Abstract Submitted
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Dark Matter from Our Probabilistic Gravity SHANTILAL GORADIA, Retired — We say that the probability of interaction between any two nucleons is inversely proportional to the square of their separation in Planck lengths [1]. If all the nucleons in the universe were lying in a series, the sum of all simultaneous interactions of the first nucleon with the rest of the nucleons in the universe would be less than 1.65, based on Eulers. In reality, the sum would be more, since the nucleons are not laid that way. Based on the observed abundance of dark stuff, 20 times the luminous matter, each (spooky) nucleon must be interacting with 20 nucleons at the same Planck time, generating 20 times more strong couplings than otherwise expected. Each strong coupling is a black hole like short range force. Since March 1999, our stand is that gravity is a long range manifestation of so called short range forces like strong couplings [2]. Therefore, 20 times more strong couplings will generate 20 times more gravitation as observed by the dark stuff abundance, neglecting the effects of smaller couplings. [1] Dark Matter from Our Probabilistic Gravity The Journal of Physical Science and Application 5 (5) (2015) 373 376. [2] Why is Gravity so Weak? The Journal of Nuclear Radiations and Physics 1: 107 17.

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