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Review Article

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Jakobshavn Isbrae Greenland's Largest Glacier and SN1006 2010 Impact 2017 Freezing - Global Cooling

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Abstract

The research scientists have noted that the change in temperature of the ocean waters at the mouth of the Jakobshavn Isbrae Glacier has caused the velocity and melt rate for the glacier to change over the last few years. The glacier's maximum velocity due to warm ocean waters occurred in 2013 a year after the impact of the debris stream of a supernova, SN1006. The supernova was observed exploding in 1006AD and debris from the explosion impacted Earth in 2010. The eastern terminus, ET, of SN1006 provides energy input to the ocean and area near the mouth of the glacier on May 2 of every year after impact and this energy cause the warm up for the waters surrounding the glacier, global warming. In time, the strength of the impact stream wanes and the glacier begins to refreeze, global cooling.

Introduction

In Alaska for the last two winters, unusual warm temperature events have occurred. These events have put a great deal of stress on the people that depended on the winter ice of the Bering Sea Strait for pathways to hunt for food. The unusual warmth in Alaska has been blamed on fossil fuels and manmade CO_2 or global warming. The global warming is occurring but it is in a localized areas, Alaska for one, because the incoming debris streams of novas V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae, and NGC 40 are being focused by the sun's gravity and the Earth's magnetic field to produce the hotspots that are melting the winter ice at the same time locations, annually. The warmth in a localized area cannot be produced by manmade global warming.

Discussion

Figure 1 shows a similar thermal event for the Jakobshavn Isbrae Glacier, but the heat input comes from the debris stream of SN1006 that impacted our planet in 2010. The main question for the warm Alaskan winters is how long will they last? The time of duration for the strike will depend on the variation of the strength of the incoming debris stream. This question has been answered for the case of SN1006 and the Jakobshawn Isbrae Glacier as seven years, the length of the orange line in Figure 1. The red arrow in Figure 1 is the time of impact.

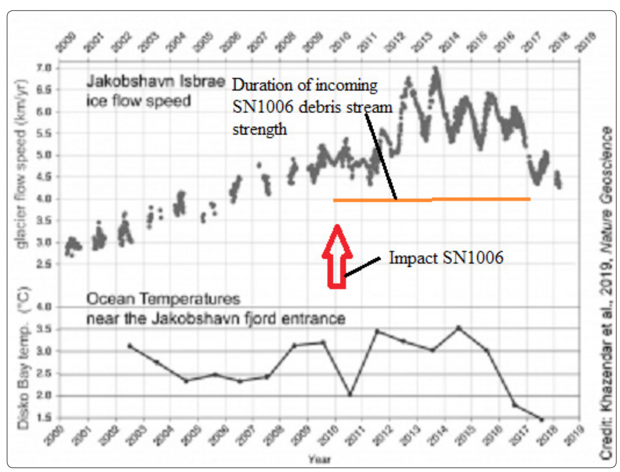

Figure 1: Jakobshavn Isbrae Glacier Speed and Ocean Temperatures [4]

Some of the active exploding star debris streams' effects are shown in Figure 2 on the Greenland ice sheet by the beginnings and peaks of the red lines and the boxes show the sources and timing for the incoming exploding star debris streams in 2017. The analysis that predicted the sources of the heat energy for the melts are shown in reference [1]. Figure 1 shows SN1006 is loosing its power to melt the ice of the Jakobshavn Isbrae Glacier and the glacier has began to refreeze due to the ocean water at its mouth returning to the previous cold conditions before SN 1006 impact.

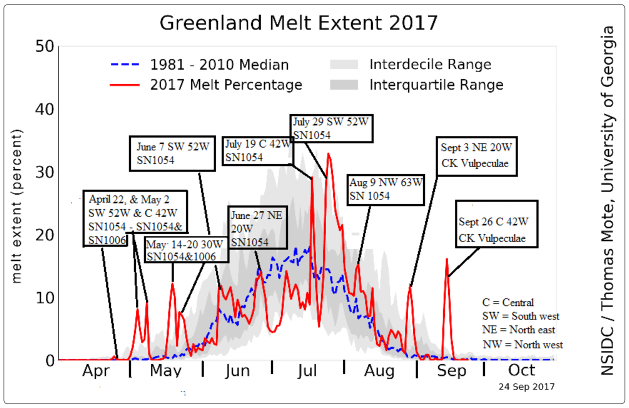

Figure 2: Melt Extent Greenland Ice Sheet 2017 [1]

The loss of strength of SN1006's debris stream after 2017 should have a similar effect on the Greenland melt extent shown in Figure 2 by the noted melt peaks of SN1006 disappearing.

