

**MYSTERY OF PARTICLES OF LIGHT
RENEWED DOUBLE SLIT EXPERIMENT**

Ahmad Sudirman

MYSTERY OF PARTICLES OF LIGHT RENEWED DOUBLE SLIT EXPERIMENT

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Abstract

Light is fascinating, beauty and mystery. The light, in my renewed double slit experiment I have discovered is that the light is particles and predictable. This experiment show about the light is particles. We can make predictions about spot images on screen that these images derived either from light pass through L-slits or R-slits. It is very important to be able to trace for instance, spot image A.2 derived from spot image A.2 Spot image A.1 derived from spot image A.1. Spot image B.1 derived from spot image B.1

Beauty and mystery of light

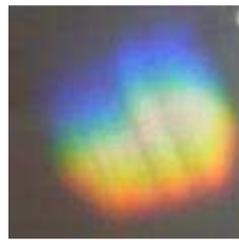


Figure 1: sunlight on screen placed behind hexagonal crystal Figure 2: sunlight on screen is 70 centimeters behind crystal

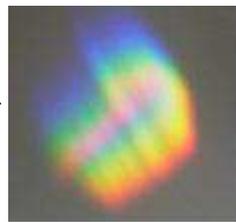
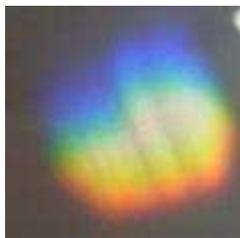


Figure 3: a toothpick in front of crystal blocked out sunlight. Sunlight on screen is 70 centimeters behind crystal

Figure 4: 125 centimeters behind crystal a toothpick spot disappear on screen.

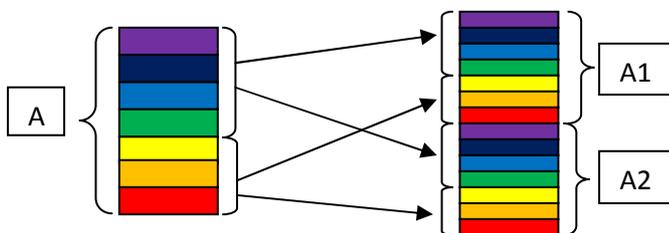


Figure 5: the mechanism of how a toothpick blocked out photons in front of crystal and the sunlight on screen split into two groups (A1 and A2)

Double slit experiment



Figure 6: lamp 11W 600Lm 80mA 220-240V ~ 50/60Hz (left) two beams of light A and B (right)

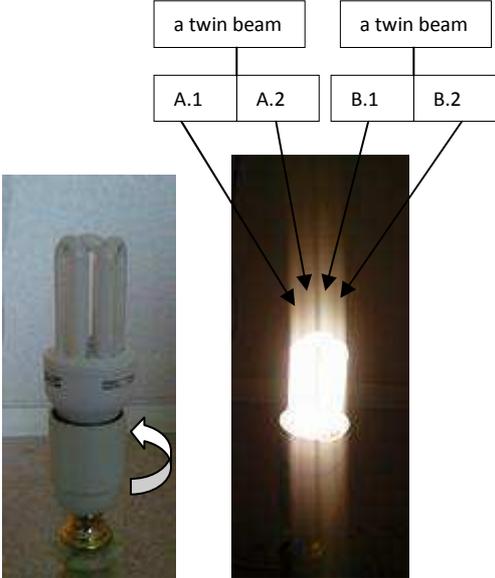


Figure 7: lamp is turned 180 degrees to the left (left) two twin beams of light A.1 A.2 and B.1 B.2 (right)



