

Photons Energy Vision Effects

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Abstract:- This study is aims to explain the way how photons energy distortion human’s vision. Specifically, in this research we examine, if we increase distances in any two objects, size of the objects does not decrease. That is due to the photon’s energy. but in normal vision we can see the objects are smaller when we increase distance. This concept is suggested to make the new theory of physics.

Keywords: Light/Photons energy distort human vision

✓ **About Photons...**

What physicists refer to as photons, other people might just call light. As quanta of light, photons are the smallest possible packets of electromagnetic energy with massless. So, they always move at the speed of light in vacuum, 299792458 m/s. If you are reading this research streams of photons are carrying the images of the words to your eyes.

✓ **What is a photons energy vision effect?**

According to changes in energy of photons, vision is also changing.



Figure 1 two identical objects

“If two identical objects are in the form of a straight line on a flat surface, and the photons energy emanating from those objects do not decay, no matter how far apart the two objects are, the opposite object will not appear smaller.”

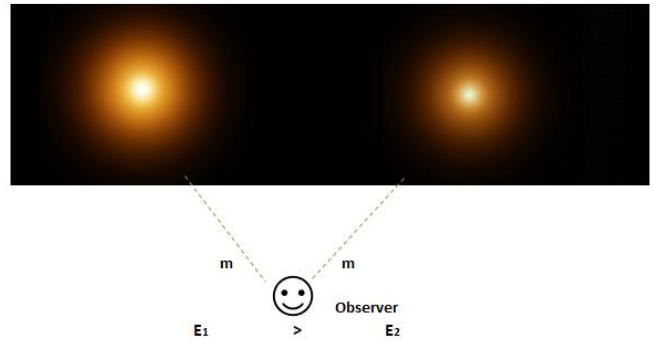
✓ **Experiment 1**

Place two equal bulbs in a dark place. It should keep in equal distances. First supply equal electricity power to each bulb. When we see comparison the light from bulbs is equals to each other. Distance is also equal to each bulb.



Experiment 1 Figure 1 same photons energy

Secondly, reduce the electricity power for one bulb.



Experiment 1 Figure 2 different photons energy

Now when you compare the two light bulbs, you can see that the light bulb with the lower electricity power is behind and the light bulb with the higher electricity power is keep forward. Please note that we kept two equal bulbs in same distances.

(Note: The number of photons produced by one atom can be determined as constant. The amount of energy in those photons increases or decreases.)

Conclusion

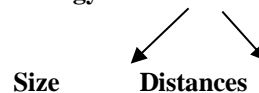
The fact that, the same object is closer and longer at the same distance depends is on the energy of the photons.

(To identify the distance please see the Experiment 4 in Additional A)

When we see through in prism triangle glass, as white light separates into colors. We can observe how the angle of the photon’s changes in equals to the energy of the photons. (Figure 2 image 1)

- Accordingly in our eyes and camera lenses, angles of photons will change in equals to the energy of photons. (Figure 2 image 2)
- The magnitude of the image created by the sensor on that changing angle determines the distances between us and the objects and the magnitude of the objects.

Photons Energy = Lenses Angle



- The image which created by sensor depend on the energy of photons, will determined the intensity of the objects.

