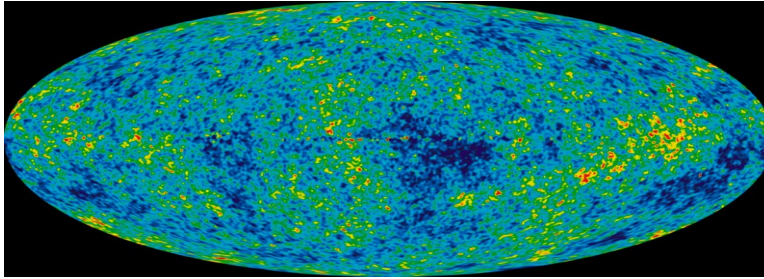# An ANALYSIS of DARK MATTER

by Miles Mathis

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Let us look at the first paragraph at Wikipedia, under the title Dark Matter.

In astronomy and cosmology, dark matter is matter that is inferred to exist from gravitational effects on visible matter and background radiation, but is undetectable by emitted or scattered electromagnetic radiation. Its existence was hypothesized to account for discrepancies between measurements of the mass of galaxies, clusters of galaxies and the entire universe made through dynamical and general relativistic means, and measurements based on the mass of the visible "luminous" matter these objects contain: stars and the gas and dust of the interstellar and intergalactic medium. It is probably cold and if so, probably weakly interacting massive particles or many primordial intermediate mass black holes between 30 and 300,000 solar masses, or both.

The second sentence should read, "Its existence was hypothesized to account for discrepancies between *calculations* of the mass of galaxies. . . ."   General Relativity is a math, not a measurement. The mass of the universe is a calculation, not a direct measurement.   This means that the possibility exists that the math is wrong, and has been since the beginning of this mess. You should find it amazing that this possibility is so quickly dismissed, despite the fact that our math is known to be wrong in hundreds of other ways.   Disregarding for the moment all the ways I have shown that mainstream math is compromised, the mainstream itself was forced to admit this a few years ago, when they reported a 15% general error in distance measurements.   They downplayed the crushing importance of this, of course, but an error that size in something so basic is like a sky falling on modern theory. Again, these are distance *calculations*, not measurements.   You can't measure astronomical distances directly, as with a yardstick. You have to use math to come to a distance *estimate*. Which means that the previous math was very wrong. If you correct not just the distance calculation, but also every bit of math that depends on distance (which would be just about all of it), you get total errors way over 100%. That is, your margin of error exceeds your data, so that your math is useless.

We can see that the margin of error has exceeded the data and the math in modern theory just by looking at the last sentence of the first paragraph. I would call that sentence a weakly interacting

sentence, since it leaves the reader with absolutely no confidence the writer knows what he is talking about. We have two big squishy possibilities that aren't even remotely related to one another, and both possibilities come with zero data. They are wild speculation; and they aren't even what one would call good speculation, since they rely on stories made up just for the occasion. Meaning, they are completely *ad hoc*. Nothing exists to recommend either of those possibilities to the rational and reasonable, and they are on the table only because someone happened to think of them. That is like saying "I had a dream of a unicorn last night, and not of a griffon, therefore I think I will run with the unicorn theory for now."

After this thoroughly flaccid opening paragraph, we get shunted immediately into misdirection. We are told,

Ordinary matter accounts for only 4.6% of the mass-energy density of the observable universe, with the remainder being attributable to dark energy. From these figures, dark matter constitutes 83%, (23/(23+4.6)), of the matter in the universe, while ordinary matter makes up only 17%.

Unfortunately, that conflicts with the diagram posted:
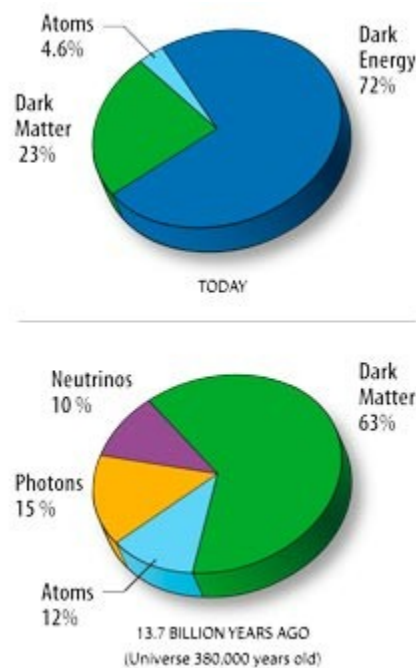
As you see, you have been equation finessed at Wiki once again, to get the number down from 95.4% to 83%. They are trying to separate dark energy and dark matter, but matter and energy are interchangeable, according to Einstein and therefore current theory.   Besides, they admit below that that dark matter is not thought to be baryonic or atomic. Therefore, we don't care what percent of "matter" is dark matter, since dark matter is not matter as we know it. Matter as we know it is baryons and leptons and so on. To remain honest, dark matter theorists should always lump dark matter and dark energy together, since this is what tells us how much missing mass/energy they have: over 95%. That is how much their calculations fail.

