

Vortrag im Hauptseminar SoSe 2025

Marvin Henke - 10. Mai 2025

Betreuer: Dr. Nikodem Szpak





Offen im Denken

• Metrik und Geodäten



- Metrik und Geodäten
- Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen



- Metrik und Geodäten
- Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen
- Gravitoelektromagnetismus



- Metrik und Geodäten
- Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen
- Gravitoelektromagnetismus
 - Rotierende Kugelmasse



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 - EM-Felder



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- Gravity Probe B



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- Paper



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$$m{\eta} = egin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$c = G = 1$$

(+ - --)



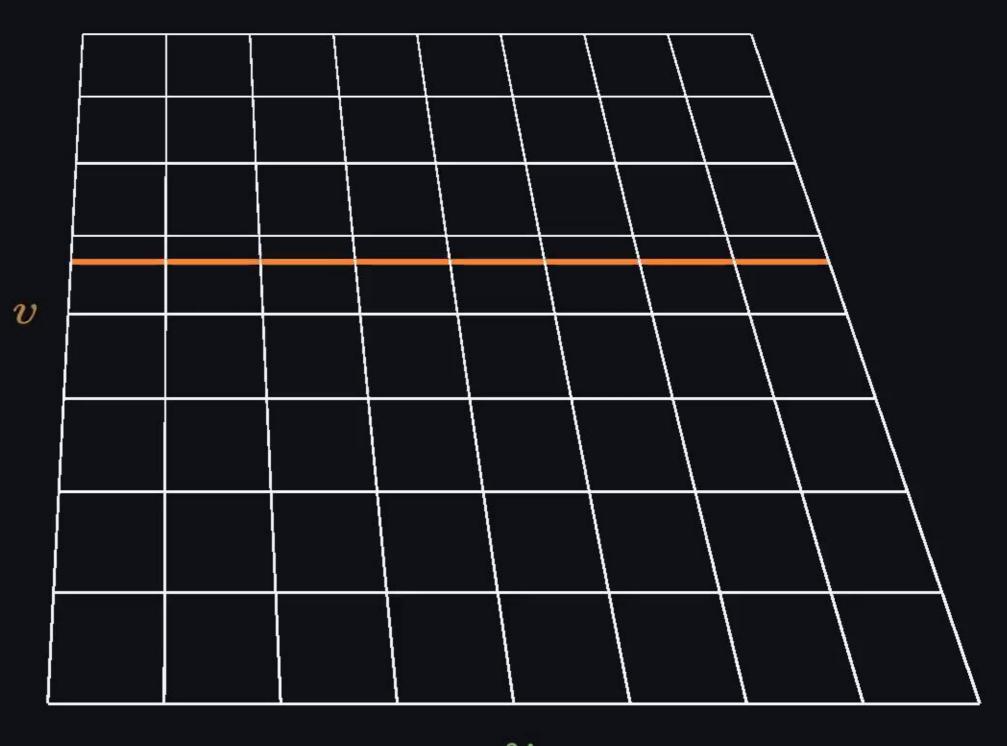
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$$c=G=1$$
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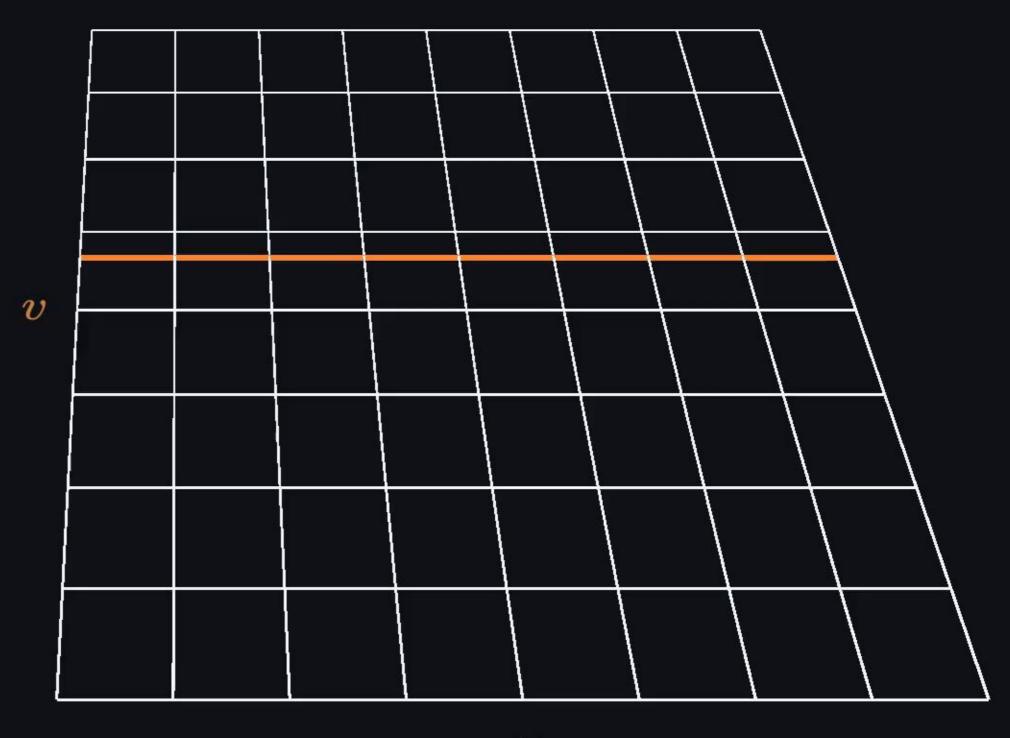


