

# Quantum Thread Theory

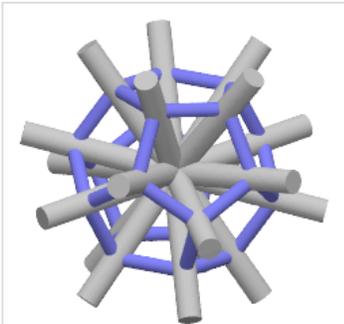
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**Everything in the Universe is made from one type of particle.  
All workings of the Universe are result from said particle.**

## QUANTUM GRAVITY

*"The current understanding of gravity is based on Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity, which is formulated within the framework of classical physics. On the other hand, the other three fundamental forces of physics are described within the framework of quantum mechanics and quantum field theory, radically different formalisms for describing physical phenomena.[2] It is sometimes argued that a quantum mechanical description of gravity is necessary on the grounds that one cannot consistently couple a classical system to a quantum one.[3][4]:11-12 " -- Wiki*



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.

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**QUANTUM GRAVITY**  
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There cannot be quantum gravity.  
Although gravity and the other "forces" all work by the same means -- threads -- the situation and configurations are totally different.

**Gravitational Force:** full length threads pulling atoms together via simple thread tension...

~~~ (●) ~~~~~ (●) ~~~

**Electro-magnetic Force:** Here are two electrons...

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When electrons are close enough to attach or bond together: there are two full length threads -- one from each electron -- completely twisted together (but still full length).

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The electrons are literally tied to one another, that is much stronger than a simple thread tension pull.

### Strong Force:

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 (knot) together ●●~~~~~ that is the strong force.

Add an electron to that package ●●≈≈≈≈\*~~~~~ and you also get the EM force (package aka deuterium)

neutron / knot / proton / twist / electron / thread

●●≈≈≈≈\*~~~~

The "knot" is just threads (like everything else) and it is balled-up between the neutron and the proton so you cannot see it. A balled-up knot is much stronger than a twist.

All forces have the same mechanism -- threads -- but they work by totally different means.

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**QUANTUM THREAD THEORY**  
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Space is NOT empty. There is an all encompassing lattice-type quantum thread particle network (**not the string theory type**) in otherwise empty space (and everywhere).

The network is made from individual yet connected particles and conforms to whatever shape it is surrounding. So light traveling through a curved particle network (like the Earth or Moon) will of course curve.

Is gravity curving the thread network? No! The thread network itself is what creates gravity (gravity is network tension).

Does this invalidate any of Einstein's equations? Of course not, it is just another way to look at it. Einstein has field equations and this is the field (particle network).

Regardless of the theory -- gravity must be or have some kind of a mechanism. The mechanism must actually be something. Whatever that something is -- it must be filling space.

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)

Here is a regular thread tension formula...

Tension = velocity squared x mass / Length

If we plug in c and rearrange we get the one-inch formula for energy and light...

$$TL = mc^2$$

If the tension goes up... gravity goes up, and so does the speed of light and everything else with it.

That includes any type of measuring device, the speed your brain is working and time itself.

Increase or decrease tension and it changes everything along with it, that's all electro-magnetic phenomena, vibrations... everything.

It's like being a character in a movie and you don't know the speed the projector is running... fast, slow, stop, start... you don't know.

Now we know where energy comes from and why light travels at c.

Tesla was correct...

"There is no energy in matter other than that received from the environment." – Nikola Tesla

Mnemonic memory device...

E for Einstein:  $E = mc^2$

TL for Tesla:  $TL = mc^2$

"Matter" is just balled-up / clumped up parts of the same particle network.  
 What they call "Dark Matter" is completely filling space -- it's the particle network itself. The clumps around galaxies and other spots are excessive amounts.  
 Dark Energy is tension on the network as a whole. Everything is being pulled on equally. Any masses in the system create a higher tension pull between them -- that's gravity

Electrons form a thread mesh-type cage around the nucleus. Electrons actually are something but everyone mistakenly thinks the vibration travelling around the thread is the electron -- that's what has caused all the confusion.

The electron is conveying vibrations but the material it is made from (quantum threads) are NOT moving..  
 EXAMPLE: Think guitar string -- the string itself would be the electron but everyone thinks the vibration or note is the electron. That is why there is all kinds of probability and uncertainty -- the vibration is traveling around a spherical quantum thread mesh cage -- where exactly is the vibration? No way to know for sure. Got that? The electron has exact position. The vibration position is of course unknown.  
 NOTE: Heisenberg would be OK with this. A vibration position is of course uncertain.

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**SPACE-TIME IS A MEDIUM**  
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The reason light always travels at "c" the speed of light is: there is a medium filling space.  
 Michelson-Morley created an experiment to detect if the Earth is rushing through the medium. The experiment was null -- so the Earth is NOT rushing through it.  
 Then, just recently, they created Gravity Probe B -- to detect if the medium is being dragged -- and they found out... yes, it is being dragged!  
 Einstein called the medium "Space-Time."  
 It is responsible for gravity, the conveyance of light and a few other things. That's why the speed of light, gravity and the speed of gravitational waves are the same speed -- the speed of light.