Figure 8: a screen



Figure 9: hexagonal crystal

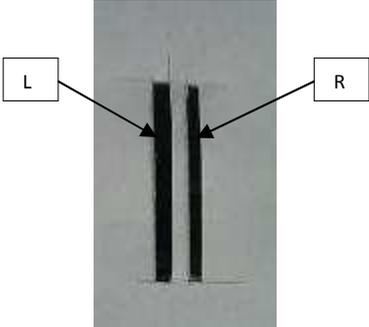


Figure 10 L-slits and R-slits

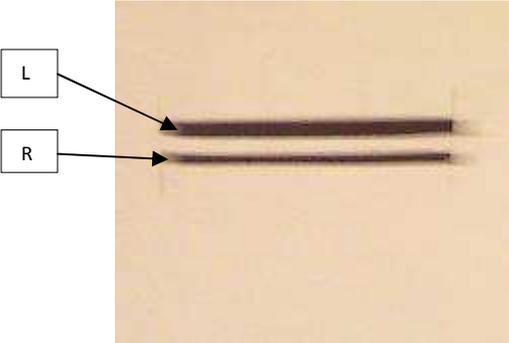


Figure 11: L-slits and R-slits

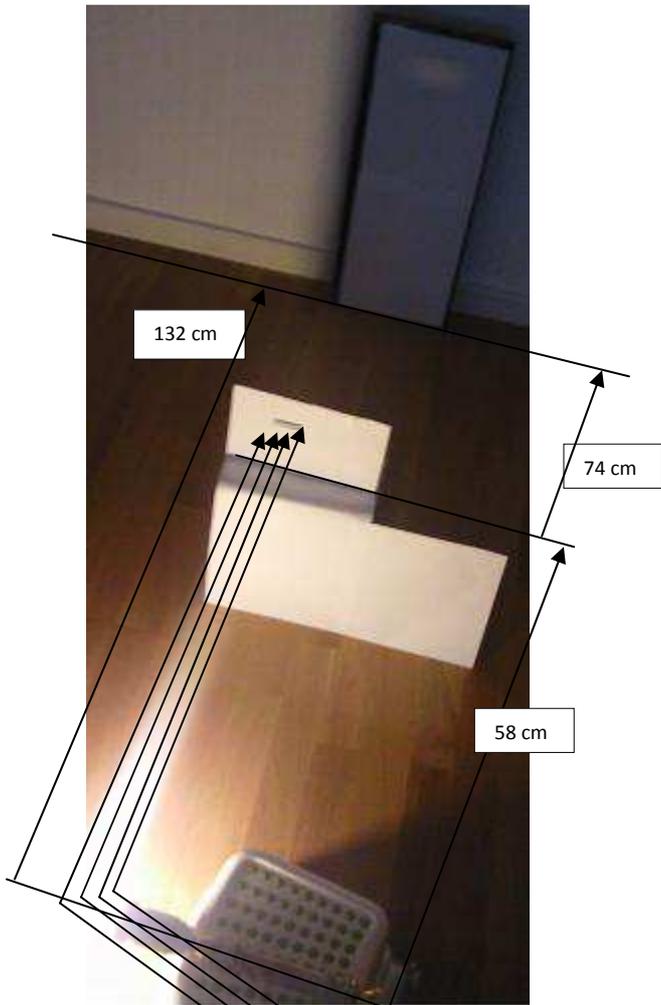


Figure 12: lamp is turned 180 degrees to the left, the slits and a screen



Figure 13: a screen placed behind the slits

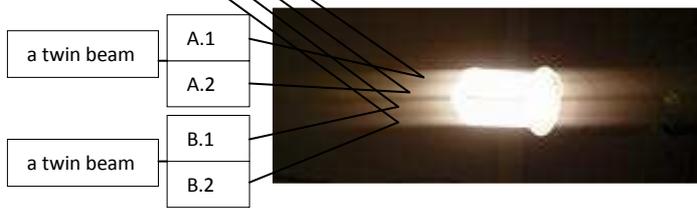


Figure 14: two twin beams of light A.1 A.2 and B.1 B.2

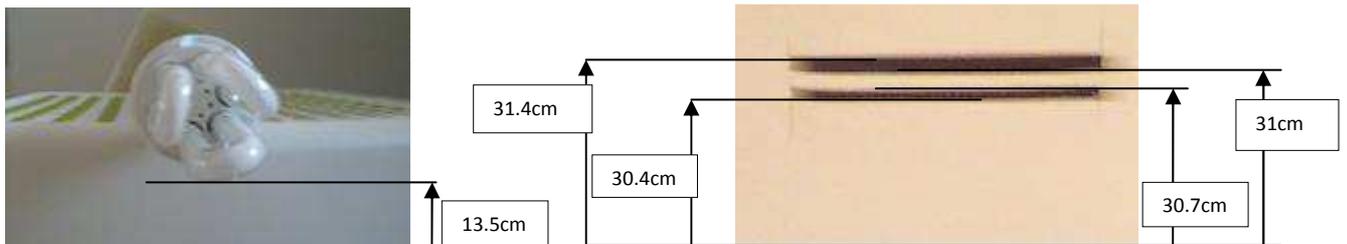


Figure 15: lamp is turned 180 degrees to the left (left) and the slits (right)

