Super-Jupiters are Brown Dwarfs in Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
July 22, 2017
Rockledge, FL 32955

Abstract: It is pointed out using the general theory of stellar metamorphosis that there is no difference between super Jupiters and Brown Dwarf stars. They are the same objects. As well, this is just a smaller reasoning inside of a much larger worldview, stars themselves are the young, hot, big exoplanets. Thus stars were never mutually exclusive of planets/exoplanets. A diagram is presented to show that super Jupiters and Brown dwarfs fit in the exact same spot on the stellar evolution (planet formation) diagram.

According to the dogma, a super Jupiter is a big Jupiter. This is reasonable, and the only reasonable aspect of academia's super Jupiter. They go off the theorizing deep end when they take two objects, which are the same in every way, and make them separate objects. Overly classifying objects suits academics, but subtracts the reality of the situation. We are not looking at two mutually exclusive objects at all. A good analogy for how much they love classifying things, is taking two of the same type of tree and observing one when it is in the Winter, and noticing that it has no leaves, and observing the other in the Summer when leaves are in full growth. Then saying, "well, they are two completely different trees." It may sound ridiculous to the average person, but that is exactly what they are doing. The reason why this has happened is because they cannot view a star changing on the scales it changes during its long term evolution. They have to play connect the dots, but are connecting the dots in a strange fashion, forcing their theories to fit the observations, instead of taking the observations and forming theory. They are putting the cart before the horse. If they had the timescales available to them, they would see that mass loss does not always accompany heat loss during stellar evolution. For instance, a brown dwarf at 1600 Kelvin could be 40 Jupiter masses, and lose 30 Jupiter masses and still be measured at 1600 Kelvin. As well, it could be opposite. A brown dwarf at 1600 Kelvin could cool down after leaving its close orbit with its host to 400 Kelvin, and not lose a significant amount of mass. The variance between heat loss (and heat loss rates) and mass loss (mass loss rates) is significant during brown dwarf (super Jupiter) stages, because so much gaseous material is up for grabs, and its gravitation has diminished significantly after its hotter stages of evolution.