

The gravitational field

Gravity caused by the earth

$$F_g = m \cdot g$$

$$F_g = G \cdot \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{r^2}$$

$$F_g = 100 \text{ kg} \cdot 9,81 \frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}} = 981 \text{ N}$$



equal

$$F_g = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \cdot \frac{5,98 \cdot 10^{24} \cdot 100}{(6378 \cdot 10^3)^2} = 981 \text{ N}$$

The gravitational field

$$F_g = m \cdot g$$

$$F_g = G \cdot \frac{m_1 \cdot m_2}{r^2}$$



$$g = G \cdot \frac{m_1}{r^2}$$

$$F_{\text{net}} = m \cdot a$$

$$\frac{\text{N}}{\text{kg}} = \frac{\text{kg} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}}{\text{kg}} = \frac{\text{m}}{\text{s}^2}$$

The gravitational field

Example: Calculate the gravitational field on Mars. Mars has a density of 3933,5kg/m³ and an average radius of 3386 km.

$$g = G \cdot \frac{m_1}{r^2}$$

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

$$m = \rho \cdot V$$

$$m = \rho \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3$$

$$g = G \cdot \frac{\rho \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r^3}{r^2}$$

$$g = G \cdot \rho \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot r$$

$$g = 6,67 \cdot 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2} \cdot 3933,5 \frac{kg}{m^3} \cdot \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot 3386 \cdot 10^3 m = 3,72 \frac{N}{kg}$$

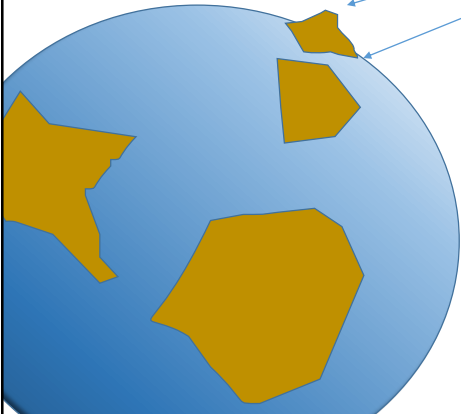
The gravitational field

Factors influencing the gravitational field

height:

Height is different at different places or you can be in an airplane. In both cases r is greater:

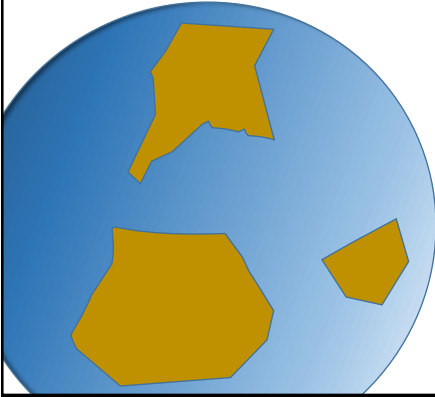
$$g = G \cdot \frac{m_1}{r^2}$$



The gravitational field

Factors influencing the gravitational field

Density:



Density differs on different locations on earth: small variations whether you are on dense rock or a lighter medium.

$$g = G \cdot \frac{m_1}{r^2}$$

$$g = G \cdot \frac{\rho \cdot V}{r^2}$$

The gravitational field

Factors influencing the gravitational field

latitude:

flattening:

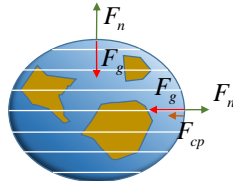


Flattening causes different distances to the centre:

$$g = G \cdot \frac{m_1}{r^2}$$

Angular velocity:

No movement at north pole: $\vec{F}_{net} = 0 = \vec{F}_n + \vec{F}_g$ $F_n = F_g = m \cdot g_{northpole}$



$$\vec{F}_g + \vec{F}_n = m \cdot \vec{a}$$

$$F_n = F_g - m \cdot r_A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$= m \cdot g_{northpole} - m \cdot r_A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$m \cdot g_{equator} = m \cdot g_{northpole} - m \cdot r_A \cdot \omega^2$$

$$g_{equator} = g_{northpole} - r_A \cdot \omega^2$$