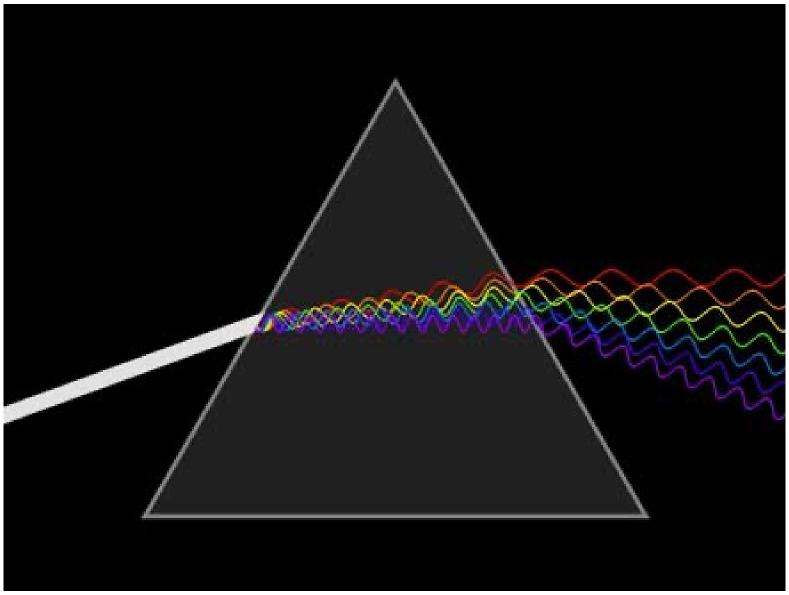
The Strange Case of Magenta



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I have already hit this in my paper on antiphotonic color, but I am going to try to pull the case of magenta and simplify it here. In previous papers, we have seen that the color magenta is special. That is partially known by the mainstream, since it has long been recognized that magenta is the only major color (from the color wheels) that is not prismatic. In other words, it is not on Newton's list, is not in the rainbow, and isn't seen when sunlight or white light is split by a prism. Magenta is now referred to as a “non-spectral” or “extra-spectral” color, and it is the only color that is non-spectral. I would add to that and say that it is *extra-special*.

We have also seen the terrible misdirection we have gotten from the mainstream on magenta, the most highly promoted example now at Bing being this one from Medium.com. There we are told magenta doesn't really exist, having no wavelength, and being created by your mind as an average of the two *far ends* of the visible spectrum. That makes no sense on any level, since in no other case does the mind average colors that aren't next to eachother.

But we saw that magenta is even more special than that. If you look at this black print coming out of your computer screen through a prism pointed up, it is split three ways: yellow, magenta, cyan. Yellow is bent up into a ghost, cyan is bent down, but magenta is not bent at all. The print just turns magenta.

No one has ever discovered why that is, or before me ever even *wondered* why that is. It was not seen as a problem and I am not aware that it was even known. But I have long seen it as very curious, and stated so in those papers from years ago. I am now ready to look at it again.

We have seen that the prism works by focusing the charge field, sort of like a transparent pyramid. Since the photons of different colors have different energies, the charge field inside the glass works on them in different amounts. Since the prism is recycling the ambient charge field of the Earth, which is rising straight up, charge inside the pyramid is also rising. But it is rising at a different rate than in the air outside the pyramid. This is what causes the split.

If you study the mainstream illustration under title, you will see that we get a similar split there, with yellow above cyan (blue). But in between we get green, not magenta. This is also known, since magenta has been called a twin of green, they both having the same or a similar energy.

So why do we see this print turn magenta instead of green? Well, that is also easy: it is because your computer screen builds black from CMY, not CGY. The black print doesn't contain green, so it can't be split into it. The prism resplits it into CMY. But that still doesn't explain why magenta nestles into that spot normally filled by green on the spectrum, or why white light splits into green instead of magenta.

