

Scientists recalculate age of the universe

The universe is looking younger every day, it seems.

New calculations suggest the universe could be a couple billion years younger than scientists now estimate, and even younger than suggested by two other calculations published this year that trimmed hundreds of millions of years from the age of the cosmos.

The huge swings in scientists' estimates — even this new calculation could be off by billions of years — reflect different approaches to the tricky problem of figuring the universe's real age.

"We have large uncertainty for how the stars are moving in the galaxy," said Inh Jee, of the Max Planck Institute in Germany, lead author of the study in the latest *Science* journal.

Scientists estimate the age of the universe by using the movement of stars to measure how fast it is expanding. If the universe is expanding faster, that means it got to its current size more quickly, and must be relatively younger.

The expansion rate, called the Hubble constant, is one of the most important numbers in cosmology.

A larger Hubble Constant makes for a faster moving — and younger — universe. The generally accepted age of the universe is 13.7 billion years, based on a Hubble Constant of 70.

Jee's team came up with a Hubble Constant of 82.4, which would put the age of the universe at around 11.4 billion years. — AP

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THE UNIVERSE IS NOT EXPANDING!

The age of the universe cannot be calculated from the "expansion" of the universe. Why? Because since 2011 it has been absolutely proven that the universe is not expanding. Any efforts to calculate the age (or even the size) of the universe will be fruitless using "expansion" measurements!

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

Wavelengths of starlight from distant galaxies are being measured. The more distant the galaxy, the greater the wavelength of the starlight. This effect is called REDSHIFT, but note that there is no colour change. Galaxies do not "redden" as is the popular belief.

Why was REDSHIFT believed to mean "galaxies moving away"?? Here is why...

DOPPLER EFFECT (IN SOUND)

Listen to a motorcycle go past you. The motorcycle has a higher pitched (shorter wavelength) WHEE sound as it approaches you, and a lower pitched (longer wavelength) YOW sound as it moves away. So it was supposed that the REDSHIFT (longer wavelength), in starlight from galaxies, meant "galaxies moving away". The further the galaxy, the greater the REDSHIFT, and the faster the galaxy was supposed to be moving away. (Or, the faster the universe was expanding. Same thing.)

WILLIAM (BILL IN THE OFFICE) TIFFT

Since the 1970's, Bill Tifft, of the University of Arizona, has shown that REDSHIFT only increases in steps (or quantities) of supposed "speed". Redshift does not increase smoothly and gradually. This step effect, the QUANTITY ONLY finding, is called QUANTIZATION. (kwon-tie-ZAY-shun)

Motorbikes do not move away from us only at certain steps or quantities of speed, with no speeds in between, do they. So the REDSHIFT-means-moving-away idea does not fit with Bill Tifft's QUANTIZATION findings. So what does quantization in redshifts mean??

THE RADIOACTIVE DECAY CONNECTION TO REDSHIFTS

In 2011 it was demonstrated that radioactive decay measurements show exactly the same QUANTIZATION as redshift measurements. Radiodecay measurements are not a jumbly mess, but are in QUANTITIES, just the same as redshifts. So redshifts are about DECAY OF LIGHT, not about galaxies moving away.

THE BIG BANG THEORY NOT POSSIBLE

No galaxies are moving away. No expanding universe means no big bang beginning. The big bang theory is finished.

WAVELENGTH OF LIGHT DECAYING

The generation of light is decaying. OLDER light, from far distant galaxies, was generated at longer wavelength than NEWER light from nearer galaxies.

THE SPEED OF LIGHT IS SLOWING

Take a walk. Take big strides. Go fast. Now take smaller and smaller steps. You are moving more slowly. A smaller and smaller wavelength of light being generated at source, means slower and slower light. Light speed is slowing by QUANTITIES because wavelength of light is being reduced by quantities. The generation of light is decaying by the same quantities seen in QUANTIZED radioactive decay rates. The speed of light is decaying. Redshifts are about speed of light decay. (cdk for short. c = speed of light. dk = decay)

A BEGINNING TO SPEED OF LIGHT DECAY

Radioactive decay and speed of light decay are inseparable, and had the same recent beginning some 6000+ years ago.* (See "Deep Time Dating Dismissed" on www.lollo.org.nz)

Because light was so very fast before this time, it means that the oldest light, that astronomers are viewing tonight, cannot be older than some 6000+ years old! The total "look back time" in the universe is only thousands of years, not billions!

RECALCULATING THE AGE OF THE UNIVERSE

The age of the universe cannot be calculated from the "expansion" of the universe. The universe is not expanding. Nor can the age of the universe be calculated from the travel time of light from distant galaxies. That light used to get here, you might as well say, instantly!

IN SUMMARY

Astronomy cannot put a date on the universe. The age of the universe cannot be calculated from any observations available to us at this time.

* lollo.org.nz research indicates 6237 years ago @ 2019

A LAST WORD BY JOHN EDDY

John Eddy, astronomer, said, at the "Time in Full Measure" Symposium, at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, on April 13, 1978, that...

There is no evidence based solely on solar observ-
ations that the sun is four and a half to five billion years old. "I suspect that the sun is 4.5 billion years old. However, given some new and unexpected results to the contrary, and some time for frantic recalculation and theoretical readjustment, I suspect that we could live with Bishop Ussher's value for the age of the earth and sun.* I don't think we have much in the way of observational evidence in astronomy to conflict with that." Solar physics now looks to paleontology for data on solar chronology, he concluded.

THE SIZE OF THE UNIVERSE

Early research by lollo.org.nz shows that the universe is at least 1.37 thousand billion light years in radius! And that it could well be a thousand times bigger! And a thousand times bigger again! And so on.

The serious reader can view paper CDK 7, "Zones of thousands seen in redshift distance measurements", and the associated paper, CDK 5, "Speed of light exceeded and distance limited in redshift measurements".

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* Bishop Ussher's value is 6022 years at 2019