

Can the Universe Think?

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Citation: George Gerhab. Can the Universe Think?. I J T C Physics, 2022; 3(2): 1-2.**Abstract**

Quantized spacetime could be an infinite ocean of virtual pairs of points, one point traveling forward an elementary unit of time and the other traveling backward an elementary unit of time, they share their time and disappear, with both an elementary unit of distance apart. Randomly blinking virtual pairs of points would make spacetime move in integral jumps of the elementary unit of time and integral jumps in the elementary unit of distance, thus quantizing spacetime, the points are spacetime.

An unpaired point, say a -, would have no partner, so it would last and be able to share time with any + point from any close pair. Both would disappear leaving the - point from the close pair as the new unpaired point an elementary distance unit away, then share time again and again the same way each in the elementary unit of time, and zips around randomly at the speed of light creating the matter wave and matter.

Quantization of space-time

The quantization of space means no two points can get closer than a certain quantized distance, X_0 . All distances have to be whole numbers of this distance. Quantization of time means that time progresses in steps of an elementary unit of time, t_0 .

Spacetime may consist of randomly appearing and disappearing pairs of points. One going t_0 backward and the other forward, then share time and disappear.

A point is a singularity with no dimensions. If it had dimensions, what would it be made of? Points are the only thing that can exist in the universe.

My calculations in my previous paper show that $t_0 = e^2\mu_0$ or $3/5$ times the Planck time, $4/5$ and $5/5$ are dark matter, from the integral 3-4-5 triangle. The elementary unit of distance is $x_0 = ct_0$ where $c = 1/\sqrt{\epsilon_0\mu_0}$ an inherent part of spacetime. If c is exceeded, the very structure of spacetime would be invalid.

The only angle that pairs can make with each other is 60° , $\pi/3$, $\cos 60^\circ = 1/2$, spin.

Unpaired or Singleton Points

A point with no match to share its time with, can share its time with any close point with opposite time. The point of this pair, now becomes the unpaired point, x_0 distance away, and this happens every t_0 amount of time, causing the unpaired point to zip around at random, creating the matter field and matter.

When this unpaired point moves, the new unpaired point jostles a virtual pair close by giving it a nudge making it a micro-line, a permanent sender of the time, or charge, of the movement. When it gets within x_0 of another unpaired point, it would cause a change in its random movement and leave spacetime polarized so the non-random movement change would remain permanent. The nudge, or micro-line, calculated from my previous papers is: $I_{min} = 4\pi h(\pi/3)x_0 \pi/3$ is a 600 arc to keep the nudge x_0 away from all other points.

The combination of two opposite (from + and -) would create more volume than normal virtual spacetime pairs, causing space bending and time dilation.

Since gravity is caused by the same micro-lines as electromagnetism, gravity creates the same type of perpendicular field, velocity depended, and can be repulsive and help explain the expansion of the universe since massive galaxies are traveling at high speeds outward, in the same direction.

The unpairing of random virtual pairs

An extremely rare occurrence would be 3 virtual pairs, simultaneously appearing so that one forward and two backward points would form an isosceles triangle and would try to share its time with both opposite points. Two t_0 's at the same time is not allowed, the points would be frozen in time with fractional charges. The other points, would then become unpaired points. Since they became permanent, spacetime would polarize and mimic the geometry making a set of

permanent unpaired points every t_0 amount of time, BANG.

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An unpaired point or trio of points, will align the virtual pairs of points so that they are polarized in a dense cloud of non-random polarized pairs with the opposite timed towards the positive time. The $+t_0$ is above the zero and the negative is below, they are all identical points and when different than 0 perhaps entanglement can cause the polarized densities to change, and very quickly and anywhere. This could mean that the universe can think.

References

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