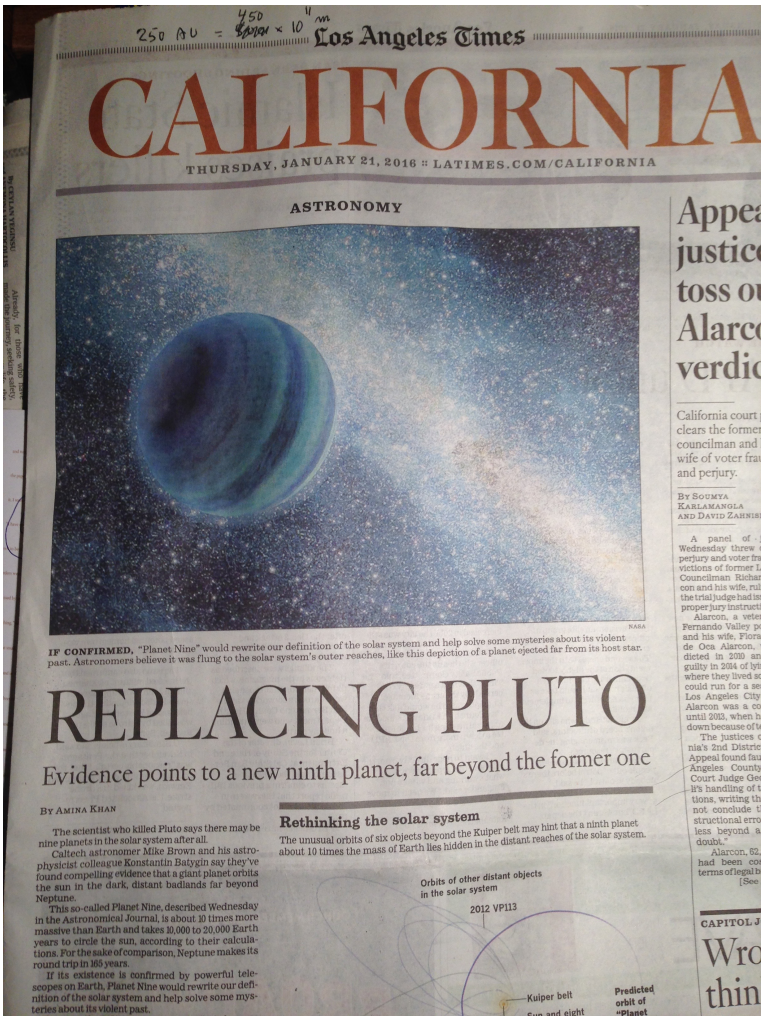
Press Release: Ninth Planet is named Tritonia after UCSD Tritons

Professor Carl H. Gibson of UCSD has proposed that a recently discovered planet beyond Pluto in the solar system be named Tritonia as Pluto's replacement. The planet weighs ten earth masses and orbits to distances 200 to 1200 astronomical units (the earth to sun distance), far beyond the orbit of Neptune, the sun's outermost planet, which is at only 30 astronomical units. No name is suggested in the LA Times article about the new planet, discovered by Caltech Astronomer Mike Brown and Astrophysicist Konstantin Batygin. Dr. Brown was responsible for the demotion of Pluto as the ninth planet.



250 AU = 450 × 10 m

Los Angeles Times

CALIFORNIA

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ASTRONOMY

IF CONFIRMED, "Planet Nine" would rewrite our definition of the solar system and help solve some mysteries about its violent past. Astronomers believe it was flung to the solar system's outer reaches, like this depiction of a planet ejected far from its host star.

REPLACING PLUTO

Evidence points to a new ninth planet, far beyond the former one

By Amina Khan

The scientist who killed Pluto says there may be nine planets in the solar system after all.

Caltech astronomer Mike Brown and his astrophysicist colleague Konstantin Batygin say they've found compelling evidence that a giant planet orbits the sun in the dark, distant badlands far beyond Neptune.

This so-called Planet Nine, described Wednesday in the Astronomical Journal, is about 10 times more massive than Earth and takes 10,000 to 20,000 Earth years to circle the sun, according to their calculations. For the sake of comparison, Neptune makes its round trip in 165 years.

If its existence is confirmed by powerful telescopes on Earth, Planet Nine would rewrite our definition of the solar system and help solve some mysteries about its violent past.

Rethinking the solar system

The unusual orbits of six objects beyond the Kuiper belt may hint that a ninth planet about 10 times the mass of Earth lies hidden in the distant reaches of the solar system.

