

Title: GPS and Relativity Continued

Date: Jul 15, 2006 11:00 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/06070035>

Abstract:

# GPS and relativity

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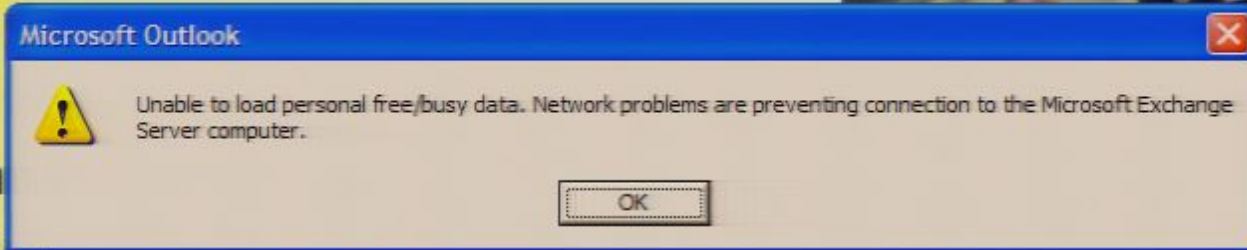
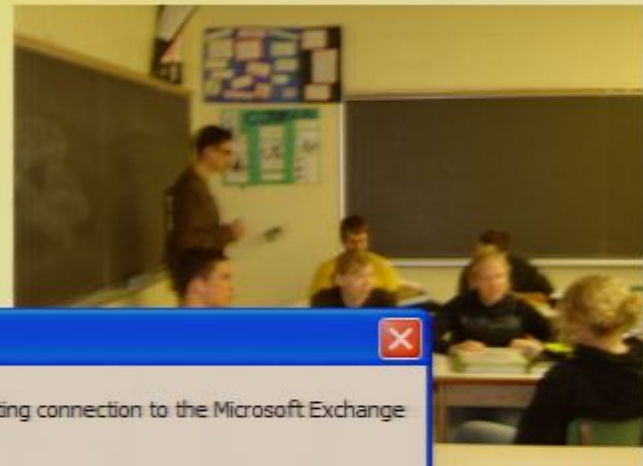
# Physica Phantastica tour

- Ottawa
- Manitoulin Island
- Sudbury
- Waterloo
- Toronto
- Dryden
- Fort Francis
- Rainy River



