Observational Refutation of Dark Matter and a Centrifugal Galactic Model

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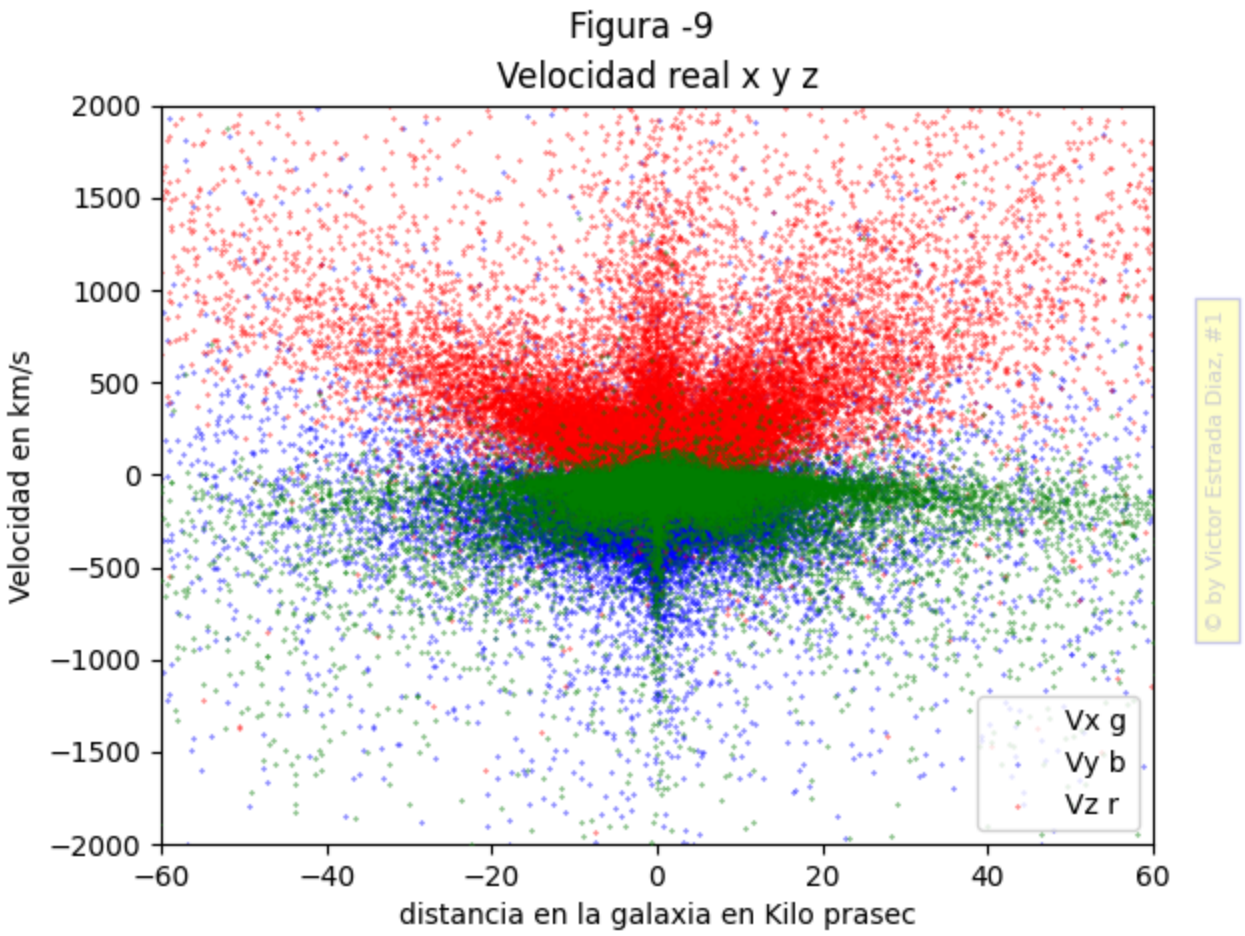
🌌 Introduction

This document presents not just a critique, but an observational **refutation** of the concept of dark matter. Based on data from ESA's Gaia mission, I show that galactic dynamics can be explained without invoking dark halos or invisible mass. Observable kinematic patterns — such as increasing dispersion, discrete wave-like stellar shells, and a decoupling of stellar mass from velocity — demand we abandon the outdated idea of dark matter.

Additionally, a theoretical argument is presented showing that **neutrons could not have existed in the early universe**, undermining the standard Big Bang nucleosynthesis model and reinforcing a stellar origin of all baryonic matter.

