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外 场 中 的 玻 色 弦

THE EQUATION OF STRING IN THE EXTERNAL FIELDS

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摘 要 本文利用Kaluza方法导出了外场中玻色弦的经典运动方程,并用微分几何方法求解了均匀磁场中弦的运动方程,对所得的解给予简单的讨论。

主题词 场/弦; 方程; 解

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ABSTRACT The classical equations of string in the external fields deduced with Kaluza's method. A solution of the equations for uniform magnetic field is got by means of clifferential geometry technique.

SUBJECT WORDS fild / string; equations; solution

一、Kaluza 度规下的弦运动方程及其特例

Kaluza将引力场与电磁场统一为五维几何(1),后来,人们发现引力场和一般规范场也可以用类似的方法统一为高维几何(2)(下面称这种几何为Kaluza几何,相应的度规为Kaluza度规)。虽然这种统一理论是形式的统一,但这种理论得到了一个非常有用的结论:质点的经典运动方程就是Kaluza流形的短程线方程。利用这个结论可以十分自然地导出颇为复杂的质点在规范场中的经典运动方程。这里进一步把这个结论推广到弦(3)的情形,认为弦在场中的运动由弦在Kaluza流形扫出的世界面(记为 Σ)的面积

$$S = \int_{\Sigma} \sqrt{-g_{\alpha\beta}} dx^{\alpha} dx^{\beta} \quad (1)$$

取极小值决定,即由下面变分极小决定

$$\delta S = 0 \quad (2)$$

这里

$$g_{\alpha\beta} = x^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} x^{\nu} - (x^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} x^{\nu})^2$$
$$x^{\alpha} = (x^{\mu}, x^{\nu})$$

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$$\dot{x}^\alpha = \frac{\partial x^\alpha}{\partial \tau} \quad x'^a = \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \sigma}$$

g_{ab} 是Kaluza度规(2)

$$g_{ab} = \begin{pmatrix} g_{\mu\nu} + g_{iK} B_\mu^i B_\nu^K & B_\mu^i g_{iK} \\ g_{iK} B_\nu^K & g_{iK} \end{pmatrix}$$

式中希腊字母 μ, ν, α 等表记时空坐标分量, 拉丁字母 i, j, K 等表记规范群坐标分量(下同), $g_{\mu\nu}$ 是时空流形的度规, g_{iK} 是规范群的Cartan度规, B_μ^i 是规范势。(做代换 $B_\mu^i \rightarrow ekA_\mu^i$ 可得常用单位制下的kaluza度规, $k^2 c^2 = 16\pi G$)

保持弦的初态和末态固定, 变分 δs 为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta s &= \int_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} \delta x^\alpha + \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x'^a} \delta x'^a + \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} \delta x^\alpha \right) d\sigma d\tau \\ &= \int_{\Sigma} \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x'^a} + \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} \right) dx^\alpha d\sigma d\tau \\ &\quad + \int_{\Sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \left(\frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x'^a} \delta x'^a \right) d\sigma d\tau \end{aligned}$$

对闭弦, 后一项自然为零, 对开弦, 取边界条件(3)

$$\left. \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x'^a} \right|_{\text{弦端点}} = 0 \quad (3)$$

有下面方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x'^a} - \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} = 0 \quad (4)$$

直接计算此式十分复杂, 注意到作用量 S (运动方程)对于 Σ 上的参数坐标变换

$$\tilde{\sigma} = \tilde{\sigma}(\sigma, \tau) \quad \tilde{\tau} = \tilde{\tau}(\sigma, \tau)$$

不变, 可以选取适当的参数坐标使计算简化, 并且运动方程形式简单, 为此取 Σ 的正交参数坐标:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x} \cdot x' &= \dot{x}^\alpha g_{\alpha b} x'^b = 0 \\ \dot{x}^2 + x'^2 &= \dot{x}^\alpha g_{\alpha b} \dot{x}^\alpha + x'^a g_{ab} x'^b = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

利用此坐标条件, 直接计算易得

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x^\alpha} &= \dot{x}_\alpha = g_{\alpha b} \dot{x}^b \\ \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_*}}{\partial x'^a} &= -x'_a = -g_{ab} x'^b \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial \sqrt{-g}}{\partial x^a} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial x^a} x'^a x'^b - \frac{\partial g_{ab}}{\partial x^a} \dot{x}^a \dot{x}^b \right)$$

