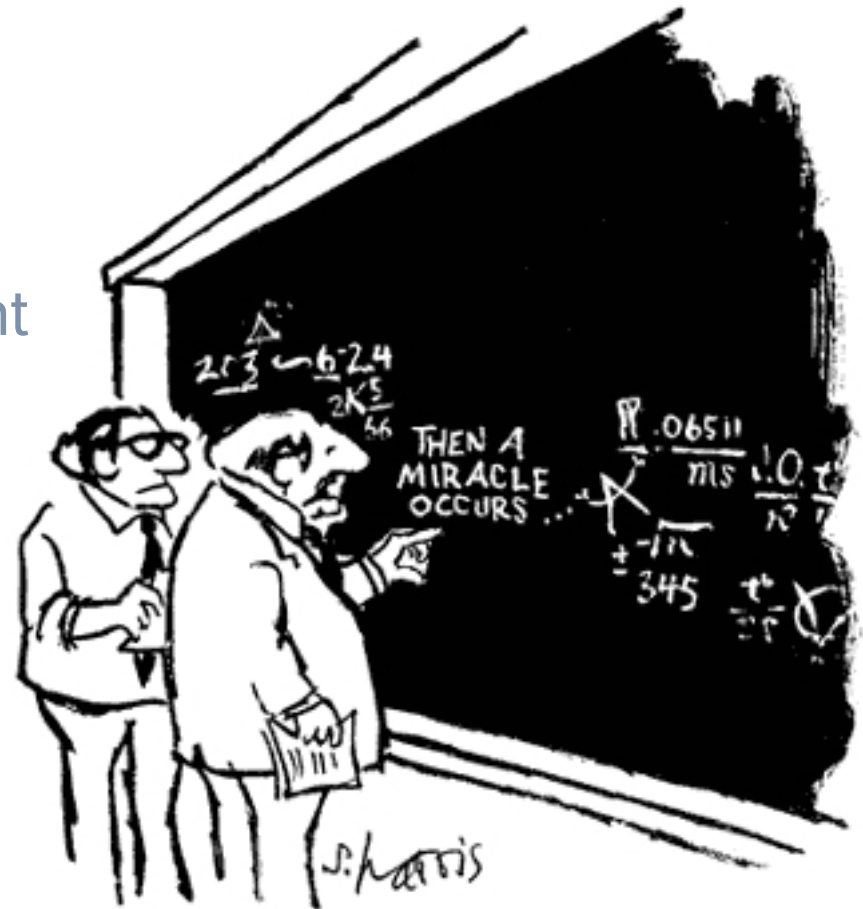


# Sagnac effect in general relativity and Gödel's Universe

Endre Kajari, Wolfgang P. Schleich, First LARES workshop,  
Sapienza, Università di Roma, July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2009

## Outline of the talk:

- Gödel's Universe
- Sagnac's original experiment and its description in GR
- Sagnac effect in a proper reference frame (PRF)
- Double eight-loop interferometer (DELI)



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

## Why did Gödel bother himself with rotating universes?



- In Sept. 1946 Einstein received a letter by Gamov
- Einstein's response: "What does it mean, that the Universe as a whole possesses an angular momentum?"
- It is very likely that Einstein discussed the suggestion of Gamov with Gödel
- May 7th, 1949: Gödel's lecture on rotating universes at the Institute for Advanced Studies

# Gödel's Universe

## Line element in Gödel's Universe

$$ds^2 = c^2 dt^2 - \frac{dr^2}{1 + \left(\frac{r}{2a}\right)^2} - r^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{r}{2a}\right)^2\right) d\phi^2 - dz^2 + 2r^2 \frac{c}{\sqrt{2a}} dt d\phi$$

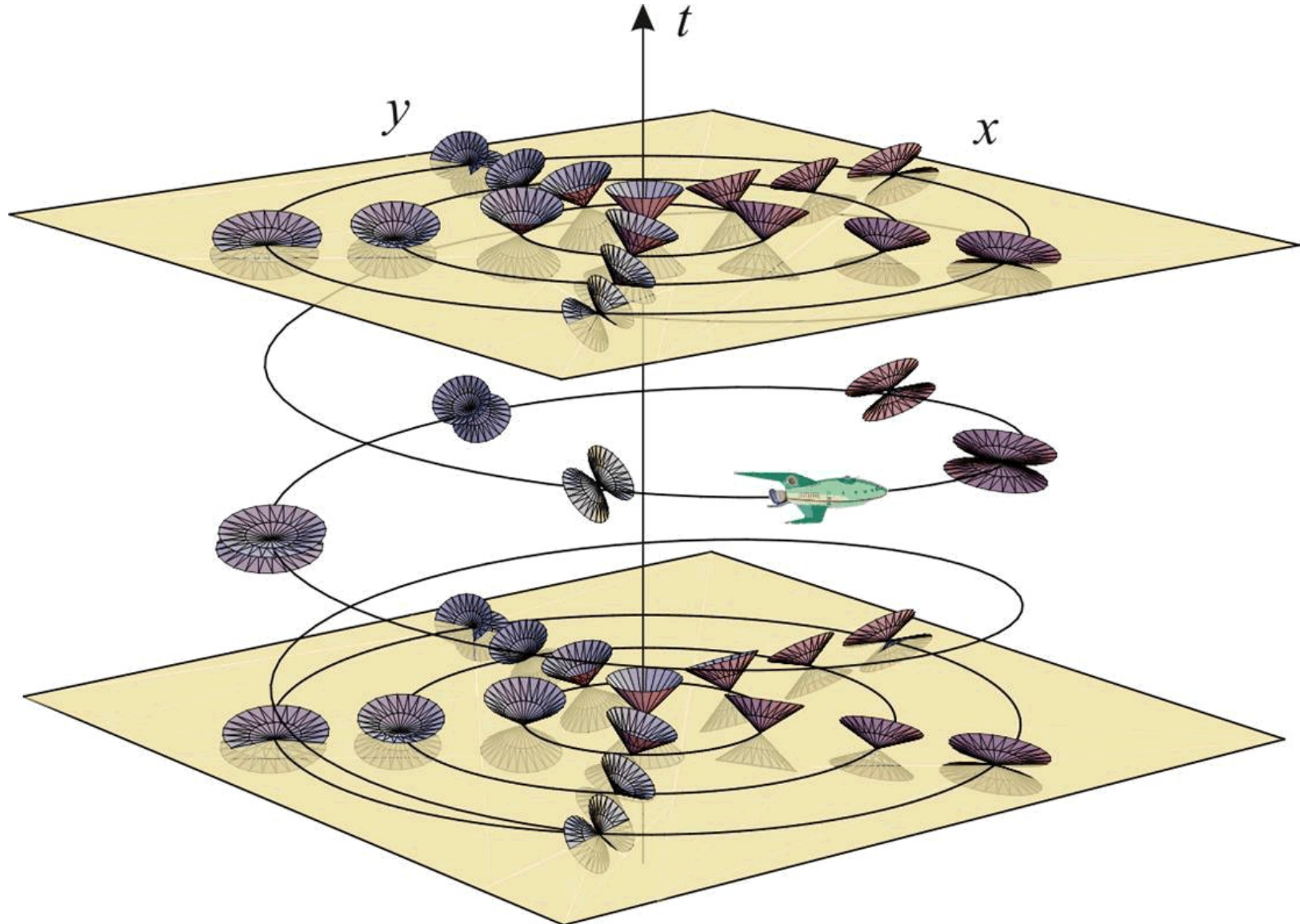
In the limit of large critical Gödel radius: flat spacetime

