

The Structure of Dark Matter

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Abstract

This paper describes the structure of dark matter and the interactions it has with baryonic matter.



Photon anomalies in Abell 2218 Credit HST

Dark matter describes a form of matter that does not radiate photons. The evidence of dark matter is found in large galactic structures and the anomalies of the Pioneer space craft as they exited the solar system. Photon bending is also referred to as gravitation lensing is the most dominate evidence of dark matter. Dark matter is also used to describe the motion of stars in galaxies. Most current models of dark matter use either WIMPs or MACHOs to describe these phenomena [1]. This model uses anti-gluons to describe the interactions seen.

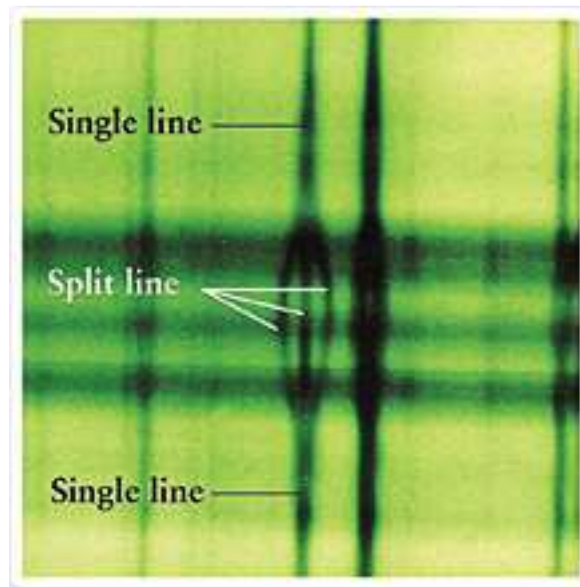


M99 Credit noao.edu

Dark Matter Sub Atomic Structure

Photons are not absorbed by dark matter. This suggests that the structure of dark matter lacks electrons. Electrons are required to absorb photons. Photons generally travel through dark matter unimpeded.

A photon's direction of motion can be changed by dark matter as shown in large galactic clusters like Abell 2218. This can be explained by magnetism. Here we see a single photon being affected by a large solar magnetic event. This magnetism is splitting/bending the photon into its component parts; wavelength, frequency and temperature.



Credit NOAO, and [2]

Gluons are required for $W^{+/-}$ boson (magnetism) communication[3]. The form of the gluon that spins in the opposite direction is called the anti-gluon. This anti-gluon is repulsed by charge. The only boson that carries a charge is the $W^{+/-}$ boson.

Whereas gluons are connected in triplets to form baryons, anti-gluons form chains. One anti-gluon links to another by forming anti-quarks. These chains combine to form fabric like qualities. This model of dark matter shows a 3 dimensional structure of the universe, not the flat universe that that is described by Λ CDM [4] or relativity. The universe is not flat.

When in the presence of $W^{+/-}$ bosons, anti-gluon fabrics pressurize against each other away from the source of the W boson. This causes a bubble of baryonic matter inside the dark matter. The interaction between dark matter sub-atomic vibrations is stronger than the magnetism applied to it. Magnetism is not strong enough to break the normal bond between the anti-gluons and the anti-quark created by their interaction. Magnetism bends this bond. The density of dark matter is directly related to the intensity of the magnetism. This far field interaction causes a bubble in the dark matter allowing for the interaction known as density of baryonic matter. [5]

The Pioneer space craft 10 & 11 both encountered a dense barrier when attempting to exit the solar system. This barrier caused both space craft to lose velocity. This is an example of baryonic matter colliding with pressurized non-baryonic dark matter. The space craft will eventually return to the solar system. The space craft do not create a strong enough magnetic field to bend the dark matter and continue their journey. Each year, they fall behind in their projected travel by about 5,000 kilometers (3,000 miles) [6]. This is called the Pioneer Anomaly.

Citations:

- [1] <http://web.mit.edu/~redingtn/www/netadv/specr/012/012.html>
- [2] akaash.bits.googlepages.com/Seminar-1onSolarMagnetism.pdf
- [3] <http://www.wbabin.net/science/guerami2.pdf>
- [3] <http://aaronreality.blogspot.com>
- [4] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lambda-CDM_model
- [5] http://www.planetary.org/programs/projects/pioneer_anomaly/