

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.**

One-inch Equation & One Particle Explain All Physical Laws

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**One-inch Equation Explains All Physical Laws**  
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$$TL = mc^2$$

| - - inch - - | It's one inch

There is a high tension string particle field in space (not the string theory type). 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 string 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 string particle field)

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

Here is a regular string 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 string tension and length, mass, speed of light.

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 strings 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.

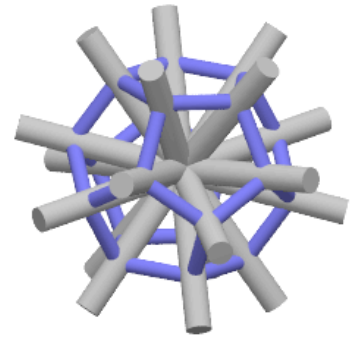
It had to be something mechanical... tension and string lengths!

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 strings and mass is inert, the energy is only potential...



The particle itself would be just the grey strings in the picture (no color and a lot thinner of course). It would fit perfectly inside of a **dodecahedron**. Actual string length is about one Ångström and it is fine enough were 10 strings (20 radii) could curl-up into the size of a neutron.

released (actually pulled) by tension on the strings.

$$TL = mc^2$$

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 string particle field analogy) it has an overall tension on it. The net strings 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 string 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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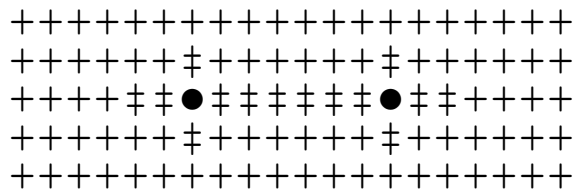
But you cannot add them together. That would be pure stupidity. The same type of thing has unknowingly happened with the vacuum catastrophe. Space is loaded with energy but it is all from the same source and it is all the same energy. If this is not realized -- there would be an enormous mistake in calculations.

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THERE IS NO PURE ENERGY
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If a few strings 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 (string particle field) and releases energy (vibrations) into the net.

The graphic below would be a 2-D field. It would be made of only the XY axis particles attached together.



The particles are connected -- that creates a field. The field has tension on it so vibrations can easily travel through it on the strings. 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...

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DIMENSIONS AND UNITS

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

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

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

...frequency = [T<sup>-1</sup>] = seconds<sup>-1</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Notice mass [M] is not equal to energy [M] [L<sup>2</sup>] / [T<sup>2</sup>] ...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.

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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.**

$$TL = mc^2$$

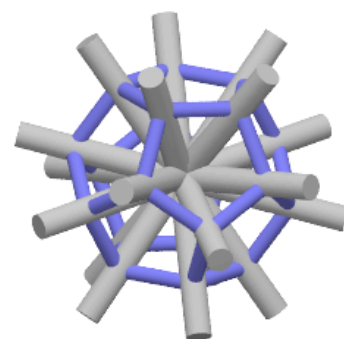
|--inch--|

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

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Isotopes and Nucleus Formations / Construction
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Everything is made from strings. (not the string theory type)

The basic string 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 strings form the basic particle... that's 10 strings 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 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 ~~~●~~~ (that's one free string, 18 balled, one free string)

A free neutron would look like this ●~~~ (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.

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

●●~~~\*--- (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  $\sim\sim\sim\bullet\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim$  that's **Helium-3**

If 4 free protons  $\sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim$

...grab each other 2 will change into neutrons  $\sim\sim\sim\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim$

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

$---*\sim\sim\sim\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim*---$  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  $\sim\sim\sim\bullet\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim$  or Hydrogen-3 (tritium)  $\bullet\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim$

(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."*

$\sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim$  (start with 4)

$\sim\sim\sim\bullet\bullet\bullet\sim\sim\sim \sim\sim\sim\bullet\sim\sim\sim$  (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, '*There's one for you, nineteen for me*')

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

## Neutrino ●

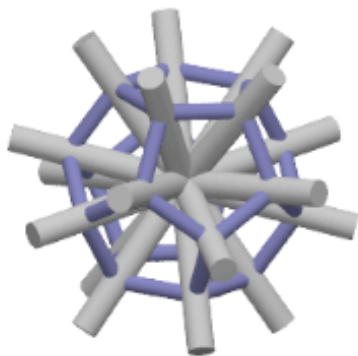
A Neutrino is a completely balled up or collapsed particle ● (all 20 strings) or a group of completely balled up particles ●● NOT connected to the field or anything else.

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.

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AUTOMATIC ARRANGEMENT
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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 strings 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... strings can form the automatic shapes that then in turn form everything else. If they (the strings) 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(s) (there would be 79 quarks shooting at 79 electrons) that is doing the shooting for whatever electron must be constantly changing as the electron goes round the nucleus.

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.

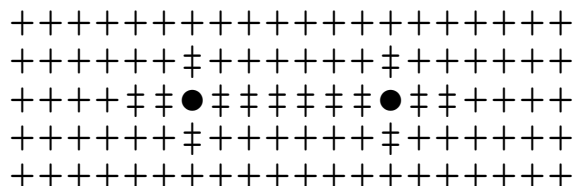
Complex quantum fundamental mechanics are impossible.

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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.