Actually, to remain honest, they shouldn't be allowed to separate dark energy and dark matter at all, ever, since they have not a spot of data that indicates a separation. The separation is completely theoretical, and the numbers 72 and 23 have been pulled out of a hat. Those numbers don't even come out of the equations that give them the 95.4% number. The numbers 72 and 23 don't come out of any equations at all. Those numbers, as well as the division into dark matter and dark energy, were created as damage control, and nothing more. We can see this immediately if we take the link to the dark energy page, where we read this:

Two proposed forms for dark energy are the cosmological constant, a constant energy density filling space homogeneously, and scalar fields such as quintessence or moduli, dynamic quantities whose energy density can vary in time and space.

You have to laugh. Seventy-two percent of the universe is composed of a mathematical constant. Of course that begs the question, "a constant assigned to what?" You can't fill mass deficits with a Greek letter. You also can't fill them with fancy words like *quintessence* or *moduli*. That just looks like a return to Aristotle. Modern physicists using the word *quintessence* is a lot like neocons choosing the title Homeland Security. It is either incredible chutzpah or incredible ignorance. Hitler used the term Homeland Security for his own Nazi government organization of intimidiation, which should keep future generations off the term forever. Aristotle used the *quintessence* or *aether* as his fifth element, along with fire, earth, air and water, which should keep modern science from using it. There are many reasons for this, but I will hit only the big two: 1) they have been belittling anyone who so much as breathed the word *ether* for more than a century, ever since the Michelson/Morley interferometer is said to have disproved it, 2) they have been belittling metaphysicians for just as long, ever since the positivists are said to have destroyed metaphysics. For this reason, I find the return of the word *quintessence* doubly and triply strange. It is not so much that current physicists have decided to embrace metaphysics again, it is that they have embraced magic and irrationality without even realizing it. These new theories in physics don't even have the rigor of the old metaphysics, since they don't include any logic. New science has thrown out both physics and metaphysics, and is just subsisting now on bluster and fudge.

After that, we are told this,

Adding the cosmological constant to cosmology's standard FLRW metric leads to the Lambda-CDM model, which has been referred to as the "standard model" of cosmology because of its precise agreement with observations.

Its precise agreement with observations? You have to be kidding me. Do I have to explain this to anyone? A constant is a mathematical entity chosen to fill a hole in an equation. Therefore, the fact that it fits this hole is not a big surprise. Claiming that Lambda is a good constant because it fits observation is like saying G is a good constant in the equation $F=GMm/R^2$ because it fits observation. *Of course* Lambda fits observation, you idiots, since you chose it to fit observation. And when it failed to fit new observations, you changed it. You have changed it umpteen times to fit new observations, so using this good fit as proof of the theory is absurd. These new theories must be written only for the illiterate, since no one who knows how to read or who has taken highschool physics would fall for this stuff.

So we see that dark energy is a made-up term, made up to deflect you from noticing that this new dark theory has no explanation of 95.4% of the known universe. We also find out that even this high number has been pushed lower.

He [Fritz Zwicky, 1933] applied the virial theorem to the Coma cluster of galaxies and obtained evidence of unseen mass. Zwicky estimated the cluster's total mass based on the motions of galaxies near its edge and compared that estimate to one based on the number of galaxies and total brightness of the cluster. He found that there was about 400 times more estimated mass than was visually observable.

That is interesting for several reasons. One, 400 times is much greater than 19 times. 95.4% comes out to about 19 times. 400 times is about the same as 99.75%. So Zwicky would have needed 99.75% dark matter/energy to fill *his* miscalculation. Two, we are told that Zwicky used the virial theorem as his primary math. That is important because I have written several papers on the [virial]/[Lagrangian], showing precisely where it is compromised. Yes, it is the field equations that are compromised, in not one but dozens of ways.

