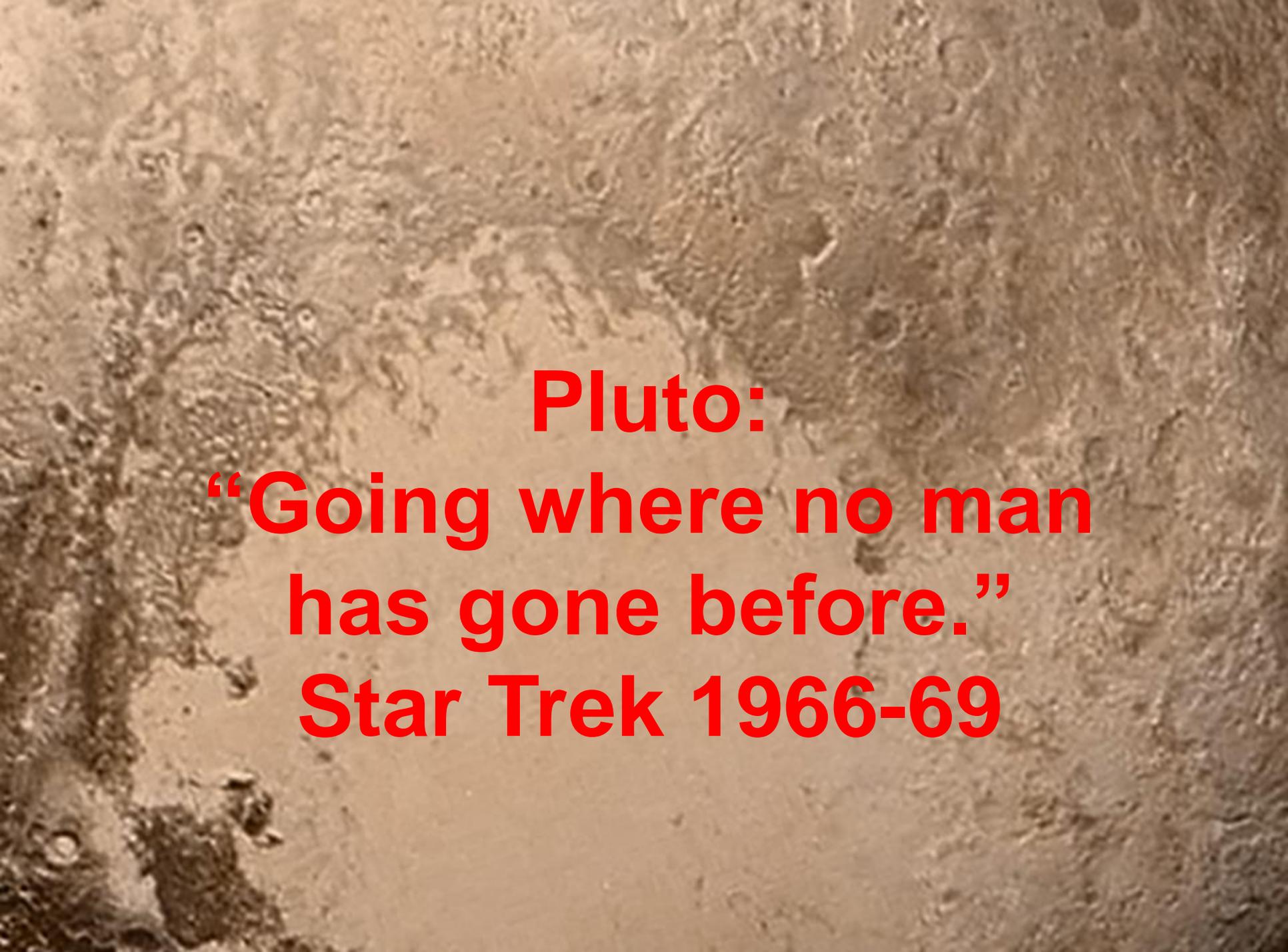
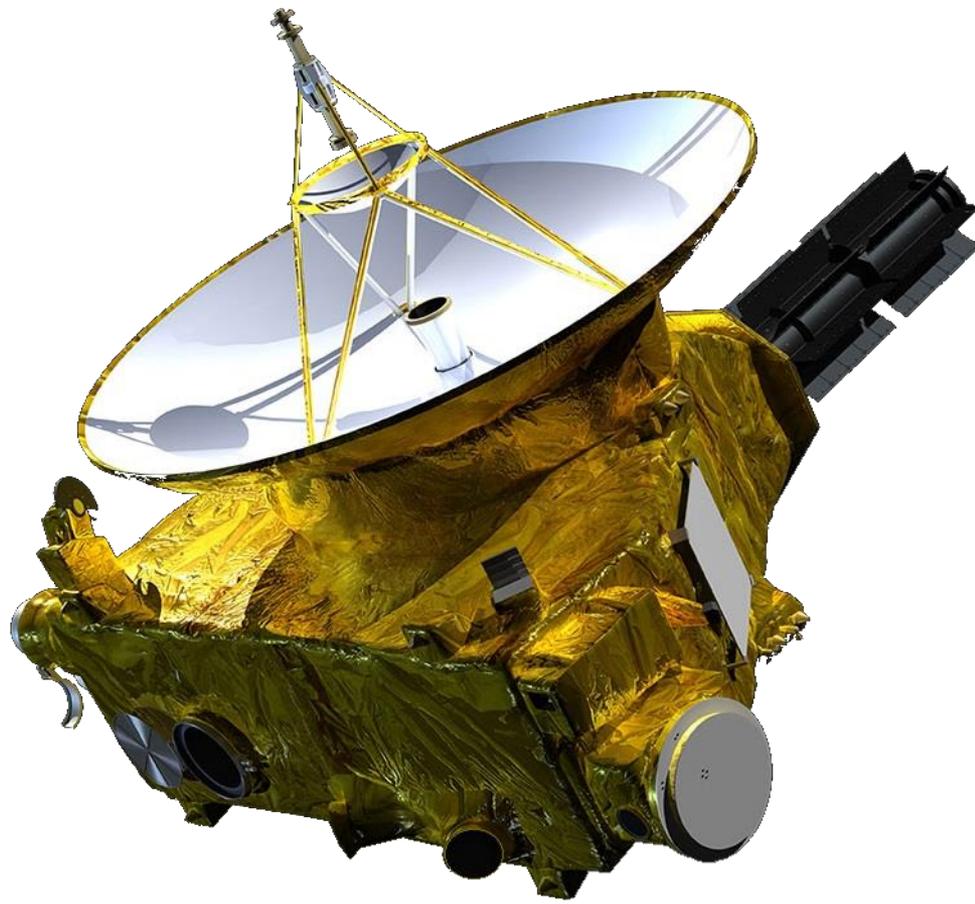


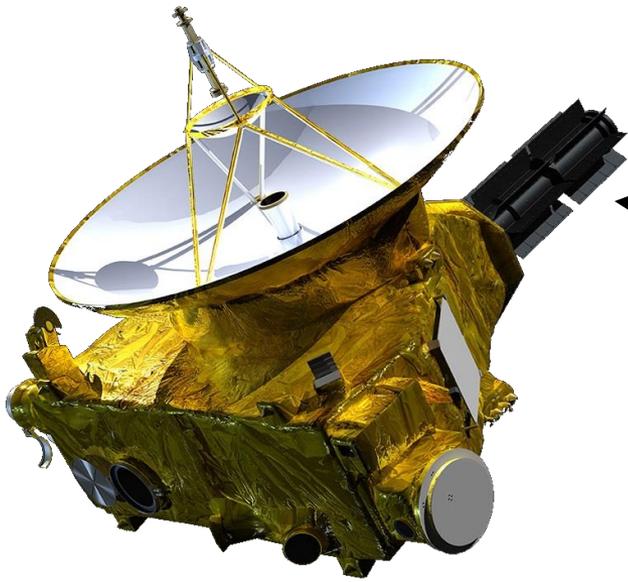
Pluto Update 2015 Fly Bye



Pluto:
**“Going where no man
has gone before.”
Star Trek 1966-69**



***New Horizons* was launched on January 19, 2006, from Cape Canaveral at 36,373 mph; it set the record for the highest launch speed of a human-made object from Earth. It still took 9 years to make the trip.**



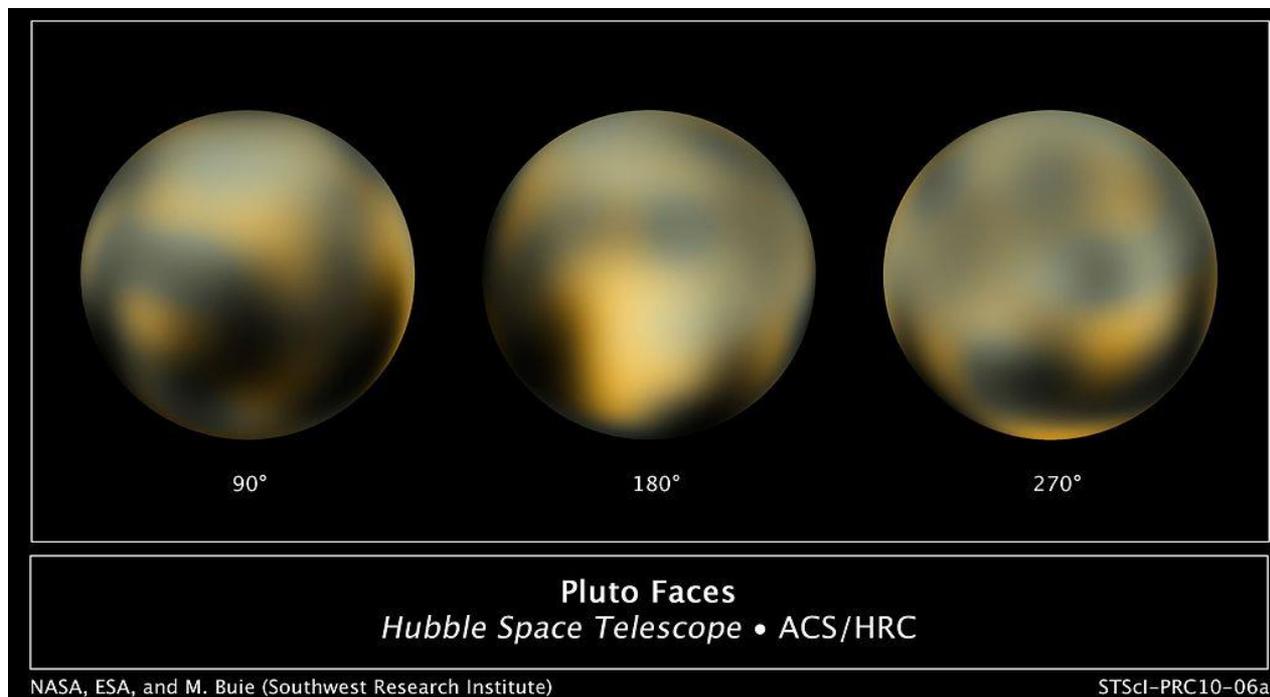
The RTG contains 21.5 lb) of plutonium-238 oxide pellets.

A cylindrical radioisotope thermoelectric generator (RTG) protrudes in the plane of the triangle... The RTG provided 245.7 W of power at launch, and was predicted to drop approximately 5% every 4 years, decaying to 200 W by the time of its encounter with the Plutonian system in 2015 and will decay too far to power the transmitters in the 2030s



“Data has been trickling in and showing us things about the dwarf planet we never knew before and it turns out we were wrong about a lot of things.”

“Scientists that studied the far flung object have admitted that they were **totally wrong in painting Pluto as an inert ball of ice and rock.** In-fact, it’s very active.”



