

General Physics Research

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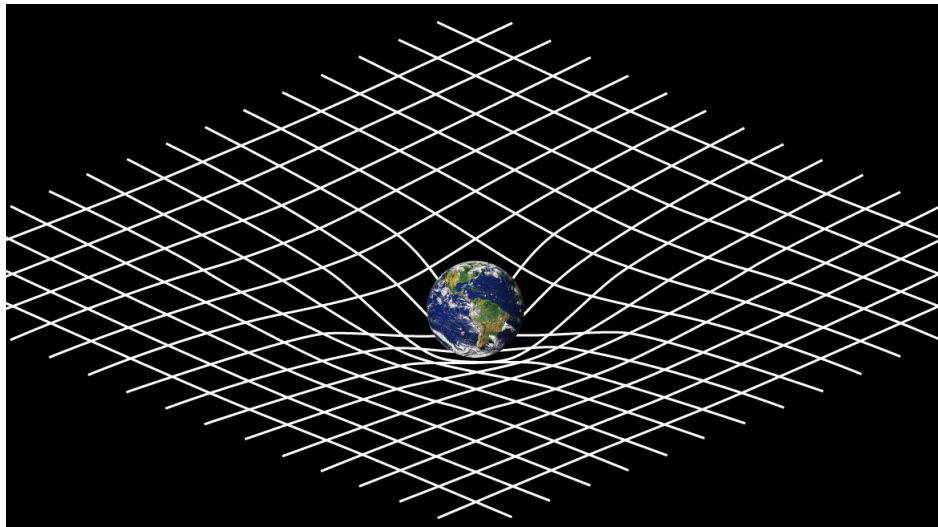
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1 General Relativity

1.1 Visualization

Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity is based on the idea that massive objects cause a distortion in space-time. The image below exhibits a clear representation of what that distortion looks like.



1.2 The Equation.

1.2.1 What does it represent?

The equation $E = mc^2$ is easily one of the most recognized equations in the world, but what exactly does it mean? The equation is a representation of the relationship between mass and energy where all mass and energy is interchangeable.

1.2.2 Understanding it

The variables in the equation $E = mc^2$ are E which is the object's total energy (kinetic energy, potential energy, etc.), m which is the object's mass, and c which is the speed of light.

2 Waves

2.1 Mechanical Waves

A mechanical wave is an [oscillation](#) of matter and is responsible for the transfer of energy through a medium. (Note: Light is not a mechanical wave because it is not matter. The particles that make up light ([photons](#)) have no mass.)

2.1.1 Different Types of Mechanical Waves

In total there are *three* general forms of mechanical waves. These waves are: Transverse Waves, Longitudinal Waves, and Combined Waves.

2.2 Electromagnetic Waves

Electromagnetic waves are those created by [oscillating](#) electric and magnetic fields. A great example of an electromagnetic wave is light. Light has two

components: vertical and horizontal (electric and magnetic field oscillation).

This combination results in an electromagnetic wave.

2.3 Electromagnetic Fields

- Every mass has an electromagnetic field. A microscopic electromagnetic field can be created by the movement of subatomic particles. In this case, at a microscopic level, by the orbit of an electron around the nucleus of an atom. The more massive the object, the more electrons there are, and the stronger the electromagnetic field becomes.
- We can assume that an electromagnetic field is made by the generation of electricity. This is another reason as to why planets have such strong electromagnetic fields. For example, Earth has a very strong electromagnetic field because of its solidification in its liquid iron core. This solidification generates massive amounts of electricity.

2.3.1 Different Types of Electromagnetic Waves

In total there are *seven* general forms of electromagnetic waves. These waves are: Radio Waves, Microwaves, Infrared, Visible, Ultraviolet, X-Ray, and Gamma Rays.

