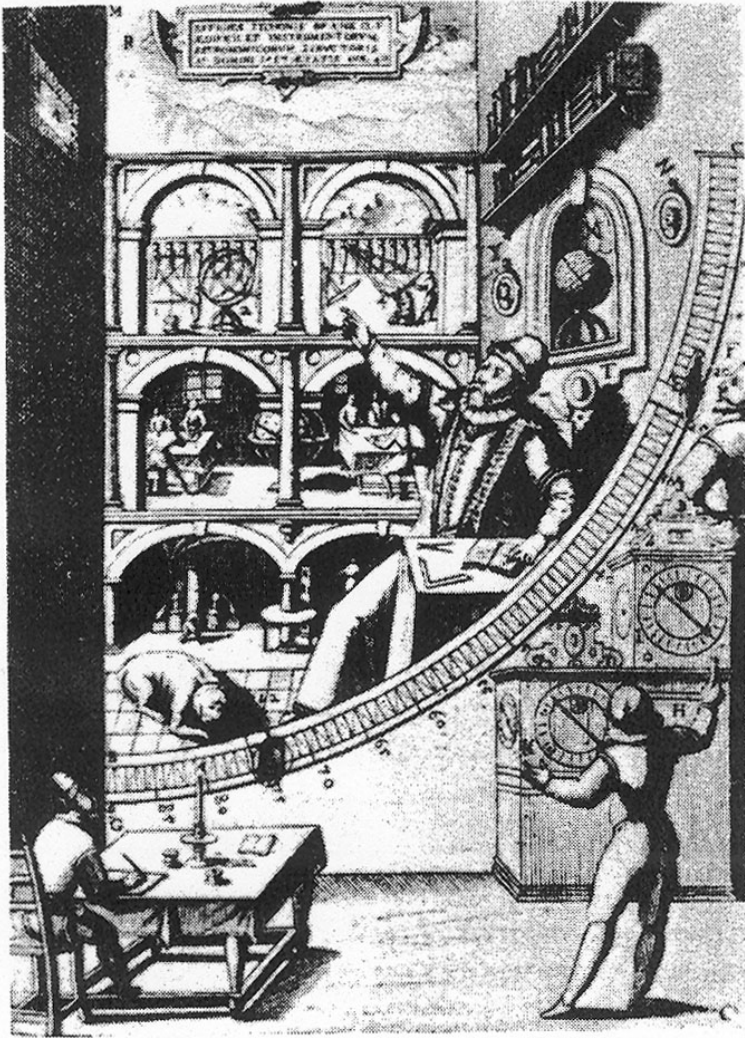


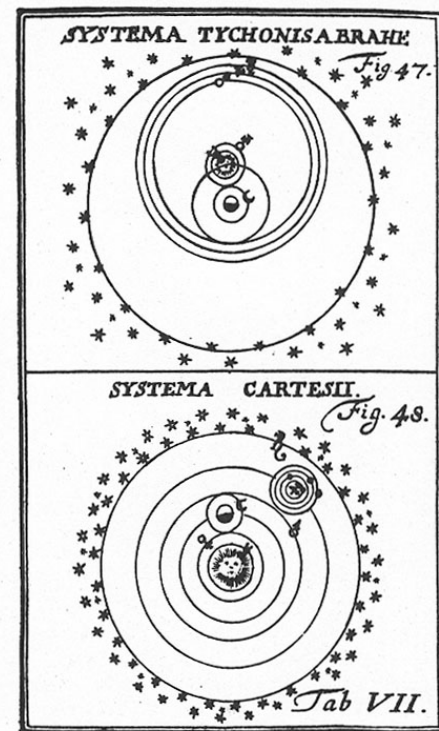
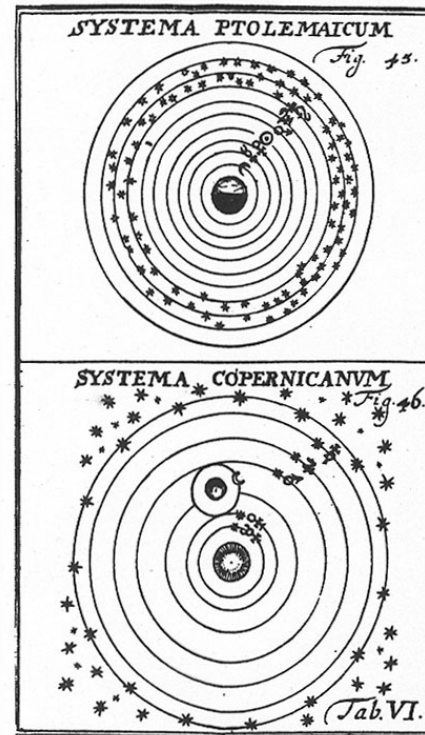
Mechanika I.

