

Research Article

THE MECHANISM FOR THE FORMATION OF DARK MATTER AND DARK ENERGY POTENTIAL (10-08-2024)

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ABSTRACT

This research paper explores the impact of foreign dark energy production in tropical galaxies. We propose that the presence of dark energy in these galaxies provides an additional source of energy and resources. We also predict that the demand for gravitational waves will eventually match the supply, leading to a shift in wave movement accompanied by the transformation of dark matter into dark energy. However, it is noted that tropical galaxies may not experience a rise in real energy resources until certain conditions are met, such as the speed of gravitational waves and the presence of a super black hole. Overall, the production of dark energy in tropical galaxies is believed to depend on various factors, including the spin rate of the super black hole and the matter it absorbs. Most importantly, our concept of shift movement effects into the extra dimension of space layers forms the foundation of dark energy source development, which guides us toward the formation of new dimensions of spacetime and energy.

Keywords: formation of dark matter, dark energy potential, mechanism formation, dark energy source.

INTRODUCTION

The presence of foreign research suggests that there is a super black hole in different galaxies. This paper proposes that these centers have the potential to produce dark matter as well as dark energy in tropical galaxies, which will introduce an additional source of energy and resources. The accumulation of fixed energy from gravitational waves also contributes to this (dark energy), potentially leading to a future where the demand for gravitational waves aligns with the supply of new wave movements. This research believes that these shifts in wave movements could trigger a transformation of dark matter into dark energy.

However, for tropical galaxies to acquire increased real energy resources, they might do so due to the speed of gravitational waves. This increase would then transfer to galaxies, which in turn create corresponding magnetic poles. The super massive black hole within tropical galaxies could boost production in its central region beyond the consumption of dark matter, converting dark matter into dark energy through spinning and tunnelling effects. The efficiency of this process depends on the black hole's spinning speed and the amount of matter it absorbs. As these changes spread throughout the universe, they will promote the production of dark energy resources.

This means that, in the presence of a galaxy centre, there was a super black hole that continually potentially produces dark matter as well as dark energy (through shifting effects) in galaxies, which initiates an additional source of energy resources. The accumulation of fixed energy from gravitational waves also contributes, primarily to potential opportunities where the demand for gravitational waves aligns with the supply of new wave movements. This paper suggests that shifts in wave movements may trigger a transformation of dark matter into dark energy.

Tropical galaxies can acquire increased energy resources by initiating an ascension caused by the rotation of a black hole, which ultimately leads to massive black hole collision activities that generate gravitational waves. This paper suggests that, subsequently, this ascension would be transferred to galaxies, creating similar magnetic poles. The super massive black hole within tropical galaxies could increase production in its central region beyond the consumption of dark matter, transforming dark matter into dark energy through spinning and shift effects. The efficiency of this process depends on the spin rate of the super massive black hole and the matter it absorbs. As these changes propagate throughout the tropical universe, they may potentially favor the production of dark energy.

This is not to say that tropical galaxies do not benefit from having foreign centers endowed with dark energy production for emission. They gain an additional source of energy and resources, and the accumulation of fixed energy from gravitational waves at their base also brings them closer to the point where the demand for gravitational waves will match the supply of new wave movements. Such shifts in wave movements will always be accompanied by dark matter transformation, which eventually leads these wave shifts to become dark energy.

Even this will not increase energy resources in any tropical galaxy until they begin to rise because the potential trap-spinning of gravitational waves would otherwise just transfer itself to the galaxy where a magnetic pole still exists. What they do not gain is a rising real energy resource, which is the super black hole inside the galaxy; this will boost production in the central region that exceeds the consumption of dark matter. These transformations of dark matter into dark energy, caused by the shift effect, will at least in the earliest galaxy ages and later through the spill over effect spread out to the edge of the universe beneath it. They may also benefit if their current efforts imitate the spin-over effects so that the super black hole continues to produce dark matter and potentially creates dark energy through the spinning activities triggered by the contraction of the super black hole inside.

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As the spin increases, productivity will rise, or if the continual increase in output depends on the spinning speed of the super black hole and the matter it absorbs, when it shifts, it will favor the potential production of dark energy either through shifting into different dimensions, which would react to real energy shifts but only effectively when these changes extend throughout the entire universe. This means that when the spin accelerates, productivity will soar. The recurring growth of output depends on the speed of the super black hole's rotation and the substance it engulfs. This movement will support the potential production of dark energy, achieved through shifts into different dimensions, especially as these extend throughout the entire universe.

So, we can derive an formula that can explain the above phenomenon potential:

$p(a)$ refers to dark matter

$Li_e(b_0)$ refers to the universe's exponential coefficient

$-u(y)$ refers to dark energy potential

Let, height = radius ($h=R$)

