Ukrainian Journal of Ecology

Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 2019, 9(1), 153-161

REVIEW ARTICLE

Mysterious Laptev area unfrozen sea October 2018

W. Sokeland
Retired, Heat Transfer Expert, Spacecraft and Turbine Engines, Lebanon, Indiana 46052, USA.
E-mail: wpsokeland@yahoo.com
Received: 05.02.2019. Accepted: 04.03.2019

The Laptev Sea ice melt of 2018 appeared due to a new debris stream impacting our planet that was not present in March of 2017. This new deflection area zone of March 17, 2018 created a region between the new zone at longitude 119E and the WZ Sagittae deflection area zone at longitude 14 °E of April 5 that maximized energy input in the enclosed region from both exploding star's debris streams. The region of increased energy caused a sea ice free area to exist that is unprecedented in the satellite record in the Laptev Sea during the end of October 2018. The November 2, 2018 melt at the South Pole shows two hotspots acting on the sea ice simultaneously..
Keywords: Warming; global; supernova; nova; Laptev; sea ice; Arctic

Introduction

The topic of global warming has been connected to the melting of ice in the polar regions of our planet. At the time, the idea of destroying living conditions for future generations was created by politicians. Man made CO_2 being inserted into our atmosphere was defined as the culprit and countries formed rich and powerful organizations to reduce man's production of CO_2. The concepts of the SNIT theory did not exist at the time. SNIT simply states the incoming energy and greenhouse gases causing global warming at this time are from four exploding stars, two novas and two supernovas. The majority of scientists that have identified the wrong source as causing the problem have done the world a great injustice. Can the giant snowball that may cause millions to die because the wrong source is being pursued be stopped?

Discussion

NASA satellite record defines an area in the Laptev Sea in late October that is ice free for the first time (Armstrong et al., 1994). It will be simply explained as to why the region is ice free using incoming energy concepts from exploding stars. The new incoming debris stream that is causing change in our sea ice melt, freeze, or refreeze patterns is nova V603 Aquilae.

Simple algebra and mathematics can produce the locations of the twelve high energy zones from exploding stars shown in Figure 1 (Sokeland, 2017). It has been noted previously that polar sea ice melts can be caused by energy input occurring months before open water appears due to solar energy completing the melting process. The case of exploding star energy entering in August and the resulting open water appearing in December in the Antarctic has already been discussed (Sokeland, 2018). The Laptev Sea melt starts to be visible in June, but the exploding star incoming energy entered between April 5 and March 17, 2018. The two lines tagged with these CAM dates in Figure 1 represent lines of maximum energy input from two deflection area zones of different exploding stars. The hotspots for each exploding star move on lines of constant latitude and they are large circles or swirling storms as NASA calls them.

How are we going to prove the premise that two different deflection area, DA, zones caused the Laptev Sea ice melt and retards the refreeze? First we will shift the longitudinal values of Figure 1 by 30 degrees west. The green DA of nova V603 Aquilae at 149 E goes to 119 E longitude and the red DA of WZ Sagittae at 17 °E goes to 14 °E longitude. The hotspots are both traveling west after November 2, but their incoming individual energy fluxes gradually peak at the dates and locations of the lines. The overlap of the large circles of the hotspots between the two lines forms the maximum incoming energy flux area between 140 and 119 east longitudes.

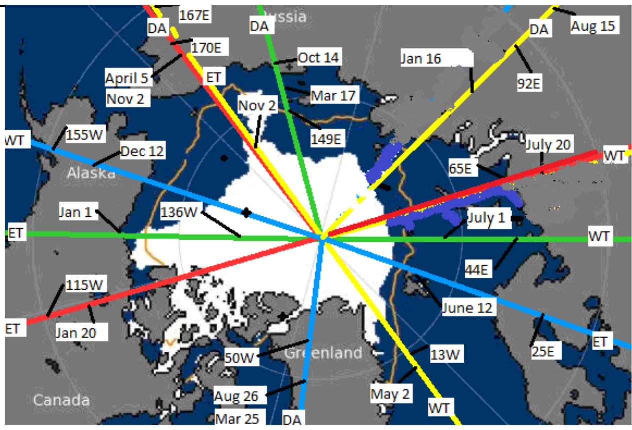

Figure 1. Four Exploding Star's Maximum Hotspot's Energy Longitudinal Locations.

The figures for WZ Sagittae April 5 and V603 Aquilae Mar 17 are repeated here. The incoming debris stream energy is maximizing from both exploding star's debris stream at the line shown in the figures and since the lines are only 21 longitude degrees apart the area between the lines is receiving a combined incoming energy from both debris streams. The CAM dates for both lines are separated by 42 days and the hotspots move at one longitude degree per day giving the region between the lines 42 days to be exposed to the maximum incoming energy flux, but there is no open water shown in the Laptev Sea because March and April are still freezing months in the Arctic.