Szabó Gábor

Tycho de Brahe



3.2–15 ábra
Ilyen palotát építtethetett Tycho de Brahe asztronómiai vizsgálatai számára



A gravitációs állandó mérése

MEASURING GRAVITY

Using two tanks of mercury to measure the gravitational constant.

The gravitational pull of the mercury tanks attracts the test masses towards them.

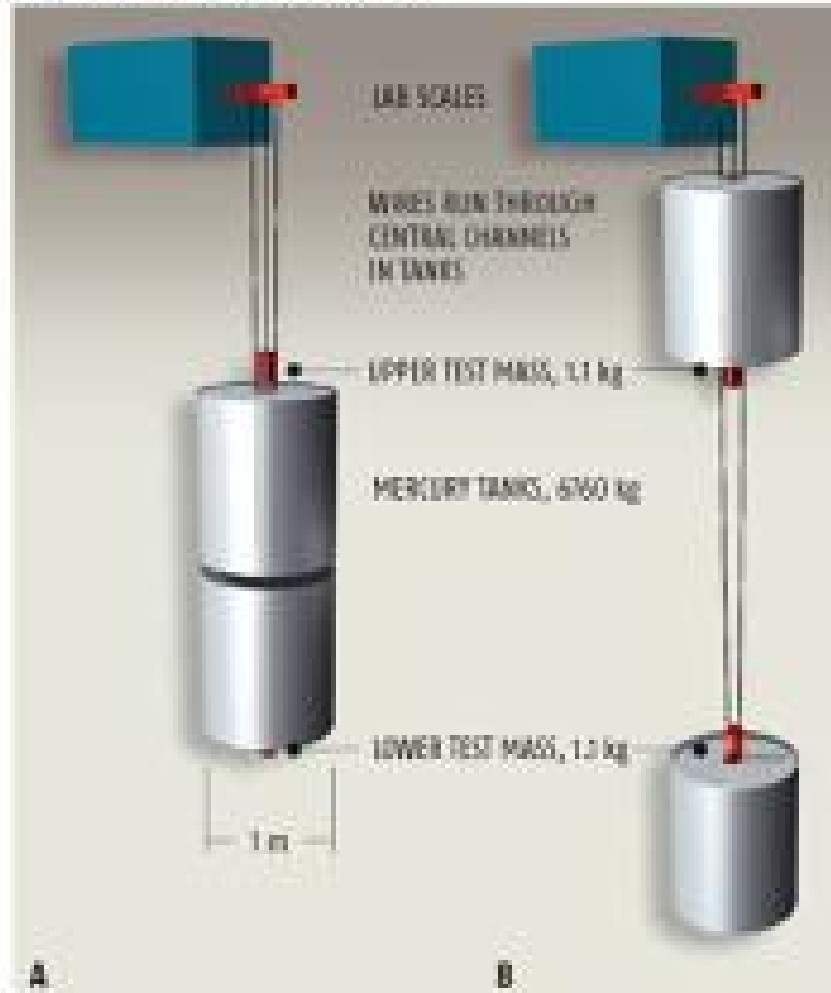
Position A:

The upper mass is pulled downwards and weighs more than the lower mass which is pulled upwards.

