对黑洞的新观念和完整论证:黑洞内部根本没有奇点(上篇)

==黑洞: 所有黑洞之最后命运就是由于发射霍金辐射而收缩成为字 宙中的最小引力黑洞

 $(M_{hm} = m_n = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g_*)$ 在爆炸中消亡于普郎克领域 Planck Era, 不可能塌缩成为奇点 ==

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【内容提要】:在本文中,作者没有提出任何假设和附加条件,直接推导出"任何黑洞的引力塌缩不可能成 为奇点,而是变成为等于普朗克粒子 m_p 的最小黑洞 M_{bm} ,即 M_{bm} = M_{bm 炸消失在普郎克领域Planck Era。本文证明的关键在于:不官黑洞内部的状态和结构,只研究黑洞视界半 $\{R_b \perp D \in \mathcal{R}_b \in \mathcal{R}_b$ M_{bm} =1.09×10⁻⁵g而消失在普朗克领域,不可能继续塌缩成为奇点。

广义相对论方程(GTRE)的基本缺陷是其中没有热力学作用以对抗引力的收缩,所以无限收缩的结 果必然会出现奇点。这就是S.霍金和R.彭罗斯推导广义相对论方程的杰出成就。

现在本文根据霍金的黑洞理论公式结合其他的可靠的经典理论公式对黑洞视界半径R。的收缩进行推导 后,得出正确而极其重要的结果。因为霍金的黑洞理论公式是以热力学和量子力学为基础,而与广义相对 论方程无关。本文得出的最重要的新公式是:

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} \, \underline{\mathbf{M}_{b}} = \mathbf{h} \, \mathbf{C} / 8\pi \, \mathbf{G} = 1.187 \times 10^{-10} \, \mathbf{g}^{2} \tag{1d}$$

在上面的(1d)中,M,是黑洞质量,m,s是黑洞视界半径R,上的霍金量子辐射的相当质量,m,s, M,的成绩 居然是一个常数。这就把对黑洞的研究变成为一个非常简单的问题。不仅如此,由于 $M_b \neq 0$ 、和 $m_{ss} \neq 0$ 、所 以M_b和m_{ss}也都不可能为无限大,因此二者都必定有其极限。根据宇宙中任何事物中,其部分不可能大于 全体的公理, mss和 Mb在极限的情况下,最大的mss 只能等于最小的Mb。因此由(1d)可得出,

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} = \underline{\mathbf{M}_{b}} = \underline{\mathbf{M}_{bm}} = \underline{(\mathbf{h}C/8\pi G)^{1/2}} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{b}} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} \underline{\mathbf{g}}$$
 (1f)

公式 (1f) 就是本文中最重要、正确的最终结论。它本身就已经表明黑洞Mb和Rb的最终塌缩不是奇点,而 是普朗克粒子 m_n 。由于时空在普朗克领域失去了连续性,广义相对论方程在普朗克领域失效, m_n 不可能 再收缩为密度无限大的奇点。

本文是对霍金的黑洞理论的进一步发展,还得出来许多新观点和新结论。在科学上有这样的说法,最 简单的往往是第一流的。本文的论证方法确实是最简单的。但是否能入流,顺其自然吧。[Academia Arena, 2010;2(7):39-63] (ISSN 1553-992X).

【关键词】。黑洞 (BH); 最小黑锅 Mьm; 奇点;恒星级黑洞; 普朗克粒子--mp; 普朗克领域;霍金辐射— HQR; 广义相对论方程 (GTRE); 恒星级黑洞-; 宇宙原初小黑洞;

在本文中,只研究无旋转、无电荷、球对称的引力黑洞,即史瓦西黑洞。

【1】。**不管黑洞的内部的状态和结构,只研究黑洞的各种物理参数在其视界半径R_b上的变化**,黑洞由于发 射霍金辐射使黑洞的视界半径R、收缩和黑洞质量M、减少。根据霍金黑洞量子辐射的温度公式,其最后的收 缩结果推导如下,下面是霍金黑洞的温度公式,

$$T_b M_b = (C^3/4G) \times (h/2\pi\kappa) \approx 10^{27} g k^{-|2|}$$
 (1a) 按照引力能转换为辐射能的阀温公式,将公式(1b) 用于视界半径 R_b 上, $m_{ss} = \kappa T_b/C^2$ (1b) 再根据史瓦西对广义相对论方程的特殊解, $GM_b/R_b = C^2/2^{-|1||2|}$ (1c) 从 (1a) 和 (1b),很容易得出下式,

$$m_{ss} M_b = hC/8\pi G = 1.187 \times 10^{-10} g^2$$
 (1d)

<u>公式 (1d)</u> 是黑洞的视界半径 R_b 上普遍有效的公式。既然 $m_{ss}M_b$ 为常数,那么 $\underline{m}_{ss}\neq 0$, $M_b\neq 0$,而且 \underline{m}_{ss} 和 \underline{M}_b 都不可能是无限大。就是说, \underline{m}_{ss} 和 \underline{M}_b 都必定有个极限。同样,在(1a)式, \underline{T}_b M $_b$ 为常数,那么, $\underline{T}_b\neq 0$,根据热力学定律, $\underline{T}_b\neq 0$,所以 $\underline{M}_b\neq 0$,所以 \underline{T}_b 和 \underline{M}_b 都必定有个极限。再根据部分不可能大于全体的公理。这个极限就是最大的 \underline{m}_{ss} 等于最小的 \underline{M}_{bm} ,即是 $\underline{M}_b=\underline{M}_{bm}=\underline{m}_{ss}$ 。从(1d)可得,

$$\underline{\mathbf{M}_{b}} = \underline{\mathbf{M}_{bm}} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} = (\underline{\mathbf{h}}\underline{\mathbf{C}}/8\pi\underline{\mathbf{G}})^{-1/2} = \underline{\mathbf{1.09}} \times \underline{\mathbf{10}}^{-5}\underline{\mathbf{g}}$$
 (1e) 从量子引力论得知 $\underline{(\underline{\mathbf{h}}\underline{\mathbf{C}}/8\pi\underline{\mathbf{G}})^{-1/2}} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{p}},$ [3] 所以 $\underline{\mathbf{M}_{bm}} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} = (\underline{\mathbf{h}}\underline{\mathbf{C}}/8\pi\underline{\mathbf{G}})^{-1/2} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{p}} = \underline{\mathbf{1.09}} \times \underline{\mathbf{10}}^{-5}\underline{\mathbf{g}}$ (1f) $\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}}\underline{\mathbf{R}_{b}} = \underline{\mathbf{h}}/(4\pi\underline{\mathbf{C}})$ (1g)

由上面(1f)式可见,黑洞收缩的最后结果就是就是 M_b 收缩成为最小黑洞 M_{bm} 并等于普朗克粒子 m_p 而爆炸消失在普朗克领域(Planck Era): T--黑洞的视界半径 R_b 上的温度, \underline{m}_{ss} —黑洞在</u>视界半径 R_b 上的霍金辐射。 h—普朗克常数 = 6.63×10^{-27} g*cm²/s,,C —光速 = 3×10^{10} cm/s,,G —万有引力常数= 6.67×10^{-8} cm³/s²*g,波尔兹曼常数 κ = 1.38×10^{-16} g*cm²/s²*k, L_p —普朗克长度; T_p —普朗克温度; R_{bm} , T_{bm} 分别是最小黑洞 M_{bm} 的视界半径 R_{bm} 和视界半径上的温度 R_{bm}

由于 $(hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv m_p^{[3]}$, 现将最小黑洞 $M_{bm}=m_{ss}=m_p$ 的其它参数得出如下, $\underline{m}_{ss}=\underline{M}_{bm}=(hC/8\pi G)^{1/2}\equiv m_p\equiv 1.09\times 10^{-5}g$. (1f)

$$\begin{array}{ll} \underline{m}_{ss} = \underline{M}_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv \underline{m}_{p} \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g. & (1f) \\ R_{bm} \equiv L_{p}^{[3]} \equiv (Gh/2\pi C^{3})^{1/2} \equiv 1.61 \times 10^{-33} cm & (1g) \\ T_{bm} \equiv T_{p}^{[3]} \equiv 0.71 \times 10^{32} k & (1h) \\ R_{bm} m_{ss} = h/(4\pi C) = 1.0557 \times 10^{-37} cmg & (1i) \end{array}$$

丛上面可得出黑洞最主要的结论是: 1。从公式(1b),(1c)看,无法判断 M_b , R_b , T_b , m_{ss} 是否为 0 或者为∞,这正是广义相对论方程会出现"奇点"的原因。但是从(1a),(1d) 和 (1i) 3 式来看, M_b , R_b , T_b , m_{ss} 4 个数中没有 1 个可以为 0 或者为∞,这就是霍金黑洞理论运用热力学和量子力学的结果。2。当一个黑洞在吞噬完外界的能量-物质后,会不断地发射霍金发射而不断地收缩 R_b ,和不断地减少 M_b 增加温度T,直到最后收缩成为 $M_{bm}=m_{ss}\equiv m_p$ 而爆炸消失在普朗克领域。 3。 4 个公式(1a),(1b),(1c),(1d)就是 4 个黑洞参数 M_b , R_b , T_b , m_{ss} 在黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的守恒公式。它们规定了黑洞 4 参数在视界半径 R_b 上的准确数值,这些数值与黑洞内部的状态毫无关系,不管黑洞内部的状态如何千差万别,相同值的 M_b , R_b , T_b , m_{ss} 的黑洞的性质是完全相同的。4。其实,黑洞的性质是极其简单的,就是在吞噬外界能量-物质时, M_b 和 R_b 增大, T_b 和 R_s 减小。反之,在发生霍金辐射时, M_b 和 R_b 减小, T_b 和 R_s 。毫无例外。相同值 M_b , R_b R_b , R_b

【2】. 黑洞霍金量子辐射的机理。下面先研究原始星云(original nebula)因发射能量-物质的塌缩过程,在它塌缩成为一个黑洞后,他会跟普通黑洞一样发射霍金发射而继续引力收缩,其最后结果同样成为最小黑洞 M_{bm} ,即 $M_{bm} = m_p = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$. 因此,这就表明黑洞发射霍金发射的收缩和星云以及一团普通物质因发射能量-物质而收缩的机理是同样的,没有本质的区别。任何物体包括黑洞,只有在向外发射能量时,才会收缩,广义相对论方程的等质能量收缩是违反热力学规律和宇宙中的实际收缩过程的。

假设一团星云中的质点 m。在质量中心距离 R 处的末端,而处于热动力的平衡状态,动力方程为,

$$dP/dR = -GM\rho/R^{2-[3]}$$
 (2a)

$$P = n\kappa T = \rho \kappa T/m_s$$
 (2b)

$$M = 4\pi \rho R^3/3$$
 (2c)

上面公式 (2b) 是气体或粒子的状态方程, (2c)是球体公式, $P \neq m_s$ 在 R 处的热压力。 $M \neq R$ 球体内的总质量, $\rho \neq R$ 内的平均密度, $T \neq R$ 末端的温度,

一并运用(2a), (2b), (2c), (1a), (1c) 公式,(1a), (1c) 是只能用于黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的。而(2a), (2b), (2c) 则可通用于R球体的各处, <u>当将(1a)</u>, (1c)在黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的恒等式作为(2a)的附加条件解出(2a)时,就得出来黑洞在其视界半径上的解和各参数的值。因此下面得出的M, R等就应该是黑洞的 M_b , R_b 等.

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从 P = \rho \kappa T/m_s = \kappa/m_s \times (3M/4\pi R^3) \times (C^3/4GM) \times (h/2\pi\kappa) = 3hC^3/(32\pi^2GR^3m_s),
∴ dP/dR = d[3hC^3/(32\pi GR^3m_s)]/dR = -(9hC^3)/(32\pi^2Gm_sR^4), (∴ dP/dR ∝ R^4), (2d)
-GM\rho/R^2 = -(GM/R^2) \times (3M/4\pi R^3) = -(3G/4\pi R^3) \times (M^2/R^2),
再从 (1c), M_b/R_b = C^2/2G = M/R.
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:.
$$-GM \rho/R^2 = -3C^4/(16\pi GR^3), (\propto R^{-3})$$
 (2e) 将 (2d), (2e) 代人 (2a),
--(9hC³)/(32 $\pi^2Gm_sR^4$) = $-3C^4/(16\pi GR^3)$,
或者 $3h/(2\pi m_sR^4) = C/R^3$
:. $R = 3h/(2\pi Cm_s)$, 或者 (2f)
.: $Rm_s = 3h/(2\pi C) = 1.0557 \times 10^{-37} cmg$ (2f)
从 (2f) (1c), 得出
 $m_s M_b = 3hC/(4\pi G)$ (2g)

现比较公式 (1d) 和 (2g), (1i)和 (2f), 可以看出只有在 $m_s = 6m_s$ 时, (1d) \equiv (2g), (1i) \equiv (2f). 为 什么会有 $m_s = 6m_{ss}$? 因为在推导 (2a) 到 (2g)的过程中, 并不知道密度 ρ 和温度 T 在R球体内的分布, 而是采 用其平均值,因而使得平均的值比起R的末端大 6 倍。因此,如果限令 $m_s = 6m_{ss}$ 则,

$$\therefore \mathbf{m}_{s} = 6 \mathbf{m}_{ss}, \underline{(1d)} \equiv \underline{(2g)}, \underline{(1i)} \equiv \underline{(2f)}$$
 (2h)

可见,星云塌缩成黑洞前向外发射能量-物质与黑洞发射霍金辐射的机理没有区别,而变成黑洞后的最 后塌缩就是所有黑洞的最后塌缩结局。即回归为,

 $m_{ss} = M_{hm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$.

分析和 结论: 1*. 既然 (2h) 符合真实的黑洞与一般物资 (星云) 的塌缩情况, 这就明显地证实公式 (1d), (1f) 和 (1i)的正确性. 这表明所有的塌缩都是由于不停地发射能量后,最终变成普朗克粒子 m,, 而在普 朗克领域消失,而不可能成为奇点。

- **2*. 公式(2a) 实际上就是简化的 Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff 方程,** ^[7] (2a) 中取消了 TOV 方程中的 3 个修正项. 当 (2a) 合并 (1a), (1c) 和 (2b) 作为边界条件,得出(2f) 和 (2g) 的结果的正确性是可靠的。
- 3*. 可见,任何黑洞发射霍金幅射和恒星及星云发射能量粒子或者吸收能量粒子并没有本质上的区别, **能量粒子都是从高能高温高位逃脱物体引力而自然地流向低能低温低位的结果。**然而,人们在宇宙中能够 见到的恒星级黑洞有很高的密度,很强的引力,它发射的霍金幅射能量非常微弱,但几乎能够吸入一般所 有的能量-物质,所以看起来黑洞是贪得无厌的吸物星。例如、一个 5Mg(太阳质量)的黑洞、它发射霍金幅 射能量 HQR时 $m_{ss} = 10^{-44}$ g. 而 10^{15} g的微小黑洞, 他发射霍金幅射能量是HQR = $m_{ss} = 1.66 \times 10^{-24}$ g = 一个质子 的重量.
- 4*. 为什么黑洞的霍金幅射 HQR 能够逃出黑洞呢? 正如粒子或者能量子能够从星星或物体逃出来一样, 因为霍金幅射处于震荡状态,当其瞬时值小于黑洞视界半径 R,上的阀温值 κΤ 时,就表示他的瞬时能量值 低于阀温,它就可以离开黑洞视界半径 R,而逃离出去。
 - 5*。在(2f)式中,既然 Rm、为常数,所以 $R \neq 0$, m、 $\neq 0$ 。所以 R 和 m、都有极限。
- 【3】。No. 1。黑洞的本质属性。一旦一个黑洞形成之后,直到他最后变成为最小黑洞Mbm = mn = $(hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5}$ g在普朗克领域<u>爆炸消失之前</u>,不管它是因吸食能量-物质而膨胀,还是因发射霍金 **幅射而收缩,它将永远是一个黑洞。**就是说,黑洞跟宇宙中的任何事物一样,它在生成之后至死亡消失之 前的期间,黑洞的本质不会改变。而且所有黑洞的消亡结果完全一样,毫无例外。

按照史瓦西对广义相对论方程的特殊解(1c),

按照史瓦西对广义相对论方程的特殊解(1c),
$$R_b = 2GM_b/C^2$$
, (1c)
 $\therefore C^2dR_b = 2GdM_b$
 $C^2(R_b \pm dR_b) = 2G(M_b \pm dM_b)$ (3a)
假设有另外一个黑洞 M_{ba} 与黑洞 M_b 合并或者碰撞,
 $C^2R_{ba} = 2GM_{ba}$ (3b)
从 (3a) + (3b) + (1c)

 $\therefore C^2(R_b \pm R_{ba} \pm dR_b = 2G(M_b \pm M_{ba} \pm dM_b)$

公式 (3c)清楚地表明任何一个黑洞不管它是吸食能量-物质而膨胀,还是因发射霍金幅射而收缩,它永 远只是一个不同质量的黑洞。

(3c)

黑洞与黑洞的碰撞和合并—小黑洞吞噬大黑洞: 当两个黑洞 M_{b1} 和 M_{b2} 发生碰撞和合并时,虽然较小的 黑洞Mbl 由于其Tbl 温度较高而向大黑洞发射少量的霍金辐射mssl, 但由于mssl 很小,而大黑洞Mbl 内有大量 大于 \mathbf{m}_{sl} 的能量-物质粒子会被黑洞 \mathbf{M}_{bl} 吞噬而膨胀。大黑洞 \mathbf{M}_{b2} 也会因内部有小黑洞 \mathbf{M}_{b1} 而扩张。最后当小 黑洞 M_{b1} 吞噬完大黑洞 M_{b2} 所有能量-物质后。二者就会完全合并成一个更大的黑洞,这个新黑洞的质量 = M $b_1 + M_{b2}$, 而其视界半径 = $R_{b1} + R_{b2}$, 新黑洞的归属如上面的A或B.

