

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

Vortrag im Hauptseminar SoSe 2025

Marvin Henke - 10. Mai 2025

Betreuer: Dr. Nikodem Szpak

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

- Metrik und Geodäten

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- Metrik und Geodäten
- Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

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- Gravitoelektromagnetismus

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 - Rotierende Kugelmasse

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- Gravity Probe B

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- Gravity Probe B
- Paper

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- Paper

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

Lense-Thirring-Effekt

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

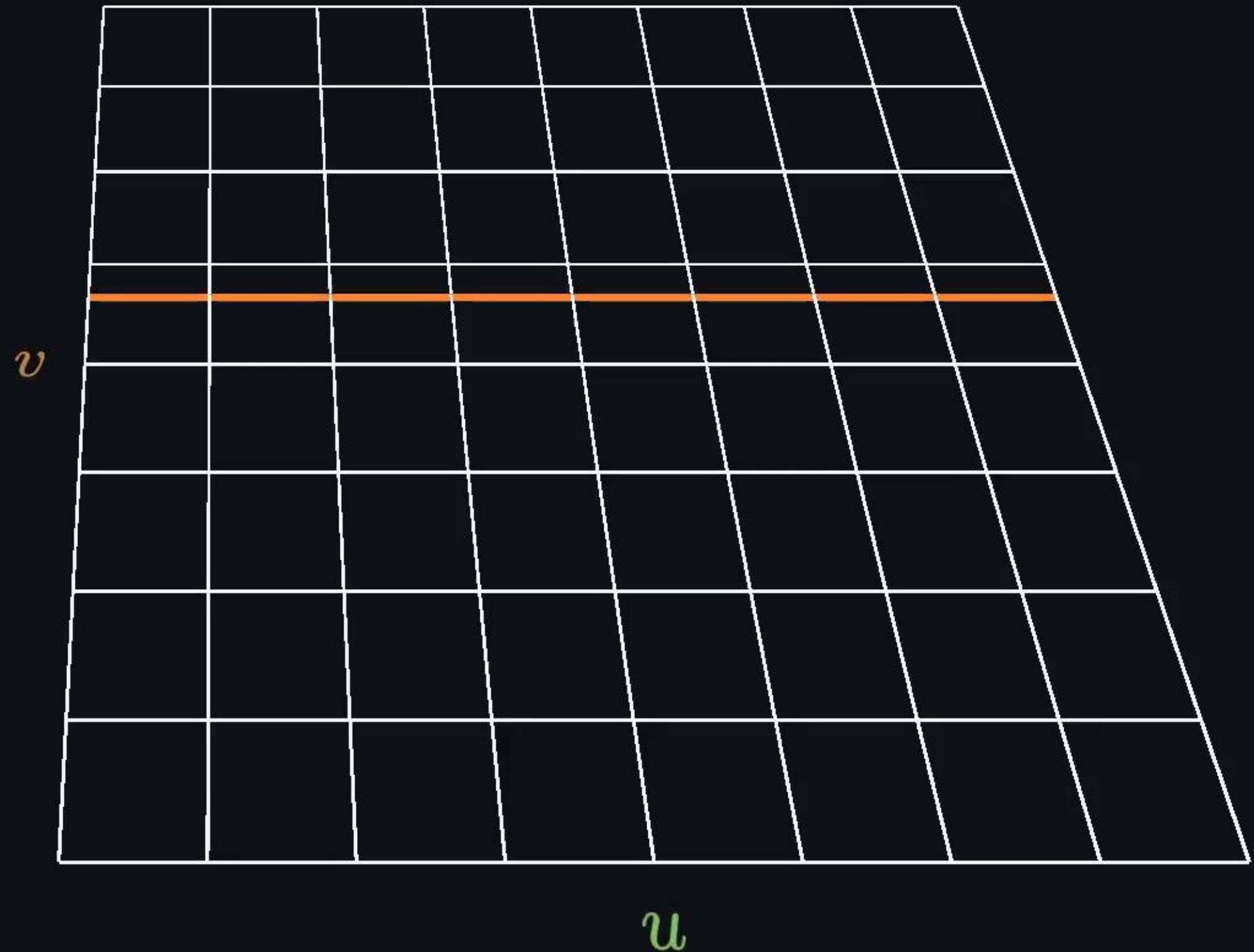
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Metrik und Geodäten

