THE OTHER HALF OF THE RAINBOW pdf

1: Tutorial: Make a fun rainbow pillow - We Are Scout

Despite its apparent lack of focus, however, "The Other Half of the Rainbow" is really a surprisingly cogent piece of Occult theory. My understanding is that Ernest Wilson was a leader in the Unity Church movement, which would explain how this title came to be published by Unity Press.

Variations Double rainbows "Double rainbow" redirects here. For other uses, see Double Rainbow. Also note the pronounced supernumerary bows inside the primary bow. In theory, all rainbows are double rainbows, but since the secondary bow is always fainter than the primary, it may be too weak to spot in practice. Secondary rainbows are caused by a double reflection of sunlight inside the water droplets. As a result of the "inside" of the secondary bow being "up" to the observer, the colours appear reversed compared to those of the primary bow. The secondary rainbow is fainter than the primary because more light escapes from two reflections compared to one and because the rainbow itself is spread over a greater area of the sky. Each rainbow reflects white light inside its coloured bands, but that is "down" for the primary and "up" for the secondary. A "normal" secondary rainbow may be present as well. Twinned rainbows can look similar to, but should not be confused with supernumerary bands. The two phenomena may be told apart by their difference in colour profile: The cause of a twinned rainbow is the combination of different sizes of water drops falling from the sky. Due to air resistance, raindrops flatten as they fall, and flattening is more prominent in larger water drops. When two rain showers with different-sized raindrops combine, they each produce slightly different rainbows which may combine and form a twinned rainbow. That small difference in droplet size resulted in a small difference in flattening of the droplet shape, and a large difference in flattening of the rainbow top. These requirements are not usually met when the viewer is at ground level, either because droplets are absent in the required position, or because the sunlight is obstructed by the landscape behind the observer. From a high viewpoint such as a high building or an aircraft, however, the requirements can be met and the full-circle rainbow can be seen. In the right circumstances, a glory and a circular rainbow or fog bow can occur together. Supernumerary rainbows Contrast-enhanced photograph of a rainbow with additional supernumerary bands inside the primary bow In certain circumstances, one or several narrow, faintly coloured bands can be seen bordering the violet edge of a rainbow; i. These extra bands are called supernumerary rainbows or supernumerary bands; together with the rainbow itself the phenomenon is also known as a stacker rainbow. The supernumerary bows are slightly detached from the main bow, become successively fainter along with their distance from it, and have pastel colours consisting mainly of pink, purple and green hues rather than the usual spectrum pattern. The alternating faint bands are caused by interference between rays of light following slightly different paths with slightly varying lengths within the raindrops. Some rays are in phase , reinforcing each other through constructive interference , creating a bright band; others are out of phase by up to half a wavelength, cancelling each other out through destructive interference , and creating a gap. Given the different angles of refraction for rays of different colours, the patterns of interference are slightly different for rays of different colours, so each bright band is differentiated in colour, creating a miniature rainbow. Supernumerary rainbows are clearest when raindrops are small and of uniform size. The very existence of supernumerary rainbows was historically a first indication of the wave nature of light, and the first explanation was provided by Thomas Young in Their names are slightly different. A reflected rainbow may appear in the water surface below the horizon. The reflected rainbow is frequently visible, at least partially, even in small puddles. A reflection rainbow may be produced where sunlight reflects off a body of water before reaching the raindrops see diagram and [1] , if the water body is large, quiet over its entire surface, and close to the rain curtain. The reflection rainbow appears above the horizon. Due to the combination of requirements, a reflection rainbow is rarely visible. Up to eight separate bows may be distinguished if the reflected and reflection rainbows happen to occur simultaneously: The normal non-reflection primary and secondary bows above the horizon 1, 2 with their reflected counterparts below it 3, 4 , and the reflection primary and secondary bows above the horizon 5, 6 with their reflected counterparts below it 7, 8. Monochrome rainbow Unenhanced photo of a red monochrome rainbow Occasionally a shower may happen at sunrise or sunset, where the shorter wavelengths