c=G=1 UNIVERSITÄT DU I S B U R G (+--) Offen im Denke



Fläche

$$\vec{x}(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$$



c = G = 1(+ - - -)



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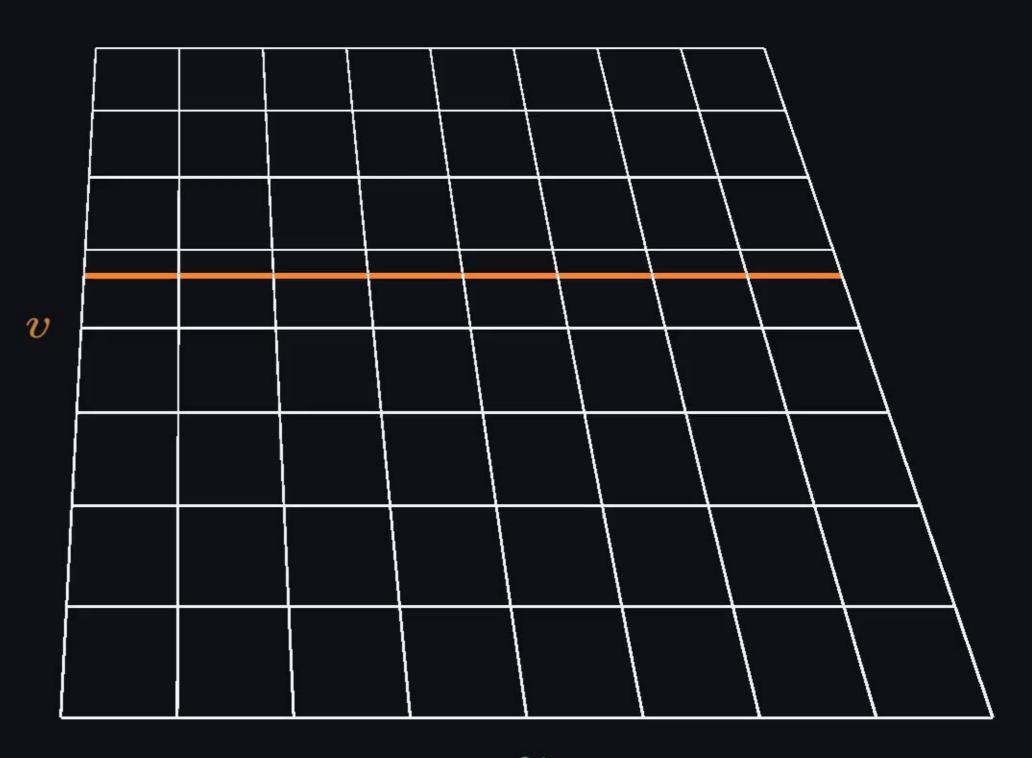
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Metrik

