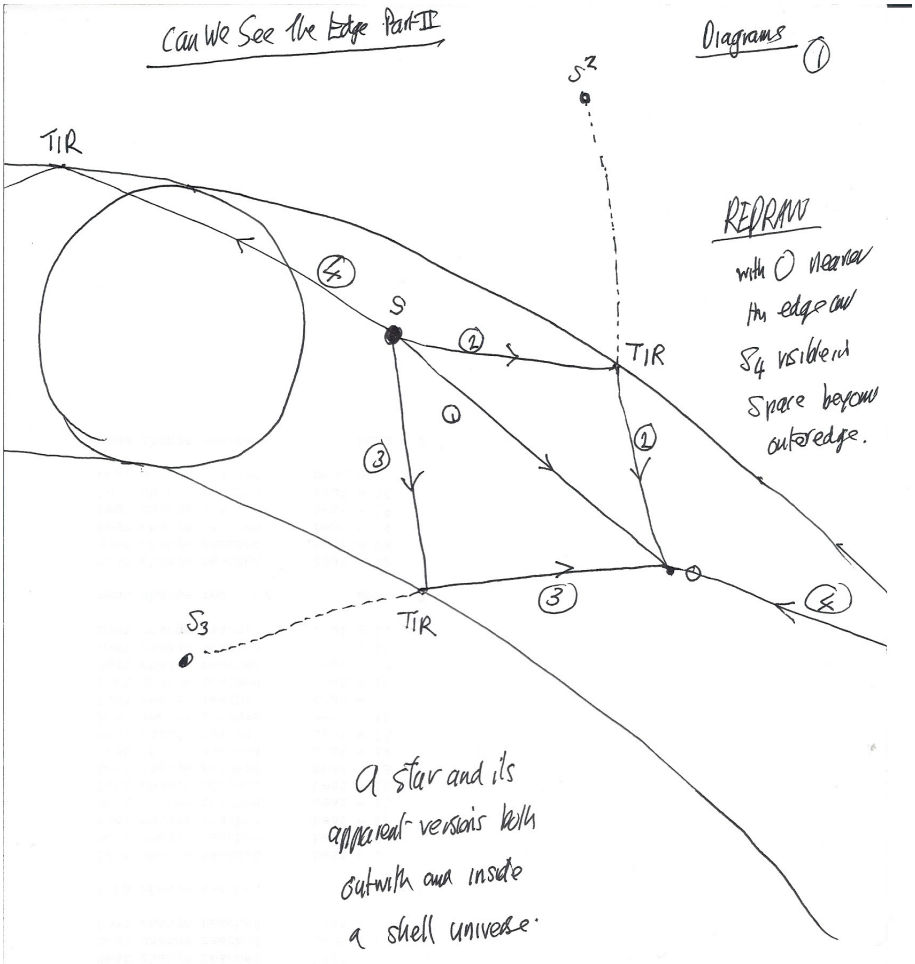
Can We See The Edge (Part II)

Having only recently published a series of papers from some years ago, on answering the question "**Can we see the Edge**?", referring, of course , to the Edge of the Universe. I have since then (especially due to the new idea of Empty Photons as the ground for the propagation of light across the Universe), come up with new ideas of the Universe's actual Shape, and just how we incorrectly see it due to both the inevitably **finite** duration of the Big Bang, AND the illusions caused by the propagation of all light via Empty Photons.

The Universe, produced by this finite duration Big Bang, can ***only*** take one possible form, that of an **Empty Spherical Shell**, with all stars, Galaxies, Dust ***and*** Radiation only existing within the thickness of the containing Shell itself, and the "contained void" –inside of this Universe being entirely empty! This central void would be left after the Big Bang ceased to emit "stuff", while the earlier ejections continued to move away from the origin point.

