

# Using X-Ray Femtoscope and X-Ray Telescope We Verified that Dark Matter Behaves as Catalyst or as Inhibitor of the Nuclear Reactions

*Friday, 1 June 2018 18:30 (1 hour)*

The X-ray femtoscope predictions:

- 1) Dark matter has resonances for the chemical elements Cr, Xe and Tm, which corresponds to the forces that gave the name to the WIMPs with adjustment of  $R^2 = 0.996$ .
- 2) Navier Stokes equations and solutions for the atomic nucleus are robust, since they naturally deliver the values of the following constants: neutron radius  $r_n = 0.843$  fm, measured for the first time, nuclear viscosity  $9.77 \times 10^{22} \leq \leq 1.08 \times 10^{23}$  fm<sup>2</sup>/s and Rydberg constant.
- 3) Dark matter produce nuclear catalysis.

The X-ray telescope proofs:

- 1) Fluorescent dark matter has resonances in emission and absorption at low X-ray energies (3.5 keV).
- 2) Gravity appears indirectly through the first analytical solution to the millennium problem, associated with the Navier Stokes (NS) equations, which govern the stability of the incompressible nuclear fluid, and which have the range of magnitude of the gravity  $10^{-30}$ .
- 3) Dark matter interacts with baryonic matter as a catalyst or as an inhibitor, so it is not consumed in the nuclear reaction for Chandra X-Ray Galaxy Clusters at  $z < 1.4$ .

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