

Fermi bubble negation black hole theory

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Abstract:

Einstein believes that gravity causes photon deflection. This created the black hole theory.

Fermi bubbles prove that the reason for photon deflection is not gravity, but magnetic force.

Thus negating the black hole theory.

Key word:

Fermi bubble; Black hole theory.

0. Preface

Photon, dark matter, electromagnetic medium, cosmic dust. The intrinsic link between them is a major issue that needs to be studied. The study of photon properties bears the brunt.

In 1845, the British scientist Faraday discovered that the magnetic field caused the photon to rotate.

In 1896, the Dutch scientist Zeeman discovered that the magnetic field caused photons to split.

In 1919, British scientist Eddington discovered that the photon trajectory is an arc.

What is the cause of photon deflection?

Einstein believes that gravity causes photon deflection. This created the black hole theory.

Fermi bubbles prove that the reason for photon deflection is not gravity, but magnetic force.

Thus negating the black hole theory.

1. Fermi bubble

In 2010, NASA's "Fermi" gamma-ray telescope captured two super-large gamma rays and X-ray bubbles called Fermi bubbles. The trajectory of gamma rays and X-rays is an arc. Countless ray arcs form super huge bubbles. See figure 1.

The Fermi bubble is perpendicular to the Milky Way disk and extends 50,000 light years.

The center of the Fermi bubble is the center of curvature of gamma rays and X-rays.

2. The cause of X-photon and gamma photon deflection is

not gravity

There is a super huge nuclear star M1 in the center of the Milky Way. M1 rotates to drive the Milky Way rotation.

If, gravity causes gamma rays and X-ray deflection. The Fermi bubble center must have a super huge mass M2. M1 is 12,500 light years away from M2. Since M2 does not have centrifugal force to resist the super-great gravitational force between M1M2, M2 must fall into M1.

Therefore, M2 does not exist. The cause of gamma ray and X-ray deflection is not gravity. That is, the cause of gamma photon and X-photon deflection is not gravitation.

3. The cause of X-photon and gamma photon deflection is magnetic force.

The M1 axis of rotation passes through the center of the Milky Way disk, perpendicular to the Milky Way disk. The magnetic poles of M1 are located at both ends of the rotating shaft. The magnetic lines of force of M1 are shown in figure 2.

The magnetic poles of the gamma photon and the X-photon are located at both ends of the rotating shaft. The magnetic lines of force of gamma photons and X-photons are shown in figure 2.

note! In figure 2. The magnetic lines of force start from the center of the magnetic pole and gradually tilt outward.

The center of the silver plate of the Milky Way sprays gamma photons and X-photons. The gamma photons and X-photons from the edge of the spout, the magnetic force of M1 tilts their magnetic poles outward. Their magnetic pole directions are at an angle to the direction of advancement. That is, the magnetic force of M1 causes their axes of rotation to be at an angle to the direction of advancement.

After they get rid of the M1 magnetic control, this angle remains the same. As a result, their trajectories become arcs.

The size of this angle determines the radius of curvature of the arc. The direction of this angle determines the direction of deflection of the arc.

4. Conclusion

The reason for the gamma photon and X-photon deflection of the Fermi bubble is not gravity, but the magnetic force of M1.

Gamma photons and X-photons have such characteristics. It can be asserted that ultraviolet visible light infrared rays also have such characteristics. That is to say, the reason for photon

deflection is not gravity, but magnetic force.

Super huge magnetic force can change the direction of the magnetic pole of the photon. Thereby changing the direction of the rotation axis of the photon. Eventually the direction of deflection and the radius of deflection of the photons are changed.

