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Review Article

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The One Two Punch – Warm Alaskan Winters – Global Warming

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Abstract

People in Alaska have been suffering due to the absence of sea ice and the warm Winters of 2017-18 and 2018-19 affecting their livelihood. The weather has taken to very unusual conditions in the winter. Weathermen have done an excellent job of reporting the occurring conditions. The high pressure ridges of weather school 101 have been blamed for the poor winter conditions. The real reason for the trouble is the impacts of exploding stars discussed in a number of papers as the SNIT theory. The major exploding stars being considered also cause heat waves in Sweden, Pakistan, and India with deaths and drought in Pakistan and India at the same time they are melting sea ice in the Antarctic. The variation of Earth's average temperature confirms the SNIT theory.

Introduction

What is happening to Alaska winters for the last 2 years? The answer to the dilemma of the unusual weather in Alaska is two new debris streams from Nova V603 Aquilae in 2015 and Nova WZ Sagittae in 2017 as can be seen on Labe's monthly arctic temperature plot, figure 1. Where green lines represent V603 Aquilae and red lines represent WZ Sagittae.

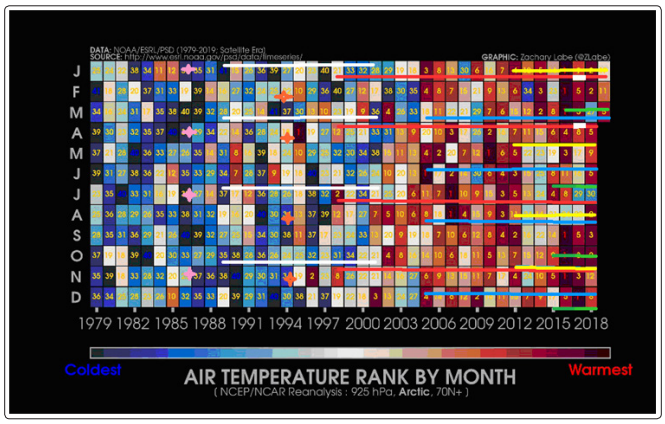

Figure 1: Labe Arctic Temperatures and Exploding Star Data

Notice the green lines start in 2015 and the red lines are discontinuous by white marks in 2017. WZ Sagittae is a recurrent nova. It stopped impacting earth from Dec 2016 thru Mar 2017 and began again in July 2017. That gives two initial impacts close together in 2015 and 2017 both hitting the northwest and producing an unusual winter, HOT ALASKA! The right ascension values for the two novas vary by 1 hour and 18 minutes giving a space of 19.5 degrees or days between the maximum longitude lines. One nova rolls over to be followed by him other in 19.5 days. The surface locations of the affects of the two novae are close. The bulk of Alaska is contained in 25 degrees longitude and both hotspots could be acting within the Alaskan boundary at the same time.

Discussion

One of the keys to understanding two new novae acting was provided by Dr. Rick Thoman. It involved a group of cooler than normal Alaskan daily temperatures in 2016 shown in figure 2. The blue temperatures in early December in figure 2 were caused by the absence of the WZ Sagittae debris stream hotspot.

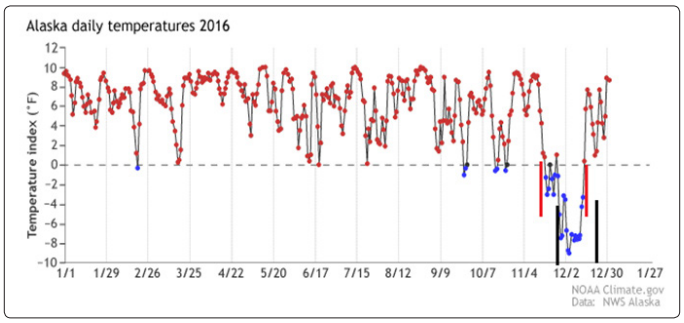

Figure 2: Alaskan Daily Temperatures 2016

The analysis of the phenomenon was presented in **GLOBAL WARMING AND COOLING: FRIEND AND FOE TO MANKIND** May 21, 2018 after figure 21 of the referenced paper.

Figure 3 shows the debris stream still absent in March of 2017 as the absent hotspot again fails to warm the air temperature as it passes over Alaska at the specified time. The time of the second pass over Alaska can be calculated by knowing the longitude of the terminus to be met and using the one longitude degree per day rule.

