

imagine having a light source producing a photon this photon goes into a straight line and then the photon hits an electron in an atom now looking at the atom from the top we can already see a circle (where the light source is nearer to you in the diagram) we can cut the atom into 4 parts with a plus or + now since the electron spin counter clockwise to the proton we can see that the electron at the bottom left part of the plus or + cut atom is coming towards the light source the most lets label that part of the atom 1 (the smaller the number the more the electron approaching to the light source) and take this part as the start point now the electron is at the bottom right now in this part of the atom the electron is moving the most away from the light source so we will label this as 4 (the larger the number the less the electron approaches the light source) now the the electron continues it goes to top right part of the atom lets label this 3 now the electron is at the top left part of the atom lets label this 2 now as you can see the left part of the atom is where the electron approaches the light source and the right part of the atom is where the electron goes away from the light source conclusion: if you are heating an atom the place it gets heated from the most is the bottom left or 1 followed by the top left or

2 and the place it gets heated from the least is the bottom right or 4 followed by the top right or 3 these effects are not noticed in every day life because of the small size of the atom

explanation of relativity: lets take this example and make the still atom move both away and nearer to the light source now in any of those two cases the electron in the atom keeps pace with the nucleus and always forms an electron cloud of the same size as it was in the still atom example now in case of the away moving atom the electron is moving away from the light source and when we look at the part of the atom number 3 and 4 (the parts where the electron is moving away from the light source) we find that the electrons movement towards the outwards of the light source is increased meaning that its more difficult for the electron to catch light leading to time dilation and in case of the away moving atom the electron is moving away from the light source and when we look at the part of the atom number 1 and 2 (the parts where the electron is moving nearer to the light source) we find that the electrons movement towards the inwards of the light source is increased meaning that its more easier for the electron to catch light leading to time being the most normal as the velocity is higher and higher each time