DEEP TIME DATING DISMISSED!

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THE SLOWING SPEED OF LIGHT.

The speed of light is said to be constant, at 299,792 km/sec, but it is in fact slowing by some 24 km/sec each year.

The actual speed of light, for this year, is 298,030.80 km/sec, slowing by 23.89 km/sec this year.

EFFECTS OF SLOWING LIGHT SPEED.

Other physical "constants" are affected by the slowing speed of light. For example, the electromagnetic and electrostatic standards measurements show a year by year "drift" in value, consistent with a 24 km/sec per year slowing of light speed.

RADIOACTIVE DECAY SLOWING.

The rate of radioactive decay is affected too. The speed of light has a direct effect on the rate of radioactive decay. The slower the speed of light, the slower the radioactive decay.

And the reverse situation is also true: the faster the speed of light, the faster the radioactive decay.

So, just how fast has light travelled in the past? And how fast has radioactive decay been in the past?

SLOWING LIGHT SPEED, AVERAGED.

Studies show that just the average speed, of the slowing speed of light, has been at least half a million times faster than light speed today! The original light speed must have been very, very fast indeed!

SPEED OF RADIOACTIVE DECAY, AVERAGED.

The speed of radioactive decay, averaged, must needs match the averaged speed of light. Radioactive decay, therefore, has been at least half a million times faster than the "dates" calculated from today's slow rate of radioactive decay.

DEEP TIME DATING DISMISSED.

For Example: The age of the Earth, calculated from Radioactive Decay, is said to be 4.6 billion years.

It's a free world, and you can hold to any age of the Earth that you wish.

But the "dating" by Radioactive Decay must be reduced by a factor of at least half a million. The 4.6 billion years then reduces to 9.2 thousand years or less.

All radioactive dating falls from billions to thousands of years. No deep time dating can be calculated from radioactive decay.

A START TO RADIOACTIVE DECAY:

The original speed of light was very, very fast. If radioactive decay had existed then, all the radioactive material would have decayed away in a flash! Very fast light speed, very fast radiodecay.

But we still have radioactive material today. This means that radioactive decay only began when light itself began to decay. Slowing light means decaying light.

A DATE FOR THE START OF RADIOACTIVE DECAY.

Granite, the rock used for kitchen benchtops, contains Zircon crystals. Uranium is present in these crystals. The Uranium shows precisely 1.5 billion decay years worth of decay.

The decay process has produced Helium, which leaks out of the Zircon crystals at a known rate. Measurements show that only 6000 odd years worth of Helium leakage has taken place.

The Helium leakage clock, not the Uranium decay clock, is the reliable dating tool for the start of radiodecay. Radiodecay began 6000 odd years ago.

POLONIUM RADIOHALOS.

Granite also contains tiny spherical markings called radiohalos. Some of these have been formed solely by Polonium decay in the solid rock. Polonium radiohalos cannot form in molten material, and the decay time for Polonium is very brief, even at today's slow speed of light.

This means that Polonium must have originally been existing in the solid rock as a stable element, and then, at a later stage, become a radioactive element.

This shows that radioactivity had a (recent) beginning, after granite was formed.

THE AGE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The age of the universe is dated from the speed of light. Distant galaxies are said to be billions of light years away, and that is true. But a light year is the distance that light travels in one year.

Because slowing light speed has been at least half a million times faster on average, the time for light to travel billions of light years distance is only thousands of years.

THE AGE OF LIGHT.

In fact, the oldest light available to astronomers is only 6000 odd years old. Deep time dating cannot be obtained from time of light travel from distant galaxies.

CONCLUSIONS.

Deep Time dating is dismissed. Other means must be found to measure "Deep Time". Because of the slowing speed of light, radioactive decay "clocks" can only measure back to 6000 odd years ago; back to the start of radioactive decay.

For all the information on the slowing speed of light, and quantization in radioactive decay, and the non expanding universe, see...

FURTHER NOTES.

You may wonder how it can be stated with confidence that slowing light speed has been, on average, at least one half million times faster in the past. Here is how this figure has finally been arrived at.

UNITS OF LIGHT SPEED.

Changes in speed of light are measured in units of 72 km/sec. (Google William Tifft's Quantized Redshifts)

Light is slowing at 24 km/sec per year, and it takes 3 years to slow by 72 km/sec, which is one unit of slowing light speed. Light, today, travels three light years distance to one unit of slowing light speed.
But what about light travel distance in the past, from far out in space?

THE NON EXPANDING UNIVERSE.

Before it was shown that light was slowing down, it was thought that the universe was expanding, that distant galaxies were speeding away from us. The further the galaxy, the faster it flew away!

On examining the older light from galaxies 1.35 billion light years distant, it was found that the galaxies appeared to speed away at 900 units of 72 km/sec.

Dividing the 1.35 billion light years distance by 900 slowing speed units gives an average of 1.5 million light years of light travel per one unit of slowing light speed.

Comparing the 1.5 million light years with today's 3 light years of travel, we see that slowing light averaged one half million times the distance per unit drop in speed. Thus we can be safe in predicting an average speed of light one half million times faster than today.

Furthermore, beyond the 1.35 billion light year limit, light travel per slowing speed unit goes off the charts! Hence, at least one half million times faster in the past.