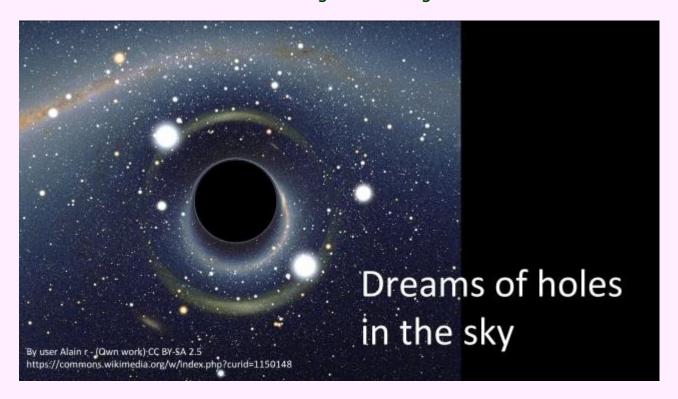
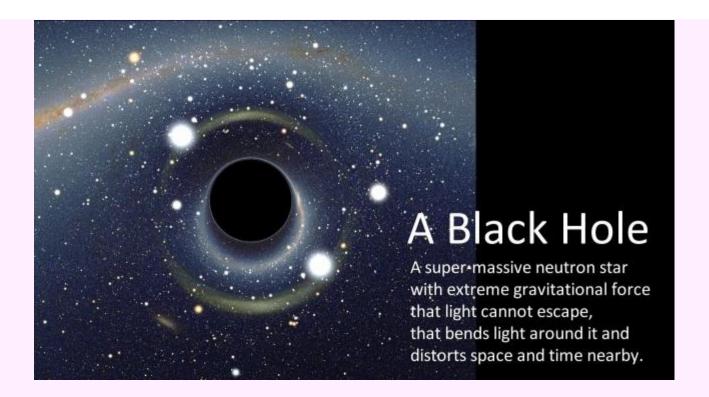
Black Holes, Part 4, Holes Dreaming

Click on the images for a larger view



What about the theorized giant black holes that no one has actually ever seen, much less photographed?

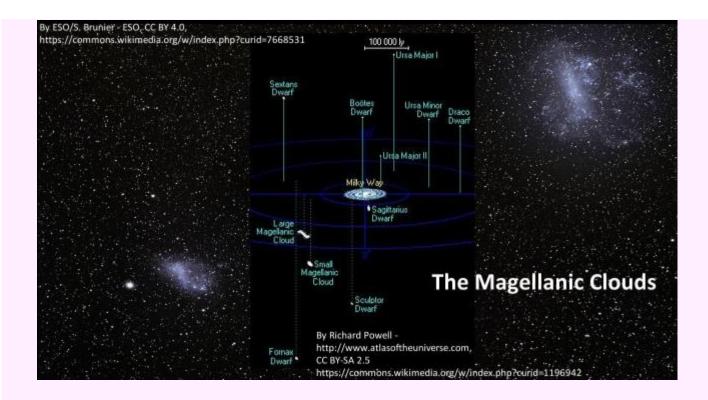


A super-massive neutron star with extreme gravitational force that light cannot escape, that bends light around it and distorts space and time nearby. Is this possible?

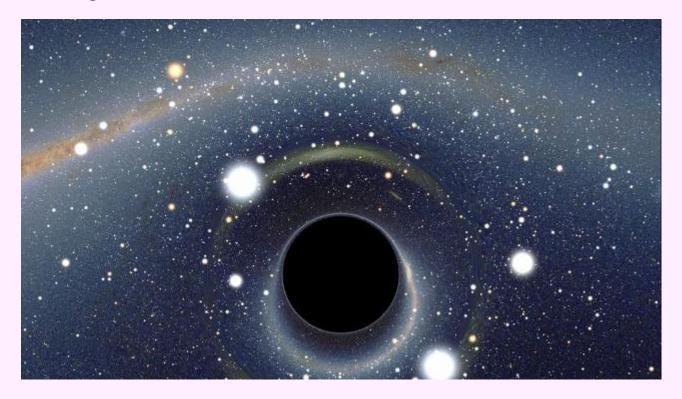
What you see here is a simulated view of an imagined black hole in front of the Large Magellanic Cloud.

