

# Quantum Thread Theory

by James Cranwell

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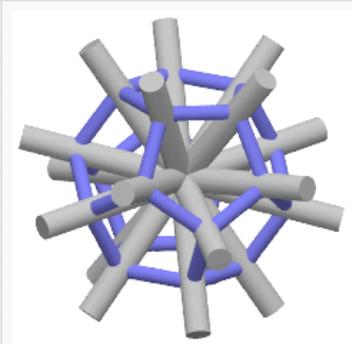
**Everything in the Universe is made from one type of particle.  
All workings of the Universe are result from said particle.**

## One-inch Equation & One Particle Explain All Physical Laws

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**Nothing is Solid. Space is not Empty. Everything is Connected**  
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TL = mc^2  
|- - inch - - |      It's one inch

There is a high tension finest filament thread particle field in space .  
Everything is connected by the particle field and it moves along with largest mass in proximity (something like what gravitational fields would be doing).  
A good 2-D model would be something like a spiders web (individual thread lengths are approximately one Ångström).  
Now imagine an infinite 3-D spiders web. If a vibration was set off in it, it would travel forever and the speed the vibrations travel (through the net) is the speed of light (that's actually what light is, a vibration traveling through a finest filament thread particle field)  
The speed vibrations travel through the particle field is the speed of light "c"  
The particle field threads have a certain amount of tension, length and mass. That makes 'c' the speed it is. If the tension, length or mass changed so would 'c'



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

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

Incorporates thread tension and length, mass, speed of light, time.  
Equation itself explains their correlation and gives understanding of the way energy, forces and everything else truly works. Mechanical reason for c in E=mc^2  
Both sides of the equation are in joules or energy... equivalent to "E".  
It means the Tension of the threads in space times their length is equal to their energy.  
This is why the speed of light is involved in Einsteins mass energy equivalence equation...

$$E = mc^2$$

...and actually why light travels at the speed of light...  
I always wondered why... now I know.  
It had to be something mechanical... tension and thread lengths!

So, you can arrive at Einsteins famous formula from completely different directions.  
You can think energy is contained in mass and released.

$$E = mc^2$$

Or you can think there is a particle field of finest filament threads and mass is inert, the energy is only potential... released (actually pulled) by tension on the threads.

$TL = mc^2$

They are equivalent. Which is correct? You do not know.

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:  $TL = mc^2$

You can extrapolate anything and everything from it.

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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 finest filament thread particle field 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.

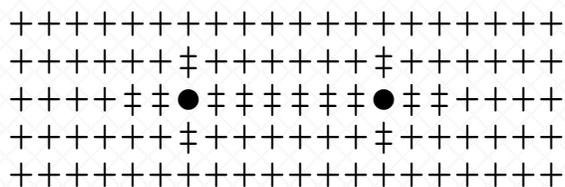
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But you cannot add them together. That would be pure stupidity. The same type of thing has unknowingly happened with the vacuum catastrophe. Space is loaded with energy but it is all from the same source and it is all the same energy. If this is not 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 (finest filament thread particle field) 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. 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 a field. The field has tension on it so vibrations can easily travel through it on the finest filament threads. Any masses ●● in the field will have a higher tension between them and pull together --

that's gravity.

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

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**ENERGY CANNOT BE OUT ON ITS OWN**  
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Is energy equal to length? How about speed? Is speed equal to mass? No, of course not. So everyone needs to stop saying mass and energy are equal -- they are not equal.

Everyone has the wrong idea of what energy, forces and fields are.

Energy is a particle vibration or movement.

You cannot have energy without a mass, energy is mass vibrating.

Energy cannot be out on its own. (a supposed mass-less particle is a particle nonetheless, but there are no mass-less particles, so that's irrelevant)

Same thing goes for forces.

A force is a group of particles arranged in a field pulling each other... and all of the particles absolutely have to be physically connected.

A force (a group of connected particles) can only push very short distances and in rare circumstances like same pole magnets.

But the point is... a force has to have particles involved.

A force cannot be out on its own.

Most of mainstream physics is a misconception.

There is no such thing as pure energy.

Again... Energy is a vibration on a particle (or particle movement).

Can energy be converted into mass?

Ummm... no, energy already has mass involved, it is a particle vibration or movement. There is no pure energy and you are not going to convert energy into mass.

Think of a guitar string. If you pluck it... that is the energy. If you remove the guitar string from the scenario... can you still have the energy? No, of course not.

Can you convert the guitar string vibration into mass? No... that is ridiculous.

