

# BLACK HOLES DO NOT EXIST

Bert Schreiber  
4519 Holly St.  
Bellaire, TX 77401-5802  
charlesbert\_99@yahoo.com

## SPECIAL NOTE:

This paper is a condensed version of some chapters in the author's book. Only what was considered as sufficient to prove its title has been set forth here. The full proofs are in the author's works.

The word Radiation used herein is for light or electromagnetic radiation. When the word light is used, it means for that normally seen by humans or as a matter of convenience for historical usage such as the speed of light. The word Relativity is the short for The Theory Of Relativity of Einstein.

This author's chapter on the nonexistence of Black Holes in his book had to be re-written due to communications from Steven J Crothers (6-14-57 -) of Queensland, Australia from January of 2007 on. For this he receives the author's heartfelt thanks for setting the history or records straight instead of the absolute lies and falsities now promulgated by the current scientific establishment. The author made the mistake of believing what the author read in the references was true. That was big mistake on the author's part. The author had never located Schwarzschild's original *papers* and read them prior to this time.

Mr. Crothers was working on his Ph.D. and the thesis he wanted to write was against the Theory of Relativity. To be brief, he was eventually cut off and denied to write this thesis and lost his chance to receive his Ph.D. unless he recanted and changed the subject of his thesis. He did not do so. Nothing unusual there as many have been denied their Ph.D. when they refused to recant. He therefore has been denied employment in the system as punishment. The proofs can be found by going to the web at [www.geocities.com/theometria/PhD.html](http://www.geocities.com/theometria/PhD.html) for the full sordid story.

Besides Mr. Crothers and those mentioned in the main text, there have been many others using various approaches that also came to the identical conclusion. There are obviously singular or dense conglomerates of masses that exist in the Universe. The end conclusion is beyond any arguments. **Black Holes do not exist.**

For convenience, references to specific items will be made by using the www.

## 1. HISTORICAL:

The history of what was later to be named a Black Hole was started by Newton in his works *Optiks* published in 1704 by means of one of his Query. Query 1: Do not Bodies act upon Light at a distance, and by their action bend its Rays, and is not this action strongest at the least distance?

The concept of a body so massive that even light could not escape was put forward by the geologist John Michell (1724-1793). Michell realized that it would be theoretically possible for gravity to be so overwhelmingly strong that nothing -- not even light traveling at 186,000 miles a second -- could escape. To generate such gravity, an object would have to be very massive and unimaginably dense. At the time, the necessary conditions for "dark stars" (as Mitchell called them) seemed physically impossible. In a 1784 he sent a paper to Henry Cavendish and it was published by the Royal Society. At that time, the Newtonian theory of gravity and the concept of escape speed were well known.

Michell computed that a body with 500 times the radius of the Sun and of the same density would have, at its surface, an escape speed exceeding that of the speed of light. and therefore would be invisible. In his words:

*If the semi-diameter of a sphere of the same density as the Sun were to exceed that of the Sun in the proportion of 500 to 1, a body falling from an infinite height towards it would have acquired at its surface greater velocity than that of light, and consequently supposing light to be attracted by the same force in proportion to its vis inertiae (inertial mass), with other bodies, all light emitted from such a body would be made to return towards it by its own proper gravity.*

His ideas were published by the French mathematician and philosopher Pierre Simon Laplace in two successive editions of an astronomy guide, but were dropped from the third edition. This information was lost to history until 1985.

As one now reads in all textbooks, references, science publications and the generic media, Black Holes were proposed by Karl Schwarzschild (1873-1916) in 1916 based on Einstein's Relativity. Schwarzschild showed that a mass could not escape from another larger mass based on *the mechanical effect*. Simply, at what radius and maximum speed would a mass not be permitted to escape permanently from another mass that was large enough?

His equation could have been formulated many years prior as it was nothing more than a variation of Newton's famous equation for gravity effects. This was the simple equation that gave the escape speed for a MASS to leave forever from the Earth's surface or fall from "infinity" to the Earth's "surface" (actually to its center point if reduced to same) or its terminal speed at impact. The end result is the escape/terminal speed equation for any mass:

$$(\text{escape/terminal speed}) v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}} \quad (1) \text{ so that } r = \frac{2GM}{c^2} \quad (2) \text{ when } v = c.$$

This (2) was spoken of as the Schwarzschild Radius. One calculation based on Relativity made by Schwarzschild was the *minimum size* of such a mass. He showed it to be about 3-4 times the Sun's mass. After a long hiatus it was resurrected and became total confusion.

