

A newest (September, 2011) discovery information over the subject Astronomy/Physics.

What is a PUMPING-HOLE

Flash Information:

- A pumping-hole is formed of the compressed pumped-matter by the cluster of stars and always exists in the centre of a massive active galaxy.

Whereas

- A black-hole is formed by the attracted (sucked) matter by its intense gravity and can have its existence any where.

- Recently spotted (discovered) by the Experts binary black-holes (though these are pumping-holes) in a massive galaxy has revealed the truth that what is correct.

Whereas

- One black-hole (falsely or correctly understood as a black-hole) in a galaxy can't reveal the truth easily.

Brief information over the next pages:

After going through the leaflet; please answer the following queries:

- Why and how a massive active (young) galaxy has a black-hole at its centre and why it is not a pumping-hole as claimed by the Challenger?
 - What prevents speculated binary black-holes in a galaxy from attracting each other to attain singularity and why noticed phenomenon is not of the binary pumping-holes as claimed by the Challenger?
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Note: Sketches over working mechanism of PUMPING-HOLE has been exhibited over the next pages (page 3 to 5).

An already discovered phenomenon by the Experts in an active (young) massive galaxy now has been truly understood as 'PUMPING-HOLE'; whereas the Experts (World) have falsely understood said phenomenon as a small black-hole because apparently noticeable features of a PUMPING-HOLE resembles with the black-hole.

1. An active/young massive galaxy has a PUMPING-HOLE (even binary PUMPING-HOLES), whereas a collapsing galaxy has a BLACK-HOLE in the centre of a galaxy.

- In every massive active (young) galaxy there is a PUMPING-HOLE.
 - A few massive active (young) galaxies also have binary PUMPING-HOLES. And some rare galaxies may have even more than two PUMPING-HOLES.
 - A collapsing galaxy has a BLACK-HOLE at its centre, instead of a PUMPING-HOLE.
 - **An important fact to unfold hidden secret:** Existence of two (binary) PUMPING-HOLES (but falsely understood by the experts as binary black-holes) has resulted to prove that an active (young) massive galaxy does not has any black-hole but always has PUMPING-HOLE(S) because a collapsing galaxy can have rather has one black-hole at its centre but can not have at its centre or in its galactic-bar more than one black-hole (a black-hole can not co-exist with another black-hole); though an active (young) galaxy can have two (binary) or more PUMPING-HOLES.
- Note:** Illustration over the said discovered fact has been given at the last page.
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2. What kind of matter and mechanism in particular forms a PUMPING-HOLE or a BLACK-HOLE in a galaxy?

- PUMPING-HOLE is formed from the ejected matter of the stars (star-wind particles, gases and particles of the rays) by the cluster(s) of massive stars which are in the centre of a massive active (young) galaxy. Location of a PUMPING-HOLE is at the common orbital centre of the cluster of stars.
- PUMPING-HOLE for its formation gets pumped mixture of matter (star-wind particles, gasses and particles of the rays) from the cluster of stars;

whereas a black-hole is formed from the collapse of a big star of a galaxy and develops to a bigger black-hole by attracting (sucking) surrounding matter by its intense gravity.

3. What individually a PUMPING-HOLE and a BLACK-HOLE ejects in the form of a pair of jets in opposite directions?

- PUMPING-HOLE ejects matter; which it has got by pumping from the cluster of stars (i.e., star-wind particles now understood as its own particles, gasses and particles of the rays) in the form of a pair of jets in opposite directions whereas a black-hole through its jets ejects rays, only of short and shortest wave length (in true sense fine and the finest particles of the matter in the form of rays) because of its extreme dense and highly compacted matter (elements), by getting extreme gravity pressure over the element-matter and also over the trapped particles the rays (white-matter).
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4. In which direction a PUMPING-HOLE or a BLACK-HOLE spins in a galaxy?

- A PUMPING-HOLE or a BLACK-HOLE spins in the same direction in which direction its individual galaxy spins. What mechanism and which force spin a PUMPING-HOLE, a black-hole, a galaxy or any celestial-body that has been discovered, illustrated and claimed under title: MATERIALISTIC UNIVERSE.
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5. Location of a PUMPING-HOLE or a BLACK-HOLE in a galaxy?