like blue and green have been scattered and essentially removed from the spectrum. Further scattering may occur due to the rain, and the result can be the rare and dramatic monochrome or red rainbow. The order of a rainbow is determined by the number of light reflections inside the water droplets that create it: One reflection results in the first-order or primary rainbow; two reflections create the second-order or secondary rainbow. More internal reflections cause bows of higher ordersâ€”theoretically unto infinity. Nevertheless, sightings of the third-order bow in nature have been reported, and in it was photographed definitively for the first time. Felix Billet â€” depicted angular positions up to the 19th-order rainbow, a pattern he called a "rose of rainbows". Up to the th-order rainbow was reported by Ng et al. Rainbows under moonlight Main article: Moonbow Like most atmospheric optical phenomena, rainbows can be caused by light from the Sun, but also from the Moon. In case of the latter, the rainbow is referred to as a lunar rainbow or moonbow. They are much dimmer and rarer than solar rainbows, requiring the Moon to be near-full in order for them to be seen. For the same reason, moonbows are often perceived as white and may be thought of as monochrome. The full spectrum is present, however, but the human eye is not normally sensitive enough to see the colours. Long exposure photographs will sometimes show the colour in this type of rainbow. Fog bow Fogbows form in the same way as rainbows, but they are formed by much smaller cloud and fog droplets that diffract light extensively. They are almost white with faint reds on the outside and blues inside; often one or more broad supernumerary bands can be discerned inside the inner edge. The colours are dim because the bow in each colour is very broad and the colours overlap. Fogbows are commonly seen over water when air in contact with the cooler water is chilled, but they can be found anywhere if the fog is thin enough for the sun to shine through and the sun is fairly bright. They are very largeâ€”almost as big as a rainbow and much broader. Circumhorizontal and circumzenithal arcs A circumhorizontal arc bottom , below a circumscribed halo Circumzenithal arc The circumzenithal and circumhorizontal arcs are two related optical phenomena similar in appearance to a rainbow, but unlike the latter, their origin lies in light refraction through hexagonal ice crystals rather than liquid water droplets. This means that they are not rainbows, but members of the large family of halos. Both arcs are brightly coloured ring segments centred on the zenith , but in different positions in the sky: The circumzenithal arc is notably curved and located high above the Sun or Moon with its convex side pointing downwards creating the impression of an "upside down rainbow" ; the circumhorizontal arc runs much closer to the horizon, is more straight and located at a significant distance below the Sun or Moon. Both arcs have their red side pointing towards the sun and their violet part away from it, meaning the circumzenithal arc is red on the bottom, while the circumhorizontal arc is red on top. Droplets or spheres composed of materials with different refractive indices than plain water produce rainbows with different radius angles. Due to a much higher refractive index, rainbows observed on such marbles have a noticeably smaller radius. The displacement of the rainbow due to different refractive indices can be pushed to a peculiar limit. For a material with a refractive index larger than 2, there is no angle fulfilling the requirements for the first order rainbow. For example, the index of refraction of diamond is about 2.

THE OTHER HALF OF THE RAINBOW pdf

2: The Book of Revelation: III. The Things Which Shall Be Hereafter: The Heavenly Throne

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Why does the rainbow seem curved as a semicircle? Rainbows are a product of sunlight passing through small droplets of water suspended in the atmosphere or even falling through it! Not only are they beautiful, but they are usually rare because you need a rainy day and a sunny day at the same time to make one appear -- the sun has to be shining from one part of the sky, and the rain in another part of the sky before a rainbow can appear. The sunlight takes a complicated path through each water droplet. It comes in the side closest to the sun, bends because the index of refraction in water is bigger than that of air you can see this effect by putting a pencil in a glass of water so that some of it sticks out and looking at it from different angles -- the pencil will apppear "broken" at the place it crosses the water surface. The sunlight, passing through the water droplet, bounces off the back surface of the droplet, travels back to the other side, and bends once again on its way out. The reason why the rainbow is curved is because all the angles in the water drop have to be just right for the drop to send some sunlight to you, standing on the ground. Other droplets send their light somewhere else, and if you move to a different location, new droplets are needed to make the rainbow you see in the new location. The rainbow is curved because the set of all the raindrops that have the right angle between you, the drop, and the sun lie on a cone pointing at the sun with you at one tip. The rainbow may look semicircular if the sun is setting or rising a good time to see a rainbow because the sunlight at that time can get under rain clouds because it is traveling horizontally. If the sun is higher in the sky, the earth gets in the way and you may see less than a semicircular rainbow. The rainbow is colored because the water drops act like little prisms -- how much the light bends when it enters and exits the drop depends on its color, and light from the sun contains contributions from light of all colors. So that 42 degrees above is a bit different for red light and different still for blue light -- you have to look in a different place to see the red rainbow arc and the blue rainbow arc, so you see them as arcs in the sky of different sizes and the rainbow is striped with colors. You can make your own rainbows with a lawn sprinkler or even a water spray-bottle that can make a fine mist. On a bright, sunny day with the sun at your back, spray some water in front of you in different directions to see where the best rainbows can be seen. Can you make one go all the way around in a circle? Rainbows crop up in the nicest places -- you can see them sometimes at the bottoms of waterfalls and even briefly in the splashes of divers at the swimming pool. Would a rainbow still appear to arc in the vacuum of outer space? Does our atmosphere or the curvature of the earth have anything to do with it? Rainbows are made by the way light curves in many small drops of water. Our atmosphere is important for a couple of reasons here. The friction between the drops and the air then keeps them from falling out of the atmosphere more quickly. The curvature of the Earth is indirectly connected. Its infinite gravity would make the whole situation impossible. But how do the water droplets, our position, and the sun form a cone? There are droplets all over the place, but the ones contributing to the rainbow you see form a cone. The Sun is very far away, so all the rays coming in from it to our vicinity are nearly parallel. They form a cone. Do double rainbows exist? If we need a 42 degree angle to see a rainbow, then how can we see a "double rainboow"? Does a double refraction occur? And if so does it allow us to see a rainbow at 2 different angles? I have seen it several times. The main point is that in the secondary rainbow the light rays make an additional internal reflection inside the raindrop. Curiously, the second rainbow has its colors reversed with respect to the primary one. There is a nice web site that describes the phenomenon, complete with nice diagrams. It has nothing to do with any roundness of the eye? Lets say all the right raindrops existed in a volume or area in front of you, from the ground to s of feet; and the sun light came in as it does to create rainbow; there can never be seen or made a wall of rainbow in the air? The only way the roundness of the eyes is involved is by helping to make the eyes be lenses, so we can see images. Since the light bends at special angles in the raindrops, there will always be gaps in your field of view with no rainbow in the gap. I was thinking today that it had to do with the curve of the earth? Like if the light is all coming in straight, if the earth were flat, it would not be a curve. But, from your answer it sounds like I am wrong. Rainbows on top of

