ISSN: 2639-7536

Review Article

Petroleum and Chemical Industry International

World's First Thermal Wonder -Greenland Peak Area Melts - Real SNIT Evidence

W P Sokeland

University of Florida

***Corresponding author**
William P Sokeland Retired Thermal Engineer, University of Florida, USA, E-Mail: wpsokeland@gmail.com

Submitted: 02 Oct 2019; **Accepted**: 10 Oct 2019; **Published**: 01 Nov 2019

Abstract

Theories concerning weather have developed over the years and it is very difficult to prove a new theory concerning the development of hurricane type storms over polar areas that produce melting and in turn global warming. The loss of ice is visible and large melts generally are accompanied by hurricane like storms. The storms spin counter clockwise and bring warm air from the south when the storm is in the northern hemisphere. The SNIT theory proposes that particles of positive charge from exploding stars entering the Earth's northern magnetic field causes the counter clockwise spin and deliver the energy to cause the ice melts. Greenland melt areas are correlated with the timing and locations of hotspot's energy input from particular exploding stars. The North Waters Polynya is touted as a polynya with continuous open water. The heat source for The Waters Polynya is the water from the Nares Strait heated by a number of incoming exploding star debris streams yearly.

Keywords: Greenland melts; Nares Strait; Early ice melt; Supernovas; Novas; Debris streams

Introduction

There are two different types of incoming particle debris streams, solar and exploding star, that produce swirling storms. The solar streams come from our Sun and produce hurricanes and tornadoes [1]. The exploding star streams can be separated from the solar streams by the match of date and longitude location to data generated from the distance, time the stellar explosion was seen (age), and right ascension of the stellar remnant.

The latitudes of spinning storm for exploding stars are loosely defined by the tines of Satan's pitchfork. The northern and southern tines appear near the Arctic and Antarctic circles. The exploding star storms occur at these locations due to the shape of the Earth's magnetic field and the fact magnetic strength increases as the magnetic poles are approached from lower latitudes.

The central tine causes disease and death. The magnetic field strength is weaker at lower latitudes and the exploding star spinning storms may not develop due to the central tines incoming particles. The excellent example of impact of the SN1006 central tine debris stream is the "warm weather" deaths of the Saiga in Asia [2]. The kinetic energy of the incoming particles and exothermic reaction of burning carbon particles of the stellar explosion raised the temperature above normal values, but it was the piercing particles that killed the Saiga by internal hemorrhaging. The area of higher than normal atmospheric temperature near the surface of the Earth is a large circle and is called the hotspot in this work. Hotspots move one longitude degree per day at constant latitude due to the motion of our planet in its orbit and the constant location of the stellar remnant. The ratio of 360/365 would be more accurate but one degree per day is close enough.

The motion of the hotspot and it location between longitude lines of maximum power is a key principal to understand the proof presented herein.

Discussion

Figure 1 has been published in "Mysterious Laptev area unfrozen sea October 2018" and "November Dead Fish New Zealand - Poor Florida and Alaska" that are papers written this year. Its understanding is another key to the proof of positive particles from exploding stars causing spinning storms in Earth's atmosphere.

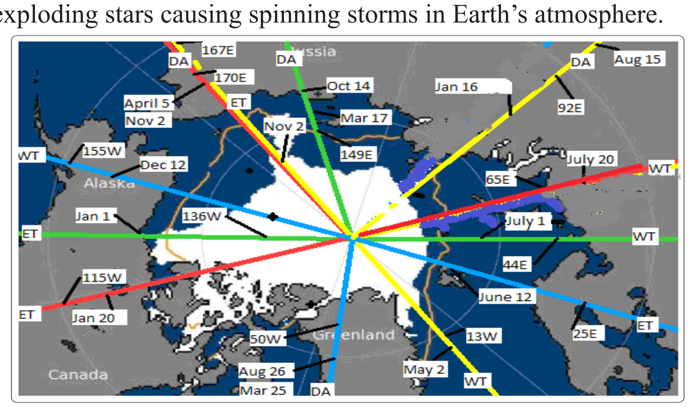

Figure 1: WT, DA, ET, CAM Date, Color Code and Theoretical Longitude Location Data

The hotspot for an exploding star is only allowed to move between the real locations of the western and eastern termini, WT and ET, on Earth's surface that are separated by 180 degrees longitude. When the hotspot touches a terminus its longitude motion reverses direction. Since the hotspot moves 360 degrees to leave and return to the same terminus in one year, this is where the velocity of the hotspot is defined as one longitude degree per day. The theoretical longitude or calculated longitude shown in Figure 1 must be moved 30 degrees west in the northern hemisphere to become a real longitude location. This adjustment is due to the effect of the Earth's magnetic field on the incoming positive particle stream.