Orbits of other distant objects in the solar system

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Kuiper belt

Predicted orbit of "Planet

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California court
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wife of voter fra
and perjury.

By Soumya Karlamangla and David Zahniser

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According to Professor Gibson, Tritonia represents the ninth of more than 30 MILLION earth mass planets existing, on average, per star in every galaxy. Contrary to the standard model of cosmology, these invisible hydrogen planets comprise the dark matter of all galaxies, including our own Milky Way. Mergers of these gas planets generally occur in pairs from viscous, gravitational, and turbulent forces, which is why Pluto-Charon is a binary planet, and why most stars are binary stars. The standard cosmological model neglects all viscous and turbulent forces by

assuming collisionless flows. Professor Gibson is a specialist on turbulence, and has shown that both the standard models of cosmology and the standard models for turbulence and turbulent mixing are incorrect and misleading. Turbulence always begins at small scales and grows by vortex mergers to larger scales, never the other way around as usually assumed. The hot big bang at Planck conditions is driven by a turbulent combustion instability according to Gibson (1996), and is completely damped out by gluon viscous forces at only 10^{-27} seconds. The next turbulence occurs in dense super-viscous hot plasma 30 thousand years later when proto-galaxies are formed. Planets in vast clumps of planets at the Jeans scale form hot at the plasma to gas transition at 300 thousand years.

The name for the ninth planet is dedicated to UCSD students because the new turbulence theory[1] and the new star formation theory of Professor Gibson would probably not have occurred without keen UCSD student questions in hundreds of classes taught in fluid mechanics, heat and mass transfer, oceanography, thermodynamics and turbulence. His experience since joining UCSD in 1965 has been that it is impossible to repeatedly teach something that is untrue to UCSD students. They are too smart, and are used to thinking outside of the box. Over time, UCSD student questions force you to root out any uncertainties and errors in your proofs, until you finally get it right.

Details about the discovery of Tritonia are in Volume 25 of the Journal of Cosmology, Number 36. See http://JournalofCosmology.com/JOC25/GibPlanet9.pdf .

The origin of planets has long been a matter of debate. According to Schild (1996) and Gibson (1996), earth-mass hydrogen planets fragment in hot, dense, massive clumps, termed proto-globular-star-clusters (PGCs), at the time of plasma to gas transition < 0.3 million years, before any stars exist, within proto-galaxies (PGs) that fragmented from even hotter plasma at < 0.03 million years. Modern space telescopes show that PGCs all have the same size and mass, with enough planets to make a million stars each. Most PGCs have only a few thousand stars. Pleiades has only 800.

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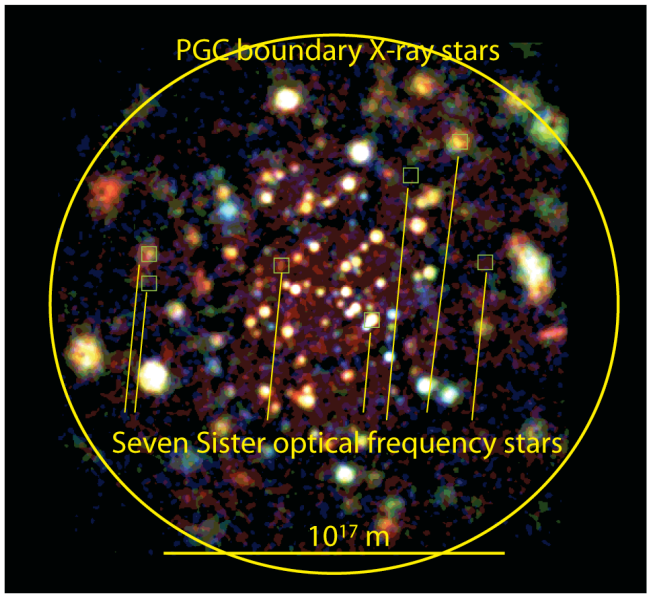
[1] Turbulence is an eddy-like state of fluid motion where the inertial vortex forces of the eddies are larger than any other forces that tend to damp the eddies out. Thus turbulence must always cascade from small scales to large. The Taylor, Richardson, Lumley concept ("big whorls have smaller whorls that feed on their velocity, and smaller whorls have smaller whorls, and so on to viscosity.") is therefore incorrect and misleading.