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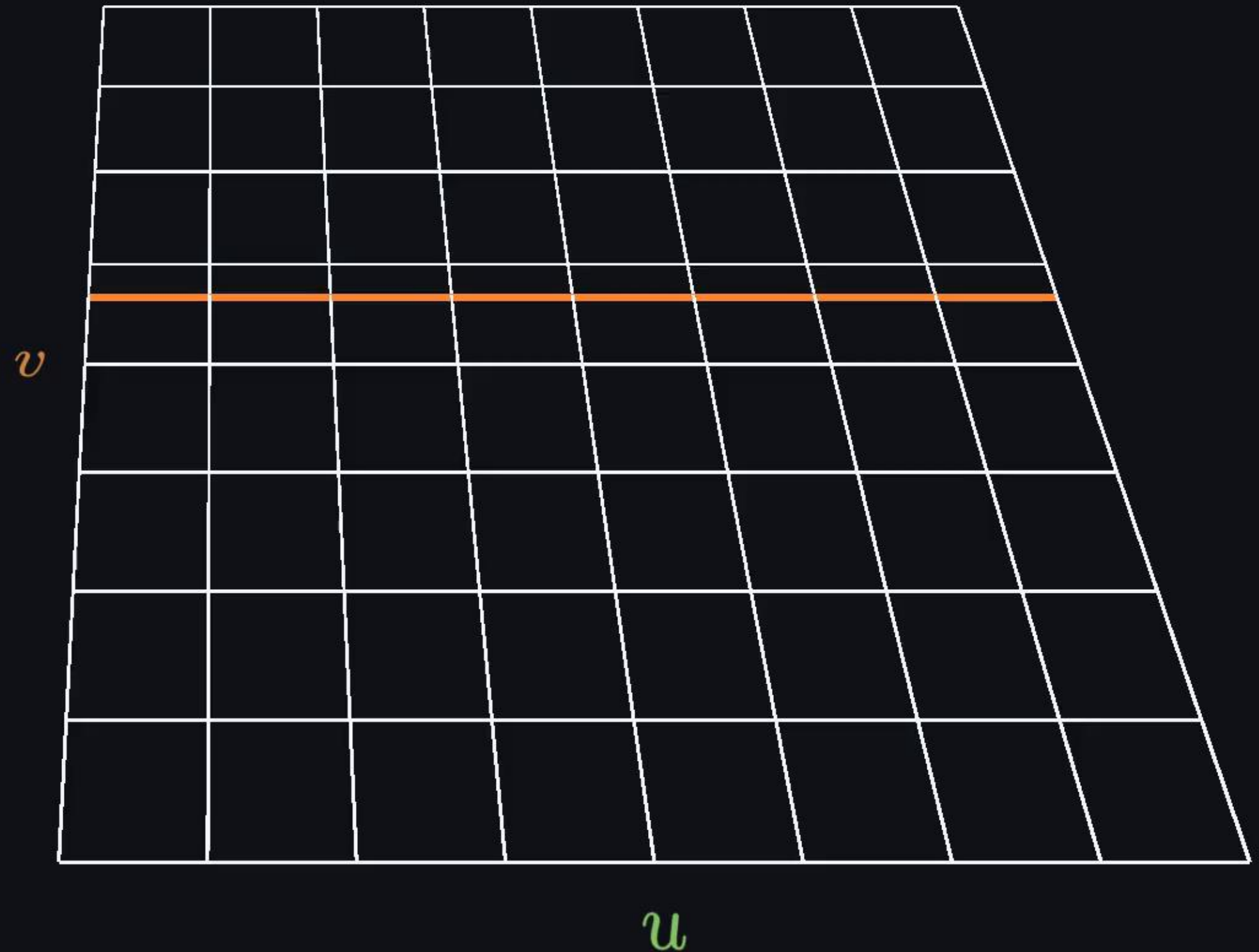