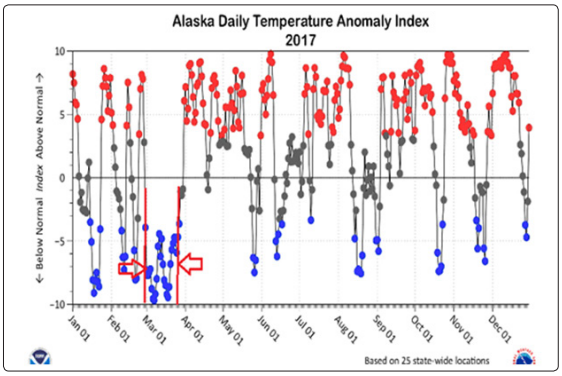

Figure 3: Alaskan Daily Temperatures 2017

A prediction of a second set of cold temperatures was presented in the first paper that contained the 2016 data by Thoman. The prediction was verified in another paper, **Earth Diseases, Exploding Stars & Sea Ice Footprints - Part Two** Sept 12, 2018 located at https://independent.academia.edu/WilliamSokeland with discussion in the referenced paper near figure 67.

The two white marks in 2016 shown in figure 1 show the months where the WZ Sagittae debris stream stops indicated by the cold temperatures in figure 2 and start again due to the 2001 visible explosion after the cold temperatures of figure 3. This information would not have been possible without Dr. Thoman's excellent data of 2016 and 2017 Daily Alaskan Temperatures. In reality the cold Alaskan temperature group indicating the lack of or a change of character of the WZ Sagittae debris stream will not be seen again for seventeen years.

The second necessary piece of evidence comes directly from Labe's figure 3a. It is not difficult to show nova V603 Aquilae melting sea ice at both poles, but it took all the black squares in the closing months of year 2015 to realize the nova impacted the Earth in 2015. Labe starred again when he placed figure 3a on twitter. He knew I was watching his tweets.

The difference between figure 1 and figure 3a is figure 1 is a monthly Arctic Average Temperature while figure 3a is a monthly Global Average Temperature. Since the impact of exploding star debris steams affects the entire globe, figure 3a will be superior to figure 1 to determine the impact year.

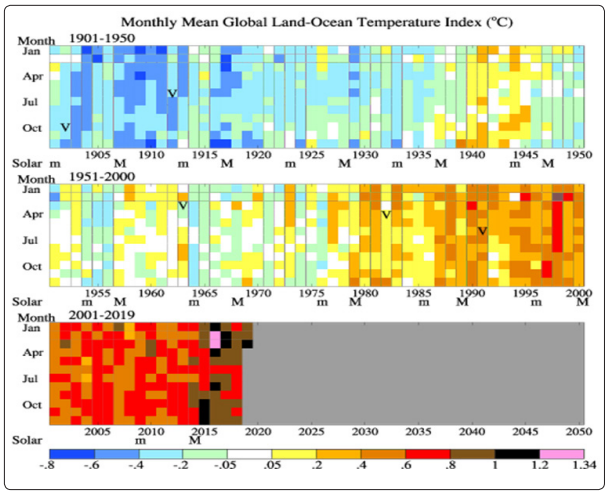

Figure 3a: Monthly Global Temperature Index [11]

The important difference between the two figures is the black squares ending the year 2015. The temperature indication says V603 Aquilae impacted Earth in 2015. The pink region in figure 3a is where the temperature index is affected by a group of debris streams at the same time. Rick Thoman reported fifteen different storms over the Bering Sea during the sea ice melts of figure 5 [10].

Warm Alaskan winter's duration

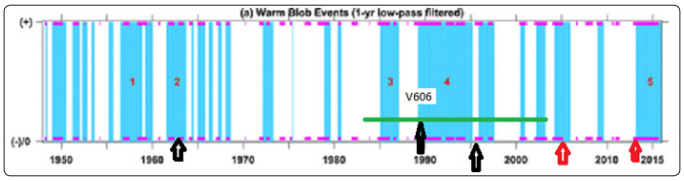

Figure 4: Warm Blobs with Impact Dates of Exploding Stars [12]

Bering Sea Ice Seasonal Variation

Figure 4 shows the existence of a five year blob due to Nova V606 Aquilae and it should be reasonable to assume a change of weather for Alaska for a five year period, 2018-2023 due to the ONE TWO PUNCH of novae WZ Sagittae and V603 Aquilae [1].

