

The White Hole Existence Principle

The nearest black hole is 1560 light years away. This black hole existed in around 13,75 billion years. The name of this black hole is "Gaia BH1". Under Gaia BH1' lifetime, Gaia BH1 has an average intake of $3,15 \times 10^{23}$ kg of material. And if any material goes over the event horizon it never comes back. What we know is that when something has crossed the line from the outside it comes as if the object has stopped and never moves, but for the object comes it splits into pieces and a minute or so. When this piece comes to the singularity of Gaia GH1 (or other black hole) no one knows what happens, but that is what theory is for. So, we most know have a black hole can on the first place exist. The black hole creates when two supernovae collapse together, this happens when Big Bang exploded, and stars exploded and with the power off the force from Big Bang only then could two supernovae that exploded at the same time and collide. And now we know how a black hole creates we can look up what the black hole eats. A black hole can eat whatever is in the path of the black hole and this also includes the fourth-dimension time. When we know what it eats, we can check out what happens when we come singularly. So, we know first a singularity is an object that has broken all laws of physical. Singularity is an object that we do not know very much about, but this theory says that singularity is the only object in the universe that has 5 dimensions:

1. Length (x)
2. Width (y)
3. Height (z)
4. Time (t)
5. Wong (w)

This 5th dimension is a dimension that has broken laws of physical. This dimension is called Wong. Wong is like the deep of the singularity. Wong can you not see with your eyes but feel it directly. Our standard 3D spectrum can only see 3 of the totals and with tools the 4th. Wong has a curved depth that we can feel but not see. And in a long spectrum you can also feel the 4th dimension. The 5D spectrum is like a rainbow, we can only see the standard color and in the 5D spectrum we can only see standard dimensions. Wong is also impossible to see Wong because it's in the object and that's also why an object can't only have a Wong dimension. Wong is also circle, but it has deep that breaks the law of physical and how we come see our own 3D spectrum forever. Now we can understand better what happened when you meet the singularity in a black hole. When you come to the singularity that second you can't feel, you can't see, you don't remember anything. This is because you can only follow the laws of physical (else it comes be catastrophe of the balance in the universe), but an object can break the laws of physical and that is why this happens. When this 10 second that feels you has die has ended then you come die and all material of you

come be pieces the size of an atom. These 7×10^{27} atoms come travel true a tunnel and the diameter of an atom. Gaia GH1 form can simplest be explained by this:

$$D_n = 176 \times (1.125)^n$$

$$C_n = \pi \times D_n = \pi \times 176 \times (1.125)^n$$

$$R_n = \frac{C_n}{t} = \frac{\pi \times 176 \times (1.125)^n}{t}$$

Or for making the 5th dimension core for the Gaia BH1 singularity (if it was possible):

<https://tinyurl.com/mrvvjd3j>

And in the end, when the object has a diameter equal to that of an atom, then a white hole comes on the other side of the tunnel. A White Hole is created when the first material from the black hole comes. The creation of a white hole can be so long that it can be a black hole, and then in the middle of the tunnel it comes create a super nova from the start and it has a chance of creating infinity of black hole and destroy the world. But when the creation of a white hole successfully comes do the opposite of what a black hole does. A white hole also has singularity, but it has negative dimensions. Gravitational Field Strength Near the Singularity for a black hole is defined as:

$$g_{black}(r, w) = \frac{G \cdot M}{(r^2 + \gamma \cdot \sin^2(w))} \cdot (1 - e^{-\alpha w^2}) \text{planation:}$$

Near the singularity of a black hole, space is curved not only in 3D but also warped by the Wong dimension. The $\gamma \cdot \sin^2(w)$ acts like a dimensional distortion buffer, preventing division by zero as $r \rightarrow 0$, while $(1 - e^{-\alpha w^2})$ models how the Wong dimension intensifies the curvature the deeper you go. Gravity here becomes "ultra-curved", but not infinite due to 5D constraints.

