Medan-medan

Gravitoelektromagnetik pada Ruang Waktu Vaidya Diperumum dalam Teori Gravitasi Teleparalel

In[1]:= Get["https://raw.githubusercontent.com/bshoshany/OGRe/master/OGRe.m"]

OGRe: An <u>Object-Oriented General Re</u>lativity Package for Mathematica By Barak Shoshany (baraksh@gmail.com) (baraksh.com)

v1.7.0 (2021-09-17)

GitHub repository: https://github.com/bshoshany/OGRe

- To view the full documentation for the package, type TDocs[].
 - To list all available modules, type ?OGRe`*.
- To get help on a particular module, type ? followed by the module name.
- To enable parallelization, type TSetParallelization[True].
- UpdateMessage

To disable automatic checks for updates at startup, type TSetAutoUpdates[False].

Mendefinisikan Sistem Koordinat

```
ln[2]:= TNewCoordinates["Eddington", \{v, r, \theta, \phi\}]
```

Out[2]= Eddington

Mendefinisikan tensor metrik ruang singgung (Minkowski)

 $\ \, \text{In} \ \, \exists := \ \, \mathsf{TShow} \ \, \mathsf{@TNewMetric} \big[\text{"Minkowski", "Eddington", Diagonal Matrix} \big[\big\{ 1, \ -1, \ -1 \big\} \big], \ \ "\eta" \big]$

ogre: Minkowski:
$$\eta_{\mu\nu}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Inverse bagi tensor metrik ruang singgung

In[4]:= TShow@TNewTensor["InvMin", "Minkowski", "Eddington", $\{1, 1\}$, DiagonalMatrix[$\{1, -1, -1, -1\}$], " η "]

OGRE: InvMin:
$$\eta^{\mu\nu}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mendefinisikan tetrad ansatz dan inversenya

In[5]:= TShow@TNewTensor["Tetrad", "Minkowski",

"Eddington",
$$\{1, -1\}$$
, $\{\{Sqrt[2]*\Delta[v, r], -(Sqrt[2] + 1)/\Delta[v, r], 0, 0\}, \{\Delta[v, r], -(Sqrt[2] + 1)/\Delta[v, r], 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, r, 0\}, \{0, 0, 0, r*Sin[\theta]\}\}, "h"]$

ogre: Tetrad:
$$h^{\mu}_{\ \ v}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \ \Delta[v, r] & -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v, r]} & 0 & 0 \\ \Delta[v, r] & -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v, r]} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r \operatorname{Sin}[\theta] \end{pmatrix}$$

In[6]:= TShow@TNewTensor["InvTetrad", "Minkowski",

"Eddington", {-1, 1},

$$\left\{ \left\{ \left(1 + \operatorname{Sqrt[2]} \right) / \Delta[v, r], \ \Delta[v, r], \ 0, \ 0 \right\}, \ \left\{ -\left(\left(1 + \operatorname{Sqrt[2]} \right) / \Delta[v, r]\right), \ -\operatorname{Sqrt[2]} \times \Delta[v, r], \ 0, \ 0 \right\}, \\ \left\{ 0, \ 0, \ 1/r, \ 0 \right\}, \ \left\{ 0, \ 0, \ 0, \ \operatorname{Csc}[\theta]/r \right\} \right\}, \ "h" \right]$$

ogre: InvTetrad:
$$h_{\mu}^{\ \ v}(v,r,\theta,\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v,r]} & \Delta[v,r] & 0 & 0\\ -\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v,r]} & -\sqrt{2} \ \Delta[v,r] & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r} & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\operatorname{Csc}(\theta)}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

Melakukan pengecekkan, apakah tetrad dan inversenya saling ortogonal

In[7]:= TShow@TCalc["Hasil Kali Tetrad", "Tetrad"["aμ"]."InvTetrad"["av"]]

OGRE: Hasil Kali Tetrad:
$$\Box_{\mu}^{\ \nu}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mengonstruksi metrik Vaidya diperumum melalui kontraksi metrik Minkowski dengan tetrad

տեր։ TShow@TCalc["SpaceTimeMetric", "Minkowski"["ab"]."Tetrad"["aμ"]."Tetrad"["bν"], "g"]

OGRE: SpaceTimeMetric:
$$g_{\mu\nu}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \Delta[v, r]^2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -r^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -r^2 \sin[\theta]^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

Mendefinisikan tetrad referensi dan inversenya

"Eddington",
$$\{1, -1\}$$
, $\{\{Sqrt[2], -(Sqrt[2] + 1), 0, 0\}$, $\{1, -(Sqrt[2] + 1), 0, 0\}$, $\{0, 0, r, 0\}$, $\{0, 0, 0, r*Sin[\theta]\}$, "e"]

OGRE: TetradRef:
$$e^{\mu}_{\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ }(v,r,\theta,\phi) = \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} & -1 - \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -1 - \sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & r \, \text{Sin}[\theta] \end{pmatrix}$$

In[13]:= TShow@TNewTensor["InvTetradRef", "Minkowski", "Eddington",
$$\{-1, 1\}$$
, $\{\{(1 + Sqrt[2])/1, 1, 0, 0\}, \{-((1 + Sqrt[2])/1), -Sqrt[2]1, 0, 0\}, \{0, 0, 1/r, 0\}, \{0, 0, 0, Csc[\theta]/r\}\}, "e"]$

OGRE: InvTetradRef:
$$e_{\mu}^{\ \ \nu}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 + \sqrt{2} & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 - \sqrt{2} & -\sqrt{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{r} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\text{Csc}[\theta]}{r} \end{pmatrix}$$

