

# Flux Particle Theory

by James Cranwell

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

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

## PARTICLE FIELD PRIMER :: DARK MATTER

~~~~~

### PARTICLE FIELD PRIMER I

~~~~~

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 (a 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 the weighs 2 grams, what is it?

The funny thing is they think photons are massless particles.

Think about how many there would be.

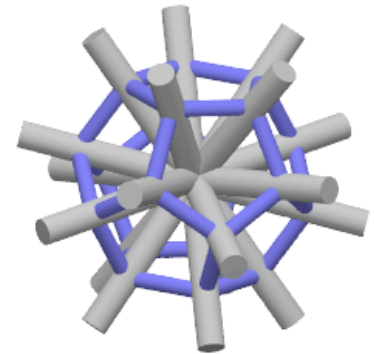
Space would be almost solid with massless particles all zipping around in every possible direction at the speed of light. That would mean space is actually filled with particles. And space is also filled with the Higgs particles.

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.

Einstein knew there was an ether but he went along with them because he knew they were all imbeciles, it's actually really easy to see that.

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

=====



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.

THINK ABOUT IT AGAIN: If there are massless particle photons, space is actually filled solid with them and they are zipping around at the speed of light.

NOTE: A field actually has to be something, i.e. a particle field. It is NOT pure magic or nothing like a mainstream definition. "Filled solid" does not mean literally solid. Everyone knows nothing is actually solid, atoms are mostly empty space

~~~~~  
**PARTICLE FIELD PRIMER II**

~~~~~  
 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.

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 smooshed into the area of one) and it will take a long time to normalize (smooth back out) .

What they call "Dark Matter" is completely filling space -  
 - it's a particle field. The clumps around galaxies and other spots are excessive amounts.

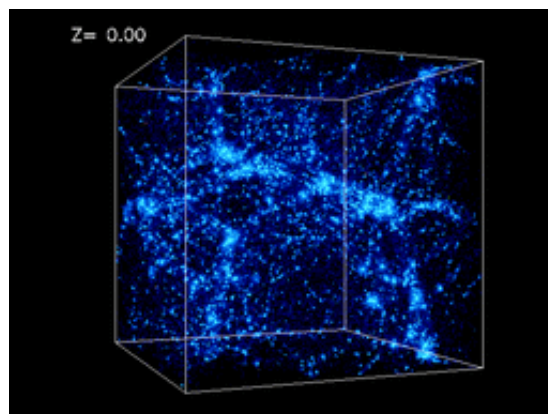
~~~~~  
**DARK MATTER**  
 ~~~~~

There is at least one particle field in space, correct?

Even an imbecile will agree there is at least one particle field in space.

The field must be made out of particles.

If you took a size 4 chunk (volume) of the particle field in space (that would be 4 particles) and used the 4 particles to make regular matter (something like hydrogen gas, that's 2 balled up protons and 2 electrons wrapped around the protons) it would occupy a size 1 chunk,. and that comes out to be about 25%.



4 units of space equals 1 unit of real / normal matter.

Space has all particles expanded to full size.

Matter has the particles balled-up and or wrapped around the nucleus.

That means the field in space is the equivalent of 25% real matter, but since it is actually just the field that you cannot see, I guess you can call it Dark Matter.

Got it? If you think of all the particles in space that are filling the Universe and convert them into normal matter... you would get a Universe that is filled with 25% matter.

Regardless of the theory something like this must be true.