Screen reflects spot images on crystal

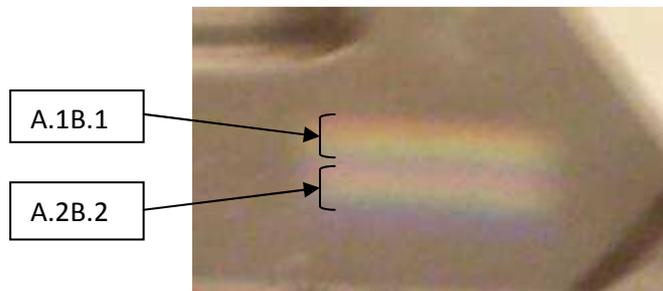


Figure 16: when two light pass through the slits they start to diffract. Screen placed 3 cm behind the slits reflects two bright spot images A.1B.1 and A.2B.2 and one dark spot image between them.

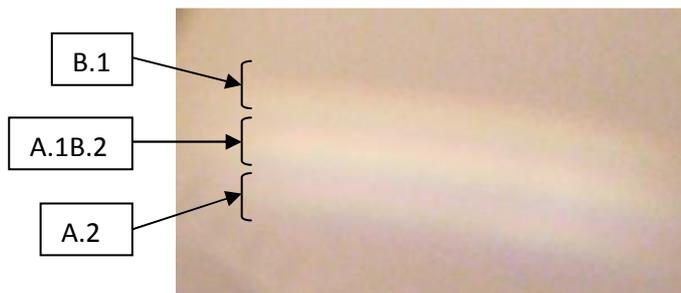


Figure 17: three bright spot images B.1 A.1B.2 and A.2 two dark spot images on screen. Screen placed 22 cm behind the slits.

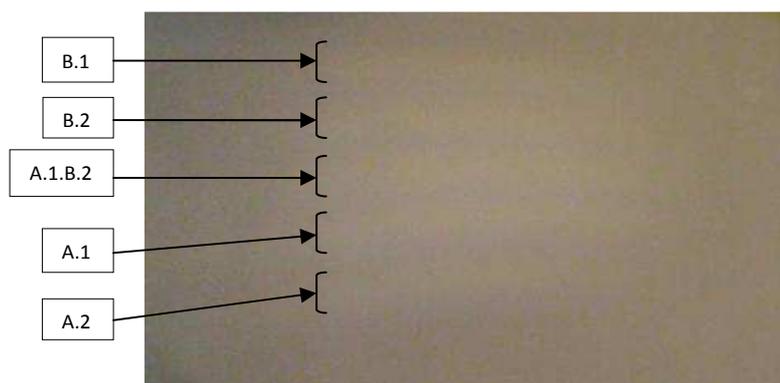


Figure 18: five bright spot images and four dark spot images on screen. Screen placed 74 cm behind the slits.

