

JEWEL: A Cosmological Model Due to the Geometrical Displacement of Galactic Object Like Black, White and Worm Holes

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Abstract—Stellar objects such as black, white and worm holes can be the subject of speculative reasoning if represented in a simplified and geometric form in order to be able to move them; and the cosmological model is one of the most important contents in relation to speculations that can then open the way to other aspects that are not strictly speculative but practical, precisely in the Universe represented by us. In this work, thanks to the hypothesis of a very large number of black, white and worm holes present in our Universe, we imagine that they can be moved; it was therefore thought to align them on a plane and following a redistribution, and the boundaries of this plane were ideally joined, giving rise to a sphere that has the stellar objects examined radially distributed. Thanks to geometrical displacements of these stellar objects that do not make each one of them lose their functionality in the region in which they are located, at the end of the speculative process it is possible to highlight a spherical layer that allows a flow from the outside and inside this spherical shell allowing to relate to other external and internal spherical layers; this aspect that seems useful to describe the universe we live in, for example inside one of the spherical shells just described. The name "Jewel" was chosen because, imagining the speculative process present in this work at the end of steps, the cosmological model tends to be "luminous". This cosmological model includes, for each internal part of a generic layer, different and numerous moments of our universe thanks to an eternal flow inward. There are many aspects to explore, one of these is the connection between the outermost and the inside of the spherical layers.

Keywords—Black hole, cosmological model, cosmology, white hole.

I. INTRODUCTION

AN aspect to underline is that the cosmological model is not (perhaps) to be considered physically present (for known physics) but it is like saying of an element such as an atomic orbital that in reality does not exist but in practice does indeed exist with the presence of an electron. Certainly, it is not easy to describe all this, if there are those who consider it "bizarre" you evaluate its usefulness [1], [9]-[10].

Let's consider for a moment that the many (infinite and it is believed think some will join up in this hypothesis) holes [1], [5], [6], [9], [10], can be represented with Fig. 1. In Fig. 1 are shown arrows that give an indication of the direction of the mass, particles or information entering or exiting or remaining confined to the various known types of "black holes" [2]-[4], [8].

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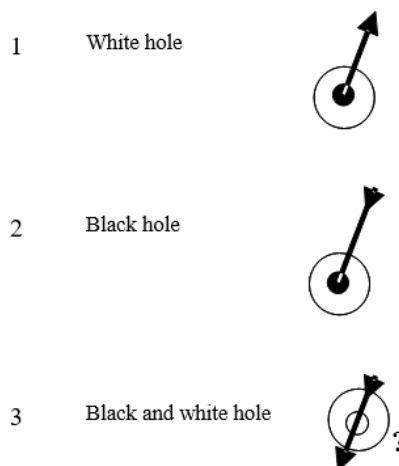


Fig. 1 Graphical representation of black holes

Since there is no other evidence on the existence of further forms of the so-called "black holes", we assume the possible configurations of these objects as a starting hypothesis. In fact, on the configuration 1 and 2 of the figure just seen we notice a black and a white dot and further considerations must be made on these.

In Fig. 2 we would like to represent the Universe sensitive to us with only black holes, with and without spin and only the celestial objects represented in Fig. 1 large and/or microscopic.

II. GEOMETRICAL DISPLACEMENTS

We can imagine the set of black holes distributed on a flat space keeping their orientations as in Fig. 3. Thanks to a further imagination it is possible to move the various celestial objects aligned with Fig. 4 (a) and with figure Fig. 4 (b) to bring about an approach of the circular-shaped extremes by redistributing the various black holes present in our universe.

In Fig. 5 is visible the idea that allows us to graphically visualize our Universe just described and ends with a radial and concentric representation of all the black holes present; in fact, moving the black holes that are apparently misaligned up to a radial position, we can think of it for all the black holes, large and small, white and black present in our universe with or without spin.

III. DOUBLE CONES REPRESENTATION

We can represent, in a very general way, a black and a

white hole with a double cone like the one in Fig. 6. In fact, a Bh absorbs everything and a Wh re-emits "everything". Let's imagine a coupling of double cones and then another couple again.... Up to thinking as an object that has both the Bh and the Wh corresponding all in a continuous rotation (own spin of the Bh and the sphere object) ... until you imagine everything as Fig. 7.

