DRAFT PAPER:

WORKING TITLE,

UNDERGROUND ASTRONOMY;

GRAVITY NUMBERS, AND THEIR SIMILARITY TO THE NUMBERS CONNECTING REDSHIFTS WITH RADIODECAY; A POSSIBLE NUMERICAL LINK BETWEEN THE ACceleration of Gravity, the DEceleration of Light, and the DEcay of Matter.

GRAVITY NUMBERS, Page 4....
Prime Numbers, pages 16, 17

21/06/21 etc...

CDK 25

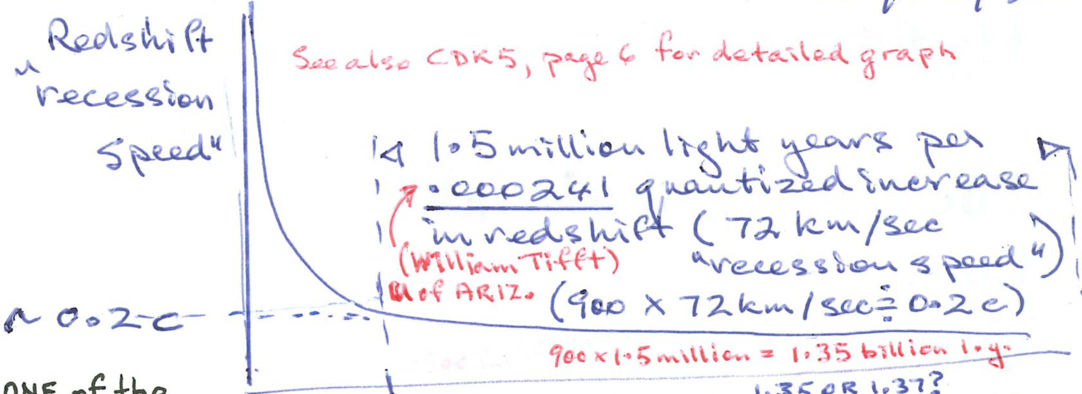
GRAVITY NUMBERS, AND THE NUMBERS CONNECTED WITH REDSHIFTS AND RADIODECAY.

CDK 25

21/06/21

(Interesting (transient?) similarities to the numbers. See margin, Page 7)

REDSHIFT NUMBERS



1.35 OR 1.37?

ONE of the 1.5 limits → 1.5 billion lightyears

1.35 billion light years Distance (See CDK 7, Zones of thousands seen in Redshift Distance Measurements, Page 9, Paragraph 2)

|← 6224 years →|

These are the numbers pertaining to redshifts....

$\frac{10}{9}$ $\frac{1}{2.41}$ 1.5 6224

ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY
DECELERATION OF LIGHT
DECAY OF RADIOACTIVE MATTER

THE NUMBERS EXPLAINED

$\frac{10}{9}$ is $\frac{1.5}{1.35}$. 1.35 billion l.y. is Fred Hoyle's limit to redshift measurements.

$10 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$.

See CDK5, espec P2

*1.5 ×10⁹ l.y. is one of the "lollo" limits of last light out (lollo)

See CDK7, P11

*ONE OF THE MAXIMUM 1.5 DISTANCES LIGHT COULD HAVE TRAVELLED SINCE CDK BEGAN

1.5 is a constant AVERAGING seen in redshift measurements. From a decay series of thirds? $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \frac{1}{81} + \ldots = 1.5$.

Also, $1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{16} - \ldots = \frac{1}{1.5}$

(A "negative half" series)

Compare the above series with those on P 7 →

Lollo foundation premise. No longer connected to quantization directly. But numbers still relevant, See Page 8

$\frac{1}{2.41}$ is 1.5 million l.y. of light travel per .000241 quantized redshift. @2006 A.D.

.000241 is a compression of 1.5 × 10ⁿ into 6224 years of decay. Powers of 10 disdained. 2.41 easier to handle than .000241.

distance in l.y.

← 6224

6224. @ 2006 A.D. the elapsed time since CDK began, and since radioactivity (4219 BC) began.

Note that Redshifts are the result of a slowing speed of light, NOT from galaxies speeding away. OLDER light has greater wavelength, hence greater "redshift". Redshift QUANTIZATION IDENTICAL TO RADIODECAY QUANTIZATION; ∴ Redshift = Decay (slowing) of light.

RADIO DECAY NUMBERS

It was found that all examined radioactive decay rates were quantized, either at .000241 or 1.5 (OR $\frac{10}{9}$ in the case of eg C14?)
(Paper CDK14, Quantization in Radio Decay Rates is attached (part of – see website for complete paper))

Further, it was found that the product of

$$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times 1.5 = .693 \text{ (approx)} \quad (= \log_e 2)$$

Half Times are calculated using the formula.

$$\text{Half Time} = \frac{.693}{\text{Decay Rate}}.$$

So that all Radio decay measurements can be expressed in redshift numbers.

SLIMMING DOWN THE NUMBERS.

$$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times 1.5 = 10 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}.$$

(Powers of 10 disdained)

This is a simpler expression to use when substituting for .693.

