

2/11/2012

**BIG BANG**

**ROCK SOLID REASONS**

**WHY THE BIG BANG**

**NEVER HAPPENED.**

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THE 18 PARENT RADIONUCLIDES.

The rocks of the Earth contain just 18 naturally occurring parent radionuclides. These radioactive elements decay away into other radioactive elements and eventually decay to form stable elements.

The 18 parent radionuclides decay away at various rates of decay. These rates are expressed as "so many atoms decaying, per billion or trillion or zillion atoms, per year."

It is not the billions or trillions or zillions of atoms that interest us here. Rather, it is the NUMBER of atoms decaying away that must interest us.

A SIMPLE DECAY TABLE.

The NUMBER of atoms decaying can be written very simply for 11 of the 18 parent radionuclides. See Table 1a (opposite) where the right hand column shows the SIMPLE NUMBER of atoms decaying.

The billions, trillions, and zillions are not shown.

Notice that this SIMPLE decay column, the right hand column, has a multiplier number and a DECAY CONSTANT of 2.406

See how the multiplier number increases steadily from one parent radionuclide to the next one down. Meanwhile, the DECAY CONSTANT number, the 2.406, remains the same.

Table 1a.

Decay Constant column shows the SIMPLE NUMBER OF ATOMS DECAYING, without the billions & zillions.

Nuclide	Half Time	Decay Constant
?	86.4	$\overset{\cdot}{.03} \times 2.406$
?	43.2	$\overset{\cdot}{.06} \times 2.406$
?	28.8	$\overset{\cdot}{.1} \times 2.406$
Nd 144	21.6	$\overset{\cdot}{.13} \times 2.406$
Th 232	14.4	$\overset{\cdot}{.2} \times 2.406$
U 235	7.2	$\overset{\cdot}{.4} \times 2.406$
Rb 87	4.8	$\overset{\cdot}{.6} \times 2.406$
Lu 176	3.6	$\overset{\cdot}{.8} \times 2.406$
?	2.4	$\overset{\cdot}{1.2} \times 2.406$
K 40	1.2	$\overset{\cdot}{2.4} \times 2.406$
Sm 148	.8	$\overset{\cdot}{3.6} \times 2.406$
Pt 190	.6	$\overset{\cdot}{4.8} \times 2.406$
Re 187	.4	$\overset{\cdot}{7.2} \times 2.406$
Hf174/Te130	.2	$\overset{\cdot}{14.4} \times 2.406$
?	$\overset{\cdot}{.13}$	$\overset{\cdot}{21.6} \times 2.406$
?	.1	$\overset{\cdot}{28.8} \times 2.406$

POWERS OF TEN DISDAINED!

You should understand that it does not matter to the number 2.406 whether it is written as 24.06 or 2406 or .0002406. The constant number 2.406 does not care about powers of ten. Billions, trillions, and zillions count as NOTHING to 2.406. The number 2.406 is a fundamental decay constant number.

A FAIRLY SIMPLE DECAY TABLE.

See Table 1b (opposite) where the remaining seven of the 18 parent radionuclides are considered. This looks a bit more complicated than Table 1a, but DON'T PANIC! Do you see the 2.406 in Table 1b? That is the decay constant number again. We see at a glance that ALL EIGHTEEN parent radionuclides in the Earth's rocks show the decay constant number 2.406 This is ROCK SOLID evidence that the BIG BANG never happened! Let us see why! ....

Table 1b.

Don't panic! Just see that the number 2.406 is either in the Fractional Half Time, or in the Decay Constant. Billions & zillions removed.

Nuclide	Half Time	Fractional Half Time	Decay Constant
U 238	4.6	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.406}$	1.5
In 115	5.1	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} \times \frac{1}{2.406}$	$\frac{9}{10} \times 1.5$
Cd 113	9	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{10}{9} \times \frac{10}{9} \times 1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.406}$
Se 82 Ia 138 Sm 147 Cd 152	1.1	$\frac{10}{9}$	$1.5 \times \frac{1}{2.406}$

THE BIG BANG THEORY.

The familiar Big Bang theory is based on the supposed expansion of space. Evidence for this expansion is based on redshifts. Redshifts are an effect seen in starlight. Redshift means an increase in wavelength, which is taken to mean that stars and galaxies are moving away from us, and from each other. That space itself is expanding.

ABOUT REDSHIFTS.

The further the source of starlight, the greater the redshift. That is, the longer the wavelength of light. But, and this is a BIG BUT, the wavelength increases ONLY in JUMPS of .0002406 of a wavelength!

This, of course, is the DECAY CONSTANT NUMBER of Tables 1a and 1b! Whether 2.406 or 2406 or .0002406, the number spells DECAY. This is really what redshifts are about: DECAY, not moving away. Starlight is decaying. The universe is not expanding. Therefore, the Big Bang theory cannot be supported.

IT IS REASONABLE TO SAY THAT THE BIG BANG NEVER HAPPENED.

REDSHIFTS AND RADIODECAY.

One last comparison between redshifts and radiodecay. There are zones of redshift distance measurements.

The Thousands Zone.

In local galaxies, redshift jumps of .0002406 are seen between individual stars within each galaxy. Distance scale in thousands of light years of distance between these stars.

The Millions Zone.

With distant galaxies, redshift jumps of .0002406 are only seen between different galaxies. Distance scale in millions of light years of distance between these galaxies.

The Billions Zone.

For VERY distant galaxies, redshift jumps of .0002406 are only seen between great groups of thousands of galaxies. Distance scale in billions of light years of distance enclosing thousands of galaxies per group.

See how the redshift wavelength JUMP of .0002406 IGNORES distance scales of thousands, millions, and billions. This is just like Tables 1a and 1b, where the billions, trillions, and zillions may be left aside, and still leave the SIMPLE decay constant number 2.406.

CONCLUSIONS.

The Big Bang theory is untenable.

Redshifts and radiodecay are the same thing.

Light is behaving like a parent radionuclide.

Light is DECAYING and fits the top line position in Table 1a.

Let's show some of Table 1a again, with light placed in its parent radionuclide position.

Nuclide	Half Time	Decay Constant
LIGHT	86.4	.03 x 2.406
?	43.2	.06 x 2.406
?	28.8	.1 x 2.406
Nd 144	21.6	.13 x 2.406
Th 232	14.4	.2 x 2.406
U 235	7.2	.4 x 2.406
Rb 87	4.8	.6 x 2.406
Lu 176	3.6	.8 x 2.406
?	2.4	1.2 x 2.406
K 40	1.2	2.4 x 2.406

There we are! All done. For more on the background to Redshifts and Radiodecay, go to