

Landau's clock synchronization

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Let us write the interval, separating the space and time coordinates:

$$ds^2 = g_{00} dt^2 + 2g_{0i} dt dx^i + g_{ij} dx^i dx^j \quad (1)$$

For null signals, $ds^2 = 0$:

$$0 = g_{00} dt^2 + 2g_{0i} dt dx^i + g_{ij} dx^i dx^j \quad (2)$$

Solving the quadratic equation for dt :

$$dt = \frac{-g_{0i} dx^i \pm \sqrt{(g_{0i}g_{0j} - g_{00}g_{ij}) dx^i dx^j}}{g_{00}} \quad (3)$$

The two roots are:

$$\begin{aligned} dt_1 &= \frac{-g_{0i} dx^i + \sqrt{(g_{0i}g_{0j} - g_{00}g_{ij}) dx^i dx^j}}{g_{00}}, \\ dt_2 &= \frac{-g_{0i} dx^i - \sqrt{(g_{0i}g_{0j} - g_{00}g_{ij}) dx^i dx^j}}{g_{00}} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

We should regard as simultaneous with the moment t at the point A that there-
ading of the clock at B which is halfway between the moments of departure and
return of the signal to that point, i.e. the moment

$$t + dt = t + \frac{1}{2}(dt_1 + dt_2). \quad (5)$$

Substituting (??), we thus find that the difference in the values of the “time” t
for two simultaneous events occurring at infinitely near points is given by

$$dt = \frac{-g_{0i} dx^i}{g_{00}} \quad (6)$$

And this is equivalent of saying that “the ‘covariant differential’ dx_0 between
two infinitely near simultaneous events must be zero”:

$$g_{00} dx^0 + g_{0i} dx^i \equiv dx_0 = 0 \quad (7)$$

This relation enables us to synchronize clocks in any infinitesimal region of space.

However, synchronization of clocks along a closed contour turns out to be impossible unless the following relation can be satisfied:

$$\oint dt = \oint \left(-\frac{g_{0i}}{g_{00}} \right) dx^i = 0 \quad (8)$$

or its sufficient condition is found:

$$g_{0i} = 0 \quad (9)$$

This is Landau's theory of clock synchronization.