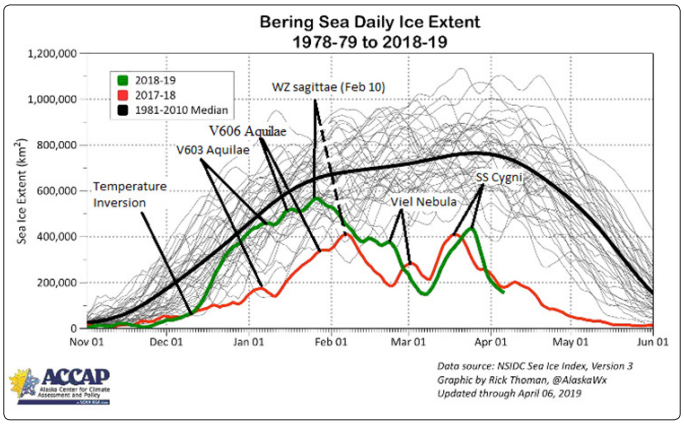

Figure 5: Power Sources and Bering Sea Daily Ice Extent

As different heat sources impact our planet, the major tell tale signs are in the data concerning sea ice and shifts from ice ages to our current thermal living conditions. We were hit by a meteor that penetrated our planet and produced geothermal energy through the bottom of the Black Sea 12,000 years ago when it was an exit crater for the nano-diamond interstellar meteor. The geothermal energy warmed our planet until the exit crater was flooded by sea water and our planet stabilized at a life supporting temperature.

The earth is not at the correct distance from the Sun to maintain this life supporting temperature and heat is added by exploding star debris streams impacting our planet. When there was a lack of incoming exploding star energy for the northern hemisphere, the Little Ice Age occurred and many people starved due to the lack of crop production. The recurrent nova WZ Sagittae with minor help from other exploding stars ended the Little Ice Age around 1900. Today the incoming stellar energy continues to heat our planet and we have global warming due to too many exploding star's debris streams acting on our planet.

Figure 5 shows the area of sea ice changing in the Bering Sea as a function of time and has denoted longitudinal maximum times of exploding star heat sources over the Bering Sea [2]. A thermo expert has no trouble of recognizing the data as a transient heat transfer problem. For many years, the area of the Bering Sea ice was near an average ice area represented by the black line. Then when the one two punch of two beginning novae hit the northwestern region of the USA, the ice area became a minimum due to more incoming energy from the two new novae, as can be seen in figure 5. The temperature inversion of 2018 provides more ice at the beginning of year 2019 and is one of the changing conditions causing variation between the green and red lines in figure 5. Since both lines representing the years 2018 and 2019 end at the same point near April 1, the two novae are producing more energy in 2019 mainly due to the addition of WZ Sagittae after March 2017. The real need of figure 5 instead of ice area is ice volume giving the possibility of a more detailed thermal analysis. For example, looking at the change of 200,000 km2 of sea ice for nova SS Cygni's melt in figure 5 makes the nova appear to deliver a lot of energy to the Bering Sea; but if the ice is thin very little energy may have been used to melt the ice over a large area.

Substitution Thermal Energy Wz Sagittae

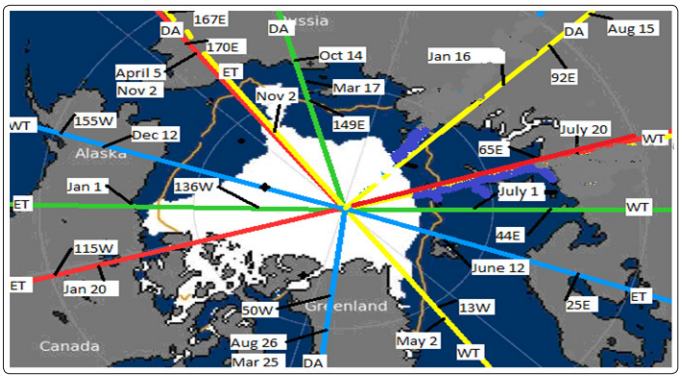

Figure 6: Theoretical Maximum Power Longitudes Four Exploding Stars

The hotspots of the exploding stars move one longitude degree per day. The theoretical maximum hotspot in the northern area of figure 6 must be revolved 30 degrees west to be at the correct location on the surface to produce maximum incoming heat energy. For example, the blue lines are for SN1054. Rotate the 155W line 30 degrees west to 175E on Dec 12 in 19 days the hotspot will be at 166W longitude on Jan 1. Moving the green line for V603 30 degrees west places it at 166W longitude on Jan 1. Even if WZ Sagittae was absent heat would still be entering the Bering Sea on Jan 1 from the other two exploding stars debris streams, just not as much incoming heat would occur without the WZ Sagittae debris stream.

