

Update December 2024

## Final Update and Observing multiple big bangs within the only universe

Unfortunately, due to unforeseen circumstances, this update has to be the last. The websites associated with the journal will continue to be available at [maldwynphysics.org](http://maldwynphysics.org) and [everythingexplained.co.uk](http://everythingexplained.co.uk), but will not be updated.

The subject of this last edition is how to observe and use those observations of big bangs both beyond and within our own big bang envelope to identify the relative positions of the Earth and the centre of our big bang.

The latest 'explanations' doing the rounds for why high red shift objects are brighter or larger than should be expected, given how little time they could have existed from the start of our big bang, is that they either have excess light produced through some unknown process or have just accumulated extremely quickly.

The pre-fermion hypothesis, that underlies all the papers produced by the journal, instead hypothesizes that what is observed are external big bangs, without the creation of any new universes, whose existence have no timing relationship to our own big bang. That enables time for any development to occur and, because all light experiences a viscosity loss whilst travelling through the background of the universe, there is a tired light effect that has not been factored into current observations of the red shifts of objects.

The tired light effect is also part of our own flow of objects within our big bang and has a Hubble-like relationship, but with distance rather than velocity.

The identification of discordant red shifts of objects that appear to be conjoined enables the flow rate of our big bang over time to be estimated because one object will be a failed big bang, whose red shift is only distance related, whilst the other object also has a net velocity component due to its flow within our big bang.

The two different big bang frameworks, based on observing sufficient numbers of external big bangs and internal failed big bangs with conjoined objects, together enable the estimation of the position of the centre of our big bang and the relationship of the Earth to that centre.

The relevant paper is dated 23rd October 2024 and has since been published on Researchgate.

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22 November 2024