

Quantum Thread Theory

by James Cranwell

<http://www.mccelt.com/>

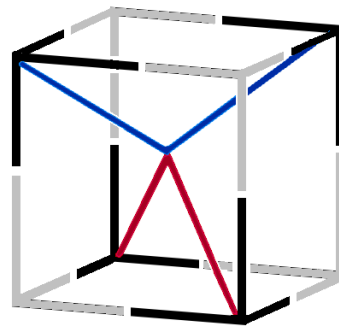
**Everything in the Universe is made from one type of particle.
All workings of the Universe are result from said particle.**

WATER AND THE TETHERED PROTON

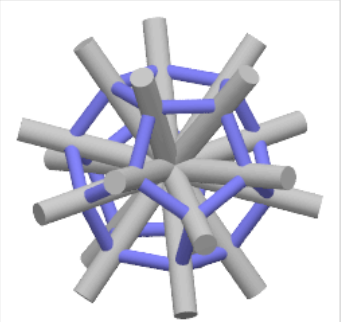
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**Where is the Proton?**  
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"The research shows that the extra proton is associated with a specific pair of atoms on the two tethered molecules, participating in partial chemical bonds to both. "In biological systems, any time you have molecules with a nitrogen or oxygen, and add in an extra proton, the proton forms a bond with one of the extra electron pairs that are available," according Johnson. "It crashes the party and changes the character of the molecule." -- Yale University

Octet Rule and Bond Angles



109.4712° (degrees)



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.

Tethered by a proton? How could that happen? A mainstream proton is just a non-existent point. The only way a proton could tether something is if it made from threads. And they do NOT know it but that is exactly what a proton is. A free proton looks like this...

Neutron: ●~~~
Proton: ~~~●~~~
Electron: ~~~*~~~
Hydrogen: ~~~*~~~~●~~~

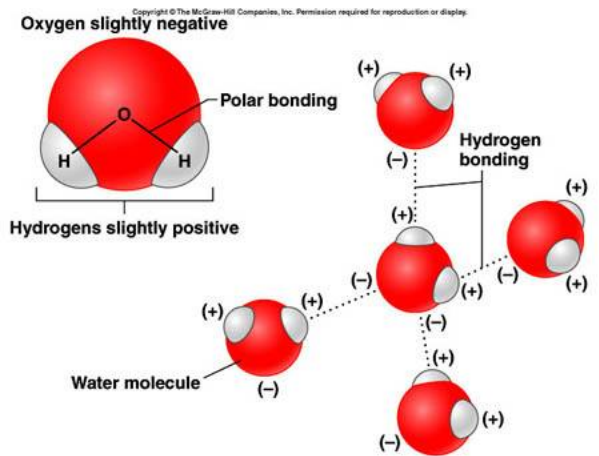
Two hydrogen atoms can plug their electrons into the vacant corners of an oxygen cubic atom. That creates an H₂O water molecule and leaves the hydrogen protons dangling on the outside of the thread mesh-type cage. That is why they claim the hydrogen atoms are positively charged. The hydrogen electrons gets fixed into the octet cube and leave the proton on the outside. That is also how it can tether another atom / molecule.

Notice in the picture: they show the protruding hydrogen as positively charged? The exterior dangling protons are the reason...

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**Tether**  
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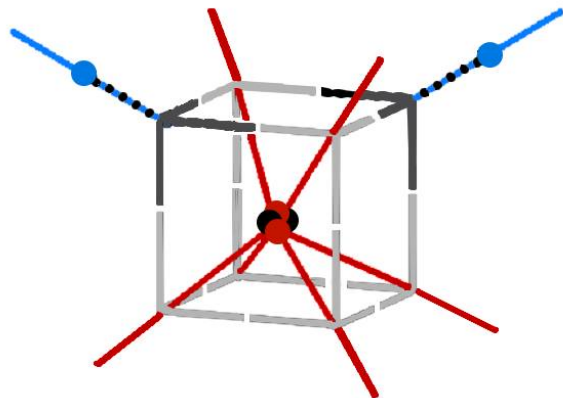
teth·er (tĕth'ər) n.

c. A rope, chain, cable, or other line for restraining or securing an object: a blimp attached to the ground by tethers.



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**WATER MOLECULE**  
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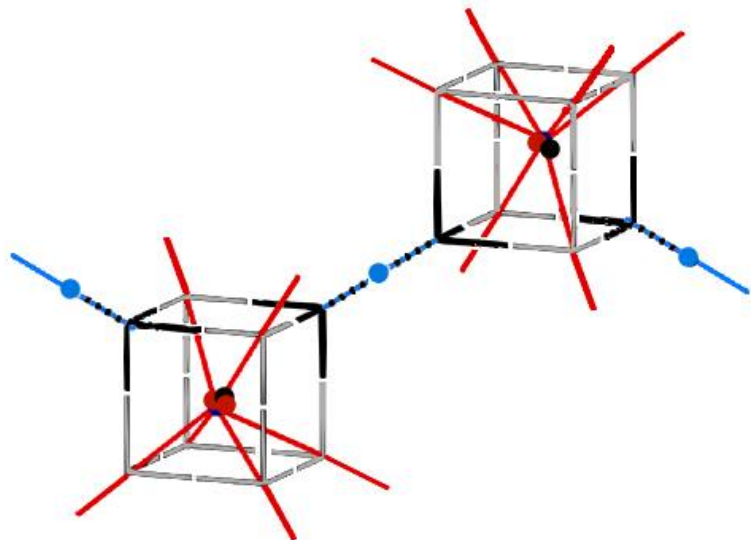
This is one water H₂O molecule with protruding -- dangling -- positive protons that are part of the hydrogen atom. The grey corners are electrons tethered to the nucleus by the red threads
 The red threads on the inside of the cube are actually 2 threads twisted together. One coming from the proton. Another coming from the electron..



The octet cube is the oxygen, The black corners and blue protons are the hydrogen atoms.
 Notice the hydrogen atom is NOT connected to the nucleus of the oxygen so the cube is NOT symmetric and the shape gets distorted. The bonding angle would NOT be the regulatory cubic of exactly 109.4712°
 The bond angle between the hydrogen atoms in H₂O is: 104.45°

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**Grotthuss Mechanism**  
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This is two water H₂O molecules sharing one of their protons as a tether.
 The red threads on the outside of cubes are single threads and can be thought of as tethers available to be tethered.
 The single red thread attaches to a grey corner. The grey corners are actually 18 threads -- three groups of six threads form one corner of a cube. The red thread continues on into the nucleus. It is twisted with a nucleus thread. So all inner thread connecting protons and electrons are double threads twisted together.



This is NOT an impossible idea like quarks shooting gluons at other quarks -- this can really happen.

So, Yes -- protons can move around 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>

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