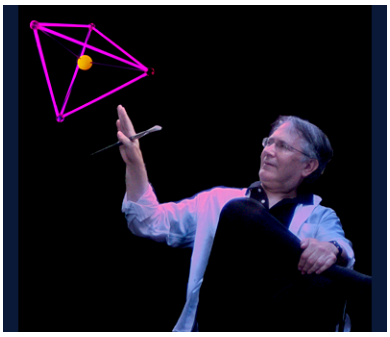
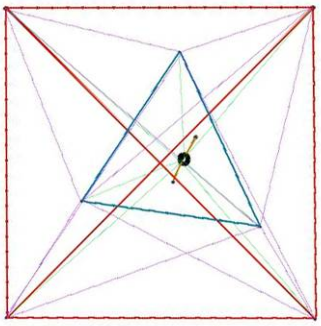
Fenske's space/time pixel



It all started after I spent a few weeks trying to imagine what Einstein saw when he first envisioned the fabric of space. If it is a fabric that can be warped, it must have an underlying structure.

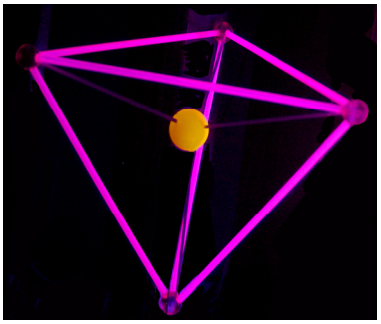
One morning, in March of 2010, I woke up with a shape for the smallest planck unit pulsing through my head. I don't know why or how but the fabric of space finally made sense.

Worried that I would forget, I immediately went to my computer and drew the shape. Taking the sketch, of what looked like a square, I ran the image past my brothers who both love to brainstorm theoretical sciences. Dale presided as the Chairman of the NW Astronomical League and David is an inventor and president of VinylDoc LLC.



Together we built a working model from my sketch. To my amazement, the 'square' turned out to be a tetrahedron. The drawing was an illusion created from depicting a 3 dimensional object on a 2 dimensional surface.

Einstein describes space as elastic. Like loose net fabric, it can stretch and contract. In Einstein's space there is no such thing as empty space. Nothing does not exist. Three dimensional space is shaped by the energy forces throughout its entire fabric.



I call it a space/time pixel. On the planck level, each point contains a non-dimension concentration of energy. Because the points repulse each other, they stretch the fabric of space between them to create the 3 dimensional universe that we see around us.

I later questioned whether this repulsive force could be the elusive dark energy we have all been searching for. "Could gravity and dark energy be one and the same?" I wondered.

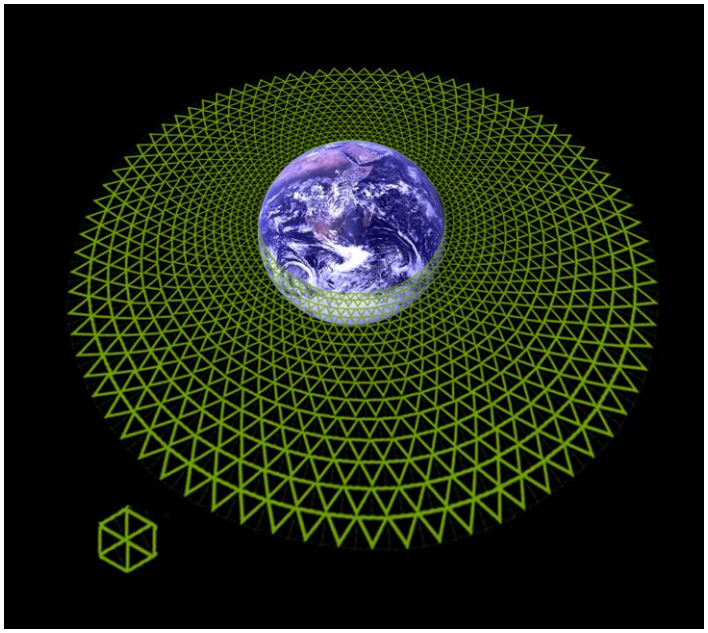
How do dimensions form? Pull two points apart and the interacting forces stretch space between them creating a single dimension; a line. Add a third point for 2 dimensions. With a fourth point, the fabric of space is pulled apart creating a 3 dimensional universe.

This led to the question, if quantum pixels repel each other what prevents them from flying apart? Something must hold them together else the initial expansion from the big bang would have continued forever.

Aha! That explains the center point in my sketch. It is an attraction force that held the pixel together. This phi point seems to complete the lattice of the fabric of space.

Everyone assumes that gravity is the great attraction force of the universe. Conversely, Einstein describes it as the warping of space. Quantum pixels side with Einstein. As pixels get close to matter, they warp and compress from the mass of the object. As they compress, the repulsive force within the pixels increase exponentially giving the illusion of gravity. They create a langrangian point where matter can exist.

It made me laugh because when I suddenly realized that gravity does not exist, all my questions about gravity became a mute point. Why is gravity so weak, where is the graviton and so on?



Note how the space/time pixel grid differs from the standard space/time grid. The pixel grid is made up of equilateral triangles; not squares. Warped and compressed by mass, the triangles become smaller and smaller as they approach a planet or star.

Inside the pixel it really gets very interesting. Outside 4 points stretch our 3 dimensional universe into shape. But, inside it is a very different universe. Each point distorts space, creating weird inverted dimensions decompressing until they finally revert back to a non-dimensional point at the center of the pixel.

With Einstein's space/time only 4 outside points and 1 inside center point is needed. If string theory wins out then the additional dimensions must be inside the pixel. The sketch on the previous page shows what a 9 or 10 dimensional pixel in string theory could look like.

Imagine looking to the right and see the world expanding into 3 dimensions; then to the left, everything shrinks down to 2 dimensions. Continuing until one dimension disappears into a singularity. A very weird world inside the pixel.

Is there evidence to this hypothesis? After I came up with this theory, I ran across a controversial article published by Dr. Jeffrey Weeks in the journal Nature stating that our universe was shaped like a soccer ball. His conclusion was that "our Universe seems like an endlessly repeating set of dodecahedrons".

"Of coarse", I said, "He was right."

If a space/time pixel is a tetrahedron, our universe must be shaped like an icosahedron, one of the strongest geometric shapes known to man. The amazing thing is that if Weeks was right then the overall shape of our universe will ultimately be determined by the shape of its smallest part.

Fenske's space/time pixel theory was first published in the book, "The Secret World of Invisible Art" by Gary Fenske, April of 2012. http://www.fenskeart.com