

Is Black Hole Critical Mass the Answer to Entropy?

Since the “Big Bang” the universe seems to be on a path of increasing entropy with small pockets of negative entropy scattered throughout. Sooner or later though the stars will all grow dark and entropy will be maximized. But even when all of the universe’s energy has been used, keep in mind that gravity will still exist and be working.

Though black holes have been, and currently are, sucking matter and energy into their depths, they will continue to do so until there is nothing more within their gravitational reach. But what happens when black holes reach a certain “critical mass” (i.e., the mass of dozens or millions of galaxies)? What if there was a critical mass for black holes which when reached would cause a cataclysmic release of concentrated energy and ultimately new galaxies?

This would explain so many conundrums. For instance if we were having mini-“Big Bangs” which I will just call “Bangs”, then multiple galaxies could spring forth from massive black holes an exploding fireworks. So we could have galaxies going off in different directions from different black holes. If we were trying to measure if the universe was expanding or contracting, the results could therefore be everything from an accelerating expansion to an accelerating contraction, it would depend upon which galaxies we chose for our measurement. It would also explain the fireworks like distribution of galaxies that belies a single “Big Bang”.

A critical mass explosion of black holes could also explain the various ages that we have been getting for the universe, since different clusters of galaxies would be a different age than other clusters if they came from black holes which went critical at different times. To make matters more confusing though, what if the galaxies from one black hole were to move into the general vicinity of galaxies that came from a different black hole?

Finally, such a theory could answer what occurred before a “Big Bang” (or “Bang”), in that our universe did not begin with a single event but that it is a conglomeration of Bang-black hole cycles. It could also tell us what the future holds. Rather than our universe going out of existence once it reached a maximal entropy state, these Bang-black hole cycles will continue until localized expansion becomes too great for the gravity of the black holes to accumulate enough matter/energy for a “critical mass” to occur. Once that happens our universe would cease to exist in any purposeful manner with nothing but sub-critical black holes.

The concept of Bang-black hole cycles would mean that our universe could exist with viable galaxies virtually indefinitely. A much brighter prospect than the current single Big Bang theory would allow. So fear not, our universe may be far from expanding into eternal darkness.

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