Look at what everything really is...

## ~~~~~ DIMENSIONS AND UNITS ~~~~~

.....mass = [M] = kilograms

.....length = [L] = meters

.....time = [T] = seconds

...frequency =  $[T^{-1}]$  = seconds<sup>-1</sup>

.....speed =  $[L]/[T]$  ..... = m/s

acceleration =  $[L]/[T^2]$  ..... = m/s<sup>2</sup>

....momentum =  $[M][L]/[T]$  ... = kg\_m/s

.....force =  $[M][L]/[T^2]$  . = kg\_m/s<sup>2</sup>

.....energy =  $[M][L^2]/[T^2]$  = kg\_m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>2</sup>

.....power =  $[M][L^2]/[T^3]$  = kg\_m<sup>2</sup>/s<sup>3</sup>

Tension is a Force. Gravity is a Force. A Newton is a Unit of Force.

Velocity is the same as speed =  $[L]/[T]$

Notice mass [M] is not equal to energy  $[M][L^2]/[T^2]$  ...the vibration is missing

Here is what Einsteins famous equation really looks like...

$$[M][L^2]/[T^2] = [M][L^2]/[T^2]$$

Energy already is a mass times speed<sup>2</sup>.

If you could just lop-off parts of an equation and claim whatever is left is equal... i.e. "energy equals mass" then you could also say that "power equals mass" and so does momentum and force. It is really stupid to

think like that.

Speed is NOT equal to length. Speed is equal to length divided by time.

Energy is NOT equal to mass. Energy is equal to mass times speed squared.

READ THIS CAREFULLY: Energy is just a word for vibrating mass. It's like "RED" -- you can have a beautiful redheaded girlfriend, a red ball or a red firetruck -- but you cannot have just "red."

Could there be a blob of "red" floating around in outer space? NO! it would have to be made from something.

RED is a word to describe a property of something else.

ENERGY is a word to describe a property of something else.

The term "Pure Energy" came from Spock on Star Trek. That is SciFi.

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**TENSION IS A FORCE**

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**NOTE: The " T " in the equation... TL = mc^2 ...below is tension and that's a force.**

NOTE: The [T]'s inside brackets below are [time]

**Tension times Length is equal to Energy.**

TL = mc^2

|--inch--|

tension [M][L]/[T^2] \* length [L] = mass [M] \* speed c^2 [L^2]/[T^2]

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**ISOTOPES and NUCLEUS FORMATIONS / CONSTRUCTION**

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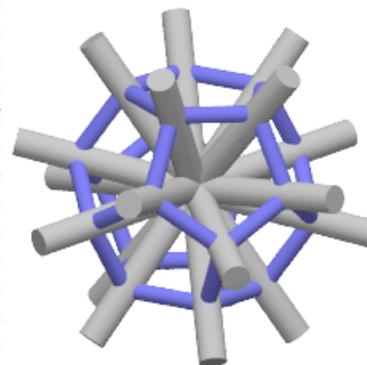
Everything is made from threads.

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).

It's the vertices of the dodecahedron or the faces of the icosahedron (platonic solids.)

This is a way stuff can form and happen automatically.



When the threads of a particle are balled up or collapsed... they are a proton or neutron.

The individual radii (1 of 20 threads) are the connectors used to connect neutrons to protons (balled up) and protons to electrons (full length but twisted together).

Everything is made out of the same particle and every particle has 20 threads unless it is smashed up deformed matter.

A proton has one thread balled (tightly wound together) with a neutron, 18 balled by themselves and one full length twist connected to an electron.

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)

A proton can grab a neutron and an electron.

● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ - - - \* - - - (NPE on the loose)

● ● ~ ~ ~ \* - - - (NPE combined)

(that's a neutron with its previously free thread balled up together with one of the proton's previously free threads (now also balled up) and the other proton thread is twisted with an electron thread (that free proton thread and electron thread twists are still full length))

Two free protons ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ can combine and still be 2 protons ~ ~ ~ ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ (that might look like 2 free neutrons but it is not because there are also balled up threads in the middle of the package holding them together.

To clarify: two free neutrons ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● that are now combined would look like this ● ●

If you throw another free proton into that 2 proton package ~ ~ ~ ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

you will get one changing into a neutron when they combine ~ ~ ~ ● ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ that is an [Helium-3](#) nucleus.

If 4 free protons ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

...grab each other 2 will change into neutrons ~ ~ ~ ● ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

And then the outer two that still have a free thread can grab electrons...