Metrik und Geodäten

Fläche

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

$$c = G = 1$$
$$(+ \ - \ - \ -)$$



Metrik und Geodäten

Fläche

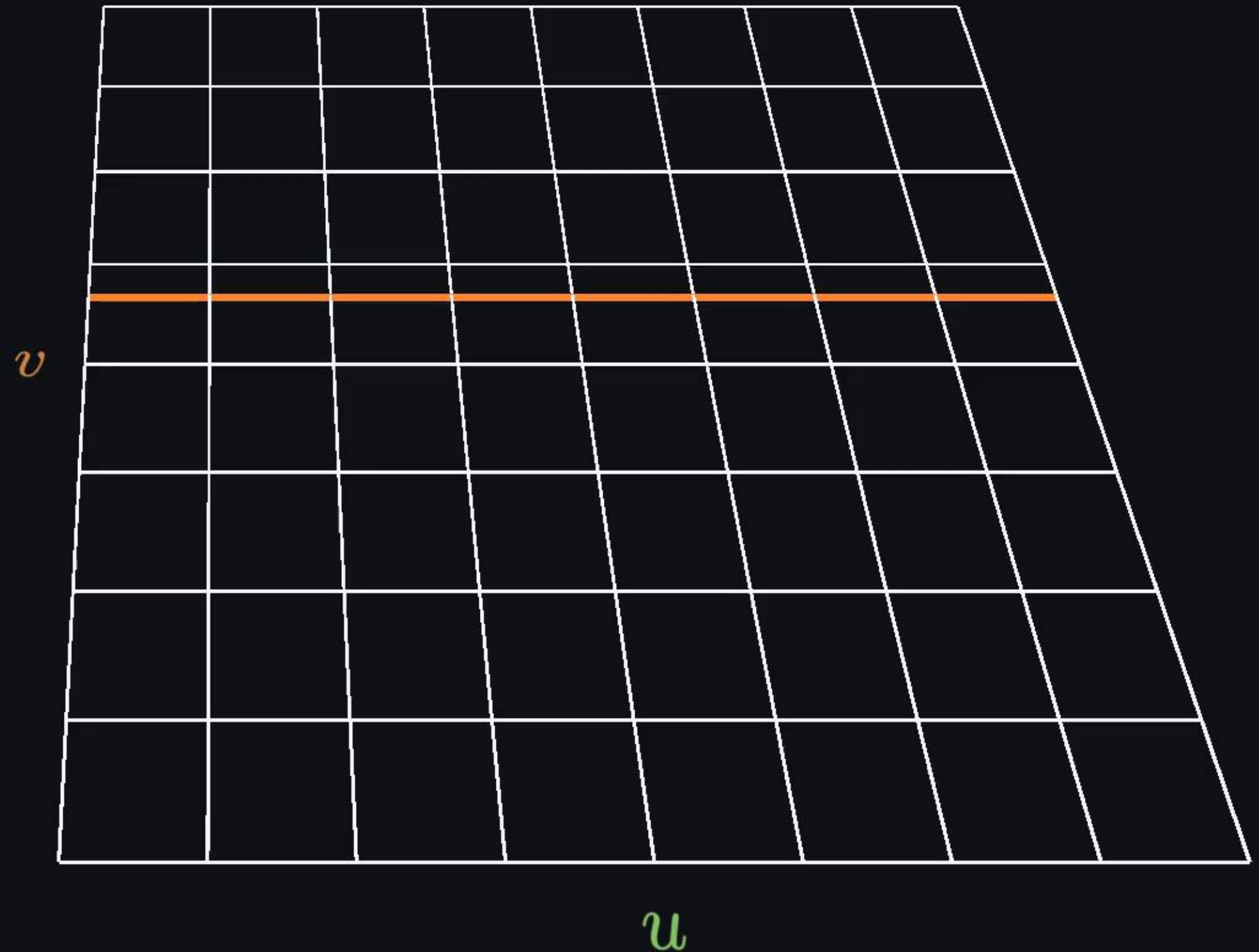
$$\vec{x}(u, v) = (u, v, 0)$$

Metrik

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

$$g = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

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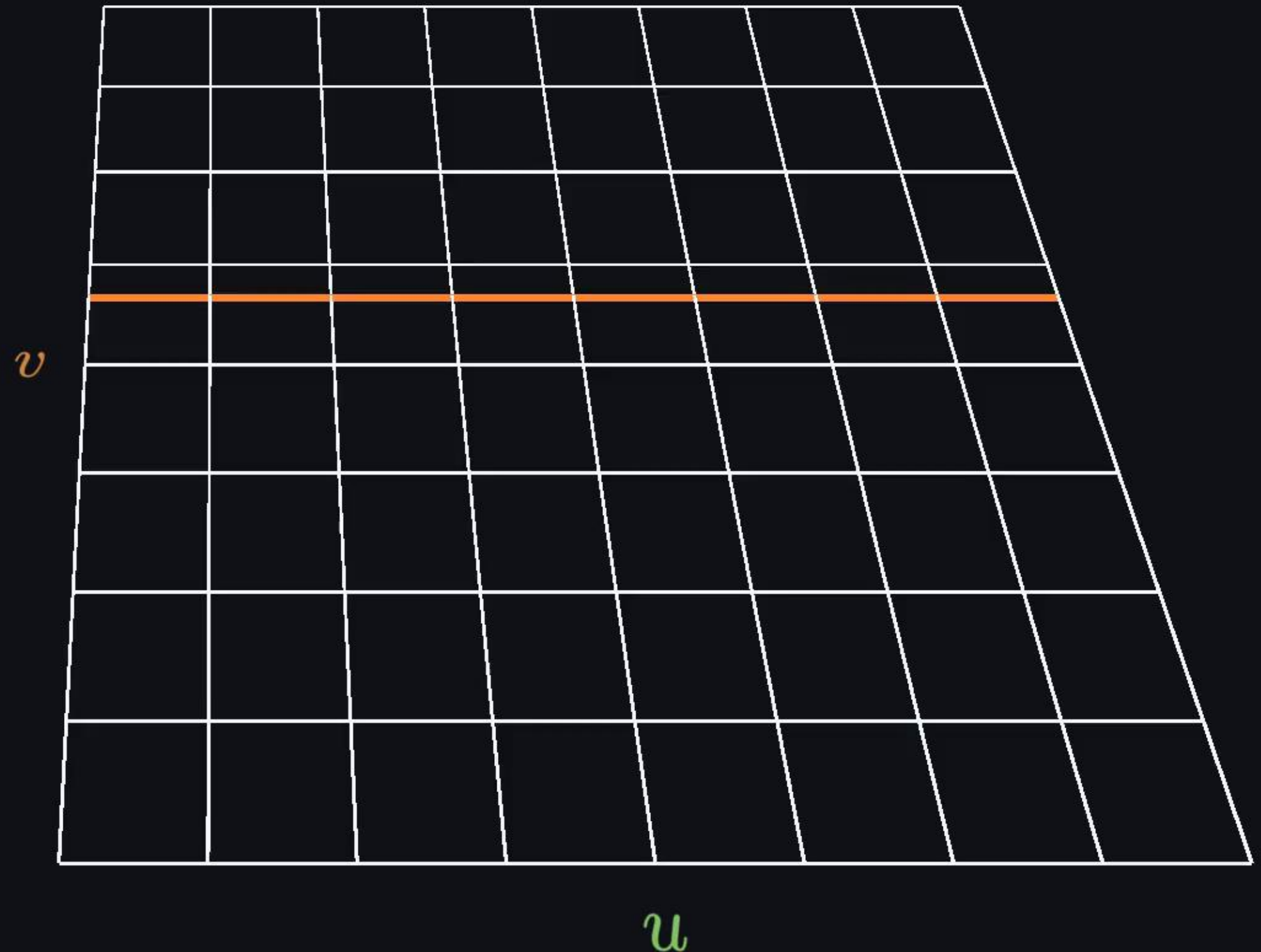
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Geodätengleichung

