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Reissner-Nordström 时空下试验粒子的进动研究

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摘 要:通过粒子在 Reissner-Nordström 时空中的运动方程,运用作用角变量法研究 了粒子在 Reissner-Nordström 时空下近圆轨道的近日点进动,并给出了进动的具体表 达式。

关键词:Reissner-Nordström 度规;哈密顿-雅可比方程;进动;作用角变量

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Study on the Precession of Experimental Particles in Reissner-Nordström Space-Time

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Abstract: Based on the equations of motion of particles in Reissner-Nordström space-time, the precession of particles at perihelion in the near-circular orbit of Reissner-Nordström space-time is given by using action-angle variables.

key words: Reissner-Nordström metric; Hamilton-Jacobi equation; precession; action-angle variables

0 引 言

广义相对论解释了水星的近日点进动问题,这也是检验广义相对论正确性的三个著名现象^[1-4]之一。广义相对论的创立不仅可以对引力的理解提供新的见解,也是现代宇宙学^[1]的基础理论。通过计算太阳系其他行星对水星的扰动影响,牛顿力学计算出每百年 531 角秒的岁差,而观

测得出的岁差预测值是每百年 574 角秒。这个差是由 Urbain Le Verrier 在 1859 年的观察所得。他猜想可能是位于水星以内的一颗小行星对水星的引力导致这个差距,但是这个行星一直没有找到。有科学家提出,可能是因为水星发出黄道光的物质对水星产生影响^[5],但这并不能解释其它行星类似的进动差。爱因斯坦第一次对试验粒子在Schwarzschild 时空下的运动研究,通过对小参数 r

的幂展开被积函数,并在展开式中只保留线性项,得到了水星进动的公式^[5]。研究行星进动时,人们的关注点在于运动的频率而非轨道细节,处理这样的问题时,作用角变量将会是很有效的工具^[6]。作用角变量是一组正则坐标,应用作用角变量,可以先不求解运动方程,就能得到振动或旋转的频率。在哈密顿力学中,作用角变量法也可应用于摄动理论,特别是用于决定缓渐不变量。应用作用角变量法可以得到试验粒子在Schwarzschild时空下近圆轨道和椭圆轨道的进动^[7]。本文利用作用角变量法给出了试验粒子在带电荷的黑洞^[8]附近即 Reissner-Nordström (R-N)时空下近圆轨道进动的表达式。

1 时空背景和运动方程

R-N 度规^[9]为.

$$d\tau^{2} = f(r) dt^{2} - f(r)^{-1} dr^{2} - r^{2} d\theta^{2} - r^{2} \sin^{2}\theta d\varphi^{2}$$
(1)

其中

$$f(r) = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2}$$
 (2)

因该时空为球对称,考虑无自旋试验粒子处于该时空下动力学完备微分方程组^[5]为:

$$r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\pi} = h \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = \frac{E}{f(r)} \tag{4}$$

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\right)^2 = E^2 - \left(1 + \frac{h^2}{r^2}\right) f(r) \tag{5}$$

其中h和E为常数。

2 R-N 时空中粒子的运动方程

由式(5)可得:

$$\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\tau}\right)^{2} = E^{2} - 1 + \frac{2M}{r} - \frac{Q^{2}}{r^{2}} + \frac{2h^{2}M}{r^{3}} - \frac{h^{2}Q^{2}}{r^{4}} - \frac{h^{2}}{r^{2}}$$
(6)

\$

$$E_1 = \frac{1}{2}(E^2 - 1) \tag{7}$$

其中 E_1 为粒子能量,于是可将式(6)写为:

$$E_{1} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{r}^{2} - \frac{M}{r} + \frac{h^{2}}{2r^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}M}{r^{3}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{2r^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}Q^{2}}{2r^{4}}$$
(8)