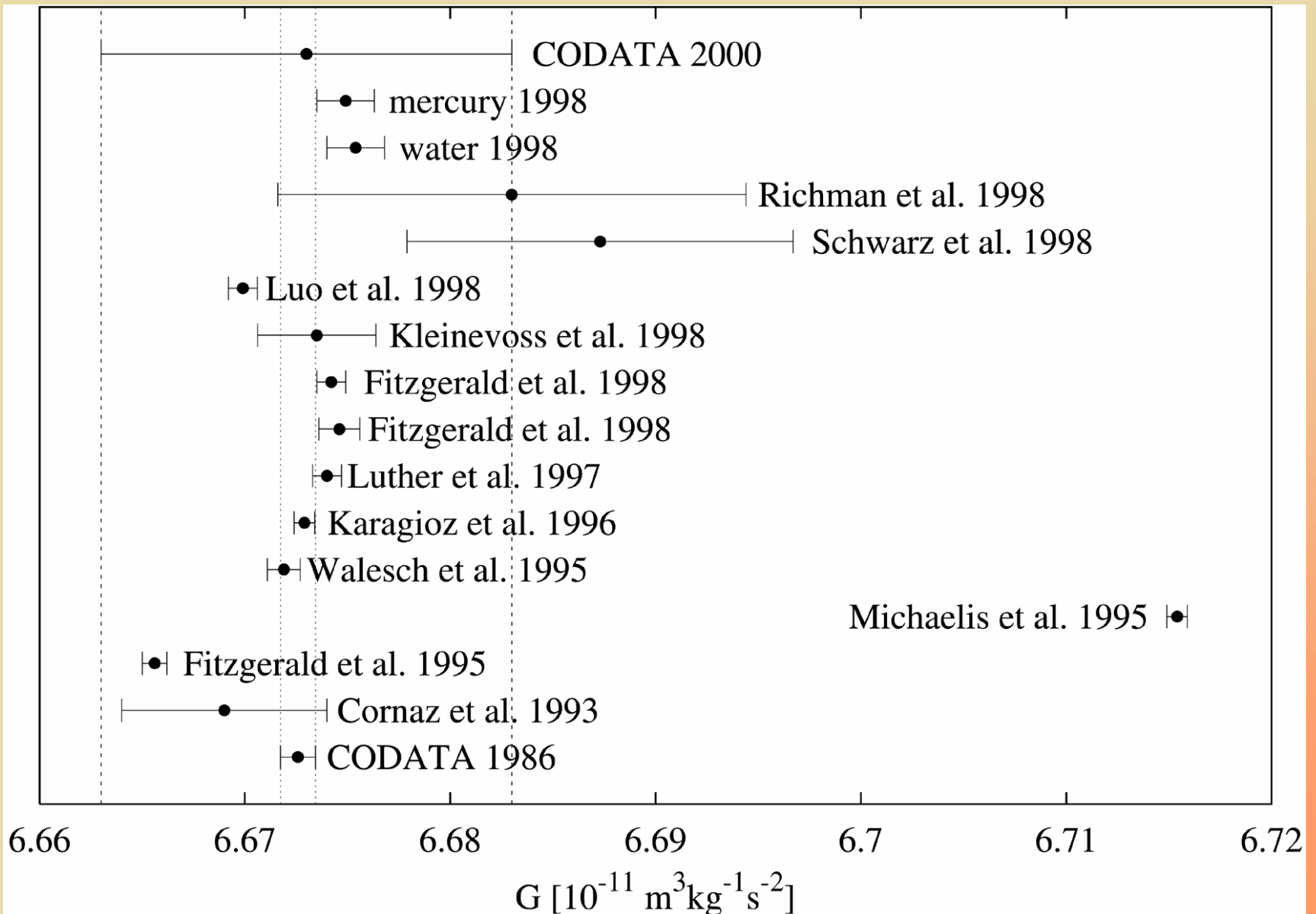
Position B:

The lower mass is pulled downwards and weighs more.

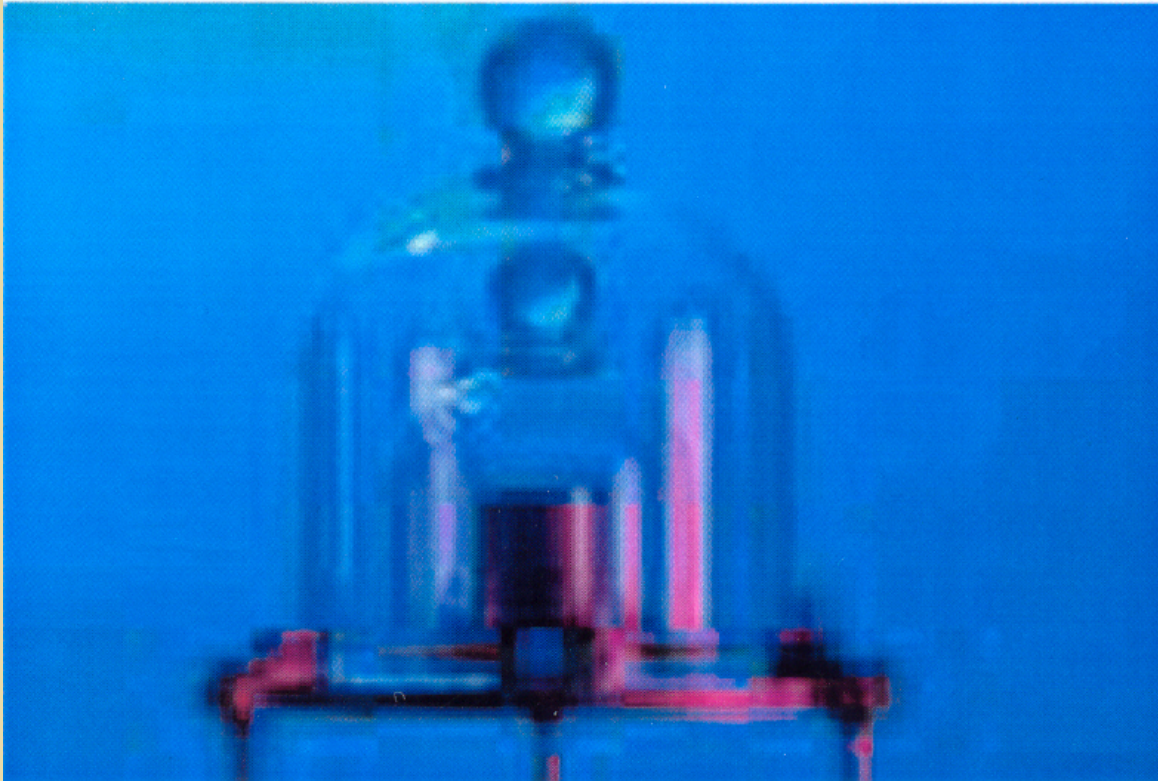
The size of the difference enables the researchers to calculate G .



