

# Questions about Dark Matter and a New Possible Model Introduction

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### Abstract

This paper will demonstrate the possibility of the existence of dark matter from astronomy, astrophysics, theoretical physics and give a new possibility that can explain the excessively fast orbiting of the outer stars of the Milky Way and other galaxy clusters. Explain the model.

The size of the Milky Way is indeed not small in the universe, but we have no way of verifying the specific circumstances of the collision, because no matter the size of the colliding star, the conclusion still holds. But nobody have an ask. In my opinion, the dark mater may not be the only theory or the influence, of course, the possible nature of dark energy makes m2 no longer close to the center. And the model of the Milky Way is not enough in the Today's theory.

**Keywords:** Milky Way; Dark Matters; New Model; Fresh Theory Possibility Doubts

### Introduction

Since 1922, scientists around the world have tried to find direct evidence that can clearly confirm the existence of dark matter. However, for a substance that has not been confirmed and discovered for many years, we have sufficient reasons to question its existence. Now, let's review the reasoning process of dark matter theory first. The operation process of two stars in the Milky Way can be simplified as shown in Figure (1-1).



**Figure 1:** Easy to know:  $mg = mv^2/R^2$

$$v = \sqrt{gR} \quad (1/2)$$

Whether using classical theory or using the gravitational field strength equation, we can get:

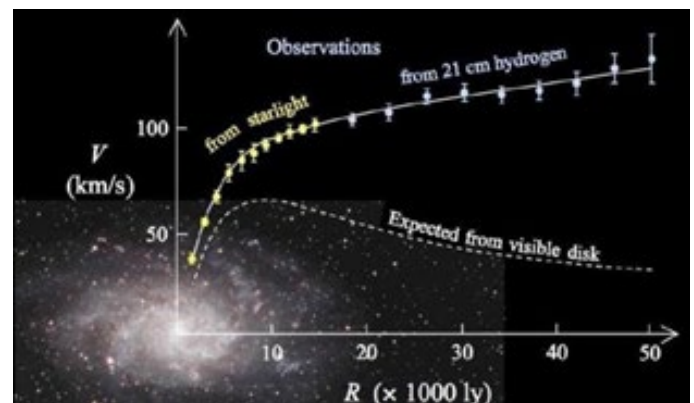
$$g = MG/R^2$$

$$v = \sqrt{MG/R} \quad (1/2)$$

It can be seen that the motion speed of celestial bodies is inversely proportional to  $R^{1/2}$  and proportional to  $M^{1/2}$ .

Therefore, for the Milky Way like Figure (1-1), the speed of the celestial bodies outside the galaxy should be lower than the

speed of the celestial bodies closer to it, but the observation results are shown in Figure (1-2).



**Figure 2:** Actual Speed of the Star (outer body) is Much Greater Than the Theory

Obviously, the actual speed of the star (outer body) is much greater than the theory, so many scientists have predicted a kind of matter that is very different from ordinary matter: dark matter. Now, the mainstream theory believes that dark matter transport slows down the speed of gravity. Even some scholars have measured the ratio of dark matter to ordinary matter in the universe, Almost 4:1 ratio.

The advanced content is only a rough reproduction of the process of dark matter being proposed - just a possible speculation, indicating that dark matter is only an explanation, and there is no actual definite existence.

Below, I will put forward a possible but completely self-reasonable and self-consistent explanation after literalism and modern physics, the universe is generally believed to have existed for 14 billion years, and the Milky Way is on the right for more than 10 billion years (some scholars claim 13.6 billion years, but this has no impact on this article [1].

And in such a long time, we have no way of knowing what happened to the Milky Way. In fact, the shape of the Milky Way is very strange, as shown in Figure (1-3).



**Figure 3:** Milky Way has Multiple Short Arms

First of all, the Milky Way has multiple short arms different from the long arms, which is not common, and there are many other evidences or signs to explain the Milky Way may have a big collision.

After many simulations and conjectures by the author of this article, not as the nowadays theory: dark matters. I think that the Milky Way had a collision in the early days, it may be a quasar, a nebula... We really have no way of knowing, but the collision between the bodies can be very good to explain the phenomenon that the outer stars are running too fast.

First of all, when the two stars begin to merge, as shown in the following countries (this is for the convenience of understanding, it may be some false)



**Figure 3:** The Size of the Milky Way Is Indeed Not Small In the Universe

The size of the Milky Way is indeed not small in the universe, but we have no way of verifying the specific circumstances of the collision, because no matter the size of the colliding star, the conclusion still holds.

