

The Proposed Age of Beta Pictoris b

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

Abstract: Beta Pictoris b is proposed to be ~200-250 million years old according to its total axial angular momentum with reference to the general theory of stellar metamorphosis. Its host Beta Pictoris is okay at ~12 million years old as currently believed by astronomers, but this can change if it does not match observations. Unfortunately for the status quo it means one star is ~20.8 times more evolved than the other, so they could not have formed at the same time or in the same vicinity of each other. Explanation is provided with calculations and a graph.

In stellar metamorphosis, stars lose their axial angular momentum as they evolve. This means stars that have lower angular momentums are more evolved as a rule of thumb. Of course there are many more variables to account for, this is just a preliminary adjustment to break free of the dogma so that science can breathe again. Young astronomers are still conditioned to believe that evolved stars form at the same time as young stars, which is impossible. An evolved star that is ~20.8 times older than its host could not have formed in any "disk" at the same time. It is far older! That would be like saying Homo Habilis lived alongside T-Rex (one of my favorite dinosaurs btw). The dogmatic astronomers are perfectly fine with sticking every single type of star as having the same age, (regardless if some are more evolved than others), just because they orbit each other. Ridiculous! Beta Pictoris b is clearly far older than Beta Pictoris. BPd is at least a late stage brown dwarf, as indicated by its measured axial angular momentum (this paper), its mass and its radius.

Beta Pictoris b Total Axial Angular Momentum

2/2/2020
-JW

$$I = 3(12.9(1.89813 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg})) \cdot ((1.46 \cdot 69,911 \text{ km}) \times 10^3)^2 \text{ m}$$

$$I = 7.346 \times 10^{27} \text{ kg} \cdot 1.04 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}$$

$$= 7.63984 \times 10^{43} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

$$W = \frac{6.28 \text{ rad}}{8.1(60)(60)} = \frac{6.28 \text{ rad}}{29,160} = \frac{6.28 \text{ rad}}{2.916 \times 10^4 \text{ sec}} = \frac{1 \text{ rad}}{4.64 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}}$$

$$L = \frac{1 \text{ rad}}{4.64 \times 10^3 \text{ sec}} \cdot \frac{7.63984 \times 10^{43} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{1} = \frac{7.63984 \times 10^{40} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2}{4.64 \text{ sec}}$$

$$1.6465 \times 10^{40} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

subtract 31 zeros for William's number

$$1.6465 \times 10^9$$

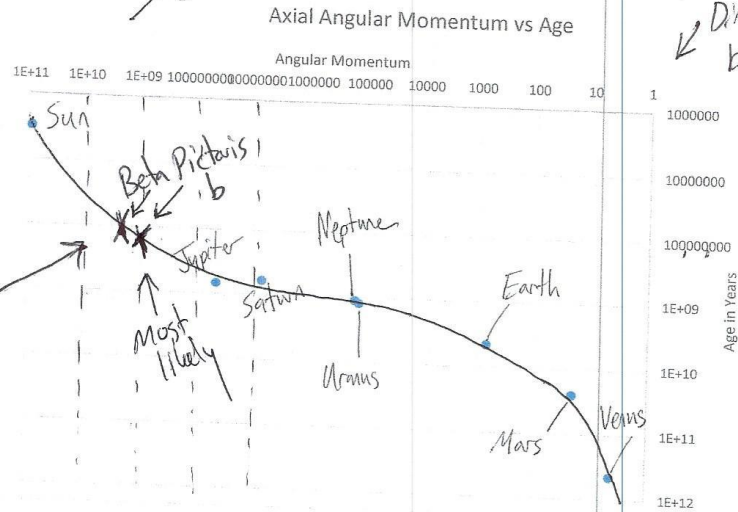
~200 million years old



Line of Best fit
added 9/1/19
JSPW



6/29/19 (removed 31 zeros)
Dimensionless x-axis
based on $\log, m^2 \cdot sec^{-1}$