**ALL OF THIS** about Schwarzschild is an **outright lie and falsity**. He never formulated said equation nor did he base it on General Relativity, but it was based on one rebuttal and one confirmation of Einstein's Relativity on gravity. The problem was Schwarzschild wrote *two papers* that were published in 1916. At no time has this author ever read that there were two of them and if either or both of them related to Black Holes.

His first paper is/was: ON THE GRAVITATIONAL FIELD OF A MASS POINT ACCORDING TO EINSTEIN'S THEORY. It was published in Sitzungsberichte de Königlich Preussischen Akadame der Wienschafter zu Berlin, Phys.-Math. Klass 1916, 189-196. It is actually on the perihelion advance of Mercury. Therefore it had nothing to do with a Black Hole per se. It did however, led to the second paper that does. This paper can be found on the web [www,geocities.com/theometria/schwarzschild.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/theometria/schwarzschild.pdf) or arXiv:physics/9905030 v1.

The second paper is: ON THE GRAVITATIONAL FIELD OF A SPHERE OF INCOMPRESSIBLE FLUID ACCORDING TO EINSTEIN'S THEORY. It was published as per the first, pages 424-434. It can be found on the web at arXiv:physics/9912033 v1.

His final equation in this paper is:  $P_o = \alpha$  (not numbered but for here is (3)). But most important is the last line of this paper following this equation:

*For a sphere of incompressible fluid the limit will be  $9/8\alpha$ . (For the Sun  $\alpha$  is equal to 3 km, for a mass of 1 gram is equal to  $1.5 - 10^{-28}$  cm.) [That is its radius.]*

Therefore, this function,  $\alpha$ , is linear.

This paper was a result of Einstein not being able to find an exact solution. Schwarzschild did this in this paper. However, he only supported Einstein's postulate and thereby the end results were false. Simply, a possible right conclusion but for the wrong reasons. The gravitational force to, actually from, the center of the mass is no different whether it be a gas, liquid, or solid per se. It is *solely* a function, the inverse square law, of the radius for a specific mass.

Schwarzschild/Einstein postulated that a mass can be infinitely compressed that is false. The maximum density of any known mass is that of the proton. There is no proof it can be compressed in toto beyond its diameter IF a sphere.

Therefore, the present claimed equations, and no one knows who wrote them, is pure fabrication promulgated by the Black Hole believers. Then the other falsities were added, even though one turned out to be close, to where it is today.

These Black Hole believers depend on government grants for their money and they have and will promulgate anything to keep these funds coming in. People and that includes those scientists, will do anything for money. Anything contrary will be, and is totally suppressed by the establishment and the media to keep the truth from the politicians and the public. Unfortunately, they have succeeded so far.

## **2. WHERE DID THE LIES ORIGINATE?:**

Schwarzschild was not the only one showing the errors in Einstein's paper. Johannes. Droste (18xx-19xx) wrote a similar paper on this MASS POINT coming to the identical conclusion. They were submitted for publication mere hours apart from Schwarzschild's submittal. Droste's paper can be found on the web: [www.geocities.com/theometria/Droste](http://www.geocities.com/theometria/Droste).

So how did the other created lies originate? The main culprit was David Hilbert (1862-1943) who also wrote a paper with distortions or it was simply incorrect and from that point on the rest of those who wanted to believe in Black Holes took over and started writing absolutely false papers in support of Black Holes. These were published and promulgated and those who objected were cut off and isolated. And there it remains to this day.

The falsities in Hilbert's paper can be found at: [www.geocities.com/theometria/Abrams1989.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/theometria/Abrams1989.pdf)

## **3. ON THE SCHWARZSCHILD EQUATION:**

Now to return to (2.) that will be referred to as **matter of convenience** ONLY as Schwarzschild's Equation and Radius as many other such is not named for their originator. Since the usage of Schwarzschild as the originator would cause confusion, whoever originated this equation or further expansions will be referred to as Originator.

The Originator was sloppy and failed to distinguish that the speed of light, symbol  $c$ , is not the limiting speed =  $v$  of a MASS. Simply, the speed **OF** light is NOT the mass speed **FOR** light limit.

Vast difference. The originator inserted  $c$  as the fastest speed known and then claimed it was light that was leaving this calculated mass. The equation should have been:  $M_{v=c} = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{R}}$  (4). This is immediately seen that  $v$  cannot =  $c$  or no mass can go TO  $c$  as all agree.

