Experiments show that Einstein's assumption is wrong

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Abstract: The relativistic derivation is based on Einstein's first and second hypotheses. These two hypotheses have no experimental basis. The two experiments in this paper can prove that these two assumptions do not hold. The coils with constant inertial motion in the magnetic field will generate electric current, and the stationary coil will not generate current. The Michelson-Morley Experiment with the Relative Motion to Earth is not a zero result, proving that Einstein's second hypothesis does not hold. The reliability of the experimental results need not be doubted. For those who have the knowledge of physics, as long as the thought experiment can determine the results of these two experiments is correct.

Key words: Ether Theory; Michelson-Morley Experiment; Einstein's first hypothesis

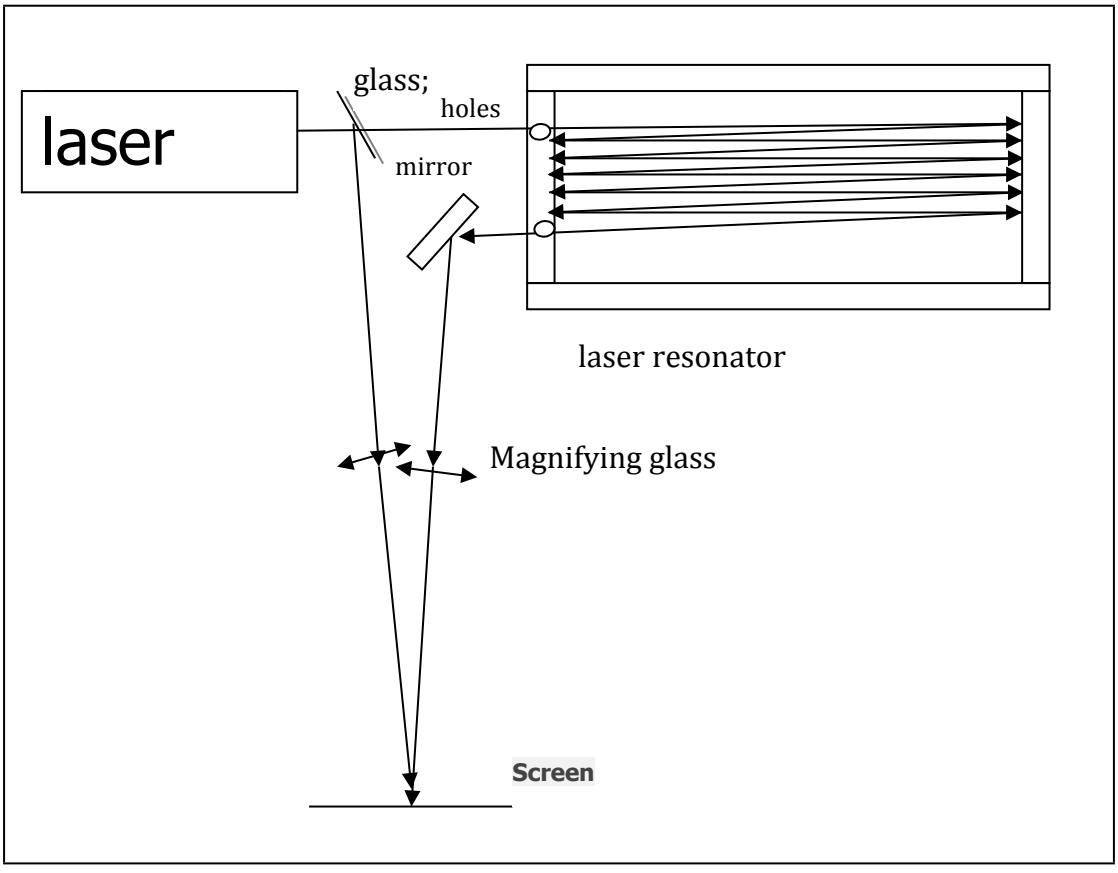
Einstein's first hypothesis: the physical laws of all inertial frame of reference is same. An enameled wire coil links an ammeter, placed in a small car, the car on the 10-meter straight track. Heavy objects are put on cars to keep the inertia, so that the car can slide in the track, placed next to 30 NdFeB permanent magnet. When the car in a uniform linear motion through the lateral magnet, the ammeter pointer can see the swing; when the car stationary in the lateral magnet, the ammeter pointer does not swing; when the car runs away from the magnet in uniform linear motion, the ammeter pointer does not swing. There is a electric current in the inertial system, while is not in the other. This experiment can prove that Einstein's first hypothesis is wrong: all inertial reference system in the physical laws are same. Galileo Relativity Principle: The laws of mechanics are the same in all inertial reference system. Einstein's first hypothesis is a continuation of the Galilean theory of the relativity, but the truth can be error forward further.

Einstein's second assumption: light in all inertial systems in the same speed. His second hypothesis is that it extends the first

Michelson morley experiment denies the existence of ether wind, rocky (Oliver w. f. Lodge, 1851-1940) in 1892, made of steel plate rotation experiment rejected ether by steel plate of traction, also indirectly negative ether by earth traction, the two experimental rejected ether. This experiment

can prove that the etheric by earth traction. the Michelson-Morley Experiment on the relative motion to the earth:

The light source is the green laser, with its wavelength 532nm. Compared to the original Michelson-Morley Experiment, the installation of this experiment is improved in two ways (as is seen in figure 1): Firstly, a parallel plane optical resonant cavity is added to the optical path in order to improve its sensitivity. As the times of the reflex in the resonant cavity is unknown, the sensitivity cannot be measured; Secondly, the stationary relative to the earth is changed to the rectilinear motion. The installation is placed horizontally on the high-speed train carriage with the shock cushion installed, which is made of multiple layers of sponges and slates. When the installation works in uniform linear motion, relatively to the earth surface at a speed of over 260km per hour, rotate it horizontally, and the move of optical interference fringe can be observed.



（ figure 1）

3. the analysis of the experiment result:

Einstein's theory of the first assumption is that all inertial frame of reference the same physical laws. The second hypothesis that light speed is the same in

all inertial frame of reference. Relative to the earth movement Michelson morley experiment appeared moving interference fringes. if the light speed is the same in all inertial system there would be no interference fringes move, If Einstein's hypothesis is true, there would be no Sagnac Effect. it can also be explained in another way : Given that this installation of Michelson-Morley Experiment is stationary and the ground goes backward, and plus the high-speed train carriage is stationary and the earth rotates backwards, this experiment actually resembles the Lodge's（Oliver W. F. Lodge，1851—1940） rotation test of steel plate in 1892, except that it is the earth that rotates instead of the steel plate. And compared with the mass of the earth, the mass of steel plate is so small that the finally derived result is zero, while in my experiment, the move of optical interference fringe can be observed. According to the Theory of Relativity, the speed of light does not change with the move of the observers, and relative to this experiment installation, the light velocity should be constant with no movement of the interference fringe. The result of the current experiment illustrates that on the surface of the earth, it's the earth traction that the ether moves along with.

The reliability of the experimental results need not be doubted. For those who have the knowledge of physics, as long as the thought experiment can determine the results of these two experiments is correct