Post Script No.2 Do Black Holes Exist Forever? Answer: No!

The author came across an explanation regarding this question in the Astronomy magazine, May 2025 issue.

According to the article, in 1974, Stephen Hawking proposed that black holes do, in fact, evaporate. He suggested that tiny, primordial black holes evaporate completely. While this may be considered a relatively small explosion by astronomical standards, it would still be equivalent to about one million one-megaton hydrogen bombs.

Furthermore, Hawking stated that a black hole with the solar mass would take longer than the current age of the universe to evaporate. For more details, readers are encouraged to consult the magazine and Hawking's original work on black hole discoveries.

Author's Note:

Due to the extreme compression of matter inside a black hole, infinitesimal particles are expelled forcefully—mostly from the poles—and escape into space. This is not an escape of energy but rather escape of invisible particle matter.

The phenomenon of black hole evaporation and their eventual disappearance from the universe via explosion can be better understood if one recognizes that "energy" is a state of invisible matter. This invisible matter acts as energy under specific conditions. (A full explanation can be found in the book Materialistic Universe and available at www.newtonugeam.com).

Every massive and young galaxy is known to have a supermassive black hole at its center. According to the author, this black hole forms at a very early stage—when clusters of massive stars within the galactic bar settle into their final positions. These stars, through the ejection of materialistic particles curved rays, form a rotating body composed of this ejected matter and the independent ejected particles. The author calls this structure a "Pumping Hole" because it results from the pumping of invisible matter.

As the Pumping Hole grows, it evolves into a Black Hole cum Pumping Hole, rapidly expanding into a supermassive black hole.

The universe is expanding, and at the location where such a black hole has formed, the pressure of the

surrounding "white matter" of space decreases due to this expansion. As a result, the black hole eventually explodes, along with the matter of its galaxy, to form a new, smaller galaxy over millions or billions of years.