Gravitational Field Strength Near the Singularity for a white hole is defined as:

$$g_{white}(r, w) = \frac{G \cdot M}{(r^2 + \delta \cdot \cosh(w))} \cdot (1 + \tanh(\beta w))$$

The gravitational field strength near a black hole singularity, extended with the Wong dimension, is defined as:

$$g(r, w) = G \cdot \frac{M}{r^2} \cdot e^{\alpha w}$$

Explanation:

A white hole emits matter and time, reversed from the black hole. The hyperbolic cosine $\cosh(w)$ is an exponential dimensional repulsion, increasing rapidly with Wong depth. The $\tanh(\beta w)$ term causes an energy rebound that stabilizes the repulsion. The negative sign flips the force direction: explosive instead of attractive.

When you is in the tunnel in behind the singularity with the Wong dimension your atoms then come feel that it has stop (if atoms could feel), but if you somehow could see it from outer space and if the tunnel was of glass then you would see the atoms in ca. 953.34 lightyears/second. If you stand on the singularity, then if you also had a telescope and zoom in on Tellus then it would be the year 465 Anno Domini. Why is this happening? This is because the light has a speed of ca. 300 000 km/s (or 186 411 miles/s), so when we look at an object extremely far away in the universe then we see them as they were when the light left them. On the same set, if something could observe Tellus from Gaia BH1, it comes to see the past. The tunnel between the black hole and the white hole is very stable, but the first ten years after birth of the black hole is the tunnel extremely unstable. The start of the universe is what we all know is Big Bang, but it can be more truthful than what we know about our universe. It can be so that when the creation of a black hole and the unstable tunnel between the black hole and the white go into pieces and then a new black hole creates and go so infinity, then we have infinity of black holes. The first black hole is the biggest and it can eat another black holes. Now when it's only one black hole in the hole universe and from the spectrum of the hole universe is this black hole extremely small like Big Bang. When so much material is in one place and cannot go to a white hole it becomes a white hole. The black hole comes in one Pico second (10^{-12} seconds) into a white hole. This explosion come be exactly like Big Bang, but the first world with the black hole how could that black hole come to the first universe? The answer to that is:

The 4th dimension Time in nothing can create material. This material can create a force like a black hole and when it's had all that material it can create a black hole. That means all material in the whole universe is from time itself.

Our universe that we have at the latest 13,8 billion years has ca. 10^{21} black holes. That are 3 types of black holes what we know:

Stellar Black Holes
Intermediate-Mass Black Holes
Supermassive Black Holes

Stellar Black Holes creates when two supernovae collapse. This type is 3-20 times bigger than our sun.

Intermediate-Mass Black Holes are the middle size of black holes. This type of black hole is the rarest of the 3 normal black holes. This is 100-1000 times the size of our sun.

Supermassive Black Holes is the biggest type of black holes. This black hole is nearly in every galaxy in the universe. These black holes can be millions to billions of times bigger than our sun.

There are also two other types of black hole, but these ones are only theoretical:

Written and created by Prof. Nils Efverman and Prof. Joe Wells. This project is powered by FÈUE inc. FÈUE office website: feue256.github.io. Learn more about Gaia BH1 on: <https://tinyurl.com/3xceeda5>.

Primordial Black Holes is a black hole that can only be created a brief time after Big Bang due to the frequent fluctuations in the early stage of the universe. The size of the Primordial Black Hole can vary all from extremely small to quite big.

Micro Black Holes are very very extremely small black holes. These Black Holes can be created in labs around the world. This would be especially useful for testing different theories.