2.3.2 Quantum Mechanics and Electromagnetic Waves

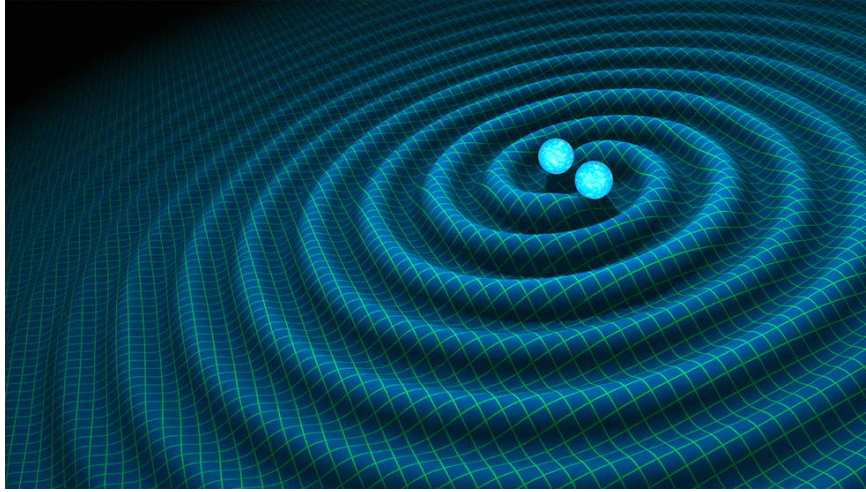
Abiding by the laws of quantum mechanics, the frequency of an electromagnetic wave can be manipulated, though the more compressed the frequency becomes, the more energy the wave requires. This means that as the electromagnetic wave interacts with other particles, the force exerted on these particles is much stronger.

2.4 Gravitational Waves

- First proposed by Albert Einstein in 1916 following his famously recognized [Theory of General Relativity](#), gravitational waves are ripples in space-time (the fabled “fabric” of the Universe) caused by massive objects moving with extreme accelerations.
- Over 20 years later in 1936, Albert Einstein and Nathan Rosen submitted a manuscript famously contradicting their theory of gravitational waves. This is because gravitational waves were mathematically possible, though believed to be physically impossible.
- Gravitational waves were later proved to be existent, though it was determined that their effect by the time they reached us would be so weak, detecting them would be nearly impossible. However, in 2015, the Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO) detected gravitational waves from the collision of two black holes.
- Gravitational waves are formed by, as an example, also described above, two black holes orbiting each other, both getting closer and closer together until they collide.

2.4.1 Gravitational Wave Visualization

Gravitational waves are a very difficult concept to visualize. The following image is a basic visualization of gravitational waves. The two light-blue spheres are, for example, black holes. Their circulation around each other leave ripples in spacetime.



2.5 Matter Waves

Matter waves are a central part of the theory of quantum mechanics, being an example of wave-particle duality. All matter exhibits wave-like behavior. The matter waves describes the relationship between momentum and wavelength.

3 Light

3.1 Wave Velocity

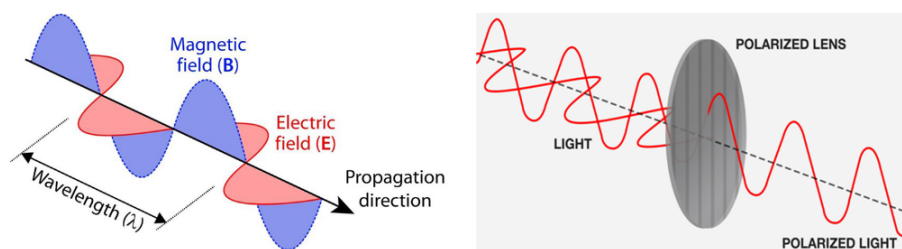
The speed of an electromagnetic wave (therefore light waves) is dependant on its wave length and frequency. The measure of the waves velocity can be calculated by the following equation: $v = \lambda f$ where v is the wave velocity, λ is the wave length, and f is the wave frequency. The units of velocity are meters per second (m/s).

3.2 Components

A light wave is made up of two components: electric and magnetic fields. These components can also be represented as vertical and horizontal vectors. These vectors later appear in the polarization of light waves.