a hill or in an upward-curving valley have the same sort of arc. I read your beautiful article on the rainbow curve. Highly appreciate the simplicity and clarity in your explanations. The last paragraph where it was asked about if we could form a circular rainbow. I think that it might be in the similar lines when we see colors around the moon in concentric circles. Or is it something else? Hello Jishu, Rainbows can be circular, you just have to be in a position to see them. For example, I have seen one myself from an airplane. Also a high mountaintop is a good lookout point for them. Would the curvature of rainbows have anything to do with the Firmament? The answer is still no.

THE OTHER HALF OF THE RAINBOW pdf

3: Hey rainbow, whereâ€™s my pot of gold? â€“ Astro Bob

AS the old saying goes - behind every good man is a great woman.. Meet Niamh. Formerly Moran. Now Rainbow. Anthony's other half. The woman, one of many in Kildare and all over the country, that played second fiddle to football for many years.

It had been a drizzly day; the whole sky was covered with clouds except for a little gap along the horizon, and it was just about sunset. As the sun slipped between the grey above and the ground below, the Chicago skyline was briefly golden with horizontal light, and two concentric rainbow rings encircled I like a kind of tunnel. Rainbow-like color separation happens a lot in physics classes, and I thought I understood what caused the second rainbow. I was thinking about first-order and second-order rainbows from diffraction gratings. I stared at that second rainbow until the car behind me started beeping. Were my eyes deceiving me? Did the colors really go in the opposite order? The first part of the puzzle was solved by Aristotle B. For reasons that were understood a thousand years later, water droplets in clouds reflect light at specific angles, primarily 42 degrees, and to a lesser extent, 51 degrees. As I drove east on the highway, the last rays of the sun were shining behind me. The rays that reflected off of the mist in front of me and into my eyes at a 42 degree angle collectively formed a circular ring. Half of this circular ring was underground, and the other half was the primary rainbow. Secondary rainbows come from droplets that reflect at 51 degrees. Different water droplets would reflect into your eyes so it would always seem to be the same distance, no matter where you go. In fact, this is probably what inspired the pot of gold story: Aristotle understood the geometry, but his explanation of the colors and their intensities was wrong Meteorologica, book III. He noticed that the most intense color in both the primary and secondary rainbows is red, but thought that this had something to do with the way that fires are red and the sun looks red when it is close to the horizon. Photograph by Nasim Mansurov. This prompted me to look at a lot of photographs of rainbows. The main optical phenomenon is not the narrow strip of colors, but the bright circular disk within 42 degrees and the not-quite-as-bright annulus outside of 51 degrees. The colors are just a fringe that happen along the edges of these regions of light. Rainbows continued to be the bleeding edge of scientific research through the middle ages, with many Islamic scholars and Christian monks contributing to the problem. They both filled spherical balls with water to simulate a raindrop, measured angles of light entering and leaving the ball, and used these measurements to arrive at a correct geometrical interpretation of how light bounces around inside. Descartes is my favorite philosopher-scientist. He developed two of the most important tools in mathematics: Plotting turns abstract relationships into picturesâ€” profoundly useful in both math and science. As in most fields, Descartes was unaware of prior results about rainbows and thought that he had invented it all himself. In fact, just to solve this problem he derived the law of refraction, which describes how light bends refracts when it passes from air to water or any other transparent medium. It was originally discovered by Ibn Sahl of Baghdad in A. It may reflect once, twice, or many times inside the droplet, but it loses intensity with each reflection because part of the light passes through the back of the droplet, rather than reflecting. The inner disk of light the primary rainbow is due to one reflection and the outer annulus the secondary rainbow is due to two reflections. The final angle of reflected light depends on where the incident light hits the droplet. A light ray that hits the middle of the drop does not refract at allâ€” the water is simply a mirror. Light rays hitting the top of the droplet have the most complex behavior. The plot below shows the relationship between the location of impact and the final angle. As you can see, the one-reflection case has a maximum of 42 degrees and the two-reflections case has a minimum of 51 degrees. If the index of refraction of water had been 1. Rays of light are uniformly distributed along the droplet, but this leads to a non-uniform distribution of final angles. Because the curve lingers at 42 degrees, there are more lines here than anywhere else. Taking this a step further, the plot below shows the intensity distribution of final angles. Light rays pile up near 42 and 51 degrees, producing the most intensity at these two angles. If we draw the intensity of each angle as a semicircle, it even begins to look like a double rainbow. That part of the problem was solved by Sir Isaac Newton 67 years later. Newton discovered that white light is not an indivisible entity but a mixture of all