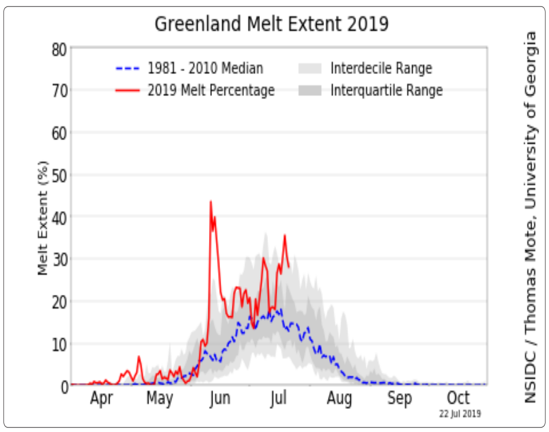

Figure 3: Melt Extent Greenland Ice Sheet 2019 [4]

The data of Figure 3 show the loss of melt peaks SN1006 and V606 Aquilae early in year 2019 which currently agrees with the data of the refreezing of the Jakobshavn Isbrae Glacier. The blue and yellow lines noted as 50W and 13W longitude represent two concentrated debris stream hotspots that pass over Greenland for SN1054 and SN1006, respectively. These theoretical locations must be shifted 30 degrees west to produce the real locations of the hotspots due to the Earth's magnetic field displacement of incoming positive particles.

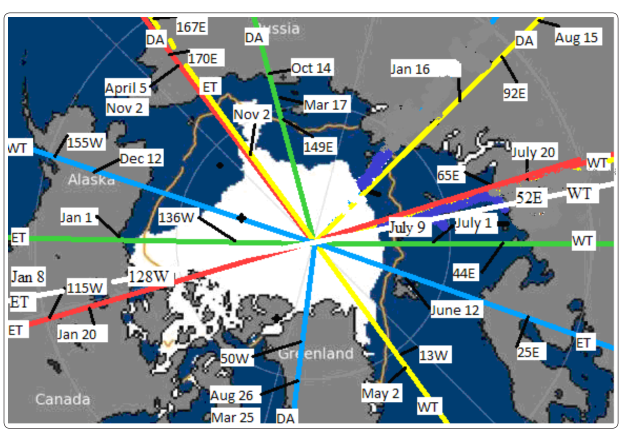

Figure 4: Longitude Power Lines Exploding Stars – CAM dates – WT & ET Longitudes

The CAM date range for supernovas V606 Aquila and 1006 are July 9 to January 8 and May 2 to November 2. The total range is January 8 to November 2 as shown in Figure 4. The range of dates where both debris stream hotspots will be adding heat to our biosphere is May 2 to July 9. If both hotspots stopped melting ice, the time period of May 2 to July 9 is when the ice extent would increase over preceding years.

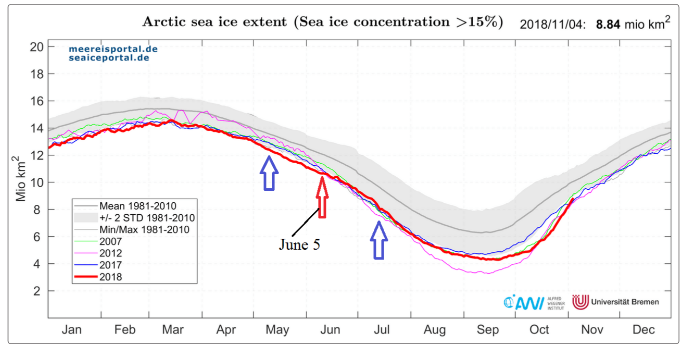

Figure 5: Arctic Sea Ice Extent – Cross Over 2018 [5]

Even though NASA is likely to speak of decreasing sea ice, Figure 5 shows sea ice increasing in 2018 in the Arctic with some time lag, but cross over of previous years results are near June 5 shown by the red arrow as the center of the predicted time range shown by the blue arrows.