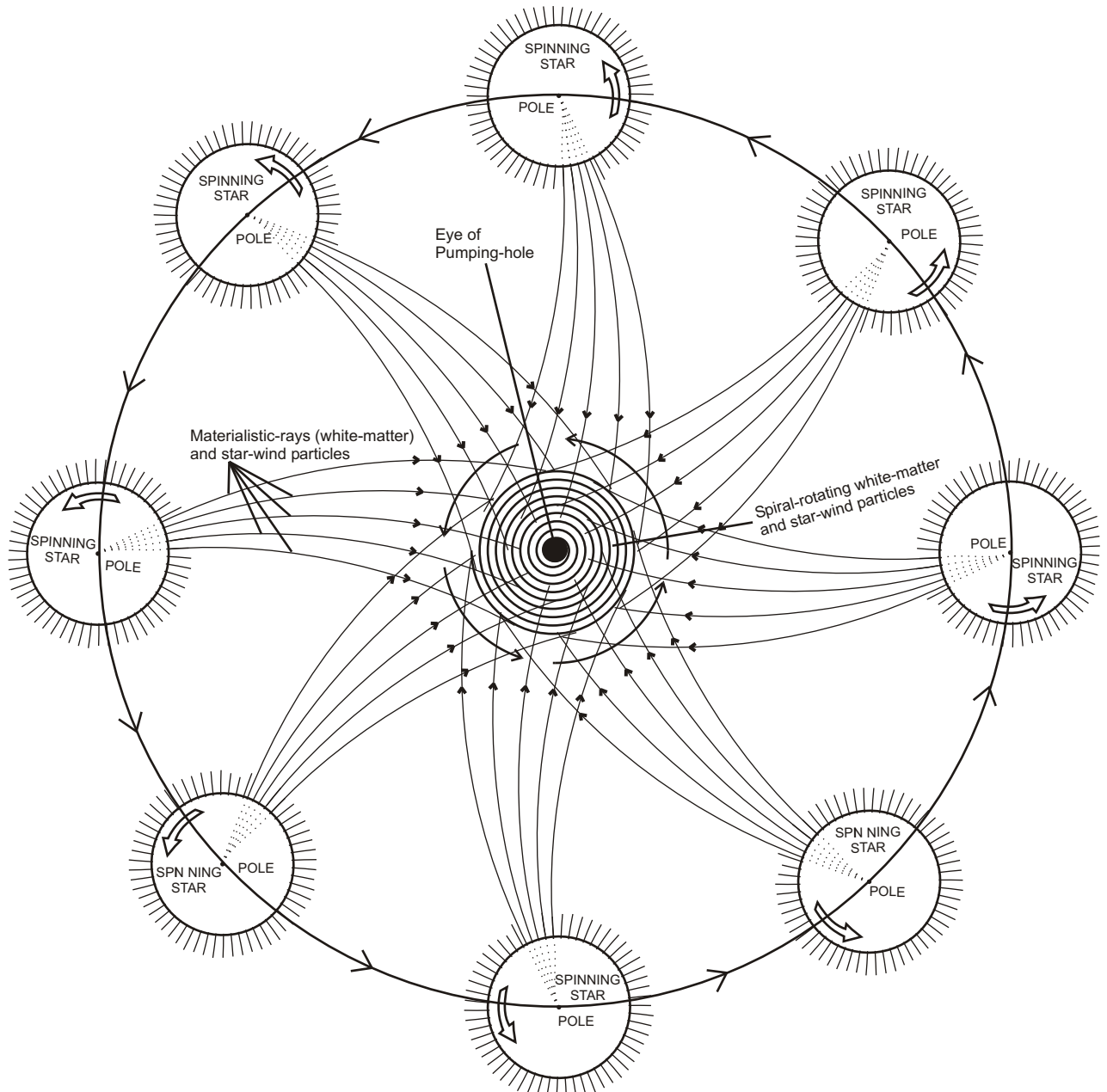
- PUMPING-HOLE can not exist any where else, except in the common orbital centre of a cluster of massive stars. Cluster of massive stars, only exist in the centre of a galaxy. So, Pumping-hole always exists in the centre of a massive active (young) galaxy. But whereas a Black-hole can exist in the galaxy (Galaxy, which is going to collapse) at any where or even exists independently in the space.
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Note: It would not be possible for the concerned to understand with ease newly discovered facts about the pumping-hole, black-hole and also over the galaxy unless concerned understands discovered facts about true working mechanism of solar/planetary system based over discovered (understood) unique materialistic properties of rays and also by correctly understanding the states of the matter as illustrated under discovery claim titled: MATERIALISTIC UNIVERSE over the website.

