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Biquark fullerene

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The remainder degenerate into the hybrid molecules of a glueball and pseudo-scalar mesons (candidate of dark matter); and into the quasi-crystals of fullerene consists of σ mesons and some ω mesons (candidate of dark energy) which will raise repulsive strong force as soon as the (free) fullerenes approach very near each other. In Dirac equation of mean-field theory, we consider the expanded fullerene as a finite nucleus of the limit of $N(p, n) \rightarrow 0$, namely, $m(p, n) \rightarrow 0$ [1]. The rate of fullerene of pure Glueballs (GBs) calculated as one third of the 'total matter' which was shown by the mixture of fullerenes of pure GBs and the hybrid molecules (one-GB and several certain light pseudoscalar mesons) in papers [2]. Fullerenes with pentagonal and hexagonal faces are characterized by it, that everyone biquark (vertex) is bonding to three different which the number of bonds is directly proportional to the number of biquarks. Biquark fullerene structures as in atomic world can form elementary particles. The difference consists in the fact that they are briefly living (apart from the specific proton structure) and they are disintegrating on more and more smaller fullerene onions creating next less and less massive groups of particles, until a total breakdown won't follow of biquark structures into light and massless lepton structures: photons, virtual quanta, gravitons, neutrinos and real electrons. The hypothetical Higgs boson is such biquark structure. It is creating the fundamental mass of the entire particle and in principle is deciding what is its lifetime of breakdown. For bigger biquark fullerene (onion) all the more rapidly it is undergoing the breakdown. Shells consist of bosons, which probably can be recognized by the Higgs bosons. Since the geometric structures of the virtual bosons shells are analogous to the fullerenes [3]. The material from empty fullerene molecules appears to be about 15% firmer. Such hardness and other unique properties of fullerenes are made via the geometrical similarity of their molecules and the fundamental structures of the vacuum [4].

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