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Research on the Kerr-Newman Black Hole in M82 Confirms Black Hole and White Hole Juxtapose

Yang Cao

Introduction

The author formed his theory on black hole and white hole juxtapose in 2004 and was introduced to modern astronomical instrumentation and space telescopes by *Astronomy: Exploring Time and Space*. Since the theory were built upon quantum physics, nuclear dynamics applied to cosmology, and special relativity in relation to Maxwell's electrodynamics, the experiment method suited the purpose of theory confirmation.[1] The experiment was performed on NASA Data Challenge with multi-mission multispectral data. The experiment produced proof on the inner structures of the Kerr-Newman black hole on NGC 3034 and the prediction on its thermo evolvement was accurate with IRSA query. The experiment used strong force induction on the Chandra X-ray Space Telescope's data information combined with weak force slit experiments. It reads the scale functions as Lorentz transformation.

The Supermassive Compact Kerr-Newman

Black holes were predicted and understood as a single object. The evidence deduced from the multispectral data proves otherwise with the structure inside the inner ergosurface with active galactic nuclei on the left and white hole on the right. Hereby-after, black hole refers to the dark-colored condensed object and white hole refers to the light-colored condensed object as seen in figure 1. The evidence suggests that Hawking radiation is caused be the oscillation of white hole and black hole with thermo-temperature effects and affects the activities of the

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galactic nuclei. Due to the coupling effect on the Kerr-Newman with its vicinity, the peripheral surface remains constant. Macro-particle detachment is influenced by the factors of thermo-pressure tensions and thermo-conductivity between the white hole and black hole, producing momentum fields.[2][3] The anatomical result from the data processing is different from that of logarithm function on the X-ray data. That is to say, there are two distinct spacetime models in the experiment. However, both spacetime models have produced evidences for the white hole. Therefore, the experiment result is astrophysical and independent from geometrical models.

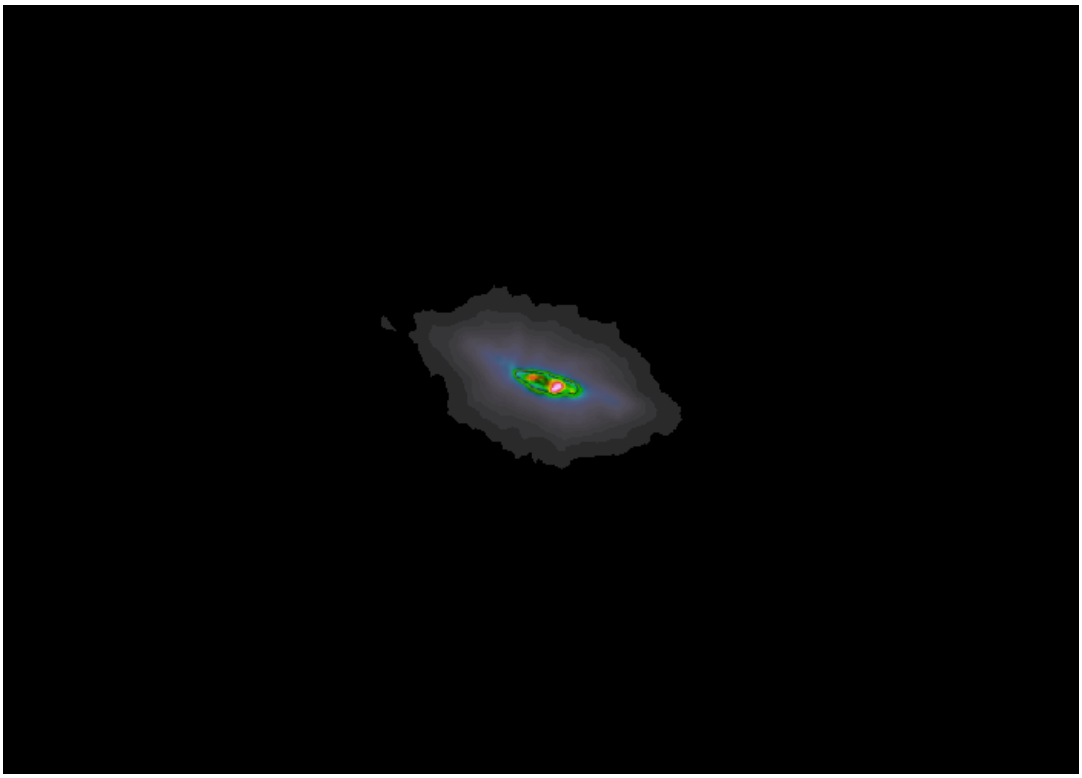

Figure 1: The Material Structure of the Kerr-Newman

Apart from the evidence generated from the experiment result, a comparative experiment were conducted with SAOImageDS9 to explain the lack of pixel values in the Chandra X-ray data, that aided the ionized white hole material data deduction.[2] A posteriori reading on the histogram of the three consecutive timeframes in high, mid, and low energy in X-ray data suggests changes in the surface pixel values is linearly correlated to the accretion phase on the event horizon, with slight covariance on the surface pixel value ratios. It confirmed that

