There are Three Main Disputes in Laws of Physics

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 [Abstract] Natural science research benefits human beings and brings civilization and progress for the world. Two thousands years of natural science history recorded predecessors' great achievements, they made excellent contributions for human beings. It's a pity that there still remains "three main disputes" in natural science field, they are light velocity dispute, electromagnetic induction dispute and time space dispute. Although these three disputes sometimes are intense, sometimes are not, for hundreds of years, people always concern these disputes, and they hope to resolve these issues as early as possible, and hope natural science to reveal the secrets of nature much deeper in the right route. This article points out above three disputes.
 [Keywords] light velocity, electromagnetic induction, time space view

1 scientists regret's three disputes

• Light velocity dispute. In 1727, James thought that light propagated in the Ether-medium at the constant speed of c_0 in oscillating motion, Ether was static and earth was in motion. If Ether was not dragged by the earth, half a year later, the motion that earth rotated around the sun was opposite, there should be a deflection angle θ'. Half a year later, James did an observation experiment, and measured this deflection angle θ'. This explains that Ether is not dragged by the earth, and Ether is absolute space. In 1851, Fizeau made an observation experiment on light velocity, and measured that light velocity had relation with propagating medium, and light velocity was dragged by moving medium (water). But, in 1881, Michelson-Morley thought light propagated in the Ether-medium at the constant speed of c_0 in oscillating motion, but interferometer moved at the speed of v relative to Ether medium, this equaled to that medium (Ether) moved backwards. If light velocity is dragged by Ether at the speed of $-v$, we can observe the interference fringes caused by wave path difference, hereby they used interferometer to measure and get the zero result. Einstein considered these experiments as "according to the motion of Ether, some are measurable, some are not",

thus assumption of constancy of light velocity was introduced. Just think: this assumption concealed the inherent problem of light velocity, light velocity is absolute or relative? Light velocity is vector or scalar? Motion of light obeys Galilean principle of relativity or Lorentz transformation? Light velocity is unchangeable or superimposed?

• Electromagnetic induction dispute. In 1882, Faraday thought that the induction between magnet and conductor was the induced electromotive force dU generated in the conductor, while in 1834, Lenz thought the induction was the induced current generated in the conductor. Although there are both inductions generated in the conductor, because dU and I happen in the both sides of Ohm's law, the question which is reason or result is a philosophical problem as egg and chick. In 1865, Maxwell thought that when magnet was moving in the Ether space, it generated eddy electric field E, and integral of E could get the electromotive force, differential of E could get the current, it seemed to calm down the philosophical dispute of causality between Faraday and Lenz. But think over: it has much more differences with the former laws, the physical essences of induction generated in conductor or Ether space are entirely different, because conductor has inherent difference with Ether. In 1892, Lorenz created principle of metal electric, so the metal electric formed induced current by Lorentz magnetic force, and its essence was force F but not field E. In 1897, J •J Thomson discovered the electron and proved the correctness of electron theory of Lorentz. In fact, no matter motion of coil or motion of magnet, as long as there is relative motion in magnetic field and conductor, magnetic electron will cut the magnetic line of force, that is: "coil is static and magnet moves towards left" and "magnet is static and coil moves towards right" are the same situation, they both means that magnetic electron cuts the magnetic line of force. So, physical essence of electromagnetic induction can be united in Lorentz magnetic force. But in 20 century, Einstein proposed relativity, and observers watched electric field E and magnetic field B. So far, the inherent problems of electromagnetic induction in magnet and coil are still not united, five views are not consistent, but the truth is only one. Textbooks only copy word by word and teachers only teach chapter by chapter, and never analyze their essential distinction. When we think comprehensively, we will find that which is the essence, which is the phenomenon, which is the reason and which is the result, even which is the truth is and which is pseudo image?

• Time space dispute. In 1905, Einstein published relativity and emphasized that "talking about absolute space is meaningless, the difference of mechanics caused by earth rotation is tiny; according to Maxwell electrodynamics, when magnet moves in the space, and it generates inductive electric field, so there is current in the coil; when magnet moves in the space, and it doesn't generate inductive electric field, but there is still current in the coil, so the space is not symmetrical (which is called principle of relativity). … ; James' experiment showed that the motion relative to Ether is measurable, but Michelson-Morley experiment showed that the motion relative to Ether is immeasurable, we can suppose that light velocity is constant (which is called

principle of constancy of light velocity)…". Based on this, Einstein derived his special relativity according to mathematic transform of Lorentz. But special relativity reveals more and more questions, and these questions are more and more clear, just because materialists don't believe that recent him is preexistent her. In early 1980s, many university students questioned relativity, in 1990s, scholars of School of Geodesy and Geomatics in Wuhan China, Geng Xianwen of Micro electric technology institute in Xi'an, professor Li Zifeng of Yanshan university, Huang Demin of navy and some other willful persons purchased the truth, wrote treatises and books, used materialism to deny relativity, and pointed out "the evil consequence caused by relativity is: to misguide people and hinder the development of physics". Some willful persons in China established some websites of anti-relativity and "sodality of anti-relativity", meanwhile they also introduced some situations that many famous scientists home and abroad opposed relativity. The famous physicist Lu Hefu broke through several obstacles and announced to the world "I'll challenge Einstein's relativity". Chinese former director in State Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense Industry, president of the Chinese Academy of Engineering and academician of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Chinese Academy of Engineering Song Jian called out young scientists should dear to innovate and he also denied relativity (quoted from *Scientific and Technological Information*). Chinese ministry Wan Gang of Ministry of Science and Technology learned about that after Li Zifeng used materialism to oppose relativity, he asked someone to encourage him (quoted from *Science and Technology Daily*). There are more scientists abroad who oppose the relativity, such as Lorentz, Poincare, Rutherford, Davis and Michelson - the founder of Michelson-Morley experiment and so on. In a word, relativity does not resolve the two main disputes, but brings the third main dispute. Is time one-dimensional elapsed or can it be stopped? Is space isotropical or constringent?