White Holes are terribly slow when they are spitting out everything from the black hole. This is because Supermassive Black Holes have a Micro White Hole. Every black hole has its opposite size than what the white hole has. Gaia BH1's real name is Gaia DR3 4373465352415301632. Image of Gaia BH1:

<https://tinyurl.com/3zww8nhv>

The tunnel between the black hole and white hole is made of the first material that the black hole eats at the start of the black hole life. This process can take up to 5 years. Where does the black color come from in a black hole? A black hole is black because light cannot escape from within its event horizon. Since no light can be reflected or emitted back, the black hole appears completely dark to any observer. The accretion disk on a black hole can reach temperatures up to 10 million Celsius (18 million Fahrenheit). When you look at a black hole from the side of the black hole you come see the accretion disk bend on the top, but when you look at the black hole above you come see the accretion disk in a full circle. This is because the black holes gravity has a so enormous power and then it bends the light. The Supermassive Black Hole in the center of our galaxy Milky Way Sagittarius A* is the size of 4,3 million times our sun. One of the biggest black holes we have ever seen is Ton 618. Ton 618 is 66 billion times our sun. Ton 618's diameter can fit ~40 of our solar systems. If you look at a black hole you will never see anything, go into the black hole. As an example:

Material in space is water. The black hole is a fall. Then would the water go into the black hole and create a waterfall. There the edge of the waterfall is an event horizon. After the water has fallen out from the edge it's faster than the speed of light down.

When you are going into the singularity, gravity increases. When you are far away from the event horizon you come to start the spaghettification. Spaghettification is when long come exceptionally long to you sardar into pieces. This is happening when the gravity with your head is lower than what it is with your feet. In the singularity all time ends. When something crosses the event horizon, there's no way back. Only radiation escapes from the black hole. This radiation consists of old particles from the tunnel between the black hole and the white hole. The radiation is extremely radioactive – up to 1000 atomic bomb *Fat Man*. This radiation is called BHR. We can never see BHR because the BHR come disappears into the accretion disk. When the white hole explodes like Big Bang all stuff come stay in the white hole in ca. 5 seconds and then put it in another black hole and time starts again and time itself

Written and created by Prof. Nils Efverman and Prof. Joe Wells. This project is powered by FÈUE inc. FÈUE office website: feue256.github.io. Learn more about Gaia BH1 on: <https://tinyurl.com/3xceeda5>.

creates the start practice for a new universe starts it's new life. If a black hole was the size as an atom it would weigh like the biggest mountain on Tellus. We can't see white holes because the tunnel between black and white holes is going true another universe with only white holes in it. If something goes over the Event Horizon, can't it come back (if it's not BHR), on same set can't anything go into a white hole. When two black holes eat another black hole, it can go 3 separate ways:

1. The big black hole eats the small and it come be a large black hole.
2. Two black holes of equal mass are orbiting each other. When a third black hole approaches, the system becomes unstable — eventually leading to the end of their lives through a massive merger called the closing of a black hole system.
3. A small black hole consumes a larger one. This causes a white hole to form for just one picosecond (10^{-12} seconds), before the system explodes.

As solutions to the Einstein field equations, black holes are defined in general relativity. These metrics detail the shape of spacetime around different type of black holes. Specifically, the following are two instances of systems of these invariants:

The Schwarzschild-metric for a non-rotating, neutral black hole can be defined by:

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} \right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

The Schwarzschild-metric for a non-rotating, charged black hole can be defined by:

$$ds^2 = - \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right) dt^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2M}{r} + \frac{Q^2}{r^2} \right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

The Schwarzschild metric is a solution to Einstein's field equations in general relativity that describes the spacetime around a non-rotating, uncharged (neutral) black hole or a massive spherical object.

This equation below is Stephen Hawking temperature that a black hole gives out in BHR:

$$T_H = \frac{\hbar c^3}{8\pi G M k_B}$$

\hbar = reduced Planck constant

k_B = Boltzmann's constant

Reissner–Nordström solution (for charged black holes):

$$r_{\pm} = \frac{GM}{c^2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{GM}{c^2}\right)^2 - \frac{GQ^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 c^4}}$$

Kerr solution (for rotating black holes):

$$ds^2 = -\left(1 - \frac{2GMr}{\rho^2 c^2}\right) c^2 dt^2 - \frac{4GMa r \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2 c} dt d\phi + \frac{\rho^2}{\Delta} dr^2 + \rho^2 d\theta^2 + \left(r^2 + a^2 + \frac{2GMa^2 r \sin^2 \theta}{\rho^2 c^2}\right) \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2$$

