

Infrared Rainbow Light

by James Cranwell
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**Everything in the Universe is made from one type of thread.
All workings of the Universe are result from said thread.**

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**Rainbows Separate Light and Dark?**  
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If you look closely at a rainbow: you will notice the outer arc (the red side) is darker than the violet side.

Do rainbows separate light and dark?

No, that cannot be correct. So, what is happening?

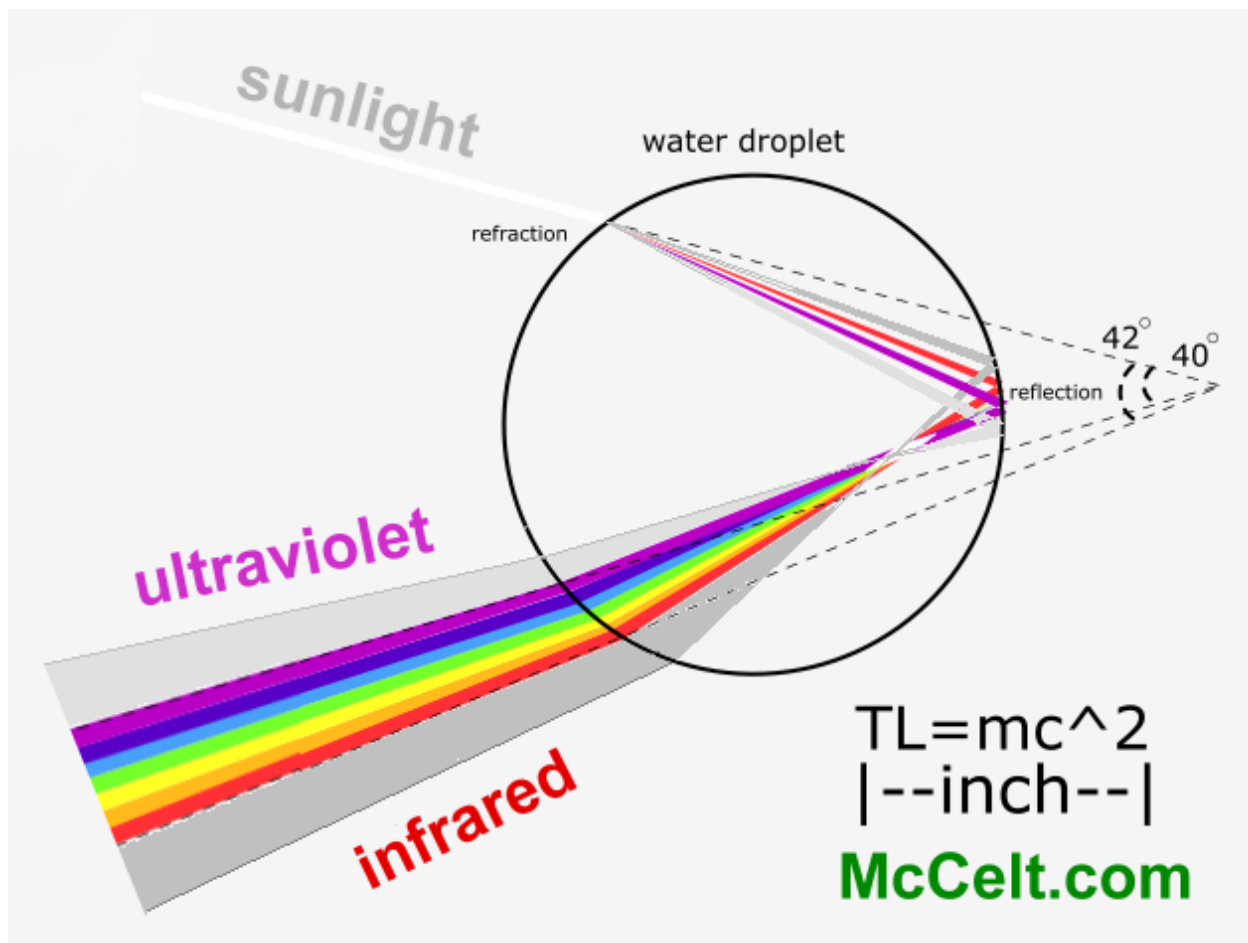


Any visible light frequencies are reflected and refracted into the rainbow arc and show as colors. Any infrared light is also being reflected and refracted but it is NOT visible. Some of the infrared light is also being absorbed as heat and not passing through the raindrop. So, the infrared band appears dark. Got that? If something is black: that means NO light is being emitted. If something is grey: it means only a small amount is being emitted. It is a grey area.

Here is the exact reason: all of the sunlight that you see in the rainbow is coming from behind you. The sunlight travels to the raindrop, it is reflected and refracted back almost like a mirror, and if the raindrop is in the correct arc position you will see a beautiful rainbow. Most of the light on the other side of the rainbow (off in the distance) is simply blocked by the massive amount of raindrops.

