

Abstract Submitted
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Gravitational Reactors ORVIN WAGNER, Wagner Research Laboratory — I suggest that the activity of black holes provides evidence for two different mechanisms. (1) Mass falling into a black hole makes it active. (2) When the maximum gravity in a black hole passes a certain threshold the cross section for gravity breakdown becomes finite. A “black hole” (it is assumed that a “black hole” is not a singularity but has volume) then becomes active and may throw off matter. We then have a “gravitational reactor”. Evidence for the latter: (1) Isolated quasars like HE0450-2958 (2) The mass of a quiet central “black hole” is proportional to the mass of the galaxy. Note that the gravitational field in a central “black hole” is reduced by the surrounding galaxy. (3) Quasars are very old (4) Central “black holes” provide an environment for star formation. (5) Note that star formation tends to end abruptly perhaps because the maximum gravitational field in the “black hole” has become too small for the reactor effect. I propose that the most important cause for galaxy formation in the early universe was from the gravitational breakdown of quasars. Quasars formed in the early universe when the mass density was greater. The evidence may require General Theory modification.

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