The Truth Beyond FHB Galaxies

By Andrew Nassif and Thomas Scott Zolotor

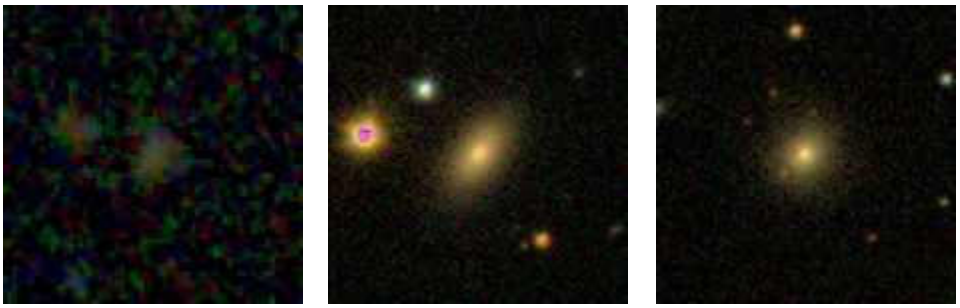
Faint Hubble Blob Galaxies as named by Tom Zolotor are galaxies that are too far for the Hubble Telescope to take a perfect and non blurry image. The reason they should be put into a new class of Galaxies is because you cant really tell if it is spiral, round, etc., because the Galaxy is to far for the Hubble telescope to perfectly see. Also, another discussion to point out is that according to the multiverse theory and how far FHB Galaxies are, this galaxy can have up to an eighth dimension and may still biologically have creatures that are sustainable of life in those conditions.

The multiverse theory is a theory of multiple universes, meaning that their is the possibility of up to an eleven dimension depending on how far you reach from our galaxy which is the third dimension, these universes that are not in the third dimension are called parallel universes. Andrew Nassif, after researching some research by Dr. Andrew Beckwith, discovered that galaxy up to the Hubble's reach can be up to the 7th dimension according to how many light years they are from the milk way, however since FHB Galaxies go beyond the Hubble's reach they may meet the 8th dimension standard, this law has been proven correct either way.
Meaning that if string theory existed and we were made of tiny wave lengths of dead strings of matter and the universe is constantly expanding then it would be proven right, however if their was to be a big crunch and the universe wasn't constantly expanding my theory would still be correct. Also, If FHB galaxies have the say gravitational pulls as the Milky Way Galaxy then there could be human life living it. If so, the discovery of FHB Galaxies can be one of the biggest discoveries in history. Another main factor is that if FHB galaxies have extremely light sub atomic

particles then those particles may have the power to go faster then the speed of light. The reason this is true is because Einstien's theory is based on an isolated universe, but the universe expanded since that time according to the age of some stars, also his theory says nothing can travel faster then the speed of light, however since all things are made of matter (excluding God because he existed before matter exists), then some extremely light sub atomic particles may consist of less matter then consisted in light which may let it travel faster then light. For example neutrinos, neutrinos were tested and proven to travel faster. However some scientist claim they tested it again and it didn't travel faster.

Those scientist didn't know that they didn't use as powerful equipment to test the speed of neutrinos and didn't calculate weight vs. density so must likely they would be wrong on their denial. If FHB galaxies will be considered a new class of Galaxies then it would be the biggest class of galaxies there possibly is because their is probably an infinite amount of galaxies that the Hubble telescope cant see well or isnt able to see.

Typical Classified FHB Galaxies:



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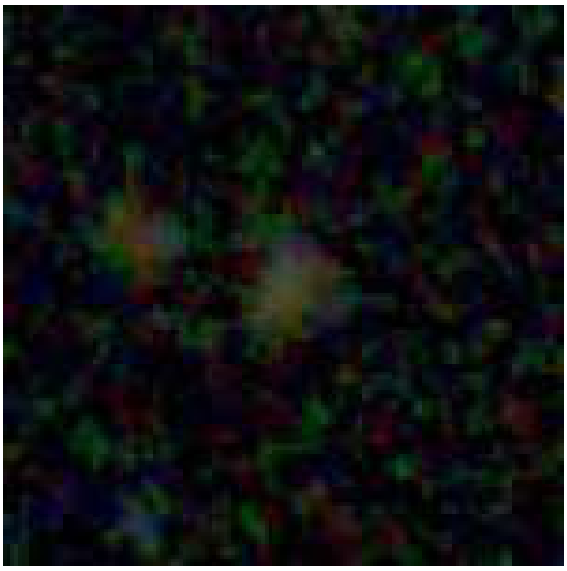
Classifications
2 Hubble Hubble Classications
11 SDSS SDSS Classifications

Here is the hardest FHB Galaxy to classify:



Sources:

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^ "Definition of Faint Hubble Blobs". Before It News. http://www.definition-of.com/FHB. Retrieved November 6, 2012.

^ "Astronomer and artist Thomas Zolotor has given a class of galaxies the term FHB". Nme.com. http://www.nme.com/nme-video/youtube/id/6Bd7YGJaBjM/search/lemmy. Retrieved November 6, 2012.

^http://home.fnal.gov/~rocky/DETF/Beckwith.pdf as Dr. Beckwith's 2005 submission to the DETF