

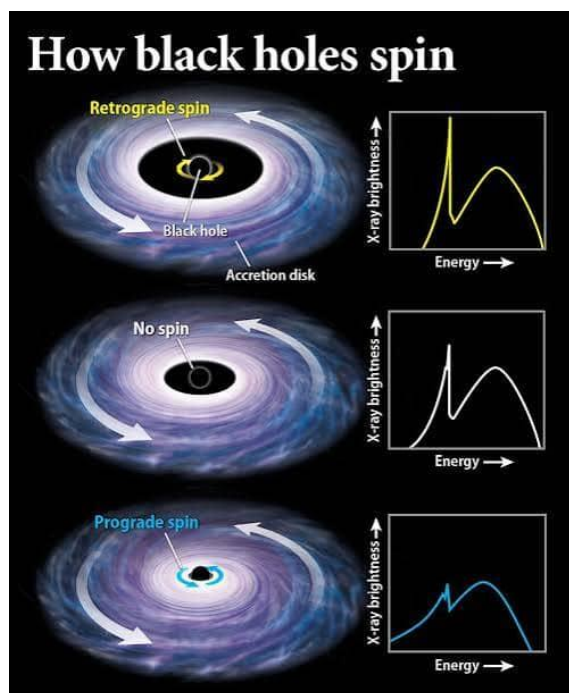
A New Explanation of the Unresolved Questions in Physics and Cosmology, 2026

– Part B: What Is Black Hole Spin?

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The Big Bang itself may be regarded as the mother of the primordial black holes. This is because two types of black hole exist in the Universe: extremely massive black holes and small black holes. Between them lies a gap separating the primordial black holes from the secondary ones, the primordial black holes having begun to grow from the very beginning of the Big Bang.



The types of black hole that exist in the Universe may be classified as follows:

- I. **Standard Black Hole:** With a core in the density range of 10^{26} kg/m^3 (e.g., the Milky Way galaxy's black hole).
- II. **Super Black Hole:** With a core in the density range of 10^{32} kg/m^3 (e.g., the Andromeda galaxy's black hole).
- III. **Meta Black Hole:** With a core in the density range of 10^{40} kg/m^3 (e.g., the Pleiades cluster's central black hole).

The cores of the primordial black holes originated in the Big Bang and, over time, grew progressively larger by devouring the surrounding stars. Accordingly, the various configurations observed in the images may be attributed to the explosive effect of the Big Bang and the formation of the various types of primordial black hole. Indeed, the black holes observed may be regarded as representing the same states and events that are possible in the explosions of massive stars and in the Big Bang.



References:

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