- - - \* ~ ~ ~ ● ● ● ~ ~ ~ \* - - - that's regular [Helium](#), it can also be called Helium-4

If you understand the way this works... with a little thinking anyone can figure out isotopes.

For instance why 3 protons would not make [lithium-3](#) ...

i.e. why there can be extra neutrons but not just a bunch of protons (or extra protons)... we've just seen that above the way [Helium-3](#) was created.

Nucleus 3 can only be helium-3 ~ ~ ~ ● ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ or Hydrogen-3 (tritium) ● ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

(Lithium-3 would be a nucleus with 3 protons and zero neutrons... and that can't be a nucleus)

*"Lithium-4 contains three protons and one neutron. This is the shortest-lived known isotope of lithium. It decays by proton emission to helium-3 with half-life of about  $10^{-23}$  seconds."*

~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ (start with 4)

~ ~ ~ ● ● ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ● ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ (combine in only way possible to make 3 protons, 1 neutron... notice one proton is on the loose... not attached to nucleus, say goodbye, it's unstable, eject it)

## Atom

Something like an atom with Protons, Neutrons and Electrons has to be the correct model.

Things are different weights, different colors, different properties, etc. but everything has to be made out of the same thing.

An atom is the way to do it.

They almost have the model correct... but everything is actually just finest filament threads and tension

## Electron - - - \* - - -

An electron is shaped like the metal spines of an umbrella (without the hinges or fabric of course).

One thread extents from where your hand would hold it up to the center of axis. There, eighteen threads (or radii) extent out in the same curved disc type shape as the umbrella. The last thread goes straight up (the same length as all the rest) and connects with the field in space (space is made of the same stuff by the way).

Notice the way some elements in vertical columns in the [Periodic table](#) chart have an atomic number with

difference of 18 between them. Most of the chart is like that (notice how many columns there are). It's because **18 is the determinant number in electron shell configuration.**

Every particle starts with radii (threads) that are arranged in the dodecahedral axis shape That's the vertices of the dodecahedron or the faces of the icosahedron (platonic solids.) This is a way stuff can form and happen automatically.

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.

Check the larger noble gases: Argon 18, Krypton 36, Xenon 54, Radon 86, the amount of electrons in outermost shells will always sum to 18, the first three even have atomic numbers that are multiples of eighteen. Three groups of six radii from one electron can form (along with seven other electrons) the corners of a cube or the "Octet Rule" and seal off the package.

**Important note:** Electrons are actually particles but they (the threads they are made from) form a mesh-like cage around the nucleus. They are also held in place by thread connections to the protons.  
**An electron is actually not moving...** only the vibrations that are traveling around the threads are moving... and that's what everyone mistakenly thinks an electron is.

Electrons (particles) cannot orbit around a nucleus.

The protons are stationary and the (multiple) electrons that supposedly are orbiting would require a massive amount of bearings and axles. And they would also interfere with each others orbits. You can't use "force" as the holder (or carrier) because any force is also made from particles or their connection.  
To make matters worse... an equatorial orbit (supposedly happening) would need something like a circular track around the proton (actually the nucleus as a whole) with a sliding connection. That's ridiculous.

## Proton ~~~●~~~~

The proton is 20 threads (like everything else) one thread radii is attached to a neutron, one is attached to a electron and the other 18 remaining thread radii are balled up or collapsed.  
If the threads collapse in groups of three each that would make 6 groups ( $3 * 6 = 18$ ) or six types of (what they call) Quarks.  
And if they collapse in groups of six each that would make 3 groups ( $6 * 3 = 18$ ) or three (what they call) Quarks in three flavors.  
Maybe the grouping during collapse happens in different numbers like... 3, 6 and 9 ...that still sums to 18 threads.  
The jury is still out on all of this Quark business. When they smash up protons they assume they have found different subatomic particles because of the different weights. That is just a different number of threads being smashed apart.

If you magnified a proton until it was the size of the dot above the letter "i" then the threads could be compared to something a lot finer than the web of a spider extending out a few hundred meters. Fine enough where eighteen threads can curl into a space the size of the proton and have a spaghetti ball type configuration with a very loose thread (or filament) pack.  
It is the way to make the most universe with the least amount of material. And only one type of material.

## Neutron ●~~~~

A neutron is the same as proton but with 19 thread radii balled up or collapsed. And when it is in the nucleus all 20 are collapsed (although one of the 20 is collapsed in unison with a proton thread, '*There's one for you, nineteen for me*')

One Proton thread and one Neutron thread balled up or collapsed together is called a **Meson**.

