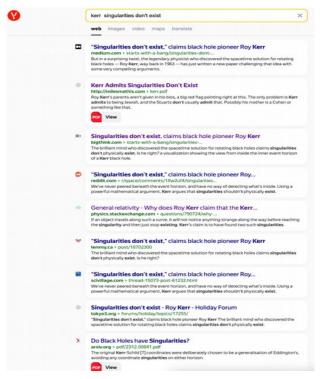# Kerr Admits Singularities Don't Exist

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[This paper immediately went to #2 at Yandex on the search "Kerr singularities do not exist", ahead of reddit, bigthink, and Kerr's own paper at ArXiv.

It is #8 at Yahoo. Bing has downlisted it to page 6 by illegally multi-listing and looping several PBS videos and listings. <mark>Google has censored it altogether.</mark>]

I just learned about this today, while watching cat videos at Youtube. They were pushing the usual creeps on me in all the sidebars, like Hossenfelder and Collier, but also Matt O'Dowd again at PBS

[Spacetime.](link) Matt informed me of this Kerr debacle.

Roy Kerr is one of the biggest bigshots in Black Hole theory, and he is now 89, making big trouble on his way out.   These guys tend to do this, you know, and it is always entertaining, edifying, and gratifying. Feynman made big trouble on his way out too, remember, admitting all his "math" was just hocus-pocus (see his late book *QED*). Kerr is feeling feisty in a similar way, allegedly doing a lot of fancy math to show Penrose's old solutions are false. But I suspect he has been reading my papers. He can see the way things are going and doesn't want to go down with the ship, being completely lost to history. So he is making a last minute effort to launch a dingy.

This is also strange:

After a postdoctoral fellowship at Syracuse University, where Einstein's collaborator Peter Bergmann was a professor,[8][9] he spent some time working for the United States Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. Kerr speculated that the "main reason why the US Air Force had created a General Relativity section was probably to show the U.S. Navy that they could also do pure research."[10]

That's from Kerr's Wiki page. Kerr is from New Zealand and went to Cambridge in the UK, no doubt being of the peerage Kerrs, so why would he work for the USAF? At Wright-Patterson, possibly the spookiest of all AFBs outside of Area51? And his cover story for why Wright-Patterson would have a Relativity section is pretty weak, too, isn't it? The obvious answer being that it is part of their larger propaganda package. Psychological operations. Operation Mindstir.

Just so you know, the Kerrs are Marquesses of Lothian, Barons of Teviot, and many other titles. As such, they are closely related to the Villiers, Earls of Clarendon; the Montagu-Douglas Scotts, Dukes of Buccleuch; the Chetwynd-Talbots, Earls of Hensol; the Hobarts, Earls of Buckinghamshire; the Darcys, Earls of Holderness; as well as the Russells, Pagets, Heber-Percys, Fortescues, McDonnells, and everyone else.   The Villiers link us to Darwin, since all these people are Stuarts.   Roy Kerr's parents aren't given in his bios, a big red flag pointing right at this. The only problem is Kerr admits to being Jewish, and the Stuarts don't usually admit that. Possibly his mother is a Cohen or something like that. This is the only way I can explain his lifelong promotion.

I have been telling you from the beginning [that singularities don't exist](link), though we don't need to do *any* math to get there. All we have to do is look at the definition of words and stick to basic logic. Math is a subset of logic, after all, so it has to obey a large set of fundamental rules.   A singularity is a mathematical point, and no points exist by definition.   A point is a mathematical limit or abstraction, and it exists only in a diagram like a Cartesian graph. But it can't exist in real space because everything that exists in real space must have extension and therefore size.   A point has no extension or size. That's also why we can't have point particles. A point particle is simply a contradiction. "Point" and "particle" are mutually exclusive. You can't put them next to eachother in a sentence like that. It is why photons can't be point particles, and why you can't have zero-point energy.   Those ideas don't make sense from the first word.

If you want a longer argument for that, you can go to [my early paper on the calculus](link), which proves it exhaustively.   That paper is far more important than anything Kerr is saying, or ever said—which is why the mainstream has been censoring it for 22 years. There I showed that this fact destroys the entire interpretation of the calculus, including things like instantaneous velocity.   There is no such thing as instantaneous velocity, by definition of "velocity" and "instantaneous".   You would think that goes

without saying, but in the mad mad mad mad mad world of the 20th century, it didn't.