There are four hotspots associated with Figure 1 and it is important to understand how they move between the lines of Figure 1. When they hit a western or eastern terminus line they reverse direction. They pass over a DA line without changing direction. There are 105 days or degrees between a western terminus line and a deflection area, DA, line.

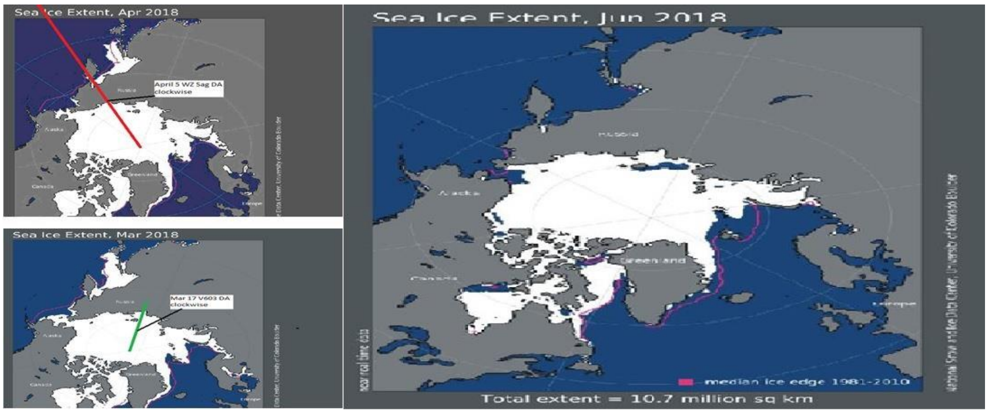

Figure 2. First Appearance of Laptev Sea Ice Melt (Climate4you, 2019).

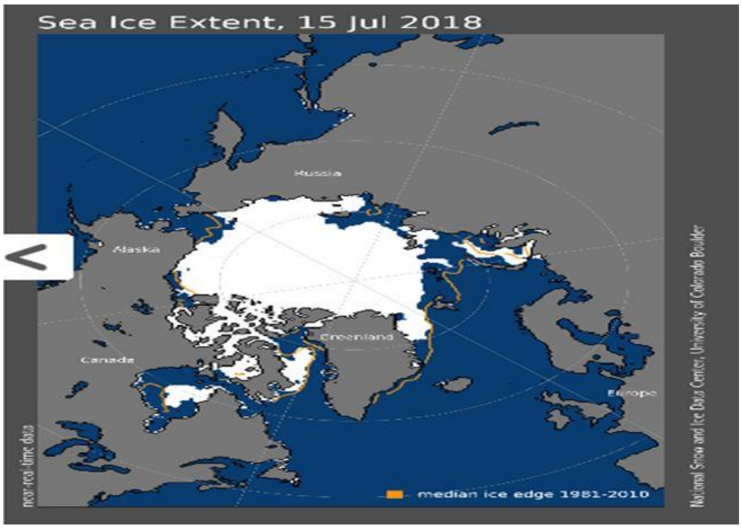

Figure 3. Laptev Melting Sea Ice Area Expands (National Snow and Ice Data Center, 2019).

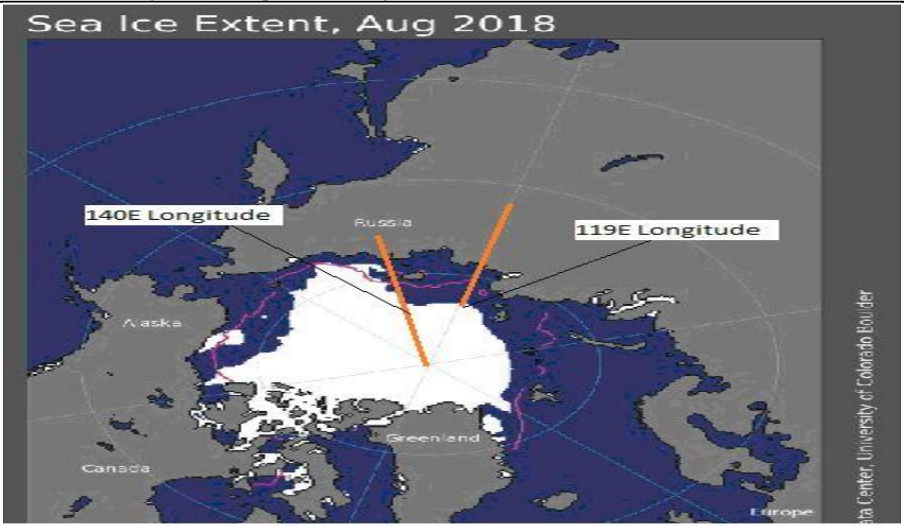

Figure 4. Blue Open Water – Limiting Longitudes – Maximum Energy Flux Area (Climate4you, 2019).

