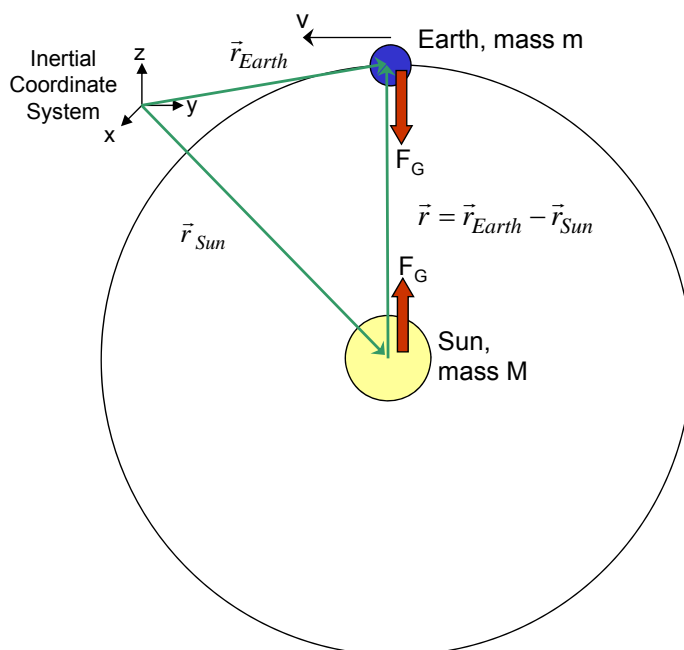


## Lesson Objectives: Answers to Typical Fundamental Questions...

- Why does a satellite stay in orbit???
- Is an astronaut weightless???
- Which orbit types can be realized???
- Which velocities do we need???
- **Do we “feel” on Earth the gravitational pull of the Sun???**  
**(mostly as “task of the week” ...)**



## The 2-Body-Problem for the Sun-Earth-System



- Gravitational pull on Earth is compensated by a continuous „free-fall“ towards Sun.
- Acceleration occurs (almost) perpendicularly to Earth’s own velocity, changing continuously the direction of the velocity vector.
- Acceleration is thereby so that the amount of Earth’s velocity remains (almost) unchanged.

