

Abstract Submitted
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MEST-The dark hole, dark comet and dark matter are the space-time center DAYONG CAO, Beijing Natural Providence Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd — The model of dark matter such as dark hole (black hole), dark comet and dark light have the space-time center. The wave is the space-time. Because the dark matter is space-time center, so it has the “negative” mass.(<http://meetings.aps.org/link/BAPS.2011.MAR.K1.68>) (1) $G \frac{m_1 m_2}{r^2} = -\frac{G}{c^4} \frac{E_1 E_2}{r^2}$. (2) $\frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2} = -\frac{\mu_0 c^2}{4\pi} \frac{q_1 q_2}{r^2}$. Among it, m: the mass, r: the displacement, E: the energy, q: the quantity of electricity. Like charges repel each other, unlike charges attract; Like magnetic attract, unlike magnetic repel each other. Unlike mass repel each other, like mass attract; like energy repel each other, unlike energy attract. So the dark matter has a repulsive force to the stellar matter. So it can cause the discrepancy between the rotation curves. The nuclear of atom has antielectron. The proton (energy particle) get its charge; the neutron (mass particle) get its mass. It is a new atomic model. Like isospin repel each other, unlike isospin attract, Like spin attract, unlike spin repel each other. The dark nucleus is made up of the isospin and spin particle-space-time particle such as dark photon and dark neutrino. The space-time center of dark light of dark matter has valence mass-valence neutron and valence energy-valence proton. The dark light can take a reaction with neutrino. So we can use neutrino to find it. (3) $D^{-n} + \nu_e \rightarrow p + e$. (4) $D^{-p} - \nu_e \rightarrow n - e$. Among it, D: the center of dark light, $-n$: the negative valence neutron, ν_e : electron neutrino, p: proton, e: electron.

Dayong Cao
Beijing Natural Providence Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd

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