The QCD Ground State $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ Tetrahedrons

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Abstract: We propose that the exotic meson tetraquark $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ introduced in previous papers, may be a pseudo-Goldstone boson compact bound tetraquark having a tetrahedron geometry. The transition from the pion two free mesons, $d\tilde{d}$ and $u\tilde{u}$, to the tetrahedron geometry may be a Goldstone symmetry breaking. The $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedron mass may be calculated by measuring the β decay rate variability as proposed in a previous paper. We assume that electrons and positrons are composite particle exotic tetraquarks, $d\tilde{u}d\tilde{d}$ for the electrons and $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{d}$ for the positrons. We propose that the QCD tetrahedrons play a central role in electron pairing mechanism in both chemical bond forming and superconductor Cooper pairs. We propose a hypothesis where the QCD ground state $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedrons play a central role also in low energy physics where quark and gluon dynamics are relevant not only in the high energy physics research. Quark exchange reactions transfer force via gluon junctions interacting with the QCD ground state $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedron having quarks and antiquarks in equal portions.

Keywords: QCD vacuum, Pseudo-Goldstone Boson, Lattice QCD, Gluon Junctions, Tetrahedrons, Cooper Pairs, Isotope Effect, Superconductor, Dirac Equation, Klein paradox, Cosmic Web Voids, Doppler Redshift, Black Hole Laser.

1. Electrons, Positrons and the QCD Tetrahedrons

Inspired by the Loop Quantum Gravity (LQG) tetrahedrons[1] we propose that the QCD exotic meson tetraquarks $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ introduced in previous papers[2,3,4,5] may have a tetrahedron geometry as illustrated below. We note that pion π^0 comprised of a superposition of $d\tilde{d}$ and $u\tilde{u}$ mesons, which are the same four quarks and antiquarks of the proposed exotic meson $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$, may condense to a tetrahedron geometry bound tetraquark that may be a pseudo-Goldstone boson[6]

$$d\tilde{d} + u\tilde{u} \rightarrow u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\,(tetrahedron) \qquad (1)$$

The QCD tetrahedron four strings may create a gluon junction in the tetrahedron center as illustrated below. The tetrahedrons pseudo-Goldstone bosons are assumed to have smaller volume comparing to protons and to fill space with high density. The QCD tetrahedrons may be deformed into two orthogonal planes where the polarized tetraquarks collapse to the XY or the YZ planes.

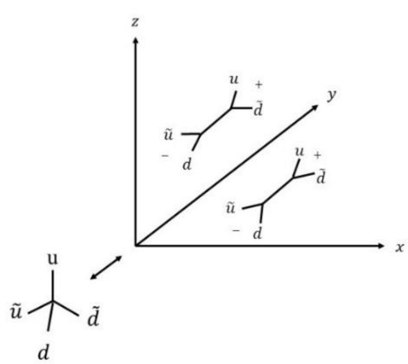

Figure 1 illustrates the proposed QCD tetrahedron pseudo-Goldstone boson its gluon junction and two planar orthogonal polarizations where all four quarks and antiquarks collapse to the XY or the YZ planes. The QCD tetrahedron linear confining strings, $\sigma\, r$, have a string tension σ of about 1 GeV/fm and are connected by a gluon junction.

In a previous paper we suggested that the compact exotic meson tetraquarks may be peculiar positroniums (see Crater and Wong TBDE solution)[7,8]. We further propose here that the $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{d}$ charged exotic tetraquark plays the positron role and the $d\tilde{u}d\tilde{d}$ charged exotic tetraquark plays the electron role. Accordingly, we assume that electrons and positrons are composite particles that spin around their center of mass and polarize the QCD tetrahedron ground state. Another hint for the leptons and quarks interaction is Weinberg's electroweak theory[9], where the electron mass is found to be proportional to the non-vanishing QCD vacuum quark condensate expectation value $m_e \sim \langle 0|\varphi^0|0\rangle$.

Dirac's Hamiltonian spin-orbit operator couples the momentum of the electron and the positron spinor, accordingly, matter and antimatter components are mixed and cannot be separated[10]. The exchange of an electron with a virtual electron-positron pair described by a Feynman diagram[11] mix matter and antimatter components, however, it also adds an interaction with the QCD ground state, exchanging a charged meson with the QCD tetrahedron as described by the following quark exchange reaction -

$$d\tilde{u}\ \tilde{d}d_{(e^1)} + \ [u\tilde{d}\ d\tilde{u}\ ]_{tetrahedron} \rightarrow [u\tilde{d}\ d\tilde{u}\ ]_{tetrahedron} + \ d\tilde{u}\,\tilde{d}d_{(e^2)} \quad (2)$$

According to equation 2 electrons and positrons are not created nor destroyed from the vacuum state like assumed by QFT, electrons exchange their positron partners interacting with the QCD tetrahedrons. The quarks exchange reactions of equation 2 above, and 8-9 below for the weak and strong nuclear force, may be the reaction processes described by the QFT vector potential gauge transformations.

Studying the Dirac equation, Klein found that electrons can cross a potential barrier without the exponential damping expected from non-relativistic quantum tunneling[12]. Brito wrote that the creation of particle–antiparticle pairs at the potential barrier explains the undamped transmitted part solving the Klein paradox[13]. The solution of Klein paradox suggests that nucleus take part in electron pairing dynamics by exciting electron-positron pairs.

