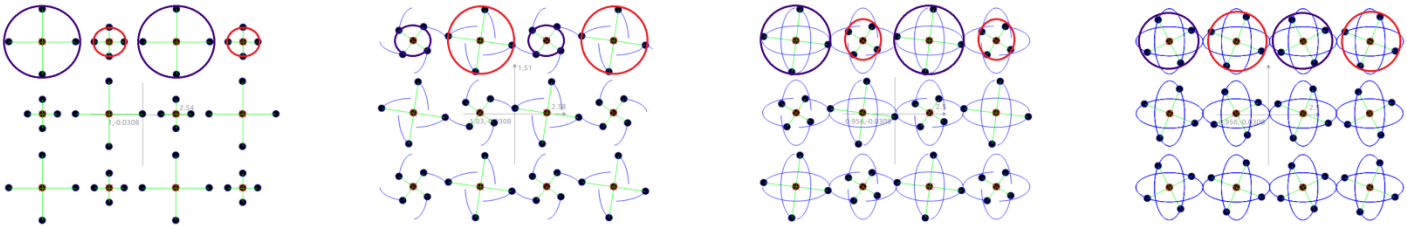
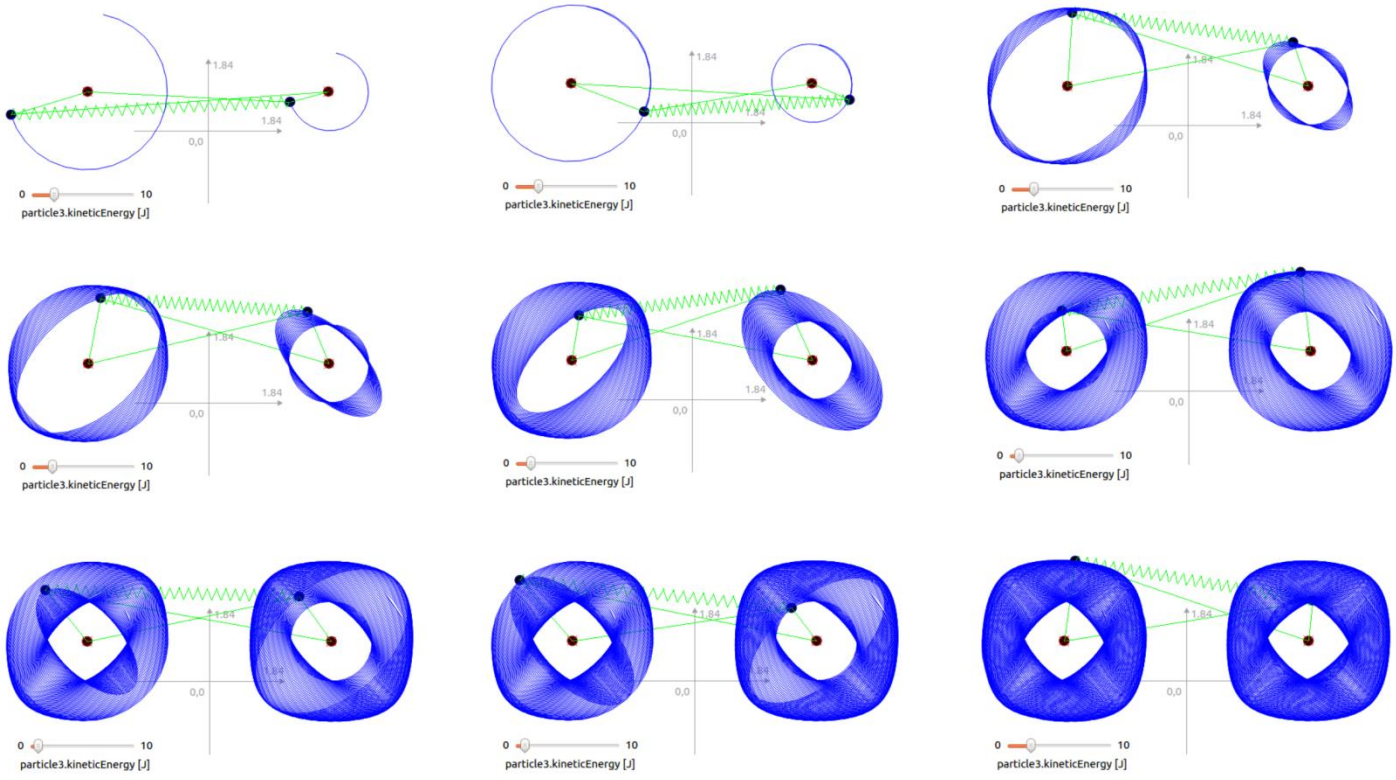
Simply Theory of Spatial Relativity - Definition of Jialency as used in the simply theory of spatial relativity. This article is to serve as an addition to the original Theory of Spatial Relativity published by Elliott Prather on 12/27/2013

Jialency

Jialency refers to the theorized oscillation of forms of internal energy or enthalpy, stored within the orbits of electrons, between atoms and atoms adjacent to them. Jialency can also be observed on a macroscopic level with similar orbiting bodies. Since "heat" is a term that was created to describe the flow of thermal energy from one material to another, Jialency can be a better term to use when referring to a specific type of enthalpy, specifically the "potential for heat" in a single substance. The illustrations below are models of 12 Beryllium atoms interacting with each other in this manner. The first four atoms in each set include a ring that identifies the electron radius at a specific instant. The theory of Jialency postulates that, in a substance with a temperature, each atom has an expanding/contracting cycle that is 180 degrees out of phase with the atoms that are directly adjacent to it. When an atom's electrons are at the lowest peak of their cycle, the overall radius of the atom is at its lowest, the atom occupies the lowest volume, the electron's kinetic energy is at its greatest, the electron's potential energy is at its lowest and the adjacent atoms are experiencing the highest peak of the cycle. When the electrons are at the highest peak of their cycle, the overall radius of the atom is at its highest, the atom occupies the greatest volume, the electron's potential energy is at its greatest, the electron's kinetic energy is at its lowest and the adjacent atoms are experiencing the lowest peak of the cycle. The increased eccentricity translates into a larger amount of kinetic/potential energy that is shifted back and forth rapidly between the two sets of atoms, which in turn translates into a larger amount of total enthalpy stored across the entire substance. The magnitude of this cycle, as well as the eccentricity of the electron orbit, is directly proportional to the substance's temperature.



The above illustrations are intended to provide a fundamental example of how two sets of atoms are needed for jialency to be present without dramatically altering the structure of the substance. The structure illustrated is intended to exhibit why jialency would be an efficient manner of storing thermal energy.



The above illustrates Jialency between two Hydrogen atoms. Placement of charged particles causes an assimilation force to equalize kinetic energies while not affecting potential energy shifts. This results in an enthalpy shift back and forth. In the Jialency of Hydrogen atoms, there is a specific EMF equal to the revolution time and an Energy Radiation Frequency equal to the Jialency rate of oscillation.

Time Dilation

"Time dilation is caused when an object is subjected to acceleration or perceived force. 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." - Elliott Prather, Supplement for Theory of Spatial Relativity, 1-2-2014, viXra.org

The increased expansion rate occurs when the electron orbit paths, within the atoms making up the Jialency of a substance, increase their eccentricity as a result of an outside force being applied. As the eccentricity of the orbit paths increase, the effective distance of repulsion between adjacent atoms is influenced to increase. An influence to increase causes the accelerated expansion rate of the substance. As the force to the substance causing the acceleration is reduced, the eccentricity of the orbit paths decrease and the acceleration rate of expansion is reduced in the substance.