O'Dowd tells us that relativity and quantum mechanics are incompatible in the Schwarzschild solution and singularity, but that is imprecise. The Schwarzschild solution is itself incompatible with logic, or at least its interpretation is. The solution simply contains a zero at its center, which should have been interpreted as a mathematical limit, but instead it was interpreted as some sort of mysterious physical entity, a place of infinite mass or even a hole that might lead to other dimensions. The math itself implied none of those things, but it had been found that nothing sold science to the public like manufactured mysteries, sexy paradoxes. . . in short science *fiction*. So "physicists" have run with it ever since, making up ever more fantastic claims about what goes on inside the black hole. Most real problems were let hang for a century while thousands of "physicists" wasted millions of pages of print arguing about this. And somehow they got paid for doing it. With your taxes or tuition dollars.

O'Dowd then reminds us one reason this is all happening: Roger Penrose won the 2020 Nobel Prize for his proof of singularities. Although Wikipedia strangely puts it this way:

Penrose was awarded one half of the Nobel Prize in Physics for the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity.

What? Can anyone make sense of that sentence? It looks to me like it was either written by AI on a bad plug or by junior high kids in the Punjab goofed on skunkweed.

Anyway, Penrose is even older, being 92 now, so I guess they needed to get him a Nobel before he went under. Any sense had to come second. But I remind you that this is the guy who debated a Stephen Hawking impostor for decades. Unlike Kerr, Penrose isn't apparently still lucid enough to gauge which way the wind is blowing, or he too would have turned his little boat around. He would have apologized for decades of tomfoolery and come clean, sending all his fans to my site for the truth. It's not too late Roger, but you had better hurry.

I suspect Kerr saw Penrose's late Nobel and decided he didn't want to go that route. He didn't want to be that guy anymore. Blowing the whistle on the singularity will likely prevent him from ever winning the Nobel himself, which is a good start, but he has a lot left to do, in my opinion.

The timing of Kerr's ArXiv preprint seems to confirm that reading, since it came out on December 1, 2023, about two months after the 2023 Nobel announcement for Clauser, Aspect and Zeilinger, which I commented on here on October 5. That was even worse than Penrose's Nobel of 2020, and must have knocked something loose in Kerr's head, sending him straight to his keyboard. He saw physics tanking before his very eyes.

Ethan Siegel at Big Think tells us—without realizing he is telling us—why none of the black hole solutions—including those of Kerr, Penrose, and Hawking—were worth the paper they were written on:

If you want to make a black hole. . . all you have to do is take any distribution of pressureless mass . . . and let it gravitate. Over time, it will contract down and down and down to smaller volumes, until an event horizon forms at a specific distance from the center: dependent solely on the total amount of mass that you began with. This produces the simplest type of black hole known: a Schwarzschild black hole, which has mass, but no electric charge or angular momentum.

That thing about electric charge tells us what we are missing: CHARGE. And it isn't just these

simplest solutions that lack charge, it is all later solutions. Physicists haven't understood what charge is from the beginning, and—unless they have been reading my papers—*they still don't*. They have never treated it as a real field, so there is no way they could have included it in these black hole solutions. It has always just been Maxwell's D-field, which they treat as vanishing or ghostly, with even less real presence in the universe than a singularity or a point. Either that or they treat it as plus/minus etched on the faces of protons and electrons. Or as some exchange of virtual photons. But again, no reality, since there is no way to include any of that in any equations—gravitational or otherwise. Which is why they now have a 95% hole in their universal equations, which they call dark matter. It is why they have a vacuum catastrophe of 120 orders of magnitude. It is why they have bullet cluster meltdowns. It is why they were 1000 degrees off in their prediction of the temperature of Uranus' upper atmosphere. It is why all of physics is currently crumbling into a pile of bricks.

You can't write any black hole solutions without the charge field since the charge field is 95% of the field. The only way they could ignore it is if they claimed the black hole excluded or jettisoned charge somehow, but since charge is just light, the reverse is true: the black hole doesn't hate light, *it loves it*! The black hole loves light so greedily it won't give up a single photon of it. So if there was any place that wouldn't exclude light and therefore charge by definition, it would be the black hole.

