

Flux Particle 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.**

Isotopes and Nucleus Formations / Construction

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

The individual radii (1 of 20 strings) 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 strings unless it is smashed up deformed matter.

A proton has one string 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 $\sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim$ (that's one free string, 18 balled, one free string)

A free neutron would look like this $\bullet\sim\sim\sim$ (19 balled, and one free string)

A free electron would look like this $---*---$ (one free string, 18 free strings in a disc shape, one free string)

A proton can grab a neutron and an electron.

$\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim ---*---$ (NPE on the loose)

$\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim*---$ (NPE combined)

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

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

To clarify: two free neutrons $\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet$ that are now combined would look like this $\bullet\bullet$

If you throw another free proton into that 2 proton package $\sim\sim\sim\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim$

you will get one changing into a neutron when they combine ~~~●●●~~~ that's Helium-3

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

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

And then the outer two that still have a free string 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 strings and tension

Electron ---*---

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

One string extents from where your hand would hold it up to the center of axis. There, eighteen strings (or radii) extent out in the same curved disc type shape as the umbrella. The last string 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 electron particle has 20 strings.

One string is attached to the proton.

One string connects with space (or an electron in the next outer shell).

The other 18 strings form the electron disc.

When electrons connect with each other they have 18 strings 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 strings they are made from) form a mesh-like cage around the nucleus. They are also held in place by string connections to the protons.

An electron is actually not moving... only the vibrations that are traveling around the strings 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 strings (like everything else) one string radii is attached to a neutron, one is attached to a electron and the other 18 remaining string radii are balled up or collapsed.

If the strings 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 strings.

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 strings being smashed apart.

If you magnified a proton until it was the size of the dot above the letter "i" then the strings could be compared to something a lot finer than the web of a spider extending out a few hundred meters. Fine enough where eighteen strings can curl into a space the size of the proton and have a spaghetti ball type configuration with a very loose string (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 string 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 string)

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

Neutrino ●

A Neutrino is a completely balled up or collapsed particle ● (all 20 strings) 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.