Turning Black Holes into Dark matter

M. W. Alhamd [1,*] , Sadeq Naeem Atiyah[2], M.Katea.Al-Gharrawy[1],Zaki Abduljabbar Alqaisi[1]

[1]Atomic Energy Commission , Directorate of Research and Development, IRAQ

[2] Iraqi engineering center, Al-Jadriya , Street 14 , Baghdad, Iraq

**Corresponding author: yaseen_mohsin@yahoo.com*

Abstract

Dark matter, which is over six times more elusive than regular ordinary matter, may be a significant component of the cosmos. We measure the effects of its mass, but the telescopes are unable to catch it. It has the tendency to emit no radiation and to interact only through the action of gravity. This article's main goal is to attempt to define dull matter. Based on our best guess, it is made up of magnetically charged neutrinos and actual attractive monopoles. However, doing so necessitates a significant conceptual leap, as Maxwell's principles must be changed and the electric charge is transformed into an attractive charge. Maxwell's rules would be "reversed" in a way that would produce an appealing charge that would replace the electric charge. The unusual form of the Dirac condition, which forced on standard matter that the molecule carries an electric charge and complies with the essential characteristics of the electron, would force within dim matter that the "dark" molecule complies with the majority of a neutrino's properties associated with an attractive charge. The article's main goal is to make it seem that dark gaps, especially dynamic supermassive dark gaps, are what determine boring matter. This needs a brief conceptual leap: the dark gap's skyline has a high temperature and a heavy concentration of attractive regions, which leads to a stage move (or broken symmetry) as the matter crosses the skyline. Maxwell's laws may be inverted as a result: the electric charge is replaced with an attractive charge, and the electric current becomes a branch of the attractive current. A third significant conceptual leap is as follows: dull matter would be created outside the dark gap when sterile attractive neutrinos created inside the dark gap crossed dull matter.

Keywords: Dark Matter, Magnetic Monopole, Inverted Maxwell's Equations, Magneto-Electric, Dirac Equation, Magnetic Sterile Neutrino, Active BlackHole, Event Horizon

DOI Number: 10.14704/nq.2022.20.13.NQ88191 Neuro Quantology 2022; 20(13):1537-1542

Introduction

It is commonly recognized that the cosmos may contain a lot more gravitationally active matter than is currently thought to exist. This is known as the "dark matter" dilemma. This is not the typical "baryo-nic" substance found in the universe. However, there is no concrete proof to support the existence of dark matter. The particles that make up this hidden form of matter must not be affected by electromagnetic or strong forces because they neither emit nor reflect light or behave like two bonded atomic nuclei. According to observations, the majority of dark matter is "cool."

Numerous scientific hypotheses have attempted to explain the existence of dark matter, which appears to draw normal matter to galaxies and clusters of galaxies. These choices fit into a variety of categories. A complicated dark matter and several dark species are suggested by some researchers. Wimps, axions, heavy and sterile neutrinos, low mass black holes, and dark matter atoms are just a few examples of the many ideas for dark matter put out by theorists. The simplest theories of dark matter postulate a single type of particle as the source of the mass that is invisible [1]. Cosmologists do not fully understand the nature of dull matter, but they have some understanding of its characteristics based on their impressions of how it interacts

with ordinary matter and from simulations of gravitational impacts. They are aware that dim matter travels at a far slower speed than light, aggregating more than fast-moving "hot" dim matter, and that as it does not absorb or emit electromagnetic radiation, it must be electrically impartial. The number of standard-ticles that make up boring matter is probably very large. We would have had to demonstrate this by the interaction of dark matter with extremely powerful beams if they were not connected by the physical constraint that holds the nuclear cores together. Researchers formerly believed that dark matter and the weak constraint might be associated, however outdated ideas have disproved this.

In this article we guess a modern constrain that has a place basically to dim tangle- ter. It would be a magnetoelectric drive (ME) that would be an modified frame of the electromagnetic constrain (EM). This would result within the presence of a attractive charge that would supplant the electrical charge. Maxwell's four laws would be switched. We envision a sterile neutrino with a attractive charge that would transmit gravitons and plays the comparable part of the electron that radiates and captures photons. What's more, these sterile neutrinos would come from dark holes.

At to begin with look, there's no relationship between dim matter and a substance radiating from a dark gap, since dark gaps are frequently characterized as the districts from which nothing can elude, not indeed light. Stephen Peddling illustrated, in any case, that there are a few reasons to think that particles can come out, by "tunnel effect": the space-time in which we advance would be modeled by the associations set up between the dark gaps, through a absolutely quantum connect.

