Black Holes Do Not Exist

Wei-Xiong Huang
September 18, 2014

Abstract: 1. Celestial body center temperature is proportional to cube root of stellar mass. 2. When stellar temperature exceeds boiling point of all elements, stellar density is inversely proportional to cube root of stellar quality. 3. Stellar brightness and light emission frequency is proportional to cube root of stellar quality. Mass super huge stellar is bound to become a tiny density luminous body. Mass super huge, density super huge, no light emission black holes do not exist.

Key words: fusion reaction, black holes, Big Bang, stellar mass, center temperature

0. Foreword

General relativity believes, after nuclear fusion reaction runs out of fuel, big enough mass stellar occurs gravitational collapse, produce an ultra-high density stellar. It's super huge mass, super small volume, super powerful gravitational. Any substance into its event horizon within, they then unable to escape, even the fastest light can not escape. It totally does not emit light, so called black holes.

1. Necessary Condition Of Formation Black Hole

According to the law of gravity, rely on the center connection line gravity, any two mass points attract each other. The attraction is proportional to mass multiply of two mass points, is inversely proportional to distance square of two mass points.

Celestial body mass super huge, mass multiply of photon and celestial body will be super huge, gravitation will be super huge, will may bondage photons. So, mass super huge celestial body will may become black holes.

Celestial body density super huge, radius will be super small, distance square of with photon will be super small, gravitation will be super huge, will may bondage photons. So, density super huge celestial body will may become black holes.

In summary. mass super huge, density super huge, are two necessary conditions of celestial body density become black holes.

2. Celestial Body Center Functioning Principle

Mass super huge celestial body's center has ultra-high density. Ultra-high density make atomic squeezing each other. Squeeze each other making atomic spin kinetic energy is converted into a linear kinetic energy. Linear kinetic energy make atoms collide with each other. Collide with each other make atoms fission into photons. Photons from celestial body's center outward eruption make celestial body temperature rises, volume expansion, density decreases. Therefore, mass super huge celestial body is bound to become small density luminous body.

Atoms collide with each other make atoms fission into photons, is the source of everything energy.

In the ultra-high-temperature environment, hydrogen atoms collide with each other will only make the hydrogen atoms fission into photons, does not make the hydrogen atoms fusion into helium atoms. Therefore, there is no fusion reaction.

3. Celestial Body Mass And Central Temperature

3.1. Earth Center Temperature

Earth can be seen as the sphere of average radius about 6371km .

Temperature of Earth's each ball layer is not the same. Below the surface, every drop 1000 meters, temperature rises above 30℃.

For example, an drilling on North China Plain, when depth is 1000 meters, the bottomhole temperature is 46.8℃. when depth is 2100 meters, the bottomhole temperature is 84.5℃. when depth is 5000 meters, the bottomhole temperature is 180℃.

Based on projections, Earth center temperature lower limit is

$$6371\times30=191130(℃).$$

3.2. Celestial Body Center Temperature

If celestial body with earth density is same, celestial body with earth should have the same ball layer temperature variation.

Earth mass is 5.98×10^{24}kg. Let M is celestial body mass (kg). Let T is celestial body center temperature lower limit (℃).

$$191130\times M^{(1/3)}= (5.98\times10^{24})^{(1/3)}\times T.$$

Celestial body center temperature lower limit

$$T=191130\times M^{(1/3)}/(5.98\times10^{24})^{(1/3)}=0.001053M^{(1/3)}.$$

For example, sun mass is 1.989×10^30 kg, sun center temperature lower limit is

0.001053×1.989^(1/3)×10^10=13242601(℃).

For example, proxima centauri mass is 0.12 sun mass, proxima centauri center temperature lower limit is

13242601×(0.12) ^(1/3)=6531812(℃).

In summary. Celestial body center temperature is proportional to celestial body mass cube root.

4. Celestial Body Mass And Celestial Body Density

When temperature exceeds boiling point of element, element density is inversely proportional to temperature. Therefore, when celestial body temperature exceeds boiling point of all elements, celestial body density is inversely proportional to celestial body temperature.

Celestial body temperature is proportional to center temperature. Center temperature is proportional to celestial body mass cube root. So, when celestial body temperature exceeds boiling point of all elements, celestial body density is inversely proportional to celestial body mass cube root.

5. Celestial Body Mass And Celestial Body Brightness

Light source brightness and emitting frequency is proportional to light source temperature.

Therefore, celestial body brightness and emitting frequency is proportional to celestial body temperature. Celestial body temperature is proportional to center temperature. Center temperature is proportional to celestial body mass cube root. So, celestial body brightness and emitting frequency is proportional to celestial body mass cube root.

When celestial body mass approximately equal sun, center temperature is greater than 10^7K, celestial body eruption UV beam.

When celestial body mass greater than 1000 times sun, center temperature is greater than 10^8K, celestial body eruption gamma beam.

For example, Milky Way center nuclear-star eruption gamma beam. Sun eruption UV beam, no eruption gamma beam. Earth eruption infrared beam, no eruption UV beam.

6. Observational Data And Theoretical Analysis

Collected celestial body observation data from Wikipedia as follows:

Stellar Name	Sun Mass	Sun Radius	Sun Density	Sun Brightness
Proxima Centauri	0.12	0.15	35.556	0.0000138
Barnard	0.144	0.196	4.896	0.0004
Lalande 21185	0.46	0.46	4.726	0.025
Centauri B	0.907	0.865	1.401	0.5
Centauri A	1.1	1.227	0.596	1.519
Sirius A	2.02	1.711	0.403	25.4
Alnitak B	15	7.2	0.040188	32400
Alnitak Ab	19	8.5	0.030938	58300
Alnitak Aa	28	17.2	0.005503	188000
Rigel two	40	26	0.002276	375000
Camelopardalis α	55	46	0.000565	980000
WR 102ka	150	100	0.000150	3200000

Above observational data supporting this article theoretical analysis conclusions:

1. Celestial body temperature is proportional to celestial body mass cube root.

2. When celestial body temperature exceeds boiling point of all elements, celestial body density is inversely proportional to celestial body mass cube root.

3. Celestial body brightness and emitting frequency is proportional to celestial body mass cube root.

In summary. mass super huge, density super huge, no light emission black holes do not exist.

7. Big Bang Never Happened

Big Bang theory think, 13.7 billion years ago, a singularities big bang, expands to form universe. Singularities's mass and density are infinite great.

Substance cannot form a mass and density are super huge black hole. Substance more cannot form a mass and density are infinitely large singularity. So, Big Bang hypothesis does not hold.

In earth all directions all distant stars have been found starlight redshift. If, the cause of redshift is stars fast receding. Well, earth bound to become universe symmetry center . Earth

sure not universe symmetry center. So, Big Bang hypothesis does not hold.

The real reason of starlight redshift is starlight blue blanking, not stars fast receding.

8. Epilogue

In summary. No fusion reaction. There is no black hole. Big Bang never happened.

By ignoring the objective laws of this paper theoretical analysis and observational data corroboration, physics-mathematics errors predicted existence of black holes, led to people fruitless search for non-existent black hole.