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the spin of the Kerr-Newman is inherent in its compact structure in the galactic axis. The strong force induction on the X-ray data suggests the magnetizing phenomenon is caused by the Kerr-Newman blazar that creates a nuclear resonance field on the star forming region.

Figure 2: The Kerr-Newman's Ionization Influence on Surrounding Star System in the Local Universe: 700 to 6000 eV, Galactic l +141:24:42.996 b +40:33:52.780.

An indirect evidence to the black hole and white hole juxtaposition was produced with Spitzer mid and near infrared data. The ring singularity depicts the weak force electromagnetic phenomenon produced by the Kerr-Newman. The ring singularity adheres to the zeroth law of the black hole mechanics with a dipole momentum.[4] Thermion entropy of the Kerr-Newman is best represent by ring singularity and the macro-particle star was used as the spatial reference point in the weak force slit experiment.[1] Observation on the Kerr-Newman was conducted on Harvard-Smithsonian Micro-Observatory during the experiment.

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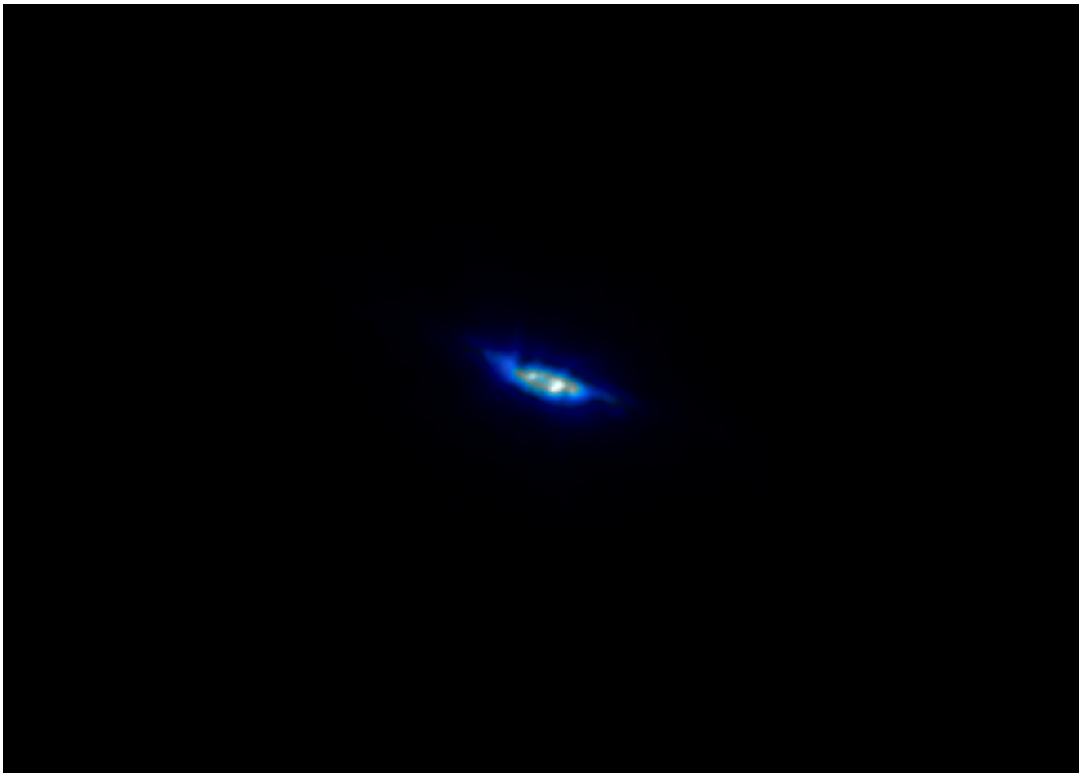

Figure 3: Ring Singularity of the Kerr-Newman on M82

Method: Virtual Interferometry on Light Information

All light information comes from the cone to sensors. It is therefore a deductive truth that the basics of space comes from the telescope designs. It is with the compatibility of light information in photons virtual interferometry on the software platform is made possible. The arrival time of light information is based on its wavelengths, and the wavelength of color and blending can reassemble the received light information onto the projected celestial body. The layers are organized by lower energy wavelength in the bottom layer and higher energy wavelength in the top layer. The colors are assigned according to the decays by the wavelengths and stored on the light information system.

