

Hyperdimensional Physics

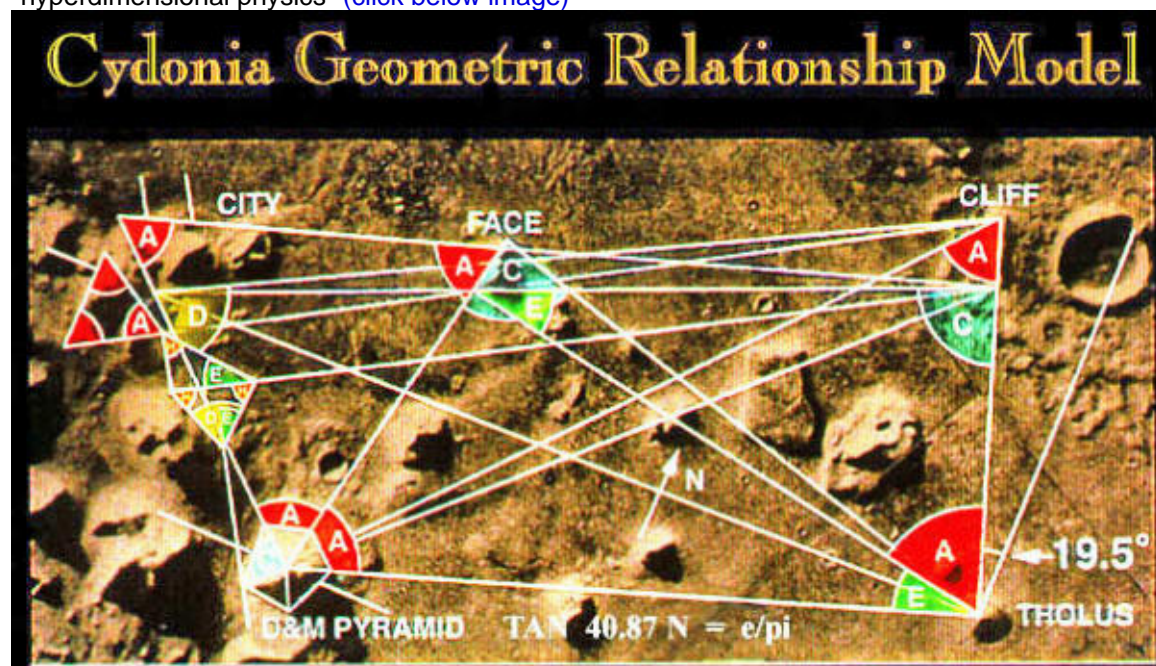
Part I

For some time, we have been asked to provide an overview of a subject intimately connected with -- but not dependent upon -- the confirmation of "[intelligent ruins at Cydonia](#)," on Mars:
The arcane subject of "**Hyperdimensional Physics**."

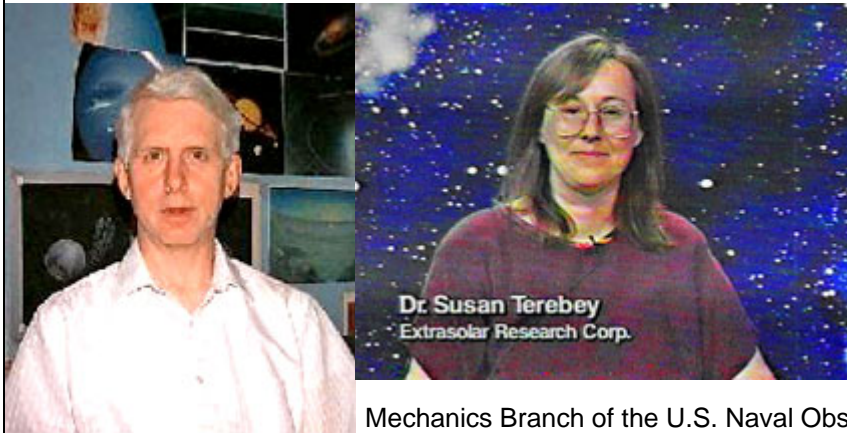
Unknown to most current physicists and students of science (if not the general media and public), the beginnings of modern physics launched over 100 years ago by the so-called "giants" -- [Helmholtz](#), [Lord Kelvin](#), [Faraday](#), [Maxwell](#) and many others -- laid a full and rich tradition in this currently little-known field: the open, heatedly debated scientific and philosophical premise that three-dimensional reality is only a subset of a series of higher, hyperspatial, **additional dimensions**, which control not only the physics of our very existence, from stars to galaxies to life itself ... but potentially, through time-variable changes in its foundations--