## Neutrino ●

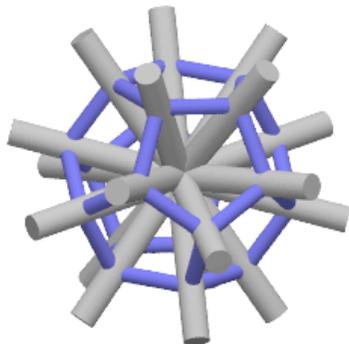
A Neutrino is a completely balled up or collapsed particle ● (all 20 threads) or a group of completely balled up particles ●● NOT connected to the field or anything else.

The speed of light is completely irrelevant to a Neutrino. The speed of light is field stuff, the neutrino is on its own.

You could say the Neutrino is in the "ultimate time" zone.

### ~~~~~ AUTOMATIC ARRANGEMENT ~~~~~

If you ever go to a fair and see some clown making balloon animals -- sometimes he will also just attach 10 full length long and thin balloons together into a cluster and the shape will always be the 3D \* \* asterisk (axis of dodecahedron).



9 balloons would be too loose and 11 will not fit. 10 is the perfect number and it is also the axis of the dodecahedron. 10 balloons attached at their centers create 20 radii. That is full length thin balloons.

There are also round balloons and everyone has probably seen a balloon cluster (for instance) in a car dealership?



There will always be 12 balloons if they pull the knotted ends into a common center.

That is exactly how many fit. It is the same as the faces of the dodecahedron. Notice where the balloons always touch in groups of three? There are twenty spots like that. If you stuck drinking straws or pencils into all twenty spots all the way into the center... that is how the arrangement of threads form in the 3D asterisk. Just like the other thin balloon package.

Note: No one is shooting for those shapes when they tie balloons together. Everyone comes up with the same shape because 12 round balloons or 10 thin balloons is how many fit together like that. It's automatic shapes.

### **Automatic shapes happen. It is the way everything happened.**

So the point is... threads can form the automatic shapes that then in turn form everything else. If they (the threads) are made from something smaller that automatic formation ability goes poof right out the window.

The Universe and everything in it had to form automatically by itself (it doesn't have a formation instruction manual).

There is not anything that is complex and there is not a way for things to be complex and also work automatically (which everything must be doing).

You can use anything as an example: for instance -- electrons. They are supposedly being held in place in their orbits by protons (actually quarks) shooting (say 'exchanging' (if you like)) photons at them. How could they possibly know what direction to shoot the photons?

Check out [Gold](#) -- 79 electrons...

The electrons are supposedly orbiting, so the actual quark that is doing the shooting at whatever electron must be constantly changing as the electron goes round the nucleus (and there would be 79 quarks shooting at 79 electrons).

And the quarks that are supposedly holding electrons in place by shooting photons at them are the same quarks are also shooting gluons at other quarks.

Get a good picture of everything that (they say) must be happening inside of an atom and you will realize it absolutely cannot be happening like that, what you are led to believe is actually bonkers. The basic fundamental stuff cannot do advanced mechanical interactions, everything has to be automatic.

Gravity is also very simple -- impossible to be complex -- at the smallest level everything has to be simple and automatic.

Complex quantum fundamental mechanics are impossible.

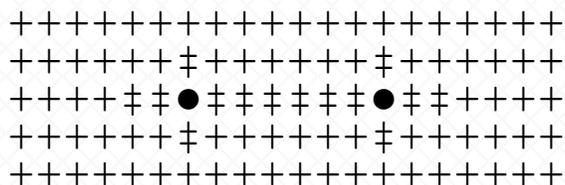
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**GRAVITATION IS NOT A WEAK FORCE**  
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Gravity is not the weak force you might think it is. You are only realizing a small part of the picture. There is an overall tension field in space that is responsible for gravity. Any masses introduced into the field 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.

~~~~~  
**Measured Gravitational Force is Excess Field Tension**  
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There is an all encompassing lattice-type finest filament thread particle field in space (and everywhere). The field is made from individual yet connected particles and conforms to whatever shape it is surrounding. So light traveling through a curved field (like the Earth or Sun) will of course curve. Is gravity curving the field? No! The field itself is what creates gravity (gravity is field 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.

The particles are connected -- that creates a field. The field 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 field and it moves along with largest mass in proximity.



Any masses in the field 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 field 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 field line thread tension coming from infinity. The overall Dark-Energy-Like field tension pulls equally on everything -- let's call that force 100. The two masses immersed in the field have a slightly higher tension between them (it's actually just more connections created by the field 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.



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 cancelled -- 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 tension field 100 would be everywhere -- completely filling space and pulling on everything. Although it is the same field 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.

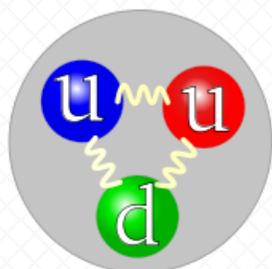
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**VACUUM OF SPACE**

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Space is not a vacuum, it is normal, we are under pressure. also... The vacuum energy of (actually non) empty space is not a vacuum, it is tension on the field of threads .

It also explains (what they call) Dark Energy... everything is being pulled on (not pushed) equally from every direction (coming from infinity). If there are two end points (any type of matter, planets or anything) that creates a stronger connection and they pull together -- that's gravity.

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**MATTER CANNOT BE FAT**

