Neutrosophic Triplet Field used in Physical Applications FLORENTIN SMARANDACHE, Univ of New Mexico, MUMTAZ ALI, University of Southern Queensland, Australia — Neutrosophic Triplet Field (NTF) is a set endowed with two binary laws (M, *, #), such that:

a) (M, *) is a commutative neutrosophic triplet group; which means that:
- M is a set of neutrosophic triplets with respect to the law * (i.e. if x belongs to M, then neut(x) and anti(x), defined with respect to the law *, also both belong to M);
- the law * is well-defined, associative, and commutative on M (as in the classical sense);

b) (M, #) is a neutrosophic triplet group; which means that:
- M is a set of neutrosophic triplets with respect to the law # (i.e. if x belongs to M, then neut(x) and anti(x), defined with respect to the law #, also both belong to M);
- the law # is well-defined and associative on M (as in the classical sense);
- the law # is distributive with respect to the law * (as in the classical sense).

Applications.
This new field of neutrosophic triplet structures is important, because it reflects our everyday life [it is not simple imagination!].
The neutrosophic triplets are based on real triads: (friend, neutral, enemy), (positive particle, neutral particle, negative particle), (yes, undecided, no), (pro, neutral, against), and in general (<A>, <neutA>, <antiA>) as in neutrosophy.