The three main disputes between two groups of top scientists are shown in the following table

Group A Newton, Galileo, Forentz and author	**Group B** Einstein, Maxwell and relativists
A1 Radiation velocity of light c_0 and movement velocity of observer v are both vectors, and the two velocity vectors obey superposition principle of vector, so the observed light velocity c and the movement velocity of observer v obey Galilean principle of relativity $c = c_0 + v$. **A2** Based on metal electron principle, Lorentz magnetic force and Ampere's law: when magnet is static and coil is moving, magnetic electron in motion cuts the static magnetic line of force; and when coil is static and magnet is moving, the magnetic line of force in motion cuts static magnetic electron. So the physical essence	**B1** Ignore the vector attribute of which light velocity has size and direction, do not get to the bottom of the true reason of zero result of Michelson-Morley experiment, and do not research how the light moves, only believe the assumption of constancy of light velocity. **B2** According to asymmetric equation set of Maxwell alternate fields: after making Lorentz transformation to "transverse magnetic field generates electric field", the observers in the motion of magnetic field watched two fields - magnetic field and electric field, so the physical essence of electromagnetic induction can turn into "observers can see the

of electromagnetic induction is general Lorentz magnetic force.	electromagnetic field" of Einstein from Maxwell alternate fields.
A3 Time is absolute and elapsed, and time is natural attribute, but clock is measurable attribute; space is absolute and isotropic. Absolute time space view is based on Newton's law and Galilean principle of relativity.	**B3** Time is relative and expands with motion, time and clock both have motive attribute; space is relative and compressed with motion. Relative time space view is based on asymmetric equation set of Maxwell and the zero result of Michelson-Morley experiment.

2 there are three disputes in engineering pracyice

This book *Conclusion of Natural Science Principle* is the summary and conclusion of physical principle of numerous predecessors in science. In the conclusion, three disputes were revealed (refer to the preface), there was two dominations in the theory systems of top scientists. In order to unscramble these disputes, and purchase science truth, this book was written after 20 years research. In order to increase your reading interest, these three disputes are written as a popular science article which can be understood by everyone. After reading this article, your interest will increase.

2.1 Light Velocity Dispute in Human Practice

1）Vertical radiation condition of light wave.

Light beam moves transversely, as shown in figure 1. Speed of high speed train is v_x, and glitter in the train emits a laser beam to the outside window. But, Einstein said: light velocity observed by dwellers had no relation with the motion of light source, and it was constant scalar c_0, that is radiating velocity of light wave had no relation with the motion of light source. So, according to relativity, direction of light beam will be the $\overrightarrow{oa}$ line in the figure. That means photon hits a of static system. But, the truth is: light velocity is vector, although glitter in the train only watches longitudinal light velocity $\boldsymbol{c}_y = \boldsymbol{c}_0$, observer on the ground watches longitudinal velocity $\boldsymbol{c}_y = \boldsymbol{c}_0$ and latitudinal velocity $\boldsymbol{c}_x = \boldsymbol{v}_x$, so the measured relative speed of photon is $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_y + \boldsymbol{c}_x = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}_x$, which obeys Galilean principle of relativity, but photon hits b.

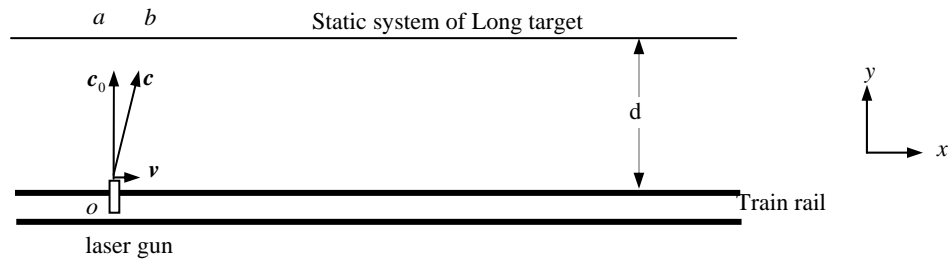Figure 1　Light beam path $\boldsymbol{c}$　described by dwellers $\boldsymbol{c}$

Let's take a look at figure 2, velocity of light wave relative to light source is $c_y = c_0$, and velocity of light source relative to the ground is v_x, so velocity of light wave relative to the ground is $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}_x$, this explains that: except radiation velocity of light source c_0, velocity of light wave also has the latitudinal velocity $c_x = v_x$ moving with light source, just because c_x makes train attendant see the vertical light beam.
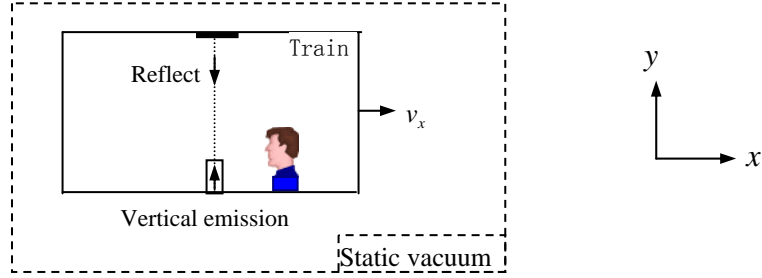

Figure 2   Light velocity $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}_x$, that is light velocity has relation with the motion
of light source, and light beam will not be dragged by Ether-medium