In later a long time, a modern vision of the world has put dark gaps within the center of the organize. Astrophysicists accept that dark gaps are dependable for wonders extending from X-ray emanations to gigantic planes of fabric shot out from universe cen- ters. The enormous blast would stow away a primordial dark gap found in another un- iverse and from which our own would have risen. Space-time would be woven with miniaturized scale dark gaps associated together by a quantum wonder. Stars and universes are thought to have been made by planes of matter ousted by su- permassive dark gaps. The dark gaps that were taken at to begin with for the most noticeably awful infinite creatures would really be the most noteworthy builders [2].

Figure (1) A virtual black hole

We say that a "black out" happens at the occasion skyline of a dark gap (due to the gigantic weight and tall temperature) that switches the Maxwell's laws, changes the electric charge into a attractive charge, and makes undetectable and subtle molecule emanation. Dynamic dark gaps are inside filled with "dark" vitality. Concurring to the hypothesis of Rela-tion [3] [4], this vitality would be the dim vitality of the starting (amalga- mated with the active negative vitality, with the cosmological steady) which has broken up to create the conventional matter with positive vitality, concurring to the guideline of Remuneration. This vitality is the same as that of polarized vacuum, but that it is all the more energized as the temperature is tall. The solid fluctu- ations cause the ejection of sterile neutrinos interior the dark gap skyline with a relativistic speed near to the speed of light. The transmitted particles ended up slower and "magnetized" with cooling. They will consequently be attractive monopoles.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

1. Omnipresence of Dim Matter in All Districts of the Universe

The doubt of the presence of a dim matter is due to the cosmologist Fritz Zwicky in 1930. He taken note a energetic inconsistency inside each cluster of systems whose mass he proposed to decide by measuring the speed of systems con- stituting these clusters. The speeds of the systems were as well incredible

to be adjusted by the gravitational drag of the cluster, which ought to have been scattered. He came to the conclusion that the mass of these clusters must be more prominent than all that was discernible which a covered up matter must be display in each cluster. He evaluated that the secured up mass talks to more than 90% of the mass of the cluster.Around 1960, astrophysicist Vera Rubin, whereas examining the energetic behavior of vaporous clouds circling the center of certain systems, found that this obscure dull matter was too dispersed exterior the clusters. These clouds are now and then found at separations from this center that now and then distant surpass the unmistakable sweep of their systems and the rotational speeds of these worlds ought to have diminished with their remove from the center of the universe. She realized that the speed of turn of the vaporous clouds was autonomous of their dis- tance from the universe. On the off chance that all the matter, unmistakable and dull, had been concentrated within the systems, the speed of turn of these clouds ought to have been all the smaller as their remove within the center was awesome. All these test realities tes- tified to the nearness of dull matter, consistently conveyed not as it were inside these universes, but too in tremendous outside volumes. Perceptions on bigger scales, clusters of universes that cover some million light-years, have affirmed the nearness of dull matter [5].

Figure (2) The black hole and dark matter association

Scholars consider drastically diverse ways to clarify this obscure liquid of or- dinary matter that showers the complete universe and whose nature remains to be ex- plained. Over the decades they have looked over through a few candidates: wimps (neutralino, Kaluza-Klein molecule, small Higgs molecule), wimpzilla, axions, machos, dark gaps, sterile neutrinos, etc.

Wimps (feebly association enormous particles) are the favored candidates. These theoretical particles have in common to be more gigantic than the standard- ticles known nowadays, and are assumed to be able to associated with the last mentioned as it were through the drive of gravity and the frail atomic constrain. These are perfect candidates for dim matter, because it is accepted that they would have fair the wealth required to clarify the current structure of the universe. A few unmistakable hypotheses, all assumed to rectify the flaws of the standard demonstrate that depicts standard- ticle material science, foresee distinctive sorts of wimps. For twenty a long time, astrophysicists and molecule physicists have given themselves the implies to find them. Whether it could be a coordinate location (the point is to identify the affect of a weakling on a center of conventional fabric in an underground research facility) or roundabout (the nudge- ucts of the collision of two wimps are followed in universes, within the heart of the sun, in infinite beams, within the LHC at CERN), no dim matter particles have been de- tected to date [6].

A Variant of Electromagnetism

They took a to begin with see all over and found no place. They still proceed to move forward. They depend on the incredible differing qualities of location approaches to trust to one day get their hands on the great particle(s). We accept that this emergency must be unraveled by a major conceptual upgrade. Without being guided by theo- retical biases, we propose a variation of electromagnetism that will give an clarification for dull matter. Why would something momentous and unprece- marked not have happened at the heart of the electromagnetic hypothesis that would make it unable of transmitting or retaining electromagnetic radiation.