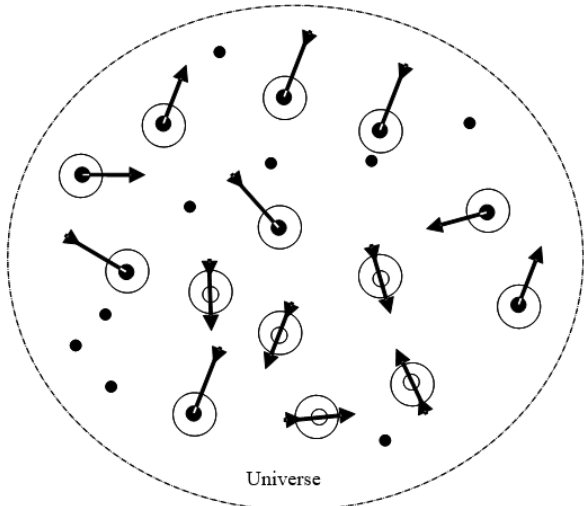


Fig. 2 Graphic representation of the different and infinite stellar objects represented in Fig. 1 within the Universe

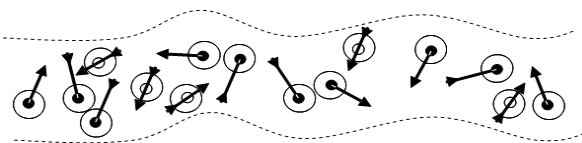


Fig. 3 Plane representation of the set of black and white holes present in our sensitive universe without extended senses



Fig. 4 (a) Imagination it is possible to move the various celestial objects aligned

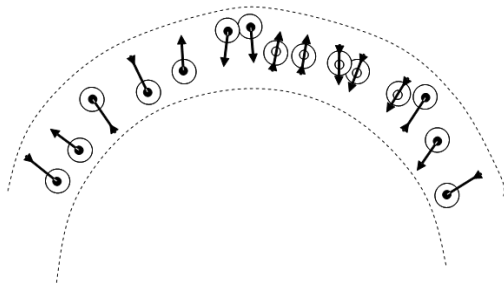


Fig. 4 (b) Redistribution of black, white and worm holes in a circular form

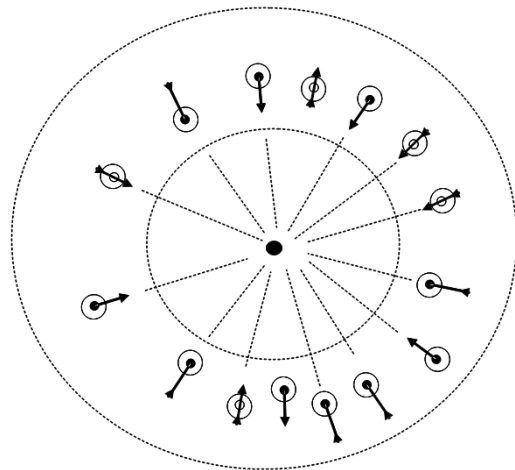
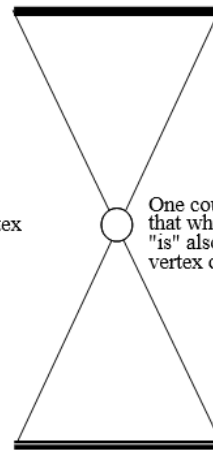


Fig. 5 Representation our universe described in a radial and concentric representation of all the black holes present in the universe

Event horizon of a black hole



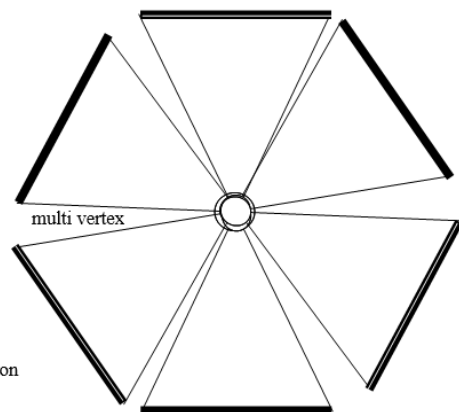
Double vertex

One could begin to imagine that what is beyond the cones "is" also within the double vertex or rather "it could be"

Event horizon of a white hole

Fig. 6 Double event horizon model with a BH and a WH, which can be represented adjacent to a double vertex

event horizon into BH



event horizon into WH

multi vertex

Fig. 7 Double event horizon model with one BH and one WH, which can be represented as the multiple event horizon model 3 BH and 3 WH as shown