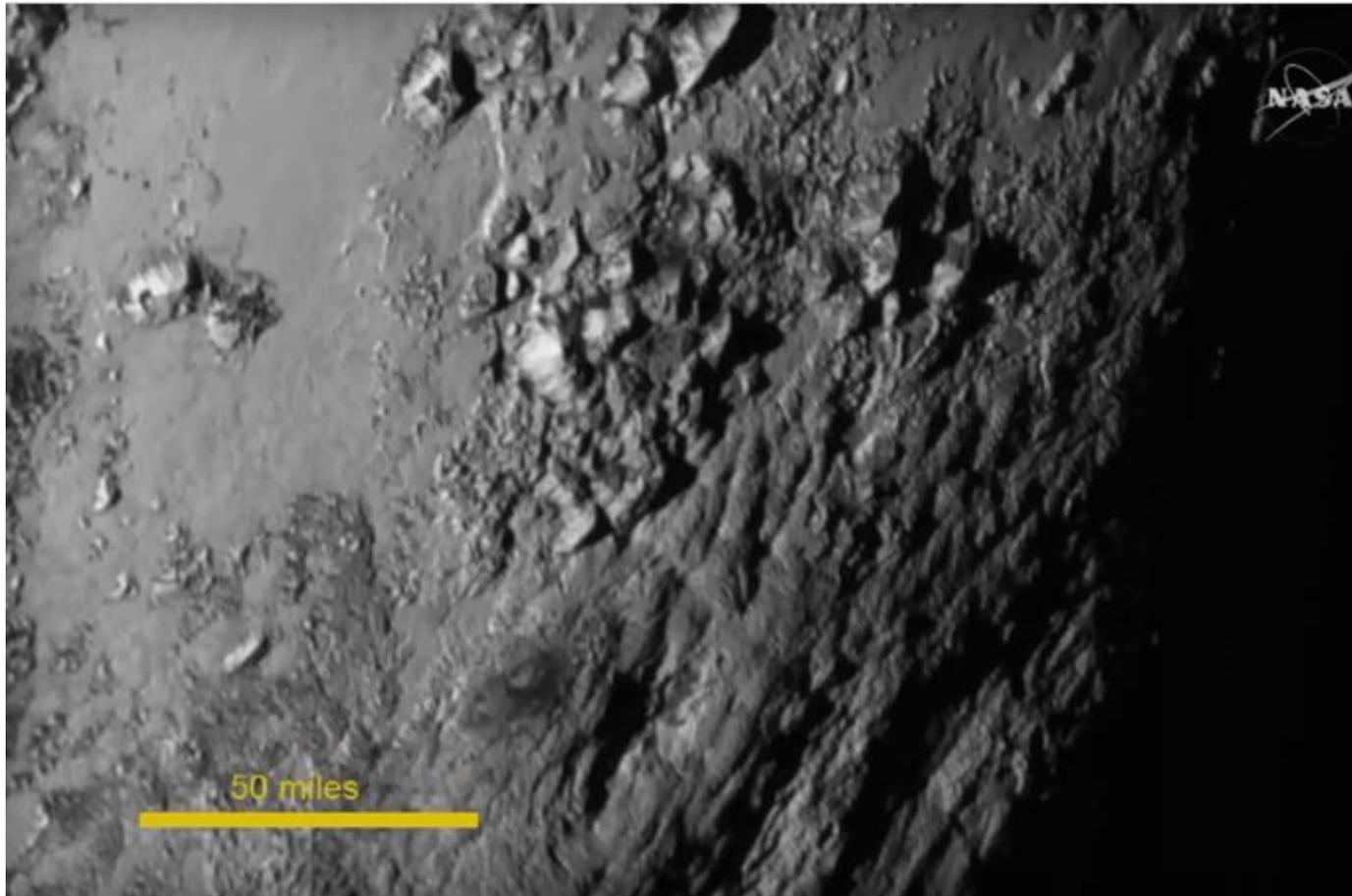
**From a news Headline:
New Horizons: Scientists admit they were
completely wrong about ‘inert’ Pluto...**



“Early photos showed tall ice mountains, possible volcanoes, and vast, crater-free planes.” (Artist rendition)

This is the first high-resolution image of Pluto's surface

By [Sean O'Kane](#) on July 15, 2015 03:23 pm [✉ Email](#) [🐦 @sokane1](#)



Young Age!

4.5 Billion years old



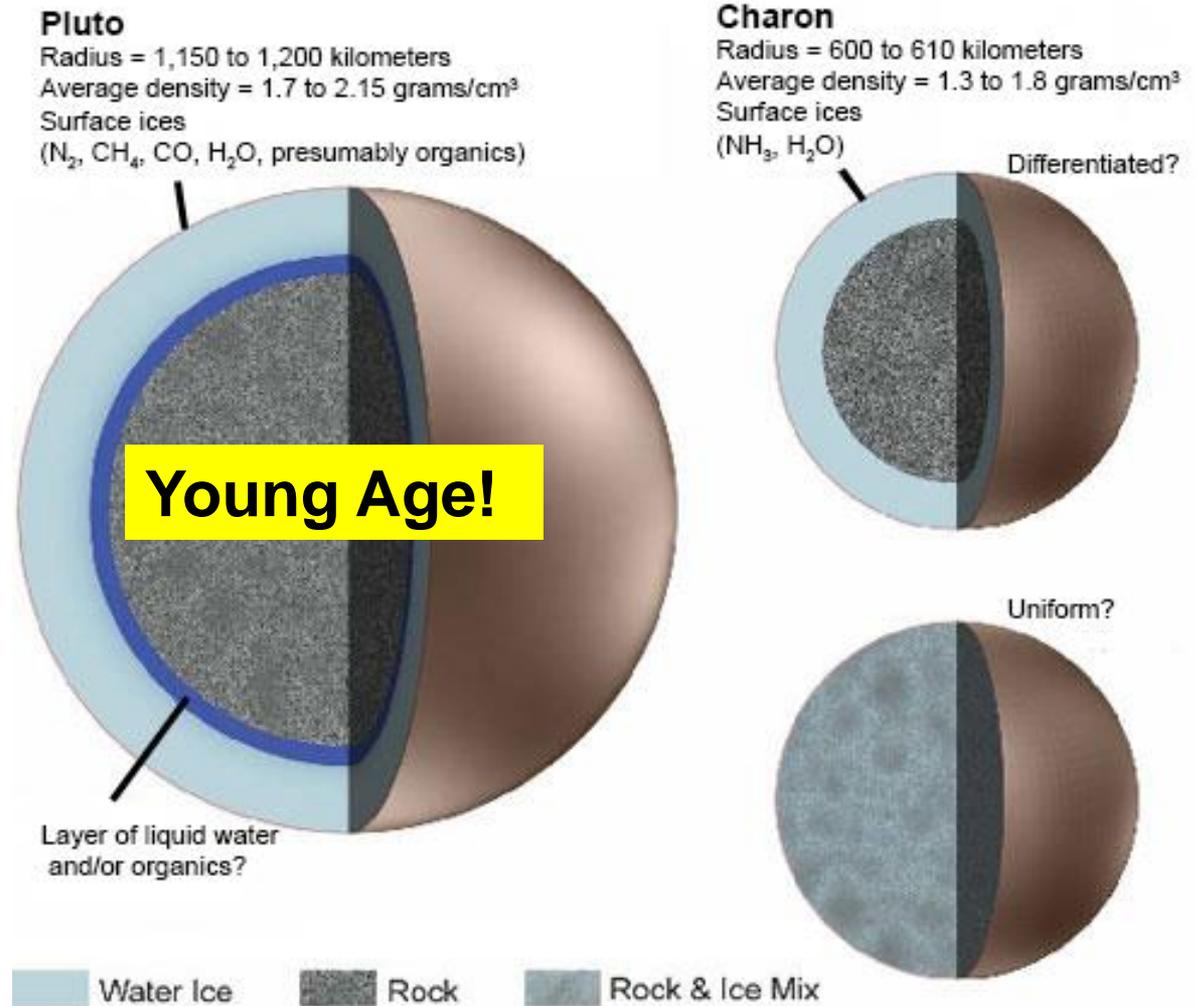
**100 million
years old...**

Age down sized to...

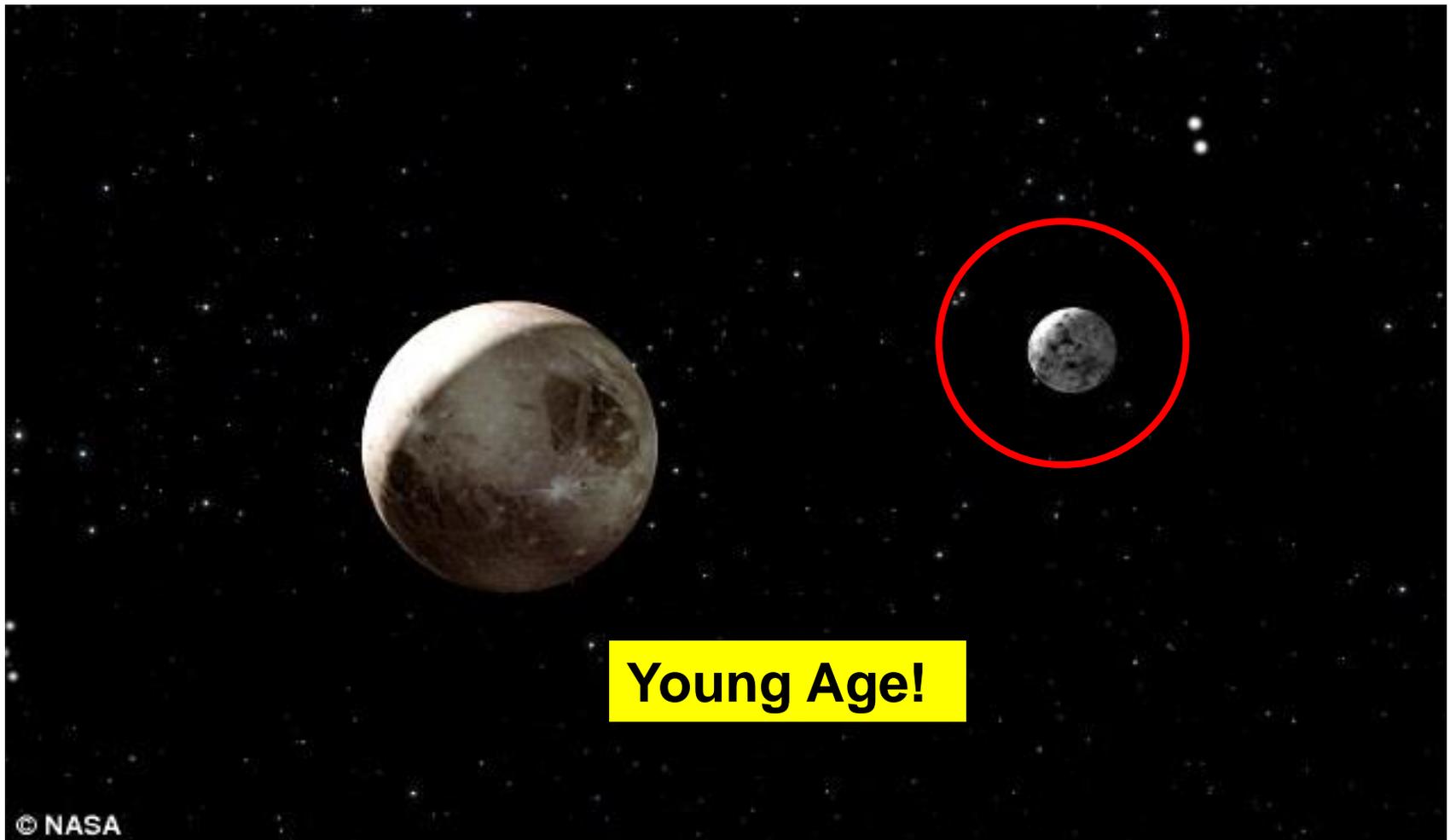
“This suggests that it was a surface that had been created – in the cosmic sense – quite recently. (Less than 100 million years) That in turn should mean that Pluto is geologically active, something that wasn’t thought possible without the gravitational pull from a much larger planet...”

This shows the old idea that it had a rocky core and was an ice ball.

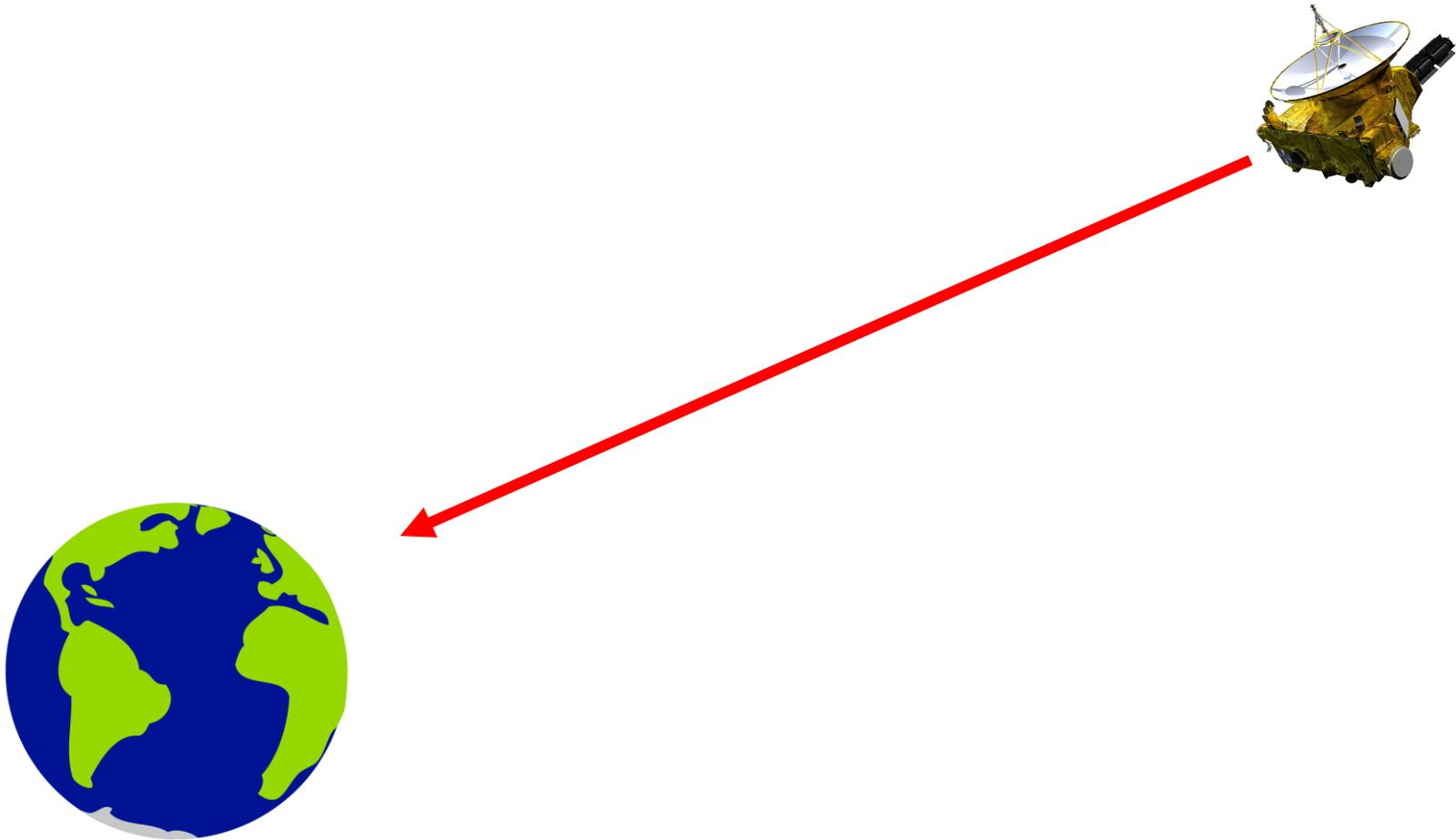
If made at the same time as earth, 4.5 BY ago, the core would be cold...



