

Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞背景下电磁场的量子熵*

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摘要:在 Tortoise 坐标系中,利用 brick-wall 模型研究了电磁场对 Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞熵的量子修正.当黑洞事件视界不随超前时间变化时,结果与 Reissner-Nordström-de Sitter 黑洞的量子熵完全相同.

关键词:电磁场;brick-wall 模型;Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞;量子熵.

MR(2000)主题分类:83C57 **中图分类号:**P145.8 **文献标识码:**A

文章编号:1003-3998(2005)01-067-06

1 引言

自从 Bekenstein 和 Hawking 提出了黑洞熵与其视界面积成正比的理论以来,黑洞热力学一直是一个非常吸引人的课题.人们利用各种途径来理解黑洞熵的统计性质,其中之一是 1985 年 't Hooft^[1] 提出的 brick-wall 模型.该模型已被成功地应用到各种稳态黑洞^[2-7].最近,人们又将 brick-wall 模型推广到动态黑洞^[8-11]情况,研究了标量场或 Dirac 场对黑洞熵的量子修正.本文采用最近文献^[12]提出的在 Tortoise 坐标系中应用 brick-wall 模型的方法,研究电磁场对 Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞熵的量子修正.考虑这个问题有两个理由:第一,电磁场对 Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞熵的量子修正未见报导;第二,早期的工作都是在 $(\hat{r} = r - r_H, \hat{v} = v)$ 坐标系中研究动态黑洞的量子熵,而 WKB 近似要求场方程必须有一个定态解,在这个坐标系中,场方程不可能存在这样的解.但许多工作^[13-17]表明,对于动态黑洞仅在 Tortoise 坐标系中,场方程在事件视界附近有一个渐近定态解.所以,对于动态黑洞必须在 Tortoise 坐标系中才能利用 WKB 近似.

2 黑洞背景下的电磁场方程

Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞的时空线元^[18]为

$$ds^2 = \left[1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{1}{3}\Lambda r^2 \right] dv^2 - 2dvdr - r^2(d\theta^2 + \sin^2\theta d\phi^2), \quad (1)$$

其中采用了超前爱丁顿坐标 v , $M = M(v)$, $Q = Q(v)$ 分别为黑洞的质量和电荷,它们都是 v

收稿日期:2003-01-10

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* 基金项目:国家自然科学基金(10375051)资助

的函数.

在坐标系 $(x^0 = v, x^1 = r, x^2 = \theta, x^3 = \varphi)$ 中选择零标架如下

$$\begin{aligned} l^\mu &= \delta^\mu_0, & n^\mu &= -\delta^\mu_0 - \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda r^2 \right] \delta^\mu_1, \\ m^\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left(\delta^\mu_2 + \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \delta^\mu_3 \right), & \bar{m}^\mu &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} \left(\delta^\mu_2 - \frac{i}{\sin\theta} \delta^\mu_3 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

由此得到所有非零旋系数和 Weyl 张量的非零独立分量

$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= -\frac{1}{r}, & \alpha &= -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}r} \cot\theta = -\omega, \\ \mu &= -\frac{1}{2r} \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda r^2 \right), \\ \gamma &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{M}{r^2} - \frac{Q^2}{r^3} - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda r \right); & \Psi_2 &= -\frac{M}{r^3} + \frac{Q^2}{r^4}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

(3)式告诉我们 Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 度规是 Petrov D 类的,所以无源电磁场方程可用微扰方法简化为^[19]

$$\begin{aligned} \left[(D - \epsilon + \bar{\epsilon} - 2\rho - \bar{\rho})(\Delta - 2\gamma + \mu) - (\delta + \bar{\pi} - \bar{\alpha} - \omega - 2\tau)(\bar{\delta} + \pi - 2\alpha) \right] \Phi_0 &= 0, \\ \left[(\Delta + \gamma - \bar{\gamma} + 2\mu + \bar{\mu})(D + 2\epsilon - \rho) - (\bar{\delta} - \bar{\tau} + \bar{\omega} + \alpha + 2\pi)(\delta - \tau + 2\omega) \right] \Phi_2 &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

