

## What is a Black Hole

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### ABSTARCT

*A new physical model of an astronomical object - Black Hole. Presented by the equation for determining the radius of the object, based on the theory of vortex gravitation. Proposed rationale that the black hole mass does not depend on the strength of gravity on its surface. Schwarzschild solution shows a contradiction by definition radius of the Black Hole.*

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### INTRODUCTION

According to many astrophysicists, astronomical object the Black Hole (BH) is an area in the space which gravitational attraction is so great that light quanta can't leave it even [7].

Researchers believe that Black holes could result from catastrophic gravitational collapse of a massive star at that historical moment when it dies. At collapse - catastrophic compression of a star - intensity of gravity over its surface becomes so terribly big that the space surrounding a star - time is displaced. This star disappears from the Universe and there is only strongly bent area of space - to time.

The border of this area is called as gravitational radius. Spherically a symmetric black hole it is equal in the elementary case to Shvartsschild's radius.

Theoretically possibility of existence of such areas of space - time follows from some exact solutions of the equations of Einstein, first of which was received by Karl Shvartsschild in 1915 [1].

$$r_s = \frac{2GM}{c^2}, \quad (1)$$

Where,  $r_s$  - the radius of the Black Hole,  $M$  - the mass of a black hole, with - the velocity of light,  $G=6.672 \cdot 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2/\text{kg}^2$  - a gravit. constant.

We will consider objectivity of a hypothesis of an origin of the Black hole on the example of similar object which is in the center of our galaxy.

In work [2] the radius of this BH which is called the Sagittarius A \* is determined -

$$R_{bh} = 6,75 \times 10^{12} m$$

At such radius and the corresponding volume, the mass of this BH has to be on the basis of a formula (1) about  $10^{39}$  kg. Then density of the Black Hole in the center of our galaxy has to be about 5 kg/m<sup>3</sup>! ? On the basis of the classical equation about a mutual attraction gravitation force on a surface of the Sagittarius A \* is equal

$$F = 6,8 \times 10^4 M$$

Agree, it is impossible to call this Black hole "catastrophically squeezed", and gravitation forces on its surface - "terribly big". It is obvious that the theoretical explanation of an astronomical phenomenon of the Black hole doesn't correspond to physical parameters.

It is offered to study the theory of vortex gravitation and cosmology below. On the basis of this theory it is possible to explain genesis of the Black hole without contradictions.

### ABOUT THE THEORY OF VORTEX GRAVITATION

The theory of vortex gravitation [3] is based on the well-known astronomical fact - all heavenly objects rotate. The most logical explanation of the reason of this movement can be only one - rotation of heavenly

objects generated vortex rotation of space substance – ether. Ether forms system of the interconnected whirlwinds in world space. Orbital speeds of ether in each tuft (torsion) decrease in the direction from the center to the periphery under the law of the return square of this removal. If orbital speeds of a stream of ether decrease then, under aerodynamics laws, pressure in this stream increases. The gradient of pressure generates pushing out force in the direction to zones with the smallest pressure, that is to the center of this torsion.

We will consider the equation of vortex gravitation received in the theory [3].

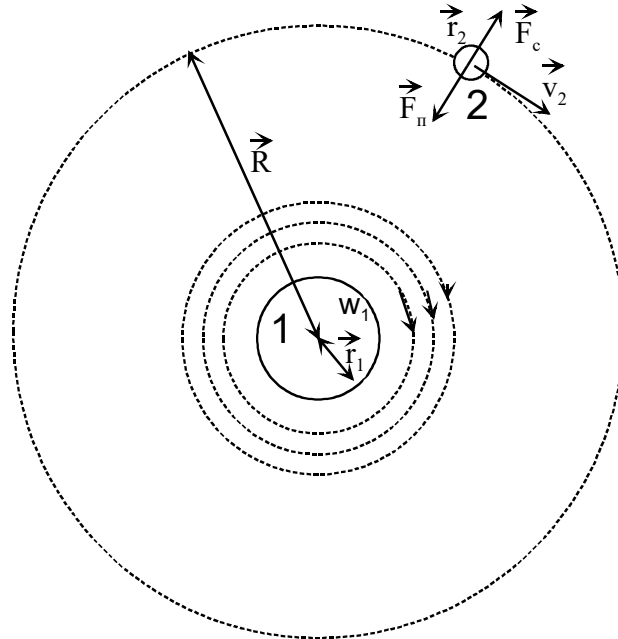


Fig. 1. Two-dimensional model of gravitational interaction of two bodies. Forces operating on a body 2 are specified. The  $F_c$ -centrifugal force,  $F_p$ -force of an attraction of a body 2 from a body 1,  $v_2$  – the linear speed of a body 2 on an orbit,  $R$  – the radius of an orbit,  $r_1$  – the radius of a body 1,  $r_2$  – the radius of a body 2,  $w_1$  – the angular speed of rotation of air on a surface of a body 1,  $m_2$  – body weight 2.