在 1998 年,美国和澳大利亚的 2 组科学家在观测遥远的 Ia 型超新星爆炸时,发现我们宇宙在加速膨胀。许多科学家将宇宙加速膨胀的原因归结于宇宙中存在现在无法察觉的"暗能量",说暗能量具有排斥力和负能量。作者以公式 (3c)为基础和依据,推测宇宙的加速膨胀,在于我们宇宙黑洞早期与与另外一个黑洞宇宙相碰撞的结果。[4]

【4】。No. 2 黑洞的本质属性。不管黑洞的内部状态和构造如何复杂和变化,它都影响不了黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的状态和性质,也就是影响不了黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的状态参数 R_b , T_b , m_{ss} 的变化,只有黑洞质量 M_b 通过视界半径 R_b 而流入流出而增加或减少时,黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的状态参数 R_b , T_b , m_{ss} 才因 M_b 的改变而变化。所以,从这个意义上来说,黑洞是宇宙中最简单的物体。

黑洞的简单性还表现在黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的各个参数之间只有相同的、单值的、线性的、唯一的简单 关系。它们都服从公式(1a)、(1b)、(1c)、(1d)。从这 4 个公式来看,任意 2 参数之间的关系都是 4 个自然常识 $C,G,\kappa.h$,的某种简单组合。一旦知道了黑洞的质量 M_b ,或者其它的任何一个参数 R_b , T_b , m_s 。,其余的所有参数也就完全知道了。显而易见,所有质量 M_b 或者任意其它的参数相同的黑洞,在视界半径 R_b 上的各个参数值都是相同的,并有完全相同的黑洞属性。这个具有深刻意义的现象似乎表明我们宇宙本身与黑洞具有同一性。所以从逻辑和自然观上去推测我们宇宙就是黑洞是难以否定的。因为4 个个自然常识 $C,G,\kappa.h$,就是我们宇宙存在的身份证。这也就是说,解决黑洞问题根本就不需要广义相对论方程,它是麻烦的制造者。奇点是广义相对论方程硬塞给黑洞的一颗炸弹。根据公式(1a)、(1b)、(1c)、(1d),所以有下面的公式,

 $\mathbf{M_b} \propto \mathbf{R_b} \propto 1/\mathbf{T_b} \propto 1/\mathbf{m_{ss}}$ (4a) 由于 $\mathbf{m_{ss}} \neq 0$,有极限, $\mathbf{T_b} \neq 0$,有极限。所以 $\mathbf{M_b}$ 和 $\mathbf{R_b}$ 都不为 $\mathbf{0}$,而有极限。

【5】。No. 3 黑洞的本质属性。黑洞不停地吞噬外界能量-物质或者发生霍金辐射是黑洞的另一本质属性。 正如任何星体对外发生能量或者粒子并同时吸收外界的能量或者粒子的机理是完全相同的。自由状态的辐射或粒子总是由高能高温流向低能低温,黑洞也不能违反这种自然规律。

视界半径 R_b 是黑洞的边界。能量-物质的吸入和流出只能通过视界半径 R_b 。由于黑洞霍金辐射的是量子,是热辐射,因此,它们有震荡,没有瞬时的确定值,只合乎统计规律。所以霍金辐射(HQR)在黑洞黑洞的视界半径 R_b 上是不稳定的。黑洞在 R_b 上的阀温值 $m_{ss}C^2 = \kappa T_b$ 只表示当 $m_{ss} = \kappa T_b$ / C^2 时, m_{ss} 能够在 R_b 上达到引力与热应力的平衡。但是实际上,由于 m_{ss} 的瞬时值可能稍大于或者小于 T_b 值,而 T_b 值是由的黑洞质量 M_b 所准确决定的。所以,当 m_{ss} 的瞬时温度稍小于 T_b 值时,它就会稍微离开 R_b 而暂时流浪在黑洞外边,但是在它离开的瞬时,黑洞因为失去一个 m_{ss} 而减少质量、 R_b 收缩和提高温度 T_b 。这样,<u>黑洞视界与外</u>逃的 m_{ss} 的能差就扩大了, m_{ss} 就再也回不到黑洞里去了,这就是黑洞发射霍金辐射 m_{ss} 的机理。

由于黑洞在不停地吞噬进或者发射出能量-物质,所以黑洞的视界半径 R_b 总是在不停的震荡,即不停地扩大或者缩小,并且用其扩大或者缩小的量精确地记录着进入或者流出黑洞的能量-物质的数量。黑洞发射的霍金辐射是能量,而吞噬的物质也会通过视界半径 R_b 将物质转化为相当的能量。

可见,黑洞的视界半径Rb是黑洞的能力开关个记录器。

- 1*. 当霍金辐射 m_{ss} 的瞬时温度< T_b 而>**外界温度,或者** m_{ss} < κ T_b / C^2 时, m_{ss} 就会逃出黑洞的 R_b ,黑洞会由于失去 m_{ss} 而收缩,并不停地发射霍金辐射而不停地收缩,直到最后收缩成为等于普朗克粒子的最小黑洞 $m_b = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$ 而爆炸消失在普朗克领域。
- 2^* .当外界粒子 $m_o > m_{ss}$,或者外界温度高于黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的阀温 T_b **时,外界的能量粒子就会被**黑洞吞噬,黑洞就会增加质量降低阀温和扩大视界半径 R_b ,而与外界的能量差距愈来愈大,会不停地<u>吞噬完外界所有的</u>能量-物质,然后转变为不停地发射霍金辐射而收缩,直到最后收缩成为最小黑洞 $m_p = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5}$ g而爆炸消失在普朗克领域。
- 3*. 当外界 $m_o = m_{ss}$ 或者 $T_o = T_b$ 时,由于外界相应的能量粒子往往多于黑洞所能发射出的,所以黑洞开始就成为不停地吞噬外界的能量粒子,直到吞噬完为止,然后再不停地发射霍金辐射而收缩,直到最后成为 $m_p = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$ 而爆炸消失在普朗克领域。

由此可见, 由于黑洞内部的强大引力场,黑洞好像绝对黑体。因此,当黑洞视界半径 R_b 内的粒子的 质量大于阀温的 m_{ss} 的粒子时,这些粒子是不可能成为霍金辐射而逃出黑洞的。换句话说,黑洞的霍金辐射只会发射等于和小于 m_{ss} 而在 R_b 上的能量和粒子。同理,黑洞只会吞噬外界高于阀温和质量大于 m_{ss} 并在 R_b 外附近的能量和粒子。至于向黑洞飞奔过来的粒子,不管其质量大于或者小于 m_{ss} ,黑洞会完全吞噬。一个太阳质量的黑洞 $M_{\thetab}=2\times10^{33}$ g,其视界半径 $R_{\thetab}=2.96\times10^{5}$ cm,而 R_{\thetab} 上的阀温温度 $T_{\thetab}=0.4\times10^{-6}$ k,与其阀温相对应的粒子质量仅仅是, $m_{\theta}=0.6\times10^{-43}$ g.

可见, $m_{\theta s}$ 是非常小的能量粒子,因此,这个不大的太阳质量的黑洞 $M_{\theta b}$ 几乎可以吞噬其邻近的任何低能量-物质。这就是黑洞可以几乎吞噬任何能量-物质的原因。

根据霍金黑洞发射能量率公式,

$$dE/dt\approx 10^{46}M^{-2} \text{ erg/s},^{<2>}$$
 (5a)

假设黑洞质量 $M = M_\theta = 2 \times 10^{33} g = M_\theta$, $dE/dt \approx 10^{-20}$ erg/s,一个太阳质量 (M_θ) 的黑洞,它现在发射的 $m_{ss} = 1.187 \times 10^{-10}/(2 \times 10^{33}) = 6 \times 10^{-44} g$,大约需要 10^{65} 年的时间才能最后爆炸消失在普朗克领域。

由上可见,霍金的黑洞理论和公式都是正确的,计算出来的数据是符合实际的。但霍金本人和绝大多数科学家都用真空出现"虚粒子对"来解释黑洞的量子辐射(HQR)是在以新物理概念来故弄玄虚,来忽悠无知的大众。他们说,真空是虚粒子的海洋,"虚粒子对"可以随时出现和湮灭。黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的粒子对中的虚粒子与真空中的正粒子湮灭后,黑洞的实粒子就跑到黑洞的外面与负粒子结合,于是黑洞就失去一个粒子,而成为霍金辐射。这种拐弯抹角经不起推敲的解释也许永远不可能为观测和实验所证实。霍金辐射中的 m_{ss} 和 T_b 都是根据公式 m_{ss} C $^2 = \kappa T_b$ 严格地、随时为黑洞质量 M_b 所确定,真空中"虚粒子对"的能量或温度怎么能正好准量、准地、准时与黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的粒子对中的虚粒子对等地配合而互相湮灭呢?因此,只有作者前面的解释是简明、准确而合理的。

【6】。No. 4 黑洞的本质属性。任何黑洞在吞噬完外界的能量-物质后,因外界已几无能量-物质而近乎真空,即使有少许能量-物质,其温度和能位已低于黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的 $m_{ss}C^2$ 和 κT_b 。因此往后黑洞只能不停地向外发射霍金辐射,直到最后收缩成为最小黑洞 M_{bm} 等于普朗克粒子 m_p ,而立即爆炸消失在普朗克领域。现在论证一下为什么在 $m_p = M_{bm}$ 时,会必然在普朗克领域爆炸而消失呢。按照公式(1f),

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} = \mathbf{M}_{bm} = (\mathbf{h}C/8\pi G)^{1/2} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{p}} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} \mathbf{g}$$
 (1f)

 1^* . 按照黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的守恒公式(1f),如果 M_{bm} 再继续收缩,就必然使得 m_{ss} 和 M_{bm} 都小于 $(hC/8\pi G)^{1/2}\equiv m_n\equiv 1.09\times 10^{-5} g$,这是违反公式(1e)和(1f)的,是不可能存在的。

黑洞的收缩因为要遵循其黑洞的 4 个守恒公式,这几个守恒公式中没有一个参数可以趋于 0 而导致另外一个参数发散成为无限大,所以不可能收缩成为"奇点"。再比如(1g)式中, $Rm_{ss}=h/(4\pi\ C)=0.176\times10^{-37}cmg$ 。 m_{ss} 不可能为 0,因为 $m_{ss}=\kappa T_b/C^2$,<u>根据热力学定律, T_b </u>不可能为 0,所以 <u>R</u> 就不可能成为无限大,而在最大的 $m_{ss}=M_{bm}=1.09\times10^{-5}\,g$ 时,其最小的 $R_{bm}=10^{-33}\,cm$.

 2^* . 一旦 M_{bm} 达到 1.09×10^{-5} g, 整个黑洞的能量 M_{bm} $C^2 = 10^{16}$ erg,而其霍金辐射能 $m_{ss} = \kappa T_b = 1.38 \times 10^{-16} \times 0.71 \times 10^{32} = 10^{16}$ erg 。即是,

$$M_{bm} C^2 = \kappa T_b = 10^{16} erg$$
 (6a)
 $M_{bm} C^2 / \kappa T_b = 1$ (6b)

可见, M_{bm} 已经整体成为一个能量粒子,根本没有多一点引力能量转变为霍金辐射能 m_{ss} ,因此,只有将整体爆炸成高能的粉末 γ —辐射能。

 3^* . 由于 $M_{bm} \equiv m_p$ 达到 $1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$ 时,其温度已经达到宇宙的最高温度 $10^{32} k$,<u>这样一个整体内部没有</u>引力而无法收缩的粒子,在此 $10^{32} k$ 的高温下,只能爆炸解体。

4*. 按照量子力学的测不准原理-- Uncertainty Principle,

$$\Delta E \times \Delta t \approx h/2 \pi$$
 (6c)

对于 M_{bm} , 其 $\Delta E = M_{bm}$ $C^2 = \kappa T_b = 10^{16} erg$, 其 $\Delta t =$ 康普顿时间-- Compton time = $R_{bm}/C = 1.61 \times 10^{-33}/3 \times 10^{10} = 0.537 \times 10^{-43}$.

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非常明显, $\Delta E \times \Delta t < h/2\pi$,,这违反了Uncertainty Principle. 因此, M_{bm} 不可能存在,只能爆炸解体消失在普朗克领域,根本不可能继续塌缩成为奇点。

一些简单而明确的结论:

1*。所有的黑洞最后都会发射霍金辐射 $\mathbf{m}_{ss} = \kappa T_b/C^2$ 而收缩蒸发下去,只不过大的黑洞由于 T_b 很低,所以沸腾得较慢,它们的辐射非常微弱,因此令人难以觉察。但是随着黑洞逐渐变小,这个过程会加速,以至最终失控。黑洞收缩时,在其视界半径上引力虽然会变大,但热压力增加的更大。因此会产生和排斥出更多更重的逃逸粒子,从黑洞中带出去的能量和质量也就越多。黑洞反而收缩的越来越快,促使蒸发的速度变得越来越快,**当黑洞质量减少达到** $\mathbf{M}_{bm} \approx 10^{-5} \, \mathrm{g}$ 时,因 \mathbf{M}_{bm} 等于普郎克粒子 \mathbf{m}_{p} 而达到普郎克量子领域,温度达到 $\mathbf{T}_{bm} \approx 0.71 \times 10^{32} \, \mathrm{k}$,黑洞就会在普郎克量子领域中爆炸毁灭,由辐射自己的质量而完全蒸发掉。因为 \mathbf{M}_{bm} 已经成为一个完整基本粒子 \mathbf{m}_{p} 。

2*。广义相对论在普郎克领域失效的根本原因:按照广义相对论,物质粒子之间的引力是绝对存在的,可以收缩小到任何尺寸,甚至到无穷小的尺寸,如果真实世界的物质粒子间的距离可以无限小地收缩下去,当然会达到 "奇点"。当黑洞收缩到M_{bm}≈10⁻⁵ g最小黑洞的普郎克尺寸时,其所有物质的引力能都会因爆炸解体而变成为许多的高温热能的量子分散在普郎克空间,它们之间的引力或许变成不连续和不确定的了,或许因引力微弱而不能对抗其热排斥力而无法重新聚集在一起再继续塌缩下去了。所以普郎克尺寸就是广义相对论所能达到的最小极限尺寸。在小于等于此尺寸的领域,广义相对论无效。广义相对论可以宣告牛顿力学在接近光速运动时失效。而黑洞量子理论也就宣告广义相对论在普郎克领域失效。现在尚只从理论的推论知道黑洞收缩到最后能进入普郎克领域,除此之外,现代科学对普郎克领域还知之甚少。未来人类也未必能观测到普郎克领域的物质结构及其运动状态。人类对宇宙和物质的认知有无极限?

