

The Great Attractor as a Directional Supermassive Black Hole: Structural and Cosmological Analysis

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+ Hypothesis of Multiple Great Attractors in the Universe

1. Introduction

The Great Attractor is one of the most intriguing anomalies in modern cosmology. Located in the Hydra–Centaurus region, it influences the motion of the Milky Way, Andromeda, the Local Group, and even the Virgo Supercluster. Its exact nature remains unknown.

This document explores a directional hypothesis: 🖐️ **The Great Attractor may be a supermassive black hole creating a geometric distortion on a cosmic scale.**

Furthermore: 🖐️ **Multiple Great Attractors of this type may exist throughout the universe,** forming a network of directional fluxes that structure cosmic dynamics.

This idea fits within **directional physics**, where black holes are not merely gravitational singularities but **geometric engines** capable of transporting space.

2. Limitations of Standard Cosmology

Classical cosmology relies on two principles:

1. The universe has no center.
2. Expansion is uniform.

Several observations contradict this view:

- The Great Attractor exerts massive directional influence.
- The Milky Way moves ~600 km/s toward a specific region.
- Andromeda is approaching the Milky Way instead of receding.
- Superclusters do not move symmetrically.
- Some regions accelerate while others slow down.

These phenomena indicate that expansion is **not homogeneous**, and that **directional fluxes** exist on large scales.

3. Directional Behavior of Black Holes

In directional physics, a saturated black hole:

- transports surrounding space,
- creates a geometric flux,

- generates directional distortion,
- acts as a natural engine.

This behavior is observed at smaller scales:

- deformed stellar orbits,
- relativistic jets,
- extreme rotation,
- local curvature of spacetime.

The hypothesis proposed here extends this behavior to **cosmic scale**.

4. Hypothesis: The Great Attractor Is a Supermassive Black Hole

If the Great Attractor were a supermassive black hole:

- a giant directional distortion would be created,
- galaxies would be pulled along a privileged direction,
- expansion symmetry would be broken,
- the motion of the Local Group would be explained,
- the convergence of the Milky Way and Andromeda would be justified,
- a **directional center** would exist, rather than a geometric one.

This idea aligns with:

- directional physics,
- saturated black-hole dynamics,
- SMD propulsion,
- the VSMD vessel structure,
- geometric fluxes observed at smaller scales.

5. Extended Hypothesis: The Universe Contains Multiple Great Attractors

If a supermassive black hole can structure an entire supercluster, then it is logical to assume:

👉 **Each major supercluster may possess its own directional attractor.**

This implies:

- a network of Great Attractors,
- each being a saturated supermassive black hole,
- each generating a local directional flux,

- each influencing the dynamics of its cosmic environment.

5.1. A Universe Structured by Multiple Directional Centers

Instead of a homogeneous universe, the resulting structure contains:

- flux zones,
- saturation zones,
- geometric tension zones,
- directional void zones.

5.2. Superclusters as “Directional Cells”

Each supercluster:

- possesses its attractor,
- follows a directional geodesic,
- interacts with neighboring attractors,
- forms a fractal cosmic structure.

5.3. Expansion as a Composite Phenomenon

Expansion becomes:

- modulated,
- deformed,
- influenced by attractors,
- structured by fluxes.

6. Cosmological Consequences

If this hypothesis is correct, several implications emerge:

6.1. Directional Architecture of the Universe

The universe contains **multiple flux centers**, not a single origin.

6.2. Galaxies Follow Geometric Currents

Galactic motion resembles particles moving through a directional fluid.

6.3. Galactic Collisions Become Predictable

Collisions represent **directional convergences**, not random events.

6.4. The Great Attractor as One Example

Other structures may exist:

- Mega-Attractors,
- secondary attractors,

- attractors in formation,
- saturated attractors.

7. Link to SMD Propulsion and the VSMD Vessel

This hypothesis reinforces the coherence of directional physics:

- **SMD propulsion** imitates the directional behavior of black holes.
- The **VSMD vessel** uses saturated geometry to transport space.
- **Great Attractors** represent the cosmic-scale version of this phenomenon.

In this framework:

👉 **Great Attractors function as SMD black holes at the scale of the universe.**

This conceptual link unifies the entire directional model.

8. Conclusion

The idea that the Great Attractor is a supermassive black hole at the directional center of the local supercluster — and that multiple similar attractors exist throughout the universe — is:

- consistent with observational anomalies,
- compatible with directional physics,
- not contradicted by standard cosmology,
- capable of explaining large-scale galactic motion,
- aligned with the structural logic of SMD propulsion and saturated geometry.

This vision proposes a universe structured by **multiple directional flux centers**, organized around **saturated geometric engines**, forming a fractal cosmic architecture.