3.3 Polarization

The polarization of a light wave allows for either the vertical or horizontal components of a wave to be eliminated. This elimination removes a minimum of 50% of the lights' brightness.

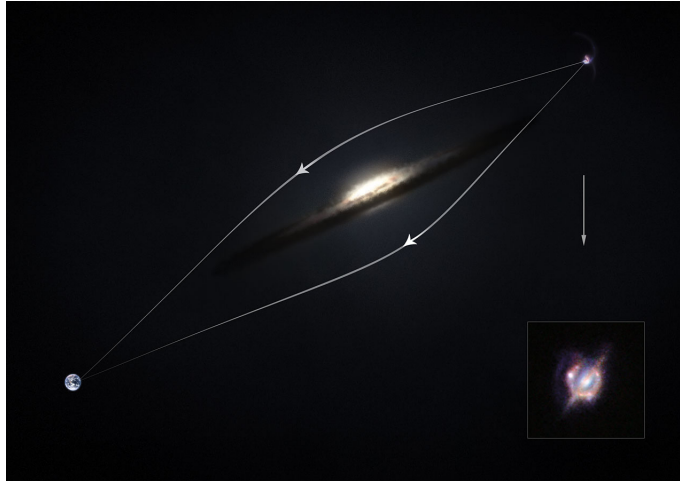


3.4 Gravitational Lensing

Following Einstein's [Theory of General Relativity](#), light can be bent by gravity. This bending is known as gravitational lensing. Because of gravitational lensing, the light's path around the [electromagnetic field](#) of an extremely large mass (eg. a neutron star) is curved. (Note: All masses have an electromagnetic field, lower mass = lower electromagnetic field and vice versa)

3.4.1 Gravitational Lensing Visualization

The image below is a visualization of gravitational lensing. The light is being bent around the gravitational field of the black hole which reveals the cluster of stars behind it.



3.4.2 Gravitational Micro-Lensing

Gravitational micro-lensing allows astronomers to detect objects that would otherwise be hidden in our vast universe (i.e. a black hole). A gravitational lens can occur when a huge amount of matter, like a cluster of galaxies, creates a gravitational field that distorts and magnifies the light from distant galaxies that are behind it but in the same line of sight. In 2019, the light of a star was observed to be distorted by the gravitational lensing of a black hole.

3.4.3 So how does it work?

The best way to describe gravitational lensing is through the visualization of a bowling ball moving around a circular pit. The bowling ball doesn't just simply fall into the pit because of its momentum and the curvature of the pit, instead, it curves around it. (i.e. light around an object of extremely large mass and distortion in space-time) See [Theory of General Relativity](#)

3.5 Light as a Wave

Challenging Isaac Newton's theory that light is a particle (The corpuscular theory of light) was Christiaan Huygens who had instead proposed that light was a wave. At the time Huygens wasn't able to entirely prove his theory. It wasn't until 123 years later (1678 to 1801) when Thomas Young proved light was a wave through his Double Slit experiment.

3.6 Wave-Particle Duality

Wave-particle duality is the idea that all light and matter is both a particle and a wave. This is because although all light and matter is made up of particles (protons, neutrons, electrons, etc.) (particle aspect), the flow of it's particles make up a wave (wave aspect).

