

# Hypothetical Formation of a Tunnel-Like Cone Structure Outside the Milky Way

This section explores the hypothesis that a tunnel-like structure observed outside our galaxy could be a remnant of a cosmic cone, similar to the one discussed in this project. This cone may have originated from a distant cosmic event, where the effects of light and matter focusing on a distant point created a low-pressure region. Over time, the energy source may have been extinguished, leaving a low-energy, tunnel-like relic that continues to draw energy and matter from the surrounding environment.

## 1. Initial Formation of the Cone through Gravitational and Electromagnetic Focusing

The cone structure may have been initiated by the focusing of light, matter, and gravitational forces toward a distant point outside our galaxy. This effect could produce a tunnel-like, low-density region extending through space, forming a lower-pressure “void” or channel.

- **\*\*Gravitational and Electromagnetic Focusing\*\***: Light and matter from the Milky Way or nearby galaxies may have been gravitationally focused, forming a cone-like structure with a central region of reduced density. This structure would exhibit lower “space pressure” than the surrounding environment.
- **\*\*Relic of an Ancient Cosmic Cone with an Extinguished Source\*\***: This cone may be a remnant of a larger cosmic event—a large-scale gravitational disturbance, a massive star, or black hole—that once created a focused, high-energy cone structure. With the eventual extinction of the energy source (through black hole evaporation, end of a star’s life cycle, or blocking of light), the cone has now evolved into a low-energy tunnel-like structure.

## 2. Low-Pressure Region and Energy Flow into the Expired Cone

As matter and energy flow toward the cone’s center, a low-pressure region forms along its length, creating a dynamic inflow of particles and radiation.

- **\*\*Lower Space Pressure than Surrounding Regions\*\***: The cone’s interior could have a lower “space pressure” relative to its surroundings, resulting in a pressure gradient that drives matter and radiation toward the cone’s center.
- **\*\*Filling with Electromagnetic Energy\*\***: Though the original energy source may have expired, the cone could still accumulate electromagnetic

radiation and particles from surrounding space. This gradual inflow maintains the low-pressure region, even if the energy density remains relatively low compared to its original state.

### **3. Long-Term Cosmic Effects: Attraction of Matter and Energy from the Galaxy**

The cone's lower-pressure region could act as a cosmic "vacuum," drawing in matter and energy from surrounding space. This inflow may sustain the structure over long timescales, potentially influencing the surrounding galactic environment.

- **\*\*Cosmic Inflow and Suction Effect\*\***: The low-pressure environment within the cone creates a suction effect, drawing in particles, radiation, and energy from nearby regions of space, possibly extending to matter within the Milky Way itself.
- **\*\*Self-Reinforcing Structure\*\***: Although the original source is extinct, gravitational and electromagnetic interactions may still stabilize and reinforce the structure, creating a long-lived or even permanent feature that sustains a continuous inflow from the galaxy.

### **Conclusion: Hypothetical Relic Cone as a Cosmic Structure with an Extinguished Source**

This hypothetical cone-like tunnel structure could be a remnant of an ancient cosmic cone similar to the one we examine in this project, initially formed by the focusing of light and matter from a powerful energy source, such as a black hole or massive star. With the extinction of this source, the cone has evolved into a low-pressure, tunnel-like relic that continues to draw in particles and energy from surrounding space, sustaining a dynamic structure that may influence the galactic environment over cosmic timescales.