A gravitációs állandó mérése

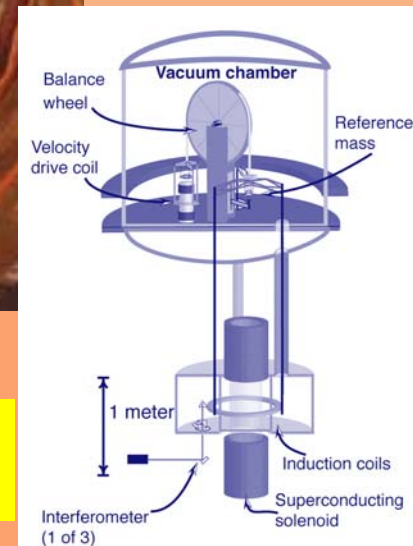


A kilogramm



A kilogramm új definíciója

Avogadro projekt



Watt mérleg

Sikertörténet: a gravitációs törvény

Herschel

Adams \Rightarrow Airy

Le Verrier \Rightarrow Galle

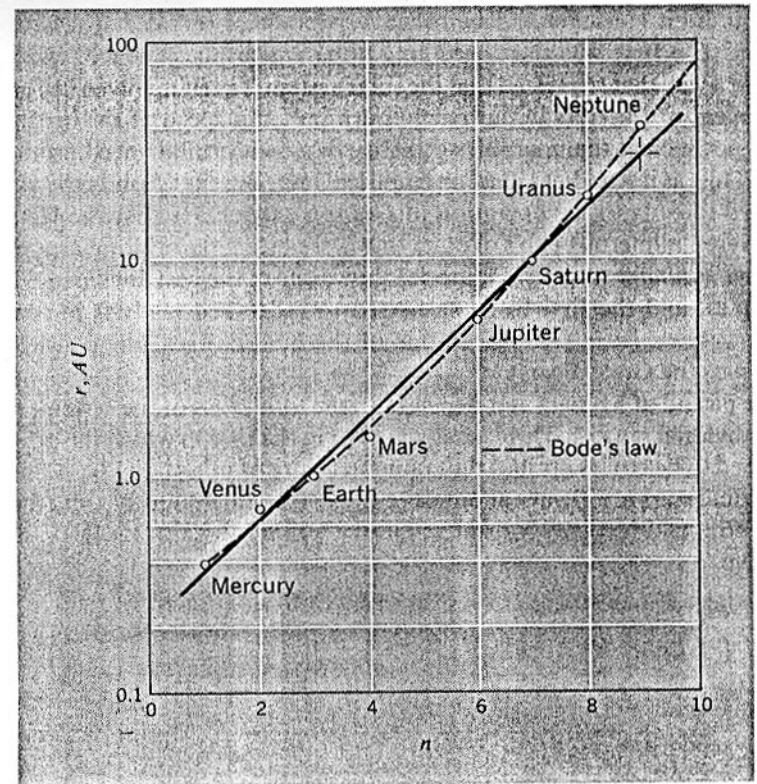
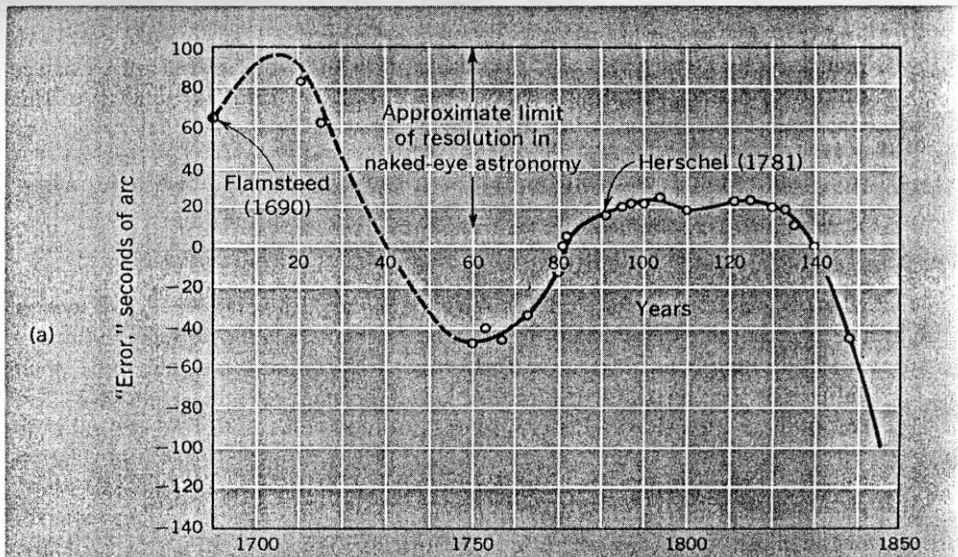