colors. In his experiments with prisms, he found that each color of light refracts at a slightly different angle. As light enters and leaves a water droplet, red is refracted a little less than green, which is refracted a little less than blue. This pulls the light apart, especially at the extreme angles. It also explains the color reversal in the outer rainbow: Thomas Young explained supernumerary rainbows mini-rainbows just below the primary with his discovery that light is a wave There are even 20th century developments in theory and experiment. However, the grand arc of the story begins with Aristotle and ends with Newton. Few problems in physics have engrossed so many scientists for so many centuries. It is a dramatic example of how science is cumulative: He wrote, What Descartes did was a good step. If I have seen further it is by standing on ye shoulders of Giants. Newton to Hooke, February ; Corres I, I knew a physics major who used this when he failed a test.

THE OTHER HALF OF THE RAINBOW pdf

4: display - Half the screen on my laptop is displaying incorrectly (random colors) - Super User

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Download the sewing pattern and print it out. Cut out the pattern piece. Cut two shapes from each colour fabric, for a total of ten pieces. Take one pink and one red piece. Place them right sides together and aligned. With the pink piece on top, and using a quarter inch seam allowance, join them along the right hand straight edge. Open flat and press the seam flat to one side. Place the orange piece on top of the red one, right sides together and edges aligned. Sew together along the straight edge. Repeat with the green then the blue pieces. Sew the remaining five pieces together in the reverse order. So start with the blue, then green, orange, red and lastly pink. Place the two rainbows right side together, with the edges aligned. Pin them together around all sides, making sure that the seams are aligned. Place your pins on the seams to ensure they stay in alignment see below. Sew the quarter inch seam around the rainbow, leaving openings as shown below for turning and stuffing. Turn the rainbow out the right way. Using small handfuls of stuffing at a time, stuff half the rainbow to the orange section from one of the openings, and using the other opening, stuff the other half. Sew the openings closed using ladder stitch â€" illustrated below. Ladder stitch is a strong and invisible way to sew up the openings on softies and dolls. Fold the seam allowance of both sides in and crease the folds. Ladder stitches go across the opening, and between the two layers of folded fabric parallel to the folded seams. In the diagram, dotted lines indicate the stitches running under the fabric. Stitches should be about one-eighth of an inch long. Pull the thread tight every few stitches to close the opening as you go. Your rainbow pillow is complete! It makes a rather good oversized smile, too.

THE OTHER HALF OF THE RAINBOW pdf

5: Meet Niamh the other half of the Rainbow - Leinster Leader

Shop for the perfect the other half of my rainbow gift from our wide selection of designs, or create your own personalized gifts.