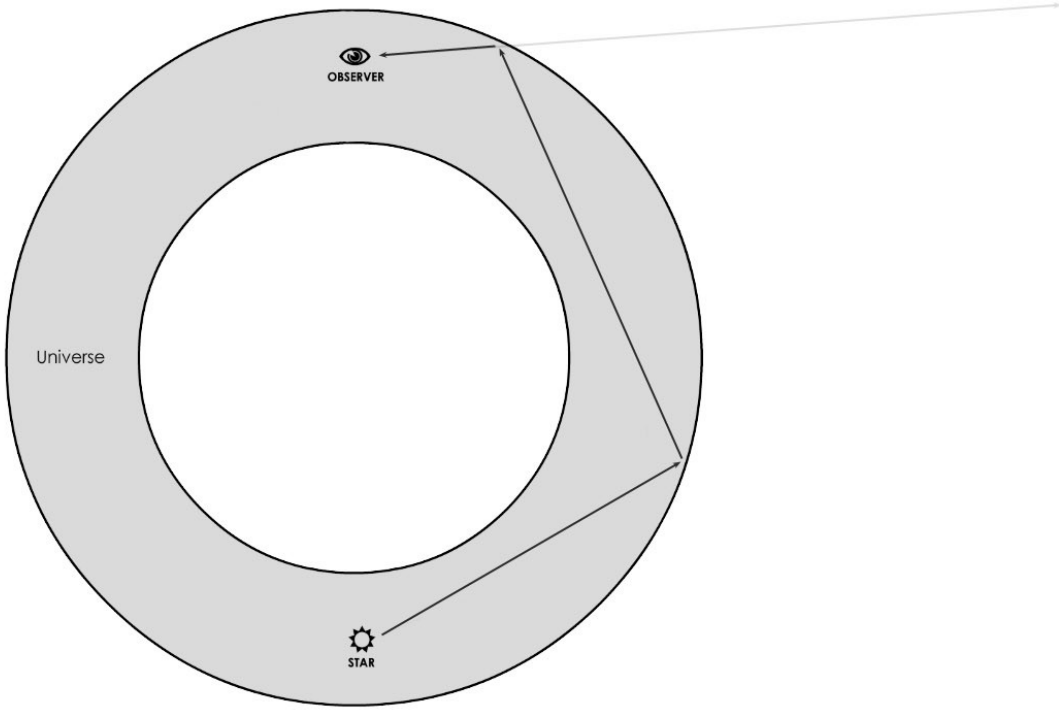
Yet, based upon the idea of Empty Photons actually "paving" the Universe, within the skin of the Shell, I have demonstrated we cannot see that Universe the way it actually is at all!
Indeed, it can be shown that it looks **to us** as if it is an evenly populated Spherical Universe, which appears with NO inner void, and a vast extension of its apparent size beyond its actual limits.
One consequence of the role of Empty Photons in the propagation of all light within the Universe is that such light **cannot escape** beyond the physical limits of that Empty Photon "paving", and hence will be inevitably Totally Internally Reflected ***back*** into the Universe, from all points where it came up against this boundary. Such reflections would inevitably happen at both the outer and the inner boundaries of the Shell Universe, and hence persuade us that such light was coming, in a straight-line from **beyond** those boundaries. Such reflections would create a whole series of illusory Sources of the light both outside the outer boundary, and within the inner void.



Considering first only single reflections, all that would seem to be caused by it would be some slight extension of the Universe, both beyond the outer boundary, AND within the boundary of the inner void, for in both directions there would be a clear limit delivered by the distances traversed prior to encountering the boundaries.

But there can be NO definite reason why there should be ONLY **single** Totally Internal Reflections from any given source. And as soon as we consider such multiple reflections of this nature the possibilities are vastly increased.
The most elementary cases will involve those sources on the other side of the Shell, whose light could not go directly to our observer.

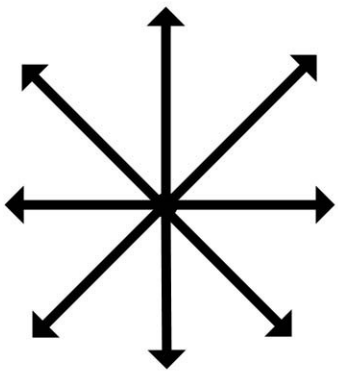
But, with multiple Totally Internal Reflections, the light could course round inside the outer boundary to finally be received on the opposite side.



Of course, it would not look as though it had traversed such a path. It would appear as if all its sections of path were aligned in a single straight line on the basis of the direction of the **final path to the observer**. It would position the Apparent Source way out in Empty Space beyond the boundary. And its distance could be well over THREE times as big as the true straight-line distance connecting the Real Source with the observer.

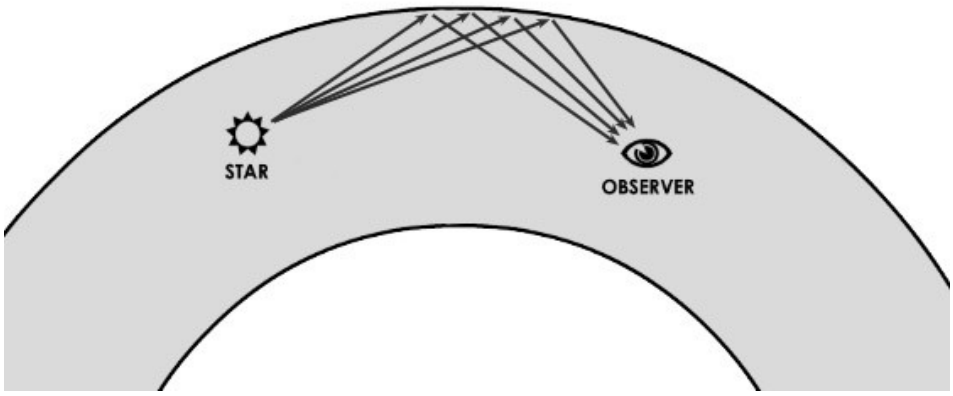
So the number of seen stars would be greatly expanded from those viewable directly, and if this was all that happened, we would tend to see the majority of stars in the Universe, but they would be in the wrong direction and the wrong place.