$$ds^2 \xrightarrow{a \rightarrow \infty} c^2 dt^2 - dr^2 - r^2 d\phi^2 - dz^2$$

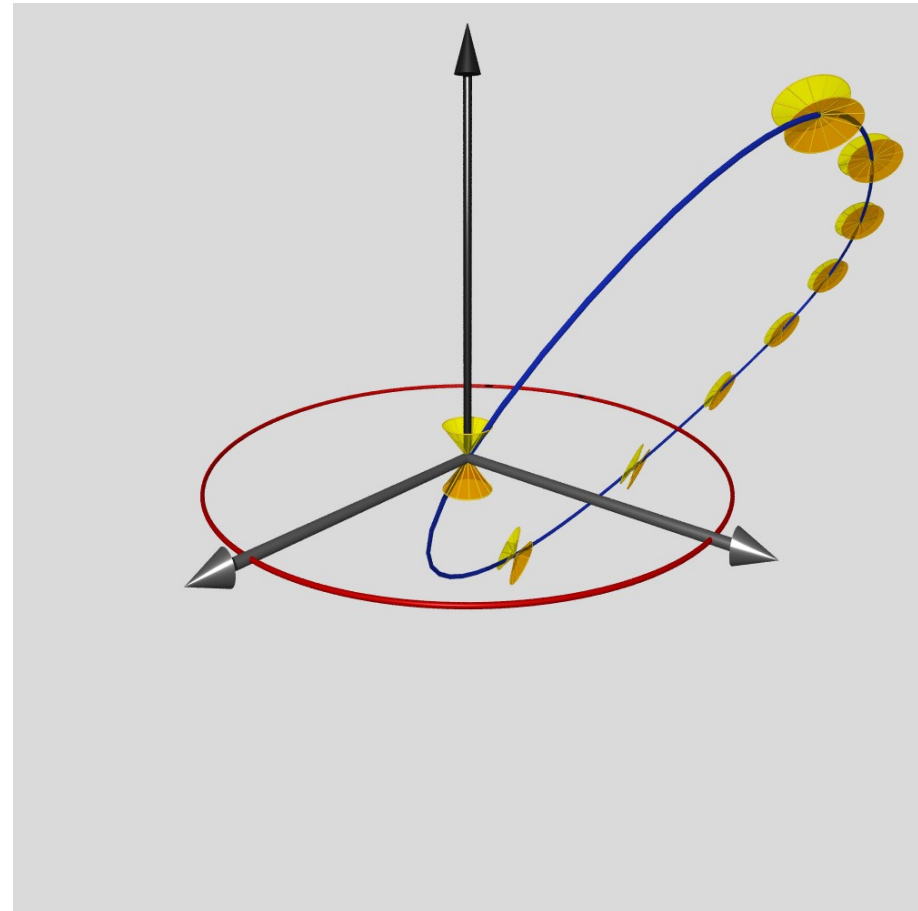
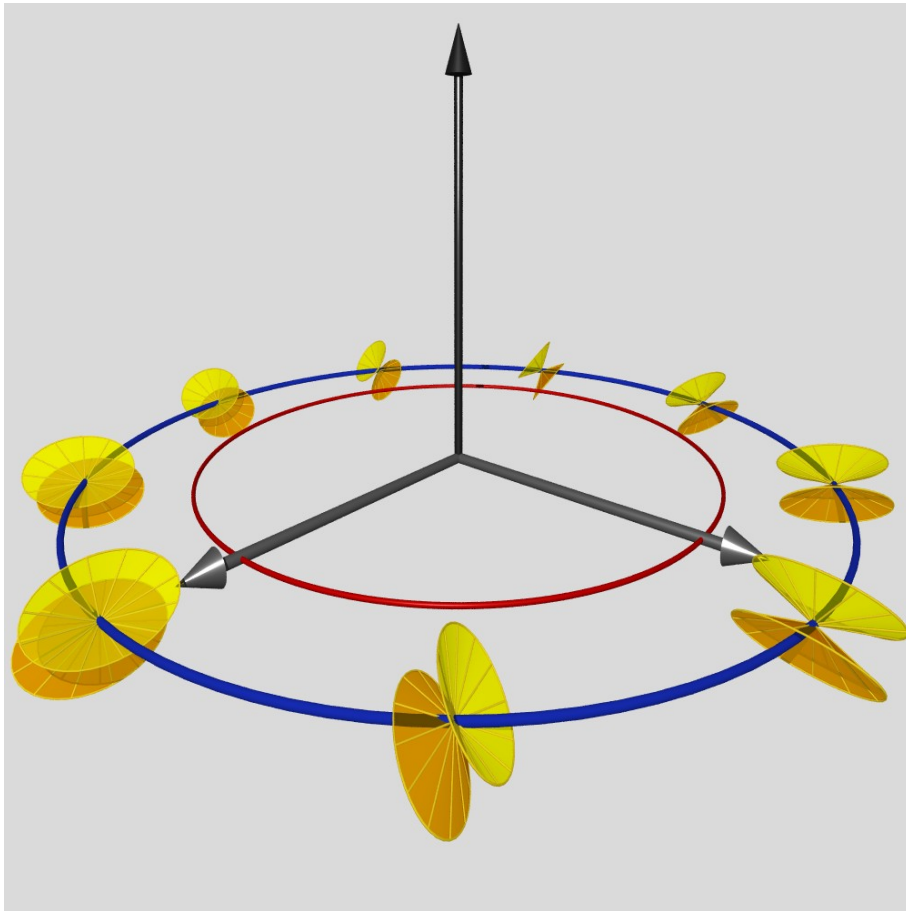
Gödel's Universe is

- (i) spacetime homogeneous
- (ii) stationary
- (iii) anisotropic
- (iv) rotational symmetric with a constant rotation vector along z-axis

# Closed Timelike Worldlines in Gödel's Universe

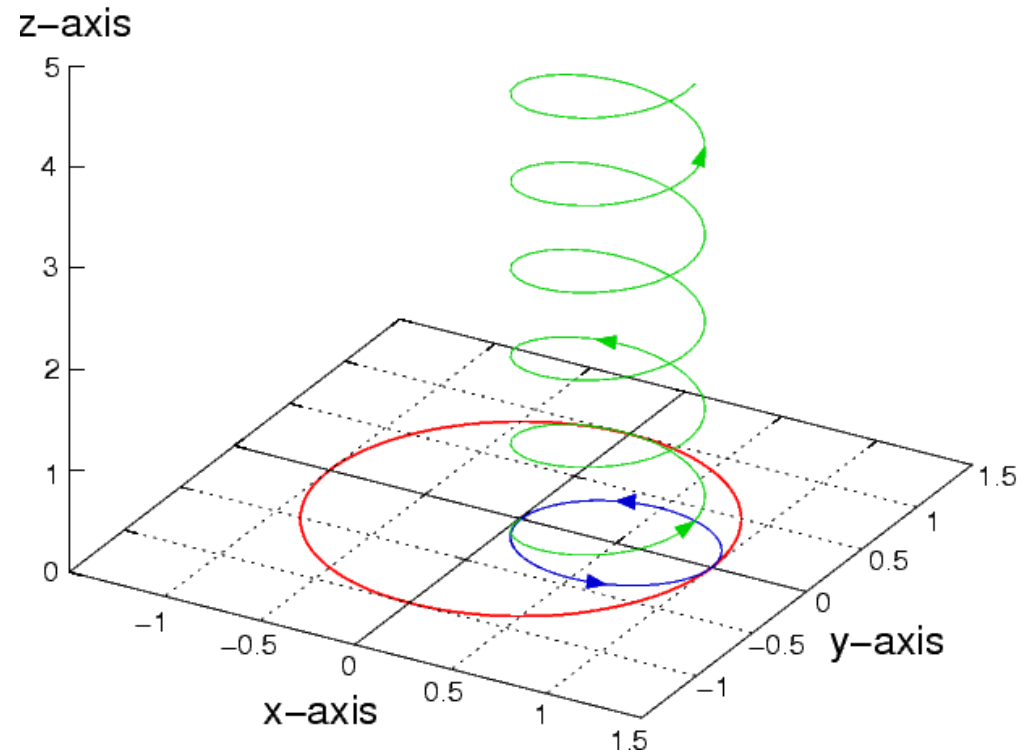
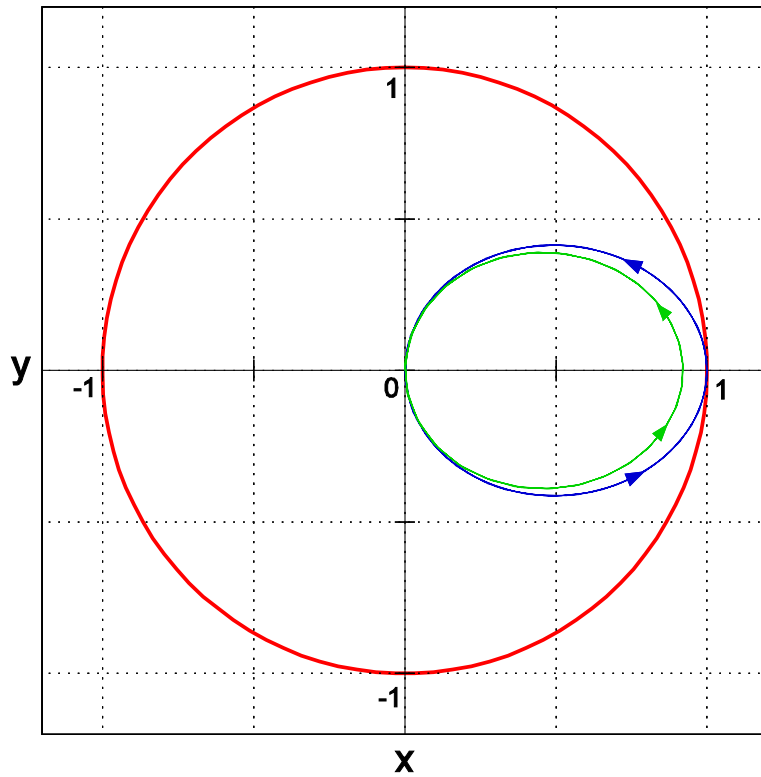


