

The Black Hole at the Origin of the Sun and of Our Planet Earth Detected in the Milky Way- the “Big Bang” Black Hole Identified, and its Allais Effect

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ABSTRACT

Observation of data on the atomic and molecular clouds on the Carina spiral arm of our Milky Way allows to locate the origin point of the “Big Bang” and to confirm through the pattern of lone galaxies cavitating from it. The Big Bang mathematics are explained by the actual nature of the event, a black hole eruption giving out the Sun and the matter from which we are formed. This black hole is here shown for the first time thanks to the remains of a crown of stars and other atomic clouds nearby. This results from the immediate supernova after black hole eruption of the stars that were too heavy to support their star status and remain solely as atomic cloud, with the core black hole of each of these stars expelled and reabsorbed by the black hole they originated from. More elements are provided to support the argumentation, including a discussion about dark halos, the Bullet Cluster, and about the Foucault pendulum’s pattern altogether with the Allais Effect, and speeds of black holes, to better understand that the “Big Bang” is a localized event only and that black holes are able to erupt to produce stars and planets and that this is the nature of the “Big Bang”.

Keywords: black hole astrophysics, nucleosynthesis, black holes, Big Bang, Milky Way, actinides, transuranics, space anisotropy

INTRODUCTION

Findings by a group of scientists published very recently [1] allows to understand clearly where the Sun was delivered by a black hole and hence where the “Big Bang” happened. The half-life of ^{209}Bi ($(2,01 \pm 0,08) \times 10^{19}$ years) is totally incompatible with beliefs of a “Big Bang”. The “Big Bang” results from a reading point of view constrained upon by our own material origin, as the black hole eruption naturally follows a phase of crunching, until there is a neutron event within the black hole that sparks its eruption, releasing part of the heavy actinides and transuranics that form within a black hole’s extraordinary pressure, as neutrons can only travel very slowly within the masses accumulated and these masses have fused over time into actinides and transuranics¹. This release is accompanied by some of the antigravitons of the black hole, seated behind the heavy actinides and transuranics that hence swing around it in an implosion that forms the primitive ocean, in planets, or if there are enough heavy actinides and transuranics start a criticality process, forming hence a star. Condensated neutrons from these events impact

1 The very slow neutron speeds explaining the disappearance of most fissile atoms, as opposed to the fertile ones, during a black hole eruption. Lighter elements, from the fission products, come however to replace the fissile ones.

each star or planet that erupted from it, originating from other star criticities that have simultaneously happened, and they form subcontinents with a typical “boot” pattern in planets [2] while they also deliver more neutrons into would-be stars, leading to a scintillating pattern in the start-up period of the stars in the crown that developed around a black hole. The pattern dubbed “Einstein cross” [3] is explained likewise, with reabsorption by the black hole of a significant percentage of what did erupt before when the eruption was not powerful enough for full satellization, leading to a pyrophoricity-related fire in the immediate surroundings of the black hole where the erupted matter, mostly actinides initially, is concentrated. Gravitational lensing helps to detect the black hole at the center.

THE BLACK HOLE SPOT ON JUPITER

The explosive swinging pattern of the heavy actinides and transuranics around the small portion of antigravitons captured in the black hole eruption by each ejecta (and that will explain the gravitational attraction of each ejecta, and findings of a black hole after each supernova), visible with a ridge remain in the case of Iapetus, in annealed rings satellized by a more powerful thermonuclear explosion in the case of larger planets, is a constant phenomenon. The quantity of light organic matter produced by this impact, from the ternary fission products also produced naturally in magmatism (see [4] for an introduction), varies depending on the impact but for weightier sub-star objects, the production of large amounts of organic material during that thermonuclear slapping of the two swabs of actinides and transuranic matter against each other explains the gas cover subsequently staggering in the atmosphere. Full consumption of the heavy actinides of the planet seems possible in some cases with very heavy planets or stars having gone subcritical, for full conversion into light gas elements; the case of Jupiter suggests that this happened there in parallel with the expansion of the core black hole eating up the heavier elements remaining, in a natural conformation since the actinides of the mantle were obstructing the way. In a normal planet, the critical event forming the great ocean and leaving possibly a ridge is not enough to consume all of the fissile material of the crust and that crust forms a stable, concentrated barrier to the black hole of its core, jamming definitively the way except for magmatic mantle plumes resulting from new eruptions of this black hole, but in a large gas giant like Jupiter, with a very powerful initial event, that can explain also the permanent hurricane of its red spot, the dilution of the remaining actinides, their possibly rapid absorption by the core black hole, and the weakness of the crust resulting from that thermonuclear blast may allow the black hole to take sometimes precedence and to reach up to the outer layer of the planet, appearing as a “dark spot” [5], an “abyss” [6].