There's nearly total symmetry between electrical and attractive pheno- mena. The difference lies within the truth that no free

attractive post exists (north or south), whereas there are free electric charges (positive or negative): the two sorts of posts can never be physically isolated. This makes us consider attraction as a auxiliary marvel whose presence depends on the stream of an electric current [7].

Maxwell's four conditions completely portray the electromagnetic behavior on a really huge scale, counting that of light. The electromagnetic field is the space between the lines of drive of the electric field E and the magnetic field B, and there's in this way vitality Assume a extreme astrophysical occasion has happened that would cause the obvious light to desist. Which to incite this darkness, it would have been fundamental that the electric charge not plays its role, that its physical estimate gets to be another (the letter q, in Coulomb's equation, would now not play the precise part played by the letter m within the Newton's equation). This final plausibility has as of now been considered by Paul Dirac, whereas he was pondering around the reason for the presence of the littlest electric charge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In spite of the fact that in classical electromagnetism the presence of attractive monopoles isn't congruous with Maxwell's conditions, and in spite of the fact that extraordinary relativity permits us to illustrate all Maxwell's laws, counting that which predicts the non-existence of attractive monopoles, Paul Dirac illustrated in 1931 that the presence of attractive monopoles was congruous with Maxwell's conditions within the speculation of the measurement of the electrical charge [8]. His hypothesis estab- lishes a association between the essential electric charge (that of the electron) and the speculative basic attractive charge. It appeared symmetry between power and attraction, which is still totally remote to built up con- ceptions.

Dim matter is personally related to dark gaps. The haziness of dim matter and dark gaps is caused by the inversion of Maxwell's laws. This reversal is activated close the skyline of the dark gap whereas the attractive streams com- bined with immense weight and tall temperature cause a stage move which comes about in a inversion of Maxwell's laws. This implies that a attractive charge is substituted for the electric charge, which the attractive current sub- levy the electric current. It can be said that within the space of the dark gap a mag- netoelectric constrain is made. The substance of dull matter comes from dark gaps. The last mentioned emanate particles from the method of creation of sets of particles activated by the transformation of tall vitality photons. Development of energy-mass of dark gaps increments the rate of materialization and destruction of the dull vitality interior. Dull radiation will materialize by making a neutrino and an antineutrino, particles related with the attractive charge. On the off chance that they are not obliterated, a few will cross the dark gap with a relativistic speed near to that of the light some time recently abating down to constitute the dim matter. But it can moreover happen that two inverse particles meet inside the dark gap. They dematerialize, they turn into two beams of the same energy and coordinated within the inverse course. One of these dull beams, in case not both, can cross the dark gap without hitting an conventional molecule on the exterior, and this dull radiation can materialize by making a sterile attractive neutrino and antineutrino went with by particles and by ordinary tall vitality photons. There's more than warm vanishing; it is the unconstrained outflow of particles. Black gaps don't constitute dim tangle- ter, as we are driven to accept. On the other hand, the dark gaps deliver and transmit the substance that constitutes the dim matter, in this case the sterile neutrino with attractive charge. The dark gaps come fixed, creating a dull matter that continuously crumbles.

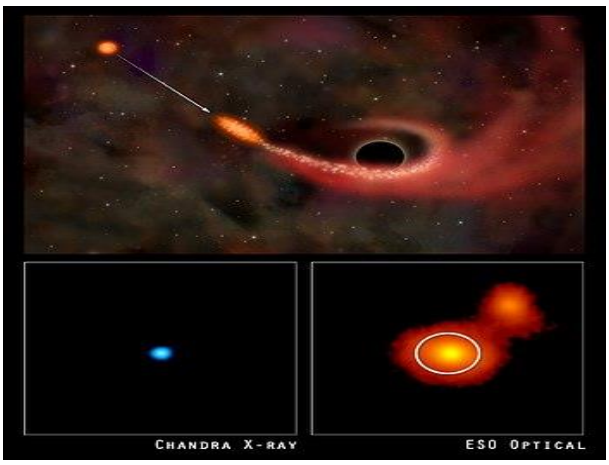

Figure (3) X-ray black hole imaging

We might still inquire why, in the event that posts and charges are symmetric in guideline, we have charges and not the shafts. On the off chance that the universe were developed so that there was no electric charge, but as it were attractive posts with the same esteem of shaft quality as the elemental charge quality, we accept that this universe would be unclear from our own. In the event that we might communicate with the occupants of that universe (who are made of protons, which have no electric charge, but hold a unit attractive shaft quality, and electrons, with no charge, but with an oppo- location attractive shaft quality), we may not decide whether they live in a attractive universe or an electric universe as we do [9].

