

Quantum Thread Theory

by James Cranwell

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**Everything in the Universe is made from one type of particle.
All workings of the Universe are result from said particle.**

MATTER IS CREATED FROM NON-EMPTY SPACE

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### The Fabric Of Space

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"The Standard Model makes very specific predictions of how the Higgs boson interacts with the various particles. The first observations of the Higgs were based on measurements of its decay into other bosons (W , Z , γ). Now, the ATLAS and CMS collaborations show how the Higgs decays directly to fermions such as quarks and leptons, the family of fundamental particles that make up matter." -- press.cern

That means everything is actually made / created from the same stuff and that is absolutely correct and true. They just have the model wrong.

Space is NOT empty. There is an all encompassing lattice-type quantum thread particle network in otherwise empty space. The quantum threads are also what matter is made from.

The thread network is gravity centered -- Einstein called it Space-Time. Otherwise known as the Fabric of Space. (yes, the fabric of space must actually be made from something)

A good 2-D model would be something like a spiders web made of the finest web-silk-thread filament. Now imagine a 3-D web.

It is made from individual yet connected quantum thread particles and of course the web has tension on it (that's where gravity gets its pull).

The speed vibrations travel through the web is the speed of light (light is a just a vibration travelling in a quantum thread particle network)

The Fabric-of-Space is not solid, liquid, gas nor plasma. It is a thread particle network made from individual yet connected quantum threads. (**not the string theory type**)

Space has all threads expanded to full length.

Matter has threads balled-up and or wrapped around the nucleus.

The basic quantum thread is approximately one Ångström in length and can be considered 1-D, that's one dimensional (although in reality it must actually have an infinitesimally small width)

Ten of those threads form the basic particle... that's 10 threads joined at their centers (or 20 radii emanating from a common center, that's the axis of the dodecahedron -- a Platonic solid -- the particle can form automatically).

That is the basic particle called a Flux Particle.

The particle itself would be just the grey threads in the picture (no color and a lot thinner of course).

It would fit perfectly inside of a dodecahedron. It looks like a 3-D asterisk * with the threads going off equally into every direction.

Although the thread particle is only threads in the shape of the dodecahedron axis -- it commandeers a spherical volume and can sphere-pack space. That is the basic unit and it is approximately one Ångström in diameter.

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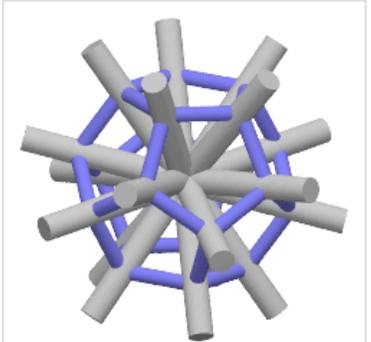
### Matter Is Created From Non-Empty Space

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They are claiming the Higgs (which is also an all encompassing "field" in space) can decay into quarks -- and quarks are their version of what matter is made from -- so what they are thinking is a mixed-up version of the actual truth. They just have the models wrong.

Creating matter from space? Yes, the basic ratio is four to one. Four units of space can make 2 protons and 2 electrons and that makes an Hydrogen gas molecule -- basic matter.

The size ratio is also about the same for hydrogen 4 to 1. Think of bowling balls. If you place three on the ground



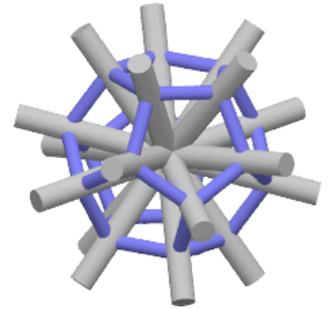
The particle itself would be just the grey threads (or strings) in the picture (no color and a lot thinner of course).

It would fit perfectly inside of a [dodecahedron](#).

Actual thread (or string) length is about one Ångström and it is fine enough where 10 threads (20 radii) could curl-up into the size of a neutron.

in a triangle; you could place one more on top and have a triangular pyramid pack with 4 balls total. If those were units of space and they were converted into one hydrogen gas molecule -- the molecule would be about the size of one ball (four units space equals one atom)

That means the thread network in space is the equivalent of 25% real matter, but since it is actually just the network that you cannot see, I guess you can call it Dark Matter. Got it? If you think of all the particles in space that are filling the Universe and convert them into normal matter... you would get a Universe that is filled with 25% matter.



