Rainbows Separate Light and Dark?
by Seamus McCelt

Rainbows Separate Light and Dark?

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 refracted into the rainbow arc and show as colors.
Any infrared light that makes it through 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.
It 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 light goes 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 light. You cannot see through the wall of water (raindrops) and nothing is being reflected back to you.
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) - so it appears grey.
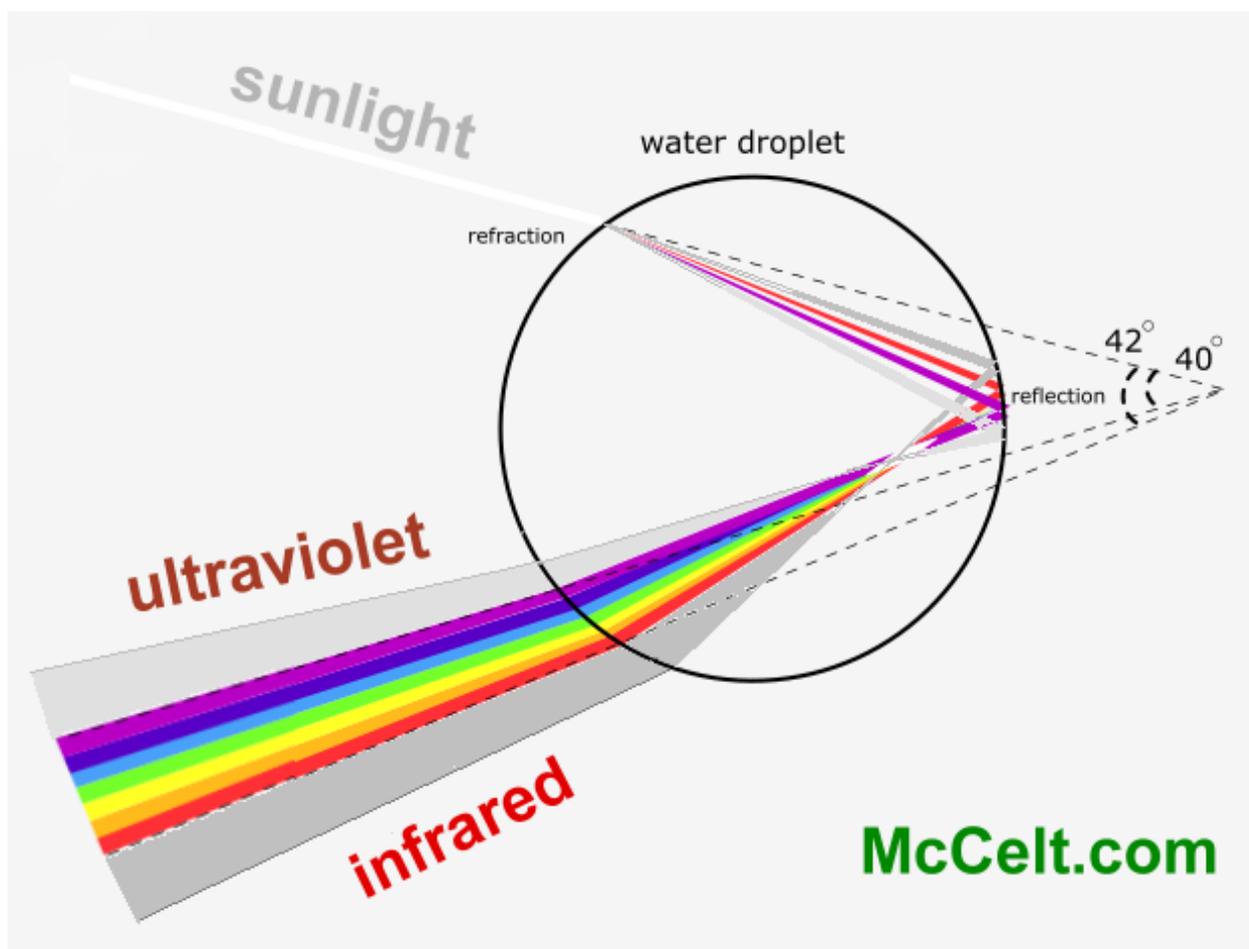
A double rainbow (like shown in the top photo) would have the same affect but the light is being reflected twice inside the raindrop. So it appears upside down.