But we have artificially restricted the possible reflections.
The next set of possibilities involves Totally Internal Reflections at both the outer and the inner boundaries, and if the last path segment of that light to the observer was from the inner boundary, the apparent position of the Source would be inside the void within the Shell Universe.

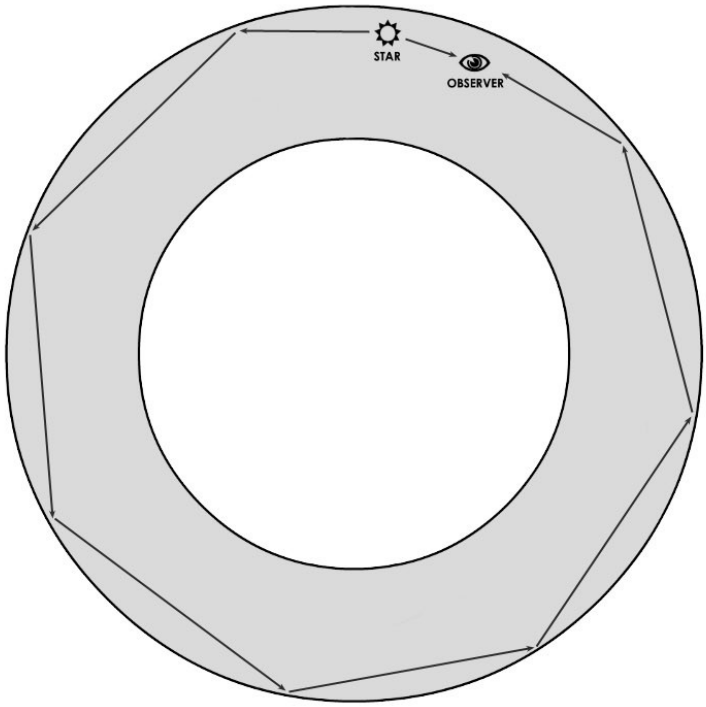


And you have probably guessed it! As soon as these multiple reflections are considered valid, we could not avoid an observer seeing the Same Single Source simultaneously via light that had travelled different routes to arrive there AND, would be interpreted as quite different stars in different apparent places.