Figure 2 image 2

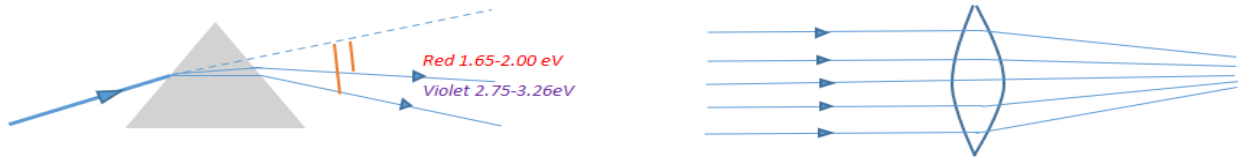
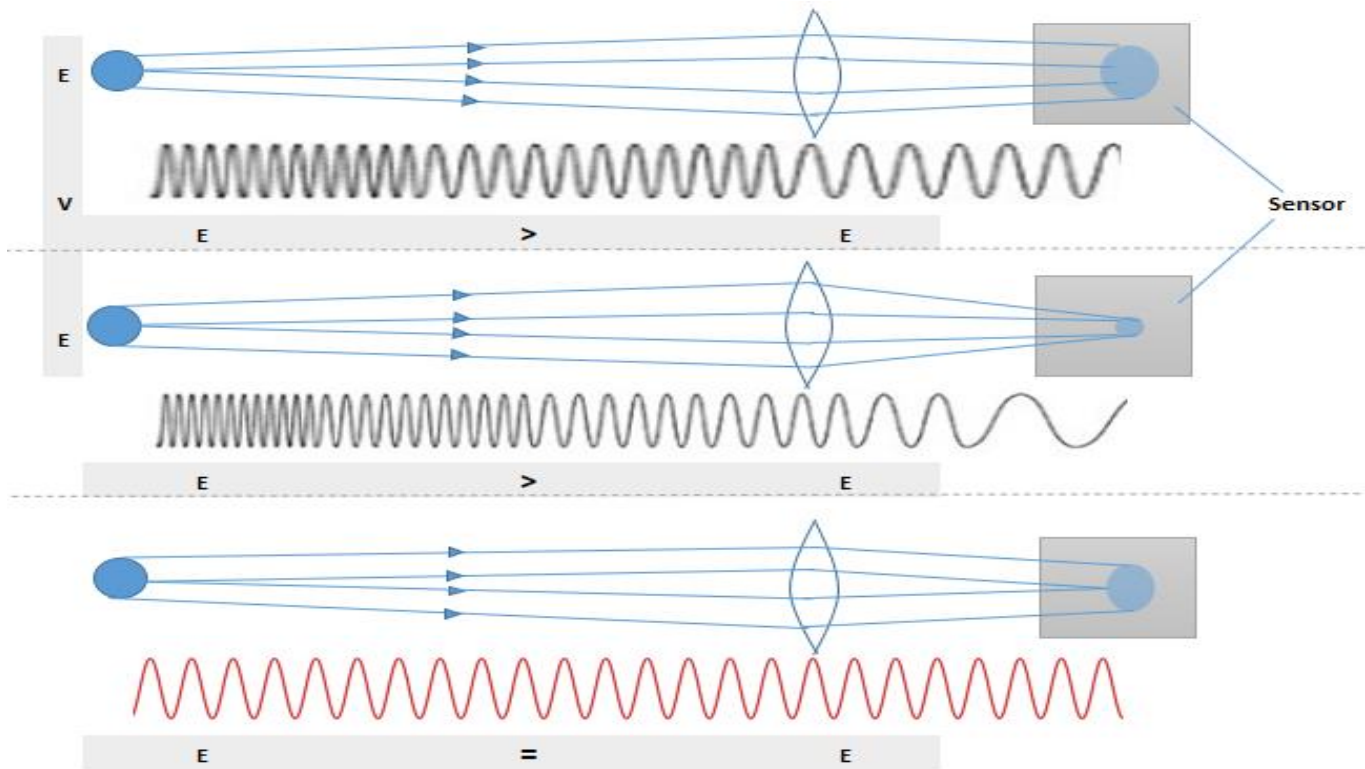


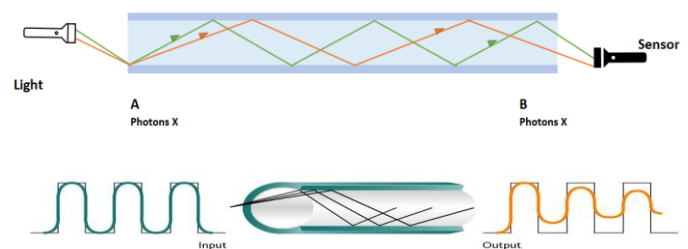
Figure 2 image 1



If energy does not decrease object will not appear smaller

Figure 2 image 3 vision as per the photons energy

✓ Experiment 2
Fiber Optic Cable



Photons Energy = Intensity

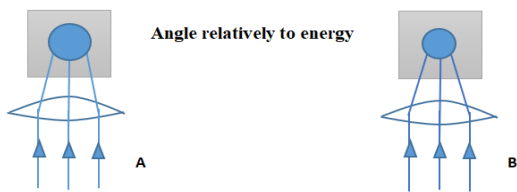
(Photon energy increase → object size increase, Intensity increase & distances decrease as per the vision/ Photon energy decrease → object size decrease, intensity decrease & distances increase as per the vision)