The phenomenon appears reproduced in a much dimmer form on Neptune [7]. It seems that in both cases the black holes re-deliver the matter in a compressed, fused format just nearby, with particularly visible white spots around him, allowing for a description based on the phenomenon presented in [8], that disqualifies the idea of a *direct* connection with the core black hole of Jupiter. Within this case at-distance attraction (linked to the antigravitons’ attraction to each other) stabilizing the small black hole and its white hole co-hosts on the superficial layer of Jupiter, instead of direct linking with the core black hole. It is of course impossible to know precisely but the pechblende color around the black spot of Jupiter is obvious and the rate of emission suggests a direct link (“tying of the hair”, a limited, narrow channel) with the core black hole of the giant planet since pechblende colour is much less visible elsewhere on Jupiter.

THE FINDINGS ON THE CARINA ARM OF OUR GALAXY, AND THE “BIG BANG”

The recently published data [1] shows in one of the figures provided by Park et al the clear remain of a black hole eruption.

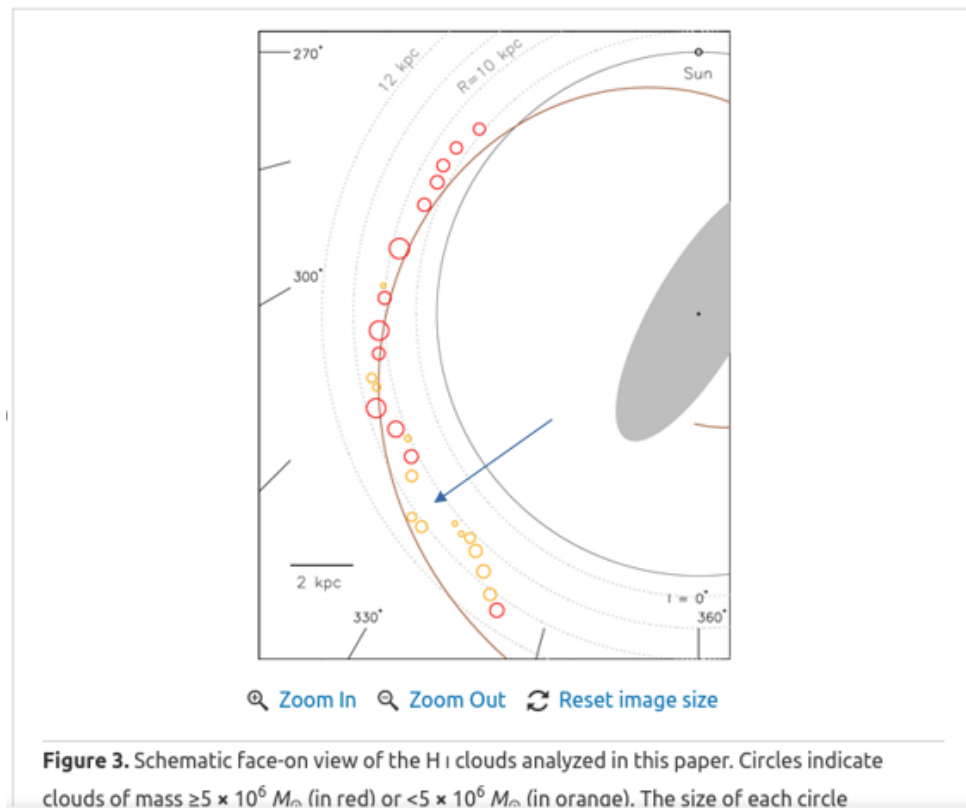


Figure 1: The blue arrow has been added to point where the black hole eruption approximately happened

