

Second opinion on geosynchronous satellite possibly misidentified as UAP by MUFON Canada?

2 messages

Daniel Rekshan <daniel.rekshan@gmail.com>
To: earl-m@castor2.ca

Wed, Jan 3, 2024 at 1:46 PM

Dear Mr. Earl,

I am writing to ask for your opinion regarding the attribution of what appears to be a geosynchronous satellite as a UAP (unidentified aerial phenomenon, aka, UFO) by authoritative sources. I realize that you are a serious person with expertise in this field and could likely settle the question within minutes. This inquiry relates to my professional work and research as a PhD student. I found your work by way of your Master's thesis that I discovered by searching for pulsation patterns of satellites to compare with my graph of the UAP pulsation. Your light curve of the Raguda 14 seems highly similar and your thesis indicates that you may be one of the most qualified people in the world to answer this question.

The UAP video was filmed on an expensive camera rig at the Monroe Institute by Rob Freeman and was certified by MUFON Canada as a UAP, see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9BDwSa57EyM> for footage and analysis. I am a PhD student and dreamwork professional focused on ET/NHI contact (not as physical events but as a dream-like intuitions) and researched the UAP because one of my clients was present at the event and had a missing time episode associated with another flashing-type UAP.

I need an expert opinion because the sighting directly relates to my research and the UAP claims are put forward by authoritative voices in the field. The director of MUFON Canada cites an unnamed NASA employee's consultation of an unnamed database as the reason why it is a UAP, along with the inability to find a satellite in public databases. The sighting was claimed by Chris Bledsoe to be a UAP to nearly a million people on a [recent podcast](#). When I questioned him as to how he knows these things are UAPs, he responded that they were "using 2 artificial intelligence machines that tracks everything including space junk". If it flashes like a satellite and flies like a satellite, is it reasonable to believe that it is a satellite even though no databases say so?

Here are the facts as I understand them:

- Filmed 5/31/2022 at 12:20am at the Monroe Institute in Virginia ([footage](#)), lasting around 45 minutes
- Classified by MUFON Canada to be UAP (PDF [report](#))
- Located near NGC 6366 ([astrometry results](#))
- Regular pulsation pattern, to my eyes, similar to geosynchronous satellites (light curve on [Tableau](#), produced by open source [python files](#))
- It is within 2 degrees of a band of geosynchronous satellites (see attached screenshot of in-the-sky and this [Metabunk](#) thread)

I have been in direct communication with all the UAP researchers who are putting forward the claims that this is a UAP, including the organizer of the event and Chris Bledsoe. Their claims are:

- It would be impossible for a satellite to be there because of its position is not associated with known satellites, therefore it is a UAP
- If it were space junk, it would only be visible for 20-25 minutes and not 40 minutes, therefore it is a UAP
- It is not space junk or a satellite because experts (unnamed) have checked it against their database, therefore it is a UAP

I would deeply appreciate it if you would offer your expert opinion on the following questions. I realize that your time is valuable and would not expect more than superficial opinions, although I would ask for your permission to share and publish your response in the context of my research and inquiries. I would be happy to have a conversation with you about the subject, address any questions, or discuss anything else you might need to offer your opinion. The specific questions are:

- May I have your permission to publicly cite your response as an expert opinion in my research?
- Are the UAP claims reasonable?
- Could an unlisted satellite possibly be in that location?

7 - Mr. Palachik had revealed that his "tracker" moved with the stars. A geosynchronous satellite will appear to move with respect to the stars because it will not appear move (very quickly anyway) with respect to the Earth. Mr. Palachik should have not used the stars as a reference but the Earth itself. If he had done that, he would have discovered that the object moved much like a geosynchronous satellite;

8 - Mr. Palachik then remarked that the object "faded slowly away" and then claimed that that was because of the object "losing energy" or "going further away". Neither are true in the case of a spinning geosynchronous satellite. As the Earth turns, the satellite will change its orientation with respect to the Sun. Any advantageous orientation will slowly change until the angle is no longer the right one to show flashing sunlight reflections. The result is a slow dimming until the satellite is no longer visible. It is likely that exactly 24 hours later, the object would re-appear and flash again, with a slightly lower or higher period, if it is indeed a geosynchronous satellite;

9 - Mr. Palachik repeated his incorrect assertion that geosynchronous satellites cannot be seen in the eastern or western skies from the Northern hemisphere. I have seen geosynchronous satellites from the eastern horizon to the western horizon. I can safely conclude that he is incorrect;

