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Energy of Light with Zero Wavelength

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Thought

I often repeat that only when it is possible to measure and express in numerical form the matter in question, something is known about it, our knowledge will be deficient and unsatisfactory as long as we are not capable of translating it into numbers. In another case and whatever the subject in question, perhaps we will be on the threshold of knowledge, but our concepts will hardly have reached the level of science.

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) 1.

Summary

In this article some physical formulas of Light are presented, the Cristosols are used to generate a new knowledge that is the energy of Light when its length is equal to zero [1-3]. It is up to the scientists to prove if this can be measured or if it is just a mathematical fantasy.

We will begin by remembering some physical formulas that involve light and its transmission of energy.

As is known C = Λ* f, ……(1).

Where, C is the speed of Light (300 000 km/s),

Λ is the wavelength (space between two crests)

f, is the frequency of oscillation (number of times that the intensity of the field performs a complete oscillation in a unit of time).

It is also known that the transmission of energy behaves as if the radiation were composed of packets or independent quanta of energy (photons), each of these with an energy:

E = h * f, ……..(2)

Where h = 6.63 * 10-34 J/s, is Planck's constant and f is the oscillation frequency.

We ask ourselves the following question: What happens if we make the light have its wavelength equal to zero, that is, Λ is equal to zero?

If we do this and calculate in (1) we obtain that C is equal to zero, but this does not generate new knowledge, therefore we will make some transformations to operate with the introduction of the numbers Cristosoles2,3.

Solving for f in (1) and (2) and equating, we obtain:

E / h = C / Λ……..(3), therefore clearing E from here we obtain:

E = C / Λ * h .....(4), if Λ = 0 we obtain:
E = C/0 *h, then substituting C/0 = C * i where i = 1/0, that is, a Cristosol, we obtain

E = C* i *h, substituting the values of h and C we obtain:

E = 19.89* 10 -26 * i given in J m/ s2, i is immensely large but we can make an approximation and set it equal to 1026 s2/ m so we get that:

E = 19.89 J, and this is the energy of light radiation when the wavelength of light is equal to zero.

Conclusions

It remains for the scientists to test whether this can be measured experimentally or is just a mathematical fantasy.

References

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