Notice there are two rainbows and the infrared is creating a dark band between them.
On the outside of the rainbows the ultraviolet light appears to be somewhat normal.
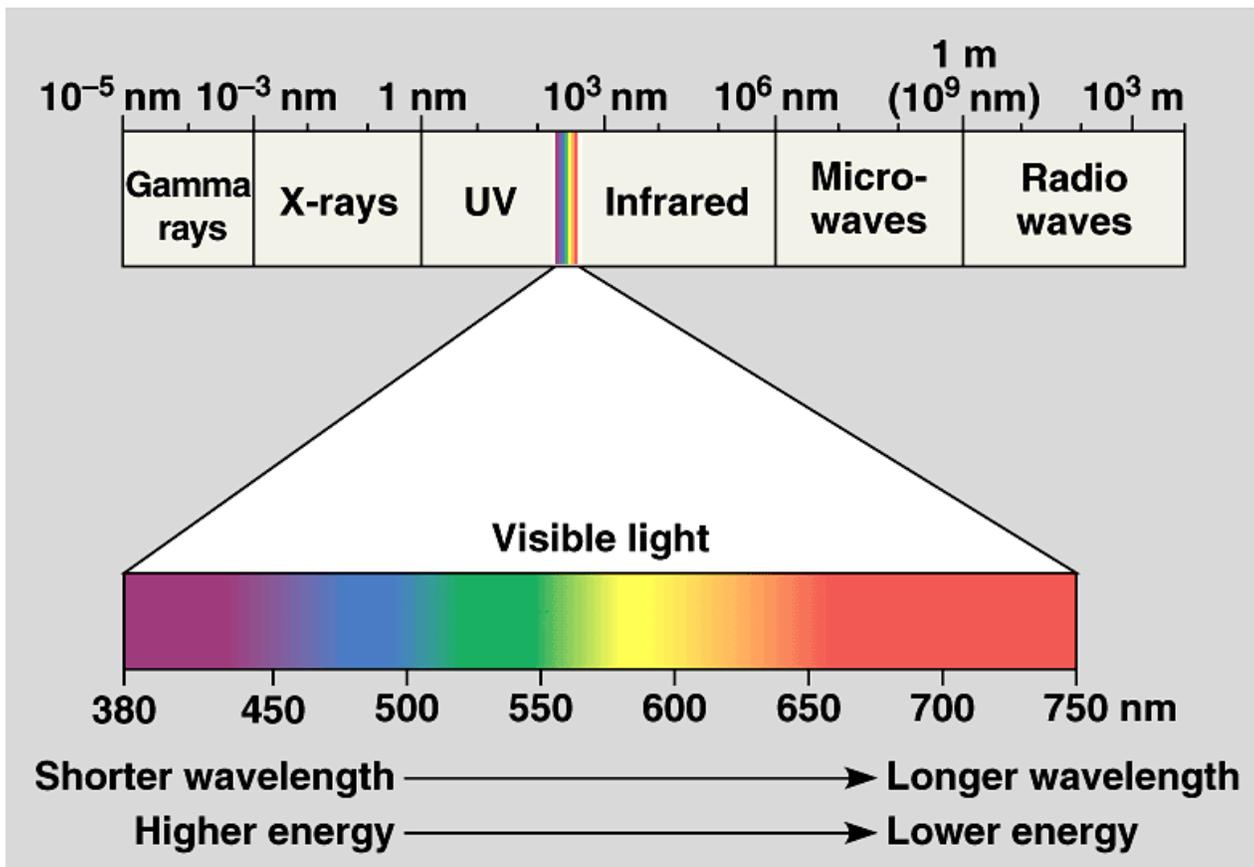
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P.S. Remember: Energy can also be TL = Tension times Length.
Here is a regular thread tension formula...
Tension = velocity squared x mass / Length.
If we plug in c and rearrange we get the one-inch equation...

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TL = mc^2
|--inch--|
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tension [M][L]/[T^2] * length [L] = mass [M] * speed c^2 [L^2]/[T^2]
http://www.mccelt.com

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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
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