这样有

$$\ddot{x}_a - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial x^a} \dot{x}^b \dot{x}^c = x''_a - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial g_{bc}}{\partial x^a} x'^b x'^c \quad (6)$$

$$x'^a \Big|_{\text{弦端点}} = 0 \quad (\text{开弦})$$

边界条件(7)式意味着开弦的两端点自由，利用 g_{ab} 的联络 Γ_{bc}^a ，并记

$$u^a = \dot{x}^a \quad v^a = x'^a$$

式(5)和(6)可简写为

$$\frac{Du^a}{D\tau} = \frac{Dv^a}{D\sigma} \quad (8)$$

$$u \cdot v = 0 \quad u^2 + v^2 = 0 \quad (9)$$

式中 $\frac{Du^a}{D\tau}$ 、 $\frac{Dv^a}{D\sigma}$ 为 g_{ab} 相应的协变导数

$$\frac{Du^a}{D\tau} = \frac{\partial u^a}{\partial \tau} + \Gamma_{bc}^a u^b u^c$$

$$\frac{Dv^a}{D\sigma} = \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial \sigma} + \Gamma_{bc}^a v^b v^c$$

上面讨论对任意度规成立，取 g_{ab} 为Kaluza度规，利用文(2)给出的联络 Γ_{bc}^a ，通过简单的直接计算，得到弦在外场中的经典运动方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & \frac{\bar{D}u^a}{D\tau} + g_{ik} (B_{\nu}^i u^{\nu} + u^i) g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\mu\beta}^k u^{\mu} \\ & = \frac{\bar{D}v^a}{D\sigma} + g_{ik} (B_{\nu}^i v^{\nu} + v^i) g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\mu\beta}^k v^{\mu} \\ & \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (u^i + B_{\nu}^i u^{\nu}) + f_{jk}^i B_{\mu}^j u^{\mu} u^k \\ & = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} (v^i + B_{\nu}^i v^{\nu}) + f_{jk}^i B_{\mu}^j v^{\mu} v^k \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

这里 $\frac{\bar{D}u^a}{D\tau}$ 、 $\frac{\bar{D}v^a}{D\sigma}$ 是时空流形的度规 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 相应的协变导数， f_{jk}^i 是规范群的结构数常，坐标条件现在为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & u^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} v^{\nu} + (B_{\nu}^i v^{\nu} + v^i) g_{it} (B_{\mu}^j u^{\mu} + u^j) = 0 \\ & u^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} u^{\nu} + v^{\mu} g_{\mu\nu} v^{\nu} + (B_{\nu}^i u^{\nu} + u^i) g_{it} (B_{\mu}^j u^{\mu} + u^j) \\ & + (B_{\nu}^i v^{\nu} + v^i) g_{it} (B_{\mu}^j v^{\mu} + v^j) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

这组方程颇为复杂，为了验证它的正确性，我们期望当

$$v^a = \frac{\partial x^a}{\partial \sigma} = 0 \quad (12)$$

方程应化为质点的运动方程，情况确实如此，将(12)代入方程组后运动方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{D}u^a}{D\tau} + g_{ik} (B^i_\nu u^\nu + u^i) g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}^k u^a &= 0 \\ \frac{d}{d\tau} (u^i + B^i_\nu u^\nu) + f^i_{jk} B^j_\mu u^\mu u^k & \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

这就是质点在外场中的经典运动方程，它是Kaluza流形的短程线方程。由这组方程不难证明

$$\begin{aligned} (B^i_\mu u^\mu + u^i) g_{ij} (B^j_\nu u^\nu + u^j) &= \text{常数} \\ u^\mu g_{\mu\nu} u^\nu &= \text{常数} \end{aligned}$$

所以坐标条件自动满足，这说明质点的运动方程是弦运动方程的特殊情况。 $v^a=0$ ，表示弦在Kaluza流形中以刚性整体做平动。

如果只考虑引力场，即取

$$B^i_\mu = 0$$

则弦运动方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\bar{D}u^a}{D\tau} &= \frac{\bar{D}v^a}{D\sigma} \\ \frac{\partial u^i}{\partial \tau} &= \frac{\partial v^i}{\partial \sigma} \quad \text{或} \quad \square x^i = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

时空坐标和与弦的内禀群坐标分离，没有耦合，可以不考虑内禀自由度。 $\left(\square = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \sigma^2} \right)$

如果只考虑规范场，即取

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} = \text{diag}(1, -1, -1, -1)$$