We see this again in the paragraph below that:

Much of the evidence for dark matter comes from the study of the motions of galaxies. Many of these appear to be fairly uniform, so by the virial theorem the total kinetic energy should be half the total gravitational binding energy of the galaxies.

The virial again, you see. I have shown that not only does the virial have an extra 2 in it, but the two main operators are misassigned. The virial/Lagrangian is a unified field equation, and always has been, and the operator T is misassigned. It is not the kinetic energy, it is only a term that [mimics the kinetic energy] in form. So when these physicists compare the total kinetic energy to the total gravitational binding energy, they are comparing terms that are not properly assigned. The terms are not what they think they are, so they are plugging the wrong numbers into the equation. This is why they get the wrong numbers out. I have proved this in great detail in a series of papers.

We are told that one of the odd properties of dark matter is that it doesn't carry any electric charge, and isn't affected by, or detected via, the electromagnetic field. Of course we could also say this of photons. Although photons are the quanta of electromagnetism in current theory, and although they are the cause of charge in my theory, in neither theory do the photons have charge themselves. That is, photons are not turned by E/M fields. Current theory doesn't tell you why this is, but they are well aware of the fact. In my theory, photons aren't turned by E/M fields because, individually, they are small enough to dodge the field. If the E/M field is defined as ions, photons dodge most ions easily. But the E/M field, at the foundational level, should be defined as other photons, and the photon field is mostly interpenetrable to itself, again due to the tiny size of the particles. The photon field is not completely interpenetrable to itself, of course. Nothing that is real is completely interpenetrable to itself. But the current model admits that the charge of the photon may have a real value below $10^{-35}e$. As it turns out, both the mass and the charge of the photon are above zero, and this non-zero "charge" is a measure of its density relative to itself. The charge of the photon is the amount each photon is affected by other photons.

I mention this fact because it ties into my own theory of missing mass. The missing mass isn't dark matter, it is the charge field. In other words, it is photons. Physicists have forgotten to include the charge field in their equations. Their gauge math tells them that photons have zero mass and zero charge, so the photons don't make it into the equations that way. And their total energy isn't properly included either, for much the same reason. The total energy of the light spectrum has been horribly underestimated, because the equations now used have failed to count up all the photons. This is because in order to estimate the number of photons in the total field, physicists now simply use macro-detections of the field. In other words, they measure the amount of incoming light at some point on the

Earth, subtract out the Sun and solar reflections, and extrapolate up using various models. Or they use some other method equally naïve. But they totally ignore the charge field itself, since they seem to think this exists only at the quantum level. They make no attempt to measure the energy of the charge that has existed in their basic equations almost from the beginning. I will show you once again what I mean. Instead of estimating the total photon energy in the ways they have, they should have estimated it this way:

$e = 1.602 \times 10^{-19}$ C
$1C = 2 \times 10^{-7}$ kg/s (see definition of Ampere to find this number in the mainstream)
$e = 3.204 \times 10^{-26}$ kg/s

Those first two equations I took straight out of the old books. You can find the equations at Wikipedia. They aren't any inventions of mine. I simply combined them to get the third equation. The third equation doesn't look too revolutionary, until you remember that it means that if the electron has a charge of e, it is emitting about 35,000 times its own mass every second, as charge. It also means the proton is emitting about 19 times its own mass every second. If we give this charge to real photons instead of to virtual photons, we have a simple way to estimate the total mass/energy of the photon field. It is 19 times the atomic field, or 95% of the total mass/energy of the universe.

Now, ask yourself this. Do you want to keep following a standard model that insults your intelligence by assigning 95% of the universe to unassigned constants, dark matter, WIMPS, or black holes; or do you want to switch over to a physics that treats you like a rational entity? I should think any person of good judgment would prefer to come over to my side, where we solve problems in three lines of simple math. As I hope you see, I found the number 95% in three or four lines of simple math. But if you like filling blackboards with Hamiltonians, talking about quintessence and moduli, and watching Hawking and Penrose debate about the precise location of a wormhole, then stick with the standard model. You might also want to get a tall pointy hat with stars and moons on it.

To read more on this, go to my papers on the bullet cluster and MOND and the fine structure constant and the charge field. The last link explains the kg/s in the last equation.