其中 $D = l^\mu \partial_\mu$, $\Delta = n^\mu \partial_\mu$, $\delta = m^\mu \partial_\mu$. 将(2)、(3)式代入(4)式,并令 $\Phi_0, \Phi_2 = \rho_l \rho_l(v, r) {}_p Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$, 其中 ${}_p Y_l^m(\theta, \varphi)$ 是自旋-加权球谐函数^[20]. l 为角量子数, m 是磁量子数, 且满足 $l \geq |p|$, $-l \leq m \leq l$. 自旋态 $p = \pm 1$ 则由(4)式, 径向函数 $\rho_l(v, r)$ 满足下列方程

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ A \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2\partial^2}{\partial r \partial v} + \frac{2}{r} (p+2) \frac{\partial}{\partial v} + \left[\frac{2A}{r} (p+2) + (p+1)A' - \frac{2Ap}{r} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{A}{r^2} (p+2)(1-p) + \frac{1}{r} (p+2)(p+1)A' \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{6} (2p+1)(p+1)r \left(\frac{A}{r} \right)'' - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right\} \rho_l = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

其中 $A = 1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda r^2$, $A' = \frac{\partial A}{\partial r}$, $\lambda^2 = (l-p)(l+p+1)$.

对于动态黑洞, 其事件视界随时间变化, 可引进新坐标^[13] $\hat{r} = r - r_H(v)$, $\hat{v} = v$, 那么

$$\frac{\partial^n}{\partial r^n} = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial \hat{r}^n}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} - \dot{r}_H \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{r} \partial \hat{v}} - \dot{r}_H \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{r}^2}, \quad (6)$$

其中 r_H 为时空事件视界, $\dot{r}_H = \frac{dr_H}{dv}$.

将(6)式代入(5)式, 方程变为

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ (A - 2\dot{r}_H) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{r}^2} + \frac{2\partial^2}{\partial \hat{r} \partial \hat{v}} + \frac{2}{r} (p+2) \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} + \left[\frac{4A}{r} + (p+1)A' - \frac{2\dot{r}_H}{r} (p+2) \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{A}{r^2} (p+2)(1-p) + \frac{A'}{r} (p+2)(p+1) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{6} (2p+1)(p+1)r \left(\frac{A}{r} \right)'' - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right\} \rho_l = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

对于动态黑洞, 为了利用 WKB 近似, 可定义 Tortoise 坐标变换^[13]

$$dr_* = \frac{1-2\dot{r}_H}{A-2\dot{r}_H} d\hat{r} + \eta d\hat{v}, \quad v_* = \hat{v}, \quad (8)$$

其中 η 是保证 dr_* 为全微分的调节因子; 可以证明, 在事件视界附近 $\eta \approx \dot{r}_H$. 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}} &= \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*}, & \frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial v_*} + \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{r}^2} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*} + \left(\frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_*^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \hat{r} \partial \hat{v}} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*} + \eta \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_*^2} + \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_* \partial v_*}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

将(9)式代入(7)式, 化简后得到电磁场方程

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_*^2} + \frac{2(1-2\eta)}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r_* \partial v_*} + \frac{2(p+2)}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_*} \right. \\ &+ \left[(A-2\dot{r}_H) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) + 2(p+2) \frac{\eta}{r} \right. \\ &\left. \left. + \left(\frac{4A}{r} + (p+1)A' - 2\dot{r}_H(p+2) \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right] \frac{\partial}{\partial r_*} + V - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right\} {}_p \rho_l = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \frac{A}{r^2} (p+2)(1-p) + \frac{A'}{r} (p+2)(p+1) + \frac{1}{6} (2p+1)(p+1)r \left(\frac{A}{r} \right)'' \\ &= \frac{2}{r^2} + \frac{2M}{r^3} (p-1) + \frac{Q^2}{r^4} (1-p) - \frac{1}{3} \Lambda (5p+7). \end{aligned}$$

