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Renaissance Camera Obskura Camera Obskura Who would believe that such a small space could contain images of all the universe? OAssast process! Indeed, none! Here are the numbers, here the colors, here all the images of every part of the universe are shrinking to the point. What's Great -- Leonardo da Vinci Leonardo - Observing the spectrum through camera ambiguity and prisms (his discovery confides only in his notebook for fear of being persecuted as a witch) National Geographic's Camera Obskura . Alternative Photography Leonardo da Vinci's Pinhole Camera: The Telegraph, Boston Science Museum, Boston Page 2 Solar Flare Activity releases a 600,000-mile long standout that sends electrons to Earth within about two days. This produces an electric storm and also lights up the northern sky. Electrons are attracted to magnetic poles, where nitrogen and oxygen atoms are stimulated into fluorescence. Laboratory tests, in which magnetized iron balls are suspended and electron beams are turned into electron beams, have demonstrated that electrons are used to create a pale white glow. This magnetic phenomenon makes an electronic free zone in the red path. On Wikipedia page 3 1895, EarthSky Solarwind's Aurora Aurora Aurora - Germany's Wilhelm Conrad X-ray experiments with black paper wrapped around a Gasler tube and notices that a nearby powdery substance is fluorescing. Interested in what radiation is passing through the black paper, he first placed the board and then placed a 1,000-page book between the tube and the powder, but it only darkened its brilliance. Then we started experimenting with ray and fluorescent screens, accidentally passing hands between the two of us and seeing the silhouette of the bone on the screen. Within about a month, he took the first x-ray of his wife's hand. Lautgen was awarded the 1st Nobel Prize in Science, awarded a prize to the University of Wuerzburg, rejected the patent for his invention, and taught physics in his 70s. Scientists discover X-rays on NDE-ed.org X-rays at the X-ray Memorial, Wurzburg University's R-ray and X-ray discovery page 4 at the National Biotechnology Information Centre, and in 1839, just three weeks after Daguerre announced his way, Henry Fox Talbot said in England. Announced a negative positive system. Talbot discovered that a salty solution could slow down the effects of light on silver nitrate and had heard about the use of sodium thiosulfate in Daguerre through a friend, but it stopped the process. Silver Tarbo-like paperExposed it to the light of the camera's hiding, and then processed the negative reversal of the image, tone. It was this picture that became his negative. Placed on a blank sheet and sandwiched between two planes of glass, a negative sheet created an image opposite to the second sheet, positive. Like Niepce's helio type, black ink, or in this case, the dark silver in the original photo blocks light on the lithography plate or, in Talbot's way, the second piece of paper creates a white. Black and gray tones were clearly negative, or generated by the original photo, allowing more light to pass through areas that are not exposed or exposed. In optics, the constitution theory of light set forward by Descartes in 1637 states that light moves in a straight line at a finite speed and consists of small discrete particles called bodies (small particles) that have stimulation. It was based on an alternative description of the atomism of the period. Isaac Newton was a pioneer in this theory. He described it in particular in 1672. This early concept of particle theory of light was the early forerunner of photon's modern understanding. This theory can not explain the refraction, folding, and interference that christian Huygens needs to understand the wave theory of light. Mechanical philosophy in the early 17th century, natural philosophers s looking for new information to replace Aristotelism, the dominant scientific theory for centuries. Various European philosophers adopted what became known as mechanical philosophy from 1610 to 1650, expressed the universe and its contents as a kind of large-scale mechanism, and adopted a philosophy that described the universe with matter and motion. This mechanical philosophy was based on epicalianism, and all of the universe, including the human body, mind, soul, and even thought, was based on the work of Royships and its disciple Democritus and its atomism. Very small particles of moving material. In the early 17th century, the atomic part of mechanical philosophy was developed primarily by Gassendi, Rene Descartes and other atomists. Pierre Gassendi's theory of anatomy The core of Pierre Gassendi's philosophy is his theory of anatomy. In the Syntagma Philosophy (Philosophical Convention), published after his death in 1658, Gassendi tried to explain aspects of matter and natural phenomena in the world in terms of atoms and voids. He took Epiculian atomism and modified it to be compatible with Christian theology: [1] God created a finite number and created a finite number of atoms to move, and God thought that the existing Gassendi of God, having a creative (material) human freedom, would move in the space of the sky.This contradicts Aristotle's view that the universe is completely made of matter. Gassendi also suggests that the information collected by the human senses has a material shape, especially in the case of vision. [2] The body's cerebral theory, or corpus clarenism theory, is similar to the theory of atomic theory, except that atoms are considered in atomic theory to be indeterable, whereas corpus can be divided in principle. Corpus is a single, infinitely small particle having a shape, size, color, and other physical properties that change its function and effect in mechanical and biological science phenomena. This later led to the modern idea that compounds have secondary properties that differ from the elements of those compounds. Gassendi argues that corpus is a particle that carries other substances and substances and is of a different type. These bodies are also discharged from various sources such as solar entities, animals and plants. Robert Boyle was a strong proponent of corpus larism and used theory to illustrate the difference between vacuum and plenum, thereby aiming to further support his mechanical philosophy and overall kirlogist theory. About half a century after Gassendi, Isaac Newton used an existing brain theory to develop a particle theory of light physics. Isaac Newton claimed that the geometric properties of light reflection and refraction can only be explained when light is made of particles. Newton tried to counter Christian Huygens' theory that light is made of waves. In his 44th test in a series of experiments on the physics of light, he concluded that the light was not a wave, made of particles, by passing through a beam of white light through two prisms held at an angle that would be divided into spectra after passing through the first prism and resynthes back to white light. by the second prism, Isaac Newton's theory of constitution was developed primarily by Isaac Newton. Newton's theory has been dominant for more than a hundred years and was preferred over Huygens' theory of the wave of light because of Newton's great prestige. When the body membrane theory failed to fully explain the folding, interference, and polarization of light, it was abandoned in favor of Huygens' wave theory. Newton's constitution theory was the elaborateness of the view of reality as the interaction of material points through force. Albert Einstein's description of Newton's concept of physical reality: Newton's physical reality is characterized by the concept of space, time, material points and forces (interactions between material points). Physical events are considered movements to the law of material points in the universe. Material points are the only representative of reality as long as they are subject to change. The concept of material points is clearly due to observable bodies. One, by omitting the properties of expansion, form, spatial locality, and all inner surface, to devise a material point about the analogy of the movable body, inertia, translation, and retain only the concept of additional forces. [5] All light sources of the light source emits a large amount of small particles in the medium surrounding the source. These corpus are completely elastic, rigid and weightless. [7] The fact that polarized light can be polarized was explained qualitatively for the first time by Newton using particle theory. In 1810 Etienne-Louis Mars created the mathematical particle theory of polarization. Jean-Batist Biot in 1812 showed that this theory explained all known phenomena of light polarization. At that time, polarization was considered proof of particle theory. Also see Isaac Newton's Corpus curulism rate of the physics philosophy of physics optics By Robert Boyle Reference, a skeptical chemist at WorldCat.org Permarin the Permalting, Understanding Nature, God, and Man from the Middle Ages to Progeny Europe. Osler, Margaret J. Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.: Johns Hopkins University Press 2010. pp. 78-82, pp. 84-86. 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