This pattern is correlated with the discovery of an isolated black hole in the Carina-Sagittarius arm of our Milky Way [9]. Three arguments are made:

1. The black hole has traveled since its eruption, expectedly in the direction of Sagittarius A* for reasons of antigraviton-to-antigraviton attraction;
2. Its activity can be correlated with Sgr A*, since any black hole eruption releases antigravitons in several directions altogether, and this increases the gravitational forces, pulling the other black holes and henceforth all the chain of astrophysical objects (except small moons that were formed without antigraviton pieces, swinging simply toward the erupted black hole during their formation) toward it, with shapes tendentially oblong to very oblong toward it as well. This is indeed seen very clearly with the clouds studied in the article, from the 11 kpc ring to the 9 kpc ring at a longer distance.
3. This lining up goes in the direction of our Sun. While the authors in [1] predict star formation in these clouds after transition from “atomic” to “molecular”, there is in fact a clear case for the ancient formation of stars by the black hole, but stars that would have undergone immediate supercriticality in a very powerful way out of influence of the criticalities around, in relation to their huge mass (as calculated by the authors of [1], the average cloud is estimated at $5,9 \times 10^6$ solar masses). The collective self-detonation of

the too-supercritical objects creates a large opportunity for the black hole of their core to be recaptured by the erupted black hole in full.

The ability of that black hole to produce stars of a mass circa 6 million times heavier than the Sun is another indicator that this is the super black hole responsible for the “Big Bang” in our point of view, i.e., the formation of the Sun and of its solar system, including the molecules our bodies are made from, out of material chunked by it earlier.

Metallicity recession indicated by the authors of [1] is another indication that these erupted stars underwent immediate and quasi-full supercriticality, with quasi-full disappearance of the uranium and other actinides resulting from it. The reason why uranium, thorium etc. are usually invisible in star spectrometry was shown earlier [10].

The authors also recognize that the distribution of atomic clouds is far from random, and that these clouds are mostly “gravitationally bound or marginally bound”, indicating certainly remains of the passing of the black hole they erupted from, although with as well involvement of other gravitational sources, such as competing black holes, at a much dimmer level.

The “ghosting” of these former stars is easy to understand with the passing of the black hole from which they erupted. Heavier clouds have drifted more rapidly toward the Sun and the center of the galaxy and Sgr A*, together with the catch effect of the passing super-black hole. This pulls effect, during which that black hole enriched itself in antigravitons (from the remains of its earlier erupted stars) has a visible pendant in the profile observed by Hubble on Jupiter (in [5]). Jupiter’s lightness in relation to its size makes it an excellent sponge that keeps track of what happened, in particular because it consumed as well most of its actinides early. The observation that the Carina Dwarf Spheroidal Galaxy is receding from the Milky Way is an indicator that a black hole that was keeping it around moved away, allowing the galaxy to recede. Another very interesting track sits in the Bullet Cluster, also in the Carina constellation. This cluster with a peculiar pattern (particularly visible in X Ray thanks to the Chandra X-Ray observatory) shows clearly the effect of gravitational pull altogether, in a way that can be attributed without any doubt to the drifting black hole visible in this study, from which originated the “Big Bang”. The mass of that black hole is enough to be able to have an effect manifesting at 3,7 billion light years. Indeed, the black hole’s density was shown to be able to produce streams of objects of a mass circa 6 million solar masses, and this is still several magnitudes below the amounts necessarily involved in what was certainly the formation of the Milky Way, indicating remnant status of the black hole. There is no superior limit to the amounts incorporated by a black hole and then, after fusion into actinides or transuranics inside it, re-erupted (but the Planck temperature means that above a certain size eruption is compulsory). The Bullet Cluster pattern tells us that the black hole that did the Big Bang was certainly not rotating on itself when it had that mega-eruption – it was a Schwarzschild black hole. Its “Big Bang” eruption happened on a side only, for that reason of the absence of rotation, and the Bullet Cluster shows the remains of that primitive event, with the late component of this huge eruption still visible, condensed at the tip of where that enormous black hole was during that event, before it moved significantly toward Sgr A*. This path is confirmed by some of the data available in [9] (“The BH lies in the direction of, but is considerably closer [to the Sun] than, the Galactic bulge.”).