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Measured Gravitational Force is Excess Field Tension
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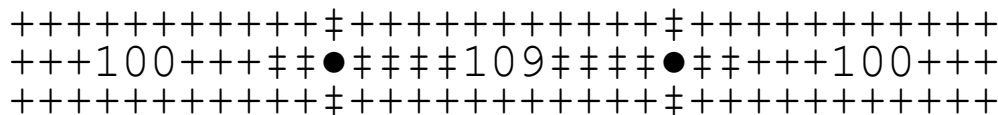
There is an all encompassing lattice-type string particle field (not the string theory type) in space (and everywhere). The field is made from individual yet connected particles and conforms to whatever shape it is surrounding. So light traveling through a curved field (like the Earth or Sun) will of course curve. The particles are connected -- that creates a field. The field has tension on it so vibrations can easily travel through it on the strings (That's what light is). Everything is connected by the particle field and it moves along with largest mass in proximity.



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).

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 strings 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 string 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 in 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). 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.

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VACUUM OF SPACE
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Space is not a vacuum, it is normal, we are under pressure.



also... I'm sure the vacuum energy of (actually non) empty space is not a vacuum, it is tension on the field of strings (not the string theory type). I would bet my life on it.

It also explains (what they call) Dark Energy... everything is being pulled on (not pushed) equally from every direction (coming from infinity).

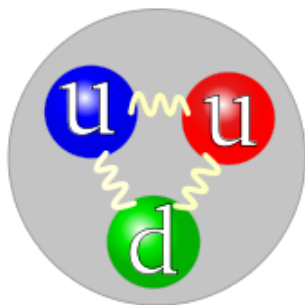
If there are two end points (any type of matter, planets or anything) that creates a stronger connection and they pull together -- that's gravity.

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MATTER CANNOT BE FAT

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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 string-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 string-like.

If there are quarks, they must be balled-up groups of string with one string protruding so it can connect to other quarks or objects.

"Strings" completely explains everything. (not the string theory type)

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QUANTUM GLUE

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

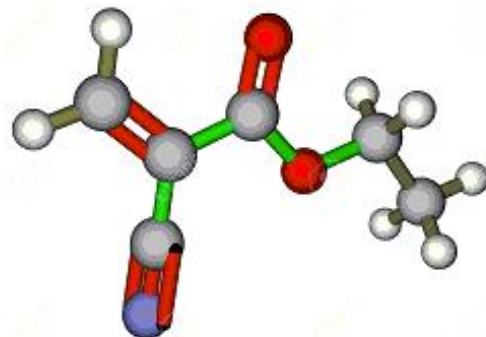
Now there has to be a reason why 3 particles are being held together and it must be some kind of simple mechanism.

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 my theory works automatically and it explains everything.

### ~~~~~ THE GOLDILOCKS CORKSCREW

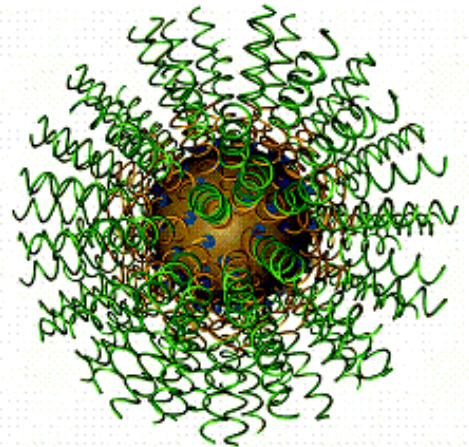
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Check out this shape

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 strings were straight nothing would connect. So there must be 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.

~~~~~ PARTICLE FIELD PRIMER II

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There is a particle field made of individual yet connected particles completely filling space.

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 Earth's field.

The Earth field moves with the Earth and is inside of the Sun's field.

The Sun's 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.

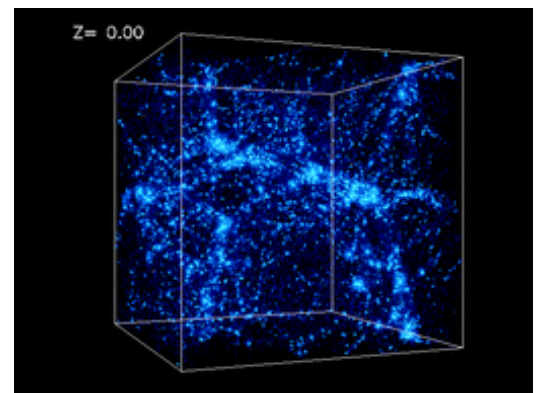
The stars can shoot right by each other but the

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 schmooched 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 string 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 (string 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.

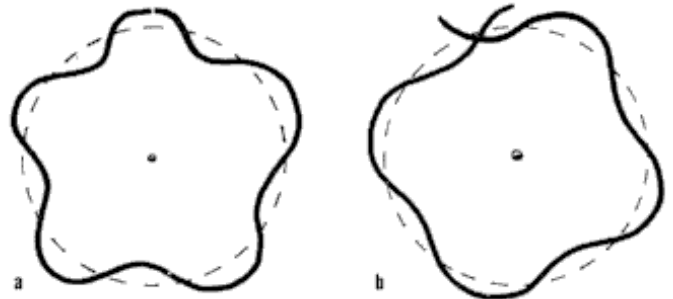
When a group of particles are arranged into a tensioned field in space -- they can transmit vibrations and pull stuff together.

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\* strings and only the vibrations are travelling around (orbiting). If a string is not connected it will not vibrate.



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

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

And if you think about it that is all that is happening and or needed to create the Universe.

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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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