Figure 2015.24.14.1

Pluto images clinch the existence of water, methane, and life on this typical dark matter planet.

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Abstract

Pluto initial images show 11,000 ft mountains that can only be water ice. Other gases such as nitrogen and methane can freeze but are not strong enough to make mountains this size on a planet with a mass ~15% that of Earth.

Image

Figure JC2015.25.14.1 (CHG). July 16, 2015, New Horizons spacecraft passes near Pluto. The large mountains observed can only be frozen water, strongly supporting HGD cosmology that predicts the dark matter of galaxies is earth mass planets in clumps of a trillion, fragmented early in the plasma epoch. Pluto shows a surface of extraterrestrial water oceans, which are not permitted by LCDMHC cosmology.

Methane ice is observed in the "north" polar region of Pluto, further clinching the hypothesis of extraterrestrial life, pp 13295-13296.

Discussion

The Pluto images further falsify the standard LCDMHC cosmology. No mechanism exists by this obsolete cosmology to explain water ice mountains, or the existence of the planet-pair Pluto-Charon, or any of the other outer planets.

Frozen gas planets like Pluto, Jupiter, Neptune and Uranus are mysterious by the inefficient star formation and planet formation mechanisms of the standard model, where baryons are trapped in the gravitational potential wells of "halos" of cold dark matter. The first star by this cosmology does not appear for 300 million years. The planets form later as a by-product of star formation. Galaxies are the last objects to appear, along with the voids. Life in the standard cosmology is impossible because by the time planets form the universe is expanded to large scales and is so cold any slight traces of water formed would be frozen.

Water and planets like Pluto-Charon are formed early and profusely by HGD cosmology. After the big bang, the first objects to form are the protogalaxies, which fragmented in the plasma at 30,000 years in the turbulent boundary layers of protosuperclustervoids that began expanding with the universe at the same time. The galaxies persist to this day with the same mass, but the voids have continued their expansion to sizes $>10^{25}$ m, nearly the maximum possible size visible 10^{26} m (ct). From basic fluid mechanics, Gibson (1996) predicts the missing mass of galaxies after the transition to gas at 300,000 years is earth-mass planets in protoglobularstarcluster (PGC) clumps of a trillion, kept in a nearly permanent metastable equilibrium by van der Waals forces of gravity and kinematic viscosity. Schild (1996) detected the missing mass of a galaxy by quasar microlensing, and found the dominant point mass objects were not stars but earth-mass planets. This difficult pioneering observation has been repeatedly confirmed.

The primordial planets were composed of hydrogen and helium from the big bang, formed in Jeans mass clumps called protoglobularstarcluster PGC clumps of a trillion sufficient to make a million stars by binary mergers. Overfeeding the stars causes supernovae that spread the C, N, O etc. produced in the stars as oxides to the planets as stardust. The oxides react with the planet hydrogen to produce water oceans after 2 million years and the metal and rocky cores found in planets and meteorites. At 6 million years the life formed in the merging planet oceans should slow its evolution since the universe becomes cold enough for the water to freeze.

Conclusions

Pluto is a typical dark matter planet of a typical star in a typical PGC clump of planets. Such planets have lots of water infested with life formed as the planets form stars by mergers. This is Hoyle-Wickramasinghe cometary panspermia.