

Contradiction in Equality of Einstein's and Planck's Formula for Photons?

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The red spectrum has a lower frequency than the blue one and according to the Planck and Einstein energy formulae ($E=mc^2=h\nu$) the red spectrum has less energy and less mass than blue one. But there is some contradiction here that we will define and solve in this paper.

1. Although a red spectrum with the same intensity has less energy than blue one, but it is visible from a greater distance. It means a photon with less energy could travel farther.
2. Being warm means having more energy, but the red spectrum with less energy is warm and the blue one is cold.
3. On redshift; when the source producing the blue spectrum is moving away from us, we perceive it as red. The red spectrum that we perceive has a lower frequency than blue one that is emitted from the source. It means the mass and energy we perceive has lower amount of that is emitted. Therefore, amounts of mass and energy are destroyed at the same time, which violates the principle of conservation of energy and mass.
4. In fiber optic when we use red spectrum, we could sense the evanescent in farther distance from the centre than blue one. But how the evanescent of red spectrum with lower energy could travel farther outside of fiber optic?!

In this paper we will define such contradictions in details and by introducing new definition for photon's motion will solve the problem.