## Closed Timelike Worldlines in Gödel's Universe



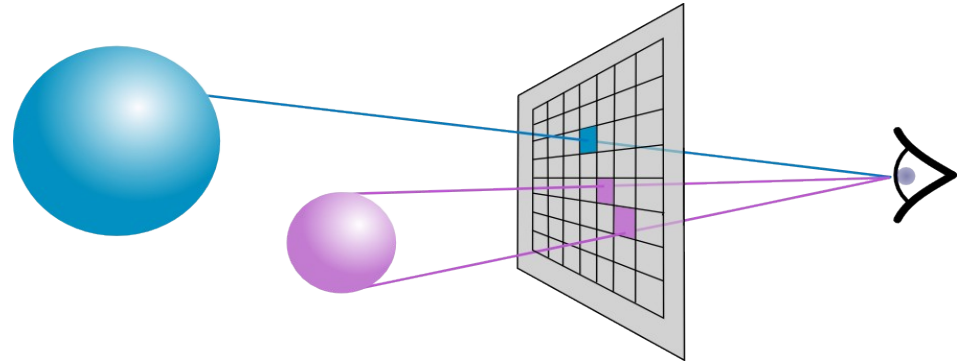


## Null-geodesics starting at the origin

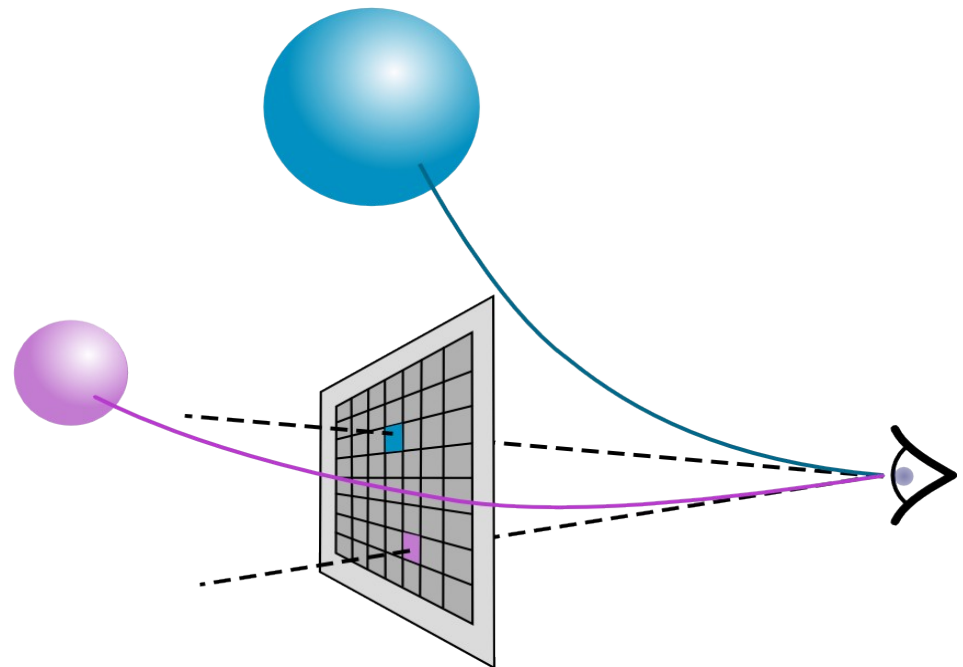


## Visualization in General Relativity

Flat spacetime

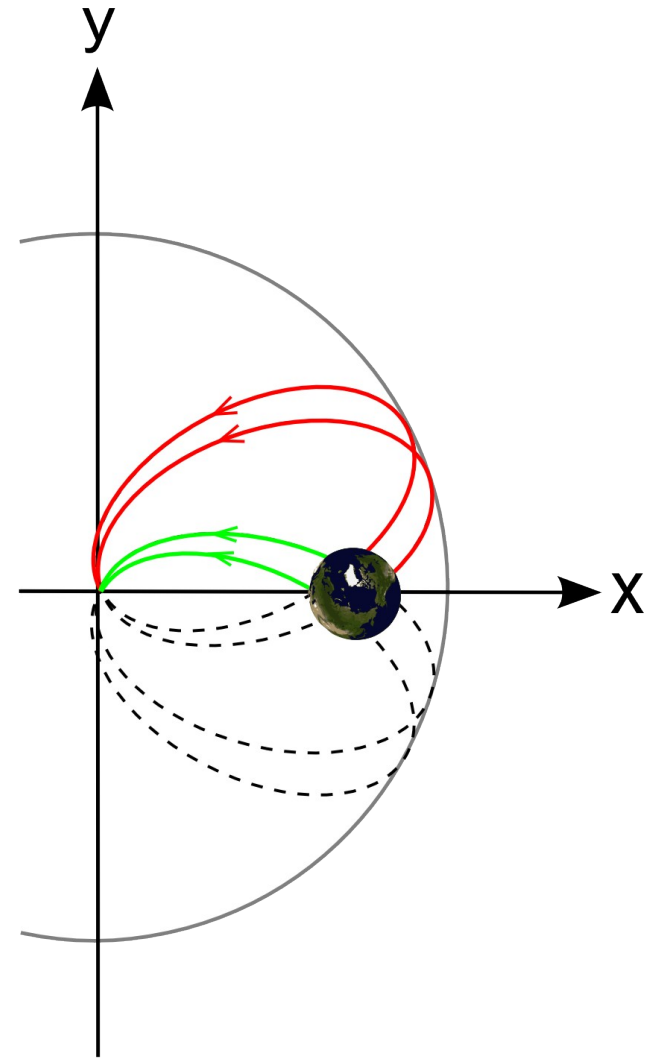
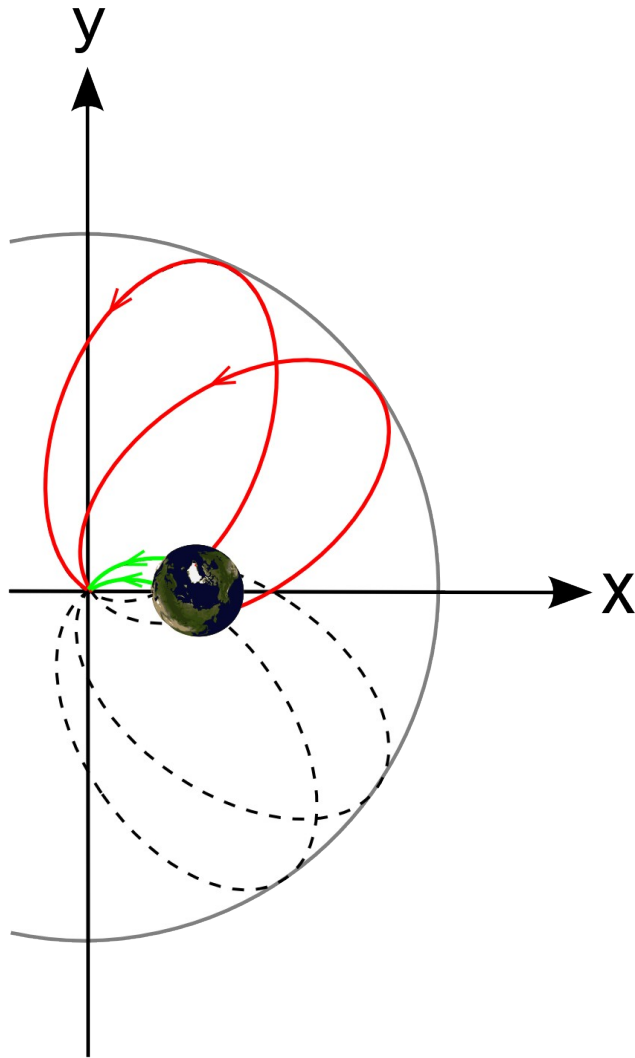


