

I carried out a very simple experiment last night, with a electric lantern emergency light. On a table by my bed and a green water flask bottle of which was throwing green light on the surface of white toilet roll . I thought what if I snatch the bottle away as quick as I can Would the green light reflection stay a while ,because photons would be still in flight, heading to my eyes . Of course my experiment set up, was definitely rough and ready.

But result was a instant change from green to white, a rather to instant. The perfect set up would be, a 32 mm camera projector light beam. Aimed at a colored glass frame. With the ability to be accelerated away at 50 mph, away from the light beam may be faster. Then a white screen at the back of the room Then a trusty video camera to record the event. and see if there is a time delay.

Why the experiment is needed is that the physicist theorist have been disagree with the Biologist facts of how the eyes really work.

How the Human Eye Works.





Perfect vision is described as 20/20 vision.

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The human eye belongs to a general group of eyes found in nature called “camera-type eyes.” Just as a camera lens focuses light onto film, a structure in the eye called the cornea focuses light onto a light-sensitive membrane called the retina.

Structure of the eye

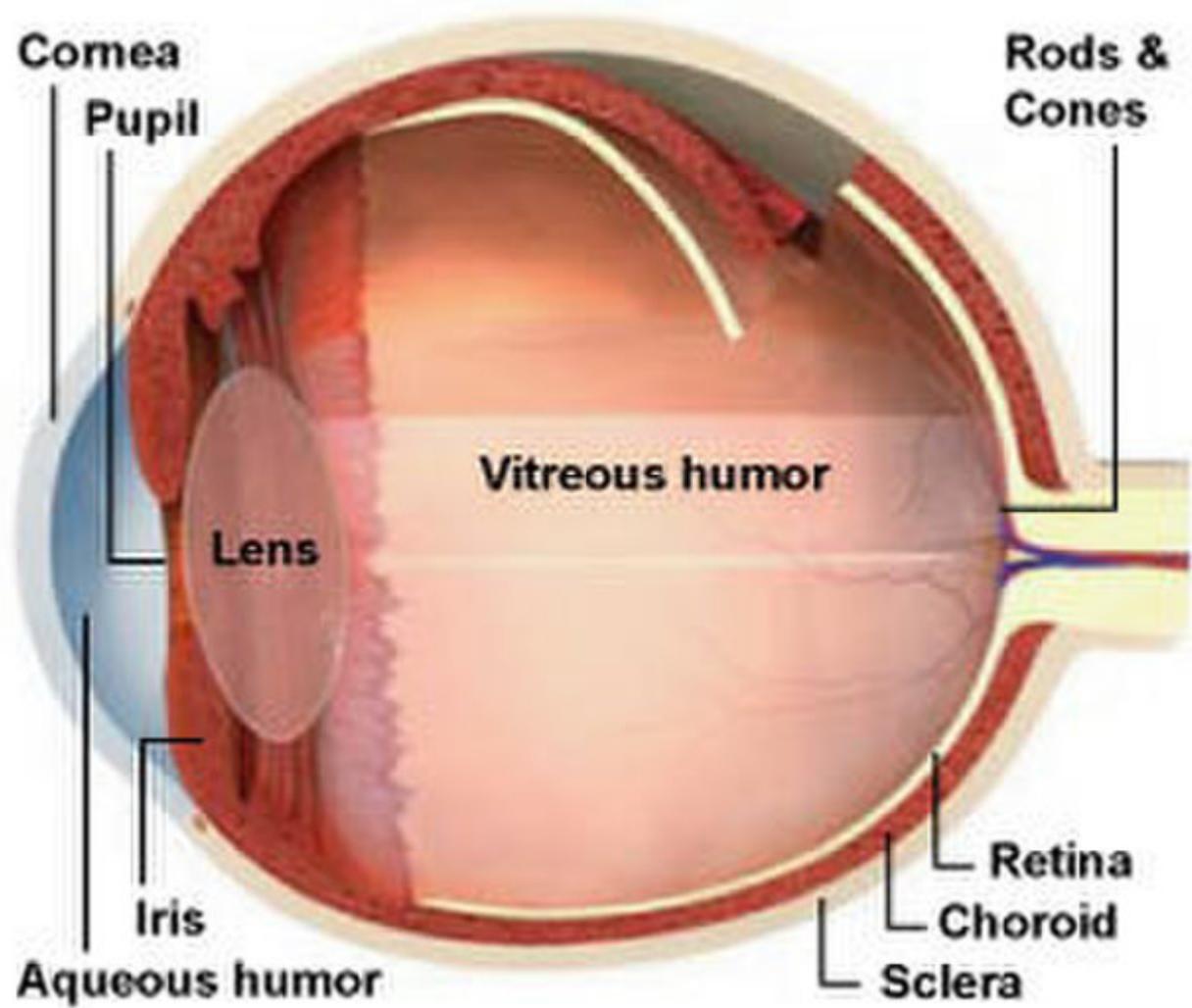
The cornea is a transparent structure found in the very front of the eye that helps to focus incoming light. Situated behind the pupil is a colorless, transparent structure called the crystalline lens. A clear fluid called the aqueous humor fills the space between the cornea and the iris.

