

<u>Above sketch</u> attempts to approximate a photon's actions. A photon is shown oscillating up and down, as it proceeds steadily forward at the speed of light "c". But an alternate model exists, where the photon consists of two particles or dipoles, orbiting one another at speed 'c'. They spiral forward at speed 'c', with no energy exchanges.



Sketch shows an <u>Elementary Particle</u> (i.e., an Electron, Proton, or etc.) as like a spinning ring of mass. The Elementary Particle, shown at left, is just spinning in place, at "c". However, as shown at right, it has been coerced forward to a forward speed of nearly "c". It <u>rotational</u> speed has then <u>nearly stopped</u> and it has had to "absorb" much mass to maintain its former "rotational" angular momentum. (I think that causes increased mass with velocity.)

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