Curved spacetime

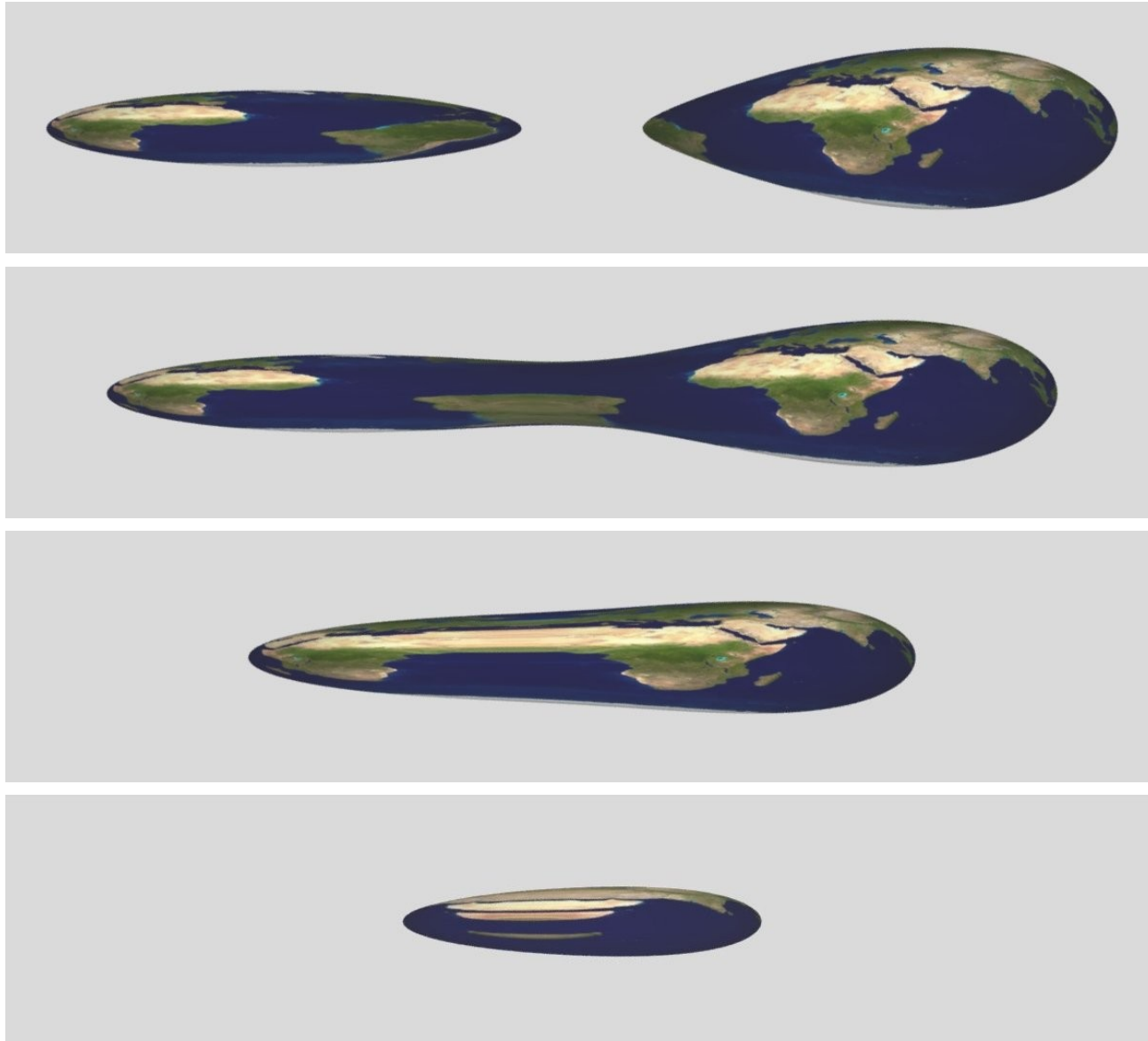




## View on Earth in Gödel's Universe



## View on Earth in Gödel's Universe



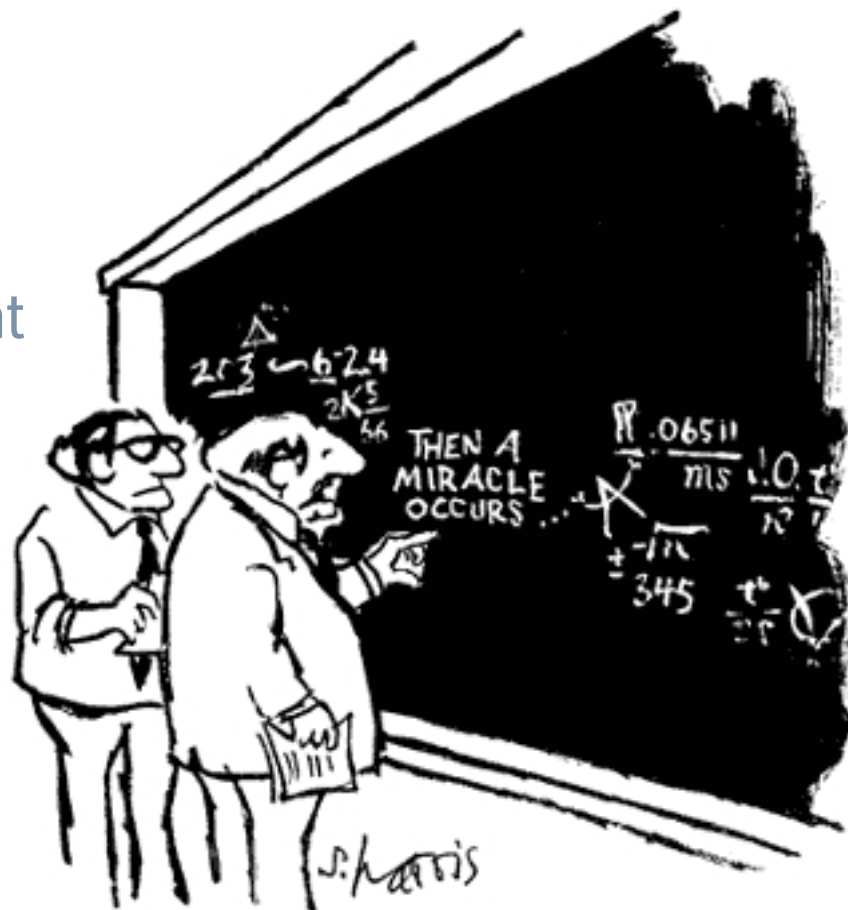
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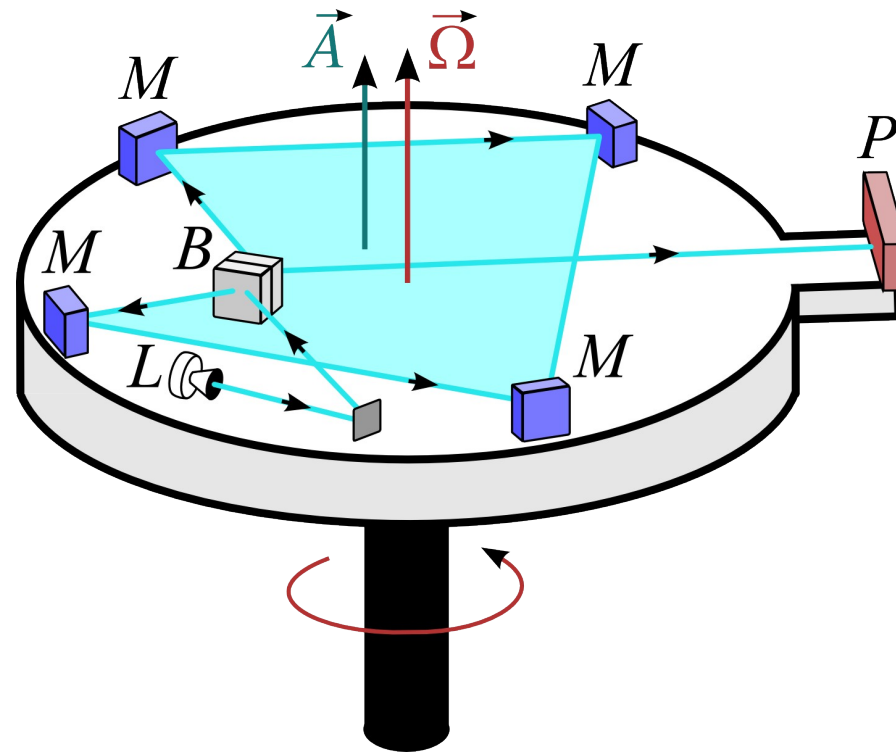
## Double eight-loop interferometer (DELI)



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

S. Harris

# Sagnac's Original Experiment



$$\Delta t = \frac{4}{c^2} \vec{A} \cdot \vec{\Omega}$$

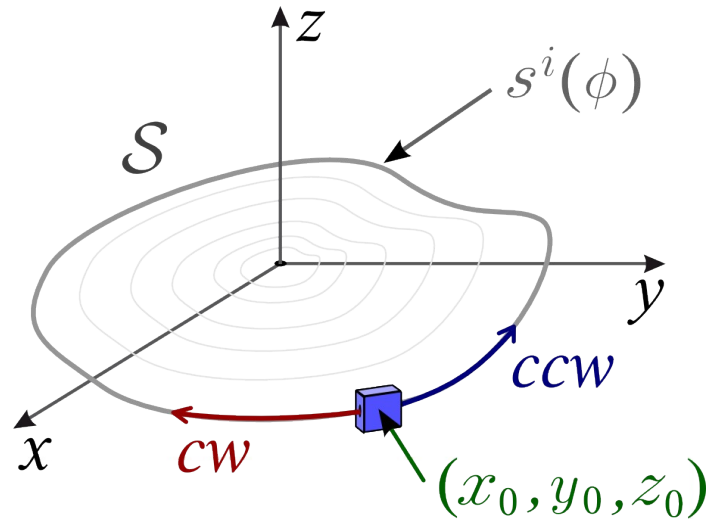
## Sagnac's Conclusion:

"The observed interference effect is clearly the optical whirling effect due to the movement of the system in relation to the ether and directly manifests the existence of the ether, supporting necessarily the light waves of Huygens and of Fresnel."

C. R. Acad. Sci. **157**, 708 and 1410 (1913), translated by R. Hazelett

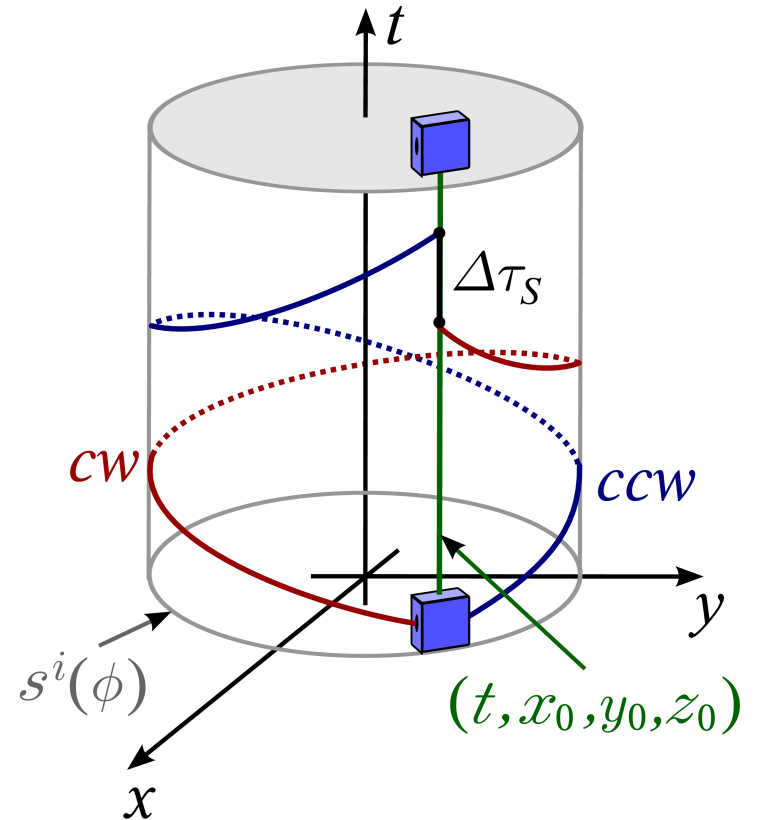
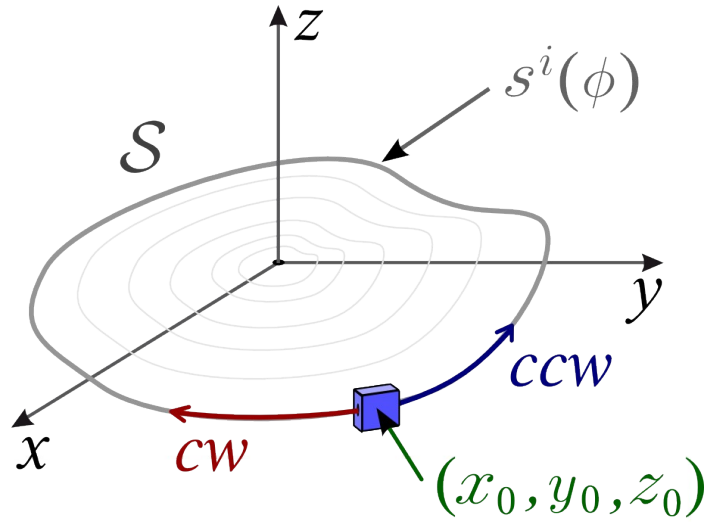
# Sagnac Time Delay in General Relativity