- 3*。. 既然所有黑洞的最后命运是塌缩成为 $M_{bm} \approx 10^5$ g 的最小黑洞而爆炸消亡,而不是塌缩为"奇点",那么,坚持根据广义相对论的数学公式推演到极端而存在"奇点"的结论的学者们就是非理性的,"奇点"只能由上帝创造。他们只不过是维护自己对广义相对论的信仰而已,很明显,广义相对论在微观的普郎克量子领域是失效的。在真实物理世界中,物质的引力塌缩会受其内部出现结构和运动状态的改变,这就是相变(临界点),而阻止塌缩成为"奇点"。物体进入普郎克领域的实质就是发生"相变"。统一微观世界与宏观世界的终极理论和数学方程也许超越人类的认识能力的范围。所有新物理观念的终极理论,如果不采用"点结构",比如弦论膜论等,虽然能够避免"奇点"的出现,但是如果其中没有热力学的作用,它们都不太可能成功。因为它们与真实的物理世界无法发生因果联系。
- **4*。**当所有的黑洞最后收缩而分裂至 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5}$ g 时,就到达了 Planck Era 而量子化,其湮灭的时间应符合康普顿时间,在此领域, "量子效应将起作用,时间将不可能准确地测量出来,经典的引力和时空概念失效。" ^{[3] [5]},也就是说,广义相对论到此就已失效。更不可能收缩到广义相对论中称之为现有物理定律所无法了解的"奇点"。^[5] 同时,因为 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5}$ g 整体是一个 10^{32} k 的宇宙中最高温的能量粒子,它内部因无引力发不出 m_{ss} 而无法再收缩,从而只能在最高温的辐射压力下爆炸粉碎消亡。

既然最小黑洞 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5} \, g$ 的整体已是一个基本粒子,那么,它的整体温度就是 T_{bm} . $T_{bm} = 0.71 \times 10^{32} k$,因此,可以估算出它的热压力 P_{mb} 已达到,

 $P_{bm} = \rho_{bm} \kappa T_{bm} / M_{bm} = 6.4 \times 10^{92} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-16} \times 0.71 \times 10^{32} / 10^{-5} = 6.36 \times 10^{113} = 10^{107} atm \quad (6d)$

【7】,物体的<u>温度压力和结构(密度)</u>对引力塌缩的对抗<u>:在真实的物理世界,对抗物质引力塌缩的只有</u> <u>2 种东西,一是物体内部结构所产生和保持的温度和压力,另一种是物体的稳定</u>的结构即其一定的密度。

所有宇宙中独立存在的实体,特别是能够较长期存在的个体,其内部结构都存在对抗自己引力塌缩的机制,即其内部的引力与斥力,塌缩力与其对抗力能够达到较长期的平衡和稳定的结果,各种星体和黑洞也不例外。物体和各种能量粒子团的本性表明:在其体积收缩时所增强的热压力是引力如影随形的对抗力量,因此,只要能够保持其热量不流失和温度不降低,它就不会收缩。其次,物质的结构之间的结合力和其组成的粒子之间的不相容也对抗着引力的收缩,即以特定密度下结构对抗其收缩的引力。<u>黑洞在宇宙中长期存在的事实就表明其内部斥力与引力达到了极好的平衡,所以能保持长期的稳定存在,这就否定了黑洞内部具有无法平衡的无穷大密度的物理量的"奇点"存在的可能。</u>

质量小于 10^{15} g的物体中,其氢原子的数目 $n_p < 10^{15}/1.67 \times 10^{-24} = 10^{39}$. 由于物质量小,所产生的引力往往能为该物体的外层电子结构(即化学结构)所承受,而形成不改变结构的热胀冷缩,因而可以没有一个较坚实的核心。

在宇宙中独立存在和运行的物体都有较大的质量。一个典型的慧星质量也有大约 10^{15} g.太阳的质量 M_{θ} =2× 10^{33} g,这些大质量的星体为了阻止外层物质向中心的引力塌缩,用三种方式共同对抗外层物质向中心的引力塌缩。

- **1*。质量大于** 10¹⁵g,而**小于 0.08 M₀质量的行星:其中心都有密度较大温度较高的较坚实的核心。**它一方面承受外围物质压力以对抗引力的塌缩,一方面又维持对外围物质的足够引力使其不会逃离出去,以保持该物体的整体的稳定性。这种气体或者固态行星的中心多为<u>固态或液体的铁所形成较坚实核心</u>以平衡和对抗外围物质的引力塌缩.
- 2*。质量大于 $0.08~M_{ ext{0}}$ 天体会成为恒星:这类恒星能够点燃其中心的核聚变,只要核聚变所提供的热能能够保持住中心的高温高压不下降,就能长期地对抗物质向其中心的引力塌缩,

太阳和正在其中心进行核聚变的所有恒星,都是用其中心核聚变所提供的高能量以维持其内部的高温高压,能量向外辐射的流失与核聚变供给的能量的平衡能长期地对抗其引力塌缩达到数亿年至百亿年之

久。最后,只有当氢被耗尽时,内核收缩,包层膨胀形成巨大红色星球--红巨星,再过几千年后,它们将坍缩成一个逐渐冷却的白矮星。

太阳内部稳定的状态使得我们能够估算出太阳中心的压力 P_s : 太阳中心密度 $\rho_s \approx 10^2 \text{g/cm}^3$, 太阳中心温度 $T_s \approx 1.5 \times 10^7 \text{k}$.

 $P_{s} = \rho_{s} \kappa T_{s}/m_{p} = 10^{2} \times 1.38 \times 10^{-16} \times 1.5 \times 10^{7} / 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \approx 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ atm.}$ (7a)

这就是说,太阳中心的压力 P、是地球表面压力的 1.5×10¹¹ 倍。

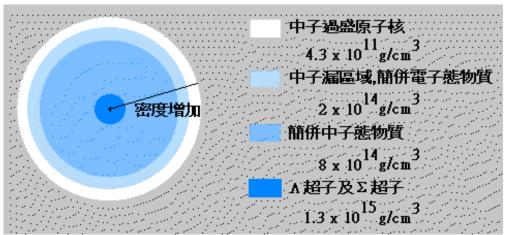
- 3*。 不同质量的致密天体结构内,粒子之间的泡利不相容原理能够对抗其内部物质塌缩成为"奇点": 宇宙原始星云含有 3/4 氢,只要其质量 M > 0.08 M_{θ} ,它们就能靠自己引力的收缩达到大约高于 10^{7} k 的高温以点燃其中心核聚变,从而长期对抗其引力收缩. 等到所有氫燃烧完毕时,在通过红巨星或者新星超新星爆发之后,它的余烬(星核) M_{r} 的塌缩根据其质量的大小会形成不同的结果: 白矮星,中子星,黑洞或成为一团尘埃. 大致上来说原始质量小于 3.5 M_{θ} 的恒星,其余烬可能变成为白矮星^[9]。质量在($3.5 \sim 8$) M_{θ} 之间的,可能成为"中子星" [9] 质量 大于 8 M_{θ} 倍或更大的恒星,可能最终将塌缩成为"黑洞"。 [9] 但还有多种不同的说法,尚无共识。
- **4*. 白矮星**: 白矮星的质量 M_w , 当老年原始恒星演变到最后阶段,它的余烬(星核) M_r <**1.44** M_θ , ,会成为白矮星.这就是钱德拉塞卡极限.

白矮星的表面温度 $T_w \approx 10000$ k。 M_w --白矮星的质量; ρ_w --白矮星的核心密度; d_w --白矮星的核心质子之间的距离; n_w --白矮星核心 **每cm³的质子数;**

$$\rho_{\rm w} \approx 10^6 {\rm g/cm^3}$$
, $d_{\rm w} \approx 1.2. \times 10^{-10} {\rm cm}$, $n_{\rm w} = 10^{30} {\rm f/cm^3}$. $M_{\rm w} < 1.44 M_{\rm 0}$ (7b)

原子核的直径d_a尺寸大约是10⁻¹³ cm,所以在白矮星内部,原子与原子之间尚有不小的空隙与距离,使电子脱离了原子轨道变为自由电子,这些空隙间成为充满电子的海洋。由于电子间泡利不相容原理而产生的"斥力"能抗衡住核心外物质万有引力的塌缩,形成中心密度为10⁶g/cm³ 左右的白矮星。但是白矮星是非常稳定的,释放能量以降低温度和冷却极其缓慢,经过数千亿年之后,白矮星才会冷却到无法发光,成为黑矮星。但是目前普遍认为宇宙的年龄(137亿年)不足以使任何白矮星演化到这一阶段。如白矮星有伴星而形成密近双星时,白矮星会从其伴星中吸取物质,当白矮星的质量增大到1.44 M₀接近钱德拉塞卡质量极限时,会成为碳-氧白矮星通过聚变中心的碳和氧所引发的热核爆炸能产生Ia型超新星大爆炸,而可能将整个白矮星炸得粉碎而抛掷空中。

5*. 中子星: 中子星质量 M_n 的下限 $M_n > 0.1$ M_θ , M_n 的上限 $M_n = (1.5~2)$ M_θ ,当超新星爆发之后,它的 余烬(星核) $M_r > 1.44$ M_θ 而超过钱德拉塞卡极限,即 $M_r = (1.5~2)$ M_θ 时,会成为中子星。由於中子星表面是固體,很有可能是固態鐵。中子星的构造分为4层,其密度由外层到中心核的密度大致是 $\rho_n \approx 5 \times 10^{11} \sim 5 \times 10^{15}$ g /cm³,相应地原子之间的距离 $d_n \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-13}$ cm = 原子核的直径,<u>所以在中子星内,原子核是紧紧地挤在一起没有任何"真空"留下了。电子不再可以在原子核外活动,而是被挤进核内使质子变成为中子</u>。特别是其核心的核子因能量的增高已成为超子的海洋,能够承受外层物质的引力塌缩。最大中子星的直径大约为33公里。



中子星的结构图(圖: LKL Astro-Group) [13]

中子星Mn的一些状态参数如下:

 $M_n = (1.5 \sim 2)M_0$, $\rho_n \approx 10^{14} \sim 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$, $d_n \approx 1.2 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}$, $n_n = 10^{39} \text{ //cm}^3$. (7c)

中子星的表面温度 $T_n \approx 10^7 \, \text{k}$,因此,其表面的热压力 P_n 估计大到:

 $P_n = \rho_n T_n \kappa / m_n = 10^{15} \times 10^7 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-16} / 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \approx 10^{24} atm.$

这就是说,超新星的爆炸力 $P_n \approx 10^{24}$ atm一方面会压缩恒星的星核成为中子星,另一方面将其外壳以极高的速度炸飞而抛向外空。由于 P_n 过高造成的不稳定,使其高速旋转而快速释放能量-物质,快速降温变为冷星。 而1.3 $M_0 \sim 2M_0$ 中子星不太可能自己塌缩成为黑洞,因为其外层温度非常高,旋转非常快,无法向内塌缩,而核心虽然密度高,但质量小,不可能在核心形成黑洞。中子星只有在在吸收其大质量伴星的物质后,如果质量超过奥本海默-沃尔科夫极限,即 $M_0 \geq 3M_0$ 时,中子间的"泡利斥力"顶不住万有引力的作用,将继续坍缩而成为夸克星,或者成为黑洞。如果中子星外部没有伴星的物质可供吸收,就不会增大,而在快速降低温度后而成为一个黑星。

6*. M_b ≈ (1.9 ~15~50) M_θ 的恒星级黑洞的形成:

第一. 原始质量 > 8 M_0 倍的恒星在超新星爆发之后,只有当它的余烬(星核) $M_r \ge 3M_0$ (奥本海默-沃尔科夫极限)时, M_r 才有可能会塌缩成为一个 > $3M_0$ 的恒星级黑洞。 "伍德介紹,形成黑洞有兩種方式,一是質量非常大的恆星爆炸後產生黑洞,二是兩個中子星合並後形成黑洞。基本上可以認為有兩種不同類型的黑洞,一類是質量相當于太陽質量 $3\sim50$ 倍的小黑洞,另一類是質量相當于太陽質量100萬~10 萬億倍的大黑洞。"[11] "质量介于两者之间的黑洞是否存在,科学家们一直有争议。但近来美国密歇根大学的研究人员在《天体物理杂志通信》上发表论文说,位于双鱼座"梅西尔74"(M74)星系的一个黑洞,其质量可能相当于1万个太阳,远远大于恒星级的黑洞,但比"超级黑洞"小得多,符合中等质量黑洞的标准。

第二. 从理论的计算来看,**黑洞 M_{bh} \approx 1.9 \, M_0 是可能达到的恒星级最小黑洞,但它是极难出现和存在的**: 从上面中子星的结构图可见,其核心已被压缩成为超子(另一种说法是固态中子)。只是由于这个核心的质量较小,而不能形成黑洞。取中子星核心的密度 $\rho_n \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$. 现求具有如此密度 $\rho_b > \rho_n \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$ 的黑洞应当具有的质量 M_{bh} 。按公式(1e)和(1f).

$$R_{b} = C[3/(8\pi G\rho_{n})]^{1/2} = 0.189 \times 10^{-4} C, \quad \therefore M_{bh} \geqslant R_{b}C^{2}/2G \approx 3.8 \times 10^{33} \approx 1.9 M_{\theta}, \tag{7d}$$

"美宇航局戈达德太空飞行中心天文学家尼古拉·沙波什尼科夫及同事在加州洛杉矶举行的美国天文学会高能天体物理分会的会议上公布了这一发现。**这个"小"黑洞的代号为XTE J1650-500,现这个黑洞的质量仅仅是太阳质量的 3.8 倍,**比之前保持着最小质量记录的黑洞小了不少,它是太阳质量的 6.3 倍。那么最小黑洞的质量究竟有多少?按照天文学家估计,应是太阳质量的 1.7 倍至 2.7 倍。比这还小的天体只能是中子星了。找到迫近这一下限的黑洞,有助于物理学家更好地理解物质在这种极端环境下被碾碎时的表现."^[8]

- 第三. 恒星级黑洞 $M_b \approx (2 \sim 3) M_0$ 的形成:由于现在在宇宙中尚未观测到这种级别的恒星级黑洞,很难以判断其形成的机制。<u>很有可能</u>是大质量恒星在超新星爆炸后,形成双中子星或其它密近双星系统而后碰撞塌缩变成 $M_b \approx (2 \sim 3) M_0$ 的恒星级黑洞。

第四。夸克星:也许中子星在冷却后能逐渐吸收外界物质或与其伴星碰撞和降低温度后,可能先成为夸克星而后有可能再塌缩成为黑洞,现在已观测到在宇宙中或许存在着几个夸克星,如超高密度星 RX J1858-3754,但其寿命不会很长,这也许是在宇宙空间很难找到夸克星的原因。它一方面会吞噬外界能量-物质,另一方面,它也无足够大的引力禁锢其外层能量使其不致流失而保持温度。因此夸克星有可能会吞噬其伴星与外界能量-物质和降低温度而塌缩成为黑洞,当然也有可能在无外界能量-物质可被吞噬的情况下向外抛射能量-物质而最后消亡。

第五. 中子星与恒星级黑洞的比较: (a)。中子星和黑洞的重要不同之處,是中子星有一個固体表面,核心是超子。而黑洞則沒有固体表面. (b). 中子星的逃逸速度约为光速 0.8C。 而黑洞的逃逸速度为光速 C. (c).中子星的表面温度非常高,热压力非常大,旋转非常快,辐射 χ 射线、 γ 射线和和可见光,黑洞的表面温度低,旋转慢。 (d). 中子星的典型质量为 (1.5~2) M_0 ,恒星级黑洞的质量按照现有的观测从 3.8 $M_0~15$ M_0 ,有可能达到 50 M_0 ,因为最近发现了质量 \approx 150 M_0 的巨型恒星。

1.75 M_0 的中子星与黑洞的比较: "Strohmayer 所发现的中子星属于恒星系 EXO 0748-676 的一部分,坐落在南半球天空的飞鱼星座,离地球有 30000 光年的距离。这颗中子星的半径约为 7 英里(11.5 公里),质量约为太阳的 1.75 倍。"^[12],该中子星的质量 $M_{n1.75}$ = 1.75 M_0 = 3.5×10³³g,则其它的参数值计算是,

$$\mathbf{M_{n1.75}}$$
= **1.75** $\mathbf{M_{0}}$ = **3.5**×10³³g, $R_{n1.75}$ = 11.5×10⁵cm, $\rho_{n1.75}$ = 5.5×10¹⁴g/cm³, (7e) 设一个黑洞的质量 $\mathbf{M_{b1.75}}$ = **1.75** $\mathbf{M_{0}}$ = **3.5**×10³³g, 相应地各参数值计算是, $\mathbf{M_{b1.75}}$ = **1.75** $\mathbf{M_{0}}$ = **3.5**×10³³g, $R_{b1.75}$ = 5.16×10⁵cm, $\rho_{b1.75}$ = 5.75×10¹⁵g/cm³, (7f)