The formation of a warp in the Milky Way is also another indication of the activity of that supermassive black hole. This warp is well-known by researchers and has been recently revisited, with a theory on dark matter, esp. a “dark halo” [11]. It is very certain that the dark matter in question is constituted of antigravitons i.e., a large black hole, and calculations show that this “shadow” is related to the initial event of formation that produced the Sun, the Earth and the rest of the Solar System, and is conserved in its kinetics (the eruptive profile of the black hole) by the Bullet Cluster. The Bullet Cluster is a memory of that giant event, as the dark halo is. It shows the pattern in its kinetics and heat at termination of the eruption, like the last lava flows of a volcano after a very long eruption that would solidify on a side and be kept along the volcanic crater. The dark halo shows the black hole mass that is cavitating around, unaccounted for yet, “energy potential” from the pendular oscillation of that black hole after its super-eruption. It is simply logical to think of a supermassive black hole erupting, throwing lots of pieces of actinides but also numerous antigravitons, that would stay in a diffuse format, like a bed of small “noodles” keeping their S shape, tied to each other but scattered on a large area, and with the potential to gather again and form a new black hole or merge with the earlier one. That is the best definition of the “dark halo”. Possibly even after pendular return of that giant black hole in that area (if it did move after the super-eruption), it could represent an eruptive dome-equivalent, adding more pressure locally to it and stimulating a new eruption. The pendular movement is expected for an isolated black hole, whose giant mass allows it some kind of independence from the gravitational pull of other objects. It leads to an hypothesis of eventual re-sucking in of the Earth, the Sun and the solar system, although the data indicates a third way : it is quite possible that the isolated black hole in question merged with Sgr A*, according to the pattern presented in [1], and this would mean an acceleration of the gravitational forces from the center of our Milky Way, where sucking in of our solar system would be possible after its eventual drift there was accelerated by this new, enormous mass of antigravitons integrated into Sgr A*, explaining already the pattern of the “superclouds” approaching slowly the center of the Milky Way that is presented in [1].

Another element emerged with the findings of ancient black holes of billions of solar masses from “13 billion years ago”, which John Regan described with these words: “like seeing a family walking down the street, and they have two six-foot teenagers, but they also have with them a six-foot tall toddler. That’s a bit of a problem, how did the toddler get so tall? And it’s the same for supermassive black holes in the universe. How did they get so massive so quickly?” [12]. The Big Bang theory always creates conundrums because it does not represent the dynamics of the entire space but a local event; yet these findings of ancient supermassive black holes represent another demonstration of the argument because these black holes are very similar to the one whose eruption has been the “Big Bang”. They are obviously close cousins of that black hole, confirming the fundamental argument.

The question of the current distance between the Bullet Cluster and our galaxy is also solved by recent findings of waves of activity in quasars, associated with simulations demonstrating that the eating process that was thought to take hundreds to hundreds of thousands of years takes in fact merely months [13]. It is also an indication that depending on where the matter to absorb is found by gravitational attraction into it, the black hole can travel rapidly there to absorb it. Gaia BH1 and Gaia BH2, the currently known as closest to Earth black holes, have masses near the mass of our Sun, and do not represent hence significant candidates, although