Using the WZ Sagittae values of figure 6, rotate 115W 30 degrees west to 145W. In 21 days WZ Sagittae's hotspot would be at 166W longitude and the date 21 days from Jan 20 would be Feb 10, see figure 5.

Three Maximum Heating Longitudes Hot - Cold

Figure 6 shows three lines of the same color for each exploding star. Each exploding star produces three maximum heating longitudes appearing at three different locations in the planet Earth's orbit and on Earth's surface. These locations are fixed by the right ascension of the fragment of the exploding star and do not vary unless you are considering large variation of time. When the heating zones are melting sea ice in the winter; they are causing heat waves, wild fires, and sustained droughts in the summer [5]. Ideally, the two regions will be 180 degrees apart and for our example, the Bering Sea (166W longitude) is on the other side of the Earth from Sweden (14E longitude). In July 2018 Sweden broke high temperature records that were set 260 years ago. The 30 degree rotation to the west moves the western termini of WZ Sagittae and V603 Aquilae into the correct position for the heat wave and the CAM dates for both termini are in July. Since the hotspots for WZ Sagittae and V603 Aquilae move through the same 180 degree range every year, the heat wave for Sweden will repeat at the same time in 2019.

The Bering Sea ice melt and the Sweden heat wave are both due to the northern tines of the exploding stars hotspots. There are central tine and southern tine hotspots at the same longitude but different latitudes.

India and central tines of V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae

The 2016 year near the non-stabilised 2015 year of V603 Aquilae impact affects India in the form of a serious drought [6]. Figure 6 shows the western termini of WZ Sagittae and V603 Aquilae at 65E and 44E longitudes with CAM dates July 20 and July 1, respectively. The shift to the west of 30 degrees is not necessary due to the latitude being central near the location of the USA. Both hotspots being central tines are travelling west on July 20 and coincide at 65E longitude in monsoon season June to October [7]. The fact of moisture is being pumped into the region of Pakistan and India for monsoons both west of 65E longitude reduces the incoming energy from the exploding stars maximum energy input on July 20, but the increase of incoming energy naturally occurring in Pakistan and India are noted by the deadly heat waves beginning in 2015 [8]. The first deadly heat wave corresponds with the impact year of 2015 for V603 Aquilae from figure 3a. The following simple prediction occurs. When a severe melt like 2018 and 2019 happens in the Bering Sea, severe drought and heat waves will appear in Pakistan and India in the summer of the same year.

V603 Aquilae and Wz Sagittae Southern Tines

For the sake of symmetry, the actions for the western termini of the southern tines of V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae are shown as melting sea ice in the Antarctic. The theoretical longitudes as seen in figure 4 are 65E and 44E for WZ Sagittae and V603 Aquilae, respectively. Both of these locations need to be rotated 50 degrees east due to Earth's magnetic field effects giving 115E and 94E as the locations of the maximum heat input longitudes. Figures 7 and 8 shows the maximum power locations with respect to the Antarctica sea ice.

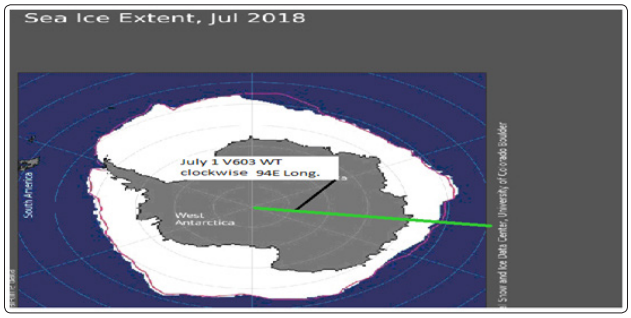

Figure 7: V603 Aquilae Western Terminus Maximum Power Location Southern Tine [9]

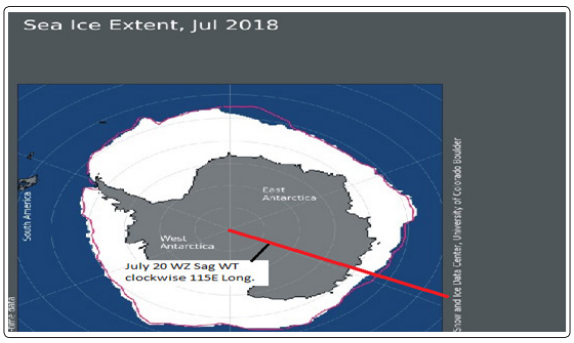

Figure 8: WZ Sagittae Western Terminus Maximum Power Location Southern Tine [9]

The difference in location between the red lines paralleling the white ice front indicates the melt and the direction clockwise is the direction the hotspot is traveling after hitting the western terminus. The ice status is for the 1st of the month.