Let's begin the details of the proof. Define three locations to study the melt areas of Greenland as southwest, SW, 52W longitude; central, C, 42W longitude and northeast, NE, as 20W longitude. Rotate the blue DA line 30 degrees west to 80W longitude, the real longitude location of SN1054's hotspot on the CAM date March 25 and choose the direction of motion for the hotspot to be east. The hotspot will be directly over the SW location, 52W, in 28 days (80 minus 52 degrees) on the date April 22. Rotating the yellow line 30 degrees west from 13W longitude to 43W longitude on May 2 gives a melt by SN1006's WT being directly over 42W longitude on May 2. May 2 being 10 days from April 22 means that both SN1006 and SN1054 debris streams converge and because the location is a WT for SN1006, its debris stream will change latitude direction and move east with SN1054's debris stream. The combined streams of the two supernovas in 22 days May 24 and 22 degrees will be directly over the NE location at 20W longitude and produce a melt at that location. The blue line noted as 25E ET is shifted 30 degrees west from the theoretical location to the real location of 5W longitude and the CAM date is June 12. The blue line being an ET means the hotspot will move west away from the line to the northeast location of 20W in 15 degrees or days arriving on June 27. The hotspot will continue west 22 days or degrees and be over the central location of 42W on July 19. The hotspot of SN1054 will continue west 10 days or degrees to the longitude of 52W the southwest Greenland location to arrive July 29.

This type logic continues until the following melt dates, locations, and exploding stars are correlated with the peaks of Figure 2 with the melt list below.

Melt list

April 10 – northeast 20W SN1006 going west
April 22 B – southwest 52W SN1054 going east
May 2 BY --- central 42W and east SN1054 & SN1006 WT going east
May 24 BY -- northeast 20W SN1054 going east & SN1006 going east and west
June 27 B -- northeast 20W SN1054 going west
July 19* B --- central 42W SN1054 going west
**July 29* B -- southwest 52W SN1054 going west (combination of High solar and Debris Stream from SN1054 brings Maximum melt area)
August 9* B – northwest the shape of Greenland allows the addition of this 63W longitude and since SN1054 is traveling west the melt is eleven days from July 29.
September 3 – southwest 20W CK Vulpeculae travelling east from DA 75W
September 26 – central 42W CK Vulpeculae travelling east from DA 75W
October 6 --- northwest 52W CK Vulpeculae travelling east from DA 75W

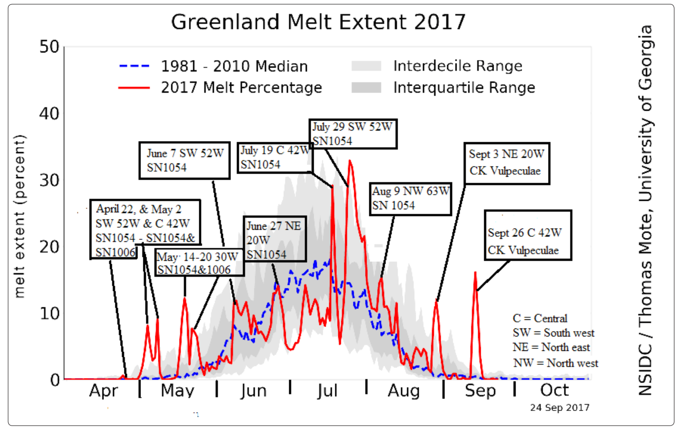

Figure 2: Greenland Melt Dates – Locations – Times Imposed on 2017 Plot [3]

It can be seen, the figure 2 melt data as presented is missing the analysis information for middle June, middle July, and most of August melts. The logical heat source for these melt areas not noted in figure 2 as being caused by exploding star debris streams are solar storms touted by today's weather analysis as causing all the Greenland melts. Of course, other incoming debris streams may also be discovered to fill the gaps.

There are two heat fluxes at work in figure 2. Before April and after September the out going freezing flux is greater than the solar and debris stream incoming fluxes and ice does not melt. The reverse is true between May and October and ice melt areas appear.

