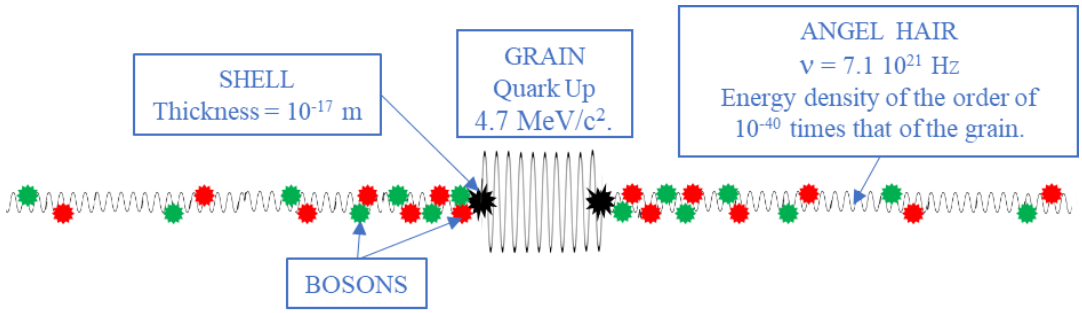
Frédéric CASTELLANET
Castellanet@quancha.com
Original version in French in June 2026

HYPER SUMMARY OF THE QUANCHA THEORY

The basis of the Quancha theory is a hypothesis of the constitution of quarks in three parts: a central part, the Grain, which is a very energetic wave held in space by a Shell more energetic than it but extremely thin and which lets escape by tunnelling effect an extremely low energy wave called the Angel Hair, in phase with the Grain, and which carries the gauge bosons and the Higgs boson.

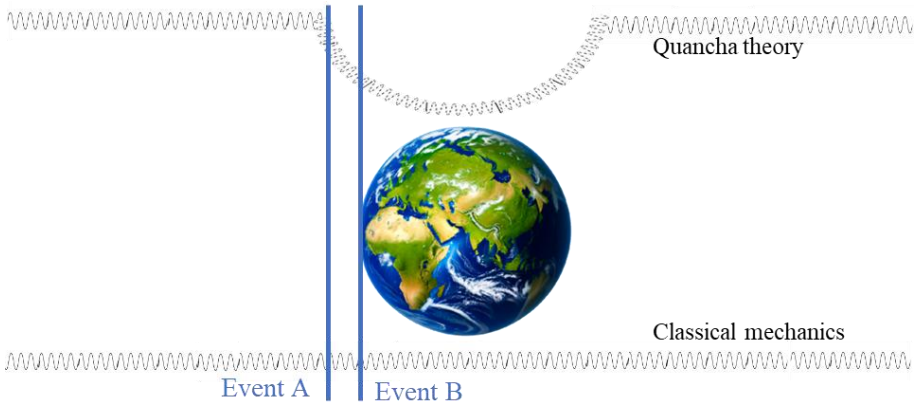
Here is a one-dimensional representation of a Quark Up. We have to imagine three concentric spheres, the largest of which extends to the far reaches of the universe



Wave function. With this model of elementary particle, matter no longer exists, it is replaced by its equivalent energy. The interpretation of wave functions is therefore simplified, but the calculations are totally similar to current calculations since we can ignore Angel Hair in the same way that we ignore gravity today.

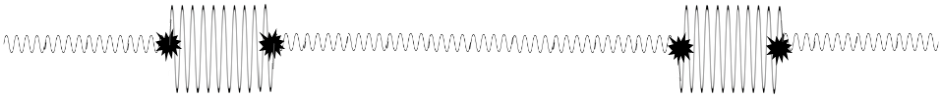
Deformation of space-time. With this particle model, the void no longer exists, it is filled with almost invisible Angel Hair. The gravitational field and the Higgs field with their distant interactions are replaced, without the formal calculations being changed, by contact interactions between the bosons carried by the Angel Hair.

When two isolated Angel Hairs touch, these Angel Hairs deform each other a little, but the energies involved are so weak that nothing noticeable happens. On the other hand, if an isolated Angel Hair passes near a large cluster of Grains, the billions of Angel Hairs from the cluster will force the isolated Angel Hair to bend towards this cluster.



