BILL TIFFT'S REDSHIFT CONCLUSIONS 1991 POINT TO MATHEMATICAL SERIES IN BACK OF QUANTIZATION

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BILL TIFFT'S REDSHIFTS 1991

CDK 10

BILL TIFFT'S REDSHIFT CONCLUSIONS 1991

Bill Tifft, of the University of Arizona, studied quantized redshifts from 1975 through 1991 and on. Among his 1991 conclusions is this.....

> The basic value of redshift quantization is
> $8/3 = 2.67$km/sec.. The _earlier values_
> are just multiples of this basic value.
> (Underlining mine. Ed.)

It is apparent that Bill Tifft's diligent research has revealed smaller divisions of quantized redshift than were formerly known.

'EARLIER', 72 km/sec QUANTIZED REDSHIFTS.

The 'earlier value' of quantized redshift that the New Zealand lollo team has been investigating is 72 km/sec.

For the background to lollo, please refer to pages 1 and 2 of bulletin CDK 5,
Speed of Light Exceeded and Distance Limited in Redshift Measurements.

You will also wish to refer to bulletin CDK 7, Zones of Thousands Seen in Redshift Distance Measurements.

CDK 5 and CDK 7 are available on the website www.lollo.org.nz   Also c/o University of Auckland.

BILL TIFFT'S 2.67 km/sec QUANTIZED REDSHIFTS.

Bill Tifft's 2.67 km/sec quantized redshift value is the one twenty seventh part of the 'earlier value' of 72 km/sec.

That is, $2.67 = 72/27$

That it is PRECISELY the one twenty seventh part is shown by the fraction 8/3 Bill gives in the box on page 1.

$$8/3 = 24/9 = 72/27$$

A STEP BY STEP SEQUENCE OF NUMBERS.

The 72/27 may also be written as....

$$72 \times 1/3 \times 1/3 \times 1/3$$

The products at each step are....

$$(72), \quad 24, \quad 8, \quad 2.67$$

> This is a step by step, mathematically arranged sequence of numbers. These are DISCRETE, or QUANTIZED value changes by a series of thirds.

A SERIES OF NUMBERS.

A sequence of numbers is really a SERIES of numbers. Numbers that can be added together in a regulated manner.

The sequence $\qquad$ 72, 24, 8, 2.67

is really the series $\qquad$ 72 + 24 + 8 + 2.67...

This is A SERIES OF THIRDS, STARTING FROM 72

The numbers dwindle away 'exponentially'. The 72 series of thirds can never add up to more than 108. Try it. Extend it as far as you like.

$$72 + 24 + 8 + 2.67 + 0.888 + 0.296 + 0.0987 + ... = 108$$

This is a CONVERGING series of numbers. It converges on 108. Or 72 + 72/2 if you like. It is a DECAY series.

A SERIES OF THIRDS STARTING FROM 'ONE'.

A series of thirds doesn't always have to start with 72! Here is the series of thirds that starts from ONE.

$$1 + 1/3 + 1/9 + 1/27 + 1/81 + 1/243 + \ldots = 1.5$$

This is a CONVERGING series of numbers.
It converges on 1.5. Or 1 + 1/2 if you like.
It is a DECAY series. It is an EXPONENTIAL series.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BILL TIFFT'S SERIES OF THIRDS.

The further that astronomers look out, the GREATER the DISTANCE that is associated with each 72 km/sec step in quantized redshift value.

The DISTANCES appear to INCREASE EXPONENTIALLY.
BUT BETWEEN CERTAIN NATURAL LIMITS, the distances AVERAGE OUT TO 1.5 VALUES!

Allow me to give an example.

Note: Please browse CDK 7, 'Zones of Thousands..' for further information on 1.5 averaging.

Also: Fred Hoyle's 100 miles/sec per million parsecs is 72 km/sec per 1.5 million light years. See CDK 5, middle of page 2.

A NATURAL LIMIT TO REDSHIFT OBSERVATIONS.

FRED HOYLE, in his book 'Frontiers of Astronomy', gives a maximum distance for redshift discernment of..

1.37 billion light years (b.l.y.)

FRED SAYS THAT.. "Still more distant galaxies are so faint that it is difficult to measure their speeds because of a lack of light."

FRED HOYLE HOPED that "improved techniques" would eventually "extend the measurements to still more distant galaxies."

