

规范 Q 星

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摘 要

在本文中, 我们给出了规范非拓扑孤子星及其黑洞理论, 发现存在具有质量上、下限、有规范作用和最大粒子数 Q_{\max} 的冷却、稳定和大质量的紧致状态, 许多性质与普通孤子星类似, $Q > Q_{\max}$ 时, 规范 Q 星不稳定。

一、引 言

新近, 李新洲等人在 Q -ball 非拓扑孤子和拓扑孤子方面取得了一系列进展^[1-4]。文献[1-5]中讨论了具有相互作用的非拓扑孤子和无相互作用的非拓扑孤子。文献[6]考虑规范 Q -ball, 发现存在规范场时, 要形成稳定的 Q 球, 粒子数 $Q \leq Q_{\max}$, 导致总质量亦有上限, 否则就要弥散。

随着对非拓扑孤子性质的进一步研究, 李政道等在此基础上提出普通的孤子星^[7-9], 并详细研究发现这种星可以稳定存在, 尽管其密度很大。在规范 Q 球基础上, 我们发现在一定质量范围内, 在粒子数上限 Q_{\max} 下, 具有相互作用的非拓扑孤子能形成冷却、稳定、大质量的紧致状态——规范 Q 星, 尽管它们和孤子星有差别。

二、规范 Q 星

在球坐标 (t, ρ, α, β) 中, 取度规:

$$ds^2 = e^{-2u} dt^2 + e^{2v} d\rho^2 + \rho^2(d\alpha^2 + \sin^2\alpha d\beta^2). \quad (1)$$

取各向同性球坐标 (t, r, α, β) , 则度规为

$$ds^2 = -e^{2u} dt^2 + e^{2v}(dr^2 + r^2 d\alpha^2 + r^2 \sin^2\alpha d\beta^2). \quad (2)$$

规范 Q 星的具有 $U(1)$ 对称性的 Lagrange 量为

$$\mathcal{L} = (D_\mu \phi)^\dagger (D^\mu \phi) - \frac{1}{4} F_{\mu\nu} F^{\mu\nu} - U(f), \quad (3)$$

其中,

$$F_{\mu\nu} = \partial_\mu A_\nu - \partial_\nu A_\mu, \\ D_\mu = \partial_\mu - ie A_\mu.$$

令

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}, t) = 2^{-1/2} f(\mathbf{r}, t) e^{i\theta(r, t)}. \quad (4)$$

对于稳定、球对称规范 Q 星, $\mathbf{A} = 0$, 取

$$\begin{cases} \theta = \omega t \\ A_0(r) \rightarrow 0, \text{ 当 } r \rightarrow \infty \\ \omega > 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

$$f(\mathbf{r}, t) = f(r).$$

(3)式为

$$\mathcal{L} = W - V - U, \quad (6)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \frac{1}{2} f^2 (\omega - e A_0)^2 e^{-2u}, \\ V &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[\left(\frac{df}{d\rho} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{dA_0}{d\rho} \right)^2 e^{-2u} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[\left(\frac{df}{dr} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{dA_0}{dr} \right)^2 e^{-2u} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

由度规(1), Christoffel 联络的非零分量为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \Gamma_{10}^0 &= \frac{du}{d\rho}, \\ \Gamma_{11}^1 &= \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho}, \\ \Gamma_{00}^0 &= e^{2(u-\bar{v})} \frac{du}{d\rho}, \\ \Gamma_{22}^1 &= -\rho e^{-2\bar{v}}, \\ \Gamma_{33}^1 &= -\rho e^{-2\bar{v}} \sin^2 \alpha, \\ \Gamma_{12}^2 &= \frac{1}{\rho}, \\ \Gamma_{33}^2 &= -\sin \alpha \cos \alpha, \\ \Gamma_{13}^3 &= \frac{1}{\rho}, \\ \Gamma_{23}^3 &= \frac{\cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha}. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (7)$$

Ricci 张量的非零分量为

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} R_{00} &= e^{2(u-\bar{v})} \left[-\frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} - \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{du}{d\rho} + \frac{du}{d\rho} \left(\frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} - \frac{du}{d\rho} \right) \right], \\ R_{11} &= \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} - \frac{2}{\rho} \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} + \frac{du}{d\rho} \left(\frac{du}{d\rho} - \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right), \\ R_{22} &= e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[1 - e^{2\bar{v}} + \rho \left(\frac{du}{d\rho} - \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right) \right], \\ R_{33} &= R_{22} \sin^2 \alpha. \end{aligned} \right. \quad (8)$$

