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Why the Speed of Light Is the Same for All Observers JEFFREY BOYD — That the speed of light is the same for all observers, is well-established. Einstein couldn't explain it, saying it must be some intrinsic property of light. Now a theory has emerged that offers an explanation: the Theory of Elementary Waves (TEW). TEW starts with the unlikely idea that quantum waves travel in the opposite direction from particles. It turns out that this idea can explain most of quantum physics without quantum weirdness. If one's thinking shifts from forward to backward quantum waves, the world changes into such a different place it is almost impossible to imagine. Reverse quantum waves, which Little calls "elementary waves," cease to be mathematical abstractions and become real entities. In an EPR experiment an elementary wave from the detector goes to the source "S," conveying information about the polarization of the detector. A photon then follows the wave backward to the detector. Since elementary waves coming out of your retinas travel at the speed of light, triggering photons to return to your eyes at the speed determined by those waves, therefore light always comes to you at the same speed. Thus the speed of light is an intrinsic property of these elementary waves, not of photons.

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