由此可见, $\underline{\mathbf{R}}_{\text{b1.75}} = 1/2 \ \underline{\mathbf{R}}_{\text{n1.75}}, \ \underline{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{\text{b1.75}} = 10 \ \underline{\boldsymbol{\rho}}_{\text{n1.75}},$ (7 g)

7*。 进一步的分析和结论,恒星级黑洞内部不可能出现"奇点":

第一:在真实的宇宙物理界,宇宙本身就是一个宇宙黑洞。[18]无论是白矮星中子星和恒星级黑洞的形 成都是由于恒星内部核聚变到最后,当氢燃烧耗尽时,**所产生的爆炸或新星或超新星爆炸对其核心(余** 烬)产生巨大的内压力使其塌缩而成。这些致密星体形成和能长期稳定地存在本身,就表明靠巨大星云物 质自然的引力塌缩后的新星或超新星爆炸只可能塌缩出现有宇宙中最大密度约为 5 ×10¹⁵g/cm³的(38~50) M₀的小恒星级黑洞。在这些恒星级黑洞内部,已经没有再产生核聚变的条件,不可能出现密度更高的更小 黑洞, 怎么可能再出现奇点呢? 万一有我们尚不知道原因在其内部塌缩出小黑洞, 因为它们有极长的寿 命。所以只能吞噬其外界周围的能量-物质而膨胀和降低密度,最后与原黑洞合而为一。

第二,<u>目前在宇宙中所观测到的恒星级黑洞的质量从(3.8~15) M_0 ,其相对应的密度为从 10^{15} g/cm 3 \sim </u> $8 \times 10^{13} \, \text{g/cm}^3$.这就是说,恒星级黑洞的密度与中子星的密度几乎是相同的,即内部都是超子。只不过比中 **子星稍大的黑洞内部的超子比中子星内多许多而已。**因此,黑洞内部一定不会按照广义相对论的极端要求 而产生"奇点"。中子星的核心的密度高到使核子已变成超子而无法塌缩成为黑洞,这证明超子之间的泡 利不相容原理具有极其强大的对抗引力塌缩的能力,因为两个超子之间的距离小于 0.8×10^{-13} cm 时核力表现 为斥力。[17]。加上黑洞内在几乎不向外泄露辐射热能的条件下应比中子星能更有力地对抗其内部引力塌 缩,没有什么力量使其塌缩成为奇点。由(7g)式可知,如果有 1.75 M_θ的黑洞存在,其密度也不过是等于中 子星核心的密度 $p_n \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$,而 1.75 M_0 的黑洞的寿命约为 10^{66} 亿年,比中子星的寿命更长得多,**这表** 明黑洞比中子星更加稳定. 中子星的核心是超子, 而没有出现"奇点", 同样是更多有超子而更稳定更长寿 命的黑洞内更不可能反而出现"奇点"。更何况现在在宇宙中找到的最小黑洞只是 $3.8~M_{\odot}$,其平均密度比 1.75 M₆的黑洞已经降低 4 倍而约为 10¹⁵g/cm³, 就是说,其核心可能已不是超子而是中子和质子了,其内部 更不可能出现奇点,而比 3.8M₀更大的恒星级黑洞因其密度更低,就更无可能在其内部塌缩出来奇点.

第三.; 既然黑洞在吞噬完外界能量-物质后,时刻都在因发射霍金辐射而收缩其视界半径,这说明黑洞 内部空间不是如广义相对论所说的真空,不是内部空间的所有能量-物质都集中到其中心的"奇点",而是 充满能量-物质。只有这样,黑洞的视界半径收缩到任何尺寸时,才都会有霍金辐射发出。

第四;只要能够保持住物质物体的热能不损失,温度不下降,它就不会收缩。恒星级黑洞内部不可能 出现"奇点",是因为一个太阳级质量的黑洞,其寿命竟长达 10⁶⁵ 年。具有如此长寿命的黑洞的内部是极 **其稳定的,不可能出现有无穷大密度的"奇点"存在,** 因为黑洞有极强大的引力,而**近似绝对黑体,**连光 都逃不出黑洞,所以有温度的粒子也逃不出黑洞,这样,**黑洞内部就能保持其温度成为对抗引力的塌缩的** 主要力量,从而能够保持极长的寿命。但它还是会因霍金量子辐射而极其少量和缓慢地失去能量而收缩。 大黑洞由于密度的大幅降低内部更加稳定而更难塌缩,其寿命能维持非常的长久,如一个太阳级质量的黑 洞, $M_{\theta} = 2 \times 10^{33} g$,其寿命竟长达 10^{65} 年,而小黑洞由于辐射出高能量的霍金量子辐射,所以寿命变得很 短。假如有一个小黑洞的质量 $M_b = 1000 ton,$ 其寿命就只有 1 秒。**宇宙中一半以上的恒星都有伴星**,**成为双** 星系统,因此,各种恒星级黑洞在塌缩形成之后,就会马上吞噬其外界的能量-物质而膨胀以降低其密度, 长成更大的黑洞。宇宙中也发现有几乎吞噬完其周围能量-物质后而孤独地在宇宙空间漂浮的黑洞(其外界并 非绝对真空,只是能量-物质极其稀少而已)。

第五;在恒星所塌缩成的恒星级黑洞内,其中心所能达到的最高密度≈5×10¹⁵g/cm³,即 1.75M₀黑洞由 均匀的超子构成的中心的密度。比 1.75M。黑洞更大黑洞, 其中心的密度就更低。这表明宇宙中超新星爆炸 时的极限压力对其余烬M,的中心所能形成的最高密度不会高于 5×1015g /cm3。所以,在恒星级黑洞内部不 可能出现更小的黑洞,因为内部根本不可能再发生超新星爆炸和其它更剧烈的爆炸,更绝无可能塌缩出奇 点。但是,各种大小不同黑洞形成的机制和过程现在还不清楚。普遍认为的是并非所有超新星爆炸都会形 成中子星。而且当前的超新星爆发理论尚未完善,不能说明是否恒星的余烬(星核)M,可能被直接压缩成 为黑洞而不经过超新星爆发,是否有超新星形成的黑洞,以及恒星的初始质量和演化终点的准确关系。

【8】。恒星级黑洞的形成和存在在宇宙演化中的启示和意义。

1*. 从上面的(7g)式可以看出,无论是中子星或者最小的恒星级黑洞,其中心物质为超子,有人说是 固态中子,其最大密度约为 $\rho_n = 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g} / \text{cm}^3$,是由超新星爆炸所产生的宇宙中最大的压力压缩而成。

设 d_n 是密度约为 ρ_n 条件下2个中子之间的距离, N_n 为 cm^3 内的中子数,

$$\begin{aligned} N_n &= \rho_n / m_n = 5 \times 10^{15} / 1.67 \times 10^{-24} = 10^{39} \\ d_n &= (1 / N_n)^{1/3} = 10^{-13} cm \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{d}_{n} = (1/N_{n})^{1/3} = 10^{-13} \text{cm}$$
 (8a)

从 (8a)可见, 中子之间的距离d_n 刚好等于中子或质子的直径。也就是说,在 ρ_n = 5×10^{15} g / cm³下,中子 或质子之间只是刚好挤在一起,只不过因有高温能量而成为超子。质子的结构即其夸克链远未被破坏。

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2*. 由于宇宙中没有 < $2M_0$ 的黑洞,所以上述的密度 $\rho_n \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$ 就是宇宙中物质所具有的最高密度。因为宇宙中尚未有比超新星爆炸力更强的爆炸,所以密度 $\rho > 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$ 的物质是不可能出现的。

- 3*. 既然恒星级黑洞来源于超新星爆炸,那么,<u>在已经爆炸后的恒星级黑洞内部就绝无可能再发生超新星爆炸,也就不可能产生 ρ 5×10¹⁵g/cm³的物质。特别是>2M0 恒星级黑洞,内部的密度开始降低,黑洞质量愈大,密度愈低。可见,恒星级黑洞形成后,内部连引力塌缩的条件都不存在,绝无可能出现奇点。</u>
- 4*。既然在密度 5×10^{15} g/cm³ 的条件下,质子保存完好,未被破坏,<u>那么在密度达到多大时(密度极</u>限),质子才会被破坏而成为自由夸克呢?作者认为,这个密度极限应该是 10^{53} g/cm³.

按照霍金的黑洞理论和公式,任何一个恒星在塌缩过程中,熵总是增加而信息量总是减少的。假设 Sm—恒星塌缩前的熵, S_b —塌缩后的熵, M_θ —太阳质量 = 2×10^{33} g,

$$S_b/S_m = 10^{18} M_b/M_0^{[2]}$$
 (8a)

Jacob Bekinstein指出,在<u>理想条件下</u>, $S_b = S_m$,就是说,熵在恒星塌缩的前后不变。这样,就从(8a)式得出一个黑洞 $M_{bo} = 10^{15}$ g。这个黑洞就是宇宙的原初小黑洞= M_{bo} [1] [2]

 $M_{bo} = 10^{15} g$ 的密度 $\rho_{bo} = 0.7 \times 10^{53} g/cm^3$; $R_{bo} = 1.5 \times 10^{-13} cm$; $T_{bo} = 0.77 \times 10^{12} k^3$; $m_{sso} = 12 \times 10^{-24} g$; (8b)

5*. <u>从Bekinstein对恒星塌缩的前后不变的解释可以得出有非常重要意义的结论</u>。Bekinstein对霍金公式 (8a) <u>只作了一个简单的数学处理,</u>使其能够和谐地成立。<u>但是没有给出其中的恰当的物理意义</u>。<u>作者认为,(8a) 应该用于解释恒星塌缩过程中的重要的物理含意。</u>

首先,(8a) 表明在密度 $\leq 10^{53} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 的 塌缩过程中是不等熵的。这表示质子作为粒子在此过程中能够保持质子的结构没有被破坏或分解,所以<u>质子才有热运动和熵的改变</u>。质子变为超子 Λ 和 Σ 仅仅是质子具有高能量(高温),但它仍然由夸克组成。 其次,既然密度从 $10^{53} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 到 $10^{93} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 的改变过程中,不管是膨胀还是收缩,熵不能改变,就是理想过程。因此,质子必须解体而不能再作为粒子,也就是说,质子在此过程中只能变为自由夸克。换言之,夸克就是没有热运动和摩擦可在 $10^{53} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 和 $10^{93} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ 之间转变.

最简单而重要的结论: 现在宇宙中所能产生的最强烈的爆炸是超新星爆炸,它们所能产生的最大压力只能将物质压缩成密度约 5×10^{15} g/cm³ 的中子星或最小的恒星级黑洞的核心,即</mark>超子 Λ 和 Σ 。从密度 5×10^{15} g/cm³ 的場缩或膨胀过程是非等熵过程,质子的结构未被破坏。这特性也许就是质子在宇宙中有 10^{30} 年的长寿命而难以被破坏的原因。密度从 10^{53} g/cm³ 到为普朗克粒子 m_p 的 10^{93} g/cm³ 的塌缩或膨胀过程是等熵的理性过程,质子已经解体成为自由夸克。既然自由夸克在过程中作等熵运动,表明自由夸克具有超导性,当密度达到 10^{93} g/cm³ 时,即进到普朗克领域,时空变成不连续,广义相对论失效。这是人类认识尚远未达到的领域。

在爱因斯坦建立广义相对论的时代,他只知道引力和电磁力这 2 种长程力,在其作用下,物质所能达到的最大密度,是太阳中心的密度约为10²g/cm³。那时,不知道还有核心密度为10⁶g/cm³的白矮星和密度为10¹⁶g/cm³的中子星。更不知道弱作用力和强作用力可以组成密度为10¹⁶g/cm³~10⁵³g/cm³的质子,和密度为10⁵³g/cm³~10⁹³g/cm³的夸克。因此,那时爱因斯坦和其他的科学家们想当然的认为,物质粒子的引力可以自由而无休止地收缩。这是可以理解的。然而,现在主流的的科学家们固执的坚持物质粒子的引力可以收缩成为"奇点",却是盲目而失去理智的。

【9】。微型黑洞 M_{bo} \approx 10^{15} g: 早在 1971年,霍金首先提出了"微型黑洞"的概念,认为宇宙形成初期,一些小团块物质在"宇宙浴缸"的巨大压力下,会收缩成为不同尺度的黑洞,有的是由一座山收缩而成的,其体积仅相当现在的一颗基本粒子,在宇宙大爆炸发生之际,各种质量的黑洞都是有可能生成的;因此,宇宙空间里目前仍可能存在着"微型黑洞"这也就是"原初宇宙小黑洞 M_{bo} "。

我们宇宙现今的年龄 $\tau_{10} = 137$ 亿年,

霍金的任何一个黑洞的寿命 τ 的公式如下:

$$\underline{\tau \approx 10^{-27} M_{\underline{b}^{3}(\underline{s})}}$$
 [2] (9a)

如果霍金在 1971 年所提出的原初宇宙小黑洞 Mbo, 现今尚能存在于宇宙中, 其质量应该是:

$$\mathbf{M}_{bo} \ge (10^{27} \times 137 \times 10^8 \times 3.156 \times 10^7)^{-1/3} = 0.756 \times 10^{15} \mathbf{g}$$
 (9b)

在 70 年代,科学家们曾费力地力求在宇宙空间找到 M_{be} 这种原初宇宙小黑洞,但一无所获。因为它们不可能存在于现今宇宙中,相应的,该黑洞 M_{be} 的其它参数如下,

$$R_{bo} \ge 1.12 \times 10^{-13} \text{ cm}, \ \rho_{bo} \le 0.1285 \times 10^{54} \text{ g/cm}^3, \ T_{bo} \le 10^{12} \text{ k}. \ \tau_{bo} \ge 137$$
 亿年(9c)

从本文的下篇 $^{[18]}$ 可以查出或计算出,当宇宙的密度 = $\rho_{bo} \le 0.1285 \times 10^{54} g/cm^3$ 时,宇宙的特征时间 t_{up} 是,

$$t_{\rm in} = (3/8\pi \,\rho_{\rm ho}G)^{-1/2} = 0.37 \times 10^{-23}$$
 (9d)

从宇宙大爆炸后的宇宙演变膨胀图可知^[18], $t_{up}=0.37\times10^{-23}$ s是处于宇宙的重子时代,即Hadron Era, 此时单个的强子不能存在,宇宙中大部分的物质形态是浓密的夸克和胶子的混合物,又称为夸克时代. ^[2] [18] 这就是说,此时的无数的质量为 M_{bo} 的原初宇宙小黑洞是紧密地均匀地在当时宇宙内挤在一起的,不可能独立的分开的存在,随着时间的增加,许多小黑洞 M_{bo} 就会碰撞和合并而变成更大的黑洞,因此,在宇宙密度当时高达 10^{54} g/cm³ 的状态下,是不可能有原初宇宙小黑洞 M_{bo} 既不吞噬其外围的能量-物质又不与其邻近的小黑洞合并而孤立的残存到现今的宇宙空间的。推而广之,宇宙膨胀到辐射时代(Radiation Era)结束之前 [18],此时宇宙的密度虽然已降低到 $\approx 10^{-20}$ g/cm³,即在大爆炸后的 $30\sim40$ 万年之前,但那时宇宙并不透明,仍然处在辐射为主的时代。宇宙由于原生的最小黑洞 $M_{bm}\approx10^{-5}$ g的合并仍然在不断地膨胀着,但在每一时刻,微波背景辐射的观测证实那时温度的差异仍然很小,也就是说,宇宙还是几乎近于热平衡状态。因此,其内部密度在每一时刻都是相当均匀的,不可能在以后密度降到远低于 10^{54} g/cm³ 的密度状态下又塌缩出 M_{bo} 如此小的质量和如此高密度的原初宇宙小黑洞。

