

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

Vortrag im Hauptseminar SoSe 2025

Marvin Henke - 12. Juni 2025

Betreuer: Dr. Nikodem Szpak

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

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- Metrik und Geodäten

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- Gravitoelektromagnetismus

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$$\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

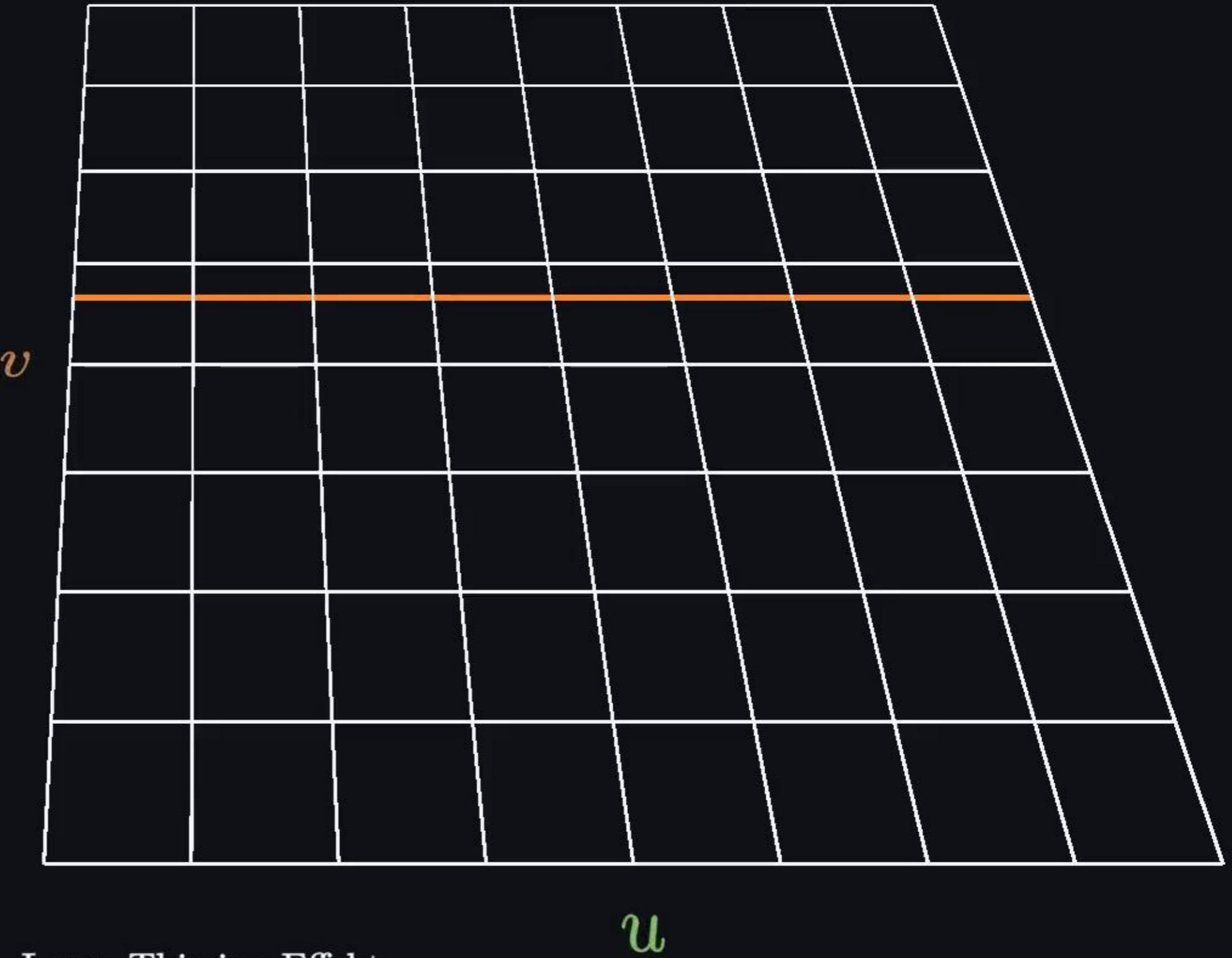
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Metrik und Geodäten

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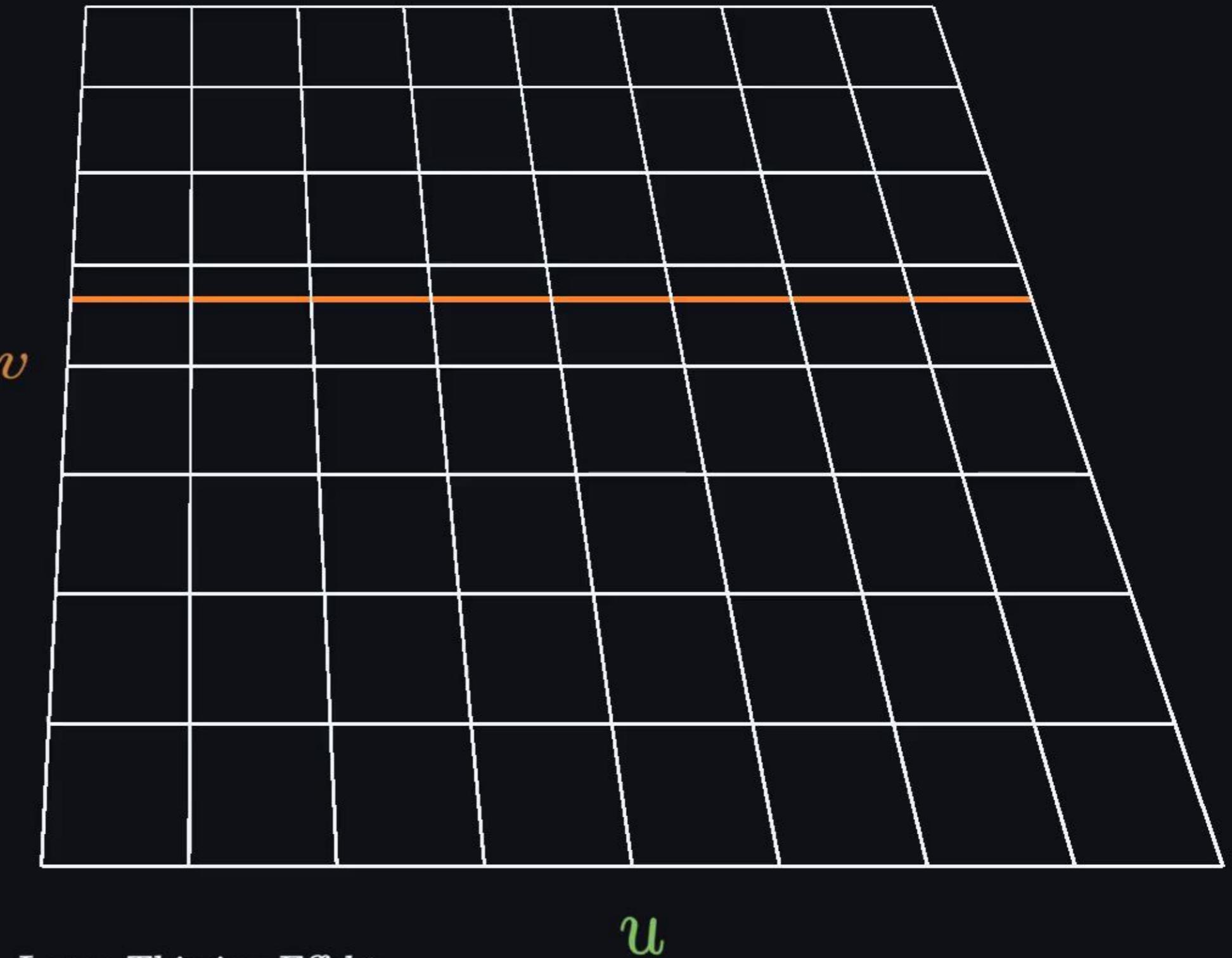


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Metrik und Geodäten

Fläche

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



Lense-Thirring-Effekt

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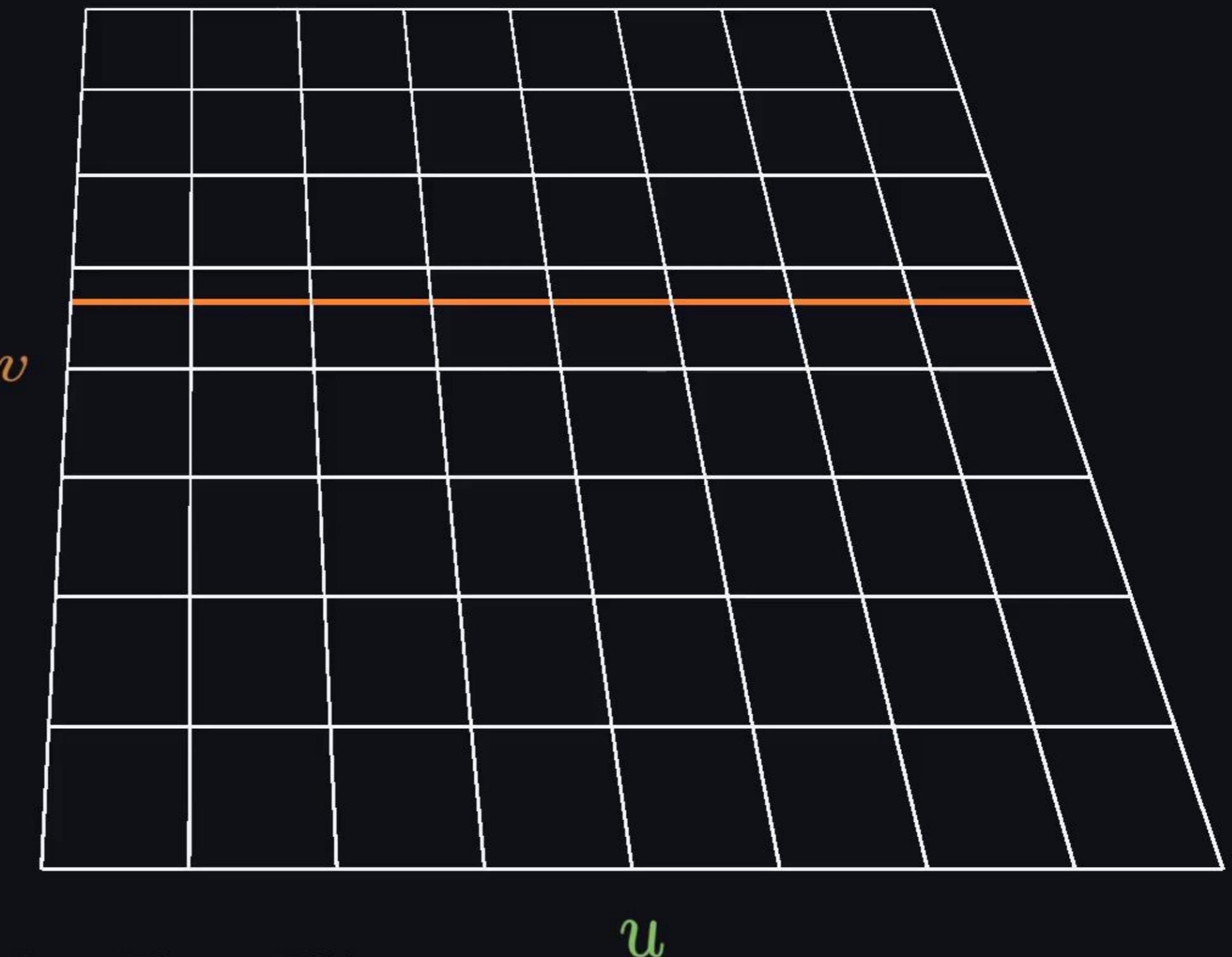
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Metrik

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Metrik und Geodäten

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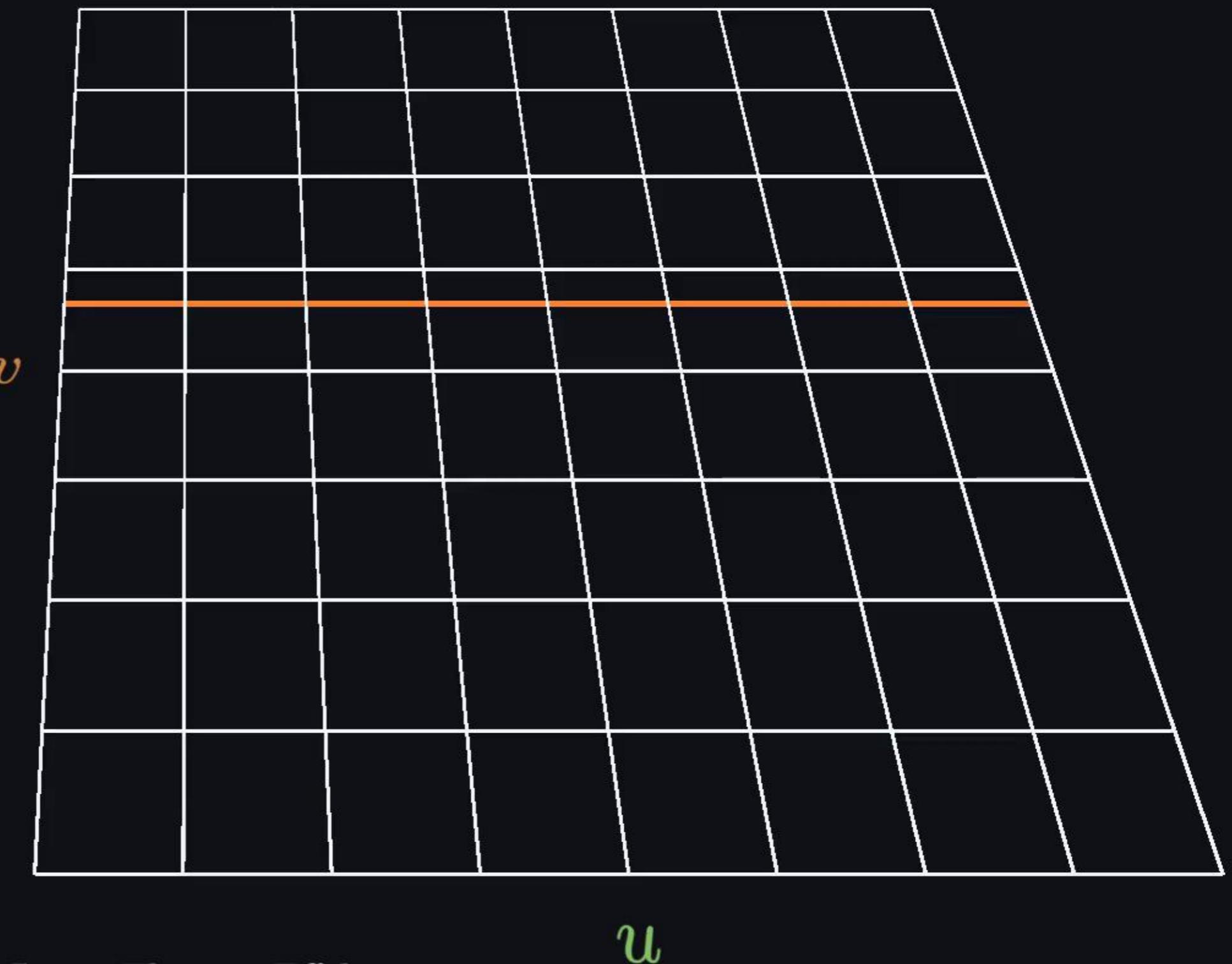
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$$\frac{d^2 \vec{x}^\lambda}{d\tau^2} = 0$$