The fine and hyperfine structure of the hydrogen atom energy levels can be derived from Dirac equation[14]. The magnetic hyperfine spin-spin interaction is attractive and singular at short distances-

$$W_{hyperfine} = -\frac{8\pi}{3}\ \mu_e.\mu_p\ \delta(R) \qquad (3)$$

The positron magnetic moment is about 2000 times bigger than the proton magnetic moment $\mu_p$and hence the hydrogen atom fine and hyperfine perturbative solution is not justified for the positronium system. Crater and Wong solved the Two Body Dirac Equation (TBDE) system with the constraint dynamics approximation and found a new ground state significantly more strongly binding than the more familiar positronium solution of about 6.8 eV. The condensed peculiar positronium binding energy is about 300 KeV and its bond length is three orders of magnitude shorter than the hydrogen atom bond length (Bohr radius). The main attraction term in Crater and Wong TBDE approximate solution is the magnetic spin-spin attraction term of equation 3. The peculiar positronium existence and its expected decay via 4 photons were not experimentally verified yet and a non-radiative decay channel to the QCD ground state may exist.

In the next section we propose that the QCD tetraquarks take part in electron pairing in molecule chemical bonds.

2. Electron Pairing in Molecules and the QCD Tetrahedrons

Herzberg studied the dissociation energies of the hydrogen molecule (H_2) and its isotopes HD and deuterium (D_2) molecules[15]. The dissociation energies in the ground electronic state of the three molecule isotopes are 36,118.3 cm^{-1}, 36,406.2 cm^{-1} and 36,748.9 cm^{-1}. The heavier molecular isotopes, HD and D_2 , have bigger dissociation energy than the hydrogen molecule.

The non-adiabatic corrections to rovibrational levels of the hydrogen molecule was studied by Puchalski and Komasa that concluded that the non-adiabatic corrections adds to the moving ions an electron coat that changes the effective mass carried by the ions[16]. Puchalski et al studied the relativistic corrections for the ground electronic state of molecular hydrogen and concluded that the ions relativistic recoil corrections might be larger than previously anticipated[17]. The outcome of the isotope effect in molecules is different from the isotope effect in superconductors but their source is similar. In both cases the isotope effect couples the ions to the electrons motion affecting the electron pairing mechanism.

The polarized QCD tetraquarks in the ground state condensate, $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$, may create an effective attractive force between electrons for example in the hydrogen molecule. The QCD tetraquarks polarization created by two electrons with opposite spins is parallel in the center between the two ions creating an effective attraction between the electron pair and the two hydrogen ions.

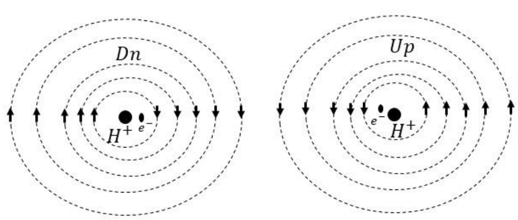

Figure 2 illustrates the QCD tetrahedrons polarization due to pair of electrons with opposite spins in a Hydrogen molecule.

A coherent double exchange reactions with two electron-positron pairs as described in equation 2 above may occur for example at the elliptic turning point as shown below due to the interaction with the Hydrogen nuclei. A first electron-positron pair may pop up on the right-side hydrogen nucleus, the positron creates a peculiar positronium tetraquark tetrahedron with the first electron and the second electron may be released at the elliptic turning point. Same sequence of events may occur coherently at the left-hand side hydrogen nucleus. The double exchange reactions may occur coherently and the electrons of the two hydrogens exchange of nuclei form a chemical bonding.

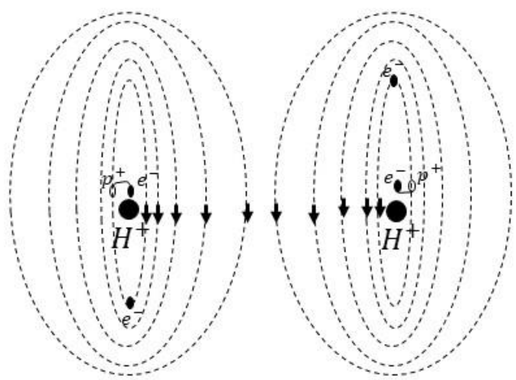

Figure 3 illustrates the QCD tetrahedron elliptic polarization creating an effective attraction between the electron pairs and a chemical bond via electron-positrons pair excitations due to the hydrogen nuclei.

The Feynman diagram below illustrates the coherent double exchange reactions of two electrons with two electron-positron pairs excited by the two hydrogen nuclei forming a chemical bond. The double exchange reactions lower the repulsive Coulomb interaction between the two electrons and the overall result is a force created between the two hydrogen atoms that forms the chemical bond.

