

Møller 的引力場能量公式的另一推导*

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一、引 言

几年前, Møller 曾經討論过引力場的能量問題^[1,2], 他指出: 爱因斯坦的能量-动量准张量密度 Θ_{β}^{α} 是值得商榷的, 因为在有限空間区域 Ω 內的积分

$$E_{\Omega} = \int_{\Omega} \Theta_{\alpha}^{\alpha} d^3x,$$

对純空間变换

$$\bar{x}^i = f^i(x^k), \quad \bar{x}^4 = x^4, \quad i, k = 1, 2, 3 \quad (1)$$

不能保持不变, 其中^[3]

$$\Theta_{\beta}^{\alpha} = \sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha} + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left[\delta_{\beta}^{\alpha} \mathcal{L} - g_{\beta}^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} \right], \quad (2)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = g^{\alpha\beta} [\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^{\mu} \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^{\nu} - \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\alpha} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\mu}],$$

$$g^{\alpha\beta} = \sqrt{-g} g^{\alpha\beta}, \quad g_{\mu}^{\alpha\beta} = \frac{\partial g^{\alpha\beta}}{\partial x^{\mu}}; \quad (3)$$

而 T_{β}^{α} 表物质的能量-动量张量, 即

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu} \quad \alpha, \beta, \mu, \nu = 1, 2, 3, 4.$$

Møller 建議了另一种能量-动量准张量密度 $\mathfrak{T}_{\beta}^{\alpha}(M)$ ^[1]:

$$\mathfrak{T}_{\beta}^{\alpha(M)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\mu}} \chi_{\beta}^{\alpha\mu}.$$

$$\chi_{\beta}^{\alpha\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{\kappa} \left(\frac{\partial g_{\beta\mu}}{\partial x^{\nu}} - \frac{\partial g_{\beta\nu}}{\partial x^{\mu}} \right) g^{\alpha\nu} g^{\rho\mu} \quad \rho = 1, 2, 3, 4, \quad (4)$$

而积分

$$\int_{\Omega} \mathfrak{T}_{\alpha}^{\alpha(M)} d^3x$$

具有对純空变换不变的性質. 正是由于这种不变性, 所以在 Møller 的理論中, 可以意义明确地談到引力場能量定域空間的概念, 談到非封閉系統中能量分布及能流的概念. 引力波就是一个非封閉系統的重要例子.

Møller 証明了^[2]: 他的公式可以通过 Lagrange 密度

$$V = \sqrt{-g} R$$

用无穷小变换的方法推导出来. 然而, 在进行这种推导时, 引力場是作为非 Lagrange 系統

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来处理的,这就是:作用积分不仅是场量一阶微商的泛函,而且还是二阶微商的泛函.可是,各种熟知的场(Maxwell 场、Dirac 场、介子场)都是被当做 Lagrange 系统来处理的,亦即:其作用积分乃场量一阶微商的泛函,为什么引力场单单要例外?这种情况难免令人费解.

其实,采用

$$V = \sqrt{-g} R$$

把引力场当做 Lagrange 系统来处理仍然是可能的 (Palatini 方法^[3]). 由此可以引出一个守恒量 \mathfrak{E}_β^a , 能够证明这个守恒量 \mathfrak{E}_β^a 与 Møller 所建议的 $\mathfrak{E}_\beta^{a(M)}$ 完全等同.

二、Palatini 方法与守恒定律

取 Lagrange 密度为

$$V = \sqrt{-g} R,$$

Palatini 的变分方法在于把 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 及 $\Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\mu$ 当做互相独立的场量来处理,其中

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha = \Gamma_{\nu\mu}^\alpha.$$

令

$$\delta \int V d^4x = 0,$$

则得^[3]

$$g^{\alpha\beta};_{\mu} = 0,$$

及

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0.$$

式中记号“;”表示协变微商,即

$$g_{\mu\nu};\alpha = \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^\alpha} - g_{\rho\nu}\Gamma_{\mu\alpha}^\rho - g_{\mu\rho}\Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\rho.$$

今

$$R = g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\nu\alpha}^\alpha}{\partial x^\mu} - g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha}{\partial x^\alpha} - g^{\mu\nu} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^\rho \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha + g^{\mu\nu} \Gamma_{\beta\mu}^\alpha \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^\beta,$$

则按照熟知的方法,可求得正则能量-动量准张量密度为

$$\begin{aligned} \sqrt{-g} t_B^A &= \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial \Gamma_{\rho\sigma,A}^\lambda} \Gamma_{\rho\sigma,B}^\lambda - \delta_B^A V \right] = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2\kappa} \{ g^{\mu\nu} [\delta_\lambda^\alpha \delta_\rho^\nu \delta_\sigma^\alpha \delta_A^\mu - \delta_\lambda^\alpha \delta_\rho^\mu \delta_\sigma^\nu \delta_A^\alpha] \Gamma_{\rho\sigma,B}^\lambda - \delta_B^A R \} = \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2\kappa} [g^{\rho A} \Gamma_{\rho\lambda,B}^\lambda - g^{\rho\sigma} \Gamma_{\rho\sigma,B}^A] - \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2\kappa} \delta_B^A R, \end{aligned}$$