for a time independent metric



# Sagnac Time Delay in General Relativity

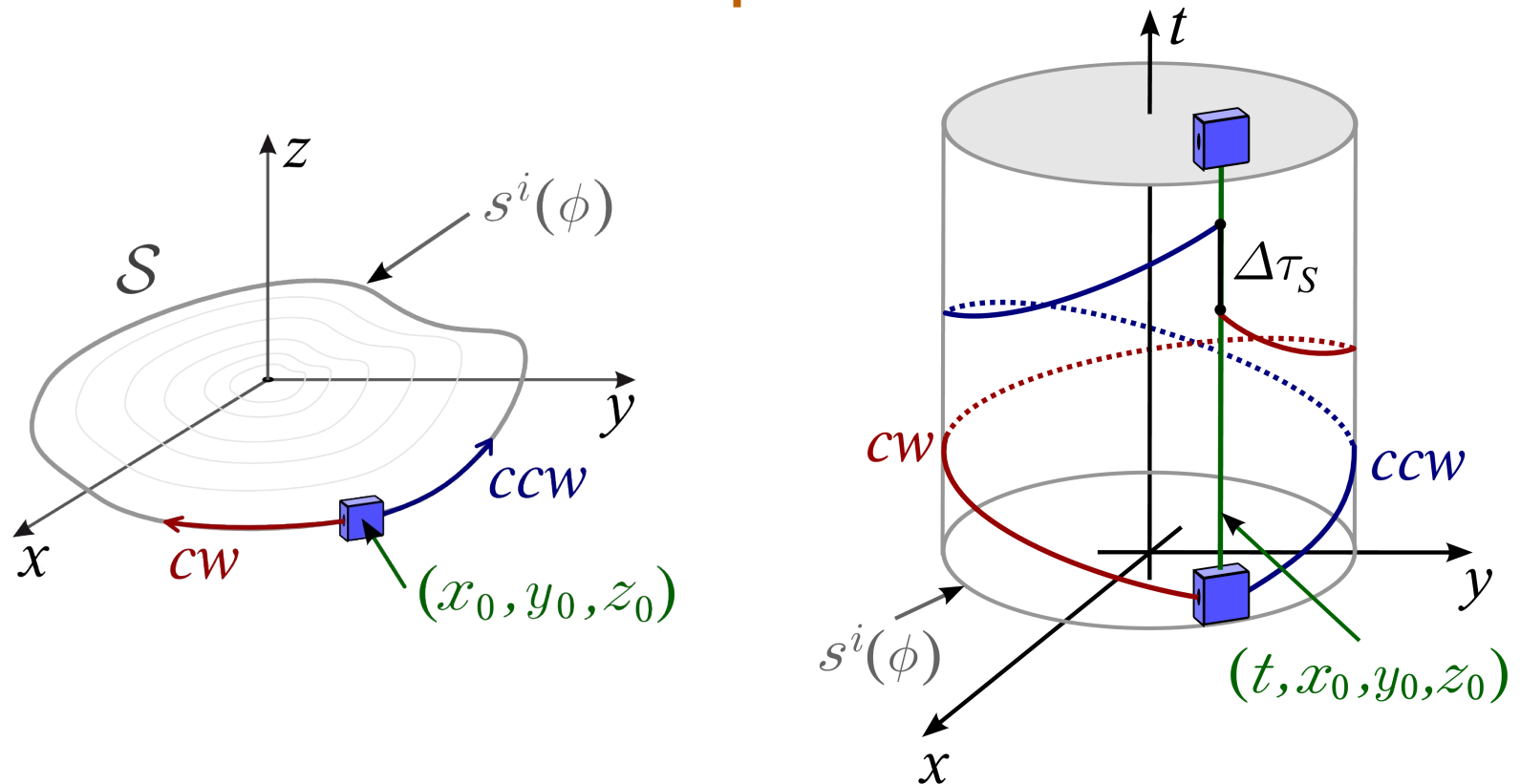
for a time independent metric





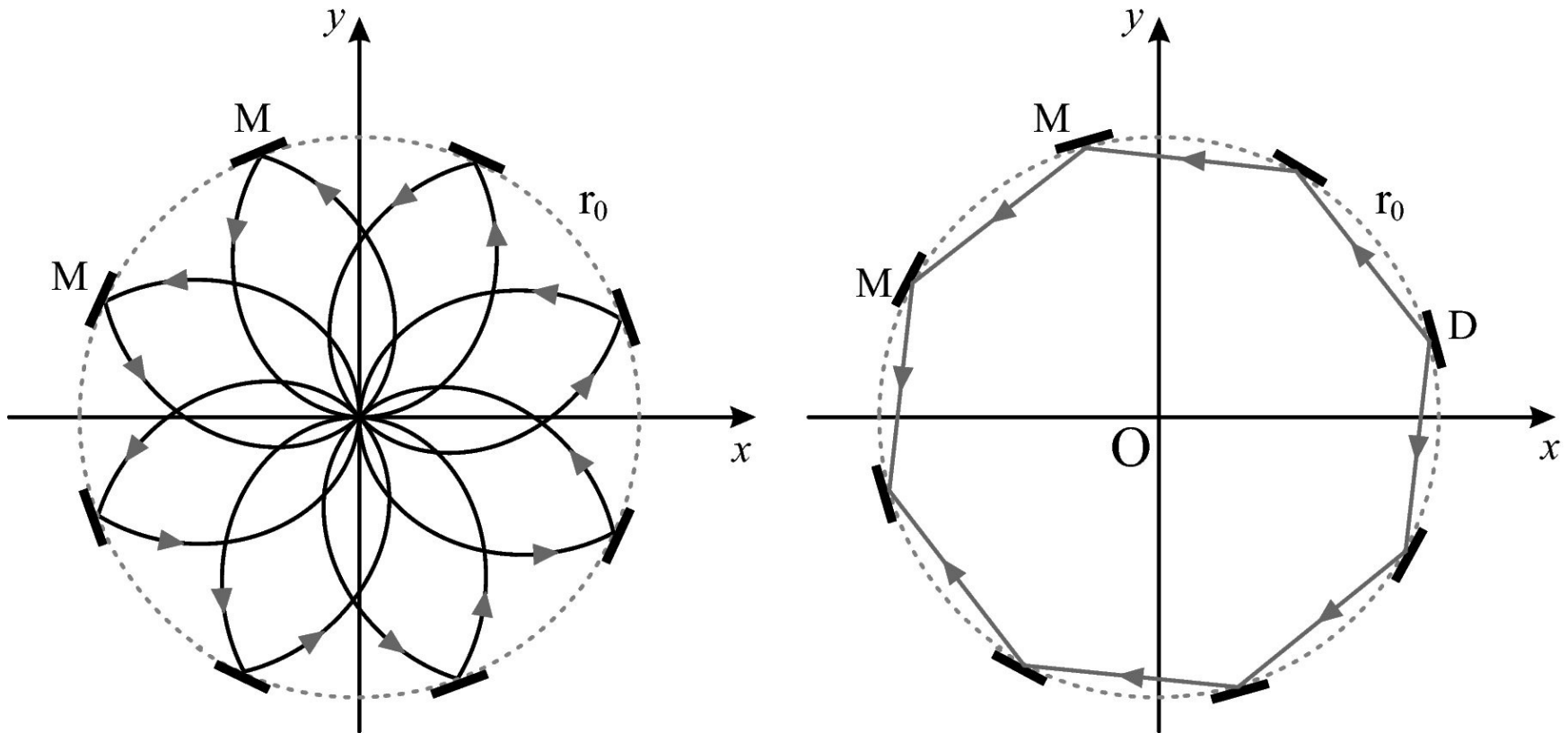
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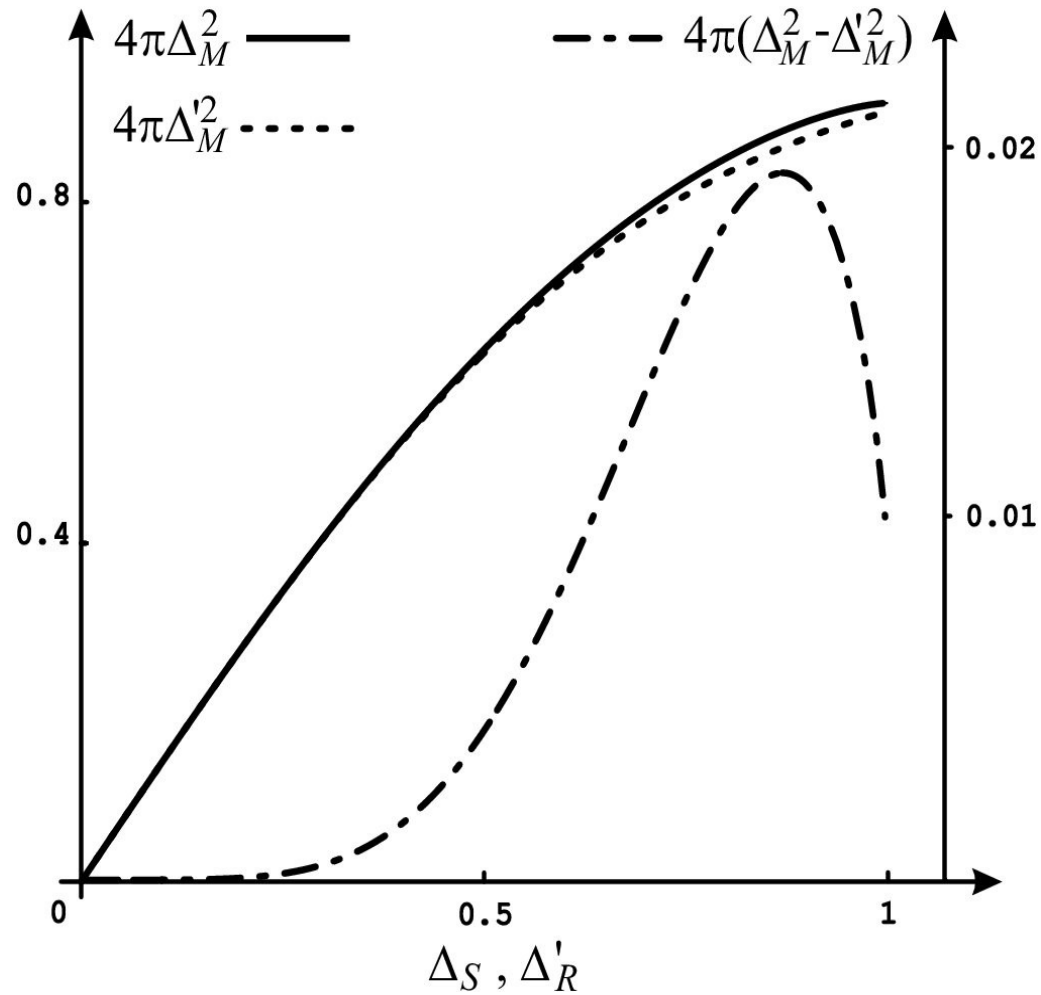


$$\Delta\tau_S = -\frac{2}{c} \sqrt{g_{00}(q^r)} \oint_S \frac{g_{0i}}{g_{00}} ds^i$$