#1: It is generally accepted that no mass can go **to**  $c$  in the first place.

#2: There is **no theory** or any proofs as such is beyond measurement on the Earth, that the speed of light is effected in any linear manner by the gravitational force **source**, i.e., it can be speeded up or slowed down.

#3: The Originator then confused the speed of light, that symbol  $c$ , as the limiting speed for a mass, resulting in that it was the light itself leaving that mass.

**Therefore the equation was FALSE or fraudulent to start with, simply science fiction.**

#### **4. FURTHER ABSURDITIES:**

Nothing more was done until Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer and Dr. Hartland Snyder in 1939 proceeded to calculate the size of the Sun if it became a Black Hole (no Radiation can escape) that turned out to be about 3km radius (actual 2.98) and Schwarzschild's value. WRONG. Just reducing the size (compression probably impossible anyway) of the mass does not increase the gravitational effect.

It is that radius that determines the escape/terminal speed, as  $2GM$  is a fixed value per mass. Equation (2) can be reduced to  $R_s = M \times k$  (5) where  $k$  is  $2G/c^2$  (6) or for Diameter ( $D_s$ )  $k = 4G/c^2$ . (7) where  $R_s$  is the Schwarzschild Radius and  $D_s$  the Schwarzschild Diameter.

Apparently this impossible result, as someone unknown had already shown the minimum size must be at least 3 times the Sun's mass, captured the scientists' imagination. Naturally they ignored this fact and proceeded to speculate and calculate all of the WHAT IF'S? What size was the Earth, Moon, etc. when transformed into a Black Hole? Then, ignoring the impossible results once more, that ALL agreed on was that what became to define a Black Hole, was: NO LIGHT can leave a Black Hole and that was how it received its name. The name itself was coined by Dr. John Wheeler (1911-) in the 1960's. Then, as usual, the scientist's imagination overcame their common sense and resulted in, especially from Relativity, still more absurdities. Time and space warped at a Black Hole, it sucked everything anywhere near it into it in zip time, ad nauseam. Then there were little Black Holes and humongous ones having billions of the Sun's mass ad nauseam. There was just on thing wrong. They did do their homework, but only up to a point, and then *refused to acknowledge or accept the results*. Therefore, they just spouted off all sorts of verbiage nonsense that they deluded themselves and the public into believing.

#### **5. CALCULATIONS USING EQUATION (2):**

The first is the size and **density** of the Black Hole.

The most dense mass known is the density of the proton. Its density based on its being a sphere is about  $1.3449 \times 10^{15}$  gm/cm<sup>3</sup>. There is no proof what so ever that the proton can be compressed into a smaller volume. Therefore, this density must be the LIMIT to density.

The calculated density of the Sun into a Black hole is then about  $1.465 \times 10^{17}$  gm/ cm<sup>3</sup>. That is about 100 times the mass of a proton. That minimum size of about 3.69 Sun's masses then made its density about that of the proton's. That is more or less double proof from Relativity or Classical in either case. *This calculation was the one that was correct by the Originator* or within the limits as 3-4 Sun's masses.

Calculating the parameters of a Black Hole of 100,000,000 Sun's masses gives its radius as  $2.96 \times 10^{13}$  cm or a diameter of about  $6 \times 10^{13}$  cm or about 33 light seconds in diameter. That is about 7.4 times the diameter of the Sun. Then its density would be  $1.77 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ . That is about one and three-quarters of the density of water, as water weighs one  $\text{gm/cm}^3$ . The Sun's mean density is about  $1.41 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ .

When the Mass reaches about  $9 \times 10^{40}$  gm, the density is about  $1 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ .

Then making our Milky Way into a Black Hole would result in the density of about  $0.00000177 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ . That is about two-thousandths of the density of the Earth's atmospheres' air density near the surface. Therefore, it is easily seen that the larger the mass the less dense the Black Hole becomes. This was set forth by Henry Dart III (? – 2005) with the identical end results.

ALL Black Holes are not extremely dense, only those from a smaller mass. This is what the scientists have totally ignored for just cause.

For clarification, this mass-density is going the wrong way. For real time observations, it goes the opposite way as the denser the mass, the smaller the mass, i.e., a White Dwarf is only around one Sun's mass.

## 6. MASS COMPRESSION:

Then, how can such a compressed Mass be created in the first place? Easy. The scientists just say that the protons have an electron squeezed into them creating a neutron that has no charge. There is no evidence that a neutron can be compressed either and its density, for all purposes, is that of the proton. But, they ignore that the life of a neutron is only about 12-15 minutes so no more on this absurdity needs to be discussed.