The only possible answer is that magenta is unlike all the other colors in some basic way. It can only be that the prismatic colors are all photonic, spinning left, say, so that when they pass through a prism they are split in the same way, *in the same direction*. But magenta isn't, because it is antiphotonic, spinning right.

You will say, if that is so, then we should see magenta bent off the other direction, in a band separate from the prismatic colors. Yes, we would, except that **white light on Earth doesn't contain magenta to start with**. Antiphotons can't travel with photons that way, because antiphotons jostle with photons in a disruptive manner, spinning the antiphotons down to much smaller wavelengths which are sub-visible. The light field in the vicinity of the Earth is twice as rich in photons as antiphotons as a baseline, but the two generally split between here and the Sun, traveling to opposite poles. They don't travel together. That is the light that is recycled through the Earth, mostly as charge. But the light that avoids the polar vortices and comes to the Earth directly as visible light and heat interacts strongly between here and the Sun. The 1/3rd antiphotons in that light doesn't get destroyed, but it does get spun down. So very little magenta light gets here. Therefore, the only way to create true magenta is to do it on purpose, having it emitted fresh from some chemical process.

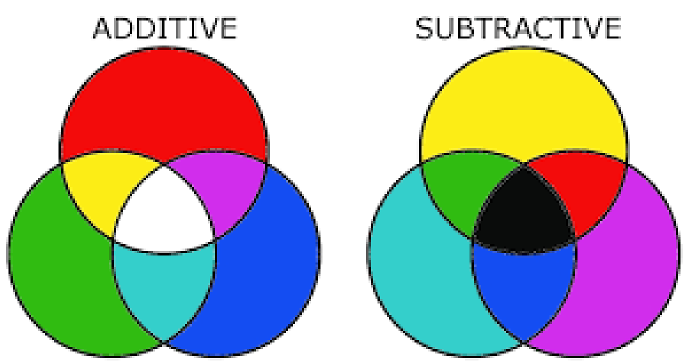
You will say, if that is true, then why isn't magenta destroyed in coming to your eyes? Because it only has to pass a few feet to do so, and doesn't have time to interact with the photons around it. But my guess is that true magenta would be found to be far more fleeting that other colors, in that regard. I predict that magenta sent long distances on the Earth *would* degrade.

Notice that if mainstream theory were right, as at Medium.com, your computer should be able to fool you in many situations by substituting green for magenta. If your brain were making up colors and reading green as magenta as an average in certain situations, that would be very easy to prove in experiments, but it isn't happening.

One way this problem is buried is that magenta is often composed of red and blue, rather than being a base color itself. For CMY to make any sense, magenta should be a primary. You can't build yellow out of any other colors, can you? So you shouldn't be able to build magenta out of red and blue. If you combine red and blue, you are technically getting some shade of violet or purple, not magenta. For instance, that article at Medium.com admits magenta is listed as RGB 255-0-255. That can't work, because it is circular. You can't create magenta from red and blue because red and blue are already *composed* from magenta. Red is magenta plus yellow, and blue is magenta plus cyan. You should get magenta from red and blue only by an **additive** process, but 255-0-255 is a mixing process, which isn't additive. It is like mixing paints, which is a so-called subtractive process. So although magenta looks similar to certain shades of violet, it logically cannot be the same. The confusion has been longstanding and fatal to any real understanding of color theory. Which is why it required an artist to dig it out at last.

I will also point this out: that purple/violet color they are making from red and blue and calling magenta DOES have a measurable wavelength, because all purples and violets **do** have wavelengths. The color 255-0-255 does have a wavelength, so if they tell it doesn't, they are just lying. And the wavelength of 255-0-255 *isn't* the same as green. It is smaller than blue, putting in the violet slot. Only true magenta has a wavelength similar to green, since it is basically antiphotonic green. Magenta is upside-down green.

