

Re: How Can Light NOT be Ballistic?

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics.relativity/2006-04/msg01970.html>

- *From:* "Hexenmeister" <vanquish@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Mon, 24 Apr 2006 21:32:56 GMT
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"Sue..." <suzysewnshow@xxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:1145904011.598513.125320@xx

|
| Henri Wilson wrote:
| > A remote atom in space emits a package of energy, as one of its electrons moves
| > to a different energy level. The package moves away from the atom in a
| > particular direction and continues on through space as ONE single unit.
| >
| > We could just as easily replace the single 'photon' with a brief pulse of laser
| > light...or a sudden burst of light from a star.
| >
| > We know that such a pulse retains its character as it travels across vast
| > distances. Its eventual target, if any, is unknown. We also know that we could
| > set up an experiment to show that it takes a finite amount of time to travel
| > between any two points in space.
| >
| > In fact, the pulse behaves exactly like any other missile. It is ballistic.
|
| Missiles that split four ways ?

Nah... seven.
You are way out of date (as usual).
Russia Crosses Warheads
Kommersant, Russia – 8 hours ago
... a post-boost platform, on which up to six nuclear warheads can be
<http://tinyurl.com/nunhl>
Androcles.

| <http://www.eso.org/projects/vlti/>
|
| <<Now, does not the prize to Einstein imply
| that the Academy recognised the particle
| nature of light? The Nobel Committee says
| that Einstein had found that the energy exchange
| between matter and ether occurs by atoms emitting
| or absorbing a quantum of energy, $h\nu$.

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| As a consequence of the new concept of light quanta
| (in modern terminology photons) Einstein proposed the
| law that an electron emitted from a substance by
| monochromatic light with the frequency has to have
| a maximum energy of $E=h\nu-p$, where p is the energy needed to
| remove the electron from the substance. Robert Andrews
| Millikan carried out a series of measurements over a
| period of 10 years, finally confirming the validity of this
| law in 1916 with great accuracy. Millikan had, however,
| found the idea of light quanta to be unfamiliar and strange.

| The Nobel Committee avoids committing itself to the
| particle concept. Light-quanta or with modern terminology,
| photons, were explicitly mentioned in the reports on
| which the prize decision rested only in connection with
| emission and absorption processes. The Committee says
| that the most important application of Einstein's photoelectric
| law and also its most convincing confirmation has come from
| the use Bohr made of it in his theory of atoms, which explains
| a vast amount of spectroscopic data. >>

| <http://nobelprize.org/physics/articles/ekspong/index.html>

| <http://nobelprize.org/physics/laureates/1965/feynman-lecture.html>

| Sue...

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| >

| > HW.

| > www.users.bigpond.com/hewn/index.htm

| >

| > Appropriate message snipping is considerate and painless.

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