在宇宙膨胀到物质占统治地位的时代,即 Matter-dominated Era, 即在大爆炸 30 ~40 万年之后直到现在 10^{-20} g/cm³ 已经降低到现在的 10^{-30} g/cm³. **只有在物质形成后,由于辐射能量与物质粒子能量之间的巨大差异而不能互换,辐射能量随着宇宙的膨胀而降低温度和流出星云或者物质团之外,才在宇宙的小范围内(1~3 亿光年内)造成物质密度的极大不均匀和物质团的引力收缩**。 因而才出现星云星系和恒星,恒星只能在核聚变完成而死亡后通过新星或者超新星的爆炸,其残骸才能塌缩成为如前所述的质量大约为 10^{33} g 的恒星级黑洞,而不可能爆炸和塌缩出来质量 $\approx 10^{15}$ g 的原初宇宙小黑洞 M_{bo} ,因为其爆炸压力和温度都达不到 M_{bo} 所需要的密度 $\rho_{bo} \approx 10^{53}$ g/cm³。只能压缩使其成为中子星或恒星级黑洞中心的密度 $\approx 10^{16}$ g/cm³

结论: 1。根据1989年发射的COBE卫星测量结果进行分析计算后发现,宇宙微波背景辐射与绝对温度2.7度黑体辐射非常吻合,另外微波背景辐射在不同方向上温度有着极其微小的差异,也就是说存在的各向异性非常小,因而在宇宙的辐射时代结束之前不可能使在宇宙早期所产生原初宇宙小黑洞 **M**_{bo} 孤独地保持到现在。而在宇宙的辐射时代之后一直到现在,即是物质占统治地位的时代,在此期间,只能产生恒星级黑洞。

2。如果从恒星级黑洞的质量大约为 6×10^{33} g($3M\Theta$)收缩到 $\approx2\times10^{15}$ g 的微小黑洞. **假设这个过程能够出现的话**,它只能是不停地发射霍金辐射而收缩的结果。这是唯一可能发生的过程,但这是一个时间极其漫长的过程。从大质量恒星级黑洞收缩到微型黑洞(M_{bo})所需的时间是 = 恒星级黑洞的寿命-微型黑洞的寿命 $\approx(10^{66}$ 年 -10^{11} 年)。而**这个过程也完全不是理想的等熵过程,因为收缩的结果是向外发射了大量的无序的霍金量子辐射,**黑洞只是由一个质量 6×10^{33} g 恒星级黑洞缩小成 10^{15} g 的唯一一个微型黑洞,而不是收缩成为与原来黑洞等量又等熵的 N_{min} (N_{min} = $6\times10^{33}/2\times10^{15}$ = 3×10^{18})许多个 M_{bo} 微型黑洞。

【10】. (10⁷~10¹²) M₀ 超级大黑洞与类星体 (Quasar)

在每个星系的中心都有一个超级大黑洞,其质量约为($10^7 \sim 10^{12}$) M_0 不等。最近 "美国斯坦福大学的天文学研究小组在遥远的宇宙中发现了被称为Q0906+6930的黑洞。到目前为止堪称最庞大最古老的黑洞。其质量是太阳质量的100多亿倍,形成时间在127亿年前,即在宇宙的大爆炸之后大约10亿年" [14]。

设上述黑洞质量 $M_q=10^{10}M_0=2\times10^{43}g$,则其 $R_q=2.96\times10^{15}cm$, $\rho_q=1.74\times10^{--4}g/cm^3$.

而宇宙10亿年龄时的平均密度 $\rho_{10} = 3/(8\pi G t^2) = 1.8 \times 10^{-24} \text{ g/cm}^3$.

再看中子星和恒星级黑洞的平均密度 $\approx (10^{14} \sim 10^{16}) \text{g/cm}^3$,

"2008-09-05 报道,天文学家首次清晰观测到银河系中心黑洞",该黑洞的史瓦西半径 R_y =1609 万公里,即 R_y = $1.6 \times 10^{12} cm$,其质量 $My \approx 10^{6-5} M_{\theta}$,平均密度 ρ_v = $3 \times 10^2 g/cm^3$.

分析与推论: 1*. 从上面的密度比较和分析后可见,质量愈大的超级黑洞,其密度愈小,可能愈易于从该超巨大星系的原始星云中直接收缩而成。所以在宇宙物质占统治时代的早期,在密度较大的状态下,较易形成超级大黑洞,即类星体。 2*. 超级黑洞外的剩余能量-物质愈多,则黑洞因吞噬能量-物质而向宇宙空间发射的辐射能量也愈多。在宇宙空间也就愈亮。银河系中心的超级黑洞外围的能量-物质较少,所以也较暗。 3*. 这些超级黑洞是否由其原始大星云在中心先塌缩成许多恒星级黑洞和致密天体,然后由他们碰撞合并而成呢? 这种可能性不大。因大量致密天体被黑洞所吞噬而形成上述如此大的超级黑洞需要很长的时间,特别是恒星级黑洞是需要在花费数亿到百亿年的时间完成核聚变之后才能形成的。因此,超级黑洞的这种形成方式的可能性很小。也许小星系中心或者大星系中心外形成的105Mg的中型大黑洞可能由这种方

式形成。 **4*.** 由此可见,<u>应该是先有行星状星云的星系,然后其中在收缩成为各种星体各种黑洞和超级黑</u>洞,而不可能先有黑洞再吸引宇宙空间的能量-物质形成行星状星系。

什么是类星体? <u>类星体其实就是遥远的超级黑洞,也是上述超级黑洞的婴儿和青少年时期</u>。现简单介绍何香涛教授在其 "观测宇宙学"^[3]中第8章的证明如下:

类星体的质量Mo应该满足,

 $M_O > L_O M_\theta / 1.5 \times 10^{38} = 3.3 \times 10^8 M_\theta$ (10a)

对于光变周期为1小时的类星体,其尺度D应该满足

 $D \le C\Delta t = 1.1 \times 10^{14} \text{cm}, \tag{10b}$

对于如此大小的一个史瓦西黑洞, 其质量Ms应该是,

 $M_{S} = RC^{2}/2G = 1.9 \times 10^{8} M_{\theta}$ (10c)

可见, $M_0 \approx M_S$,二者是极其接近的。(10a)式中之 $L_0 = 5 \times 10^{46} \text{erg/s}$.

【11】. 对黑洞的论证再作进一步的分析和结论如下:

A. "两位英国学者,剑桥大学的史蒂芬.霍金和发明保角图的罗杰.彭罗斯在 60 年代证明,"奇点"是广义相对论的一个必不可少的组成部分.一个真实恒星的引力坍缩是否一定导致视界和黑洞的形成对此尚不明确,但是坍缩的结局是不可避免地成为奇点,这是确定无疑".这是"黑洞"一书作者约翰-皮尔.卢米涅在 1995 年写的. [1] 按照广义相对论,任何一个黑洞将由三部分组成。第一,视界为其边界。第二,奇点在 R=0 的几何中心,在那里集中有无穷大的能量密度,时空弯曲成无穷大。第三,在视界与"奇点"之间的空间为真空。这表示奇点成为黑洞存在的前提,广义相对论还指出,由于空间与时间在黑洞内互换,其中心 R=0 的点成为时间的终结,以后就成为"时间之外". [1][6]

广义相对论对"时间之外"无法解释。仅仅按照单独的广义相对论的数学方程的极端状态得出的上述解释是不适宜于研究黑洞内部状况的。我们所熟知的物理定律失效的奇点^[5] 只是广义相对论在许多错误假设下的数学推导的极端结果,而不是真实的物理世界的图像。何况,广义相对论没有考虑温度和热压力如影随形地对引力的抗拒作用,没有考虑量子理论,它不能应用于普郎克量子领域。而"奇点"作为能量与密度为无限大的点,它不可能在真实的物理世界出现和存在。任何理论的数学方程都有其应用的极限,广义相对论也不例外.因为数学方程的连续性通常不大可能统一地描述物态之间的极端(极限--相变及相变处的临界点). 正如气体状态方程不能用于水的沸点一样,在自然界既能找到长期存在的黑洞实体,就应当应用其它的观念或机理以代替用单独的广义相对论对黑洞内部无能为力的解释—"奇点"。既然黑洞以被观测和证实为宇宙中长期存在的物质实体,那么,其内部必然存在着对抗引力塌缩的机制以维持其平衡和稳定。

B.本文前面是用 4 种不同经典理论的基本公式来解决黑洞内部不可能出现奇点。必须特别着重指出,所有这些守恒公式仅仅实用于黑洞视界半径 R_b 上。至于黑洞内部各点的状态特别是各点的温度 T 的状态与上述守恒公式无关,也不影响上述守恒公式。而 T_b 仅仅表示黑洞视界半径 R_b 上的霍金辐射量子的阀温。如果大黑洞内部有小黑洞,则该小黑洞视界半径 R_b 上也适用这组守恒公式。小黑洞在大黑洞吞噬大黑洞的能量-物质而快速增大,最后与大黑洞合二为一。

C. 由前面的论证可见,黑洞视界半径 R_b 的界面上实际上是黑洞能量位阶的最低界面。黑洞界面内外的能量-物质粒子只有通过界面才能交换和进出。<u>界面上的粒子能量只有达 R_b 的位阶,即其小于或等于阀值m_{ss} $\leq \kappa T_{om}/C^2$ 时才可能逃出黑洞。同样,界面外附近的粒子能量只有达 R_b 的位阶,即其大于或等于阀值m_{ss} $\geq \kappa T_b/C^2$ 时才可能被吸入黑洞。黑洞界面 R_b 上不停地能量-物质交换使得 R_b 上不停地震荡—扩大或者缩小。当黑洞因不断地发射霍金量子辐射而内部空间一直缩小下去时,内部的能量物质也就一直不停地通过 R_b 向外辐射而后使 R_b 逐渐缩小和 M_b 减少,这就完全证明黑洞内部空间充满能量-物质,而在 R_b 逐渐缩小时其内部能随时供给能量-物质,从而证实其内部空间绝对不是真空。因此,广义相对论所得出"黑洞内部除了奇点之外,所有空间都是真空"的结论是不符合黑洞的真实状况的。。</u>

D. 恒星在死亡时的塌缩大爆炸中,恒星将抛射掉自己大部分的质量,同时释放出巨大的能量。这样,在短短几天内,它的光度有可能将增加几十万倍,这样的星叫"新星"。如果恒星的爆发再猛烈些,它的光度增加甚至能超过 1000 万倍,这样的恒星叫做"超新星"。这些剧烈的爆炸现在已能真实的被观测到。 <u>设想如果所有的黑洞内均出现过"奇点",那么每个奇点爆炸的剧烈程度将会比超新星的爆炸不知要大多少倍,似乎都会像广义相对论所设想的宇宙诞生的"大爆炸"一样地剧烈。</u>从广义相对论的理论上讲,也许黑洞外面的人不能观察到黑洞内奇点大爆炸的图景。但是"奇点"的爆炸必定会爆出来无法估量的能量-物质迫使其视界半径以光速不断地向外扩张。在我们银河系的中心区域有许多小黑洞和一个超级大黑洞,如果

所有这些黑洞内都有"奇点"而爆炸的话,那么,距离银河系中心仅仅 2.6 万光年的太阳系早就被这些扩张的黑洞所吞噬了。因此,我们银河系内及外围空间许多被观测到的黑洞的长期真实地存在就证明所有黑洞内没有出现和存在过"奇点"和"奇点的爆炸"。也证明了我们的太阳系不在银河系的某个黑洞之内。可见,用广义相对论数学方程的极端处存在"奇点"以证明真实的黑洞内存在"奇点"是一种错误的推论和结论,正如用经典力学证明电子会失去能量而坠落到原子核中的错误是一样的。

E。作者的一个猜想,在大于 10^3 M_0 (此数为猜想,因为小于15 M_0 的黑洞在形成之前,已产生核聚变)的中等黑洞内,由于形成之前没有产生核聚变,在黑洞形成之后可能在黑洞内的物质再收缩而产生核聚变,结果,会因不断地爆炸向黑洞外排出核聚变产生的能量-物质直到核聚变完成,这可能是黑洞不同于霍金辐射向外发射能量-物质的另一种方式。

F. 在前面已经证明的,所有黑洞的最后命运不是收缩成为奇点,而是收缩成为质量 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5} g$ 的最小引力黑洞在普郎克领域中强烈的爆炸消亡。既然所有黑洞的最后命运是如此,假设黑洞内部有可能发生这种极其强烈的引力收缩时,也必然而且只能是最后收缩成为质量 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5} g$ 的最小引力黑洞而在黑洞内部强烈的爆炸中消失后,其残渣就混入黑洞内的空间与能量-物质中。而实际上恒星级黑洞或者由中子星所塌缩成的恒星级黑洞是不可能发生这种情况的。

前面已经说过,现在宇宙中由新星和超新星爆炸所形成的恒星级黑洞或者由中子星所塌缩成的最小恒星级黑洞的质量大约是 $3~M_{\rm e}$,其密度约为 $5\times10^{15}~{\rm g/cm^3}$. 作者根据分析 (8a)式得出了重要的结论:密度从 $5\times10^{15}~{\rm g/cm^3}$ 到 $10^{53}~{\rm g/cm^3}$ 的膨胀或者收缩过程中,由于质子的结构未被破坏,会产生热运动和摩擦,是非理想的不等熵过程。密度从 $5\times10^{53}~{\rm g/cm^3}$ 到 $10^{93}~{\rm g/cm^3}$ 的膨胀或者收缩过程中,质子的结构已被破坏成为自由夸克,没有粒子热运动和摩擦,是理想的等熵过程。

- G. 前面的分析和论证表明,用单独的广义相对论无法解决黑洞内部的奇点问题。直到现在,尚未有一个 单独的理论能描述黑洞内部. 在本质上, 广义相对论是一个无热力学效应而以四维时空代替引力作用的时空 几何学。因而, 在用单一的广义相对论方程式描述黑洞内部时, 没有热力作为对抗力, 均匀的能量-物质空间 的引力的塌缩 (即时空收缩) 也就必然会产生"奇点"。因此,如果没有霍金的黑洞理论,就不可能找到在 **黑洞视界半径R,上的 4 个守恒公式,**而正是这些守恒公式的存在才能了解恒星级史瓦西黑洞内部的能量-物 质不可能塌缩成为奇点,而使黑洞能以极长期的寿命而真实地存在于宇宙中.也正因有了霍金的黑洞理论, **才有可能知道任何黑洞的寿命**, 才了解黑洞内部与外界的能量是如何交换的。结果,黑洞从过去存在于自然 界的死而不化的物体变成为现在活的物体. 可见,本文中运用霍金理论的公式才避免了广义相对论对"奇 点"问题的危机。同样的情况其实早已发生过,正如原子中的电子必需依从量子力学的测不准原理才不致 落到原子核内,而稳定在原子核的外层运动。这才使得我们人类能出现和存在于现今美妙的世界里。 **H. 黑洞视界半径上的参数的单一性和唯一性:** 黑洞的所有物理状态参数 $(M_b, T_b, R_b, \rho_b, \tau_b, ...)$ 中,只要有一个被 确定, 比如说 M_b被确定, 其它的所有参数都随着 M_b 的被确定而被唯一的确定了. 从这个观点来看, **黑洞又是** 自然界最简单的物体。这也就是说,同一个参数值的所有黑洞,在其视界半径R。上的各种参数值是完全一 样的。可见,具有同量M_b的所有黑洞,仅管它们内部状态各不相同,但是其黑洞的性质(视界半径上的性 质)是完全一样的。黑洞内部的状态可以不相同,黑洞愈大,其内部的状态的差异也就愈大愈复杂。反 之,所有的 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5}$ g的最小引力黑洞都只是由一个粒子组成,而各种参数都一样,因此,**只有所有的** $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5} g = m_p$ 的最小引力黑洞内部状态才都是一样的,而达到这一状态时即爆炸解体消失于普郎克量 子领域。
- I. 黑洞只有从外部吸取能量物质或与其它星体或黑洞碰撞才会膨胀增大尺寸,而不停地向外所辐射的能量却极微, 1998 年由遥远的Ia型超新星的爆发而发现宇宙早期直到现在的加速膨胀。现在主流的科学家们都认为在宇宙早期出现了具有负能量或者排斥力的暗能量造成了宇宙加速膨胀,现在不少的科学家正努力想找到暗能量以求得到诺贝尔奖。作者曾指出,由遥远的Ia型超新星的爆发而发现宇宙早期的加速膨胀是我们这个宇宙大黑洞在早期与另外一个宇宙大黑洞碰撞与合并所造成的结果。[4]而这种合并似乎到现在尚未完全完成。因为合并一旦完成,两大黑洞的质量就会相加而成为新黑洞的质量,两个原来黑洞的视界半径就会相加而成为新黑洞的视界半径。这样,新黑洞因无外界能量物质可以吞噬而会停止膨胀。作者的上述解释是合乎宇宙的观测实况的。因为只有两个宇宙黑洞在其早期碰撞而产生宇宙加速膨胀的上述解释才符合我们宇宙的平直性要求和当今较准确的观测值(Ω=1.02±0.02)。有排斥力的暗能量和所有其它理论都可能成为找不到的幽灵,因为它们都不符合此要求,解释不了我们宇宙的平直性[4].
 - J. 两种不同的黑洞模式和两种不同的黑洞命运。