The first impressive thing SNIT has done is to predict the time and debris stream (dependent variables) at the SW 52W longitude (independent variable) of the 2018 record maximum yearly melt location by the July and August summer heat coupled with the SN1054 incoming debris stream being directly over the SW location beginning on July 29, note ** in previous date list [3]. The big three melt areas are composed of the July 29 peak and the melt area peaks before and after this date [3].

The Next exceptional thing the SNIT theory has done occurred when debris streams merged at the same longitudinal locations. May 2 and May 24 in figure 1 at C 42W and NE 20W both merger occur by SN1054 & SN1006, respectively. The analysis implies both mergers at a collinear location, but simple physics by "Coulombs Law that like charges repel each other" makes it impossible for both storms produced as spinning columns of positive particles to merge. This principle is displayed in the data by the two peaks of melt areas side by side beginning May 2 and May 24 in figure 2. The Greenland melt data has proven by simple physics that streams of incoming positive particles are producing the storms that produce the melts.

Identification of Other Debris Stream Storms

Due to the effect of the magnetic bottle formed by Earth's magnetic field, debris storms will occur near the Arctic and Antarctic circles produced by the northern and southern tines of the incoming debris stream.

Table 1: Data of Exploding Stars

Remnant	Impact Year	WT/ET	CAM dates	Longitude
SN 1006	2012	WT	May 2	13W Yellow
		DA	Aug 15, Jan 16	118W
		ET	November 2	167E
SN 1054	2005	WT	December 12	155W Blue
		DA	Mar 25, Aug 26	50W
		ET	June 12	25E
WZ Sagittae	1933, 1987, 1998, 2017	WT	July 20	65E Red
		DA	April 5, Nov 2	170E
		ET	January 20	115W
V606 Aquilae	1989	WT	July 9	52E White
		DA	Mar 24, Oct 22	53W 127E
		ET	January 8	128W
V603 Aquilae	2015 (Siaga deaths)	WT	July 2	44E Green
		DA	Mar 17, Oct 14	149E
		ET	December 31	136W
SS Cygni		WT	August 13	88E Orange
		DA	April 29, Nov 26	17W
		ET	February 13	92W
SN Veil Nebula		WT	July 30	73E Pink
		DA	May 15, Oct 12	2W
		ET	January 30	107W
SU Draconis		WT	March 14 64W Black & Brown	
		DA	June 27, November 27	41E Black Ring & Brown Line
		ET	September 13	116E Black & Brown
CK Vulpeculae	1910-12	WT	July 16	60E Grey
		DA	Mar 31, Oct 29	45W
		ET	Jan 15	120W
Variation			Tolerance ± 5%	Deflection (q/M)
Bulge				Circular area

The data of exploding stars considered to be active by the author can be used to identify a debris stream storm. Other exploding stars may be found to be active and their data should be added to table 1 as they are discovered.

Northern Tine Storms

An October 22 and 25, 2015 strongly intensifying storm known as Polar Cyclone Bell in the area of Hudson Bay, 70 to 55W as the real location [4]. The magnetic shift of 20 degrees east gives the theoretical longitudinal location of 50 to 35W longitude. Table 1 matches the date and location with CK Vulpeculae DA March 31 and 45W longitude.

A weak Polar Cyclone named Candle of the 2017-18 season was over southern Baffin Bay, 50W real longitude and was tracked from October 31 to November 4 [7]. A 20 degree shift to 30W longitude for theory location causes a near match with V606 Aquilae DA line in Table 1 providing a date of October 22 and theoretical 53W longitude.

Southern Tine Storms

A December 8 to 10, 2017 Sub polar Storm Seal caused damage at King George island 58W and Elephant island 55W, longitudinal real locations [5]. A magnetic shift of 50 degrees west produces the theoretical location of 108 to 105 W. Table 1 nearly matches the date and location with WZ Sagittae ET January 20 and 115W longitude.

The intense Polar Cyclone Emmanuel of the 2016-17 season caused damage in the Falkland Islands at the real location of 59W longitude December 19-28 [6]. The 50 degree west shift gives the theoretical location 109W longitude. This is a near match with the Table 1 line for WZ Sagittae ET January 20 and 115W longitude.

Central Tine Storms

Polar Cyclone Olivia materialized west of USA at 150W real longitude location with no shift required December 20 to 22 [8]. The shift requirement does not exist because plague in the USA at the same latitude of Olivia was used to develop the relation that defines longitude from the right ascension of the remnant. The match of the time and location of Olivia in Table 1 is by SN1054's WT giving the values 155W longitude and the date of December 12.