Fig. 4.5 (a) Unexplained residual deviations in the observed positions of Uranus between 1690 and 1840. (b) Basis of ascribing the deviations to the influence of an extra planet. The arrows indicate the relative magnitude of the perturbing force at different times.

Fig. 4.6 Graph for predicting the orbital radius of the new planet with the help of Bode's law.

Bode törvény

Sikertörténet: a gravitációs törvény

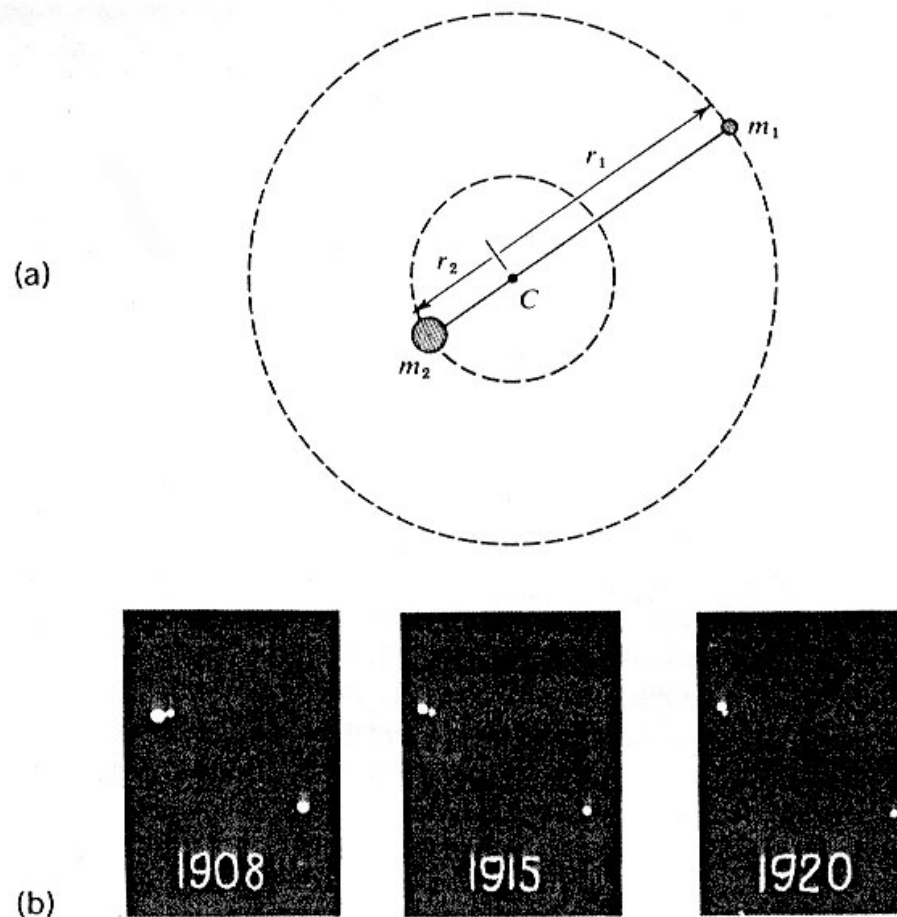


Fig. 4.8 (a) Motion of the members of a binary star system with respect to the centre of mass, C , for the case of circular orbits. (b) Direct visual evidence of the motion of a binary system—Krueger 60, photographed by E. E. Barnard. (Yerkes Observatory photograph.)

