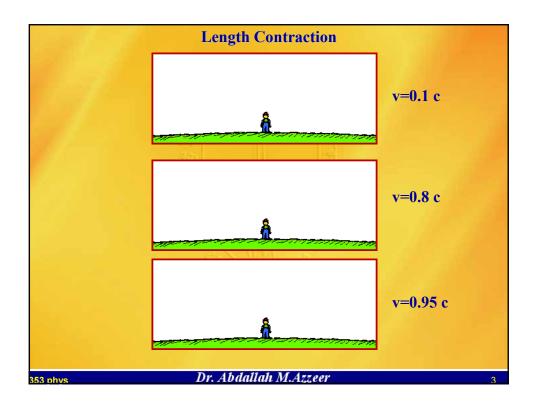


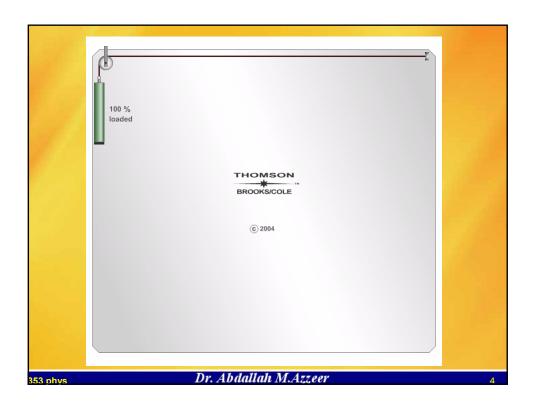
$$x_1' = \gamma(x_1 - vt_1)$$
 $x_2' = \gamma(x_2 - vt_2)$ 
 $x_2' - x_1' = \gamma[(x_2 - x_1) - v(t_2 - t_1)]$ 

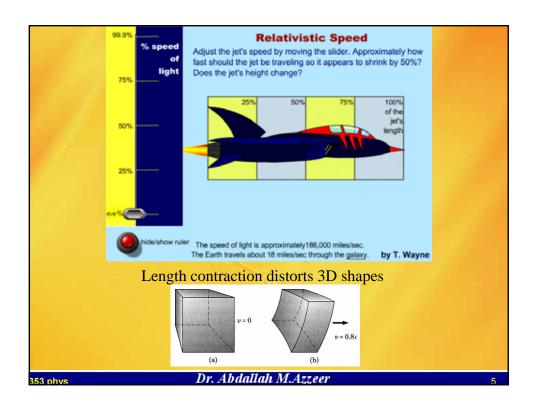
simultaneously وبتعریف طول المسطرة المتحرکة بقیاس المسافة بین نهایة طرفیها لحظیا  $x_2' - x_1' = \gamma(x_2 - x_1)$ 
 $L_0 = \gamma L$ 

or  $L = \frac{L_0}{\gamma} = L_0 \sqrt{1 - \beta^2}$ 
 $\therefore \gamma > 1$  ,  $\sqrt{1 - \beta^2} < 1 \implies L < L_0$ 

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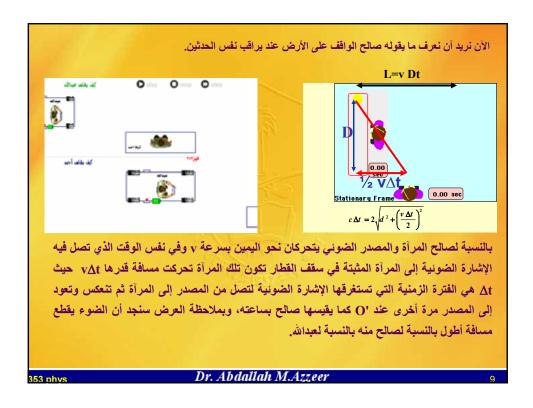


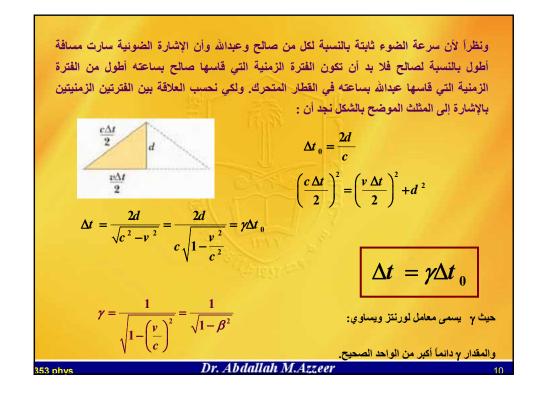












إذاً الفترة الزمنية  $\Delta t$  التي قاسها صالح بساعته وهو واقف على الأرض أطول من الفترة الزمنية  $\Delta t$  التي قاسها عبدالله وهو داخل القطار المتحرك الذي حصل فيه الحدثين.