3 黑洞的自由能和量子熵

虽然整个时空是动态时空, 但是我们采用薄膜 brick-wall 模型, 在事件视界附近的一个薄层内计算黑洞的熵, 则可认为在该薄层内, 系统处于热平衡状态. 所以在 WKB 近似下, ${}_p \rho_l(v_*, r_*)$ 在黑洞事件视界附近的薄区域内可以写成如下形式

$${}_p \rho_l(v_*, r_*) = \exp[-iE v_* + iW(r_*, p, l, E)], \quad (11)$$

其中 E 为光子的能量. 将(11)式代入(10)式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} &\left\{ -\frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} \right)^2 + \frac{i(1-2\eta)}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r_*^2} + \frac{2E(1-2\eta)}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} - 2iE(p+2) \frac{1}{r} \right. \\ &+ i \left[(A-2\dot{r}_H) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) + 2(p+2) \frac{\eta}{r} \right. \\ &\left. \left. + \left(\frac{4A}{r} + (p+1)A' - 2\dot{r}_H(p+2) \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right] \frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} + V - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right\} {}_p \rho_l = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

将(12)式中实部与虚部分离

$$-\frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \left(\frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} \right)^2 + \frac{2E(1-2\eta)}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} + V - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} = 0, \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial r_*^2} - 2E(p+2) \frac{1}{r} + \left[(A-2\dot{r}_H) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{r}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) + 2 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \hat{v}} \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right) \right. \\ &\left. + 2(p+2) \frac{\eta}{r} + \left(\frac{4A}{r} + (p+1)A' - 2\dot{r}_H(p+2) \frac{1}{r} \right) \frac{1-2\eta}{A-2\dot{r}_H} \right] \frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

利用(13)式, 则径向波数为^[12]

$$K(r_*, p, l, E) = -E + \frac{\partial W}{\partial r_*} = \pm \left[E^2 + \frac{A - 2\dot{r}_H}{1 - 2\dot{\eta}} \left(V - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad (15)$$

根据半经典的量子化规则, 能谱由下式给出

$$\oint K(r_*, p, l, E) dr_* = 2n\pi, \quad (16)$$

其中 n 为主量子数. 采用薄膜 brick-wall 模型^[21,22], 在事件视界 r_H 附近的一个薄区域 a 内, 则有

$$dr_* \approx \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{A - 2\dot{r}_H} d\hat{r}, \quad (17)$$

$$\int_a \left[E^2 + \frac{A - 2\dot{r}_H}{1 - 2\dot{r}_H} \left(V - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{A - 2\dot{r}_H} d\hat{r} = n\pi. \quad (18)$$

能量不超过 E 的本征态数目由下式给出

$$g(E) = \sum_p \sum_l (2l+1)n \approx \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_p \int_{|p|}^{l_{\max}} (2l+1) dl \int_a \left[E^2 + \frac{A - 2\dot{r}_H}{1 - 2\dot{r}_H} \left(V - \frac{\lambda^2}{r^2} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{A - 2\dot{r}_H} d\hat{r}, \quad (19)$$

在对 l 的积分中, 上下限的确定满足角动量 $l \geq |p|$ 和波数是实数的要求, 则(19)式对 l 积分后变为

$$g(E) = \frac{2}{3\pi} \sum_p \int_a \frac{(1 - 2\dot{r}_H)^2 r^2}{(A - 2\dot{r}_H)^2} \left[E^2 + \frac{A - 2\dot{r}_H}{1 - 2\dot{r}_H} \left(V - \frac{4}{r^2} \right) \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} d\hat{r}. \quad (20)$$

由量子统计理论, 系统的自由能可表示为

$$F = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^\infty dE \frac{dg(E)}{dE} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta E}) = - \int_0^\infty \frac{g(E)}{e^{\beta E} - 1} dE. \quad (21)$$