The BH in Gaia BH1 stands for Black Hole and the 1 in Gaia BH1 stands for the first black holes that's found in the Gaia project by ESA. The European Space Agency (ESA) serves as the European counterpart to NASA, focusing on space exploration, satellite development, and scientific research. ESA's head office is in Paris, France. ESA has 22 member countries. At the time of writing this is Sławosz Uznański-Wiśniewski from Poland on ISS (International Space Station). ISS is a space station 400 km (248,55 miles) above Tellus. ISS was starting it's construction in 1998. ISS has been mannded in nearly 25 years 24 hours a day in 7 day a week. ISS weight is 420 000 kg and it's having a speed of 28 000 km/h (17398.39/h). ISS size is ca. as big as a football field. Participating countries include NASA (USA), Roscosmos (Russia), ESA (Europe), JAXA (Japan), CSA (Canada), and many others.

How can time create from nothing create something?

This is because the time near a white hole changes to the opposite of how time changes when the black hole changes it. The black hole can take the BHR before the BHR has exploded and save it into the event horizon, later the black hole can eat up the old event horizon and it can send in small packages of BHR to the white hole. Then the white hole takes this small packages with a force out from the singularity in the white holes center. Now the time can build a shield over the BHR, and it can build a stone. This process can take up to billions and billions of light years.

What is the physical or mathematical nature of the Wong dimension, and how can it be experimentally or observationally verified to exist beyond theoretical speculation?

This dimension can only be found in the singularity of a black hole, that's why we can't experiment on it. If we try, we come die by spaghettification. And the singularity of a black hole can't exist without breaking the laws of physics, because whatever that's passes the event horizon that's not BHR (and it's new) can go into the singularity of the black hole. As example our sun can't go into a space that's is this center of the black hole it's most be something behind. And it's with the wong and going into the tunnel to the white hole.

The wong dimension curves because the tunnel to the white hole is always not straight. The wong dimension is time like it always goes to the white hole if the tunnel is stable and if it is not stable it's spacelike. The wong and singularity isn't objects it's something we can't understand. Wong is timelike but it's also curved. In the tunnel between a black and white hole all math and physics fail, and all that's not the

transaction of atoms fails. When all fail, wong can't fail. When all else fails, Wong does not. The Wong dimension continues no matter what.

The tunnel between the black hole and the white hole is made of a unique material that naturally forms as element 119 in the periodic table, called Hongstone. If we ever discover Hongstone, it will officially become the 119th element, opening new doors to understanding black holes and white holes like never before. This discovery could allow us to build a stable tunnel connecting a micro black hole to a white hole. The tunnel must be made of Hongstone; otherwise, its instability would cause a supernova-like explosion, breaking Tellus (Earth) into tiny pieces. However, we face three major challenges. First, the Hongstone tunnel must have a diameter as small as a single atom. Second, we must create a micro black hole the size of an H_2O molecule but with the mass of Jupiter. Third, and most difficult, the white hole must be supermassive to properly balance with the micro black hole. Solving these problems would help us finally understand what the singularity at the center of a black hole truly is and how these cosmic phenomena work. For it to work it must be in zero gravity like in ISS. This project is very dangerous because we don't know how much the black hole can eat and the force from the white hole, if something goes wrong the whole ISS can go into pieces. Hongstone's strength is due to its structure using quantum bits for stability on the Wong scale. Unlike regular atomic bonds, Hongstone forms connections that are not held together by traditional forces like electromagnetism, but by entangled qubit states that only exist under Wong dimensional curvature. These qubit bonds allow the tunnel walls between the black hole and white hole to self-repair and resist spaghettification, even as the fabric of spacetime collapses around them. Without this quantum-layered strength, any normal matter would disintegrate instantly under the stress of Wong field fluctuations. That's why Hongstone isn't just a material, it's a quantum-stabilized state of existence. Hongstone could be the first element with computers and quantum-physics in an element.