As it was already spoken, movement of a whirlwind is resulted by pressure gradient. Radial distribution of pressure and ether speed in work [3] are defined on the basis of Navier-Stokes's equation for movement of viscous liquid (gas).

$$\rho \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \text{grad} \right] \vec{v} = \vec{F} - \text{grad } P + \eta \Delta \vec{v} \quad (2)$$

In cylindrical coordinates taking into account radial symmetry of  $v_r=v_z=0$ ,  $v_\phi=v(r)$ ,  $P=P(r)$  the equation will register in the form of system

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{v(r)^2}{r} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{dP}{dr} \\ \eta \cdot \left( \frac{\partial^2 v(r)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial v(r)}{r \partial r} - \frac{v(r)}{r^2} \right) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Where  $\rho = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg/m}^3$  - density of ether [4],  $\vec{v}$  – a vector of speed of ether,  $P$  – pressure of ether,  $\eta$ -viscosity.

In cylindrical coordinates for the module of force of gravitation  $\vec{F}_{II}$

$$F_{II} = V \cdot \frac{\partial P}{\partial r} \quad (4)$$

Then comparing (3) and (4) for incompressible ether ( $\rho = \text{const}$ ) we find that

$$F_{\Pi} = V \cdot \rho \cdot \frac{v(r)^2}{r} \quad (5)$$

After necessary transformations (full calculation is stated in the theory [3]) it is received:

1. the equations for determination of force of gravitation depending on the speed of rotation of ether

$$F_{\Pi} = \frac{4 \cdot \pi \cdot r_n^3 \cdot \rho \cdot \omega_1^2 \cdot r_1^3 \cdot m_2}{3 \cdot m_n \cdot r^2} \quad (6)$$

$r_n, m_n$  – radius and mass of a nucleon.

We will transform a formula (6). We will equate  $r_1 = r$ . We will substitute  $\omega_1 r_1 = v_1$  and numerical values  $r_n, m_n, \rho$ , we receive:

$$F_{\Pi} = 3,83 \times 10^{-29} \times v_1^2 \times \frac{m}{r} \quad (7)$$

2. The equations for determination of dependence of pressure of  $P_0$ , from the speed of rotation of ether of  $V_1$

$$P_0 = P_b - \rho \cdot \omega_1^2 \cdot r_1^2 \quad \text{or} \\ P_0 = P_b - \rho \times v_1^2 \quad (8)$$

where – pressure of ether on we consider  $P_0$  to an orbit, using a boundary condition  $P(\infty) = P_b$

In fig. 2 pressure distribution according to a formula (8) is graphically shown.

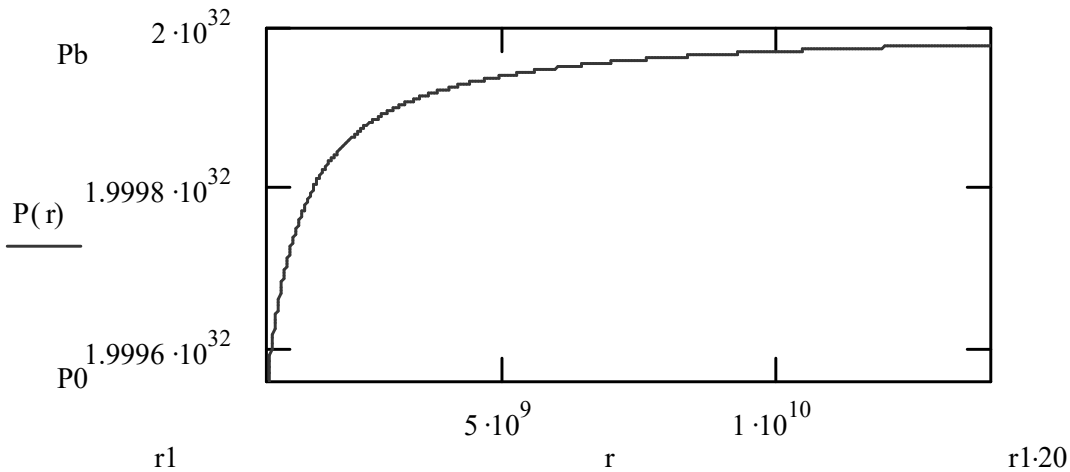


Fig. 2. Radial distribution of pressure of air for the Sun.

**VORTEX BLACK HOLE**

According to laws ether-loudspeakers [4] pressure in motionless air is accepted size  $P_0 = 2 \times 10^{32} \text{ n/m}^2$ . Ether density  $\rho = 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ kg/m}^3$ . By means of the equation (8) we will find the orbital speed of ether of  $V_0 = V_1$  at which pressure of  $P_0$  will be equal to zero.

$$0 = 2 \times 10^{32} - 8,85 \times 10^{-12} \times v_0^2 \quad \text{from where } v_0 = 4,75 \times 10^{21} \text{ m/c}$$

Orbital speed of ether to belong to the radius of the orbit under the law of the return square

$$\frac{v_0^2}{v_{kn}^2} = \frac{R_{kn}}{R_0} \quad (9), \quad \text{where}$$

$R_0$  – radius of an orbit of a whirlwind on which ether reaches speed  $V_0 = 4,75 \times 10^{21} \frac{m}{c}$

$R_{kn}$  – radius of an orbit of a whirlwind in which the speed of ether is known ( $V_{kn}$ ).