$$g_{\mu\nu} = \partial_{\mu}\vec{x} \cdot \partial_{\nu}\vec{x}$$

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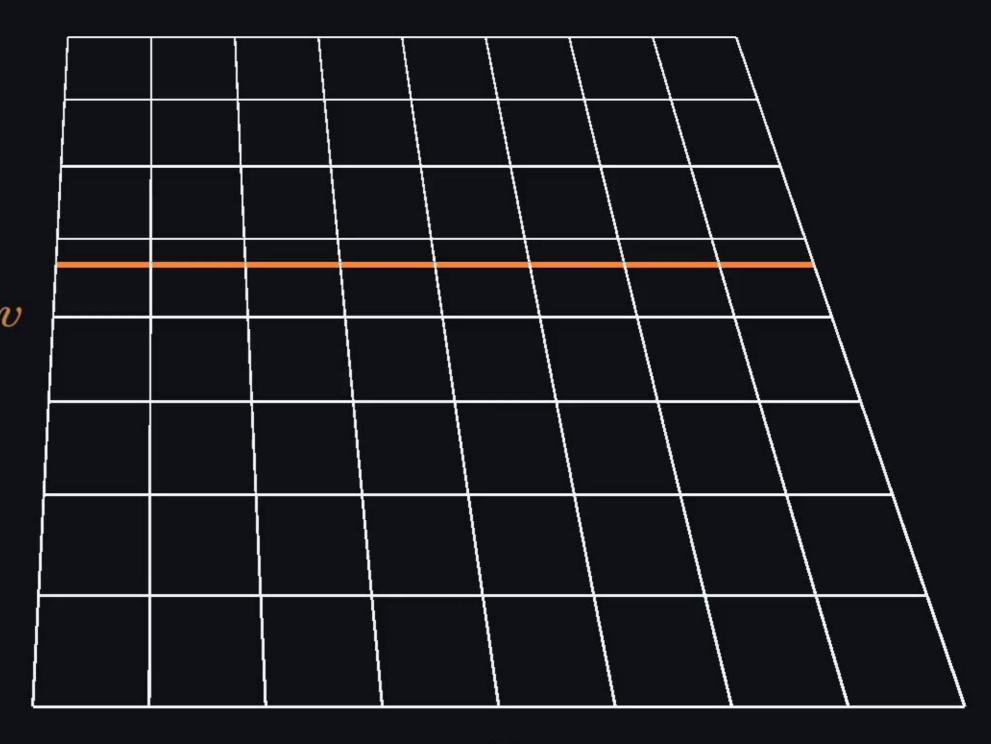
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Geodätengleichung

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d} \tau^2} = 0$$



c = G = 1(+ - - -)



Offen im Denken

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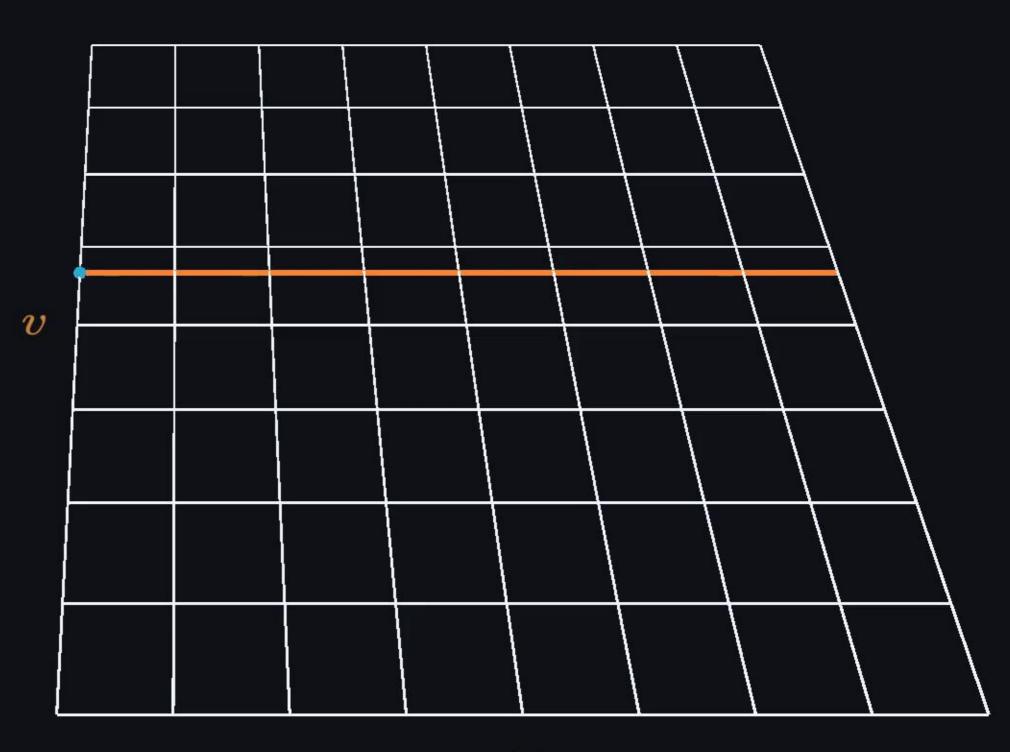
Metrik