See figure 3, if you believe in relativity and think $\boldsymbol{c}_x = 0$, it means light velocity doesn't move with light source (dragged by Ether), so people looking at the mirror causes mirror image shift, parallel reflected beam enables echo shift and interferometer can't get positive reflected wave. Simple speaking, if you think that light is in oscillatory propagation in the Ether medium, you must thick $\boldsymbol{c}_x = 0$, that is principle of constancy of light velocity, so photon radiated vertically is diagonal light beam according to train attendant's observation. In fact, earth is moving, and the mirror image doesn't shift.
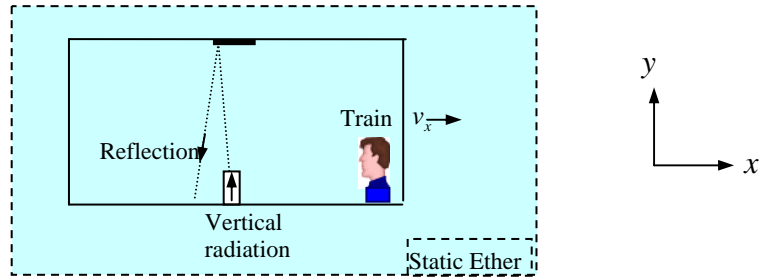

Figure 3   Light velocity has relation with the motion of light source, there is only
$c \equiv c_0 = c_y$, no c_x (light beam is not dragged by Ether)

Obviously, light beam is inconsistent with objective fact in figure 3, which indicates Ether not existing.

2）Horizontal radiation condition of light wave.

As shown in figure 4, measurer faces light wave. Einstein once said: no matter how measurer moves, measured relative light velocity is always c_0. This is called principle of constancy of light velocity. According to the forum of velocity and wave length: $f = \dfrac{c}{\lambda} = \dfrac{c_0}{\lambda}$, it indicates no Doppler frequency f_d. But in fact, relative velocity between measuring apparatus and light wave obeys Galilean principle of relativity, that is $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}$, and only that Doppler effect exists $f = \dfrac{c}{\lambda} = \dfrac{c_0 \pm v}{\lambda} = \dfrac{c_0}{\lambda} \pm \dfrac{v}{\lambda} = f_0 \pm f_d$.(Maybe someone makes up "relativistic Doppler effect", chapter 8 denies relativistic Doppler effect in this book). Actually, as long as you admit that light velocity is vector, you must obey vector superposition principle. In fact, lots of radar scout and speed measuring radar has proved the correctness of $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}$. So we can say that Einstein's assumption of constancy of light velocity is inconsistent with human engineering practice.

Light velocity

$c_0 \rightarrow$
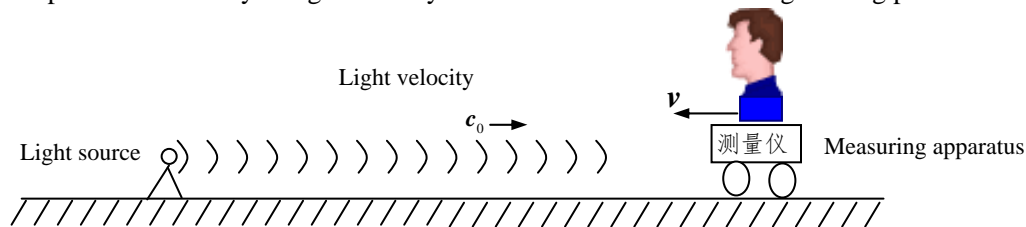
v

Light source

测量仪 Measuring apparatus

Figure 4 Movement of measurer

2.2 Electromagnetic Induction Dispute in Human Practice

Research of electromagnetic induction has a long history, and there are several physical law one by another, but people still don't make clear that what is phenomenon, what is essence? We have to admit: in the same "between magnet and coil" relative movement, physical essence only has one. Some laws are phenomenon, some essence, some even false image. For this reason, let's first take a look at the Lorenz magnetic force. Then we can see the Maxwell theory, Faraday's law and relativity, we can make a clear distinction between right and wrong from their theory.

Lorenz magnetic force is shown in figures 5 and 6. Please note that: as for figure 5 and 6, Faraday's law and Maxwell curl theory are invalid, because change rate of the magnetic field in this space is zero.

1）**About Lorenz magnetic force**

The induced currents in above figure 5 and 6 are both action results of general Lorentz magnetic forces, there is no other reason. The induced currents in above figure 7 and 8 are both action results of general Lorentz magnetic forces, and equivalent with figure 5 and 6 ---- magnetic electron cuts

the magnetic line of force. Please note: here $v_q = -v_B$, "coil moves towards right" and "magnet moves towards left", magnetic electron are all under Lorentz magnetic force.
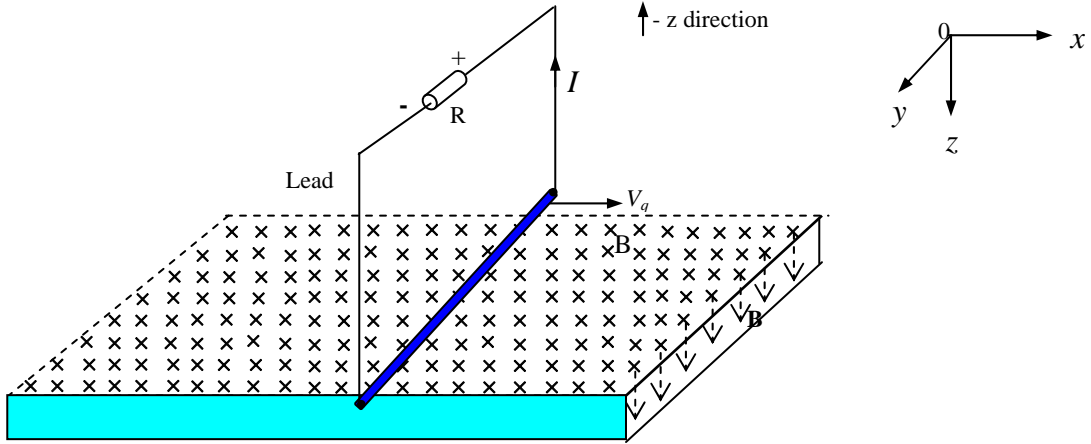

