

Abstract Submitted
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A New Look at Dark Matter and Evidence of its Existence

RICHARD KRISKE, None — There may be evidence of the existence of a certain type of Dark Matter. It has been recently found that thermonuclear X-ray bursts on Neutron stars can eject Neutrons at Relativistic velocities of about .3 the speed of light. This lends credence to the idea that a type of Dark Matter exists which is essentially super heavy Hydrogen (Hydrogen with more than two Neutrons per Nucleus). The Super heavy Hydrogen could enter the Earth's Atmosphere and be combine with Oxygen to become Super heavy water. The Super Heavy water would be more unstable than ordinary water and when swirled in the Atmosphere may account for the Extreme Energy of Thunderstorms. Super Heavy Water that is not reacted would fall into the Oceans and gravitate to the Deepest Depths, where it could react with the Earth's Mantle or remain inert. It can be experimentally looked for in the Highly energetic Gamma Ray emissions that occur during lightning storms and in using probes to collect water in Ocean Trenches. The Water Collected in Ocean Trenches could be separated using different Gradients of Hydrofluorocarbons, much in the same way as was done during WWII to separate Heavy Water. This is an exciting Theory in that it can be confirmed experimentally and shows that Dark Matter plays a fundamental on Earth.

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None

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