Figure 2 shows the initial sea ice melt due to the combined debris and solar heat fluxes up to June 1. Notice the longitude range of the June 1 melt matches the predicted longitude values of Figure 1 when rotated 30 degrees west. The June 1 melt also shows the area where maximum incoming debris stream energy occurs between March 17 and April 5. Figure 3 simply increases the north to south width of the melt area by adding more solar energy to an area of lesser debris stream energy. Figure 4 shows where new melt is due to solar energy alone.

The area of interest receives another exploding star's energy input from SN 1006 and V603 Aquilae between October 14 and November 2, but this time the SN 1006 hotspot is moving to the east while the V603 Aquilla hotspot is moving to the west. October and November are freezing months for the Arctic, so when the surrounding area is refreezing our area of interest is receiving energy from a double hotspot produced by SN 1006 and V603 Aquilae. The Maximum incoming energy to the unfrozen portion in Figure 5 was to the east and that is where the maximum north to south width occurs.

The reason that the Laptev ice melt is so elusive to weatherman science is because it occurs in two steps: exploding star energy input March and April then solar heating during the warm northern months of June, July, and August. Then we have Figure 5 for the clincher of the proof.

You can compare Figures 4 and 5 and see the non-frozen area of Figure 5 is contained by the maximum area, bounded by the orange lines (east and west) and land south, of heat flux produced by the two exploding novas and SN 1006. So we have the answer for the unprecedented area of open water in late October (Armstrong et al., 1994). As old coder and noders like Wiley and I, I ask the question, "Why didn't the open area freeze like the surrounding area that has ice?" The answer is because its melt and reheat was caused by a stronger heat sources or combined energy sources that provided more heat per unit area than the energy sources that melted the surrounding areas. In other words, the area with no ice was hotter and it may have more heat generation energy from the bottom of the sea. There, the reader has something extra to think about.

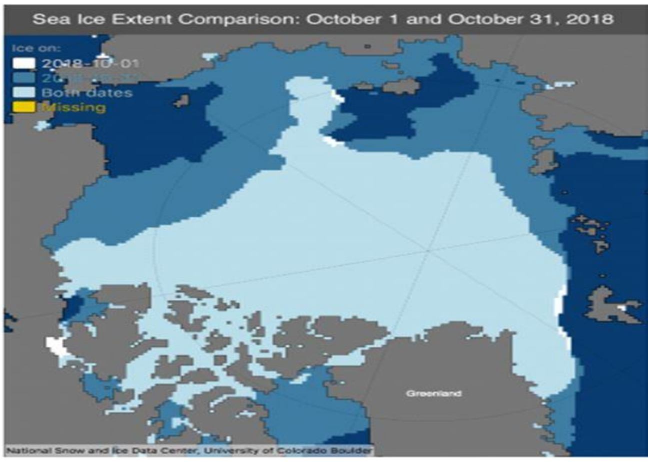

Figure 5. Dark Blue Area of Open Water in Laptev Melt Region Not Frozen (Armstrong et al., 1994).

It is suggested in reference (Sokeland, 2018) section, Double Debris Stream Hotspot Phenomenon, that Nova V606 Aquilae and WZ Sagittae cause a similar loss of sea ice in the Laptev Sea in 1989 (Mallemaroking, 2019).

There are other Double Hotspot areas indicated in Figure 1 and they will repeat annually because the right ascension values of the exploding stars do not change. The question of change in location comes in latitude. The author knows latitude locations of hotspots change and has suggested the Sun's magnetic field is the controlling mechanism, but does not know how to make the calculation.

The first Double Hotspot was predicted at 166W longitude in the Bering Sea (Sokeland, 2018). Climatologist Rick Thoman sent Figure 6 on November 24 to confirm the accuracy of the prediction.

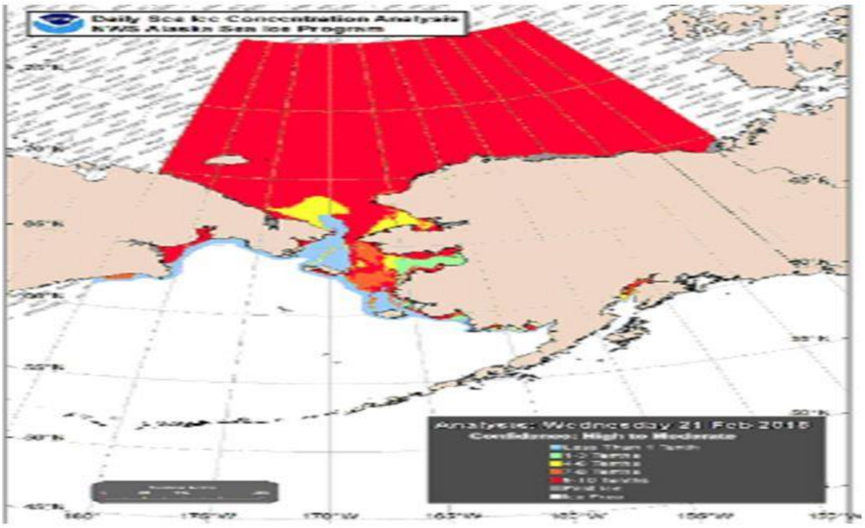

Figure 6. Unusual February Sea Ice Melt Bering Sea.