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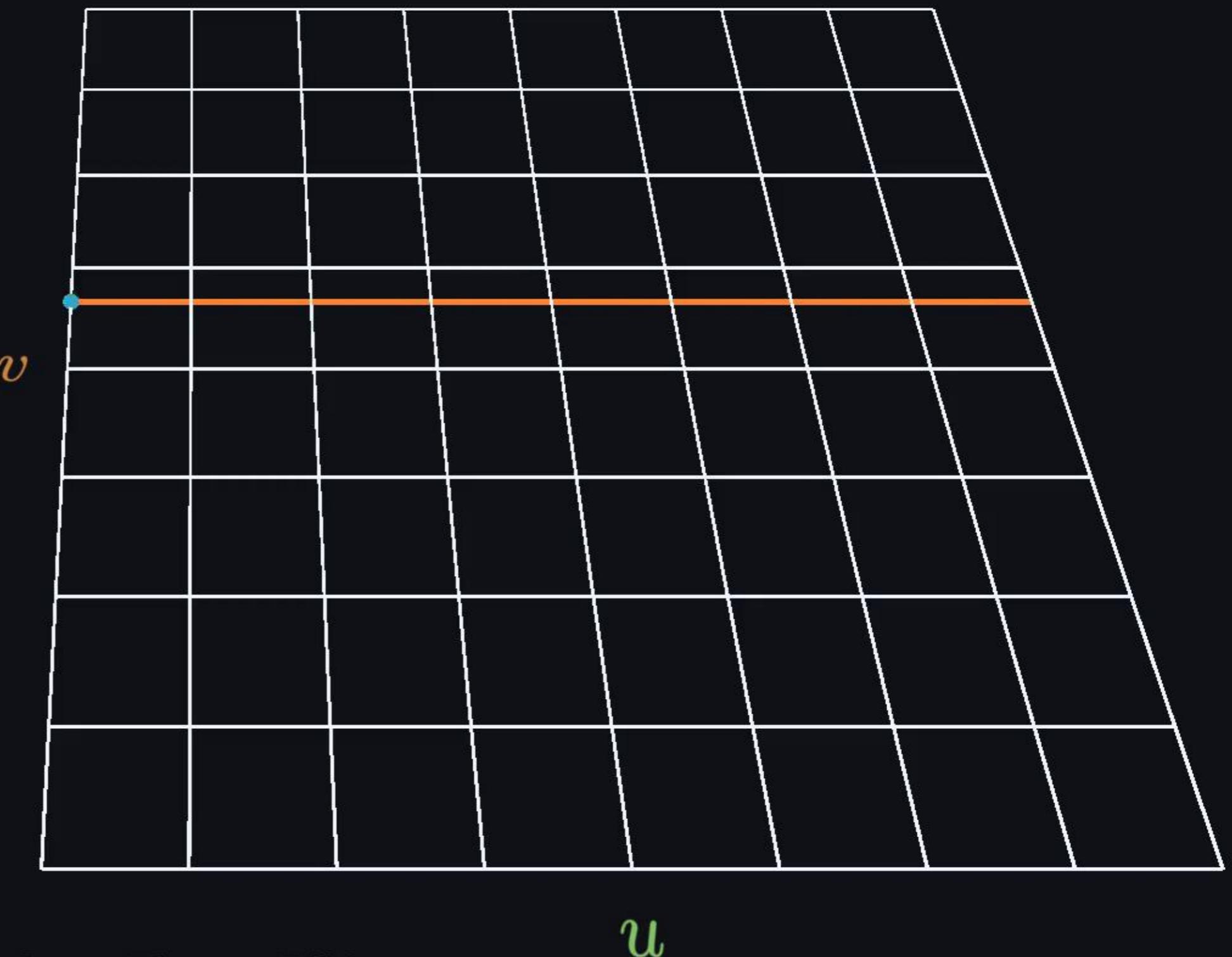
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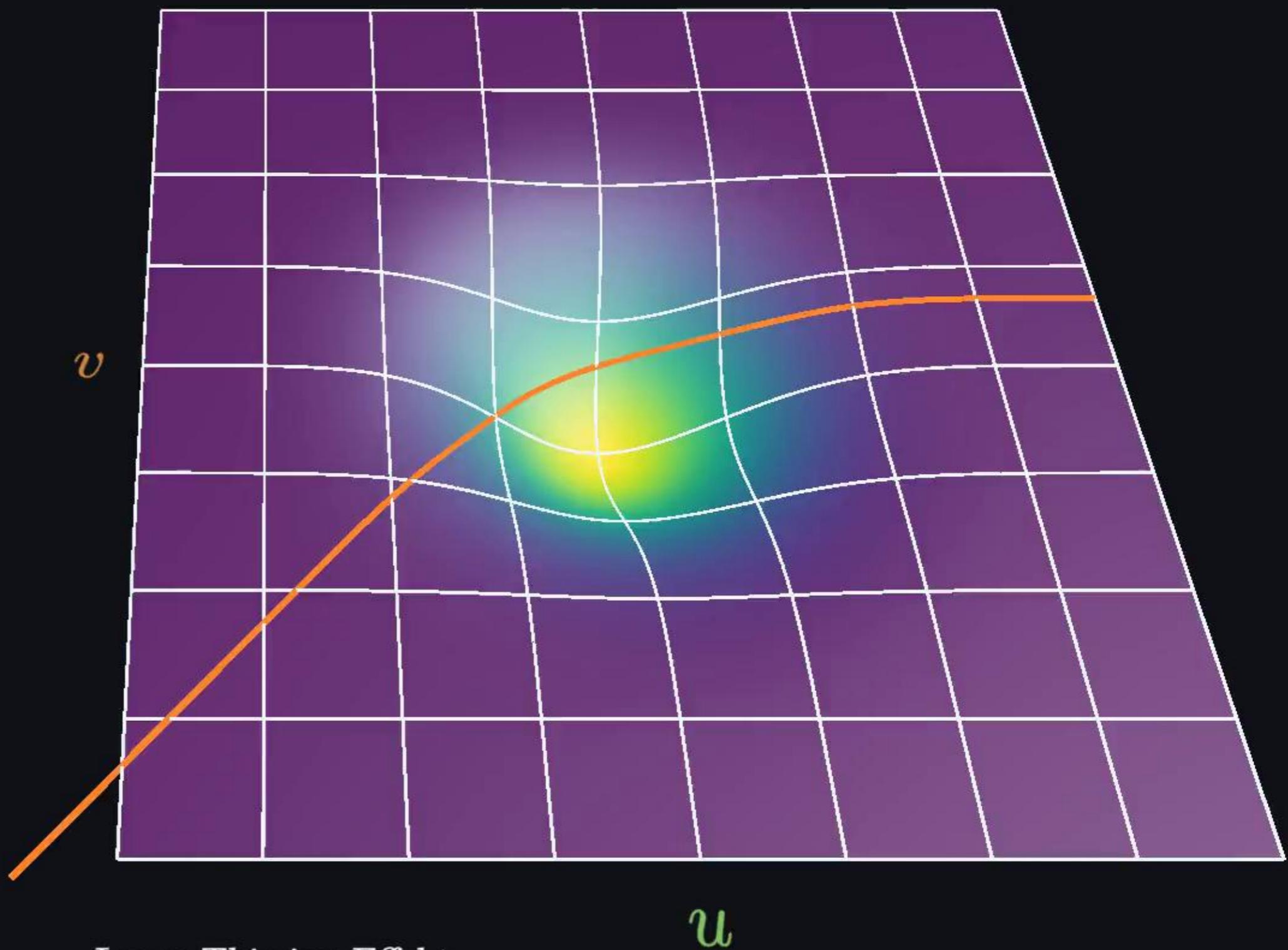
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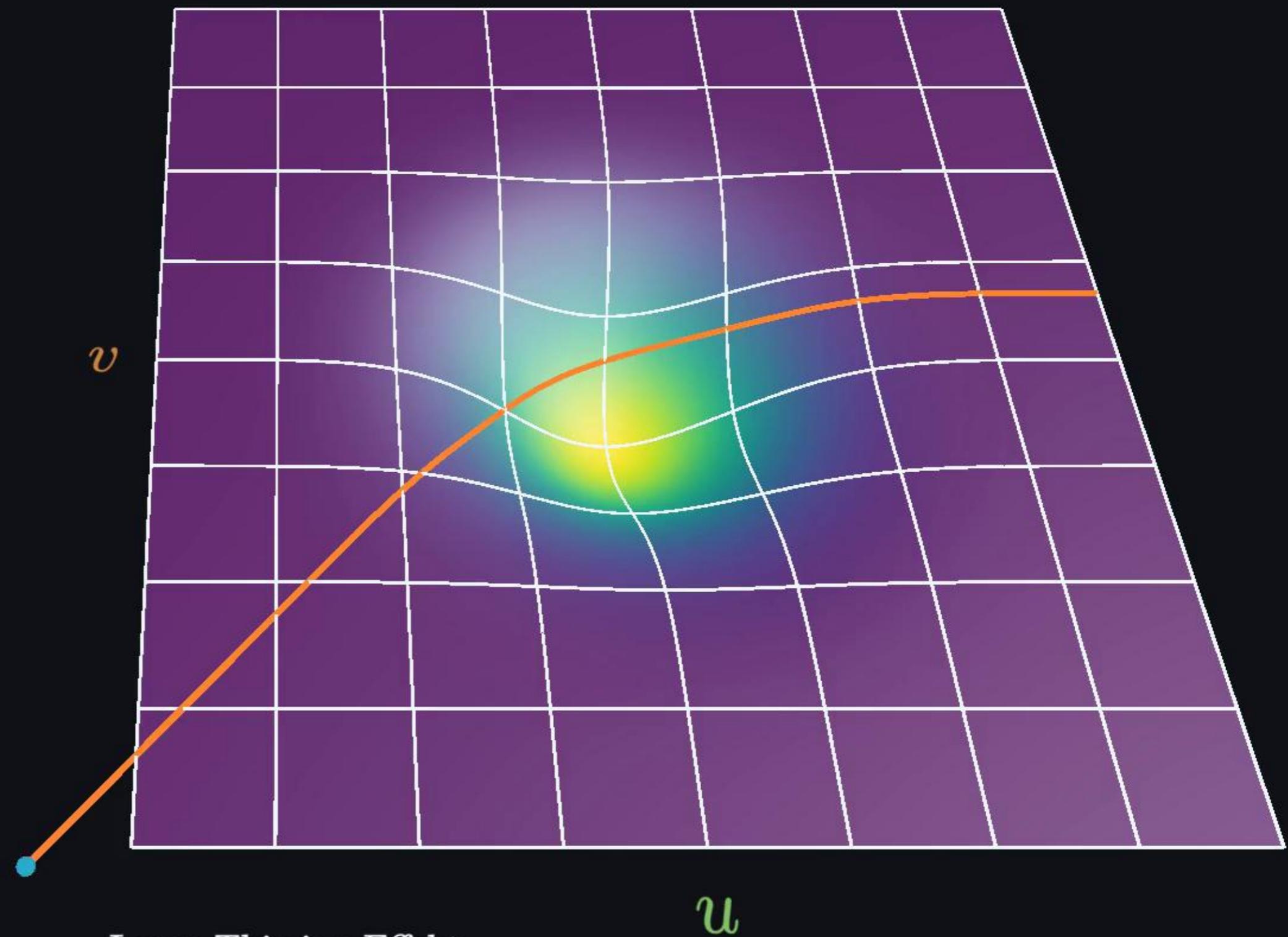
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Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

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Einstein'sche Feldgleichungen

2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

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2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

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Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

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

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Gravitoelektromagnetismus

(+, -, -, -)

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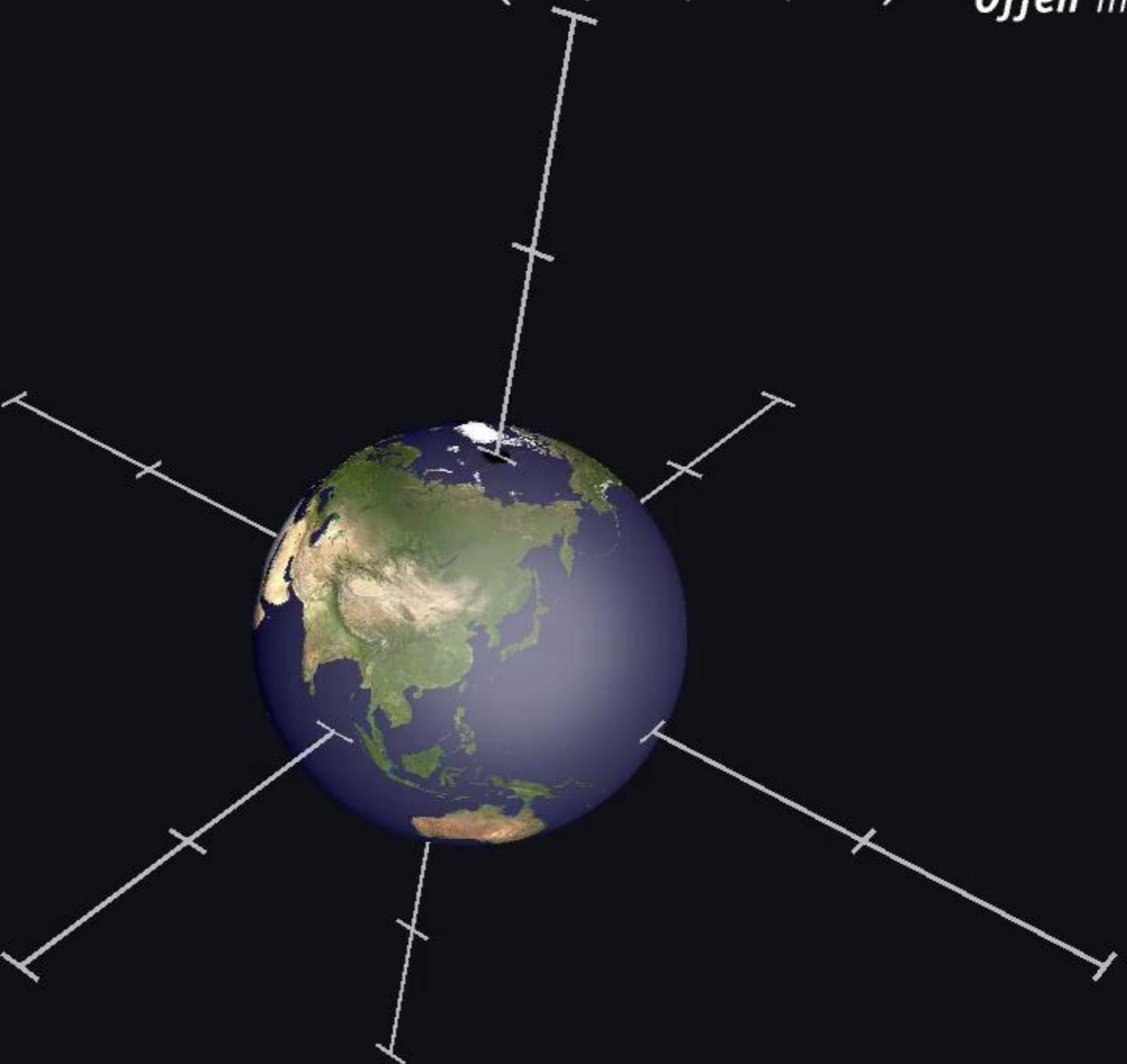
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Rotierende Kugelmasse

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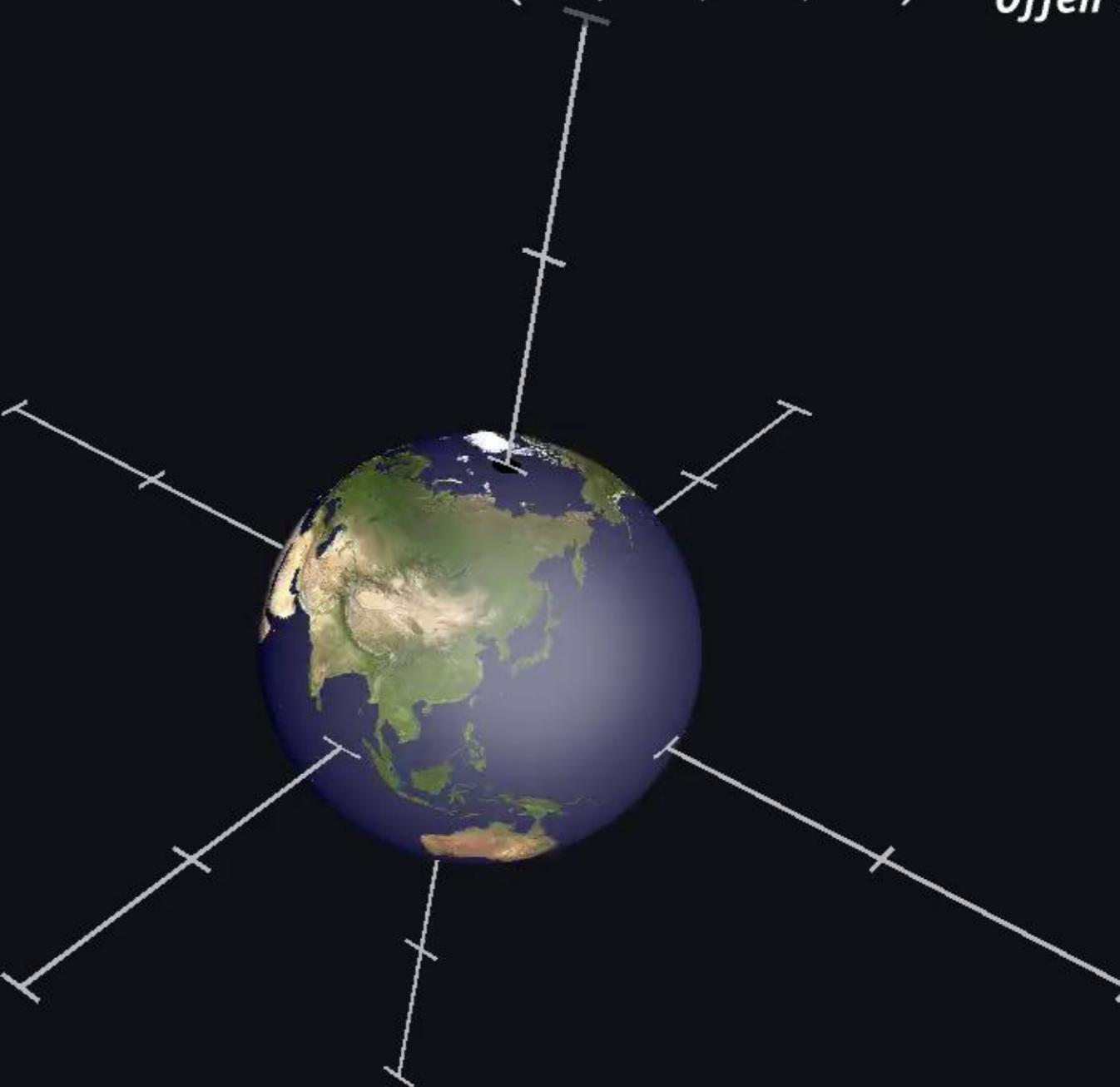
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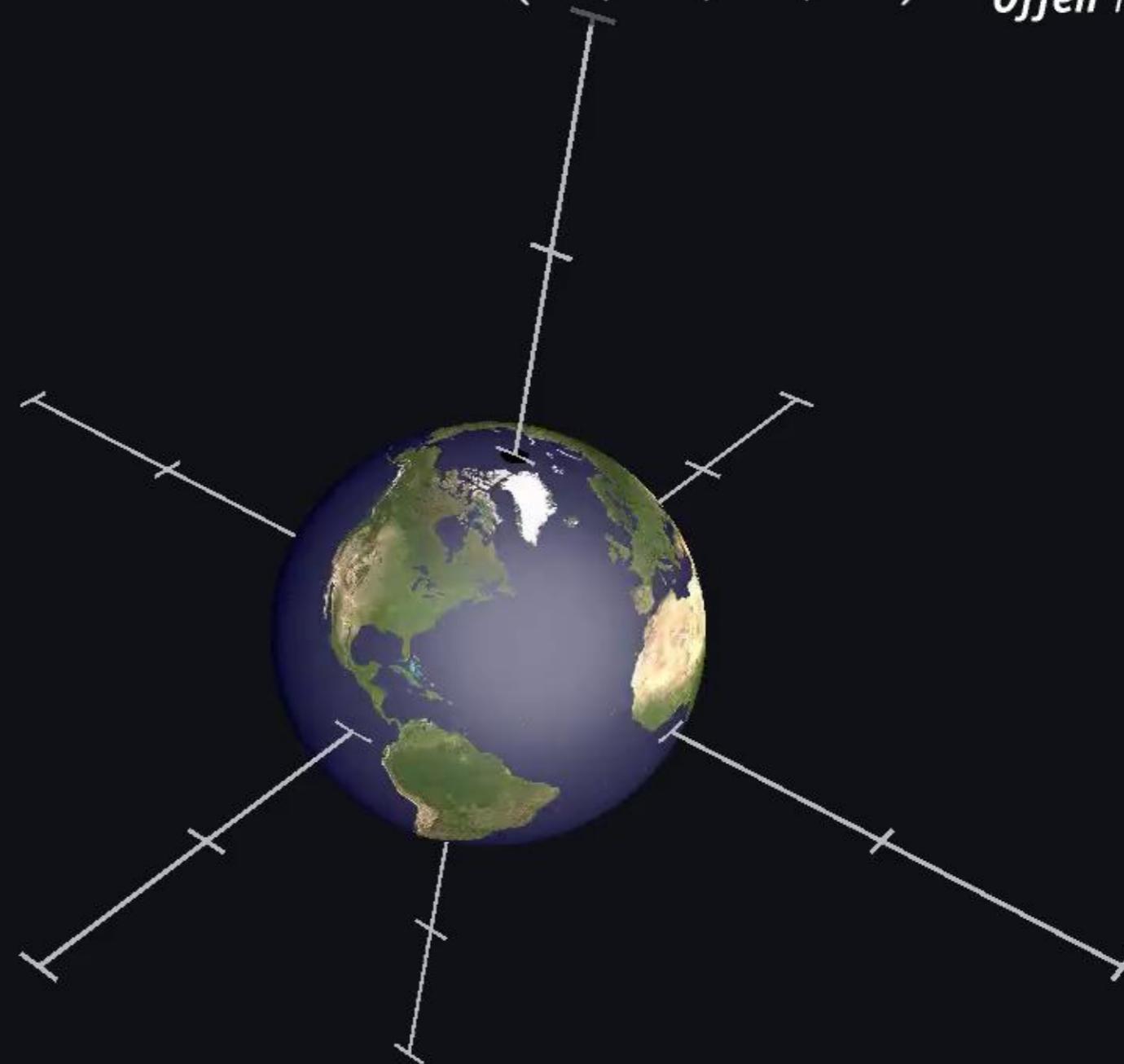
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$$\vec{S} = I \vec{\omega}$$



