

The Photo Electric Hat

Physicists' confusion of one particle as a photon or electron or a positron

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Photon

Electron

Positron

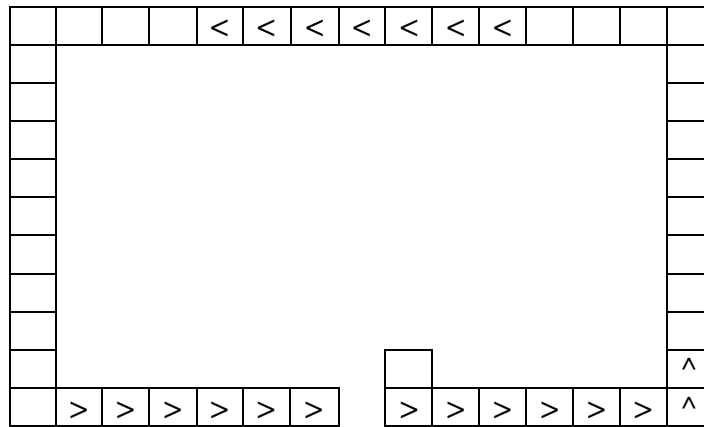
I am the same person and you just see me as three people for my good looks and if you look close at me you will find that I am just one good looking person.

Abstract: The electric charge can be lost and gained like wearing a hat on and off like in pair annihilation or Chadwick's neutron mistake. Such a pendulum behavior of the electric charge is suggesting that the electric charge is not an intrinsic physical property and more like a geometric path property. When light strikes a piece of metal it drums ripple effects like a drum stick head make sound on drum or like horses do on solid ground or your voice through tin cans and a wire talking. The photon drumming causes ripple inside solids making geometrical path that go through wires deflecting a needle that measure its ripple strength. The photo electric effect as a photon striking a piece of metal knocking electrons and producing electric charge current is campus physics claim that main stream physicists have no proof. This identity change from neutral to positive to negative charges fits main stream paper physicists that will say anything publish anything based on nothing for job money prestige and silly physics to a scientifically ignorant USA congress looting the public and justifying the existence of a Monarchy to give Nobel Prizes and claim civility. In this article I am going to show that this ripple behavior is the basis of the photo electric effect, meaning that **the three particles electron photon and positron is the same particle.**

Introduction: a baseball bounces on a solid ground but a baseball will not bounce on sand. The photon will bounce of a metal surface and will not bounce of a piece of cloth. The ripple effect of running horses can be heard on solid grounds and not on sandy beaches. This common knowledge of information travel through solid objects had been

known for a very long time and it is one of the bases of communications. This solid metal behavior of transmitting a communication signal when banged on is common knowledge. Suggesting that when a photon strikes a piece of metal knocking out electrons of its surface is erroneous because the metal does not have an unlimited number of electrons supply to justify the flow out of electrons from the metal surface. When a light strikes a piece of metal it bounces out of the metal surface and into the other plate besides scattering. When the photon hit the second plate it starts a ripple effect that can be measured and unless this motion is strong enough to be measured it can not be measured. This is what happens: This is what I am saying

M	*	P	H	O	T	O	N	*			*	M
E	*						*	*			*	E
T	*					*	*	*			*	T
A	*				*	*	*				*	A
L	*			*	*	*					*	L
	*		*	*	*						*	
S	*	*	*	*							*	S
U	*	*	**	B	O	U	N	C	E	D	*	U
R	*	*	*	*							*	R
F	*		*	*	*						*	F
A	*			*	*	*					*	A
C	*				*	*	*				*	C
E	*					*	*	*			*	E
	*						*	*	*		*	



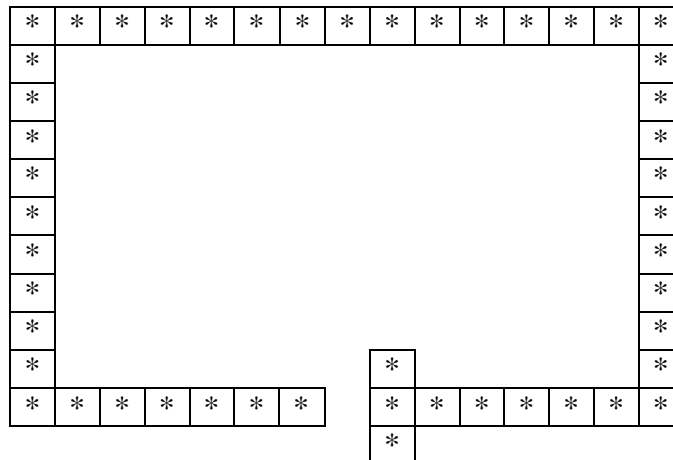
1	*	P	H	O	T	O	N	*	*	*	*	2
	*								*	*	*	
	*								*	*		

Current in wires caused by photons ripple effect

This what Nobel Prize winners are claiming?

M	*	P	H	O	T	O	N	*			*	M
E	*						*	*			*	E
T	*					*	*	*			*	T
A	*				*	*	*				*	A
L	*			*	*	*					*	L
	*		*	*	*						*	
S	*	*	*	*							*	S
U	*	*	**	K	N	O	C	K	E	D	*	U
R	*	*	*	*							*	R
F	*		*	*	*						*	F
A	*			*	*	*					*	A
C	*				*	*	*				*	C
E	*					*	*	*			*	E
	*						*	*	*		*	
1	*							*	*	*	*	2
	*								*	*	*	
	*	E	L	E	C	T	R	O	N	*	*	
P	H	O	T	O	E	L	E	C	T	R	I	C

Current in wires caused by electrons



Physicists used a high speed photon drum stick or pulses drum with frequency f . If this frequency is low then the current meter needle will not deflect. It is like a sound that we can not hear unless it is high enough to hear it. A minimum frequency $f(0)$ is required to start the voltage meter needle.