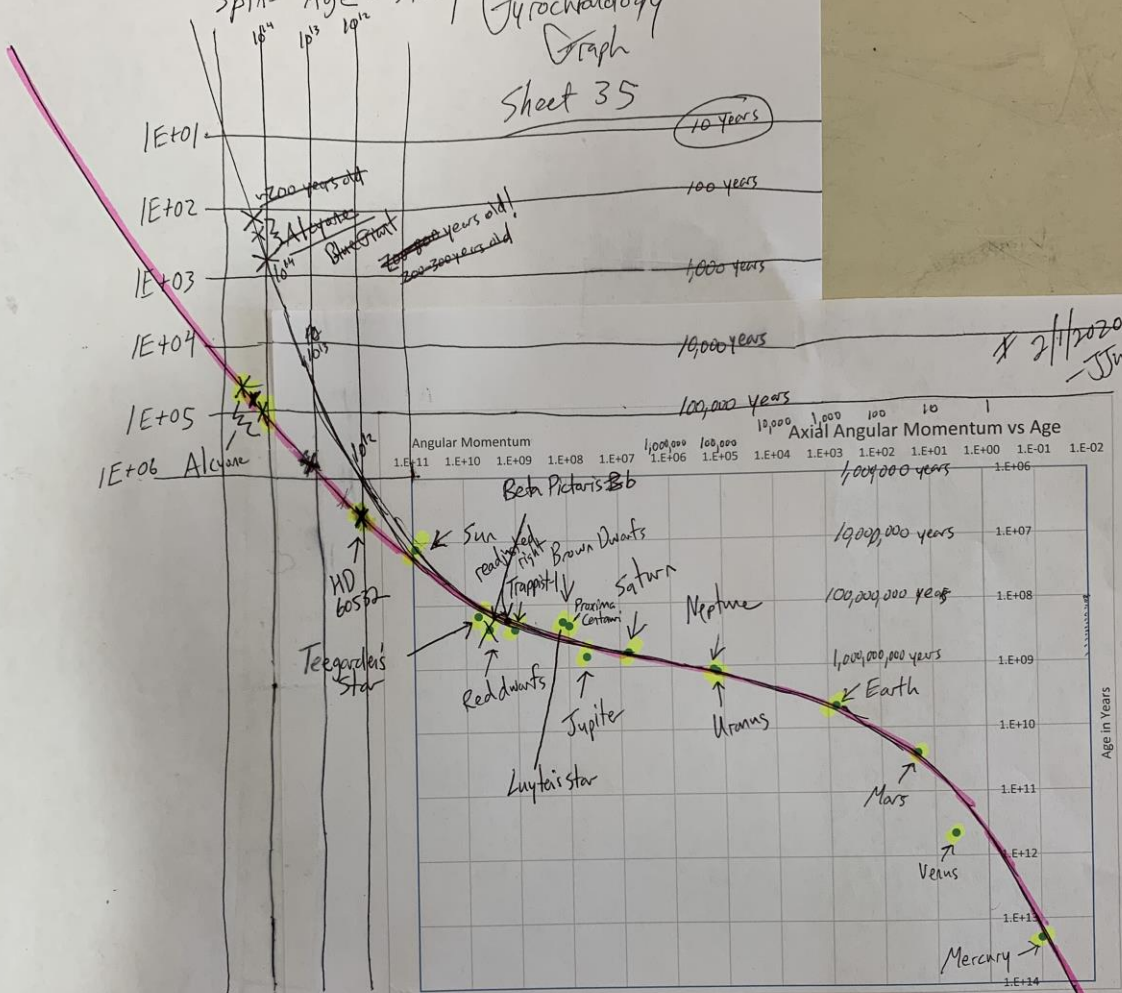
"Beta Pictoris
b" sits
at about
~~100 my old~~
250 my

As the reader can see, the angular (axial) momentums of the bodies diminishes with age by multiple magnitudes. Both angular momentum and ages are plotted on \log_{10} scales, so that the data is easy to read on one graph. Their angular momentums are extremely different, as well as their ages. We live in a star system that has stars in it that are so evolved that astronomers call them "planets".
We have a very different universe than what astronomers claim! Venus, Mars and Earth are extremely evolved stars! Neptune and Uranus are right behind them!



GYROCHRONOLOGY

Spin-Age-Study Gyrochronology
Graph
Sheet 35



□ Age is set w/ D/H ratios

18.57 □ $2 \times 10^{40} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s}^{-1} = 2 \times 10^9 \text{ williams number}$