NOTES.

Note that 2.41 is reducing over the years.
Around 2.41 at 2006 AD
And 2.40625 at 2015 AD. See Page 8 →

See that $\frac{1}{2.40625} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = .69264\ldots$

Powers of 10 disdained.

NOTES

For those interested in temporal aspects of Kollo thinking, at 2015 AD, See margin ←

$\frac{1.5}{6233.766\ldots} = .000240625$ AND $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 6233 = .6925$

where 6233 is elapsed years of CDK

ACTUAL HALF TIME CALC IS... $\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ ← ".693"

(A NUMBER) × 2.41 ← Quantized Decay Rate

THE "2.41" is Decreasing Over Time.
This is where discrepancies in observed decay creep in.

See Page 8, where,
.69311 @ 2020 AD
.69322 @ 2021 AD
↑ ln2 = .693147... ↑

A HALF TIME WRITTEN IN REDSHIFT No's

Table 1b in Paper CDK14 (part is attached) has ~~all numbers~~ both half times & radio decay rates written in redshift numbers.

Table 1a Half times can be re written for redshift numbers too. ~~this time only~~ ~~day~~

Here is an example. (All the rest can be treated the same way.)

From Table 1a

Lu 176 Halftime = 3.6

Decay Constant = .8 × 2.41

Using $.693 = \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\text{Lu 176 Half Time} = \frac{\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}}{.8 \times 2.41}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2.41)^2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

← Powers of 10 disdained

Using 2.41 = 2.40625 @ 2015, This calculates to ... 3.598 .....

All other halftimes can be similarly treated, both in Table 1b & Table 2. eg In V115, Table 1b,

$$\text{Halftime } (5.1) = \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}.$$

See Page 6A →
for more ....

Table 1a?

See page 12 (attached)

(4)

FRACTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS OF HALF TIMES.

Table 1a shows that half times are spaced out by fractions,

$$\frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{3}{4}$$

and that these repeat.

Note that

$$\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}.$$

Compare $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ with $\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$.

GRAVITY NUMBERS

Euler (pronounced OILER), centuries ago, found that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots\cdots$$

This is

$$\pi^2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} \cdots$$

COMPARE!

$$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \quad \&$$

$$\pi^2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

⑤, again, centuries ago, → Predates Newton.

Christiaan Huygens found that

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$$ in orbital motion,

where a = acceleration, v = velocity, r = radius of orbit.

Now $v = \frac{2\pi r}{t}$, $v^2 = \frac{4\pi^2 r^2}{t^2}$

and so $a = 4\pi^2 r/t^2$

In orbital motion a = g, where g = gravity

So $g = 4\pi^2 r/t^2$.

OR $g = 24 \frac{\pi^2}{6} r/t^2$

OR $g = 24\left(1+\frac{1}{2^2}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{4^2}+\frac{1}{5^2}+\ldots\right) r/t^2$

EXTENDING THE GRAVITY NUMBERS

$g = \left(24 + 6 + \frac{8}{3} + \right.$ See next page..... $\left.\right) r/t^2$

EXAMINING THE GRAVITY NUMBERS.

24.
See comment on U235, page 6A.

$$24 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1}$$ (Compare ½ time example, Lu176 on page 3., U235 page 6A Table 14)

$$\frac{24}{4} = 6 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1}$$ [RECIPROCAL OF $\frac{1}{6}$]

$$\frac{24}{9} = \frac{8}{3}$$ William Tifft's smallest quantized redshift measurement

See paper CDK 10, Bill Tifft's Redshift Conclusions 1991, Page 1

$$\frac{24}{16} = 1.5$$ 1.5 averaging in redshifts.

$$\frac{24}{25} = 24 \times \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

where 25 = .25. Powers of 10 disdained

ALSO, 9.6, see Th231, Table 2 in CDK14, attached.

$$\frac{24}{36} = \frac{1}{1.5}$$ per 1.5 averaging in redshift,

$$\frac{24}{49} = ? = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} \times .02\ 04\ 08\ 16\ 32$$

$\frac{1}{2.0416}$

$$\frac{24}{64} = \frac{3}{8}$$ RECIPROCAL OF Bill Tifft's smallest quantized redshift measurements. Bi 214 halftime Table 2 (attached)

$$\frac{24}{81} = \frac{8}{27} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$$ (Page 13)

.24 = as 24. Powers of 10 disdained.

$$\frac{24}{121} = ? \quad 24 \times \frac{1}{11 \times 11} \text{ approx} = 24 \times \frac{9}{10} \times \frac{9}{10}$$

$\frac{1}{5.0416}$

$$\frac{24}{144} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

PRIME NUMBERS:
7 & 11 not fitting.
3 and 5 are.

[A RESEMBLANCE → See pages 16 & 17]

See appended, pages 16 & 17

The reciprocal of the gravity number (prime) ends in either $^1/_{24}$ OR $^3/_8$

ie $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ eg $\frac{7^2}{24} = 2\frac{1}{24}$

OR $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3$ eg. $\frac{3^2}{24} = \frac{3}{8}$

 (05/07/21)

COMPARING THE GRAVITY NUMBERS WITH RADIO-DECAY NUMBERS EXPRESSED IN REDSHIFT NUMBERS ONLY.