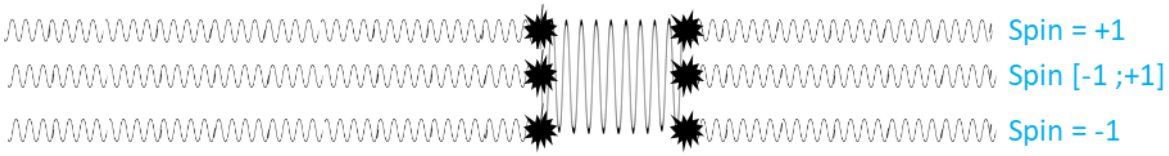
Contraction of time. The time between two events can be measured by counting the number of beats of the Angel Hair. Since a curve has more complete sinusoids than a straight line, the same number of sinusoids between two events will not be measured around a large mass in Quancha theory as in classical physics. For the Quancha observer, there will be more beats and therefore more time than for the classical observer between the same two events: in the vicinity of a large mass, time will pass more slowly for the Quancha observer.

Quantum entanglement. With this particle model, quantum entanglement is expressed simply by considering that two entangled particles share the same Angel Hair. This Angel Hair transmits information instantaneously between its two particles.



The demonstration on the instantaneous transmission of information is a bit long, you can see it on pages 17 to 19 of the full version of The Quancha Theory.

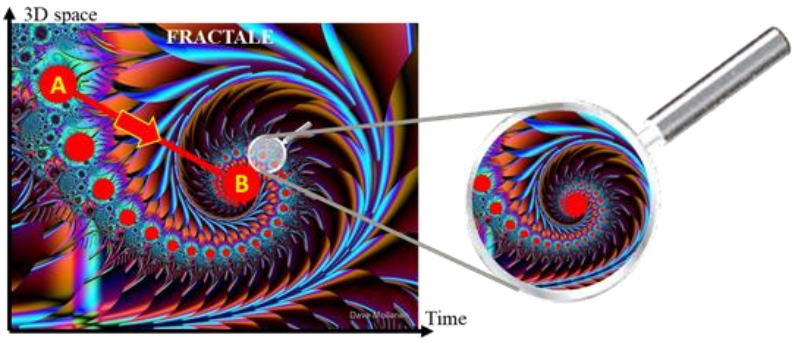
Spin. Spin could perhaps be expressed by assuming that it is the level of the phase where the Grain connects to its Angel Hair.



In the same way that a laminar flow of fluid turns into a chaotic flow when the flow rate increases too much or decreases too much, this particle model with its extremely high frequencies for the Grain wave and extremely low for the Angel Hair evolves in a chaotic environment where its state varies constantly except in rare islands of stability.

Tunnelling effect. A small island of stability occurs when the frequency of vibration of the shell is equal to its natural frequency. The resonance that then occurs will momentarily increase the energy of the particle and, if this particle is enclosed in an energy well, it will be able to exit this well from the top, which could be a simple explanation for the tunnelling effect.





Principle of superposition. If the representation of the different states of the particle is a fractal, then, apart from the islands of stability represented in red in the diagram above, there is no point that is really of a single colour since, by scale invariance, if we zoom in on a point it is actually made up of an integer fractal and we can continue this process until we reach the Planck length.

The particle goes in a straight line from A to B but the path from the stable point A to the stable point B passes through a high number of different point states and it is equivalent to consider that it passes through a high number of different paths in a non-chaotic uniform space.

Quantum decoherence. Any particle whose temperature is above absolute zero vibrates constantly. When a particle is isolated or in contact with very few other particles, the Shell remains permanently in a state of thermal agitation. This unstable state causes the Grain, its Shell and its Angel Hair to go into chaos and come out of it, remain stable for a while and plunge back into chaos.

As soon as there is physical contact between an isolated particle A and an Angel Hair B, the contact between Shell A and Angel Hair B will absorb some energy from particle A and act as a shock absorber.

The Shell of a particle subjected to a large number of interactions with a cluster of stable particles can no longer vibrate anarchically, but only in the same way as other particles. The close presence of many particles therefore forces an isolated particle to remain in a stable state, which consumes little energy. This would be an explanation for quantum decoherence.

Conclusion. I hope this quick summary has interested you and made you want to devote some time to this hypothesis, by reading the full version here, and/or by writing to me at the email address at the top of this document.

The Quancha theory has not been confronted with the reality of experimentation. In this incomplete state, the Quancha theory leaves questions unaddressed, in particular on waves whose interaction properties and certain characteristics need to be replaced or completed.

The aim of this Quancha hypothesis is only to provide a simple visual representation of known phenomena in classical, quantum or relativistic physics in the hope that this simple representation can inspire future theoretical and experimental developments.

FECI QUOD POTUI, FECIANT MELIORE POTENTES.