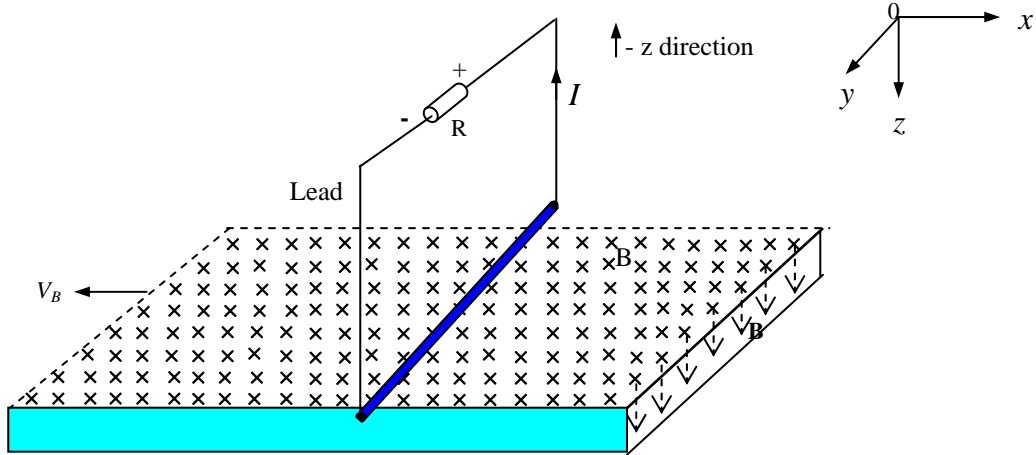Figure 5 magnetic electron in motion cuts the static magnetic line of force, under Lorentz magnetic force $F = qV_q \times B$

Figure 6 Magnetic line of force in motion cuts static magnetic electron, under Lorentz magnetic force $F = q(-V_B) \times B$
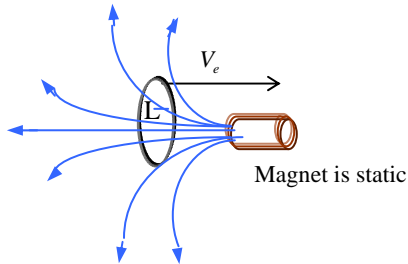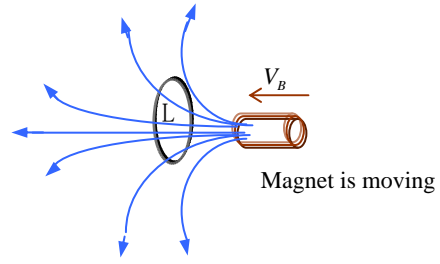

Figure 7 $F = qV_q \times B$

Figure 8 $F = q(-V_B) \times B$

2）About Maxwell curl theory

Maxwell changed Faraday's law and thought: when the magnet is moving, it generates displacement current in free space (vacuum) i_D, as shown in figure 9 (no magnetic coil). This is time-varying magnetic field generates electric field (displacement current i_D). According to Maxwell curl theory, i_D generates magnetic field in negative direction $B_L^{'}$ (Maxwell curl theory）.
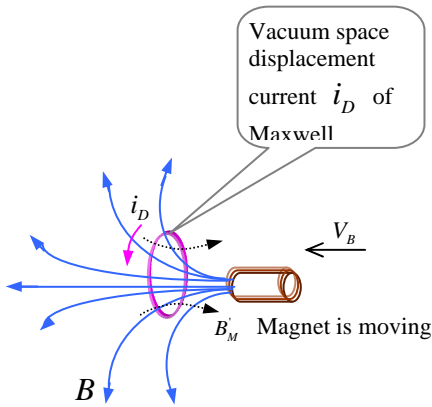

Figure 9 ime-varying magnetic field generates time-varying electric field, which is time-varying displacement current i_D, and i_D generates contrast magnetic field $B_M^{'}$
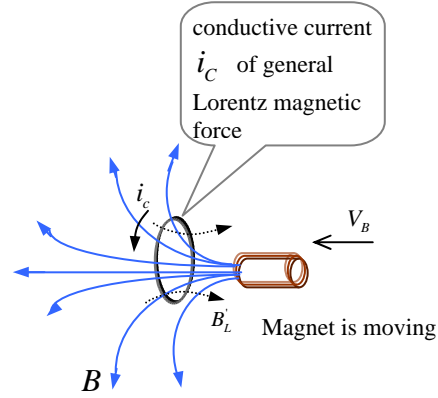
Figure 10 ending magnetic line of force in motion cuts the metal electron, under the action of general Lorentz magnetic force, it generates inductive current i_c, and i_c generates contrast magnetic field $B_L^{'}$

Lots of experiments prove that: there is not Maxwell's $B_M^{'}$ in figure 9. If magnet moves in the free space, and generates curl electric field (displacement current), displacement current generates new magnetic field $B_M^{'}$, which is magnetic field in negative direction $B_M^{'}$. But there is no so called $B_M^{'}$ in free space. In fact, uneven magnetic field is moving, but there is no displacement current of Maxwell in free space. So, displacement current of Maxwell doesn't exist. But lots of engineering practices anti-electromotive force shows in figure 10: magnetic line of force in motion cuts the metal conductor, metal electron is under Lorentz magnetic force $F = q(-V_B) \times B$, and generates conductive current i_C, and magnetic field in negative direction $B_L^{'}$, so engineering practices anti-electromotive force proves the correctness of $F = q(-V_B) \times B$ in figure 10. Compare figure 9 and 10, you can tell the truth from wrong.

3）About Faraday's law

Faraday's law is: magnetic flux of closed coil changes and generates electromotive force on the coil. But the following experiment is contrast. See figure 11 and 13.