مما سبق نستنتج أن الساعة مع المشاهد الواقف على الأرض تسيرأسرع من الساعة مع المشاهد الذي يتحرك بسرعة وهذا ما يسمى بتمدد الزمن.

والفترة الزمنية  $\Delta t_0$  هي الفترة الزمنية الحقيقية (Proper time) وهي الفترة الزمنية لحدثين وقعا في نفس الإطار المرجعي الموجود فيه المشاهد الذي معه الساعة التي سجلت تلك الفترة. أي أن الفترة الزمنية الحقيقية هي التي تقاس بساعة في حالة سكون في نفس الإطار المرجعي الذي جرى فيه الحدثين.

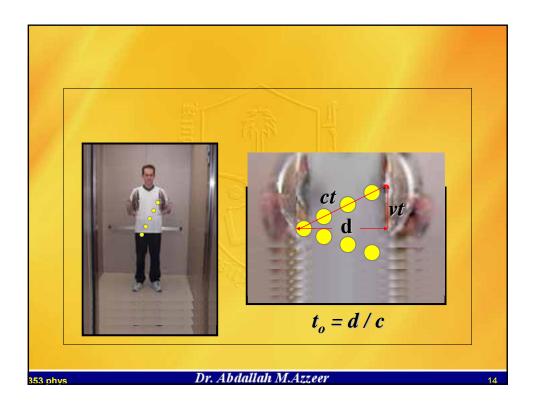
إذن الساعة المتحركة (الموجودة في نفس الإطار المرجعي للحدثين) تسير أبطأ بمقدار  $\frac{1}{\gamma}$  من الساعة الساكنة (علي الأرض)،

وفي الحقيقة جميع العمليات الكيميانية والبيولوجية والطبيعية التي تجري في إطار متحرك تتم بمعدلات أبطأ إذا ما قسناها بساعة على الأرض. فإذا سجل شخص على الأرض نبض رائد فضاء في مركبته الفضائية سيجده بطيىء، بينما رائد الفضاء لا يجد ذلك إذا قاس نبضه بالساعة التي معه في المركبة الفضائية.

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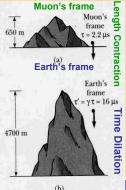


تم التحقق من تمدد الزمن بتجارب عديدة لعل من أوضحها تجربة الميونات (muons).

والميونات جسيمات أولية غير مستقرة لها شحنة تساوي شحنة الإلكترون وكتلة قدرها  $(m_{\mu}=207\ m_e)$  وهي تنتج عن الأشعة الكونية في طبقات الجو العليا وعمر النصف لها يبلغ  $\mu$ 2.2 إذا قيس بساعة في إطارها المرجعي أي إذا كانت الساعة والميون في إطار مرجعي واحد.

فإذا كانت سرعة الميون 0.99 c فإنه سيقطع خلال فترة نصف العمرمسافة قدرها m 650 قبل أن يضمحل أي أنه لا يستطيع الوصول إلى الأرض من طبقات الجو العليا حيث يتم تكونه.

إلا أن التجارب قد بينت أن العديد من الميونات تصل إلى الأرض، فما السبب وراء ذلك؟



أمكن تفسير ذلك على أساس تمدد الزمن : فإذا قسنا نصف عمر الميون بساعة على الأرض سنجد أنه يساوي فإذا قسنا نصف عمر الميون بساعة على الأرض سنجد أنه يساوي  $\gamma \Delta t_0 = 2.2~\mu s$  نبحد  $\gamma \Delta t_0 = 0.99 c$  ) نبحد أن عمر النصف للميون طبقاً للساعة الأرضية  $\mu s$  وهي مسافة التي يقطعها الميون خلال تلك الفترة هي  $\gamma v \Delta t_0 = 4800~m$  وهي مسافة تكونى لأن يصل إلى سطح الأرض من نقطة تكونه.

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## The Twin Paradox

A and B are 20 year old twins. A travels on a spaceship at v = 0.8c to a star 20 light years\* away and returns.

B, left behind on earth, says the trip takes 2.20/0.8 = 50 years. B is 70 years old when A returns.

