

Five Quarks Particles

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Abstract: The five-quark particles have been discussed. The analogy between the heaviest 6th quark and Higgs boson has been stressed.

There are 3 or 5 quarks elementary particles.

5 quarks in one object prove the existence of the 5 charge supercolor.

5 quarks particles are neutral as far as an electric charge is concerned

[for example $(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3})$].

The facts that the 6th quark is the heaviest and that - according to the knowledge today - there are maximally 5 quarks lighter in the physical bigger particle, are connected with each other.

The bigger the number of the interactions in which the quark takes part, the bigger the total mass of the quark is.

All quarks are taking part in the following interactions:

- n = 1 gravitation (mass)
- n = 2 electromagnetism (electric charge)
- n = 3 strong (color)
- n = 5 strong (supercolor)
- n = 6 strong flavor
- n = 8 strong gluon.

6th quarks may be aligned in the sequence from the lightest one to the heaviest one.

Each next quark takes part in the certain number of the following interactions together with these interactions characteristic of the preceding quark.

The following interactions are more and more strong.

The latest – 6th quark – has very many additional and more and more strong interactions.

Reference:

[1] Japanese scientists, “Młody Technik”, the 90. of the 20th century