TABLE 1a.1 (DECAY CONSTANTS ARE ALL MULTIPLES OF 2.41, 'SHIFT No')

LIGHT DOMINANT

Nuclide	Half Time	Half Time expressed in Redshift No's
LIGHT	86.4	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2}$ (i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ per 2.41 per 2.41)
?	43.2	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
?	28.8	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$
Nd144	21.6	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$
Th232	14.4	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$
U235	7.2	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ compare "24", page 6
Rb87	4.8	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
Lu176	3.6	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$
?	(2.4)	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
K40	1.2	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
Sm148	.8	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
Pt190	.6	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
Re187	.4	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$
Hf174/Te130	.2	$\frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$

TABLE 1b.1

← HALF TIMES IN REDSHIFT NUMBERS.

Nuclide	Half Time	Fractional Half Time	Decay Constant
U238 ($\frac{6224}{1.35}$ →)	4.6	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$	$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} \times \frac{1}{2}$
In115 ($\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{6224}{1.35}$ →)	5.1	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$	$\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} \times \frac{1}{2}$
Cd113 ($\frac{9}{10}$ →)	9	$\left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1}$	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$
Se82, La138, Sm147, Gd152 ($\frac{10}{9}$ →)	1.11	$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$	$\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$

Powers of 10 disdained

Use 2.41 = 2.40625 @ 2015 A.D.

A FINAL COMPARISON.

Newton (Sir Isaac) showed that — using his calculus.

$$\cdot 693 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots$$

(see paper CDK11)

See CDK 11, page 4. "Bill Tifft's .00024 Divides Decay Series of Tenths to give Uranium Decay Half Time"

AND we have seen that

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = \cdot 693.$$

So that - - - -

RADIODECAY (IN REDSHIFT NUMBERS)

$$\frac{1}{2\cdot 41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} - \dots \quad (i)$$

AND we know that

$$\pi^2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots \quad (ii)$$

GRAVITY

If this series is still extending, then the 2.41 will be reducing. And the 2.41 is reducing, so the series is extending.

Please compare these two expressions. Note that if each fraction in expression (i) was squared, the result would be the same as the series in expression (ii).

An interesting comparison. The .693 will not change (ie $\log_e 2$ or $\ln 2$) but the 2.41 is a reducing number. A transient likeness? radiodecay and redshifts, compared to gravity ?. (See margin)

- Note: Because $\frac{1\cdot 5}{6224} = 2\cdot 41$

  Then $\frac{1}{2\cdot 41} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = 6224 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \doteq \cdot 693.$

  used on page 8 for 2020 & 2021 Timeline Calcs

- See also: margin above

Another Interesting Comparison.

Now that we have the half lives of radioactive elements expressed in terms of 2.41, (we see at once that the $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41^2}$ value for light is DOMINANT: there is no ~~smaller~~ simpler value available) we can make the following interesting comparison.

① $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41^2} = \frac{1}{2}$ LIFE OF LIGHT

② and $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{k}{\sqrt{6224}}$ = SPEED OF LIGHT

- $k = 4707 \times 10^7$
- (@2006 A.D. →) $6224^?$: Use elapsed time given in /sec.
- See CDK 4

FURTHER MORE,
because $\frac{1.5}{6224} = 2.41$,

① can be transposed to $\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1.5}{6224}\right)^{-2} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{6224}{1.5}\right)^2$

$= \frac{1}{2} \times 6224^2 \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$

$= 6224^2 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{3}$

Now $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{9}$ ∴ $= \frac{10}{9} \times 2 \times 6224^2$
(powers of 10 disdained - See CDK 12)

AND, ② can be written $k \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6224^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

AGAIN,

(1.1)	$\frac{10}{9} \times 2 \times 6224^2$	HALF LIFE OF LIGHT (use 6.224^2) (e.g. 6.233^2 @ 2015) (Zones of thousands)
(2.1)	$k \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6224^{-\frac{1}{2}}$	SPEED OF LIGHT

A CONSTANT — RECIPROCALS — NEGATIVE RECIPROCAL

TIMELINE OF LOLLO NUMBERS

Time line of lollo numbers:

2004 AD

4219 BC START FOR CDK & RADIO DECAY DETERMINED UPON.

2006 AD.

- $\frac{1.5 \times 10^9}{6224} = .000241 \times 10^9$
- $(6224)^3 = .000241 \times 10^{15}$
- $(6224)^4 = 1.5 \times 10^{15}$

ALSO: The integral of the function $y = \sqrt{x}$ is $\frac{x^{1.5}}{1.5}$

2015 AD.

"2.41" now 2.40625

Table 1a, showing quantization of 2.40625 in radioactive decay rates, gives "perfect" conversions from decay rate to half time....

– paper avail. on request.