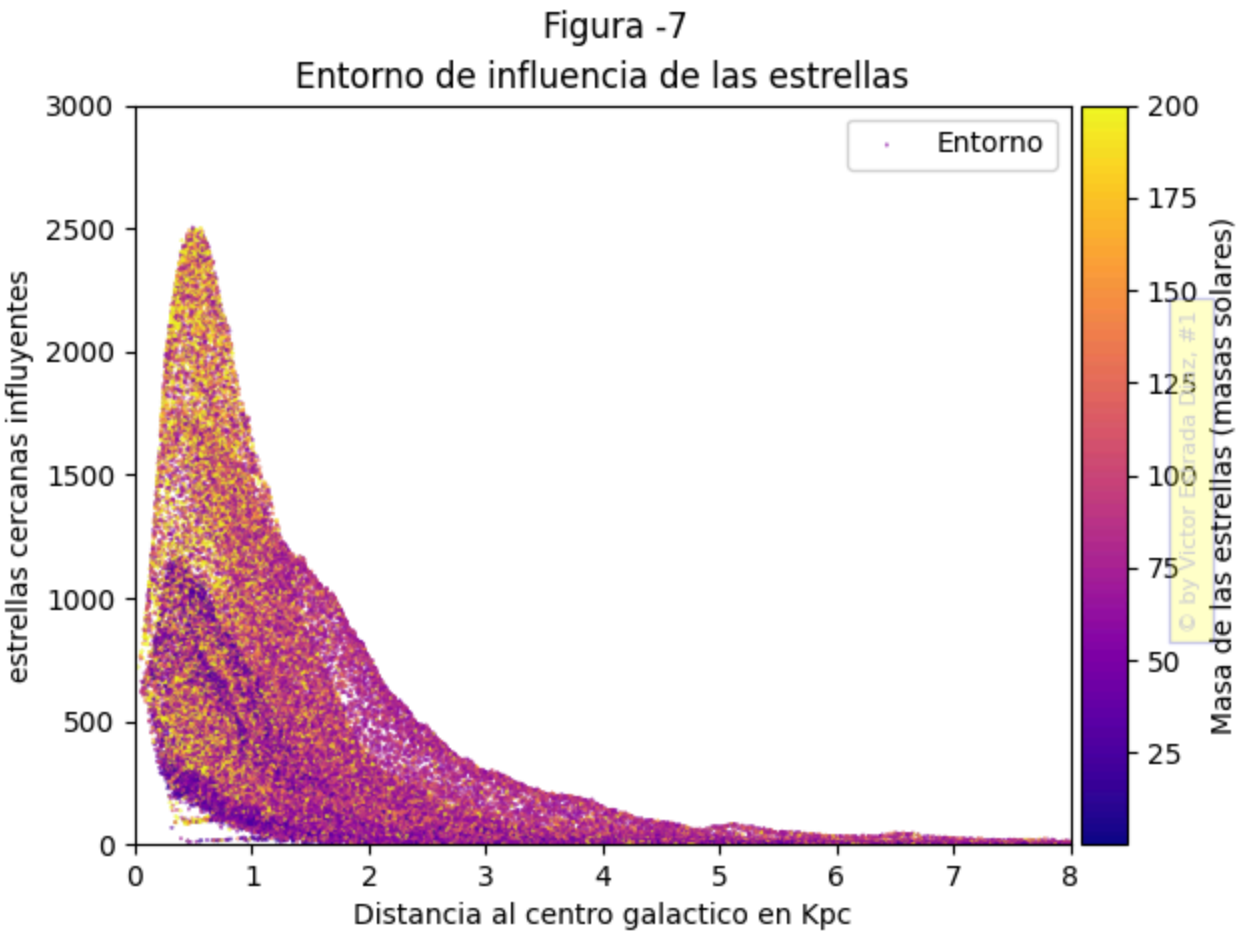
📊 Observational Evidence

Figure 1: Real Velocity in x, y, z by Galactic Hemisphere



Stellar velocities Vx (green), Vy (blue), and Vz (red) increase in both magnitude and dispersion with distance from the galactic center. A clear **north/south asymmetry** is observed. These kinematics are not easily reconciled with the presence of a uniform dark matter halo.