其中 \dot{r} 表示r对 τ 的导数。

由式(8)可以选择拉格朗日量为:

$$L = \frac{1}{2}\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}\dot{\varphi}^2r^2 + \frac{M}{r} + \frac{h^2M}{r^3} - \frac{Q^2}{2r^2} - \frac{h^2Q^2}{2r^4}$$
(9)

其中 $\dot{\varphi}$ 表示 φ 对 τ 的导数,由欧拉方程^[6]

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial \psi} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \dot{\psi}} = 0 \tag{10}$$

其中 ψ 为广义坐标r和 φ ,可以得出:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} &= 0 \,, \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial r} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \frac{\partial q}{\partial \dot{r}} &= 0 \end{split} \tag{11}$$

将式(9)带入式(11)中可得到:

$$r^2 \dot{\varphi} = C \tag{12}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 r}{\mathrm{d}\tau^2} = -\frac{M}{r^2} + \frac{3h^2 M}{r^4} + \frac{Q^2}{r^3} + \frac{2h^2 Q^2}{r^5} + \dot{\varphi}^2 r (13)$$

由式(3)知,可取 C=h,则上述两方程为:

$$r^2 \dot{\varphi} = h \tag{14}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 r}{\mathrm{d}\tau^2} = -\frac{M}{r^2} + \frac{3h^2 M}{r^4} + \frac{Q^2}{r^3} + \frac{2h^2 Q^2}{r^5} + \frac{h^2}{r^3}$$
(15)

式(15)与式(5)两边对 τ 求导得到的结论一致,且式(14)与式(3)等价,因此,当式(12)中积分常数取为h时,所选的拉格朗日量是合理的。

3 哈密顿-雅可比方程和粒子的作 用角变量

通过式(9),可将广义动量[6]表示为:

$$P_{r} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{r}} = \dot{r},$$

$$P_{\varphi} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\varphi}} = r^{2} \dot{\varphi}$$
(16)

哈密顿量可表示为:

$$H = -L + P_{r}\dot{r} + P_{\varphi}\dot{\varphi} = \frac{1}{2}P_{r}^{2} + \frac{1}{2r^{2}}P_{\varphi}^{2} - \frac{M}{r} - \frac{h^{2}M}{r^{3}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{2r^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}Q^{2}}{2r^{4}}$$

$$(17)$$

因哈密顿量 H 不显含 τ , 于是应用哈密顿-雅可比方法可将哈密顿量的主函数写为 : $S = -E_1\tau + W(r,\varphi)$, $W(r,\varphi)$ 为特征函数,哈密顿-雅可比方程为 :

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial r} \right)^{2} + \frac{1}{2r^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial \varphi} \right)^{2} - \frac{M}{r} - \frac{h^{2}M}{r^{3}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{2r^{2}} + \frac{h^{2}Q^{2}}{2r^{4}} = E_{1}$$
(18)

对 W 进行变量分离,即

$$W = W_1(r) + W_2(\varphi) \tag{19}$$

于是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W_2}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} = \left[2E_1 r^2 + 2Mr - Q^2 + \frac{2h^2 M}{r} - \frac{h^2 Q^2}{r^2} - r^2 \left(\frac{dW_1}{dr}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(20)

因为 φ 为哈密顿函数中的循环坐标,所以

$$P_{\varphi} = \frac{\mathrm{d}W_2}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} = \alpha \tag{21}$$

其中 α 为一常数,所以式(20)可以写成:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}W_1}{\mathrm{d}r} = \left[2E_1 + \frac{2M}{r} - \frac{\alpha^2}{r^2} + \frac{2h^2M}{r^3} - \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{h^2Q^2}{r^4}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
(22)

于是作用变量可以写成:

$$J_{\varphi} = \oint P_{\varphi} d\varphi = \oint \alpha d\varphi = 2\pi\alpha \tag{23}$$

$$J_{r} = \oint P_{r} dr = \oint \left[2E_{1} + \frac{2M}{r} - \frac{\alpha^{2}}{r^{2}} + \frac{2h^{2}M}{r^{3}} - \frac{Q^{2}}{r^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}Q^{2}}{4} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$
(24)