其中 κ 为引力常数, $\rho, \sigma, \lambda, A, B = 1, 2, 3, 4$, 而

$$\Gamma_{\mu\nu,A}^\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^A} \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha,$$

即

$$\sqrt{-g} t_\beta^a = \frac{\sqrt{-g}}{2\kappa} \left[g^{\mu\alpha} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\nu}{\partial x^\beta} - g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\alpha}{\partial x^\beta} - \delta_\beta^a R \right]. \quad (5)$$

所求得的 t_{β}^{α} 在自由引力場

$$R_{\mu\nu} = 0$$

的情况下, 显然满足守恒方程

$$\frac{\partial \sqrt{-g} t_{\beta}^{\alpha}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} = 0.$$

对于物质内部的引力場

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g_{\mu\nu} R = -\kappa T_{\mu\nu},$$

则守恒方程为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} [\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha} + \sqrt{-g} t_{\beta}^{\alpha}] = 0,$$

其中 T_{β}^{α} 为物质的能量-动量张量。事实上, 若注意¹⁾

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial g_{\mu\nu}} = -\sqrt{-g} (R^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} g^{\mu\nu} R) = \kappa \sqrt{-g} T^{\mu\nu},$$

与协变微商

$$g^{\mu\nu}; \alpha = 0$$

及

$$\begin{aligned} (\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha});_{\alpha} &= \frac{\partial \sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha}}{\partial x^{\alpha}} - \sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha} \Gamma_{\alpha\nu}^{\nu} - \sqrt{-g} T_{\rho}^{\alpha} \Gamma_{\alpha\beta}^{\rho} + \\ &+ T_{\beta}^{\rho} \Gamma_{\rho\alpha}^{\alpha} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} [\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha} + \sqrt{-g} t_{\beta}^{\alpha}] &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} [\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha}] + \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\kappa} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial \Gamma_{\mu\nu,\alpha}^{\lambda}} \Gamma_{\mu\nu,\beta}^{\lambda} - \delta_{\beta}^{\alpha} V \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} [\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha}] + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial \Gamma_{\mu\nu,\alpha}^{\lambda}} \right) - \right. \right. \\ &\left. \left. - \frac{\partial V}{\partial \Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}} \right] \Gamma_{\mu\nu,\beta}^{\lambda} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial g_{\mu\nu}} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} \right\} \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} [\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha}] - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-g} T^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial g_{\mu\nu}}{\partial x^{\beta}} = (\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha});_{\alpha} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

现在定义引力场的能量-动量准张量密度 $\mathfrak{A}_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ 为

$$\mathfrak{A}_{\beta}^{\alpha} = 2[\sqrt{-g} T_{\beta}^{\alpha} + \sqrt{-g} t_{\beta}^{\alpha}], \quad (6)$$

则 $\mathfrak{A}_{\beta}^{\alpha}$ 满足守恒方程

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \mathfrak{A}_{\beta}^{\alpha} = 0.$$

对孤立系统而言, 积分

$$P_{\alpha} = \int \mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\lambda} d^3x$$

可以被解释为 4-动量。其次还可以证明: $\mathfrak{A}_{\alpha}^{\lambda}$ 在有限空间 \mathcal{Q} 内的积分

1) 视 $g^{\mu\nu}$ 及 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^{\lambda}$ 为互相独立的量。

$$E_{\mathcal{Q}} = \int_D \mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}} d^3x$$

是純空間變換(1)的不變量。為此,只須證明 $\mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 在變換(1)下是一個矢量密度就夠了。由(5),(6)可知,倘若 $\Gamma_{\mu\nu,4}^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 在變換(1)下是一個三階張量,則 $\mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 必是一矢量密度,然而

$$\bar{\Gamma}_{\mu\nu}^{\mathcal{Q}} = \frac{\partial \bar{x}^{\alpha}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \left(\frac{\partial x^{\rho}}{\partial \bar{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial \bar{x}^{\nu}} \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^{\lambda} + \frac{\partial^2 x^{\lambda}}{\partial \bar{x}^{\mu} \partial \bar{x}^{\nu}} \right),$$

對(1)而言,則

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\Gamma}_{\mu\nu}^{\mathcal{Q}}}{\partial \bar{x}^{\lambda}} = \frac{\partial \bar{\Gamma}_{\mu\nu}^{\mathcal{Q}}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} = \frac{\partial \bar{x}^{\alpha}}{\partial x^{\lambda}} \frac{\partial x^{\rho}}{\partial \bar{x}^{\mu}} \frac{\partial x^{\sigma}}{\partial \bar{x}^{\nu}} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^{\lambda}}{\partial x^{\lambda}}.$$

故在變換(1)下, $\Gamma_{\mu\nu,4}^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 的確是一個三階張量。