Antarctic melt November 2 wz Sagittae

The fact that the red and yellow lines of WZ Sagittae and SN 1006 nearly coincide on November 2 questions the logic of another double hotspot, but the WZ Sagittae hotspot is moving east and the SN 1006 hotspot is moving west. It has been previously stated the SN 1006 hotspot of the eastern terminus' southern tine is calving ice for a glacier on the continent of Antarctica (Sokeland, 2018). The sea ice melts starting near November 2 near 140 W longitude is due to SN 1006 and WZ Sagittae the outer sea ice melt moves west and is due to SN 1006 and the inner sea ice melt moves east and is due to WZ Sagittae as shown in Figures 7-10.

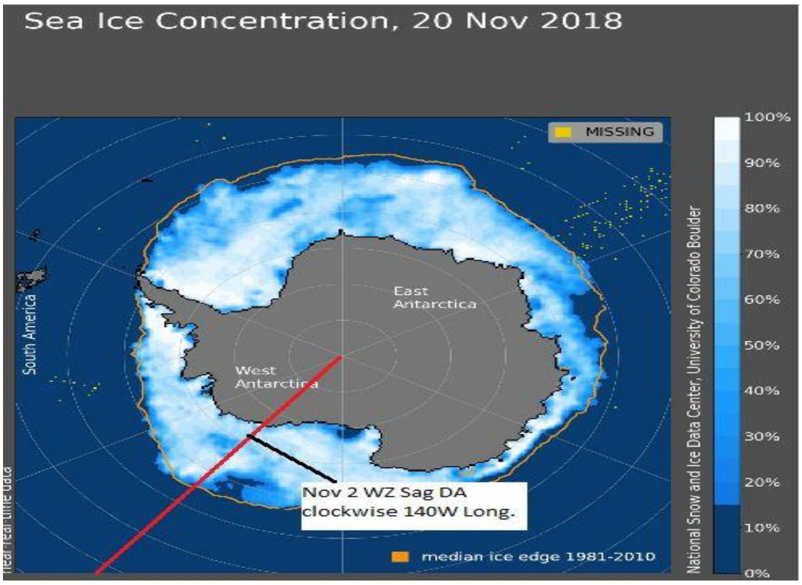

Figure 7. Antarctic melt November 2 wz Sagittae.

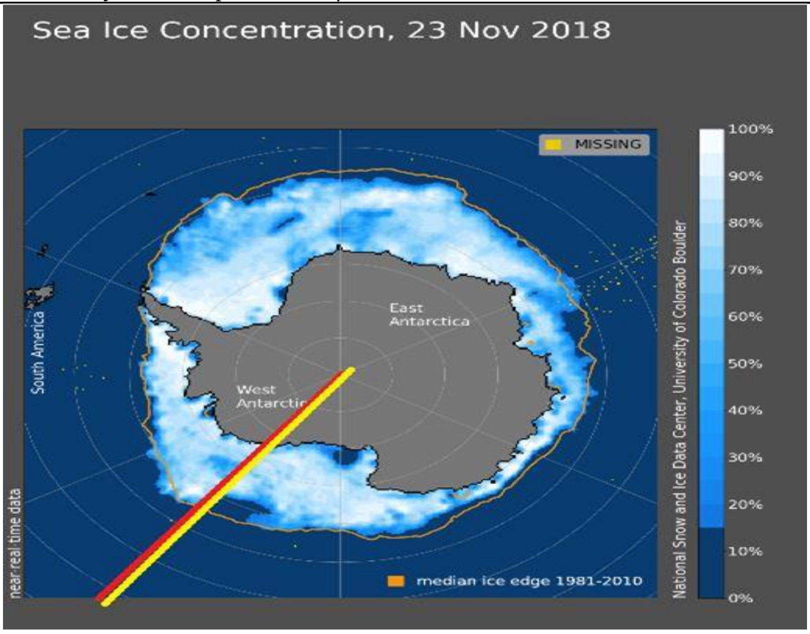

Figure 8. Sea Ice Melts 23 November Antarctic SN 1006 Yellow and WZ Sagittae Red.