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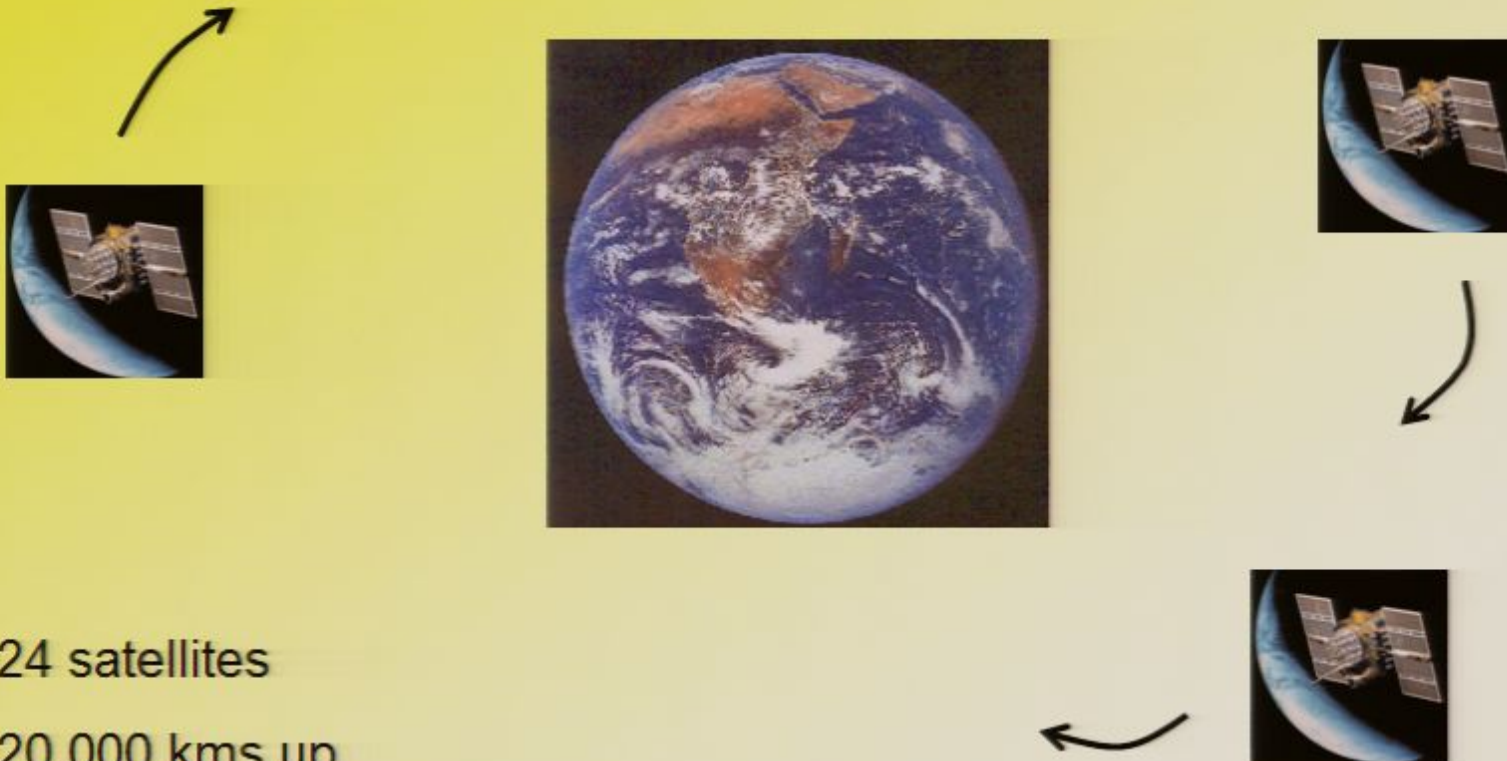


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# Global positioning system (GPS)



