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THE CREATION AND BREAKING OF SYMMETRIES SYNERGETIC SELF-ORGANIZING PROCESSES
IN ELEMENTARY-PARTICLE PHYSICS

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Summary.

is shown how isolable elementary particles are generated out of fundamental dynamic constituents by synergetic organizing-processes. Our starting point is the quality of quarks be dynamic constituents of hadrons, but not to appear isolable. For the physics of elementary-particles, we establish a constituent-phase where so-called "gene-quarks" (denoted as F) exist with Fermi-statistics and intrinsic length dimension of $-\frac{1}{2}$ (and thus not isolable). The gene-quarks interact dynamically via self-interaction (D F = F \overline{F} F). By the type of self-interaction and by this intrinsic length dimension of $-\frac{1}{2}$ the statistical constituent-phase is purely dynamic. The internal degrees of freedom of symmetry are not virulent. The selfinteraction is interpreted by Wilson's point-splitting. On the assumption that the coupling constant must have dimension zero for reasons of renormalisation - and that the gene-quarks have the dimension $-\frac{1}{2}$, it is only the type of interaction mentioned which can appear during the constituent-phase. It deduced that the self-interaction of the gene-quarks incites the synergetic self-organizing-processes generating gauge-bosons of the dimension -1 out of the 2-combination of gene-quarks. The Gluge-bosons have the corresponding gauge-symmetries. Thus there no need to establish gauge-fields and gauge-symmetries, but they are created out of the fundamental gene-quarks via selforganizing-processes. The self-organizing-process thus incites a transition from the Fermi-phase of the gene-quarks to the bosonphase of the gauge-bosons. In this way the fundamental phasetransition is produced. Then it is shown that the selforganizing-processes do not only generate observable matter (e.g. gauge-bosons), but that simultaneously with the process mass is being created. Here the Wilson point-splitting is analysed and it is demonstrated, how the point-splitting leads by the selforganizing-process to the point-curvature. This bending of the space-time-structure leads to the production Simultaneously the production of mass leads to the breaking mass. symmetry. This allows a detailed explanation of the symmetrybreaking mechanism. Some remarks are made along this line of argument possibly leading to the quantitative fixing of the relativistic symmetry as well as to the quantitative fixing of the structure of internal symmetries. The 4-structure of selfinteraction in the constituent-phase of the gene-quarks reflected via the self-organizing-processes in the external degrees of freedom - in the form of 4-dimensionality of time - as well as in the internal degree of freedom in the componant-structure of the observable fermions. It through the self-organizing-process that the relativistic and the internal symmetries are realised.

Biological processes Chemical processes Many body physics Atomic physics Nuclear physics

Higher self-org.proc. 🗗 higher sym.

The structure of the self-organizing process in elementary-particle physics

gauge-sym. (created by self-org.)
creation of point-curvature
(dyn.conseq.of Wilson's point-splitting) -bending of space-time = creation of mass = breaking of symmetry observ.Fermions F)=gauge-boson F=(F F F)= 01 dim -1 Fermi-phase gene-quarks DF = FFF

constituent-phase

observable-phase -observable Bosons B servable Fermions F -creation of symmetry ection of mass -breaking of symmetry -the 4-structur of self-interact. of F =74-dim. of X, 4-comp. of F

self-organizing process (incited by the self-interestica point-splitting)

constituent-phase -purely dynamic formi-phase -dynamic gene-querks (=not isolabe) with dim and solf-interaction DF = F F

uniqued dimensionless of the coupling constant -the space-time structure is not quantitatively fixed -the internal degree of freedom
is not quantitatively fixed