

Foreword

You'll notice here that I hardly make mention of gravity, if at all. That's because in actuality gravity doesn't really exist. What is known as gravity is actually magnetism, by which heavenly bodies out in space attract and repel each other and establish complex magnetic relationships. On Earth, much of the so-called gravity is simply atmospheric pressure that gives weight to small (relative to the planet) objects and alongside its magnetic field keeps them on its surface - much like underwater pressure in the ocean depth, which is the force of the sheer weight of the sea exerted on deep underwater objects such as submarines, atmospheric pressure is the weight of the volume of air above exerted on us here on the surface of the planet. As for the atmosphere itself, it is 'weighed down' and kept in place by the Earth's far more expansive and all-encompassing magnetosphere.

By the same token, there are no such things as 'gravity wells'. What are referred to as gravity wells are simply the distortions of light and space around highly magnetic interstellar objects. Magnetism is the strongest substance in the universe, able to bend both the blackness of space (which is another universal substance, sometimes called ether or [dark matter](#)) and the emission of light or radiation. Because light needs space to travel (similar to how sound needs air to travel), when the light from background stars and galaxies reaches the space around a powerful magnetic field it also gets bent and distorted, creating the so-called '[gravitational lensing effect](#)'.

This is also why the idea of 'black holes' is erroneous - there are no such things. Black holes are simply black suns or stars because they don't emit light like light orbs such as our Sun. It is because of their intense magnetism, which bends space and absorbs any light in their vicinity, making them extremely difficult to see, that they appear to astronomers as virtually black holes out in space.

Nibiru: I make use of the word 'Nibiru' in this analysis simply for convenience because it is one of the most popular and therefore well-known names given to the object we're investigating, and also so that I have a name to refer to the object in order to distinguish it from other related objects, such as the Elenin object(s).

If you're not familiar with Nibiru, I recommend you run a Google search on the word and other related terms (such as 'Planet X') and visit the various websites on the subject. **Note of caution:** there's a lot of disinformation mingled with true information on this topic. Use your own discernment and sense of truth to identify and separate what is true from what are lies.

Nasa and Leonid Elenin

Nasa

Nasa shut down Iras, the infrared telescope that originally detected Nibiru in 1983, but left it to continue orbiting Earth

[Nasa shuts down Wise, a better infrared telescope than Iras, on 17 February 2011](#)

Nasa shuts down its [Buzz Room](#) on 30 March 2011 [after Elenin's perigee was revised to 0.0004 AU in the forum](#)

[Nasa issued on 11 June 2011 an emergency preparedness warning to its staff and their family members](#)

[Nasa's emergency preparedness webpage](#) displays a photo of Nibiru



[Nasa shuts down its 30-year space shuttle program 21 July 2011 with Atlantis' landing marking the end of the final mission](#)

[Nasa will turn Stereo B satellite on 1 August 2011 to observe approaching comet Elenin](#)

Leonid Elenin

Leonid's website, [Spaceobs.org](#), displays a logo depicting Elenin (right in image) and, following behind the comet on its tail or path, the object Nibiru (left)



Summary

Name: Nibiru (including Planet X, Wormwood, Hercolubus, Nemesis, Tyche and Marduk makes seven of the best known names; and descriptive names Great Red Dragon, Black Sun, Destroyer, Doom shape, Dark Star, Dark Companion, Dark Twin)

Diameter: 179,028 to 183,191 kilometres

Mass: 3.34 (3 to 4) M_J (Jupiter masses) or 0.00319 Solar masses or 6.341324×10^{27} kg or approximately 6 thousand trillion trillion kilograms

Density: 1.965 g/cm^3 (solid) or up to 5.242 g/cm^3 if it is composed purely of iron oxide

Composition: possibly cesium, iron oxide, iron, oxygen, ozone; other substances unknown

Type: unknown object. Comparable known objects: [hot Jupiters](#), [brown dwarves](#) and [red dwarves](#)

Orbiting bodies: seven planets or moons, innumerable asteroids and/or comets

Forward velocity (speed): 25,890 mph or 11.57km/s at Jupiter orbit and 18,124 mph or 8.10km/s at Saturn orbit

Rotation: clockwise

Rotational velocity (spin speed): 36,030 mph

Outer magnetic field: 2,442,371,253 km or 16.326 AU in diameter; and 7,672,935,586 km in circumference

Inner magnetic field: 27,452,490 km or 0.184 AU in diameter; and 86,244,541 km in circumference

Core magnetic field: 9,799,461 km or 0.066 AU in diameter; and 30,785,915 km in circumference

Magnetic field strength: 208.15G or 20,815 μT

Orbit: eccentric, long period

Inclination: 0.00°

Perihelion: 0.482 AU

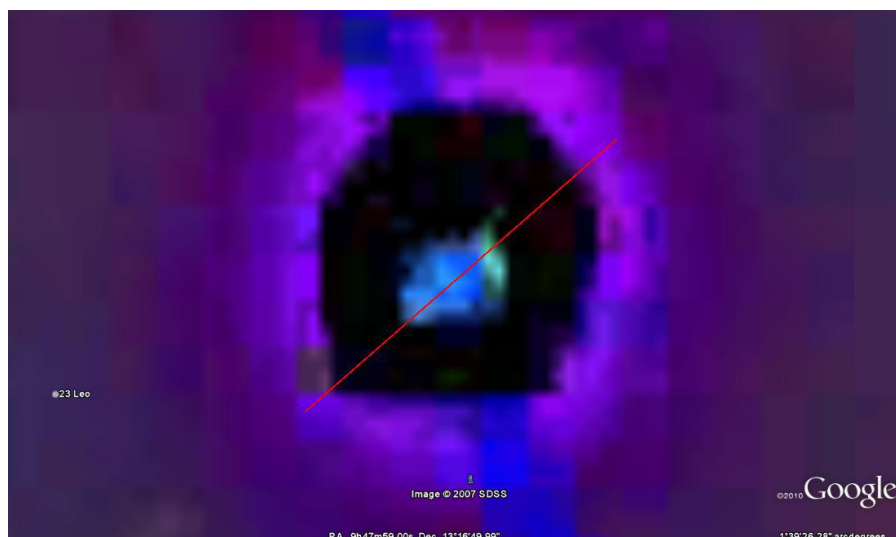
Perigee: 0.232 AU

Nibiru's outer magnetic field span: in Google Sky drawing a diagonal line/ruler from Elenin's position on 28 May 2011 to Regulus measures **21,740 arcseconds**; since 1 arcsecond = 30,856,780,000,000 km, then $21,740 \times 30,856,780,000,000 = 670,826,397,200,000,000$ km; and since 10 tr km = 1 light year, then $670,826,397,200,000,000 / 10,000,000,000,000 = 67,082.63972$ light years or 416,832,000,000,000,000 miles.

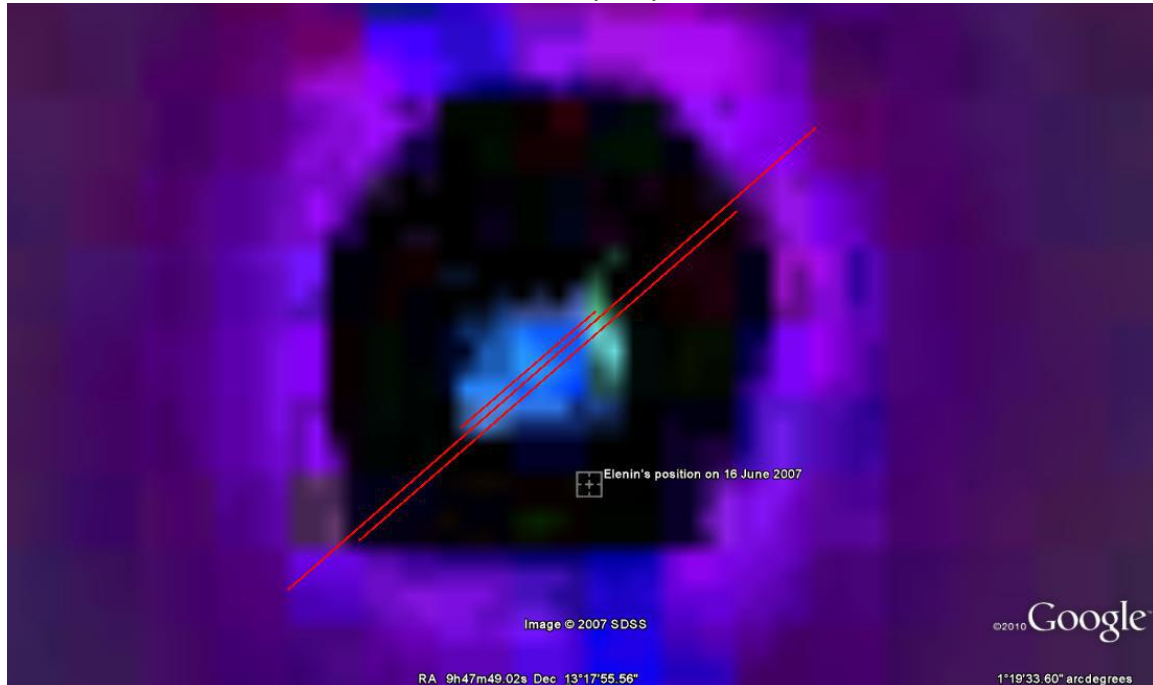


At the time, 28 May 2011, Elenin's distance to Earth was 1.836 AU or 274,661,928 km (i.e. $1.836 \times 149,598,000$ km (1 AU or Earth-Sun distance) or 92,955,888 miles. Therefore $670,826,397,200,000,000 / 274661928 = 2,442,371,253$ km or 1,517,619,137 miles or 16.326 AU or 0.000244 light years. Therefore **Nibiru's entire magnetic field spans a diameter of 2,442,371,253 km or 16.326 AU**, which is almost as far as the New Horizon probe is from the Sun. Therefore the radius of the magnetic field is $16.326 / 2 = \mathbf{8.163 AU}$ or **1,221,185,627 km**, which is close to the distance between the Sun and Saturn (9-10 AU).

In Google Sky drawing a diagonal line/ruler across the purple fringes (the edges of the outer magnetic cloud) of the massive object (viewable only in infrared using the Iras telescope, and invisible otherwise) located at 09 47 59 +13 16 50 measures **21,740 arcseconds**, precisely the same as our 28 May 2011 Elenin to Regulus measurement above!



Nibiru's inner magnetic span: this has two components, the black shell and the blue-green core. Drawing a line across the black shell measures **1,961 or approximately 2,000 arcseconds**; $1961 \times 30,856,780,000,000 = 60,510,145,580,000,000$ km. On 16 June 2007, the object's distance to Earth was 14.734 AU or 2,204,176,932 km. Therefore the diameter of the black shell is $60,510,145,580,000,000 / 2,204,176,932 = 27,452,490$ km or **0.184 AU**. And the radius is: $0.184 / 2 = 0.092$ AU or **13,726,245 km**.

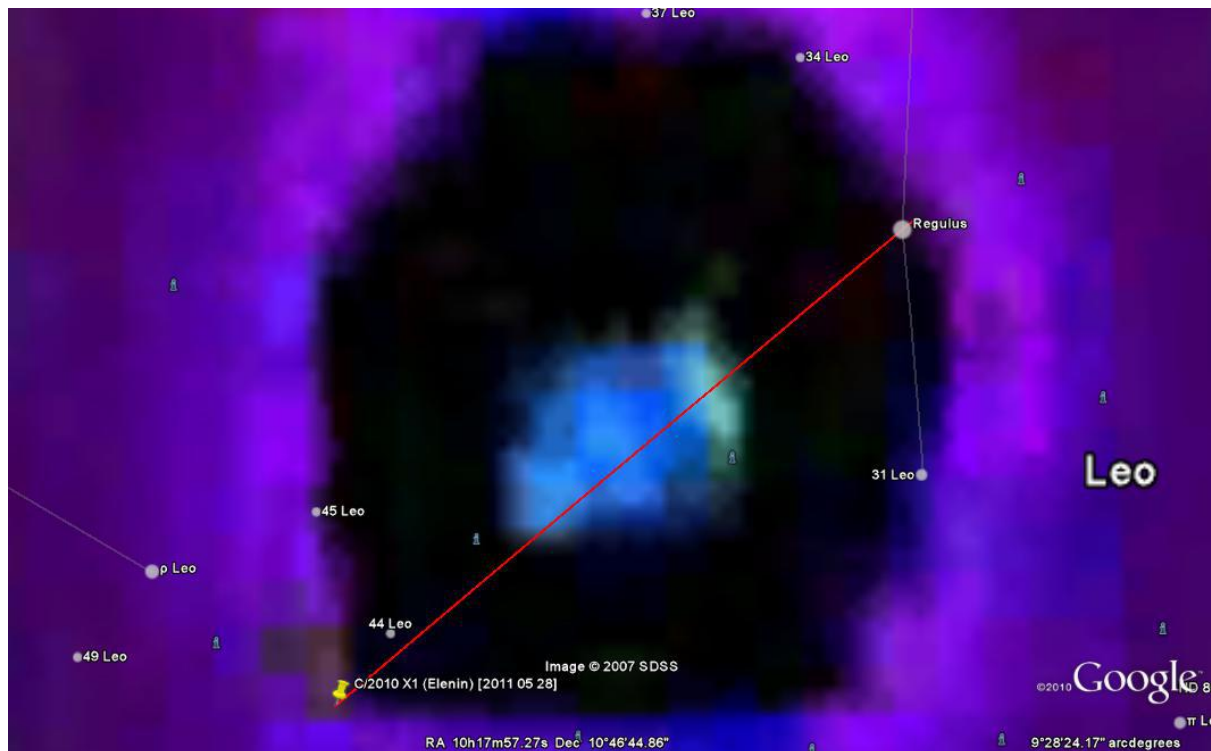


Important: Divide the outer magnetic span in arcseconds by the inner magnetic diameter also in arcseconds: $21,740 / 1,961 = 11$. **Therefore from Earth's perspective Nibiru's outer magnetic field is wider than its inner magnetic shell by a ratio of 11:1 as viewed in mid 2007.** That means in order for the inner magnetic shell to appear as wide as its outer counterpart, Nibiru would have to move 11 times closer to the Earth by mid 2011 than it was in mid 2007. We shall use the distance of Elenin as a reference for this calculation as it maintains a relatively constant distance from Nibiru (about 8 AU) throughout the period of 28 May 2007 to 28 May 2011 (because Earth was in the exact same position on both dates four years apart - and also because it both simplifies and increases the accuracy of our calculations). On 28 May 2007 Elenin was 14.555 AU away from Earth and on 28 May 2011 it was 1.836 AU. However, remember that Elenin's trajectory is not a straight line as it is being pulled by the Sun towards the inner solar system. If it had kept moving in a straight line from its trajectory on 28 May 2007, it would have kept on a course that would have it skimming past the Sun right on the rim of Mars' orbit at a point that is about 0.5 AU from Earth's orbit. So we could say it has been deviated by the Sun's pull from a straight trajectory pass the inner solar system and instead into it. Therefore we have to subtract 0.5 from Elenin's 1.836 AU distance to Earth on 28 May 2011: $1.836 - 0.5 = 1.336$. We can now calculate $14.555 / 1.336 = 10.89$, which is approximately 11. **Therefore Nibiru was indeed 10.89 (or about 11) times closer to the Earth on 28 May 2011 than it was exactly four years earlier on 28 May 2007.**

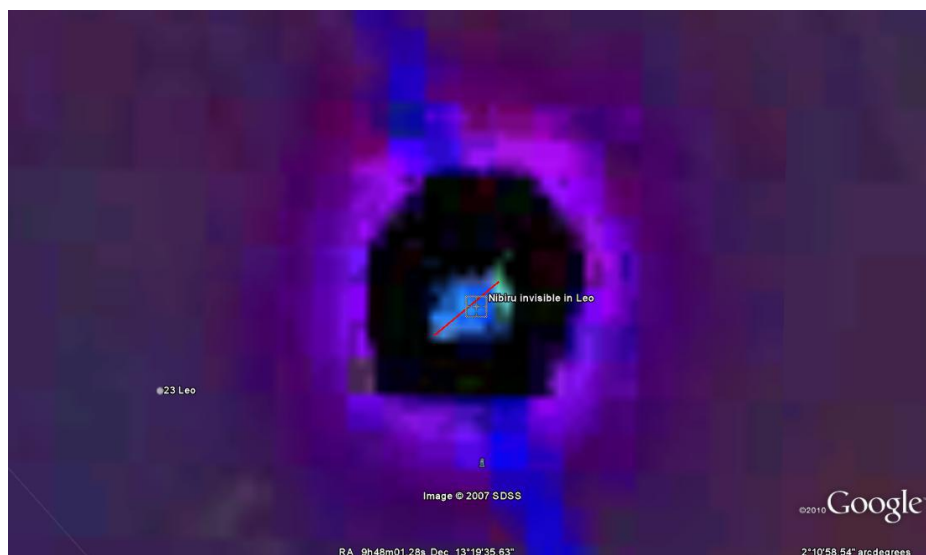
This is why on 28 May 2011 the inner black magnetic shell appeared to have a diameter of 21,740 arcseconds (as measured from Elenin at the 8 o'clock position and Regulus at the 2 o'clock position), which is 10.89 times its original apparent width of about 2,000 arcseconds

in the 2007 Google sky infrared image. Indeed, $2000 \times 10.89 = 21,780$ arcsecs. **This means it was the black magnetic shell (NOT the outer magnetic field) that was distorting the light from Regulus** as seen by [Dr Byron Glen](#) (Cru4t) on the consecutive nights of 28, 29 and 30 May 2011 in Missouri, USA. Listen to this [audio clip](#) of his testimony of what he saw on those three nights. The inner black shell on 28 May 2011 appeared to have the same span (21,740 arcseconds) as the outer field on 28 May 2007 because it had moved closer to the Earth by about 11 times in four years. Listen to this [interview](#) with a guy who has seen this object via Nasa's Hubble telescope. His description of the object and its magnetic field perfectly matches both the thing glimpsed by Dr Glen and the object we're analysing here.

The outer magnetic field has also 'expanded' since 2007 as it has also moved 11 times closer in that same period.



Drawing a line across the blue-green core measures 700 arcseconds; $700 \times 30,856,780,000,000 = 21599746000000000$ km / $2,204,176,932 = 9,799,461$ km or **0.066 AU**; $27452490 / 9799461 = 2.8$. Therefore the inner black shell is 2.8 times wider than the blue-green core. The radius of the blue-green core is: **0.066 / 2 = 0.033 AU**.



Nibiru's outer magnetic circumference: to calculate the circumference we will use this formula $C = \pi \times d$, where C is circumference, $\pi = 3.141592$, d = diameter. Therefore $C = \pi \times 2,442,371,253 = 7672935586$. Therefore, **Nibiru's outer magnetic field has a circumference of 7,672,935,586 km.**

Nibiru's inner magnetic circumference: $C = \pi \times 27,452,490 = 86,244,541$ km.

Nibiru's core magnetic circumference: $C = \pi \times 9,799,461 = 30,785,915$ km.

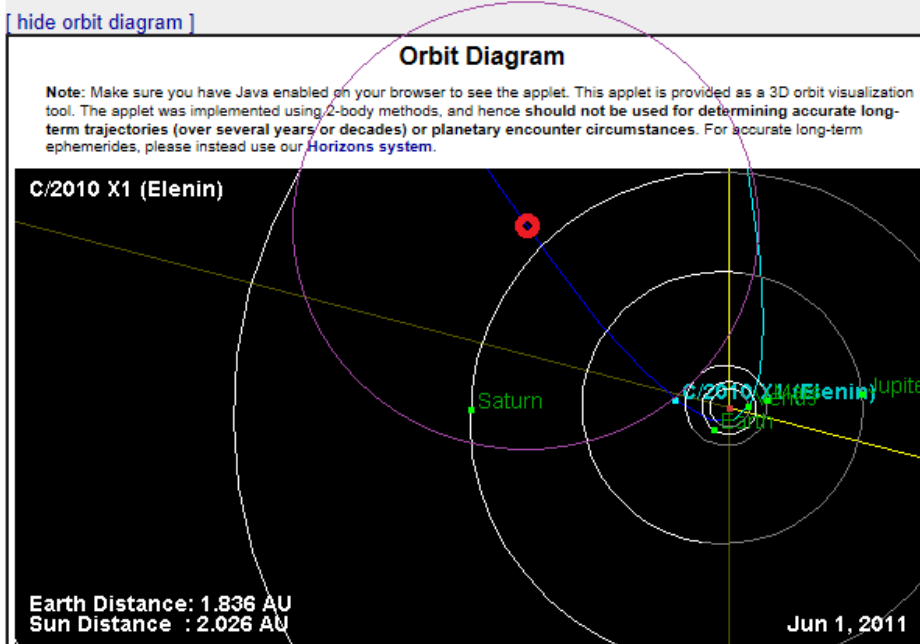
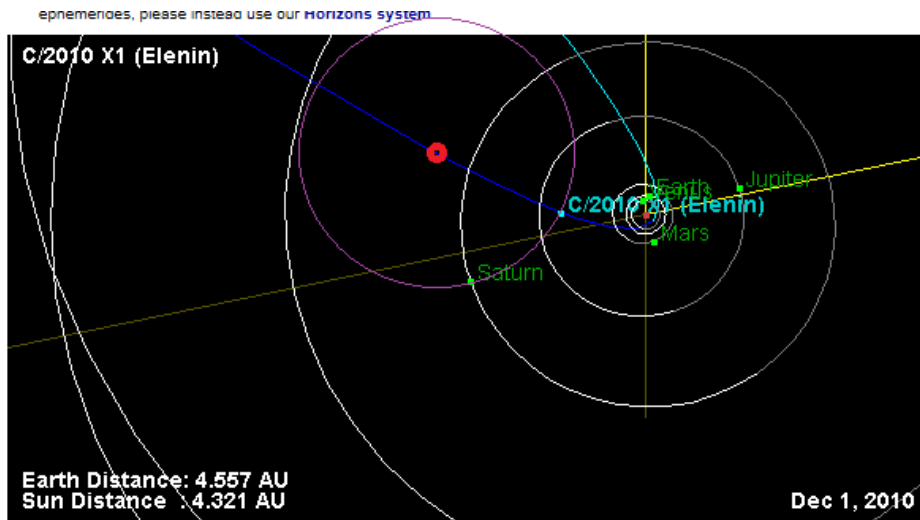
We see that Nibiru's black magnetic shell represents a protective region with such dense magnetism that it permits no light, visible or invisible, to pass through it, except for the intense radiation from the core. The core, at the centre of which resides Nibiru itself, appears to be a self-contained area that, relative to the absolute coldness of the shell, must be very hot or radioactive (meaning high luminous or light activity). Indeed, it is so radioactive that it is emitting very powerful radiation beams or [gamma ray bursts](#) from both poles, which are acting as relief valves to eject any excess radiation being generated within the core. Typically, only some of the universe's most powerful entities or events detected by modern science, such as supernovas, [neutron stars](#), [pulsars](#), [quasars](#), black stars (so-called 'black holes') and even entire galaxies, are known to emit gamma ray bursts. Nibiru's GRBs are still minuscule in comparison with those of these humongous stellar objects, but the fact that it emits them at all is extraordinary!



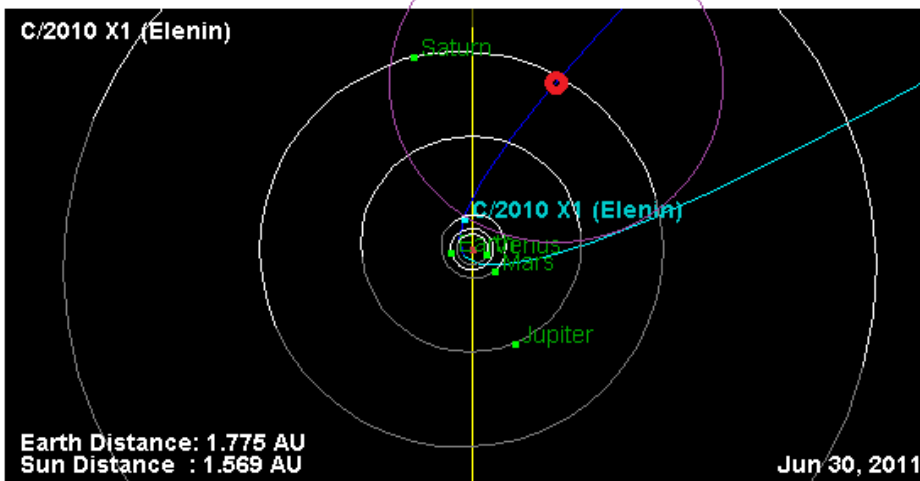
That the certainly warm space within the core [may or may not harbour habitable planets or moons](#) is beyond the scope of this analysis to tell (compare with [the red dwarf Gliese's planetary system](#)). Only by sending a probe, provided one can be made that could possibly survive the immense energies and coldness of the black shell, into the core can this be ascertained. Then again such an attempt has probably already been made, with deep space probe Pioneer 10, but which [failed miserably and was completely lost](#) en route to its mission. We'll look further into the mystery of the Pioneer mission later in this investigation.

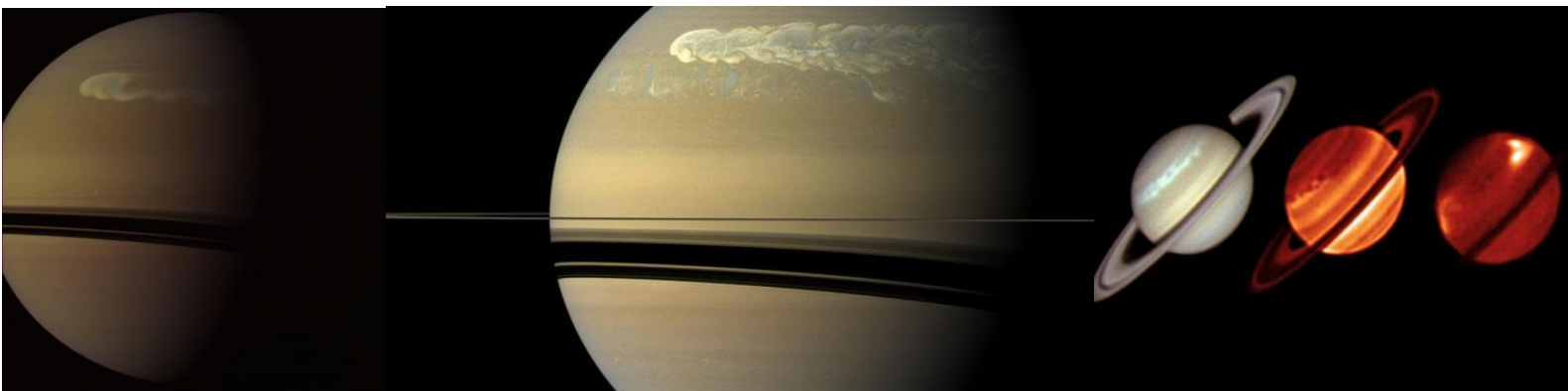
Warning from Saturn

As for the outer magnetic field, it is now close enough for the left edge of it (from Earth's POV) to completely overtake Saturn. It reached the planet on about 1 December 2010, causing [super-massive storms to rage across its atmosphere](#) and forcing the solar system's second largest planet to tilt away from normal by almost 90°!

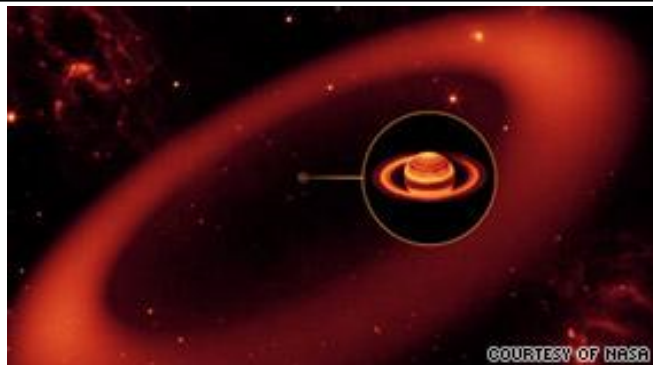


Note: Make sure you have Java enabled on your browser to see the applet. This applet is provided as a 3D orbit visualization tool. The applet was implemented using 2-body methods, and hence should not be used for determining accurate long-term trajectories (over several years or decades) or planetary encounter circumstances. For accurate long-term ephemerides, please instead use our [Horizons system](#).

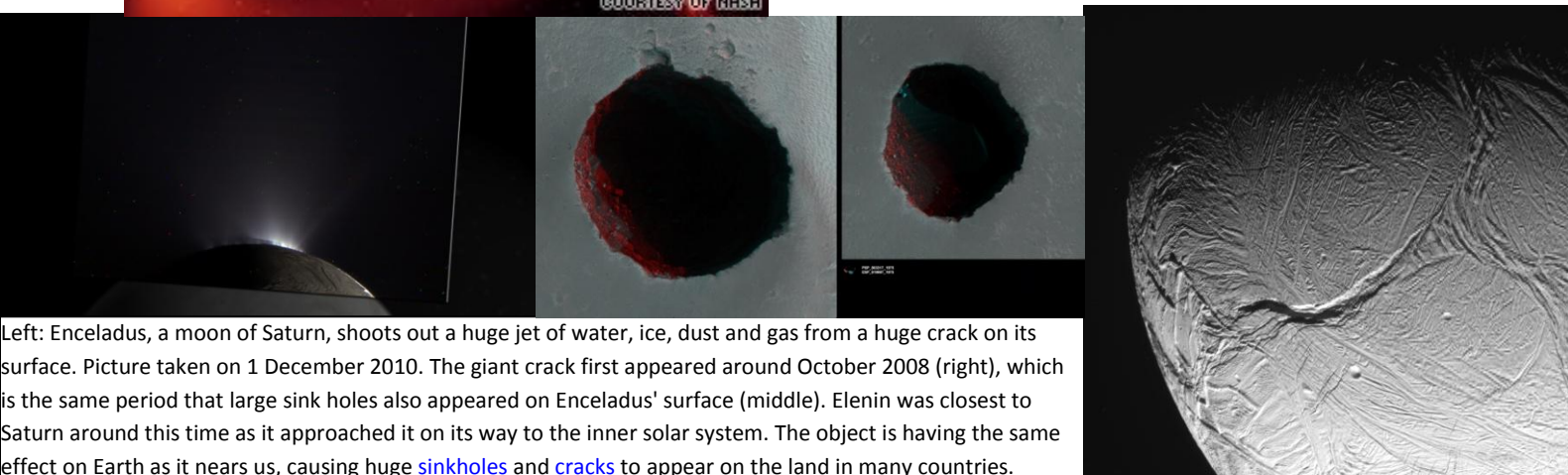




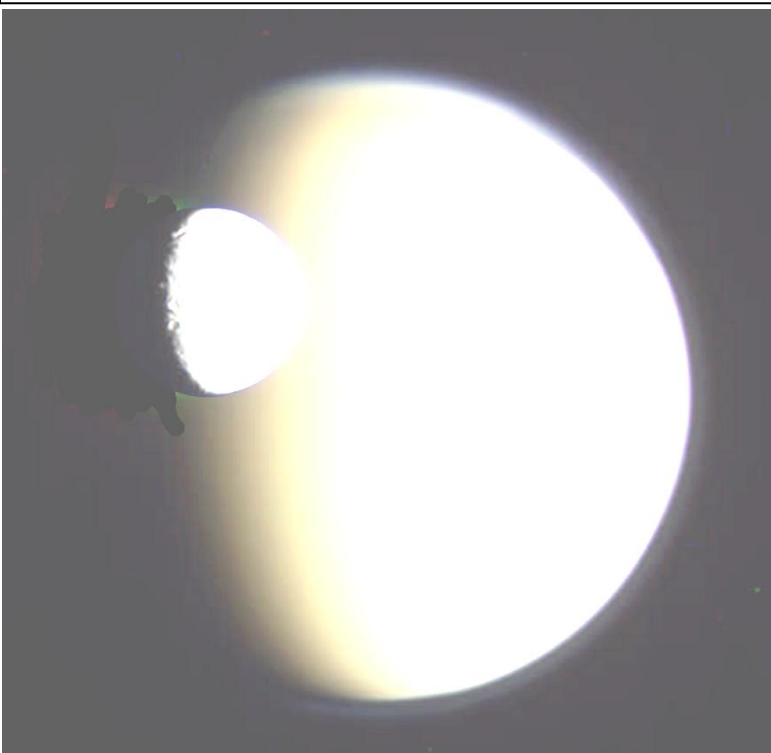
The massive storm circling Saturn's atmosphere. Visible (left and middle) and infrared (right). The storm started around December 2010. The left hand picture was taken on 28 December 2010 and middle one on 7 July 2011, which shows the storm has grown tremendously and circled back on itself.



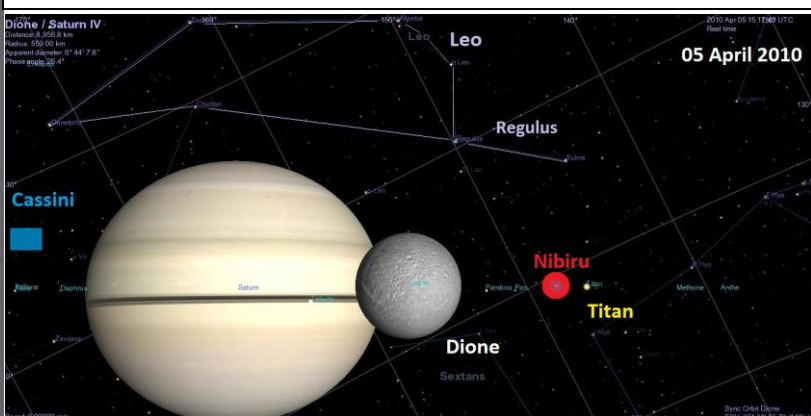
Left: October 2009 - NASA's Spitzer Space Telescope has spotted a massive, nearly invisible ring around Saturn. The ring's orbit is tilted 27 degrees from the planet's main ring plane. The bulk of it starts about 3.7 million miles (6 million km) away from the planet and extends outward another 7.4 million miles (12 million km). This is not actually a completely new ring like Nasa thinks. It was formed from dust and debris pulled by the approaching Nibiru's magnetic force from the original rings of Saturn. Saturn's own magnetism kept the dust particles in an orbit around it and thus forming a 'new' ring.



Left: Enceladus, a moon of Saturn, shoots out a huge jet of water, ice, dust and gas from a huge crack on its surface. Picture taken on 1 December 2010. The giant crack first appeared around October 2008 (right), which is the same period that large sink holes also appeared on Enceladus' surface (middle). Elenin was closest to Saturn around this time as it approached it on its way to the inner solar system. The object is having the same effect on Earth as it nears us, causing huge [sinkholes](#) and [cracks](#) to appear on the land in many countries.

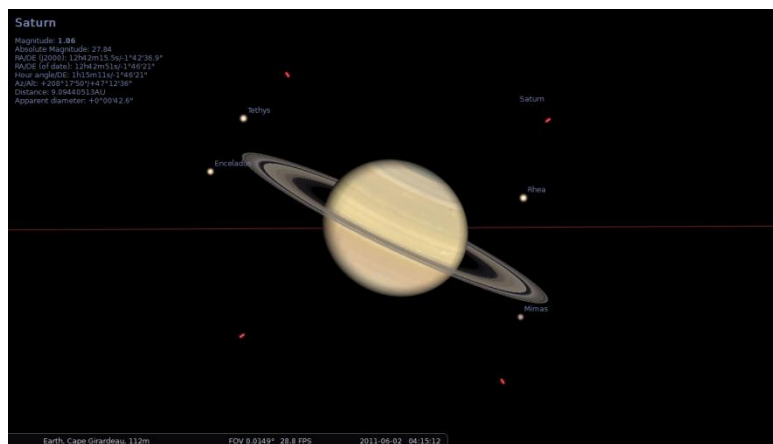


Left: Titan (big yellow) and Dione (small white) during 5April2010 Cassini flyby with the red glow from Nibiru lurking behind the shadow of Titan as the giant approached Saturn - the red glow seems to be causing a green light on the night side of Titan's atmosphere. **Note the black smudge behind Dione to conceal whatever is casting the red glow.** Below: Celestia image confirms Cassini's position relative to Dione and Titan on 5 April 2010 (zoom in to view).

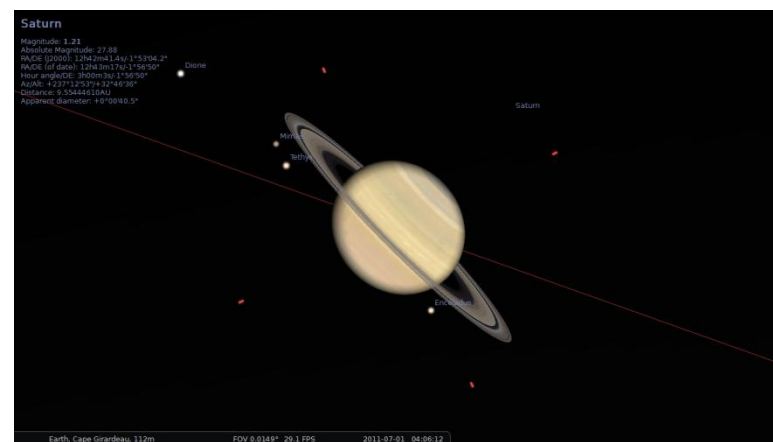


The formidable magnetism of Nibiru has indeed tilted Saturn, the second largest planet in our solar system, by up to 90° away from its natural inclination. Compare these pairs of images, the left ones show how Saturn should appear as viewed from Cape Girardeau, USA, on 1 June and 30 June 2011, respectively, while the ones on the right show how far Saturn has tilted from normal, also as viewed from the same location during those dates (btw, [the shots](#) were by Dr Byron Glen, aka cru4t). Note: the times in the Stellarium images are based on GMT, which is six hours ahead of the local time in Missouri and the rest of Midwest US. So always remember to go back six hours (GMT -6) from the times/dates shown on the Stellarium images to get the local time at the locations indicated.

Another thing we've observed is that the tilt of Saturn is noticeably more pronounced in some earlier images more than later ones. This may be because Nibiru's magnetism pulses, both increasing and receding in steady cadence like waves hitting a beach, and like waves some are stronger (causing a more severe tilt) than others (causing a slighter tilt).



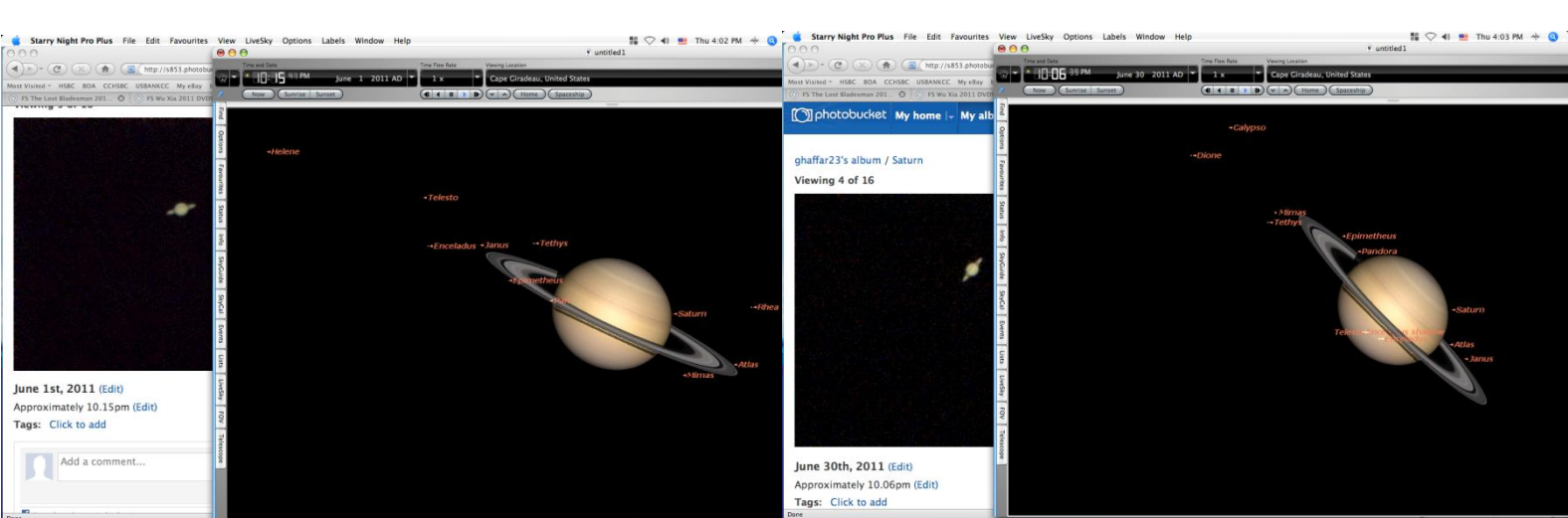
Stellarium shows how Saturn should look on 1 June 2011, 22:15 pm local time, Cape Girardeau, Missouri (note the dates and time in the picture is based on GMT. The local time in Missouri is GMT -6.



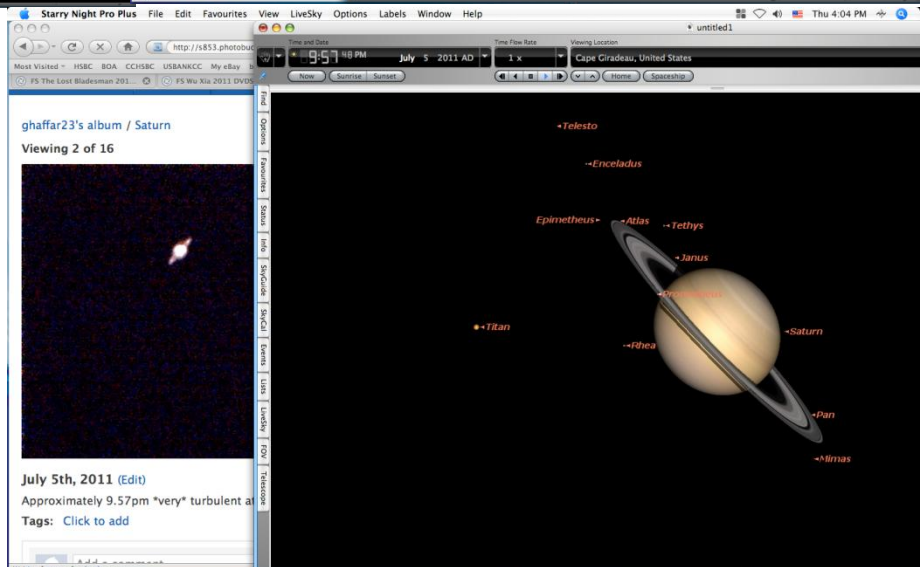
30 June 2011. 22:06pm. Saturn should be tilted as shown above given the time, date and viewing location.



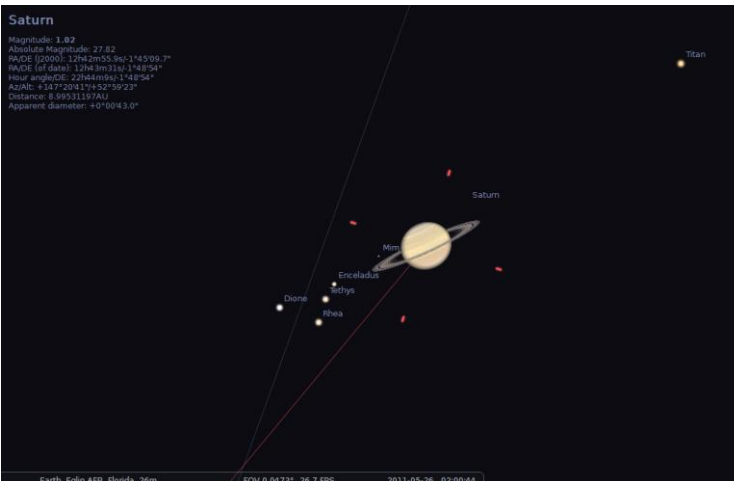
30 June 2011. 22:06pm. Saturn is tilted in the opposite direction and by a 90 degree angle away from its normal inclination. The tilt has more than doubled in the space of a month!



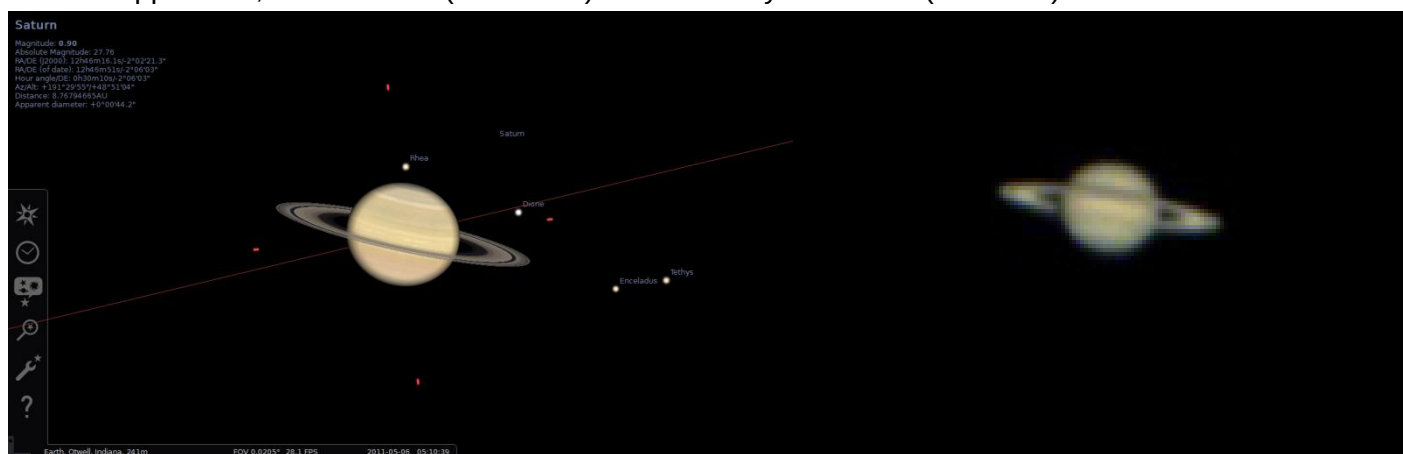
These comparisons were kindly done by Ghaffar, Dr Glen's son, using Starry Night. They show the same thing we saw earlier from Glen's Saturn images taken from Cape Girardeau on 1 June (above), 30 June (top right) and 21:57pm local time on 5 July (right). Notice the tilts in the 30 June and 5 July images are the same, about 90 degrees, suggesting that is the maximum inclination Nibiru's magnetism can exert on Saturn from where it is in space and thus can't tilt it further. This is confirmed in the most recent [July 8 and 10 images](#) showing the tilt hasn't changed. It is 90 degrees because if you draw a straight horizontal line through the middle of Saturn in the Starry Night or Stellarium images, you will see the planet has gone from a -45 degree normal tilt below the line to +45 degrees above - a difference of 90 degrees!



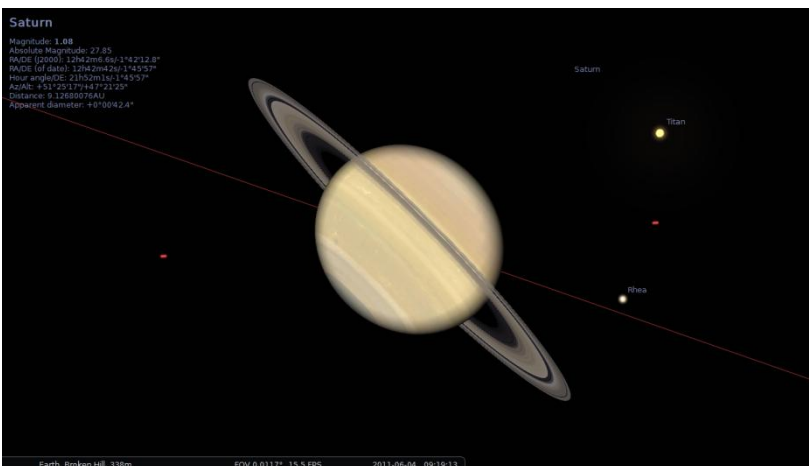
Further confirmation from [GLP Observatory's 25 May 2011 footage](#) of Saturn, taken from Eglin AFB, Florida (screenshot of GLP Observatory's video on the right, Stellarium left):



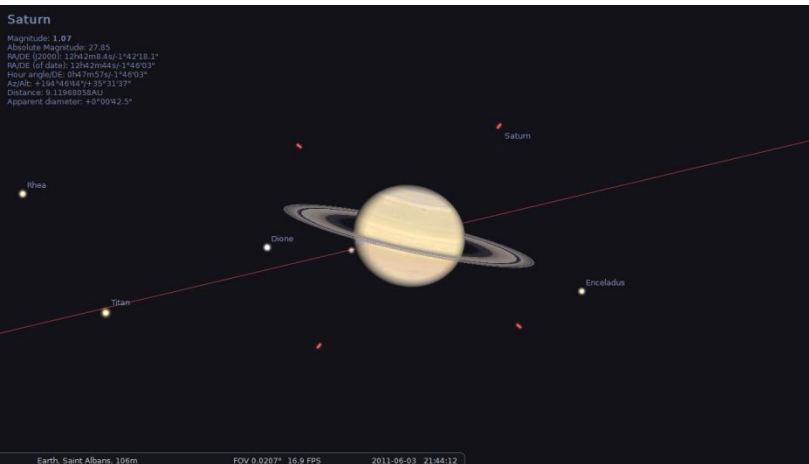
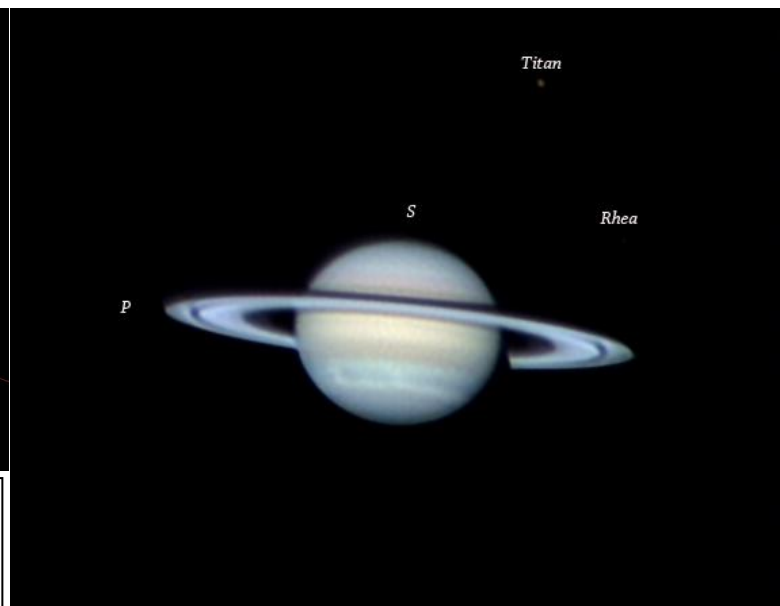
Red and Blue Observatory's [6 May 2011 image](#) shows the rings' underside instead of the upper side, i.e. a vertical (front-back) lean but not yet a lateral (side-side) tilt as seen above:



More confirmation from observations by the [British Astronomical Association](http://britastr.org/)

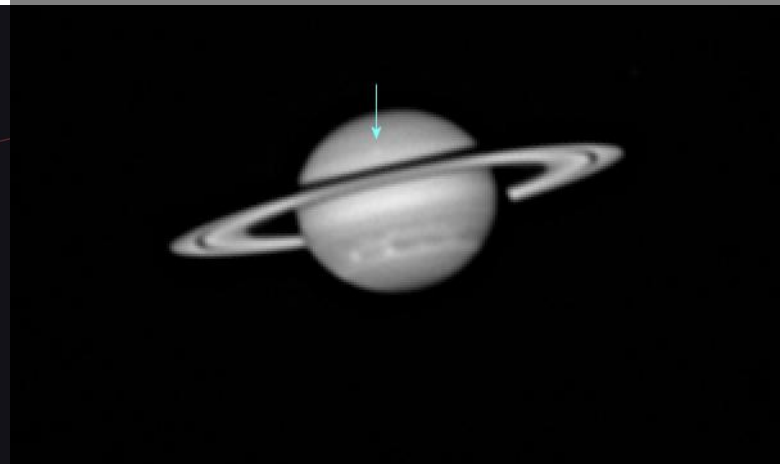


Note: the view from Australia is 'inverted' relative to northern hemisphere due to being in the southern hemisphere - so the Sun is towards the upper left. Notice that it is not just the rings that are tilted, the positions of Titan and Rhea have shifted in Trevor Barry's image from where they should be according to Stellarium. **This proves it is the entire planet that has tilted!**

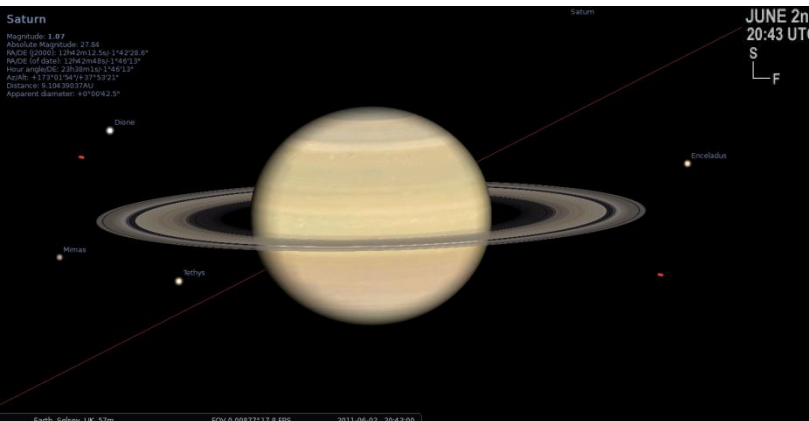


St Albans, UK. 3 June 2011, 21:44 UT/GMT.

