2) dr + f^{1/2}(r) \sinh(f'(r_{+})t/2) dt.$$
(22)

在弯曲空间的事件视界外的 Hawking 温度观测者位于常数为 r 的曲面,对应于 Unruh 观者位于常数  $(z^2, z^3, z^i, \cdots)$  面上 [18]. Unruh 观者的轨迹为

$$(z_{\text{out}}^{1})^{2} - (z_{\text{out}}^{0})^{2} = \frac{4}{[f'(r_{+})]^{2}} f(r)$$
$$= \frac{1}{\tilde{a}^{2}}, \tag{23}$$

得到局域 Hawking 温度为

$$T = \frac{\hbar \tilde{a}}{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\hbar f'(r_{+})}{4\pi} f^{-1/2}(r) . \tag{24}$$

在黑洞视界外  $r=r_0$  处的观测者,测得 Hawking 辐射温度  $T_{\rm H}$  满足 $^{[31]}$ 

$$\sqrt{g_u(r_0)}T_{\rm H} = \sqrt{f(r)}T$$

$$= \frac{\hbar f'(r_+)}{4\pi}.$$
(25)

因此,在黑洞视界外  $r = r_0$  处的观测者,测得 Hawking 辐射温度

$$T_{\rm H} = \frac{\hbar f'(r_{+})}{4\pi \sqrt{g_{u}(r_{0})}}.$$
 (26)

这里

$$g_{u}(r_{0}) = W(1 - \lambda r_{0}^{2}) - \frac{2M}{U(r_{0})} - \lambda^{2} \sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{i}^{2} \mu_{i}^{2} \frac{r_{0}^{2} + a_{i}^{2}}{1 + \lambda a_{i}^{2}}.$$
 (27)

由(22)式可得

$$(dz^{0})^{2} - (dz^{1})^{2} = f(r) dt^{2} - \left[\frac{f'(r)}{f'(r_{+})}\right]^{2} \frac{dr^{2}}{f(r)}$$

$$= f(r) dt^{2} - \frac{dr^{2}}{f(r)}$$

$$+ \left[1 - \left(\frac{f'(r)}{f'(r_{+})}\right)^{2}\right] \frac{dr^{2}}{f(r)},$$
(28)

式中

$$f(r) = \frac{(1 - \lambda r^2)(V - 2M)}{2M}$$
$$= (1 - \lambda r^2) \left(\frac{V}{V(r_+)} - 1\right). \tag{29}$$

所以,时空度规(2)式约化后的 t-r 坐标表示的二维线元(19)式可写为

$$ds^{2} = (dz^{0})^{2} - (dz^{1})^{2} - dz^{i}dz_{i}, \qquad (30)$$

式中

$$\sum_{i=2} z^{i} = \int dr \left[ \frac{(1 - \lambda r_{+}^{2})^{2} [V'(r_{+})]^{2} - [(1 - \lambda r_{+}^{2})V'(r) - 2\lambda r(V(r) - V(r_{+}))]^{2}V(r_{+})}{(1 - \lambda r_{+}^{2})^{2} [V'(r_{+})]^{2} (1 - \lambda r_{+}^{2})(V(r) - V(r_{+}))} \right]^{1/2}.$$
 (31)

### 4. 结 论

计算 Hawking 辐射的方法很多<sup>[32—36]</sup>,各有优点与不足.本文采用最近提出的整体嵌入方法研究了高维旋转黑洞的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度).整体嵌入方

法在黑洞研究中的应用可促进我们对黑洞更深入和全面的理解. 与其他方法相比,利用整体嵌入方法计算黑洞的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度),只需讨论视界附近(1+1)维时空的性质,所以计算相对简单. 这种计算方法为研究各种复杂时空以及动态时空的 Hawking 温度(Unruh 温度)提供了一种简单有效的方法.