由(5),(6)可知,在恆定引力場的情況下, $\mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 變得特別簡單:

$$\mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}} = 2\sqrt{-g}T_4^4 - \frac{1}{\kappa}\sqrt{-g}R = \sqrt{-g}[T_4^4 - T_1^1 - T_2^2 - T_3^3],$$

對孤立系統而言,應用 Tolman 的結果^[4],則

$$\int \mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}} d^3x = m.$$

這表明公式(6)中的係數選擇得合適。

三、 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 與 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)}$ 等同的證明

本節將證明:上節所選用的守恆量 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 與 Møller 所建議的 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)}$ [見公式(4)] 完全等同。Møller 曾經在下述條件下證明了他的 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)}$ 的唯一性^[1]。這些條件是:首先, $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)}$ 可以由某個超勢 (super-potential) $\chi_{\rho}^{\beta} = -\chi_{\rho}^{\beta}$ 推導出來:

$$\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\rho}} \chi_{\beta}^{\rho}.$$

其次, $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)}$ 中不包含高於二階的 $g_{\mu\nu}$ 的微商。最後, $\mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 在變換(1)下應該是一個矢量密度,並對孤立系統而言,有

$$\int \mathfrak{A}_4^{\mathcal{Q}(M)} d^3x = m.$$

從上節的討論立刻可以看出:我們選用的 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 滿足上述最後兩個假定。倘若我們能夠證明 $\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}}$ 也滿足上述第一個條件,則必然

$$\mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}} = \mathfrak{A}_\beta^{\mathcal{Q}(M)}.$$

其實,自(2)及公式^[3]

$$\sqrt{-g}R = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left[g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} \right] - \mathcal{L},$$

可得到

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_B^A &= \sqrt{-g}T_B^A + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \delta_B^A \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left(g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} \right) - \sqrt{-g}R \right] - \frac{1}{2\kappa} g_B^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} = \\ &= \sqrt{-g}T_B^A - \frac{1}{2\kappa} \delta_B^A \sqrt{-g}R + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left[\delta_B^A \frac{\partial}{\partial x^{\alpha}} \left(g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x^B} \left(g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} \right) \right] + \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2\kappa} g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^B} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_{\alpha}^{\mu\nu}} \right) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sqrt{-g} T_B^A + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left[g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^B} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_A^{\mu\nu}} \right) - \delta_B^A \sqrt{-g} R \right] + \\ + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^A} \left[\delta_B^A g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_a^{\mu\nu}} - \delta_B^a g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_A^{\mu\nu}} \right].$$

由(5),(6)得

$$\mathfrak{S}_B^A = 2 \left[\sqrt{-g} T_B^A + \frac{1}{2\kappa} \left(\sqrt{-g} g^{\rho\lambda} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\rho\lambda}^A}{\partial x^B} - \sqrt{-g} g^{\rho\sigma} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^A}{\partial x^B} - \delta_B^A \sqrt{-g} R \right) \right].$$

然因¹⁾

$$\sqrt{-g} \left(g^{\rho\lambda} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\rho\lambda}^A}{\partial x^B} - g^{\rho\sigma} \frac{\partial \Gamma_{\rho\sigma}^A}{\partial x^B} \right) = g^{\rho\sigma} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^B} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_A^{\rho\sigma}} \right),$$

故

$$\mathfrak{S}_B^A = 2 \sqrt{-g} T_B^A + \frac{1}{\kappa} \left[g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^B} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_A^{\mu\nu}} \right) - \delta_B^A \sqrt{-g} R \right].$$

将 Θ_B^A 与 \mathfrak{S}_B^A 相比较, 得到

$$\mathfrak{S}_B^A = 2\Theta_B^A - \frac{1}{\kappa} \frac{\partial}{\partial x^A} \left[\delta_B^A \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_a^{\mu\nu}} g^{\mu\nu} - \delta_B^a \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_A^{\mu\nu}} g^{\mu\nu} \right].$$

令 Θ_B^A 可由超势 $h_B^A = -h_B^A$ 表出

$$\Theta_B^A = \frac{\partial}{\partial x^B} h_B^A,$$

而

$$\chi_B^{*A} = \delta_B^A g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_a^{\mu\nu}} - \delta_B^a g^{\mu\nu} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_A^{\mu\nu}} = -\chi_B^A.$$

故 \mathfrak{S}_B^A 可由超势

$$h_B^A + \chi_B^A$$

推出, 故必

$$\mathfrak{S}_B^A = \mathfrak{S}_B^{A(M)}. \quad (7)$$

值得指出的是: 公式(5), (6), (7)使得应用 $\mathfrak{S}_B^{A(M)}$ 来讨论恒定引力场的能量的工作变得十分简便. 按照(5), (6), (7), 在恒定引力场下, 应有

$$\mathfrak{S}_4^{(M)} = \sqrt{-g} (T_4^4 - T_1^1 - T_2^2 - T_3^3),$$

由此可以立刻得到 Petros S. Florides 详细研究过的某些结论^[5].

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1) 文献[3], p. 103, (11.23).

2) 均收集在论文集“Новейшие проблемы гравитации”中(1961), Москва.