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

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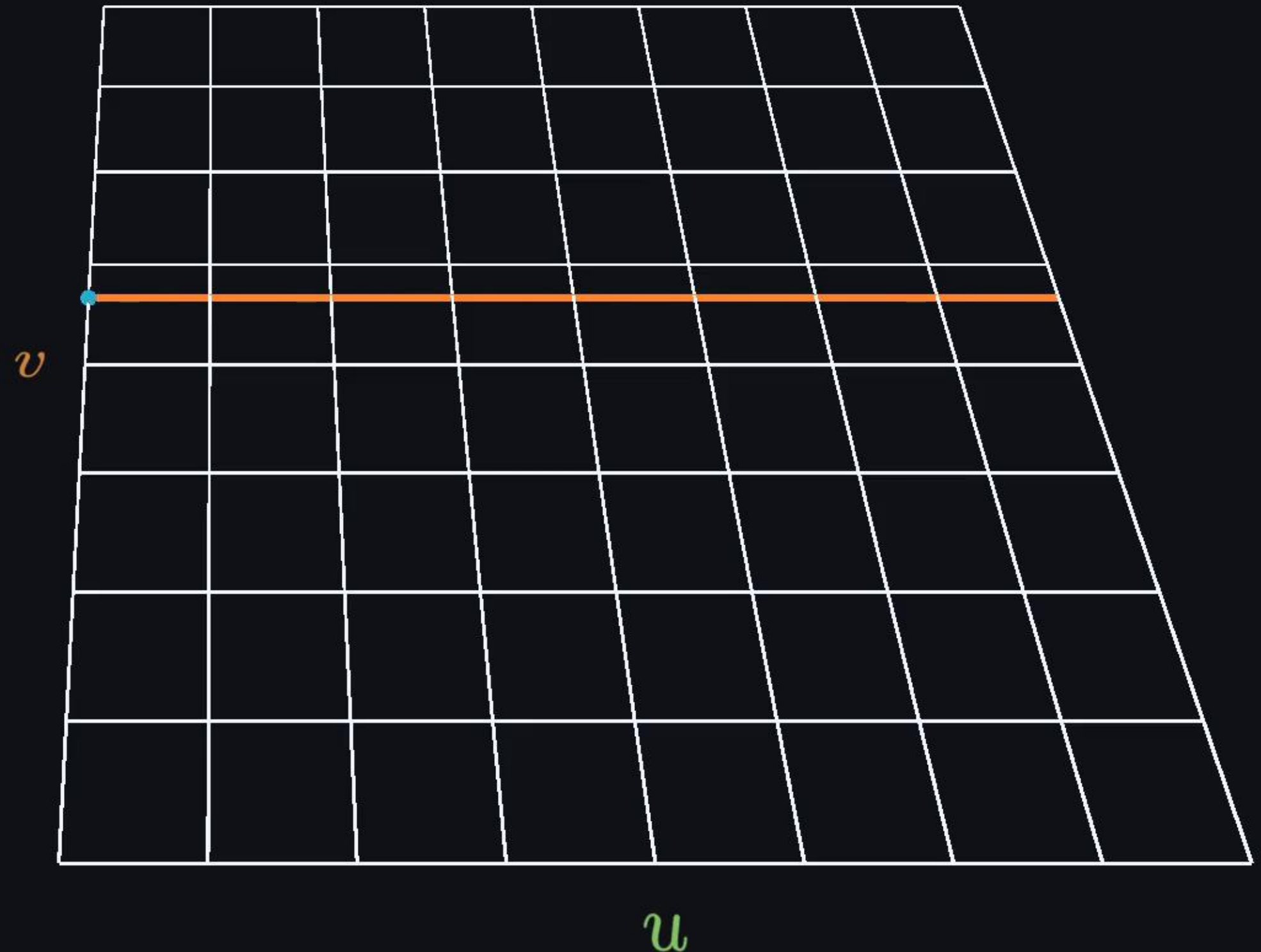
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Metrik und Geodäten

