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Universe in a black hole with spin and torsion

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We consider gravitational collapse of a spherically symmetric sphere of a fluid with spin and torsion into a black hole. We use the Tolman metric and the Einstein-Cartan field equations with a relativistic spin fluid as a source. We show that gravitational repulsion of torsion prevents a singularity and replaces it with a nonsingular bounce. Quantum particle production during contraction strengthens torsion in opposing shear. Particle production during expansion can produce enormous amounts of matter and generate a finite period of inflation. The resulting closed universe on the other side of the event horizon may have several bounces. Such a universe is oscillatory, with each cycle larger in size than the previous cycle, until it reaches the cosmological size and expands indefinitely. Our universe might have therefore originated from a black hole existing in another universe.

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