Now there are calculations that purport to show that when a mass reaches a certain value, it will collapse into a Black Hole. That is, the gravitational force overcomes the electric force; but can that happen? The author believes not.

There are two further problems. First, how does the heat that is Radiation escape so as not to prohibit the (temperature) pressure from keeping the gravitational force from compressing the mass? Two, When is the size its minimum so that the Radiation will escape (transparent) that sets the SMALLEST possible one? This will then determine the time it takes to form and it is not "instantaneous". Doing the rough calculations that would be about 4000 Sun's masses IF the mass was all a transparent gas. If not, then the other second problem comes back into play since most mass is not just hydrogen, helium, oxygen etc.

According to current theory, the electrons are squeezed into the protons with about only 0.5% of the free electrons remaining, a soup, that keeps the mass from becoming a Black Hole. The author is afraid that the scientists have overlooked, yet once again, basic theory and known results.

In the first place, the force required is  $13,477 \text{ }^{\wedge}$  grams to force two proton charges into even a touching position. That means the **pressure** to do so is astronomical when the surface area of the proton is taken into consideration. Roughly that "pressure" translates out to  $2.9 \times 10^{28} \text{ gm/cm}^2$ .

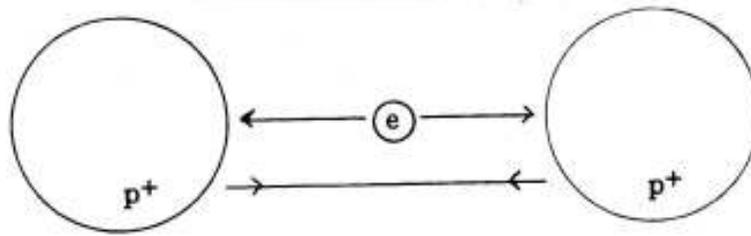


FIG.(1)

Figure (1) shows two protons and one charge between them at very close range. Now, the force exerted by the two protons, repulsive, is zero at exactly the midpoint where the free electron resides and nullifies any force, attractive, it exerts. Simply, a spring scale, that electron, between two compressed springs reads zero regardless of the force applied. The attraction of that electron by the protons cancels one another. What force, repulsive, remaining is that of the two nuclei which still repel one another.

That force is weakened because the field lines, consider them circular, of the electron overlaps the field lines of the protons which decreases their effective force. The actual pressure to force these protons into near touching is that of gravity and that force is not weakened and the overlapping electric field lines are compressed which negates the gravitational force exerted since they still remain much as a compressed spring.

This is also another reason why Black Holes cannot be formed. When all three are exactly touching, there is **no Force remaining to push that electron into either of the protons**. It behaves as a very small compressed spring between the two protons and almost 1/2 of the electron's field almost cancels 1/2 each of the proton's field so that the repulsive force of the protons is cut in almost 1/2 between those two. That is  $817^{\wedge} \text{ gm}$  force of repulsion (protons are two proton diameters apart) left to be effective.

There is then a very small amount of repulsion between the nearest other electron(s) also remaining and between the two forces of repulsion, keeps the nuclei apart and marks the limit to density permissible.

What would happen if the electrons were all squeezed out leaving only the nuclei? Consider two helium nuclei in a tube with a piston that will force them together. The force per 2 charges is about 6.54 kg. The force on said piston, to only force them into a **touching position**, would require about  $2.9 \times 10^{60} \text{ gm/cm}^2$ . They cannot touch because of that buffer electron, and that marks the limit to maximum density that can be achieved. The electron has been squeezed to the same dimension as a proton or the two proton's centers are two proton diameters apart.

Consider a proton at the center of a mass with 12 more protons surrounding it; there are actually 14, but two of those are on opposite ends. Simply there are 6 around the center, three on top and bottom of those 7 and one to fill in the top 3. But only 12 touch the center proton. Then the pressure exerted by these 12 must be divided over the surface area of the proton so that each for all practical purposes then impresses the pressure of  $2.9 \times 10^{28} \text{ gm/cm}^2$ . Don't be miss-led. The pressure is still 13,477 grams total. Keep this physical stacking in mind as it is very important later.