AS the old saying goes - behind every good man is a great woman. The woman, one of many in Kildare and all over the country, that played second fiddle to football for many years. In this case 14 years. Just his inter county boots though. Niamh had her husband back all to herself An abrupt halt, says Niamh, would not have suited her husband. He needs to be kept busy the whole time. I think if he had stopped altogether it would have been very difficult to get used to. Number one it would drive me mad having him here every night! Secondly it would be very hard to see what he would do with his time. Training, more training, games, more training, the county team, the club team, medal presentations, did one mention training? I was one of the younger girls at the time and we had such fun. The integration between young and old is great and always has been. Her husband was already in the thick of inter county action when they met, so as she explains, she knows no different. You sometimes go to weddings on your own, you go to parties on your own, go to family occasions on your own but nothing more than that. Even their wedding was planned around football. Fast forward on five years and her husband had decided to call in a day. Antony Rainbow was and is one of the most respected inter county footballers of all time. Friendly and obliging and his tribute game late last year showed just how respected he was. So it was lovely to see so many of them travelling as well. It was a terrific send off and not something that happens that often. When the lads were going back training in the New Year you could see he missed it. Anthony Rainbow has plenty of football activities to keep him busy still. He also has two beautiful children at home. The newest addition Robyn and toddler Max, who is already a familiar face, almost a household name at Kildare games. Juggling family life, work and football seems to come easy for Niamh Rainbow. Inter county players deserve a lot of respect for the commitment they give to football and hurling but so too to their respective others.

THE OTHER HALF OF THE RAINBOW pdf

6: Rainbow - Wikipedia

To see a rainbow; you need to have the sun behind you; and you are actually standing at the centre of a cone, with the rainbow around its edge. If you are standing on a mountaintop (say, in a mist), you might see a circular rainbow projected against the sky in front of you.

A different reflected rainbow appears on the water. Bob King Rainbows are the coolest. A week ago I left work absolutely bedraggled. The partial bow bent over the Duluth harbor minutes before sunset, which explains why the red is exaggerated compared to the other colors. Sunset light contains fewer blues, purples and greens. UW-Stout Rainbows occur when sunlight is reflected and refracted by millions of raindrops emerging in concentrated bundles that together create the rainbow. The bent or refracted beam travels through the drop, reflects off its backside and is directed back out the other side. Since the outgoing rays are concentrated at an angle of 42 degrees relative to the observer, we see a tightly focused bow of brightly colored light. UCAR Light is composed of every color from violet to red and each color is bent by a different amount. Violet light is bent the most, red the least. Send a beam of white light through a raindrop or prism and it comes out separated into individual colors. To be precise, violets and blues bend at a degree angle, and the reds bend at a degree angle. A double rainbow with additional or supernumerary arcs inside the primary arc. Eric Rolph We only ever see half a rainbow on the ground. Light leaves raindrops in a the form of a complete circle, the bottom half of which is hidden below the horizon. The best we can do is see exactly half that circle when a rainbow occurs close to sunrise or sunset with the sun at the horizon. When the sun is higher, the top of the rainbow drops lower. Have you ever seen one of these? Raindrops also direct light inside the rainbow causing strands of falling rain to glow orange in the setting sun. Bob King There are many variations on the simple rainbow including the fairly common secondary bow, formed when light gets reflected twice inside a raindrop. After two reflections the beam leaves the drop at an angle that puts the secondary atop the primary with its order of colors reversed. Raindrop interiors are perfect reflectors. A portion of the light shoots straight out their backsides. Supernumerary arcs on the underside of the primary rainbow. Bob King Additional concentric arcs can form beneath the primary bow more than doubling its width. These green and purple fringes are caused by another property of light called diffraction. Troughs from one beam can meet waves from another and cancel each other out to create a dark gap. When wave crests overlap they create a bright fringe. As a kid, my friends and I used to run toward the ends of the rainbow to look for that proverbial pot of gold. Nor are they located at a specific distance â€” they are not out there. Rainbows are sunlight chopped up and reflected back to our eyes by drops of water. Bows from raindrops a few miles away are identical to those that spring from drops a few feet away. The rainbow you see from where you stand is your personal rainbow formed by droplets feeding sunlight to your eyes. If I stand 10 feet away from you I see my own rainbow. There are reflected rainbows, reflection rainbows, twinned bows and even moonbows. One could do worse in life than chasing rainbows. See the reflection of the rainbow in the water? What appears to be a reflection is really an entirely different rainbow formed by another set of raindrops across a different line of sight. Sunlight refracts through these drops, then reflects off the water and up to your eyes. So yes, the photo shows two rainbows, not one.

7: what happens to the other half of the rainbow? | Yahoo Answers

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8: The discovery of rainbows

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9: What is the reason for the rainbows to be circular? | Physics Forums

This listing is a set of 2 stainless steel bars stamped with "her one" "her only" and a date topped with a tiny sterling silver, open heart. It comes with an.

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