3.6.1 Atomic Chemistry Review

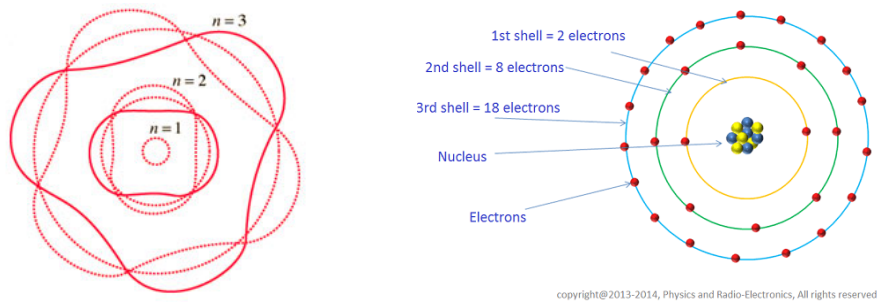
- The nucleus of an atom is made up of protons (+ charge) and neutrons (- charge). An isotope of an element is when an atom's nucleus has a different number of neutrons to protons (The number of protons is the elements atomic number). Neutrons can be removed by supplying the atom with enough energy for the [nucleon](#) to be removed
- The electrons (- charge) orbit the nucleus in a circular motion. The number of electrons for a neutral atom is equal to the number of protons. By adding an electron, the atom becomes negatively charged, by removing an electron, the atom becomes positively charged. The electrons are distributed by the Bohr Rutherford Diagram (Shown [here](#)).
- Depending on the number of electrons removed/added, the charge varies. (i.e. remove 2 electrons, the charge is +2, remove 1 electron, the charge

is +1, add 1 electron, the charge is -1, add 2 electrons, the charge is -2, and so on...)

- A positively charged ion is called a Cation. A cation is formed when an electron is removed.
- A negatively charged ion is called an Anion. An anion is formed when an electron is added. (Remember, an electron is negative, therefore adding another negative charge just makes something more negative)

3.6.2 Orbital Electron Waves

The waves of an electron are standing waves that move in circular motion around the nucleus of an atom. Each orbital has an additional wavelength.



3.6.3 Einstein's Quantum Theory of Light

Albert Einstein's quantum theory of light proposes that light is a series of **photons**, and the flow of **photons** is a wave. Einstein's key point was that light's energy is directly related to its **oscillation** frequency. $E = \hbar \omega$ where E is the energy of the **photon**, \hbar is Planck's constant divided by 2π (i.e. $\frac{h}{2\pi}$), and ω is the angular frequency of the wave.

4 Neutron Stars

4.1 Dwarf Stars

A white dwarf is a stellar core remnant (the end result of a star's life cycle) composed mostly of electron-degenerate matter which builds [electron degeneracy pressure](#).

4.2 Chandrasekhar Limit

The Chandrasekhar limit is the maximum mass of a white dwarf star. If a white dwarf star exceeds this limit, it will collapse into a neutron star via a supernova explosion. The Chandrasekhar limit is $\approx 1.44 M_{\odot}$ where M_{\odot} is the mass of the sun.

4.2.1 Electron Degeneracy Pressure

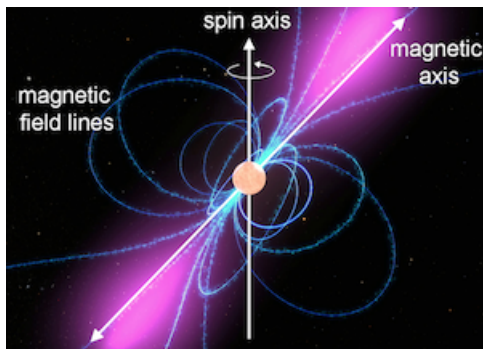
The electron degeneracy pressure is the pressure exerted by the electrons in a white dwarf star. The pressure is so great that it prevents the white dwarf from collapsing into a neutron star.

4.2.2 Gravitational Collapse

Stopping the gravitational collapse of a mass can be prevented by the atoms having a substantial resistance to compression. This resistance is created by the atoms repelling each other, pushing against the gravitational collapse. Gravitational collapse is also prevented by the nuclear fusion of hydrogen atoms. Nuclear fusion is a clean and effective way to produce energy.

4.3 Pulsars

Pulsars are neutron stars with beams of radiation being emitted from its poles. Pulsars have very strong magnetic fields which acts as a funnel for jets of particles. The beams of radiation are so strong that they can be detected from millions of light years away.