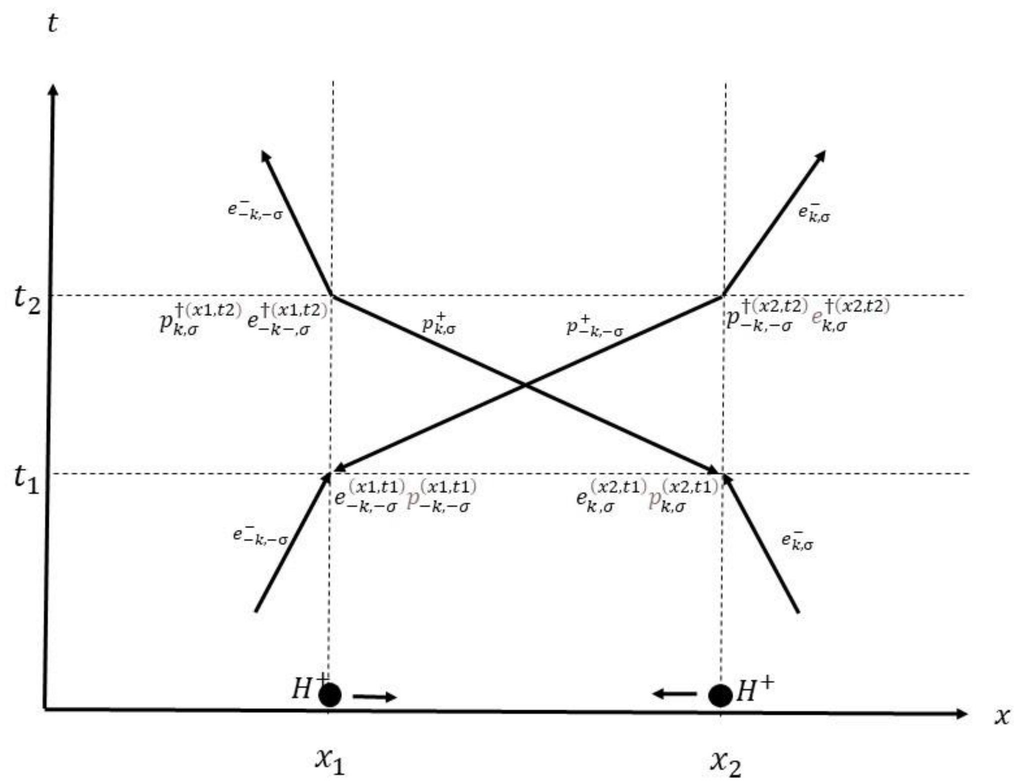

Figure 4 illustrates with a Feynman diagram the coherent double exchange reactions of two electrons with opposite spins with two electron-positron pairs tetrahedrons excited by the two hydrogen ions.

The spin polarization effect described above by the double exchange reaction of two electrons may be analogous to the Casimir force between two neutral plates in the vacuum. If a quantum system is confined between walls (here by the two ions) the ground state energy reduction will lead to a net force between the walls[18].

The isotope effect in the dissociation energy of the hydrogen, HD and deuterium molecules may be similar to the superconductor isotope effect described below[19] hinting that the electron pairing mechanism in both cases has a similar source related to the nuclei motion and hinting that the QCD non-empty ground state play a role in the electron pairing.

In the next section we show that the QCD tetraquarks may create a cosmological redshift alternative or in addition to the Doppler redshift.

3. Redshift and the QCD Tetrahedrons

Gray and Dunning-Davies reviewed the interpretation of redshift in cosmology and astrophysics, discussed the history and origin of the traditional accepted idea of Doppler redshift and described other possible mechanisms for the redshift[20]. For example, the tired light theory was first proposed in 1929 by Fritz Zwicky, who suggested that photons lose energy over time via interaction with matter or by some other novel physical mechanism[21]. Gray and Dunning-Davies noted that the Doppler and/or space-expansion effects will yield similar photon and neutrino redshifts, whereas a non-Doppler mechanism arising from an energy-loss interaction with intervening matter will result in different redshifts for the two cases[22].

In previous paper we assumed that the QCD tetraquarks density vary in space according to the gravitational field like earth's atmospheric density[2]. The cosmic web is built from filaments of galactic walls and great voids. We suggest that the light that travels from far away galaxies and reach for example the Webb telescope pass some of these great voids where the QCD tetrahedrons density is low causing the redshift. Light that comes from galaxies that are further away cross more great voids on their path and accumulate more redshift proportional to their distance. The combination of the QCD tetraquarks density variations in space and the cosmic web great voids may be an alternative mechanism for the cosmological redshift that depends on the distance between galaxies.

4. Electron Pairing in Superconductors and the QCD Tetrahedrons

The Superconductor electron pairing mechanism forming Cooper pairs[23], especially in the high temperature superconductors (HTSC) is not fully understood. The Bardeen-Cooper-Schrieffer (BCS) theory[24] assumes that the interaction between electrons becomes attractive and dominates the repulsive Coulomb interaction in the vicinity of the Femi energy level. The ground state of a superconductor, formed by electrons virtually excited in pairs of opposite spin and momentum, is assumed to be lower in energy than the normal electron ground state. BCS noted that the discovery of the isotope effect[25,26] was a breakthrough that indicated that electron-phonon interactions are primarily responsible for superconductivity. According to BCS theory due to the isotope effect, $T_c\sqrt{M}$ is expected to be a constant, where T_c is the superconductor phase transition temperature and M is the lattice ions mass. The superconductor isotope effect proves that the lattice ions motion plays dynamic part in the electron pairing mechanism. Eliashberg included time-dependent phonon dynamics to the electron pairing mechanism[27].

In previous papers, we suggested that quark and antiquark pair exchange reactions between particles and the QCD tetraquarks may accelerate or decelerate particles and that the quarks and antiquarks numbers are strictly conserved. We suggested that antimatter plays a principal role in the universe and is inseparable from both matter, via Dirac' spinors, and space, via the quarks and antiquarks pair exchange reactions with the QCD tetraquarks[2,3,4,5]. In this paper we propose that the QCD tetrahedrons play a role in the electron pairing mechanism in both molecules and superconductors. We suggest that the electron spins polarize the QCD tetrahedrons and that ions motion in both molecules and superconductors create coherent electron-positron excitations and double electron exchange reaction with the QCD tetrahedrons according to equation 2 and figure 4 above (with heavier ions of superconductors replacing the hydrogen ions) that reduce the system energy in the vicinity of the Fermi energy and create the collapse to the lower energy superconducting ground state[23,24]. The effects of the electron pairing in molecules and superconductors are different, in molecules electron pairs with opposite spins create chemical bonds and in superconductors the electron pairs enable the collapse to the lower energy superconducting state, however, the underlying electron pairing mechanism may be similar involving ion motion that creates electron-positron pair excitations from the QCD tetrahedrons in the non-empty ground state. The electron pairing is related to electron-hadron interaction via the QCD non-empty ground state tetrahedrons.

5. Is the QCD/QFT Ground State Empty?

QFT solved the long-standing problem of Dirac negative energy states. QFT creation and destruction operators create and destroy both particles and antiparticles and both have positive energies[28], however, QFT does not to describe well the non-empty ground state, the quantum vacuum, using free fields operators based on the quantum harmonic oscillator[29]. The quantum harmonic oscillator model assumes that a harmonic potential exists of the general form $V(q) = \frac{1}{2} m\, w^2 q^2$ and the result is the harmonic oscillator bound state spectrum $H|\, n\rangle = \left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) \hbar\omega\, |\, n\rangle$. The quantum harmonic oscillator zero-level is an "empty" state, $E_0 = \frac{1}{2} \hbar\omega$, however, free field excitations electrons and quarks are stable and do not decay to a lower zero-level "empty" ground state. There is no physical process that takes stable particles and destroy them to an empty lower energy ground state without creating other particles.