- 24 satellites
- 20,000 kms up
- radio waves

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# GPS and relativity

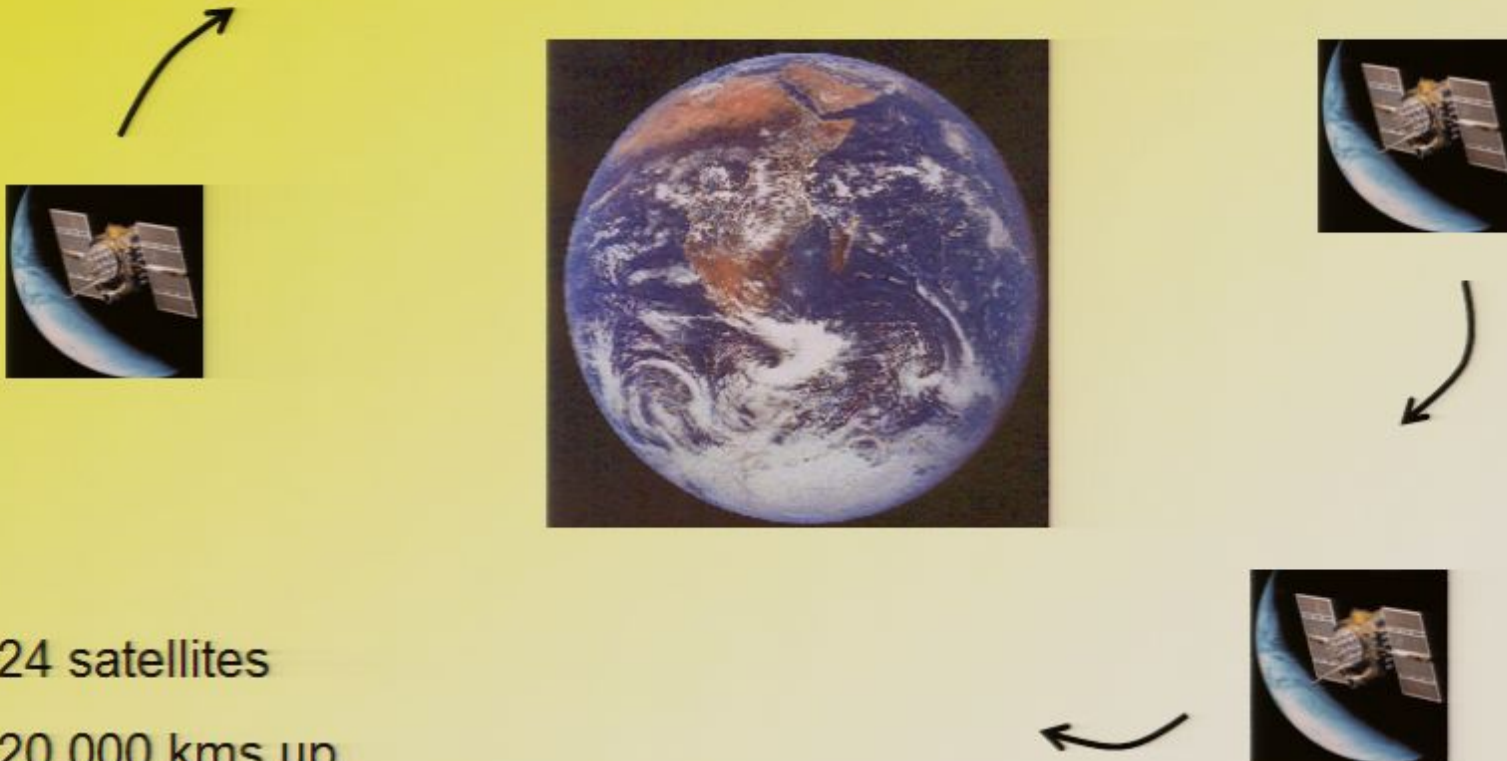
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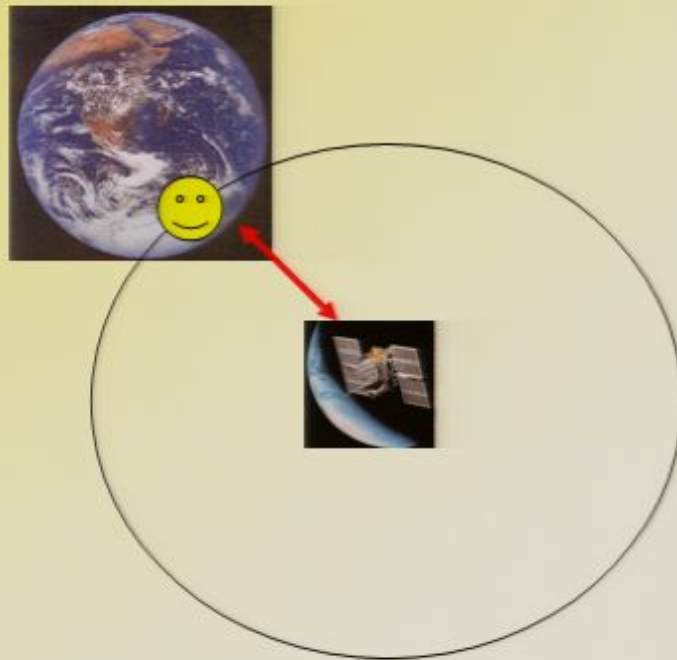