则弦运动方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u^a}{\partial \tau} + g_{ik} (B^i_\nu u^\nu + u^i) g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}^k u^a &= \frac{\partial v^a}{\partial \sigma} + g_{ik} (B^i_\nu v^\nu + v^i) g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\alpha\beta}^k v^a \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (u^i + B^i_\nu u^\nu) + f^i_{jk} B^j_\mu u^\mu u^k &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} (v^i + B^i_\nu v^\nu) + f^i_{jk} B^j_\mu v^\mu v^k \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

对于一维U(1)规范场，即电磁场

$$f^i_{jk} = 0 \quad g_{ik} = -1$$

上式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u^\alpha}{\partial \tau} - (B_\nu u^\nu + u) y^{\alpha\beta} F_{\nu\beta} u^\nu &= \frac{\partial v^\alpha}{\partial \sigma} - (B_\nu v^\nu + v) y^{\alpha\beta} F_{\nu\beta} v^\nu \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (u + B_\nu u^\nu) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma} (v + B_\nu v^\nu) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (16)$$

这里 $u^i = u$ $v^i = v$ (只有一个分量), (16) 式的第二个方程使我们能引入标量函数 φ

$$u + B_\nu u^\nu = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma} \quad v + B_\nu v^\nu = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau}$$

由 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial \tau}$

可得 φ 满足的方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \tau^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial \sigma^2} + F_{\nu\mu} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} = 0 \quad (17)$$

这样, 电磁场中弦的运动方程可写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \square x^\alpha + y^{\alpha\beta} F_{\nu\beta} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \sigma} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tau} \right) &= 0 \\ \square \varphi + F_{\nu\sigma} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\sigma}{\partial \tau} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

坐标条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \dot{x}^\mu y_{\mu\nu} \dot{x}'^\nu - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma} &= 0 \\ \dot{x}^\mu y_{\mu\nu} \dot{x}^\nu + x'^\mu y_{\mu\nu} x'^\nu - \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

为了了解 φ 的物理意义, 考虑弦的刚性平动, 即

$$\varphi = x'^\mu = 0, \quad \varphi' = g \text{ (常数)}$$

这时上面的弦方程(18)变为带电粒子在电磁场中的运动方程.

$$\frac{d^2 x^\alpha}{d\tau^2} - g y^{\alpha\beta} F_{\nu\beta} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\tau} = 0$$

由此可见 φ 描述弦的电磁结构性质.

二、任意参数坐标下的弦运动方程

上面在正交参数坐标条件下, 给出了弦的运动方程, 实际上, 利用微分形式运算, 可以写出任意参数坐标下弦的运动方程. 为此, 把方程(10)改写为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \square x^\alpha + \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha \left(\frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \sigma} \right) \\ + g_{i,k} g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\nu\beta}^k \left[B_\nu^i \left(\frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \sigma} \right) + \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial x^i}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \sigma} \right] &= 0 \\ \square x^i + \frac{\partial B_\nu^i}{\partial x^\mu} \left(\frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^\nu}{\partial \sigma} \right) \\ + B_\nu^i \square x^\nu + f_{i,k} B_\mu^i \left(\frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial x^\mu}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial \sigma} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

注意到在条件(5)下, 世界面 Σ 上诱导出的度规为

$$\begin{pmatrix} \rho & 0 \\ 0 & -\rho \end{pmatrix} \quad \rho = \dot{x}^2$$

考虑 Σ 上的外微分运算, 对于任意的 Σ 上的标量函数 $\theta(\sigma, \tau)$, $\varphi(\sigma, \tau)$, 不难得到(4)

$$*(d\theta \wedge d\varphi) = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} \right)$$

$$*(d\theta \wedge *d\varphi) = -\frac{1}{\rho} \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \tau} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \tau} - \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \sigma} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \sigma} \right)$$

$$\Delta \theta = -\frac{1}{\rho} \square \theta$$

其中 $*$, Δ , d 是 Σ 上的Star算符, Laplace算符, 外微分算符, \wedge 表示微分形式的外积, $d\theta$ 为

$$d\theta = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \sigma} d\sigma + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \tau} d\tau$$

微分一形式. 现在可把(20)式写为

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta x^\alpha - F_{\mu\nu}^\alpha * (dx^\mu \wedge * dx^\nu) \\ - g_{i\kappa} g^{\alpha\beta} F_{\mu\beta}^\lambda (B_\nu^i * (dx^\mu \wedge * dx^\nu) + *(dx^\mu \wedge * dx^\nu)) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\Delta x^i + B_\nu^i \Delta x^\nu - \frac{\partial B_\nu^i}{\partial x^\mu} * (dx^\mu \wedge * dx^\nu) - f_{i\kappa}^\lambda B_\nu^i * (dx^\mu \wedge * dx^\nu) = 0$$