10 - Mr. Palachik then asserts that geostationary satellites do not move. Well, they do move; however, they move such that they orbit the Earth at the same time the Earth takes to rotate. From our location on the Earth, the geosynchronous satellites will not be seen to move with the stars and will appear to be stationary, unlike the stars. This is why we can point out satellite dishes once and not have to move them to track the satellites. The Earth basically tracks them for us as it rotates;

11 - Mr. Palachik asserts to Mr. Freeman that you can only see a flashing satellite for 15 minutes or less. I would like to see his research for this conclusion because I have seen satellites flashing for much longer than that. Mr. Freeman's observations are typical for an inactive geosynchronous satellite exhibiting bright sunlight reflections. Mr. Palachik's assertions are once again incorrect;

12 - Mr. Palachik's "checking with NASA" led to his conclusion that no geosynchronous debris is stationary. That is correct, but he does not elaborate on what "stationary" means. A geosynchronous satellite can appear stationary with respect to the stars for a few minutes before its own motion with respect to the Earth is noticed. Mr. Palachik's assertions seem very uneducated in this respect;

13 - Mr. Palachik asserts "There is nothing moving under 10,000 miles per hour in our space." Geosynchronous satellites orbit with a speed of approximately 6,865 miles per hour, so he is definitely incorrect about that. He also doesn't elaborate on what "motion" means; motion with respect to what reference?;

14 - Mr. Palachik concludes that the object cannot be man-made. I beg to differ. In fact, I have two images that I have attached that can show that he is likely incorrect in that assertion.

One of the attached images shows a screen capture of Mr. Freeman's mystery object. The other image shows the same star field shown by a planetarium software with geosynchronous satellites overlaid at a time of 00:39 EDT May 31, 2022 from the Monroe Institute's location in Virginia, USA. I have added green circles showing the location of the object in Mr. Freeman's image and the predicted location of Intelsat 29E in the other planetarium screen capture. I can conclude that the Freeman object and the predicted satellite are at the nearly same position with respect to the star field. This is what Mr. Palachik should have done before talking with Mr. Freeman.

Based on what I analyzed so far, I can definitely say that the object that Mr. Freeman saw was most likely a geosynchronous satellite; possibly the inactive Intelsat 29E. I could know more if the observation time was known with more certainty.

Intelsat 29E is no longer active. It went dead on April 22, 2019; nearly three years before Mr. Freeman's observations. The satellite's orbit plane is now nearly 3 degrees off a typical active geostationary satellite orbit plane. This is expected for an inactive geosynchronous satellite.

In response to your questions:

1 - You do have my permission to use this correspondence in your research. I would ask that you cite me if you do quote anything I have written here.

2 - The UAP claims are not reasonable, in my opinion, based on my analysis and my experience in space surveillance for over 25 years.

3 - It is always possible that an unlisted satellite was in the vicinity. However, based on my own experience, this is unlikely. A better idea of the observation time would make my conclusions more definitive.

4 - The answer to this question would depend on how thorough the database or the ML/AI system was that performed the analysis. In any analysis, several databases and systems should be used to perform double and triple checks of the conclusions; something that MUFON Canada apparently did not do. I would not mind if someone else double checked my conclusions, nor would I assert right out of the gate that Mr. Freeman's initial hypothesis was incorrect.

I can provide you with further analyses, including a second predicted location of the inactive Intelsat 29E payload that would likely once again fit with Mr. Freeman's observations at another time. Comparing the two locations at a change in time and comparing how far the object appeared to move with respect to the stars in that time would serve to further confirm that the object was indeed a geosynchronous satellite.

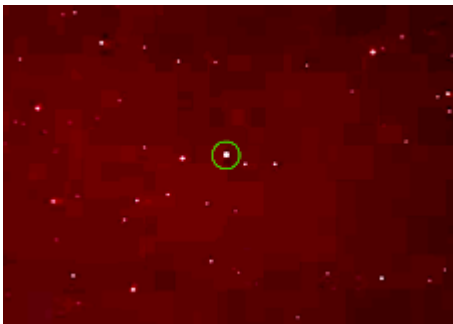
Thank you once again for contacting me. Please feel free to contact me again should you require any further information.

Dr. Michael A. Earl
Assistant Professor
Royal Military College of Canada
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2 attachments



Earl Predicted Satellite - Intelsat 29E - 0039 EDT.png
22K



Freeman Capture.png
24K