~~~~~  
Completely impossible for something like this to be correct...



How is that zigzag line going to connect to a round object? Are there tiny hooks? No, and matter cannot be fat, round, bulging, bulbous or anything other than thread-like. Zigzag (twisted) lines could connect to other zigzag lines. That's about it... nothing else will work. Fat matter cannot connect. Think about it for a couple months or years if you have to. You will realize, matter can only be thread-like. If there are quarks, they must be balled-up groups of thread with one thread protruding so it can connect to other quarks or objects.

"threads" completely explains everything.

~~~~~  
**WHAT ARE THREADS MADE FROM?**

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**...that's a mind bender.**

Oxygen has 8 protons, 8 neutrons and 8 electrons making a total of 24 particles per atom. Aluminum -- number 13 -- would have a total of 39 particles. Gold -- number 79 -- would have 237 particles. The properties of elements are known with great precision but they are in actuality just a different number of the same thing (that is true regardless of the theory). Somethings might be soft, hard, liquid, gas, solid, different colors, magnetic, rubbery, stiff, etc. but they are all just a different number of the same particle. You don't know the properties of it... you only know the properties of a large group of it. In other words... even though you might know a thread has a thread-like shape, you can't know what the thread is made from because it is what is used to make things.

**A different number (amount) of the exact same thing makes completely different things (elements.)**

If you do a chemical test and you find out something is Aluminum... you have only found out there are 39 thread particles in a group... not what the actual threads are.

So, it (a thread) is not an element and cannot be like any element or molecule unless it is by pure coincidence.

The thread (purely by happenstance) might be just like a bendable but non-stretchable fishing line or spiders web. But they also might be something that is completely inconceivable and unknowable to humans.

Also... when you look at Gold you can see it has a nice color, correct? No, gold is a group of atoms made from 237 particles each. And those particles are made from threads.

Color is only the frequency of vibrations that are traveling to your eye along the threads. No matter what you are looking at you are only seeing a different vibrational frequency from a different number of threads in a group.

Could a thread actually have a color anyway? Or even be white, black or grey? I have absolutely no idea. I'm sure it cannot be invisible though, because... for something to be invisible it would mean that light passes through it. And light is only a vibration coming from that same type of thread. There isn't anyway to see it but it is not invisible.

Zeno? If you take any object like an iron bar -- you can crack it in half because it is made from individual atoms. At a quantum level the iron bar is NOT made from one continuous substance. But the threads in this theory (or regular string theory) actually possibly are continuous. So if you took a (quantum) thread and magnified it until it was the same width as a pencil, could you snap it in half? It would be like having a big fat piece of fishing line. But, Instead of the fishing line being made from billions and billions of individual molecules of plastic... it would be just one continuous thing.

A thread is: Bendable not stretchable. Not invisible but you cannot see it. There is no way to know if it has color. And I know about ten other things about it.

## ~~~~~ QUANTUM GLUE ~~~~~

If you have a basic fundamental particle... regardless of the theory it is only going to be something like a point or a thread -- something completely basic.

There is no possible way basic things like that can be sticky and attach to other particles for that reason There must be an extremely simple and mechanical mechanism of connection.

Glue or stickiness is a large scale group process. Nothing like that could be happening at a quantum level. Whatever is going on has to be happening between only one or two fundamental particles.

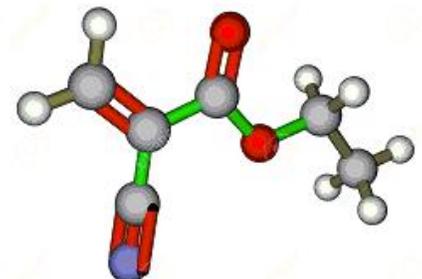
You cannot say it is a "force" holding them together because any force is also a particle and you still have the same problem... what is holding them together?

If you have 2 particles. ● ●

And a force is holding them together... ●◎●

Now there has to be a reason why 3 particles are being held together and it must be some kind of simple mechanism.

Also... a large scale force must be a process of particles. How could that work for Dark Energy expansion? If you had a group of particles lined up (like a pearl necklace) there is no way you could push on one end and move the whole thing unless the connections were completely rigid. And space is not rigid.



Here is some molecule of glue [C6H7NO2](#)

Glue for instance is a large molecule. When you think in terms of the very small you can't use things like that. It could not be the most basic particle construct.

Things have to operate automatically on their own.

You cannot explain the basic working of something and use something that only works as a large scale group of things.

Do you catch my drift? If things were held together by glue (at a quantum level) you are not at the smallest level and you would also have to explain how quantum glue works.

Everything in this theory works automatically and it explains everything.

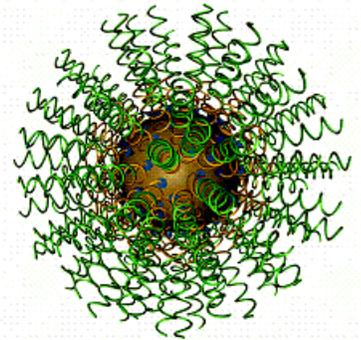
### ~~~~~ THE GOLDILOCKS CORKSCREW