The creation and destruction operator of the quantum harmonic oscillator model raises or reduces the Hamiltonian energy as follows:

$$H\, a^{\dagger}\, |\, n\rangle = \ (E + \omega\,)|\, n\rangle \quad (4a)$$

$$H\, a\, |\, n\rangle \ = \ (E - \omega\,)|n\rangle \quad (4b)$$

$$H\ a\ |\ 0\rangle = \ 0 \qquad (5)$$

However, equations 4a-b and particularly 5 do not describe complete physical processes. The physical processes described by Feynman diagrams destroy for example an electron and a positron in a vertex but a high energy photon is created. Particles may be transformed to other particles by QFT but an all-empty physical ground state cannot be produced by any physical process that must conserve total momentum, energy, charge, spin, QCD color etc. The QCD tetrahedrons compact exotic tetraquarks may be a better description of the QCD ground state.

In 1936 Yukawa proposed that the exchange of heavy meson particles of about 100 MeV between protons and neutrons inside the nucleus transfers the attractive nuclear strong force[30]. The first mesons were discovered in 1947 by Lattes et al[31]. Gel-Mann proposed the quark model in 1964[32]. The quark model includes 3 light flavor quarks (u, d and s) and 3 heavy flavor quarks (c, b and t). Colorless combinations of three quarks create hadrons (protons and neutrons) and of two quarks create mesons (pions, kaons and etas). According to the standard model, the mass of the quarks is due to broken symmetry due to the non-empty QCD ground state populated by pions[36].

$$\langle 0|\pi^0|0\rangle = \left\langle 0\middle|d\widetilde{d}\ + u\widetilde{u}\ \middle|0\right\rangle\ > 0 \quad (6)$$

The standard model QCD ground state cannot be empty since the mass of the quarks is due to the non-zero overlap integral in the non-empty QCD ground state.

6. What are the masses of the light quarks?

At low energies, and particularly for the QCD ground state, only the two light valence quarks, u and d, and their antiquark pairs, $\widetilde{d}\ and\ \widetilde{u}$, are significant. The chiral perturbation theory (CHPT) allows calculating only quark mass ratios $\frac{m_u}{m_d}{\sim}0.65$ and $\frac{m_s}{m_d}{\sim}21.5$[33]. The quarks mass absolute values were calculated by the $\overline{MS}$ renormalization scheme[34] and lattice QCD with a renormalization scale parameter μ of 2 GeV. The lattice QCD simulations were performed with assumed degenerate u and d quark mass, $m_u = m_d$, and the average mass obtained was $\bar{m}_{ud} = \frac{1}{2}(m_u + m_d) = 3.364\ MeV$. The individual masses of the two quarks are $\bar{m}_u = 2.32\ MeV\ and\ \bar{m}_d = 4.71\ MeV$ [35].

In a previous paper we provided a formula for calculating the QCD $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ mass using the β decay rate variability measurements. We estimated that if the QCD $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ mass is on the order of the electron mass, 0.5109 MeV, which is in the same order of magnitude of the u quark mass, the β decay rate variability may be about 10% and would be measurable[2].

7. Is the $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedron stable?

QCD meson-meson bound states are reviewed by Hoyer[37] and by Fariada-Veiga and O'Carroll using Lattice QCD models. A meson-meson bound state was found below the two-particle threshold and two sources of the meson-meson attraction were pointed out. A quark-antiquark exchange and a gauge field correlation of four overlapping bonds, two positively oriented and two of opposite orientation. Fariada-Veiga and O'Carroll noted that the main mechanism for the formation of the meson-meson bound state comes from the gauge contribution field correlation of four overlapping bonds[38].

Cheung et al studied tetraquark operators and constructed compact tetraquark interpolating operators by combining a diquark with an anti-diquark operator[39]. The diquark operator is built from two quark fields coupled together to obtain appropriate color, flavor, and spin quantum numbers and, analogously, the anti-diquark operator is built from two antiquarks. The diquark and anti-diquark operators are then combined to form a color singlet with the desired flavor and spin.

Bicudo recent review of tetraquarks and pentaquarks in lattice QCD with light and heavy quarks specify three types of tetraquark systems: molecular tetraquarks, diquark tetraquarks and s-pole tetraquarks, where the three mechanisms may act conjointly to produce tetraquarks[40]. Okiharu et al studied the tetraquark 4Q potential, i.e., the interaction between quarks in the 4Q system and investigated the hypothetical fluxtube picture and flip-flop for the multi-quark system[41]. Okiharu noted that the inter-quark force in the exotic multi-quark system is not known, however, lattice QCD simulations show that the compact twisted tetraquark tetrahedral structure is stable and energetically favorable.

The QCD tetrahedron may be energetically favorable since it minimizes the length of the Cornel potential linear confining tension terms $V(r) = -\frac{\alpha_s}{r} + \sigma r$ and creates a gluon junction that connects the quarks by QCD strings[42,43,44,45].