From the equation (9) we find the orbital radius of the radio torsion with zero pressure.

$$R_0 = v_{kn}^2 \times \frac{R_{kn}}{v_0^2} \quad (10)$$

Orbital speed of ether of  $V_{kn}$  is determined by the known force of gravitation in the same orbit, by means of the equation (7).

**RADIUS OF THE VORTEX BLACK HOLE OF THE SAGITTARIUS \***

We will consider the Sun address in a galaxy orbit.

Orbital speed of solar system -  $V = 2,2 \times 10^5$

Radius of an orbit of solar system -  $R_{kn} = 2,46 \times 10^{20}$  [5].

We determine the centrifugal force operating on the Sun.

$$F_c = V^2 \frac{m}{R_{kn}} = \frac{(2,2 \times 10^5)^2}{2,46 \times 10^{20}} M = 1,97 \times 10^{-10} \times M$$

Provided that centrifugal forces, in any point of an orbit, are always equal to attraction forces, we find force of the galactic gravitation operating on the Sun.

$$F_n = F_c = 1,97 \times 10^{-10} \times M$$

We substitute value  $F_n$  and  $r$  in the equation (7) and we find ether speed in a solar orbit.

$$V_{kn} = 3,56 \times 10^{19} m/c$$

Radius of an orbit of astronomical object the Sagittarius\* with the zero pressure upon surfaces, on the basis of the equation (10)

$$R_0 = (3,56 \times 10^{19})^2 \times \frac{2,46 \times 10^{20}}{(4,75 \times 10^{21})^2} = 1,382 \times 10^{14} m$$

The strength of the vortex gravitation on the surface of a black hole

$$F_g = 620 \times M$$

Similarly we find radiuses of Black holes at other objects:

$$\text{Sun} - R_0 = 155500 m$$

$$\text{Earth} - R_0 = 0,478 m$$

**CONCLUSION**

Obviously, the modern theory of the origin of black holes contradictory. On the example of a celestial object Sagittarius A \* can be argued that Black holes are not super dense and super massive objects. They may not have a huge force of gravity at its surface. Based on the theory of vortex gravitation and cosmology, black holes are the central region of space, ether, gravitation torsion. Orbital velocity of the ether on the surface of this is reaches the maximum possible value -  $V_0 = 4,75 \times 10^{21} m/c$ . At this speed, the pressure on the rotation orbit of the ether decreases to zero. No substance or radiation is notable to break out of this zone. Therefore, the center space, gravitation torsion invisible. Inside the black hole rotation either or stops or slows down. In this case, there can exist inside a black hole of antigravity. Antigravity force directed by the law of gravity in the direction of the vortex rotation acceleration orbital flows. That is the center of the black hole to the surface. It is possible that orbit the black hole surface gravity and meets antigravity.

**Note.** A similar phenomenon is noted in the center of tropical meteorology and sea storms. Where there is complete peace of mind (calm). This phenomenon is called the "eye of the storm."

Radius of the black hole Sagittarius A \* at the center of our galaxy observations to determine the magnitude -  $6,75 \times 10^{12} m$  [2] или  $8,25 \times 10^{12} m$  [6].

The estimated value of the radius of the black hole Sagittarius A\*, obtained in Chapter 4 ( $1,382 \times 10^{14} m$ ) higher than the observed value of two orders of magnitude. This is not a calculation error, and the inequality of the radii of the Black Hole in the longitudinal (orbital) and transverse (axial) dimension.

The fact that black holes have their form likeness forms of galaxies and the disk are located in outer space, in the same direction as the galaxies themselves. Terrestrial observer is on the periphery of our galaxy and it can measure their visual observations center of the galaxy (Sagittarius A\*) only in the transverse axial dimension. At the same time, disk Sagittarius A\* its plane directed to us, so we can determine the calculations only the distance in the longitudinal direction radially. Therefore, calculations determined the orbital radius, and observations-transverse axial thickness of the black hole Sagittarius A\*. Radius of gyration of any cosmic torsion far exceeds its axial thickness. For the black hole Sagittarius A\* this fact recorded in this paper calculations and astronomical observations.

Gravitational torsion bars can be of different sizes. Each torsion creates its material object. Microtorsion create atoms. Planetary-planet. Star-star. Galactic- galaxies. Universe- the universe. All torsion bars in their centers are black holes. In celestial bodies (atoms, planets, stars, etc.) they are under a layer of the material of which they are created. Therefore, they are hidden from us. In large space objects such as galaxies, they are open and subject to study.

Modern classic exercise in cosmology and astrophysics have a lot of controversy for one reason. All of them are based on a global error of the classical theory of gravitation, which states that all bodies create gravity. In fact the opposite is true - **gravity creates the body.**

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