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Material Component in M82

The micro-observatory data is consisted of visible, red, green, and blue light. The top layer of visible light is assigned with *plasma*, and RGB respectively to the other layers. The RGB layers are blended in *screen* and top layer with *difference*. The result suggests that there is a two-mass structure on M82 based on the density of light information, with strong color for rich metallic components. Green blobs arise on several companion stars and remote stars. Greater depth of range on the phenomenon can be achieved by adjusting the top layer color with a different implication on the background color threshold, and the processed result on the observational data's implication remains the same, that the two-mass in M82 is highly conductive and have a strong influence on the thermo-conductivity of its surroundings. All layers are assigned with *log scale*. By assigning *asinh scale* to the RGB layers and blend the top layer with *darken*, the magnetized globular objects can be seen further without other materials in the ground-based data.

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Dipole Shift in Spitzer Mid and Near Infrared

The visibility of stars change drastically with dipole shift in the mid and near infrared time-frames. With *difference blending* and *log scale* the opposite charges of the dipoles are rendered as negative and positive colors. The dipole shift caused the phenomenon on the magnetized surrounding stars and is dimly visible in the image. This is due to the weak force's influence on the space telescope instrumentation. The dipole shift data image shows the distinct ergoregion of the Kerr-Newman outside the ring singularity seen in figure 7. The vicinity of the Kerr-Newman is clearly divided by the dipoles into four directions of relatively symmetric electromagnetic fields caused by entropy. The Kerr-Newman's accretion disk suggests that accretion activity affects the star formation on M82.

Conclusion and Acknowledgement

The research demonstrated the viability of using data from CCD modules of space telescopes and ground-based observatory on JS9-4L as virtual interferometry and transform light information into research findings. The research suggests that there is a Kerr-Newman on M82 and its activity has an influence on star formation in the galaxy. The research confirmed the theory on black hole and white hole juxtapose with the Kerr-Newman with visible active galactic nuclei.

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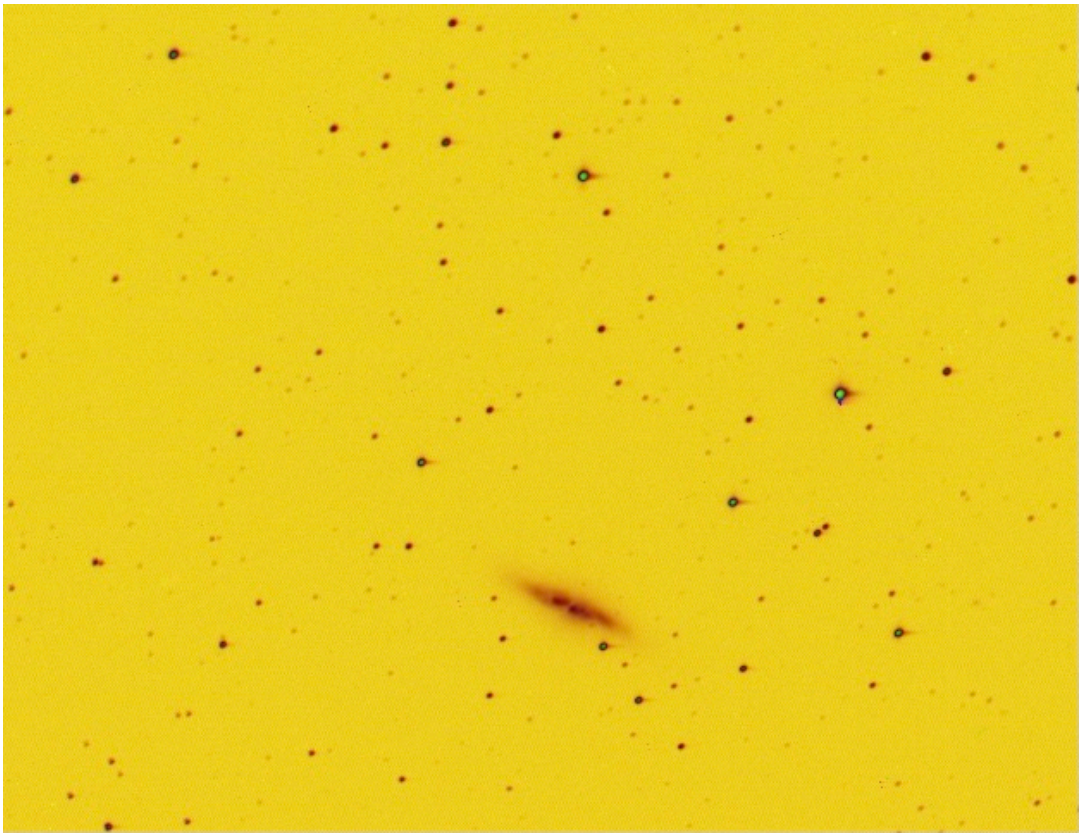