8. The gluon junction dynamic role

Ferreres and Sjostrand described the Lund string model and confinement by string breaking creating jets of hadrons in high energy proton-proton and electron-proton collisions[46,47]. The quark exchange reactions of matter with the QCD tetrahedrons may be equivalent description to the Lund string breaking. We assume that the QCD ground state is populated by $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedrons that may be obtained by lattice QCD computations by initially constructing the tetraquark interpolating operators with mixed diquark and antiquark charged meson operators, e.g. the two charged pions $u\tilde{d}$ and $d\tilde{u}$, that will be strongly attracted by both electromagnetic and QCD gluon exchanges.

$$u\tilde{d}\,(\pi^{+}) + d\tilde{u}\,(\pi^{-}) \rightarrow \quad u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\,(tetrahedron) \qquad (7)$$

For example, we assume that the β decay is triggered by the QCD tetrahedron. The QCD tetrahedron exchanges a d quark of the neutron with a u quark of the QCD tetrahedron and an exotic charged tetraquark $d\tilde{u}\,d\tilde{d}$ is obtained that decays to an electron and antielectron neutrino.

$$udd\ (n) + u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\ (tetrahedron,*) \rightarrow udu\ (p^{+}) + d\tilde{u}\ d\tilde{d}(*) \qquad (8a)$$

$$d\tilde{u}\ d\tilde{d}(*) \rightarrow e^{-} + \tilde{\nu}_e \qquad (8b)$$

The strong force confinement may also be triggered by the QCD tetrahedrons quark exchange reactions. The QCD tetrahedron performs the breaking of the Lund string by exchanging a u quark with a proton u quark and absorbing its extra momentum when it gets separated a bit from the other two hadron's quarks cooling the proton and transferring its extra momentum to the QCD tetrahedron condensate of the QCD ground state.

$$udu\ (p^{+,*}) + u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\ (tetrahedron) \rightarrow udu\ (p^{+}) + u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\ (tetrahedron,*) \qquad (9)$$

The interaction between the baryons and the QCD tetrahedrons occur via the baryon gluon junction that connect the quarks with linear a Y shape string and hence the gluon junction acts as the connecting channel of matter and the QCD tetrahedron condensate of the QCD ground state.

The non-empty QCD ground state plays a central role in various low energy processes, the β decay, the electron pairing in chemical bonds and superconductors for example, and hence quark and gluon dynamics are relevant not only in the high energy physics sector. Quark exchange reactions transfer force via gluon junction dynamics interacting with the QCD non-empty ground state populated by quarks and antiquarks in equal portions and having a tetrahedron geometry.

9. The Hypothesis Summary

The hypothesis proposed in this and previous papers[2,3,4,5] is:

1. The QCD $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedrons having minimal string tension energy are pseudo-Goldstone bosons that fill space and form the QCD ground state. The QCD $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ tetrahedron mass may be calculated directly by measuring the β decay rate variability[2].
2. The QCD ground state tetrahedrons transfer forces by quark exchange reactions. The quark exchange reactions may be the underlying processes that connect matter and the QCD ground state by the gluon junctions.

3. The stable particles are the light u , d, $\tilde{d}$ and $\tilde{u}$ quarks and antiquarks.
4. There are equal number of matter and antimatter particles in the universe, the missing antimatter particles are probably hidden under the event horizon of black holes.
5. Leptons are composite particles, $d\tilde{u}d\tilde{d}$ is the electron, $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{d}$ is the positron for example. Other transition state particles are comprised of various combinations and geometries of the u , d, $\tilde{d}$, $\tilde{u}$ quarks and antiquarks, for example the unstable heavy quark flavors may be: $s = du\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$, $c = u\tilde{u}\, d\tilde{d}u$, $b = du\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\, u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$, $t = u\tilde{u}\, d\tilde{d}\, uu\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$.
6. The QCD tetrahedrons density in space vary according to the gravitational field. The gravitational force is transferred by the QCD tetrahedrons density gradients via quark exchange reactions.
7. The electron pairing mechanism in atoms and molecules forming chemical bonds and in superconductors forming Cooper pairs, is enabled by the QCD tetrahedrons by coherent exchange reactions of electron pairs with the polarized QCD tetrahedrons (the isotopic effect).
8. Active AGNs act as matter reactors[3] that increase the density of the QCD tetrahedrons by duplicating the $u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}$ pseudo-Goldstone bosons in their ergoregions that act as laser cavities. The expansion of the universe may also be triggered by the black hole laser effect[48].

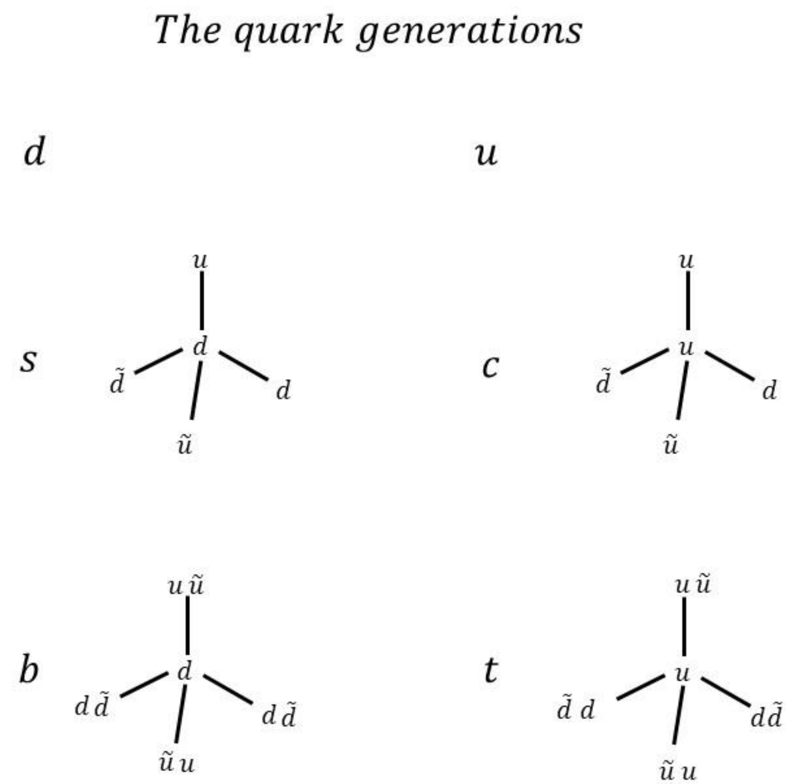

Figure 5 illustrates the proposed quark generations where the heavy quarks are exotic multi-quarks with a tetrahedral geometry.