Sikertörténet: a gravitációs törvény

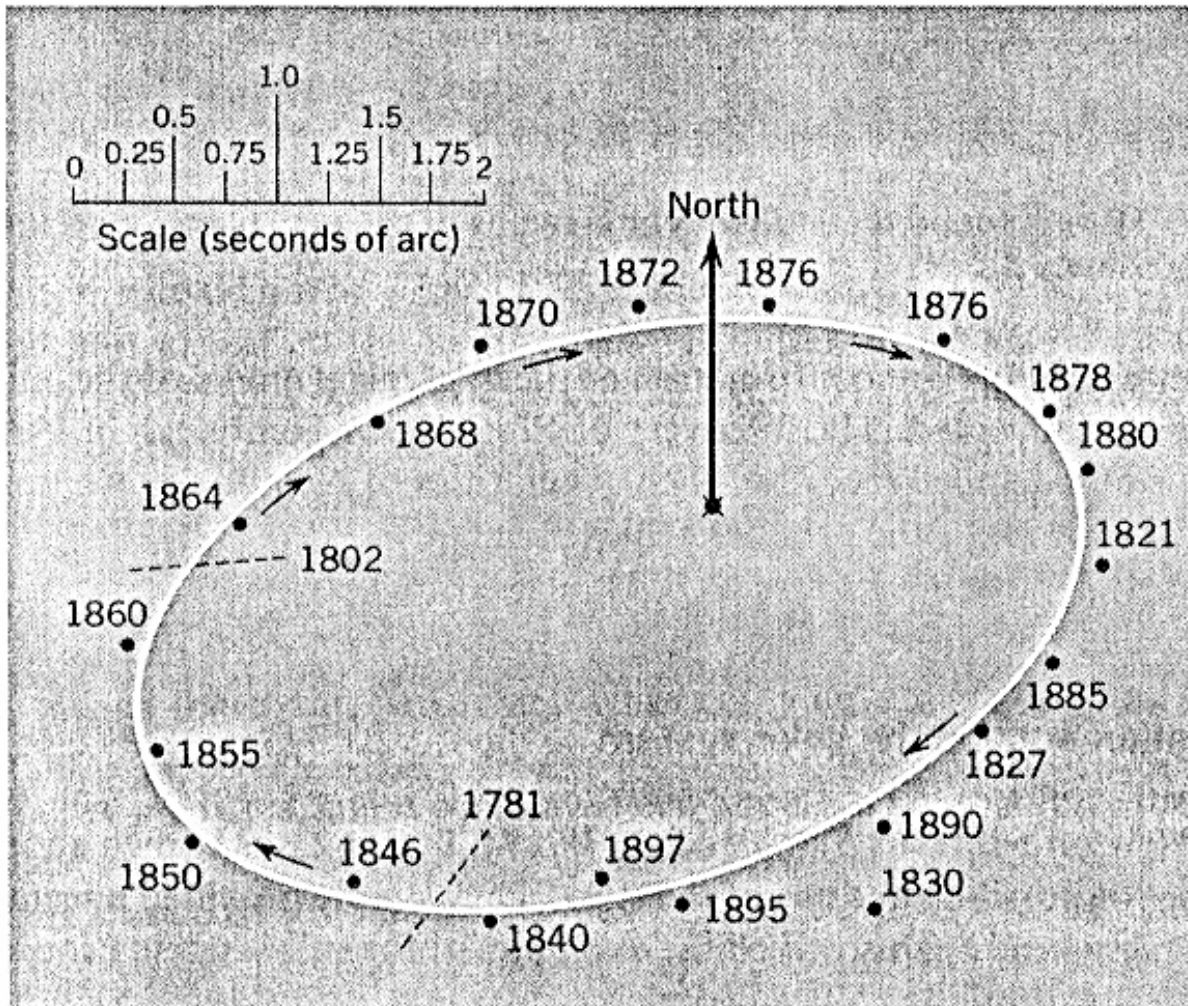
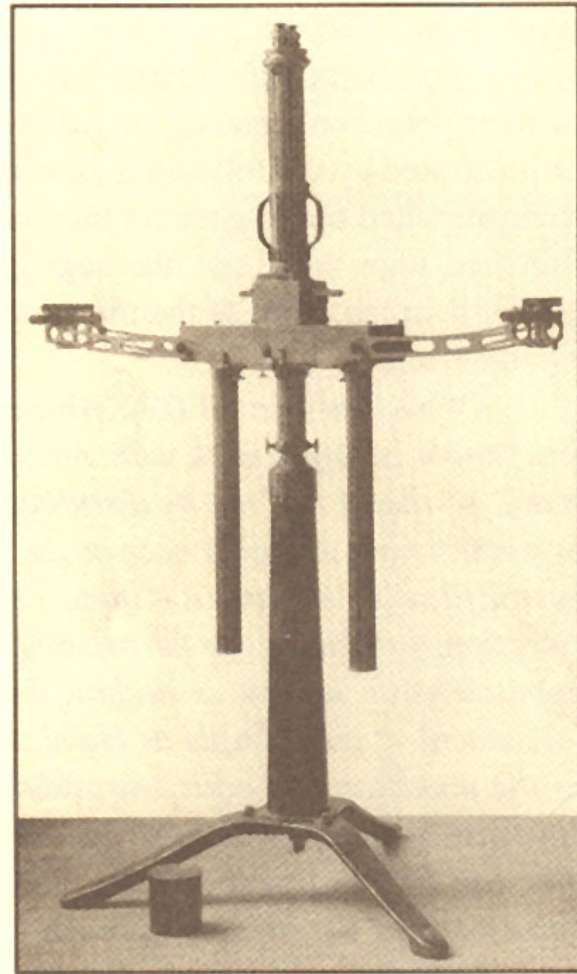


