The Locations of the Stars in the K2-138 System and Io on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram

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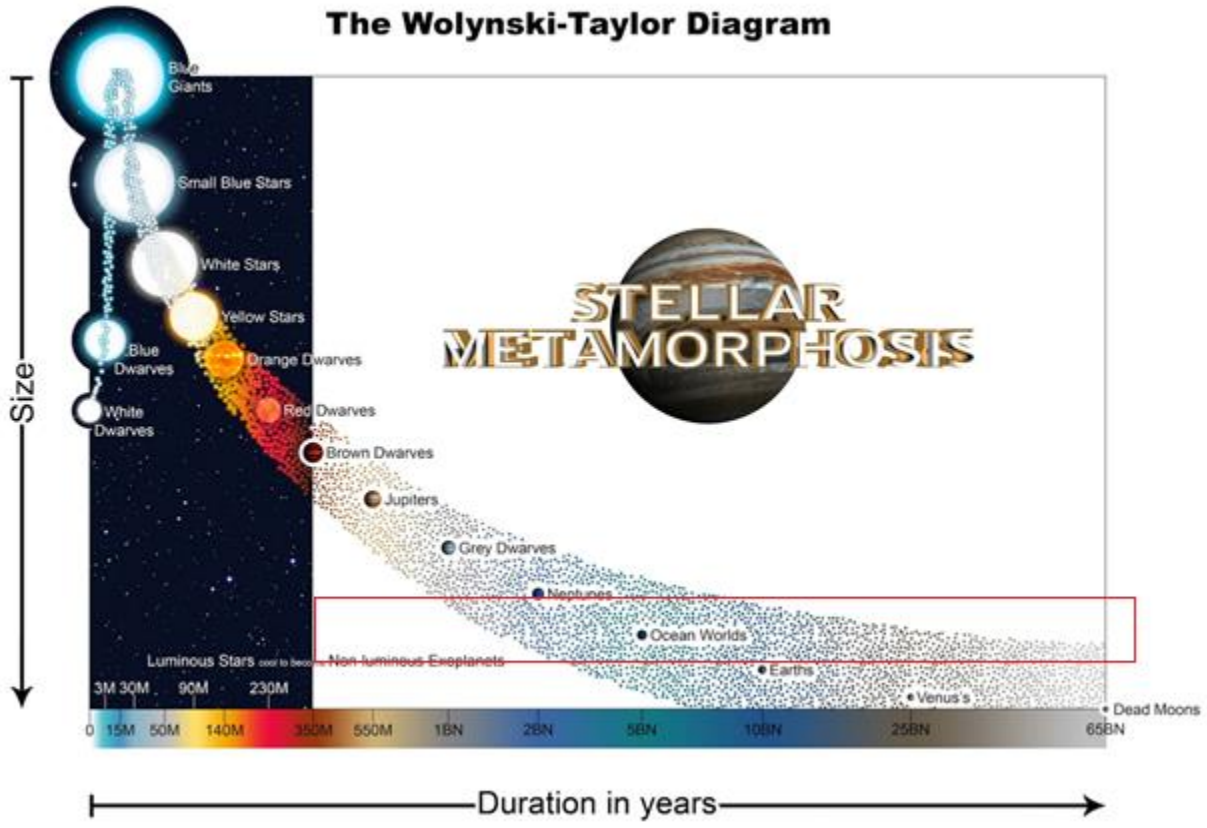
Abstract: I can place the older stars of K2-138 and Io on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram.

It is suggested to dispose of all currently accepted stellar evolution and planet formation models and theories, unless those models and theories state that stellar evolution is planet formation, or that all exoplanets are highly evolved stars, or all stars are hot young exoplanets, or that they are all astrons in different stages to their evolution. There are many options available for phrasing, and they are all more complete and inclusive of the Kepler and space and ground telescope exoplanet data as opposed to the outdated nebular hypothesis, accretion disk and accretion theories (which were invented hundreds of years ago) of all angles that separate conceptually the young from the old as being mutually exclusive. In the diagram below, I have placed a red box where the K2 138 evolved stars are. In fact, they could be dead moons or ocean worlds as they are very highly evolved. We need to find their densities and atmospheric compositions next as the nebular hypothesis has no method of determining how evolved they are, or what they are at all. The American Astronomical Society and the editors at the Astrophysical Journal, for example on the whole, have no idea what they are talking about with regards to planet formation and stellar evolution, as they all believe those two processes to be mutually exclusive. It is suggested for the reader to re-work all the data so that it makes sense using this discovery, as the author is doing, as opposed to acceptance of the nonsense still taught by University Professors.



The graph was designed on purpose to be more vague, as the idea and theory are still relatively new, as opposed to the many hundred year old nebular hypothesis which has predicted nothing. It places stars by relative diameter and gives an estimate of their ages. This of course does not include density or atmospheric composition, but those can be inferred as well will be observed very soon. The older the star, the more rocky, the younger the more hydrogen envelopes it. This is a graph that can be used to give the wide reaching possibilities of the objects, but completely rejects the notion that the evolved stars are as young as their hosts. Which is the essence of stellar metamorphosis. What most laymen do not realize is that the nebular hypothesis is still taught in schools, and that it states, or, makes the dogmatic assumption that planets are mutually exclusive of stars, so if there are older more evolved stars orbiting really big, young and hot stars, then they have to be the same age, which is completely false.

It needs to also be followed that the actual locations of these objects in their orbits, closer than our own Mercury to the Sun, is irrelevant to determine their actual age. They are independent structures and can evolve on their own, as well can be slowed down or sped up in their evolutionary phases due to the irradiation of a host, and their mass can be lost slower or faster so that the amount of material that is deposited on the core is diminished. This is why some rocky worlds can turn out to be smaller than others, their atmospheres were ripped away faster.

Looking at the graph, we can see that the K2-138 evolved stars can be 65 billion + years old or completely dead rocky worlds, or even extremely teneous gaseous evolved stars that have not had enough time to really form cores, so they will end up with unsubstantial atmospheres which are ripped away easily by hotter hosts, exposing the still forming core. This is probably what happened to Io. When Jupiter was in its red dwarf stages it ripped away the outer layers of Io which it has a hell of a lot more atmosphere to work with but at an extremely rapid rate. Basically when you see Io you are looking at the core of a star that evolved way, way too fast. This would be a good example of a star that never formed life. It was tossed around too much. If it did host life at one point, then the core material would be extremely stable, not geologically active as if it was still forming. It is essentially one of the younger moons in Jupiter's collection.