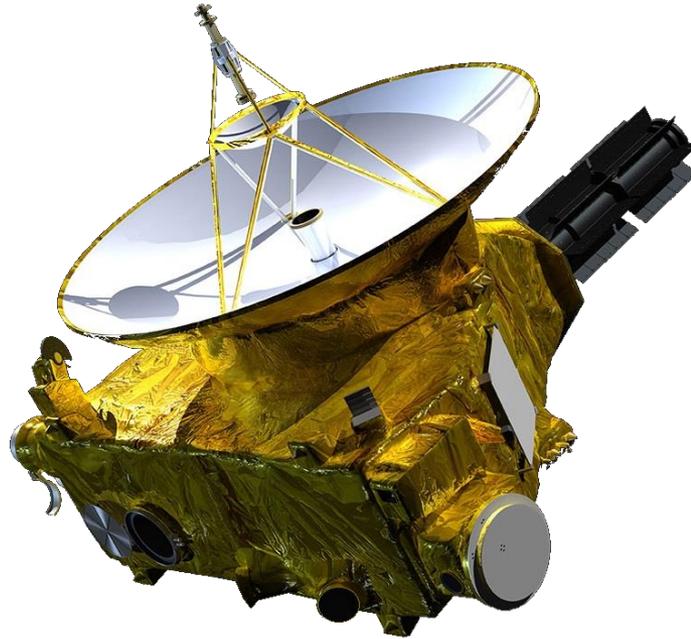
“Energy is required, **which may come from a radioactive core.**”



“More surprising than this however, is that Pluto’s even smaller moon, Charon... also shows signs of geological activity. Much like Pluto...”



“It’s expected that due to the distance between Earth and New Horizons, it will take the better part of **16 months to retrieve all the data...**”

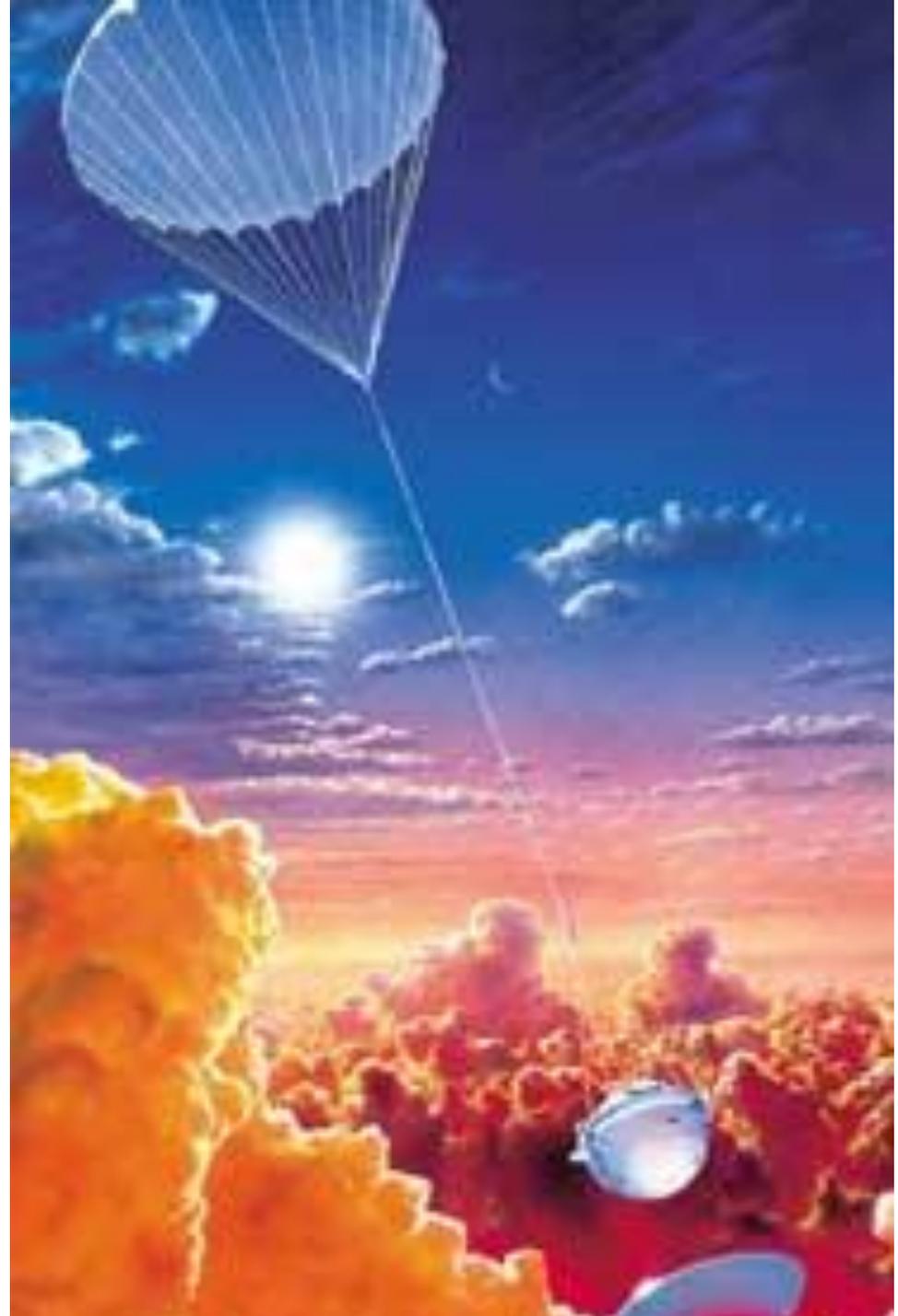


In 2006, I predicted that when the Pluto probe data came back in 2015, scientist would say “We have to revise our whole theory of how this planet was formed.”



I am not a prophet, but I based my prediction on the fact that the evolutionary Big Bang Nebular Dust Cloud Story is wrong... and so their predictions will be wrong about planet formation.

We saw the same thing when the Galileo Jupiter Probe plummeted into Jupiter in 1996. The conclusion from the raw data that came back was that nearly everything they predicted based on the Big Bang Story was wrong. See Sky & Telescope April 1996. p.20-22



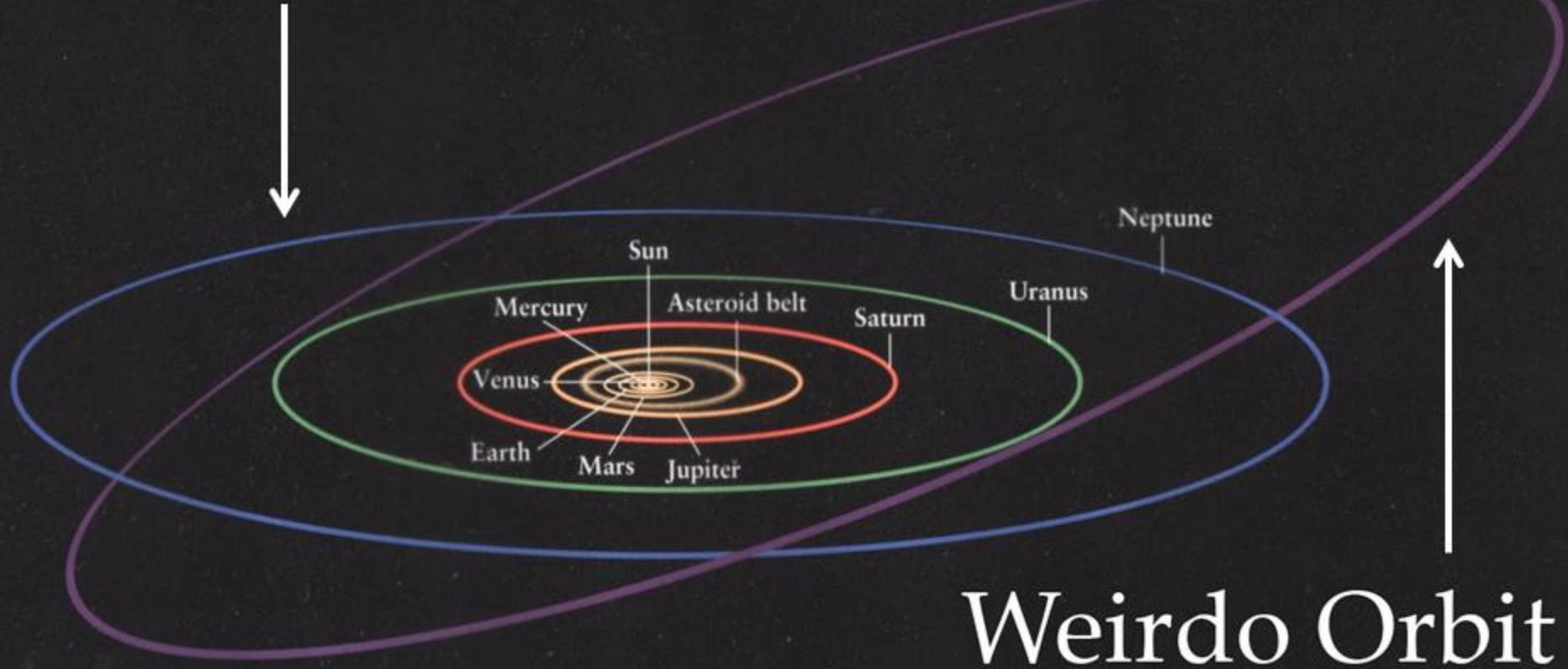


Conclusion

- 1. The Raw data is a surprise to the scientists.**
- 2. Pluto has many surprises that do not fit the Big Bang Nebular Dust Cloud “Story.”**
- 3. Watch the reports over the next months as they take the raw data and manipulate it to fit the “Story”**

Why is Pluto an Embarrassment
to the Evolutionists?