Since it is the claimed pull of gravity that squeezes these protons together into a touching position, then how many *neutrons* would have to be stacked on top of any one of the 12 touching just to force the **2 protons** into the touching position? It would take a stack of neutrons about 3.557 light seconds or  $1.067 \times 10^{15} \text{ cm}$  high. But this is ex post facto or before the Black Hole is nothing but neutrons. Current theory claims otherwise or the for stronger speculated "exchange force". This then results in the Chandrasekhar Limit that is about 1.4 Sun's Mass. Readers can look this up for further information.

The main points here are: The force of gravity by any mass is not large enough to cause another mass to be accelerated to the **terminal** speed  $c$  in the first place. In the second place, there is not enough mass in the entire Universe to do so, even if it was one big mass. In the third place, the force of gravity is not enough to compress the mass to the density of a proton. In the fourth place, Radiation is not attracted by the force of gravity in a linear direction.

## 7: FURTHER ABSURDITIES:

Next is Radiation. What scientists forgot also was Einstein's equation for the production of Radiation under a large gravitational force/field. Again, this was ONLY from electron jumps of the atoms. And therein lays the tale as the equation for this can be used to show when the gravitational force is so strong, no Radiation can be produced from said electrons jumping and if there is no Radiation produced, then none can escape. Correct?

Einstein's Equation for the decrease in frequency and increase in wavelength received from the production of Radiation under a strong gravitational field to that from an atom that is not in a gravitational field (i.e., extremely weak) from Ditchburn's *LIGHT* pages 336-337 is the ratio:  $\left(1 + \frac{m}{kr}\right): 1, \dots$  (71-6) where  $k$  is a constant. For the Sun this is only about 2 parts per million or  $0.01A^\circ$ . It is now easy to calculate what mass is required to slow or stop the production, remember force is linear, until only a 1 cyc/sec frequency could be possible. Range of wavelength in Angstroms  $\times$  decrease parts  $\times$  mass of Sun =  $1.125 < \times 10^{13} \text{ cm} \times 2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm} \times 2 \times 10^{33} = 4.5 \times 10^{40}$  grams. And remember, this is ONLY where Radiation over 1 cyc/sec is **stopped from production** due to any **electron jumping** and that is  $2.25^7 \times 10^7$  or 22.5 million times the Sun's mass. No where near Oppenheimer and Snyder's results. To add insult to injury, even IF such was reduced to a 1 cyc/sec frequency, that would be the free neutrino's parameters and many, especially near the surface, would pass through this mass with no problems what so ever!

What would be its  $r$  that is  $6.67^6 \times 10^6$  km or 6+ million kilometers and its density:  $6.45^6 \times 10^{21}$  gm/ cm<sup>3</sup> or a million times the density of a proton!

To wind this up, even if such Black Hole was formed, Radiation could still leave it as every mass above Absolute Zero radiates Radiation. And NO mass, that includes this Black Hole can go to Absolute Zero. It is only the Radiation from electron jumping that will probably cease and if any nucleus in this Black Hole is radioactive, that Radiation will likewise be able to leave it. What it would be is very cold depending on how much Radiation hits its surface and is then in equilibrium.

Then there were further incorrectly implied facts on Radiation, all wrong. All forgot that Radiation was only bent, temporarily slows down, and then only when passing at near right angles to a mass and **no experimental proof that it could be linearly slowed down** due to gravity. See NOTE. They all forgot that there are many sources or production for Radiation. What they implied, but never said as usual, is that such Radiation was from electron jumps. There are other sources that do not require any jumping. The positron-electron transformation and that from nuclear radioactive decay are two examples. In any case, no one knows and probably never will how Radiation is actually produced anyway much less the effect of gravity on nuclear radioactive decay.

As to the absurd claims of Black Holes sucking in the surrounding whatever causing whatever, the scientists forgot that the inverse square law is still in effect. gravitationally wise, nothing.

Suppose our Sun suddenly turned into a Black Hole. The Earth and the planets would not change their position nor would our atmosphere be sucked instantly into the Black Hole. Of course, we humans would freeze to death quickly, at least according to current theory, as *no Radiation can leave the Black Hole*. This is on many sites including an official NASA one. There are many confirming sites on the web, but one among many is: [www.imagine.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/science/known\\_12/black\\_holes.html](http://www.imagine.gsfc.nasa.gov/docs/science/known_12/black_holes.html)

Now you see many pictures of these Black Holes (or claimed to be) sucking in gas from nearby masses forming gas/dust disks around the Black Hole and causing all sorts of effects. One such shows a nearby star's mass being sucked into the Black Hole. Just one thing wrong. How far away is this star and how long does it take to pull a molecule of gas from the star to the Black Hole's surface? The same as any other large mass does or *millions of years*. NASA says this also in same site.