Right: At least a 45 degree tilt from above image

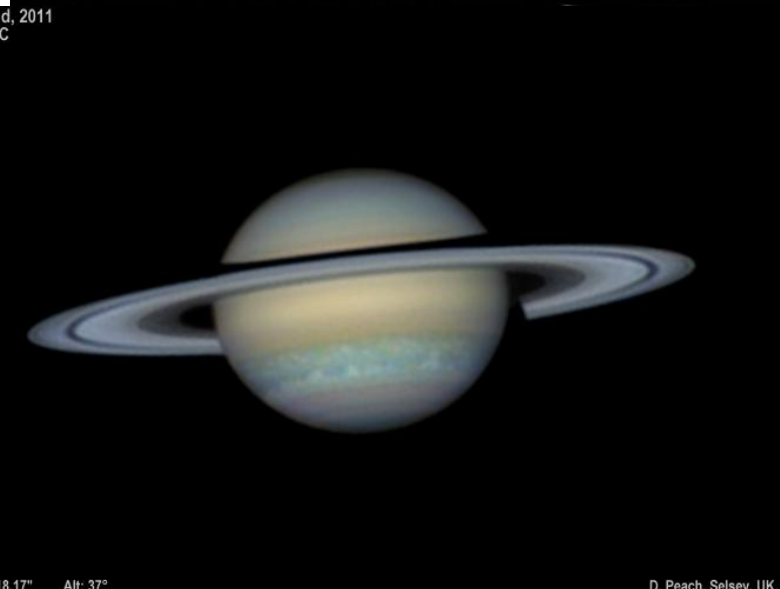


Saturn, 3rd June 2011, 21.44UT CM I=341.4° II=124.3° III=67.4°
Martin Lewis, St.Albans, UK 222mm Dobsonian @f23 Astronomiks II RED
and 618 chipped DBK21AF04AS, resized 200%



Selsey, UK. 2 June 2011, 20:43 UT/GMT

Right: about 15 degree tilt. The underside of the rings is visible because the tilt is both front-back and side-side.

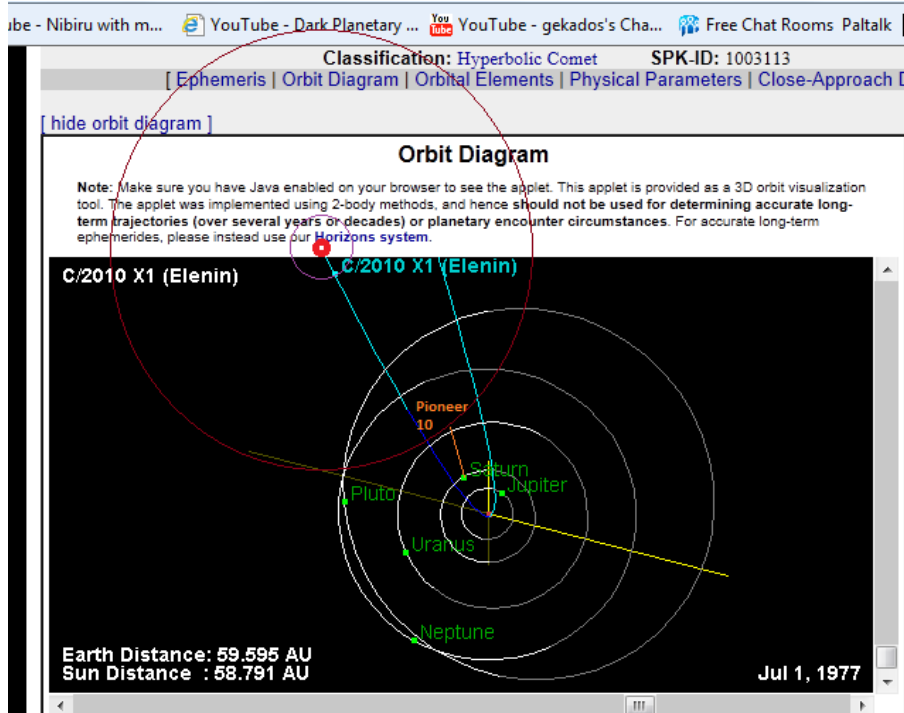


Eq Diam=18.17"

Alt: 37°

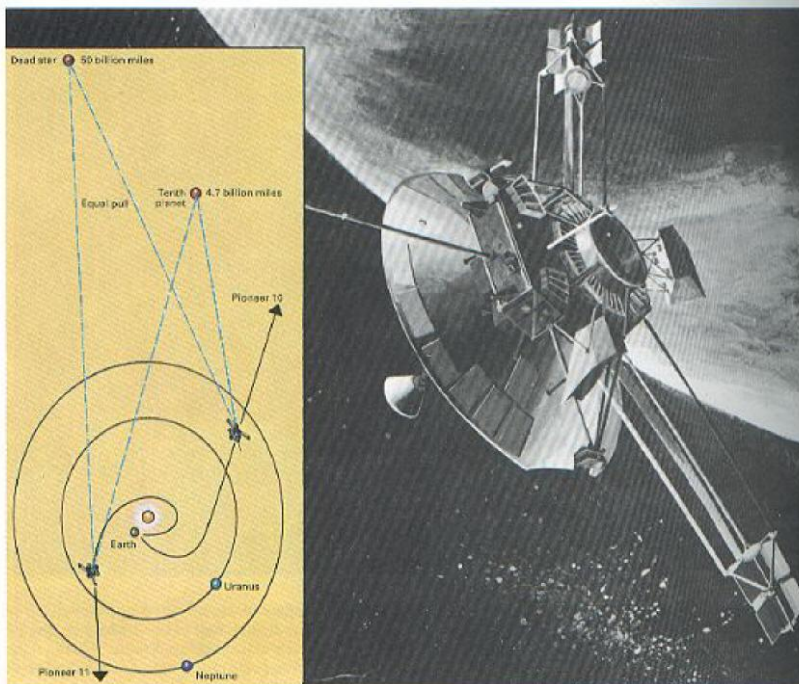
D. Peach, Selsey, UK.

The Pioneer Anomaly



Left: Pioneer 10's trajectory from Saturn orbit to Uranus orbit and the point when it encountered a mysterious force - dubbed the [Pioneer anomaly](#) by baffled Nasa scientists - that gently pushed against it in the opposite direction back towards the Sun and effectively decelerating its forward momentum. Pioneer was travelling towards the right of Nibiru at this point when the massive object was 66.8 (58.8 + 8) AU from the Sun. This tells us two things: (1) that Nibiru's outer magnetic force (drawn as a dark red circle in the image above) is so strong it can affect objects 46.8 AU from Nibiru (Pioneer's approx distance from it at the time), way beyond the central and certainly much stronger magnetic field (the purple circle) that we've calculated spans about 16 AU with a reach or radius of only 8 AU; and (2) that Nibiru's magnetism rotates in a clockwise fashion, because that is the only way it could push Pioneer back when the deep space probe was flying to the right of it. If it rotated anticlockwise and the Pioneer 10 was travelling in the same direction it would push the probe slightly forward and to the right of its trajectory - so the effect would have been the opposite as the probe would seem to be slightly accelerating, not decelerating, in its drift.

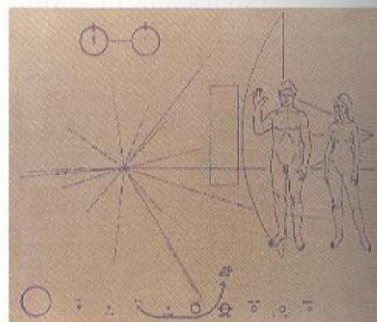
2488 SPACE PROBE



Above: Pioneer 10 became the first craft to pass into interstellar space in 1983. The diagram (inset) shows the path of the two Pioneer probes.
Right: The pictorial plaque carried by Pioneer 10 contains information about Earth and humanity.

rockets to keep the spacecraft attitude correct while the main retro-rocket slowed the craft down. This was then ejected and the vernier rockets took the spacecraft down to a soft landing. An essential feature of this technique is an automatic onboard controller linked to a radar altimeter and velocity sensor working on the DOPPLER principle, which enables the craft to know how high above the surface it is and how fast it is moving. (Guidance from Earth would be difficult because of the two and a half second delay in the round trip of a radio signal between Moon, Earth and Moon.) This system is now standard for soft landing space probes.

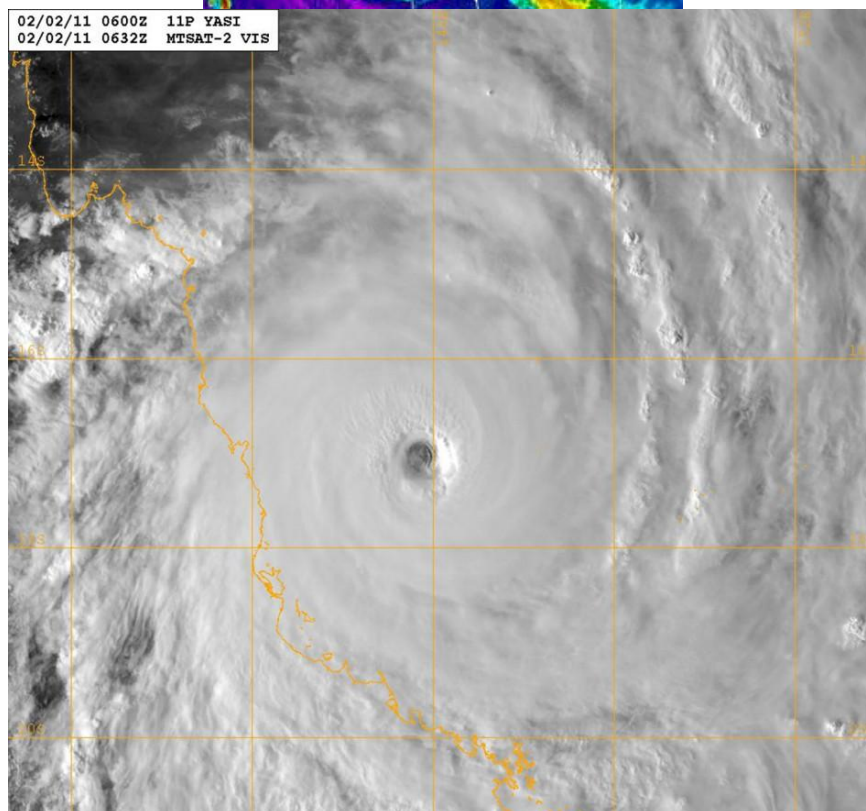
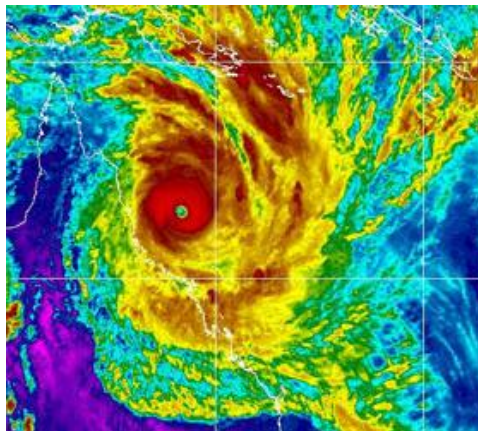
Another device was the crewless lunar rover, the Lunokhod series placed on the Moon by the U.S.S.R.



These were carried aboard soft landing craft and moved about the Moon's surface under the control of a driver on Earth. The vehicles were equipped with

Left: A scan of a 1987 issue of *New Science and Invention Encyclopaedia* shows that the trajectory of Pioneer 10 was intended to take it towards but to the right of an object labelled "Tenth Planet" that was projected to be 4.7 billion miles from the Earth (Note the positions of the planets in the scanned photo are inaccurate - the nearest times Uranus and Neptune were/will be in those relative positions are 1848 and [2012](#)). **This was exactly the position of Nibiru and Elenin at that time, as shown by the JPL diagram above!** To be precise, using JPL data and moving forward by seven years from 1 July 1977 (as above) to 6 May 1984, Elenin was indeed $50.561 \text{ AU} \times 92,955,888 = 4,700,000,000$ or **4.7 billion miles** from the Earth on that date. Nibiru itself was 8 AU farther away than Elenin at $58.561 \times 92,955,888 = 5,443,589,757$ or **5.4 billion miles**. This proves beyond all doubt that Nasa has indeed known about and been tracking these objects since at least 1984 (actually since 1983 when the IRAS telescope detected the heat signature of Nibiru). Note the diagram includes a "Dead Star" at about 50 billion miles away, which ironically is about ten times farther than Nibiru's distance (perhaps Nasa were off or couldn't believe such a magnetically powerful object could be that close to the solar system and still remain difficult to detect, so they called it a "dead star" that is 10x farther than it is. Then again they might have said the distance was ten times farther so as to put people off). In fact, a spate of articles quoted from newspapers and publications about 30 years ago further confirm that it was Nibiru that Nasa was tracking and had in fact launched the deep space probes explicitly to locate the object. (see **Addendum**)

It is interesting that the Pioneer case reveals that Nibiru has a much larger magnetic field or magnetic affect than the one that extends 8 AU from its centre. The hurricane/cyclone analogy will serve useful here to better understand what we're seeing here. A hurricane or cyclone has four basic components: the eye, the inner eye wall, the outer eye wall and the peripheral rainbands.



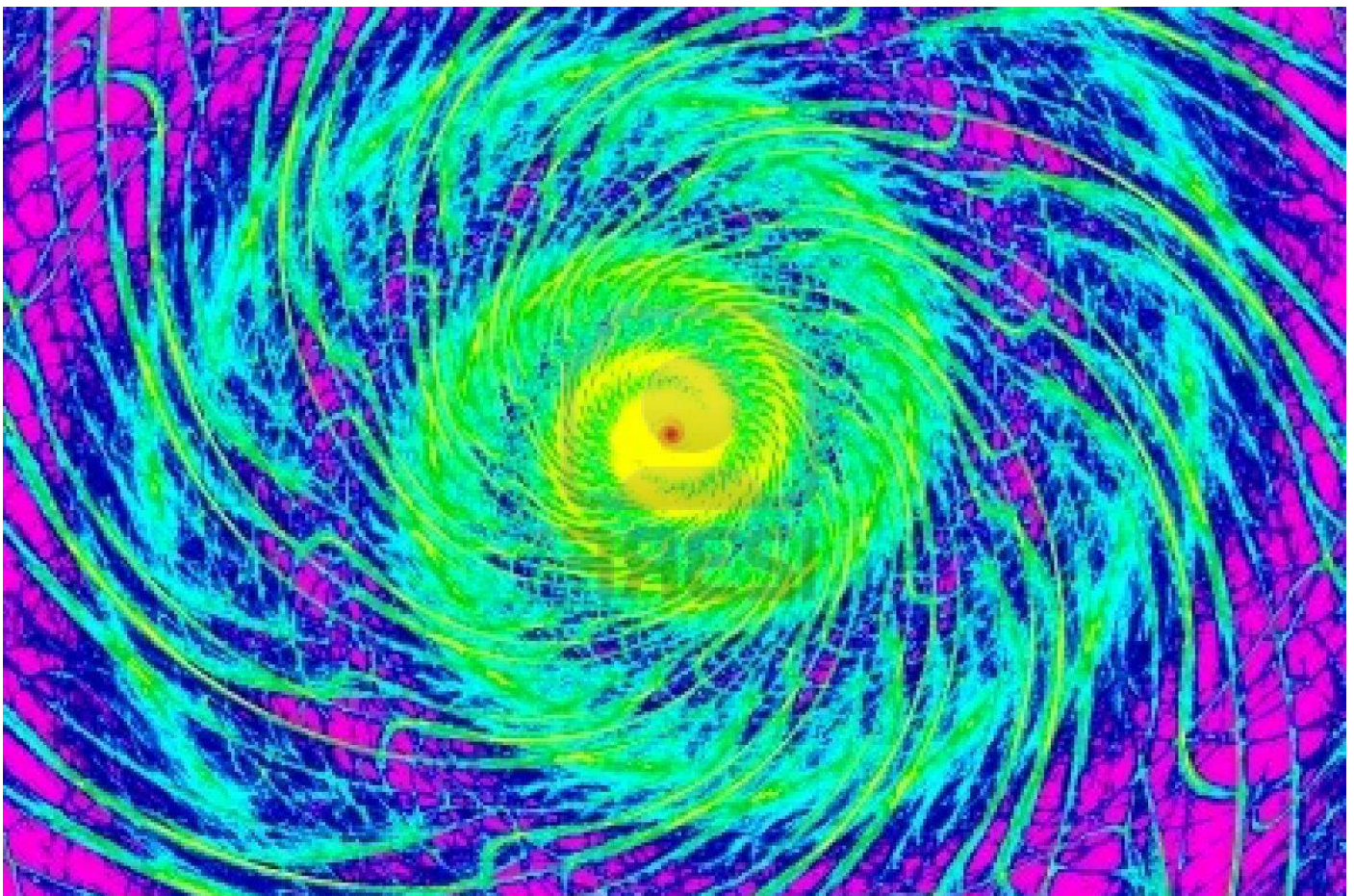
We can see that the eye, a completely calm circular area around which the entire cyclone is centred, is very tiny compared with the rest of the storm's structure. Surrounding the eye is the red band of the inner wall, where the fastest and most violent winds circle and is therefore the most dangerous part of the maelstrom. Beyond this you may have an outer eyewall, another larger area of circulation where the winds though strong are not as bad as in the inner eyewall. Then at the outermost periphery stretch out the wide expanse of the spiralling rainbands. In the clockwise-spinning cyclone, the fastest and strongest winds (gusts) are in the side that is moving in the same direction as the storm, because the forward velocity of the storm adds to the speed of the winds as they move in sync. The winds in the opposite side are slower because they're moving in the opposite direction of the storm. For example, in the images above of cyclone Yasi, the strongest winds are in the right-hand side, because the storm is moving from upper-right to lower-left.

This is the same thing we are seeing with Nibiru, except instead of largely a play of water and wind we have here a turbulent circulation of immense electromagnetism and intense radiation with proportions only measurable on an astronomical scale. We can describe the blue-green core shown in the infrared image as the eye, the black shell with the strongest magnetism as the inner eyewall, the purple cloud with medium magnetism as the outer eyewall and the rest that is not visible with weak magnetism as the peripheral rainbands.

The Sun is similar, with itself as the core or 'eye' around which its strongest magnetism contains its most intense radioactivity (the corona), an inner 'eyewall' that holds the inner solar system (Mercury to the asteroid belt) and an outer counterpart that extends from the asteroid belt to the orbit of Pluto at about 39 AU. Its 'rainbands' stretch even farther where objects external to the solar system proper can still orbit the Sun, such as recently discovered 'dwarf planets' (essentially large asteroids) Haumea and Makemake, which orbit at 43 and 46 AU, respectively. The weaker and more subtle magnetism of the Sun can reach even to other stars, creating the magnetic relationship between these stellar bodies.

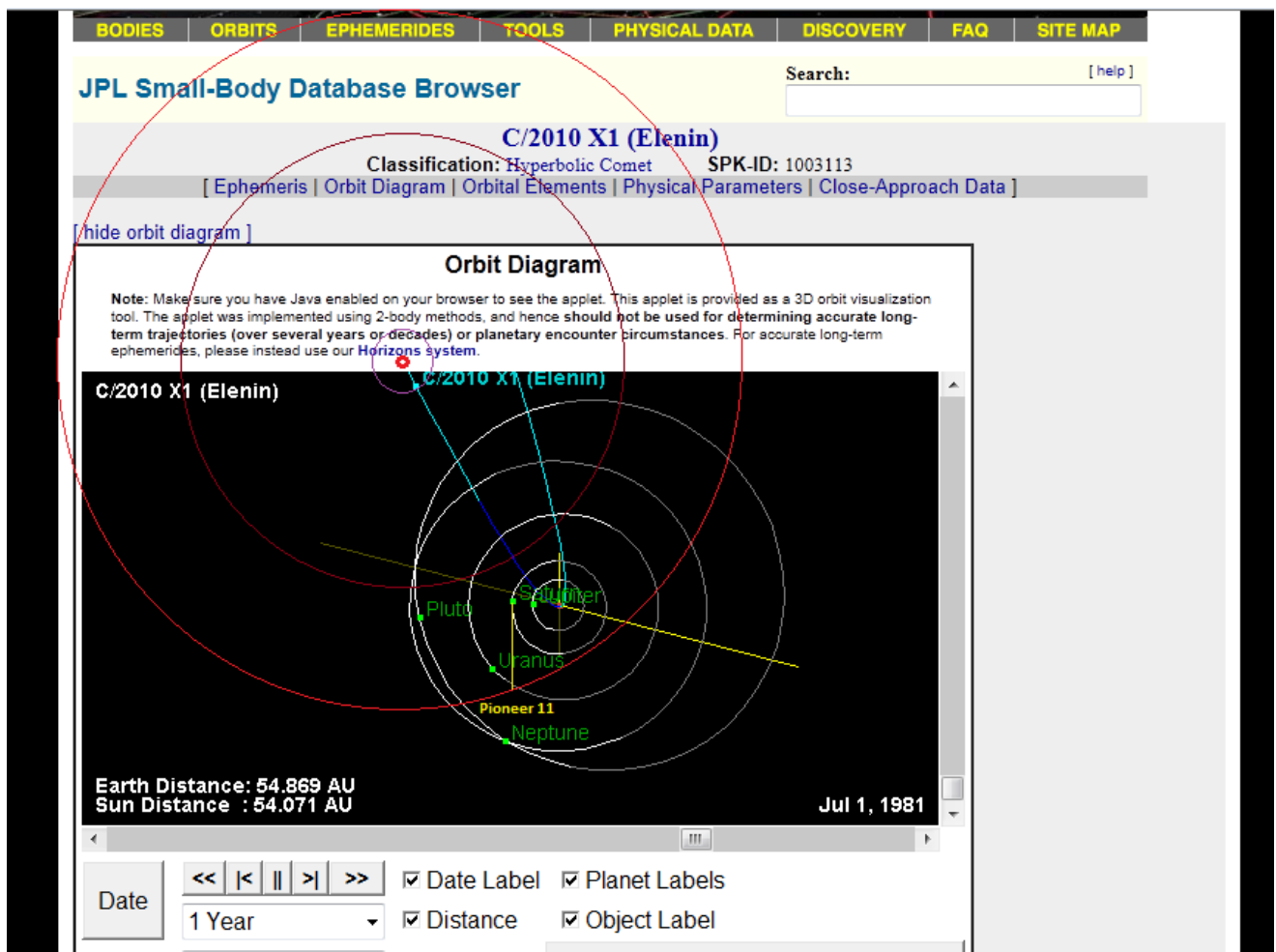
We can now see why this Nibiru object has been [disturbing the Earth and the rest of the solar system for a long time now](#). It is because its outer 'rainbands' have been hitting us again and again in gradual ever stronger series of waves as it floods the Sun's magnetic field (the solar system) with its own. The two magnetic fields directly oppose each other and have reverse polarities, with [Nibiru's spinning in a clockwise fashion](#) as opposed to the Sun's counter-clockwise rotation.

The computer-generated image below gives us a good schematic visual of how Nibiru's clockwise-rotating magnetic field should look like if we could see it in detail. Like a cyclone, Nibiru's strongest magnetic 'winds' are on its right-hand side (from our perspective). Unfortunately for us, Nibiru is approaching us from the left-hand side (of the Sun, from our perspective). **This means we will be encountering the strongest magnetic whirls from Nibiru, because we will be in the right-hand side of its core as it approaches us.**



Another effect Nibiru would have is that it will slow down Earth's counter-clockwise orbit round the Sun. We will be hit by the strong right-hand side, which is also the 'pushing' side. Like it did to Pioneer 10, this side will try to push us in the opposite direction of our orbit. The Sun's opposing magnetism will largely prevent that, being stronger than Nibiru's, so the overall effect of the magnetic push is to slow us down more and more as the object gets closer and closer.

This phenomenon helps us to understand what happened to Pioneer 11, whose trajectory sent it in the opposite direction from Pioneer 10.



As shown in the diagram above, Pioneer 11 was moving in the opposite direction from its counterpart, and yet it also encountered a force that very subtly started to decelerate its forward momentum. As we can see, the deep space probe was moving to the left side of Nibiru's peripheral magnetosphere. Unlike the right-hand side, which pushes, the left-hand side attempts to pull objects towards Nibiru. Therefore, once Pioneer 11 got far away enough from the Sun for its effects to start being noticeable, the pull was detected as a subtle deceleration in the spacecraft's forward velocity.

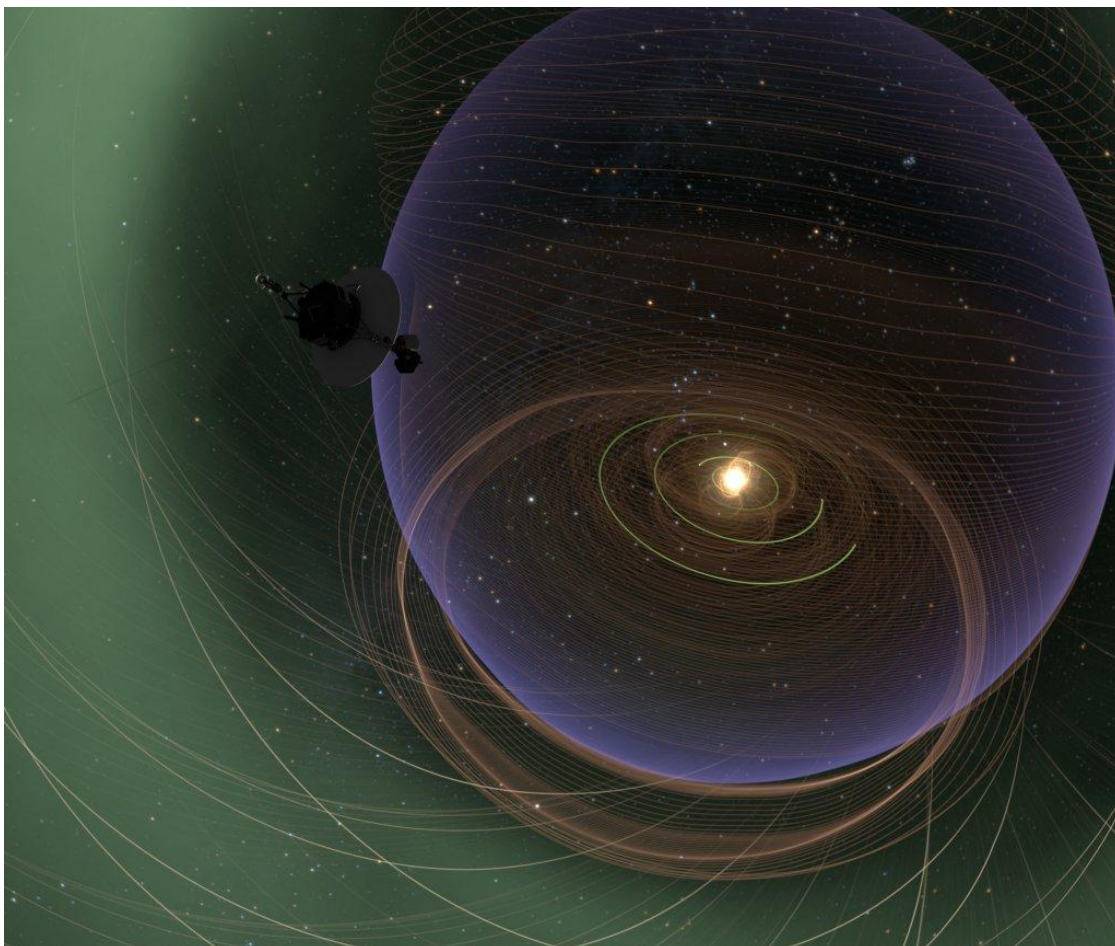
Unlike the Sun's force on both Pioneer 10 and 11, which was measured and compensated for in the satellites' design by their makers, Nibiru's force was not expected or accounted for by Nasa's scientists and engineers. Hence its effects on the probes caused great confusion among them and they struggled to come up with a variety of theories in an attempt to explain the mysterious phenomenon.

This is also a good visual of how the object's magnetic field distorts the space and light around it. This shows why Dr Glen saw Regulus appear to stretch into a crescent or outstretched fingers, because the magnetism was bending the light from the star.



A strong, highly-tilted interstellar magnetic field near the Solar System: "We conclude that the interstellar medium field is turbulent or has a distortion in the solar vicinity."
<http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v462/n7276/full/nature08567.html>

VOYAGER MAKES AN INTERSTELLAR DISCOVERY: "Using data from Voyager, we have discovered a strong magnetic field just outside the solar system," explains lead author Merav Opher, a NASA Heliophysics Guest Investigator from George Mason University.
http://science.nasa.gov/science-news/science-at-nasa/2009/23dec_voyager/

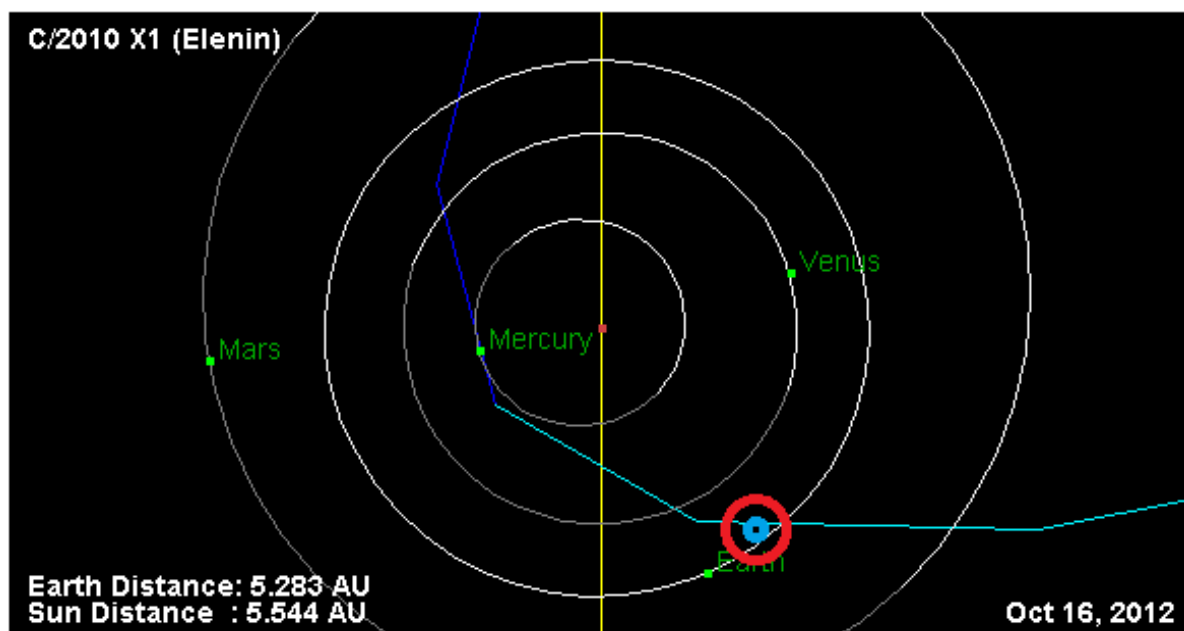


Left: Voyager flies through the outer bounds of the heliosphere en route to interstellar space. A strong magnetic field reported by Opher et al in the Dec 24 2009 issue of Nature is delineated in yellow [and orange]. Image copyright 2009, The American Museum of Natural History. [The Sun's magnetic field or 'heliosphere' in the image is depicted by the large purple sphere.]

Nibiru's magnetic strength: Nibiru's distance from Elenin (assuming it is one of its outermost satellites thought of as a comet) is $2442371253 / 2 = 1,221,185,627$ km (Nibiru's magnetic radius, or roughly Elenin's farthest orbital point from Nibiru). Jupiter's farthest moon orbits at 29,540,000 km. Therefore, $1221185627 / 29540000 = 41.3$. Thus **Nibiru's magnetic strength is 41.3 times Jupiter's**. On a side note: Jupiter's *detectable* magnetic field strength (4.28 gauss or 428 microtesla) is *officially* 20.4 times that of Saturn (0.21 G or 21 uT). However, Saturn's magnetic field reaches as far as its farthest *natural* moon, Titan, at 1,221,830 km. Therefore $29540000 / 1221830 = 24$, which means Jupiter's magnetic strength is more accurately 24 (not 20.4) times that of Saturn (assuming Saturn's magnetic strength is accurate). Therefore Jupiter has 5.04G or 504uT. **Since Nibiru is 41.3 times magnetically stronger than Jupiter then its detectable magnetic strength should be 208.15G or 20,815 uT**. This also gives Nibiru about 1000 times Saturn's magnetic strength ($24 \times 41.3 = 991.2$) - no wonder it could tilt the ringed planet so easily over the past seven months since December 2010 when its massive magnetic field overtook it.

The Sun's magnetic field reaches as far out as 7,311,000,000 km (about Pluto's farthest distance or aphelion). Therefore dividing this by Nibiru's magnetic field span: $7311000000 / 1221185627 = 5.99$. **Thus the Sun's magnetic strength is 5.99 times Nibiru's**, and should then be $5.99 \times 208.15 = 1,247$ G or 124,700 uT (or approx 125 millitesla/mT).

Therefore Nibiru has to come 5.99 times closer to the Earth than the Sun to have an equal hold on our planet as our star, and closer than that to exceed the Sun's hold. That distance Nibiru needs to reach is $149,598,000$ km (1 AU) / $5.99 = 24,974,624$ km. However, according to Nasa, on **16 October 2011** Elenin will reach a perigee of **34,706,736 km (0.232 AU)** from Earth. Since Nibiru is travelling on Elenin's orbital path at about the same speed and 8 AU behind it, we've estimated that it will reach perigee to Earth exactly one year after Elenin's own perigee, on **16 October 2012**. Its distance to the Earth then will also be more or less the same as Elenin, 0.232 AU or 34,706,736 km, which is 1.39 times the distance it needs to reach to equal the Sun's grip. **At that distance it will only be able to exert about 0.72 or 72% of the magnetic power of the Sun, relatively speaking, on the Earth**. This means it should potentially be able to tilt the Earth by an angle up to 72% away from its natural inclination during that time period (**72% of 360° is 259.2°**). In addition, bearing in mind Nibiru's black magnetic shell has a radius of 13,726,245 km means **on that date the Earth could come within 20,980,491 km of it - perilously close by astronomical standards!** See the timeline of Nibiru's approach further below.



However, if we go by [the recalculated 0.0004 AU or 59,839 km perigee according to a Nasa astrophysicist](#) on Nasa's now closed [Buzz Room](#), and assume Nibiru comes as close as that, means it could approach 417 times closer than the required distance of magnetic equality and if it gets that close could therefore relatively attain 417 times the magnetic power of the Sun. However, Nibiru has a solid radius of at least 80,000 km (see below) so if it ever comes that close would directly collide with and obliterate the Earth! We can resolve this by suggesting that the 0.0004 AU perigee is that of the relatively minuscule Elenin, as stated by the scientist who calculated it, and the 0.232 AU perigee officially published by Nasa's [JPL](#) is actually that of Nibiru in October 2012, not Elenin before it in October 2011. Calculating the mean of the two extremely disparate perigees yields a distance very close to our distance of magnetic equality: $34706736 + 59839 / 2 = 17,383,288 \text{ km}$, which is only 1.4 times or 7,591,336 km closer than the distance of magnetic equality. At this mean distance of approx 17 million km, Nibiru should achieve about 1.44 times or 144% of the Sun's magnetic influence, with the power to completely flip the Earth through 518.4° .

Nibiru's speed (forward velocity): the object's speed at Jupiter orbit is **25,890.05 mph (at 1,000,000 km a day or 41,667 km/h or 11.57km/s)**. Jupiter's speed at its orbit is **29,236.76 mph**. Difference between Jupiter and Nibiru speed: **3,346.71 mph (A)**. Its speed at Saturn orbit is **18,123.53 mph (at 700,000 km a day or 29,167 km/h)**. Saturn's speed at its orbit is **21,675.91 mph**. Difference between Saturn speed and Nibiru speed: **3,552.38 mph (B)**. Difference between Nibiru speed at Saturn orbit and Nibiru speed at Jupiter orbit: **7,766.52 mph (C)**. Difference between Jupiter speed and Saturn speed: **7,560.85 mph (D)**.

Difference between Jupiter vs Nibiru speed (A) and Saturn vs Nibiru speed (B) is equal to difference between Nibiru's acceleration from Saturn to Jupiter orbit (C) and speed difference between Jupiter and Saturn (D):

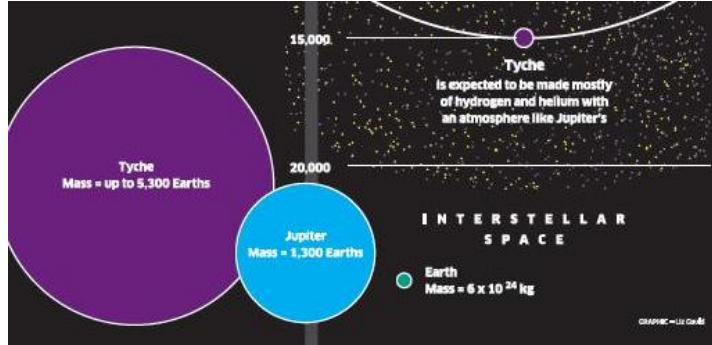
A (3346.71) - B (3552.38) = 205.67 mph

C (7766.52) - D (7560.85) = 205.67 mph. Therefore **A - B = C - D**.

Therefore Nibiru's acceleration from Saturn orbit to Jupiter orbit is equal to (hypothetical) Jupiter acceleration from Saturn orbit to Jupiter orbit. This suggests: **(1) that Nibiru has more mass than Jupiter and Saturn as it is slower than either of them at their orbits; and (2) the mass ratio between Jupiter and Saturn (3.34:1) is proportional to the mass ratio between Nibiru and Jupiter.**

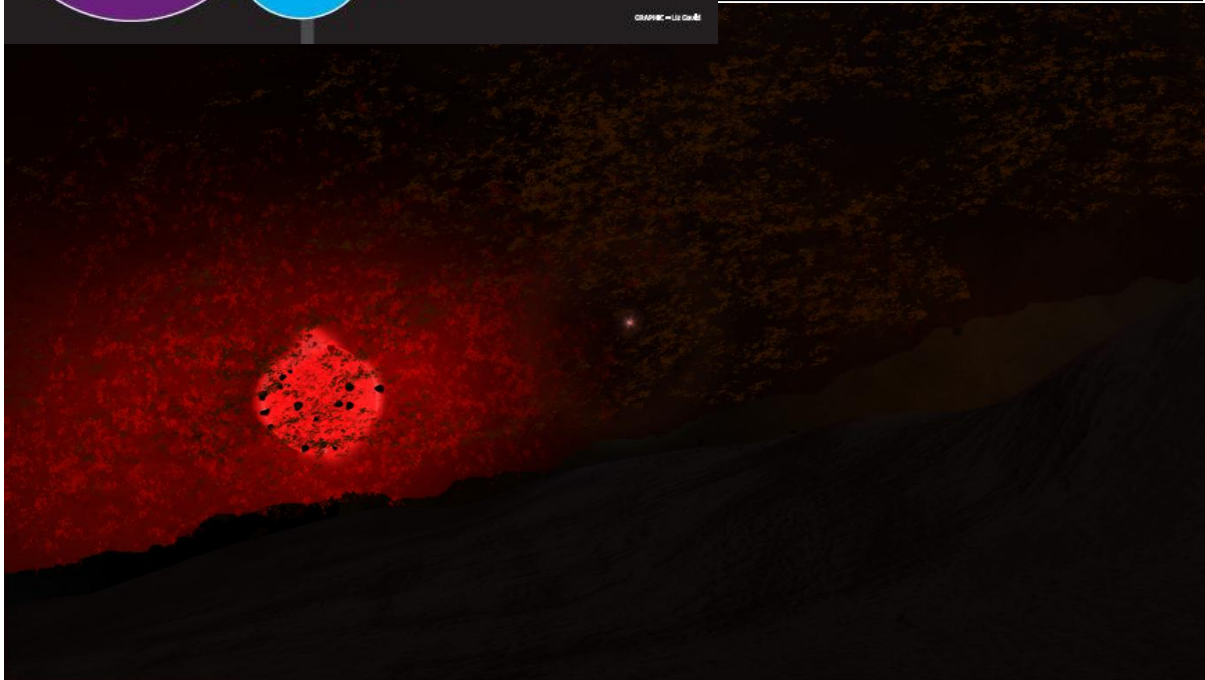
Nibiru's spin speed (rotational velocity): Jupiter spin speed is 28,148.11 mph. Saturn spin speed is 22,058.68 mph. $28148.11/22058.68 = 1.28$, thus Jupiter spins 1.28 times faster than Saturn. Perhaps Nibiru spins at about 36,029.58 mph, which is 1.28 times faster than Jupiter if we assume the 3.34:1 mass ratio presupposed above holds.

Nibiru's solid mass: Based on their relative speed differences, we hypothesise that the Nibiru-Jupiter mass ratio is similar to the Jupiter-Saturn mass ratio. [Jupiter mass](#) is 317.8 Earth masses or 1/1047 Sun mass. Saturn mass is 95.152 Earth masses. Jupiter is 3.34 Saturn masses i.e. $317.8/95.152 = 3.34$. Therefore **Nibiru is hypothetically 3.34 (or 3 to 4) Jupiter masses** = 11.1556 Saturn masses = 1061.452 Earth masses = $3.34/1047$ or $1/313.473$ or 0.00319 Sun mass. This is close to scientists' estimate of the mass of a possible planet detected near or within the solar system called [Tyche](#): "Whitmire and Matese speculate that the hypothesized planet could be up to four times the mass of Jupiter." View this [video](#), this [video](#) and this [video](#) of the Tyche super planet.

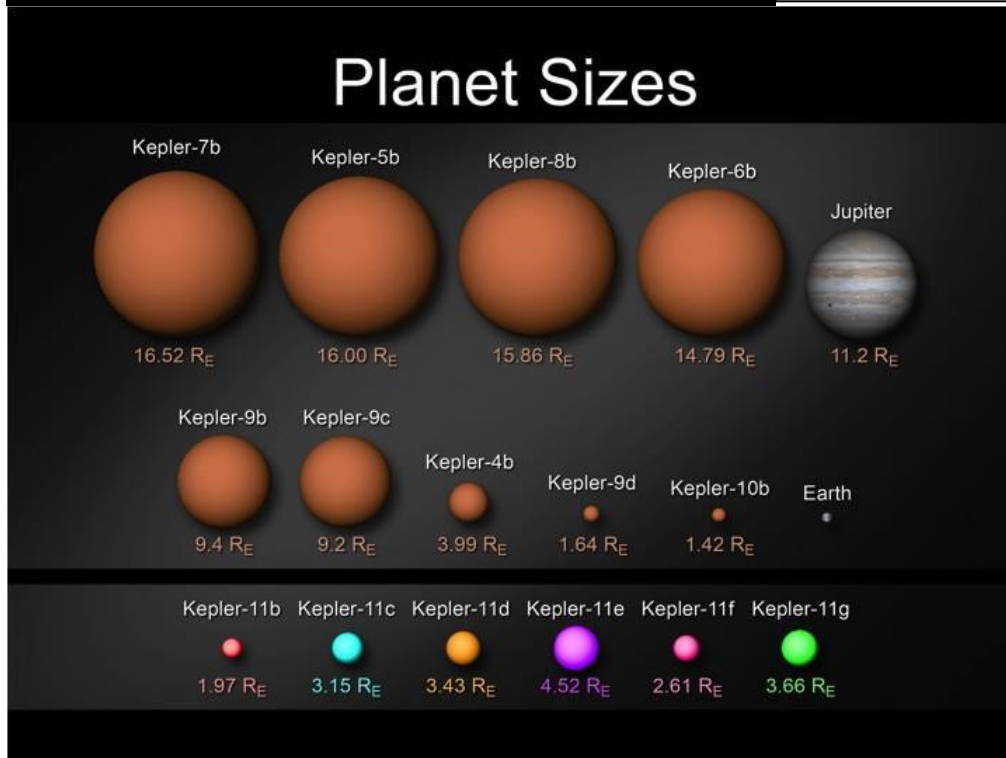
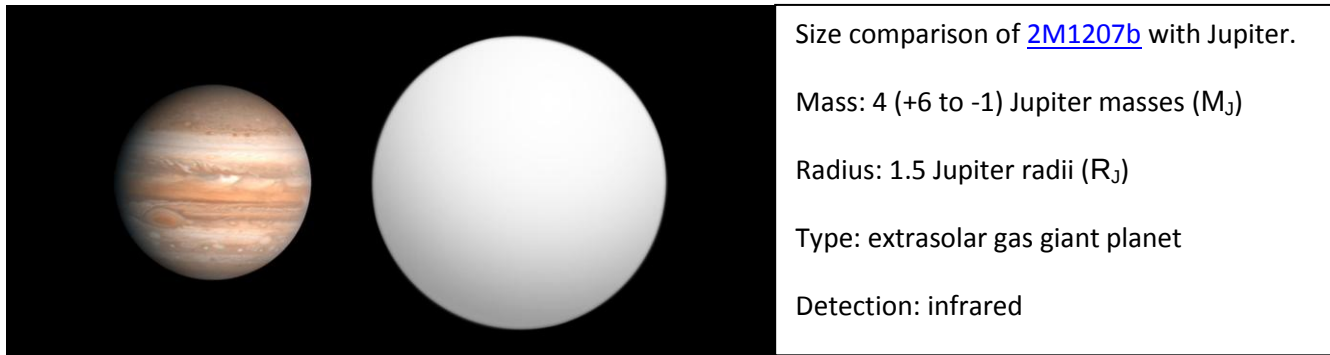


Left: Tyche's mass and size in comparison with Jupiter and Earth

Below: artists' rendering of the appearance of Tyche or [Nemesis](#)



We can get a good idea of the size of Nibiru by looking at other planets and objects with masses greater than Jupiter.



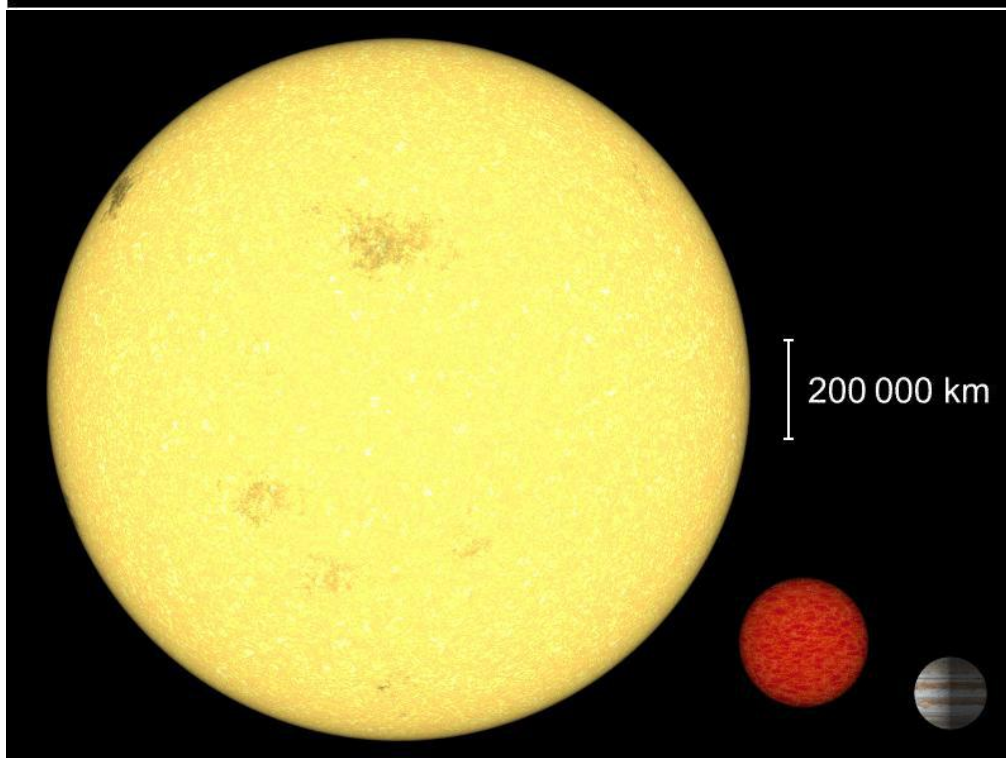
Comparisons between the recently discovered Kepler exoplanets and Jupiter and Earth.