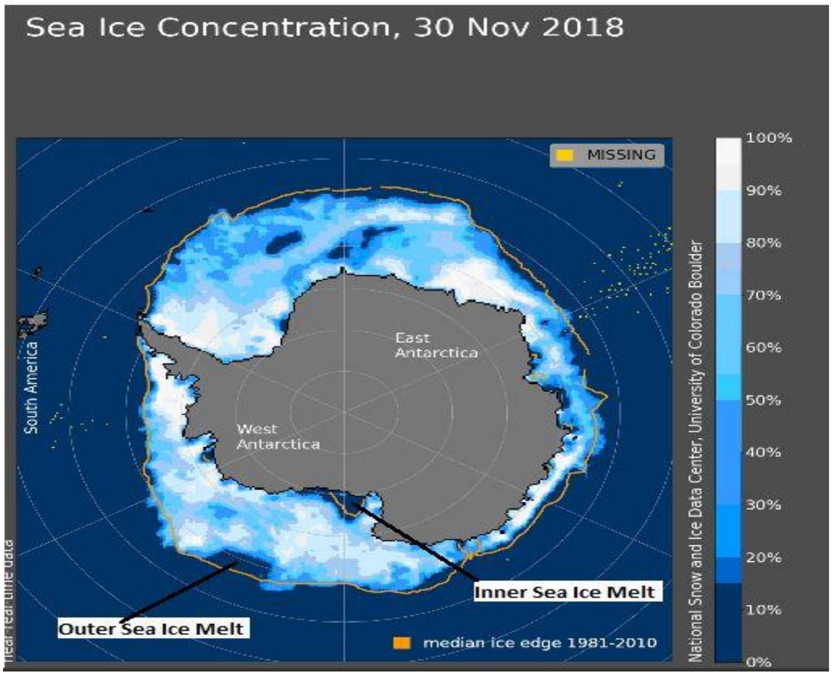

Figure 9. Sea Ice Melts 30 November Antarctic.

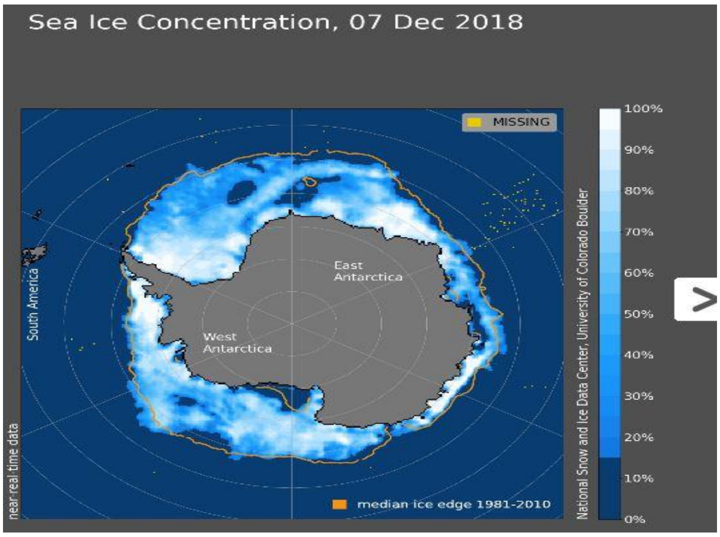

Figure 9a. Maximum Eastern Growth for WZ Sagittae.

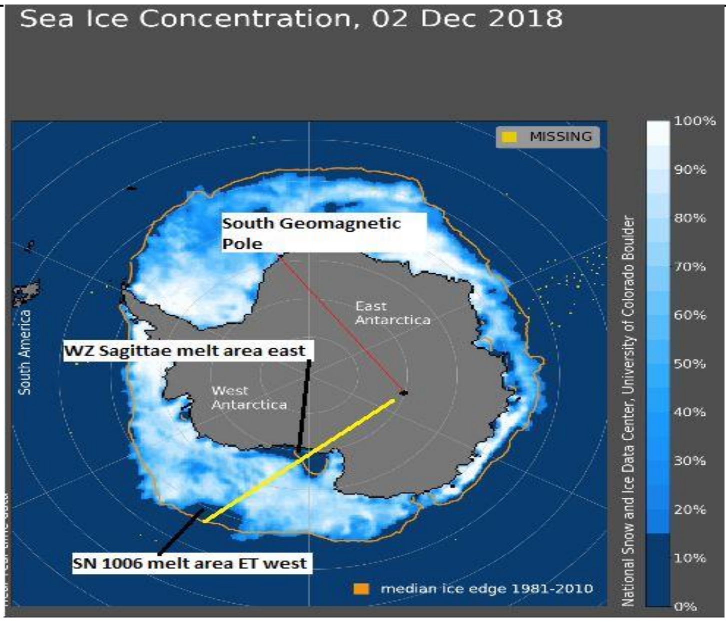

Figure 10. Location South Geomagnetic Pole (Wikipedia, 2019).

