

Flux Particle Theory

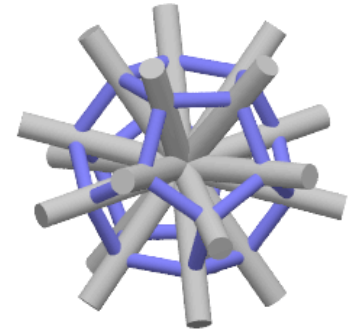
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Everything in the Universe is made from one type of particle.
All workings of the Universe are result from said particle.

Gravitation Is Not A Weak Force

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.



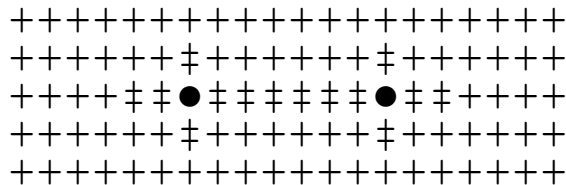
The particle itself would be just the grey strings in the picture (no color and a lot thinner of course). It would fit perfectly inside of a **dodecahedron**. Actual string length is about one Ångström and it is fine enough were 10 strings (20 radii) could curl-up into the size of a neutron.

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### MEASURED GRAVITATIONAL FORCE IS EXCESS FIELD TENSION

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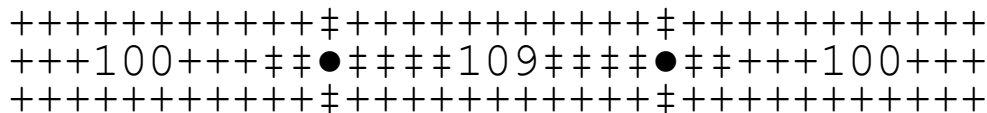
There is an all encompassing lattice-type string particle field (not the string theory type) in space (and everywhere). The field is made from individual yet connected particles and conforms to whatever shape it is surrounding. So light traveling through a curved field (like the Earth or Sun) will of 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 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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**WHY THE SPEED OF LIGHT IS "C"**

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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...

$$TL = mc^2$$

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... 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: $TL = mc^2$

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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--|

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

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## DIMENSIONS AND UNITS

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

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

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

...frequency = $[T^{-1}] = \text{seconds}^{-1}$

.....speed = $[L] / [T] \dots = \text{m/s}$

acceleration = $[L] / [T^2] \dots = \text{m/s}^2$

...momentum = $[M] [L] / [T] \dots = \text{kg}_m/\text{s}$

.....force = $[M] [L] / [T^2] \dots = \text{kg}_m/\text{s}^2$

.....energy = $[M] [L^2] / [T^2] = \text{kg}_m \text{m}^2 / \text{s}^2$

.....power = $[M] [L^2] / [T^3] = \text{kg}_m \text{m}^2 / \text{s}^3$

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 speed².

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.

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](#)