按照单独的广义相对论,黑洞中心有一个奇点,在视界半径与奇点之间的内部空间是真空。**黑洞永远不向外辐射任何能量-物质,在这种的条件下**,<u>黑洞将永远地存在于自然界。</u>这类黑洞只会从外界吸收能量-物质或其它天体而增加自己的质量和尺寸,但它永远是一个绝对的黑洞而不会消失,因此,在自然界已存在的黑洞和未来将出现的<u>黑洞每一个都会有无限长的生命</u>(这是时间的无限大)。这种可能性能存在吗?它符合自然界的根本规律吗?有许多确凿的证据已经证实我们宇宙就是一个巨无霸黑洞。^{[4] [18]}作者在本文的下篇已经作了有力的证明。^[18]在宇宙黑洞内,<u>各种物质物体和人类的存在证明宇宙空间并不是真空,也没有观测到存在"奇点"的任何证据。</u>而那些死抱着广义相对论方程里的极端的"奇点"结论不放的科学家们,其实他们也说不清"奇点"究竟奇到什么程度。这是即不符合理性也不符合宇宙的实际状况的。

黑洞的质量 M_b 愈大,其发射的霍金辐射 m_{ss} 小,黑洞的寿命愈长。广义相对论不承认黑洞发射 m_{ss} ,即 $m_{ss}=0$,所以黑洞应有无限长的寿命。仅由此观之,广义相对论可作为霍金黑洞理论极端的一个特例。

K. 本文另开思路,独创地综合运用几种经典理论的基本公式,特别是应用霍金的黑洞辐射量子蒸发出能量的公式,证明每个黑洞与宇宙中其它任何物体或者系统一样,都存在着对抗引力塌缩的机制,都合乎生长衰亡的法则. 在这种模式的大黑洞内部,各处和区域依据其不同的动静平衡条件而可以组成极不相同物体和系统。比如,在我们这个宇宙大黑洞内部,就可以在不同的地方存在着大小黑洞,恒星,行星,生物,人类和宇宙尘埃等等。但是,可以明确地定论,我们宇宙任何地方绝对不可能出现高于 10³²k的高温,也绝对不可能出现小于 10⁻⁵ g的黑洞,永远不会找到"奇点"或者"奇点的大爆炸".

- L. **关于人造黑洞**:作者两年多前曾经论证过人类也许永远制造不出来任何大小的人造黑洞。请参看拙作"Mankind may be impossible to manufacture out any artificial real gravitational black holes forever" [16]。其实道理很简单明白,因为要想以小于 10^{19} GeV的能量制造出来小于 10^{-5} g的史瓦西黑洞,必然的,其相对应的温度 $>10^{32}$ k,视界半径 $<10^{-33}$ cm,寿命 $<10^{-43}$ s,这些都是不可能达到的。而且这种 $<10^{-5}$ g的史瓦西黑洞已经深入到Planck Era 的量子时代,而广义相对论所得出的黑洞的概念和理论是完全不能适用于量子时代的。要想制造出 $>10^{-5}$ g的史瓦西黑洞,就要求能制造出来极大能量的对撞机,这也是人类无法能达到的。
- M。作者最后的几句话:老子曰:"大道至简"。本文独创的观点和论证方法是简单的,因为它只考虑黑洞视界半径上的平衡,而不管黑洞的内部状态。这就违反了以广义相对论为主流的学术界的观点和方法。但这种简化却达到了圆满的自治的好效果。也会经得起观测的检验。这也许不会受到大部分科学家与学者们或读者们的认可,因为本文缺乏新理论和复杂的数学公式,而这些东西都正是物理学界的主流学者们的本钱和终身引以为骄傲的。但本文中的新的观念,新的论证方法与计算都来源于现代可靠的经典理论的基本原理和公式,并且和所有其它理论计算所得出的数据以及观测的数据相吻合.而且容易被理解和接受.本文的重要贡献就是找出了所有黑洞的最后命运是塌缩成为最小引力黑洞 $M_{bm} \approx 10^{-5}$ g后而在普郎克领域强烈的爆炸中消亡。这是由于本文推导出了新的公式(1f), m_{ss} M = $hC/8\pi G$ = 1.187×10⁻¹⁰g² 和 (1g), Rm_{ss} = $h/(4\pi C)$ 而成。本文用简单的方法以解决复杂问题的思路也许可以作为引玉之抛砖供给未来者作另类思考.

====全文完====

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The Complete Demonstrations To No Singularity
In Black Holes: New Edition
====Part 1: Black Holes==== May.-2010

《Black Holes: The Final Gravitational Collapse Of The Event Horizon Of Any BHs In Nature Would Only Contract To Planck Particle m_p = M_{bm} = 10⁻⁵g And Disintegrate in Planck Era, But Impossibly Contract To Singularity Of Infinite Density.**》**

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[Abstract]: In this article, author doesn't propose any hypothesis and any supplementary condition, may derive out directly "the finally gravitational contraction of any black holes (BH) could impossibly become singularity, but Planck particles $m_p = M_{bm}$ and disappear in Planck Era". That result is got from Hawking laws about BH and other classical formulas together.

The superiority of author's method is to apply a group of formulas only to research the changes of physical parameters on the event horizon (EH) of any BHs, regardless of the complicated state and structure inside BHs. Thus, the final contracted result of EH of BHs could only become Planck particle $m_p = M_{bm}$ (minimum BH), but not singularity. Since the final collapse of EH of BH with its all mass (M_b) had to become m_p , if there were little BHs inside, it could certainly contract to m_p in advance.

The fundamental defect of the <u>General Theory of Relativity Equation (EGTR)</u> is that, any particles in EGTR has no thermodynamic action to resist the gravitational collapse, it would certainly lead to occurrence of singularity. On the contrary, <u>Hawking formulas of BH were built on the foundation of thermodynamics and quantum mechanics</u>, the heat pressure could resist the gravitational collapse forever.

According to above explanations and analyses, an important formula will be got as below:

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} \underline{\mathbf{M}_{b}} = hC/8\pi G = 1.187 \times 10^{-10} g^{2}$$
 (1d)

In above formula (1d), m_{ss} is the mass of <u>Hawking quantum radiation (HQR)</u> on the EH, M_b is the mass of whole BH. $m_{ss}M_b$ is a constant. From (1d), in the real universe, $M_b \neq 0$, and, $m_{ss} \neq 0$, the smaller M_b is, the bigger m_{ss} can be. According to axiom of any part \leq the whole, at the limited condition, $m_{ss} = M_b = \frac{(1.187 \times 10^{-10} \text{g}^2)^{1/2}}{1.187 \times 10^{-10} \text{g}^2)^{1/2}}$. Thus, M_b is impossible become a singularity.

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} = \underline{\mathbf{M}_{b}} = \underline{\mathbf{M}_{bm}} = (\underline{\mathbf{h}}\underline{\mathbf{C}}/8\pi\underline{\mathbf{G}})^{1/2} = \underline{\mathbf{m}_{p}} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5}\underline{\mathbf{g}}$$
 (1f)

Formula (1f) is the best important. correct and final conclusion in this article got by author. It clearly shows that, the final gravitational collapse of any BH would become Planck particle m_p , and explode in Planck Era, but not continuously go to singularity of infinite density.

Many new concepts and laws in this article are all the further developments to Hawking theory about BHs. In science, the simplest is the best. The demonstrations in this article is the simplest, whether it is good or bad will remain to reader's comments.

Key words . black holes (BH); singularity; star-formed Schwarzschild (gravitational) black holes: Planck particle--m_n; Planck Era; Hawking quantum radiation (HQR); General Theory of Relativity Equation (GTRE); minimum BH-- M_{bm};

In this whole article, only Schwarzschild (= gravitational) BHs of no charges, no rotating and spherical symmetry will be studied as below.

[1] . Regardless of the states and structures in BHs, the final contraction of the event horizon (EH) and mass M_b of any BHs due to emit Hawking quantum radiations (HQR) could only become minimum BH (M_{bm}) equal to Planck particle (m_n), it could impossibly contract to singularity.

According to Hawking radiation law of BHs and Schwarzschild special solution to GTRE and other classical formulas, the relationship of many physical parameters on the event horizon (EH) of BHs can be got as below: M_b -- mass of a BH, T_b -- temperature on EH of BH, m_{ss} -- mass of Hawking quantum radiation on BH, R_b —radius of EH of a BH, h—Planck constant = $6.63 \times 10^{-27} g_* \text{cm}^2/\text{s}$, C—light speed = $3 \times 10^{10} \text{cm/s}$, G-gravitational constant = 6.67×10^{-8} cm³/s²*g, Bolzmann conseant $\kappa = 1.38 \times 10^{-16}$ g*cm²/s²*k, m_p -- Planck participle, L_p --- Planck length, T_p --- Planck temperature,

Applying Hawking law and other classical formulas to derive out the final gravitational collapse of EH of BH. Hawking temperature formula on EH of BH,

$$T_b M_b = (C^3/4G) \times (h/2\pi\kappa) \approx 10^{27} [2]$$
 (1a)

Formula of energy transformation (i.e. gravitational energy transfer into radiation energy through valve temperature) on EH of BH,

$$m_{ss} = \kappa T_b / C^2 [1][2]$$
 (1b)

According to Schwarzschild special solution to GTRE,

$$GM_b/R_b = C^2/2^{[1][2]}$$
 (1c)

From (1a) and (1b), then,

$$\underline{\mathbf{m}_{ss}} \, \underline{\mathbf{M}_{b}} = \mathbf{h} \, \mathbf{C} / 8\pi \, \mathbf{G} = 1.187 \times 10^{-10} \, \mathbf{g}^{2} \tag{1d}$$

Formulas (1a),(1b),(1c), (1d) are 4 general laws effective on any EH of BHs. In formulas (1a) and (1d), due to that, $T_b M_b = \text{constant}$, $m_{ss} M_b = \text{constant}$. So, m_{ss} , T_b and M_b is impossible ∞ or 0, then, m_{ss} , T_b and M_b all have its limit. Furthermore, according to axiom of any part \leq the whole, m_{ss} is impossible $> M_b$, at the limited condition, the maximum m_{ss} = the minimum M_{b} -- M_{bm} , so,

$$m_{ss} = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g^{[3]}$$
 (1e)

Owing to $(hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv m_n^{[3]}$ so,

$$\underline{m_{ss}} = \underline{M_{bm}} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv \underline{m_p} \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g.$$
 (1f)

$$\frac{m_{ss} = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv m_p \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g.}{R_{bm} \equiv L_p^{[3]} \equiv (Gh/2\pi C^3)^{1/2} \equiv 1.61 \times 10^{-33} cm}$$
(1g)

$$T_{bm} = T_{p}^{[3]} = 0.71 \times 10^{32} k \tag{1h}$$

$$R_{bm}m_{ss} = h/(4\pi C) = 1.0557 \times 10^{-37} cmg$$
 (1i)

Similarly, $m_{ss} \neq 0$, $R_{bm} \neq 0$, so, R_{bm} and m_{ss} all have its limit.

The best important conclusion: 1. From formulas (1b), (1c), whether one of M_b , R_b , T_b , m_{ss} is 0 or ∞ can not be judged. That is reason why singularity could present in General Theory of Relativity Equation (GTRE). However, from formula (1a), (1d) and (1i), any one of M_b , R_b , T_b and m_{ss} can impossibly be "0 " or "∞", so, each of 4 has to its limit. That are results of Hawking theory about BHs to apply thermodynamics and quantum mechanics. 2. When a BH could get into the gravitational collapse because of emitting Hawking quantum radiations (HQR) after engulfing all energy-matters outside, it would continuously shrink its size R_b , increase in T_b , lose mass M_b and finally become $\underline{M}_{bm} = \underline{m}_{ss} \equiv \underline{m}_{p}$. In addition, M_{bm.} R_{bm}, T_{bm}, m_{ss} form a perfect minimum BH, and perfectly and individually equal to m_p, L_p, T_p of Planck Era,

[2]. In the process of the gravitational contraction of any original nebula (matters), the principle of a particle m, emitted to outside in nebula is the same mechanism with HQR emitted to outside from EH of a BH. They are all from high energy (temperature) flowing to low energy (temperature). The final result of both continuously contracted process are all the complete same, i.e. $M_{hm} = m_n = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv m_n \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-1}$ ⁵g. Thus, Hawking quantum radiations (HOR) are just the energy particles, which have the lower energy (temperature) than the valve temperature on EH and may flee out from the restraint of gravity of BHs to go to outside.

For examining the correctness of (1f); Suppose a particle m_s in nebula and on the boundary of R, if m_s is in the state of thermodynamic balance and locate at the end of R, then,

```
dP/dR = -GM\rho/R^{2} |^{[3]}
(2a)
P = n\kappa T = \rho \kappa T/m_s
(2b)
M = 4\pi \rho R^{3}/3
(2c)
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Formula (2b) is the state equation of gas or particles, Formula (2c) is the formula of ball volume, P - P pressure of R end, M –total mass in radius R, P – average density of R ball, T – temperature of R end,

Applying formulas (2a), (2b), (2c), (1a), (1c) together. Formulas (1a), (1c) are right to physical parameters on EH of any BHs, so, the results of parameter values got from solving following equations are all on EH of BH. Thus, to any BHs, in reality, M, R are all completely equal to M_b , R_b as below.

```
From P = \rho \kappa T/m_s = \kappa/m_s \times (3M/4\pi R^3) \times (C^3/4GM) \times (h/2\pi\kappa) = 3hC^3/(32\pi^2GR^3m_s), dP/dR = d[3hC^3/(32\pi GR^3m_s)]/dR = -(9hC^3)/(32\pi^2Gm_sR^4), (::dP/dR \propto R^{-4}), (2d) -GM\rho/R^2 = -(GM/R^2) \times (3M/4\pi R^3) = -(3G/4\pi R^3) \times (M^2/R^2), from (1c), M_b/R_b = C^2/2G = M/R. .: -GM \rho/R^2 = -3C^4/(16\pi GR^3), (\propto R^3) (2e) let (2d), (2e) into (2a), -(9hC^3)/(32\pi^2Gm_sR^4) = -3C^4/(16\pi GR^3), or 3h/(2\pi m_sR^4) = C/R^3 .: R = 3h/(2\pi Cm_s), or .: Rm_s = 3h/(2\pi Cm_s), or .: Rm_s = 3h/(2\pi Cm_s) (2f) From (2f) and (1c), then, m_s M_b = 3hC/(4\pi G) (2g)
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Comparing formulas (1d) and (2g), (1i) and (2f), only under the condition of $m_s = 6m_{ss}$, as the results, (1d) = (2g), (1i) = (2f). Why must $m_s = 6m_{ss}$? Because in deriving process from (2a) to (2g), density ρ and temperature T in formulas (2a), (2b) and (2c) used as the average values in a ball M of R, but not the real density and temperature on EH of BH, which < their average values, so, their combined effects let $m_s = 6m_{ss}$. Thus, under the condition of $m_s = 6m_{ss}$.

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\therefore \mathbf{m}_{s} = 6\mathbf{m}_{ss}, \underline{(1d)} \equiv \underline{(2g)}, \underline{(1i)} \equiv \underline{(2f)}  (2h)
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Thus, the gravitational collapse and final destiny of any nebula (particles) is the perfectly same with the EH of a BH. Their final destinies are all $m_{ss} = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$. In nature, any gravitational collapses of anybody are the certain results of discharging energy nonstop to outside.