$$\mathit{The\ lepton\ generations\ exotic\ multiquarks}$$

$$e^- = \mathrm{d}\tilde{u}\,\tilde{d}\mathrm{d} \qquad (\pi^-) \qquad e^+ = \mathrm{u}\tilde{d}\tilde{d}\mathrm{d} \qquad (\pi^+)$$

$$\mu^- = \mathrm{d}\,\tilde{c} = \mathrm{d}\tilde{u}u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u} \qquad (K^-) \qquad \mu^+ = \mathrm{u}\,\tilde{s} = u\tilde{d}u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u} \qquad (K^+)$$

$$\tau^- = \mathrm{d}\,\tilde{t} = \mathrm{d}\tilde{u}u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u} \qquad \tau^+ = \mathrm{u}\,\tilde{b} = u\tilde{d}u\tilde{d}d\tilde{u}\,\tilde{u}u\tilde{d}d$$

Figure 6 illustrates the proposed lepton generations as exotic multiquarks comprised of the stable up, down, antiup and antidown quarks and antiquarks only.

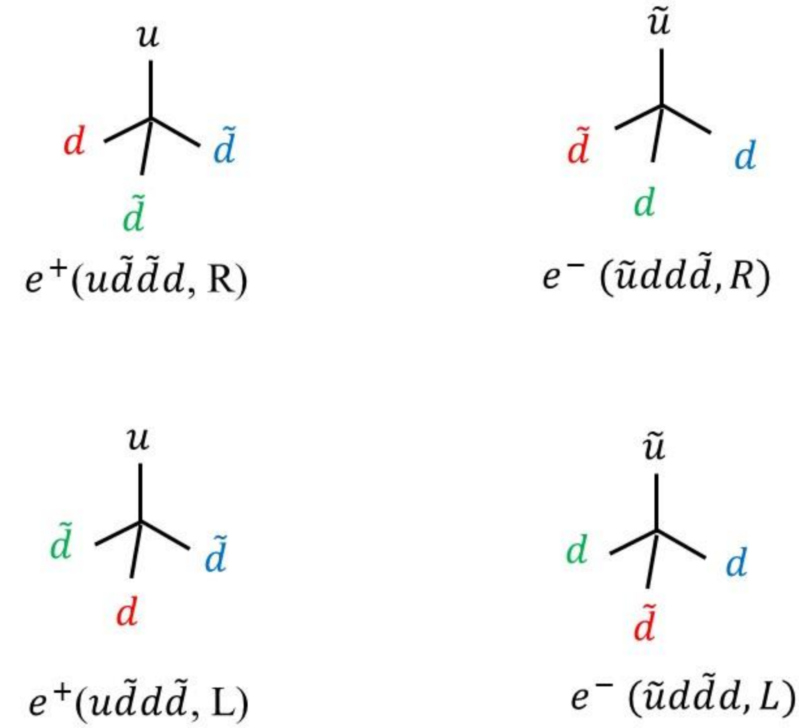

Figure 7 proposes that electrons and positrons are comprised of exotic tetraquarks having left and right chirality and a gluon junction in the center of the tetrahedron. The two chirality's are obtained by exchanging two quark and antiquark creating two different chiral tetrahedrons like the carbon molecules chirality centers. Note that the colors are not the QCD colors and are used to illustrate chirality.

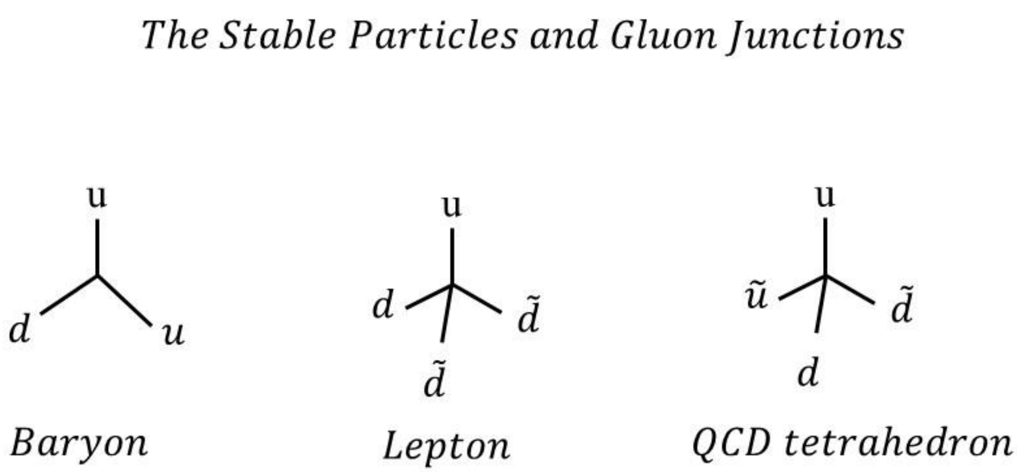

Figure 8 proposes that the stable particles have in their center a gluon junction that keeps them stable and confined.