标量曲率为

$$\begin{aligned} R &= g^{\mu\nu} R_{\mu\nu} \\ &= 2e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[\frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{du}{d\rho} - \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right) + \frac{du}{d\rho} \left(\frac{du}{d\rho} - \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right) \right] \\ &\quad + \frac{2}{\rho^2} e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[1 - e^{2\bar{v}} + \rho \left(\frac{du}{d\rho} - \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right) \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

利用 Einstein 方程, 则

$$\rho^2 G_t^t = e^{-2\bar{v}} - 1 - 2e^{-2\bar{v}} \rho \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} = -8\pi G \rho^2 (W + U + V), \quad (10)$$

$$\rho^2 G_\rho^\rho = e^{-2\bar{v}} - 1 + 2e^{-2\bar{v}} \frac{du}{d\rho} \rho = 8\pi G \rho^2 (W + V - U), \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \rho^2 G_2^2 &= e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[\rho^2 \frac{d^2 u}{d\rho^2} + \left(1 + \rho \frac{du}{d\rho} \right) \rho \frac{d}{d\rho} (u - \bar{v}) \right] \\ &= 8\pi G \rho^2 (W - V - U). \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

利用 Euler-Lagrange 方程

$$\begin{aligned} e^{-2\bar{v}} \left[\frac{d^2 f}{d\rho^2} + \left(\frac{2}{\rho} + \frac{du}{d\rho} - \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right) \frac{df}{d\rho} \right] \\ + f(\omega - e A_0)^2 e^{-2u} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial f} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left[\frac{d^2 A_0}{d\rho^2} + \left(\frac{2}{\rho} - \left(\frac{du}{d\rho} + \frac{d\bar{v}}{d\rho} \right) \right) \frac{dA_0}{d\rho} \right] e^{-2\bar{v}} \\ + f^2(\omega - e A_0)e = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

设

$$\begin{cases} x = r \frac{du}{dr}, \\ y = 1 + r \frac{dv}{dr} = e^{-\bar{v}}, \\ \dot{x} = r \frac{dx}{dr}, \\ \dot{y} = r \frac{dy}{dr}. \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

则(10)、(11)、(12)可变为

$$\begin{cases} 2y + y^2 - 1 = -8\pi G r^2 e^{2v} (W + V + U), \\ 2xy + y^2 - 1 = 8\pi G r^2 e^{2v} (W + V - U), \\ \dot{x} + \dot{y} + x^2 = 8\pi G r^2 e^{2v} (W - V - U). \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

对于引力场, Q 星的能量为

$$G \frac{d}{d\rho} [E(g) + E(m)] = \frac{d}{d\rho} [\rho e^u (1 - e^{-\bar{v}})]. \quad (17)$$

规范 Q 星质量

$$M = E(g) + E(m) = \int_0^{\infty} 4\pi(W + V + U)\rho^2 d\rho, \quad (18)$$

或

$$M = 4\pi \int_0^{\infty} (W + V + U)e^{5\nu/2} r^2 dr. \quad (19)$$

为进一步研究规范 Q 星, 取薄壁近似

$$\begin{cases} f = F, & \rho < R. \\ f = 0, & \rho > R + T. \\ f: F \rightarrow 0, & R < \rho < R + T. \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

取势函数

$$U(f) = \frac{\lambda^2 f^6}{6\mu^2} - \frac{f^4}{4} + \frac{\mu^2 f^2}{2}, \quad (21)$$

为在计算中取适当近似, 可作如下估算.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\omega^2}{\mu^2} e^{-2u} &\sim \frac{1}{\mu^2} \frac{\partial U}{\partial F} \sim 1 - \left(\frac{F}{\mu}\right)^2, \\ U(F) &= \frac{\mu^2}{2} F^2 \left[\frac{\lambda^2}{3} \left(\frac{F}{\mu}\right)^4 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{F}{\mu}\right)^2 + 1 \right] \\ &\sim \frac{\mu^2}{2} F^2 \cdot \frac{\omega^4}{\mu^4} e^{-4u}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{U}{W} \sim \left(\frac{\omega}{\mu}\right)^2 \ll 1.$$

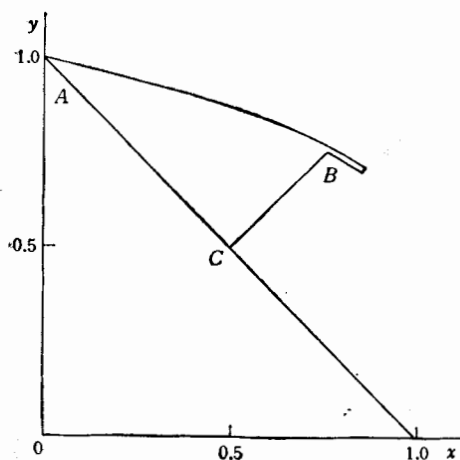
取上述合理近似后, 当 $\rho < R$ 时, 即在规范 Q 星内

图 1

$$\begin{cases} W = \frac{1}{2} F^2 (\omega - eA_0)^2 e^{-2u}, \\ V = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{dA_0}{d\rho}\right)^2 e^{-2(u+\bar{\nu})}. \end{cases} \quad (22)$$

