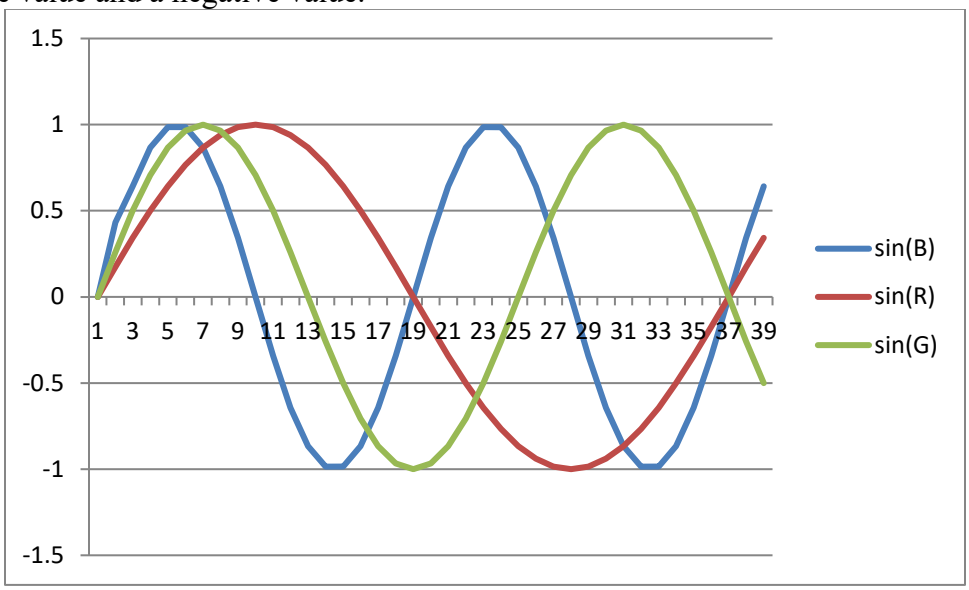
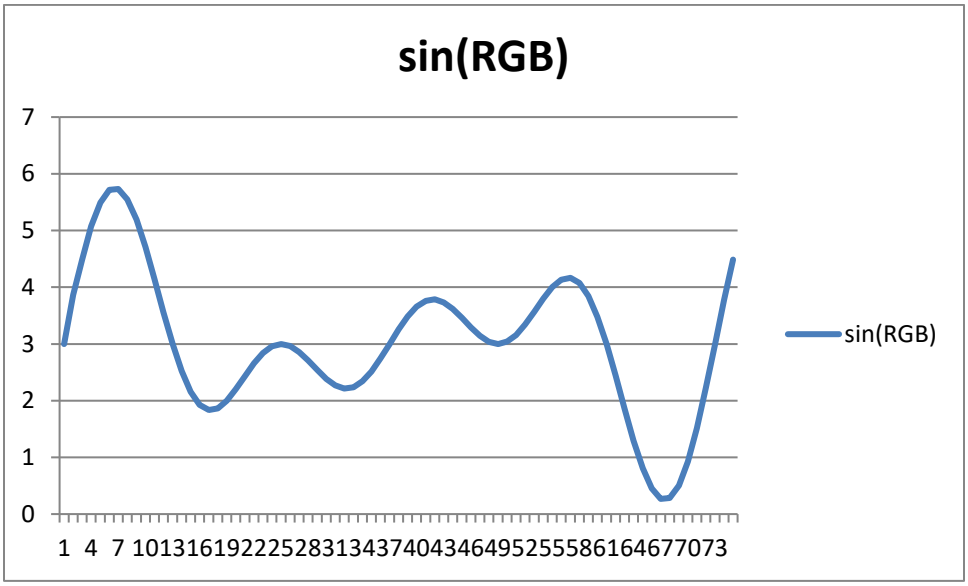
No Polarity
In the Particle Theory

In the particle theory of light, each visible color has a frequency that is represented by a particle distribution. It is a stream of particles that vary in density such that the region of high density is the peak and the region of low density is the valley. So there is no place where there are a negative number of particles. In the mathematical representation of a sine wave, there is a positive value and a negative value.



You can have zero particles, but you cannot have negative particles. To correct the drawing, the lowest value must be very small or equated to zero. I have taken the three frequencies of red, green, and blue, added them together, and shifted the lowest point just above zero.



This is the sum of three frequencies (not the real values for red, green, and blue; but it is a basic form of white light). Each point on the curve represents the number of particles. This shows that at the peak, there are almost 6 particles; and the minimum there are no particles.

There is no such thing as having negative particles. Hence there is no such thing as polarity. There can be maximum pressure vs minimum pressure, but not negative pressure. This also means there is no such thing as pulling.

The existence of negative values occurs because we reference our work to an average value. We should be using zero or the minimum value as our reference.

Bob de Hilster
8/3/2015

Charge

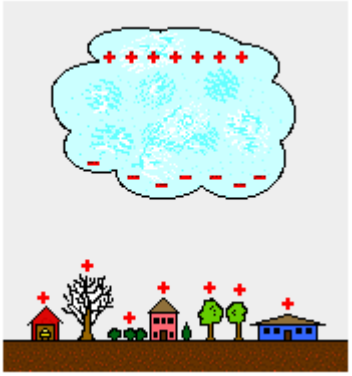
The tern charge brings up the concept of plus and minus polarity. As stated above there can be no polarity in a stream of particles. However there can be a region of many particles (high density, high pressure) and a region of very few particles (low density, low pressure).

The Sun

It is assumed that the sun is the source of the particle for light and for gravity. There is a great deal of motion in the sun and apparently a high density of particles. Empty space has particles, but at a much lower density. This sets up an imbalance of pressure that causes the particles to leave the sun and move toward the low density of space.

Lightning

The drawing below is a representation of the formation of electric charge in the cloud and on the earth. The positive charges are at the top of the cloud and on the earth. There are negative charges at the bottom of the cloud. But this is just a convention. But where is the high density and where the low density?



Tradition has it that the electron is negative and is stripped from the water molecule, which then becomes positive. The electron is the particle that is free to move. So let's have the high density of the particle be at the bottom of the cloud and the low density at the top of the cloud and on the earth. The amount of motion in the cloud is not the same as the sun. So, the density imbalance has to increase to a point where the particles from the lower part of the cloud can overcome the medium between the high and low density regions.

If this is true, then the particles move from the bottom of the cloud to the top of the cloud for cloud to cloud lightning strike. In the same manner, the particles at the bottom of the cloud will move toward the earth.

The particles at the bottom of the cloud will not move to the earth until the imbalance is great enough for them to move. Most move from cloud to earth. But there are some that move from the bottom of the cloud to a low density point in-between the cloud and the earth.

The path of the particles is not straight. The particles from the sun move in a straight line because the particle density of space is uniform. In the case of lightning, the particles move toward the next low density point which is quite random.

Also note that the point where the particles leave the cloud is bright like the sun.

Bob de Hilster
8/21/2015, OK, I am 78 years young today!