

## The Cosmic Continuum's Mirror Reversal Mechanism on Black Hole Collapse and Singularity Eruption

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### Abstract

Using the axiom system of the cosmic continuum, it is possible to determine the mechanism of black hole collapse and singularity eruption. Instead of an immediate explosion, singularities continuously erupted to form the cosmos. The cosmos will continue to expand as long as the singularity is still exploding. A powerful gravitational field causes the cosmic system to collapse into a Schwarzschild black hole, and the Planck spheres inside the black hole continue to fall into dark mass bodies, creating dark celestial bodies and singularities. The Schwarzschild radius and Planck sphere are the top and lower bounds of a black hole, respectively.

**Keywords:** Black hole, Gravitational field

### Introduction

According to the Huge Bang hypothesis, a big bang that took place at a hot and dense singularity some 13.8 billion years ago is what gave rise to the visible universe. The cosmos changes from hot to cold and from dense to sparse stuff as a result of the Big Bang's ongoing expansion. According to contemporary cosmology, black holes are created when celestial bodies or cosmic systems collide. The black hole's maximum radius is known as the Schwarzschild radius. It will collapse into a singularity with infinite mass, density, temperature, space-time curvature, and indefinitely tiny volume at the black hole's core. According to Planck unit theory, if a particle's energy or mass exceeds or is equal to the Planck energy  $E_p$ , it will collapse into a black hole; otherwise, it cannot have a mass larger than the Planck mass  $M_P$ . An observable event is Planck time  $t_p$ . Minimum process time; Planck length  $PL$  is a measure of the quality of a black hole; it is impossible to differentiate events happening at distances smaller than Planck length; it is also unable to characterize events taking place during Planck time when the universe was formed. However, the dilemma that both the Big Bang theory and the black hole theory encounter is the same: a singularity is a point where all known physical rules break down. A mathematical continuous theory of the cosmos is known as the cosmic continuum. According to the cosmic continuum theory, the cosmos is made up of a continuum of existence and a continuum of existing dimensions. Dark mass bodies, energy bodies, and mass bodies make up the existence continuum. Space, time, and dark space are the three components of the current dimension continuum. The existence dimensions of mass bodies, energy bodies, and dark mass bodies are, respectively, space, time, and dark space. Particles, quantum particles, and dark particles, respectively, make up the mass body, the energy body, and the dark mass body. Along with well-known celestial entities like planets, stars, and black holes, the cosmic continuum also contains a dark celestial body. Black mass and dark space are the dimensions in which it exists. According to the axiom system of the cosmic continuum, singularities continuously erupted rather than exploding into existence to form the cosmos. The cosmos will keep growing as long as the singularity is continuously exploding. The Planck sphere at the heart of the black hole continues to collapse to produce a singularity, which erupts the Planck sphere, and the Planck sphere expands to generate a new cosmic system, according to the Mirror Reversal Theorem, which explains how the cosmos system collapses and expands. Both the conclusion of

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the previous cosmic system and the beginning of the new one are marked by the Planck sphere.

It should be noted that every universe system is merely a part of the overall universe, and the mirror inversion theorem is only a mechanism for the collapse and expansion of the universe system. Singularity eruptions are responsible for the visible universe's ever-increasing population. The old cosmic system collapses, creating the singularity. The Planck sphere at the heart of the ancient cosmic system's black hole proceeded to disintegrate until it formed a singularity. The existence amount of the singularity that the old cosmic system collapses to determines the existence quantity of the singularity. Space and time are examples of existential dimensions. The black hole collapse and singularity eruption are both a Planck sphere per Planck time because the Planck time and Planck length are equivalent, and the Planck sphere is a space sphere with the Planck length as the diameter. Additionally, the existence quantity collapse and eruption speeds as well as the space collapse and expansion speeds are uniform.

## **Conclusion**

This article's topic demonstrates how the singularity is the transitional region between the old and new cosmic systems. The singularity's explosion and the black hole's demise are mirror copies of one another. The back of the mirror is the singularity, while its front is the Planck sphere. Black holes are created when celestial bodies or cosmic systems collide, and the Planck sphere at their centres constantly collapses into dark masses to create dark celestial bodies and singularities. A new cosmic system is created when the Planck sphere is ejected by the singularity and then expands with the singularity at its core.