Experiment 2 Figure 1 fiber optic cable

If you look at a glass cable [1], the number of photons X entering from side A, exits from side B,

- There are no differences in the number of photons X
 - The energy of the photons is reduced.
- In this regard, we identified 3 different conclusions.

1. When photons move even in same media, the energy of photons is reduced.
2. The energy entering inside A has less power relatively to side B energy. In that through when we consider the angle, we can see the image is little, smaller.



Experiment 2 Figure 2 angle Relatively to energy

Hide Image From Vision (HIFV)

Photons can be increased in energy and removed from the range of vision that human can grasp. That is, when the angle of inclination of the lens increases, the image does not show to the human.

As same as if energy of photons may decrease and removed from the range of vision that humans can grasp. This is due to the fact that the sensor is unable to grasp the object due to the low angle of the lens and the low power. (But this method can use only on place whether dark and high light place)

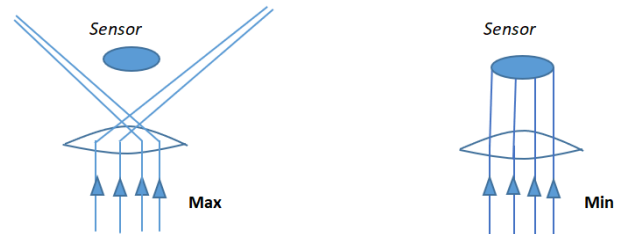


Figure 3 HIFV maximum & minimum vision

3. There is no difference in the number of photons to show the small image. (Reason is the number of photons X which are entered from side A are exits from side B)

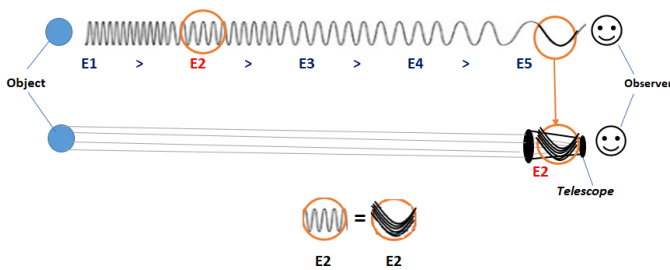
As per old method, “reducing of number of photons may effect to get small image”. But here there is no reduction in number of photons to get smaller image. Therefore, we can conclude there is no difference in number of photons to show the small image.

In the universe there are many objects, planetary objects that cannot see in human vision. In the earth also there are only 50% of objects that can see by human, and others cannot see by human grasp. (Photons, atoms ...)



✓ **Experiment 3**

Telescope



Experiment 3 Figure 1 telescope vision

The telescope center point combined the less energy of photons together and increases the energy of those photons. Here the telescope will create the photons which are equal to the energy of photons beam E2. Therefore, we can see the image which equals to the energy of E2 image.

- In the laser rays also combine the less energy of photons together and makes more energy light stream.
- In microscope may reduce the energy of photons and do the observation.

✓ **Black Hole Method**

Like a below image have box near to wall, in the box when photons energy high or low, human vision range removed/ exit. but photons which are coming from wall may stop because of box. therefore, human can see black hole instead of the box.

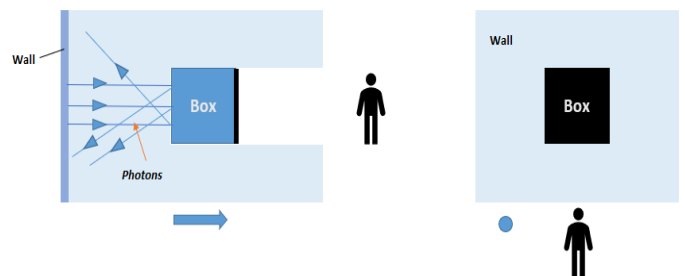


Figure 4 HIFV black hole method

The image between the two mirrors makes small and pushes backwards as the photons move from air to glass and glass to air, causing the photons to energy break down rapidly due to the change in medium.

