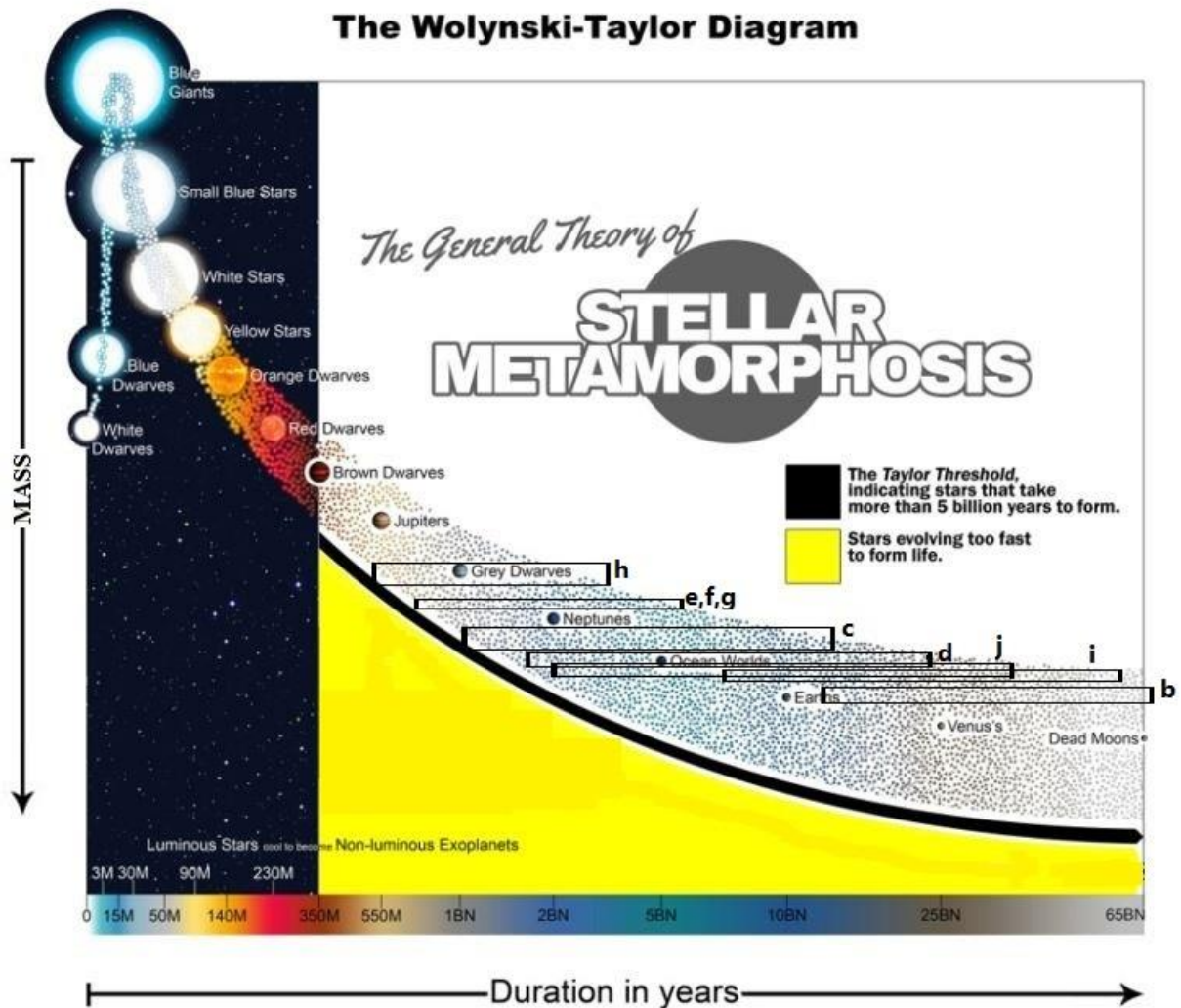


# The Polymorphic System HD 10180 on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram

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 August 4, 2018  
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*Abstract: I place the polymorphic system HD 10180 on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram. Using this information we can imagine what these systems are, versus what the dogma thinks they are.*

