

SILBERMAN'S COSMOLOGY

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In the study of astronomy are many sub-studies, including cosmology, which is the study of the universe as a whole, and the new discoveries and concepts of black holes, white holes, and worm holes. At the present time there are two main cosmological theories, the Big Bang or Oscillating Universe Theory, and the Steady State Theory. Both theories evidence flaws and need to be revised. This revision will be known as Silberman's Cosmology.

The Big Bang Theory states that about seventeen billion years ago all the matter in the universe was collected in a very small and dense area known as the cosmic egg¹. At that time the egg exploded, sending all the matter flying apart in all directions, as shown by the red-shifts in the spectrum of all distant galaxies that tell astronomers such galaxies are rushing away from each other at speeds proportional to the to the squares of their distances. An analogy to this expansion would be produced by painting small dots on a balloon and blowing it up. As the balloon gets larger, the dots get farther and farther apart.²

The Oscillating Universe Theory³ states that once all the matter in the universe has expanded to a certain^{point} its gravitational force will cause it to collapse, much like the collapse⁴ of a star after its nuclear furnaces have gone out. After the collapse the matter either turns into a universal black hole- a theory to be discussed later- or the matter acts as two colliding galaxies whose stars are so far apart that they rarely collide.

Another aspect of this two theories is the 3° (kelvin) of background radiation found to be coming from all areas of the sky, said to be a relic of radiation of a much higher temperature⁵ from the Big Bang.

The Steady State Theory asserts that the universe expands because matter is continually being created at an undetectable⁶ rate, yet a rate that serves to push the galaxies apart. This means that as the galaxies separate, new ones take their place,⁷ so the density of the universe is constant.

This theory ignores both background radiation and the origin of matter. None of the theories mentioned thus far have discussed the existence of anti-matter. And the Big Bang and Oscillating theories don't mention the genesis of the cosmic egg. Some Ph.D. astronomers just assume that god⁸ put it there and leave it at that.

Now that the popular cosmological theories are known and their errors outlined, the discoveries of holes in the fabric

of space-time can be explained and applied into an all-encompassing theory.

Black holes can be formed from the death of a star greater than or equal to two and a half times the mass of our sun. When the star has exhausted its supply of fusionable fuel, it begins to collapse upon itself; if its gravitational force is more than its mass can hold, it will literally crush all its matter out of existence.⁹ Now this may seem a bit strange; however, the models for stars are quite accurate and, since stars such as neutron stars are observed, a black hole is just the next step down the road of evolution for massive stars.¹⁰

The properties of black holes are simple to understand. First, a black hole has mass and definite radius, that are located inside the event horizon- so termed because once an object, such as any matter or a beam of light, passes this horizon, the gravitational force will be so strong that it will be hurled inward towards the singularity at the center of the hole. Since all stars rotate, all black holes should rotate. And like a spinning skater, as the radius gets smaller, the spin gets faster; black holes could spin very fast, faster than the fastest neutron star which rotates thirty times a second.¹² This will create strange shaped black holes and affect their singularities. Singularity is the place

where all the matter goes, in the case of a rotating black hole, a ring singularity. In order to show what might go on inside a black hole and its singularity, where the present laws of physics break down, see diagram BQ. In this diagram, notice that as matter goes down a semi-spherical black hole at speeds slower than the speed of light it can be accounted for by present day physics; however, once through the ring singularity, speeds exceed that of light in hyper-space until emerging in a white hole, which was predicted must exist if the black hole exists.

So the matter, previously thought to have been crushed away now reappears. It would seem that if white holes exist, they should appear as very bright objects, and put out enormous amounts of energy obtained from all the matter that went into its black hole counterpart. It just so happens there are such objects in space that are supposedly at great distances from us and emit vast amounts of energy. These objects are known as quasars, and are objects of great controversy. Some astronomers think they are the centers of galaxies just beginning to form on the edge of the universe. Others say they could be superstars, stars as big as 10,000 suns. However, the one solution that accounts for their great amount of energy released over the vast distances that separate us is- they are white holes. Black holes can form not only from a single star, but from clusters of stars or

from a whole galaxy, or even a cluster of galaxies. White holes could also be of any order of magnitude.¹⁷

Recall the flaws in the previous cosmological theories. there is no telling where the matter in the universe came from, so consider that, since energy equals mass times the speed of light squared,¹⁸ then both are eternal in one form or the other. It is now being hypothesized that matter can and does travel¹⁹ faster than light inside a black holes singularity.

