

Table of Contents - Simply Theory of Spatial Relativity

1. Abstract
2. Primary Theory
 - 2.1. Gravity
 - 2.2. Light
 - 2.3. Quantum Uncertainty
 - 2.4. Entropy
3. Further Research
 - 3.1. Imagination Experiments
 - 3.1.1. Gravity
 - 3.1.2. Light
 - 3.1.3. Dual Slit
 - 3.1.4. Energy Mass
4. Conclusion

Abstract-

This is to describe a theory developed by Elliott Prather about the following topics;

- What actually occurs when we witness a gravitational, electromagnetic, weak nuclear or strong nuclear interaction.
- Why light appears to travel at a constant velocity from different vantage points.
- The seemingly random behavior of "photons" in the dual slit experiment.

Primary Theory-

I postulate that the universe approaches infinite both in size and definition. All points in space can be clearly defined in binary fashion as either occupying matter or not. Neither matter nor energy can be created or destroyed. Gravity is caused by spatial relativity and not a distortion of space-time. c is not the speed that light travels, rather a measure of time it takes a particle to acclimate to an electromagnetic influence. Quantum uncertainty is caused by the unique position of a particle at the time a force is applied. Entropy remains constant in any isolated space.

Gravity

All objects are expanding as a result of infinitesimally small collisions of the matter contained within. Segments of objects with higher densities of matter, have more collisions and therefore have a greater acceleration of their expansion rates. With all objects in the universe expanding, a phenomenon I refer to as spatial relativity takes place. This means that an expanding object, will not notice the expansion of another object expanding at the same rate. However, the two objects will appear to feel pulled toward each other. This is what we perceive as gravity. Objects with greater mass, have proportionally higher accelerations in their expansion rates which relate to proportionally higher gravitation towards other objects. This is also conceivable with the other fundamental forces, each force presenting a unique pattern of expansion, or lack thereof, found in correspondingly unique sections of space containing similar patterns of matter. The illusion of dark energy as well as the perceived accelerating expansion of deep space is caused by the fact that the expansion rate of the known universe is greater than the expansion of our interactive reality (primarily the earth).

Light

Light is the effect that an oscillating electromagnetic force has on another object. Since space contains matter at an infinitesimally small level, the actual time it takes before one object interacts with any other in the universe approaches zero. Thus resulting in what we would best consider the speed of light to approach infinity. The consistency of 299,792,458 m/s is derived from the length of time it takes a typical field of electrons to accelerate to the relative light frequency range as propelled by force from the emitting substance. As the distance between two materials is increased, so is the force thereby decreasing the acceleration of oscillation proportionally. This is what causes the illusion of "traveling light" and why its witnessed velocity is constant despite the reference frame. No matter is transferred during the light interaction, but with the increase in energy, the rate of expansion of the receiving object increases. This results in increasing it's perceived gravitational force which translates into the observed increase in mass.

Quantum Uncertainty

With quantum physics, we are only able to observe what we can interact with. The use of bosons to measure the transfer of motion via the fundamental forces can easily mislead one to believe that "objects" are being transferred from one place to another. When light is "transmitted" to an open field (dual slit experiment), force is evenly distributed between all particles in the field. The flaw is, in order to determine what area the energy was transferred to, we detect the point on the field where an electron is ejected from. When the energy is transferred from the emitter, each atom within this field is going to have an electron in a different position in orbit. Depending on the position of the electron in orbit, the electron may fly off, may be slowed down or may be unaffected. This is what creates the illusion of randomness in the experiment. Not only is the emitter interacting with the atoms within the field, but all of the atoms in the field are interacting with one another as well. This, by way of statistical distribution, is what creates the familiar wave form that is achieved in the experiment.

Entropy

The value of entropy of any isolated space remains constant over time, from a math perspective, a constant no solution. I believe the true nature of temperature to be an extrinsic value, since it, much like quantum bosons, can't be measured without being affected. The pure definition of temperature can't be defined without setting a limit to the minimum size of space that can be clearly observed during the measurement. My primary theory also postulates an infinite definition being required of any observed matter arrangement in space which would result in infinite thermodynamic microstates as well.

Thought experiments-

Gravity thought experiment

Imagine for a moment, that there is no such thing as gravity. There is no magical force that causes matter to be attracted to other matter in some mystical way that we can only seem to explain by imagining that a non-tangible thing, such as space-time, contorts to satisfy our observations. What would happen if there were no gravity? I would imagine that things would simply just start falling apart. Some particles would randomly collide, which would cause clusters of matter to begin expanding. The more tightly packed the matter, the more likely the collisions would be, therefore the expansion of clusters that are denser would be relatively faster, right? So, what would this look like? Would an expanding head, on an expanding body, standing on an expanding earth, look out into the night sky and see an expanding meteor floating gently in the air? Or, would the accelerated expansion of the earth press firmly on the expanding feet, that are trying to stay still, while the expanding head, witnesses that same expanding earth, grow closer to encountering the expanding meteor? Could our perception of gravity simply be us observing the variances in acceleration of expansion caused by the collision of matter in areas of space with various densities?

