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Carl H. Gibson, UCSD, La Jolla 92093-0411, cgibson@ucsd.edu

Title:

Pluto-like planets dominate the dark matter of all galaxies

Abstract:

Hydro-Gravitational-Dynamics cosmology (journalofcosmology.com) renders LCDMHC cosmology obsolete. Inertial vortex forces define turbulence and explain the cosmological big bang event as a turbulent combustion instability at Planck-Fortov conditions. Negative stresses c^7 h^-1 G^-2 extract mass-energy from the vacuum, not dark energy. Gluon viscosity terminates the turbulence until protogalaxies fragment early in the plasma epoch. Gas protogalaxies fragment at Earth-Pluto scales in metastable Jeans-mass clumps of a trillion. Stars form by binary mergers of Earth-Plutos within the clumps. Stars in these dense protoglobularstarclusters eventually explode from overfeeding. The oxides are reduced by the hydrogen of the dark matter planets to form oceans of hot water where life begins and evolves as the planets merge. A biological big bang involved most of the seeded 10^80 big bang planets between 2 million and 6 million years as the water condensed and then froze solid.