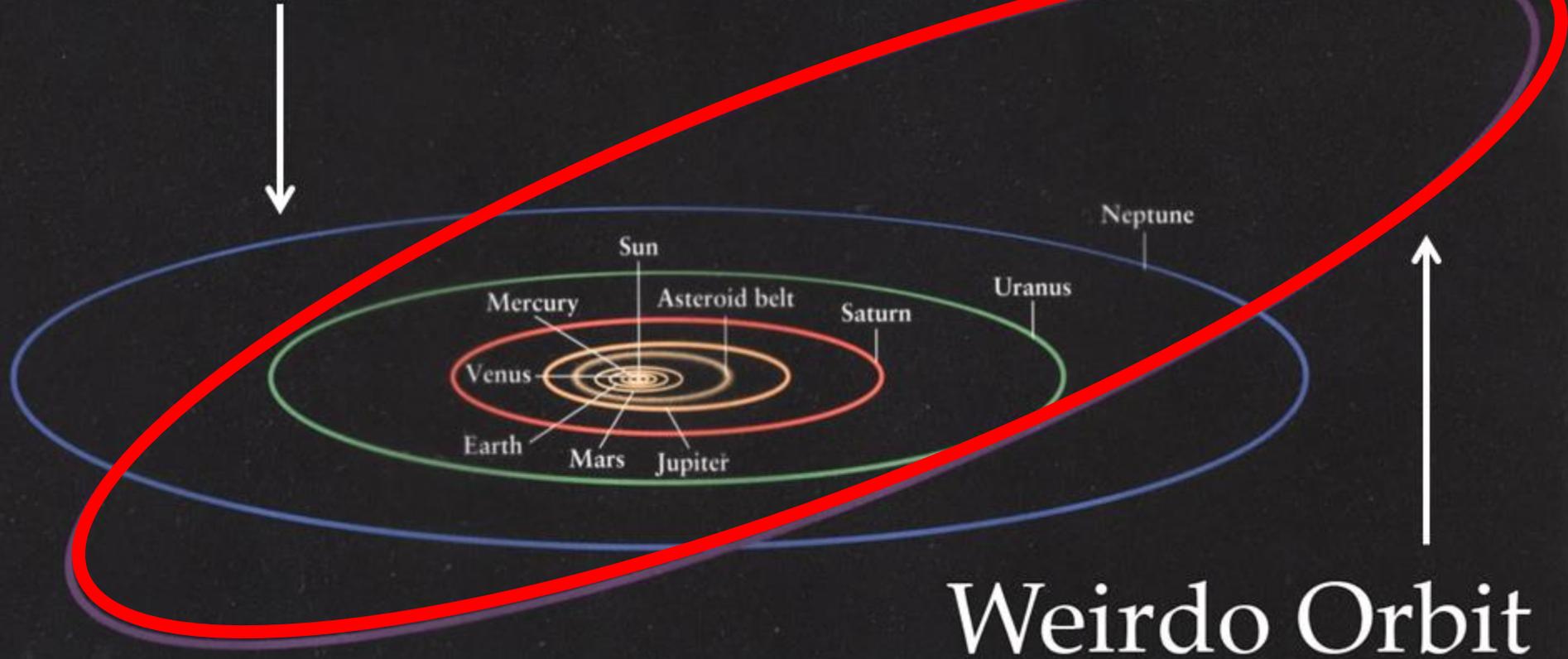
Normal Orbits



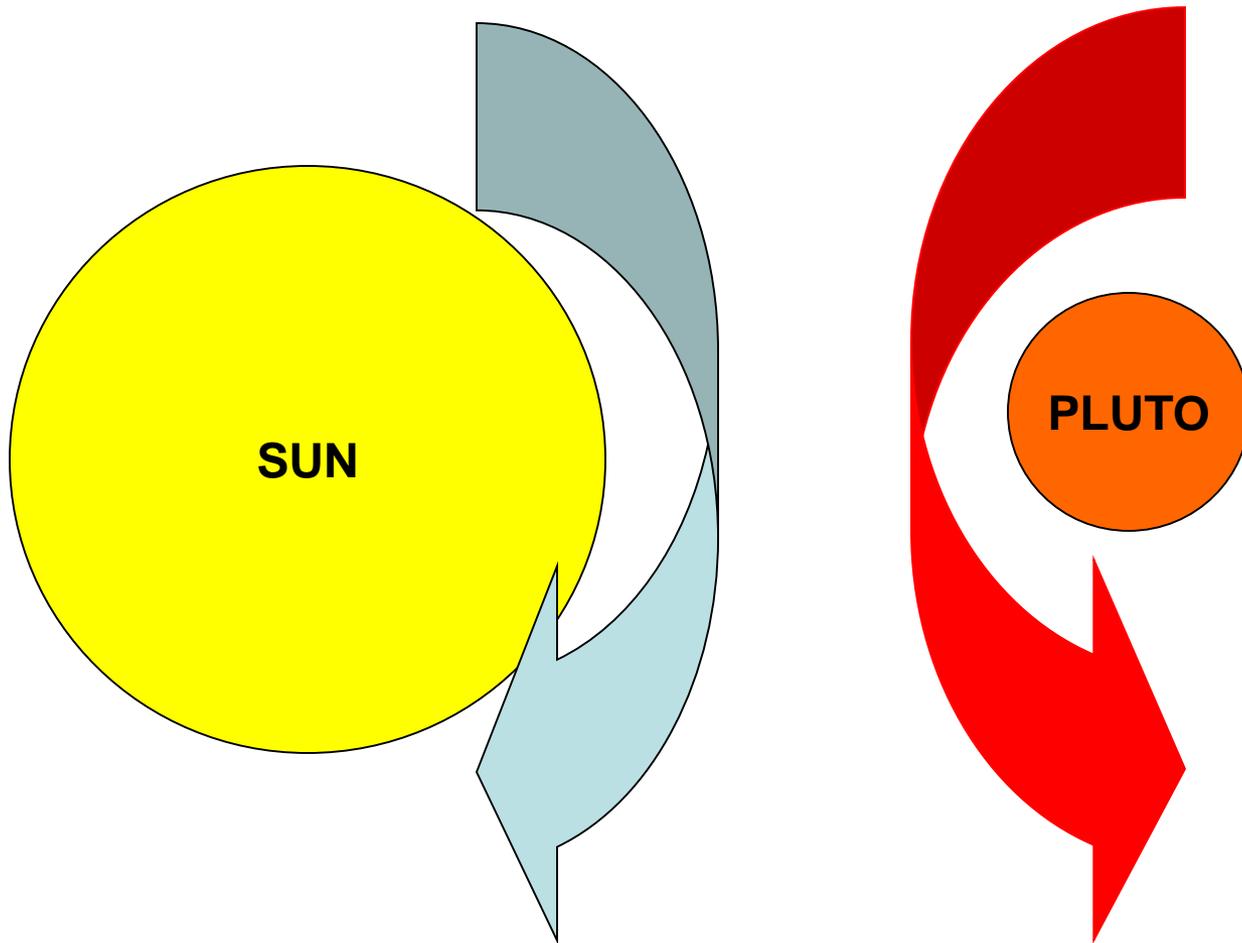
Weirdo Orbit

Two weeks after Clyde Tombaugh died in 1997, the Astronomy world wanted to reclassify Pluto as a comet or asteroid and later as a protoplanet or dwarf planet. (Its present designation) WHY? Because it does not conform to the evolutionary Big Bang Nebular Dust Cloud Story.

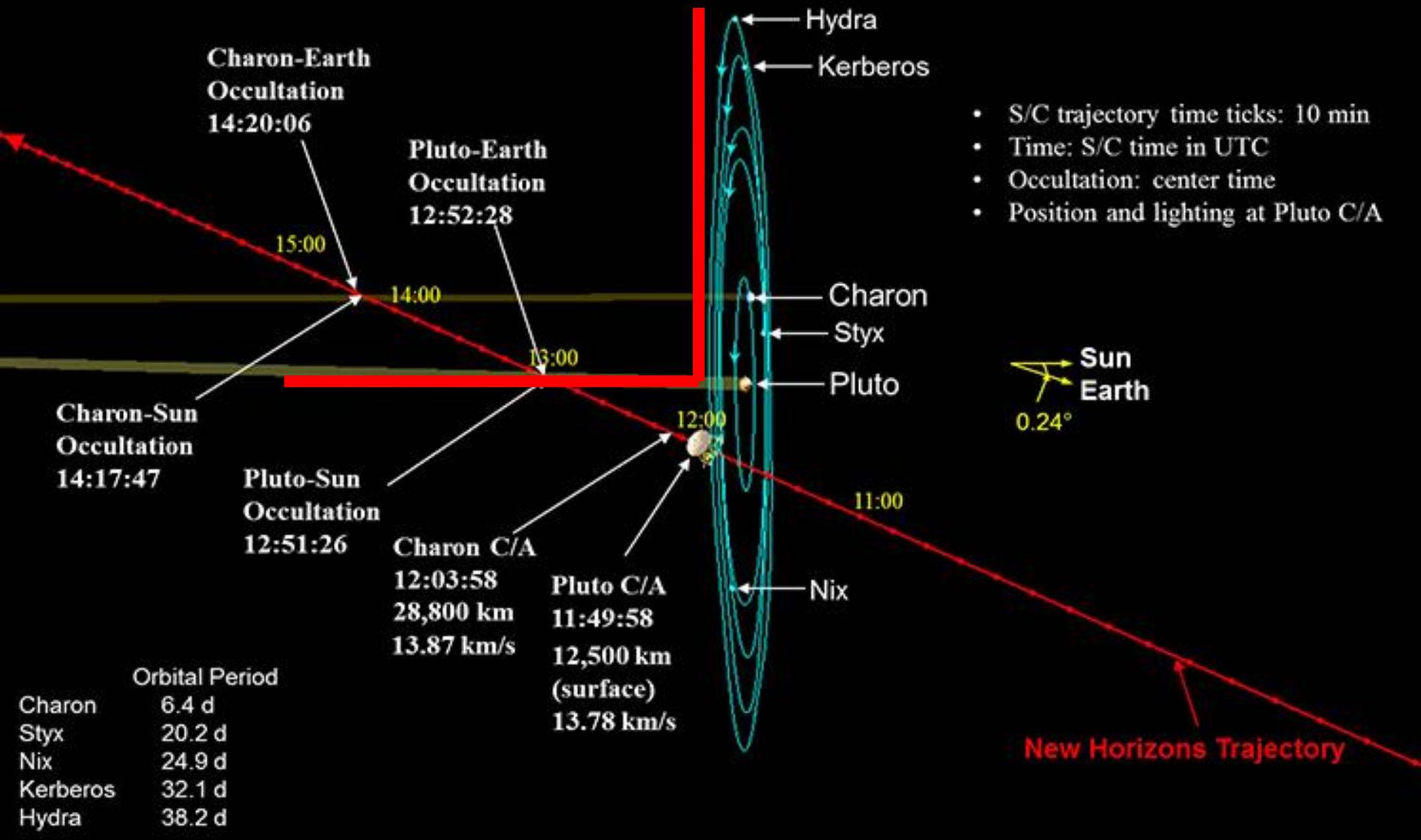
Normal Orbits



As you can see above it is too high above the rest of the planets...



Pluto spins backwards... compared to the Sun...



Finally, its moons orbit at a right angle... to Pluto's spin plane. These three anomalies contradict the Big Bang Story (Theory)



**But they don't if it contradicts
evolutionary "Stories..."**

As is the case with most evolutionary theories, if the data does not support the theory... instead of redoing the theory they re manipulate (I call it messaging) the data to fit the theory. Scientists claim to revise the theory...



Conclusion

- 1. The Raw data is a surprise to the scientists.**
- 2. Pluto has many surprises that do not fit the Big Bang Nebular Dust Cloud “Story.”**
- 3. Watch the reports over the next months as they take the raw data and manipulate it to fit the “Story”**

END

Pluto July 2015 Flyby

<http://www.theverge.com/2015/7/15/8972271/nasa-new-horizons-new-pluto-image/in/8724384>

The high-resolution image of Pluto's surface shows us a fraction of the lower left portion of **yesterday's image**. John Spencer, a New Horizons science team member, said that the team has yet to find an impact crater in any of the scans, which means the surface of Pluto is very young relative to the rest of the solar system. Spencer also said that the mountains seen in the image stretch to over 11,000 feet (about 3,350 meters) high, and are likely made of a type of water-ice bedrock.

cryovolcanoes

The mountains probably formed less than 100 million years ago, according to NASA.

They might also still be growing. That's counterintuitive to the way we've previously viewed icy worlds, which are typically only geologically active if they're orbiting much

larger bodies. (Take Saturn's moon Titan, for example, which has visibly active cryovolcanoes that are aided by Saturn's massive gravitational pull.) While there are no immediate signs of cryovolcanoes, the New Horizons team will be looking for them when they get more high-resolution scans. They might also be visible in the images taken from the backside of Pluto, when the dwarf planet is back-lit by the Sun.

A cryovolcano (colloquially known as an ice volcano) is a volcano that erupts volatiles such as water, ammonia or methane, instead of molten rock.[1] Collectively referred to as cryomagma or ice-volcanic melt,[1] these substances are usually liquids and form plumes, but can also be in vapour form. After eruption, cryomagma condenses to a solid form when exposed to the very low surrounding temperature. Cryovolcanoes form on icy moons, and possibly on other low-temperature astronomical objects (e.g., Kuiper belt objects).

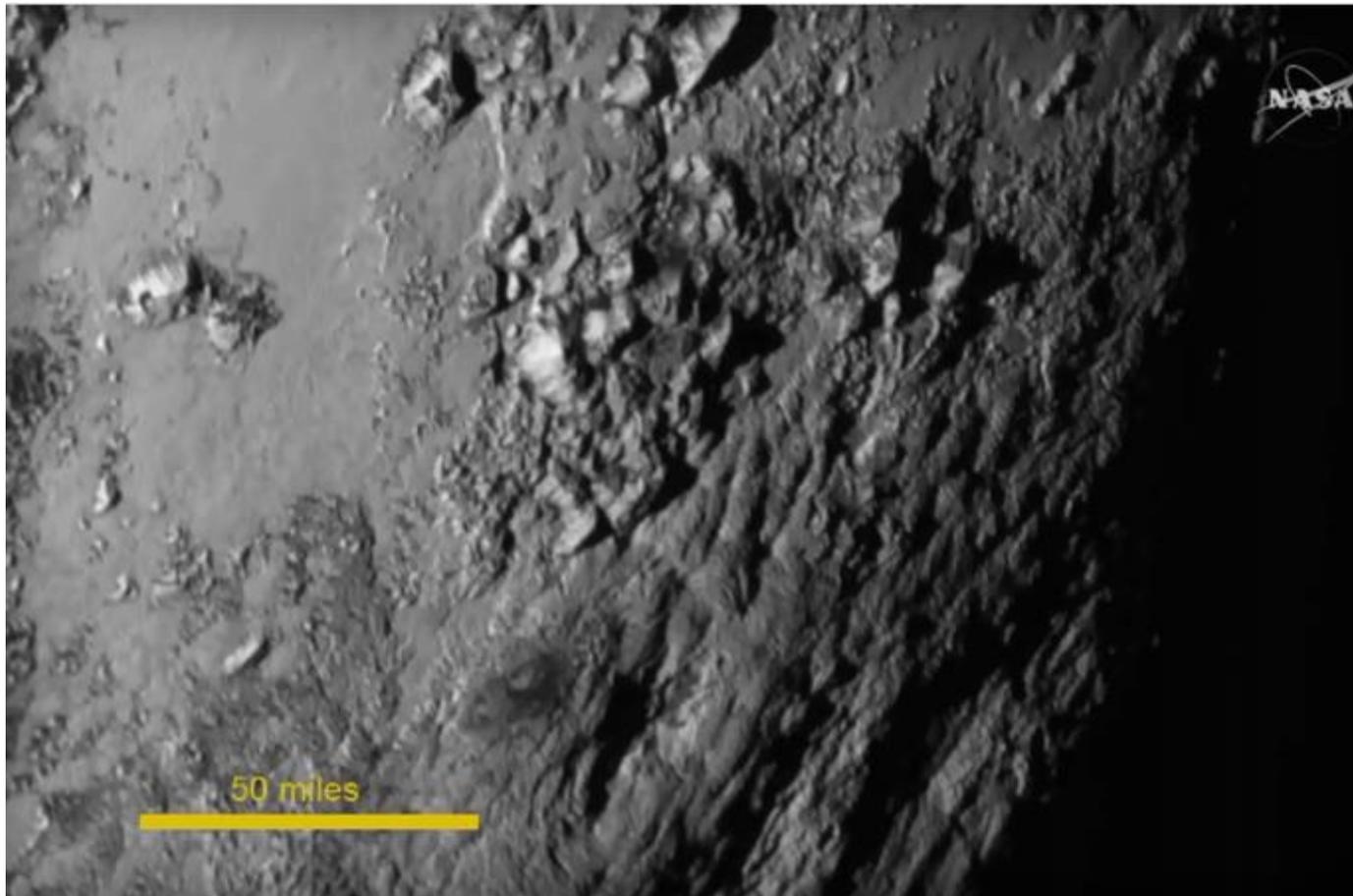
The energy required to melt ices and produce cryovolcanoes usually comes from tidal friction. It has also been suggested that translucent deposits of frozen materials could create a sub-surface greenhouse effect that would accumulate the required heat.

