Using Zero Velocity to Explain the Michelson-Morley and 2007 Rogers-Selvaggi-Chen Experiment RICHARD SELVAGGI, CHARLES ROGERS, Texas A&M University, Commerce — By accepting Lorentz's length contraction and zero velocity concepts, we can deduce that the speed of light produced in any reference frame is constant and that the produced light's direction is dependent on the velocity of the observer/laser. Since light production is the result of electron physical properties, the function describing the direction of emitted light by electrons to the velocity of the observer/laser is;

$$\sin \theta = \sqrt{(1\text{-}V^2/c^2)} \text{ and } 0 < \theta \leq 90\,^\circ.$$

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