The artwork is designed to illustrate the theorized effect of gravitational-lensing, which, if it did exist, would be caused by a hypothetical high-mass Black-Hole object - if such an object would exist - with the entire scene imagined to be viewed from outside of our galaxy with the galaxy in the background and the Large Magellanic Cloud located in front of it behind the Black Hole.

What is shown here, is the theorized result of the theorized distortion of the view of the Large Magellanic Cloud, showing it being torn apart into two concentric arcs, with the Milky Way disk in the background being likewise distorted into an arc.



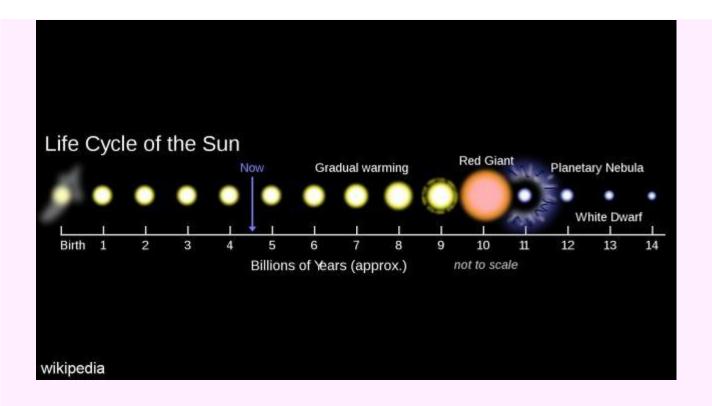
The two Magellanic Clouds, located outside of our galaxy, appear rather uninteresting when seen from Earth.



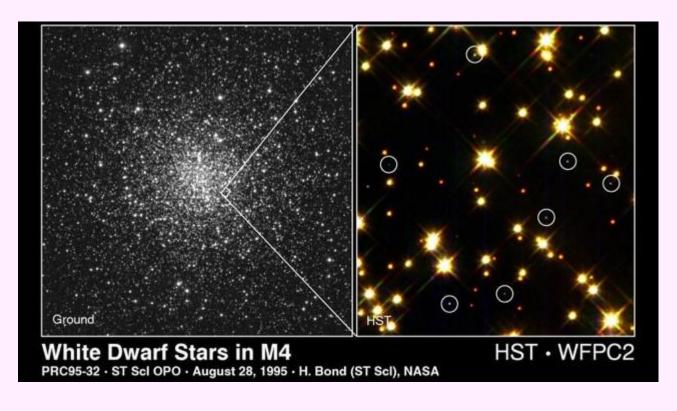
The artwork of the Black Holes is required to dramatize something that no one has actually seen, nor can prove that it exists, which would be seen as illustrated if the theorized effect was real.



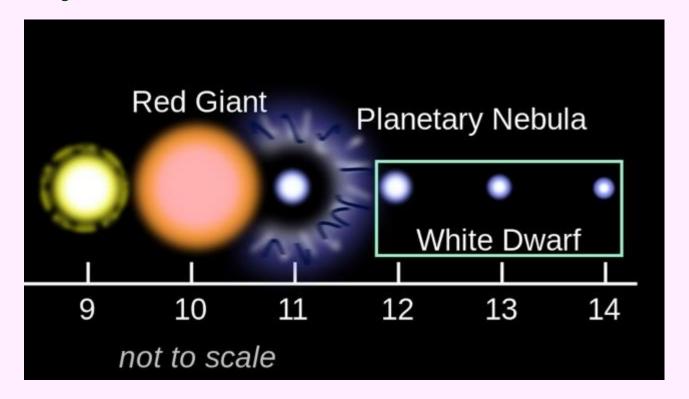
What we see here is the modern version of the historic Flat Earth perception.