Explanation of the discovered facts over PUMPING-HOLE, black-hole and galaxy are in the enclosed CD and also are over the website: www.newtonugeam.com under chapter No. 21 and 22.

PUMPING-HOLE Sketch No.-1

As viewed from its pole, visualized sketch of a pumping-hole formed by the compressed pumped matter by the cluster of stars in the centre of a massive young galaxy.

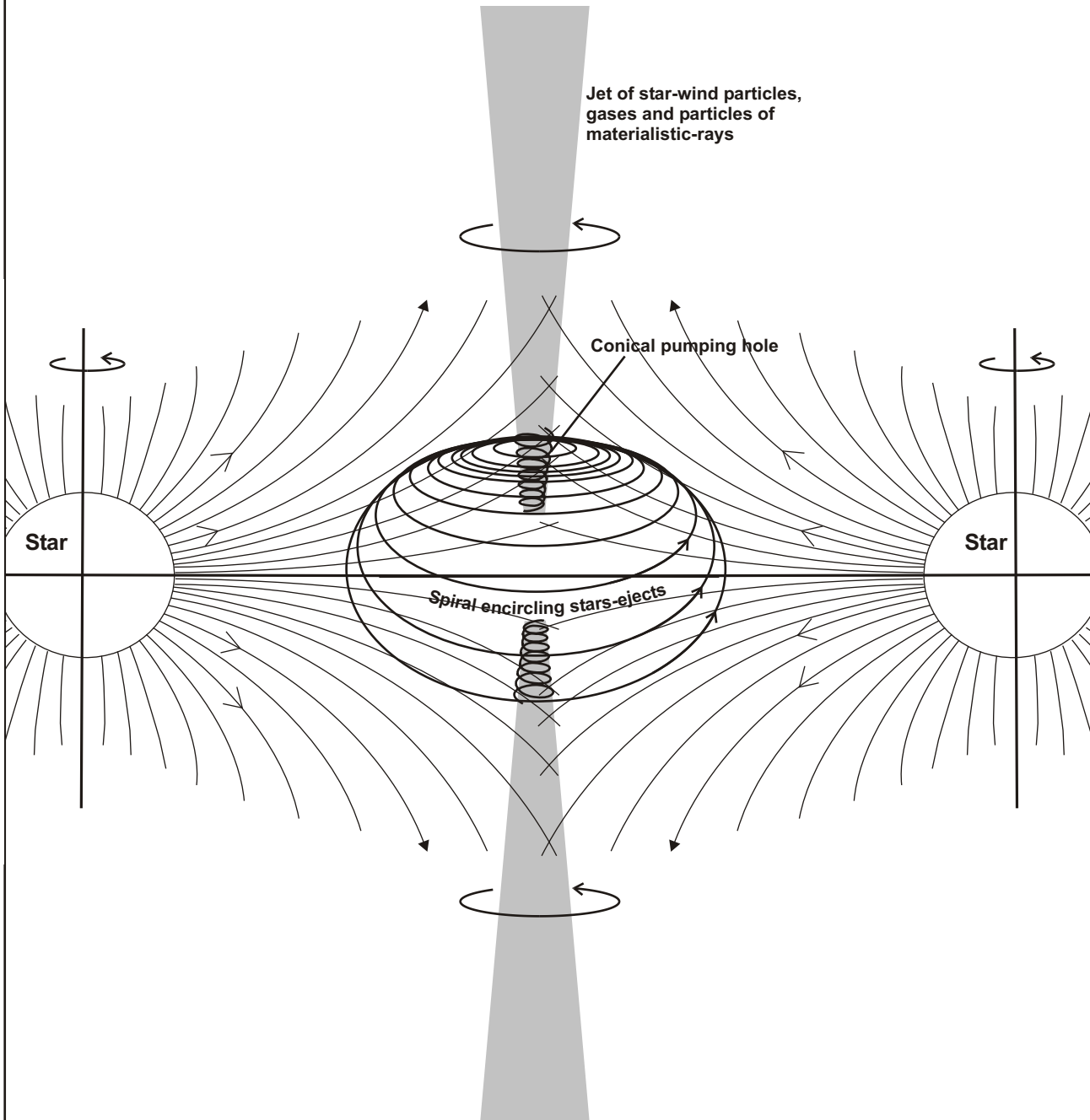


Materialistic-rays along with star-wind particles and gases from cluster of stars form a pumping-hole in the common