Trees of light in double slit experiment

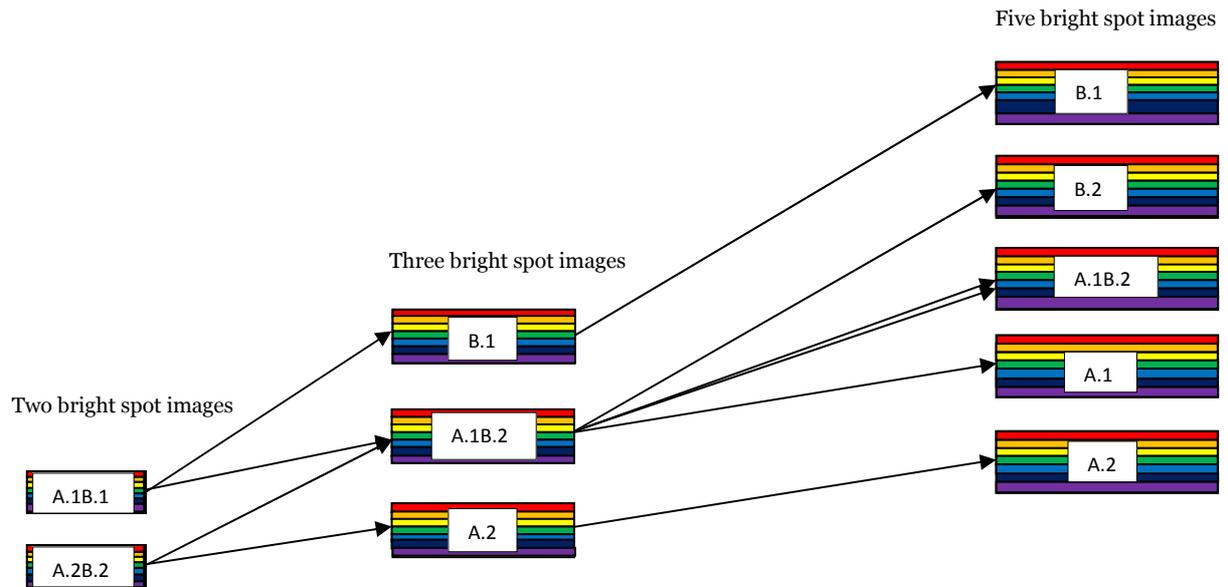


Figure 19: when two light pass through the slits they start to diffract. Screen placed behind the slits reflects two bright spot images, three bright spot images and five bright spot images on screen.

It is very important to be able to trace for instance, spot image A.2 derived from spot image A.2 Spot image A.1 derived from spot image A.1 Spot image B.1 derived from spot image B.1