NOTE: When you have a larger atom like plutonium-241 there would be 241 protons and neutrons total with 94 electrons added to total.. So it would take 241 + 94 = 335 units of space to make one atom of Plutonium.

Everything is made from quantum threads. (not the string theory type)
A neutron has one thread tightly connected to a proton, the 19 other threads are balled up.
A proton is connected tightly to the neutron and has a full length thread (corkscrew like twist) connection to an electron, the 18 others are balled up.

An electron has one thread connected to the proton, 18 threads connect to other electrons in same shell and the last one connects to either upper level electrons or the network in space, nothing balled up.

That's why 18 is the determinant number in electron shell configuration.
Every electron particle has 20 threads.
One thread is attached to the proton.
One thread connects with space (or an electron in the next outer shell).
The other 18 threads form the electron disc.

When electrons connect with each other they have 18 threads to play with.

A free proton would look like this ~~~●~~~~ (that's one free thread, 18 balled, one free thread)
A free neutron would look like this ●~~~~ (19 balled, and one free thread)
A free electron would look like this ---*--- (one free thread, 18 free threads in a disc shape, one free thread)

When one proton thread ~~~●~~~~
and the neutron thread ●~~~~
ball up (twist) together ●●~~~~ that is the strong force.

Add an electron to that package ●●---*--- and you also get the EM force

NOTICE: If you have a balled-up neutron and one thread unwinds (decays) it becomes a proton. If all the threads of a proton or neutron unwind they can either become an electron if it is connected to the nucleus or it can revert right back into a unit of space. So, matter decays (reverts back into) space -- NOT the other way around. Got That? Everything is made from the exact same thing -- the only difference is a change in shape.
Definition: Flux (flaks) n 2. continuous change; instability

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**MASS IS INERT -- ALL ENERGY COMES FROM SPACE**  
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If you have a tennis net (2-D lattice-type thread particle network analogy) it has an overall tension on it. The net threads are being pulled from the extremities (if it were an infinite net the tension pull would be coming from infinity).
If you use a pair of scissors and snip one thread in the middle of the net... vibrations (energy) will travel through the net (remember the tennis net has tension on it).
Every individual section (particle) of the net has tension and can release energy into the net. But you cannot add the individual particle energies together and create a massive sum -- because all of the supposed different energies are all one and the same -- coming from the net as a whole.
If a guitar string has a tension of 9 . So does every point on the string.

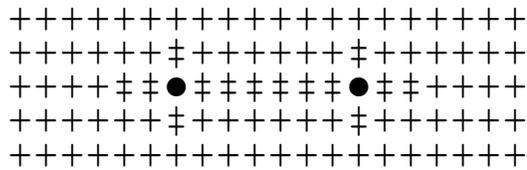
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But you cannot add them together. That would be pure stupidity. The same type of thing has unknowingly happened with the vacuum catastrophe. Space is loaded with energy but it is all from the same source and it is all the same energy. If this is not realized -- there would be an enormous mistake -- 10^120 -- in calculations.

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THERE IS NO PURE ENERGY
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If a few threads of the net were balled-up (pulled together in a clump) then suddenly unballed (decayed). It would send vibrations through the net.

The balled up piece of the net would be considered mass and when it unballs it reverts back to normal net (thread particle network) and releases energy (vibrations) into the net. The vibrations are the energy. You cannot have vibrations travelling in nothing -- thinking that would be pure stupidity.



The graphic is a representation of a 2-D gravitational field (particle network). It would be made of only the XY axis particles attached together (like a tennis net but made from individual particles). The particles are connected -- that creates the network. The network has tension on it so vibrations can easily travel through it on the threads. Any masses •• in the network will have a higher tension between them and pull together -- that's gravity.

The speed vibrations travel through the particle network is the speed of light "c"

So, Yes -- matter can be created from non-empty space and now you know how it is happening.

Here is a regular thread tension formula...

Tension = velocity squared x mass / Length.

If we plug c in and rearrange we get the one-inch formula...  $TL = mc^2$

<http://www.mccelt.com/the-one-inch-equation-to-explain-all-physical-laws.php>

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**References**

[3] Quantum Thread Theory & Why the Speed of Light is "C"

<http://vixra.org/abs/1612.0363>

Authors: [Seamus McCelt](#)

Category: [Quantum Gravity and String Theory](#)