For this reason, I have always thought the two processes are misnamed. They should switch the titles of additive and subtractive, because in photon mechanics, CMY is additive and RBG is subtractive. When you mix RGB together in an "additive" process, the magenta in red is knocking the cyan out of green, leaving you with the yellow in both. This knockout is caused physically by magenta spinning opposite to cyan. This knockout is also a subtraction, obviously: magenta and cyan are cancelling spins, so you have a *subtraction*. When you add blue to the remaining yellow, you get white light, because blue already contains magenta again and cyan again, giving you the full trio. Conversely, CMY is actually additive, because there we are dealing with real primaries being brought together.



You will say, then why doesn't magenta cancel cyan in CMY, leaving us with yellow? Because that process doesn't physically work like the RGB process, which uses a white reflective screen. In that case, the colors travel back to your eye from the screen, and it is during that traveling that magenta cancels cyan. But the CMY process is like superimposing colored films, and in that case the photons aren't traveling to your eye together. So they can't jostle and therefore can't cancel. Basically, CMY takes place in your eye, as responses are stacked on your retina. It doesn't take place in the air, as photons travel to your eye.

The subtractive process was named for the way the colors are created by passing light through absorbing media, which *subtracts* all colors but the desired one. But as a matter of light theory, the process of creating the color isn't very interesting to us. As a matter of photon mechanics, we are interested in how the colors of light re-combine in the air or eye. As I am showing you, this process should be called additive, because no photons are being knocked out or cancelled. They are being added by responses in the eye. These responses prove that magenta really exists and the eye is responding to it differently than green. The eye is not creating it to fill a slot, so the eye must have receptors for magenta. The problem is, these receptors are being mistaken for green receptors, and you can see why they would be: they are responding to the same energy photons, the only difference being a spin difference. But physiologists haven't yet understood that the eye can differentiate spin, so of course they haven't looked for it. You don't find what you don't look for.

All that said, it appears the brain can be fooled, or fool itself, into accepting a fake magenta for a real one in many cases. Since violet and magenta don't have similar wavelengths, you wouldn't think they would trigger the same receptors in the eye, and wouldn't create blue in the same way. But the brain seems to understand that they "look" the same regardless of wavelength or spin, and goes ahead and builds the required blue in many cases. More work needs to be done on that.

It is curious that the brain would assign the same color to both, but it is possible that there are only so many possible colors, and that the brain was forced to start doubling up. As I have said before, I think it is probable that there is a whole spectrum of antiphotonic colors, with an antiphotonic yellow and an antiphotonic cyan at the least. They have so far hidden in nature, but we could isolate them if we really wanted to. The question then becomes why magenta is more obvious than the other antiphotonic colors. There is lot left to unwind here. To start with, we need an anti-blue and an anti-red. So anti-red is probably a cyan clone, and anti-blue a yellow clone.

Now that we have all that under our belts, let's return to the question of why magenta isn't bent by the prism in this situation. If magenta is spinning opposite yellow and cyan, shouldn't yellow and cyan move one way and magenta the other? That's the natural first guess, but as we have seen, it isn't that simple. As we see in the diagram under title, it isn't that yellow is being bent up and cyan down, it is that yellow rises more in the prism. Magenta rises about the same as green, so it fits in between yellow and cyan, only *seeming* to be unaffected by the prism. But again, you will say, "shouldn't magenta fall in the prism rather than rise? Isn't spin involved in this reaction?" Obviously not, because if it were, all the colors would be spun up as they moved through, being a different color coming out. But the charge field in the prism isn't spinning them up, it is *moving them up*, as a vector. They are rising, not being spun up. They aren't gaining energy, they are gaining *altitude*. That is an energy gain in one way, since they now have more potential energy in the Earth's gravitational field, but they haven't gained any spin energy, and it is spin energy that determines color.