The Post Tropical Storm Fiona has an initial location near 50W longitude and duration from August 17 to 23, 2016 [9]. This is a near match for SN1054 DA line in Table 1 with values of August 26 and 50W longitude with no longitudinal shift required.

Post Tropical Storm Gaston requires the consideration of a merging stream of particles from above to affect the momentum of the initial storm and change its path toward the northeast. The deflection and velocity increase occurs at 55W longitude and the duration of the storm is August 22 to September 3, 2016 [10]. This is a near match for SN1054 DA line in Table 1 with values of August 26 and 50W longitude with no longitudinal shift required.

A typhoon named Nuri of the 2014 season on November 2 became a super typhoon after beginning as a solar typhoon on October 31 [18]. The storm increased in intensity rapidly November 2 to 4 at 133 to 135 east longitude. When considering the ET line for WZ Sagittae in Table 1 and shifting the theoretical longitude 30 degrees west then applying the 78 degree shift for the differences in dates, the real longitude 140E defines the longitude of maximum particle density for WZ Sagittae on November 2. The longitude values of the WZ Sagittae hotspot from Table 1 for exploding stars matches the longitude values from the hurricane archive for storm Nuri with sufficient accuracy to state the storm has been augmented by the exploding star debris streams to wind speeds of 180 mph. It is rather interesting that the latitude of the intensification was 17.2N to 17.9N and the declination of WZ Sagittae is +17.75. It should be noted that the hurricane archive data have selected the central tine of WZ Sagittae as the exploding star debris stream that produced the rapid intensification for typhoon Nuri. For those that enjoy adding velocity vectors, at the time or location typhoon Nuri was augmented by WZ Sagittae's debris stream, Nuri was headed north and from Table 1 the debris stream was headed east. From the hurricane archive figure, the augmented storm headed northeast [18].

Lincoln Sea – North Waters Polynya – Nares Strait

The fact that the Nares Strait is at a nearly constant longitude, 60 to 75W, between the Lincoln Sea and the North Waters Polynya provides an ice capped tube that is carrying water and heat to the polynya. The walls of the tube are 75 % bedrock that retains a high percentage of the incoming energy from ice and water penetrating, exploding star debris stream particles. This energy is converted into the passing stream of water and the water exiting the Nares Strait is 100 watts/m^2 warmer than the other surface water in the polynya and as such displays the Nares Strait entering waters as the main heat source for the North Waters Polynya. The North Waters Polynya could be called a Thermal Wonder of the World because it never freezes over or has only thin ice cover at its northern location.

The break up of the ice in the Nares Strait generally occurs in the latter months of the year after the heat of the summer sun has had its effect. When the incoming energy from the exploding star debris streams is higher than normal, it becomes the dominate heat flux melting the ice from the bottom in the Nares Strait. The ice in Nares Strait breaks up early due to the additional incoming heat flux of the stellar debris streams like the break up in May 2019. When the 180 longitudinal degree real path indicated by shifting the WT, DA, and ET values 30 degrees west for each exploding star in Table 1 causes the 60 to 75W longitude range to be included in the real 180 degree range of the hotspot, the water flowing through the tube will be warmed twice annually by these debris streams. The thermal problem is of a transient nature meaning there will be a lag time in days before the increase of debris stream activity will cause an earlier break up of the Nares Strait ice.

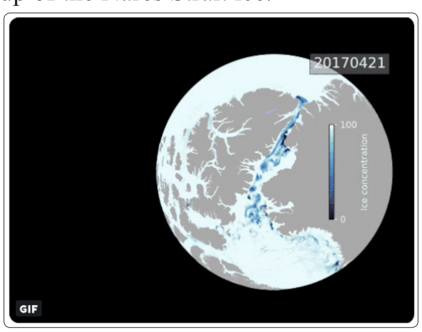

Figure 3: Nares Strait Early Melt 2017 [11]