For example,

Rb87, Half Time: $\frac{.693}{\text{Decay Rate}} = \frac{.693}{.6 \times 2.40625} = 4.8$ (precisely)

Handy for Table 1b as well, for example, Se82 etc,

Se82, Half Time: $\frac{.693}{1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.40625}} = 1.116875$ ie 1.111.... (near enough)

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2020 AD

6238 elapsed years of cdk

$\frac{1.5}{6238} = .00024046168$

$\frac{*10}{2.4046168} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = .6931111 2966..$ (*10, OR, 1)

$6238 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = .69311$

$\ln 2 = .693147...$ BRACKETED!

2021 AD

6239 years elapsed

$6239 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = .69322$

$\frac{1.5}{6239} = .00024042314$

$\frac{*10}{.00024042314} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} = .6932222 3587...$

2030 – 2031 AD

"2.41" will be exactly .00024

.00024 BRACKETED by values of these years.

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CALCS LINE No

① 2020 = 6238 $\frac{1.5}{6238}$ = 2.40466168$) \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ = .6931111 $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2.41} \doteq \ln 2\right)$

② 2021 = 6239 $\frac{1.5}{6239}$ = 2.4042314$) \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ = .6932222

③ sol 2020 = $k / 2\sqrt{6238}$ = k/157.962020751 = 297,983.020071 km/sec

④ sol 2021 = $k / 2\sqrt{6239}$ = k/157.974681515 = 297,959.138442

⑤

3x ⑥ $\frac{\text{sol 2021} - \text{sol 2020}}{\text{sol 2020}}$ = −23.881 km/sec. this (2021) year ← Rounds to 23.882

⑦ ≐ .00024043278. (per 3 years) – change in light speed.

⑧ This shows that 1.5/6239 is pretty close!! for "2.41" calculation

⑨ $\frac{\text{sol 2021} - \text{sol 2020}}{\text{sol 2021}}$ = .00024044571

⑩

⑪

Next try Δ per 3 yrs ⑫ ie. Δ 2020 → 2023 (6241 years)

⑬ sol 2023 = $k / 2\sqrt{6241}$ = $\frac{k}{79 \times 2}$ = k/158 = 297,911.392405.

⑭ $\frac{\text{sol 2020} - \text{sol 2023}}{\text{sol 2020}}$ = 71.627666 km/sec.

⑮ ≐ .00024037499

Some Yearly Calculations of 2.41, .693, & slowing c

CALCS EXPLAINED LINE No (TQN = Tifft Quantization Number (A Compression, 1.5/6224))

① At 2020 AD, 6238 elapsed yrs of cdk TQN = 2.404--- "ln2" = .6931111...

② At 2021 AD, 6239 " " " " " = 2.404.... "ln2" = .693222

③ Speed of light calculation by speed = 4707×10^7 / 2√years elapsed

④ " " " " for 2021. In km/sec.

⑤ Going to use ③ & ④ now to calculate "2.41" by using slowing light speeds.....

⑥ Speed slows by 23.881 km/sec, 2020–2021 [By 1.5/6224 OR by sol. calcs, 2.41 comes up the same]

⑦ (23.881 / sol 2020) ×3 = .00024043278. Compare 2.404... lines ①, ②

⑧ EITHER 1.5/6224 OR s.o.l. as in lines ⑥ + ⑦ may be used for 2.41 TQN calcs

⑨ VOID

⑩ Similar to lines ⑥ + ⑦, but uses "upon sol 2021" instead of "upon sol 2020"

⑪ VOID → Compare 2.41 results lines ⑩ & ⑦ with 2.41 results lines ② & ①

⑫ Going to check speed change 2020 → 2023 (6238 → 6241 elapsed yrs)

⑬ sol for 2023. Note 79×79 = 6241

⑭ Speed of light reduced by 71.6... km/sec. in 3 years (Bill Tifft's 72 km/s)

⑮ 71.627666 / (line ③) 297,983.020071 = .00024037499 per 3 years.

CONCLUSIONS:

"2.41", the TIFFT QUANTIZATION NUMBER, for any year, can be found by

EITHER $\frac{1.5}{\text{cdk years elapsed}}$ OR $\frac{\text{sol "6224"} - \text{sol "6224"}+1}{\text{sol "6224"}} \times 3$

"6224" is elapsed cdk years @ 2006 AD

$\lambda K40 = 2.4 \times 2.41$ ✓ $= \left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2.41}\right)^{-1}$ ALL CAN BE CONVERTED THIS WAY

Now, $\frac{6224}{1.5} = \frac{1}{2.41} = 6224 \times 2/3 = \boxed{6224 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{3}}$

So $\lambda K40 = \left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 6224 \times 2/3\right)^{-1}$

$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 6224\right)^{-1}$

and $\Upsilon K40 = \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 6224^2$

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So ".693" $= \Upsilon \times \lambda = \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 6224$, (Easier conversion route.)

I contend that.....

OR $= \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2.41}$

The Elapsed Years of Decay (since 4219 BC), and the Constant 1.5 Averaging have (OR, exert a) control over the Decay Rate and the Half Life of all radioactive elements.