~~~~~  
Check out this shape

This is only an example but if there were a lot of these things floating around and they got near enough to touch they would automatically connect... actually form a field on their own.

If you had a whole bag full of them you would not need the bag anymore... they would stay together on their own.

They can only form a field by connecting then pulling, no pushing allowed, it would just become floppy, that means there cannot be Dark Energy.



If there were no corkscrew and the threads were straight nothing would connect. So there must an ultimate / optimum amount of (the Goldilocks) twist to readily allow connection and disconnection

NOTE: this is only an example of automatic connection and it is easy to see it could be happening at a quantum level. There is no glue at quantum level. Connections can only be basic and automatic. If anyone can come up with any other mechanism of automatic connection I would really like to hear it.

### ~~~~~ WAVES

#### **Space is a finest filament thread particle field.**

The vibrations (energy) move in waves. When light is emitted from a source it will actually be a group of vibrations (what they call photons).

You can have the individual particles vibrating in some type of unison creating a traveling wave or a massive shock to the whole field. If you have a beach towel made of vibrating particles you can also give it the sine wave shake to get the sand off.

The individual particles vibrating would be light. The massive shock to the whole field would be caused by something like gravitational waves.

Here's a question: The speed of light would be the speed the particle vibrations travel through the towel... what is the speed of the shock wave / sine wave? (a shock wave would be caused by something like a supernova or gravitational waves). The shock waves (gravitational waves) should be slower. If they turn out to be traveling at the speed of light it is only a coincidence.

NOTE: You can also have a compression type wave.

### ~~~~~ PARTICLE FIELD PRIMER II

- Space-time is a lattice-type thread particle field in space.
- Empty space is completely empty / null / void. There is a big difference.

Space-time must be made out of something. Space-time is NOT empty space.

You can easily fold up, distort and curve Space-time, but you are NOT going to do anything to the empty space it resides in. (actually, curving space-time would be doable but folding-up space-time would NOT be so easy -- think of air or water, etc.)

To sum it up: What Einstein calls "Space-time" is a lattice-type thread particle field in empty space . Also, Gravity Probe B proved there is something in space being dragged -- that means what Einstein calls Space-time must be made out of something. And that something must have similar properties to Space-Time -- so the Earth would NOT be rushing through it. It is a medium and that is why light travels at the same speed regardless of reference frame.

**Dark Matter?** The field is made from individual yet connected particles. The field is NOT fixed in space, it moves-along-with / is-held-in-place-by the largest mass in proximity. The Earth is NOT rushing through it - - that would be a ridiculous idea.

It's something like the way gravity works, relative strength due to size and proximity. It's all made from the same particles.

Part of the field is surrounding and moving with you.

You are completely immersed in the Earths field.

The Earth field moves with the Earth and is inside of the Suns field.

The Suns field encompasses the entire solar system (plus more) and moves with the Sun.