5 Black Holes

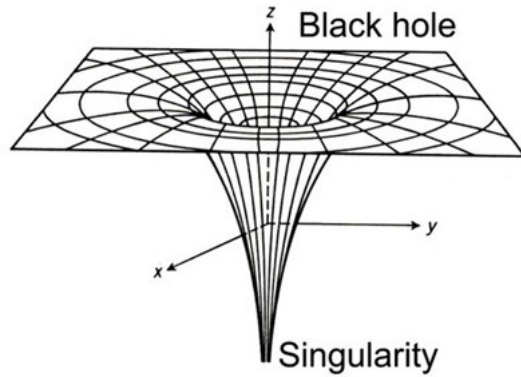
5.1 What is a singularity?

Singularities theoretically not even physically real. Singularities are just a point in spacetime where all laws of physics break down. This is because the distortion in spacetime is so great that it's impossible to calculate anything without a complete and consistent quantum theory of gravity.

5.2 Black Hole or Singularity?

A common misconception is that the black hole is the same as the singularity. This is not the case. The singularity is the point of infinite density and curvature in spacetime. The black hole is the region of spacetime that is so warped by the singularity that nothing can escape it. The image below describes this

relationship.



5.3 Light vs Black Holes

It's impossible for anything to escape the event horizon of a black hole. This includes light. Light cannot escape because spacetime is so warped from the sheer mass of the black hole that it's relative region (See [Theory of General Relativity](#)) is so infinitely curved that it literally caves in on itself. This means that any direction the light tries to go to, it all just points back to the center of the black hole. However, because of the black holes distortion in spacetime, light bends around it's relative dip. See [Gravitational Lensing](#)

5.4 Solar Mass Measurement

The mass of a black hole is measured by it's factor of solar mass. A solar mass is the mass of our sun which is $\approx 1.989 \times 10^{30}$ kilograms. Therefore, a black hole with the mass of two solar masses would be $\approx 2(1.989 \times 10^{30}) \approx 3.978 \times 10^{30}$ kilograms.

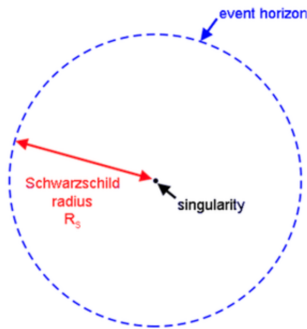
5.5 Schwarzschild Radius

5.5.1 What is it?

The Schwarzschild radius is the radius of the event horizon surrounding a black hole. Any large mass that gets compressed smaller than its Schwarzschild radius turns into a black hole. Only a black hole requires an object's velocity to be greater than the speed of light to escape its gravitational pull.

5.5.2 Visualization

The following image is a visualization of a black hole and its Schwarzschild radius. The singularity is the actual black hole. The event horizon is from the blue dotted circle to the singularity in the middle. Schwarzschild radius describes the distance from the outer of the singularity to the edge of the event horizon.



5.5.3 Schwarzschild Radius Equation

The Schwarzschild radius is calculated using the equation: $R_S = \left(\frac{2GM}{c^2}\right)$ where R_S is the Schwarzschild radius, G is the gravitational constant ($6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$), M is the mass of the object, and c is the speed of light ($\approx 299,792,458 \frac{m}{s}$). The units of the Schwarzschild radius are meters (m).

5.6 Gravitational Force

The gravitational force of a black hole can be calculated using the equation: $F_g = \left(\frac{G \times m_1 m_2}{r^2}\right)$ where F_g is the gravitational force, G is Newtons gravitational constant ($6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$), m_1 is the mass of the black hole, m_2 is the mass of the object being pulled in, and r is the radius of the black hole (found using the [Schwarzschild Radius Equation](#)). The units for gravitational force in this solution are Newtons per Kilogram ($\frac{N}{kg}$).

