Modified ether theory and mistakes in relativity and its verification method

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Abstract: objects with mass, such as stars, drag the ether around them to move together. The ether has mass, and the ether may be dark matter. The density of the ether is distributed according to the magnitude of gravity, and the closer to a planet, the greater the density of the ether. Light has only a constant speed relative to the ether in which it travels. The T-CUP camera, developed by California Institute of technology, has a shooting speed of 100 billion frames per second. Put this camera on an airplane and fly at supersonic low altitude and uniform speed. By measuring the speed of light in all directions with this camera, we can determine whether relativity is correct or wrong.

Key words: modified ether theory, relativity, speed of light

1. The principle of relativity of Mechanics (Galileo relativity principle) only means that the mathematical form of classical laws of mechanics remains unchanged in any inertial reference frame (inertial frame), in other words, all inertial systems are equivalent (equal weight).

When Galileo explained Copernicus' theory of ground motion with the principle of physics, he used the principle of motion independence to explain the reason why the stone fell from the top of the mast to the foot

of the mast without shifting to the stern. Furthermore, the concept of inertial reference frame (inertial frame) is put forward for the first time, based on the well-known statement that the motion law of the body in the cabin of a uniform straight-line motion is unchanged. This principle is called Galileo's principle of relativity by Einstein, which is the precursor of the principle of special relativity. The principle of relativity can be derived from Galilean transformation.

According to the principle of special relativity, all the laws of Physics (the laws of mechanics except gravity, the laws of electromagnetism and the laws of dynamics of interactions) are valid in all inertial systems.

According to the principle of constant speed of light:

Light always propagates at a certain speed C in vacuum, and the speed is independent of the motion state of the light source. In all directions of vacuum, the speed of light signal propagation (i.e. unidirectional speed of light) is the same (i.e. the speed of light is isotropic).

2. According to the principle of Relativity: in a moving train, there is a flashing device in the center of the train. There is one person on the car and one person on the ground. Relative to the people on the car, light reaches the front and rear walls of the carriage at the same time. Compared with the people on the ground, light goes to the back wall first. But according to the modified etheric theory [1], Relative to the people on the car and relative to the people on the ground, the light reaches the rear

wall of the compartment first.

3. The following is an ideological test to verify: there are three flat cars on the track with a spacing of 100 meters. The three flat cars all move in a straight line at the same speed. There is a person in the middle of the car. There is a piece of iron plate vertical to the ground at the front and rear ends of the car respectively. The person in the middle of the car turns on the flash device and shoots at the iron plates on the cars at both ends. The light should reach the back first, Because the car behind is moving towards the light source, the distance of light passing is short, the car in front is far away, and the distance of light passing is long. At the same time, the observation on the ground is also the result. The people in the middle car and the observer on the ground are the same results. The light reaches the car behind first. Then, a 200 meter long carriage is added to the three cars, and the three cars are loaded in one carriage and move in a straight line at the same time. Is it because the light in the carriage reaches the front and rear walls at the same time?

Einstein extended Galileo's principle of relativity to light. He threw a ball forward and backward at the same speed on a car moving in a straight line at a constant speed. The speed of the ball observed in the car was the same, because the speed of the car was superimposed on the ball, and it was wrong to extend to the light. The speed of light has nothing to do with the motion of the light source. So relative to the people in the car

and to the people on the ground, light comes to the back wall of the car first.

4. It can also be verified by a real experiment: the T-CUP camera developed by California Institute of technology has a shooting speed of 100 billion frames per second. Put this camera on an airplane and fly at a supersonic low-altitude uniform speed straight line flight, and use this camera to measure the speed of light in all directions. If the speed of light does not change, Einstein's hypothesis is correct. If the speed of light forward is slow, the speed of light backward is fast. Explain that the modified ether theory is correct and the theory of relativity is wrong.

5. Modified ether Theory:

(1) Objects with mass, such as planets, drag the ether around them to move together. The ether has mass, and the ether may be dark matter.

(2) The density of the ether is distributed according to the magnitude of gravity, and the closer to a planet, the greater the density of the ether.

(3) Light has only a constant speed relative to the ether in which it travels.

(4) The higher the density of ether, the slower the speed of light, the lower the density of ether, the faster the speed of light. The speed of light C is not a constant, but a positive correlation with the density of the ether. The Mössbauer effect proves that the speed of light varies with the density of the ether. At low altitudes, the density of ether is high, and the

speed of light slows down, so the frequency of light increases.

(5) The higher the density of ether, the slower the reaction speed of chemical reaction and nuclear physics.

(6) Time and space are absolute and artificially set coordinates.

(7) The mass of a particle with a static mass is affected by the density of the ether. When the particle is in an environment with a high ether density, ether can be added to the elementary particles of matter to increase the mass, and the elementary particle mass of the matter increases at the same time. It becomes smaller, and at the same time chemical reactions and nuclear physical reactions become slower.

(8) The faster the particle with static mass moves relative to the ether, the more ethers will pass through the particle per unit time, which is equivalent to the increase of the density of the ether around the particle. The addition of ether to the material particles increases the mass, and the increase of the ether density makes the chemical reaction and nuclear physical reaction slow down.

(9) When the positive and negative electrons are annihilated, they do not disappear, but "smash" into ether. When the mass changes into energy, the mass does not disappear, but "smashes" into ether. When gamma rays generate positive and negative electrons, it is energy that integrates ether into positive and negative electrons, which corresponds to $E= MC^2$.

(10) The explanation of the twin paradox: compared with the high speed

of ether, the speed of chemical reaction slows down, and the reaction of nuclear physics slows down, which naturally prolongs the life span.

(11) The explanation of optical aberration: the earth pulls the ether around it to move together. The aberration is produced at the junction of the earth's traction area and non traction area, not on the telescope lens. It can not be said that the aberration of light denies the theory of ether.

(12) As for the detection of gravitational waves, the relativistic explanation is that when gravitational waves cause space-time fluctuations. However, the length of the interferometer also expands and contracts with the frequency of the gravitational wave, and the distance of the laser propagating in the interferometer changes accordingly to the gravitational wave. The interferometer and the laser are in the same space-time. When the space-time shrinks and expands, the speed of the laser shrinks and expands with the space-time, and shrinks and expands synchronously, so the interference fringes cannot be detected.

According to the modified ether Theory: in fact, the gravitational wave is the fluctuation of the density of the ether. The speed of light is slow when the density of the ether is high, and it is fast when the density is small. The change of the speed of light makes the LIGO and aligo interferometers detect the gravitational wave. It is not because of the expansion of the interferometer caused by the spatial fluctuation that the

gravitational wave is detected. Space time is absolute space-time.

reference:

[1] The Michelson-Morley Experiment with the Relative Motion to Earth and the Corrected Ether Theory, viXra.org e-Print archive, viXra:1610.0285 https://vixra.org/abs/1610.0285