it is possible to theorize that gravitational forces from a supermassive black hole traveling toward another (here the “Big Bang” black hole traveling toward Sgr A*) could lead to the detachment of limited portions of its antigravitons, during a black hole eruption. In other words, a black hole eruption happens, but the proto-stars and planets erupted see their closure event disrupted by powerful gravitational forces at a distance, coming from another black hole approaching. In this case, the most likely scenario is that the closure event doesn’t happen around the portions of the erupted black hole associated to the ejectates (allowing solidification around that black hole), but onto it, feeding immediately these black holes. These black holes could hence grow to achieve a mass similar to our Sun thanks to this immediate supply of matter in these “hijacked eruptions”. But because of the initially tiny size of these black holes, a significant share of the actinides of the ejectates would manage to escape and create these atomic clouds. This scenario is consistent with the traveling of the “Big Bang” black hole toward Sgr A*, explaining the series of superclouds observed in [1]. It also indicates that this supermassive black hole is approaching our solar system, though its bondage with Sgr A* leads to the prediction of a deviation from pendular movement, as in the swinging oscillations of a Foucault pendulum. The Foucault pendulum’s fixity in relation to distant masses above its fixation point, and its slow swing, have to be regarded as demonstrating that the black hole in question above rotates slowly. Whereas the Sun and the Moon follow a pattern that is tied to the Earth in a wider ensemble, that black hole descends progressively in our direction and has a slowly rotating pattern, related to its travel. This explains the oscillation of the Foucault pendulum. The variations of the fossil radiation from the “Big Bang”, baptized anisotropy, are also directly related to that black hole traveling toward Sgr A*, its large capture of radiation creating the variations of pattern, the “directionalization” of space i.e., a wind of 7,95 km/s. During solar eclipses, the alignment of the Sun and the Moon is a tiny factor of attraction for the giant black hole in question, that changes course slightly, explaining the “Allais effect” better observed in 2006 by a team of researchers [14]. The gravitational focus associated to the proximity between the Sun and the Moon creates a small point of traction on that traveling black hole that tweaks its trajectory slightly. The effect is more palatable near the Equator than near the poles, explaining why experiences in Finland, in Russian Karelia, and in Argentina failed to pick up the Allais Effect: near the poles the movement variation may simply accelerate on its axis the pendulum, without any lateral deviation detectable (or is too thin for survey instruments). Indeed, everything happens on the same plane, in that perspective from near the poles, so the two-dimensional reading of a pendulum’s path does not show the change in an accurate manner.

DISCUSSION

This research has shown the black hole responsible for the “Big Bang”, and its evolution over time, with tracks of the early event, which should nevertheless not be positioned in a calendar precisely, since it is just a local event in the perspective of the entire multiverse and of all the world too far away for its light to have reached us yet (since this black hole erupted). It is important to understand that black hole eruptions are a cyclical, essential part of the pattern through which there is a balance in space, since regeneration of the fuel of stars (actinides and transuranics) happens constantly and black hole eruptions deliver it, usually shaped directly as stars or planets, without any particular difficulty. This cycle is constant, reminding of how dead vegetation for instance happens to be the feed of new plants in humus. Believing there is a beginning in time is absurd, no less than believing in an end of time. There is just a fundamental

cycle of matter in astrophysics with black holes at its center for the generation of the fuel of stars, that also explains gravity under our feet with the tiny antigravitons caught in the closure events just after eruption². The displacement of a black hole angling toward the Sun might cause a pessimistic outlook but it is reminded that the strength of crematory nuclear systems, in which antigravitons emerge rapidly because of the biological pressure within that makes for initially very strong antigravitons, albeit with later collapse of the yield³, are the most important factor that could attract directly toward us that black hole, with their catapult effect. It is indeed absolutely possible, for instance, that the various supernovas causing relativistic neutrons destroying nuclear reactors, for instance in nuclear submarines⁴, were caused by gravitational pull from the crematory or mash matter used within on stars. The response effect can come from very far because of the strengths of the energies involved in a nuclear core, and observations have shown that these gravitational exchanges may well happen above the speed of light. Gravitons and antigravitons are indeed gauge bosons and antigravitons are attracted by themselves as well as to gravitons, explaining how black holes hold up and become a formidable attraction motor. Gauge bosons can simply react instantaneously to each other. Light is submitted to them in a way shown by gravitational lensing around black holes, but the opposite cannot be true. This is why the question of the speed of movement of black holes is tied to the amount of material they can “connect” to at a distance. Recent calculations on the speed of movement of a black hole formed by two black holes in a collision (estimated at circa 1/10th of the speed of light by J. Healy and C. O. Lousto recently [15]) do not take into account that the resulting black hole can be attracted by another black hole and that, hence, not all black hole mergers happen “face to face” but that a third black hole more far away can be an attraction point ; but this result is nevertheless very significative, as it allows to posit a speed equivalent at least to the speed of light for the travel of some black holes in specific configurations with “catapult effect” of a supermassive black hole. This result is also conformed with what has been observed in quasars (in [13]) and helps to explain the limits of our vision in our Universe vs. the multiverse, with the superfast travel of black holes located far away opposing a wall to full communication of information by light emissions. Actually, it is clear that traveling black holes are “feeding” and are hence not in a position to re-emit bits of data allowing re-localization. Because these black holes are lighter, they are able to travel faster. When they become bigger, they stabilize, and hence normal black hole eruptions happen in Schwarzschild black holes, those that have fully stabilized, albeit the gravitational pull of other black holes can trigger an eruption in a rotating black hole⁵. But because the triggering black hole still moves toward the erupted black hole, rapid re-eating of the erupted matter by the larger black hole resulting from the merger is a systematic rule, which is why many of the events observed in LIGO / VIRGO (many black hole eruptions with a large diagonal swing of the ejectates) do not have any pendent observable in the sky : as the light of the supercriticalities starting up stars following the BH eruption is followed by the gravitational pull of a second black hole, light is considerably

