

A New Concept of Frequency or Pulse in Electromagnetic Waves

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According to Saleh Theory, each photon is a pack of energy with a constant rest-mass. On the other hand, for a specific frequency, “ $h\nu$ ” is a constant value (where “ h ” is the Planck constant and “ ν ” is frequency). We all know that wavelength and frequency are inversely proportional to each other. The wave with the greater frequency has the shorter wavelength and vice-versa.

In fact, describing the concept of frequency, we can say that the amount of energy transferred by a wave colliding with an obstacle is equal to the number of impacts of colliding photons per unit of time. In other words, the greater the number of colliding photons per unit of time, the greater the amount of translational energy or the greater impact.

Actually, according to this definition, higher frequency means a higher number of photons per unit of time or, equivalently, a shorter distance between two successive photons (or a shorter wavelength).