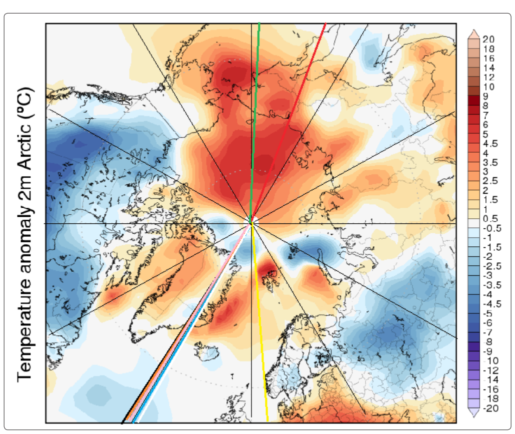

Figure 4: Theoretical Hotspot Lines for Remnants of Table 1 on April 15

It is possible to construct figure 4 by using the CAM dates in Table 1 and using the hotspot velocity rule of one longitude degree per day where the color coded lines of Table 1 define the theoretical longitudinal location of the remnant's hotspot on April 15. Six lines in figure 4 converge on 30W longitude and by shifting all hotspot lines in Figure 4 30 degrees west the Thermal Wonder of the World is revealed. The converged lines real location is directly over 60W longitude, the entrance of Nares Strait. An impact occurred before April 15, 2017. It is noted by a black square in February 2017 of figure 8.

So the North Waters polynya is heated by six debris streams twice annually through the Nares Strait to keep the Thermal Wonder of the World from freezing and a debris stream impact is required early in the year to free the Nares Strait from ice earlier than usual as in figure 3.

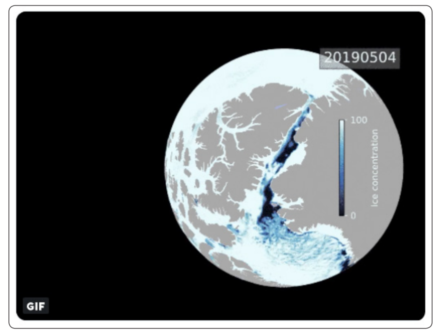

Figure 5: Nares Strait Early Melt 2019 [11]

The planet was impacted in March 2019 and produced the early melt of Nares Strait shown in Figure 5. Incoming initial impact streams will energize regular debris streams at their hotspot location dates. In the case of Figure 5, the energized stream is the converged lines of April 15 giving a break up after that date and the hotspot caused by the impact is shown over Greenland in figure 7.

At this time, the author does not know of a nova or supernova whose WT, ET, or DA real location is directly over the 60 to 75W longitude location of the Nares Strait that has an initial impact in early 2019. However, there is an unidentified impact that began before April 2019 on Dr. Spencer's average Earth temperature curve shown in figure 9 [12].

April 2017 and 2019 Hotspots

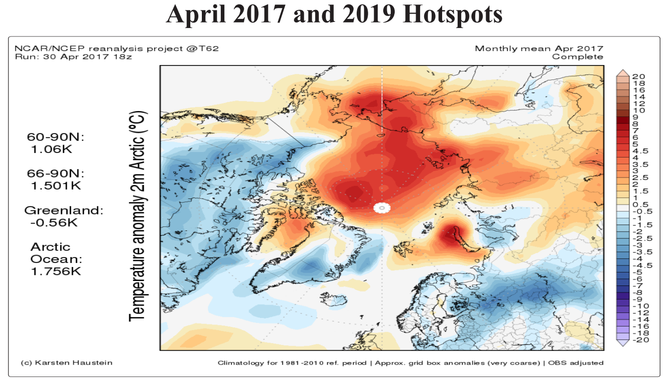

Figure 6: Northern Hotspots April 2017

Figure 6 shows the northern hotspots distribution of April 2017 than can be compared to figure 7 same date and location 2019. The obvious difference is the large hotspot over Greenland caused by the March 2019 impact.