Now consider the existence of anti-matter. Matter could change its electrical charge once it passed the singularity, and thus turn into anti-matter as it came out of a white hole.

This can produce a very new idea about the nature of our universe. First, the universe is the same throughout.²⁰ Second, its vastness cannot be seen, since parts of it are in hyper-space. Third, the Big Bang was a local incident that we observe. Finally, the flow of matter and anti-matter through hyper-space causes the universe to be infinite and eternal.

This means that other Big Bangs are happening in other parts of space and time, and black holes and white holes connect these different bangs. In fact, a big bang could be a giant white hole. These other bangs would then contain matter or anti-matter.

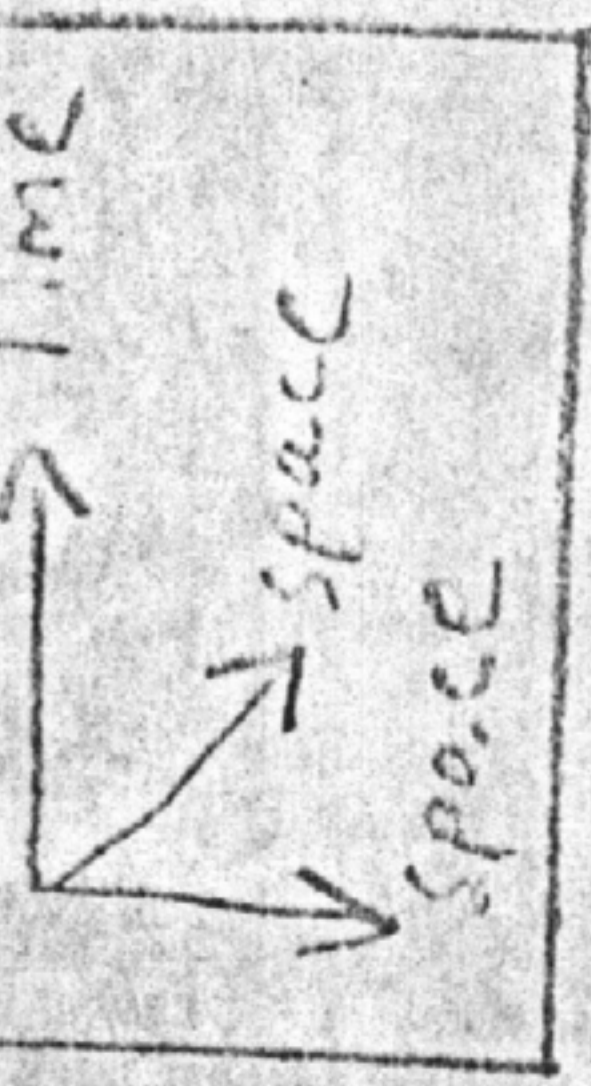
Thus, Silberman's Cosmology encompasses all of space, time, and hyper-space, and the later is the barrier between matter and anti-matter.²¹

Footnotes

1. Henry Shipman, Black Holes, Quasars, And The Universe, p. 230.
2. John Gribbin, "Concept Opening Way to a Scientific World of Fantasy," Smithsonian, vol. 8, November 1977, p. 105.
3. Isaac Asimov, The Collapsing Universe, p. 173.
4. Rodger Penrose, "Black Holes," Scientific American, vol. 36 May 1972, pp. 39-43.
5. Adrian Webster, "The Cosmic Background Radiation," Scientific American, Cosmology plus 1, San Francisco, W.H. Freeman and Company, 1977.
6. Fred Hoyle, Astronomy and Cosmology, pp. 675-677.
7. Hoyle, p. 678.
8. Conversations with Dr. Fitch, Dr. Pacholczyk, and Mr. White; all from Steward Observatory.
9. John Taylor, Black Holes, p. 109.
10. I.M. Levitt, Beyond the Known Universe, p. 84.
11. Penrose, p. 43.
12. Hoyle, p. 600.
13. Penrose, p. 43.
14. Charles Misner, Gravitation, pp. 837-838.
15. Ben Bova, In Quest Of Quasars, p. 130.
16. Asimov, p. 179.
17. Misner, p. 887.
18. Albert Einstein, "Die Grundlage der Allgemeinen Relativitatheorie," Annalen Der Physik, vol. 49, 1916, pp. 769-822.
19. see diagram BQ.
20. Taylor, p. 135.
21. see diagram BQ.