EM-Felder

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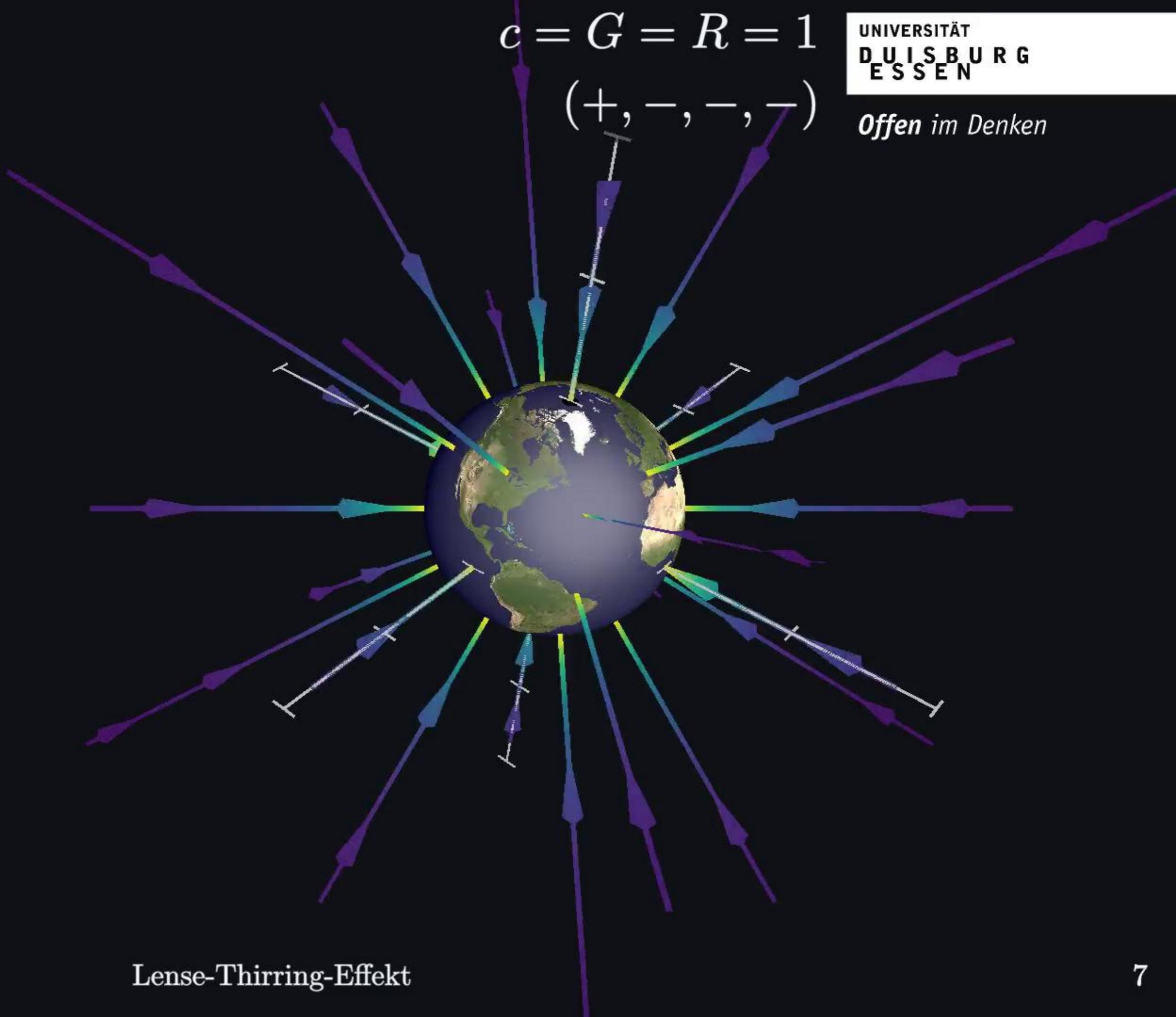
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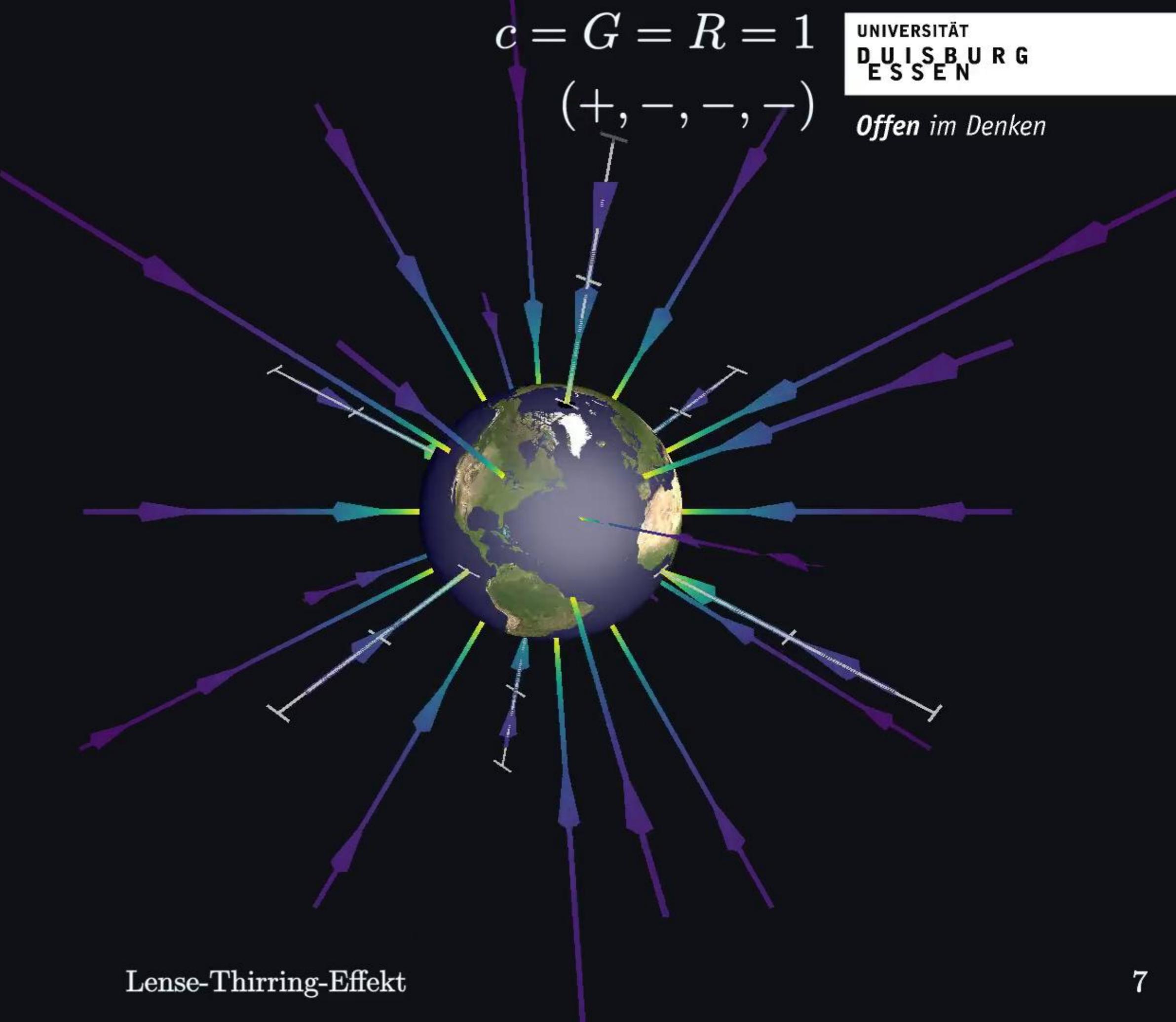
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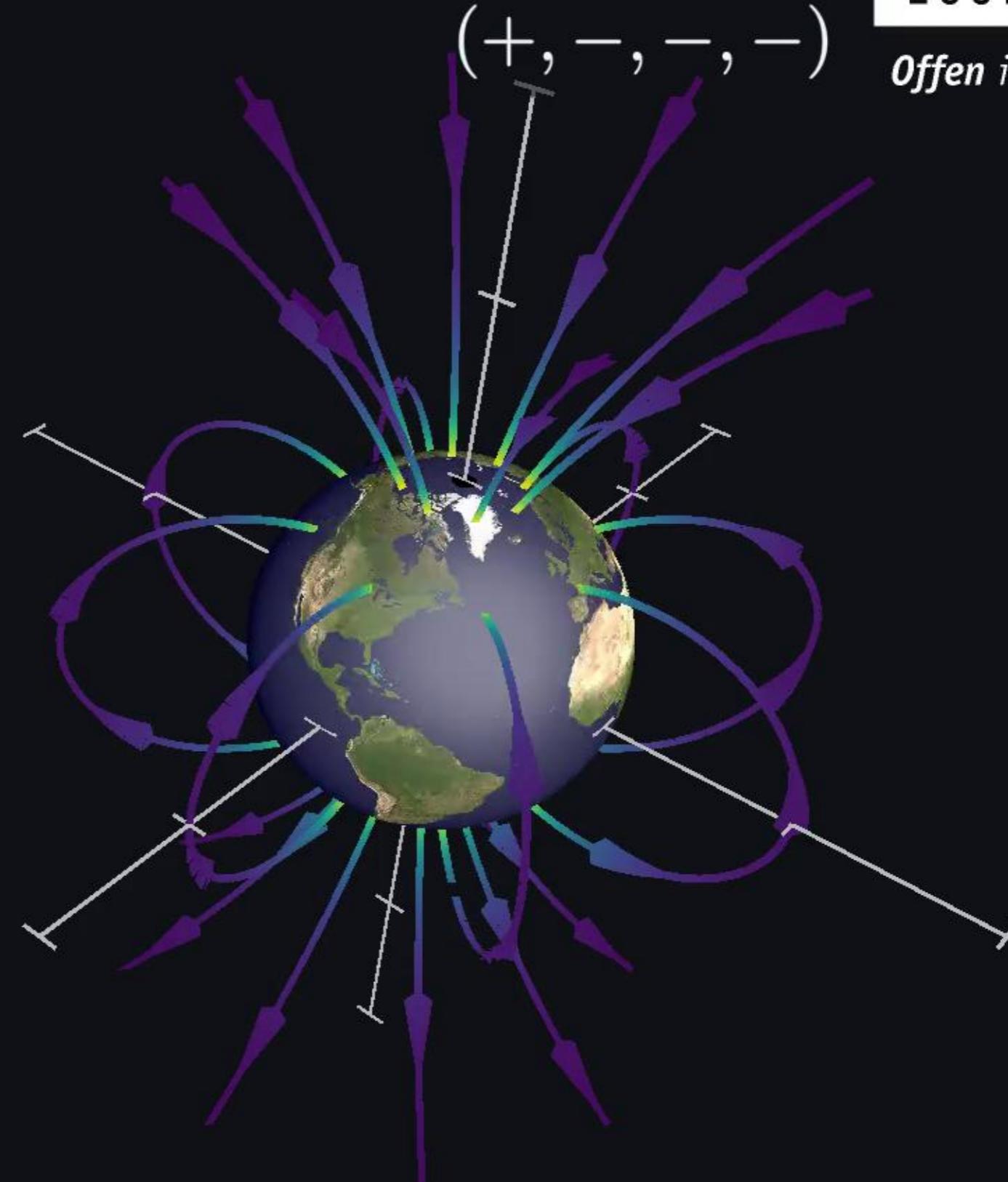
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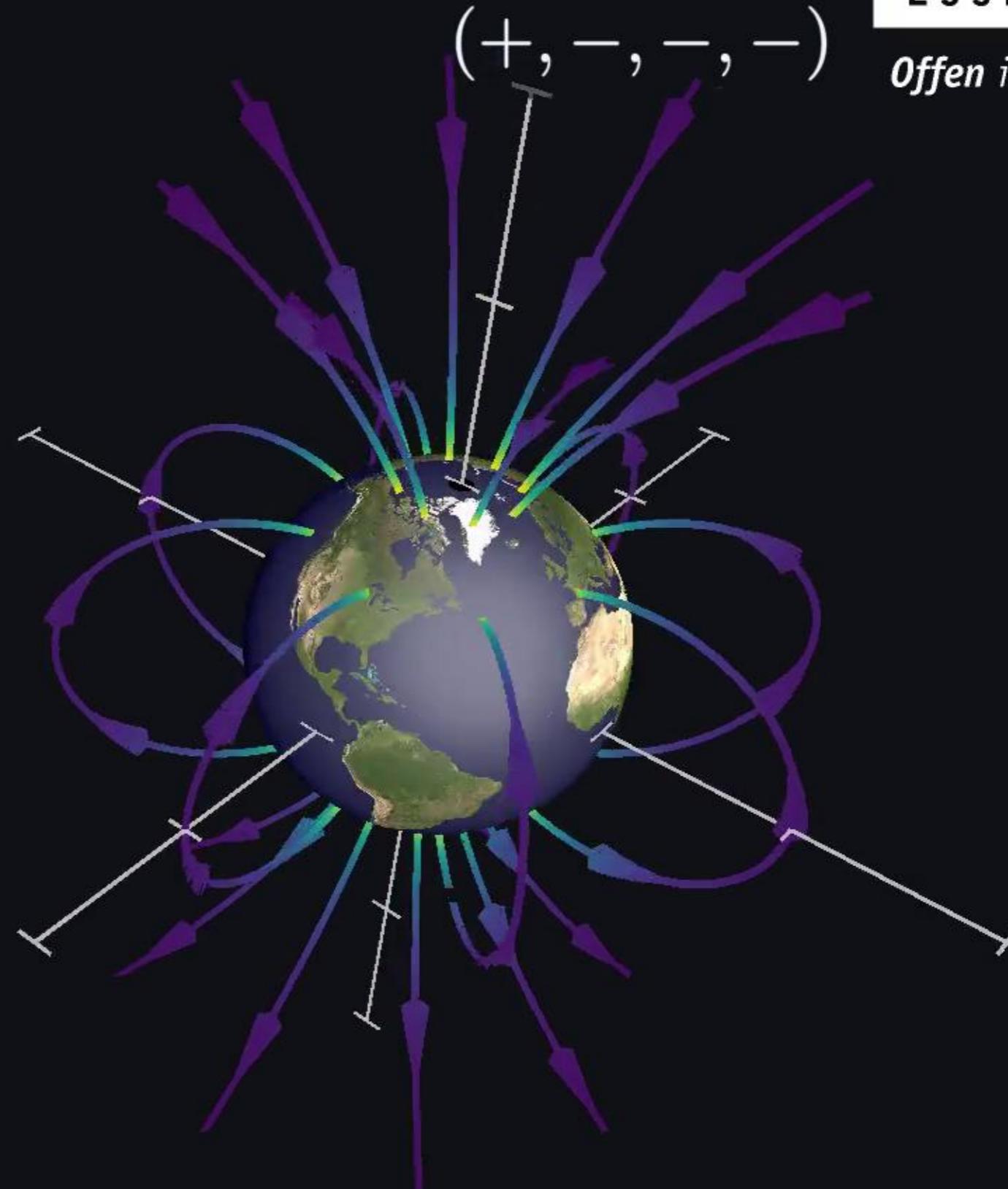
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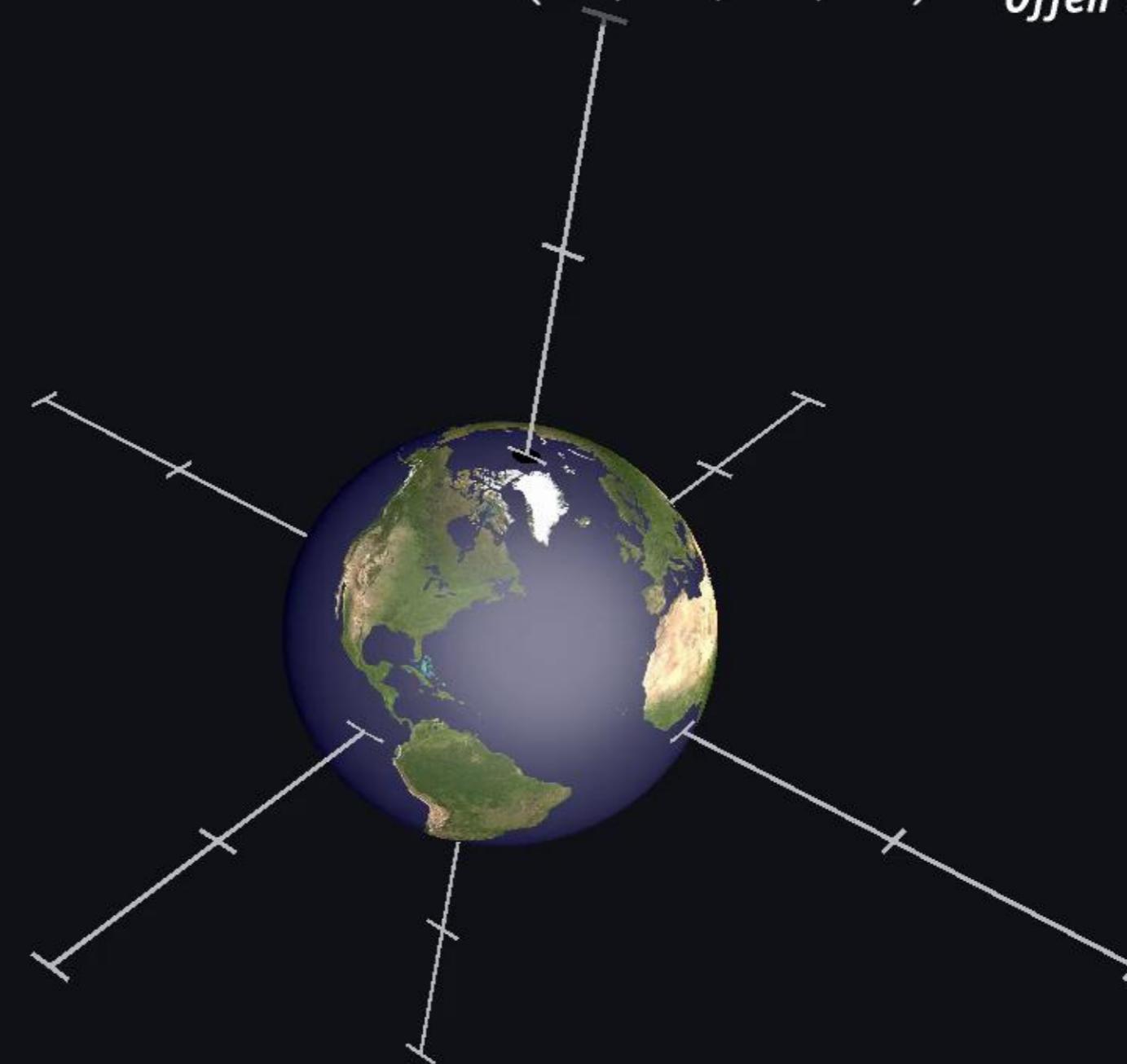
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Trajektorien