Dramatic coming changes in our lives

This bold theoretical and experimental era, at the very dawn of science as we know it, came to an abrupt end at the close of the 19th Century. That was when our currently accepted (and very different) view of "physics" -- everything from the "Big Bang" Expanding Universe Cosmology, to Relativistic limitations imposed by "flat" space and non-simultaneous time, complicated by a non-intuitive "Quantum Mechanics" of suddenly uncertain "realities" -- all took a very different turn ... from where they had been headed. Imagine our surprise, when -- as part of our *Enterprise Mission* effort to verify the **existence of intelligently-created ruins at "Cydonia"** -- we suddenly realized we might have stumbled across the geometry of this same 19th Century, pre-Relativity "hyperdimensional physics" ([click below image](#))



But encoded on a completely separate world!



Even more startling: this "lost science" was -- somehow --geometrically memorialized on the same planet ... the planet Mars ... that may have seen its "end" as a direct result of this same physics ...

According to the former Chief of the Celestial

Mechanics Branch of the U.S. Naval Observatory, astronomer [Thomas Van Flandern](#), **Mars** may once having been the satellite of a former major 10th planet of the solar system, that once orbited between current Jupiter and Mars. Sixty-five million years ago, for some currently unknown reason (according to [Van Flandern's](#) 25-year-old theory) -- that planet suddenly exploded-- releasing Mars into its currently "anomalously elliptical" orbit of the Sun ...

With **NASA's** recent announcement of the potential discovery of the first "extrasolar, Jovian-class planet" physically detected beyond the confines of our solar system, the timing seemed particularly appropriate to update our original description of "**hyperdimensional physics**" at the United Nations, in **1992**. And to call for some unique tests of this hypothesis, now that extensive new NASA observations of "the planet" are being planned for the next few months.

It is particularly ironic that these same tests could also provide striking new evidence supporting **Van Flandern's** 25 year-old "*exploding planet hypothesis*" ...

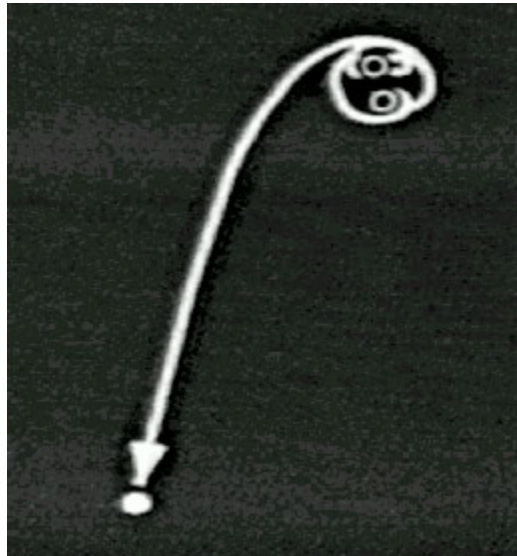
On May 28, **1998**, [NASA](#) held the latest in a recent series of unprecedented news conferences in Washington D.C.; the announcement of the first direct detection (as opposed to inferences deduced from "stellar wobbles") of a possible planet located beyond our local solar system. The discoverer -- **Dr. Susan Terebey** ([image left](#)), founder of the "[Extrasolar Research Corporation](#)" -- serendipitously located the potential planet while using the Hubble Space Telescope (**HST**) and the newly-installed "**NICMOS**" Camera last year to study newly-forming stars.

Officially termed "**TMR-1C**," ([watch below video](#)) at the announcement NASA press conference **Dr. Terebey** described her at first slow realization of the uniqueness and potential importance of this "find"; ultimately her attention was drawn to a mere "pinprick of infrared light" in close association (on the Hubble "NICMOS" image -- [click image below](#)) with two much brighter stars.



