

Quantum Thread Theory

by James Cranwell

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

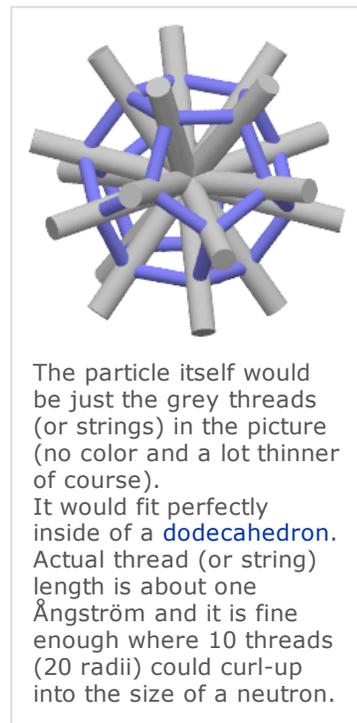
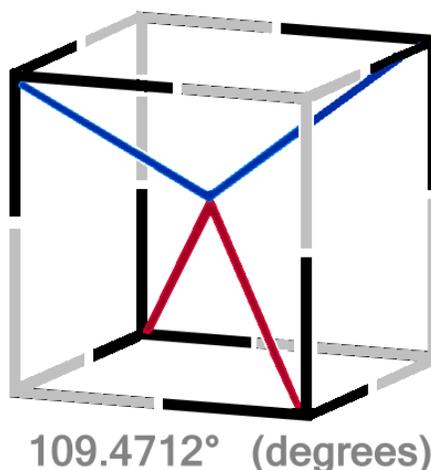
Everything in the Universe is made from one type of thread.
All workings of the Universe are result from said thread.

THE SHAPE OF 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



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.

Basic universal fundamental substance is shape-shifter.

Everything is made from quantum threads.

The basic Quantum thread is approximately one Ångström.

10 threads can join at their centers and form a 20 radii thread unit group (automatically forming dodecahedral axis shape).

If the threads are completely balled up they are a proton or neutron.

When they are shaped like a disc they are an electron.

When they are shaped like a 3-D asterisk they are the fabric of space.

That is why "stuff" can decay into other stuff - everything is made from same stuff

Free proton: ~~~●~~~ (that's one free thread, 18 balled, one free thread)

Free neutron: ●~~~ (19 balled, and one free thread)

Free neutrino: ● (20 balled)

Free electron: ~~~*~~~ (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.

Hydrogen with one proton and one electron: ~~~●≈≈≈✱~~~

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.

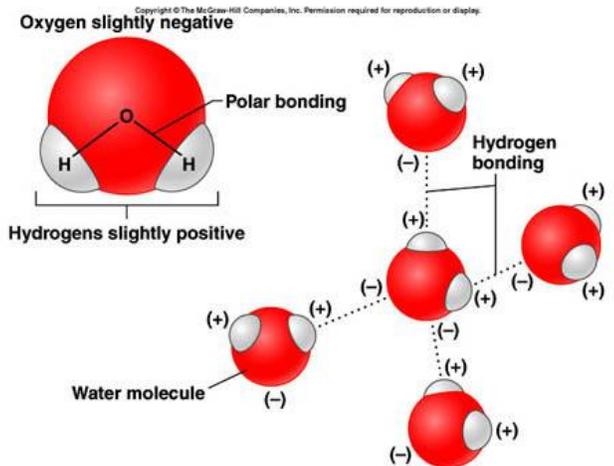
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**WATER MOLECULE**

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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 (tetrahedral) angle of exactly 109.4712° The bond angle between the hydrogen atoms in H₂O is: 104.45°



THE SHAPE OF WATER
104.45°

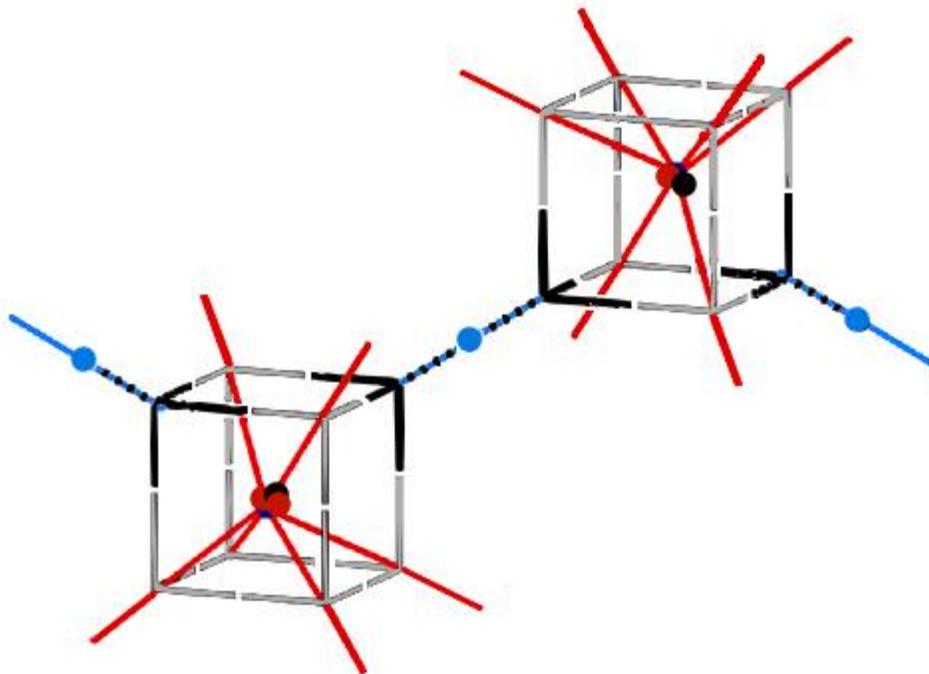
OCTET RULE 109.4712°
TL=mc² McCelt.com

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**Grotthuss Mechanism**  
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This is two water H_2O 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](#)

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