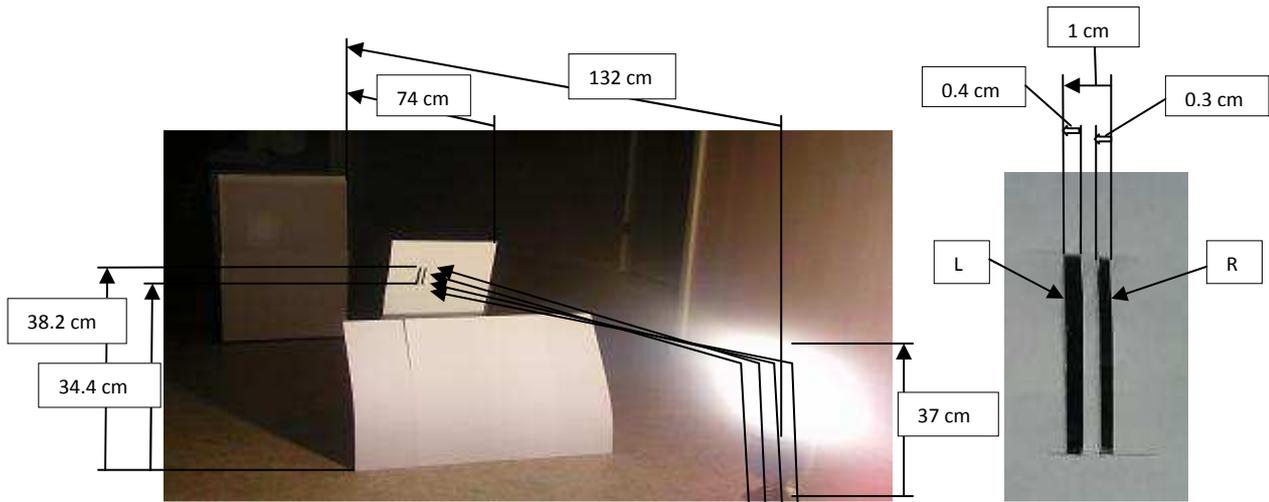


Figure 20: lamp, the slits and a screen

Figure 21 L-slits and R-slits

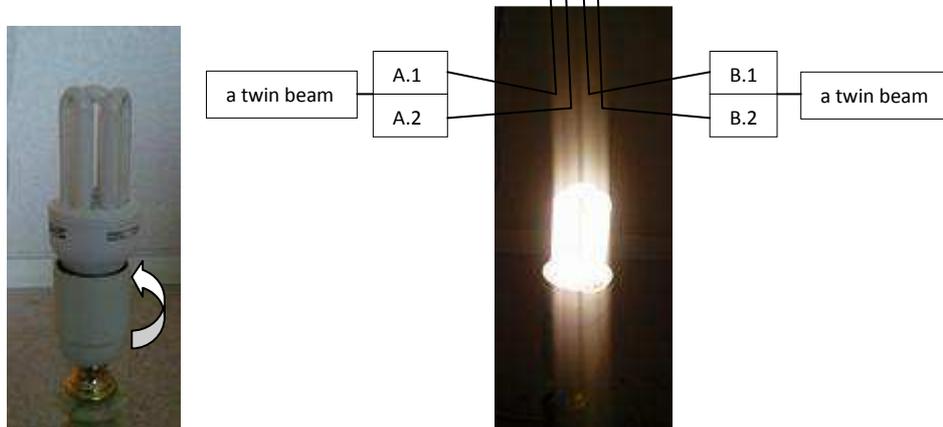


Figure 22: lamp is turned 180 degrees to the left (left) two twin beams of light A.1 A.2 and B.1 B.2 (right)

Screen reflects spot images

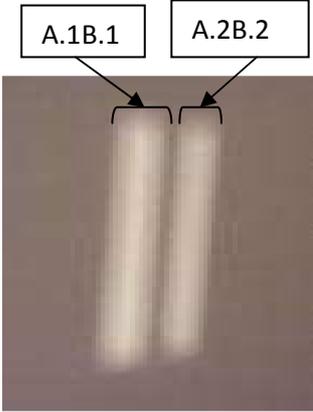


Figure 23: when two light pass through the slits they start to diffract. Screen placed 3 cm behind the slits reflects two bright spot images A.1B.1 and A.2B.2 and one dark spot image between them.

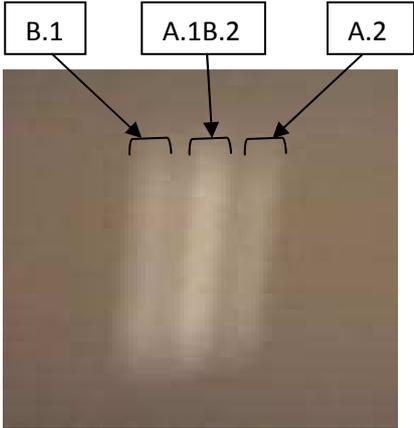


Figure 24: three bright spot images B.1 A.1B.2 and A.2 two dark spot images on screen. Screen placed 22 cm behind the slits.

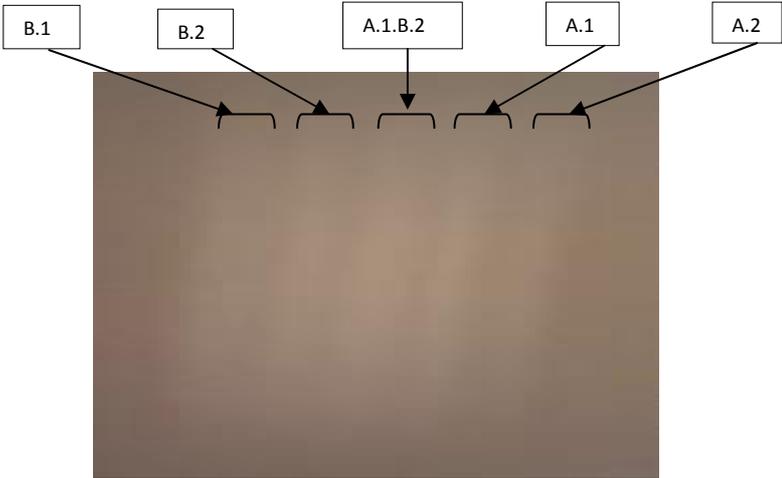


Figure 25: five bright spot images and four dark spot images on screen. Screen placed 74 cm behind the slits.