Which means all the black hole solutions are completely worthless.

The other keyword in that last quote is "pressureless". There is no such thing as pressureless mass, and that is because all real matter is recycling charge. ALL MATTER IS CHARGED. All matter is also spinning, including neutrons and electrons. This is because there is nowhere you can go to escape charge. It is a sea of spinning photons and it is everywhere. Everything is made of it and everything is recycling it. So it has to be the first line of any real field math. And because the charge field is real, with real mass and energy, it creates real pressure. Huge amounts of it, preventing any singularity.

Kerr has been claiming his Black Hole solution was an exact solution from the beginning, but it is admitted his first solution of 1963 didn't include charge. It included rotation but not charge. Ezra Newman then helped him include charge two years later, in 1965. Wikipedia and many other places publish a gloss of the Kerr metric and Kerr-Schild form, so if you are interested you can study that and ask yourself where and how the charge field is included. The answer is. . . *nowhere*. Not once is charge mentioned in those sections. They no doubt will claim charge is included in some of the metric assumptions, but it can't be included as a real field of real particles because they didn't think the charge *was* such a thing in 1965, and for the most part still don't. But we have seen newer mainstream experiments admitting that light has pressure, so at the center of a black hole that pressure should go vertical, in tandem with the density and mass. Nothing like that happens in the Kerr metric, proving he has not included charge there in the correct way.

That's just another example proving my claim that the mainstream always forgets to update theory to include new findings. All the experiments of the past 50 years have exploded old theory, including as you see this Kerr metric, but the encyclopedia pages and books are stuck in the distant past, continuing to sell all this stuff as current. They forget to tell you the entire standard model has collapsed into a pile of rubble, not only due to my strafing, but due to decades of their own experiments.

With more digging, I discovered that it is even worse than that, regarding these "exact" solutions of Kerr and Newman. In the first paragraph at Wiki on the Kerr-Newman metric, we find them admitting this:

It generalizes the Kerr metric by taking into account the field energy of an electromagnetic field, in addition to describing rotation. It is one of a large number of various different electrovacuum solutions; that is, it is a solution to the Einstein–Maxwell equations that account for the field energy of an electromagnetic field. Such solutions do not include any electric charges other than that associated with the gravitational field, and are thus termed vacuum solutions.

That pretty much says it all, and confirms that these equations don't even include the charge field. But again, AI may be writing this, since that is contradictory. They are telling us the Kerr-Newman metric is both a vacuum solution and an electrovacuum solution. It can't be both, since

In general relativity, a vacuum solution is a Lorentzian manifold whose Einstein tensor vanishes identically. According to the Einstein field equation, this means that the stress–energy tensor also vanishes identically, so that no matter or non-gravitational fields are present.

That is the first sentence on that page at Wikipedia.   So not only is no charge present, no matter is either.   This is just some coordinate system these guys are jacking around with to pass the time until retirement and a big pension.

But even if Wikipedia is wrong and the Kerr-Newman metric is an electrovacuum solution, the same thing applies.

In general relativity, an electrovacuum solution (electrovacuum) is an exact solution of the Einstein field equation in which the only nongravitational mass–energy present is the field energy of an electromagnetic field, which must satisfy the (curved-spacetime) *source-free* Maxwell equations appropriate to the given geometry. For this reason, electrovacuums are sometimes called (source-free) *Einstein–Maxwell solutions*.

A source-free Maxwell equation still doesn't include the real charge field, since the EM field present in that case is very limited.   It isn't the fundamental field created by the charge field, and is therefore orders of magnitude smaller.   As I have shown, their own mainstream equations have been telling them from the beginning that the charge field was 95% of the total field energy. In these Kerr-Newman metrics, is the charge field 95% of the total field energy, even at low mass and energy? No. It should be, because it is. As such, it will obviously create a huge and rising resistance to any collapse. Not only will there be no fall to a singularity in an exact (real) solution, the limit to the collapse will be quite large in all cases, even the most extreme. A real solution wouldn't find these limits at zero or infinity, it would find limits at large real numbers, as you would expect from any real solution.