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

Metrik

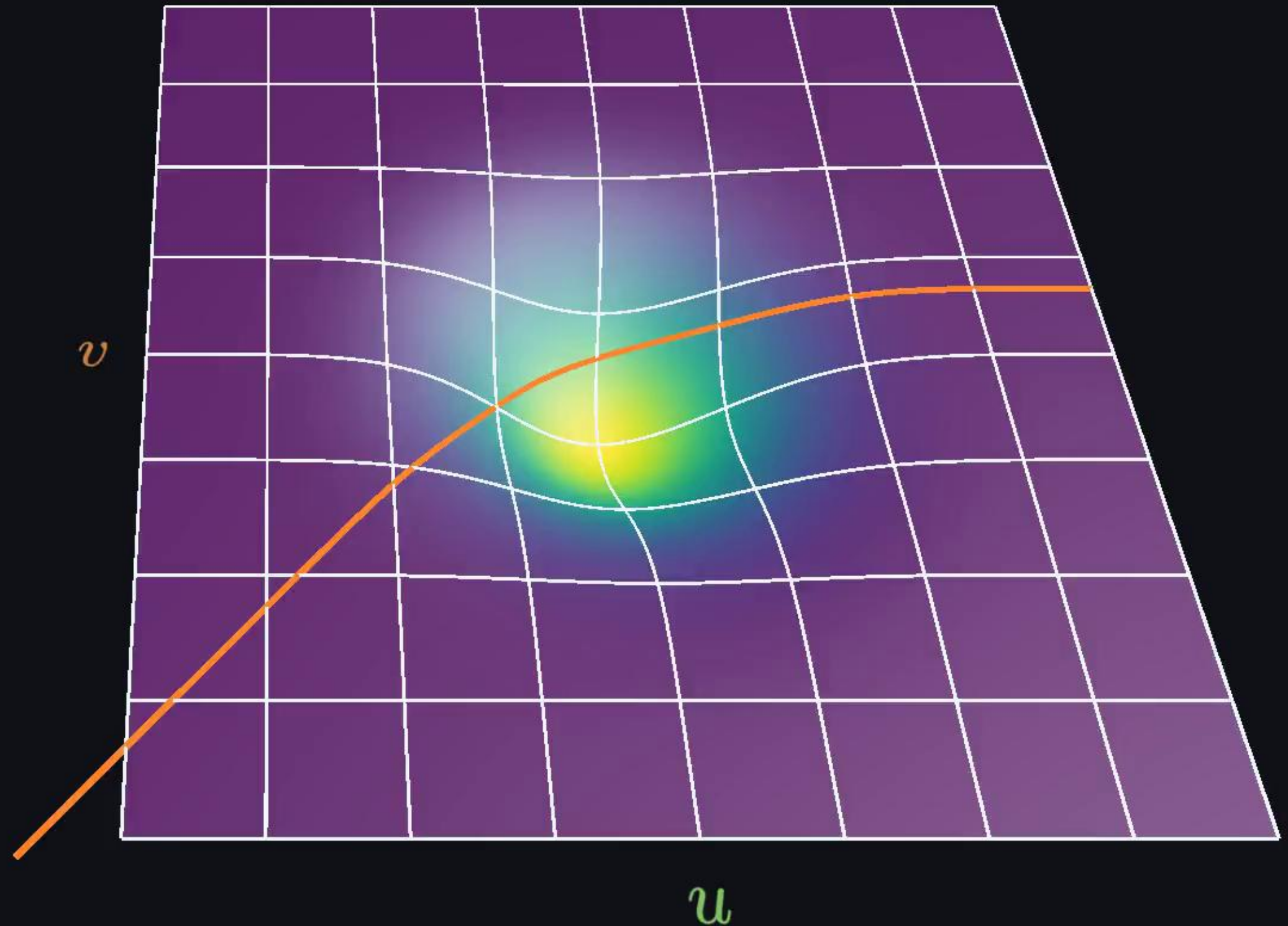
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Geodätengleichung

