

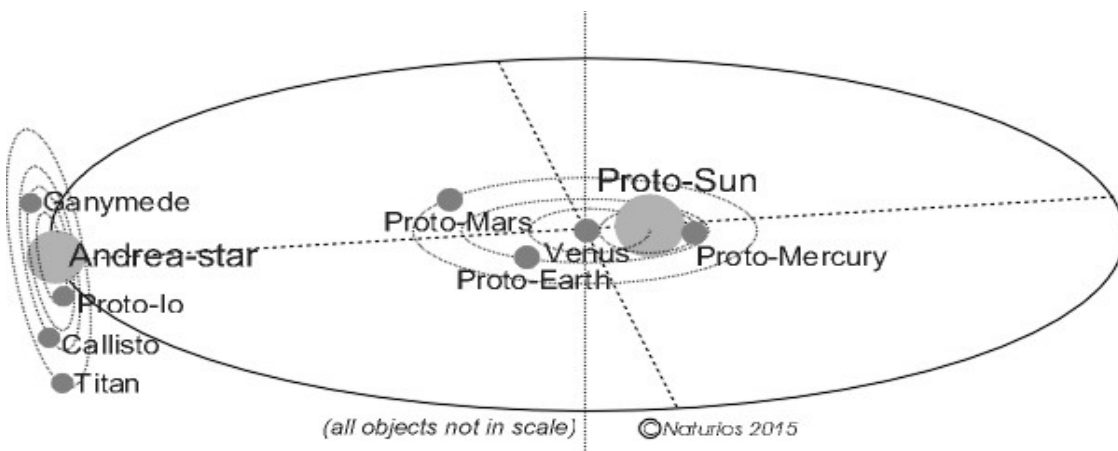
Planet X, or Planet 9, is probably not a planet at all

by Peter Jakubowski
(Duesseldorf, 21st July, 2016)

It happened today that I was forced to wait for more than a half an hour on our main railway station. Since many years I know, any unexpected "pause" in my life is a time to learn something (or someone) I would otherwise maybe never had considered at all. There is a large bookshop there that I haven't visited during the last several months. There are always hundreds of books and hundreds of national and international journals and papers there. I went in, and after maybe two minutes I went out with the newest issue of the Journal "Sterne und Weltraum" ("Stars and Universe"; an astrophysical cooperation with "Spektrum der Wissenschaft", the German version of "Scientific American") in my hand. The title page asked me: "Wanted Planet X; could it be hidden at the edge of the Solar System?" Because I was returned just yesterday directly from Bagni di Lucca in Tuscany (Italy), where I attended "The Infinite Consciousness Conference" (www.laszloinstitute.com), I was sure, also this time the "Global Consciousness" try to inform me about something exciting.

And indeed, as very often in a similar situation during my life, just after a few minutes I became really excited again. There are three very interesting, seemingly independent reports in that issue, which for myself all belong together. The shortest one reports about the first ever detailed observation of a brown dwarf, showing a photography of HD 4747B, taken by Justin R. Crepp and his team from the University of Notre Dame (Indiana, USA). The very recent observation (the report being just submitted to Astrophysical Journal) literally shows a brown dwarf with a mass of about 60 Jupiter masses accompanying the central star HD 4747 in constellation "Cetus (Whale)", 61 light-years away from us. On the website of the [University of Notre Dame](http://www.unnotre.edu), we can observe an [instructive video](#) trying to explain the mutual movements of the central star and its companion around a common center of mass.

The second of the articles which I found in the issue was the title story: where is the planet X really? I have already written many times in my books and articles, also in [refereed journals](#), that our Proto-Sun could not be formed as a single star. It is because no a single star with planets can ever exist across our Universe, where the Newtonian central force of gravity can be assumed to be at work. Only an undisturbed accretion of a cosmic cloud results in a single star. But in such an ideal case, no mass remains for any planets. More than 70 per cent of the observed stars have at least one smaller stellar companion, mostly a brown dwarf, like HD 4747B. I called our brown dwarf, an original companion of our Proto-Sun, Andrea-star. It had orbited the center of mass of the Proto-Solar System.