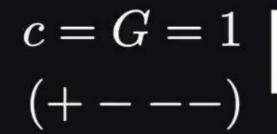
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Offen im Denken

Fläche

$$\vec{x}: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^3$$

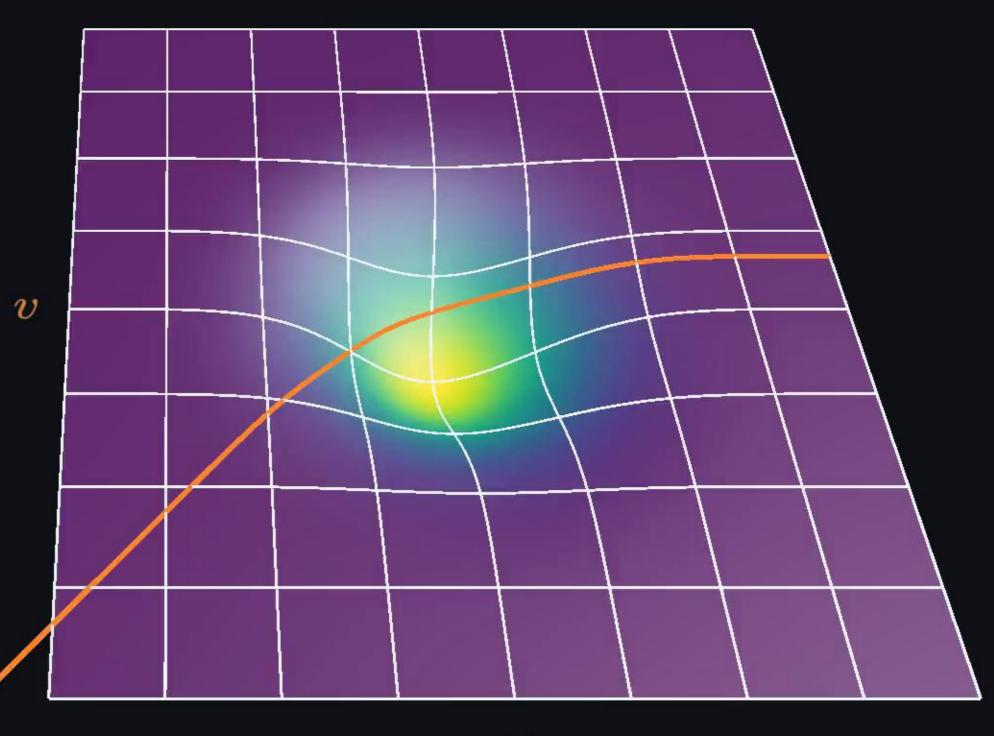
Metrik

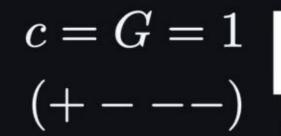
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Geodätengleichung