可将式(24)写成

$$J_{r} = \oint P_{r} dr = \oint \frac{1}{r} \left[2E_{1}r^{2} + 2Mr - \alpha^{2} + \frac{2h^{2}M}{r} - Q^{2} - \frac{h^{2}Q^{2}}{r^{2}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$
 (25)

4 近圆轨道下的进动

考虑一个在半径为 R 圆轨道上运动的粒子, 因为 $\frac{dr}{dt}$ =0,由式(4)、式(6)得^[5]

$$E^2 - 1 + \frac{2M}{R} - \frac{Q^2}{R^2} + \frac{2h^2M}{R^3} - \frac{h^2Q^2}{R^4} - \frac{h^2}{R^2} = 0$$
 (26)

当粒子在半径为R的圆轨道上时,上式左边对R的导数也必须为零,所以

$$-\frac{2M}{R^2} + \frac{2Q^2}{R^3} - \frac{6h^2M}{R^4} + \frac{4h^2Q^2}{R^5} + \frac{2h^2}{R^3} = 0$$
 (27)
解得

$$h^2 = \frac{R^2(MR - Q^2)}{2Q^2 - 3MR + R^2}$$
 (28)

近圆轨道可以看成一个近日点为 $r=R-\delta$, 远日点为 $r=R+\delta$ 的椭圆轨道极限, 在 $\delta\to 0$ 的极限情况,式(25) 中的 $\frac{2h^2M}{r}$ 和 $\frac{h^2Q^2}{r^2}$ 分别可写为 $^{[6]}$: $\frac{2h^2M}{r} = \frac{2h^2M}{R} \frac{1}{1+\frac{\delta}{R}} \approx \frac{2h^2M}{R} \left[1-\frac{\delta}{R}+\left(\frac{\delta}{R}\right)^2\right] =$

$$\frac{2h^2Mr^2}{R^3} - \frac{6h^2Mr}{R^2} + \frac{6h^2M}{R} \tag{29}$$

$$\frac{h^2Q^2}{r^2} = \frac{h^2Q^2}{R^2} \left(\frac{1}{1 + \frac{\delta}{R}} \right)^2 \approx \frac{h^2Q^2}{R^2} \left[1 - 2\frac{\delta}{R} + \frac{\delta}{R} \right]$$

$$3\left(\frac{\delta}{R}\right)^2 = \frac{3h^2Q^2r^2}{R^4} - \frac{8h^2Q^2r}{R^3} + \frac{6h^2Q^2}{R^2}$$
(30)

将上述两式代入式(25)得

$$J_{r} = \oint P_{r} dr = \oint \left[\left(2E_{1} - \frac{3h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{4}} + \frac{2h^{2}M}{R^{3}} \right) + \frac{2\left(M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}} \right)}{r} - \frac{2\left(M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}} \right)}{r} - \frac{2h^{2}M}{R^{2}} \right]$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{6h^2Q^2}{R^2} - \frac{6h^2M}{R} + \alpha^2 + Q^2\right)}{r^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$
 (31)

积分上、下限分别为 $R-\delta$ 和 $R+\delta$ 。令

$$A = 2E_1 - \frac{3h^2Q^2}{R^4} + \frac{2h^2M}{R^3}$$

$$B = M + \frac{4h^2Q^2}{R^3} - \frac{3h^2M}{R^2},$$

$$C = \frac{6h^2Q^2}{R^2} - \frac{6h^2M}{R} + \alpha^2 + Q^2$$
 (32)

于是式(31)可写成

$$J_r = \oint \left[A + \frac{2B}{r} - \frac{C}{r^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} dr$$
 (33)

其积分结果为[6]。

$$J_{r} = 2\pi i \left[(-C)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{B}{4^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$
 (34)