R_E means Earth radius

The masses of the planets larger than Jupiter range from [Kepler-7b's](#) 0.433 M_J to [Kepler-5b's](#) 2.114 M_J

Type: gas giants and hot Jupiters

Detection: various



[Cha 110913-773444](#) (middle) compared to the Sun (left) and Jupiter (right). [Read this Nasa info](#)

Mass: 8 (+7 to -3) M_J

Radius: 1.8 R_J

Type: at the higher end of its estimated mass ($8 + 7 = 15 M_J$) it qualifies as a [brown dwarf](#) because it would have then passed the minimum 13 M_J criteria to be categorised as a brown dwarf. However, on the lower end of its mass range ($8 - 3 = 5 M_J$) it would qualify as a rogue gas giant planet.

Detection: infrared

Nibiru's solid diameter: Based on the width difference between Jupiter and Saturn, we might estimate this to be 102,794 miles or 165,431 kilometres (1.157 Jupiter diameters or 12.97 Earth diameters) across equator. This is 13,948 miles wider than Jupiter's diameter of 88,846 miles or 142,984 km, same as the width difference between Jupiter and Saturn.

Nibiru has a minimum possible diameter of 47,559 miles or 76,539 km (6 x Earth diameter, provided it has the same composition as our home planet, as per this [wiki entry on Jupiter's mass](#): "A Jupiter-mass planet with an Earth-like composition would have a radius 5–6 times the Earth.") and a maximum possible diameter of 296,746 miles or 477,566 km (3.34 x Jupiter diameter or 37.4 x Earth diameter or 0.343 Sun diameter).

However, another, perhaps more accurate, way to estimate Nibiru's size is to use that of [2M1207b](#), given that its $4 M_J$ mass is the closest to what we've approximated for Nibiru, $3.34 M_J$. 2M1207b has a radius of $1.5 R_J$ i.e. $1.5 \times 71492 \text{ km}$ (Jupiter's radius) = 107,238 km. Its diameter would then be $107238 \times 2 = 214,476 \text{ km}$. We can then calculate based on the difference between 2M1207b and Nibiru's mass the diameter of the latter: $4/3.34 = 1.198$; therefore $214476 / 1.198 = \mathbf{179,028 \text{ km (111,243 miles)}}$, which is close to our relatively conservative 165,431 km (102,794 miles) estimate above.

GIOVE

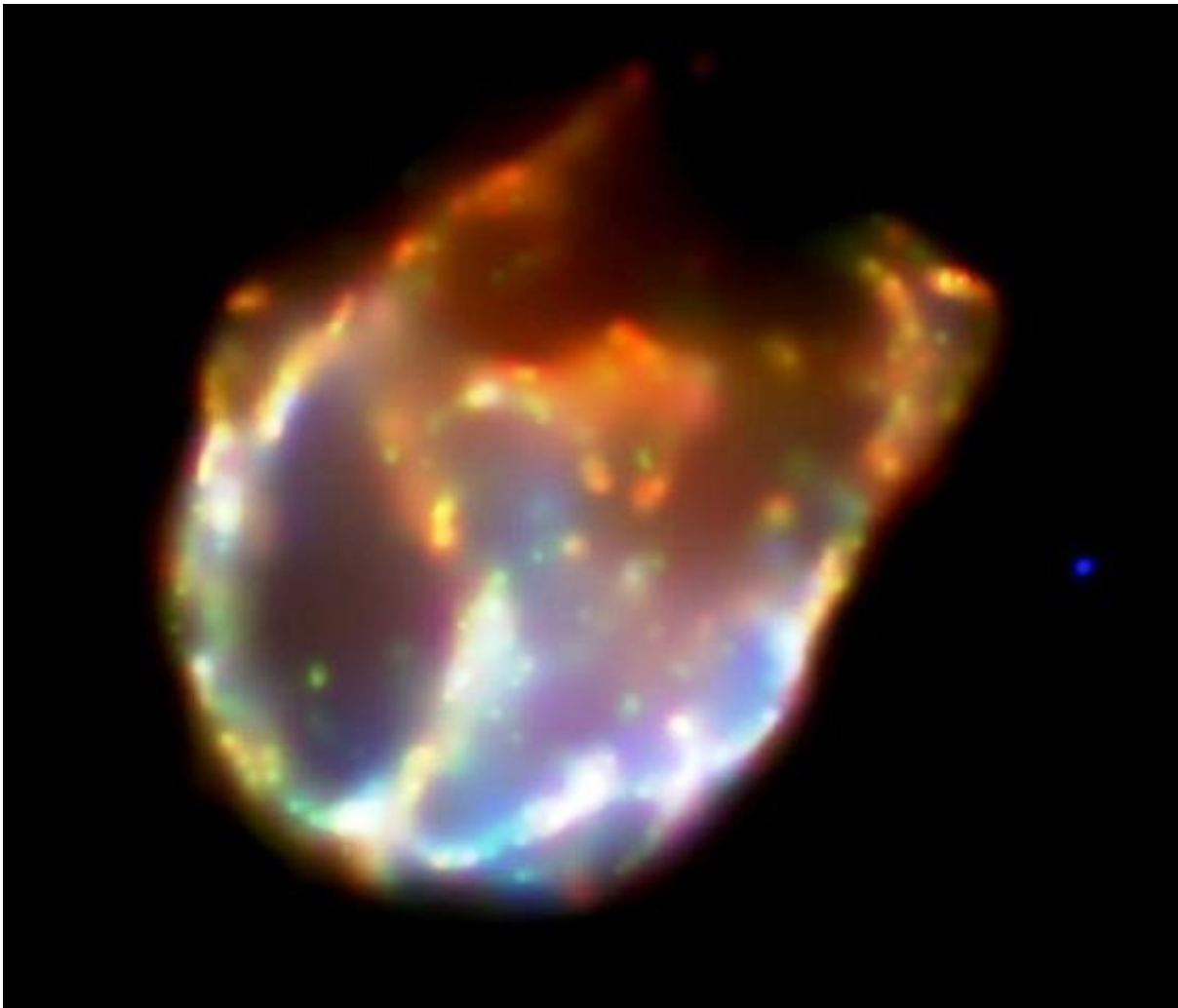


TYCHE

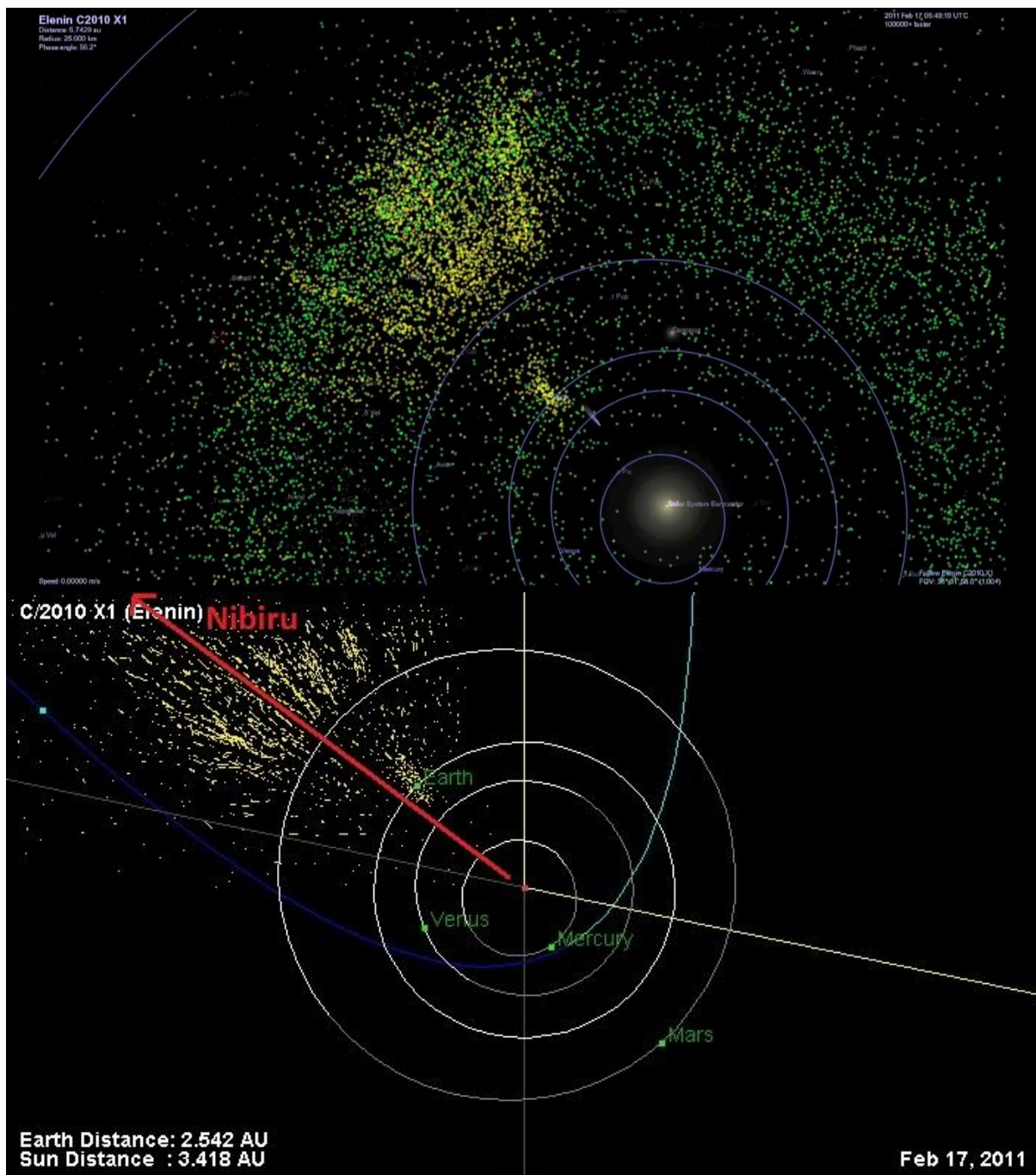


Nibiru's density: Jupiter has a density of 1.326 g/cm^3 and Saturn has 0.687 g/cm^3 . The difference in their densities is $1.326 - 0.687 = 0.639$, which if added to the density of Jupiter gives **1.965 g/cm^3** . Therefore, from this estimate, we can deduce that the density of Nibiru is **1.965 g/cm^3** . Interestingly, in the solar system simulator [Universe Sandbox](#), plugging in the parameters for an object with a mass of $3.34 M_J$ and a density of 1.965 g/cm^3 gives us a diameter of **183,191 km (113,829 miles)**. Not far off from the above estimate.

Nibiru's composition: the element with a density closest to 1.965 g/cm^3 is [Cesium](#). Cesium is highly radioactive and extremely [electropositive](#) (meaning it exudes electricity). Perhaps this explains the high levels of radioactivity and undoubtedly electricity that was detected within the magnetic core containing the solid sphere (the planet itself) of Nibiru. [Cesium is also silvery-gold in colour](#). This could explain why [some believe it is made of gold](#) and also why the Vatican commissioned [a silvery-gold sculpture to be made in Nibiru's image](#). If the object is purely composed of [iron oxide](#), as some have suggested, then its density would be around 5.242 g/cm^3 . However, the iron oxide dust might just be coating its surface and atmosphere, giving it its characteristic reddish hue. In any case, the strong presence of iron in its composition could account for some of the object's considerable magnetic properties. The presence of iron oxide also tells us that Nibiru's atmosphere contains some amount of oxygen. The radioactivity and electropositivity of cesium combined with oxidation of oxygen and its allotropes (such as pale-blue [ozone](#)) with other elements could also explain the extreme [chemiluminescence](#) we see igniting Nibiru's atmosphere, giving it a fiery appearance. This agrees with the ancients, who described it as a "[fiery body of flame](#)".



Nibiru's magnetic connection: the object has established a magnetic connection with the Sun. This is revealed by its effect on the asteroid field. Compare these two images:



The first is a screenshot of a simulation of most of the detected objects in the inner solar system, including orbital data of thousands of asteroids. You can view [the actual video here](#) - **pause precisely at 2:16**. Note the positions of Mercury, Venus and Elenin. Now go to JPL and move the comet Elenin's orbital diagram back to Feb 17, 2011 to replicate the exact same planetary positions shown in the video. See how the asteroids are bunched up towards the 10.30-11.30 o'clock position? On this date, Feb 17, Nibiru was just outside Saturn orbit and the red arrow in the second image points to its position. Now you see it is clear that the asteroids are being attracted by and gathering around the magnetic connection between the Sun and Nibiru, as indicated by the red line of the arrow. See that they're not concentrating towards Elenin, which is positioned more at 9.30-10.

The region where the asteroids are concentrated also marks the area that the magnetic and electric (or electromagnetic) connection between Nibiru and the Sun intersects the Earth's orbit. The zone of intersection roughly occupies a quarter of Earth's orbit, from around the 12 o'clock position in both images to the 9 o'clock point. This more or less corresponds to the first quarter of the year, from the beginning of January through to April 2011, with the mid-point around late February to early March. Notice the energies from Nibiru seemed to latch onto and concentrate on the Earth instead of the Sun during this period because our planet interrupted the connection. This is shown in the first screenshot by the small cluster of asteroids gathered on the Earth's orbit surrounding the Earth, which is itself right in the middle of that cluster. The asteroids became attracted to the Earth because the magnetism was also being attracted.

From 1 January, Earth entered the electromagnetic field lines between Sun and Nibiru. It was at this time that [massive deaths of electromagnetically sensitive animals](#) started to occur and escalate worldwide and people began to notice [sudden and erratic fluctuations in their compasses](#). Then, on 11 January, the increased infusion of Nibiru's reverse polarity magnetism caused Earth's rotational axis to shift slightly, making the [Sun rise two days early in Greenland](#). We are all well aware of the series of natural calamities and social upheavals that occurred over the course of this period, culminating in the immense 9.0-magnitude earthquake that devastated Japan on 11 March. This [documentary video](#) gives a very good chronology of those events. This same thing happened last year, when the majority of the disasters occurred between January and March 2010, starting with the Haiti quake, followed by Chile's 8.8 and then the Iceland volcano. This year, we've experienced a repeat of those events, only much more intense and greater in both magnitude and scope. Earth emerged from the region of the Nibiru-Sun connection in April 2011 but the effects lingered because it was still discharging the chaotic electromagnetism it had picked up during the transit. By about June, it had managed to rid itself of most of the charge, hence the disasters have relatively subsided. We are presently in a lull before the next wave, when Nibiru's magnetosphere reaches us sometime in September/October.

Nibiru's electromagnetic intensity at perihelion: We can calculate how intense the solar storms generated by Nibiru's magnetic, electric and radioactive clash at perihelion with the Sun will be. First of all, we need to know that the maximum and minimum periods of the solar cycle are governed by Jupiter's perihelion and aphelion, respectively: "The solar cycle varies from 11 to 13 years. The reason this changes is because Jupiter controls the solar cycle. The solar maximum occurs when Jupiter is closest to the Sun and the solar minimum happens when Jupiter is farthest away. This is due to the gravitational tug Jupiter produces on the Sun. Since the gravitational force changes with the inverse square of the distance between the center of masses of the Sun and Jupiter, the force is considerably stronger when Jupiter is at perihelion (closest orbit)." <http://endgametime.wordpress.com/about/> The reason why Jupiter is able to regulate the solar cycle is obvious - it is the strongest magnetic body, outside the Sun itself, that is *part* of the solar system.

Now, we know Nibiru is 41.3 times magnetically stronger than Jupiter. We also know Nibiru's perihelion at 0.232 AU will be much, much closer than Jupiter's 4.950 AU. First, we need to divide Jupiter's perihelion with Nibiru's: $4.950 / 0.232 = 21.34$ - meaning Nibiru will be 21.3 times closer to the Sun than Jupiter ever gets. Then multiply that by the number of times Nibiru is stronger: $21.34 \times 41.3 = 881.3$.

Therefore, we can conclude that at its perihelion Nibiru will exert a force on the Sun that is 881.3 times greater than Jupiter has ever brought to bear and thus generate solar storms 881.3 (almost 1000) times more intense and powerful than have ever been witnessed in modern times.

Think this is a wild estimate? Well, it is actually quite conservative compared with Nasa's own predictions: "NASA reports solar activity is increasing at a rate that is 50 times higher so far than expected as of Feb. 2010 and since then in August 2010, they have gone on record to say the solar activity in 2012 is going to be *at least* 20 times stronger than recently published. Fifty times twenty is 1,000. NASA has predicted an increase in solar activity of 1,000 times and people don't even realize it." (my emphasis; [*ibid*](#))

[FOX News: 2012 Warning](#) (video)

[Nasa Warns Of Super Solar Storm 2012](#) (video)

[As the Sun Awakens, NASA Keeps a Wary Eye on Space Weather](#)

[Get ready for a 'global Katrina': Biggest ever solar storm could cause power cuts which last for MONTHS](#)

In light of these dire predictions from Nasa, people have been puzzled why solar activity seems to be decreasing rather than increasing as the highly anticipated solar cycle 24 officially commenced. In fact, the extremely [deep solar minimum](#) has been so quiescent that the New Scientist asked, "[What's wrong with the sun?](#)" The reason for the minimum when there should have been an uptick leading to a maximum is that Nibiru's reverse magnetic field is counteracting and thus negating Jupiter's control over the Sun's cycle. In this way, Nibiru is acting as a dampener and has almost completely suppressed the power of its closest planetary rival in our system. It is doing so in order to establish its own influence on the Sun and its cycle, which to observers have now become completely chaotic and unpredictable. This situation will only get worse once Nibiru's magnetic sphere envelops the Sun sometime in August and further escalate when the object reaches Jupiter's orbit. At that time, the solar storms should intensify to over 40 times their normal levels and continue to strengthen at an exponential rate until they reach a peak on Nibiru's perihelion.

Meanwhile, the electromagnetic attachments between Nibiru and the Sun should also be intensifying and widening as the object approaches. By the time the Earth orbits back to that region the charged zone should be occupying a period closer to six months than three, ie December 2011 to May 2012. The catastrophes should be much worse at that time, due to the three-fold factors of Nibiru being about two times closer than it was in January this year, the energies being much stronger and the Earth and the Sun being already fully engulfed within its magnetosphere. The disasters will already have started building before December but Earth once again crossing through and interfering with the Nibiru-Sun connections will only add to the severity of events erupting on our planet. Things will not get any much better once we emerge, however, because this time around the Earth will find it extremely difficult discharging Nibiru's energies as it will continuously be inundated by them for as long as it remains immersed in the object's electromagnetic/radioactive sphere.

Elenin

Elenin's solid core and magnetic field: We know the Elenin object has a nucleus (solid core) with a diameter of up to 4 km and a coma (composed of magnetic, electric and luminous (light) fields) spanning up to 120,000 km wide as of 12 June 2011.

However its coma will continue to expand at an increasingly rapid rate of 20,000 to 160,000 km a month as it feeds off the Sun's magnetism until it reaches perihelion on 11 September 2011, when its magnetic field should have inflated to at least 400,000 km in diameter at perihelion.

Some astrophysicists have recalculated Elenin's orbit and have determined it will come as close as **0.0004 AU or 59,839 km**. Thus when Elenin reaches perigee a month later on 16 October 2011 when its proximity to Earth will be only [0.0004 AU](#) or 59,839 km, it will completely envelop the planet and the Moon within its magnetic/electric/luminous field.

The Elenin harbinger object(s) moving directly in front of Nibiru at a distance of about 8 AU marks the leading edge of the giant object's magnetic radius. The Elenin object(s) was about 8.16 AU away from the Sun on **16 October 2009** and therefore equidistant between the Sun and Nibiru on that date. Exactly two years later it will reach its perigee to the Earth on **16 October 2011**, which is 23 months to the day after it was equidistant between the Earth and Nibiru on **16 November 2009**.

We will use the Solar equidistance of 16 October 2009 as the start of our countdown until Elenin's perihelion on **11 September 2011** and the Earth equidistance of 16 November 2009 as the countdown till its perigee.

However, because Elenin is flying adjacent to and around the Sun, without flying directly towards it, the leading edge of Nibiru's magnetic cloud will envelop the Sun a little earlier than Elenin's perihelion and the same with the Earth prior to perigee because our planet's orbit can bring it 1 AU closer, provided it is on the same side of the Sun as Elenin, or 2 AU farther, if it is directly on the opposite side of the Sun from Elenin.

The evidence that Elenin is moving with a huge magnetic field is seen in the animation shots of the object(s) taken by [French astronomers](#) on 4 and 6 March earlier this year.

Watch this animation closely: [c2010x1_20110304_animation_800_b82](#) **Notice that the smaller stars dim (and even disappear!) as Elenin and its companion objects approach.**

The animation can also be viewed [here](#) (scroll down). These companion objects appear to be pushed alongside Elenin by Nibiru's magnetic field.

Here is [another animation](#) (scroll down) showing the same dimming of stars in the vicinity of the Elenin object(s).

Look at this [small video](#) at the middle of this page (scroll down a bit). Keep your eye on the four small stars in front of Elenin. See how they flicker and dim as it approaches them. The dimming effect is a bit more subtle than in the two animations above but it is clear to see once you know what to look for.

This other animated clip of Elenin more clearly shows the magnetic field that is pushing it along. To see it, go to [this website](#) and click on the first image in the gallery at the middle of the page (where it says **First and latest images of the Comet**).

You can clearly see that about 5/6th of the image is dark, where Elenin is, with only 1/6th of it lighter in the left-hand corner. Now notice the bright star in the top-left corner right under the word 'COMET'. Look straight up and then down from that star and you'll see the edge of the large 'sphere' that separates the dark area from the lighter area. Notice also that the edge of the dark area remains consistent despite the fluctuations in the brightness levels of the clip. This footage, as indicated on the clip, was taken by Spanish astronomer [Gustavo Muler](#) from Lanzarote, Canary Islands, on 2 April 2011.

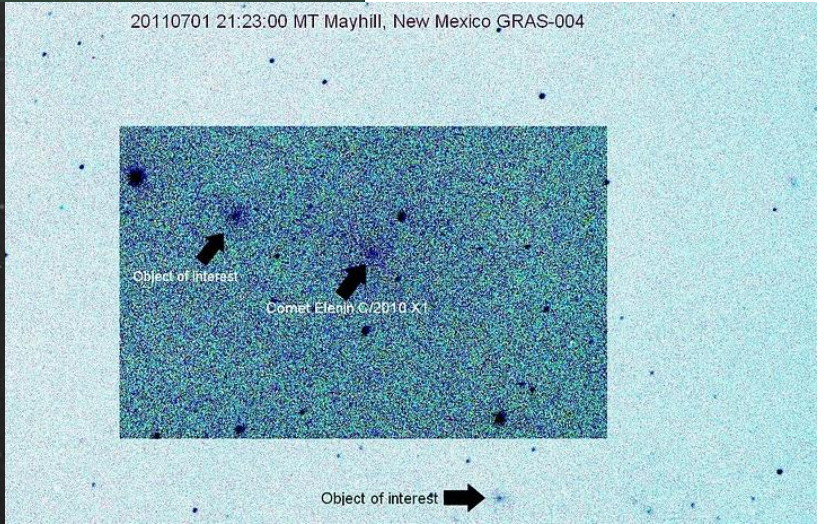
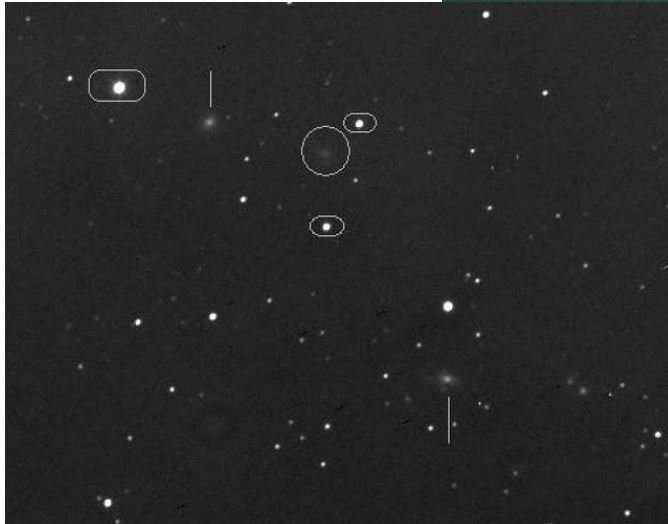
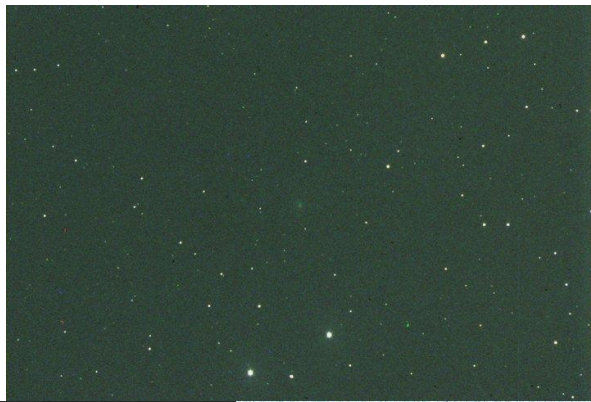
This amateur astronomer shows in [this video](#) the stars in the vicinity of Elenin dim and then seemingly blink out of existence. He tries to make sense of this anomaly in [this video](#).

The same astronomer has difficulty seeing the comet and [this video](#) shows the object visible and then invisible from one day to the next.

These images and videos further prove that the magnetic field is not only present but it is massive and is so strong even the outer fringes of it, where Elenin travels, can absorb and snuff out the light of background stars.

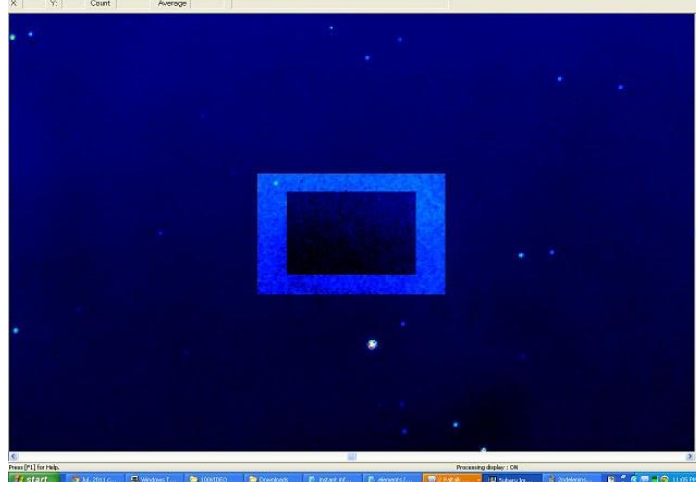
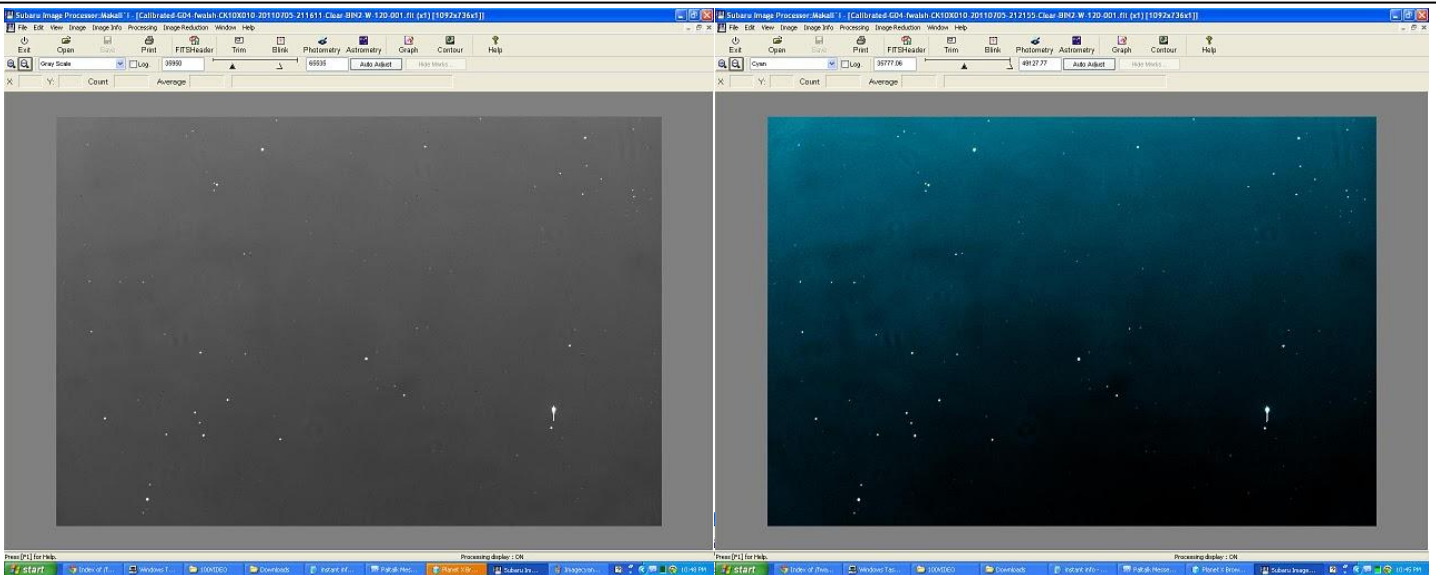
The strength or extent of the field seems to wax and wane periodically such that sometimes it allows the weak light from the Elenin object (and nearby stars) to be visible and other times it completely enshrouds and conceals the light from Elenin (and some stars), making it virtually invisible.

This is why astronomers have difficulty finding and tracking Elenin: at times it is clearly visible and other times completely imperceptible, causing much perplexity.



Top centre image: Elenin is the barely perceptible smudge in the centre of the picture. Left image: Elenin is the dim light in the large circle. The objects that move with it are pointed out by the lines. The bright background stars are in round rectangles. Right image: Elenin, again with companion objects which are highlighted by the astronomer as 'objects of interest'.

Bottom images: the same astronomer, looking at the same area of space as above, can no longer find Elenin or its companions. They've suddenly disappeared or gone completely invisible!



The fact that [Earth's alignments with the Elenin object\(s\) causes increased seismicity](#) and that despite its current, at time of writing, 1.395 AU proximity to the Sun (well within Mars' orbit and fast approaching Earth's) it has yet to ignite into a big bright object with long tapering tails as [comets](#) normally do tells us that [it possesses a dense magnetism \(perhaps induced by Nibiru\) that is formidable in its own right and must in no way be underestimated.](#) You may liken Elenin to a missile carrying a payload. [That payload is but a foretaste](#), a warning shot if you will, of the power of the warship that launched it. The question then is: what is the warship and when will it arrive?

That there is another, much larger object following close behind and on the heels of the Elenin object(s) is a fact that has been confirmed by both scientists using powerful instruments and ordinary folk like you and me using the power and intelligence of our own minds:

[Scientists says Comet Elenin has massive UFO Fleet following in formation in its tail:](#) 'Based on reports published by China's space agency, Sergio Toscano, director for Astronomical Research in Missions, said that behind the comet Elenin could be approaching a UFO. ["Behind the comet, discovered in December last year, Chinese scientists say that is something they called cluster, which means globular cluster, or perhaps alien spacecraft,"](#) said Toscano. According to the report quotes the astronomer mission, [the space body would be found in the comet's tail and was analyzed after the mysterious signals that came off of an unknown formation "strange and obscure."](#) In the words of Toscano, the Chinese have said that the spacecraft is stationed in the same place for ninety days, "before that looked like it was coming from an extraterrestrial civilization," said Argentine scientist. According to the Daily Chronicle, this phenomenon was corroborated by Rosie Redfiel, the new director of the Program of NASA's Astrobiology. "But when NASA began to make calculations and projections of orbit of the comet, they realized that something was wrong and the first thing they did was remove the website which provided information on this issue," said Toscano.'

[The Comet Elenin, The Planet Saturn, and....](#) "There is some evidence that elenin is not alone in its path towards the inner solar system. ... one thing is for sure, something ROCKED the 6th planet, when elenin was almost to mars orbit. this suggests that either comet elenin is farther away and much, much bigger, or that [SOMETHING ELSE is coming, that it is MASSIVE, and that it was in the vicinity of saturn around the beginning to middle of may 2011.](#)"

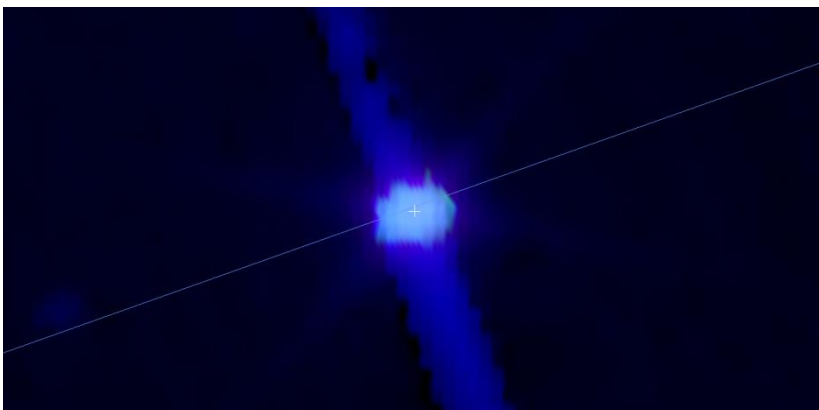
[ELEnin: What are they? And what is the "Jupiter" sized Planet that is following them?](#) "So, from the photos and images presented here, [we have three large objects heading towards our Earth,](#) and if JPL/NASA can be believed, they will be coming close to our Earth from September through November of this year. With their closest approach happening in October of this year. Less than 6 months away! [The photos and images also show a very large object following a month or more right behind the first two. From the images, all three objects are moving at about the same speed ... that is why there is no blurring of the Brown Dwarf Star in the images.](#)"

[Russian Warning Issued Over "Controlled" Comet Headed Towards Earth:](#) Most ominous in Minister Serdyukov's report is his assertion that [Comet Elenin appears to be in "direct contact" with the mysterious Jupiter-sized planet discovered beyond the orbit of Pluto that is, also, headed inbound towards our Sun.](#)

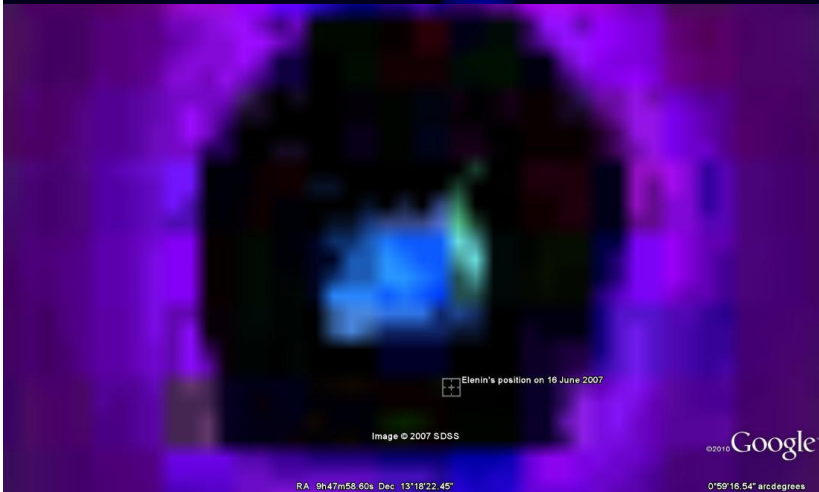
Nibiru's orbital path and timeline

We are all very familiar with the orbit and timeline of the Elenin object(s). We now know that the much more mysterious Nibiru object is following behind it at a distance of 8 AU on the same orbital path and that the Elenin 'comet' marks the leading edge of Nibiru's massive magnetic field. We will now extrapolate the timeline of Nibiru's approach towards us based on Elenin's own timeline and approach. Note: the timeline is a 'guesstimate' based on the properties we've calculated of Nibiru as well as the Elenin orbital path provided by JPL. The object may indeed arrive earlier or come a bit later than outlined here.

But before we do that, there is one more thing we need know about Nibiru's position in space relative to the Elenin object(s). **The centre of Nibiru is situated right on the ecliptic plane and thus has a 0° inclination**, whereas Elenin is approaching us from below the ecliptic at a steadily decreasing inclination of about -1.8°.



Left: this image was taken from the World Wide Telescope. It is the same object seen in Google Sky as the coordinates are exactly the same. It looks different because it is an improved reprocessing of the raw Iras survey image (Iris). The line going right through the middle of it delineates the ecliptic plane, or the Sun's path across the sky.



Left: same object in Google Sky. We can see that Elenin, on 16 June 2007, is located right beneath the core of the object, as indicated by the square marker. From the WWT image above we know the ecliptic line runs right through the core of Nibiru, confirming the object sits right on the ecliptic, just like the Sun. Elenin appears beneath the centre of it because it is below the ecliptic.

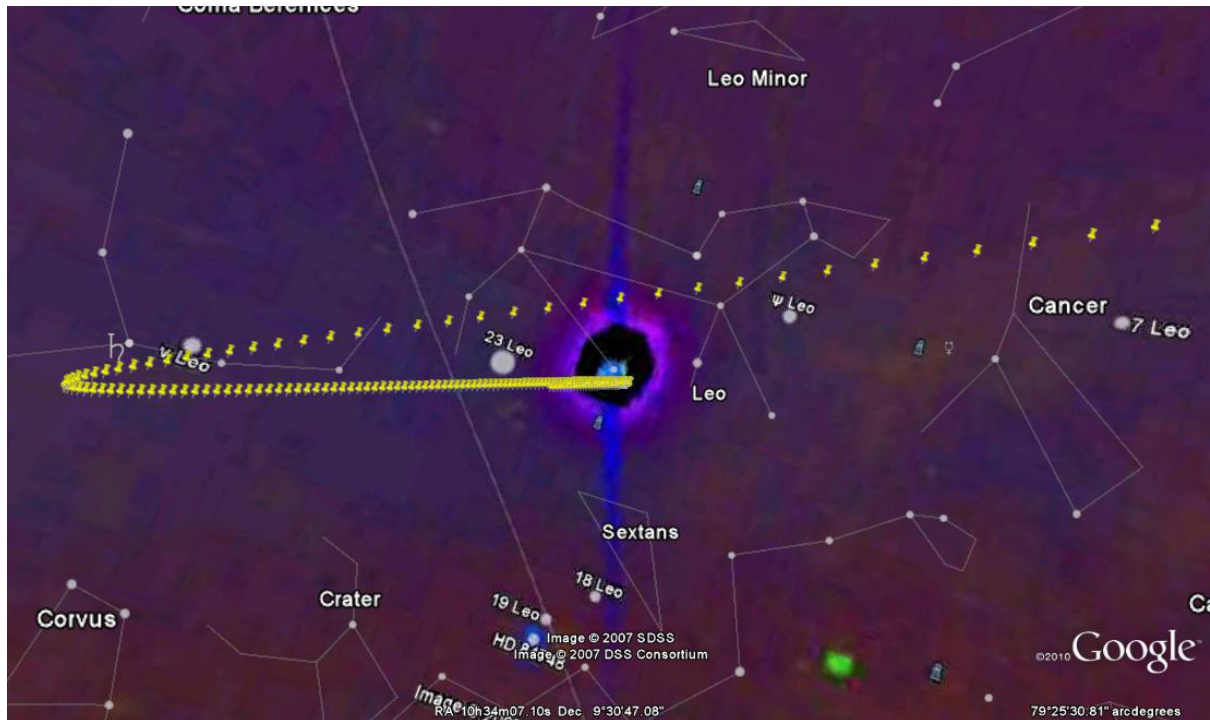


Left: this shows the Sun's path, or ecliptic, runs straight through the middle of Nibiru, further confirming the object is right on the ecliptic with absolutely zero inclination.

This information will prove important later on when we look at the way Nibiru will approach us on its way through the inner solar system.

Notice also, that despite being much farther than the Sun in this image, the black magnetic shell is still slightly bigger than it. Imagine how large it would appear when it gets closer to us than the Sun...

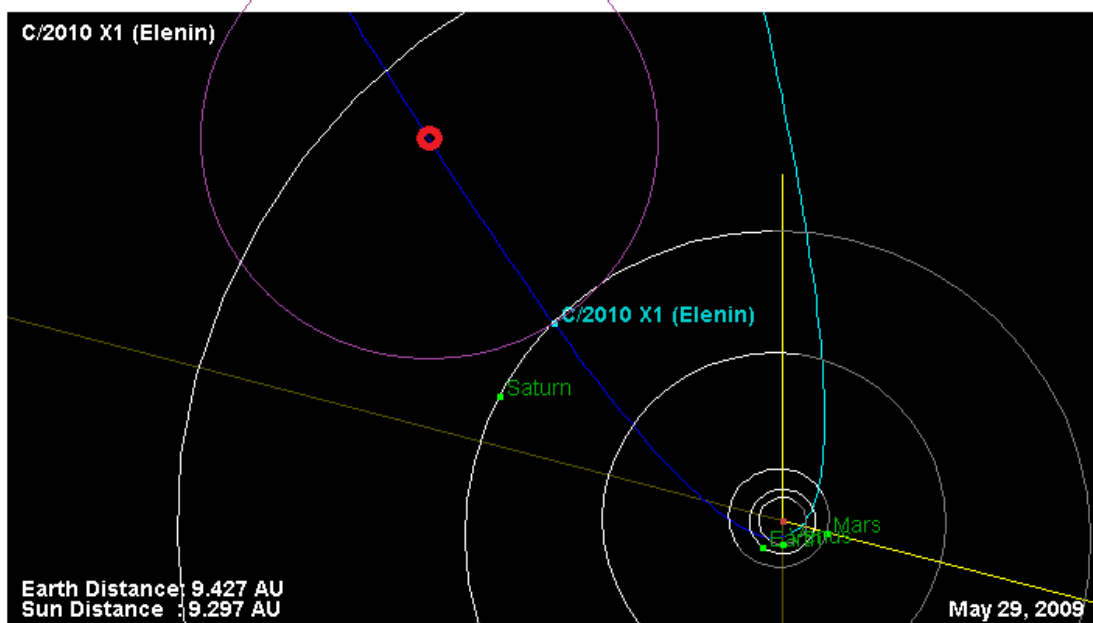
This Google Sky image shows us Nibiru's current position and approach path based on Elenin's path (shown by the yellow pin markers) because they're practically the same except that the former is right on the ecliptic slightly above the latter. Elenin reaches the ecliptic on 11 September 2011 at the farthest left-hand corner of the yellow curve path (the yellow brick road, if you will) in the picture, breaks through it from then on and flies higher and higher above it (above the Sun from our perspective). Nibiru, however, will not do that. It will remain on the ecliptic plane throughout the length and duration of its approach, even till it passes us and moves away back into interstellar space.



The Elenin object(s) crossed Saturn's orbit on **29 May 2009** with Nibiru 8 AU behind it and well into Uranus' orbit.

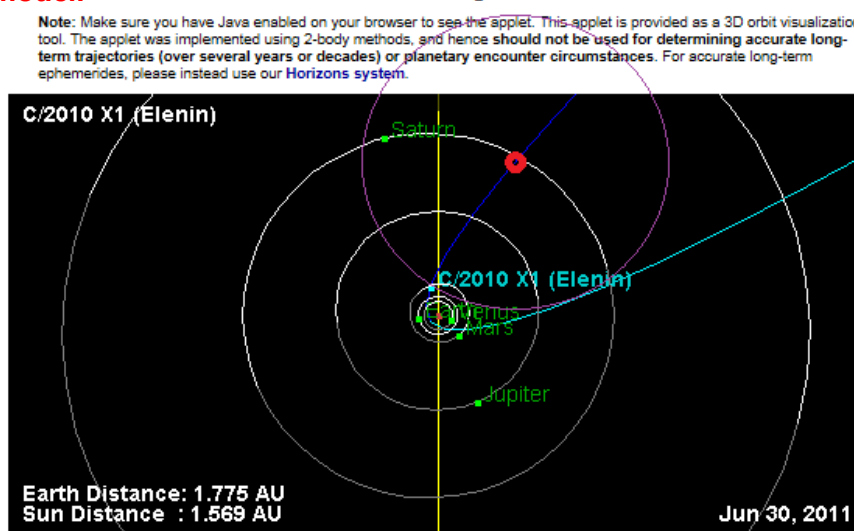
Orbit Diagram

Note: Make sure you have Java enabled on your browser to see the applet. This applet is provided as a 3D orbit visualization tool. The applet was implemented using 2-body methods, and hence should not be used for determining accurate long-term trajectories (over several years or decades) or planetary encounter circumstances. For accurate long-term ephemerides, please instead use our [Horizons system](#).

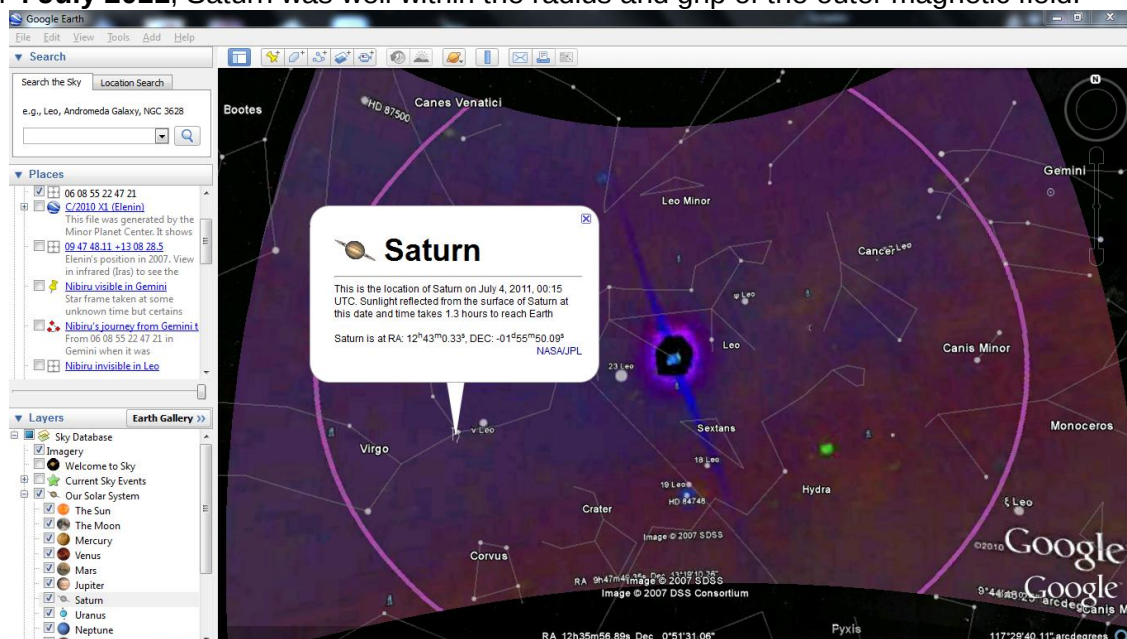


About two years later, at time of writing, **30 June 2011**, the core of Nibiru should have crossed Saturn's orbit, even as its harbinger, Elenin, crossed Mars' orbit about 8 AU ahead of it. This tells us that at its current speed **Nibiru is about two years behind Elenin**. However, we should be careful with this conclusion because we must keep in mind that as they approach the Sun these objects are accelerating faster and faster due to our star's magnetic pull. **Thus this two-year gap between them will undoubtedly be decreasing at an ever increasing rate as their proximity to the Sun and Earth also decreases. Let's assume their velocity doubles by the time they get here, halving the length of time it would take Nibiru to reach Earth. This means Nibiru could then reach us one year after Elenin, instead of two years.** Remember, the only reason Elenin hasn't reached us already is because Nibiru's magnetic grip is holding it back. However, there is nothing holding Nibiru itself back. In addition, **all the simulations** done on the approach path of an object with the properties we've calculated for Nibiru using the [Universe Sandbox](#) program shows its acceleration at least doubling by the time it enters the inner solar system and reaches Earth. **That Nibiru will indeed come much sooner than two years after Elenin has been confirmed again and again by the computer model.**

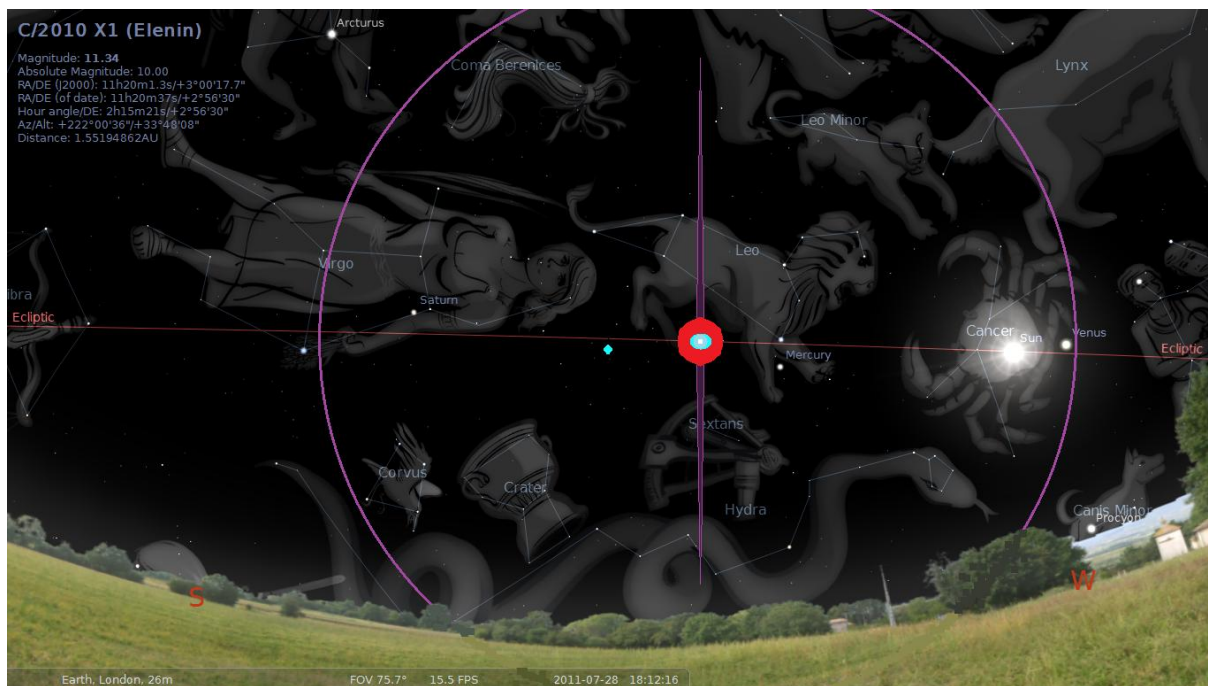
Orbit Diagram



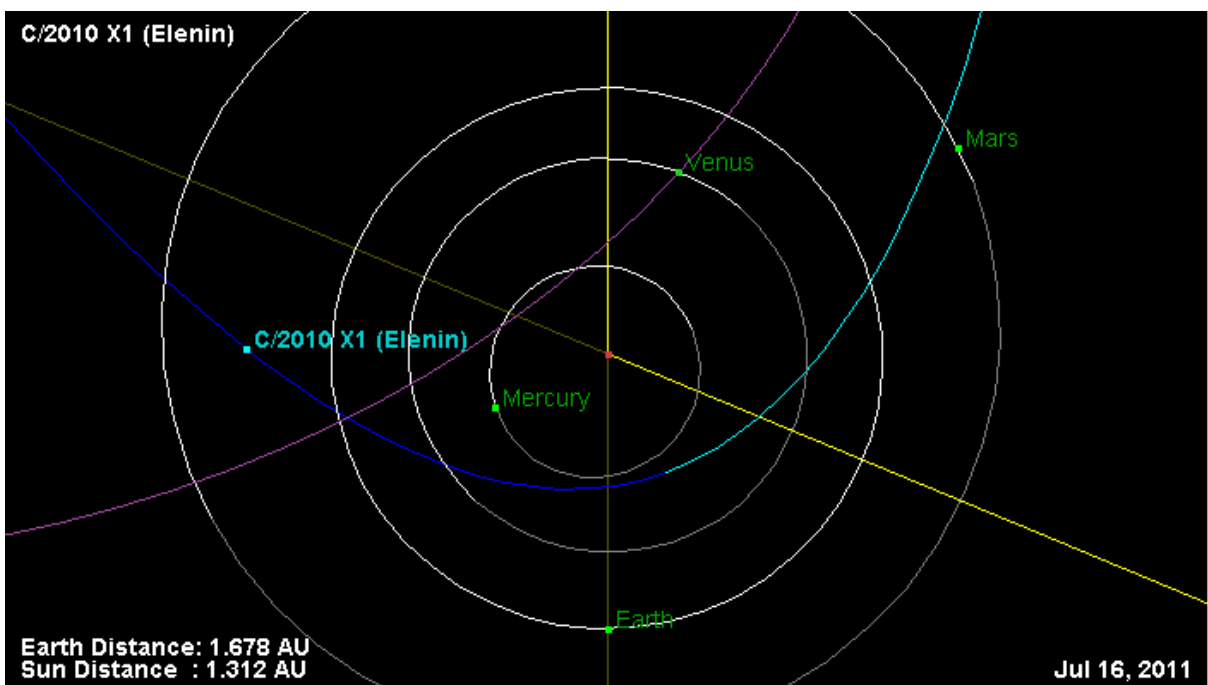
On 4 July 2011, Saturn was well within the radius and grip of the outer magnetic field.