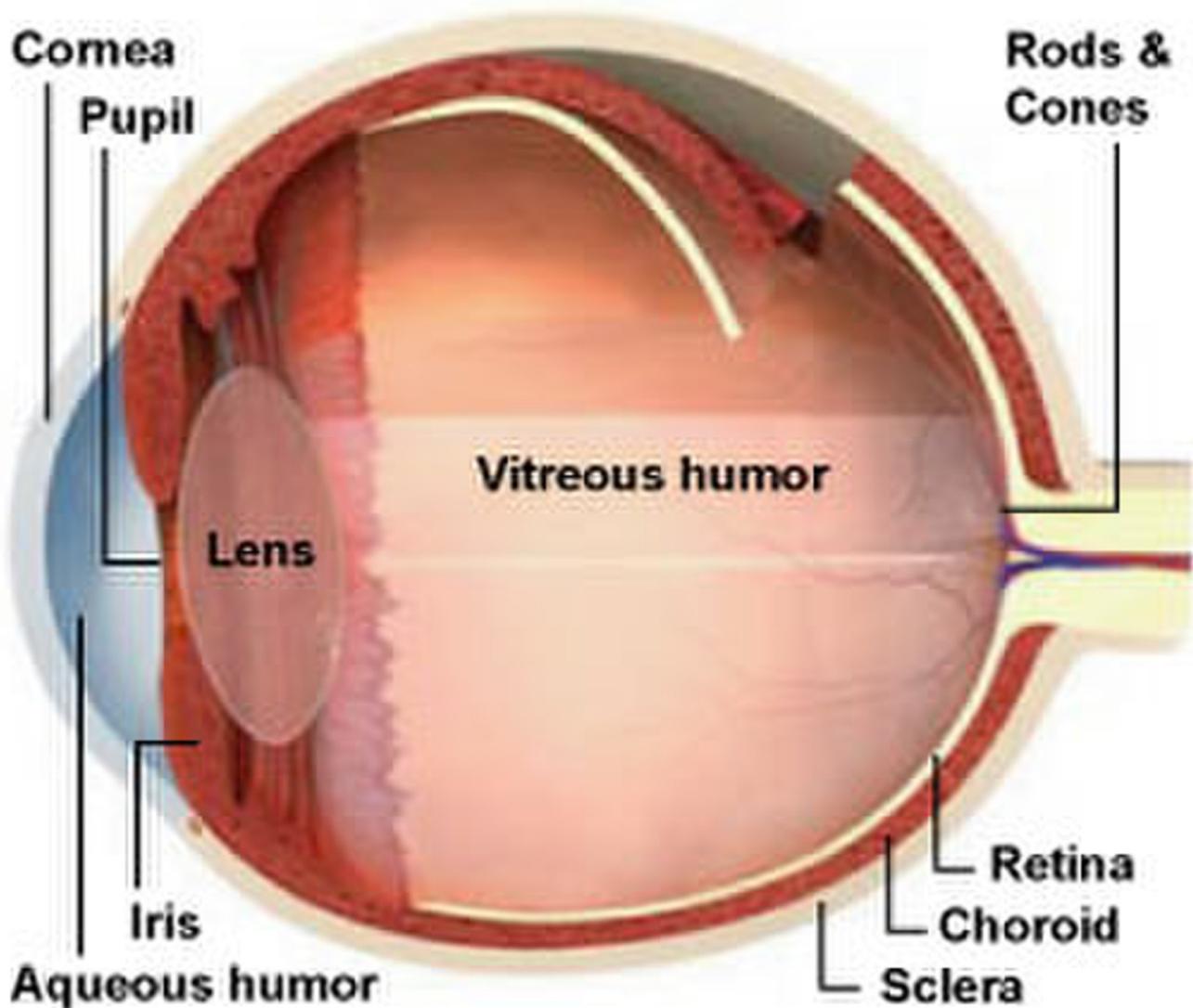
“The cornea focuses most of the light, then it passes through the lens, which continues to focus the light,” explained Dr. Mark Fromer, an ophthalmologist and retina specialist at Lenox Hill Hospital in New York City. [The 7 Biggest Mysteries of the Human Body]

Behind the cornea is a colored, ring-shaped membrane called the iris. The iris has an adjustable circular opening called the pupil, which can expand or contract to control the amount of light entering the eye, Fromer said.

Ciliary muscles surround the lens. The muscles hold the lens in place but they also play an important role in vision. When the muscles relax, they pull on and flatten the lens, allowing the eye to see objects that are far away. To see closer objects clearly, the ciliary muscle must contract in order to thicken the lens.

The interior chamber of the eyeball is filled with a jelly-like tissue called the vitreous humor. After passing through the lens, light must travel through this humor before striking the sensitive layer of cells called the retina.





The retina

Former, explained that the retina is the innermost of three tissue layers that make up the eye. The outermost layer, called the sclera, is what gives most of the eyeball its white color. The cornea is also a part of the outer layer.

The middle layer between the retina and sclera is called the choroid. The choroid contains

blood vessels that supply the retina with nutrients and oxygen and remove its waste products.

Embedded in the retina are millions of light sensitive cells, which come in two main varieties: rods and cones.

Rods are used for monochrome vision in poor light, while cones are used for color and for the detection of fine detail. Cones are packed into a part of the retina directly behind the retina called the fovea, which is responsible for sharp central vision.

When light strikes either the rods or the cones of the retina, it's converted into an electric signal that is relayed to the brain via the optic nerve. The brain then translates the electrical signals into the images a person sees, Fromer said.

Whereas the Physicist think photon are absorb bey the eye

I am throwing this at critics I will not offer comments back. As this is not a theory as yet.



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