Menghitung koefisien anholonomi terkait tetrad referensi

$$\begin{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\$$

OGRe: Anholonomi: $f^{\mu}_{v\rho}(v, r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{r} \\ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{r} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -\frac{\cot(\theta)}{r} \end{pmatrix}$

Menghitung koneksi spin terkait tetrad referensi

In[15]:= TShow@TCalc

"KoneksiSpin", (1/2)*

 $\left(-\text{"Anholonomi"}["\mu\nu\rho"] + \text{"Anholonomi"}["\nu\mu\rho"] + \text{"Anholonomi"}["\rho\mu\nu"] \right). \text{"TetradRef"}["\rho\sigma"], \quad "\omega"]$

In[16]:= TList["KoneksiSpin"]

KoneksiSpin:

$$\begin{aligned} \omega^{\text{V}}_{\theta\theta} &= \omega^{\theta}_{\ \text{V}\theta} &= 1 \\ \omega^{\text{V}}_{\phi\phi} &= \omega^{\theta}_{\ \text{V}\phi} &= \text{Sin}[\theta] \end{aligned}$$
 OGRe:
$$\omega^{\text{r}}_{\theta\theta} &= -\omega^{\theta}_{\ \text{r}\theta} &= \sqrt{2} \\ \omega^{\text{r}}_{\phi\phi} &= -\omega^{\phi}_{\ \text{r}\phi} &= \sqrt{2} \text{Sin}[\theta] \\ \omega^{\theta}_{\ \phi\phi} &= -\omega^{\phi}_{\ \phi\phi} &= -\text{Cos}[\theta] \end{aligned}$$

Menghitung koneksi Weitzenböck (dengan indeks kontravariannya mewakili ruang singgung)

In[17]:= TShow@TCalc["Weitzenbock", TPartialD[" μ "].

"Tetrad"["a ν "] + "KoneksiSpin"["ab μ "]. "Tetrad"["b ν "], "W"]

$$\mathsf{OGRe:} \ \mathsf{Weitzenbock:} \ \mathsf{W}^{\mu}{}_{v\rho}(v,r,\theta,\phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \sqrt{2} \ \partial_{v} \Delta[v,r] \\ \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v,r]^{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v,r]^{2}} \\ \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\Delta[v,r]^{2}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ r \\ sin[\theta]^{2} \end{pmatrix}$$

Menghitung torsi

 $\label{eq:control_loss} $$\inf[18]:= TShow@TCalc["Torsi", "Weitzenbock"["av\mu"] - "Weitzenbock"["a\muv"], "T"]$$$

Menyesuaikan torsi dengan hitungan manual

In[19]:= TShow@TCalc["TorsiBener", $(-1)_*$ "Torsi"["a μv "], "T"]

ogre: TorsiBener: $T^{\mu}_{\nu\rho}(v, r, \theta, \phi) =$

Menentukan torsi ruang waktu dengan melakukan kontraksi torsi yang telah diperoleh dengan tetrad

$$\text{TShow@TCalc} ["TorsiRW", "InvTetrad"["ap"]. "TorsiBener"["aµv"], "T"]$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{\partial_r \Delta[v,r]}{\Delta[v,r]} \\ -\frac{\partial_r \Delta[v,r]}{\Delta[v,r]} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\$$

Mentransformasikan torsi dari sistem koordinat Eddington-Finkelstein ke Kartesius

Mula-mula, kita definisikan sistem koordinat Kartesius

```
\label{eq:local_local_local_local} $$\inf[21]:=$$ TNewCoordinates["Cartesian", $\{t, x, y, z\}]$$ Out[21]:= $$Cartesian$$$$$
```

Definisikan aturan transformasi dari sistem koordinat Eddington-Finkelstein ke Kartesius

```
\label{eq:local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_local_
```

Tampilkan torsi ruang waktu ke sistem koordinat Kartesius

In[23]:= TShow["TorsiRW", "Cartesian"]

Menentukan torsi (dengan indeks kontravariannya mewakili ruang singgung) dalam sistem koordinat Kartesius

Mula-mula, definisikan tetrad ansatz yang telah ditransformasi ke sistem

koordinat Kartesius

$$\begin{tabular}{ll} \begin{tabular}{ll} \be$$

Kontraksikan tetrad tersebut dengan torsi ruang waktu dalam sistem koordinat Kartesius

ln[25]:= TShow@TCalc["TetradCart"["a ρ "]."TorsiRW"[" $\rho\mu\nu$ "], "T"]

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ x \left(\sqrt{2} \Delta[v,r] \, \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \\ - \frac{y \left(\sqrt{2} \Delta[v,r] \, \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \\ - \frac{y \left(\sqrt{2} \Delta[v,r] \, \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \\ - \frac{z \left(\sqrt{2} \Delta[v,r] \, \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) \\ - \frac{z \left(\sqrt{2} \Delta[v,r] \, \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] \right) + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right)} \\ - \frac{z \left(\sqrt{2} \Delta[v,r] \, \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] \right) + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right)} \\ - \frac{y \left(\Delta \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] + P \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right)} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]} \\ - \frac{y \left(\Delta \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]} \\ - \frac{z \left(\Delta \partial_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}] \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]} \\ - \frac{y \left(U^2 + x^2 + y^2 \right) z \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \Delta[r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]} \\ - \frac{y \left(U^2 + x^2 + y^2 \right) z \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}]}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \\ - \frac{y \left(U^2 + x^2 + y^2 \right) z \, \partial_{r + t + 2 M \log[1 - \frac{r}{2M}], \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

OGRe: Result: $T^{\mu}_{\nu\rho}(t, x, y, z) =$