Analyses and conclusions:

- 1*. Since formula (2h) accords with the real conditions, it is a circumstantial evidence to formulas (1d), (1f) and (1i). it shows that, the final collapse of EH of any BHs can reach to Planck Era, but not to singularity.
- 2*. Formula (2a) is really a simplified equation to Tolman-Oppenheimer-Volkoff equation. ^[7] Formula (2a) cancelled 3 complicated amended items from TOV equation. Thus, on the foundation of (2a), combined (1a), (1c) and (2b) as the boundary conditions, the correctness of (2f) and (2g) should be reliable.
- 3^* . There are no essential distinctions for any BH or a star or a nebula to emit out or to attract in energy-matters. However, any BHs have very strong gravity, even light can't flee out from EH of BH. Owing to the very high density or big mass of current BHs, for example, a BH of $5M_0$, according to formula (1d), it could emit the extremely small energy of HQR equivalent to $m_{ss} = 1.187 \times 10^{-44} g$ and absorb in any energy-matters $m_{ss} = 1.187 \times 10^{-44} g$. A BH of mass $m_{ss} = 1.187 \times 10^{-24} g$ mass of a proton. The current BHs in nature are all star BHs, so in people's mind, all BHs are rapaciously plundering energy-matters outside,
- $4^{\star}.$ How could HQR flee out from EH of BH? Just like a particle or quantum (energy or light) fleeing out from the boundary of a star or any body, once average energy of HQR $< \kappa T$ on EH, or its instant temperature $< \kappa T$ on EH duo to the heat motion and vibration, they could possibly flee out at a instant under the state of little lower temperature and energy.
- [3] o No. 1 essential attribute of any BHs: Once a BH could be formed, it would be a BH forever until it finally become a Planck particle $m_p = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$, no matter whether it's expansion because of engulfing energy-matter from outside or it's contraction because of emitting HQR to outside.

According to Schwarzschild solution to GTRE, from (1c),

$$R_b = 2GM_b/C^2, (3a)$$

 $\therefore C^2 dR_b = 2GdM_b$

 $C^{2}(R_{b}\pm dR_{b}) = 2G(M_{b}\pm dM_{b})$ (3b)

Suppose another BH Mba, and,

$$C^2R_{ba} = 2GM_{ba} (3c)$$

From (3a) + (3b) + (3c)

$$\therefore C^2 (R_b \pm R_{ba} \pm dR_b) = 2G (M_b \pm M_{ba} \pm dM_b)$$
 (3d)

Formula (3d) clearly shows that, any BH, no matter whether it would emit out or plunder in energy-matters, or collide with another BH, it could only be a BH of different mass forever.

In 1998, two groups of U.S.A. and Australia discovered the accelerating expansion of our universe (AEOU) through observations to the bursts of remote supernovas Ia, they pointed out, that remote galaxies are accelerating away from us. Most current scientists explained AEOU with "dark energy" of exclusive force in the universe. Author considered that, AEOU was due to the collision of our universal BH with other BHs in their early ages. Formula (3d) was proposed as the theoretical foundation for above hypothesis.

[4] one No. 2 essential attribute of any BHs: BHs are all the simplest bodies in nature. All physical parameters on the EH of BHs are only decided by mass of a BH, and have the same, sole, linear and single numerical value corresponding to mass M_{bz} . In other words, any 2 physical parameters on the EH of all BHs have the same relationship of the sole, linear and single numerical value. Furthermore, no matter how structures and states inside different BHs, all EHs of BHs with the same mass M_{bz} can have the completely same essential attributes. Therefore, there are not necessary for us for solving the complicated GTRE to study the structures and states inside BHs. Once knowing the mass of any BHs, then, knowing its all. This is Hawking's great contribution to the theory of BHs. From formulas (1a), (1b), (1c), (1d), it can be seen for any BHs, then,

$$M_b \propto R_b \propto 1/T_b \propto 1/m_{ss}$$
 (4a)

[5] No. 3 essential attribute of any BHs: Non-stop emitting HQRs to outside or engulfing in energy-matters from outside is other essential attribute of any BHs. Just like a star or a body to emit lights or infrared radiations, energy would always flow out naturally from high energy to low energy, no exception for any BHs to emit HQRs.

The EH of any BH is its boundary. The exchange of energy-matters must pass through EH. It can be seen from (2a), owing to that, HQR on EH would always be in the condition of heat motion, it could non-stop vibrate and have no an instant precise temperature, so, any HQR on EH could be in the unstable state and impossible to keep the thermodynamic balance at any instant. Thus, the exchange of energy-matters passed through EH would only lead to Event Horizon oscillated.

From formula (1b) $m_{ss}C^2 = \kappa T_b$, T_b is the valve temperature on EH, Really, EHs have become the switch of BHs to transfer energy-matters.

- 1*. Only in case κT_b of HQRs on or in BH, which instant temperature T_b is a little higher than outside, could flee out. After they fled out from EH. because of decrease in a little energy of BH, BH would contract a little size and increase in a little temperature, then, the energy distance would become bigger between EH and the fled HQR, which could impossibly return back into BH again. Thus, after losing a HQR, BH would continuously emit HQRs to outside, until finally become a Planck particle $m_p = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5}$ g, and explode in Planck Era.
- 2*. Obviously, in case outside particle $m_o > m_{ss}$ or outside temperature $T_o > T_b$, m_o and radiation energy κT_o outside can be attracted into BH. Thus, BH can nonstop attract in all energy-matters outside with increase in mass M_b and decrease in T_b on EH. After that, BH will nonstop emit HQRs to outside, until M_b finally become a Planck particle $m_p = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$, and explode in Planck Era.
- 3^* . In case $m_o = m_{ss}$ or $T_o = T_b$, generally, because the number of particles and T_o outside are more then those on EH of BH, so. BH can attract in more energy-matters than those fled out. After that, the process and result will be the same with above 2^* section.

The character of any BH is always nonstop taking in all energy-matters from outside at first, then, emitting energy to outside until its final vanish in Planck Era, its Event Horizon would be oscillated nonstop.

According to Hawking's theory, the rate of radiating energy of a BH is:

$$dE/dt \approx 10^{46} M^{-2} \text{ erg/s}, ^{<2>}$$
 (5a)

Suppose $M=M_\theta=2\times 10^{33}g=M_\theta$, $dE/dt\approx 10^{-20}$ erg/s, based on such extremely tiny rate, a BH of sun mass (M_θ) needs about 10^{65} years to radiate out all its energy-matters and explode in Planck Era.

Suppose $M = M_0 = 2 \times 10^{33} g$, its $HQR = m_{ss} = 1.187 \times 10^{-10}/(2 \times 10^{33}) = 6 \times 10^{-44} g$. So, m_{ss} is too small. It shows that, mass of a BH equal to sun can almost absorb any tiny energy in the current space. If no energy outside, that sun BH can radiate HQR of $6 \times 10^{-44} g$, It is much smaller than a proton mass of $1,66 \times 10^{-24} g$.

It can be seen, <u>Hawking theory and laws of BHs to emit HQRs are all right</u>, but Hawking's explanations to emit HQRs are not correct and convincing. Normally, Hawking and the most modern scientists may explain HQRs with the concepts of vacuum energy. They recognized that a pair of virtual particles would be suddenly born out from vacuum, then annihilate and appear repeatedly. ^[1]. After negative particle on EH of BH being captured by positive virtual particle of vacuum and annihilating, then, the positive particle of BH would remain and appear outside BH and become a HQR fled out, Such explanations of them is a deliberate myth with the new physical concept. The energy value of HQR on EH of BH is certain, why could a pair of virtual particles appeared have the same energy value with HQR on EH and both could meet at the same time and same place? In addition, the explanation of so-called "virtual energy" has not a reliable and certain numerical value right now in any theory and may have no way to be observed and examined forever.

Right now, whether BHs would emit energy-matters or not with other ways except Hawking's radiations remains a question.

[6] • No. 4 essential attribute of any BHs: After plundering all energy-matters outside, any BH could only contract its size R_b , decrease in M_b , increase in T_b and m_{cc} because of emitting HQGs continuously. The final destiny of every BH could only become minimum BH (M_{bm}) equal to Planck particle (m_P) , then, explode and vanish in Planck Era at once. See formula (1f),

 $\underline{\mathbf{m}}_{ssm} = \underline{\mathbf{M}}_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv \underline{\mathbf{m}}_{p} \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-5} \underline{\mathbf{g}}$

Why could M_{bm} be impossible to become < { $(hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} \equiv m_p \equiv 1.09 \times 10^{-5}g$ } and continuous contraction? Surely impossible.

- 1*. Once $M_{bm} < 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$, its HQR $(m_{ss}) < 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$ too. Thus, m_{ss} $M_{bm} << ((hC/8\pi G)$. It violates formula (1d) of BHs.
- 2*. Once M_{bm} reach 1.09 × 10⁻⁵g, its gravitational energy = M_{bm} C^2 = 10¹⁶erg, its radiation energy = κT_b = 1.38× 10⁻¹⁶× 0.71×10³² = 10¹⁶erg too. So,

$$M_{bm} C^2 = \kappa T_b = 10^{16} erg$$
 (6a)

It can be seen, the reason why BH can emit HQR is that the bigger BH has surplus gravitational energy to transfer to radiation energy of HQR. However, once M_{bm} reach 1.09×10^{-5} g, the whole M_{bm} is a whole particle and has no surplus energy as HQR, it can only throughout explode, and wholly transfer M_{bm} C² to many and many small γ -rays of the highest energy of 10^{32} k.

- 3^* . Owing to M_{bm} reach $1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$, M_{bm} $C^2 = m_{ss}C^2$, it is said, the whole M_{bm} is a complete particle, no gravitational forces inside could continuously contract to resist the highest temperature of $10^{32} k$ inside the whole M_{bm} , thus, the whole M_{bm} must crushingly explode.
 - 4*. According to Uncertainty Principle

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 \begin{array}{ll} \Delta E \times \Delta t \approx h/2 \ \pi & (6b) \\ To \ M_{bm}, \ \Delta E = M_{bm} \ C^2 = \kappa T_b = 10^{16} erg, \ \Delta t = Compton \ time = R_{bm}/C = 1.61 \times 10^{-33}/3 \times 10^{10} = 0.537 \times 10^{-43}. \\ \Delta E \times \Delta t = 10^{16} \times 0.537 \times 10^{-43} = 0.537 \times 10^{-27}, \ but \ h/2\pi = 6.63 \times 10^{-27}/2\pi = 1.06 \times 10^{-27}, \end{array}
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Obviously, $\Delta E \times \Delta t < h/2\pi$, it violates Uncertainty Principle. Thus, M_{bm} could impossibly exist, but only disintegrate and vanish in Planck Era, so, it has no way to contract to singularity.

[7]. Various substantial structures just are the best and last mechanism to resist the gravitational contraction in nature. Bodies of no gravitational collapse in nature have always a solid and stable core.

From the process of formation of star BHs, the reasons why singularity can impossibly appear and exist in star BHs will be clearly known. In GTRE, the appearance of singularity is base on the hypotheses of that, a ball of definite energy-matters could free and infinitely contract its size with no resistance. However, in reality, the contracted process of anybody must at least overcome two resistances: the first is the heat pressure of its energy-matters, and the second is its substantial structure.

1*. Any body of mass $<10^{15}$ g, its chemical structure can support its gravity, needs not a solid core. Mass of 10^{15} g has 10^{39} (= $10^{15}/1.67 \times 10^{-24}$) protons. 10^{39} is a Dirac's large number.

 2^* . Planets of mass between $10^{15}g$ and $0.08~M_{\theta}~(1.6\times10^{32}g)$ must need a core of liquid or solid irons to resist its gravitational collapse outside the core.

 3^* . Stars of mass > 0.08 M₀ (1.6×10³²g): Owing to existence of the very high and stable pressure and temperature supplied by nuclear fusion, all stars cannot collapse in a long-term period, until nuclear fusion stopping in its core.

The pressure P_s in the core of sun is estimative about as below,

- $P_s = \rho_s \kappa T_s / m_p = 10^2 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-16} \times 1.5 \times 10^7 / 1.67 \times 10^{-24} \approx 1.5 \times 10^{11} \text{ atm.}$ (7a)
- 4^* , White dwarfs: It is generally estimated that, after finishing its nuclear fusion and through red giant star, the original star of mass $< 3.5 \, \mathrm{M_0}$ could compress its remnant to become a white dwarfs of mass $\le 1.44 \, \mathrm{M_0}$. 1.44 $\mathrm{M_0}$ is called Chandrasekhar's limit. It is said, after a white dwarf plundering energy-matters outside or colliding with another companion star, its mass might go beyond Chandrasekhar's limit $> 1.44 \, \mathrm{M_0}$, and become a neutron star. White dwarf has a solid core of density about $10^6 \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ and has very long lifetime. In the solid core, the distance between atomic nucleus is $10^{-12} \mathrm{cm}$, Electrons can freely flow and have the strong exclusive forces to resist the gravitational collapse outside the core. Once mass of a white dwarfs could approach 1.44 $\mathrm{M_0}$ due to absorb matters outside, it would become a carbon-oxygen white dwarf and occur the strongest explosion of Ia supernova, and turn into powders scattered in space.
- 5*. Neutron stars: It is generally estimated that, after the original star of (3.5~8) M_0 finishing its nuclear fusion and after the strongest supernova explosion, its remnants might be contracted into neutron star of mass between (1.5~2) M_0 . It is said, mass of neutron stars may be (0.1~1.5~2) M_0 . Their density in core about $10^{14} \sim 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$. Diameter of the biggest neutron star is 33km. The structural figure of neutron stars as below:

Parameters of neutron stars: mass of most $M_n=(1.5\sim2)~M_0$; density in core $\rho_n{\approx}10^{14}\sim10^{15.5} \text{g/cm}^3$; distance between neutrons, $d_n{\approx}1.2\times10^{-13}$ cm; numbers of neutron in cm³, $\underline{n_n}=10^{39}$ /cm³; $\underline{\Lambda}$ and $\underline{\Sigma}$ are hyperons or solid neutrons in core.

Conclusions: 1. It shows clearly from above analyses and demonstrations that, before overcoming the very high density and crushing the extremely solid structure of its core formed by supernova explosion, any stars, no matter how great its mass is, can't continue or complete its gravitational collapse to compress matters to $>10^{16}$ g/cm³ in core.

- 2. From figure.1 below, the core of the density of neutron stars $\rho_n \approx 10^{14} \sim 10^{15.5} g/cm^3$. The formation of core of neutron star may be solid neutrons, or hyperons Λ and Σ .
- 3. If a neutron star could become a BH due to absorb energy-matters outside, only matters outside the core can be greatly compressed, the density in core can hardly increase any more, because the density between a little BH of $2M_0$ and a neutron star of $2M_0$ is almost the same, just their sizes have the great difference. Diameter of a neutron star of $2M_0$ is about 33km, but diameter of little BH of $2M_0$ is about 12km.
- [8] . Star BHs: Singularity could be impossible to occur in star BHs. The formation of star BHs, Generally, the mass of star BHs may be between $(3\sim10)$ M₀.

How could star BHs be formed? It is said, after nuclear fusion having finished and through supernova explosion, the remnants of the original stars of mass $> 8M_0$ might become a star BH of mass ≥ 3 M_0 . Besides, if a neutron star could engulf energy-matters outside or collide with its companion white dwarf (or another neutron star), it might become a star BH of mass $\geq 3M_0$. $3M_0$ is so=called Oppenheimer-Volkoff limit. However, those two conditions are just the theoretical inference, but no real observations can be as evidences.

Parameters of a BH of mass = $3 M_0$: $M_{b3} = 3M_0 = 6 \times 10^{33} g$, its $R_{b3} = 8.89 \times 10^5 cm \approx 9 km$, $T_{b3} = 1.3 \times 10^{-7} k$, $HQR-m_{ss3} = 2 \times 10^{-44} g$. $\rho_{b3} = 2 \times 10^{15} g/cm^3$, [see formulas (1a), (1b), (1c), (1d), (2c)]

In 2006, a smallest star BH called XTE J1650-500 ^[6] was discovered, its mass = 3.8 M_{θ} . According to imagination and calculations by scientists, limit of mass of the smallest star BHs not still discovered in universal space might be (1.7~2.7) M_{θ} , then its density calculated is about $\rho_{b2} \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$.

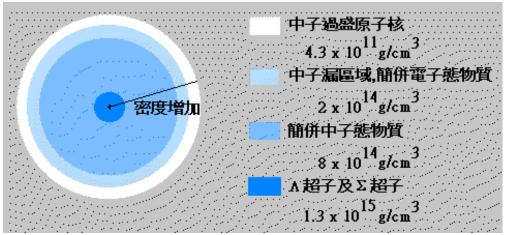


Figure. 1. Structural figure of neutron stars, (Picture: LKL Astro-Group) ^[5] Hyperons Λ and Σ of 1.3×10¹⁵g/cm³ in blue little core.

