Abstract Submitted
for the APR06 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

The St.- Petersburg State University Experiment that discovered the Photon Acceleration Effect KONSTANTIN GRIDNEV, RUSSELL MOON, VICTOR VASILIEV — Using the principles of the Vortex Theory, it was theorized that when a photon encounters an electromagnetic field, both the velocity and the frequency of the photon will change. To prove this revolutionary idea an experiment was devised using a laser interferometer and two electromagnets. The electromagnets were arranged so that when the beam splitter divided the initial beam of laser light into two secondary beams; one of the two secondary beams passed back and forth between the two magnets. With the DC current to the electromagnets turned off, the two beams formed an interference pattern on the target screen. When the current to the electromagnets was suddenly turned on, the pattern fluctuated wildly until the two beams again reached a quiescent state creating a stable pattern on the screen; when the current to the electromagnets was suddenly turned off, again the pattern fluctuated wildly until it reached a quiescent state forming the initial stable pattern on the screen. It was determined that this new effect was a phenomenon created by the changing frequency of the laser light whose velocity is increasing as it passes between the expanding electromagnetic field of the magnets. Because it is a new phenomenon in science revealing that the speed of light is not a constant but indeed can be varied, it possesses great historical significance. It is called the Photon Acceleration Effect.

Victor Vasiliev

Date submitted: 13 Oct 2005 Electronic form version 1.4