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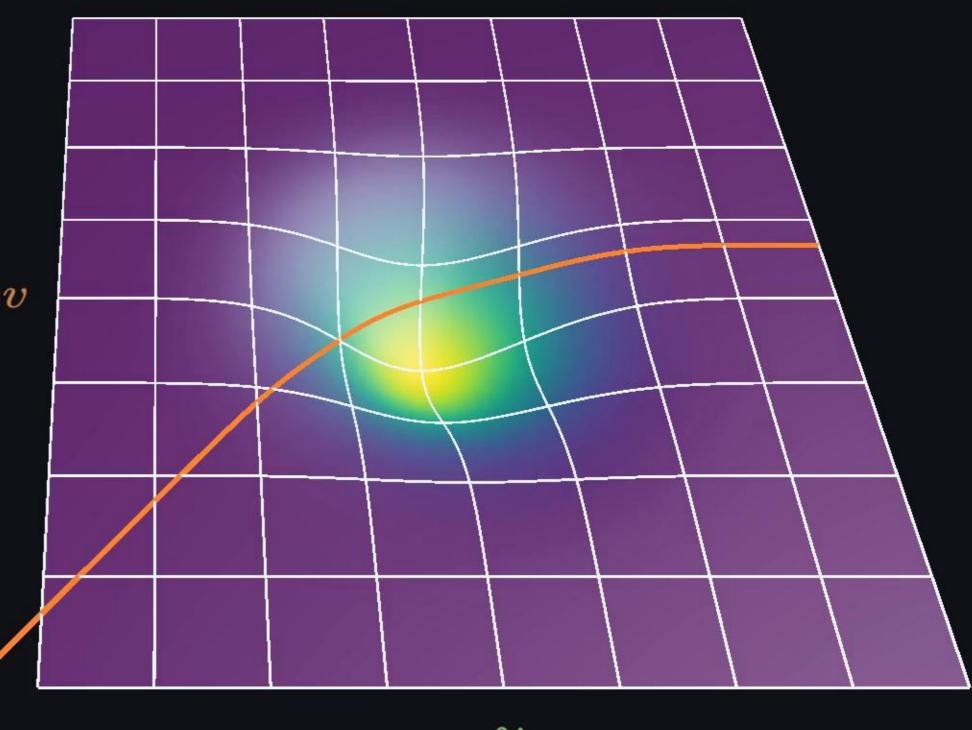
Metrik

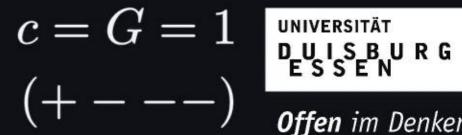
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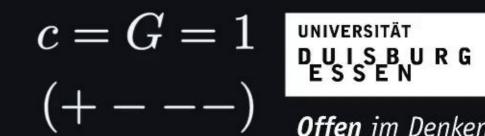
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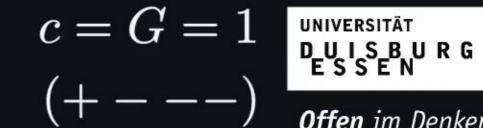
2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit





2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

Koordinaten
$$(ct, x, y, z) \Rightarrow \mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$$





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(+---)

2D Fläche
$$\rightarrow$$
 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

Koordinaten
$$(ct, x, y, z) \Rightarrow \mathbf{g} \in \mathbb{R}^{4 \times 4}$$

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2}g_{\mu\nu}R = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

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2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

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Ricci-Tensor: $R_{\mu\nu} [g]$

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Krümmungsskalar: R[g]

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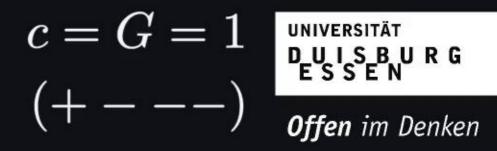
Krümmungsskalar: R[g]

Energie-Impuls-Tensor: $T_{\mu\nu}$

$$c=G=1$$
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Annahmen:
$$g_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} + h_{\mu\nu}, \, \mathbf{h} \ll \boldsymbol{\eta}, \, \tau \approx t$$





$$c=G=1$$
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$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d} au^2} = -\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu
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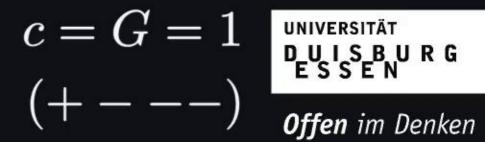


