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Real-metric spacetime own-surfaces— Addendum/Corrigendum

The *Real-metric spacetime own-surfaces* paper's *Introduction* section referred to *the static gravitational field* discussed by Einstein in his 1912 paper (reference [5]). Such a constant 'background' one-dimensional gravity field could be created by an infinite radius thin disk. Independently of its distance from the disk, as easily shown, any small object would be subject to a fixed acceleration $a = 2\pi G\omega h$ along the disk's axis, G being the universal gravitational constant, ω the disk's mass density per unit volume and h being the disk's thickness—necessarily negligible compared with any object's distance. Acceleration a however is that with respect to the inertial reference frame of the disk itself which differs from any medium's constituent's own-[proper]acceleration α in a comoving frame. Accordingly, the paper's 'homogeneously accelerating' medium case is not fully equivalent to Einstein's *static* field scenario.

Hence in the *Introduction* section's 3rd paragraph, *'replicates'* should read *'approximately replicates'*; four lines after equation (26) *'idealised'* should read *'approximately idealised'*; and '*exactly*' in the paper's 5th last paragraph should be replaced by '*approximated by*'.

Nevertheless this does not reflect on the paper's thesis, in particular its paradigm as *the 'simplest possible case'* visually embodying key properties of an accelerating extended medium's real-metric manifold, and directly challenging general relativity literature's endemically hypothesised geodesics.

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