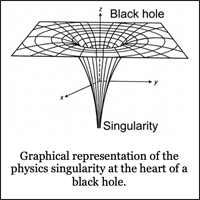
**Where do white holes come from? Overflow of matter and a new view of gravity.**

**Part I “What are black/white holes (Brief Explanation)”**

**So, what are black holes? These are objects that have a lot of mass and gravity, black holes are, so to speak, a place that is easy to get into, but it is not possible to get out, and why can’t you get out?**

**Black holes are known to have a “*Gravitational singularity”* at their core. In reality, the black hole itself is essentially a shadow of this singularity, where both matter and space experience extreme distortion. I hope that’s clear. So, why can’t time, light, or anything else escape from a black hole? Well, everything — light, matter, and energy — falls into the 'event horizon,' which is essentially the boundary around the singularity. This *“Event horizon”* marks the point beyond which not even light can escape, making it an integral part of the black hole. How black holes are born in space, it’s easy to understand. There are objects in space like stars, such as our Sun, for example. When these stars exhaust the fuel that sustains them, they either shrink significantly, which leads to the formation of black holes, or they become *pulsars or neutron stars*. The exact outcome depends on factors like the mass and rotation speed of the star. In the case of black holes, they form when massive stars collapse under their own gravity into a singularity. However, the exact mechanism behind this collapse is still not fully understood. While this process is theorized, no one knows with certainty how black holes are born. So now on this with black holes i end, and now i start talking about white holes. So what is that? What are white holes?**

**White holes are hypothetical objects that are considered to be the opposite of black holes. While black holes have an incredibly strong gravitational pull that draws everything, including light, into them, white holes would theoretically expel matter and energy instead. In essence, nothing can enter a white hole, and it emits everything that comes near it. This idea stems from theoretical physics, where white holes are often described as time-reversed black holes. They are purely hypothetical at this point, with no observational evidence yet to support their existence.**

**I have also created my own hypothesis about the nature of these objects...**

**Part II “Where do white holes come from?”**

**So, based on my hypothesis, I believe that white holes are not a mere connection between black holes, but rather a direct continuation of a black hole's life cycle.**

**Currently, there are hypotheses that suggest white holes are linked to black holes through “*wormholes”*. However, I propose that white holes form as a result of the overaccumulation of matter and energy within a black hole. It’s a complex idea to explain, but let me try.**

**A black hole, as we know, continuously absorbs matter and energy. But I believe that this matter and energy doesn’t just disappear or remain trapped forever.**

**First of all, black holes are not the same as wormholes, and they cannot transport objects, energy, or anything else to "nowhere". Black holes are simply regions of space where gravity is so intense that nothing, not even light, can escape.**

**Second, I don’t believe that black holes can store matter and energy indefinitely. Therefore, my hypothesis provides a logical explanation for the existence of white holes. I suggest that black holes have a certain limit to how much matter and energy they can accumulate. When they surpass this threshold, they reach the end of their life cycle. At this point, they can no longer contain the matter and energy they have absorbed. The black hole then explodes in a sense, transforming into a white hole, where energy and matter are expelled. And thus, the cycle continues.**

**Part III “Why can't we see white holes?”**

**Many might argue, 'White holes do not exist because we don’t see them in the sky.' This is indeed a strong argument that casts doubt on the existence of white holes. But what if things are not as straightforward as we think? I have two hypotheses that might explain this paradox.**

***The first hypothesis*: The light from white holes simply hasn’t reached us yet. We must consider that the objects we observe in the cosmos don’t actually reflect their current state. The light from these objects might be traveling toward us at incredible speeds, but it could take an immense amount of time for it to reach us. It’s quite possible that white holes are located far away, and their light simply hasn’t reached our planet yet, making them invisible to our observations.**

***The second hypothesis*: White holes may be emitting energy like pulsars. Pulsars are objects that emit radio waves and other forms of energy, and they are visible to us due to their unique emission characteristics. Perhaps white holes emit not normal light, but something we are not currently capable of detecting or noticing. This could be energy in the form of high-frequency waves or other types of radiation that aren't observable with traditional astronomical methods. It’s possible that there are technologies capable of detecting this emission in the future, but for now, we simply don’t have the means to observe it.**

**Part IV “what’s negative gravity?”**

***Negative gravity* is a term I coined to describe the repulsive properties of a white hole. Unlike the conventional concept of gravity, which attracts matter and energy, negative gravity would act in the opposite direction, pushing objects away rather than pulling them in. In my hypothesis, this negative gravity originates from the white hole’s process of expelling matter and energy that it has absorbed over time. The white hole’s intense gravitational field does not act like the pull of a typical black hole, but instead, it works to push things outwards, resisting the force of traditional gravity. This creates a unique form of gravitational interaction, one that would be perceived as a repulsive force.**

**Although this idea challenges conventional physics, it is a potential mechanism that could explain how a white hole might push matter and energy outward, similar to the way a pulsar emits radiation, but with the unique feature of being able to expel matter and energy from a previously consumed singularity. This concept would fundamentally alter our understanding of gravitational forces, introducing a form of gravity that is not only attractive but also repulsive, balancing the forces of the universe in a new way.**

**Part V “Let’s summarize”**

**In conclusion, while the concept of white holes and negative gravity remains purely theoretical and lacks empirical evidence or scientific consensus, it presents an intriguing perspective that could potentially influence the field of astrophysics. This hypothesis, though speculative, offers a new way of thinking about the cosmos and could spark further interest and exploration in the scientific community.**

**Thank you for your attention.**