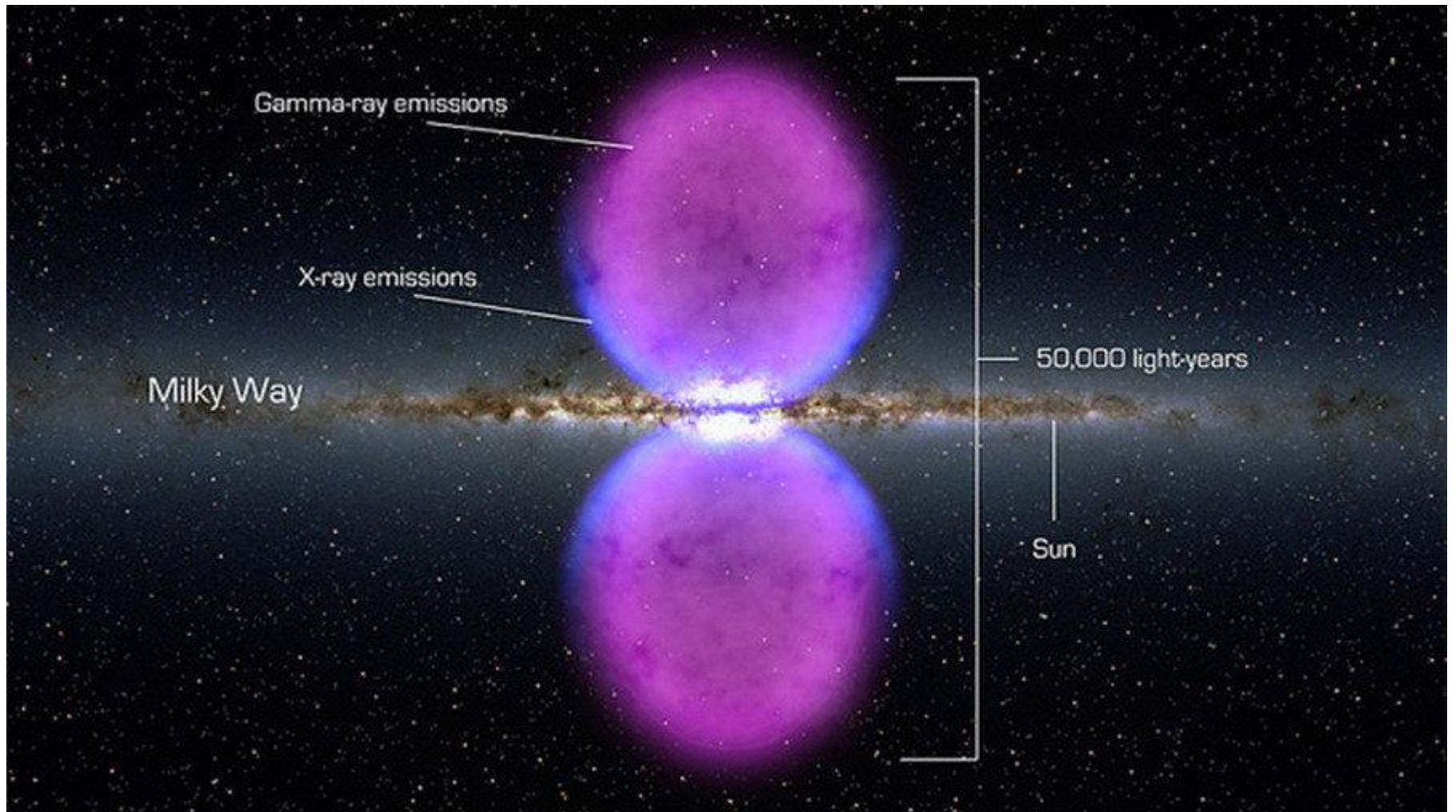


Figure 1

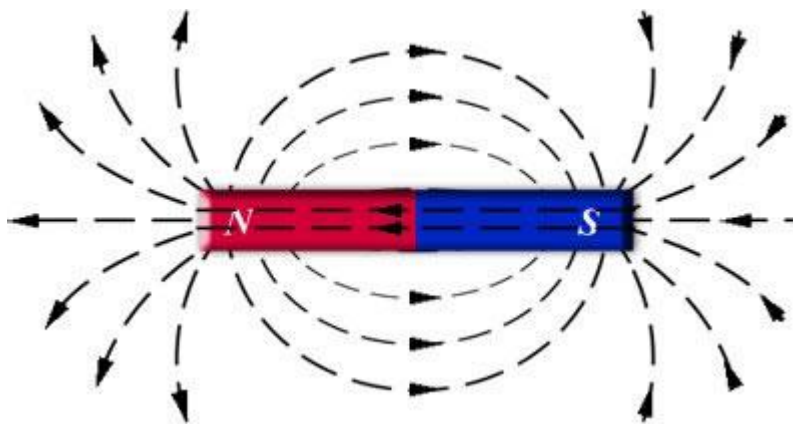


Figure 2