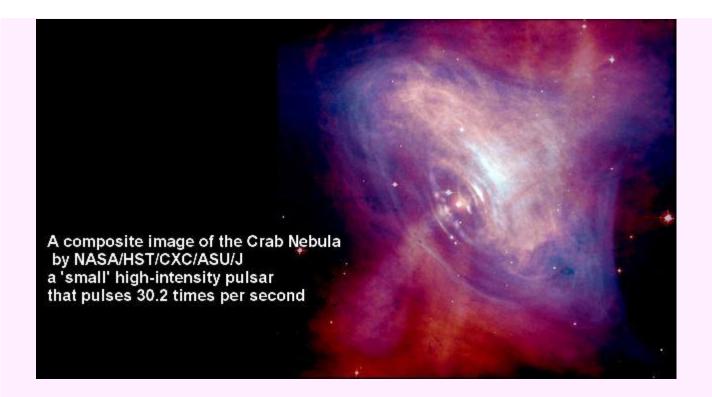
Black Holes are required, as the theorized end result of expired stars that have used up their fuel and collapsed, and have then exploded in a supernova explosion, leaving in their wake a cloud of neutrons that condense by gravity into a neutron star that is less than 100 km wide.



Most large-mass stars are deemed to end their existence as neutron stars,



rather than as white dwarves that, like our Sun, are deemed to burn out without exploding.



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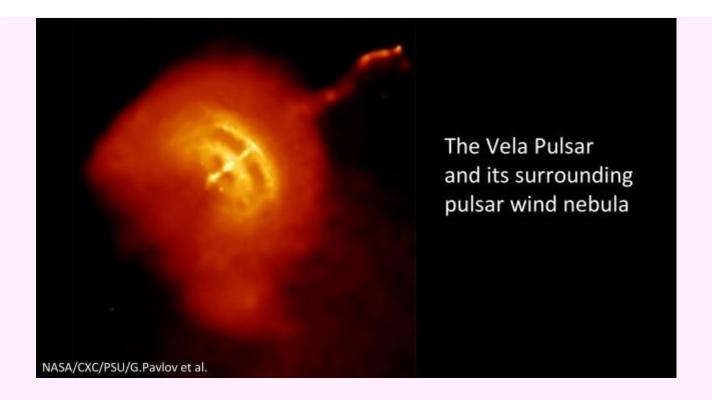
The case of pulsars - pulsating black holes

Since no one has ever seen a Black-Hole star, theoretical models were invented to detect their existence. One of the model is that of the pulsar, or quasar. It is deemed that neutron stars gain a high angular momentum by their condensation, which causes them to spin extremely fast, which in turn causes it to emit pulses of radiation, ranging from gamma wave radiation to radio waves. The Crab Nebula, for example, contains a pulsar that pulses 30.2 times per second.

But here questions arise for which no rational answers exist in support of the model.



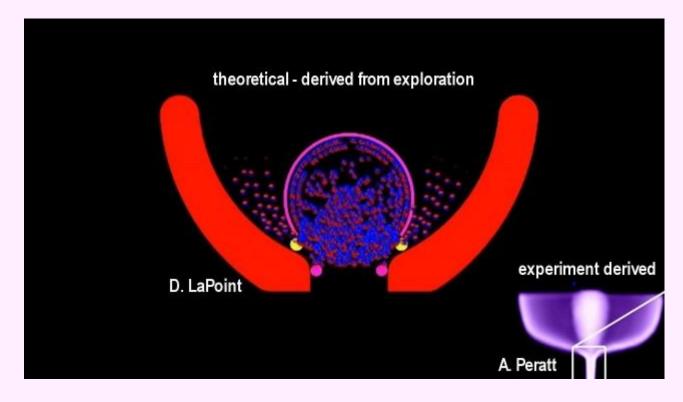
How can a 30-km wide sphere of neutrons sustain a spin rate of 1,800 rpm and not fly apart by centrifugal force? And how is a sphere of neutrons, that has no electromagnetic properties, able to emit the enormous pulses of electromagnetic radiation, so strong that are detected on Earth across 6,500 light years? Are we looking at epicycles again, to support impossible theoretical models, as did Ptolemy in astronomy? Are we dreaming again?