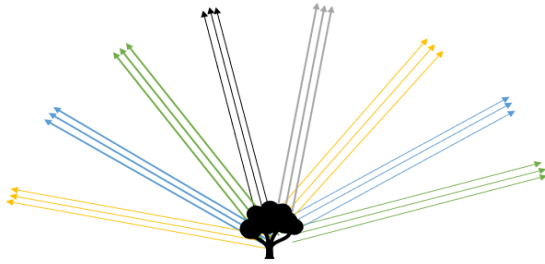


Figure 5 two mirrors vision

But really the image does not make small. What happened is energy of photons may depreciate and make image as distortion.

In the universe and Earth, we cannot explain some places. It's happened due to the distortion of vision by increases and decrease of photons energy natural causes.

✓ **EPR = ha**

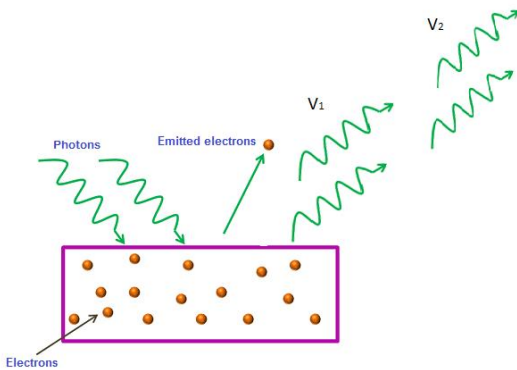


Figure 6 photons are hit the metal

$V = \text{frequency}$, $h = \text{Planck's constant}$ and $E = \text{Energy}$

Sir Planck's and [2] Sir Albert Einstein formula **E = hv**

$$E = hv$$

$$E = h(v_1 - v_2)$$

$a = (v_1 - v_2)$ "a" is change of momentum of photons

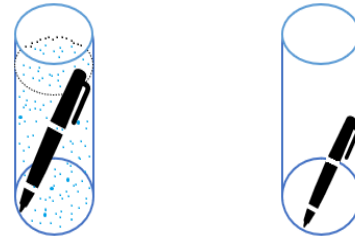
$$E = ha$$

Reducing photons energy as per second **EPR**

EPR = ha

Additional – A

✓ Experiment 4



Experiment 4 Figure 1 two pencils in water glasses

Take two glasses and two pencils with equal size. Fill the water for one glass and dip the pencil into each glass. When you look at two glasses with same distance, you can see the pencil with water is little bigger than the other pencil. Note that distance was same which we looked at glass and photons levels are equal on each glass.

Then why pencil with water is show bigger than other pencil? The reason was pencil which is in the water glass issue more energetic photons than other glass. Therefore, we can see the pencil in the water glass is bigger than other pencil. This is called a distortion of our eyesight at this point

Conclusion

When we look at the same object with same distance, we can see one is large and other one is small. So, we can conclude that distance does not contribute to determine the size of the object.

Additional – B

Light rays or photons are moves on parallel. It's shown in below picture. It spreads through every angle at which the object is exposed.

When light rays' reflection in any objects, its moves as parallel. No matter how much distance makes on light's reflection of one has, that number of light rays does not diminish.

Although light is scattered by one light source, it travels in parallel when scattered by several light sources. It varies in origin depending on the magnitude of the light source.