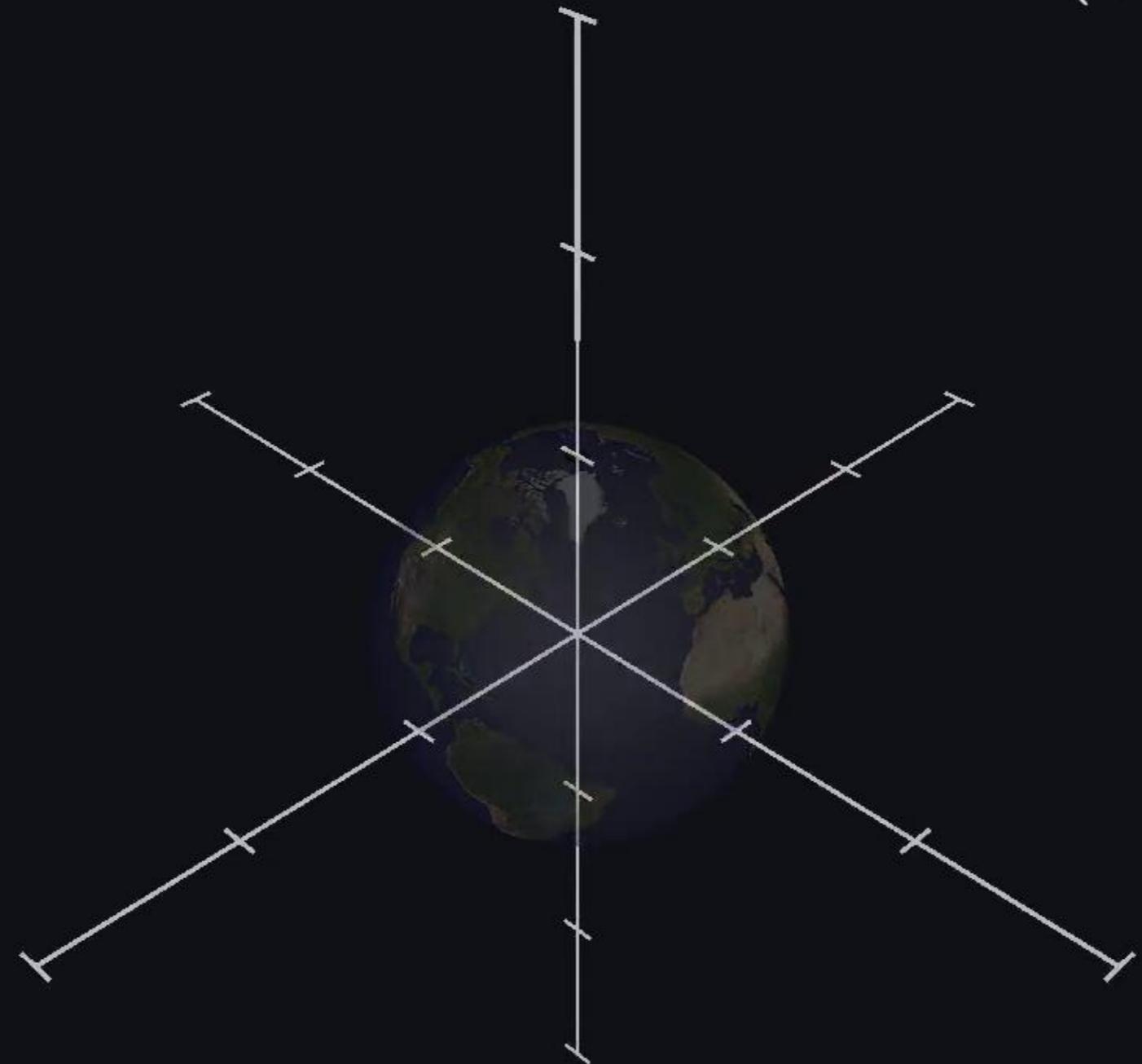


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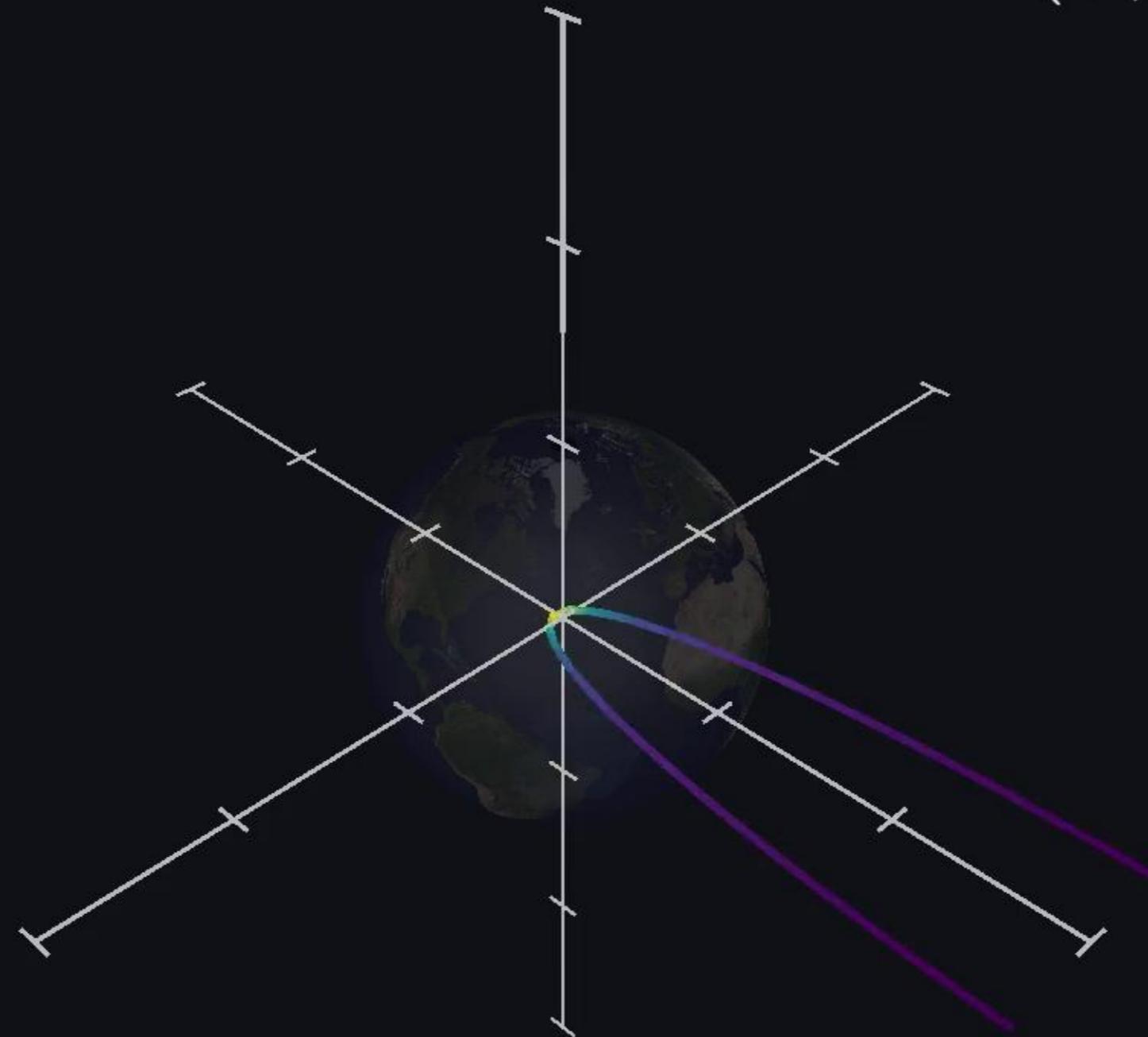


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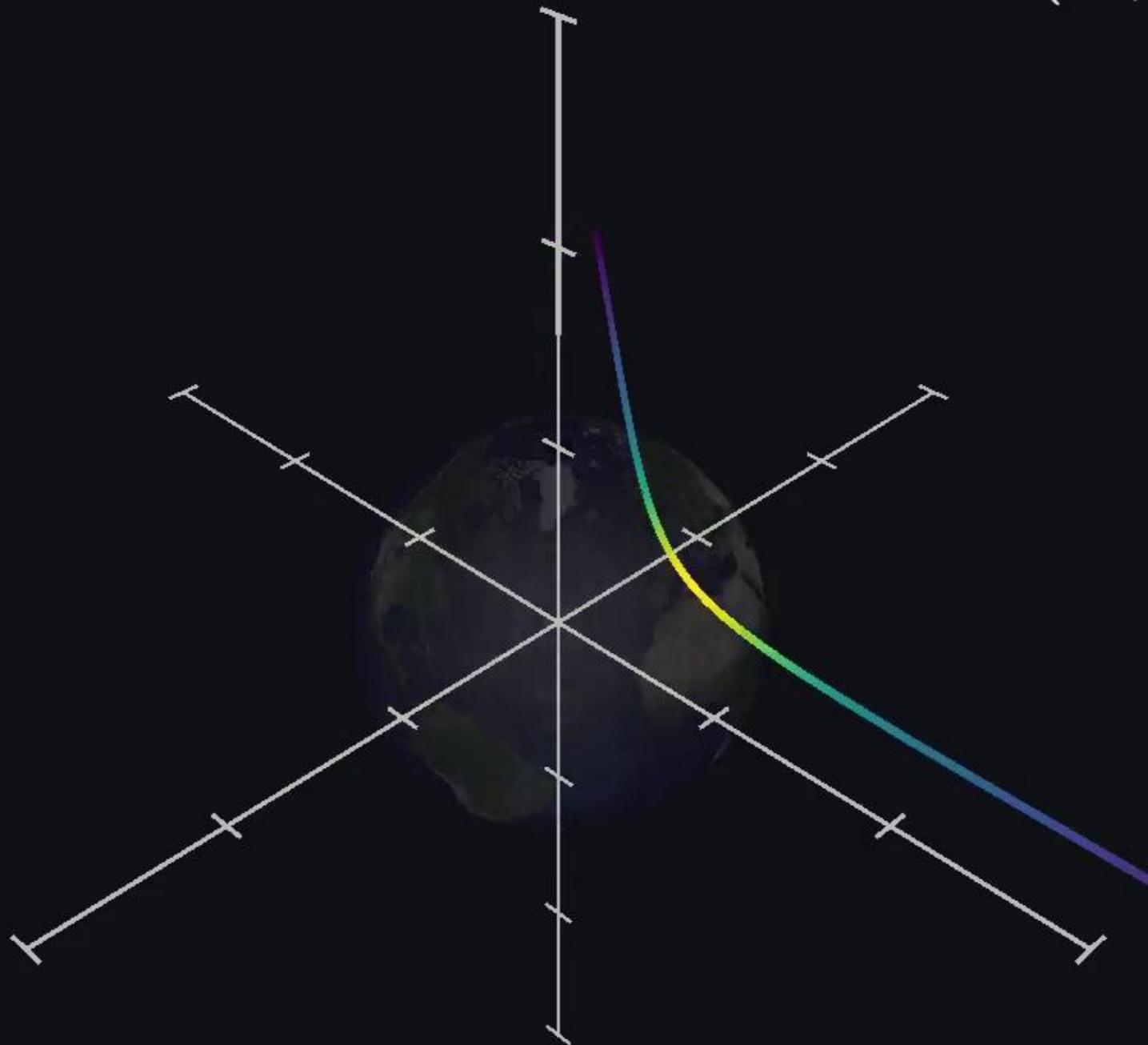


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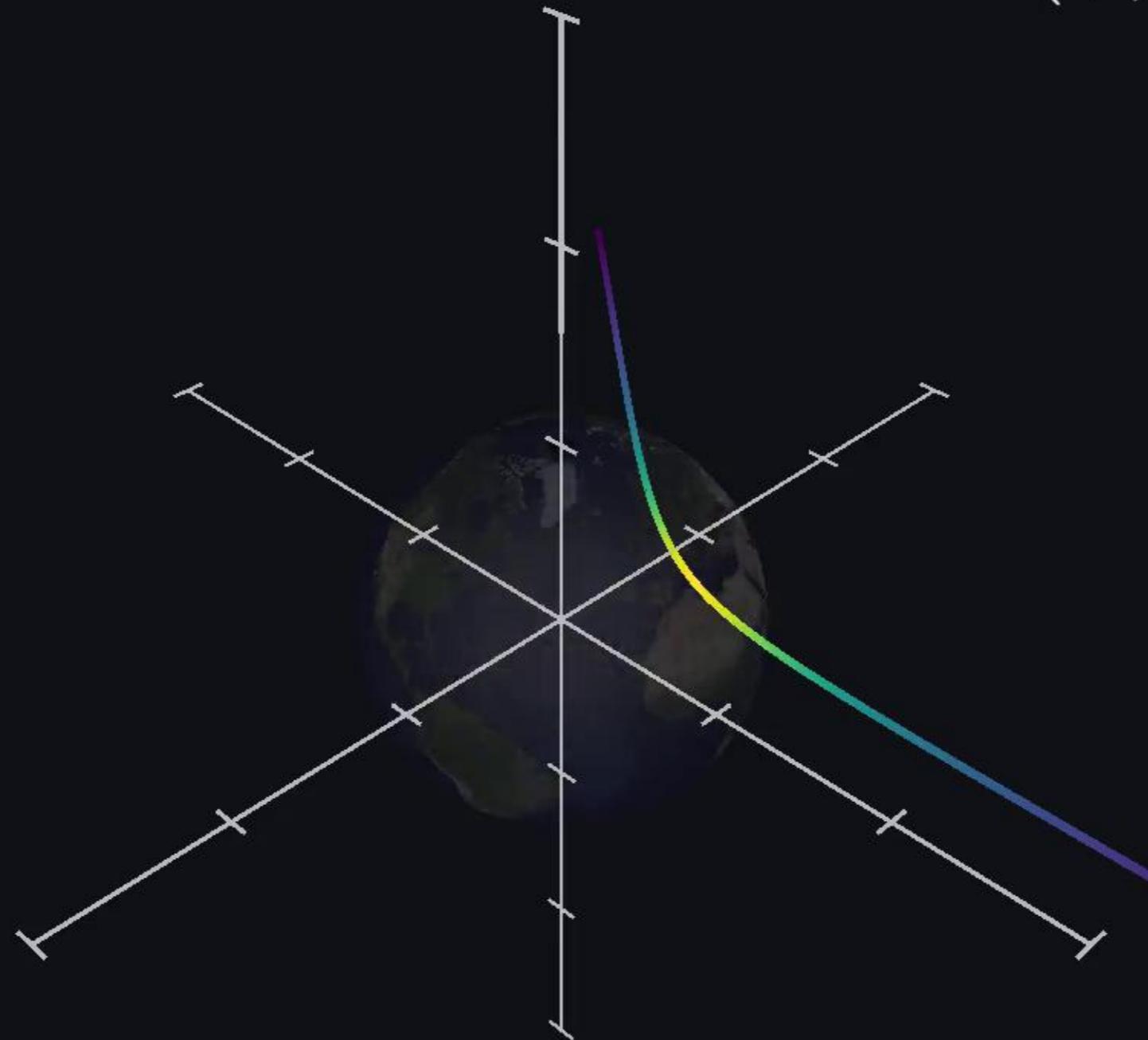


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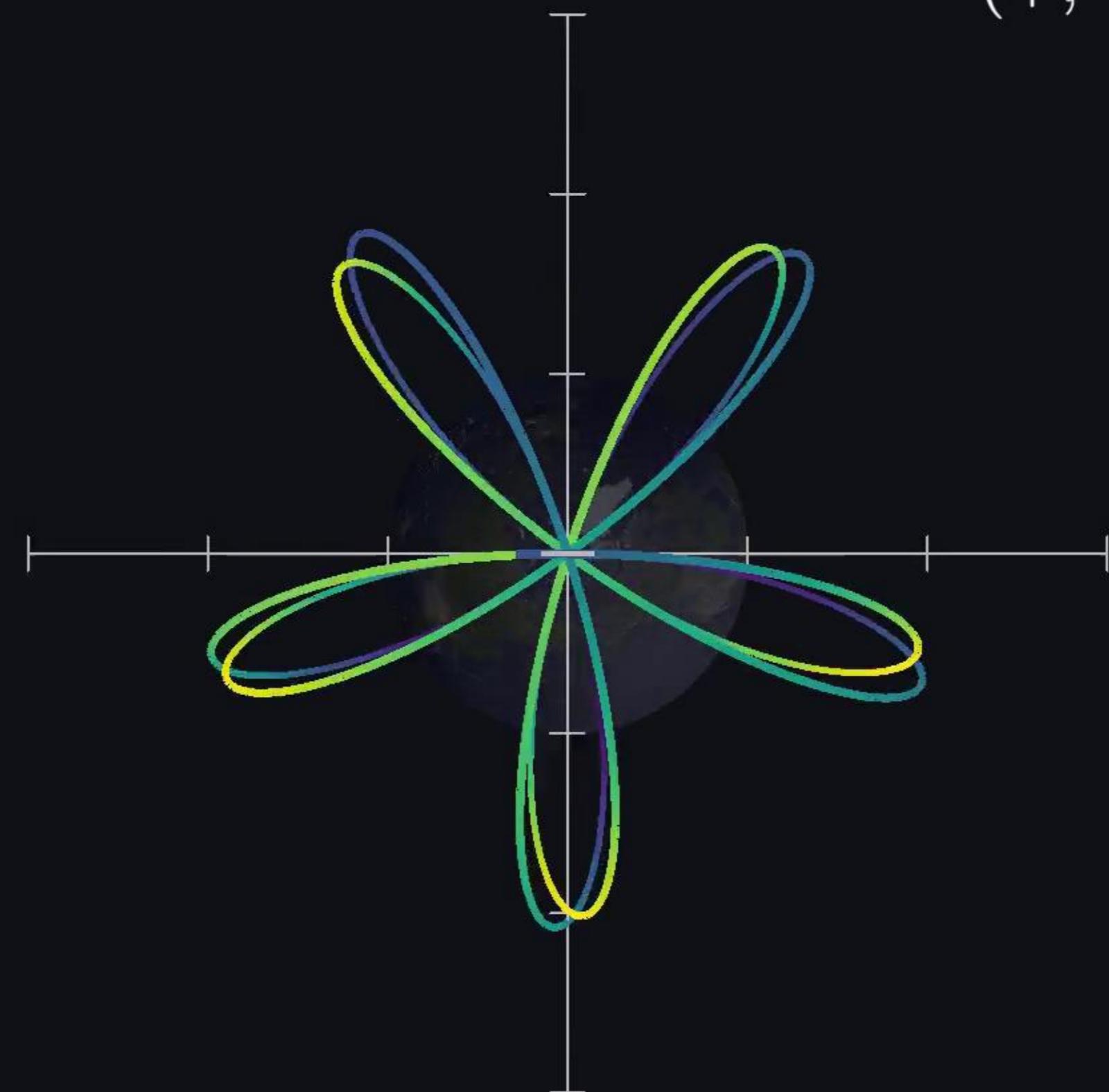


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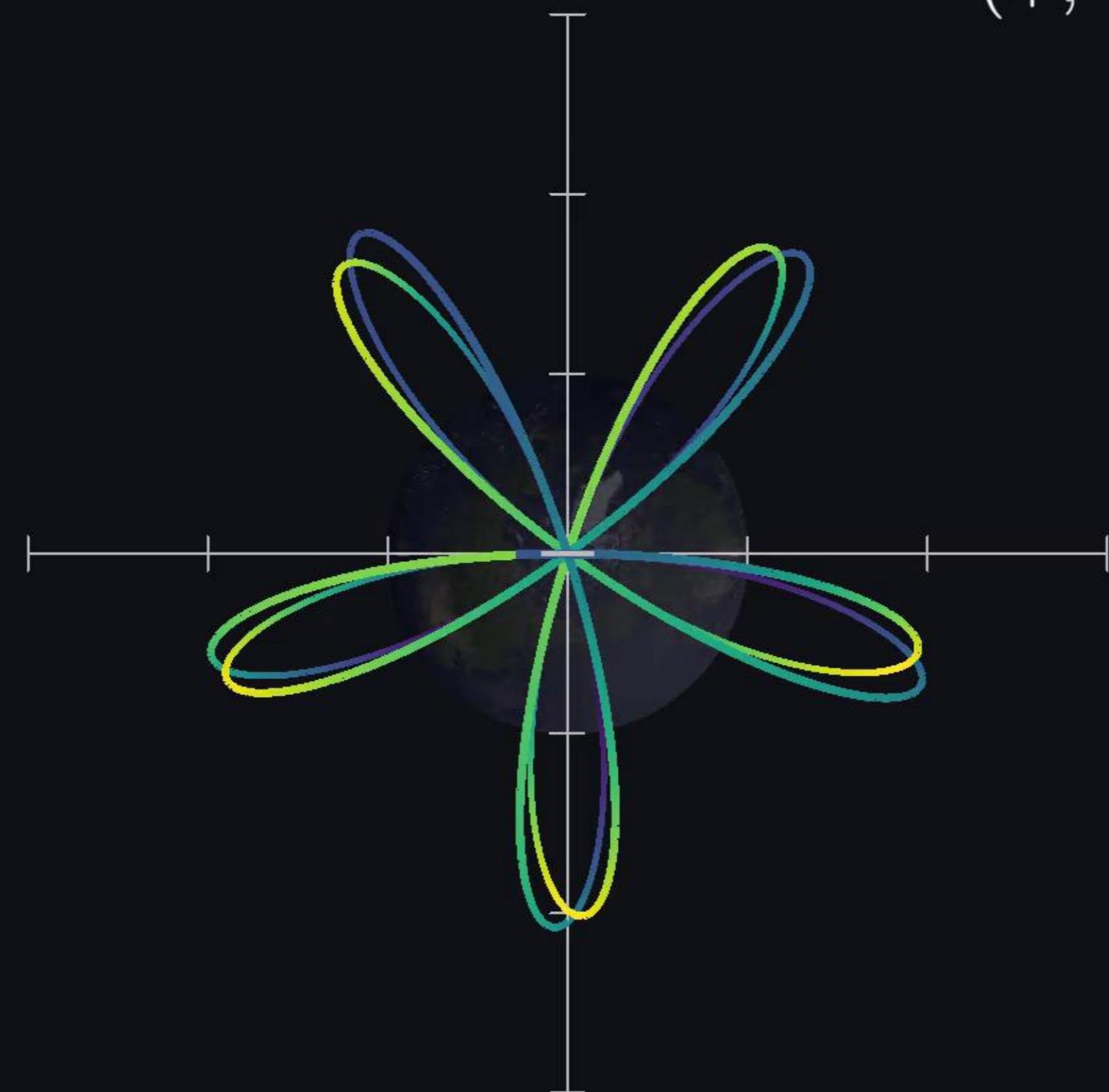