要使规范 Q 星稳定而不弥散, e 很小, $Q \leq Q_{\max}$, $R \leq R_{\max}$, 则 A_0 很小, $\frac{dA_0}{d\rho}$ 亦很小.

$$\frac{V}{W} \sim \frac{1}{\omega^2 R^2} \ll 1.$$

在规范 Q 星内, 即 $\rho < R$, (16) 式可取

为

$$\begin{cases} 2y + y^2 - 1 = -8\pi Gr^2 e^{2\nu} W, \\ 2xy + y^2 - 1 = 8\pi Gr^2 e^{2\nu} W, \\ x + y + x^2 = 8\pi Gr^2 e^{2\nu} W, \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

即

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1 - xy - y^2}{-2 - x^2 + 3xy + 2y^2}. \quad (24)$$

其临界点: $x = 0$, $y = 1$ 和 $x = y = 2^{-1/2}$

在规范 Q 星外, 即 $\rho > R$, 则 $F = 0$, $U = W = 0$, (16) 式为

$$\begin{cases} 2\dot{y} + y^2 - 1 = -8\pi G r^2 e^{2\nu} V, \\ 2xy + y^2 - 1 = 8\pi G r^2 e^{2\nu} V, \\ \dot{x} + \dot{y} + x^2 = -8\pi G r^2 e^{2\nu} V, \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

即

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 + xy - 1}{x(x + y)}. \quad (26)$$

其临界点: $x = 0$, $y = 1$.

当 $\rho: 0 \rightarrow R$ 时, 由临界点 $A(0, 1)$ 沿曲线 (24) 式至临界点 $B(2^{-1/2}, 2^{-1/2})$; 当 $\rho: R \rightarrow R + T$, 即在规范 Q 星边界上, $f(r)$ 跳变, 由 B 点至 $C(x_A, y_A)$; 当 $\rho: R + T \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 由 C 点沿曲线 (26) 式至 A 点, 此即规范 Q 星的宇宙线。由 (18) 式所得结果, 规范 Q 星质量为

$$M = \bar{M}_I + \bar{M}_S, \quad (27)$$

其中,

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{M}_I &= 4\pi \int_0^R (W + V + U) \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{2G} \int_0^R d[(1 - y^2)\rho] \\ &= \frac{1}{2G} (1 - y_{in}^2)R, \\ \bar{M}_S &= 4\pi \int_R^{R+T} (V + U) \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= -\frac{R}{G} \int_{y_{in}}^{y_A} y dy = \frac{1}{2G} (y_{in}^2 - y_A^2)R, \end{aligned}$$

即

$$M = \frac{1}{2G} (1 - y_A^2)R. \quad (28)$$

由图 1 可知, $x_A = y_A = \frac{1}{2}$, 则

$$M = \frac{3R}{8G}, \quad (29)$$

或

$$R = \frac{8GM}{3}.$$

现讨论规范 Q 星的黑洞大小。当 $\rho > R + T$ 时, 由 (14)(10) 式定出度规为

$$\begin{cases} e^{2\alpha} = 1 - \frac{2GM}{\rho} + \frac{Ge^2}{\rho^2}, \\ e^{2\beta} = \left(1 - \frac{2GM}{\rho} + \frac{Ge^2}{\rho^2}\right)^{-1}, \end{cases} \quad (30)$$

黑洞半径为

$$\rho_b = GM + \sqrt{G(GM^2 - e^2)}. \quad (31)$$

而 $M > eG^{-1/2}$, $R = \frac{8GM}{3} > \rho_b$ 即规范 Q 星半径大于其黑洞半径, 这里粒子数 $Q \leq Q_{\max}$, $R \leq R_{\max}$, 规范 Q 星既不弥散, 也不坍缩, 能稳定存在.

三、结 论

在考虑规范相互作用后, 规范 Q 星与其他孤子星有区别^[7-10], 在条件: $Q \leq Q_{\max}$, $R \leq R_{\max}$ 下, 它们既不弥散, 也不会退化成黑洞, 而能稳定存在.

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Gauged Q -stars

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ABSTRACT

We derive the theory about gauged non-topological soliton stars and their black holes, and find that the gauged Q -stars with maximum particle number Q_{\max} in a definite range of mass are cold, stable and in coherent states of very large mass. Their characteristics are similar to those of general soliton stars. When $Q > Q_{\max}$, the gauged Q -stars are not stable.