

8/1/96

How Universe Winds Itself Up, by Grote Reber

During early 1930s Edwin Hubble measured distance to several fuzzy objects. They were outside our Milkyway. Also it developed the spectral lines were shifted toward the red. This was immediately assumed, without further study, to be Doppler phenomenon indicating relative motion. The expanding universe was born out of fresh air. Hubble never had any confidence in this. See his "Observational Approach to Cosmology", page 63, 1937. We've had over 60 years of more and more weird discussion. The thermodynamics people tell us the univese is running down and cannot wind itself up. If so, why hasn't it run down long ago? Why are we here?

A better explanation of red-shifts is Compton Transitions. As lite travels thru space, it interacts with free charges and looses energy. The effect is to lengthen its wavelength with distance. Also at each transition it changes direction a bit. This causes distant objects to be fuzzy. Both are exactly as observed. The lost energy appears as a pulse of radio frequency energy. The pulse has a frequency inversely proportional to distance. So background radio energy is greater at longer wavelengths. See article by me in Jnl. Franklin Institute, pages 1-12, January 1968.

Over forty years ago I built a small motor that ran on electrostatic forces. It converted low grade electric energy to high grade mechanical energy. It ran beautifully on DC, 60cps, 1kc, 2mc, or 0-4mc continuum. Didn't know the difference. Something like this is happening in intergalactic space.

The universe runs down at high density, high temperature places. Then winds itself up at low density, low temperature places. Thermodynamics are not involved.

Plans are underway to observe the celestial background at 520kd (~~277~~ meters).

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P.S. Yours of 12/12/95 arrived on 3/1/96