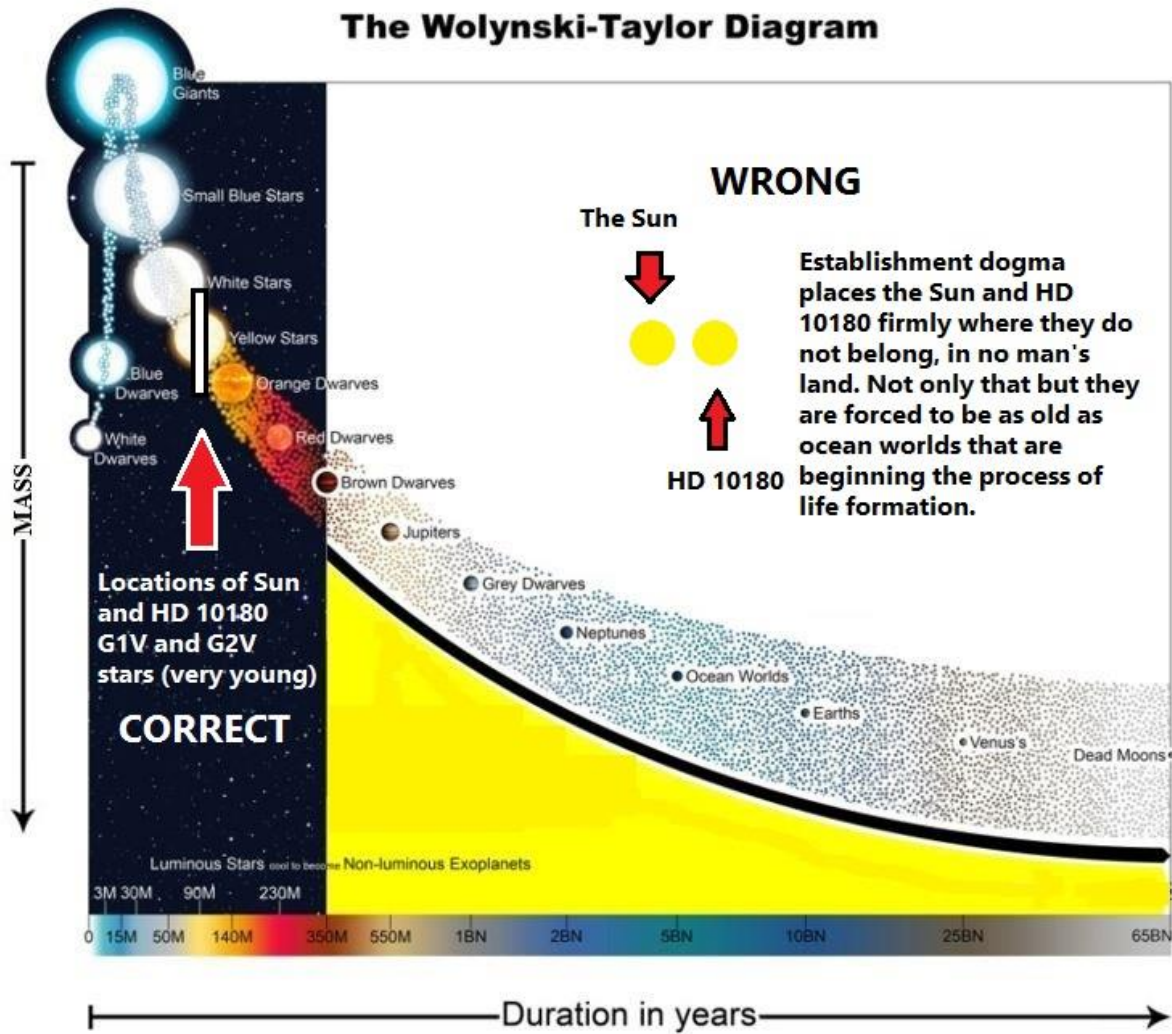


We have objects in the HD 10180 system that vary in age from ~530 million years old for HD 10180h, all the way past 65 billion years old for HD 10180b. Clearly from the

graph we can see this is a polymorphic system, all stars in different stages to their metamorphosis.

