

The Location of HIP 65426b on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

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Cape Canaveral, FL 32920

Abstract: Astronomers have no idea how something so hot, so small could form so far from its host star. It fits in stellar metamorphosis theory on a simple graph. It is a 350 million year old brown dwarf star.

Mainstream astronomy does not understand anything about stellar evolution (which is planet formation). They have so many inconsistencies and false assumptions accepted as dogma that it is impossible to navigate their theories and models with anything resembling rational thought. It is best to throw it all in the trash and start over, or else suffer a permanent ignorance that rivals religious folk in the medieval times. Luckily we have a theory that can replace all of it. That theory is called stellar metamorphosis. HIP 65426b is an object that orbits at 92 Astronomical Units (the distance from the Earth to the Sun, 92 times) from its host star. It is also between 1300 and 1600 Kelvin. How could an object be so hot, be the size of Jupiter and orbit so far from its host? The answer is simple. It is still cooling off from earlier stages of evolution. It is a small brown dwarf star. It was adopted by HIP 65426 (the host) earlier in its evolution. The two stars are not related. Establishment dogma accepts this system as being 14 million years old. That is completely false. HIP 65426 is probably around ~350 million years old, and its host is about 90 million years old given it is the size of the Sun. The orange box gives the location for the older star, HIP 65426b.