Trees of light in double slit experiment

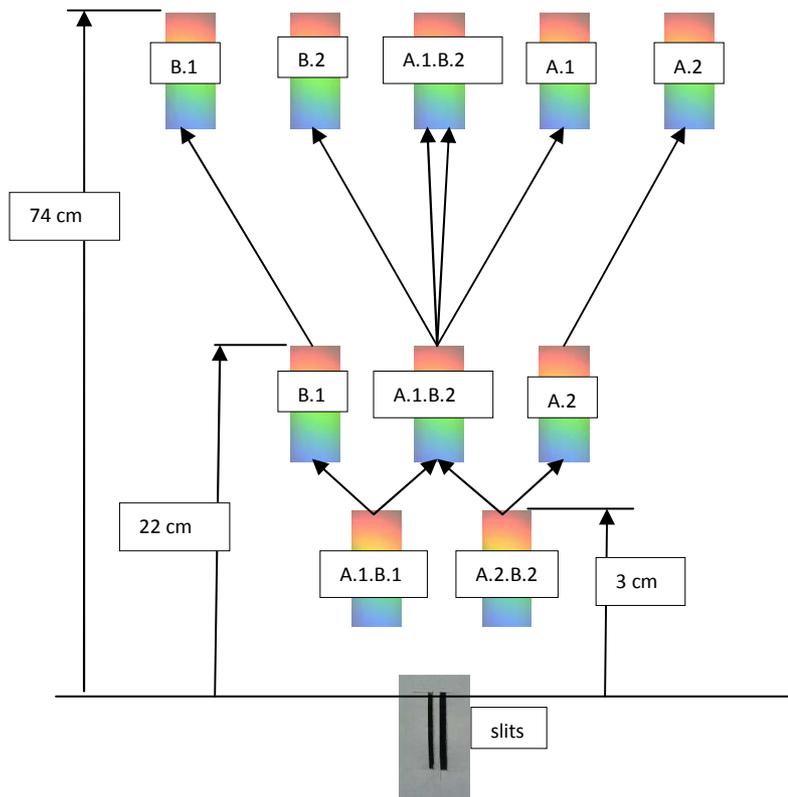


Figure 26: when two light pass through the slits they start to diffract. Screen placed 3 cm behind the slits reflects two bright spot images. Screen placed 22 cm behind the slits reflects three bright spot images. Screen placed 74 cm behind the slits reflects five bright spot images on screen.

Sunlight on screen placed behind hexagonal crystal



Figure 27: Sunlight on screen is 21 centimeters behind crystal. Figure 28: sunlight on screen is 45 centimeters behind crystal.

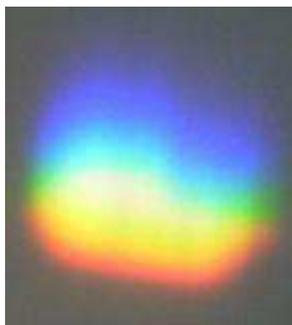


Figure 29: sunlight on screen is 80 centimeters behind crystal. Figure 30: sunlight on screen is 116 centimeters behind crystal.

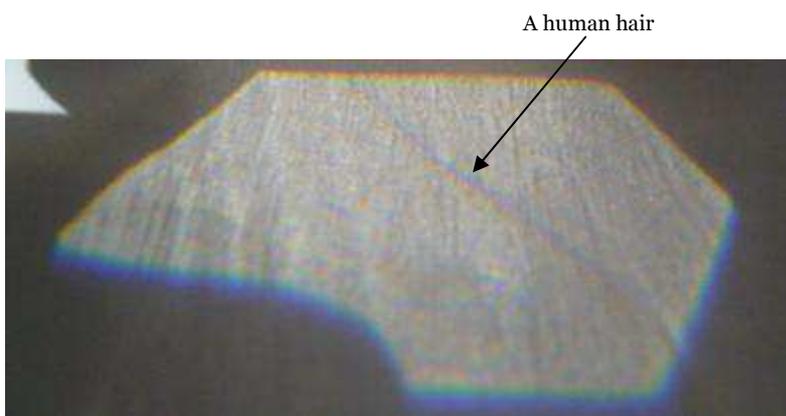


Figure 31: Sunlight and a human hair, which is about 25 micrometers thick on screen is 1 centimeter behind crystal.