| <b>Companion<br/>(in order from<br/>star)</b> | <b><u>Mass</u></b>           | <b><u>Semimajor<br/>axis<br/>(AU)</u></b> | <b><u>Orbital<br/>period<br/>(days)</u></b> | <b><u>Eccentricity</u></b> | <b><u>Inclination</u></b> | <b><u>Radius</u></b> |
|---|------------------------------|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>b</b>                                      | >1.3 ±<br>0.8 $M_{\oplus}$   | 0.02222 ±<br>0.00011                      | 1.17766 ±<br>0.00022                        | 0.0005 ±<br>0.0049         | —                         | —                    |
| <b>c</b>                                      | >13.0 ±<br>2.0 $M_{\oplus}$  | 0.0641 ±<br>0.0010                        | 5.75973 ±<br>0.00083                        | 0.07 ± 0.08                | —                         | —                    |
| <b>i</b> (unconfirmed)                        | >1.9 ± 1.8<br>$M_{\oplus}$   | 0.0904 ± 0.047                            | 9.655 ± 0.072                               | 0.05 ± 0.23                | —                         | —                    |
| <b>d</b>                                      | >11.9 ±<br>2.15 $M_{\oplus}$ | 0.1284 ±<br>0.0061                        | 16.354 ±<br>0.0013                          | 0.011 ± 0.013              | —                         | —                    |
| <b>e</b>                                      | >25.0 ±<br>3.9 $M_{\oplus}$  | 0.270 ± 0.0013                            | 49.75 ± 0.007                               | 0.001 ± 0.010              | —                         | —                    |
| <b>j</b> (unconfirmed)                        | >5.1 ± 3.2<br>$M_{\oplus}$   | 0.330 ± 0.016                             | 67.55 ± 1.28                                | 0.07 ± 0.12                | —                         | —                    |
| <b>f</b>                                      | >23.9 ±<br>1.4 $M_{\oplus}$  | 0.4929 ±<br>0.0078                        | 122.88 ± 0.65                               | 0.13 ± 0.015               | —                         | —                    |
| <b>g</b>                                      | >21.4 ±<br>3.4 $M_{\oplus}$  | 1.415 ± 0.091                             | 596 ± 37                                    | 0.03 ± 0.40                | —                         | —                    |
| <b>h</b>                                      | >65.8 ±<br>12.9 $M_{\oplus}$ | 3.49 ± 0.60                               | 2300 ± 550                                  | 0.18 ± 0.016               | —                         | —                    |

The above table is taken directly from Wikipedia and it shows the masses of the objects along with the semimajor axis, orbital periods and eccentricities. It is unfortunate that the ages are not included, this is because the dogma will assume they are all the same age as the host, HD 10180, of what they think is 7.3 billion years old. So their reasoning is that the more evolved stars don't have to have their ages determined independently, because they are all the same age as the host. This is misguided though as a bright, young G1V star such as HD 10180 at 7.3 billion years old on the next diagram would be comparable to an ocean world in age, which is clearly wrong. There isn't even a path of evolution available for a sun-like star to be that old, which means early astronomers got their theories really wrong from the beginning. The Sun and HD 10180 are in the middle of a theoretical no man's land. This being said, even if the Sun were "powered" by fusion in its interior it sure as hell isn't going to last for billions of years! It will burn out and cool down, like a red hot iron being tossed in a lake!



Hopefully the reader can see we have a huge problem with the dogma's interpretation of nature. They force stars to be extremely old to keep with outdated models, which ignore all stages of a star's evolutionary path, as shown in the above diagram. There is just no place for young stars above water worlds, they need to slide to the left and be given more age appropriate conjecture. The HD 10180 is an adoptive system full of stars of various ages and stages of their individual evolutionary paths. Not only that, but with polymorphic systems, these objects will guaranteed to have moons, lots of them. This is a polymorphic system on top of a polymorphic system. It is a strange, strange universe and we are just beginning to scratch the surface at what's to come, but for sure, we have to abandon the false nebular hypothesis and big bang. They are not suitable for 21st century science.