Near Surface Plasma-like Phenomenon Traveling at 48,000 Kilometers per Hour

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Abstract

Telescope video data from January 29th, 2008 recorded extraordinary phenomena of plasma-like objects traveling at speeds that defy the imagination in the vicinity of Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque New Mexico. The telescope was located in Sandia Heights, 700 feet higher than the mesa to the west at a slant range of approximately 15 miles. Twin spherical plasma remains stationary as giant spherical plasma's passes by at an estimated speed of 48,000 Kilometers per hour. As they pass by the stationary plasma's they appear to drop off and pick up cargo. The video framing rate is not high enough to determine the direction with certainty however most of the transactions appear to be leaving the location. The cargo moves rapidly to and from the stationary plasmas-like spheres where they instantaneously disappear from the telescope FOV.

Data Acquisition and Processing

Telescope video data was acquired in the early morning of January 29th, 2008 just north of Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque New Mexico (Figure 1). Figure 2 shows a Google Earth oblique view giving the perception of the elevation difference. Thirty three terabytes were recorded with 5 terabytes used to produce the video with time stamps of 12:13 AM and 12:18 AM.

The telescope is a Celestron 8 inch Newtonian Reflector with a Celestron Solar System Imager (Table 1). The video camera is a Celestron NexImage using the Philips Toucam without optics designed to fit the telescope eye piece (Table 3). The telescope focus is used to produce a sharp image at the focal plane. The data is transferred via USB to the laptop external disk storage. The controlling software allows for the adjustment of framing rate, exposure and gain with automatic settings available. In this acquisition the framing rate was set to 30 Hz and the gain adjusted such that the plasma's were not saturated. Figure 3 is a photo (Table 2) looking east towards the Sandia Mountains to the site of the telescope; marked by the black dot. The landscape is typical of the New Mexico high desert with sparsely distributed Pinyon and Juniper. There are no paved roads, only dirt trails und unimproved roads used by the local ranchers.

The collection is compressed in time by splicing out the sequences where there is action from about an hour of video. These were assembled into a 30 Hz clip followed by exactly the same

sequence extended in time. The extended sequence enables the viewer to concentrate on the forms while the 30 Hz video provides the sense of cargo's movement between the stationary and moving plasma's.

Results

There is a repetitive sequence that occurs with each cargo shipment. Objects will appear at the same time that the stationary plasmas disappear only to reappear in the next frame. This is in synchronicity with appearance of the 30K MPH speeding plasma's suggesting a correlation between all of these activities. The cargo in general changes form just before the giant plasmas fly past. When cargo transfer occurs without the giant plasmas they are simply outside the field of view of the telescope. The twin plasmas on the right always transport twin cargo of the same appearance. Sometimes they are multicolored elongated missile like forms or greenish yellow plasmas about the size of the white wormholes. The small plasma on the left does not appear to be involved with the cargo but its movement is synchronized with the activities of the adjacent plasmas (Figure 4).

The distance across the 1 degree FOV at 16 miles is about .21 miles. The plasma wormholes are about 60 feet in diameter while the fast moving plasmas are about 500 feet in diameter. The cargo is typically about 40 X 120 feet however there could be some stretching as they moving while the video system is framing. The most astonishing statistic is that the giants move through the FOV in one frame resulting in an estimated speed of 30,000 MPH.

I have never actually seen one of these giants until reviewing the video data. One might ask why the human vision system cannot perceive these plasmas. The point at which flicker is eliminated when watching a CRT is about 50-100 Hz which suggests that we should be able to see motion that is detected in video at 30 Hz. Only the center 2 degrees of the human visual system have this high spatial frequency resolution. The question is not at what frequency we can see these plasmas flicker but can we track them as they fly by at 30,000 MPH. The motion tracking ability of the Human visual system is 4-8 Hz explaining why we cannot see high speed giant plasma's[1]. This said I'm sure we have all had the experience of something flashing in our peripheral vision only to turn and see nothing. These experiences could be real; our vision simply acquired a frame at the exact time the object was in our FOV.

Conclusions

I can only present the facts observed in this data. Stationary plasmas are the focal point of high frequency activity. The video clearly shows objects materializing within a frame or two of giant plasma's flying past. After transit the plasmas disappear suggesting a link with the appearance of the cargo and giant plasmas. Where the plasma's do not disappear it could simply be that the video framing rate is not sufficient to capture this detail. For this reason it is also inconclusive if the objects are arriving or leaving the plasma location. The coincidence of these activities cannot be explained with conventional thinking.

One might ask how prevalent is this phenomena is in Albuquerque New Mexico. My FOV was one degree providing me the ability to observe the activity in a half mile narrow strip at 16 miles slant range. I am able to go out any night and point the telescope at these wormholes. It got to the point where I became blasé about getting all of the equipment out considering the volume of data that I had collected. It is not logical that all of this activity happened to occur where I pointed the telescope. I can only conclude that this phenomenon is widespread in Albuquerque New Mexico.