# How does it work?

time how long it takes signal to travel from satellite to receiver

speed of radio waves = 300,000 km per second

distance = speed x time

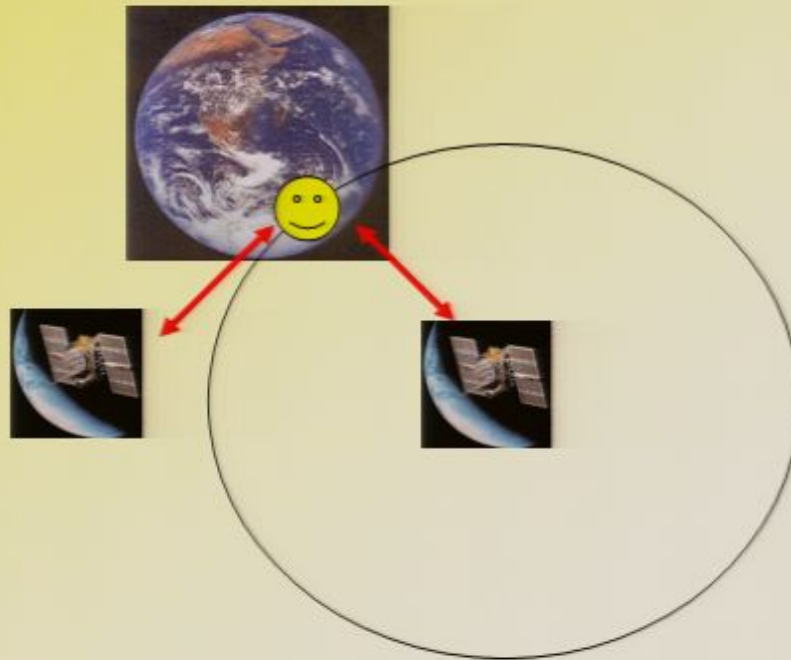


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# Uses

tractors

planes

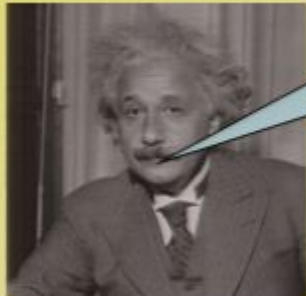
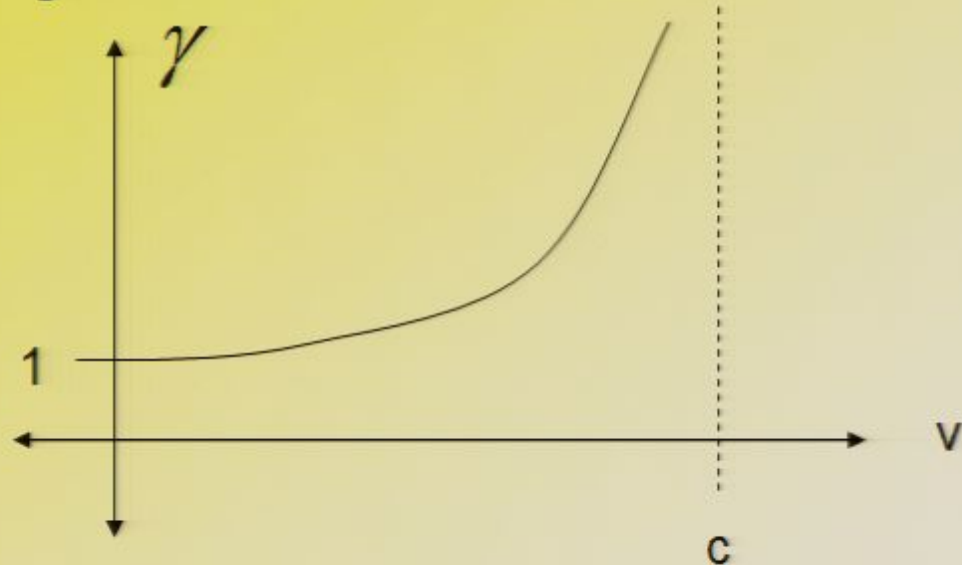
farmers

navigation

# Relativity in the GPS

$$t = \gamma t_0$$

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$



If  $v = 4 \text{ km per second}$ , what is  $\gamma$  (gamma)?

$$\gamma \approx 1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}$$

Calculate  $\frac{v^2}{2c^2}$



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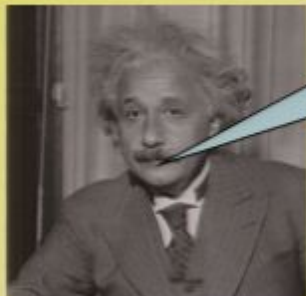


Microsoft Outlook



Unable to load personal free/busy data. Network problems are preventing connection to the Microsoft Exchange Server computer.

