

Simply Theory of Spatial Relativity - Addition of Time Dilation explanation and Photon Block Experiment to help measure velocity of electromagnetic force.

This article is to serve as an addition to the original Theory of Spatial Relativity published by Elliott Prather on 12/27/2013

Time Dilation

Time dilation is caused when an object is subjected to acceleration. When this exposure to acceleration occurs, the expansion rate of the object is temporarily increased which results in all reactions occurring within the object to take a longer period of time to be completed. This accelerated expansion results in a slower frame of reference by the outside environment. With gravity being defined by the Simple Theory of Spatial Relativity, this effect is also observed when objects are introduced to a perceived gravitational field. Since Spatial Relativity defines the effects of gravity as an acceleration of objects, the same effects of time dilation are felt on objects within a perceived gravitational field.

The "Photon Block Experiment"

I have proposed that light does not travel in packets of light such as photons, but rather is an instantaneous or near instantaneous force that exhibits a perceived time of travel as a result of the amount of time it takes a receiver to acclimate to the radiation level of the emitter. If my theory is true than an emitter that is switched on and off at a higher rate than it takes for "c" to travel to the receiver should not be effected by a blockade in the line of sight, a significant distance away, that is in phase with the pulses of the emitter. If photons do travel at c in packets, an emitter that is switched on and off should not be effected by a block in the path that is opened and closed at a great enough distance to not effect packets that would have reached the blockade in time for them to be allowed to pass through.

This experiment should determine if light is something that actually travels at a specific velocity or rather a instantaneous or near instantaneous force that takes a given amount of time before it is detected.

The experiment will consist of an emitter of light and a light detector. The emitter will be directed at the detector and the two will be placed a significant distance from one another. A solid object will be situated to rotate in the path of light in a manner that would block anything that would be "traveling" through the space at or below c, but allow something traveling greater than c to pass through.

The object will look like long narrow fan. The blades will have a trailing edge that overlaps with the leading edge of the next blade when viewed from the direct front. This means that when the fan is rotating at a very slow rate and a laser is pointed at the fan blades from the front, it's beam will be blocked by a blade at all times. When the fan is spun at a very high rate, it will spin in a manner that if an object were to pass through at the speed of light and pass the leading edge of a blade to the right at 1nm, the blade would continue to move with the object and the object would remain 1nm from the blade until it reached the trailing edge of the blade where it would then exit the containment of the fan blades. My proposal is that when a laser is pointed at the fan in this manner and the fan is spun, the detector will not be able to detect any photons from the emitter. If photons traveled as packets at the speed of c, the detector should detect the full scope of the emitter.

After this is determined, another fan will be put into place. This fan will have blades that are not curved at all. When viewed from the front, the blades will barely be noticeable. When this fan is spun at a high rate and an object enters the blades at the same orientation as the first fan, that object would not have enough time to travel from the front of the fan to the rear without being interrupted by the collision of one of the blades from the side. My hypothesis is that the amount of light that is measured by the detector while the fan is at rest will equal the amount of light that is measured while the fan is spinning at a velocity that should be interrupting all things that are traveling at or below c.

If the first experiment shows no detection of light and the second shows no decrease in the detection of light, I will conclude that electromagnetic force travels much faster than the previously determined speed of light and that "c" as we know it, is inaccurate.