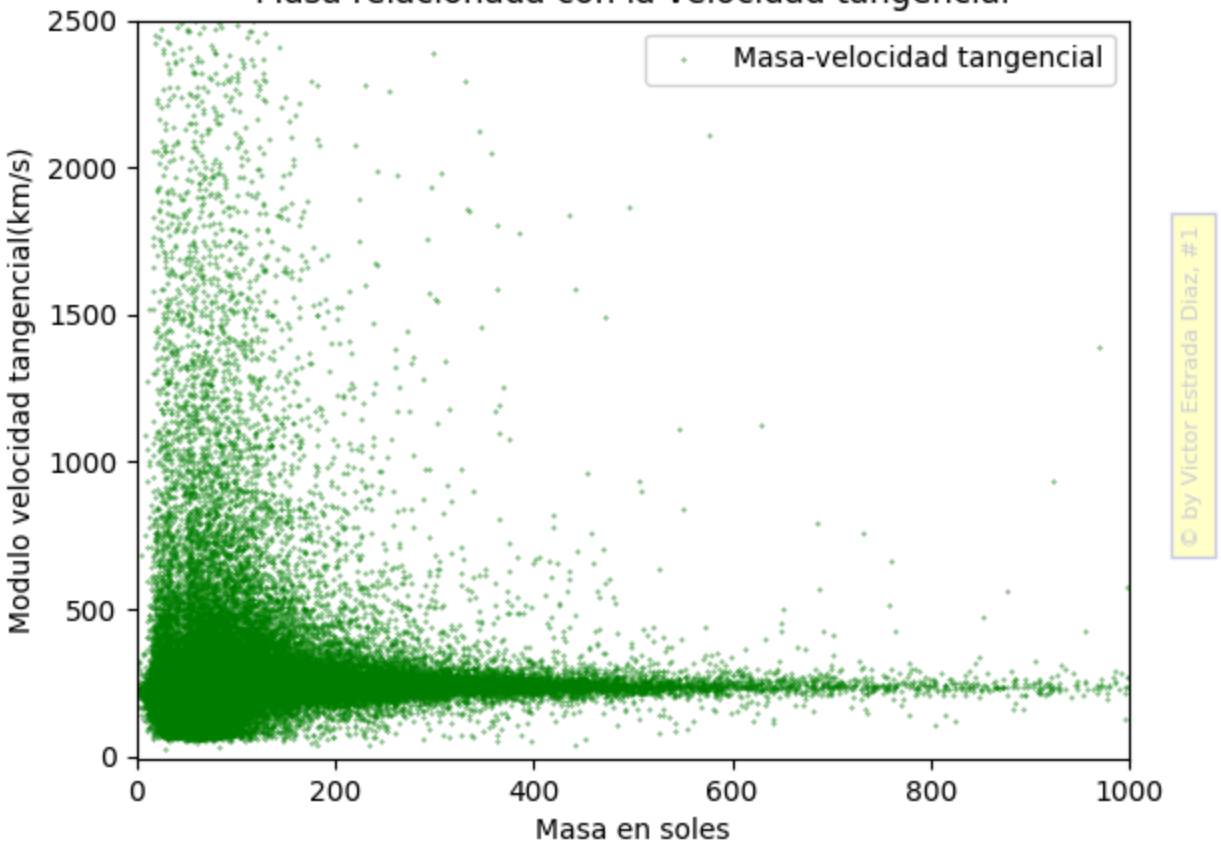
Figure 2: Stellar Structure in Radial Waves



Graph-based analysis shows stars distributed in concentric wavefronts or shells radiating from the galactic core. This strongly supports a dynamic model where stars are periodically **ejected from supermassive black holes**, not statically orbiting an invisible mass.

Figure 3: Tangential Velocity vs. Stellar Mass

Figura -6
Masa relacionada con la velocidad tangencial



Beyond a certain threshold, tangential velocity **stabilizes regardless of stellar mass**. This breaks with gravitational expectations: more mass should mean more influence, yet the velocity dispersion continues growing — while mass ceases to correlate. Gravity alone cannot explain this.

🧠 Theoretical Argument: Neutrons Could Not Exist in the Early Universe

- Free neutron half-life: ~880 seconds (~14.7 minutes)
- Maximum causal propagation radius: ~15 light-minutes
- In a homogeneous early universe without stellar nuclei, **no neutron could remain stable**.

Conclusion: All neutrons in existence must have originated inside stars. This **invalidates Big Bang nucleosynthesis predictions** and demands a revised understanding of baryonic matter production.

📘 Related Papers (by the author)

- The Connection of Mass Particles to the Origin of the Universe
- A Mechanism for Matter Creation Without Big Bang (ES)
- Dark Matter Is Controversial
- Full Catalog (JSON)

✉️ Scientific Declaration

This work is not speculative theory. It is an **observational assault on the dark matter hypothesis**, using real Gaia data to expose the cracks in the dominant gravitational paradigm. The radial, wave-based, and mass-independent patterns observed should force astrophysics to reconsider its core assumptions.

I invite the scientific community — especially those working with Gaia, ESAC, and gravitational dynamics — to scrutinize, replicate, and debate this model in the open.

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