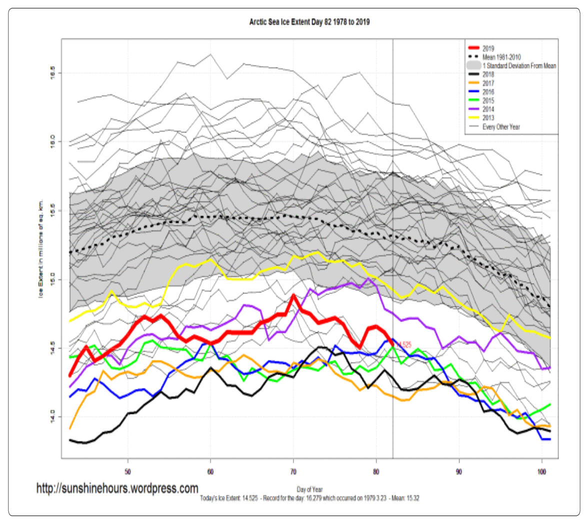

Figure 6: Arctic Sea Ice Extent 2019 [6]

The fact that the current sea ice extent is still below the norm shown by the black dashed line in Figure 6 does not change the fact that the 2019 red line is above previous years results and Arctic sea ice is increasing. These results agree with the fact that ice melting heat sources have been lost. If new impacts of exploding star debris streams do not arrive the polar ice of our planet will increase until an equilibrium condition is reached.

V606 Aquilae Missing Proof

The V606 Aquilae debris stream impacted our planet in the year 1989 and supplied heat to melt sea ice for 29 years. What are the clues announcing its debris streams reduced strength in 2019?

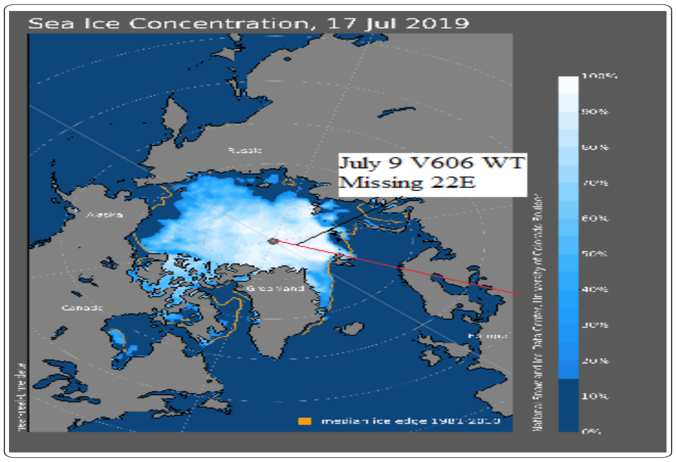

Figure 7: Arctic Sea Ice Extent & V606 Aquilae Western Terminus July 9 2019 [7]

The red line in Figure 7 indicates the real longitudinal (theoretical location rotated 30 degrees west in the Arctic region due to Earth's magnetic field) location of V606 Aquilae's hotspot and if it was present ice would be diminished at this location. The reverse is true and sea ice is extended to the east on the red line indicating the absence of the hotspot.

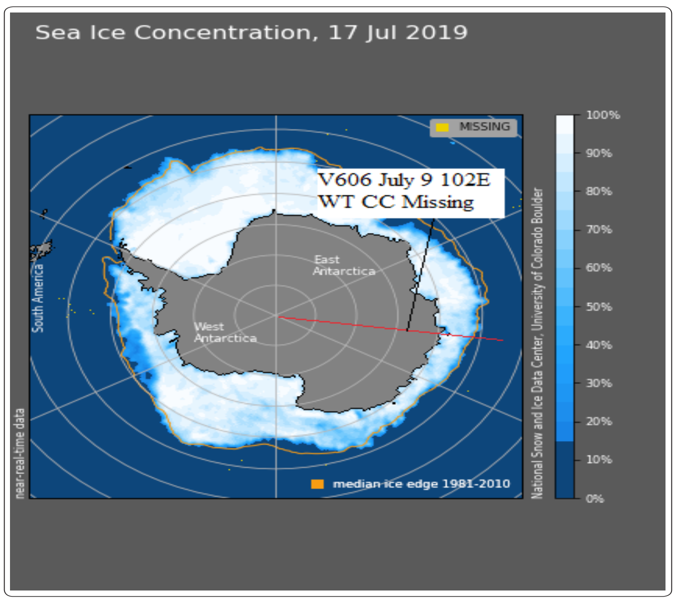

Figure 8: Antarctic Sea Ice Extent & V606 Aquilae Western Terminus July 9 2019 [8]

The red line in Figure 8 indicates the real longitudinal (theoretical location rotated 50 degrees east in the Antarctic region due to Earth's magnetic field) location of V606 Aquilae's hotspot and if it was present ice would be diminished upward from this location. The reverse is true and sea ice is extended to the right in this region indicating the absence of the hotspot. The CC indicates the hotspot would be moving down, clockwise, before hitting the red line and up CC after hitting the red line.