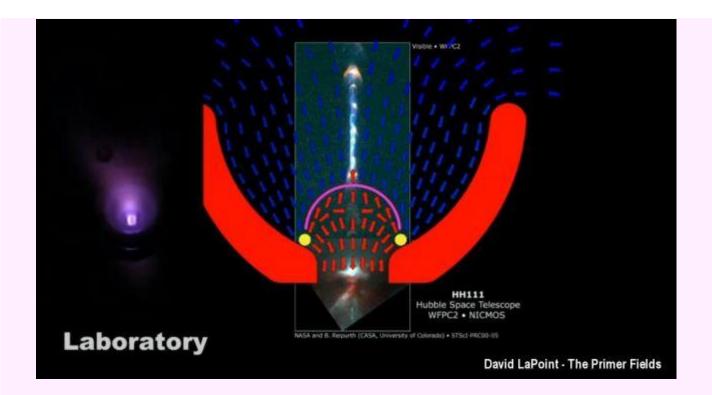
Of course, the pulsars are real. But aren't there simpler causes possible for them? In the plasma universe, no impossible exotic causes are required to produce the observed pulsing effects.



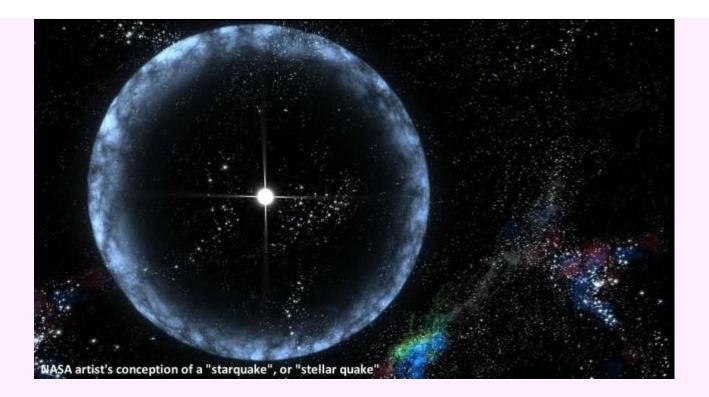
The principle can even be explored in the laboratory.



When plasma streams are flowing towards a sun with primer fields, the magnetic effects of the flowing plasma, turns the plasma backwards under a magnetic confinement dome under which the plasma is concentrated.



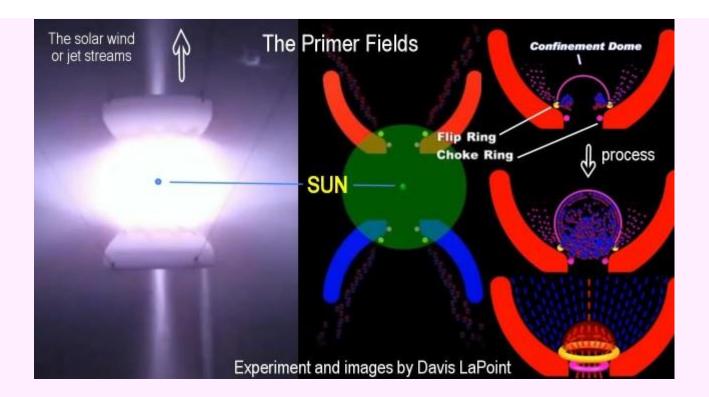
If the pressure under the dome exceeds the magnetic confinement strength, a jet of plasma breaks through at the weakest point, draining some of the compressed plasma, explosively, whereby the plasma pressure becomes reduced until the confinement is re-established. Once the plasma confinement is re-established, the plasma pressure builds up again, whereby the cycle repeats itself. Any type of pulsating is possible by this simple principle, even the extremely rapid pulsing that has been observed in cosmic space, up to 700 pulses per second.



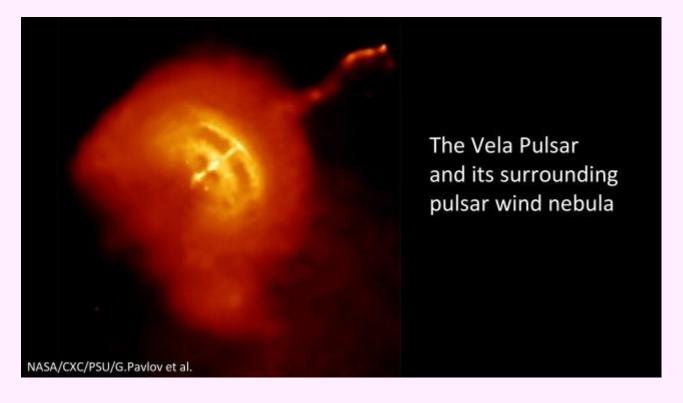
The high pulse rate of 700 pulses per second, or 700 stellar revolutions per second, renders the concept of rotating Black-Hole stars extremely impossible. It defies scientific credibility to imagine a massive object tens of kilometers wide spinning as 42,000 rpm, being held together by nothing more than gravity, the weakest force in the universe.