A Galaxy of course has a particle field and it moves with the Galaxy (as a whole and with the movement of individual stars and systems).

So if there is a galaxy shooting through the Universe at high speed, the particle field it contains is of course traveling with it. If it collides with another galaxy the particles will of course interact. The stars can shoot right by each other but the particle field(s) are completely filling space so they would collide, bunch up and some particles stay put (they cannot keep moving with the galaxy, there is already another particle field in that direction.).

It's the same particle field but two groups are forced together (like tectonic plates)

The galaxies would still have their particle fields (what they think dark matter is) even after the collision.

But where the galaxies collided there would be a clump (enough particles for 2 fields schmooshed into the area of one) and it will take a long time to renormalize (smooth back out).

What they call "Dark Matter" is completely filling space -- it's the thread particle field explained in this theory. The clumps around galaxies and other spots are excessive amounts.

If you understand this theory you will realize the particle field in space is made from the same stuff that makes matter -- everything is actually made from the same stuff.

Four particles of the field in space could be converted (by easily changing shape) into 2 protons and 2 electrons. That would make one molecule of hydrogen gas. So empty space could be considered 1/4 (one quarters worth of) matter. That means there is an enormous amount of the-equivalent-of-matter in supposed empty space.

Larger atoms and or molecules would of course require a larger chunk of space (more material (thread particles)) but even a simpleton should realize that.

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**CONCLUSION**  
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There is only one type of particle and it can easily change shape and function.

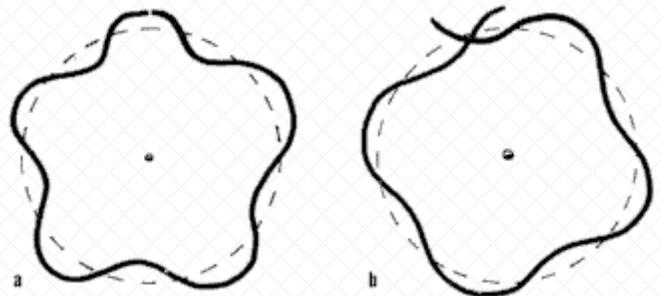
When a group of particles are arranged into a tensioned field in space -- they can transmit vibrations and pull stuff together.

When the particles are balled up into matter -- they become protons, neutrons and electrons and can easily hold themselves / the different parts together.

When they form into the electron mesh-type cage around the nucleus they can store vibrations (energy). This is why forbidden de Broglie wavelength orbits with destructive interference are not allowed.

$$2\pi r \neq n\lambda \quad (n = \text{integer})$$

The electrons actually \*are\* threads and only the vibrations are travelling around (orbiting). If a thread is not connected it will not vibrate. (they made that picture to show the supposed path of an orbiting electron but it works even better as a diagram for the thread vibrations). The example is actually (inadvertently) the way things are really working -- threads.



So, the particles (just through a simple shape change) can do 3 things...

- Hold & pull stuff together.
- Transmit vibrations.
- Store vibrations (energy).

And if you think about it -- that is all that is happening in the Universe and / or all that is needed to create the Universe. Think about it for 20 years if you have to.