Fig. 4.7 Variation with time of the relative position vector of the members of a double-star system. (After Arthur Berry, *A Short History of Astronomy*, 1898; reprinted by Dover Publications, New York, 1961.)

Súlyos és tehetetlen tömeg



Loránd Eötvös



Double balance, 1902. EÖTVÖS and his colleagues used this instrument in their experiments to study the equivalence of inertial and gravitational mass

Súlyos és tehetetlen tömeg



During observation, the oxen can have a rest



The first torsion balance field measurements (on Ság hill, Transdanubia, Hungary) in 1891. EÖTVÖS can be seen at the telescope

Súlyos és tehetetlen tömeg

Politisches Volksblatt.

29. Jahrgang Nr. 56. Einzelnummern in Budapest 6 Heller (3 kr.), in der Provinz 8 Heller (4 kr.) Donnerstag, 26. Februar 1903

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Der Weltweit der ungarischen Wissenschaftler, die in der letzten Woche auf dem Eis der Plattensee befangen, haben sich durch die Hilfe der Fischer retten lassen. Die beiden Gelehrten, die in der letzten Woche auf dem Eis der Plattensee befangen, haben sich durch die Hilfe der Fischer retten lassen. Die beiden Gelehrten, die in der letzten Woche auf dem Eis der Plattensee befangen, haben sich durch die Hilfe der Fischer retten lassen.

Die heutige Nummer umfasst 2000 Seiten.

A sensation in the press. Scientists drifting on ice sheets on Lake Balaton. A sudden rise in temperature led to the ice breaking up and EÖTVÖS and his colleagues found themselves falling into captivity of the ice. Thanks to brave fishermen they were saved