1 **One source (one atom)**

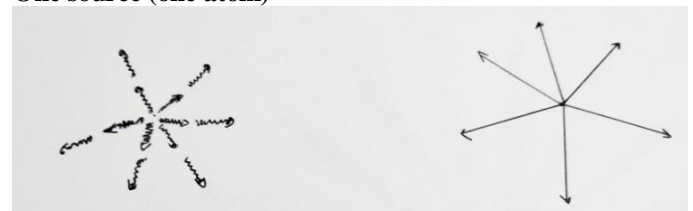


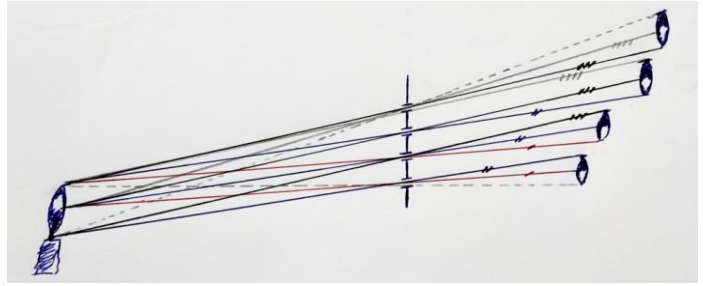
Figure 7 one light source

2 Many light source

Light is reflection by several light sources in parallel. The light travels in parallel in all directions exposed to the sources.

3 Large light sources

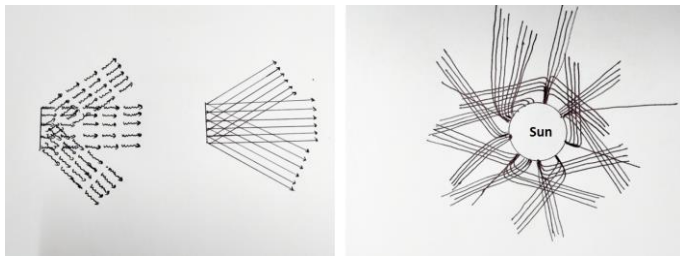
Large light sources, such as the sun, scatter light travels are differently. Beams of light raising from the sun's surface, parallelly divides when it's close to sun's orbit.



Experiment 6 Figure 1 candle hole experiment

We can observe light rays are moving parallel at the half solar eclipse.

The sun's half shadow in the light rays that fall through the holes it travels a large distance of 151.92 million km parallel to the light.



Many light source Large light sources

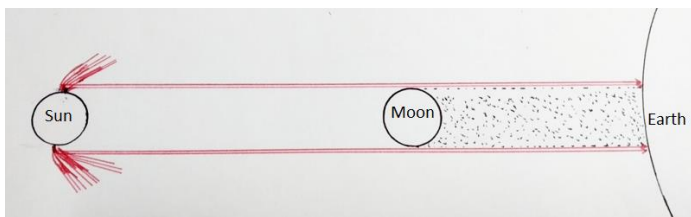
Figure 9 many & large light sources

✓ **Experiment 5**

Large light sources, we can observe it during the full solar eclipse, also we can observe it from the pictures takes from very close to sun.

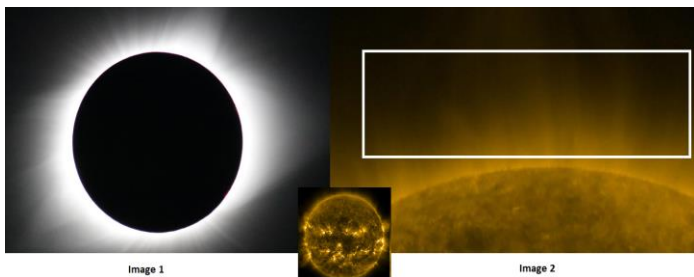


Experiment 6 Figure 2 half solar eclipse sun shadow



Experiment 5 Figure 1 full solar eclipse sun light bending

When light beams close to moon it will not bend and light beams will bend near to sun's orbit [3].



Experiment 5 Figure 2 Image 1 – full Solar eclipse & Image 2 highlight area we can see how light beams bend and comes to earth.

✓ **Experiment 6**

As shown in below image gets the lighted candle and places it parallel to hole. so we can see light rays are spread parallel [4].

SUMMARY

	Old Method	New Propose Method
The way photons move	<p>Scatter</p>	<p>Parallel moves</p>
Energy	When photons move energy are constant.	When photons move energy are decay.
Vision	The vision gets smaller through the angle.	The vision gets smaller due to energy of photons.
Distortion	Through the angle, vision cannot be distortion.	Through the energy of photons, vision can be distortion. (HIFV)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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- [1]. Fiber optic cable, electrical cable for transmit light. [Fiber-optic cable - Wikipedia](#)
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