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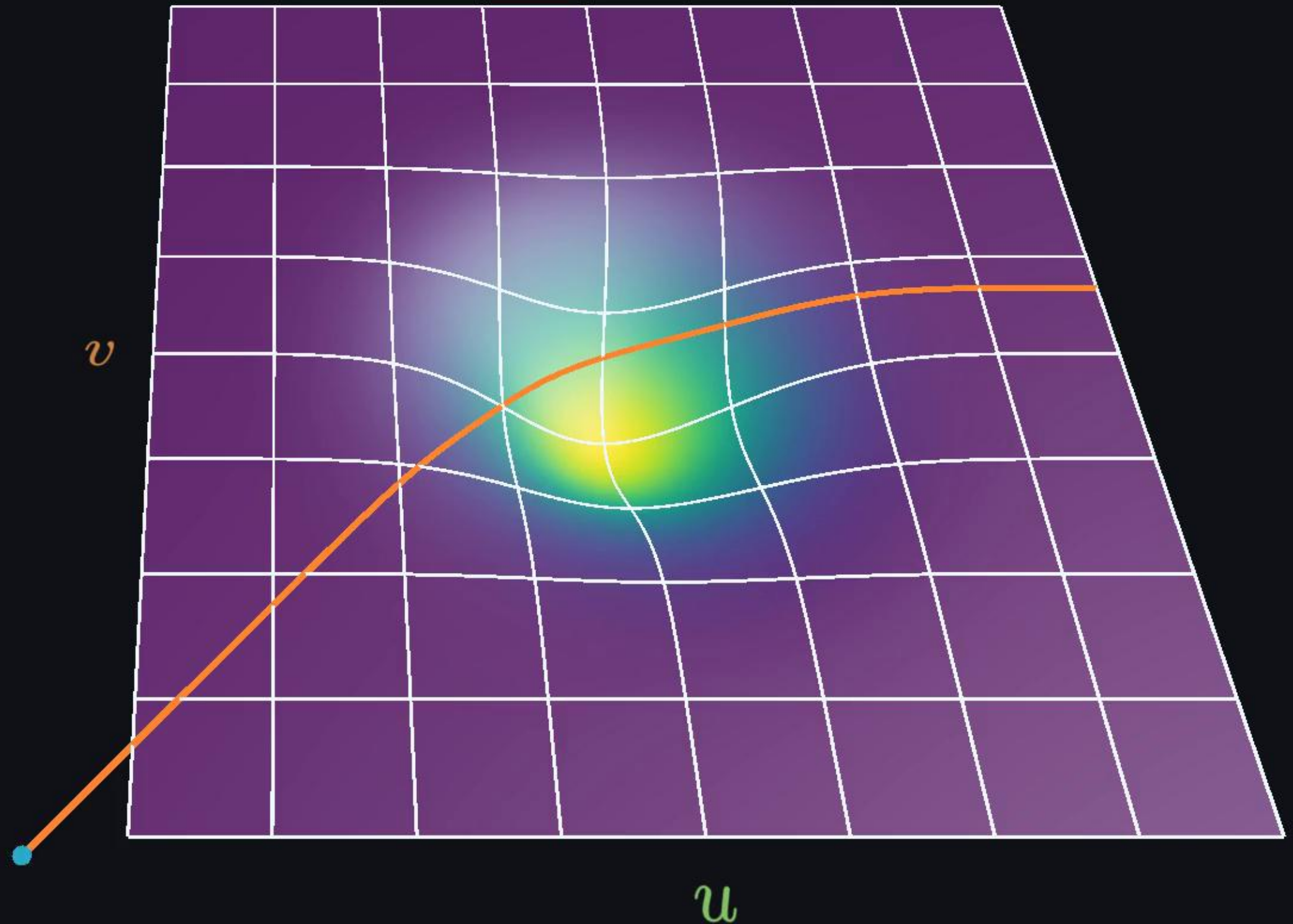
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Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

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Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

2D Fläche \rightarrow 4D Mannigfaltigkeit

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Einsteinsche Feldgleichungen

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

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Ricci-Tensor: $\mathbf{R}_{\mu\nu}[\mathbf{g}]$

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

Krümmungsskalar: $R[\mathbf{g}]$

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

Linearisierung

$$c = G = 1$$
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Linearisierung

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

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Gravitoelektromagnetismus

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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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$$\frac{d^2 x^\lambda}{d\tau^2} = -\Gamma_{\mu\nu}^\lambda[g(\vec{x})] \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau} \frac{dx^\nu}{d\tau}$$

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

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$$\vec{F} = m \left(\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \right)$$

Rotierende Kugelmasse

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EM-Felder

$$\vec{B} = \frac{1}{r^3} \left[\vec{S} - \frac{3(\vec{S} \cdot \vec{r})}{r^2} \vec{r} \right]$$