- [1] Hawking S W 1974 Nature 248 30
- [2] Hawking S W 1975 Commun. Math. Phys. 43 199
- [3] Unruh W G 1976 Phys. Rev. D 14 870
- [4] Fulling S A 1973 Phys. Rev. D 7 2850
- [5] Davies P C W 1975 J. Phys. A 8 609
- [6] Deser S, Levin O 1997 Class. Quantum Grav. 14 L163
- [7] Deser S, Levin O 1998 Class. Quantum Grav. 15 L85
- [8] Deser S, Levin O 1999 Phys. Rev. D 59 064004
- [9] Hong S T, Kim W T, Oh J J, Park Y J 2001 Phys. Rev. D 63 127502
- [10] Santos N L, Dias O J C, Lemos J P S 2004 Phys. Rev. D 70 124033
- [11] Chen H Z, Tian Y 2005 Phys. Rev. D 71 104008
- [12] Chen H Z, Tian Y, Gao Y H, Song X C 2004 J. High Energy Phys. (10) 011
- [13] Tian Y 2005 J. High Energy Phys. (06) 045
- [14] Brynjolfsson E J, Thorlactus L 2008 J. High Energy Phys. (09) 066
- [15] Hirayama T, Kao P W, Kawamoto S, Lin F L 2011 Nucl. Phys. B 844 1
- [16] Caceres E, Chernicoff M, Guijosa A, Pedraza J F 2010 J. High Energy Phys. (06) 078
- [17] Crispino L C B, Higuchi A, Matsas G E A 2008 Rev. Mod. Phys. 80 787
- [18] Banerjee R, Majhi B R 2010 Phys. Lett. B 690 83
- [ 19 ] Robinson S P, Wilczek F 2005 Phys. Rev. Lett. 95 011303
- [20] Iso S, Umetsu H, Wilczek F 2006 Phys. Rev. D 74 044017
- [21] Umetsu K 2010 Int. J. Mod. Phys. A 25 4123

- [22] Porfyriadis A P 2009 Phys. Rev. D 79 084039
- [23] Vasudevan M, Stevens K A, Page D N 2005 Class. Quantum Grav. 22 1469
- [24] Gibbons G W, Lu H, Page D N, Pope C N 2004 Phys. Rev. Lett. 93 171102
- [25] Xu Z, Chen B 2007 Phys. Rev. D 75 024041
- [26] Myers R C, Perry M J 1986 Ann. Phys. 172 304
- [27] Gibbons G W, Perry M J, Pope C N 2005 Class. Quantum Grav. 22 1503
- [28] Vasudevan M, Stevens K A, Page D N 2005 Class. Quantum Grav. 22 339
- [29] Gibbons G W, Lu H, Page D N, Pope C N 2005 J. Geom. Phys. 53 49
- [30] Zhao R, Zhang L C, Li H F, Wu Y Q 2010 Eur. Phys. J. C 65
- [31] Tolman R C 1987 Relativity, Thermodynamics and Cosmology (New York: Dover Pulication) p318
- [32] Yang S Z, Lin K 2010 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **59** 5266 (in Chinese) [杨树政、林 恺 2010 物理学报 **59** 5266]
- [33] Zhang J Y, Zhao Z 2006 *Acta Phys. Sin.* **55** 3796 (in Chinese) 「张静仪、赵 峥 2006 物理学报 **55** 3796]
- [34] Wu S Q, Zeng Y, Cai X, Yan M L 2003 Acta Phys. Sin. **52** 1340 (in Chinese) [吴双清、曾 喻、蔡 勖、阎沐霖 2003 物理学报 **52** 1340]
- [35] Liu W B 2007 Acta Phys. Sin. **56** 6164 (in Chinese )[刘文彪 2007 物理学报 **56** 6164]
- [36] Li H L, Jiang Q Q, Yang S Z 2006 Acta Phys. Sin. **55** 539 (in Chinese) [李慧玲、蒋青权、杨树政 2006 物理学报 **55** 539]

# A new global embedding approach to study Hawking and Unruh effects for higher-dimensional rotation black holes\*

Zhang Li-Chun Li Huai-Fan Zhao Ren<sup>†</sup>
(Institute of Theoretical Physics, Department of Physics, Shanxi Datong University, Datong 037009, China)
(Received 29 October 2010; revised manuscript received 21 February 2011)

#### Abstract

First, we effectively reduce the higher-dimensional rotation metric to a 2-dimensional metric near the event horizon which contains only the (t-r) sector. Then, we study the Unruh/Hawking temperature for (1+1)-dimensional spacetime with the new global embedding method. It is shown that the viewpoint of Banerjee and Majhi is correct. We also extend the study to the case of higher-dimensional rotation black hole.

Keywords: black hole, higher-dimensional rotation, Hawking effect, Unruh effect

**PACS**: 04.70. Dy, 04.62.+ v

<sup>\*</sup> Project supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 11075098) and the Scientific Research Foundation for Doctors of Shanxi Datong University, China.

<sup>†</sup> Corresponding author. E-mail: zhao2969@ sina.com