

Re: About EMR (kst)

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.physics/2005-08/msg00839.html>

- *From:* "TomGee" <vlus@xxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 4 Aug 2005 14:05:22 -0700
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Ken S. Tucker wrote:

- > IMHO, we should examine the basic circumstances
- > needed for photon emission (aka EMR), independant
- > of the frequency, which Doppler can adjust anyway.
- >
- >

I agree, and in fact I have posted an alternative explanation which takes into consideration the needed basic circumatances, as you put it.

- >
- >
- > In Purcell's EM on pg 11, describes "Energy of a
- > System of Charges", he calls "electrical potential
- > energy", wherein the simplest case uses two charges,
- >
- > $Work = q_1 * q_2 / R_{12} = P$
- >
- > and then sums to assemblies.
- >
- > A photon derives energy from the "electrical potential
- > energy of a system"
- >
- >

But how have you separated e from m if they are interdependent? Shouldn't you say "from the 'electrical and magnetic potential...."?

- >
- >
- > so P becomes...
- >
- > $P \Rightarrow p + energy(photon)$
- >
- > where
- >
- > $p = q_1 * q_2 / r_{12}$
- >
- > and $p < P$.
- >
- > The point I'll stress, photons (EMR) require a relative
- > change in the relation of q_1 and q_2 for emission.

>
>
> Yes, I agree.
>
>
> An example is the relative change in an electron orbital,
> w.r.t the nucleus.
>
> Maxwell's famous "displacement current" given by
> the partial $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t}$ really requires a charge "q1" to be
> detected, like,
>
> $q1 \cdot \frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = (q1 \cdot E) / \Delta t = F / \Delta t$.
>
> But to complete the dipole the source of E should
> use charge "q2", where q1 and q2 are different and
> separate by some length $R12=ct$.
>
> Using Force*distance = energy "P" gives,
>
> $P = F \cdot R12$
>
> so that,
>
> $\frac{P}{R12} = F$
>
> which means the emission or detection of EMR
> is relative, ie a single charge can't radiate and
> therefore can't be affected by radiation.
>
>

That sounds correct to me, Ken. My model requires a transformation from a stable state into a temporary active state for the creation of light. The em wave transfers energy into the "energy potential" photon particle and light is created from that interaction.

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• **Follow-Ups:**

◆ **Re: About EMR (kst)**

◇ From: Ken S. Tucker

• **References:**

◆ **About EMR (kst)**

◇ From: Ken S. Tucker

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