The image below shows how Nibiru's magnetic field should appear to a viewer on Earth in the sky of **28 July 2011** if he could see it. The approximate positions of Nibiru and Elenin are also shown. Notice Venus to the right of - and behind - the Sun entering the magnetic field. The Sun itself is not in the field because it is farther away from it (or closer to us) than Venus - think three-dimensionally. If Venus could easily be observed from this point on it should begin to show signs of turbulence in its atmosphere, just as Saturn did in December last year. Unfortunately this may not be easy to tell as Venus enters the Sun's glare from this point on and becomes difficult to observe from Earth.

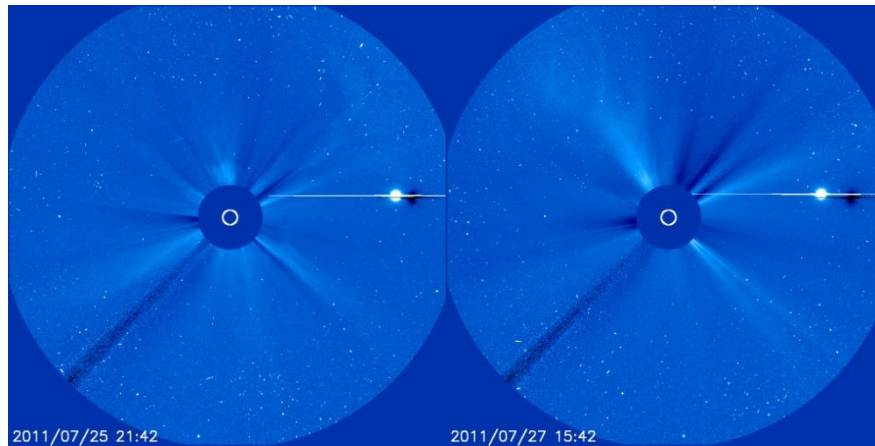


VENUS UPDATE: [Venus has already started to be affected by Nibiru's magnetic field](#). See these [video](#), [video](#) (read comments) and [video](#). This started **on 16 July**, about **12 days earlier than expected**. The reason for this is that the magnetic field is now moving ahead of Elenin, because the comet is being diverted by the Sun towards the inner solar system. We had earlier projected that the field would be moving with Elenin, hence the slightly later date, but due to the comet's diversion it is in fact currently moving ahead of it by about 12 days. We've revised the subsequent dates to accommodate this new development.

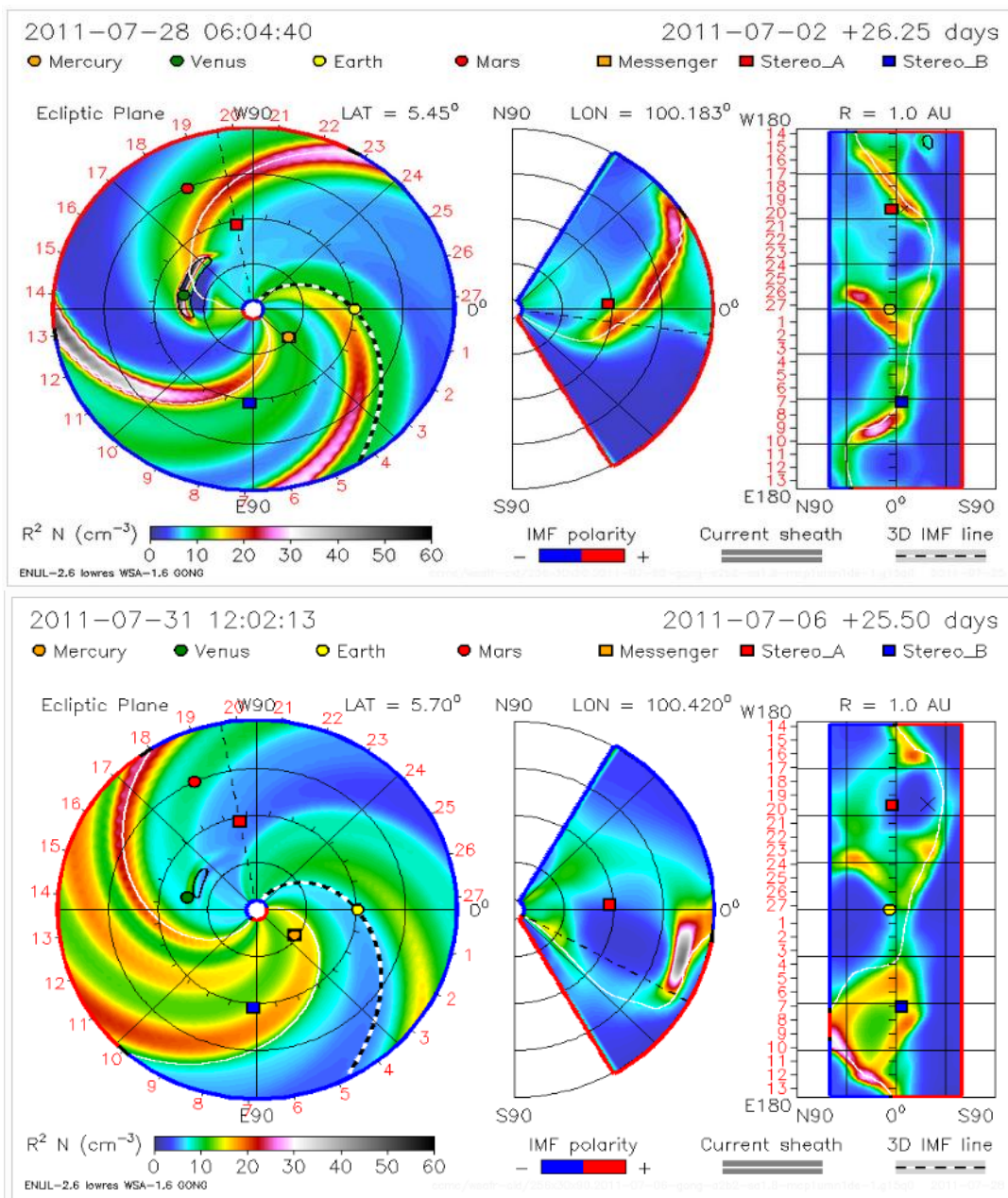


[Elenin: The "cluster" and the hour of truth. Confusion at NASA](#) - "What we see in LASCO is Venus and this time has a luminosity 10 times higher than normal." (bottom of article)

As we'd expected, Venus collided with the right side of Nibiru's magnetic field, which is pushing against it and [forcing it to slow down in its orbit](#). It is also interacting with Venus' magnetic field and [causing a distortion to form behind our sister planet](#) (also [here](#)).



The Sun is reacting to whatever is happening on Venus. It started shooting a series of CMEs towards the planet: first a strong one on 26-28 July and a weak one through 29-31.

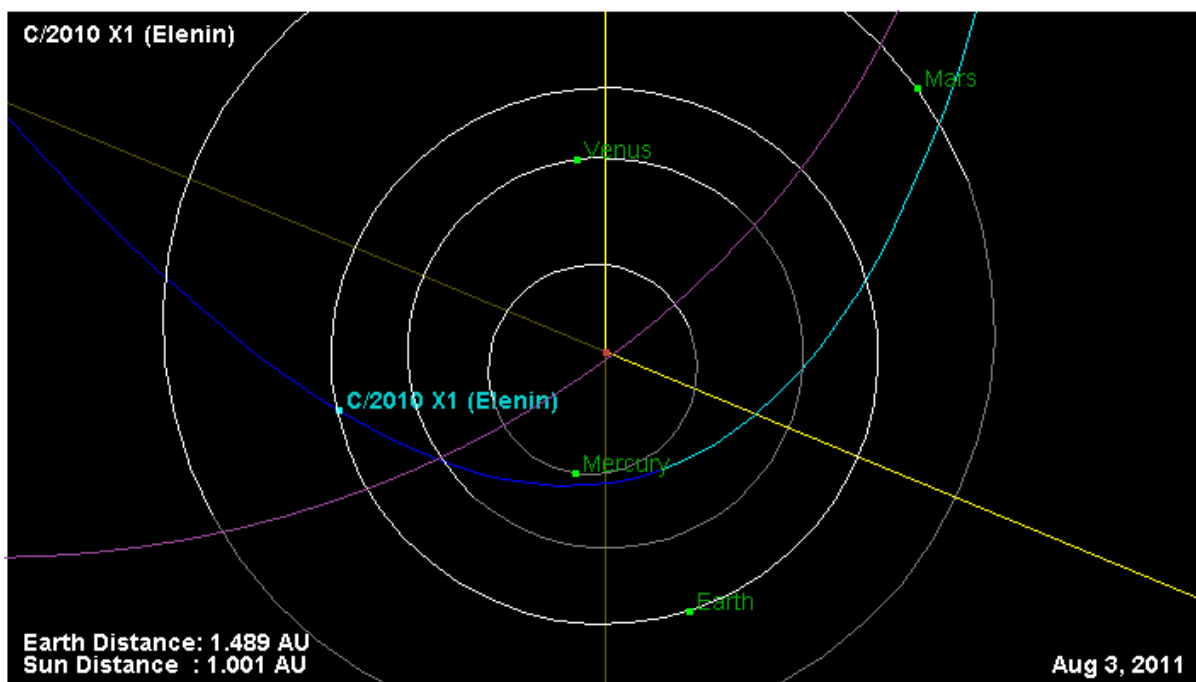


The sudden brightening on Venus being observed is so astonishing that many people are questioning if it is actually our neighbouring planet. It indeed is. The brightening is due to Nibiru's magnetism entering Venus' magnetosphere and condensing into high-frequency electricity (plasma), which in turn is generating a high level of radiance on the planet's atmosphere. It would seem Venus, like all the other planets such as [vertically-tilted Uranus](#) (which has the same degree of tilt we're currently seeing with Saturn), has suffered several encounters with Nibiru's magnetosphere before:

[The Scarring of Venus](#): "The equatorial region of the planet Venus shows evidence of massive electrical scarring, matching the patterns of spidery filaments seen in high-energy plasma discharge."

That is what is occurring on Venus at the moment, and will continue for as long as it remains in the magnetic field. Venus is simply going through its version of the massive electrical storm still raging on Saturn, which also will continue until the ringed gas giant escapes the field. The field is now fast approaching the Sun, Mars, Mercury and, finally, us.

In light of new information, we've moved forward slightly the date when we believe the Sun should begin to be enveloped by the magnetic field. From about **3 August 2011** we expect the Sun should have entered the field, at the same time that Elenin crosses Earth's orbit.



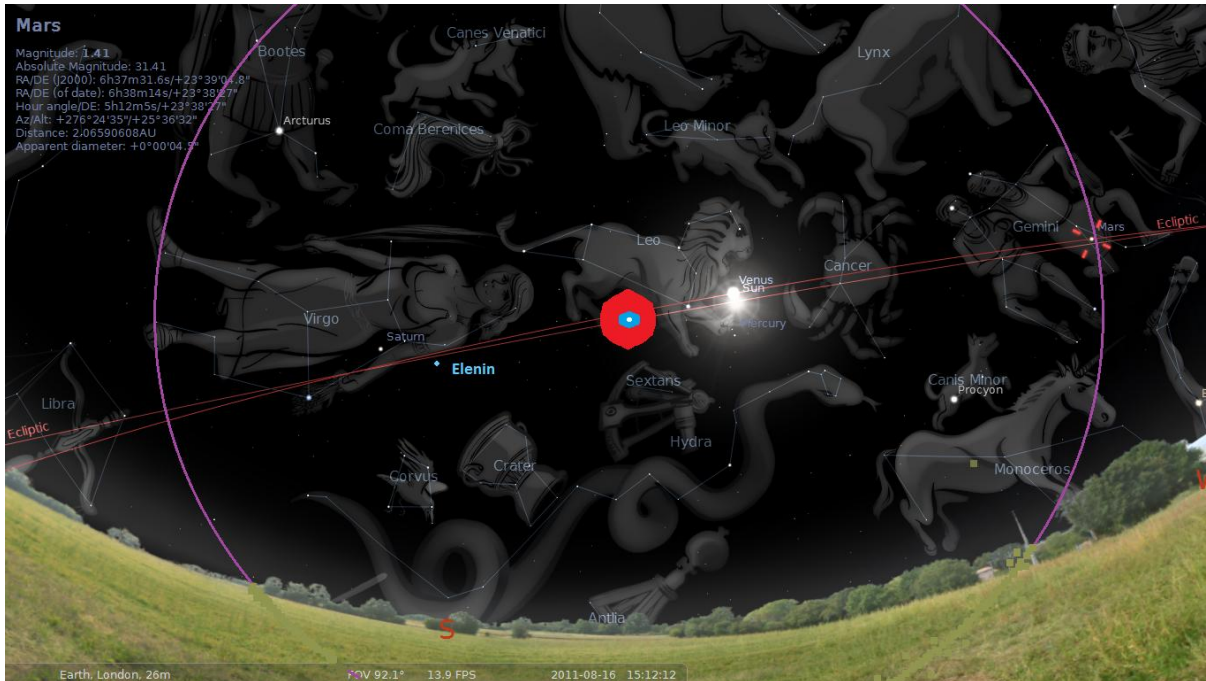
In fact, since 28 July 2011, we've observed that the Sun is already beginning to show signs of increased activity, with [strong sunspots appearing on its surface](#). One of them, 1262, has the energy to unleash X-class solar flares.

On 29 July 2011, another sunspot, [1260, has also developed the potential to fire X-class eruptions](#).

30 July 2011, [sunspot 1261 fired an M9-class flare](#), one notch short of an X.

16 August 2011: Mars also enters the field. With the red planet still a bit far from the Sun's glare, though heading towards it, perhaps something may be gleaned stirring in its atmosphere from then onwards.

Note: Due to the Venus update above we've moved the date we expect to see effects on Mars forward to around 9 August 2011.

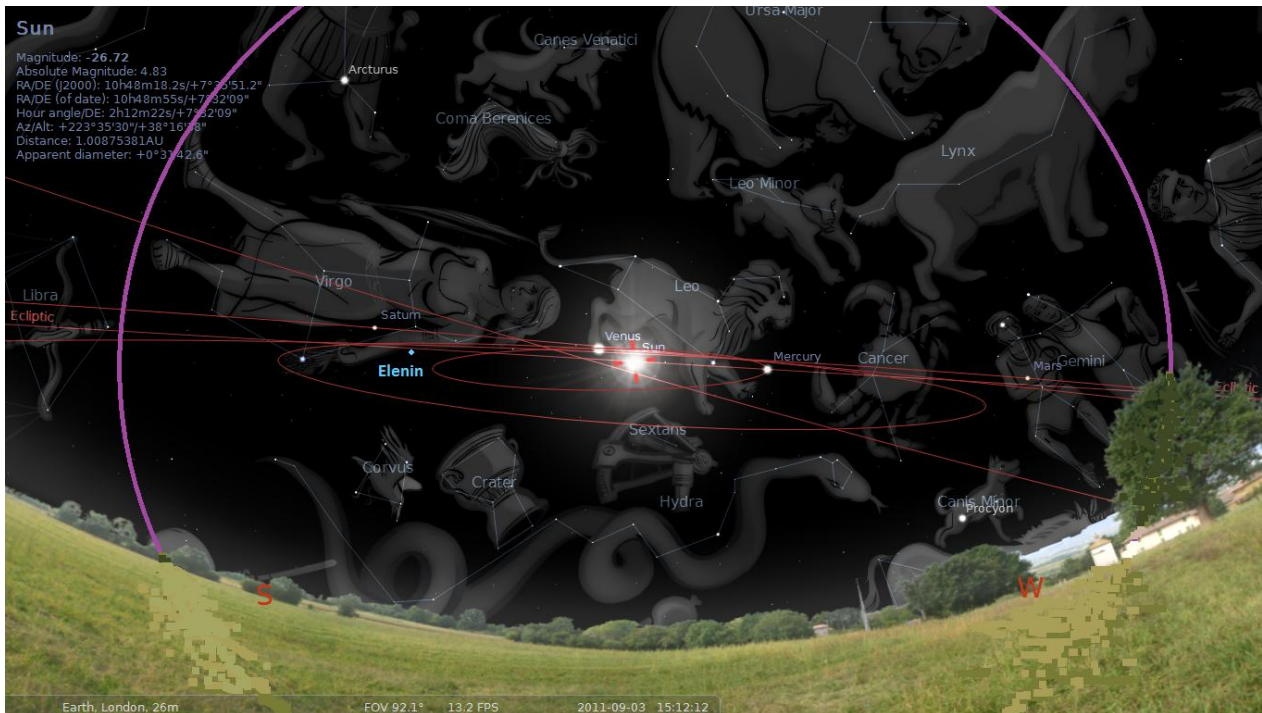


Nibiru's magnetic field reaches the Sun around **18 August 2011**, just as the Elenin object crosses Venus' orbit. **Solar activity could begin to erupt at this stage.**

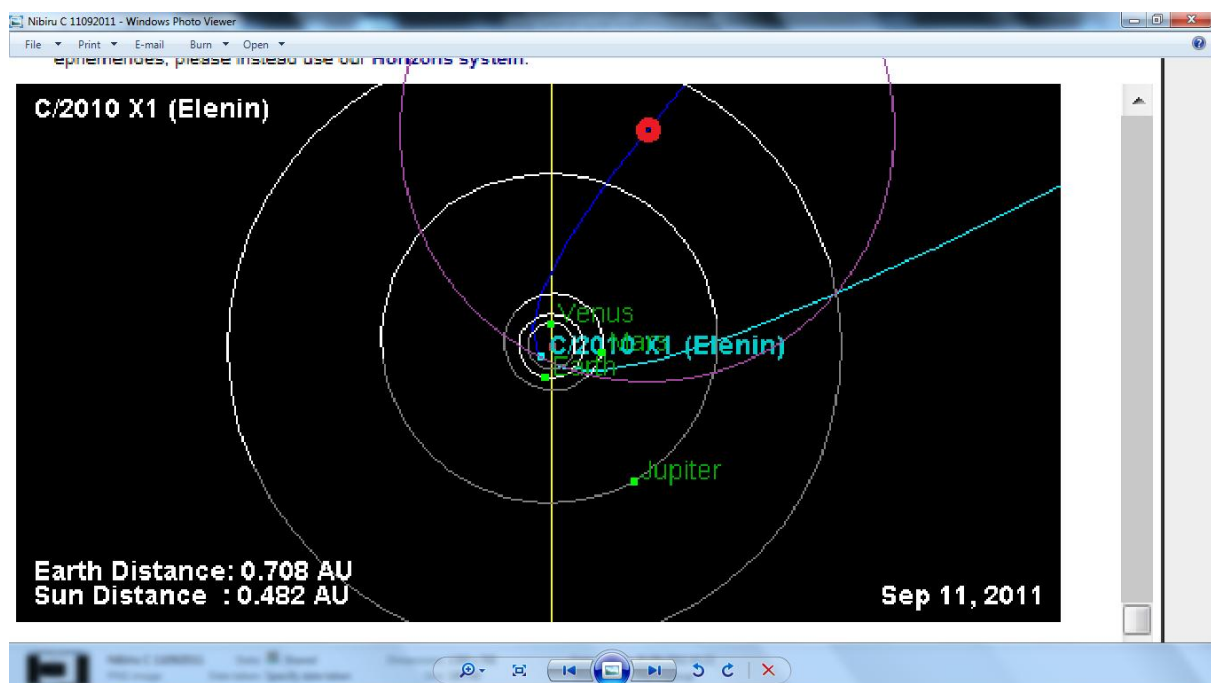
Note: this event has been moved forward by 12-15 days to around 3 August 2011.



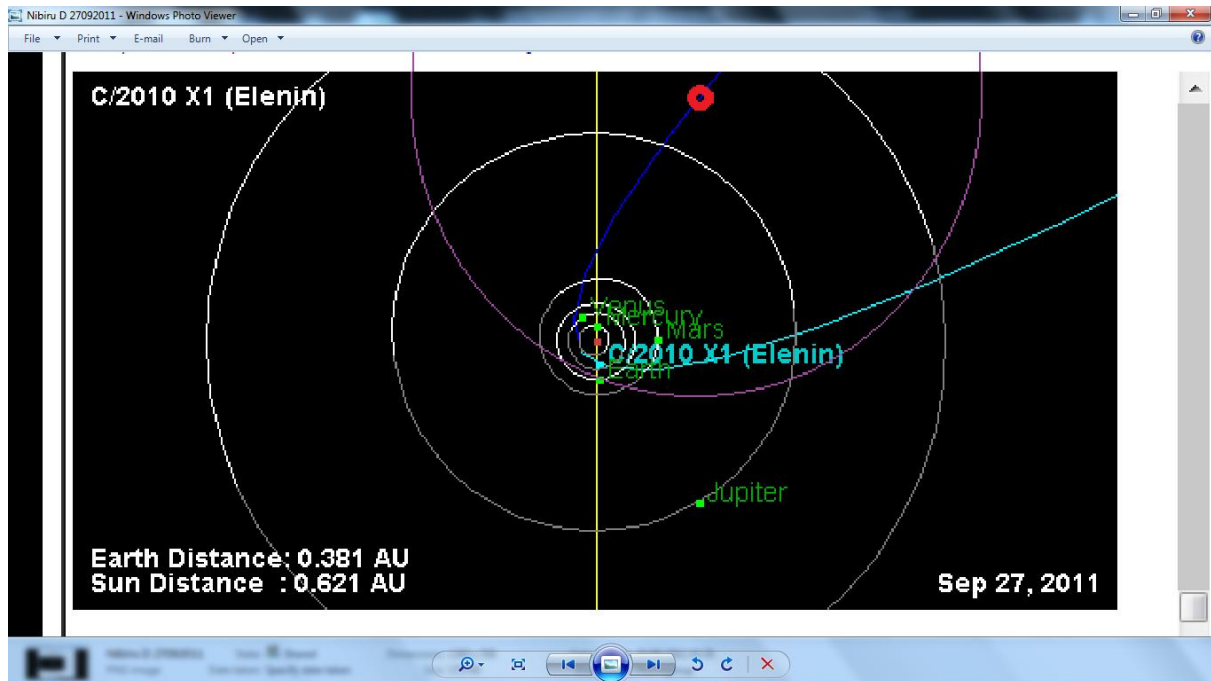
3 September 2011: Sun completely eclipses Nibiru, obscuring it from all possible view from the Earth. This also marks a direct alignment between the Earth, Sun and Nibiru. The only good aspect of this is that while we are at the other side of the Sun from Nibiru, the Sun's magnetism may act as a shield to temporarily protect us from Nibiru's electromagnetism. However, once we orbit over to the other side of Sun over the course of the following six months, we will no longer be able to benefit from the solar shield and will thus be totally exposed to Nibiru.



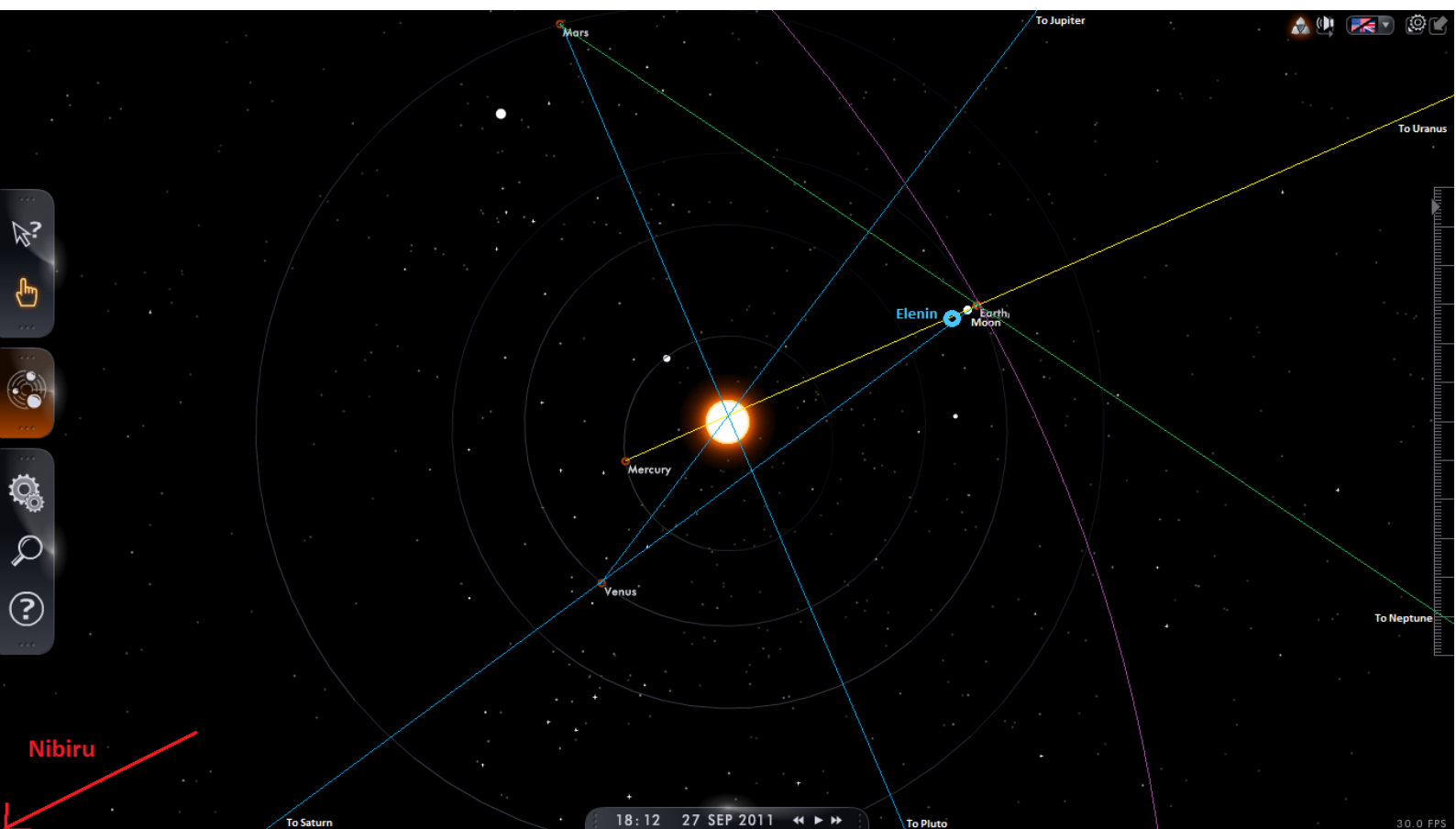
Nibiru is about midway between Saturn and Jupiter's orbits on **11 September 2011** even as Elenin reaches perihelion and from that point begins to hurtle back into Nibiru's magnetic sphere as it is hurled in that direction by the Sun's anticlockwise-rotating magnetic field. From this point, Elenin can no longer be used as a reference point for the leading edge of Nibiru's magnetic field because it is falling farther and farther into it in a direction directly opposite that of the core, which is still moving towards the Sun and Earth. At this point, the Earth is still outside the field but is set on an inescapable collision course with it.



The Earth plunges into Nibiru's magnetic field on 27 September 2011. (This could happen up to 12 days earlier.) The Earth is still behind the Sun's shield at this point so the intensity of Nibiru's magnetism may be lessened, being siphoned off by the Sun, whose magnetism we calculated is about 6 times stronger than Nibiru's. This means the effects on us may be cut down to about 1/6th of the intensity they should be if we weren't being protected by our sun.



On this same date, Elenin is flying between the Sun and Earth in an alignment that also involves the Moon, Mercury and Uranus. There are other secondary alignments and near alignments that together create a **grand conjunction** involving directly or indirectly all nine planets in the solar system!

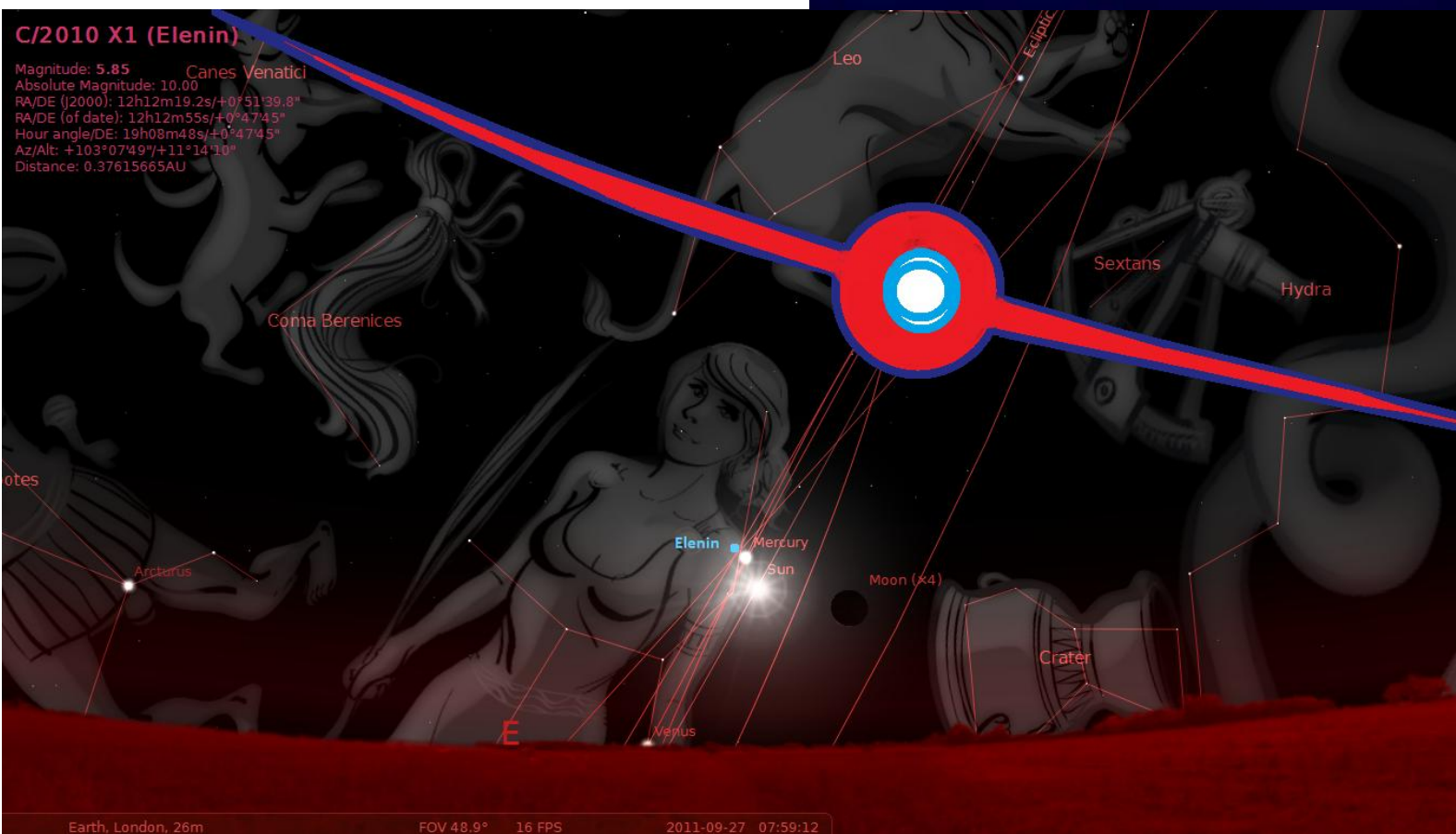


The 27 September 2011 date continues to be an increasingly significant one. Too many things literally line up on or around that day!

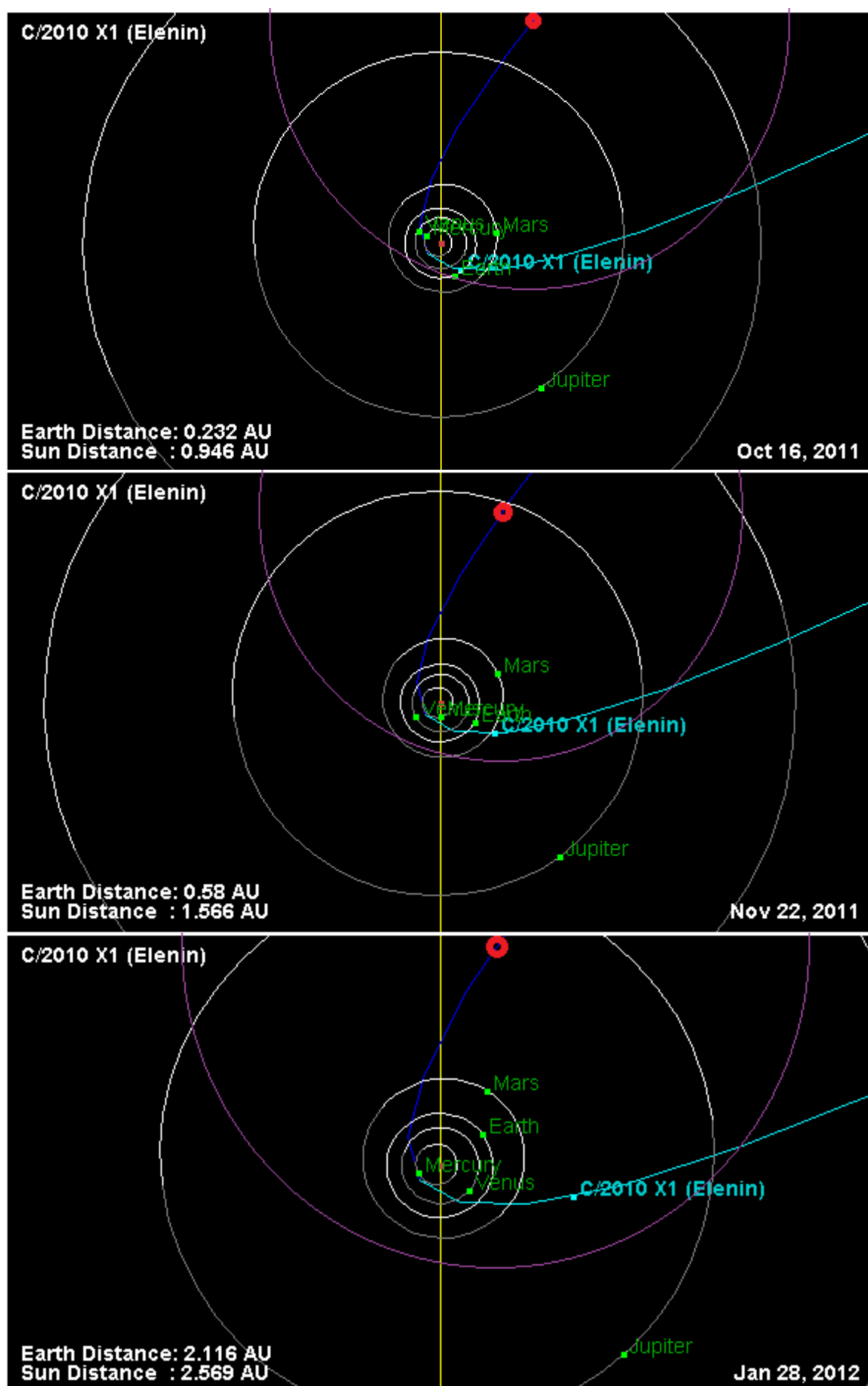
Below: the point of view from the morning of 27 September showing the alignment of Earth with its moon, Elenin, Sun and Mercury (and Uranus too, which is 'behind' the Earth). Nibiru's magnetic shell (painted red here) and core (cyan and white) should look about that big in the sky from 8 AU away if they were visible to the naked eye of the observer on Earth.

Notice the 'mini' [GRBs](#) or radiation jets flaring outwards from both poles of Nibiru. As the object gets closer to the Sun, the solar wind will bend the jets, making them look like wings or horns- like the [winged disc](#) or [red horned sun](#) described and depicted by the ancients.

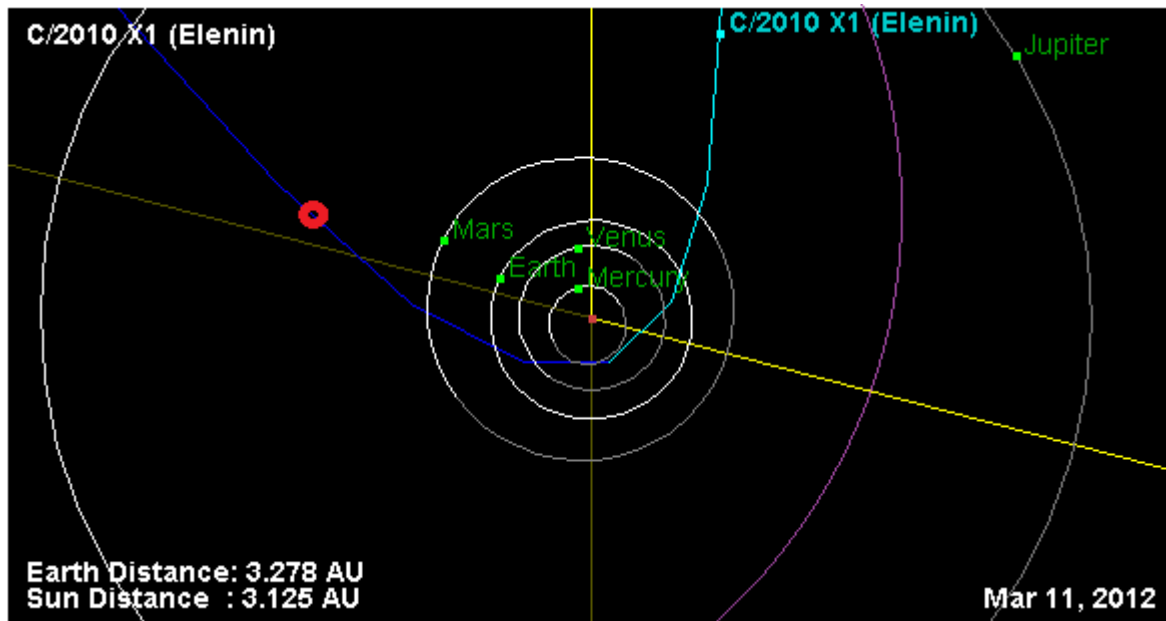
The Earth is now within the outer magnetic sphere of Nibiru, indicated by the red hue upon it.



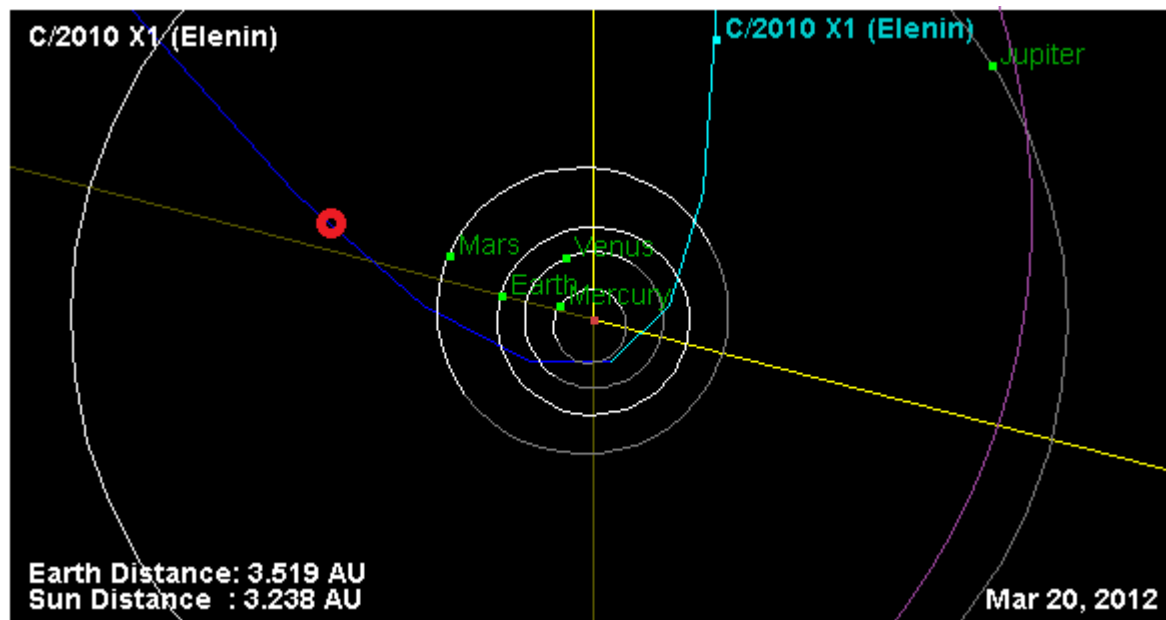
16 October 2011: Elenin reaches perigee. Nibiru increases in acceleration towards Sun.

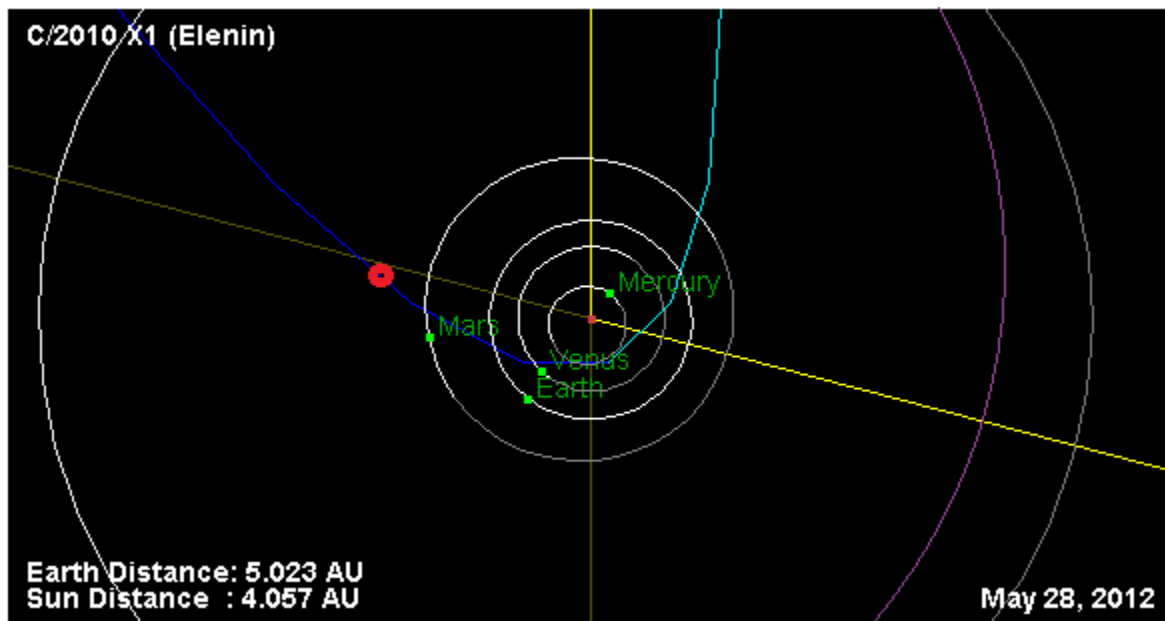


11 March 2012: a repeat of Elenin's alignment with the Earth and Sun exactly a year earlier that caused the Japan quake. With Nibiru many orders of magnitude more powerful than Elenin, we can only speculate what carnage this alignment will cause, especially considering the Earth is right between the electric connections ('magnetic portals') flowing to and from it and the Sun. This is also the closest Earth gets to Nibiru until perigee.

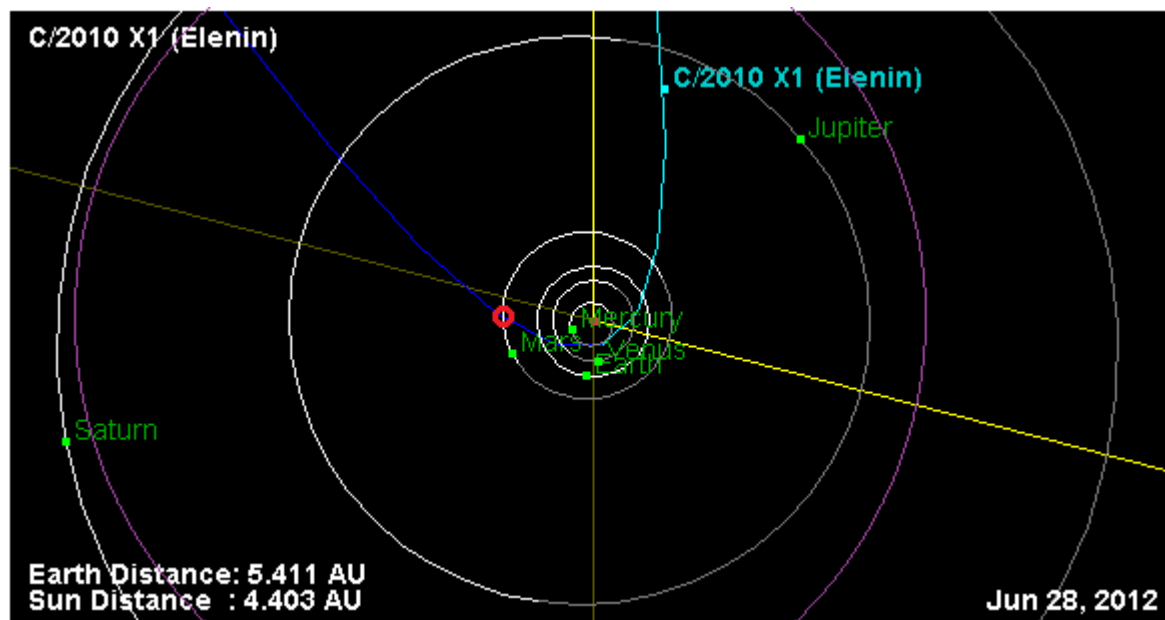


20 March 2011: Nibiru closes in on Mars and at the same time finally catches Jupiter in its magnetic net.

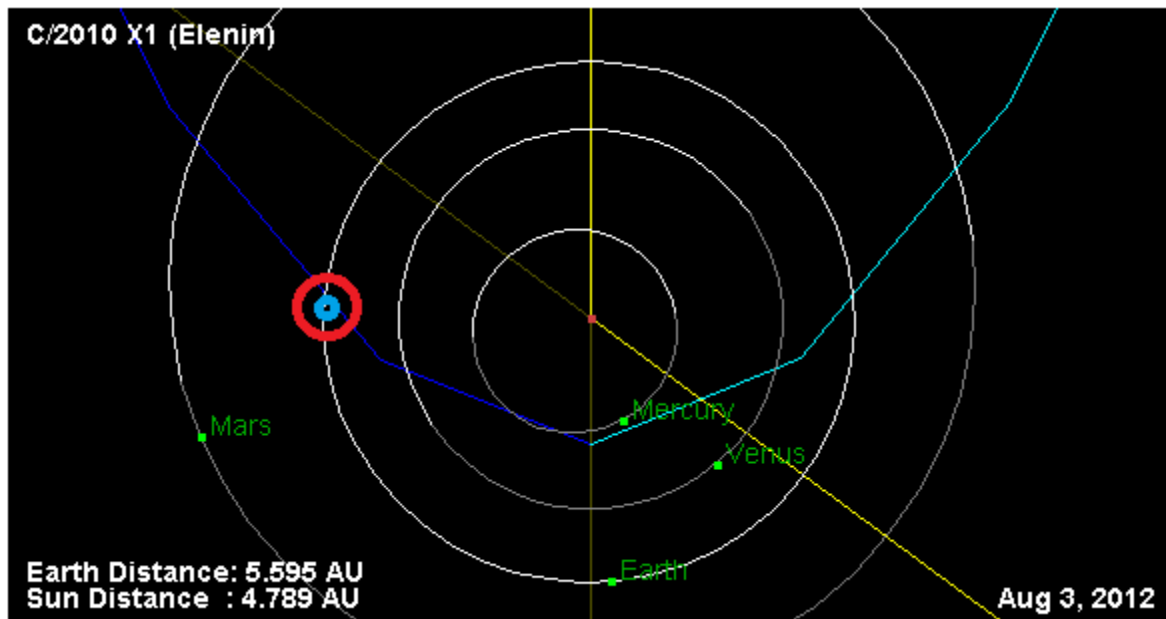




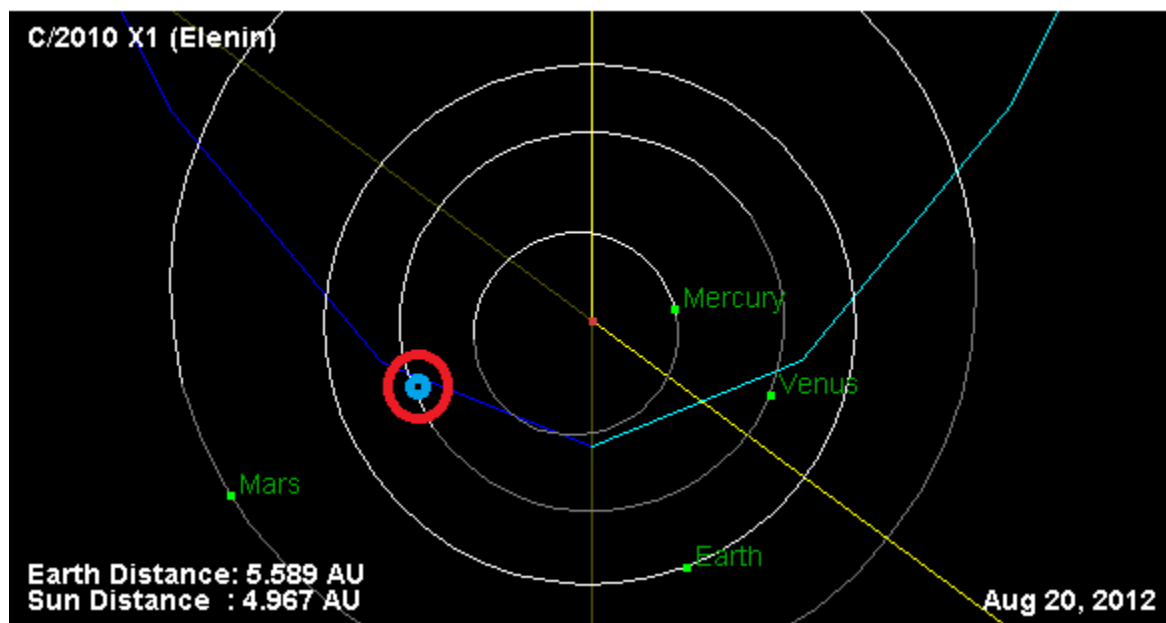
28 June 2012: Nibiru finally lets go of Saturn. The ringed planet had been in its magnetic grip for over a year and a half. Mars continues to flee from Nibiru even as the object, right on the red planet's heels, crosses its orbit.