orbital centre of the cluster of stars. Pumped mixture of matter swirls in the direction of the orbital direction of the stars. Swirling matter of the pumping-hole under pressure finds its escape in the form of a pair of jets in opposite direction as shown over the another sketch No. 2.

Rotation/swirl direction of the pumping-hole matter is the same as that of the rotation direction of the galactic-bar (galaxy).

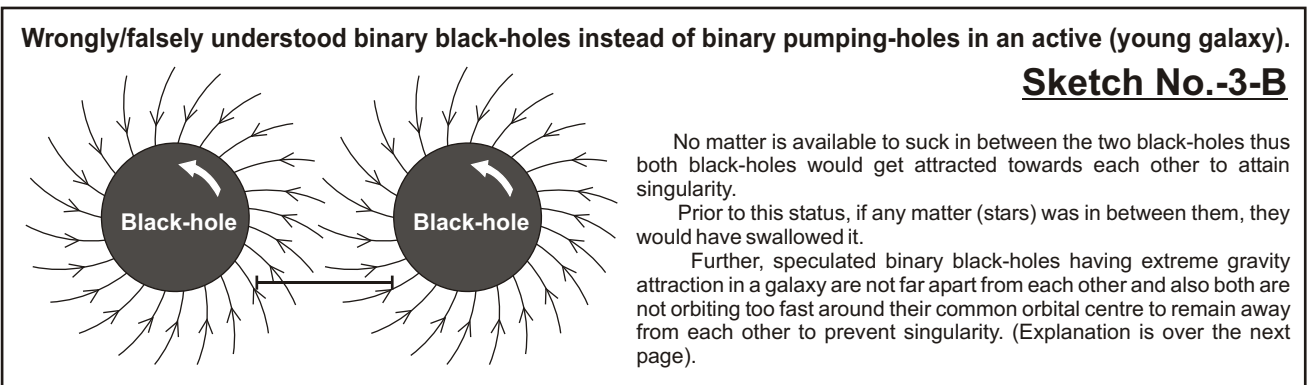
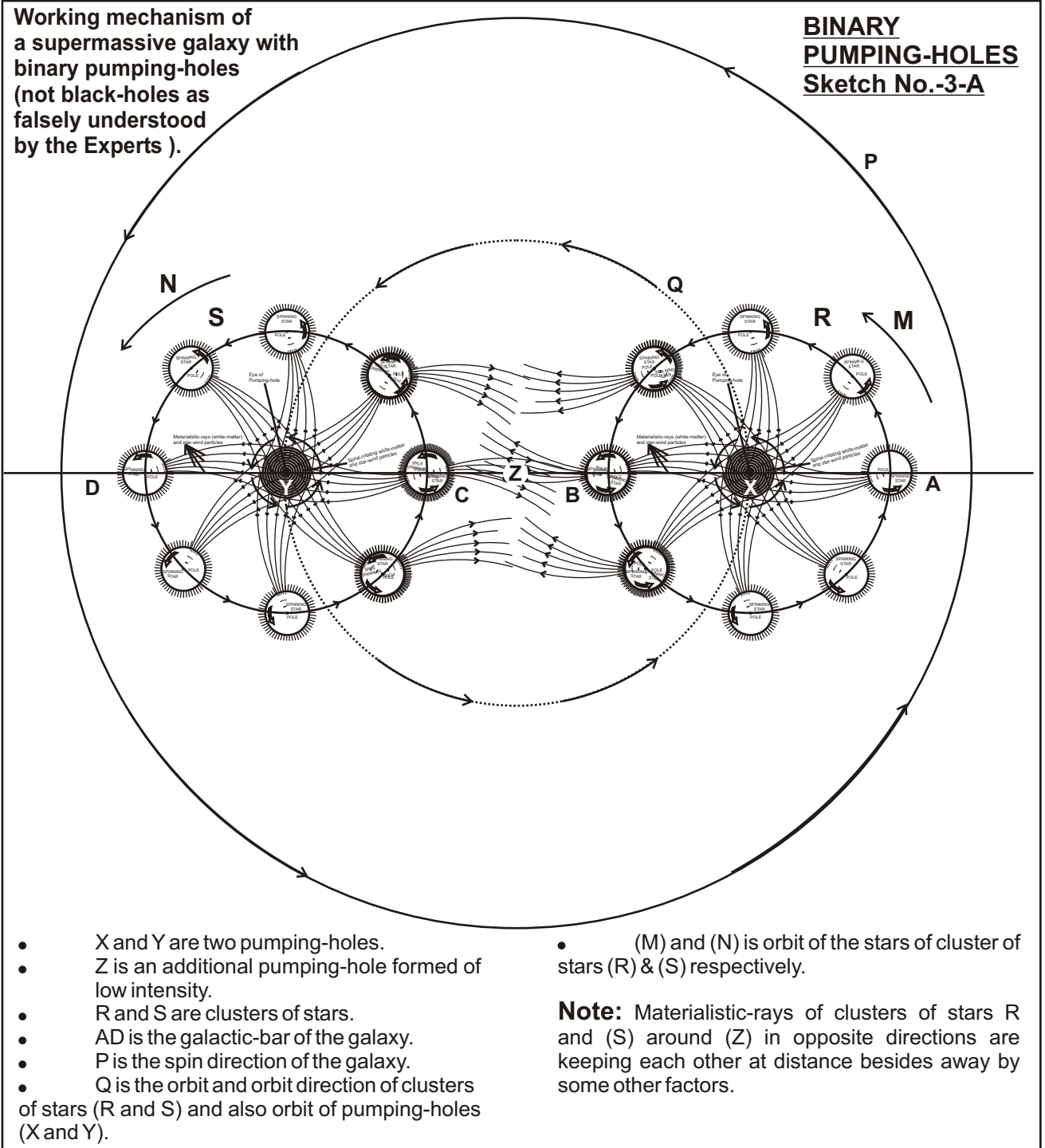
PUMPING-HOLE Sketch No.-2