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 $-\Delta h_{00} = 8\pi \rho, -\Delta h_{0i} = 8\pi j_i$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d}\tau^2} = -\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} [\boldsymbol{g}(\vec{x})] \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{\mu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{\nu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

Gravitoelektromagnetismus





Annahmen:
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Substitutionen:
$$\vec{E} = \frac{1}{2} \vec{\nabla} h_{00}, B_j = -\varepsilon_{jlm} \frac{\partial h_{0m}}{\partial x^l}$$

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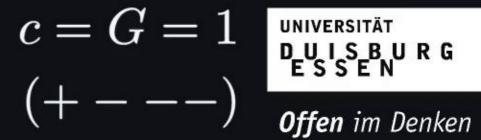
$$ec{
abla} \cdot ec{E} = -4\pi
ho$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{E} = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \times \vec{B} = -8\pi \vec{j}$$

Gravitoelektromagnetismus





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$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2} x^{\lambda}}{\mathrm{d}\tau^{2}} = -\Gamma^{\lambda}_{\mu\nu} [\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x})] \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{\mu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau} \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{\nu}}{\mathrm{d}\tau}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{2} x^{i}}{\mathrm{d}\tau^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial h_{00}}{\partial x^{i}} + \varepsilon_{ijk} \varepsilon_{jlm} \frac{\partial h_{0m}}{\partial x^{l}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{k}}{\mathrm{d}t}$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{E} = -4\pi\rho$$

$$\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{B} = 0$$

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Gravitoelektromagnetismus

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u}{\mathrm{d} au} \ &= -rac{1}{2} rac{\partial h_{00}}{\partial x^i} + arepsilon_{ijk} arepsilon_{jlm} rac{\partial h_{0m}}{\partial x^l} rac{dx^k}{dt} \end{aligned}$$

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$$ec{F}=m\left(ec{E}+ec{v} imesec{B}
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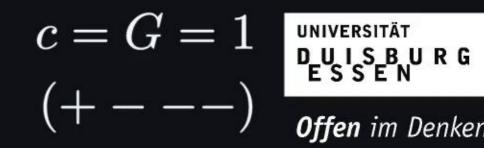
Rotierende Kugelmasse

$$c=G=1$$
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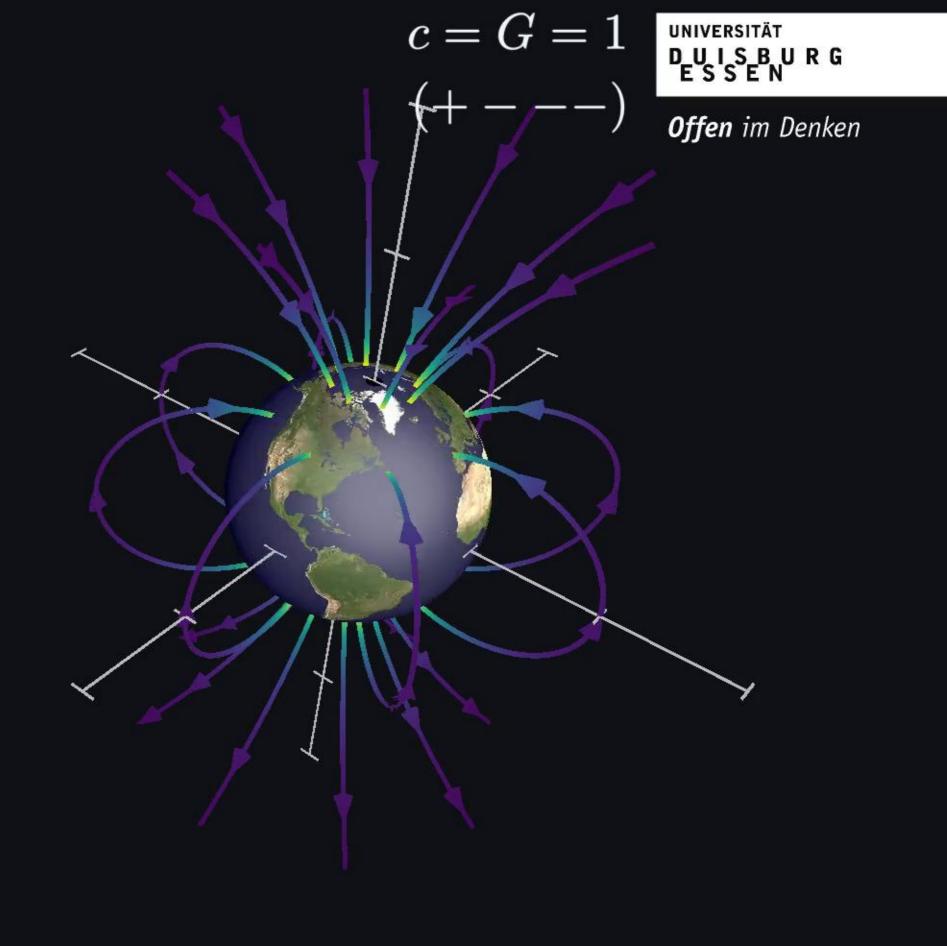
$$ec{B} = rac{1}{r^3} \left[ec{S} - rac{3(ec{S} \cdot ec{r})}{r^2} ec{r}
ight]$$