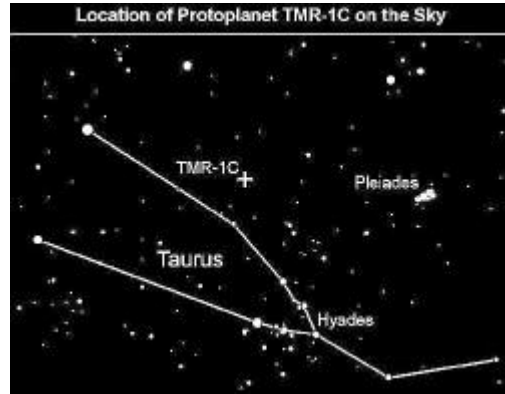
TMR-1C

Immersed in a dense cloud of interstellar dust, this faint, solitary object -- the only other IR source (besides the stars themselves) visible against the dust -- was strategically located at the precise end of a long, slender filament of light. **Terebey** discovered, upon preliminary measurement, that this "filament" extended over a 100 billion miles ... directly connecting the "pinprick" with the twin, newborn parent suns.



Several months into her analysis, **Terebey** reached the tentative conclusion that this tiny "IR speck" was most likely the first Hubble image (if not any image!) of a newborn, runaway giant planet -- "recently" ejected from a prior orbit of the nearby stars themselves ([above image](#)). From the faint infrared luminosity of this isolated object and contemporary models of planetary formation, **Terebey** estimated that its mass has to be only "2 to 3 times Jupiter's." The "*filament*," she theorized, is most likely a "tunnel" literally bored through the dense cloud of surrounding gas and dust by the passage of the ejected planet itself -- a tunnel that, acting like a "lightpipe," is scattering infrared energy down its entire 130 billion-mile length from the nearby stars themselves.

Because Taurus (the celestial region in which these remarkable objects are located) is now behind the Sun as seen from Earth, it will be several months before Hubble can be used to acquire additional data on the "planet." There are also plans to enlist major ground-based telescopes in this campaign. What is critically needed is spectroscopic data on this object; if it is not merely a misidentified small star (such as a red dwarf, drastically dimmed by the copious dust still swirling in the vicinity of the nearby brighter stars), but is in fact a cooling planet, this will be instantly apparent from its spectrum.



Which brings us to the **unique hyperdimensional possibilities** this discovery has now presented.



A high resolution ground-based image of Jupiter at a wavelength of 5 microns from the NASA Infrared Telescope Facility, Mauna Kea, in January 1994. Bright spots are due to heat radiation escaping from Jupiter's interior in regions where the clouds are thin. (John Rayner & John Spencer)

Astrophysical discovery of "glowing planets" -- planetary bodies which shine in the infrared via internal energy sources, not just by reflected light -- stems from completely unexpected ground-based telescopic observations of this solar system, beginning in the mid-1960's: the startling detection of "**anomalous internal infrared radiation**" ([click image left](#)) coming from the planet Jupiter. Later Pioneer and Voyager *insitu* spacecraft observations across the 70s and 80s added the other "giant planets," Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, to the list of solar system worlds that -- somehow, without internal nuclear fusion processes, like stars -- still manage to **radiate more energy out into space than they receive directly from the Sun.** ([click image below](#))

After much initial debate, the conventional understanding of these anomalous "infrared excesses" eventually settled on three possible internal sources:

- 1) left-over "primordial heat" from the literal formation of the planet
 - 2) heating caused by eventual internal separation of light elements in so-called "gas giant" planets (helium from hydrogen), releasing potential energy as the helium falls further toward the center of the planet (a form of ultra-slow, "continued gravitational contraction")
 - 3), anomalous energy release due to excess radioactive decay of heavy element concentrations located within gas giant rocky cores
- Of the three current explanations for these "energy anomalies," only the first applies to **Jupiter** ... because of its mass -- 318 times the Earth's; a planet of that minimum mass is required (in the model) if it's to retain significant thermal energy across the immense lifetime of the solar system ... almost 5