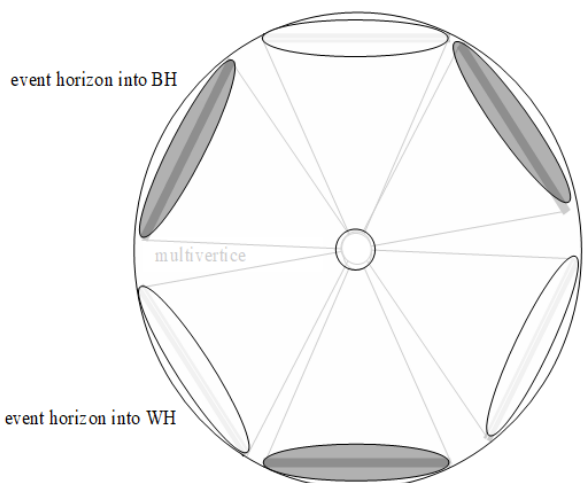


Fig. 8 Model of double horizons multiples of 3 BH and 3 WH events

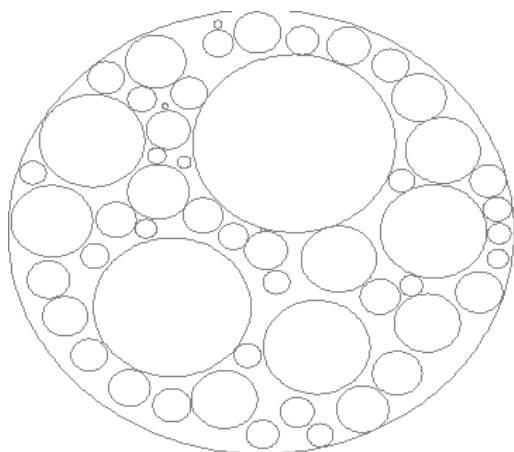


Fig. 9 Circles in the circle, circles that could be the horizons of incoming or outgoing events

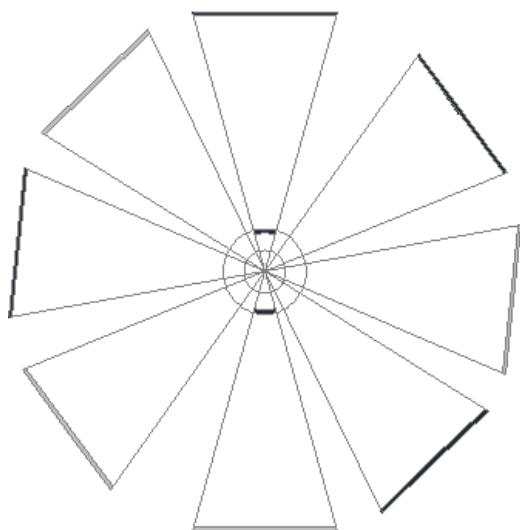


Fig. 10 Double concentric cones

Fig. 7 shows only three pairs of cones for graphic simplicity only. And finally, everything is imaginable as inscribed in a

sphere (the different Bhs have different amplitudes anyway because the absorbed "mass" is different) as in Fig. 8.

Up to an expanded vision from a single horizon [7] that makes the vision of the "Jewel" visible in Fig. 11 much better.

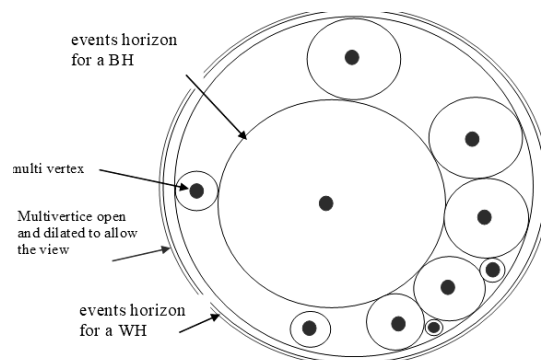


Fig. 11 Model of multiple double horizons of events in an open view: let's say "4d" shown in the in a sheet of paper (flat); the multi vertices are actually only one in this strange line (vertical) it is easy to think of the presence of jewels horizontally and for their horizontal distribution now seems of little use to describe

Now we see that cosmological model into a strange object, perhaps with Autocad®, comes out better, and we observe the presence of a kind of triangle in proportion to the larger circle flanking the two smaller ones next to it. This kind of triangle is very important because its dimensions refer to the pair of double cones that keep it close (coordinate type).

It must be said that the red vertices are the same multi-vertex and that what is inside is "outside", it is difficult to prove but it is even more difficult to say the opposite. In fact, the observer could be outside or inside by virtue of a flow that from Bh leads to the multi vertex that leads to Wh and the "jewel" is a strange object even to see it an infinity of times content and contained in multi vertex; it is not easy to exemplify but with a little imagination it can take movements and give the 'impression that the big bang is just a flow towards and/or from one and only one of the multi vertex and to see the "jewel", that seems a little limitation for the imagination (the famous big bang remains a bit in the shadow and the particle so said of God is nothing but a finite element of what is infinitesimal given a strange object). So, they look for an opening of an event horizon (Bh) without the coordinates of the residual (almost triangle) for the re-entry... therefore a useful "jewel" and the search for the "big bang" is not very usable.

IV. CONCLUSION

Now this level of explanation is the best we can do, of course the graphics are incomplete but in our small way everything works. After all, the evaporation of a Bh [9]-[11] is not very relevant with respect to the speculative geometric considerations of the present work. The graphic aspect needs a lot of effort. The cosmological model represented in the present work is not easy to imagine but when it materializes in the complete speculative vision of the reader it can be

appreciated.

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