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

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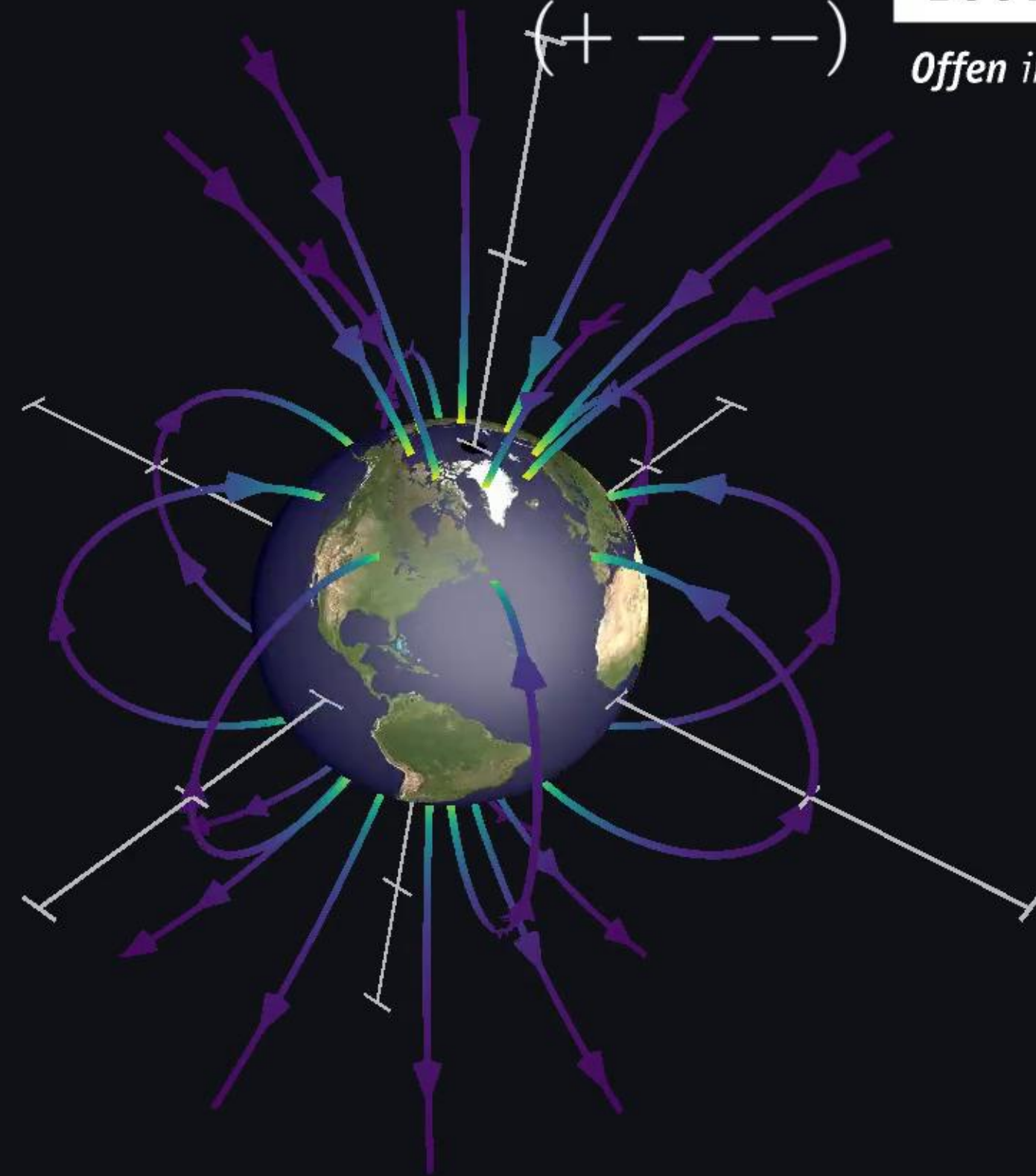
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