Signs of past warming of the Kuiper belt object Quaoar[2] have led scientists to speculate that it exhibited cryovolcanism in the past. Radioactive decay could provide the energy necessary for such activity, as cryovolcanoes can emit water mixed with ammonia, which would melt at 180 K (−95 °C) and create an extremely cold liquid that would flow out of the volcano.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cryovolcano>

This is the first high-resolution image of Pluto's surface

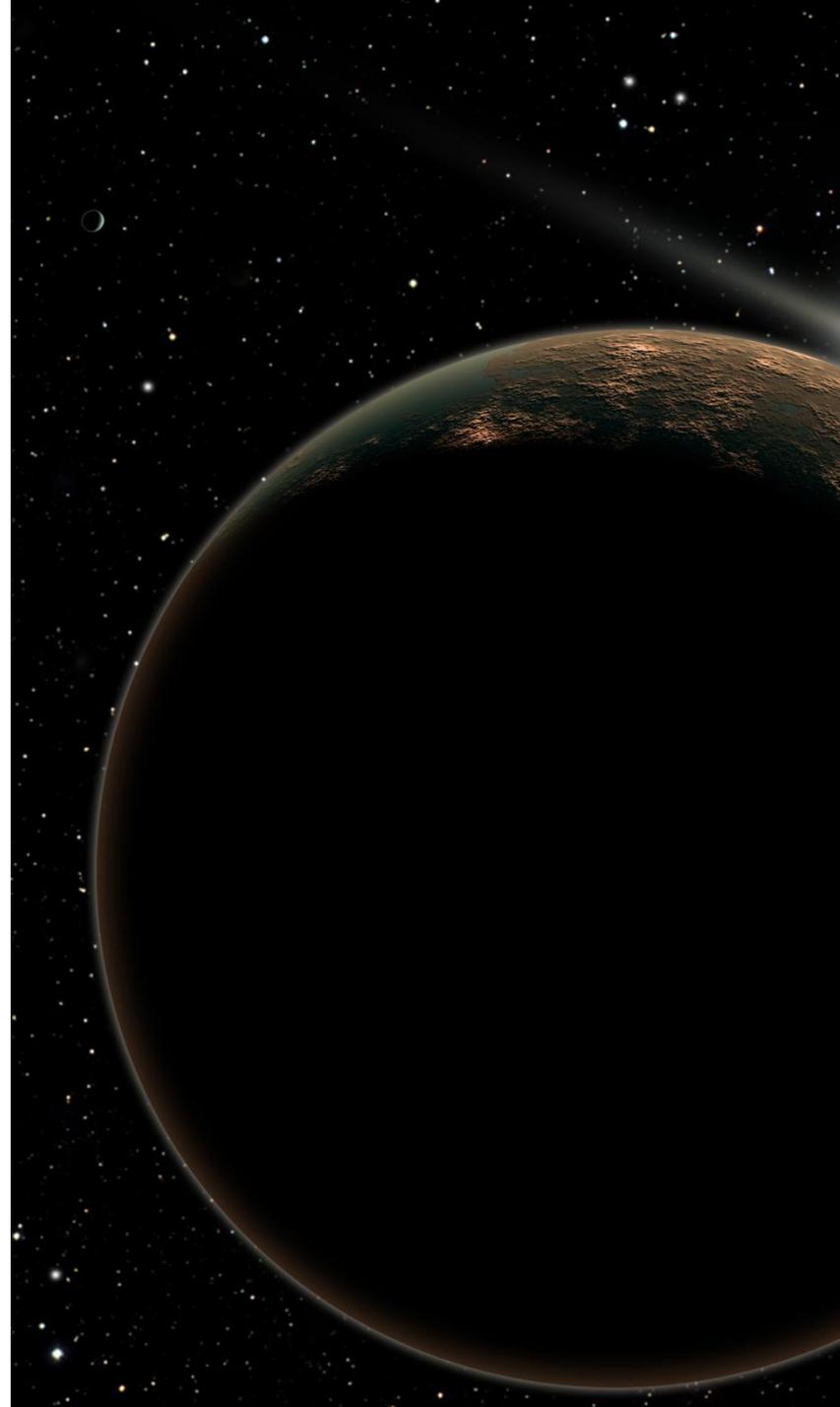
By [Sean O'Kane](#) on July 15, 2015 03:23 pm [✉ Email](#) [🐦 @sokane1](#)





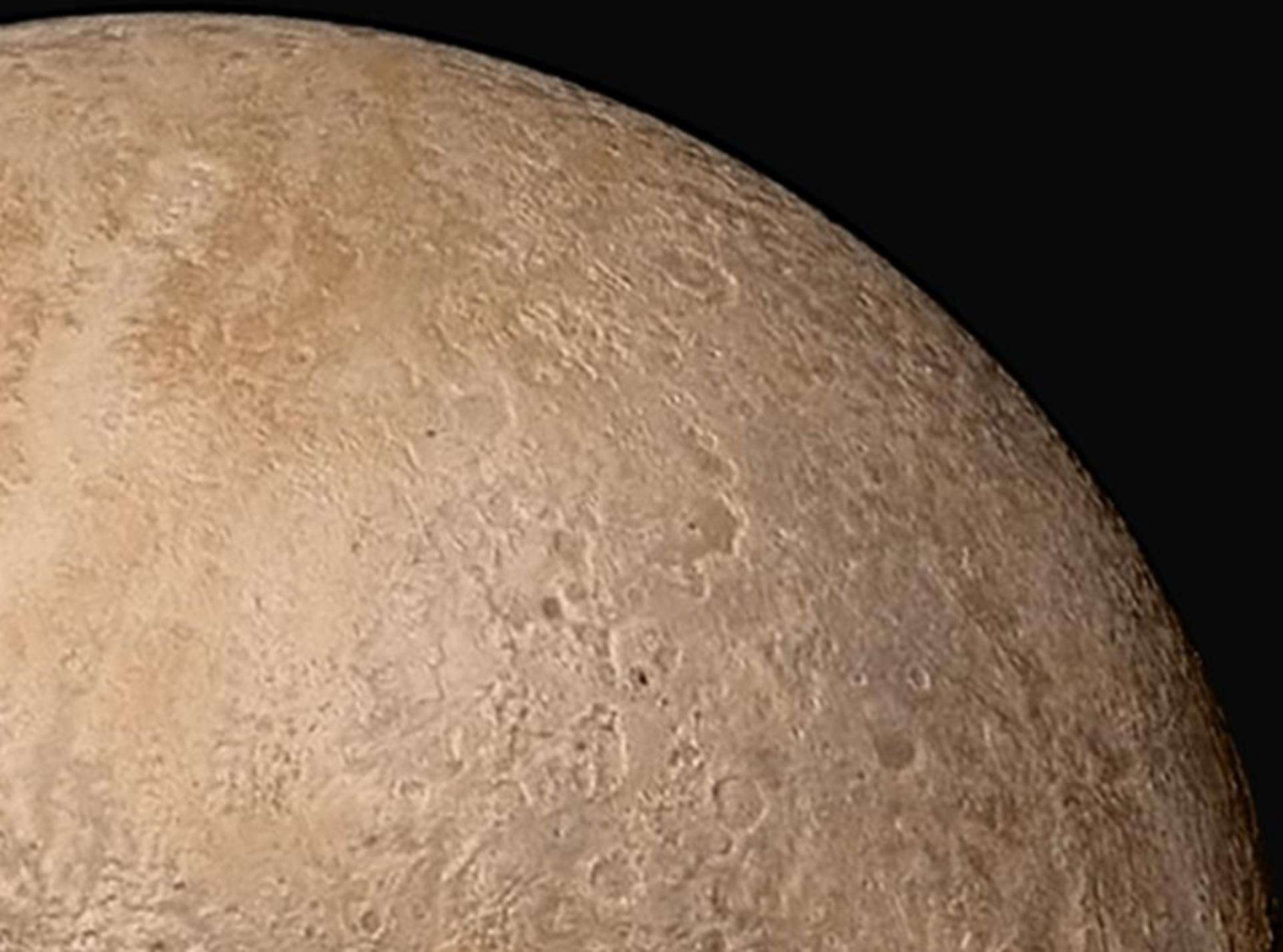
Pluto (left) and Charon (right) dominate this view of the outer solar system. Charon is about half the size of Pluto. Pluto also hosts four tiny moons – Nix, Hydra, Kerberos, and Styx – two of which are seen as small crescents at top left and right. In the distance, a faint Sun illuminates dust within the asteroid belt. David A. Aguilar (CfA) –

See more at: <http://www.astrobio.net/also-in-news/pluto-planet-votes/#sthash.dlxQu2dT.dpuf>