Proto-globular-star-cluster Pleiades



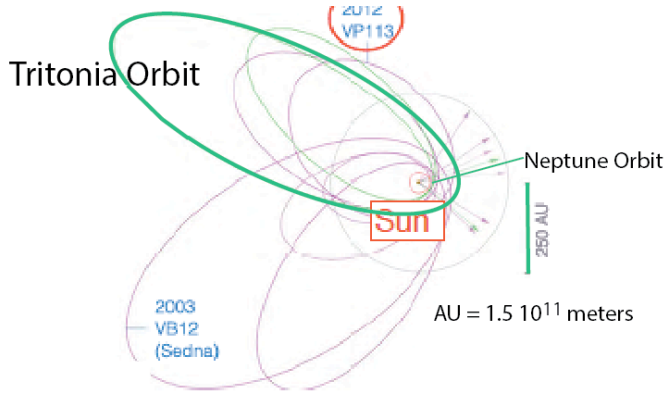
PGCs all contain ~ a trillion dark matter planets
This is the Jeans mass at the plasma to gas transition

The PGC size is < 10^{18} m in diameter. When all stars have formed in a PGC from its trillion merging planets, the star light is as bright as ten full moons! Imagine life on such planets, where it never gets dark. PGs fragmented at ~ 10^{9} AU, or ~ 10^{20} meters, when it first became physically possible. Most galaxies, including the Milky Way, reveal a central core of old stars with the (Nomura[2]) PG scale of 10^{20} meters.

As shown in the following figure, expanded from the Brown and Batygin article, Tritonia orbits the sun just outside the orbit of Neptune at 30 AU, when closest to the sun, and may be found as far away as 1200 AU within the next 20,000 years, the estimated orbit period. This is only about 3% of the distance to the inner boundary of the Oort cavity at 33,000 AU, which is where such cometary objects start their journeys from the interior of the host PGC to the forming stars within. The "Oort Cloud" of comets at this distance is a myth of standard cosmology. The size of the ROSAT X-ray atmospheres reflect the 10^{16} m sizes of Oort cavities for these hottest, most rapidly forming stars. Long, turbulent tendrils of dark matter planets lead to these hot stars, where the planets serve as the fluid particles of the turbulent fluid. See http://JournalofCosmology.com/JOC24/GibComARAA_published.pdf and other similar articles.

[2] UCSD turbulence expert in the MAE Department, famous for solving the "pasta paradox", where most spherical particles of turbulence form pancakes (lasagna) rather than ribbons (vermachelli) or lines (spaghetti), as observed by the Hubble Space Telescope for the most distant, ultra-deep-field, proto-galaxy PGs.

Tritonia dark matter planet is one of 30 million per star



Stars form by mergers of dark matter planets within dense planet clumps
A familiar nearby dark matter planet clump is called Pleiades (or Subaru)
Planet clumps have enough planets to make a million stars each

The standard explanation is that planets are a by-product of star formation, where stars form from gas and dust left over from the big bang. However, numerical simulations show this method of star formation is impossibly slow. No stars appear for >300 million years with a few, not millions, of planets per star. By this time the universe has expanded greatly, and has cooled to such inhospitable temperatures that life formation is impossible, even if a few planets and moons might be formed near the stars and warmed to terrestrial temperatures.

Life formation is much easier to understand when it is clear that dark matter planets like Tritonia must exist in great numbers, and must make all the stars. Because the first planets were formed at 300 thousand years at temperatures hotter than the boiling points of iron or rocks, the first condensates were iron, nickel and other metals. Next the rocky metal vapors condensed as millimeter diameter gas free condrule droplets, termed “firey tears”. The most common meteorites are of condritic and iron composition. Rather than 300 Myr, stars form immediately in the free fall time corresponding to the density of their host PGCs; that is, in only 0.03 Myr. Supernovae also follow promptly, splattering star dust of metal, carbon, and silica oxides on the hydrogen planets. Since there are 10^{80} dark matter planets from the big bang, the supernova oxides are converted to iron cores and liquid water oceans loaded with reduced carbon compounds after 2 Myr when the universe cools to the water condensation temperature of 373 K. The formation of organic chemistry and DNA-RNA life with so many interacting planets makes the formation of life inevitable and widely distributed on cosmic scales. This is the cometary panspermia of Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe. The brief period from 2 Myr to 8 Myr when liquid water freezes is termed the biological big bang.

In summary, the universe and life as we see it is easy to understand if we change our concept of turbulent flow to a narrow definition. “Little whorls on vortex sheets, form and pair with more of, whorls that grow by vortex forces, Slava Kolmogorov!”