5.7 Solving for the Gravitational Force

5.7.1 Variables

- *Given* : $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$
- *Given* : $m_1 = 1.989 \times 10^{30} kg$
- *Given* : $m_2 = 1 kg$
- *Solved for* : $R_S = 2.95 \times 10^3 m$
- *Find* : $F_g = \left(\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}\right)$

5.7.2 Solve for Schwarzschild Radius

$$\therefore R_S = \left(\frac{2GM}{c^2}\right) = \left(\frac{2(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(1.989 \times 10^{30})}{(299,792,458)^2}\right) \approx 2.95 \times 10^3 m$$

\therefore The Schwarzschild Radius (R_S) is approximately $2.95 \times 10^3 m$

5.7.3 Solve for Gravitational Force

After solving for the Schwarzschild radius, we can substitute it into Isaac Newtons law of universal gravitational equation which will in return give us the

gravitational force.

$$\therefore F_g = \left(\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \right) = \left(\frac{(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(1.989 \times 10^{30})(1)}{(2.95 \times 10^3)^2} \right) \approx 4.5 \times 10^{13} \frac{N}{kg}$$

\therefore The Gravitational Force (F_g) is approximately $4.5 \times 10^{13} \frac{N}{kg}$

5.7.4 Black Hole Gravitational Force on Light

Discovered by Karl Schwarzschild, the gravitational force on light of a spinning black hole can be calculated using the equation $F_g = \left(\frac{hc^3}{GM\lambda} \right)$ for a spinning black hole or $F_g = \left(\frac{hc^3}{4GM\lambda} \right)$ for a non-spinning black hole. The variable F_g is the gravitational force, h is Planck's constant ($6.626 \times 10^{-34} \frac{m^2 kg}{s}$), c is the speed of light ($\approx 299,792,458 \frac{m}{s}$), G is Newton's gravitational constant ($6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$), M is the mass of the black hole, and λ is the wavelength of the light in meters ($\approx 5.52 \times 10^{-7} m$)

5.8 Gravity in a Black Hole vs Earth

The gravitational force (F_g) in a black hole is approximately $4.5 \times 10^{13} \frac{N}{kg}$ whereas the gravitational force here on earth is approximately $9.81 \frac{N}{kg}$. This means that the gravitational force in a black hole is approximately $4.6 \times 10^{12} \frac{N}{kg}$ times greater than the gravitational force here on earth.

5.9 Black Hole Time Dilation

5.9.1 Mass of it's Singularity

A singularity is a point in space where extremely large amounts of matter are crushed into an infinitely small volume and density. Using either it's density or volume we can calculate it's mass using the equation: $m = \rho v$ where m is the

mass, ρ is the density, and v is the volume. Since ∞ is not quantifiable, any substitution of it in any equation produces a result of $\pm\infty$ or 0. Therefore, we can assume that the mass of the singularity is ∞ .

5.9.2 Gravitational Time Dilation Equation

The equation for gravitational time dilation is $\Delta t' = \Delta t \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}}$ where $\Delta t'$ is the time dilation, Δt is the time in reference (i.e. an hour), G is the gravitational constant, M is the mass of the object, r is the distance from the object to the center of the object, and c is the speed of light.

In order for this equation to be valid, the object must be in a vacuum of space, thus we must increment our Schwarzschild radius (R_S) by a small amount, otherwise our calculations will result in an imaginary number (i.e. $\sqrt{-1}$).

5.9.3 Gravitational Time Dilation of a Singularity

By the time you've reached the singularity in a black hole, time will have completely stopped. This is because as you come closer to an object of extremely large mass, because of its distortion in spacetime (See [Theory of General Relativity](#)), time moves slower. Therefore we can assume that because the mass of a singularity is infinite, time inside a singularity does not increment.

Since we know that the mass of the singularity is infinite, we can substitute ∞ into the gravitational time dilation equation as M and immediately solve the equation since our mass ($M = \infty$) is not quantifiable. Because of this, the time dilation inside a singularity ($\Delta t'$) is infinite.