Figure 4: The 2-Mass Thermo-Conductive Influence on the Stars

The author would like to thank the *Infinite Potential Team*'s introduction to David Bohm's works, and NASA's educational outreach with Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics Micro-Observatory. It is the Teaching Astronomy team who has accompanied me every now and then during the experiment, analysis, and writing among the pandemic. The data and software involved in the research is accessible in the NASA Data Challenges Archive of JS9-4L.

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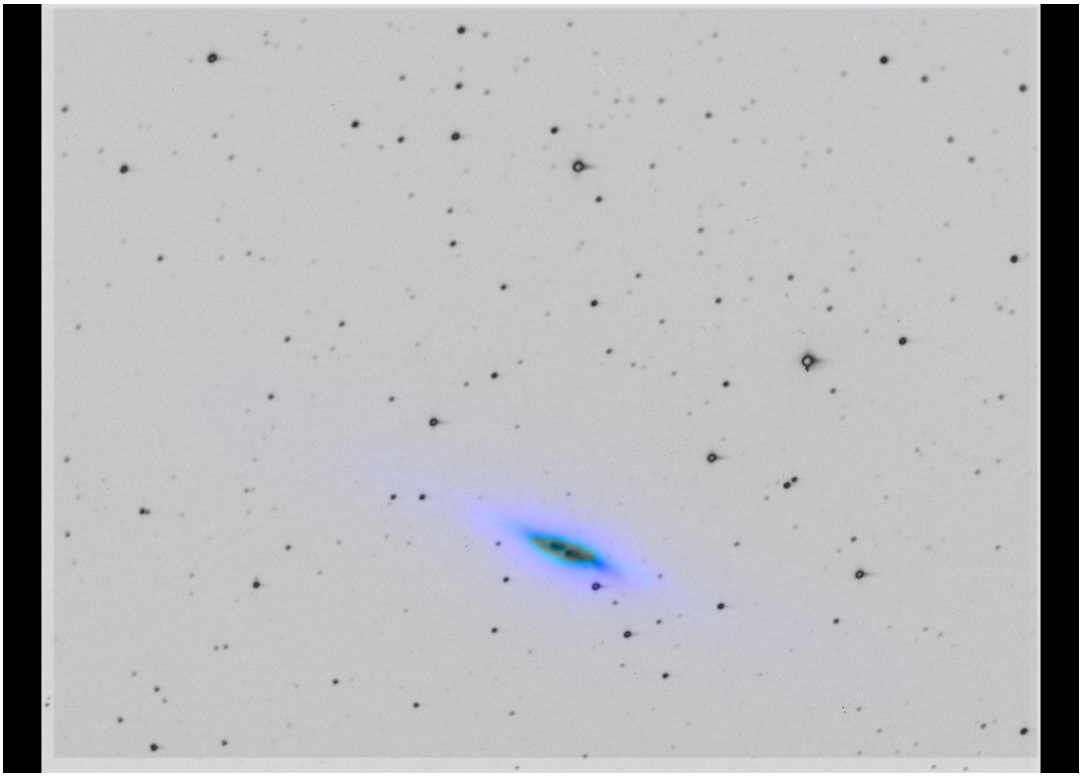

Figure 5: Thermo-Electro-Conductivity Correlations between Event Horizon and the Black Hole Mass in Low Temperature