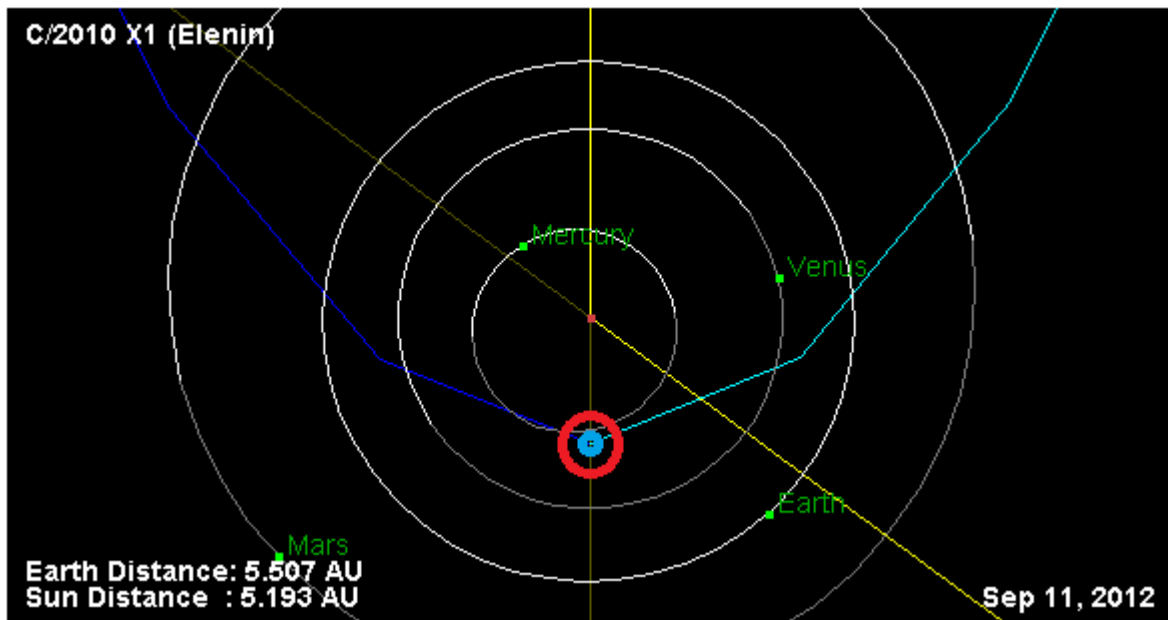
3 August 2012: Nibiru crosses Earth's orbit. It begins to close in on us as its forward speed continues to be accelerated by the Sun's pull.



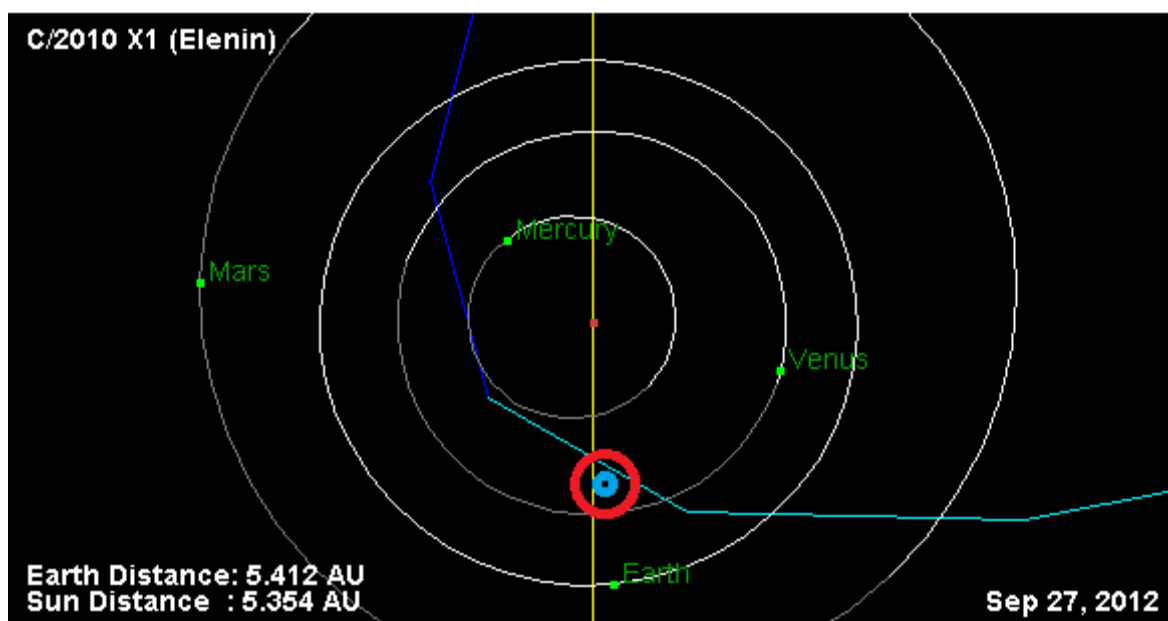
20 August 2012: It crosses Venus orbit.

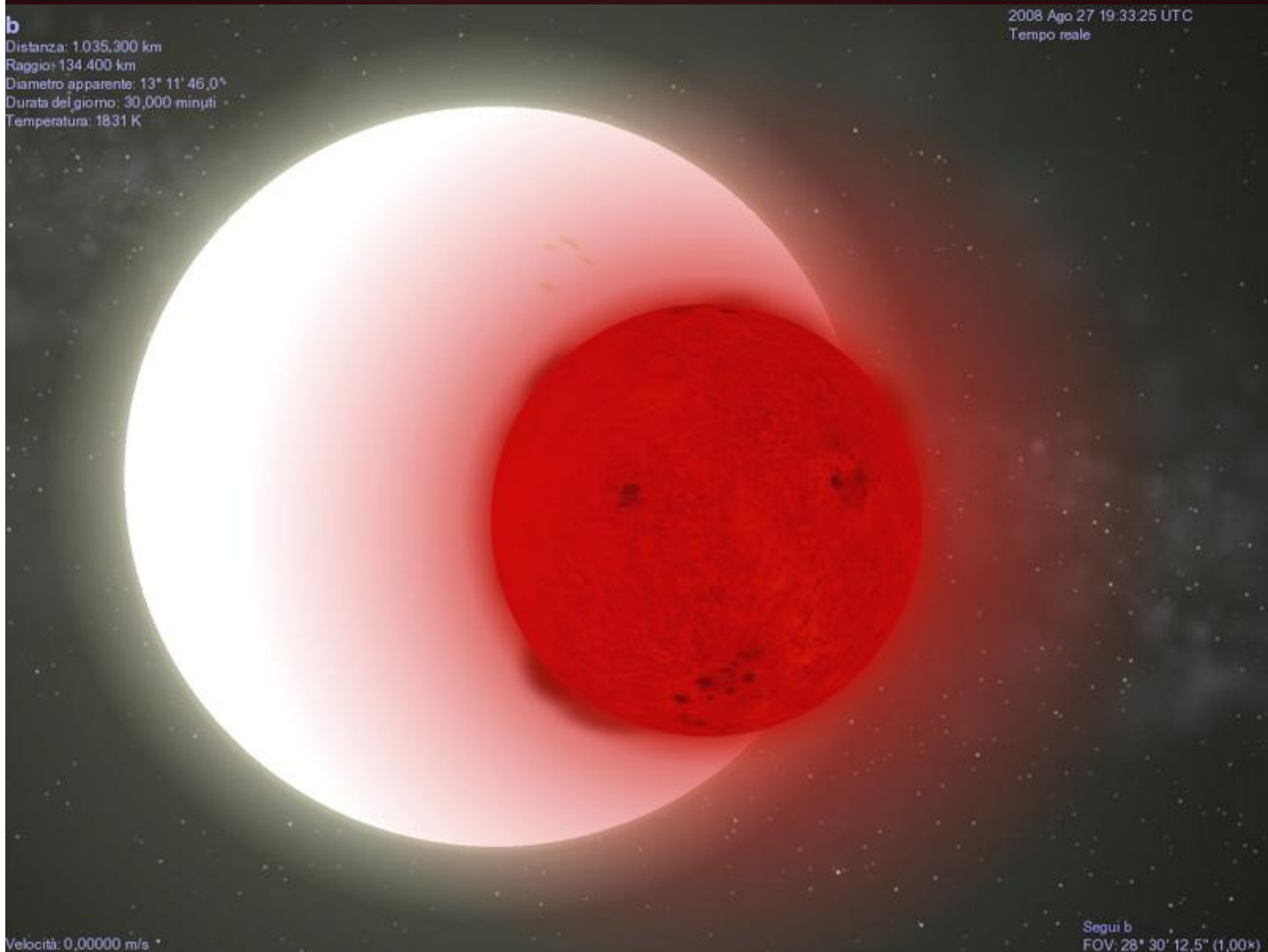
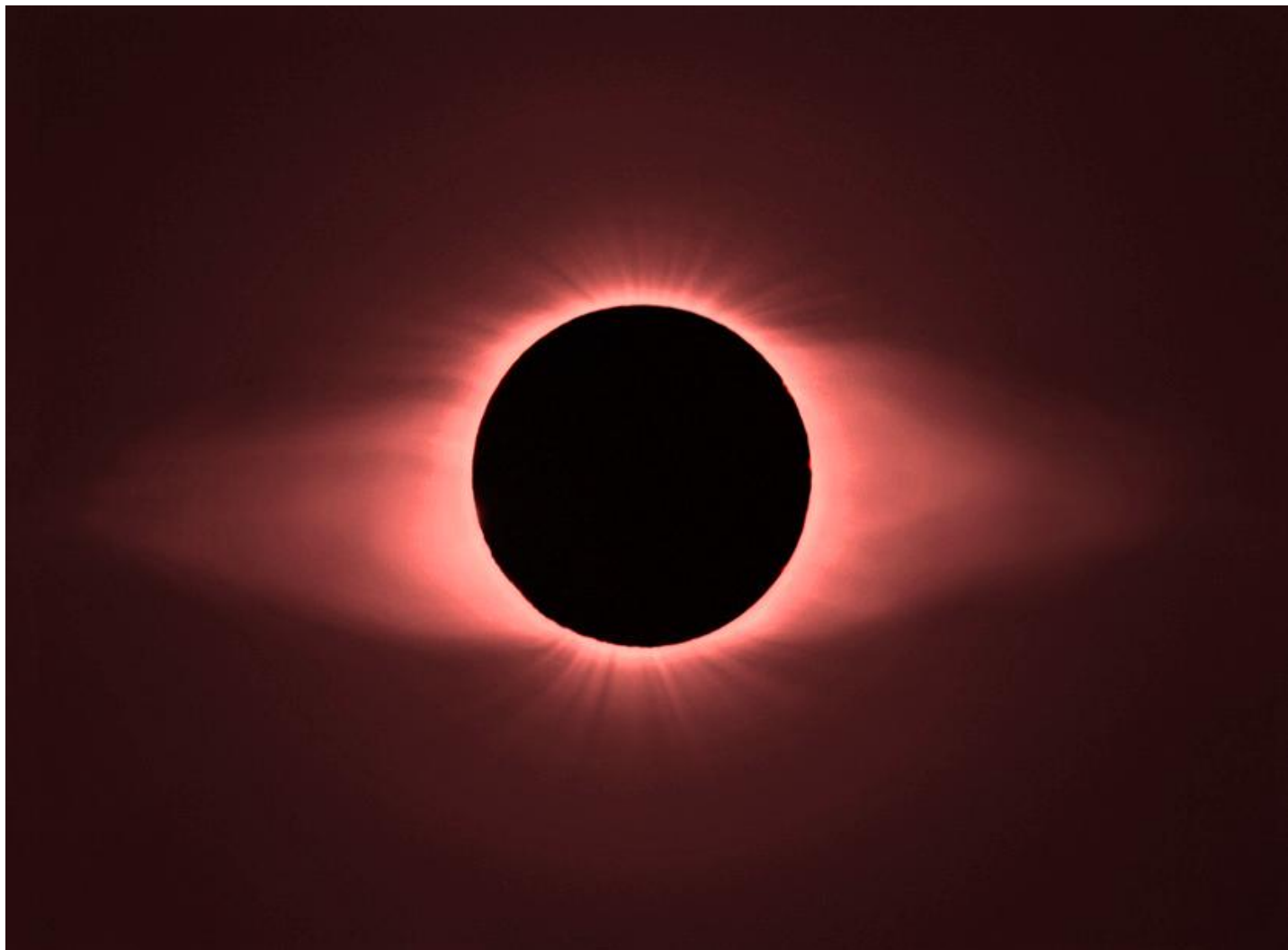


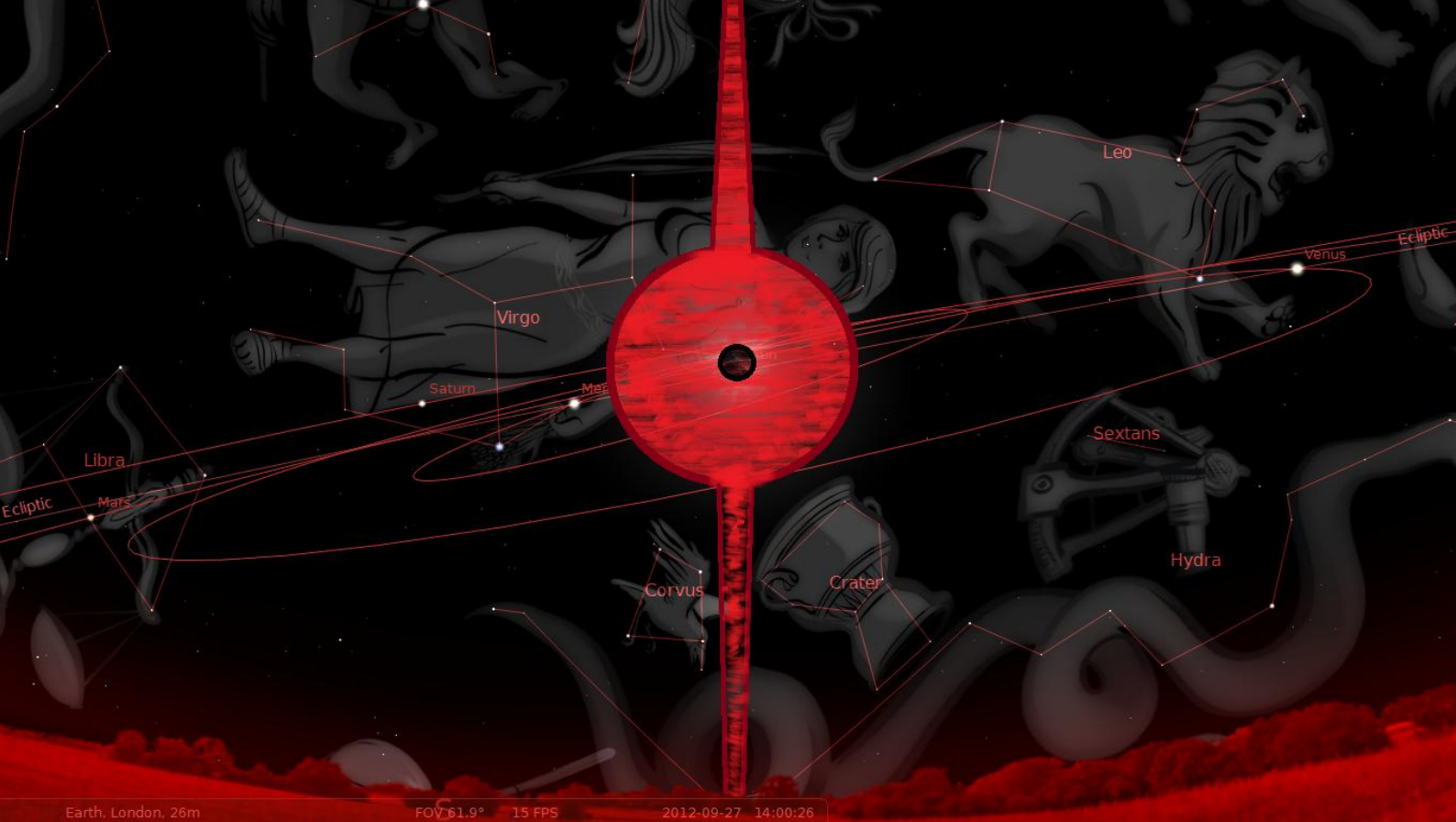
11 September 2012: it reaches perihelion to the Sun. This marks the most intense stage of the long battle between these two titans. Their magnetic, electric and even radiation (light) fields come into direct opposition and the effects of such a monumental clash will certainly reverberate across and be felt by all the planets in the vicinity.



27 September 2012: Nibiru comes directly between the Sun and Earth. Unlike Elenin a year earlier, it sits right on the ecliptic and will therefore cause a great solar eclipse. The Earth will now be very much at the mercy of this immense object's magnetism. At this point and since several days prior as Nibiru drew nearer, Earth should already be tipping severely and abnormally as **its north pole is repelled by Nibiru's** at the same time its southern counterpart is attracted.







Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image IBCAO
© 2011 Cnes/Spot Image

0°39'10.75" N 3°01'23.37" E elev -12302 ft

©2010 Google

Eye alt 12214.30 mi



Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO
Image IBCAO

13°03'56.39" N 87°04'53.54" W elev -7465 ft

©2010 Google

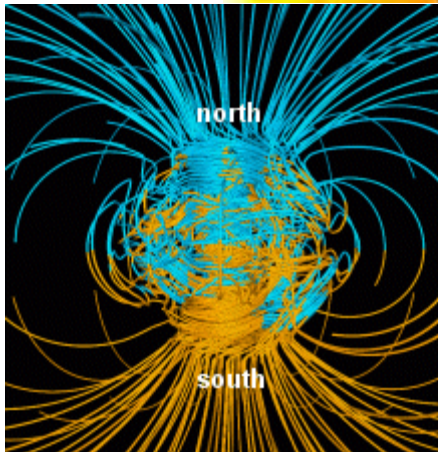
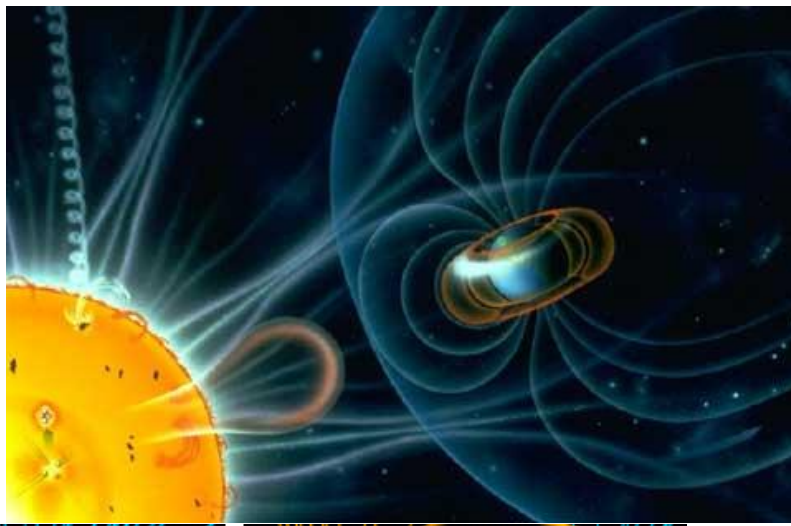
Eye alt 12214.30 mi

Top: Nibiru totally eclipses the Sun. The Earth is now completely exposed to its reverse polarity magnetic field.

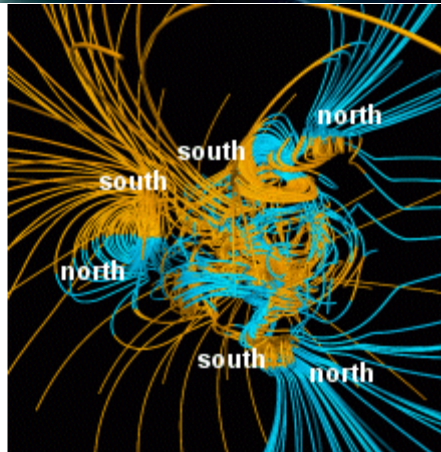
Middle: The magnetic field forces the Earth to tip by either 90°...

Bottom: ... or completely turn over by 180°!

In addition, Nibiru's clockwise-rotating electromagnetism could also force our planet to spin in the same direction. Our planet's counter-clockwise spin is induced by electrical currents generated by the condensation of its magnetism. Earth's EM was given to it by our Sun, which also spins clockwise. If Nibiru manages to overcome our Sun's EM influence, it could force the Earth to reverse its rotation. **Effectively, this would make the Sun rise in the west and set in the east!**



between reversals



during a reversal

Above: a depiction of the magnetic relationship between Sun and Earth.

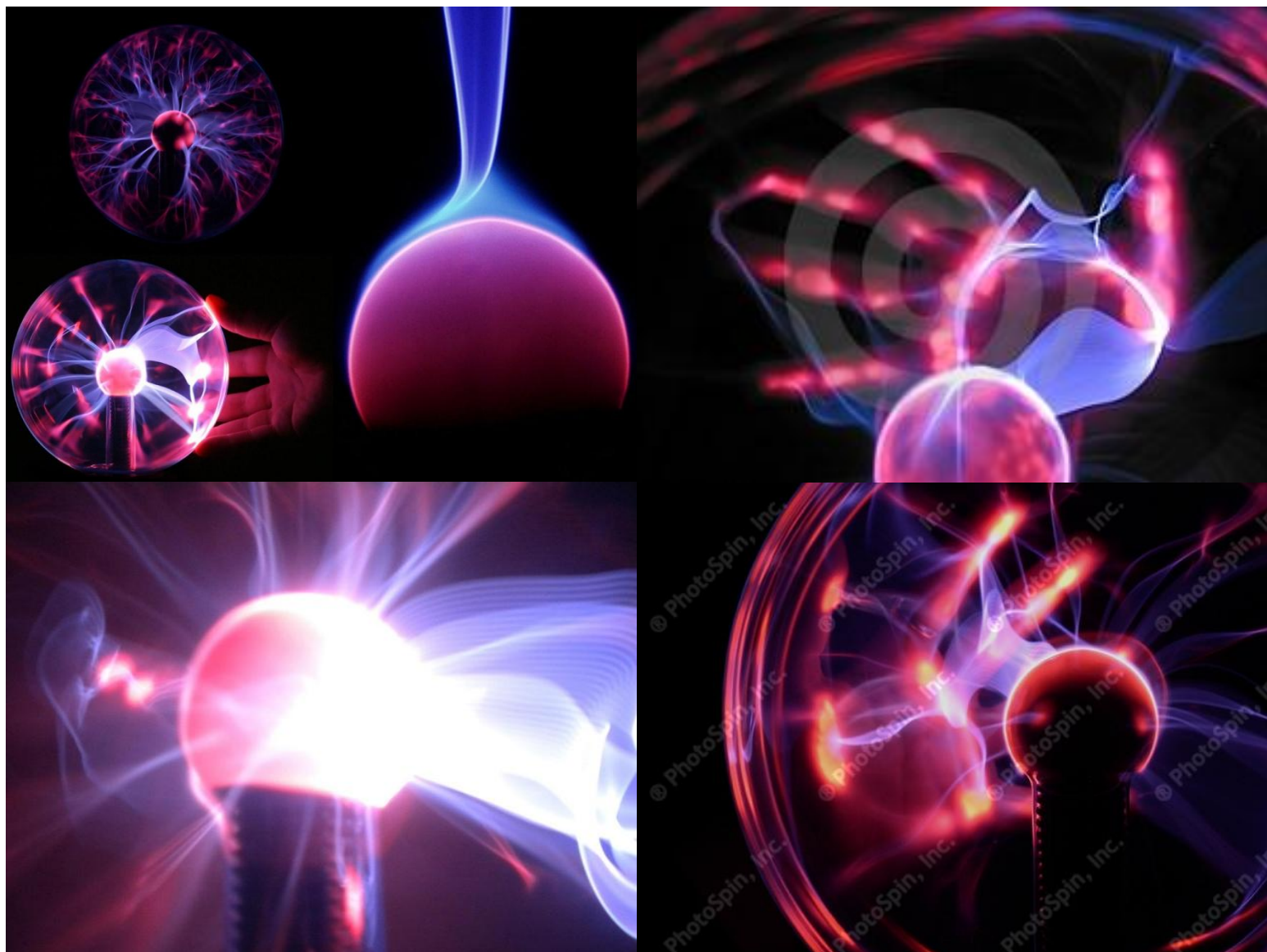
Left: This image shows how severely the Earth's magnetic field will be thrown into total disarray during this period. The magnetic lines are twisted in a tangled chaotic fashion, unbalancing all of the Earth's natural systems.

The so-called [magnetic portals](#) are much like the high frequency charges generated by a plasma lamp, except on a much larger scale with even higher frequencies. Think of the bulb in the centre of the lamp as the Sun, the glass globe that surrounds it is the space around it, the purple high frequency bolts are the magnetic portals and the orange points they strike on the glass are the planets and other objects - comets, asteroids etc - in the solar system. On a much larger scale this is how the Sun creates electrical connections with its planets and other orbitals. Of course, some magnetism is involved in this process, as well as light (radiation), because both are generated at the same time. The connections last 8 minutes because that is how long it takes these energies to travel from the Sun to the Earth.

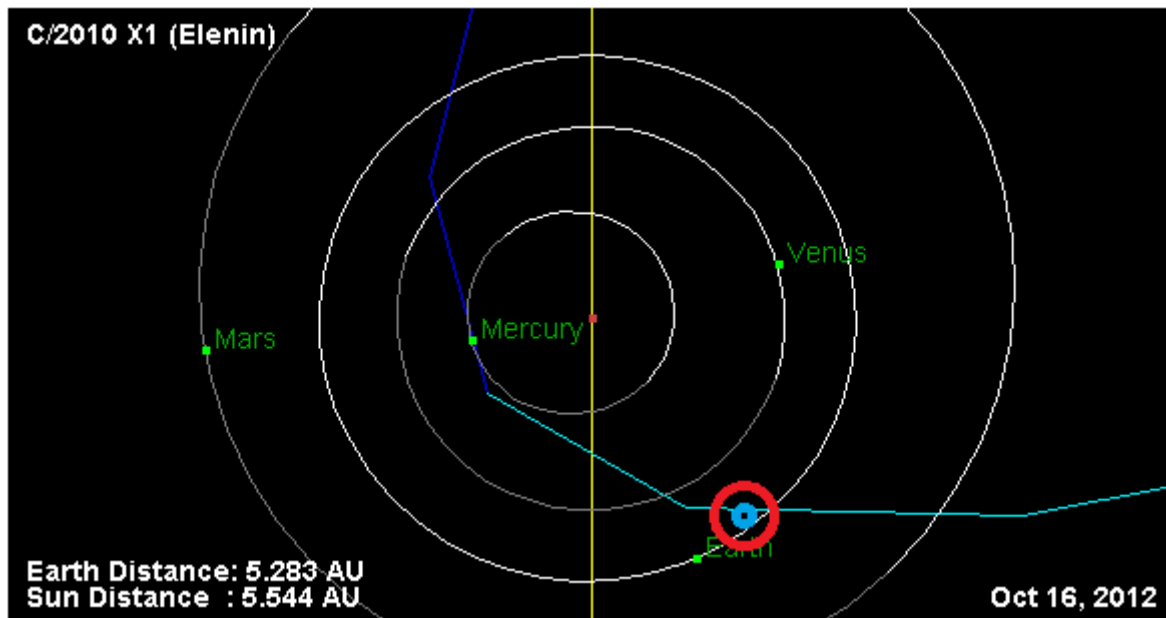


Nibiru, when it comes between the Earth and its Sun, will indeed interrupt and otherwise totally disrupt this magnetic, electric and 'radioactive' relationship between them. At the same time it will be siphoning energy from the Sun while simultaneously establishing its own electromagnetic connection with the Earth and infusing us with its energies.

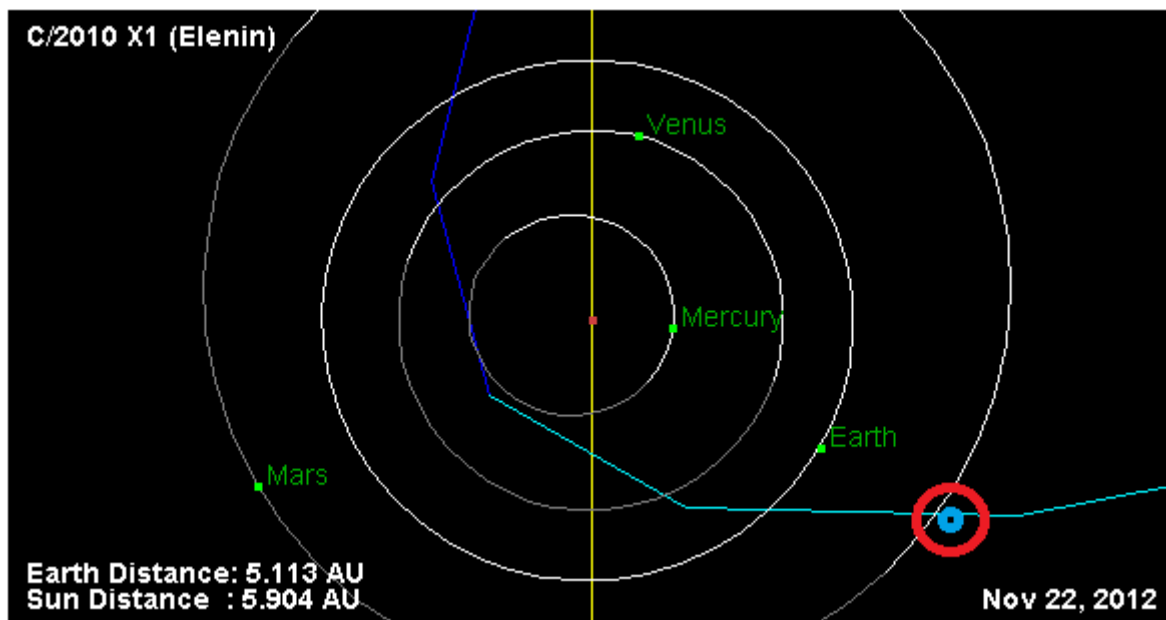
Before that, Nibiru's increasing proximity to Sun will cause its attachments to grow tremendously. At perihelion, around September 2012, the amount of energy being transferred between the two will be so great that at that time the Sun will be expelling so much of its energy at Nibiru that it will have little spared to distribute to its planets. This phenomena is shown in the images below and demonstrated in [this video](#). The hand touching the plasma lamp is affecting it in much the same way Nibiru would when it gets close to the Sun. When someone's hand (or a charged object) touches the globe the lamp stops evenly distributing its electricity and light in all directions and instead sends a huge streaming bolt towards the hand. The Sun will react in pretty much the same way when Nibiru gets close enough to it, devoting a vast amount of energy to it at the expense of the nearby planets like our Earth. This, coupled with Nibiru's alien and disruptive energy, will undoubtedly cause severe imbalances to run rampant throughout our planet's physical and biological systems and unleash all manner of chaos.



16 October 2012: Nibiru reaches perigee. At this proximity of 0.232 AU, it is close enough to exert 72% of the magnetic influence of the Sun. However, it is likely that Earth will not be flipped by 259° but rather there may be an equilibrium reached between Nibiru's north pole repelling our north pole and attracting our south pole and its south pole repelling our south pole and attracting our north pole. Effectively, the Earth could be completely turned upside down by 180° from its natural inclination. We will also be receiving glancing blows from the Sun's super-massive flares at this point.

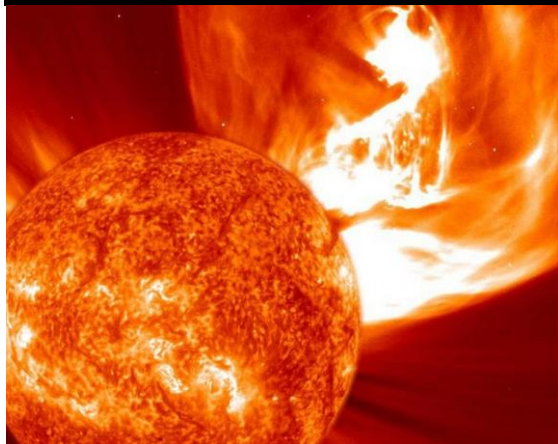
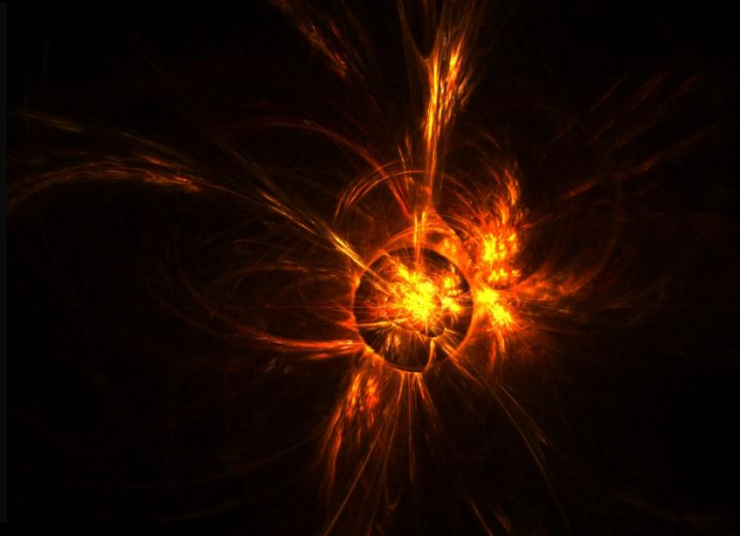
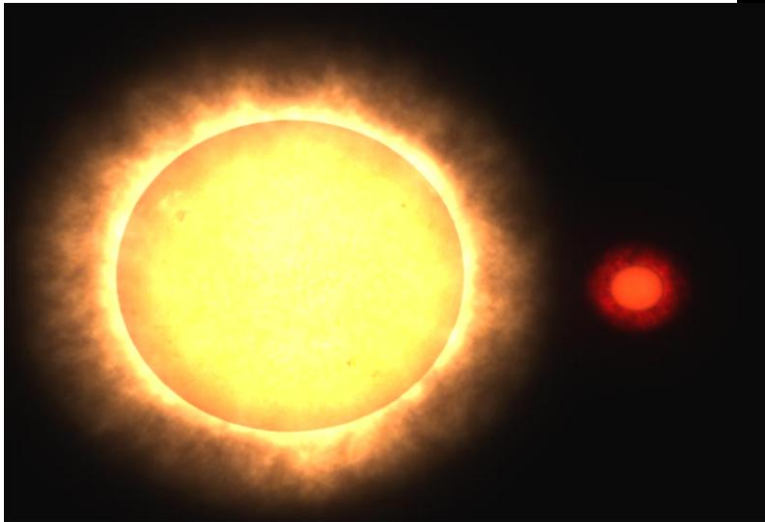


22 November 2012: Nibiru aligns with Earth and the Sun. It will also be trying to pull Earth with it out of the solar system. This will be a literal tug-of-war between it and the Sun.

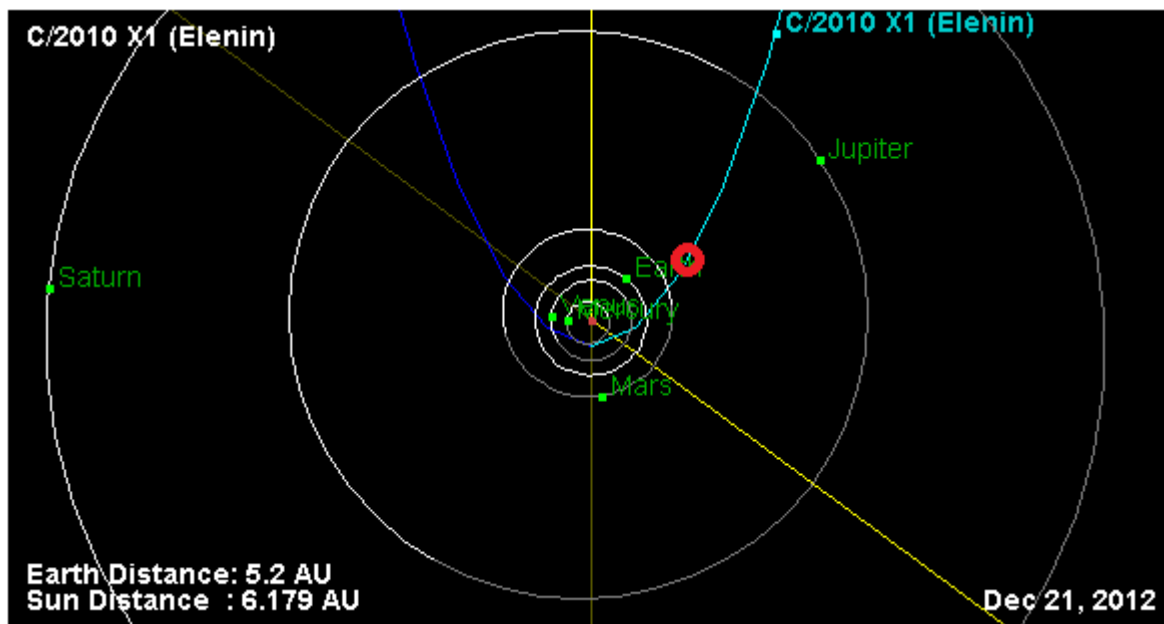


Unfortunately for us, as Earth comes between the Sun and Nibiru it will be caught in the crossfire of the magnetic, electric and radioactive exchange flaring between them.

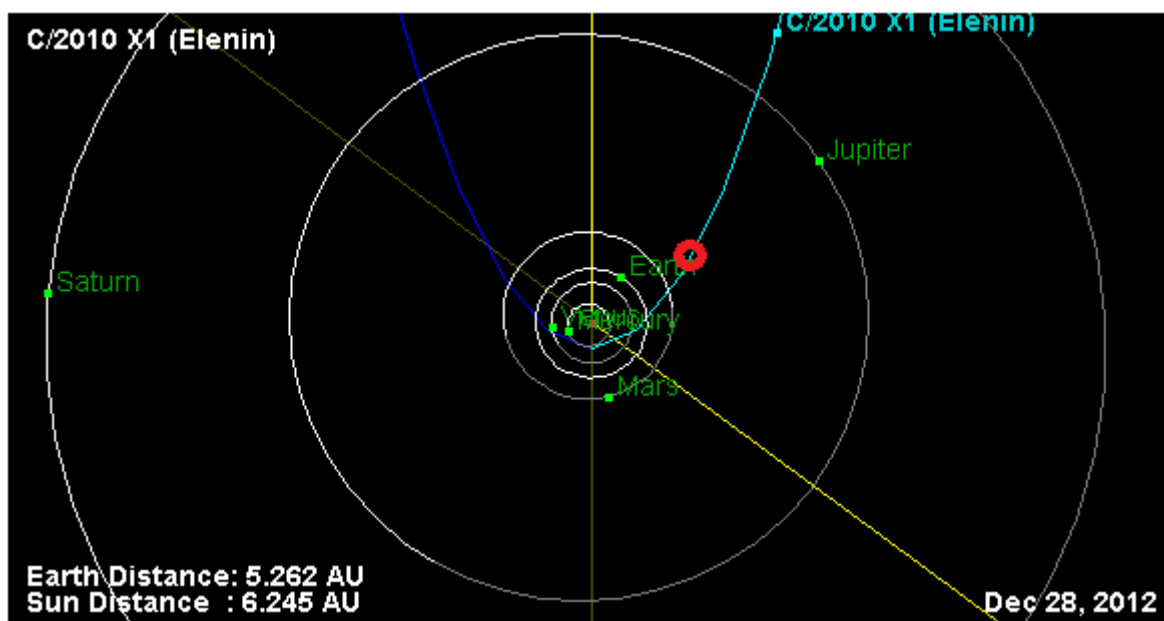
It is then that we will be in position to receive the full brunt of the energies from both objects at the same time!



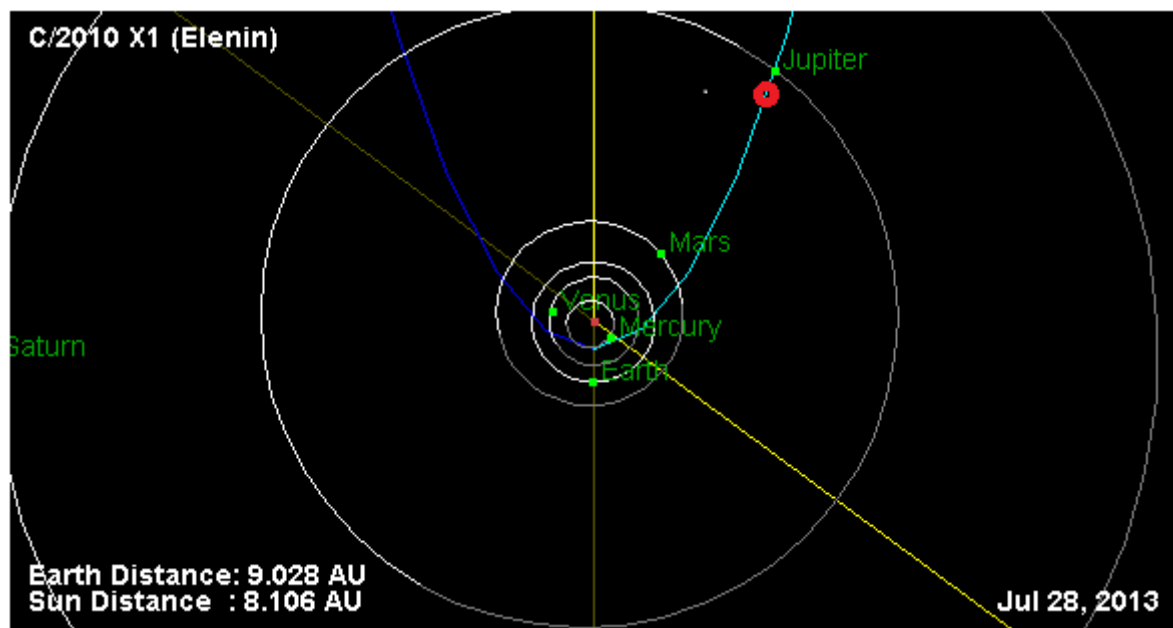
21 December 2012: the infamous date sees the Earth approaching an alignment between the Sun and Elenin, and Nibiru also aligning between the Sun and Jupiter - all from the same general direction in space. It's as if the objects have conspired together to pull at the Sun. The magnetic stress on the star must be immense, especially with the combined forces of the two largest bodies (next to the Sun) in the solar system, Nibiru and Jupiter, involved! Note: at this stage the distance between Nibiru and its Elenin should be decreasing as Elenin is decelerating while Nibiru is accelerating as it has just been flung out of the inner solar system by the Sun.



28 December 2012: the double alignments are perfected.

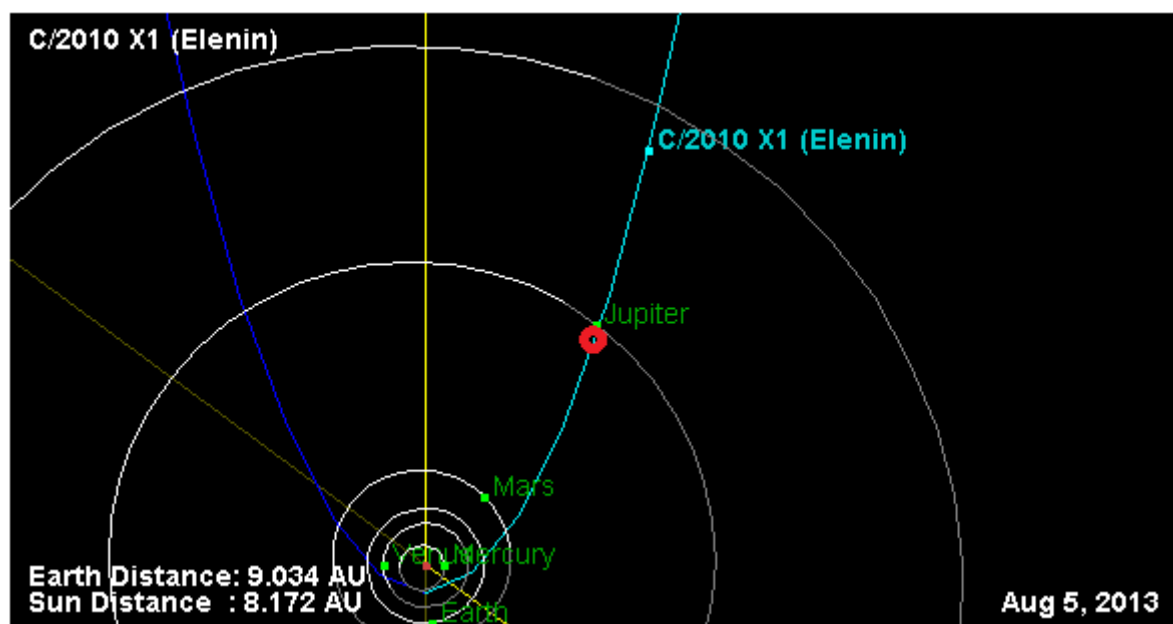


28 July 2013: Nibiru approaches Jupiter in what looks like a head-on collision course!

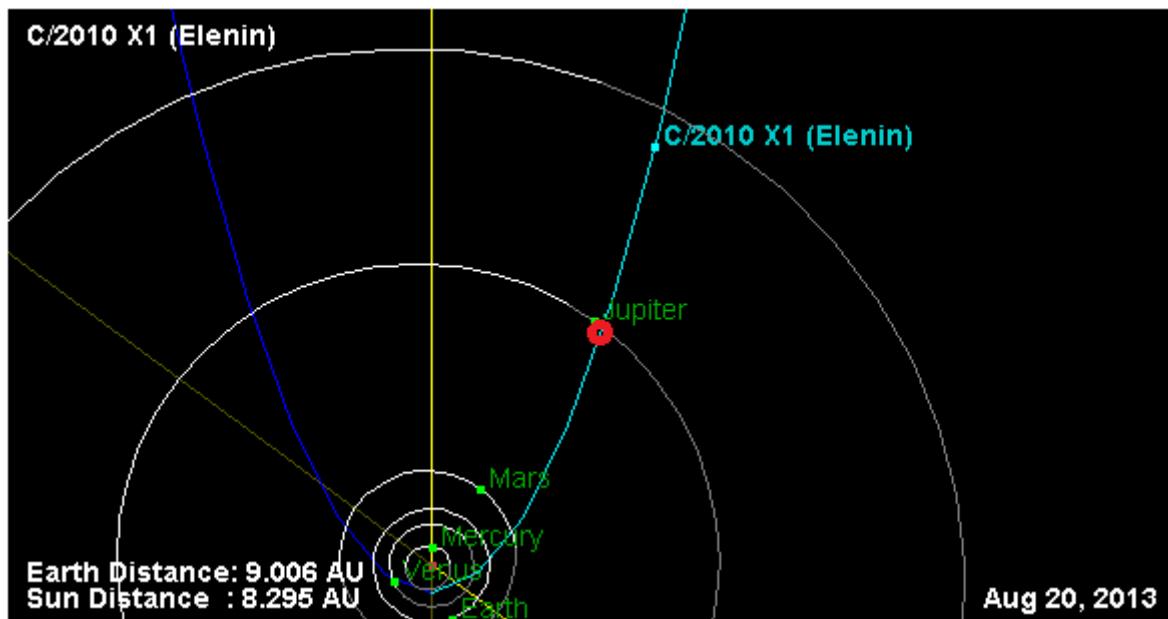


5 August 2013: Nibiru's magnetic shell slams into Jupiter! This makes Jupiter the first and probably only planet in the entire solar system to experience the full brunt of the strongest and most intense magnetic forces whirling within Nibiru's 'inner eyewall'.