One of my most exciting discoveries, resulting from the Unified Physics of Naturics, was the understanding that one of the proto-planets of our Proto-Sun has to be formed exactly in the center of mass of the emerging system, and that central point is known to us today as our beautiful "morning (or evening) star", Venus. We can say that the original distance between the Proto-Sun and Proto-Venus has defined the unique quantum scale of the whole Solar System. However, to be more precise, it was rather the available mass of the cosmic cloud belonging to our huge Cosmic Hierarchy, from which the Proto-Solar System, and later, our present Solar System has been formed, which has defined all numerical parameters of this system and all our physical constants and values as well.

In my opinion, the most advanced researcher following a similar way of thinking is [Samantha Lawler](#) from National Research Council, Herzberg, Victoria, Canada.

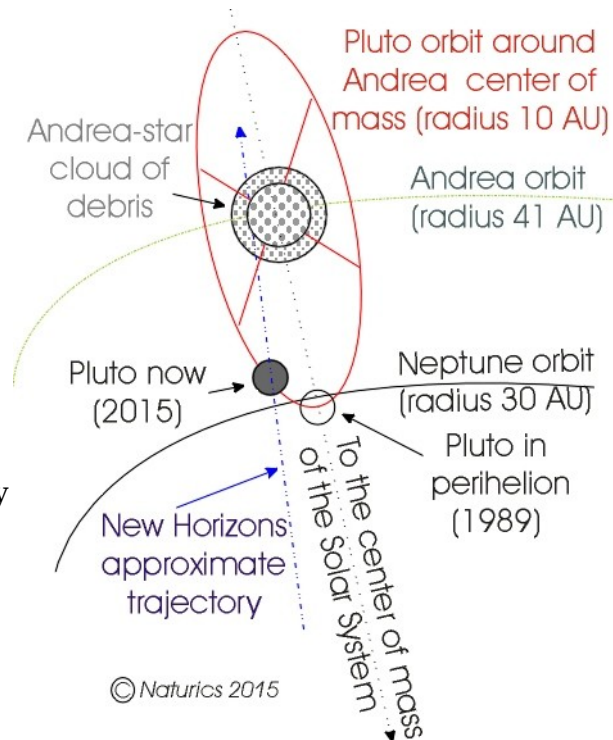
And the third article from the newly bought issue of "Sterne und Weltraum" is a wide report about the Juno spacecraft just beginning its (NASA's) mission around Jupiter. The spacecraft has to absolve more than 30 revolutions around the poles of Jupiter, using its numerous scientific devices to answer the questions like that: How has Jupiter been formed and when? Which is his energy source, if not the Sun alone? It will be very fascinating time for myself expecting a confirmation that Jupiter is not a planet at all, but a core of the Andrea-star damaged 3.5 milliard years ago.

In addition to this it would be very easy for NASA to make just several images (maybe with JunoCam) of our Sun and Venus simultaneously on the background of some "fixed" stars. A series of eight pictures, each taken every consecutive month, should be enough to demonstrate a "dance" of our central star around the global center of mass in Venus.

At the same time the cameras of Juno (or some larger telescopes) could try to follow the "New Horizons" as a shining point flying toward the cloud of remnants of the Andrea-star (approximately 10 AU behind Pluto now).

If this remote spacecraft is not unlucky and will collide during the next 12 months with one of those debris, it should be possible to observe its short disappearing from time to time in shadow of some of those debris. I expect, there are millions of Pluto-like debris there, because the mass of the whole cloud is still of more than 17 Jupiter masses.

In just two years our Solar System could be a different place for all of us living in it. We will have accepted the Andrea-star being our original and present "Planet X".



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