The current scientists' definition of a Black Hole is impossible to start with. That is because of the Lorentz Operator or Factor (you probably miscall it the Lorentz Transformation) that prohibits Radiation from being bent TO 90°. That requires too many pages so is not given here.

## 8. THE WRONG EQUATION:

What is wrong is that the Originator used the wrong equation. Remember it was the escape speed or no Radiation (small mass actually) could permanently leave the surface. That did not mean that some small mass could go out some length and then fall back in. Furthermore, there is no proof that once Radiation is produced, that gravity can slow it down or speed it up linearly or along its path. So the Originator made two mistakes. The Originator put the speed of light as the escape speed, not when no mass could leave the surface to start with, i.e.; it could leave and fall back. Plus, once produced, Radiation could leave anyway, as gravity could not slow it down. Furthermore, even Einstein said that no mass could be accelerated to the speed of light to start with or the third reason that all following were in error.

Simply, the Originator and all those following confused the equation that was for a small mass, say an electron, with Radiation itself as the mass (though it does have an intrinsic mass) plus they ignored the other long accepted and proven to be so facts that showed it was impossible to start with.

Therefore, the correct equation is the gee equation that says when no mass can even leave the surface even if it is accelerated to near the speed of Radiation, i.e., it is stuck on the surface and no force can be applied to unstuck it to start with. There is an equation though not well known to calculate gee for any mass.

$$\text{gee} = \frac{GM}{L^2} \quad (8)$$

The L is being used in place of r or R as those two are specifically only for spherical masses. This is a major failure in most text and reference books that only spherical masses are used in most of the illustrations and equations. There are other shaped Masses that require other equations. This distinction failure can and does result in false "beliefs" or wrong usage of the equations for those who do not know or were not taught this. Therefore, L is generic or the length from any center of mass and not r or R for that specific Length of a sphere. But R will be used here for convenience.

Now here is an accepted equation that is known to work. Inserting the mass of the Earth then gives the calculated (and proven by experiments) that the gravitational acceleration is about an average of 980 cm/sec<sup>2</sup>. It is also pretty obvious that equation (1) is not going to agree with it. So, remember that no Radiation can escape from the surface of the Black Hole or the gee is infinite. Well, let's put in the values for a current 100,000,000 Sun's mass's Black Hole and see what the calculated gee is. Doing the calculations then gives: 1.48 x 10<sup>7</sup>.

But, light's speed is  $3 \times 10^{10}$  cm/sec. That is only a small fraction, about 5 ten-thousandth's of the speed of light. **Something is now definitely wrong!**

This is the correct equation to use as it gives when gee is so large, approaches the maximum permitted mass speed, that no mass can even "jump" one bit and hence, never even "get off the ground" so to speak, i.e., impossible for a mass to **accelerate to** just under the speed of light to start with.

Therefore, all the speculated results the scientists now claim as existing never existed in the first place. First, Radiation can and does leave a Black Hole. Therefore it is not black but white or a White Hole. They are much smaller and more reasonable density wise. For the Earth  $r = 1155$  meters and for the Sun  $r = 666.9$  km.

In fact, if the Milky Way was made into a White Hole, its radius would be about  $2.108 \times 10^{13}$  cm and its density about 35 kilograms per cubic centimeter, not unreasonable. It would fit inside the orbit of Mars with space left over!

SUCCESS! Those densities are under the density of the proton based on it being a sphere giving  $1.3449 \times 10^{15}$  gm/ cm<sup>3</sup>. Then what is the **smallest mass** to give the density of the proton? The calculations show about  $2.865 \times 10^{21}$  gms. Its diameter would be about 1.596 meters.

But what about Schwarzschild's Equation and results? He came close on the Sun as its mass would be 2.98 km radius and about 7 times the density of the proton. A one gram mass cannot become such, but if the calculations are done, its radius would be  $1.48 \times 10^{-28}$  cm. But, using (8) is  $7.41 \times 10^{-21}$  cm. Schwarzschild had the right answer (or one was close enough) but for the wrong reasons.