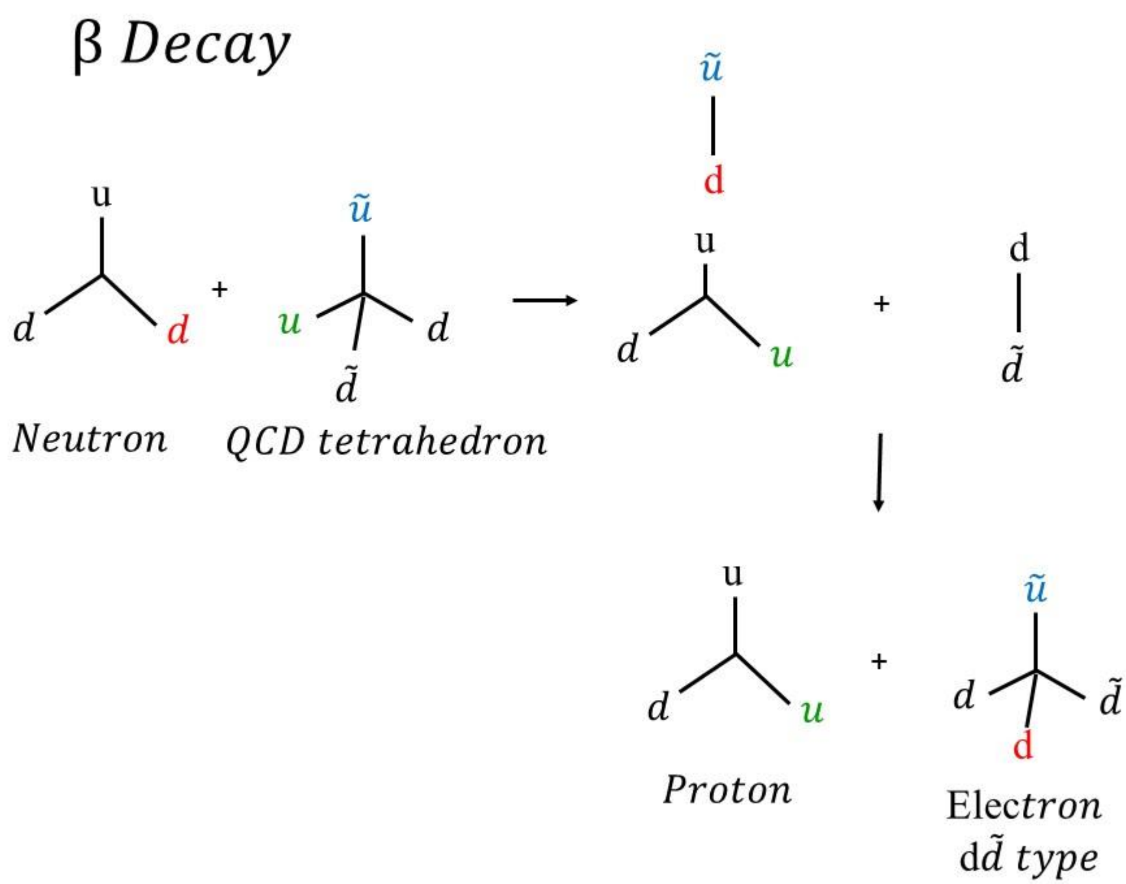

Figure 9 illustrates the beta decay enabled by the QCD tetrahedron and the gluon junction of a neutron. Note that the colors are not the QCD colors and are used above to illustrate quark exchanges.

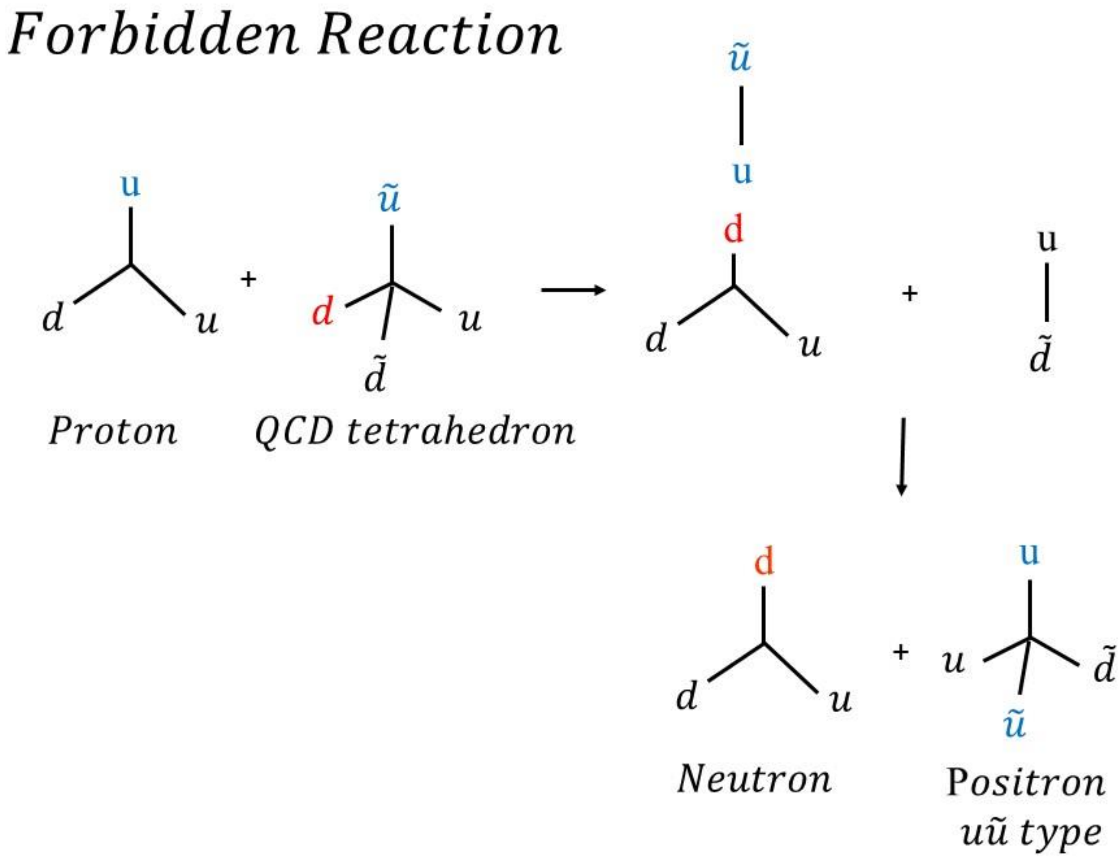

Figure 10 illustrates the forbidden proton decay the product neutron and a positron of this type are not observed. Note that the colors are not the QCD colors and are used above to illustrate quark exchanges.