The Figures 7-10 are the first opportunity to see two different hotspots melting sea ice and showing the latitudinal direction of the melts. The melts occurring near one longitude as suggested in Figure 1 brings the possibility of the geomagnetic pole may be important in the analysis as shown in Figure 10.

The importance of the location of the geomagnetic pole is shown in Figures 10a and 10b. In Figure 10a, the average temperatures for the 80N latitude circle area are shown versus month for 2017 in red. The noted increases in average temperature in the months of January through March are due to the different heat sources caused by hotspots from debris streams from SN1006 (yellow), Nova V603 Aquilae (green), and Nova WZ Sagittae (red). The color codes, CAM dates, and longitude locations of maximum hotspot heating with respect to the location of the 80N latitude circle are shown in figure hotspot heating with respect to the location of the 80N latitude circle are shown in Figure 10b.

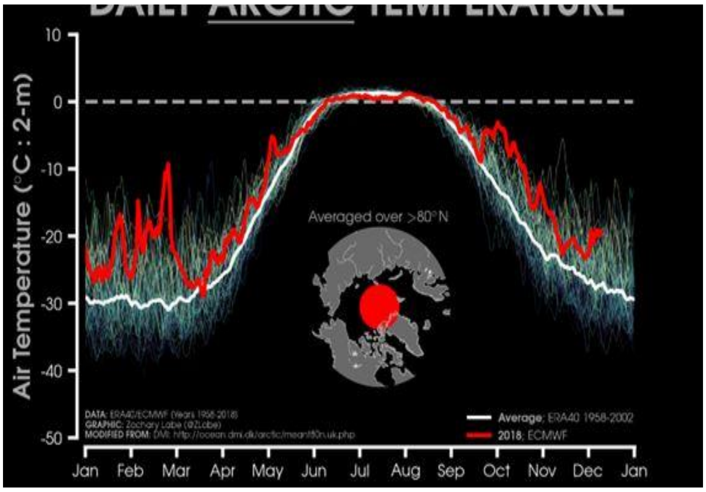

Figure 10a. Average Temperatures 80N Latitude Circle Area (National Snow and Ice Data Center, 2019).

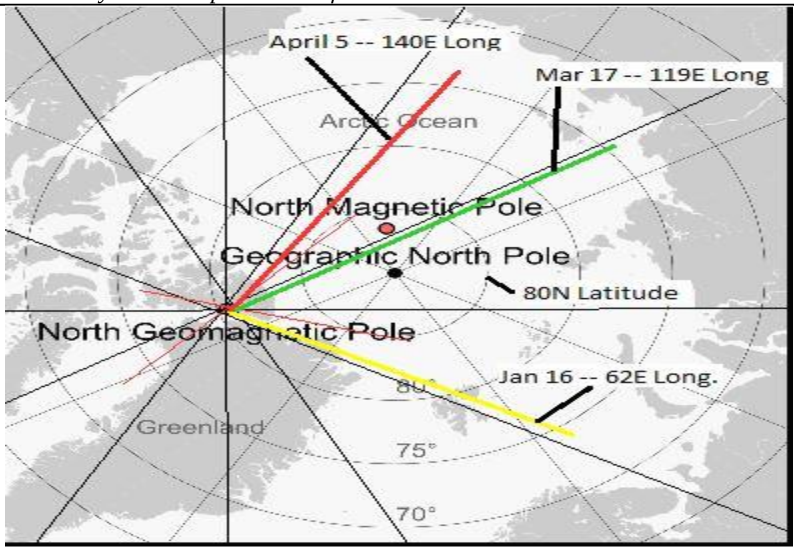

Figure 10b. Debris Stream Hotspot Deflection Area Longitude Locations & CAM Dates.

Since the incoming particles of the debris streams have electrical charge, they converge at the North Geomagnetic Pole and the average temperature circular area bordered by 80N latitude was centered at the Geographic North Pole. The hotspot CAM dates move counter clockwise and the high temperature data noted as yellow line peaks between mid January and March in Figure 10a will repeat at the same times annually. The CAM dates for the ETs that correspond with the DA CAM dates of Figure 10b of January 16 and March 17 are November 2 (DOY 306) and January 1 (DOY 366), respectively, from Figure 1 (use same color).

The equation for the eastern terminus DOY from the right ascension is:

$$RA=24\,(DOY-79)/365 \quad (1)$$

Placing DOYs of 306 and 366 into equation (1) gives RA=14.9 and 18.84 for the yellow and green ETs, respectively. The yellow line peaks between the DA CAM dates of Figure 10a represent incoming energy debris streams that have not been previously specified and the exploding remnant must have ET RAs between 14.9 and 18.84.