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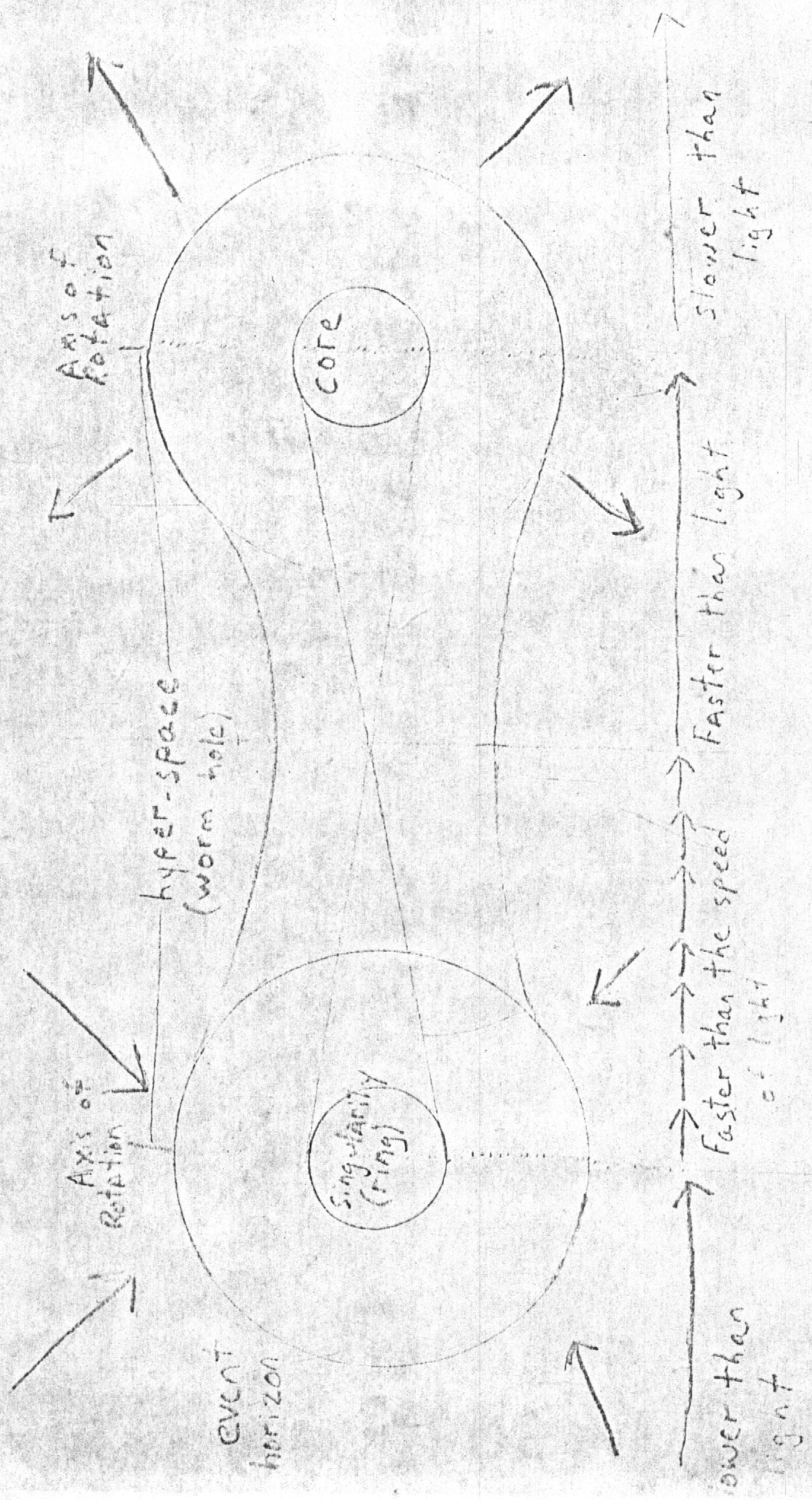
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-Time line