$$\vec{E} = -\frac{M\vec{r}}{r^3}$$



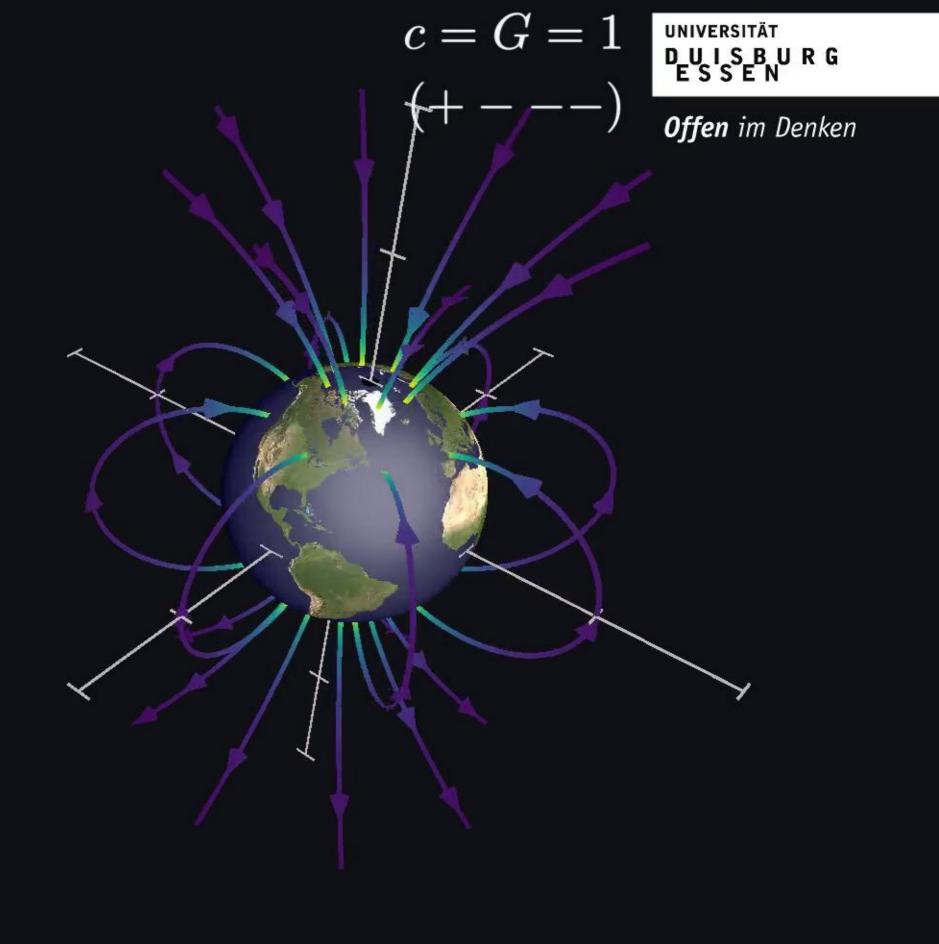
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