You will say, "How does that happen, physically? How can photon/photon hits drive the light up in such a tenuous substance as glass? You have said previously that we don't get much photon interaction with the charge field in cases like this, because the densities are too low. That would be some kind of magnetic reconnection, and the energies and densities here are way too low for that. Plus, if this was caused by photon/photon interaction, it would have to be a spin interaction. That is how photons interact." True. That isn't what we are seeing. Remember my theory of charge recycling. The glass is molecular and light and charge have to recycle through any matter present. The matter draws them in in polar vortices, just as the Earth pulls in charge from the Sun at the poles. So the light moving through is forced to interact with all matter, including free electrons. Now, the charge field of the Earth is moving straight up, so free electrons and anything else with freedom to turn will align their poles to that. So it is when light is recycling through matter that it gets pushed up by the charge field.

You will say, "Well, then it IS a photon/photon interaction, since the motion up in the vortex is caused by other photons in the vortex. What else would be driving photons up?" Again, true. As light moves through the electron or nucleus, it is compressed into narrow paths, which DO have high densities. I was just pointing out this effect required matter. It is not a photon/photon interaction, as in two fields of photons meeting. It is not just light and charge.

No doubt you will answer, "If so, then when magenta photons pass through these channels, they should be jostling with other photons. So why aren't they spun down, as before?" Because it isn't the same situation as before. You have to look at what is actually happening in each situation. You can't generalize. When magenta cancels the cyan in green, as above in the "additive process", the photons are traveling together, side by side. So when they recycle through the matter in air, they are recycled together. They interact while they are being channeled. But in the situation we are looking at now, magenta isn't recycling through the same matter. It is already above cyan from the start, due to the rising charge of the Earth, so as it passes through the prism it is passing through different channels than cyan. Remember, before we were looking at overlaid light sources or films, but we aren't looking at overlays here. We are looking at emissions from a source hitting a rising field coming from the side. It is precisely because magenta is split and isolated that it can survive.

Addendum February 16: I was rereading this paper for typos today, when I thought of a possible reason why magenta isn't bent by the prism, when white light is coming out of a computer screen. It is because the field in front of the computer screen is photonic, not antiphotonic. The charge field of the Earth coheres the ambient field as it rises up out of the Earth, so all the colors are being emitted into a field spinning left. Magenta is spinning right. When the left-spinning cyan and yellow are emitted, they can be bent by the field, since they match it in spin. But magenta can't be bent. It either dodges the field, in which case you see it as unbent and unaffected, or it hits the field, and gets partially cancelled, ie spun down. If that happens, you get a fairly large energy cancellation, so it falls to infrared, say, which is invisible. So you don't see it bent into red or orange or something. Possibly if you backed a long way off the screen and looked at it in infrared, you might see a faint ghost image. Just a guess.

Of course that begs the question why cyan and yellow can't also dodge the field over short distances. Or why magenta doesn't degrade very fast. It may be explained by the fact that light or charge tends to pass through any matter present (as in the air), but only in the case the we have a spin match. Why would that be? Because, as we now know, light and charge are channeled through the nucleus, and they do that by being swept into polar vortices. Those polar vortices are spinning. If there is a spin match between the vortex and photon, the photon gets swept through. In that case it can be bent in the greater field. If there is no spin match, the vortex doesn't work on the antiphoton, instead failing to channel it. In that case, we have a dodge.

But wouldn't the antiphoton just go in the opposite pole, being bent the other way? Depending on the set-up, possibly. If the photon were just charge, and not visible light, which is more energetic, it probably would. But if all molecules in the air were aligned N/S, due to rising charge, and if the ambient field was heavily photonic, as on the Earth, the northern/anticharge vortex would be too weak to channel more energetic visible light, channeling only infrared.

Just a guess, but you see what I am doing. Even if I am wrong about the details, it is best to put these guesses down on paper, so that others can see the method. Once more data comes in on these questions, they can be tweaked further, either by me or by someone else in the future. I am not deathly afraid of making mistakes, as someone like Feynman was. The only thing I am afraid of is having a good idea and not getting in down on paper, due to laziness, forgetfulness, or being silenced.