

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.**

18 is the Determinate Number in Electron Shell Configuration

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.

Electron ---*---

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

One string extends from where your hand would hold it up to the center of axis. There, eighteen strings (or radii) extend 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.

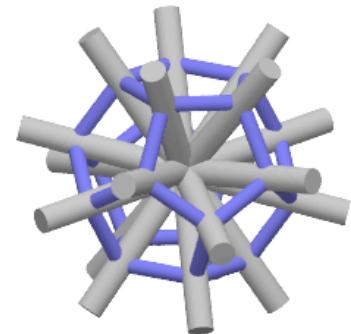
Important note: Electrons are actually particles but they (the strings they are made from) form a mesh-like cage around the nucleus. They are also held in place by string connections to the protons.

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.



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.

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. The whole thing is ridiculous. Electrons (particles) cannot orbit around a nucleus.

Group →1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
↓Period																		
1	1 H															2 He		
2	3 Li	4 Be										5 B	6 C	7 N	8 O	9 F	10 Ne	
3	11 Na	12 Mg										13 Al	14 Si	15 P	16 S	17 Cl	18 Ar	
4	19 K	20 Ca	21 Sc	22 Ti	23 V	24 Cr	25 Mn	26 Fe	27 Co	28 Ni	29 Cu	30 Zn	31 Ga	32 Ge	33 As	34 Se	35 Br	36 Kr
5	37 Rb	38 Sr	39 Y	40 Zr	41 Nb	42 Mo	43 Tc	44 Ru	45 Rh	46 Pd	47 Ag	48 Cd	49 In	50 Sn	51 Sb	52 Te	53 I	54 Xe
6	55 Cs	56 Ba	*	72 Hf	73 Ta	74 W	75 Re	76 Os	77 Ir	78 Pt	79 Au	80 Hg	81 Tl	82 Pb	83 Bi	84 Po	85 At	86 Rn
7	87 Fr	88 Ra	**	104 Rf	105 Db	106 Sg	107 Bh	108 Hs	109 Mt	110 Ds	111 Rg	112 Cn	113 Uut	114 Fl	115 Uup	116 Lv	117 Uus	118 Uuo
	*	57 La	58 Ce	59 Pr	60 Nd	61 Pm	62 Sm	63 Eu	64 Gd	65 Tb	66 Dy	67 Ho	68 Er	69 Tm	70 Yb	71 Lu		
	**	89 Ac	90 Th	91 Pa	92 U	93 Np	94 Pu	95 Am	96 Cm	97 Bk	98 Cf	99 Es	100 Fm	101 Md	102 No	103 Lr		

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