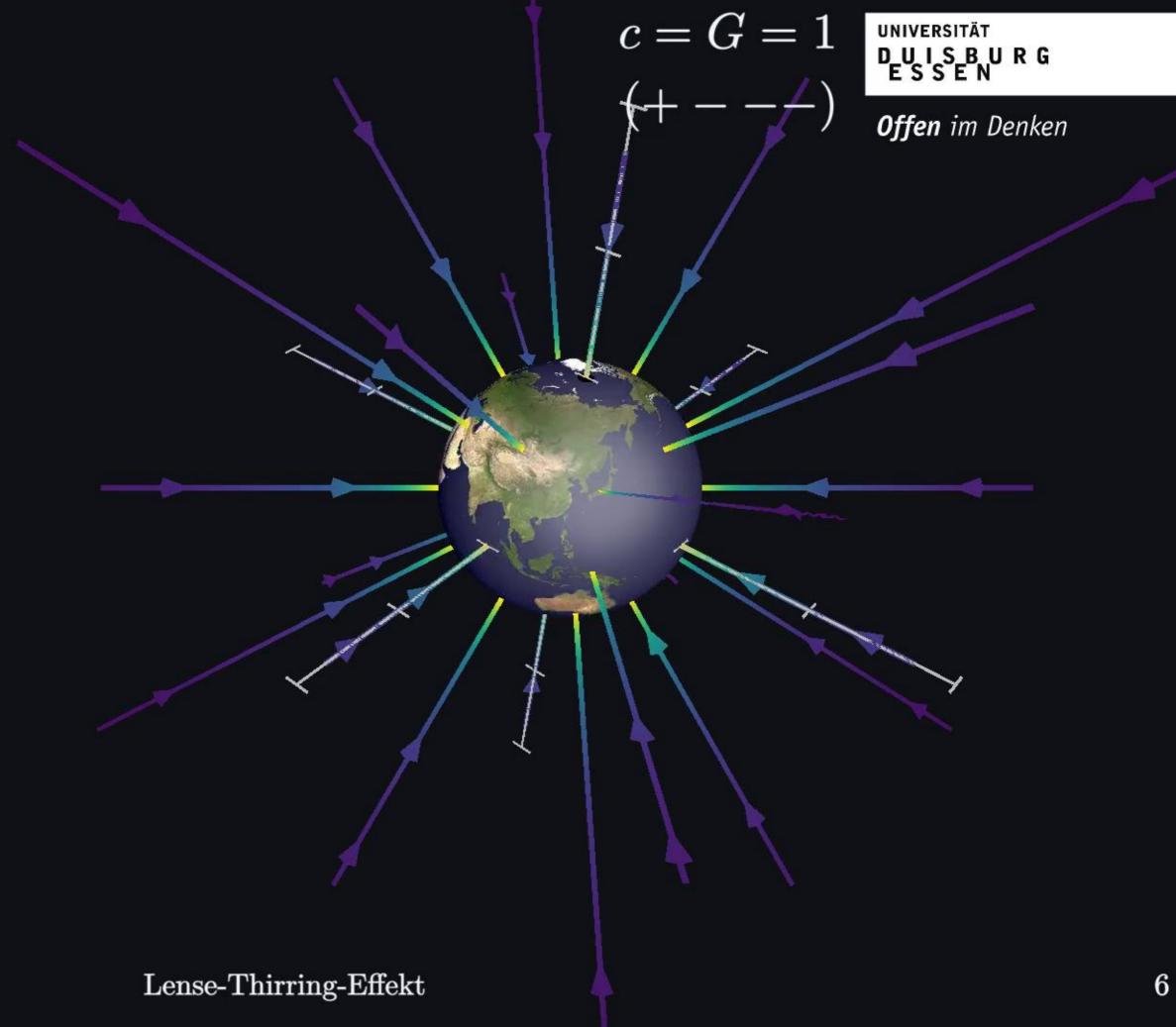
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