

# Black Holes

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## Black Holes

Black holes (objects of immense gravity) are the eagerly sort after booty of cosmological physicists. Everyone who devotedly supports Einstein's Theory of Relativity, are longing for images of black holes. Why? The answer is one of physiology rather than physics. (Franz Kafka) *A first, primary step toward believing in something (anything) is simply the disposition, collective or individual, to validate that belief.* (Franz Kafka 2017)<sup>1</sup> This disposition is characterised by the continuing belief system being transferred from generation to generation: unmolested. In fact, universities, in the main propagate this disposition that allows for the belief in black holes. Regardless of ones stance as a student, one must follow the General Relativity disposition of modern science. That includes following the teachings espoused by the hierarchy of universities. Those that rebel against the scientific status quo, fail in their studies and their careers.

So what are black holes? Modern science sees black holes as warped 'space-time' with a gravity source object within and beyond the event horizon. Therefore, science is saying that, an object with incredible mass encapsulated in a small area size, warps 'space-time' and 'sinks' beyond 'space-time's' surface, hiding therein like a Sydney funnel web spider in its web. The rim of this warped surface is called the even horizon. Any matter that is attracted over the event horizon, is doomed to be absorbed by the object, via a violent ripping apart and crashing onto the black holes surface: or something like that.

Recently the world was shown the 'first' image of a 'black hole': see image on page 2. Well at least the event 'horizon disk'? The telescope used was actually an array of telescopes called the Event Horizon Telescope.<sup>2</sup> In this image, which took the power of a super computer to construct, we are led to believe that the doughnut shaped hot gas disk, is actually an event horizon of a super massive black hole at the centre of a huge galaxy called Messier 87, located around 50 million light years from our solar system. [Mary Beth Griggs]The black hole in this galaxy has a mass[,] that the Event Horizon Telescope researchers estimate to be 6.5 billion times more massive than our Sun. [Mary Beth Griggs 2019]<sup>3</sup> While I don't doubt the mass size of an object at the centre of Messier 87, I do not agree that this object is a part of a black hole system.

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1 <https://www.faena.com/aleph/articles/on-the-power-of-belief-as-to-believing-or-not-do-not-hesitate/>

2 Yes the name is the same as the predicted object.

3 <https://www.theverge.com/2019/4/10/18303661/first-picture-black-hole-sagittarius-event-horizon-telescope>

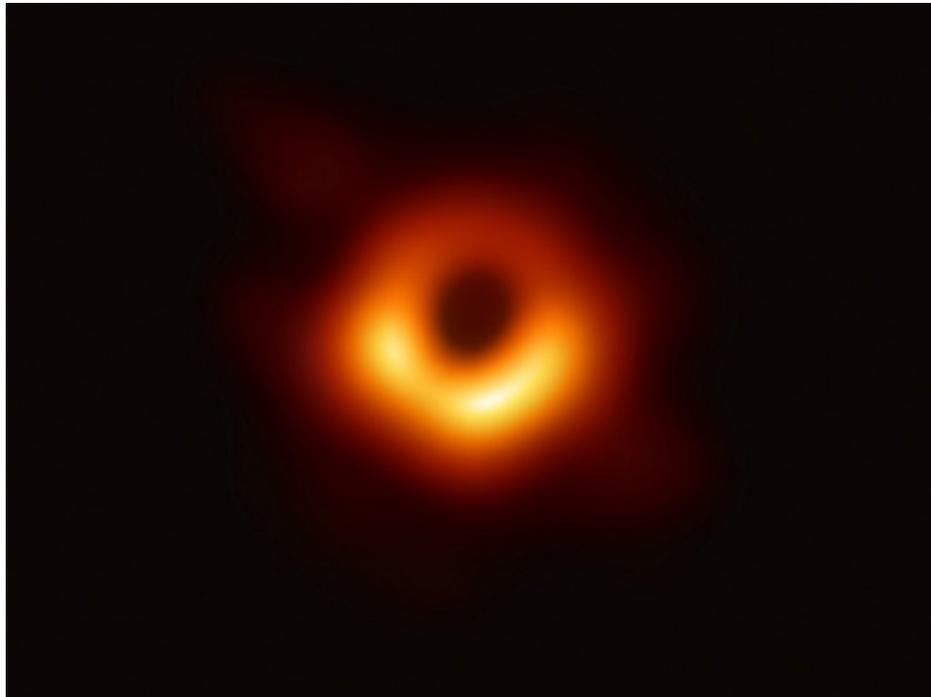


Fig 1. 'Black hole' at the centre of Messier 87. Image credit The Event Horizon Telescope.

In the image (Fig 1) above we can see a doughnut shaped hot gas object. The dark centre, which is being referred to as the shadow, is not the shape of a uniform disc. It appears to be in flux. That is, it moves, grows, shrinks and pulsates. Some questions arise from this image.

1. Why is the hole in the centre irregular in shape?
2. Why does this disc have a hot side and a cooler side?
3. What is the shadow?
4. Why is it shaped like a doughnut? and
5. What is the actual segment that is referred to as the event horizon?

1. If the centre of a 'black hole' is irregular in shape it can only mean that the 'black hole' object is moving laterally. It must be vibrating in and out from its central position or moving in a way that is analogous to a pin ball bouncing off the pins. This movement would alter the effects of gravity on the disc causing it to appear non symmetrical on shape.

2. The disc in the above EHT image shows a hot section which appears to run more than half the circumference, and a cooler section. If this ring of gas had a 'black hole' object then surely the entire circumference would be glowing hot. The more likely story here is, that this misdiagnosed event horizon is the remnant of a stellar nursery. Some areas are still producing stars whilst other areas have most likely diminished in production.

3. **There can be no shadow of an object without part of that object being illuminated.** A black object does not cast a shadow<sup>4</sup>. Therefore, calling the dark core of a doughnut feature a shadow is completely wrong and in no way promotes General Relativity. If a dark object was partially above the doughnut disc, then it would not be possible to see one half of that disc. If a black object was positioned within the outer regions of a galaxy, then it would appear like a hole in that galaxy. A hole positioned out from the central 'hole'. If we could see a galaxy superimposed over part of another galaxy, it would become evident that part of the galaxy behind or underneath, would be obscured by the dark object in the foreground galaxy. So it is possible to see a dark object indirectly, however not as a shadow but as the object itself. We just need to accept that a dark sphere will always look flat from a distance especially, if no light can reflect out to show its shape.

4. The doughnut shape of the gas cloud suggest that is is being compressed by Free Space Gravity, in the same way that Free Space Gravity squeezes the coronas of stars making them hotter than the surface of the relevant star. What I am saying is, that the glow effect of this gas doughnut is a direct response to the pulsating of the cloud, which is caused by the compression of Free Space Gravity and that, this action heats the contents by gravitational friction.

5. If there was an event horizon the hot gases would be seen streaming into a central point. They would not be calmly clumped together as this image shows. Gravity would not just stop at the event horizon. In this image the central 'hole' does not show a flow of gases moving inward.

If a 'black hole' object warped 'space-time' beneath it, it would also warp 'space-time' three dimensionally around it and therefore, 'space-time' around the 'black hole' would resemble the bulge in the centre of a galaxy. That logical fact coupled with gravities diminishing force over distance rules out any object seen, being an event horizon disk. Because there would be no disc. The black sphere would blend into the dark space between the galaxies stars. Therefore, gas clouds that are visible via technology, are not event horizons but rather star nurseries.

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4 Here I am not talking of a black ball on Earth but an invisible mass in space.