For Experiment in figure 11: Closed conductor loop *abcd* is in even magnetic field, lead in *ab* is in a half-opened shielding box, and this box is insulated with closed conductor, lead in *cd* exposes outside magnetic field. Length of *ab* and *cd* is the same, conductor loop and shielding box move towards right. It is obvious that magnetic flux of conductor loop in this experiment doesn't change, according to Faraday's law, there is no inductive current in conductor loop. But in fact, metal electron in *cd* cuts magnetic line of force, and generates inductive current, current multiplying conductor essential resistance get electromotive force.
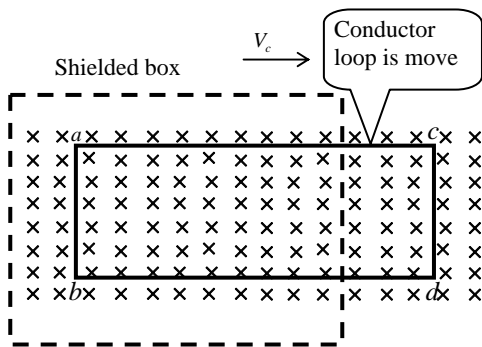

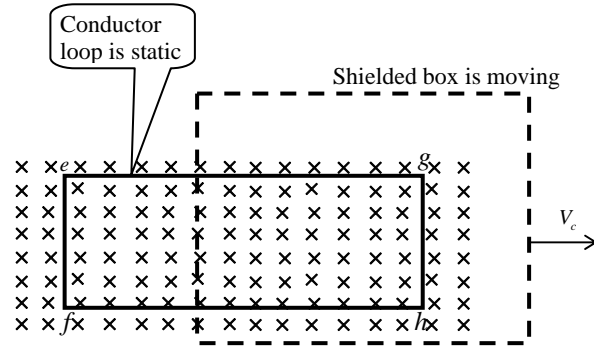Figure 11 Shielding box and conductor loop
move towards right

Figure 12 Conductor loop is static and Shielding box
is moving

For Experiment in figure 12: Closed conductor loop *efgh* is in even magnetic field, lead in *gh* is in a half-opened shielding box, and this box is insulated with closed conductor, lead in *ef* exposes outside magnetic field. Here conductor loop *efgh* and shielding box are static. According to Faraday's law, there is no inductive current in conductor loop. But in fact, metal electron in *cd* cuts magnetic line of force, and generates inductive current, current multiplying conductor essential resistance get electromotive force.

Compare and analyze the two experiments in figure 11 and 12, we can get the conclusion: inductive current on the closed conductor and magnetic flux in the loop have no relation, inducted current depends on Lorentz magnetic force ---- cutting between metal electron and magnetic line of force..Here, figure 13 is form structure of magnetic shielding box.
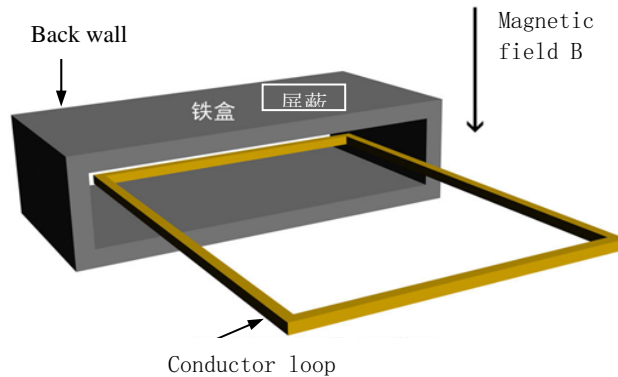

Figure 13   Cenzhi Teng's shielding box

4)About relativity electromagnetism

Relativity electromagnetism describes electromagnetic induction problem, that is relativity's $E_\perp' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta}} V \times B_\perp$, magnetic field generates electric field while moving in the free space, according to right-hand rule of vector operation, direction of $E_\perp'$ should be $E_\perp' = E_y$, refer to figure 6. But the experiment proves that: current direction of conductor defined by Einstein E_y is not consistent with the experimental result.
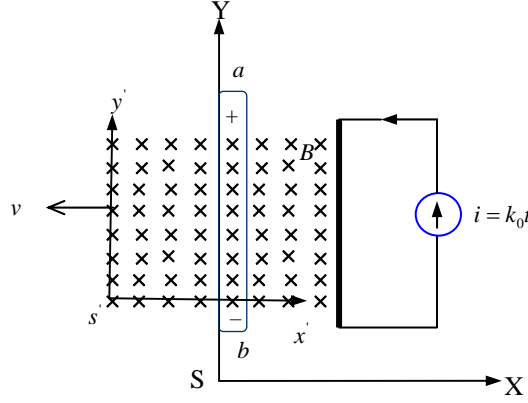

Figure 14 Magnetic line of force radiates at the light velocity c_0 and cuts metal electron

Relativity likes to discuss high speed movement, as shown in figure 14. Time-varying magnetic field radiated by time-varying current radiates towards left at the high speed c_0. According to relativity, electric field strength endured by metal conductor is $E_\perp' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta}} V \times B_\perp = \infty$. Actually, motion speed of time-varying magnetic field is light velocity c_0. It is obvious that relativity electromagnetism is inconsistent with objective fact.

In a word, for the cutting experiment between the same coil and magnetic line of force, physical essences of these four theories are different. Is Unification Force right or Unification Field right? From above 8 experiments we can see: only General Lorentz magnetic force can explain the entire electromagnetic induction phenomenon totally, other theories only describe specific conditions, and are viewed as phenomenon or false image. So we can say there is dispute in electromagnetic induction.