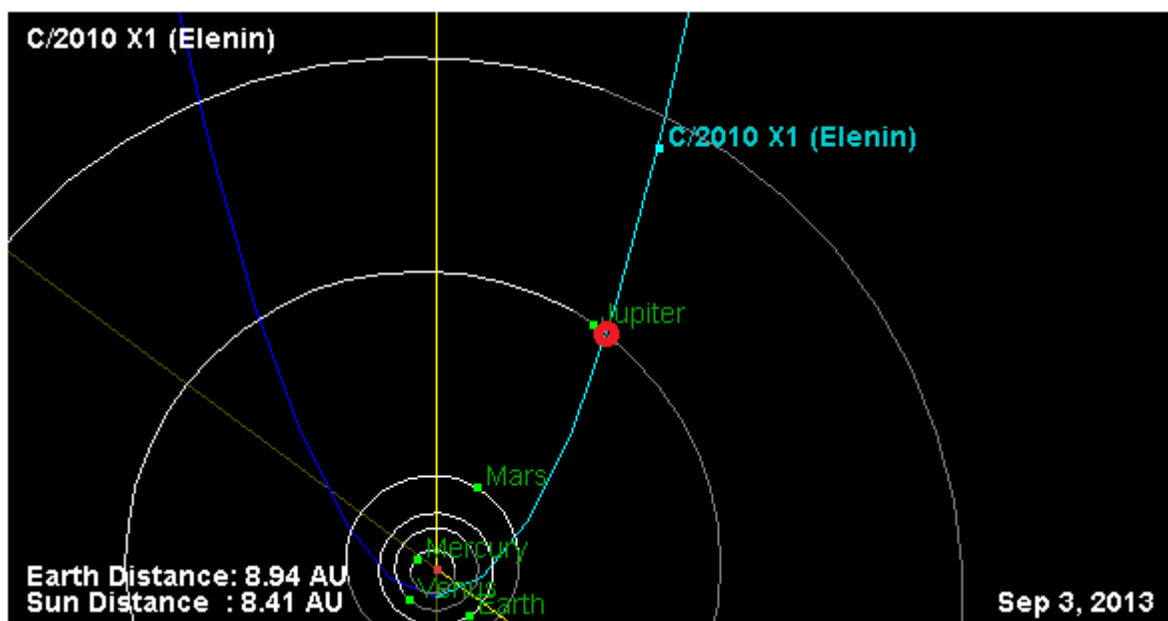
Note that this is **NOT** a solid on solid collision because the solid core of Nibiru, the planet itself, is more than 0.1 AU (14,959,800 km) away from Jupiter, which is still a considerable distance (almost half the distance between Venus and Earth's orbits). Of course, Jupiter will try to put up a (futile) fight with its own magnetic field but with Nibiru's magnetism being 41.3 times stronger this is no contest! It's therefore a complete no-brainer who will win this match.



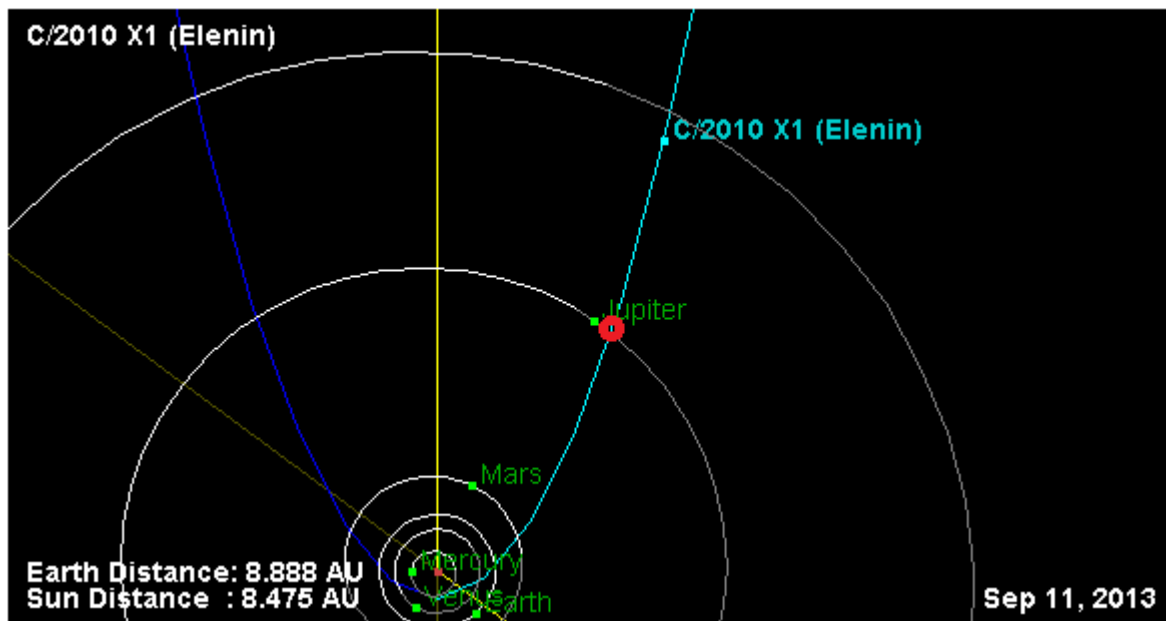
20 August 2013: Jupiter is trying to escape from Nibiru's inner eyewall. It may be able to do so because Nibiru is thankfully losing forward momentum at this point. Jupiter, being the largest planet in the solar system, is the only one capable of at least surviving (albeit not unscathed) this extremely intense encounter.



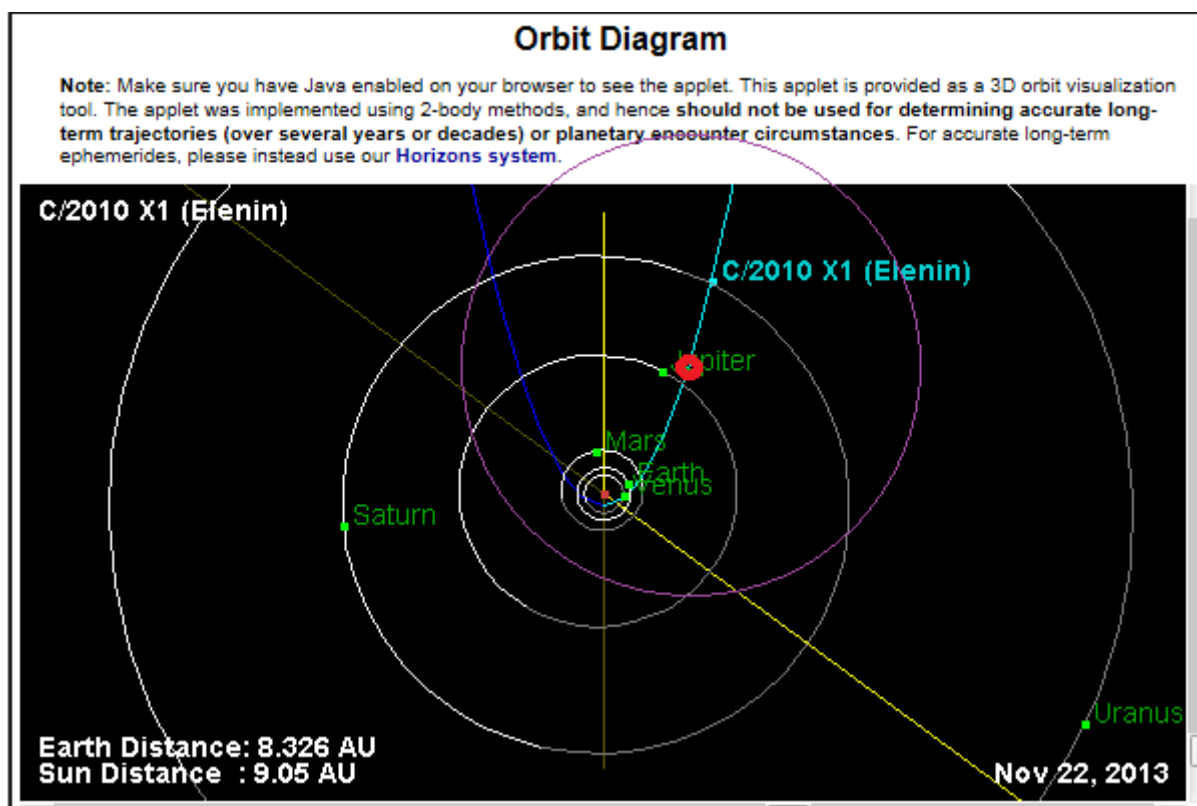
3 September 2013: Jupiter is slowly but surely drawing away from the clutches of the inner eyewall, even as Nibiru itself crosses the Jovian planet's orbit at approximately 0.2 AU or 29,919,600 km behind it. Nibiru's speed has also been reduced significantly by the encounter with Jupiter, meaning it will take even longer before it finally leaves our solar system.



11 September 2013: Jupiter finally escapes. This might be a good time to observe the damage dealt to the gas giant.



22 November 2013: The inner solar system is still within Nibiru's magnetosphere.

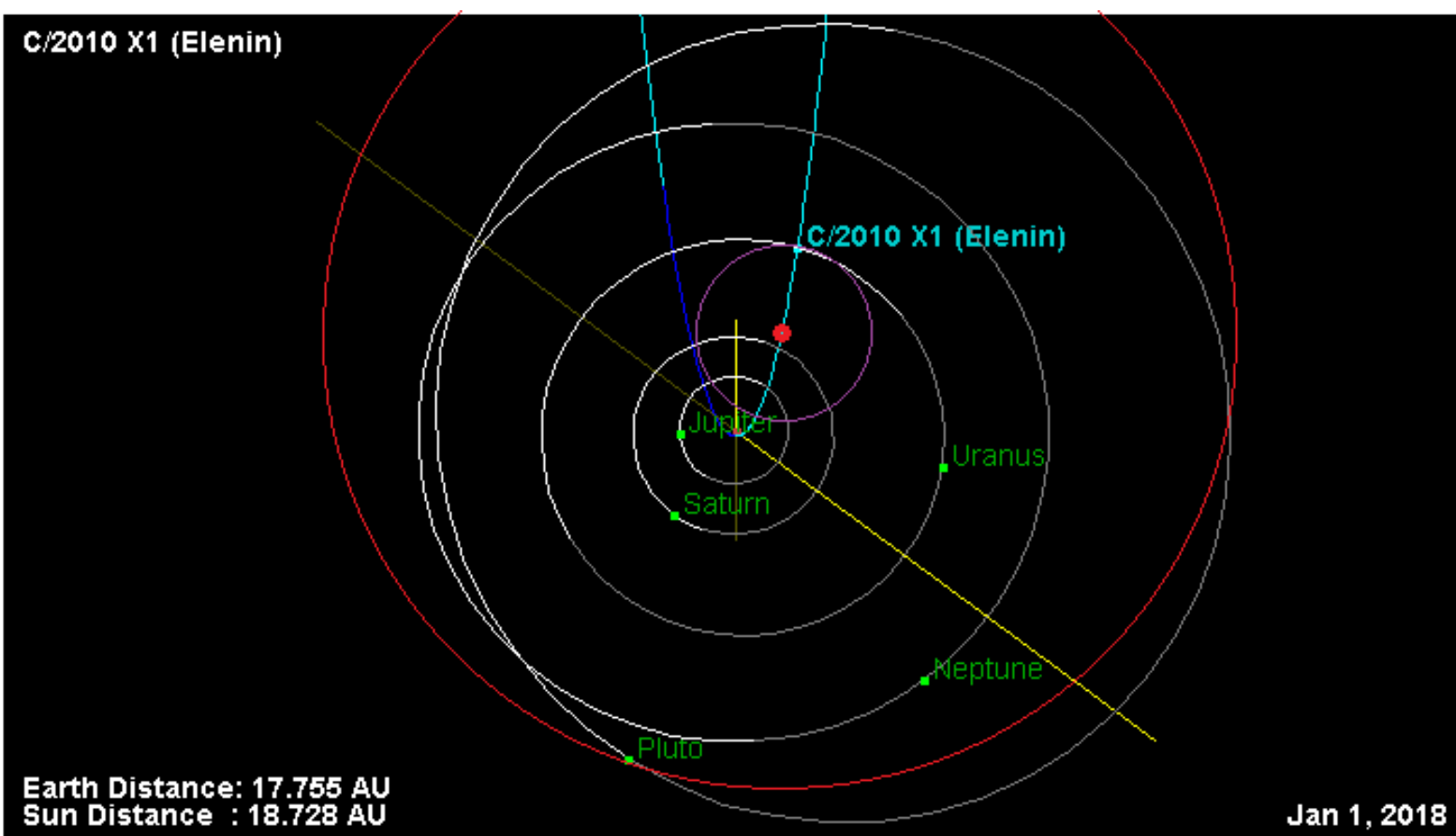


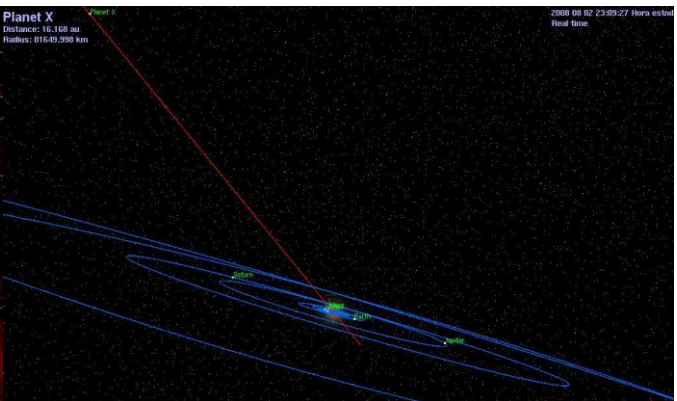
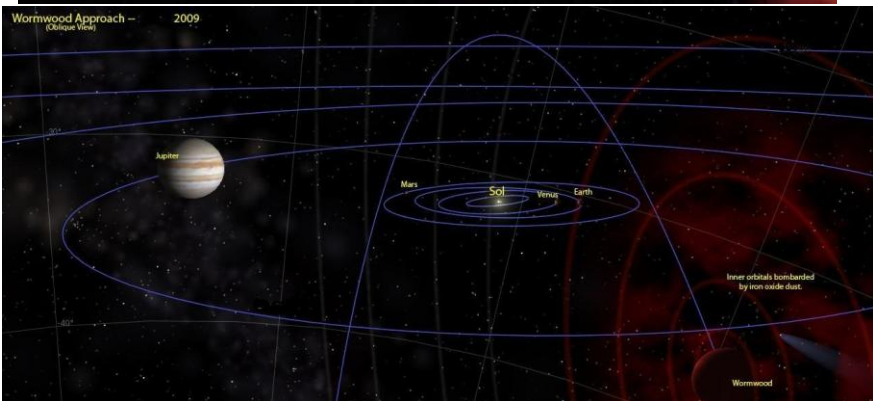
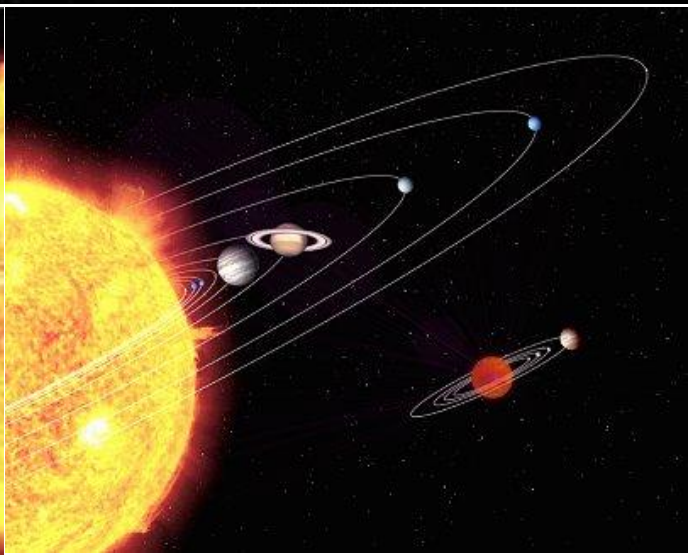
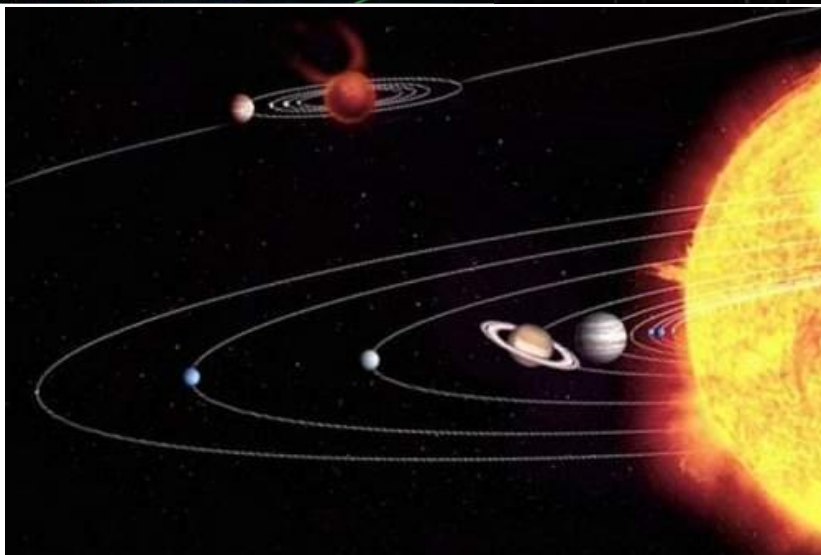
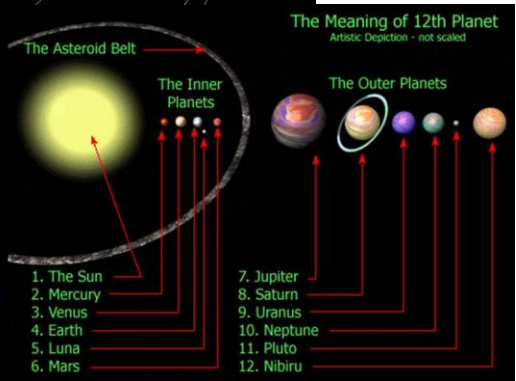
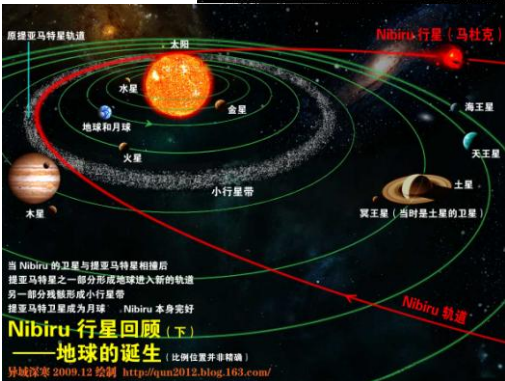
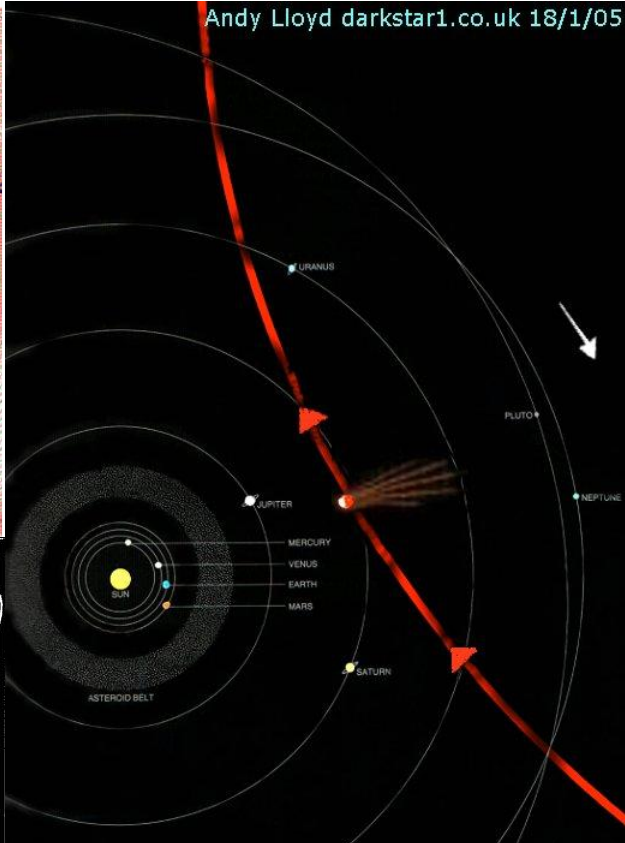
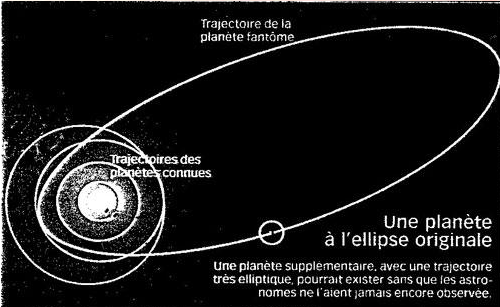
1 January 2018: Nibiru and Elenin are both on their way out of the solar system.

Nibiru's magnetosphere finally begins to recede from the inner solar system and should completely depart from it sometime during 2018, after wrecking havoc over the course of seven undoubtedly tumultuous years since 2011.

The weaker and larger part of Nibiru's magnetic field (the outer 'rainbands', indicated by the red circle), however, should continue to affect us for many years to come just as it did in the years and decades leading up to 2012.

The only difference is that instead of the effects getting worse, because Nibiru was then on an inbound trajectory, they will be waning, because the colossal object is moving outbound at this point.





Simulations

The simulations of Nibiru's close approach to the Earth can be downloaded at the links below (short/small and long/large versions). Two slightly different scenarios are shown:

1. Nibiru comes fast enough to pass ahead of Earth. The computer model shows Earth being pulled out farther away from the Sun to a new orbit closer to that of Mars. Nibiru continues on to our predicted close encounter with Jupiter, which the model shows changes the gas giant's orbit to an elliptical one that brings it well into the inner solar system, just outside Mars'.
2. Nibiru is too slow to overtake Earth and passes just behind it. The object pushes our home planet into an orbit closer to Venus' orbit. The close call with Jupiter again occurs but is not as drastic in effect, as the gas giant's orbit is brought just outside the asteroid belt.

https://rapidshare.com/files/2921930967/Nibiru_passes_ahead_of_Earth.wmv (10 MB)

https://rapidshare.com/files/3924198318/Nibiru_passes_behind_Earth.wmv (12 MB)

https://rapidshare.com/files/57637779/Nibiru_ahead (120 MB)

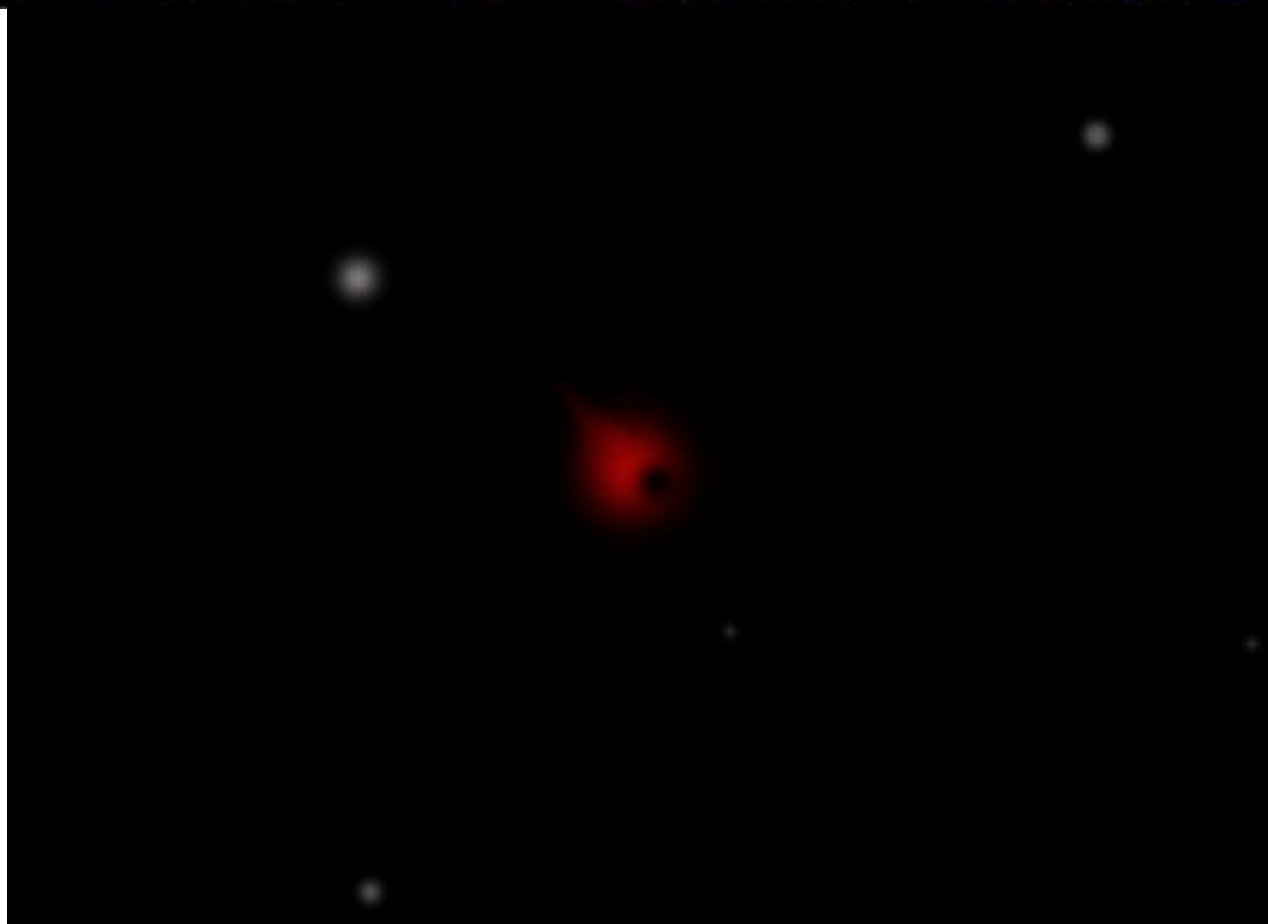
https://rapidshare.com/files/3803421190/Nibiru_behind (107 MB)

These simulations were done using the [Universe Sandbox](#) computer model. However, the model assumes Nibiru has an anticlockwise magnetic rotation, like Earth and the Sun. This is not the case. Therefore, the reverse of either scenario's outcome is more likely to happen:

1. That is, in the first scenario, Nibiru passing ahead of Earth would place us to the right of its centre. This means that when it flies parallel to us its clockwise-spinning magnetism would pull us towards its wake and when it passes ahead of us it would try to spin us round towards its left in an attempt to make us orbit it. But then, as Nibiru is no longer in the way, the Sun would re-establish its hold on us and pull us back towards itself. Effectively, Nibiru will fling us in the same direction the Sun will pull us, closer towards Venus' orbit.
2. In the second scenario, Nibiru passing behind the Earth would place us to the left of its core. When it is parallel to us it would be pushing us forward to circle in front of it and towards its right in a clockwise orbit. In this way, Nibiru would effectively be snatching us from our orbit round the Sun to make us orbit it instead. By the time it swings us back towards the Sun and our star recaptures us, we will have been carried far away and closer towards Mars' orbit.

One thing that is consistent in both simulated scenarios is Jupiter being pulled in closer to the Sun. [This is detrimental in many ways](#) but I'll mention the three most important. First, Jupiter's greater proximity to the asteroid belt and inner planets will perturb their orbits severely over time, causing almost constant strong earthquakes and other geological effects on Earth, as well as pushing a myriad asteroids from the belt towards us. Second, as Jupiter causes solar maxima during its perihelion to the Sun, its drastically reduced distance will only exacerbate the solar cycle, causing the minima to be as active as the current maxima and the maxima to elevate to levels unheard of before the passage of Nibiru. Lastly, these conditions will be permanent.

Nibiru revealed





01/01/08 06:31AM

LOG# 51223



01/10/08 14:20PM

LOG# 51229



01/15/08 10:03AM

LOG# 51236

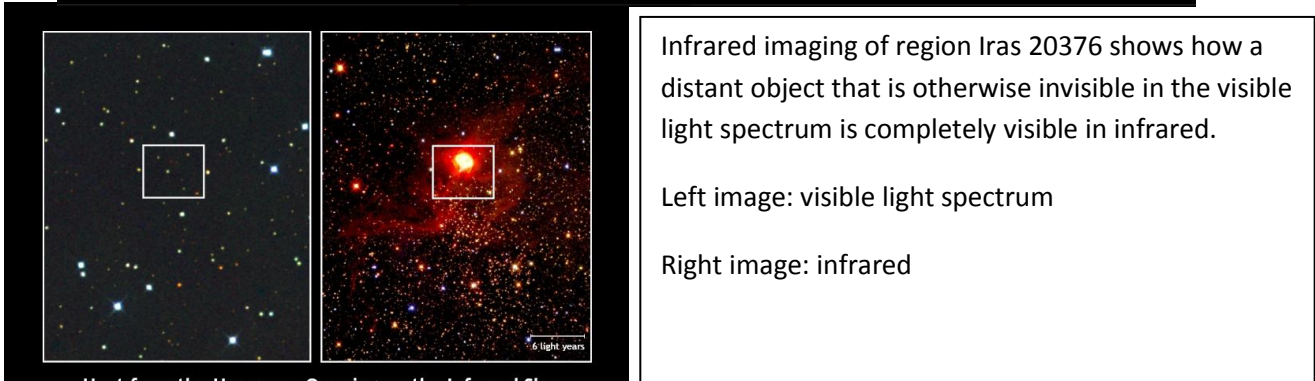
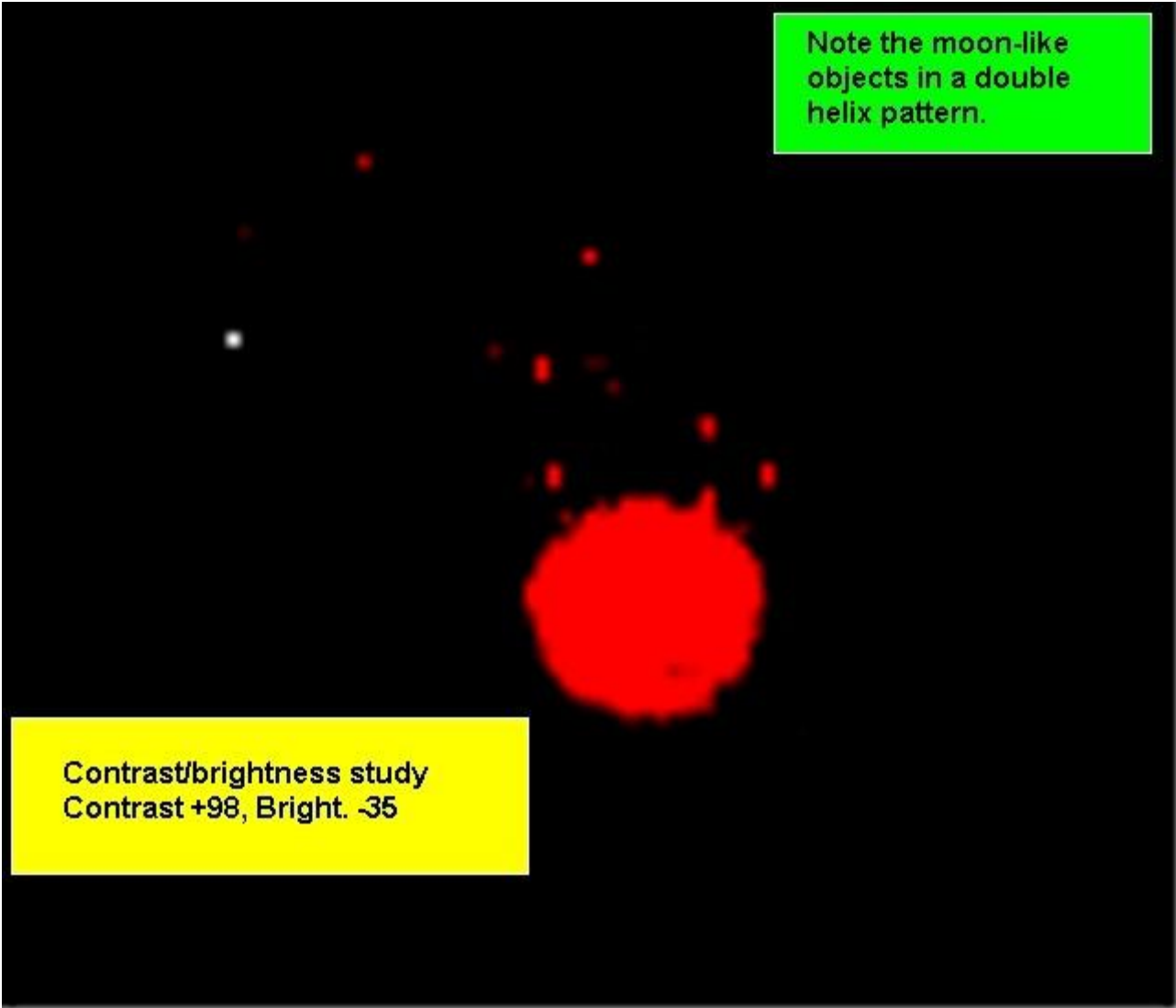


01/20/08 21:43PM

LOG# 51259

02/01/08 16:40PM

LOG# 63243



Heat from the Heavens - Opening up the Infrared Sky
The image on the left shows a region called IRAS 20376 about 5,500 light years from Earth in the Constellation of Cygnus. This image in the visual wavelengths was taken by the Second Digital Sky Survey in the 1980s. In comparison, the image on the right shows the same area in the infrared, taken as part of a future UKIDSS public release. The infrared image reveals the presence of the star cluster.

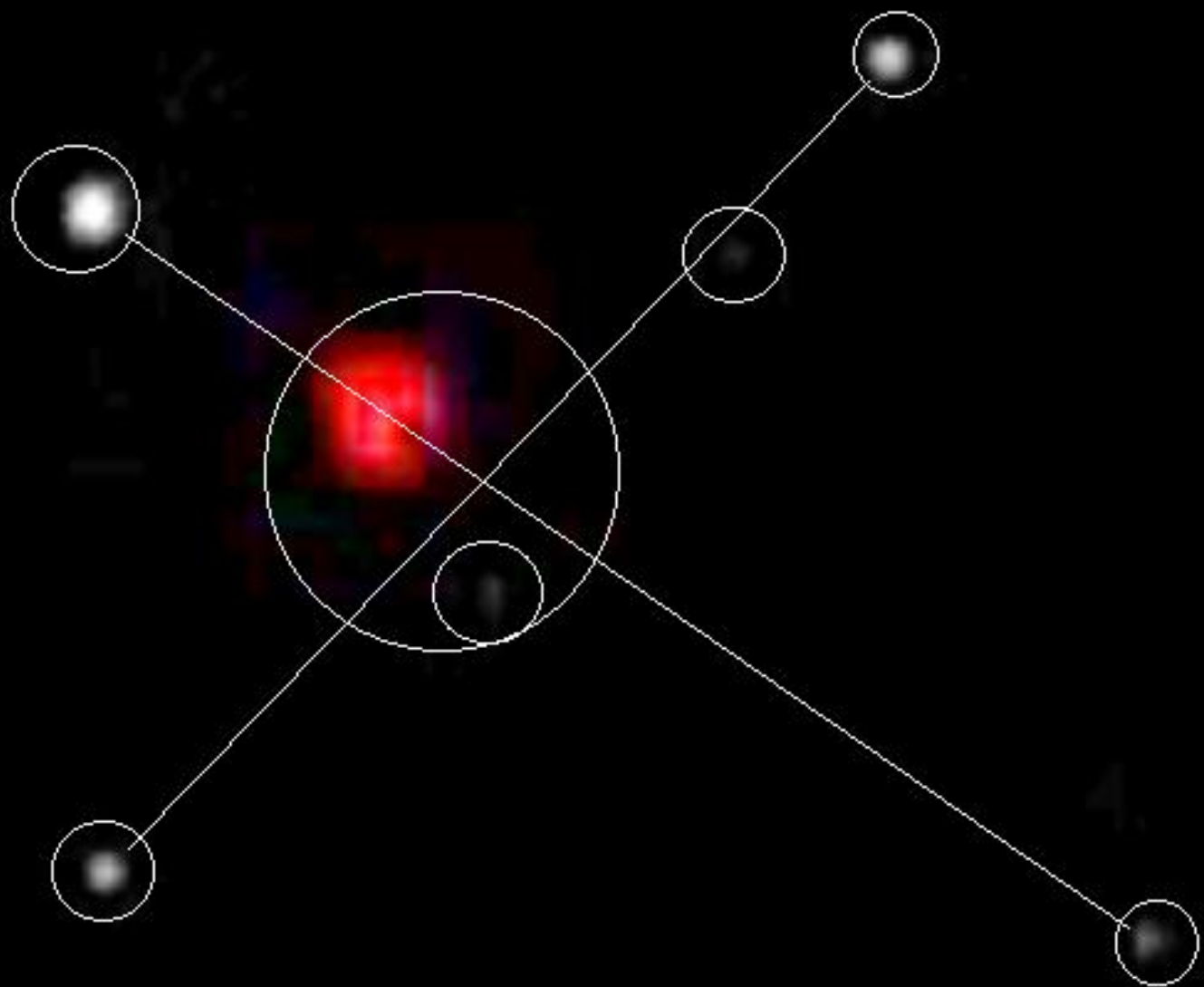


Google Sky @ 5h 53m 27s -6 10' 58

Nibiru Has Multiple Moons



This Is What Google Does Not Want You To See



NIBIRU and its Moons (satellites).
"Nibiru" means "The planet of the crossing".

Now you see why?

9/15/2007

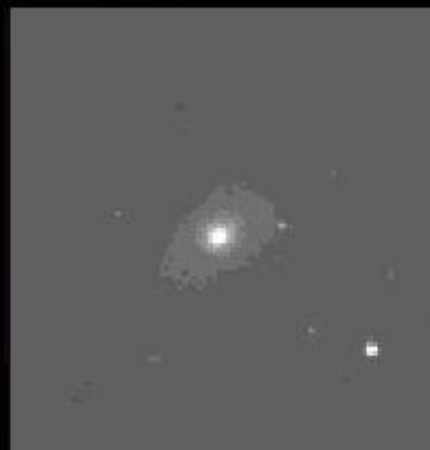
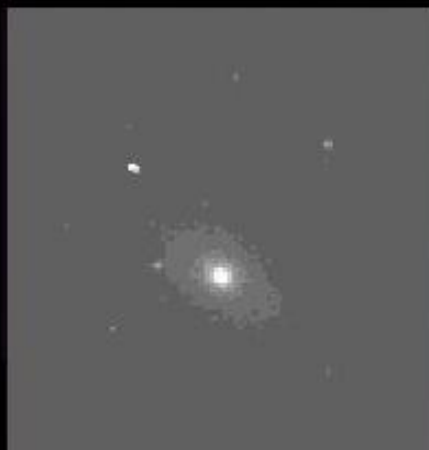
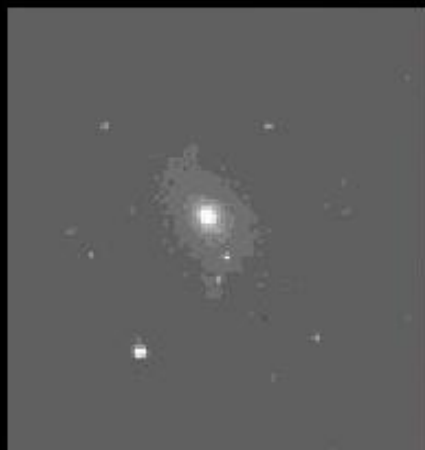
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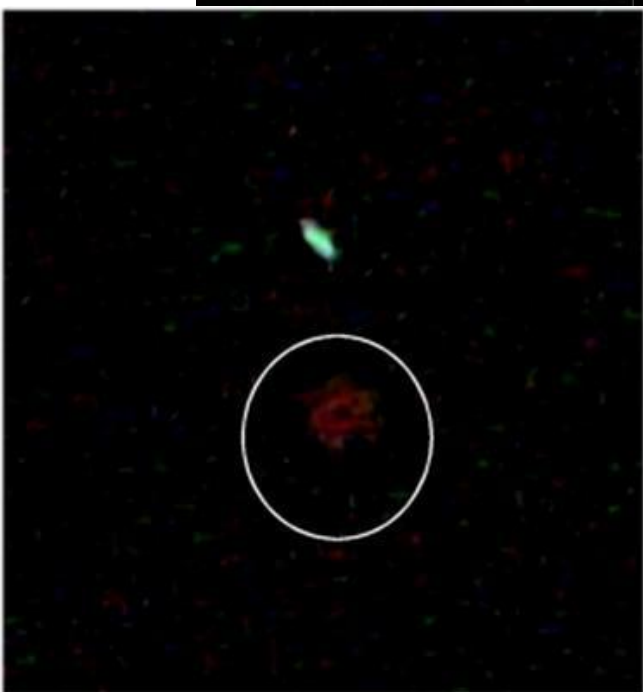
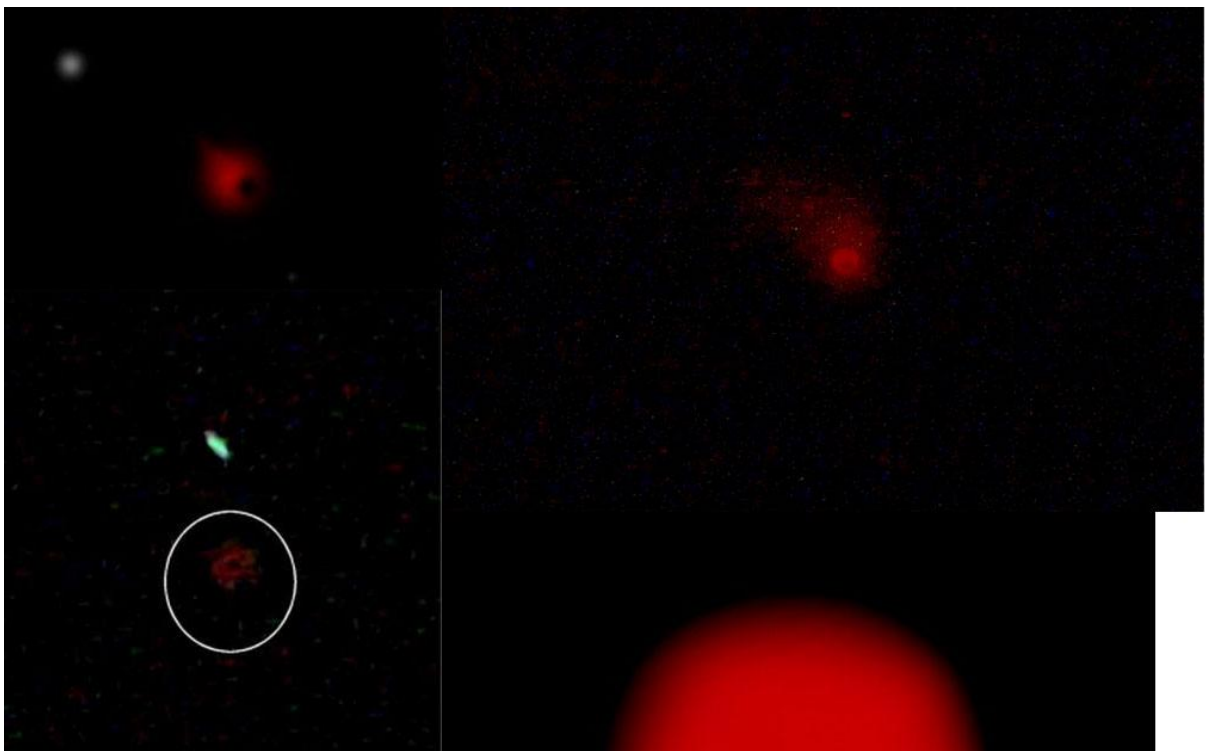
09/27/2008

CL-0101229
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ORBITAL PATH OF PLANETS AROUND BINARY STAR

FROM FEB 14TH THROUGH THE 28TH IN THE CONSTELLATION LEO

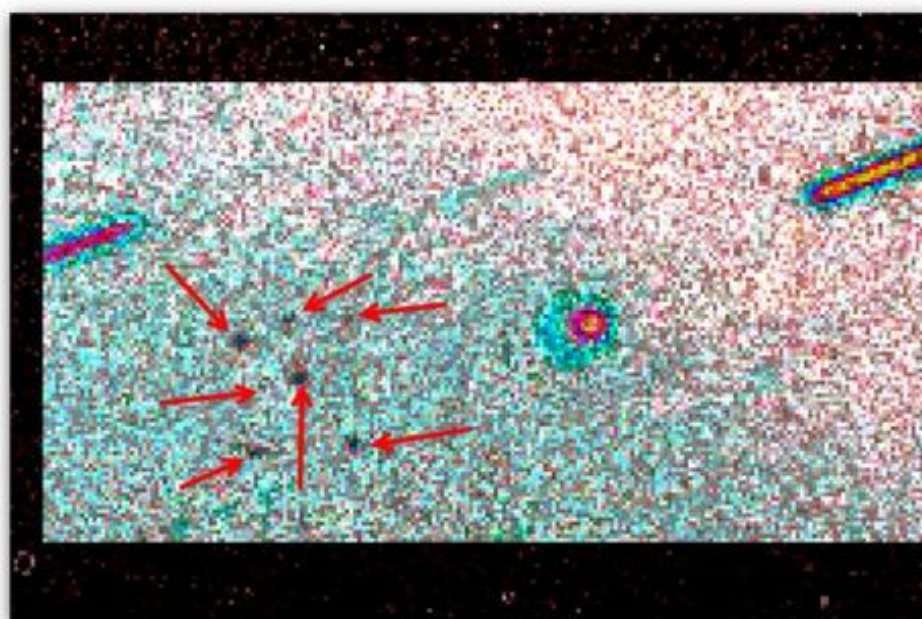




AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Picture from 1983, from IRAS of a Brown Dwarf 50 billion miles away

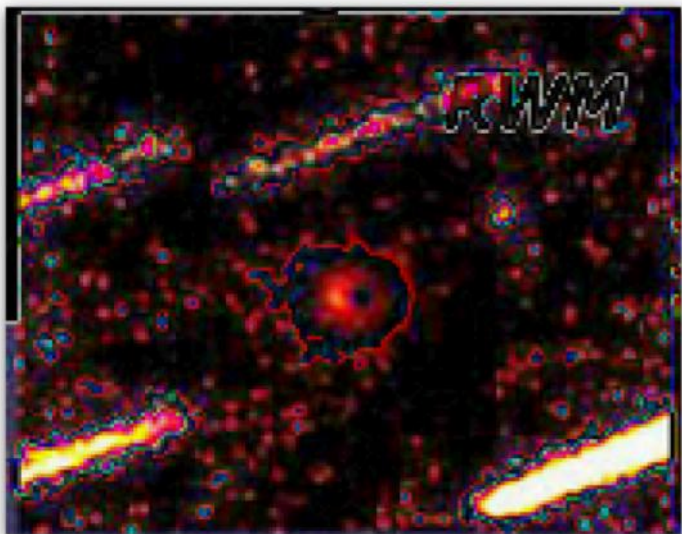
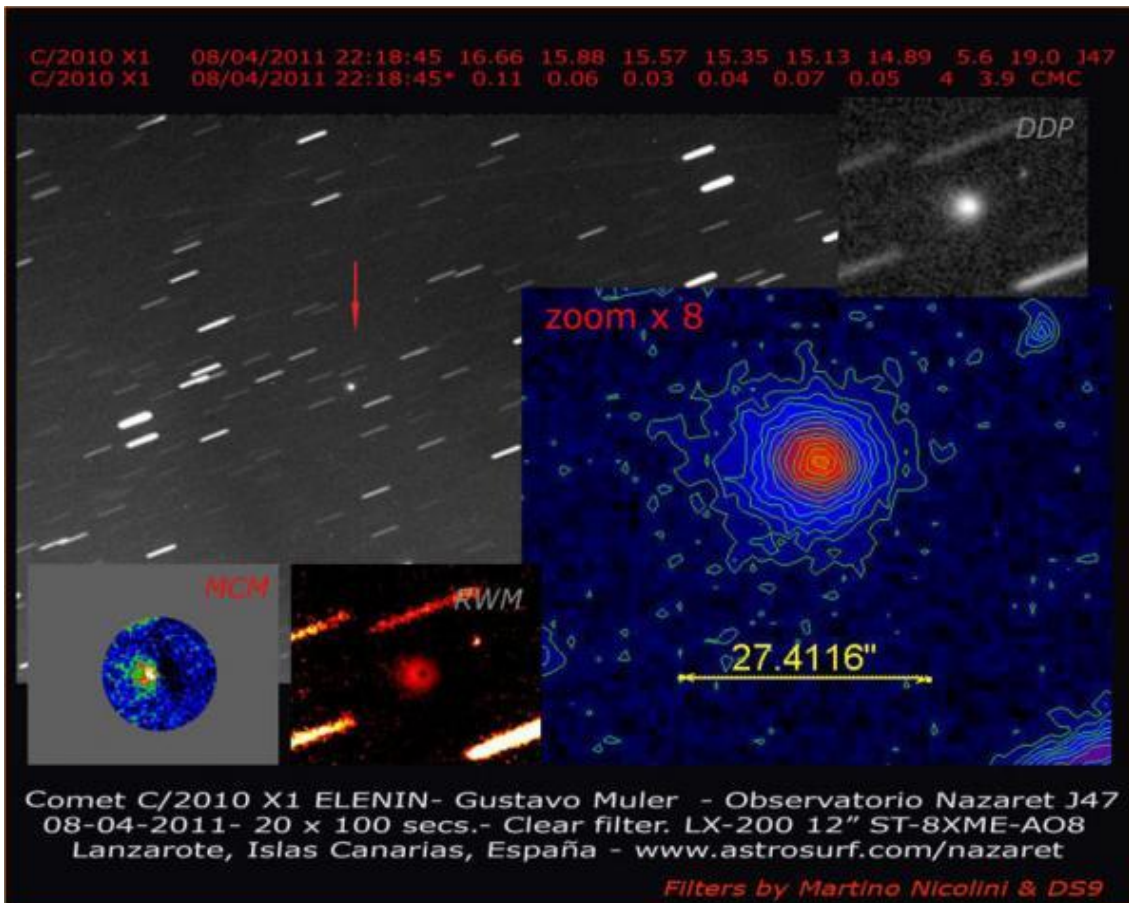