# Motivation



# Motivation



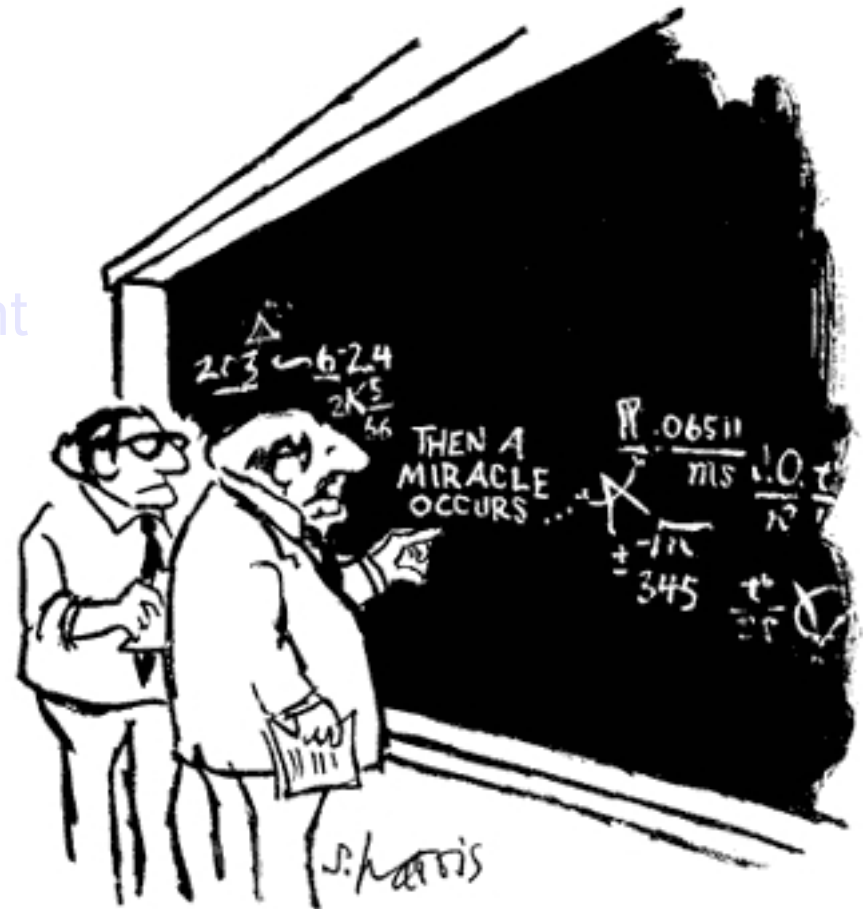
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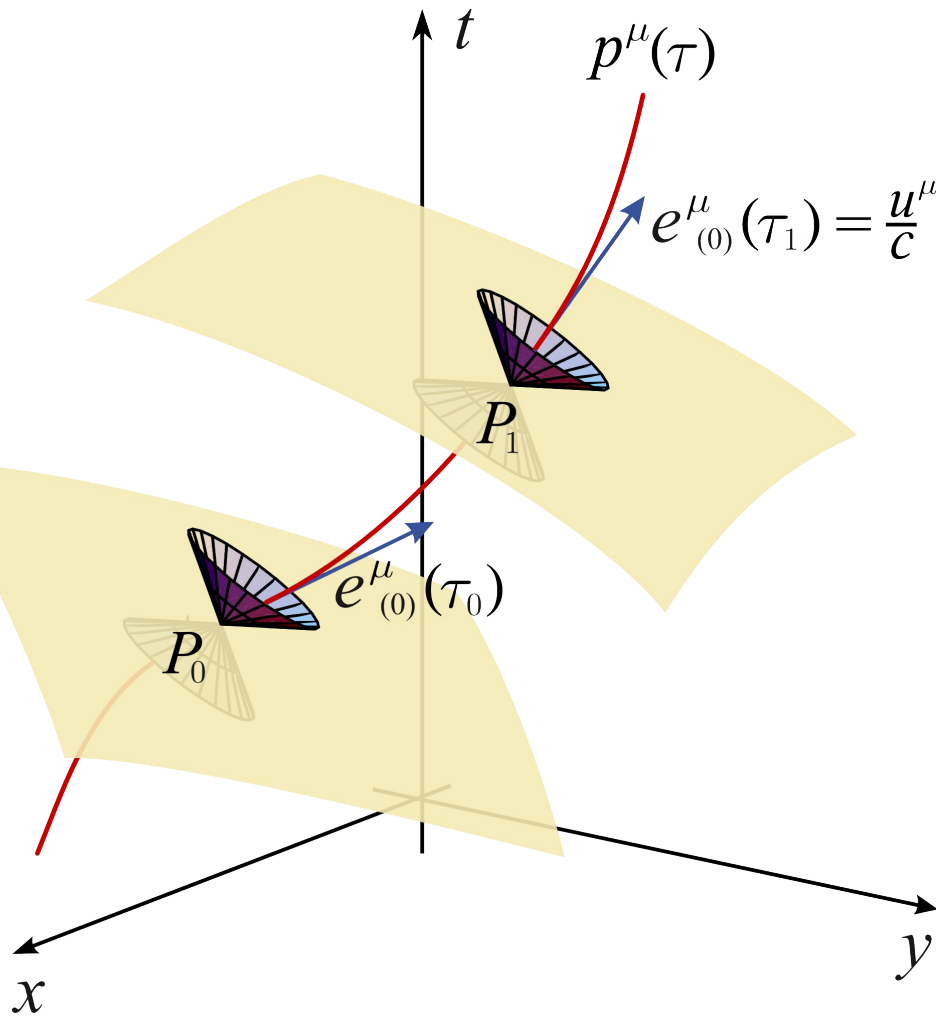
Double eight-loop interferometer (DELI)



"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

S. Harris

# Proper Reference Frame (PRF)



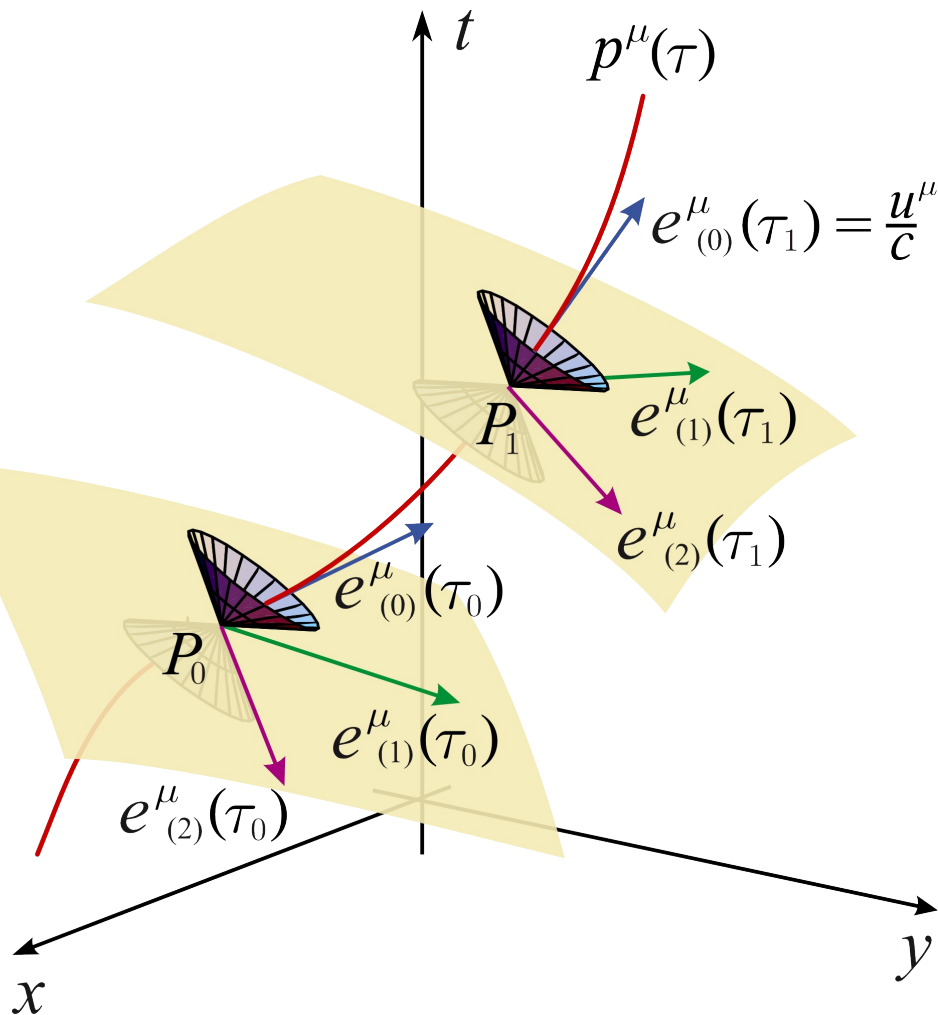
four-velocity:

$$u^{\mu}(\tau) = \frac{dp^{\mu}}{d\tau}$$

four-acceleration:

$$a^{\mu}(\tau) = u^{\mu}_{;\nu} u^{\nu}$$

# Proper Reference Frame (PRF)



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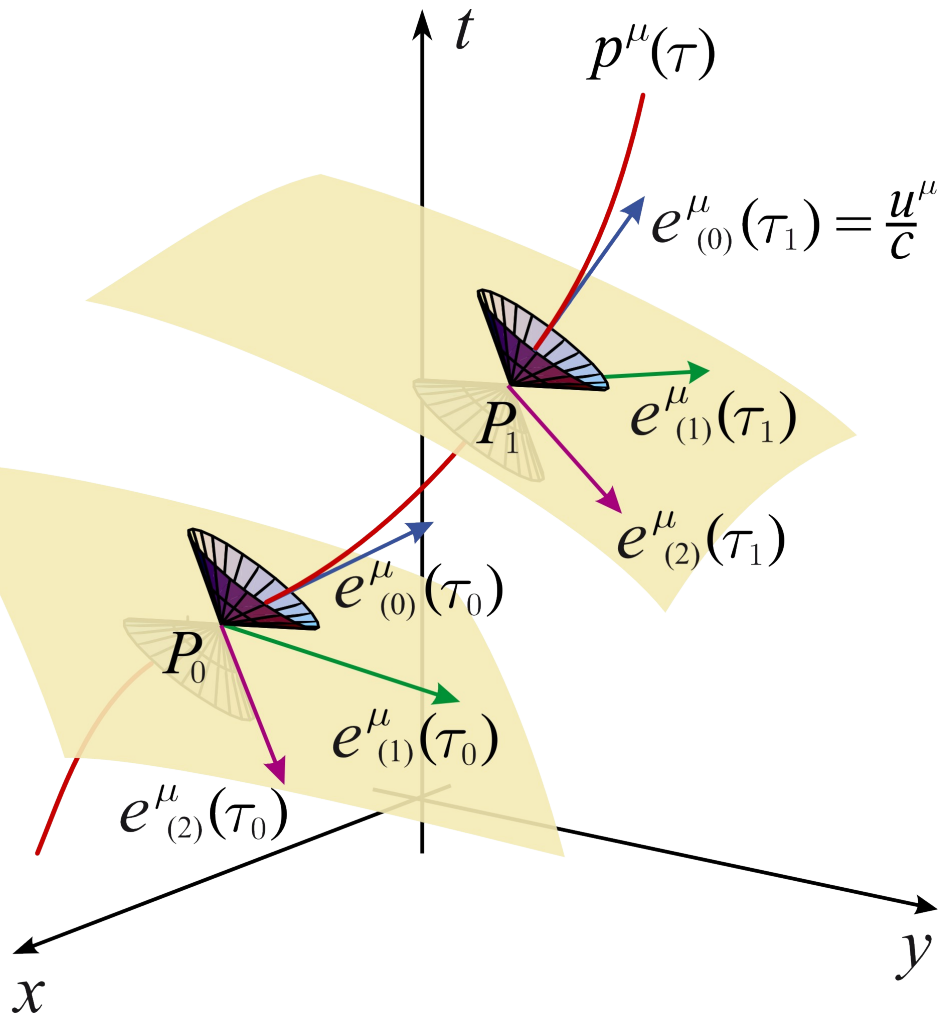
four-acceleration:

$$a^\mu(\tau) = u^\mu{}_{;\nu} u^\nu$$

orthonormal tetrads:

$$e^\mu_{(\alpha)}(\tau) e^\nu_{(\beta)}(\tau) g_{\mu\nu}(p^\sigma(\tau)) = \eta_{(\alpha\beta)}$$

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proper transport:

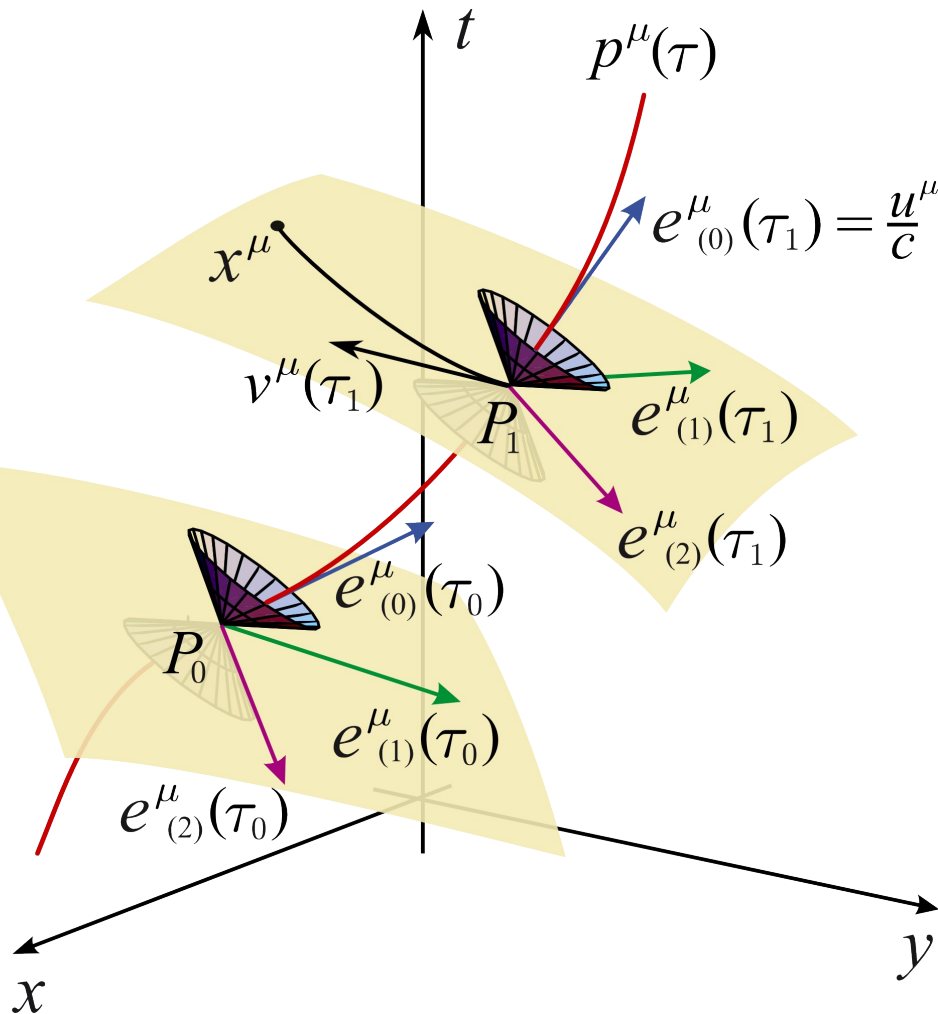
$$e^\mu_{(\alpha); \nu} u^\nu = -\Omega^\mu{}_\nu e^\nu_{(\alpha)}$$

transport matrix:

$$\Omega^{\mu\nu} = -\frac{1}{c^2} (a^\mu u^\nu - a^\nu u^\mu) + \frac{1}{c} u_\rho \omega_\sigma \varepsilon^{\rho\sigma\mu\nu}$$



# Proper Reference Frame (PRF)



four-velocity:

$$u^\mu(\tau) = \frac{dp^\mu}{d\tau}$$

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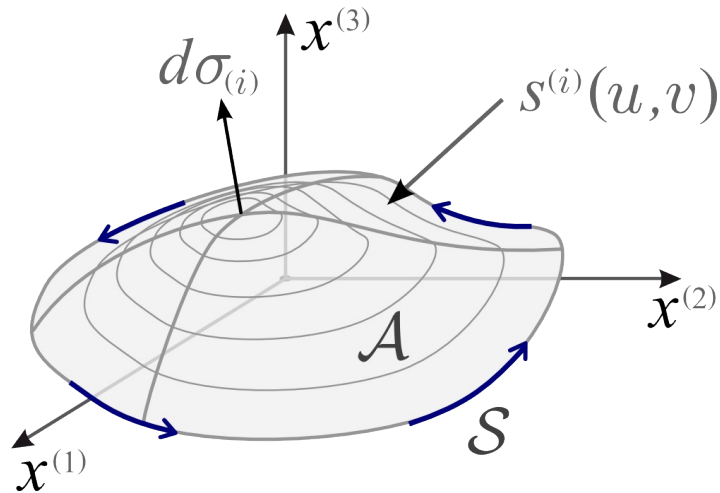
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# Sagnac Time Delay in a PRF

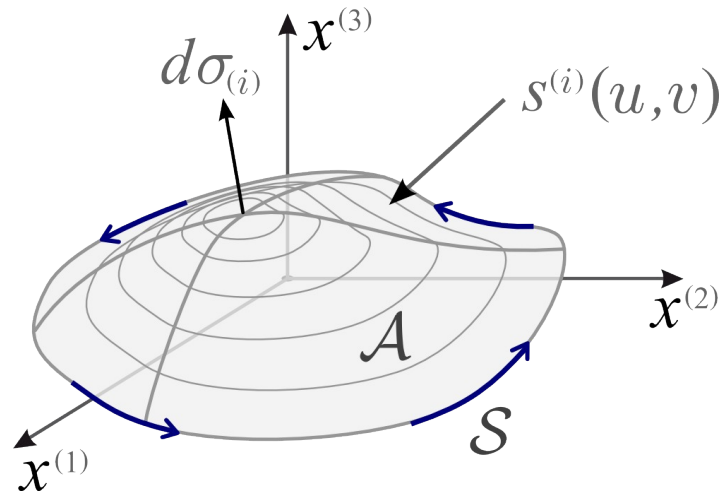


general surface

$$A_{(a)} = \iint_A d\sigma_{(a)}$$

$$A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} = \iint_A s^{(i_1)} d\sigma_{(a)}$$

# Sagnac Time Delay in a PRF



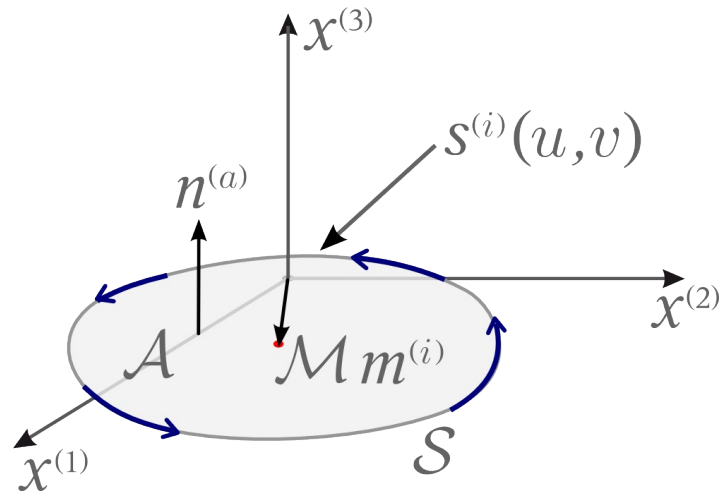
general surface

$$A_{(a)} = \iint_{\mathcal{A}} d\sigma_{(a)}$$

$$A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} = \iint_{\mathcal{A}} s^{(i_1)} d\sigma_{(a)}$$

$$\Delta\tau_S = \frac{4}{c^2} \sqrt{g_{(00)}(q^{(r)})} \left[ -\omega^{(a)} A_{(a)} + \frac{2c}{3} \varepsilon^{(0ajk)} R_{(0)\{(i_1)(j)\}(k)}(p^{(r)}) A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \omega^{(l)} a_{(l)} \delta_{(i_1)}^{(a)} - 3 \omega^{(a)} a_{(i_1)} \right) A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} + \mathcal{O}\left(A_{(a)}^{(i_1)(i_2)}\right) \right]$$