⇒ **The entire Earth is in a continuous free-fall around the Sun!**

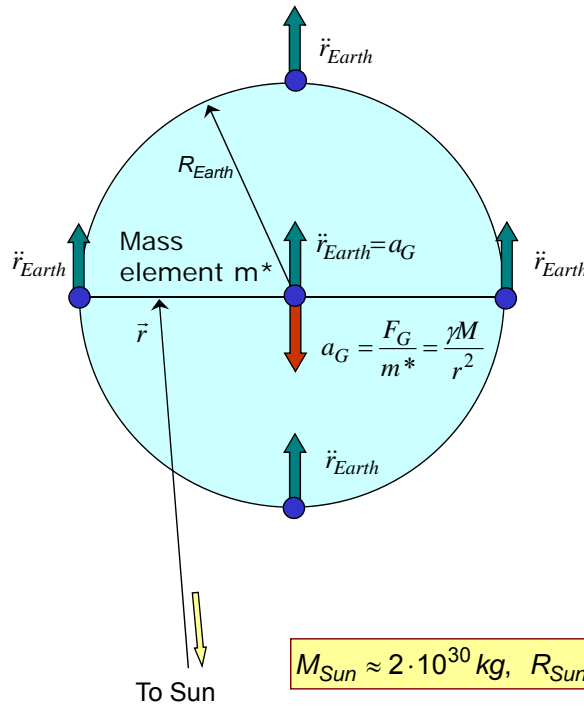
**Assumption here: Point mass!!!**

⇒ **What happens if we consider a three-dimensional Earth??**

⇒ **“task of the week”...**

## Task of the Week - Introduction

### Do we “feel” on Earth the gravitational pull of the Sun???

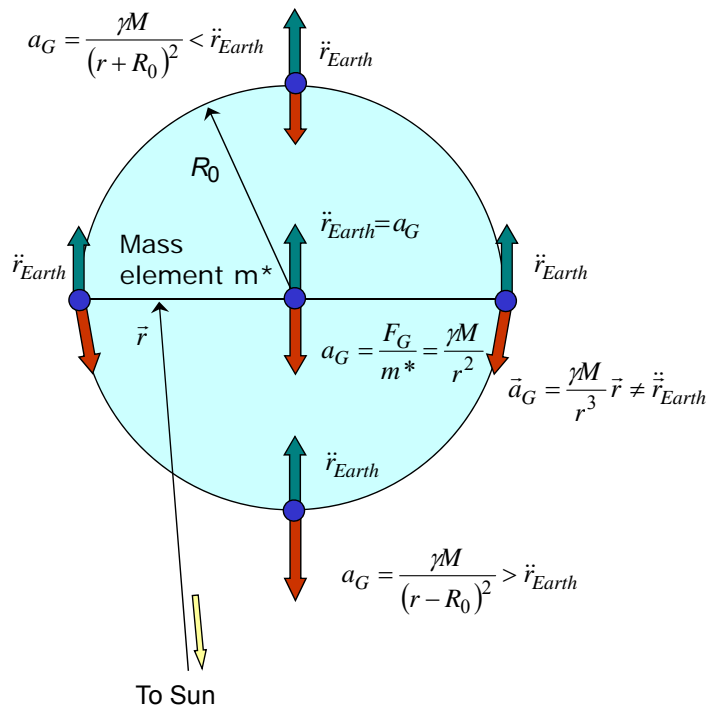


$$M_{Sun} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ kg}, \quad R_{Sun \rightarrow Earth} = r \approx 150 \cdot 10^9 \text{ m}$$

$$M_{Earth} \approx 6 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ kg}, \quad R_{Earth} \approx 6378 \text{ km}$$