References:

1. Risto Nasanen, Helena Ojanpaa, Topi Tanskanen, Juha Paallysaho, 2006," Estimation of temporal resolution of object identification in human vision", Exp Brain Res, 172: 464-471

Figures

Figure 1 Google Earth image showing the viewing geometry of the 8 inch Celestron Newtonian Reflector's 1 degree FOV. The telescope was located on the right at about 800 feet higher than the mesa west of the Rio Grande. The plasma wormholes are located on the north boundary of Petroglyph National Monument outlined in green.

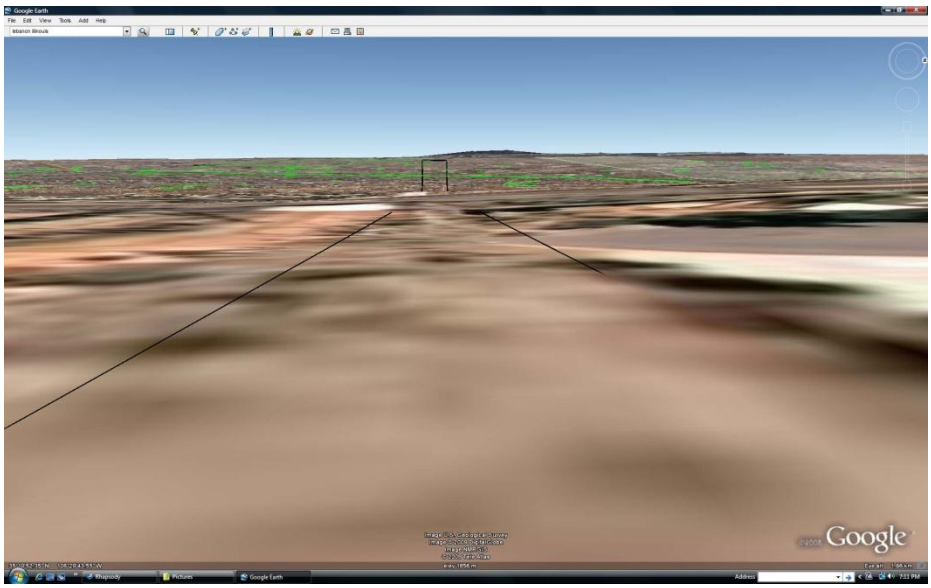

Figure 2 Google Earth oblique view showing where the telescope was pointing on the West Mesa (Rio Ranch). Mount Taylor is visible in the background about 40 miles west of the study site.

Figure 3 This photograph was taken on December 22 2007 at 8PM from the West Mesa looking east towards Sandia Heights. This is approximately where the telescope was focused with the telescope straight east to where the black dot is located. The Sandia Crest is at about 11,500 feet, the mesa about 5,500 feet and the telescope at about 6,200 feet. The telescope is located at 35-10-52.2N 106-29-42.1W and the location where the photograph is 35-10-51.00N 106-46-50.5W. (Google Earth)