CONCLUSIONS

And in case the universe was built in such a way that there's no electrical charge, but as it were attractive posts not having the same esteem of pole strength as the basic charge quality, so that the left-hand side of Conditions (2) or (3) not compares to the exploratory esteem 137 or the hypothetical esteem 2, we think we would be in a total darkness that would have the appearance of a dull matter. We are able envision that the components that make up this dull matter would be composed of components charged attractively, with power and the electric field considered as a relativistic result of the attractive field, which includes switching Maxwell's laws.

References

[1] Rosenberg, L. (2018) Scientific American, 318, 53. https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0318-10

[2] Fontez, M., Ikonicoff, R., Grousson, M. and Benoît, R. (2018) Science & Vie, No. 1204, 40-56.

[3] Bagdoo, R. (2019) Journal of Modern Physics, 10, 310-343. https://doi.org/10.4236/jmp.2019.103022

[4] Bagdoo, R. (2019) Journal of Modern Physics, 10, 922-952. https://doi.org/10.4236/jmp.2019.108061

[5] Gunzig, E. (2008) Quefaisiez-vousavant le big-bang? Odile Jacob, Paris, 163, 279-282, 287.

[6] Devos, S. (2019) Ciel & Espace, No. 566, 42-61.

[14] Hawking, S. and Penrose, R. (1996) The Nature of Space and Time. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 75-77.

[15] Price, R. and Thorne, K. (1997) Pour la Science. Dossier Hors-série juillet, 72-78.

[16] Hawking, S.W. (2014) Information Preservation and Weather Forecasting for Black Holes. arXiv:1401.5761v1.

[17] Bagdoo, R. (2019) Journal of Modern Physics, 10, 163-175. https://doi.org/10.4236/jmp.2019.102013

[18] Bertone, G. (2013) Le mystère de la matière noire. Dunod, 100-102+160-163.

[19] Magnan, C. (2011) Le théorème du jardin. amds Edition, 244+263.

[21] Colin, J., Mohayaee, R., Rameez, M. and Sarkar, S. (2019) Astronomy and Astrophysics, 631, L13. https://doi.org/10.1051/0004-6361/201936373

[22] Lochak, G. (2008) The Equation of a Light Leptonic Magnetic Monopole and Its Experimental Aspects. https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/0801/0801.2752.pdf

[23] Michaud, A. (2017) Electromagnetic Mechanics of Elementary Particles. 2nd Edition, Scholars' Press, Berlin, Chapter 9.

[24] Michaud, A. (2013) International Journal of Engineering Research and Develop- ment, 7, 50-66.

[25] Jeong, E.J. (2015) Physics of the Millennium: Birth of the New Paradigm. 26-132.

[26] Jeong, E.J. (1999) Physica Scripta, 59, 339-343. https://doi.org/10.1238/Physica.Regular.059a00339

[27] Abazajian, K. (2014) Physical Review Letters, 112, Article ID: 161303.

https://doi.org/10.1103/PhysRevLett.112.161303

[28] Abazajian, K., et al. (2012) Light Sterile Neutrinos: A White Paper. http://arxiv.org/abs/1204.5379

[29] Overbye, D. (2015) Jacob Bekenstein. New York Times, B7.

[30] Polchinski, J. (2015) Scientific American, 312, 36-41. https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0415-36

[31] Bagdoo, R. (2008) The Pioneer Effect: A New Theory with a New Principle. http://vixra.org/abs/0812.0005

https://www.academia.edu/5535864

[32] Susskind, L. (2008) The Black Hole War. Back Bay Books, New York, 128-9, 132, 141-2, 148-9, 167-8, 172-3, 188-9.

[33] Feynman, R. (1980) La nature de la physique, Editions du Seuil, 144.

[34] Mayhew, K.W. (2018) New Thermodynamics: Say No to Entropy. 188.

[35] Susskind, L. (2007) Le paysage cosmique, folio essais. 514, 515, 518, 519.

[36] Bagdoo, R. (2012) Galaxy Rotation Curves Traced Out by the Theory of Relation. http://vixra.org/abs/1304.0079

https://www.academia.edu/5539791/

[38] Riazuelo, A. (2011) Pour la Science. Dossier, No. 71, 66.

[39] Feng, J. and Trodden, M. (2014) Scientific American, 23, 44-51. https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican universe0814-44

[40] Dobresco, B.A. and Lincoln, D. (2015) Scientific American, 313, 32-39. https://doi.org/10.1038/scientificamerican0715-32

[41] What Connects Dark Matter and Black Holes? Journal of Modern Physics, 2020, 11, 168-195