Another related fact that equally denies the credibility of the fast-rotating-Black Holes theory, is the observed fact that the pulse rates themselves are periodically changing. This would imply that the star's rotation speed is changing. It is theorized that this caused by starquakes that alter the diameter of a Black_Hole star that would alter its rate of rotation.

That's a nice theory, but is it rational?

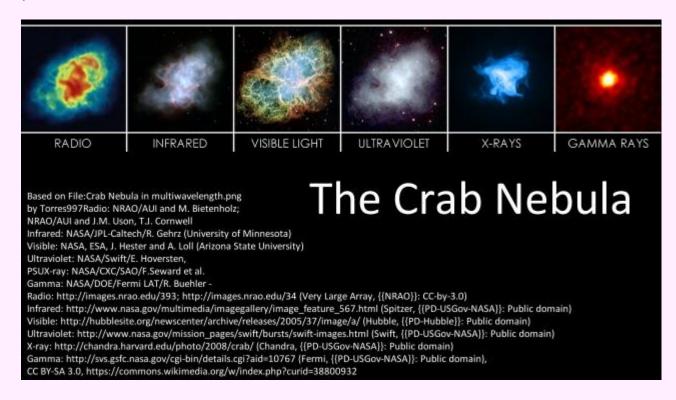


It is far-more rational to acknowledge that simple, known, plasma phenomena are involved that can be replicated in the laboratory, which naturally reflect changes in changing plasma-density conditions. No star quakes are required.

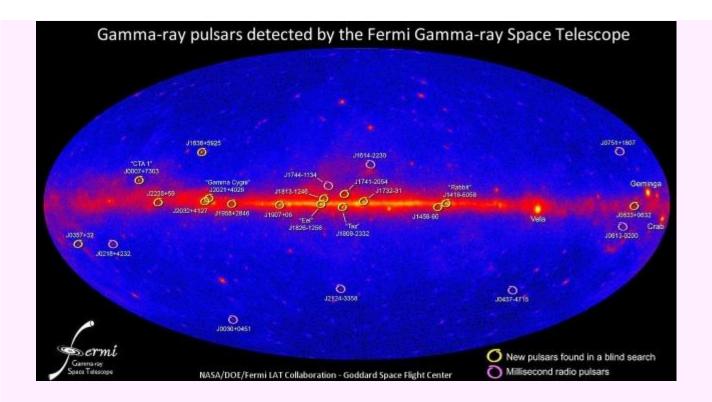


It is far more rational to recognize large-scale plasma-flow phenomena as the cause for the observed large cosmic phenomena. Isn't that what we see here? We see pulsating jets breaking out from the magnetic confinement structures for hyperactive stars, as in the case of the Vela Pulsar shown here, that is located in a dense field of atomic material surrounding the hyperactive star system for which portions of its Primer Fields are faintly visible.

The interaction of the fast-moving plasma in the jet pulses that are visible here, with surrounding atomic elements, causes the intense type of gamma-ray emissions quite naturally that have been observed. No magic is required for this to happen in the plasma universe.



We see the same happening in the Crab Nebula. We see an intensely active star that creates large volumes of atomic material around itself that glows in the plasma streams flowing though the system, generating a wide spectrum of light. We also see the star's gamma-ray emission at the center of it all. We see the gamma-ray emissions at the location where the large Primer Fields would be located. In other words, we see simple plasma effects happening, though on the larger cosmic scale.



Shouldn't we expect a few large-scale plasma effects occurring in our galaxy of potentially 400 billion star systems, including some major ones? Why then are we resorting to imagining exotic black holes for which no physical foundation actually exists?

Are we looking at epicycles again to make the impossible seem plausible?

Why do we dream exotic impossible dreams and ignore the known principles that can even be replicated in the laboratory?

Shouldn't we end the dreaming?

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