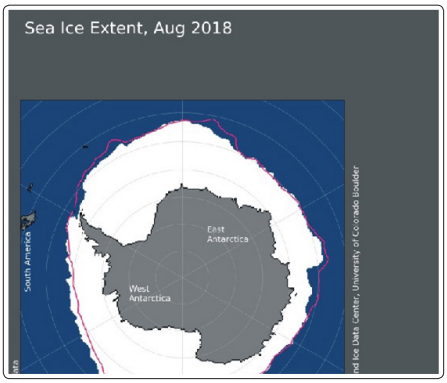

Figure 9: August 1st Ice Status [9]

By comparing figure 9 to figures 7 and 8, it can be seen that both debris streams are melting sea ice in July, but V603 Aquilae is melting the most ice at the South Pole. July is freezing season in the Antarctic and V603 Aquilae has a more southern declination than WZ Sagittae.

Earth Average Temperatures and Debris Stream Impact Times

The manmade CO_2 group profess that global warming is a result of manmade greenhouse gases and if we could produce electrical power without increasing CO_2 in our atmosphere future global warming problems would vanish. Figure 10 shows Earth's average temperature decreasing during the last few years and this is not thermally possible if greenhouse gases are the problem because the percentage of greenhouse gases are always increasing.

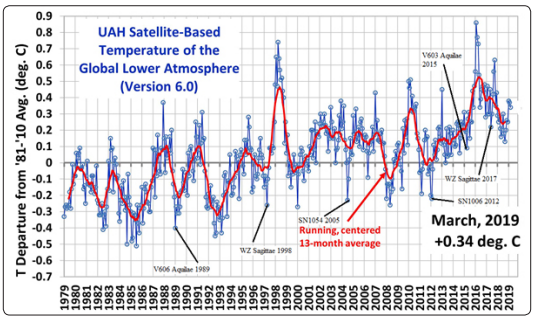

Figure 10: Earth's Average Temperatures and Debris Stream Impact Times [13]

It should be noted WZ Sagittae 1998 and V603 Aquilae 2015 have produced the two largest recorded changes in Earth's average temperature and they are the two closest exploding star remnants at 147 and 810 light years, respectively. The SNIT theory and discreet impact times is more likely to produce figure 10's temperature distribution than the constantly increasing greenhouse gas model. The impacts of V603 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae at 2015 and 2017 can be clearly seen in figure 10. These are the main impacts that caused the warm Alaskan winters. Many debris stream impacts are represented by the temperature distribution in the figure and the author has not found them all.

Conclusion

As long as incoming exploding star energy is ignored, man will continue to grope in darkness and not be the master of his own fate. However, this may not be all bad since past generations have survived many global warming episodes.

V603 Aquilae was the brightest nova observed in the age of the telescope with a magnitude of -0.5 and is 810 light years away from our planet compared to WZ Sagittae's 147 light years distance [3, 4]. V603 Aquilae is noted as a variable star and its last outburst was in 1918 giving 97 years for its debris stream to reach our planet. It appears to be an important heat source in the global warming scenario and produced the second largest temperature increase in figure 10, Earth's average temperature plot. Just as a point of interest 810 X 0.12 = 97.2 years for those who study SNIT.

The year of impact displays effects of an exploding star debris stream near the equator. In the following years the effects move toward the poles.

Incoming debris streams from exploding stars containing carbon will cause the concentration of CO_2 in our atmosphere to increase.

The Paris Accords are wasting trillions of dollars and millions of man hours of labor chasing a red herring because they did not correctly identify the energy source of climate change or global warming.

The Pakistan heat wave of 2015 struck in June but the indication of higher average global temperatures does not occur in figure 3a until Sept-Oct. The sensitivity of the method used to measure the average global temperatures may be in question.

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