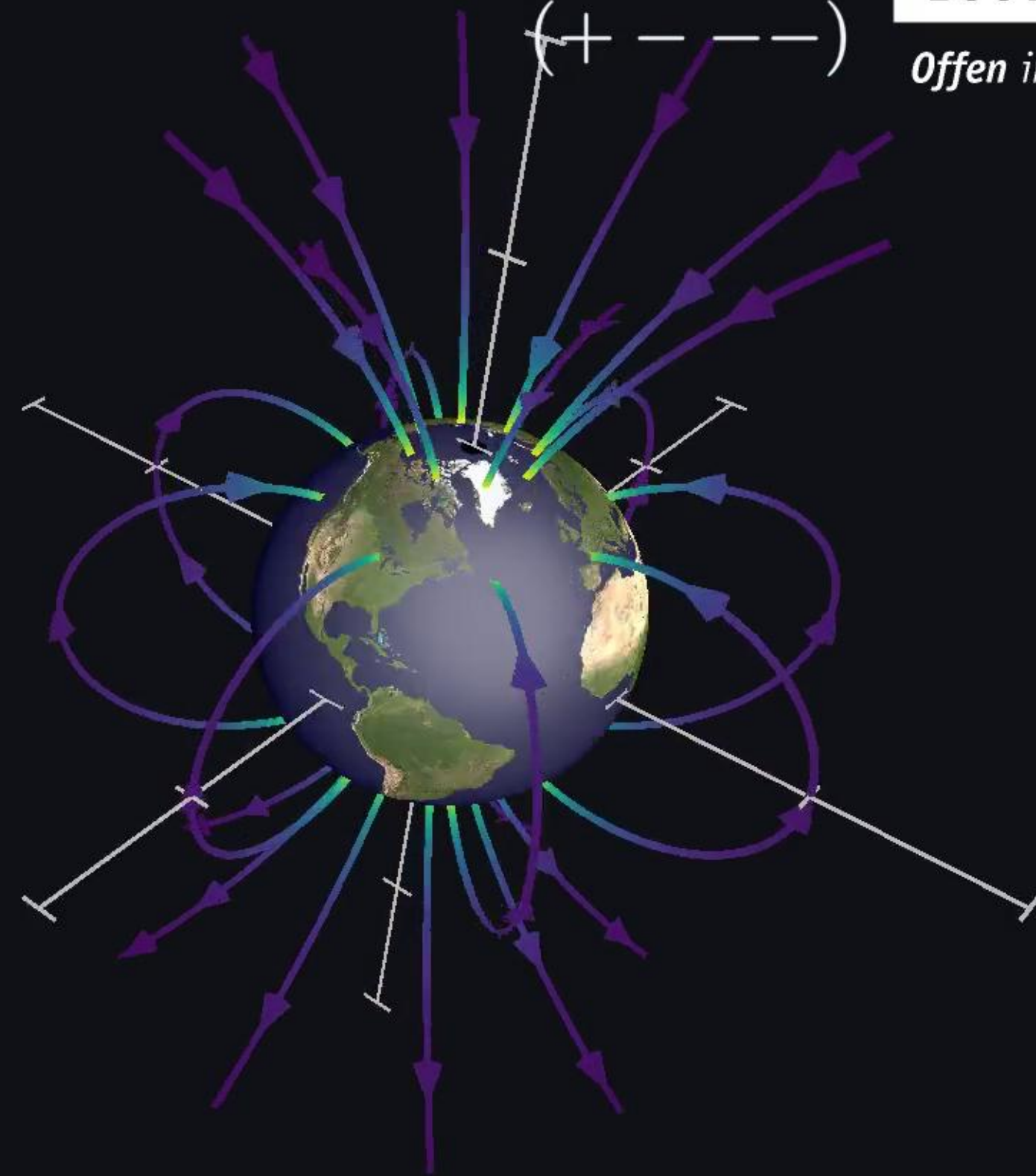
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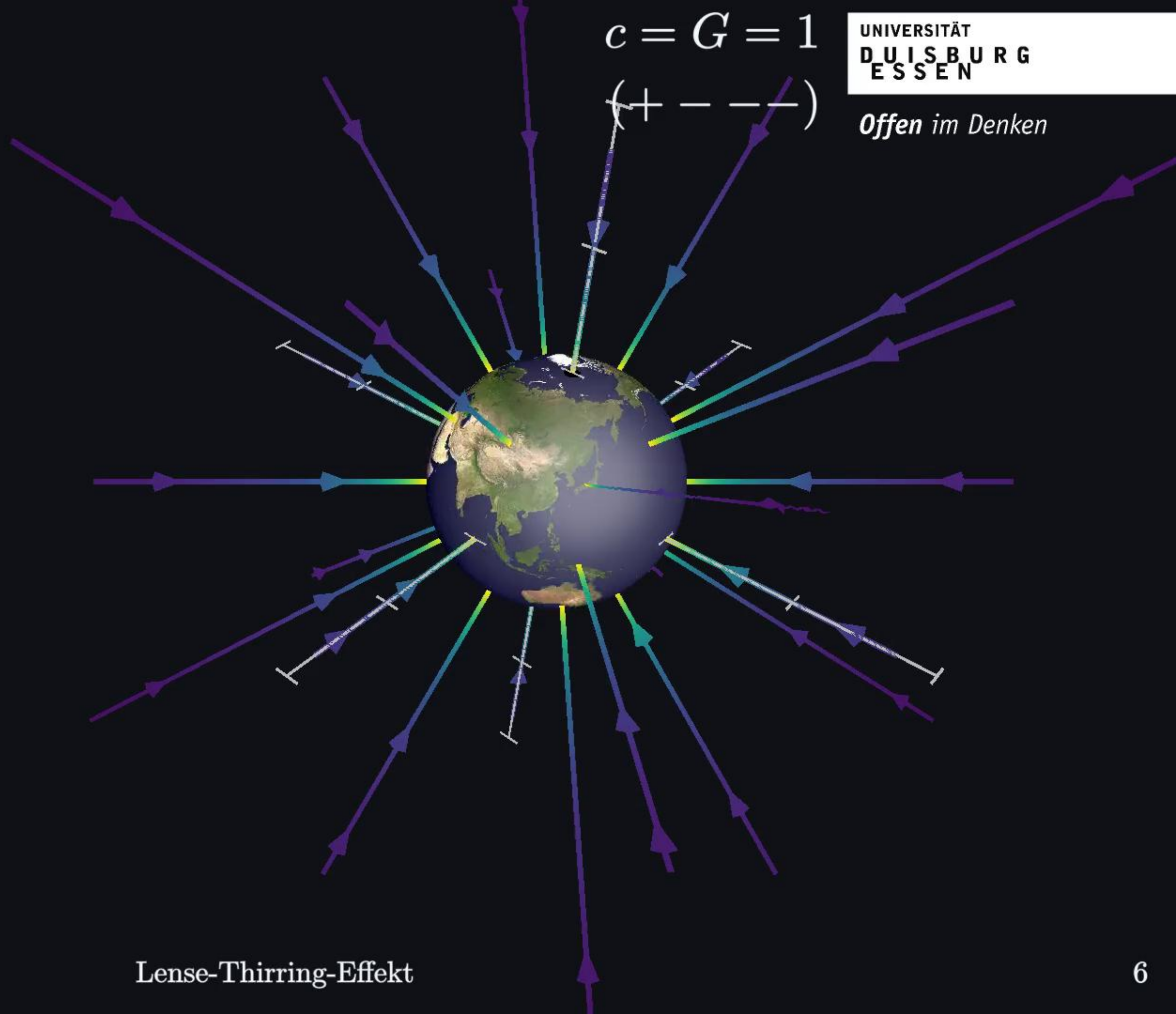
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