# Sagnac Time Delay in a PRF



planar surface

$$A_{(a)} = \mathcal{A} n_{(a)}$$

$$A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} = \mathcal{M} m^{(i_1)} n_{(a)}$$

$$\Delta\tau_S = \frac{4}{c^2} \sqrt{g_{(00)}(q^{(r)})} \left[ -\omega^{(a)} A_{(a)} + \frac{2c}{3} \varepsilon^{(0ajk)} R_{(0)\{(i_1)(j)\}(k)}(p^{(r)}) A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} \right. \\ \left. + \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \omega^{(l)} a_{(l)} \delta_{(i_1)}^{(a)} - 3 \omega^{(a)} a_{(i_1)} \right) A_{(a)}^{(i_1)} + \mathcal{O}\left(A_{(a)}^{(i_1)(i_2)}\right) \right]$$

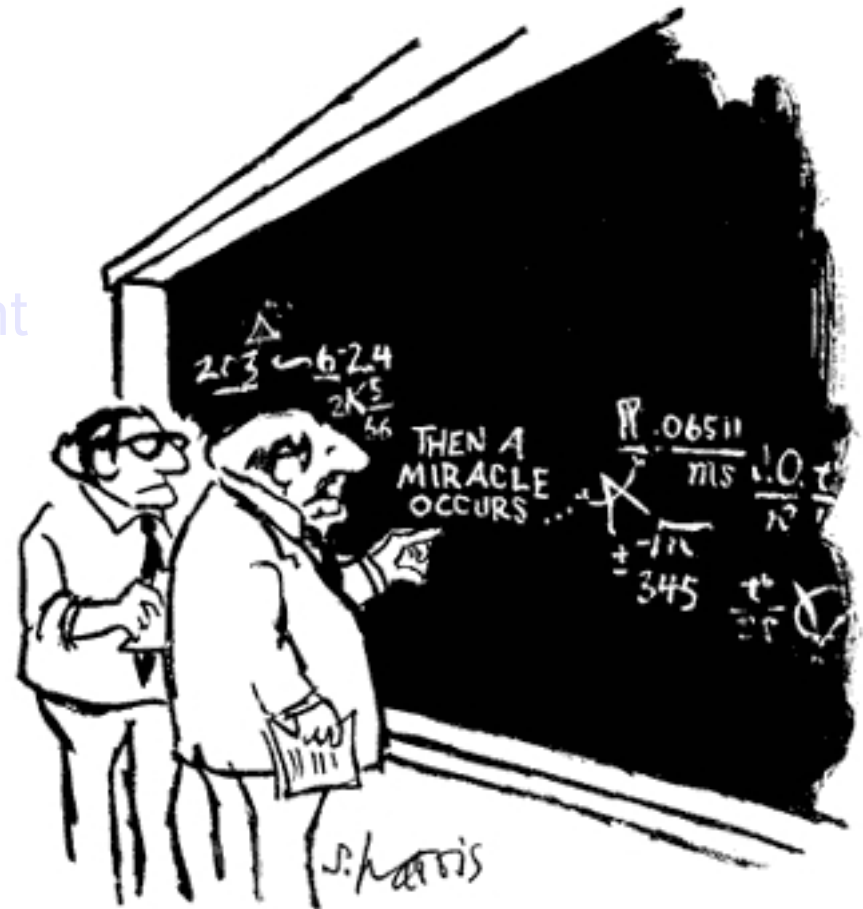
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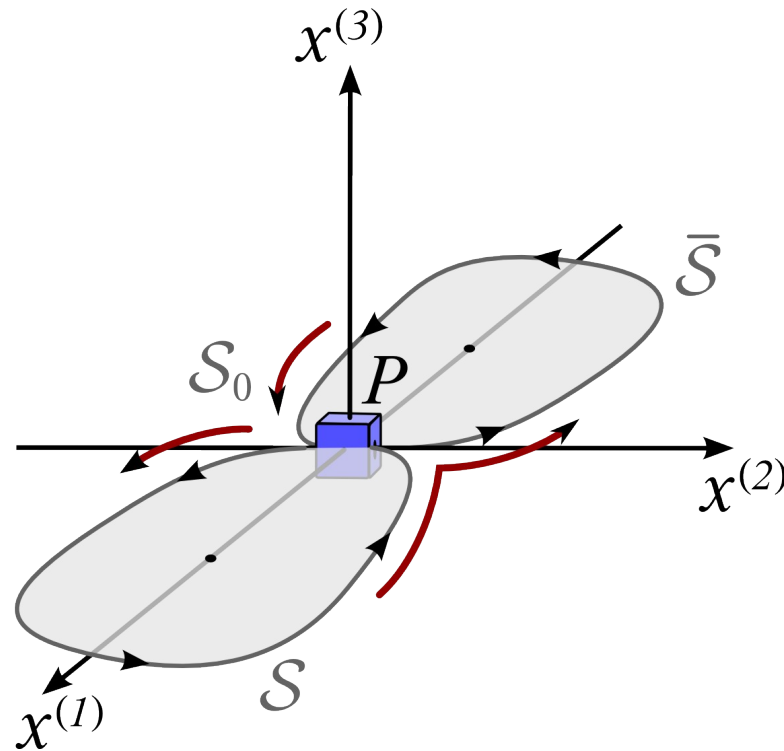
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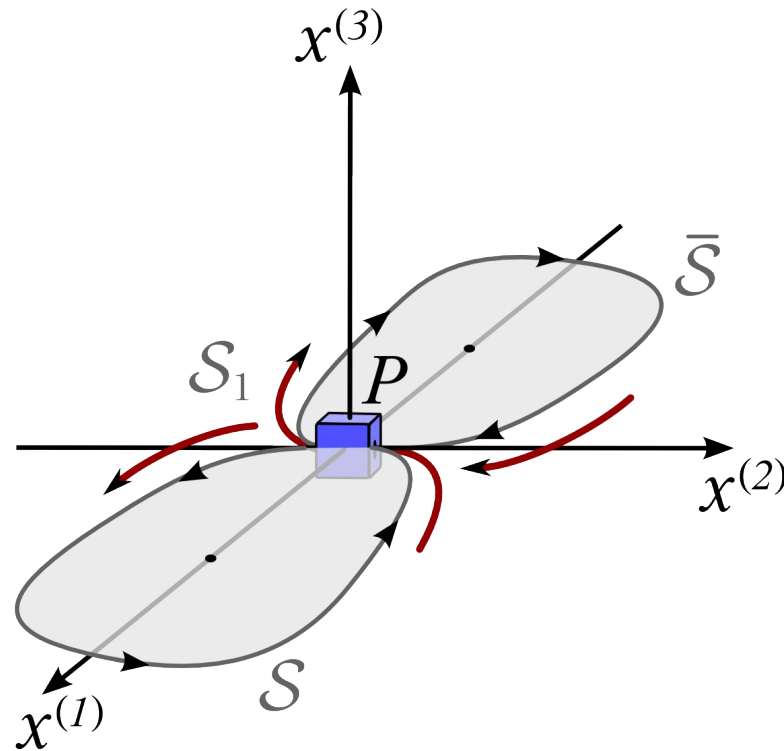
S. Harris

# DELI: Measurement mode 1



$$\Delta\tau_{Sp}(\mathcal{S}_0) = -\frac{4}{c^2} \omega^{(a)} n_{(a)} \cdot 2\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{O}\left(A_{(a)}^{(i_1)(i_2)}\right)$$

## DELI: Measurement mode 2



$$\Delta\tau_{Sp}(\mathcal{S}_1) = n_{(a)} \left[ \frac{8}{3c} \varepsilon^{(0ajk)} R_{(0)\{(i_1)(j)\}(k)}(p^{(r)}) + \frac{4}{c^4} (\omega^{(l)} a_{(l)} \delta_{(i_1)}^{(a)} - 3\omega^{(a)} a_{(i_1)}) \right] m^{(i_1)} \cdot 2\mathcal{M}$$



## Sagnac effect in a rotating reference frame (flat spacetime) and in Gödel's spacetime

DELI operation  
mode 1

DELI operation  
mode 2

Flat spacetime

$$\Delta\tau_{Sp} \quad \frac{4}{c^2} \mathcal{N} \Omega_R n^{(3)} \cdot 2\mathcal{A} \quad \frac{12}{c^4} \mathcal{N}^3 r'_0 \Omega_R^3 n^{(3)} m^{(1)} \cdot 2\mathcal{M}$$

Gödel's spacetime

$$\Delta\tau_{Sp} \quad -\frac{4}{c^2} \Omega_G n^{(3)} \cdot 2\mathcal{A} \quad 0$$

with constants:

$$\Omega_G = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}a}$$

$$\mathcal{N} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{r'_0 \Omega_R}{c}\right)^2}}$$

# The team

(Institute of Quantum Physics, Ulm University)



Michael Buser



Cornelia Feiler



Wolfgang P. Schleich

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F. Grave, T. Müller, H. Ruder, G. Wunner.

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Cornelia Feiler



Wolfgang P. Schleich

E. Kajari, M. Buser, C. Feiler and W. P. Schleich,  
"Rotation in relativity and the propagation of light" in the  
Proceedings of the International School of Physics "Enrico Fermi"  
Course "Atom Optics and Space Physics" (2009)

**Thank you very much  
for your attention!**