It is easy to know that the mass of the black hole at the center of the merger is slowly increasing (some scholars have recently believed that there is no black hole in the center of the Milky Way, but a deep potential, but regardless of whether it is Heihe or others, all of them will increase the mass of the outer stars in the process of traveling, 's attraction.

Now, let's pretend to have a picture to explain why this theory can solve the problem of too fast stars, as shown in Figure 1-5 below: (The outermost circle is the original orbit of m2, and the second is the orbit of m2 after the collision. track)



**Figure 4:** Take the outermost as 3R, x = 2R

Before collision control:  
 $V_{m2} = (MG/3R)^{1/2}$   $V_{m1} = (MG/R)^{1/2}$

Obviously,  $V_{m1} > V_{m2}$

In the event of collision and pull, the action of the central star can be recognized as a mutation to 2M

After collision:

$$V_{m1}' = (2MG/R)^{1/2}$$

$$(1/2) m^2 (V_{m1}' - V_{m2})^2 = m^2 (g \cdot 2.5R) (3R - 2R)$$

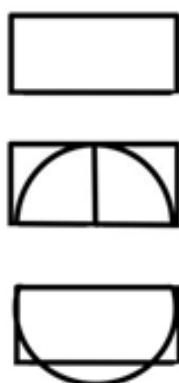
Thus,  $V_{m2}' = (8/9) (MG/R)^{1/2} + (MG/3R)^{1/2} > V_{m1}'$  but  $R_{m2}' > R_{m1}$  the problem is solved!

After reading this, some readers may ask: what about m1 on

another day? Will there be an acceleration phenomenon later? So, here comes another core content! When two stars collide, especially when the centers of the two stars can collide directly, the huge kinetic energy not only increases the mass of the celestial body, but also causes the celestial body close to the center to collide with the original orbit, as shown in Figure [1-6].



Although it is not necessarily a uniform circular motion when it is close to the center, whether it is a circle, an ellipse or a spiral, it can explain this problem. In fact, the huge kinetic energy during the collision process not only makes the inner stars collide back into orbit, there will also be huge residual kinetic energy to interfere with the outer stars. As we know, there are a lot of energy in the space. Of course, the possible nature of dark energy makes  $m^2$  no longer close to the center. I will explain it in the next paper, but I can explain it first:



**Figure 5:** When Space-Time Generates Dark Energy Due To External Work

As shown in the figure above, when space-time generates dark energy due to external work, it will also shrink space-time itself, and act simultaneously with the gravitational field of the matter itself. In fact, the specific mechanism is difficult to measure, but the author guesses that it should be related to the mass it is related to the quadratic speed of the speed, and it should also be related to time. Of course, a constant  $K$  is also required.

**Conclusion:** This model is still in its infancy, it takes time to perfect, and there may be some errors, but Lamarck also the creation theory is denied. Therefore, I hope that scholars can actively find out the wrong conclusion and perfect the theory. If you have any corrections, discussions, or suggestions, please contact the author [7-10].

Incident energy; the friction coefficient of paper on both cardboard and plastic; a mathematically more detailed analysis of the charge interactions between the paper surfaces and charge losses due to molecular absorption is necessary, and forms part of ongoing work.

### Conclusion

An 'off resonance' in a time scan to monitor the formation of a laser induced melanin radical at constant magnetic field, could reflect an interaction between charged and magnetic coherent laser photons in phase and the applied magnetic field. A 72% drop in the radical signal equates to a field shift of 0.0004 T (4 G) during laser firing. The photons in the pulse induce a measured shift in the magnetic field of 4G, which is the same order of magnitude of the hyperfine couplings, or field-shifts for absorption caused by adjacent proton nuclei (spin  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in a radical, which are covalently bonded to the radical center. Further work is needed, for example to undertake experiments to vary the energy in the laser pulse which would be expected to vary the size of the magnetic field-shift in the ESR time scan. Smaller measurement timescales, within the pulse duration, might be predicted to reveal a hyperfine interaction due to impacting and charged photons with the radical unpaired electron in the fieldscan. This study does support, however, the work of others, that photons are charged particles at the point of collision and interaction with matter and movements in organic paper materials due to proposed electrostatic charge accumulation, when exposed to natural sunlight, also corroborate this.

All data generated or analyzed during this study are included in this published article and its Supplementary Information file.

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