OK



(gamma)?

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Calculate  $\frac{v^2}{2c^2}$

# Binomial expansion

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2}$$

But, the binomial expansion says that:

$$(1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

Comparing  $(1+x)^n$  and  $\left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2}$

the two are equivalent if  $n = -1/2$  and  $x = -v^2/c^2$ .

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + nx \\
 &= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{v^2}{\bar{r}^2}\right) \\
 &= 1 + \frac{v^2}{2\bar{r}^2}
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Satellite clocks slow by around  $10^{-10}$  seconds each second.

- corresponds to what distance error each second?
- a) 3 cm
- b) 3 m
- c) 3 mm



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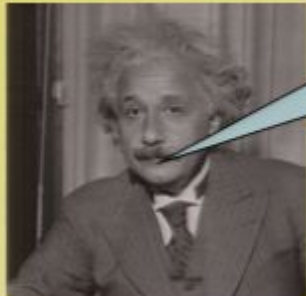
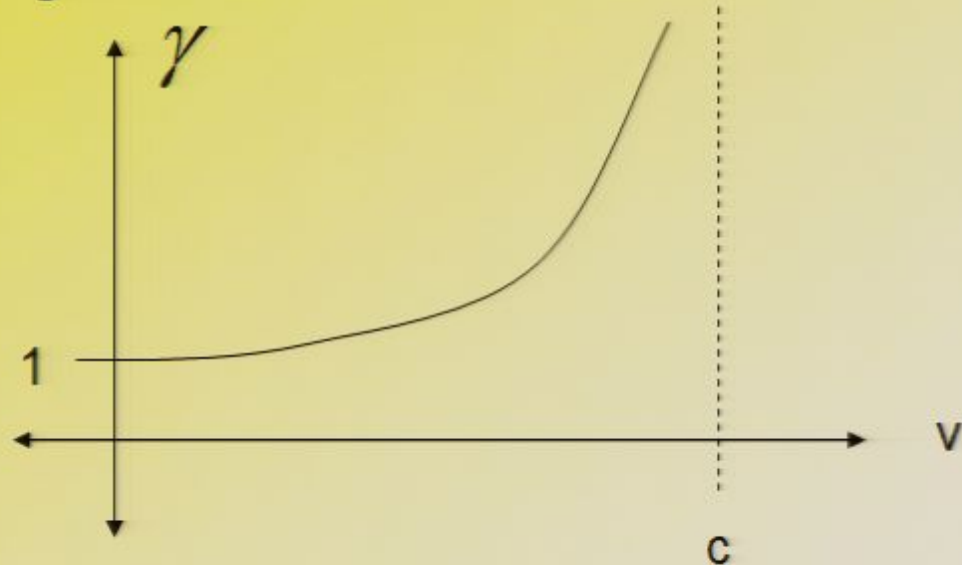
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If  $v=4\text{km}$  per second, what is  $\gamma$  (gamma)?

$$\gamma \approx 1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}$$

Calculate  $\frac{v^2}{2c^2}$

$$8.89 \times 10^{-11}$$



- As  $x = -v^2/c^2 \ll 1$ , we only need to consider the first two terms in the expansion as the remaining ones are very, very small.
- Eg. for  $v = 4 \text{ km/s}$ ,  $v^2/c^2 = 1.8 \times 10^{-10} = x$   
and so  $n(n-1)x^2/2 = v^4/(8c^4) \approx 10^{-20} \ll nx$  etc.

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# Errors accumulate!

- Imagine that you are the pilot of a Boeing 747 full of 300 passengers about to land at Toronto Pearson International airport in the middle of a snowstorm. You cannot see the runway.

Like many commercial pilots, you are using GPS navigation to help guide you. Let's pretend that you think that Einstein's theory of relativity is "just a theory" and completely impractical and so, somehow, turned off the relativity corrections on your GPS unit a day ago.