即

$$J_{r} = 2\pi \left[-\left(\frac{6h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{6h^{2}M}{R} + \alpha^{2} + Q^{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}}}{\left(-2E_{1} + \frac{3h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{4}} - \frac{2h^{2}M}{R^{3}} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$
(35)

利用式(35)解出 E_1 为

$$E_{1} = -\frac{2\pi^{2} \left(M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\left[J_{r} + 2\pi\left(\frac{6h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{6h^{2}M}{R^{2}} + \alpha^{2} + Q^{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}M}{R^{3}} + \frac{3h^{2}Q^{2}}{2R^{4}}$$
(36)
代人式(23)可得

$$E_{1} = -\frac{2\pi^{2} \left(M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\left\{J_{r} + \left[\frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}M}{R} + J_{\varphi}^{2} + (2\pi Q)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}^{2}} - \frac{h^{2}M}{R^{3}} + \frac{3h^{2}Q^{2}}{2R^{4}}$$
(37)

解得运动的两个频率分别为:

$$v_{r} = \frac{\partial E_{1}}{\partial J_{r}} = \frac{4\pi^{2} \left(M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\left\{J_{r} + \left[\frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}M}{R} + J_{\varphi}^{2} + (2\pi Q)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}^{3}}$$
(38)

$$v_{\varphi} = \frac{\partial E_{1}}{\partial J_{\varphi}} = \frac{4\pi^{2} \left(M + \frac{4h^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{3}} - \frac{3h^{2}M}{R^{2}}\right)^{2}}{\left\{J_{r} + \left[\frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}M}{R} + J_{\varphi}^{2} + (2\pi Q)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}\right\}^{3}} \cdot \frac{J_{\varphi}}{\left[\frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}Q^{2}}{R^{2}} - \frac{6(2\pi h)^{2}M}{R} + J_{\varphi}^{2} + (2\pi Q)^{2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
(39)

由式(14)可知 $2\pi h = J_{\alpha}$, 于是

$$v_{\varphi} = v_{r} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[1 - \frac{6M}{R} + \frac{6Q^{2}}{R^{2}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{h^{2}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$
(40)

考虑经过一个周期 τ_0 后^[6],角变量 $\omega_r = v_r \cdot \tau_0 = 1$.这时另一角变量为

$$\overline{\omega_{\varphi}} = v_{\varphi} \cdot \tau_{0} = \frac{v_{r} \cdot \tau_{0}}{\left[1 - \frac{6M}{R} + \frac{6Q^{2}}{R^{2}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{h^{2}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\left[1 - \frac{6M}{R} + \frac{6Q^{2}}{R^{2}} + \frac{Q^{2}}{h^{2}}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \tag{41}$$

由式(41)可算出对应的角度变化,即当 $\Omega=2\pi\omega_r=2\pi$ 时, $\omega=2\pi\omega_{\sigma}$,此时 ω 的进动为:

$$\Delta\omega = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{\left[1 - \frac{6M}{R} + \frac{6Q^2}{R^2} + \frac{Q^2}{h^2}\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} - 1 \right]$$
 (42)

代入式(28)后泰勒展开为:

$$\Delta\omega \approx \frac{135\pi M^2}{R^3} - \frac{189\pi MQ^2}{2R^3} + \frac{27\pi M^2}{R^2} - \frac{12\pi Q^2}{R^2} + \frac{6\pi M}{R} - \frac{\pi Q^2}{MR} - \frac{675\pi M^2 Q^2}{R^4}$$
(43)

式(43)与 M. Heydari-Fard 等人 $^{[10]}$ 的研究在考虑黑洞自旋为 0 时的结论一致。

5 结 论

本文根据 R-N 度规和该时空下无自旋试验 粒子的完备运动微分方程组给出了试验粒子的运 动方程,推导出了该粒子的哈密顿-雅可比方程。 利用试验粒子的哈密顿-雅可比方程得出了处于 近圆轨道下试验粒子的作用角变量,根据试验粒 子的作用角变量得出了经过一个周期后的进动表 达式,并与相关近似解做了比较。

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