

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.**

Quarks

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ALL ABOUT QUARKS?

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They say there are three quarks in a group and the individual quarks are shooting gluons (strong force) at each other to hold themselves together in a proton package.

And one of those quarks must also be shooting gluons at other proton packages (remember: "proton" is actually just the name for a group of 3 quarks).

So the quarks are shooting gluons to hold the proton together and also to hold protons to other protons.

And since a lot of atoms have more than just 2 protons it means at least one quark package is shooting gluons at more than one other proton package. (it would either be one quark shooting at 2 different proton packages or 2 different quarks shooting at the other packages.)

There are three different color charges and when a gluon gets shot at another quark it changes the color charge of that quark: RED, BLUE or GREEN.

If that's not enough... the quarks are also shooting photons at electrons to hold the electrons in their orbits.

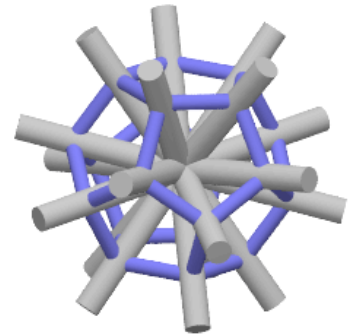
As the electron goes round the nucleus -- is the quark that is doing the shooting at that particular electron changing? Or do the photons get shot right through the center of the nucleus if the electron is on the other side at the moment? Who cares... just ignore stuff like that. If you come across any deal-breakers like that just call them counterintuitive -- then they become accepted and allowed.

It must be wild when there is an atom with about 80 or so protons -- it would mean there are also 80 neutrons. So that would be a package of 160 N/P or three times that amount in quarks -- that equals 480 quarks.

And all of the inner quarks would be completely buried, but I guess that does not matter. Because sanity does not even matter.

By the way:

What are all those different particles their talking about? They're just a certain amount of the string particles from a busted up proton, that's why there's a distinct ratio between all the supposed different particles MeV, something might be three strings broken off but still balled up together something else might be nine strings still balled up.



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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### WHAT ARE STRINGS MADE FROM?

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...that's a mind bender.

Oxygen has 8 protons, 8 neutrons and 8 electrons making a total of 24 particles per atom.

Aluminum -- number 13 -- would have a total of 39 particles.

Gold -- number 79 -- would have 237 particles.

The properties of elements are known with great precision but they are in actuality just a different number of the same thing (that is true regardless of the theory).

Somethings might be soft, hard, liquid, gas, solid, different colors, magnetic, rubbery, stiff, etc. but they are all just a different number of the same particle. You don't know the properties of it... you only know the properties of a large group of it.

In other words... even though you might know a string has a string-like shape, you can't know what the string is made from because it is what is used to make things.

A different number (amount) of the exact same thing makes completely different things (elements.)

If you do a chemical test and you find out something is Aluminum... you have only found out there are 39 string particles in a group... not what the actual strings are.

So, it (a string) is not an element and cannot be like any element or molecule unless it is by pure coincidence.

The string (purely by happenstance) might be just like a bendable but non-stretchable fishing line or spiders web. But they also might be something that is completely inconceivable and unknowable to humans.

Also... when you look at Gold you can see it has a nice color, correct? No, gold is a group of atoms made from 237 particles each. And those particles are made from strings.

Color is only the frequency of vibrations that are traveling to your eye along the strings. No matter what you are looking at you are only seeing a different vibrational frequency from a different number of strings in a group.

Could a string actually have a color anyway? Or even be white, black or grey? I have absolutely no idea. I'm sure it cannot be invisible though, because...

for something to be invisible it would mean that light passes through it. And light is only a vibration coming from that same type of string. There isn't anyway to see it but it is not invisible.

Zeno? If you take any object like an iron bar -- you can crack it in half because it is made from individual atoms. At a quantum level the iron bar is NOT made from one continuous substance. But the strings in my theory (or regular string theory) actually possibly are continuous. So if you took a (quantum) string and magnified it until it was the same width as a pencil, could you snap it in half? It would be like having a big fat piece of fishing line. But, Instead of the fishing line being made from billions and billions of individual molecules of plastic... it would be just one continuous thing.

A string is: Bendable not stretchable. Not invisible but you cannot see it. There is no way to tell if it has color. And I know about ten other things about it. See if you can guess any.

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### QUANTUM FUNDAMENTAL MECHANICS

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I don't think anything 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...

<http://www.chemicalelements.com/elements/au.html>

The electrons are supposedly orbiting so the actual quark 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. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Color_charge

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.

Complex quantum fundamental mechanics are impossible.

References

[3] Flux Particle Theory & Why the Speed of Light is "C"

<http://vixra.org/abs/1510.0103>

Authors: [Seamus McCelt](#)

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