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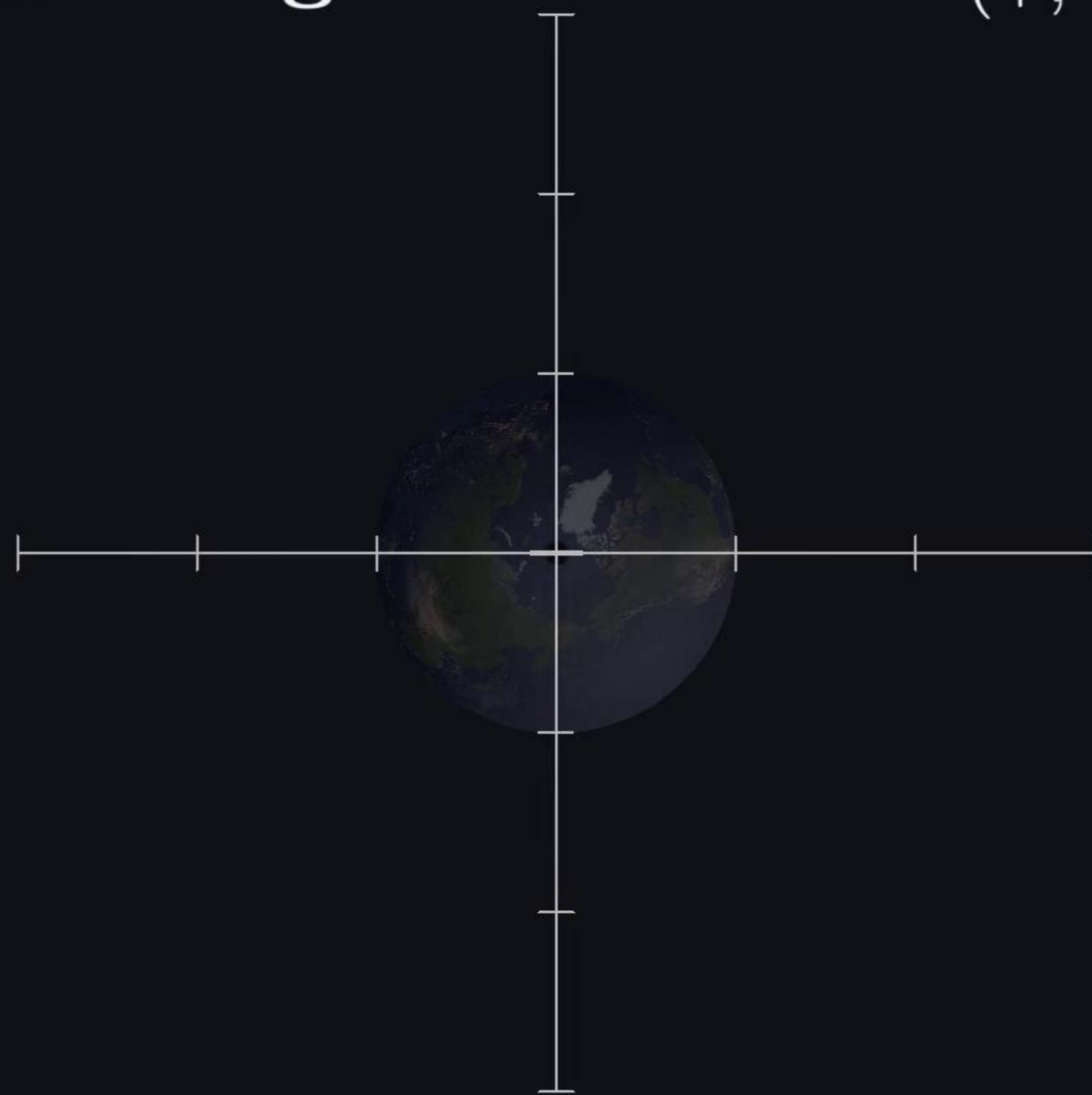
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Raumzeitdarstellung

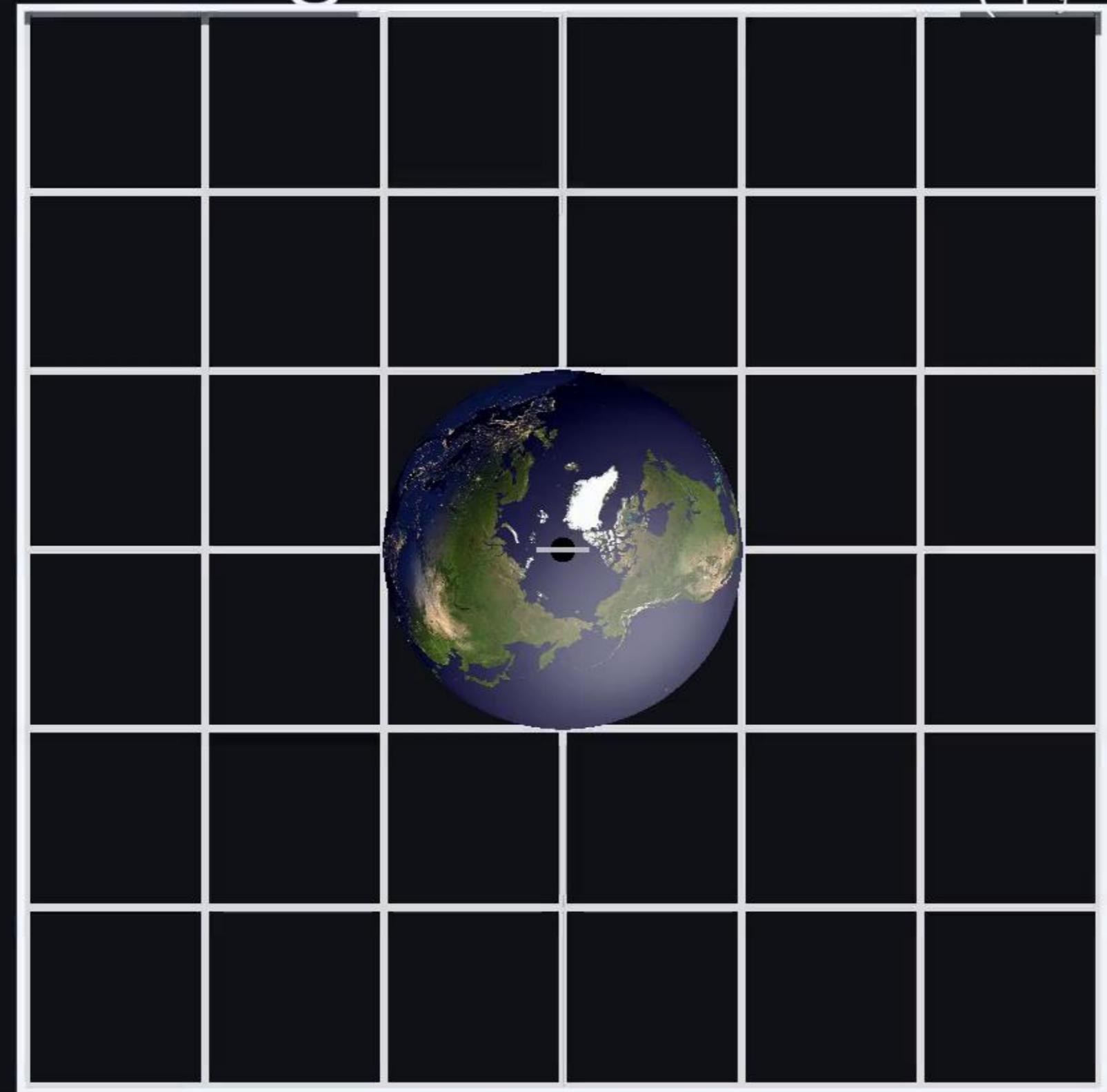


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(+,-,-,-)

Raumzeitdarstellung

Zeitentwicklung
für jeden
Gitterpunkt
bei $\omega = 0$

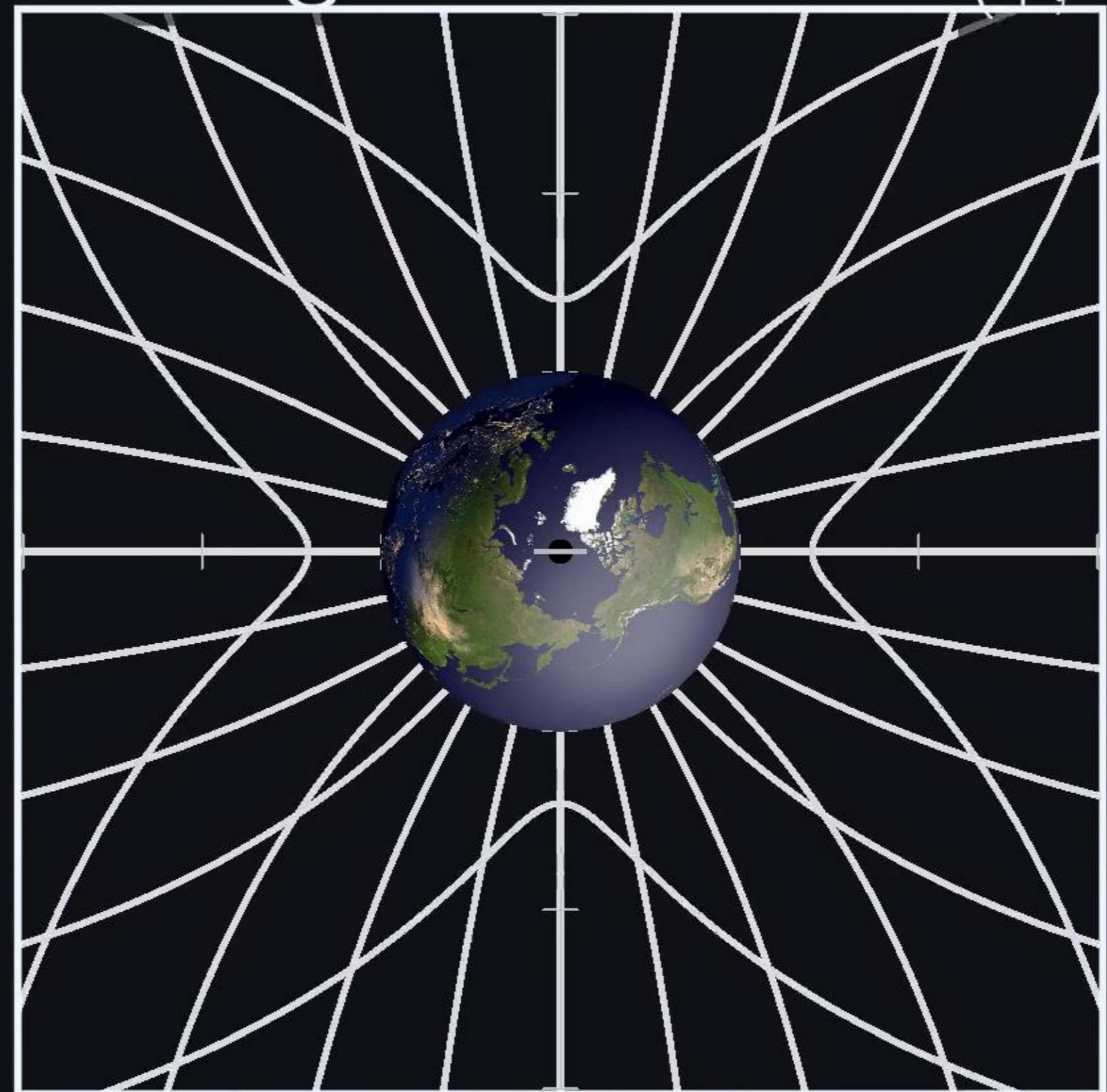


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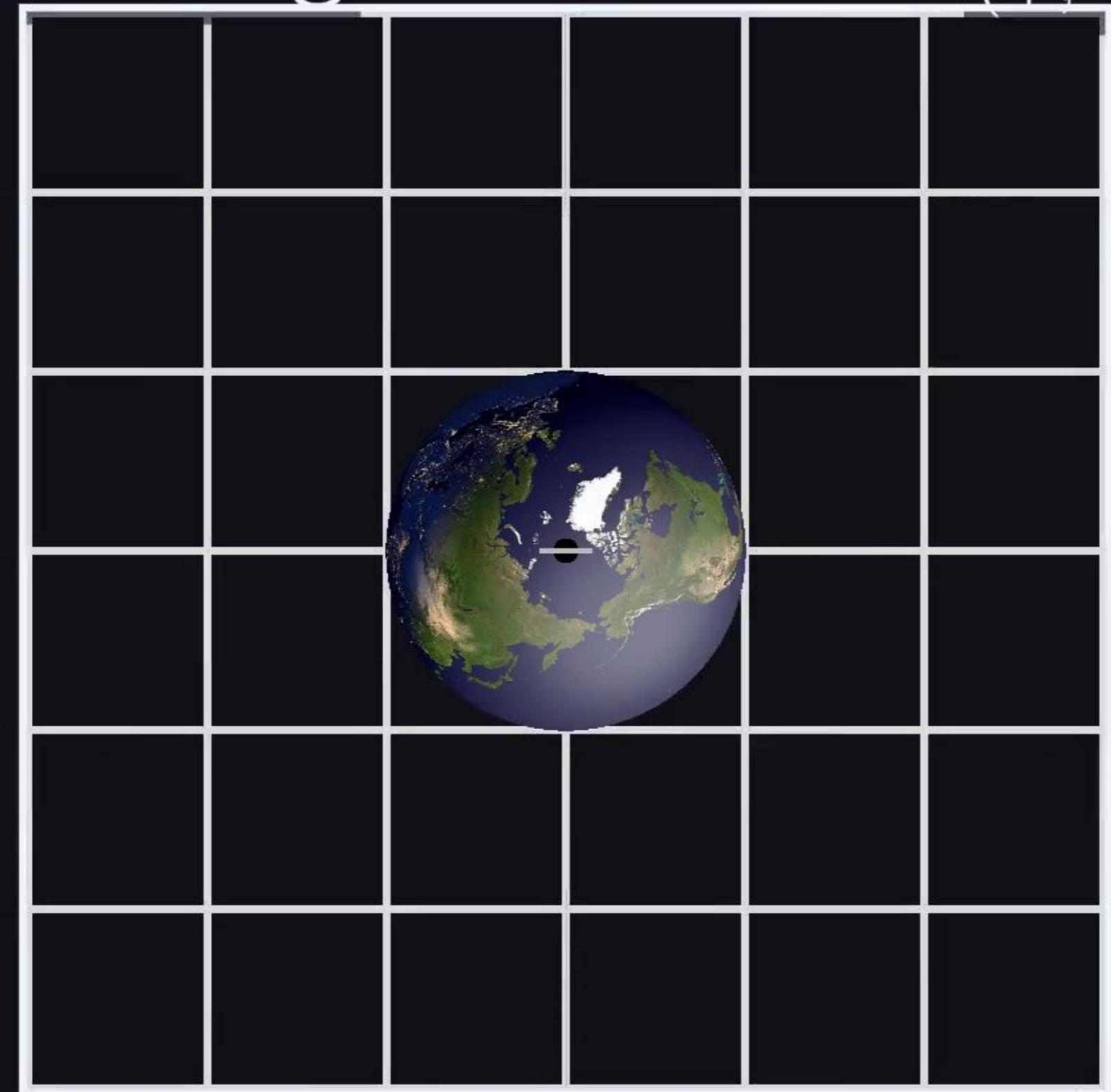
Zeitentwicklung
für jeden
Gitterpunkt
bei $\omega = 0$

(+,-,-,-)