Screen reflects two sunlight spot images from two different hexagonal Crystal.

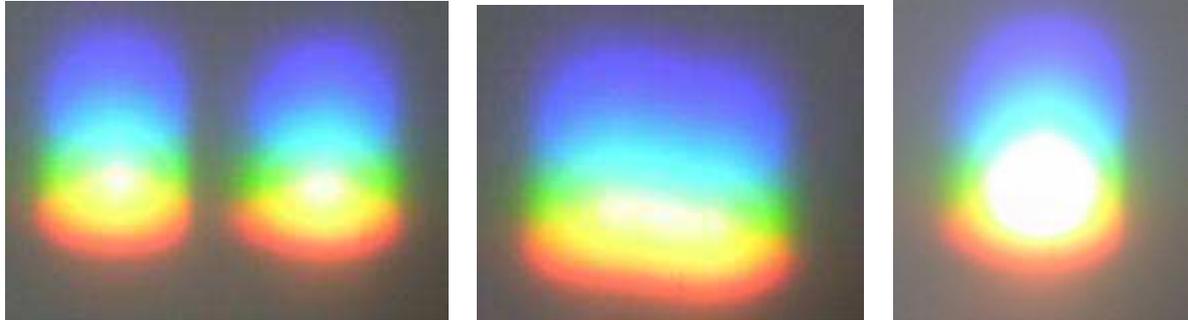


Figure 32: two sunlight images on screen are 190 centimeters behind crystal (left). Two sunlight images to become one image (middle and right).

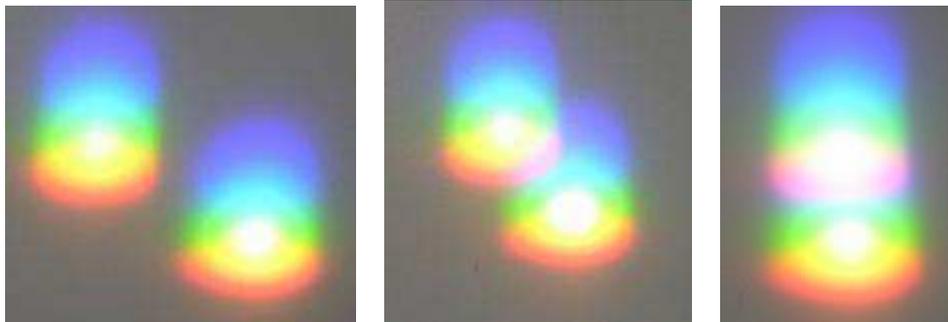


Figure 33: two sunlight images on screen are 190 centimeters behind crystal (left). Two sunlight images to become one image that look like two images (middle and right).

