

SEE, — **HOW** the complexities of **FIELD THEORIES HID** from us, the fact that **relative motion** (phase) between all these spinning entities, in the micro & macro universe, gives us **all** the **attractive and repulsive Fundamental Forces**.

Oct-29-2018.

**Field Theories** in html: <http://rbduncan.com/fieldtheory.html>

Also, **Field Theories** in Word: <http://rbduncan.com/fieldtheory.doc>

& **Field Theories** in Adobe pdf: <http://rbduncan.com/fieldtheory.pdf>

**Fitzpatrick's** 1966 book showed the **relative motion** laws of **A. Ampère** unified the forces.

[Fitz's first book in 1966](#)

[Fitz's 1966 book in PDF](#)



This was the way the site --below-- looked many years ago. - - Dan Fitz.

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  $2 \times 10^{11}$  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*

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