引力波天文学笔记

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第一章 引力波

[3].

1.1 Linearized Gravity

流形 \mathbb{R}^4 . 任意坐标系 $\{x^{\mu}\}$, $g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + \gamma_{\mu\nu}s + O(s^2)$, 得

$$R_{\mu\nu\lambda\sigma} = \partial_{\sigma}\partial_{[\mu}h_{\lambda]\nu} - \partial_{\nu}\partial_{[\mu}h_{\lambda]\sigma} + \mathcal{O}(s^2). \tag{1.1}$$

 $\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}:=h_{\mu\nu}-\tfrac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}\eta^{\lambda\sigma}h_{\lambda\sigma}=h_{\mu\nu}-\tfrac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}h.$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\partial^{\lambda}\partial_{\lambda}\bar{h}_{\mu\nu} + \partial^{\lambda}\partial_{(\mu}\bar{h}_{\nu)\lambda} - \frac{1}{2}\eta_{\mu\nu}\partial^{\lambda}\partial^{\sigma}\bar{h}_{\lambda\sigma} + \mathcal{O}(s^{2}) = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}. \tag{1.2}$$

存在 $\{x^{\mu}\}$, 使得 $\partial^{\nu}\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}+\mathrm{O}(s^2)=0$ (Lorentz gauge). 令 $\{x^{\mu}\}$ 满足 $\partial^{\nu}\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}+\mathrm{O}(s^2)=0$, 则

$$\partial^{\lambda} \partial_{\lambda} \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{O}(s^2) = -16\pi T_{\mu\nu}. \tag{1.3}$$

略去 $O(s^2)$ 条件: $h_{\mu\nu}$, $\partial_{\lambda}h_{\mu\nu}$...小.

1.2 Radiation Gauge

存在 $\{x^{\mu}\}$, 使得 $h + \mathcal{O}(s^2) = 0$ (TT gauge [4]) 且 $h_{0\mu} + \mathcal{O}(s^2) = 0$.

1.3 Quadrupole Approximation

下略 $O(s^2)$. 由(1.3)得

$$\bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(t,\vec{r}) = 4 \int \frac{T_{\mu\nu}(t - |\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|, \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r} - \vec{r}'|} \, dV'.$$
 (1.4)

$$\hat{\bar{h}}_{\mu\nu}(\omega, \vec{r}) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int \bar{h}_{\mu\nu}(t, \vec{r}) e^{i\omega t} dt$$
 (1.5)

$$=4\int \frac{\hat{T}_{\mu\nu}(\omega, \vec{r}')}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}e^{i\omega|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|}\,\mathrm{d}V'. \tag{1.6}$$

$$-i\omega\hat{h}_{0\mu} = \sum_{i} \frac{\partial \hat{h}_{i\mu}}{\partial x^{i}}.$$
 (1.7)

 $|\vec{r}| \gg |\vec{r}'| \perp \omega \ll 1/|\vec{r}'|,$

$$\hat{\bar{h}}_{ij}(\omega, \vec{r}) = 4 \frac{e^{i\omega|\vec{r}|}}{|\vec{r}|} \int \hat{T}_{ij}(\omega, \vec{r}') \, dV'. \tag{1.8}$$

$$\int \hat{T}_{ij} \, dV' = -\frac{\omega^2}{2} \int \hat{T}_{00} \, x'^i x'^j \, dV'? \tag{1.9}$$

$$q_{ij}(t) := \int T_{00} \, x'^i x'^j \, \mathrm{d}V' \tag{1.10}$$

$$\hat{\bar{h}}_{ij}(\omega, \vec{r}) = -2\omega^2 \frac{e^{i\omega|\vec{r}|}}{|\vec{r}|} \hat{q}_{ij}(\omega), \qquad (1.11)$$

$$\bar{h}_{ij}(t, \vec{r}) = \frac{2}{|\vec{r}|} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} q_{ij}(t - |\vec{r}|). \tag{1.12}$$

$1.4 + ext{Mode} \ ext{and} imes ext{Mode}$

寻新标架 $(e'^1)_a = (e^+)_a$, $(e'^2)_a = (e^\times)_a$, $(e'^3)_a = (e^r)_a$, $\bar{h}_{ij}(e^i)_a(e^j)_b = \bar{h}'_{ij}(e'^i)_a(e'^j)_b$, 取 x, y 分量后去迹, $h_+ = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{h}'_{11} - \bar{h}'_{22})$, $h_\times = \bar{h}'_{12} = \bar{h}'_{21}$? [2] [1], $\vec{n} := \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$,

$$h_{ij}^{\text{TT}} = \frac{2}{|\vec{r}|} \mathcal{P}_{ijkm} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}t^2} Q^{km} (t - |\vec{r}|),$$
 (1.13)

$$\mathcal{P}_{ijkm} := (\delta_{ik} - \vec{n}_i \vec{n}_k) (\delta_{jm} - \vec{n}_j \vec{n}_m) - \frac{1}{2} (\delta_{ij} - \vec{n}_i \vec{n}_j) (\delta_{km} - \vec{n}_k \vec{n}_m), \quad (1.14)$$

$$Q^{km}(t) := \int T_{00} \left(x'^k x'^m - \frac{1}{3} \delta^{km} \sum_n x'^n x'^n \right) dV'$$
 (1.15)

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