Many important inferences and conclusions can be got from above calculations and analyses:

1*. Comparing the density of core between neutron star $\rho_n \approx 10^{14} \sim 10^{15.5} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ and density of the smallest star BH, their $\rho_{b3} = 2 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$ to $\rho_{b2} \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{g/cm^3}$, so, the core of small star BHs and neutron stars are the same thing, which may be all hyperons Λ and Σ . or solid neutrons. They have almost the same density, and are all originated from the explosion of supernovae.

The distance d_n between two adjacent neutrons in the core of neutron stars and star BHs,

$$N_n = \rho_n / m_n = 5 \times 10^{15} / 1.67 \times 10^{-24} = 10^{39}$$

 $d_n = (1/N_n)^{1/3} = 10^{-13} cm$ (8a)

From (8a), in the core of neutron stars and star BHs, The distance d_n between two adjacent neutrons is equal to diameter of a neutron or a proton. Thus, <u>under the density of about 5×10^{15} g/cm³, atomic nucleuses of neutrons or protons are just closely contacted together, but far away from break.</u>

- $2^*.$ Owing to no star BHs $< 2M_\theta$ existed in nature, the forces and pressures produced by the supernova explosions are the strongest forces in current universe and later. Thus, the matters of density $\rho > 5 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{g} \ / \mathrm{cm}^3$ have impossible to appear and exist in nature afterwards, then, matters of density $\rho_n \approx 5 \times 10^{15} \mathrm{g} / \mathrm{cm}^3$ are the highest density in nature.
- 3*. Since star BHs are all originated from the superstar explosion, <u>supernova explosion would impossibly occur inside any star BHs again. Thus, star BHs inside would impossibly continue its gravitational collapse</u>, so, it have impossibility of appearance of singularity.
- 4*. Owing to that, the bigger a star BH is, the lower its density can be. Thus, all BHs (> star BH of $10~M_{\odot}$) inside can be more impossible to produce > density of 10^{16}g/cm^3 , so, absolutely impossible to produce singularity inside.
- 5*. Since matters of density $\approx 5 \times 10^{15} \text{g/cm}^3$ in star BHs are <u>hyperons or solid neutrons</u>, it shows that, protons having become hyperons are not broken or disintegrated, and still keep their own quark chains, i.e. keep their proton formation. <u>Maybe it is reason why protons have so long lifetime of about 10^{30} years.</u>
- $6*_{\circ}$ Since protons can keep their particle formation at about density 5×10^{15} g/cm³, how great density may let protons disintegrated into quarks? <u>Author consider that, protons may be disintegrated in density about 10^{53} g/cm³.</u>

According to Hawking's theory of BH, in the collapsing process of any star, its entropy always increased and its information capacity always decreased. Suppose Sm--original entropy before the collapse of a star, S_b --the entropy after collapsing, M_0 --mass of sun = 2×10^{33} g,

$$S_b/S_m = 10^{18} M_b/M_\theta^{[2]}$$
 (8b)

Jacob Bekinstein pointed out at the <u>ideal conditions</u>, $S_b = S_m$, or, the entropy did not change before and behind the collapse of a star. From formula (8b), $\underline{M_b}$ will be 10^{15} g, and $\underline{M_b}$ = original mini $\underline{BH} = \underline{M_{bo}}^{[1][2]}$

<u>Density of (M_{bo} = 10¹⁵g) is ρ_{bo} = 0.7×10⁵³g/cm³; R_{bo} = 1.5×10⁻¹³cm; T_{bo} = 0.77×10¹²k²; m_{sso} =</u> 12×10^{-24} g;

7*. The best important conclusions: Bekinstein only did a well mathematical arrangement to formula (8b), but neglected the profound physical implications of (8b). Author think, (8b) should be applied to explain some significant physical process.

Firstly, the gravitational collapse under the condition of density < 10⁵³g/cm³, the collapsed process should not be equal entropy. It clearly tell us that, protons can keep its particle formation, and not be disintegrated, so, protons as particles must have heat motions and frictions, and can change entropy more or less.. Hyperons Λ and Σ are only protons of high temperature, and still formed from quarks.

Secondly, however, since in the changed process of density from 10⁵³g/cm³ to 10⁹³g/cm³, entropy can impossibly change, it shows that, protons must be disintegrated, and become into quarks. It also shows that, quarks might only be changed in the ideal state between density region from 10⁵³g/cm³ to 10⁹³g/cm³, no matter whether they were in expansive or contractive process, which were all the ideal process of equal entropy. In other words, quarks might have no heat motion and frictions changed between 10^{53} g/cm³ and 10^{93} g/cm³.

The best important conclusion: The strongest pressure in present universe produced from the supernova can only compress matters into density of about 5×10¹⁵g/cm³, what could be the most powerful force in nature to compress matters to density of 10⁵³g/cm³, even finally to 10⁹³g/cm³ of Planck particle (m_n)? The most powerful force is only the contracted force of very small BHs (<< star BH) due to radiating HQRs continuously, it can let BHs (mass <10¹⁵g) to contract nonstop to Planck particles. It obviously shows that, BHs only radiating nonstop its HQRs outside can nonstop go on its gravitational contraction until becoming to minimum BH-- $M_{hm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2}$ disappearing in Planck Era.

[9]. Original mini BH = $M_{bo} \approx 10^{15}$ g, Could those M_{bo} be found in the universe at present? In <u>nature</u>, the great significance of M_{bo} is its density of 10^{53} g/cm³, only substantial density $> 10^{53}$ g/cm³, protons can be broken and disintegrated. That may be an important reason why protons have so long lifetime of 10³⁰years,

From formula (8b), the mass of original mini BHs = $M_{bo} \approx 10^{15}$ g. Its other parameters are:

 $\begin{aligned} R_{bo} &= 1.5 \times 10^{-13} \text{cm}; \ \rho_{bo} = 0.7 \times 10^{53} \text{g/cm}^3; \ T_{bo} &= 0.77 \times 10^{12} \text{k}^i; \ m_{sso} = 12 \times 10^{-24} \text{g} \\ \text{From formula (6b), } & \underline{\text{lifetime of } M_{bo_3}} \quad \tau_{bo} \approx 10^{-27} \ \underline{M_b}^3 \ (s) = 10^{18} / 3.156 \times 10^7 \text{s} \approx 3 \times 10^{10} \text{yrs.} \end{aligned}$

Compton time $t_{bo} = R_{bo}/C = 5 \times 10^{-24} s$,

Numbers of proton: $n_{bo} = M_{bo}/1.66 \times 10^{-24} = 10^{39}$, n_{bo} is other Dirac's large number. According to calculations above, the lifetime τ_{bo} of original mini BH= $M_{bo} \approx 10^{15} \mathrm{g}$, $\underline{\tau_{bo}} \approx 10^{15} \mathrm{g}$ 3×10^{10} yrs. The age of our universe is 1.37×10^{10} yrs, which is the same scale with τ_{bo} . In 1971, Hawking proposed, M_{bo} might exist in our universal space, if some of them could be survivals from the newborn time of our universe. However, in 1970s, many scientists attempted to observe and find out such original mini BHs in universal space, but their efforts about 10 years were all in vain. It clearly shows that, no such M_{bo} could remain to the present.

In the newborn time of our universe, at least before the end of Hardron Era, i.e. the expansion of our universe from density 10⁹³g/cm³ to 10⁵³g/cm³ could have perfect homogeneity, because that expansive process would be completely equal entropy known from above paragraph. The numerical values of 3 main parameters ρ_{bo} , T_{bo} and t_{bo} of M_{bo} are all in Hadron Era of universal evolution. At that time, all M_{ho} in universe were closely and evenly linked together into a whole, and had no way to exist single. With their expansion later, they could only combine each others and become bigger and bigger. In other words, in the universal expansive process, any original BHs of high density could not exist single at all, no matter how great they were, because BHs linked together could only combine and expand, but have no way to exist independently. Only after Radiation Era of universal evolution, because radiations separated from matters and led to lower temperature in matters, then, matters could do a renew contraction. As a result, the nebulas could have a great gravitational contraction to become the compact stars or a BHs through supernova explosion.

[10] • The super great BHs of $(10^7 \sim 10^{12})$ M₀ and Quasars.

In the center of every galaxy and star cluster, there is a super great BH, its mass can reach to $(10^7 \sim 10^{12})~M_{\rm \theta}$. Recently, a super giant BH called Q0906+6930 discovered by an astronomy group of Stanford University in the remote center of our universe. Its mass more than $10^{10}~M_{\rm \theta}$, and it formed 127×10^8 years ago. i.e. after 10^9 years of the birth of our universe. [9]

Let that BH be $M_{bs} = 10^{10} M_{\theta} = 2 \times 10^{43} g$, so, its $R_{bs} = 2.96 \times 10^{15} cm$, its $\rho_{bs} = 1.74 \times 10^{-4} g/cm^3$.

The simple calculations to Quasars in the 8th chapter of Prof, He Xiangtao's book "Observation Cosmology" [3] are as follows:

The mass of a Quasar must be satisfied by the following formula,

 $M_O > L_O M_\theta / 1.5 \times 10^{38} = 3.3 \times 10^8 M_\theta$ (10a)

In above formula (10a), $L_0 = 5 \times 10^{46} \text{erg/s}$.

If the light period of a Quasar is 1 hour, its scale D should be:

 $D \le C\Delta t = 1.1 \times 10^{14} \text{cm},$ (10b)

For a Schwarzschild's BH of the same size, its mass M_S should be:

 $M_S = RC^2/2G = 1.9 \times 10^8 M_{\theta}$ (10c)

It can be seen, $M_0 \approx M_S$, the numerical values of both are very close.

Conclusion: Really, Quasars should be the predecessor and the childhood of super great BHs, which might all come from the evolution of Quasars.

There has been an important problem in astronomers and cosmologists: Was BHs formed before as a core to contract its outside energy-matters to compose galaxy and star cluster, or substantial particles contract to form nebula at first, and then ignite the nuclear fusion in the core to form BH through supernova explosion? Author think, the later can accord with the real circumstance in nature, because forming a galaxy needed time is << forming a BH needed time.

[11] . The simple summations, further analyses and important conclusions as bellow:

A: No matter whether the EH of any BHs or a large ball of matters (mass of a nebula 5 M_{θ} ~ 8 M_{θ}) would be, their finally contracted destinies could be the perfectly same, i.e. $m_{ss} = M_b = M_{bm} = (hC/8\pi G)^{1/2} = m_p = 1.09 \times 10^{-5} g$, but impossible to contract to singularity of infinite density. It proved that, Hawking laws about HQR, Schwarzschild solution to GTRE, uncertain principle and other classical dynamic laws are completely harmonious and identical, No singularity shows that, General Theory of Relativity Equation (GTRE) has had the fatal weakness.

B: The fatal weaknesses of GTRE are to neglect the thermodynamic effects to resist the gravitational contraction of matter particles. For simplifying the difficulties to solve GTRE, the most scholars proposed two bad hypotheses which violate thermodynamics, i.e. the contraction of equal matters and the "universal model of zero (constant) pressure". Just those two bad hypotheses lead gravitational contraction to singularity in GTRE. Of course, GTRE may have other important defects, such as, permitting the infinite contraction of participles of point structure. In addition, GTRE is hardly to be solved. The hypothesis of inertial mass equal to gravitational mass has no reliable evidences, etc.

Particles of point structure, which may be infinite contraction in GTRE, must have a limit. It is just Planck Era, in which time and space are not continuous, [8] and it certainly leads GTRE lose effect.

C: Hawking theory and some important laws about BHs based on quantum mechanics and thermodynamics are very correct and effective, they avoid and overcome the important defects of appearance of singularity in GTRE, just as quantum mechanics could demonstrate that, electrons could not fall into atomic nucleus in the past. Similarly, Hawking theory and laws about BHs demonstrated that, GTRE lost effectiveness in Planck Era, just as GTRE demonstrated that, Newton mechanics had lost effectiveness in the movements of near light speed.

However, the explanations of Hawking and modern physicists to HQRs with the concept of "a pair of virtual particles would be suddenly born out from vacuum" may be a deliberately mystifying with the new physical concept. HQRs flow out from the EH of BH to outside, just as energy or matters naturally flow down from high position to low position, or from high temperature to low temperature.

D: Through studying star BHs, the conclusion is that, singularity could have no possibility to occur in BHs. After the Big Bang, the strongest explosions in nature have been the supernova explosions, which explosive forces can only compress matters to density about 10¹⁶g/cm³, i.e. the

density of core of neutron stars, in such level of density, protons cannot be broken yet. Only the substantial density reaches to 10^{53} g/cm³ of original mini BH (M_{bo}), protons can be destroyed. Protons are the most stable and solid particles, and have the longest lifetime of 10^{30} years. The forces to destroy protons have not appeared in nature as yet. Of course, no more powerful forces can compress matters to the density 10^{93} g/cm³ of Planck particles ($m_p = M_{bm}$), except the contraction of BHs < 10^{15} g due to emitting HQRs.

On the contrary, if there were singularity or smaller BH in BHs, certainly, singularity could explode at once and change into rays of extremely high energy in BHs. At the same time, the smaller BH could absorb energy-matters of its outside, finally, the event horizon (EH) of smaller BH could enlarge to combine with the EH of BH together.

- E. Here author makes a guess: In BHs of $>10^3 \, \mathrm{M_{\odot}}$, $(10^3 \, \mathrm{M_{\odot}}$ is guessed by author, because nuclear fusion had finished before any star BHs of $<15 \, \mathrm{M_{\odot}}$ was formed.) owing to no nuclear fusion occurred before BHs forming, so, nuclear fusion might occur in BHs because of the contraction of matter particles. Thus, energy-matters would discharge outside BHs until nuclear fusion finished.
- F: Only the contracted forces of mini BH, which mass $(M_{bo} = 10^{15}g)$ due to radiate HQRs, could compress protons disintegrated into quarks. After that, the contracted forces of mini BHs of mass $M_{bmi} < (M_{bo} = 10^{15}g)$ due to radiate HQRs could raise the density of M_{bmi} and decrease in distance between quarks in M_{bmi} . The finally contracted results of M_{bmi} would just become to $(m_p = M_{bm})$, and explode and disappear in Planck Era.
- G: A few words out of this article about the destiny of our universe, if the current mass M_u of our universe is about $10^{56} g$, and no energy-matters outside can be absorbed. Thus, our universe can only nonstop emit HQRs to contract its size up to become $m_p = M_{bm} = 10^{-5} g$, and explode and vanish in Planck Era. The lifetime of M_u will be $(=10^{-27} M_u^{\ 3})$ about $10^{132} years$.

The problem is to judge whether energy-matters have or no outside our current universe. Author think, if the real lifetimes of some bodies in nature measured by scientists, such as some celestial bodies or aerolites, are the same with Compton time of our current universe (UBH), and Hubble constant has a certainly reliable value as normal, it may shows that, there might still be energy-matters outside our universe. Correspondingly, our universe will plunder all energy-matters outside, after that, it can nonstop contract its size with emitting HQRs until become $m_p = M_{bm} = 10^{-5} \text{g}$, and explode and vanish in Planck Era. Thus, its lifetime will prolong to >>10¹³²years. If the real lifetimes of some bodies in nature > Compton time of our UBH, and Hubble constant = 0, it shows no energy-matters outside our UBH.

However, if a insolated star BH of $3M_0$ had no energy-matters outside to be engulfed, it could only contract its size to $m_p = M_{bm} = 10^{-5} g$, then, explode and vanish in Planck Era too. Its lifetime = $10^{-27} (3M_0)^3 \approx 10^{67} years$ is too long. It is much longer than lifetime = $10^{30} years$ of protons.

H: Author's few words: Author may only forge ahead a little step from Hawking theory about BHs with simple explanations and calculations to BHs in this article, and get many important and basic conclusions. It may help people to understand many fundamental and principal concepts to BHs from profound theories and complicated mathematical equations of modern scientists.

====The End====

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《No Singularity in BHs, The Final Gravitational Collapse of BHs would be minimum BHs equal to Planck particles, i. e, $M_{bm} = m_p$. 》
Dongsheng Zhang 张洞生

马博士: 我已将原中文缩短,加上现在英文全文,页数还少1页。自认为新文当然比旧文好得多,论证更有力。Header and Footer 已经改正,但是 page number 我无能为力。请帮忙。谢谢。

张洞生 拜托

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