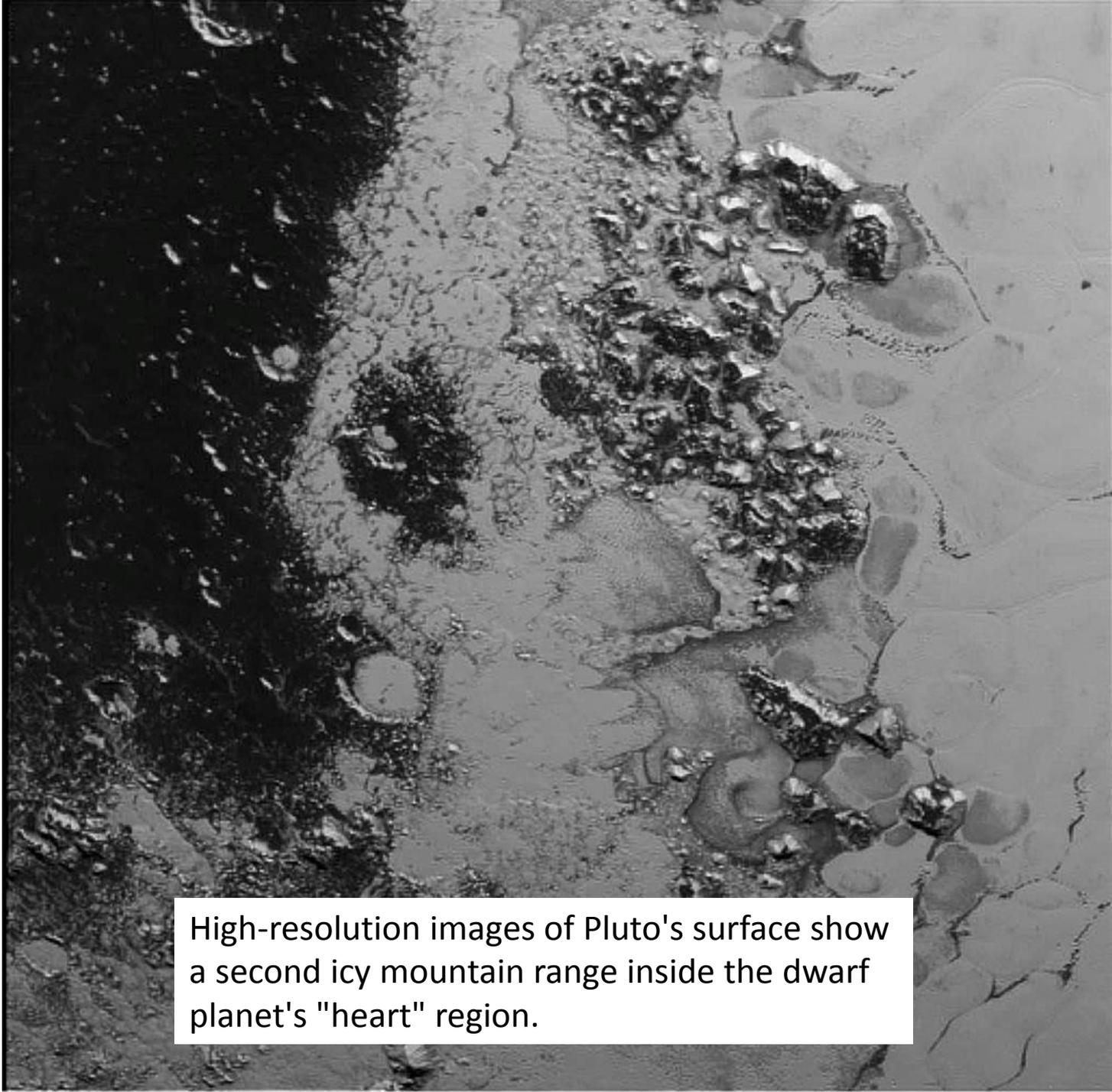




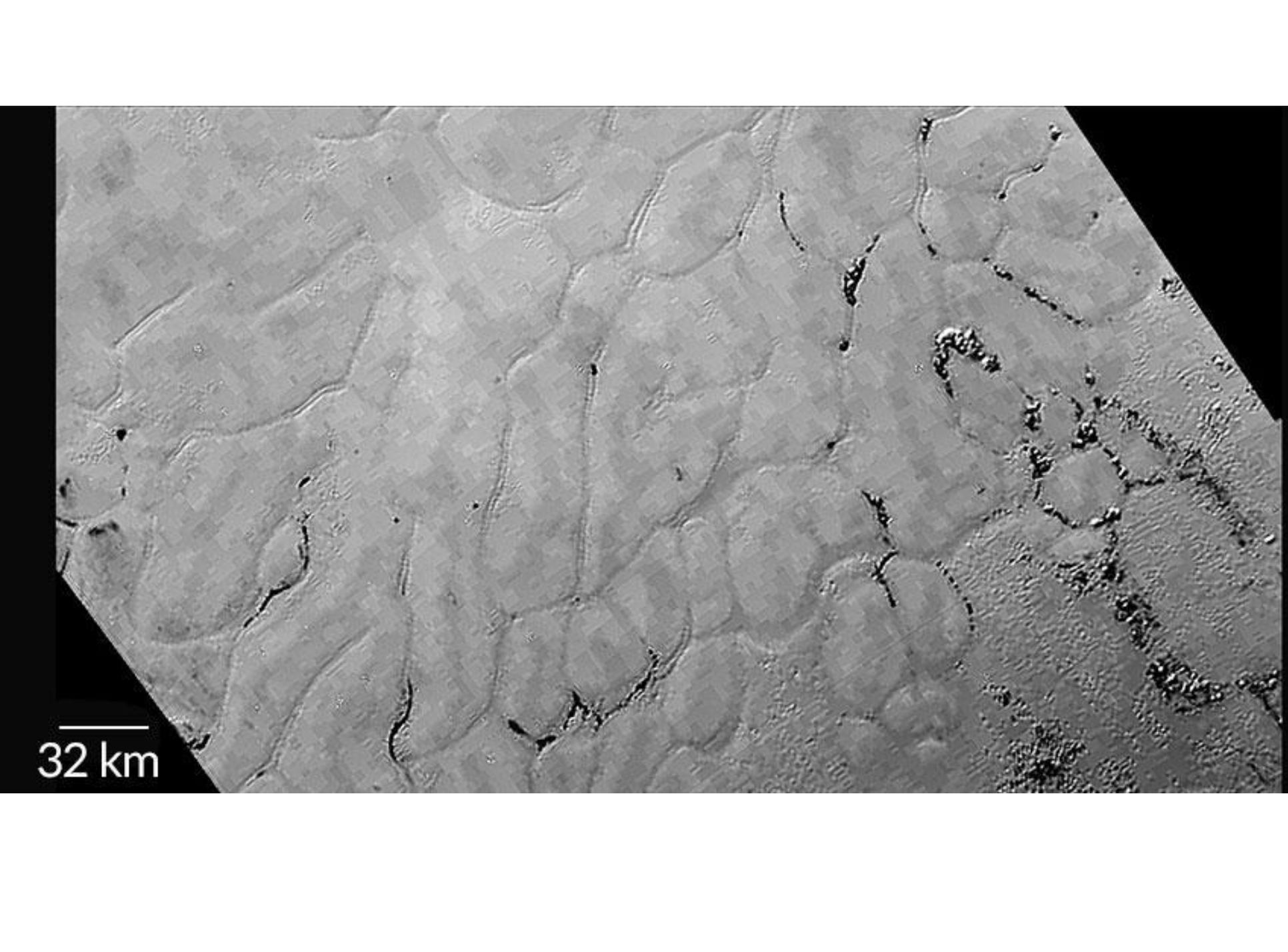




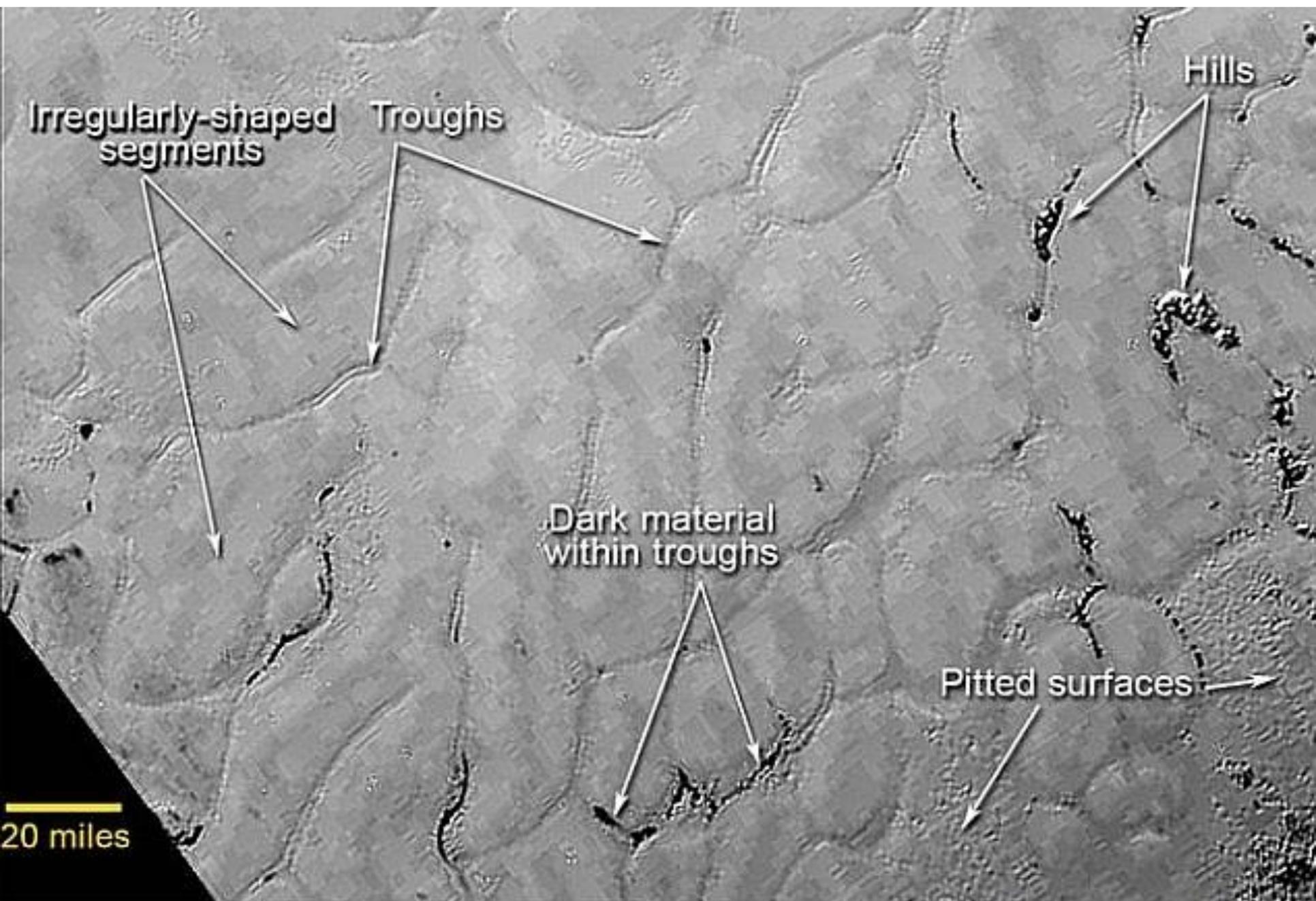




High-resolution images of Pluto's surface show a second icy mountain range inside the dwarf planet's "heart" region.



32 km



Irregularly-shaped segments

Troughs

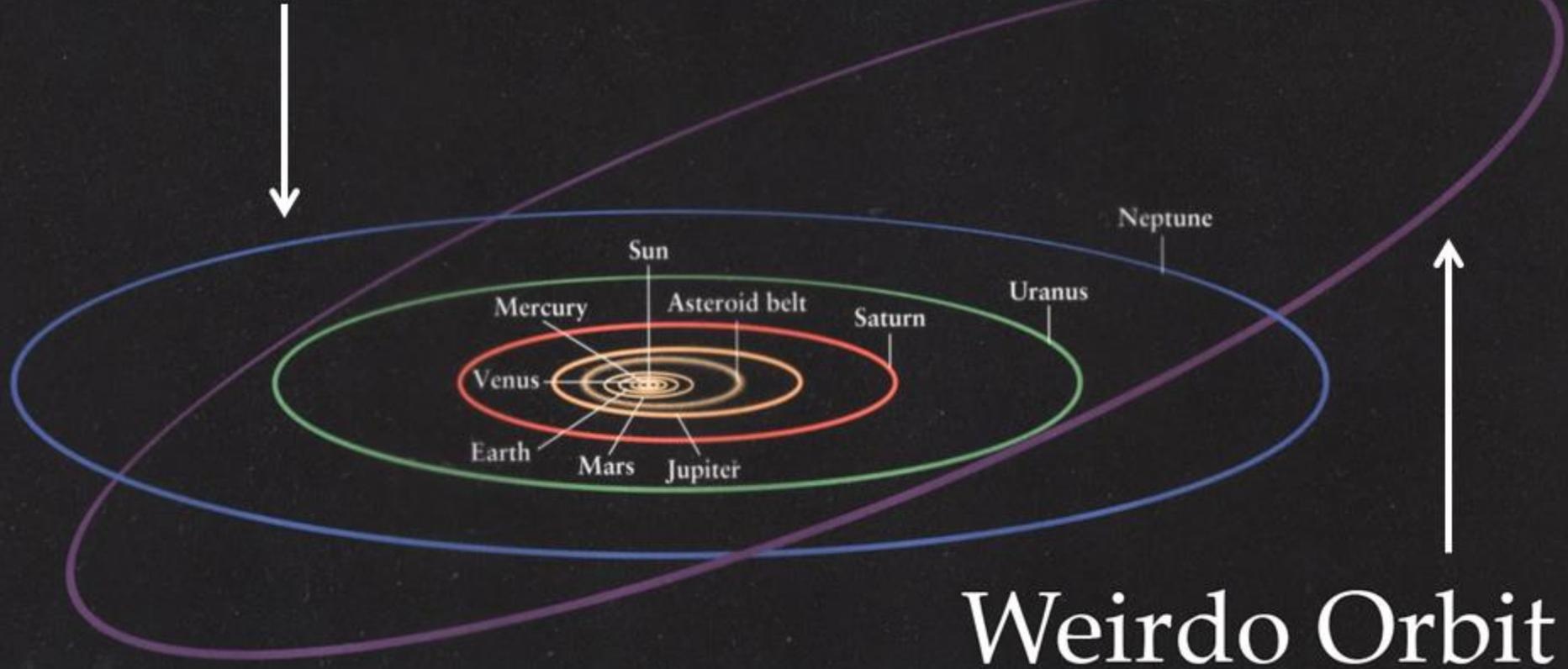
Dark material within troughs

Hills

Pitted surfaces

20 miles

Normal Orbits



Weirdo Orbit

The fall of Pluto from lofty planet status made sense given its small size and eccentric orbit in relation to other objects orbiting our sun. Most planetary scientists and astronomers agreed, "it was a weird little rock with a weirdo orbit."