2.3 Time-Space Dispute in Human Practice

Einstein published relativity and emphasized that "talking about absolute space is meaningless, the difference of mechanics caused by earth rotation is tiny; according to Maxwell electrodynamics, when magnet moves in the space, and it generates inductive

electric field, so there is current in the coil; when magnet moves in the space, and it doesn't generate inductive electric field, but there is still current in the coil, so the space is not symmetrical (which is called principle of relativity). … ; James' experiment showed that the motion relative to Ether is measurable, but Michelson-Morley experiment showed that the motion relative to Ether is immeasurable, we can suppose that light velocity is constant (which is called principle of constancy of light velocity)…". So the special relativity thinks that: size in motion will be compressed, and clock in motion will expand.

1) Relativity violates nature.

Einstein's two bases are wrong, that is: principle of constancy of light velocity is wrong, relativity principle is wrong, as stated in the book. We all know that moon rotates around the earth, moon in 16th of the 1st lunar moth （Calendar in China） is round, but relativists think it is oval, because relativists think that long axis is in motion direction and compressed to be round due to its motion. The planet shot by astronomer is round, but the relativist always thinks that it is because of compression. Planet has revolution and rotation, so the relativist thinks: long axis and short axis of planet are changeable – diameter in motion direction becomes shorter, and diameter in vertical direction remains. Astronauts in space are always deformed according to relativity, sometimes shorter, sometimes higher, sometimes fatter, and sometimes thinner. Relativist on the turntable thinks that the turntable will be tighter with rotation, while relativist on the chack thinks that the chack will be looser with rotation. Since then, relativist will recalculate the circumference ratio which was once calculated based on Euclidean space. We all remember that triangle geometry in *Handbook of Mathematics* and calculous (Newton-Leibniz) are both obtained base on Euclidean space and absolute time space view, and they are proved through 500 years engineering practice. Suppose that "Riemann geometry" of Einstein and relative time space view are proved by engineering practice, relativists will rewrite recent *Handbook of Mathematics*. This means that relativists do not believe in human beings' thousands years of engineering practice.

2) Two relativists have two contradictory aspects.

Husband and wife are relativists; husband bought two identical golden watches. Husband says: dear wife, I'm often on business, and I have a large amount of excise, so my watch is slower. But he never thought his wife is an expect with more accomplishment in relativity, so wife says: dear husband, there is no absolute motion, only relative motion, take you as static system, and I am dynamic system, so my watch is slower. This is dispute and contradiction between the couple of relativists.
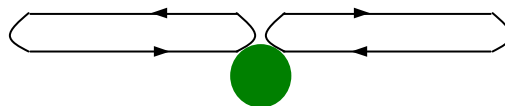

Figure 15 Twin brothers travel space at the same time

Twin brothers travel space at the same time, because relativity has no absolute static system or absolute dynamic system, there is only reference system, so every tourist can be set as static system or dynamic system. We notice that calculation of $\Delta t = \dfrac{\Delta t^{'}}{\sqrt{1-\beta_2}}$ has no relation with movement direction. So, twinborn A says that twinborn B is younger, but twinborn B says that twinborn A is younger. For this paradox, no matter how relativity explains, absurdity exists.

3）Clocks slowing down is necessity of Newton's law.

Someone says: clocks flying around the earth will slow down, and it obtains flying inspection. Clock is measure attribute; and only time is natural attribute. In fact, Clocks flying around the earth slowing down is necessity of Newton's law. This book states that: according to Newton's law, the pendulum cycle of the earth's two poles is $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\dfrac{l}{g}}$, and according to Newton law of inertia, the pendulum cycle in earth equator line is $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\dfrac{l}{g-a_惯}}$. Pendulum is placed in the elevator, when the elevator rises at acceleration, the pendulum speeds up; when the elevator falls at acceleration, the pendulum slows down. All the clocks generated by object's motion (including particle's motion) will be influenced by acceleration. The clock's speed depends on acceleration, not the constant linear motion. Clock is man-made measure attribute; it depends on measure tool and environment. But time is not clock, time is nature attribute; it is absolute and one-dimension elapsed, and Galilean transformation principle has proved that time is absolute and one-dimension elapsed for a long time.

4）Based on the bending space of Ether.

From Maxwell, everyone holds the opinion that light is in oscillatory propagation in the static Ether medium, no matter light source motion or measurer motion, propagation of light beam in Ether medium always equals to c_0, photon in place A is light source propagation in place C, and
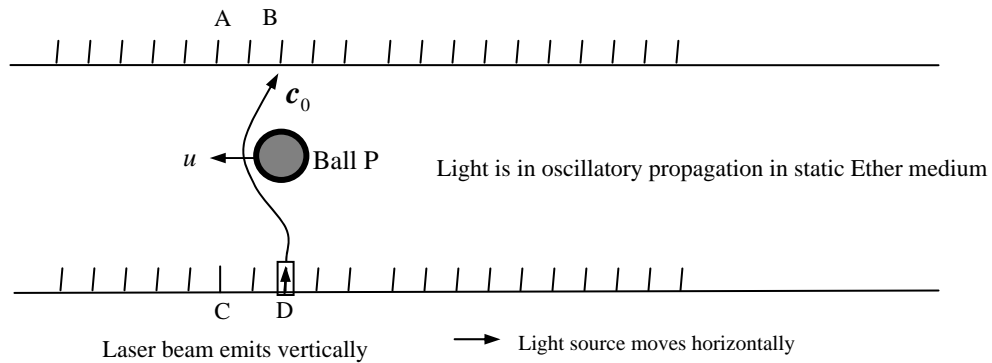

Figure 16 Because Light is in oscillatory propagation in static Ether medium, and light velocity has no relation with the motion of light source, laser bullet in place B is radiated from place D, so the light from D to B is curving, and then Ether space is considered to be curving.。

photon in place B is light source propagation in place D. The question is photon in place B observed in astronomic surveying in a certain time, see figure 16. So some one thinks: photon in place B is propagation in place D, shield ball P is on the DB line, then they boast: light source propagated from place D rotates central ball P and take an indirect way to reach place B (so called bending place). This is miracle publicized by relativists. But if we think over, we will find that emphasis on bending space is copy of Ether saying. Ether space is compressed to be the shape of a trumpet, which seems to be consistent with Riemann space of relativity.