这个方程与 Σ 上的参数选取无关, 是弦运动方程的协变形式, 在几何上, 它是Kaluza流形中极小曲面满足的方程. 如果取正交参数坐标, 上式回到(10). 无外场时, 自由弦的运动方程有简洁的形式

$$\Delta x^\alpha = 0 \quad (22)$$

三、弦与场的相互作用

考虑弦与场的总作用量

$$S = \int R \sqrt{-g} d^4 x^\mu d^2 x^i - \alpha_0 \int_2 \sqrt{-g_*} d\tau d\sigma \quad (23)$$

α_0 为常数, R 为Kaluza流形的标曲率, $g = \det(g_{ab})$, 对群坐标 (x^i) 积分后得到四维作用量

$$S = V_G \int \sqrt{-g_M} \left(R_M + R_G - \frac{1}{4} F^2 \right) d^4 x^\mu - \alpha_0 \int_2 \sqrt{-g_*} d\tau d\sigma \quad (24)$$

V_G 为群体积, R_M , R_G 分别为时空流形的标曲率和群空间的标曲率(常数), $g_M = \det(g_{\mu\nu})$,

$F^2 = F_{\mu\nu}^i F_{i\lambda}^\nu$. 记

$$S_* = \alpha_0 \int_2 \sqrt{-g_*} d\tau d\sigma$$

对 S 做关于场量 $g_{\mu\nu}$, B_ν^i 的变分

$$\delta S_s = \int \left[\frac{\delta S_s}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}(x)} \delta g_{\mu\nu}(x) + \frac{\delta S_s}{\delta B_\mu^j(x)} \delta B_\mu^j(x) \right] d^4 x^a$$

由此可得弦的能量动量张量 $T^{\mu\nu}$ 和流矢量 J_μ^j 分别为

$$\begin{aligned} T^{\mu\nu}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g_M}} \frac{\delta S_s}{\delta g_{\mu\nu}(x)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha_0}{\sqrt{-g_M}} \int_2 \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_s}(y)}{\partial g_{\mu\nu}(y)} \delta^4(x-y) d\tau d\sigma \\ &= \frac{\alpha_0}{2\sqrt{-g_M}} \int_2 (\dot{y}^\mu \dot{y}^\nu - y'^\mu y'^\nu) \delta^4(x-y) d\tau d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_\mu^j(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{-g_M}} \frac{\delta S_s}{\delta B_\mu^j(x)} \\ &= \frac{\alpha_0}{\sqrt{-g_M}} \int_2 \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g_s}(y)}{\partial B_\mu^j(y)} \delta^4(x-y) d\tau d\sigma \\ &= \frac{\alpha_0}{\sqrt{-g_M}} \int_2 \left[(\dot{y}^i + \dot{y}^\nu B_\nu^j) g_{ij} \dot{y}^\mu - (y'^i + y'^\nu B_\nu^j) g_{ij} y'^\mu \right] \\ &\quad \cdot \delta^4(x-y) d\tau d\sigma \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

只考虑电磁场，则电流密度为

$$J^\mu(x) = \alpha_0 \int (\varphi' \dot{y}^\mu - \dot{\varphi} y'^\mu) \delta^4(x-y) d\tau d\sigma \quad (27)$$

弦作为源的引力场方程，规范场方程分别为

$$R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} (R_M + R_G) g^{\mu\nu} = T^{\mu\nu} / V_G$$

$$\bar{D}_\mu F^{\mu\nu\kappa} - f_{ij}^k A_\mu^i F^{\mu\nu j} = J^{\nu\kappa} / V_G$$

四、均匀磁场中弦运动方程的解

近年来，宇宙弦的概念引起广泛的注意，我们考虑磁场对弦的影响，弦所满足的运动方程是一组非常复杂的非线性方程。求解起来十分困难，下面利用微分几何的方法求解均匀磁场中弦的运动方程。

取磁场方向为Z方向，并记

$$\vec{y} = (y^1, y^2, y^3) = (y, x, \varphi)$$

则弦方程(18)和相应的坐标条件(19)可化为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \square \vec{y} - B \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial \sigma} \times \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial \tau} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial \tau} \cdot \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial \sigma} &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial \tau} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (28)$$

做坐标变换

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(\tau - \sigma) \quad v = \frac{1}{2}(\tau + \sigma)$$

则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \vec{y}}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{B}{2} \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial v} \times \frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial u} &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial u} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial \vec{y}}{\partial v} \right)^2 &= 1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (29)$$