$$TL = mc^2$$

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~~~~~  
**THE GENIUS OF MICHELSON-MORLEY, NOT!**  
 ~~~~~

They used to think light needed a medium to propagate. That is actually correct. The only mistake they made was thinking the medium was fixed in space and the Earth must be rushing through it (that is what they call an erroneous constraint).

**The medium is actually the thread particle field.**

The field from the Sun encompasses the solar system (plus more) and the field moves with the Sun. The Sun (and solar system field) are also moving at high orbital speed around the galactic centre. If you had to pick a fixed position for a supposed stationary field (or medium), that would be a better choice... but not the best because the Milky Way Galaxy is also moving through the Universe. Claiming a fixed field would be relative solely to the Earth's orbit is not only wrong in more ways than one... it is complete baboonery.

The Earth has of course the same field but smaller and it is inside the Sun's field. The Earth's field is moving with the Earth. You have a field surrounding you.

MM tested for a Stationary Ether... They thought the Earth was rushing through it at an enormous speed... how could that work if you are inside a closed building or underground in a cave?

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Does the Ether rush through the walls of your house or do sections get cut off and stay in place? It does not matter... neither of those work.

Do little sections of the stationary field (that the Earth is supposedly rushing through) get cut off and remain in place behind closed doors? That would mean the field is being dragged. So it is not stationary.

Anybody understand this?

The only way for a stationary Ether to work is if it could penetrate all matter. But then that would mean the light that is using this stationary field would also penetrate everything. Get it? If that were the case you would not be able to see matter because light would go right through it.

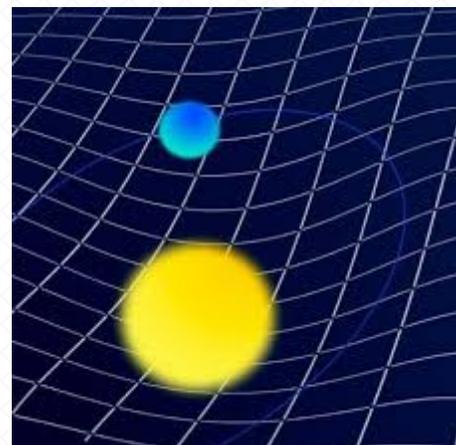
- 1) If light could pass through things completely unfettered... everything would be completely invisible.
- 2) If light can pass right through something but you could still tell that something was there it would look

like glass or clear ice.

GP-B just tested for Space-Time... Yes... It is there. What is space-time? it is this same particle field of threads explained in this theory.

Is the field it creates curved? Yes, but only because the mass it surrounds is spherical. You can think of it like an atmosphere. Any light passing through a curved field will of course obviously curve (gravitational lensing) or deflect.

The field is responsible for the conveyance of light, electromagnetism, gravity, dark energy, mass and everything else. Everything is made from the same thing, the thread particles. The particles and the fields they create are all there is, it is everything.



I wonder what's going on?

Everyone believes that MM experiment without question and they pass the information on through generation after generation. It is actually bringing modern physics to a standstill.

Answer this simple question...

### Stationary Ether?

If you were going to test if there is a medium for the conveyance of light, would you...

- A) Test if the Earth is rushing through the medium.
- 2) Test if the Earth is NOT rushing through the medium.
- C3) Both of the above (same as: just test for medium, no constraints)

Here is your chance to agree with those great men and pick "A", everything you think you know is based on that.

NOTE: The correct answer is of course "C3" but modern physics is based on Michelson-Morley experiment and they picked "A"

Michelson-Morley picked "A" and everything you think you know is based on that. (it's actually a pillar of modern science)

The only problem is if "2" is happening they are completely in the dark about it.

NOTE: Newton thought there was a medium for the conveyance of light. He called it the finest Ether. He also thought it was responsible for gravity and a few other things. That is absolutely correct.

If you were going to test for gravity would you test if the Earth is rushing through gravity? Yes! if you are an imbecile!

Tesla was also correct...

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

Einstein also thought there was an Ether / medium (but he renamed it Space-Time to keep everyone happy).

<http://www.tuhh.de/rzt/rzt/it/Ether.html>

If you were going to test for Space-Time would you test if the Earth is rushing through Space-Time? No! You would do an experiment like GP-B and test if Space-Time is being dragged -- that is absolutely correct. And now, thanks to LIGO we know Space-Time can be stretched -- that means Space-Time must be something.

~~~~~  
**PARTICLE FIELD PRIMER I**  
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If you test for a conveyance of light... you would test if there is one, correct?

Michelson-Morley did NOT do that, they tested if the Earth was rushing through an Ether (medium), that is an erroneous constraint and a big mistake.

Then everyone completely loses all sensibility and accepts the experiment as valid.

That means (they think) light does not have a particle field it travels in and since it cannot be just a pure vibration or energy (since there are no such things) they have to invent a mass-less particle. That is compounding the mistake and it is 2 levels deep at the moment.

But everyone knows matter does have mass (some kind of substance).

But this supposed massless particle does not. So, to explain it they come up with an Higgs field that is completely filling space (in the same way an ether would) and that is what is giving mass only to certain particles. Now the mistake is 3 levels deep.

NOTE: The Higgs field would actually be a particle field. They think they found the Higgs by smashing protons together and getting the mass-energy?  
That is guess work. I have something that weighs 2 grams, what is it?

The funny thing is they think photons are massless particles.

Think about how many there would be.

Space would be almost solid with massless particles all zipping around in every possible direction at the speed of light. That would mean space is actually filled with particles. And space is also filled with the Higgs particles.

So, what happened is they thought they eliminated the one particle field that explained how light travels (the ether, medium) and now to explain light they need at least 2 particle fields.

So, Yes -- there is medium and now you know how it is working.

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] Flux Particle Theory & Why the Speed of Light is "C"

<http://vixra.org/abs/1510.0103>

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