Light, even though it has intrinsic mass (proved by many experiments over 100 years ago), contrary to what the current scientists erroneously promulgate, is already going at the speed of light when it is produced so **does not need to be ACCELERATED (up) to start with**. **So it will not and cannot stick to/on the surface to start with.**

One instant result is that these real "holes" are not black but WHITE. They already exist, more or less (quasi-). We call them White Dwarfs that give off copious Radiation, but IF they are now closely examined such will probably show there is/are for all practical purposes no masses (particles) being given off into the surrounding space shortly after they are once formed. Their temperature is very large ionizing the elements so that only the inner or remaining electrons can jump. They give off X-rays and below, BUT, remember Einstein? Radiation produced under a large gravitational field increases the wavelength and decreases the frequency so that this Radiation comes off in the visible light spectrum.

Their diameters are probably a bit larger than their current estimated that is about 10 miles or so. Simply, they can be nearer 200 miles in diameter. If they exceed the new limit, then particles can be given off, but then the escape/terminal speed equation kicks in and that needs no further discussion. There is nothing in the fundamental equation that says a mass cannot be SMALLER than the calculated value. It only says the density for a radius under the **calculated** maximum radius cannot be greater than the density of the proton.

To wrap this part up, there are many claims that when mass is going around a Black Hole (or a White one) (accretion disk) that copious X-rays are given off as proof of their existence. X-rays can be given off by any circulating (orbiting) charges, i.e., synchrotron Radiation. Simply, this is yet another example of scientists saying one thing and then saying another when neither of them are probably true to start with and furthermore are counterintuitive to one another or dialectical materialism once again.

There are very massive central cores in spiral galaxies. They are not meters or km in radius but in light years across. The fact that intense X-rays or other Radiation are observed from these cores have nothing to do with Relativity or the speculated properties and parameters of a Black Hole. The Radiation was postulated by Hannes Alfvén (1908-1943) a Nobel Prize recipient. Further minutiae not deemed necessary.

At the risk of overkill once more, Black or White Holes do not have any magic powers when it comes to their gravitational force. It makes absolutely no difference if our Sun has its present diameter or is shrunk into any radius, yea, even 1 mm. The gravitational force does not change. ONLY gee changes and that, once more again, is a function of the RADIUS from the center of mass.

Now you see many pictures of these Black Holes (or claimed to be) sucking in gas from nearby masses forming dust disks around the Black Hole and causing all sorts of effects. One such shows a nearby star's mass being sucked into the Black Hole. Just one thing wrong. How far away is this star and how long does it take to pull a molecule of gas from the star to the Black Hole's surface? It makes no difference. The force of gravity, gee, on that gas is extremely small and it will take thousands or millions of years to be pulled towards that (Black old) White Hole. Remember what would not happen if our Sun was reduced to a Black Hole at the start? Using the gee equation then how far the Earth, if standing still, would have to be to where that Black Hole Sun could just start pulling the atmosphere from it (over 980 cm per sec per second required)? The length from the Sun's center is about 117 million km. That is slightly greater than where Venus now orbits, i.e., current Sun *expanded* to that orbit would have a gee the same as the Earth's. Mercury has no atmosphere because its gravity is much smaller and much nearer the Sun itself so has lost its entire atmosphere for all practical purposes. Why Venus has an atmosphere is due to other parameters, specifically Venus is not standing still, that permits its atmosphere to exist.

## 9. SURFACE HORIZON:

The author realized that what was not discussed, as it was hardly worth it, that theoretical Surface Horizon with all of its miracle parameters and properties for a Black Hole. It can be easily proven not to exist in the first place.

Simply, take the Schwarzschild Equation or the gee equation and insert ALL of the values that creates this Black Hole. Suggest you round up the speed of light for convenience to an exact 3, G to 6.672 exact likewise. Makes no difference. Then ADD to the *calculated* Schwarzschild Radius anything you wish, including a/the Planck Length and recalculate the ESCAPE SPEED. It becomes LESS than the speed of light.

What about in the other direction or below the surface of the Black Hole? Same thing. The gee decreases and becomes less than the speed of light.

It makes no difference how small a value you add to R, the escape speed becomes SMALLER. ERGO, NO SURFACE HORIZON as it is IDENTICAL to the surface itself of that Black Hole. **Simply, it has NO THICKNESS** as Crothers also showed. Equation (8) automatically kicks in and become effective at ANY length above the surface of the Black Hole, i.e., normal gravity effects exist.

## 10. SHAPE PROTON:

The author has already shown that spheres due to point and pi geometry do not exist in the Universe. Mother Nature has already shown what the shape and volume of a particle will be. Take some deformable spheres of the identical size, use lead with a light coat of oil. Insert some of them in a cylinder and subject the lead, piston on top, to hydraulic pressure. Remove and dump out.