Raumzeitdarstellung

Zeitentwicklung
für jeden
Gitterpunkt
bei $\omega = 1$

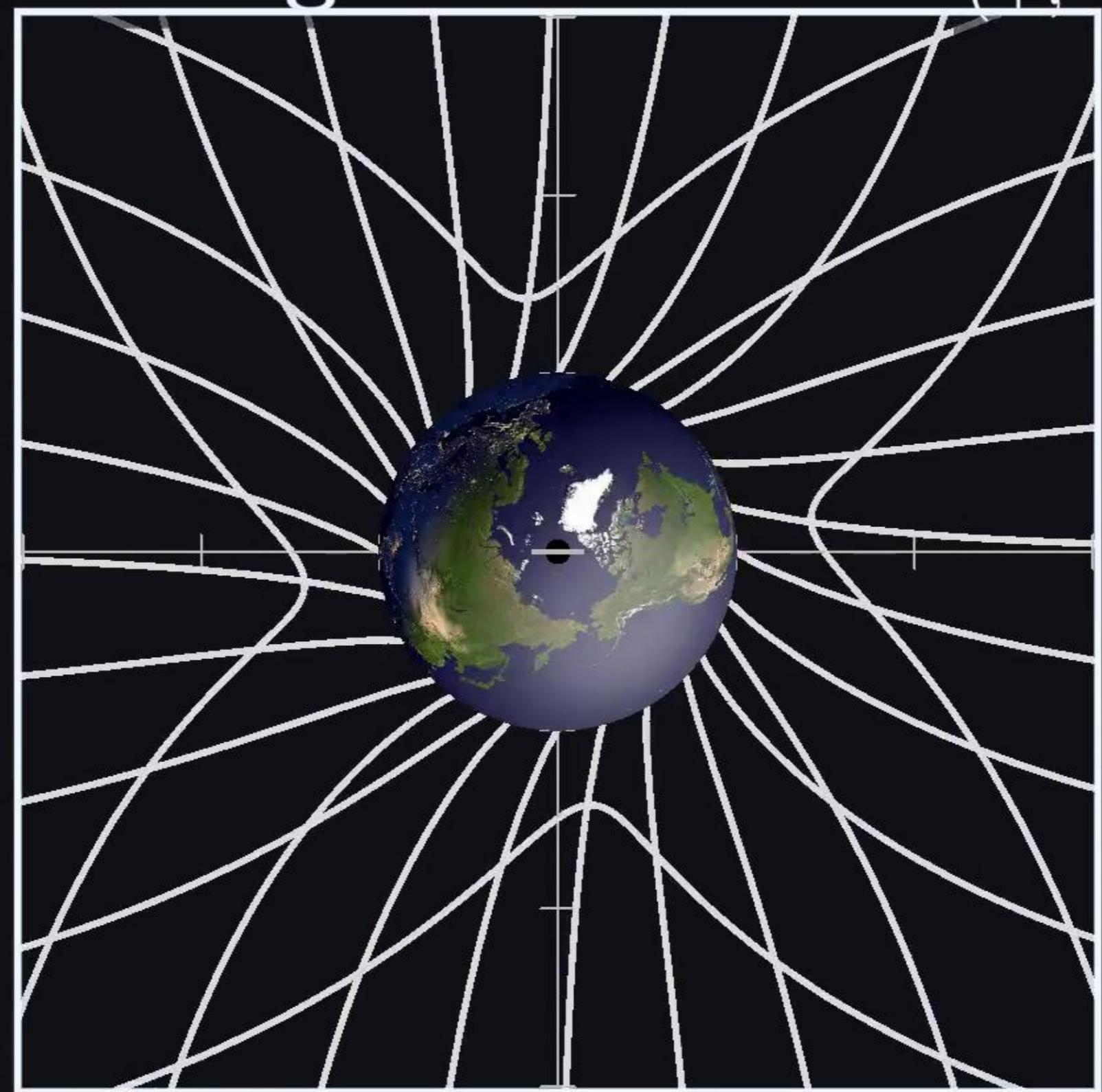


$$c = G = R = 1$$

Raumzeitdarstellung

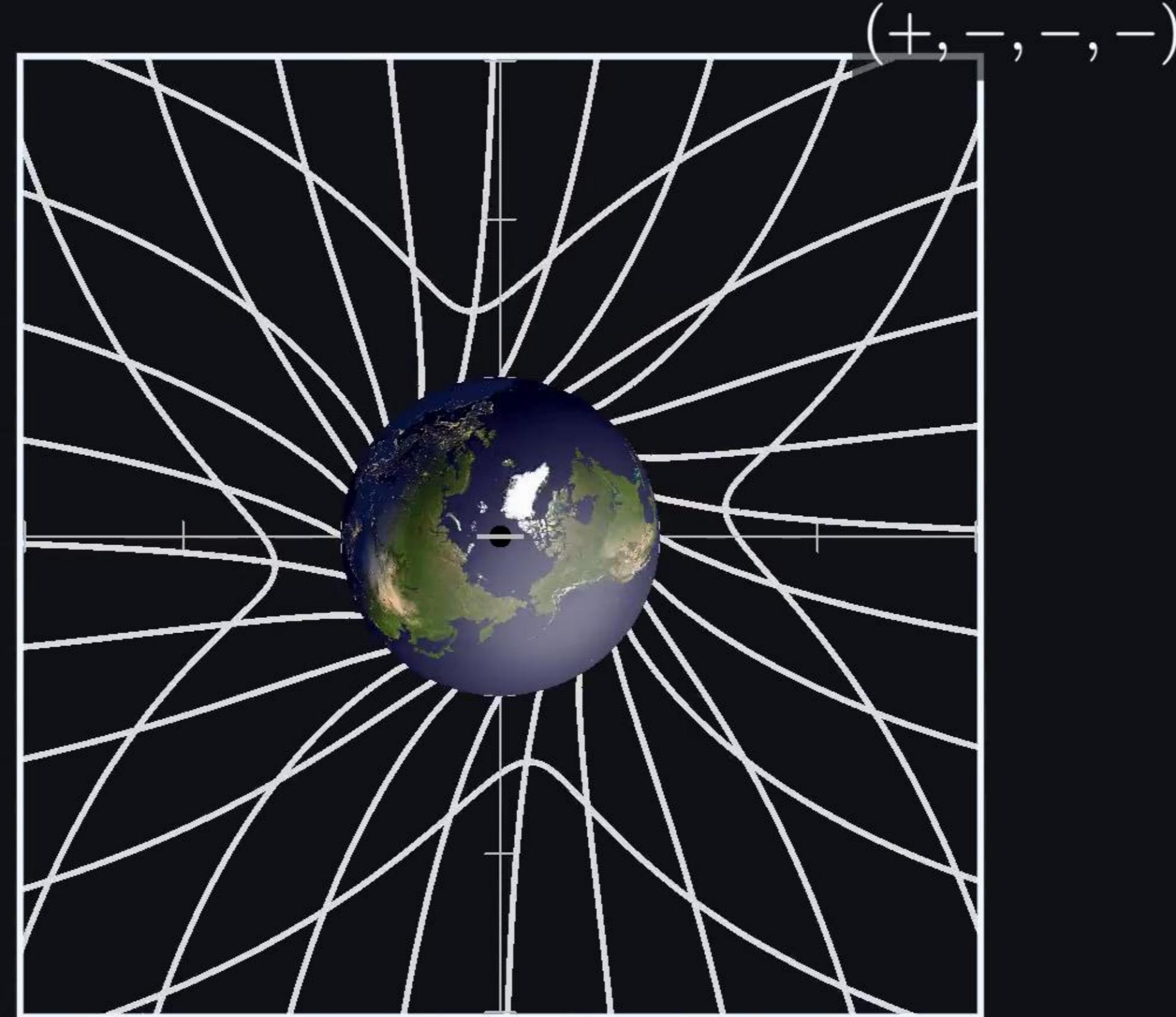
Zeitentwicklung
für jeden
Gitterpunkt
bei $\omega = 1$

(+,-,-,-)



$$c = G = R = 1$$

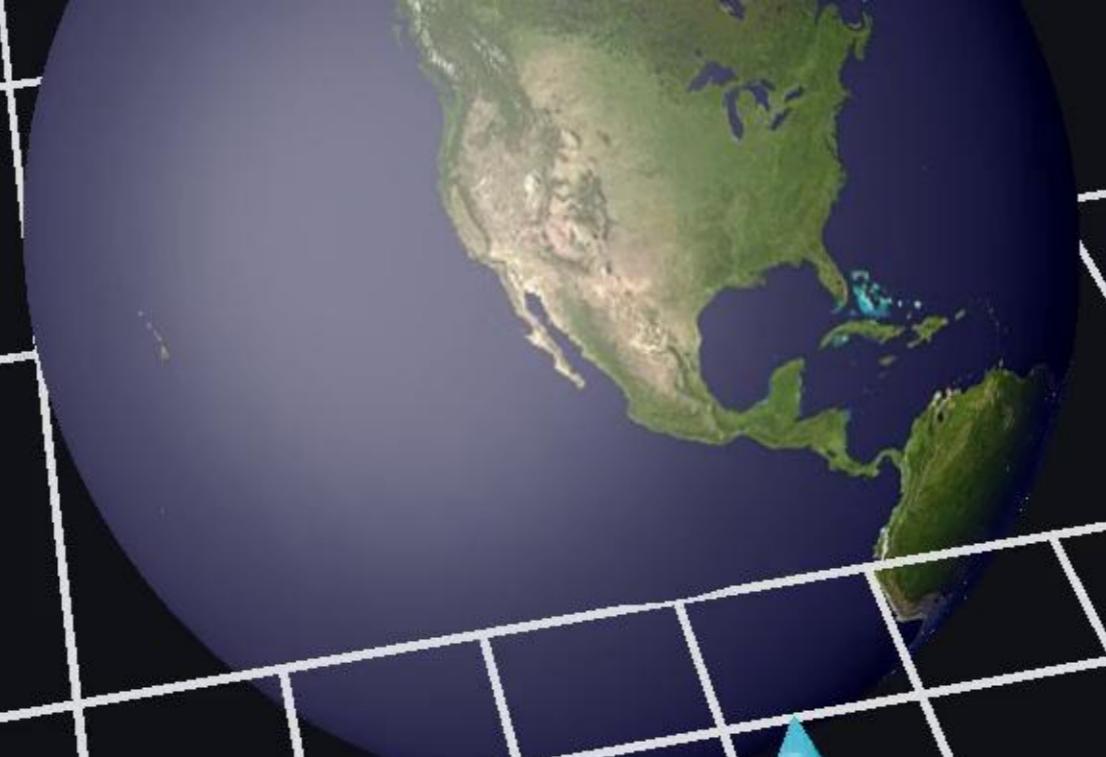
Präzession



Präzession

$$c = G = R = 1$$

$$(+, -, -, -)$$

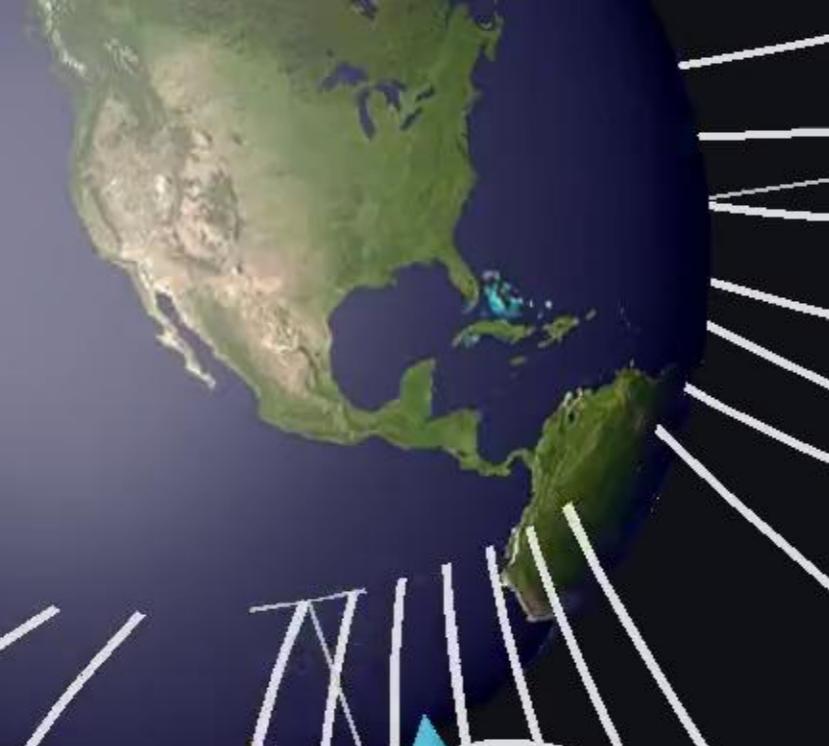


Lense-Thirring-Effekt

$$c = G = R = 1$$

(+, -, -, -)

Präzession

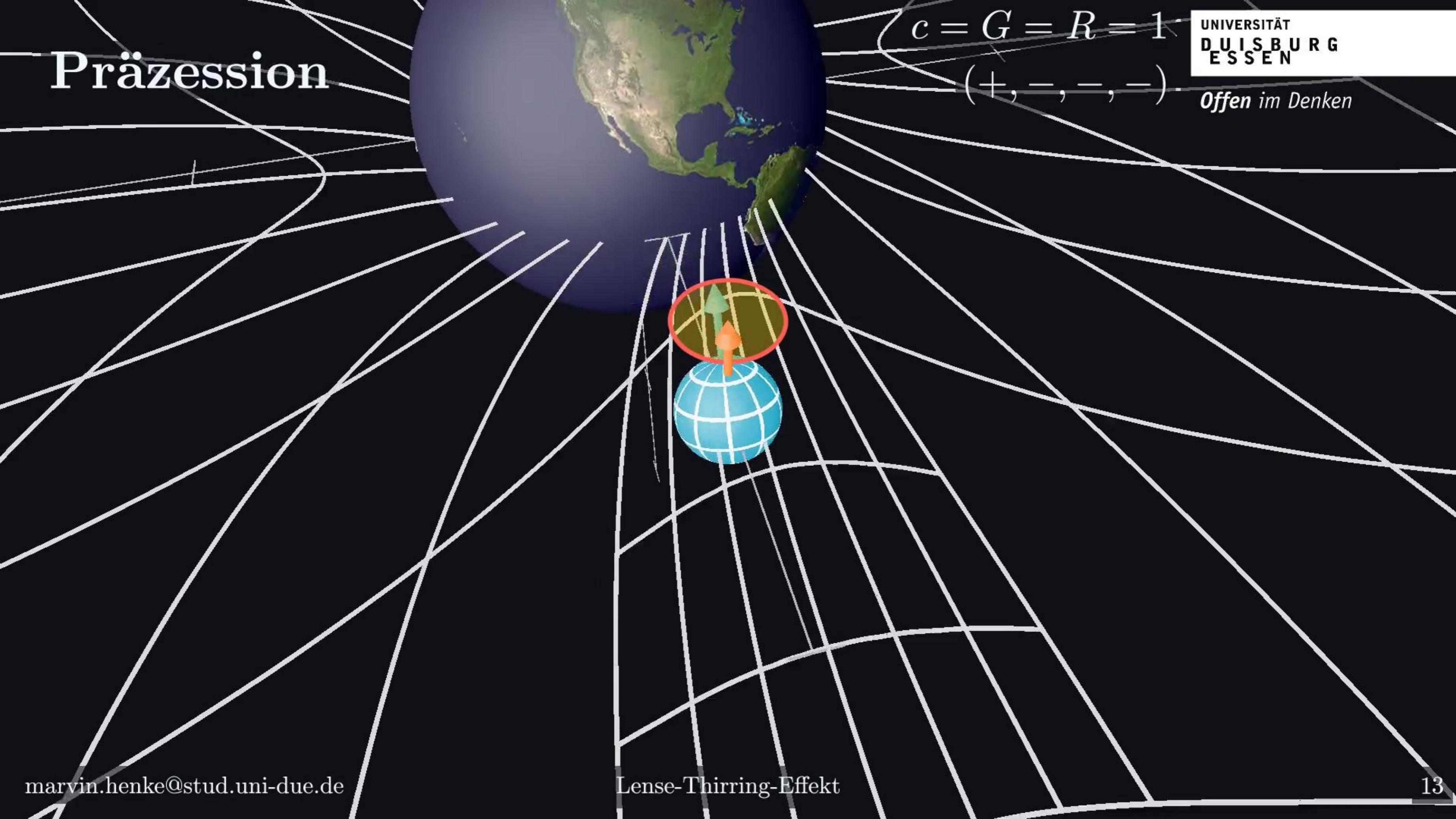


Lense-Thirring-Effekt

Präzession

$c = G = R = 1$

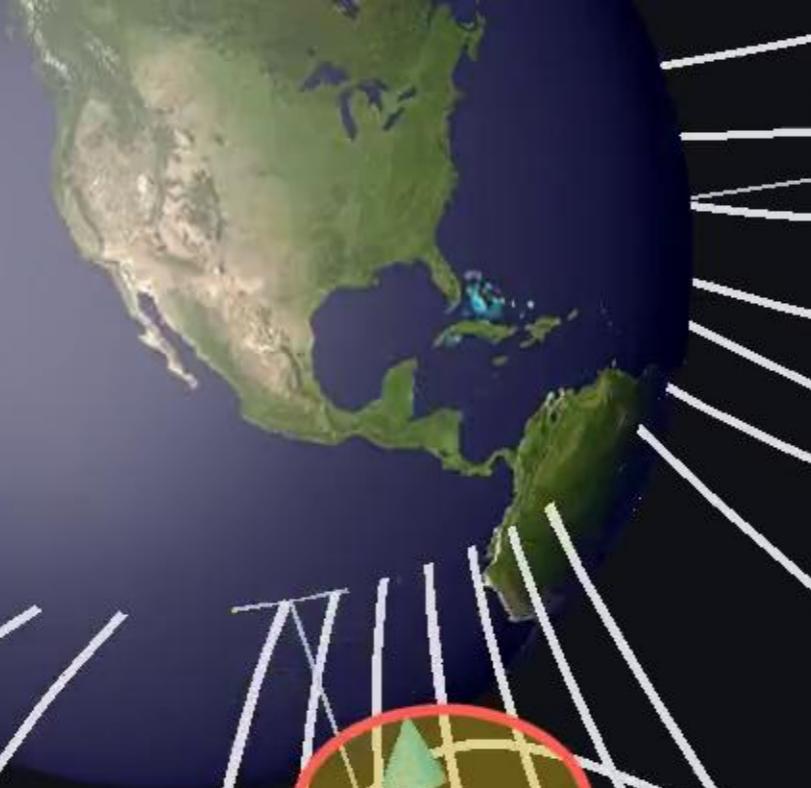
$(+, -, -, -)$



Präzession

$$c = G = R = 1$$

(+, -, -, -)



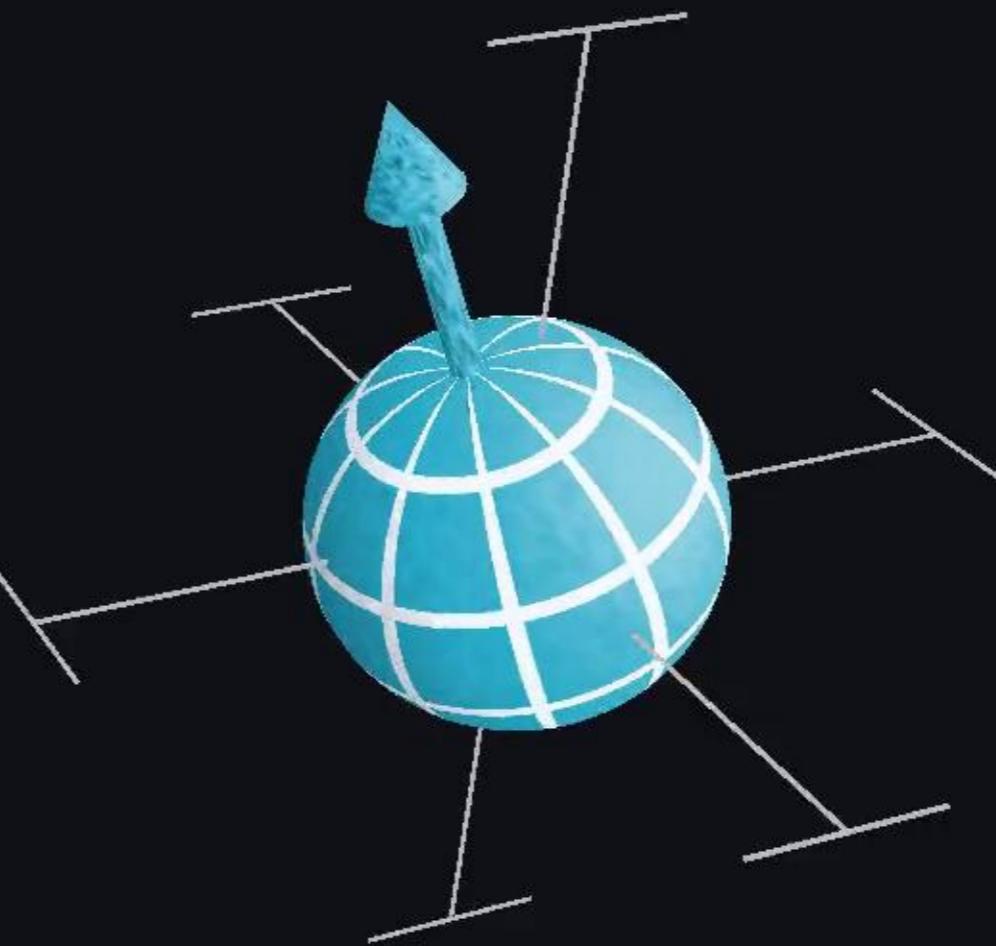
Lense-Thirring-Effekt

$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+, -, -, -)$$

Präzession

Drehimpuls:

$$\vec{L}$$



$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+,-,-,-)$$

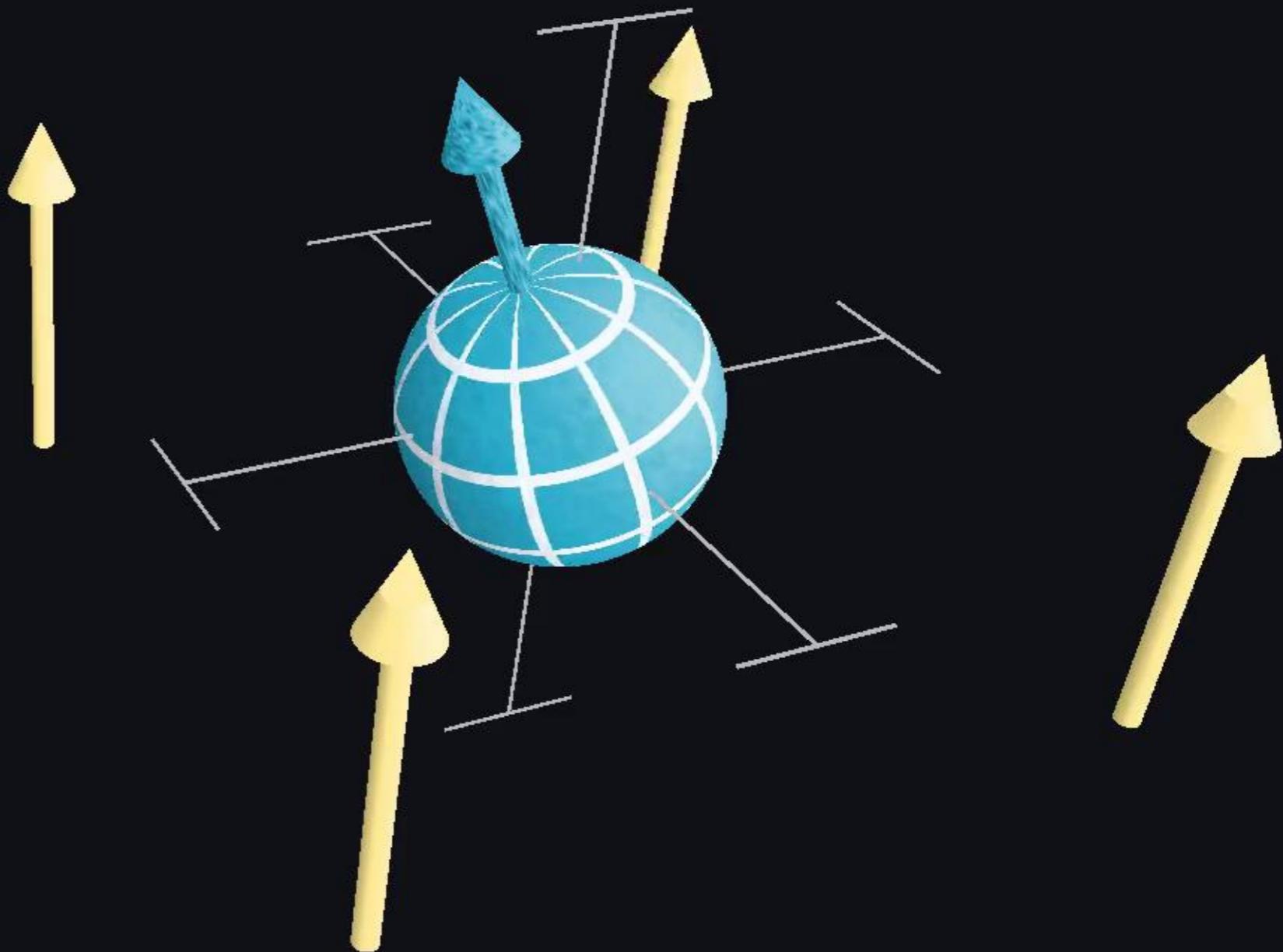
Präzession

Drehimpuls:

$$\vec{L}$$

Gravitomagnetisches Feld:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{2\vec{S}}{r^3}$$