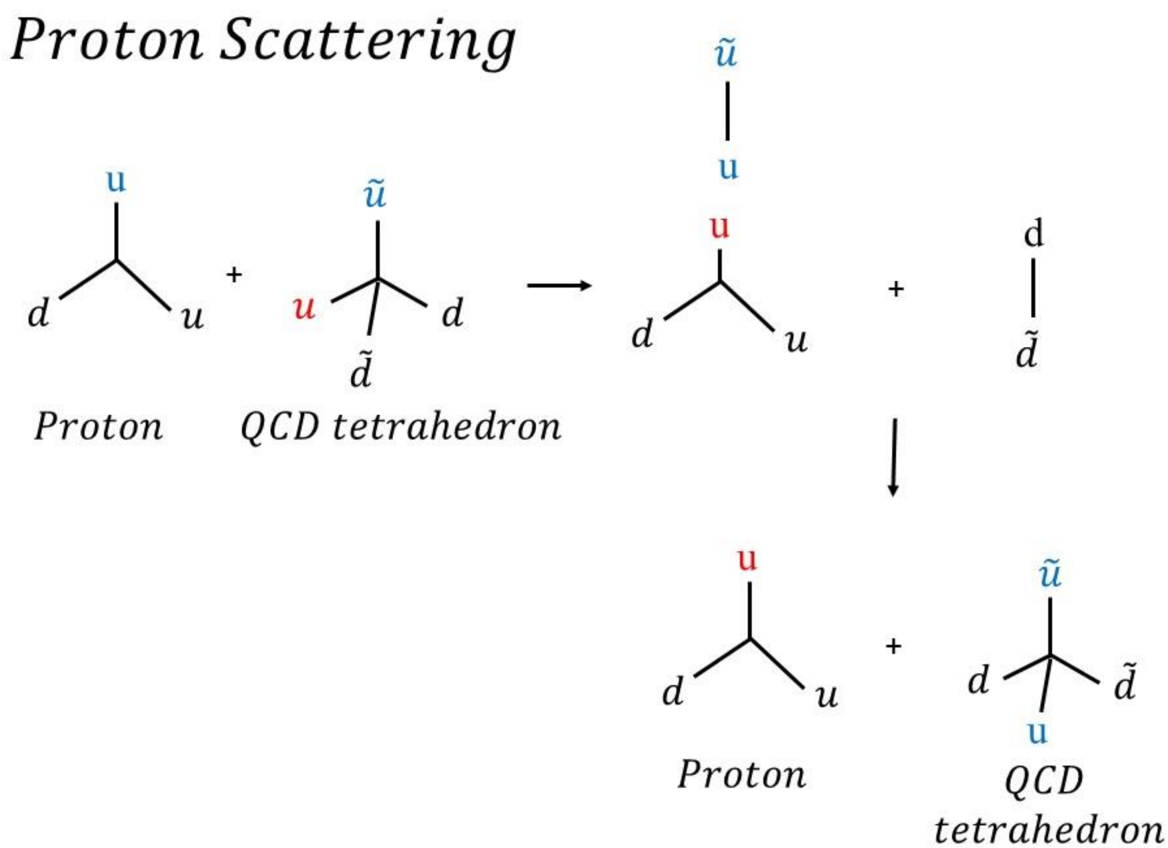

Figure 11 illustrates proton scattering quark exchange reaction with the QCD tetrahedron. Note that the colors are not the QCD colors and are used above to illustrate quark exchanges.

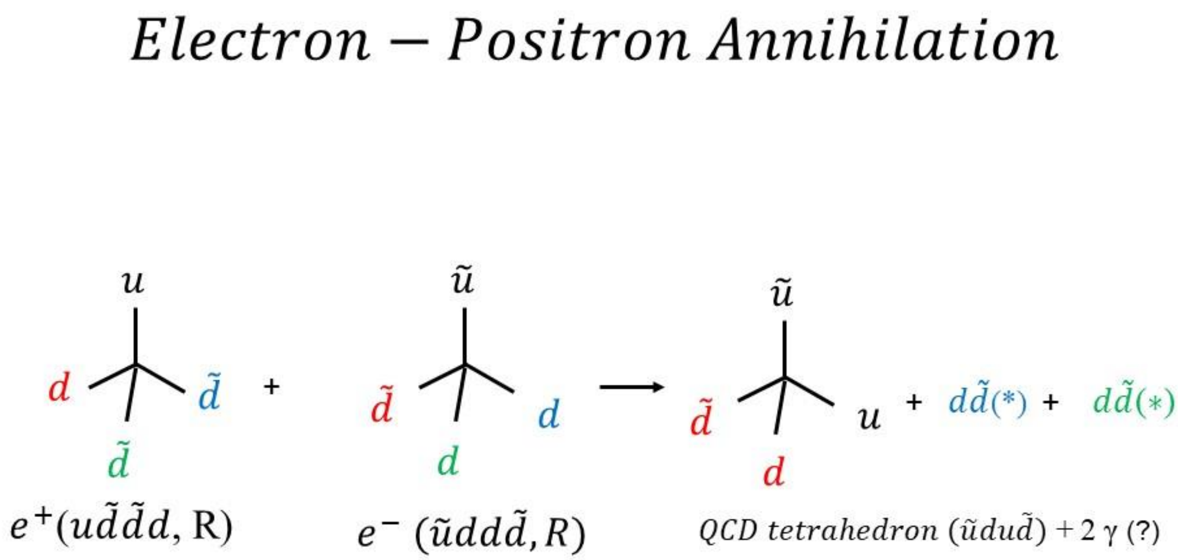

Figure 12 illustrates electron-positron annihilation reaction with quark exchange reaction generating QCD tetrahedron that disappear in the QCD vacuum and two photons (γ rays) that may be an excitation of the QCD ground state condensate. Note that the colors are not the QCD colors and are used above to illustrate quark exchanges.

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