Table 1. RR Coronae Borealis and Stars in Scorpio correct DOY Dates.

Name	Right Ascension	DOY ET / DOY DA
RR Coronae Borealis	15h 41m 26s (15.69h)	Nov 13 ET/Jan 29 DA
Lambda Scorpii	17h 33m 36.5s (17.56h)	Dec 12 ET/Feb 26 DA
T Sco	16h 17.1m (16.285h)	Nov 23 ET/Feb 6 DA
V728 Sco	17h 39.2m (17.653h)	Dec 13 ET/Feb 26 DA
U Sco	16h 22.5m (16.375h)	Sept 6 ET/Nov 20 DA
V384 Sco	18h 17m (18.283h)	Dec 22 ET/Mar 8 DA
V382 Sco	17h 52m (17.867h)	Dec 16 ET/Mar 1 DA

The last column of Table 1 give possible CAM dates for nova and variable stars that would match the high temperatures of Figure 10a for January thru March. There are thirty-three more novae in Scorpio that could match the preferred CAM dates, but distance data is not available for these stars at this time; however, the shear number makes the assumption of the CAM dates existence a reality.

The semi-regular variable star, RR Cornae Borealis and variable star Lamda Scorpii provide the possibility of additional energy sources with an adjusted longitude location of 88E degrees and a CAM date of February 13. There are some variations in the dates of the data, but that may be due to the accuracy of the measurements.

Double hotspot thinning and later melt

SN 1054 and V603 Aquilae display maximum hotspots in June and July separated by 19 longitude degrees. The incoming energy flux occurs in the freezing months of June and July for the Antarctic and the change of sea ice concentration is shown in December, Figure 11, when solar energy displays previously hidden thinned sea ice areas (Sokeland, 2018). Another hidden thinned sea ice area occurs at 142E longitude in Figure 11 thinned in August by the DA zone of SN 1006 (Sokeland, 2018).

The red and yellow stars in Figure 11 show the locations of WZ Sagittae and SN 1006, respectively, on December 12. The hotspot of SN 1006 was moving west and the hotspot of WZ Sagittae was moving east. The melt path for WZ Sagittae includes a number of extinct volcanoes under the West Antarctica ice sheet (Beth, 2018). It is difficult to separate sea ice melting due to the two different heat sources, but if it occurs on an annual basis, the melt should be attributed to WZ Sagittae debris stream heat flux.

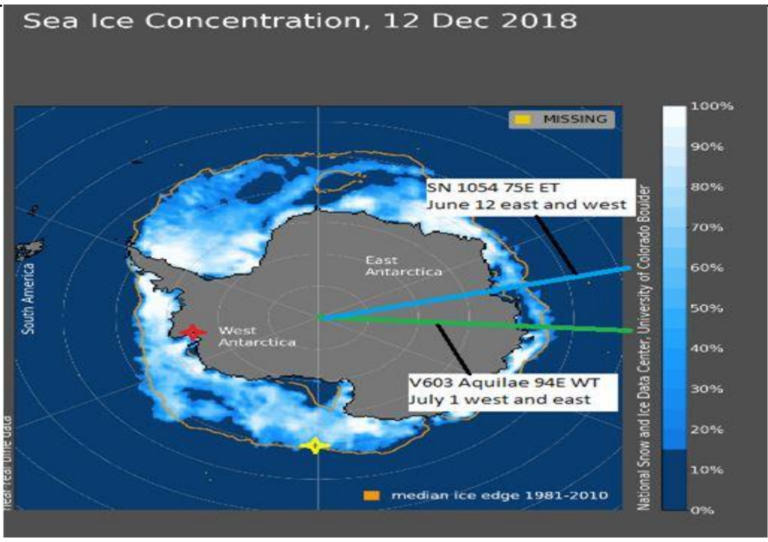

Figure 11. East Antarctica Double Hotspot and Hotspot Locations December 12 for WZ Sagittae and SN 1006.

NOVA V603 aquilae impact

The illusive impact time of V603 Aquilae final appears in the sea ice extent data of the Bering Sea denoted in Figure 12 and supported by late February's warm temperatures of 2018 (Michon, 2018).