$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+,-,-,-)$$

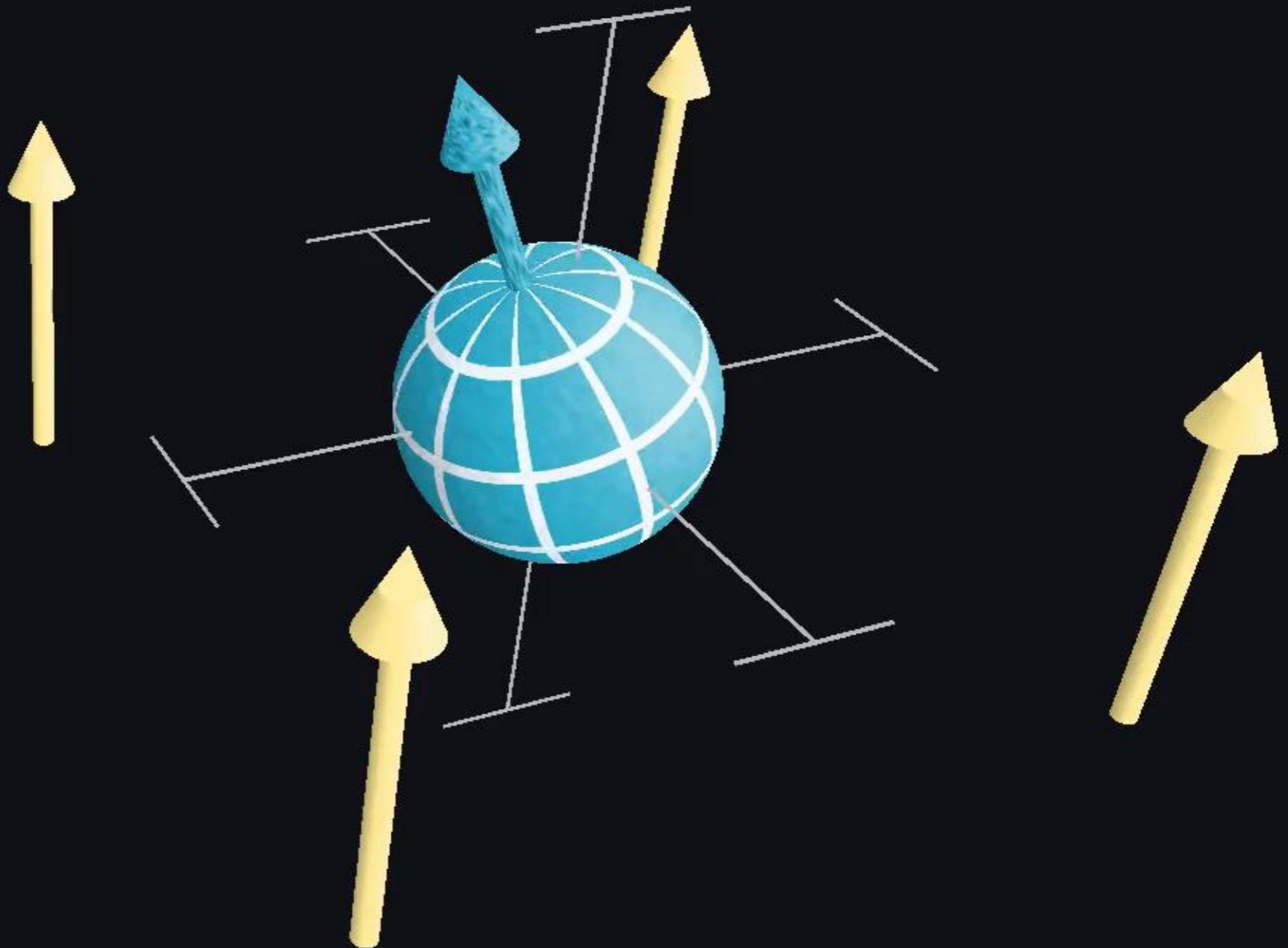
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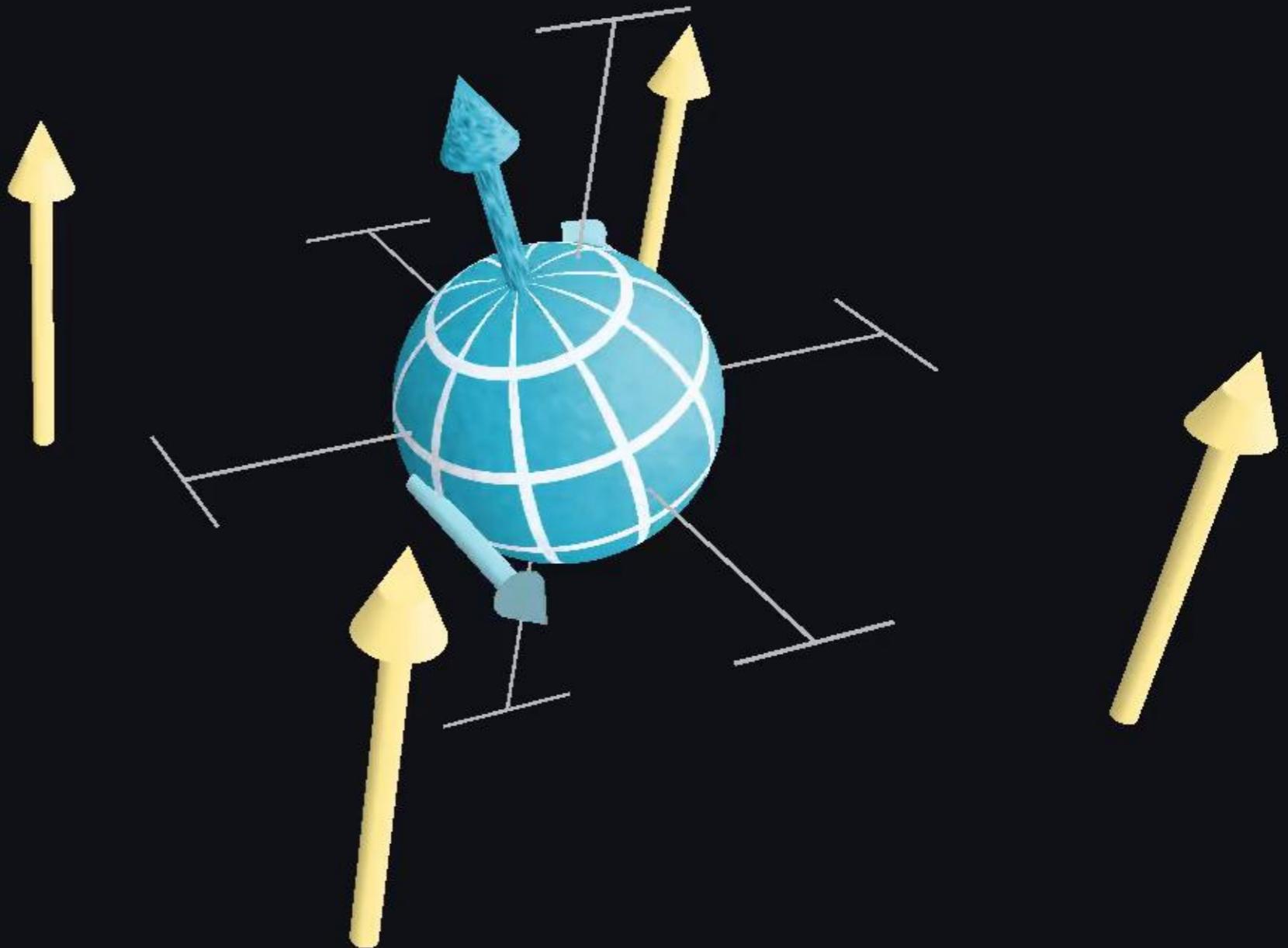
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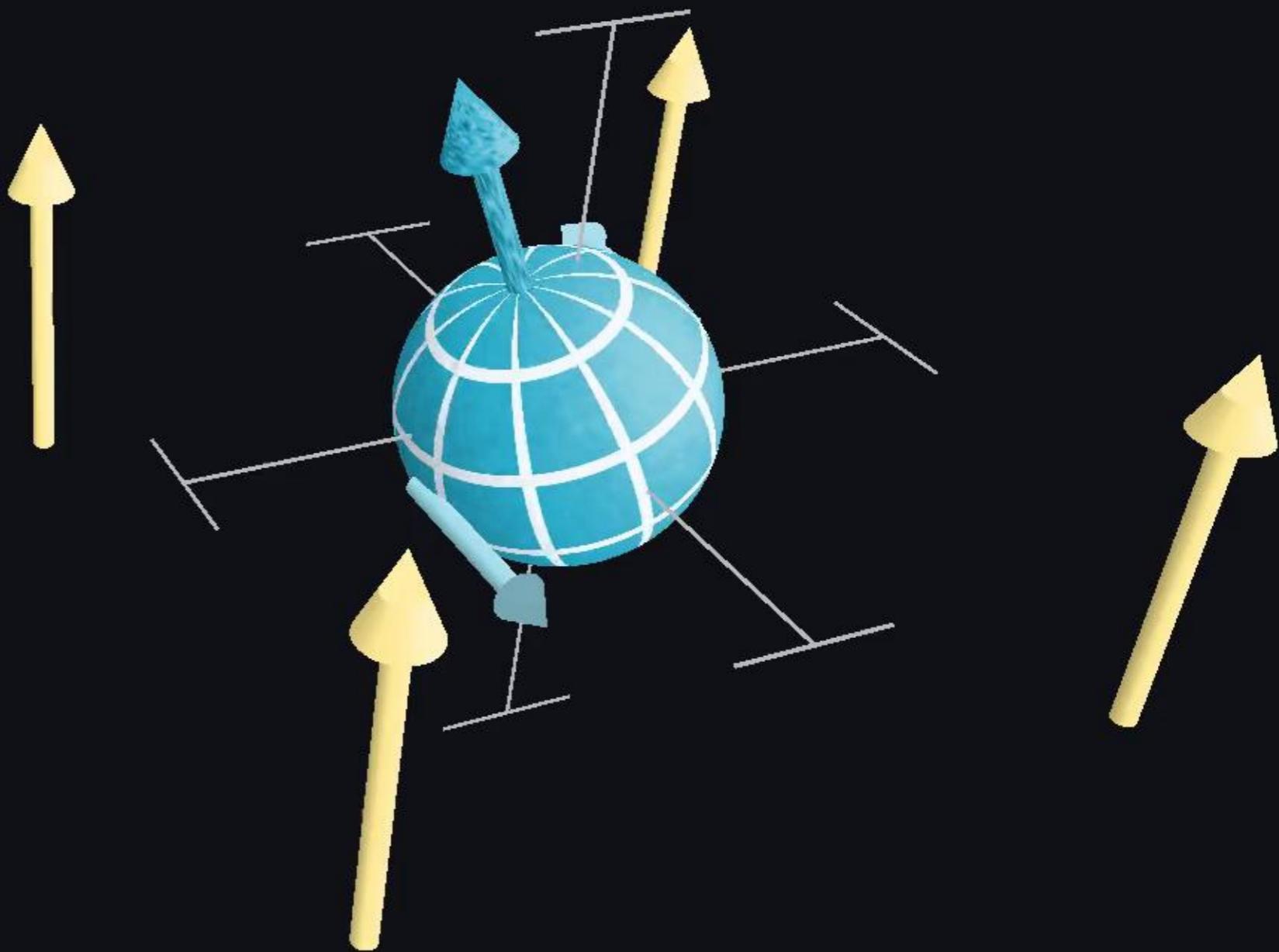
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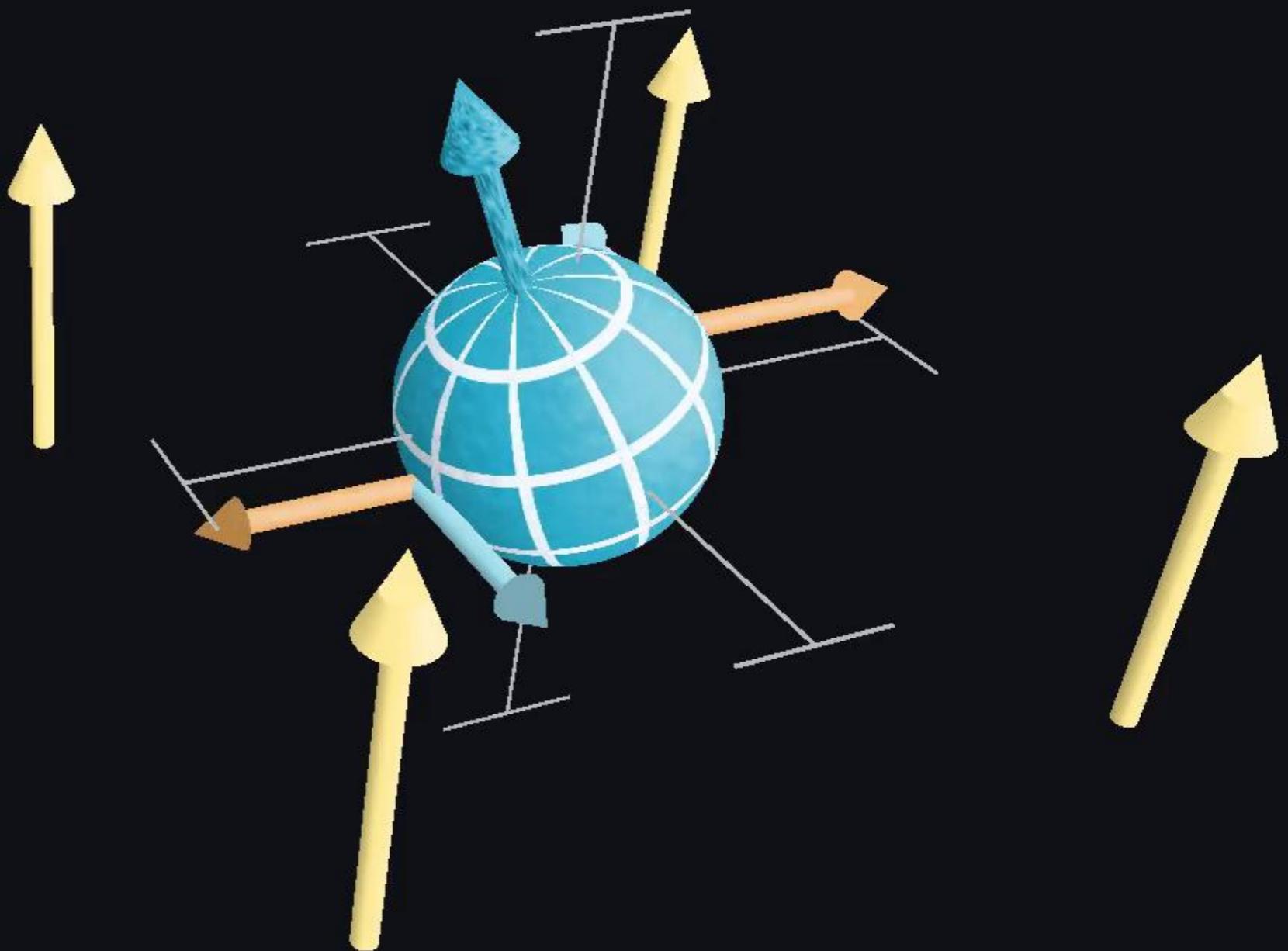
$$\vec{L}$$

Gravitomagnetisches Feld:

$$\vec{B} = \frac{2\vec{S}}{r^3}$$

Lorentz-Kraft:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$



$$c = G = R = 1$$
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Präzession

Drehimpuls:

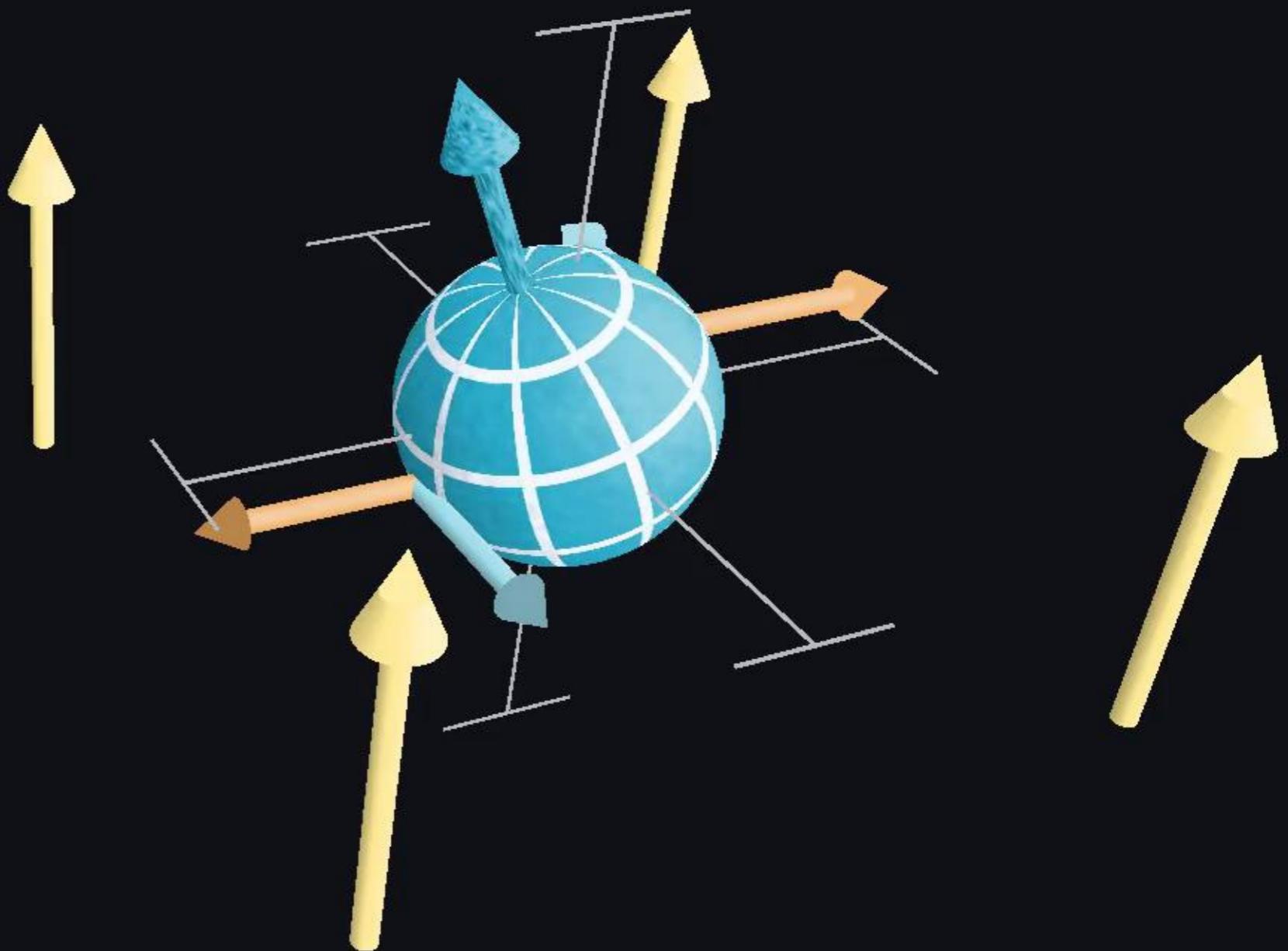
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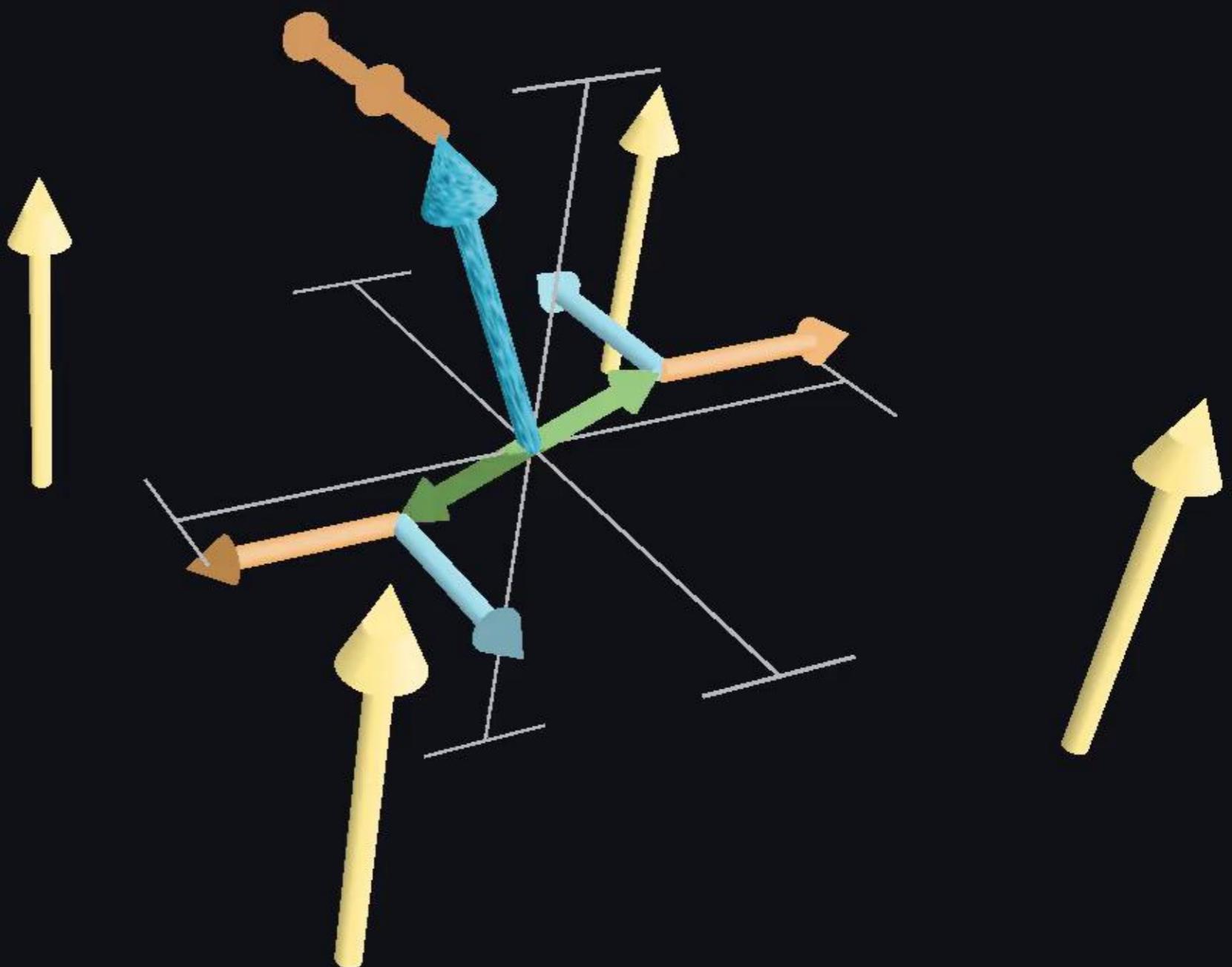
$$\vec{B} = \frac{2\vec{S}}{r^3}$$

Lorentz-Kraft:

$$\vec{F} = m\vec{v} \times \vec{B}$$

Drehmoment:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{M} = \vec{r} \times \vec{F}$$



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$$(+,-,-,-)$$

Präzession

Drehimpuls:

$$\vec{L}$$

Gravitomagnetisches Feld:

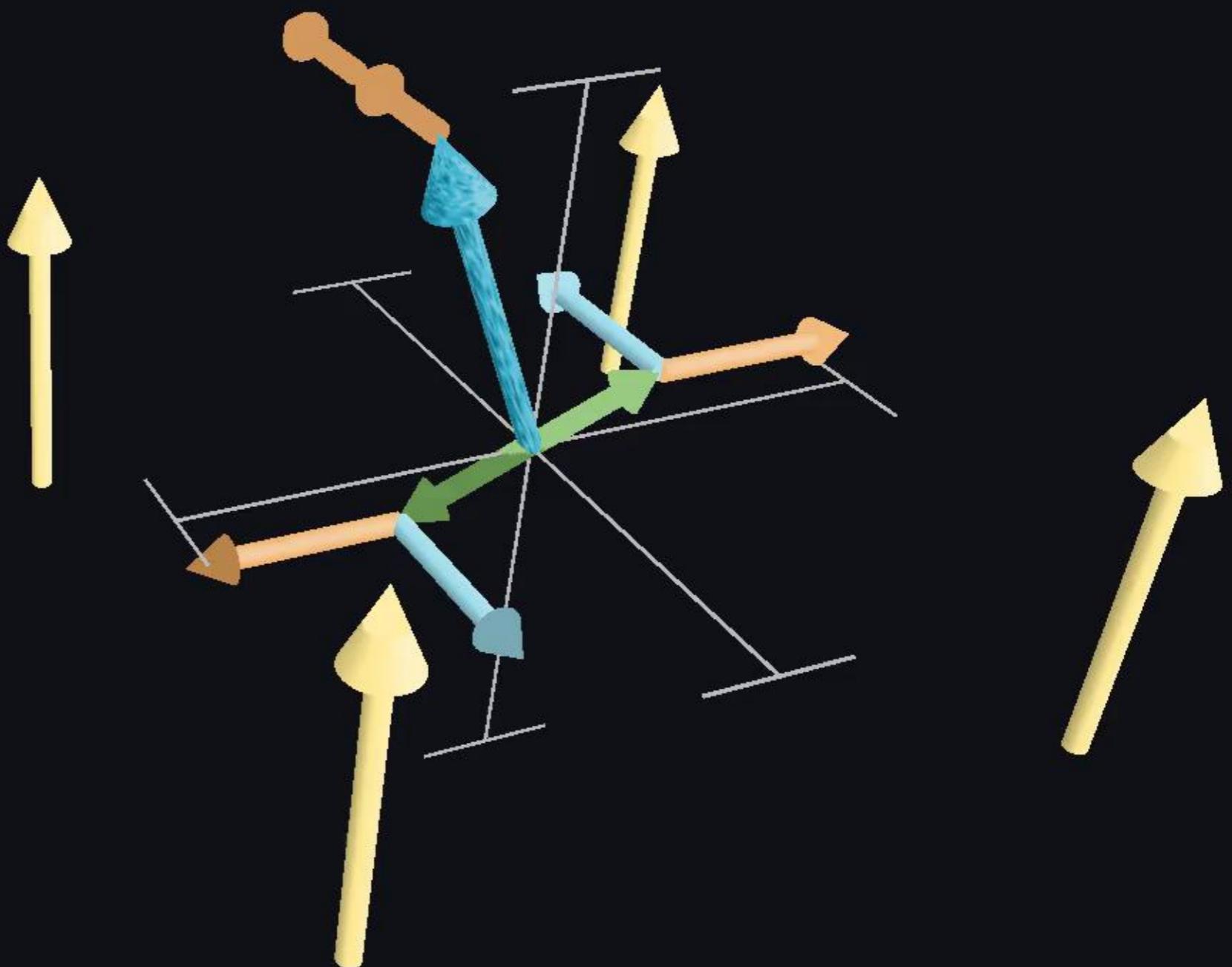
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Präzession

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$$\vec{L}$$

Gravitomagnetisches Feld:

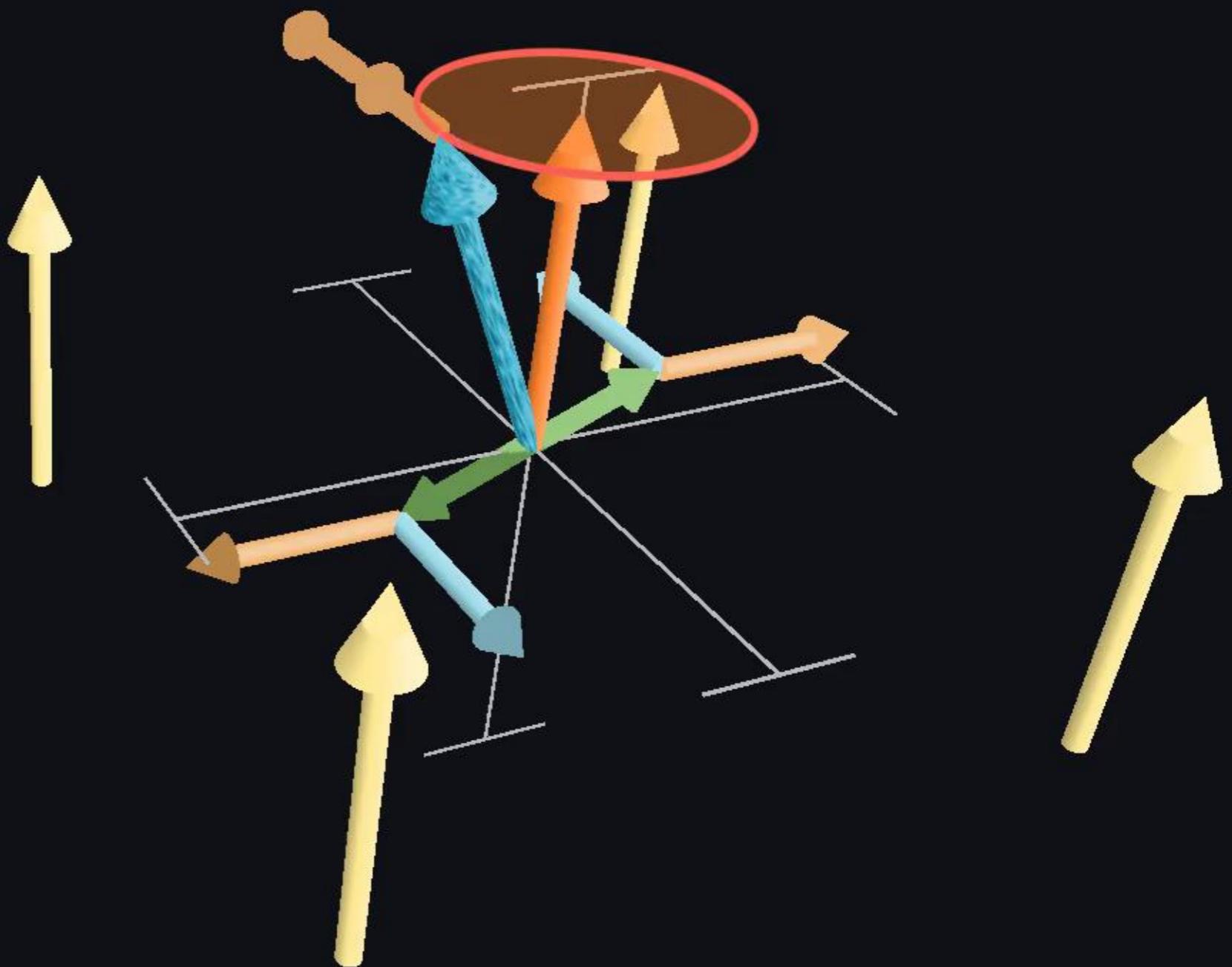
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Präzession

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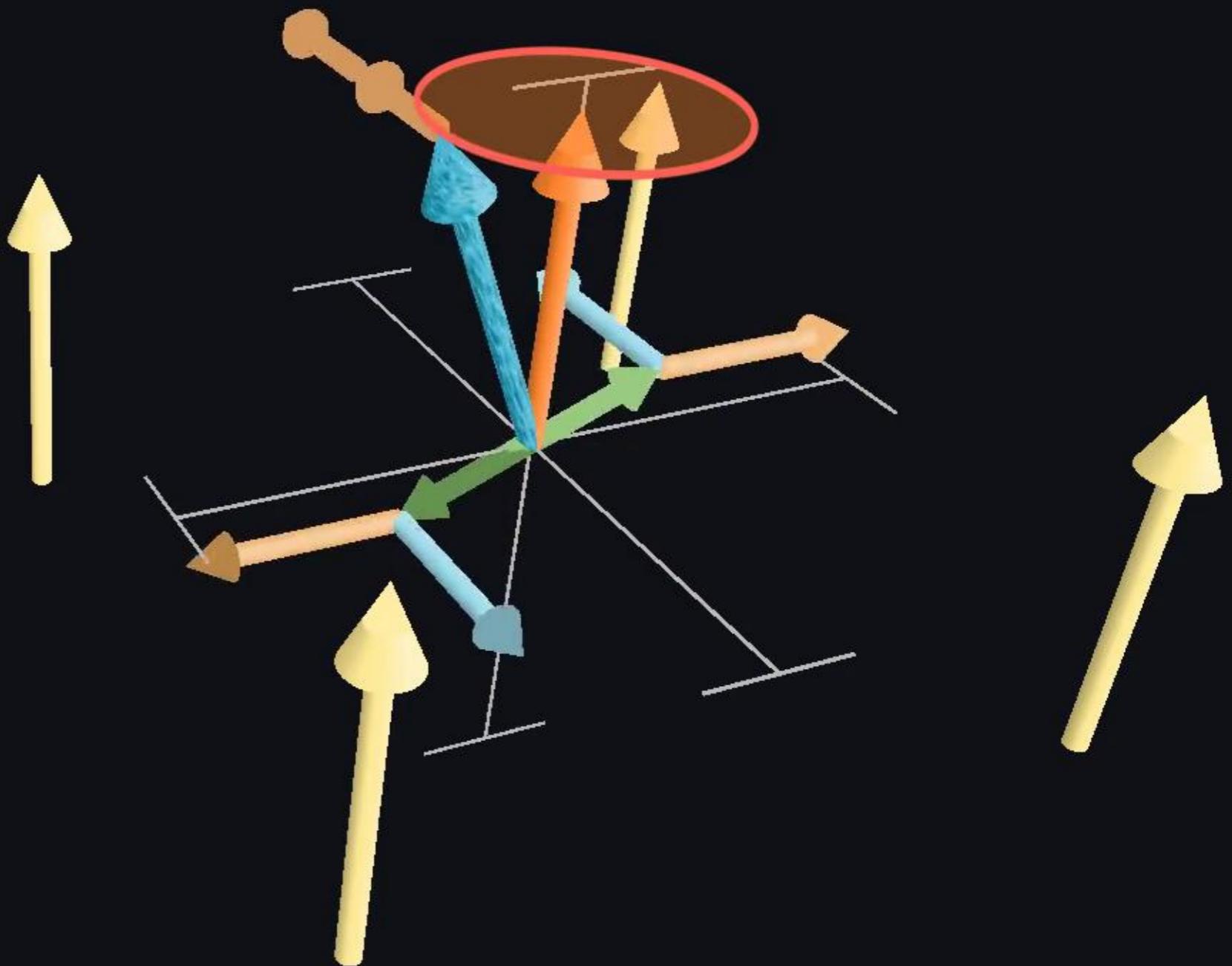
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$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+, -, -, -)$$

Präzession

Allgemein:

$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+, -, -, -)$$

Präzession

Allgemein:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \int d^3r \ \vec{r} \times \vec{f}_{LT}$$

$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+, -, -, -)$$

Präzession

Allgemein:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \int d^3r \ \vec{r} \times \vec{f}_{LT}$$

\downarrow

$$\vec{f}_{LT} = \rho \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S)$$

$$c = G = R = 1$$
$$(+, -, -, -)$$

Präzession

Allgemein:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \int d^3r \ \vec{r} \times \vec{f}_{LT}$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$\vec{f}_{LT} = \rho \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S) = \frac{\rho}{r_S^3} \left[2\vec{v} \times \vec{S} - \frac{6(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{r}_S)}{r_S^2} \vec{v} \times (\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S) \right]$$

$$c = G = R = 1$$

$$(+,-,-,-)$$

Präzession

Allgemein:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \int d^3r \ \vec{r} \times \vec{f}_{LT}$$

$$\vec{f}_{LT} = \rho \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S) = \frac{\rho}{r_S^3} \left[2\vec{v} \times \vec{S} - \frac{6(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{r}_S)}{r_S^2} \vec{v} \times (\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S) \right]$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{L} \times \vec{\Omega}$$

$$c = G = R = 1$$

$$(+,-,-,-)$$

Präzession

Allgemein:

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \int d^3r \ \vec{r} \times \vec{f}_{LT}$$

$$\vec{f}_{LT} = \rho \vec{v} \times \vec{B}(\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S) = \frac{\rho}{r_S^3} \left[2\vec{v} \times \vec{S} - \frac{6(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{r}_S)}{r_S^2} \vec{v} \times (\vec{r} + \vec{r}_S) \right]$$

$$\frac{d\vec{L}}{dt} = \vec{L} \times \vec{\Omega}$$

$$\vec{\Omega} = \frac{\vec{B}(\vec{r}_S)}{2}$$