5.9.4 Gravitational Time Dilation of a Black Hole

To solve for the gravitational time dilation of a black hole we can use the same formula: $\Delta t' = \Delta t \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}}$ except we increase the Schwarzschild radius (R_S) by a small amount to accompany the requisite of being in a vacuum of space for our equation to be valid. In this case we're going to increase the radius from $2.95 \times 10^3 \text{ m} \rightarrow 3.00 \times 10^3 \text{ m}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta t' &= \Delta t \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}} \\ &= 1 \text{ hour} \times \sqrt{1 - \frac{2(6.67 \times 10^{-11})(1.989 \times 10^{30})}{(3.00 \times 10^3)(299,792,458)^2}} \\ &\approx \sqrt{1.592 \times 10^{-2}} \\ &\approx 1.26 \times 10^{-1} \text{ hours}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore for every one hour on earth, $\approx 1.26 \times 10^{-1}$ hours pass on the outwards of a black hole. If we want to calculate the gravitational time dilation of a spacecraft orbiting the black hole, we just add the distance from the spacecraft to our Schwarzschild radius. $R_{SC+S} = R_S + R_{SC}$ where R_{SC} is the spacecraft distance.

5.9.5 Relative Velocity Time Dilation

When something is moving faster than something else, time dilation is experienced due to the discrepancy between velocities. The equation for relative velocity time dilation is $\Delta t' = \left(\Delta t \div \sqrt{1 - (v^2 \div c^2)} \right)$ where $\Delta t'$ is the time dilation, Δt is the time interval (i.e. an hour), v is the velocity of the object, and c is the speed of light. We can assume that the velocity (v) is equal to the speed of light (c) since the velocity of an object inside a black hole is equal to the speed of light.

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \Delta t' &= \left(\Delta t \div \sqrt{1 - (c^2 \div c^2)} \right) = (1 \div \sqrt{1 - 1}) = (1 \div \sqrt{0}) \\ &= \textit{undefined}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, calculating the relative velocity time dilation in a black hole is impossible. Our result describes that on earth *undefined* (assuming ∞) hours had passed for the object to travel for one hour inside the black hole.

5.10 Quarks in Black Holes

5.10.1 What happens?

It was theorized that within the first hundred microseconds after the Big Bang there was ONLY quark-gluon plasma. Because of the intense thermal and energetic conditions inside a black hole, it was believed that when a quark enters a black hole, it converts into a quark-gluon plasma.

5.10.2 Hadronic Matter

Hadronic matter is the name given to hadrons. Hadrons are composite particles made up of quarks and gluons. Hadrons include protons, neutrons, pions, mesons, etc.

5.10.3 Baryonic Matter































Baryonic matter contains only three quarks whereas hadronic matter is the descriptor for all matter that contains quarks.

5.10.4 Quark Mass and Decay

Each quark has its own mass. The range of these masses is quite large. After a certain amount of time (usually from $900s \rightarrow 10^{-15}s$) a quark will decay. The quark can decay into another type of quark. This quark can then composite

with more quarks to form other elementary particles. Before the quark decays, it has a chance to form a hadronic particle (i.e. neutrons, protons, etc.)

5.10.5 Elementary Particle Chart

Standard Model of Elementary Particles											
three generations of matter (elementary fermions)						three generations of antimatter (elementary antifermions)			interactions / force carriers (elementary bosons)		
	I	II	III	I	II	III					
mass charge spin	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\approx 2.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\approx 1.28 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\approx 173.1 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ $-\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	$\approx 124.97 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 0 0	
QUARKS	 up	 charm	 top	 antiup	 anticharm	 antitop	 gluon	 higgs			
	 down	 strange	 bottom	 antidown	 antistrange	 antibottom	 photon			GAUGE BOSONS VECTOR BOSONS	
	 electron	 muon	 tau	 positron	 antimuon	 antitau	 Z ⁰ boson				
LEPTONS	 electron neutrino	 muon neutrino	 tau neutrino	 electron antineutrino	 muon antineutrino	 tau antineutrino	 W ⁺ boson	 W ⁻ boson		SCALAR BOSONS	
	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$< 2.2 \text{ eV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$< 0.17 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$< 18.2 \text{ MeV}/c^2$ 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ 1 1	$\approx 80.39 \text{ GeV}/c^2$ -1 1			

