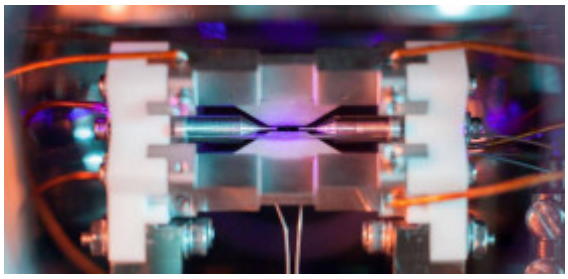
Episode One Hundred Nineteen - Letter to Herodotus 08 - More On Perception Through The Atoms

Post by “Eikadistes” of June 21, 2022 at 9:26 AM

The observation that *atomi* do not emit *eidola* is consistent with the physics that explains the methods used to take this award-winning photo of a "Strontium atom" (which is *actually* a re-emission of laser light):



"*An image of a single positively-charged strontium atom, held near motionless by electric fields, has won the overall prize in a national science photography competition, organised by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC).*" (https://www.ox.ac.uk/news/science-b...otography-prize)

From a National Geographic article about taking a picture of a Stronium atom: "*Atoms are infinitesimally small, measuring only a miniscule fraction of an inch in diameter. At 38 protons and 215 billionths of a millimeter across, strontium atoms are relatively large by comparison. Still, the only reason why we can see the atom in the photo is because it absorbed and then re-emitted laser light at a speed capturable by a long camera exposure. So, the photo is actually of the laser light being re-emitted, rather than the outline of an atom. Without the long exposure effect, the atom wouldn't be visible to the naked eye.*" (https://www.nationalgeographic.com/science/articl...competition-spd)

If large, invisible particles exist, according to Epicurean physics, then they should still form compounds which *can* be seen. They could have reasoned that there are no compounds that, when broken, simply ***poof*** into an invisible realm of large particles. For example, there is not a mineral that can get split in half, and then both halves suddenly disappear. Everything we observe seems to dissolve, eventually, into something that is at least finer than dust.