B also *observes* that A's clock (which is identical to B's) ticks slowly, and records less time. If the event in question is the ticking of A's clock, then the 50 years calculated above is the dilated time t (why?).

A light year, y, is the distance light travels in one year. Thus,  $y = (1 \text{ year}) \cdot (c)$ . If D is a distance expressed in light years, then the number of years it takes to travel that distance at a speed of v is found from time = (distance) / velocity. Thus,

time in years = (distance in light years) / (velocity expressed as a fraction of c).

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The proper time, which in this case is amount of time recorded by a clock in the spacecraft, is is found by solving for  $t_0$ :

$$t_0 = t\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$$

$$t_0 = 50\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2}$$

$$t_0 = 30$$

According to B (who was left back on earth), A's clock only ticked 30 years, so that A is 20 + 30 = 50 years old on return to earth.

At the end of the trip, B, left behind, is 70 years old. A, who made the trip, is 50 years old. Can this be possible?

Yes! Absolutely! and it was verified experimentally in the jets-around-the-world experiment mentioned earlier.

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Now here's the paradox. A moving clock ticks slower. This applies to all observers. A, on the spacecraft, sees B move away and then come back.\* A says B's clock ticks slower. A does the calculation presented on the last slide and concludes that at the end of the trip, B is 50 and A is 70.

That's the famous twin paradox. It would appear that each twin rightfully claims the other aged less. Have we discovered an example of the existence of two different, mutually exclusive realities?

Remember, there is no absolute reference frame for specifying motion. Motion is relative! An observer is free to say "I am at rest; you are the one moving!"

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When you encounter a paradox like this you can be sure that someone has pulled a fast one on you.

In this case, an unwarranted calculation was made.

Special relativity applies only to observers in inertial (non-accelerated) reference frames. A had to accelerate (very rapidly) to leave earth and get up to speed, and again when turning around to head home, and a third time when landing on earth.\*

A is not allowed to use the equations of special relativity! B is, and B's calculation is correct: A comes back 20 years younger.

If you examine the problem carefully, it's only the turning around part that causes A trouble.

What's poor A to do? Doesn't a moving clock tick slower? Yes, so evidently during A's period of extreme acceleration, B's clock (as observed by A) would tick incredibly fast. Isn't A allowed to use the laws of physics? Yes, but it would have to be general relativity.

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We won't have completely eliminated the paradox unless we can find a description for A's reality that agrees with B's reality.

A, in the spacecraft, needs to reconsider the distance traveled. During the "out" portion of the trip, A will say that the actual distance traveled was

$$L = L_0 \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2} = (20)\sqrt{1 - 0.8^2} = 12 \text{ light years,}$$

and that the back portion was also 12 light years. 24 light years at a speed of 0.8 c takes 30 years so A ages 30 years during the trip, and comes back at age 50.

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B tells A "you are younger because your clock ticked slower."

A says "I am younger because the trip covered less distance than you thought."

## Same reality, two different descriptions.

There are a number of famous paradoxes based on relativistic calculations. Typically, someone makes an invalid calculation (usually on purpose, to see if they can trick you).

In another paradox, where a very fast runner tries to put a 10 meter pole in a 5 meter barn, a paradox arises because... (I'll let you ponder that and come back to it later).

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## Time Dilation/Length Contraction: Homework Problem

A spaceship departs from earth (v = 0.995c) for a star which is 100 light-years away. Find how long it takes to arrive there according to someone on earth  $(t_1)$  and to someone on the spaceship  $(t_2)$ .

$$t_1 \left( \text{earth} \right) = \frac{\Delta x}{v} = \frac{100 \ c \cdot \text{yr}}{0.995 \ c} = \boxed{100.5 \ \text{yr}}$$

where  $\Delta x$  is measured from the earth's reference frame (S frame)

For  $t_2$ , remember that the spaceship sees a "contracted" distance  $\Delta x$ '.

$$\boxed{\gamma} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (0.995)^2}} = \boxed{10.01} \qquad \boxed{\Delta x'} = \frac{\Delta x}{\gamma} = \frac{100 \, c \cdot yr}{10.01} = \boxed{9.99 \, c \cdot yr}$$
$$\boxed{t_2 \, (\text{ship})} = \frac{\Delta x'}{v} = \frac{9.99 \, c \cdot yr}{0.995 \, c} = \boxed{10.04 \, yr}$$

Note that someone on the ship thinks it takes only 10% of the time to reach the star as someone from the earth believes it takes. This is why we say the <u>clock</u> on the ship "<u>runs slow</u>" compared to the clock on the earth.