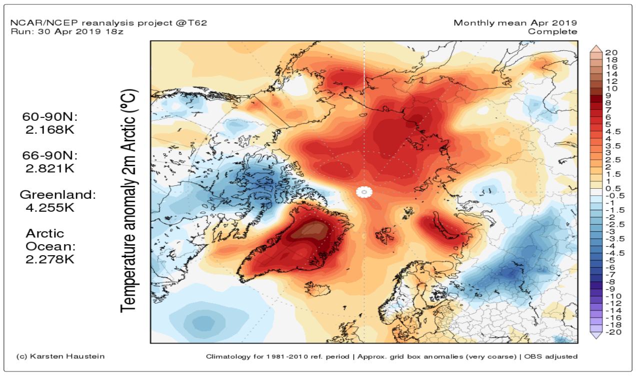

Figure 7: Northern Hotspots April 2019

Impact Times

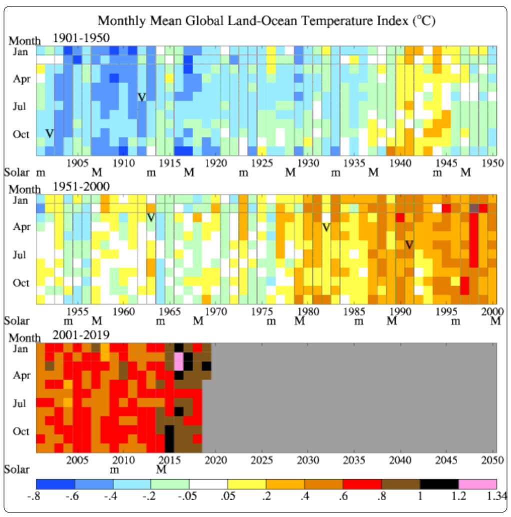

Figure 8: Impacts Indications 2015 to 2019 – Black Squares [13]

The last three impacts shown in Figure 8 are August 2016, February 2017 and March 2019. The February 2017 and March 2019 impacts caused the early melts of the Nares Strait in Figures 3 and 5, respectively.

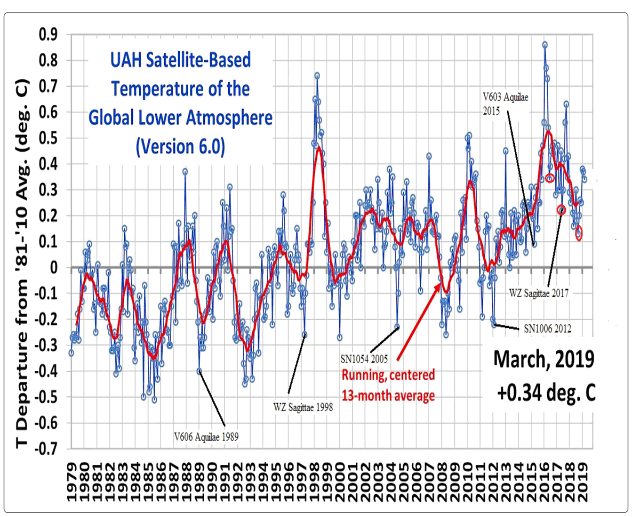

Figure 9: Earth Average Temperature by Dr. Roy Spencer [14]

The three red circles to the far right in Figure 9 are the last three impacts of Figure 8. They are at a lower temperature departure value because debris stream impact causes temperature departure to increase as time after impact increases. You will note other points in Figure 9 have exploding star impacts with the names of the remnants. Dr. Labe help the author in finding the impact of V603 Aquilae in 2015 before Dr. Spencer's curve was available showing the V603 Aquilae impact to be sizeable. At an earlier time, the WZ Sagittae impact was predicted to be in the years 2019 or 2020. When the impact of 2017 came, the author assumed his predication was off and the WZ Sagittae impact had occurred. A previous impact of WZ Sagittae is shown in Figure 9 in 1998. It appears considerably larger than the one selected in 2017. The impact of 1998 of WZ Sagittae is followed closely by the impact of an unknown source and the combination of the impacts produced the large temperature rise.

Two responses to near impact times are noted in figure 1 of reference 15. The impact times are specified by the lack of ice in the Lincoln Sea before the connection of the Robeson Channel that feeds the Nares Strait. The near impact times are November 14, 1999 and January 28, 2005 for WZ Sagittae and SN1054, respectively. See Table 1 for previously predicted impact years for these exploding stars.

Unusual Weather Events

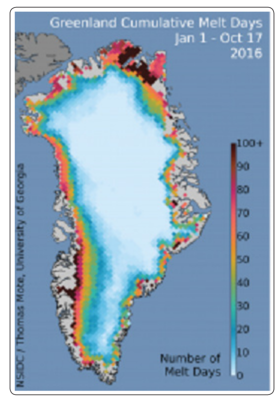

Figure 10: Greenland Melt Days January to Mid- October 2016 [16]

In Table 1, the theoretical WT of V603 Aquilae is 44E longitude giving a real value of 14E. The northeast corner of Greenland is at 20W. Since 2015 is the impact year of V603 Aquilae we are recognizing the bulge and possible size of the hotspot to cover 34 longitudinal degrees from its WT (See Figure 7 Hotspot covering all of Greenland, width equals 55 degrees). Figure 10 shows the maximum Melt Days for the year 2016 to be in the northeast.