5) Based on Riemann space of relativity.

Einstein said "light velocity has no relation with the motion of observer, and always equals to scalar c_0 ", see figure 17. In place A, photon received at $t = \Delta t \, \dfrac{\overset{\frown}{CA}}{c_0}$ is photon emitted by light source in static system place C at $t = 0$, but ball P is in AC line, so light has to rotates ball P and takes more steps, which means space is curving. Take $t = \Delta t = \dfrac{\overset{\frown}{CA}}{c_0}$ to calculate time difference, so relativity explains the reason why Mercury procession value is advanced. It's amazing, but the following statement is not so.
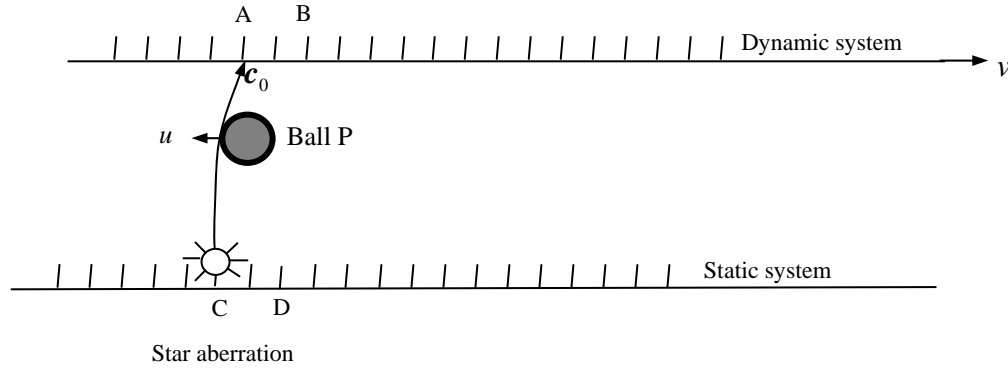

Star aberration

Figure 17 Relativity thinks that when light appears at $\Delta t = \dfrac{\overset{\frown}{CA}}{c_0}$, because ball P is in the $\overline{CA}$ line, so it thinks that light has to rotates ball P and takes more steps, which means space is curving. (In order to strike the eye, it overstates dynamic system speed)

6) Based on motion condition of light source in Ou Shi space.

Light velocity follows the motion of light source, see figure 18, AC is vertical line, BD is vertical line too. When $t = 0$, laser gun shoots a photon in place C, due to the motion of light source, when light source reaches to place D at $t = \Delta t$, laser bullet hits place B at the same time. The result is

$\overline{CD} = \Delta t \cdot v$, $\overline{AC} = \Delta t \cdot c_0$, path of photon is $\overline{CB} = \Delta t \cdot c = \Delta t \sqrt{c_0^2 + v_x^2} = \sqrt{\overline{DB}^2 + \overline{CD}^2}$. There

13

$\Delta t \sqrt{c_0^2 + v_x^2} = \sqrt{\overline{DB}^2 + \overline{CD}^2}$,obviously, due to $c = c_0 + v$, when light source reaches place D at $t = \Delta t$, beam have reached place B. Although there is shield in DB line at Δt , beam (laser bullet) has reached place B at Δt . This explanation is consistent with the following explanation based on Galliean principle.
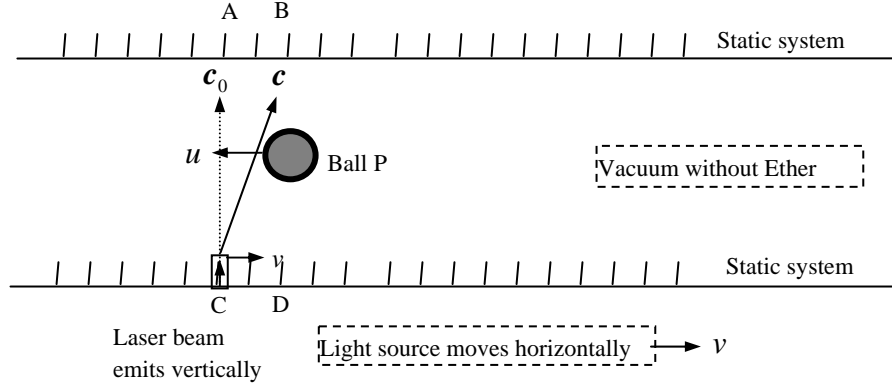

Figure 18 Light beam is not dragged by Ether, superposed light velocity is $c = c_0 + v$, so

photon emitted in place C can reach place B.

Compare figure 17 and 18, what should be noticed is: first, light in place B is not radiated, and radiated by light source in place C before Δt ; second: Ether dos not drag light beam, in fact, light wave moves with light source, which obeys Galilean principle of relativity (or vector superposition rule); third: Ether medium does not exist, light wave is radiated directly, and the relative velocity relative to radiation source is vector c_0 . Fourth, so called light bending and space bending are the same with relativity and Ether saying. This book thinks that relativity and Ether saying are both wrong. Believe or not, you can refute this book *Conclusion of Natural Science Principle*, as an intellectual, you should not turn a blind eye.

