Mathematical physicist Peter Bermanseder in *http://groups.yahoo.com/group/TheoryOfEverything/message/17649* of *Theory of Everything Group* talked about the asymptotically moving quark.

Why the strong force acts in this manner is plainly because of the immense quark density.

General relativity teaches us that frequencies are redshifted by the intense gravity of the sun that slows down time.

With neutron stars it's even worse: here's a link http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/cgi-bin/embpcgi.pl/cgi-bin/res-page.epl?objid=310296 showing the immense gravity of neutron stars.

Here's another link http://www.answers.com/topic/neutron-star that tells you that "Due to its small size and high density, a neutron star possesses a surface gravitational field about $2\times10^{11}$ times that of Earth."

Or, using the latest info from that first link: 2,200,000,000,000 to 2,900,000,000,000 times earth's gravity.

Now imagine a density **millions of times greater than that even.**

Yes, this is the quark.

As Peter Bermanseder also stated, the middle quark spins opposite to the other two quarks in both the proton and neutron because this is the stablest arrangement.

*Ampere's Laws* tell us this.

Not only do they tell us that their closest sides must be going in the same direction - spin up/spin down - but they also tell us that the strong force attraction will be the greatest when the spins of the quarks are the same frequency OR a harmonic thereof.

The two up quarks have different masses from the down quark, in a proton, so we can imply their spins are different too.

The strong force is an asymptotic force simply because these quarks are so massive that the spin frequencies that they discern each other spinning, will **change** with the distance away each is from the other because of such an intense gravitational field..

In a proton the down quark does not recognize the two up quarks spinning at a close harmonic until it is more than the radius of a proton **away** from the other two down quarks.

The strong force attraction therefore is greatest when these quarks are the diameter of a proton away from each other.

This is why pulling a quark out of a proton is like pulling a piston against a head of compressed air. It gets harder and harder to pull, the further away it is pulled.

Now you know why the strong force acts the way it does.

It's crystal clear

Fitz

Back to *web page*

*Over 4 Decades of Daniel P. Fitzpatrick's Books, Papers and Thoughts*

Over 4 Decades of Fitzpatrick's Books, Papers & Thoughts http://www.amperefitz.com/4.decades.htm