BQ

matter enters black hole matter comes out of white hole



Point passing through singularity

Point entering new system

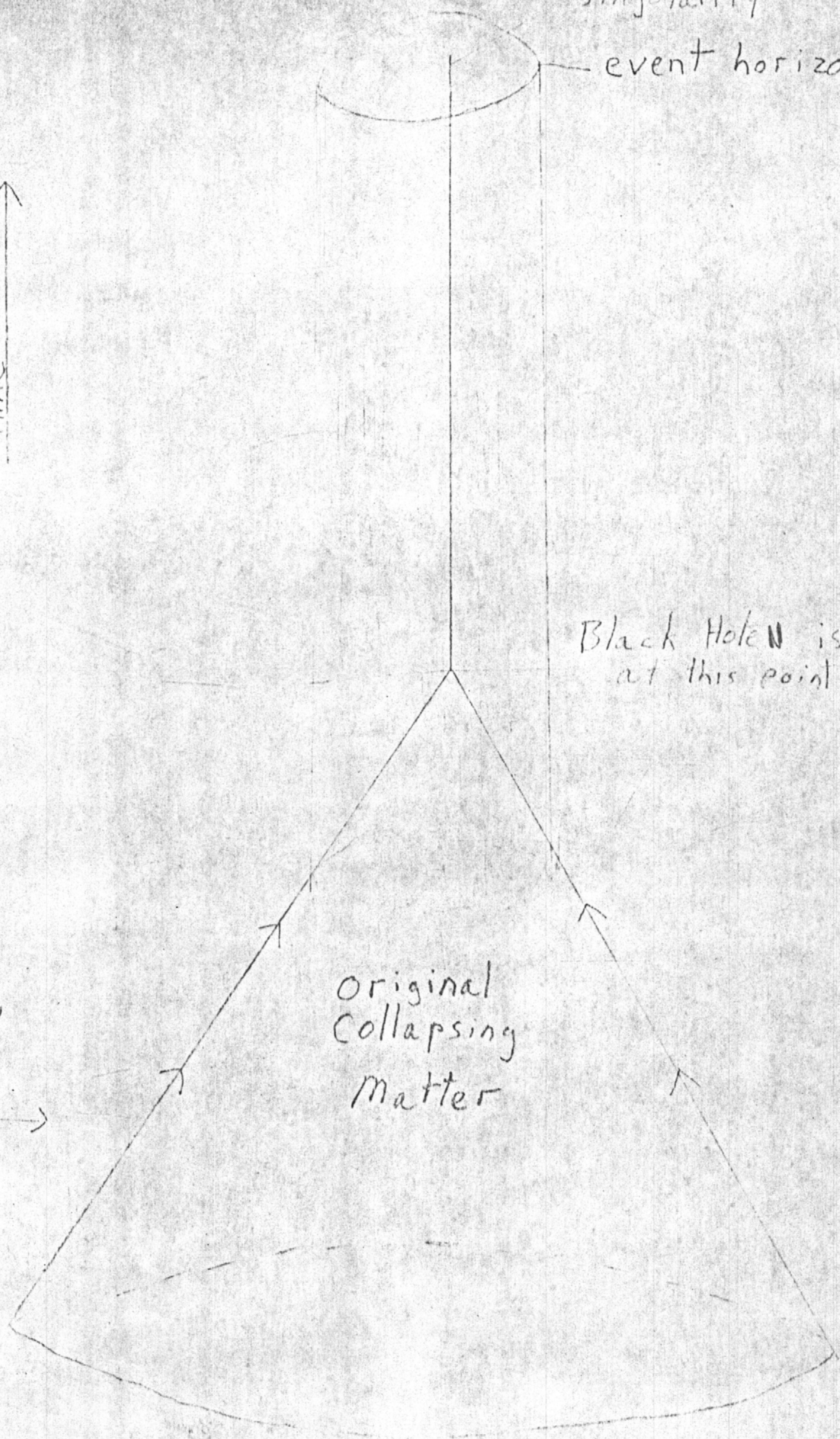
Time

singularity
event horizon

Black Hole is born
at this point in time

Time
space
space

Original
Collapsing
Matter



Note from the author:

As of yet, there is no way to tell if matter can travel faster than light because we would have no way to detect it. This is only a theory.