7）Based on motion condition of observer in Ou Shi space

In figure 19, place C in static place points to the opposed radiation – photon (laser bullet) vertically, the hit path of dynamic system is d , needed time is $\Delta t = \dfrac{d}{c_0}$. At this time, photon (laser bullet) received by dynamic system target A is radiated at $t = o$, and received at Δt . Please note that distance that target A moves is $l_1 = \Delta t \cdot v$ (aims at the bow, but hits the stern), so the path hit by photon in the dynamic system is still distance d. At Δt , observer A moves left a distance of l_1 , and P moves right a distance of $l_2 = \Delta t \cdot u$. Just because of these motions, distance line l_1 and l_2 overlap, so observer A mistakes pitch arc $\overset{\frown}{CA}$ for light path at Δt . In fact, Galilean principle of relativity can explain this problem. Please note: although shield P flies to CA

vertical line at Δt, but photon (laser bullet) has reached target A. This explanation is consistent with James's observation experiment of star light. (James experiment shows that motion relative to absolute vacuum can be measured). What needs special attention is: spherical wave is a "shining" ray, which ray is received by target A in motion at Δt needs to be calculated in detail. This explanation only introduces this problem in concept, the detailed calculation needs astronomers' research and judgment, so I hope astronomers can set things straight of general relativity in accordance with Galilean principle of light velocity.
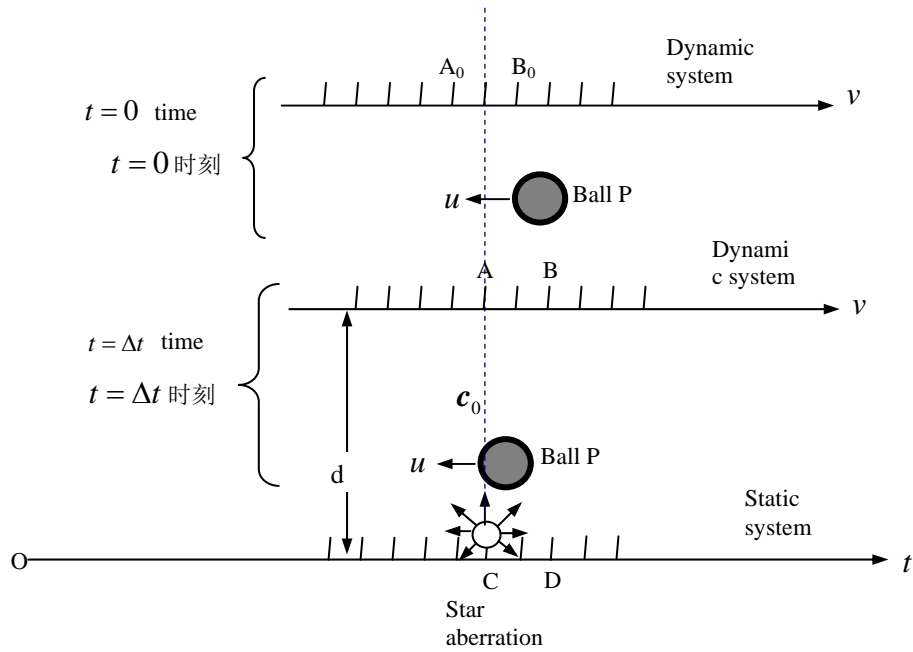

Figure 19 Path of photon radiated vertically is d, needed time is $\Delta t = \dfrac{d}{c_0}$

In a word, time-space dispute is the biggest dispute in science community, and even in 6.5 billion people's mind.

Einstein published relativity and emphasized that "talking about absolute space is meaningless, the difference of mechanics caused by earth rotation is tiny; according to Maxwell electrodynamics, when magnet moves in the space, and it generates inductive electric field, so there is current in the coil; when magnet moves in the space, and it doesn't generate inductive electric field, but there is still current in the coil, so the space is not symmetrical (which is called principle of relativity). … ; James' experiment showed that the motion relative to Ether is measurable, but Michelson-Morley experiment showed that the motion relative to Ether is immeasurable, we can suppose that light velocity is constant (which is called principle of constancy of light

velocity)…". So the special relativity thinks that: size in motion will be compressed, and clock in motion will expand.

First, we point out Einstein's two basis are wrong as stated before. This book also proves that special relativity is ridiculous. We all know that moon rotates around the earth, at night of lunar January 16th（Calendar in China）, the moon is round, but in the view of relativity, the moon is oval, because relativity thinks that long axis is compressed to be round in the motion direction due to its motion. The planet shot by astronomer is round, but the relativist always thinks that it is because of compression. Planet has revolution and rotation, so the relativist thinks: long axis and short axis of planet are changeable – diameter in motion direction becomes shorter, and diameter in vertical direction remains. Astronauts in space are always deformed according to relativity, sometimes shorter, sometimes higher, sometimes fatter, and sometimes thinner. Relativist on the turntable thinks that the turntable will be tighter with rotation, while relativist on the chack thinks that the chack will be looser with rotation. Since then, relativist will recalculate the circumference ratio which was once calculated based on Euclidean space. We all remember that triangle geometry in *Handbook of Mathematics* and calculous (Newton-Leibniz) are both obtained base on Euclidean space and absolute time space view, and they are proved through 500 years engineering practice. Suppose that "Riemann geometry" of Einstein and relative time space view are proved by engineering practice, relativists will rewrite recent *Handbook of Mathematics*. This means that relativists do not believe in human beings' thousands years of engineering practice.

In a word, this book *Conclusion of Natural Science Principle* totally repudiates argument, thesis and conclusion of relativity. There are 10 chapters in this book, the former 5 chapters repudiate the first argument of relativity (which means that Einstein principle of relativity is repudiated); chapter 8 repudiates the second argument of relativity (which means that principle of constancy of light velocity is repudiated); chapter 6 repudiates thesis and conclusion of special relativity; chapter 7 repudiates the mathematic tools of special relativity; chapter 9 re-explains significant physical experiments in the history (including Michelson-Morley experiment and **Compton** effect); chapter 10 proves right time space view based on Newton's three laws and Galilean principle of relativity. I can assert: derivation in this book is verified and argumentation is powerful. I think this book is as worthy as Copernicus's heliocentric theory, it is quite valuable. So as the author, I hope physical scholars and physical teachers in college, academicians in ministry of mathematic – physical science and philosophers can take some time to review this book while earning money, and I prefer that the Royal Society to judge this book.

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