Light thought experiment

Imagine for a moment, that what we interpret as light, is simply the oscillation of electromagnetic force in one object, sensed by another object, which in turn is accelerated to oscillate at the same magnitude. Nothing travels from one object to the other and force itself is sensed instantly. For an example, let's use two scaled up model hydrogen atoms. Imagine both have electrons with an orbit time of 1 second. One has a magnitude (from proton to electron) of 1 foot, the other with a magnitude of 1 inch. Imagine these models are placed 50 feet apart in a simulation to illustrate the transfer of energy (light) from one to the other. The instant the simulation begins, the magnitude of the first object starts to decrease as the magnitude of the second object begins to increase. Let's also say that a naked eye observer can only notice a magnitude of greater than 3 inches to be interpreted as "light". Since the second object gradually increases its magnitude, the observer would falsely conclude that the time it took for the "light" to travel the 50 feet is equivalent to the amount of time it takes for the second object to gain the 2 inches of magnitude required to be noticed. If this same simulation is done at a distance of 100 feet, the force will be half, as well as the time it takes the second object to reach observable magnitude, as well as the observers perspective of the time it takes for the "light" to travel the 100 feet. This would draw the observer to conclude that the light has a constant observable speed that doesn't change from any reference point.

Dual slit thought experiment

Imagine for a moment two sheets of film that are 1 atom thick and composed of carbon atoms. These special sheets of film are used in a single/double slit experiment. One sheet is used for the back reception wall to detect where the EMF is transmitted, the other to serve as the barrier which contains the slits for the experiment. A single hydrogen atom is used as the emitter source of light for the experiment. In both the single and double slit experiments, the hydrogen atom has a much higher magnitude than all of the various carbon atoms, but is oscillating at the same frequency. The greater magnitude of the hydrogen atom creates a slight increase in the magnitude of all the carbon atoms involved in the experiment. The orbits of the electrons in the carbon atoms themselves also have an effect on both each other and the electrons of the other carbon atoms. If you picture just two atoms effecting one another, you will notice their electrons have a natural tendency to be evenly dispersed and opposite polarity orientation depending on how many atoms are involved. This degree of separation in the frequency phase of the carbon atoms is what causes each individual carbon atom in the field to be uniquely effected by the transmitting hydrogen atom. This means that when the experiment begins and the amplitude of the hydrogen atom is gradually increased, it is only a matter of time before one of the electrons, on one of the carbon atoms, gains enough magnitude to break free of its nuclear orbit. The factor that determines which electron breaks, from which atom, is not based on the position of said atom relative to the emitter, but rather the coincidental position of said electron during the beginning of the phase of orbit of the emitter electron. The phase offset between the emitter hydrogen electron and field of receiving carbon electrons, which is a randomly determined factor, is what determines how much amplitude is transmitted to each independent carbon atom electron, translating into which atom ejects an electron first in a simulation of the experiment, translating into where the apparent light reception is perceived first, explaining the illusion of a single photon being shot randomly when intuitively EMF is a broad range force.

Mass of light thought experiment

Imagine for a moment, you are witnessing a solar eclipse. Let's say the sun is 1,000,000 miles in diameter and 1,000,000,000 away. Let's also say that the moon is 1000 miles in diameter and 1,000,000 miles away. Geometrically, when the solar eclipse occurs, the moon should perfectly block the line of sight of the sun, but when it occurs, a thin ring of light is noticed around the edge of the moon. This has been previously explained by claiming that the light itself has mass, which is effected by the gravity of the moon and creates a curved beam of light to create the ring effect. If we imagine that gravity does not exist and that gravity is an illusion created by the expansion of objects, the ring effect illusion can also be effectively explained, while allowing light to be transmitted in a perfectly straight line and leaving "space-time" un-contorted. This can be realized by understanding the propagation of light as a chain of an enormous number of energy transfers through different segments of matter smaller than any particle we are able to recognize. As this energy is transferred from cluster to cluster, each cluster grows with size causing what appears to be an ever expanding ray of light. This is what allows a vast number of independent transfers of light to appear curved in the presence of expanding segments of matter, or what appears to be mass.

Conclusion-

This article's primary purpose is to serve as record of introduction the authors theories to the scientific community.