So, the grey infrared band is an absence of visible light. You cannot see through the wall of water (raindrops) and nothing is being reflected back to you (except infrared light that you cannot see). The infrared light is also coming from behind you just like the rainbow visible light but infrared is NOT visible.

So, nothing is coming your way from the rainbow direction in the infrared angle (nothing that you can see anyway) - so it appears grey.

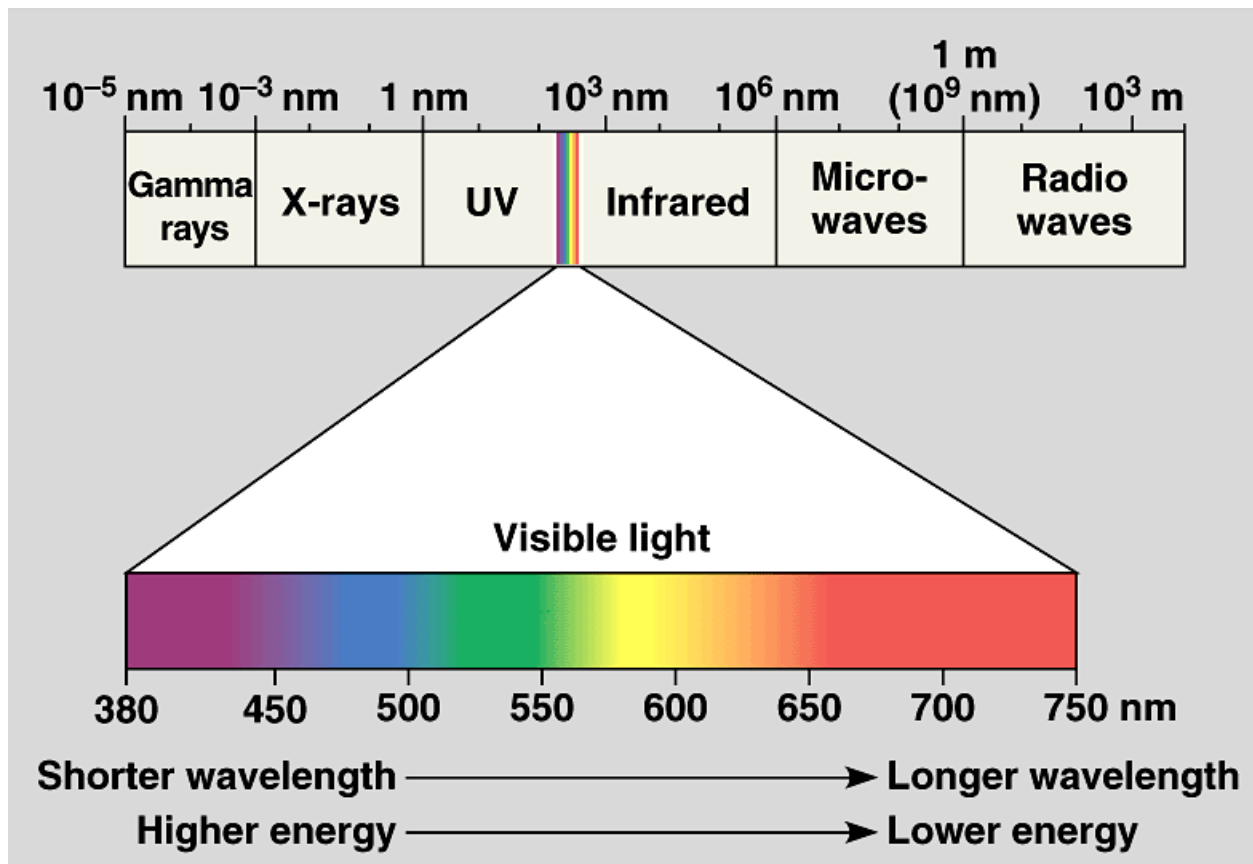


A double rainbow would have the same affect but the light is being reflected twice inside the raindrop. So it appears upside down.

Notice there are two rainbows and the infrared is creating a dark band between them. On the outside of the rainbows the ultraviolet light appears to be somewhat normal.



double rainbow photo by @TempestWilliams



icbwaotbidnts

Note: if you steal my original ideas: you will regret it.

P.S. Remember: Energy can also be $TL = \text{Tension} \times \text{Length}$.

Here is a regular thread tension formula...

Tension = velocity squared x mass / Length.

If we plug in c and rearrange we get the one-inch equation...

$$TL = mc^2$$

|--inch--|

tension [M][L]/[T²] * length [L] = mass [M] * speed c² [L²]/[T²]

<http://www.mccelt.com/the-one-inch-equation-to-explain-all-physical-laws.php>

References

[3] Quantum Thread Theory & Why the Speed of Light is "C"

<http://vixra.org/abs/1612.0363>

Authors: [Seamus McCelt](#)

Category: [Quantum Gravity and String Theory](#)