## STUDENT ACTIVITY:

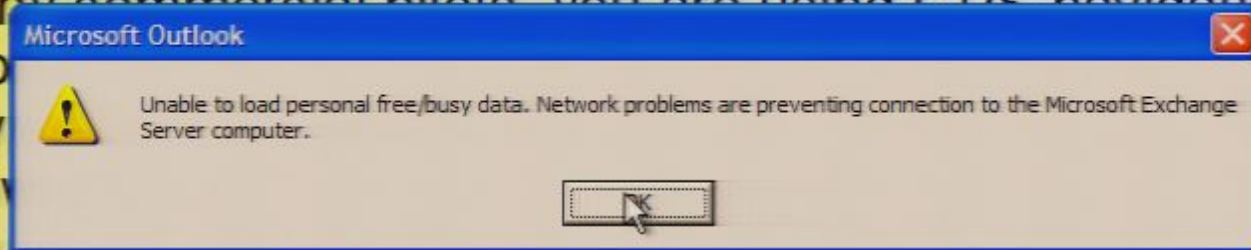
How far away from the runway will the resulting error cause you to land (assuming that you are solely using GPS navigation) and that you have neglected the effects of special relativity for *one day*.



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So, you are off by a unit a



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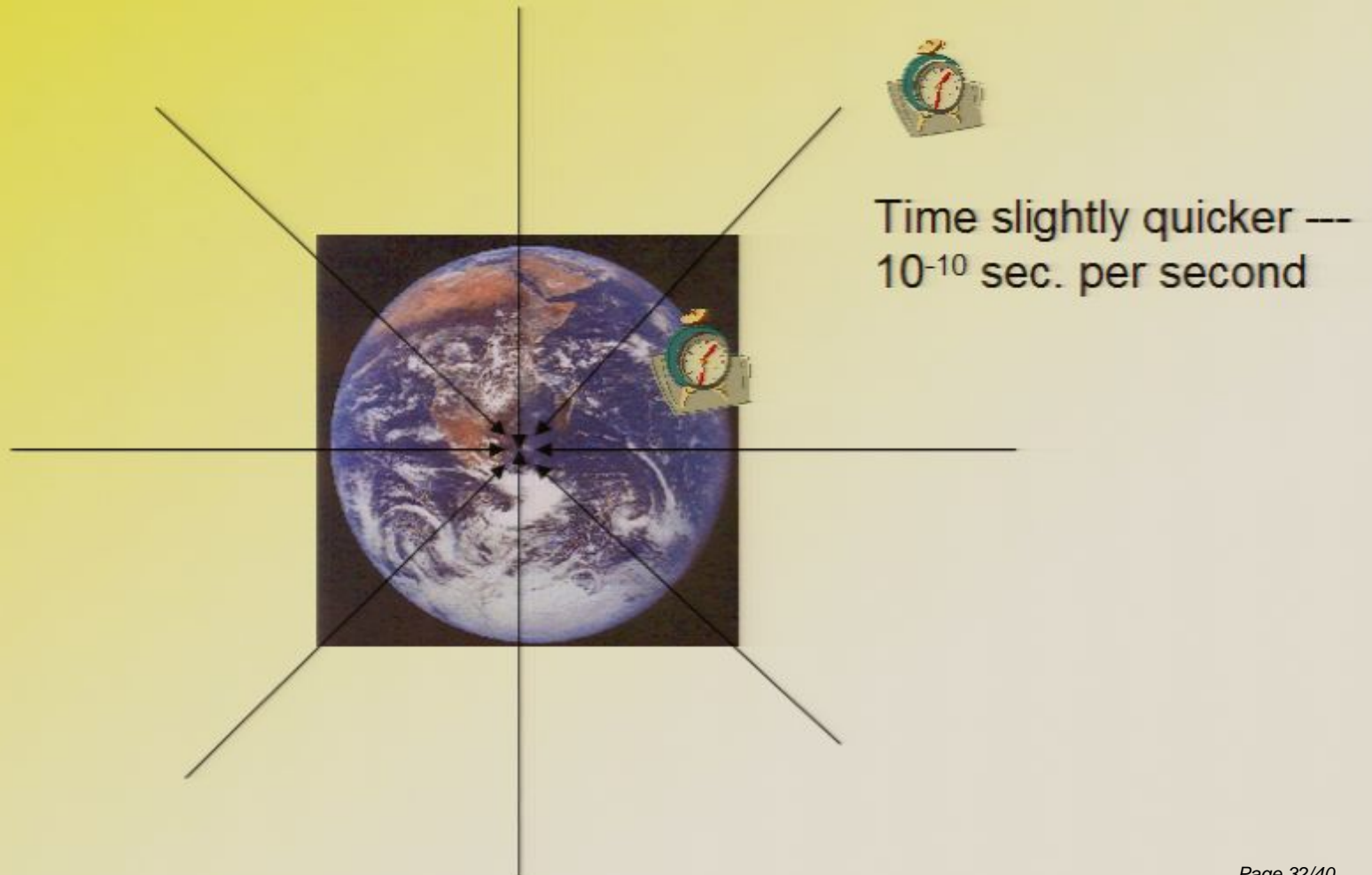
# Answer