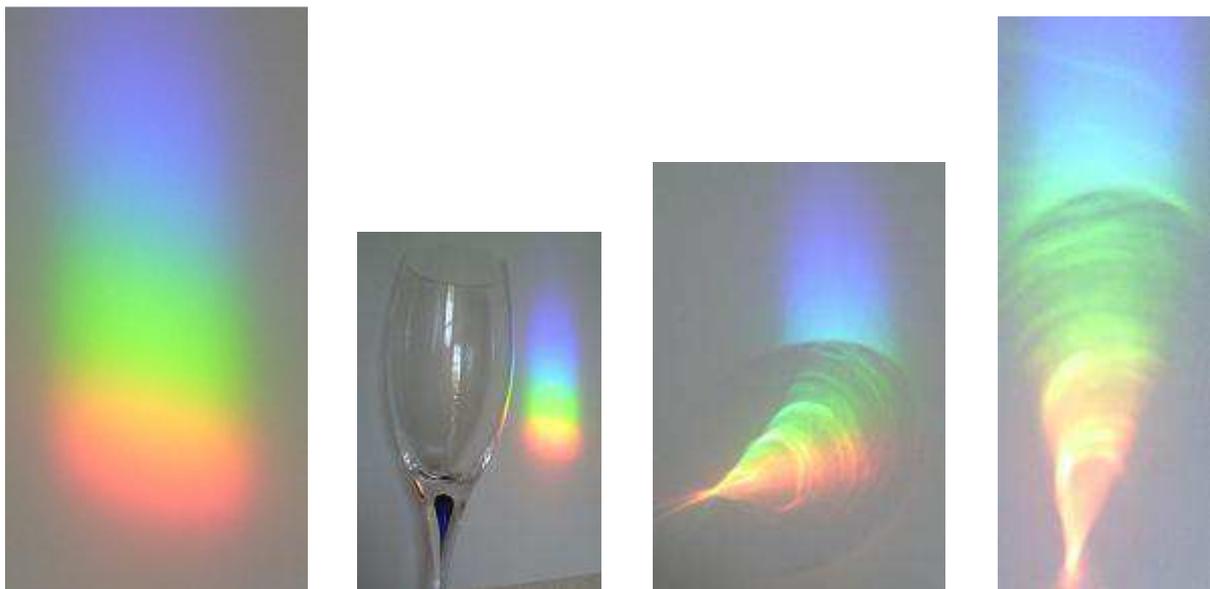


Figure 34: sunlight and crystal glass images on screen are 365 centimeters behind hexagonal crystal. Sunlight move through crystal glass and be bent.

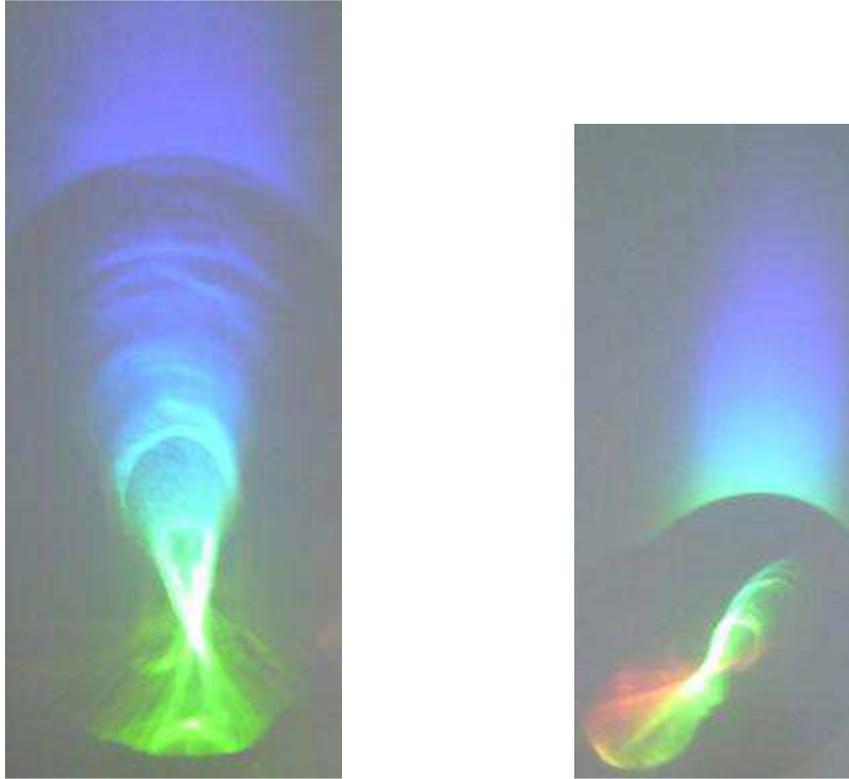


Figure 35: sunlight on screen behind hexagonal crystal move through crystal glass and reveal two beauty images.

Conclusion

Light is fascinating, beauty and mystery. The light, in my renewed double slit experiment I have discovered is that the light is particles and predictable. This experiment show about the light is particles. We can make predictions about spot images on screen that these images derived either from light pass through L-slits or R-slits. It is very important to be able to trace for instance, spot image A.2 derived from spot image A.2 Spot image A.1 derived from spot image A.1. Spot image B.1 derived from spot image B.1

*Ahmad Sudirman

Candidate of Philosophy degree in Psychology

Candidate of Philosophy degree in Education

Candidate of Philosophy degree in vocational education in The Industrial Programme, Engineering Mechanics