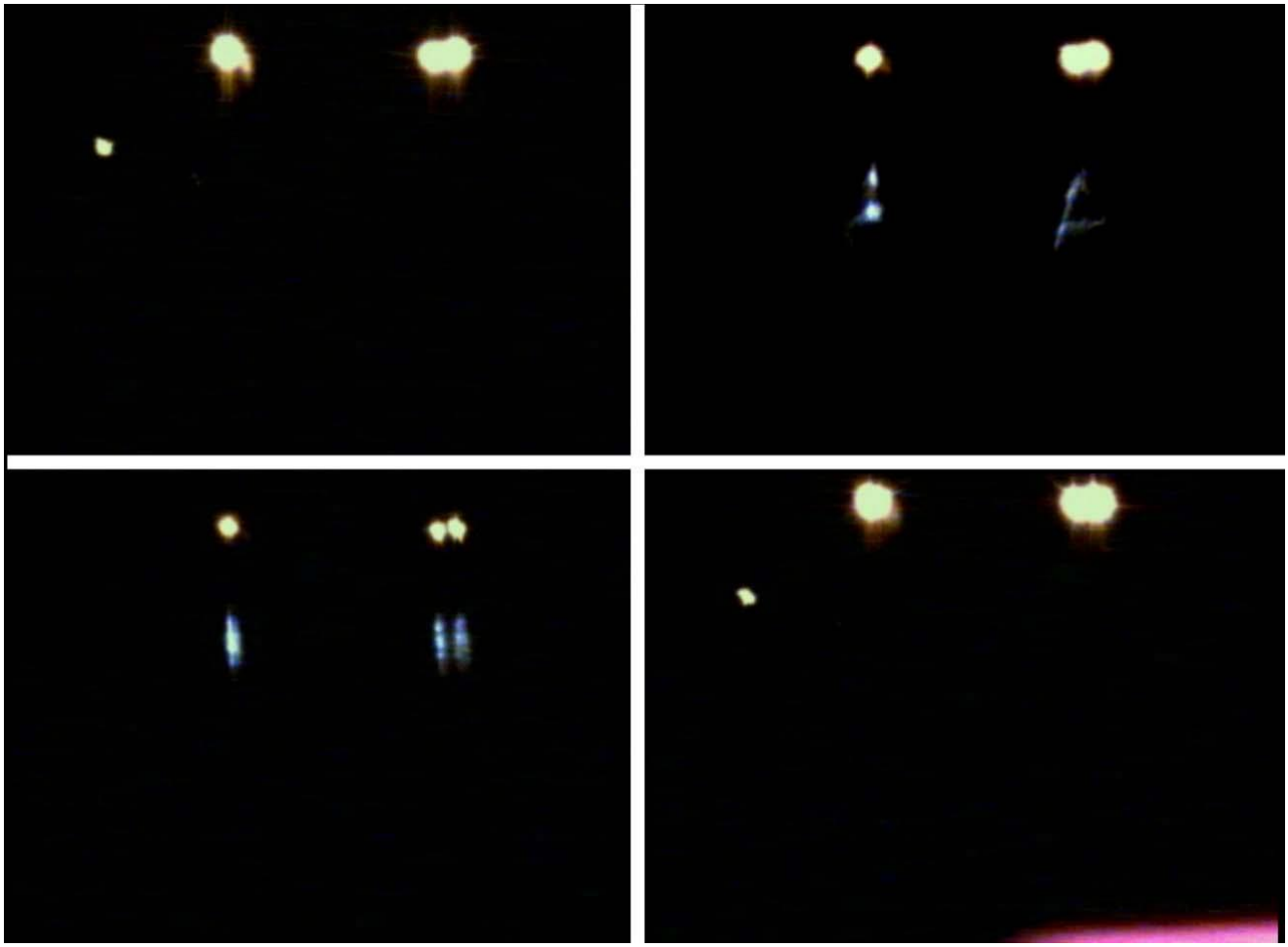

Figure 4 This is a mosaic of four video frames in order upper left, upper right, lower left and lower right. Elongated objects have come out of the wormholes and are picked up by the plasma moving to the left in the bottom right.

TABLE 1

CELESTRON C8-NGT

Optical Design :
Reflector
Aperture :
203.2 mm (8 in)
Focal Length :
1000 mm (39.37 in)
Focal Ratio :
4.92
Finderscope :
9x50
Mount :
CG-5 Equatorial
Eyepiece 1 :
20 mm (0.79 in)
Magnification 1 :
50 x
Highest Useful Magnification :
480 x
Lowest Useful Magnification :
29 x
Limiting Stellar Magnitude :
14
Resolution (Rayleigh) :
0.69 arcsec
Resolution (Dawes) :
0.57 arcsec
Photographic Resolution :
400 line/mm
Light Gathering Power :
843 x
Angular Field of View :
1 °
Linear Field of View (@1000 yds) :
53 ft (16.15 m)
Optical Coatings :
Aluminum
Secondary Mirror Obstruction :
2.2 in (55.88 mm)
Secondary Mirror Obstruction by Area :
7.6 %
Secondary Mirror Obstruction by Diameter :
27.5 %

TABLE 2

NIKON D40

CCD
Image Sensor Type
15.6 x 23.7mm
Sensor Size
6.24 million
Total Pixels
6.1 million
Effective Pixels
DX-format
(L) 3,008 x 2,000
(M)2,256 x 1,496
(S)1,504 x 1,000
Image Area (pixels)
2.5 frames per second
Top Continuous Shooting Speed at full resolution
Single
Continuous Shooting Options
2.5 in. diagonal
Slowest Shutter Speed
1/4000 sec. in steps of 1/3 EV
Fastest Shutter Speed
Yes
Lowest Standard ISO Sensitivity
1600 in steps of 1 EV
Highest Standard ISO Sensitivity
Hi1 (ISO 3200 equivalent)
Highest Expanded ISO Sensitvity
SD
SDHC
Lens

1. **3x AF-S DX Zoom-NIKKOR 18-55mm f/3.5-5.6G ED II**
2. **AF-S DX Zoom-NIKKOR 55-200mm f/4-5.6G ED**

TABLE 3
CELESTRON NEXIMAGE (PHILIPS TOUCAM)

1/4" format, HAD, color CCD chip
Camera Resolution :
VGA 640x480
Size :
3.6 mm x 2.7 (4.5 mm diagonal)
Pixel Size :
5.6 micron square
Sensitivity :
<1 lux