As viewed from its equator, visualized sketch of a Pumping-hole has been shown with only two stars; though to form a pumping-hole (formed of compressed pumped matter), massive stars in a great numbers are required:



Note: In this sketch only two stars have been shown among so many, which form pumping-hole. In fact a pumping-hole is formed by a number of stars.

Two or more pumping-holes in a galaxy can have their existence as shown over the sketch No.3-A. But binary black-holes do not have any reason to exist; their close existence with no matter zone in between them would result to bring them closer to attain singularity as shown over the sketch No. 3-B.



Why binary black-holes can not co-exist though binary Pumping-holes have their existence in an active massive young galaxy?

Prior to any explanation over the said query, a phenomenon of simple co-existence of two stars (Suns) needs its understanding. Challenger has not gone deep to know, whether such co-existence only of two stars has been spotted by the Astronomers or not but there must be such existence in the space.

Two stars (normal or massive) can orbit around an imaginary dot, which is their common centre of the orbit. Experts understand this phenomenon is because of the gravity in between the stars and by the centrifugal force. Experts (World) have not yet realized (understood) that two such stars are away from each other by another factor too besides centrifugal force. Another factor which keeps the two stars away from each other is the star-wind and star radiation-pressure. If instead of two stars, there is one active and another is a dead star, both would be less apart from each other because of low magnitude of star-wind and star radiation pressure by the dead-star but when both the stars are active and massive, both are much apart from each other by the repulsion factor created by the star-wind and star radiation-pressure over each other. This said repulsion factor is like repulsion between the two magnets by their rays, if their same kind of pole of each magnet is facing towards each other.