Then, $-U(y)$ be the Potential Energy,

And, $mgh=-u(y)$

When the radius expands

$R'=h'$

$mgh'=-u'(y)$

So, $p(a)Li_e(b_0)=-u'(y)$

Actually speaking, in our opinion, dark matter and dark energy is a form of zero-weight energy source, which indeed these kinds of energy can be transformed into different forms of power patterns, in the latest discovery by Nasa [3], they found that there was an extra source of power force which lift up the planet of a star, these extra sources of power which providing a kind of lift up power is so-called dark matter, in according to the picture from the Nasa [4], there is a kind of special secret extra spinning force that is cover by the planet outside layer which is believed that it provides an extra source of power that lift up the planet, to avoiding the planet to fall, the Nasa emphasize that dark matter contribute attraction, and in other words, dark energy contributes an extra repulsive force which thereby pushing force towards our universe. This meaning explained that, in the latest discovery by NASA, it suggests that dark matter and dark energy are forms of zero-weight energy sources that can be transformed into different power patterns. NASA found an extra source of power force that lifted up a planet of a star. This extra source of power, known as dark matter, provides a kind of lift-up power that prevents the planet's from falling. According to these discoveries, this paper believed that there is a special secret extra spinning force that is covered by the planet's outer layer, believed to provide an extra source of power that lifts up the planet. NASA emphasizes that dark matter contributes to attraction, while dark energy contributes an extra repulsive force, pushing a force towards our universe. So, different power patterns that consist in the universe can be transformed into dark matter and dark energy, vice versa. Also, in Hawking's approach, he suggested that there was only a once and for all big bang expansion. However, as we continuously expand the universe, we require additional (extra) power to propel it. This paper believes that this power of force is the repulsive force which was created by the gravitational wave movement of trapping at the edge. In addition, there may be a dual universe outside our universe, which provides an additional force.

As we know, a small amount of matter can be converted into a large amount of energy. This concept of energy flow was developed by Albert Einstein. $E=MC^2$ is a formula that expresses this idea. In this paper, we suggest that in the universe, there are different layers involved. The energy may be well trapped in different zones of the universe layers that we may not even see, especially in the dimension beyond our perception, $N+1$. This paper modifies the $E=MC^2$ formula to $E=MC^3$ due to the different layers of the universe that trap additional resources of power. This type of energy may be induced by pressure, producing extra speed and power. If we consider the universe as a cubic structure, then it is reasonable to understand the modified formula $E_w=pC^3$, where ($p^2=m^2$ as Dirac stated). The extra source of power generated by wavelength and the accumulation of wave energy creates a force that can be converted into other forms of energy, such as dark energy. The essential meaning is that a small amount of matter can be transformed into energy, as in $E=MC^2$. In this paper, we propose that the universe contains different layers where energy can be trapped. These layers may exist in dimensions beyond what we can perceive ($N+1$). Based on this idea, we modify the $E=MC^2$ formula to $E_w=pC^3$ to account for the additional energy trapped in these different layers of the universe (E_w refers to E_{wave} , which is gravitational wave, and p equals m as per Dirac's notation). This extra energy may be generated by pressure, production, and increased power. We consider the universe as a curved cubic structure, making the modified formula $E_w=pC^3$ reasonable within this context. The additional power, generated by wavelength and the accumulation of energy from gravitational waves, creates a force that can be converted into other forms of energy.

Due to the assumption of an extra layer, we use N plus One ($N+1$) to represent the indication expression. Accordingly, these additional layers will perceive gravitational waves side by side, and their wave performances will accumulate, creating extra force that pushes the universe's cubic curve to expand. We will use E equal to MC^2 plus 1 ($E_w=pC^3$) to represent this, with $m=p$ indicating the extra power. This means adding an extra layer corresponds to N plus One ($N+1$) to represent the expression. Consequently, these layers will integrate gravitational waves, and their combined effects will generate an additional force, ultimately causing the universe's cubic curvature to expand. We can express this extra force as E equal to pC^3 ($E_w=pC^3$). Furthermore, due to the reinforcement effect, these trapped transformation waves will become potential energy that may generate extra acceleration; the compression of these additional layers will trigger energy repulsion, which may create an extra force. These supplementary repulsive forces (F_w , which may transform into E_w) will support our paper's assumption of $E_w=pC^3$, thereby supporting the universe's substantial expansion.

In addition, the space within the universe is filled with mixed particles and dust, which may form different layers. If we consider the universe as a six-dimensional, cubic-structured space, then the assumptions and predictions in this paper are quite reasonable. This means that, across the vast expanse of the universe, there is a mixture of particles and dust that can create various layers. Viewing the universe as a six-dimensional space with a cubic layered structure makes the predictions in this paper quite meaningful. The universe is teeming with diverse particles and dust, forming intricate layers. If we were to conceive of the universe as a $N+1$ dimensional space with a cubic structure, then, the predictions put forth in this paper would carry considerable weight.

CONCLUSION

This research paper conducts a detailed analysis of the potential influence of extraterrestrial dark energy origins within tropical galaxies, a term that describes localized regions with intense star

formation and distinctive gravitational dynamics. It proposes that dark energy, a mysterious form of energy filling the universe, may act as an additional source of cosmic energy and matter, affecting galactic development. Additionally, the study investigates how gravitational wave flux might be modulated, suggesting that such changes could trigger a phase transition in which dark matter particles decay or transform, leading to the enhancement or creation of dark energy components. The model highlights the key roles of astrophysical factors such as the angular velocity of supermassive black holes, which serve as central engines that influence accretion processes, as well as the makeup and state of the matter being accreted, including plasma, dust, and cosmic rays. These factors are thought to be crucial in the processes responsible for the origin and maintenance of dark energy in these unique galactic environments, offering insights into how local astrophysical events relate to larger cosmological phenomena. Hope our research benefits the world and humanity.

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- [3] NASA offers detailed references and findings on dark matter, portraying it as the invisible force that bonds the universe and constitutes most of its matter. A key piece of evidence is derived from the Bullet Cluster (1E 0657-56), where a collision between two galaxy clusters resulted in a separation: normal matter, identified through X-ray detection, and dark matter, inferred from gravitational lensing, thus confirming dark matter's existence.
- [4] <https://science.nasa.gov/dark-matter>