

# 引力波天文学笔记

GasinAn

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# 第一章 引力波

## 1.1 Linearized Gravity

[4]. 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Radiation Gauge

[4]. 存在  $\{x^\mu\}$ , 使得  $h + O(s^2) = 0$  (TT gauge [5]) 且  $h_{0\mu} + O(s^2) = 0$ .

## 1.3 Quadrupole Approximation

[4]. 下略  $O(s^2)$ . 由(1.3)得

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

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

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

由  $\partial^\nu \bar{h}_{\mu\nu} = 0$ ,

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

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

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

$$\int \hat{T}_{ij} dV' = -\frac{\omega^2}{2} \int \hat{T}_{00} x'^i x'^j dV' \quad (1.9)$$

$$q_{ij}(t) := \int T_{00} x'^i x'^j dV' \quad (1.10)$$

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

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

## 1.4 + Mode and $\times$ 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,  $h_+ = \frac{1}{2}(\bar{h}'_{11} - \bar{h}'_{22})$ ,  $h_\times = \bar{h}'_{12} = \bar{h}'_{21}$ ? [3]

[1],  $\vec{n} := \frac{\vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|}$ ,

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

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

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

## 第二章 电磁引力

[2].

### 2.1 时空张量转化为空间张量

$$h_{ab} := g_{ab} + Z_a Z_b. \quad (2.1)$$

$$V_{\langle a} := h_a^{\ b} V_b. \quad (2.2)$$

$$T_{\langle ab \rangle} := h_{(a}^{\ c} h_{b)}^{\ d} T_{cd} - \frac{1}{3} h_{cd} T^{cd} h_{ab}. \quad (2.3)$$

$$\varepsilon_{abc} := \varepsilon_{abcd} Z^d. \quad (2.4)$$

$$\varepsilon_{0123} := -\sqrt{|g|} \quad (2.5)$$

$$T_a := \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon_{abc} T^{[bc]}. \quad (2.6)$$

$$[U, V]_a := \varepsilon_{abc} U^b V^c. \quad (2.7)$$

$$[S, T]_a := \varepsilon_{abc} S_d^b T^{cd}. \quad (2.8)$$

$$D_t T^{a\dots}_{b\dots} := Z^c \nabla_c T^{a\dots}_{b\dots}. \quad (2.9)$$

$${}^3\nabla_a T^{b\dots}_{c\dots} := h_a^{\ p} h_q^{\ b} \dots h_c^{\ r} \dots \nabla_p T^{q\dots}_{r\dots}. \quad (2.10)$$

$$(\operatorname{div} V) := {}^3\nabla^a V_a. \quad (2.11)$$

$$(\operatorname{curl} V)_a := \varepsilon_{abc} {}^3\nabla^b V^c. \quad (2.12)$$

$$(\operatorname{div} T)_a := {}^3\nabla^b T_{ab}. \quad (2.13)$$

$$(\operatorname{curl} T)_{ab} := \varepsilon_{cd(a} {}^3\nabla^c T_{b)}^{\ d}. \quad (2.14)$$

## 2.2 电磁空间矢量

$$E_a := F_{ab}Z^b. \quad (2.15)$$

$$B_a := {}^*F_{ab}Z^b. \quad (2.16)$$

$$(\operatorname{div} E) = \dots \quad (2.17)$$

$$(\operatorname{div} B) = \dots \quad (2.18)$$

$$D_t E_{\langle a} \rangle - (\operatorname{curl} E)_a = \dots \quad (2.19)$$

$$D_t B_{\langle a} \rangle + (\operatorname{curl} B)_a = \dots \quad (2.20)$$

## 2.3 引力空间张量

$$E_{ab} := C_{abcd}Z^cZ^d. \quad (2.21)$$

$$B_{ab} := {}^*C_{abcd}Z^cZ^d. \quad (2.22)$$

$$(\operatorname{div} E)_a = \dots \quad (2.23)$$

$$(\operatorname{div} B)_a = \dots \quad (2.24)$$

$$D_t E_{\langle ab} \rangle - (\operatorname{curl} E)_{ab} = \dots \quad (2.25)$$

$$D_t B_{\langle ab} \rangle + (\operatorname{curl} B)_{ab} = \dots \quad (2.26)$$



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