Súlyos és tehetetlen tömeg

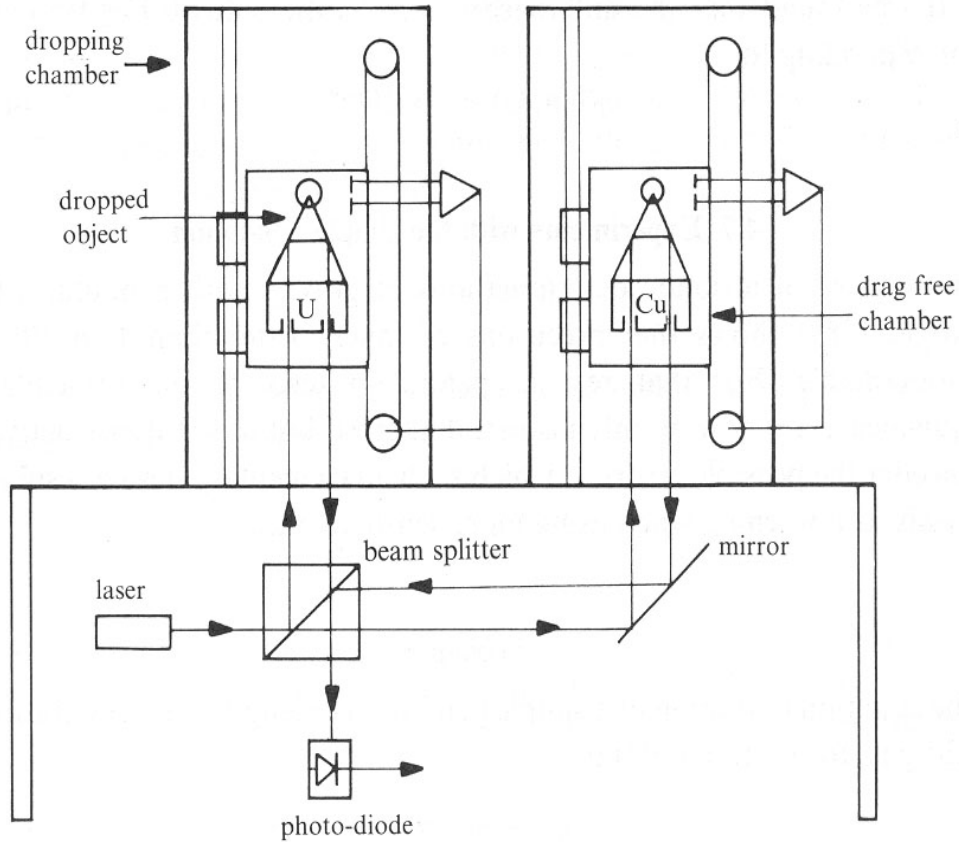


Fig. 4.1 Free-fall method of Niebauer *et al.* (1987) to look for a fifth force.

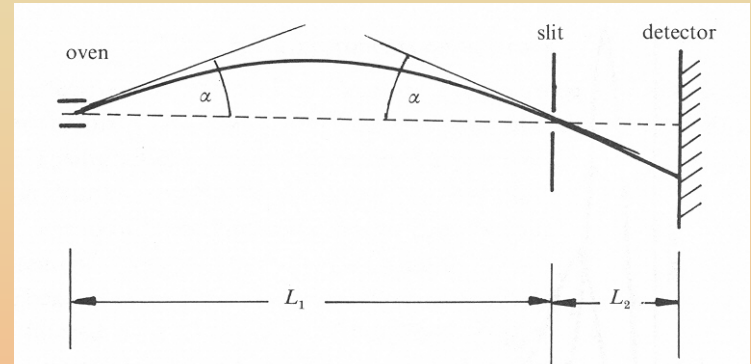


Fig. 5.1 Freely falling atoms in test of weak principle of equivalence.

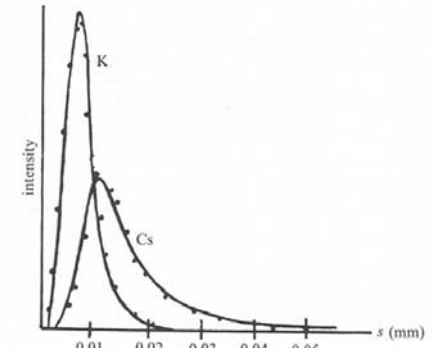


Fig. 5.2 Gravitational deflection of atoms of caesium and potassium (Estermann *et al.*, 1947), dots: experimental results; line: theory.

Súlyos és tehetetlen tömeg

Table 5.1. *Tests of the weak equivalence principle^a*

Experiment	Name	Method	Substances tested	Limit on $ \eta $
Newton	Newton	Pendula	Various	10^{-3}
Bessel	Bessel	Pendula	Various	5×10^{-5}
Eötvös	Eötvös, Pekár and Fekete	Torsion balance	Various	5×10^{-9}
Potter	Potter	Pendula	Various	2×10^{-5}
Renner	Renner	Torsion balance	Various	2×10^{-9}
Princeton	Roll, Krotkov and Dicke	Torsion balance	Aluminum and gold	10^{-11}
Moscow	Braginsky and Panov	Torsion balance	Aluminum and platinum	10^{-12}
Munich	Koester	Free fall	Neutrons	3×10^{-4}
Stanford	Worden	Magnetic suspension	Niobium, Earth	10^{-4}
Boulder	Keiser and Faller	Flotation on water	Copper, tungsten	4×10^{-11}