MEASURED WEIGHED DIVIDED

Try Decay rate of light in years of decay, when half life is established as .... $\frac{10}{9}\times 2 \times 6224^2$

Now, "ln2" is $\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 6224$

So $\Sigma\lambda$ light $= \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 6224 \Big/ \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 2 \times 6224^2$

$= \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{6224}$ OR $\frac{1}{3}\times 2.41$

Page 10

So that, $\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{6224} = \frac{1}{3}\times 2.41$

OR $\frac{3}{2}\times 6224 = 2.41$

OR $1.5/6224 = 2.41$ ✓✓

ALREADY PROVED, IN CDK1

Page 10

$K \times \frac{1}{2}\times 6224^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ @ 2006 A.D. speed of light (in m/sec) $4707\times10^7 = K$

$\frac{10}{9}\times 2 \times 6224^2$ @ 2006 AD. half life of ~~U238~~ light

~~from this~~ URANIUM 238

1.5 is the decay rate of U238. $\frac{10}{9}\times\frac{1}{2.41}\times 1.5 / 1.5 = \frac{10}{9}\times\frac{1}{2.41}$ (i)

Now, $\frac{1.5}{6224} = 2.41 \therefore \frac{1}{2.41} = \frac{6224}{1.5}$, So from (i), $\frac{10}{9}\times\frac{6224}{1.5}$

Extending, $\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 10 \times 6224 \times \frac{2}{3}$

$\boxed{\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 2 \times 6224}$ — half life of U238

$\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 6224^2$ half life of U235.

Half life of K40, by year...

$\lambda = 2.4 \times 2.41$, $\Upsilon = \frac{1/3 \times \frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2.41}}{2.4 \times 2.41} = \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2.41}^2$

i.e. $\left(\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2.41}\right)^{-1}$ 2.4 = 24 $3\times2\times2\times2 = 24$

Now, $\frac{1}{2.41} = \frac{6224}{1.5} = 6224 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{3}$

$\left(\frac{1}{2.41}\right)^2 = 6224^2 \times 4 \times \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}$

So, $\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 6224^2 \times 4 \times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}$

$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{1}{2}\times 6224^2}$

(@ 2015, $= 6233^2$) use 6.233, "Zones of Thousands"

Age of Light

$\Upsilon_{LIGHT} = \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times 2 \times 6224^2$

$\frac{10}{9}\times\frac{1}{2.41}\times 1.5 = \frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{3}\times\frac{1}{2.41}\times\frac{3}{2}$

23/07/21
(at bus stop, hospital)

The Age, and Speed, of Light.

LIGHT $k \times \frac{1}{2} \times 6224^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ **SPEED**

k = 4707×10^7 gives m/sec

$\frac{10}{9} \times 2 \times 6224^2$ **HALF LIFE**

i.e. $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times 6224^2$ compare

k, $\frac{10}{9}$ – both constants

$\frac{10}{9} \approx 10 \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$

Powers of 10 discarded

URANIUM 235 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2}$ 6224^2 HALF LIFE (use 6.224^2)

URANIUM 238 $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times$ 6224 HALF LIFE

compare pages 16 & 17 where $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ & $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3$

7/09/21

This is $\frac{1}{13.5} \times 6224$.

i.e. $6224^2 / 13.5$ (per 13.5)

- Note that $1.35^* \times 10^9$ light years is Fred Hoyle's old redshift measurement limit.* See paper CDK5, Speed of Light Exceeded and Distance limited in Redshift measurements.

* 1.37, but for theoretical reasons, 1.35 shown to be correct.

- Hubble Law goes well until this limit. Redshifts ROCKET UP PAST THIS POINT. CDK5, Page 5, last paragraph

- Both REDSHIFTS and RADIODECAY are all about $\frac{1}{3}$s and $\frac{1}{2}$s

- Note that Bill Tifft's $\frac{8}{3}$ is the $\frac{1}{27}$ th part of 72 km/sec quantized "recession speed" (redshift) See CDK

See next paper, CDK 26 for more on 1.35.

in Black Pen

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CDK 25

SYSTEMATIC FRACTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS IN RADIOACTIVE DECAY MEASUREMENTS 28/05/11

(Quantization in Radioactive Decay Measurements) Refreshed 03/12/13

TABLE 1a The 2.41 group of radioactive nuclides.
Note the decay constant of 2.41

Nuclide	Half Time	Fractional Relationship	Decay Constant
Light	86.4	2/3 x 129.6	.03 x 2.41
?	43.2	1/2 x 86.4	.06 x 2.41
?	28.8	2/3 x 43.2	.1 x 2.41
Nd 144	21.6	3/4 x 28.8	.13 x 2.41
Th 232	14.4	2/3 x 21.6	.2 x 2.41
U 235	7.2	1/2 x 14.4	.4 x 2.41
Rb 87	4.8	2/3 x 7.2	.6 x 2.41
Lu 176	3.6	3/4 x 4.8	.8 x 2.41
?	(2.4)	2/3 x 3.6	1.2 x 2.41
K 40	1.2	1/2 x 2.4	2.4 x 2.41
Sm 148	.8	2/3 x 1.2	3.6 x 2.41
Pt 190	.6	3/4 x .8	4.8 x 2.41
Re 187	.4	2/3 x .6	7.2 x 2.41
Hf174/Te130	.2	1/2 x .4	14.4 x 2.41
?	.13	2/3 x .2	21.6 x 2.41
?	.1	3/4 x .13	28.8 x 2.41

