

17. Black holes and the Thinking

by

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In view of their incomprehensible high masses at smallest space, black holes emanate a great fascination. If the theory of relativity applies and there are no counterforces, then something like an event horizon could emerge at which time stops and matter can no longer leave the area. Everything that is attracted does not shatter at a densely packed matter, but crosses this border line effortlessly, probably at the speed of light. What happens behind or inside is completely open. One can speculate about how mathematically the interior solutions looks like, but according to theory, all matter, even whole suns, disappear from the exterior into the interior. We lose matter in an increasingly smaller space into which it falls without being braked. They leave our world and everything like its complex mass structure, its charge, quantum states or any expansions and properties get lost. All information, its history, its basis for other bodies disappear, all its knowledge is then effortlessly gone without drama forever. One last big outcry that can be observed, but most of it loses itself without rising. Viewed in this way, every black hole is actually the most uncanny thing you can imagine. Nothing remains all knowledge, all beauty, all experience and all sensations are lost, destroyed. So what fascinates us about black holes? Is it just the time that passes so much more slowly in its vicinity or the theoretical possibility of making space jumps: To shorten the journey via wormholes?

But who really wants to make a space jump, to an undefined emptiness? Or why should one want to return to an earth that has aged by a hundred or a thousand years and that without us being there? Nothing would be the same as before and there is no way back. If the world were the way it describes physics, then black holes are just scary monsters that destroy everything, the gaps in the memory of the world.

But if we assume a living, highly interconnected world, then these gigantic accumulations of matter, which are connected in many ways, could have a completely different meaning. Then

matter concentrations up to billions of solar masses in the center of large galaxies and galaxy super clusters could also be the spiritual centers for life and consciousness. Then they are places that give structure and support to all networking. Consciousness, which is extremely concentrated, whose elementary building blocks are neutrons, which are stable without restless electrons, in a gigantic solid body and exchange themselves permanently structured - which means they are thinking. A super gravity computer, without quanta, because there are no more electric charges and only gravitation is exchanged.

We have already shown that in a universe where the elements are newly added at the outer edge, counter-accelerations occur at high mass concentrations. On the one hand, the access to the opposite at the edge must always remain open and on the other hand, the particles originate from ordered initial positions in space, which they have to search up again at some point. These back accelerations are very weak, but they increase at extreme concentrations and above all prevent the mathematical extreme state, the event horizon, from occurring.

In our approach, we are dealing with highly cross-linked matter that is concentrated out of knowledge and drives development forward. The denser the building blocks, the higher the state of excitement and the faster the exchange how the communication takes place. Large distances allow only very slow thinking. But just as in social networks, knowledge, network density and fast communication are not enough to make networks work alone, but we also need a basis, particle networks must also be given some guidelines. With social networks it is the culture, the common values that enable us to communicate meaningfully with each other. In particle networks we therefore also need a stabilizing common foundation that shares all particles with each other or connects them as a standard. This is where the black holes in the large galaxies come into play. All galaxies seem to have a more or less large black hole in their center, which stabilizes the galaxies. Since we do not believe that the world is full of coincidences in the face of life on Earth, but everything seems to happen with meaning and intention, we do not assume that matter collects in such large masses just for pleasure. Each particle is a simple but enormously large memory building block in which every contact is and has been held. In addition, we have already shown that there is an incomprehensibly high exchange of communication, especially

about gravitation to indescribably many other particles and we suspect that very quickly, very early emergences were formed. Which kind the emergences are must remain open, but it can be that the initial state was very confused and chaotic and only through a dominating black hole the knowledge was ordered. So if the masses concentrate excessively, it is because they want to think better and create something like culture, a common basis: For example, to create higher life.

The masses may notice that they reach a special state through a concentration almost up to the black hole. The building blocks are again neutral, the movement is only possible within a small grid area and via gravity they are in equilibrium with communication within and communication outside. They take great care not to exceed the Schwarzschild radius. We would then be dealing with a hollow sphere that is only slightly larger than the event horizon and no longer emits any electromagnetic radiation. The area therefore looks black and can hardly be distinguished from a black hole by its size, because it is only marginally larger. But the sphere is hollow and its surface is solid. With masses of many billions of solar masses even the heaviness would be to be compared rather with that on our earth, thus very harmlessly. Large matter bodies there would not be torn apart by tidal forces. The heaviness is almost as if one could stand on these mass concentrations, only that in its nearer the states are all consumed. Complex bodies cannot stay there as a whole, because space there has no freedom for matter-structures.

The nuclei of galaxies in this picture are rather the think tanks of the universe.

Another point that immediately concerns us is the influence that such black holes can have. How can a thinking black mass center, for example, make a difference in our Milky Way when it is about 26,000 Ly away? What use is a structure in the gravitational flux, starting from the center, if the information in it is always outdated?

So far we have only observed and described one-sidedly the exchange at the speed of light from our now reality. Then particles exchange themselves at the speed of light. In addition a particle knows in advance where it arrives. It disappears here and is there immediately at the end point, without loss of time. With us time passes in between. Since we

cannot imagine such a thing, we artificially add a way to the quantum, on which it must be according to our world at certain times. As already described, from the point of view of the particle there is no such way in between. Not spatial and not temporal. If the particle arrives, it has the information of the initial world and the start time. The light from distant galaxies shows us the conditions there at that time; that all fits to our observations. But there is a second world of reality. If Einstein's theory of relativity is correct and quanta travel space- and timeless at the speed of light, then they know at the beginning where their end will be. Interaction particles see something at the end that is not there yet. If the quantum is sent off, then there is nothing in the present time yet, only in the future there is the receiver.

Our earth, for example, is subject to various superimposed movements. If a quantum of a quasar flies off in a billion years now, then it must know where the final atom will be in a billion years. This is only possible if everything is deterministic, if the world is not determined by chance. But what we actually want to say is that what we receive is old information. We only get knowledge from the past; the further away, the older. But what we send off in radiation or gravitation goes into the future. Everything we emit knows the future. If we could ask or observe the photon shortly before, then we would know where it wants to go. If we could ask many photons where they will arrive, we could get an idea of a future star position. How to elicit this information from particles as humans is unclear, but within a conscious intelligent particle world it looks quite different, the knowledge of the future could be known here.

A supposed black hole in the center of the Milky Way could actually see two images: One from the past Earth 26,000 years ago and one showing the Earth now. The way it looks exactly at this moment, with every particle with every living being on it. It cannot see our future or the time in between, but it can perceive our present in addition to the familiar image from 26,000 years ago; both at completely different positions in space. Conversely, we cannot observe the present time of the black hole, but perhaps our atoms and particles can. All interacting particles that go to the black hole know what it looks like there now. The basic information does not necessarily have to be outdated.

Of course, the question still remains as to who gives the large mass concentration its order structure and how it can influence evolution. But on the one hand in the supposed black holes in our picture, the neutrons are externally in a very ordered state. On the other hand, every structured movement in life is preceded by an abstract consideration. First things have to be thought through, then we have to put them into practice: First the thinking then the acting.

If the elementary building blocks are already much more and are connected with abstract thinking, even can see the present time, if that should be so, we are going to have to rethink and go a whole different way anyway. Then we have not understood or misunderstood many things and almost have to start all over again.