the general science journal

Strong Interaction and CPH Theory

Hossein Javadi

Azad University,Tehran,Iran

Javadi_hossein@hotmail.com

Introduction;

The strong interaction or strong force is today understood to represent the interactions between quarks and gluons as detailed by the theory of quantum chromodynamics (QCD). The strong force is the fundamental force mediated by gluons, acting upon quarks, antiquarks, and the gluons themselves.

This article shows how positive charge particles absorb each other in very small distance. Generally, two positive charged particles produce banding energy, in small distance. This looking where based on CPH theory and it is continuing of **Quantum Electrodynamics and CPH Theory PDF [1].**

According quantum chromodynamics, a proton is made of two up quarks (u) with (+2/3) charge and a down quark with (-1/3) charge. How these two positive charged particles do not repel each other?

In generally, suppose two positive charged particles A and B are far of each other, as it explained in Quantum Electrodynamics and CPH Theory**,** any positive charged particle absorbs negative color charges and repels positive color charges. When distance between A and B is greater than atom radius, they emit negative photon γ^-. There are three locations around each positive charged particle (figure1).

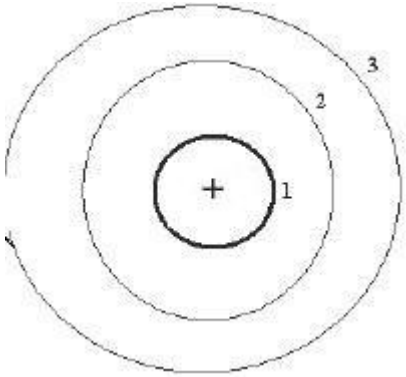

Fig1; Locations around each positive charged particle

In real space, every charged particle is plunging in a sea of gravitons. Location 3 (figure1) is full of gravitons that they move with speed of $v \geq c$. When gravitons reach to location 2, electrical field (or magnetism field) of charged particle acts on them that gravitons convert to positive and negative color charges. Positive charged particle repels positive color charges and absorbs negative color charges. So, negative color charges enter into location 1 (figure1). In location 1, negative color charges convert to negative photon that given by;

$$\frac{d}{dt} \triangleright s=a \lhd = a(\kappa H^-, -H^m) = \gamma^-$$

In generally, location 3 is full of gravitons, location 2 is full of negative and positive color charges and positive charged particle generates negative photon in location. Now suppose two positive charged particles (A^+, B^+)

are near each other that their location 2 interference with each other (figur2).

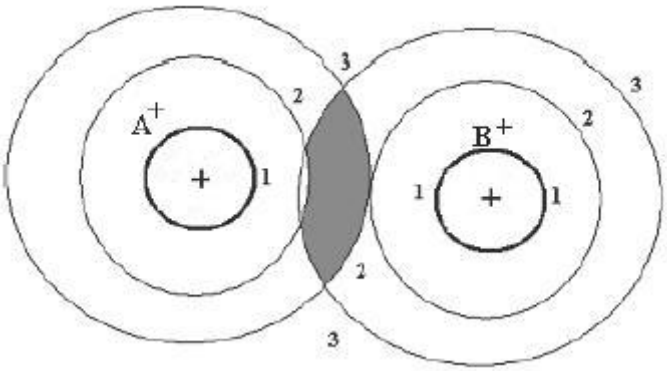

Fig2; interconnect two positive charged particles

Locations 2of A and B interconnect grey part in figure 2. There is a set color charges that have generates by A, it given by:

$$\left\{(H^+, H^-)\middle| H^+, H^- \in \text{field A}\right\}$$

Charged particle A repels positive color charges) H^+ (they move toward B particle, and negative color charges) H^- (move toward A .

Also, Charged particle B generates a set of positive and negative color charges) H^+ , H^- ,(that given by;

$$\left\{(H^+, H^-)\middle| H^+, H^- \in \text{field B}\right\}$$

Their direction movement is opposite of A production. So, in location ,2 positive color charges $H^+$from A and negative color charges $H^-$from B,

have same direction movement that is toward B particle. They combine and convert to electromagnetism energy and move toward the particle B. Same action happens for positive color charges H^{+} from B and negative color charges H^{-} from A, so, they form quantum energy that moves toward A. They given by;

$$b|\triangleleft\rangle + b|\triangleright\rangle = |E\rangle$$

These energies form the banding energy between A and B. In a heavy nucleus that it contains lot protons, every quarks interact with each other and produce banding energy .

Consider to centre of stars, two hydrogen ions move toward each other, when their distance decreases so much, then locations 2 of them interconnect and produce banding energy.

For more see:

1- Quantum Electrodynamics and CPH Theory PDF

http://wbabin.net/science/javadi24.pdf

2- **Creative Particles of Higgs**

http://cph-theory.persiangig.com/1995-jermdar.htm

3- **Zero Point Energy and Dirac equation**

http://wbabin.net/science/javadi23.pdf