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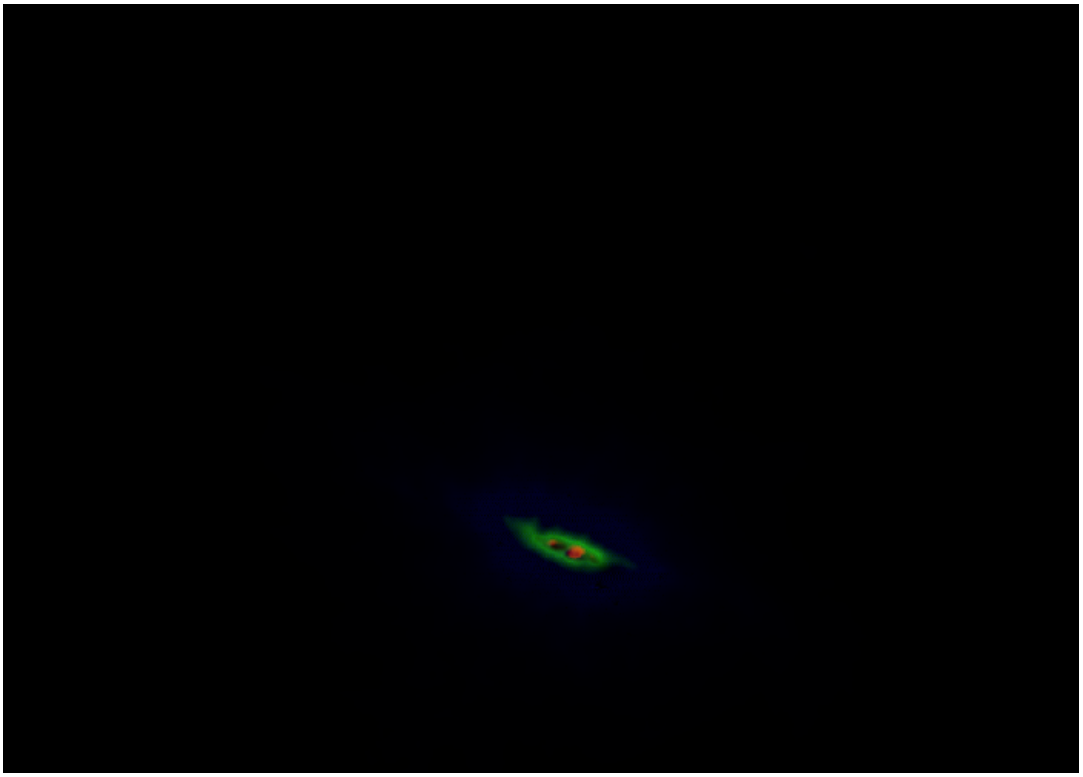

Figure 6: Thermo-Correlation between the Two-Mass Central Supermassive Compact Object

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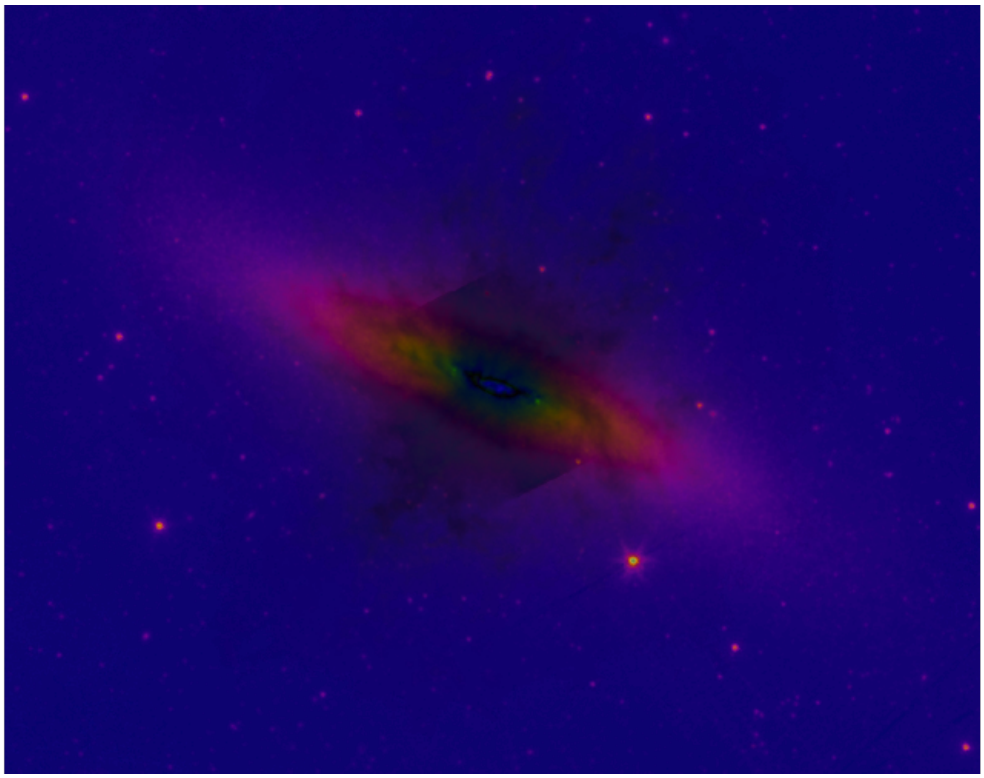

Figure 7: Electromagnetic Dipoles on the Accretion Disk

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