Some of the former spheres are now dodecahedrons, the fourth one of the five perfect solids. The tetrahedron, cube, and octahedron are the first three. Why do they NOT form those under this relatively small pressure or even at higher pressure?

*The proton's volume was not changed or the density.* Therefore, the maximum density as calculated using a sphere is still the density when said sphere is deformed to the dodecahedron. Using current values that turns out to be about  $1.3449 \times 10^{15} \text{ gm/cm}^3$  for the proton. However, if many protons are deformed to dodecahedrons, the overall "spherical" volume decreases a fraction from the removal of the space between the touching spheres.

## 11. THE FINAL CONCLUSIONS:

1. The Schwarzschild Equation says only; IF a mass can be accelerated it will be able to leave the surface, but not escape permanently. The correct gee equation says *in theory*: No mass can be accelerated in order to achieve any speed to start with, hence cannot move or jump in the first place.
2. Everything now speculated or even "proved" for the current Black Hole is false.
3. In either case, Radiation can be given off from the mass in question as Radiation is already going at  $c$  and needs no additional acceleration to start with.
4. The name should be (coined by John Gribben) White Holes. (But his is not this one, just the name is lifted from his works.)
5. The new definition is: A White Hole is a mass whose radius will not permit any other mass, not in "oscillating" wave form, to even leave its surface, and so is permanently stuck onto the surface.

OVERKILL: What 1. says is: A car can go up a slope, accelerating, so many miles on a certain amount of gasoline and reach a certain speed. Minutiae skipped. BUT, if it has no gasoline to start with, it can't accelerate or move at all to start with. The gee equation (no gas) puts a LIMIT on the application of the escape speed equation (got gas), and that is that.

As to the impossible  $v = c$  for a Mass, an Indianapolis 500 race car can accelerate at 10 meters per second<sup>2</sup>. How long will it take, starting from rest, to reach 600 km/hr? Makes no difference what the **INFALLIBLE MATHEMATICAL** calculations result in, the race car cannot reach that speed in the first place, BEYOND THE LIMITS!

**Black Holes cannot be created or exist because, "It is not in the stars."**

NOTE: The use of linear may be confusing as it only applies for Radiation leaving or approaching a mass. Experiments have now shown that when a nova occurs, the neutrinos arrive first, the visible light second and the X-rays later. Therefore, that means as it cannot be accounted for by the amount of mass (gas etc) between the nova and the Earth, that the gravitational field in space has a Refractive Index and then the Index of Refraction of this field is extremely small and it exists. Furthermore it is a function of the frequency the same as present Radiation follows. It can and does fully account for Zwicky's "tired light" theory. According to the author's works, the free neutrino is the only Radiation that travels AT  $c$  or the speed of light. All other frequencies travel at less than  $c$ .

That is because the free neutrino is a single cycle of Radiation (consider it a sphere) whose frequency is one cycle per second and its diameter is the numerical value of the speed of light, and it has one  $h$  of energy as per Planck's Equation.

The gravitational drag on Radiation is extremely small through space. The effect of gravity of the nucleus on the orbiting electron is below effect due to Planck's Constant. And even IF it was possible, it cannot be detected. Atoms above aluminum when singly ionized, hydrogen like, give off frequencies in the hard x-ray lines. The frequency from greater atomic numbers puts it out of the detection range to start with, much less any detectable gravitational effect change in wavelength.

Contrary to what is promulgated the Pound-Rebka Experiment was a rigged and a false result experiment. The Mössbauer Experiment was another bust as there is NO RECOIL OF THE NUCLEUS OR ELECTRON when Radiation is produced from electron jumping. In fact, ALL RADIATION PRODUCTION IS RECOILLESS. Lasers do no recoil! Newton's Third Law is violated and furthermore it can be and is when gravity is concerned.

And that means the claims that this drag was detected and measured on this Earth was due to BUM experiments as it is IMPOSSIBLE to detect for the short lengths involved. Here is the math.

From page 425 in my book the Hubble decrease value is 1.2 light years/cyc or about  $1.13 \times 10^{13}$  km. And even if I am off by 50%, it is still beyond detection even using the speculated Hubble Constant. No one did the ACTUAL CALCULATIONS (cyc/sec decrease in wavelength per unit length travel) until I did so. What the value will be when the current examination is made to better values will probably be within the same range or in light years.

And for the final comment, the author did not say or imply that a particle or a nucleus could not be deformed. Such can be, but only the shape changes, not its **volume or density**.

February 2007

Revised June 2007