

Re: Photon or Wave Transmission of Light?

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On Jul 17, 12:16 am, Peri of Pera <rie...@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

Photon or Wave Transmission of Light?

Photons are discrete energy points on electromagnetic waves that are carried through and by a medium that permeates space and gaseous, liquid and solid matter. The medium is the ether, an elastic solid. Photons cannot exist without carrier waves. Waves cannot exist without a medium. Fresnel and Arago demonstrated that these waves are transverse waves vibrating at right angles to each other.

The wave property of the wave-photon duality accounts for:

Light colour (= wavelength)

Interference (Young's double slit experiment)

Free intersection of light from different sources

Partial transmission and reflection at the boundary between different materials (air, water, glass etc)

Polarisation

Distance decrease of illumination (Inverse Square Law)

Reflection

Refraction (Ratio of speed of light in air/water of 1.33 by Michelson 1883 agrees with refractive index of water of 1.33)

Dispersion (due to colour of light ie its wavelength, seen in rainbows)

Diffraction (Grimaldi 1665, Huygens: Waves travel around corners of objects)

Doppler Effect (Observed wave FREQUENCY depends on motion of source and observer)

Radio wave transmission by amplitude and frequency modulation

Photon energy ($E=hc/\text{wavelength}$)

The photon property of the wave-photon duality accounts for:

Aberration

Propagation of light in straight lines

Sharp shadows

Reflection (if elastic collision)

Distance decrease of illumination (Inverse Square Law)

Light pressure

Heating due to light absorption

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Photoelectric effect

The ether was abolished by the Michelson–Morley Experiment (MMX) in 1887. However, MMX and similar experiments, while correctly showing null results, are nevertheless based on incorrect assumptions and premises. It is necessary to re-examine MMX and to liberate science from the bizarre theories of the last 115 years.

Peter Riedt

<<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, $h\nu$.

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>

See also:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emitter_theory

Welcome to the 21st century.

Time-independent Maxwell equations

Time-dependent Maxwell's equations

Relativity and electromagnetism

<http://farside.ph.utexas.edu/teaching/em/lectures/lectures.html>

Maxwell's equations in classic electrodynamics

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(classic field theory)_

a) Maxwell equations (no movement),

b) Maxwell equations (with moved bodies)

http://www.wolfram-stanek.de/maxwell_equations.htm#maxwell_classic_extended

Sue...

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