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**GRAVITATION IS NOT A WEAK FORCE**  
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Gravity is not the weak force you might think it is. You are only realizing a small part of the picture. There is an overall tension particle network in space that is responsible for gravity. Any masses introduced into the particle network create an higher tension -- that's what is thought of as gravity -- but there is more to it. The Earth is of course pulling you down but space itself is also pulling you. The Earth has a stronger pull (more connections) so it wins the tug-of-war.

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**Measured Gravitational Force is Excess Network Tension**  
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There is an all encompassing lattice-type thread particle network (**not the string theory type**) in space (and everywhere).  
 The network is made from individual yet connected particles and conforms to whatever shape it is surrounding. So light traveling through a curved particle network (like the Earth or Sun) will of course curve. Is gravity curving the particle network? No! The particle network itself is what creates gravity (gravity is network tension).  
 Does this invalidate any of Einsteins equations? Of course not, it is just another way to look at it. Einstein has field equations and this is the field (particle network).

The particles are connected -- that creates a particle network. The particle network has tension on it so vibrations can easily travel through it on the threads (That's what light is).  
 Everything is connected by the particle network and it moves along with largest mass in proximity.

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Any masses in the particle network will of course have / develop more connections and pull together.  
 NOTE: The mass(es) ●● in this scenario / instance would be balled up XY axis (plus +++ sign) particles. Everything is the same construct.

The particle network threads from any particle will go off in every direction but of course two masses in proximity will have a stronger tension between them than the particle network line thread tension coming from infinity.

The overall Dark-Energy-Like network tension pulls equally on everything -- let's call that force 100. The two masses immersed in the particle network have a slightly higher tension between them (it's actually just more connections created by the network particles being balled up into matter) and that is all that is needed to pull them together -- let's call the tension force between the masses 109.

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If you measured the force between the two masses you would get number 9 as a result -- NOT 109. Force pulling together = 109, Force pulling apart = 100, Result 109 - 100 = 9  
 The overall force tension of 100 would be subtracted (you would not even know it is there)

NOTE: if you were directly in the middle of the masses you would of course be weightless and float. But that does not mean the tension or gravitational force was canceled -- it is just equal pull on both sides. That's the main point -- no matter where you are you are always being pulled on from at least two or more directions.

A scientist fish living deep in the Marianas Trench would not know he is under extreme pressure and would not be able to measure it. He would only be able to measure changes or differences in pressure. Something similar must be true regardless of the theory (i.e. curved-space, gravitons, etc.).  
 And you cannot measure forces without the measuring devices becoming part of the measurement.

Notice the particle network tension 100 would be everywhere -- completely filling space and pulling on everything. Although it is the same particle network as gravity its force is in opposite direction -- that's the same effect as supposed Dark Energy. It is an expansive force but nothing is being expanded. Stuff can only pull together.

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**GRAVITY IS NETWORK TENSION**  
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Got that? Gravity is an actual mechanical force -- thread tension

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**FORCES IN THE ATOM**  
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Everything is made from quantum threads. (not the string theory type)  
 The basic 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  
 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.

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**GRAVITY CANNOT HAPPEN IN AN ATOM**  
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Got that? Gravity is an actual mechanical force -- thread tension. Like a 3-D tennis net with the threads expanded full length that can pull atoms and or mass together.  
 The "forces" inside an atom are completely different. There the threads can completely ball-up together -- gravity does NOT work like that

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**COSMIC LENSING**  
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Cosmic lensing happens because there is an all encompassing lattice-type thread particle network in space. The network is gravitationally centered -- physically curved around mass or galaxies as a whole, etc.

If something is bending or curving or warping or gravitationally microlensing light -- it means light is a physical part of it.  
 Waves can only travel in a medium -- that includes light.  
 PG says cosmological red-shift can stretch Space-Time and thereby stretch photons in transit. If that is correct it would mean photons are traveling in space-time -- as a part of it -- and space-time is a medium. Something can only affect something else if it is in direct contact or it is a part of it.  
 The spiders web and moth are a good example. A moth can only be pulled apart by a stretching web if it is stuck in the web.  
 If a moth is doing a fly-by the web has no effect on it.

So, No, you cannot have a quantum gravity. Although gravity and the other "forces" all work by the same means -- threads -- the situation and configurations are totally different.  
 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](#)