将 $\vec{y}(u, v)$ 看作三维欧氏空间的曲面, 由微分几何易得此曲面的第一基本形式和第二基本形式的系数为

$$g_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cos\theta \\ \cos\theta & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Omega_{ij} = \begin{pmatrix} \Omega_{11} & \frac{B}{2} \sin\theta \\ \frac{B}{2} \sin\theta & \Omega_{22} \end{pmatrix}$$

g_{ij} 和 Ω_{ij} 应满足下面 Gauss—Codazzi 方程

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial u \partial v} &= \left(\frac{B}{2} \right)^2 \sin\theta - \frac{\Omega_{11} \Omega_{22}}{\sin\theta} \\ \frac{\partial \Omega_{11}}{\partial v} - \frac{\Omega_{22}}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial u} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Omega_{22}}{\partial u} - \frac{\Omega_{11}}{\sin\theta} \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial v} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)$$

曲面论的基本定理告诉我们, (30) 式和 (29) 式等价。由简单的计算可得曲面的平均曲率 H 和总曲率 K 分别为

$$H = \frac{\Omega_{11} + \Omega_{22}}{2 \sin^2 \theta} - \frac{B}{2} \operatorname{ctg} \theta$$

$$K = \frac{\Omega_{11} \Omega_{22}}{\sin^2 \theta} - \frac{B^2}{4}$$

取 $\Omega_{11} = 0$ (或 $\Omega_{22} = 0$), 则 (30) 式为

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial u \partial v} = \left(\frac{B}{2} \right)^2 \sin\theta$$

这是熟知的sin—Gorden方程。现在曲面 $\vec{y}(\tau, \sigma)$ 的总曲率为 $-\frac{B^2}{4}$ 。由于总曲率为 $-\frac{B^2}{4}$ 的曲面必然等距，我们可以由典型的负常曲率面——伪球面通过等距变换得到所要的曲面 $\vec{y}(\tau, \sigma)$ 。也就是得到方程(28)的解，这个解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{2}{B} \sin \frac{B\sigma}{2} / ch \frac{B\tau}{2} \\ y &= \frac{2}{B} \cos \frac{B\sigma}{2} / ch \frac{B\tau}{2} \\ \varphi &= -\tau + \frac{2}{B} th \frac{B\tau}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (31)$$

此解对应的弦是个圆环(闭弦)，半径 r

$$r = \frac{2}{B} ch^{-1} \frac{B\tau}{2}$$

随时间缩小。圆环上的电荷密度为零，电流不为零，电流密度为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} j_x &= \alpha_0 th^2 \frac{B\tau}{2} \cos \frac{B\sigma}{2} \\ j_y &= -\alpha_0 th^2 \frac{B\tau}{2} \sin \frac{B\sigma}{2} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

电流顺时针流动，强度为

$$I = \alpha_0 th^2 \frac{B\tau}{2}$$

解的物理解释为，磁场在弦中激发出超导电流。同时，由于超导电流的存在，弦要受到磁场的的作用力，这个作用力正是使弦缩小的张力。另外，不难看出，超导电流产生的磁场总是抵消原来的磁场，表现出抗磁性，如果改变外磁场的方向，弦上电流的方向跟着改变。

注意到方程(28)对 σ, τ 对称，将解(31)中的 σ 和 τ 对换可得另一新解。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= \frac{2}{B} \sin \frac{B\tau}{2} / ch \frac{B\sigma}{2} \\ y &= \frac{2}{B} \cos \frac{B\tau}{2} / ch \frac{B\sigma}{2} \\ \varphi &= -\sigma + \frac{2}{B} th \frac{B\sigma}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (32)$$

此解对应的弦是一段直线(开弦)，弦的长度为 $l_0 = \frac{2}{B}$ ，弦绕一 endpoint 做定轴转动(顺时针方向)，转动角速度为 $\omega = \frac{B}{2}$ 。弦上的电荷密度为

$$\lambda = \alpha_0 \sqrt{\left(\frac{l_0}{l}\right)^2 - 1}$$

$$\text{总电量} \quad Q = \frac{2\alpha_0 b}{B} \quad \left(b = \int_0^{\infty} th^2 x dx \right)$$

由于弦是有限直线段，内部不可有电流。的确由(27)式给出的电流只是弦上的电荷跟着弦一

起运动产生的电流，显然，这个电流也是抗磁电流。现在，磁场对电流的作用力似乎提供了弦转动的向心力。

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