The said ignored factor of repulsion by the star-wind and star radiation-pressure to keep the two stars away from each other is misguiding the Experts in calculating the mean density (mass) of the stars only by the factor 'centrifugal force'. With ignored factor, Experts have calculated very much less mass of the stars than actually the stars/planets have (Explanation over this fact has been stated under title: Bullet Hit Astronomy Flash Information, Series-2 over mean densities of the planets; Pilot leaflet of November 2011 attached to the said brochure; Series-2).

Explanation to above said query:

Two massive stars are away by their star-wind and radiation pressure in addition to being away from each other by the centrifugal force. To understand repulsion between the binary (two) pumping-holes; consider two pumping-holes as Unit (A) and Unit (B). Unit (A) and Unit (B) are two separate Units, each composed of a pumping hole at the centre surrounded by the cluster of stars. In fact, pumping-hole at the centre of the cluster of stars has no repulsion of its own with the other pumping-hole but it is the stars which surround the pumping-hole by making all as a Unit (A) repels the Unit (B) by the stars'-wind and stars' radiation-pressure to keep each other Unit at a distance besides keeping away from each other Unit by the centrifugal force, like two stars (Suns) as stated above.

But in case of two (binary) black-holes, the said system (of thrust by the stars'-wind and stars' radiation-pressure) to keep the two black-holes away from each other does not work; explanation to this fact is as stated below.

Why binary black-holes can not co-exist in the centre of an active young galaxy?

Information over binary black-holes taken from the 'Astronomy' magazine has been exhibited ahead:

In case of two pumping-holes or Unit (A) and Unit (B) as stated above; both the Units can orbit around a dot (their common orbital centre without attaining singularity by keeping themselves away from each other by the repulsion factor caused by their stars'-wind and stars' radiation-pressure with or even without any orbital speed (i.e., centrifugal force) as stated/explained above.

But in case of two close black-holes or binary black-holes, they would engulf matter, which is in between them (in addition to their surrounding matter) resulting to create a zone in between them of no visible mass/matter. Black-holes have great dense mass and thus

have great gravity attraction but have no repulsion factor similar to solar-wind and radiation-pressure factor. In the absence of said repulsion factor; two (binary) black-holes can not remain apart for long to avoid singularity. If they both are at a great distance from each other or have high orbital speed to attain high centrifugal force against the **CENTRIPETAL FORCE** (by their high gravity) only then they can exist away from each other.

Information taken from Magazine 'Astronomy' issue October 2011, Page-16

Astronews

Astronomers discover binary active black-hole:



Black-hole hoarder, Markarian 739 contains two active supermassive black-hole (centre). Scientists already knew the bright core on the left was actively feeding on material, but new results found that the one on the right is also.

Almost all massive galaxies have supermassive black-holes at their cores that contain at least millions of times more mass than the Sun does. When galaxies merge, these central objects do, too. Astronomer have found that the galaxy Markarian 739 (which they already believe to have formed through a merger) contains two supermassive black-holes and both are actively feeding on nearby material and spewing out high-energy radiation. The discovery, led by Michael Koss of the University of Maryland, College Park, appeared in the July 10 issue of The Astrophysical Journal Letters.....

.....This binary black-hole is the second closest to us (some 420 million light-years distant). It's also the system with the second-smallest separation between the black-hole (about 11,000 light-years). For reference, of Sun is about 26,000 light-years from our galaxy's center.

Note: Discovered phenomenon understood (falsely) by the Experts as binary black-holes is by the **close** black-holes.

In the case of binary black-holes as claimed by the Experts, that they exist in the centre of a massive active galaxy and are not far apart. In any galaxy, binary black-holes can not be far apart as they should be to avoid singularity. Further, they also cannot attain high orbital speed to avoid singularity because they (binary black-holes) are being surrounded by the cluster of stars. Cluster of stars have to orbit with orbital speed as per the spin speed of the galaxy.

The said facts suggest and prove that a massive galaxy does not have binary black-holes at its centre, whereas the said noticed phenomenon is by the binary Pumping-holes.

Final Conclusion:

Conclusion that a massive active (young) galaxy can not have binary black-holes but the existing phenomenon is by the binary Pumping-holes; this fact confirms that an **active** massive galaxy has a Pumping-hole or binary pumping-holes but only a collapsing galaxy has a black-hole.