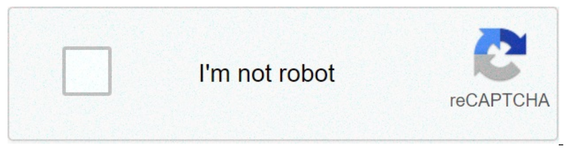

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From Scholarpedia this article has not yet been published; It can contain inaccuracies, unapproved changes or be unfinished. Prof. Frank Wilczek accepted the invitation on 11 February 2009 (self-imposed term: 1 February 2011). Asymptotic freedom refers to the decrease in force of interactions in short distances. It occurs in some special types of quantum field theories. There is also a property of interactions between Quarks and Glutons actually. Credit: Lehdari, CC The rapid Internet elimination of anyone in a lot involved with 1/6 events also brought some moderate voices to see our Internet ecosystem in a new light. De-Platforming Nazis and Insurgrationists is one thing, the subject goes, but the great Hatto platforms have taken things a further dangerous step, slamming the ban on the ban on anyone inside the proverbial six degrees of Kevin Gresoson - a power which naturally comes to the custodian of our social chart. This in turn led to renewed requests for reforms that would limit the power of the great technology to impose his will, whether some form of public accommodation or the vigorous application of competition policy. Their concern, as I see it, could be better distilled in an updated version of Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "First that came Ã ¢ â,¬ | poetry; Something of the type: first came for the groypers, and I didn't talk ... because I wasn't much online Ã ¢ â,¬ | etc. I have already offered my thoughts about why I don't share this basic concern and, if nothing else, take more than a future with the censorship too small, not too much. Yet before leaving the topic for good, I think it was worth emphasizing the pure physical limits of digital censorship. On the question of extremism, for example, the AP had a story last week that describes podcast feeds as Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "Loothole" around the De-Magophication campaign during the large platforms. While I moved it On Twitter, Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "Big Feed RSS must be taken into account." The point is that Podcast feeds are based on a relatively webformat Ã ¢ â,¬ Å "Stupid", RSS, which is just equals More than a chronological list readable by the machine that is highly interoperable among the formats. Of course, there are no implications section 230 for a podcast player who can read RSS, just like Amazon Bears no responsibility to allow me to upload a standard EPUB file of Mein Kampf on a Kindle. Rwandan was called Radio Genocide for the role he played the extremist radio talk in playing inter-tribal hatred. At least in this case, there is a world where you can check who allowed to use the Radio Crossers o The spectrum regulations and the transmission license. Similarly, there is a case for the regulation of large platforms to reduce dangerous forms of algorithmic amplification. What we can't do it, however, stopping people to use the principles of electromagnetism to encode and share information. At least not until a commissioner opens on the Yahweh of the Pantheon. High-energy civic in fundamental physics, asymptotic freedom refers to the properties of interactions between particles to become asymptotically weaker while the energy scale increases and the length scale decreases. At low energies, for example, Quarks interact so strongly that they are impossible to isolate, while at extremely high energies they barely interact to everyone and form a plasma. The expression is Ã ¢ â,¬ "the information wants to be free ... it has become cliché, but as many clichés contains a grain of truth. At risk of abusing my physics analogy, I simply offer this amendment to the same idea : That is to say that the information wants to be free. The information on the Internet are now far from being free, for example, the visions of Cyber-Utopi despite. Nevertheless, the world is clearly moved asymptotically into that direction. In fact, the last two weeks represented a huge subsidy Ã ¢ â,¬ "to Ã ¢ â,¬ Å" Big Pushã, â,¬ di sorta - for cryptographically safe communication and the non-censorable webhosting. This can only weaken the coupling between between and the message going forward. So, far from being a shoe-track censorship, at some point, perhaps very soon, the big platforms lose their ability to limit our interactions whatsoever, putting MAGA insurgents and their supersymmetric partners, large Wokes tech, on the same technological level. What seems that the phase transition, as it is difficult to know in advance, but I somehow doubt that our new found freedom will lessen the divisions within American society, much less promote some elusive grand unification. Return to escort In particle physics, asymptotic freedom is a property of some gauge theories that causes interactions between particles become asymptotically weaker with increasing energy scale and the corresponding length scale decreases. asymptotic freedom is a feature of quantum chromodynamics (QCD), the quantum field theory of the strong interaction between quarks and gluons, the fundamental constituents of nuclear matter. Quark interact weakly at high energies, allowing perturbation calculations. At low energies, the interaction becomes strong, leading to the confinement of quarks and gluons inside hadrons composites. The asymptotic freedom of QCD was discovered in 1973 by David Gross and Frank Wilczek, [1] and independently by David Politzer in the same year. [2] For this work all three shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physics. [3] Discovery Freedom in QCD asymptotic was discovered in 1973 by David Gross and Frank Wilczek, [1] and independently by David Politzer in the same year. [2] The same phenomenon had previously been observed (in quantum electrodynamics with a vector field charge, from VS Vanyashin and MV Terent'ev in 1965; [4] and Yanga Mills theory Iosif Khriplovich in 1969 [5] and Gerard 't Hooft in 1972 [6] [7]), but its physical significance is not achieved until the work of Gross, Wilczek and Politzer, which was recognized by the 2004 Nobel prize for physics. [3] The discovery was instrumental in the quantum theory of "rehabilitation camps". [7] Before 1973, many theorists suspected that field theory was fundamentally inconsistent because © interactions become infinitely stronger at short distances. This phenomenon is usually called a Landau pole, and defines the smallest length scale that a theory can describe. This problem was discovered in the field theory of scalar and spinor interacting, including quantum electrodynamics (QED) and Lehman positivity led many to suspect that it's inevitable. [8] Asymptotically free theories become weak at short distances, there is no Landau pole, and these quantum field theories are believed to be completely settled down on any scale in length. The Standard Model is not asymptotically free, with the pole Landau an issue if you consider the Higgs boson. quantum triviality can be used to predict or associated parameters such as the mass Higgs boson. This leads to a predictable Higgs mass scenarios asymptotic safety. In other scenarios, interactions are so weak that inconsistency arises in distances smaller than the Planck length. [9] Screening and antiscreening charge screening in QED The variation in a constant physical coupling between variations of scale can be understood qualitatively as coming from the action of the field on virtual particles carrying the corresponding charge. The Landau pole behavior of QED (related to quantum triviality) is a result of screening by virtual antiparticle pairs practiced particleÃ ¢, such as positron Electrona, in a vacuum. In proximity of a charge, the vacuum is polarized virtual particles of opposite charge are attracted to the charge, and virtual particles of like charge are repelled. The net effect is Partially delete the field in any finished distance. Always closer to the central charge, you can always see the effect of emptiness, and actual tariff increases. In QCD the same thing happens with virtual quark-antiquark pairs; They tend to shield color charge. Though, though, though, It has an interior wrinkle: its transport particles of force, gluons, themselves lead to color and in a different way. Each glu sound is a color charge and a magnetic anti-color moment. The net effect of virtual gluy polarization in the vacuum is not to shield the field but to increase it and change its color. This is sometimes called anticscreening. Getting closer to a quark that decreases the antiscrearing effect of the surrounding virtual gluters, so the contribution of this effect would be to weaken the actual charge with the decreasing distance. Since virtual quarks and virtual gluters contribute to opposite effects, as an effect wins depends on the number of different types or flavors, quark. For standard QCDs with three colors, as long as there are no more than 16 quark flavors (not counting the anticarks separately), prevailing anti-string and theory is asymptotically free. In fact, there are only 6 known Quark flavors. Calculation of the asymptotic freedom The asymptotic freedom can be obtained by calculating the beta function that describes the variation of the coupling constant of the theory under the rollormalization group. For sufficiently short distances or great distance exchanges (which probe behavior a short distance, approximately due to the reverse relationship between the momentum of a quantum and the wave length of Dr Brimie), an asymptotically free theory It is susceptible to disturb the theory calculations. These situations are therefore more theoretically negotiable than long distance behavior, strongly mating often present in such theories, which is thought to produce a confinement. The calculation of the beta function is a matter of evaluating Feynman's diagrams that contribute to the interaction of a quark by issuing or absorbing a gluten. In essence, the beta function describes the way the coupling constants vary as a scale the X system Ã ¢ â € œ b x {displayStyle x REAPYRAW BX}. The calculation can be done using the saving in the positive space or in the impetus space (integration of the shell shell). In the theories of the caliber does not abel as the QCD, the existence of the asymptotic freedom depends on the caliber group and the number of flavors of interacting particles. For the lowest non-tragitate order, the beta function in a caliber theory on (n) with nf {displaystyle n_ {f}} types of quarticle-similar particles is Î² 1 (Ã® Â ±) = Î ± 2 Ã¯ (ã, 11 n 6 + nf 3) {displaystyle beta _ {1} (alpha) = {^ {2} over more} left (- {11n over 6} + {n_ {f} over 3} right)} where î ± Ã ± {displaystyle alpha} is the equivalent of the theory of the constant of the thin structure, g 2 / (4 Ã¯ â,¬) {DisplayStyle G ^ {2} / (4 more)} In the units favored by the physicists of the particles. If this function is negative, the theory is asymptotically free. For up (3), one has n = 3, {displaystyle n = 3,} and the requirement that Î² 1

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