将(20)式代入(21)式, 对能量 E 积分后, 得

$$F = - \frac{2}{3\pi} \sum_p \left[\frac{\Gamma(4)\zeta(4)}{\beta^4} \int_a \frac{(1 - 2\dot{r}_H)^2 r^2}{(A - 2\dot{r}_H)^2} d\hat{r} - \frac{3\zeta(2)}{2\beta^2} \int_a \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{A - 2\dot{r}_H} (2 - Vr^2) d\hat{r} \right], \quad (22)$$

其中 $\frac{1}{\beta}$ 为温度, $\Gamma(n)$ 为伽玛函数, $\zeta(n)$ 为 Riemann-Zeta 函数. 由量子统计理论知系统熵与

自由能的关系为 $S = \beta^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta}$, 所以(22)式对应的熵为

$$S = \frac{16\Gamma(4)\zeta(4)}{3\pi\beta^3} \int_a \frac{(1 - 2\dot{r}_H)^2 r^2}{(A - 2\dot{r}_H)^2} d\hat{r} - \frac{2\zeta(2)}{\pi\beta} \sum_p \int_a \frac{1 - 2\dot{r}_H}{A - 2\dot{r}_H} (2 - Vr^2) d\hat{r}. \quad (23)$$

在(23)式积分中, 视界方程

$$\begin{aligned} A - 2\dot{r}_H &= - \frac{\Lambda}{3r^2} \left[r^4 - \frac{3(1 - 2\dot{r}_H)r^2}{\Lambda} + \frac{6Mr}{\Lambda} - \frac{3Q^2}{\Lambda} \right] \\ &= - \frac{\Lambda}{3r^2} (r - r_1)(r - r_2)(r - r_3)(r - r_4), \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

其中 $r_1 < r_2 < r_3$ 为 $(A - 2\dot{r}_H) = 0$ 的三个根^[23], 分别解释为内、外事件视界和宇宙视界, r_4 是一个负实根. 考虑外视界 ($r_2 = r_H$) 附近的薄区域, 即 $a = \{ (r, \theta, \varphi) \mid r_H + \xi \leq r \leq r_H + c\xi \}$, ξ 为薄区域与视界面的距离, 是无穷小量, c 为大于 1 的小正数. 利用(24)式和(6)式可计算出(23)式中的前一项积分, 将 V 代入(23)式, 可计算出(23)式中的后一项积分, 但此项积分对黑洞的熵无贡献.

最后, 计算出 Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞的熵为

$$S = \frac{48\Gamma(4)\zeta(4)(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2}{\pi\Lambda^2\beta^3} \frac{(c-1)B}{c\xi}, \quad (25)$$

其中

$$B = \frac{r_H^6}{(r_H - r_1)^2 (r_H - r_3)^2 (r_H - r_4)^2}.$$

4 结论

我们把 brick-wall 模型推广到了 Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter 黑洞, 得到了黑洞背景下电磁场的量子熵(25)式. 将(25)式与已知的 Reissner-Nordström-de Sitter 黑洞熵的结果([4]中(33)式)比较, 形式上多了一个描述动态黑洞的因子 $(1-2\dot{r}_H)^2$. 当 $\dot{r}_H=0$ 时, 与相应静态黑洞熵的结果[4]完全相同, 即(25)式可回到静态黑洞情况; 同时与同一黑洞背景下引力场的量子熵[24]比较, 发现引力场与电磁场的量子熵完全相同. 由此推得, 对于玻色场, 粒子自旋态的简并度相同时, 任意黑洞背景下量子熵的主导项完全相同.

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Quantum Entropy of the Electromagnetic Field in Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter Black Hole

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Abstract: In the tortoise coordinates, the quantum corrections to the entropy of the Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter black hole due to electromagnetic field are investigated by using the brick-wall model. When the event horizon of the black hole does not depend upon the advanced-time, the result coincide with that of the Reissner-Nordström-de Sitter black hole.

Key words: Electromagnetic field; Brick-wall model; Vaidya-Bonner-de Sitter black hole; Quantum entropy.

MR(2000) Subject Classification: 83C57