2 Visible with the rings of large planets and more precisely with Iapetus' ridge.

3 Explaining the short-termism of the Keynesians

4 The large amount of nuclear submarines that saw a supercriticality in its nuclear core from relativistic neutrons of a supernova leads to the estimation that for reasons of discipline within, crematory methods were usually adopted by the hierarchy.

5 Triggered by the pull of antigravitons, as opposed to Schwarzschild black holes having achieved stability and undergoing an eruption because of very slow neutrons moving within and triggering the fission of the actinides and transuranics formed within out of the black hole's internal pressure.

slowed down and this doesn't allow a clear photographic picturing of the event (or worse, total obviation), except a pattern of the likes of an “Einstein Cross”, or lots of gravitational lensing. It is also impossible to account for the gravitational forces of black holes farther away, which might be the missing explanation for the “Big Bang” forming the Bullet Cluster and traveling then fast toward the Milky Way, causing disturbances observed as dark halo of the Milky Way and as Foucault pendulum swing.

CONCLUSION

The existence and path of the supermassive black hole whose eruption was the “Big Bang” have been largely confirmed. The particular pendular pattern and its connection with Sgr A*, threatening possibly the Earth, have been shown to hold the key to the pattern between the Bullet Cluster and the plume superclouds recently observed by Geumsook Park et al. A pattern of disturbance of black hole eruptions has been elaborated to explain these superclouds, related to this black hole traveling toward Sgr A*, and understood through the warp of a “dark halo” around the Milky Way and from quasars. An essential discussion on the “speed of gravity” versus the speed of light has been cleared, reminding that the speed of light is not necessarily the maximum in comparison with antigraviton-to-antigraviton attraction, and the Allais Effect showed to hold the best indications to the movement of that supermassive black hole around, slowly rotating of course because it is traveling and feeding. A human factor on the direction possibly taken by black holes has been eventually underlined⁶. This altogether proves that the “Big Bang” was a localized event and that black holes behave as a stable force that pull matter, moving extremely fast when other black holes attract them, that everything is part of the large cycle of reformation of actinides in black holes, as opposed to their fission in stars and in mantle magmatism, and that the Earth and the Solar system are in a position to be possibly re-eaten by the massive black hole of the “Big Bang”, although its pendular swing may be affected by other black holes around and that may leave us a chance, as long as crematory and mash antigravitons are definitively banned⁷.

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- 6 This was seen in the Ukraine war: while Russians attacked many crematory reactors in Ukraine, they were accompanied by a partial collapse on Sirius (visible as “pillar of light” under it) altogether with nanoblack hole descent that together destroyed up to five crematory / mash infrastructures in Ukraine, around March 19th / 22. The partial collapse was observed in the night sky by the author causing overheat on another crematory system nearby, making visible the victim within out of the quantum tunneling of the light, allowed by the dominance of shuriken atoms within. The nanoblack hole descent remains nevertheless certainly linked to earlier use of implosion warheads by the Russian forces.
 - 7 Mash antigravitons explain why in the Chernobyl reactor the fuel could not be properly removed during the experiment in plutonium harvesting, it did stay together and this caused the supercriticality immediately. In Fukushima as well crematory ash fuel was used (from old people's remains). The Three Mile Island accident was a core collapse event related to the use of crematory material. In the case of the Brunswick accident as well (see [16]).

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