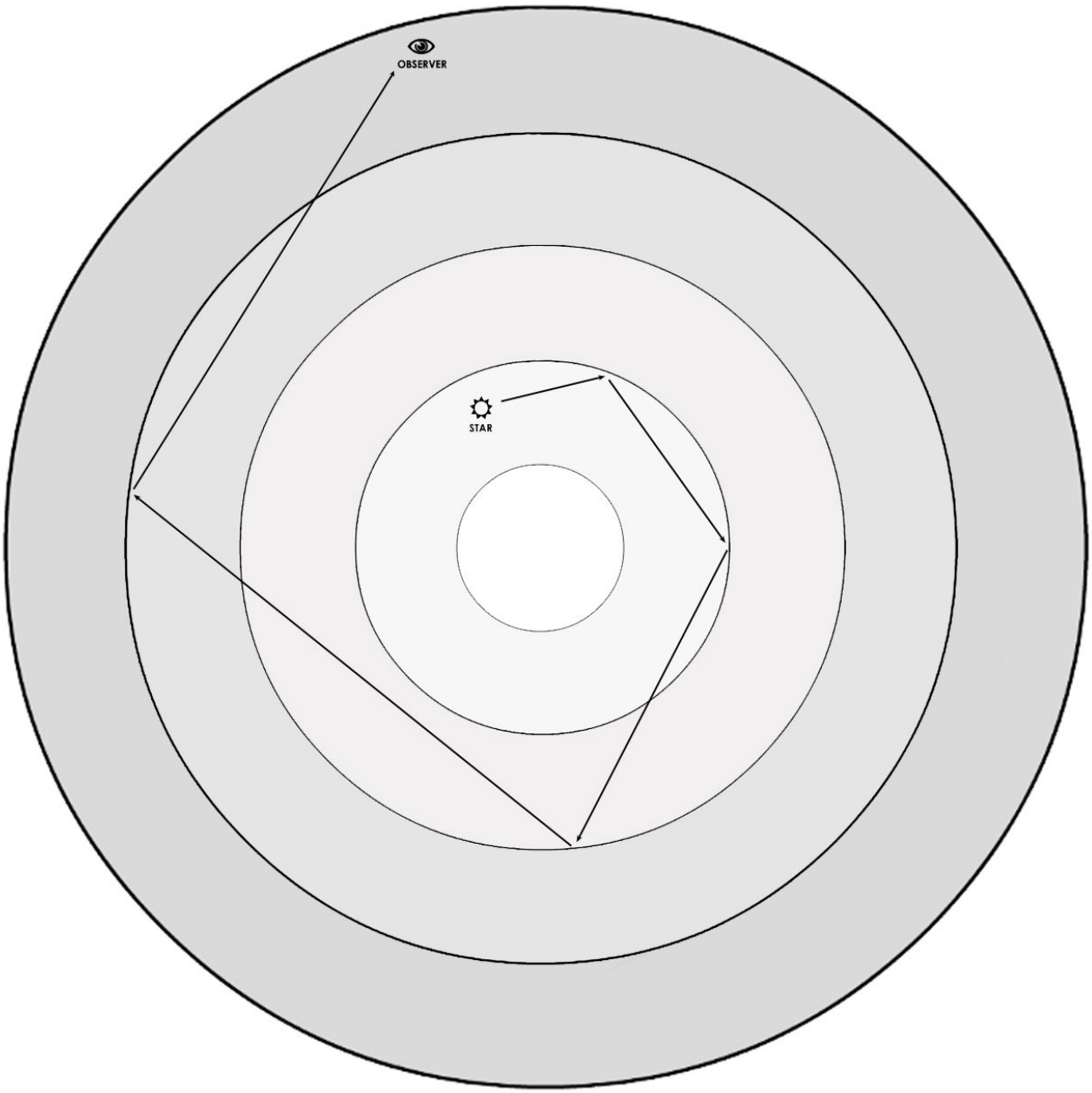
Indeed, the more you think about it, as light will be travelling off in all possible directions from ***every single source***, though ONLY one trajectory to a direct observer would be possible, with Totally Internal Reflections on both outer and inner boundaries, the number of "views" of a star could be multiplied up considerably.



NOTE: It could also produce a very singular effect. A single star could be seen as a Star Cluster. With only slightly different trajectories, all the apparent stars would seem close together, but their actual distribution could be calculated, and if the resulting model matched the nature of an observed "Star Cluster", it could well be generated by a single star.
We may not even be seeing it in the right place too.



Finally, and most fundamentally, what is to stop light Totally Internally Reflecting ***right around*** the whole shell Universe?
In such circumstance the same source could be simultaneously viewed by a single observer at the same time, as light having traversed very different paths to reach him, and involving greatly different distances, directions and even the age of the source, yet came to the observer **together**.
They would never be interpreted as the same source.
All seeable evidence would "prove" that they were totally unrelated stars from different parts of the Universe and at vastly different distances.



Now, when the Universe was young, it would also be much smaller than it is now, and such circuits could not only be possible, but also ***likely*** as the distance for a circuit would not be too great.

In fact very old stars could still be seen long after they had ceased to emit light, as their light cycled on around the Universe. And, let us be clear, the distance travelled by the light of such a star would be vastly bigger than the actual size of the Universe, and would ADD that distance to our estimate of the size of the Universe!

> NOTE: What must be calculated from such a model as this, is the evidence that is received by an Earth observer of these illusory distance sources. How might this light mislead us in our conclusions about the early Universe?

Now, with ALL of these apparent Sources both within and outside of the real Shell, the Universe would not only be radically multiplied up in apparent size, but similarly vastly increased in the apparent number of

separately existing stars. All stars would be seen multiple times. Also light which had been cycling round for some time would give amazingly wrong information on which to draw conclusions about the Universe.

Most of what we would see would be illusory, and not easily decoded But these multiple sightings of the same star, if recognised for what they actually are, would give us **unique historical views** of given stars at different stages of their development, which would be impossible if the Universe were as it appears to us.
The expanding Universe would mean that even successive cycles around it would be of different lengths, and so NO easy, regular increments would be there to betray the Truth.

Now, here we have a series of key questions!
By what means could we possibly remove the vast ambiguities in what we see? And secondly, what actually would the real shell-nature of the Universe impose upon what we actually see and of course interpret, once all replicants had been removed?
Would it have an effect on our surmises about a necessary Big Bang?
And finally, once more, “Can we see the Edge?”

(1,359 words)