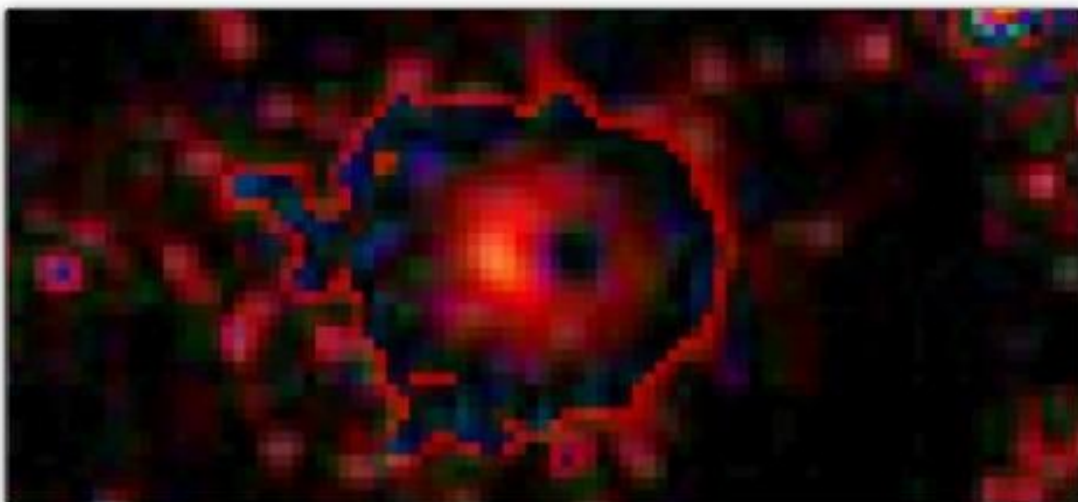
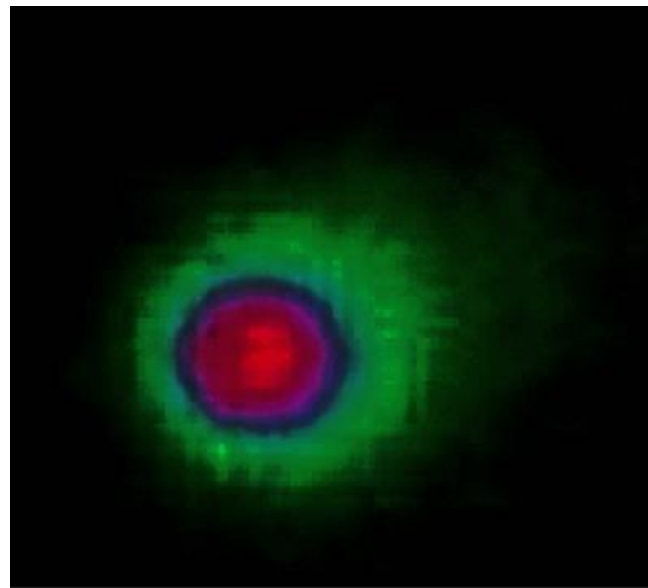
**IMAGE FROM GUSTAVO FROM
APRIL 19th, 2011 !!!!!!!**

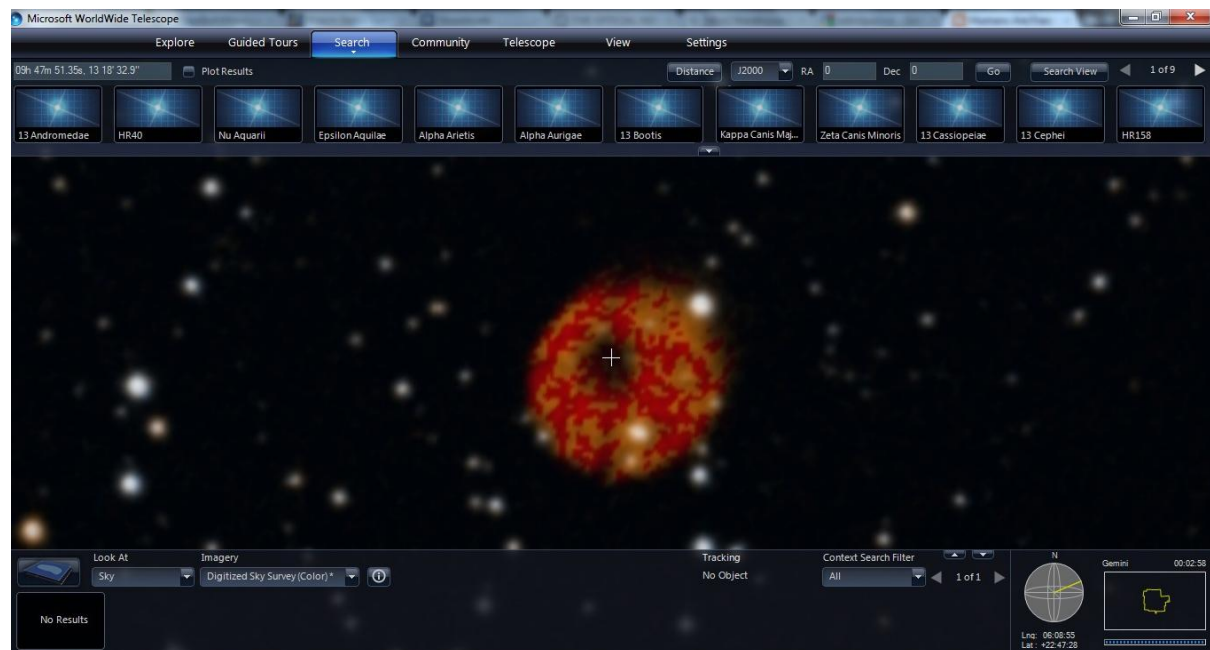


**IMAGE FROM 2007-2008 ????? FROM JPL OR
NASA.?**



Above, left,
 right and
 below:
 Elenin looks
 like a
 miniature
 Nibiru





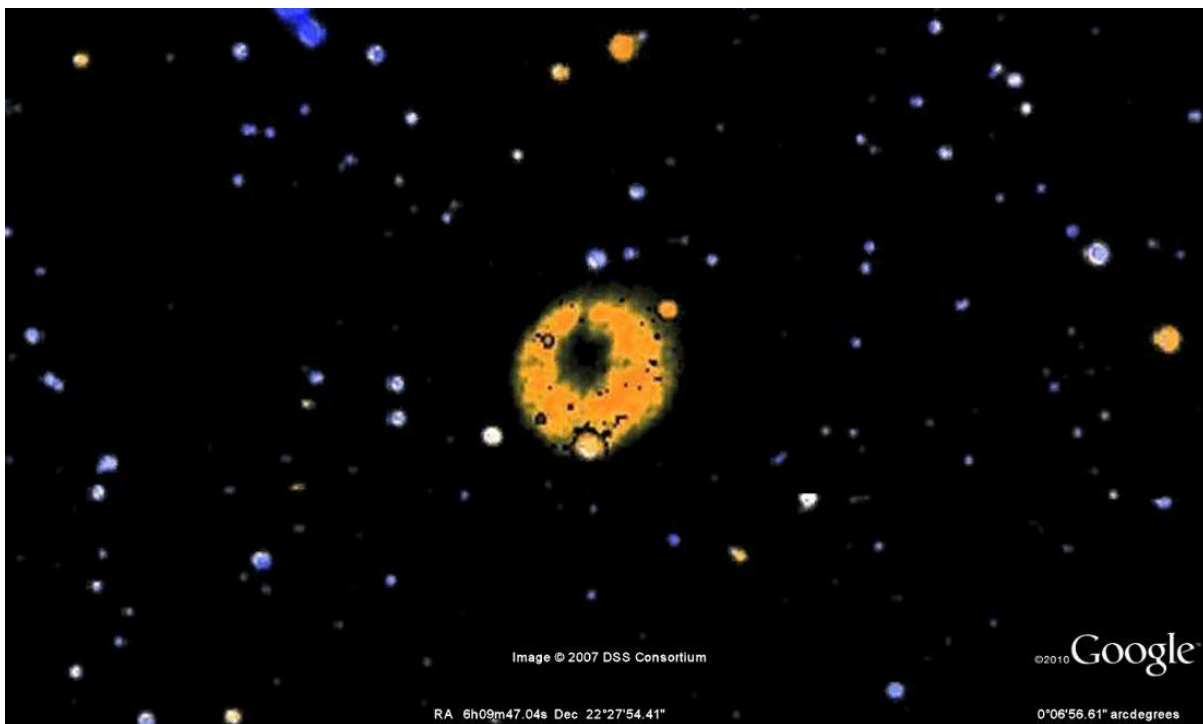


Image © 2007 DSS Consortium

©2010 Google

RA 6h09m47.04s Dec 22°27'54.41"

0°06'56.61" arcdegrees



HD 39910

HD 39927

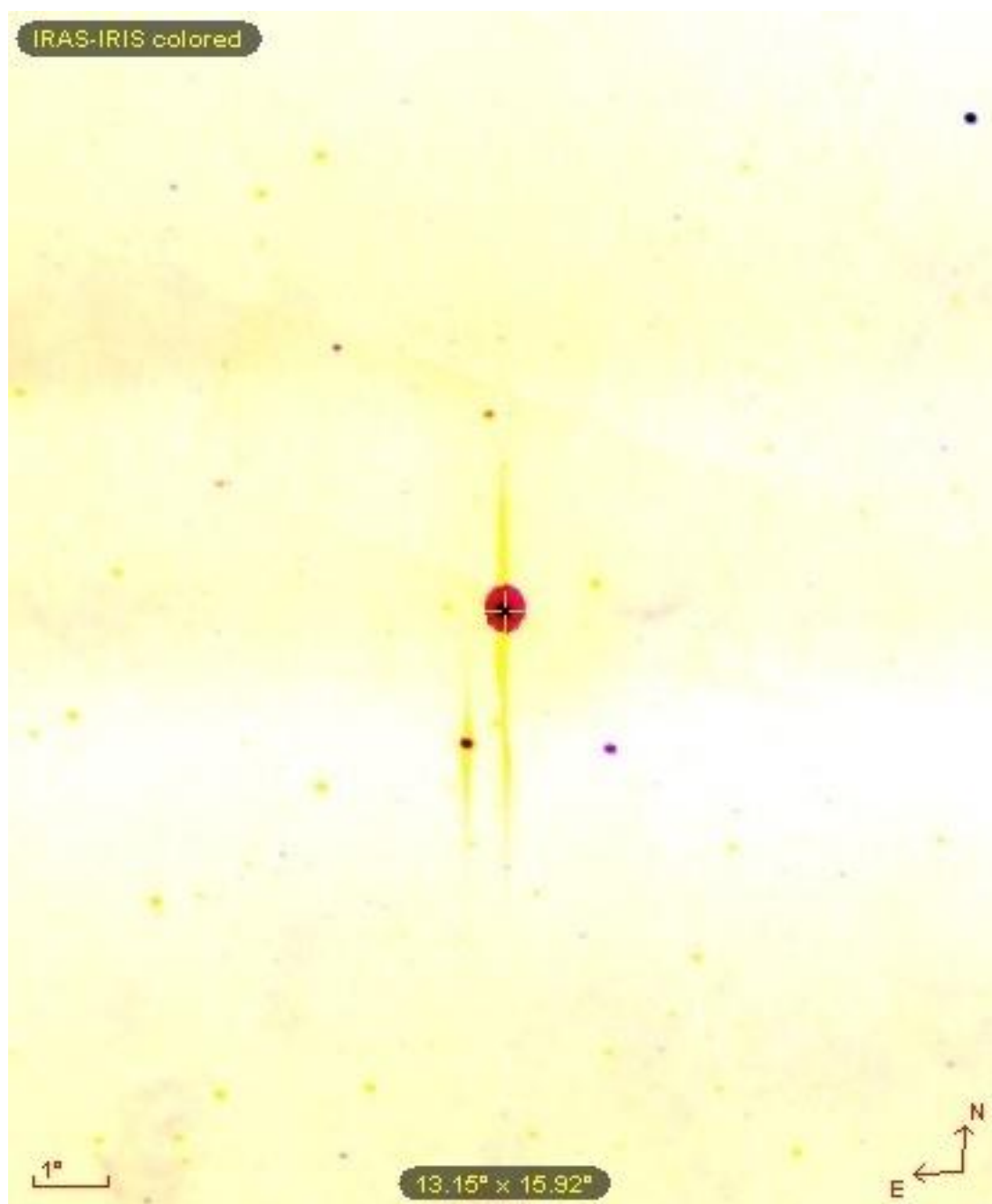
Image © 2007 DSS Consortium

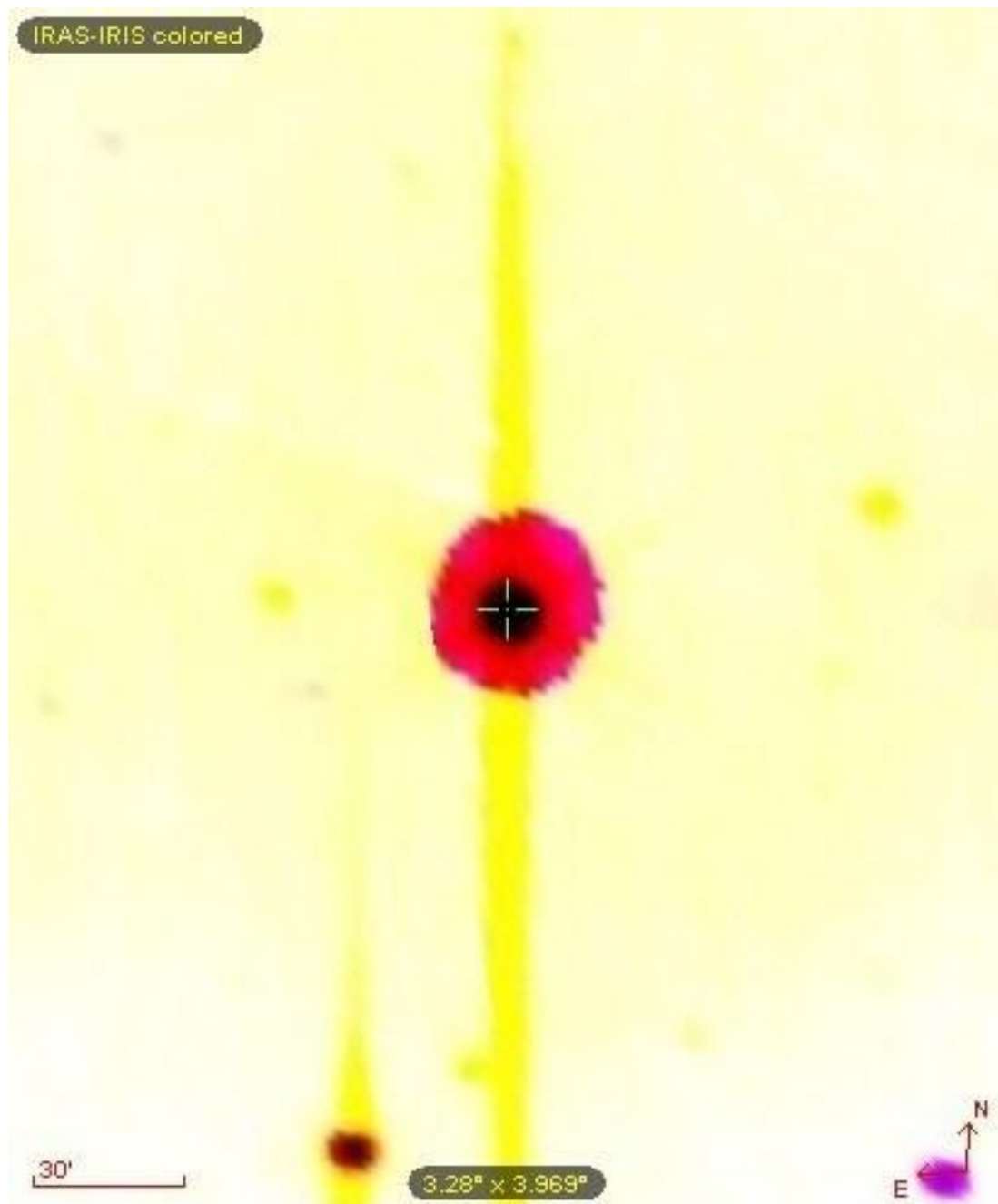
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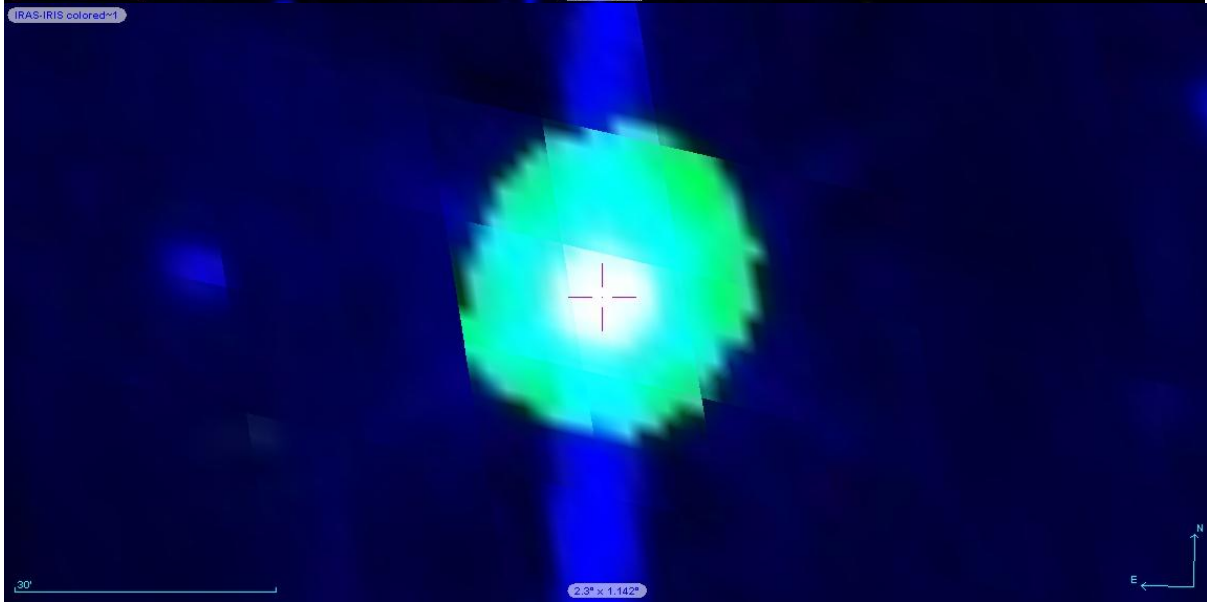
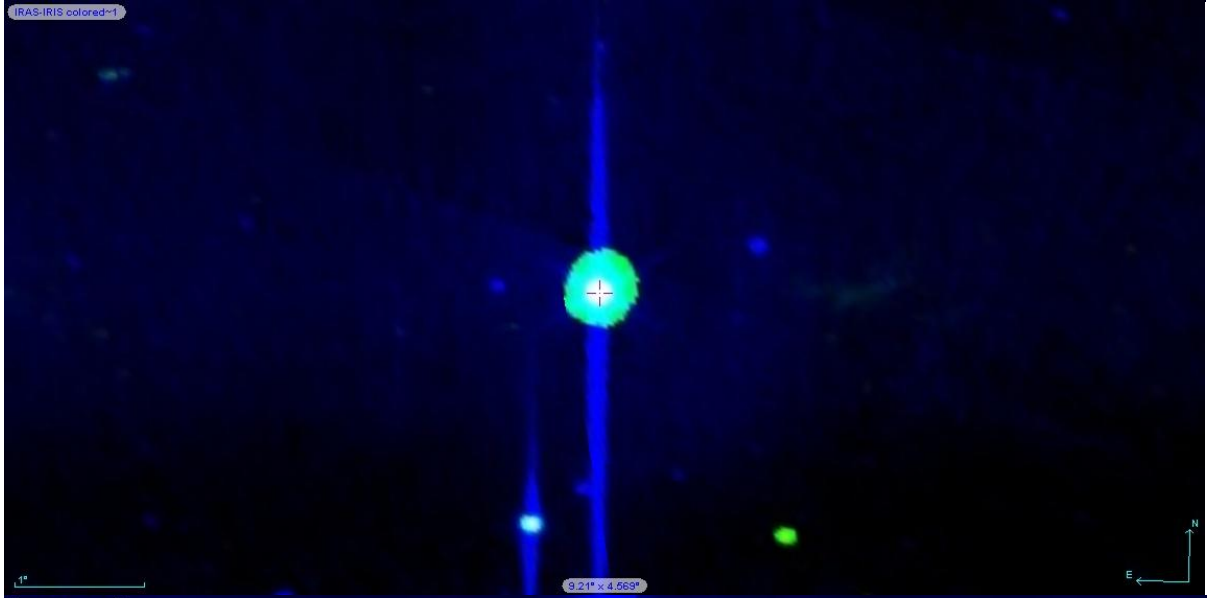
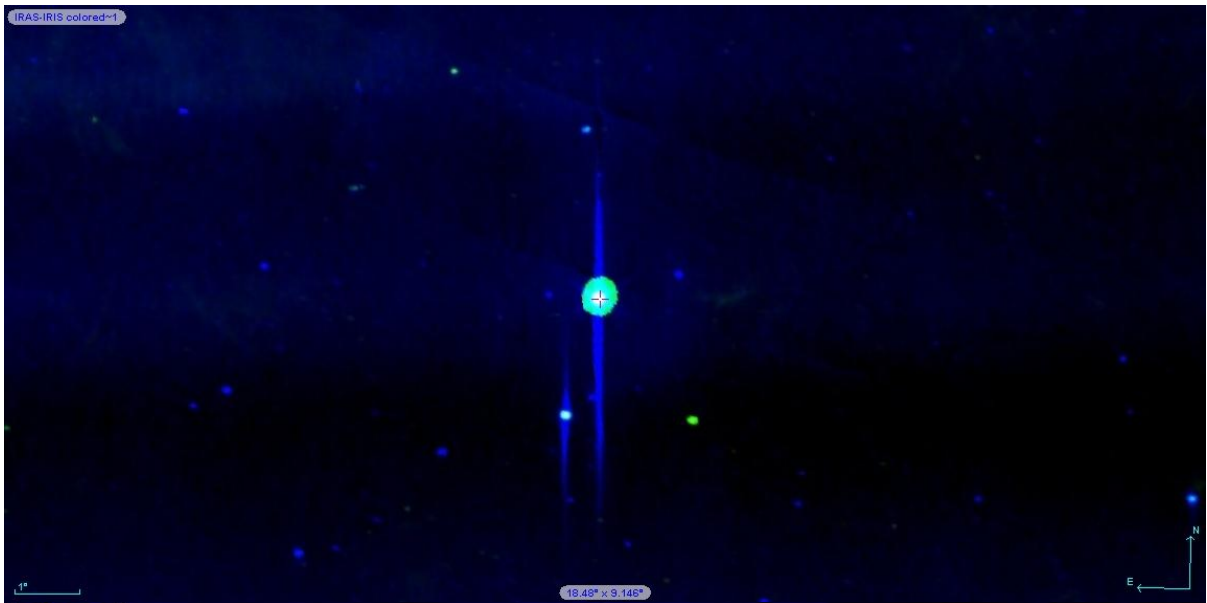
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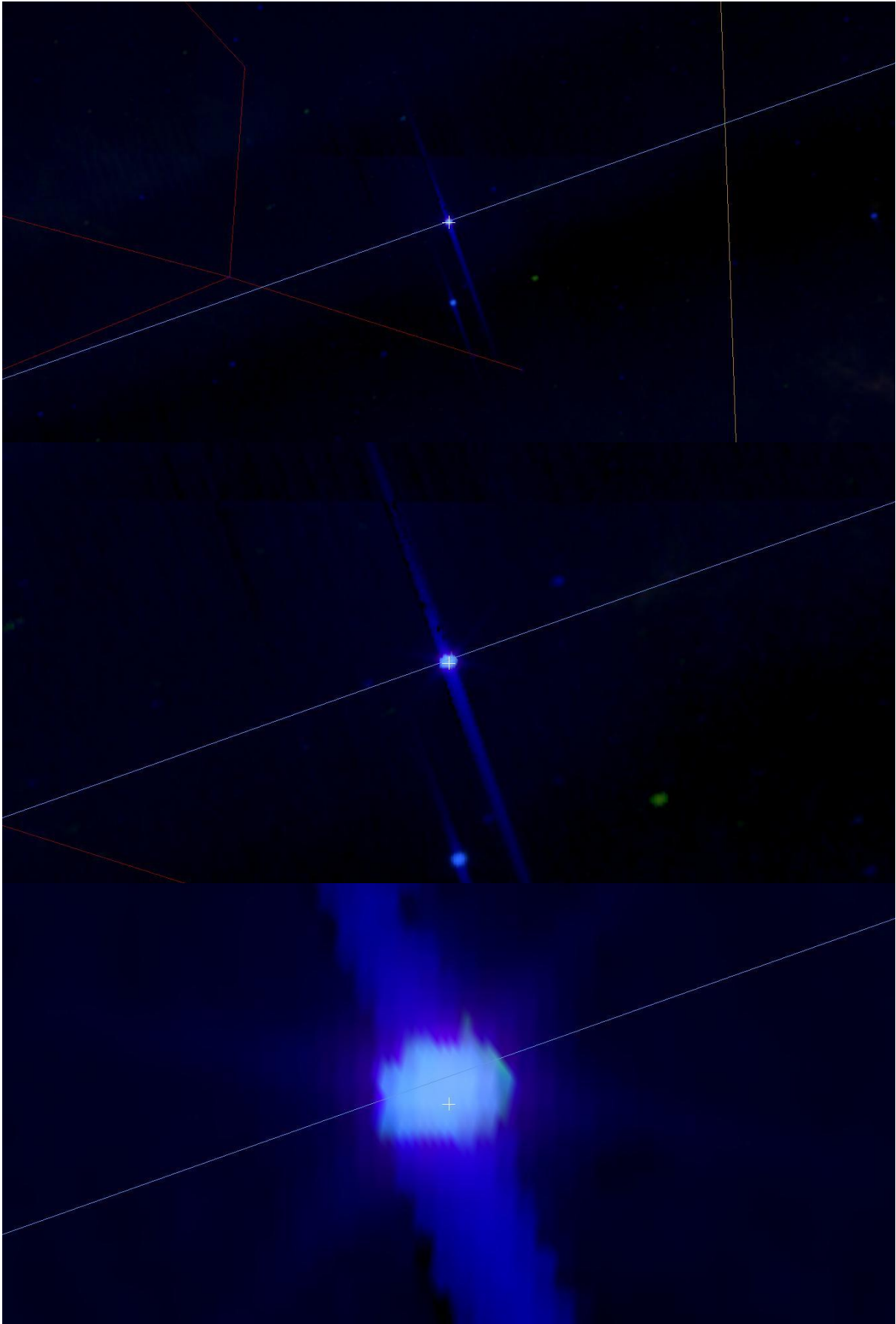
©2008 Google

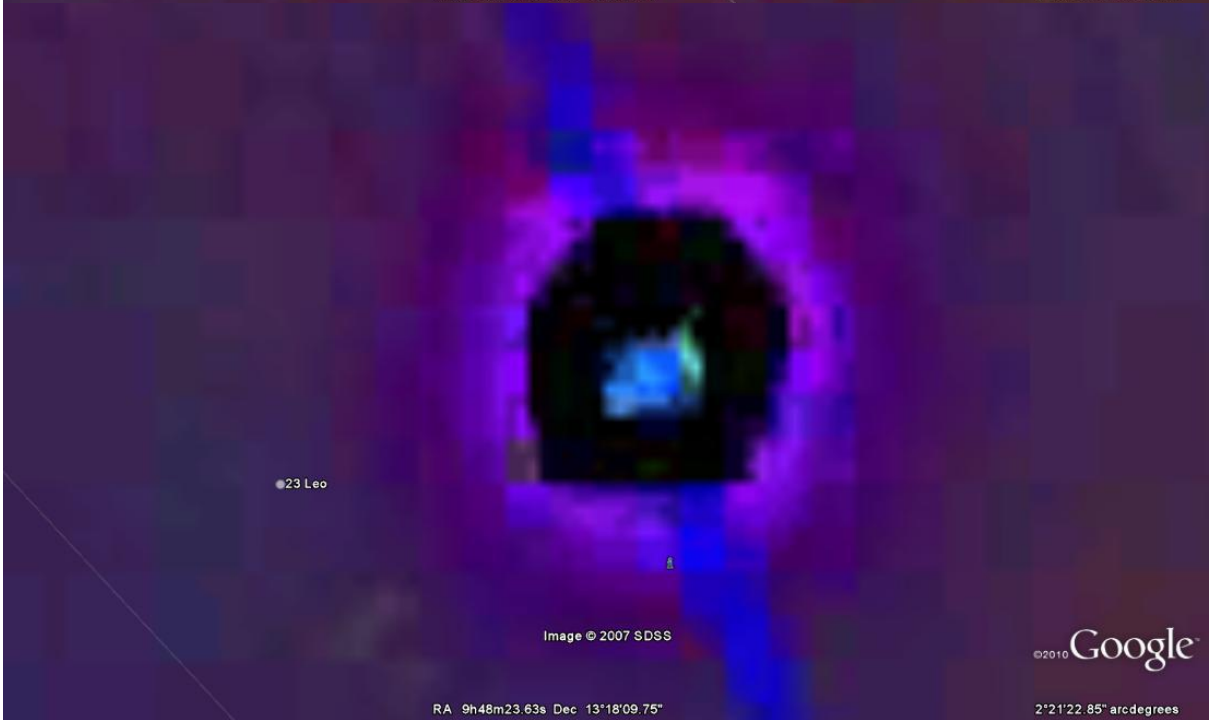
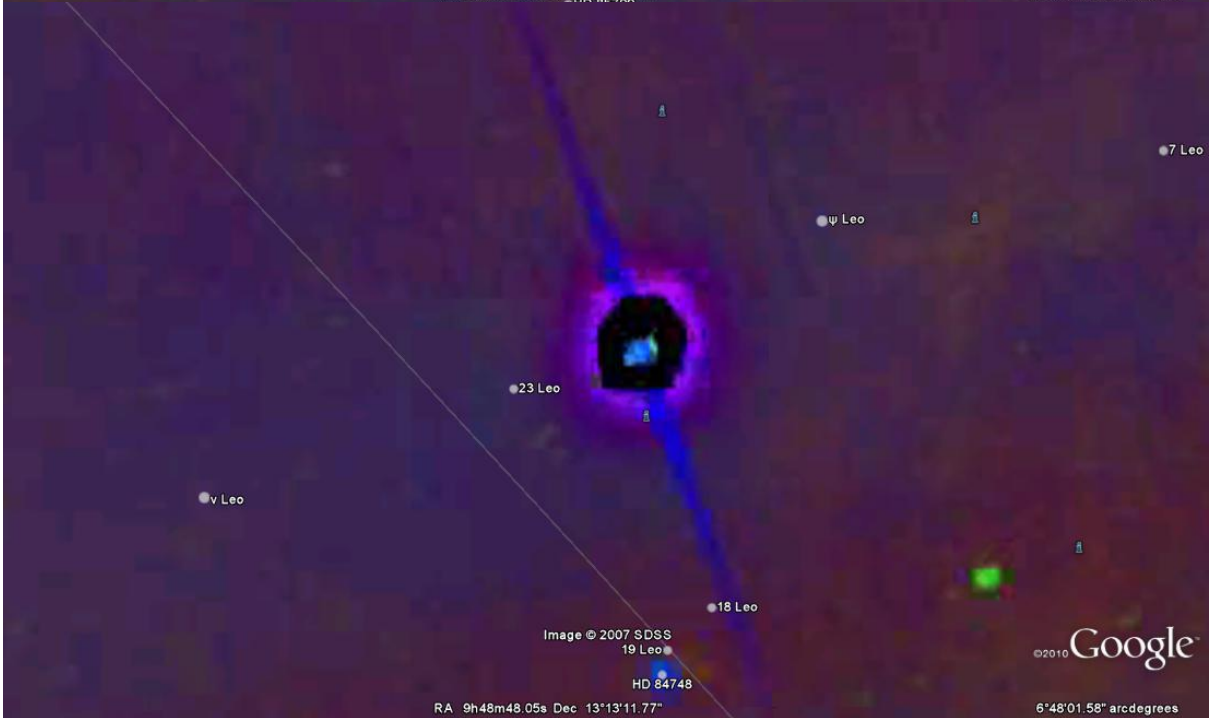
YADLAKAL.COM



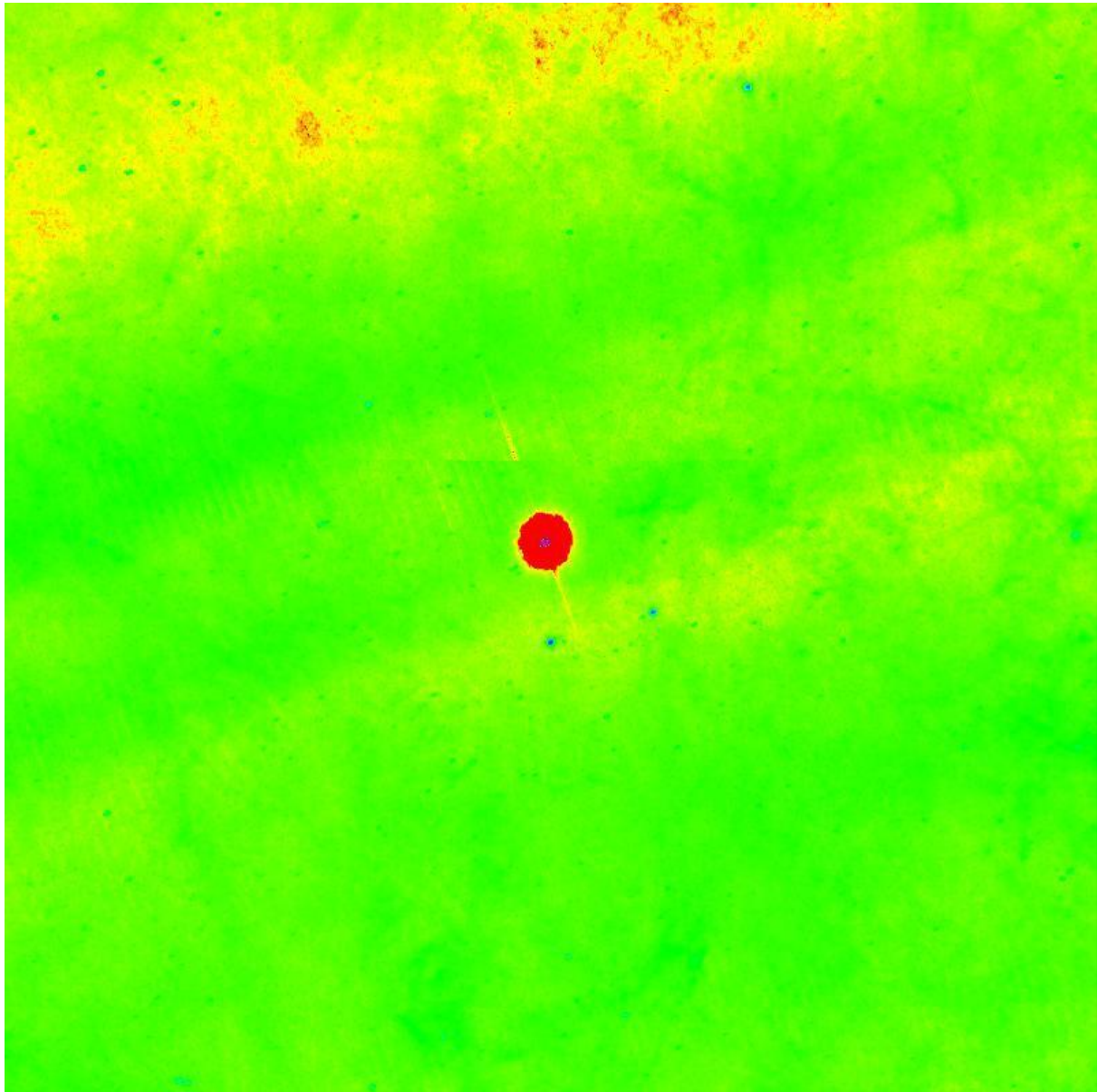


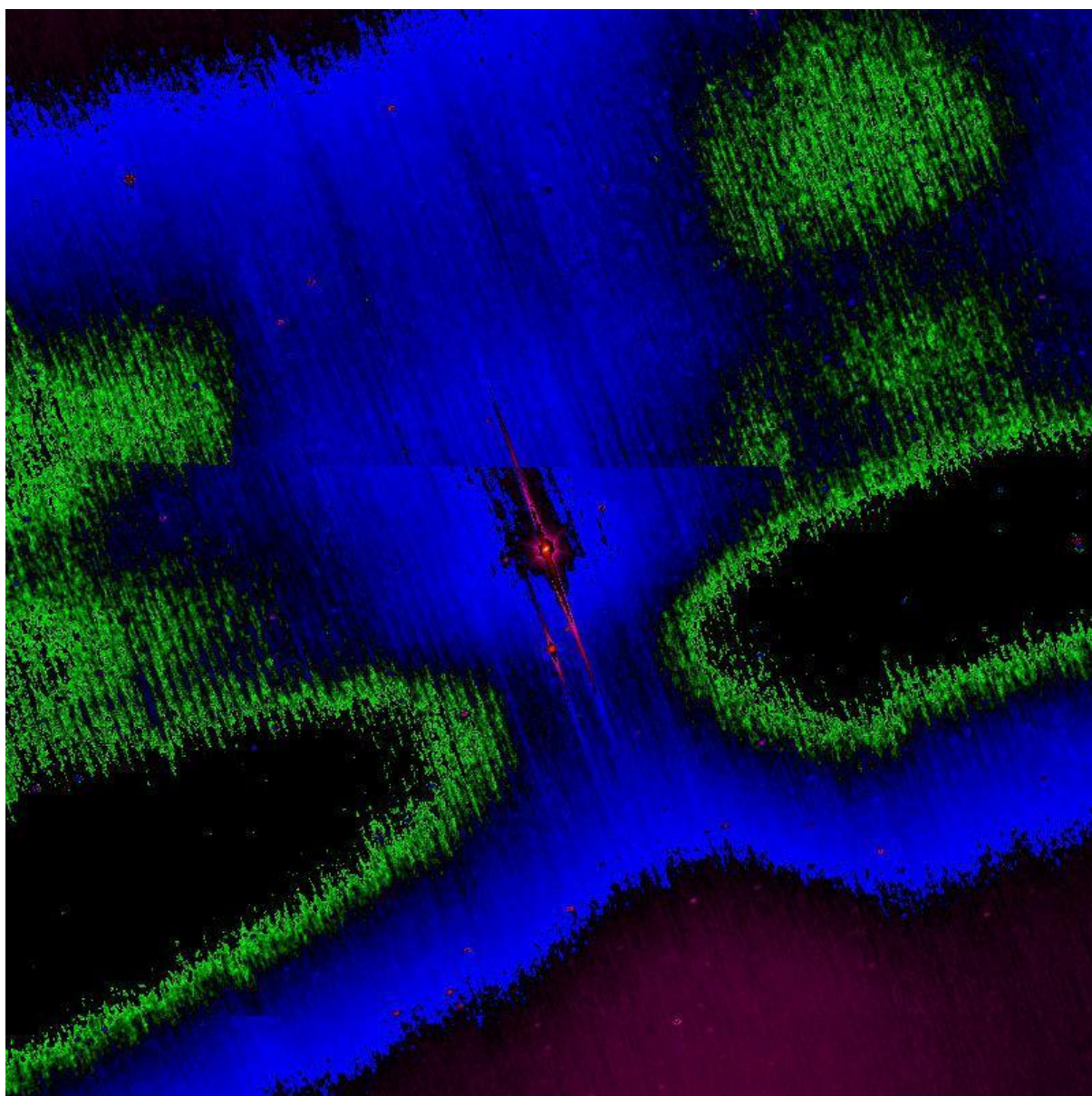


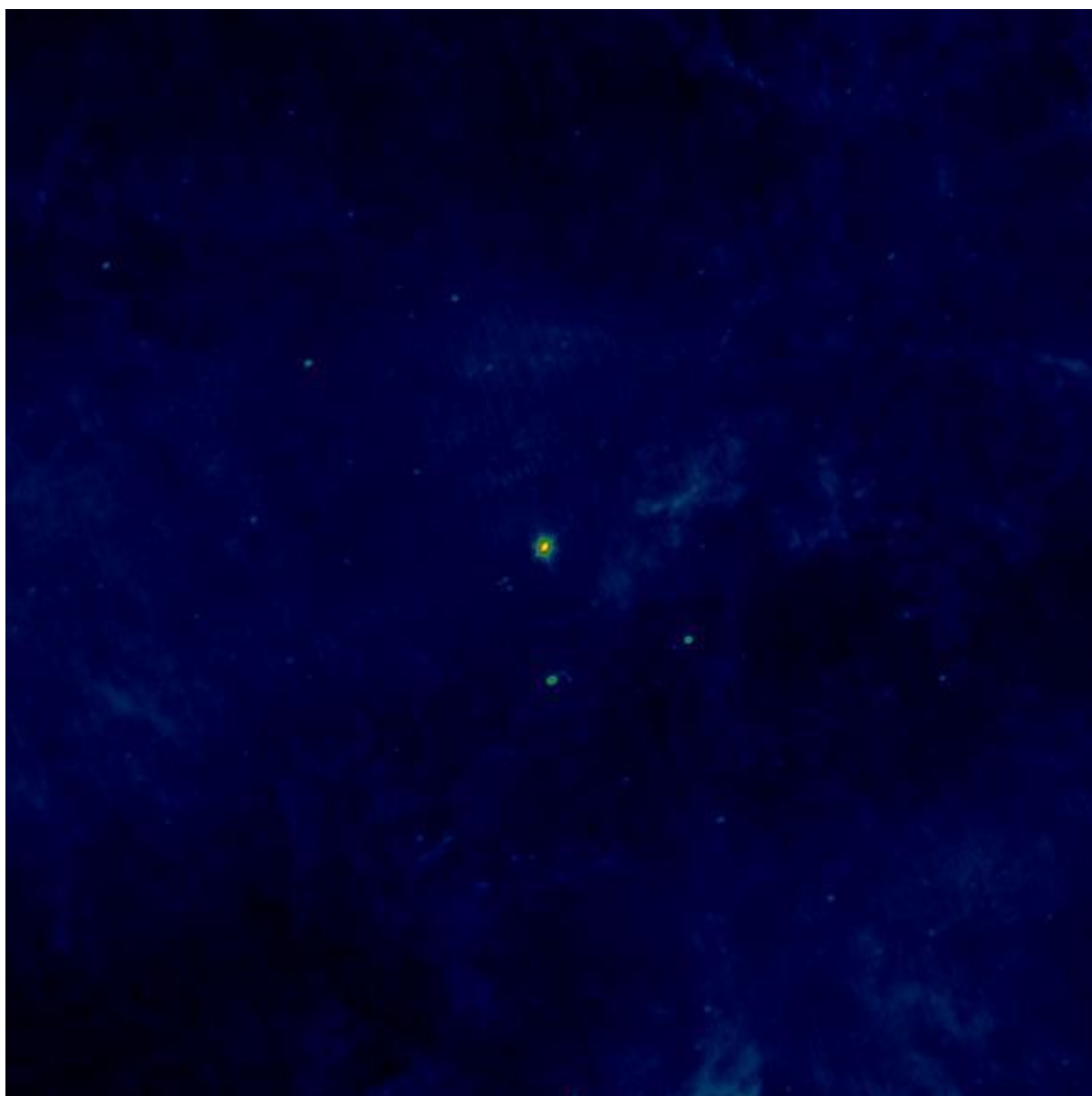


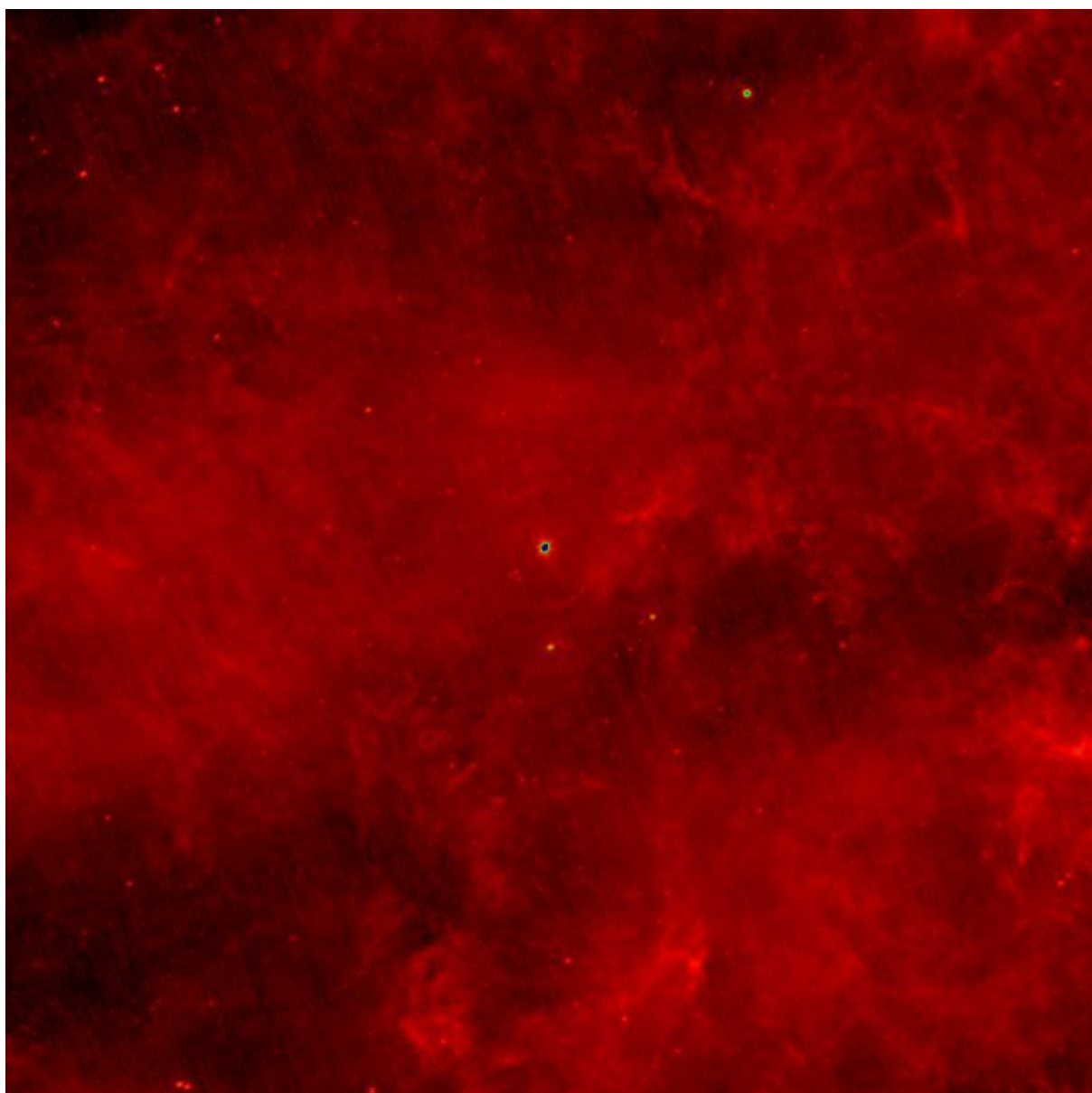


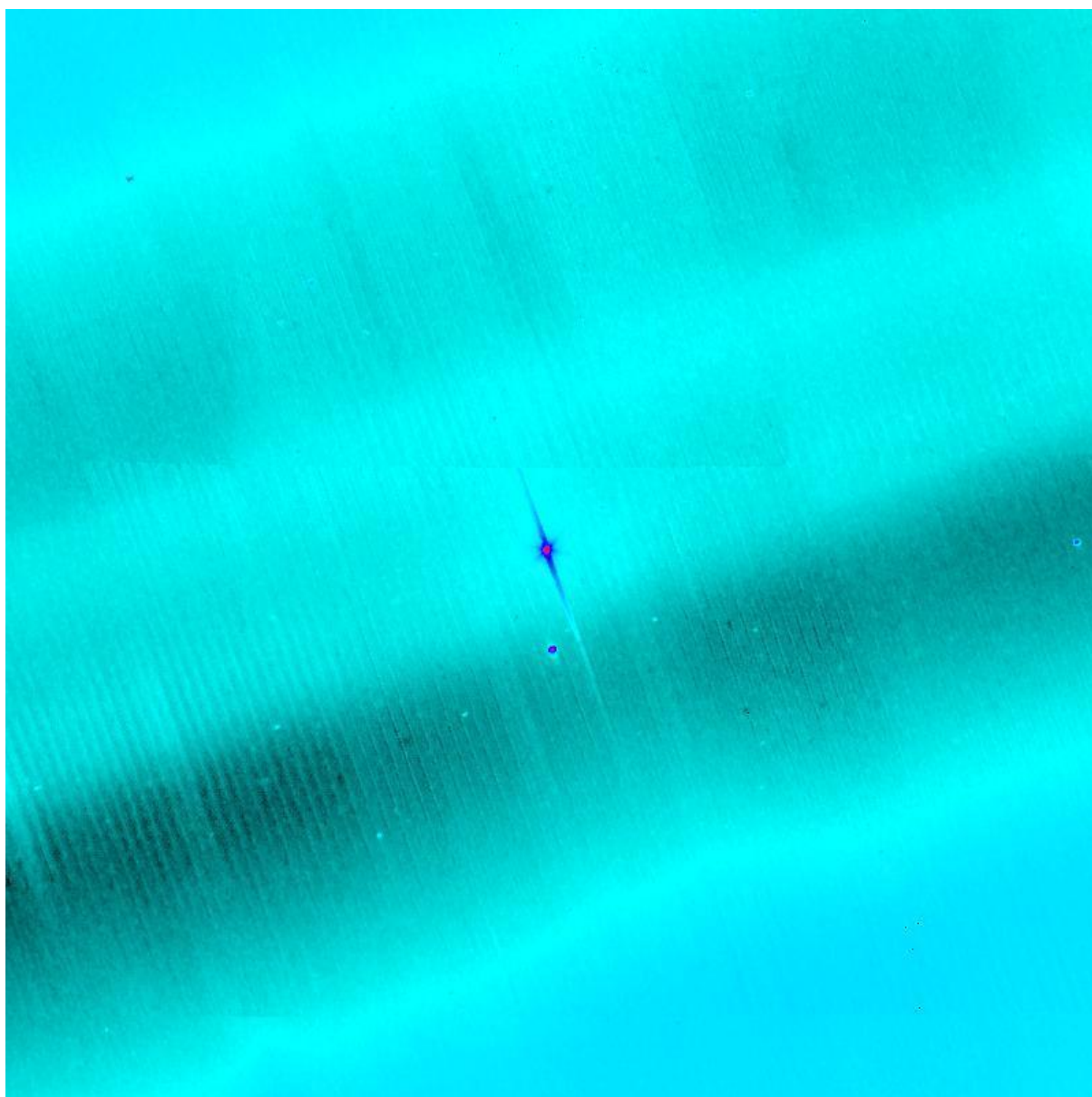
Below: This is the same object as shown in the image in the page above. This is also an infrared image that has been reprocessed and enhanced to show more detail. The round red-coloured object is the equivalent of the black shell in the Google image. **Zoom right into the middle of it** to see the core (purple-coloured area in the centre) and the planets/moons (small white dots) orbiting within it. Nibiru should be situated at the very centre of the core, with the orbiting objects circling round about it.