TABLE 1b The 1.5 group of radioactive nuclides.
Note the decay constant of 1.5

Nuclide	Half Time	Fractional Half Time	Decay Constant
U 238	4.6	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$	1.5
In 115	5.1	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$	$\frac{9}{10} \times 1.5$
Cd 113	9	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} \times 1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.41}$
Se 82 La 138 Sm 147 Gd 152	1.11	$\frac{10}{9}$	$1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.41}$

NOTES.

1. 'Powers of ten' excluded. These may be found from the standard half life listings.
2. Decay constant = .693 / half life
   Half life = .693 / decay constant
3. K 40. Published decay constant = 5.8
   Half life = 1.2
   U 238. Published decay constant = 1.5
   Half life = 4.6
4. 2.41 approximate. Use 2.406(25)

All ENQUIRIES to:
Physics Department,
University of Auckland,
New Zealand.

www.lollo.org.nz

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TABLE 2 Quantization in the radioactive decay rates of the members of the three naturally occurring radioactive transformation series.

Compiled 13/1/2015

(Compare Table 1a)

Parent Nuclide	Transformation Series Member	Quantized ½ Time Position	Quantized Decay Rate x 2.406(25)	Half Time in Years	Fractional Relationships of New ½ Times e.g. 57.6/86.4 = 2/3, 43.2/57.6 = 3/4	Comments
		172.8				
		129.6				
Light		86.4	.033			
	Ra228	(57.6)	.05	5.8	2/3, 3/4	
	Po218	"	"	5.7×10^{-6}	" "	
	Po215	"	"	5.7×10^{-11}	" "	
		43.2	.066		Independent Science News	
		28.8	.1		for www.lollo.org.nz	
Nd144	Ac227	21.6	.133	22	c/o Univ of Auckland, N.Z.	
	Pb210	"	"	22		
	Th228	(19.2)	.15	1.9	8/9, 3/4	
Th232	Bi215	14.4	.2	1.44×10^{-5}		
U235		7.2	.4			
Rb87	At218	4.8	.6	4.75×10^{-8}		
	Po216	"	"	4.75×10^{-9}		
Lu176		3.6	.8			
	Pa234 m	2.4	1.2	2.28×10^{-6}	Or, 21.6 position ?	
	Rn220	(1.8)	1.6	1.77×10^{-6}	3/4, 2/3	
	Ra226	(1.6)	1.8	1600	2/3, 3/4	
	Po211	"	"	1.58×10^{-8}	" "	
K40	Pb212	1.2	2.4	.00121		
	Bi212	"	"	.000114		1.1 on Table 1b ?
Sm148	Th230	.8	3.6	80,000		
	Tl206	"	"	7.99×10^{-6}		
Pt190	Tl208	.6	4.8	5.89×10^{-6}		
Re187	Fr223	.4	7.2	4.18×10^{-5}	Or, 43.2 position ?	
	Bi211	"	"	4.18×10^{-6}	Or, 43.2 position ?	
	Th231	(.3)	9.6	.00297	3/4, 2/3	
	Ra223	"	"	.0301	" "	
Hf174		.2	14.4			
Te130		"	"			
	Bi210	.133	21.6	.0137		
	Ra224	.1	28.8	.0101		
	Rn222	"	"	.0104		
	Rn218	"	"	1.11×10^{-10}		1.1 on Table 1b ?
	Po212	"	"	9.51×10^{-15}		
	Tl207	"	"	9.13×10^{-6}		9/10 on Table 1b ?
	Pa234	(.075)	38.4	.000764	3/4, 8/9	
	Th234	.066	43.2	.0657		
	Ac228	"	"	.000696		
	Pb211	"	"	6.84×10^{-5}		
	Th227	(.05)	57.6	.0520	3/4, 2/3: 5.1 on Table 1b?	
	Pb214	"	"	5.13×10^{-5}	" " " " " "	
	Po214	"	"	5.07×10^{-12}	" " " " " "	
See P.6, 24/64	Bi214	(.0375)	78.6	3.80×10^{-5}	(3/4), 8/9: (.0375/.05)	
	Po210	"	"	.378	" "	
	Pa231	.033	86.4	33,000		
	U234	(.025)	115.2	250,000	3/4, 8/9	
	Tl210	"	"	2.47×10^{-6}	" "	
		.022	129.6			
	At219	.0166	172.8	1.71×10^{-6}	Or, 172.8 position?	
	Rn219	(.0125)	230.4	1.27×10^{-7}	:3/4, 8/9: 129.6 position?	
		.011		Connects Table 1a to Table 1b		

HALTON ARP'S QUANTIZED QUASAR REDSHIFTS RESEMBLE RADIO DECAY RATES*

*Radio decay rates are quantized. See "Systematic Fractional Relationships in Radioactive Decay Measurements". View www.lollo.org.nz

QUANTIZED QUASAR REDSHIFTS

"(Halton) Arp believes that the observed redshift value of any object is made up of two components: the inherent component, and the velocity component... The inherent redshift is a property of the matter in the object... (Arp) suggests that quasars are typically emitted from their parent galaxies with inherent redshift values of up to $z = 2$... In addition, these inherent redshift z values of quasars seem to be quantized!" (Internet source. Search redshift quantization)

QUANTIZATION OCCURS AT...