5.10.6 Quarks and Quark-Gluon Plasma

Quarks are the fundamental particles that make up [hadronic matter](#). They are the smallest particles that can be observed. Quarks are held together by gluons, which are the fundamental particles that make up the strong force (the force that holds quark compositions together). The strong force can hold quarks together up to the [Hagedorn Temperature](#). At such temperatures, quarks and gluons are freed of the strong attraction from one another and are free to move around, thus, a quark-gluon plasma is created.

5.10.7 Quark-Gluon Plasmic Core

It's been theorized that black holes contain a core of quark-gluon plasma. This is because quark-gluon plasma is created by intense thermal and energetic conditions.

5.10.8 Quantum Chromodynamics (Quark Matter)

Quantum chromodynamics is a type of quantum field theory called the non-abelian gauge theory. Quantum chromodynamics is the theory of the strong interaction between quarks mediated by gluons. Quarks are a fundamental particle that when composited, make up [hadronic matter](#).

5.10.9 The Hagedorn Temperature

The Hagedorn temperature is the temperature at which hadronic matter (protons, neutrons, etc.) is no longer stable and must either "evaporate" or convert into quark matter (QCD). The Hagedorn temperature can be thought of as the "boiling point" for hadronic matter. At this temperature, the quarks and gluons are no longer restricted by the strong force and are free to move around. This is called a quark-gluon plasma.

The Hagedorn temperature is $T_H = 150 \frac{MeV}{k_B}$ or $\approx 1.7 \times 10^{12} Kelvin$ where k_B is the Boltzmann constant (an important constant that defines the relationship between temperature and energy).

5.10.10 The Boltzmann Constant

The Boltzmann Constant is: $k_B \approx 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \frac{J}{K}$

The Boltzmann Constant primary application is: $PV = nRT = Nk_B T$ where P is pressure, V is volume, n is the number of moles, R is the gas constant, T

is temperature, N is the number of particles, and K is the Boltzmann constant.

5.11 Hawking Radiation

The work of physicist Stephen Hawking demonstrated that black holes can in fact emit thermal radiation (Hawking radiation) due to the steady conversion of quantum vacuum fluctuations near the black hole into pairs of particles and anti-particle. The positive particle escapes, while the negative anti-particle falls in, causing the black hole to lose mass. Over time, Hawking radiation reduces the mass and rotational energy of black holes and could theoretically cause a black hole to evaporate. (Could this be the birth of a white hole?)

5.11.1 The Death of a Black Hole pt. 1

Following the laws of quantum mechanics, the information inside a black hole can't be deleted, yet according to the theory of general relativity, because of the massive gravitational distortion in spacetime caused by the black hole, the information can't escape. Thus, the Black Hole Information Paradox is created.

5.11.2 The Death of a Black Hole pt. 2

It's been theorized, as compensation for the laws of quantum mechanics and the theory of general relativity that when a black hole reaches a certain diminutive mass, a white hole is formed.

6 Constants

- Speed of Light: $c \approx 299,792,458 \frac{m}{s}$
- Gravitational Constant: $G \approx 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{Nm^2}{kg^2}$
- Plancks Constant (Energy and Frequency): $\approx 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \frac{J}{Hz}$

- One Solar Mass: $\approx 1.989 \times 10^{30}$ kg

7 Word Bank

7.1 Oscillation

Oscillation is the movement back and forth at a regular speed. Regular variation in magnitude or position around a central point.

7.2 Photons

Photons are a packet of electromagnetic energy with no mass nor any charge. A photon is a particle. A photon is the smallest unit of light.

7.3 Nucleon

In physics and chemistry, a nucleon is either a proton or a neutron, considered in its role as a component of an atomic nucleus. The number of nucleons in a nucleus defines the atom's mass number (nucleon number).