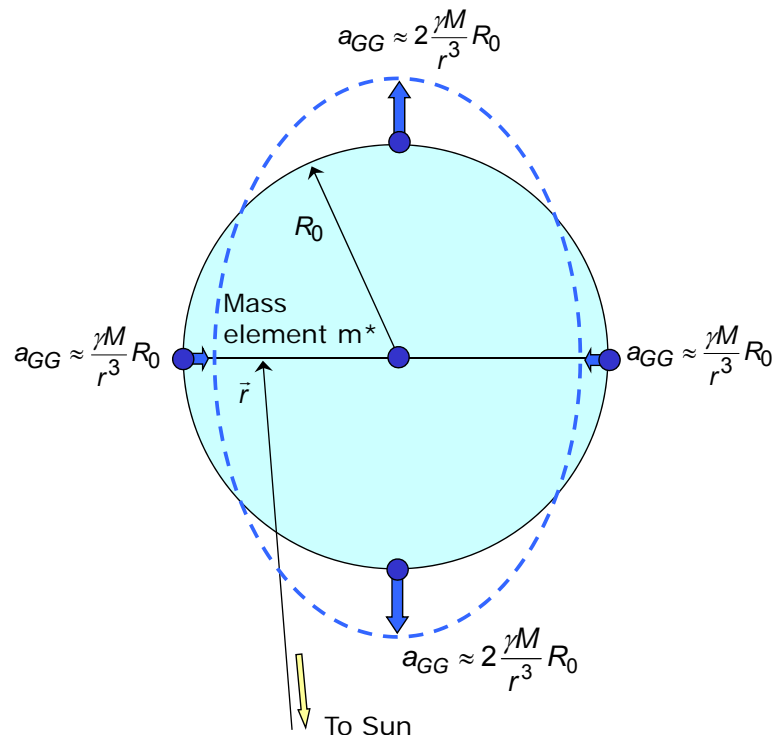
## Task of the Week – Solution

### The Gravity Gradient



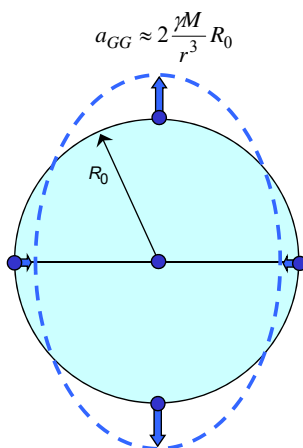
## Task of the Week – Solution

### The Gravity Gradient



## Task of the Week – Solution

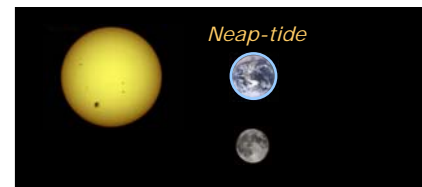
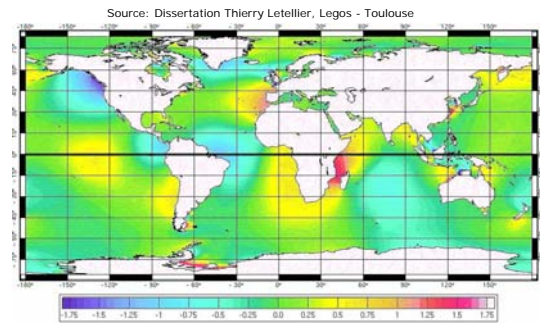
### The Gravity Gradient – Some Numbers



- Earth gravitation on surface:  $g_0 = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$ 
  - For spherical Earth ( $R_0=6378 \text{ km}$ ) everywhere equal.
- For comparison, in low Earth orbit ( $R=6678 \text{ km}$ ):  $g = 8.94 \text{ m/s}^2$
- Earth rotation:  $0.0339 \text{ m/s}^2$ 
  - Value at the equator, decreasing with increasing latitude, vanishes at the poles.
- Sun's gravity gradient on Earth's surface (max.):  $0.000\,000\,5 \text{ m/s}^2$ 
  - Relative to  $g_0$  ca. 0.05 ppm...
  - Because Earth's gravitation varies also with the distance to its centre, this value corresponds to an altitude change on Earth's surface of about 0.15 m...
- Gravity gradient of Moon (max.):  $0.000\,001\,1 \text{ m/s}^2$ 
  - Relative to  $g_0$  ca. 0.11 ppm...

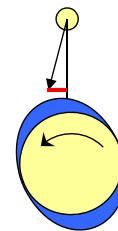
## The Gravity Gradient – Some Consequences

- On Earth: Reason for tides
  - ⇒ Additional fluid flows due to pressure differences
  - ⇒ Superimposition with Earth's rotation and existing „barriers“ (land areas)
- For multiple bodies:
  - Amplification / reduction of effects



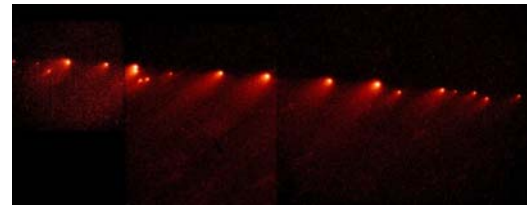
## The Gravity Gradient – Some Consequences

- Earth rotates faster than Moon revolves
  - ⇒ Moon obtains acceleration component in orbit direction
  - ⇒ Increase of Moon's orbit at the expense of Earth's rotational energy
- Gravity gradient affects also Moon
  - ⇒ Because Moon is the smaller body, faster reduction of own rotation until synchronous rotation
- Additional complexity due to
  - Tilt of Earth's rotation axis relative to ecliptic plane
  - Inclination of Moon's orbit relative to Earth's equator
  - Elliptical orbits
  - Etc.



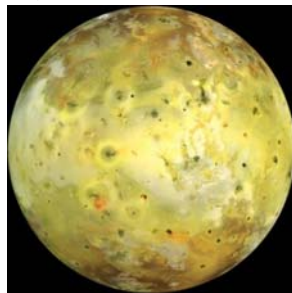
## The Gravity Gradient – Some Consequences

- Comet Shoemaker-Levy
  - Passed Jupiter in July 1992 and burst in 21 „pieces“
  - Between 16-22 July 1994: Fragments struck Jupiter's surface
- Saturn's rings were believed to be within „Roche-limit“, where effect of gravity gradient is higher than a potential gravitational force of a (smaller) body (note: other explanation nowadays...)
- Volcanic activity of Io caused by Jupiter's gravity gradient (because of elliptical orbit, although synchronous rotation!)



Shoemaker-Levy, Hubble 18 May 1994


 Saturn,  
 „Cassini“  
 27 Mar 2004

 Jovian Moon Io,  
 „Galileo“ 3 Jul 1999

 330 km tall eruption on Io,  
 „New Horizons“  
 28 Feb 2007

All Images: NASA