$z = 0.061,\ 0.3,\ 0.6,\ 0.96,\ 1.41,\ 1.96$

Such that

$$1.23(1 + z_1) = (1 + z_2)$$

e.g. $1.23(1 + 0.061) = (1 + 0.3)$

and $1.23(1 + 0.3) = (1 + 0.6)$ and so on (H. Arp)

REWRITING INTERVALS

Note that 1.23 is, in fact, 10/9 x 10/9

So we can write.....

10/9 x 10/9 x 1.061 = 1.3
10/9 x 10/9 x 1.3 = 1.6
10/9 x 10/9 x 1.6 = 1.96
10/9 x 10/9 x 1.96 = 2.41
10/9 x 10/9 x 2.41 = 2.96

Please compare the above table with Tables 1a and 1b, attached over page. And please read Systematic Fractional Relationships in Radio-active Decay Measurements. See website.

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TABLE 1a The 2.41 group of radioactive nuclides.
Note the decay constant of 2.41

Nuclide	Half Time	Fractional Relationship	Decay Constant
?	86.4	2/3 x 129.6	.03 x 2.41
?	43.2	1/2 x 86.4	.06 x 2.41
?	28.8	2/3 x 43.2	.1 x 2.41
Nd 144	21.6	3/4 x 28.8	.13 x 2.41
Th 232	14.4	2/3 x 21.6	.2 x 2.41
U 235	7.2	1/2 x 14.4	.4 x 2.41
Rb 87	4.8	2/3 x 7.2	.6 x 2.41
Lu 176	3.6	3/4 x 4.8	.8 x 2.41
?	(2.4)	2/3 x 3.6	1.2 x 2.41
K 40	1.2	1/2 x 2.4	2.4 x 2.41
Sm 148	.8	2/3 x 1.2	3.6 x 2.41
Pt 190	.6	3/4 x .8	4.8 x 2.41
Re 187	.4	2/3 x .6	7.2 x 2.41
Hf174/Te130	.2	1/2 x .4	14.4 x 2.41
?	.13	2/3 x .2	21.6 x 2.41
?	.1	3/4 x .13	28.8 x 2.41

TABLE 1b The 1.5 group of radioactive nuclides.
Note the decay constant of 1.5

Nuclide	Half Time	Fractional Half Time	Decay Constant
U 238	4.6	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$	1.5
In 115	5.1	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$	$\frac{9}{10} \times 1.5$
Cd 113	9	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} \times 1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.41}$
Se 82 La 138 Sm 147 Gd 152	1.11	$\frac{10}{9}$	$1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.41}$

'Powers of ten' excluded. These may be found from the standard half life listings.

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University of Auckland,
New Zealand.

RECIPROCALS OF PRIME NUMBERS IN THE GRAVITY SERIES

The remainders produced: either $\frac{1}{24}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$.

Both redshift numbers

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No. RECIPROCAL $\frac{24}{9^2} = \frac{3^2}{24} = \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$ 11/09/21 09 Sept.

PRIME NUMBERS IN THE GRAVITY NUMBERS....

No.	Reciprocal			
$\frac{24}{3^2}$	$\frac{3^2}{24}$	$= \frac{3}{8}$	=	$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3$
$\frac{24}{5^2}$	$= \frac{5^2}{24}$	$= 1.041\dot{6}$	= 1	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{7^2}$	$\frac{7^2}{24}$	1 $= 2.041\dot{6}$	1 $=_2 2$	+ (")
$\frac{24}{11^2}$	$\frac{11^2}{24}$	3 $= 5.041\dot{6}$	3 $=_1 5$	+ (")
$\frac{24}{13^2}$	$\frac{13^2}{24}$	2 $= 7.041\dot{6}$	2 $=_3 7$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{17^2}$	$\frac{17^2}{24}$	5 $= 12.041\dot{6}$	5 $=_2 12$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{19^2}$	$\frac{19^2}{24}$	3 $15.041\dot{6}$	3 $=_4 15$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{23^2}$	$\frac{23^2}{24}$	7 $22.041\dot{6}$	7 $=_6 22$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{29^2}$	$\frac{29^2}{24}$	13 $35.041\dot{6}$	13 $=_8 35$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{31^2}$	$\frac{31^2}{24}$	5 $40.041\dot{6}$	5 $=_{11} 40$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{37^2}$	$\frac{37^2}{24}$	17 $57.041\dot{6}$	17 $=_4 57$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{41^2}$	$\frac{41^2}{24}$	13 $70.041\dot{6}$	13 $=_6 70$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{43^2}$	$\frac{43^2}{24}$	7 $77.041\dot{6}$	7 $=_8 77$	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$
$\frac{24}{47^2}$	$\frac{47^2}{24}$	15 $92.041\dot{6}$	15 = 92	$+ \left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)$

and so on. continued over page.... → P. 17

The square of the prime number, divided by 24, leaves $\frac{1}{24}$th over, $\frac{1}{24}$th is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$.