There are 24 hours in each day, each of which has 3600 seconds.

Therefore, the error is:

$3\text{cm} \times 24 \text{ hours} \times 3600 \text{ seconds} = 2.5 \text{ km per day!}$

# Gravity slows down time





50,000 hrs DAY FAST GR

11,000 hrs

" REGN SR

39,000 hrs

FAST TOTAL



$$1 + vx$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}$$



50,000ns DAY FAST GR

11,000ns

" SLOW SR

39,000ns

FAST TOTAL



$$1 + hx$$

$$= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}$$



50,000ms DAY FAST GR

11,000ms

" 2500 SR

31,000ms

FAST TOTAL



$$1 + nx$$

$$= 1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

$$= 1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}$$



50,000ns DAY FAST GR

11,000ns

" SLOW SK

39,000ns

FAST TOTAL



+ nx

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} v^2 \\ c^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$\frac{v^2}{c^2}$



50,000ns DAY FAST GR

11,000ns

" SLOW SK

39,000ns FAST TOTAL

$$1 + nx$$

$$= 1 + \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

$$1 + \frac{v^2}{2c^2}$$



50,000ns DAY FAST GR

11,000ns

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39,000ns FAST TOTAL



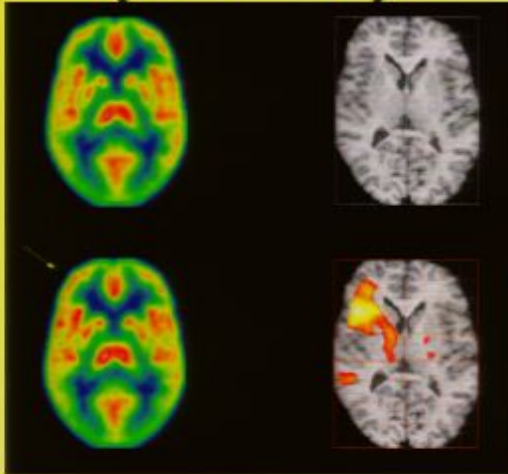
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# Positron Emission Tomography (PET): Einstein in the hospital



cancer detection, brain research

quantum physics & special relativity

antimatter!

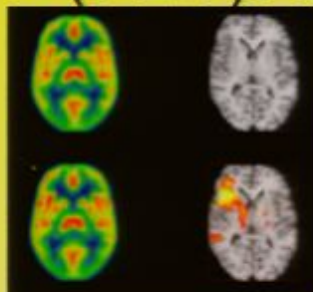
$$E=mc^2$$

$$m_{\text{electron}} = m_{\text{positron}} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$\therefore$



# Positron Emission Tomography (PET): Einstein in the hospital



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antimatter!

$$E=mc^2$$

$$m_{\text{electron}} = m_{\text{positron}} = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$$

$$\therefore E = 1.6 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J}$$