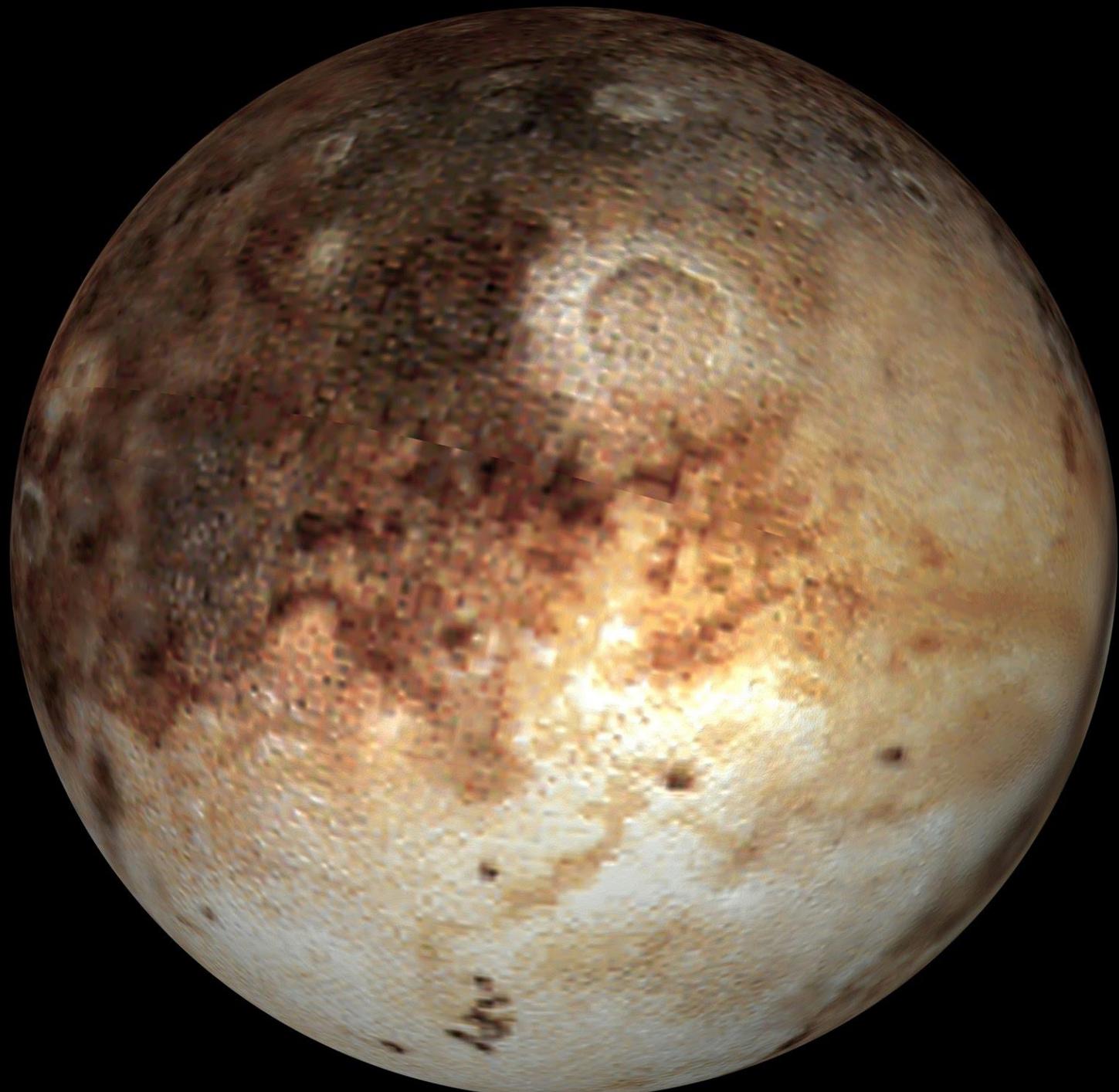
In a surprise reversal a new category of Plutoid planetary objects was created today with the newly rehabilitated Pluto as its flagship member. From now on they will be classified as "Planettes", clearly referencing a dinette or kitchenette, denoting a diminutive dining area or breakfast nook, or a small cooking space of less the 7.4m² (80ft²) floor space, respectively.

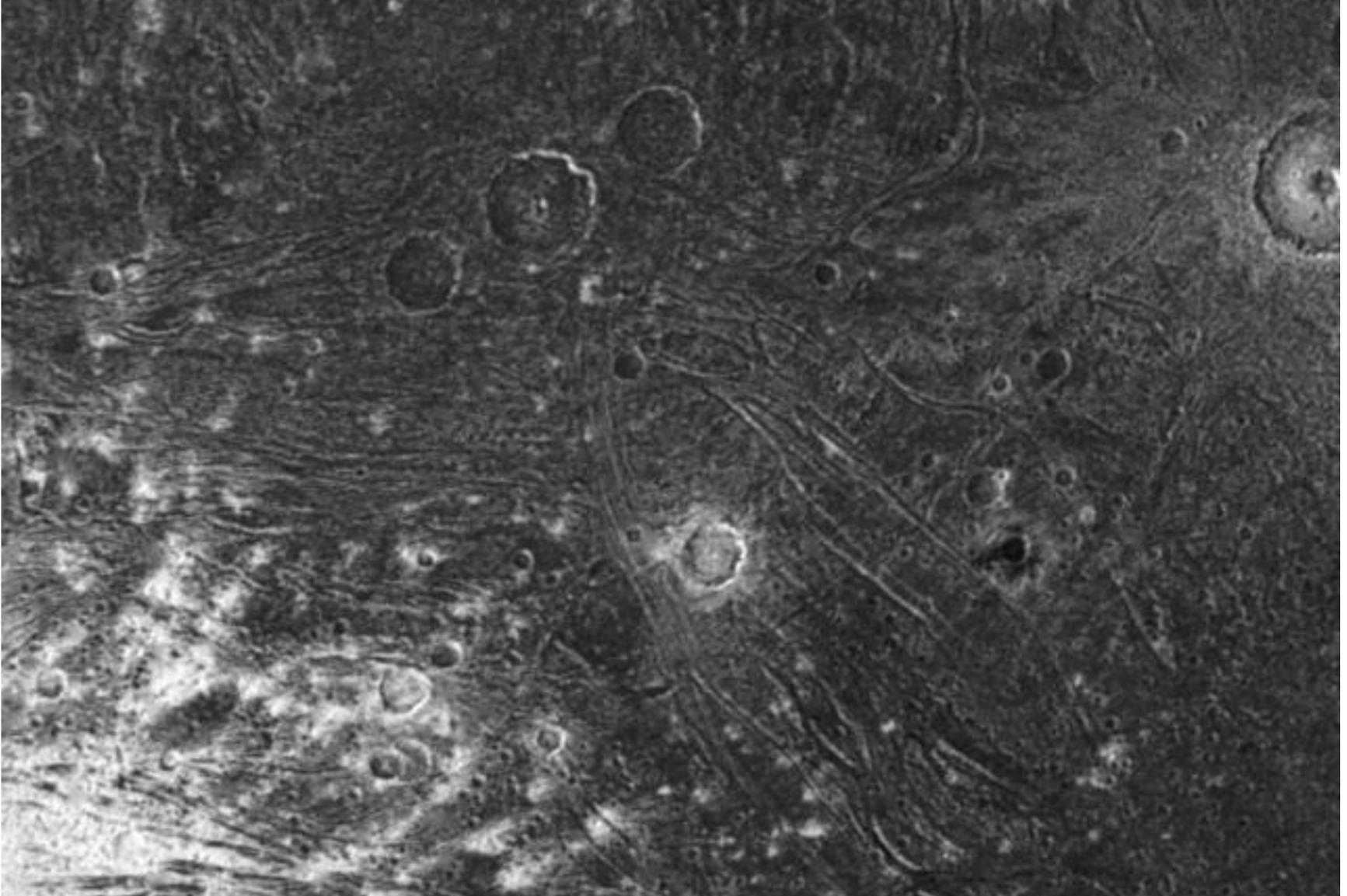
The current, official definition says that a planet is a celestial body that: is in orbit around the Sun, is round or nearly round, and has “cleared the neighborhood” around its orbit. But this definition baffled the public and classrooms around the country. For one thing, it only applied to planets in our solar system. What about all those exoplanets orbiting other stars? Are they planets? And Pluto was booted from the planet club and called a dwarf planet. Is a dwarf planet a small planet? Not according to the IAU. Even though a dwarf fruit tree is still a small fruit tree, and a dwarf hamster is still a small hamster. Eight years later, the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics decided to revisit the question of “what is a planet?” On September 18th, we hosted a debate among three leading experts in planetary science, each of whom presented their case as to what a planet is or isn’t. The goal: to find a definition that the eager public audience could agree on! Science historian Dr. Owen Gingerich, who chaired the IAU planet definition committee, presented the historical viewpoint. Dr. Gareth Williams, associate director of the Minor Planet Center, presented the IAU’s viewpoint. And Dr. Dimitar Sasselov, director of the Harvard Origins of Life Initiative, presented the exoplanet scientist’s viewpoint. Gingerich argued that “a planet is a culturally defined word that changes over time,” and that Pluto is a planet. Williams defended the IAU definition, which declares that Pluto is not a planet. And Sasselov defined a planet as “the smallest spherical lump of matter that formed around stars or stellar remnants,” which means Pluto is a planet. After these experts made their best case, the audience got to vote on what a planet is or isn’t and whether Pluto is in or out. The results are in, with no hanging chads in sight. According to the audience, Sasselov’s definition won the day, and Pluto IS a planet. - See more at:

<http://www.astrobio.net/also-in-news/pluto-planet-votes/#sthash.dlxQu2dT.dpuf>

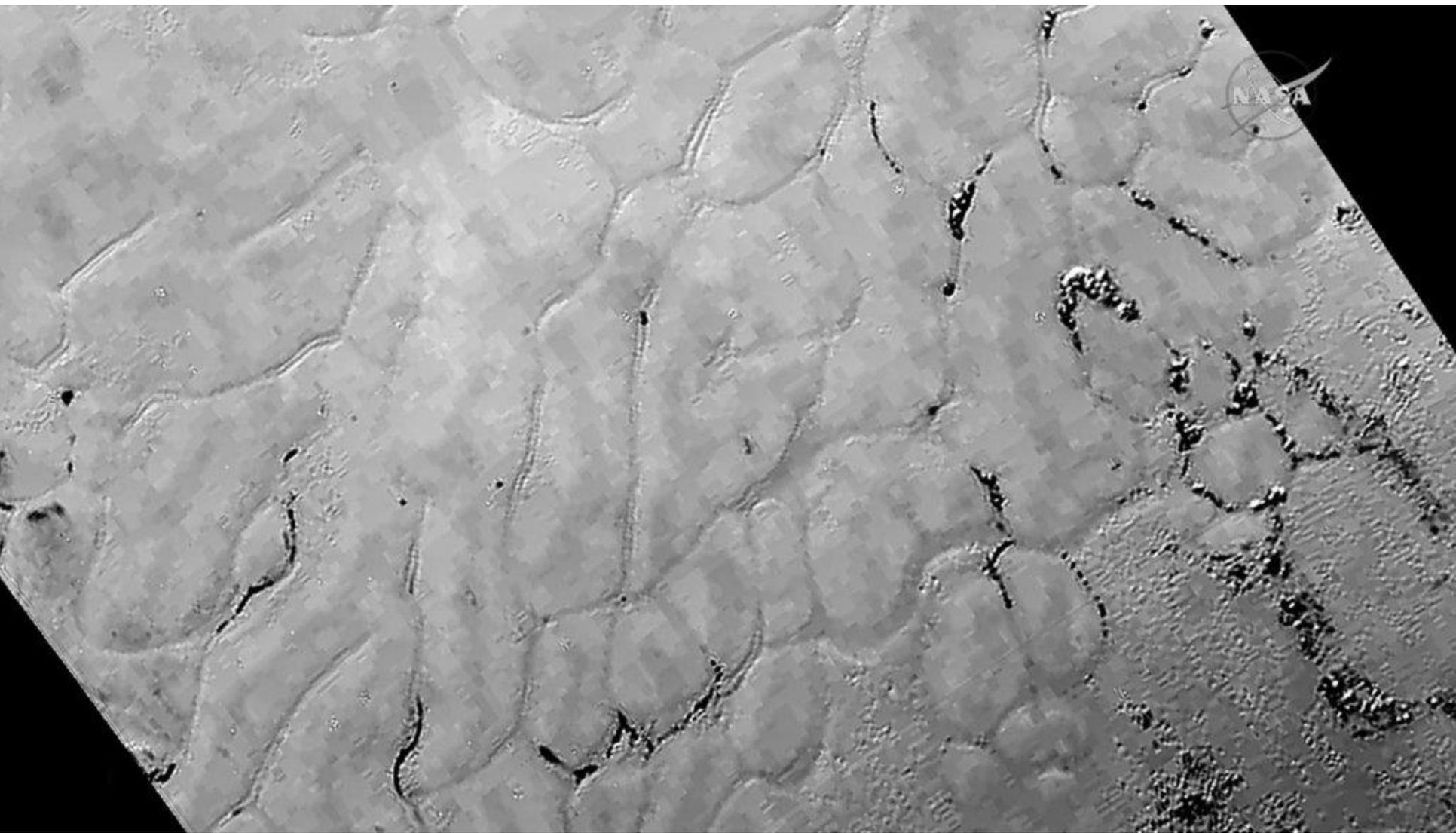








(Craters have been spotted in the global view of Pluto, and other regions could be geologically much older.) Dr. Moore speculated that the troughs, breaking the plains into irregular shapes 12 to 20 miles across, could be caused by convection of carbon monoxide, methane and nitrogen ices below the surface, “creating the same sort of patterns that you see when you look at the surface of a boiling pot of oatmeal, or like the blobs in a lava lamp.”