$\frac{81^2}{24} = 108.375$ ⇐

9

$\frac{53^2}{24} = 117.041\dot{6}$ 1/24

18.3 8/24

$\frac{57^2}{24} = 135.375$ 9/24 ⇐

9.6

$\frac{59^2}{24} = 145.041\dot{6}$

10

$\frac{61^2}{24} = 155.041\dot{6}$

10.3

$\frac{63^2}{24} = 165.375$ ⇐

21.6

$\frac{67^2}{24} = 187.041\dot{6}$

23

$\frac{71^2}{24} = 210.041\dot{6}$

12

$\frac{73^2}{24} = 222.041\dot{6}$

38

$\frac{79^2}{24} = 260.041\dot{6}$ (6241)

17

$\frac{83^2}{24} = 287.041\dot{6}$

28.3

$\frac{87^2}{24} = 315.375$

14.6

$\frac{89^2}{24} = 330.041\dot{6}$

15

$\frac{91^2}{24} = 345.041\dot{6}$

47

$\frac{97^2}{24} = 392.041\dot{6}$

33

$\frac{101^2}{24} = 425.041\dot{6}$

17

$\frac{103^2}{24} = 442.041\dot{6}$

35

$\frac{107^2}{24} = 477.041\dot{6}$

31 → 37

15

÷ 6 in each case

48, 6, 6, 24

3, 51, 57, 63, 87

end in 3/8 ths

others in $\frac{1}{24}$ ths

$\frac{3}{8} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 3$

$\frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}$

÷ divisible by 6

48 6 6 24

3 51 57 63 87

Primes that produce the 3/8 remainder.

Useful for primes study?

(Differences divisible by $\left(\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}\right)^{-1}$

10/09/21

$$\frac{\frac{3}{2}}{6224} = \frac{.000241}{2.41}$$

$$.000241 \times 6224 = 1.5 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$3 \times \frac{1}{2} = .000241 \times 6224$$

$$\frac{1}{2 \times .00024} = \frac{6224}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{.000241} = 6224 \times \frac{1}{3}.$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ per } .000241 = 6224 \times \frac{1}{3}.$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \text{ per } 6224 = \frac{1}{3} \times .000241$$ (decay rate of light per 1 year)

$$\frac{1}{2} \quad \frac{1}{6224} = \frac{1}{3} \times .000241$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{6224}} = \frac{1}{3} \times .000241 \times \sqrt{6224}$$ — speed of light.

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times .000241 \times \sqrt{\frac{1.5}{.000241}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \sqrt{.00024} \times \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}$$

Speed of light $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{.000241} \times k$

$$\frac{\sqrt{.000241}}{\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}} \times k = S.o.l$$

$$\frac{.165524}{1.7320 \times 1.4142} = .6337$$

$\times 4707 = 298,324.63..$ km/sec

$$\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41 = \ln 2 = .693$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2.41} \times k = S.o.l$$ compare

where $\ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$

& $S.o.l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2.41} \times k$

$$S.o.l^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41 \times k^2$$ or

 filed 27/09/21

10/09/21

$$sol^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41 \qquad 2.41 = 3 \times 2 \times sol^2$$

$$\ln 2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3 \times 2 \times sol^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{sol^2}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{\ln 2} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{s.o.l.}$$

For any year, half time is the above conversion rate / decay rate.

$$k^2 \times \text{''} \quad \text{''}$$

$$\text{OR } \ln 2 = \left(\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{s.o.l}\right)^2 \times k^2$$

$$\left(s.o.l = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2.41} \right) \times k$$

$$\text{from: } sol = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{k}{\sqrt{6224}}.$$

$$\text{OR, } (2 \times 3 \times s.o.l)^2 \times \text{decay rate.}$$

"ln2" $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$ 10/09/21.

$sol^2 = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41$ ($\times k^2$ to give ~~Km/sec~~ ~~$\times 10^3$~~ (m)/sec)^2

$sol = \sqrt{\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41}$

$k = 4707 \times 10^7$

$Sol = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \times \sqrt{2.41} \times k$

Please Note!

ln2 or .693 $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2.41}$

(speed of light)^2 $= \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 2.41$

gravity $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \pi^2$

TQN is always $\frac{1.5}{\text{elapsed years since 4219 B.C.}}$

S.o.l.^{2} always $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times TQN \times K^2$

TQN = Tifft Quantization Number = ".00024" (2.41) @ 2006 A.D.

(A COMPRESSION NUMBER.)

LIGHT YEAR VALUES COMPRESSED INTO ACTUAL YEARS