

Re: Simple Sagnac

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2005-08/msg00005.html>

- *From:* dubious@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx (Bilge)
 - *Date:* Thu, 28 Jul 2005 23:12:39 GMT
-

sal:

>Again, "classical" doesn't seem to be defined here. As far as I can
 >tell he's saying length contraction doesn't play a role, and you don't
 >need wicked fast velocities. One thing he certainly is not saying
 >is that a fiber optic ring gyro can be analyzed using "classical"
 >(non-relativistic) physics.

Why not? If the ring rotates with an angular velocity, w , then the light in the direction of rotation has to travel a distance:

$$s = 2\pi r + wrt_1$$

Where t is the time required for the light to reach the point on the ring that it started, since the ring rotated by a distance wrt in that time. Similarly, in the opposite direction, the distance traveled is $s = 2\pi r - wrt_2$. The speed of light in the ring is $v = c/n$, so it travels a distance $s = vt_1$ in the direction of rotation and $s = vt_2$ in the opposite direction. then,

$$vt_1 = ct_1/n = 2\pi r + wrt_1 \Rightarrow t_1 = 2\pi r / [(c/n) - wr]$$

$$vt_2 = ct_2/n = 2\pi r - wrt_2 \Rightarrow t_2 = 2\pi r / [(c/n) + wr]$$

$$t_2 - t_1 = 2\pi r \left[\frac{1}{(c - nwr)} - \frac{1}{(c + nwr)} \right]$$

$$= 2\pi r \left[\frac{2nwr}{c^2 - (nwr)^2} \right]$$

$$= 4\pi r^2 \left[\frac{(n^2 w)}{c^2 - (nwr)^2} \right]$$

>Again, I'd be more impressed with the quotes if you explain how you
 >can use anything other than $k+v$ and $k-v$ for the velocities in the
 >"classical" case, if you don't happen to have a perfect vacuum on tap
 >in which to run the experiment.

The index of refraction for air at STP for 590 nm is about, 1.00029. Rearranging the above gives:

Re: Simple Sagnac

$$t_2 - t_1 = 4\pi w r^2 / [(c/n)^2 - (wr)^2]$$

for $n = 1.00029$. $1/n^2 = 0.99942$ or 99.942% c .

The index of refraction is irrelevant. The only point that it would enter the calculation differently than just replacing c by c/n , is if the ring was rotating fast enough that the frequency dependence of $n == n(w)$ mattered.

[...]

>Again, if you disagree, please explain how such an analysis could work.

>(Henri would love to know!) (Sagnac didn't assume fiber optic loops,

>of course, since they hadn't been invented yet.)

Replace c with c/n .

.

• *Follow-Ups:*

◆ *Re: Simple Sagnac*

◇ *From:* Dirk Van de moortel

• Prev by Date: *Re: Space-time curvature*

• Next by Date: *Re: GR?*

• Previous by thread: *Re: Simple Sagnac*

• Next by thread: *Re: Simple Sagnac*

• Index(es):

◆ *Date*

◆ *Thread*