Abstract Submitted
for the MAR09 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Nature of Light SUNIL THAKUR, Independent Research — How do we perceive light? We assume that we have to absorb a photon to perceive light. When we set out to confirm this assumption experimentally then we find that everything we knew about light is wrong. We can perceive light wherever it is, provided light is in the perceivable range of our eyes. More than one photon detector can simultaneously detect a single photon. Obviously, a single photon cannot be absorbed by more than one detector. We can see a laser beam refract as it enters water from air but we find no refraction when we view the laser beam from the side of the container. It is possible only if we can see the light without having to absorb the light. Perception of the total solar eclipse as it occurs confirms this observation. All light sources emit only energy, light is produced by the object that absorbs this energy. Only difference between a luminous object and an illuminated object is that luminous objects generate their own energy to radiate light whereas illuminated objects need energy from an external source to radiate light. The observations are conclusively validated in several other advanced experiments. These experiments also show that the idea of motion cannot be associated with the light; illusion of motion of light is created due to movement of energy through the medium that produces light. These experiments conclusively invalidate theory of relativity, standard model of cosmology, and standard model of particle physics.

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Date submitted: 25 Dec 2008 Electronic form version 1.4