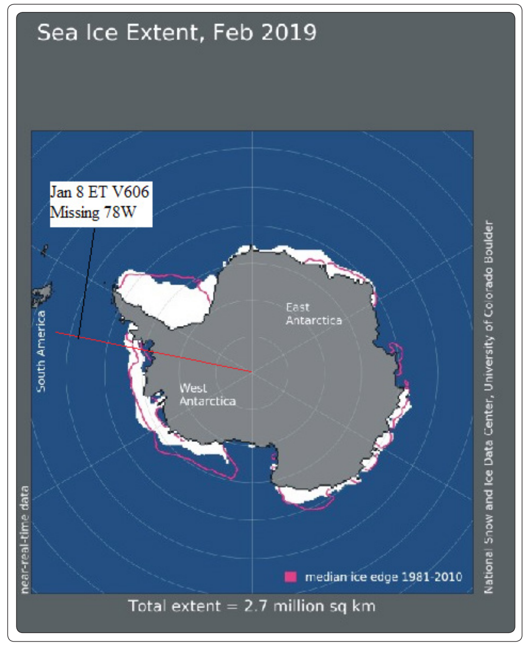

Figure 9: Antarctic Sea Ice Extent & V606 Aquilae Eastern Terminus Jan 8 2019 [8]

The red line in Figure 9 indicates the real longitudinal (theoretical location rotated 50 degrees east in Antarctic region due to Earth's magnetic field) location of V606 Aquilae's hotspot and if it was present ice would be diminished at this location. The reverse is true and sea ice is extended to the left on the red line indicating the absence of the hotspot. The February 1 plot for sea ice is used to show the melt in January if it existed.

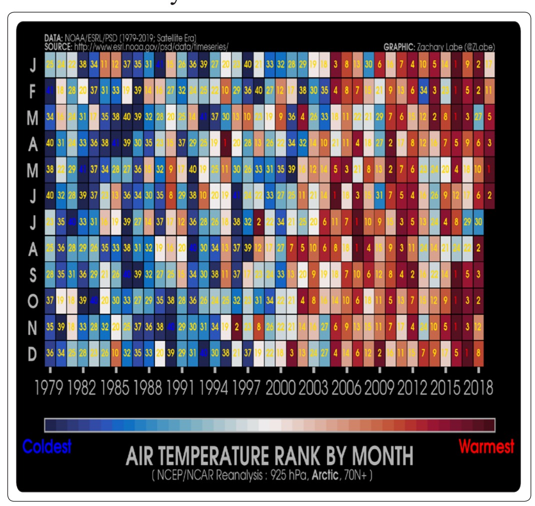

Figure 10: Ranked Monthly Arctic Air Temperatures Averaged over 70+ Longitudinal Degree Area [9]

The cool blue months in the years 2017 through 2019 indicate the loss of debris streams of V606 Aquilae and SN 1006. In Figure 4, the white line for V606 Aquilae has a CAM date for the western terminus of July 9. A CAM date indicates maximum heat input at that time and the loss of that debris stream will show an extreme shift in monthly ranked temperature as in Figure 9 does in the month of July in the years 2017 and 2018. Six months later in January 2019 in Figure 9 the eastern terminus also being missing, shows a cooler than normal month. In May 2018, a western terminus month for SN1006, the cool ranking in Figure 9 indicates the loss of SN1006's debris stream.

Future Cool Spot

In a paper unpublished the Thwaites Glacier of Antarctica was noted as melting due to the southern tine or western terminus of SN1054 with a CAM date of December 12 [2]. The Greenland Melt Extent data in Figure 3 indicate the heating by SN1054 has also been reduced. The December 2018 Arctic Sea Ice and News Analysis reports "Meanwhile, cool conditions were present near Thwaites Glacier and the Amery Ice Shelf region, with temperatures 1.5 degrees Celsius (3 degrees Fahrenheit) below average [3]." Figure 9 also shows cool months in November and December that could indicate the debris stream of SN1054 could be weakening.

Conclusions

It is pleasing to see a possible solution to global warming comes from Mother Nature. The loss of heating sources like SN1006 and V606 Aquilae causes cooling and sea ice will increase. Of course, the reverse is also possible, new exploding star impacts like NGC 40 that replace the lost heat sources will cause sea ice to start decreasing again.

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