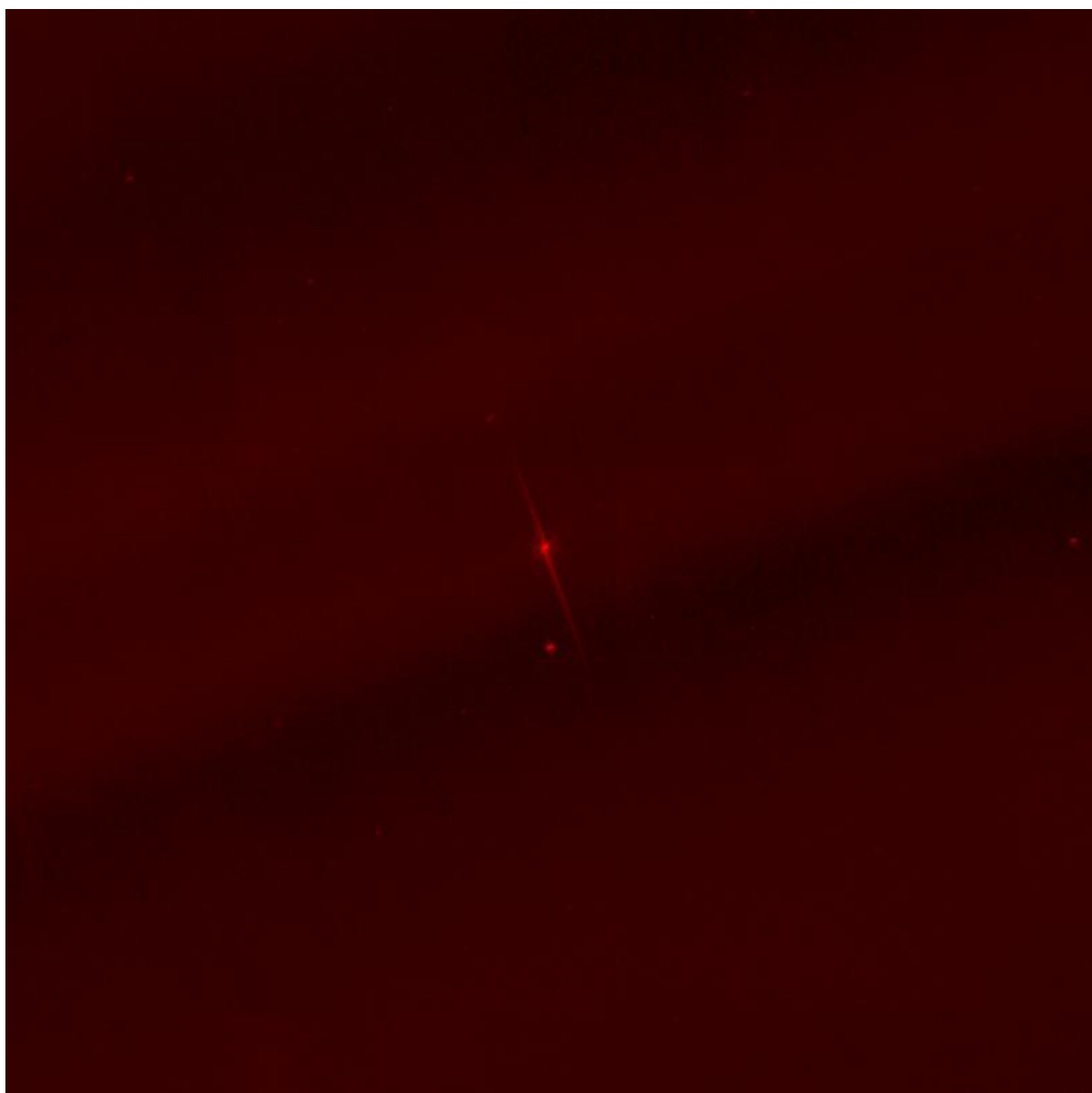


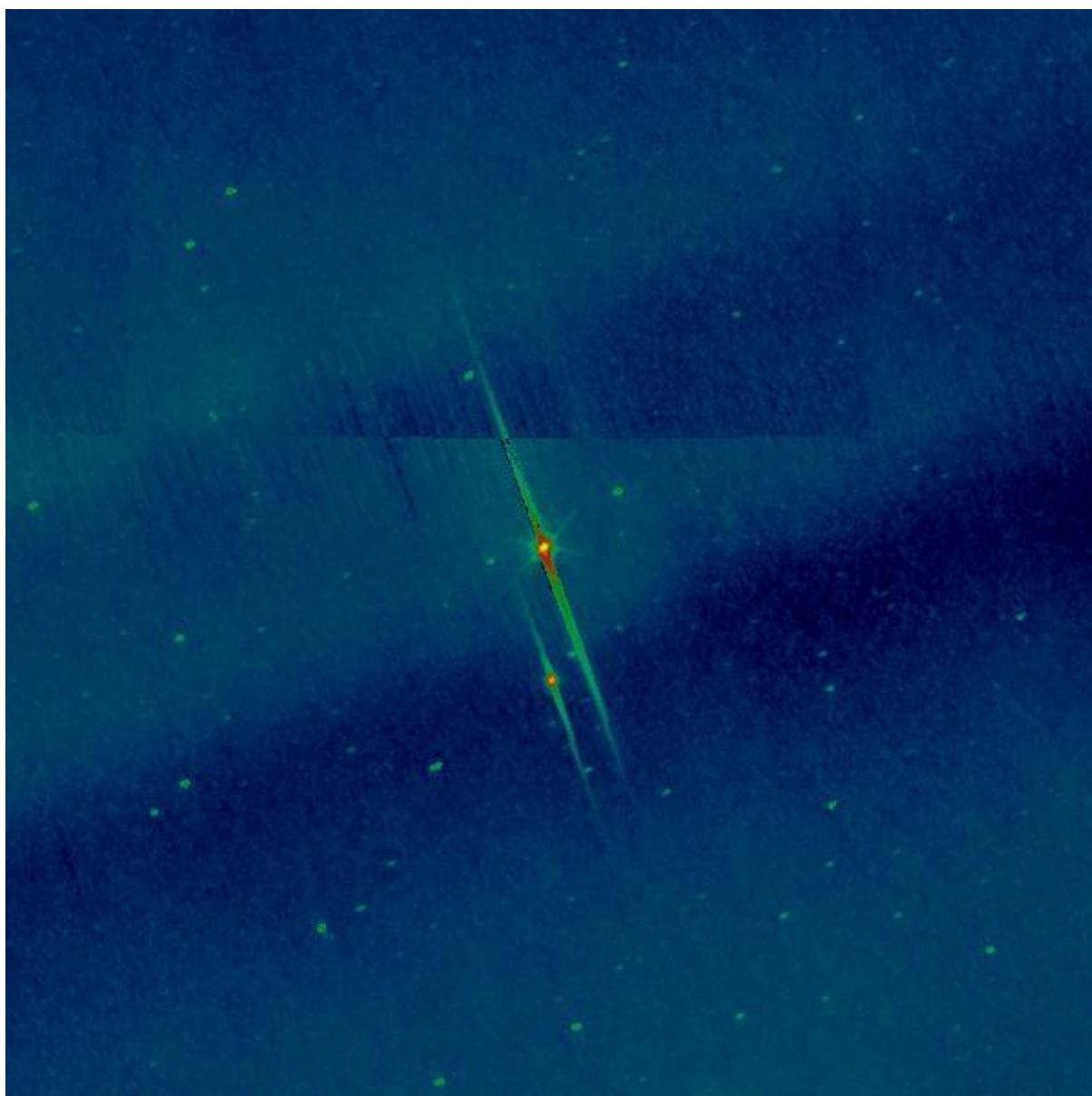


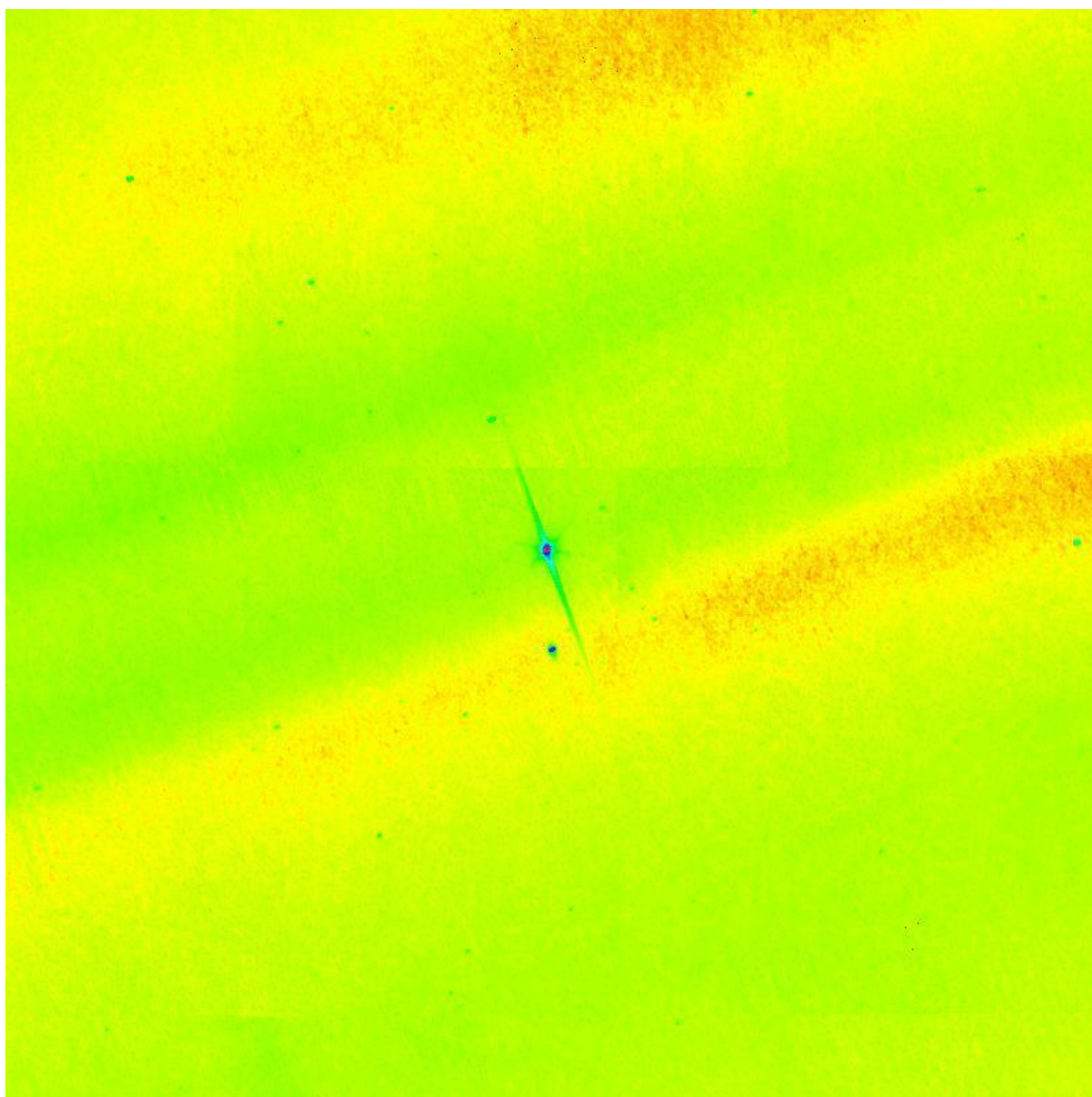


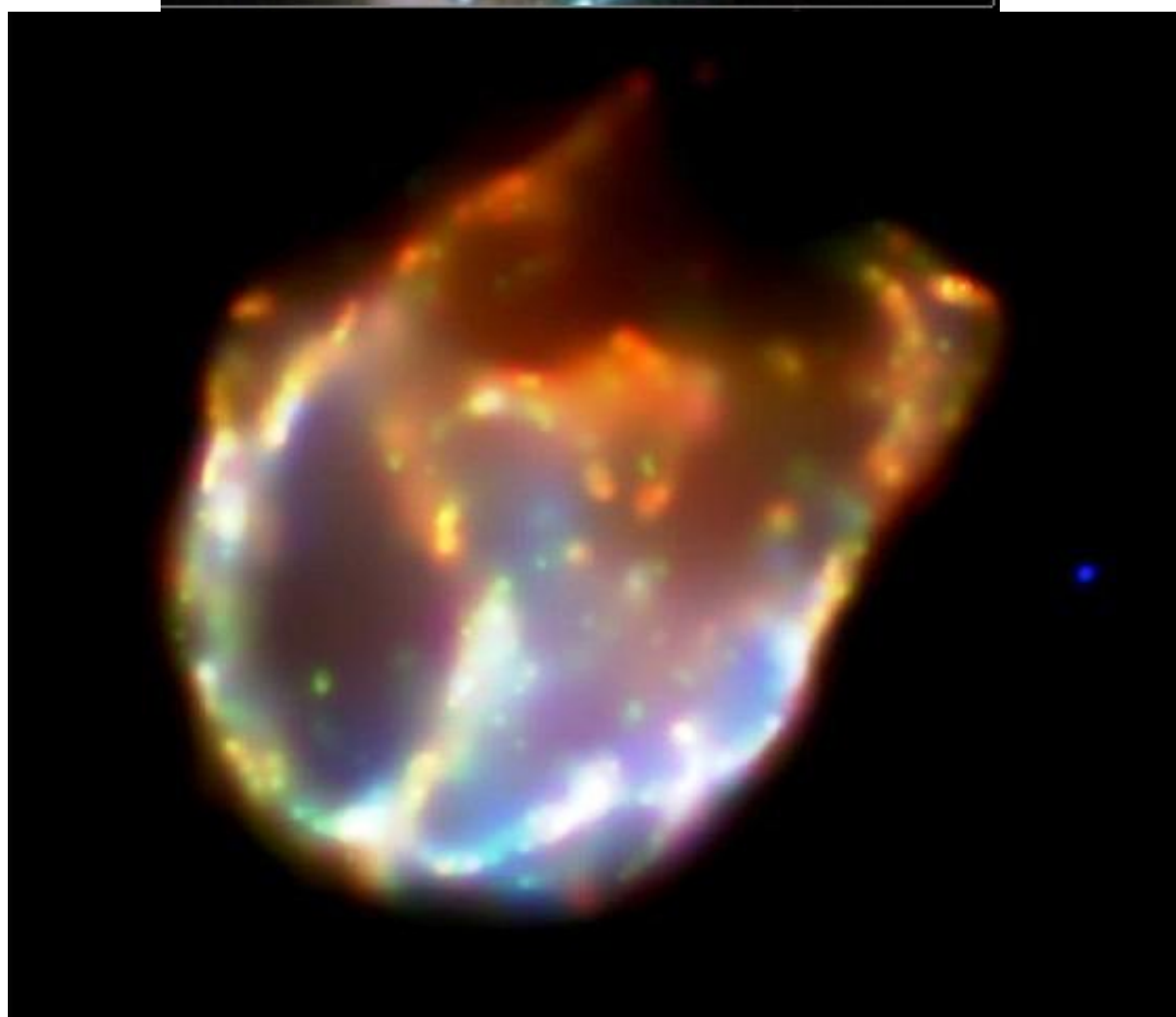












Nibiru in ancient and modern art

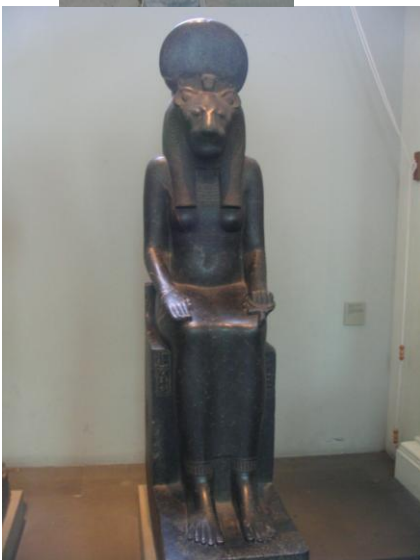




Hathor-Sekhmet, the terrible lioness of annihilation, sent by Ra to destroy humankind, when he uttered his smiting execration to punish them for their rebelliousness.

In her marauding stage they called her *The Confused One in the Night*.

Were there times when Hathor slipped from one state to another? One phase, goddess of love, shining in her beauty, and the next a wild and dreadful lioness of destruction. What would it have been like to come across Hathor, the young woman, and not know that she hid another side? Hathor is at the heart of *The Smiting Texts* and *The Hathor Holocaust*, first two in the Anton Hunter Egypt adventure thriller trilogy.



The Egyptian symbolic figure of Sekhmet is the form of a woman with a head of a lion. She is almost always depicted bearing the red sun on her head.

Interpretation: Leo the lion constellation is situated above the head of Virgo the woman.

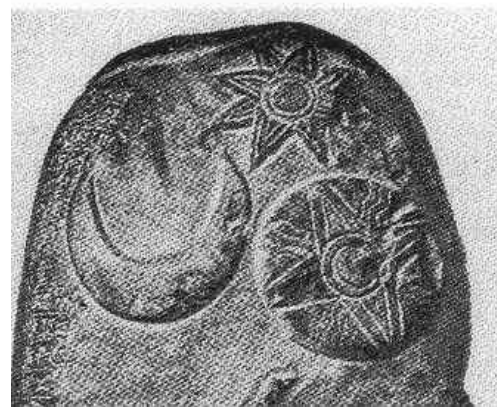
As previously shown in the images from Stellarium, **Nibiru the red sun is approaching us from the top of Leo to the head of Virgo.**

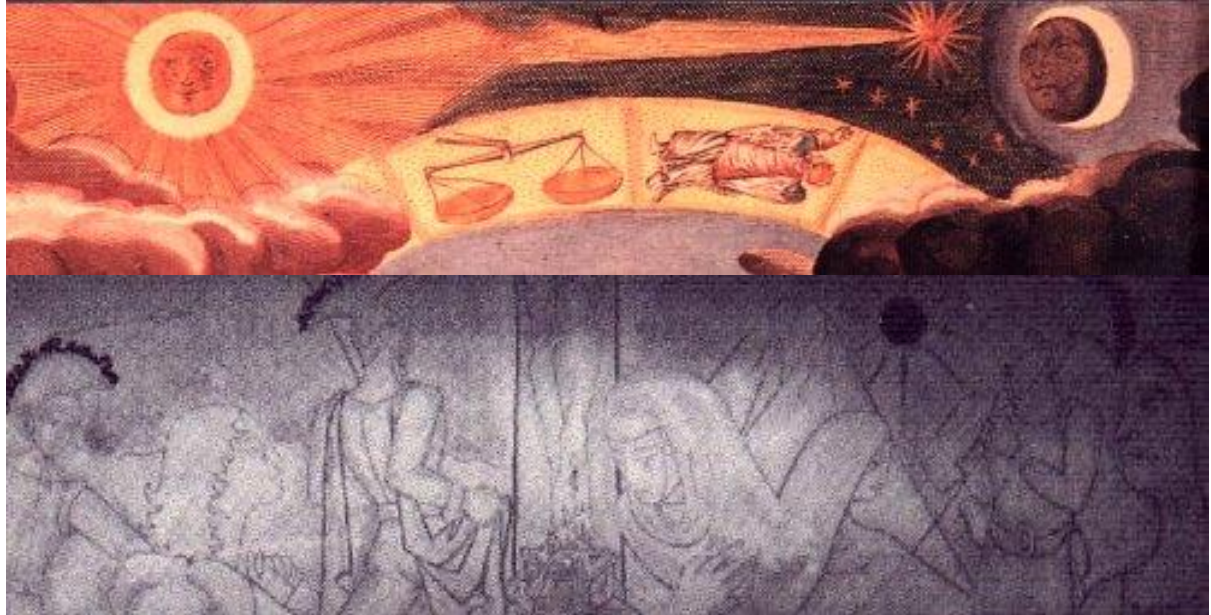
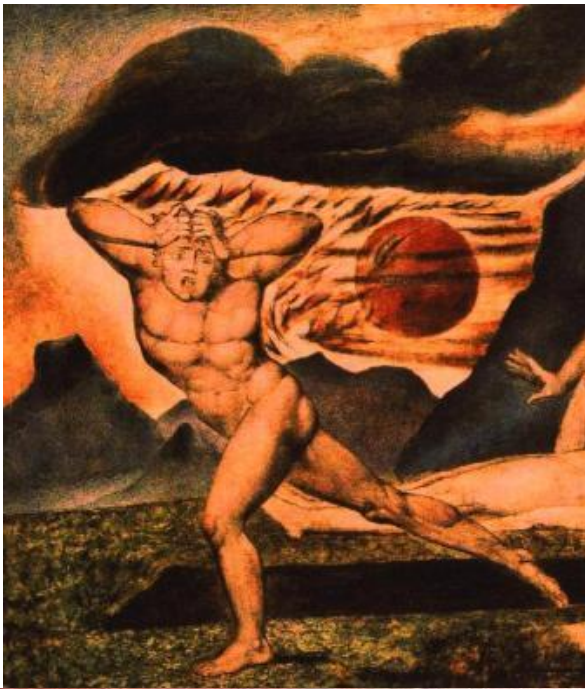


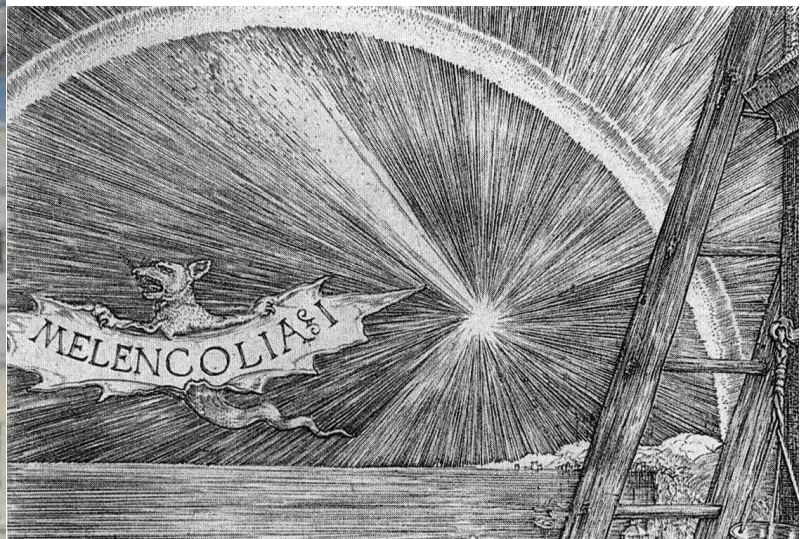


*Glazed brick relief, palace of Darius I, Susa (above);
Darius I and attendants, Susa (right)*

60 CITIES AND CIVILIZATIONS







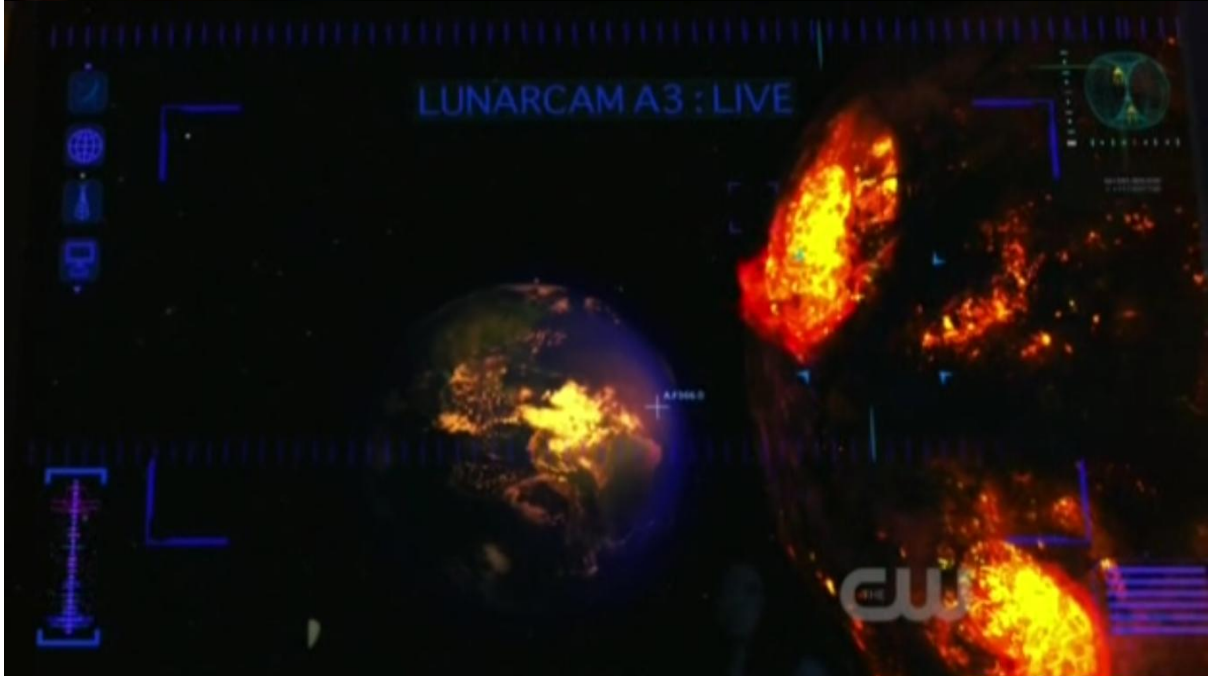














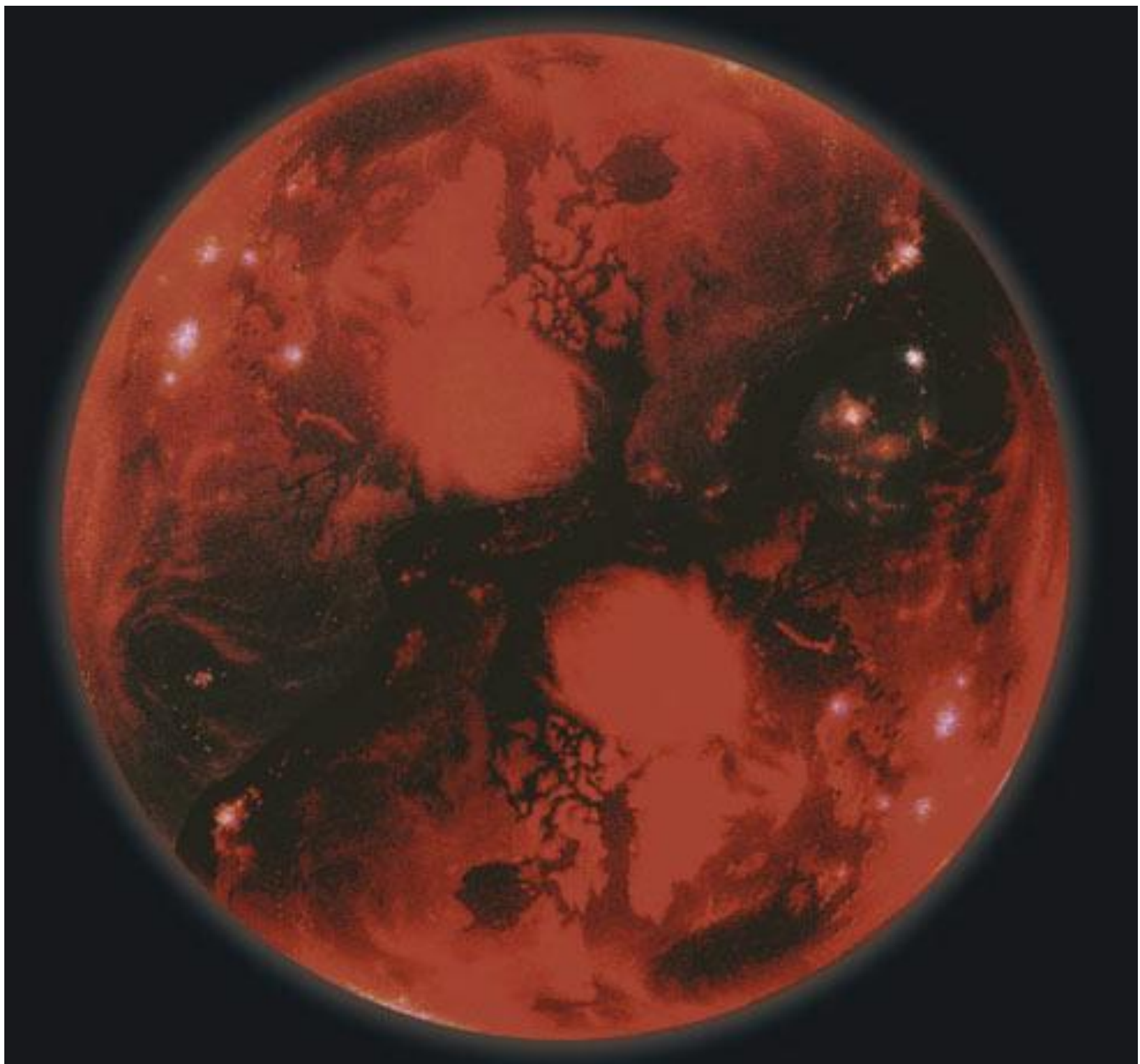








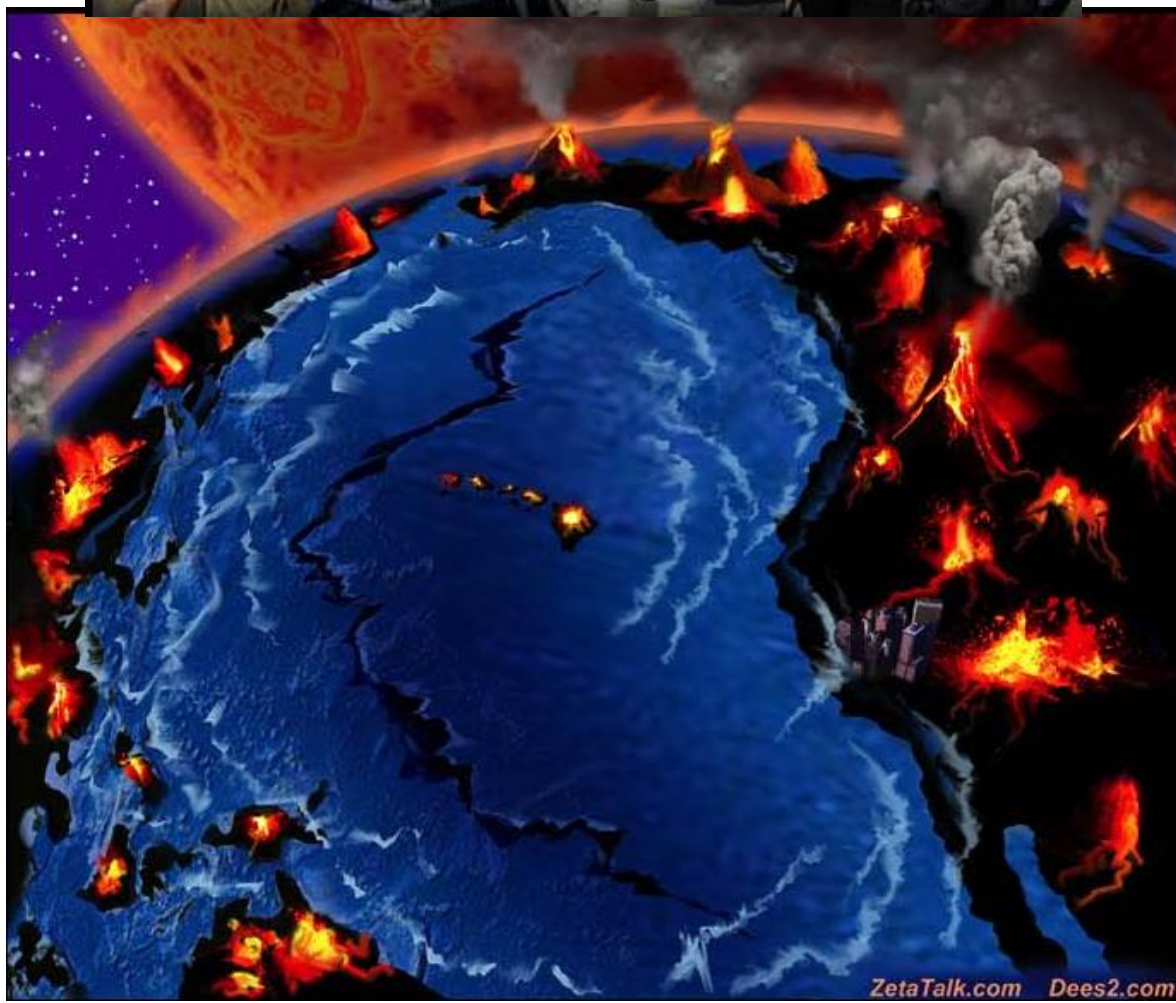
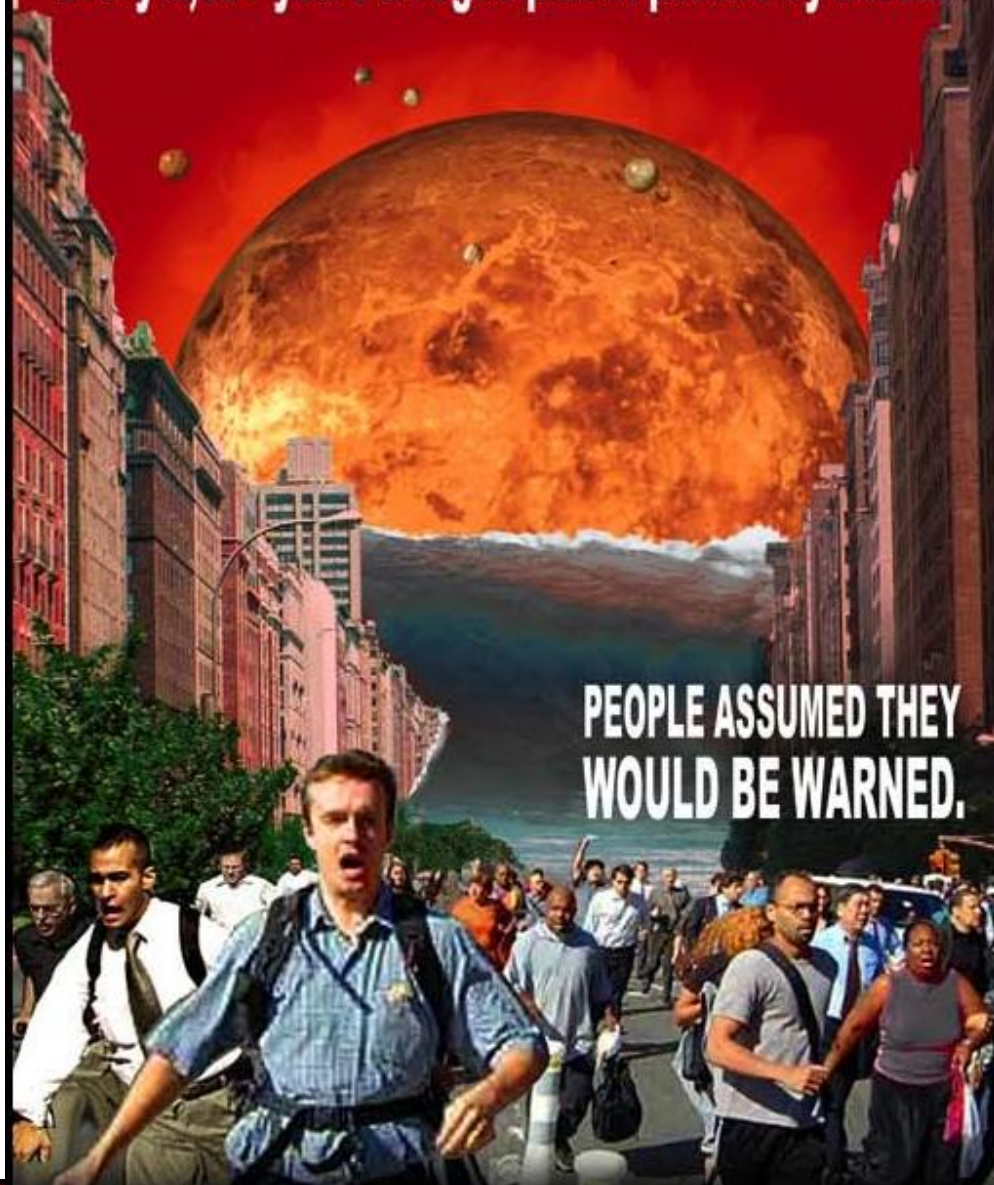








Every 3,657 years a rogue planet passes by Earth...









Addendum

Nibiru and the Ancients

Revelation 12

King James Version (KJV)

Revelation 12

¹And there appeared a great wonder in heaven; a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars:

³And there appeared another wonder in heaven; and behold **a great red dragon, having seven heads and ten horns, and seven crowns upon his heads.**

⁴**And his tail drew the third part of the stars of heaven, and did cast them to the earth...**

¹⁵And the serpent cast out of his mouth water as a flood after the woman, that he might cause her to be carried away of the flood.

¹⁶And the earth helped the woman, and the earth opened her mouth, and swallowed up the flood which the dragon cast out of his mouth.

Excerpts from the Kolbrin Bible, which is a collection of Egyptian, Celtic and other ancient texts

Creation 3:1

... It is a fact known to the wise that the Earth was utterly destroyed once then reborn on a second wheel of creation..

Creation 3:2

...God caused a DRAGON from out of Heaven to come and encompass her about ... The seas were loosened from their cradles and rose up, pouring across the land.

Creation 3:3

Men, stricken with terror, **went mad at the awful sight in the Heavens.** The breath was sucked from their bodies and they **were burnt with a strange ash.**

Creation 3:4

Then it passed, leaving Earth enwrapped within a dark and glowering mantle, which was ruddily lit up inside. The bowels of the Earth were torn open in great writhing upheavals ...

Creation 3:5

The Earth vomited forth great gusts of foul breath from awful mouths opening up

in the midst of the land. The evil breath bit at the throat before it drove men mad and killed them ...

Creation 4:5

Then ... God caused a sign to appear in the Heavens, so that **men should know the Earth would be afflicted, and the sign was a STRANGE STAR.**

Creation 4:6

THE STAR grew and waxed to a great brightness and was awesome to behold. IT PUT FORTH HORNS and sang, being unlike any other ever seen ...

Manuscripts 3:1

Men forget the days of the Destroyer. Only the wise know where it went and that it will return in its appointed hour.

Manuscripts 3:2

... It was as a billowing cloud of smoke enwrapped in a ruddy glow, not distinguishable in joint or limb. Its mouth was an abyss from which came flame, smoke and hot cinders.

Manuscripts 3:3

When ages pass, certain laws operate upon the stars in the Heavens. Their ways change; there is movement and restlessness, they are no longer constant and a great light appears readily in the skies.

Manuscripts 3:4

When blood drops upon the Earth, the Destroyer will appear, and mountains will open up and belch forth fire and ashes. Trees will be destroyed and all living things engulfed. Waters will be swallowed up by the land, and seas will boil.

Manuscripts 3:6

The people will scatter in madness. **They will hear the trumpet and battle-cry of the DESTROYER** and will seek refuge within dens in the Earth. Terror will eat away their hearts, and their courage will flow from them like water from a broken pitcher. **They will be eaten up in the flames of wrath and consumed by the breath of the DESTROYER.**

Manuscripts 3:7

... Men will fly in the air as birds and swim in the seas as fishes ... Women will be as men and men as women, passion will be a plaything of man.

Manuscripts 3:9

... Then will the Heavens tremble and the Earth move ... Heralds of Doom will appear ... **THE HOUR OF THE DESTROYER IS AT HAND.**

Manuscripts 3:10

In those days, men will have the Great Book before them [upon its return], wisdom will be revealed, the few will be gathered for the stand, it is the hour of trial. The dauntless ones will survive ...

Manuscripts 4:4

... The flames going before will devour all the works of men, **the waters following will sweep away whatever remains.** The dew of death will fall softly, as a grey carpet over the cleared land .

Manuscripts 5:1

... **IT TWISTED ABOUT ITSELF LIKE A COIL ... It was not a great comet or a loosened star, being more like a fiery body of flame.**

Manuscripts 5:4

This was the aspect of the DOOMSHAPE called the DESTROYER, when it appeared in days long gone by, in olden times...

Manuscripts 5:5

The DOOMSHAPE is like a circling ball of flame which scatters small fiery offspring in its train. It covers about a fifth part of the sky and sends writhing, snakelike fingers down to Earth ...

Manuscripts 12:11

LET THE DESTROYER COME AS A WHIRLWIND OF THE BARREN PLACES ...

Manuscripts 26:10

Be alert and strong ... for the day of the next visitation, when doom reaches down from the skies ...

Manuscripts 33:2

... THE DAYS OF THE YEARS WERE SHORTENED AND THE TIMES OF ALL THINGS ALTERED. THE SEASONS WERE TURNED AROUND ...

Manuscripts 33:5

... FOUR TIMES THE STARS HAVE MOVED TO NEW POSITIONS and twice the sun has changed the direction of his journey. TWICE THE DESTROYER HAS STRUCK EARTH

Scrolls 33:12

Great Mistress of the stars, let us abide in peace, for we **fear the REVELATION OF YOUR HORNS ...**

Origins 8:3

... THEY WORSHIPPED IN ERROR, **THE MALIGNANT HORNED STAR
AND HER ESCORTS ...**

Scrolls 21:8

... God, whose wrath lit up ... heaven and whose fire devoured the wicked ... let not
the great forces of Earth afflict me...

Revisiting Old News Articles About the 10th Planet, AKA Planet X, Nibiru, Nemesis, Wormwood, Destroyer

LUCUS 7/08/10 <http://rabbithole2.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=12>

US NEWS WORLD REPORT

Sept 10, 1984

Planet X - Is It Really Out There?

Shrouded from the sun's light, mysteriously tugging at the orbits of Uranus and Neptune, is **an unseen force that astronomers suspect may be Planet X** - a 10th resident of the Earth's celestial neighborhood. **Last year, the infrared astronomical satellite (IRAS), circling in a polar orbit 560 miles from the Earth, detected heat from an object about 50 billion miles away** that is now the subject of intense speculation. "All I can say is that we don't know what it is yet," says Gerry Neugesbeuer, director of the Palomar Observatory for the California Institute of Technology. **Scientists are hopeful that the one-way journeys of the Pioneer 10 and 11 space probes may help to locate the nameless body.**

Back in the 1980s there was a rash of Planet X related articles that were published in various venues. Then the grand one of them all, the 1987 Encyclopedia that shows NASA sending the Pioneers to intercept the "Dead Star" and the "10th Planet". All of a sudden news of Planet X just dropped off the map. What did the Pioneer Spacecraft find?

ASTRONOMY MAGAZINE

December 1981

Search for the Tenth Planet

Astronomers are readying telescopes to probe the outer reaches of our solar system for an elusive planet much larger than Earth. Its existence would explain a 160-year-old mystery. ... The pull exerted by its gravity would account for a wobble in Uranus' orbit that was first detected in 1821 by a French astronomer, Alexis Bouvard. Beyond Pluto, in the cold, dark regions of space, may lie an undiscovered tenth planet two to five times the size of Earth. Astronomers at the U.S. Naval Observatory (USNO) are using a powerful computer to identify the best target zones, and a telescopic search will follow soon after. ... Van Flandern thinks the tenth planet may be between two and five Earth masses and lie 50 to 100 astronomical units (4.6 Billion-9.3 Billion Miles) -from the Sun. His team also presumes that, like Pluto's, the plane of the undiscovered body's orbit is tilted with respect to that of most other planets, and that its path around the Sun is highly elliptical.

NEW YORK TIMES

June 19th, 1982

A pair of American spacecraft may help scientists detect what could be a 10th planet or a giant object billions of miles away, the national Aeronautics and Space Administration said Thursday. Scientists at the space agency's Ames Research Center said the two spacecraft, Pioneer 10 and 11, which are already farther into space than any other man-made object, might add to knowledge of a mysterious object believed to be beyond the solar system's outermost known planets. The space agency said that persistent irregularities in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune "suggest some kind of mystery object is really there" with its distance depending on what it is. If the mystery object is a new planet, it may lie 5 billion miles beyond the outer orbital ring of known planets, the space agency said. If it is a dark star type of object, it may be 50 billion miles beyond the known planets; if it is a black hole, 100 billion miles. A black hole is a hypothetical body in space, believed to be a collapsed star so condensed that neither light nor matter can escape from its gravitational field.

NEWSWEEK

June 28th, 1982

Does the Sun Have a Dark Companion?

When scientists noticed that Uranus wasn't following its predicted orbit for example, they didn't question their theories. Instead they blamed the anomalies on an as yet unseen planet and, sure enough, Neptune was discovered in 1846. Now astronomers are using the same strategy to explain quirks in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune. According to John Anderson of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., this odd behavior suggests that the sun has an unseen companion, a dark star gravitationally bound to it but billions of miles away. ... Other scientists suggest that the most likely cause of the orbital snags is a tenth planet 4 to 7 billion miles beyond Neptune. A companion star would tug the outer planets, not just Uranus and Neptune, says Thomas Van Flandern of the U.S. Naval Observatory. And where he admits a tenth planet is possible, but argues that it would have to be so big - a least the size of Uranus - that it should have been discovered by now. To resolve the question, NASA is staying tuned to Pioneer 10 and 11, the planetary probes that are flying through the dim reaches of the solar system on opposite sides of the sun.

ASTRONOMY MAGAZINE
Oct 1982

Searching for a 10th Planet

The hunt for new worlds hasn't ended. Both Uranus and Neptune follow irregular paths that observers can explain only by assuming the presence of an unknown body whose gravity tugs at the two planets. Astronomers originally thought Pluto might be the body perturbing its neighbors, but the combined mass of Pluto and its moon, Charon, is too small for such a role. ... While astronomers believe that something is out there, they aren't sure what it is. Three possibilities stand out: First, the object could be a planet - but any world large and close enough to affect the orbits of Uranus and Neptune should already have been spotted. Searchers might have missed the planet, though, if it's unusually dark or has an odd orbit. ...

NASA has been recording velocities for a year now and will continue for as long as necessary. This past spring, it appeared that budget cuts might force the end of the Pioneer project. The space agency now believes that it will have the money to continue mission operations. Next year, the JPL group will begin analyzing the data. By the time the Pioneer experiment shows results, an Earth-orbiting infrared telescope may have discovered the body. ... Together, IRAS and the Pioneers will allow astronomers to mount a comprehensive search for new solar system members. The two deep space probes should detect bodies near enough to disturb their trajectories and the orbits of Uranus and Neptune. IRAS should detect any large body in or near the solar system. Within the next year or two, astronomers may discover not one new world, but several.



By Thomas O'Toole, Washington Post Staff Writer
A heavenly body possibly as large as the giant

[The Montreal Gazette - Dec 30, 1983](#) [Browse this newspaper »](#) [Browse all newspapers »](#)

Mystery heavenly body found close to Earth

Washington Post

WASHINGTON — A heavenly body possibly as large as the giant planet Jupiter and possibly so close to Earth that it would be part of this solar system has been found by an orbiting telescope called the Infrared Astronomical Observatory (IRAS).

So mysterious is the object that astronomers do not know if it is a planet, a nearby "protostar" that never got hot enough to become a star, a distant galaxy so young that it is still in the process of forming its first stars or a galaxy so shrouded in dust that none of the light cast by its stars ever gets through.

"All I can tell you is that we don't know what it is," said Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, IRAS chief scientist for California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The most fascinating explanation of this mystery body, which is so cold it casts no light and has never been seen by optical telescopes on Earth or in space, is that it is a giant gaseous planet as large as Jupiter and as close to Earth as 80 trillion km.

While that may seem like a great distance in earthbound terms, it is a stone's throw in cosmological terms, so close in fact that it would be the nearest heavenly body to Earth beyond the outermost planet Pluto.

Whatever it is, said Dr. James Houck, a member of the IRAS science team, the mystery body is so cold its temperature is no more than 40 degrees above "absolute" zero, which is 456 degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

"I believe it's one of these dark, young galaxies that we have never been able to observe before," Neugebauer said. "If it is, then it is a major step forward in our understanding of the size of the universe, how the universe formed and how it continues to form as time goes on."

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of this solar system has been found in the direction of the constellation Orion by an orbiting telescope aboard the U.S. infrared astronomical satellite.

So mysterious is the object that astronomers do not know if it is a planet, a giant comet, a nearby "protostar" that never got hot enough to become a star, a distant galaxy so young that it is still in the process of forming its first stars or a galaxy so shrouded in dust that none of the light cast by its stars ever gets through.

"All I can tell you is that we don't know what it is," Dr. Gerry Neugebauer, IRAS chief scientist for California's Jet Propulsion Laboratory and director of the Palomar Observatory for the California Institute of Technology, said in an interview.

The most fascinating explanation of this mystery body, which is so cold it casts no light and has never been seen by optical telescopes on Earth or in space, is that it is a giant gaseous planet as large as Jupiter and as close to Earth as 50 billion miles. While that may seem like a great distance in earthbound terms, it is a stone's throw in cosmological terms, so close in fact that it would be the nearest heavenly body to Earth beyond the outermost planet Pluto.

"If it is really that close, it would be a part of our solar system," said Dr. James Houck of Cornell University's Center for Radio Physics and Space Research and a member of the IRAS science team. "If it is that close, I don't know how the world's planetary scientists would even begin to classify it."

The mystery body was seen twice by the infrared satellite as it scanned the northern sky from last January to November, when the satellite ran out of the supercold helium that allowed its telescope to see the coldest bodies in the heavens. The second observation took place six months after the first and suggested the mystery body had not moved from its spot in the sky near the western edge of the constellation Orion in that time.

"This suggests it's not a comet because a comet would not be as large as the one we've observed and a comet would probably have moved," Houck said. "A planet may have moved if it were as close as 50 billion miles but it could still be a more distant planet and not have moved in six months time."

Whatever it is, Houck said, the mystery body is so cold its temperature is no more than 40 degrees above "absolute" zero, which is 456 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The telescope aboard IRAS is cooled so low and is so sensitive it can "see" objects in the heavens that are only 20 degrees above absolute zero.

When IRAS scientists first saw the mystery body and calculated that it could be as close as 50 billion miles, there was some speculation that it might be moving toward Earth.

"It's not incoming mail," Cal Tech's Neugebauer said. "I want to douse that idea with as much cold water as I can."

Then, what is it? What if it is as large as Jupiter and so close to the sun it would be part of the solar system? Conceivably, it could be the 10th planet astronomers have searched for in vain. It also might be a Jupiter-like star that started out to become a star eons ago but never got hot enough like the sun to become a star.

While they cannot disprove that notion, Neugebauer and Houck are so bedeviled by it that they do not want to accept it. Neugebauer and Houck "hope" the mystery body is a distant galaxy either so young that its stars have not begun to shine or so surrounded by dust that its starlight cannot penetrate the shroud.

"I believe it's one of these dark, young galaxies that we have never been able to observe before," Neugebauer said. "If it is, then it is a major step forward in our understanding of the size of the universe, how the universe formed and how it continues to form as time goes on."

The next step in pinpointing what the mystery body is, Neugebauer said, is to search for it with the world's largest optical telescopes. Already, the 100-inch diameter telescope at Cerro del Tololo in Chile has begun its search and the 200-inch telescope at Palomar Mountain in California has earmarked several nights next year to look for it. If the body is close enough and emits even a hint of light, the Palomar telescope should find it since the infrared satellite has pinpointed its position.