# Quantum Gravity: The (SEPs) Symmetry of QCD Constituents Solves the Mass Gap for Quantizing EFE as the Glue-Balls

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Yang-Mills theory, one of the most important questions is to mathematically explain the mass gap, in quantum applications of the formulas. this research test the role of simulating the effect of the particles' intrinsic properties like the quarks spin on the Higgs field as spherical energy perturbations to form the hadron in order to explain the QCD lattice. Starting by deriving a continuous spherical energy perturbation formula {E(k)} and 2D spatial-lattice function (R(k)) which form the spherical energy perturbations existence action. By finding the continuous Compton wavelengths for a simulated proton it's possible to find the continuous minimum distances that the proton can travel which its trajectory in the space-time. Therefore, the value of the stress-energy-momentum tensor of the proton with its continuous energy perturbations trajectory in the space-time using Dirac-Delta function is calculated. Then, by finding the value of Einstein Field Equations for the simulated proton, which is R(α)= 4.4433724622*10^(-26) m/s^2, the value of a gravitational field that 1 g of hydrogen causes it on a sphere radius of an Avogadro number multiplied by the real value of the continuous spherical spatial-lattice (as a spherical volume) R(α) {X} using Newton's gravitational law equals Avogadro number times the value of Einstein Field equations for a single proton. Which means the real value of the proton's volume R(α) {X}=1.212704353*10^(-44) m^3 connects quantum field theory (QFT) equations and Newton's gravitational law, proving one of the most common problems In theoretical physics, the mass gap, using the supposed (SEPs) symmetry.