Abstract Submitted
for the DNP10 Meeting of
The American Physical Society

Quarkeosynthesis: a correct science of nuclear structure, forces and energy WILLIAM WEBB — Quarkeosynthesis owes its success to the simple postulation that during synthesis of nuclei it's the Quarks that do the combining: not whole nucleons. String-like quarks combine to build more massive rope-like Quarks: hence the title Quarkeosynthesis. Nuclei are thus all made of three loops of flexible string-like material that rotate with a circular ring shape. All nuclei have two positive charged Quarks and a single negative charged Quark. Electrostatic attraction and repulsion bind each threesome in its structure. There are no special nuclear strong or weak forces and no gluon material or bosons. Quarks rotate at high speeds so a portion of their mass is relativistic. Intrinsic mass of all small mass nuclei neighbors 72.5%. Quarks have a radial wave motion. Waves move with the same speed as the rotational speed of the Quark itself so Quarks can obey the Einstein mass-energy equation. Wave energy is an integral part of a nucleus' total mass-energy and determines its binding energy. Quarkeosynthesis correctly determines, without exception, the beta decay and stability of the 65 least massive nuclei. A primer on Quarkeo-synthesis is available from wbwebb@rconnect.com.

William Webb

Date submitted: 28 Apr 2010 Electronic form version 1.4