Tombaugh Regio

Sputnik Planum

Polygons

Norgay Montes

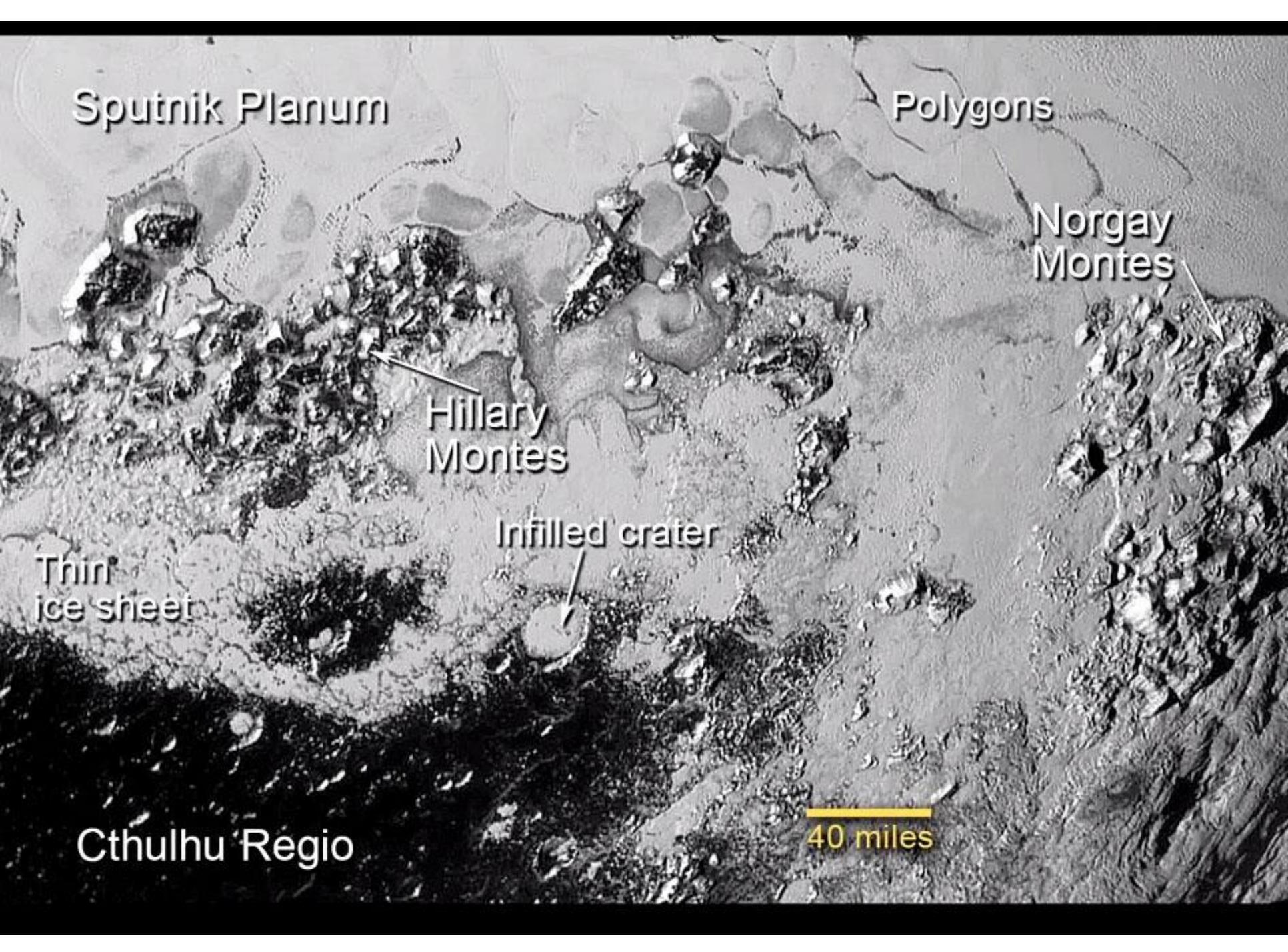
Hillary Montes

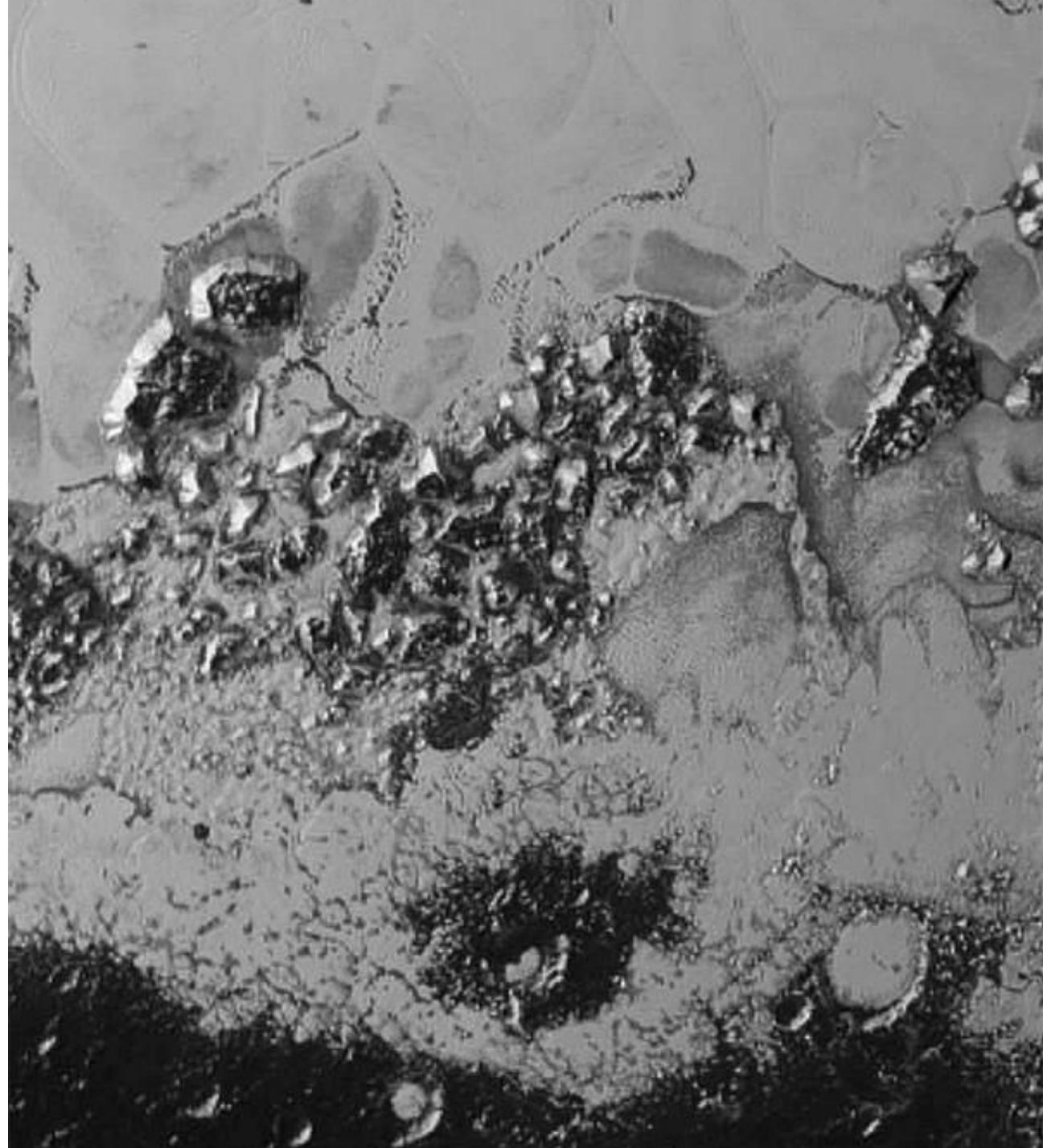
Infilled crater

Thin ice sheet

Cthulhu Regio

40 miles







Pluto is much more active than scientists thought

July 20th, 2015 at 11:47 am - Author [Jon Martindale](#) 2 Flares 2 Flares Following the New Horizons flyby of Pluto last week, data has been trickling in and showing us things about the dwarf planet we never **knew before and it turns out we wrong about a lot of things**. So much so in-fact that scientists that studied the far flung object have admitted that they were **totally wrong in painting Pluto as an inert ball of ice and rock**. In-fact, it's very active. Early photos that have returned from the edges of our solar system showed tall ice mountains, possible volcanoes, and vast, crater-free planes, **suggesting that it was a surface that had been created – in the cosmic sense – quite recently**. That in turn should mean that Pluto is geologically active, something that wasn't thought possible without the gravitational pull from a much larger planet.

With evidence pointing in this direction, the hunt is now on to figure out what it is that makes this internal activity possible. Energy is required, **which may come from a radioactive core**. That in turn could generate heat, enough of which could melt sub-surface ice and send it flowing towards the surface in icy volcanoes.

Chances are it wouldn't stay liquid on the surface however, since it reaches temperatures as low as -230 degrees Celsius; cold enough for there to be frozen nitrogen and methane.

It's also thought likely that Pluto has carbon monoxide gas in the Tombaugh region

More surprising than this however, is that Pluto's even smaller moon, Charon, also shows sign of geological activity. Much like Pluto, scientists will be studying images and data recorded by New Horizons about Charon over the coming months and years. While a gigabit of data has so far been returned, according to [the Independent](#), more than 49 gigabits are still be transmitted. It's expected that due to the distance between Earth and New Horizons, it will take the better part of **16 months to retrieve it all**.

<http://www.kitguru.net/channel/science/jon-martindale/pluto-is-much-more-active-than-scientists-thought/>

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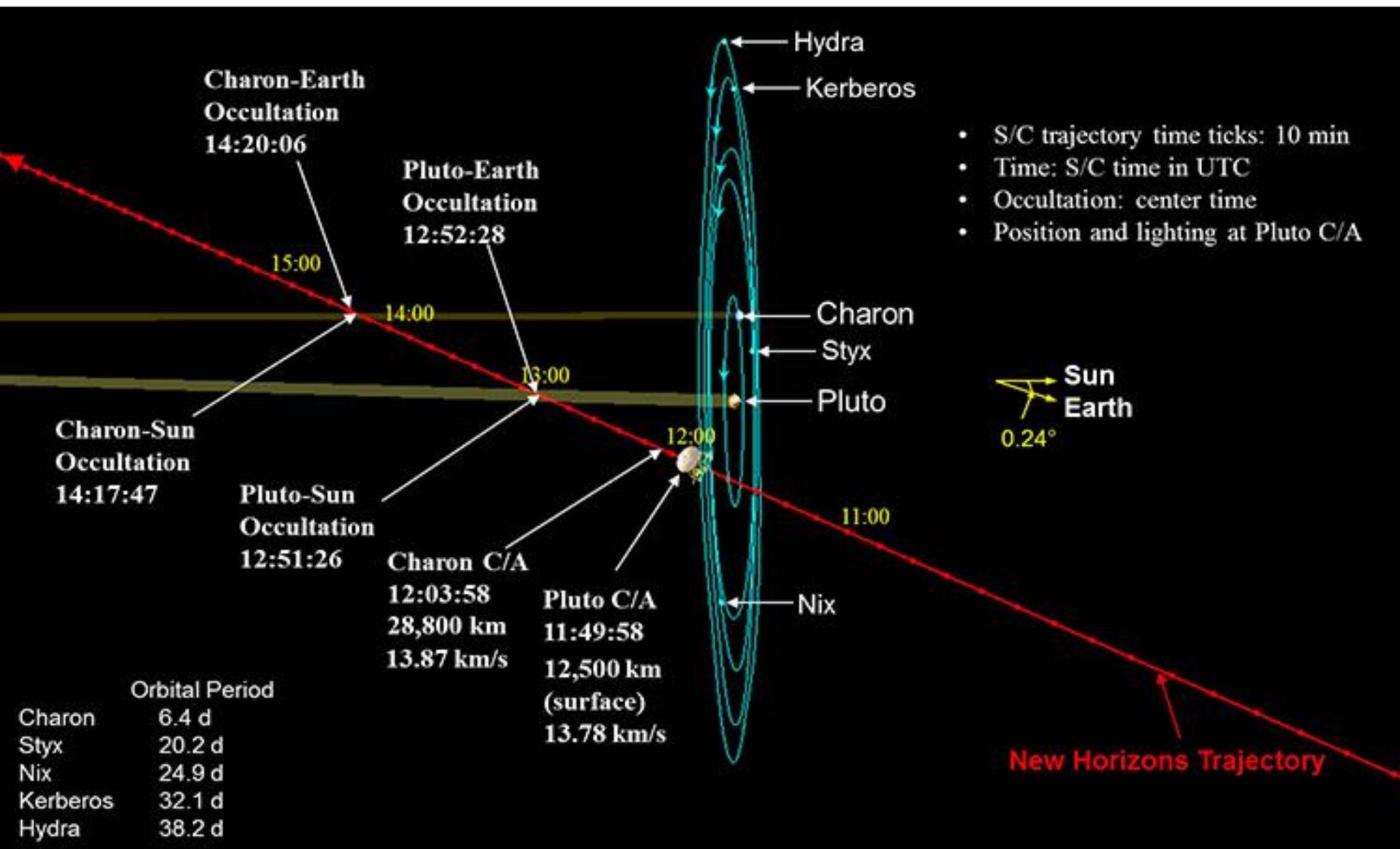
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- S/C trajectory time ticks: 10 min
- Time: S/C time in UTC
- Occultation: center time
- Position and lighting at Pluto C/A



	Orbital Period
Charon	6.4 d
Styx	20.2 d
Nix	24.9 d
Kerberos	32.1 d
Hydra	38.2 d

Charon C/A
12:03:58
28,800 km
13.87 km/s

Pluto C/A
11:49:58
12,500 km
(surface)
13.78 km/s

New Horizons Trajectory