The debris stream of nova V603 Aquilae impacted Earth in September 2015 (see Figure 8). It added to the increased energy input that caused Alaskan winters to have higher than average temperatures in the winters of 2017-18 and 2018-19 and this unusual weather may continue into the future. This is an outstanding change of our normal weather pattern caused by exploding star debris stream of V603 Aquilae. In Table 1, it is noted that a 30 degree shift to the west for the theoretical longitude of V603 Aquilae's ET places the real longitude at 166W longitude near the Bering Strait and western Alaska

Greenland North Geomagnetic Pole

The location of the geomagnetic pole affects the debris stream of SN1054 via a shift to the left of the geographic North Pole when viewed from the remnant of the exploding star as shown in Figure 11. The blue line in Figure 11 and 12 is equivalent to 30E longitude when using the geographic north pole.

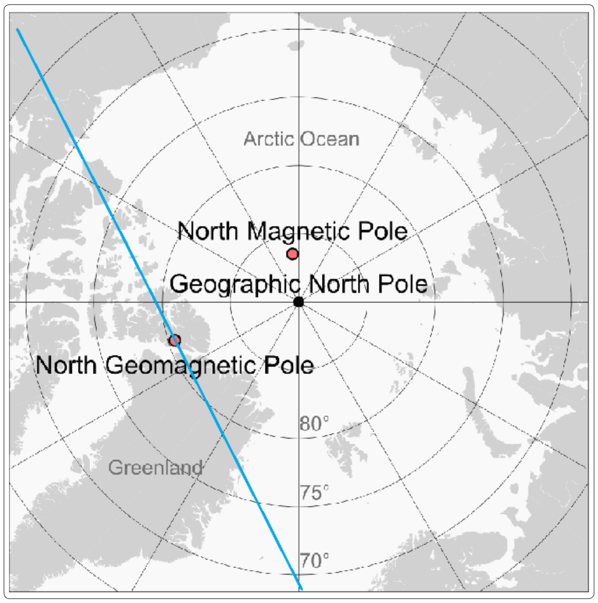

Figure 11: Location Geomagnetic and Geographic North Poles

The temperature plot of northern hotspots is shown in Figure 12. The displacement of the debris stream to the left by using the correct location of the geomagnetic pole causes the ET of SN1054 normally aligned at June 12 and the real location of 25E to be the correct longitude and in conjunction with the solar heat flux produce the associated melt peak shown in Figure 2.

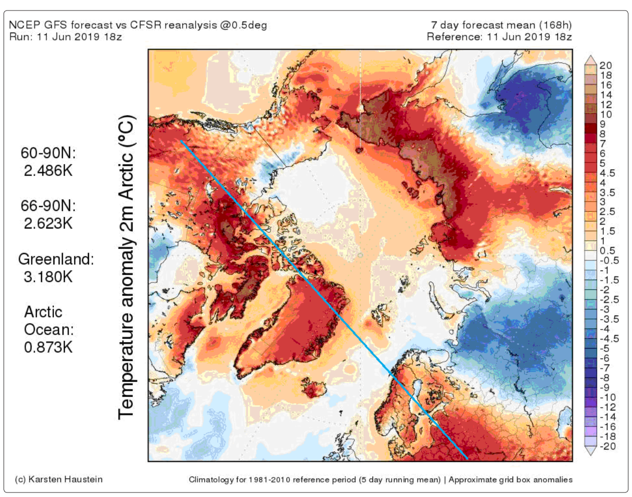

Figure 12: Northern Hotspots June 11 2019 – Greenland Melts [17]

Conclusions

Incoming exploding star debris storms that are from a remnant of near zero degree declination will have a higher impact particle density than storms from remnants with higher absolute magnitude declinations because the Earth's orbit is near the equatorial plane of the sun and the highest particle density is on the Earth-sun line.

Even though atomic sized particles cannot be caught in a test tube, there presence may be established by their actions dictated by the laws of Physics.

It doesn't matter how many books are written about the laws of the weather, theories will change as more knowledge becomes available. It may take time to be recognized but SNIT is one of the new theories.

Addendum

Please send financial support for this research in USA dollars to the Good Shepherd United Methodist Church, 210 W. Harrison Street, PO Box 336, Oakland City, IN 47660. If you have any questions, the author can be reached by email at wpsokeland@gmail.com. Good Luck!

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