Rate of Absorption

The particle theory of light suggests that there are Gravity 1 particles moving in a straight line that have a linear particle density that varies such that there is a distinguishable frequency. In general, light can be reflected or absorbed. I propose that when light interacts with a surface that the particles are absorbed by the surface at a specific rate. Once a Gravity 1 particle is absorbed, the surface cannot accept another until that particle is emitted. If the second Gravity 1 particle arrives before the first is emitted, then the second particle is reflected. The rate of absorption for a specific surface is fixed.

Red Laser Light

A red laser has one frequency, but is very intense. Intensity is determined by the number of particles per wave length. When a very intense red laser light interacts with a wall, only a few are absorbed. Most are reflected. No matter the color of the wall, we see a red dot.

White Ambient Light

White ambient light can have many frequencies, but can also be considered a combination of red, green, and blue. However, white ambient light has a lower intensity, fewer particles per wave. When it hits the wall, the Gravity 1 particles are absorbed at some fixed rate. If that rate matches the green and blue frequencies, such that most of particles responsible for the green and blue content, are absorbed, then the particles remaining represents the red frequency. The red frequency is reflected, but at a lower intensity.

Surface of a Mirror

When a laser light hits the surface of a mirror, some of the light is absorbed, or rather refracted. Refraction occurs when light is absorbed by the surface and changes direction caused by Gravity 2 particles. The refracted light hits the black paint on the back of the glass and is completely absorbed. There is no visible echo.

If you point this red laser at a mirror, you can see the reflected image on the opposite wall. The reflected laser light is not scattered when reflected from a mirror.

Surface of the wall

The surface of the wall is not smooth. The red laser light reflects off of the wall and some of the scattered light enters your eye. You see the red dot on the all. That scattered light does produced a reflected image on the other wall. But it will be scattered a second time reducing the intensity and scattering it even more.. The intensity of the scattered laser light is too low to project a new image, but your eye can detect it.

Gravity

Pushing gravity requires that the Gravity 1 particle easily pass through matter. Gravity is a very low force which indicates that the intensity of the gravity wave is very low. If gravity is a wave with a frequency, it is probably a very low frequency. It is more likely that it is a stream of particles with no amplitude and hence no frequency.

This low intensity gravity wave will be easily absorbed and re-emitted. This is due to the low arrival rate of the particles and the high rate of their absorption and emission. This makes it

look like it can pass though. However, it may happen that a particle is absorbed but not re-emitted. In this case the particle pushes the object.

A particle that is absorbed pushes forward; while a particle that is emitted pushes backward. Hence there is no net force pushing the object. There is a small delay as the particle passes through a molecule. This means that gravity slows down as it pass through an object. When the gravity 1 particle is finally emitted from the object into the atmosphere, it is emitted at speed 'c'. Hence, when visible light exits water it speeds up and when gravity exits the earth it speeds up.

Stephen Mooney submitted a one page summary of his 'Absorption of Emission Theory'. The words are the same but the context is different.'

Bob de Hilster
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