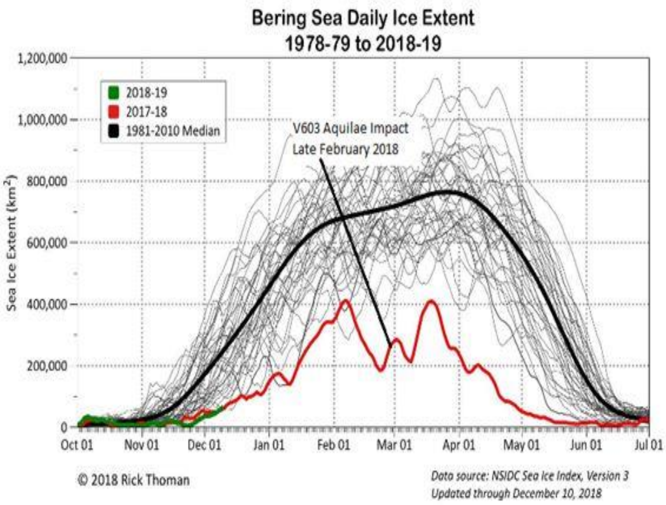

Figure 12. Location of V603 Aquilae Impact.

Figure 1 shows no possibility for an incoming exploding star maximum heating zone in late February. Impact debris longitudes can occur at any time and any longitude because the debris stream is catching up with the planet at an orbital location opposed to the planet going through a zonal debris stream as depicted in Figure 1. The decrease in Bering Sea Ice Extent that occurred in late February 2018 noted in Figure 12 will not occur in late February 2019, but the other identified decreases being due to zonal impacts will reoccur.

A recent temperature inversion near December 12, 2018 will cause some of the decreases in daily ice extent in the Bering Sea more difficult to read, but the incoming debris energy flux will occur at the same annually locations in 2019. The temperature inversion occurs due to two northern tines of different exploding star debris streams colliding with each other.

Conclusion

Unusual sea ice melt and freeze patterns signal the beginning of a new exploding star debris stream affecting our planet's sea ice. The loss of sea ice melts that have occurred annually for numerous years indicates the end of the heating portion of an exploding star debris stream.

It has been pointed out that all four exploding star's incoming energy streams are actively melting ice in Antarctica. This is a recent change and Antarctica can be expected to loose ice for years to come, but the rate of lose should decrease. The velocity of the incoming debris streams decreases from the year of initial impact and this effect causes the northern and southern tines to become farther apart. Sea ice melting has started in Antarctica a few years after impact for SN 1006. A similar result should be expected for SN 1054.

Addendum

Reference's (Sokeland, 2018) references would be helpful to those interested in predicting polar ice melts, studying global warming, and understanding the SNIT theory. You may also search for November Dead Fish New Zealand - Poor Florida and Alaska that is currently unpublished.

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@yahoo.com. Good Luck at stopping the giant snowball!

References

Armstrong, R., Knowles, K., Brodzik, M. J., & Hardman, M. A. (1994). DMSP SSM/I-SSMIS Pathfinder Daily EASE-Grid Brightness Temperatures, Version 2. (Indicate subset used). Boulder, Colorado USA. NASA National Snow and Ice Data Center Distributed Active Archive Center. doi: https://doi.org/10.5067/3EX2U1DV3434

Sokeland, W. P. (2017). Supernova and Nova Explosion's Space Weather: Correlated Megafauna Extinctions and Biosphere Meg-disturbances – Global Warming. Journal of Earth Science and Engineering, pp: 136-153. doi:10.17265/2159-581X/2017.03.003.

Sokeland, W. P. (2018) Earth Diseases, Exploding Stars & Sea Ice Footprints. Advances in Environmental Studies.

Climate4you. (2019). Sea ice. Available at: http://www.climate4you.com/SeaIce.htm#Northern Hemisphere Monthly Sea Ice

National Snow and Ice Data Center. (2019). Arctic Sea Ice News and Analysis. Available at: http://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/2018/07/

Mallemaroking. (2019). Thoughts on polar research and polar science. Available at: http://mallemaroking.org/tag/kara-sea/

Sokeland, W. P. (2018). SN 1054, SN 1006, & Nova WZ Sagittae Calving Antarctic Ice Cap-Global Warming & Moose Die Off Longitude Relationship Deflection Area in Antarctica and USA-WZ Sagittae Impact and Martian Dust Storms. Journal of Earth Science and Engineering, pp: 103-121. doi: 10.17265/2159-581X/2018.03.002

Wikipedia. (2019). South Pole. Available at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Pole?tag=beachtent.biz-20

Beth, G. (2018). Giant volcanoes lurk beneath Antarctic ice: The expanse of buried volcanoes raises questions about the future of the ice sheet. Available at: https://www.sciencenewsforstudents.org/article/giant-volcanoes-lurk-beneath-antarctic-ice

Michon, S. (2018). February 2018 heatwave across the Far North. Available at: https://www.climate.gov/news-features/event-tracker/february-2018-heatwave-across-far-north

National Snow and Ice Data Center. (2019). Available at: https://nsidc.org/arcticseaicenews/

Citation: Sokeland, W. (2019). Mysterious Laptev area unfrozen sea October 2018. Ukrainian Journal of Ecology, 9(1), 153-161.