FRED'S PREDICTION has proved correct. But beyond 1.37 b.l.y. the (supposed) recession speeds are suddenly much faster. They leap EXPONENTIALLY in speed! (See CDK 5, pages 4, 5, and 6.) So that......

FRED'S (OLD) REDSHIFT LIMIT was, and still is, A NATURAL LIMIT IN REDSHIFT OBSERVATIONS!

SPEED JUMPS AND AVERAGED DISTANCES PER SPEED JUMP...

Quantized redshifts of 72 km/sec are like jumps in speed or 'speed jumps'. The 'recession speed' at 1.37 billion light years is given by Fred Hoyle as 64,360 km/sec. We have to add together 894 speed jumps to make 64,360 km/sec. What is the AVERAGE DISTANCE per speed jump? It is 1.5 million light years per speed jump.

For sound theoretical reasons, Fred's redshift limit is now placed at 1.35 billion light years out.

And 900 speed jumps of 72 km/sec are now seen to be contained within the 1.35 billion light year distance. See the diagram below.

1.35 b.l.y.

1.5 million light years x 900

(See also CDK 7)

1.5 b.l.y.
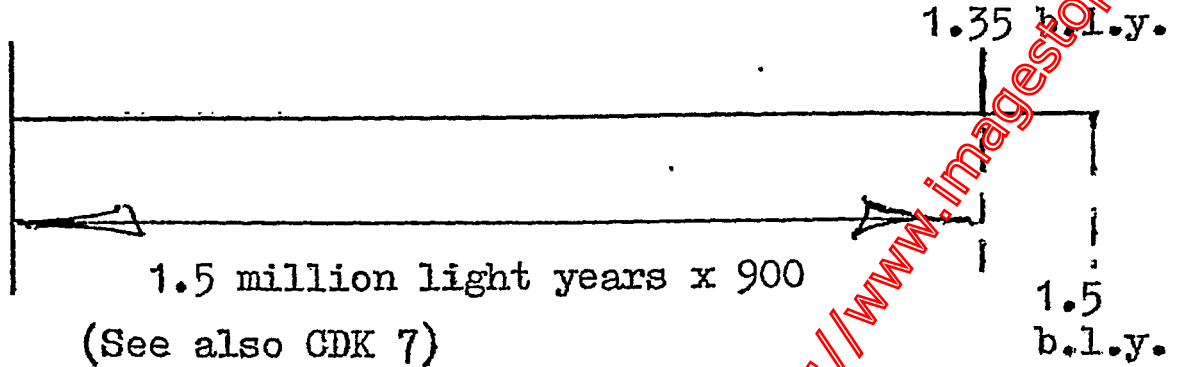
SOME POINTS TO PONDER.

1. Notice that 1.35 is 9/10 of 1.5. There is a sort of VERNIER relationship in the diagram above. Also, see how the 900 speed jumps of 72 km/sec fit neatly into the 1.35 distance unit.

2. A whole bunch of 1.35 values can make an 'addition triangle' which adds up to 1.5. See Sparrow's addition triangle, CDK 7, page 9.

1,350,000,000	1.35×10^9
135,000,000	1.35×10^8
13,500,000	1.35×10^7
1,350,000	1.35×10^6
135,000	1.35×10^5
13,500	1.35×10^4
1,350	1.35×10^3
135	1.35×10^2
13.5	1.35×10^1
1.35	1.35×10^0
1,499,999,999.85	1.5×10^9

Notice that the 1.35's increase by powers of ten. This is very interesting.

3. **BILL TIFFT'S SERIES of THIRDS**, that is,

$$1 + 1/3 + 1/9 + 1/27 + 1/81 + \ldots = 1.5$$

contains, as we see, the fraction 1/27.

As well, BILL'S 2.67 km/sec redshift value is the 1/27th part of 72 km/sec. Please consider that...

$$1/27 = \tfrac{1}{2}/13.5 = \frac{1}{2} \times (1.35 \times 10)^{-1}$$

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

BILL TIFFT'S redshift analysis points to a mathematical series of thirds making '1.5' averagings in distance. These 1.5's seem to be made up of triangles of 1.35's, which increase by powers of ten as we look out.

BILL TIFFT'S thirds series is a _decay_ _series_. It is concluded that quantized redshifts are about SPEED OF LIGHT DECAY. The universe is not expanding. Distant galaxies are not fleeing away. The speed of light has been slowing down.

Regards from the lollo team,

Inky, (our) Bill, Sparrow, and Mrs H.